He Tohu Ora: Sense of neighbourhood

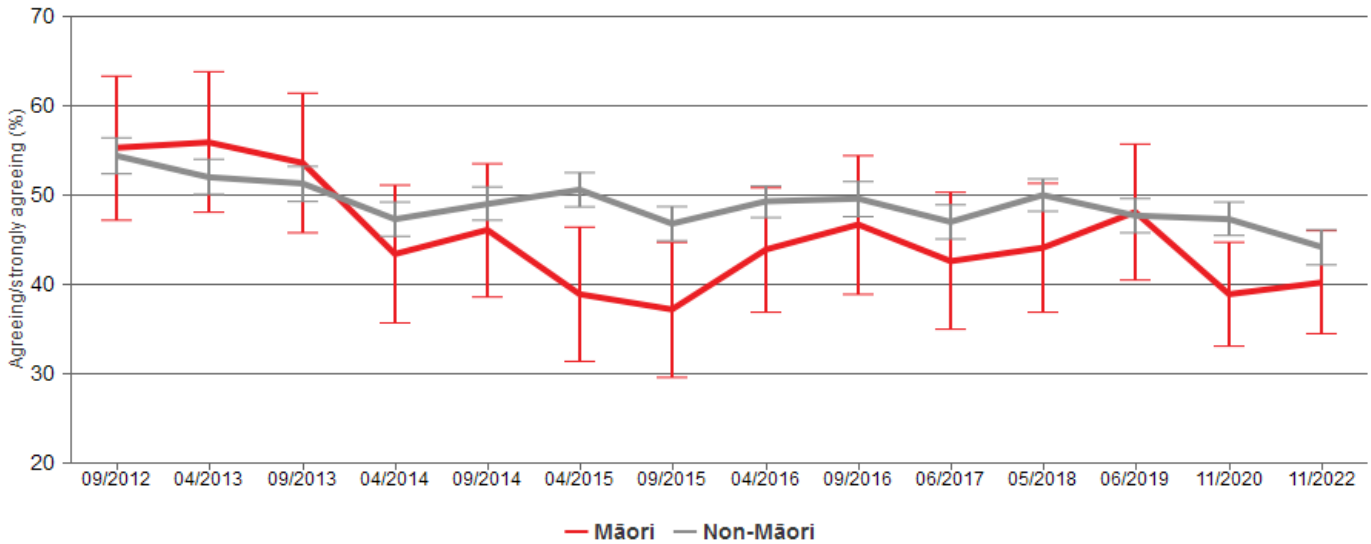
Downloaded from https://www.canterburywellbeing.org.nz/he-tohu-ora/#link-sense-of-neighbourhood on 29/03/2024 8:26 AM

This indicator measures the extent to which a person feels a sense of community with others in their neighbourhood. It reflects the importance of belonging as a form of social capital, which in turn has a positive effect on health and wellbeing [7, 8]. Within te ao Māori, manaakitanga (support, hospitality and care), tautoko (support), and kotahitanga (unity and solidarity) are important values to have within a community of any form [9]. Within a neighbourhood, this might mean checking on an elderly neighbour, participating in neighbourhood groups (for example neighbourhood watch), or interacting with people from your neighbourhood.

The Canterbury Wellbeing Survey asked respondents the extent to which they agree or disagree that they feel a sense of community with others in their neighbourhood [10]. There were five response options, ranging from strongly agree to strongly disagree.

This indicator presents the proportion of Māori and non-Māori survey respondents who reported agreeing/strongly agreeing that they feel a sense of community with others in their neighbourhood.

Figure 1: Proportion of Māori and non-Māori aged 18 years and over agreeing/strongly agreeing that they feel a sense of community with others in their neighbourhood, in greater Christchurch, 2012-2022



The figure shows that, since 2012, the proportion of respondents reporting feeling a sense of community with others in their neighbourhood has declined statistically significantly for both Māori and non-Māori respondents (40.2% and 44.2% in 2022, respectively). Throughout this time-series, the proportion for Māori has shown greater variation than the proportion for non-Māori, due to smaller absolute numbers. The differences between Māori and non-Māori respondents are not statistically significant over the time-series, with the exception of April 2015 and November 2020, where the proportion of Māori respondents reporting feeling a sense of community with others in their neighbourhood is statistically significantly lower than non-Māori respondents.

Data Sources

Source: Te Whatu Ora Waitaha Canterbury.

Survey/data set: Canterbury Wellbeing Survey to 2022. Access publicly available data from Te Mana Ora | Community and Public Health website www.cph.co.nz/your-health/wellbeing-survey/
Source data frequency: Annually.

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

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