SUMMARY OF SOCIAL TRENDS AND COUNCIL SOCIAL POLICY

NOVEMBER 2002

Introduction

About This Report

This report provides a summary of Christchurch's social issues and trends and Council social policy. The first section presents an overview of current population trends, often the determinants of a number of social issues faced by City residents. Further sections provide information about housing, health, leisure, education, employment, living standards and safety, and broader issues of community cohesion and democracy. Council's social policies and activities, along with key partnerships and budget allocations are incorporated in each section. The report also includes website addresses for relevant Council documents and publications from other agencies.

This is the first time that a Council report has endeavoured to clarify the link between social trends and policies. Relevant, accurate information about social issues, alongside stated policy intentions, can help decision makers work towards creating a social environment that promotes and encourages a better quality of life for the citizens of Christchurch City.

How to Use This Report

The report is divided into ten sections:

1. The City's People.
2. Housing.
3. Health.
4. Education.
5. Employment.
6. Income, Poverty and Income Inequality.
7. Leisure, Parks, Waterways and Open Space.
8. Safety.
9. Community Cohesion.
10. Democracy and Governance.

Each section identifies:

- Council's desired outcome.
- Christchurch indicators and trends related to each outcome area.
- Council's policies and activities related to each outcome area.
- Council's key collaborations.
- Budget allocation.
- Other stakeholders.

The report also includes website addresses for relevant Council documents and publications from other agencies.

Council's Social Outcomes

The City's People
An inclusive city where the Treaty of Waitangi is acknowledged, diversity is celebrated, human rights protected, our interdependence is recognised, and the needs and aspirations of children, youth, elderly and people with disabilities are taken into account.

Housing
Everyone has access to quality affordable housing and to sufficient resources for their wellbeing.

Health
A city that is continually creating and improving the physical and social environments, and expanding those community resources and services that enable people to enjoy long and healthy lives.

Education
Everyone has access to education, training and lifelong learning opportunities. The city has the necessary skills to participate in a knowledge-based society.

Employment
A job rich economy that fairly and effectively generates and distributes wealth and provides opportunities for people to contribute to society, and develop their potential.

Income, Poverty and Income Inequality
Living standards are sufficient to ensure everyone can meet their immediate needs, participate in society, develop their potential and live lives they find fulfilling.

Leisure, Parks, Waterways and Open Space
All people enjoy and benefit from leisure activities and the arts and have access to recreational facilities, parks, waterways and open space.

Safety
People are free from the threat of crime, injury, victimisation and violence.

Community Cohesion
People participate in community life and have a sense of belonging and identity.

Democracy and Governance
People and communities participate in decision-making and political processes.

Contents

The City's People

WHAT ARE THE TRENDS?

POPULATION GROWTH

The overall size and growth of a population has a major impact on the wider environment. It directly affects land use patterns, air quality, solid waste generation and water quality. It can also influence the size and composition of the labour force, place pressure on existing social services and recreational facilities and alter demand for goods and services. Some of the main components of population change are growth rates, migration, ethnic diversity, and household structure and size.

Key Information	Why is this important?	What is happening?
Overall size of Christchurch City's resident population.	The overall size of a population may determine or influence the social and environmental issues it faces and its ability to compete economically.	In 2001, Christchurch City had a resident population of 316,227.
Annual rate of population growth.	The rate at which the population grows can potentially affect levels of resource use and demand for goods and services.	Although the City's population is growing, the rate of growth has slowed. In 2001, the population grew by 0.5 per cent compared with 0.7 per cent in 1998 and 0.5 per cent in 1999.
Projected resident population.	Population projections give an indication of future changes in the number of people living in Christchurch. This information can be used to help assess the demand for resources such as housing, land, water, and related services required to meeting the needs of future residents.	The City's population is projected to reach 358,500 people by 2021.
Level of net external migration.	Net external migration is a key component of population growth and is largely responsible for variations in the rate of population growth in Christchurch during the 1990's.	Christchurch's net migration has steadily declined since the mid-1990's, dropping from a net gain of 1,895 in 1996 to a net loss of 1,286 in 2001.
Median age of City residents.	Changes in the median age of a population indicate whether the overall age distribution of residents is changing. Variations in the age structure may affect future demand for housing, education, health and social services, recreation and the size and composition of the labour force.	The median age of Christchurch City's population has increased substantially over the last two decades from 27.9 years in 1976 to 35.5 years in 2001, indicating that the population is ageing. By 2021, the median age is expected to reach 42.1 years.
Residents who identify with non-European ethnic groups.	Changes in the proportion of residents who identify with non-European ethnic groups provide an indication of how ethnically diverse the City's population is becoming.	There has been an increase the proportion of City residents who identify with non-European ethnic groups.
Proportion of one-family households.	This is an indicator of changes in household composition. Variations in household type are a major driving force behind the decrease in average household type.	One-family households have decreased from 70 per cent of households in 1986 to 64.4 per cent in 2001.

Key Information	Why is this important?	What is happening?
Average size of households.	This is an indicator of changing household composition. Over time, changes in the average size of households will have a significant impact on the City's existing housing, the rate of residential land take up, the level and type of building activity and growth in associated infrastructure.	The average number of people living in private households in the City has continued to decline, dropping to 2.5 people in 2001.

CITY POPULATION GROWTH 1992-2000
Christchurch's population: 316,227
New Zealand's population: 3,737,280

While population growth in major metropolitan areas continues to be higher than in other parts of the country, growth in Christchurch, at 7 per cent between 1991 and 1996, was lower than in most other large cities. Around 8 per cent of New Zealand's population lives in Christchurch. Population growth rates in Christchurch between 1996 and 2001 were lower than those experienced between 1991 and 1996.

Population projections (Statistics New Zealand) suggest that Christchurch's population will continue to grow, reaching 358,000 people by 2021. However, the rate at which growth occurs will continue to decline from an annual average rate of 0.8 per cent in 1996-2001 to 0.3 per cent in 2016-2021. This slower growth will result from a gradual reduction in natural increase and relatively low migration from other parts of the country and from overseas.
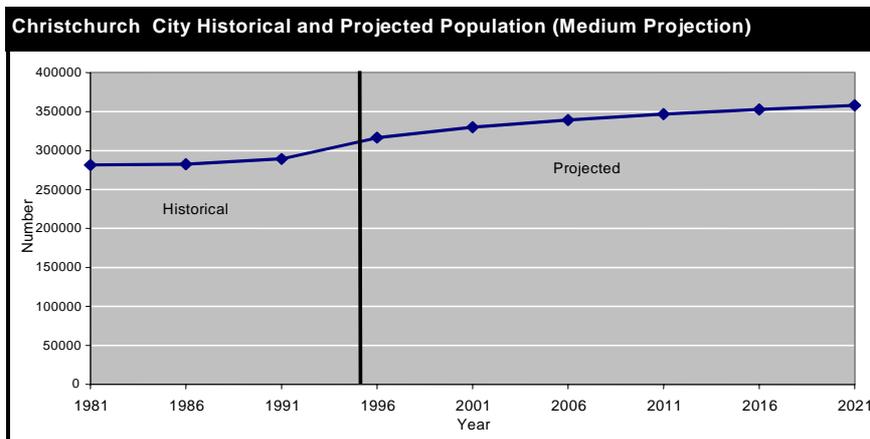
Source: Statistics New Zealand Population Projections (Adjusted 1996 Base).

PROJECTED POPULATION GROWTH OF CITIES REGIONS, NORTH AND SOUTH ISLAND, AND NEW ZEALAND
Christchurch is the second largest city in New Zealand, but has a population growth rate slower than that of other New Zealand cities. Christchurch's historical and projected growth decreases beyond 1996, similar to that of Dunedin City, suggesting that the future population growth is increasing at a lower rate than the other major cities such as Auckland and Manukau.
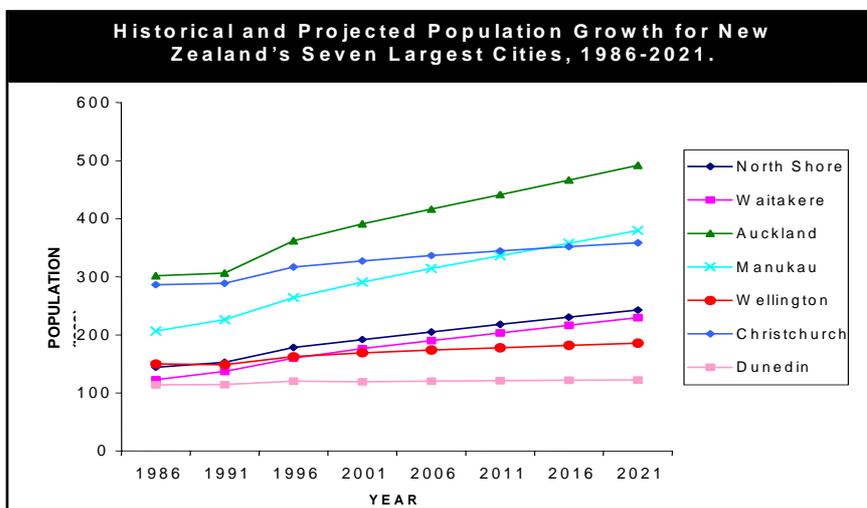
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Population Projections, Adjusted 2001 Base.

Compared to other New Zealand regions, the population growth rate of the Canterbury region is declining, similar to the trend experienced by Christchurch City. The overall growth rate for the South Island will also decline over the next two decades, and is considerably slower than that of both the North Island and New Zealand as a whole.
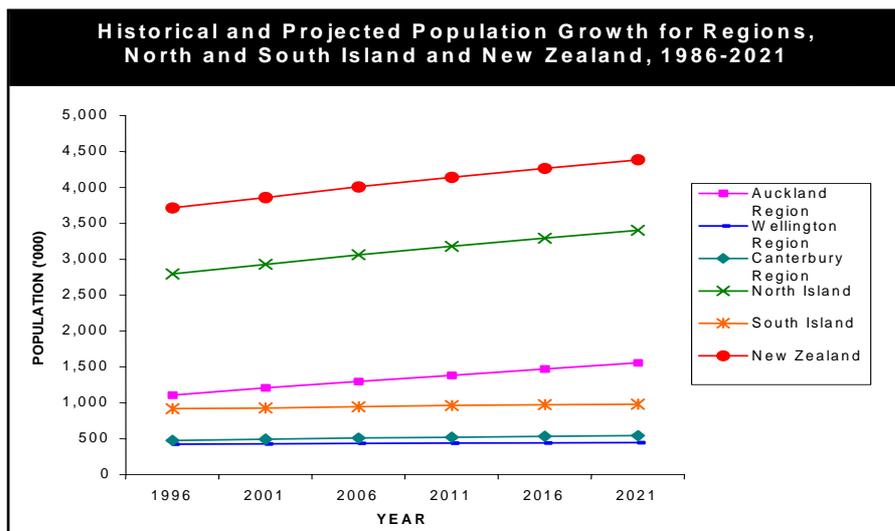
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Population Projections, Adjusted 2001 base..

LEVEL OF NET EXTERNAL MIGRATION

Between 1991 and 1996, Christchurch City experienced large increases in the number of migrants moving to the City on a permanent or long-term basis, rising to a peak of 1,895 in 1996. Main source countries were Malaysia, Japan and Korea. However, external migration flows have slowed considerably in the last five years.
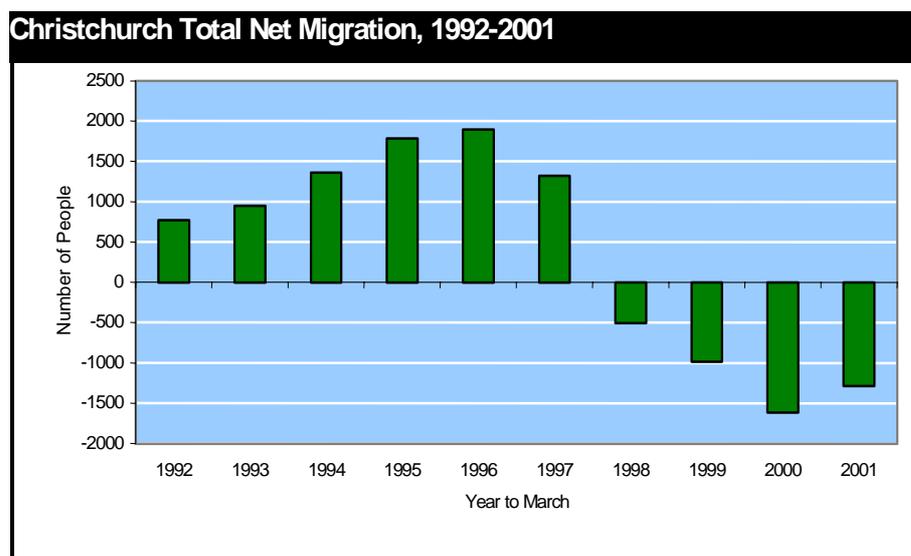
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 1992-2001.

MAORI SETTLEMENT

Maori oral tradition states that Maori first inhabited Christchurch around 1,000 years ago. Ngai Tahu claim traditional rights over the vast majority of the South Island (Te Waipounamu). The three main streams that comprise Ngai Tahu are Waitaha, Ngati Mamoe and Ngai Tahu.   By 2001, Maori comprised 7.0 per cent (total responses) of the Christchurch population. With 21,960 Maori people, Christchurch City ranked 5th in size out of the 74 territorial authorities in New Zealand. In 2001, 4.2 per cent of the Maori population of New Zealand lived Christchurch City.

ETHNIC DIVERSITY

There has been very little change in the proportions of the ethnic composition of Christchurch City. Christchurch has reasonably limited ethnic diversity, however that is changing due to an increase in number of Maori and a growing immigrant population. The most common country of last residence for migrants arriving in Christchurch in order is Japan, the British Isles and China (excluding New Zealand citizens returning).

Ethnic Composition of Christchurch in 2001:

83 per cent European
7 per cent Maori
2 per cent Pacific Peoples
5 per cent Asian
3 per cent Other
(2001 Census)

1996

European 84%
Maori 7%
Pacific 2%
Asian 4%
Other 3%

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 1996.

2001

European 83%
Maori 7%
Pacific 2%
Asian 5%
Other 3%

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population & Dwellings, 2001.
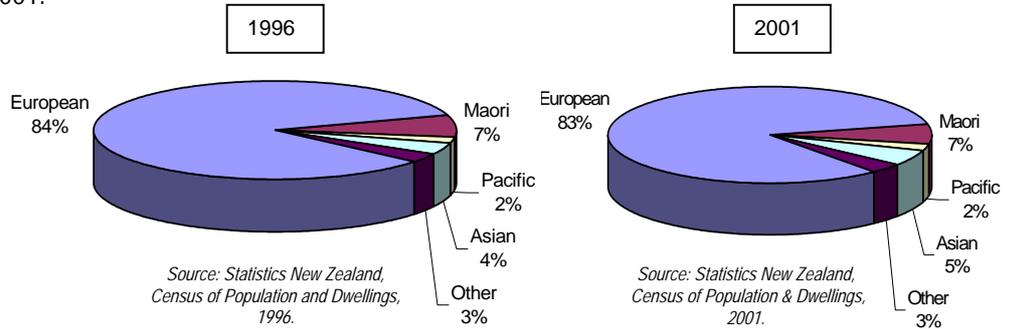
HOUSEHOLD TYPE

The majority of households comprise one family. Although this type of household has grown numerically in recent years, proportionately it actually decreased from 70.3 per cent in 1986 to 64.4 per cent in 2001. In contrast, there has been a small percentage increase in some other household types: one family plus other multiple family and single person households.

Household Type, 1986-2001

YEAR	One Family	One Person	Other Household Types
1986	70.3%	21.6%	8.1%
1991	68.3%	22.9%	8.7%
1996	66.3%	23.1%	10.6%
2001	64.4%	26.2%	9.4%

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 1986-2001.
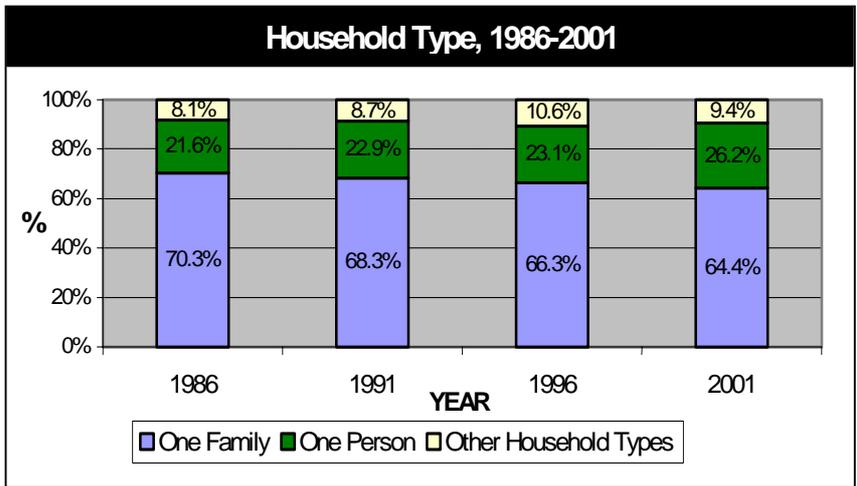
AGE STRUCTURE

The age structure of Christchurch's population has undergone major changes in recent decades. In line with national trends, the City's population is progressively ageing.
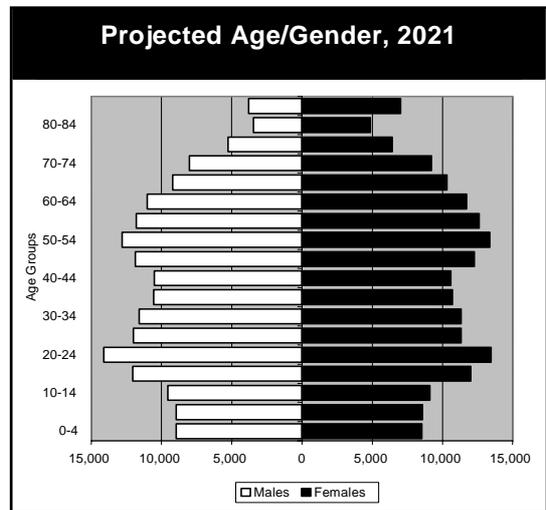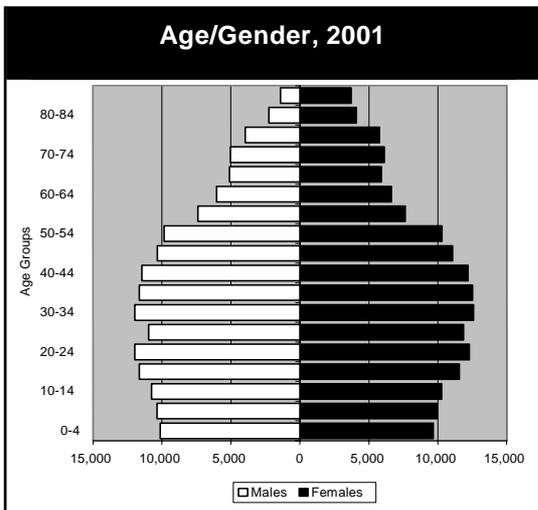
Age/Gender, 2001

Males / Females

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2001.

Projected Age/Gender, 2021

Males / Females

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Age Projections, Adjusted 2001 base.

The table below highlights a general reduction in the proportion of people aged 0-14 years (children)[1] and an increase in the proportion and number of people aged 65 years and over. Long term, both the number and proportion of children is expected to shrink while the City's elderly population will continue to swell. The increasing number of elderly will become particularly pronounced when the baby boomers start to reach retirement age at about 2011.

Historical and Projected Usually Resident Population								
Year	0-14 years	Per cent	15-64 years	Per cent	65+ years	Per cent	Total	Median Age
Historical								
1976								27.9
1981	63,531	23.1	179,889	65.3	32,070	11.6	275,490	30.0
1986	58,020	20.6	187,950	66.8	35,313	12.6	281,283	31.7
1991	56,448	19.5	193,662	67.0	38,793	13.4	288,903	32.8
1996	59,997	19.4	207,129	67.0	41,904	13.6	309,030	33.7
2001	61,137	19.3	211,758	67.0	43,332	13.7	316,227	35.5
Projected								
2006	61,170	18.4	226,140	68.2	44,510	13.4	331,820	36.7
2011	59,060	17.4	233,020	68.6	47,520	14.0	339,600	38.5
2016	56,190	16.2	235,330	68.0	54,610	15.8	346,130	40.2
2021	54,400	15.5	235,500	66.9	62,200	17.7	352,100	41.4

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Population and Age Projections, Adjusted 2001 base.

WHAT IS COUNCIL DOING?

Key Policy/Strategy	Policy Statement/Objective	Key Activities
Children's Policy and Strategy	Christchurch City Council is committed to promoting the healthy, happy development of children to their full potential, both as children now and for the future wellbeing of our community. Implementing and integrating Children's Policy into council programmes, policies and projects. The CCC sees it as important to involve children and their perspectives, in planning and decision making processes. http://www.ccc.govt.nz/Policy/Children-3.asp http://www.ccc.govt.nz/Policy/Children-4.asp	**Children's Advocacy** ▪ Meeting with central government to try to ensure they act on behalf of children and their families in Christchurch ▪ Initiating and implement projects and programmes which give children and their families a voice e.g. Global Net, What's the Big Idea. ▪ Liaising with Council staff to ensure children's perspectives are taken into consideration on projects, planning and programmes. ▪ Arranging representation of children's views on committees and planning forums ▪ Disseminating information derived from consulting with children to government agencies, elected members, Community Boards, schools and community groups **Leisure Unit** ▪ Facilitate/deliver a wide range of children's recreation activities.
Youth Policy & Strategy	The City Council is committed to developing, supporting and promoting initiatives which positively contribute to the safety and wellbeing of young people, their families and communities. http://www.ccc.govt.nz/Policy/Youth.asp http://www.ccc.govt.nz/Publications/Youthstrategy/	▪ Establishing and maintaining effective networks with groups who are concerned with child and youth welfare in Christchurch community e.g. meeting regularly with reps from child and youth agencies and participate in relevant interagency projects e.g. Youth worker Collective, Youth Mental Health. ▪ Networking ▪ Advocacy to central government as necessary. ▪ Development of effective consultation and participation procedures to ensure young people's

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[1] The actual number of children grew during the early 1990s in response to a brief increase in births.

Key Policy/Strategy	Policy Statement/Objective	Key Activities
		perspective is considered in Council decision making. ▪ Integrating consideration of youth needs into Council's decision making e.g. Youth in Public Spaces, Youth Roundtable ▪ Promoting positive contribution youth make to Christchurch e.g. poster campaign, intergeneration communication project, and presentations. **Leisure Unit** ▪ Provide/facilitate a wide range of youth events and recreation activities.
Older Person's Policy & Action Plan	Christchurch City Council is committed to valuing and respecting older people and upholding their rights to independence, participation, access to opportunities and resources, and to contribute to the community. http://www.ccc.govt.nz/Policy/Older.asp	**City Housing** ▪ Provision of social housing for older persons (2187 elderly persons units). ▪ Social and recreational opportunities provided for Council housing tenants. **Art Gallery** ▪ Free education programmes. **City Streets** ▪ Focus groups for older people about issues for pedestrians. **Canterbury Development Corporation** ▪ Developed Third Age network and development of Third Age Strategy for Canterbury. This initiative also had significant contribution from the Community Relations and Leisure Units. **Leisure Unit** ▪ Number of facility and community-based programmes specifically for older people. ▪ Develop leisure Third Age providers network. ▪ Training for recreation and sport staff on third age concepts e.g. gentle exercise. ▪ Series of articles on positive ageing. **Libraries** ▪ Provide large print books and talking books. ▪ Internet training for older people. ▪ Mobile Library and services to rest homes. **Parks and Waterways** ▪ Enhanced seating in parks. ▪ Voluntary Park Wardens Scheme. ▪ Parks and Waterways Access Policy.
Equity & Access for People with Disabilities	The Christchurch City Council will endeavour to remove the barriers to participation in and contribution to community life for people with disabilities and their families/whanau. http://www.ccc.govt.nz/Consultation/DisabilityStrategy/	**Leisure (KiwiAble Programme)** ▪ Leisure Card providing discounted recreation opportunities at over 60 city leisure facilities throughout Canterbury for people with disabilities. ▪ 1,100 members ▪ Providing disability training to teacher trainees. ▪ Coordinating recreational network. ▪ Facilitating programmes e.g. cricket. ▪ Running programmes such as Dragon Boat, drama. ▪ Radio show, FM Plains. ▪ Recreation Directory. ▪ Multi sensory facility at QEII. **Leisure Facilities** Christchurch City Council swimming pools are accessible and QEII runs specific programmes for physically disabled children etc. Beneficiaries are

Key Policy/Strategy	Policy Statement/Objective	Key Activities
		subsidised and there are cheaper entry fees. **Housing** ▪ Unit conversions e.g. altering bathrooms. ▪ New complexes specially designed for disability access e.g. provision of supervised accommodation for persons with psychiatric disabilities in Council housing. Negotiations have now been completed with the Richmond Fellowship re support complexes (see partnerships section below). **Libraries** ▪ Print enlargement machine for people with visual disabilities to access. ▪ Storyline – people with print handicap – free of charge. ▪ Housebound Service – (door to door service for relatives or red cross courier). ▪ Talking books. ▪ Reserves free. ▪ Captioned videos – videos with subtitles for people with hearing difficulties. ▪ Outreach and Special Needs service. ▪ Library access for disabled and disabled parking. **City Streets** ▪ Redesigning footpaths so that the width and slope are relevant for wheelchair users - e.g.: prevent wheelchair from tipping over, easier for wheelchair to get onto footpath. ▪ Modifying kerb cut downs (especially older driveways) to prevent wheelchair wheels getting stuck. ▪ Outfitting traffic signals with audio tactile equipment (audible signals and raised arrows on crossing signals) for blind pedestrians. Over the next three years retrofitting existing traffic signals with audio tactile equipment. ▪ Providing tactile paving (slotted pavers). ▪ Providing hazard pavers on pathways. ▪ Currently looking at using contrasting colour schemes for the sight impaired. ▪ Investigating stick-on paving for footpaths and also water resistant paths for edges of pools (in conjunction with Leisure Unit). **Electronic Buses** - super low floor access and space for wheelchairs.
Parks and Waterways Access Policy	A policy to improve all people's access to parks and open spaces in Christchurch. This policy was adopted in August 2002 and covers parking, access to beaches and parks, picnic areas, signage, steps, ramps, edges, handrails, drinking fountains etc. http://www.ccc.govt.nz/Parks/AccessPolicy/index.asp	Bottle Lake Forest Park – Hales Track provides an accessible track of approximately 2.5km to the fire pond. Travis Wetland has accessible tracks to the bird hide, visitors centre and around the northern end of the park. Barrington Park has an accessible playground. Various other parks have a range of footpaths and facilities that offer different levels of accessibility. The results of an accessibility audit of parks are being collated. Victoria Park Access - developed an accessible track through Victoria Park. The whole track has been developed in close consultation with the Disabled Persons Assembly to ensure that it will be accessible to

Key Policy/Strategy	Policy Statement/Objective	Key Activities
		all people. The finished tracks will accommodate abilities ranging from electric wheel chair users to those seeking the opportunity to test their fitness. Access to Sumner Esplanade - Hagley Ferrymead Community Board (June 2001) agreed to allocate $3,600 to make access to the beach and Esplanade for people in wheelchairs and with limited access.
Barriers and Access (2000)	Increase variety of users are able to gain access to the parks, reserves and access ways.	400 barriers assessed so far have been identified as not meeting the New Zealand standards for people with disabilities and need upgrading.
Treaty of Waitangi Strategic Statement	• protecting the rights of Tangata Whenua under the Treaty of Waitangi • maintaining mutually acceptable consultation procedures with the Tangata Whenua • considering and protecting the aspirations of all people in all the planning and delivery of all Council activity [including research].	**Maori Liaison Office** ▪ Building positive relationships between Tangata Whenua and other Maori groups. ▪ Providing advice and assistance to the Council and Council staff on issues affecting Maori. ▪ Developing a framework for undertaking a cultural audit within the Council. **Advocacy Teams & Other Units** Local relationships building e.g. Rehua Marae and Rehua Social Services, Ngai Tahu Development Corporation, He Oranga Pounamu, Nga Hau E Wha. RMA – resource management processes and consultation. **Libraries** Services to Maori through all libraries with special collections. Two specialist Maori positions located in Central City Library. **Leisure** Maori Arts Advisor working with Maori Arts Community.

COUNCIL'S KEY COLLABORATIONS

Collaborative Projects	Issue/ Objective	Collaborating Agencies
Refugee and New Migrant Forum.	Co-ordination and networking between government and community agencies working with refugees and new migrants.	Co-ordinated by Christchurch City Council and Crown Public Health. Crown Public Health, Refugee and Migrant Service, New Zealand Immigration Service, Ministry of Education, Department of Work and Income, Police, ESOL Community Tutors, other providers of support services for refugees and new migrants, CDC and CCC (Community Adviser, CRU).
Christchurch Ethnic Council	The Christchurch Ethnic Council holds monthly networking meetings of representatives of a wide variety of ethnic groups in Christchurch. It discusses issues of concern and organises cultural events.	Representatives from various associations as well as informal communities e.g. Netherlands Society, Hebrew, Somalian, Greek and Russian Communities, Indian Social and Cultural Club, Canterbury Caledonian Society, Chinese Lions Club. CCC and Human Rights

Collaborative Projects	Issue/ Objective	Collaborating Agencies
		Commission (Race Relations).
Pacific Island Executive Council of Canterbury	The Pacific Island Executive Council provides a vehicle for communication between Council and Pacific Island communities on matters of mutual interest.	Pacific Island Community representatives and CCC (CRU).
Pasefika Youth Worker's Project	To reduce the crime rate of at risk Pacific Youth offenders in the Canterbury region.	NZ Police, CCC, Crime Prevention Unit, Community Employment Group, Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs, Courts/Corrections/Prisons, Dept Child Youth and Family, Canterbury Pacific Safer Community Council, Pacific Communities.
Strengthening Families Management Group.	Collaborative project aiming to improve provision of services to at risk children and families through improved sharing of resources, information, funding, etc. It involves: ▪ Interagency case management approach where more than one of the three sectors is or should be working with families at risk. ▪ Identifying gaps and overlaps in services. ▪ Joint initiatives to use resources more effectively.	CYF, Ministry of Education, Housing New Zealand Corporation, Dept of Work and Income, Corrections, Police, Plunket, etc and CCC (Children's Advocate).
Children's Policy Agenda Group	Reports to Minister of Social Development. Developing a children's agenda and policy. Currently planning national consultation. Aims to have children placed higher on the political agenda and to ensure that children's needs are taken into account in all policy decisions.	Ministry of Social Policy, Ministry of Youth Affairs and CCC's (Children's Advocate).
Child, Youth and Family New Directions External Reference Group	External reference group reports to CEO Child, Youth and Family and Ministry of Social Development. Provides advice and monitors implementation of New Directions.	PSA, iwi, Council of Social Services, Association of Social Workers, Family Law Association and CCC.
Parenting Services	Parenting Services Project is in partnership with CYF and the Community Funding Agency, to establish key components of effective parenting programmes and interventions for parents experiencing difficulties.	Tangata Whenua, Pacific Islands groups, Asian communities, government agencies, CYFS, NZ Police, Methodist Mission, Barnardos, Te Ora Hou, Agape Ministries and CCC (Children's Advocate).
Canterbury Youth Workers Collective	Promoting co-operative approach between agencies and the streamlining of referral processes.	Youth Workers bases in community groups, Government Agencies, CCC (Youth Advocacy).
Youth Mental Health Forum Organising Group	Interagency group that aims to share information and educate the community about youth mental health issues.	Healthlink South, Crown Public Health and community organisations and CCC (Youth Advocate).
Youth Employment Interagency Group	Group shares information about youth employment issues and works on joint projects.	Dept of Work and Income, Actionworks, Skill New Zealand, community groups and CCC (Youth Advocate).
Maori Youth Strategy	Provision of services that are responsive to young Maori.	Canterbury Development Corporation, Ngai Tahu, Nga Maata Waka and Te Puni Kokiri.
Youth Justice Community Reference Group	To improve the Community Knowledge of Youth Justice social workers and their use of community resources.	Dept Child Youth and Family, NZ Police, CCC.
St Johns Ambulance	Organisation of a week long international festival (400 young people) which included a day long conference discussing global youth issues.	St Johns Ambulance, CCC, NZAAHD.
Graffiti Vandalism Reduction Steering Group	To reduce the level of graffiti vandalism, by the development and implementation of reactive and proactive strategies.	CCC, Orion Housing NZ, Safer Community Council, City Care, NZ Police.
Youth Party Network	To research and educate on youth party culture and	ADA, CPH, CCC (Youth Advisory and

Collaborative Projects	Issue/ Objective	Collaborating Agencies
	reduce the level of harmful incidents.	ESU), ACAC, Safer Communities Council, Youth Law, Youth Workers Collective, SADD.
Human Rights Network	Information network that brings together organisations and individuals interested in human rights issues (topics recently addressed include children's rights, human rights legislation changes, and rights of people with disabilities).	Race Relations Office, Human Rights Office, Mental Health Foundation, Disabled Persons Assembly, a wide range of other interested groups and CCC (Community Adviser, CCC).
Young Enterprise Scheme, Steering Group.	To extend 'buy in' to this scheme within Canterbury Secondary Schools.	CPH, Young Enterprise Trust, CDC, Secondary Schools, CCC, Business representatives.
Youth Policies for major shopping centres.	The linking of mall managers with research into young people's behaviour and needs in large shopping complexes.	Eastgate Mall, Queensland University of Technology, CCC (Youth Advocacy).
International Youth and Public Space Reference Group	To foster and support the development across nations of youth inclusive policy and practice in the design and management of public and community accessed spaces.	Queensland University of Technology, Edith Cowan University, Western Australia, Local Government Association of Queensland, CCC (Youth Advocacy), Brisbane City Council.
Youth Week	To promote and celebrate the positive contribution of young people.	NZAAHD, Youth Health Trust, CCC, Youth Workers Collective.
UNCROC Youth Report	To provide a mechanism to have New Zealand young people (particularly in Christchurch) report to the United Nations regarding their impression of New Zealand's commitment to UNROC (United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child).	Action for Children Aotearoa, CCC, Canterbury Youth Workers Collective.
Linwood Arts Academy Legal Art Project	To provide an opportunity for young people (including those who have tagged in the past) to realise the possibilities of working on canvas. This will culminate with a public exhibition organised by the young people involved.	Linwood College, CC, Creation.
Legal Art in the Prison	Working with young people who were tagging before being incarcerated. To provide alternative means of artistic expression.	Paparoa Men's Prison, CCC.
Pride in McFarlane Park	Ongoing project to have local young people clear tagging from McFarlane Park and create legal art pieces within the park.	McFarlane Park Neighbourhood Centre, NZ Police, CCC
Immigration Strategy	Development of a regional business immigration strategy and action plans with New Zealand Immigration Service.	New Zealand Immigration Services, CDC.
Canterbury Wheelchair Tennis Inc	The Canterbury Wheelchair Tennis Incorporated was granted approval to lease the existing courts and pavilion at Ouruhia Domain in accordance with Section 54(1)(b) of the Reserves Act 1977.	Canterbury Wheelchair Tennis and CCC.
Powerhouse Youth Ministries and New Brighton Library	To provide leadership and support of young people in the New Brighton Library	Powerhouse Youth Ministries and New Brighton Library
Multi cultural City Sub Committee	To provide a focus for all communities Celebrating, protecting and increasing understanding of cultural diversity	CCC Standing Committee and representative from groups including Ethnic Council, Ngai Tahu, Peeto
Christchurch Housing Forum	To provide a forum for discussion of housing issues, especially social housing, and the sharing of information between groups and people with an interest in housing,	Convened by Tenants Protection Association and CCC (CRU). Includes CCC Housing, Crown Public Health, HNZC, Tenancy Services, Comcare Charitable Trust, Human

Collaborative Projects	Issue/ Objective	Collaborating Agencies
		Rights Commission, YWCA, City Mission, Salvation Army, CDHB, DWI, and a number of community groups.
Youth, Alcohol and Drugs Issues Steering Group	Ensures services and facilities in Christchurch meet actual needs of those young people with complex issues.	CYF. Ministry of Education, CDHB, ADA, He Oranga Pounamu and CCC.
Child and Youth Mortality Review	Aims to establish a system for ensuring all data on child and youth deaths are captured.	CDHB, Police, NGO's and community groups who are involved in children's health and safety.
Child Friendly Communities	Aims to establish resources and an awards system for communities in New Zealand which are aiming to build a more child friendly environment.	LGNZ, UNICEF, Ministry of Social Development and CCC.

BUDGET ALLOCATION (FROM ANNUAL PLAN)

Youth Advocate = $520,181
Children's Advocate = $316,939

Maori Liaison = $177,680
Third Age Project = $153,550

Third Age Leisure Provision (Leisure Unit) = $ 10,000

Elderly Persons Housing ($1,683,802)

KiwiAble Programme (Leisure Unit) = $60,000

KiwiAble Leisure Card = $15,000

Multi-sensory Unit = $44,000

Multi-cultural Operating Cost (CCRU) = $50,000

Housing

WHAT ARE THE TRENDS?

Housing is the base from which people interact with, and participate in, their wider communities. Housing has one of the biggest impacts on the well being of Christchurch citizens. Housing crises, such as affordability problems, have flow-on effects for our communities in areas such as health, employment, education, community participation, community cohesion and safety.

Key Indicators	Why is this Important?	What is Happening?
Home Ownership	Home ownership is traditionally seen as the most secure form of tenure in New Zealand. Levels of home ownership are used as a guide to population stability, community participation. The relative wealth of the community and changes in lifestyles and household patterns.	Although home ownership remains the dominant form of tenure in Christchurch, home ownership rates are declining, similar to New Zealand as a whole. E.g., Christchurch home ownership rates decreased from 76 per cent in 1986 to 66 per cent in 2001. Lower home ownership rates are attributed to higher house prices relative to income and due to unemployment and changes in household formation patterns (trends toward smaller families, later formation of couple households, separation and divorce and population ageing).
Housing Costs and Affordability	Housing is the largest component of many household's expenditure and is central to the ability to meet basic needs. Housing affordability in Christchurch is a particular issue for lower income earners. A complex set of relationships and outcomes are associated with access to affordable housing. People facing housing difficulties often have a multitude of other problems, including general health, mental health, education, income and employment issues.	Homes in Christchurch tend to be more affordable than those in New Zealand's other larger cities. Christchurch's median house sales price in July 2002 was $152,000. This was below the national median of $185,000. Christchurch's median house sales price has fallen from a 2002 high of $160,500 in April 2002. In May 2000, the median was $154,000. When considering housing prices one should also consider levels of income (see page 45)
Affordability of Renting	The costs of housing are particularly significant for those on lower incomes. When housing costs are too high relative to income, people have less residual income to spend on other essential household costs. (Affordability of housing is generally measured as being affordable if does not exceed 30 per cent of tenants income).	Rents increased during the 1990s with move to market rents for state sector tenants. State house rents have fallen since introduction of Income Related Rents Policy. Private rentals may decline in the medium term in response to IRR Policy.

HOME OWNERSHIP

The trends in Christchurch's home ownership rates from 1986 to 2001 are illustrated in the following graph:

Home Ownership 1986-2001

Year	Home Ownership %
1986	76%
1991	74%
1996	69%
2001	66%
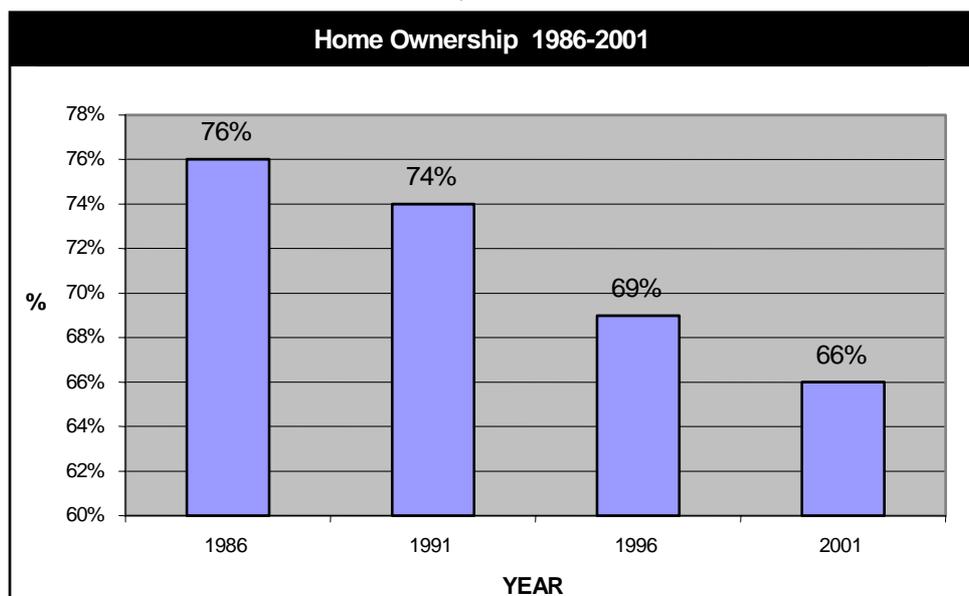
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 1986- 2001.

WHAT IS COUNCIL DOING?

The Council has the 2nd largest portfolio of affordable social housing in New Zealand, behind Housing New Zealand Corporation. It was the first local authority to provide rental housing (in 1938). Over recent years, the Council has developed housing partnerships with a number of agencies. These housing initiatives are usually managed by community partner agencies.   The Council is also attempting to integrate housing provision with other social services to ensure a seamless service and to cater for multiple needs.

Key Policy/Strategy	Policy Objectives	Key Activities
Housing Policy	Ensure safe, accessible and affordable housing is available to people on low incomes including elderly persons and people with disabilities. http://www.ccc.govt.nz/Policy/Council.asp	Housing portfolios of: • Elderly Person Housing; • Public Rental Housing; • Trust Housing; • Owner Occupier; • General Housing. • Housing Partnerships. • 110 complexes around Christchurch. • 2650 rental units (majority bedsit or single bedroom with a limited number of 2,3,and 4 bedroom units).
Tenant Support Policy	Ensure that tenant support is facilitated, in order to assist City Housing tenants to live independently, and achieve a good quality of life. http://www.ccc.govt.nz/Policy/Council.asp	• Provision of social and recreation programmes to housing tenants. • Some larger complexes have community lounges. • Referral to other agencies for support. • Counselling in cases of special needs. • Animal control where pets are permitted. • Dispute resolution. • Over the past three years, the Council has increased its level of service with no cost on rates with the employment of additional housing staff, particularly in the "activities" area.
Emergency Housing Grants Policy	Provide access to emergency funding for non-profit providers of emergency accommodation in Christchurch, after other funding avenues have been exhausted.	Housing partnerships with YWCA, Home and Family Society, Colombo Street Baptist Church, Richmond Fellowship, Ka Wahine Otautahi Trust and Stepping Stones Trust.

Key Policy/Strategy	Policy Objectives	Key Activities
Mayors Welfare	Providing relief to residents suffering hardship.	Mayors Welfare Fund provided $35,858 towards rents in the six months from 1 January 2001 to 30 June 2001 ($89,000 for 12 months ended 30 June 2001).
Remission of Rates Policy (Community Agencies)	Power to remit rates is contained in s179 of the Rating Powers Act 1988, which states: "owned or occupied by or in trust for any society or association of person, whether incorporated or not, whose object or principal object or one of whose principal objects is to promote generally the arts or any purpose of recreation, health, education or instruction for the benefit of residents".	Council grants rate remissions ranging from 335 per cent to 100 per cent. Less than 100 remissions/ p.a. across the city.

A number of community groups receive rate remission e.g. Plunket, Woolston Development Trust, Salvation Army, Step Ahead Trust.

Sporting bodies eligible for a mandatory 50 per cent remission. However, since July 2001 a new policy to deal with sporting bodies under s179 was adopted by Council. |
| Remission of Rates (Individuals) | S177 of Rating Powers Act. | The Council tends not to use this clause but prefers to find other solutions or to refer people to Housing New Zealand Corporation or Mayors Welfare fund. |
| Rates Postponement | S178 of Rating Powers Act. | Rates postponement given to residents on the ground of financial hardship. Less than 36/ p.a. throughout the city. |

Council housing caters for approximately 7.5 per cent of the overall Christchurch rental property market. Housing New Zealand Corporation provides approximately 18.4 per cent of rented dwellings.

COUNCIL'S KEY COLLABORATIONS

Collaborative Projects	Issue/ Objective	Collaborating Agencies
HNZ MOU	Housing New Zealand Corporation and CCC signed a Memorandum of Understanding to work co-operatively in delivering social housing in Sept 2000. The joint committee of Council's Housing Working Party and Ministry of Housing officials have agreed to work collaboratively on three projects: ▪ Joint Research on housing demand and need, ▪ Tenant Charter, ▪ Aranui Community Renewal Project. Property Manager and Housing Team Leader meet formally with the Regional Manager of Housing New Zealand on a two monthly basis.	Housing New Zealand Corporation and CCC.
Aranui Development Project	A major initiative between Council, Housing New Zealand Corporation and the community to enhance Aranui as a place to live. This project has a long-term focus.	Housing New Zealand Corporation, CCC (Property and Shirley Advocacy Team and the Aranui Community Trust Inc. Society) and wider community. Housing New Zealand Corporation have publicly advised that they will be investing $7.7m in Aranui over the next four years.

Collaborative Projects	Issue/ Objective	Collaborating Agencies
Housing Forum	The Christchurch Housing Forum is a networking forum for all groups and individuals interested in housing issues in Christchurch. The purpose of the forum is to provide information (through guest speakers) and the opportunity for discussion and action (where appropriate) on current housing issues.	The Forum is convened by the Tenants Protection Association (TPA) and the Christchurch City Council. Members include Housing NZ Corporation, CCC, local MPs, Community Energy Action, Te Kakakura Trust, Crown Public Health, Te Whare Roimata, Comcare, Richmond Fellowship, Real Estate Institute, EECA, PILLARS.
Housing Partnerships	Council has housing partnerships with a number of agencies to provide affordable accommodation. These housing initiatives are managed by community partner agencies.	YWCA, Home and Family Society, Colombo Street Baptist Church, Richmond Fellowship, Ka Wahine Otautahi Trust and Stepping Stones Trust.
Housing for people with disabilities and mental health conditions	Richmond Fellowship to provide 18 existing EPH housing units at Jecks Place, Dallington, for housing of clients coming out of institutional care. The units have been made available to the Richmond Fellowship on a head tenancy basis for a 12 month term with rights of renewal thereafter subject to Council approval. The Richmond Fellowship will have two full time care coordinators on site together with a team of 7-8 staff on 24 hour duty within Christchurch and a pool of 20 support workers available on call.	Richmond and City Housing.
Tenancy Services Liaison	Property Unit has an active relationship with Tenancy Services and the Tenancy Tribunal through the administration of its residential property portfolio.	Tenancy Services, Tenancy Tribunal and CCC (Property).
CCC and Ngai Tahu Property Group MOU	The Property Manager and Property Projects Manger meet formally with Ngai Tahu Property Group Ltd on a two monthly basis.	CCC (Housing) and Ngai Tahu Property Group Ltd.
Housing Officers Network	Exchange information and co-ordinate services.	Canterbury District Health Board, Age Concern, Beneficiary Advisory Service, Salvation Army, Christchurch City Mission, Prisoners Aid and Rehabilitation Service, Refugee and Migrant Service, Department of Work and Income.

BUDGET ALLOCATION

Property Unit (Housing)

User Pays
100%
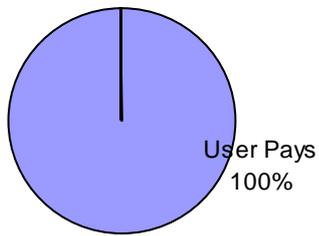
Net Cost ($2,021,127) = Total cost $7,431,602 minus Revenue $9,427,701 (as at 2001/2002)

Including:
- Elderly Persons Housing ($1,694,532).
- Public Rental ($997,542).
- Housing Development Fund ($5,523,706) as at 2001/2002.

Health

WHAT ARE THE TRENDS?

The overall health status of citizens is closely related to other quality of life factors such as income, deprivation, housing, employment and education. Addressing the underlying determinants of health is a priority given their impact on health status and quality of life.

Key Indicators	Why is this Important?	What is Happening?
Life expectancy for Christchurch residents	Life expectancy calculates the age an individual can expect to live given certain factors. This information can be used as an indicator of the health of a population.	In 1996, the life expectancy of a newborn baby in Christchurch was 73.5 years for a male and 79.1 years for a female. This compares with 70.3 and 76.4 years for boys and girls respectively in 1986.
Main causes of death in Christchurch	This type of data can be used to help target campaigns directed at encouraging healthy lifestyles and preventing ill health. It may also be used to assess the success of health strategies and programmes.	In 1997, cancer, ischaemic heart disease, and stroke were the main causes of death in Christchurch City. In 1997, these causes collectively accounted for almost 60 per cent of all deaths in the City.
Infant mortality rate	This is the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births. It is a useful indicator of the relative health of a population.	In 1998, there were 3.9 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in Christchurch City compared with 18.4 in 1974. In 2000, Maori and Pacific Island rate is significantly higher at 11.6 and 17.5 respectively. The average rate of low birth weight babies per 100 live births for Maori in Christchurch was 82.2 compared with 63.2 for Europeans.
Perceptions of Health	The health status of citizens is closely related to many other quality of life outcomes such as educational attainment, housing status, etc.	Christchurch respondents in this year's Citizens Survey were asked how they perceived their state of health. 82 per cent felt their health was good or very good, while 18 per cent said their health was fair, not very good or poor. Likewise, the majority (86 per cent) say they lead a healthy or very healthy lifestyle. These results are consistent with those found in national surveys on self-reported health status.
Suicide	The level of suicides is an important mental health issue in our communities. It is an indicator of preventable death and can be associated with psychiatric dysfunction and social alienation.	Christchurch has a high rate of suicides. The rate of youth suicides has fallen in the last two and a half years.

Key Indicators	Why is this Important?	What is Happening?
Mental Health	The presence of mental illness affects the quality of life of individuals and families affected. The prevalence of mental illness has large societal costs, including cost of health service provision, income support, etc.	Prevalence of mental illness in Christchurch is hard to gauge. Common household difficulties causing stress: employment problems, death of family member or friend, serious illness and general family problems. The availability of robust data on mental health issues at a local level in New Zealand is limited. A New Zealand study suggests that around 20 per cent of the population has a diagnosable mental illness (including drug and alcohol disorders) at any one time. Around 3 per cent of these have serious ongoing and disabling illnesses requiring treatment from specialist services and the remaining 17 per cent have less severe, moderate or mild illnesses that usually go untreated[2]. In 2001, 88 per cent of Christchurch residents had someone they could turn to for help or to rely on in times of stress. However, 7 per cent only had someone sometimes and 4 per cent never or rarely have anyone to turn to in times of stress. 7 per cent of Christchurch respondents described themselves as being not very happy or not at all happy.
Maori and Pacific People's Health	As the second and third largest ethnic groups in New Zealand, these populations often have significantly more health issues than other ethnicities. Examining the differences can help to identify ways of providing better access to health care for these groups and reduce the number of health problems they face.	Maori have significant premature morbidity and mortality rates. Pacific People have some of the highest national rates for serious diseases such as meningococcal disease, rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease.
Air Quality	Good air quality is an important component in maintaining our quality of life, the health of the people, plants and animals. The main causes of poor air quality or high levels of suspended particulate (fine dust) are fires and industrial emissions from smoke stacks.	There are very high levels of suspended particulate in Christchurch City compared to New Zealand's five other largest cities. In 1999, Christchurch experienced 35 exceedances of air quality standard at the worst sites in the city (St Albans), compare to two exceedences each for Auckland and Manukau, and one for Waitakere. .

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[2] Mental Health Commission 1998 *Blueprint for Mental Health Services in New Zealand: How Things Need to Be* Wellington.

Key Indicators	Why is this Important?	What is Happening?
Water Quality	Maintaining good drinking water is critical for human health and quality of life outcomes. Improvements in water quality ensure that less of the population is at risk of water-borne disease and other contaminants.	The majority of New Zealander's are supplied with community drinking water that is free of micro-organisms. In 1999, 75 per cent of New Zealander's drinking water fully complied with the 1995 Drinking Water Standards; this figure has increased from 69 per cent in 1994

UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

Addressing the underlying determinants of health (such as income, education, housing and ethnicity) is a priority in Christchurch given the impact they have on health status and the general quality of life of citizens. Compared with other large cities in New Zealand, Christchurch has a strong correlation between socio-economic status and health, particularly for Maori and Pacific Islands populations who experience relatively poor health outcomes. Health determinants include:

- individual lifestyle factors – for example, whether we smoke, exercise, how much alcohol we drink
- social and community influences – for example, whether we belong to strong social networks, feel valued and empowered to participate in decision making that affects our health and well being
- living and working conditions – for example, whether we live in safe housing and have decent working conditions
- culture and gender – for example, women are over-represented in lower-paid jobs
- general socio-economic and environmental conditions – for example, our position in society, including income, education and employment affects our ability to participate in decision making.

: Dahlgren and Whitehead (1991).
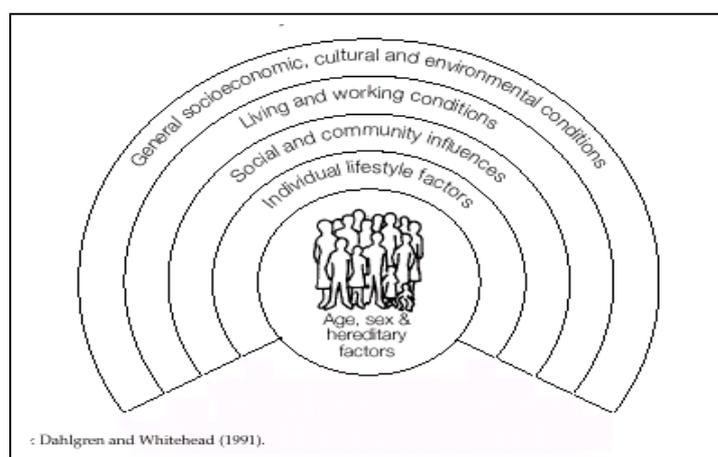
LIFE EXPECTANCY

Medical advances, improvements in preventative health care and lifestyle changes have resulted in New Zealanders living longer. In Christchurch, this has meant a marked increase in life expectancy. In 1996, the life expectancy of a newborn baby boy was 73.5 years and 79.1 years for a baby girl. This compares with 70.3 and 76.4 years for boys and girls respectively in 1986.

Life expectancy is higher in more 'advantaged' neighbourhoods of Christchurch and lower in the less advantaged areas (ChCh 1 = most deprived, ChCh 5 = least deprived).

Life Expectancy in Years (1996)
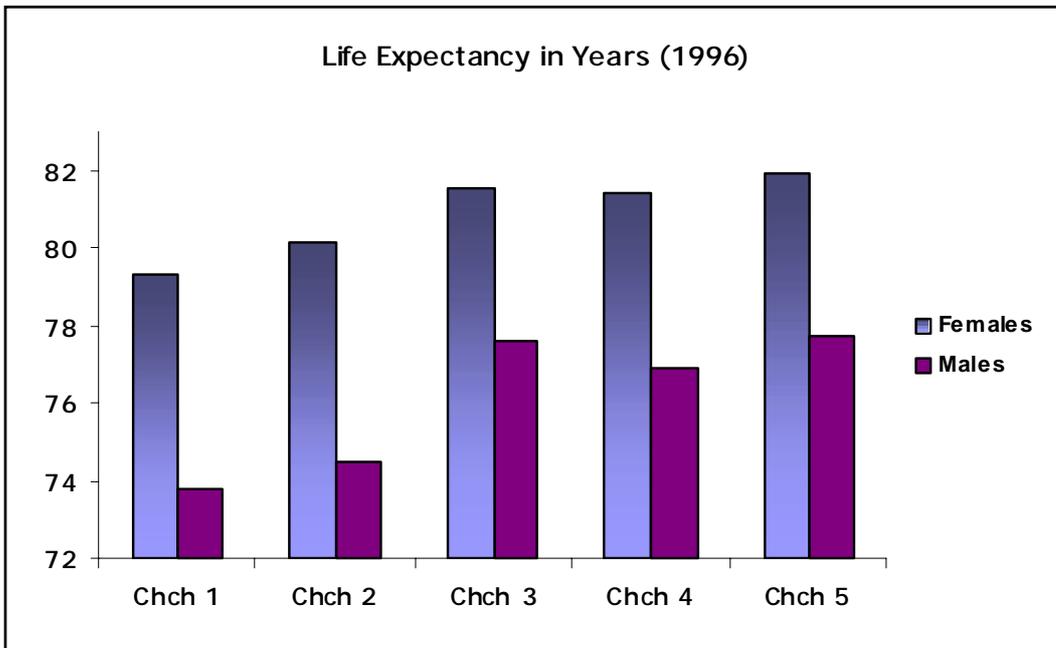
Source: Cook, C.et.al. 'Healthy Christchurch Engagement Report', Christchurch, October 2001.

Over the next 20 years, the life expectancy of people living in the City is predicted to steadily increase. According to latest population projections, a male born in 2021 can expect to live about 78.2 years and female to around 82.8 years.

INFANT MORTALITY

The trends in infant mortality from 1972 to 1998 for Christchurch are illustrated in the following graph:

Infant Mortality Rate For Christchurch, 1972-1998

Note: The infant mortality rates above were categorised by Health District-Christchurch from 1972 to 1987, and by Area Health Board-Canterbury from 1988 to 1998.
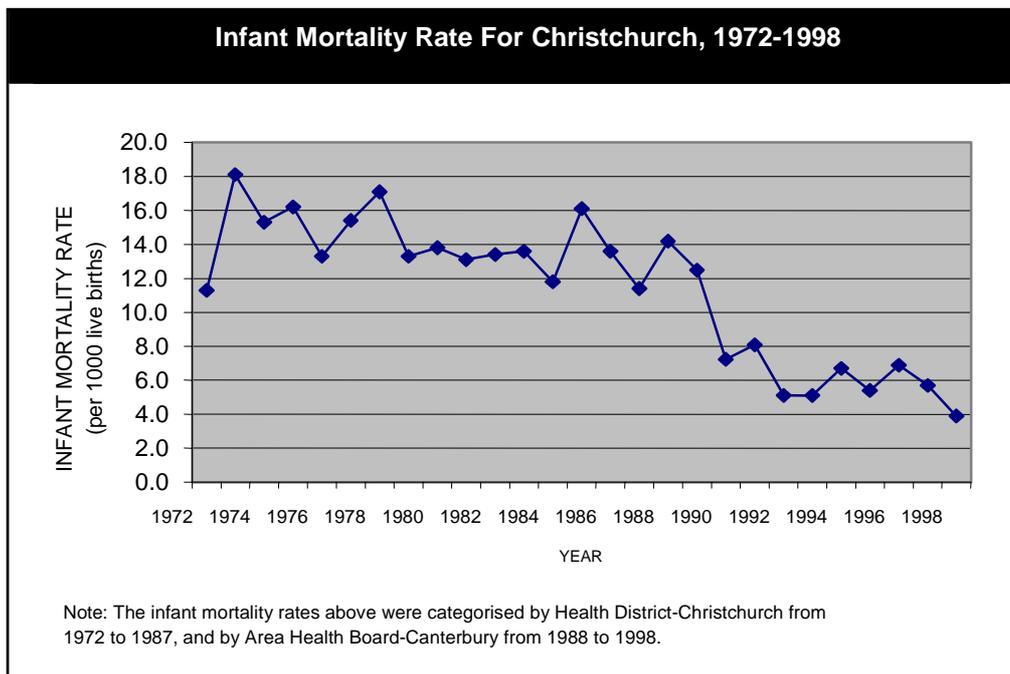
Source: New Zealand Health Information Service, 1972-1998.

SUICIDE

Caution must be taken when interpreting suicide data, especially in terms of making regional comparisons. Suicides and attempted suicides are usually the result of a complex interplay of risk factors, including presence of mental illness. The presence or absence of psychiatric institutions in communities can also partly explain differences in suicide rates between different localities. Furthermore, the actual number of deaths confirmed as suicide in any year is low. As a very rough guide, New Zealand tends to have a high rate of suicide compared to other OECD countries; particularly among younger males and Christchurch has a higher rate of suicides than most of New Zealand's other large cities. In 1997, there were 64 suicides in the city. According to Annette Beautrais, Principal Researcher for the Canterbury Suicide Project, recent data show a substantial reduction in youth suicide numbers in the last two and a half years. This may be due to improved mental health awareness and prevention strategies in our communities.

MAORI AND PACIFIC PEOPLE'S HEALTH

Maori experience an excess burden of mortality and morbidity throughout life, including: higher infant mortality rates (mainly due to SIDS), higher rates of death and hospitalisation in infancy, childhood and youth (predominantly from injuries, asthma and respiratory infections), and higher mortality and hospitalisation rates in adulthood and older age (especially from injuries, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, respiratory disease and most cancers).

Over the past two decades, Maori life expectancy has increased significantly and Maori infant mortality rates have continued to decline. However, Maori life expectancy and mortality rates are still worse than those of non-Maori. Maori female life expectancy at birth for 1995-97 was 71.6 years compared with 80.6 years for the non-Maori female population while Maori male life expectancy was 67.2 years compared with 75.3 years for non-Maori males.

Pacific people living in New Zealand have the highest national rates of meningococcal disease, rheumatic fever, rheumatic heart disease and obesity. Other important health problems are an increasing rate of SIDS, low immunisation rates, high rates of hospitalisation in children, particularly for pneumonia, asthma and middle ear infections, and high rates of diabetes, tuberculosis and liver cancer in adults.

WHAT IS COUNCIL DOING?

The Council has a limited role in health service provision. However, as a number of factors affect health, many Council activities play a part in improving health, from housing provision to employment services, leisure programmes and safety planning. Utilities and services, such as water and sewage, transport systems, recreational facilities and environmental protection are also important for improving and protecting health. An important feature of the Council's approach is 'community development' strategies. There is a growing body of evidence that shows that 'connectedness' of individuals to their community has flow-on effects to improved health and wellbeing.

Key Policy/Strategy	Policy Objectives	Key Activities
Strategic Objective A3	Promoting and protecting health standards http://www.ccc.govt.nz/Policy/Strategi.asp	Investigating and responding to situations that case nuisance or objectionable effects on human health and safety. Inspecting premises to ensure compliance with health standards. Disposal of hazardous waste. Potential contaminated land investigations. Environmental health monitoring and regulation: - Food safety, - Education (tattooing, safe food), - Liquor licensing, - Infectious Disease, - Dangerous Goods/Hazardous Substances - Noise control. Providing specialist health and environmental health information
Strategic Objective A3	Contributing to safe and healthy lifestyles http://www.ccc.govt.nz/Policy/Strategi.asp	Leisure Activities e.g. Active Christchurch, community recreation programmes, promotion of the benefits of physical activity. Activities addressing the determinants of health e.g. community development, housing, employment. Libraries - provision of public health information. CDC - Healthcare Technology Business support e.g. Melrose Kiwi Concept Chairs, currently working with a business mentor referred from CDC's business service to help plan for a prosperous and busy future.

Key Policy/Strategy	Policy Objectives	Key Activities
Strategic Objective A3	Advocating for quality health and disability services http://www.ccc.govt.nz/Policy/Strategi.asp	Submission on Disability Strategy, Future Shape Primary Health Care, Striking a Better Balance, Inquiry into dementia care, NZ Health Strategy, and Hospital Services Plan.
City Plan	Policies to protect water and air quality and to avoid adverse noise impacts.	Managing land use to minimise adverse impacts on water and air quality and the impact of noise.
Infrastructure Policies	A range of infrastructure policies are enhancing public health by addressing determinants of health.	Activities of infrastructure units such as Parks and Waterways, Waste Services, Leisure, City Streets etc. Ensuring clean water through the safe collection, treatment and disposal of water and a clean environment.
Community policies	Supporting communities to plan, organise and carry out initiatives that reflect their needs and aspirations.	Community development activities of Advocacy Teams, CRU and Leisure.
Leisure policies	See Leisure Section page 49	

COUNCIL'S KEY COLLABORATIONS

Collaborative Projects	Issue/ Objective	Collaborating Agencies
Healthy Christchurch	An intersectoral initiative that is based on the idea that all sectors and groups have a role to play in creating a healthy city, whether their specific focus is recreation, employment, youth, environmental enhancement, transport or any other aspect of city life. www.ccc.govt.nz/HealthyChristchurch	Healthy Christchurch was initiated and sponsored by the Canterbury District Health Board, Christchurch City Council, Te Runanga O Ngai Tahu, Crown Public Health, He Oranga Pounamu, Pegasus Health, Christchurch School of Medicine and Health Sciences and the Ministry of Health. 180 organisations have signed the charter. A number of collaborative projects are being developed under the umbrella of Healthy Christchurch e.g. mentally healthy workplaces, fluoride milk in pre schools etc
Injury Prevention Strategy	Project to identify injury needs and current provision and to develop an appropriate strategy.	Crown Public Health, ACC and Ministry of Health and CCC (Policy and City Streets).
Youth Mental Health Forum Organising Group	Interagency group that aims to educate community about youth mental health issues.	Healthlink South, Crown Public Health and community organisations and CCC (Youth Advocate).
Like Minds Like US	District advisory group which co-ordinates the 'Christchurch Movement Against Stigma and Discrimination Associated with Mental Illness' project.	A forum and a core group. Part of a national project. Mental Health Foundation is contracted to umbrella the project locally (southern region). Forum = MHF, Crown Public Health, Psychiatric Consumer and Advisory Support Trust, Richmond Fellowship, Comcare, CCC (CRU) plus individual consumers.
Canterbury Alcohol and Drug Advisory Group	CADAG is a network of alcohol and drug service providers and other related organisations. It meets monthly to share information and promote co-ordination in the drug and alcohol field.	ALAC, Odyssey House, ADA, 198, Community Agency and Drug Service (CADS), Women's Alcohol and Drug Networking Forum and CCC (CRU).
Health Information	To provide good quality health information.	Christchurch City Libraries and Crown Public Health.

Collaborative Projects	Issue/ Objective	Collaborating Agencies
Elder Care Canterbury	An intersectoral group aimed at integrating and improving health services for older person.	CPH, MOH, School Medicine, Pegasus Health, CCC (Leisure Unit).
Stay on Your Feet	Stay on Your Feet is a health promotion programme aimed at reducing the incidence of falling among healthy older residents.	
Push Play with Active Christchurch	Local health and recreation agencies have combined to promote Hillary Commission '30 minutes a day' physical activity message.	Christchurch City Council (Leisure Unit), YMCA, Haurora Matauraka (Maori arm of Crown Public Health), Heart Foundation, Sport Canterbury, Crown Public Health, Diabetes Life and Pegasus Health.
Youth Health Service Hornby	Ensure young people have access to youth friendly health services in Hornby	Hornby Care Medical Centre, Public Health Nurse, 198 Youth Health Centre, Youth Health Trust, CCC (Fieldworker in Schools, Hornby Youth Worker, Maori Community Worker, Sockburn Advocacy Team and Riccarton/Wigram Community Board
Community Health Project	Improve access to recreation and health services	Pegasus Health, Crown Public Health and Hornby Care Medical Centre, CCC (Sockburn Advocacy Team, Riccarton/Wigram Community Board)
De-stigmatisation of mental illness	Cooperative venture between Health Link South (Dr. Alfred Dell'Aro) and Christchurch City Council on "de-stigmatisation" of mental illness involving educating Council staff and Councillors on mental illness with a view to changing attitudes.	Health Link South and Christchurch City Council.

BUDGET ALLOCATION

Environmental Effects Team of ESU as at 2001/2002 [dealing with noise, air pollutants, hazardous substances, nuisances (statutory) etc] the total cost was $1,273,348 for salaries and overheads plus 239,000 for noise contract and hazardous wastes testing etc. There are some recoveries so the net cost is $672,050

Health Licensing (including food premises and Liquor licensing) approximately = $1,000,000

Animal Control = $1,500,000

Education

WHAT ARE THE TRENDS?

A high standard of education and educational achievement is essential for effective participation in society. The global economy is increasingly a knowledge-based one where the physical resources a country possesses are becoming less important than the knowledge, skills and innovative capacity of its people. This is important in terms of the overall capacity of economies and ensures people are not marginalised due to low levels of education.

Key Indicators	Why is this Important?	What is Happening?
Low Decile Schools	The underlying socio-economic status of communities is reflected in big differences in educational outcomes. A low decile rating indicates a school with a significant number of disadvantaged children. These children can face difficulties in the education process, including family disadvantage and parental difficulty in supporting the learning process.	Christchurch has fewer school age children in low decile schools compared to most of New Zealand's other large cities. Almost a quarter (23 per cent) of all Christchurch school age children attend low decile schools (with a ranking of four or below). 7 per cent are in schools with a decile rating of 1 or 2.
School Suspensions	Students who are suspended or stood down from school have their education process disrupted. Some do not return to formal learning. This can limit future employment and income prospects and therefore future quality of life.	School suspensions and stand downs are higher among Maori and Pacific Islands students than for any other ethnic group. Christchurch had the highest level of suspensions and stand downs across all ethnic groups of any of New Zealand's largest cities.
Early Childhood Education	The stimulation of learning at an early age has an important bearing on future educational achievement. Social interaction between pre-school age children is healthy and is likely to make the transition to formal schooling easier.	Early childhood education levels have been relatively stable in Christchurch over the last three years.

In 1998, there were 215 early childcare centres in the City. Around 68 per cent of Christchurch's under-five year olds attended a state funded pre-school in 1999. This figure has remained relatively stable in recent years.

One hundred and fifty four state and private primary and secondary schools in 1999 provided education and training for 55,532 pupils. |
| No Qualifications | As the economy and labour market change there is an increasing demand for a skilled labour force. People without qualifications are more likely to have difficulty finding sustained and skilled employment than those who leave with qualifications. | By 2001, approximately 23 per cent Christchurch had no qualifications. Maori and Pacific Islands students are over-represented in these figures. |

Key Indicators	Why is this Important?	What is Happening?
Tertiary Education	A tertiary education can enhance people's ability to find sustainable employment. It can also broaden the range of career options available to people. An educated population is needed to remain competitive in the global economy.	In 2001, 11 per cent of Christchurch residents had a Bachelors degree or higher.
Number of Secondary Schools	At secondary school, students study a basic core of subjects including English, mathematics and science, and have a choice of specialist subjects and the opportunity to sit national qualifications in their senior years. This provides students with a good basis in which to build upon for further tertiary study.	There are about 30 secondary schools in Christchurch catering for students aged 13 to 18 years.
Number of Tertiary Institutions	The greater the numbers of tertiary institutions, the increased access and flexibility people have to higher levels of education.	There were 48 tertiary training institutions operating in Christchurch during 1999. They included the City's three main facilities – University of Canterbury, Christchurch College of Education, the Christchurch Polytechnic – and 45 private training establishments. Lincoln University, which is located outside the City boundaries, is also a major tertiary education provider for the City.
Educational Attainment	Education affects people's quality of life and access to job opportunities and higher levels of income.	By 2001, 11 per cent of Christchurch residents aged 15+ years had a graduate or postgraduate degree. This was up from 7.1 per cent in 1991.

EDUCATION ATTAINMENT

According to the 2001 Census figures, Christchurch resident's highest educational attainment are illustrated in the graph below:
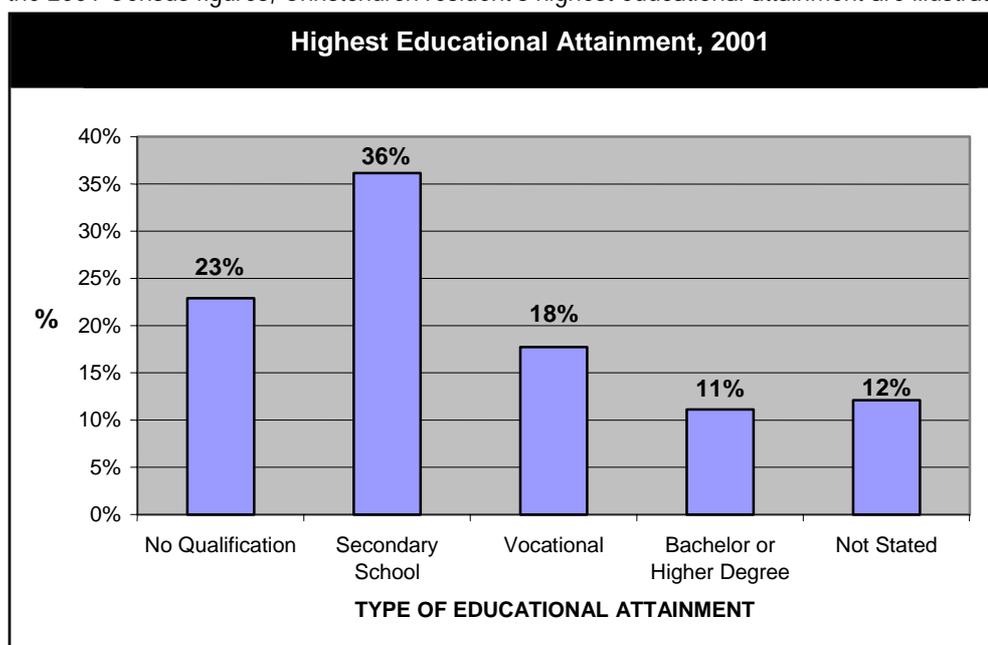
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2001.

WHAT IS COUNCIL DOING?

The Council plays a significant role in early childhood education. Research has identified that investment in early childhood education impacts on education attainment and employment. Council also invests in employment related training, through the Canterbury Development Corporation and its Social Initiatives Fund. The Council has recognised that Christchurch has substantial tertiary and occupational training capacity and is a net exporter of skills. It has therefore attempted to facilitate a link between education providers and employers as a catalyst to future economic development.

Key Policy/Strategy	Policy Objectives	Key Activities
Early Childhood Education Policy	The Christchurch City Council is committed to proactively promoting equitable access for all children and their families/whanau to quality early childhood education in Christchurch. Priority will be given to the least advantaged and those with special needs or abilities. http://www.ccc.govt.nz/Policy/Early.asp	Operates 3 childcare centres. Provides financial support to 18 community based early childhood education services.
Libraries Strategic Directions in *The Plan*	Our purpose is to inform, educate, entertain, involve and inspire. The outcome is improved personal, social, cultural and economic well-being for the people of Christchurch. We are in the business of connecting people with information and ideas to create knowledge and enrich lives through the power of stories. http://library.christchurch.org.nz/ThePlan/ Providing information on line – see: http://library.christchurch.org.nz/	▪ Lending and information services provided from the central library, 11 community libraries, one children's library and one mobile library. ▪ Loan material from a collection of more than one million items to over 250,000 members. ▪ Information services also provided by phone, fax, email and live on line. ▪ Website including electronic access to range of databases, encyclopaedias, dictionaries, biographies, literature and other resources. 64 million pages downloaded in 2001-02. ▪ Digitised historic records of Canterbury. ▪ Ti Kouka Whenua – electronic resource of local Maori history. ▪ 12 neighbourhood libraries operated by autonomous committees of volunteers are given limited support. ▪ Children and Youth programmes including Travelling Road Show and Storytimes. ▪ New library under construction in South Christchurch and one planned for Upper Riccarton (2005).
Out of School Programmes	The Council believes that the children of Christchurch have the right to care, recreation and leisure activities in their out of school time which are safe, fun and age and culturally appropriate. Families and whanau have the right to safe, accessible, affordable, quality out of school care and recreation services in their own communities. http://www.ccc.govt.nz/Policy/Out.asp http://www.ccc.govt.nz/Programmes/Holiday/HolidayProgrammesPolicyAndProcedures.pdf	The Council through the Leisure Unit supports 50 after school programmes. Delivered or facilitated 30 holiday programmes for children and youth (10-13 years).

Key Policy/Strategy	Policy Objectives	Key Activities
Canterbury Economic Development Strategy 2000-2010	Canterbury is a world leading regional economy founded on innovation, diversity and sustainability in which all citizens have the opportunity to benefit. Education and Skills Objective: ▪ To ensure that Canterbury becomes a learning region. http://www.creds.org.nz	Economic Development Education Initiatives - Facilitation of education initiatives including partnerships between education and enterprise sectors, teacher forums, business school partnerships. Employment and Training Schemes. Education Information Support and Advice – providing information and advice on employment and job creation, facilitating co-operation between various educational activities and education providers and business community. E.g. seminars, workshops, education outreach, schools employment programme. Funding of education and training community initiatives e.g. Aranui Sports Academy.
Community Funding Policy (Social Initiatives)	Reducing disparity and multi disadvantage and target preventative and early intervention approaches.	Funding Kaupapa Whakaora (an Alternative school in Papanui) and Fieldworkers in Schools.

COUNCIL'S KEY COLLABORATIONS

Collaborative Projects	Issue/ Objective	Collaborating Agencies
Young Enterprise Expansion Project	To promote and extend the young enterprise scheme into Christchurch Secondary Schools.	Education Sector, business reps, Crown Public Health, CDC and CCC (Youth Advocate).
GlobalNet	A world wide web based project with strong educational focus. Promotes the exchange of ideas and sharing of local solutions to global problems. Interactive forums for discussion.	Ministry of Education and IT business sector and NZE, MOE (Victoria, Australia) and CCC (Libraries).
South Christchurch Learning Centre	Provide ICT based learning opportunities for primary children and the community.	Ministry of Education, CCC (through libraries) and local primary schools.
Field Workers in Schools	Provide a safety net around primary school children who are at risk of not achieving good education and welfare outcomes.	Cluster Schools, CCC (Advocacy Teams and Children's Advocate).
Out of School Support Partnerships	OSCAR Network provides professional support to Out of school programmes on a city wide basis including staff training, resources and advice. The Council currently contracts the OSCAR Network to: ▪ Provide support/Referral Work (funding/financial process, planning, providing support input in employment processes training, behavioural management policies and training for staff to the development), ▪ Co-ordinating and developing "cluster meetings", The Woolston Development Project provides professional support on a local basis for five Out of School Programmes in the Hagley/Ferrymead Ward.	OSCAR Network, Woolston Development Project and Out of School Programme providers (including community providers and private providers), CCC.
Partnerships with schools	E.g. Water Expo, Christchurch College of Computing	Libraries and the College of Computing have an understanding for the college to regard the Central City Library as its library of first resort.

Collaborative Projects	Issue/ Objective	Collaborating Agencies
Coast to the High Country Programme	Objectives of the Coast to the High Country Programme to promote • environmental education in formal education • enjoyment of the natural environment • sustainable management of resources • to provide pre and in-service training for teachers • to provide opportunities for action in addressing these environmental issues	WWF, College of Education, Department of Conservation, Environment Canterbury, Craigieburn Environmental trust and CCC
Learning through Action Programme	The CCC offers, free of charge, local (and wider) schools learning experiences outside of the classroom with an environmental education focus. These education programmes are operated from various waste facilities, heritage areas, parks, reserves, and waterways. They can have an integrated focus with many major links to the science, social studies, and technology curriculum areas. The learning outcomes for the programmes are based on issues such as waste management, heritage retention, waterways enhancement and water quality, and the care for and conservation of our built and natural environment. The programmes are designed to support the newly produced Guidelines for Environmental Education in New Zealand Schools. **Key objectives of the programme:** • Offer issues-based environmental education programmes that are linked to the curriculum • Provide a very real context for learning experiences – our **local environment**. • Provide experiences that incorporate **concepts and skills learning**. • Provide **hands-on activities** to cater for different learning styles. • Encourage the young people of our city to show concern and take **positive action** for our environment.	Ministry of Education – Learning Experiences Outside of the Classroom Fund and CCC
FORST Programmes	To secure research funding for local businesses. From September 2001, CDC has assisted 18 Canterbury businesses in achieving FORST grants totalling $1.1 million.	CDC, FORST, Canterbury Businesses
Choices Roadshow	Created to support students and schools, and promotes discussion about career planning and decision making in a Canterbury context.	Canterbury Schools, CDC.
Regional Enterprise Education Networks (REENs)	Curriculum based activities are completed in partnership with businesses, allowing students to gain practical experience through workplace learning.	Ministry of Education, Canterbury secondary schools, CDC
Homework Centre	To support low decile school students through the provision of homework support.	PEETO and Central City Library

BUDGET ALLOCATION

Library and Information Services
Net Cost = $20,935,507

User Pays 6%
Rates 94%
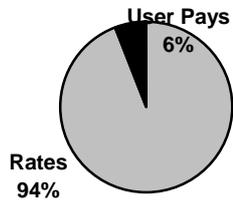
Early Childhood Education = $459,680

Employment

WHAT ARE THE TRENDS?

Participation in paid employment is the main factor determining adequate income. Paid employment serves important social functions, such as providing people with a sense of self worth and status, as well as providing a basis for interaction with other people. Employment contributes to people's sense of belonging and to feeling part of a community and society. Employment is a key factor in improving life situations, particularly for marginalised people.

Key Indicators	Why is this Important?	What is Happening?
Total Employment in the City	Employment is a key factor in improving life situations, particularly for marginalised people. It also provides insight into a local economy's ability to retain and create jobs.	The City's workforce increased from 154,880 to 165,290 between 1997 and 2000. However, in 2001 this figure had decreased to 162,243. The total workforce increased by 10,410 or 6.7 per cent between 1997 and in 2000, but experienced a decrease by 1.8 per cent to 162,243 people employed within Christchurch in 2001.
Types of Employment	Christchurch has a large and diverse workforce, which includes people who live within the City and workers from surrounding districts.	The majority of employment is concentrated in service and sales (16 per cent), and professional (15 per cent) occupations. Agriculture and fisheries had the lowest proportion of people in the workforce of 2 per cent. In line with national trends, growth in the total workforce has been accompanied by a progressive shift in the type of employment offered within the local economy. Between 1997 and 2000, the number of employed full-time increased by 1,560 or 1.4 per cent, while numbers in part-time employment increased by 8,860 or 19.5 per cent.
Unemployment rate	The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed as a percentage of the total labour force. It is a tradition measure of economic conditions and is often used as an indicator of a population's well being.	From 1996 to 2001, the number of Christchurch residents who were unemployed and actively seeking work decreased from 7.6 per cent of to 6.8 per cent. The unemployment rate of Maori in Christchurch City is significantly higher than non-Maori (In 1996 it was 14.7 per cent and 7.6 per cent respectively). In 2001, the Maori unemployment rate decreased to 13.9 per cent, but remains higher than Christchurch as a whole.

Key Indicators	Why is this Important?	What is Happening?
Unpaid Work	People's willingness to be involved in unpaid work in the community indicates a desire to 'give something back'. It is a reflection of people's belief that they have something worthwhile to contribute. This involvement contributes to community cohesion and to people's sense of well-being.	The trends for Christchurch and New Zealand are very similar, with the largest differences between males and females for each category of unpaid work. In 1996, females participate in the majority of unpaid work for both Christchurch (70 per cent) and New Zealand (72 per cent). The largest proportions of unpaid work in Christchurch included childminding, attending meetings and housework. Although the categories for unpaid work/activities changed for the 2001 Census, females are still doing the majority of unpaid work/activities, with 62 per cent of males being not involved in unpaid activities compared to only 38 per cent of females. The disparity between male and females for both regions suggests a gender bias towards females doing the majority of unpaid work in areas which have been historically gender specific.

TYPES OF EMPLOYMENT

In 2001, there is a diverse range of occupation types in Christchurch.

Type of Occupation, 2001
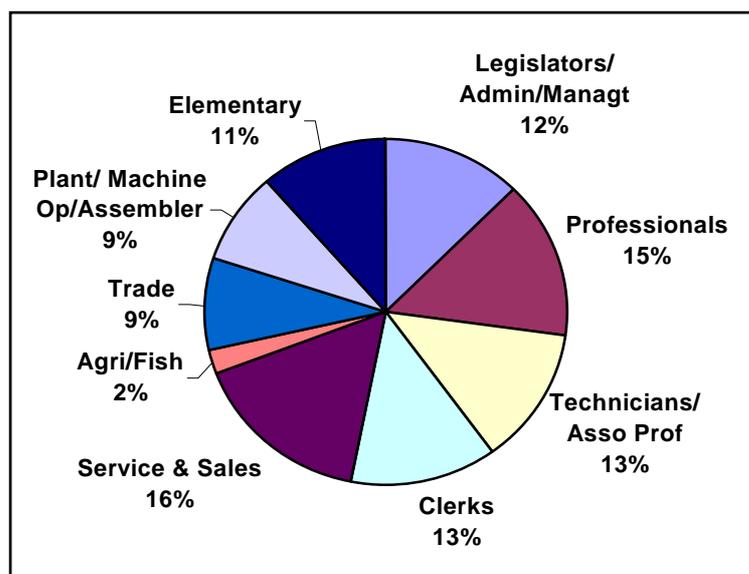
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2001.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The unemployment rate for Christchurch in 2001 were:

Employment Status, 2001
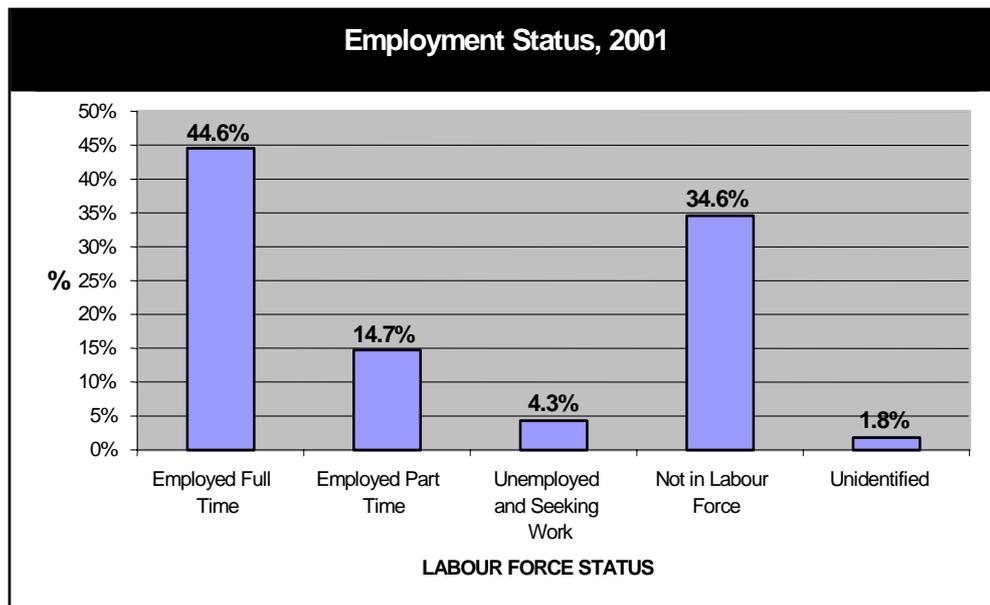
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2001.

UNPAID WORK

The trends for unpaid work in 1996 for Christchurch residents and New Zealand as a whole are:

Unpaid Work by Gender for Christchurch and New Zealand, 1996
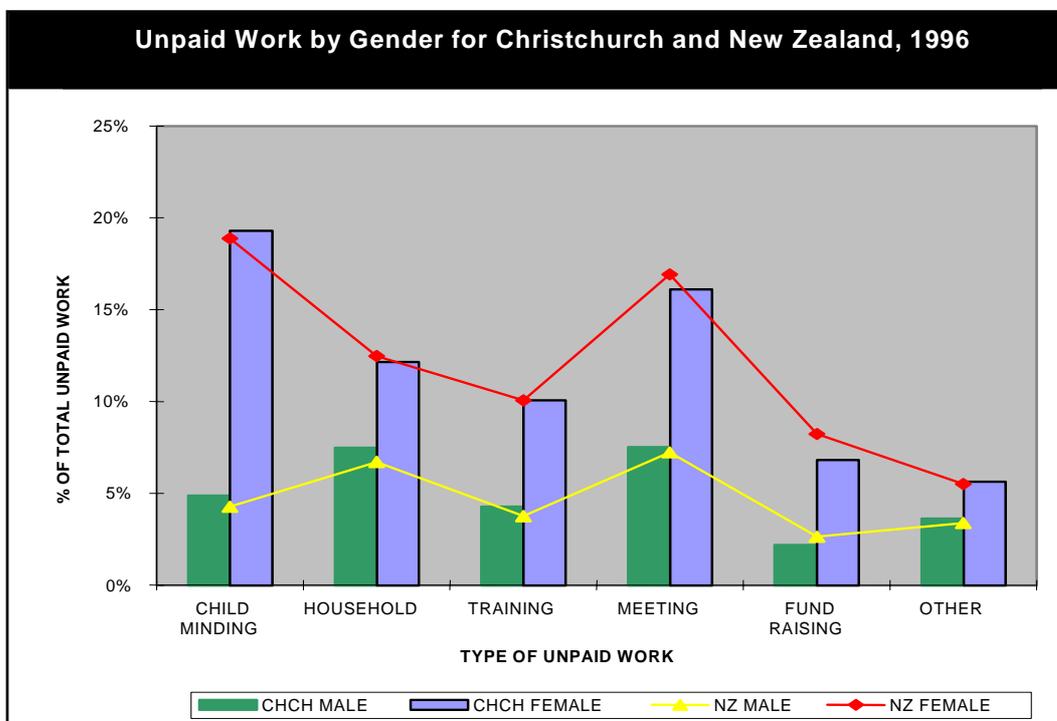
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 1996.

In 2001, unpaid work was changed to unpaid activities, and included the categories: No activities, Household work, Child Minding in and outside the home, Care-giving in and outside the home Voluntary work and Studying.
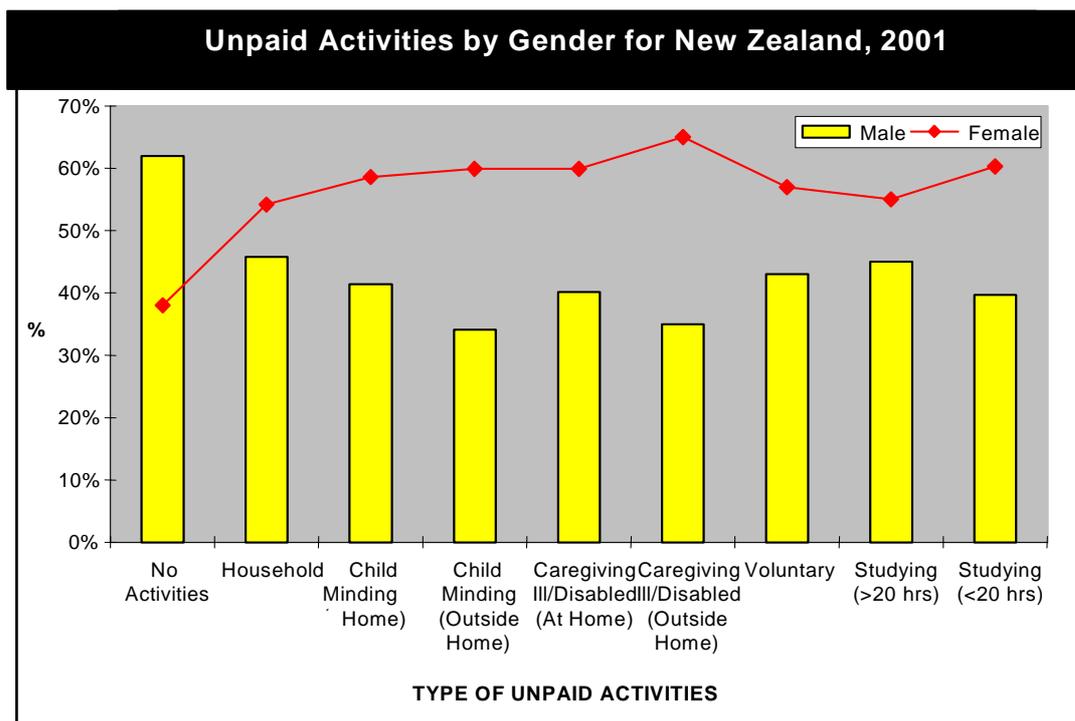
Unpaid Activities by Gender for New Zealand, 2001

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2001.

WHAT IS COUNCIL DOING?

For a number of years, the Council has invested heavily in economic, business and employment development, mainly through the Canterbury Development Corporation.   It also invests in community and social infrastructure based on an explicit recognition of the inter-relationship between the social aspects of development and the economic aspects. Council also plays a role in addressing social factors that act as barriers to employment. This is achieved through funding community initiatives such as Step Ahead, Waipuna Trust and Supergrans and through programmes delivered by the CDC. In addition, Council has made significant efforts to promote any opportunities for growth that exists in the region.

Key Policy/Strategy	Policy Objectives	Key Activities
Employment and Economic Development Policy	In promoting economic growth, the Council's policy is directed at promoting growth which will create the greatest number of jobs in the long term. http://www.ccc.govt.nz/Policy/Employme.asp	**CDC** - Administering and promoting the use of Government funded work experience, training and subsidised employment schemes, and providing case management and information support to unemployment people.
Capital Endowment Fund	Preference will be given to projects that will provide growth in economic wealth and sustainable jobs for Canterbury.	The Council proposes to invest $75M of capital repatriation funds due to be received from Christchurch City Holdings Ltd. in a separate fund known as the Capital Endowment Fund. Sufficient income will be capitalised annually to cover inflation. The balance of the income will be available for economic development projects (70 per cent) and civic and community projects (30 per cent).
Other policies and strategies	There are a range of other policies strategies and initiatives that aim (sometimes indirectly) to enhance employment opportunities.	Irrigation strategy – aimed at increasing employment through expansion of agricultural industry. Tourism and Marketing initiatives aimed at generating employment in the tourism industry. Events Strategy.

Key Policy/Strategy	Policy Objectives	Key Activities
Canterbury Economic Development Strategy 2000-2010	Canterbury is a world leading regional economy founded on innovation, diversity and sustainability in which all citizens have the opportunity to benefit. Objective: ▪ To build on Canterbury's distinctive qualities to develop a dynamic internationally competitive, regional economy which creates wealth and provides quality sustainable work opportunities for the residents of the region. http://www.creds.org.nz http://www.actionworks.org.nz	**Employment Services (CDC)** ▪ Develop and deliver targeted employment initiatives that provide opportunities to enter the workforce. ▪ Develop and support employment initiatives that maximise the number of sustainable jobs in that region. ▪ Work with other agencies and community groups to co-ordinate employment activities and initiatives – ensuring maximum benefit for the community. ▪ Support community groups in developing the necessary skills to effectively manage their activities. ▪ Prepare people for entering the workforce or changing careers through education and other targeted initiatives. ▪ Enhance the quality of life enjoyed by the Canterbury community through initiatives that emphasise education, workforce training, skills provision and employment. **Leisure Unit** ▪ Arts Advisors promote professionalism of local artists. ▪ Sport and art events generate employment.

COUNCIL'S KEY COLLABORATIONS

Collaborative Projects	Issue/ Objective	Collaborating Agencies
Mayoral Taskforce on Poverty	Research on Employer Demand for Employees Forums - The Taskforce initiated a series of employer forums as a follow-up to the research. The forums discussed the issues identified in the research and raised further related issues. http://www.ccc.govt.nz/Reports/2001/MayoralTaskforceOnPoverty/	Economics & Sociology Departments, University of Canterbury, Canterbury Employers &Chamber of Commerce, Canterbury Manufacturers Association, Canterbury Trades Council, Canterbury Local Employment Co-ordination Group, Community Employment Initiatives Group, Canterbury Department of Work & Income, Canterbury Development Corporation and CCC (Mayors Office & Policy).
Specialist Youth Employment Services	Employment - Specialist youth services for 18 and 19 year olds. Includes development of the collaborative Actionworks model, which links the expertise and resources of both organisations.	Work and Income and Canterbury Development Corporation.
Youth Employment Interagency Group	Group shares information about youth employment issues and works on joint projects. Currently planning a consultation with unemployed young people and those on training programmes regarding their experiences interacting with various services.	Work and Income, Actionworks, Skill New Zealand, community groups and CCC (Youth Advocate).
Case Management for Youth	Specialised case management for youth – supporting them into employment by taking an holistic approach looking at health, social services, housing, etc.	Ministry of Social Policy and Canterbury Development Corporation.

Collaborative Projects	Issue/ Objective	Collaborating Agencies
Mayor's Task Force for Jobs.	Employment - Working at a strategic level with local bodies and community employment groups to reduce unemployment. http://www.ccc.govt.nz/mediareleases/2000/MayorsGoIntoBattleOverJobs.asp	Mayors of Local Authorities in NZ CCC (Mayors Office).
Canterbury Economic Development Strategy	Economic Development Strategy. http://www.creds.org.nz	Regional Council, Canterbury Forum and CDC.
Refugee and New Migrant Centre	Significant numbers of migrants and refugees living in Christchurch find it hard to obtain work and the support of these people is largely left to community and non profit organisations. Council has provided support to the Refugee and New Migrant Centre.	Refugee Resettlement, PEETO, and CCC.
Actionworks	Provide intensive employment and training advice and assistance to young people. From July 2001 to June 2002, Actionworks service individually case managed 2,161 young unemployed people. In that time 1,098 young people were placed into full/part time employment while 785 were placed into further education and training.	Work and Income, Conservation Corps, community based employment and training programmes and CDC.
WISE (Women Into Self Employment) Christchurch	A networking and educational forum for women in business, which provides expert guest speakers. Special marketing opportunities are also available for members. 30-50 business women attend WISE meetings. Over 100 women were members of WISE in 2001-2002.	CDC, local businesses
Moving On Project	This Actionworks School Leaver Database project aims to work with, support and track the development of schools leavers. It provides guidance and assistance for young people through the first crucial months after leaving school	CDC, Department of Work and Income.
Schools Employment Programme	Assists Maori and Pacific Island students moving from school to further education or work in a culturally appropriate way.	7 Christchurch secondary Schools (including Aranui High School), CDC
CDC Employment Team	Offers free and uncomplicated recruitment service. Also contacts businesses to discuss and list employment vacancies and opportunities and have ready access to a large variety of job seekers through Actionworks, Youthworks, Career Transition and Third Age Centres.	CDC, Industry Training Organisations, 883 Christchurch business (in last 4 years)

RESEARCH ON EMPLOYER DEMAND FOR EMPLOYEES

The core findings of the Research on Employer Demand for Employees are that unemployed workers are applying for jobs even when they do not have the required qualifications and experience, while at the same time, employers are finding it difficult to find suitably qualified employees, particularly in the skilled trades. Employer groups, trade unions, advocates for unemployed workers, educators, academic researchers and a wide variety of community groups all have important expertise and resources that could contribute to finding workable solutions to this labour market co-ordination problem. The Christchurch City Council should therefore be encouraged to continue facilitating stronger relationships within and between these interested groups as part of its work to address the problems that gave rise to this report.
http://www.ccc.govt.nz/Reports/2001/EmployerDemand/EmployerDemandForSkilledWorkersInChristchurch.pdf

BUDGET ALLOCATION

Employment Services = $2,386,315
- Advice to Council = $0
- Employment and Training Schemes= $1,427,581
- Community Initiates Funding = $412,358
- Employment Promotion= $154,634
- Work force Preparation= $134,016
- Education Information Support and Advice = $257,724

Economic Development = $2,386,315

Visitor Promotions as at 2001/2002 = $1,463,960

Capital Endowment Fund Income as at 2001/02 = $850,000

CCC has core funding and major grants allocated to various attractions and events.

Income, Poverty and Income Inequality

Council's Policy Outcome:
Living standards are sufficient to ensure everyone can meet their immediate needs, participate in society, develop their potential and live lives they find fulfilling.

WHAT ARE THE TRENDS?

Key Indicators	Why is this Important?	What is Happening?
Income	Income is a key determinant of individual, family and community well being and is the single most important modifiable determinant related to health and quality of life in general.	Christchurch's median household income has increased from $32,962 per annum in 1996 to $36,502 per annum in 2001. The median personal income for people over the age 15 years and over in Christchurch is $17,600, and $18,500 for New Zealand.
Disparity in Income	Levels of income disparity impacts on population health, social cohesion, productivity and economic growth.	Disparity between Maori and non Maori is significant. 5.9 per cent of people aged 15 years and over in Christchurch City have an annual income of more than $50,000. However, only 2.6 per cent of Maori people aged 15 years and over in Christchurch City have an annual income of more than $50,000. 60.3 per cent of people aged 15 years and over in Christchurch City have an annual income of $20,000 or less. However, 65.9 per cent of Maori people aged 15 years and over in Christchurch City have an annual income of $20,000 or less.
Proportional Low-income Earners	The proportion of low income earners in the city gives an indication of the possibility of poverty or the lack of affordability of basic needs in the city.	Proportionately, Christchurch has more low-income earners than New Zealand's other large cities. 61 per cent of our working age residents earned less than $20,000 and our median household income of $32,962 per annum was lower than medians in other large cities or in the rest of New Zealand. Large variations also occur within the city. For example, the household median income for the Fendalton Ward was $40,935 whereas in the Hagley Ward it was only $25,335. In 2001, at $16.83 per hour, Christchurch's average hourly wage is lower than all of the other large cities except Waitakere.

Key Indicators	Why is this Important?	What is Happening?
Children living in Low Income Families	The number of children who live in low income families may be used to gain a picture of child wellbeing, levels of poverty, and also the access those children have to opportunities such as, good schools, affordability of extra curricular activities, balanced diet and nutrition etc.	There are a large proportion of children living in low-income families: just under a fifth (18 per cent) of our families with children were experiencing poverty (i.e. in families earning less than 60 per cent of the median family income in 1996). Maori, Pacific Islands and Asian children are over-represented in these figures.

INCOME

In 2001, 22 per cent of Christchurch households had an annual income of less than $20,000, compared to 20 per cent for New Zealand. Subsequently, of the higher income bracket of more than $50,000, the Christchurch proportion was lower than the national at 29 per cent and 32 per cent respectively.

Household Income 2001 for Christchurch
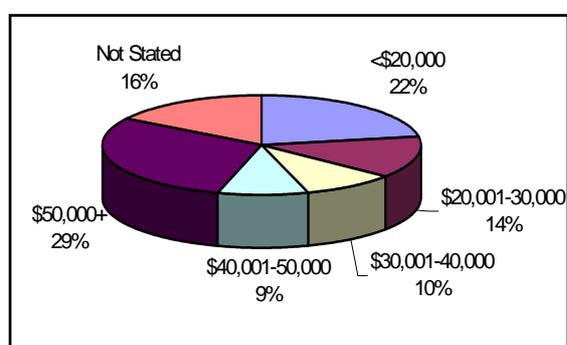
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2001.

Household Income 2001 for New Zealand
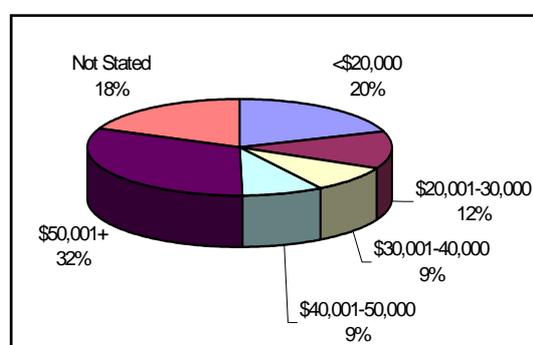
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2001.

In general, personal incomes in Christchurch are below the national average, for example in the 2001 census:

- The median personal income for people over the age 15 years and over in Christchurch is $17,600, and $18,500 for New Zealand.
- 49.8 per cent of people aged over 15 years in Christchurch have an annual income of $20,000 or less, compared to 46.9 per cent for New Zealand.
- 8.6 per cent of people aged 15 years or over in Christchurch have an annual income of $50,000 or more, compared to 10.2 per cent of New Zealand.
- 29.4 per cent of people aged 15 years and over in Christchurch City said they received a government benefit in the 12 months before the 2001 Census. For New Zealand as a whole 27.1 per cent of people aged 15 years and over were in receipt of a government benefit.

Personal Income 2001 for Christchurch
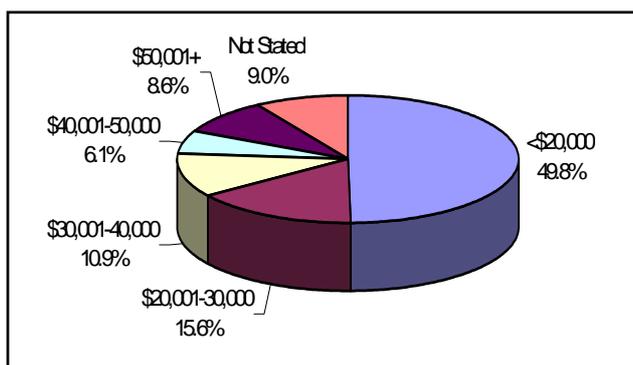
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2001.

Personal Income 2001 for New Zealand
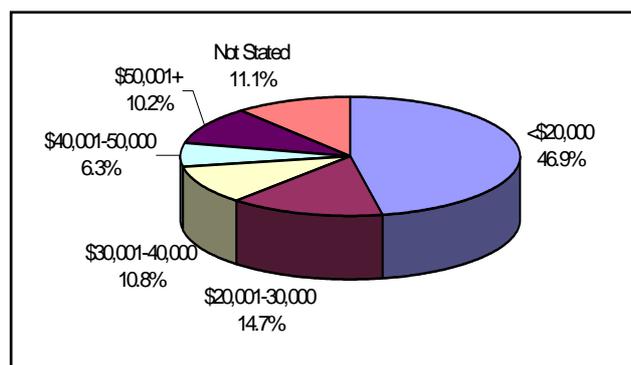
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2001.

POVERTY RESEARCH IN CHRISTCHURCH

In 1999, the Council completed a three year monitoring programme on poverty in Christchurch. The project looked at the impacts of government policies on limited income people and indicators of hardship. Poverty was seen as encompassing three dimensions: material/financial, spiritual/isolatory and participatory. Research data were collected between 1996 and 1998 from people experiencing poverty and hardship and from those who work with them. The main findings of the research were:

- Poverty and hardship occur throughout Christchurch, often in 'hot spots' that occur in all areas. A consequence of this urban poverty is social isolation and alienation;
- Where poverty and hardship exist, people are often experiencing multiple problems (e.g. health problems, accommodation crises, a lack of education, unemployment and long term welfare dependency);
- Poverty research indicates that mental and/or physical health problems appear to be a common factor in the lives of many of those in Christchurch who are experiencing hardship;
- Poverty research also identifies single people without dependents as being more likely than some other groups to experience poverty and hardship;
- Refugees in Christchurch are often experiencing hardship problems to a greater degree than other limited income people;
- Christchurch may well face significant poverty problems amongst its older population in the next two decades, particularly as our population ages.

MAP OF DEPRIVATION IN CHRISTCHURCH

The deprivation map combines nine variables from the 2001 Census which reflect eight dimensions of deprivation. There is a deprivation score for each meshblock in the City, on a scale of one to ten. The red areas (10) are most deprived while the dark grey areas (1), are least deprived.

The New Zealand Index of Deprivation was put together by the Health Services Research Centre at Victoria University. The index combines nine census variables from the five yearly national censuses, which reflect aspects of material and social deprivation. The NZDep provides a deprivation score for each meshblock in New Zealand.

The data has been provided in two forms – an ordinal scale and a continuous score.

- The NZDep index of deprivation interval variable is the first principal component score, which has been scaled to have a mean of 1000 index points and standard deviation of 100 index points.

- The NZDep index of deprivation scale ranges from 1 to 10, where 1 represents the least deprived areas and 10 the most deprived areas. The scale divides New Zealand meshblocks into deciles based on the distribution of the first principal component scores. For example a value of 10 indicates that the meshblock is in the most deprived 10 per cent of areas in New Zealand.

NZDep combines the following census data (calculated as proportions for each small area):

1. Income	Equivalised* household income below an income threshold
2. Income	People aged 18-59 receiving a means tested benefit
3. Transport	People with no access to a car
4. Living space	Equivalised* household below a bedroom occupancy threshold
5. Owned home	People not living in own home
6. Employment	Unemployed people aged 18-59
7. Qualifications	People aged 18-59 without any qualifications
8. Support	People aged <60 living in a single parent family
9. Communication	People with no access to a telephone

*Equivalisation: methods used to control for family composition, i.e. household income is eqivalised using an income threshold of around $17,000 per family member and living space uses a threshold of 1 bedroom per person (person under 10 counted as ½ person).

NZ Deprivation Index 2001 by Christchurch City Meshblock

Source: Health Services Research Centre, Victoria University
Prepared by Monitoring and Research Team, CCC, October 2002

WHAT IS COUNCIL DOING?

The Council provides a wide range of services, resources and advice which are specifically targeted at people on low incomes. The Council also funds a significant employment service for unemployed citizens through Employment Services of the Canterbury Development Corporation. The Council's housing programme directly contributes to the alleviation of poverty and hardship in Christchurch. At least 80 per cent of all housing is provided to people in people in low income circumstances and/or in situations of hardship. Library and Information Services, Parks, Leisure Services and the Art Gallery all provide a substantial universal contribution to community events, activities, resources and recreation across the City. People on low incomes access many of these services.

Key Policy/Strategy	Policy Objectives	Key Activities
Mayor's Welfare Fund	Providing relief to those residents of and visitors to Christchurch suffering hardship or distress. Child Enrichment Fund – provide children with the same opportunities as their peers to attend school camps, trips, and sporting and cultural events and to subsidise childcare costs for children in at-risk situations. Make it Happen Fund – available to individuals where is can be shown that such support will result in ongoing benefits, allow them to make the most of their talents and abilities and ensure that rare opportunities are not lost through lack of funding. http://www.ccc.govt.nz/Guides/Funding/mayors_welfare_fund.asp	Relief provided in the form of financial assistance. Last financial year support was given for expenses related to: ▪ rents , ▪ electricity , ▪ firewood , ▪ furniture , ▪ telephone and, ▪ medical Child Enrichment Fund $55,000. Make it Happen Fund $3,688.

Key Policy/Strategy	Policy Objectives	Key Activities
Housing Policy	See Housing Section page 18 for further details.	The Councils housing programme directly contributes to the alleviation of poverty and hardship in Christchurch. At least 80 per cent of all housing is provided to people in people in low income circumstances and/or to situations of hardship.
Social Initiatives Programme Policy	Reducing disparity and multi disadvantage, increasing participation and targeting preventative and early intervention approaches.	The Social Initiatives Programme provides funding for community initiatives to meet programme objectives (Fund currently at $815,000).
Warmer Homes	Improve the air quality in Christchurch by reducing the amount of smoke generated by home heating. Warmer Homes targets low income homeowners. http://www.ccc.govt.nz/programmes/warmerhomes/IncentiveProgram.asp	Provides • A free energy check by a Council energy advisor. • 100 per cent of the cost of disabling an open fire or coal burner up to $135 • 100 per cent discount on the cost of installing ceiling insulation up to $7.15 per square metre. • 100 per cent discount on the cost of installing under floor insulation up to $5.80 per square meter. • 80 per cent of the cost of installing an electric, gas or diesel heating appliance up to $350.
Remission of Rates (Individuals)	S177 of Rating Powers Act.	The Council tends not to use this clause but prefers to find other solutions or to refer people to Ministry of Housing or Mayors Welfare fund.
Rates Postponement	S178 of Rating Powers Act.	Rates postponement given to residents on the ground of financial hardship. Less than 36 throughout the city.
Community Policy	Objectives aimed at reducing disparity. http://www.ccc.govt.nz/publications/communitypolicy/	The Council provides a wide range of services, funding and other resources and advice to community groups working to address issues of poverty and hardship.
Recreation and Sport	Objectives around equity and affordability so that everyone can participate in and enjoy recreation and sport opportunities.	Free/low cost recreation activities

COUNCIL'S KEY COLLABORATIONS

Collaborative Projects	Issue/ Objective	Collaborating Agencies
Local Partnerships	There are a range of local community projects which work to address issues of deprivation and social isolation e.g. community cottages. See Section on Community Cohesion.	Advocacy Teams, Community Boards and local communities.
Youth Worker Hornby	Provide programmes and activities for Young People of Hornby	Community Development Network Trust, CCC (Sockburn Advocacy Team, Riccarton/Wigram Community Board)
Youth Worker Riccarton	Provide programmes and activities for Young People of Riccarton	Community Development Network Trust, Canterbury Fiji Social Services Trust, CCC (Sockburn Advocacy Team, Riccarton/Wigram Community Board)

Collaborative Projects	Issue/ Objective	Collaborating Agencies
Female Youth Worker Hornby	Provide programmes and activities to meet the specific needs of young women	Community Development Network Trust, CCC (Sockburn Advocacy Team, Riccarton/Wigram Community Board)
Broomfield/Hei Hei Community Development Project	Support the provision of services/programmes and activities for residents in North Hornby	Anglican Care, CCC (Sockburn Advocacy Team, Riccarton/Wigram Community Board)
Community House – Hillary Crescent	Enable local community to have access to culturally appropriate services and programmes within the immediate geographical area	Canterbury Fiji Social Services Trust, Community Housing NZ, CCC (Sockburn Advocacy Team, Riccarton/Wigram Community Board)
Community Worker for Maori	Ensure the Maori community in Hornby have access to culturally appropriate services/programmes/activities	Te Whare O Nga Whetu Charitable Trust, CCC (Sockburn Advocacy Team, Riccarton/Wigram Community Board)
Wharenui OSCAR	Support ongoing provision of Out of School Care	Wharenui OSCAR and Affinity Trust (Riccarton Community Church), CCC (Sockburn Advocacy Team and Riccarton/Wigram Community Board)
Gilberthorpes OSCAR	Support ongoing provision of Out of School Care	Hornby Presbyterian Community Trust CCC (Sockburn Advocacy Team and Riccarton/Wigram Community Board)
Shirley OSCAR	Support provision of Out of School Care	Shirley/Papanui Community Board, Shirley Community Trust, Shirley Primary School
OSCAR Quinns Rd	Support provision of Out of School Care	Shirley/Papanui Community Board, Hammersley Park School, OSCAR Quinns Rd Management Group
Northcote OSCAR	Support provision of Out of School Care	Shirley/Papanui Community Board, Northcote OSCAR Management Group, Northcote School
Shirley Community Worker	Assisting in the enrichment of the lives and the environment of residents in Shirley	CCC (including Shirley/Papanui Community Board), Shirley Community Trust
Belfast Community Coordinator	Improving coordination of programmes and services in the Belfast area	Shirley/Papanui Community Board, Belfast Community Network Inc
Shirley Youth Development	Providing activities, facilities and programmes for youth in Shirley	Shirley Rugby League Club, Shirley Community Trust, Nga Maata Waka, Papanui Advocacy Team
Shirley Community Van	Providing access to transport in Shirley (an area of low vehicle ownership)	Shirley Community Trust, Nga Maata Waka, Papanui Advocacy Team, New Directions Trust

BUDGET ALLOCATION

The Council funds a significant employment advocacy service for unemployed citizens through the overall Economic Development and Employment Services of the Canterbury Development Corporation. The Council provides a wide range of services, resources and advice targeted to people on limited incomes under the heading Community and Customer Services in the Corporate Plan, including Community Board funding and Social Initiatives funding. At least 80 per cent of all housing from Council Housing Unit is provided to people in low income circumstances and/or in situations of hardship.

Summary of Targeted Services as at 2001/2002
Community Services = $2,885,690
Employment Services = $2,355,892
Housing (for reinvestment) = ($1,996,099)
Total = $4,434,407

Library and Information Services, Parks, Leisure Services and the Art Gallery all provide a substantial universal contribution to community events, activities, resources and recreation across the City. People on low incomes access many of these services.

Mayor's Welfare Fund = $202,100

Leisure, Parks, Waterways and Open Space

Council's Policy Outcome:
All people enjoy and benefit from leisure activities and the arts and have access to recreational facilities, parks, waterways and open space.

WHAT ARE THE TRENDS?

Key Indicators	Why is this Important?	What is Happening?
Levels of Physical Activity	Many of the health benefits of participating in recreation are dependent on taking part for at least 30 minutes on five days during each week.	Nationally, the proportion of adults who are active (i.e. participate in 2.5 hours or more of physical activity per week) has increased from 67 per cent in 1997/1998 to 70 per cent in 2000. For Canterbury/Westland, the figures have decreased from 71 per cent in 1997/1998 to 68 per cent in 2000. Nationally, the proportion of young people who are physically active has decreased from 69 per cent in 1997/1998 to 66 per cent in 2000. For Canterbury/Westland, the figures have remained the same at 71 per cent. In 2001, 91 per cent of Christchurch residents had participated in a physical activity/exercise (last four weeks) compared to 92.2 per cent in 2002 (Annual Residents Survey).
Level of recreation activity through a club or gym	This data provides an indication of people's participation in organised recreation activities. This form of activity may contribute to social cohesion and health outcomes.	The proportion of adults in Canterbury/Westland participating in active leisure through a club or gym has decreased from 40 per cent in 1997/1998 to 37 per cent in 2000 (national average of 36 per cent). The proportion of young people in Canterbury/Westland who participate in active leisure through a club or gym has also decreased, from 50 per cent in 1997/1998 to 48 per cent in 2000 (national average 33 per cent). In 2002, 34.6 per cent of Christchurch residents participated in a club or association or trained for a physical activity (Annual Resident's Survey).

Key Indicators	Why is this Important?	What is Happening?
Desire to be more active	This data provides an indication of people's desire to be more active. In terms of increasing activity levels, those with a desire to be more active can be considered easier targets. This data also gives an indication of what proportion of people are constrained from participating in recreation to the degree they would like to.	64 per cent of young people in Canterbury Westland are interested in doing new sports or activities (national average 63 per cent). 57per cent of adults in Canterbury/Westland want to be more active.
Main things people do in their leisure time	This provides an indication of the proportion of leisure time people allocate to various leisure activities.	Annual Resident's survey 14 per cent answered watching TV/videos, 12 per cent socialising in cafes, bars etc, and 10 per cent Shopping or window shopping. In comparison, 10 per cent answered gardening, 7 per cent taking part in sports or other physical activity with an informal group and 4 per cent in a club or organised group. In 2002, the Citizen's Survey indicated that the main leisure activities for Christchurch residents were watching TV (12.9 per cent), reading (10.9 per cent), Socialising with friends (10.2 per cent), compared to physical activities such as taking part in a club or team (4.5 per cent).
Time spent on leisure activities compared to three years ago	This data gives an indication as to whether the constraints to people participating in leisure are getting worse or better.	In the Annual Residents survey 31 per cent felt they had more leisure time than three years previously, 35 per cent felt they had about the same and 34 per cent felt they had less.
Reasons why people spend less time on leisure activities now	This data provides an indication of the types of constraints on people's leisure time.	Of the 34 per cent indicating they had less leisure time in the Annual Residents Survey, 35 per cent identified changes to work commitments as a cause, 21 per cent changes to family commitments and 11 per cent poor health/injury.
Levels of participation in the arts	Participation in the arts contributes to many of the benefits identified for recreation above. This data gives an indication of the level of arts participation compared with other leisure activities.	2.37 million NZ adults (90 per cent) take part in close to four different types of arts activity every month. 96 per cent of people who participate in the arts do so for enjoyment/entertainment.
Attitudes on the value of the arts	This data gives an indication of the degree to which people value the arts and supports Council spending on this area of activity.	More than 77 per cent of people nationally agreed with the statement "Arts and cultural activities help define who we are as New Zealanders". 87 per cent agree with the statement "If my community lost its arts activities it would lose something of value".

Key Indicators	Why is this Important?	What is Happening?
Parks, Waterways and Open Spaces	Waterways and open space is a contributor to health and wellbeing and is an important ingredient in how people spend their leisure time	723 Parks that covers an area of 5,952 ha. 1,459 ha of Open Space 295 km of waterways, 130 km of utility waterways, 504 km of stormwater pipes and 12 retention basins.
Number of Playgrounds	This data gives an indication of children's access to outdoor recreation activities	Christchurch has 290 playgrounds
Number of Playing surfaces	This data gives an indication of peoples access to facilities to play team sports and undertake active leisure activities	**Playing surfaces** Tennis Court 13 Skateboard Area 13 Petanque Court 6 Play Surface – Miscellaneous 3 Netball Court 2 Half Court 30 BMX Track 3 Artificial Cricket Wicket 10 Artificial Hockey Field 2
Sports fields		600 Sport fields Softball Diamond 40 Athletics Track 1 Cricket Block 97 Cricket Outfield 83 Hockey 24 Rugby 118 Rugby League 70 Soccer 114 Touch 53

HEALTH BENEFITS

From a health perspective alone involvement in recreation and physical activity provides significant benefits to society. The following table identifies the top 15 causes of death in New Zealand along with contributory factors. Inactivity is a significant contributor to many of these.

New Zealand's 1st XV of Killers	
Heart disease	Smoking, high blood pressure, cholesterol, physical inactivity, obesity, high fat low vegetable diet, diabetes
Stroke	High blood pressure, diabetes, smoking, physical inactivity
Chronic lung cancer	Smoking
Diabetes	Physical inactivity, obesity
Depression	Stress, physical inactivity
Asthma	Smoking, passive smoking
Anxiety disorder	Stress
Lung cancer	Smoking, bad diet, physical inactivity
Road traffic accident	Speed, alcohol, non seat belt use
Colorectal cancer	Low vegetable diet, physical inactivity
Dementia	Physical inactivity, other stroke risk factors
Breast cancer	Lack of mammography screening
Suicide	Depression, stress
Osteoporosis	Obesity, physical inactivity
Lower respiratory/tract infection	Lack of vaccination, pneumonia, influenza

Source: Health Information New Zealand, 2001.

Clearly, the Council's involvement in recreation is closely related to the Council's involvement in health as detailed in a previous section.

The Quality of Life in New Zealand's Six Largest Cities provided an analysis of the ratio of open space in New Zealand six largest cities (Quality of Life Report 2001; 95).

OPEN SPACE PER 1,000 POPULATION, BY CITY (1999)					
	Public open space (ha)	Population	Public open space per 1,000 population (ha)	Regional parks (ha)	DoC land (ha)
Auckland	2,179	354,532	6.2	295	21,864
Manukau	1,557	254,603	6.1	3,780	573
North Shore	1,341	171,494	7.8	113	52
Waitakere	1,089	154,386	7.1	16,259	101
Wellington	2,881	166,800	17.3	289	6
Christchurch	1,459	324,300	4.5	n/a	n/a

Data Sources: Auckland Regional Council State of the Auckland Region Report 1999, Wellington Regional Council State of the Region Report 1999, Christchurch State of the Environment Report 1999. Population figures are estimates from Statistics New Zealand. n/a - data not available

The Quality of Life in New Zealand's Six Largest Cities also provided a comparative analysis of the citizen's satisfaction with access to leisure and recreation opportunities (Quality of Life Report 2001:96).
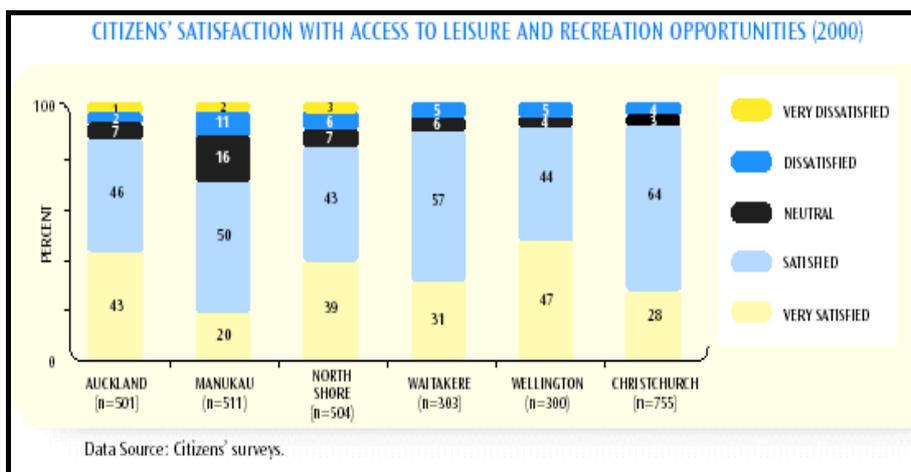
WHAT IS COUNCIL DOING?

The Council provides a range of community and facility based leisure activities in recognition that participation in leisure activities contribute to a wide range of policy outcomes.   It has identified that arts and recreation activities are major contributors to personal health and wellbeing; are a key to human development; are essential to quality of life; reduce self-destructive and anti-social behaviour; help to build strong and healthy communities; reduce health care, social service and police/justice costs; are major economic generators and are fun.

Key Policy/Strategy	Policy Objectives	Key Activities
Recreation and Sport Policy Recreation and Sport Strategy	The Christchurch City Council is committed to making a significant and sustainable contribution to the quality of life of its residents, particularly its children and youth, by supporting a broad range of recreation and sport services, facilities and programmes.	▪ Provision of recreation and sport facilities - swimming pools, leisure centres, sports fields, walkways, parks etc. (E.g. QEII, Pioneer Leisure Centre, Centennial Leisure Centre, Jellie Park Aqualand, summer and suburban outdoor pools, Cuthberts Green, Denton Oval, English Park, Porrit Park), over 100km of pathways, walkways and tracks, over 500 sports fields and pitches. ▪ Provision of recreation programmes in facilities and in community generally e.g. school holiday programmes. ▪ Advise, assist and facilitate to enable other groups to provide recreation and sports activities. ▪ Information to members of the public on how and where they can participate in recreation and sport. ▪ Grants and in-kind support e.g. major grants, loans and guarantees, subsidised rates, leases and grounds charges. ▪ Bidding for, assisting and encouraging sports events to take place in Christchurch e.g. World Masters Swimming Champs ▪ Advocacy to central government, SPARC etc on recreation and sports needs of Christchurch (e.g. submission to Ministerial Taskforce on Sport, Fitness and Leisure).
City Plan	Policies requiring the provision of land, or contributions, for parks and open space for new development.	▪ Subdivision and development requirements for reserves
Arts Policy and Strategy	The Christchurch City Council is committed to achieving an enlivened and creative city in which the arts are widely recognised as being essential.	▪ Provision of major arts related facilities and associated programmes e.g. Robert McDougall Art Gallery, libraries, town hall, James Hay Theatre, Westpac Trust Centre. ▪ Currently developing new art gallery. ▪ Funding for major arts related organisations. ▪ Facilitate and encourage community arts in many forms through arts advisors (currently two). ▪ Administration of Creative Communities New Zealand scheme. ▪ Provision of artworks in public places. ▪ Support for festivals and events.

Key Policy/Strategy	Policy Objectives	Key Activities
Festival and Events Policy and Strategy	The Christchurch City Council is committed to a lively and dynamic city which is enhanced by a range of events and festivals that: increase the well-being of residents, attract economic benefits through growth in the number and length of stay of visitors, promote the establishment of industry related business activity and employment opportunities for residents and maintain Christchurch's position as a leader in events. http://www.ccc.govt.nz/publications/EventsStrategy/	▪ Directly provide festivals and events e.g. SummerTimes. ▪ Provide funding to festivals and events i.e. core-funding, event seeding, sports events funding, community festival funding via community boards. Examples of events are Christchurch Arts Festival, World Buskers Festival, Adventure Festival. ▪ Bidding for, assisting and encouraging sports events to take place in Christchurch e.g. World Masters Swimming. ▪ Provide events one stop shop to make compliance with Council procedures etc as easy as possible. ▪ General advice and assistance to those organising events. ▪ Festivals and Events Interim Advisory Board currently undertaking a review of festivals funded by Council with a view to making recommendations on 2002/3 funding. ▪ Provide/facilitate local community with the aim of strengthening communities.
Adopt a Park/Cemetery Scheme	That local communities be encouraged to be involved in the Adopt a Park scheme and are supported in their involvement.	Two categories of adoption are endorsed, a register of groups be kept, an appropriate adoption sign is erected on site, a certificate is issued to adoption groups, local communities are encouraged to be involved.
Children's Play Equipment in Parks	To provide children's play equipment in parks.	Play equipment be provided through capital works programme, following consultation with the Community Boards through the annual plan and budget process.
Environmental Design - Parks Design and Management Plans	To ensure parks are designed to be safe.	Adoption of the policies contained in section 5 of the document 'The Garden City: A Safe City' for incorporation in all park's designs and management plans.
Honorary Wardens/Rangers – Future Policy Appointment for Parks and Rivers.	To appoint honorary wardens to help with the management of parks and waterways.	Appointing wardens and clarifying their role.
Local Parks Acquisition Policy	Acquisition of land for local parks.	Acquiring land for local parks in areas which have a deficiency, prioritisation of areas, exploring alternative options for local park provision.
Port Hill Reserves – Future Management Requirements	To protect and manage the Port Hills to conserve its range of values.	Comprehensive rather than piecemeal approach to management, protection and enhancement of native flora and conservation values, consideration of unique land forms and geological characteristics, addressing conflicting issues, Protected Natural Areas Programme, secure and protect additional land on the Port Hills, preparation of management plans for the reserves, establish design criteria for facilities and structures, consideration of impact of neighbouring properties on reserves, maintain a register of plans and titles of all land adjoining reserves, control of dogs, adopt the Port Hills Reserves report as a management guideline

Key Policy/Strategy	Policy Objectives	Key Activities
Reserve Contributions	To take land as reserve or cash in lieu as a part of a subdivision.	Negotiation with developers to achieve best outcome.
Parks Asset Management Strategy	To identify, record, value and strategically plan for the management of park assets.	
Waterways and Wetlands Natural Asset Management Strategy	Value based approach to management of Christchurch's waterways and wetlands.	Visions and strategies for 14 individual project areas.
Coastal Strategy	Development programme for the coastal environment 2000-2010	Management strategies for three distinctive coastal areas.
Port Hills Regional Park Acquisitions Strategy	To achieve a visually and ecologically integrated parks system that provides for the recreation needs of the Christchurch population and visitors.	Identify values of sites and prioritise acquisitions.
Strategies Currently Under Development	**Biodiversity Strategy** ▪ To enhance biodiversity in the city. **Natural Environment Strategy** ▪ To develop a strategic framework integrating sustainable management practices for the City's natural resources. **Open Space Strategy** ▪ To provide a strategic framework for the development, enhancement and acquisition of major open space in Christchurch including, alongside waterways and wide road reserves. **Avon River Strategy** ▪ To plan the area for the future and address issues such as water quality, tree replacement, recreation and building pressures. **City Wide Planning Strategy** ▪ To conserve and enhance Christchurch's unique and distinctive characteristics by planting design, to increase Christchurch's desirability as a place to live and to visit by enriching vegetation, to effectively and sustainably manage and enhance Christchurch's 'green' heritage. **Park Management Plans** ▪ Park Management Plans are prepared for parks around the city to recognise the values and characteristics of the reserves, enable appropriate use and to establish development and management policy for the reserves.	▪ Involving the community, raising awareness of biodiversity issues and values, increasing action taken to enhance biodiversity. ▪ Modify our exploitation of the natural environment, holistic approach to environmental sustainability and management practices. ▪ A co-ordinated and integrated approach to the provision of open green space within the city, provision of additional open green space to meet the future needs of Christchurch, identification of opportunities for further land acquisition that will achieve the strategic objectives and the prioritisation of acquisitions. ▪ Direction for enhancement of character, tree replacement and water quality. ▪ Enhance the Garden City image, reflect the diversity of planting styles in Christchurch, promote biodiversity, integrate Council initiatives and provide a planting framework for the city.

Key Policy/Strategy	Policy Objectives	Key Activities
	Port Hills Recreation Strategy ▪ To prepare an Asset Management Plan and Long Term Financial Strategy to direct capital development and to target levels of service on the Port Hills.	

COUNCIL'S KEY COLLABORATIONS

| Collaborative Projects	Issue/ Objective	Collaborating Agencies
Hillary Commission and Creative New Zealand	Community Funding Schemes. http://www.ccc.govt.nz/Programmes/CreativeCommunities/	Hillary Commission, Creative New Zealand and CCC (Leisure).
Push Play	Active Christchurch. Local agencies have combined to promote Hillary Commission '30 minutes a day' physical activity message.	Christchurch City Council, YMCA, Haurora Matauraka (Maori arm of Crown Public Health), Heart Foundation, Sport Canterbury, Crown Public Health, Diabetes Life and Lincoln University.
Older People's Recreation	Currently setting up a partnership with Christchurch agencies (similar to Push Play initiative) to deliver on the government's Positive Aging Strategy.	CCC (Leisure), Sports Canterbury, Pegasus Health.
Recreation and Sport Strategy Steering Group	Steering Group exists to lead the process of developing a recreation and sport strategy for Christchurch (rather than for the Council). The Strategy aims to get a critical mass of organisations in the recreation and sport sector to agree strategic direction and more collaborative/coordinated ways of working together.	Christchurch City Council, Sport Canterbury, YMCA, Lincoln University, Fitness NZ, Canterbury Tennis.
"Be There"	Promote local events. http://www.bethere.org.nz/	CCC, event organisers and local tourism operators.
Third Age Leisure Network	Develop leisure and arts strategy for third age citizens.	Range of community groups, CDC and CCC (Leisure).
KiwiAble	KiwiAble's vision is to create a climate, which encourages people with disabilities to take advantage of the recreation and leisure opportunities available in Christchurch.	KiwiAble network comprises of individuals, representatives from community organisations and service providers.
Healthy Sports Clubs	Collaboration project to encourage sports clubs to engage in long term planning.	Sports Canterbury, Crown Public Health, Hauora Matauraka, ACC, CCC (leisure).
Parks and waterways Community Initiatives	The Parks and Waterways has a range of partnerships with local communities, for example Heathcote – Ecological Sites Enhancement and Linwood/Woolston Green Edge Project	CCC and local community groups
Waterways and Wetland Education Projects	Development of educational material, e.g. Travis Wetlands Resource Kit	CCC Parks and Waterways and local groups.
Parks Management	Ensure equitable use of park grounds and facilities.	CCC, sports associations, sports clubs, community groups
Rural Fire Fighting	Provide response to all rural fires in the area as defined outside the urban built up area.	NZ Fire Service and CCC
Coastal Management Programme – Coast Care	Sand dune management to meet community aspirations and responsible, sustainable dune conditions	CCC, Ecan, Coastal Dune Vegetation Network (FRI)
Bottle Lake Forest Park Users Group	Managing recreational activity in a production forest	CCC, Selwyn Plantation Board, University of Canterbury Forestry School

Collaborative Projects	Issue/: Objective	Collaborating Agencies
Travis Wetland	Management of urban wetland and wildlife	CCC, DOC, Landcare Research, Travis Wetland Trust
Pegasus Bay Vehicle Strategy	Coastal Management	CCC, Ecan, DOC
Weed Liaison Team	Coordinated weed action, exchange of information, education, combined staff training	CCC, DOC, Ecan
Management of Ecological Heritage Sites	Protection of significant indigenous vegetation under Section 6, Resource Management Act	CCC, DOC, Ecan
Purple Peril Campaign	Eradication of significant wetland week	CCC, DOC, Ecan
Rural Fire Fighting – Memorandum of Understanding	Joint cooperation and mutual aid at times of major fires	Hurunui DC, Ashley Rural Fire District, Waimakiriri DC, Selwyn DC, Banks Peninsula DC, Ashburton DC, South Canterbury Rural Fire District, Selwyn Plantation Board, Ministry of Defence - Burnham
Emergency Management	Joint training initiative in incident management	CCC, Ecan, Police, Fire, St Johns
Styx Living Laboratory	Learning and research on Styx River	CCC, Ecan, NIWA, Landcare Research, Lincoln University, Tangata Whenua
Port Hills	Partnerships for maintaining recreation assets on the Port Hills	CCC, DOC, Banks Peninsula District Council, private land owners, Rapaki, volunteers - Summit Rd Society, Canterbury Mountain bike Club, schools, service clubs
University Waterways Partnership Project	Restoration of Okeover Stream and creation of Canterbury mudfish habitat	CCC, academic and grounds staff and students of Canterbury University
Sustainable Peninsula	Bringing key interested groups together to develop a common vision for sustainable development of Banks Peninsula	CCC, Lincoln University, local authorities, Federated Farmers, Tangata Whenua, NZ Landcare Trust
Tangata Whenua partnerships for Parks and Waterways	Developing relationships and partnerships with Tangata Whenua for the sustainability of parks, waterways and wetlands	CCC, Mana Whenua/Tangata Whenua
Schools Restoration Programme	Restoration of riverbanks in school environments	CCC, local schools
Urban Ecology Group	Sustainable solutions for urban ecology	CCC, Ecan, Lincoln University
Aranui Community Renewal Project	To enhance Aranui as a good place to live	CCC, Aranui community, Housing New Zealand
Learning Experiences Outside the Classroom – LEOTC	Provision of environmental education for schools focusing on heritage, city water and waste, parks and waterways to raise awareness of environmental issues. http://www.wordengineering.net/learninginaction	CCC, Ministry of Education, Southern Encounter Aquarium, Canterbury Museum, College of Education
Carbon Credits Scheme	Off setting greenhouse gas emissions	CCC, Ebbex 21, Macpac
Park Developments	Meeting community needs on parks	CCC, social agencies, Police, youth workers
Hendersons Basin Working Party	Review of land use within natural ponding area – creating a vision for the future	CCC, Residents groups, businesses
Evaluation of Consultation Processes	Ascertain effectiveness of consultation processes and identify improvements	CCC, Landcare Research
Adopt a Park	To encourage local residents and groups ownership of their parks and cemeteries by assisting the CCC to plan, develop, manage and maintain a particular park, parks or cemetery.	CCC, 45 formal Adopt a Park groups
Honorary Wardens	Preservation and protection of the City's parks, reserves, rivers and foreshore areas, education and information bylaws.	CCC, 170 appointed honorary wardens
Natural Areas Preservation and Protection	Preservation of coastal and wetland environments and habitats in partnership with interest groups.	CCC, Coast Care groups, Travis Wetland Trust, Bexley Wetland Trust

| Collaborative Projects	Issue/: Objective	Collaborating Agencies
Garden and Heritage Parks	Maintain the unique landscape and heritage features of garden parks and historic cemeteries to the specified maintenance quality standards in partnership with interest groups.	CCC, "Friends of" groups e.g. Friends of Christchurch Botanic Gardens, Friends of Edmonds Factory Garden,

BUDGET ALLOCATION

Sport, Leisure and Events Net Cost (Rates) = $12,953,871   **Art Gallery Net Cost (Rates) = $4,944,479**

User Pays
36%
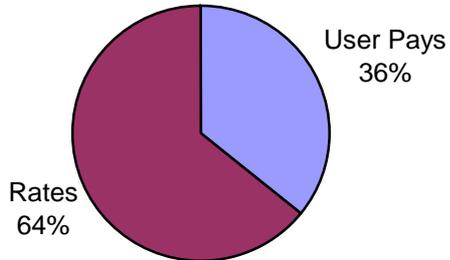
Rates
64%

Parks and Waterways (Rates) = $28,653,046

User Pays
7.1%

Rates
92.9%
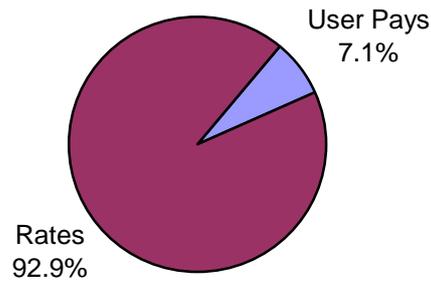
Safety

|	
Council's Policy Outcome:	
People are free from the threat of crime, injury or violence.	

WHAT ARE THE TRENDS?

Feeling and being safe and secure within our homes and communities is a basic human right. It is key to the overall health of the community as well as individual perception about quality of life. To build community cohesion, we need safe social and physical environments.

Key Indicators	Why is this Important?	What is Happening?
Crime	A number of people are either affected directly by increasing levels of crime, or know of others who are victims. Feelings of safety and trust in the community are violated or reduced.	In 2000, there were 49,001 crimes recorded in the Canterbury Police District, a decrease of 3,158 or 6.1 per cent from the previous year. 62.4 per cent were for dishonesty offences, 8.8 per cent for drugs and anti-social behaviour and 8.8 per cent for violent offences. This compares with 59.6, 12.5 and 9.7 per cent respectively for New Zealand. A total of 17,839 crimes were resolved in the district in 2000, representing 36.4 per cent of reported crimes.
Road Safety	Crash and casualty data provide insight into local driving habits and traffic conditions. This can also be used to help target and assess road safety campaigns or enforcement programmes.	In 2001, there were 13 fatal crashes, 136 serious injury crashes and 589 minor-injury crashes on Christchurch City roads. Total crash numbers have been declining in the last few years. In Christchurch City, most injuries happen to young people under 25 years old, as drivers, passengers, cyclists or motorcyclists. On the other hand, older road users are more involved than expected as drivers and pedestrians. The percentage of crashes within Christchurch City at intersections has been continuing at around 60 per cent throughout the 1990's. This has remained 10 per cent higher than the other main New Zealand centres. However, the number of crashes involving speed or alcohol has declined considerably in recent years.

Key Indicators	Why is this Important?	What is Happening?
Perceptions of Safety	Perceptions of safety impact on the health and well being of the individual, family and wider community. If people feel unsafe, they are less likely to interact with neighbours, use public transport, use public amenities and generally participate in their communities.	Christchurch people feel a lot safer during the day than at night, especially women. Christchurch people more likely to feel unsafe in their city centre than those in other large New Zealand cities. A reasonably high percentage (35 per cent) of Citizens Survey respondents see their neighbourhood as being an unsafe place for children to play unsupervised. They cite a variety of reasons for perceived lack of safety, but the two most common ones are traffic issues and undesirable people in the area.

CRIME

By comparing the recorded crime rate (per 10,000 of the population) by police district, Canterbury has the 4th highest crime rate, and is below the national average from 1997 to 2000.
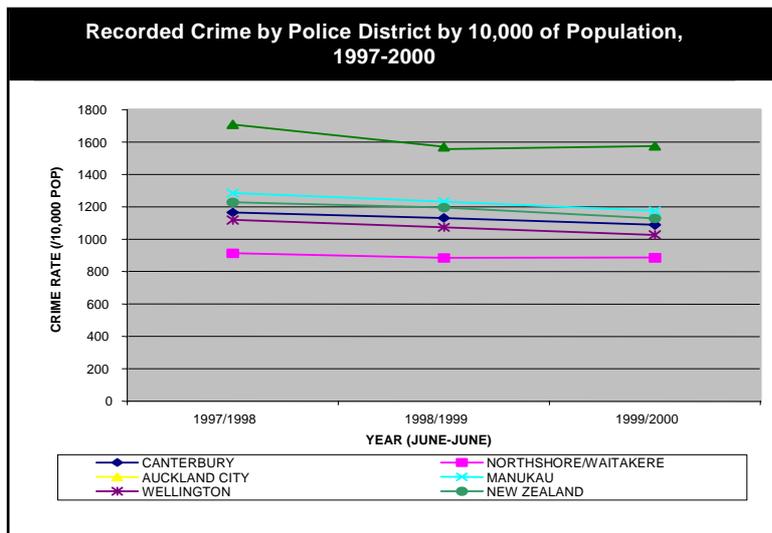
PERCEPTIONS OF SAFETY

Predictably, people in Christchurch feel a lot safer during the day than at night. In general, Christchurch residents feel safe in their homes during the day and at night. Unsurprisingly, women are less likely to feel safe at home after dark than men. However, Christchurch people are less likely to feel safe in their city centre after dark than people in other large New Zealand cities. In this year's Citizens Survey, only 30 per cent felt safe in our city centre compared to 69 per cent in Auckland City (2001). The perception of being 'very safe' or 'safe' in Christchurch's city centre however, has shown a general increase from 1994-2002. In 1998 35 per cent of residents felt unsafe which increased to 44 per cent in 2002. The feeling of being very unsafe decreased steadily from 34 per cent in 1996 to 19 per cent in 2002. Furthermore, there was a significant increase from 4 per cent in 1996 to 30 per cent in 2002, in those who feel safe in the city centre at night.

Safety in the City Centre, 1996-2002

Legend: Very safe, Safe, Neither, Unsafe, Very unsafe, Don't know
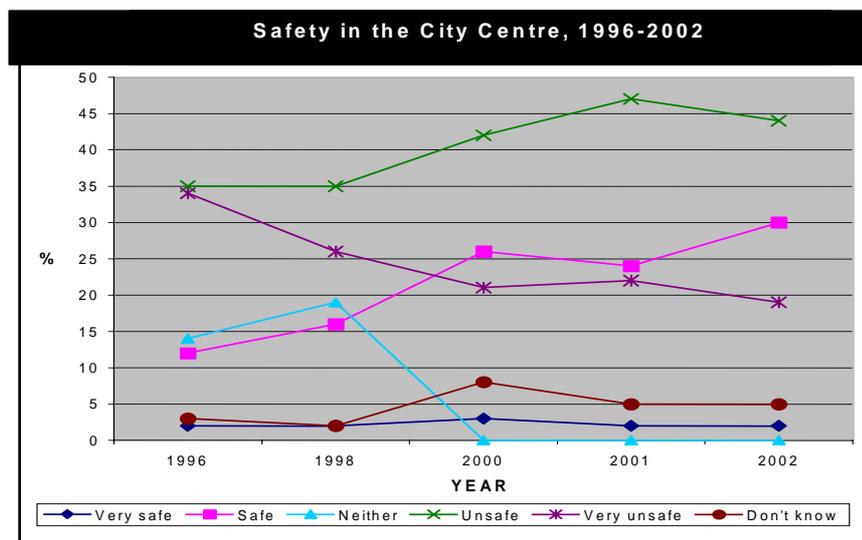
Source: Annual Survey of Resident's, Christchurch, 1996-2002

WHAT IS COUNCIL DOING?

Injury prevention in Christchurch has achieved spectacular success with road safety initiatives over the last decade. (In Christchurch, there were 1417 injury and fatal crashes in 1990. By 2001, there were 738 injuries and fatal crashes reported). One of the principal factors for achieving this was the co-ordinated approach achieved with the Council's Christchurch Co-ordinating Committee for Traffic Safety. The Council also undertakes other work which supports injury prevention, including road safety, swimming pool fencing, sports and recreation activities, Building Act compliance, and resource consents. It is involved in a number of collaborative and co-ordinated responses to injury prevention, for example Kidsafe Week, Eldercare Canterbury (Fall Prevention), and the Injury Prevention Strategy.

Key Policy/Strategy	Policy Objectives	Key Activities
Strategic Objective A3	Contributing to safe lifestyles.	**City Street Road Safety Programme** ▪ promoting road safety through monitoring traffic, parking and accident patterns, related research, physical changes to roads and signal and education programmes. **Cycle Programme** ▪ approximately $750,000 capital per year was evenly split between on-road, painted cycle lanes and pathway development (mostly around schools). ▪ cycle activities programme concentrating on family based activities ($65,000 per year). ▪ cycle promotion and education programme focussing on influencing safety ($60,000 per year) ▪ cycle Safe instruction programme takes cycle training to 2/3 of Christchurch year 6 students each year (about $100,000). **Traffic Safety** Christchurch Co-ordinating Committee for Traffic Safety – range of education and awareness campaigns including: ▪ Billboards encouraging safe behaviour; ▪ Pedestrian Safety Campaign; ▪ Restraints Project; ▪ Winter Driving campaign; ▪ Safer Streets. http://www.ccc.govt.nz/Publications/CycleStrategy

Key Policy/Strategy	Policy Objectives	Key Activities
		Safe Routes to Schools ▪ School road safety investigations. ▪ Walk to School Days. ▪ Walking School Bus Projects. ▪ School Zones (speed restrictions). Local Area Traffic Management Schemes (LATMS). Safer Community Council – Council contributes $40,000 and is represented on the Trust.
Swimming Pool Fencing Policy	Includes requirements regarding fencing of swimming pools.	Enforcement of the Fencing of Swimming Pools Act requirements.
Traffic Calming Policy	Includes procedures for traffic calming in local residential streets.	Living Streets Charter and Tools Manual. Interdisciplinary Teams of City Streets, Waterways and Wetlands and Community Boards.
Equity and Access Policy	Goal 7 - A Reduction of preventable injuries and disabilities.	Injury Prevention Christchurch – initiative fostering collaborative and co-ordinated approach to injury prevention. Phase 1 involves community consultation, development of strategy and identification of structure. Phase 2 will involve implementation of strategy.
City Plan	Policies relating to minimising traffic hazards and natural hazards.	Enforcing City Plan traffic and natural hazard requirements.
Building Act	Requirements ensuring the safety of buildings.	Enforcing Building Act requirements.

COUNCIL'S KEY COLLABORATIONS

Collaborating Projects	Issue/ Objective	Collaborating Agencies
Inner City Safety Committee	Interagency group examining issues around safety in central city.	CYFS, Safer Community Council, Police, local businesses, community groups and CCC (Youth Advocate).
Maori Youth Strategy	Provision of services that are responsive to young Maori.	Canterbury Development Corporation, Ngai Tahu, Nga Maata Waka and Te Puni Kokiri.
Youthworks / Corrections	Liaison between Youthworks co-ordinators and Community Corrections and courts to assist in rehabilitation of young offenders.	Canterbury Development Corporation, Community Corrections and Dept. of Courts.
Safer Christchurch	Catalyst to address community safety and crime prevention.	Christchurch City Council, Police, Community Probation, Age Concern, Alcohol and Drug Association, Child Youth and Family Agency, Age Concern, Canterbury Youth Workers' Collective, Te Runaka o Ngai Tahu, Mental Health Foundation.
CAIP (Canterbury Abuse Intervention Project)	Network exists to improve co-ordination of services which address family violence issues and to raise awareness of family violence.	Participants are service providers, including Police, Women's Refuge, Otautahi Women's Refuge, Battered Women's Support Service, Child Youth and Family, Community Probation, Family Court, Safer Christchurch, He Waka Tapu, Stopping Violence Service and CCC (Community Adviser, CRU).
Graffiti Steering Committee	Aim to curb graffiti damage in local communities.	Police, Community Boards and local communities.

Collaborating Projects	Issue/ Objective	Collaborating Agencies
Police / Council Youth Work Project	Partnership between the Police and the Council on addressing youth issues in the city.	Police and CCC.
Youthworks / Corrections	Liaison between Youthworks co-ordinators and Community Corrections and courts to assist in rehabilitation of young offenders.	Community Corrections, Department of Courts and Canterbury Development Corporation.
Christchurch Co-ordinating Committee for Traffic Safety	Increase traffic safety.	LTSA, MOT, Police, Canterbury Regional Council, Automobile Association, ACC, Transit NZ, Secondary Principals Association, NZ Road Transport Association, Driving Instructors, SADD, NZ Roadshow Trust.
Injury Prevention Strategy	Project to identify injury needs and current provision and to develop an appropriate strategy.	Crown Public Health, ACC and Ministry of Health and CCC (Policy and City Streets).
Police / Council Youth Work Project	To reduce the level of recidivist youth offending and to improve the level of safety in the city. Partnership between the Police and the Council on addressing youth issues in the city. 3 Youth workers employed by CCC and supervised by the Police.	NZ Police, Youth Workers Collective, CCC (Youth Advocate).
Youth Night Safety Centre	To improve the safety and well-being f young people in Christchurch. To demonstrate improved practice in relation to s48 of the Children, Young Persons and their Families Act 1989.	NZ Police; CCC; Dept Child Youth and Family.
School Fire Safety Project	To reduce the number of fires lit by children and young people in schools and the wider community.	NZ Fire Service, NZ Police, Secondary Principals Association, School Trustees Association, Youth Workers Collective, Mental Health Services.
Inner City Safety Working Party	To share information and develop strategies to help keep the central Christchurch safe for residents and visitors.	NZ Police, Canterbury Youth Worker's Collective, CCC, Dept CYF, Safer Communities Council, Central City Businesses.

BUDGET ALLOCATION

City Street Road Safety Programme net $659,518

Environmental Enforcement covers bylaws as well as City Plan matters.

Safer Community Council = $40,000

Community Cohesion

WHAT ARE THE TRENDS?

People are a fundamental component of any city. Communities exist because of people's social nature and enable residents to participate in activities and interact with and support each other. A sense of belonging and the ability to participate in the wider community are important factors in quality of life.

| Key Indicators	Why is this Important?	What is Happening?
Contact with Neighbours	Positive relationships with neighbours can encourage community strength and spirit.	Approximately half (56 per cent) of Citizens Survey respondents in 2001 said they had a lot of positive contact with their neighbours, including feeling comfortable visiting them and chatting to them. Another 34 per cent had limited positive contact such as nodding hello. A further 9 per cent had either no contact with their neighbours or negative contact such as outright tension or not getting along with them. The figure for 2002, were very similar to that of the previous year.
Trust in Others	Whether people trust one another is a major contributor to positive relationships and the social cohesion of a community. Furthermore, it may also indicate the dynamics of inter-personal relationships and how safe people feel in the company of others.	Less than two thirds of respondents believe that people can always or usually be trusted, with 38 per cent having less trust in people, by having the opinion that you usually or almost always, cannot be too careful.
Communities of Interest	Healthy local communities that support each other and in which residents feel safe and included are more likely to be cohesive.	In 2000, 28 per cent of our Citizens Survey respondents say their main social network is based around where they live. A similar question was asked of respondents in 2001, where 14 per cent said their main social network was in their local neighbourhood. In 2002, this figure further declined to 13.4 per cent of respondents. Social networks for Christchurch residents tend to be based more on factors such as ethnic and cultural groupings, interests and beliefs. This is likely to increase as the city's diversity increases. In 2000, 60 per cent of respondents said their main social groupings were with people who share similar interests, which increased slightly to 62 per cent in 2001, but remained the same in 2002.

Key Indicators	Why is this Important?	What is Happening?
Sense of Community with Local Neighbourhood	Feeling a sense of community indicates the level of identity and social cohesion felt by residents at a local level.	In 2001, approximately half (47.5 per cent) of the respondents felt a sense of community with their local neighbourhood, a figure that remained relatively the same for 2002. Of those who do not feel that sense of community in their local neighbourhood, this accounted for 28 per cent in 2001, but decreased slightly to one quarter of respondents in 2002. 34 per cent felt their local neighbourhood was just an area where they happened to live, rather than feeling like 'home'. Most (65 per cent) respondents were in agreement that feeling a sense of community at the local level is important to them even if they don't currently experience it.
Loneliness and Isolation	Loneliness and isolation have been identified as two of the more destructive features of modern urban living.	We found that 14 per cent of Christchurch residents surveyed in the 2001 Citizens Survey had no particular social networks, to which they belonged, a figure which increased to 17 per cent in 2002. While most people do not feel lonely or isolated, some in our city do. In 2001, 2 per cent felt lonely or isolated most or all of the time in the 12 months preceding the survey compared to 1.2 per cent in 2002, while the proportion of those who feel isolated or lonely sometimes accounted for 19 per cent in 2001, this increased to 29 per cent in 2002.
Volunteers	People's willingness to volunteer indicates a willingness to give something back. It is a reflection of people's belief that they have something worthwhile to contribute. Involvement in the community contributes to community cohesion and people's sense of well being.	People's willingness to be involved in unpaid work in the community indicates a desire to 'give something back'. 40 per cent of Christchurch people aged 15 years and over in 1996 said they had been involved in unpaid activities such as attending unpaid meetings, training and coaching, care for children from other households, etc.
Voluntary/community associations	The existence of social cohesion/capital is not guaranteed by the mere presence of organisations that bring people together for a common purpose. However, organisational structures can contribute to the level of social capital in a community. Voluntary organisations unite people in a common cause, producing social capital that is then available for other purposes. Their existence often reflects a society's attitudes and values and they are the vehicles through which people display certain behaviours.	5272 incorporated societies and 1871 charitable trusts in Christchurch. A significant proportion of community organisations are not legal entities and a number of Maori organisations (established under legislation such as the Maori Trusts Boards Act, the Maori Community Development Act & the Te Ture Whenua Act).

Christchurch has undergone considerable change over the last few decades. Shifts in population growth and changes in our ethnic composition have resulted in an increased diversity of cultures. These changes have also had an impact at a neighbourhood and individual level, upon people's sense of community. Changes in work patterns, family structures and transportation have also influenced people's participation in community.

Community cohesion has not really been explored by official data sources in New Zealand. Because of this, the Quality of Life Indicators Project is using Citizens Surveys to provide some baseline information. These issues will be explored further in future through a joint survey among our larger cities.

CONTACT WITH NEIGHBOURS
An important component of community cohesion is the relationship people have with their neighbours.
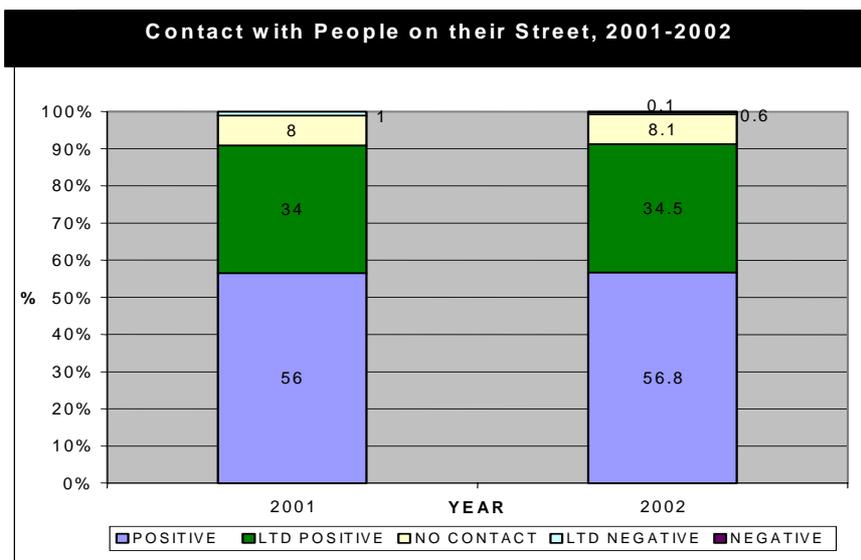
Source: Annual Survey of Residents, Christchurch, 2001-2002.

TRUST IN OTHERS
In 2002, the Citizen's Survey asked Christchurch residents, in general can people be trusted.

Generally, Can People Be Trusted? - 2002
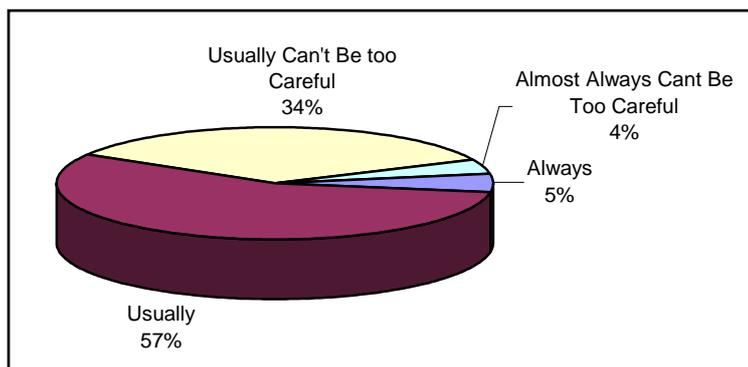
Source: Annual Survey of Residents, Christchurch, 2002.

COMMUNITIES OF INTEREST
According to Christchurch residents the following indicates the social network that matters most from 2000-2002:

Social Network that Matters Most, 2000-2002
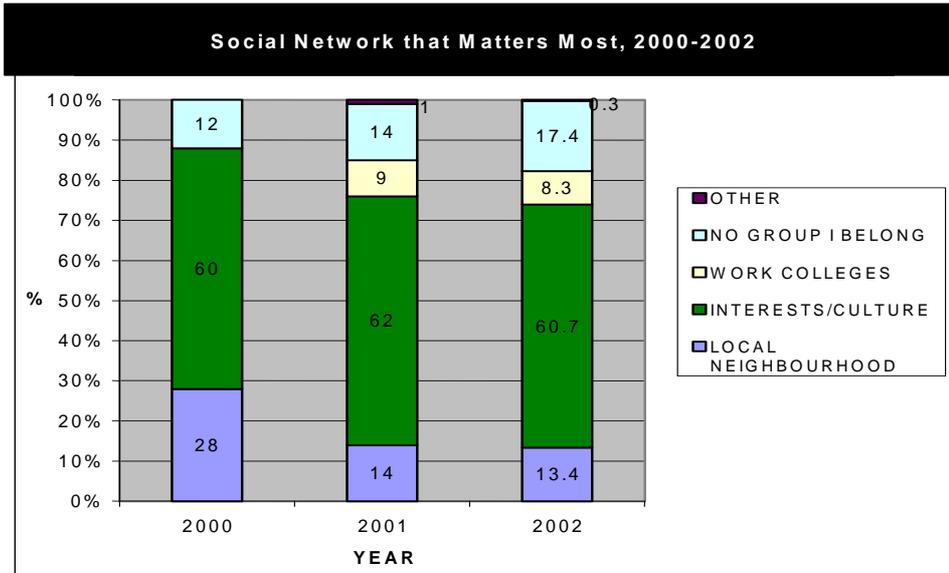
Source: Annual Survey of Residents, Christchurch, 2000-2002.

SENSE OF COMMUNITY WITH LOCAL NEIGHBOURHOOD
From 2001-2002, Christchurch residents indicated whether they felt a sense of community in their local neighbourhood and whether or not it felt like home or was just a place to live.
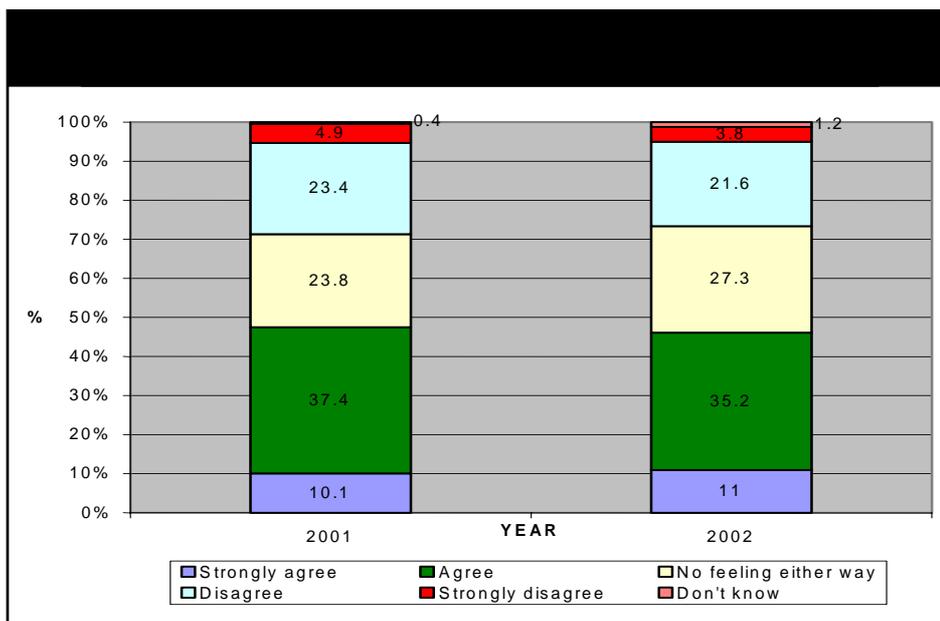
Source: Annual Survey of Residents, Christchurch, 2001-2002.

Perceptions on Local Neighbourhood, 2001
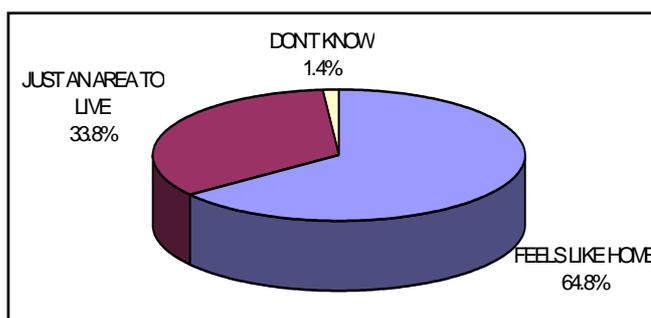
Source: Annual Survey of Residents, Christchurch, 2001.

LONLINESS AND ISOLATION

The 2001 and 2002 Citizen's Survey indicated the level of loneliness and isolation felt by Christchurch residents.
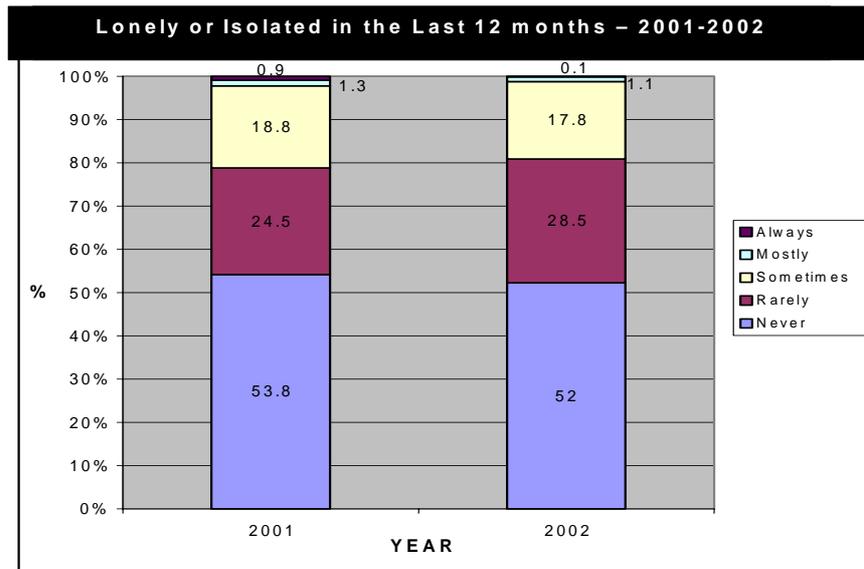
Source: Annual Survey of Residents, Christchurch, 2001-2002.

COMMUNITY / VOLUNTARY SECTOR

There are no precise figures for the contribution provided by the voluntary sector but the approximate figure estimated by Saville Smith (1994) was $594 million worth of goods and services and the employment of 1.5 per cent of the paid workforce. Statistics New Zealand's "Time Use Survey 1991" study indicated that unpaid work would have a market value of, depending on the valuation method used, between 30 and 68 per cent of the Gross National Product.[3]
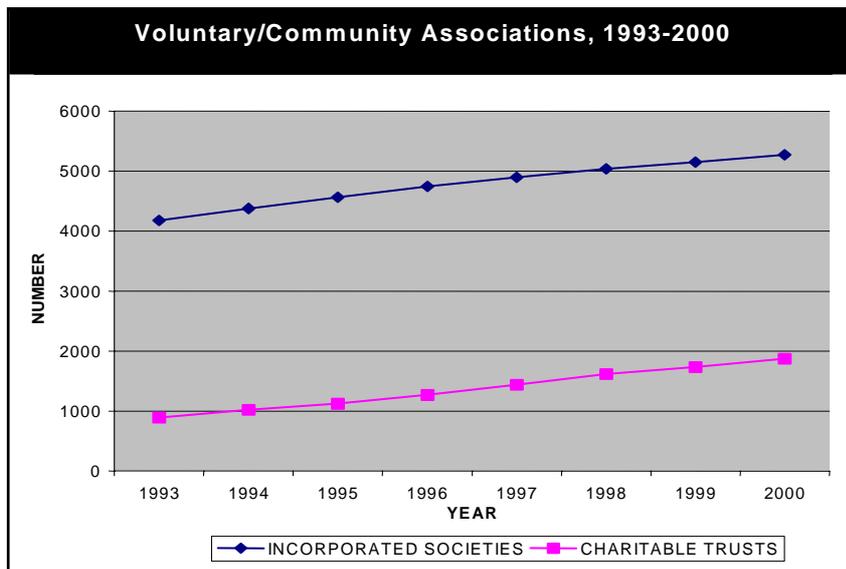
Source: Companies Office, Christchurch, 1993-2000.

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[3] The Time Use Survey found that 44 per cent of the population participated in some form of unpaid work for organisations or groups in the previous year. However the Hillary Commission *Life in New Zealand Commission Report* (1991) would indicate that the majority of this volunteering was in sports (34 per cent), recreation (10 per cent) and education (25 per cent). There are gender difference in the type of voluntary work; women are more likely to be involved in education, health and welfare and support services while men are more likely to be involved in sports coaching and administration (MacGibbon 1997).
For Christchurch the community participation rate is higher with 67 per cent of residents reporting that they took part in a community based activity in the 12 months prior to the Annual Survey. The difference between Christchurch and national figures may be due to differences in reporting.

WHAT IS COUNCIL DOING?

The Council is in a unique position to facilitate and support community-wide impacts because of its focus on people and place, rather than programme strait-jackets. No other agency has the same over-arching perspective and responsibility for enabling the overall wellbeing of the communities of Christchurch. While council funding represents a small proportion of social programme funding in the city, it represents a significant proportion of the discretionary or responsive funding available in the city. It achieves impacts considerably beyond the amounts allocated, its greatest value being in the leverage it is able to create. Because Council field staff have the capacity to focus on 'people and communities' rather than merely programmes they are well placed to address the key elements that build strong communities and grow social capital, and work with communities to plan and facilitate local development.

Key Policy/Strategy	Policy Objectives	Key Activities
Statement of Intent (Draft)	To develop a robust relationship between Council and the voluntary sector so we can build a better future for the people of Christchurch. http://www.ccc.govt.nz/consultation/RelationshipWithTheVoluntaryAndCommunitySector.asp	Statement outlines commitment and expectations regarding relationship between the Council and voluntary sector.
Civic Awards Policy	Civic Awards and Community Boards Awards be given as recognition of outstanding voluntary community service of benefit to the city http://www.ccc.govt.nz/Policy/Civic.asp	Individuals, societies or club receive awards under following categories: recreation, youth activities, social welfare, educational services, cultural affairs, religious affairs, community affairs, and other voluntary activities.
Community Funding Policy Discretionary Funding Policy Grants: Procedures for Considering and Allocating	Provides details of funding programmes. http://www.ccc.govt.nz/guides/funding/	Council funding to voluntary and community organisations is operated through a number of different schemes: ▪ Community Board Project Funding; ▪ Community Board Discretionary Funding; ▪ Metropolitan Funding Programme; ▪ Annual Community Development (small grants) Scheme; ▪ Emergency grants; ▪ Social Initiatives Programme; ▪ Major Grants; ▪ SCAP.
Community Policy	The Christchurch City Council will support communities to plan, organise and carry out initiatives that reflect their needs and aspirations. As community development and community governance require that issues of powerlessness and disadvantage are addressed, our first priority is empowering and enabling those who are deprived of power and resources. http://www.ccc.govt.nz/publications/communitypolicy/	Advocacy Teams and Recreation and Arts Team: ▪ Provide an advisory role to community groups and networks to assist them to meet their objectives and their capacities e.g. training, funding advice, evaluation, facilitation, and conflict resolution. ▪ Support community groups by providing funding e.g. community development funding, project funding. ▪ Facilitate and/or participate in inter-agency funding collaborations. ▪ Community research, needs analysis and capacity mapping to provide specific information on needs, priorities, and the community skills, abilities and capacities e.g. Fendalton capacity mapping, Bromley needs assessment. Hagley Ferrymead older persons research. ▪ Developing partnerships and encouraging empowerment

Key Policy/Strategy	Policy Objectives	Key Activities
Community Facility Policy	Managing, supporting and promoting community facilities as a means of providing opportunities for residents to participate in community life and have a sense of belonging and identity. http://www.ccc.govt.nz/Policy/Communit.asp	Approx. 60 facilities which the Council owns but has partnerships with Management Committees. Also assists with identifying opportunities for community access to approx. 500 community groups. **Metropolitan Facilities Project**: Community Relations recently identified all facilities available for community use. The objective is to establish a database that will identify use opportunities, prevent duplication (provision of new buildings) and identify gaps.
Community Vans Policy	To ensure community vans are made available from existing stock of surplus vehicles. Vans are available to any non-profit making group or organisation that provides services of benefit to the people of Christchurch. http://www.ccc.govt.nz/Policy/Communit-4.asp	Vans available to community groups on a booking system. 4 vans recently centralised.
Remission of Rates on Land Other than that Owned by the Council	(a) That applications for remission of rates under Section 179 of the Act be considered on their relative merit. (b) That in determining the amount of any remission, cognisance is taken of the degree to which the public derive a benefit from the applicant organisation.	Council grants rate remissions ranging from 33 per cent to 100 per cent. Under 100 remissions across the city. A number of community groups receive rate remission e.g. Plunket, Woolston Development Trust, Salvation Army, Step Ahead Trust. Sporting bodies eligible for a mandatory 50 per cent remission. However, since July 2001 a new policy to deal with sporting bodies under S179 was adopted by Council.
Living Street Charter	Enhancing the well being of the people of Christchurch and their city through effective local governance and the delivery of high quality services. http://www.ccc.govt.nz/Policy/Living.asp http://www.ccc.govt.nz/Council/Proceedings/2000/December/CityServices/TransformationtoLivingStreets.pdf	Information not available.
Community Governance	Council recognises that "ownership" of the "wicked issues" rests with the community as a whole. Effective ways forward will require the cooperation of many participants each of whom has a part to contribute to an answer. http://www.ccc.govt.nz/Community/Governance/	Facilitation, network and dialoguing with other "stakeholders". Vision building processes e.g. Vision exercise with ECAN, Healthy Christchurch.
Recreation and Sport Policy/Strategy	Objectives around local recreation opportunities and building communities.	Local recreation programmes and events which are accessible, affordable and contribute to building a sense of community.

COUNCIL'S KEY COLLABORATIONS

Collaborative Projects	Issue/ Objective	Collaborating Agencies
Community Cottages	The Community Development Division of Anglican Care undertakes community development initiatives in low income areas by means of community cottages, community facilitators and related projects in partnership with Christchurch City Council.	Anglican Care (Family and Community Division).
Council of Social Services	To encourage, support and work with organisations, groups and individuals involved in social services and community development to undertake initiatives that will contribute to social wellbeing. To facilitate communication, liaison and co-operation. To monitor, undertake analysis of and provide informed commentary about social wellbeing and factors that impede it. Activities: monthly newsletters, community forums, networking, advocacy, submissions, lobbying, information.	Central government, local government, voluntary agencies and community groups.
Community Facilities	Provision of community operated halls and facilities. Council provides support and resourcing and groups manage facilities.	CCC and local community organisations eg Mt Pleasant Community Centre
Community Mapping	Developing a community profile, including ▪ key demographic and social measurements and trends; ▪ current social services provision in the community; ▪ current trends in government provision and resourcing of services;	CCC, CYF, Department of Internal Affairs and other agencies.
Combined Funders	Involves a network of major funding agencies which share information about funding decisions, policies/ changes and issues.	Department of Internal Affairs, Contracting Group CYF, Canterbury Development Corporation, Crown Public Health, Community Corrections, Work and Income, Community Employment Group and CCC (CRU and Policy).
Reputation Bank Community Evaluation	Promote and facilitate relevant evaluations. Encourage the sharing of evaluation knowledge. Increase community sector learning and effectiveness through appropriate evaluation. Organises training, allocates small grants and mentors evaluations.	CEG, University of Canterbury, Lincoln University, community agencies, community consultations and CCC (Policy).
Tertiary Volunteering Project (Akomahi)	Project to bring together tertiary students requiring experience with voluntary organisations requiring assistance with a range of activities such as landscape design, research and evaluation and marketing.	Council of Social Services, Lincoln University, University of Canterbury, Canterbury Volunteering, CCC (Libraries Unit and CRU).
Community Governance/Leadership	An initiative aimed at increasing the leadership skills and capacity of community groups.	Work and Income, Anglican Care, CCC (Policy).
Local Liaison Networks	Range of local networks aimed as sharing information, providing support, identifying gaps in services, strengthening links, identifying resources and sharing resources, working co-operatively etc.	E.g. Hoonhay Network, Linwood Forum, Sydenham Network, New Brighton Liaison, Riccarton Liaison, Halswell Liaison, Broomfield/Hei Hei Liaison, Hornby/Riccarton Youth Liaison, Hornby Liaison, Burwood/Pegasus Community Forum, Shirley Community Network, Belfast Community Network, Fendalton/Waimairi Community Liaison Group.

Collaborative Projects	Issue/ Objective	Collaborating Agencies
Local Partnership Initiatives	Number of innovative partnership projects at a local level and the continuation of longer term partnerships	E.g. Addington.net (Libraries Unit), Northland youth worker project, Belfast community, Sydenham community worker, Nga Tapuwae o Matou Tupuna: Footsteps of our ancestors, Bishopdale Community Trust Community Work Project, Bryndwr Churches Support Group Community Work Project, Youth Assistance Partnership, Ka Whakaaro Ka Rakatahi-Youth Initiatives Trust Youth Café, Community Recreation Programme and Events.
CINCH	Database of community information about local clubs, organisations and courses. http://haldir.ccc.govt.nz/web2/tramp2.exe/goto/guest?setting_key=Council&screen=CommunityInfo.html	Libraries and community groups.
Neighbourhood Week	Council provides funding assistance to run a Neighbourhood Week event http://www.ccc.govt.nz/programmes/neighbourhoodweek/2001/	Neighbourhood Support Groups and, Police, Safer Community Council, Community Boards.
Voluntary Libraries	Provision of buildings and grants for the purchase of books and routine maintenance.	Christchurch City Libraries and Voluntary Library Committees.
Community Directories	Several advocacy teams have produced Community Directories	CCC Advocacy Teams and Local Community Groups
Local Community and Social Planning	Local social mapping - Identifying trends, issues and gaps in localised communities	CCC and local community groups
Local Service Mapping	Aims from brief.	CCC, CYF, DIA and other agencies.
Community Grow Project	Community Grow works alongside community based organisations to assist them in generating their own income.	CDC, local community organisations.

BUDGET ALLOCATION

COMMUNITY RELATIONS BUDGET
Facilities Cost = $1,900,000
Community Buildings Advocacy and Funding = $9,276,777
Metropolitan Projects and Initiatives = $744,860
Social Initiatives = $1,572,512
Community Board = $1,369,600

Democracy and Governance

Council's Policy Outcome:	
People and communities participate in decision making and political processes.	

WHAT ARE THE TRENDS?

Participation of citizens in governance and decision making processes at the community and local government level is a key factor in our country's democracy.

Key Indicators	Why is this Important?	What is Happening?
Citizen Involvement in Decision Making	It is important that citizens feel that they can have their concerns and opinions heard and considered by their local government representatives. Citizen satisfaction in this area indicates a healthy democratic process at work.	According to the 2001 Citizen's Survey, 27 per cent of Christchurch residents were dissatisfied with Council's involvement of citizens in decision making (down 4 per cent on 2000 totals). A figure which remained the same for 2002.

When asked why they were dissatisfied, the top four reasons given by respondents were: that there was a lack of information; no consultation, that they have their own agendas or do what they want; that they don't consult the Christchurch public early enough in the process. |
| Citizen Confidence in Decision Making | Confidence in local government decision making is important for effective democracy. | Christchurch residents were asked in the 2001 Citizens Survey how much confidence they had in the Council to make decisions that were in the best interests of Christchurch residents. Almost half (49 per cent) had some confidence, while only 26 per cent had a lot or complete confidence and 23 per cent had little or no confidence. In 2002, 51 per cent had some confidence (up 3 per cent from 2001), and 20 per cent of residents had little or no confidence (decrease of 2 per cent).

Their views were based on perceptions that: the council wastes and spends too much money, they do not listen to the residents and there is bad decision making within the Council. |

Key Indicators	Why is this Important?	What is Happening?
Understanding of Council Decision Making	This data gives an indication of the proportion of the population that can effectively participate in local government decision-making.	Interestingly in 2002, 18 per cent of respondents felt that the Council does not really affect them in their everyday life and a third (34 per cent) are not interested in what the Council does. In 2001, 37 per cent do not understand how the Council works. Respondents were asked about their understanding of how the Council makes decisions and 38 per cent said they did not understand. Almost two thirds (62 per cent) feel that voting in local body elections gives them a chance to influence Council decision making and half feel Christchurch City Council has a big impact on the city.
Voter Turn-out	Voter-turn out gives an indication of the proportion of the population who actively participate in local government decision-making. Internationally, it is also an indicator of social capital.	There has been little change in voter turnout for Christchurch local body elections, with voter turnout decreasing from 51 per cent in 1992, to 48 per cent in 2001. Compared to the rest of New Zealand, voter turnout is slightly higher than the Christchurch figures, and shows to be increasing up to 1998, similar to the Christchurch trend (data unavailable for the rest of New Zealand for 2001). Concerning Central government, voter turnout for elections is significantly higher with a voter turnout of 85 per cent in 1990 and 1993, increasing slightly to 88 per cent in 1996. In 1999, the figure had decreased to 85 per cent (data unavailable for central government voter turnout for 2001).
Preferred Voting System 2002	Similar to voter turn out, this data indicates the level of interest generated by the public in local government issues.	The Council consulted the public on whether or not to change the current voting system for local body elections from First Past the Post (FFP) to Single Transferable Voting (STV). A survey form was included in the Christchurch City Scene and 600 responses were received. The Council also contracted the National Research Bureau to conduct a telephone survey of city residents who were eligible to vote and 400 people were surveyed in total.

Key Indicators	Why is this Important?	What is Happening?
		Both surveys show that STV was preferred to FPP, with the telephone survey also identifying that a group of (25 per cent) had no feeling on either voting system.
Use of electronic forms of democracy	The access to readily available information through email or the internet is important to effectively participate in democracy.	In 2002, 47 per cent of Christchurch resident's use the World Wide Web (www) and email, once a week or more. Almost 70 per cent of resident believe that the www is an important or very important source of information to help make decisions. Approx 20 per cent have visited the CCC website. Concerning the Annual Plan, in 2002, 8 per cent of submissions were received electronically. In 2002, this increased to 30 per cent.

Democracy and governance issues are another area that is seldom covered by official statistics. Again, the Quality of Life Indicators Project used Citizens Surveys to look at these issues at a local level.

There are many indices which indicate how involved citizens are in decision making which include:

CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT IN DECISION MAKING
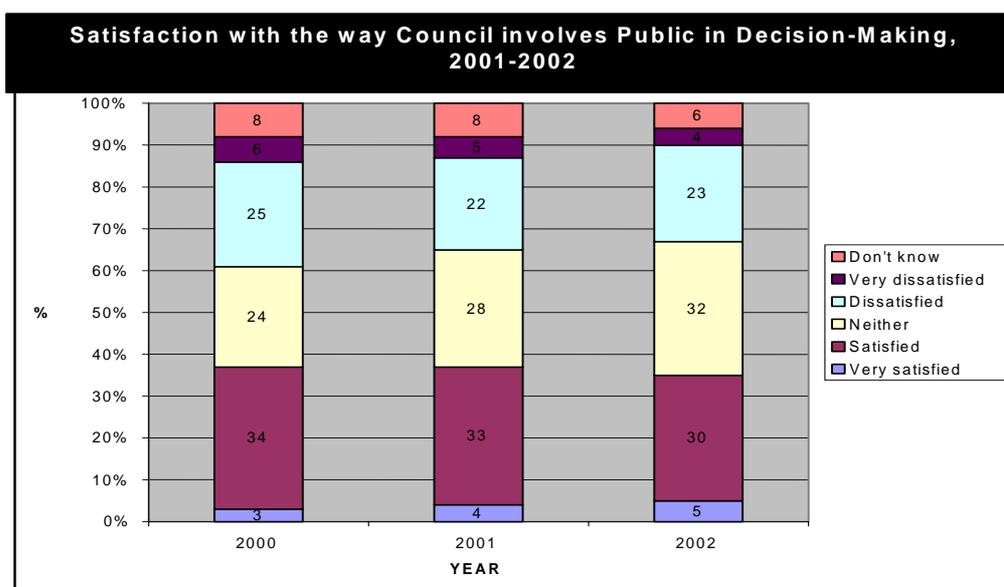
Source: Annual Survey of Residents, Christchurch, 2001-2002.

CITIZEN CONFIDENCE IN LOCAL COUNCIL DECISION MAKING

Public's Confidence in Council's Decision-Making, 2001-2002
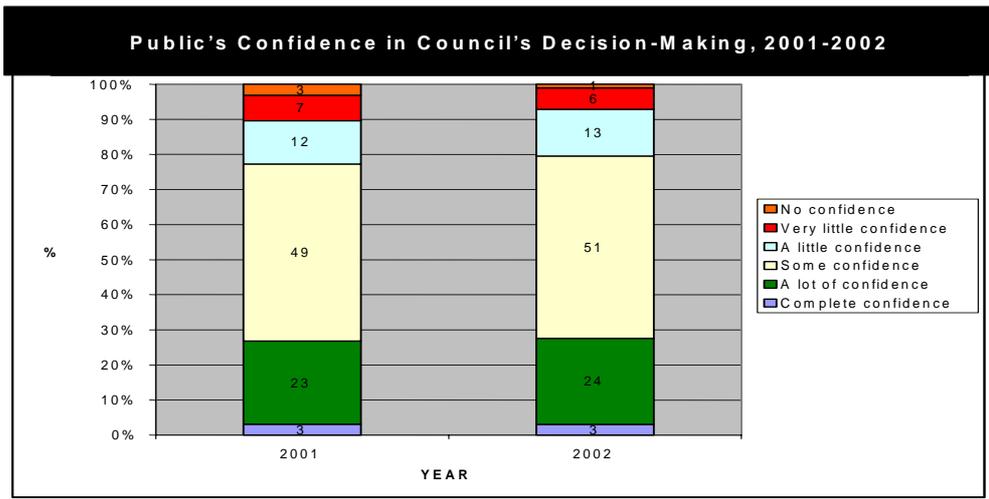
Source: Annual Survey of Residents, Christchurch, 2001-2002.

VOTER TURN-OUT

Voter Turn-out for Local Body Elections, 1992-2001
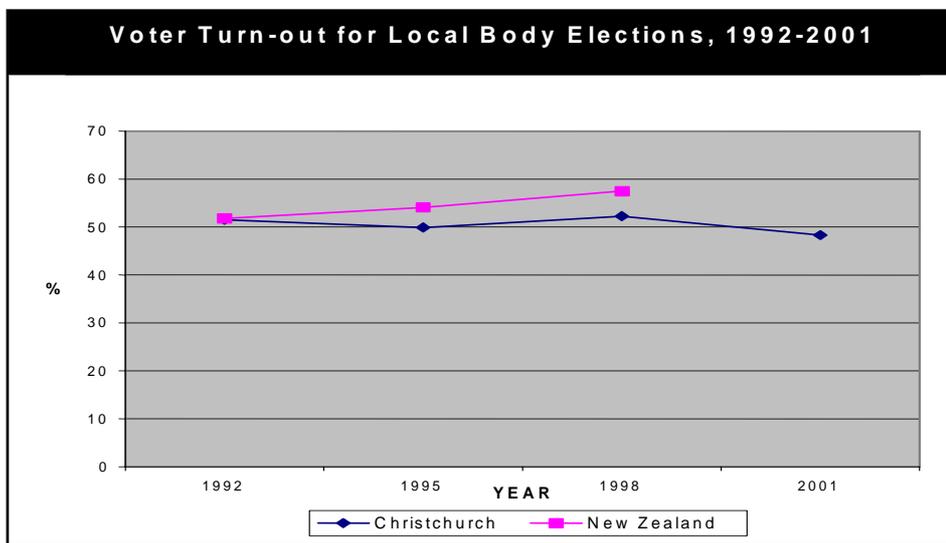
Source: Department of Internal Affairs, 1992-2001.

PREFERED VOTING SYSTEM 2002

Preferred Voting System, 2002
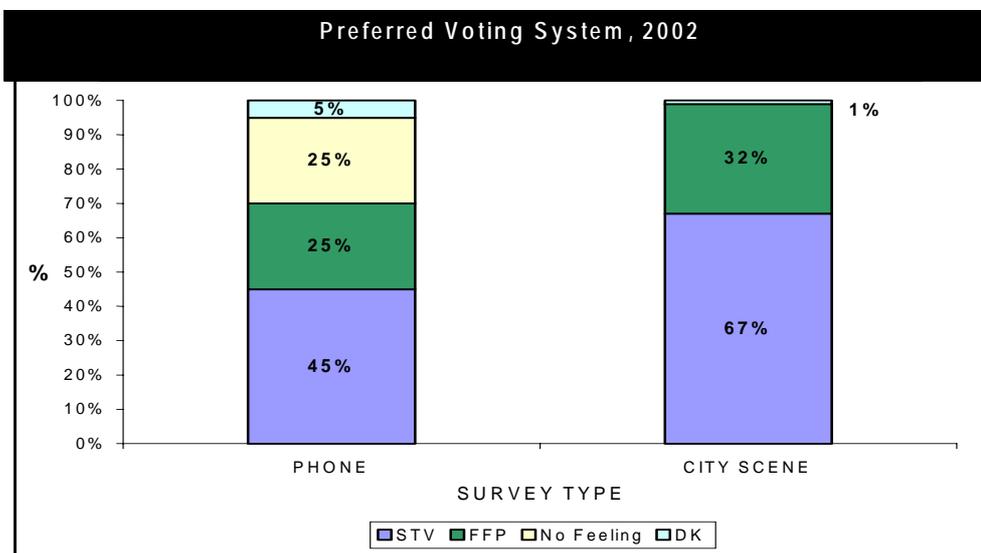
Source: City Scene Survey, September 2002.

The City Scene Survey found that STV was preferred because it was fairer, more representative and will give the result that people voted for. Whilst the main reasons why people were in favour of FPP, generally related to the lack of understanding and distrust of how STV works, the complexity of STV, and that it was difficult to know enough about each candidate to be able to rank them effectively (Report on Voting System for 2004 Elections, Special Council Meeting: 5 September 2002).

REPRESENTATION
Two elected Councillors represent Christchurch residents and ratepayers on the Council from each of 12 wards. Each ward consists of between 20,000 and 30,000 people.

Christchurch City
1998 Community Board and Ward Boundaries

Figure 5
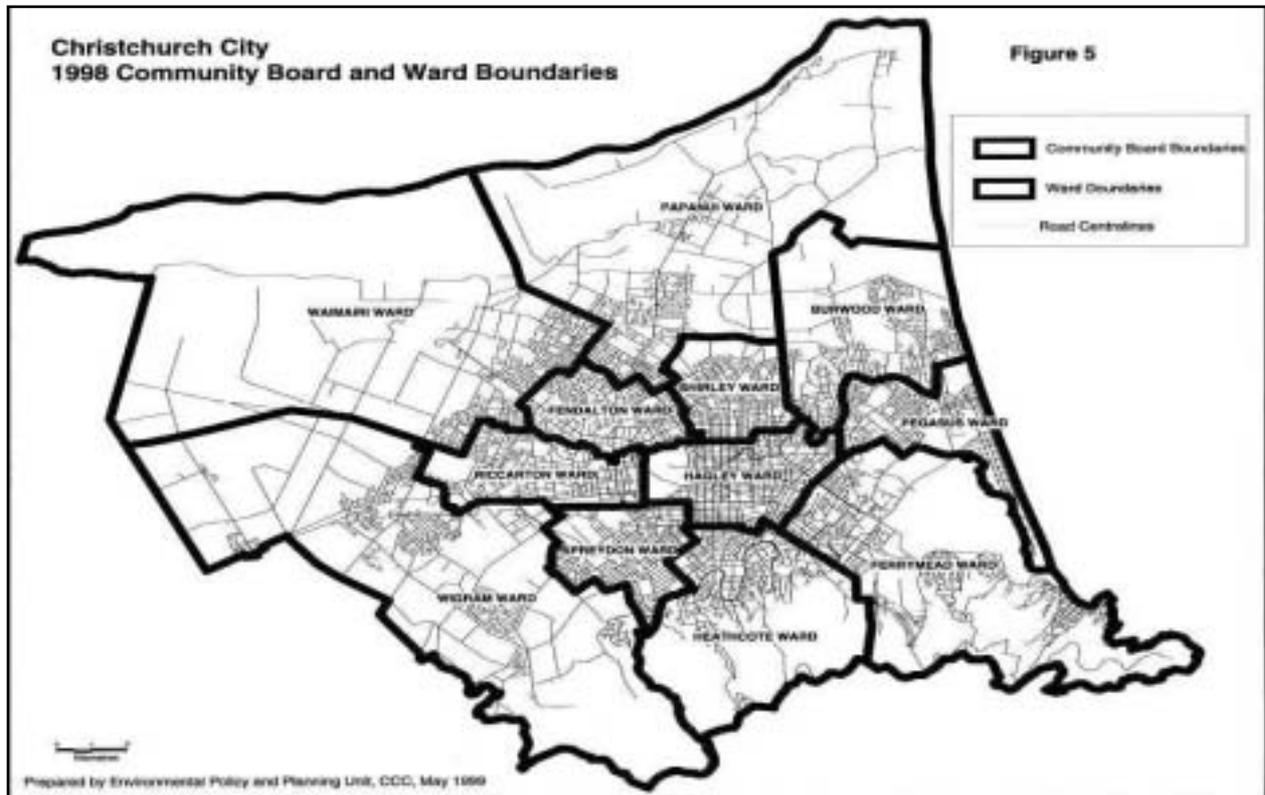
WHAT IS COUNCIL DOING?

The Council has a national and international reputation as a well governed and progressive local authority. Council has attempted to enhance public participation in both goal formulation and implementation processes. It is working co-operatively with a range of voluntary, private and public organisations under the auspices of community governance.

Key Policy/Strategy	Policy Objectives	Key Activities
Sections 223c and 223d of Local Government Act 1974	Require that Council: ▪ Conduct its business in a manner that is open and comprehensible to the public; ▪ Establish clear objectives for each of its activities and polices; ▪ Measures ifs own performance regularly against its stated objectives; ▪ Informs local communities about the activities of council or community boards; ▪ Informs central government where appropriate; ▪ Prepares an annual plan (including financial information), in consultation with its communities; ▪ Prepares an annual report, which is audited; ▪ Prepares a funding policy and long-term financial strategy.	Annual Plan Process. Financial Plan and Programme – outlines projects and priorities and sets budgets for the coming year. Annual Report - outlines the financial performance and activities of the Council for the preceding year. (Council consults the public re above plans). Community Plans. http://www.ccc.govt.nz/council/communityplans/ Annual Plan and Financial Plan http://www.ccc.govt.nz/Archived/2001/AnnualPlan/Draft/
Strategic Objective D1	Creating and maintaining mechanisms for citizen's participation in decision-making and policy development.	Consultation processes. Full lists of documents are posted on website. Cityscene distributed 10 times per year. Community Boards – comprising 6 community Board members and 3 Councillors appointed by Council. Responsible for actively liasing with residents/businesses/local interests groups in their communities. Operation of Mayors Office. Work of Councillors and Community Board members. Provision of Council information through libraries.
Accountability Policy	The Annual Plan and Budget (APB) will be the Council's principal annual policy document. The development of the APB will be as consultative a practicable, both internally to the organisation and externally with community groups. The APB will be available for public inspection before adoption by the full Council. There will be ongoing liaison between relevant staff and community groups consulting and informing on projected projects and programmes.	Financial Plan and Programme. Annual Report.

Key Policy/Strategy	Policy Objectives	Key Activities
Seeking Community Views Policy	The Christchurch City Council sees it as important to engage in processes which give it an understanding of the views within the community. Such processes are one of a number of methods of gathering information which may be used to assist the Christchurch City Council make a decision. The Christchurch City Council respects all views in conjunction with other sources of information. Process will vary with the circumstances and stage of the proposal. The responsibility for making decision rests with the Christchurch City Council. http://wwwlocal.ccc.govt.nz/SCV/	The Council endeavours to seek community views when: ▪ the views of individuals and groups within the community will provide further information valuable to the decision making process. ▪ the issues significantly affect the existing level of service. ▪ issues are controversial.
City Plan	The Christchurch City Proposed District Plan (The "City Plan") is a document prepared under the Resource Management Act 1991. The purpose of the City Plan is to provide a framework for the management of land use and subdivision within the City. http://www.ccc.govt.nz/CityPlan/index.asp	Developed in consultation with residents. Any person may make a submission on the Proposed Plan, or Change or a Variation to the Plan. Any person who made a submission or a further submission on a particular part of the Proposed Plan or a Variation can appeal the Council decision on that part of the Plan. Any person may make a submission on any publicly notified resource consent application required by the Plan for a proposal.
Strategic Statement D3	Developing cross-sector networks at local, regional and international level which will deliver positive outcomes for the people of Christchurch.	Local Govt NZ. Bertelsmann Cities of Tomorrow.
Residents' Association Formation and Recognition Policy	That the Christchurch City Council encourages the formation of local Residents' Groups. Recognised Residents Groups receive the right to be consulted by Council on all work planned within their boundaries.	Registered residents groups coverage of approx. 70 - 75 per cent (by area) of city. 96 groups listed (however a number are in recess or inactive). Advocacy Teams and Community Boards assist with funding, publicising, meetings, setting up and facilitating of initial meetings. Costs range from $5,700 to $10,500 per Community Board. Some residents groups also receive funding from Community Board Project and Discretionary Funds for specific projects.
Citizens' Initiated Referenda	That the City Council and Community Boards continue to develop practice for effective community consultation but not in the area of city-wide referenda.	NA.
Annual Residents Survey	Part of the performance measurement for the Annual Plan. http://www.ccc.govt.nz/ResidentsSurvey/2001/	This survey, which is carried out each year by an independent survey organisation, not only measures past performance, but also provides a basis for setting any new standards of service delivery.

COUNCIL'S KEY COLLABORATIONS

Collaborating Projects	Issue/ Objective	Collaborating Agencies
Long Term Council Community Plan	The Local Government Bill, as introduced into Parliament, proposes that councils prepare a Long Term Council Community Plan once every three years. (In the two intervening years, councils will be required to prepare a simplified version of our current annual plan.) The Bill proposes what is in effect a 5-phase process for preparing a Long Term Council Community Plan: 1. Prepare a set of community outcomes and priorities. This phase must include collaborating with "other bodies capable of influencing either the identification or promotion of community outcomes and priorities". (S73) 2. Provide the public with an opportunity to make submissions on the community outcomes and priorities. 3. Decide on the role(s) the Council will have in furthering the community outcomes and priorities. 4. The set of community outcomes and priorities, and the roles the Council proposes to choose for itself, will subsequently be included in the Long Term Council Community Plan. 5. Prepare the Long Term Council Community Plan (LTCCP) itself, based on the roles chosen in Phase 3. This phase will not be dissimilar to the way the Annual Plan is currently prepared, including processes for public submissions, although the LTCCP will have to disclose considerably more information than the present Annual Plan. Publish the LTCCP using the special consultative procedure.	The Bill requires the Council to: "identify, so far as practicable, the other bodies capable of influencing either the identification or the promotion of community outcomes and priorities...", and; "secure, if practicable, the agreement of those bodies to the process and to the relationship of the process to any existing and related plans..." Elsewhere the Bill states the LTCCP must then show how the local authority will work with: Other local organisations and regional organisations Maori Central government, non-governmental organizations and the private sector. Canterbury Forum, which comprises the Mayors, Chairs and Chief Executives of Canterbury councils.
Know How	Local Government Know How will provide councils with the guidance, templates, "best practice" advice and ongoing training that will enable them to implement the new Local Government and Rating Acts. Project teams cover: ▪ council planning processes ▪ regulatory tools ▪ rating systems ▪ governance requirements ▪ consultation ▪ relationships. There is also a team focused on "outcomes" that will develop models for identifying outcomes and working collaboratively. They will also produce national indicators and a "how to" guide on community planning.	LGNZ Other Local Authorities Department of Internal affairs

Collaborating Projects	Issue/ Objective	Collaborating Agencies
MSD – Council Planning Project	The Ministry of Social Development and the Council have agreed to work together on an improved collaborative planning model for achieving social outcomes in Christchurch. The project aims to ensure hat local government and central government agencies adopt an informed and consistent approach to the planning of services in Christchurch and where appropriate share their plans and engage in "joined-up" panning.	CCC, Ministry of Social Development, Social Policy Interagency Network
Quarterly meetings with local MPs	Community Boards and MPs.	Community Boards, Advocacy Teams, Local MPs.
Social Policy Interagency Network	Network exists to facilitate linkages between Christchurch City Council and locally based central government agencies.	Ministry of Education, Department of Work and Income, Police, Corrections, Ministry of Health, Te Puni Kokiri and Child Youth and Family Agency.
Local Government New Zealand	Exists to promote the national interests of local authorities in New Zealand.	86 local authorities.

BUDGET ALLOCATION

Public Accountability = $10,190,1333

Other Information

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Many of Christchurch's citizens use computers for information gathering and transmission. On average, half (49 per cent) of Christchurch Citizens Survey respondents use email for work, education or personal use at least once a week and 42 per cent use the World Wide Web in this capacity. 42 per cent of respondents used computers in their homes to access the Internet, while 29 per cent accessed email and the web from work. Two thirds (66 per cent) of Christchurch respondents see the World Wide Web as a source of information that helps them in their decision making.

It is worth noting that 41 per cent of those surveyed had never used email and 42 per cent had never used the World Wide Web.

PERCEPTIONS OF QUALITY OF LIFE

Most (87 per cent) Christchurch Citizens Survey respondents rate their overall quality of life as good or very good. Half of respondent's say their quality of life has improved compared to three years ago, while some (38 per cent) say it is about the same now as it was three years ago. However, 11 per cent say their quality of life has deteriorated.

HOW DOES CHRISTCHURCH RATE WITH OTHER LARGE CITIES IN NEW ZEALAND?

A Quality of Life Indicators Project has been underway since 1999. It covers social, environmental and economic indicators that allow the six cities of Auckland, Christchurch, Manukau, North Shore, Waitakere and Wellington to identify common themes, issues and problems in our larger urban areas that might be addressed through joint action and cooperative effort.

Project findings show that large cities in New Zealand are quite different in terms of their socio-demographic make-up. However they all share the common factor of being large urbanised areas, with inherent impacts on physical and social infrastructure. Generally, Christchurch sits 'mid-range' in terms of many of the quality of life issues explored by the Indicators Project. However, on some indicators, we are noticeably different to other cities, including:

- Lower rates of population growth than cities in the Auckland Region
- Less ethnically diverse than some other large cities (particularly those in the Auckland Region); lower proportions of Maori and Pacific Islands populations
- Older age structure (larger proportion of the population aged 65+ years)
- Larger proportion of population on low incomes
- More affordable housing
- Fewer crowded households
- High proportion of local government owned housing
- Fewer higher density housing developments than Auckland and Wellington cities
- Higher rates of general practitioners per head of population
- Lower rates of meningococcal and tuberculosis infection
- High numbers of suicides (must caution regional comparisons)
- More physically active adults
- Higher rates of participation in early childhood education than most cities
- Highest levels of school suspensions and stand downs, especially for Maori and Pacific Islands students
- High levels of people aged 15+ years with no formal qualifications
- Lower proportion of labour force in skilled, technical and professional occupations than Auckland or Wellington cities
- Second largest City workforce
- High rates of juvenile offending
- More people feeling unsafe in the city centre
- Higher rates of voter participation in local elections

Full project findings can be accessed at www.bigcities.govt.nz

Conclusion

Not only has the range of issues confronting local governments increased but also the issues have become more complex as communities face seemingly intractable problems and disparities in health, welfare and employment.

In response, the Christchurch City Council has moved beyond being a provider of basic services to provide a wider range of social and community services, including employment initiatives, leisure programmes and community development activities. It has become an active advocate for its communities both regarding traditional areas of concern and a broader array of matters impacting on the wellbeing and welfare of its residents. The Council is developing new concepts of community leadership and mechanisms for increasing participation by citizens in decision making and implementation. It is working co-operatively with a range of voluntary, private and public organisations.

Housing - The Council has the 2nd largest portfolio of affordable social housing in New Zealand, behind the Ministry of Housing. It was the first local authority to provide housing (in 1938). Over recent years, the Council has developed housing partnerships with a number of agencies. These housing initiatives are usually managed by community partner agencies. The Council is also attempting to integrate housing provision with other social investments and services to ensure a seamless service and to cater for multiple needs.

Health - The Council has a limited role in health service provision. However, as a number of factors affect health, many Council activities play a part in improving health from housing provision to employment services, physical activity programmes and safety planning. Utilities and services, such as water and sewage, transport systems, recreational facilities and environmental protection are also important for improving and protecting health. An important feature of the Council's approach is 'community development' strategies. There is a growing body of evidence that shows that 'connectedness' of individuals to their community has flow-on effects to improved health and wellbeing.

Education - The Council plays a significant role in early childhood education. Research has identified that an investment in early childhood education impacts on education attainment and employment. Council also invests in employment related training, through the Canterbury Development Corporation and its Social Initiatives Fund. The Council has recognised that Christchurch has substantial tertiary and occupational training capacity and is a net exporter of skills. It has therefore attempted to facilitate a link between education providers and employers as catalyst to future economic development.

Employment - For a number of years, the Council has invested heavily in economic, business and employment development, mainly through the Canterbury Development Corporation. It also invests in community and social infrastructure based on an explicit recognition of the inter-relationship between the social aspects of development and the economic aspects. Council also plays a role in addressing social factors that act as barriers to employment. This is achieved through funding community initiatives such as Step Ahead, Waipuna Trust and Supergrans and through programmes delivered by the CDC. In addition, Council has made significant efforts to promote any opportunities for growth that exists in the region.

Income/Poverty/Income Inequality- The Council provides a wide range of services, resources and advice which are specifically targeted at people on low incomes. The Council also funds a significant employment service for unemployed citizens through Employment Services of the Canterbury Development Corporation. The Council's housing programme directly contributes to the alleviation of poverty and hardship in Christchurch. At least 80 per cent of all housing is provided to people in people in low income circumstances and/or in situations of hardship. Library and Information Services, Parks, Leisure Services and the Art Gallery all provide a substantial universal contribution to community events, activities, resources and recreation across the City. People on low incomes access many of these services.

Leisure - The Council provides a range of community and facility based leisure activities in recognition that participation in leisure activities contribute to a wide range of policy outcomes. It has identified that arts and recreation activities are major contributors to personal health and wellbeing; are a key to human development; are essential to quality of life; reduce self-destructive and anti-social behaviour; help to build strong and healthy communities; reduce health care, social service and police/justice costs; are major economic generators and are fun.

Injury prevention - Injury prevention in Christchurch has achieved spectacular success with road safety initiatives over the last decade. (In Christchurch there were 1417 injury and fatal crashes in 1990. By 1999, there were 685 injuries and fatal crashes reported). One of the principal factors for achieving this was the co-ordinated approach achieved with the Council's Christchurch Co-ordinating Committee for Traffic Safety. The Council also undertakes other work which supports injury prevention, including road safety, swimming pool fencing, sports and recreation activities, Building Act compliance, and

resource consents. It is involved in a number of collaborative and co-ordinated responses to injury prevention, for example Kidsafe Week, Eldercare Canterbury (Fall Prevention), and the Injury Prevention Strategy.

Community Cohesion – The Council is in a unique position to facilitate and support community-wide impacts because of its focus on people and place, rather than programme strait-jackets.   No other agency has the same over-arching perspective and responsibility for enabling the overall wellbeing of the communities of Christchurch.   While Council funding represents a small proportion of social programme funding in the city, it represents a significant proportion of the discretionary or responsive funding available in the city.   It achieves impacts considerably beyond the amounts allocated, its greatest value being in the leverage it is able to create. Because Council field staff have the capacity to focus on 'people and communities' rather than merely programmes they are well placed to address the key elements that build strong communities and grow social capital, and work with communities to plan and facilitate local development.

Democracy - The Council has a national and international reputation as a well governed and progressive local authority. Council has attempted to enhance public participation in both goal formulation and implementation processes. It is working co-operatively with a range of voluntary, private and public organisations under the auspices of community governance.

Appendix 1. Other Stakeholders

THE CITY'S PEOPLE

Stakeholder	Role
Te Runanga O Ngai Tahu	In 1996 Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu was established as the "legal personality" of the Ngai Tahu people. Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu operates for the benefit of the members of Ngai Tahu Whanui. The Ngai Tahu structure has separated the operational activity into wealth generation functions under the management of Ngai Tahu Holding Corporation Ltd. and wealth distribution functions under Ngai Tahu Development Corporation. There are also a number of roopu whanau (extended family groups/family trusts) and other groups associated with Ngai Tahu. http://www.ngaitahu.iwi.nz/
Ngai Tahu Development Corporation	The Corporation is charged with developing the people assets through education, cultural and social initiatives for the 18 traditional Runanga (assemblies/tribal council) and its 20,000 descendants. http://www.ngaitahu.iwi.nz/ngaitahu1.htm
Taura Here and Nga Maata Waka	Within Christchurch there are a number of Taura Here groups (Maori from other tribal areas) including Otautahi Social Services, Nga Maata Waka, and Maori Women's Welfare League. These groups are involved in a range of social, employment and cultural activities.
The Department of Child, Youth and Family Services	Works with children, young people and their families at risk. Its Statutory role is defined by the Children, Young Persons and Their Families Act 1989, the Adoption Act 1955, the Adult Adoption Act 1985, the Adoption (Inter-country) Act 1997 and the Guardianship Act 1968. The Department provides services directly to citizens. It also funds and contracts with community organisations for social services for the protection and well-being of children, young persons and their families.
Agenda for Children Ministry of Social Development	The Agenda for Children is a five-year plan of what the Government needs to achieve the vision " New Zealand a great place for children". http://www.msd.govt.nz/agendaforchildren/index.html Children in New Zealand: report on cross-sectoral outcome measures and targets 2000. Published by the Ministry of Health. Produced in conjunction with the Ministry of Social Policy, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Justice, and the Department of Child, Youth and Family Services. http://www.msd.govt.nz/publications/docs/childreninnz.pdf
Ministry of Youth Affairs	The Ministry of Youth Affairs provides Government and other agencies with policy advice on young people and their future. This includes researching and reporting on young people's issues and contributing to other matters that affect young people. Youth Affairs consults with young people and those who work with them. Youth Affairs administers Youth Corps Programmes which includes Conservation Corps and Youth Service Corps. http://www.youthaffairs.govt.nz/
New Zealand Immigration Services	Agency responsible for immigration and entry to New Zealand. Develops and implements immigration legislation and policies to facilitate the entry of visitors, workers and migrants, while minimising risks and maximising the contribution to growth and enhancement of New Zealand's economy and culture.
Te Puni Kokiri	Advise the Minister of Maori Affairs on policy initiatives; Actively work with whanau, hapu, iwi and Maori organisations to establish realistic goals and targets for Maori development; Work with whanau, hapu, iwi and Maori organisations to build the capacity of these groups and individuals to become economically and socially independent; Monitor progress towards those targets and report to the Minister; Audit programmes delivered by iwi or other Maori authorities, and those delivered by mainstream agencies to Maori; and Work with other government departments to ensure that mainstream programmes work to eliminate social inequality.

Stakeholder	Role
Department of Internal Affairs (Identity Services Division)	Identity Services provides three strands of services: Passports, Citizenship and Births Deaths and Marriages.
Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs	Exists to promote the development of Pacific peoples in New Zealand. The Ministry is to do this in a way that recognises and reflects Pacific cultural values and aspirations, so that Pacific peoples can participate and contribute fully to New Zealand's social cultural and economic life.
The Office of Ethnic Affairs	Provides a referral and information service for ethnic communities and policy advice to government. We focus on the ethnic communities in New Zealand who are not Maori, Pacific Island or Anglo-Celtic.
Minister for Senior Citizens	The Positive Ageing Report launched New Zealand Positive Ageing Strategy and Action Plan for 2001/02. http://www.msd.govt.nz/keyinitiatives/positiveageing.html

Living Standards of Older New Zealanders. Published by the Ministry of Social Policy 2001. http://www.msd.govt.nz/publications/docs/livingstandardssummary.pdf |
Age Concern	Provides services, information, advocacy and advice to assist older people to remain in their own homes. A community health service is available to support older people and their carers. Support, education and information are also provided for victims of elder abuse. Visitors, home help, mini bus outings, information and education. Information Centre for older people. Wide range of home care services: gardening, tradesmen, home help. http://www.ageconcern.org.nz/
NZ Alzheimer's Society	Provides support for people affected by Alzheimer's disease, their families and friends. Educates and informs the public, professional etc to improve management of Alzheimer's disease and other dementias.
Disability Information Service	Information on disabilities/disorders, equipment, community organisations, education, mobility, accommodation, funding, etc. Educational resources. Networking.
Disabled Person Centre	Houses number of community groups working in area of disability services.
Other Community Groups	There are a range of community groups, which provide services for children, youth, aged, and people with disabilities and people of various ethnic groups.
Ethnic groups	98 ethnic groups listed on database including Chinese Association, Indian Association, Cook Island Culture, Fiji Society, and Korean Society.

HOUSING

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Housing	The Ministry's principal functions are to provide information, advice and a service to resolve disputes between landlords and tenants, and to administer residential tenancy bonds. The Ministry also provides administrative support to the State Housing Appeals Authority, and monitors the performance of Housing New Zealand Corporation.
Housing New Zealand Corporation	From 1 July 2001, Housing New Zealand Limited, Housing Corporation of New Zealand, Community Housing Limited and the housing policy team from the Ministry of Social Policy merged into one agency, Housing New Zealand Corporation.

Housing New Zealand Corporation has two distinct roles:
▪ to deliver housing assistance to low-income New Zealanders; and
▪ to ensure that the Government receives appropriate housing assistance and policy advice.

Housing New Zealand Corporation's focus is to significantly improve the co-ordination and delivery of housing services to New Zealanders in need and the communities in which they live. http://www.govt.nz/aghome.php3?id=70 |
| Tenancy Services | A division of the Ministry of Housing. It has 21 dispute resolution offices throughout the country providing education, advice, mediation and referrals to the Tenancy Tribunal and a Bond Centre for the processing of all tenancy bonds. |
| Crown Public Health | Delivers public health services throughout Canterbury and West Coast. Public health services are population based health promotion and health protection activities that are concerned with whole populations or population groups. Role in public health and housing. |

Stakeholder	Role
Tenants Protection	Free confidential advisory service on tenancy matters, providing advice, mediation and education.
Private Providers	Providing rental accommodation. Council housing caters approx. 10 per cent and Housing Corporation approx. 18.4 per cent of rented private dwellings. Therefore, private providers provide approx. 60 per cent.
Canterbury Property Investors Association	Assists private property investors for the management of investment rental property. Property advice, discount schemes, regular workshops and forums.
Community Energy Action	Promotes and facilitates solutions to energy poverty (inability of households to afford a reasonable level of energy services in the home such as heat and hot water). Service includes a free recycled curtain service, installation energy saving measures and workshops on efficient energy use.
Housing for Women Trust	Provides advice, information, referral, support for women on their own and parenting alone. Has accommodation file.
Ngai Tahu Development	Ngai Tahu Development is beginning the process of investigating possible roles for Ngai Tahu with housing assistance.

HEALTH

Stakeholder	Role
District Health Board	District Health Boards (DHBs) are responsible for the health of their local populations and ensuring the needs of individuals and communities are represented at the local level. They both fund primary health care services and provide hospital services for their communities. From November 2001 District Health Boards will have majority elected local representatives. The statutory objectives of DHBs are to improve, promote and protect the health of communities, to promote the integration of health services, especially primary and secondary care services, and to promote effective care or support of those in need of personal health services or disability support. DHBs also have the objectives of promoting the inclusion and participation in society and independence of people with disabilities; reducing health disparities by improving health outcomes for Maori and other population groups, and to reduce toward elimination, health outcome disparities between various population groups.
Ministry of Health	The Ministry of Health is the Government's principal agent and advisor on health and disability. It develops policy advice for the Government on health and disability issues, administers health regulations and legislation, funds health and disability support services, plans and maintains nationwide frameworks and specifications of services, monitors sector performance and provides information to the wider health and disability sector and the public.
Crown Public Health	Delivers public health services throughout Canterbury and West Coast. Public health services are population based health promotion and health protection activities that are concerned with whole populations or population groups.
Pegasus Health Group	Pegasus has 460 doctors and practice nurses, representing more than 80 per cent of active General Practitioners in Christchurch and over 260,000 patients. More than 100 practice nurses work with Pegasus doctors helping to create a healthier community.
Ngai Tahu Development Corporation	Ngai Tahu aim to improve the health and socio-economic status of Ngai Tahu in measurable ways, affirming Ngai Tahu aspirations for wellness and removing the disparities that currently exist between Maori and non-Maori.
He Oranga Pounamu	The primary role is to re-organise and re-distribute crown funding for health and social services to improve access, choice and service quality for Maori residing in the Ngai Tahu rohe. He Oranga Pounamu acts as a broker for affiliated Maori service providers and agencies.
Health and Disability Commissioner	Promoting and protecting the rights of consumers of health and disability services. Facilitating fair and efficient resolutions of complaints.

Stakeholder	Role
Community Agencies	There are a range of community groups that are providing direct health services and/or are addressing the determinants of health, for example He Oranga Pounamu, Association for Adolescent Health and Development, 198 Youth Health Centre and Family Planning Association. See Healthy Christchurch report or CINCH database. http://librarydata.christchurch.org.nz/web2/tramp2.exe/goto/guest?setting_key=InternetBranch&screen=CommunityInfo.html)
School of Medicine	The Christchurch School of Medicine and Health Services is a division of Health Science within the University of Otago. The School hosts a wide range of postgraduate course, including public health, in addition to medical undergraduate tuition. It also hosts a wide range of research programmes. In addition, it is an integral part of health care services in the Canterbury region, including its involvement in the training of specialist in various health related fields.
Public Health Association	Voluntary association that provides a forum for exchange of information and stimulation of debate about public health. http://www.pha.org.nz/index.htm
Private Providers	There are a number of private health providers in Christchurch.
Health Facilities	4 Public Hospitals. 23 Private Hospitals. 7 Mental/Psychiatric Hospitals. 2 Other.

EDUCATION

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Education	The main aims of the work of the Ministry are to: ▪ raise the achievement of all students and close the gap between the highest and lowest levels of education success; ▪ help design processes that create learning environments which promote students' achievement through our focus on the performance of students, schools and other institutions; ▪ provide a responsive education system .
Schools in Christchurch	61 Full Primary (Year 1 – 8). 44 Contributing (Year 1 – 6). 11 Intermediate (Year 7 & 8). 4 Secondary (Year 7 – 15). 9 Composite (Year1 – 15). 17 Secondary (Year 9 – 15). 8 Special Schools.
Tertiary institutions	There were 38 tertiary training institutions operating in Christchurch City during 1997, including the City's three major facilities: the University of Canterbury, Christchurch College of Education, the Christchurch Polytechnic. Lincoln University, which is located outside the city boundaries, is also a major tertiary education provider for the city.
Out of School Programmes	40 not-for-profit community parent group providers, 6 not-for-profit community organisations providing and five private providers delivering Out of School Programmes in Christchurch. In addition to the above some churches and other not for profit community groups/associations are providing some form of after school activities perhaps one day per week which is not covered by the council policy.
Department of Work and Income	The government OSCAR subsidy was made available from 1 February 1999 is administered by Work and Income is paid directly to parents/caregivers, on low incomes, who are required to work or undertake training-as part of the "Welfare to Work Strategy". This subsidy is a maximum of $1.80 per hour, which falls short of the actual costs of care, which can be up to $5.00 per hour (NAOSCAR).
NZ Specialist Education	Advice, guidance and specialist support for people with special needs including speech therapists, specialist teachers, speech teachers.
Adult Reading Assistance Scheme	Free basic literacy assistance for self-motivated adults, one-to-one or in groups, with reading, spelling, writing, basic maths, basic word processing and driving licence. Tutoring by trained tutors who give their time voluntarily. Free training of volunteers on a 68-hour course in the tutoring of basic literacy skills. Liaison with other literacy providers in the Canterbury area.

Stakeholder	Role
The Treasury	Human capital and the Inclusive Economy – considers how human capital policies in New Zealand can achieve "Inclusive Economy" objectives. In particular, it looks at evidence on policies that are best to promote growth, and to improve the distribution of well-being; whether they are the same, and the extent to which they involve trade-offs. http://www.treasury.govt.nz/workingpapers/2001/01-16.asp Knowledge, Capabilities and Human Capital Formation in Economic Growth - Consideration of human capital policies geared more closely to the specific challenges and opportunities facing New Zealand's economy leads to the formulation of a number of novel proposals. http://www.treasury.govt.nz/workingpapers/2001/01-13.asp Brain drain Working Paper - explores the "brain drain" hypothesis - concludes that we are experiencing more of a brain exchange than a brain drain. http://www.treasury.govt.nz/workingpapers/2001/01-22.asp
Ngai Tahu Development Corporation	Ngai Tahu Development offer assistance to this process through the development of Matauraka Ngai Tahu resources, a range of targeted interventions, and a series of tribal human resource initiatives aimed at enhancing the tribal position.

EMPLOYMENT

Stakeholder	Role
Work and Income NZ	Responsible for assisting job seekers, paying all benefits and superannuation, administering the Community Services Card and student allowances.
Department of Labour	Delivers a range of services and provides policy advice in areas which are all linked to the development and integration of human capability. Covers employment relationships, workplace safety and health, community employment, immigration, and accident compensation. Community Employment Group - helps build the capacity of communities and assist them to identify and achieve new opportunities for sustainable economic and employment outcomes. Workforce 2010 document http://www.dol.govt.nz/workforce2010 per cent20rep.pdf . Human Capacity Framework document http://www.dol.govt.nz/fldImages/Final per cent20Full per cent20HCF per cent20_13 per cent20Oct_.pdf
Skill NZ	Purchasing employment related training programmes.
Ministry of Youth Affairs Conservation Corps	http://www.youthaffairs.govt.nz/sec.cfm?i=5
Canterbury Employers and Chamber of Commerce	Business support agency providing labour relations, business and international trade advice. Regular business networking functions and active practical business training seminar programmes.
Canterbury Manufacturers Association	Represent interests of manufacturers in the province, dealing with a range of areas of interest including economics, transport, energy, research and development and international trade.
Amalgamated Workers Union	Industrial relations services, medical and financial services, mediation, adjudication, advocacy and health insurance.
National Distribution Union	Covering retail workers, actor's equity, textile and clothing workers, energy workers, baking workers, truck drivers and wood sector workers.
Council of Trade Union	Information centre for afflicted unions.
Other Unions	Including Engineering Printing and Manufacturing Union, Public Service Association, Dairy workers Union, Professional Fire-fighters Union, Footwear Union, Rail and Maritime Transport Unions, Service and Food Workers Union, Southern Local Government Officers Union.
Community Employment Initiatives Group	This is a network of not for profit organisations with a focus on employment which meets monthly to share information, promote community responses, lobby government on employment issues and raise public awareness about unemployment.
Public tertiary education institutions	University of Canterbury, Lincoln University, Christchurch Polytechnic Institute of Technology and Christchurch College of Education.
Community Agencies	There is a range of community groups that provide training, employment or economic development initiatives, for example Step Ahead, Waiora, Mature Employment, Te Whare Roimata. These agencies tend to integrate economic development with social development. Many focus on the factors that are barriers to employment.

Stakeholder	Role
Local Employment Co-ordinating Group	Initiated by the Department of Labour this is a network of public, private and community sector organisations and agencies involved in employment and economic development. Aims to co-ordinate initiatives and develop local solutions to local problems.
Ngai Tahu Development Corporation	Ngai Tahu Development Corporation has had minimal involvement in the employment and training sector. Previous initiatives of the Ngai Tahu Maori Trust Board (now Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu) focused on being a training provider and Ngai Tahu Rapumahi Ltd was established as a separate legal identity. Ngai Tahu Rapumahi Ltd was dissolved in December 1996. However, Development Corporation remains a registered private training establishment with the New Zealand Qualifications Authority.
	Ngai Tahu Development Corporation has undertaken various contracts with government agencies to promote employment and training initiatives. Currently the formation of an integrated approach to employment, training and social services is being developed. http://www.ngaitahu.iwi.nz/ngaitahu1.htm
Ngai Tahu Holdings Corporation Limited	The commercial arm of Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu. Its role and function within the tribe's structure is to grow the economic base for the benefit of future generations and to generate sufficient cash flow on an ongoing basis to fund the tribe's development and administration activities. Tribal development activities are quite separately managed in Ngai Tahu Development Corporation with overall direction and allocation of resources being the responsibility of Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu. It currently has a total asset base of approximately $366m. It is in the process of broadening its investment base. http://www.ngaitahu.iwi.nz/ngaitahu.htm
Taura Here Maata Waka Maori Organisations	Including Te Runanaga o Nga Maata Waka. Wahine Tu Kaha. Nga Hau E Wha (training programmes). Bridge Trust.

INCOME, POVERTY AND INCOME INEQUALITY

Stakeholder	Role
Inland Revenue	Family Assistance is financial help for families with children aged 18 or under who are not financially independent and are living at home. Inland Revenue pays family assistance to families whose main income is from working.
Canterbury Food Banks Association	The Canterbury Food Banks Association has been operating for several years. It currently has a membership of over 40 individual food banks. The Association meets monthly for information sharing, including discussion on issues relevant to food bank clients, current trends in food bank usage (and their causes and impacts), joint advocacy and lobbying and to provide an avenue for support and co-operation amongst food banks.
Christian Council of Social Services	The Council of Social Services represents the social service bodies of the Anglican, Baptist, Catholic, Methodist, and Presbyterian churches and the Salvation Army. Its role is to represent the common interests of these bodies as a local and national level, provide information to members, and advocate for polices which will assist poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged members of society.
Ministry of Social Development	Distributions and Disparity: New Zealand Household Incomes. Published by the Ministry of Social Policy 2001 http://www.msd.govt.nz/publications/docs/distributionsdisparity.pdf
Work and Income	Responsible for assisting job seekers, paying all benefits and superannuation, administering the Community Services Card and student allowances.
Anglican Care	66 social services offered through Anglican Aged Care, Christchurch City Mission, Family and Community, and South Canterbury Divisions in the Canterbury and Westland region.
Methodist Mission	Emergency Relief and Advocacy Service; Child and Family Services (therapeutic play, home-based therapeutic/advocacy family guidance); Fairhaven Preschool and Nursery; Services for the Frail Elderly (Wesley Harewood Hospital, Fairhaven Palliative Care, Fairhaven Rest Home and Residential Club, Care-Ring); and Commercial activities (goodwill stores).

Stakeholder	Role
Christchurch City Mission	Social and community work services including Walsh House, women and children's drop-in. Individual and group work support, advocacy and referral. Budget service (banking/budgetary support, advocacy and referral). Supplementary assistance including emergency food, clothing and basic household items. Weekend/out of hours emergency social work support.
Salvation Army	Networking social and community services; providing practical assistance when needed; counselling; other social related assistance; and budgeting service.
Catholic Social Services	Free counselling, practical assistance, home-based social work support, group courses for children and adults.
Presbyterian Support	Community based support for young people and their families/whanau and older people (over 55 years of age). Foster Care and group education for younger people. Holly House, a facility for young mothers and their babies. Day centre facilities for dementia and non-dementia clients as well as falls prevention programme for older people.

LEISURE, PARKS, WATERWAYS AND OPEN SPACE

Stakeholder	Role
Arts Centre	Major venue for a wide variety of entertainment Artist-in-Residence scheme Home to local art and craft Arts and craft market
Community Groups	There are a range of community based arts groups, for example Christchurch Music Centre Trust, Community Arts Trust, and Christchurch Civic Music Council
Sport Canterbury	To promote programmes and services to develop, facilitate and promote sport fitness and active leisure opportunities for the people of the great Canterbury and Westland regions. Co-ordinates "Active in Age" neighbourhood walking groups, "Women on Wheels" mountain biking programme and "Rollstart" a programme to assist people 35 years and over to become more physically active.
SPARC	Aims to improve the quality of life by encouraging all New Zealanders to participate and achieve in sport, fitness, and leisure. Provides funding, technical advice, training resource, policy advice, public education and research case studies and advice. Funded by government and the New Zealand Lottery Grants Board. http://www.sparc.org.nz/aboutpp.shtml
Creative New Zealand	Crown agency responsible for arts funding. Provides funding to local authorities through Creative New Zealand Scheme.
YMCA	Provides a wide range of recreation opportunities for all ages. Owns and operates two facilities in Christchurch and manages on behalf of CCC.

SAFETY

Stakeholder	Role
Police	New Zealand Police is responsible for enforcing criminal law in New Zealand. Aim to work in partnerships to build safer communities by: ▪ Empowering communities to deal with issues of community safety and creating more effective community partnerships. ▪ Reducing the fear of crime by reducing actual crime. ▪ Helping to support and rehabilitate victims. ▪ Maintaining order and keeping the peace. ▪ Keeping people free from intimidation, civil disturbance and unreasonable annoyance. ▪ Helping to keep traffic flowing easily.
New Zealand's Land Transport Safety Authority (LTSA)	Crown Entity charged with promoting land transport safety at reasonable cost. Road safety activities undertaken by the Police, the LTSA, community groups and regional and local authorities are planned and funded primarily through the New Zealand Road Safety Programme (NRSP), which is managed by the LTSA. Road improvement projects are separately funded.

Stakeholder	Role
Emergency Services	Range of emergency services e.g. Fire Services.
Department of Corrections	Contributing to safer communities through reducing re-offending by the effective management of: ▪ provision of information; ▪ policy advice; ▪ custodial management and supervision of offenders; ▪ community-based sentence and order management; ▪ custodial remand services; ▪ programmes and services which address offenders' rehabilitation needs.
Department of Courts	Support the Judiciary in assuring access to justice for the people of New Zealand Ensure compliance with Court orders to pay fines and debts Providing quality policy advice.
Department of Internal Affairs	Emergency Management and Civil Defence Unit is responsible for all civil defence measures including providing advice to the Minister and planning for civil defence.
Department of Child Youth and Family	Care and Protection of Children Section is responsible for protecting children from suffering harm, ill treatment, abuse, neglect and deprivation, and ensuring that they have the care and protection they need to keep them safe from harm. Youth Justice Section deals mainly with offending by young people aged 14–16 years. The youth justice system aims to resolve offending without young offenders receiving a criminal conviction, as they would do under the criminal justice system. Around 90 per cent of young offenders are now kept out of the Courts. Minor offences are dealt with by Police warning or alternative action such as apology or reparation (payment to their victim in total or part for loss of or damage to their property). When cases are more serious a family group conference is called.
NZ Institute of Driving Instructors	A non-profit and non-party political body; to promote and develop better driving standards among motorists; to promote greater awareness of road safety by the encouragement of driving tuition through professional, qualified instructors.
Accident compensation	Purchases policy and monitoring advice for Government on accident prevention, compensation and rehabilitation issues. Implements and funds injury prevention activities.
Workplace Health and Safety	Promotes safe and healthy workplaces; work to lower occupational death and injury rates; provides information to workplaces on occupational safety and health issues; enforces health and safety legislation and provide policy advice to Government.
Community Agencies	Range of community groups including Plunket, Edlercare, Public Health Nurses, Water Safety, Sports Injury prevention, OSH, Hauora Matauraka, SADD, and MANA.
YWCA Self Defence	Aims to increase confidence and assertiveness and to empower women to keep themselves safe in a wide variety of situations through confident use of verbal or physical self-defence.

COMMUNITY COHESION

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Social Development,	Established on 1 October 2001, provides strategic social policy advice to the New Zealand Government and delivers income support and employment services to more than 1 million New Zealanders. The Ministry's policy advice areas include: ▪ Child Youth and Family, ▪ Youth Justice, ▪ Equity and Population Policy, ▪ Community policy (including Heartland Services), ▪ Retirement and Positive Aging, ▪ Social Assistance Policy. Evaluation of the lead funder prototype pilot. Published by the Ministry of Social Policy, June 2001. http://www.msd.govt.nz/publications/docs/leadfunderevaluation.pdf
Department of Internal Affairs	Community Development Group provides advice, funding and community information through various funding and grants schemes. Communitynet site is a 'one-stop-shop' for community information, including a Community Noticeboard with news, events, job adverts, new publications and other resources. http://www.community.net.nz/

Stakeholder	Role
Voluntary Sector Working Party &	Established by Minister of Social Development to improve relations between community/voluntary sector and iwi/Maori and central government. http://www.msd.govt.nz/voluntary/workingpartyreport.html
Community and Government Steering Group	Community and Government Steering Group has been established to lead the work, monitor progress and report to the Minister by 30 June 2002. As a signal of its commitment to a new way of working with the community sector the Government is developing a Statement of Intent for an Improved Community and Government Relationship.
The Tax Review	Appointed to carry out a public review into the tax system so that the government has an appropriate framework within which to build tax policy. Proposes a number of changes, and defines three options for amending the definition of 'charitable purpose'. http://www.taxreview2001.govt.nz/ http://www.treasury.govt.nz/tax/issues/default.asp
Central Government Funders	There are at least thirteen Government agencies directly funding a wide range of *social* programmes through community or voluntary organisations in Christchurch. Together with Lottery Grants, philanthropic trusts and Council funding, this total funding involves an estimated $90-100 million per annum coming into Christchurch voluntary and community organisations. The Ministry of Health (formerly Health Funding Authority) distributes at least half of this funding, and a further quarter is distributed under other purchase-of-service contracts (through WINZ, CYFS and other central government agencies). Less than a quarter of the total funding ($21 million) is available to respond to community initiatives, as opposed to purchase of predetermined 'outputs' (usually specified from Wellington). Treasury has produced guidelines for Government agencies regarding managing contracting and other funding arrangements with non Government Organisations (NGOs). The guidelines are aimed at contracting for the provision of services ("outputs") with NGOs, or otherwise providing funding to NGOs, not for the routine purchase of inputs. http://www.treasury.govt.nz/publicsector/ngo/default.asp
Anglican Care (Family and Community Division)	The Community Development Division of Anglican Care undertakes community development initiatives in low income areas. The Division also undertakes social outreach initiatives with Anglican parishes. Another function of the division is providing training in community work for social work students and for members of the community generally. The Division is also involved in critiquing social policy particularly as it relates to unemployment and people on low incomes.
Community/Voluntary Agencies	The majority of voluntary welfare organisations are concerned with direct service delivery, usually to disadvantaged people. The sector's role is often providing for the gaps in government services or providing services for those people whom would otherwise miss out. In addition to delivering services community organisations provide opportunities for learning and skill enhancement, engage communities in identifying and addressing local needs, play a vital role in promoting social justice, provide a voice for the disadvantaged and facilitate participatory democracy.
Philanthropic Sector	It would be a major task to determine the level allocated to Christchurch by philanthropic trusts. Additional to the approximate 340 individual philanthropic trusts the, Perpetual Trust administers a total of 179 charitable trust (established through bequests from estates) and the Guardian and Public Trusts administer many other trusts. In 1996 it was estimated that approximately $50 million was given to the not for profit sector in Christchurch by way of private donations and philanthropic trust (Earle 1996). Additional to the funds allocated by philanthropic trust funding is provided by Corporate grant-making programmes which do not have a separate board of trustees and allocation procedure distinct from the company's operation.

Stakeholder	Role
The Treasury	Towards an Inclusive Society sets out the Treasury's thinking on how Government can achieve an inclusive society. Suggests that the objective in an inclusive economy is to improve the well-being of New Zealanders by directing policy to ensure that there are broad based opportunities to participate in society and the economy. http://www.treasury.govt.nz/workingpapers/2001/01-15.asp