Quality housing is an important determinant of health and wellbeing. Good quality housing is warm and dry and provides sufficient space and amenities for the occupants. New Zealand research has demonstrated that retrofitting housing with insulation and ventilation improves health outcomes for residents [27, 28]. Although satisfactory housing could refer to a number of aspects (e.g., space for extended family or close to local amenities), this indicator relates to physical housing quality.

The Canterbury Wellbeing Survey asked survey respondents to rate their satisfaction with the overall quality of the home in which they live (in terms of warmth, insulation, heating, moisture levels, and weather tightness). There were five response options ranging from very dissatisfied to very satisfied [10]. Note that this question was first included in 2017.

This indicator presents the proportion of Māori and non-Māori survey respondents reporting that they were satisfied/very satisfied with the overall physical quality of their home.

The figure shows that from 2017 to 2019 the proportion of respondents satisfied or very satisfied with the quality of their home has increased slightly for both Māori and non-Māori. In 2018, a higher proportion of non-Māori respondents reported being satisfied or very satisfied (Māori 75.8%; non-Māori 78.7%). In 2019, 77.9 percent of Māori respondents and 80.4 percent of non-Māori respondents were satisfied with the quality of their home. There are no statistically significant differences between the proportions for non-Māori and Māori for the years 2017 to 2019.

Data Sources

Source: Canterbury District Health Board.
Source data frequency: Annually.
REFERENCES

This is the full reference list for He Tohu Ora.

21 Māori party (2016) $34.6m to support Te Reo Māori revival. Accessed 15 November 2018 from www.maoriparty.org

