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 2013 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 2013, a third (33.6%) of Canterbury respondents who had ever visited a marae had visited one in the previous 12 months. This compares to 41.7 percent for the rest of the South Island and 58.2 percent for New Zealand overall.

**Data Sources**

Source: Statistics New Zealand.


Source data frequency: Updated in 2018 and then 10-yearly.

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*.

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*

