He Tohu Ora: Tūrangawaewae connection

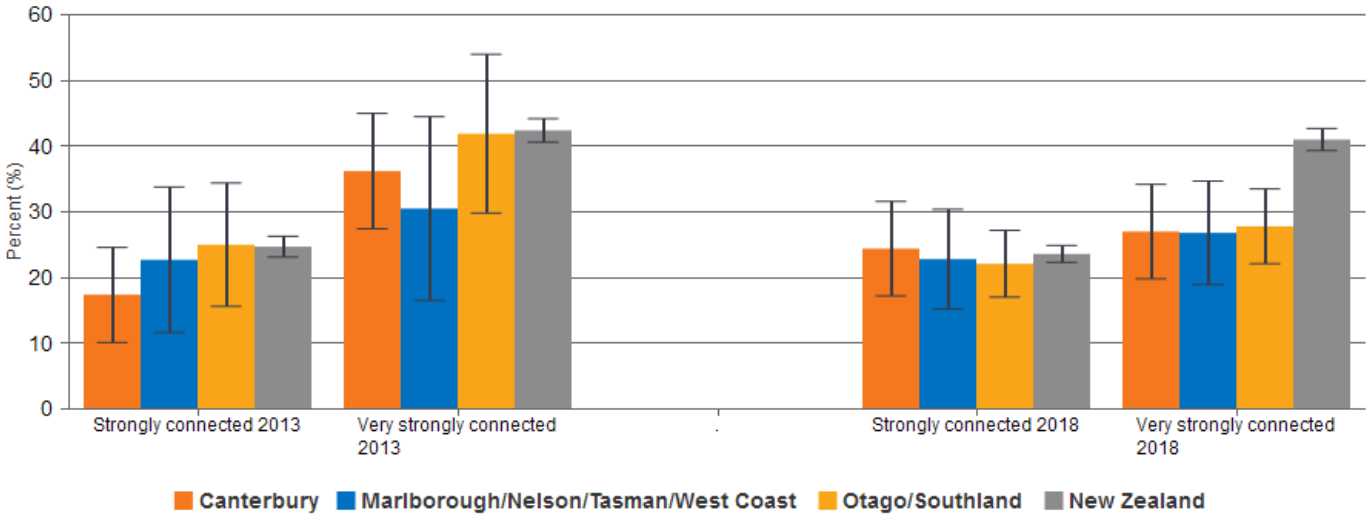
Downloaded from https://www.canterburywellbeing.org.nz/he-tohu-ora/#link-tūrangawaewae-connection on 29/03/2024 2:46 AM

Tūrangawaewae literally means ‘a place to stand’, but more broadly might relate to where an individual or whānau comes from, either at present or historically [23]. For some Māori, a tūrangawaewae may be an ancestral or local marae, where they connect with the land and feel at home [23]. Having access to a marae as a tūrangawaewae may strengthen cultural identity, which has been demonstrated to benefit wellbeing [1].

Te Kupenga asked respondents if they have an ancestral marae that they think of as their tūrangawaewae (a place of cultural significance, where they feel they belong because their ancestors are from there) [12]. Those who responded ‘yes’ were asked how connected they felt to their tūrangawaewae. The question had five response options ranging from not at all connected to very strongly connected.

This indicator presents the proportion of respondents who reported feeling strongly/very strongly connected to their ancestral marae as tūrangawaewae.

Figure 12: Proportion of Māori aged 15 years and over who reported feeling strongly or very strongly connected to their ancestral marae as tūrangawaewae, in Canterbury, Marlborough/Nelson/Tasman/West Coast, Otago/Southland, and New Zealand, 2013 and 2018



In 2013 and 2018, approximately half of respondents in Canterbury and two-thirds of respondents across New Zealand reported feeling strongly/very strongly connected to their ancestral marae as tūrangawaewae.

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

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