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TacklingPovertyNZ 2016 Tour: Workshop survey results



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Prepared by The McGuinness Institute, as part of the TacklingPovertyNZ project

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Introduction

This booklet contains detailed results from the TacklingPovertyNZ 2016 tour post-workshop surveys.

On the tour, we wanted to invite feedback from participants along the way and report what we heard. To this end, a post-workshop survey for each of the six areas visited was made available online. Each survey was open to the public but directed particularly at workshop participants and attendees of the evening presentation. The surveys were a mechanism to collect feedback on the workshop process and to further refine the 'hows' developed at that workshop.

Each survey asked respondents to rate the 'hows' developed at that workshop from 'not a great idea' to 'a really interesting idea'. The survey also allowed space for comments and any additional 'hows' that may have been missed or thought of since the workshop. The additional 'hows' are shared in the section relevant to the survey they were suggested in. The comments from the survey are explained in more detail throughout each workshop discussion paper.

The number of respondents varied significantly, with the most being 34 from Rotorua compared to two from Kaikohe. This amounted to an overall lower number of survey responses than we had hoped, but nonetheless provided a useful insight into the areas we visited. In alignment with our pre-workshop experiences, we understood Rotorua to be an Internet-savvy area, while Kaikohe lacked some of the fundamental infrastructure for Internet access. Survey responses may have been further limited due to issues obtaining email addresses upon registration and legibility of the email addresses that we did receive.

Queenstown post-workshop survey results

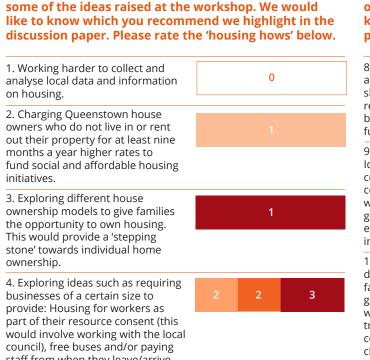
(20 respondents)

Queenstown post-workshop survey results (20 respondents)

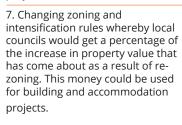
1. What is your connection with Queenstown?

2. Did you attend the TacklingPovertyNZ Queenstown one-day workshop on 29 March 2016?



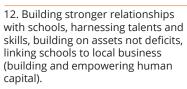




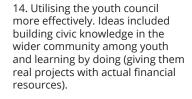


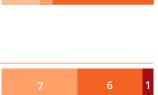










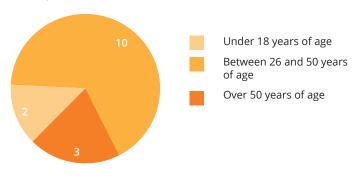


Kev

A really interesting idea

3. What age bracket do you belong to?

(15 respondents)



4. Are you...

(17 respondents)



5. To help us understand your answers, can you tell us if you... (17 respondents)



C. Looking at ways businesses could better contribute to tackling poverty in the Queenstown area, here are some of the ideas raised at the workshop. We would like to know which you recommend we highlight in the

discussion paper. Please rate the 'business hows' below.





16. Creating a tax levy on the profits of established firms, which will then be distributed to help fund their chosen community goal such as housing, transportation, education or social services.



17. Ensuring employees know their rights and responsibilities (e.g. better communication and/or union representation)



18. Exploring the idea of creating a new form of money through a Queenstown trading CARD. This could use cryptography to secure the transactions and to control the creation of new monetary units through social exchanges.



19. Building business and community relations. Ideas include sponsorship of community events and volunteer groups, training days, interactions with schools, apprenticeships and other gateways into businesses.



20. Providing comprehensive guidance under the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015. For example, outlining how a 'Person Conducting a Business or Undertaking (PCBU)' in Queenstown might best provide a 'primary duty of care' to staff members.

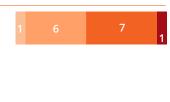


21. Independently assess businesses for treatment of employees in poverty. Are there poor employers in QLD and who are they? For example, the council could review employees experiences, have a complaints system easily accessible, blind visits etc.



D. Looking at 'other ways' New Zealand could better contribute to tackling poverty in the Queenstown area, here are some of the ideas raised at the workshop. We would like to know which you recommend we highlight in the discussion paper. Please rate the 'other hows' below.

22. Improving gatekeeping by immigration. Ideas included improving airport security, assurance that visitors have funds on arrival to leave, provide proof of income and health support (i.e. health insurance rather than use New Zealand ACC).



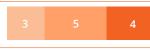
23. Establishing a levy or targeted tax on the tourism industry, in order to fund and provide the necessary infrastructure to support the area as a tourist destination - something Queenstown relies on.



24. Providing a fast track legal process for small misdemeanours. Currently people are required to stay in Queenstown for months (often reliant on charitable services). This leads to such services not being available to NZers who need these services.



25. Developing unique measures of success or failure to be considered for Queenstown as a tourism hub.



26. Generating comparative data on social services and health costs in Queenstown.



27. Investigating ACC claims in the QLD area to ensure tax generated funds are used by those who pay ACC (not for tourists with private insurance). There was uncertainty as to the extent of the loophole and also concerns over unequal GP costs.



28. Reviewing temporary visa conditions so that visitors entering New Zealand are not relying on charitable services (e.g. food, clothing and accommodation), medical services (e.g. ACC) or jobs to pay for flights home.

Queenstown's additional 'hows' from survey comments

- Pooling resources and sharing facilities across schools.
- Establishing a community volunteer programme in schools.
- Connecting and improving existing community hubs, volunteer programmes and schools.
- Partnering businesses with not-for-profits as a way for bigger firms to consistently support the community.

- Not a great idea
- Kind of interesting
- Interesting

A really interesting idea



Manawatu post-workshop survey results

(19 respondents)

Manawatu post-workshop survey results (19 respondents)

1. What is your connection with Manawatu?

2. Did you attend the TacklingPovertyNZ Manawatu one-day workshop on 15 August 2016?

[Please note numbers refer to the number of respondents]

I live, work, rent or own a property in Manawatu.

I cannot categorize myself as either of the above but I do consider myself as New Zealand based (just not based in Manawatu).

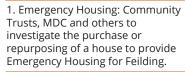
I attended the full day workshop on 15 August 2016.

I attended the full day workshop on 15 August 2016 and the public event that evening.

I did not attend for the full day but I did attend the public event that evening.

I did not attend the 15 August 2016 event at all but I would like to share my thoughts on the 32 hows below.

A. Looking at ways housing could better contribute to tackling poverty in the Manawatu area, here are some of the ideas raised at the workshop. We would like to know which you recommend we highlight in the discussion paper. Please rank the 'housing hows' below. B. Looking at ways to tackle poverty around youth/ Under 5s in the Manawatu area, here are some of the ideas raised at the workshop. We would like to know which you recommend we highlight in the discussion paper. Please rank the 'Youth/Under 5s hows' below.





2. Transitional Housing: Community trusts and MDC to investigate options for transitional housing.



4. Accommodation Supplements: Get the McGuinness Institute to review the policy settings for the existing accommodation supplement to determine if it could be improved.



5. Social Housing: Lobby via LGNZ for legislation to be changed to allow Local Government to partner with others in social housing.

6.Minimum Housing Standards: Consult with community about minimum standards for all accommodation not just rentals.

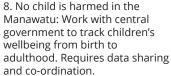


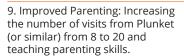
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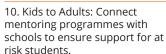
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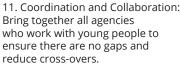
7. Capacity Building: Identify best providers and practice in Manawatu.









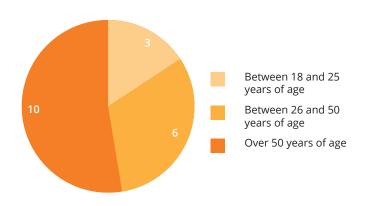








3. What age bracket do you belong to? (19 respondents)



4. Are you...

(19 respondents)



5. To help us understand your answers, can you tell us if you ... (20 respondents)

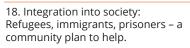


C. Looking at ways to tackle poverty around Health and Wellbeing in the Manawatu area, here are some of the ideas raised at the workshop. We would like to know which you recommend we highlight in the discussion paper. Please rank the 'Health and Wellbeing hows' below.











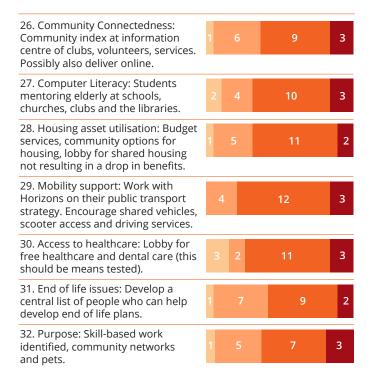
6

5

D. Looking at ways to tackle poverty around Māori in the Manawatu area, here are some of the ideas raised at the workshop. We would like to know which you recommend we highlight in the discussion paper. Please rank the 'Māori hows' below.



E. Looking at ways to tackle poverty around Elderly in the Manawatu area, here are some of the ideas raised at the workshop. We would like to know which you recommend we highlight in the discussion paper. Please rank the 'Elderly hows' below.



Manawatu's additional 'hows' from survey comments

- Reviewing current housing provisions.
- Exploring the Wikihouse concept to empower the community to construct their own living environments.
- Establishing one strong and professional social service organisation with adequate funding, delivering a hub of services to our entire district.
- Implementing a social tracking or longitudinal study to provide care and training for parents in the first three years of their
- Connecting established mentoring programmes with schools.
- Improving support and scaling up existing social programmes and services in the community.
- Establishing a high level Code of Conduct for citizens, which could come out of a facilitated focus group and, once adopted, should be presented by people of respect and integrity in the community.
- Creating an integrated, wrap-around public services website with all information in one place.
- Providing free cooking classes for young people so that they can learn how to enjoy cooking and providing for themselves.

Learning and utilising te reo Māori to help facilitate community

- connection and understanding.
- Reconfiguring public bus services to go past the health centre and Woodlands Retirement Village.
- Implementing a housing warrant of fitness programme.
- Mentoring elderly in computer literacy, lead by Manawatu Youth Ambassadors.
- Creating a two-way mentoring programme with older people coaching younger people in life skills and goals.

Rotorua post-workshop survey results

(35 respondents)

Rotorua post-workshop survey results (35 respondents)

1. What is your connection with Rotorua?

2. Did you attend the *TacklingPovertyNZ* Rotorua one-day workshop on 19 August 2016?

to share my thoughts on the '44 hows' below.

[Please note numbers refer to the number of respondents]

I live, work, rent or own a property in Rotorua.

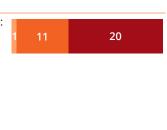
I cannot categorize myself as the above but I do live, rent or own a property in the wider Rotorua area.

I cannot categorize myself as either of the above but I do consider myself as New Zealand based (just not based in Rotorua).

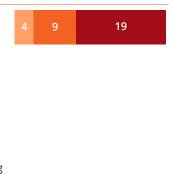
I did not attend the 19 August 2016 event at all but I would like

A. Looking at ways to tackle poverty around youth in the Rotorua area, here are some of the ideas raised at the workshop. We would like to know which you recommend we highlight in the discussion paper. Please rank the 'Youth hows' below.

- 1. Changing the way we teach in schools: From theory to practical 'hands on' learning; having smaller teacher/student ratios in classrooms; working with whanau; and having teacher aides and social workers at all school.
- 1 10 21
- 2. Changing how we motivate youth: having inspiring kaumatua mentors in schools; having adults who listen; learning styles catered to aiming to create students who love to learn; providing youth courses for all students that focus on building individual strengths; and ensuring local funding for scholarships.



3. Changing what we teach in school: Teaching Te Arawa, Te Reo (Whakapapa), employment skills, addiction education and life skills (cooking, life planning, budgeting, gardening, sewing, emotional and financial literacy); teaching the values of education, community, healthy relationships, self and family; teaching real life stories (e.g. talks from recovered drug and alcohol addicts, drink driving outcomes and pregnancy (including fetal alcohol syndrome) outcomes).



4. Ensuring schools reflect the reality of their communities making it easier for parents to afford what's needed. For example, allowing canvas shoes from Kmart (\$4) instead of leather shoes from The Warehouse (\$20).



5. Valuing children: Showing parents how to actively love their children; and registering and working to become a UNICEF NZ Child Friendly City.



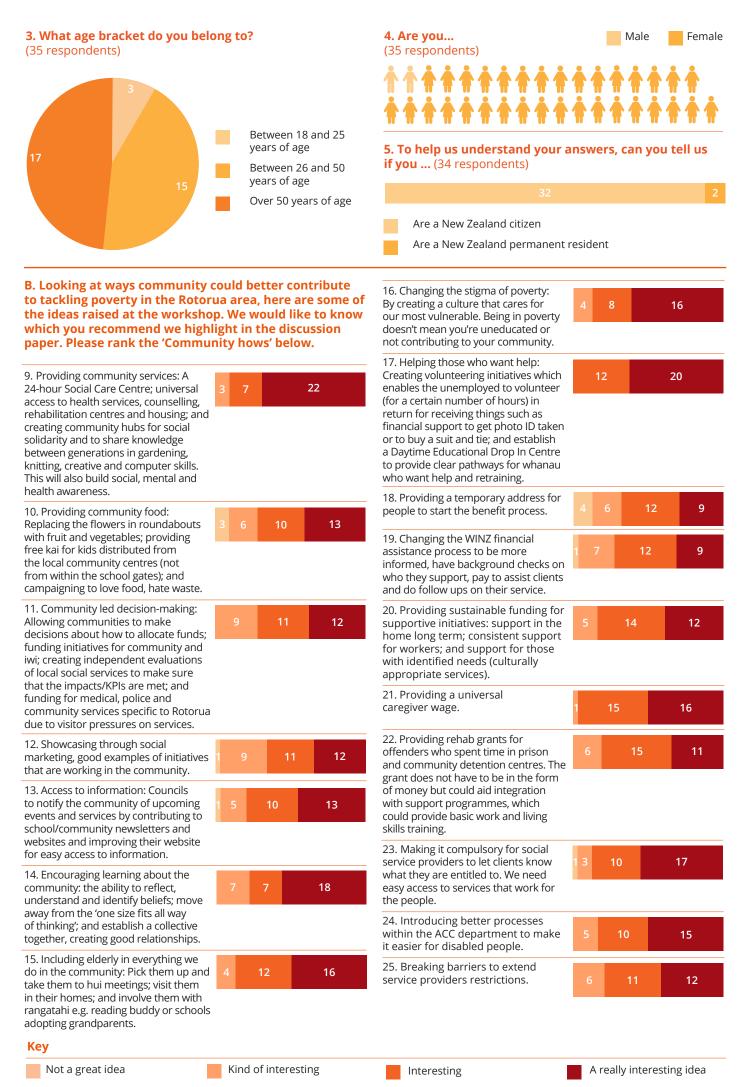
6. Supporting childcare: Providing agency support and empowerment for solo parents (focusing on strength based services and fathering programmes); providing a minimum five-day stay in hospital for new mums to help them on their journey to motherhood; providing additional government funding to District Health Boards to ensure everyone has support for first 1,000 days of a child's life (valuing the role of mother and father); providing free childcare for all pre-schoolers, not just subsidized; establishing a universal caregiver allowance; ensuring needs assessed disability and carer support; and providing residential respite for carer's children.







17



C. Looking at ways housing could better contribute to tackling poverty in Rotorua, here are some of the ideas raised at the workshop. We would like to know which you recommend we highlight in the discussion paper. Please rank the 'Housing hows' below.



D. Looking at ways to tackle poverty around financing debt in Rotorua, here are some of the ideas raised at the workshop. We would like to know which you recommend we highlight in the discussion paper. Please rank the 'Financing debthows' below.



E. Looking atways businesses could better contribute to tackling poverty in Rotorua, here are some of the ideas raised at the workshop. We would like to know which you recommend we highlight in the discussion paper. Please rank the 'Business hows' below.





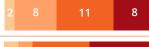
38. Providing a subsidy to encourage businesses to hire people on the benefit (instead of overseas labourers). Redirecting government benefits towards subsidising a long term solution will allow workers to enter the workforce to gain skills, confidence and ability to support their families.



39. Encouraging socially responsible businesses (good corporate citizens): Employment/training opportunities; commitment to employing local people; and businesses adopting a local community centre.



40. Changing the way contracts are done.



41. Getting rid of all liquor and lotto shops in poor areas.



F. Looking at ways government could better contribute to tackling poverty in Rotorua, here are some of the ideas raised at the workshop. We would like to know which you recommend we highlight in the discussion paper. Please rank the 'Government Initiatives hows' below.

42. Creating a Central Government Strategy targeting poverty – 2025 NZ poverty free – where implementation and information is fed at the local and regional level.



43. Establishing Te Kopai Tuatahi –
The first footsteps: A think tank to
continue the work and ideas that
have been discussed. This would get
funding for research, with the findings
accessible to all.



44. Creating government policies that value and support kin care.



Rotorua's additional 'hows' from survey comments

- · Teching driving education in schools.
- \cdot $\;$ Establishing night shelters and certified boarding houses as alternative shelter models.
- · Prohibiting advertising money lending services.
- · Increasing capital gains tax.
- · Removing secondary tax for total incomes under \$30,000.
- · Establishing a Universal Basic Income.



Gisborne post-workshop survey results

(16 respondents)

Gisborne post-workshop survey results (16 respondents)

1. What is your connection with Gisborne?

2. Did you attend the TacklingPovertyNZ Gisborne one-day workshop on 31 August 2016?

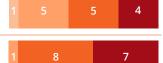
[Please note numbers refer to the number of respondents]

I live, work, rent or own a property in Gisborne.

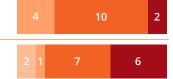
- I attended the full day workshop on 31 August 2016.
- I attended the full day workshop on 31 August 2016 and the public event that evening.
- I did not attend for the full day but I did attend the public event that evening.
- I did not attend the 31 August 2016 event at all but I would like to share my thoughts on the 69 hows below.

A. Please rank the 'working families/ working poor hows' below.

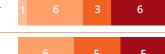
- 1. Innovating the current system: Innovating the current financial system by reducing or removing GST on basic items, cutting dishonour charges for lower income families, and providing access to low-interest loans.
- 6
- 2. Saving schemes: Creating incentives to save and encouraging financial literacy by creating shortterm saving schemes to help with budgeting (e.g. Christmas Clubs or saving for car registration).
- 5
- 3. Re-teaching: Re-teaching basic life skills and educating families so that all can contribute (e.g. through a family mentor).
- 9
- 4. Parental leave: Increasing paid parental leave.
- 5
- 5. Seasonal workers: Creating: a smooth pay system; an income to cover the basics; and increased holiday pay to help seasonal workers in the off-season. This could be a WINZ system (e.g. seasonal workers could volunteer over the off-season but would be paid by WINZ).
- 6. Employers: Implementing a lower tax-rate for employers who offer employees a living wage and redundancy packages.
- 5
- 7. Minimum wage: Increasing the minimum wage.
- 8. Training: Consulting stakeholders to develop a plan which ensures availability of skilled seasonal workers and implements targeted training for Tairāwhiti region. This would also increase job security because jobs would reflect demand (e.g. through looking at local industries such as forestry and horticulture).



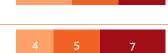
9. Grants: Promoting awareness of small business centre grants.



- 10. Stand-down periods: Removing stand-down period in jobs. (From Work and Income New Zealand: 'A stand down is a period, of up to a maximum of two weeks, where the client cannot receive a benefit payment.' Source: www. workandincome.govt.nz/aboutwork-and-income/our-services/ what-is-a-stand-down.html)
- 11. Transportation: Encouraging employers to provide transport for employees to and from work.



12. Financial training/literacy: Ensuring financial training is a part of any job so that employees learn financial literacy.



14. Union: Setting up a Seasonal Workers Union.

13. KiwiSaver: Encouraging employees and employers to

contribute to KiwiSaver.



15. PEP scheme: Putting people back on marae under the PEP scheme (Project Employment Programme) designed to provide fully tax-funded jobs and short-term jobs for those at risk of long-term unemployment.



16. Hub: Bringing the Hub to the community instead of the community to the Hub.



17. Funding: Implementing ongoing local funding.



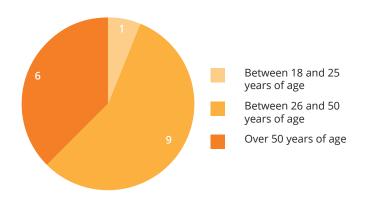
18. Belonging: Encouraging whanaungatanga (relationship, kinship, sense of family connection) (e.g. getting a ride to town with neighbours, getting neighbours to do your shopping, or having a Saturday driving service).

Key

A really interesting idea

3. What age bracket do you belong to?

(16 respondents)



4. Are you...

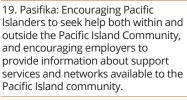
(16 respondents)



5. To help us understand your answers, can you tell us if you ... (16 respondents)

Are a New Zealand citizen

B. Please rank the 'gangs and drug users hows' below.



- 20. Mobile health clinic: Creating a mobile health clinic.
- 21. Sharing meals: Creating a 'sharing meal' system.
- 4
- 22. Emergency housing: Creating affordable emergency housing (e.g. through transportable shipping containers).
- 23. Housing regulations: Reviewing housing regulations to improve housing stock.
- 10

- 24. Services: Reviewing current services and bringing services directly to gang families and wananga, and ensure they are whanau-led (e.g. Ruia Sisters in Red and Notorious).
- 5
- 25. Whānau: Listening to the experience of gang whanau and involving whānau - from the beginning to the end - and letting them set goals.
- 26. Acceptance: Accepting the scale of the problems, especially by the community at large.
- 8
- integration after prison sentences, particularly for women. i.) Job opportunities - Increasing job opportunities by ensuring social enterprises provide jobs to those who mainstream employers might not consider. ii.) Housing - Increasing access to quality housing, including creating a bank of emergency accommodation, supported housing for those in need, and halfway houses for
- 27. Re-integration: Improving re-9 people coming out of prison.
- 28. Local prison: Drawing upon the Norwegian prison model of local prisons to decrease impact on whanau.
- 29. Support and rehabilitation: Ensuring more support is there for those dealing with addictions (e.g. a local drug and alcohol court and a local rehabilitation unit in the Gisborne/Tairāwhiti region).
- 12
- 30. Education: Ensuring appropriate drug education is available in the community.
- 11
- 31. Reviewing access: Reviewing access to alcohol licencing.

6

- 32. Youth centre: Creating a youth centre/safe zone for children.

Key

C. Please rank the 'children under 12 hows' below.

33. Intervention and support:
Having earlier intervention and
support for struggling students
by building trusting relationships
between people and providers.



34. Education system: Making systems adaptable to individual needs by implementing a strengthbased educational system and updating the delivery of that system for 2017 and the long-term.



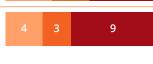
35. Engage youth: Keeping youth engaged in learning for longer by creating more modern trade apprenticeships, encouraging outdoor education programmes and supporting initiatives such as **CACTUS** (Combined Adolescent Challenge Training Unit Support).



36. Access to information: Ensuring children and families have access to information about education.



37. Family relationships: Strengthening family relationships and role modelling 'better ways' to interact as a family. This should include 'teaching parents how to teach'.



38. Access and affordability: Improving access to, and affordability of, early childhood education (ECE) by identifying children who are not attending childcare, checking in with parents and caregivers and asking why the 20 hours free early childhood education and care scheme is not being used and then addressing these needs.



39. Antenatal care: Improving antenatal care.



40. Supporting existing groups: Supporting community groups that are already established and encouraging groups to collaborate, support each other and scale-up (e.g. Te Ora Hou, -9+ and Tu Tangata).

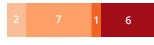


41. Community governance: Encouraging community governance to reduce bureaucracy (e.g. a community washing machine could be installed at a school, allowing support for struggling families).

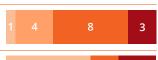


D. Please rank the 'health and mental health hows' below.

42. Dress-up shop: Creating a dressup shop to provide professional clothes for those without clothes, such as for a job interview.



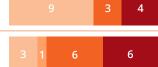
43. Drug management: Improving prescription drug management.



44. Fluoride: Taking fluoride out of the water in Gisborne.

45. Sugar tax: Taxing sugar to

discourage unhealthy eating.



46. External review: Implementing an external review of the mental health system and mental health services. This review would ensure that the right people are in the right roles, that staff have the

could potentially increase funding

for mental health. A review would also ensure central government



acknowledge the need for change. 47. Services hub: Creating a one-stop shop where services collaborate to share information (potentially though a database) but also ensure confidentially. This integrated approach would assist in removing structural and institutionalised



48. Changing the perception of mental health: Ensuring service providers change the way they engage with patients by asking 'what matters to you', not 'what's the matter with you', improving responsive services by removing judgement, and encouraging tolerance and empathy by building trust and understanding.

poverty and would put a stop to

siloed support systems.



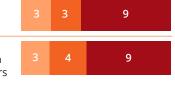
49. Service delivery: Improving service delivery for hard to access groups such as homeless or mentally ill (e.g. through innovation, social media, building relationships not just delivering services and by listening not directing).



50. Local rehabilitation centre: Creating a local rehabilitation centre, which would include meeting rooms, specialists and car parking.



51. Support homes: Creating support homes for those with mental illness.



52. Health professionals: Increasing accountability of health professionals and service providers and facilitate the possibility of retraining.



53. Therapy and counselling: Improving access to therapy and counselling for homeless.

E. Please rank the 'elderly hows' below.

54. Collated information: Creating a Plunket booklet for the elderly; a simplified, universal booklet for elderly to inform them of where to go for help.



55. Housing: Building more Kaumātua Flats (Kaumātua flats are available for people who are 65 years-old and over). Building these houses will create jobs and also provide housing for elderly.



56. Programmes: Creating programmes that combat loneliness and encourage elderly to live interactive and active lifestyles (e.g. implementing a programme where elderly can interact with animals and creating walking, swimming and tai chi groups.



57. Intergenerational connections: Encouraging more interaction between the young and elderly (e.g. through elderly teaching young people basic life skills and young people teaching elderly technological skills; by integrating retirement homes and nurseries; encouraging single mums to volunteer with the elderly; creating a space for elderly to read to the blind and teach young people how to read; and implementing an 'adopt a grandparent service').



58. Emergency and health services: Creating and implementing an emergency police contact or panic button for elderly, and encouraging GPs to know who their elderly patients are and who is living alone.



59. Home-help jobs: Creating homehelp jobs with extended hours. This service will create jobs in the community while also providing prolonged support for the elderly.



60. Transportation: Encouraging SuperGrans to create a 'Superbus' which facilitates transportation for elderly.



61. Abuse and neglect: Raising awareness of abused elderly (e.g. advertisements on television, radio and newspapers).



62. Funding: Reviewing and potentially increasing funding and resources for the elderly (e.g. through lowering medical and prescription costs, reviewing the 'living pension', creating a superannuation scheme like Australia's, and eliminating rate penalties and GST for 65+ year-olds).



F. Please rank the 'Māori hows' below.

63. Correct the statistics: Correcting the institutionalised racism of colonisation that results in the overrepresentation of Māori in negative statistics (e.g. Māori incarceration, Māori mortality rates, more medical tests conducted for non-Māori).



64. Healing: Healing for Tairawhiti cultural oppression by 2019, by: restoring mana; unveiling the truth of Māori history in Tairāwhiti; restoring identity; restoring indigenous healing; restoringconnectedness; and embracing traditional practices.



65. Asking what it means to be Māori: Addressing lost identities and rethinking what being Māori means, by creating a sense of belonging through cultural education.

Drugs, alcohol and gangs are not who Māori are.



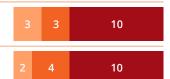
66. Connectivity: Celebrating success and encouraging collective living arrangements (e.g. through the '20 houses' model – build 20 units in one area so that nannies, papas, 'empty nesters', young parents, and whānau are not isolated).



67. Incorporation: Increasing effective engagement with whānau, and ensuring Māori to Māori are in conversation rather than just Māori to non-Māori, especially in the implementation of any 'hows'.



68. Māori male primary teachers: Encouraging more Māori male primary school teachers.



69. Community gardens: Initiating a Maara Kai programme – the Te Puni Kōkiri Maara Kai Programme provides financial assistance to community groups wanting to set up sustainable community garden projects, such as fruit forests.

Gisborne's additional 'hows' from survey comments

- · Establishing communal housing models that are flexible and practical.
- · Establishing a housing warrant of fitness.
- · Teaching families how to garden, cook and sew.
- · Addressing financial literacy by developing a resource, either a book or blog, which gives clarity to every day spending implications.
- · Sharing stories of those who have first-hand experiences with addictions as part of drug education.
- · Installing a community washing machine at schools with a volunteer system in which the parents donate an hour of their time to the school in exchange for using the machine.
- · Planting a school vegetable garden for the school's families to all tend to and share.
- · Developing a regional campaign to recruit mentors for children and young people.
- · Creating a buy-your-own-home package for families in deprived areas offered by the Housing Corporation.
- · Increasing the amount people receive on the benefit to reduce child poverty.
- · Creating a child poverty fund for parents who struggle to pay their children's educational costs at school.
- · Removing GST from fruit, vegetables and milk.
- · Developing local historical resources to improve understanding of the lasting impacts of colonisation on Māori.
- Encouraging the de-urbanisation of Māori with incentives to return to their whenua, grow food, build houses and reconnect with their whakapapa.

Kaitaia post-workshop survey results

(8 respondents)

Kaitaia post-workshop survey results (8 respondents)

1. What is your connection with Kaitaia?

2. Did you attend the TacklingPovertyNZ Kaitaia one-day workshop on 15 September 2016?

[Please note numbers refer to the number of respondents] I live, work, rent or own a property in Kaitaia. I cannot categorise myself as the above but I do live, rent or

own a property in the wider Kaitaia area.

I cannot categorize myself as either of the above but I do consider myself as New Zealand based (just not based in Kaitaia).

I attended the full day workshop on 15 September 2016.

I attended the full day workshop on 15 September 2016 and the public event that evening.

I did not attend for the full day but I did attend the public event that evening.

I did not attend the 15 September 2016 event at all but I would like to share my thoughts on the 31 'hows' below.

A. Looking at ways to tackle poverty around communication and mapping in the Kaitaia area, here are some of the ideas raised at the workshop. We would like to know which you recommend we highlight in the discussion paper. Please rank the 'communication and mapping hows' below.

B. Looking at ways to tackle poverty around geographic isolation in the Kaitaia area, here are some of the ideas raised at the workshop. We would like to know which you recommend we highlight in the discussion paper. Please rank the 'geographic isolation hows' below.

1. Mentoring: Introducing a mentoring system between local people to connect them as a community. For example using Te Ahu Centre, hubs, and marae as meeting points.

2. Koha card: Creating a Koha card to record 30 hours community service required from those on a benefit. For example driving kuia and kaumatua to activities to give back to the community.

3. Social services: Collating and developing a directory of social services that are available, and presenting this in the 'Awhi pages', which would be given to locals and be accessible online.

4. Repurposing school buses: Using school buses as public transport during school hours.

5. Mobile medical centres: Creating mobile medical centres to go to hard to reach places.

6. Hubs on wheels: Creating hubs on wheels to take services to hard to reach places. For example playgrounds and toys, a library bus and a basic pharmacy.

7. Internet: Approaching internet and telecommunication providers such as Spark, Vodafone and Chorus to better resource and connect the Far North.

8. Landline phones: Reinstating the community and landline phones that were removed based on the assumption that everyone was using mobiles, despite the lack of mobile coverage.

9. E-health: Encouraging the community and health professionals to use e-health services to allow isolated people to make use of digital solutions. For example, enabling the communication of patient data between different healthcare professionals and allowing both the requesting of diagnostic tests and treatments and receiving the results to be

10. Internet hubs: Creating internet hubs with satellite broadband to serve and be run by the community (for example in schools, marae, halls). This would allow people to Skype into multiple appointments.

Kev

done electronically.

3. What age bracket do you belong to? 4. Are you ... (8 respondents) (8 respondents) **** Male Female Between 18 and 25 years of age 5. To help us understand your answers, can you tell us if you ... (8 respondents) Between 26 and 50 years of age Over 50 years of age Are a New Zealand citizen Are a New Zealand permanent resident C. Looking at ways changing the poverty mind-set could D. Looking at ways to tackle poverty around better contribute to tackling poverty in Kaitaia, here grandparents raising grandchildren in the Kaitaia area, are some of the ideas raised at the workshop. We would here are some of the ideas raised at the workshop. We like to know which you recommend we highlight in the would like to know which you recommend we highlight discussion paper. Please rank the 'changing the poverty in the discussion paper. Please rank the 'grandparents raising grandchildren hows' below. mind-set hows' below. 11. Education: Making education 19. Normalising the experience: self-directed and self-ruled, with Normalising the experience of a focus on consequences and grandparents raising grandchildren outcomes, by teaching life skills, by approaching the issues with love financial literacy, positive classroom and encouragement and letting behaviours and mentoring. this understanding show through in the language we use to talk about 12. Funding: Ensuring funding to these situations. the community is constant rather 6 than sporadic. 20. Wraparound support: Providing wraparound support by assessing 6 13. Education in the home: the capability of grandparents to Targeting education in the home, ensure that they receive assistance with both student and caregiver, appropriate to their needs, whether to enable prevention rather that is physical, emotional or than intervention. financial. For example i) ensuring access to transport services for a 14. Historical education: Improving grandparent who cannot drive ii) historical education, particularly around Te Tiriti o Waitangi, including providing counselling services to a grandparent who needs emotional context around the Treaty and the actual text of the document. support and also making this available to their family. 15. Intergenerational mentoring: 21. Information and re-education: Implementing a programme where Providing grandparents with retirees mentor youth on life skills information and re-educating them such as budgeting, cooking and about available support services, gardening. For example Te Hiku the current education system and Youth Hub. the needs of children. For example 16. Tackling poverty from the through using one-on-one case ground up: Taking hui about workers and face-to-face meetings. tackling poverty to those who 22. Grants: Creating a ward of are most severely affected and the state grant with long-term disenfranchised to gather their savings potential. For example, perspectives about solutions through an investment which relevant to them. generates interest. 17. Media strategies: Implementing media strategies to cover aspects such as social media awareness. This will ensure that messages are specific and relevant to the community and will create awareness with print media, radio and TV. 18. Community led: Focussing

Key

engagement.

Not a great idea

on engaging the community, and inspiring collective consciousness and responsibility to create systemic change. We need the strong community leaders/movers and shakers to lead community

Kind of interesting

Interesting

A really interesting idea

E. Looking at ways education could better contribute to tackling poverty in Kaitaia, here are some of the ideas raised at the workshop. We would like to know which you recommend we highlight in the discussion paper. Please rank the 'education hows' below.

F. Looking at ways to tackle poverty around Māori in the Kaitaia area, here are some of the ideas raised at the workshop. We would like to know which you recommend we highlight in the discussion paper. Please rank the 'Māori hows' below.

23. Rural campuses: Moving away from a supply and demand model of tertiary education by incentivising tertiary institutions to function in both urban centres and rural locations. For example i) By making tertiary education hubs which partner with larger, more-established institutions these would be essentially smaller versions of universities and would rely on access to internet more than in-person staff ii) By sourcing government funding to write-off debt for tertiary educators who choose to work in rural areas.

27. Civic education: Improving 6 civic education by including Tino Rangitiratanga narratives in the school curriculum. This would help our people find a voice and a purpose, and would also develop Māori leadership to get our people at the table with the decisionmakers.

28. Te Reo and Māori history: Making Te Reo and the history of Aotearoa compulsory in teacher training so that educators can pass on a respectful understanding of Māori culture.

6

6

24. Post-education employment: Establishing community-led hubs that link education providers and potential employers with the community. This will facilitate networking and encourage a coordinated approach to addressing problems of local employment after education.

29. Māori lens: Changing the perception of Māoridom by adopting a Māori lens and starting a Mātauranga Māori revival. This would improve knowledge of areas such as the Wai 262 claim and wānanga (cultral traditions and

5

25. Vocational skills and apprenticeships: Shifting the focus of education to value vocational skills and apprenticeships. This will ensure that education is relevant for jobs that are available in rural communities. For example, including practical secondary standards and courses in areas such as welding.

30. Research: Ensuring that research about the Far North is conducted by locals in Kaitaia and is useful for local communities.

tribal lore).

6

26. Pastoral care: Creating a role for a coordinator to provide pastoral care for students transitioning from rural to urban education. These support staff would come from rural communities, so they are better able to understand the needs and culture of rural students.

31. Māori culture: Changing the drinking and party culture in the Far North and encouraging people to connect back to their Māori culture.

Kaitaia's additional 'hows' from survey comments

- Partnering between community hall committees to share resources (from the 'hubs on wheels' idea).
- Rethinking how we measure educational outcomes.
- Funding treaty-training workshops or teaching land wars history, pākehā settlement, and colonisation and its effects on Māori and pākehā communities in the current curriculum.
- Refocusing on trades and apprenticeships instead of tertiary education.
- Re-establishing private training providers that can connect to wananga and polytechnics.
- Requiring educators who have immigrated to New Zealand to take a te reo Māori and history of Aotearoa teacher-training course.

Kaikohe post-workshop survey results

(2 respondents)

Kaikohe post-workshop survey results (2 respondents)

1. What is your connection with Kaikohe?

2. Did you attend the TacklingPovertyNZ Kaikohe one-day workshop on 16 September 2016?

[Please note numbers refer to the number of respondents]

I live, work, rent or own a property in Kaikohe.

I cannot categorize myself as either of the above but I do consider myself as New Zealand based (just not based in Kaikohe).

I attended the full day workshop on 16 September 2016.

A. Looking at ways the economy can better contribute to tackling poverty in the Kaikohe area, here are some of the ideas raised at the workshop. We would like to know which you recommend we highlight in the discussion paper. Please rank the 'economy hows' below.

- 1. Community ownership: Increasing community ownership of the local economy by buying from local businesses, promoting local business ownership and through cooperative banking.
- 2. Collective buying: Forming collective buying arrangements in the community to overcome price increases in the area. Models for this system exist in Italy and Cuba and involve a group of buyers who prioritise people and the environment in their purchasing decisions.
- 3. Regulating money 'loan sharks': Regulating money 'loan sharks' to stop them preying on the vulnerable.
- 4. Innovative debt solutions: Exploring innovative ways to package debt such as mortgages, higher-purchase agreements, cash loans, car costs and student loans. This will help break cycles of debt and generational benefit reliance.
- 5. Removing gambling facilities: Closing down gambling facilities like the pokies in Kaikohe.
- 6. Stronger regulations for 'big business': By empowering the local council to stand up to 'big business' (such as The Warehouse and other businesses on the Australia/NZ Stockmarket) by imposing stronger regulations, possibly based on the size of the floor plan for the proposed business. The operation of 'big business' in the local community needs to be on the town's terms.

- 7. Natural resource innovation: Exploring the potentials of natural resource innovation to grow the local economy while also reinforcing shared values of environmentalism and appreciation for the land.
- 8. Development: Developing older areas of town to stop money leaving the area and going to larger centres, and to reduce the presence of empty buildings which in turn contribute to the poverty mind- set of the town.

3. What age bracket do you belong to? 4. Are you... (2 respondents) (2 respondents) Female Over 50 years of age 5. To help us understand your answers, can you tell us **if you ...** (2 respondents) Are a New Zealand citizen B. Looking at ways social services and the community C. Looking at ways to tackle poverty around rural could better contribute to tackling poverty in Kaikohe, isolation in the Kaikohe area, here are some of the ideas here are some of the ideas raised at the workshop. We raised at the workshop. We would like to know which would like to know which you recommend we highlight you recommend we highlight in the discussion paper. in the discussion paper. Please rank the 'social services Please rank the 'rural isolation hows' below. and the community hows' below. 9. Grassroots community 17. Door knocking: Encouraging collaboration: Encouraging door knocking and meetings between neighbours in local grassroots community collaboration with networks of likeminded communities to facilitate connections and meaningful agencies and groups to ensure that local solutions are driven by relationships. Social gatherings could be held at marae or community members. This will improve resilience and sharing about clubrooms. how to work within constraints. 18. In-home visits: Normalising in-10. Cooperation and shared goals: home visits by health professionals to reduce the impact of rural Changing the culture of social services from a contest approach isolation and remove barriers to to one of cooperation and shared receiving adequate health care. goals. This could be achieved by 19. Rural bus services: decentralising WINZ and other Implementing rural bus services agencies of importance to allow between rural communities the sharing of information between and main towns to allow access professionals, and improve to services such as medical connectivity and accessibility. appointments. 11. Increase connectivity: Creating 20. Roading network: Improving an initiative within social services the quality of the existing roading that increases connectivity between network in the Far North and providers and consumers so that evaluating the possibility of risk indicators can be identified expanding it. and acted upon from birth and throughout an individual's adult life. 21. Funding: Securing funding to enable WINZ to supply petrol 12. Housing: Increasing the vouchers for those whose availability of emergency housing. movements are restricted by their location and ability to buy petrol. 13. Car registration: Providing free car registration for those on the benefit. 14. Benefit following the child: Ensuring the benefit follows the child rather than the parents. This will provide extra support in situations such as grandparents raising grandchildren and children who are constantly on the move from one family member to the next. 15. Police force: Increasing the size of the police force to enable around the clock availability in the local area. 16. Pastoral care: Providing pastoral care for prisoners on parole to aid their reintegration and reduce the chances of reoffending.

Not a great idea

Kind of interesting

Interesting

A really interesting idea

D. Looking at ways education could better contribute to tackling poverty in Kaikohe, here are some of the ideas raised at the workshop. We would like to know which you recommend we highlight in the discussion paper. Please rank the 'education hows' below.

22. Cultural education: Changing the education system to better address culture, spirituality and morality to strengthen a person's wairua (spirit/soul). This will encourage a love of learning and produce creative, critical thinkers and innovators. 23. Research: Using research to understand what forms of education are effective for the	1 1	29. Participation: Increasing participation in early childhood education to strengthen family and community ties, providing one-on-one personal connections and creating networks of support. This is modelled in Te Kohekohe, which benefits from a focus on the positive and a hands-off approach by the Ministry of Education. 30. Driving lessons: Teaching driving	1	1
community in order to build and develop existing models. For example, research the value of peer education. This is a way of working with available resources to achieve education reform.		in schools so that students can get their license. This will help combat geographic isolation and reduce the rate of 'behind the wheel' offences.	1	1
24. Long-term, holistic approach: Adopting a long-term, holistic approach to education that encompasses all levels and ages, including in-home education and basic life skills such as gardening and managing personal or household finances, as well as more formal education.	1 1			
25. Mentoring: Implementing a mentoring system for those who are struggling in the existing education system.	1 1			
26. Diversify teachers: Ensuring that teachers are diverse enough to engage and provide strong role models for their students who are in the process of developing their own identities and may also have one or more parent absent from their lives. This will reduce the creation of 'educational refugees' – students who drop out when transitioning from primary to secondary or from secondary to tertiary education.	1 1			
27. Remove labels: Educating teachers about the power of labelling their students and ensuring that they value the potential of their students regardless of those students' backgrounds. This will help combat the erosion of selfesteem and resulting problems including mental health issues like depression and suicide, addiction problems and involvement in the criminal justice system.	1 1			
28. Accountability: Increasing accountability in the teaching profession to ensure that teachers are evaluated based on the visible outcomes in the lives of their students, rather than just focussing on test scores of questionable relevance.	1 1			

Interesting

A really interesting idea

Not a great idea

Kind of interesting

E. Looking at ways to tackle poverty around health in the Kaikohe area, here are some of the ideas raised at the workshop. We would like to know which you recommend we highlight in the discussion paper. Please rank the 'health hows' below.

31. Mobile health facilities: Establishing mobile GP centres in high schools to facilitate greater access for those who may only travel to town for school.	:	2
32. Elderly: Providing special support for the elderly and those with age related illnesses.	:	2
33. Remove liquor stores: Making alcohol unavailable in Kaikohe by closing down liquor stores in the area.	1	1
34. Mental health support and counselling services: Increasing the availability of mental health support and counselling.	1	
35. Living conditions: Prioritising the improvement of living conditions to stop the spread of preventable diseases such as MRSA (Methicillinresistant Staphylococcus aureus). This would also improve the rates at which developmental milestones	1	1
36. Healthy lifestyles: Creating education programmes about living healthy lifestyles, to reduce the risk of issues such as diabetes.	1	1

Kaikohe's additional 'how' from survey comments

 Auditing/monitoring social services to overcome the 'tick box' mentality of some social services.

Not a great idea

Kind of interesting

A really interesting idea



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