

Otago/Southland Region Snapshot

The excerpts provided in this document are not intended to provide a complete picture of the Otago/Southland communities' characteristics, needs or aspirations. They simply highlight content from some of the reports, documents and strategies featuring basic information and data about parts of the region.

For the purposes of the Otago/Southland Regional Funders Forum (and this profile), the area is similar to that covered by the Community Trusts of Otago (ie: Milford Sound to Dunedin, including Oamaru, Wanaka and Cromwell) and Southland (which includes West Otago, Queenstown and Arrowtown districts).

To find out more about the characteristics and aspirations of the local community, you may choose to source some of the resources listed at the end of this summary.

THE OTAGO/SOUTHLAND REGION

- Home to around 7% of NZ's population or 284,679 people according to the 2006 NZ Census.
- 193,800 people live in the Otago region and 90,876 people are usually resident in the Southland region. (2006)
- The region includes 6 district territorial authorities (Clutha, Waitaki, Central Otago, Queenstown Lakes, Southland and Gore), two regional councils and two cities (Dunedin and Invercargill).
- 60% of the Otago region's population lives in the Dunedin urban area.



NOTE: In some cases, data refer to areas with regional boundaries that encompass a wider area than the focus of this funders forum, but information is included here for its relevance to part of the region.

POPULATION OF THE OTAGO/SOUTHLAND REGION (Census 2006)

Population	Dunedin	Central Otago	Queenstown Lakes	Clutha	Waitaki	Southland	Gore	Invercargill	NZ
Males	56,931	8,346	11,751	8,580	9,927	14,886	5,943	24,345	1,965,615
Females	61,752	8,301	11,205	8,262	10,293	13,554	6,168	25,980	2,062,326
Total	118,683	16,647	22,959	16,839	20,223	28,440	12,108	50,325	4,027,947

Note: Census data has been randomly rounded to protect confidentiality.

Individual figures may not add up to totals, and values for the same data may vary in different tables.

Supported by

Department of Internal Affairs – Office for the Community & Voluntary Sector – Philanthropy New Zealand

Te Tari Kaitiaki

Tari māori o Aotearoa & Hāpori, & Tāwhiri

Tipikanga Tūka Aotearoa o Aotearoa

COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OTAGO/SOUTHLAND REGION

- There are 34,734 households in the Southland region and 69,477 households in the Otago region. The average household size in both regions is 2.5 people - less than the national average of 2.7 people. (2001)
- Otago and Southland have the lowest levels of household crowding (equal with the West Coast), with only 4.1% of households having fewer bedrooms than needed – as defined by the Canadian Crowding Index. (2001)
- 75.5% of dwellings in the Southland region and 69.3% of dwellings in the Otago region are owned with or without a mortgage, compared with 67.8% for all of New Zealand. (2001)
- 90.3% of households in Southland and 88.4% of households in Otago had access to a motor vehicle – compared with 89.9% of households in NZ. (2001)
- Otago has the highest level of telephone access in NZ with 95.9% of the population having telephone access in the home. (2001)
- 22% of people in Southland and 23.9% of people in Otago live in households with gross real income less than 60% of the median equivalised national income benchmarked at 2001.
- At \$15.00 per hour, Southland has the lowest median hourly earnings in the country – equal with Gisborne/Hawkes Bay and Tasman/Nelson/Marlborough/West Coast. (2005)
- In 2005, Southland had the lowest proportion of unemployment (2.7%), and the highest proportion of people aged 15-64 years in paid employment of at least one hour per week (79.9%).
- Otago has the third highest proportion (75%) of school leavers who leave school with qualifications higher than National Certificate of Educational Achievement (NCEA) Level 1. (2004)
- Otago has the second highest level of participation in early childhood education, with the number of enrolments of children aged 3 and 4 equating to 115.6% of the proportion of all 3 and 4 year olds in the region. (2005)
- 72% of young people (aged 5-17 years) and 67% of adults (aged 18 and over) in the Otago/Southland regions engaged in at least 2.5 hours of sport and/or leisure time physical activity in a 7 day period in 2001.
- Otago and Southland have equal rates of voter turnout (the third highest in the country), with 56% of enrolled electors casting a vote in the 2004 local authority elections.
- The number of suicide deaths per 100,000 population in the Otago region was 12.7 over the period 2001-2003. Southland's rate was higher at 15.5. (This compares with Hawkes Bay, which had the highest rate of 19.9 and Taranaki, which had the lowest rate at 9.7 for the same period.)
- In 2005, Southland had the highest and Otago had the second highest levels of people injured in motor vehicle crashes in NZ:
 - 701.1 people per 100,000 population were injured and 6.5 people per 100,000 population were killed in motor vehicle crashes in Southland.
 - 680.1 people per 100,000 population were injured and 8.6 people per 100,000 population were killed in motor vehicle crashes in Otago.

Sources: *The Social Report 2006 – Regional Indicators and Statistics NZ's Community Profiles*
(based on regional council area) drawn from 2001 Census of Population and Dwelling

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW OF THE SOUTHERN REGION

Social development is an approach that provides equal opportunity and a fair go for everyone. Investing in social development results in a healthier, better educated, more employable and productive population. This in turn contributes to economic development and the prosperity of the region and its people. Social development involves tackling the underlying causes of people's problems – investing early in addressing issues to avoid the bumps in the road to achieve success in life.

The Ministry of Social Development's Southern region stretches from Stewart Island to the Rangitata River, and includes Southland, Otago and South Canterbury. Southern region contains 11 local authorities and serves 345,100 people.

Nearly two thirds of the people are located in the main centres of Dunedin, Invercargill and Timaru, with the rest spread through many smaller centres, townships and rural areas. This spread brings challenges such as access to government and community agencies and to services such as health, coupled with the availability of employment, housing and labour.

Like the rest of the region, Queenstown Lakes District faces an ageing population. Unlike the rest of the region however, it also faces the challenge of a constantly increasing permanent population and continued growth in the younger age group. Dunedin is the biggest city in the south, with over 20,000 students at Otago University and Otago Polytechnic. Farming is the mainstay of the economy in Southland. Central Otago relies on tourism, fruit growing and the wine industry.

Source: MSD Southern Regional Plan 2006/07

LOCAL SERVICES MAPPING (LSM)

LSM Community Reports will be published for each local body region in New Zealand between 2006 and 2009. Each report provides a community profile, and identifies community priorities and the services that currently support wellbeing in that community. The purpose of the LSM is to improve the development, planning, delivery and funding of social services to families in communities.

Three Local Services Mapping Community Reports currently exist in the region.

According to this **Queenstown Lakes Community Report**, the four local areas of focus are: housing, sustainable growth, mental health services, childcare and lack of early childhood education.

The **Gore Community Report** identifies the following areas of focus: mechanisms that enhance parent education and in-home support; improving income levels for Maori; sustainable health programmes, approaches and services; and boosting youth opportunities and outlook in the Gore district.

The **Dunedin Community Report** identified the following issues for priority action: low income, debt and social exclusion; reducing the complexity of services provision to families and youth; creating a stable outlook for people with disabilities and their service providers and caregivers; managing the impacts of alcohol abuse and other addictions.



HOUSING AFFORDABILITY IN THE SOUTH ISLAND

Quotable Value property statistics released in March 2007 show the average New Zealand house sale price had increased to \$363,017. Prices in rural areas are generally lower, although no areas remain with median prices below \$100,000 (which does not mean individual properties might not still sell for less than this amount).

The home affordability index is based on average weekly earnings, interest rates, and house prices. In the quarter ending February 2007, the South Island had the two extremes of housing affordability:

- Central Otago Lakes is the least affordable region at 146.7% of the national average.
- Southland is the most affordable with prices at 55.4% of the national average.

From a national perspective, the remaining areas in the South Island are relatively affordable, ranging from Nelson/Marlborough at 104.4% of the national average, through to Canterbury/Westland at 93.4% of the national average, and Otago at 73.3% of the national average.

Source: Home Affordability Report – Massey University and South Island Regional Profile, Local Government and Community Branch, Department of Internal Affairs

NEW ZEALANDERS AND THE ARTS

In the year to June 2006, Creative NZ provided grants totalling \$23.4 million. The funding was distributed through six main areas:

- Recurrently Funded Organisations (\$14.5m)
- Authors Fund (\$1.5m)
- Arts Board Grants (\$5.4m)
- Te Waka Toi (\$1.1m)
- Pacific Arts Committee (\$0.3m)
- Screen Innovation Production Fund (\$0.5m)

Most New Zealanders value the arts and their contribution to our national identity, our society and the economy.

For more than half the NZ population (56%), the arts are part of their daily lives.

Four out of ten New Zealanders (41%) say they cannot live without the arts.

- 77% agree that the arts should receive public funding.
- 76% agree that the arts help define who we are as New Zealanders.
- 73% agree that their community would be poorer without the arts.
- 84% of New Zealanders aged 15+ attended at least one arts event in the past year.
- One-third (32%) of New Zealanders aged 15+ attend arts events regularly (at least once a month).
- 19.4% of New Zealanders aged 15+ attend some arts events (less than four) during the year and are more likely to attend if they're encouraged by their social network.
- 50% of New Zealanders aged 15+ actively participated in the arts in the past year.
- Income has no influence on arts participation.
- Educational attainment has more influence on arts attendance than on arts participation.



Sources: New Zealanders and the Arts: Attitudes, attendance and participation in 2005 and Giving New Zealand Philanthropic Funding 2006

FUNDERS, GRANTMAKERS AND PHILANTHROPISTS

- 9 Philanthropy NZ members are based in the Otago/Southland region.
- 10 licensing/gaming trusts are based in, and provide funding to, the region.
- 43 known grantmakers in the region were invited to this Funders Forum:
 - AAW Jones Charitable Trust
 - Alexander McMillan Trust
 - Amisfield Elderly Persons Trust
 - Bendigo Valley Sports & Charitable Foundation
 - Caversham Foundation
 - Central Lakes Trust
 - Central Otago District Council
 - Charles Butterfield Charitable Trust
 - Cleveland Charitable Foundation Inc
 - Clutha District Council
 - Community Life
 - Community Trust of Maniototo
 - Community Trust of Otago
 - Dunedin City Council
 - Gore District Council
 - Ida MacDonald Charitable Trust
 - Invercargill City Council
 - Invercargill Licensing Trust
 - ILT Foundation
 - Lions Club of Ohai/ Nightcaps
 - Lottery Environment & Heritage
 - Lottery Otago/Southland Regional Community Committee
 - Mataura Licensing Trust
 - New Beginnings Trust
 - NZ Guardian Trust Co Ltd
 - Oamaru Licensing Trust
 - Orepuki Bowling Club Inc.
 - Otautau Combined Sports Complex Inc.
 - Perpetual Trust Ltd
 - Queenstown Lakes District Council
 - Russell Henderson Charitable Trust
 - SKYCITY Queenstown Casino
 - Southern Victorian Charitable Trust
 - Southland District Council
 - St Kilda Community Sports Society
 - Taieri Community Arts Council
 - Te Kahui Atawhai O Te Motu National Collective Iwi Maori Social Service Providers
 - The Callis Charitable Trust
 - The Community Trust of Southland
 - The Malcam Charitable Trust
 - The Trusts Charitable Foundation
 - Waitaki District Council
 - William Downie Stewart Charitable Trust

Data source: Funding Information Service



regional funders forums for grantmakers

connect – share – develop

- 131 known 'national' grantmakers/corporate citizens provide support to the Otago/Southland region, and were invited to this Regional Funders Forum.

- ACC
- Alcohol Advisory Council of NZ
- Allied Domecq Wines (NZ)
- Amcor Packaging NZ Ltd
- American Express International (NZ) Inc
- AMP Financial Services
- AMP Foundation
- ANZ (NZ)
- Arnott's NZ Ltd
- ASB Bank Ltd
- AXA NZ
- Bank of NZ
- Bayer NZ Ltd
- BDO Spicers NZ Ltd
- Bell Gully
- BMW NZ Ltd
- BP NZ Ltd
- Bridgestone NZ Ltd
- Caltex NZ Ltd
- Carter Holt Harvey
- C J B Norwood Crippled Children Trust
- Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd
- Chapman Tripp
- Charity Gaming Assn
- Coca-Cola Amatil (NZ) Ltd
- Contact Energy
- Creative NZ
- Dept of Conservation
- Dept of Corrections
- Dept of Labour
- Dept of Internal Affairs - *Local Government & Community branch*
- Dorothy Daniels Dance Foundation
- EDS NZ Ltd
- EECA Residential Grants Programme
- Epsom NZ Ltd
- Fairfax NZ Ltd
- Ford Motor Company of NZ
- Foundation for Research, Science and Technology
- Freemasons NZ
- Fulbright Graduate Student Awards
- Gull NZ Ltd
- Hallenstein Glasson Holdings
- Hasbro NZ
- Hewlett Packard (NZ)
- Honda NZ
- Housing NZ
- IAG NZ Ltd
- IBM NZ Ltd
- ING (NZ) Ltd
- J R McKenzie Trust
- Jaguar NZ
- John Ilott Charitable Trust
- Johnson & Johnson NZ Ltd
- Land Rover NZ
- Mazda NZ
- Merck Sharp & Dohme (NZ)
- Ministry for Culture & Heritage
- Ministry for the Environment
- Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry
- Ministry of Economic Development
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Social Development: *Child Youth & Family, Family & Community Services and Work & Income*
- Ministry of Tourism
- Ministry of Youth Development
- Minter Ellison Rudd Watts
- Mitre 10 NZ Ltd
- NAOSCAR
- National Bank of NZ
- National Foundation for the Deaf
- New Horizons for Women Trust
- NZ Book Council
- NZ Historic Places Trust
- NZ Post
- NZ Society for Music Therapy Inc
- NZ Sugar Company Ltd
- NZ Trade & Enterprise
- NZ Water & Wastes
- Nursing Education & Research Foundation (NERF)
- NZ Community Trust
- NZ On Air
- NZ Symphony Orchestra
- Oticon Foundation in NZ
- Panasonic NZ Ltd
- Poutama Trust
- Procter & Gamble Distributing NZ
- Pub Charity
- Pyne Gould Guinness Ltd
- Queen Elizabeth II National Trust
- RMA Community Assistance Funds
- Road Safety Trust
- Roche Products (NZ) Ltd
- Ron Greenwood Environmental Trust
- Ronald Woolf Memorial Trust
- Royal Forest & Bird Protection Society
- Royal NZ Foundation of the Blind
- Royal NZ Returned & Services' Association (Inc)
- Rural Communities Trust
- Ryman Healthcare Ltd
- Save the Children NZ
- Shell NZ Holding Company
- Simpson Grierson
- Sony NZ Ltd
- Sovereign
- SPARC
- Sun Microsystems Ltd
- Sutherland Self Help Trust
- Te Mangai Paho
- Te Puni Kokiri
- Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Maori
- Telecom NZ Ltd
- Television NZ
- TelstraClear Ltd
- Tertiary Education Commission
- The Lion Foundation
- The Royal Society of NZ
- The Scottwood Trust
- The Southern Trust
- The Warehouse Group
- Todd Foundation
- Toyota NZ Ltd
- TPF Restaurants Ltd
- Transpower NZ Ltd
- Trustpower Ltd
- TV3
- United Way NZ Inc
- Veterans' Affairs NZ
- Vodafone NZ
- Warehouse Stationery Ltd
- Water Safety Education Foundation
- Westfield (NZ) Ltd
- World Wide Fund for Nature

Data source:
Funding Information Service

FUNDING

- Funders based in the Otago/Southland region make at least \$18 million available to the region annually.
- ‘National’ funders offer more than \$912 million to NZ communities and community organisations annually, including at least \$759m from government funders.
- In 2005/2006, Lotteries Grants Board allocated \$1,312,019 to the Otago/Southland region for distribution to the community.
- For the year ended 31 March 2005, the JR McKenzie Trust made grants to 574 groups totalling \$2.94 million. At the time of producing the 2005 Annual Report, \$82,898 had been granted to 32 organisations in the Dunedin Rotary District (*South Canterbury to Southland*) in the 31 March 2006 year.
- The Otago Community Trust approved donations of \$5,545,000 in the year ending 31 March 2006.
- The Community Trust of Southland approved grants totalling \$7,765,035 in the 2005/2006 financial year. This equates to almost \$72 for every person in its region, which is almost 80% of the average estimated per capita donation.

Government funding to the NZ community sector

- An additional \$6.5 million over 4 years to assist sport and recreational organisations with recruitment, training and retaining volunteers via Sport and Recreation NZ (SPARC)
- Over a 4 year period, nearly \$60 million of new government money for digital partnerships and significant community projects is being released into communities
- In April 2006, the Minister of Health, estimated that \$2 billion from Vote Health was going to non-government providers.
- This is just part of the picture – work is underway to gain a clearer understanding of total resourcing
- Funding Information Service lists a combined total of \$1.3 billion of government, corporate, and philanthropic funding to communities annually

October 10, 2006 14

GIVING NZ REPORT (PNZ)

- An estimated \$1.27 billion of philanthropic funding was distributed in 2005/06.
- 58% of this (\$742,145,000) was through Trusts and foundations.
- 35% (\$442,799,000) was from personal donations and bequests.
- 7% (\$89,180,000) was from business.
- Grantmakers gave just under 70% of philanthropic funding to recipients in specific regions, while 30% supported national organisations.
- The four activities that received the greatest amount of funding accounted for over three quarters of grant funding. These activities were culture, sports and recreation (27%), education and research (24%), social services (16%) and health (10%). BERL estimates that gaming machine societies provided just over 45% of the funding in the first category to sports.

Non-government funding to the NZ community sector

- NZ gambling policy is based on the principle that gambling is a means to raise funds for community purposes.
- All legal gaming therefore generates significant tax revenue and funds for distribution to the community. These funds form the greatest proportion of non-government funding to the community sector.

Philanthropic funding estimated at \$1.27 billion in 2005/06

Gaming/licensing \$278m+

Community & Energy Trusts \$228m+

Voluntary trusts & personal \$567m+

Lotteries Commission \$110m

Racing profits go back into the racing industry

April 4, 2007 13

Source: Giving New Zealand Philanthropic Funding 2006 – Philanthropy New Zealand

WHAT THE COMMUNITIES IN OTAGO/SOUTHLAND HAVE SAID THEY WANT

The Community Outcomes in the area's 10 Long Term Council Community Plans (LTCCP) provide snapshots of some of the aspirations and outcomes expressed through a range of community consultation processes. For more detail on a particular community, the relevant Long Term Council Community Plan may be useful. (Legislation requires Councils to review and consult on the LTCCP every three years).

Community Outcomes for the [Otago Region](#)

Otago is the second largest region in New Zealand in terms of land area - approximately 32,000 sq km or 12% of New Zealand's land area. The coastline stretches approximately 480km from the Waitaki River in the north to Wallace Beach in the south. The coastal marine area extends out to sea 22.2 km (12 nautical miles).

There are four districts and one city in the Otago region. While the Waitaki District falls partly within the Otago region and partly within the Canterbury region, 90% of its population live in the Otago region. Dunedin City, at approximately 3,300 sq km, is the largest city in New Zealand in terms of land area.

The six broad Community Outcomes identified for the Otago Regional Council's Long Term Community Plan are:

1. Sustainable use of resources for prosperity in Otago.
2. Diverse landscapes that say Otago.
3. Easy and efficient ways to get around Otago.
4. People living well in healthy Otago communities.
5. Otago values its heritage.
6. Knowledge and learning for prosperity in Otago.

Key points in the LTCCP include:

- Initiatives to promote transport efficiency and effectiveness around the region
- Funding towards the proposed Orokonui Ecosanctuary
- Provision for work to be undertaken on air quality in Otago, to ensure the new Air Quality National Environment Standard is met by 2013



- The development of the Leith Lindsay Flood Protection Scheme. Construction works are scheduled to finish in 2010/11 and enhancement works in 2012/13.

Source: Otago Regional Council's Long Term Community Plan 2006-16

Clutha District Community Outcomes

At the 2006 Census, Clutha had a total population of 16,839. It has a strong workforce of over 9,000, with a very low unemployment rate of just 1.6%. This means that there is a wealth of opportunity, with excellent career scope for skilled people, and for hard-working people who are willing to learn.

The population is spread over a geographical region of 6,362 sq kms. About 45% live in rural areas, while the rest live in one of the various urban communities. These range from the biggest town of Balclutha with a population of over 4,000, to smaller communities with less than 100 residents, such as Toko Mouth and Pounaweia. Housing costs are more than half of the national average. At November 2006, the average house sale price in the Clutha District was \$145,799, according to Quotable Value NZ.

The Clutha District Directions Community Outcomes are:

1. Working towards a safer, healthier community
2. Ensuring our economy grows and diversifies
3. Plenty to see and do
4. Sustainable environment living up to clean, green image
5. Education, training and lifelong learning opportunities
6. Strong, positive and enterprising communities
7. Providing the infrastructure we need to move forward

Source: Clutha District Long Term Community Plan 2006-16 and website

Queenstown Lakes District Community Outcomes

Queenstown Lakes Community Outcomes are:

1. Sustainable growth management.
2. Quality landscapes and natural environment and enhanced public access.
3. A safe and healthy community that is strong, diverse and inclusive for people of all age groups and incomes.
4. Effective and efficient infrastructure* that meets the needs of growth.
5. High quality urban environments respectful of the character of individual communities.
6. A strong and diverse economy.
7. Preservation and celebration of the district's local cultural heritage.

**The term infrastructure includes network infrastructure, roads, trails, public transport and community facilities.*

*Source: Queenstown Lakes District Long Term
Community Plan 2006-16*



Central Otago District Community Outcomes

The population of Central Otago is about 15,000. The main towns are Alexandra, Cromwell, Roxburgh, Ranfurly. Central Otago's population density of 1.5 people per sq km is the lowest in the country (the NZ average is 13.1 people per sq km).

In community meetings Central Otago people said the big issues facing their communities were:

- *Water – "... the importance of water to the economy of the district cannot be overstated"*
- *Education – "... access to good quality educational facilities and options for all age groups"*
- *District Plan – "... that is community driven the rest of the priorities fall into place if this is right"*
- *Health Services – "... maintain health services for the whole community, from birth to death"*
- *Tourism – ... that "relies on protecting our environment and icons... adding to what is here, not trying to change it"*
- *Housing – "there is a ... need for more realistic affordable priced housing and land as these prices are getting beyond the means of typical families"*

Council identified three key themes that in a sense captured what the community wanted, which is for Central to be a great place to live, work and play.

The three themes are:

1. **A Thriving Economy:** This would be attractive to both business and residents alike.
2. **A Safe and Healthy Community:** This would be a vibrant community with a range of services and facilities. This would also be a community that valued and celebrated its rich heritage.
3. **A Sustainable Environment:** This would be an environment that provides a good quality of life. The community would also have a healthy balance between its natural and built environment.

Source: Central Otago District Long Term Community Plan 2006-16

Dunedin City Community Outcomes

Originally founded on the picks, harpoons and hard toil of goldminers, whalers and early Scottish settlers nearly 150 years ago, much of Dunedin's early wealth and enterprise have left a tangible mark on today's city. As the largest city in the province of Otago, Dunedin is an area of spectacular beauty and opportunity. A friendly, compact university city of 120,000, Dunedin is also the financial and commercial hub of the region, with a thriving economy and a range of employment opportunities.

The outcomes and priorities for the city are:

1. **Wealthy community vision:** a city that encourages strong local business growth and employment growth, and attracts increasing numbers of new businesses and tourists.
 - A city that encourages sustainable economic development
 - A city that offers high quality employment opportunities for everyone
 - A city that actively promotes itself and its businesses
 - A city that encourages strategic investment in people and businesses

2. **Accessible city vision:** a city with a transport system that supports economic development and where people move about easily and safely.
 - A local transport system that is integrated with the wider needs of the community
 - A public transport system that meets the needs of users
 - Our external communications are state of the art
 - Dunedin is connected to the global transport nodes
3. **Safe and healthy people vision:** a city where residents feel safe and enjoy a healthy lifestyle.
 - A place where people are safe in their homes, work and public spaces
 - We enhance access to affordable health services
 - Our services, infrastructure, and environment enhance quality of life
 - Dunedin sustains its hospital, associated services and medical research capacity
4. **Sustainable city and environment vision:** a city that makes the most of its natural and built environment.
 - We enhance our place through quality developments
 - Our heritage and quality design is valued and protected
 - We value the natural environment, biodiversity and landscapes
 - We actively promote sustainability
5. **Culture and learning vision:** a city that celebrates and supports culture and excellence in the arts and education.
 - A broad range of learning opportunities
 - A diverse and vibrant arts and culture scene
 - We value the cultural identity and place of the tangata whenua in our community
 - We celebrate and support the good things about our city and community
6. **Supportive community vision:** a city where residents feel included and connected with their wider community.
 - Our city is built on strong communities
 - All volunteers feel valued
 - We are an ethnically diverse and tolerant community
 - The people participate in our representative democracy



7. **Active city vision:** a city that provides and encourages participation in a broad range of sporting, recreational and leisure activities.
 - More people participate in sport
 - More people participate in recreation and leisure activities
 - Dunedin people lead healthy lifestyles
 - City assets that provide recreation and leisure choice.

Source: Dunedin City Council Community Plan
2006/07-2015/16

Waitaki District Community Outcomes

The Waitaki Tomorrow community outcomes are the community's vision for the future of the district. The Waitaki District Council has facilitated the process of identifying the outcomes.

1. Waitaki people are safe and healthy.
2. Waitaki rivers and water are managed for the future.
3. Waitaki's distinctive natural environment is valued and protected.
4. Waitaki people have access to life-long learning.
5. Waitaki has a diverse, sustainable and growing economy.
6. Waitaki's unique culture and heritage is preserved and celebrated.
7. Waitaki is served by responsive and efficient government.
8. Waitaki has strong and proud communities.
9. Waitaki has essential transport networks and services.

Source: Waitaki District Council Long Term Council Community Plan 2006-201

Southland Region Community Outcomes

To maintain and improve the lifestyle in Southland, residents have identified the following as the outcomes they want for themselves, their families and their communities. Through the work of the Our Way Southland project, Southlanders told agencies involved in community activities, what their vision for their part of the Southland region is.

All four councils in the region, Environment Southland, Southland District Council, Invercargill City Council and Gore District Council, have adopted the following outcomes:

Topic: Lifestyle and Culture

Outcome: Southland is a great place to live.

Intermediate Outcomes:

- We value our history and heritage.
- We have a choice of quality places to go and things to do.
- We embrace and respect a diverse community.
- We are proud to be Southlanders.
- We live in a creative place.

Topic: Economy and Employment

Outcome: A diverse economy built from our strengths for growth and prosperity.

Intermediate Outcomes:

- We have a quality infrastructure with potential for growth.
- We have an innovative and vibrant culture that supports business.
- We have a business-friendly environment in which to operate.
- We have full employment and rewarding careers.
- We retain and build on our skills base.
- We keep the things about living here that we value.

Topic: Law and Order

Outcome: Safe places in a caring society that is free from crime.

Intermediate Outcomes:

- We have safe roads.
- We have safe homes.
- We have public places safe for children and families.
- We apprehend and hold law breakers appropriately accountable.
- We support the victims of crimes.

Topic: Health and Wellbeing

Outcome: We are healthy people.

Intermediate Outcomes:

- We are able to live healthy lifestyles.
- We have good quality, affordable housing.
- We live in a compassionate, caring community.
- We have equity of access to health services.

Topic: Leadership

Outcome: Strong, effective leadership taking us into the future.

Intermediate Outcomes:

- Citizens and communities are inspired, motivated and empowered.
- Decisions are progressive, forward-looking and robust.
- The community has confidence in its leaders.

Topic: Environment

Outcome: A treasured environment which we care for and which supports us now and into the future.

Intermediate Outcomes:

- We have an informed community caring for the environment.
- We have a healthy, safe and accessible built environment.
- We have an environment protected from the negative effects of human activities.

Topic: Education and Training

Outcome: A well-educated and skilled community continually seeking further opportunities to learn.

Intermediate Outcomes:

- We have accessible learning opportunities.
- We have high quality learning opportunities available to meet community needs and demands.
- We deliver innovative, integrated and effective learning programmes.
- We have a culture of continuous learning.

Source: Environment Southland Long Term Council Community Plan 2006-2016

INFORMATION SOURCES

To find out more about the characteristics and aspirations of the region, you may choose to source some of the following, some of which was used to compile this document:

- *Census of Population and Dwellings, Regional Summary, Census 2001 & 2006, Statistics NZ*
http://www2.stats.govt.nz/domino/external/web/Prod_Serv.nsf/htmldocs/2006+Census+of+Population+and+Dwellings+-+About+Census
- *Statistics NZ Community Profiles* contain detailed statistics by area (incl. regional council, territorial authority or suburb) www.stats.govt.nz/statistics-by-area/community-profiles.htm
- *2001 Household Expenditure Survey*
http://www2.stats.govt.nz/domino/external/web/prod_serv.nsf/htmldocs/Consumer+Spending
- *Leading Social Development: Regional Plan 2006/2007, Ministry of Social Development*
www.msd.govt.nz/publications/regional-plans/
- *Funding Information Service: FundView, BreakOut and CorporateCitizens* data is available by subscription or in public libraries and council offices. It is searchable by geographic area, demographic target, and activity type. www.allaboutfunding.org.nz, phone 04 499 4090, email info@fis.org.nz
- *The 2006 Social Report* www.socialreport.msd.govt.nz
and *Regional Indicators* www.socialreport.msd.govt.nz/regional
- Benefit statistics sourced from Ministry of Social Development's Information Analysis Platform as at 31 March 2006.
- *The Social Deprivation Index* is a measure of social-economic status calculated for small geographic areas. The index splits the country into ten divisions (deciles), with approximately 10% of the population in each index number between 1 and 10. A score of 1 represents an area with the least deprived score, and 10 is those areas with the most deprived score.
[http://www.moh.govt.nz/moh.nsf/Files/phi-research-report/\\$file/phi-research-report.pdf](http://www.moh.govt.nz/moh.nsf/Files/phi-research-report/$file/phi-research-report.pdf)
- *The Health Inequality Index* summarises variations of neighbourhood life expectancy, and when considered with life expectancy it is possible to gain an indication of the relative health of a population.
<http://www.moh.govt.nz/moh.nsf/by+unid/196E5A67C89FF1CBCC2570B40008D620?Open>
- *New Zealanders and the Arts: Attitudes, attendance and participation in 2005, Creative New Zealand*
www.creativenz.govt.nz/resources/publications.html
- *Education Counts, School Leavers Statistics, Ministry of Education, 2004*
<http://educationcounts.edcentre.govt.nz/index.html>
- *Regional Labour Market Reports,*
Department of Labour, www.dol.govt.nz/publications/lmr/lmr-regional.asp
- www.population.govt.nz provides access to NZ population statistics published by a wide range of government departments and agencies.
- Massey University and AMP prepare a quarterly survey of housing affordability across NZ
<http://property-group.massey.ac.nz/index.php?id=1077>

- Long Term Council Community Plans of:
 - Otago Regional Council www.orc.govt.nz/portal.asp?categoryid=35
 - Central Otago District www.codc.govt.nz/documents/lccp/lccp_download
 - Clutha District www.cluthadc.govt.nz/Web%20Pages/Corporate%20Services/Services/LTCCP.htm
 - Dunedin City www.cityofdunedin.com/city/?page=dcc_complan_0607
 - Queenstown Lakes District www.qldc.govt.nz/portal.asp
 - Waitaki District Council www.waitaki.govt.nz/Council/WDCComPlan.htm
 - Southland Regional Council www.es.govt.nz/Departments/Council/index.aspx?sm=c_a
 - Southland District Council
[www.southlanddc.govt.nz/council/plans-and-reports/long-term-council-community-plan-ltccp\\$.cfm](http://www.southlanddc.govt.nz/council/plans-and-reports/long-term-council-community-plan-ltccp$.cfm)
 - Gore District Council www.goredc.govt.nz
 - Invercargill District Council www.icc.govt.nz
- A central point to access all Annual and Long Term Council Community Plans is www.localgovt.co.nz/LocalGovernment/CouncilPlansStrategies.htm?DocumentGroup=1
- Plan for monitoring progress towards community outcomes including suggested list of core indicators: www.stats.govt.nz/statistics-by-area/plan-for-community-outcomes-processes.htm
- *South Island Regional Profile, October 2006*, Local Government & Community Branch, Department of Internal Affairs. Contact: Dr James Stratford James.Stratford@dia.govt.nz
- *Local Services Mapping Community Reports*
 - Family & Community Services, Ministry of Social Development
www.familyservices.govt.nz/our-work/community-development/local-services-mapping.html
- *NZ Business Demographic Statistics*
http://www2.stats.govt.nz/domino/external/web/prod_serv.nsf/htmldocs/Business+Demographics
- *Giving New Zealand: Philanthropic Funding 2006* – Philanthropy New Zealand.
Prepared by BERL, March 2007 www.giving.org.nz



Disclaimer:

Every effort has been made to record information correctly in this summary document, however where detail and accuracy are necessary to your decision-making/planning, please refer to the source documents.

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