A situational overview of the talking tour 2016/ He tūāhua o te haerenga kōrero 2016

Analysing the 240 'hows'

This infographic illustrates how participants of the *TacklingPovertyNZ* workshops suggested we might tackle poverty.
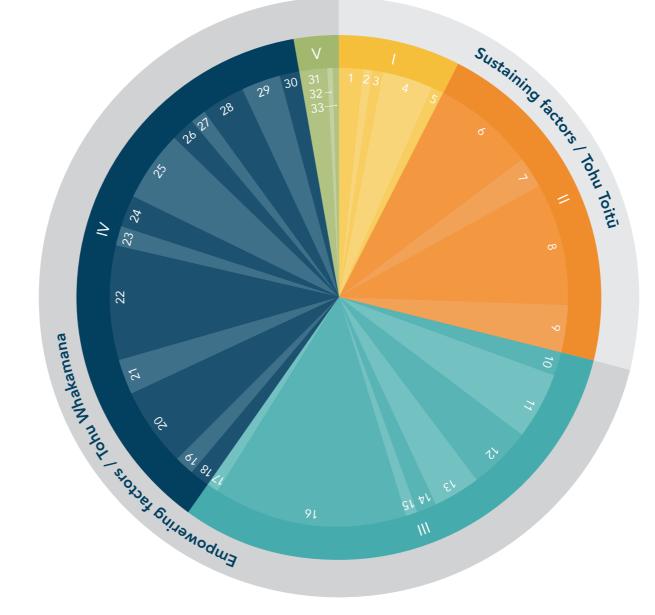
Participants were asked to develop specific, actionable suggestions for how to address poverty. As a result of the tour's six workshops, 240 'hows' were identified. In the process of reviewing the 'hows' we created the *Sustaining and Empowering Factors Framework*. This framework enabled us to divide the 240 'hows' to correspond with sustaining factors (which relate to an individual's short-term survival and security needs) and empowering factors (which relate to the empowerment of an individual, community or nation). We then grouped these 'hows' to produce 33 sub-factors for analysis (see right-hand column).

The key assumptions driving our analysis are:

1. If you ask people how to tackle poverty they will indirectly point out the failings in the current system and suggest improvements or novel solutions to existing problems.

2. If knowledge lies with people and the tools lie with government, the list of 'hows' we have collected represents the knowledge of the people and illustrates to government how they might use their tools more effectively.

*   Please note the numbers in [X] in the column on the right refer to the number of 'hows' that relate directly to each of the 33 sub-factors. As some 'hows' are applicable to more than one sub-factor, the numbers in square brackets add up to 276.

Sustaining factors / Tohu Toitū

Factor I: Survival / Oranga
Providing emergency products and services for survival.

1.	Food	[5]*
2.	Clothing and shoes	[2]
3.	Bedding	[2]
4.	Shelter (emergency housing)	[10]
5.	Accessibility	[2]

Factor II: Security / Tāmau
Providing a sense of short-term security.

6.	Security of income	[20]
7.	Security of place (social housing)	[6]
8.	Security of health	[24]
9.	Security of transport and technology	[9]

Empowering factors / Tohu Whakamana

Factor III: Self-determining individuals / Tangata Motuhake
Providing skills and tools for individuals to live the life they want.

10.	Employment literacy	[5]
11.	Education literacy	[13]
12.	Health literacy	[12]
13.	Financial literacy	[9]
14.	Transportation literacy	[4]
15.	Technological literacy	[2]
16.	Civic literacy	[38]
17.	Housing literacy	[2]

Factor IV: Self-determining communities / Hapori Motuhake
Providing social infrastructure to meet specific community needs.

18.	Resource allocation	[4]
19.	Community decision making	[4]
20.	Curriculum, teachers and students	[15]
21.	Harmful products and services	[7]
22.	Social infrastructure	[22]
23.	Community projects	[4]
24.	Medical services	[6]
25.	Home ownership, rentals and shared housing (affordable housing)	[14]
26.	Culture of care	[5]
27.	Grandparents raising grandchildren	[3]
28.	Financial assistance and tax systems	[8]
29.	Local economy	[8]
30.	Explore innovative ways to package debt	[4]

Factor V: Self-determining nation / Iwi Motuhake
Providing a strategic approach that optimises both public good and economic enterprise.

31.	Central government strategy to tackle poverty	[5]
32.	Mental health services review	[1]
33.	Think Tank: takahanga tuatahi – The first footsteps	[1]

Key differences	Sustaining factors / Tohu Toitū	Empowering factors / Tohu Whakamana
Goal	To move individuals quickly from the sustaining stage into the empowering stage.	To retain an individual in the empowering stage for as long as they need.
Time taken	Short-term (days or weeks)	Long-term (years or decades)
Process type	Production line (i.e. logistics and checklists)	Individual approach (i.e. a unique package of needs fit for each individual)
Level of expertise required by the giver and the receiver	Low (must be centralised) Although requires knowledge on how to navigate the system	High (must be decentralised) Requires listening and sorting out what is needed over the long term
Costs to provider	Expensive in terms of resources	Expensive in terms of human capital
Administration	Complex There are many components but the goal is to simplify the system and deal with a large number of individuals efficiently.	Complicated There is a high level of difficulty due to the diverse and unique range each individual has and how best they might be delivered.
Risks	That the system over-supplies to some and under-supplies to others due to a lack of coordination. Some individuals become institutionalised or dependent. Ill-intentioned people take advantage of individuals in this space (e.g. loan sharks, drug dealers and perpetrators of intimidation or sexual abuse).	That the system over-supplies to some and under-supplies to others due to a lack of coordination. Some suppliers provide out-of-date information. Some suppliers may not be motivated to solve problems. There are no checks and balances or measures to evaluate what works and what does not.