





Executive Summary

Dunedin has a long and proud history of social innovation, such as early initiatives in education, women's suffrage and in addressing sweat labour laws. This notion of a caring community continues through to the highly-valued social services and assets we enjoy as a city today. Many of these services and assets are managed by the Dunedin City Council, across areas as diverse as community development, social housing, festivals and events, and the provision of recreation facilities such as sportsfields, playgrounds and pools.

Some significant social issues face our city in challenging economic times with limited central and local government resources. Innovative solutions are needed which require the Dunedin City Council to involve and engage communities in new and different ways.

This document, the first overarching social strategy for Dunedin City Council, provides a vehicle for developing these solutions. It builds on the Council-led Your City Our Future (YCOF) community engagement process and the priorities identified as part of that. An extensive community engagement process has also been held as part of the development of this strategy. We've listened to what the community has said, and this Social Wellbeing Strategy is a response to this.

The Strategy sets out pathways for the Dunedin City Council to take a leadership role in improving the social wellbeing of Dunedin residents. Underpinning this strategy is the concept of 'citizenship' and what being a citizen of Dunedin promises and requires from us.

The Dunedin City Council cannot progress social wellbeing on its own. It is hoped that this strategy will provide a vehicle for working towards shared responses and solutions with various communities across Dunedin and with other agencies and organisations.

The city is a collective space which belongs to all those who live in it. Citizenship provides us the right to conditions for political, social and ecological fulfilment, at the same time assuming of us the duties of social cohesion and participation.

adapted from the European Charter for the Safeguarding of Human Rights in the City

Our Challenges

Most Dunedin residents rate their quality of life highly. However, there are some social wellbeing challenges currently facing our city. The key challenges have been identified as:

Ageing population – An older population will lead to both changing and greater demand for social and community services.

Low income levels - Low relative income levels can make the costs of everyday needs harder to meet.

Housing stock-Cold and poor quality homes can lead to poor health and economic outcomes.

Lifestyle changes – The trend for less active and less healthy lifestyles can give rise to obesity and other wellbeing issues.

Central Government services and funding - Gradual withdrawal or depletion of government services and funding is leading to greater pressure for local responses.



Executive Summary continued

The Vision

The Council's vision for social wellbeing in Dunedin is:

Dunedin is one of the world's great small cities.

We are a city with connected people, cohesive communities and quality lifestyles for all.

Strategic Directions

Five strategic directions set out how this vision will be realised:

Connected people

Vibrant and cohesive communities

Priorities

A set of priorities gives the outcomes that the Dunedin City Council will be working toward under each strategic direction:

- Dunedin people feel included in their local communities and the wider city
- Dunedin people are connected to the places they need to go by safe, affordable and user-friendly transport options
- Dunedin people participate in community and city-wide affairs
- Dunedin people have access to lifelong learning opportunities

- Dunedin is comprised of strong, vibrant neighbourhoods and communities
- Dunedin celebrates its identity and cultural diversity
- Dunedin communities are resilient and have good access to information and resources

Implementation

Three implementation pathways for the strategy have been identified. These involve the formation of teams to develop action plans and give priority to the following areas:

Manaakitanga

The concept of manaakitanga involves the process of showing and receiving care, respect, kindness and hospitality¹. This pathway focuses on helping Dunedin people to access information, services and resources to make good choices about jobs, education, housing and other opportunities. It links to the recruitment and retention strategies of the Economic Development Strategy.

¹ Tai Tokerau Māori Dictionary, www.edesignz.co.nz/dictionary/dictionary-index.htm.



Healthy and safe people	A reasonable standard of living for all	Affordable and healthy homes
 All people have good access to health services There are high levels of participation in recreation and leisure activities People are safe and feel safe in their homes, neighbourhoods and public places 	 A range of employment opportunities for all Dunedin people can afford to exercise genuine choices Dunedin people have a great work/ life balance 	Dunedin people live in warm and healthy homes Affordable housing options are available to all

This pathway provides a vehicle for the Council to support community-led initiatives, whether through advice, information, facilitation, partnership or funding. It links to the Spatial Plan vision of sustainable, resilient and self-sufficient communities.

This pathway provides a co-ordinated Council approach to housing quality and affordability issues for the city. As well as building on the strategic work underway in the social housing sector, it will seek to promote a whole-of-city approach to improving the quality of Dunedin's housing stock.



Executive Summary	1
Introduction	6
Our Key Challenges	12
Strategic Framework	15
Strategic Directions	20
Implementation Pathways	30
Monitoring and Review	32
References	32
Appendix 1: Dunedin City Council's Current Roles in Social Wellbeing	33
Appendix 2: Dunedin City Council Policies with a Social Element	34
Appendix 3: Linkages to Other Strategies and Policies	35
Appendix 4: Community Engagement Meetings	37

Introduction to the Social Wellbeing Strategy



Why do we need a Social Wellbeing Strategy?

What makes Dunedin such a great place to live? We often think of physical features such as its superb natural setting, fantastic parks and reserves, great old heritage buildings, vibrant and lively central city, and the relative ease of getting around our city.

As much as any physical assets, it is the people that make Dunedin a great place to be. There are many positive social and community attributes that contribute just as much to the quality of life in our city. These include things like:

- · the community-minded spirit of its residents
- · the way people look after each other
- the unpaid contribution many residents make to a variety of causes
- the huge range of community groups and organisations that make up the city's fabric
- the opportunity to get involved in a wide spectrum of social and cultural activities
- the way we come together to celebrate and participate in festivals and events

These can be described as examples of 'social assets', which make an important contribution to the wellbeing of Dunedin people. Like any asset, they are at risk of becoming depleted or degraded if ignored or not managed properly.

This strategy seeks to celebrate these positive aspects of Dunedin, while finding ways to build and develop even further on our social and community strengths. Underpinning this strategy is the concept of citizenship and what being a citizen of Dunedin both enables and requires from us.

The Dunedin City Council is involved in developing high-level strategies which set out roles in providing for economic development (Economic Development Strategy²) and physical development (Spatial Plan). However, this is the first strategy which details and directs the Council's involvement in the various aspects of social wellbeing.

The Dunedin City Council cannot progress social wellbeing on its own. It is hoped that this strategy will provide a vehicle for working towards shared responses and solutions with various communities across Dunedin and with other agencies and organisations.

What is meant by Social Wellbeing?

The Report of the New Zealand Royal Commission on Social Policy (1988) concluded that:

(New Zealanders) have said that they need a sound base of material support including housing, health, education and worthwhile work. A good society is one which allows people to be heard, to have a say in their future, and choices in life... (they) value an atmosphere of community responsibility and an environment of security. For them, social wellbeing includes that sense of belonging that affirms their dignity and identity and allows them to function in their everyday roles.³

The Ministry of Social Development defines wellbeing as comprising "those aspects of life that society collectively agrees are important for a person's happiness, quality of life and welfare".4

These aspects are further defined in the Ministry's annual Social Report as ten outcome domains or areas of people's lives that influence social wellbeing. The ten areas are:

- 1. Health
- 2. Safety
- 3. Social connectedness
- 4. Knowledge and skills
- 5. Paid work
- 6. Economic standard of living
- 7. Civil and political rights
- 8. Cultural identity
- 9. Leisure and recreation
- 10. Life satisfaction

In a similar list, the Supportive Community Leadership Team (which formed part of the YCOF process) identified six priority areas key to a supportive community. These are:

- 1. Health
- 2. Safety
- 3. Social connectedness
- 4. Learning
- 5. Standard of living
- 6. Housing

These social wellbeing components influence the overall quality of life in Dunedin.



² Note that the Economic Development Strategy is a partnership strategy not a Dunedin City Council strategy.

³ Royal Commission on Social Policy (1988) volume II, p472 (quoted from Ministry of Social Development 2008)

⁴Ministry of Social Development 2008, p4

What is the Dunedin context?

Dunedin has a varied and interesting population contributing to its rich social fabric. Some notable features of Dunedin's population include the following:

- the large and geographicallyconcentrated tertiary student population, contributing to Dunedin having a high proportion of 18 to 24 year olds (22% compared to 15% for New Zealand as a whole)
- a slightly older population compared to New Zealand as a whole (13% compared to 12%), with many older people residing in flatter parts of the city such as Mosgiel and South Dunedin
- some widespread communities distributed across Dunedin's large rural hinterland and varied rural and coastal communities
- a less ethnically diverse population than other cities, but with recent increases in the number and diversity of migrants

Social wellbeing cannot be 'delivered' through some simple, attractively wrapped package. We're out there doing it now. Its delivery is messy, human, holistic, and does so much more than build warm homes. Whether we're talking about the Blueskin Energy Project or any of the other community initiatives, what is important are the networks, conversations, connections and community participation. Social wellbeing is ultimately about power: the power to assume responsibility, the power to act, and the power to work collectively, effectively. And of course it means strong, innovative, vibrant community.

Scott Willis, Blueskin Resilient Communities Trust



What does Social Wellbeing have to do with the Council?

The main responsibility for providing many of the core necessities of social wellbeing such as health, education and social welfare is clearly the role of central government and its agencies. There is also a wide range of other organisations and entities that contribute to social wellbeing, including social service providers, charities, not-for-profit groups, community organisations and neighbourhood groups.

The Local Government Act 2002 Amendment Bill (LGA) changed the purpose of local government and commenced on 5 December 2012. The purpose as outlined in the LGA has been considered when developing this strategy.

The Dunedin City Council has a long history of providing a wide range of functions and duties that contribute to social wellbeing. Examples include:

- the provision of community facilities such as libraries, museums and sportsfields
- the provision of social housing, particularly for older persons
- · providing advice and financial support to community and arts groups
- · regulatory functions such as land use planning, building control and liquor licensing
- · enabling residents to participate in the democratic process
- · organising or funding festivals and events
- providing for a more accessible physical environment, such as provision for less able pedestrians and motorists
- advocating on behalf of the community, for example, seeking the retention or expansion of central government services

These examples show the range of roles that the Council can play, which can be summarised as follows:

Role	How social wellbeing outcomes are achieved
Provider	The Council provides a service or facility
Funder	The Council provides funding to another organisation or group towards providing a service or facility
Regulator	The Council enforces government legislation and/or makes its own bylaws
Promoter and Facilitator	The Council undertakes promotional activity such as education programmes, or brings together other organisations or groups to work towards social outcomes
Advocate	The Council advocates to other agencies such as central government to try and achieve social wellbeing outcomes

A detailed list of current Council roles in social wellbeing is provided in Appendix 1. Existing Dunedin City Council policies seeking to promote social wellbeing are listed in Appendix 2.

Social wellbeing, is by its nature, a very broad area. This strategy focuses on those aspects that the Council can realistically influence. For example, in the area of health the Council can advocate for services but is not itself a provider of health services (with the exception of some public health functions such as the provision of clean drinking water, food and liquor licensing and the sanitary removal of waste).

In those areas where the Council is not a core provider of services, it will seek to influence or collaborate with other agencies and community members to achieve good social wellbeing outcomes. This strategy sets out a leadership role for the Dunedin City Council in advocating for and improving the social wellbeing of Dunedin residents.

What has been done before?

This strategy is based on listening to community feedback on social wellbeing priorities. In particular, the YCOF community engagement process conducted in 2010 and 2011 provides the backdrop to this strategy. This Council-led process was designed to review the city vision and community outcomes, and to feed into the development of key strategies such as the Spatial Plan, Economic Development Strategy and this Social Wellbeing Strategy.

As well as community-wide consultation, the Dunedin City Council worked closely with a series of leadership groups convened across different community outcome areas. These teams comprised representatives from a range of stakeholder agencies. The work done by the Supportive Community Leadership Team in particular has helped to provide the scope and direction for this strategy.



As a result of the YCOF process, the Council's community outcome for Supportive Community was revised to read:

Dunedin's people feel included and connected with their wider community and enjoy a good quality of life.

The work of the Supportive Community Leadership Team in identifying a vision, priority areas and some proposed indicators has formed the basis of this strategy.

The strategy also builds on earlier Council policy in this area, particularly the Community Policy 1997. This policy set out a community development role for the Council to:

- · enhance wellbeing of the entire community
- foster self help
- · resource community initiatives
- co-ordinate community interests

Other relevant existing Dunedin City Council social policies include those developed in relation to various communities of interest (such as younger persons, the disabled, older persons) or those that are issue-based (such as physical activity participation, social housing).

These policies, listed in Appendix 2, form part of the implementation of this strategy. Some of them will be reviewed and brought up to date as part of its implementation. This strategy will, however, supersede the existing Community Policy.

Summary of Consultation

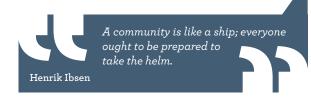
Public consultation on the draft Social Wellbeing Strategy took place in August and September 2012. This took the form of a written questionnaire (100 responses), an on-line 'People's Panel' survey (366 responses) and a series of sector group meetings, geographic workshops and public 'random encounters' (approximately 400 people involved). Refer to Appendix 4 for more detail on the groups consulted with.

Key messages that came through from the consultation were as follows:

- A very high level of support for an overall Council role in social wellbeing, although more detail on the Council role across the various priority areas was requested
- A very high level of support for the draft strategy and its strategic directions
- Consistent positive feedback about the consultation and strategy development process
- A request for greater visibility of various sectors in the strategy, such as the disabled, students, children and young people
- Expansion of the healthy and safe people elements, particularly to include alcohol-related issues and injury prevention
- · A number of suggestions for additional measures were made
- There were many suggestions for implementation actions and offers of involvement. More detail on implementation was requested, along with the earlier involvement of 'key partners' in the process than previously indicated

As a result of the consultation process, the following changes have been made to this strategy:

- Slight changes to the wording of the vision and several priorities
- Improved strategic framework diagram (Figure 1)
- · Clarification of the various Council roles in social wellbeing
- Greater recognition of various sectors, including students and volunteers
- Addition of alcohol, injury prevention and civil defence into priority 3.3
- Clarification around the role of measures, which become indicators of change
- More detail on the role of other groups in Implementation Pathways



What about other Council Strategies?

The Social Wellbeing Strategy forms a vital part of the Dunedin City Council's strategic framework, outlined in Figure 1. A suite of core strategies, including the Social Wellbeing Strategy, will give effect to the city's overarching vision and community outcomes. A range of different action and activity plans will be used by the Council to implement these strategies.

The Social Wellbeing Strategy has been developed with a consistent framework with other strategies, such as the Economic Development Strategy and the Spatial Plan, enabling some of the tools employed in the other strategies to be used to give effect to the Social Wellbeing Strategy.

The vision for this strategy has the role of social wellbeing in promoting 'quality of life' at its heart. Quality of life provides a crucial link to these other strategies, which are also about providing quality of life, as well as 'quality of place' and 'quality opportunities'.

Figure 1: Dunedin City Council Strategic Framework

Strategic Framework for DCC Activities



Note: Strategies in italics are still in development or under review.

In delivering on these strategies, a set of core principles for the Dunedin City Council to adhere to has been developed. In terms of the Social Wellbeing Strategy, the principles mean the following:

Partnership

The Council will take a partnership approach through:

- engaging with and assisting neighbourhood and community groups
- working collaboratively with social agencies and organisations
- a partnership approach with tertiary institutions and business organisations
- regular liaison with government agencies

Sustainability

The Council will take account of the principles of sustainable development, including the need for communities to be as resilient and self-sufficient as possible.

Leadership

The Council will take a leadership role in delivering, facilitating or advocating for social services and outcomes. The Council will continue to seek a mandate from the community for its leadership role in improving the social wellbeing of its citizens.

Treaty of Waitangi

The Council will fulfill its obligations under Te Tiriti o Waitangi, including the need to consult and engage with all Māori.

Affordability

The Council will implement the strategy in a cost effective and fiscally responsible manner.

Implementation will adhere to the balancing process set out in the Council's Financial Strategy.

⁵ Definition adapted from Hess 1999.

What is meant by 'community' and 'community building'?

The word 'community' can be used on a number of different levels. In this strategy it is used to refer to a local community (such as a neighbourhood) or a community of interest that might span all of Dunedin (such as older people). It can also refer in a more general sense to the wider community (all Dunedin residents), although this will be avoided as much as possible.

This strategy seeks to ensure that all Dunedin residents are valued citizens with a role to play in our city. However, it is recognised that there is more work to do before some Dunedin people are fully connected, engaged and equal citizens. These may include:

- · Children and young people
- · People with disabilities
- · Maori and Pacific Island communities
- · People on low incomes
- · New migrants to Dunedin
- · Older people

Another key group are tertiary students. While the student population forms a vital part in the life of Dunedin, there are opportunities to better connect and engage students in other sectors of the city.

Community building is a process of recognising and working with existing community strengths, building community resilience and acknowledging change where needed. It is often based around projects which build new relationships among members in a community, with good outcomes arising from the connections these relationships provide.⁵

The benefits of a community building approach include the following:

- engaging and including as wide a range of people as possible
- · mobilising resources that may not otherwise be tapped into
- · increasing the available pool of knowledge and skills
- · building and strengthening local and citywide networks
- · enhancing social and economic development
- · providing place-based (localised) development initiatives
- · developing resilient and more sustainable communities

This strategy seeks to encourage a community building approach, with increased focus on local participation and local leadership in response to local issues. For community building projects to be truly effective, the initiative for them cannot come from the Council. This strategy will enable the Dunedin City Council to become better able to respond to, and assist with, community building projects. Another important role for the Council is to facilitate the development of relationships between different community groups and initiatives, and to partner where appropriate.

Community building is about empowering potential, possibility and local action. It's about encouraging notions of 'I can' and 'we can' – locals taking action to strengthen and support their community and the future they seek.

Inspiring Communities p19



While the focus of this strategy is about building on Dunedin's many community strengths, there are some very significant social issues facing the city. These challenges are not unique to Dunedin-many other parts of New Zealand are also faced with the same issues to greater or lesser extents.

Setting out these major challenges provides a backdrop to the strategic directions and priorities contained in this strategy and their delivery mechanisms.

1.

Issue 1: Ageing Population

As with the national population, Dunedin's population is ageing. A combination of factors is driving this, including longer life expectancies, declining birth rates meaning smaller and fewer families, and the large baby boom cohort about to start moving into the 65 plus age category. The 65 plus group is projected to increase by 54% over the next 20 years, increasing from 14% to 20% of Dunedin's population.⁶

Better healthcare and changing awareness of the capabilities of people in these age ranges mean that our perception of 'old age' is also shifting. However, the ageing of our population will still have significant impacts across a range of social wellbeing areas. These include greater demand for social housing, increased demand for smaller private housing units, lower median household incomes, greater demand for healthcare services, greater demand for public transportation and better pedestrian environments, and the need to provide more community facilities suitable for older people.



2.

Issue 2: Low Income Levels

New Zealand once had a relatively equal income distribution, consistent with its reputation as an egalitarian society. This situation has changed markedly, starting with the major economic and social reforms of the 1980s and 1990s, to the point where New Zealand has one of the more unequal income distributions in the OECD. This trend of growing inequality, with larger numbers of households on low incomes, was only partly reversed from 2004 to 2007 with the introduction of the Working for Families support package.

Dunedin has relatively low income levels by national standards, with a larger proportion of low income households and smaller proportion of high income households than other New Zealand cities.⁸ This is only partly due to the high proportion of tertiary students in the city.

Low income levels can lead to a number of social impacts, often associated with poverty. These include poorer outcomes for children, poorer health and difficulty accessing and affording healthcare and other essential services, poor diets, unhealthy homes due to lack of heating and maintenance, greater demand for social services and higher crime levels.

⁶ Statistics New Zealand 2010

⁷ Ministry of Social Development 2010, p65

⁸ Statistics New Zealand 2006

3.

Issue 3: Housing Stock

Dunedin has an old housing stock, with one in five dwellings built prior to 1920. The age of the housing stock means that it is less likely to be adequately insulated or built to maximise use of the sun

The age of housing stock often results in issues of poorly maintained, cold, run-down houses. The types of houses available are also less likely to meet demand into the future, with a growing need for smaller and better quality houses with fewer maintenance requirements and smaller sections. Compounding this are the low income levels of some residents, which discourage the maintenance and upgrading of housing stock and inhibit future housing choices.

Negative impacts arising from poor quality, cold and damp housing include poor health and economic hardship through greater spending on heating and medical treatment. These impacts can then lead to wider social and economic effects, such as loss of productivity through increased sick days.



Issue 4: Lifestyle Changes

Dunedin residents are generally fortunate in their ability to access recreational and leisure facilities, with participation rates in physical activity tending to be above national averages. As with nationwide trends, however, there is an increasing likelihood for Dunedin residents to not be getting enough physical exercise and be at risk of obesity and other health issues.¹¹

A variety of reasons may exist for less healthy lifestyles, including lack of physical activity, poorer diets, more sedentary jobs, more sedentary leisure pursuits, greater time pressures meaning less time to exercise, a greater reliance on cars, and safety perceptions around children walking in public on their own.

As well as poor health outcomes, economic and social hardships may occur from less healthy lifestyles. Money spent on health visits and lower work productivity are two examples of negative economic impact. Social impacts may stem from lower self-esteem and general lack of wellbeing.

5.

Issue 5: Central Government Services and Funding

Government restructuring through the 1980s and 1990s saw the withdrawal or downsizing of many central government departments and agencies in Dunedin. A consequent loss of services and employment accompanied these changes.

More recent threats to government service provision have come from moves to pure population-based funding models. These models often do not account for factors such as geographic isolation or regional specialisation.

Most recently, a new round of government restructuring and downsizing of its agencies further threatens the provision of services within Dunedin.

The result of these changes is to place more pressure on a need for local responses, whether it is from local government, non-government agencies or community organisations. The alternative is to place the social wellbeing of the wider community at risk resulting from a withdrawal of services and support.

⁹ Povey, D et al. pp9–10

¹⁰Christofferson, pp61-63

¹¹Source: ACNielsen, Quality of Life Surveys 2006, 2008



VISION

Dunedin is one of the world's great small cities. We are a city with connected people, cohe

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS

Connected People

Vibrant and Cohesive Communities

PRIORITIES

- Dunedin people feel included in their local communities and the wider city
- Dunedin people are connected to the places they need to go by safe, affordable, and user-friendly transport options
- Dunedin people participate in community and city-wide affairs
- Dunedin people have access to lifelong learning opportunities
- Dunedin is comprised of strong, vibrant neighbourhoods and communities
- Dunedin celebrates its identity and cultural diversity
- Dunedin communities are resilient and have good access to information and resources

IMPLEMENTATION PATHWAYS

Manaakitanga – the concept of manaakitanga involves the process of showing and receiving care, respect, kindness and hospitality. This pathway focuses on helping Dunedin people to access information, services and resources to make good choices about jobs, education, housing and other opportunities. It links to the recruitment and retention strategies of the Economic Development Strategy.

INDICATORS OF CHANGE

- Sense of community
- Feelings of isolation or loneliness
- Availability of support
- Satisfaction with transport facilities and services
- · Means of travel to work and school
- Voter turnout (central and local government)
- Desire to have say in Council decisionmaking
- · Levels of volunteering
- Proportion of residents with qualifications
- · Levels of adult learning
- · Use of public libraries

- Sense of community
- Perception of value of cultural diversity
- Number of residents gaining citizenship
- Satisfaction with Council services, including communications

This vision, strategic directions and priorities will only be achieved through the Dunedin City Council working closely with a wide range of groups and organisations across our city.

sive communities and quality lifestyles for all.

Healthy and Safe People

- All people have good access to health services
- There are high levels of participation in recreation and leisure activities
- People are safe and feel safe in their homes, neighbourhoods and public places

A Reasonable Standard of Living for All

- A range of employment opportunities for all
- Dunedin people can afford to exercise genuine choices
- Dunedin people have a great work/ life balance

Affordable and Healthy Homes

- Dunedin people live in warm and healthy homes
- Affordable housing options are available to all

Stronger Communities – this pathway provides a vehicle for the Council to support community-led initiatives, whether through advice, information, facilitation, partnership or funding. It links to the Spatial Plan vision of sustainable, resilient and self-sufficient communities. Better Homes – this pathway provides a co-ordinated Council approach to housing quality and affordability issues for the city. As well as building on the strategic work underway in the social housing sector, it will seek to promote a whole-of-city approach to improving the quality of Dunedin's housing stock.

- Access to general practitioners
- · Retaining medical capacity
- · Participation in physical activity
- Perception of safety in home, neighbourhood, city centre
- Total employment figures
- Population with low incomes
- Ability to cover costs of everyday needs
- · Satisfaction with work/life balance
- Number of homes insulated under schemes
- Households experiencing housing stress
- Number of community housing units

Vision

The vision envisages a city where residents are never unwillingly isolated in their homes, but rather become integral members of strong and vibrant neighbourhoods and communities. Participation and involvement are encouraged through the diverse opportunities available in Dunedin, with its wide range of community groups and organisations, festivals and events, and recreation and leisure options. Along with the general willingness of Dunedin people to help out those in need, these factors reflect the essential contribution that social wellbeing makes to the high quality of life in our city.

This vision aligns well with other key strategies:

- The Economic Development Strategy has a vision of Dunedin as one of the world's great small cities, sparked by creativity, experimentation and enterprise in the community. The compact and accessible nature of Dunedin helps build community cohesion, fosters strong networks and contributes to a great quality of life.
- The Spatial Plan envisages Dunedin made up of a strong network of accessible, connected rural and urban communities and neighbourhoods that are socially connected and designed to promote physical and psychological wellbeing.

Strategic Directions

As with the vision, the strategic directions emphasise empowered people and strong communities leading to improved wellbeing in other areas that contribute to quality of life. The strategic directions are drawn from those social wellbeing 'domains' identified by the Ministry of Social Development and the YCOF Supportive Community Leadership Team.

Transition Valley 473 are a group of residents from the North East Valley and Pine Hill area who have got together to help our local community on our transition journey – preparing for the climate, energy and economic changes that are coming. Over the last three years we have held regular meetings and events in our area that focus on improving self-sufficiency and local food supply, reducing use of fossil fuels, and getting to know both our natural environment and our neighbours. All of these initiatives, and working with other groups with similar priorities, help to strengthen cohesion in our neighbourhood in ways that are also socially and environmentally responsible.

Kristen Bracey, Transition Valley 473

Priorities

Under each strategic direction, a set of priorities gives the specific outcomes the Council will be working toward. These focus on social wellbeing aspects – for example within the Housing domain, some matters such as location and housing type are better dealt with by the Spatial Plan and District Plan.

The strategic directions and priorities correspond to similar instruments in the Spatial Plan (strategic directions and objectives) and the Economic Development Strategy (strategic themes and objectives). This corresponding architecture has been designed with integration in mind, meaning that some elements of the Social Wellbeing Strategy will be given effect to by the other strategies and vice-versa. 12

The strategic directions and priorities are expanded in the Strategic Directions part of the strategy, including implementation actions and headline indicators of change. Further performance measures are to be developed in the implementation of this strategy.

Implementation Pathways

Three implementation pathways have been identified for this strategy: Manaakitanga, Stronger Communities and Better Homes. These pathways are listed as implementation actions in the next part of the strategy on Strategic Directions. More detail on the pathways is available in the subsequent Implementation Pathways part of the strategy.

The more than 70 volunteers (at the NEV Community Garden) have included children, students, elderly widows, recent arrivals in Dunedin, green fingered gardeners and absolute novices. The keenest volunteers have included young people from Tapestry (a mental health suppport group) and the Cargill Trust which provides sheltered accommodation. Connections are made, friendship and support networks have been established...
Everyone involved has met some of their neighbours and increased their enjoyment of living in NEV.

Jenny Roxborogh, NEV Community Garden

¹²Refer to Appendix 3 for more detail on linkages between this and other strategies and policies.



In our city, making people feel connected and involved in community and city affairs contributes strongly to social wellbeing. While there will always be some who prefer to be alone and not participate in wider society, this should never be a situation that people fall into unwillingly.

PRIORITY

Dunedin people feel included in their local communities and the wider city

Connected people are aware of their place both in their communities and the wider city, along with the contribution they can make to their community and city. Connected people do not involuntarily feel isolated or alone.

Connections may be formed around a 'sense of place', namely the way people feel toward and value the local area where they live. A feeling of inclusion can be helped through providing a range of safe, quality, accessible public spaces for social interaction, such as parks, reserves and attractive streetscapes. A sense of belonging can be enhanced by fostering connections between people and the land/whenua and through protection and celebration of important landmarks and natural spaces.

Connections may also be formed around a 'sense of community', which may include specific interest groups as well as geographic communities. A feeling of inclusion can be helped through measures to enhance communication and interaction, such as better internet access.

PRIORITY

Dunedin people are connected to the places they need to go by safe, affordable and user-friendly transport options

Physical connectivity is a key element of social connectedness. People need good access to essential services such as education, healthcare, workplaces and retail outlets such as supermarkets. This access can be enhanced through ensuring a range of affordable and safe transport options are available to all residents.

PRIORITY 1.3

Dunedin people participate in community and city-wide affairs

Connected people get involved in local and citywide issues and participate in the democratic process. This involvement may include voting in local elections or participating in consultation processes. Or it could be the huge contribution made to our city by volunteers giving their time across a wide range of sectors.

PRIORITY

Dunedin people have access to lifelong learning opportunities

All people should have access to opportunities to enhance their skills and knowledge. This extends beyond formal qualifications to more informal learning opportunities.



WHAT WILL BE DONE?

New actions

- · Manaakitanga pathway actions
- · Review of Transportation Strategy
- Economic Development Strategy: Education and Employment pathways
- · Review of Older Persons' Policy
- · Spatial Plan actions to promote a liveable city
- · Arts and Culture Strategy

Existing actions

- Young Persons' Strategy Implementation Plan
- Disability Strategy implementation
- Getting Dunedin Active implementation
- Dunedin Digital Strategy
- Dunedin Public Libraries functions

Indicators of Change

Priority 1.1

- Sense of community
- Feelings of isolation or loneliness
- · Availability of support

Priority 1.2

- Satisfaction with transport facilities and services
- Means of travel to work and school

Priority 1.3

- Voter turnout (central and local government)
- · Desire to have say in Council decision-making
- · Levels of volunteering

Priority 1.4

- Proportion of residents with qualifications
- · Levels of adult learning
- Use of public libraries

It is clear that human beings are designed at the very least as a loose collective. Practicably, we literally cannot function in the extended absence of others. Morally, I believe, we should not even try.

Laura Black, Director,
The Methodist Mission



Our city will flourish as we build better communities, both at a local level and also those communities of interest that exist across the city.

PRIORITY 2.1

Dunedin is comprised of strong, vibrant neighbourhoods and communities

A healthy city is built from healthy parts. Communities might be localised neighbourhoods; they might also be particular interest groups that span the city. Helping to build strong and vibrant communities is a core concept of this strategy.

PRIORITY 2.2

Dunedin celebrates its identity and cultural diversity

A healthy and distinctive city can recognise and celebrate its own heritage and identity, while at the same time growing by embracing the diversity of new cultures.

In the case of Dunedin, this means active acknowledgment and celebration of our Kai Tahu heritage and obligations under the Treaty of Waitangi. It also means celebrating our European heritage, along with that of other formative early settlers such as the Chinese.

In recent times we have welcomed the increasing diversification of Dunedin's population, based both on international students and permanent migrants from other countries, and the additional skills, culture and vibrancy they bring to our city.

PRIORITY 2.3

Dunedin communities are resilient and have good access to information and resources

Building strong communities cannot happen in a vacuum. Community-led initiatives still require access to information and services, along with the knowledge of how to seek and obtain funding and other resources.



WHAT WILL BE DONE?

New actions

- Stronger Communities pathway actions
- Manaakitanga pathway actions
- Spatial Plan actions to promote resilient communities
- Review of Older Persons' Policy
- Review of District Plan

Existing actions

- Festivals and Events Strategy implementation
- Getting Dunedin Active implementation
- Young Persons' Strategy Implementation Plan
- Disability Strategy implementation
- · Māori Participation Working Party
- Dunedin Public Libraries functions
- · Dunedin Digital Strategy

Indicators of Change

Priority 2.1

 ${f \cdot}$ Sense of community

Priority 2.2

- · Perception of value of cultural diversity
- Number of residents gaining citizenship

Priority 2.3

Satisfaction with Council services, including communications

OPEN is a successful working example of how providers, researchers, planners, funders and service users have come together to collaborate in improving the health and wellbeing of older people in Greater Dunedin. OPEN members work in partnership to build on the strengths of older people and their communities, and opportunities for social connections and community participation are recognised as vital aspects of personal health and social wellbeing.

Jane Clutha the OPEN Project Manager for Age Concern Otago (Otago Partners for Elders Needs)



All aspects of health (physical, mental, emotional and spiritual) are core contributors to our social wellbeing, as is the need to both feel safe and actually be safe.

PRIORITY 3.1

All people have good access to health services

While in general not a direct provider of health services¹³, the Dunedin City Council has received a clear public mandate to advocate for the retention of quality health services in the city.¹⁴ Access to health services also includes being exposed to health promotion activities that prevent poor health becoming an issue. Another aspect of this priority is the ability to access transportation services to be able to get to health services.

PRIORITY 3.2

There are high levels of participation in recreation and leisure activities

Dunedin has a great natural environment and quality recreation and leisure facilities. Encouraging people to make the most of these facilities will lead to good health outcomes, as well as other social wellbeing benefits.

Encouraging people to utilise healthy active transport options such as walking or cycling will also contribute to this priority.

PRIORITY 3.3

People are safe and feel safe in their homes, neighbourhoods and public places

While there are many aspects to safety, the Social Wellbeing Strategy focuses on personal safety from injury and crime, whether at home or in public places.

A community approach to injury prevention in the home and in public places will contribute toward the safety of Dunedin people. This includes improving the safety of pedestrian environments and all people using our transport routes.

Alcohol is an important issue for our community, both in terms of the individual harm it causes and its contribution toward acts of crime and the creation of unsafe public spaces.

At a wider level, our community must have sufficient emergency management capability to respond to any major natural or physical events.

¹³Apart from certain public health functions such as food and liquor licensing and the provision of water and waste disposal services. Note that the provision of safe, clean drinking water and the sanitary disposal of waste are covered under other Dunedin City Council strategies.

YCOF City-wide Postal Survey Report, p4



WHAT WILL BE DONE?

New actions

- Manaakitanga pathway actions
- Stronger Communities pathway actions
- Participate in health needs analysis for location of services
- Review of Transportation Strategy
- Development of Alcohol Plan

Existing actions

- Council leadership role in advocacy to central government
- Getting Dunedin Active Strategy implementation
- Young Persons' Strategy Implementation Plan
- · Civil Defence Emergency Management Plan

Indicators of Change

Priority 3.1

- Access to general practitioners
- · Retaining medical capacity

Priority 3.2

• Participation in physical activity

Priority 3.3

· Perception of safety in home, neighbourhood, city centre

The Pacific Sports Tournament is so much more than a sports tournament, it gives Dunedin's Pacific people a chance to reconnect as a community and to proudly celebrate their cultures, the village type atmosphere acts as a breeding ground for community ideas and initiatives, it creates positive role models for young Pacific people as they see their family and friends having fun while being active and healthy, and it has significantly contributed to normalising active healthy lifestyles, which all positively contribute to the social wellbeing of Pacific people in Dunedin.

Finau Taungapeau, Health Promoter, Pacific Trust Otago



As well as the more obvious economic benefits, an adequate standard of living strongly promotes social wellbeing. The negative effects of inadequate economic circumstances can be severe and wide-ranging, affecting health and mental wellbeing, and potentially leading to social isolation, low self-esteem and crime.

PRIORITY 4.1

A range of employment opportunities for all

Paid work provides people with incomes to meet their basic needs and to contribute to their material comfort, and it gives them options for how they live their lives. Paid work is also important for the social contact and sense of self-worth or satisfaction it can give people.¹⁵

PRIORITY 4.2

Dunedin people can afford to exercise genuine choices

In Dunedin we have an expectation that the basic necessities of life such as adequate food, clothing, housing and transport should be available to everyone. Having a quality lifestyle goes even further, with people able to exercise real choices about these types of goods and services. A city that takes care of its own, particularly those who are struggling, will inevitably have fewer social problems.

PRIORITY 4.3

Dunedin people have a great work/life balance

Dunedin has a reputation as being a city where people can lead a great lifestyle, with a relative absence of the 'rat race' pressures found in many other cities. Having adequate time to undertake non-work activities or simply spend quality family time is a key aspect of the Dunedin quality lifestyle.



WHAT WILL BE DONE?

New actions

- Economic Development Strategy: Education and Employment pathways
- Manaakitanga pathway actions
- Stronger Communities pathway actions
- Better Homes pathway actions
- Review of Transportation Strategy
- Review of District Plan

Existing actions

- Electricity Fund
- Rates Relief for Extreme Financial Hardship
- Getting Dunedin Active Strategy implementation

Indicators of Change

Priority 4.1

• Total employment figures

Priority 4.2

- Population with low incomes
- Ability to cover costs of everyday needs

Priority 4.3

• Satisfaction with work/life balance



Access to adequate housing is a fundamental human right. Poor housing quality can lead to a range of negative impacts, whether economic, health-related or other social factors. The city's reputation and attractiveness are also influenced by the quality of its homes.

PRIORITY 5.1

Dunedin people live in warm and healthy homes

Warm and well-ventilated homes should be available to all. At a citywide level, the health and economic benefits outweigh the costs required to achieve this. The challenge lies in finding the right tools and incentives to improve housing quality, along with the appropriate balance between public and private investment.

PRIORITY 5.2

Affordable housing options are available to all

Dunedin continues to be New Zealand's most affordable city for aspiring homeowners, even when allowing for lower household incomes.¹⁶ However, increasing market rents over the last decade have created significant affordability issues for low income households renting their homes.¹⁷

There is a long tradition in Dunedin of helping those who cannot access suitable and adequate housing, endorsed in 2010 by the adoption of the Social Housing Strategy.

¹⁶The Property Group p28

¹⁷The Property Group p37, p46



WHAT WILL BE DONE?

New actions

- Better Homes pathway actions
- Targeted rate for retrofitting insulation and clean heating

Existing actions

- Healthy Homes insulation grants
- Social Housing Strategy implementation actions, e.g. upgrade programme for Council units

Indicators of Change

Priority 5.1

• Number of homes insulated under schemes

Priority 5.2

- Households experiencing housing stress
- Number of community housing units

Housing is a big issue for migrants to Dunedin – particularly lack of insulation and affordable heating – and is known to be the reason some do not stay in Dunedin.

(Settling In Dunedin Report 2012).

Implementation Pathways

Three implementation pathways have been identified for this strategy. These work streams focus on key areas where it is anticipated the greatest social wellbeing gains can be made at relatively low cost.

Dunedin City Council teams will be established to oversee the implementation of these pathways, including the development of detailed action plans and performance measures within six months of the adoption of this strategy. A co-ordinated approach involving a range of departments will keep these areas at the forefront of Dunedin City Council work programmes and provide an integrated response across the Council.

1.

Manaakitanga

The Manaakitanga pathway recognises that some aspects of Dunedin life need improvement (or sometimes just better information) to make our city a more attractive and welcoming place, both for current and potential residents. This can be the case for new migrants, visitors, temporary residents such as students, potential migrants to our city and existing residents.

As well as being about hospitality, the concept of manaakitanga can also mean showing kindness, caring for others, treating people with respect, nurturing relationships and more. The Manaakitanga pathway aims to help Dunedin people access the information and services they need to make good choices about jobs, education, housing, social and other opportunities.

This implementation pathway links to the Economic Development Strategy (particularly the strategic themes 'A Magnet for Skills and Talent' and 'Compelling Destination') and also builds on the findings of the Settling In Dunedin: Migrant Communities Speak report.

The main actions identified for this pathway are as follows:

- formation of Manaakitanga pathway team
- scoping and needs analysis, development of detailed action plan
- · review of community funding delivery and effectiveness
- · consideration of Settling In priority actions
- work with Economic Development Strategy partners to develop retention strategies¹⁹
- work with Stronger Communities team to identify participation opportunities for new migrants
- review of availability and suitability of information and resources for existing residents
- work with Stronger Communities team to identify community safety initiatives

2.

Stronger Communities

The Stronger Communities pathway recognises that self-led community initiatives can deliver many social wellbeing gains. The Council will focus on what it can do to assist community building initiatives, which may include involvement at a range of different levels, such as provision of information, advice, facilitation, partnership or funding.

Stronger Communities ties in with a place-based approach to development, where planning initiatives occur at a localised level and integrate a range of co-ordinated improvements (e.g. planning rule changes, physical works, social programmes, cultural events) which involve and engage members of the surrounding community.

A number of the current community building examples in Dunedin are based around environmental and sustainability programmes. These initiatives provide environmental wellbeing benefits in addition to social wellbeing, while also frequently providing economic and cultural benefits. They align well with the Spatial Plan promotion of sustainable, resilient and self-sufficient communities.

The main actions identified for this pathway are as follows:

- formation of Stronger Communities pathway team
- scoping and needs analysis, development of detailed action plan
- · review of community funding delivery and effectiveness
- identifying information and resource gaps for community builders, e.g. training & skills, forums, mentors, linking into national initiatives
- co-ordination/sponsorship of best practice information kit for community builders
- sponsorship/facilitation of local leadership programmes/ networks
- work with Manaakitanga team to identify community safety initiatives
- ensure integration of social wellbeing aspects across all Council action plans

¹⁸Source: www.korero.maori.nz

¹⁹The prime focus of the Economic Development Strategy is on the recruitment of migrants rather than their retention.

Dunedin is blessed with a richness of community organisations, central government agencies and community-led initiatives doing great work across the city. Relationships with these groups will continue, including seeking their input prior to the pathway action plans being finalised. The pathway teams will then seek to work closely with these groups in implementing the action plans, including partnering with key agencies and groups where appropriate. Opportunities to work more closely with Manawhenua will be explored as part of this approach, with a view to developing a partnership into the future.

The Council financially supports a wide range of community organisations and activities. Part of the work of the pathway teams will be to review the current funding approach and evaluate its effectiveness and alignment with the strategic priorities set out in this strategy.

3.

Better Homes

The Better Homes pathway recognises that adequate, warm and affordable housing is a key area of social wellbeing need for many in Dunedin. As with the other pathways, significant economic gains can also be made through this implementation stream.

A co-ordinated Council approach to housing quality and affordability issues for the city, working toward a whole-of-city approach, is the basis of the Better Homes pathway.

The main actions identified for this pathway are as follows:

- · formation of Better Homes pathway team
- scoping and needs analysis, development of detailed action plan
- review of community funding delivery and effectiveness
- scope whole-of-city approach to housing quality improvement
- work with Welcoming Dunedin team to consider Settling In actions in relation to housing, such as provision of Dunedinspecific housing information for migrants
- work with Social Housing Providers' Network to implement social housing strategy
- consideration and scoping of Social Housing Needs Assessment scenarios
- review of Healthy homes scheme, consideration of extension to rental properties²⁰
- implementation of eco-housing retrofit targeted rate scheme
- scope standards scheme for rental accommodation (like STARS programme)²¹
- · review of District Plan provisions

Dunedin's size lends itself to working closely with other organisations to reach the best outcome for the people we are advocating for, and pooling our resources and knowledge further enhances the work of our respective organisations.

Bridget Meyer, Sport Otago for Dunedin Disability Forum

²⁰As per recommendation by Wells 2011, p62

 $^{^{\}mathbf{21}}$ Povey et al. p4, The Property Group p36

Monitoring and Review

This strategy has deliberately avoided the inclusion of detailed statistics. Instead it relies on previous scoping and development work to identify issues and priorities. The strategy has listed some headline indicators of change which will be used to monitor each priority area, with further performance measures to be developed by each implementation pathway team.

This monitoring will form part of each pathway team's reporting process to the Council, with each team reporting on progress toward actions within their pathway action plans.

The entire strategy will be reviewed after five years, at which time a further public endorsement of the direction of the strategy will be sought, as well as a mandate for the continued role of the Dunedin City Council in delivering social wellbeing outcomes for the city.

References

In addition to the Dunedin City Council policies listed in Appendix 2, the following reference materials were used in the development of this strategy.

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Your City Our Future (YCOF) www.dunedin.govt.nz/your-council/your-city-our-future

- Leadership team reports 2010
- Leadership team action plans 2011
- · Your City Our Future Survey Report, July 2011

Dunedin City Council's Current Roles in Social Wellbeing

The following examples of Dunedin City Council activity are structured according to the Strategic Directions they correspond to.

Connected People, Cohesive Communities

- Democratic and civic processes
- · Settlement Support activities
- Community Facilities: libraries, museums, galleries, reserves and sportsfields, playgrounds, pools, venues (e.g. Dunedin Centre, community halls), gardens (e.g. Botanic, Chinese), cemeteries and crematorium
- · Urban amenity improvements, spatial and land use planning

Community development

- · advice, advocacy, facilitation (e.g. workshops)
- · grants (community and civic) and loans
- leasing (e.g. facilities on reserve land)
- community engagement and consultation

Vibrancy and cultural identity

- events funding and support, Council-run festivals and events
- · arts-related (creative communities, art in public places etc)
- · engagement with Kai Tahu

Learning

- the Council's education role across a number of areas, including public health, safety, arts and culture (including libraries, galleries and museums), sustainable living, waste minimisation etc.
- support for Enviroschools programme
- · tertiary sector partnership

Healthy and Safe People

- · advocacy (e.g. retention of services)
- public health functions (e.g. Food Act)
- provision of safe and clean drinking water; sanitary disposal of waste
- · liquor licensing
- recreation facilities and funding support, physical activity campaigns
- · transport-related safety
- public place safety (e.g. city safety programme)
- urban form planning (spatial and land use planning)
- other planning-related activity (e.g. hazardous substances/ goods, natural hazards)
- · civil defence activities

Reasonable Standard of Living

- · electricity fund
- · rates rebates
- · economic development

Affordable and Healthy Homes

- · provision of social housing
- · healthy homes scheme
- · building control functions
- · district plan provisions

Dunedin City Council Policies with a Social Element

Virtually all Dunedin City Council strategies and polices contribute in some way toward social wellbeing. The following are those most directly related to social wellbeing.

- · Civil Defence Emergency Management Plan
- · Community Initiatives Plan
- · Community Policy
- · Cycling Strategy
- · Disability Strategy
- · District Plan
- · Economic Development Strategy
- · Festivals and Events Strategy
- Getting Dunedin Active (Physical Activity Strategy)
- Housing Policy
- Library Learning Support Policy
- Liquor Licensing Partnership Protocols Policy Statement
- Long Term Plan (including Financial Strategy)
- · Pedestrian Strategy
- · Older Persons' Policy
- · Play Strategy
- · Rates Relief for Extreme Financial Hardship Policy
- · Social Housing Strategy
- · Spatial Plan
- Tertiary Precinct Development Plan
- · Track Policy and Strategy
- · Transportation Strategy
- · Young Persons' Strategy
- 3 Waters Strategic Direction Statement

Linkages to Other Strategies and Policies

Strategic Direction 1: Connected People

Priority 1.1

Dunedin people feel included in their local communities and the wider city

- · Young Persons' Strategy Objective 1
- Spatial Plan Objective LIV 5
- Getting Dunedin Active Goal 1 & 2
- · Dunedin Digital Strategy

Priority 1.2

Dunedin people are connected to the places they need to go by safe, affordable and user-friendly transport options

- Transportation Strategy
- Spatial Plan Objectives ACCESS 1,2,4
- Young Persons' Strategy Objective 3
- · Disability Strategy Goal 1
- · Getting Dunedin Active Goals 1,2,5

Priority 1.3

Dunedin people participate in community and citywide affairs

- Young Persons' Strategy Objective 1
- Disability Strategy Goals 5 and 6
- · Dunedin Digital Strategy

Priority 1.4

Dunedin people have access to lifelong learning opportunities

- Economic Development Strategy: A Magnet for Skills and Talent
- · Young Persons' Strategy Objective 4
- · Spatial Plan Objective LIV 7
- · Library Learning Support Policy
- Getting Dunedin Active Goals 1,2,4
- · Dunedin Digital Strategy

Strategic Direction 2: Vibrant and Cohesive Communities

Priority 2.1

Dunedin is composed of strong, vibrant neighbourhoods and communities

- Spatial Plan Objectives LIV 5, ESR 11
- · Getting Dunedin Active Goal 1,2,4

Priority 2.2

Dunedin celebrates its identity and cultural diversity

- Festivals and Events Strategy goals and objectives
- Spatial Plan Objectives MEM3, MEM6, VIB1, VIB2
- Economic Development Strategy: Growth in migrants
- · Getting Dunedin Active Goals 1,2,5

Priority 2.3

Dunedin communities are resilient and have good access to information and resources

- · Young Persons' Strategy Objective 3
- · Disability Strategy Goal 6
- Getting Dunedin Active Goal 2
- · Dunedin Digital Strategy

Strategic Direction 3: Healthy and Safe People

Priority 3.1

All people have good access to health services

• Spatial Plan Objective LIV 8

Priority 3.2

There are high levels of participation in recreation and leisure activities

- · Getting Dunedin Active Strategy 2007
- Young Persons' Strategy Objective 2
- · Disability Strategy Goal 3
- · Spatial Plan Objective LIV 6

Priority 3.3

People are safe and feel safe in their homes, neighbourhoods and public places

- Spatial Plan Objective LIV 4
- · Young Persons' Strategy Objective 4
- Civil Defence Emergency Management Plan
- · Liquor Licensing Partnership Protocols

Strategic Direction 4: A Reasonable Standard of Living for All

Priority 4.1

A range of employment opportunities for all

- Economic Development Strategy: A Magnet for Skills and Talent
- Spatial Plan Objective PDE 5

Priority 4.2

Dunedin people can afford to exercise genuine choices

· Spatial Plan ESR 4

Priority 4.3

Dunedin people have a great work/life balance

- Economic Development Strategy: A Compelling Destination
- · Getting Dunedin Active Goals 1,4

Strategic Direction 5: Affordable and Healthy Homes

Priority 5.1

Dunedin people live in warm and healthy homes

- · Spatial Plan Objective LIV 10
- · Social Housing Strategy Objective 1

Priority 5.2

Affordable housing options are available to all

- · Social Housing Strategy Objectives 2-4
- Spatial Plan Objective LIV 9

Community Engagement Meetings

Community Network Meetings

These were based either around existing sector group networks or those brought together specifically for this process.

- 1. Maori Participation Working Party
- 2. Runanga Meeting
- Community Resilience Forum
- 4. Otago Partners for Elderly Needs
- 5. Strengthening Families
- 6. Christian Housing Agencies Group
- 7. Housing Network
- 8. Disability Issues Advisory Group
- 9. Health Network
- 10. Youth Network
- 11. Interfaith
- 12. Employment (hosted by Malcalm Trust)
- 13. Settling In
- 14. Service Groups
- 15. Women's Group
- 16. Safety Network
- 17. Dunedin Council of Social Services
- 18. People First
- 19. Conversation Café
- 20. Caversham Community Meeting

Geographic Workshops

These were based around community board areas and involved key local community groups.

- Chalmers
- 2. Mosgiel
- 3. Peninsula
- 4. Saddle Hill
- 5. Waikouaiti
- 6. Strath Taieri
- 7. Urban (central Dunedin)

'Planned Random' Public Encounters

Members of the public were engaged at key sites around the city, targeting people who may not usually participate in the Council's consultation processes.

- 1. PolyFest
- 2. Pak N Save foyer
- 3. University Campus
- 4. Recover Store
- 5. Skate Park
- 6. Work and Income New Zealand office



Fore more information on the Social Wellbeing Strategy and its implementation, go to:

 $www.dunedin.govt.nz/social\hbox{-}well being$

or contact us by phoning 477 4000 or email socialwellbeing@dcc.govt.nz.

Images Courtesy of:

Presbyterian Support Otago Seen in Dunedin, Chris Sullivan

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