

He Tohu Ora: Background

Downloaded from <https://www.canterburywellbeing.org.nz/he-tohu-ora/#link-background> on 21/04/2021 4:18 PM

As described by Te Whare Tapa Whā model of health, Māori wellbeing encompasses taha wairua (spiritual health), taha tinana (physical health), taha hinengaro (mental/emotional health) and taha whānau (family health) [1]. Further dimensions of Māori health are illustrated by Te Pae Māhutonga model of health promotion, which includes mauriora (cultural identity), te oranga (participation in society), toiora (healthy lifestyles), waiora (physical environment), ngā manukura (community leadership), and te mana whakahaere (autonomy) [2]. Te Pae Māhutonga highlights the importance of other determinants of health, for example mauriora and culture, which is a central determinant of Māori health and wellbeing [3]. Mauriora is reflected in the Index through indicators reflecting cultural identity and participation in Māori society.

Both Te Whare Tapa Whā and Te Pae Māhutonga are holistic models of health that recognise the interrelated nature of aspects of wellbeing. For example, a contaminated water or food source might affect environmental, physical and spiritual wellbeing. To experience good health, all aspects of wellbeing need to be strong and balanced [4].

Whānau is a core aspect of wellbeing for Māori. Whānau can extend beyond immediate family and households to include extended family, neighbours, close friends and even communities [5]. Being in regular contact with whānau may provide an individual with maanaki (support, hospitality and care), access to Māori culture, and sense of identity [5]. The Whānau Ora outcome framework has informed indicator selection for He Tohu Ora. Whānau Ora is a nationwide initiative that provides a whānau-focused and strengths-based approach to support whānau development. It is built on a Māori cultural foundation and utilises the collective strengths and capabilities of whānau to achieve better outcomes in areas such as health, education, housing and employment [6]. Whānau Ora is achieved when whānau are: self-managing and empowered leaders; living healthy lifestyles; participating fully in society; confidently participating in te ao Māori; economically secure and successfully involved in wealth creation; cohesive, resilient and nurturing; and responsible stewards of their natural and living environments.

REFERENCES

This is the full reference list for **He Tohu Ora**.

- 1 Durie M (2006) Measuring Māori Wellbeing. New Zealand Treasury guest lecture series. Wellington.
- 2 Durie M (1999) Te Pae Māhutonga: A model for Māori health promotion. *Health Promotion Forum of New Zealand Newsletter* 49: 5.
- 3 Kingi TK, Durie M, Elder H, Tapsell R, Lawrence M, et al. (2018) *Maea te Toi Ora: Māori Health Transformations*. Wellington: Huia Publishers.
- 4 Durie M (1998) *Whaiora: Māori health development*. Auckland: Oxford University Press.
- 5 Durie M (2001) *Mauri Ora: The Dynamics of Māori Health*. Auckland: Oxford University Press.
- 6 Te Puni Kōkiri (2018) *Whānau Ora Annual Summary Report: 1 July 2016 - 30 June 2017*.
- 7 Pevalin D, Rose D (2004) *Investigating the links between social capital and health using the British Household Panel Survey*. Essex: Institute for Social and Economic Research, University of Essex.
- 8 Elliott J, Gale CR, Parsons S, Kuh D, HALCYON Study Team (2014) Neighbourhood cohesion and mental wellbeing among older adults: A mixed methods approach. *Social Science & Medicine* 107: 44-51.
- 9 Robinson D, Williams T (2001) Social capital and voluntary activity: Giving and sharing in Māori and non-Māori society. *Social Policy Journal of New Zealand/Te Puna Whakaaro* 52.
- 10 Canterbury DHB (2019) *Canterbury Wellbeing Survey: Report prepared by Nielsen for the Canterbury District Health Board and partnering agencies*. Christchurch: Canterbury District Health Board.
- 11 Social Policy Evaluation and Research Unit (2017) *Subjective whānau wellbeing in Te Kupenga*. Wellington: Superu.
- 12 Statistics New Zealand (2013) *Te Kupenga 2013: A survey of Māori well-being questionnaire*. Wellington: Statistics New Zealand.
- 13 Statistics New Zealand (2015) *Ngā tohu o te ora: The determinants of life satisfaction for Māori 2013*. Wellington: Statistics New Zealand.
- 14 Statistics New Zealand (2013) *New Zealand Census of Population and Dwellings: individual form*. Wellington: Statistics New Zealand.
- 15 Social Policy Evaluation and Research Unit (2017) *Families and whānau status report*. Wellington: Superu.
- 16 Kingi TK, Durie M, Durie M, Cunningham C, Borman B, et al. (2014) *Te Puawaitanga o Ngā Whānau: Six Markers of Flourishing Whānau*. Palmerston North: Massey University.
- 17 Fayers P, Hays R (2005) *Assessing quality of life in clinical trials: methods and practice (2nd edition)*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- 18 Reid J, Varona, G, Fisher, M, & Smith, C. (2016) Understanding Māori 'lived' culture to determine cultural connectedness and wellbeing. *Journal of Population Research* 33: 31-49s.
- 19 Muriwai E, Houkamau CA, Sibley CG (2015) Culture as cure? The protective function of Māori cultural efficacy on psychological distress. *New Zealand Journal of Psychology* 44: 14.
- 20 Ministry of Social Development (2016) *The social report 2016: Te pūrongo oranga tangata*. Wellington: Ministry of Social Development.
- 21 Māori party (2016) \$34.6m to support Te Reo Māori revival. Accessed 15 November 2018 from www.maoriparty.org
- 22 Chrisp S (2005) Māori Intergenerational Language Transmission. *International Journal of the Sociology of Language* 2005: 149-181.
- 23 Te Ahukaramū Charles Royal (2007) Story: Papatūānuku - the land. Te Ara: the Encyclopedia of New Zealand
- 24 National Advisory Committee on Health and Disability (1998) The social, cultural, and economic determinants of health in New Zealand: action to improve health. Wellington: National Health Committee.
- 25 Te Kotahi Research Institute: Waikato University (2014) Ngā Hua a Tāne Rore: the Benefits of Kapa Haka Manatū Taonga - Ministry for Culture and Heritage & Te Matatini.
- 26 Kennedy V, Cram F, Paipa K, Pipi K, Baker M (2015) Wairua and cultural values in evaluation. *Evaluation Matters-He take tō te aromatawai* 1: 83-111.
- 27 Howden-Chapman P, Matheson A, Crane J, Viggers H, Cunningham M, et al. (2007) Effect of insulating existing houses on health inequality: cluster randomised study in the community. *British Medical Journal* 334: 460-464.

- 28 Baker M, Zhang J, Keall M, Howden-Chapman P (2011) *Health Impacts of the Healthy Housing Programme on Housing New Zealand Tenants: 2004-2008*. Wellington: He Kainga Oranga, University of Otago.
- 29 Raerino K, Macmillan AK, Jones RG (2013) Indigenous Māori perspectives on urban transport patterns linked to health and wellbeing. *Health and Place* 23: 54-62.
- 30 Waitangi Tribunal (2011) *Ko Aotearoa tēnei : a report into claims concerning New Zealand law and policy affecting Māori culture and identity. Te taumata tuatahi. (Waitangi Tribunal report)*. Wellington: Legislation Direct.
- 31 Ministry of Health (2014) *The guide to He Korowai Oranga: Māori Health Strategy*. Wellington: Ministry of Health.