

Sun Safety Promotion in Territorial Authorities

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In early 2012, the Health Promotion Agency (at the time, Health Sponsorship Council) was approached by the Cancer Society Social & Behavioural Research Unit at the University of Otago to undertake a research project that would assess sun protection policies and practices in territorial authorities. A similar study was completed in 2006 and it was requested that the survey be repeated to evaluate any changes since that time. The project was designed and carried out internally by HPA research staff, with input from internal and external stakeholders. The final report was disseminated to SunSmart programme staff, territorial authorities, Cancer Society of New Zealand, and Local Government New Zealand in May 2013. This report should be used to gain an understanding of general impressions of sun safety promotion in territorial authorities. As the responders were asked to provide their impressions of how sun safety is addressed in their council, some findings may need to be confirmed by other means, such as on-site observation or council policy review, to draw appropriate conclusions.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BACKGROUND

New Zealand has the highest rates of skin cancer in the world. Melanoma, the most serious type, is the fourth most common cancer affecting New Zealanders and causes over 300 deaths per year. The main risk factor for skin cancer is excessive exposure to UV radiation. Skin cancer control efforts in New Zealand and elsewhere have historically focussed on reducing overexposure to the sun by targeting individuals' behaviours relating to sun protection. However, it is recognised that successful health promotion strategies must include environmental interventions that support the desired behavioural outcome. Given the extensive influence that local government has in managing public spaces, territorial authorities (TAs) (also referred to as 'councils' throughout this report) can play a major role in promoting sun-safe environments which could, in time, lead to a decrease in the prevalence of skin cancer.

METHODS

A paper-based 2004 survey conducted by the University of Otago was adapted and re-developed in 2012. Staff members from all 67 New Zealand TAs were recruited to represent the following areas of their council, as available: Executive office, Human resources, Health and safety/injury prevention, Council-sponsored or -managed events, Facilities (sports fields, recreation centres, playgrounds, etc.), Parks and gardens, Pools, Planning, and Urban design. These staff members were identified and invited to participate in an on-line survey that focussed on the policies, practices, attitudes, and performance related to promoting sun protection for council staff members and for the general public. In order to gain another perspective within the sun safety sector, health promotion staff from the Cancer Society of New Zealand (CSNZ) who work alongside TAs were also invited to respond to a sub-set of the survey questions in relation to each TA with which they work. Statistical analyses were performed to look at how responses varied by several TA respondent characteristics, including area of council in which they work, amount of time spent working outdoors, and title (managerial versus non-managerial). Council characteristics (latitude and amount of coastline) were also included in the analyses. Analyses were particularly focussed on any differences in policies, practices, and attitudes toward sun promotion for council staff members compared with for the general public. The main findings from the TA responses were also compared to those in the CSNZ sample to in order to detect any differences in the perceptions related to promoting sun safety at the community level.

RESULTS

Overall

Of the 467 council staff members who were invited to participate, 177 responses were received, which represents a 37.9% response rate. At least one staff member from 63 of the 67 New Zealand TAs responded, yielding a 94.0% representation by council. CSNZ health promotion staff responded to a sub-set of the survey questions with respect to promoting sun protection in 22 TAs (32.8% response rate by council).

Overall, councils seem to have moderately strong support for promoting sun protection for their staff members who work outdoors. Relevant council policies and practices are in place to encourage many staff members to protect themselves from overexposure to the sun and to provide them with the sun protection

items and equipment to do so. There is significantly less support, however, in the role of councils to promote sun safety for the general public. This is most apparent in the discrepancies in attitudes relating to promoting sun safety for council staff members in comparison with doing so for the general public. The staff/public discrepancy is also apparent in the low prevalence of relevant council policies for the general public, as compared to those for staff. Opportunities to improve sun safety practices include improving shade availability and displaying signs and information about sun protection in public spaces.

Since 2004, there have been modest gains in promoting sun protection for both council staff and the general public. This is evident in the increased number of policies and practices in place. It is unclear, however, whether or not council staff were aware of how well their council is doing in terms of promoting sun protection and on what grounds they based their assessment of their council's performance.

Policies

The data indicate that sun protection policies had higher prevalence for council staff members compared to policies created for the benefit of the general public. For example, 62.7% of respondents reported that sun protection was mentioned or implied in the staff Health and Safety policy. In contrast, only 8.5% and 6.2% of respondents reported that sun protection was included for the general public's benefit in the District and Long Term Plans, respectively. There was also a lack of awareness regarding the inclusion of sun protection in these plans, as indicated by a high percentage of respondents (over 50%) stating that they were 'Unsure' about how sun protection was included in these policies. One improvement with respect to policies for the general public, however, was the increase in the number of councils with comprehensive sun protection policies that refer to outdoor activities throughout council during the daylight saving months (an increase from one council in 2004 to 20 councils in 2012). While encouraging, the data on this issue was conflicting and needs to be confirmed by following up with each council.

Practices

Sun protection practices with regard to council staff members appear to be appropriate and moderately extensive. More than half (63.2%) of the respondents reported that 'Most' or 'All' outdoor staff are required to take precautions to protect themselves from the sun; this represents a 29.0% increase from findings in the 2004 study. More than half of the respondents reported that councils would provide 'Most' or 'All' of their outdoor staff with sunscreen (76.1%) and a hat (56.4% or 50.9%, depending on the type of hat) at no personal cost. And for all seven sun protection items/equipment included in the survey, a greater percentage of respondents in 2012 responded that 'Most' or 'All' staff receive them, as compared with the 2004 results. Respondents were presented with a vignette about a fictional council employee who got sunburnt while working outdoors and asked how they thought the employee's manager would react. The responses to this scenario implied that management would address the situation in several ways and help to ensure that it wouldn't happen again.

The findings with regards to sun protection practices for the general public leave more room for improvement, compared to practices for staff. Shade availability at facilities, parks and gardens, festivals, and waterside locations seems to be at moderate levels, with modest increases in the previous three years or since the 2004 study. Overall, the presence of any sun safety signage in public spaces appears to be mostly unlikely, although the responses varied by the type of location, the area of council in which a

respondent works, council latitude, and job title (managerial versus non-managerial). Furthermore, the awareness and use of two sun safety planning resources for councils, *Undercover: Guidelines for shade planning and design* and *SunSmart Councils – A Guide for Territorial Local Authorities and Health Promoters*, were low.

Event planning seemed to be a stronger area of sun protection promotion for the general public. Most (84.9%) respondents thought it was likely that sun protection would be considered during the health and safety planning process of a council-sponsored festival. The majority (70.2%) also thought that it was likely that sun protection would be promoted prior to a festival, for example by reminding the community to bring hats and sunscreen. Of the respondents who worked in Events, close to half reported that sunscreen and shade structures were required to be provided on-site at council-sponsored events. More than half of these respondents reported that their council has coordinated sun protection activities with the SunSmart programme or CSNZ for an event in the last three years.

Attitudes

The findings related to attitudes concerning councils' role in promoting sun safety captured the staff/general public discrepancy. More than half of the respondents (67.2%) agreed that one of councils' roles, according to the Local Government Act of 2002, was to promote public health. However, a lower percentage (46.9%) believed that the sun's UV rays should be considered one of the natural hazards that councils are mandated to mitigate, as outlined in the Act. Respondents who worked in the Executive Office, those who were managers, and those who worked less than 15% of the time outdoors were less likely to agree that UV rays should be a natural hazard that councils work to mitigate. One possible explanation may be that councils consider it to be their role to protect *infrastructure* from *one-off* natural hazards (e.g. road maintenance following a storm), but not to protect *people* from *persistent* natural hazards, such as the sun.

The attitudinal statements that had the biggest discrepancy in agreement with regards to promoting sun protection for council staff compared with doing so for the general public concerned:

- The respective group wanting council to be involved in promoting sun protection (74.6% for staff compared with 17.5% for the general public, or a 57.1% difference in agreement)
- Adequate funding to address sun protection for staff compared with the general public (65.0% and 10.2%, respectively, or a 54.8% difference in agreement)
- Council's responsibility to promote sun protection for staff compared with the public (98.9% and 49.2%, respectively, or a 49.7% difference in agreement)

Performance

About half of the respondents (51.4%) estimated their council's performance in promoting sun protection to be 'About average'. Approximately even percentages thought that their council was doing better (13.5%) or worse (14.7%) than average. Respondents who worked in Facilities and those from the southern third of the country were more likely to rate their council's performance as low.

The themes that arose in the attitudinal discrepancies also arose in the differences by performance rating. That is, those who believed that their community does not want council to be involved in promoting sun protection or who believe that there is not adequate funding for such purposes were more likely to rate their council's performance as low.

Overall, collaboration with an external organisation and sun safety resources were reported as being most needed in order to do more to promote sun protection for council staff and the general public. Beyond these two items, support from councillors and funding were seen as more necessary to improve efforts for the general public while support from the Chief Executive and a council champion were perceived as more necessary with regards to promoting sun protection for staff.

LIMITATIONS

This study was exploratory in nature and was intended to give an overall impression of how councils approached sun protection. Given this objective, the findings cannot be regarded as 'hard facts', but rather general impressions and opinions related to promoting sun protection in councils as an overall group. Confirmation of some of the findings would necessitate follow-up with councils, and conclusions about any specific council cannot be made based off of these findings. Certain changes to the methodology and questionnaire content may limit the extent to which the findings can be compared to those of the 2004 study. The survey design involved asking respondents from different areas of council a core set of questions. While this approach prevented a single 'council voice' from being expressed on an issue, it elicited different perspectives on the same issue among staff from the same council. Another potential limitation is the smaller sample size and moderate response rate, which could limit the representativeness of the data. These limitations were considered when designing the study, however, and the research objectives justified the methodological approach.

NEXT STEPS

These overall findings seem to suggest that councils' attitudes, policies, and practices relating to promoting sun protection are quite different with respect to council staff compared with the general public. This staff/public discrepancy may be viewed as an opportunity to promote collaboration between councils and the SunSmart programme to achieve sun-safe environments that will protect council outdoor workers and the wider community as well.

Furthermore, the findings suggest that low perceived performance in promoting sun protection seemed to be related to a belief that communities do not want councils to be involved in this and a belief that there is not adequate funding to address this issue. Upcoming data from another sun safety research project at the Health Promotion Agency will allow exploration of the community's attitudes in relation to councils' promotion of sun safety. In collaborating with TAs, it will be important to remove the perceived cost barrier by promoting strategies that are of little or no cost to councils.

It would also be worthwhile to explore how New Zealand TAs have successfully taken up a different community practice—such as recycling—and evaluate it as a case study in how TAs have adopted and maintained an innovation so that it becomes a valued service to the community.

The findings from this study may be used to facilitate collaboration between councils and health promotion programmes to model sun-safe environments as a mechanism for preventing overexposure to the sun. As councils seem to have supportive standards in place for their outdoor staff and, to some extent, for the general public at council-sponsored events, these two areas could be used as a foundation to build strong sun safety policies and practices for the entire community.

1. BACKGROUND

1.1 SKIN CANCER IN NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand's rates of melanoma, the most serious type of skin cancer, are among the highest in the world. As the fourth most common cancer in the New Zealand, melanoma is reported in over 2,000 cases per year¹. In 2009, 326 New Zealanders died from melanoma¹. In 2009, the age-standardised registration rate was 42.8 melanoma cases per 100,000 for males and 33.6 melanoma cases per 100,000 for females. The age-standardised mortality rate was 7.2 per 100,000 for males and 3.3 per 100,000 for females¹. Under the *Cancer Registry Act 1993*², new cases of non-melanoma skin cancer are not required to be recorded in the registry, but estimates have calculated the number of new cases in New Zealand to be about 67,000 every year³. These non-melanoma cases also resulted in an estimated 102 deaths³. When taking these additional non-melanoma cases into account, skin cancer is estimated to account for about 80% of all new cancers in New Zealand³, making it the most common cancer in the country. In addition to these lost lives and endured illnesses, the health-care costs of skin cancer to New Zealand in 2006 were estimated to be \$57.1 million³.

1.2 THE NEED FOR ENVIRONMENTAL INTERVENTIONS

The main potentially modifiable risk factor for the primary prevention of skin cancer among the general New Zealand population is excessive exposure to UV radiation. Skin cancer control efforts in New Zealand and elsewhere have focussed on reducing overexposure to the sun by targeting modifiable behaviour factors, such as promoting sun protection practices and, consequently, decreasing rates of sunburn. Social marketing activities (such as the SunSmart programme of the Health Promotion Agency (HPA) and Cancer Society of New Zealand (CSNZ)), which have historically aimed to promote sun protection among individuals, have begun to include environmental interventions as well. For example, CSNZ has offered communities the use of sun protection items on loan, such as sun umbrellas, for local events. It is recognised that successful health promotion strategies must include environmental interventions that support the desired behavioural outcome, and the importance of supportive environmental factors is highlighted in prominent health behaviour theories as well as in the Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion. Such interventions that are relevant to sun protection (and modifiable) include increasing the availability and quality of built and natural shade. Shade provision can have an important influence on an individual's exposure to UV radiation and, if properly used, can potentially decrease overexposure to the sun.

The need for environmental interventions has been prioritised in the NZ Cancer Control Strategic Framework 2011 to 2014. This sector-led strategy represents an initiative led by the New Zealand Skin Cancer Steering Committee, a national group of representatives of organisations working in skin cancer control, and is consistent with the Ministry of Health's Cancer Control Strategy⁴. It provides intervention pathways to reduce the incidence of skin cancer and highlights the importance of primary prevention. Although evidence of

¹ Ministry of Health, 2012. *Cancer: New Registrations and Deaths 2009*. <http://www.health.govt.nz/publication/cancer-new-registrations-and-deaths-2009>

² New Zealand Legislation. *Cancer Registry Act 1993*. <http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1993/0102/latest/whole.html#DLM319502>

³ O'Dea, D. (2009). *The Costs of Skin Cancer to New Zealand*. Wellington: Cancer Society of New Zealand.

⁴ Ministry of Health Cancer Control Strategy and Action Plan: <http://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/cancer-programme/cancer-control-strategy-and-action-plan>

effective interventions to prevent skin cancer is limited, a 2003 review undertaken by the US Task Force on Community Preventive Services⁵ found that educational and policy approaches that are implemented in recreational and tourism settings were effective for improving covering up behaviour among adults. (Recommendations for children were based on findings from studies that involved educational and policy approaches in primary schools.) The Framework, therefore, recommends 'increased environmental and policy support for protection from excessive UVR exposure'. Included in the strategies to support a decrease in excessive UV exposure are 'settings-based interventions', such as those at recreational settings.

1.3 THE ROLE OF TERRITORIAL AUTHORITIES IN PROMOTING SUN PROTECTION

In following the approach of intervening in settings such as recreational sites, it is recognised that local government plays a major role in managing public spaces and, consequently, affecting environments. Territorial authorities (TAs) (also referred to as 'councils' in this report) in New Zealand represent the local government sector and consist of city and district councils. At the time that the data were collected for the study discussed in this report, the Local Government Act of 2002⁶, Part 2, Subpart 1 – 'Purpose of local government' stated that:

The purpose of local government is—

- (a) to enable democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, communities; and*
- (b) to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities, in the present and for the future.*

The law also stated that TAs may make bylaws for their districts for the purpose of 'protecting, promoting, and maintaining public health and safety'. While the law was clear in giving TAs a mandate to take measures that will promote public health, the specific measures that a council implemented were left open to interpretation. The law also stated that one of the 'core services' that a local authority provided to its community is 'the avoidance or mitigation of natural hazards'. However, as the law did not define what is considered a 'natural hazard', it was therefore also left open to interpretation. It is unknown if the sun's UV rays could be considered one of the natural hazards that councils were mandated to avoid or mitigate.

Since it may be argued that the community should help to define its TA's role and the services it should be providing, one of the research questions of this project was to explore what council staff members thought their community wanted them to be focussing on. In addition, as the exact nature of the measures to promote public health and to avoid or mitigate natural hazards were left open to interpretation, another research question was to explore if council staff members considered sun protection to be an area of public health that TAs should work to promote in their communities.

If communities and TAs agree that one of the public health services provided by councils is to provide adequate shade in public spaces, there is ample opportunity for TAs to help establish environments that are supportive of sun protection. While the structure and size of councils vary across New Zealand, all of them

⁵ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Preventing skin cancer: findings of the Task Force on Community Preventive Services on reducing exposure to ultraviolet light and Counseling to prevent skin cancer: recommendations and rationale of the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. MMWR 2003;52(No. RR-15):[9-10].

⁶ Local Government Act 2002, retrieved from the Parliamentary Counsel Office: <http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2002/0084/latest/whole.html>

nevertheless play a role in managing the environment of recreational settings (such as pools, sports fields, civic squares, and beaches) as well as community events. There is an opportunity to promote sun protection in these places by increasing the amounts of built and natural shade, displaying information about sun protection, and reminding community members to bring sun protection items with them while they enjoy these outdoor spaces.

Another opportunity for promoting sun protection in TAs is through their employment of outdoor workers. While some of this labour may be contracted out, TAs may retain a level of influence over the contractor, with which sun protection for workers can be encouraged or required. For those councils that directly employ outdoor workers, having sun protection policies and practices in place for them would not only help to protect their staff members, but they could also potentially have a spill-over effect that benefits the community. For example, shade structures that are provided to staff primarily could also be used by community members. In addition, displaying sun protection information in popular public spaces could prompt sun safe behaviours by council staff and community members.

Recent advances in health promotion include efforts to enable local governments to promote public health. The World Health Organization⁷ emphasises the important role that local governments can play in addressing the social determinants of health, which includes leveraging their responsibility over the built and natural environment. In New Zealand, concerns for second-hand smoke exposure have led to initiatives to implement policies for smoke-free outdoor areas.⁸ A similar approach to sun safety is being used by the HPA SunSmart programme, including encouraging councils to adopt sun protection policies. The HPA has guidelines on how to develop and implement sun protection policies and is working on making presentations to councils on the importance on sun safety for their staff and community. In the 2013/14 financial year, the HPA will be delivering workshops to councils and will have the ability to complete a shade audit for their communities.

1.4 PREVIOUS STUDIES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE CURRENT RESEARCH

The findings from two Australian sun protection community audits have been published. Cancer Council NSW conducted an audit of the policies and practices related to sun protection at outdoor recreational settings in 2009 and 2010⁹. The study involved working with councils from three local government areas in New South Wales to review the availability of shade as well as policies and signage relating to sun protection at swimming pools, beaches, sports fields, and skate parks. At the observed settings, the study found that there were varying percentages of insufficient shade (from 40% to 58%). Pools had higher levels of shade than the other settings, as well as more sun protection policies. Very little sun protection signage was found at any of the sites. This study followed a Cancer Council Victoria audit in 2000/2001 of Victorian swimming pools and their availability of sun protection, which found that shade availability and sun protection education and policies were more available for children's pools as compared with main outdoor pool areas¹⁰.

⁷ Addressing the social determinants of health: the urban dimension and the role of local government. World Health Organization 2012. ISBN 978 92 890 0269 1

⁸ Hyslop B, Thomson G. Smokefree outdoor areas without the Smoke-Police: The New Zealand local authority experience. *N Z Med J* 2009;122(1303):67-79.

⁹ Potente S, Anderson C, and Karim M. Environmental sun protection and supportive policies and practices: an audit of outdoor recreational settings in NSW coastal towns. *Health Promotion Journal of Australia* 2011; 22(2):97-101.

¹⁰ Gartland D, Dobbins S. *The Sun Protection Environment at Swimming Pools in Victoria, 2000-2001*. SunSmart Evaluation Studies No 7, July 1998 to June 2001. Melbourne (AUST): The Cancer Council Victoria; 2004.

A similar survey¹¹ to the one described in this report was conducted in 2004 by the University of Otago. Data was collected from TAs on specific sun protection policies, general policies that include sun protection, changes in sun protection guidelines, and practices related to shade audits and shade inventories. In addition, data was collected that relates to the consideration of shade in specific settings such as pools, parks/gardens, facilities, outdoor events, in planning/building approvals, and with respect to outdoor workers. The findings were that (at that time), only one council had a comprehensive sun protection policy that referred to council outdoor activities, and three other councils had a policy under development. Overall, there was a lack of strong commitment from councils to promote sun protection, which presented opportunities for community advocacy in adopting systematic policies and practices.

One of the objectives of the current research was to measure any changes from 2004 to 2012 in councils' adoption of sun protection policies and practices as well as changes in consideration of shade. Another objective was to investigate council staff members' attitudes toward the role that TAs should (or should not) play in promoting sun protection for outdoor council workers as well as for the general public. The other key objectives were to capture respondents' impressions of perceived council performance in promoting sun protection as well as the additional support they thought might be needed to do more in this area of public health.

2. METHOD

2.1 SAMPLING FRAME AND RECRUITMENT

To maintain consistency with the 2004 survey methodology, the sampling frame consisted of New Zealand TA staff members from a broad range of roles and areas of council. This sampling frame was selected due to the role that city and district councils play in terms of providing local services and promoting community well-being, as defined by the Local Government Act of 2002. Regional councils were not included in the sample frame as they are primarily concerned with managing environmental resources, such as the water supply. Due to the diversity of the role that councils play in providing local services, respondents were recruited from different areas of council. This is consistent with public health behaviour change theories that emphasise the importance of promoting a healthy environment in various settings. Specifically, staff members who managed the following areas of council were recruited:

- Executive office
- Human resources
- Health and safety/injury prevention
- Council-sponsored or -managed events
- Facilities (sports fields, recreation centres, playgrounds, etc.)
- Parks and gardens
- Pools
- Planning
- Urban design

¹¹ Reeder AI, Jopson JA. Sun protection policies and practices of NZ Territorial Authorities. Social and Behavioural Research in Cancer Group, Department of Preventive and Social Medicine, University of Otago. September 2006.

Given the diverse nature of council structures and sizes, staff members were recruited as appropriate. For example, some councils did not have staff members in all of the above roles. Furthermore, only staff members directly employed by the council were recruited. That is, where a council contracted out any of these roles, that role was not represented in the sampling frame. As a result of this sampling procedure, a variety of types of roles were represented in the sampling frame, e.g. Chief Executive Officer and Aquatics Manager. When possible, the manager of the area was selected, although the sample did include respondents in non-managerial roles, such as gardeners and urban designers.

To recruit respondents, HPA staff members telephoned each council to ascertain the most appropriate person in the roles mentioned above. At the start, an attempt was made to directly speak with each staff member in order to confirm that he/she held the appropriate role. In the interest of time, however, some of the selected respondents were nominated by another staff member. During recruitment, selected respondents' email addresses were ascertained and a follow-up email was sent to each person to confirm correct contact details and to notify them of the timeline during which they would be sent the survey link. Selected respondents received an email containing the survey link in July 2012, followed up by several reminders from the HPA.

A total of 463 TA staff members were identified and invited to participate.

An additional component in the 2012 survey involved recruiting staff members from CSNZ to participate in the study. Given CSNZ's role in promoting sun safety in communities and TAs, it is well-positioned to comment on councils' policies and practices related to sun protection. As CSNZ health promoters and their managers are the front-line staff who work alongside councils, they were asked a small sub-set of the questions in the survey in order to obtain another perspective of councils' promotion of sun safety. Relevant CSNZ managers emailed the survey link to their health promotion staff and invited them to respond with respect to the TAs that fall within their designated region.

2.2 SURVEY DESIGN

The 2012 survey methodology differed in some ways from how data was collected in 2004. In 2012, an online survey was developed using Formstack© software, whereas the 2004 survey was paper-based. The online version allowed for the inclusion of several skip patterns based on the type of role that the respondent held and their responses to other questions while maintaining a single, 'core' set of questions. In addition, the 2012 survey allowed several respondents from the same council to answer the same question, allowing differing opinions to emerge. In contrast, the 2004 method featured a single response per council per question. While this methodological shift may present some challenges in directly comparing the 2012 findings to those of 2004, the advantages in doing so outweighed any disadvantages.

The survey content from the 2004 study was used as a foundation for creating the 2012 survey. While the development of the 2004 survey was based off of two similar Australian projects^{12,13}, the researchers altered it to better suit New Zealand TAs and to incorporate feedback from pre-testing and piloting. In developing the 2012 survey, several question areas from the 2004 survey were maintained in order to compare findings, such as the existence of specific sun protection policies and the amount of shade provided in certain council

¹² Ewing S, Beckman K, and Keech W. *Sun protection in local government. Report of a survey conducted by the Anti-Cancer Foundation as part of the Local Government SunSmart Project.* Eastwood: Anti-Cancer Foundation of South Australia, 2000.

¹³ Borland R, Pratt K, and Noy S. *A survey of SunSmart policies and practices among local councils in Victoria*, in: *SunSmart Evaluation Studies No. 3.* Melbourne: Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria, 1994.

areas. The 2012 survey included a new set of impressions-based questions in order to measure perceived council roles, responsibilities, and sun safety practices. The 2012 also contained several vignette-style question sets in order to learn more about what was perceived to be happening in councils with regard to promoting sun protection for both council staff members and for the general public. In addition, the 2012 survey contained several demographic questions such as work title, time spent working outdoors, and the supervision of any outdoor workers.

The 2012 survey also featured the additional component that consisted of CSNZ health promotion staff members responding to a small subset of the survey questions for each TA with which they work. These questions were worded consistently with the main survey, which allowed comparability of responses from CSNZ and TA staff members. Relevant CSNZ health promotion and skin cancer control national managers were invited to provide feedback on both the main TA survey and the CSNZ subset of questions. The CSNZ survey was designed such that the staff members took the survey once for the TA with which they were most familiar, and then they repeated the survey for each TA in their region on which they could comment.

Other stakeholders external to the HPA who had the opportunity to review the main survey content include LGNZ and the Cancer Society Social & Behavioural Research Unit at the University of Otago (the latter group having carried out the similar 2004 study). In addition to reviewing the questionnaire content, LGNZ also included information in the newsletter that was sent to councils about the study and encouraged the invited staff to participate.

After developing the questionnaire, it was pilot tested with staff from the Wellington City Council who represented each of the nine council areas from which participants would be recruited. These participants who pilot tested the survey were not the same staff who were invited to participate in the data collection phase. Pilot testing involved the respondent taking the online survey and identifying any questions that could be improved in terms of clarity, appropriate terminology, and relevance to the respective role. Feedback was then incorporated into the questionnaire design before the commencement of data collection.

The 2012 questionnaire instruments for TA and CSNZ staff are provided in Appendices 1 and 3, respectively.

The 2004 questionnaire instrument is provided in Appendix 5.

2.3 DATA COLLECTION

In order to identify and recruit the appropriate staff in each of the nine council areas of responsibility, the 2004 methodology employed the use of a single contact person at each council, an approach that was based off of the Australian precedents^{14,15}. This person's role was to nominate the appropriate person for each area of council, distribute the survey, and later collect the completed survey forms. In the 2012 survey, a combination of direct identification of respondents by HPA staff and nomination of respondents by other council staff members was employed to maximise efficiency. The HPA invited council staff members to participate in the project and followed up with them.

¹⁴ Ewing S, Beckman K, and Keech W. *Sun protection in local government. Report of a survey conducted by the Anti-Cancer Foundation as part of the Local Government SunSmart Project*. Eastwood: Anti-Cancer Foundation of South Australia, 2000.

¹⁵ Borland R, Pratt K, and Noy S. *A survey of SunSmart policies and practices among local councils in Victoria*, in: *SunSmart Evaluation Studies No. 3*. Melbourne: Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria, 1994.

At the beginning of the project, a letter was sent to every TA Chief Executive explaining the project, its purpose, methodology, and a request for their support in encouraging their staff's participation (as well as their own) upon the commencement of data collection. Once prospective respondents were identified according to their role in council, they were sent an introductory email in order to confirm their role and to verify email addresses. Any incorrect email addresses were followed up on and corrected. Respondents later received another email inviting them to respond to the survey, which was available online via a hyperlink that was active for a period of two months. They received 3-4 reminder emails and a final mailed postcard to maximise response rates.

For the CSNZ respondents, the national Health Promotion Manager sent an email that contained a hyper-link to the survey to the relevant staff. They also received additional emails encouraging them to participate.

2.4 ANALYSIS

Formstack[®] survey software produces a data set in Excel. This data set was cleaned in SPSS (along with some recoding done) and then imported into STATA. The following independent variables were included in the analyses to determine if there were any differences between respondents with regard to the main outcome variables of interest:

Respondent characteristics:

- Area(s) of council in which they work.
- Work title.
- Years' experience in the current type of role.
- Amount of work time spent outdoors.
- Supervision of any outdoor staff members.

Characteristics of the council where the respondent is employed (see Appendices 6 and 7 for further details):

- Latitude (as an indication of climactic differences). The country was divided into thirds according to latitude: Northern third (from approximately 34°S to 39°S), Middle third (from approximately 39°S to 43°S), and Southern third (from approximately 43°S to 47°S).
- Amount of coastline (as an indication of beach prominence). Each TA was classified into one of three categories: Little or no coastline, Some coastline, and Substantial coastline.

The following dependent variables (outcomes) were analysed:

- Perceived risk of sunburn among community members.
- Perceived role of councils in promoting sun protection.
- Opinions about the main purpose of various weather features in public spaces, such as bus shelters.
- Attitudes toward promoting sun protection for council staff and for the general public.
- The prevalence of sun safety policies, practices, and community programmes.
- Performance with regards to promoting sun protection.
- Additional support needed to further promote sun protection in TAs.

In addition, the following frequencies are reported in order to compare against the 2004 data:

- Amount of available shade at pools, facilities, parks and gardens.
- Consideration of shade at facilities and parks/gardens.
- Use of shade audits and shade inventories.
- Awareness and use of available sun safety planning resources for councils.

Responses with Likert scale levels relating to agreement or likelihood were grouped into 'Agree' versus 'No agreement' (which included 'Neutral') and 'Likely' versus 'Unlikely' respectively. Due to the exploratory nature of this study, it was most appropriate to run a series of Chi Square tests to analyse any differences among the various independent variables. For the 'core' questions (i.e. those that were asked of all respondents), these tests were run separately for each of the independent variables listed above. In tests where the frequency of one of the values was less than five, Fisher's Exact test was used instead of Chi Square. In one instance, ANOVA was used to compare the likelihood of the display of sun safety signage/information at three council settings. The level of significance was set at 95%, and only results that were statistically significant at this level are included in this report.

The findings from the analyses described above are included in the next section. Where applicable, 2004 findings are provided as a comparison. It should be noted that the 2004 methodology involved eliciting one response from each council, for a maximum of 52 responses. The 2012 methodology differed in that more than one person from each council could respond to the same question (and in fact, for many questions, all respondents were asked to respond). Therefore, there was no single council response. This methodology invited the possibility of receiving differing viewpoints on the same question from the same council, as well as facilitating analysis by achieving a larger sample size.

For questions that were asked of both TA staff members and CSNZ health promotion staff, their responses were matched by council to analyse whether or not they agreed. For example, if for one council, the majority of the TA respondents reported that a scenario was 'likely', but the CSNZ respondent who was assigned to the same TA reported that it was 'unlikely', then it is reported that the two groups disagreed on this issue. In many cases, a finding of 'agreement' or 'disagreement' between the two groups of respondents was not possible, either due to inconsistent responses from the TA staff members from the same council (for example, if two said 'likely' and two said 'unlikely') or due to responses of 'Unsure' from either or both groups. Where responses could be matched and they 'disagreed', the findings are reported as such (for example, the TA responses indicated that a scenario was 'unlikely' but the CSNZ response indicated that it was 'likely'). Given the very small number of matched pairs, however, conclusions about the findings cannot be made.

3. RESULTS

3.1 RESPONSE RATE AND RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTICS

Of the 67 New Zealand TAs, 63 (94.0%) are represented in the results by having at least one staff member who responded. A total of 467 council staff members were invited to participate, and 180 responded. Three responses were from regional councils and therefore were not included in the analysis. The final sample, therefore, consisted of 177 responses, or a 37.9% response rate. The number of responses received from each council varied from one to six. This variation in the frequency of responses by council reflects the fact

that councils vary in size, and some councils had as few as two or three staff members who were identified and invited to participate while larger councils may have had up to nine. The variation in response frequencies by council is of course also a reflection of the response rate, with a sizable percentage of the invited staff members choosing not to participate.

CSNZ health promotion staff responded with regard to 31 councils. A technological issue with the survey software resulted in the loss of data for 7 of those responses. Additionally, one response was with regard to a regional council and two responses related to the same council. The final data set, therefore, consisted of responses relating to 22 councils, or 32.8% of all TAs. These councils that were represented in the CSNZ responses are not to be considered as nationally representative, as responses on behalf of large areas of the north island were not included in the data set.

Due to the research intention of obtaining a sample of various perspectives and the accompanying sampling approach, respondents had a varied background in terms of area of council in which they work, work title, number of years' experience, amount of time of outdoors work, and supervision of outdoor staff. These characteristics, together with the two council variables (latitude and coastline) are summarised in Table 1. Three respondents did not identify the council for which they work, resulting in missing data for their council's characteristics.

Table 1: Respondent and council characteristics

(n=177, except where noted)

| | n | % |
|---|-----|------|
| Area of council* | | |
| Executive office | 21 | 11.9 |
| Human resources | 43 | 24.3 |
| Health and safety/Injury prevention | 28 | 15.8 |
| Events | 18 | 10.2 |
| Facilities | 40 | 22.6 |
| Parks and gardens | 46 | 26.0 |
| Pools | 33 | 18.6 |
| Planning | 34 | 19.2 |
| Urban design | 12 | 6.8 |
| Other | 17 | 9.6 |
| Work title | | |
| Chief Executive | 13 | 7.3 |
| Manager | 94 | 53.1 |
| Team Leader | 10 | 5.6 |
| Advisor | 17 | 9.6 |
| Analyst | 3 | 1.7 |
| Officer | 11 | 6.2 |
| Coordinator | 9 | 5.1 |
| Administrator | 6 | 3.4 |
| Assistant | 2 | 1.1 |
| Planner | 6 | 3.4 |
| Urban designer | 3 | 1.7 |
| Other | 3 | 1.7 |
| Percent of work time spent outdoors | | |
| 0% | 42 | 23.7 |
| 1%-14% | 98 | 55.4 |
| 15%-29% | 24 | 13.6 |
| 30%-44% | 8 | 4.5 |
| 45%-59% | 2 | 1.1 |
| 60%-74% | 1 | 0.5 |
| 75%-89% | 2 | 1.1 |
| 90% or more | 0 | 0 |
| Directly supervise staff who work outdoors | | |
| No | 116 | 65.5 |
| Yes | 61 | 34.5 |
| Years' experience in this type of role | | |
| Less than 2 years | 7 | 4.0 |
| 2 to less than 5 years | 32 | 18.1 |
| 5 to less than 10 years | 44 | 24.9 |
| 10 years or more | 94 | 53.1 |
| Council latitude** | | |
| Northern third (approx. 34-39°S) | 64 | 36.8 |
| Middle third (approx. 39-43°S) | 88 | 50.6 |
| Southern third (approx. 43-47°S) | 22 | 12.6 |
| Amount of coastline** | | |
| None or very little | 34 | 13.5 |
| Some | 18 | 10.3 |
| Substantial | 122 | 70.1 |

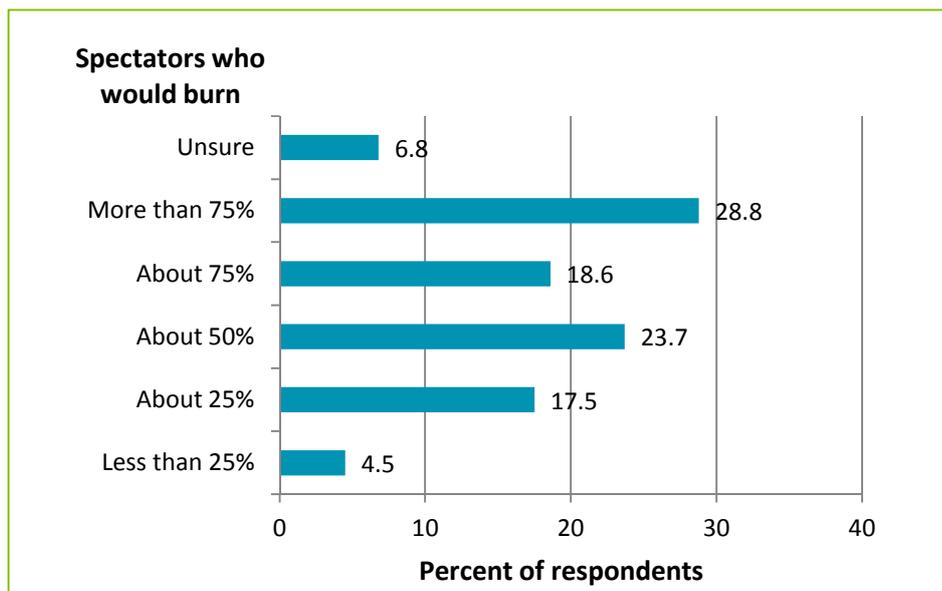
*Does not total 177 because respondents selected all the areas in which they worked.

**Totals 174 (3 missing responses)

3.2 RISK OF SUNBURN AMONG COMMUNITY MEMBERS

Respondents were asked what percent of people they believe would get sunburnt if they sat in the sun for an hour around midday in March to watch a game at a council-managed sports field in their area. The response distribution, as portrayed in Figure 1, shows that 71.2% estimated about half (or more) spectators would burn, while 22.0% estimated that about a quarter (or less) would burn. This result may indicate some lack of awareness of the risk of sunburn at a population level and/or variations in the perception of skin type as an indicator of burn susceptibility. There were no statistically significant differences found in perceived sunburn risk by any respondent or council characteristics.

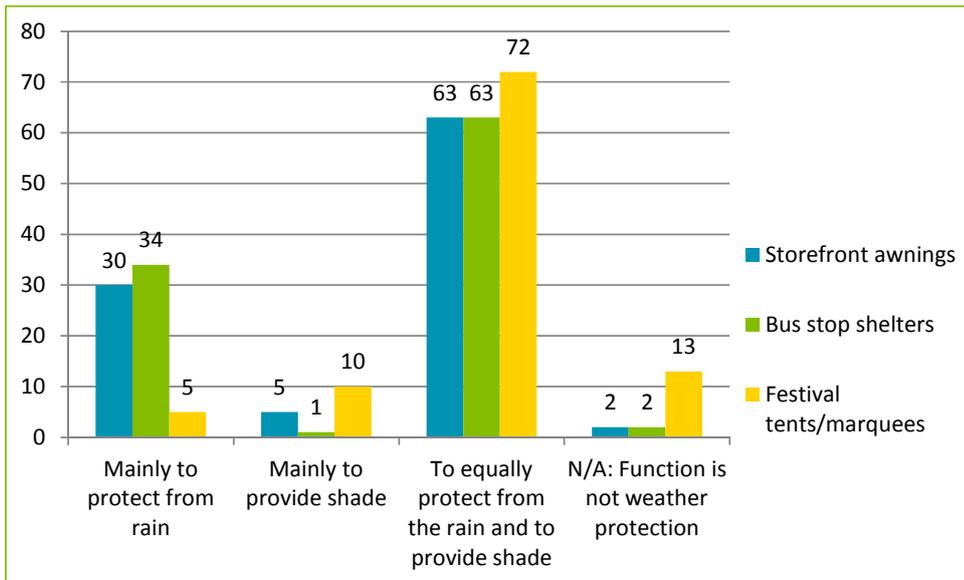
Figure 1: Percentage of spectators perceived to get sunburnt without protection



3.3 PURPOSE OF WEATHER PROTECTIVE FEATURES

Respondents were asked what they believed to be the primary function of three common features in public spaces: storefront awnings, bus stop shelters, and outdoor festival tents/marquees. Over 60% believed that the main purpose of all three is to equally protect from the rain as well as to provide shade from the sun (Figure 2). Those who worked in the Executive Office were more likely to have the opinion that the purpose of storefront awnings is mainly to protect from the rain compared with those who worked in other areas of council (Fisher's exact=0.042). No other statistically significant results were found.

Figure 2: Perceived function of weather features



3.4 THE ROLE OF COUNCILS IN PROMOTING COMMUNITY HEALTH

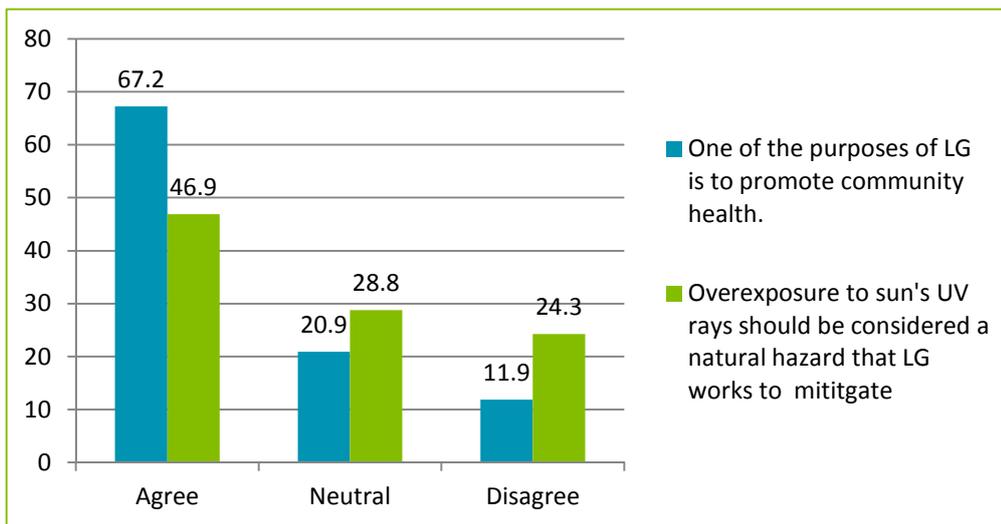
3.4.1 Interpretation of the Local Government Act

Respondents were asked the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with two interpretations of councils' roles, as defined in the Local Government Act of 2002.

The responses concerning the agreement/disagreement with the following questionnaire statements are summarised below in Figure 3:

1. 'The purpose of local government is "to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities, in the present and for the future". Promoting community health is also implied in this statement.'
2. 'One of local government's core services to the community is "the avoidance or mitigation of natural hazards". Overexposure to the sun's UV rays should be considered a natural hazard that local government works to mitigate by promoting sun safety practices and policies.'

Figure 3: Agreement with statements about the role of local government (LG) in promoting health and mitigating natural hazards.



While many respondents agreed with the statements relating to the two implications of the Act (67.2% and 46.9%, respectively), there was less agreement with the idea that the sun should be considered one of the natural hazards that councils should work to mitigate than with the idea that promoting community health is implied in the Act ($\chi^2=34.10$, $p=0.000$).

Responses to these two statements were analysed to investigate any differences among those who agreed or disagreed with either statement. No differences were found in relation to the first statement concerning the implication that local government's role is to promote community health. However, the second statement regarding the treatment of the UV rays as a natural hazard that local government should mitigate had differences according to the area of council in which respondents worked, their work title, and the amount of time they worked outdoors. Those who worked in the Executive Office were less likely to agree compared with those who worked in other areas of council (Fisher's exact-0.009). Respondents with manager-level work titles or higher were less likely to agree versus those whose titles are non-managerial ($\chi^2=9.85$, $p=0.002$). And lastly, those who worked at least 15% of the time outdoors were more likely to agree versus those who worked less than 15% of the time outdoors ($\chi^2=6.07$, $p=0.014$).

3.4.2 Attitudes about councils' role in promoting sun protection for council staff and for the general public

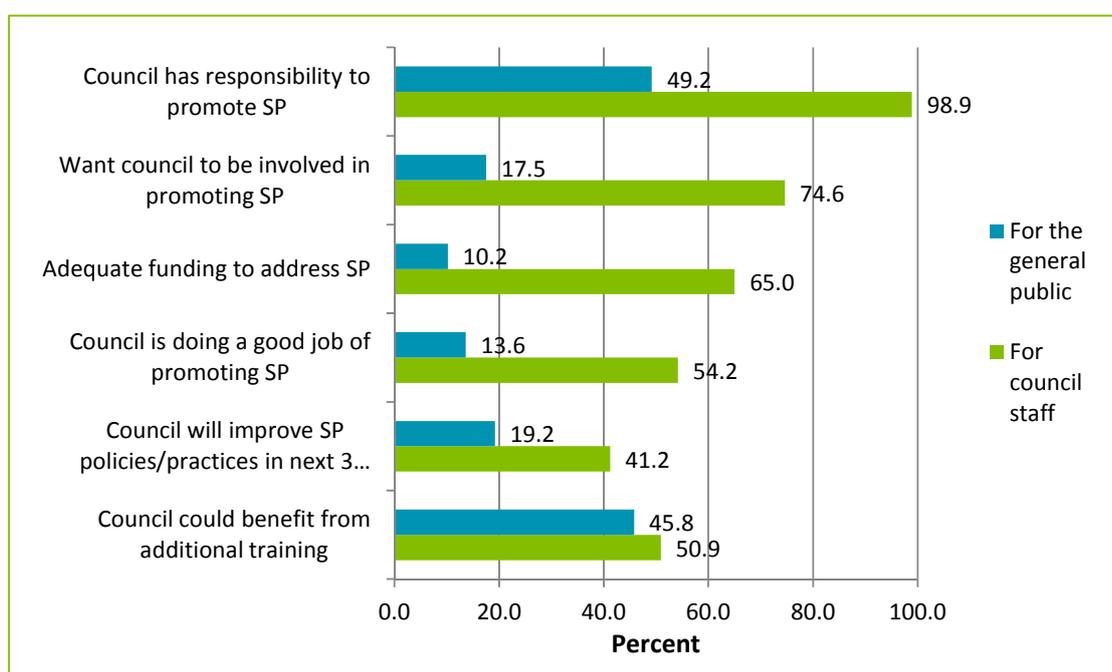
Respondents were asked about their agreement with several statements about how they perceived councils' role in promoting sun protection for *council staff members*. Subsequently, the same questions were asked in reference to councils' role in promoting sun protection for *the general public*. For example, "Council staff members want council to be involved in promoting sun protection for staff" and "My community wants council to be involved in promoting sun protection for the general public".

Figure 4 shows the responses for each statement related to the general public and to council staff. All but two of the 177 respondents either agreed or strongly agreed that councils have a responsibility to promote sun protection for their staff members. Councils from the middle third of the country (by latitude, approximately from New Plymouth to Ashburton) were less likely to agree that their council could benefit from additional training on how to promote sun protection for its staff ($\chi^2=7.52$, $p=0.023$), and they were more likely to agree that their council is doing a good job of promoting sun protection for council staff compared to councils in the northern and southern thirds ($\chi^2=6.27$, $p=0.043$).

For all but one of the statements, there was substantially higher agreement with the statements about promoting sun protection for staff compared to the general public. The statement that yielded similar levels of agreement related to the belief that councils could benefit from receiving additional training in promoting sun protection for the two respective groups. The statements that had the biggest discrepancy in agreement concerned:

- The respective group wanting council to be involved in promoting sun protection (74.6% for staff compared with 17.5% for the general public, or 57.1% difference in agreement)
- Adequate funding to address sun protection for staff compared with the general public (65.0% and 10.2%, respectively, or 54.8% difference in agreement)
- Council's responsibility to promote sun protection for staff compared with the general public (98.9% and 49.2%, respectively, or 49.7% difference in agreement).

Figure 4: Agreement with statements regarding councils' role in promoting sun protection (SP)



These attitudinal questions were mostly new to the 2012 survey. However, the 2004 survey asked a couple of related questions of those responding on behalf of their council's Parks & Gardens, Facilities, and Pools, in relation to those respective areas of council. While a direct comparison of the results from 2004 to 2012 is not possible, the similarities in the statements warrant a brief overview (see Table 2.). The 2012 statements were more generally focussed on promoting sun protection while the 2004 questions were more specific to shade creation. Note that some responses are 'agree' while others are 'disagree', depending on whether the statement was negative or positive in the context of promoting sun protection.

Table 2: Comparisons of attitudes relating to promoting sun protection: 2004 to 2012

| 2012 (n=177) | | 2004 (n=52) | | | |
|-----------------|---|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------|
| Statement | % | Statement | Parks/Gardens % | Facilities % | Pools % |
| | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|------------|---|------------|---------------|---------------|
| 'Council has a responsibility to promote sun protection for the general public.' | 60.0 agree | 'Shade creation is seen as council's duty to its community' | 26.9 agree | 25.0 agree | 44.2 agree |
| 'My community wants council to be involved in promoting sun protection for the general public.' | 17.5 agree | 'Shade...is not wanted by the community.'* | N/A | 30.8 disagree | 44.2 disagree |
| 'There is adequate funding in the council budget to address sun protection for the general public.' | 10.2 agree | 'Adequate funding for shade is allocated in the...budget.'* | 19.2 agree | 11.5 agree | 46.1 agree |

*'...' indicates omitted phrase that related the statement to the specific area of council, i.e. parks/gardens, facilities or pools.

3.5 SUN SAFETY POLICIES, PLANS, AND PROGRAMMES

Respondents were asked a series of questions relating to the existence of council policies that contained any references to promoting sun protection. These questions related to the inclusion of sun protection in the District and Long Term Plans as well as the staff Health and Safety policy, and whether or not councils had an overall sun protection policy that referred to all council outdoor activities. Respondents were also asked if their council had been involved in any sun safety community programmes.

Because different policy areas are applicable to different council roles, skip patterns were used to survey those respondents who would be the most appropriate to respond. This methodology translated into the various response sets having different denominators, and these cases are noted as such. Responses to the following survey questions are portrayed in Figure 5.

'Does your council's District Plan contain any requirements for sun protection with regard to building, open space, or street design?'

This question was asked only of those respondents who stated that they work in Planning or Urban Design, as it is targeted to those areas of council. Of the 36 responses, 11 (30.6%) said 'Yes'.

'Does your council have any policies or use any standards which consider sun protection in streetscape or open space design?'

This question was also only asked of those respondents who worked in Planning or Urban Design and was intended to capture any sun protection policies or practices that existed but that were not explicit in the District Plan. Of the 36 responses, 6 (16.7%) said 'Yes'.

'Does your council have a specific sun protection policy that refers to outdoor activities throughout the council during the daylight saving months (September – April)?'

This question was asked of all respondents (n=177). A total of 24 respondents (13.6%) said 'Yes', 49.7% said 'No', and 36.7% said 'Unsure'. Respondents who worked in Human Resources were more likely to

respond 'Yes' ($\chi^2=11.73$, $p=0.003$), and those who worked in Parks and Gardens were more likely to say 'No' ($\chi^2=7.77$, $p=0.021$). None of the 33 respondents who worked in Pools responded 'Yes'. Furthermore, respondents who supervised outdoor workers were more likely to respond 'No' compared to those who did not supervise outdoor workers ($\chi^2=6.15$, $p=0.046$).

It should be noted that the responses to this question were inconsistent among respondents from the same council. In total, the 24 respondents who answered 'Yes' represented 20 different councils; however, exactly half of those councils had other respondents who had responded 'No'. The high percentage of 'Unsure' responses (36.7%) mirrors the awareness levels of CSNZ respondents, who were asked the same question (69.6% responded 'Unsure').

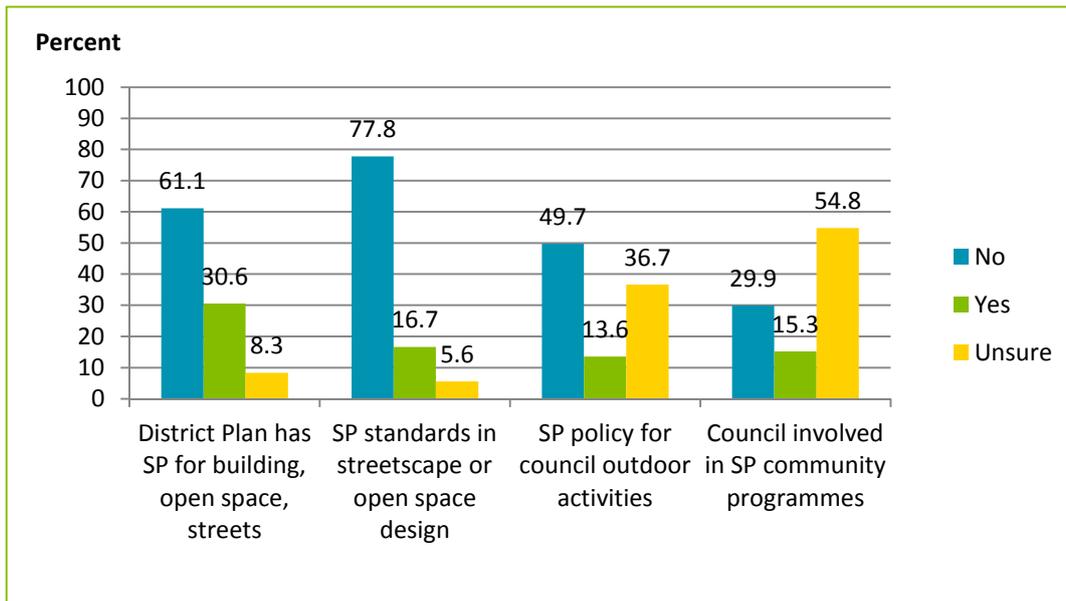
In 2004, only one of the 51 councils that responded had stated that their council had a specific sun protection policy. Another three councils stated that such a policy was under development at that time. While the 2012 finding yielded 20 councils that said they had this type of policy, which would represent a significant increase, the inconsistency in the responses would warrant further investigation to confirm the existence of such policies before making any comparative conclusions.

'Is your council involved in any community programmes about promoting sun protection, including any SunSmart activities?'

This question was asked of all respondents ($n=177$). The majority of respondents (54.8%) were unsure and 15.3% responded 'Yes'. Respondents who worked in the Executive Office were more likely than those from other areas of council to say 'No' ($\chi^2=12.98$, $p=0.002$).

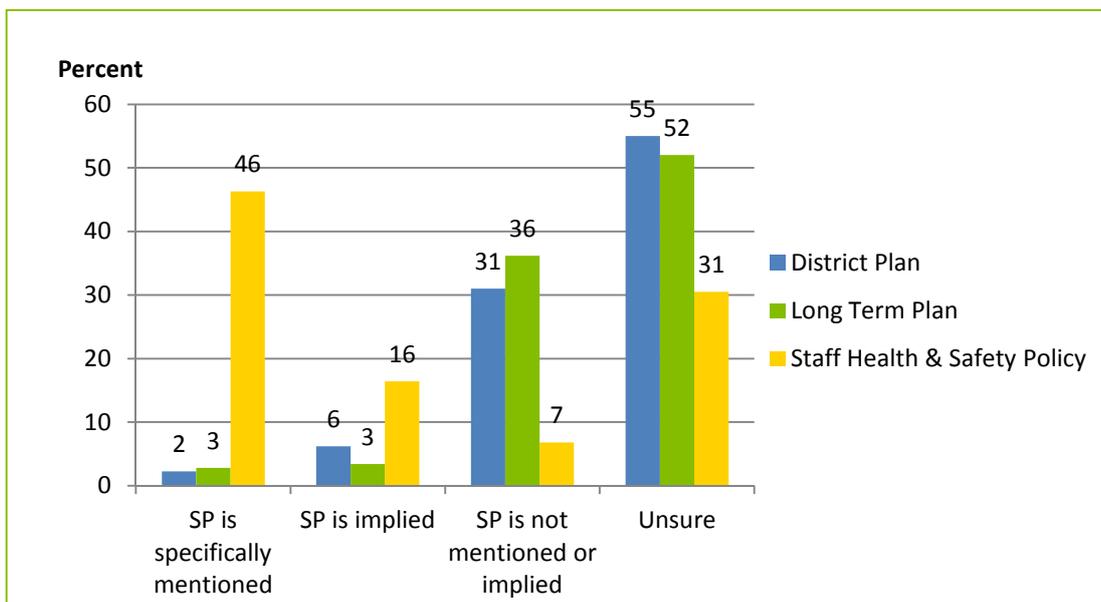
This question was also asked of the CSNZ respondents. Similar results were found, with 52.2% reporting they were 'Unsure'. Of the three response pairs that were matched to TA responses, all featured the TA respondent(s) reporting that their council was involved in these types of community programmes, while the CSNZ respondents reported that it was not.

Figure 5: Sun protection (SP) promoted in open space, outdoor activities, and community programmes.



All respondents were asked the extent to which sun protection was included in their council’s District Plan, Long Term Plan, and staff Health & Safety Policy (Figure 6). With regard to the District Plan, this question refers to how sun protection was included across council areas, as opposed to the previous section that describes how it was included specifically in building, open space, and streetscapes. The results indicate very low levels of sun protection inclusion in District and Long Term Plans (8.5% and 6.2% reported that sun protection is mentioned or implied in the two respective plans). The results also indicate a lack of awareness as to whether it is included, as indicated by the ‘Unsure’ rates of over 50%. Conversely, responses regarding councils’ Health and Safety Policies indicate high levels of inclusion of sun protection in the plan—46.3% reported that it is specifically mentioned and another 16.4% reported that it is implied. However, there was also a high response rate of ‘Unsure’ (30.5%).

Figure 6: Inclusion of sun protection (SP) in various council policies and plans



In addition to looking at the percentage of respondents who reported on the extent that sun protection was included in their council's plans, further analysis identified the number of councils reporting the same and compared the findings to those of 2004. (See Table 3.) Sun protection was considered to be 'mentioned' in a plan if the respondent reported that it was 'specifically mentioned'. Despite the methodological differences between the two studies, the current survey findings indicate an increase in the number of councils with sun protection in their District and Long Term Plans.

Table 3: Number of councils that mentioned sun protection in their plans: 2004 to 2012

| | 2012 | 2004 |
|-----------------------|------|------|
| District Plan | 4 | 1 |
| Long Term Plan | 4 | 2 |

3.6 SUN SAFETY PRACTICES

3.6.1 Sun safety practices for Council Staff Members

Respondents were asked a series of questions relating to sun safety practices for council staff members. Because of the nature of certain questions, some were asked only of those who worked in a Human Resources role or who worked outdoors themselves (or who supervised those who work outdoors); these respondents totalled 163, or nearly the whole sample. Other questions were asked of all respondents. Specifically, respondents were asked their impressions of how many staff members were required to protect themselves from the sun when working outdoors, how many outdoor staff members were provided with sun protection items, and what the management's response would be to a hypothetical council staff member getting sunburnt while working outdoors.

3.6.1.1 Number of council staff members required to protect themselves

Table 4 shows the responses from 2012 and 2004 concerning the number of staff who were required to take precautions to protect themselves from the sun when working outdoors from September to April (during daylight saving months). In 2012, 63.2% responded that 'Most' or 'All' outdoor staff were required to do so; 49.0% responded as such in 2004. Despite the differing survey methodologies from 2004 to 2012, it appears that there is an increase over time in the percentage of responses suggesting that the majority of staff were required to protect themselves from the sun. It also follows that there was a decrease in the percentage of responses that indicated that only 'Some' or 'None' of the staff members were required to protect themselves.

Table 4: Number of staff members who are required to take precautions to protect themselves from the sun when working outdoors

| | 2012 (n=163) | | 2004 (n=51) | |
|-----|-----------------|------|----------------|------|
| | n | % | n | % |
| All | 78 | 47.9 | 23 | 45.1 |

| | | | | |
|---------------|----|------|----|------|
| Most | 25 | 15.3 | 2 | 3.9 |
| Some | 14 | 8.6 | 11 | 21.6 |
| None | 17 | 10.4 | 12 | 23.5 |
| Unsure or N/A | 29 | 17.8 | 3 | 5.9 |

3.6.1.2 Provision of sun protection items to staff members

Respondents who worked in Human Resources or Health & Safety and those who either worked outdoors themselves or who supervised outdoor staff (n=163) were asked how many staff who worked outdoors were provided with sun protection items at no personal cost. Their responses are summarised in Table 5. Responses of 'None' and 'Some' staff members have been grouped together, as have 'Most' and 'All' staff. ('Unsure' responses have been coded as missing). Sunscreen, broad-brimmed hats, and other hats/caps appear to be the items that were most commonly provided to outdoor workers. Long-sleeve collared shirts, trousers, sunglasses, and portable shade structures were provided to a lesser extent. For all seven sun protection items/equipment, a greater percentage of respondents in 2012 responded that 'Most' or 'All' staff received them, as compared with the 2004 survey's findings.

Those who worked in Human Resources were more likely to say that 'Most' or 'All' outdoor workers received broad-brimmed (or Legionnaire) hats compared to those who worked in other areas of council ($\chi^2=5.50$, $p=0.019$). Those who were located in the southern third of the country were less likely to say that 'Most' or 'All' outdoor staff would receive these types of hats, compared to those in the northern and middle thirds of the country ($\chi^2=8.86$, $p=0.012$). Respondents who worked in Health & Safety were more likely to say that 'Most' or 'All' outdoor staff received other kinds of hats (i.e. not broad-brimmed or Legionnaire style hats) ($\chi^2=5.67$, $p=0.017$). Respondents who worked in Urban Design and Planning were less likely to say that 'Most' or 'All' outdoor staff would receive trousers (Fisher's exact=0.062) or sunglasses (Fisher's exact=0.015). Those who worked in Events were more likely to say that 'Most' or 'All' outdoor staff members would be provided with portable shade structures ($\chi^2=8.90$, $p=0.003$), while those who worked in Parks & Gardens, Pools, and Planning were less likely to say so (Fisher's exact=0.018, 0.004, and 0.04, respectively).

Table 5: Number of outdoor staff who are provided with sun protection items

| | Most or all staff | | | | None or some staff | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|------|--------|------|--------------------|------|--------|------|
| | 2012 | | 2004 | | 2012 | | 2004 | |
| | (n=163) | | (n=49) | | (n=163) | | (n=49) | |
| | n | % | n | % | n | % | n | % |
| Broad-spectrum (SPF 30+) sunscreen | 124 | 76.1 | 29 | 59.2 | 21 | 12.9 | 15 | 30.6 |
| Broad-brimmed or Legionnaire hat | 92 | 56.4 | 26 | 53.1 | 44 | 27.0 | 19 | 38.8 |
| Other hats/caps | 83 | 50.9 | 12 | 24.5 | 48 | 29.4 | 22 | 44.9 |
| Long-sleeve collared shirts | 60 | 36.8 | 11 | 22.4 | 67 | 41.1 | 26 | 53.1 |
| Trousers | 62 | 38.0 | 13 | 26.5 | 64 | 39.3 | 24 | 49.0 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----|------|----|------|----|------|----|------|
| Sunglasses | 59 | 36.2 | 15 | 30.6 | 64 | 39.3 | 24 | 49.0 |
| Portable shade structures | 21 | 12.9 | 5 | 1.0 | 93 | 57.1 | 42 | 85.7 |

All respondents were then presented with a fictional vignette about a council-employed lifeguard who got sunburnt while at work. One of the questions they were asked concerned the likelihood that the lifeguard was provided with certain sun protection items at no cost while at work. Almost all respondents (95.7% and 96.4%) responded that it was likely that the lifeguard was provided with a hat and sunscreen, respectively; the majority (65.8% and 76.4%) responded that it was likely that the lifeguard was provided with sunglasses and a shirt, respectively; and about half (52.3%) thought that it was likely that the lifeguard was provided with a sun umbrella.

3.6.1.3 Management's response to sun burnt workers

In continuing with this vignette, respondents were then asked their impressions on how they thought the lifeguard's manager would respond to the sunburn. Respondents were permitted to select all responses that applied. The question was then repeated, substituting a council-employed gardener for the lifeguard to ascertain any differences depending on the type of worker. Table 6 shows the response option distribution. The most commonly chosen responses for both the lifeguard and the gardener were 'Talk to the worker about the importance of sun safety' and 'Ask the worker for an explanation as to why he/she did not use sun protection'. For all of the possible management responses except one, there was a greater percentage selected with regard to the lifeguard compared to the gardener. The only response that elicited a higher percentage of respondents selecting it with regard to the gardener was 'Adjust the worker's schedule or activities to decrease the amount of time spent in the sun'. The responses that varied the most between lifeguard and gardener (with the lifeguard receiving a higher percentage) were 'Talk to the worker about the importance of sun safety' and 'Require the worker to wear sun protection'.

Lastly, respondents were asked how the manager's response would change if the gardener were a contractor, as opposed to being directly employed by the council. The following responses were received: 35.0% said the supervisor would intervene *less* with the contract gardener; 23.2% said the manager would intervene about the *same*; 23.2% were *unsure*; 7.3% said the manager would intervene *more*; and the remaining chose 'N/A'.

Table 6: Impressions of management's response to sunburnt worker (multiple responses)

| | Lifeguard | | Gardener | |
|--|-----------|------|----------|------|
| | n | % | n | % |
| Talk to the worker about the importance of sun safety | 130 | 73.4 | 100 | 56.5 |
| Ask for an explanation as to why sun protection was not used | 101 | 57.1 | 79 | 44.6 |
| Require the worker to wear sun protection (e.g. a long-sleeved collared shirt or a hat). | 97 | 54.8 | 71 | 40.1 |
| Provide the worker with additional sun protection items (e.g. a long- | 90 | 50.8 | 71 | 40.1 |

| | | | | |
|---|----|------|----|------|
| sleeved collared shirt or a hat). | | | | |
| Encourage the worker to wear sun protection (e.g. a long-sleeved collared shirt or a hat). | 87 | 49.2 | 75 | 42.3 |
| Tell the worker to avoid getting sunburnt again | 77 | 43.5 | 68 | 38.4 |
| Give the worker information on sun safety | 72 | 40.7 | 59 | 33.3 |
| Write up a report for Health and Safety. | 66 | 37.3 | 55 | 31.0 |
| Adjust the worker's schedule or activities to decrease the amount of time spent in the sun. | 21 | 11.9 | 30 | 17.0 |
| Send the worker home sick until the sunburn is better | 17 | 9.6 | 12 | 6.8 |
| Other | 8 | 4.5 | 7 | 4.0 |
| Do nothing | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1.1 |
| Unsure | 20 | 11.3 | 19 | 10.7 |

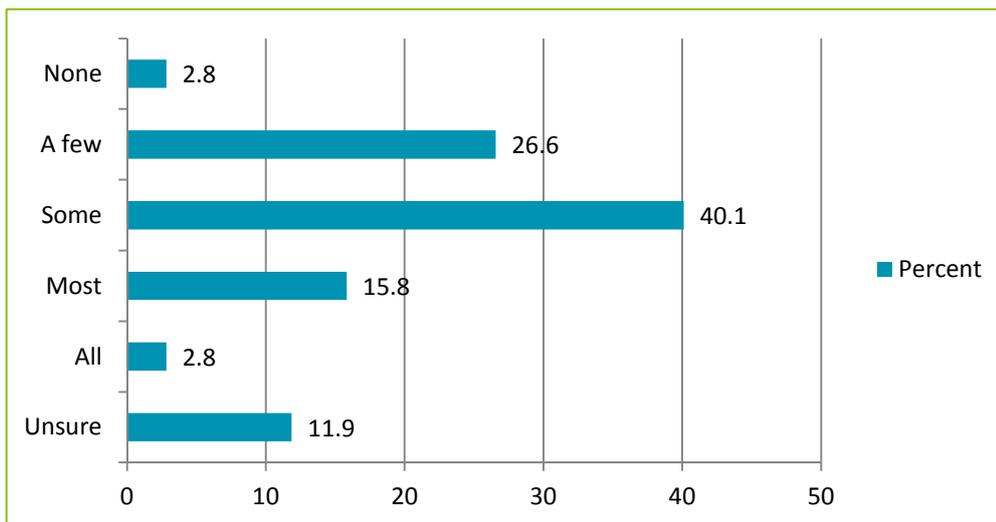
3.6.2 Sun safety practices for the General Public

Respondents were asked a set of questions about promoting sun safety in the outdoor settings that councils manage, including sports fields, outdoor events and festivals, pools, parks and gardens, facilities, and waterside locations. Specifically, they were asked about shade availability, sun protection signs/information, and event management practices. The findings are summarised below. Any significant differences by type of council or respondent characteristic are noted.

3.6.2.1 Availability of Shade at Sports Fields

All respondents were asked the number of sports fields in their council at which a spectator could conveniently watch a game in the shade. The results are summarised in Figure 7. The highest percentage of respondents reported that shade could be found at 'Some' fields (40.1%), followed by at 'A few' fields (26.6%) and at 'Most' fields (15.8%). For analysis purposes, responses were grouped into three groups ('Unsure' were omitted): None/A few; Some; Most/All. Using these groupings, no differences were found by council or respondent characteristics.

Figure 7: Number of council sports fields where the game can be conveniently watched in the shade



3.6.2.2 Availability of Shade at Waterside Locations

All respondents were asked to think about a popular waterside location in their council (i.e. lake, river, beach, outdoor pool, or aquatic amusement park) and the likelihood of finding shade there. The locations that had the highest percentage of respondents who thought it was likely that shade could be found were ‘Aquatic amusement park’ (100%), ‘River’ (96.3%), and ‘Outdoor pool’ (92.5%). ‘Lake’ (65.0%) and ‘Beach’ (41.0%) were thought to be less likely to have available shade. No differences in the likelihood of finding shade were found by council or respondent characteristics. While a direct comparison between the ability to find shade at council sports fields compared to waterside locations would be difficult to make, the findings may suggest that shade was generally more available at some types of waterside locations than at sports fields.

CSNZ respondents were asked the same question. The CSNZ responses were matched to the TA responses of the same council, and these pairs were evaluated for agreement or disagreement between the CSNZ and TA responses. Of the 23 councils that had matching responses from a CSNZ respondent and a TA respondent(s), eight had agreement between CSNZ and the TA in the likelihood of shade availability, four had disagreement, and the remaining were unclear due to either ‘Unsure’ responses or mixed responses from the same council. Of the four councils that had disagreement, there was no pattern in which respondent (CSNZ or TA) reported more likelihood in finding shade at a waterside location. It should be noted that the ability to compare responses is limited due to the fact that the respondents often had different types of waterside locations in mind.

3.6.2.3 Availability of Shade at Pools

Respondents who worked in Pools (n=33) were asked questions specific to the amount of shade in their respective area of council. Table 7 summarises the amount of shade found at council-managed outdoor pools and compares it to the findings from 2004 (n=52). The ‘N/A’ responses, ‘Unsure’s’, and missing data have been omitted. While the numbers are small and thus diminishes the ability to compare the data, it appears that there was slightly less shade in main pools in 2012 compared to 2004. The amount of shade at learner pools appears to be similar from 2004 to 2012. There may be slightly more shade found at toddler pools in 2012 compared to 2004, but the amounts appear to be quite similar.

Table 7: Amount of shade at council outdoor pools: 2004 to 2012

| | Toddler pool | | | | Learner pool | | | | Main pool | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|------|------|------|--------------|------|------|------|-----------|------|------|------|
| | 2012 | | 2004 | | 2012 | | 2004 | | 2012 | | 2004 | |
| | n | % | n | % | n | % | n | % | n | % | n | % |
| None of the area | 3 | 9.1 | 5 | 9.6 | 2 | 6.1 | 2 | 3.8 | 7 | 21.2 | 9 | 17.3 |
| < half of the area | 7 | 21.2 | 13 | 25.0 | 9 | 27.3 | 11 | 21.2 | 13 | 39.4 | 22 | 42.3 |
| About half the area | 6 | 18.2 | 9 | 17.3 | 4 | 12.1 | 2 | 3.8 | 4 | 12.1 | 3 | 5.8 |
| > half the area | 3 | 9.1 | 6 | 11.5 | 1 | 3.0 | 2 | 3.8 | 1 | 3.0 | 3 | 5.8 |
| All of the area | 5 | 15.2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6.1 | 1 | 1.9 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3.8 |

Respondents were also asked if the levels of shade have increased over the past three years and whether or not there are plans to provide more shade at pools in the future. The results are summarised in Table 8. For all three types of pools, there appeared to be both more increases in shade from the previous three years and more plans to increase shade in 2004 compared to 2012. This pattern, if accurate, indicates a potential decline in shade availability at pools over time.

Table 8: Changes in amounts of shade at council outdoor pools: 2004 to 2012

| | Toddler pool | | | | Learner pool | | | | Main pool | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|------|------|----|--------------|------|------|----|-----------|------|------|----|
| | 2012 | | 2004 | | 2012 | | 2004 | | 2012 | | 2004 | |
| | n | % | n | % | n | % | n | % | n | % | n | % |
| Increase in shade over past 3 years | 10 | 30.3 | 21 | 62 | 5 | 15.2 | 9 | 53 | 6 | 18.2 | 9 | 27 |
| Plans for more shade | 3 | 9.1 | 7 | 24 | 4 | 12.1 | 3 | 19 | 5 | 15.2 | 10 | 26 |

3.6.2.4 Availability of Shade at Parks and Gardens

Respondents who worked in Parks and Gardens (n=46) were asked about the levels of shade in their area of council. The majority (65.2%) reported that the provision of shade is routinely considered as part of their council's Parks and Gardens programme.

When asked how the amount of shade available in Parks and Gardens had changed since three years ago, about half (52.2%) reported 'About the same' (compared with 58.0% in 2004) and 41.3% reported 'Now more shade' (34.0% in 2004). No respondent reported 'Now less shade' (same in 2004) and the remaining were unsure. These results may indicate a slight increase in available shade in Parks and Gardens since 2004.

3.6.2.5 Availability of Shade at Facilities

Respondents who worked in Facilities (n=40) were asked similar questions about the levels of shade found in their area of council. When asked if the provision of shade is routinely considered for their council's existing outdoor facilities, 24 (60.0%) responded 'Yes'. A higher percentage (87.5%) reported that shade provision was routinely considered when planning for new outdoor facilities.

Similar to the pool-specific questions, respondents were asked about the amount of shade at facilities since three years ago. Findings from 2012 are presented in Table 9 and show comparisons to 2004 (n=52). Responses of 'N/A' and 'Unsure' have been omitted. For most facilities, there was a higher percentage reporting that shade levels were about the same in 2012 as compared to 2004 and there also appears to be a slightly higher percentage of respondents in 2004 reporting more shade than those who said so in 2012.

Table 9: Changes in amount of shade available at council facilities since previous 3 years

| | Now less shade | | | | About the same | | | | Now more shade | | | |
|--|----------------|---|------|-----|----------------|------|------|------|----------------|------|------|------|
| | 2012 | | 2004 | | 2012 | | 2004 | | 2012 | | 2004 | |
| | n | % | n | % | n | % | n | % | n | % | n | % |
| Outdoor sports facilities and playing fields | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1.9 | 34 | 85.0 | 39 | 75.0 | 5 | 12.5 | 8 | 15.4 |
| Other outdoor recreation facilities (BMX, skateboarding) | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1.9 | 34 | 85.0 | 38 | 73.1 | 4 | 10.0 | 6 | 11.5 |
| Other recreation facilities (BBQ and picnic areas) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 72.5 | 31 | 59.6 | 9 | 22.5 | 12 | 23.1 |
| Playgrounds | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 62.5 | 34 | 65.4 | 12 | 30.0 | 13 | 25.0 |
| Camping grounds | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 57.5 | 27 | 51.9 | 3 | 7.5 | 4 | 7.7 |

Respondents who worked in Facilities were asked whether or not their council had plans to provide more shade in their area of council. The findings from 2012 and comparisons to 2004 data are summarised in Table 10. Of the different types of facilities, playgrounds and other recreation facilities (e.g. BMX and skateboarding areas) had the greatest percentage of respondents saying that there were plans for more shade (35.0% and 30.0%, respectively). In comparison with the 2004 findings, there is no clear pattern of changes in shade planning for these types of facilities.

Table 10: Plans for more shade available at council facilities

| | 2012 | | 2004 | |
|--|------|------|------|------|
| | n | % | n | % |
| Outdoor sports facilities and playing fields | 8 | 20.0 | 10 | 19.2 |
| Other outdoor recreation facilities (e.g. BMX and skateboarding areas) | 7 | 17.5 | 18 | 34.6 |
| Other recreation facilities (e.g. BBQ and picnic areas) | 12 | 30.0 | 18 | 23.1 |
| Playgrounds | 14 | 35.0 | 25 | 48.1 |
| Camping grounds | 2 | 5.0 | 7 | 13.5 |

3.6.2.6 SunSmart resource use; Shade audits and inventories

In their efforts to work with councils to develop and implement SunSmart policies, the HPA and CSNZ developed a resource called *SunSmart Councils – A Guide for Territorial Local Authorities and Health Promoters*¹⁶. All respondents were asked if they had heard of this resource, and if so, if they had used it. Forty-six respondents (26.0%) had heard of it, and of those, 17 (37.0%) reported that they had used it. Those who worked in their council's Executive Office were more likely to be unsure as to whether they had heard of it. As this resource was developed in recent years, there is no 2004 data against which to compare the levels of awareness or use.

CSNZ adapted an Australian resource for use in New Zealand, called *Undercover: Guidelines for shade planning and design*¹⁷. Those who worked in Parks & Gardens, Facilities, Planning, or Urban Design (n=83) were asked if they had heard of it and, if so, if they had used it. Eleven (13.3%) had heard of it, and of those respondents, six (54.5%) reported that they had used it. In 2004, of those asked the same question, 32.4% said that they were aware of the publication and of those, 27.4% reported that they had used it to assist developers in planning and/or designing shade. While awareness of the publication seems to have declined since 2004, the two studies' sample frames differed, which makes it difficult to compare the findings.

Respondents who worked in Parks & Gardens, Facilities, Planning, or Urban Design were asked whether or not their council maintained shade inventories or conducted shade audits. Of the 83 responses, two said that they maintain shade inventories and three reported that they conduct shade audits (or hire a contractor to do so). More than a third of respondents were unsure about either. Similar results were found in 2004; one council reported maintaining shade inventories and two reported conducting shade audits.

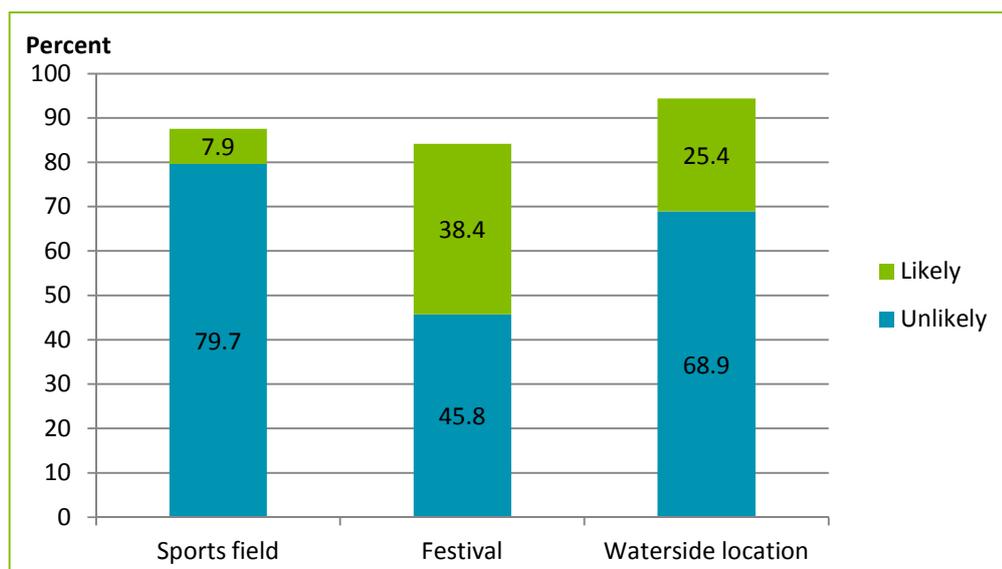
¹⁶ *SunSmart Councils - A Guide for Territorial Local Authorities and Health Promoters*. http://sunsmart.org.nz/sites/default/files/u48/SunSmartCouncilsGuide_0.pdf

¹⁷ Greenwood JS, Soulos GP, Thomas ND. *Under cover: Guidelines for shade planning and design*. NSW Cancer Council and NSW Health Department Sydney, 1998. Adapted for New Zealand use by the Cancer Society of New Zealand, 2000. Available at: http://www.cancernz.org.nz/assets/files/docs/info/InformationSheets/Guidelines_Under_Cover.pdf

3.6.2.7 Information or signage on sun protection

All respondents were asked the likelihood that any information or signage on sun protection would be displayed at three different settings: in one of their council's sports fields; at a council-managed or -sponsored festival; and at a waterside location (i.e. lake, river, beach, outdoor pool, or aquatic amusement park). The responses are summarised in Figure 8. There were significant differences between all three settings. That is, the highest percentage of respondents reported that the display of sun protection information or signage was likely at festivals (38.4%), compared to a waterside location (25.4%) or a sports field (7.9%) ($F=8.28$, $p=0.0004$).

Figure 8: Likelihood of information or signage on sun protection displayed at council settings



The following groups had higher percentages reporting that it was unlikely that sun protection information or signage would be displayed (at the respective setting):

- Staff members with a managerial level job title (at a council sports field) (68.8% compared to 31.2% of non-managerial respondents, $\chi^2=3.84$, $p=0.050$)
- Those who worked in Facilities (at a festival) (69.4% compared to 49.6% of those who did not work in Facilities, $\chi^2=4.35$, $p=0.037$)
- Those who worked in the Executive Office (at a waterside location) (94.7% compared to 70.3% of those who did not work in the Executive Office, $\chi^2=5.12$, $p=0.024$).

The following groups had higher percentages reporting that it was likely that sun protection information or signage would be displayed (at the respective setting):

- Those in the middle third of the country, according to latitude (at a festival) (58.6% compared to 35.7% of the northern third and 30.0% of the southern third, $\chi^2=8.90$, $p=0.012$)
- Those who worked in Human Resources (waterside location) (44.7% compared to 21.7% of those who did not work in Human Resources, $\chi^2=7.91$, $p=0.005$)
- Those who worked in Pools (waterside location) (46.9% compared to 22.2% of those who did not work in Pools ($\chi^2=7.99$, $p=0.005$).

There were differences in the likely presence of sun protection information at waterside locations by the type of location ($\chi^2=54.60$, $p=0.000$). Those who responded with regards to outdoor pools and aquatic amusement parks were more likely to report that these settings displayed sun protection information. Conversely, there was less likelihood of this kind of information to be displayed at a river, lake, or beach.

The CSNZ respondents were asked the same question with regard to information or signage being displayed at festivals. The CSNZ responses were matched to the TA responses of the same council, and these pairs were evaluated for agreement or disagreement between the CSNZ and TA responses. Of the 23 councils that had matching responses from a CSNZ respondent and a TA respondent(s), the majority of the matched response pairs (65.2%) were neither in agreement nor in disagreement with each other due to 'Unsure' responses or mixed responses from the TA respondents. Of the remaining pairs, 13.0% were in agreement and 21.7% were in disagreement. Of those pairs in disagreement, all featured the TA respondents reporting that it was likely that sun protection information or signage would be displayed while the CSNZ respondent reported that it was unlikely.

The CSNZ respondents were also asked the same question with regard to information or signage being displayed at a waterside location. Of the 23 matched response pairs, seven were in agreement, five were in disagreement, and 11 were unclear either due to 'Unsure' responses or mixed responses from the TA respondents. Of the five pairs that were in disagreement, there was no clear pattern in terms of which respondent (i.e. CSNZ or TA) reported a higher likelihood that sun protection information or signage would be displayed.

3.6.2.8 Event Planning

All respondents were asked the likelihood that sun protection would be considered during the health and safety planning process of a council-sponsored festival. For analysis purposes, responses of 'very likely' and 'likely' were grouped together, as were 'very unlikely' and 'unlikely'. Responses of 'Unsure' were omitted. The majority (84.9%) responded that it would be likely. Those from the middle third of the country had the highest percentage reporting that it would be likely (91.0%) compared to those from the northern (75.8%) or southern (86.4%) thirds ($\chi^2=6.19$, $p=0.045$).

The CSNZ respondents were asked the same question with regard to their assigned TAs. Of the 23 CSNZ responses that matched to a TA response, about half (52.2%) of those pairs were in agreement concerning the likelihood that sun protection would be considered during a festival's health and safety planning process. For all of the four response pairs that were in disagreement, the CSNZ response was 'unlikely' while the TA response was 'likely'.

Respondents who worked in Events ($n=18$) were asked for how many council-sponsored events is sun protection addressed (for example, as part of the health and safety requirements or in an event management plan). There was about an even split who said that for 'some' (33.3%), 'most' (38.9%), or 'all' (27.8%) events, sun protection was addressed.

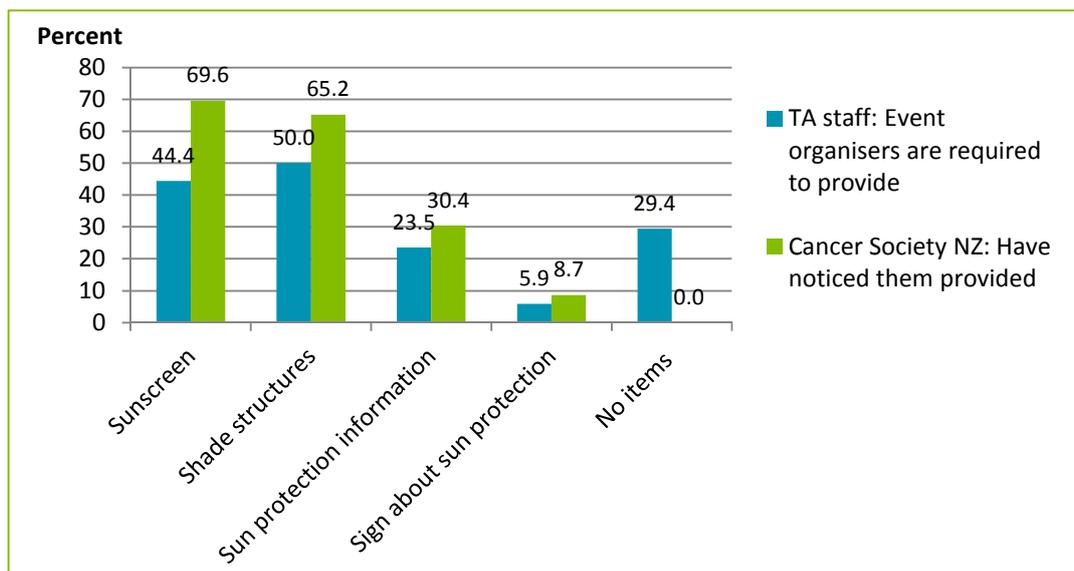
All respondents were asked the likelihood that sun protection would be promoted prior to the festival, for example by reminding the community to bring hats and sunscreen to the event. The majority (70.2%) responded that it was likely. A higher percentage of respondents from the middle third of the country (78.4%) reported that it would be likely compared to those from the northern (58.1%) or southern (72.7%) thirds ($\chi^2=6.70$, $p=0.035$). CSNZ respondents were asked the same question. Of the 23 responses, 30.4%

were in agreement with those of the TA staff members, 39.1% were not in agreement, and the remaining had mixed responses from the TA respondents. Of the nine paired responses that were not in agreement, all but one featured the TA respondents reporting that it was likely that sun protection would be promoted prior to the festival while the CSNZ respondent reported that it was unlikely.

Respondents who worked in Events (n=18) were asked which sun protection items the organisers are required to provide on-site at council-sponsored events. Close to half responded that broad-spectrum SPF30+ sunscreen (44.4%) and shade structures (50.0%) were required. Four said that sun protection information was required to be displayed; one reported that a sign to remind people about the importance of sun protection was required; and none reported that a display of the Sun Protection Alert was required. Five responded that no items were required to be provided to the community.

CSNZ respondents were asked a similar question, which was whether or not they had noticed any sun protection items being provided at a council-sponsored event. Figure 9 shows the comparison in responses between the CSNZ and TA respondents. Not displayed in the chart is the item 'A display of the Sun Protection Alert', as no respondents of either group reported that it was required or noticed at an event. For all the remaining items, a higher percentage of CSNZ respondents reported that they had noticed them provided at events compared to the percentage of TA respondents who reported that they were required to be provided.

Figure 9: Comparison of TA and CSNZ perspectives on sun protection items that are provided at council-sponsored events



These same 18 TA respondents who work in Events were also asked if their council had coordinated any sun protection activities with SunSmart or CSNZ for an event in the last three years (for example, planning to put up shade tents or providing sunscreen). Eleven (61.1%) responded that they had, three had not, and four were unsure. In comparison, 16 of the CSNZ respondents (69.6%) reported that, since they had been in their role, their assigned council had coordinated sun protection activities for an event. Five said they had not and two were unsure.

3.7 PERCEIVED PERFORMANCE

In one of the final questions, respondents were asked how well they thought their council was doing compared to other councils with regards to promoting sun protection. The results are summarised in Table 11. About half of the respondents (51.4%) considered their council's performance to be 'Average'. The percentage that rated their council as 'Above average' or 'Among the top councils' (combined 13.5%) was similar to those who rated it as 'Below average' or 'Among the bottom councils' (combined 14.7%).

Table 11: Perceived sun safety performance as compared to other councils

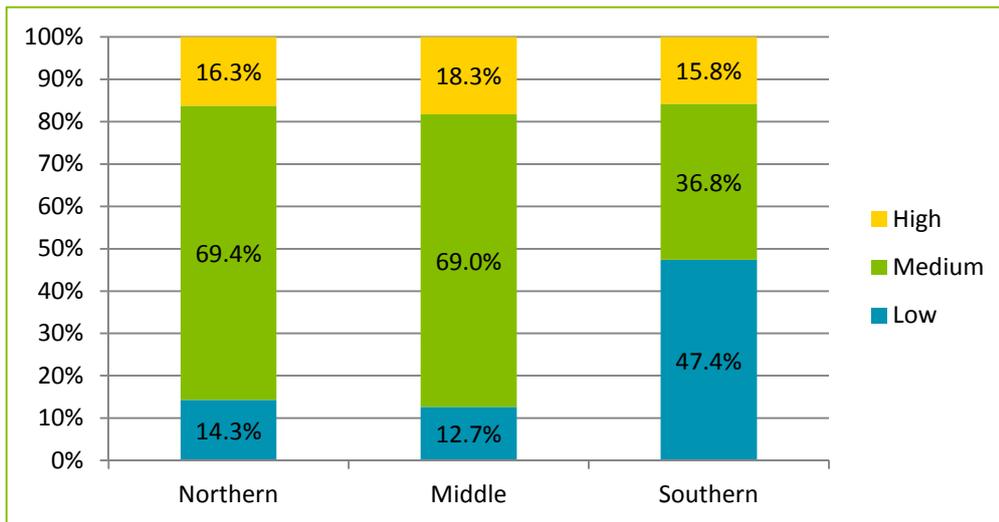
| | n | % |
|---------------------------|----------|----------|
| Among the top councils | 2 | 1.1 |
| Above average | 22 | 12.4 |
| Average | 91 | 51.4 |
| Below average | 24 | 13.6 |
| Among the bottom councils | 2 | 1.1 |
| Unsure | 36 | 20.3 |

For further analytical purposes, the 'Unsure' responses were removed and the remaining responses were combined into three groups to indicate perceived performance: High ('Among the top councils' + 'Above average'); Average; and Low ('Below average' + 'Among the bottom councils').

3.7.1 Performance and respondent characteristics

Those who worked in Facilities were more likely to rate their council's performance as Low (30.3%) compared with those who did not work in Facilities (14.8%) ($\chi^2=6.33$, $p=0.042$). In addition, Figure 10 illustrates that those respondents whose geographical location falls in the southern third of the country were more likely to rate their council's performance as Low (47.4%) compared to those in the northern (14.3%) or middle (12.7%) thirds ($\chi^2 = 13.35$, $p=0.010$). No other differences by respondent or council characteristics were found.

Figure 10: Perceived council performance by latitude



3.7.2 Performance and attitude comparisons

Overall perceived performance was compared with several measures that indicate the respondent's attitude toward promoting sun protection. These findings are presented separately in reference to promoting sun protection for the general public and doing so for council staff.

General public: Of those who agreed that their 'community wants council to be involved in promoting sun protection for the general public', they were more likely to rate their council's performance as Average (52.0%) or High (44.0%) compared to those who rated it as Low (3.6%) ($\chi^2=17.17$, $p=0.000$). Furthermore, of the 26 respondents who rated their council's performance as Low, all but one did not agree with that statement. A similar relationship was found for those who agreed that 'there is adequate funding in the council budget for sun protection for the general public' ($\chi^2=12.14$, $p=0.002$). Of those who agreed that their council is doing a good job of promoting sun protection for the general public, about as many respondents equally rated their council's performance as High as those who rated it as Average; none rated it as Low ($\chi^2=23.77$, $p=0.000$).

Staff: The majority (68.4%) of those who agreed that there is adequate funding in the council budget to provide sun protection to staff members rated their council's performance as Average. Among the rest, those who agreed were more likely to rate their council's performance as High (20.4%) compared with those who rated it as Low (11.2%) ($\chi^2=11.97$, $p=0.003$). A similar pattern was found with those who agreed that 'council will improve sun protection policies and/or practices for council staff over the next three years' ($\chi^2=9.77$, $p=0.008$).

3.7.3 Comparisons with indicators of actual performance

Overall perceived performance was compared with several measures that indicate actual performance by council with regard to its sun safety promotion. This was explored with regards to promoting sun protection for both the general public and for council staff members. One policy and one practice for each of the populations were analysed to assess any differences in perceived performance by practice/policy and by staff/general public.

3.7.3.1 Indicators of actual performance with regards to the general public

Figure 11 shows how respondents rated their council's performance in promoting sun protection with respect to whether or not they reported their council having a comprehensive sun protection policy in place. The figure shows that those respondents who reported having a council policy in place were more likely to rate their council's performance as High (38.1%), compared with those that did not have a policy in place (8.3%) (Fisher's exact=0.010).

Figure 11: Perceived council performance in sun protection promotion by existence of comprehensive sun protection policy for outdoor activities

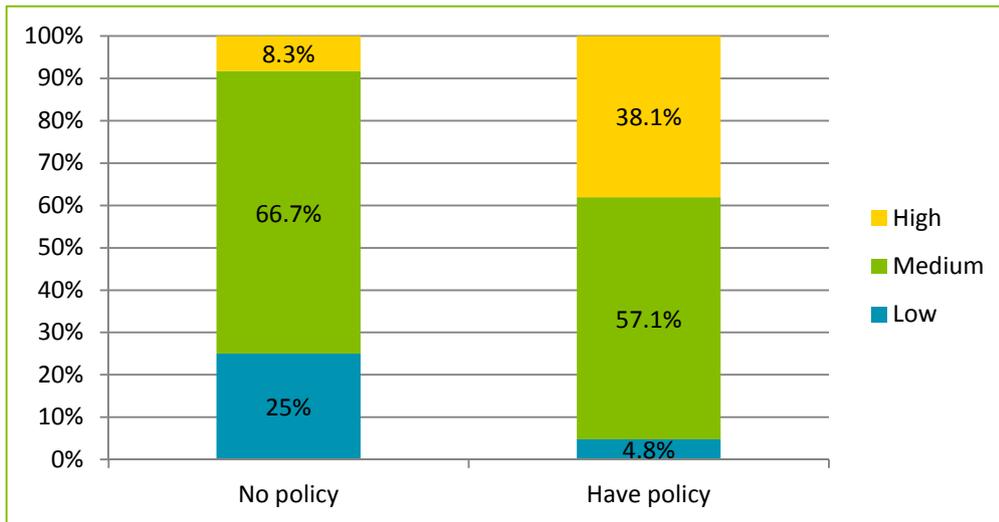
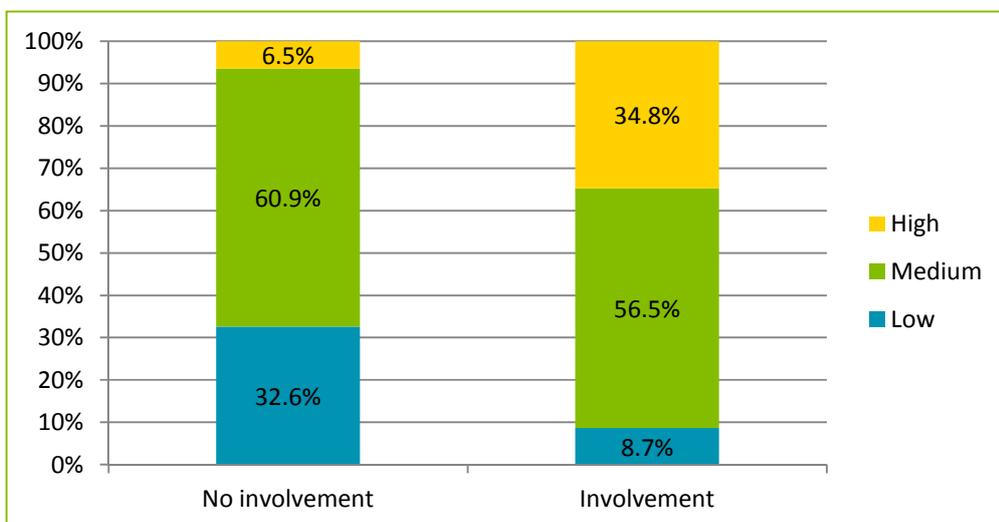


Figure 12 illustrates that, of those who stated that their council was involved in community programmes about promoting sun protection (including any SunSmart activities), 34.8% rated their council's performance as 'High'. This is significantly higher than the percentage of those respondents whose councils are not involved in sun safety programmes but who rated their council's performance as High (6.5%) (Fisher's exact=0.004).

Figure 12: Perceived council performance in sun protection promotion by involvement in community sun protection programmes

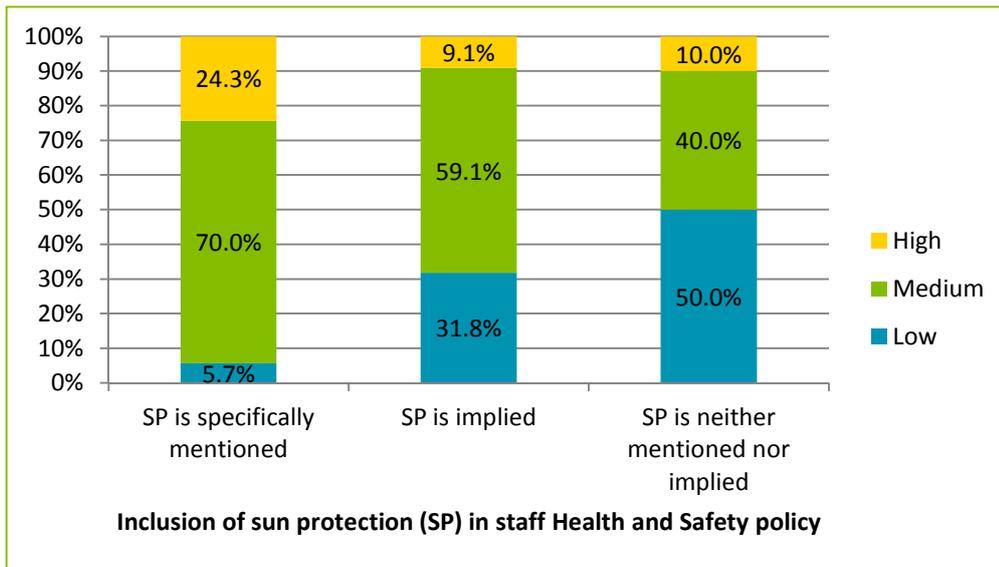


Given that more than one indicator is needed to assess performance in sun safety promotion for the general public, a new variable was generated to capture those respondents who reported that they have both a comprehensive sun protection policy in place and that they are involved in related community programmes. Only six respondents reported that their council does both. Of those six, three rated their council's performance as High and three rated it as Average.

3.7.3.2 Indicators of actual performance with regards to council staff

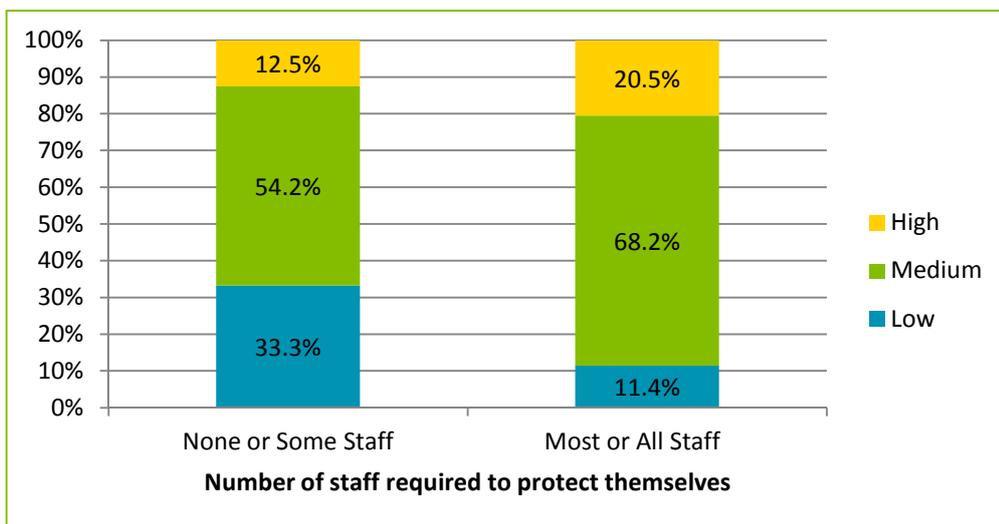
The extent to which sun protection is included in councils' Health and Safety policies for staff can be evaluated as an indicator of actual performance in promoting sun protection. As Figure 13 illustrates, having sun protection 'specifically mentioned' in a council's Health and Safety policy results in an additional 15.2% of respondents rating their council's performance as 'High' (24.3%), compared to those respondents whose council's policy has sun protection 'implied' (9.1%) (Fisher's exact=0.001).

Figure 13: Perceived council performance by inclusion of sun protection in the staff Health and Safety policy



In addition to analysing perceived performance for staff in terms of policies, it can also be analysed by practices that promote sun protection. Figure 14 illustrates the perceived performance according to the number of staff who are required to take precautions to protect themselves when working in the sun. A higher percentage of respondents whose councils require 'most' or 'all' staff to protect themselves rated their council's performance as High (20.5%) compared with those respondents whose councils required only 'none' or 'some' staff to protect themselves (12.5%)(Fisher's exact=0.048).

Figure 14: Perceived council performance by the number of staff required to take precautions to protect themselves from the sun when working outdoors



As was analysed with respect to the general public, a new variable was generated to capture those respondents who reported that they had both sun protection specifically mentioned in the Staff Health and Safety policy and that most or all staff were required to protect themselves from overexposure to the sun while working outdoors. Only 12 respondents reported that their council did both for staff. Of those 12, seven rated their council's performance as High, one rated it as Average, one rated it as Low, and three

were Unsure. Given this finding, it appears that there could be a correlation between pro-sun protection policies and practices for staff and perceived council performance. This finding with regards to staff differs from the similar analysis conducted in relation to the general public. That is, it appears that respondents were more likely to recognise strong performance when policies and practices are in place for staff, but not for the general public. This is consistent with the findings that significantly smaller percentages of pro-sun protection attitudes concerning the general public are reported compared to those concerning staff. The small numbers, however, limit the ability to make these conclusions.

3.7.3.3 Sun safety performance: Councils' perceptions compared to those of Cancer Society of New Zealand

Of the CSNZ health promotion staff who responded to the survey, a performance rating was provided for 12 councils. (Responses for an additional 11 councils were 'Unsure'.) For all but one of those 12 councils, a matched rating was provided by at least one TA staff member. These 11 matched ratings were then analysed to determine the level of agreement in the performance assessment between TA staff members and the CSNZ health promotion staff member who is assigned to the respective council. For councils that had more than one staff member responding on its behalf, an average score was used and compared against the matched CSNZ score. Overall, the CSNZ health promoters rated their assigned council higher than the council staff members rated their own council. Caution should be used in drawing conclusions, however, given the small sample size.

3.8 ASSISTANCE NEEDED TO PROMOTE SUN PROTECTION

Respondents were asked what kind of assistance, if any, would be necessary to have if their council were going to do more to promote sun protection. This question was asked separately with regard to both council staff members and the general public, and multiple responses were permitted for each question. The distribution of responses, summarised in Table 12, was similar for the question when asked with respect to promoting sun protection for council staff members compared to the general public. The most frequently chosen responses with regard to both populations included:

- 'Collaboration with an external organisation, such as the Cancer Society or the SunSmart team from the Health Promotion Agency';
- 'Sun safety resources, such as brochures and posters, provided by an external organisation'

Given the differences in the response rates for each item with regard to staff compared to the public, it appears that support from councillors, funding, and collaboration with an external organisation were seen as more necessary in promoting sun protection for the general public. Conversely, support from the chief executive, sun safety resources, and a council champion were seen to be more necessary to promote sun protection for council staff members.

Table 12: Assistance needed to help promote sun protection

| | For council staff | | For the general public | | Difference (in favour of) |
|---|-------------------|------|------------------------|------|---------------------------|
| | n | % | n | % | % |
| Collaboration with an external organisation, such as the Cancer Society or the SunSmart team from the Health Promotion Agency | 119 | 67.2 | 124 | 70.0 | 2.8 (Public) |
| Additional training on occupational health and safety | 79 | 44.6 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Sun safety resources, such as brochures and posters, provided by an external organisation | 116 | 65.5 | 112 | 63.3 | 2.2 (Staff) |
| Support from the council's chief executive | 77 | 43.5 | 63 | 35.6 | 7.9 (Staff) |
| Specific funding in the council for sun protection initiatives | 69 | 39.0 | 101 | 57.1 | 18.1 (Public) |
| Support from the councillors | 43 | 24.3 | 101 | 57.1 | 32.8 (Public) |
| A champion within council to support the initiative | 75 | 42.4 | 69 | 39.0 | 3.4 (Staff) |
| N/A: Nothing else is needed | 16 | 9.0 | 14 | 7.9 | 1.1 (Staff) |

3.9 FREE COMMENTS

Respondents were given the opportunity to share any general comments at the end of the survey. Among the TA respondents, 47 expressed a diverse range of comments, which are included in Appendix 2. The most frequent responses (seven in total) involved a description of what some councils were doing to promote sun protection, such as implementing policies, providing relevant equipment, and planting trees to provide shade. One respondent reported that his/her council provided their outdoor workers with melanoma checks provided by GPs. Six responses expressed that sun protection is a matter of personal responsibility, and another five involved the idea that councils need to stick to providing core services only and that they are limited in what they can do with regards to promoting health. A few respondents suggested that they thought the survey was implying that councils needed to bear the sole responsibility of sun protection.

Free comments provided by the CSNZ respondents are included in Appendix 4. Four respondents commented that the council in question collaborates with CSNZ on sun safety through the use of its shade loan programme. Three responses involved other ways that councils are promoting sun safety, including providing sunscreen or umbrellas, making community announcements about sun safety, and drilling holes in outdoor tables so that they can be fitted with sun umbrellas. Two respondents reported that councils have shade structures and/or sunscreen located in council for use at community events. Other comments

included the importance of a council champion who can address sun safety and the need to incorporate sun safety into a policy.

4. STUDY LIMITATIONS

While this study's methodology was carefully planned and executed, it may have a few limitations that could present themselves as challenges in drawing analytical conclusions. First, the methodology was changed from the 2004 study in order to incorporate a web-based data collection mechanism. While this was a strategic decision that facilitated flexible skip patterns and ease of participation on behalf of the respondents, this change may limit the ability to compare the findings to those of 2004. Another methodological difference involves the sample frame, how respondents were recruited, and who responded to each question, which resulted in one response per council per question in 2004 but several responses per council per question in 2012. Furthermore, given the diverse nature of New Zealand TAs, with widely varying sizes and structures, there is not be a single 'voice' on any particular issue.

The size of the sample (n=177) may also have some limitations. The response rate is typical for surveys of this nature, but it is possible that the data is not entirely representative of all New Zealand TA staff members. In addition, a relatively small number of respondents in each area of council may have precluded the ability to detect differences across council areas. The small number of CSNZ responses made it difficult to compare perspectives or to make any conclusions from those comparisons.

Given the study's aim of exploring perceived performance, practices, policies, and attitudes relating to promoting sun protection, the survey was designed to elicit impressions, not hard facts. Responders were asked to provide their 'best guess', and in doing so, some validity of the data may have been compromised. The nature of the study was purposely exploratory, however, which justified an impressions-based approach. Confirmation of some of the findings would necessitate follow-up with councils, such as reviewing their policies or measuring levels of shade. The research objective was to gain a general understanding of what was happening in councils as an overall group; conclusions about any specific council, therefore, cannot be made based off of these findings.

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 ATTITUDES

One core belief that may affect respondents' overall attitudes toward promoting sun protection (and more generally, public health) relates to how they perceived councils' role as mandated in the Local Government Act of 2002. At the time of data collection (mid 2012), the Act was explicit in allowing councils to make by-laws to promote public health. And while a majority (67.2%) of respondents agreed that promoting community health was implied in the Act, the remaining 32.8% did not explicitly agree. It may be that respondents were referring to what they personally believed should be councils' role rather than what was prescribed by the law. Given that councils maintain some flexibility in the initiatives they pursue, it may be worthwhile to investigate how councils have established their role in public health matters. The most recent

amendment to the Local Government Act of 2002, which passed in December 2012¹⁸, re-defined the purpose of councils and removed the part that permits them to promote community well-being. As a result, TA staff members may perceive councils' roles to be narrower in the community services they provide, particularly with regard to promoting public health. This may prove to be a challenge in promoting sun protection collaboration within councils. In addition, a few of the free comments that were shared suggested that respondents interpreted the survey's message to be that sun protection should be entirely councils' responsibility. It will be important to share with them the strategies that the HPA implements that promote personal responsibility among community members, such as advertisement of the Sun Protection Alert, which indicates the times of day when sun protection is needed while being outdoors. The HPA and CSNZ should also share with councils strategies of how sun protection is being promoted in other settings, such as the SunSmart Schools programme, so that they are aware that councils are not expected to bear all the responsibility of sun protection.

Compared to the implication of the Act that councils have a role in promoting community health, there was less agreement that the sun should be considered one of the natural hazards that councils work to prevent or mitigate. It may be that 'natural hazards' are perceived to be discrete events such as storms and earthquakes, rather than the constant presence of UV rays. Moreover, respondents may perceive their role to protect local *infrastructure*, rather than *people*, from natural hazards. This belief is contradictory, however, since one of the main reasons to maintain sound infrastructure is to protect its users. It's also likely that some respondents perceive sun protection to be primarily a personal responsibility that the council has no obligation to promote. This belief, however, is also problematic because sun protection is a form of safety—for example, no one would argue that it's solely the community member's personal responsibility to look out for rusty nails on a playground facility. Sun safety promotion must be a responsibility that is shared by both the managers and users of facilities.

There also appears to be a clear pattern in terms of which respondents were more likely to agree or disagree with the 'natural hazard' statement. The fact that respondents who work in the Executive Office and those with managerial-level job titles were less likely to agree (and that those who work at least 15% of the time outdoors were more likely to agree) suggests that those who are further removed from outdoor work may be less concerned about sun protection. This finding highlights the importance of reminding council staff who are in positions to make decisions of the need to protect their outdoor workers and the general public from overexposure to the sun.

The discrepancy in respondents' attitudes with regards to promoting sun protection for council staff and for the public highlights a clear theme in the findings. The number of respondents who agreed that council staff want TAs to be involved in promoting sun protection for them was more than four times the number of respondents agreeing with the same statement concerning the general public. Even more disparate was the statement concerning adequate funding to promote sun protection – the number agreeing as it related to staff was six times the number who agreed as it related to the general public. The argument that sun protection is mainly a personal responsibility probably plays a role in these differences in opinion—that is, employers have an obligation to protect their staff who are being exposed to a hazard as a result of a job's mandatory responsibilities, but enjoying the same outdoor space by a community member on his or her own free time carries a risk for which the council is not liable. This reasoning begs the same response as mentioned above—that is, sun protection is a joint responsibility of both parties, where community members

¹⁸ Local Government Act 2002 Amendment Act 2012. New Zealand Legislation. Available at <http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2012/0093/latest/DLM4499205.html>.

take precautions to protect themselves and the environment is developed and maintained in such a way that it facilitates these sun safe behaviours.

5.2 POLICIES AND PLANS

The staff/public discrepancy is also apparent while analysing sun protection inclusion in council policies and plans. Very few respondents reported that sun protection was included in their council's District or Long Term plans. Conversely, almost half (46.3%) responded that it was specifically mentioned in the staff health and safety policy and another 16.4% reported that it was implied. A small percentage of respondents reported that their council had an overall sun protection policy that refers to all outdoor activities during daylight savings months; these responses, however, need to be followed up on, as they were contradictory from responders within the same council.

Despite this discrepancy, there are policy areas that appear to be more promising in their support for sun protection promotion for the community. About a third of the respondents who worked in Planning or Urban design reported that their council's District Plan contained requirements for sun protection with regard to building, open space, or street design. This aspect of planning is challenging because some requirements or standards consider sunlight with the goal of *permitting* sunshine to be accessed for warmth and comfort in cooler months. Creative, strategic planning may allow for more sunlight in winter while providing shade in summer, such as temporary shade structures or planting trees that lose their leaves in winter, which permits sunlight to enter an area.

The other main finding was that there was low awareness among respondents of how sun protection was or was not included in their council's policies and plans. More than half did not know if it was included in their council's District or Long Term plans and about a third did not know if it was in the staff Health and Safety policy or if there was an overall sun protection policy. While it may be unreasonable to expect council staff members to be familiar with all the details of these policies, it nevertheless would be worthwhile to raise awareness levels and make sun protection a council priority.

5.3 PRACTICES

Councils seemed to have relatively strong practices in place that promote sun protection for their staff. More than half of the respondents reported that 'all' or 'most' council staff members were required to take precautions to protect themselves from the sun when working outdoors. Sun protection items appeared to be provided at no cost at varying levels, depending on the type of item. Sunscreen was the item most frequently reported as being provided followed by hats. While it may be costly to provide all workers with several different sun protection aids/equipment, it might be more feasible to have certain items made available for use while working outdoors, such as sunglasses and portable shade structures.

Respondents' impressions of how management would react to a council staff member who got sunburnt while working outdoors implied that the situation would be taken seriously and that steps would be taken to ensure it didn't happen again. When the fictional vignette featured a lifeguard and a gardener, however, there were higher percentages of management responses selected for the lifeguard compared to the gardener, suggesting that management would respond more aggressively to a sunburnt lifeguard. A possible explanation could involve the perception that lifeguards are, overall, a younger group of people compared to gardeners and therefore need to be looked after more closely. Alternatively, gardeners may be

perceived as having a lower social status as compared to lifeguards (as the latter are often depicted on TV in sensational roles, for example), or perhaps sunburn acquired at a pool is perceived as more serious than one acquired in a park or garden. A possible methodological explanation could be that there was respondent fatigue when respondents selected their responses for the second situation (i.e. the gardener) and therefore selected fewer options. This seems unlikely, however, given the number of responses selected toward the end of the second question and the trend that is present in the response frequencies between the two types of workers.

Shade availability at facilities, parks and gardens, festivals, and waterside locations seemed to be at moderate levels, with potentially modest increases in the previous three years. It's likely that shade availability varied based on the type of council setting, and on-site observation would be needed to properly assess this. Very few, if any, councils regularly conducted shade audits or maintained shade inventories. This may change in the latter part of 2013 as the HPA will be working more closely with councils to conduct shade audits and deliver relevant workshops. These shade systems could provide tracking for shade levels over time – an important trend to monitor as the results suggest that they may have decreased at pools over time. Furthermore, councils could make better use of the existing resources to increase shade in their outdoor public spaces, such as the *Undercover: Guidelines for shade planning and design* and the *SunSmart Councils* resources referred to earlier in this report.

The strongest area of sun protection promotion for the general public is with regards to council-sponsored events. Information or signage on sun protection is most likely to be found at a festival, compared to at a sports field or some waterside locations (potentially with the exception of pools). The unique characteristic of council-managed events is that they receive promotion prior to the day of the event, during which the community can be reminded to bring with them sun protection items. Councils may be responsive to this type of cue to action, as it doesn't invoke any additional costs and it encourages personal responsibility. Collaboration with CSNZ and the SunSmart programme could result in creative ways to promote sun protection that do not incur additional costs for councils, such as scheduling events around the peak UV times of the day or dispensing sunscreen for a gold coin donation. While promoting sun protection may not be a requirement for all council events, it's clear that many councils are indeed doing so, and the CSNZ responses confirm this. To maintain these practices consistently at events, it would be worthwhile to ensure that councils' event planning policies contain sun protection requirements.

5.4 PERFORMANCE

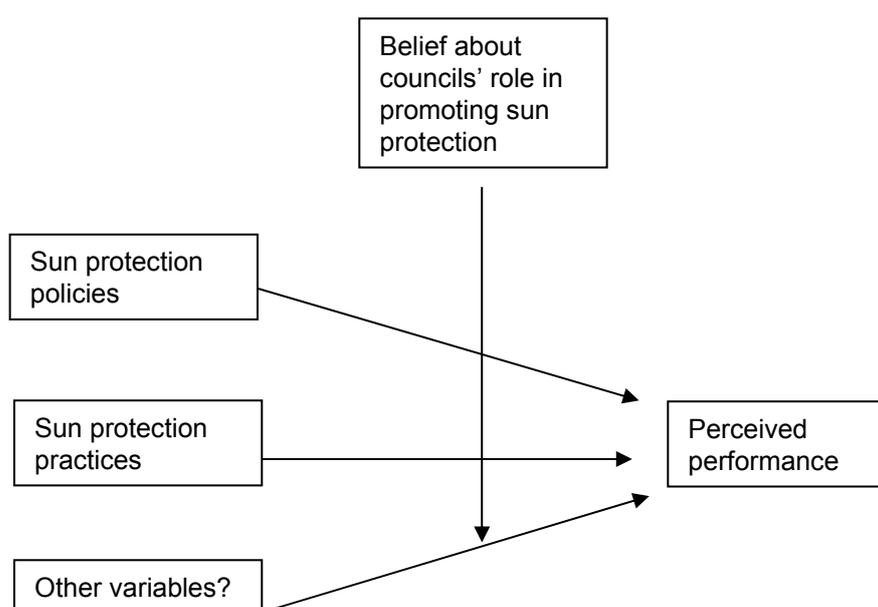
The percentage of respondents who rated their council's performance in promoting sun protection was about evenly distributed among the response options. Respondents from councils in the southern third of the country were more likely to rate their council's performance as low, compared to those from the northern and middle thirds. If their performance was indeed lower, it may be attributed to the mistaken belief that cooler weather demands less need for sun protection. A plausible reason that the respondents who work in Facilities were also more likely to rate their council's performance as low, compared to those who work in other areas of council, may be due to the fact that these employees work more directly in council-managed outdoor spaces where they observe a lack of sun protection.

Certain attitudes toward promoting sun protection were related to respondents' perceived performance of their council. A belief that communities do not want their council to be involved in promoting sun protection for them was related to a low performance rating. Upcoming findings from the HPA's 2013 Sun Exposure

Survey will touch upon New Zealanders' attitudes related councils' involvement in promoting sun protection, and it will be important to compare the findings from the two studies. Another attitude that was related to a low performance rating had to do with the perception of inadequate funding in councils to be able to address sun protection for the general public. In relation to sun protection for staff, a perception of adequate funding and a belief that the respondent's council will improve sun protection policies and/or practices were related to High council performance ratings. While funding may indeed pose as a barrier to promoting sun protection, councils could liaise with the CSNZ and the SunSmart programme to think creatively about low- or no-cost strategies that would facilitate sun-safe environments for both council staff and the general public.

Having a comprehensive sun protection policy in place for all outdoor council activities was related to a higher percentage of respondents rating their council's performance as High, compared to those councils without a policy. In addition, council involvement in community programmes that promote sun protection was also related to a greater percentage of respondents rating their council's performance as High. Similar results were found with regards to policies and practices in place for council staff members and perceived council performance. Having *both* a sun protection policy *and* a practice in place for staff was associated with an even higher percentage of a High performance rating compared with councils that had only one or the other; this finding, however was not the case with regards to the general public. These findings suggest that sun safety policies and practices are perceived to be relevant with regards to a council's performance in sun protection promotion for its staff. It may be that additional factors beyond policies and practices, however contribute to perceived successful sun safety for the general public. Alternatively, the belief that the responsibility to promote sun protection for the general public does not lie within councils may act as a moderator in the relationship between having policies/practices in place and perceived performance. That is, if a council has sun protection policies and practices for the general public, then the respondent will perceive the council's performance as High *if* he/she believes that it is council's responsibility to promote sun protection for its community. Figure 15 depicts this potential relationship.

Figure 15: Potential constructs related to perceived performance in councils' promotion of sun protection



5.5 COMPARISONS WITH CSNZ RESPONSES

The research objective of comparing responses of CSNZ health promotion staff to those of TA staff proved to be a challenging task, given the small number of CSNZ staff available to respond. Furthermore, a high percentage of 'Unsure' responses from both groups of respondents precluded the ability to make direct comparisons on issues related to sun protection policies, practices, and performance. It should also be acknowledged that respondents from both groups may not have been familiar with some of the question areas, and they were asked to complete the survey to the best of their ability and to provide their impressions. What may emerge as 'disagreement' between responses, therefore, may simply be a matter of unfamiliarity with the questionnaire content.

Despite these limitations, comparing a small number of responses related to councils' performance indicated that overall, the CSNZ respondents rated their assigned councils higher than the TA staff rated their own council. This finding is consistent with other analyses that suggested that council staff members may be underestimating their council's level of performance regarding sun protection promotion. For example, the majority of respondents whose councils had sun protection policies and/or practices in place still rated their council's performance as only 'Average'.

Moreover, the questionnaire content can be used as a means to facilitate collaboration between councils and the CSNZ to create sun-safe environments. Strategies such as displaying sun safety signage in public outdoor spaces and considering sun protection during the health and safety planning process of council events are examples of how sun protection can be consistently promoted in council practices and policies. CSNZ and the SunSmart programme at the HPA can work together with councils to adopt and maintain these strategies so that they become a routine part of public outdoor space management.

5.6 COMPARISONS WITH OTHER STUDIES

One of the research objectives was to compare some of the findings with those of the Reeder study, the data for which was collected in 2004 and reported on in 2006¹². Compared to 2004, more councils reported in 2012 having overall sun protection policies that referred to outdoor activities during daylight saving months; as stated above, however, this finding needs to be confirmed by following up with councils. A few more councils had sun protection mentioned in their District and Long Term Plans in the latter survey compared to the former. Shade availability at facilities, parks and gardens, and festivals seems to be at moderate levels, with small increases in the previous three years or since the 2004 study. Pools may have experienced an overall slight decline in the amount of shade available since 2004, but this would need to be confirmed with on-site observation. There was no improvement in the number of councils that conducted shade audits or maintained shade inventories. A slightly higher percentage of respondents reported in 2012 that most or all staff were required to protect themselves when working outdoors compared to the 2004 findings. Since 2004, it also appears that a higher percentage of staff received various sun protection items at no cost.

These findings are consistent with a 2011 Australian study¹⁹ that assessed sun protection policies and practices at recreational settings in three Local Government Areas of New South Wales. The research involved auditing public pools, beaches, sports grounds, and skate parks before and after the summer months to analyse the availability of sun protection, including shade, policies, and signage. The researchers found that there was insufficient shade at about half of all the observed areas, with sports fields having the

¹⁹ Potente S, Anderson C, and Karim M. Environmental sun protection and supportive policies and practices: an audit of outdoor recreational settings in NSW coastal towns. *Health Promotion Journal of Australia* 2011: 22(2).

highest levels of inadequate shade. Pools had higher levels of shade compared to the other settings, but it was inconsistent and particularly lacking at main pools. The Australian audit also found that very few settings displayed sun safety signage. These findings are similar to those of the research discussed in this report. Given the existing relationship between the Australian and New Zealand SunSmart programmes and their similar objectives and environments, it will be important to continue sharing successful sun safety strategies in working with councils.

5.7 NEXT STEPS

The discrepancy that has emerged in the findings related to supporting sun protection for council staff compared with the general public can be viewed as an opportunity, rather than a barrier, to collaborating with councils. The responses from TA staff indicated moderately strong support for protecting council outdoor workers from overexposure to the sun and for protecting the general public at council-sponsored events. Strategic collaboration between councils and the SunSmart programme can lead to improving sun protection practices for council staff that may consequently protect members of the community as well. Furthermore, instilling a sun-safe philosophy for council staff will raise awareness of the importance of sun protection, which may also lead to increased support for initiatives that benefit the wider community. Approaches to enhancing sun protection for the general public could dovetail the support in doing so at events, and the policies and practices achieved with respect to event planning can be used as a foundation to extend sun safety into other areas of council.

Two attitudes that appear to influence respondents' perceptions of their council's performance with regards to promoting sun protection are that 1.) Communities do not want councils involved in sun protection promotion and 2.) There is inadequate funding in the council budget to do so. The results from HPA's 2013 Sun Exposure Survey, which asks about opinions concerning councils' involvement in sun safety, will be available later in 2013. These findings will provide some insight as to what New Zealanders want from their councils with respect to sun protection. Regarding the availability of funding, it will be important to remove the cost barrier by promoting the implementation of sun-safe strategies that are low- or no-cost to councils.

Despite any legislative changes in councils' functions, however, they have undertaken community services in recent decades that had never before fallen into their scope, such as recycling. It may be worthwhile to explore how recycling (or another community service) was adopted, maintained, and came to be seen as a core service that councils provide. The lessons learned from this process can then be applied to sun protection as potentially the next core community service that councils provide. Consistent with how communities and councils share recycling responsibilities, the general public must maintain a level of personal responsibility in protecting themselves from excessive sun exposure, and the councils would complement this by creating sun-safe environments that make it easier to do so.

This study was a useful exercise in assessing the sun protection policies and practices in councils as an overall group. The next step is to conduct a similar type of evaluation for each individual council so that they can monitor their own sun safety performance. The HPA and CSNZ have already been working with councils to promote sun protection strategies, and more of this collaboration is needed. HPA staff have been trained on the use of a web shade audit tool, which allows councils to assess and monitor their levels of shade in various settings. Increased shade availability along with supportive sun protection policies, practices, and signage for both councils' outdoor staff and their communities represent a comprehensive approach to reducing New Zealanders' risk of overexposure to the sun.

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APPENDIX 1: 2012 QUESTIONNAIRE FOR TA STAFF

Background

Thank you for agreeing to take part in this survey. We value your contribution.

The Health Promotion Agency (HPA) is working with the University of Otago to conduct this survey. The HPA is a new organisation formed by the merger of the Health Sponsorship Council (HSC), the Alcohol Advisory Council (ALAC), and some health promotion programmes previously delivered by the Ministry of Health.

In addition to the research that the HPA does with families regarding their personal sun safety practices, we are interested in knowing more about sun safety at the community level. We are asking various council staff members from all territorial authorities (TAs) to participate in our survey in order to get a broad range of perspectives relating to the sun protection policies and practices for the general public as well as for council staff.

This is an adapted follow-up to a similar 2004 survey, which was conducted by the University of Otago.

Your participation will allow us to measure any changes in the policies and practices relating to sun protection in TAs since 2004.

The results from this research will help us to guide the development of future sun safety initiatives with TAs.

Click on the "Next" button to continue.

Confidentiality and your rights

- All your responses will be kept confidential—only the researchers involved in the project will have access to the raw data.
- None of the responses will be analysed or discussed in the research findings on an identifiable basis, either by an individual respondent or an individual council.
- Your participation is voluntary, and you may choose to stop participating at any time.
- You have the right to ask a question about the survey and the right to make a complaint.
- A summary of the research findings will be sent to each council.

Any queries may be directed to:

Kerri Kruse
Researcher
HPA
Telephone: 04 472 5777

Email: k.kruse@healthpromotion.org.nz

By continuing with the survey, you are agreeing to participate.

Instructions

As we are inviting participation from different areas of TAs, it is possible that some questions may not apply directly to your role. In addition to your professional knowledge, you may use your personal knowledge to answer these questions.

You don't have to look anything up to answer these questions; just provide your impression or select "Unsure" if you are not able to respond.

The survey will take about 10 minutes to complete.

If you cannot complete the survey in one sitting, you can save it and come back to it later by clicking on the 'Save Answers and Resume Later' link at the bottom of each survey page.

We ask that you finish it by 21 September so that we can begin analysing the results soon after.

A reminder email may be sent to all the council staff members who have been invited to participate. Since we will not know who has or has not completed the survey, you may receive this email even if you have already completed it.

You may begin by clicking on the "Next" button.

Your role in council

Please answer the following questions about the type of work you do for your council.

1. What is the name of the council you work for?

[open text box]

2. Which of the following most closely describes your work title?

Chief Executive

Manager

Team leader

Advisor

Analyst

Officer

Coordinator

Administrator

Assistant

Planner

Urban Designer

Other: _____

1. **In which area(s) of council do you directly work? (If you work in more than one area, then select all that apply. Please select the area of your role. For example, if your role is in 'Assets' of Parks and Gardens, please select 'Parks and Gardens'.)**

Executive office

Human resources *[Answer Outdoor Staff additional questions]*

Health and safety/injury prevention *[Answer Outdoor Staff additional questions]*

Events *[Answer Events additional questions]*

Facilities (Sports fields, recreation centres, playgrounds, etc.) *[Answer Facilities additional questions]*

Parks and Gardens *[Answer Parks/Gardens additional questions]*

Pools *[Answer Pools additional questions]*

Planning *[Answer Planning and Urban Design additional questions]*

Urban design *[Answer Planning and Urban Design additional questions]*

Other _____

2. **About how much of your work time do you spend working outdoors?**

0%

1%-14% *[Answer Outdoor Staff additional questions]*

15%-29% *[Answer Outdoor Staff additional questions]*

30%-44% *[Answer Outdoor Staff additional questions]*

45%-59% *[Answer Outdoor Staff additional questions]*

60%-74% *[Answer Outdoor Staff additional questions]*

75%-89% *[Answer Outdoor Staff additional questions]*

90% or more *[Answer Outdoor Staff additional questions]*

3. **What is the total number of years' experience you have in the type of role you currently hold?**

Less than 2 years

2 to less than 5 years

5 to less than 10 years

10 years or more

4. **How many paid staff members (including part-time) report directly to you? Please enter the number of staff below. (Enter "0" if you don't supervise any staff.)**

[Open text box]

5. **Do you directly supervise any staff who work outdoors?**

Yes No *[Answer Outdoor Staff additional questions]*

6. **How would you rate your knowledge of what OTHER councils do with regards to promoting sun protection? This knowledge could be gained from previous roles, time spent in other parts of the country, communication with other councils, etc.**

Very good

Good

Fair

Poor

Very poor

Sun protection for the general public

Now we would like you to think about sun protection in your community.

Some council managed outdoor spaces have features that help protect people from rain, to provide shade from the sun, or to do both.

- 7. We would like to know your impression of the purpose of some of these features. Please select ONE response for EACH feature.**

| | Mainly to protect from the rain | Mainly to provide shade | To equally protect from the rain and to provide shade | N/A Main function is something other than weather protection |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---|--|
| The purpose of storefront awnings is: | | | | |
| The purpose of shelters at bus stops is: | | | | |
| The purpose of a tent / marquee at an outdoor festival is: | | | | |

Sports field

Think about one of the council-managed outdoor sports fields in your community.

Imagine that a community member came to the field for an hour to watch a match, but forgot to bring any sun protection.

It's a sunny day in early March, around midday, and the person is sitting in the sun.

- 8. Use your best guess to estimate what per cent of people at this sports field would get sunburnt under these conditions:**

Less than 25%, About 25%, About 50%, About 75%, More than 75%, Unsure

- 9. At how many sports fields in your council could a spectator conveniently watch the game under shade? This shade could be provided either by trees, a built structure, or a temporary structure such as a shade sail.**

None, A few, Some, Most, All, Unsure

- 10. How likely is it that any information or signage on sun protection is displayed at a sports field in your council?**

Very likely, Likely, Unlikely, Very unlikely, Unsure

[Additional 3 questions only for those who work in Events]

Events

These next questions refer to **council-managed** events.

These may be events that the council directly manages or events where organisers apply for permits to use council facilities.

11. When your council is involved in outdoor events during the daylight saving months (September to April), for how many is sun protection addressed (for example as part of the health and safety requirements or in an event management plan)? This includes marathons, family fun days, festivals, outdoor parties, etc.

All events, Most events, Some events, No events

12. Which of the following items are the organisers of these events required to provide on-site (September to April)? Select ALL that apply.

Broad-spectrum SPF 30+ sunscreen

Shade structures

Sun protection information

A sign to remind people about the importance of sun protection

*A display of the Sun Protection Alert**

No items are required to be provided

Other_____

**The Sun Protection Alert is a regionally-specific graphic that indicates the exact time of day that people should use sun protection*

13. In the last 3 years, has your council coordinated any sun protection activities with SunSmart or the Cancer Society for an event (for example, putting up shade tents or providing sunscreen)?

Yes, No, Unsure

Festival

Imagine that your council is going to be involved in helping to coordinate an outdoor cultural festival with music, dance, and food one day during the daylight saving months (September – April).

14. How likely do you think it is that sun protection would be considered during the festival's health and safety planning process (for example, planning to put up shade tents or providing sunscreen)?

Very likely, Likely, Unlikely, Very unlikely, Unsure

15. How likely is it that sun protection would be promoted prior to the festival (for example, by reminding the community to bring hats and sunscreen to the event)?

Very likely, Likely, Unlikely, Very unlikely, Unsure

16. How likely is it that any information or signage on sun protection is displayed at the festival?

Very likely, Likely, Unlikely, Very unlikely, Unsure

Waterside location

Think about the most popular lake, river, beach, outdoor pool, or outdoor aquatic amusement park in your community where families can swim or participate in water-based activities.

17. Which type of location do you have in mind? Please select one of the following:

Lake

River

Beach

Outdoor pool

Aquatic amusement park

18. Thinking about this same waterside location, how likely is it that a visitor there could find shade provided either by trees, a built structure, or a temporary structure such as a shade sail?

Very likely, Likely, Unlikely, Very unlikely, Unsure

19. How likely is it that any signage or information on sun protection is displayed at this location?

Very likely, Likely, Unlikely, Very unlikely, Unsure

Outdoor Staff

We are also interested in learning about your impressions relating to sun protection for council staff who work outdoors.

Imagine that a lifeguard has just been appointed at a council-managed outdoor pool. After a week on the job, the pool supervisor notices that the lifeguard didn't use any sun protection and was sunburnt.

20. Before getting sunburnt, how likely do you think it is that the lifeguard was provided with the following sun protection items at no personal cost? Please select ONE response for EACH item.

| | Very likely | Likely | Unlikely | Very unlikely | Unsure |
|---|-------------|--------|----------|---------------|--------|
| A hat that shades the face, ears and neck | | | | | |
| Sunglasses | | | | | |
| Broad-spectrum SPF 30+ sunscreen | | | | | |
| A long-sleeved collared shirt | | | | | |
| A sun umbrella | | | | | |

21. How do you think the lifeguard's supervisor would respond to the sunburn? Assume that the sunburn is red and sore, but not blistered.

Please select ALL that apply.

Do nothing

Ask the lifeguard for an explanation as to why he/she did not use sun protection.

Tell the lifeguard to avoid getting sunburnt again.

Talk to the lifeguard about the importance of sun safety.

Give the lifeguard information on sun safety.

Encourage the lifeguard to wear sun protection (e.g. a long-sleeved collared shirt or a hat).

Require the lifeguard to wear sun protection (e.g. a long-sleeved collared shirt or a hat).

Provide the lifeguard with additional sun protection items (e.g. a long-sleeved collared shirt or a hat).

Adjust the lifeguard's schedule or activities to decrease the amount of time spent in the sun.

Write up a report for Health and Safety.

Send the lifeguard home sick until the sunburn is better.

Unsure.

Other: _____

22. If this type of situation happened to council-employed gardener rather than a lifeguard, how do you think the supervisor would respond? Please select ALL that apply.

Do nothing

Ask the gardener for an explanation as to why he/she did not use sun protection.

Tell the gardener to avoid getting sunburnt again.

Talk to the gardener about the importance of sun safety.

Give the gardener information on sun safety.

Encourage the gardener to wear sun protection (e.g. a long-sleeved collared shirt or a hat).

Require the gardener to wear sun protection (e.g. a long-sleeved collared shirt or a hat).

Provide the gardener with additional sun protection items (e.g. a long-sleeved collared shirt or a hat).

Adjust the gardener's schedule or activities to decrease the amount of time spent in the sun.

Write up a report for Health and Safety.

Send the gardener home sick until the sunburn is better.

N/A Council does not directly employ any gardeners.

Unsure

Other: _____

23. Now imagine that this type of situation happened to a contracted out gardener rather than a gardener directly employed by the council. How do you think the supervisor would respond?

The supervisor would intervene MORE with the contract gardener.

The supervisor would intervene LESS with the contract gardener.

The supervisor would intervene about the SAME with the contract gardener.

Unsure

N/A Council doesn't employ any gardeners or contract gardeners

[Additional 2 questions for only the HR Manager, Health&Safety/Injury Prevention Manager, those who work outdoors or those who directly supervise outdoor staff]

Outdoor Staff, Continued

These next 2 questions relate to council staff (either you or staff whom you supervise) who spend any amount of time outdoors for work.

24. How many staff who work outdoors are provided with any of the following sun protection aids/equipment from September to April? These items could either be directly issued to staff members or made available for use at their place of employment. Please select ONE response for EACH item.

| | All outdoor staff | Most outdoor staff | Some outdoor staff | No outdoor staff | Unsure |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------|
| Broad-spectrum (SPF 30+) sunscreen | | | | | |
| Broad-brimmed or Legionnaire hats (those with a flap that protects the neck and ears) | | | | | |
| Other hats/caps | | | | | |
| Long-sleeved collared shirts | | | | | |
| Trousers | | | | | |
| Sunglasses | | | | | |
| Portable shade structures (e.g. umbrellas, shade sails, tents, etc.) | | | | | |

25. How many staff are REQUIRED to take precautions to protect themselves from the sun when working outdoors from September to April? (e.g. wearing broad brimmed hats or long-sleeved collared shirts, applying broad-spectrum SPF 30+ sunscreen, staying in the shade when possible)

All staff, Most staff, Some staff, No staff, Unsure

[Additional 3 questions only for those who work for the pools]

Pools

These next questions refer to **council-managed outdoor** swimming pools.

26. For those people at (but not in) the pool, how much shade is provided in the areas around pools? Please select ONE response for EACH type of pool or area.

| | None of the area | Less than half of the area | About half of the area | More than half of the area | All of the area | Unsure | N/A |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|--------|-----|
| Toddler pools | | | | | | | |
| Learners' pools | | | | | | | |
| Main pools | | | | | | | |
| Spa pools | | | | | | | |
| Barbecue areas | | | | | | | |

27. Over the past 3 years, have levels of shade been increased at pools? Please select ONE response for EACH type of pool or area.

| | Yes | No | Unsure | N/A: Already fully shaded | N/A: Do not have this type of pool/area |
|-----------------|-----|----|--------|---------------------------|---|
| Toddler pools | | | | | |
| Learners' pools | | | | | |
| Main pools | | | | | |
| Spa pools | | | | | |
| Barbecue areas | | | | | |

28. Does your council have plans to provide MORE shade at any of the following pools? Please select ONE response for EACH type of pool or area.

| | Yes | No | Unsure | N/A: Already fully shaded | N/A: Do not have this type of pool/area |
|-----------------|-----|----|--------|---------------------------|---|
| Toddler pools | | | | | |
| Learners' pools | | | | | |
| Main pools | | | | | |
| Spa pools | | | | | |
| Barbecue areas | | | | | |

[Additional 2 questions only for those who work in Parks and Gardens]

Parks and Gardens

These next questions refer to **council-managed** parks and gardens.

'Shade' includes shade created by trees, buildings, or seasonal shade structures such as umbrellas or shade sails.

29. Is the provision of shade routinely considered as part of the council's parks and gardens programme?

Yes, No, Unsure

30. How has the amount of shade available in council's parks and gardens changed since 3 years ago?

Now less shade, About the same amount, Now more shade, Unsure

[Additional 4 questions for only those who work in Facilities]

Facilities

These next questions refer to **council-managed** facilities, such as sports facilities, recreation facilities, and playgrounds.

31. Is the provision of shade routinely considered for the council’s EXISTING outdoor facilities?

Yes, No, Unsure

32. Is the provision of shade considered when planning NEW outdoor facilities?

Yes, No, Unsure

33. How has the amount of shade available at the following facilities changed since 3 years ago? Please select ONE response for EACH type of facility.

| | Now LESS shade | About the SAME | Now MORE shade | Unsure | N/A |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------|-----|
| Outdoor sports facilities and playing fields (e.g. tennis courts, football/cricket fields, etc.) | | | | | |
| Other outdoor recreation facilities (e.g. BMX tracks, skateboarding ramps, etc.) | | | | | |
| Other recreation areas with outdoor facilities (e.g. BBQ and picnic areas) | | | | | |
| Children’s playgrounds | | | | | |
| Camping grounds | | | | | |

34. Does your council have plans to provide MORE shade at any of the following facilities? Please select ONE response for EACH type of facility.

| | Yes | No | Unsure | N/A |
|---|-----|----|--------|-----|
| Outdoor sports facilities and playing fields (e.g. tennis courts, football/cricket fields, etc) | | | | |
| Other outdoor recreation facilities (e.g. BMX tracks, skateboarding ramps, etc.) | | | | |
| Other recreation areas with outdoor facilities (e.g. BBQ and picnic areas) | | | | |
| Children’s playgrounds | | | | |
| Camping grounds | | | | |

Shade planning and design

35. Have you heard of the publication ‘SunSmart Councils: A Guide for Territorial Local Authorities and Health Promoters’?

Yes

No [Go to question 39 or 45, as appropriate.]

Unsure [Go to question 39 or 45, as appropriate.]

36. Have you used the ‘SunSmart Councils’ publication to promote sun protection in your council?

Yes, No, Unsure

Next 4 questions are only for those who work in Parks/Gardens, Facilities, Planning, or Urban Design

37. Have you heard of the publication 'Undercover: Guidelines for shade planning and design'?

Yes

No [Go to question 41.]

Unsure [Go to question 41.]

38. Have you used the 'Undercover' publication to plan or design shade for any council-managed facilities?

Yes, No, Unsure

Shade audits and inventories

These next two questions relate to Shade Inventories and Shade Audits.

A *Shade Inventory* is a procedure for ranking multiple outdoor sites (or areas within a site) in order of their need for shade (for sun protection purposes). The inventory then helps to strategically plan where funding for shade will be prioritised. It is normally done prior to conducting a Shade Audit.

A *Shade Audit* is a procedure that determines if existing shade at a specific site is adequate, and whether there is a need for more shade.

39. Does your council maintain shade inventories (or hire a contractor to do so)?

Yes, No, Unsure

40. Does your council conduct shade audits (or hire a contractor to do so)?

Yes, No, Unsure

[Additional 2 questions for only those who work in Planning/Urban design.]

Open Space Planning/Urban Design

These next questions refer to the planning and urban design activities that your council oversees.

41. Does your council's District Plan contain any requirements for sun protection with regard to building, open space, or street design?

Yes, No, Unsure

42. Does your council have any policies or use any standards which consider sun protection in streetscape or open space design?

Yes, No, Unsure

Council involvement in sun protection

We are interested in your opinions about your council and sun protection.

'Promoting sun protection' in the following statements refers to the policies and practices relating to sun protection. It can also refer to collaborating on sun safety programmes with others, such as the Cancer Society or the SunSmart programme.

43. Please select ONE response for EACH of the following statements regarding your council:

| | Strongly agree | Agree | Neutral | Disagree | Strongly disagree |
|---|----------------|-------|---------|----------|-------------------|
| Sun Protection for Council Staff | | | | | |
| Council has a responsibility to promote sun protection for its outdoor staff. | | | | | |
| Council staff members want council to be involved in promoting sun protection for staff. | | | | | |
| There is adequate funding in the council budget to address sun protection for its staff. | | | | | |
| Council is doing a good job of promoting sun protection for its staff. | | | | | |
| Council will improve sun protection policies and/or practices for council staff over the next 3 years. | | | | | |
| Council could benefit from additional training on how to promote sun protection for its staff. | | | | | |
| Sun Protection for the General Public | | | | | |
| Council has a responsibility to promote sun protection for the general public. | | | | | |
| My community wants council to be involved in promoting sun protection for the general public. | | | | | |
| There is adequate funding in the council budget to address sun protection for the general public. | | | | | |
| Council is doing a good job of promoting sun protection for the general public. | | | | | |
| Council will improve sun protection policies and/or practices for the general public over the next 3 years. | | | | | |
| Council could benefit from additional training on how to promote sun protection for the general public. | | | | | |

44. Does your council have a specific sun protection policy that refers to outdoor activities throughout the council during the daylight saving months (September – April)?

Yes, No, Unsure

45. How, if at all, is sun protection included in the following council plans or policies? Please select ONE response for EACH policy/plan.

| | Sun protection is SPECIFICALLY MENTIONED | Sun protection is IMPLIED | Sun protection is NOT mentioned or implied | Unsure | N/A |
|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------|--|--------|-----|
| District Plan | | | | | |
| Long Term Plan | | | | | |
| Health and Safety policy for staff | | | | | |

46. Is your council involved in any community programmes about promoting sun protection, including any SunSmart activities?

Yes, No, Unsure

47. If your council were going to try to do more for its STAFF regarding sun protection, what kind of assistance do you think it would be necessary to have? Select ALL that apply.

A champion within council to support the initiative
Collaboration with an external organisation, such as the Cancer Society or the SunSmart team from the Health Promotion Agency
Additional training on occupational health and safety
Sun safety resources, such as brochures and posters, provided by an external organisation
Specific funding in the council for sun protection initiatives
Support from the council's chief executive
Support from the councillors
N/A: Nothing else is needed
Other _____

- 48. If your council were going to try to do more for the GENERAL PUBLIC regarding sun protection, what kind of assistance do you think it would be necessary to have? Select ALL that apply.**

A champion within council to support the initiative
Collaboration with an external organisation, such as the Cancer Society or the SunSmart team from the Health Promotion Agency
Sun safety resources, such as brochures and posters, provided by an external organisation
Specific funding in the council for sun protection initiatives
Support from the council's chief executive
Support from the councillors
N/A: Nothing else is needed
Other _____

Final thoughts

What do you personally think **should** be the role of councils in relation to promoting health?

Please share your opinion by responding to the last few statements.

- 49. The purpose of local government is “to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities, in the present and for the future”. Promoting community health is also implied in this statement.**

*Local Government Act 2002

Strongly agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree, Strongly disagree

- 50. One of local government's core services to the community is “the avoidance or mitigation of natural hazards”. Overexposure to the sun's UV rays should be considered a natural hazard that local government works to mitigate by promoting sun safety practices and policies.**

* Local Government Act 2002

Strongly agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree, Strongly disagree

- 51. Compared to other councils, how well do you think your council is doing with regard to promoting sun protection?**

Among the top councils
Above average
Average
Below average
Among the bottom councils
Unsure

- 52. Based on your level of familiarity with what council does, please respond to the following statement: I felt confident in my overall ability to respond to the questions in this survey.**

Strongly agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree, Strongly disagree

53. Do you have any other comments regarding sun protection that you would like to share with us?

[open text box]

You have now completed the survey. Thank you for your time!

If you would like more information on promoting sun safety in your council, please contact the Health Promotion Agency's Sun Safety Manager on 04 472 5777.

APPENDIX 2: FREE COMMENTS FROM TA STAFF MEMBERS (VERBATIM)

| |
|---|
| <p>We need to look after our staff . The public need to learn to look after themselves. Lumping sun rules and regs and policies on Councils is not the answer</p> |
| <p>The questions do not allow room for other initiatives that we use. We use collared shirts but not with long sleeves. Pwersonal shade for patrolling lifeguards is through provision of golf type umbrellas to carry the shade with them. Sun glassess are personal itesm of equipment which are required to be worn, but not supplied by the employer. The questions appear to have a political motivation rather than being purely academic in intention.</p> |
| <p>We have specific sun spot and melanoma check procedures for Council staff who work in safety sensitive roles using GP support. Sun exposure is also managed as part of a hazard managemnt system and appropriate controls controls put in place dependent upon the nature/location of the role.</p> |
| <p>Many questions relate to areas of Council that I am not involved in</p> |
| <p>Not a bad set of questions although slightly skewed. The quantum leap in sunburn being a natural hazard is one of the better jokes that I have heard recently. The penultimate question is so biased that it is irrelevant. I see this as the precursor to Local Government being the whipping boy in the absence of sufficient central government funding to the health promotion agencies.</p> |
| <p>The Cancer Society helped the Council to incorporate a Sun Prpotection Policy into our Personal Protective Equipment procedure.</p> |
| <p>Thanks for the opportunity to help</p> |
| <p>Question regarding intervention with a contractor relates to the matter being taken up with their contract supervisor rather than directly with the person - and then that company taking appropriate action. Effort would be the same but not directed to the staff member of the contractor.</p> |
| <p>Sorry, I can't read the statements above - the text runs off the page. I know the first one, but am unable to respond the the rest. so have just submitted neutral answers We've just done a Recreation and Open Space Strategy for our parks and reserves. IN it we identify as a management priority improved shade and shelter. We can do this (and have done so) in a number of places (and cheaply) by simply pruning and limbing up existing vegetation to make it possible for people to find shade. Also by promoting children's play in natural places rather than just thinking about built playgrounds. I think that we can think smart and do good parks and recreation design that addresses the community's desire for more shade and shelter.</p> |
| <p>Your survey does not refer to collaboration with other agencies and therefore implies Council is the only organisation that has reonsibility in this area. Collaboration with various Government agnecies and NGOs will be critical to manage the risk of over exposure to sun.</p> |
| <p>We would not see promoting protection from the sun as a priority to the extent that it would committ additional funding to. But we agree that it is important to promote to our community.</p> |
| <p>The Cancer Society and the PHO & DHB carry out considerable advertising and promotopns with regard to protection from the sun. I do not consider that there is a need for additional promotion.</p> |

| |
|---|
| <p>Councils general role is to advocate for rather than to provide health services. Provision is your role. Specifically with our own facilities with we need to build in appropriate sun protection and we do. With our own staff it is our responsibility to look after them and we do. With our contractors we require them to follow good policies and to provide for their staff. The Government is loudly telling us to adhere to "core functions" and to get rates down. There is very little room for councils to do anything more about sun protection.</p> |
| <p>The survey asked if we have policies for providing shade for parks. There is no specific policy but the staff involved are aware of the need to provide for shade and it is included usually as part of the design.</p> |
| <p>With our Districts physical location it is commonly known and understood that we have a higher than average UV component to the sunshine we get, but the quantity we get is lower than more northern regions.</p> |
| <p>I strongly support this survey and believe it will act as a trigger for organisations to address sun smart actions both within the organisation and the community.</p> |
| <p>I refer you to the H & S Act that outlines personal responsibility for the employee and employer. The same scenario applies to the Council and its community members. Each party must participate to the best of its abilities and take responsibility for their actions.</p> |
| <p>Some things done over the last few years: A collaborative project to plant more trees to provide shade around one of our larger sportsgrounds. This was in response to feedback from the public in a survey. We recognise sun as a hazard for our contractors, and they are required to mitigate the potential negative effects for their workers. We recognise sun as a hazard in our booking forms and suggest that people contact the Cancer society if they are running events so they can get advice. We supply sunblock at our largest childrens playground.</p> |
| <p>I advocate for more and larger street trees for shade</p> |
| <p>The current government view on Councils is such that "wellbeing" is no longer a concept that we are allowed to run with. With our Council, we have 16,000 rateable properties and no major commercial or industrial bases, no tourism or other levers to attract income. This means that every dollar is heavily debated. SunSmart initiatives should be funded like crime prevention or alcohol initiatives- Councils having the ability to bid through contestable funding for appropriate projects that are outcome based and make a difference. To do THAT, we would also need access to evidence and data that our particular area has a need in this regard. I think you'd find in our community, sun screen is seen as being incredibly expensive and our lower socio economic population would not prioritise it. Nor would they determine which part of the river they swim in by whether there is shade. I have several initiatives that I believe could work in this community but I simply don't have the resource to execute those ideas.</p> |
| <p>My role is focused on the health & safety of staff not community initiatives so my ability to respond to community type questions is limited. We don't have a sun protection policy as such however exposure to UVR listed on hazard register and controls listed are: 1. Wear hats that shade head, face, neck and ears (broad brim, brim attachments to hard hats, flap of fabric to protect neck); 2. Wear sunglasses - fit closely, wrap around and conform to safety glasses standard; 3. Apply sunscreen (broad spectrum and SPF 30+); 4. Arrange work periods so employees not exposed to sun for long periods during the highest risk times (peak UVR periods); 5. Use shade, where possible .</p> |
| <p>Until the current regime of cost cutting dissipates, then sun protection will not be on the agenda of this council.</p> |
| <p>Very few staff work exclusively outside.</p> |
| <p>The Cancer Society submitted that shade sails should be placed around the children's paddling pool at the domain. These are being put up. Strong focus for promoting amongst sun safety amongst staff, but not such a strong focus for community.</p> |
| <p>The Council has a role to provide sun protection on its properties but public health promotion messages about sun protection need to be consistent and is probably best co-ordinated by health organisations not the Council.</p> |

| |
|--|
| <p>we are a small Council who contracts out all activities which are "outdoor based" We do not do much activity promotion and do not have beaches or lakes that are widely used. Canoeing cycling hunting skiing and tramping all have an ethos of outdoor self care The Government is currently promoting core competency focus for Local Government. the questionnaire was interesting but not very relevant</p> |
| <p>This survey is a little difficult as we have a good Health and Safety policy but it does not involve alot to do with the Sun/ and protection from it. Our out doors staff such as the Meter people are well advised as to the protection of Sunscreens, Hats etc. There are a few areas that I ticked as Neutral as I really don't know the answers.</p> |
| <p>Given the importance of Sun protection of our young people is the HPA doing a similar survey with all levels of the education sector? Thanks for the opportunity to contribute.</p> |
| <p>Sun Protection is but one hazard that H&S covers.</p> |
| <p>I still firmly believe that people need to take responsibility for themselves and I think more and more people are doing that; putting sunblock on, wearing hats, sitting in the shade etc.</p> |
| <p>In comparison to other councils which I have worked for, this council does a very good job in protecting staff and customers from the harmful rays of the sun. I do however believe that customers need to also take some responsibility which is why some of my answers are neutral.</p> |
| <p>There has been a lot more effort and understanding in sun smart or sun protection for the public providing from the council but more work needs to be done in promoting the reminders of sun protection and using the shades provided.. i.e. Posters and signage in parks, pools, sports grounds etc. We as Managers need to bring these points fwd to our council and Management team.</p> |
| <p>Our community do not feel that social and health provision should be part of Councils core business in relation to being sun smart etc. They would see that this is an individuals responsibility i.e. wear the correct protective clothing and apply sunblock. This is why during annual plans and longterm plans no funding is available for this area.</p> |
| <p>Should people be made more aware of the highly beneficial effects of moderate exposure to sunlight? There seems to be a "prohibition mentality" around this issue, with the potential for genuine long-term harm to more people than would benefit from a reduction in the incidence of melanomas. This is not Council's official position; merely my own concern.</p> |
| <p>No thank you.</p> |
| <p>Sun awareness is well advertised already. Most council staff are already over-worked. This would simply add another load onto one person who wouldn't have the time or budget to do a good job on it.</p> |
| <p>Whatever happened to personal responsibility - why lumber councils with this? There is already plenty of media / advertising already.</p> |
| <p>We are not involved in public events to the level of City/District councils therefore it is hard to comment on questions around public sportsgrounds etc.</p> |
| <p>It is NOT council roll to lok after people health.....alot of New Zealand ratepayers have had a gutful of the Government putting more work and responsible on there councils to do this and that.....where is ALL this money coming from in hard time. Is not sun protection a health issue ??? And ones self !!</p> |
| <p>I believe that people have a responsibility to ensure that they protect themselves from the sun. If there is an expectation that someone else will do their thinking for them it is more likely that they will not take action themselves. It is a well known fact that we are high risk for skin cancers in our part of the world and it has been highly publicised about the effects of the sun.</p> |
| <p>I had to answer the pool questions as we have no shade over the actual pools but we provide major shade areas at all our pools adjacent to the pools, we also supply sun screen for users of the pool.</p> |

most people don't consider sun protection is required during winter months, it would be beneficial to increase public awareness through a national publicity campaign which can then be reinforced by councils in the community and in the workplace

Council has had initiatives in this area in the past but they tend to loose interest after a time.

Most urban design guidance in [name of council withheld] aims to _maximise_ opportunities for sun exposure, since a degree of solar gain is usually necessary to make public space attractive, especially with [name withheld]'s climate. However, deciduous trees are promoted for their ability to give shade in summer, and verandahs that are required for wind and rain protection also provide useful sun protection.

To get an accurate perception of this Council's performance in this area the survey needs to be completed by a wider cross-section of the organisation than me alone. I'm not sure if this has been the case with respect to this survey. If it hasn't I would apply very little weight to the results.

Council should provide some areas for protection from the sun however it should also be up to the individual to take responsibility and try to protect themselves from the sun by wearing hats, sunscreen glasses etc.

It is my opinion that Sun Protection is a very serious matter and i know from personal experience through friends and family the importance of protection and early detection of related health problems.

APPENDIX 3: 2012 QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CSNZ HEALTH PROMOTION STAFF

Background

Thank you for agreeing to take part in this survey. We value your contribution.

The Health Promotion Agency (HPA) is working with the University of Otago to conduct this survey. The HPA is a new organisation formed by the merger of the Health Sponsorship Council (HSC), the Alcohol Advisory Council (ALAC), and some health promotion programmes previously delivered by the Ministry of Health.

In addition to the research that the HPA does with families regarding their personal sun safety practices, we are interested in knowing more about sun safety at the community level. We are asking various council staff members from all territorial authorities (TAs) (city and district councils) to participate in our survey in order to get a broad range of perspectives relating to the sun protection policies and practices for the general public as well as for council staff.

In addition, we are encouraging Cancer Society New Zealand (CSNZ) health promotion/community development staff to participate in answering a small sub set of questions from the TA survey. This is because CSNZ staff may be uniquely placed to comment objectively about the sun safety initiatives undertaken by their TAs.

You will be asked to complete survey questions for each TA you work with.

This is an adapted follow-up to a similar 2004 survey, which was conducted by the University of Otago. Your participation will allow us to measure any changes in policies and practices relating to sun protection in TAs since 2004.

The results from this research will help us to guide the development of future sun safety initiatives with TAs.

Click on the "Next" button to continue.

Confidentiality and your rights

- All your responses will be kept confidential—only the researchers involved in the project will have access to the raw data.
- None of the responses will be analysed or discussed in the research findings on an identifiable basis, either by an individual respondent or division.
- Your participation is voluntary, and you may choose to stop participating at any time.
- You have the right to ask a question about the survey and the right to make a complaint.
- A summary of the research findings will be sent to each council as well as to CSNZ.

Any queries may be directed to:

Kerri Kruse
Researcher
HPA
Telephone: 04 472 5777
Email: k.kruse@healthpromotion.org.nz

By continuing with the survey, you are agreeing to participate.

Instructions

We ask that CSNZ staff start by taking the survey once for the council in their territory whose sun protection practices and policies they are most familiar with. (Please note that we are interested in your responses regarding city and district councils only.)

Then, we ask that CSNZ staff take the survey again for another city or district council in their territory whose sun protection practices and policies they are next most familiar with (and so on).

This process will continue until the CSNZ staff member is not able to respond to the questions for the remaining council(s) in their territory.

It is possible that you may only be able to respond for some of the councils in your territory, but not for all.

You don't have to look anything up to answer these questions; just provide your impression or select "Unsure" if you are not able to respond. In addition to your professional knowledge, you may use your personal knowledge to answer these questions.

The survey will take about 5 minutes to complete for each council.

If you cannot complete the survey in one sitting, you can save it and come back to it later by clicking on the 'Save Answers and Resume Later' link at the bottom of each survey page. We ask that you finish it by 1 August so that we can begin analysing the results soon after.

A reminder email may be sent to all the CSNZ staff members who have been invited to participate. Since we will not know who has or has not completed the survey, you may receive this email even if you have already completed it.

Be sure to click on the 'Submit form' button at the end.

You may begin by clicking on the "Next" button.

Your role in Cancer Society of New Zealand

Please answer the following questions about the type of health promotion or community development work you do for CSNZ.

1. Which of the following most closely describes your health promotion/community work? You may select more than one option if appropriate.

SunSmart

SunSmart Schools Accreditation Programme (SSAP)

Tobacco Control

Nutrition and Physical Activity

Health promotion manager

Other: _____

[Exclude if "Other" is selected]

[Exclusion message: This survey has been designed for Cancer Society health promoters and community development staff only. While we appreciate your interest, we are not asking people from other roles to participate. We therefore will be concluding the survey. If you have questions, you may ring Kerri Kruse at the HPA on 04 472 5777. Thank you for your time.]

2. What is the total number of years' experience you have in your current role?

Less than 2 years

2 to less than 5 years

5 to less than 10 years

10 years or more

3. For which council in your territory are you responding to in this survey? Keep in mind that this survey relates only to CITY and DISTRICT councils. Please write the name of the council in the box below:

[open text box]

Remember this council!

You will now answer the remaining questions **only** with regard to the council that you have just specified.

To comment on other councils, you may re-take this survey, specifying the new council's name for your response in the previous question.

Please remember which council you have just specified.

4. How would you rate your knowledge of what this council does with regard to sun protection policies and programmes?

Very good

Good

Fair

Poor

Very poor

Sun protection for the community

Now we would like you to think about sun protection in this council.

Events

These next questions refer to **council-managed** events.

These may be events that the council directly manages or events where organisers apply for permits to use council facilities.

5. Since you have been in your current role, has this council coordinated any sun protection activities with CSNZ for an event (for example, putting up shade tents or providing sunscreen)?

Yes, No, Unsure

6. Which of the following items have you noticed were provided on-site at any council-managed events (September to April)? Select ALL that apply.

Broad-spectrum SPF 30+ sunscreen

Shade structures

Sun protection information

A sign to remind people about the importance of sun protection

*A display of the Sun Protection Alert**

No items were provided

Unsure

Other _____

Festival

Imagine that this council is going to be involved in helping to coordinate an outdoor cultural festival with music, dance, and food one day during the daylight saving months (September – April).

7. How likely do you think it is that sun protection would be considered during the festival's health and safety planning process (for example, planning to put up shade tents or providing sunscreen)?

Very likely, Likely, Unlikely, Very unlikely, Unsure

8. How likely is it that sun protection would be promoted prior to the festival (for example, by reminding the community to bring hats and sunscreen to the event)?

Very likely, Likely, Unlikely, Very unlikely, Unsure

9. How likely is it that any information or signage on sun protection is displayed at the festival?

Very likely, Likely, Unlikely, Very unlikely, Unsure

Waterside location

Think about the most popular lake, river, beach, outdoor pool, or outdoor aquatic amusement park in this council where families can swim or participate in water-based activities.

10. Which type of location do you have in mind? Please select one of the following:

Lake

River

Beach

Outdoor pool

Aquatic amusement park

11. Thinking about this same waterside location, how likely is it that a visitor there could find shade provided either by trees, a built structure, or a temporary structure such as a shade sail?

Very likely, Likely, Unlikely, Very unlikely, Unsure

12. How likely is it that any information or signage on sun protection is displayed at this location?

Very likely, Likely, Unlikely, Very unlikely, Unsure

13. Sun protection policies and programmes

There is no need to look up anything for these questions. Just give us your best guess.

Does this council have a specific sun protection policy that refers to outdoor activities throughout the council during the daylight saving months (September – April)?

Yes, No, Unsure

14. Is this council involved in any community programmes about promoting sun protection, including any SunSmart activities?

Yes, No, Unsure

Final thoughts

15. Compared to other councils, how well do you think this council is doing with regard to promoting sun protection?

Among the top councils

Above average

Average

Below average

Among the bottom councils

Unsure

16. Based on your level of familiarity with what this council does, please respond to the following statement: I felt confident in my overall ability to respond to the questions in this survey.

Strongly agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree, Strongly disagree

17. Do you have any other comments regarding sun protection in this council that you would like to share with us?

[open text box]

You have now completed the survey. Thank you for your time!

If you are able to respond to these questions for another council, please re-take the survey by clicking on this link:

http://www.formstack.com/forms/hsc-ss_tla_survey_for_health_promoters

APPENDIX 4: FREE COMMENTS FROM CSNZ HEALTH PROMOTION STAFF (VERBATIM)

| |
|--|
| <p>Changes in council staff have meant that the submission process and resulting policy took a long time to achieve. It was important to have champions within council eg Parks and Reserves Manager and 2 of the elected councillors</p> |
| <p>I think people in the south don't realise that UVR levels are not related to heat which may have a bearing on how much emphasis this gets. Think sun protection is also regarded as a personal responsibility.</p> |
| <p>I have had limited work with Council in relation to Sun protection. I work mostly in the area of tobacco control. But I am going to ask my colleague to complete the form also as she has had more to do with working with Council around sun protection issues.</p> |
| <p>As [name of council withheld to protect confidentiality] Council is such a huge organisation, their support, awareness, and implementation of SunSmart practices varies enormously across departments. There is no overarching policy to drive SunSmart activity so it becomes dependent on individual staff members to champion the issue internally. As expected, some departments are better than others.</p> |
| <p>We have been involved in a shade loan partnership with this Council for over 10 years. Have had dialogue with Council re shade in various areas and have been involved in putting in submissions relating to shade development and SunSmart in Council planning stages. We are currently in process of reconnecting with Council to clarify policy issues & try and ensure wider SunSmart promotion by staff members.</p> |
| <p>We have two shade structures and sunscreen dispensers which are located with the Council and are available to community members to freely loan</p> |
| <p>The Council operate our shade loan service for the community. They have two shade structures and sunscreen dispensers which are loaned to the community & potentially used at their own community events but we are unsure of this</p> |
| <p>Council have been offered use of shade structure in past but weren't keen. They don't run any events themselves, they contract them all out, so haven't been receptive to SunSmart messages for events. The community has some shade structures available to loan from Cancer Society, but Council wasn't interested in partnering with us for this when last asked a few years ago.</p> |
| <p>The Council has a shade structure and sunscreen dispenser which we donated to them. They loan this to public for community events. Unsure of if it is used for their own events</p> |
| <p>CEarly days for this council. Currently just established relationship and working to provide shade areas in skate park as first step towards District Wide sunsmart policy. If took this survey in another year- might be different result.</p> |
| <p>They are willing to work towards more shade in the way of tres etc and have developed built shade in an area down at [name withheld for confidentiality] Bay. Oppurtunities exist, but down to capacity from Health promoter to pursue these and funding.</p> |
| <p>The council is above average compared to other councils who may not be working with their local Cancer Society or taking any other SunSmart action. However, [name of council withheld to protect confidentiality] still needs to incorporate sun protection more consistently into all of their events during daylight saving months, and add this into their offical policies.</p> |

This council has just started to access the 'shadeloan scheme' as a long term loan, run by Cancer Society [name withheld to protect confidentiality], so they have provision of public announcements, umbrellas, and sunscreen. They lend this out to community groups and can also use it for their own events. I don't think they have a policy to use the gear for every event. However, they have started to use this from Feb 2012.

Cancer Society [name withheld to protect confidentiality] have supplied this council with shade (portable) and sunscreen for use at community events, also supplied are sunsmart public announcements and signage. This has increased the likely hood of more consistant sunsmart practice

This council regularly inform me of what activities they are planning they regularly invite me to attend or to provide resources in regards to Sun smart and Smokefree. Recently I had to request that the council drill holes in the out door tables that are provided by the council to allow the use of umbrellas, after a discussion with the engineers 98 % of the outdoor tables that I surveyed now have holes drilled for sun umbrellas or have been moved to be near or under shade.

I have only been in this role in [name withheld to protect confidentiality] for 6 weeks, so am unfamiliar with the area and Council. I worked as the Health Promoter for the [name withheld to protect confidentiality] Cancer Society for 1 year prior to moving to [name withheld to protect confidentiality].

Local Government Sun Protection Survey 2004

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| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | |
|--|--|--|

1-3

Explanatory guidelines for nominated coordinator

This questionnaire has 5 sections (*colour coded*)

- Section A — General Information — *White*
- Section B — Parks and Gardens — *Green*
- Section C — Outdoor Facilities for which council has responsibility — *Yellow*
- Section D — Swimming Pools — *Blue*
- Section E — Planning/Building Approval — *Purple*

Step 1 Please complete Section A yourself — *the white pages*



Step 2 For the other sections, please:

- 1 Identify the most appropriate person to complete each section
- 2 Record their name on this page
- 3 Record their name and department on the cover page of the section delegated to them.
- 4 Write your name, department and return date (approximately 1 week) in the return instructions on the cover page of each section.
- 5 Distribute each section to the person nominated:

Section B *Green* Name: _____

Section C *Yellow* Name: _____

Section D *Blue* Name: _____

Section E *Purple* Name: _____



Step 3 Please record, below, the date by which each section should get returned to you

Return date _____



Step 4 One week later, please arrange follow-up for any sections not returned. A phone call or visit will help encourage a speedy return.



Step 5 Follow-up again, if necessary.



Step 6 Collate all 5 sections and attach any policies or documents as and where appropriate.



Step 7 Please return this and all other sections *IN THE REPLY PAID ENVELOPE ENCLOSED* to:

Please return by 16 AUGUST 2004

Please do not detach this cover sheet

Section A: General information

To be completed by the council's nominated coordinator

Name: *(please print)* _____

Position: _____

Department: _____

Email: _____

Phone 0_____

Fax 0_____

1. Does your council have a specific Sun Protection Policy that refers to activities throughout the council? *Please circle only one number*

- 0 - No
- 1 - Yes – *please attach*
- 2 - Currently being developed

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 4

2. Is sun protection mentioned in your council's District Plan?

Please circle only one number

- 0 - No
- 1 - Yes – *please attach relevant section*
- 2 - Currently being developed

 5

3. Is sun protection mentioned in your council's Long Term Community Plan?

Please circle only one number

- 0 - No
- 1 - Yes – *please attach relevant section*
- 2 - Currently being developed

 6

4. Is sun protection recognised as a component of other council plans/policies?

Please circle only one number

- 0 - No (*if NO, go to 6*)
- 1 - Yes (*if YES, go to 5*)

 7

5. Please indicate which other council plans/policies include sun protection components.
Circle as many answers as you like for this question

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1 - Risk Management

2 - Open Spaces

3 - Outdoor Events

4 - Occupational Health & Safety

5 - Outdoor/pavement dining licensing

6 - Sporting/recreation facilities

7 - Environmental Health Plan

8 - Others (*Please specify*)

***Please attach copies of relevant sections of all policies
which have sun protection components***

6. Would you like to receive further assistance in the development of sun protection policies? ***Please circle only one number***

- 0 - No
- 1 - Yes

7. When your council either approves, facilitates, sponsors or organizes outdoor events and activities ***during daylight saving months (i.e. Oct to March)*** is sun protection addressed as an issue? Include beach parties and street parties, marathons, family fun days, etc. ***Please circle only one number***

- 0 - No
- 1 - Yes

If ***no***, please give up to 3 reasons why sun protection is not addressed, *then skip to Q 8 on page A4.*

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8-9 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 10-11 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 12-13 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | | 14 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | | 15 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | | 16 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | | 17 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | | 18 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | | 19 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | | 20 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | | 21 |

If ***yes***, is sun protection addressed as an issue for ...?

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Please circle only one number

1 – All events/ activities

2 – Most events/ activities

3 – Only some events / activities - *please specify which, below:*

| | |
|--------------------------|----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 22 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 23 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 24 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 25 |

Are the organizers of these events / activities required to provide the following on site?

Please circle as many numbers as needed

1 – Sunscreen (*either free or for sale*)

2 – Shade structure(s)

3 – Sun protection information

4 – A sign to remind people about the importance of sun protection

5 – A display of the Ultra Violet Index (UVI) level

6 – Any other requirements – *please specify, below*

| | |
|--------------------------|----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 26 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 27 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 28 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 29 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 30 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 31 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 32 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 33 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 34 |

8. Does your council collaborate with, or undertake any community education programmes about sun protection?

Please circle only one number

0 – No

1 – Yes - *please name the programme(s), below:*

| | |
|--|----|
| | 35 |
| | 36 |
| | 37 |

9. What proportion of staff who work at least part of their time outdoors are *tender/contract staff* and what proportion *are directly employed council staff*?

Please circle only one number

1 – All / almost all directly employed by council

2 – More than half employed by council

3 – About half and half

4 – More than half contract employed

5 – All / almost all contract employed

| | |
|--|----|
| | 38 |
|--|----|

10. How many such staff are directly employed by the council? _____

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | |
|--|--|--|

39-41

11. Are *directly employed council staff* required to take precautions to protect themselves from the sun when working outdoors in daylight saving months?

e.g. wearing broad brimmed hats, long sleeved shirts, applying SPF 30+ sunscreen and staying in the shade where possible during peak UVR times

Please circle only one number

0 – No, staff are not required to take precautions

1 – Yes, some staff - *please specify which:*

| | |
|--|----|
| | 42 |
| | 43 |
| | 44 |

2 – Yes, most staff are required to take precautions

3 – Yes, all staff are required to take precautions

4

12. Are *directly employed outdoor staff* provided with any of the following sun protection aids/equipment during daylight saving months?

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Please circle only one number for each item

| | No, | Yes, some staff | Yes, most staff | Yes, all staff | |
|---|-----|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Sunscreen (SPF 30+) | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 45 |
| b. Broad brimmed or Legionnaire hats | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 46 |
| c. Other hats /caps | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 47 |
| d. Long sleeved shirts | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 48 |
| e. Trousers | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 49 |
| f. Sunglasses | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 50 |
| g. Other items (<i>please specify</i>), | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 51 |
| _____ | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 52 |
| _____ | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 53 |

13. Are activities scheduled to limit the time that *directly employed outdoor staff* are working outdoors **in the sun** between 11.00am and 4.00pm during daylight saving months?

Please circle only one number

0 – No, not for any directly employed staff

1 – Yes, for some staff - *please specify which:*

2 – Yes, for most staff

3 – Yes, for all staff

54

55

56

14. Is information and/or educational material relating to skin care **displayed** for **directly employed staff** who spend time working outdoors?

Please circle only one number

0 – No, not for any directly employed staff

1 – Yes, for some staff - *please specify which:*

2 – Yes, for most staff

3 – Yes, for all staff

 57 58 59

15. Is information and/or educational material relating to skin care **provided** for **directly employed staff** who spend time working outdoors?

Please circle only one number

0 – No, not for any directly employed staff

1 – Yes, for some staff - *please specify which:*

2 – Yes, for most staff

3 – Yes, for all staff

 60 61 62

16. Are portable shade structures provided for **directly employed staff** who spend extended time working in the sun? *e.g. large umbrellas, tents, canopies for tractors.*

Please circle only one number

0 – No, not for any directly employed staff

1 – Yes, for some staff - *please specify which:*

2 – Yes, for most staff

3 – Yes, for all staff

 63 64 65

17. Is there a written policy that specifically deals with sun protection for **directly employed council staff**, whether permanent or temporary, when working outdoors?

This includes building inspectors, gardening staff, etc

Please circle only one number

0 – No (*go to Q19*)

1 – No, but one is being developed (*go to Q19*)

2 – Yes, (*please attach a copy of the policy*)

66

18. Does the policy that deals with sun protection for **directly employed staff** require...?

Please circle only one number for each question

a) The provision of sun protection items
e.g. wide brimmed hats, sunglasses, SPF30+ sunscreen long sleeved shirts & trousers

0 - No
1 - Yes

67

b) Scheduling activities to limit time working in the sun between 11.00am & 4.00pm during daylight saving months?

0 - No
1 - Yes

68

c) The provision of information and/or education materials relating to skin cancer
e.g. talks / posters / flyers

0 - No
1 - Yes

69

d) The provision of portable shade for staff who spend extended time working in the sun
(e.g. large umbrellas, tents, canopies for tractors)

0 - No
1 - Yes

70

19. Are **contractors** required by Council to undertake the same level of sun protection for their staff as for directly employed Council staff?

Please circle only one number

0 – No

1 – Yes, in some cases - *please specify which:*

71

72

73

2 – Yes, in most cases

3 – Yes, in all cases

20. Have the Council guidelines on Sun Protection changed in the past 3 years?

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Please circle only one number

0 – No

1 – Yes - *Please indicate year* _____

and comment below

74

75-76

77
 78

21. Does your council have any special reports from any department or media stories about interesting sun protection initiatives that have been undertaken?

Please circle only one number

0 - No

1 - Yes - *Please attach any reports*

79

22. Does your council either undertake or contract accredited contractors to undertake shade audits? (*A shade audit is a procedure for determining the adequacy of existing shade at a specific site*)

Please circle only one number

0 – No, neither

1 – Yes, council staff carry out shade audits

2 – Yes, council contracts out shade audits

80

23. Does your council either undertake or contract accredited contractors or maintain a shade inventory? (*A shade inventory is a procedure for prioritizing the provision of shade across multiple sites or large sites with a number of precincts*)

Please circle only one number

0 – No, neither

1 – Yes, council staff maintain a shade inventory

2 – Yes, council contracts out shade inventory work

81

24. Do any council managed facilities contain a solarium (*i.e. sunbeds/tanning facilities*)?

Please circle only one number

0 – No

1 – Yes

82

25. Are there any council by-laws that relate to the operation of solaria or tanning facilities?

Please circle only one number

0 – No

1 – Yes

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 83

26. Do you have any comments on any aspects of this survey? For example, anything that could improve questions or procedures for future surveys.

 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92

Please attach any policies, other documents, media reports etc. to this questionnaire (with the council's name written on the back to prevent them being mislaid)

**Thank you for your assistance.
Please return this questionnaire with the other sections
as in Steps 6 & 7 shown on page A1.**

Local Government Sun Protection Survey 2004

Section B: Parks and Gardens

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| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|

1-3

Does NOT include recreation centres, sports facilities, playing fields, playgrounds or swimming pools - for which there are separate questionnaires.

This cover page to be completed by the council's nominated coordinator, then forwarded to the person, named below, who will be responsible for completing *this* section of the questionnaire.

Name of person completing *this* section - *please*

print: _____

Department: _____

Please complete this questionnaire and return it to your council's coordinator for this survey:

_____ in

_____ department by

_____ 2004

Please ensure that you have attached to this form, photocopies of all relevant policies and other documents with the council's name written on the back, where necessary, to prevent them being mislaid.

All council information will be treated in confidence and only reported in aggregated form as summary data from councils throughout New Zealand.

Thank you for your time and effort.

For the following questions:

Parks and gardens are defined as open spaces including *paths, lawns and picnic areas*, but excluding outdoor sports facilities (which are covered in a separate questionnaire) and any other areas generally not accessible to the public.

Shade is defined as that area of cover provided by either trees (*natural shade*), buildings (*built shade*, such as rotundas, pergolas or verandas) or *shade structures* (e.g. sails, umbrellas) between 11am and 4pm, during daylight saving months (October to March).

A **high level of shade** means that there is shade available, 11am to 4pm during daylight saving months, for *all* those who typically would be using the area and in the places where they gather.

1. How many separate parks and gardens are there in your council area?

Please enter total number: _____

For Office Use Only

| | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|

4-6

2. How many parks and gardens in your council area have a **high level of shade**. (See definition, above)

Please enter estimated number: _____

| | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|

7-9

3. What do you think the council sees as an acceptable number of parks and gardens with **high levels of shade**?

Please enter estimated number: _____

| | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|

10-12

4. Has the amount of **shade** available in your parks and gardens changed from three years ago?

Please circle only one number

- 1 - Now less shade
- 2 - About the same amount
- 3 - Now more shade
- 9 - Not sure

| |
|----------------------|
| <input type="text"/> |
|----------------------|

13

5. In how many parks and gardens does the council have new (less than 3 years old) plantings of potential shade trees that are not yet providing shade?

Please circle only one number

- 0 – None
- 1 – Only a few
- 2 – Less than half

- 3 – About half
- 4 – More than half
- 5 – Almost all
- 6 – All

 14

For Office Use Only

6. Are there currently any plans for new plantings of trees in council parks and gardens?

Please circle only one number

- 0 - No - if **NO** go to Q8
- 1 - Yes - if **YES** go to Q7

 15

7. Please indicate the reasons why your council is planning to plant more trees.

Please circle as many answers as you like for this question

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1 - Beautification | 2 - User comfort |
| 3 - Sun Protection | 4 - Requested by community |
| 5 - Reduce public liability risk | 6 - Other <i>please specify, below:</i> |

 22

 23

 24

8. Please indicate the reasons why your council is *not* planning to plant more trees.

Please circle as many answers as you like for this question

- 1 – Danger from falling branches
- 2 – Risk of roots interfering with infrastructure (e.g. drains/paving)
- 3 – Not requested by community
- 4 – Other - *please specify, below:*

 25

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9. How important are the following factors in selecting trees for planting in parks and gardens?

Please circle only one number for each item

| | Not at all Important | Of Minimal Importance | Moderately Important | Very Important | Extremely Important | |
|---|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Fast growing | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> 31 |
| NZ native | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> 32 |
| Shade provision | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> 33 |
| Deciduous | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> 34 |
| Line of sight (crime prevention) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> 35 |
| Unlikely to drop limbs | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> 36 |
| Non-poisonous | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> 37 |
| Root systems unlikely to interfere with infrastructure | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> 38 |
| Suit local conditions | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> 39 |
| Other (Please specify) | | | | | | |
| _____ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> 40 |
| _____ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> 41 |

10. In how many parks and gardens is there *built shade* (i.e. not temporary/seasonal) that provides usable shade, 11am to 4pm, in daylight saving months (Oct to March)?

Please circle only one number

- 0 – None
- 1 – Only a few
- 2 – Less than half
- 3 – About half
- 4 – More than half
- 5 – Almost all
- 6 – All

42

11. In the past three years, in how many parks and gardens has your council erected **new buildings** that provide usable shade (i.e. 'built' shade)?

Please circle only one number

- 0 – None
- 1 – Only a few
- 2 – Less than half
- 3 – About half
- 4 – More than half
- 5 – Almost all
- 6 – All

 43

12. Are there plans to increase the amount of built shade in parks and gardens?

Please circle only one number

- 0 - No
- 1 - Yes

 44

13. In how many parks and gardens, does your council erect shade sails or other seasonal/temporary shade structures during daylight saving months (Oct-Mar)?

Please circle only one number

- 0 – None
- 1 – Only a few
- 2 – Less than half
- 3 – About half
- 4 – More than half
- 5 – Almost all
- 6 – All

 45

14. In how many council parks and gardens, are there permanent signs encouraging sun protection either permanent or seasonal (i.e. during daylight saving months)?

Please circle only one number

- 0 – None
- 1 – Only a few
- 2 – Less than half
- 3 – About half
- 4 – More than half
- 5 – Almost all
- 6 – All

 46

15. In how many council parks and gardens, are UV Index monitors displayed during daylight saving months?

Please circle only one number

- 0 – None
- 1 – Only a few
- 2 – Less than half
- 3 – About half
- 4 – More than half
- 5 – Almost all
- 6 – All

 47

16. Do you believe your community is satisfied with the current levels of shade provided in your council’s parks and gardens?

Please circle only one number

- 0 – No – go to Q18
- 1 – Yes – go to Q17

 48

17. If yes (to Q16), do you have evidence of community satisfaction?
e.g. letters, survey results etc.

Please circle only one number

- 0 – No
- 1 – Yes - If yes, please attach evidence

 49

18. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding your council?

Please circle only one number for each item

| | Strongly Agree disagree | Agree | Neither agree nor | Disagree | Strongly disagree | |
|--|-------------------------------|-------|----------------------|----------|----------------------|---|
| Shade creation in parks and gardens is a council priority | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | <input style="width: 30px; height: 30px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> 50 |
| Adequate funding is allocated in the budget for shade creation | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | <input style="width: 30px; height: 30px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> 51 |
| Shade structures are seen as a potential liability (e.g. require maintenance) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | <input style="width: 30px; height: 30px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> 52 |
| Shade creation is seen as council’s duty to its community | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | <input style="width: 30px; height: 30px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> 53 |
| Seasonal structures (e.g. shade sails) are seen as potential targets for vandalism | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | <input style="width: 30px; height: 30px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> 54 |
| Shade creation increases community use of parks / gardens | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | <input style="width: 30px; height: 30px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> 55 |

19. Is the provision of shade routinely considered as part of the council’s parks and gardens program?

Please circle only one number

- 0 – No
- 1 – Yes

 56

20. Is there a written council policy specifically for providing shade in parks and gardens?
Please circle only one number

- 0 – No
- 1 – Yes - *please attach a copy*

 57

21. What information about shade creation would be useful to you?
Please circle as many numbers as necessary

- a – Shade tree selection appropriate for Local Government settings
- b – Safety guidelines
- c – Guidelines that address vandalism
- d – Developing sun protection policies
- e – Contacts for providers of services / products
- f – Other - *please specify, below*

 58

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 61

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 63

 64

 65

 66

22. Are you aware of the Cancer Society of NZ publication *Undercover: Guidelines for shade planning and design*?

Please circle only one number

- 0 – No (*go to Q26*)
- 1 – Yes (*go to Q23*)

 67

23. Have you used *Undercover* to plan and design shade for parks and gardens?

Please circle only one number

- 0 – No (*go to Q26*)
- 1 – Yes (*go to Q24*)

 68

24. How useful did you find *Undercover*?

Please circle only one number

- 1 – Not at all useful
- 2 – Minimally useful
- 3 – Moderately useful
- 4 – Very useful
- 5 – Extremely useful

 69

25. Do you have any suggestions for changes or additions to future editions of *Undercover*?

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Please circle only one number

0 – No

1 – Yes - *please comment, below, or attach sheet:*

| | |
|--|----|
| | 70 |
| | 71 |
| | 72 |

26. Are there any kiosks or point-of-sale sites in council parks and gardens?

Please circle only one number

0 – No – *go to Q28*

1 – Yes – *go to Q27*

| | |
|--|----|
| | 73 |
|--|----|

27. Are any sun protection products sold at kiosks or point-of-sale sites in council parks and gardens?

Please circle only one number

0 – No

1 – Yes

| | |
|--|----|
| | 74 |
|--|----|

If yes, please specify the products available for purchase

1 – Hats

2 – Long sleeved shirts/tops for adults

3 – Sunscreen

4 – Sunglasses

5 – Children’s wear

6 - Other (*please specify*)_____

| | |
|--|----|
| | 75 |
| | 76 |
| | 77 |
| | 78 |
| | 79 |
| | 80 |

28. Would you like to receive further assistance in the development of shade protection in council parks and gardens?

Please circle only one number

0 – No

1 – Yes

| | |
|--|----|
| | 81 |
|--|----|

Thank you for your assistance.

Please return this questionnaire to the Sun Protection coordinator for your Council as shown on page B1.

Local Government Sun Protection Survey 2004

Section C: Outdoor facilities for which council has responsibility

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| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|

I-3

Includes recreation centres, sports facilities, playing fields & playgrounds but NOT parks/gardens or swimming pools for which there are separate questionnaires.

This cover page to be completed by the council's nominated coordinator, then forwarded to the person, named below, who will be responsible for completing *this* section of the questionnaire.

Name of person completing *this* section - *please*

print: _____

Department: _____

—

Please complete this questionnaire and return it to your council's coordinator for this survey:

_____ in

_____ department by

_____ 2004

Please ensure that you have attached to this form, photocopies of all relevant policies and other documents with the council's name written on the back , where necessary, to prevent them being mislaid.

All council information will be treated in confidence and only reported in aggregated form as summary data from councils throughout New Zealand.

Thank you for your time and effort.

For the following questions

Shade is defined as that area of cover provided by either trees (*natural shade*), buildings (*built shade*, such as rotundas, pergolas or verandas) or *shade structures* (e.g. shade sails, umbrellas) between 11am and 4pm, during daylight saving months (October to March).

A **high level of shade** means that there is shade available, 11am to 4pm during daylight saving months, for *all* those who typically would be using the area and in the places where they gather.

1. Does your council have responsibility for any of the following facilities?

Please circle only one number for each type of facility:

a) Outdoor sports facilities and playing fields **0** – No
 e.g. tennis courts, football/cricket ovals, etc **1** – Yes How many? _____

b) Other outdoor recreation facilities **0** – No
 e.g. BMX tracks, skateboarding ramps, etc **1** – Yes How many? _____

c) Other recreation areas with outdoor facilities **0** – No
 e.g. BBQ & picnic facilities **1** – Yes How many? _____

d) Children’s playgrounds **0** – No
1 – Yes How many? _____

e) Camping grounds **0** – No
1 – Yes How many? _____

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| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|

4-6

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|

7-9

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|

10-12

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|

13-15

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|

16-18

2. When considering shade at the following facilities estimate the number that have a **high level of shade?** (see definition, above)

a) Outdoor sports facilities and playing fields
 - for players (while off-field) **Number:** _____
 - for spectators **Number:** _____

b) Other outdoor recreation facilities **Number:** _____

c) Other recreation areas with outdoor facilities **Number:** _____

d) Children’s playgrounds:
 - play equipment? **Number:** _____
 - seating? **Number:** _____

e) Camping grounds **Number:** _____

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
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| | | |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|

28-30

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|

3. Has the amount of shade available at the following facilities changed since 3 years ago?

Please circle only one number for each item

For Office

Use Only

| | Now less shade | About the same | Now more shade | Not sure | |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------|-----------------------------|
| a) Outdoor sports facilities and playing fields <i>e.g. tennis courts, football/cricket ovals, etc</i> | 1 | 2 | 3 | 9 | <input type="checkbox"/> 40 |
| b) Other outdoor recreation facilities <i>e.g. BMX tracks, skateboarding ramps, etc</i> | 12 | 3 | 9 | | <input type="checkbox"/> 41 |
| c) Other recreation areas with outdoor facilities <i>e.g. BBQ & picnic areas</i> | 1 | 2 | 3 | 9 | <input type="checkbox"/> 42 |
| d) Children's playgrounds | 1 | 2 | 3 | 9 | <input type="checkbox"/> 43 |
| e) Camping grounds | 1 | 2 | 3 | 9 | <input type="checkbox"/> 44 |

4. Does your council have plans for more shade at any of these facilities?

Please circle only one number

| | | | | | |
|--|---------|---------|--|--|-----------------------------|
| a) Sports facilities and playing fields | 0 – No | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> 45 |
| <i>e.g. tennis courts, football/cricket ovals, etc</i> | 1 – Yes | | | | |
| b) Other recreation facilities | 0 – No | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> 46 |
| <i>e.g. BMX tracks, skateboarding ramps, etc</i> | 1 – Yes | | | | |
| c) Recreation centers with outdoor facilities | 0 – No | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> 47 |
| <i>e.g. BBQ & picnic facilities</i> | 1 – Yes | | | | |
| d) Children's playgrounds | | 0 – No | | | <input type="checkbox"/> 48 |
| | | 1 – Yes | | | |
| e) Camping grounds | | 0 – No | | | <input type="checkbox"/> 49 |
| | | 1 – Yes | | | |

If yes to **any** of the above, please now go to Q5

If **no** to **all** of the above, please indicate, below, the reasons why your council is **not** planning to provide more shade at these facilities – then go to Q6

_____ 50

_____ 51

52

5. Please indicate the reasons why your council is planning more shade at outdoor facilities.

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You may circle as many numbers as you need

1 – Sun Protection

53

2 – Reduce public liability risk

54

3 – User comfort

55

4 – Requested by community

56

5 – Also provides protection from rain, etc

57

6 – Other - please specify below:

58

59

60

6. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding your council?

Please circle only one number for each item, below

| | Strongly Agree disagree | Agree | Neither agree nor | Disagree | Strongly disagree | |
|--|-------------------------|-------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Shade creation at outdoor recreation and sporting facilities is a council priority | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> 61 |
| Adequate funding for shade creation is allocated in the outdoor facilities budget | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> 62 |
| Shade structures are seen as a potential liability (e.g. require maintenance) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> 63 |
| Shade creation at outdoor facilities is seen as council's duty to its community | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> 64 |
| Seasonal shade structures (e.g. shade sails) are seen as potential targets for vandalism | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> 65 |
| Shade creation increases community use of recreation and sporting facilities | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> 66 |
| Shade at recreational facilities | | | | | | |

is not wanted by the community 1 2 3 4 5

67

7. What information about shade creation would be useful?

You may circle more than one number

- 1 – Shade tree selection appropriate for Local Government settings
- 2 – Safety guidelines
- 3 – Guidelines that address vandalism
- 4 – Developing sun protection policies
- 5 – Contact list of providers of services/products
- 6 – Other - *please specify below*

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68

69

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75

8. Is the provision of shade *routinely* considered when planning *new* outdoor facilities?

Please circle only one number

- 0 – No
- 1 – Yes

76

9. Do any council controlled outdoor facilities have a kiosk or point of sale?

Please circle only one number

- 0 – No – *if no, go to Q 11*
- 1 – Yes – *if yes, how many facilities?* _____

77-78

10. Are sun protection items sold at any of these kiosks or points of sale?

Please circle only one number

- 0 – No
- 1 – Yes

If yes, please specify the products available for purchase

- 1 – Hats
- 2 – Long sleeved shirts/tops for adults
- 3 – Sunscreen
- 4 – Sunglasses
- 5 – Children’s wear

79

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82

83

84

6 - Other - please specify below

 85 86

For Office Use Only

11. Are you aware of the Cancer Society's publication *Undercover: Guidelines for shade planning and design*?

Please circle only one number

0 - No (Go to Q15)

1 - Yes (Go to Q12)

 87

12. Have you used *Undercover* to plan and/or design shade for outdoor recreation or sporting facilities?

Please circle only one number

0 - No (Go to Q15)

1 - Yes (Go to Q13)

 88

13. How useful did you find *Undercover*?

Please circle only one number

1 - Not at all useful

2 - Minimally useful

3 - Moderately useful

4 - Very useful

5 - Extremely useful

 89

14. Do you have any suggestions for changes or additions to future editions of *Undercover*? *Please circle only one number*

0 - No

1 - Yes - please comment below

 90

 91

 92

 93

15. Would you like to receive further assistance in the development of sun protection?

Please circle only one number

0 - No

1 - Yes - please comment below

 94

 95

 96

97

For Office Use Only

16. Any further comments?

0 – No

1 – Yes – *please comment below*

98

99

100

17. Are there any reports or media stories about sun protection at your council's outdoor facilities?

Please circle only one number

0 – No

1 – Yes – *Please attach a copy*

101

18. Is there a written council policy for providing shade at outdoor facilities?

Please circle only one number

0 – No

1 – Yes (**PLEASE ATTACH A COPY**)

102

19. Does your council either operate or collaborate in sun protection programmes at popular beaches, lake or riverside recreational areas during daylight saving months?

Please circle only one number

0 – No

1 – Yes, - *please describe below:*

104

105

106

2 – Not applicable (no such areas within council boundaries)

Please attach the council policy for the provision of shade at outdoor facilities and any other relevant documents and materials, with the **council's** name written on the back for easy identification.

Thank you for your assistance.

Please return this questionnaire to the Sun Protection coordinator for your Council- as shown on page C-1.

Local Government Sun Protection Survey 2004

Section D: Swimming Pools

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| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|

I-3

This cover page to be completed by the council's nominated coordinator, then forwarded to the person, named below, who will be responsible for completing *this* section of the questionnaire.

Name of person completing *this* section - *please print*: _____

Department:

Please complete this questionnaire and return it to your council's coordinator for this survey:

_____ in

_____ department by

_____ 2004

Please ensure that you have attached to this form, photocopies of all relevant policies and other documents with the council's name written on the back , where necessary, to prevent them being mislaid.

All council information will be treated in confidence and only reported in aggregated form as summary data from councils throughout New Zealand.

Thank you for your time and effort.

For the following questions:

Shade is defined as that area of cover provided by either trees (*natural shade*), buildings (*built shade*, such as rotundas, pergolas or verandas) or *shade structures* (e.g. sails, umbrellas) between 11am and 4pm, during daylight saving months (October to March).

A **high level of shade** means that there is shade available, 11am to 4pm during daylight saving months, for *all* those who typically would be using the area and in the places where they gather.

1. Does your council manage (or contract out the management of) either indoor or outdoor pools?

Please circle only one number

0 – No (*please return this form to the survey coordinator*)

1 - Yes

For Office Use Only

| | |
|--|---|
| | 4 |
|--|---|

2. Counting each individual pool at each swim centre, how many of the following types of pools does this include?

Type of pool

Total number of pools of this type

a. paddling/toddler pools: _____

b. learners' pools: _____

c. swimming pools: _____

| | | |
|--|--|------|
| | | 5-6 |
| | | 7-8 |
| | | 9-10 |

3. How many pools are either indoors / fully shaded, partly shaded or not shaded at all?

Type of pool

**Number indoors
or fully shaded**

**Number partly
shaded**

**Number not
shaded at all**

a) paddling/toddler pools: _____

b) learners' pools: _____

c) swimming pools: _____

| | | |
|--|--|-------|
| | | 11-12 |
| | | 13-14 |
| | | 15-16 |
| | | 17-18 |
| | | 19-20 |
| | | 21-22 |
| | | 23-24 |
| | | 25-26 |
| | | 27-28 |

4. Considering partly shaded & unshaded *paddling/toddler pools*, during daylight saving months, between 11am & 4pm, how much shade is available in the pool surround for use *when out of the pool*?

Please circle only one number

- 0 – None
 1 – Less than half of the area
 2 – About half of the area
 3 – More than half of the area
 4 – All

 29

5. Considering partly shaded & unshaded *learners' pools*, during daylight saving months, between 11am & 4pm, how much shade is available in the pool surround for use *when out of the pool*?

Please circle only one number

- 0 – None
 1 – Less than half of the area
 2 – About half of the area
 3 – More than half of the area
 4 – All

 30

6. Considering partly shaded & unshaded *swimming pools*, during daylight saving months, between 11am & 4pm, how much shade is available in the pool surround for use *when out of the pool*?

Please circle only one number

- 0 – None
 1 – Less than half of the area
 2 – About half of the area
 3 – More than half of the area
 4 – All

 31

7. Over the past 3 years, have levels of shade been increased at pools?

Please circle only one number for each type of pool

| | No | Yes | Not applicable, already fully shaded | Not applicable, do not have this type of pool |
|---------------------------|----|-----|--|---|
| a) paddling/toddler pools | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| b) learners' pools | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| c) swimming pools | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |

 32

 33

 34

 35

d) areas around pools 0 1 2 3

8. Does the council have any plans to increase shade levels at any of its pool(s) in the near future?

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Please circle only one number for each item

| | No | Yes |
|---------------------------|----|-----|
| a) paddling/toddler pools | 0 | 1 |
| b) learners' pools | 0 | 1 |
| c) swimming pools | 0 | 1 |

| | |
|--|----|
| | 36 |
| | 37 |
| | 38 |

If yes, for any of above, please give details below, or attach

| | |
|--|----|
| | 39 |
| | 40 |

If yes, what are the reasons for creating more shade at pools?

Please circle as many answers as you need for this question

- 1 – Sun Protection
- 2 – Reduce public liability risk
- 3 – User comfort
- 4 – Requested by community
- 5 – Also provides protection from rain, etc
- 6 – Other - *Please specify below*

| | |
|--|----|
| | 41 |
| | 42 |
| | 43 |
| | 44 |
| | 45 |
| | 46 |
| | 47 |
| | 48 |

If no, what are the reasons for not increasing shade levels:

Please circle as many numbers as needed

- 1. Existing shade is considered adequate for levels of usage
- 2. Other priorities
- 3. Cost
- 4. Other – *please give details below*

| | |
|--|----|
| | 49 |
| | 50 |
| | 51 |
| | 52 |
| | 53 |

54

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9. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding your council?

Please circle only one number for each item

| | Strongly Agree disagree | Agree | Neither agree nor | Disagree | Strongly disagree |
|--|-------------------------|-------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Adequate funding for shade creation is allocated in the pool facilities budget | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Natural shade at pools creates leaf litter problems | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Built shade is ideal for pool facilities | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Shade makes a pool too cold | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Shade at pool facilities is not wanted by the community | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Shade at pool facilities is seen as council's duty to its community | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Shade creation increases community use of pool facilities | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Seasonal shade structures are seen as potential targets for vandalism | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Shade creation at pools is a council priority. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 62

10. What information about shade creation would be useful to you?

You may circle more than one number

- 1 – Shade tree selection appropriate for swimming settings
- 2 – Safety guidelines
- 3 – Guidelines that address vandalism
- 4 – Developing sun protection policies
- 5 – Contact list of providers of services/products
- 6 – Other (*Please specify*)

 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70

11. Does your council have written sun protection policies for the pools it manages?

Please circle only one number

0 – No (go to Q11)

1 – Yes

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 71

12. Do the council's written policies mention the following?

Please circle only one number for each item

a) Sun protection for pool users

0 – No

1 – Yes

 72

b) Sun protection for staff

0 – No

1 – Yes

 73

c) Sun protection uniform for pool staff

0 – No

1 – Yes

 74

i. Wide-brimmed or legionnaire hats

0 – No

1 – Yes

 75

ii. Sunglasses

0 – No

1 – Yes

 76

iii. Shirts with collars

0 – No

1 – Yes

 77

iv. Shirts with at least
elbow-length sleeves

0 – No

1 – Yes

 78

v. Long trousers

0 – No

1 – Yes

 79

vi. At least knee-length shorts

0 – No

1 – Yes

 80

vii. Sunscreen

0 – No

1 – Yes

 81

d) Sun protection training for pool staff

0 – No

1 – Yes

 82

e) Staff encouraging pool users
to seek protection from the sun

0 – No

1 – Yes

 83

f) Provision of portable shade
structures where permanent shade
is limited

0 – No

1 – Yes

 84

g) Signage warning pool users to
seek protection from the sun

0 – No

1 – Yes

 85

h) A display of the Ultra Violet
Index (UVI) level

0 – No

1 – Yes

 86

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13. Is there any monitoring of these policies (e.g. by Local Government NZ)?

Please circle only one number

0 – No

1 – Yes - please describe below

| | |
|--------------------------|----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 87 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 88 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 89 |

14. Do any council controlled pools have a kiosk or point of sale?

Please circle only one number

0 – No – if no, go to Q 16)

1 – Yes – go to Q15

If yes, at how many pools? _____

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 90 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

91-93

15. Are sun protection items sold at the kiosk or other points of sale at council pools?

Please circle only one number

0 – No – go to Q16

1 – Yes, please identify items in the following list:

Please circle as many numbers as necessary:

1 – Hats

2 – Long sleeved shirts/tops

3 – Sunscreen

4 – Sunglasses

5 – Children’s wear/swimwear

6 – Other (please specify) _____

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 94 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 95 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 96 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 97 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 98 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 99 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 100 |

16. Are you aware of the Cancer Society of NZ publication, *Undercover: Guidelines for shade planning and design*?

Please circle only one number

0 – No – go to Q18

1 – Yes – go to Q17

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 101 |
|--------------------------|-----|

17. Has the council used *Undercover* to plan and/or design shade for pools?

Please circle only one number

- 0 – No (Go to Q20)
- 1 – Yes (Go to Q18)

 102

18. How useful did you find *Undercover*?

Please circle only one number

- 1 – Not at all useful
- 2 – Minimally useful
- 3 – Moderately useful
- 4 – Very useful
- 5 – Extremely useful

 103

19. Do you have any further suggestions for changes or additions to future editions of *Undercover*?

Please circle only one number

- 0 – No
- 1 – Yes (please comment below, or attach)

 104

 105

 106

20. Would you like to receive further assistance in the development of sun protection?

Please circle only one number

- 0 – No
- 1 – Yes (please give details, below)

 107

 108

 109

 110

21. Are there any reports or media stories about sun protection at your council's pool(s)?

Please circle only one number

- 0 – No
- 1 – Yes

 111

If yes, please attach any relevant documents, press clippings, etc. with the council's name written on the back for easy identification.

22. Any further comments? - please insert comments below or attach

 112

Thank you for your assistance.

Please return this questionnaire (with copies of any relevant policies or documents) to the Sun Protection coordinator for your Council, as shown on page D-1.

Local Government Sun Protection Survey 2004

Section E: Planning/Building Approval

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| | | |
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| | | |
|--|--|--|

I-3

This cover page to be completed by the council's nominated contact person, then forwarded to the person, named below, who will be responsible for completing *this* section of the questionnaire.

Name of person completing *this* section - *please*

print: _____

Department:

Please complete this questionnaire and return it to your council's coordinator for this survey:

_____ in

_____ department by

_____ 2004

Please ensure that you have attached to this form, photocopies of all relevant policies and other documents with the council's name written on the back , where necessary, to prevent them being mislaid.

All council information will be treated in confidence and only reported in aggregated form as summary data from councils throughout New Zealand.

Thank you for your time and effort.

Please do not detach this cover sheet

For the following questions

Shade is defined as that area of cover provided by either trees (*natural shade*), buildings (*built shade*, such as rotundas, pergolas or verandas) or *shade structures* (e.g. sails, umbrellas) between 11am and 4pm, during daylight saving months (October to March).

A **high level of shade** means there is shade available, 11am-4pm in daylight saving months, for *all* those who typically would be using the area and in the places where they gather.

1. Is shade routinely considered as part of an established process during the planning and development of any of the following community facilities?

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Please circle only one number for each item in the list

- | | | |
|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) Public seats? | 0 – No 1 – Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| b) Bus stops? | 0 – No 1 – Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| c) Train stops? | 0 – No 1 – Yes 8 – N/A | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 |
| d) Ferry terminals? | 0 – No 1 – Yes 8 – N/A | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 |
| e) Footpaths, courtyards and civic areas? | 0 – No 1 – Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 |
| f) Shopping malls? | 0 – No 1 – Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| g) Outdoor dining areas? | 0 – No 1 – Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> 10 |
| h) Recreation facilities? | 0 – No 1 – Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> 11 |
| i) Development in parks and gardens? | 0 – No 1 – Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> 12 |
| j) Outdoor markets? | 0 – No 1 – Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> 13 |
| k) Outdoor pools? | 0 – No 1 – Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> 14 |
| l) Camping grounds? | 0 – No 1 – Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> 15 |

2. Is shade/sun protection included in the Council District Plan?

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Please circle only one number

- 0** – No
- 1** – Yes

 16

If yes, which year was the Plan that included these provisions introduced?

Year _____

 17-18

If no, why not?

- 0)** No specific requirement to include it
- 1)** Other reasons - *Please specify below*

 19 20 21 22 23

3. Is shade/sun protection included in the Council Strategic Plan?

Please circle only one number

- 0** – No
- 1** – Yes

 24

If yes, which year was the Plan that included these provisions introduced?

Year _____

 25-26

If no, why not?

- 0)** No specific requirement to include it
- 1)** Other reasons - *Please specify below*

 27 28 29 30 31

4. Is shade/sun protection included in the Council Long Term Community Plan?

Please circle only one number

- 0** - No
- 1** - Yes

 32

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If yes, which year was the Plan that included these provisions introduced?

Year _____

If no, why not?

0) No specific requirement to do this

1) Other reasons - *Please specify below*

| | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|-------|
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 33-34 |
|----------------------|----------------------|-------|

| | |
|----------------------|----|
| <input type="text"/> | 35 |
|----------------------|----|

| | |
|----------------------|----|
| <input type="text"/> | 36 |
|----------------------|----|

| | |
|----------------------|----|
| <input type="text"/> | 37 |
|----------------------|----|

5. Is shade routinely considered as part of your council's development approval process when assessing plans in the following areas?

Please circle only one number

a) Community development?

0 - No

1 - Yes

| | |
|----------------------|----|
| <input type="text"/> | 38 |
|----------------------|----|

b) Residential development?

0 - No

1 - Yes

| | |
|----------------------|----|
| <input type="text"/> | 39 |
|----------------------|----|

c) Commercial facilities?

0 - No

1 - Yes

| | |
|----------------------|----|
| <input type="text"/> | 40 |
|----------------------|----|

d) Others? (*please specify, below*)

0 - No

1 - Yes

| | |
|----------------------|----|
| <input type="text"/> | 41 |
|----------------------|----|

| | |
|----------------------|----|
| <input type="text"/> | 42 |
|----------------------|----|

6. If shade consideration is part of the approval process, is it either **required** (e.g. plans *must* provide shade) or just **recommended** in each of the areas

Please circle only one number for each item

Required

Recommended

a) Community development

1

2

| | |
|----------------------|----|
| <input type="text"/> | 43 |
|----------------------|----|

b) Residential development

1

2

| | |
|----------------------|----|
| <input type="text"/> | 44 |
|----------------------|----|

c) Commercial facilities

1

2

| | |
|----------------------|----|
| <input type="text"/> | 45 |
|----------------------|----|

d) Other? (*please specify*)

1

2

| | |
|----------------------|----|
| <input type="text"/> | 46 |
|----------------------|----|

| | |
|----------------------|----|
| <input type="text"/> | 47 |
|----------------------|----|

7. Do you think your council could improve the way shade provision is integrated into your building approval or planning process?

Please circle only one number

0 - No

1 - Yes - *please comment below*

| | |
|----------------------|----|
| <input type="text"/> | 48 |
|----------------------|----|

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 49
 50
 51

8. Are you aware of the Cancer Society of NZ publication *Undercover: Guidelines for shade planning and design*?

Please circle only one number

- 0 – No (Go to Q12)
- 1 – Yes (Go to Q9)

 52

9. Have you used *Undercover* (e.g. to assist developers in planning and/or designing shade)?

Please circle only one number

- 0 – No (Go to Q12)
- 1 – Yes (Go to Q10)

 53

10. How useful did you find *Undercover*?

Please circle only one number

- 1 – Not at all useful
- 2 – Minimally useful
- 3 – Moderately useful
- 4 – Very useful
- 5 – Extremely useful

 54

11. Do you have any further suggestions for changes or additions to future editions of *Undercover*?

Please circle only one number

- 0 – No
- 1 – Yes - please comment below

 55
 56
 57

For Office Use Only

12. Would you like to receive further assistance in the development of sun protection?

Please circle only one number

- 0 – No
- 1 – Yes - please comment below

 58

 59 60

13. Any further comments? *Please comment below:*

 61

 62

 63

 64

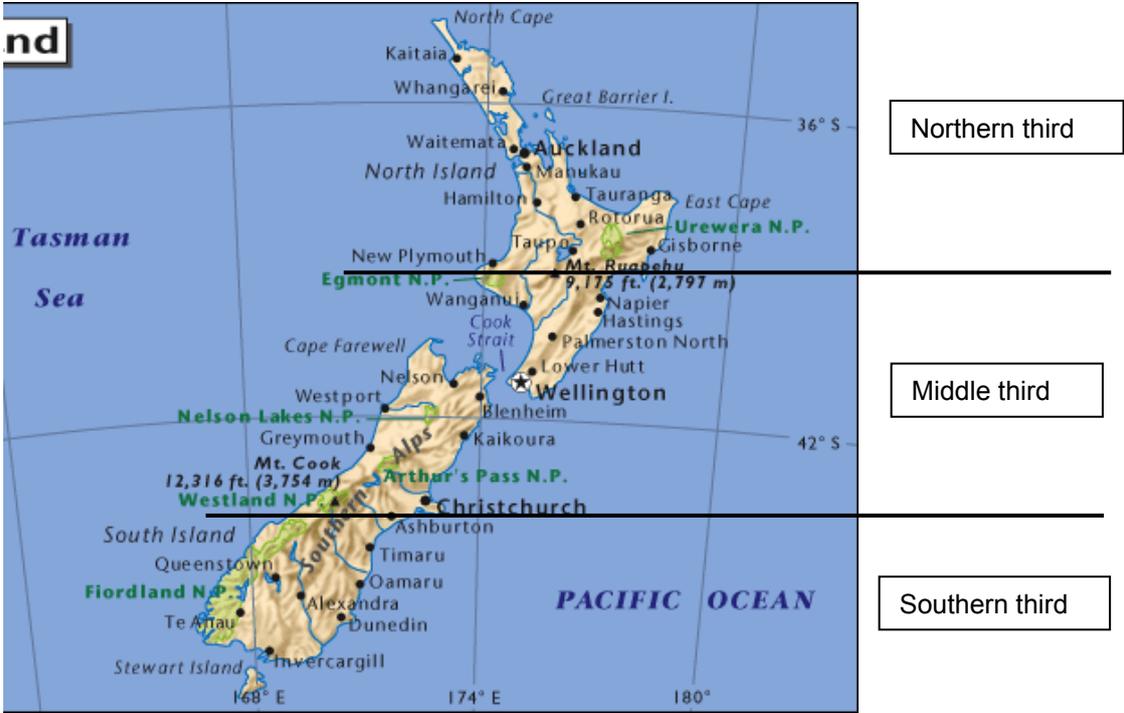
 65

 66

Thank you for your assistance.

Please return this questionnaire (with copies of any relevant policies or documents) to the Sun Protection coordinator for your Council as shown on page E-1.

APPENDIX 6: GEOGRAPHICAL LATITUDE DIVISIONS



APPENDIX 7: LATITUDE AND COASTLINE CLASSIFICATIONS BY COUNCIL

Key:

Latitude:

1=Northern third (approximately 34°S to 39°S, or northern tip of the Far North to New Plymouth)

2=Middle third (approximately 39°S to 43°S, or New Plymouth to Ashburton)

3=Southern third (approximately 43°S to 47°S, or Ashburton to southern tip of Stewart Island)

Coastline:

1= Substantial

2=Some

3= None or very little

| Council | Latitude | Coastline |
|--------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Ashburton District Council | 2 | 1 |
| Auckland Council | 1 | 1 |
| Buller District Council | 2 | 1 |
| Carterton District Council | 2 | 2 |
| Central Hawke's Bay District Council | 2 | 1 |
| Central Otago District Council | 3 | 3 |
| Chatham Islands Council | 3 | 1 |
| Christchurch City Council | 2 | 1 |
| Clutha District Council | 3 | 1 |
| Dunedin City Council | 3 | 1 |
| Far North District Council | 1 | 1 |
| Gisborne District Council | 1 | 1 |
| Gore District Council | 3 | 3 |
| Grey District Council | 2 | 1 |
| Hamilton City Council | 1 | 3 |
| Hastings District Council | 2 | 1 |
| Hauraki District Council | 1 | 1 |
| Horowhenua District Council | 2 | 1 |
| Hurunui District Council | 2 | 1 |
| Hutt City Council | 2 | 1 |
| Invercargill City Council | 3 | 1 |
| Kaikoura District Council | 2 | 1 |
| Kaipara District Council | 1 | 1 |
| Kapiti Coast District Council | 2 | 1 |
| Kawerau District Council | 1 | 3 |
| Mackenzie District Council | 2 | 3 |

| Council | Latitude | Coastline |
|--|-----------------|------------------|
| Manawatu District Council | 2 | 2 |
| Marlborough District Council | 2 | 1 |
| Masterton District Council | 2 | 1 |
| Matamata-Piako District Council | 1 | 3 |
| Napier City Council | 2 | 1 |
| Nelson City Council | 2 | 1 |
| New Plymouth District Council | 1 | 1 |
| Opotiki District Council | 1 | 1 |
| Otorohanga District Council | 1 | 2 |
| Palmerston North City Council | 2 | 3 |
| Porirua City Council | 2 | 1 |
| Queenstown Lakes District Council | 3 | 2 |
| Rangitikei District Council | 2 | 1 |
| Rotorua District Council | 1 | 2 |
| Ruapehu District Council | 2 | 3 |
| Selwyn District Council | 2 | 2 |
| South Taranaki District Council | 2 | 1 |
| South Waikato District Council | 1 | 3 |
| South Wairarapa District Council | 2 | 1 |
| Southland District Council | 3 | 1 |
| Stratford District Council | 2 | 3 |
| Tararua District Council | 2 | 1 |
| Tasman District Council | 2 | 1 |
| Taupo District Council | 1 | 2 |
| Tauranga City Council | 1 | 1 |
| Thames-Coromandel District Council | 1 | 1 |
| Timaru District Council | 2 | 1 |
| Upper Hutt City Council | 2 | 3 |
| Waikato District Council | 1 | 1 |
| Waimakariri District Council | 2 | 2 |
| Waimate District Council | 3 | 1 |
| Waipa District Council | 1 | 3 |
| Wairoa District Council | 2 | 1 |
| Waitaki District Council | 3 | 3 |
| Waitomo District Council | 1 | 1 |
| Wanganui District Council | 2 | 1 |
| Wellington City Council | 2 | 1 |
| Western Bay of Plenty District Council | 1 | 1 |
| Westland District Council | 2 | 1 |
| Whakatane District Council | 1 | 1 |
| Whangarei District Council | 1 | 1 |

