

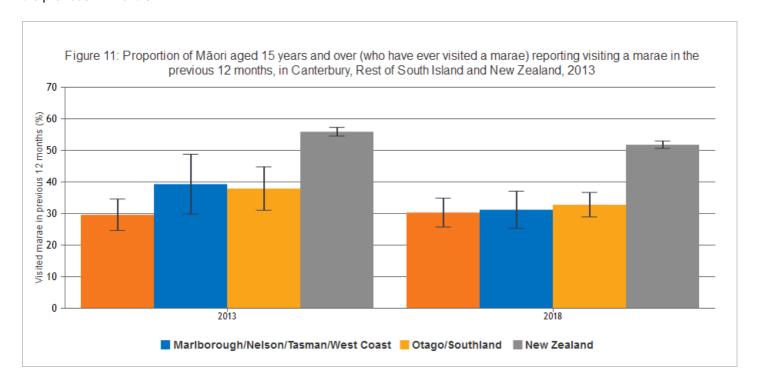
## He Tohu Ora: Visited marae

Downloaded from https://www.canterburywellbeing.org.nz/he-tohu-ora/#link-visited-marae on 21/04/2024 3:44 AM

A marae is an essential focal point for whānau, hapū or iwi to privilege te reo Māori and carry out cultural practices, traditions and hui (meetings) [5]. Visiting a marae can provide Māori with a greater cultural identity, cultural confidence and connection to whakapapa (ancestral knowledge) [5]. It also allows access to and participation in te ao Māori practices such as karakia (incantation), rongoā (medicine or remedy) and observance of tikanga me kawa (protocols and procedures) [5]. Additionally, some marae throughout New Zealand offer marae-based health clinics and health promotion programmes with focuses such as smoking cessation, nutrition, fitness, self-defence and first aid [5]. The marae is an important cultural resource which contributes to a secure Māori identity for individuals and whānau [5].

Te Kupenga asked those respondents who reported ever visiting a marae, if they had been to a marae in the last 12 months [12].

This indicator presents the proportion of respondents, among those who had ever visited a marae, reporting going to a marae in the previous 12 months.



The figure shows that in 2018, 30.3 percent of Te Kupenga respondents (who have ever visited a marae), aged 15 years and over, in Canterbury, reported visiting a marae in the previous 12 months (similar to 2013, 29.6%). This compares to 31.2 percent for Marlborough/Nelson/Tasman/West Coast, 32.8 percent for Otago/Southland and 51.8 percent for New Zealand overall, in 2018. Overall, a smaller proportion of respondents (who have ever visited a marae) reported visiting a marae in the previous 12 months in 2018 than in 2013 (a statistically significant decline for New Zealand overall, 55.9%, 2013 to 51.8% 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.

 $\label{lem:metadata} \textit{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 Kökiri (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.

- 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.