

Outline of Workshop

- Introductions – who we are?
- SCFNZ: WHO Safe Community Model & NZ Accredited SC
- SCFNZ: Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design and Alcohol related harm –extent of problem
- **Interactive session: What's happening in your area to improve community safety?**
- HPA: Overview Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act (2012), Local Government (Alcohol Reform) Amendment Act, Summary Offences (Alcohol Reform) Amendment Act.
- HPA: Reflecting community interests in local alcohol policies
- Interactive session: How can community boards provide leadership to address alcohol related harm?

Why focus on safety: injuries & violence?



🌀 Injuries kill **3** children a week in this country, that's 60% of all childhood deaths.



🌀 Injuries are the leading cause of death for ages **1 to 34** years, & the second leading cause of hospitalisation.



🌀 Around **1,700** NZ'ers die each year from injuries, our men are dying at twice the rate of women.



🌀 **1** in **10** people experience violence at the hands of a stranger or acquaintance & for young people the risk is almost **1** in **4**.



🌀 NZ Police on average attend 1 incident of family violence every **8** minutes.



History: Accredited Safe Communities (SC)

- ASC established in Sweden in 1989 by WHO Collaborating Centre on Community Safety Promotion. 25 years of expertise in community safety. 313 Designated Safe Communities. 2
- From 1997 National/Regional accreditation introduced to better align local conditions with the SC Accreditation Programme: Pan Pacific Safe Communities Network covers Canada, America, Australia & NZ – 120 ASC, covering 17million people . Fee for NZ communities \$2000 inclusive of all travel.
- WHO Safe Communities model is specifically designed to produce measurable outcomes that are important for individual communities.
- NZ has had long-term involvement in ASC network. First ISC in NZ Waitakere City # 46 in 1999; Hastings #311 & Waitaki #313.
- SCFNZ is active as both an Affiliate Support Centre aligned with the WHO CCCSP & Lead Agency & Co-chair for the PPSCN. SCFNZ accredits SC in NZ and internationally.

Safe Communities Criteria



- 1. Leadership & Collaboration
- 2. Programme Reach
- 3. Priority Setting
- 4. Data Analysis & Strategic Alignment
- 5. Evaluation
- 6. Communication & Networking

Sustainable evidence-based programmes
Criteria 2 & 3

Collaborative leadership/networks
Criteria 1 & 6



Strategic planning/outcome focused
Criteria 4 & 5



Safe Communities is not another project or a programme, it's an integrated way of doing business...

Roads



Drowning



Crime



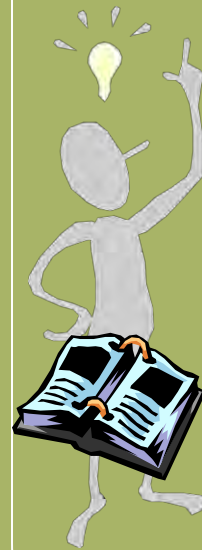
Falls



Workplace



Alcohol



Council/
Community
Boards



Why Invest in Safe Communities?

It's simple really ...



- “The SC model keeps communities centred on carrying out practical useful programmes that achieve overall community safety goals for their community. Having the SC framework that includes a **data collection and evaluation component helps support this**”.
- Strengths of the SC model operating in NZ are that it has:
 - ❑ An internationally backed framework of operation
 - ❑ The support of local government
 - ❑ Encouraged community buy-in
 - ❑ Led to coordinated community efforts that addresses injury prevention
 - ❑ Supported Safe Coalition groups to work well.



Accredited SC in NZ

Safer West (formerly Waitakere)

Waimakariri

New Plymouth

Whangarei

Wellington

Safer North (formerly North Shore)

Tauranga

Porirua

Christchurch

Wairarapa Region: South Wairarapa, Carterton & Masterton

Taupo

Rotorua

Hutt Valley: Hutt City & Upper Hutt

Napier

Whanganui

Safe at the Top: Nelson & Tasman

Tairāwhiti

Central Hawkes Bay

Hastings

Waitaki



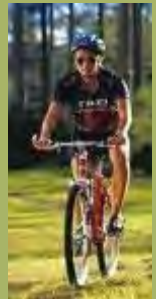
Range of strategies & approaches

- In New Zealand, communities (accredited and those working towards the criteria) focus on safety promotion, injury and crime prevention & adopt a range of models and approaches.
- A review of all communities found that – motor vehicle traffic crashes, drowning, falls prevention (especially for older adults), family violence, child safety, Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED), Family Violence, Workplace safety, Dog control, and a wide range of initiatives to address alcohol misuse are covered by the majority of communities.
- Neighbourhood support and community patrols are important.
- Visit www.safecommunities.org.nz for further details



How does a safe community look and feel?

- Well-connected neighbourhoods
- Safe, health homes & supportive families/whanau
- **Young and old enjoying each other's company**
- Happy and healthy children and adolescents
- A community that takes pride in itself
- Safe Roads
- Responsible drinking
- Communities supporting their schools and vice versa
- Greater industry and job opportunities



Effectiveness of SC Collaborative Selected Community Outcomes ...



- ⇒ Waimakariri, designed 1999, had the lowest injury fatality rate for 5yrs.
- ⇒ New Plymouth, designated 2005, has had decreases in the age standardised injury hospitalisation rates.
- ⇒ Wellington City, designated 2006, reported a 30% reduction in traffic crashes, & a 5.7% overall reduction in crime.
- ⇒ North Shore City, designated 2007, has had significant reductions in reported crimes from 1050 to 680 per 10,000.
- ⇒ Tauranga, designated 2008, had a 5% decrease in ACC injury claims.
- ⇒ Rotorua, designated 2010, had a 50% reduction in vehicle crime.
- ⇒ Napier, designated 2010, has had an overall decrease in both ACC claims for injury and injuries in Napier public places.
- ⇒ Tairāwhiti, designated 2012, has had significant reduction in crime as a result of the street-by-street initiative.
- ⇒ Hastings, designated 2013, had decrease in # of house fires & youth road crashes.



Future ways of working together



The core principle of SC is collaboration:

- ❑ Interagency, multi-sector coordination
- ❑ Partnerships mobilising resources
- ❑ Agencies & groups sharing expertise, information & resources

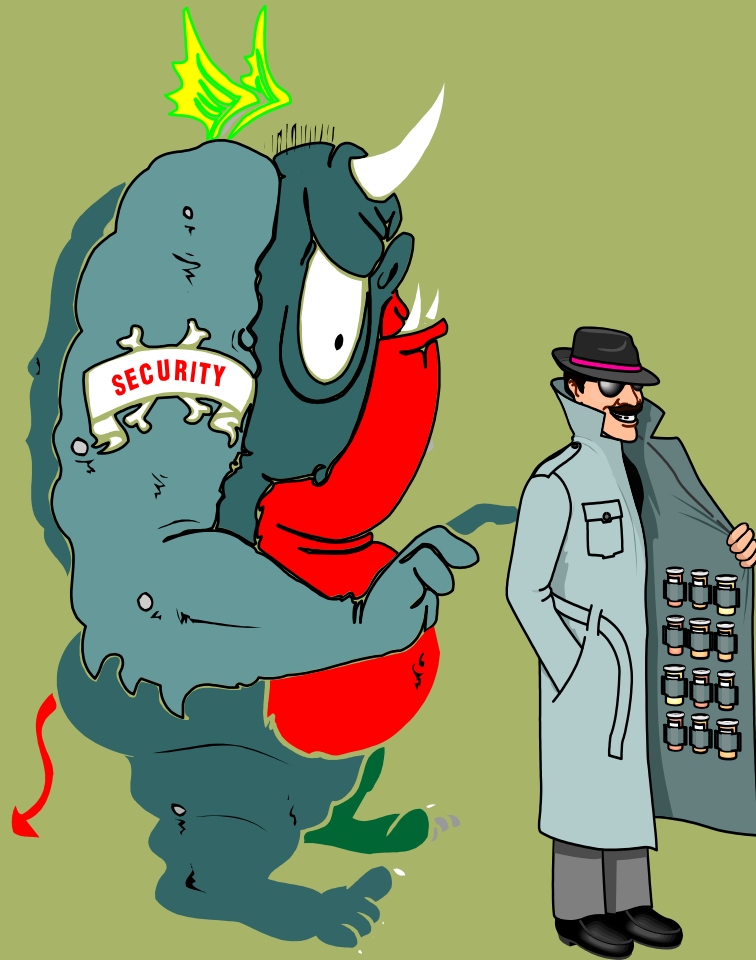


Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)

To introduce you to how

- ❑ the design of the physical environment influences the incidence and fear of crime
- ❑ CPTED principles can be applied to reduce the incidence and fear of crime

Question



If all situational controls were to be abandoned (for instance, no locks, no ticket checks at train stations, no custom controls, no traffic lights, etc.) would there be a change in the volume of crime and disorder?

Opportunity

If you answer that crime and disorder would increase, then you are indicating that you too think that opportunity is a cause of crime



Crime Science: Situational Prevention

- Definition

Situational Crime Prevention sets out to demotivate potential offenders by making targets less suitable.

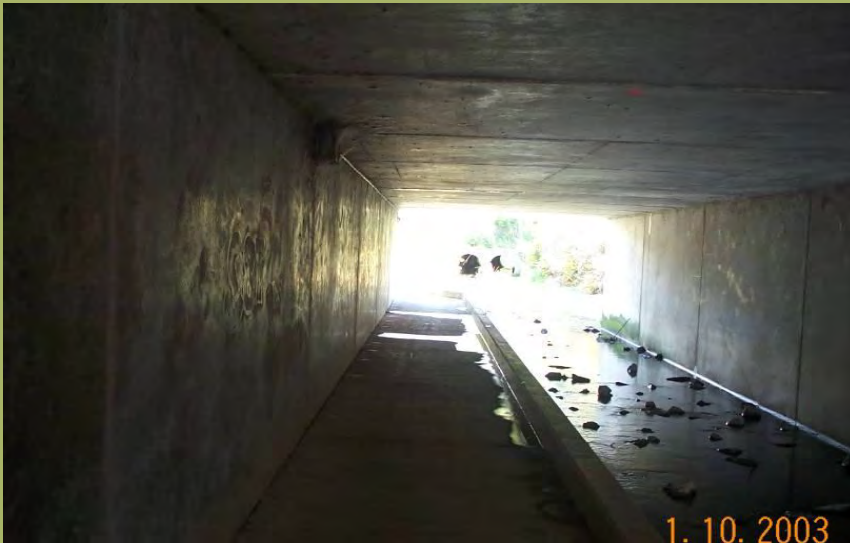
Situational prevention theory assumes that people who commit crimes often do so out of rational motives: that is they want something and they consider the best/easiest way of getting it, but they will not take action unless the benefits outweigh the risks.

SO, make it harder or riskier : limit what they gain = reduce the amount of crime that occurs e.g.

- Increase the Risks e.g. steering column locks
- Increase the Effort e.g. Neighbourhood watch
- Reduce the Rewards e.g. Removable car stereos
- Reduce Provocations e.g. Community patrols, Natural surveillance

Seven Qualities for Safer Places

1) Access: Safe movement and connections



Seven Qualities for Safer Places

2) Surveillance and Sightlines: See and Be Seen



Seven Qualities for Safer Places

3) Layout: Clear and Logical Orientation



Seven Qualities for Safer Places

4) Activity Mix: Eyes on the Street



Seven Qualities for Safer Places

5) Sense of Ownership:
Showing a Place is Cared for



Seven Qualities for Safer Places

6) Quality Environments: Well Designed, Managed and Maintained Environments



Seven Qualities of Safer Places

7) Physical Protection: Using Active Security Measures



Community Safety & Alcohol related harm – What we know



Is this a problem?

‘Drinking to get drunk’ is the accepted norm for people of all ages in NZ

Many adult drinkers do not regard drinking to intoxication as a problem

New Zealand’s current drinking culture has:

- a general tolerance for drunkenness
- a general lack of concern about physical or mental well-being in relation to drinking
- a reluctance by drinkers to limit alcohol intake





In one
year
we
drink

million litres
of pure
alcohol

That is 9.7 litres for every person 15 years and older.

Community Safety and Alcohol related harm – What we know



- ❑ Alcohol harm costs between \$1 Billion & \$4 Billion
- ❑ 4% of total deaths alcohol related
- ❑ Survey data: 52% of adults binge drink, 18% of adult drinkers consumed 7+ glasses on last occasion, 8% of adults set out to get drunk & 33% of young drinkers consumed 5+ glasses on last drinking occasion
- ❑ Up to 70% of weekend Emergency Department presentations
- ❑ Crime related costs – \$240 million
- ❑ Substantial amount weekend crime alcohol-related



The problem?

28%

of adults agree that
it is okay to get drunk as
long as it's not every day

39%

of 12-17 year olds agree
that it is okay to get
drunk as long as it's
not every day



Community Safety and Alcohol cont

- ❑ Crime and violence – the NZ Police estimate that:
 - ❑ Half of serious violent crimes are related to alcohol
 - ❑ Approximately one-third of all police apprehensions involve alcohol
 - ❑ Over 300 alcohol-related offences are committed every day
 - ❑ Each day, 52 individuals or groups of people are either drive home or detained in police custody because of intoxication.
- ❑ Positive association between liquor outlet density and alcohol related harms



Community Safety and Alcohol cont

- ❑ Over the years 2009-2011: alcohol a factor in 34% of fatal crashes, 21% serious injury crashes & 12% of minor injury crashes.
- ❑ Alcohol a contributing factor for 20% of drownings.
- ❑ 12-times increased risk of a fall when alcohol involved.
- ❑ A NZ study of young people aged 13-24 yrs, who made a serious suicide attempt, revealed that 31% had a history of alcohol abuse or dependence.
- ❑ In a year – 147,500 adults take one or more days off work or school due to their alcohol use.
- ❑ An Auckland study estimates that the cost of alcohol related lost productivity among the working population of NZ to be \$57 million pa.



Alcohol-related conditions



Change?

Tragedy of alcohol-fuelled RWC

Merivale residents back liquor ban

Booze store must close to protect kids

Drink limit must come down to save lives

IDIOTS PUT THE BOOT INTO LEAGUE'S IMAGE

Alcohol problems under spotlight

Anger and shock at liquor store killing

Teen death spurs alcohol wakeup call

Beer is cheaper than water - study

Liquor licence infuriates residents

Clendon protest brewing after bottle shop licence 'sneaked' through

Health Promotion Agency

Cannons Creek, Porirua



Interactive Session: Community Safety

- What are the concerns about safety in your community?
- What is happening in your area to improve community safety?
- What would make your job easier? i.e. What support or resources would help you to improve community safety?



Health Promotion Agency

Areas of work



Ease up
on the drink.

Breakfast-eaters
have it better.



GET YOUR CHILD'S SORE THROAT CHECKED EVERY TIME.

HELP PREVENT RHEUMATIC FEVER

sorethroatsmatter.org.nz 0800 611 116

choice NOT CHANCE

Let's choose to end harmful gambling

HOW'S YOUR ENGINE?

GET YOUR HEART CHECKED

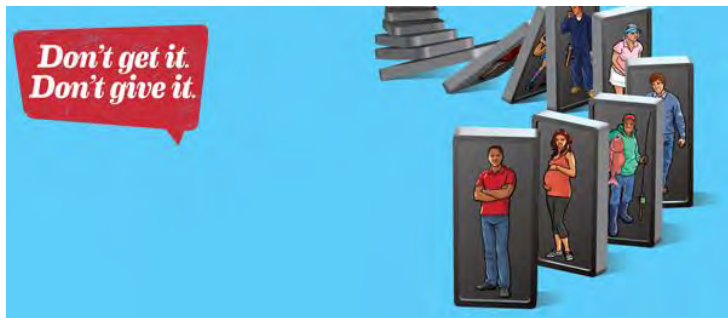
You've got a warrant of fitness for your car, how get one for your heart? Visit your family doctor or nurse for a heart health check.

Your family will love you for it.

vtnz Health Promotion Agency

SMOKING NOT OUR FUTURE

WWW.NOTOURLFUTURE.CO.NZ



SUN PROTECTION ALERT

10:15AM — 4:55PM

PROTECTION REQUIRED

Whatever your skin colour

Data provided by NIWA



Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 (SSAA)

New legislation reforming New Zealand's alcohol laws received Royal assent on 18 December 2012 and is now law

The SSAA 2012 has a transitional period of 12 months

Object of the legislation is that

- The sale, supply and consumption of alcohol should be undertaken safely and responsibly and
- The harm caused by excessive or inappropriate consumption be minimised

Commencement

Day after Royal Assent

- ARLA
- Interpretation section
- Some formal provisions

18 June 2013

- Purpose and object of the Act
- New licence criteria

18 December 2013

- The rest of the Bill comes into force

What is a Local Alcohol Policy (LAP)?

Is a set of decisions made by a TA in consultation with its community about the sale and supply of alcohol in its geographical area

Once a LAP is in place, licensing bodies will have to consider the policy when making decisions on licence applications

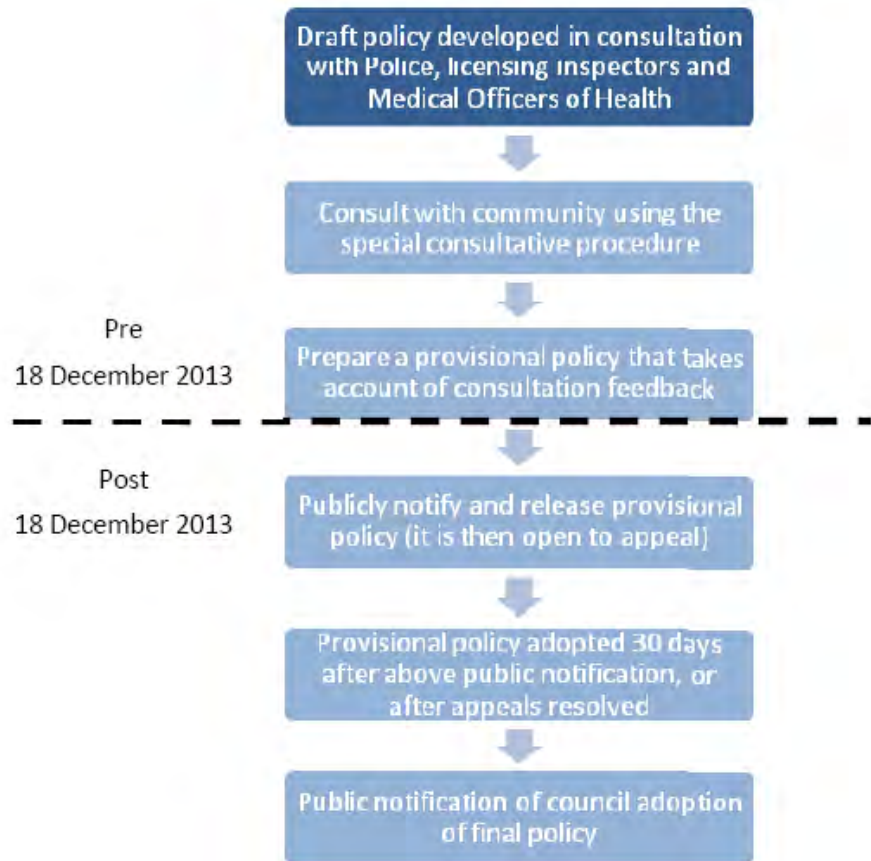
LAPs

LAPs are optional

Legislation very specific on what a LAP can address

- Location of licensed premises
- The number or density of licences
- Maximum trading hours
- Discretionary conditions
- One-way door restrictions

What happens when?



What does this mean for Boards?

Opportunities to

- Advocate for a LAP to be developed in your area
- Help engage communities – ensure it reflects what your community wants
- Be a conduit for communities to feed into the Council processes
- Help communities with information about what they can do, where they can go.....

What is the HPA doing to help?

Providing advice and guidance

Developing LAP guidance and survey questions for TAs

Developing an area on our website to link up the different bits of information and to share good practice/tools/guidance etc

Where to go form more information

Ministry of Justice website

<http://www.justice.govt.nz/policy/sale-and-supply-of-alcohol>

Ministry of Justice Newsletters

<http://eepurl.com/ulqan>

HPA website

<http://www.alcohol.org.nz>

Interactive session: Alcohol

How can community boards provide leadership to address alcohol-related harm issues?

What would make your job easier? i.e. What support or resources would help you to address alcohol-related harm in your community?

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