Top of the South Indicators Report

September 2009

CONTENTS

Top of the South Indicators Report – 2009

We, the Mayors of Tasman District, Nelson City and Marlborough District, are pleased to jointly present the first Top of the South Regional Indicators Report.

Te Tau Ihu, the Top of the South Island, is a region famous for its outstanding natural beauty, enviable climate and vibrant cultural scene. All of these attract tourists to our region from around the world. In addition, our produce – fruit, wine, timber, fish, meat and wool – is of the highest quality and is exported worldwide. But what is it like to live here? What do the communities of the Top of the South want their place to look like and what determines their well being?

Under the Local Government Act (2002) local councils were appointed guardians of the Community Outcomes – the goals and aspirations of their communities. Each of the three councils, Tasman District, Nelson City and Marlborough District, set up community consultation processes to find out their respective communities' vision for the future. These Community Outcomes cover four aspects of 'well being' – social, cultural, economic and environmental. While each council has produced a unique set of outcomes (see Appendix 1) the themes, issues and concepts of wellbeing are common to them all.

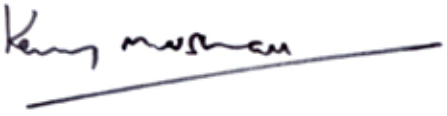
While the Community Outcomes belong to the community, with no single agency, organisation or individual responsible for reaching the visions, goals and targets expressed for each outcome, the councils are responsible for monitoring progress towards the achievement of the outcomes. Each council has done this in their own way, as expressed in their Annual and Long Term Council Community Plans. It has been more meaningful to identify a broad set of indicators that are common to the three sets of Community Outcomes, acknowledging that many issues and opportunities are not restricted within a council's boundaries. The geographical regions of many other agencies, DHB, Police, PHO, Ministries of Social Development and Education also work across our region and not only contribute significantly to the wellbeing of the communities but also to the achievement of the Community Outcomes.

This is our first attempt to develop a common indicator set and measure our progress. It is a snapshot in time – and acknowledges that many of the data sets for these indicators can change according to the social and economic conditions of the wider national and global society. Our choice of indicators has been realistic in that we have to choose indicators for which there is information available. Often information relating to individual Councils has been collected in a different way and we have worked to present it in a way that allows for meaningful comments. This has not always been possible.

The Top of the South Indicators Report shows that many communities' needs are substantially being met and that work is progressing to meet the needs of the wider community. By working with each other and with the agencies and organisations that span our region, we can work to ensure that those areas where we need to improve can be addressed in a way that maximises the resources available and avoids duplication of effort. We are all better off when we work together.

The Top of the South Island is a great place to live, with good access to education, health services, outdoor areas, recreation and cultural events. Our physical environment is relatively healthy and work continues to improve air, water and soil quality. By working more closely together, ensuring that the well being of our communities is central to our decision making and planning, we can build on the positive features of our communities and environment that we already enjoy.

Alistair Sowman
Marlborough District Council



Kerry Marshall
Nelson District Council

Richard Kempthorne
Tasman District Council

Top of the South Indicators Report
September 2009

Top of the South Indicators by Wellbeing and Community Outcomes

The table below shows the relationship between the four wellbeings (environmental, cultural, economic and social) and the Community Outcomes for the three Councils across the Top of the South Island[1]. In addition, and to fulfil the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002, a range of indicators is shown to demonstrate progress toward the Community Outcomes. It is noted that although these have been categorised under the four wellbeings for the purposes of this report, some of the indicators may relate to more than one outcome.

Regional Background	Indicators
	• NZ deprivation figures • Demographic information
Social Outcomes	**Social Indicators**
Marlborough: Knowledge and learning Full participation Positive aging Positive youth Safety and security Affordable housing Health choices Fun and recreation Physical activity ***Nelson:*** Kind healthy people People friendly places Good leadership ***Tasman:*** Our transport and essential services are sufficient, efficient and sustainably managed Our participatory community contributes to district decision making and development Our vibrant community is safe, well, enjoys an excellent quality of life and supports those with special needs	• Adult physical activity • Self – reported overall health • Life expectancy • Nutrition (fruit and vegetable consumption • Drinking water quality • Early childhood education participation • Educational attainment of the adult population • Housing affordability • Individual median income • Unemployment rate • Perceptions of safety compared to actual criminal offences • Road safety • Road traffic volume • Connectedness/ community strength and sense of belonging • Government and local election voter turnout

[1] For full versions of the Community Outcomes for Tasman District Council, Nelson City Council and Marlborough District Council see Appendix 1.

Environmental Outcomes	Environmental Indicators
Marlborough: Environmental sustainability Energy efficiency Essential services ***Nelson:*** Healthy land, sea, air and water ***Tasman:*** Our unique and special natural environment is bountiful, healthy, clean and protected Our built urban and rural environments are functional, pleasant, safe and sustainably managed	• Air quality • Swimming water quality • Ecological condition of rivers • Soil health • Area of parks, reserves and open spaces • Volume of waste per capita going to landfill • Resident's satisfaction with quality of natural environment
Cultural Outcomes	**Cultural Indicators**
Marlborough: Heritage Creativity ***Nelson:*** A fun, creative culture ***Tasman:*** Our community understands regional history, heritage and culture Our diverse community enjoys access to a range of spiritual, cultural, social, educational and recreational services	• Total and % of Te Reo speakers • Cultural employment
Economic Outcomes	**Economic Indicators**
Marlborough: Prosperity Enterprise and endeavour ***Nelson:*** A strong economy ***Tasman:*** Our growing and sustainable economy provides opportunities for us all	• Number of building permits issued • Business confidence • Industry GDP $ by the top five sectors • Internet access

Māori Indicators

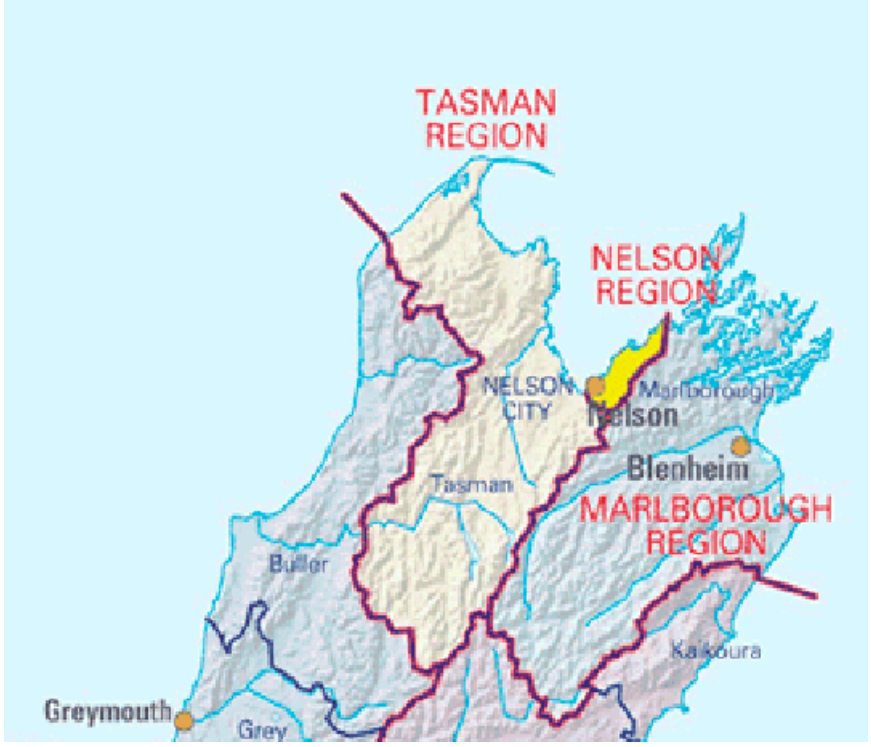
For the purposes of this report, much of the information presented is for the population as a whole, and not specific to Māori. In areas where disaggregated ethnicity data is available, data for Māori has been included. This report recognises the work being done by Statistics New Zealand around aligning the collection and reporting of official statistics with Māori issues and concerns. Māori need good quality statistical information to inform their own debates, decision-making and research, and to assist them to monitor the effects of government policies and programmes relating to Māori.

Professor Mason Durie Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Māori) and Professor of Māori Research and Development, Massey University, notes that "that important outcomes for Māori are likely to include outcomes relevant to the rest of society such as good health and a high standard of living[2]". The results of this work will be considered in future Top of the South Indicators Reports.

[2] Durie (2001).

Top of the South Island Indicators

The Top of the South Island comprises three Territorial Local Authorities (TLAs) – Tasman District Council (TDC), Nelson City Council (NCC) and Marlborough District Council (MDC). These councils also perform the functions of a regional council and thus are therefore also unitary authorities.



Many government departments and organisations cover the whole 'Top of the South' region for example – Nelson Marlborough District Health Board, Tasman District Police, Ministries of Justice, Education, Social Development and Nelson Marlborough Institute of Technology.

A number of these organisations, particularly Nelson Marlborough District Health Board, the Ministry of Social Development and the Economic Development Agency, have worked closely with the three Councils in developing the indicator set to show how we are doing across the region in relation to community outcomes and their social, cultural, environmental and economic components. This collaborative approach reflects that this is a community wide issue with all residents and organisations having a part to play.

By monitoring the indicators over time we will be able to show progress towards achieving the community outcomes. For areas like the health sector this is particularly important given the impact social and economic factors have on the health status of the community.

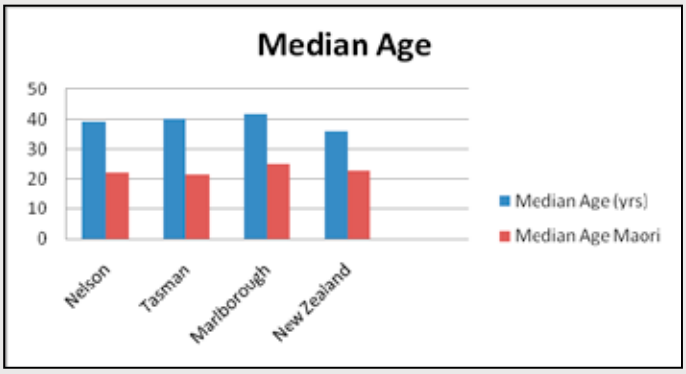
Demographics[3]

The population of the Top of the South Island area at the time of the last census in 2006 was 130,071, spread fairly evenly across the three TLAs as shown below. All three TLAs have experienced an increasing population over the last five years with the highest growth being in Tasman (7.9%) and Marlborough (7.6%).

Population overview

	NCC	TDC	MDC	NZ
Population	42,888	44,625	42,558	4,027,947
Male	20,787	22,155	21,216	1,965,618
Female	22,101	22,470	21,324	2,062,329
Change since 2001	Increase of 1320 (3.2%)	Increase of 3273 (7.9%)	Increase of 3000 (7.6%)	Increase of 290,670 (7.8%)
Māori Population[4]	3,615	3,063	4,275	565,329
Male	1,761	1,536	2,217	274,469
Female	1,845	1,524	2,151	565,329
Change since 2001	Increase of 396 (12.3%)	Increase of 285 (10.3%)	Increase of 381 (9.8%)	Increase of 39,045 (7.4%)

The median age (half are older, and half are younger, than this age) of usual residents in Nelson (39.4 yrs), Tasman (40.3 yrs) and Marlborough (41.7 yrs) are all higher than the New Zealand average of 35.9 yrs. In 1996, the median age in New Zealand was 33.0 years. New Zealand, along with other OECD countries, has an ageing population because of low fertility and low mortality. Ageing populations such as seen in the Top of the South Island will lead to changing community needs and appropriate responses.



[3] Statistics New Zealand http://www.stats.govt.nz/default.htm

[4] NB. The Māori ethnic population is the count for people of the Māori ethnic group. It includes those people who stated Māori as being either their sole ethnic group or one of several ethnic groups. (StatsNZ 2006)

NZ Dep2006[5]

NZ Dep2006 is an index of deprivation, based on information collected through the census which reflects aspects of social and material deprivation. A deprivation score is provided for small geographical areas of approximately 90 people (mesh blocks), ranging from a score of 1 for the least deprived areas, to 10 for the most deprived.

The index is based on the following census information:

- Income – People aged 18-59 receiving a means tested benefit
- Employment – People aged 18-59 unemployed
- Income – People living in households with income below an income threshold
- Communication – People with no access to a telephone
- Transport – People with no access to a car
- Support – People aged less than 60 living in a single parent family
- Qualifications – People aged 18-59 without any qualifications
- Living space – People living in households below a bedroom occupancy threshold
- Owned home – People not living in own home

NZDep2006 updates three previous indexes, going back to 1991 and is applied to areas not to individuals. The index is based on the whole country with 10% of the population in each decile. In some data sets, this is represented by quintiles – i.e. each quintile represents 20% of the population with quintile 1 being the least deprived and quintile 5 being the most deprived. NZDep scores are used by a range of Health and Social Services to target funding and resources as deprivation by area of residence is increasingly recognised as a predictor of life chances (Krieger, 1992; Krieger et al., 1997; Macintyre et al., 1993) and a powerful means of measuring variations in health status. (Curtis, 1990; Gilthorpe, 1995; Gordon, 1995; Lynch & Kaplan, 2000, p.28; Morris & Carstairs, 1991; Reading et al., 1994; Townsend, 1993.)

The NZDep2006 scores for each Territorial Local Authority area are shown showing the range of deprivation scores and the median score for each TLA (1 = least deprived area, 10 = most deprived area) based on local census area units.[6]

Nelson

Range – Deciles 2-9
Median – Decile 6

Tasman

Range – Deciles 1-9
Median – Decile 5

Marlborough

Range – Deciles 1-8
Median – Decile 4

No census unit areas in the Top of the South Island fall into the most deprived decile – decile 10. Nelson City has decile 9 areas in the city and in Stoke, while the decile 9 area in Tasman is in the more isolated rural area. In contrast, the two decile 1 areas in Marlborough are also rural areas, as is one of the decile 1 areas of Tasman, the other being in Richmond.

[5] Crampton P., Department of Health, Wellington School of Medicine and Health Sciences, University of Otago, Wellington
[6] Health and Disability Intelligence http://www.moh.govt.nz/moh.nsf/indexmh/hdi-publications

SOCIAL INDICATORS

SOCIAL INDICATORS describe the attributes of a society or individuals within a society. They describe the characteristics of individuals. Social wellbeing consists of those aspects of life that we, as a society, agree to contribute to our individual happiness, quality of life, and welfare. To get a sense of the level of wellbeing in New Zealand, and how it has changed over time, we need to identify what those aspects of life are. This is the role of social indicators.[7]

Adult Physical Activity

Why is this indicator important?

Physical activity is one of the health priority areas identified in the New Zealand Health Strategy and can reduce the risk of, or improve outcomes for, a number of health conditions including coronary heart disease, obesity, strokes, diabetes, cancer, depression, hypertension, osteoporosis, stress and some respiratory conditions.

The Ministry of Health recommends adults aim for at least 30 minutes of moderate intensity activity on most days of the week. This does not have to be exercise and sport but includes all forms of activity, such as gardening and using stairs instead of lifts.

Nelson Marlborough District Health Board have invested significant funds in a Nutrition and Physical Activity (NPA) programme which aims

'To improve health in Nelson/Marlborough, by providing opportunities and motivating people to eat better, be more active and make healthier choices'.[8]

Baseline data has been gathered for the NPA programme around a range of indicators as part of this initiative and has been used as an information source for this report.

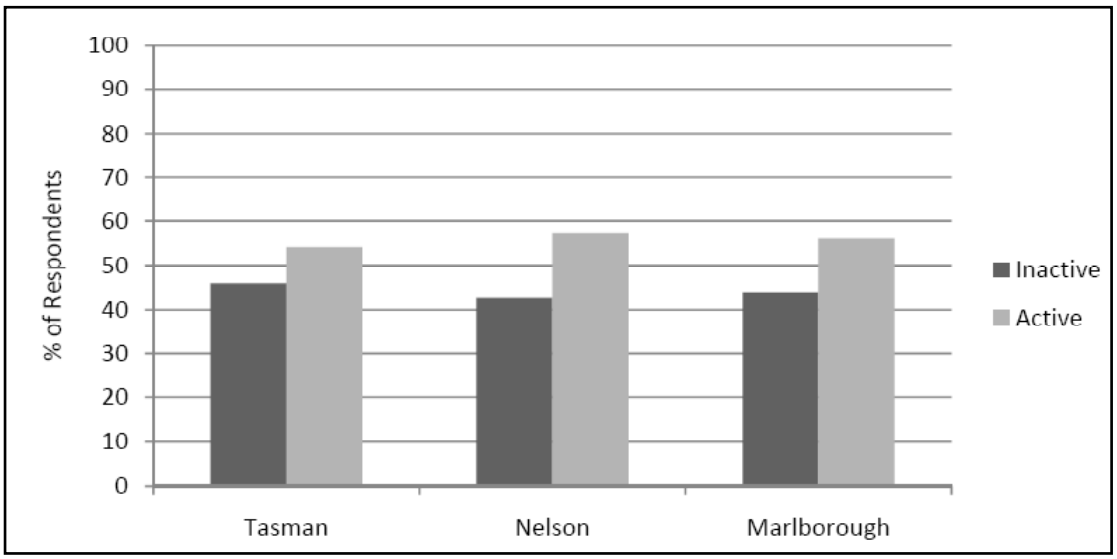
Data/information

44% of the sample did not achieve the recommended level of physical activity each week (≥2.5 hours/ week on at least 5 days per week), however, 56% did achieve this.

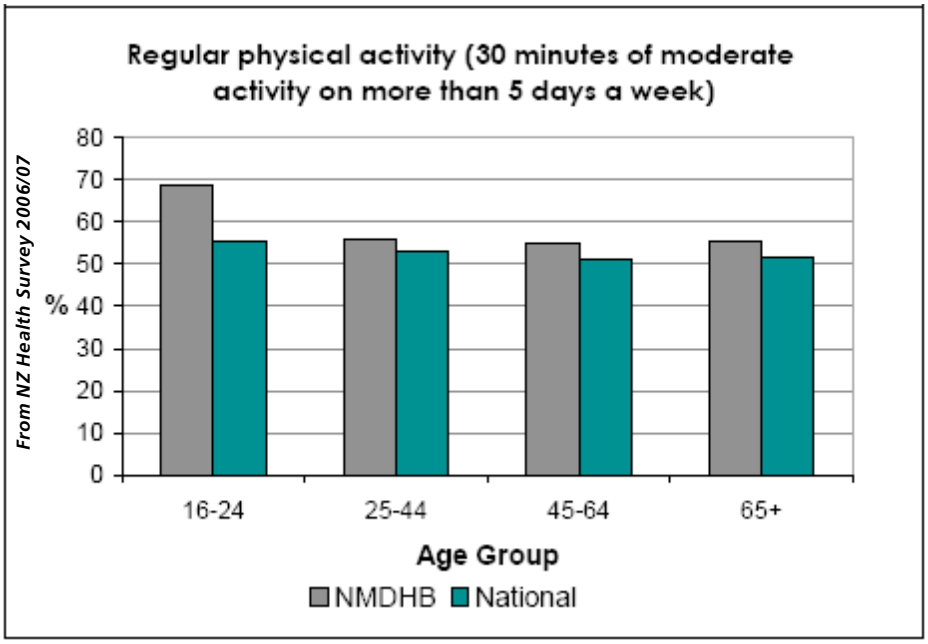
Territorial Authority	**Tasman (TAS)**	54.1
	Nelson(NEL)	57.3
	Marlborough(MARL)	56.1
Ethnicity	**Maori (MAORI)**	58.2
	Non-Maori(N-M)	55.8
Age group	**16-24 (A1)**	68.2
	25-44(A2)	55.2
	45-64(A3)	55.3
	65+(A4)	48.3
Gender	**Male(M)**	60.0
	Female(F)	52.0
Socio-Economic Status (SES)*	**1**	49.7
	2	61.5
	3	59.2
	4	51.6
	5	56.2
Total		**55.9**

[7] StatsNZ http://www.stats.govt.nz/analytical-reports/linked-indicators/default.htm
[8] NMDHB Nutrition and Physical Activity programme http://www.nutritionandphysicalactivity.org.nz/

From NZ Health Survey 2006/07



Regular physical activity is equal to 30 minutes of moderate exercise.



Commentary

Compared to the national average, respondents from the Nelson Marlborough region were significantly more likely to report regular physical activity (58%) than the rest of New Zealand (51%). A survey of physical activity levels in 19 countries found that New Zealand was the most active nation with 62% of the adult population active, followed by the United States and Australia.

There were no significant differences between the three TLAs – Nelson (54.1%), Tasman (57.3%), and Marlborough (56.1%) and no significant ethnic differences were found.

Those in the age range 16-24 (68%) were more likely to report that they had achieved the recommended amount of physical activity each week compared to participants aged 25-44 (55%), 45-64 (55%) and 65+ (48%).

Self-reported Overall Health

Why is this indicator important?

Self-reported health status is now among the most common measures used in public health surveys. It represents physical, emotional, and social aspects of health and wellbeing. How people feel about their own health is seen as a good indication of the burden of disease.

The self-reported health status indicator complements the life expectancy indicator (below), which has sometimes been criticized as placing too much importance on *quantity* of life and not enough on *quality* of life. Good-to-excellent self-reported health status correlates with lower risk of mortality.[9] Poor self-reported health status can be a good predictor of subsequent illness and premature death.[10]

Data/information

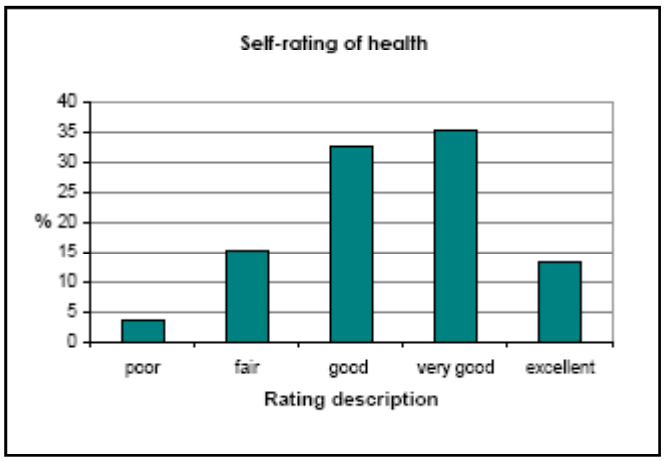
Of those participants who responded in the NMDHB Baseline Survey, most people rated their health as being "Good' or "Very Good" with only a minority feeling that their health could be rated as "Poor" or "Fair".

People in the least deprived areas were more likely to report health as "Excellent" while those in the most deprived areas were more likely to report their health as "Poor".

Participants from Tasman (37%) and Marlborough (38%) were more likely to report their health as "very good" compared to participants from Nelson (31%).

Participants from Nelson (19%) were more likely to report their health as "fair" compared to participants from Tasman (12%) and Marlborough (14%).

Self-reported health status from NMDHB NPA Baseline Survey



[9] E.L. Idler and Y. Benyamini, "Self-Rated Health and Mortality: A Review of Twenty-Seven Community Studies," *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, 38, 1 (March 1997), pp. 21–37.

[10] J. McCallum et al., "Self-reported Health and Survival: A 7-year Follow-up Study of Australian Elderly," *American Journal of Public Health*, 84, 7 (July 1994), pp. 1100–1105.

Figure 54: Overall self-rating of health by Territorial Authority

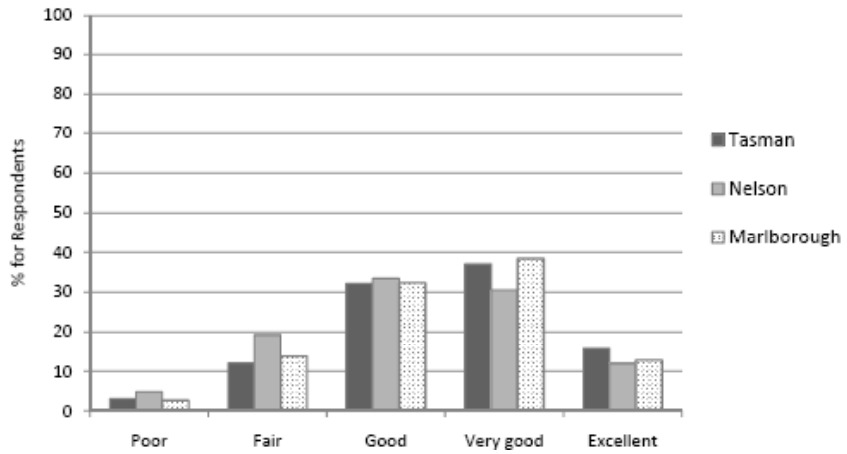
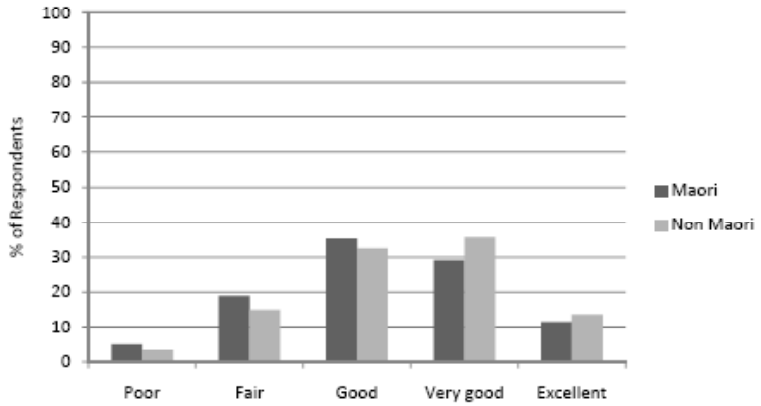


Figure 55: Overall self-rating of health by ethnicity



Both Nelson City Council (2006) and Marlborough District Council (2008) included self-reported health status in their residents' surveys.

Nelson City Council asked residents the question:[11]

Compared to other people of your age, would you say your overall health is...?

"*Extremely good*", "*Good*", "*Neither good nor poor*", "*Poor*", "*Extremely poor*", with 9 out of 10 reporting their health as "*Extremely good*" or "*Good*". Higher income households are more likely to rate their health "*Extremely good*" or "*Good*", (94% of households with an income $60k or more) compared with lower income households (85% of households with an income less than$20k).

Residents in fulltime employment are more likely to rate their health excellent or very good (95%) compared with those not in paid employment (81%).

Marlborough District Council[12] included a general health rating in their residents' survey, with options of: "Poor", "Fair", "Good", "Very good" or "Excellent". 65% of Marlborough residents in the 2008 survey rated their health as very good or excellent, with a further 26% rating their health as good. Only 3% rated their health as poor.

Commentary

The vast majority of those living in the Top of the South rate their health as 'good' or above. Those people who rate their health as "fair" or "poor" are more likely to live in a lower decile area, have lower incomes, and not be in paid employment. Good health allows people to achieve a good lifestyle and to take part in their local area and contribute to the social, cultural and economic aspects of their communities.

[11] Survey of Nelson Residents 2006 Report, AC Nielsen NZ Ltd, December 2006
[12] 2008 Survey of Marlborough Residents Quality of Life, in LTCCP 2009-2019

Life Expectancy

Why is this indicator important?

Life expectancy at birth indicates the total number of years a person could expect to live, based on the mortality rates of the population at each age in a given year or period. It is a key summary indicator of fatal health outcomes i.e. the survival experience of the population.

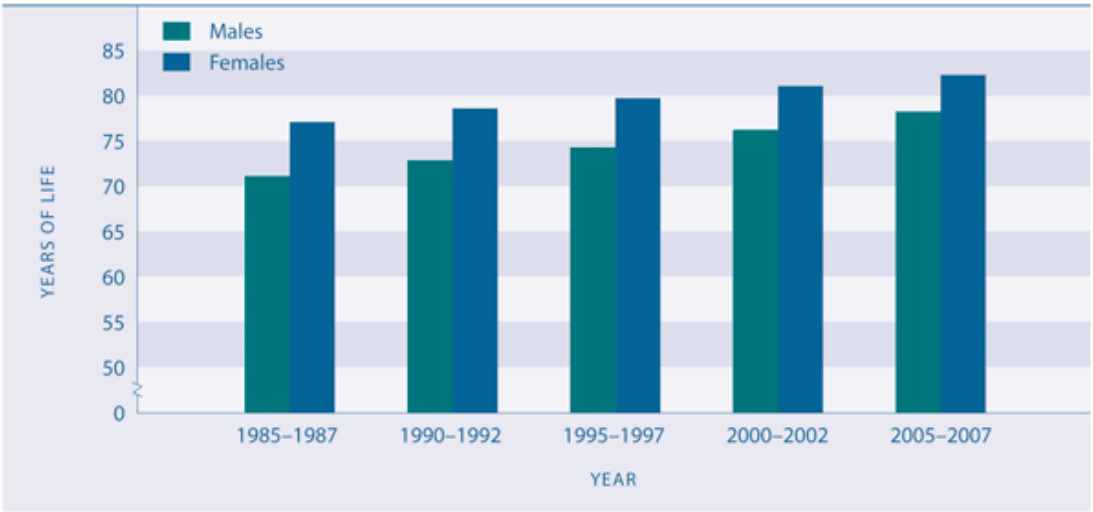
Data/information

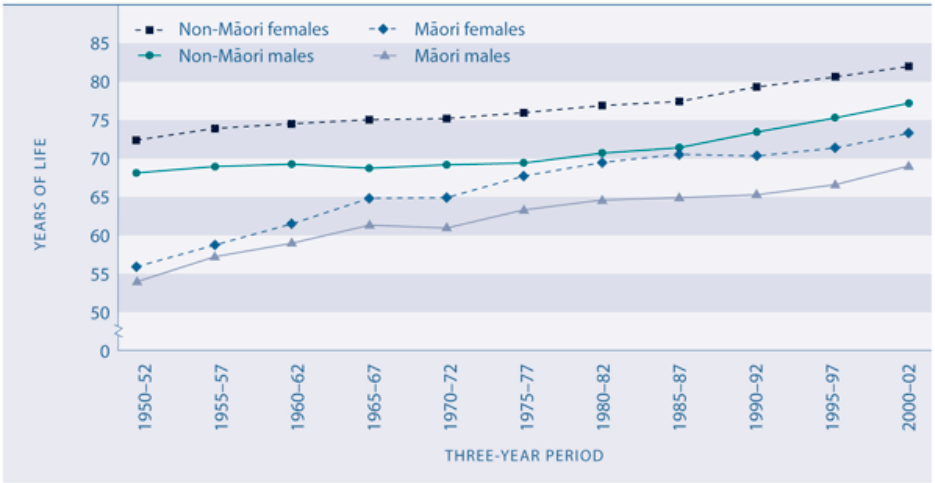
Current level and trends[13]

Based on the mortality experiences of New Zealanders in the period 2005–2007, life expectancy at birth was 78.1 years for males and 82.2 years for females. Since the mid-1980s, gains in longevity have been greater for males than for females.

Between 1985–1987 and 2005–2007, life expectancy at birth increased by 7.0 years for males and 5.1 years for females. As a result, the sex gap in life expectancy narrowed from 6.0 years to 4.1 years over this period.

With the decline in the infant mortality rate (from 11.2 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1986 to 4.9 per 1,000 in 2007), the impact of infant death on life expectancy has lessened. The gains in life expectancy since the mid-1980s can be attributed mainly to reduced mortality in the middle-aged and older age groups (45–84 years).





[13] Ministry of Social Development The Social Report 2008 http://www.socialreport.msd.govt.nz/

Socio-economic differences

There is an association between life expectancy and the level of deprivation in the area where people live. In 2000–2002, males in the least deprived areas in New Zealand could expect to live 8.9 years longer than males in the most deprived areas (79.9 versus 71.0 years). For females, the difference was smaller, but still substantial, at 6.6 years (83.8 versus 77.2 years). These figures illustrate the links between socio-economic status and health.

Top of the South life expectancy rates

	Male		Female	
	1995-1997	**2000-2002**	**1995-1997**	**2000-2002**
Tasman	74.8	77.2	80.6	82.0
Nelson	75.8	76.1	79.4	81.4
Marlborough	74.4	76.8	79.6	80.6

Commentary

As with the rest of New Zealand and indeed all OECD countries, life expectancy rates are increasing across all three TLAs. Males still have a lower life expectancy than females and life expectancy for Māori is lower than for non-Māori.

Possible additional/ alternative indicator: see additional notes

Health Expectancy

The particular measure of health expectancy used here is the number of years a person could expect to live independently, i.e. live without any functional limitation requiring the assistance of another person or complex assistive device. Hence it is also described as independent life expectancy. The measure uses information from the 1996, 2001 and 2006 Disability Surveys to calculate disability-adjusted life expectancy estimates.

Relevance

Health expectancy is a summary measure of a population's health that captures both the "quantity" and "quality" of life dimensions of health. Independent life expectancy at birth is a positive measure, capturing expectations of a life free from functional limitation that requires assistance.
Improvements in health expectancy reflect changes in social and economic conditions, lifestyle changes, medical advances and better access to health services.

Current level and trends

In 2006, males and females had an independent life expectancy at birth of 67.5 years and 69.2 years respectively. The overall sex gap in independent life expectancy at birth is 1.7 years, down two years since 2001. For the total population, independent life expectancy at birth has improved since 1996 (an increase of 2.8 years for males, 1.7 years for females).

Note that the estimates for 2006 are provisional, as the official life tables for 2005–2007 are not yet available. In addition, the 2006 Disability Survey reported a significant decline in the levels of disability reported in the previous survey, due to a range of methodological and other factors. Statistics New Zealand has advised that caution should be exercised when comparing the results with those from previous surveys.

Ethnic differences

Independent life expectancy for Māori was produced in the same way as for the total New Zealand population. These ethnic-specific statistics are comparable with those for the total population.

Māori males had an independent life expectancy at birth of 62.9 years in 2006. The figure for Māori females was 64.7 years, a gender gap of 1.8 years. There are large ethnic inequalities in health expectancy, despite a very rapid improvement in survivorship for Māori in recent years.

In 2006, the gap in independent life expectancy at birth between Māori and non-Māori was 6.0 years for males and 6.1 years for females (the independent life expectancy at birth for non-Māori was 68.9 years and 70.8 years for males and females respectively).

Nutrition

Why is this indicator important?

Nutrition is a significant determinant of personal health. Ministry of Health recommends eating two or more fruit servings and three or more vegetable servings per day as part of a healthy lifestyle. Inadequate fruit and vegetable intake results in over 14,000 deaths yearly, and accounts for 9% of total cancer deaths. There is evidence that diets high in fruit and vegetables may decrease cardiovascular disease and cancer risk.

Overall intake of fruit and vegetables by Territorial Authority

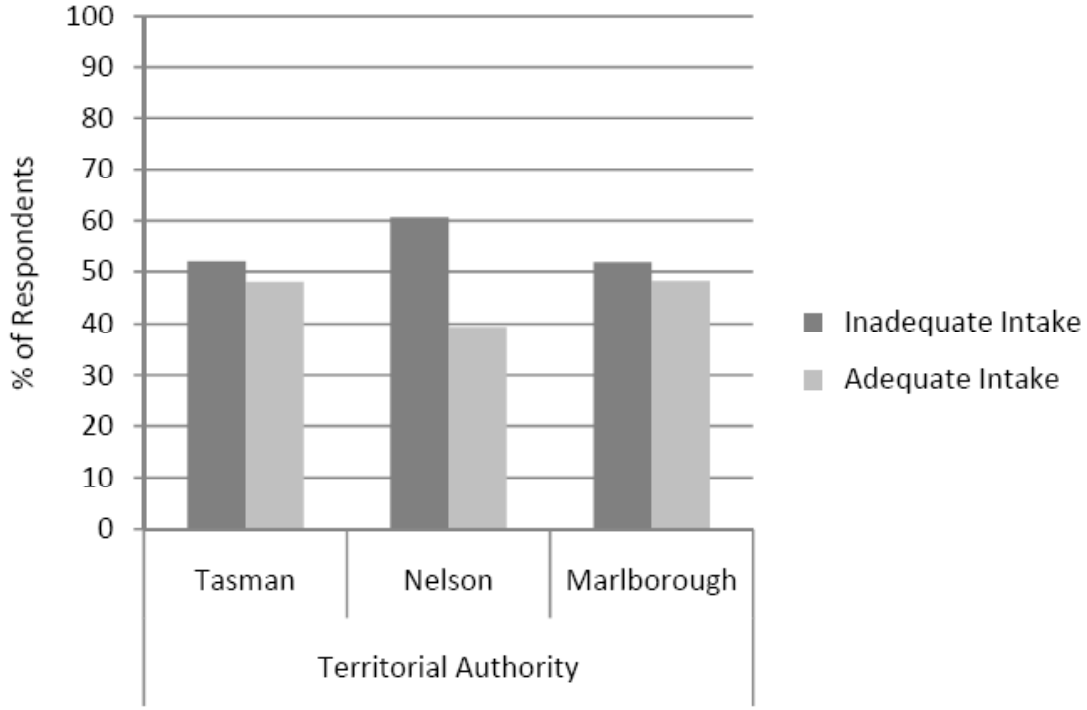
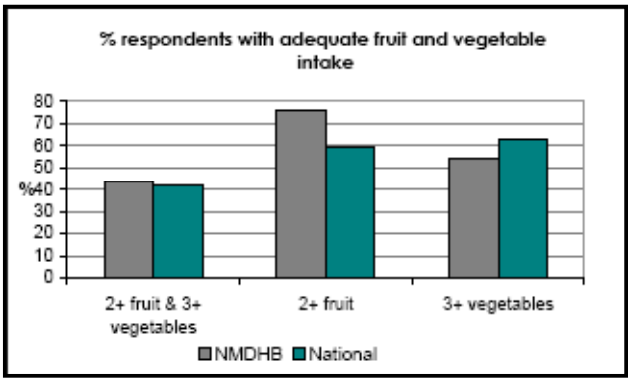
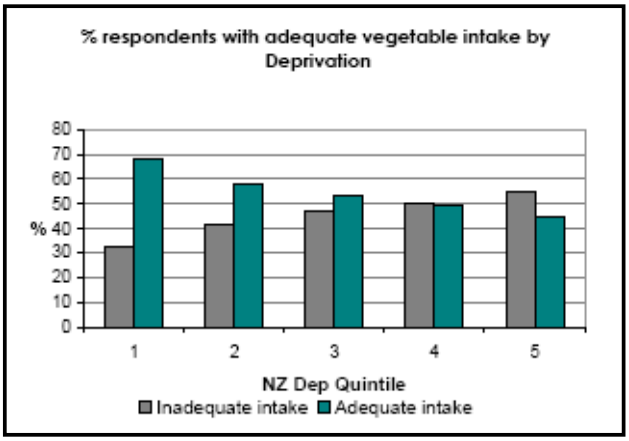


Figure 1:
Overall Intake of Fruit and Vegetables by Territorial Authority from NMDHB NPA Baseline Survey

Question 21: On average how many 'servings' of FRUIT (fresh, frozen, canned or stewed) do YOU eat on a typical day? A serving is what fits into the palm of your hand, like a medium apple, one medium or two small plums. Please do NOT include fruit juice or dried fruit.			
		Inadequate Intake	**Adequate Intake**
Territorial Authority	**Tasman (TAS)**	23.6	76.4
	Nelson (NEL)	29.7	70.3
	Marlborough (MARL)	20.2	79.8
Ethnicity	**Maori (MAORI)**	29.8	70.2
	Non-Maori (M-N)	24.3	75.7

Question 22: And on average how many 'servings' of vegetables or salad (fresh, frozen, or canned) do you eat on a typical day? One serving of cooked vegetables is what fits into the palm of your hand or its one cup of salad. Please do not include vegetable juices.			
		Inadequate Intake	**Adequate Intake**
Territorial Authority	**Tasman (TAS)**	39.6	60.4
	Nelson (NEL)	50.5	49.5
	Marlborough (MARL)	41.8	58.2
Ethnicity	**Maori (MAORI)**	49.5	50.5
	Non-Maori (M-N)	43.8	56.2





Data/information

Commentary

Intake of fruit

Just over three-quarters (75%) of the participants reported that they had an adequate intake of fruit (two or more servings) per day.

Participants from Tasman (76%) and Marlborough (80%) were more likely to report having an adequate intake of fruit per day than participants from Nelson (70%).

Participants in areas of SES quintile 2 (81%) were more to report having an adequate intake of fruit per day than SES quintiles 3 (73%) and 4 (72%).

Intake of vegetables

Approximately 55% of participants had an adequate intake of vegetables (three or more servings) per day.

Participants from Tasman (60%) and Marlborough (58%) were more likely to report having an adequate intake of vegetables per day than participants from Nelson (50%).

No significant ethnic differences were found.

Participants aged 25-44 (58%), 45-64 (60%), and 65+ (57%) were more likely to report having an adequate intake of vegetables per day than participants aged 16-24 (33%).

Females (67%) were more likely to report having an adequate intake of vegetables per day than males (44%).

Participants in areas of SES quintile 1 (68%) were more likely to report having an adequate intake of vegetables per day than SES quintiles 2 (58%), 3 (53%), 4 (50%), and 5 (45%).

Drinking Water Quality

Why is this indicator important?

New Zealand has relatively high rates of largely preventable enteric or gastro-intestinal disease. For example, the campylobacteriosis rate in NZ is twice that of England and three times that of Australia and Canada. This is at least partly attributable to contamination of drinking water. The burden of disease is more of a problem for rural communities. Improving the quality of drinking-water provided to communities can protect public health and promote wellbeing.

Data/information[14]

Since the opening of the new treatment plant in Nelson, the drinking water quality rating has improved from Ed to Ab. Unlike Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman have multiple water sources with various ratings. Up until recently, drinking water standards were voluntary although all Councils strive to meet them. Changes to the Drinking Water amendment Bill (2007) will make compliance with Drinking Water standards compulsory. For the purposes of this report, only local authority supplied drinking water supplies have been included.

Compliance codes

- **A** Inadequate corrective action following transgression or failure to meet plumbosolvency compliance requirements
- **E** *E. coli* non-compliance
- **C** Chemical transgression
- **N** Not monitored for *E. coli*/P2
- **N?** Unable to contact water supplier – deemed to be Not monitored
- **N!** Water supplier did not provide monitoring data – deemed to be Not monitored
- **L** Non-recognised laboratory used for analyses
- **I** Inadequate sampling
- **(f)** Inadequate number of samples
- **(d)** Sampled on too few days of the week
- **(i)** Sampling exceeded the maximum number of days between samples
- **P** No effective protozoal treatment in one or more treatment plants

Compliance change codes

- ☺ Performance better than last year
- 😐 Performance the same as last year
- ☹ Performance worse than last year
- ✓ Complied in full again
- 🕮 Newley-registered supply / Newly-identified P2 determinand
- ✂ Zone deregistered

[14] http://www.moh.govt.nz/water

Marlborough

Microbiological Monitoring and Compliance

Zone Code	Zone Name	Pop	Water Supplier	Compliance		Change
Local Authority Supplies						
BLE001BL	Blenheim	24,028	Local Authority	Complied	P	☺
HAV002HA	Havelock	618	Local Authority	Complied	P	✓
PIC001PI	Picton/Waikawa	4,185	Local Authority	Complied	P	☺
REN001RE	Renwick	1,884	Local Authority	Complied	P	☺
RIV002RI	Riverlands Industrial Estate	740	Local Authority	Complied	P	☺
SED001DA	Dashwood Rural	333	Local Authority	AE	P	☹
SED001SE	Seddon,Awatere Valley	1,000	Local Authority	AEI(d)	P	☹
WAI034WA	Wairau Valley	160	Local Authority	Complied	P	☺

MARLBOROUGH DISTRICT COUNCIL

Distribution Zones	No.		Population	
LA supplies	8	9.9%	32,948	87.2%
School supplies	10	12.3%	965	2.6%
Other supplies	63	77.8%	3,880	10.3%
Total	81		37,793	

Complied

Did not comply

Bacteriological Compliance

LA Supplies

LA water supply zones	2006/7	2005	Trend
Number of complying zones	6	2	Increased
Complying zones	75.0%	25.0%	Improved
Population in complying zones	31,615	574	Increased
Population in complying zones	96.0%	2.0%	Improved
Reasons for non-compliance			
Inadequate corrective actions	2	0	Worse
Faecal contamination	2	1	Worse
Not monitored	0	0	-
Non-recognised laboratory	0	0	-
Not enough monitoring	0	2	Resolved
Too long between samples	0	6	Resolved
Too few days of the week	1	6	Improved
Other	0	0	-

Proportion of supplies

Region

National

General comment on LA-run supplies (as derived from appendices)

None of the zones achieved protozoal compliance; the optimal means of achieving protozoal compliance should be determined and implemented for these supplies.

Bacteriological compliance has improved significantly since 2005, with compliance being achieved in six of the eight zones. However, excessive *E. coli* transgressions and inadequate corrective actions occurred in two supplies. The presence of *E. coli* in water indicates that the supply is contaminated with faeces and that water treatment is not adequately removing the ensuing risk of waterborne disease. Failure to implement immediate corrective action means that the consumers are exposed to continued risk of waterborne disease.

Chemical compliance was not achieved in two of the council's supplies due to heavy metals not being adequately monitored or MAVs being exceeded. If the metals can be shown to arise from the plumbosolvency of the water, the need for their monitoring can be eliminated provided the necessary public warnings to flush taps before drawing water for consumption are given.

Nelson

Microbiological Monitoring and Compliance

Zone Code	Zone Name	Pop	Water Supplier	Compliance		Change
Local Authority Supplies						
NEL001NL	Nelson	43,000	Local Authority	Complied		✓
School / ECC Supplies						
HIR001HS	Hira School	90	School BoT	Complied	P	☺
Other Supplies						
GLE013GL	Glenwood	120	Glenwood Water Company	E	P	☺

Chemical Monitoring and Compliance

Zone Code	Zone Name	Pop	P2 Determinand	Compliance	Change
Local Authority Supplies					
NEL001NL	Nelson	43,000	Lead	Complied	☺
NEL001NL	Nelson	43,000	MAV sum ratio for HAAs	Complied	✓

NELSON CITY COUNCIL

Distribution Zones	No.		Population	
LA supplies	1	33.3%	43,000	99.5%
School supplies	1	33.3%	90	0.2%
Other supplies	1	33.3%	120	0.3%
Total	3		43,210	

Complied

Did not comply

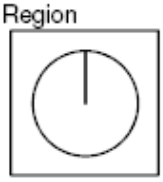
Bacteriological Compliance

LA Supplies

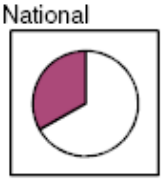
LA water supply zones	2006/7	2005	Trend
Number of complying zones	1	1	Same
Complying zones	100.0%	100.0%	Same
Population in complying zones	43,000	43,000	Same
Population in complying zones	100.0%	100.0%	Same
Reasons for non-compliance			
Inadequate corrective actions	0	0	-
Faecal contamination	0	0	-
Not monitored	0	0	-
Non-recognised laboratory	0	0	-
Not enough monitoring	0	0	-
Too long between samples	0	0	-
Too few days of the week	0	0	-
Other	0	0	-

Proportion of supplies

Region



National



General comment on LA-run supplies (as derived from appendices)

The Nelson supply again complied with the bacteriological and protozoal criteria in 2006/7. Chemical compliance was also achieved this year for the Nelson supply.

Tasman

Microbiological Monitoring and Compliance

Zone Code	Zone Name	Pop	Water Supplier	Compliance		Change
Local Authority Supplies						
COL007CO	Collingwood	450	Local Authority	E	P	☹
DOV001DO	Dovedale Rural	450	Local Authority	E	P	☹
EIG001EI	Eighty Eight Valley Rural	200	Local Authority	Complied	P	☺
HOP001HO	Hope/Brightwater	2,000	Local Authority	Complied		☺
KAI015KA	Kaiteriteri	300	Local Authority	I(fdi)	P	☺
MOT001MO	Motueka	1,200	Local Authority	E	P	☹
MUR001MU	Murchison	680	Local Authority	Complied	P	✓
POH001PV	Pohara	150	Local Authority	I(fdi)	P	☹
RED001R1	Redwoods #1	180	Local Authority	Complied	P	✓
RED001R2	Redwoods #2	370	Local Authority	Complied	P	✓
RIC002RI	Richmond	10,500	Local Authority	Complied	P	✓
TAP003TA	Tapawera	400	Local Authority	Complied	P	✓
TOR002TO	Torrent Bay Village	25	Local Authority	N	P	☹
UPP002UT	Upper Takaka	50	Local Authority	E	P	☹
WAI023MR	Mapua Ruby Bay	1,500	Local Authority	Complied	P	✓
WAI023WA	Waimea Industrial	180	Local Authority	Complied	P	✓
WAK001WA	Wakefield	1,500	Local Authority	Complied	P	☺

TASMAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Distribution Zones	No.		Population	
LA supplies	17	28.3%	20,135	80.3%
School supplies	16	26.7%	2,643	10.5%
Other supplies	27	45.0%	2,302	9.2%
Total	60		25,080	

Complied

Did not comply

Bacteriological Compliance

LA Supplies

LA water supply zones	2006/7	2005	Trend
Number of complying zones	10	11	Decreased
Complying zones	58.8%	64.7%	Worse
Population in complying zones	17,510	15,960	Increased
Population in complying zones	87.0%	79.3%	Improved
Reasons for non-compliance			
Inadequate corrective actions	0	0	-
Faecal contamination	4	4	Same
Not monitored	1	1	Same
Non-recognised laboratory	0	0	-
Not enough monitoring	2	2	Same
Too long between samples	2	2	Same
Too few days of the week	2	0	Worse
Other	0	0	-

Proportion of supplies

Region

National

General comment on LA-run supplies (as derived from appendices)
Protozoal compliance has regressed since 2005 and was achieved in one zone during 2006/7. The causes of non-compliance should be investigated for the three zones that complied last year and the optimal means of achieving protozoal compliance needs to be determined and implemented for the remainder.
Bacteriological compliance has declined slightly since 2005. Excessive *E. coli* transgressions occurred in four supplies; these need to be investigated to determine whether treatment or process controls need to be improved. One supply was not monitored; a monitoring programme needs to be established for the Torrent Bay Village supply as it is not acceptable for LA-run supplies to be not monitored. The remainder were non-compliant because of inadequate monitoring, which needs to be improved for compliance to be achieved.
All the council's zones complied for P2 determinands assigned to them, except Richmond, where nitrate concentrations in excess of the MAv continue to be found. Suitable corrective action to bring the nitrate concentration to an acceptable level needs to be identified.

Commentary

The information used in this report is taken from the Ministry of Health 'Annual Review of Drinking-water Quality in New Zealand 2006/07' which is the first report for which the Drinking-Water Standards for New Zealand: 2005 (DWSNZ:2005) could be used to assess the microbiological and chemical quality of drinking-water. Across the Top of the South protozoal compliance has declined but bacteriological compliance has improved since 2005.

Early Childhood Participation

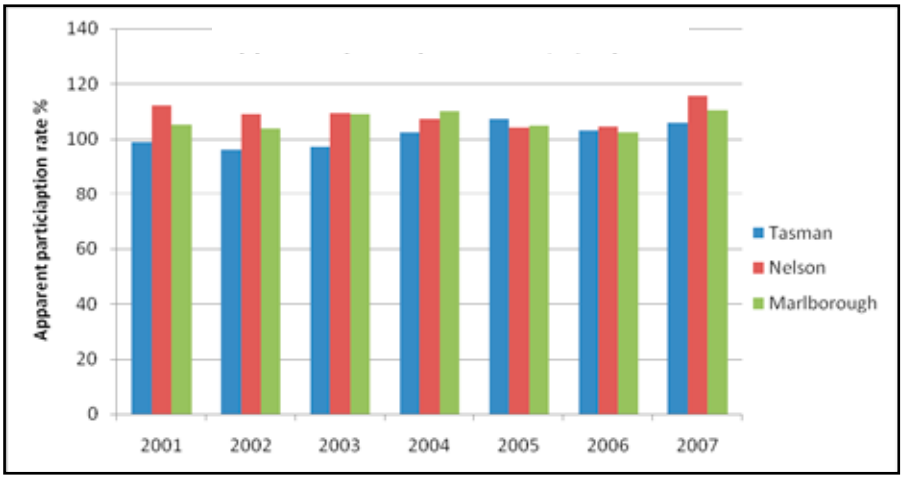
Why is this indicator important?

Time spent in early childhood education (ECE) enhances future learning. It has been found to have a significant relationship to achievement at age eight and age ten (associated with cognitive competence score including literacy, mathematics and logical problem-solving measures) for children in the Competent Children Study (Wylie, C. *et al*, 2001). Children's early childhood education experiences were still contributing to their mathematics and reading comprehension scores two years later at age 12 (Wylie, C. *et al*, 2004).

Data/information (and source)

The number of three and four year olds enrolled in early childhood centres or home-based education programmes as a proportion of all three and four year olds and the number and proportion of Year One students who indicated they have attended some form of early childhood education. Children may be enrolled at more than one centre and therefore some of the figures may be over 100%.

'Apparent' participation rate, three and four year olds (numbers can add to more than 100%)



Apparent rate (%)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Tasman	99.0	95.9	97.0	102.4	107.0	102.9	105.7
Nelson	111.8	108.7	109.2	107.2	104.1	104.4	115.7
Marlborough	105.1	103.7	108.7	110.0	104.7	102.5	110.1

'Apparent' participation rate, three and four year olds, 2007 (numbers can add to more than 100%)

	Apparent participation rate%		Number enrolled	
Tasman	100	112	669	668
Nelson	120	111	650	558
Marlborough	110	110	575	519

Commentary

Since 1 July 2007, three and four year olds enrolled in a teacher-led early childhood education service and some kōhanga reo have been able to qualify for up to 20 hours of early childhood education with no compulsory fees.[15]

[15] Ministry of Education website http://www.teamup.co.nz/YoungChild/EducationAndChildcare/20HoursECE/About20HoursECE.aspx

Educational Attainment of the Adult Population

Why is this indicator important?

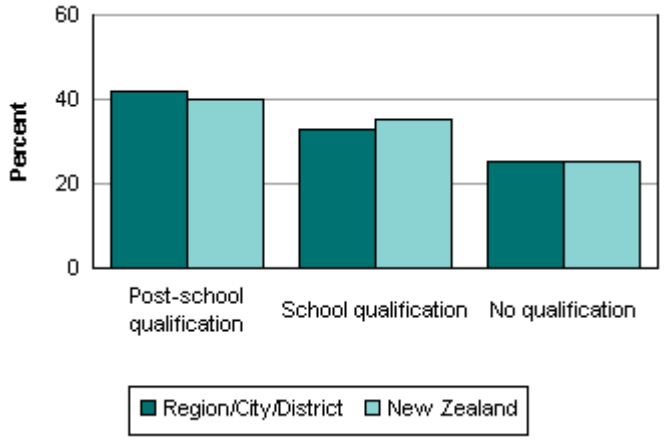
Strong evidence exists internationally that, for the populations of developed countries, full participation in society and the labour market is linked to the capacity to accumulate knowledge and to develop and maintain a broad range of skills.

Data/information

From StatsNZ – 2006 Census data

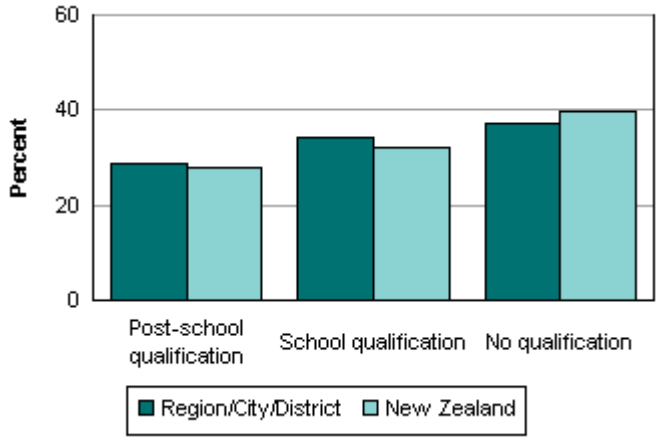
Nelson

41.9% of people over 15yrs have a post-school qualification cf 39.9% for NZ
25.2% of people over 15yrs have no formal qualifications cf 25% for NZ
Māori
31% of Māori 15+ have a post school qualification cf 27.9% for NZ Māori
37.1% of Māori 15+ have no formal qualifications cf 39.9% of NZ Māori



Tasman

38.7% of people over 15yrs have a post-school qualification cf 39.9% for NZ
27% of people over 15yrs have no formal qualifications cf 25% for NZ
Māori
28.6% of Māori 15+ have a post school qualification cf 27.9% for NZ Māori
37.3% of Māori 15+ have no formal qualifications cf 39.9% of NZ Māori

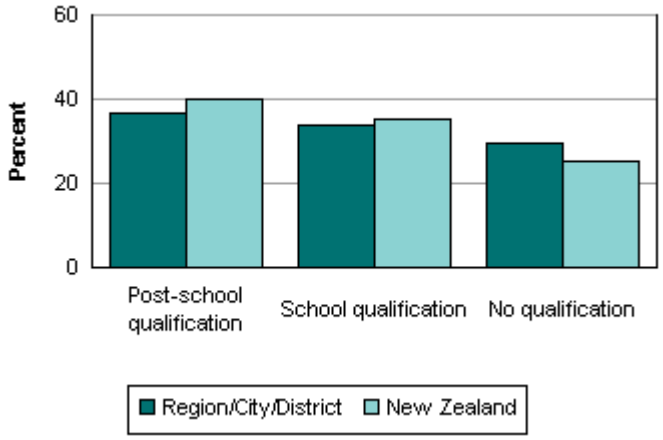


Marlborough

36.8% of people over 15yrs have a post-school qualification cf 39.9% for NZ
29.3% of people over 15yrs have no formal qualifications cf 25% for NZ

Māori

27% of Māori 15+ have a post school qualification cf 27.9% for NZ Māori
39.6% of Māori 15+ have no formal qualifications cf 39.9% of NZ Māori



Commentary

This measure shows the highest level of qualification gained within the population aged 15 years and over. There is a strong link between education and income levels. People without qualifications are less likely to be able to find work that pays as well as those with qualifications. This may impact on an individual's quality of life, both financially, and from a job satisfaction perspective. Technological, economic and social changes coupled with increasing internationalisation are broadening career opportunities while requiring highly skilled workers. Knowledge and innovation are the key drivers of economic growth and social cohesion.

Housing Affordability

Why is this indicator important?

"Housing affordability relates to the ability of households to rent or purchase housing in an area of choice at a reasonable price, the capacity of households to meet ongoing housing costs, and the degree that discretionary income is available to achieve an acceptable standard of living. There is an underlying principle that expenditure on housing should leave enough residual income to cover other basic living costs, as well as allowing households to save for irregular but unavoidable costs such as medical and dental care." (Working Party on Affordability Issues, 2003, p.66.)[16]

Data/information[17]

Housing affordability for housing in New Zealand can be assessed by comparing the average weekly earnings with the median dwelling price and the mortgage interest rate.

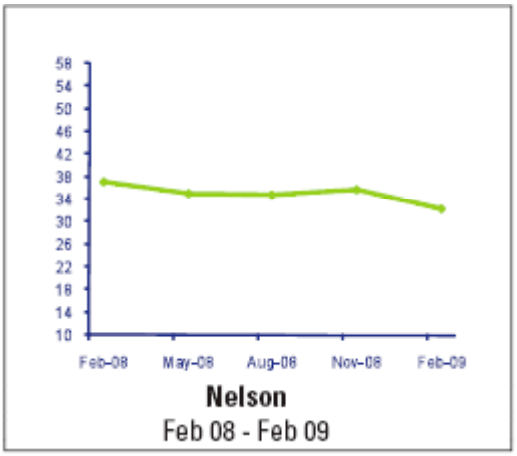
Home Affordability Index			Percentage Change in Home Affordability in the last 12 months	
Region	Nov 08	Feb 09	improvement	decline
Northland	33.24	29.23	3.6%	
Auckland	38.44	35.87	7.4%	
Waikato/Bay of Plenty	31.28	30.81	10.3%	
Hawke's Bay	30.14	25.91	7.3%	
Taranaki	25.01	24.21	3.9%	
Manawatu/Wanganui	24.75	23.06	6.6%	
Wellington	31.69	29.79	8.0%	
Nelson/Marlborough	35.72	32.33	12.7%	
Canterbury/Westland	30.40	27.27	15.7%	
Otago	22.89	21.67	8.2%	
Central Otago Lakes	53.16	43.48	21.5%	
Southland	17.50	18.06	13.9%	
New Zealand	32.31	29.62	10.6%	

[16] http://www.hnzc.co.nz/hnzc/dms/A9CEA0D6C448CF4438BD5867B42E747C.pdf
[17] http://property-group.massey.ac.nz/index.php?id=562&output_id=10350

Home Affordability Continues to Improve

Over the last quarter the all districts national affordability improved by 8.3%. During this period each of the three drivers in the affordability equation improved. House prices were down by 2.2%. The average weekly wage increased by 1.1% and the weighted average mortgage rate decreased by 5.2% to 8.34%. Improvements to debt servicing ability have been offset to some extent by tighter lending requirements, particularly the 20% depoit rate now required by most lenders.

On an annual basis all districts affordability improved by 10.6%. Regional and improvements in affordability were led by Central Otago/Lakes 21.5%. In second place was Canterbury/Westland 15.7% with Southland in third at 13.9%. The remaining regions were ordered as follows: Nelson/Marlborough 12.7%, Waikato/Bay of Plenty 10.3%, Otago 8.2%, Auckland 7.4%, Hawke's Bay 7.3%, Manawatu/Wanganui 6.6%, Taranaki 3.9%, and Northland 3.6%.

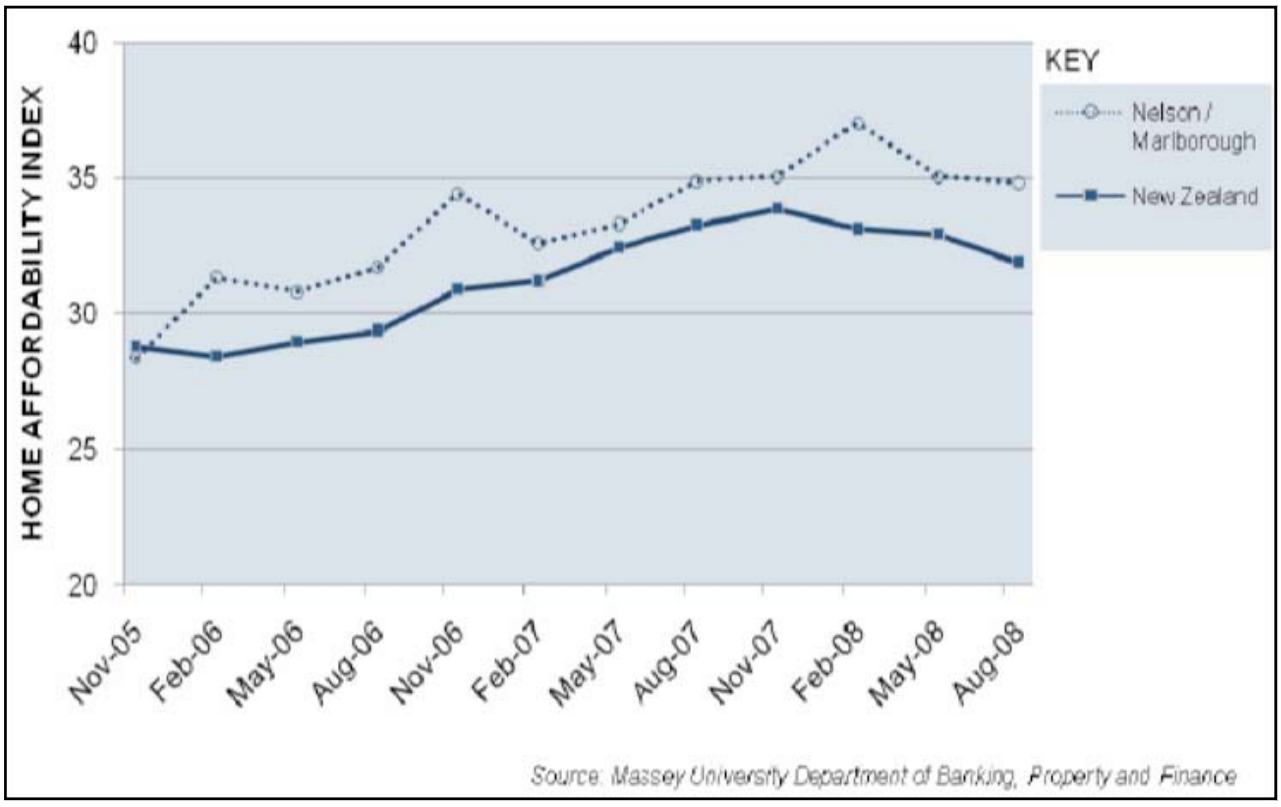


Data Sources

The average weekly earnings and mortgage interest rate figures are drawn from Statistics New Zealand and Reserve Bank data. Housing prices are released by the Real Estate Institute of New Zealand (REINZ). The combination of this data provides the opportunity to calculate a reliable and useful summary index. The lower the index the more affordable the housing. The index allows for comparisons over time and between regions of relative housing affordability in New Zealand.

Terminology

Housing affordability for housing in New Zealand can be assessed by comparing the average weekly earning with the median dwelling price and the mortgage interest rate. The earnings figure represents the money available to the family, or household unit, and the median dwelling price combined with the mortgage interest rates provide an indicator of the expense involved.



Commentary

Prices and rents have risen sharply in the three regions while incomes have not risen commensurately. The number of dwellings available for local residents (as opposed to vacationers) has not risen in line with the increase in population. Further, much of the new housing that has been developed shows a trend towards increasingly large residences that appeal to higher income/wealth individuals rather than to median or below median wage and salary earners. Based on our demographic and industry projections, much of the growth in future housing requirements will occur for types of housing properties that are not part of the existing stock, which remains heavily concentrated in properties with three bedrooms and large section sizes.[18]

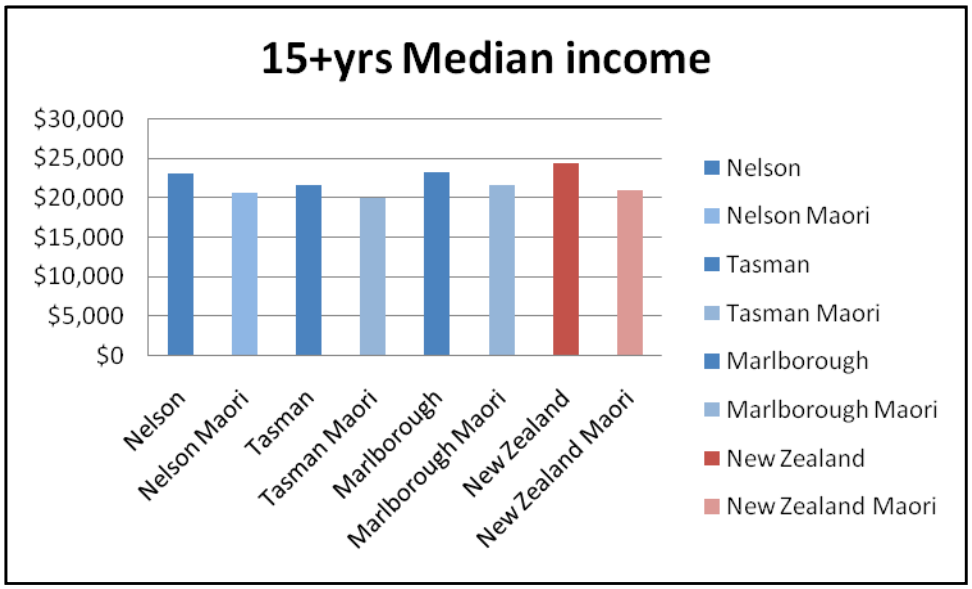
[18] Affordable Housing in Nelson, Tasman and Marlborough: Taking Action A report for the *Affordable Housing in the Nelson, Tasman and Marlborough Regions: A Solutions Study Research Programme* : CHRANZ (2006)

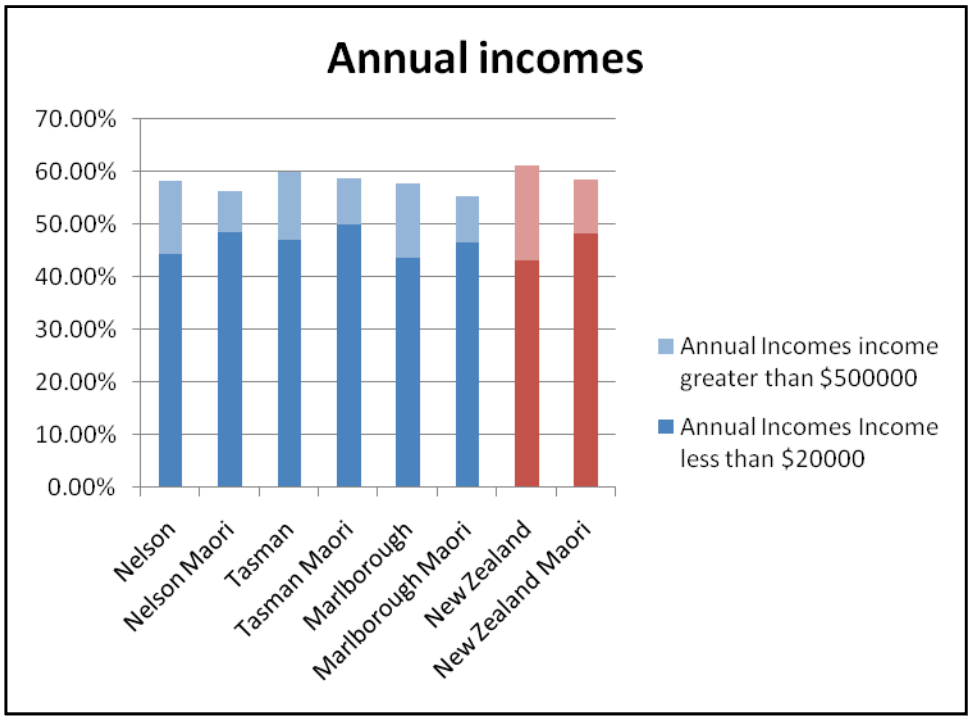
Individual Median Income

Why is this indicator important?

Median individual income can help reflect a community's overall economic wellbeing. As a proxy of purchasing power, it is also one measure contributing to individual quality of life. Median income is a commonly measured indicator and is readily comparable across communities. It is linked with academic qualifications.

Data/information[19]





[19] Statistics New Zealand http://www.stats.govt.nz/default.htm

Population with low incomes[20]

The proportion of people living in households with gross real income less than 60 percent of the median equivalised national income benchmarked at 2001.

Income less than 60% of national median (2001)					
	1986	**1991**	**1996**	**2005**	**2006**
Tasman District	25.7	33.3	28.4	24.0	20.3
Nelson City	16.4	26.1	24.2	23.0	19.0
Marlborough District	23.7	30.2	25.9	21.5	18.0

Definition

Real median hourly earnings from all wages and salaries for employees earning income from wage and salary jobs, as measured by the New Zealand Income Survey. Real median hourly earnings increased by $2.65 an hour or 17 percent in the 10 years to June 2007. The increase over this period was greater for female employees (18 percent) than for male employees (11 percent). The ratio of female to male median hourly earnings was 88 percent in June 2007. It rose from 83 percent in June 1997 to 88 percent in June 2001 but has not risen above that level since.

Over the period 1998-2007, real median hourly wages increased most in the Northland and the Nelson/Tasman/Marlborough/West Coast regions (both 17 percent). All regions experienced positive growth in real hourly wages over the period.

Commentary

Median income in Nelson, Tasman and Marlborough is below the national average. The level of financial return from paid employment independent of the number of hours worked, is central to the quality of paid work.

[20] Ministry of Social Development The Social Report 2008 http://www.socialreport.msd.govt.nz/

Unemployment Rate

Why is this indicator is important?

Unemployment rates are an indicator of the health of the local economy and unemployment is a determinant of individual health and well being.

Data/information[21]

The most common occupational groups are:
Nelson – 'professionals'
Tasman – 'labourers'
Marlborough – 'labourers'
This is compared to New Zealand where the most common occupational group is 'professionals'.
For Māori, the most common occupational group for the three Councils is 'labourers', the same as for New Zealand Māori.

Unemployment rates	
	2006
Nelson	4.20%
Nelson Māori	9.10%
Tasman	2.50%
Tasman Māori	5.50%
Marlborough	2.50%
Marlborough Māori	4.70%
New Zealand	5.10%
New Zealand Māori	11.00%

Key Facts at the end of June 2009 Nelson Region

Please note that this defines the working-aged population as aged 18–64 years, to reflect the minimum age of entitlement to most benefits and the age of eligibility for New Zealand Superannuation. All information in this fact sheet refers to working-age recipients of the benefits concerned. Please note also that trends in numbers receiving main benefits are more reliably shown by comparisons between the same quarter 12 months apart than by comparisons between consecutive quarters.

[21] Statistics New Zealand http://www.stats.govt.nz/default.htm

All main benefits[22]

Numbers of working-age recipients of main benefits (aged 18–64 years), at the end of June 2004, at the end of June 2008, and at the end of June 2009, by service centre.

Number of recipients who were registered in:	June 2004	June 2008	June 2009
Blenheim	2,479	2,017	2,193
Motueka	1,609	1,351	1,492
Nelson	2,491	2,115	2,394
Richmond	1,109	957	1,211
Stoke	950	873	925
Number of working-age recipients (aged 18–64 years) of a main benefit	8,614	7,313	8,215

Source: IAP, numbers of working-age recipients of main benefits at the end of June.

Note: Numbers receiving a main benefit exclude the partners, spouses and dependents of recipients of a main benefit.

Unemployment Benefit[23]

Numbers of working-age Unemployment Benefit recipients (aged 18–64 years), at the end of June 2004, at the end of June 2008, and at the end of June 2009, by service centre.

Numbers of recipients who were registered in:	June 2004	June 2008	June 2009
Blenheim	206	44	104
Motueka	297	74	188
Nelson	244	20	223
Richmond	138	30	176
Stoke	30	0	3
Number of working-age Unemployment Benefit recipients (aged 18–64 years)	915	168	694

Source: IAP, numbers of working-age Unemployment Benefit recipients at the end of June.

Note: Numbers receiving an Unemployment Benefit exclude the partners, spouses and dependents of Unemployment Benefit recipients.

Commentary

Unemployment rates across the Top of the South is lower than for the rest of New Zealand. Much employment is seasonal and therefore fluctuations can occur. At the time of this report, the effects of recession and the economic downturn were impacting employment rates.

[22] Includes Unemployment Benefits, Unemployment Benefits – Hardship (includes Unemployment Benefits – Student – Hardship), Independent Youth Benefits, Domestic Purposes Benefits – Sole Parent, Domestic Purposes Benefits – Care of Sick or Infirm, Domestic Purposes Benefits – Women Alone, Sickness Benefits, Sickness Benefits – Hardship, Emergency Maintenance Allowances, Invalid's Benefits, Widow's Benefits, Emergency Benefits, and (until April 2004) Transitional Retirement Benefits.

[23] Includes Unemployment Benefits and Unemployment Benefits – Hardship (excluding Unemployment Benefits – Students – Hardship).

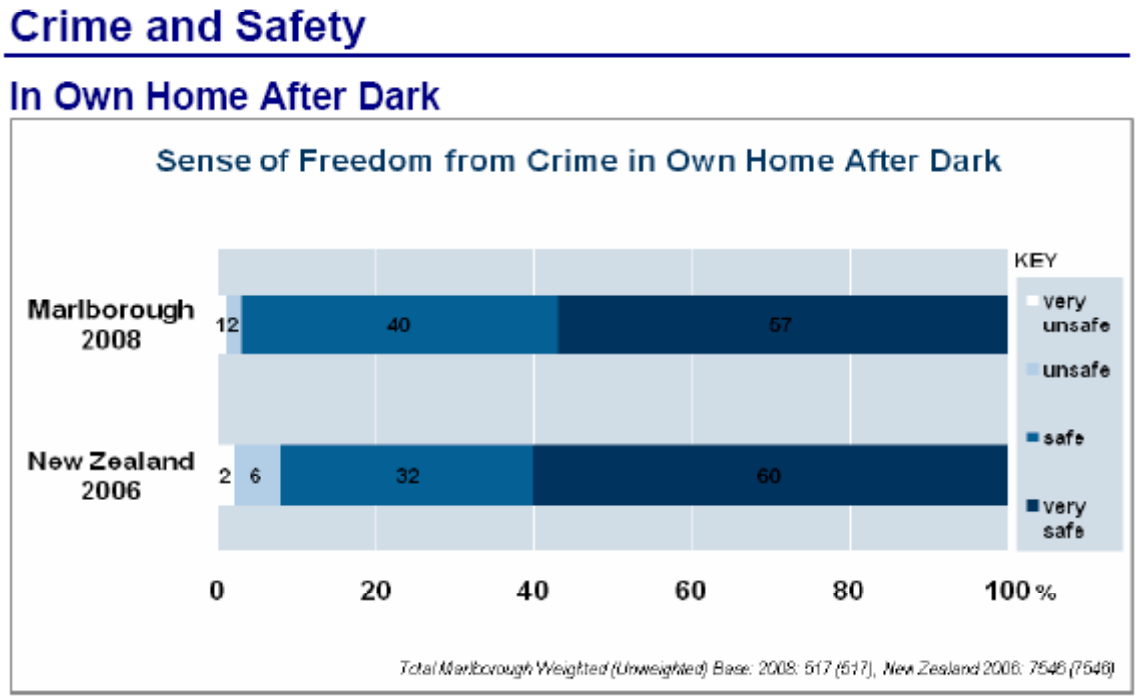
Perceptions of Safety Compared to Actual Criminal Offences

Why is this indicator important?

Feeling safe and secure in our homes, communities and urban areas is a basic human right. Feeling and being safe is a key to overall health in the community. Safety and perceptions of safety feature highly in people's view of their living environment, their sense of well being and quality of life. As urban areas grow, the need for safe social and physical environments, where people are able to participate fully in their communities, becomes an increasing challenge.[24]

Data/information

Specific questions asked in the Marlborough Resident's Survey 2008.

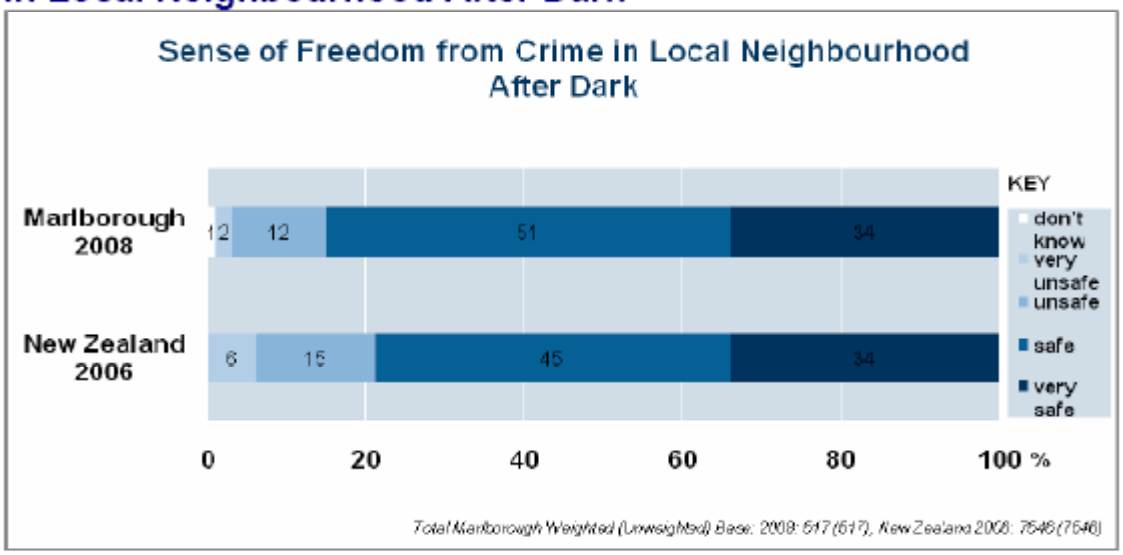


The 2008 Marlborough survey showed nearly all (97%) residents felt safe (40% safe and 57% very safe) in their own home after dark. This is a slightly higher proportion than the National Indicators (2006) data where 92% felt safe in their own home after dark. This is similar to the indicative Marlborough 2005 result.

A higher portion of residents from other Marlborough areas (64%) indicated that they felt very safe in their own home after dark compared to residents in Picton (57%) and Blenheim and Renwick (54%).

[24] Quality of Life in 12 New Zealand Cities http://www.bigcities.govt.nz/safety.htm

In Local Neighbourhood After Dark



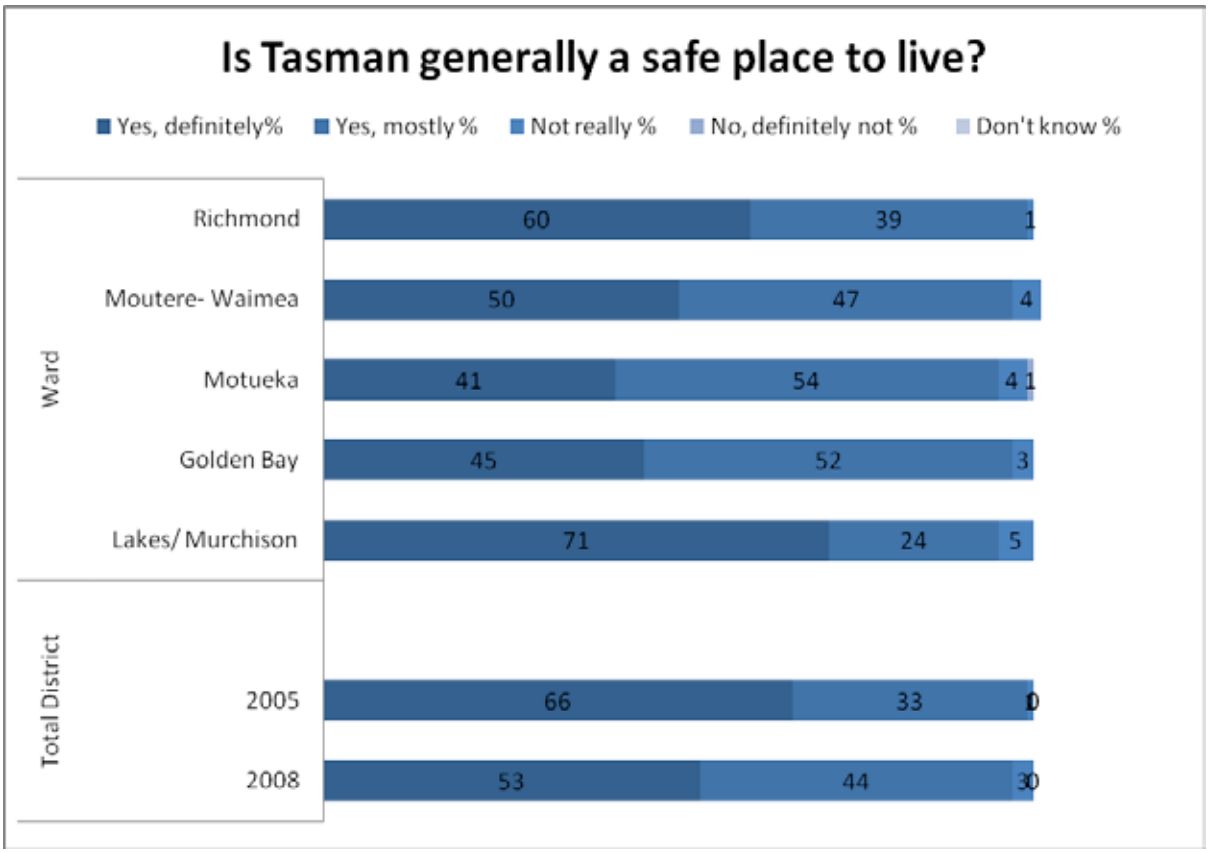
The 2008 Marlborough survey showed that 85% of residents felt safe (safe 51% and very safe 34%) in their local neighbourhood after dark, with 14% feeling unsafe in their local neighbourhood. Significantly less people feel very safe from crime after dark in their local neighbourhood compared to their own home.

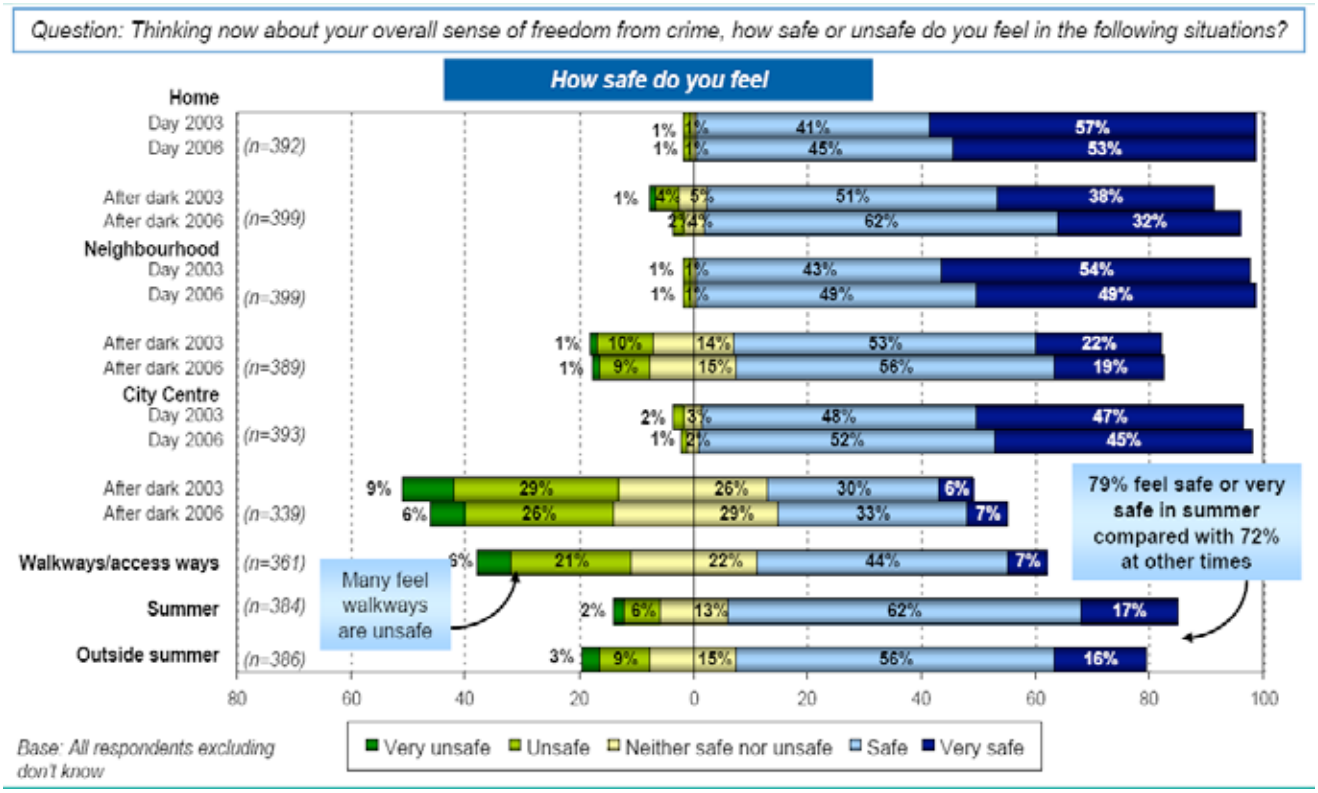
Fewer Blenheim and Renwick residents felt safe in their local neighbourhood after dark (80%) than those in Picton (94%) and other Marlborough areas (92%).

The 2008 Marlborough Survey found a slightly higher proportion of residents felt safe in their local neighbourhood after dark compared to the National Indicators (2006) survey. The Marlborough 2005 survey used an additional rating, i.e. neutral. While the results for 2005 and 2008 are not directly comparable, there is a slight increase in the percentage of people feeling safe in their neighbourhood.

For Tasman District Council

Public Perceptions and Interpretations of Council Services/Facilities and Representation June/July 2008.[25]





[25] Communitrak™ Survey – National Research Bureau

Nelson: Feelings of safety[26]

The city centre after dark continues to be the place residents feel least safe, with many (about one third of residents) feeling unsafe in this situation.

This year we have asked for the first time how safe residents feel in walkways and, while the majority do feel safe, it appears that many (27%) feel walkways are unsafe.

Another comparison being made is whether people feel safer in the summer months versus other times of the year – interestingly, residents feel slightly safer during the summer (79% feeling safe or very safe at this time of year compared with 72% at other times).

One in five (20%) feel their neighbourhood is unsafe for children to play when unsupervised. Traffic (41 %) and stranger danger (35%) are the main reasons for these feelings.

Those more likely to feel their neighbourhood is unsafe for children to play are residents of Nelson South (30%), households with youngest child under 5 (34%) and female residents (27%).

Almost six out of ten residents feel Nelson's inner city is less safe now compared with three years ago. Older residents (55 or more years of age) and women are more likely to feel this way.

Problems with youth, crime (violence, assaults and vandalism), and drugs and alcohol are the main things contributing to people feeling less safe. Those who feel safer now mainly attribute these feelings to a stronger policing presence, although improved lighting is a factor for some.

Four in ten residents are aware of the improvements made to lighting in the inner city by Council. Two thirds have also noticed the presence of Māori wardens, and just less than half are aware of street ambassadors, in inner city Nelson.

Feelings of safety

Residents not aware of any of the inner city safety initiatives are more likely to be 16-24 years of age (29%), living in households with an income less than $20k per year (33%) or living in The Brook/Maitai Valley area (35%).

Fewer intoxicated people and increased safety are outcomes of the Liquor Ban cited by some, however, just less than six in ten are unsure what difference it has made or feel it has made no difference.

Problem areas over the last twelve months

The most commonly cited problem areas in Nelson at the moment relate to dangerous driving and traffic safety – crime, environment and unsafe people are areas of concern for some.

Pride in the way Nelson looks and feels

Compared with 2003, there has been a slight decrease in how proud residents feel about the way Nelson looks and feels. Nelson's natural environment continues to be the main aspect leading to people feeling proud of Nelson's look and feel.

Attitudes towards cultural diversity

Similar to 2003, six in ten residents feel people with different lifestyles and cultures make Nelson a better place to live. Reassuringly, only a small minority hold the opposing view.

The main perceived benefits of cultural diversity are that it brings a broader perspective and new ideas. Conversely, increased crime and gangs, poor integration, poor facilities for immigrants are the main perceived downsides.

[26] Survey of Nelson Residents 2006 Report December 2006 ACNielsen

SUMMARY OF DISTRICT RECORDED AND RESOLVED CRIME, BY AREA
years ending 30 June

Area Description	Recorded 20052006	Recorded 20062007	Recorded 20072008	Variance 05/06- 06/07	Variance 06/07- 07/08	Resolved 20052006	Resolved 20062007	Resolved 20072008	Percent Resolved 20052006	Percent Resolved 20062007	Percent Resolved 20072008
Marlborough	4,964	5,132	5,276	3.4 %	2.8 %	2,980	2,981	3,128	60.0 %	58.1 %	59.3 %
Nelson Bays	8,088	8,417	8,448	4.1 %	0.4 %	4,362	4,366	4,709	53.9 %	51.9 %	55.7 %
West Coast	2,784	2,783	3,056	-0.0 %	9.8 %	1,525	1,631	1,807	54.8 %	58.6 %	59.1 %
Total:	**15,836**	**16,332**	**16,780**	**3.1 %**	**2.7 %**	**8,867**	**8,978**	**9,644**	**56.0 %**	**55.0 %**	**57.5 %**

TOTAL:	1,025.4	1,014.2	1,004.0	-1.1 %	-1.0 %

Commentary

The crime resolution rate higher than any other police region. NZ as a whole 47 %, Nelson Bays 55.7% and Marlborough 59.3%. Perceptions of safety can impact strongly on wellbeing and an inidividuals ability to participate inwider community activities. Overall the Top of the South is perceived as relatively safe, with central city areas at night being areas of concern for some people.

Road Safety

Why is this indicator important?

For people to access the services, employment, education and recreational opportunities, travel needs to be safe and easy. In the absence of alternatives, industry in the Top of the South relies on road transport for delivery of goods to ports and airports and to develop the economic base of the region. Safety is of paramount concern as the social and economic costs of accidents have a significant impact on wellbeing.

Data/information[27]

Major Road Safety Issues

Marlborough

Loss of control at bends
Crossing/turning
Fatigue
Cyclists

Nelson

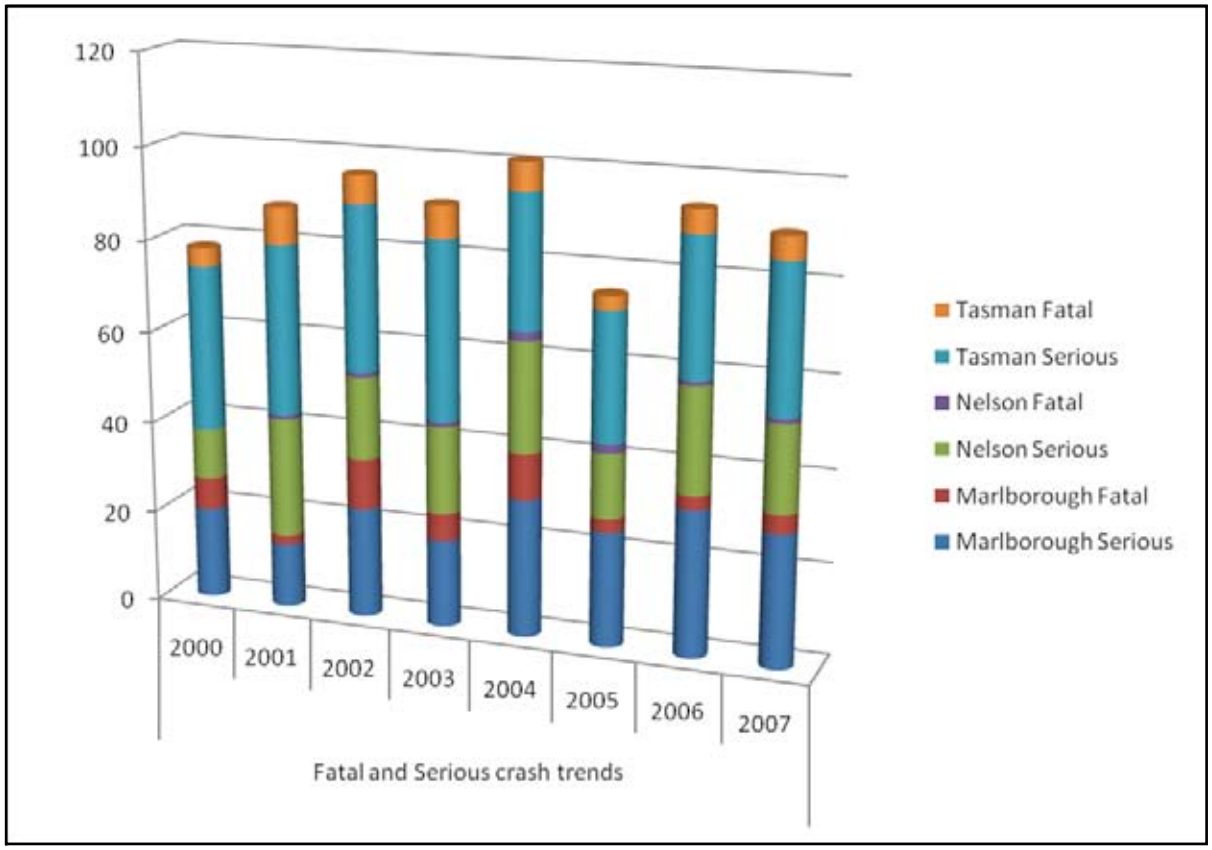
Loss of control at bends
Crossing/turning
Rear-end/ obstruction
Alcohol
Cyclists and motorists

Tasman

Loss of control at bends
Crossing/turning
Vulnerable road users – pedestrians, cyclists & motorcyclists

Serious and Fatal crash trends									
		2000	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**
Marlborough	*Serious*	20	14	24	19	30	25	32	29
	Fatal	7	2	11	6	10	3	3	4
Nelson	*Serious*	11	26	18	19	24	14	23	19
	Fatal		1	1	1	2	2	1	1
Tasman	*Serious*	36	37	36	39	29	28	30	32
	Fatal	4	8	6	7	6	3	5	5

[27] http://www.landtransport.govt.nz/performance/search.html?region=10&territory=&topic=4&year=7



Social Cost of Crashes (2007)			
	Local roads ($M)	**State highways ($M)**	**Total $M**
Marlborough	18.67	29.08	47.75
Nelson	19.42	7.32	28.18
Tasman	25.09	28.18	53.27

The estimated social cost includes loss of life or life quality, loss of output due to injuries, medical and rehabilitation costs, legal and court costs, and property damage.

Commentary

The number of fatal and serious crashes in the Top of the South has been fluctuating over the last few years but there has been a slight increase in Marlborough and Nelson. Loss of control at n\bends and crossing/intersections remain the major road safety issues for the region.

Road Traffic Volume

Why is this indicator important?

This indicator reflects the volume of traffic using the roads across the Top of the South. Limited Public transport necessitates a high volume of cars per head of population, but as stated above, good transport provides opportunities for enhanced wellbeing through participation, access to services and ensuring the success of local industries.

Data/information[28]

Marlborough/Nelson and Tasman have a total of 4,118.1km of roadways – 644.7km of state highways and 3473.4km of local roads (547.4km of urban and 2926.0km of rural.

AADT Annual Average Daily Traffic volume

This is an estimation of the daily traffic averaged over the specified calendar year. The majority of the traffic counts provided in this publication have been undertaken at the particular count site over four or more typical weeks in the year and seasonally adjusted, using continuous data obtained from Telemetry Sites, to provide a relatively robust estimate of the annual traffic volume at that location. Other traffic details such as the vehicle composition are available for some sites from the regional contact.

% Heavy

This is an estimate of the proportion of the AADT, which is deemed a heavy vehicle: i.e. greater than 3.5 tonnes for the current year.

Telemetry Site data

These sites are located at carefully selected locations around New Zealand. They are installed with permanent power and communications, so the continuous data can be collected regularly without visiting the sites.

	AADT (2004)	AADT (2004)	AADT (2006)	AADT (2007)	AADT (2008)	% Heavy	Accepted days
Hira	3236	3235	3348	3441	3252	14.4	356
Stoke	20225	20118	20440	21018	20231	6.1	362
Murchison	1758	1778	1787	1823	1767	15.8	365
Riwaka	3545	3766	3689	3937	3816	6.5	352
Blenheim	3533	3622	3791	3960	3917	14.7	362

[28] http://www.transit.govt.nz/content_files/shtv/SHTG-200905.pdf

Regional traffic volume information

Description	Direction	Equipment (Current)	AADT (2004)	AADT (2005)	AADT (2006)	AADT (2007)	AADT (2008)	% Heavy	Accepted Days
Colman Rd (Blenheim West)	Both	Single Loop	10309	11440	11581	12326	11083	5.8	21
Godfrey Rd (Woodbourne)	Both	Single Loop	6535	6631	6728	6915	7015	8.3	33
Gibson Creek	Both	Tube	3808	3829	4123	4352	4170	12.9	30
Kaituna - Rock Falls sign	Both	Tube	3362	3345	3558	3770	3633	14.1	22
Havelock School - speed sign	Both	Single Loop	3676	3822	3999	4262	4015	13.4	34
Bulford at Twidle Culvert	Both	Tube	2499	2512	2617	2791	2556	18.3	36
HIRA - Telemetry Site 36	Both	Telemetry	3236	3235	3348	3441	3252	14.4	356
Nelson Nth - Atawhai Cemetry	Both	Single Loop	10539	10382	10425	11053	10565	6.3	37
Virtual - Sth of Haven Rd RAB (Inc)	Inc	Virtual	10350	10040	10524	10478	10353	6.3	-
Virtual - Sth of Haven Rd RAB (Dec)	Dec	Virtual	10350	10040	10524	10478	10353	6.3	-
Basin Reserve (Rocks Rd)	Both	Single Loop	20700	20080	21047	20956	20705	6.3	7
STOKE - Telemetry Site 81	Both	Telemetry	20225	20118	20440	21018	20231	6.1	362
Richmond 3 Bros (Humes)	Both	Single Loop	18881	18963	18898	19324	18189	8.2	32
Wairoa Rr (Burkes Bank)	Both	Single Loop	10388	10063	9696	9920	9960	8.4	35
Brightwater (Pitfure Bridge)	Both	Single Loop	6806	7350	7586	8370	7750	10.9	35
Eighty Eight Vly Stm bridge	Both	Tube	3576	3987	3637	3962	3938	12.6	28
Spooners Hill (Higgins Cul)	Both	Tube	1979	2143	2019	2185	2151	15.2	27
MURCHISON - Telemetry Site 35	Both	Telemetry	1758	1778	1787	1823	1767	15.8	365
Murchison Town	Both	Tube	2514	2523	2240	2251	2231	14.8	28
Murchison Dellows Bluff	Both	Tube	1963	1985	1761	1831	1781	16.3	40
Virtual - Nth of Region 10/12 Boundary	Both	Virtual	891	777	636	876	850	14	-
Start of State Highway 60	Both	Single Loop	8148	8182	7689	8229	6983	8.1	26
Appleby Bridge	Both	Dual Loop	-	-	-	12220	11498	6.1	43
Research Orchard Rd	Both	Single Loop	8017	7984	7864	8042	7670	6.1	26
Ruby Bay	Both	Tube	-	6888	6671	6916	6487	6.8	44
Motueka (Shell garage)	Both	Single Loop	13407	12831	14709	14153	15306	4.6	29
Motueka Nth (Bridge)	Both	Single Loop	6597	7373	6115	7317	7576	5.2	39
RIWAKA - Telemetry Site 86	Both	Telemetry	3545	3766	3689	3937	3816	6.5	352
Takaka Hill (Riwaka Valley Rd)	Both	Tube	1266	1480	1257	1337	1283	12.4	40
Takaka (Reilly St)	Both	Tube	3397	3627	3373	3674	3489	3.1	40
Waitapu Bridge (Rangihaeata)	Both	Tube	1946	1992	1922	2210	2019	5.3	40
Jefferies Rd to Jackson Rd	Both	Tube	1994	2400	2525	2595	2578	12.7	29
Renwick Brydon St	Both	Tube	2384	2443	2665	2710	2623	4.5	23
Waihopai Valley Rd	Both	Tube	2501	2699	1810	1928	1963	10.4	35
Anderson Bridge	Both	Tube	692	782	677	694	705	10.4	35
St Arnaud Speed Signs	Both	Tube	535	616	631	630	1096	11.3	19
Kawitiri	Both	Tube	265	314	321	312	355	15.5	31
Shenandoah Saddle - Virtual	Both	Virtual	876	1021	1100	909	929	12.2	-
Picton - Waitohi Bridge	Both	Single Loop	5135	5650	5959	5990	6015	4.1	33
Koromiko	Both	Single Loop	5430	5544	5610	5716	5551	13.1	30
Opawa - Blenheim Nth	Both	Single Loop	9632	9709	10009	10730	9998	9.6	28
Park Terrace (Blenheim)	Both	Single Loop	9658	9251	10423	11147	10461	11.3	33
Riverlands (Blenheim Sth)	Both	Single Loop	6489	6467	5929	7561	6854	15.6	36
BLENHIEM - Telemetry Site 87	Both	Telemetry	3533	3622	3791	3960	3917	14.7	362
Dashwood - Molesworth sign	Both	Tube	3386	3793	3774	3933	3710	17.4	35
Nth of Region 10/11 Boundary - Virtual	Both	Virtual	2514	2491	2520	2616	2484	19.1	-

Commentary

Nelson is considering a new Regional Land Transport Strategy that places an early emphasis on improved passenger transport, travel demand management and walking and cycling. If adopted, this strategy will provide commuter bus services and some bus priority.

Marlborough rural roads, which are facing much higher usage as forest areas come into production, will need work to improve pavement strength and width. In the Tasman district rapid growth has placed pressure on urban roads, especially in Richmond.

Connectedness / Community Strength and Spirit / Sense of Place / Belonging

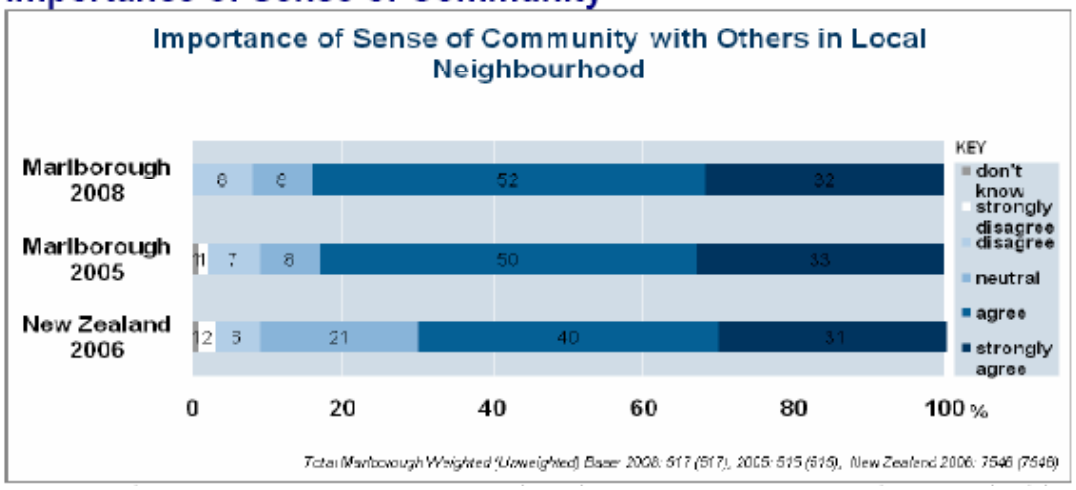
Why is this indicator important?

People should feel a sense of pride and enjoyment about the area in which they live. Sense of place and community connectedness is closely related to quality of life and wellbeing. Those people who express a sense of place and are connected to, or feel that they 'belong' to, a region are more likely to enjoy living in the area and contribute positively in some way, as well as being good advocates for the region.

Data/information

Marlborough Resident's Survey 2008

Importance of Sense of Community

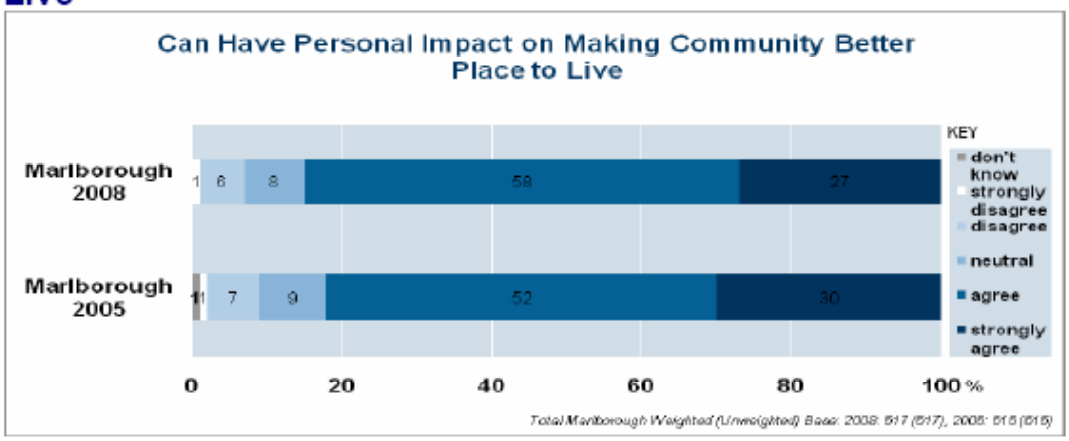


The majority (84%) of Marlborough residents in the 2008 survey agreed it is important to have a sense of community with others in their local neighbourhood. There were similar levels of agreement across Marlborough although those living in Picton were less likely to agree strongly with this statement (20%).

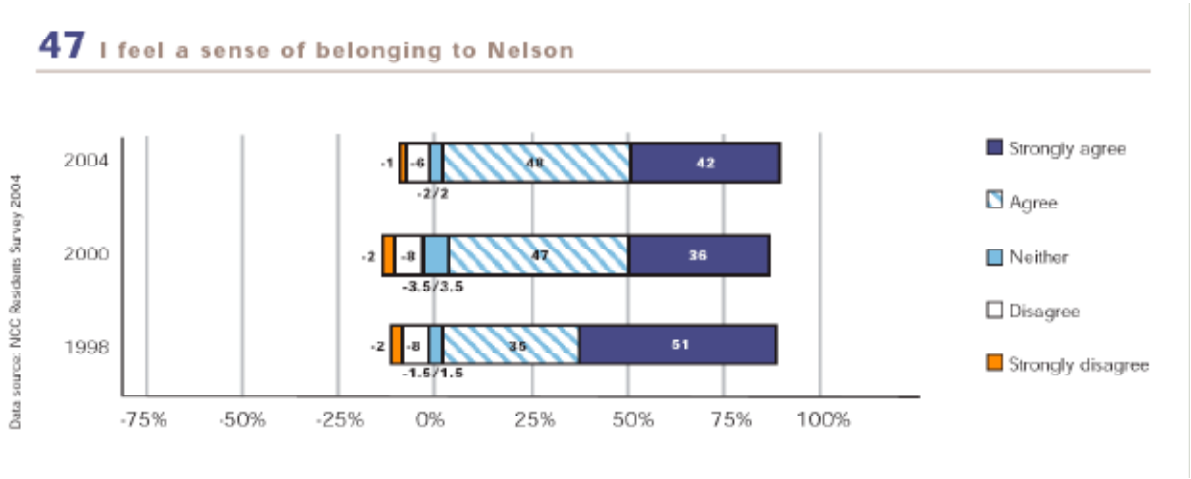
The 2008 survey results were similar to the Marlborough 2005 survey findings but were higher than the National Indicators (2006) survey results where 71% agreed with this statement.

Those aged 15-24 were less likely to agree it is important to feel a sense of community in the local neighbourhood (73%).

Personal Impact on Making the Community A Better Place to Live



From Nelson City Council's Quality of Life Report 2007



Commentary

Information is not currently available for Tasman District.

Governance via Local Election Turnout (plus discussion of submissions participation)

Why is this indicator important?

Enabling democratic local decision making is one of the key purposes of local government and is also important in promoting the social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of communities. Effective civil and political systems allow our communities to be governed in a way that promotes justice and fairness and supports people's quality of life.[29]

Data/information[30]

Nelson

The proportion of all enrolled electors (both resident and ratepayer) who cast a vote in territorial local authority elections.

Election year	1989	1992	1995	1998	2001	2004	2007
Voter turnout (%)	66	70	55.7	56	53	48	51

[29] Quality of Life in 12 New Zealand Cities http://www.bigcities.govt.nz/safety.htm
[30] Ministry of Social Development The Social Report 2008 http://www.socialreport.msd.govt.nz/

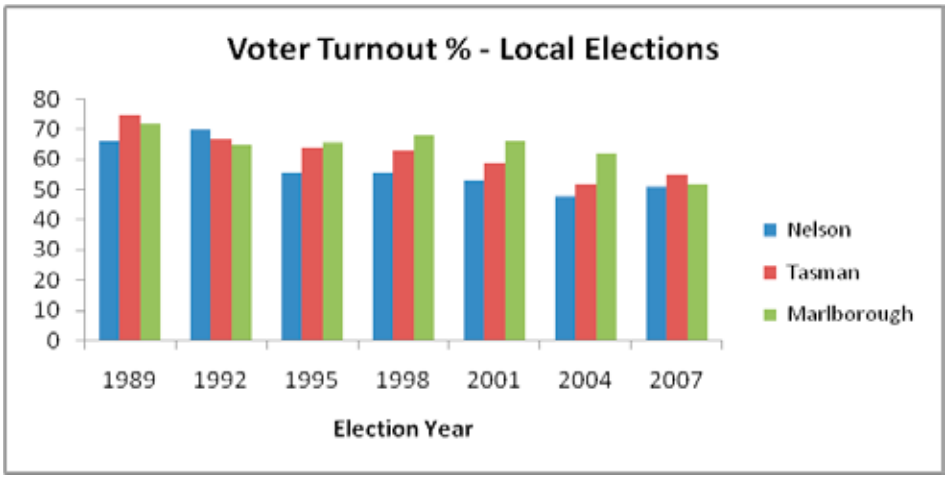
Tasman
The proportion of all enrolled electors (both resident and ratepayer) who cast a vote in territorial local authority elections.

Election year	1989	1992	1995	1998	2001	2004	2007
Voter turnout (%)	75	67	64.1	63	59	52	55

Marlborough
The proportion of all enrolled electors (both resident and ratepayer) who cast a vote in territorial local authority elections.

Election year	1989	1992	1995	1998	2001	2004	2007
Voter turnout (%)	72	65	65.9	68	66	62	52

Election Year	1989	1992	1995	1998	2001	2004	2007
Nelson	66	70	55.7	56	53	48	51
Tasman	75	67	64.1	63	59	52	55
Marlborough	72	65	65.9	68	66	62	52



Submissions made to Councils on Annual Plans and LTCCPs
Numbers of submissions received are as follows:

Marlborough
2006/07 116
2007/08 84
2008/09 299
LTCCP 2009/10 623

Tasman
LTCCP 2006/2007 548
Annual Plan 2007/2008 767
Annual Plan 2008/2009 . . . 1102
LTCCP 2009/10 4634

Nelson
LTCCP 2006/07 705
Annual Plan 2007/08 1111
Annual Plan 2008/09 261
LTCCP 2009/10 1289

Commentary

Voting levels for all three Councils were higher than the national average of 43.2% in 2007. Levels of submissions can often by high due to a single issue and the use of pro-forma submission forms.

Social Wellbeing: Overall Progress

Overall, the social wellbeing of those living in the Top of the South Island is good.

The majority of residents report their health as good/ very good or excellent. This is reflected in the health statistics, showing higher levels of participation in physical activity, longer life expectancy and greater fruit and vegetable consumption than the national average. The majority of our drinking water supplies meet national standards and work is continuing to improve these rates.

Residents of the Top of the South enjoy lower levels of unemployment than others in New Zealand, although wages are generally lower.

Participation in early childhood is high, and educational attainment is higher than the National average in Nelson and Tasman and slightly lower in Marlborough.

Home affordability remains higher than elsewhere, but like the rest of the country, is becoming more affordable in the economic downturn.

Although crime is increasing, particularly assaults, the region has a higher than average crime resolution rate. People generally feel the region is a safe place to live, although the town and city centres at night are perceived as less safe.

Safety problems exist on the roads, with loss of control and intersections causing problems for drivers and vulnerable road users.

Participation levels in local government continue to be higher than the national average and there is a strong sense of community and belonging to the region.

ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS provide information on the built environment, air and water quality, natural resources and biodiversity. The quality of the natural environment is directly related to people's quality of life. Population growth and economic development put pressure on the sustainability of the natural environment. Pressure for expansion of the urban area into peripheral areas affects the natural ecosystems of both land and sea. Issues such as environmental pollution, waste generation and management, heritage protection, and preservation of indigenous wildlife in built-up areas are all issues to be considered by cities as they grow and develop.[31]

Air Quality

Why is this indicator important?

Poor outdoor air quality is a significant issue in some locations in New Zealand. About two-thirds of New Zealanders live in areas that can experience air pollution. Each year, about 1100 people die prematurely from air pollution in urban areas. Most poor air quality in New Zealand is caused by high winter levels of particulate matter (known as PM_{10}) from wood and coal used for home heating.
Auckland, where about a third of New Zealand's population lives, also experiences high levels of PM_{10} from road transport.

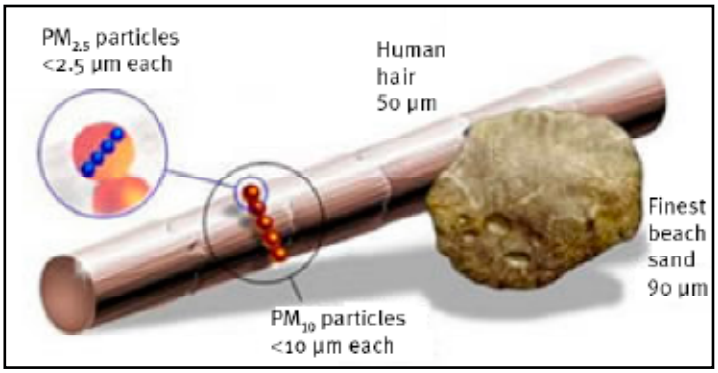
By tracking air quality against a national standard, which sets an acceptable daily level for PM_{10}, and the New Zealand guideline, which sets an acceptable annual level, we can understand more about our changing air quality and how this might affect our health. Regional councils currently monitor 40 areas where air quality is likely to or known to breach the PM_{10} standard – these areas are known as airsheds. In most cases, airsheds are single towns or cities, though some group a number of towns together.[32]

Particulate matter

PM_{10} is an air pollutant of particular concern because it regularly occurs at high levels in urban areas, and is linked to harmful health effects. As shown in Figure 1, a PM_{10} particle is less than 10 microns in diameter, or one-fifth of the diameter of human hair. These are easily inhaled and can be readily absorbed into the lungs. As a result, PM_{10} can cause significant health effects, particularly for the elderly and infants, peole with asthma and other respiratory diseases, and sufferers of other chronic diseases, such as heart disease.

PM_{10} pollution includes particles referred to as 'coarse' (between 2.5 and 10 microns) and 'fine' (less than 2.5 microns, also known as $PM_{2.5}$) (Ministry for the Environment, 2003).

Figure 1 – PARTICLE SIZES

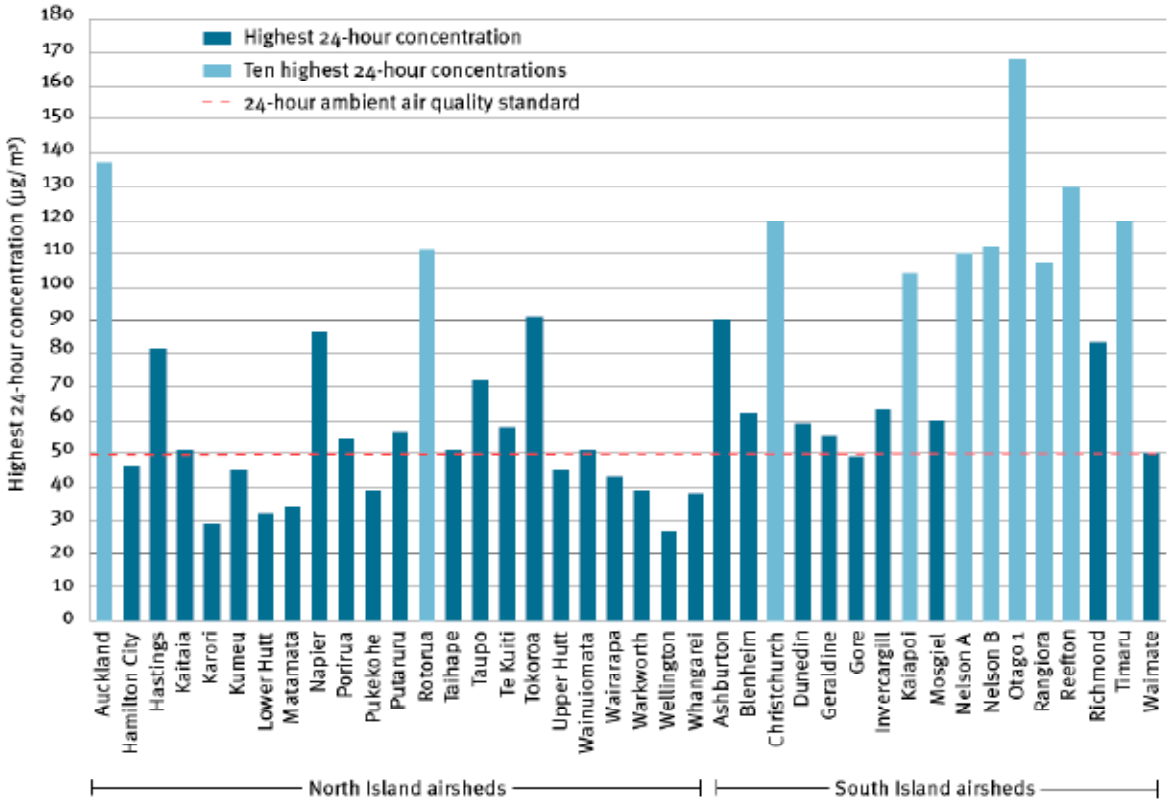


Source: Mnistry for the Environment, 2008.

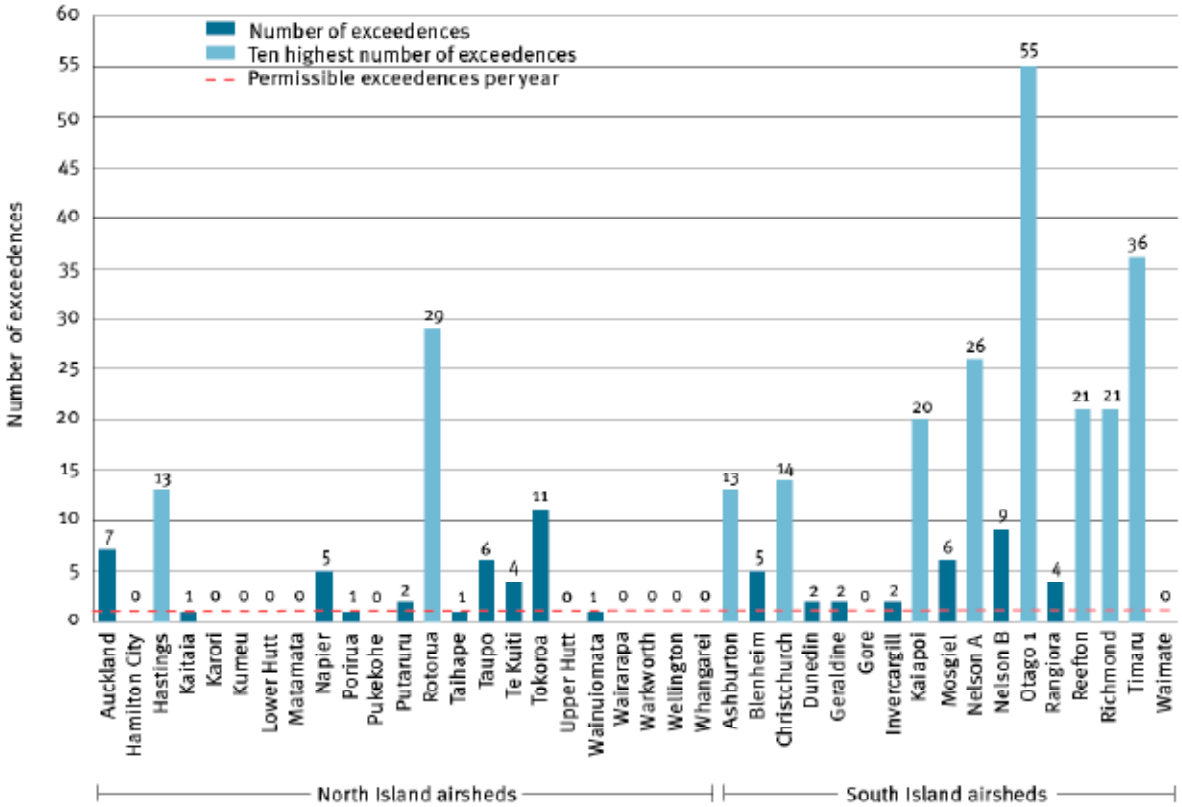
[31] StatsNZ http://www.stats.govt.nz/analytical-reports/linked-indicators/default.htm
[32] Ministry for the Environment – Air Quality Report Card Feb 2009
http://www.mfe.govt.nz/environmental-reporting/report-cards/air/2009/index.html

Data/information

HIGHEST 24-HOUR PM_{10} CONCENTRATION IN NEW ZEALAND AIRSHEDS, 2007

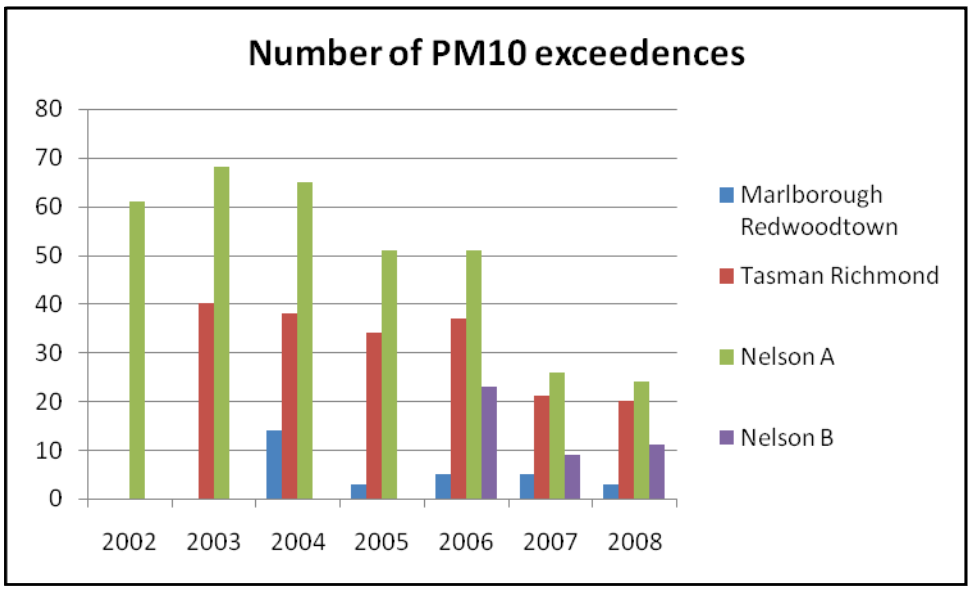


NUMBER OF TIMES NEW ZEALAND AIRSHEDS EXCEEDED THE PM_{10} STANDARD, 2007



Number of PM10 exceedences (mean annual 24 hr PM10)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Marlborough Redwoodtown			14	3	5	5	3
Tasman Richmond		40	38	34	37	21	20
Nelson A	61	68	65	51	51	26	24
Nelson B					23	9	11



Three breaches of the NES for PM_{10} of 50 µg m^{-3} (24-hour average) were measured at the Bowling Club site during 2008. The maximum concentration was 56 µg m^{-3} and this occurred on two days. During 2007 the maximum measured PM_{10} concentrations was 62 µg m^{-3}.

Concentrations of PM_{10} measured during 2008 were within the straight line path to compliance with the NES.

Commentary

The highest number of times a single airshed exceeded the national standard increased to 55 in 2007, up from 51 in 2005 and 2006. As shown in Table 3, the highest number was recorded in the Otago 1 airshed in 2007, which reports monitoring results from both Alexandra and Arrowtown.

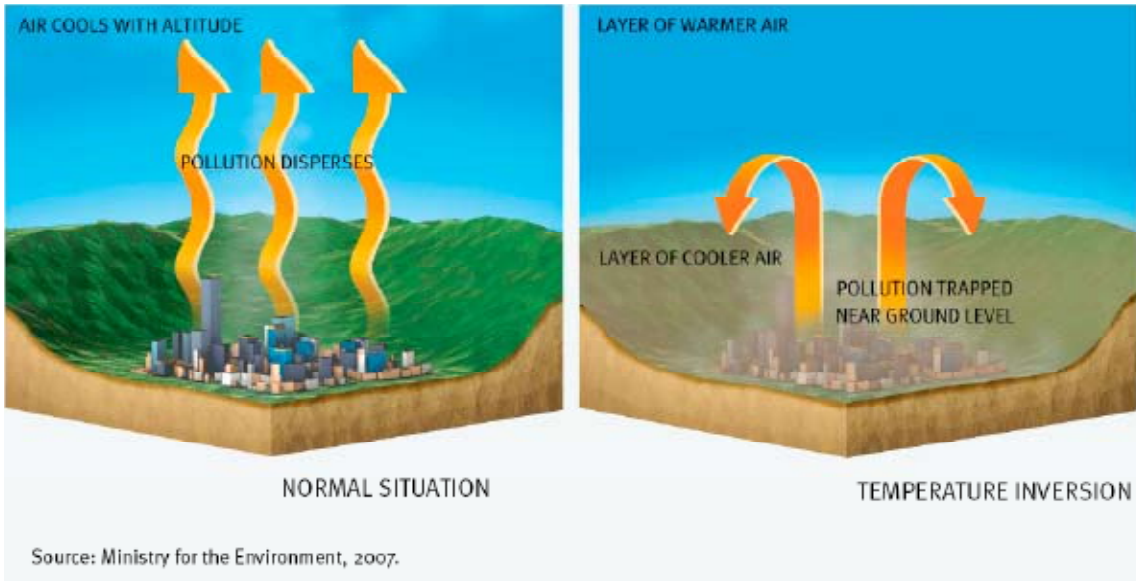
The airshed recording the highest number of instances from 2005 to 2007 remained fairly consistent. Eight airsheds – Ashburton, Christchurch, Hastings, Kaiapoi, Nelson A, Otago 1, Richmond and Timaru – consistently appeared in the top 10 list from 2005 to 2007.

Of these eight airsheds, seven are in the South Island. A recent study of home heating fuels used in 29 New Zealand towns showed the rate of household coal use in 20 South Island towns was more than double the national average (Ministry for the Environment, 2005b). Coal fires emit 58-75 per cent more PM_{10} pollution than even the least efficient wood burner (Ministry for the Environment, 2005c). This, together with the occurrence of temperature inversions (see Figure 4) and generally lower winter temperatures in the South Island, may contribute to higher PM_{10} levels and number of times South Island airsheds exceed the standard.

Temperature inversions

A temerature inversion occurs when a layer of warm air sits on top of a layer of cooler air near the ground. Because cool air is heavier than warm air, the cool air often remains trapped close to the ground (Ministry for the Environment, 2007). Figure 4 shows how air pollution also gets trapped in this cool layer, leading to higher air pollution levels.

Figure 4 – HOW TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS TRAP POLLUTION



Source: Ministry for the Environment, 2007.

The three Councils are all being proactive in reducing particle emissions . Marlborough has produced a Wood Burning brochure, Nelson City runs a Clean Heat Warm Homes initiative to increase the usage of clean wood burners or heat pumps and TDC has amended the Resource Management Plan to require the installation of clean woodburners. Both Nelson and Tasman have provided lists of recommended 'Good Wood'suppliers

Swimming Water Quality

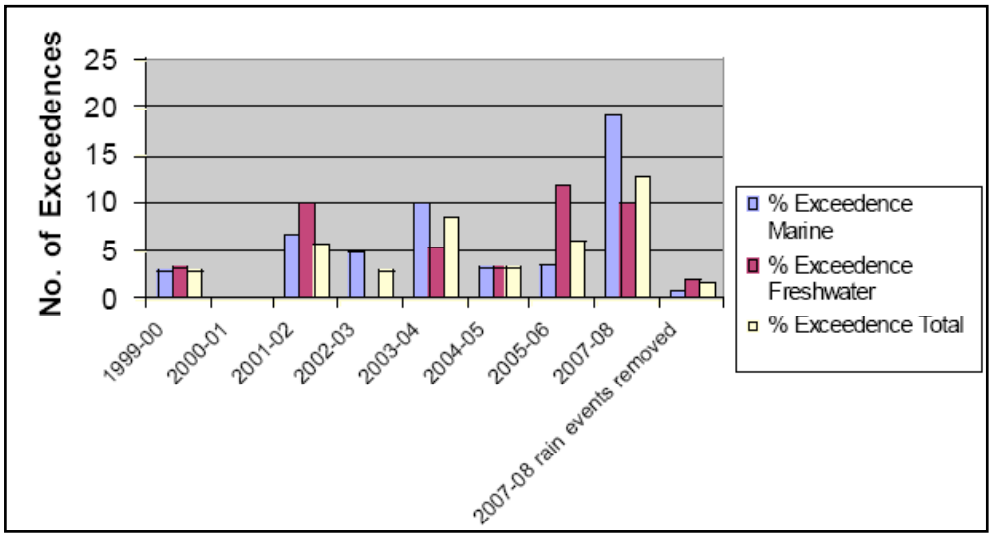
Why is this indicator important?

New Zealand's coastal waters are widely used for a range of recreational activities, such as bathing, sailing, boating, various forms of surfing, water skiing, underwater diving and shellfish gathering. Maintaining and protecting the quality of this recreational water is therefore an important environmental health and resource management issue.[33] The Top of the South is a popular tourist destination and with warm summers, many people are attracted to live in the area due to the recreational opportunities available.

Data/information

Tasman District Council

Percentage of total number of samples collected that exceeded national guidelines in each summer sampling season.



While results this season showed a high number of exceedences of national recreational water quality guidelines compared to previous years, three rainfall events accounted for over 80% of these. With those results aside, water quaity at bathing beaches was very good.

[33] http://www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/water/microbiological-quality-jun03/html/introduction.html

Site Summary Marine and Freshwater Recreational Areas 2008-2009 NCC

Site Name	Microbiological Classification	Sanitary Grade	Primary Impact	Recreation Grade	Changes since 2004-2005
Atawhai	C	Moderate	Urban storm water	Fair	Same as previous assessment
Cable Bay	B	Very Low	No significant source indicated	Very Good	Same as previous assessment
Collingwood	D (interim)	High	Urban storm water	Very Poor	Dropped from poor to very poor as human source of contamination confirmed
Girlies Hole	C	Moderate	Urban storm water	Fair	Same as previous assessment
Hira Reserve	D (interim)	High	Unrestricted stock access to waterways	Very Poor	No previous assessment
Maitai Camp	B	Low	Run-off from feral animals	Good	Improved from fair
Monaco	B	Moderate	Urban storm water	Good	Same as previous assessment
Paramata Flats	D (interim)	High	Unrestricted stock access to waterways	Very Poor	No previous assessment
Smiths Ford	A interim)	Very Low	Feral animals	Very Good	Same as previous assessment
Sunday Hole	C	Low		Fair	Improved from very poor
Tahunanui	B	Moderate	Urban storm water	Good	Same as previous assessment

Marlborough 2006-2007

SITE NAME	% of time *E.coli* numbers < 260 MPN/100mL	% of time *E.coli* numbers >260 <550 MPN/100mL	% of time *E.coli* numbers > 550 MPN/100mL
	Suitable for recreational use ☺	OK for recreational use 😐	Unsuitable for recreational use ☹
Wairau @ Blenheim Rowing Club	100	0	0
Wairau @ Wairau Rowing Club	100	0	0
Opawa @ Elizabeth Street Footbridge	95	0	5
Wairau @ Ferry Bridge	94	6	0
Waihopai @ Craiglochart Bridge #2	94	0	6
Wairau Diversion @ Neals Road	89	11	0
Opawa @ Malthouse Reserve	84	5	11
Pelorus @ Totara Flat	84	5	11
Pelorus @ Pelorus Bridge	84	11	5
Taylor @ Hutcheson Street Bridge	74	26	0
Rai @ Brown River Reserve	74	16	11
Rai @ Rai Falls	74	5	21
Taylor @ Riverside	68	32	0

Commentary

Weekly updates of information are posted on TDC and MDC websites throughout the summer months. Nelson City plan to do this in the future.

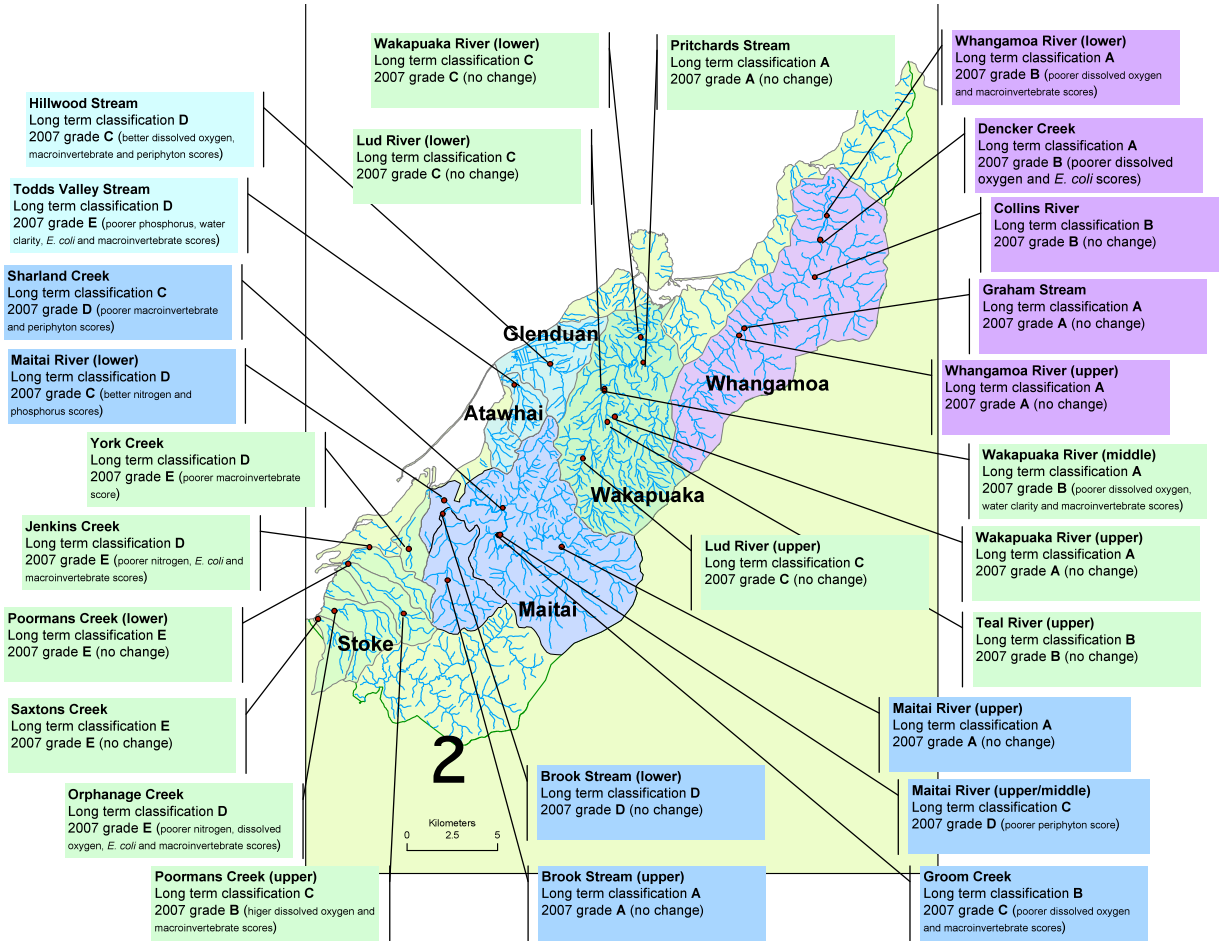
Ecological Condition of Rivers

Why is this indicator important?

The ecological condition of rivers is a complex indicator. Measuring the condition of the rivers is an indicator of the effects of human activity on the environment. Each Council monitors a range of sites. Work is being done with the Cawthron Institute on gathering data over time.

Data/information

Nelson City



NCC has 22 sites where water quality is sampled four times each year as part of the State of the Environment monitoring. At each of these sites a range of physical water quality parameters are sampled. These water quality data are given a grade based on trigger levels shown in, and these grades are weighted and combined to give an overall grade for each site.

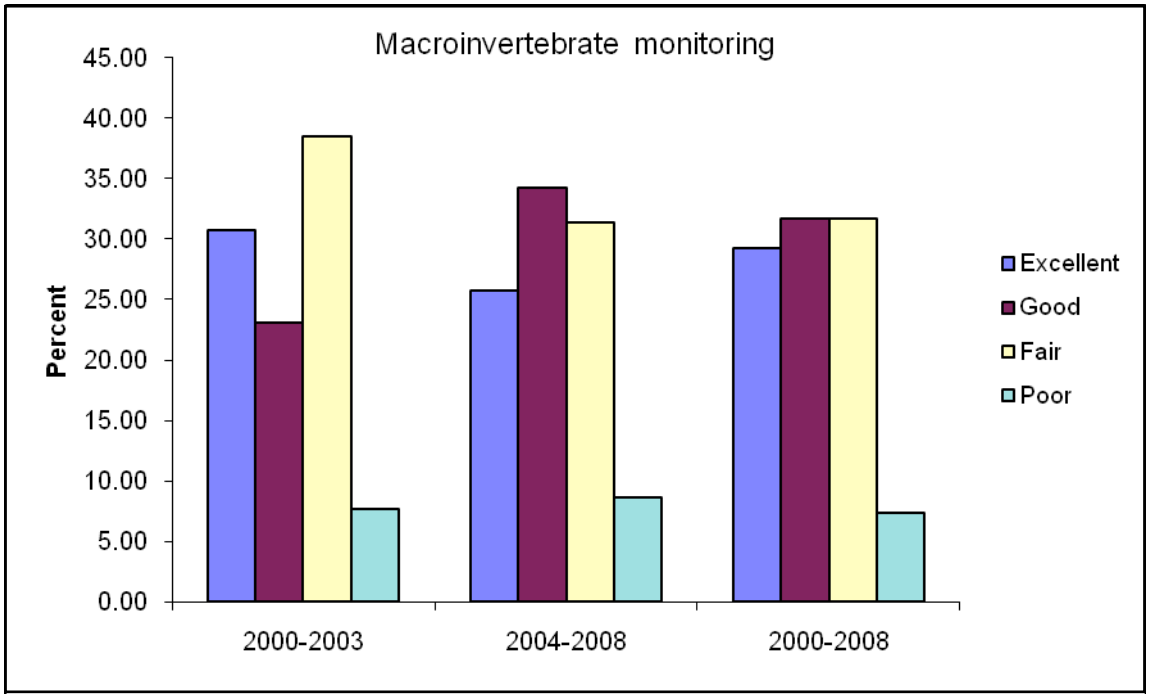
Tasman

River and Stream Water Quality

- Good water quality is to be found in all larger rivers in the region during times of drier weather. When river flows are high due to rain some rivers, and occasionally marine beaches, are not safe to swim in due to pollutants from farms and houses.
- There are many small streams draining lowland areas which have poor water quality. These streams have been intensively developed for agriculture, urban or horticulture usage. Such waterways include: Motupipi River, Watercress Creek, lower Reservoir Creek, Waiwhero Creek, Little Sydney Creek. These sites also show poor ecosystem health.
- Very few well-shaded streams exceed temperatures that can compromise aquatic ecological values. However, high water temperatures regularly occur at sites on small unshaded streams draining developed land. Ecological values are very likely to be affected at these sites.
- The lower Motueka River has shown a small increase in nitrate nitrogen concentration which could be attributed to changes in land use within the Motueka Catchment over the last 16 years.
- There have been many initiatives to improve water quality such as fencing and planting stream sides and bridging stock crossings. More consents for discharges to water are in place and these better control adverse effects on water quality.

Marlborough

Site Name	Grade
Awatere (lower)	Fair
Awatere (upper)	Good
Bartletts Creek	Good
Brown River	Excellent
Doctor's Creek	Poor
Duncan Bay	Excellent
Flaxbourne	Poor
Fulton's Creek	Fair
Gibson's Creek	Fair
Graham River	Good
Kaituna	Good
Kenepuru Memorial Stream	Good
Murphy's Creek	Fair
Omaka	Fair
Onamalutu	Good
Opawa (upper)	Fair
Parker's Stream	Excellent
Pelorus Upper	Excellent
Pelorus Lower	Good
Pine Valley	Excellent
Pukaka	Fair
Rai @ Brown River Reserve	Good
Rai River @ Rai Falls	Good
Ruataniwha Saltwater Creek	
Spring Creek	Fair
Timms Creek	Excellent
Tuamarina	Poor
Waihopai #1 (upper)	Good
Waihopai (lower)	Good
Waikawa Bay	
Waima River	Fair
Wairau @ Sedgemere	Good
Wairau @ Church Ln.	Excellent
Wairau @ SH1	Fair
Wairau @ Power Station.	
Waitohi	Fair
Wakamarina	Excellent
Walkers Creek	Fair
Wye River	Excellent



Commentary

The quality of rivers is measured in different ways looking at the presence of fish species and/or invertebrates and pollution levels. Work has been carried out with the Cawthron Institute based on the River Ecology Scorecard Assessment. It is very similar to a scorecard used in Queensland for freshwater sites which the Surface Water Information Group (SWIM) is seen as an example of good practice.

Soil Health

Why is this indicator important?

For rural areas such as Tasman and Nelson, soil quality measuring is vitally important for primary production in these areas. It is not as relevant for Nelson city, as there is little farming within the city boundaries.

Awareness of soil quality is growing globally as land use intensifies. New Zealand requires this information to show that primary production industries are sustainable over the long term and continually improve soil management practices.[34]

Measuring soil quality provides an early warning of how different land uses and management practices might be damaging our valuable soils. There is no single test for soil quality, because there are many things about soil that affect its quality.

Soil health (or soil quality) is the biological, chemical, and physical condition of different soil types under specific land uses. Monitoring soil health identifies whether soils are degraded and the factors that contribute to degraded soils.

Degraded soil can result from:

- soil compaction
- reduced organic matter
- an imbalance in soil nutrient status
- a mismatch between soil pH (acidity/alkalinity of soil) in relation to land use
- changes to the biological, chemical, and physical characteristics of a particular soil order (type)

The 500 soils project monitored soil quality across New Zealand's 15 main soil orders using the six key measures discussed above and work in Marlborough and Tasman use this as the structure of their monitoring programmes:

- mineralisable nitrogen
- total carbon content (organic matter status)
- total nitrogen content (organic nitrogen reserves)
- Olsen phosphate (plant available phosphate)
- pH (acidity or alkalinity)
- macroporosity

These six measures were monitored across seven major land-use categories:

- arable cropping (for example, grains and fodder crops)
- mixed cropping (for example, vegetables)
- drystock pasture
- dairy pasture
- tussock grasslands
- plantation (exotic) forestry
- native forests[35]

[34] http://www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/ser/tech-report-74-land-jan03.pdf
[35] http://www.mfe.govt.nz/environmental-reporting/land/soil-health/variables.html

Data/information

Marlborough

In general, soil quality in Marlborough was pretty good with seven out of 25 sites meeting all their soil quality targets and 16 others only having one indicator out of the target range. However, monitoring has highlighted that there are some soil quality issues under some land use activities in the Marlborough regions.

- Cropping sites all had low total carbon concentrations and suffered from surface compaction and at one site, low macroporosity. These results may put cropping soils at risk of poor aeration, poor drainage and soil structural degradation. It is possible that this was due to intensive cultivation and/or insufficient pasture rotations within the mixed cropping rotation.
- One of the dairy pasture sites had an AMN concentration above the suggested upper limit of 250 μg nitrogen cm^{-3}. There is an associated risk of nitrogen loss via nitrate leaching from soils with appreciable levels of AMN. One of these sites also contained Olsen P concentrations greater than the suggested maximum of 100 μg phosphorous cm^{-3}. This may lead to phosphorus leaching if the volume of irrigation applied is greater than the water-holding capacity of this soil.
- The two exotic forestry sites had high C:N ratios which may limit nitrogen availability for a balanced ecosystem.
- Trace element concentrations in Marlborough agricultural soils were generally low and were similar to concentrations found in other parts of New Zealand. However there should be long-term monitoring of cadmium on dairy farm sites to determine changes over time.
- It is recommended that repeat monitoring of these at-risk sites be conducted in the medium-term (≈5 years) to determine the rate of change over time.
- It is also recommended that the number of sites currently being monitored should be expanded to include sites on soil types that are not currently part of the monitoring program and to include more vineyards sites in the light of the expansion of viticulture in Marlborough.

Tasman District Council

Summary of data from the 2005 soil health sampling set.

Soil types, land uses and management at the sampling sites

Site ID	Soil type	Soil class	Land use; management
Stanley site 1	Stanley silt loam	Acidic Firm Brown	Pasture; long-term sheep and beef grazing; control site not receiving N fertiliser
Stanley site 2	Stanley silt loam	Acidic Firm Brown	Pasture; long-term sheep and beef grazing; trial site receiving N fertiliser
Stanley site 3	Stanley hill soil	Acidic Firm Brown	Pasture; long-term sheep and beef grazing; trial site receiving N fertiliser
Karamea site 4	Karamea	Weathered Fluvial Recent	Pasture; long-term dairying
Dovedale site 5	Dovedale gravelly loam	Immature Orthic Brown	Pasture; bull beef grazing

Soil quality rankings for the sampled sites (derived from SINDI)

Site	Fertility	Acidity	Organic resources	Total C	Total N	Anaerobic mineralisable-N	Physical quality	Bulk density	Macroporosity
Stanley site 1	Very low	Near neutral	OK	Normal-low	Low-very low	Adequate	Excellent	Adequate	Adequate
Stanley site 2	OK	Optimal	OK-excellent	Normal	Low-adequate	Low-adequate	Excellent	Adequate	Adequate
Stanley site 3	Excellent	Optimal	Excellent	Normal	Normal	Adequate	Excellent	Adequate	Adequate
Karamea site 4	OK	Optimal	Excellent	Ample	Adequate	Adequate	OK	Loose-adequate	Adequate-low
Dovedale site 5	Excellent	OK-optimal	OK	Low-normal	Very low-low	Low	Excellent	Adequate-compact	Adequate

Commentary

Trend data is difficult to obtain due to the infrequency of returning to monitor some sites. Also there is some debate amongst the scientists as to the acceptable levels for some of the parameters.

Area of parks/ reserves/open space

Why is this indicator important?

The quality of the natural environment is directly related to people's quality of life. Population growth and economic development put pressure on the sustainability of the natural environment. Pressure for expansion of the urban area into peripheral areas will have effects on the natural ecosystems of both the land and sea[36].

Data/information

	Actively Managed Reserve Land	Other Reserve Land
Tasman	595 ha	
Nelson	340 ha	10,710 ha
Marlborough	8,812 ha	

As at 4 May, 2007, LAD (D) (Land administered by DOC, controlled and managed and vested land is excluded) land as a proportion of the land area of each local authority district (i.e. marine excluded) is:

Area and proportion of LAD D by Local Authority District[37]			
District	**Size (ha)**	**Area of LAD D (ha)**	**% of LAD D**
Marlborough	1049483	475254.8	45.30%
Nelson City	42374.2	5904.7	13.90%
Tasman	965581.3	577108.8	59.80%

[36] http://www.bigcities.govt.nz/natural.htm
[37] From DOC Nelson Marlborough office

National Parks, Conservation Parks and Reserves	
Kahurangi National Park	452,894 ha
Abel Tasman National Park	23,511 ha (computer generated 20 October 2008)
Nelson Lakes National Park	101,260 ha
Mt Richmond Forest Park	165,946 ha
Ka Whata Tu O Rakihouia Conservation Park (Kaikoura)	88,065 ha
Molesworth Recreation Reserve	180,775 ha

Commentary

In terms of wellbeing, the Top of the South has a significant amount of conservation land which is residents have access to. Many recreational activities take place from organised team sports on the many reserves and recreation grounds, to adventure and wilderness pursuits such as mountaineering, caving, ski-ing and river based activities.

Land is also held and managed for water catchment purposes and as flood reserves land.

Volume of Waste per Capita

Why is this indicator important?

The quality of the natural environment is directly related to people's quality of life. Population growth and economic development put pressure on the sustainability of the natural environment. Pressure for expansion of the urban area into peripheral areas will have effects on the natural ecosystems of both the land and sea. Issues such as environmental pollution, waste generation and management, heritage protection and preservation of indigenous wildlife in built-up areas are all important issues to be considered as urban areas grow and develop.[38]

Data/information

Marlborough – Waste to landfill – cubic metres

Refuse Volumes

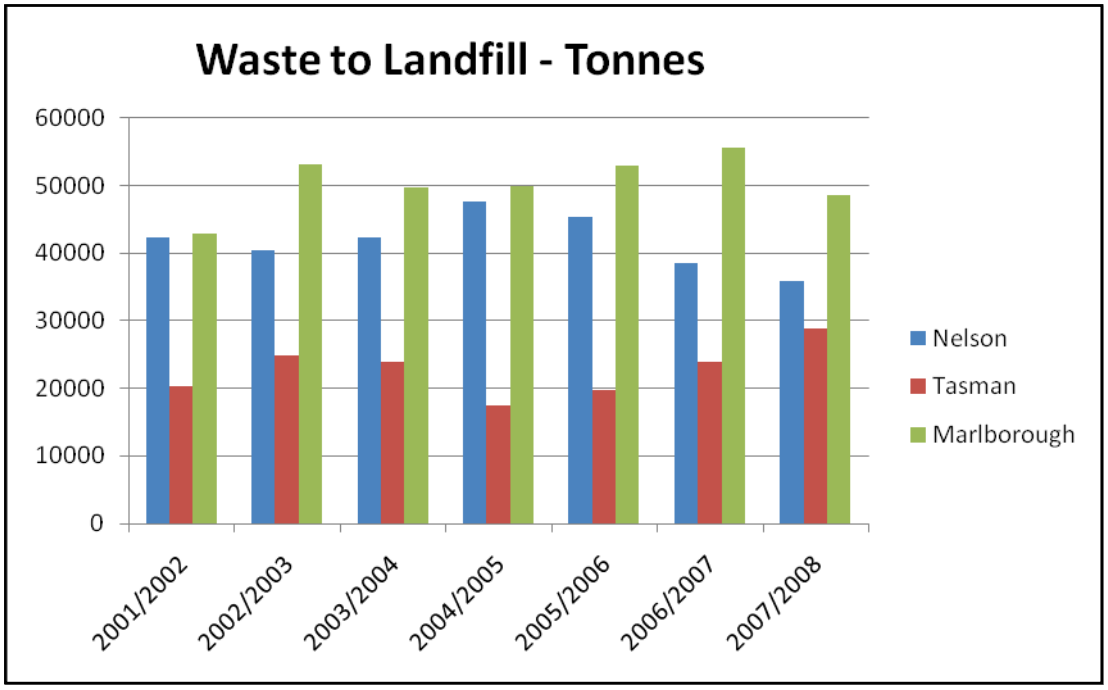
	Loose	Compacted	Offal / Liquid	Other Special	Cover	Total
2001/2002	86,819	34,210	1,299	786	10,928	134,078
2002/2003	97,439	35,958	1,301	583	12,361	147,709
2003/2004	116,209	40,604	1	1,670	10,338	168,821
2004/2005	104,134	47,229	4	1,548	10,765	164,448
2005/2006	97,419	50,760	0	1,900	14,153	164,457
2006/2007	100,751	51,047	1,352	2,581	13,203	169,424
2007/08	94,515	48,776	4,283	2,004	12,865	166,458
Average	**100,404**	**41,752**	**521**	**1,297**	**11,709**	**155,903**

	Total General	3 year Average (General)	Total Special
2001/2002	121,028		2,084
2002/2003	133,397		1,884
2003/2004	156,813	137,079	1,670
2004/2005	151,364	147,191	1,552
2005/2006	148,179	152,119	1,900
2006/2007	151,798	150,447	3,933
2007/08	143,291	147,756	6,287
Average	**142,156**		**2,759**

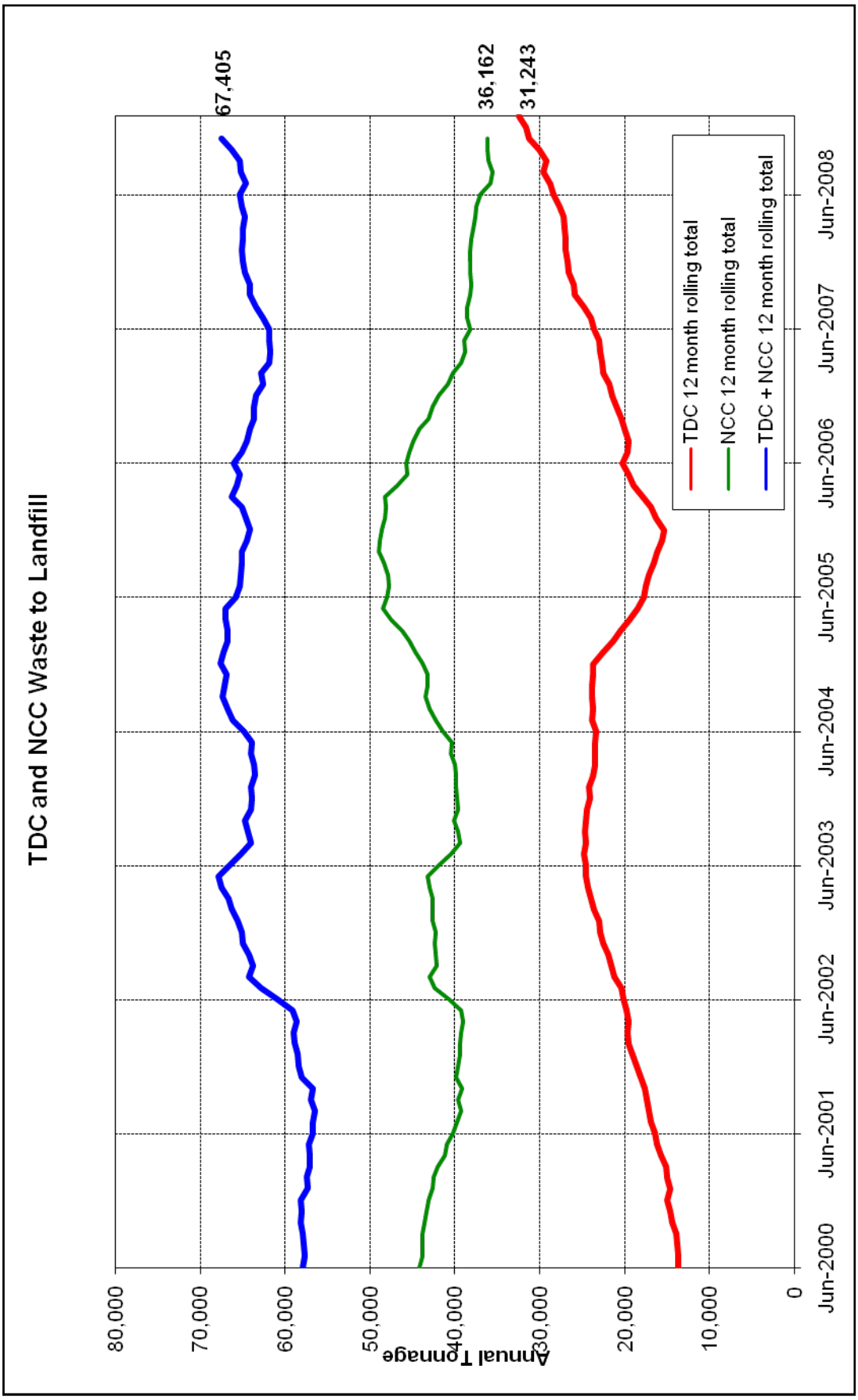
[38] http://www.bigcities.govt.nz/natural.htm

Nelson and Tasman Waste to Landfill (tonnes)

	Nelson	Tasman	Marlborough[39]
2001/2002	42414	20351	40963
2002/2003	40422	24788	53094
2003/2004	42247	23851	49795
2004/2005	47752	17552	49872
2005/2006	45333	19712	52903
2006/2007	38580	23970	55602
2007/2008	35844	28782	48515



[39] Marlborough waste is measured by cubic metres. Conversion to tonnage using "Calculation and Payment of the Waste Disposal Levy" (Guidance for Waste Disposal Facility Operators – Ministry for the Environment). Loose: 0.2 tonne per m^3. Compacted: 0.32 tonne per m^3. Liquid: 1 tonne per m^3. Other: 1 tonne per m^3. Cover: 1.15 tonne per m^3.


TDC and NCC Waste to Landfill
67,405
36,162
31,243
TDC 12 month rolling total
NCC 12 month rolling total
TDC + NCC 12 month rolling total
Annual Tonnage
80,000
70,000
60,000
50,000
40,000
30,000
20,000
10,000
0
Jun-2000
Jun-2001
Jun-2002
Jun-2003
Jun-2004
Jun-2005
Jun-2006
Jun-2007
Jun-2008

Commentary

NCC and TDC currently monitor waste in parallel – this gives more meaningful information because of potential movement across TA boundaries. Marlborough currently records waste to landfill in cubic metres but the planned acquisition of a weigh bridge should allow tonnage to be calculated.

TDC and NCC currently have kerb side recycling for paper/card, glass, cans and plastics.

.

Residents' Satisfaction with Quality of Natural Environment

Why is this indicator important?

Monitoring the public's perceptions of their environment is important to their wellbeing and to the preservation of the local environment.

Data/information

Tasmand District Council

75% of residents are very satisfied/satisfied that the natural environment in the Tasman District is being preserved and sustained for future generations. This is on par with the Peer Group and National Averages. 11% are dissatisfied/very dissatisfied, while 13% are neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.

There are no notable differences, between Wards and socio-economic groups, in terms of those residents very satisfied/satisfied. However, it appears that longer term residents, those residing in the District more than 10 years, are slightly more likely to be very satisfied/satisfied, than shorter term residents.

Commentary

Quality natural environment can enhance wellbeing and a large number of people who chose to live in the Top of the South because they perceive the natural environment as an asset to the region and to their lifestyle.

ENVIRONMENTAL WELLBEING: OVERALL PROGRESS

QUALITY OF LIFE is strongly affected by the quality of the natural environment. In the Top of the South Island, residents have access to significant amounts of managed open spaces, from local parks and reserves to designated wilderness areas. The region is a global tourist destination with world class tramping, kayaking and fishing among a range of other outdoor pursuits. Swimming water quality is closely monitored and is mostly of a high quality.

The quality of the land, soil and water of the Top of the South varies and work is being done In all areas to reduce levels of pollution and contamination and to ensure that national standards are being met. Recycling in Tasman and Nelson is helping to reduce the amount of waste sent to land fill. 75% of Tasman residents surveyed about their satisfaction with the quality of the natural environment reported they were satisfied or very satisfied.

CULTURAL INDICATORS

CULTURAL INDICATORS focus on issues of cultural engagement, identity, and heritage. 'Culture' refers to the customs, practices, languages, values and world views that define social groups, for example those based on nationality, ethnicity, region, or common interests. Cultural identity is an important contributor to people's wellbeing. Identifying with a particular culture gives people feelings of belonging and security, and access to social networks.[40]

Defining Cultural Wellbeing

The Ministry for Culture and Heritage defines cultural wellbeing as:

The vitality that communities and individuals enjoy through participation in recreation, creative and cultural activities; and the freedom to retain, interpret and express their arts, history, heritage and traditions.[41]

Total and % of Te Reo Speakers[42]

Data/information

	Most commonly spoken language	Next most spoken language (%)	% speaking only one language
Nelson	English	Māori (2.3%)	88.10%
Nelson Māori	English	Māori (18.9%	77.50%
Tasman	English	German (1.8%)	90.50%
Tasman Māori	English	Māori (14.9%)	81.50%
Marlborough	English	Māori (2.3%)	90.70%
Marlborough Māori	English	Māori (15.9%)	80.90%
New Zealand	English	Māori (4.1%)	80.50%
New Zealand Māori	English	Māori (23.7%)	73.40%

[40] StatsNZ http://www.stats.govt.nz/analytical-reports/linked-indicators/default.htm
[41] http://www.culturalwellbeing.govt.nz/node/1
[42] Stats NZ 2006 Census Data

Cultural Employment

Why is this indicator important?

The information on cultural employment produced through the Cultural Statistics Programme has been of considerable use to both the government, from a policy perspective, and to the cultural sector generally. The various parts of the sector, no doubt, will continue to be interested in the individual activities set out in the report. In addition, it is anticipated this report will increase knowledge and understanding of cultural employment and its contribution to the wider economy.[43]

Data/information[44]

Paid employment in the cultural sector can be divided into two overlapping categories:

- employment in cultural occupations (occs), that is, people who directly create cultural goods or services as defined by the framework, and
- those who are employed in cultural industries but aren't directly engaged in the creation of cultural goods and services, for example, those in supporting occupations such as accountants, cleaners or administrators.

Cultural activities do not easily fit into a classification system because they are by nature innovative, collaborative and unpredictable. Boundaries between different cultural activities, and between cultural activities and non-cultural activities, are often vague, making classifications problematic. This report uses two primary classification systems: one for cultural occupations (New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations or NZSCO) and one for cultural industries (Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification or ANZSIC) which form the basis for coding data. The development of these two classification systems has been based on statistical objectives, not cultural objectives so when attempting to align these systems along with the cultural framework, discrepancies can occur.[45]

Source data: 2006 cultural occupations by region				
	Tasman Region	**Nelson Region**	**Marlborough Region**	**NZ Total**
Total cultural occupations	621	840	534	68427
Non-cultural occupations	21507	20163	21039	1804317
Response Unidentifiable/ Outside Scope/Not Stated	1185	1023	1164	112671
Grand total	23313	22023	22740	1985412

[43] http://www.mch.govt.nz/publications/employment-cultural-sector/index.html
[44] Ministry for Culture and Heritage
[45] Ministry for Culture and Heritage: http://www.mch.govt.nz/pr/EmploymentInTheCulturalSector.pdf

Percent of NZ cultural occupations			
	Tasman Region	**Nelson Region**	**Marlborough Region**
Total cultural occupations	0.9	1.2	0.8
Non-cultural occupations	1.2	1.1	1.2
Response Unidentifiable/Outside Scope/Not Stated	1.1	0.9	1.0
Grand total	1.2	1.1	1.1

Source data: 2006 cultural occupations by region				
	Tasman Region	**Nelson Region**	**Marlborough Region**	**Total**
Total cultural industries	738	1029	714	93069
Non-cultural industries	21459	20055	20922	1781259
Not Elsewhere Included	1116	936	1101	111084
Grand total	23313	22023	22740	1985406

Percentage of NZ cultural industries			
	Tasman Region	**Nelson Region**	**Marlborough Region**
Total cultural industries	0.8	1.1	0.8
Non-cultural industries	1.2	1.1	1.2
Not Elsewhere Included	1.0	0.8	1.0
Grand total	1.2	1.1	1.1

Commentary

The Top of the South is renowned for its arts and cultural activities. A wide range of musical, theatrical and artistic events take place and many of those with cultural occupations choose to make the region their home.

Cultural Wellbeing: Overall Progress

For the majority of the population of the Top of the South Island, English is the most common language, followed by Māori. Interestingly, in Tasman, the second most common language is German, reflecting the migration patterns of early European settlers. A number of people are involved in cultural occupations and industries which lead to the region offering residents a wide range of cultural pursuits and opportunities.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

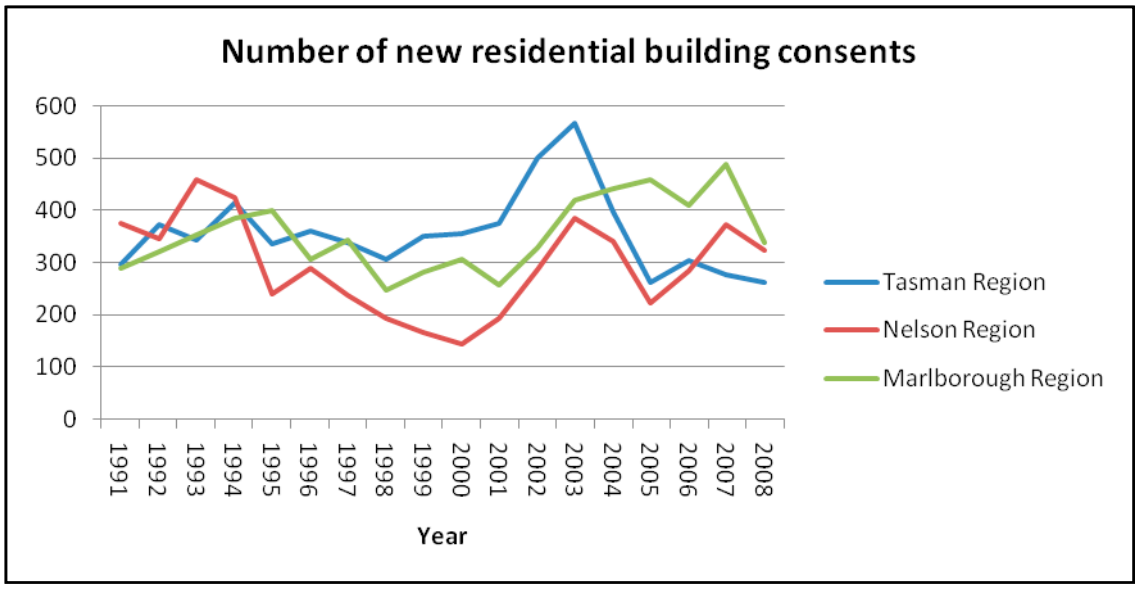
ECONOMIC INDICATORS record levels of income and socio-economic position, which in turn determine the ability of people to purchase goods and services, to obtain adequate food and housing and to participate in the wider community. In cities, which have a diverse mix of populations, assessing the economic standard of living of families and individuals is critical to understanding how the household economy supports local and regional economies.[46]

Nelson Tasman Regional Develoment Strategy (REDS)

The performance of a local economy determines the community's prosperity and its future prospects. A regional development strategy must therefore be consistent with the values, culture and environmental ethics of the community. The key interface is the community's workforce, their incomes, and the households and families of those people. Similarly, many businesses depend on the spending of local households for their sales and profits, and thus the cash flow for their investment and development activities. This is an inter-dependent economic, social and environmental system.[47]

Number of Building Permits Issued

Data/information



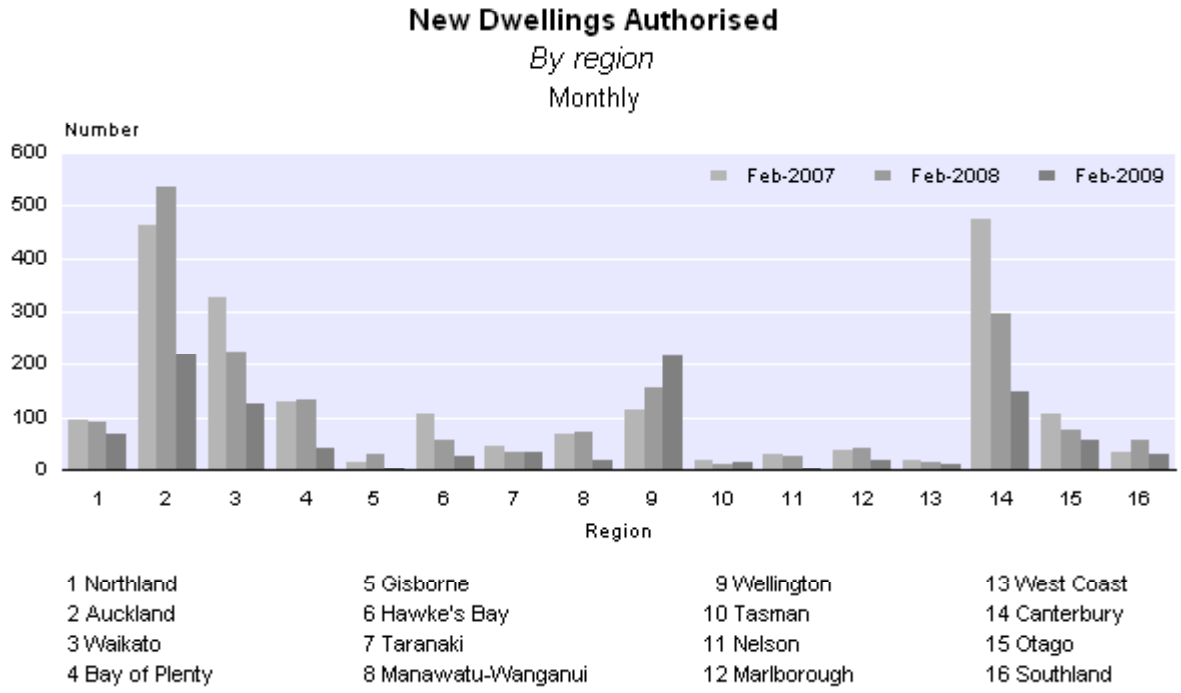
Values include GST. Figures for new apartments are compiled from consents that have 10 or more attached new dwelling units. For staged consents, values are recorded at each stage but floor areas and unit counts are normally recorded at the first large stage. Includes garages, glasshouses and sheds on residential sections. Alterations and additions are included.

[46] StatsNZ http://www.stats.govt.nz/analytical-reports/linked-indicators/default.htm
[47] Nelson Regional Economic Development Strategy http://www.nelsoncitycouncil.co.nz/business/regional-development/reg_dev_strat.htm

Total Residential buildings

		1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Tasman Region	**Number**	297	374	345	414	337	362	339	308
	Value $m	25027155	35908220	35149045	42540474	37201335	41483360	39797601	36651318
Nelson Region	**Number**	374	346	458	424	240	287	236	192
	Value $m	28210879	30757678	43485631	45025733	27428313	31696803	28987105	23374201
Marlborough Region	**Number**	288	321	352	384	399	304	342	246
	Value $m	25464964	28858221	33021450	39271473	40057988	33779907	39453657	29264429

1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
352	355	375	500	567	397	263	304	278	264
46745531	46269466	53816821	79544968	98004663	81409879	57469322	73587396	68205576	80208169
165	143	193	286	383	340	222	284	373	323
22258314	19054849	29265143	47465796	71415775	71719889	49471473	59862241	84000501	73264514
281	306	257	327	419	440	458	409	487	337
36472983	41821597	36849477	52354963	73766422	83605558	96907404	95223244	1.21E+08	89695881



Business Confidence

Why is this indicator important?

Dot Kettle, Chief Executive of the Nelson Tasman Chamber of Commerce, commented recently on the latest figures for Paymark-processed transactions in March 2009.

"While down from last March, these figures still show a healthy level of spend in our region. Over $69 million in EFTPOS transactions in Nelson for the month of March compares very favourably with other regions" Dot Kettle said.

"While it is difficult to fully understand the reasons for the slight drop in Nelson, contributing factors may include the drop in forward bookings in the tourism sector and recent news of redundancies. Overall however, members of the Chamber remain optimistic about our region and confident that our strengths will see us weather the current challenges" Dot Kettle said.

Members of the Chamber of Commerce involved in the tourism sector report a better than expected summer. The slight reduction in advance bookings is being offset to some extent by 'last minute' bookings. "Tourism continues to be a strong contributor to our region and the nationwide hit to the accommodation and travel sectors indicated by these latest Paymark statistics illustrates the ongoing importance of destination marketing and ensuring we all work together to put the Nelson Tasman region on the map nationally and internationally" Dot Kettle said.

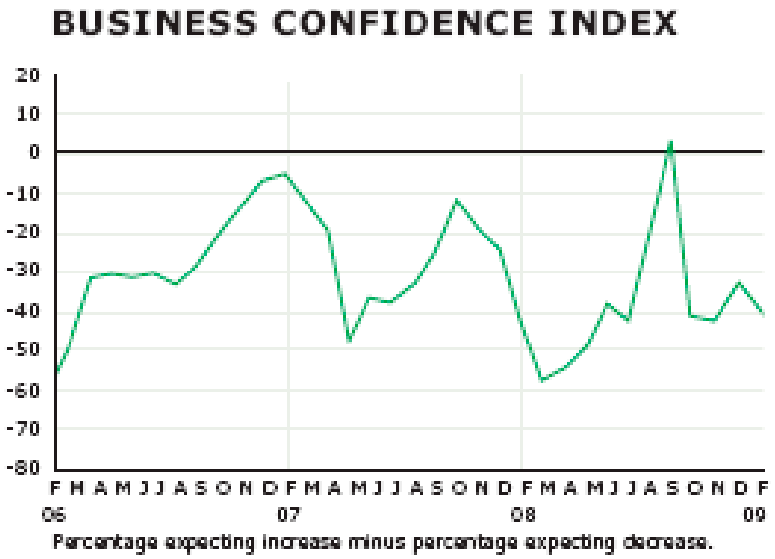
"Overall Chamber members remain confident about the future and we encourage the wider community to remain confident as well. Community and business confidence is critical to the ongoing health of our region" Dot Kettle said.[48]

[48] http://www.commerce.org.nz/content/library/6409_Paymark_figures.pdf

Data/information

Despite some pockets of optimism, indicators of both business and consumer confidence continue to be very negative. Particularly concerning from various business opinion surveys is firms' own activity expectations.The NZIER's Quarterly Survey of Business Opinion (QSBO) released on 13 January shows that a net 43 percent of firms reported that they expect a drop in their own activity in the March 2009 quarter, the worst result since at least 1970. The speed of the decline, particularly in respect to employment and investment intentions, is alarming to say the least.

The historically strong correlation between business activity intentions and Gross Domestic Product would suggest there is every likelihood of continuing negative economic growth for much of 2009. On the bright side, as mentioned earlier, it does provide the Reserve Bank with scope to drop interest rates further.[49]



[49] http://www.nationalbank.co.nz/economics/outlook/default.aspx

Industry GDP $ by the Top Five Sectors

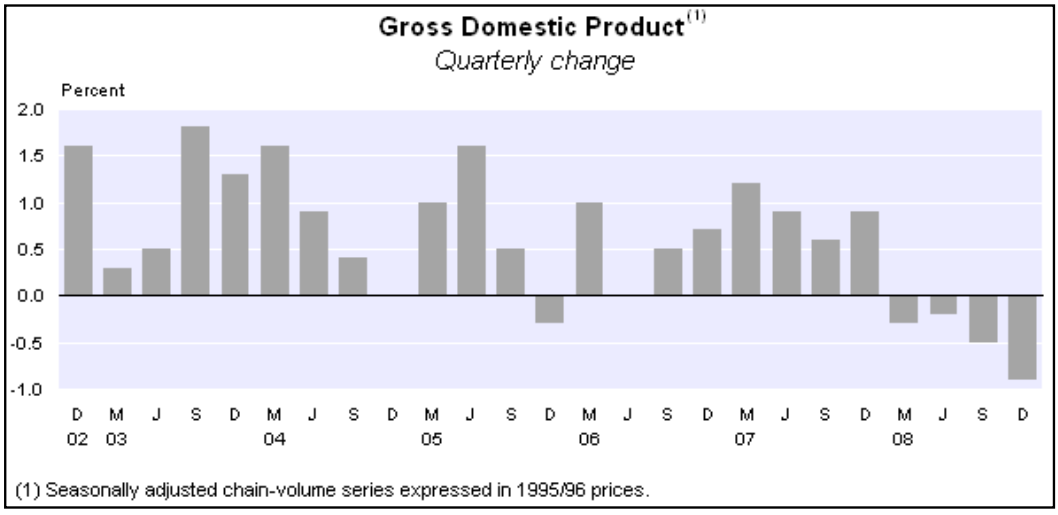
Data/information

Key Regional Performance Indicators: Change (%) 2001-2006

Key Indicator	Marlborough Increase 2001-06 %	Nelson-Tasman Region Increase 2001-06 %	New Zealand Increase 2001-06 %
Population	7.6	6.0	7.8
Value-added GDP (2006$m)	26	18	20
GDP/capita	18	12	11
Employment (FTEs)	25	18	18
Business units	34	26	20
Productivity	0.9	1.2	2.2

The economy contracted 0.9 percent in the December 2008 quarter, Statistics New Zealand said today. This is the fourth consecutive decline in economic activity, as measured by Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Stats NZ 29 March 2009



Nelson Tasman Economic Development Strategy[50]

In 2006 the 5 key export economic drivers and their GDP for the region are:

- Horticulture $325 million
- Forestry & Timber $306 million
- Seafood $268 million
- Tourism $134 million
- Pastoral Farming $106 million

[50] http://www.nelsoncitycouncil.co.nz/business/regional-development/reg_dev_strat.htm

The Progress Marlborough Economic Development Strategy (PMEDS)[51] update includes all major sectors of the regional economy: Key economic driver sectors in the region are:

- Winegrowing/Horticulture
- Aquaculture
- Forestry
- Tourism
- Aviation

The Marlborough regional economy is estimated to have generated $1.7b in GDP in 2006, up by a quarter (26%) since 2001. The primary sector generates in the range of 40% of the region's income.

In the past five years (2001 to 2006) there have been dramatic changes in the primary sector mix with diversification/conversions from former horticulture and pastoral land use to the planting of grapes. This dynamism has generated significant increases in employment and GDP generated downstream in other sectors.

The winegrowing, forestry, tourism, and aviation sectors stand out in terms of increased employment and contribution to the regional economy. The pastoral sector has been facing considerable challenges in recent years.

Progress Marlborough Economic Development Strategy Report, December 2008

Category	Winegrowing/ Horticulture	Forestry	Aquaculture Seafood	Tourism	Aviation	Pastoral
Value-added GDP 2006 $m	$342m	$112m	$126m	$83m	$118m	$73m
Increase/ Decrease 2001/06	30%	47%	15%	11%	23%	-40%
Employment (FTEs) 2006	4,330	590	1,060	1,135	1,185	1,040
Increase / Decrease 2001/06	43%	22%	4%	12%	18%	-24%
Number of Business Units 2006	980	380	220	275	23	730
Increase/ Decrease 2001/06	37%	18%	-4%	25%	35%	20%

Commentary

The current volatility in the financial markets makes it difficult to keep this information current.

[51] Progress Marlborough Economic Development Strategy Report,, December 2008

Internet Access

Why is this indicator important?

Internet access is critical to becoming a successful knowledge society and supports viable business enterprises.

Data/information[52]

Nelson

60.3% of households in Nelson have access to the internet cf 60.5% in NZ

Tasman

53.9% of households in Tasman have access to the internet cf 60.5% in NZ

Marlborough

58.2% of households in Marlborough have access to the internet cf 60.5% in NZ

Commentary

There is a steady increase in internet access across the Top of the South and a wide range of internet providers to choose from. Broadband access is reaching to most areas, replacing the slower and less reliable dial-up services.

Economic Wellbeing: Overall Progress

This report has been prepared during a time of economic change and uncertainty. Global economic conditions will have a strong impact on the Top of the South, with tourism and exporting affected by the fluctuating New Zealand dollar and downturns in many key trading nations.

Key industries in the region have led to significant increases in GDP, but time will tell if this will continue for the next few years.

Residential building consents have dropped as house prices also fall across the region.

Business confidence is slowly steadying after significant falls at the end of 2008 and early 2009.

This report is a snapshot in time and the economic wellbeing of the region is unclear.

[52] Statistics New Zealand http://www.stats.govt.nz/default.htm

Appendix 1

TOP OF THE SOUTH INDICATORS COMMUNITY OUTCOMES

Marlborough Community Outcomes

The people of Marlborough are members of many different communities. As well as the communities of geography, there are many communities of interest, as well as communities of shared history, experience, or circumstance. Every community is different, and everyone has their own individual aspirations both for themselves and for their community. The individual outcomes that have been identified for the Marlborough 'community' will have differing significance for each of us, but taken overall, they describe the sort of place that we all want Marlborough to be. The outcomes are:

- **Environmental sustainability:** a community that sustains and enriches the environment for future generations.
- **Prosperity:** a prosperous community where all people have the means to earn adequate incomes and enjoy standards of living that allow them to participate fully in society, and to have choices about how to live their lives.
- **Knowledge and learning:** a community where knowledge and learning is prized.
- **Enterprise and endeavour:** a community where enterprise and endeavour is supported and rewarded.
- **Full participation:** a community that values and supports all its members, that welcomes visitors and new arrivals, and continually enhances full participation.
- **Positive aging:** a community where people can age positively, where older people are highly valued for their experience, wisdom and character, and where they are recognised as an integral part of families and communities.
- **Positive youth:** a community where young people are vibrant and optimistic, encouraged to take up challenges, and supported in their lifestyle choices.
- **Safety and security:** a community where people enjoy personal safety and security and are free from victimisation, abuse, violence and avoidable injury.
- **Energy efficiency:** a community where energy use is efficient, with a decreasing dependency on non-renewable sources.
- **Affordable housing:** a community where people have access to a range of affordable and quality housing options.
- **Health choices:** a community where people are served by a health infrastructure that is suited and responsive to their needs, and where they can make healthy choices for their own lifestyles.
- **Essential services:** a community that is served by a strong infrastructure of essential services, where daily life and business is able to be conducted safely and easily.
- **Heritage:** a community that acknowledges values and enjoys its heritage.
- **Fun and recreation:** a community that has fun.
- **Physical activity:** a community where people of all ages are physically active.
- **Creativity:** an enlivened and creative community in which different arts are widely practised and enjoyed.

Nelson Community Outcomes – Goals

Nāu te rourou, nāku te rourou, ka ora ngā tāngata

Through our joint contributions the people will thrive

The following six 'community outcomes' are the long term goals that Nelson residents want for Nelson. They provide a vision of the sort of place where we would like to live in the future. They were drafted following consultation with Nelson residents during 2005. Progress towards the outcomes will be reported every three years, and they will be completely reviewed every six years. More on how we identified them and why we have them follows the outcomes themselves.

In short, we have these six inter-related goals to guide Nelson City Council and other organisations' decisions, planS and policies, including the LTCCP. The aim is to have everyone heading in the same direction, working together to make the outcomes happen.

These outcomes come from the whole community, not Council, so they belong to the whole community. They guide what Council does, just as they guide and coordinate other groups and organisations working to improve community wellbeing in Nelson. The LTCCP is the Council's response to these outcomes, but it can't deliver everything. It takes the whole community to work towards making them happen.

Goal 1 – HEALTHY LAND, SEA, AIR, AND WATER

We protect the natural environment

Includes:	Examples of how Council contributes to achieving this outcome:
We treasure, protect and restore the special places, landscapes, native species and natural ecosystems of Nelson. Natural biodiversity is widely understood and valued. Introduced species have a place, and animal and plant pests are controlled. Open spaces and reserves are linked and productive land is protected. Waste and pollution are minimised so we have clean water, clean seas, clean air, and healthy flora, fauna and soils. The kaitiakitanga of tangata whenua iwi is recognised and the community is well informed and involved in caring for the environment, ngā taonga tuku iho*. Nelson is a place where everyone can enjoy the natural environment while it is protected for the future. We recognise the importance of a healthy environment for tourism, and minimise the impacts of human activities on the environment.	• Water supply, sewage treatment and stormwater systems that protects the natural environment. • Transport planning. • Waste management facilities. • Resource management consents, education and planning. • Pollution monitoring and management. • Parks and reserves management. **Central government and the community contribute too, including:** • Kaitiakitanga. • Environmental advocacy. • Ecosystem protection. • Planting programmes. • Pest and weed management. • Community education and interpretation.

Goal 2 – PEOPLE-FRIENDLY PLACES

We build healthy, accessible and attractive places and live in a sustainable region

Includes:	Examples of how Council contributes to achieving this outcome:
Urban and rural areas are designed to be child, family and people-friendly. We think and plan regionally and act locally within that context. We have good quality, sustainable, integrated, affordable and effective public transport, infrastructure, energy-use and transport networks. We are proud of our developing cycleway network. Growth is well managed and there is little waste or pollution. Attractive, safe, accessible and walkable 'city villages' provide for people of all ages and abilities through good urban design. There is a full range of affordable, healthy, attractive and energy-efficient housing and community facilities with more intensification in urban areas and a clear urban/rural boundary. We have a good range of sports and recreation facilities for all ages, including youth and older residents. We protect, enhance and interpret Nelson's human heritage and historic sites.	• Parks and open spaces. • Community facilities. • City planning. • Water supply and sewage treatment systems that meet city and public health needs. • Cycle and walker-friendly routes around town and reduce cycling crash rates. • Waste management facilities to protect public health. • Liquor licensing and food premises monitoring. • Public artworks. • Crime prevention work. **Central government and the community contribute too, including:** • Attractive and people-friendly building design. • Advocacy for good urban design and historic site protection. • Energy efficient building expertise. • Public artworks.

Goal 3 – A STRONG ECONOMY

We all benefit from a sustainable, innovative and diversified economy

Includes:	Examples of how Council contributes to achieving this outcome:
We all participate in the regional economy and it meets people's needs. We are a business-friendly region, and economic activity is sensitive to the environment, heritage and people of Nelson. We are skilled and adaptable and we see the benefits of a wide range of high-value industries and businesses. We enjoy high quality employment, education and training opportunities. Small, locally-owned businesses are an essential part of the community and central city. Our youth can live, learn and work in Nelson. We invest in skills development and our people so we can enjoy balanced and healthy lives. We recognise, support and celebrate innovation and achievement.	• Economic and tourism support. • Support and funding for culture, heritage and the arts. • Water supply and sewage treatment for industry. • Transport planning. • Environmental management. **Central government and the community contribute too, including:** • Commercial, industrial and retail business and advocacy. • Information and promotion of NZ and the region overseas. • Business advice and training. • Education and apprenticeships. • Youth support and mentoring.

Goal 4 – KIND, HEALTHY PEOPLE

We are part of a welcoming, safe, inclusive and healthy community

Includes:	Examples of how Council contributes to achieving this outcome:
We are a tolerant, supportive and diverse community. We respect each other and what each contributes, including Māori culture, traditions and people. We take pride in the warm welcome we give to visitors and new arrivals. Everyone is included and involved, can participate in decision-making and is able to enjoy a good quality of life, wherever they come from and whatever their age, abilities or income. We nurture our young people so Nelson is a safe and healthy place for everyone to grow up and live. We have adequate policing and well-designed, accessible public spaces providing a feeling of safety and security in our homes and communities. We have high quality and accessible recreation, education, health and community facilities. There is more attention to health promotion with quality primary and secondary health care accessible to all. We are a resilient community, able to cope with disasters or emergencies.	• Water, sewage and waste facilities. • Accessible and safe active transport facilities. • Environmental management. • Civil defence management. • Consultation opportunities for whole community. • Promotion of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED). • Support for community groups. • Community events and celebrations. • Flood protection works that reduce risk to the community. **Central government and the community contribute too, including:** • Primary, secondary and tertiary health care. • Public health and healthy communities promotion. • Voluntary work. • Refugees and migrants support. • Policing and community patrols. • Support for disabled and other groups with specific needs.

Goal 5 – A FUN, CREATIVE CULTURE

We are proud of our creative local culture and regional identity

Includes:	Examples of how Council contributes to achieving this outcome:
We are proud of our region, our communities and our diverse heritage. There is a wide range of recreation, arts and leisure opportunities for everyone to take part in. We have a strong sense of community, enhanced by activities, festivals, events and celebrations that reflect our distinct environment and people. We understand that our heritage contributes to our distinctive identity, so we value, protect, interpret and celebrate our human heritage and historic places – Māori and more recent. We value and support those things that make Nelson special and unique – our people, art and crafts, the café culture, the outdoors, local food and wines, boutique shops and the relaxed atmosphere.	• Community facilities. • Culture, heritage and arts support and grants. • Festivals and celebrations. • Parks and open space. • Recreation programmes. • Environmental protection. • Inner city enhancement. • Public artworks **Central government and the community contribute too, including:** • Arts and craft, galleries. • Cafés and boutique shops. • Funding and grants. • Public artworks. • Heritage advocacy. • Clubs and sports groups.

Goal 6 – GOOD LEADERSHIP

Our leaders are proactive, innovative, and inclusive

Includes:	Examples of how Council contributes to achieving this outcome:
We work together as a region, think of the generations that will follow and listen to the full range of views. Everyone has the opportunity to participate in the community's major decisions and information is easy to obtain. Leaders consult with and understand their communities and work for the good of all, including the wider region. Our leaders inspire respect, take responsibility for their decisions and act to improve the big issues facing our community. All sectors of the community and region work effectively together. We support and mentor our youth to become the leaders of the future.	• Local government elections. • Consultation on significant strategies and plans. • Regional collaboration and joint initiatives. • Support for youth development including the Youth Council. • Support for the Positive Ageing Forum **Central government and the community contribute too, including:** • Education and training. • Parliamentary system. • Community leadership. • Leadership development, awards and recognition.

Tasman District Community Outcomes

TDC's LTCCP also include a series of tables that identify Council's role and key organisations and groups associated with each of these outcomes, followed by a table linking the relevant organisations and their key planning documents.

Our Unique and Special Natural Environment is Bountiful, Healthy, Clean and Protected

- The environment is a top priority which influences our decision making
- We sustainably manage the interaction between the community and the environment
- We retain and enhance our natural areas
- Our natural environment is enjoyed by local people and visitors in sustainable numbers
- Pests are controlled with efficiency and ingenuity
- Our waterways are clean and teeming with life
- The coast is peaceful and open to all
- Our children reap the rewards of our stewardship
- Our use of energy resources is environmentally friendly, efficient and sustainable

The manner in which Council proposes to monitor this outcome include:

- Measuring community awareness of environmental issues
- Monitoring satisfaction with levels of water quality
- Minimising numbers of pests
- Monitoring continued health of natural areas
- Proportion of households recycling regularly
- Ensuring soil quality standards are maintained
- Promoting sustainable use of resources

Our Built Urban and Rural Environments are Functional, Pleasant, Safe and Sustainably Managed

- The needs of people and communities well into the future are the heart of our urban planning process
- Our family-focused communities are environmentally sensitive
- Our built environment enhances the qualities of our unique and special natural environment
- Our built environment is robust and meets the needs of all its users
- Our built environment is well planned and well maintained
- As a community we have developed methods and strategies to manage future development while protecting our green spaces and our treasured way of life
- Trees are a valued part of our landscapes
- We retain our rural character, peacefulness and sense of belonging
- Creative planning processes continue to value rural land use

The manner in which Council proposes to monitor this outcome include:

- Continued development of walkways and cycle ways
- Increase in open space areas
- Promoting environmentally friendly developments
- Affordability of housing within our District
- Levels of satisfaction with new development
- Continued promotion of environment issues through Council publications

Our Transport and Essential Services are Sufficient, Efficient and Sustainably Managed

- Our future growth and development trends are carefully researched and monitored
- Our transport and essential service systems are steadily and realistically upgraded to meet our needs
- Our effective roading system is well maintained and safe for all users, including non motorised users
- Our communities are linked together by a network of roads, cycle ways and walkways
- Effective public transport exists along the main routes
- Our expansive recycling programme is supported and used by all our communities
- Everyone in Tasman District has access to clean water and our sewerage and waste disposal systems are sustainably and efficiently managed

The manner in which Council proposes to monitor this outcome include:

- Measurement of road usage volumes
- Annual assessment of quality of roading network
- Ensuring air quality requirements are met
- Progress towards achieving drinking water standards
- Effective emergency management plan to retain linkages between communities
- Monitoring number of people using public transport

Our Vibrant Community is Safe, Well, Enjoys an Excellent Quality of Life and Supports those with Special Needs

- It's still the lifestyle that counts!
- We enjoy a personal sense of "belonging" to life in this area
- We enjoy healthy lifestyles, work and living spaces
- We have access to the healthcare facilities that we need
- Our community has access to social and support services to keep them healthy and active
- We have access to a range of adequate and quality housing
- We value and involve our youth and provide them with quality opportunities
- We recognise and value our volunteers and caregivers

The manner in which Council proposes to monitor this outcome include:

- Resident satisfaction of the safe environment within Tasman District
- Traffic accident numbers
- Physical activity participation numbers
- Access to health care services throughout the District
- Emergency preparedness
- District-wide levels of income

Our Community Understands Regional History, Heritage and Culture

- We celebrate our heritage
- The special place of Maori in our community is recognised and respected
- We are a forward-thinking and tolerant society where cultural diversity is embraced
- We understand that caring for others and the environment creates a strong sense of community spirit
- Supporting our dynamic arts sector promotes creative thinking in all aspects of community life

The manner in which Council proposes to monitor this outcome include:

- Participation numbers at community art and cultural events
- Support for Council art and culture policy
- Improving membership at Council's libraries
- Reviewing the number of heritage sites
- Preparing memorandums of understanding with ethnic groups

Our Diverse Community Enjoys Access to a Range of Spiritual, Cultural, Social, Educational and Recreational Services

- Our community lives in faith, hope and love
- Our leisure and recreation facilities provide a range of options for social interaction and encourage people to be active and involved
- Members of our community explore the potential and plan for new facilities and services together
- The provision of education and training opportunities enhances our lives
- Our youth are engaged in thinking about and creating our future
- Our easy-to-access beaches, parks and reserves creates an active and vibrant society
- We encourage the celebration of festivals and events important in family life

The manner in which Council proposes to monitor this outcome include:

- Participation in youth and Aged events
- Support for industry-related training courses
- Youth council initiatives
- Participation at festivals and events
- Development of cycle ways and walkways.
- Community support for facilities throughout the District

Our Participatory Community Contributes to District Decision-making and Development

- Our community leaders exercise wisdom and common sense in decision making for the future and work to build strong healthy communities
- We think, discuss and plan ahead to ensure our population is balanced and resourced
- Our governance model allows all communities and their views to be adequately represented
- We have taken responsibility for our future
- We actively work together to make the best locally supported decisions
- Our planning is proactive, thorough, realistic and anchored by a shared vision, a big picture against which we reference our choices

The manner in which Council proposes to monitor this outcome include:

- Voter turnout at local government elections
- Satisfaction with Council's consultation process
- Satisfaction with elected representatives
- Continued support of resident and ratepayer groups
- Community consultation process for local arts projects

Our Growing and Sustainable Economy Provides Opportunities for us all

- Our "can do" attitude is the foundation of Tasman District's economic success
- Our business-friendly processes assist businesses to set up in Tasman District
- We welcome visitors and newcomers and share our distinctive lifestyle with them
- We encourage businesses which complement the clean, green character of our area
- The community continues to value the contribution of primary industry to our District
- Our District speciality industries are managed in a responsible and sustainable way
- There are stable jobs across diverse industries

The manner in which Council proposes to monitor this outcome include:

- Number of new business applications within Tasman District
- Employment numbers and opportunities increasing
- Level of satisfaction with economic growth across our District
- Measurement of household incomes
- Consideration of building consent numbers
- Establishment of environmentally friendly industries
- Tourism guest night trends