



quality of life IN NELSON

REPORT ON SOCIAL INDICATORS 2007
Comparison with Tasman & Marlborough



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introduction



We all know when life is good, and many people chose to live in Nelson to enhance their quality of life. At the same time 'Quality of life' means many different things to different people, and what is good for Jack may not be so good for Jill. When reporting on the quality of life in Nelson it is therefore useful to gather information from a range of sources, covering a wide range of social and demographic indicators.

Quality of life is a comparative term and cannot be measured in absolute figures. Comparisons with other areas are therefore both useful and necessary, and in this report we compare Nelson with Tasman and Marlborough because those are similar in size and of close proximity. We also compare Nelson with New Zealand in general to give a picture of how we stack up against the national norm.

This publication resembles the previous reports from 2002 and 2003, reporting on the same indicators and the same areas. The choice of indicators was based on a range of criteria including:

- The data is ongoing and will be consistent over time
- Robust information is available
- Able to be compared with the 2002 and 2003 study (in most cases)
- Relevant to Nelson

This report covers the following eight areas.

- People
- Education/knowledge
- Employment and economy

- Health
- Housing
- Natural/built environment
- Safety
- Social cohesion

Even though these indicators and areas can never tell the full story about the quality of life for every Nelsonian, they are still good tools for monitoring and decision making. Within Nelson City Council the report assists with planning and prioritising, helping us to identify areas that need to be addressed and in setting priorities. The report also provides guidelines for how to implement our Social Wellbeing Policy.

The Report on Social Indicators in Nelson will be widely distributed to community groups, agencies and organisations throughout the city.

This report is compiled by Cultural, Social and Recreational Services. Further information may be obtained from the Community Liaison Adviser Social Development.



indicator list

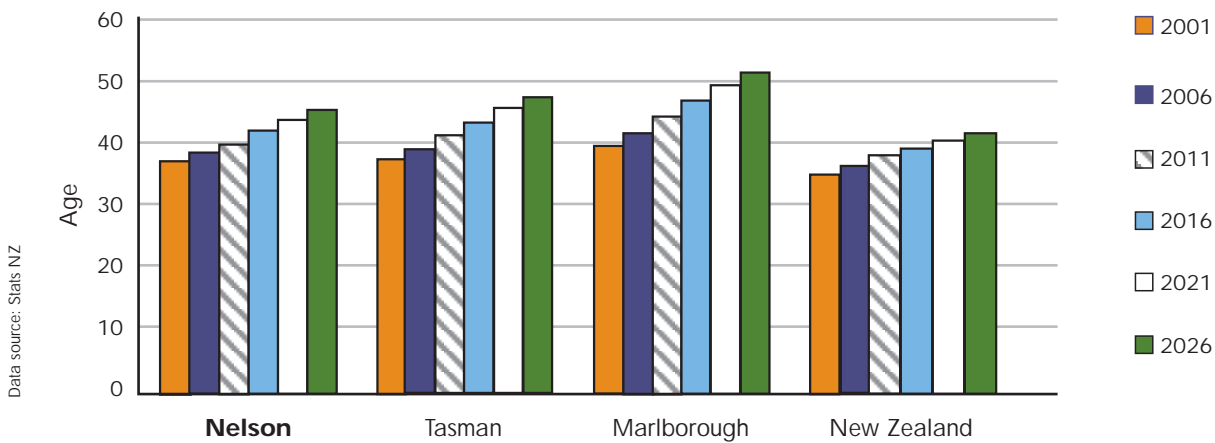
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The Top of the South experiences continuing rapid population growth, most noticeable in Tasman District. The region has an aging population, affected by numbers of older couples moving to the region, a reduction in the birth rate and a trend for young people (15-34 years) leaving for tertiary education and employment opportunities. 14.5 percent of Nelson's current population are aged 65 years and over, compared with 12.3 percent of the total New Zealand population. Another significant factor in the population data for the Top of the South is the high percentage of inward migration.

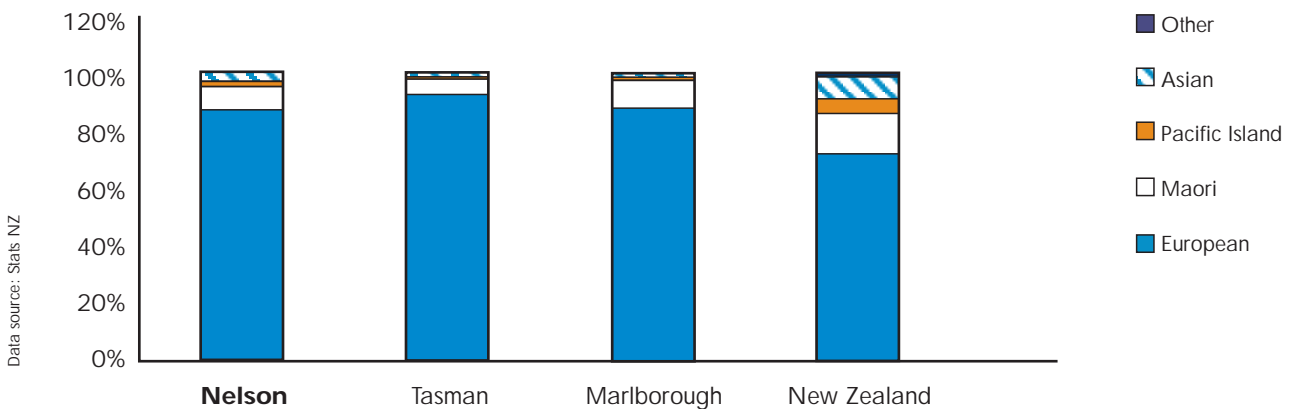
In the 2006 census 8.4% (3,615 persons) of the Nelson population, 6.6% (3063 persons) of the Tasman population and 10% (4,275 persons) of the Marlborough population identified as Maori. Between 2001 and 2006 the Maori population in Nelson increased by 12.3%, in Tasman by 10.3% and in Marlborough by 9.8%. Nelson has 1.1 percent of New Zealand's population and 0.6 percent of New Zealand's Maori population usually live in Nelson.

1 Current and projected median age 2001 - 2026



Assuming medium fertility, medium mortality and New Zealand long-term annual net migration of 10,000. The Maori population is much younger than the total population. Half of New Zealand's Maori ethnic group population was under 23.0 years of age in 2007, 13.1 years younger than the median age of the total population.

2 Ethnic composition 2006

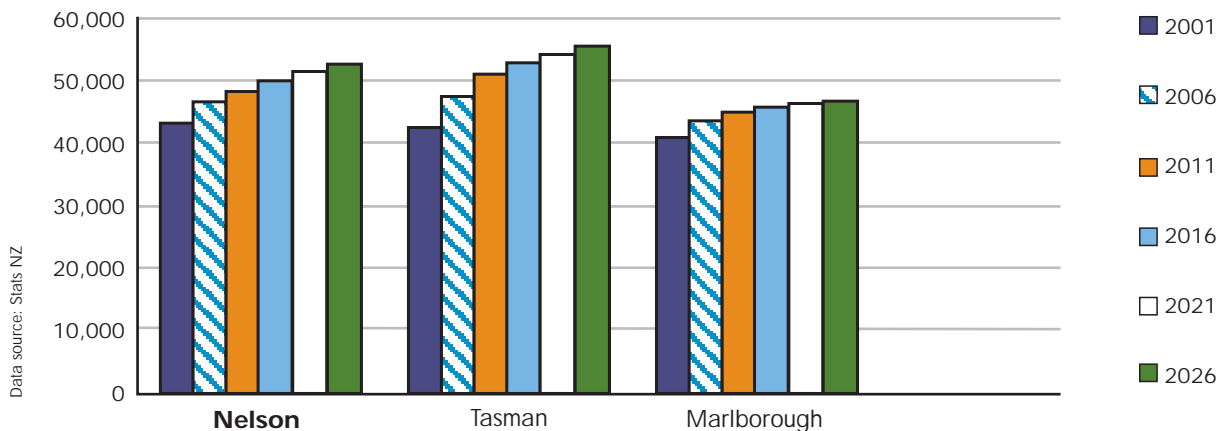


In the 2006 census people could choose to belong to more than one category. Consequently the columns add up to more than 100%. For the purpose of this graph everyone who entered as "New Zealander" has been included in the "European" category. Much of the population growth in the Top of the South has been through inward migration with two thirds coming from other regions in New Zealand and a third from overseas, most notably, the United Kingdom.

In the 2006 census 8.4% (3,615 persons) of the Nelson population, 6.6% (3063 persons) of the Tasman population and 10% (4,275 persons) of the Marlborough population identified as Maori. Between 2001 and 2006 the proportion of the Nelson population identifying as Maori increased by 12.3%, in Tasman by 10.3% and in Marlborough by 9.8%.



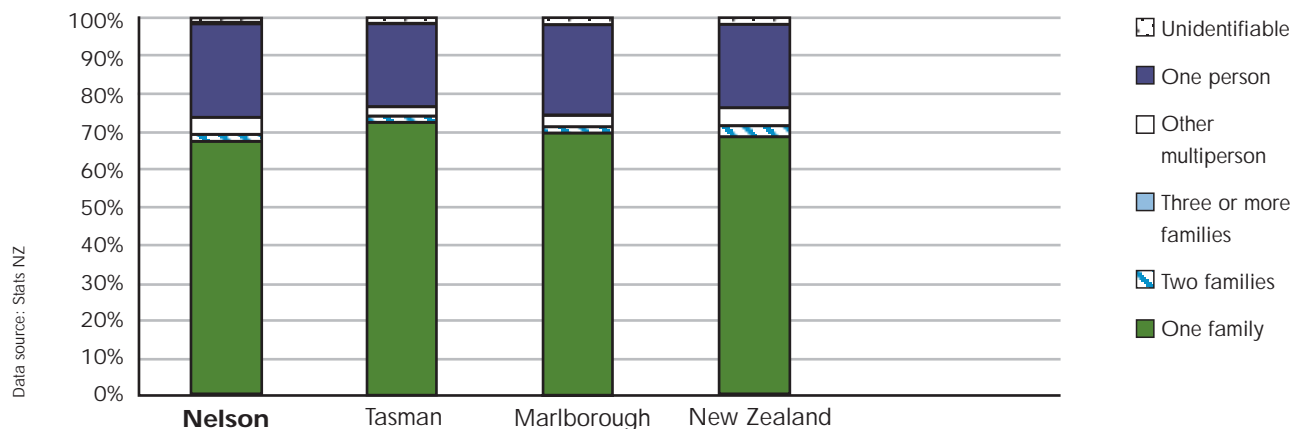
3 Projected population 2001 - 2026



The graph shows medium projection regarding fertility, mortality and migration.

The highest levels of population increase in the Top of the South have occurred in the rural Waimea area (around Richmond, Wakefield, Brightwater, Mapua, Wai-iti) which has seen an increase of 16.2% in the last 5 years. Urban Nelson and Richmond has also increased with 5.3% and 10.7% respectively. These figures are high compared with the national growth rate at 1.2% for the same period. The population in Nelson and Marlborough is projected to grow, particularly in the 20-45 year old age range.

4 Household composition 2006



Marlborough (70.6%) and Tasman (72.8%) have slightly higher numbers of one-family households* than the national average (69.1%). Nelson is slightly lower at 67.6%. Couple only and one person households are the fastest growing household types both at the national level and across the Top of the South. These household types are projected to increase, with the aging population a significant factor, combined with delayed marriage, divorce, rising numbers of couples without children and changing lifestyle preferences.

Nelson 2.4, Tasman 2.6, and Marlborough 2.4, all have lower average household sizes than the average of 2.7 for all of New Zealand.

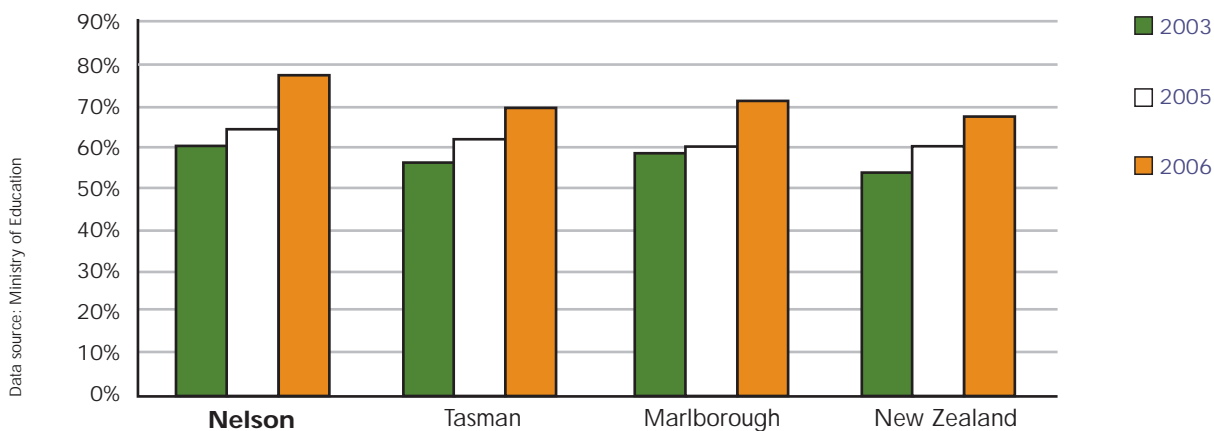
*Defined as "households containing one family nucleus, i.e. A couple, with or without child(ren), or one parent and their child(ren). The children do not have partners or children of their own living in the same household."



Education is important to an individual and to a community as it can affect life and career choices, opportunities and the ability to participate in society. Increasing requirements for knowledge of technology and the ability to access information, shape today's society.

Qualifications gained can have a significant impact on future employment and income. Tasman has traditionally had more students leaving school early and with fewer qualifications, but with high levels of employment opportunities for early school leavers. Agriculture and Fishing have traditionally been more open/able to recruit early school leavers and there are more than six times as many positions within Agriculture and Fishing in Tasman (3213) as in Nelson (474).

5 Percentage of population aged under 6 years who attended early childhood services



There has been a steady increase in the numbers of children attending early childhood services across the Top of the South. Research has shown that quality early childhood education prepares children for primary school and enhances their future ability to learn.

5b Percentage of Year 1 students who attended early childhood education services, 2007

Data source: Ministry of Education

Region	Ethnic Group					TOTAL
	Maori	Pasifika	Asian	Other	European/Pakeha	
Tasman Region	94.5	100.0	100.0	x	97.8	97.6
Nelson Region	94.2	90.9	76.2	x	99.4	97.1
Marlborough Region	98.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.7	97.3

This table shows the percentage of children who attended early childhood education services immediately prior to starting school.



6 Percentage of students by decile 2007

Decile 2007	Nelson	Tasman	Marlborough
2	5.2	3.2	1.6
3		1.0	8.5
4		14.1	0.4
5	1.1	9.7	9.9
6	8.6	16.1	32.5
7	61.4	16.2	16.7
8	17.5	27.9	19.7
9	4.8	9.8	7.4
10	1.1	1.2	3.2
N/A*	0.8		0.4
Grand Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Refers to private schools as not all have a decile

All schools are given a decile rating based on a combination of the household income, occupation, crowding, qualifications, and income of enrolled families. Nelson has two schools in decile 1-2, which are eligible for the highest level of Government funding; however, Nelson City also has a high number of schools in the 7-8 area, compared with Tasman and Marlborough.

7 Rate of suspensions/stand-downs per 1000 students, by ethnicity 2006

	European		Maori		Pacific Island	
	Suspensions	Stand-downs	Suspensions	Stand-downs	Suspensions	Stand-downs
Nelson	3.2	15.7	10.0	43.9	-	-
Tasman	6.8	17.8	16.5	31.7	-	-
Marlborough	4.1	18.0	23.2	39.4	-	41.5
New Zealand	4.1	22.2	15.6	59.8	10.4	45.0
	Asian		Other		Total	
	Suspensions	Stand-downs	Suspensions	Stand-downs	Suspensions	Stand-downs
Nelson	-	-	-	-	4.0	19.5
Tasman	-	-	-	-	8.0	16.8
Marlborough	-	-	-	-	7.9	21.7
New Zealand	1.3	8.1	6.5	29.0	7.0	31.4

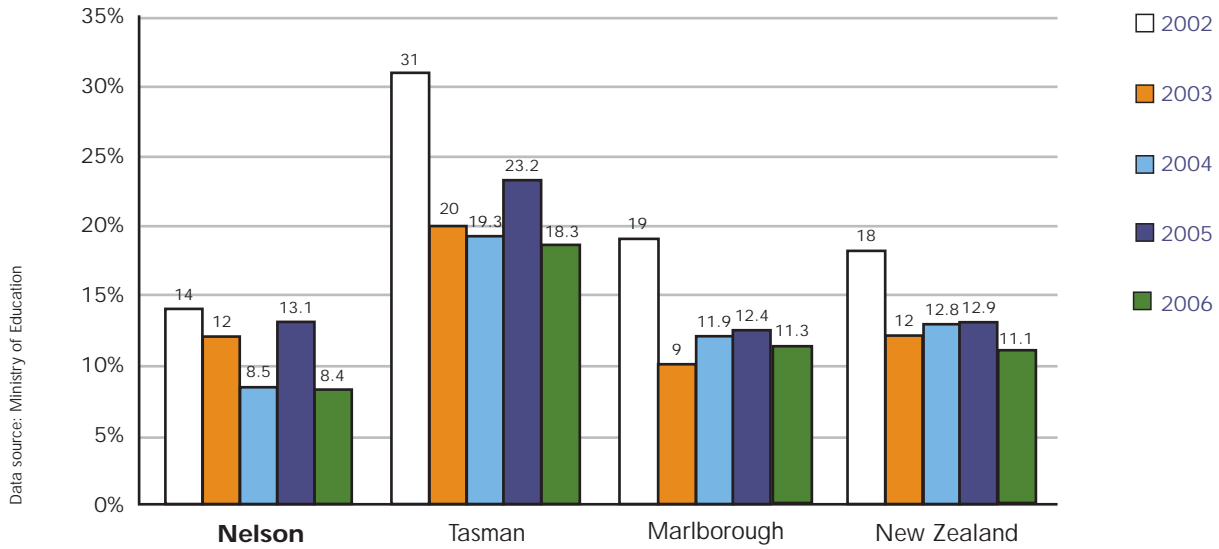
Data source: Ministry of Education

These figures are calculated per category meaning that the Maori table shows rates of suspensions/stand downs per 1000 Maori students, and the European table shows rates of suspensions/stand downs per 1000 European students.

The data may show some over reporting in the numbers of students as each suspension and stand-down is counted rather than the number of students. This data can highlight serious behaviour problems among school-age young people, but is not always consistent as suspension or stand-down may be used as punishment by some schools more than others. Maori students are over-represented in all three regions, particularly in the rates of stand downs.

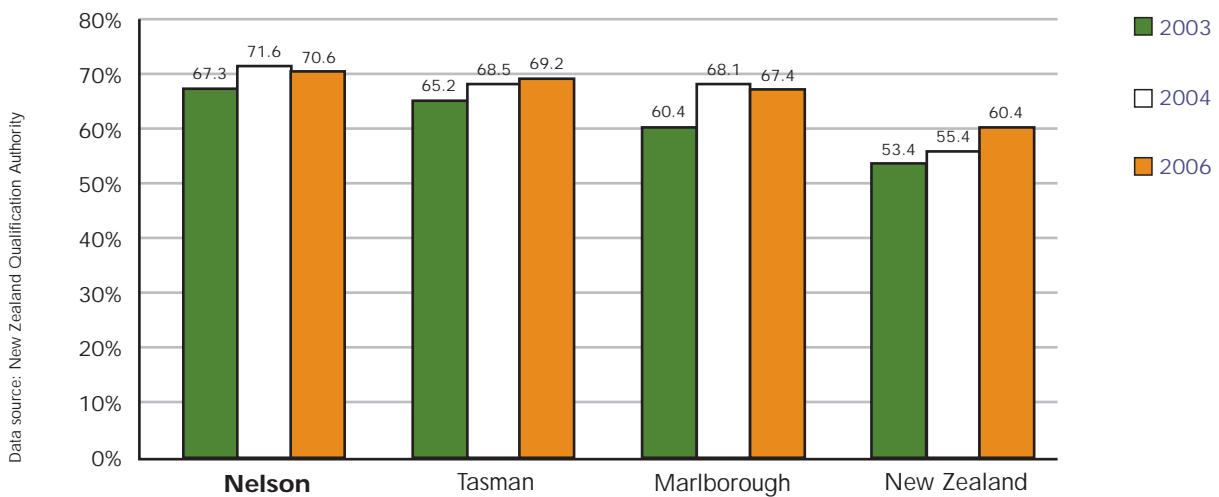


8 Percentage of school leavers obtaining no attainment 2002 - 2006



Those who leave with no attainment are at greater risk of unemployment and of having lower incomes. Nelson's level of school leavers with no attainment has fluctuated significantly over the last three years, but was considerably lower than the national average in 2006. Tasman has higher levels (almost double the national average) which may be due to high levels of employment opportunities in that region.

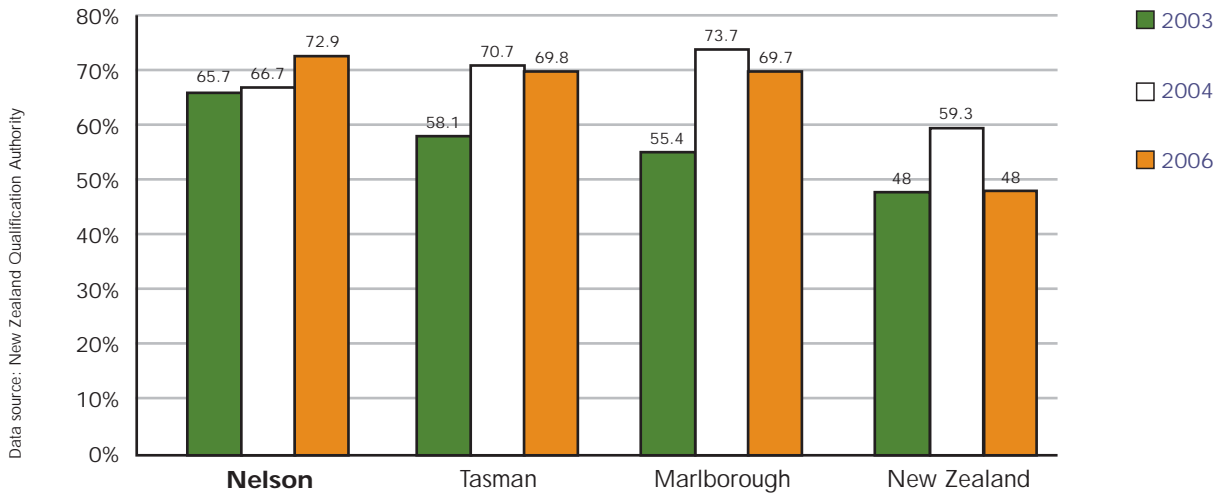
9 Percentage of students in Year 11 achieving NCEA Level 1



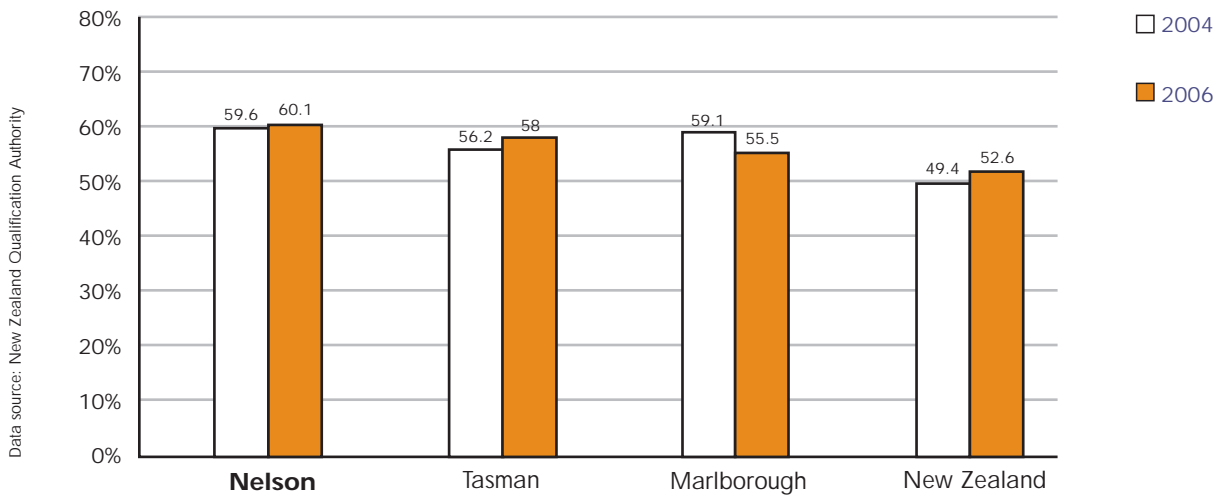
Nelson, Tasman and Marlborough all continue to achieve at a higher level than the national average. Achievement figures may be higher if students taking levels in different years are included.



10 Percentage of students in Year 12 achieving NCEA Level 2



11 Percentage of students in Year 13 achieving NCEA Level 3

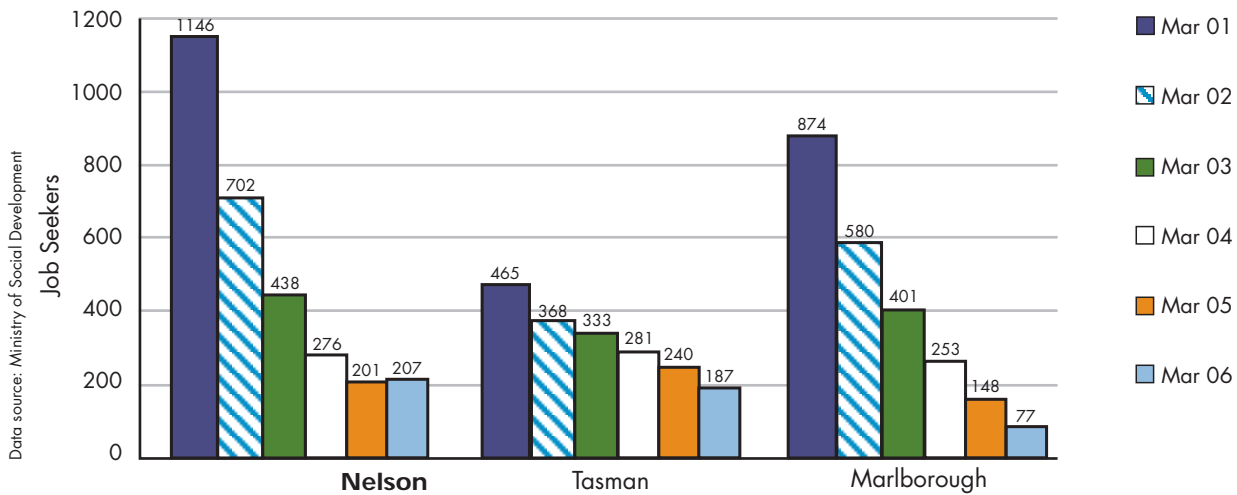




employment/economy

The Top of the South plus the West Coast has a very low registered unemployment rate of 2.7% (December 2007), down 0.4 percentage points from December 2006, and high levels of employment opportunities. In December 2007 there were only 39 registered unemployed persons in Nelson, 203 in Tasman and 29 in Marlborough. The number of people in work, described as fulltime equivalents (FTEs) has increased from 34,000 to almost 40,000, however incomes remain below the national average. A skills shortage exists across the Top of the South, particularly in technical areas.

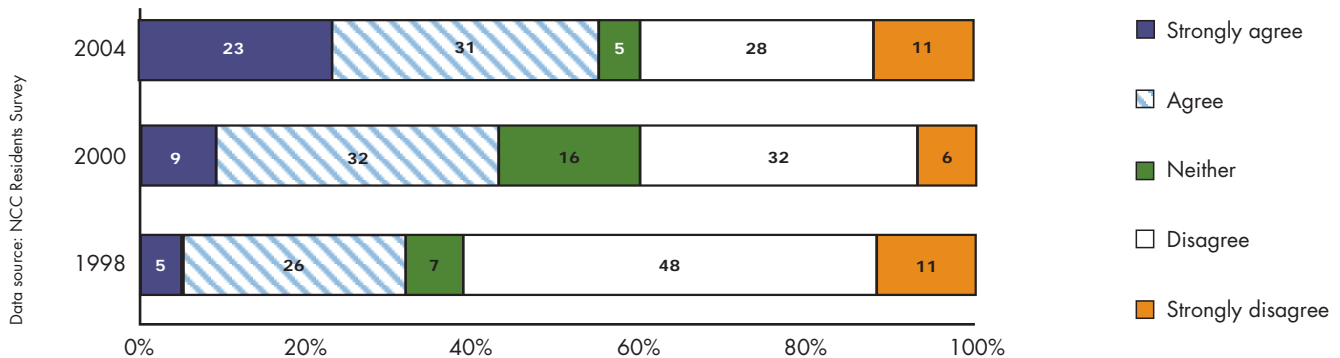
12 Registered job seekers



The unemployment rate in New Zealand is amongst the lowest in the world, with the Top of the South among the lowest in New Zealand. The number of working-age clients receiving an unemployment-related benefit across the region has declined by 81% over the last five years. Even though overall registered unemployment is low, youth unemployment (16 to 24 year olds) is still relatively high. At the end of December 2007 22.6% of the persons registered as unemployed in New Zealand were between 18 and 24 years old, and the Nelson figure was 24%. The actual number of young people may be higher however, as some forms of youth unemployment is hidden. On the one hand the official figures do not say anything about unemployment among people below 18. In addition Nelson has a relatively high level of young people (18-24 year olds) who are Sickness Benefit recipients; 22.4% compared to the national 15.3.

Connections is a local program started under the Mayors Taskforce for Jobs initiative with the goal of ensuring that all school leavers under 20 years are engaged in appropriate education, training, work or other options which will lead to their long-term economic independence and wellbeing. As of 1 February 2008 Connections had a total of 2332 persons aged 15 to 20 in their database, the majority of whom Connections have assisted into further training or employment.

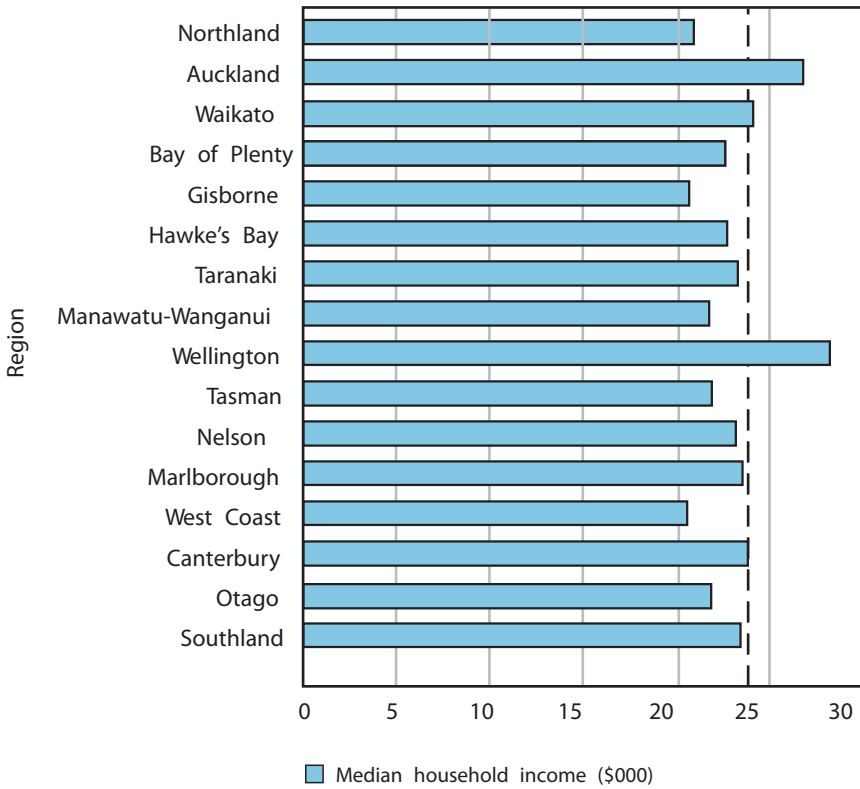
13 There are a good variety of career opportunities in Nelson



In residents surveys there has been a significant increase in the number of residents who agree with the statement 'There are a good variety of career opportunities in Nelson'. The number of people in work has increased by 18% over the last 5 years.



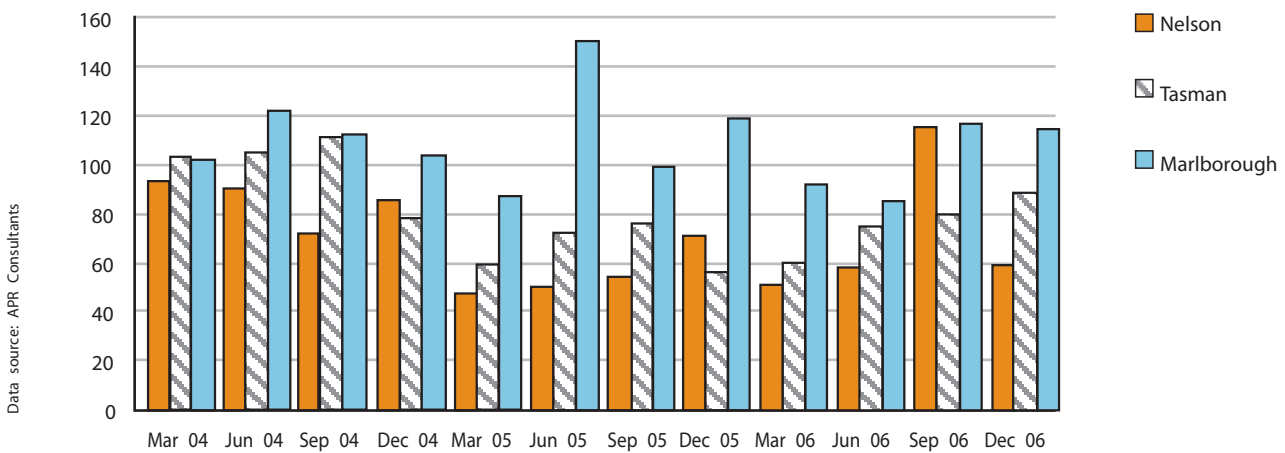
14 Median household income 2006



Median incomes (wages, salaries, rents etc) across the Top of the South are below the national average, with Tasman having the lowest. There is a common belief that incomes in this region are relatively low because employees accept 'sunshine dollars'. The graph does not support that belief, however, revealing that the median income in Nelson is higher than in 8 other regions and lower than in 6 other regions. Median incomes in Wellington and Auckland are considerably higher than all other regions, (pulling up the national median) and if they were left out of the equation median income in Nelson would be above average.

For Maoris aged 15 years and over in Nelson the median income in 2006 was \$20,600 compared with a median of \$ 20,900 for all Maori in New Zealand.

15 Building consents for new residential dwelling units



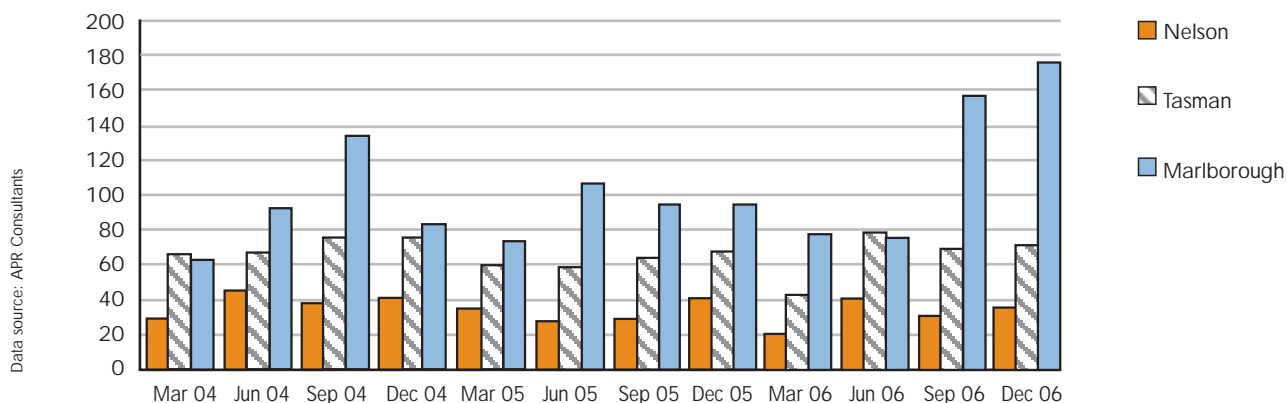
Data source: APR Consultants

After a decline in the number of new residential dwelling building consents in 2005 in Nelson and Tasman, levels have once again increased in Tasman but have remained fairly static in Nelson. Marlborough saw significant increase in mid 2005 but has remained fairly constant since.



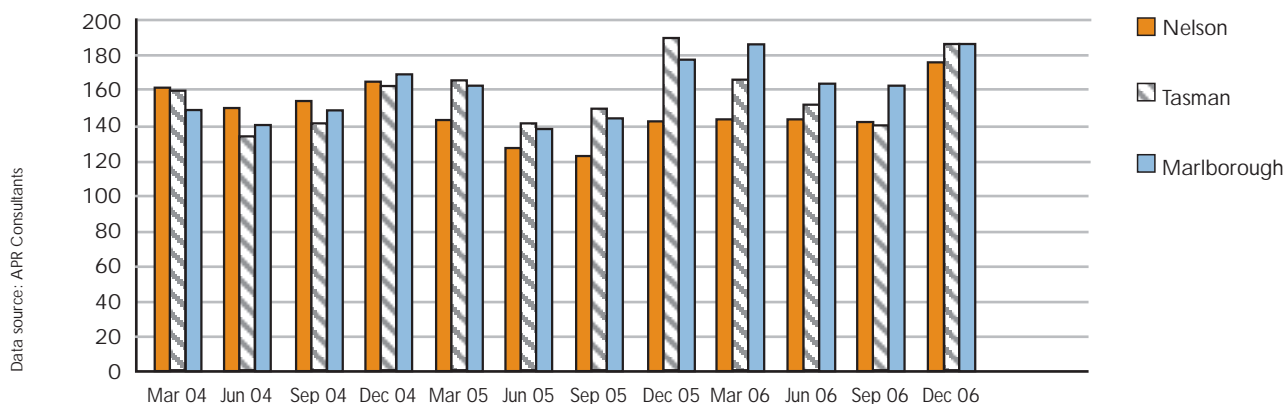
employment/economy

16 New non-residential building consents



Non-residential building relates to business investment and government spending. Numbers are fairly constant in Tasman and Nelson, but there have been significant increases in the number of consents issued in Marlborough.

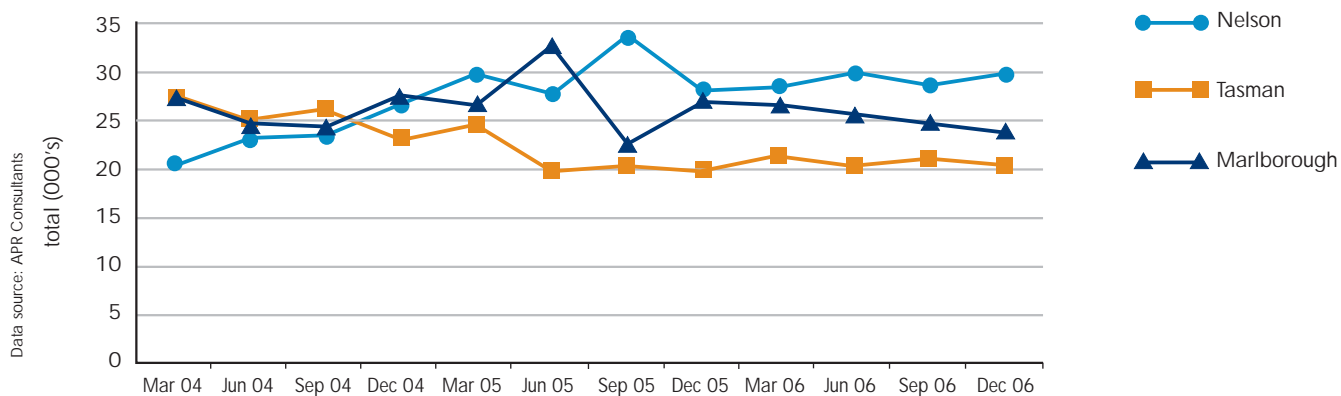
17 Total retail trade (\$M)



The total retail spending for Nelson in 2006 was \$615million, behind Tasman at \$654 and Marlborough at \$708 million. Nationally the average change in retail spending from 2004 to 2006 stood at 10.8% (\$15,212 per capita spending).



18 Numbers in employment 2004 - 2006

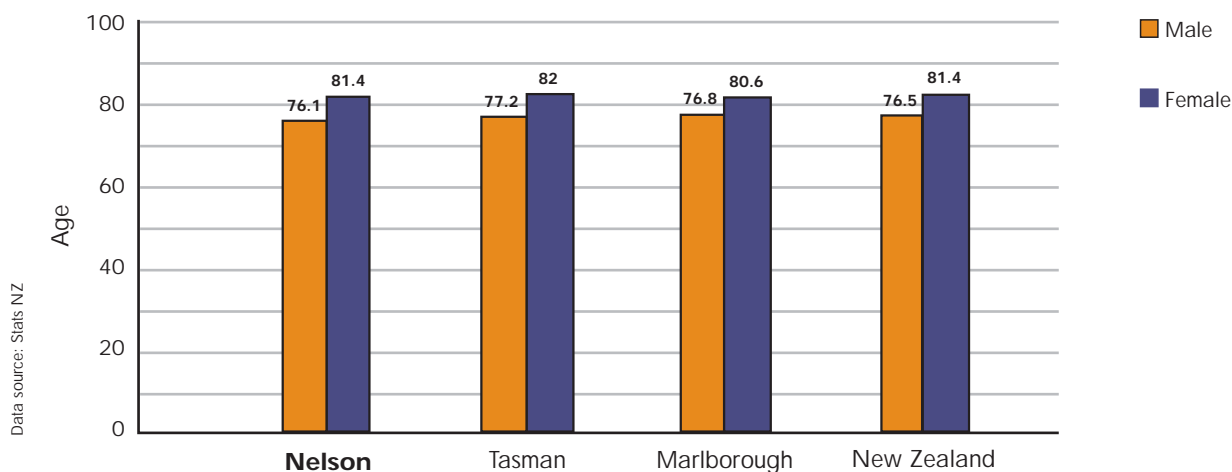


Employment growth in Nelson has been at high levels (3.3% per annum) over the 2004- 2006 period. Tasman and Marlborough are subject to seasonal labour shortages due to a lack of labour force for the fruit and viticulture industries.



There is increasing evidence to support the fact that good health and the prevention of illness are significantly impacted by the settings in which people live their lives. Diet, housing, education, employment, safe neighbourhoods, access to transport, clean air and water are some of the factors contributing to well-being and life expectancy.

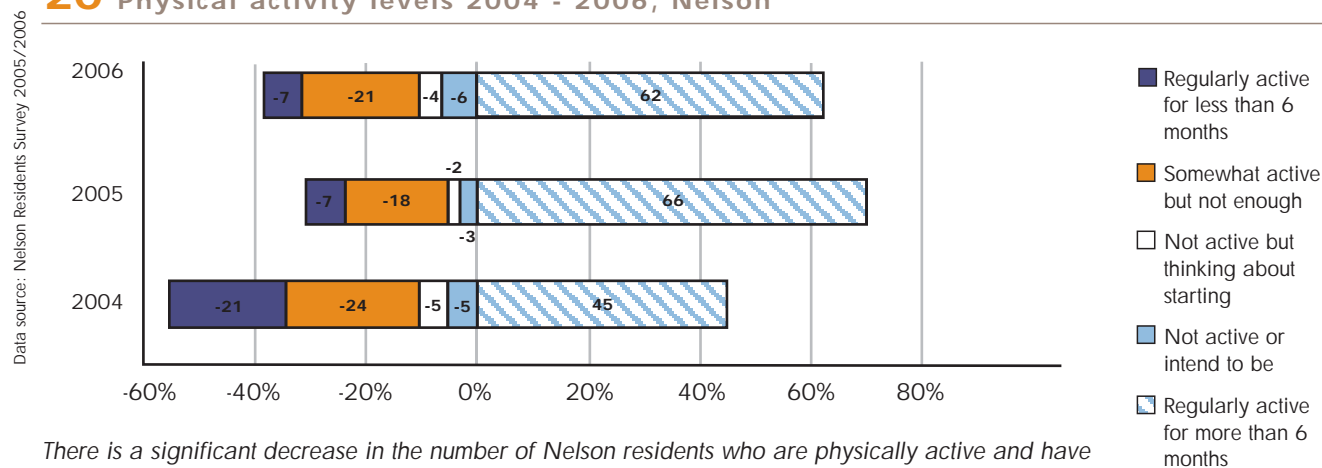
19 Life expectancy at birth, 2001



Life expectancy is a key indicator of the general health of the population. Life expectancy at birth for males and females continues to increase, but males have a lower life expectancy than females. A Ministry of Health Study has shown a strong link between life expectancy and the levels of deprivation in which people live.

Maori continue to have lower life expectancy than non-Maori. The national figure in 2001 for Maori males was 68.99 years, and for Maori females 73.18 years. Regional figures are not readily available.

20 Physical activity levels 2004 - 2006, Nelson



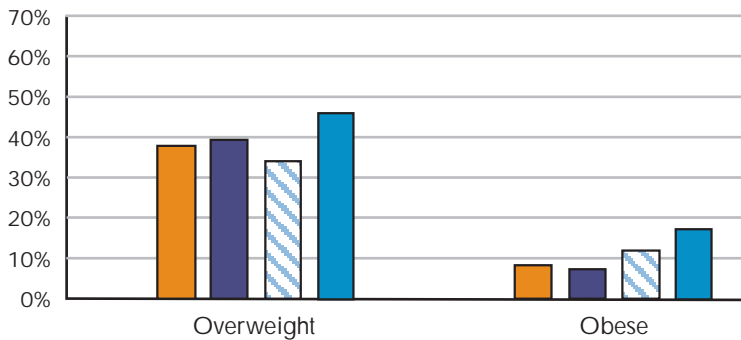
There is a significant decrease in the number of Nelson residents who are physically active and have been for longer than 12 months.

The World Health Organisation has identified the lack of physical activity as one of the main contributors to the global burden of disease. Nationally, 40% of NZ residents are physically active every day.

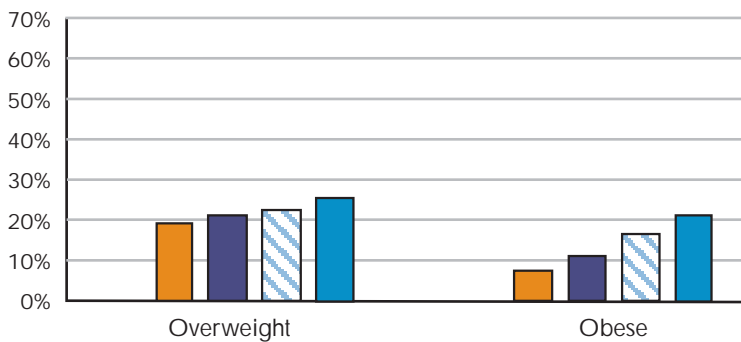


21 Overweight and obesity rates

Males 25 - 34



Females 25 - 34



1977 1989 1997 2003

Obesity is an increased risk factor for heart disease, diabetes, osteoarthritis and some forms of cancer. The major causes of obesity are changes in diet, such as over consumption of energy dense food and drinks and reduced levels of physical activity.

In 2002/03 it was estimated that 19% of the Nelson Marlborough population was obese and an additional 36% was overweight. National data suggests a continuing trend towards increasing obesity levels due to poor nutrition and sedentary lifestyles.

In 2007 it was estimated that about 2,800 adults in Nelson-Tasman have diabetes (approx 3-4%), and this is increasing due to adverse nutrition and physical activity trends and a growing and aging population. Maori and Pacific peoples experience significantly higher prevalence rates. Nationally, 10 % of children aged 5-14 were obese in 2002.



22 Major causes of death by sex, numbers and percentages 2004

	Persons		Male		Female	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Cancer, malignant disease (C00-C96)	8,145	28.4	4,246	29.9	3,899	27.0
Colo-rectal cancer (C18-C21)	1,173	4.1	570	4.0	603	4.2
Trachea, bronchus and lung cancer (C33-C34)	1,555	5.4	929	6.5	626	4.3
Breast cancer (C50)	646	2.3	4	0.0	642	4.4
Prostate cancer (C61)	583	2.0	583	4.1		
Diseases of the heart (except congenital) (I05-I09, I11, I13, I20-I25, I30-I52)	7,838	27.4	4,012	28.3	3,826	26.5
Ischaemic heart disease (I20-I25)	6,313	22.0	3,366	23.7	2,947	20.4
Other forms of heart disease (I05-I09, I11, I13, I30-I52)	1,525	5.3	646	4.5	879	6.1
Cerebrovascular disease (I60-I69)	2,806	9.8	1,050	7.4	1,756	12.2
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47)	1,854	6.5	944	6.6	910	6.3
Transport accidents (V01-V99)	520	1.8	366	2.6	154	1.1
Other unintentional injuries (excluding transport accidents) (W00-X59)	590	2.1	319	2.2	271	1.9
Intentional self harm (X60-X84)	488	1.7	379	2.7	109	0.8
Pneumonia and influenza (J10-J18)	465	1.6	165	1.2	300	2.1
Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (R95)	42	0.1	23	0.2	19	0.1
Perinatal conditions (P00-P96)	150	0.5	76	0.5	74	0.5
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	843	2.9	438	3.1	405	2.8
Diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries (I70-I79)	508	1.8	277	2.0	231	1.6
Central nervous system disorders (G00-G46)	891	3.1	369	2.6	522	3.6
All other causes	3,496	12.2	1,537	10.8	1,959	13.6
TOTAL	28,636	100.0	14,201	100.0	14,435	100.0

Data Source: New Zealand Health Information Services provisional mortality data for 2001

National data has been used as local data is unavailable at this stage.

Cancer is the leading cause of death in New Zealand, followed by heart disease and cerebrovascular disease.

Transport accidents remain high; with male deaths more than double that of females.

Suicide figures are also high with males more than three times the rate of females.

Nationally there has been a slight increase in the numbers of people dying from diabetes, reflecting the increasing numbers of the population with the disease.

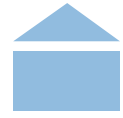


23 Major recreational activities participated in by adults

Sports & Recreation	Nelson	Nelson	NZ
	Last 4 weeks	Last 12 months	Last 12 months
Tennis	3%	9%	12%
Touch football	3%	8%	10%
Golf	9%	16%	18%
Recreational cycling	12%	18%	15%
Exercise classes	9%	15%	19%
Exercising at home	20%	26%	31%
Fishing	15%	29%	25%
Gardening	60%	67%	60%
Swimming	15%	37%	36%
Tramping	7%	19%	12%
Any walking	67%	73%	72%
Other physical activities	11%	17%	15%

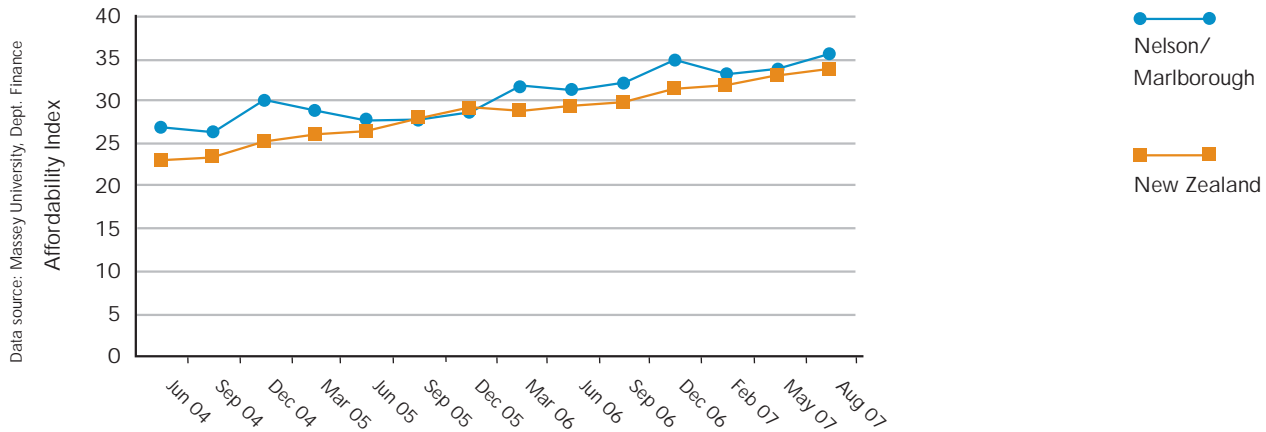
Data Source: NZ Sport & Physical Activity Survey

Physical activity is not restricted to organized sport but encompasses a range of activities. Physical inactivity has been labelled second only to smoking as a modifiable risk factor for poor health.



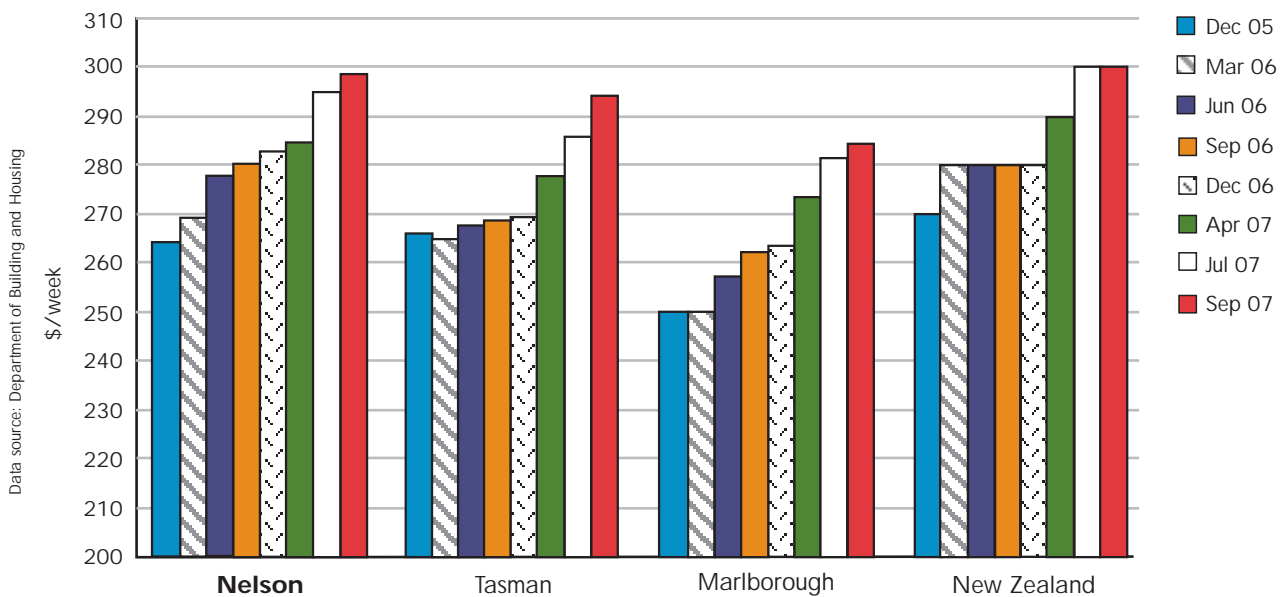
Home affordability is decreasing across the Top of the South, leading to increased problems with residents finding appropriate housing to rent or buy.

24 Home affordability quarterly index



Home affordability is an index comprising average house cost, household income and interest rates. As the graph shows home affordability has gradually decreased throughout New Zealand and statistics from Massey University (not shown here) reveals that the decrease has continued since 1999. Home affordability in Nelson is lower than the national average, and in February 2008 Central Otago Lakes had the least affordable homes in the country (55.38), followed by Auckland (38.73) and Nelson (37.02).

25 Median weekly rentals

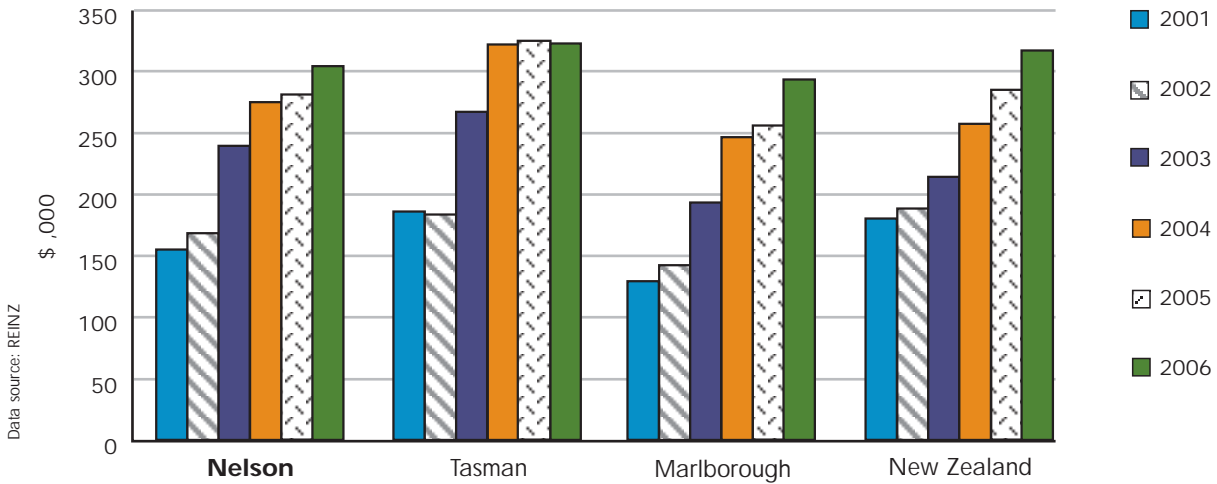


(Based on median over 6 months for 3BR houses)

There has been a steady rise in median weekly rentals across the Top of the South. For those earning the lowest wages in the region, this requires a significant part of their income. It is also a factor in the recruitment and retention of the workforce.

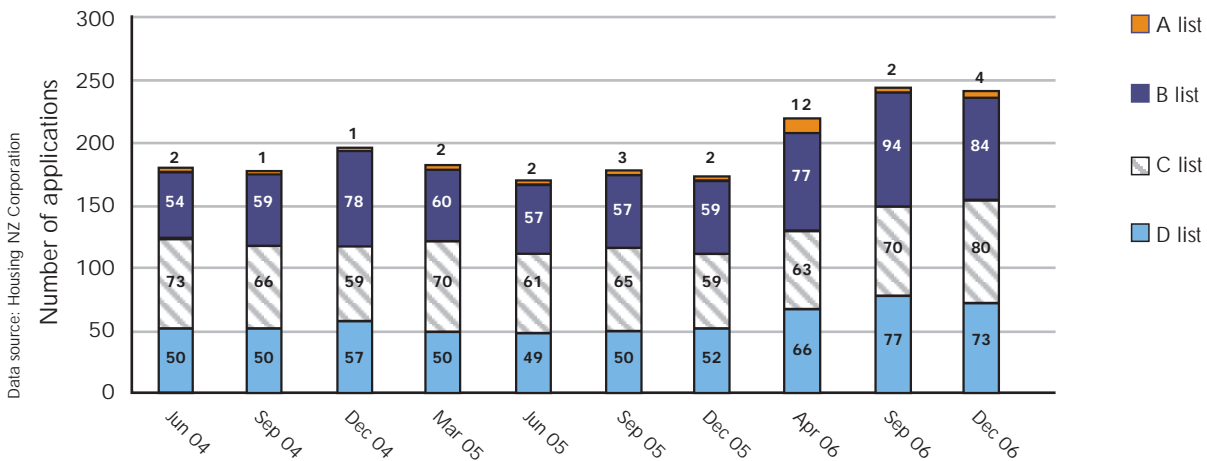


26 Median sale price 2001 - 2006



There continues to be a steady increase in house price in Nelson and Marlborough, although the increase has not been as great as in 2003. Prices in Tasman have remained fairly static for the last 3 years.

27 Nelson/Tasman Housing NZ waiting lists



- (A priority) Applicants have a severe and persistent housing need
- (B priority) Applicants have a significant and persistent housing need
- (C priority) Applicants have a moderate housing need
- (D priority) Applicants have a lower level housing need

There has been a gradual increase in the numbers of people waiting for HNZN houses, with the largest numbers being in categories B, C and D.



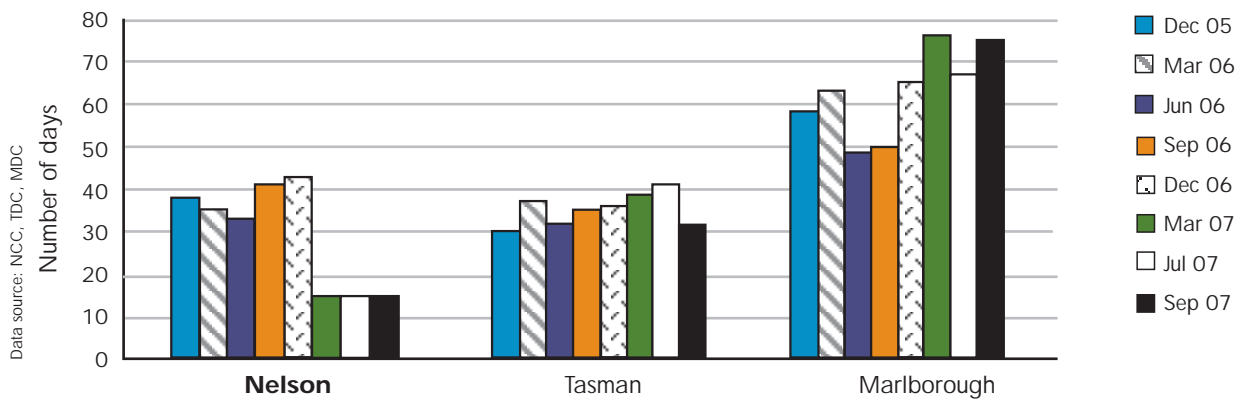
28 Rented dwellings: government owned vs. private rental properties vs. local government 2006

Data source: Stats NZ

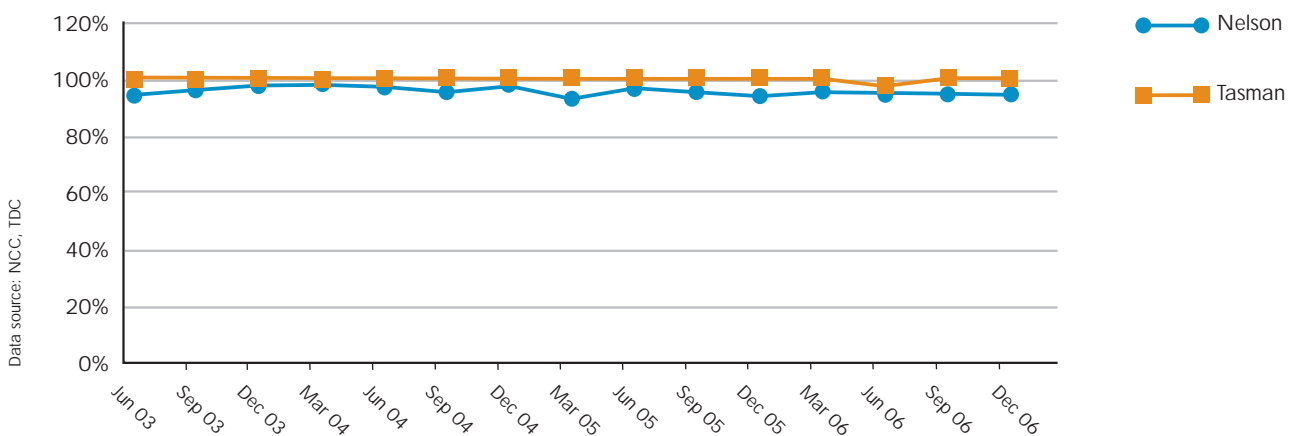
Sector of Landlord	Nelson	Tasman	Marlborough
Private Person, Trust or Business	3,720	2,751	2,706
Local Authority or City Council	142	87	147
Housing New Zealand	468	132	330
Other Government Owned	45	48	165
Not Elsewhere included	210	123	159
Total	4,566	3,141	3,507

The private sector continues to supply the highest number of dwellings for rental across the Top of the South. Nelson now has some 'Third Sector Housing' - housing owned by the community, and rented through the Nelson Tasman Housing Trust. Marlborough has a high level of demand for rental accommodation and has an issue of overcrowding.

29 Waiting list for Council-owned accommodation



30 Nelson and Tasman community housing occupancy rates





Nelson has a record of poor air quality, particularly in areas of high deprivation. Poor air quality has a direct impact on the health of the population, including hospitalisations, days off work and premature deaths. It is encouraging that the measurements for 2007 are far better than previous years and it is reasonable to assume that this improvement is due to the 'Clean Heat, Warm Homes' program that the Nelson City Council introduced in 2004. It is, however, too early to know if this trend will continue, and to measure the health benefits of the improvements.

Drinking water quality in Nelson has improved since the opening of the new water treatment plant in 2004, while changes to Drinking Water standards will lead to changes in rural areas.

31 Number of exceedances of air quality standards

Data source: NCC, TDC, MDC

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Nelson	81	61	68	65	51	51/24*(75)	26/9*(35)
Tasman	N/A	N/A	40	38	34	37	21
Marlborough	0	4	7	13	4	7	6

* NCC measurements at 2 sites from 2006

Air quality readings run continuously and are compiled to show the average air quality over a 24 hour period. The figure in the table refers to the number of readings that exceeded the NZ National Environmental Standard of 50µg/cubic metre. 80% of these particles come from burning wood or coal in domestic open fires or enclosed burners. From 1 January 2008 onwards the use of open fireplaces has been banned in urban Nelson, including the Glen. Older enclosed burners (wood burners etc) have to be progressively phased out in some parts of the city as well.

32 Drinking water quality

Data source: NCC, TDC, MDC

	2003	2004	2005	2006
Nelson	Ed	Ed	Ab	Ab
Marlborough	Dc-De	Dc-De	Dc-De	Various

Assessing the drinking water quality takes into account both source/treatment factors (indicated by a capital letter e.g. A) and the distribution network (indicated by a lower case letter e.g. a). A1 and a1 denotes the best quality whereas E and e is the worst. After the opening of the new water treatment plant in Nelson, the drinking water quality has consistently rated Ab (Completely satisfactory, extremely low level of risk at the source and satisfactory, very low level of risk relating to the distribution network). 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. Richmond has a reticulated water scheme, but the water is sourced from a confined aquifer and as such not comparable to Nelson.



33 2005 Waste management and recycling position

Data source: NCC, TDC, MDC

Categories	Nelson	Marlborough	Tasman
1. Kerbside collections for recyclables	yes	no	yes
2. Emission intensive collection	yes	yes	yes
3. Garden waste collection	no	no	no
4. Kitchen waste collection	no	no	no
5. Diversion of biosolids	yes	yes	no
6. Use of construction and demolition waste	no	programmed '05	limited
7. Polluter pays policy	yes	yes	yes
8. Hazardous waste	yes	yes	limited
9. Leachate collection	yes	yes	yes
10. Gas recovery	yes	programmed '04	no

34 2007 Waste management and recycling position

Data source: NCC, TDC, MDC

Categories	Nelson	Marlborough	Tasman
1. Kerbside collections for recyclables	yes	programmed '08	yes
2. Emission intensive collection	yes	yes	yes
3. Garden waste collection	no	no	no
4. Kitchen waste collection	no	no	no
5. Diversion of biosolids	yes	yes	no
6. Use of construction and demolition waste	limited	programmed '05	limited
7. Polluter pays policy	yes	yes	yes
8. Hazardous waste	yes	yes	limited
9. Leachate collection	yes	yes	yes
10. Gas recovery	yes (50%)	programmed '04	no

To reduce waste to landfill, Nelson and Tasman have kerbside recycling schemes. Marlborough has this programmed for 2008. In Nelson, two thirds of residents put their recycling out every week and almost 9 out of 10 put it out at least every two weeks. Nelson also reclaims 50% of the gas at York Valley landfill.



35 Recreational water quality 2005 - 2007

Site Name	Microbiological Classification	Sanitary Grade	Primary Impact	Recreation Grade	Changes since 2004-2005
Atawhai	C	Moderate	Urban storm water	Fair	Dropped from a good to a fair. There have been occasional unexplained exceedances at this site
Cable Bay	B	Very Low	No significant source indicated	Very good	Same as previous assessments
Collingwood	D (interim)	Moderate	Urban storm water	Poor	No previous assessment
Girlies Hole	C (interim)	Moderate	Urban storm water	Fair	Same as previous assessment
Maitai Camp	C	Low	Run-off from feral animals	Fair	Same as previous assessment
Monaco	B	Moderate	Urban storm water	Good	Same as previous assessment
Smiths Ford	A	Very Low	Feral animals	Very good	Same as previous assessment
Sunday Hole	D	Low		Poor (follow up)****	Same as previous assessment
Tahunanui	B	Moderate	Urban storm water	Good	Same as previous assessment

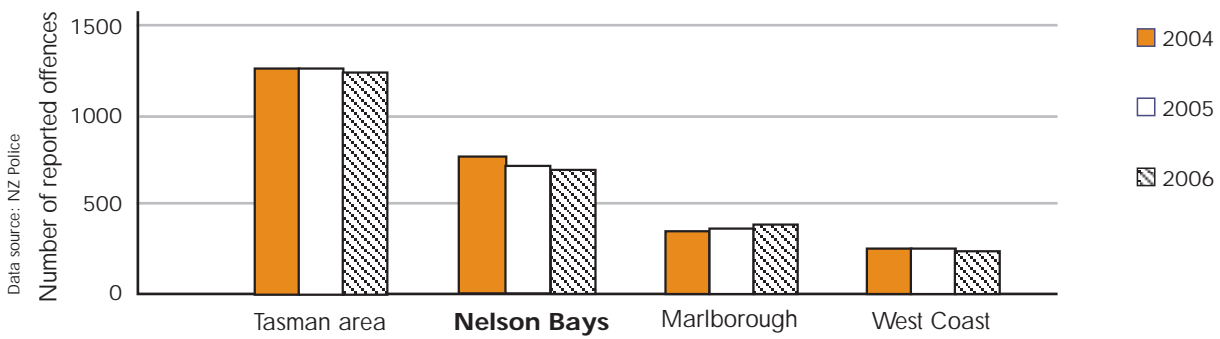
Data source: NCC

All three Councils monitor water quality at a range of popular fresh and salt water recreation sites across their regions to produce a Suitability for Recreation Grade (SFRG). This grade takes into consideration factors such as agricultural use in the catchments, annual rainfall figures, water uses (marina, boat moorings etc.) and human activity. It couples this information with the water quality data of that particular area from the past five years, which identifies the level of Enterococci (marine) or Escherichia coli bacteria (freshwater) in the water. For the purpose of this table "Sanitary grade" indicates the risks of (increased) pollution in the catchment areas. A 'low' grade means that the risk of pollution is low, but it does not say anything about the actual level of pollution. Microbiological classification is the measured results of samples taken at specific sites. A is best (low level of pollution) - D is worst. Marlborough and Tasman publish weekly updated results on their websites.

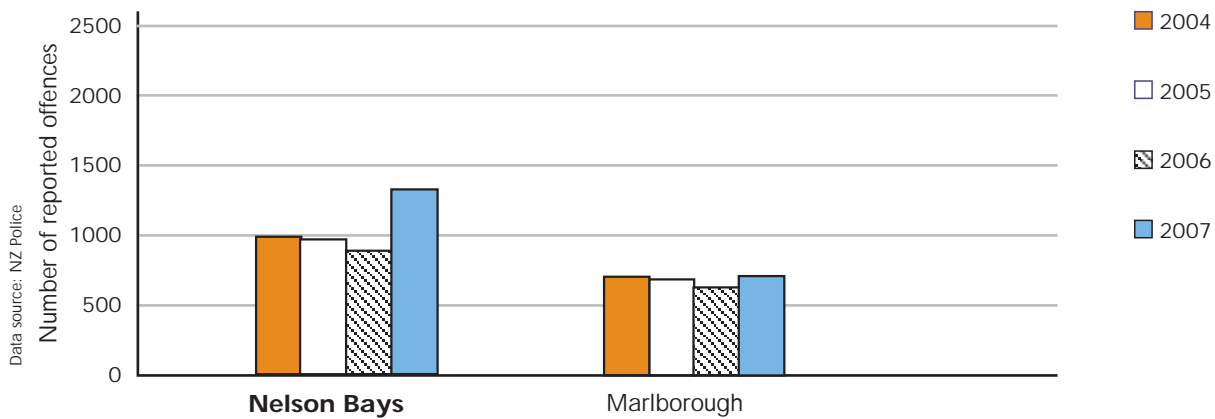


Nelson is a relatively safe place to live although six out of ten Nelson residents feel that Nelson inner city is less safe than it was three years ago. Problems with youth, violent crime and drugs and alcohol are the main contributors to this perception. One in five residents felt that their neighbourhood is unsafe for children to play unsupervised with traffic and stranger danger being the main reasons. The problem areas highlighted by Nelson residents relate to dangerous driving and traffic safety.

36 Burglary (includes domestic and commercial)



37 Violence offences (includes family violence)

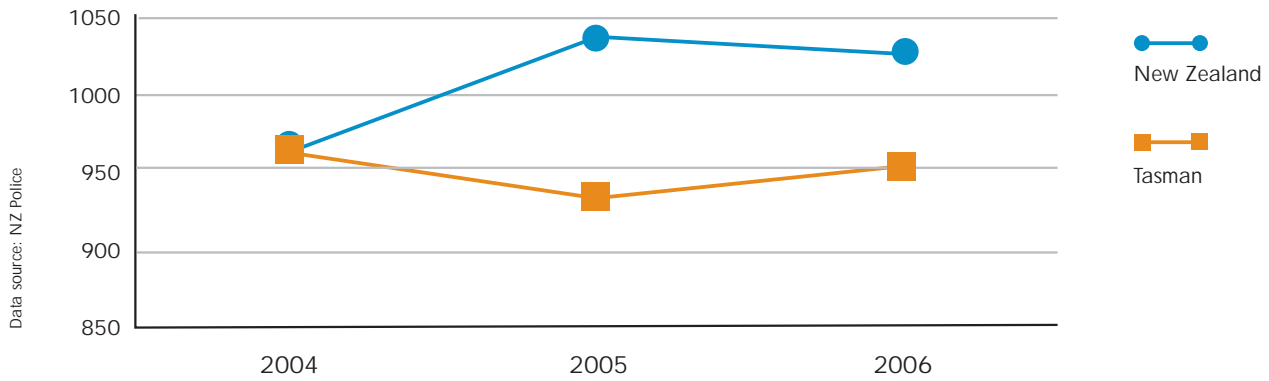


Nelson Bays police area covers Nelson and Tasman.

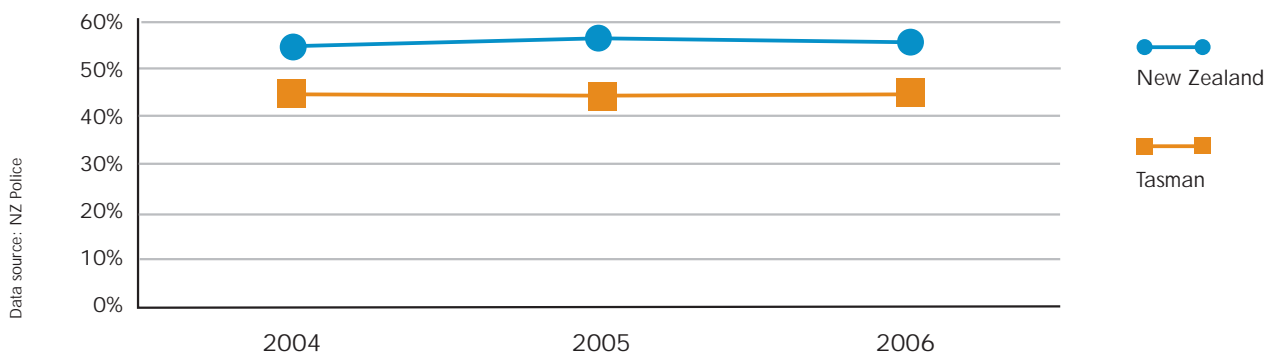
Reported violence offences have increased significantly across the Top of the South from 2006 to 2007. In Nelson City the number of reported violence offences almost doubled during this period. It is difficult to know the exact causes of this increase, but it may partly be due to improved policing and reporting, uncovering violence that previously went uncovered.



38 Recorded crime rate per 10,000 of the population



39 Percentage of all crimes resolved



Tasman Area consistently records the highest levels of crime resolution in New Zealand.



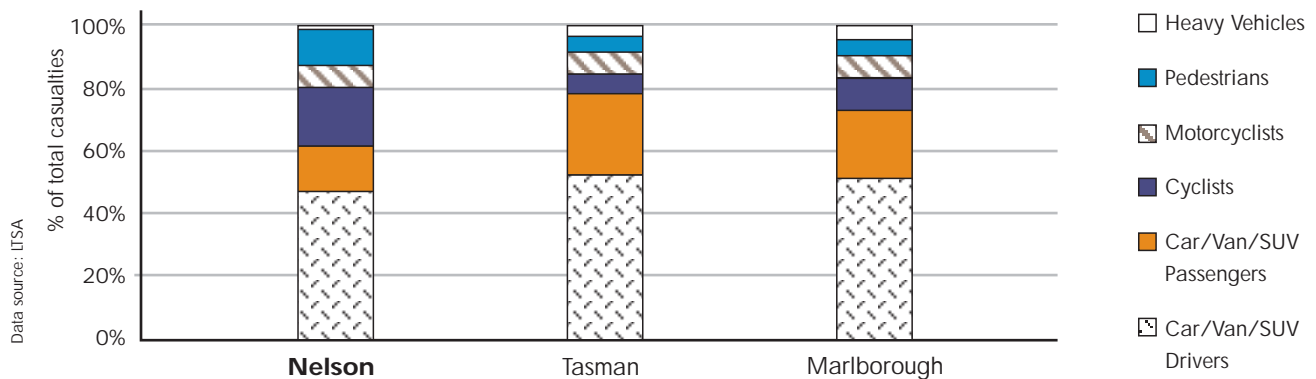
40 Notifications to CYF requiring further action (FAR = Further Action Required)

	Nelson		Blenheim	
	Care and Protection FAR Notifications	Total Care and Protection FAR Intakes	Care and Protection FAR Notifications	Total Care and Protection FAR Intakes
2006/07	1,069	1,123	337	392
2005/06	1,050	1,098	309	338
2004/05	805	856	417	449
2003/04	851	908	354	396

Data source: Nelson CYF

Blenheim statistics are for the Marlborough district - south to Kaikoura and west to Rai Valley. Nelson statistics covers the rest of the top of the South Island - west of Rai Valley, Nelson City, Stoke, Richmond, Motueka and Golden Bay.

41 Road casualty type 2003 - 2006



Data source: ITSA

The major safety issues for road users in Nelson are vulnerable road users (pedestrians and cyclists), rear-end/obstruction, loss of control at bends and crossing and turning.

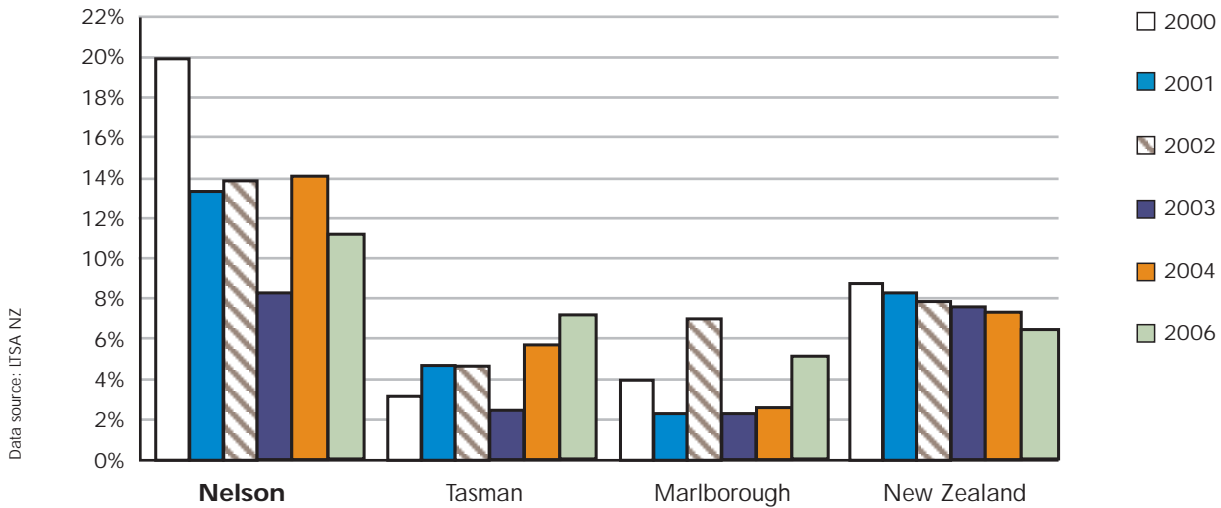
In Nelson City, pedestrians featured in 11% and cyclists featured in 19% of total injuries between 2002 and 2006. Although cyclist injuries do not feature highly in the total road injury picture in Nelson City representing 19% of all injuries, they make up 13% of all fatalities. There were 128 cyclist injury crashes between 2002 and 2006. This figure is considerably higher when compared to similar authorities and all New Zealand. Most (62%) cycle crashes occur on urban roads at intersections with 61% during daylight hours.

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Most (62 percent) cycle crashes occur on urban roads at intersections with 61 percent during daylight hours.

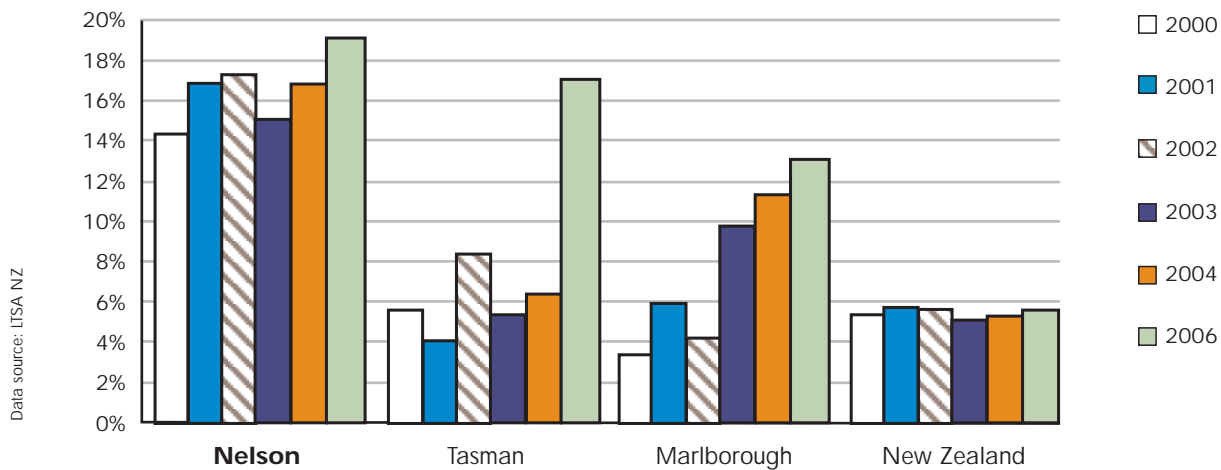


42 Pedestrian crashes as a percentage of all crashes



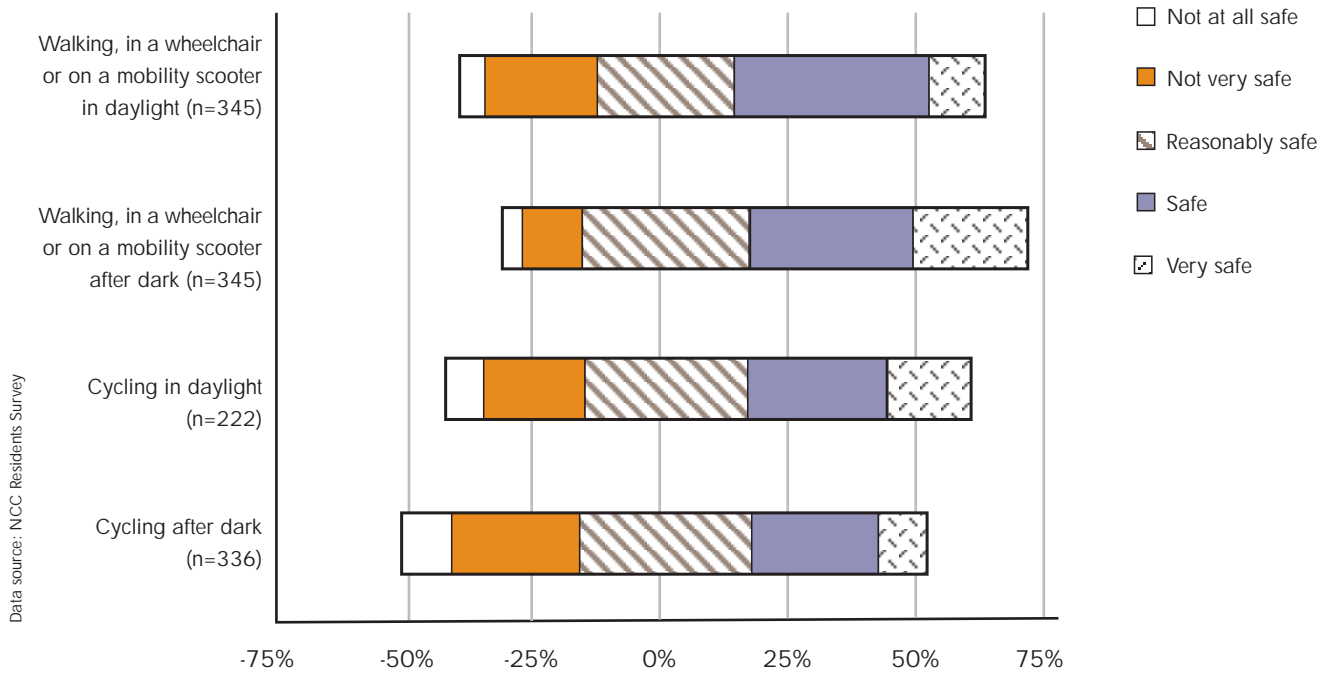
"A pedestrian crash" involves a pedestrian and a motor vehicle.

43 Cyclist crashes as a percentage of all crashes





44 Residents feelings about road safety in the CBD





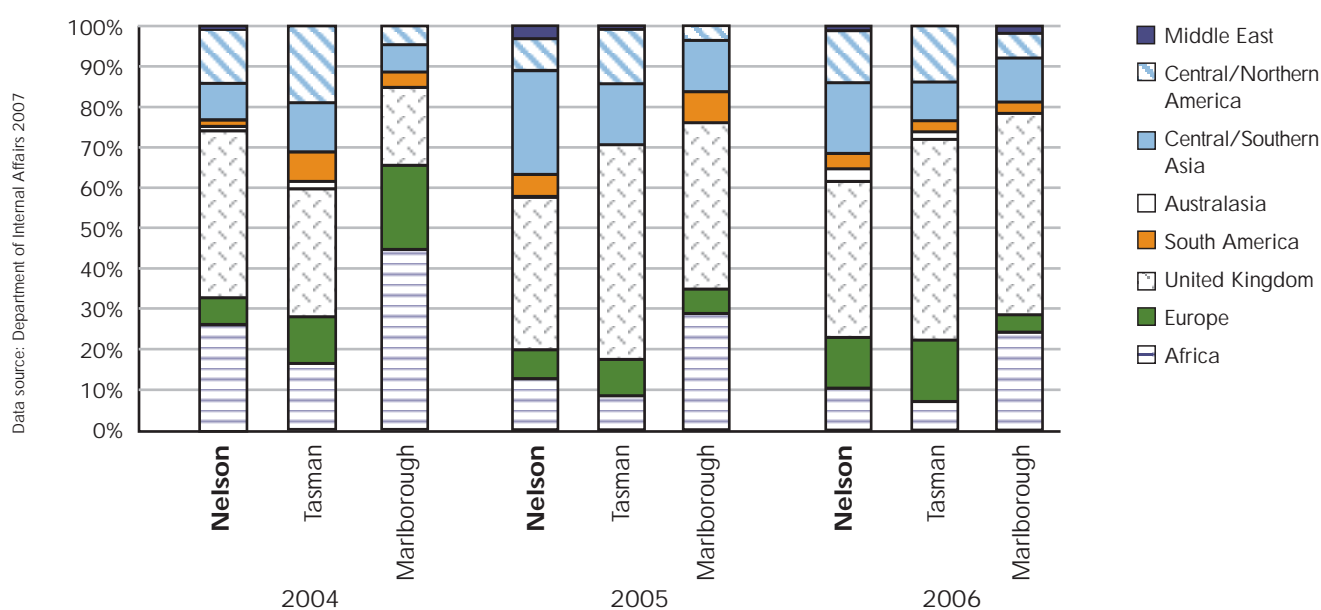
social cohesion

There has been an increase in the number of Nelson residents rating their overall quality of life as good or extremely good (95% compared with 89% in 2003). Although the majority of people feel that community is important about 20% of residents are not experiencing this in their neighbourhood. Residents have reported feeling less isolated or lonely than in 2000. 74 % of the population feel a sense of pride in the way Nelson looks and feels and this is a reduction from 80% in 2003. 9% do not feel such pride, and this is an increase from 4% in 2003.

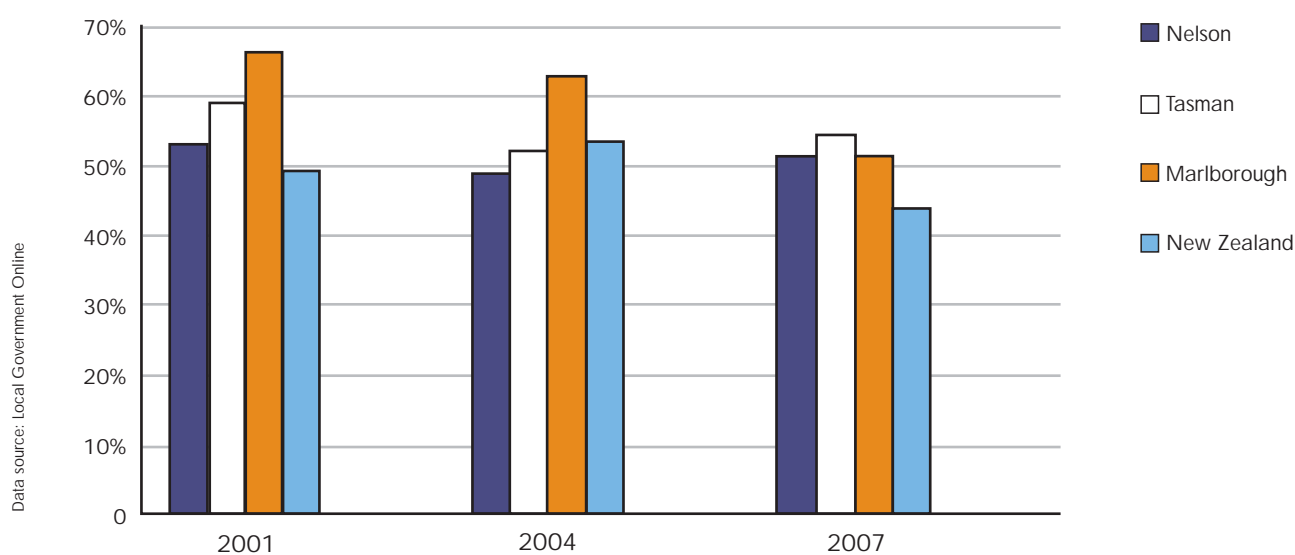
Nelson continues to attract a high number of overseas immigrants and 18.6% of the Nelson population were born overseas. This is the third highest proportion of immigrants in NZ. The national average is 22.9% with Auckland at 37% and Wellington at 23.3%.

For people born overseas who are now living in Nelson the most common birthplace was England. Nelson's population is increasingly being made up of immigrants from the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States of America.

45 Ethnicity of citizenship ceremony attendees

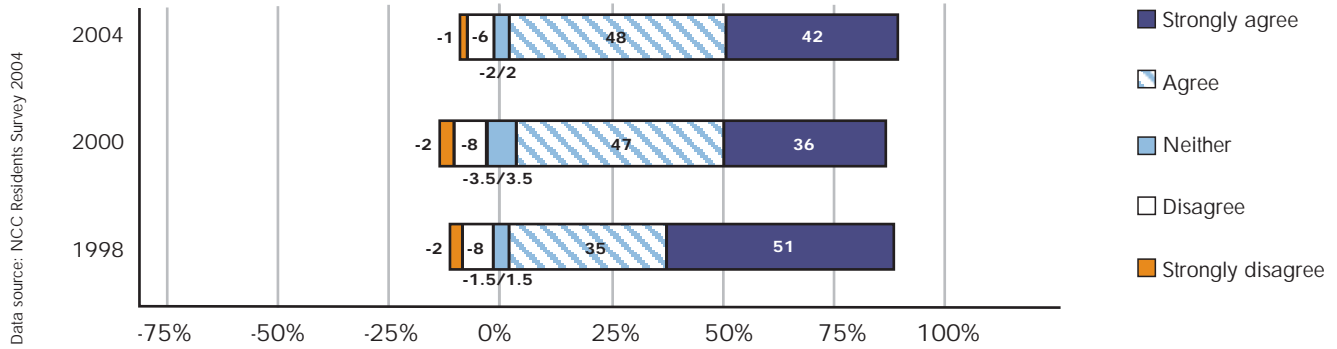


46 Voter turn out - local body elections

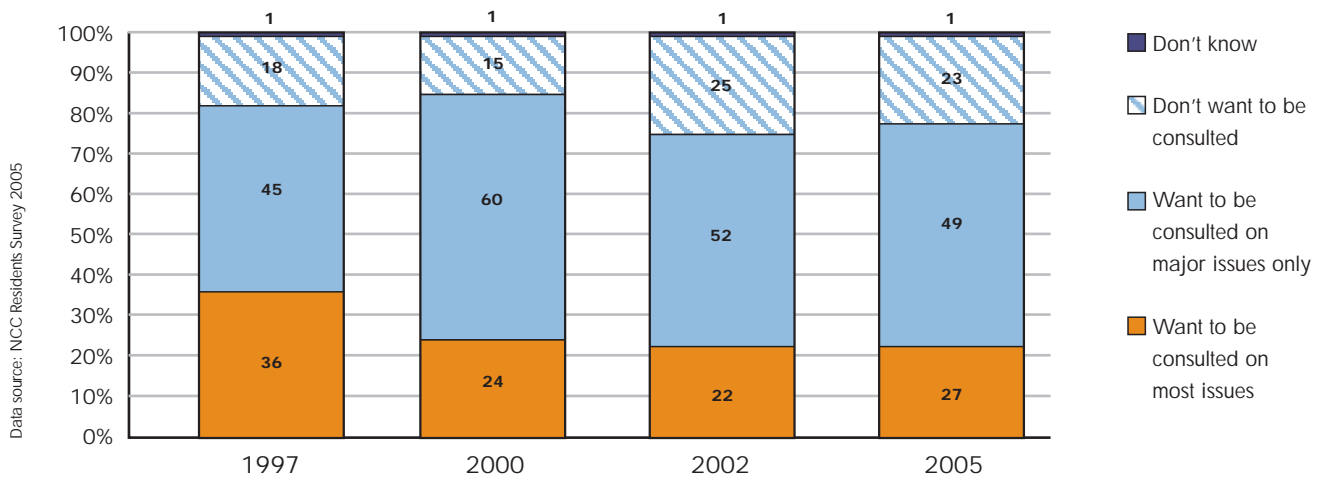




47 I feel a sense of belonging to Nelson



48 Levels of preferred consultation by Nelson residents





49 Residents opinions of major issues affecting Nelson

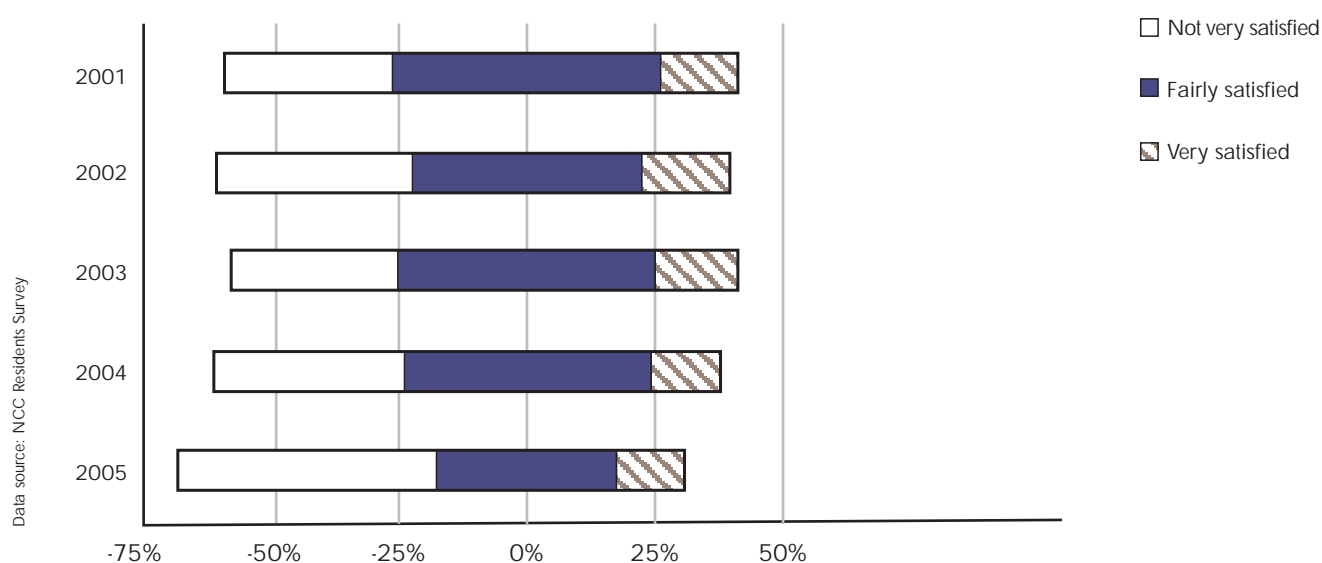
The 2007 Survey of Nelson residents outlined the following areas as key areas for improvement.

- **Transport:** Especially the lack and cost of public transport, the need to improve roading, increased traffic congestion, limited car parking and the need to improve air quality. Over the past three years there has been a significant increase (from 38% - 57%) in the number of residents dissatisfied with performance in this area.
- **Community Facilities:** A perceived lack of suitable facilities and need for upgrading of existing facilities. Need to be able to attract big events.
- **Environmental Management:** Air and water quality, lack of long term town planning, too much development and the need to protect environment for future generations.

Residents highlighted strengths in the following key activity areas:

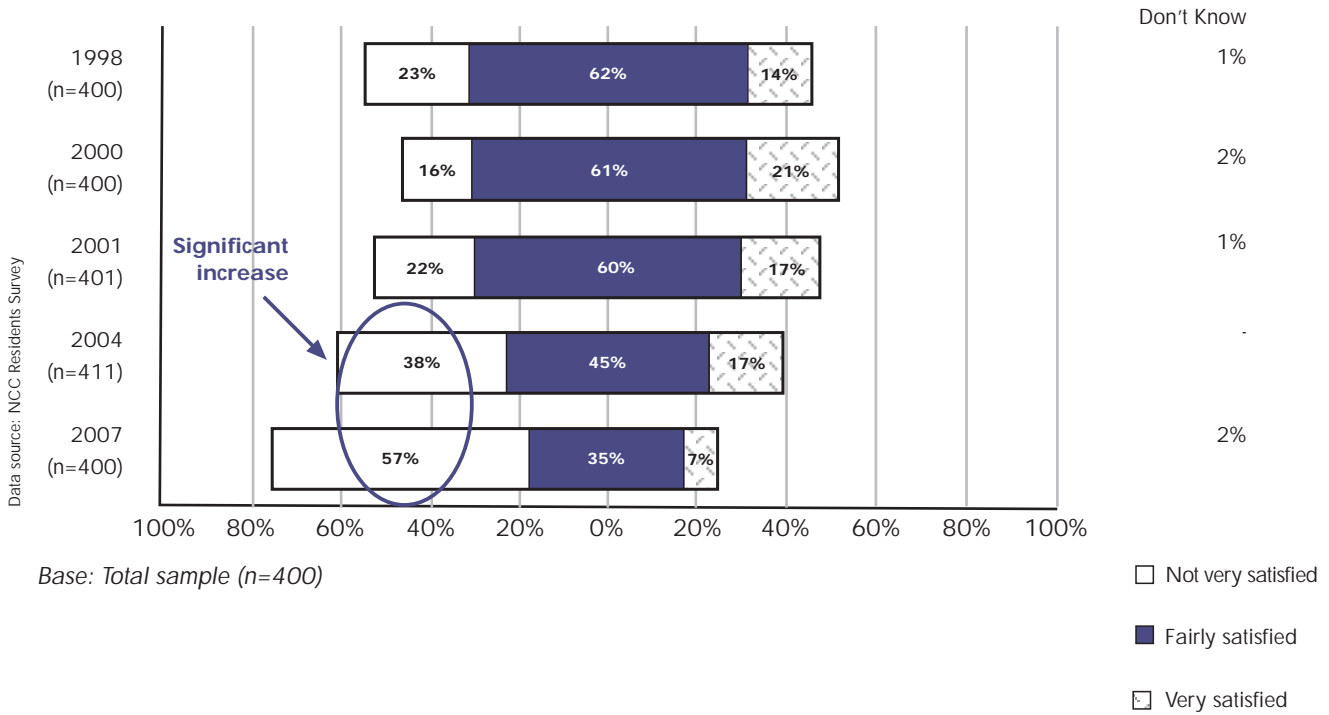
- Water supply
- Sewage
- Parks and open spaces
- Waste Management
- Emergency Management
- Storm water and Flood protection
- Recreation.

50 Satisfaction with public transport

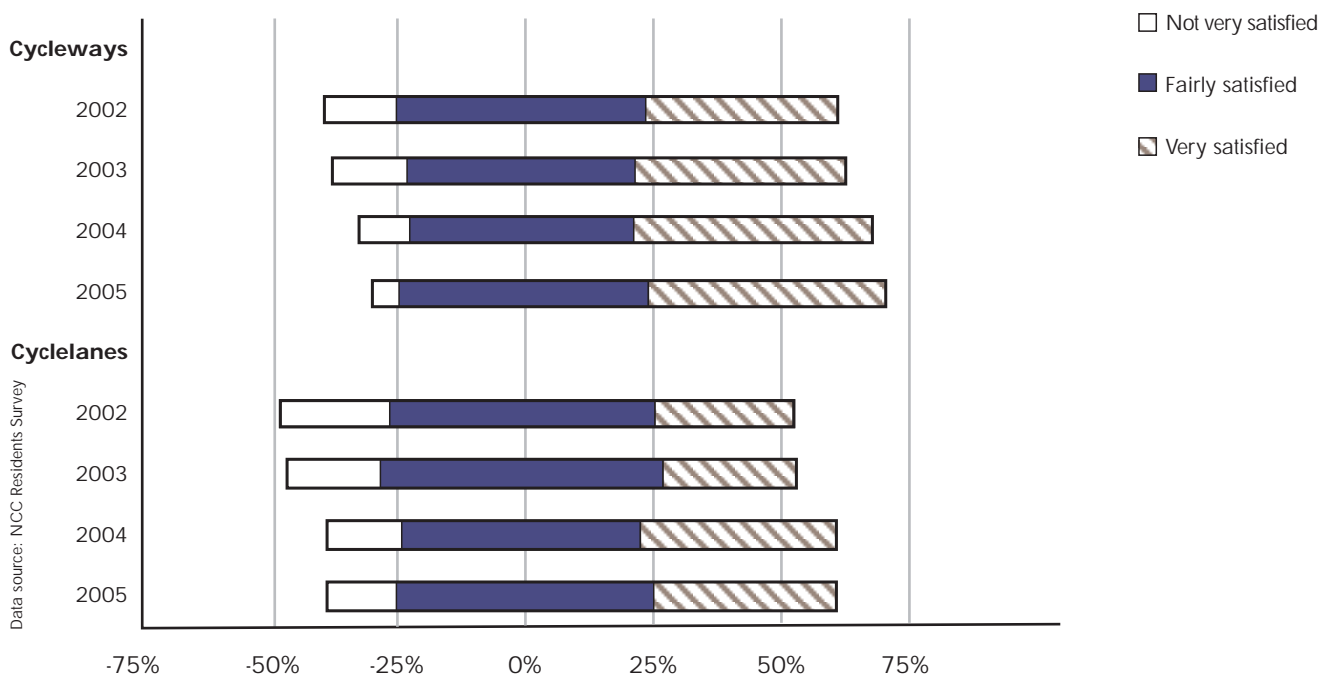




51 Increasing dissatisfaction with transport is evident

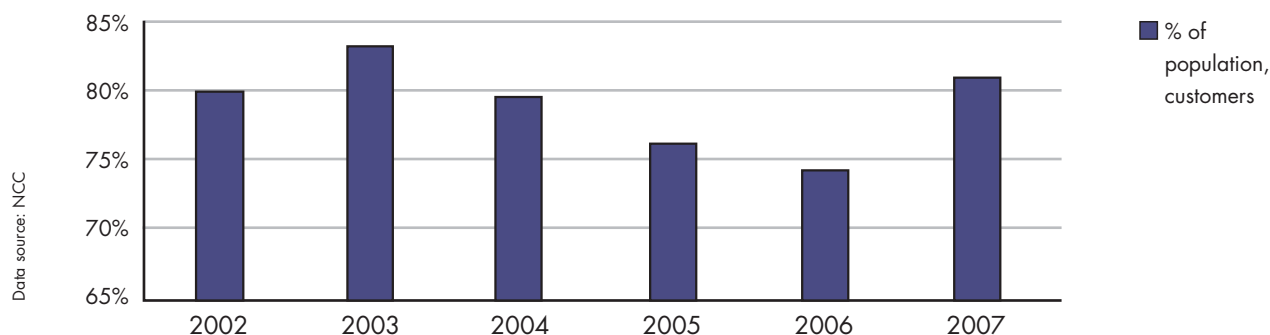


52 Satisfaction with cycleways and cyclelanes





53 Library membership for Nelson Public Libraries



Active membership shows the number of people who have borrowed a book or other resource in the last two years.

The majority of Nelson residents are satisfied with the Library service and most are satisfied with the opening hours. 8 out of 10 residents are satisfied with the standards of library maintenance. Two thirds of those who said they are not currently members of the Library service couldn't think of anything that would encourage them to do so.

54 New Zealand drinking culture

There is concern about the drinking culture in New Zealand, with nearly half the population think that it is okay to get drunk. Many people underestimate the affect that drinking has on New Zealand society.

- Data source: Alcohol Advisory Council of New Zealand-2007
- The average rate of consumption in 2005 per head of population over the age of 15 years was 9.38 litres of pure alcohol, up 3.2 percent from 2004.
 - The majority of the people (81.1 percent) surveyed in 2004 about their alcohol use, reported that they had consumed alcohol in the last 12 months. The proportion of males who were drinkers was significantly higher (82.9 percent) than the proportion of females who were drinkers (79.4 percent).
 - The sum of social costs of alcohol harm range from \$1 billion to \$4 billion per year. It cost the public health sector \$655 million, crime and related costs added up to \$240 million, social welfare \$200 million and other alcohol-harm related government spending \$330 million. Lost productivity alone cost New Zealand \$1.17 billion a year.
 - 25% of teenagers admit to having drunk at least 5 glasses of alcohol at least once in the last two weeks. 50,000 teenagers under 17 drink at least once a week and binge, usually with the intention of getting drunk.
 - 635,000 adults drink at least once a week and binge. 785,000 adults drink regularly, often every day and with equal regularity, binge. 1.2 million drinkers are okay with bingeing or accepting bingeing and regularly do so.

While every care has been taken in the compilation of this report, Nelson City Council cannot accept responsibility for any inaccuracies or changes since going to print, or for consequential loss arising from such changes or other inaccuracies, or for any other loss, direct or consequential, arising in connection with information in this publication.

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