

EVALUATING YOUR INFORMATION SOURCES: LEARNING SCENARIOS

Scenario 1. Research Question: What is the interface between housing policy instruments and social cohesion in Aotearoa?

Source 1. Journal Article: Rangiwhehu, L., Pierse, N., Chisholm, E., & Howden-Chapman, P. (2020). Public housing and well-being: Evaluation frameworks to influence policy. *Health Education & Behavior*, 47(6), 825-835. [doi 10.1177/1090198120917095](https://doi.org/10.1177/1090198120917095)

Pūtaketanga (Origin)

What is the whakapapa of the thoughts and ideas?

What is the whakapapa of the thoughts and ideas? Rangiwhehu et al. build upon a history of public housing in New Zealand, acknowledging its evolution from a vital part of national infrastructure to a more contested welfare model. The article notes the impact of governmental changes and policy shifts, such as the previous centre-right government's aim to sell off a third of public housing. The article's origin lies in its historical context that emphasises a recognised need for a robust evidence base to inform housing policies in New Zealand, where public housing has experienced fluctuating levels of investment and varying political perspectives.

Who created the information? The article establishes its pūtaketanga by its whakapapa to four authors, PhDs at Otago University. The lead author has little publishing history, suggesting she is a new researcher or PhD candidate presenting her research. However, she is accompanied by distinguished educator with mana in public health, Professor Howden-Chapman, who has a long publication list relating to urban planning. This factor enhances the article's pūtaketanga.

When and where was the information created? The article, published in 2020, is grounded in the New Zealand context. This reflects the specific challenges and opportunities in Aotearoa concerning public housing and well-being four years ago. Recent contextual changes will need to be considered through comparing it to recent literature.

Who was it created for? The research targets policymakers, public health professionals, and housing organisations, aiming to provide frameworks to evaluate the impact of housing regeneration on tenant well-being. This focus aligns with the goal of informing policies that enhance social cohesion.

Aronga (Lens, Perspective, Purpose)

Why was the information created? The aronga is clear. The primary aim was to develop evaluation frameworks that assess the impact of public housing remediation and regeneration on tenant well-being at the apartment, complex, and community levels. This purpose directly addresses the interface between housing policy instruments and social cohesion by providing tools to measure the effectiveness of interventions.

Why has the information been written or created the way it has? Utilising a mixed-methods, quasi-experimental design, the article seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of the impacts of housing policies. This approach allows for the integration of quantitative data, such as temperature monitoring and energy use, with qualitative insights from tenant surveys.

What is the potential bias in the information? The authors acknowledge potential biases, such as Howden-Chapman's role with Kāinga Ora, and the prevalent Euro or US-centric views in published research.

Is the information presented controversial? The article addresses the controversial nature of public housing in New Zealand and the differing views on welfare and housing affordability. The

article also refers to the “Social Housing Reform Programme” that aimed to sell off a third of the central government’s housing stock.

Tātai hononga (Connections)

How does this conversation connect to the broader conversation? The article contributes to the broader discourse on public housing, well-being, and urban regeneration. By referencing international projects such as HOPE VI and the Scottish Housing Health and Regeneration Project (SHARP), the research situates its findings within a global context of housing policy and evaluation, to establish tātai hononga.

How can those whose voices are minimalised or silenced be heard or emphasised within the broader dominant conversations? The article emphasises the importance of centring the voices and well-being of tenants within public housing initiatives. This is particularly relevant in the context of regeneration projects, where the potential for displacement and disruption of social networks needs careful consideration.

How does this information affect us in the spaces we find ourselves engaging in conversations? The research informs discussions on housing policy, urban planning, and community development by providing evidence-based recommendations. The findings can be used to advocate for policies that prioritise tenant well-being and promote social cohesion.

Peer review and links to quality information. The article gains credibility due to its status as a peer-reviewed research article that links with over 50 quality supporting information sources. The journal’s international editorial board facilitates further connections of mana, with reviewers who are subject experts. This also encourages connections and knowledge sharing with international audiences.

Māramatanga (Understanding)

Do the ideas captured within the source add value to the context /discipline /profession? The article steps back from the “politically contentious” issue of the provision of public housing to develop ways to evaluate the impact more objectively and foster māramatanga for those in the field, by giving tools, (frameworks) to evaluate and compare the effects of housing policies and inform policy decisions. The research highlights the importance of addressing housing-related health issues, such as respiratory and cardiovascular diseases linked to cold and damp housing.

Is this source still relevant for the topic? Given the ongoing housing crisis and the need for evidence-based policies, the article remains relevant. However, it does not consider recent contextual changes emerging from Covid-10, change of government and recent Kāinga Ora change issues.

Does this information help you understand your topic? The article provides a clear and detailed account of the research process, findings, and implications.

Is the information accurate and easy to navigate? The article is well-organised and uses plain language.

Do you feel this information adds meaning and insight to your topic/research? The article offers valuable insights into the complexities of public housing and the importance of considering tenant well-being.

Does the information provide a good match with your existing and expanding knowledge? The article reinforces the importance of evidence-based policy and the need for ongoing evaluation and adaptation.

Conclusion

Having reviewed the journal article using Te Whatu Aho Rau information evaluation framework, there is strong evidence that this article is suitable to support and inform your investigation into your research topic. The criteria of each component of the evaluation framework has been fully met. The Rangiwhehu et al. article is a quality information source that fulfils the information need for this topic and will bring mana to this study.

Scenario 1. Research Question: What is the interface between housing policy instruments and social cohesion in Aotearoa?

Source 2. Journal Article: Russell, E., McKerchar, C., Thompson, L., & Berghan, J. (2023). *Māori experiences of social housing in Ōtautahi Christchurch. Kotuitui: New Zealand Journal of Social Sciences Online*, 18(4), 352-369. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1177083X.2023.2180762>

Pūtaketanga (Origin)

What are the whakapapa of the thoughts and ideas? The article's whakapapa lies in addressing the social housing needs of Māori in Aotearoa, which have been shaped by historical policies and practices. It connects the origin of these policies to their present-day impact on social cohesion within Māori communities and the broader New Zealand society.

Who created the information? The authors, affiliated with the University of Otago, have extensive publication history in the discipline and bring expertise in population health and surveying. This is relevant when considering the social and spatial dimensions of housing policy and its effects on communities. At least one author identifies as Māori, with an understanding of the Māori worldview. This lends mana significantly to each of the pou of the framework.

When and where was the information created? Published in March 2023, the article provides a relatively current perspective on the issue, reflecting the ongoing demand for social housing and the need for culturally appropriate solutions. The localised context of Ōtautahi, Christchurch is important, as the experiences of Māori social housing tenants in this specific location offer insights into the broader national context, while also acknowledging regional variations.

Who was it created for? The research is intended for policymakers, housing providers, and community organizations involved in social housing in New Zealand.

Aronga (Lens, Perspective, Purpose)

Why was the information created? The article highlights the overrepresentation of Māori in housing need and the limited research on their experiences in social housing. It seeks to understand how housing policy instruments can better support social cohesion by addressing the specific needs and aspirations of Māori tenants.

Why has the information been written or created the way it has? The use of a Kaupapa Māori research framework reflects a commitment to centring Māori voices and perspectives. The aronga in this project, reflected by the research framework, has an indigenous, strengths-based perspective. The authors clearly aim to provide insights into how social housing can foster a sense of community, belonging, and cultural identity among Māori tenants. This aligns with the broader goal of promoting social cohesion in Aotearoa.

What is the potential bias in the information? The authors advocate for incorporating a Te Ao Māori worldview into social housing provision, which may reflect a particular value orientation. However, the research also presents the lived experiences of Māori tenants, providing a balanced perspective. The study acknowledges its limitations, such as the small sample size and localized context. This transparency enhances the credibility, mana, of the findings.

Is the information presented controversial? The article touches on sensitive issues related to historical injustices, cultural assimilation, and social inequality. However, it approaches these issues from a research perspective, aiming to inform open, inclusive discussions and policy development.

Tātai hononga (Connections)

How does this conversation connect to the broader conversation? The research connects to broader discussions on social determinants of health, housing policy, Māori wellbeing, and decolonizing research methodologies. It references key models such as Māori health model, Te Whare Tapa Whā.

Are we creating a connection where is there no connection? The study connects the experiences of Māori tenants to broader issues of social justice, cultural identity, and community development.

If the research is about people, what do the people being talked about say? The research centres the voices of Māori tenants through semi-structured interviews, exploring their concept of 'home' and 'belonging', allowing them to share their experiences and perspectives on social housing.

How can those whose voices are minimalised or silenced be heard or emphasised within the broader dominant conversations? By using a Kaupapa Māori research framework, the study amplifies the voices of Māori tenants and challenges dominant Western perspectives on housing and social welfare.

How does this information affect us in the spaces we find ourselves engaging in conversations? The findings can inform conversations among policymakers, housing providers, community organizations, and researchers, potentially leading to changes in social housing policy and practice.

Peer review and links to quality information? Yes, the article's publication is a peer-reviewed journal that suggests the research has undergone scrutiny by experts in the field, connecting to credibility, mana. There is a comprehensive list of references, connecting readers to relevant research and policy documents.

Māramatanga (Understanding)

Do the ideas captured within the source add value to the context/discipline/profession? The research contributes to a deeper understanding of the lived experiences of Māori social housing tenants, providing valuable insights for policymakers, housing providers, and community organizations.

Does this information help you understand your topic? The article provides a comprehensive overview of the challenges and opportunities related to social housing for Māori in New Zealand. It highlights the importance of cultural appropriateness, community connection, and tenant empowerment.

Is the information accurate and easy to navigate? The article is well-organised and clearly written, making it accessible to a wide audience. It uses quotes from participants to illustrate key findings.

Do you feel this information adds meaning and insight to your topic/ research? The research provides a nuanced understanding of the complexities of social housing for Māori, challenging simplistic assumptions and highlighting the importance of culturally responsive approaches.

Does the information provide a good match with your existing and expanding knowledge? The article builds upon existing knowledge of social determinants of health, housing policy, and Māori wellbeing, providing new insights and perspectives.

Where does further discussion take us? The research suggests several avenues for further investigation, including exploring the long-term impacts of culturally responsive housing interventions and examining the role of iwi and community organisations in social housing provision.

Conclusion

This is another strong article that is suitable for the research assignment. Its strength is evident

by meeting the evaluation framework criteria. It is more recent than the initial article and offers a different and enlightening dimension, that of connecting to an indigenous voice of those most affected by social housing policy, crucial to any discussion on social cohesion in Aotearoa.

Scenario 2. Research Question: What are the legal limits of the New Zealand Government's emergency powers?

Source 1. Legislation: [Health Act 1956 s.70\(1\)](#).

Pūtaketanga (Origins). With legal studies, it is important to identify the legal instrument that the study is referring to. Legislation and sections of legislation are 'primary legal sources', which hold much mana as they whakapapa to the MPs in parliament. The timing of legislation is also an important consideration. Although originating almost 70 years ago when the Health Act was created, this section of the Act was current law during the period of the 2020 pandemic. Depending on the period studied, and the current status of the section of an Act, an Act of Parliament is an authoritative source that fully meets the criteria of pūtaketanga.

Aronga (Lens, purpose). The aronga is evident in the section 70(1) of the Act. In this instance the māramatanga and the aronga are closely related. With both united they are ensuring a strength of argument and understanding.

Tātai Hononga (Connections). Analysing the section of law provides evidence of Tātai Hononga. Connections with this section of the Health Act may be compared with the actions of previous governments during past emergency responses. Further critical connections are made to those law cases that have argued the section in court, in challenging the actions of the government during the recent pandemic in this country.

Māramatanga (Understanding). Section 70(1), of the Health Act 1956, is vital, as it is the part of the law that provided for the creation of emergency law to enact the Covid-19 restrictions. Selecting it is the main point of reference of the study and exemplifies māramatanga, providing understanding with direct relevance to the topic.

Conclusion. Including this piece of legislation will add mana to and strengthen the legal-themed study.

Scenario 2. Research Question: What are the legal limits of the New Zealand Government's emergency powers?

Source 2. Legal Judgment: [Borrowdale v Director-General of Health \[2020\] NZHC 2090, \[2020\] 2 NZLR 864](#).

Pūtaketanga (Origins). A legal judgment has whakapapa with a law court of New Zealand. This judgment was made by a judge of the High Court, who has much mana and authority in interpreting the law. As this remains a leading case it also holds authority, mana, in itself. Unless overturned, legal judgments or law reports innately hold pūtaketanga. Additionally, by referring to the law report as well as the official neutral judgment, the student is recognising the mana of this source.

Aronga (Lens). Aronga and Māramatanga are closely related in this instance. This leading case offers evidence for the narrative of the topic, or at least a part of the topic, showing its legal purpose, aronga, and supporting greater understanding, māramatanga for the topic.

Tātai Hononga (Connections). Tātai hononga is evident in that the lawyers argued section 79(1) of the Health Act 1956 in this case, showing direct links to this legislation as well as to other prior cases and legislation.

Māramatanga (Understanding). Aronga and Māramatanga are closely related in this instance. This leading case offers evidence for the narrative of the topic, or at least a part of the topic, showing its legal purpose, aronga, and supporting greater understanding, māramatanga for the topic.

Conclusion. The inclusion of a primary legal source, a law report will provide much credibility to this study. Using this law report will provide evidence of how the law has been applied. This will strengthen the discussion in the study.

Scenario 2. Research Question: What are the legal limits of the New Zealand Government's emergency powers?

Source 3. Report: Te Tira Ārai Urutā the New Zealand Royal Commission of Inquiry into COVID-19. (2024). *Whitiki Aotearoa: Lessons from COVID-19 to prepare Aotearoa New Zealand for a future pandemic: Main report: Phase one.*

<https://www.covid19lessons.royalcommission.nz/reports-lessons-learned/main-report/>

Pūtaketanga (Origins). Although the content in this document is not entirely focused on legal themes, there is sufficient legal focus to pursue this source for the purpose of the scenario topic. The whakapapa, origin of the source, lies with the New Zealand government who instigated the Royal Commission inquiry which was led by an epidemiologist, an economist and a litigation specialist. The latter contributor and legal content provides significance to the work for the legal audience and future policy makers in particular.

Aronga (Lens). The aronga challenges the whakapapa and the focus of this report. Consideration must be given here to the possibility that this source, although presenting a high standard in its information, may reflect an institutional government bias. The views of anti-lockdown and anti-vaccination protesters on government grounds, for example, might not be included in this resource.

Tātai Hononga (Connections). As mentioned previously, this source is not solely focused on legal matters. It displays tātai hononga as it connects the legal instruments to the broader social and practical issues of a pandemic preparedness conversation.

Māramatanga (Understanding). Māramatanga is shown by content that provides relevant retrospective comment and facts on the legislation that the government enacted during the Covid-19 pandemic, among other topics. It is also evident in the advice offered towards future pandemic preparedness, including for treatment of legal, ethics and human rights frameworks, which adds value to this body of legal knowledge.

Conclusion. It is important to keep a holistic approach to the evaluation framework and retain perspective on the purpose of the research question, which requires a legal focus. As mentioned, there are other related perspectives also included in this information source. If necessary, additional sources to supplement this evidence and balance perspectives may be recommended.

Scenario 2. Research Question: What are the legal limits of the New Zealand Government's emergency powers?

Source 4. Journal Article: Geiringer, C., & Geddis, A. (2020). Judicial deference and emergency power: A perspective on *Borrowdale v Director-General*. *Public Law Review*, 31, 376-383.

Pūtaketanga (Origins). Authors Geiringer and Geddis are constitutional law experts and university law professors. Their authorship provides mana to the whakapapa of this secondary

legal source. The article was published within a peer reviewed academic journal in the same year as the *Borrowdale v Director-General of Health* [2020] NZHC judgment was released. It provided its intended Australasian legal and academic audience with context and commentary on the judgment within a timely fashion. The article retains pūtaketanga.

Aronga (Lens). The aronga is identified by writing with a legal lens steeped in constitutional law. The challenge for any student is to question their own perspective, lens or bias when selecting sources.

Tātai Hononga (Connections). Willis connected the case with the significant legislation, as other previous sources have done, showing tātai hononga. The framework encourages gathering multiple sources to support a point to provide greater validity.

Māramatanga (Understanding). When reading to gain an understanding of the case and the impact it had, the content of the article continues to enlighten (holds māramatanga) and may inform part of our student's research. The framework encourages gathering multiple sources to support a point to provide greater.

Conclusion. These four sources address New Zealand's response to the COVID-19 pandemic, examining both its legality and its practical implementation and impact. They provide balance and strength to support your discussion of legal limits of the New Zealand government's emergency powers. One source, an article by Geiringer and Geddis, scrutinizes the judicial handling of emergency powers during the pandemic, particularly concerning the balance between government authority and individual rights, as seen in the *Borrowdale v Director-General* case. The report titled "Royal Commission COVID-19 Lessons Learned-Main Report Phase 1", offers a broader review of the country's strategy, including lockdowns, border controls, the health system response, the vaccine rollout, and the social and economic consequences, while also providing recommendations for future preparedness. Another source, a section of legislation, is the basis of which the student's discussion will be built upon and is crucial when addressing the topic from a legal perspective.