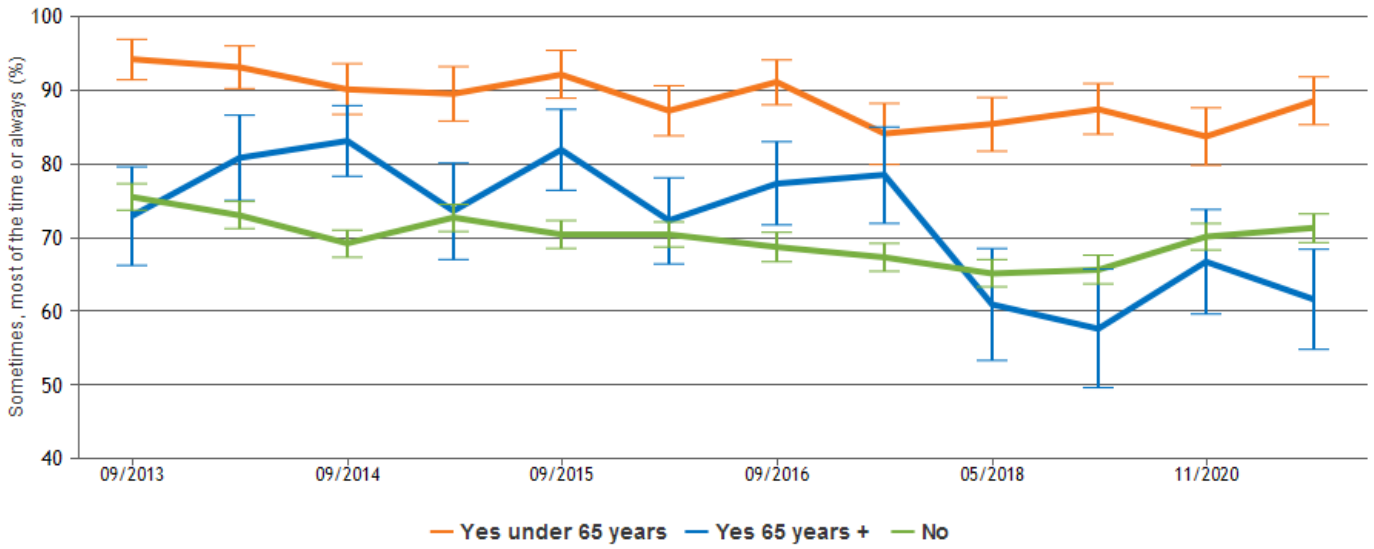
Stress: Breakdown by disability

Downloaded from https://www.canterburywellbeing.org.nz/our-wellbeing/subjective-wellbeing/stress/#link-breakdown-by-disability on 29/03/2024 8:30 PM

Figure 3.7: Proportion of those aged 18 years and over reporting stress sometimes, most of the time or always, in greater Christchurch, by long-term health condition or disability, 2012–2022



The figure shows that a consistently larger proportion of under 65-year-old respondents, with a long-term health condition or disability; reported experiencing stress sometimes, most of the time, or always, compared with those respondents without a long-term health condition or disability (88.5% and 71.3% respectively, in 2022). The difference has averaged approximately ten percentage points across the time-series, from 2012 to 2022, and is statistically significant at all time-points. Conversely, the figure shows relatively lower frequency of stress for over 65-year-old respondents with a long-term health condition or disability, compared with respondents (of all ages) without (61.6% and 71.3%, respectively, in 2022). The difference between these two groups' reported frequency of experiencing stress is not statistically significant for most of the time-points shown.

Data Sources for Stress

Source: Te Whatu Ora Waitaha Canterbury.
Survey/data set: Canterbury Wellbeing Survey to 2022. Access publicly available data from Te Mana Ora | Community and Public Health website www.cph.co.nz/your-health/wellbeing-survey/
Source data frequency: Annually.

Metadata for the Stress indicator is available at https://www.canterburywellbeing.org.nz/index-data

REFERENCES

This is the full reference list for **Subjective Wellbeing**.

1 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.

2 Diener E, Wirtz D, Tov W, Kim-Prieto C, Choi D (2009) New measures of well-being: Flourishing and positive and negative feelings. *Social Indicators Research* 39: 247-266.

3 UK Government (2010) *Confident communities, brighter futures: A framework for developing wellbeing*. UK Government: Department of Health and New Horizons.

4 Beaglehole B, Mulder RT, Frampton CM, Boden JM, Newton-Howes G, et al. (2018) Psychological distress and psychiatric disorder after natural disasters: Systematic review and meta-analysis. *The British Journal of Psychiatry*: 1-7.

5 Bidwell S (2011) *Long term planning for recovery after disasters: Ensuring health in all policies (HiAP)*. Community and Public Health for Healthy Christchurch. 4–5 p.

6 Bonanno GA, Diminich ED (2013) Annual Research Review: Positive adjustment to adversity -Trajectories of minimal-impact resilience and emergent resilience. *Journal of child psychology and psychiatry, and allied disciplines* 54: 378-401.

7 Galea S, Nandi A, Vlahov D (2005) The epidemiology of post-traumatic stress disorder after disasters. *Epidemiol Rev* 27: 78-91.

8 Lock S, Rubin GJ, Murray V, Rogers MB, Amlot R, et al. (2012) Secondary stressors and extreme events and disasters: A systematic review of primary research from 2010-2011. *PLoS Curr* 4.

9 Ramanathan CS, Dutta S, editors (2013) Governance, Development, and Social Work. London: Routledge Publishers (Taylor and Francis Group).

10 Bowling A (2001) *Measuring Disease. A Review of Disease-specific Quality of Life Measurement Scales*. Buckingham: Open University Press.

11 CERA (2012) *CERA Wellbeing Survey 2012 Report, prepared by AC Nielsen for the Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority*. AC Nielsen and the Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority.

12 Topp CW, Ostergaard SD, Sondergaard S, Bech P (2015) The WHO-5 Well-Being Index: A systematic review of the literature. *Psychother Psychosom* 84: 167-176.

13 Selye H (1936) A syndrome produced by diverse nocuous agents. *Nature* 138.

14 Chandola T, Britton A, Brunner E, Hemingway H, Malik M, et al. (2008) Work stress and coronary heart disease: What are the mechanisms? *European Heart Journal* 29: 640-648.

15 Selye H (1976) *Stress in health and disease*. Stoneham MA: Butterworth-Heinemann.

16 World Health Organization (2013) *Guidelines for the management of conditions specifically related to stress*. Geneva: WHO.

17 CDHB (2020) *Canterbury Wellbeing Survey, 2020: Report prepared by Nielsen for the Canterbury District Health Board and partnering agencies*. Christchurch: Canterbury District Health Board.

18 *The Quality of Life Project. Report prepared by Nielsen for the Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin City Councils and partnering agencies.* Available from: www.qualityoflifeproject.govt.nz/survey.htm.

19 Vaishnavi S, Connor K, Davidson JRT (2007) An abbreviated version of the Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale (CD-RISC), the CD-RISC2: Psychometric properties and applications in psychopharmacological trials. *Psychiatry research* 152: 293-297.

20 Windle G, Bennett KM, Noyes J (2011) A methodological review of resilience measurement scales. *Health and Quality of Life Outcomes* 9: 8.

21 Davidson JRT (2020) Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale (CDRISC) Manual. Unpublished.

22 Connor KM, Davidson JR (2003) Development of a new resilience scale: The Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale (CD-RISC).

23 Windle G (2011) What is resilience? A review and concept analysis. *Reviews in Clinical Gerontology* 21: 152-169.

24 Bonanno G (2004) Loss, Trauma, and Human Resilience: Have We Underestimated the Human Capacity to Thrive After Extremely Aversive Events? *American Psychologist* 59: 20-28.

© Crown copyright 2024

25 Richardson GE (2002) The metatheory of resilience and resiliency. *Journal of Clinical Psychology* 58: 307-321.

26 Richardson GE, Neiger BL, Jensen S, Kumpfer KL (1990) The Resiliency Model. *Health Education* 21: 33-39.

27 Statistics New Zealand (2016) *New Zealand General Social Survey 2016*. Wellington: Statistics New Zealand.

28 Families Commission (2013) *Families and whānau Status report: Towards measuring the wellbeing of families and whānau*. Wellington: Families Commission.

29 Wollny I, Apps J, Henricson C (2010) *Can government measure family wellbeing?* London: Family and Parenting Institute. Available from: https://www.familyandparenting.org/Resources/ FPI/Documents/CanGovernmentMeasureFamilyWellbeing.pdf.

30 Cotterell G, von Randow M, Wheldon M (2008) *Measuring Changes in Family and Whānau Wellbeing Using Census Data, 1981–2006: A preliminary analysis*. Wellington: Statistics New Zealand.

31 Baker K (2016) *The Whānau Rangatiratanga Frameworks: Approaching whānau wellbeing from within Te Ao Māori*. Wellington: Social Policy Evaluation and Research Unit.

32 Fletcher M (2007) Issues in developing a conceptual framework for 'family wellbeing'. National Family Wellbeing Symposium, Canberra, 20–21 June 2007.

33 Statistics New Zealand (2006) *International developments in family statistics*. Wellington: Statistics New Zealand.

34 Statistics New Zealand (2007) *Review of official family statistics. Consultation Paper*. New Zealand: Wellington.

35 Statistics New Zealand (2013) *Te Kupenga 2013: A survey of Māori well-being questionnaire*. Wellington: Statistics New Zealand.

36 Statistics New Zealand (2018) *New Zealand General Social Survey 2018 data dictionary (version 29)*. Statistics New Zealand.

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