He Tohu Ora: Cultural support

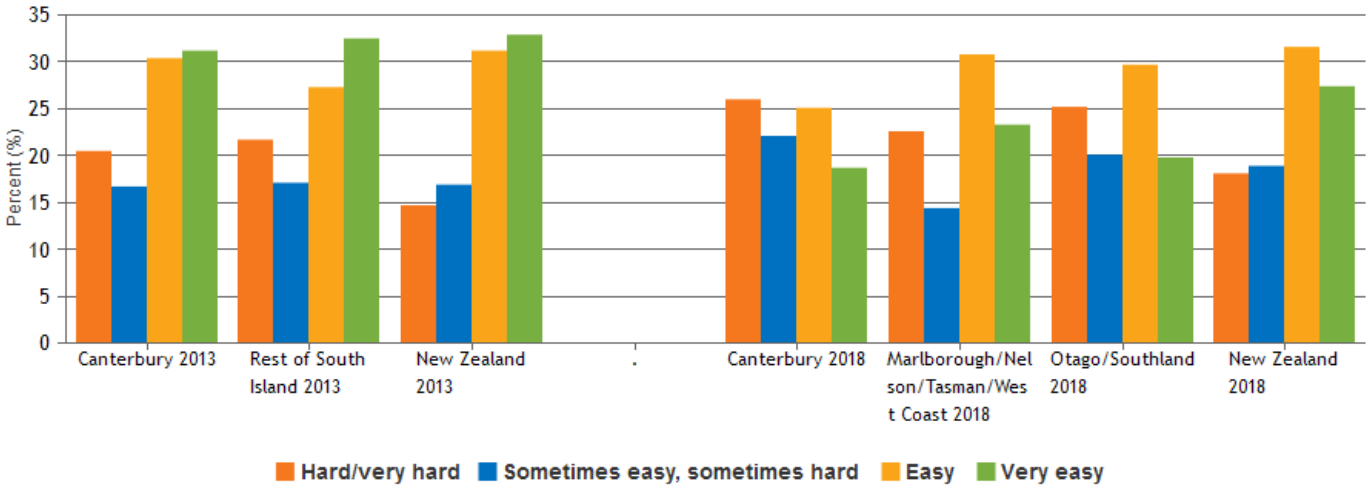
Downloaded from https://www.canterburywellbeing.org.nz/he-tohu-ora/#link-cultural-support on 29/03/2024 6:01 PM

Culture is recognised as a central determinant of health and wellbeing for many ethnic groups [24]. For Māori, having access to culture might refer to knowledge of cultural heritage, speaking te reo Māori or being on a marae. Although iwi, rūnanga and hapū might contribute to the provision of cultural support, whānau are recognised as being a major influencer of cultural identity and capacity [5]. Cultural norms and traditions, such as te reo and tikanga Māori, are inherited through families and passed down generations, just as land or possessions are [5]. Accessing whānau support with Māori cultural practices such as attending a tangihanga (funeral) or saying a karakia (incantation) is an important contributor to an individual's secure cultural identity, and by extension overall wellbeing.

Te Kupenga asked respondents how easy or hard it would be to find someone to help with cultural practices (such as going to a tangi, speaking at a hui, or blessing a taonga) [12]. The question had five response options ranging from very hard to very easy.

This indicator presents the proportion of respondents that reported it was very hard/hard, sometimes easy/sometimes hard, easy, or very easy to get whānau support with Māori cultural practices.

Figure 13: Proportion of Māori aged 15 years and over who reported it was hard/very hard, sometimes easy/sometimes hard, easy, or very easy to get whānau support with Māori cultural practices, in Canterbury, Rest of South Island, and New Zealand, 2013, and in Canterbury, Marlborough/Nelson/Tasman/West Coast, Otago/Southland and New Zealand, 2018



The figure shows that in 2018, similar proportions of respondents in Canterbury (43.8%), Marlborough/Nelson/Tasman/West coast (54.1%) and New Zealand overall (59.0%) reported that it was easy or very easy to get whānau support with Māori cultural practices. Overall, a lower proportion of respondents from Te Waipounamu | South Island reported that it was easy or very easy to get whānau support with Māori cultural practices in 2013 and 2018, compared with respondents from New Zealand overall. The highest proportion (single data point) was New Zealand (overall) respondents reporting that it was very easy to get whānau support with Māori cultural practices, in 2013 (32.9%, declining to 27.4% in 2018).

Data Sources

Source: Statistics New Zealand.

Survey/data set: Te Kupenga 2013 and 2018. Access publicly available data from the Statistics New Zealand website www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/te-kupenga-2018-final-english
Source data frequency: Survey conducted every 10 years - following the national census.

Metadata for this indicator is available at https://www.canterburywellbeing.org.nz/index-data

© Crown copyright 2024

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 Te Whatu Ora Waitaha (2022) *Canterbury Wellbeing Survey: Report prepared by Nielsen for Te Whatu Ora Waitaha and partnering agencies*. Christchurch: Te Whatu Ora Waitaha.

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 (2018) *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. *Bristish Medical Journal* 334: 460-464.

© Crown copyright 2024 Printed on: 29/03/2024

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.

© Crown copyright 2024 Printed on: 29/03/2024