He Tohu Ora: Cultural support

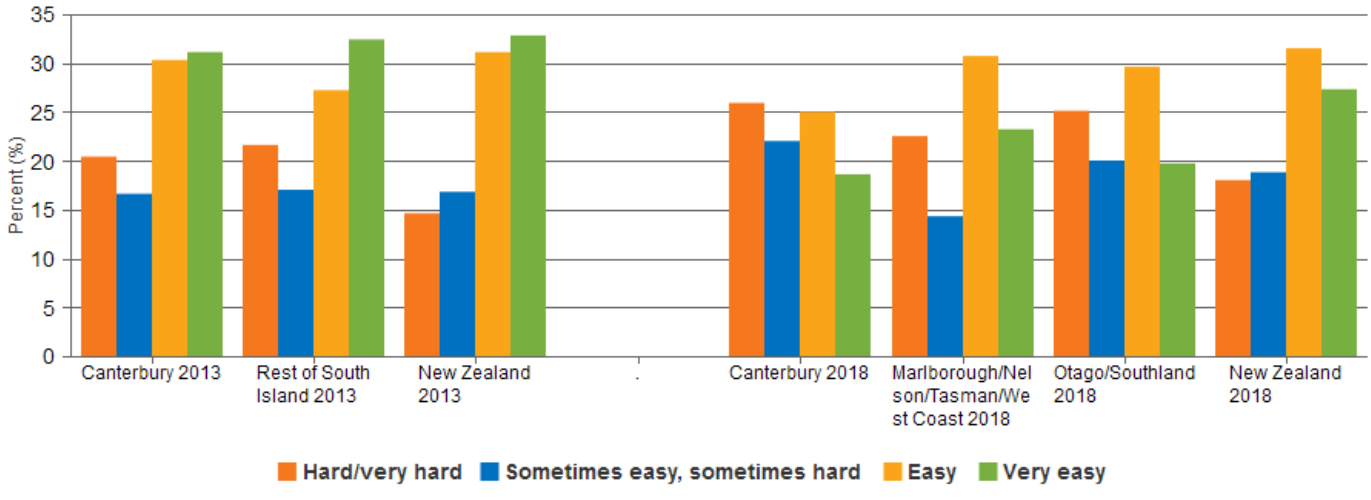
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Culture is recognised as a central determinant of health and wellbeing for many ethnic groups [24]. For Māori, having access to culture might refer to knowledge of cultural heritage, speaking te reo Māori or being on a marae. Although iwi, rūnanga 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

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