

Te Kāhui Hauora o Te Taihū Iwi Māori Partnership Board

Te reo hauora o ngā whānau i Te Taihū-o-Te-
Waka-o-Māui

Whānau Voice Report

October 2024

Draft

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1. HE WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA

Executive Summary

Te Kāhui Hauora o Te Taihū has conducted engagements from July to September 2024 to capture the health-related experiences and views of whānau. This report highlights the importance of whānau voice, rooted in the principles of whanaungatanga, manaakitanga, and tino rangatiratanga, emphasising relationships, care, and self-determination.

Whānau voice articulates community perspectives, experiences, and knowledge, informing decision-making in sectors like healthcare, education, and social services. The study employed a multi-faceted methodology, including interviews, focus groups, surveys, and community events, ensuring a comprehensive representation of whānau perspectives.

Findings revealed:

- a significant divergence between whānau views on hauora and the current health system's clinical focus.
- whānau prioritise holistic well-being, encompassing environmental, familial, and cultural connections.
- rangatahi, in particular, emphasised the importance of home and whānau in positive hauora, contrasting with the individualistic approach of conventional healthcare systems.
- whānau expressed dissatisfaction with current mental health services, highlighting the need for culturally tailored Māori mental health services.
- geographic challenges and systemic inefficiencies, such as long wait times and fragmented care, exacerbate health disparities.
- improved communication, culturally safe practices, and better resource allocation to address these issues is needed.

Te Kāhui Hauora o Te Taihū proposes immediate, medium, and long-term actions to address these barriers and enhance hauora outcomes. These include establishing stakeholder engagement processes, creating advisory groups, conducting surveys, and leading transformational actions.

By embedding whānau voice and cultural practices in healthcare, the aim is to foster a more inclusive, effective, and holistic health system for Māori in Te Taihū. This commitment to culturally responsive and holistic health approaches will pave the way for healthier, more resilient communities, ensuring that healthcare services resonate with the lived experiences and cultural contexts of Māori whānau.

2. HE KŌRERO WHAKATAKI

Whānau Voice and The Role of Te Kāhui Hauora

Background to this report

Iwi Māori Partnership Boards (IMPBs) were established under the Pae Ora Act as a pivotal mechanism to ensure that the voices of whānau are heard and their aspirations are integral to the design and delivery of healthcare services. This initiative recognises the importance of embedding the perspectives and needs of whānau into health policy and practice, promoting a more inclusive and culturally responsive healthcare system.

Te Kāhui Hauora o Te Taihū serves as the IMPB for the Te Taihū region who play a crucial role in capturing and representing the health-related perspectives and experiences of whānau within the region.

This report is an embodiment of the voices and experiences of whānau in Te Taihū as they pertain to hauora, which encompasses holistic health and well-being. The collection of these insights was achieved through multiple engagements conducted over the months of July, August, and September 2024. These engagements provided a platform for whānau to share their experiences, concerns, and aspirations, ensuring that their voices are heard and considered in the ongoing development of healthcare services.

The findings presented in this report, therefore, reflect the views and opinions held by whānau during this specific period. By capturing these insights, the report aims to inform and guide healthcare providers and policymakers in their efforts to create a more effective, equitable, and culturally appropriate healthcare system for the Te Taihū region.

What is Whānau Voice?

Whānau is a key concept in te ao Māori that emphasises the importance of connection those you have close familial ties too. This can be whakapapa based or kaupapa based where whānau come together for a common purpose as whānau enables positive hauora. It highlights that whakapapa can facilitate a greater understanding of our relationships and connection to all – the surrounding environment, people (including hapū and iwi) and culture leading to a greater sense of identity. Te taha whānau is a key element of Tā Mason Durie's Te Whare Tapawhā model of Māori wellbeing¹. He emphasises the importance of a strengthened connection to whānau as a pillar of good health, strengthening the concept of resilience drawn from relational ties with people.

It is with this understanding that capturing whānau voice is so important. The voice of whānau articulates the perspectives, experiences and knowledge within communities, whānau, hapū, and iwi. Grounded in the principles of whanaungatanga², manaakitanga³ and tino

¹ Te Whare Tapa Whā was developed by leading Māori health advocate Tā Mason Durie in 1984. The model describes health and wellbeing as a wharehui/meeting house with four walls that articulates that when these are in balance, we thrive.

² The principle of building and maintaining relationships, emphasises the importance of kinship and a sense of belonging, fostering strong connections and a shared sense of identity within the community.

³ The principle of hospitality and care, involves showing respect, generosity, and care for others, ensuring that all whānau within the community feel valued and supported.

rangatiratanga.⁴ Whānau voice incorporates the collective wisdom of the community including kōrero tuku iho⁵ informing contemporary decision making in various sectors like education, healthcare, social services, and governance.

The practical application of this involves deliberate and meaningful consideration of integrating Māori perspectives into design or services providing culturally responsive healthcare. It also provides the conditions that ensures Māori participation in decision-making for their health and wellbeing. Embracing whānau voice leads to inclusive, reciprocal, respectful, and empowering practices that honour Māori aspirations, needs, rights and perspectives.

Te Kāhui Hauora's Role in gathering Whānau Voice

Te Kāhui Hauora role, defined by the Pae Ora (Healthy Futures) Act 2022, represents local Māori perspectives in Te Taihū. Our key responsibilities include understanding and addressing Māori needs and aspirations concerning Hauora Māori outcomes, evaluating the health sector's effectiveness in meeting these needs, and guiding the design and delivery of culturally appropriate health services and interventions.

Our objective is to align the health sector with the unique cultural and health requirements of the Te Taihū community, advocating for whānau to improve health outcomes. The Pae Ora Act provides a framework for our functions, which include engaging with whānau and hapū to understand local health needs and communicating these insights to Health New Zealand.

We disseminate engagement results to Health New Zealand, evaluate Hauora Māori to prioritise improvements, and collaborate with Health New Zealand to develop evidence-based priorities. Additionally, we monitor the health sector's performance to ensure alignment with community needs and support Health New Zealand's stewardship of Hauora Māori, focusing on Kaupapa Māori investment and innovation. The minister desires iwi-Māori partnership boards (IMPBs) to influence strategic commissioning practices to address inequities.

Our Engagement and Communications Group ensures the voice of whānau Māori is present in all health system decision-making forums.

Methodology and analysis

How we have gathered Whānau Voice

The report captures the needs, aspirations, and challenges of whānau in Te Taihū through interviews and data from various engagements. It includes anonymised stories from whānau, consolidates insights from Whānau Ora kaimahi and rangatahi initiatives, and incorporates feedback from events like Kia Hukere Te Hoe (kapa haka). Contributions from Hauora Māori providers and health professionals, as well as responses from an online survey provide a comprehensive view of whānau interactions with health services. This blend of qualitative and quantitative data ensures whānau voices are represented and integrated into our project outcomes.

⁴ The principle of self-determination, underscores the right of Māori to govern themselves and make decisions that affect their lives, preserving their autonomy and cultural integrity.

⁵ Information and knowledge passed on through oral transmission.

Whānau Voice Engagement – July to September 2024

Engagement Activity	Date	Location	Description
Whānau Ora kaimahi	August 2024	Various locations across Te Taihū	Whānau ora kaimahi are integral to the collection of whānau voice, as they have direct and trusted relationships with whānau. We conducted small group interviews with them, we gathered in-depth insights on specific issues, challenges and successes experienced by whānau.
Patient voices	August 2024	Various locations across Te Taihū	Direct engagement with patients through one-on-one interviews, capturing the lived experiences of those receiving care. These provided critical feedback on the quality and effectiveness of health services.
Health Providers – Small group interview	August 2024	Various locations across Te Taihū	Direct engagement with three kaimahi working as Hauora Māori Navigators. Small group interview.
Rangatahi engagement	20 th August 2024	Marlborough Boys College / Marlborough Girls College	We engaged with rangatahi in high schools that involved interactive sessions and discussions where they could express their views on health, education, and cultural identity. Their input is very crucial for shaping policies relevant to rangatahi.
Kia Hukere Te Hoe Kapa Haka engagement	13-14 September 2024	Nelson	We surveyed whānau who attended the event, encompassing all generations from rangatahi to kaumātua. By engaging participants across various age groups, we gained diverse perspectives on their cultural, social, and health-related aspirations and needs. This approach allowed us to capture a holistic view of the community's needs in Te Taihū.
Hauora Māori providers Hui	17 th July 2024	Blenheim	We hosted a hauora Māori providers hui that brought together health professionals specialising in Hauora. These gatherings facilitated a collective discussion and feedback on health services, identifying systematic issues from a provider's perspective.
Whānau Voice Online Survey	September 2024	Online	We launched the Whānau Voice online survey to gather input from whānau across Te Taihū, even those who are away from Te Taihū, who may want to be involved. Easily accessible on multiple digital platforms, the survey allowed whānau to share their thoughts and experiences conveniently from home.

Engagement Activity	Date	Location	Description
			The survey collected data on various aspects of health and well-being, providing a broad overview of whānau needs and priorities. Refer to Appendix 1 for the Whānau Voice Survey.

How did we analyse the insights from each engagement?

To identify the prominent themes from engagements, as well as the online survey results, a spreadsheet with a was created. This spreadsheet collated all the data from both platforms (online and in person) and outlined the key themes based on the numerical count of responses regarding whether whānau were achieving the hauora outcomes. Additionally, key whānau quotes and excerpts from narratives were included in the spreadsheet to support the identified hauora priority themes. There is some alignment with government priorities for health, however, we have focused on the priorities as identified and voiced by whānau.

3. NGĀ HUA Ō NGĀ KŌRERO

Findings of this report

He Oranga Ngākau, He Pikinga Waiora

"Creating systems alongside each other – not just smaller health measures, but a whole new system approach. From whakamā to whakamana"

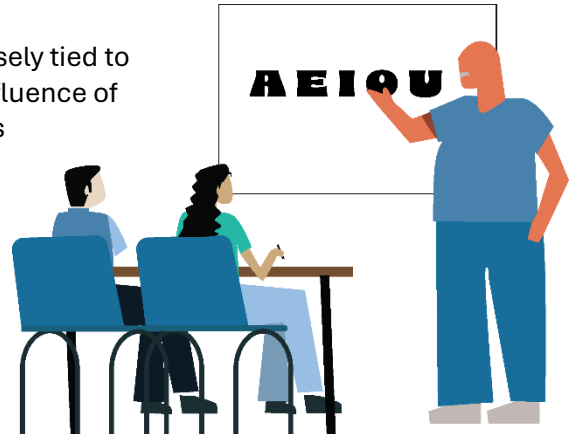
Whānau view and approach to hauora is different to how the system approaches health.

Whānau views and approaches to hauora differ from how the system approaches health highlights a fundamental divergence between indigenous and institutional perspectives on well-being. Whānau were more interested in articulating the things that contribute to their positive well-being – the environment, whānau, connection, physical activity – as opposed to clinical or health issues – disease, sickness, illness.

Ka pū te rūhā, ka hao te rangatahi

Rangatahi have a differing view to positive hauora which is tied to the home and whānau, in comparison to older generations.

Rangatahi have a differing view of positive hauora, closely tied to their home and whānau, underscores the profound influence of familial and communal bonds on their well-being. This perspective contrasts with more individualistic approaches often emphasised by conventional healthcare systems. For rangatahi, positive hauora is deeply interconnected with the nurturing environment of their home and the support of their whānau, reflecting a holistic understanding of health that includes emotional, spiritual, and relational dimensions. Recognising and respecting this view is crucial for developing health interventions that resonate with and effectively support the unique needs of rangatahi, fostering a sense of belonging and comprehensive well-being.



"For them, doing positive engagements and socialising not with devices in their own age group gave them the confidence to talk about things that were going on in their lives."

He kōrero i tuku: Differences in perspectives between generations

One poignant story was shared by a young girl who, despite not coming from an affluent family, found happiness through strong core values instilled by her whānau. This underscores the importance of whānau support and cultural engagement in shaping positive health outcomes for rangatahi.

Another young boy, who struggled to connect with local iwi, expressed feeling lost and disconnected as he was mātāwaka. Many rangatahi were open to discussing their lives and aspirations, finding confidence through positive engagements and social activities. This highlights the importance of providing supportive and inclusive spaces for youth to express themselves and connect with their heritage.

“the more engaged Rangatahi are in physical activity, the healthier they would be”

Whāia te hauora hinengaro kia puāwai ai te hauora tangata

Whānau believe tino rangatiratanga is an enabler for positive mental health tied directly to meaningful interaction with te taiao.

Many whānau we spoke to voiced that they feel their hauora is in their hands. We heard many examples of the positive steps whānau take to keep themselves well. From getting into nature with whānau to hunt, finish and harvest kai, or simply go for walks and enjoy being acitvie together outdoors. Many pakeke and kaumātua voiced how they feel a resonsibility to pass down skills in gathering kai, to their children and mokopuna.

Tino rangatiratanga as an enabler for positive mental health highlights the link between autonomy, cultural identity, and well-being. Tino rangatiratanga empowers individuals and communities to make decisions that reflect their values and cultural practices, fostering a sense of control and purpose. Many whānau expressed the importance of being able to determine and uphold their own tino rangatiratanga and mana motuhake when it comes to health.

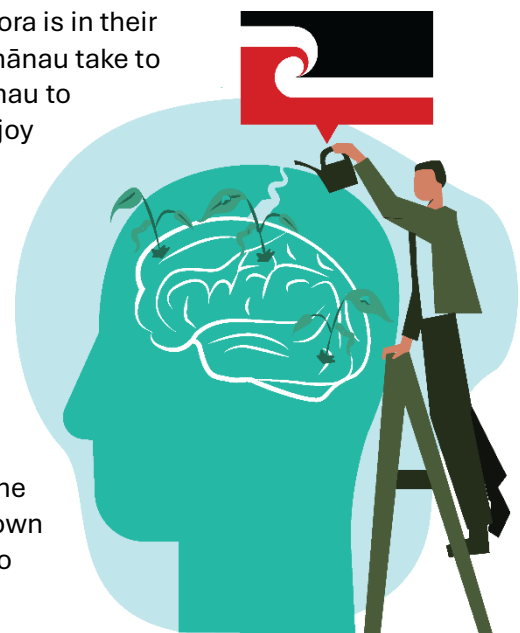
When this self-determination is paired with active engagement with te taiao, it enhances mental health by grounding individuals in their ancestral lands and natural surroundings. This holistic approach underscores the importance of cultural and environmental connections in promoting mental health, reinforcing that true well-being encompasses more than just the absence of illness—it is about living in harmony with one's culture and environment.

“To feel heard, seen and understood. To advocate for myself and whānau”

“Having power (over) my actions”

Mental health services are ineffective with a strong need for Māori mental health services.

Current mental health services fall short of meeting the needs of Māori whānau, indicating a pressing requirement for dedicated Māori mental health services. Whānau members have voiced that the existing system fails to consider the unique cultural, social, and historical contexts that are integral to Māori mental health and well-being. This collective feedback underscores significant deficiencies in the mainstream services and highlights an urgent need for the development and implementation of mental health services that are tailored specifically for Māori. These services should incorporate traditional practices and values, ensuring a more effective and holistic approach to care that resonates with the lived experiences of Māori whānau.



Whakatō tō koutou manaakitanga

Quality hauora services of Te Taihū are essential for ensuring equitable healthcare access and addressing historical disparities faced by the Māori population. High-quality, culturally appropriate healthcare promotes holistic well-being—physical, mental, and spiritual—leading to healthier, more productive communities. It also builds trust and engagement between providers and the community, contributing to the region's overall resilience and sustainability.

Many whānau expressed differing experiences often associated with a lack of care and hospitality when it came to interacting with the system, whether that was with their GPs, specialists, hospitals, and / or other service providers.

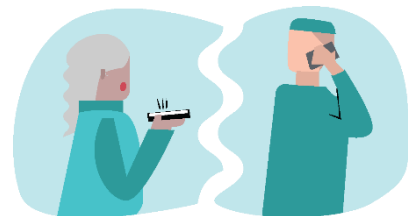
Whānau expressed significant concerns regarding timely communication and engagement with the health system.

This is a critical issue because effective healthcare delivery relies heavily on these components. When communication and engagement are lacking, it can lead to poorer health outcomes, heightened stress, and a breakdown in trust between whānau and healthcare providers. Addressing these concerns is essential to ensure that our families receive the necessary care promptly and are well-informed about their health journeys. By improving these areas, we can enhance patient satisfaction, adherence to treatment plans, and overall well-being, ultimately fostering a more responsive and equitable health system for all.

“One thing is to communicate better. Why didn’t the GP or nurse ring her first instead of sending a letter, so she wouldn’t be shocked?”

He kōrero i tuku: Miscommunication and Fragmentation

A participant described the experience of a young mother who had to deal with multiple healthcare providers who were unaware of each other's treatments and recommendations. This lack of communication exacerbated her stress and confusion, making it difficult for her to navigate the healthcare system. She felt appalled but not surprised by the fragmented nature of the services.



“I go to two different people, and they don’t know each other’s treatments. It’s appalling.”

Whānau shared whakaaro regarding the rurality and geographical nuances of Te Taihū and how this current system, does not cater for that.

Whānau have shared their whakaaro on how these factors impact their access to healthcare, leading to disparities in service availability and quality. We heard from patients and their whānau who discussed the isolation they feel when themselves or their loved one has to travel far for their care, spending time away from their whānau and social support. Understanding these geographical challenges is crucial for developing targeted solutions that ensure all whānau, regardless of location, receive equitable and timely care. Addressing these concerns will help bridge gaps in the health system, improve overall health outcomes, and foster a more inclusive and responsive approach to healthcare in Te Taihū.

“Have a whānau at home and service in Nelson but they haven't met”

“Loneliness is sometimes deafening, Everyday is a new start and I have to prepare every day to be by myself.”

Whānau expressed strong views about the significant wait times for those that require acute and urgent medical care, and how degrading and disheartening this can be.

"As a Registered Nurse I am concerned at the disparity For Māori in regard to Health in Te Taihū. Cancer diagnosis is slow - if it isn't slow its costly. "

Long wait times not only pose serious risks to health outcomes but also erode the dignity and morale of those in need of immediate care. When whānau experience such delays, it can lead to a sense of helplessness and diminished trust in the healthcare system. Addressing these concerns is essential to ensure that all whānau receive timely, respectful, and effective medical attention, ultimately fostering a healthcare environment that upholds their dignity and well-being.

"Waiting lists for surgeries is lengthy, health conditions worsening. "

Systematic Challenges and Accessibility

He kōrero i tuku: The Struggle for Timely and Adequate Care

Several poignant personal stories highlighted the systematic failures and challenges faced by whānau in accessing adequate healthcare. The story of a whānau member who had a large tumour serves as a stark illustration of the systems inadequacies. Initially dismissed by a doctor, symptoms were not taken seriously, leading to a critical delay in diagnosis. After three months of persistent self-advocacy, the patient was finally diagnosed with cancer – a diagnosis that should have been made much earlier. This delay not only exacerbated the patient’s health condition but also caused immense emotional and psychological stress.



Another whānau member’s experience of long wait times and miscommunications further highlights how systematic inefficiencies can lead to prolonged and stressful healthcare journeys. These stories underscore the urgent need for a healthcare system that listens to patients and acts swiftly. faced long wait times and miscommunications, leading to a prolonged and stressful journey to get a clear diagnosis.

“You need to be persistent. It’s hard when the system is shitty.”

Whānau expressed that there are limited resources and services available across Te Taihū.

"Cancer services - you've got to do better. Can we get better treatment planning?"

The scarcity of healthcare resources and services can lead to delayed treatments, increased travel times, and overall poorer health outcomes for families. Recognising and addressing these limitations are essential steps toward ensuring equitable access to quality healthcare for all whānau in the region. By acknowledging these resource gaps, we can advocate for more comprehensive and distributed healthcare services, ultimately fostering a healthier, more resilient community in Te Taihū.



"There are no dialysis machines in Wairau meaning whanau have to travel to Whakatū up to 3x weekly which takes a toll on whānau as a unit."

Navigating a Fragmented System

He kōrero i tuku: The Isolation of Dialysis Treatment

A whānau member undergoing dialysis treatment faced significant challenges due to the lack of local facilities. He had to drive two hours each way to receive treatment, spending the entire day away from home. During the COVID-19 pandemic, his situation worsened as he couldn't have whānau accompany him, leading to a profound sense of isolation. The fragmented healthcare system forced him to take his own notes and navigate between providers without coordinated support, highlighting the critical need for better-integrated care and support systems.



"There's a big trust element to it – relationship with doctors, how do we trust them?"

"everyday is a new start and I have to prepare every day to be by myself."

Whānau wish to interact with clinical practitioners that will provide a culturally safe and appropriate space.

Whānau have expressed a strong desire for healthcare environments where their cultural values, beliefs, and practices are respected and integrated into their care. Culturally safe spaces are vital for building trust, improving communication, and ensuring that healthcare services are effective and respectful of whānau identities.

"I never want any other whānau to experience what we experienced."

Ko ngā pae tawhiti whāia kia tata, ko ngā pae tata whakamaua kia tina

"Te taiao - mahinga kai - taking my grandchildren to the moana and passing on my knowledge."

"Better connection to the Māori community. To be better supported/informed by people that are in the same positions to help us."

Whānau stated that there is a need for more te āo Māori hauora services.

A sentiment strongly expressed by whānau - Te Āo Māori Hauora services are grounded in Māori worldviews and practices, which are essential for delivering culturally relevant and effective healthcare. The absence of such services can result in whānau feeling disconnected from the health system, potentially leading to underutilisation of available resources and poorer health outcomes. Expanding Te Āo Māori Hauora services will ensure that healthcare is not only accessible but also aligned with the cultural values and needs of whānau, thereby promoting holistic well-being and fostering a more inclusive and equitable health system in Te Taihū.

"Connecting to our whenua, being on the water through being apart of community groups"

"We need more Māori training on Māori Nursing courses and of course more doctors and if we could set up something where courses could be delivered online, we could get far more students and pakeke into Health. Funding for clinical staff was not given to some key Hauora providers in Wairau therefore their engagement with the Māori community here in Wairau is limited."

Cultural Sensitivity and Manaakitanga

He kōrero i tuku: Lack of culturally responsive and appropriate care

One individual shared his preference for speaking in te reo Māori and the frustration of not being understood by service providers. This language barrier hindered his ability to articulate his needs confidently, highlighting the need for more culturally competent services that can cater to the linguistic and cultural preferences of all whānau. The stories of isolation and exclusion from social services point to a broader issue of systemic barriers that mātāwaka face in accessing support. There is a pressing need for iwi and service providers to extend their support and create a sense of belonging for all Māori in Te Taihū.

He kōrero i tuku: Embedding Manaakitanga in Healthcare

One whānau member emphasised the importance of manaakitanga (hospitality) in healthcare services. She shared that normalising manaakitanga across all services is crucial for making patients feel welcome and comfortable. This involves simple gestures like offering a cup of tea, greeting patients in Māori, and maintaining eye contact.

Many whānau shared experiences of rudeness and lack of acknowledgment from doctors and receptionists, which can be daunting and off-putting. Embedding manaakitanga in healthcare services is a given in Māori culture and should be a standard practice to improve patient experiences.



"Embedding manaakitanga in healthcare makes patients feel welcome and valued—it's a simple yet powerful way to improve patient experiences."

Access to resources for rongoā practitioners can be difficult in the region.

Ensuring that rongoā practitioners have the necessary resources is crucial for preserving and promoting this traditional knowledge, which is vital for the cultural and holistic health of whānau. Addressing these challenges will support the sustainability and effectiveness of rongoā practices, thereby enriching the overall health system in Te Taihū and ensuring it is more responsive to the cultural needs of the community.



Whānau who do not whakapapa to mana whenua in Te Taihū often feel confused or unsure as to who to turn to for support.

This uncertainty can hinder their access to essential services and community networks, thereby affecting their overall well-being. Addressing this issue is crucial for creating an inclusive environment where all whānau, regardless of their whakapapa, feel supported and connected. Providing clear information and pathways for these families can enhance their sense of belonging and ensure they receive the necessary resources and assistance, contributing to a more cohesive and supportive community in Te Taihū.

4. HE KŌRERO WHAKAMUTUNGA

Next steps

Building on what whānau have shared and the themes identified, this section outlines our proposed next steps. These steps aim to help address some of the barriers and challenges expressed by whānau, while also leveraging the strengths identified by whānau to enhance hauora Māori in Te Taihū.

Next steps:

Immediate Actions:

- Establish regular stakeholder engagement hui and processes in Te Taihū.
- Identify key stakeholder groups and priority populations.
- Align with existing iwi engagement.
- Form a Whānau Voice Advisory Group.
- Create online and physical platforms for direct whānau engagement.

Medium-Term Actions:

- Develop a whaikaha whānau voice forum and hauora provider/practitioner forum.
- Implement hauora Māori surveys to gather whānau experiences.
- Facilitate a co-design forum for service improvements.
- Include whānau voice representatives on the Te Kāhui Hauora board.
- Produce 'Whānau Voice' reports and embed findings.
- Engage whānau through local hui and events.

Long-Term Actions:

- Lead transformational actions needed for Hauora Māori outcomes.

Through these efforts, we strive to enhance hauora outcomes for Māori in Te Taihū, ensuring services and interventions are culturally appropriate and effective.

Overall, the findings emphasise the crucial need for a healthcare system that aligns with the cultural values and holistic perspectives of Māori whānau. By addressing systemic barriers, promoting self-determination, and embedding cultural practices like manaakitanga, the healthcare system can foster a more inclusive, responsive, and effective approach to health and well-being.

Implementing the outlined actions will ensure that healthcare services are not only accessible but also resonate with the lived experiences and cultural contexts of Māori whānau. This commitment to culturally responsive and holistic health approaches will pave the way for healthier, more resilient communities in Te Taihū. By honouring and integrating whānau perspectives, we can create a health system that truly supports the well-being of all whānau in our region.

Appendix 1: Hauora Māori Survey

Whānau Hauora Priority Survey

“Tō Reo, Tā Mātou Aronga”

“Your Voice, Our Direction”

1. A strong connection to Te Ao Māori is important for our hauora. Do you or your whānau participate in any of the following activities?

(Tick all that apply)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Kapa Haka | <input type="checkbox"/> Whakapapa |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Learning Te Reo Māori | <input type="checkbox"/> Maara Kai |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Karakia | <input type="checkbox"/> Involvement in taiao projects |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiata | <input type="checkbox"/> Sports |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Attending wānanga | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Go to the marae | |

2. How significant are the following Kaupapa to the wellbeing of you and your whānau?

	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important
Having control over hauora decisions that affect you	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Access to culturally safe hauora services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Strong connections to your whānau, hapu, iwi and hāpori	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Better access to Māori health providers and Rongoā	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Positive and healthy spaces (e.g. marae, kura, kainga)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Access to Te Taiao (e.g. ngāhere, moana, awa)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. What is important for the hauora of you and your whānau?

4. Do you feel that you are achieving this?

Āe / Yes

Kāo / No

5. If yes, what is helping you to achieve this?

(Answer N/A if this question is not applicable)

6. If no, what support do you need to achieve this?

(Answer N/A if this question is not applicable)

7. Is there anything else you would like to share about your hauora priorities or concerns?

8. Do you live in Te Taihū or access health care services here?

Āe / Yes

Kāo / No

9. What iwi to do you whakapapa to?

10. What age group are you in?

- Tamariki (Under 16)
- Rangatahi (16 – 24)
- Pakeke (25 – 64)
- Kaumatua (65+)

11. Do you identify as:

- Wāhine / Female
- Tāne / Male
- Non-Binary
- Other: _____
- Prefer not to say