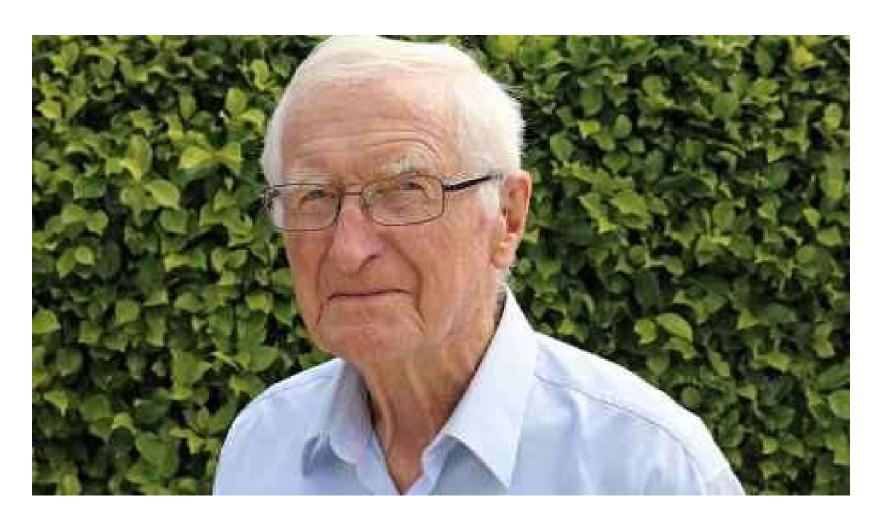


The framing and reframing of public policy in New Zealand

Michael Hanne
18 October 2023
Webinar for ESR



Jack Woodward





Metaphor of balance





Human/medical metaphors in engineering

- lifespan
- fatigue
- ageing
- dams bleeding
- diagnosing
- curing
- rehabilitation
- pathology of construction

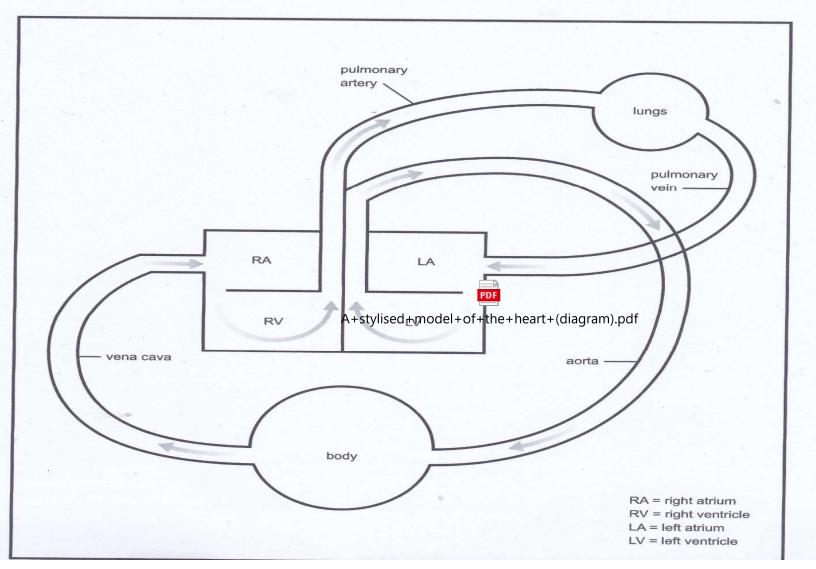


Engineering metaphors in education

- building blocks of learning
- foundational subject matter
- argument lacks structure
- cementing knowledge in place
- teaching as scaffolding
- bridging the educational gap

'schools are social sorting machines'

A stylised model of the heart





Devices for making sense of the world

"Narrative and metaphor are primary cognitive instruments" (Louis O Mink)



Metaphor generates narrative

Metaphor used to define a social problem generates the narrative solution you seek (Donald Schon):

Slum defined as 'cancer' leads to policy to 'cut it out'

 Slum defined as 'undernourished community' leads to policy to 'nurture it' or 'feed it up'



Widespread assumptions about poverty in NZ

- Tiny number of poor people in generally prosperous country
- Many people are poor because of bad lifedecisions
- A "safety-net is" required to catch those who fall into poverty, but it mustn't become a "feather bed"

Neoliberal metaphors for life





Division of Wealth in NZ

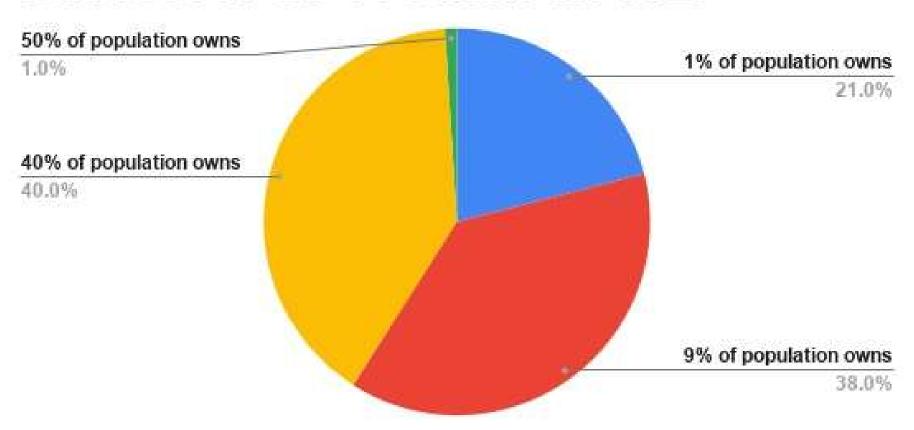
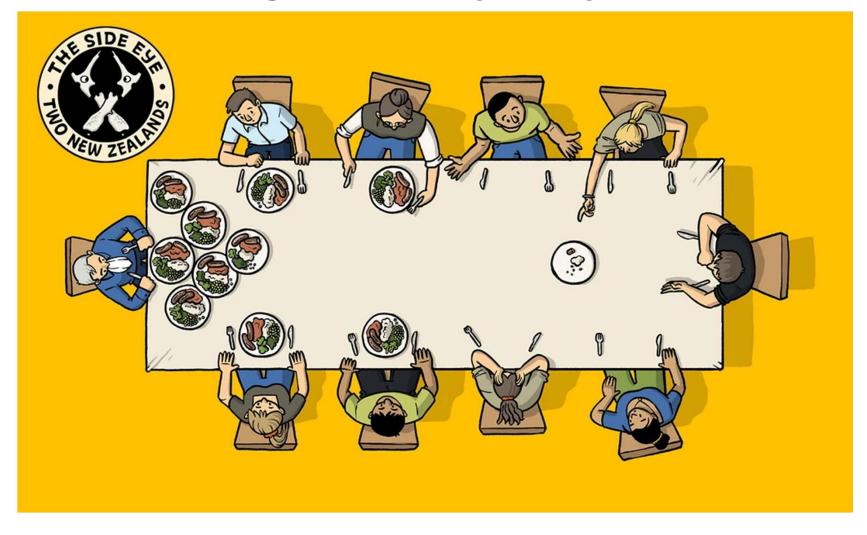
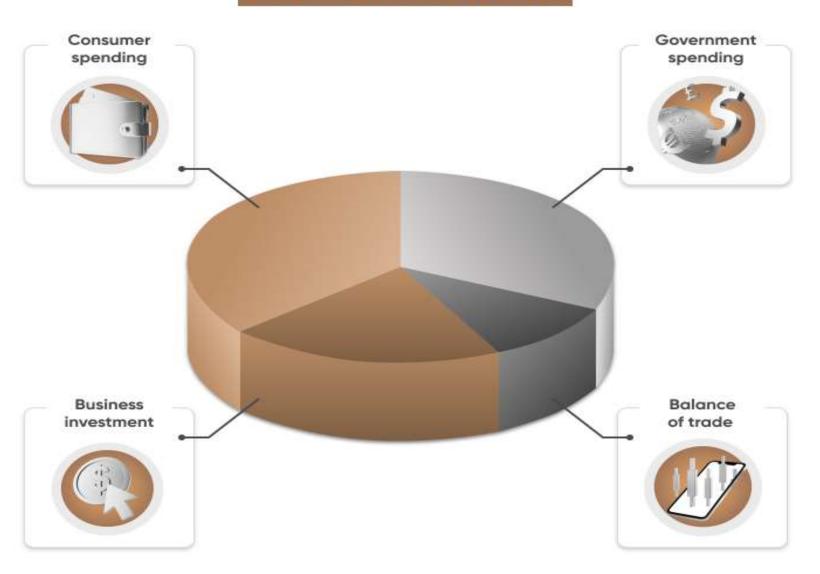


Image for Inequality in NZ

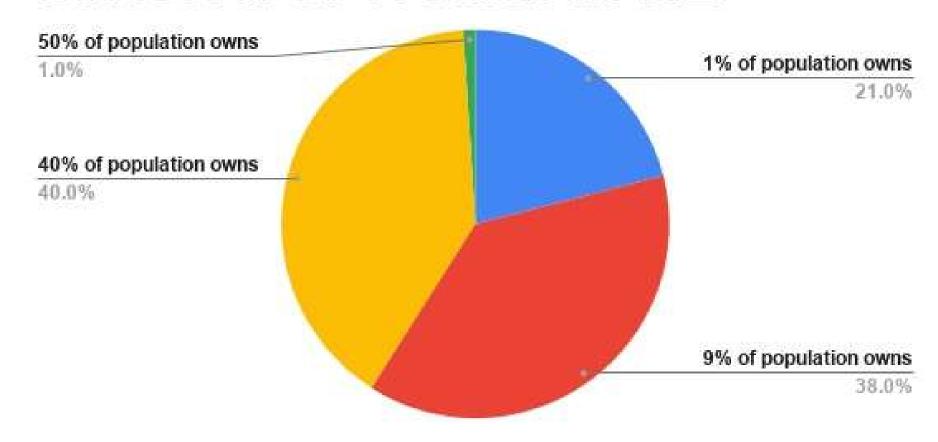


GDP COMPONENTS





Division of Wealth in NZ





Income comparisons NZ 1982

Average annual income of the richest 1%

\$227,00

\$12,000

Average annual income of the poorest 10%

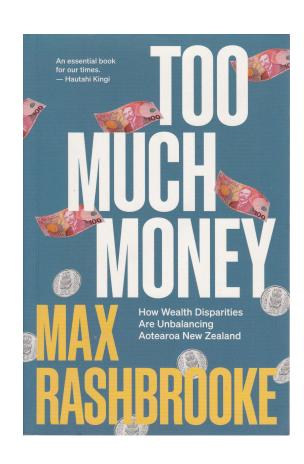


Income comparisons NZ 2016

Average annual income of the richest 1% \$481,000

\$15000 Average annual income of the poorest 10%

Max Rashbrooke, Too Much Money





Progressive thinking typically looks to

- Past AND future
- Rights AND responsibilities
- Individual AND collective

Youth crime as tip of iceberg of social alienation



Conventional 'framing' of NZ housing needs

- Most NZers expect to BUY their own home
- Most homes will be stand-alone houses on own section
- Buying a house guarantees long-term secure accommodation, but also a growing investment asset
- Small number won't be able to, or are saving up to buy a home, and they will rent
- Assumed by both National and Labour that rental homes will be provided in free market by private landlords and as social houses by Kāinga Ora



Critiquing the conventional assumptions

- Nest-egg of one generation at expense of the next
- Rents and mortgages eating up higher proportion of income
- Too much of domestic capital invested in housing
- Small private investors have neither competence nor interest in meeting long-term needs of renters
- Cities spreading into valuable horticultural land, stretching infrastructure to limits, requiring more car travel

Typical new homebuilding in NZ





Reframing NZ housing needs

- Decent affordable housing over long term is a human right
- Responsibility of government to ensure that
- Need to focus on supply, affordability, quality, long tenure, rather than ownership
- Look at best practice in countries where renting seen as just as good as owning e.g. Austria
- Develop apartment complexes, environmentally sound, with social facilities, within existing city boundaries
- Use Limited Profit Housing Associations and similar



A different housing landscape for NZ





The social imaginary

- Rough-and-ready template we measure new ideas and information against
- Made up of numerous metaphor+narrative heuristics
- These may or may not be consistent with each other
- Varying amounts of theory, information, experience mixed in



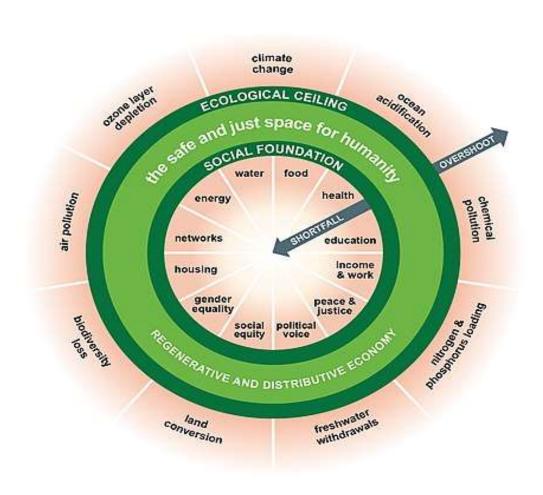
My questions to you

How convincing is my account of 'the social imaginary'?
 How is a paradigm shift most likely to occur?

 What do you think of my reframing of 'poverty' and 'the housing crisis'?

What are some big issues you think need 'reframing'?

Kate Raworth's Doughnut ideal



The doughnut reality

