

SIAN

Issue 31

August 1993

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This issue of SIAN is sponsored by the Institute for Social Research and Development (SR&D)

The SIA Newsletter is compiled and published by members of the Association for Social Assessment (Inc.) and distributed free to SIA Network members. Its aim is to encourage contact and sharing of information between all those interested in social assessment in New Zealand. The views expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of their various employers or the Association. Further information on ASA can be found in the attached brochure.

Communications and Contributions

SIAN welcomes reports, news, reviews, and help with typing of written copy onto computer and creating artwork / illustrations etc. Contributions on Macintosh or MS-Dos formatted disks are best, but not essential. Communications and contributions can be forwarded to the following people.

Social Impact Assessment Newsletter
P.O. Box 2581, Wellington, New Zealand
Contact : James Newell

Ph: 04-384 8438, Fax: 04-384 8004 or
Nick Taylor Ph or Fax: 03-313 8458

Julie Warren Ph 04 499 5025 or Fax: 04 499 5065

Association for Social Assessment (Inc.)

ASA CORE GROUP

COMMENT FROM THE CONVENOR

1993 is the year that, among other things, celebrates women's suffrage. The impact that women have had on Equal Employment Opportunities has been considerable and has been beneficial to all under represented minority groups in the work force. Many people from minority groups owe a lot to those women who have been at the forefront of this issue. Maori people have been among those who have benefited from EEO initiatives.

A fundamental distinction needs to be made between EEO and bi-cultural development because each has come from different origins. EEO is a mechanism developed by contemporary society to foster and protect the interests of under represented minorities in the work place. Bi-cultural development on the other hand describes the nature of a relationship the Crown has with Maori, based on a number of principles drawn from the Treaty of Waitangi. The three main principals involved are:

- The Crown and Hapu/Iwi are partners
- The partners will act in good faith toward each other
- The Crown will actively protect the interests of Hapu/Iwi

A misunderstanding sometimes occurs when the interests of individual Maori are generalised and considered representative of Hapu/Iwi interests. This interpretation often provides the justification for identifying Maori aspirations for employment as being the same as any other minority in the work place. A number of employers have discovered that their EEO policies have been inadequate to deal with the obligations and expectations placed on them to consider and have regard for the Treaty of Waitangi. Employment remedies that Hapu or Iwi may seek, will often go beyond any remedy offered by EEO policies. This is because it is sometimes not an individual that is at the centre of the issue but a Treaty principal. It is therefore important to acknowledge and separate the two agendas when this occurs.

In recognising the impact that the work environment has on ethnic culture, EEO policies that espouse these values in a multi-cultural sense, will serve Maori interests well. However, the relationship between EEO and "Bi-culturalism" is in my view not going to be a productive one if they are kept together or bound in a captured way, one by the other.

It seems to me that EEO, as a philosophy, is well placed to ensure individual Maori, in a multi-cultural sense, are able to belong and participate fairly in the work places of this country. Hapu/Iwi however are better able to deal with the bi-cultural issues affecting the employment aspirations of their people.

James Barnes
Convenor

NOTE FROM THE EDITOR

The last few months seem to have been exceptionally busy ones for members of the core group and supporters. I have to apologise for the lateness of this SIAN. The next SIAN (and probably last one for the year) will be coming out at the end of November, just after the ASA Conference/Workshop at Akaroa. The last meeting of the Core Group (held on the 18th May) spent much of its time discussing arrangements for the November Akaroa Conference. The Akaroa conference is looking good, and a brochure about it is included with this SIAN. The next meeting of the Core Group will be held on the 10th August, about the time that you get this SIAN.

James Newell

ASA SUBMISSIONS

DRAFT FORST PUBLIC GOOD SCIENCE RESEARCH STRATEGIES ON RURAL AND URBAN PLANNING, AND SOCIAL RESEARCH

The Foundation for Research Science and Technology (FORST) is seeking comments on draft research strategies for a range of the output classes of the Public Good Science Pool.

Mary-Jane Rivers and Julie Warren, will be sending an ASA submission to the Social Science Research Issues paper (Development of Research Strategy for Social Sciences Research (Outputs 25, 26, 27 28)) by the 4th August deadline for submissions on this phase of the development of the research strategy.

James Newell, Ann Pomeroy and Nick Taylor are preparing a submission on the draft Research Strategy for Urban and Rural Planning Research (Output 24) by the 10th August deadline that applies to submissions on that paper.

There will be an opportunity to contribute after these August deadlines, however. Should anyone else wish to contribute to the ASA work in this area, or wish to make comment as an individual and would like a copy of the issues paper, write to either the ASA secretary or to Barry Smith at FoRST (Box 12-240, Wellington).

WORKING GROUP ON SOCIAL MONITORING

An inaugural meeting of the working group is being held on 9th August in Wellington. The group aims to :

- collect information on techniques and process
- monitor structures for data collection and processing
- investigate access to information (e.g. pricing and access conditions)
- network among monitoring organisations

The purpose of the initial meeting is to convene the group, to brainstorm how best to approach its brief, prioritise and plan activities. The aim is to report on progress that has been achieved to the 1993 ASA conference to be held at Akaroa on Banks Peninsula in November.

If you would like to be involved then please contact James Newell (ph 04 384 8438, fax 384 8004, post PO Box 2445, Wellington).

CANTERBURY GROUP NEWS

The main activities of the Canterbury ASA Group over the first part of the year have been preparation of submissions on the Canterbury Regional Policy Consultation Document "Policy Directions. Towards a Regional Policy Statement", and currently on the Draft Regional Policy Statement, and planning for the conference in November.

There are some broad concerns for the group, that the RPS should:

- embody a philosophy that emphasises the social dimension of environment and resource management;
- promote a broad, interdisciplinary perspective of sustainability;
- support efforts to build community involvement into policy making;
- explore specific roles, responsibilities, and functions of the community in implementing policies of sustainable resource management;
- support the principles of partnership under the Treaty of Waitangi.

Planning for the conference has gone well, with the venue organised at the Village Inn in Akaroa. A basic programme and budget have been developed. A publicity brochure has been prepared and will be enclosed with this newsletter. Akaroa is a great venue, with its harbour, hills and French ambience. So we look forward to seeing lots of you there, and at the pre-conference training day. For any information about the conference, write to ASA Conference organisers, Centre for Resource Management, Lincoln University, or phone Carolyn Blackford (Ph 03 3252 811) or Nick Taylor (Ph/Fax 03 3138 458).

LIST OF PRACTITIONERS

ASA has recently produced a pamphlet briefly outlining:

- What is social assessment?
- Who undertakes social assessment?
- What does the association stand for?
- What does the Association do?

It also invites those who would like more information to write to the secretary.

These pamphlets are in the process of being distributed to territorial local authorities, government departments, community groups and organisations, and private sector companies.

In addition to requests for membership information, we are hoping that this will generate some requests from organisations wishing to undertake social assessment, and seeking information about practitioners in their area who might be available.

ASA would therefore like to develop a list of social assessment practitioners, which could be supplied to those seeking to undertake assessments. **IF YOU WOULD LIKE YOUR NAME TO BE ON THIS LIST** please write to the secretary, Paul Lister, and send him any details you think might be useful, such as the type of work you do, a list of previous work and referees who could be contacted, etc.

We will send out an update of progress on this list, perhaps a draft of the list depending on the response, along with the next SIAN.

HIDDEN MEANINGS

The following are from a recent letter to the *Evening Post*.

- “Market place”, meaning someone’s going to get done.
- “Market forces”, meaning even more people are going to get done.
- “Fiscal drag”, meaning someone’s not going to get paid.
- “Downscaling”, meaning more people will be unemployed.
- “Work contract”, meaning someone’s going to get less pay.
- “Proactive”, meaning nothing will be done.
- “Let me put your mind at rest”, a Ministerial ploy to get you to take out more insurance.
- “It’s always been our policy”, meaning things have changed since last week.
- “The Kiwi dollar”, meaning a milk token.
- “After this break”, meaning yet another commercial interruption to the programme or news.

CONFERENCES OR WORKSHOPS COMING UP

1993 ASA CONFERENCE & PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP

Theme :

**Implications for Social
Assessment in Achieving a
Sustainable Society**

Location : Village Inn, Akaroa, Banks Peninsula

Date : 20-21 November (ASA Conference), 19th November
(Professional Development Workshop)

Content : The theme is developed from practical case studies using Banks Peninsula area material on tourism development, land uses and rural development, transport and energy, and urban planning and rural services. These will be applied in the context of the Resource Management Act and the development of Regional Statements and Plans, as well as local government, Iwi and community initiatives for social and economic development.

Professional Development Workshop : To be built around a case study of a resource consent application under the RMA (Resource Management Act)

Costs : Conference Registration \$130, Accommodation \$27-\$90 depending on rooms, Transport (optional) \$25, Professional Development Workshop \$80.

For Further Information : Write to the ASA Conference Organisers, Centre for Resource Management, Lincoln University, PO Box 56, Canterbury or Contact Carolyn Blackford on 03 3252 811 or Dr Nick Taylor on 0331 38458.

NEW ZEALAND GEOGRAPHY CONFERENCE 1993

This conference is being held at Victoria University of Wellington, 30 August - 2 September 1993. The conference includes 18 different sessions covering a wide range of interest areas such as Urban Studies, Environmental Management, Geography and Gender, Indigenous Land Rights, Geography Teaching, 'Cartography, GIS, Remote Sensing', and 'Health and Health Care'. Full registration is \$90 and student registration only \$25, but one day registration only \$40. Further details are available from the conference organisers, David Winchester & Richard Willis, Department of Geography, Victoria University of Wellington, PO Box 600, Wellington, 04-471-5337.

AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

92nd Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, Washington, DC., November 17-21, 1993. Information from AAA, 1703 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20009, 202-232-8800.

RECENT CONFERENCES OR WORKSHOPS

QUEENSTOWN SOCIAL ASSESSMENT WORKSHOP

A workshop was held in Queenstown on 29-31 March. It was organised by Central Otago and Westland REAPs and the Community Funding Agency, with additional sponsorship from the Lotteries Board and National Bank.

Participants came from a wide variety of community development organisations, and also from government agencies involved with community projects, particularly the CFA and CEGs, mainly from the lower South Island.

The workshop got off to a convivial start with a wine tour, opening the eyes of participants to the potential of this intensive production in the semi-arid South Island, on land otherwise regarded as hopelessly degraded and weed/rabbit-prone. Great interest was shown in the various products on offer, but most especially in the genuine "ice-sine" - not that your average social assessor could afford to buy it!. Much better acquainted, participants settled to the serious business, such as the accountability of community organisations in the new age, approaches to community consultation, techniques of information gathering and interpretation including social surveys and secondary data, monitoring and evaluation and strategic planning. The emphasis was on practical ideas for community groups to utilise, and there were a number of workshops based on activities set up by the speakers, in addition to their presentations.

It was agreed that this sort of training is very timely, given the new demands put on community groups as part of their operations, and applications and contracts for funding. Perhaps the ASA could assist in setting up further short courses in collaboration with the REAP officers, CFA and CEG, and groups such as councils for social services?

ETHNICITY AND GENDER : POPULATION TRENDS AND POLICY CHALLENGES IN THE 1990'S

This conference was jointly sponsored by the **Population Association of New Zealand and Te Puni Kokiri**. It was held at the National Library of New Zealand on the 7th and 8th of July. The material presented ranged from generic issues such as the access and ethical issues associated with the use of demographic statistics, through to the specific, such as recent analyses of Maori inter-regional migration and 1991 Census based projections on the New Zealand Maori population.

The sessions held within the conference included:

- availability and usefulness of official statistics on gender and ethnicity;
- historical studies of women and the family in New Zealand;
- changing family structures and dynamics and their social and economic implications;
- the implications of contemporary demographic trends for health and education planning and the electoral system;
- challenges and issues for policy makers posed by labour force trends in the 1990s;
- migration in the 1990s : gender and ethnic dimensions.

The proceedings are being published, and are likely to be available in a couple of months. Further information contact the Population Association of New Zealand at PO Box 225, Wellington.

SYMPOSIUM : THE VOLUNTARY WELFARE SECTOR: CHANGING RELATIONS WITH PUBLIC, PRIVATE AND HOUSEHOLD SECTORS

This was held at Victoria University of Wellington on the 17th and 18th of May 1993. It was convened jointly by the NZ Council of Social Services and the Institute of Policy Studies.

The last few years have seen growing awareness of the importance of the voluntary sector. This has been accompanied by increased pressures on those working in the sector and on the services it provides. In large part, these pressures have been a result of changes in government department structures and operations and community funding mechanisms, and of de-institutionalisation in areas like Mental Health and disability support services.

The theme of the symposium was an exploration of the impact on the voluntary welfare sector resulting from public sector reform. Papers were presented on five core issues relating to the voluntary welfare sector: values, measurement and definitions, possible and appropriate corporate structures, tax provisions and justification, and the economic role of the sector. The specific papers presented included :

- The Economic Role of the Voluntary Sector (Dennis Rose)
- Organisational Forms for Voluntary Sector Agencies (Chris Mitchell)
- Commentary on Organisational Forms (Roger Taylor)
- Taxation Issues (Jim Rowe)

- Measurement of the Voluntary Sector (Stuart Payne)
- Values in the Voluntary Welfare Sector (David Robinson)
- Some Thoughts on the Legal Structure (Richard Cottrell)
- Emerging Trends for the Voluntary Sector - New Zealand and Beyond (Margy-Jean Malcolm, Mary-Jane Rivers and Karen Smyth)

Seven areas of further work were identified in discussions and further development in each area will depend on the involvement of researchers and the availability of funding. These areas include : national statistics, changing relations, volunteering, philanthropic issues, organisational issues, "social change, advocacy, and common cause", and comparative data. An Australian and New Zealand Third Sector Research Organisation has also been established. It publishes a newsletter/magazine. Further information on the organisation can be obtained from David Robinson, 113 Creswick Tce., Wellington or by writing to PO Box 222 Lindfield NSW 2070, Australia.

The symposium papers are being published by the Institute of Policy Studies. Further information can be obtained from Voluntary Welfare Sector, Institute for Policy Studies, Victoria University, PO Box 600, Wellington.

IAIA CONFERENCE - SHANGHAI

It would be greatly appreciated if there is anyone out there who went to this and would like to share their impressions/experiences with SIAN readers.

13TH CONGRESS OF IUAES

13th Congress of the International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, Mexico City, Mexico, July 28th-August 5th 1993. The theme of this quadrennial congress was "Cultural and Biological Dimensions of Global Change." For information, contact Dra. Linda Manzanilla, Instituto de Investigaciones Antropologicas, UNAM-Ciudad Universitaria, Circuito Exterior, 04510 Mexico City, DF Mexico, 5-548-7827 or 5-550-5313.

SOCIAL SCIENCE IN NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Interagency Symposium on Social Science in Natural Resource Management, Orlando, Florida, August 7-8, 1993. This was held in conjunction with the Rural Sociological Society Annual Meeting and focused on the issues of property rights, co-management and sustainable development. For information contact Dr. Geraldine Bowers, Environmental Coordination Staff, USDA Forest Service, Washington, DC 20090-6090, phone 202-205-1022, fax 202-205-1074).

RURAL SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Annual Meeting of the Rural Sociological Society, Grosvenor Resort Hotel, Orlando, Florida, August 7-12, 1993. The theme of the meeting is "Applying the Science to Human and Community Development." A special session will focus on social impact assessment guidelines. For information contact Dr. Beau Beaulieu, 904-392-1747.

SOCIETY AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Fifth International Symposium on Society and Resource Management, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO, June 7-10, 1993. Information from Dr. Michael Mafredo, Human Dimensions in Natural Resources Unit, College of Natural Resources, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523.

REQUEST FOR FEEDBACK ON BRISBANE POST-COLONIAL FORMATIONS CONFERENCE

Feedback from anyone who attended the Post-Colonial Formations Conference (Griffith University, Brisbane, Australia 7-9 July, 1993) or the Social Policy Research Centre 19893 National Social Policy Conference (University of New South Wales, 14-16th July, 1993) would be greatly appreciated.

Similarly feedback on any conference which may be of interest to ASA members is greatly welcomed.

BLACKBOARD

UPDATE FROM THE INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SR&D)

SR & D, with Peggy Koopman-Boyden as the Chief Executive, is now one year old and hopefully more people know of us and our work. We established a Wellington office earlier this year and continue to grow, the latest appointments being Kay Saville-Smith and Gerald Fitzgerald. The first year's research programme has just come to a close and you should soon hear more of our work just completed; for instance research about the Pacific Islands' workforce, Maori access to official information, workplace reform, biotechnology, social factors in development in the Pacific and social assessment and soft systems methodologies. For the forthcoming year we will be working in areas such

as eco-tourism, skills development and education and training, familial studies and social change, voluntary welfare agencies and service provision, Pacific Island family studies, and local economies. These research projects fall into three broad research areas - Resource use, employment and development; New Zealand's economic development, skills and employment in a world economy; and impacts of social change on the family, employment and skills.

Julie Warren

SOCIAL IMPACT IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Sadly we just received the Final Edition of *Social Impact*, the Social Impact Management Bulletin of the now defunct Social Impact Unit of the Western Australian Government. This has been a great, if brief, addition to the networking going on in Australia and New Zealand. It is also a sharp reminder of the importance of an independent organisation of practitioners such as ASA, and our newsletter SIAN, as a vehicle for networking and promoting social assessment.

From July the officers of the old, independent SIU will be integrated into two recently created departments of the Western Australian Government - the Department of Commerce and Trade in the Community Economic Development Branch, and the Department of Resource Development in the Community Advisory Section. The SIU courses in public participation will continue to be held by these departments, and a training course on social assessment will be held in November in conjunction with Edith Cowan University.

CIVIL DEFENCE COMMUNITY GROUP STOCKTAKE

Civil Defence have recently circulated a questionnaire to community groups asking for information about their members skills and resources which might be useful in an emergency.

Core Group suggested that Civil Defence be asked what work they had done on the social assessment of risk and the preparedness of communities. We may be able to offer some suggestions as to how this could be done, and the names of some practitioners who may be able and willing to do some work for Civil Defence.

Anyone with some experience or training in risk assessment and assessment of preparedness to manage risk could contact Paul Lister, ASA secretary, or contact Civil Defence direct to Dallas Moore, Manager, Plans and Public Education, Ministry of Civil Defence, Box 5010, Wellington.

NEW HORIZONS FOR WOMEN TRUST

The New Horizons Trust for Women (Inc) was launched in February 1992 to provide grants for women in New Zealand to develop their potential through education and training or to undertake research on issues relating to women.

The Trust was launched in February 1992 with the backing of three groups of women:

- New Zealand Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs (Inc.)
- Society for Research on Women in New Zealand (Inc.)
- Some convenors of the 1975 United Women's Convention

The Trust has seven members representing the founding organisations and a wide range of nominating groups. The trust is committed to the principles of biculturalism and cultural diversity, working closely with Maori and Pacific Islands organisations.

More information is available from, The Secretary, New Horizons for Women Trust Inc., PO Box 12 498, Wellington

AMERICAN SEEKING EXPERIENCE IN NEW ZEALAND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Karyn Smith, from San Diego California, has written to ASA enquiring about employment in New Zealand in the field of environmental impact assessment or environmental management. She is particularly interested in some sort of "internship" position, in which she can learn about the NZ system of environmental management.

Karyn has several years experience in environmental impact assessment and environmental review in California, and visited New Zealand last year.

Anyone who can offer Karyn a position, or any suggestions of likely employment, should write direct to her:

Karyn D. Smith
7472 Barker Way
San Diego
California 92119.

If you would like any further information about Karyn, I have a brief resume of her work experience and qualifications.

Paul Lister, ASA Secretary

CURRENT WORK

KAPITI COAST COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

This study was commissioned by the Kapiti Coast District Council to assist with the planning of community service delivery from 1993 to 1998. It was anticipated that the study would contribute to the social role of the Council, complementing the physical side of its planning responsibilities under the Resource Management Act.

The components of the study included :

- establishment of a protocol for working with the Tangata Whenua during the study;
- preparation of a community statistical profile;
- face to face interviews with individuals from a range of community and social service organisations;
- questionnaire survey of community and service organisations; meetings with coordinating social service organisations;
- a postal questionnaire survey sent to a large number of residents

The team who carried out the study included James Barnes of James Barnes and Associates, James Newell, David Press and Nicki Wrighton of Monitoring and Evaluation Research Associates (MERA), and Mary-Jane Rivers with Margaret Armour of Rivers Buchan.

The study aimed to capture a picture of Kapiti as it is today, some insights into its development from the past, and potential options for the future in relation to social planning and community development. The demographic and economic aspects of recent change in the District are quite astonishing. Over the 1986 to 1991 period, the Kapiti Coast District Population grew by 19%, making up 64% of the net increase in the Wellington Region's population over the period. This was a result of a very high level of migration to the area from other parts of the region. High rates of population growth in Kapiti Coast relative to the remainder of the region has been a feature of the area since at least the beginning of the 1980s and is expected to be sustained in the near future at the least. There was an increase of over 70% in full-time employment in the District over the 1986 to 1991 period.

As an indication of the likely impact of this growth on services, there was a 47% increase in those aged less than 5 years between 1986 and 1991. This was a result of migration to the area. There was also a 73% increase in the number of people aged 85 years or older, mainly as a result of aging of the local residents.

The final report on the study makes a range of recommendations relating to :

- further contact between community organisations and Council structures;
- development of a plan for the provision of specific assistance to iwi and voluntary organisations in order to strengthen their role;
- development of a "community plan" to articulate issues relating to the provision of community facilities and services which could then assist with the development of the Council's Annual, Strategic and District Plans;
- development of joint intra-Council projects;
- development and implementation of systems for social assessment and community consultation and linkages for Council policies and programmes;
- resource implications for the Council of developing a more pro-active community development role and a more integrated approach to planning within the Council;
- involvement of Maori in decision-making;
- need and means for getting feedback from Community Organisations and Iwi on the recommendations of the report;
- that the report be used as the basis for the development of a community plan.

The recommendations relating to feedback from Community Organisations and Maori involvement in decision-making are already being implemented. A summary of the report was sent to all groups contacted in the course of the study, and a full report to every group interviewed. A meeting was held with groups and organisations interviewed to thank them for their assistance and provide the opportunity for the findings to be discussed with the consultants. Following formal presentation of the study to the full Council, the Council Policy Committee is setting the terms of reference for Council consideration of the report's recommendations.

Further information and copies of the main and community profile technical reports prepared on the study can be obtained from the Kapiti Coast District Council, Private Bag 601, Paraparaumu.

James Newell

ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF THE CREATION OF AN "EASTERN CITY" IN MANUKAU

The Manukau City Council has received a petition for the creation of an "Eastern City" including Howick, Pakuranga, the industrial part of Otara and parts of Clevedon. In its consideration of the petition the Local Government Commission requires information about the community and social implications of the proposal on the relevant communities. The relevant communities include the seven Manukau City Wards; Mangere, Papatoetoe, Manurewa, Otara, Pakuranga, Howick, and Clevedon including the relevant communities within the petition boundary. The INstitute for Social Research and DEvelopment (SR&D) is carrying out research focused on the effects the proposed Eastern City may have on present services and anticipated future services provided by local government, and the effects of these changes on the relevant communities.

Julie Warren

MAF POLICY'S RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The following is an outline of research contributing to an understanding of rural community / industries and rural development from a social and community perspective undertaken by MAF Policy.

Farmer and Farm Worker Health and Safety Survey Report

This report updates information on farmer health and safety and to check whether farmers' record on health and safety matters had improved since the last survey was undertaken in 1980. Some improvements are evident between 1980 and 1992, but problems experienced by farmers and farm workers' with back injuries, ill health due to chemical usage, farm bike accidents and continuing low use of eye protection, indicate there are policy issues for the Government in health and safety education and prevention programmes. The study is being used as a precursor for a more in-depth analysis being funded by the Accident Compensation Commission which involves consultation with rural organisa-

tions through to medical practitioners. A need has been shown for facilitation programmes to assist in raising farm employer awareness of health and safety risks and dangers on farm and how to mitigate these risks, and raising awareness of employer responsibilities for the safety of personnel on farm.

Rural Education

Scoping study on access by rural people of all ages to education services, and; Role of the school in rural communities in New Zealand. These studies aim to provide input into policy advice for Cabinet on changes in education policy and policy on adequate access to basic services by rural people. Policy changes are being discussed with Ministry of Education and consultation with rural organisations will follow.

The Rural Communities Project

The Rural Communities Project is in four parts. The first is an overview of the demographic, social and economic structure of rural and small town New Zealand at a national level. The second part looks at the factors which influence rural activity by analysing the political, economic and physical environments in which rural New Zealanders conduct their lives. The third part examines factors which contribute to the 'well-being' of rural New Zealand. This includes an analysis of the power structure of rural New Zealand: particularly the powerlessness of women, Maori and lower socio-economic groups. It also includes a discussion on rural servicing and communications. The fourth part will be recommendations for policies, programmes and their implementation which emerge from the previous sections.

New Zealand Regional Rural Diversity - Part One: A 1986 Profile

This report illustrates the extent and nature of regional rural diversity, confirming that sharp contrasts exist between the rural areas in different regions. Such differences imply differences in service needs, community resources, potentials and priorities.

New Zealand Regional Rural Diversity - Part Two: Changes 1986-1991

This report provides an updating of the regional rural picture based on 1991 census data and 1992-93 business directory data. Changes between the two census dates are analysed. These studies aim to inform policy development across departments and particularly advice to Ministers on adequate access to basic services.

A Profile and Comparison of Rural Manufacturing and Farming in New Zealand

This study aimed at improving the performance of rural businesses (thereby assisting in bringing about viable farm businesses and prosperous rural communities) by comparing and contrasting non-farm business experience with farm business experience and by identifying business factors and experiences from which farming can learn from other rural business (and vice versa). Of particular importance are the human factors, including an awareness by proprietors of their need to obtain and apply information (on, for example, preparing a business plan, establishing a simple training programme for new employees), and on different management styles and techniques which rural business people can use.

Intergenerational transfer of farm property

Part of an international study (with the USA and Canada), the focus is on the process of how older farmers retire from business, intra-family relationships and community impacts, from the perspective of both men and women, and from the older and younger generations. The study fills a wide gap in our knowledge of farm transfers, and their impact on farm and community viability.

Towards Self-Help: Urban/Rural Differences in Access to Services

This report, which was prepared by the NZ Association of Citizen's Advice Bureaux, highlights the difficulties rural people face, compared with urban people, in accessing services and facilities. The main problems facing those on low incomes in rural areas are the cost of travel and toll calls. When low income people are unable to afford to run a car or rent a phone, they can become trapped in a cycle of poverty making self-help more difficult.

Report on the 8th World Congress for Rural Sociology

This report summarises 54 papers presented at the conference. Topics reported on are from the following areas: rural area development activity and strategies; rural extension and agriculture knowledge systems; the sociology of agriculture/commodity trading; international perspectives on rural and farm women/reshaping gender relations; family farming; intergenerational transfer; servicing rural areas; rural health; rural environmental issues. Notes on the field day on waste management and rural industry are also provided.

The Contribution of Women to the Rural Economy: Stage One: Scoping Report

This study is an analysis of the multiple economic and social roles of women - their paid and unpaid production/contribution as managers, workers and decision makers on the farm and in other workplaces, and as providers of community services. Society's view of work, and specifically the work women do, impacts on the degree to which women are seen to be making an economic contribution. The report shows that women are increasingly participating in the formal economy and there is growing recognition of the importance of their contribution both to agriculture and to the economy in general through voluntary work. However, this recognition comes from a low base and work undertaken by women still tends to be undervalued. Participation by women in decision-making or leadership roles in public fora and organisations remains low. There is little information on access by rural women to capital for setting up or expanding businesses, but the information which is available indicates discriminatory attitudes linger on.

The study aims to provide policy advice on rural socio-economic development with a focus on the social and economic contribution of women, including the relationship between the farm sector and secondary and tertiary industry and the manner in which services and advice are currently delivered to rural areas.

The Contribution of Women to the Rural Economy: Stage Two

Stage two follows on from the scoping study on contribution of women to the rural economy and to questionnaires returned by readers of the scoping study. It also provides information on the contribution of Maori women to the rural economy. Stage two

looks at the changing roles of women and the implications of this for community. It also look at the impact on community and rural women of the shift in emphasis from state provided servicing to individual/community responsibility (e.g. reduced state funding to community-based education providers). The scoping study shows that if rural women are to be empowered to participate fully in the economy, and women are to contribute more to the agricultural sector, MAF has a facilitation role in a number of areas. These studies aim to provide input into policy promoting the profitability and sustainability of farms/orchards through removing barriers confronting women farmers, and improve recognition of the economic contribution of women to rural communities. Policy recommendations for the rural servicing sector will also be provided to encourage better servicing of rural business women.

The 'Ka Awatea Project'

MAF has a responsibility within the Policy Advice output to monitor and assess the impact of issues and events on rural communities, and ensure these communities participate in policy development. To meet these responsibilities with regard to the rural Maori community, a project with the working title: 'the Ka Awatea project' has been developed in two parts. The first part is a report on government policies and programmes for rural Maori which is being carried out in consultation with Te Puni Kokiri. The second part is a pilot study undertaken by two rural Maori communities within the Hokianga.

The communities represented by their runanga and takiwa executives are undertaking the research themselves - assessing their needs and, using the first report as a basis, judging the usefulness of the policies and programmes in meeting these needs. By leaving it to the communities to decide what their needs are, the project has undergone a subtle change. Te Runanga O Te Rarawa in the Kaitaia area has undertaken an analysis of the Resource Management Act and how it applies to them, seeking information from government officials on the application of the Act. They have also undertaken a series of developmental activities to enable them to extend the teamwork and management skills of the runanga so that it is better able to develop a Resource Management Plan for the rohe. This has included getting their accountant to explain their community trust budget to them so that instead of just endorsing the decisions the accountant makes on their behalf, they can now give informed opinions on how they want their money to be spent. Time spent in runanga planning has revealed a need to involve the rangatahi more in all areas of activity. There is also a need to identify potential leaders from amongst the rangatahi and to develop them. Hui are being planned to both interest rangatahi in runanga involvement and help in identification of possible youth leadership.

Te Wahapu O Hokianga Takiwa in the Kaikohe area has decided to assess their resources and analyse the structure of their community (with particular emphasis placed on matters of importance to the takiwa). From that basis they will develop a management plan setting out the future direction for the takiwa.

MAF is providing both the first report and a statistical report describing the takiwa area. These, combined with the takiwa's own needs assessment will provide the information necessary for Te Wahapu O Hokianga Takiwa to assess how well government policies and programmes can assist them in achieving their desired goals.

The projects are already proving so successful that after completing their current projects the two communities intend undertak-

ing the research project that the other community worked on.

A fourth part - on land use - has been added to the overall project, again undertaken by a member of the community. In the land use work a member of Ngapuhi Ki Te Marangai Takiwa in the Kerikeri area is identifying the land resource for the takiwa. He is also researching management structure and current use of lands. In a small sample of land blocks identification of the current state of the land, physical cataloguing of land and talks with the owners to see what they would like to occur or provide from their land is taking place. This work has attracted positive interest from the Far North District Council who have plans to facilitate some development in a range of farms systems on Maori land. It has also been received well by Maori owners. The takiwa see the input by MAF as both useful and timely.

While MAF has provided seeding finance and some research guidance, the communities have decided that the work is of such value to them that they have sought additional funding outside MAF. The projects have enabled community members to learn a range of new skills as well as more about themselves and their strengths, and how to use these to implement development strategies and activities.

A fifth report is to be prepared. This will provide feedback on government policies to the officials who participated in the first part of the project. This work aims at assisting rural Maori communities to have a clear explanation of Government policies and at ensuring community views are heard in the process of developing and modifying policies.

Ann Pomeroy

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

THE ROLE OF THE CHRISTCHURCH CITY COUNCIL AS A HOUSING PROVIDER

A Christchurch City Council Technical Report "The Role of the Christchurch City Council as a Housing Provider : A Review and Assessment of Policy Options.

The Christchurch City Council housing report was prepared in February of this year by council officers, in consultation with the public. It is a substantial publication - 85 pages plus several spreadsheets outlining options.

The report was prepared in response to the changes in Government policy which have ended the availability of low interest loans to local authorities and other community groups for the construction or purchase of housing for older people. From 1 July this year, existing loans which can be reviewed will move to market interest rates on their next review date. The result will be

increased mortgage costs for landlords like the CCC, and this document outlines the effects on the Council, the tenants, and the policy options available, as well as providing good background information on the nature of the council's housing portfolio and the profile of the tenants.

The report recommends (inter alia):

- that the Council continue its role as a provider of rental housing, with priority given to the elderly, the vulnerable and those on low incomes:
- that the Council maintain its current share of the rental housing market;
- that rents be set at a level between break even and the market level.

Several other recommendations dealing with operational practices, stock management and future research and management strategy are also included.

Copies of the report are available from the Christchurch City Council - Mike Reid or Ruth Palmer -or the ASA copy could be borrowed from the Secretary, Paul Lister.

CHILD POVERTY IN AOTEAROA/NEW ZEALAND A REPORT FROM THE NZ COUNCIL OF CHRISTIAN SOCIAL SERVICES

This report, prepared by Sally Jackman of the NZ Council of Christian Social Services and released in June 1993, reviews and discusses information available from a wide range of sources that provides indicators of changes in the level of child poverty in New Zealand. These include information on the income status of households with children, health status information, indicators of pressures on the families (e.g. unemployment) and the reports coming from schools amongst other sources. It also such as the results of the Council's recent survey of 109 Christian sector agencies providing support to families which was designed to gather further information about the agencies experience of the impacts of poverty on families.

Department of Statistics data on the change in the percentage of children under 16 living in households whose household disposable income (adjusted using Jensens equivalence scale) was in the bottom 10% of households increased from 26.4% in March 1990 to 34.6% in March 1992 (no source available). Amongst other matters, the report concludes that increasing numbers of New Zealand children belong to families that are poor by New Zealand standards. It expresses concern about the standards of nutrition these children receive, and consequences for health care and educational opportunities.

The report calls for improvements to the monitoring of the impacts of Government social policies and a strengthening of the independence and authority of the role of the Commissioner for Children. It also calls for an increase in the levels of benefit, particularly with a view to improving the adequacy of support to low income families with children.

Copies of the report are available from the New Zealand Council of Christian Social Services, PO Box 6031, Te Aro, Wellington.

COMMUNITY HELP 1993/94
(INCORPORATING RURAL HELP)
- A DIRECTORY OF SERVICES FOR RURAL
AND URBAN PEOPLE

Community Help is a project of Harding McPhail Rural Communications and the Rural Resources Unit of MAF Policy, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The publication is a directory of services provided by Government departments, State Owned Enterprises and non-government agencies interested in the welfare of the rural and urban community. It incorporates and updates the previous Rural Help publication, as well as expanding the list of organisations to include those serving urban communities. The publication is available from Harding McPhail, PO Box 2091, Palmerston North (ph 06-357-1644, fax 06-357-1648) at \$24.75 per copy including GST. An updated version of Rural Help is also available for the same cost from the publishers.

FISHERIES SOCIAL SCIENCE
NEWSLETTER

The following are extracts from a memo forwarded to ASA. They are from a USA Department of Commerce Fisheries Social Science Network memo compiled by Peter H. Fricke, Social Anthropologist with the National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, US Department of Commerce, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910.

The National Marine Fisheries Service has several non-economic social scientists working on conservation and utilisation issues. A recent appointment, Dr Patricia Clay, has worked on marketing and the community structure of Venezuelan fisheries.

The Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Sciences, Texas A&M University is seeking post-graduate students with an interest in the social, economic, and policy aspects of recreational fisheries. Research assistantships will be available in Fall, 1993 for qualified candidates (contact Dr Robert Ditton, Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Sciences, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843, USA).

East Carolina University also has post-graduate studentships in maritime sociology and anthropology available (contact Dr Michael Orbach, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27838, USA).

The Department of Commerce is undertaking a pilot project of distributing economic, social and environmental data on CD-ROM (including data useful to fishery management). Contact: National Economic Social and Environmental Data Bank (NESE*DB) at (202) 377-1986 or write to the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Analysis, Room 4885 H.C. Hoover Building, Washington, DC 20277-2787.

Among others, Dr David M White of Applied Culture Dynamics, Santa Fe, NM was awarded a social impact assessment research contract for a study of the Northeastern sea scallop fishery by the New England Fishery Management Council (NEFMC). For copies of the study contact: NEFMC, Suntaug Office Park, 5 Broadway (Route 1), Saugus, MA 01906.

Notes from the American Fisheries Society Meeting

In a session entitled 'Using sociology to improve fisheries management' research was presented by Steve McMullin (Virginia Polytechnic Institute) showed that agencies which were "user-orientated" rather than "science-orientated" were better able to adjust to environmental, social and political change. Several papers noted the importance of two-way communication in resolving conflict between anglers and other users of waterways, and between these groups and resource management programme managers. Other matters canvassed included Tribal fisheries and co-management; curricula development (social science education) for fishery managers; unintended consequences of various management regimes; and the impacts of educational programmes on anglers attitudes towards licences and regulation.

Notes from the Third Common Property Conference of the International Association for the Study of Common Property (held Washington September 1992 - Conference Abstracts are available from Dr Fenton Martin, Secretary-Treasurer, IASCP, Workshop in Political Theory, University of Indiana, 513 North Park, Bloomington, IN 47405)

Papers covered topics such as: the management of "marginal" resources by local populations, problems of latifundia absorbing land and marine resources, and problems of marginal resources becoming community staples; elitist preservation and recreational ideals of "outsiders" prevailing over traditional resource use and management by indigenous peoples; 'windows to the sea' planning where density and open provision in planning controls integrate different user activities; problems arising when foreign aid ignores local conditions and requirements and excess capacity is created causing stock exploitation. Inequality of access to resources was also discussed. Government subsidies and low-interest loans to fishers was shown in several Indian studies to quickly lead to over-capitalisation of previously stable fisheries. Part-time and 'artisanal' fishers became marginalised and their incomes reduced as stocks became overfished. Other problems were a lowering of water quality, increased poaching, and the creation of additional social and economic inequalities. Japanese studies show how former self-sufficient fishers now crew for the wealthier boat owners as their only source of income. Other papers focused on environmental issues: conflict between farmers and environmentalists in the Dutch "polders", management of South Florida's wetlands, failure of market-based fishery management programmes in EEC and Scandinavian waters. A Russian paper argued that fishing disputes arise from differences in views of the equity of regional resource allocation arrangements among nations, user groups and scientists. Overfishing problems are compounded by issues of equity in this and future generations.

A session on "Government Responses to Pressures for Improved Management of Fish and Wildlife" produced comment on the issue of compensating property-holders for loss of actual or potential use due to environmental regulations promulgated by government. It was argued (Katherine Baril, Co-operative Extension, Washington State University) that a new pro-active, paradigm of common property, the public trust doctrine, and private rights has to be developed by government managers if they are to protect environmentally sensitive areas and threatened or endangered species. In another paper (Steve McMullin, Virginia Polytechnic), agencies ranked highest by professionals were moving from patterns of decision making based on "scientific management" to styles of management which were less authoritarian and more egalitarian. The evolution of the role of manager from "scientist" to "facilitator" opened up decision

making processes to constituents and interest groups and permitted management tailored to regional needs. This also empowered the agency by assuring it of grass-roots support for programmes.

A Norwegian paper (I Flage and J Angell of the Northern Norway Regional Authority) looked at the distributional effects of ITQs in marine fisheries. If the rent from ITQs is accrued to entities not in the coastal region, then the coastal region is doubly impoverished - profits are invested outside while the region absorbs the costs of reductions in fisheries employment and the service sector.

Useful Publications

Apostle, Richard and Gene Barrett (eds.) (1992): Emptying their Nets: Small Capital and Rural Industrialisation in the Fishing industry in Nova Scotia Downsview Ontario: University of Toronto Press 540pp. This sociological study of the Nova Scotian inshore fisheries examines the flow of, and access to, capital in the fishing industry, communities, and families. The

authors argue that, contrary to conventional wisdom, the availability of capital to small businesses in the harvesting and processing sectors is necessary for diversifies resource use and thus resource conservation. The 'seasonal round' of fishing different stocks enables fishers to continue year round production (and reduces the pressure to overfish any one stock), thus providing processors and communities with year round employment.

including reference to New Zealand....

Boyd, Rick O and Christopher M Dewees (1992) 'Putting Theory into Practice: Individual Transferable Quotas in New Zealand's Fisheries' Society and Natural Resources 5:179-198. (Economic assessment)

Taylor, C Nicholas, C Hobson Bryan and Colin G Goodrich (1990) Social Assessment: Theory, Process and Techniques Canterbury, New Zealand, Lincoln University, Centre for Resource Management (Studies in Resource Management No 7).

Ann Pomeroy

ATTACHMENTS

- ASA Current Member List
- ASA Membership Form
- ASA Brochure
- ASA Conference Brochure

ASA (Inc.) Membership

Please support ASA by becoming a member! If you are already a member - pass the enclosed membership form on to someone else who you think may be interested. Membership fees for 1993 are \$10 for those on low incomes and \$30 for others (including organisations).

Membership is now about 134, but there are still quite a few unpaid subscriptions.

This issue has been compiled and edited by James Newell, with help from Nick Taylor, Julie Warren, Ann Pomeroy and David Press. Lay out and typesetting were done by David Press and James Newell in Wellington. As usual, we note that the copy and information in the newsletter is only as good as the network out there.

We would like to have any news about your activities, comments on professional practice, information on new reports, and if possible written summaries.