Social Capital: Discrimination

Downloaded from https://www.canterburywellbeing.org.nz/our-wellbeing/social-capital/discrimination/ on 29/03/2024 7:25 PM

People and groups who are discriminated against may not be able to participate fully in society and discrimination also affects mental and physical wellbeing. Racism is one of the most common forms of discrimination [30] and is an important health and wellbeing determinant that contributes to ethnic inequities in physical and mental health, self-rated health, and overall life satisfaction [31].

This indicator presents the proportion of those aged 15 years and over who reported being discriminated against in the past 12 months, as reported in the New Zealand General Social Survey. Discrimination was defined as being treated unfairly or differently compared to other people, because of the group a person belonged to, or seemed to belong to.

Figure 8.1: Proportion of those aged 15 years and over who reported they had been discriminated against in the past 12 months, in Canterbury and New Zealand, 2008–2012 and 2014–2021



The figure shows two data sets: the proportion of respondents who were discriminated against in the past 12 months for the periods 2008 to 2012 and 2014 to 2021. The two separate time series reflect a change to the wording of the discrimination question in the New Zealand General Social Survey. In the earlier series, the question referred to being 'treated unfairly or had something nasty done to you' whereas in the later series, the question referred to being 'treated unfairly or differently compared to other people'. The later question represents a broader concept of discrimination and the resulting higher proportion of respondents reporting discrimination based on this definition can be seen, for 2014 to 2021, compared with 2008 to 2012. Based on the revised question, in 2021, 19.2 percent of Canterbury respondents reported that they had been discriminated against in some way in the past 12 months (21.7% for New Zealand).

Data Sources

Source: Statistics New Zealand.
Survey/data set: New Zealand General Social Survey to 2021. Access publicly available data from the Statistics New Zealand website www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/wellbeing-statistics-2021
Source data frequency: Every two years.

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

© Crown copyright 2024

REFERENCES

This is the full reference list for **Social Capital**.

1 Putnam RD, Leonardi R, Nanenetti R (1993) *Making democracy work: civic traditions in modern Italy*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.

2 Rocco L, Suhrcke M (2012) *Is social capital good for health? A European perspective*. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe.

3 Islam MK, Merlo J, Kawachi I, Lindström M, Gerdtham U-G (2006) Social capital and health: Does egalitarianism matter? A literature review. *International Journal for Equity in Health* 5: 3.

4 Scheffler RM, Brown TT (2008) Social capital, economics, and health: new evidence. *Health Econ Policy Law* 3: 321-331.

5 d'Hombres B, Rocco L, Suhrcke M, McKee M (2010) Does social capital determine health? Evidence from eight transition countries. *Health Econ* 19: 56-74.

6 Folland S (2007) Does "community social capital" contribute to population health? *Social Science and Medicine* 64: 2342–2354.

7 Syme SL (2000) Foreword. In: Berkman LF, Kawachi I, editors. Social epidemiology. New York: Oxford. pp. ix-xii.

8 Browning CR, Cageny KA (2003) Moving beyond poverty: neighborhood structure, social processes and health. *J Health Soc Behav* 44: 552-571.

9 McMillan DW (1996) Sense of community. *Journal of Community Psychology* 24: 315-325.

10 Sonn CC, Fisher AT (2005) Immigrant Adaptation: Complicating our understanding of responses to intergroup experiences. In: Nelson G, Prilleltensky I, editors. *Community Psychology: In pursuit of liberation and wellbeing.* London, UK: McMillan, Palgrave. pp. 348-363.

11 Gusfield JR (1975) *The community: A critical response*. New York: Harper Colophon.

12 Sarason SB (1986) The emergence of a conceptual center. *Journal of Community Psychology* 14: 405-407.

13 Pinker S (2015) *The village effect: Why face-to-face contact matters*. London: Atlantic Books.

14 Thoits PA (1995) Stress, coping, and social support processes: where are we? What next? *J Health Soc Behav* Spec: 53-79.

15 Haber M, Cohen J, Lucas T, Baltes B (2007) The relationship Between Self-Reported Received and Perceived Social Support: A Meta-Analytic Review. *American journal of community psychology* 39: 133-144.

16 Berkman LF, Syme SL (1979) Social networks, host resistance, and mortality: a nine-year follow-up study of Alameda County residents. *Am J Epidemiol.* 109: 186-204. doi: 110.1093/oxfordjournals.aje.a112674.

17 Thoits PA (2011) Mechanisms Linking Social Ties and Support to Physical and Mental Health. *J Health Soc Behav* 52: 145-161.

18 Uchino BN, Bowen K, Carlisle M, Birmingham W (2012) Psychological pathways linking social support to health outcomes: a visit with the "ghosts" of research past, present, and future. *Social science & medicine (1982)* 74: 949-957.

19 Cohen S, Wills TA (1985) Stress, social support, and the buffering hypothesis. *Psychol Bull.* 98: 310-357.

20 Uchino B (2006) Social Support and Health: A Review of Physiological Processes Potentially Underlying Links to Disease Outcomes. *Journal of behavioral medicine* 29: 377-387.

21 Schonfeld IS (1991) Dimensions of functional social support and psychological symptoms. *Psychological Medicine* 21: 1051-1060.

22 Ministry of Social Development (2016) *The Social Report 2016: Te pūrongo oranga tangata*. Wellington: Ministry of Social Development.

23 Ateca-Amestoy V (2011) Leisure and subjective well-being. In: Cameron S, editor. *Handbook on the economics of leisure.* Cheltenham: Edward Elgar. pp. 52–76.

24 Throsby D (2001) *Economics and culture.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

25 Aked J, Marks N, Cordon C, Thompson S (2008) *Five Ways to Wellbeing: A report presented to the Foresight Project on communicating the evidence base for improving people's well-being*. London: New Economics Foundation.

26 Arts Council England (2012) *Measuring the economic benefits of arts and culture: practical guidance on research methodologies for arts and cultural organisations*: Arts Council England.

27 Wheatley D, Bickerton C (2017) Subjective well-being and engagement in arts, culture and sport. *Journal of Cultural Economics* 41: 23-45.

© Crown copyright 2024 Printed on: 29/03/2024

28 Arts Council of New Zealand, Creative New Zealand (2020) *New Zealanders and the arts. Ko Aotearoa me ōna toi. Survey findings for Canterbury residents 2020*. Wellington: Creative New Zealand.

29 Arts Council of New Zealand, Creative New Zealand (2020) *New Zealanders and the arts. Ko Aotearoa me ōna toi. Summary Report 2020*. Wellington: Creative New Zealand.

30 Directorate-General for Communication (2015) *Special Eurobarometer 437; Discrimination in the EU in 2015*. European Union.

31 Harris RB, Stanley J, Cormack DM (2018) Racism and health in New Zealand: Prevalence over time and associations between recent experience of racism and health and wellbeing measures using national survey data. *PLoS ONE* 13: e0196476.

32 Tofler IR, Butterbaugh GJ (2005) Developmental Overview of Child and Youth Sports for the Twenty-first Century. *Clinics in Sports Medicine* 24: 783-804.

33 Dalziel P (2011) *The economic and social value of sport and recreation to New Zealand, Research Report No. 322.*

34 Steptoe AS, Butler N (1996) Sports participation and emotional wellbeing in adolescents. *The Lancet* 347: 1789-1792.

35 Office of the European Union (2011) *European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions Second European Quality of Life Survey: Participation in volunteering and unpaid work*. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union. 56 p.

36 OECD (2007) Measuring and fostering the progress of societies, 2nd World Forum in Istanbul, Turkey, 27–30 June, 2007: Organisation for Economic Development and Cooperation.

37 Heitmueller A, Inglis K (2004) *Carefree? Participation and pay differentials for informal carers in Britain, IZA Discussion Paper No. 1273*. Bonn, Institute for the Study of Labour.

38 Mellor D, Hayashi Y, Stokes M, Firth L, Lake L, et al. (2009) Volunteering and its relationship with personal and neighborhood well-being. *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly* 38: 144–159.

39 Dolan P, Peasgood T, White M (2008) Do we really know what makes us happy? A review of the economic literature on the factors associated with well-being. *Journal of Economic Psychology* 29: 94–122.

© Crown copyright 2024