

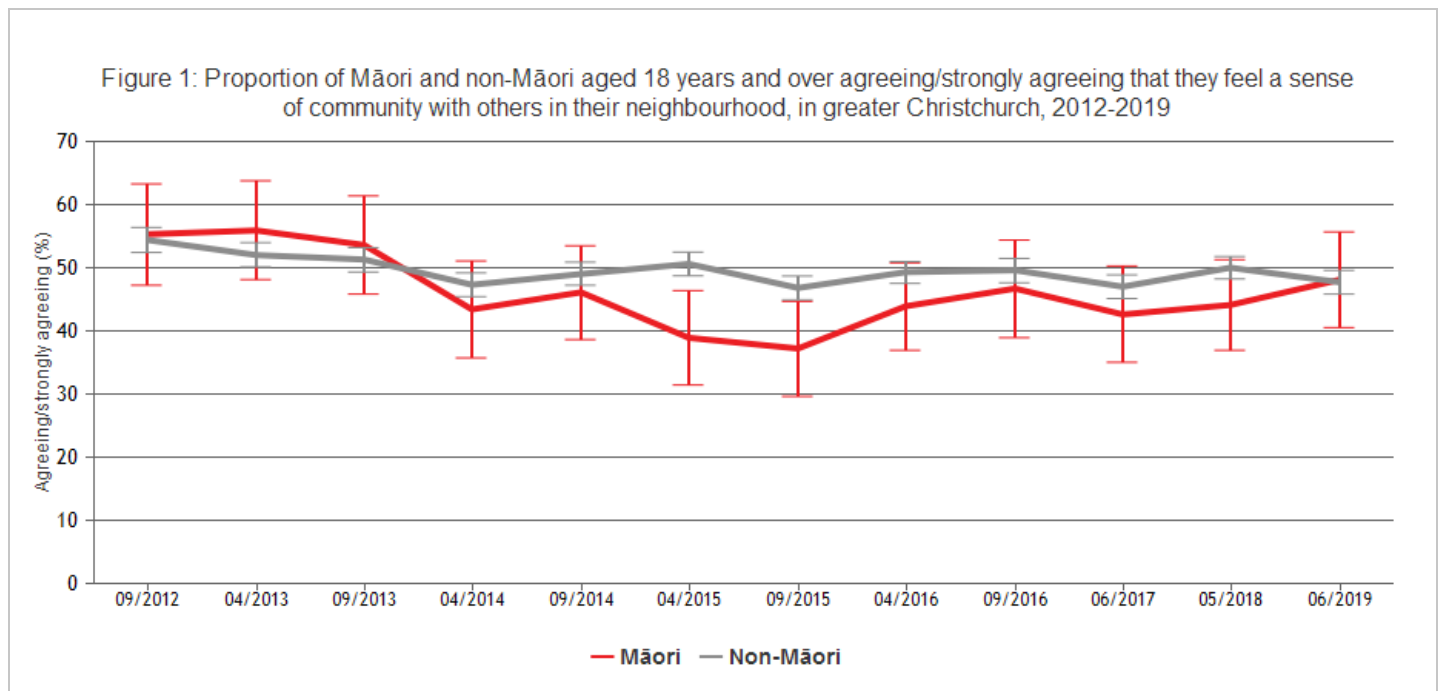
He Tohu Ora: Sense of neighbourhood

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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.



The figure shows that, since 2012, the proportion of respondents reporting feeling a sense of community with others in their neighbourhood has declined for both Māori and non-Māori respondents. The proportion peaked in the two years following the 2011 Christchurch earthquake (non-Māori 54.4% in 2012 and Māori 55.9% in 2013). Prior to 2014, a higher proportion of Māori respondents reported feeling a sense of community with others in their neighbourhood than non-Māori, however in 2014, the Māori proportion (43.4%) dropped below the non-Māori proportion (a decline of 10 percentage points). Both Māori and non-Māori respondents reported the lowest sense of community with others in their neighbourhood in September 2015 (37.2% and 46.8%, respectively). Since 2015, sense of community for Māori respondents has improved, slightly exceeding the non-Māori level in June 2019 (Māori 48.1% and non-Māori 47.4%). Throughout this time period, 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.

Data Sources

Source: Canterbury District Health Board.

Survey/data set: Canterbury Wellbeing Survey to 2019. Access publicly available data from the Community and Public Health (Canterbury DHB) 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>

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