



A Health Profile of Young Asian New Zealanders



Findings of **Youth2000**
A National Secondary School
Youth Health Survey



April 2006

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findings from Youth2000.**

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www.youth2000.ac.nz, www.asianhealth.govt.nz and www.arphs.govt.nz

FOREWORD

Cultural diversity enriches New Zealand society. However, it also presents a challenge to our health and social services to adequately cater for people with diverse practices and traditions. Over the past decade the health sector has begun to engage the challenges of promoting and ensuring the health of all New Zealanders, regardless of their ethnic and cultural identity.

Asian peoples have lived in New Zealand for almost 150 years. They represent an important and growing sector of New Zealand society. However, until recently, there has been a lack of information about their health status and specific health issues which they might face, especially for young Asian New Zealanders.

We now recognise in the health sector that effective action requires sound evidence from which to design and proceed with interventions. The lack of knowledge about young Asian people in New Zealand has thus proved a major obstacle for service providers to undertake interventions for this diverse group of young people.

This has been of particular concern because we know from international experience that the health profile and behaviours of the children of migrants, and of migrants themselves, can change greatly as they acculturate to the majority culture. We also know that the experiences of discrimination and racism can have a major impact on young people's health.

We hope this report will begin to fill this gap in knowledge in the New Zealand health sector and beyond, and will be of interest to families, communities, policymakers, schools, health providers and of course the students themselves. There are a lot of positive messages about the health of young Asian New Zealanders in this report. There are also some definite concerns. The challenge this report poses for us – as communities and in the health sector – is to maintain the good health status of many young Asian New Zealanders and to identify and intervene for those young people who require our help.



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents selected findings for young “Asian” New Zealanders from the Youth2000 national secondary school youth health survey.

FINDINGS

Overall

- Most young “Asian” New Zealanders are healthy, report positive family environments and do not engage in risky behaviours. Overall, young Chinese and Indian New Zealanders are less likely to engage in risky behaviours than their NZ European peers.

Demography

- Young “Asian” New Zealanders are an extremely diverse group, differing in ethnicity, mother tongue, socio-economic status, and duration of residence in New Zealand. These differences correspond to differences in health status amongst this group.
- Many young “Asian” New Zealanders were born in New Zealand, and many others have been resident in New Zealand for over 5 years. Young “Asian” New Zealanders who are recent migrants represent a minority.
- Most young “Asian” New Zealanders have a good command of English and feel comfortable in Pakeha/ NZ European cultural settings. However, more than half of young Chinese New Zealanders and around 40% of young Indian New Zealanders have a language other than English as the major language at home.
- The largest groups of young “Asian” New Zealanders are Chinese and Indian. Many young “Asian” New Zealanders do not have a sole ethnic identity. Many also identify with a non-“Asian” ethnicity.

School Safety

- Many young “Asian” New Zealanders, in particular young Chinese New Zealanders, do not feel safe at school, and for some students this leads to absenteeism.
- Young “Asian” New Zealanders are less likely to report bullying than their NZ European peers, but for those who do, they are more likely to report traumatic bullying. Few of these young people report their bullying experience to an adult.

Access to Healthcare

- Many young “Asian” New Zealanders do not access healthcare, especially young Chinese New Zealanders and those who have been in New Zealand less than five years. Young Chinese New Zealanders are much more likely to report lack of access to healthcare than their NZ European peers and are also more likely to report obstacles to accessing healthcare.



Mental Health

- Mental health is a major health issue for young “Asian” New Zealanders. Many report significant depressive symptoms and anxiety, with females and Indian young people particularly vulnerable. Young Indian New Zealanders report higher prevalence of depression than their NZ European peers. Some of these young “Asian” New Zealanders report suicidal thoughts.

Physical Activity

- Many young “Asian” New Zealanders, particularly female students, report low levels of physical activity.

Risky Behaviours

- While overall “Asian” New Zealanders are a healthy group with low levels of risky behaviours, a small group of young “Asian” New Zealanders do engage in risky behaviours such as binge drinking, smoking, unsafe sex, and marijuana use.
- Young male Indian New Zealanders are more likely to engage in risky behaviours than female Indian New Zealanders. This gender difference is not seen amongst young Chinese New Zealanders.
- Young “Asian” New Zealanders who are recent migrants are less likely to engage in risky behaviours than those born in New Zealand – a “healthy migrant effect”. This appears to be an effect of acculturation as young “Asian” New Zealanders who were born overseas but are not recent migrants fall between these two groups in terms of prevalence of risky behaviours.

RECOMMENDATIONS

For Schools and Communities

- **Provide** safe environments for all students, particularly those from ethnic minorities, and **provide** safe means for students to report bullying.
- **Confront** bullying in school curriculum and **uphold** a policy of intolerance of bullying in school environments.
- **Work** with families to improve communication with students about risky behaviours and problems at school.
- **Identify** young Indian female students as a group who are particularly at risk of poor mental health.
- **Encourage and enable** young “Asian” students, especially female students, to undertake more physical activity and **provide** activities and means for participation that are culturally appropriate for all students.
- **Support, value and celebrate** cultural practices and traditions of “Asian” students, which are diverse, in school and community settings.



For Service Providers

- **Engage** more specific “Asian” ethnic groups and **avoid** treating young “Asian” New Zealanders as a single group.
- **Provide** access for young Chinese New Zealanders and young recent migrants to healthcare. This is particularly important for primary health organisations in partnership with schools.
- **Use** new technologies such as mobile phones and the internet to provide healthcare services and reduce barriers to access.
- **Consider** the protective effects of young recent migrants’ traditional family cultures, structures and practices and consider ways to preserve these healthy effects.
- **Promote** collaboration across sectors for providers of services to young “Asian” New Zealanders.
- **Develop** culturally specific tools and knowledgeable workforce to provide services for young “Asian” New Zealanders.

For Ministry of Health, funding agencies, researchers and policy-makers

- **Undertake and fund** further research into the health of young “Asian” New Zealanders.
- **Investigate** factors which contribute to the comparatively low levels of risky behaviours in young “Asian” New Zealanders.
- **Identify and consider** the diverse groups of young “Asian” New Zealanders when developing any national youth strategy.



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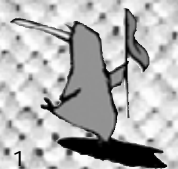
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SECTION ONE

INTRODUCTION



This report examines the health of young “Asian” New Zealanders. Part of the stimulus for this report is the growing numbers of young people classified as “Asian” in New Zealand. From the outset, it is important to acknowledge that the term “Asian” does not have a fixed, uncontested meaning and that it can have differing meanings in differing contexts. Varying constructions of “Asian” are used in New Zealand for different reasons (Rasanathan *et al.*, 2006). The construction of “Asian” used in this report is discussed further below.

Purpose and Objectives

This report aims to respond to the lack of knowledge about the health of young “Asian” New Zealanders by providing the first quantitative data about these young people who attend secondary school. It presents findings on the self-reported health of respondents who identified with an “Asian” ethnic category from the Youth2000 National Secondary School Youth Health Survey.

This report aims to provide recommendations for families, communities, schools, service providers and policy-makers to protect and improve the health of young “Asian” New Zealanders. It also aims to provide a reference document to stimulate interest in the health of these young people and provoke further research.

This report intentionally focuses on Chinese and Indian groups in the first instance, in contrast to the “Asian” category which is normally the focus of the health sector. The reason for this is the many issues with the use of “Asian” as a category in research (Rasanathan *et al.*, 2006). As such, this report poses a challenge to the uncritical use of “Asian” as a category for analysis and planning.

This report is based on a quantitative survey and in many ways raises more questions than it answers. Given the lack of research evidence in New Zealand for these young people, this report has not attempted to overly speculate on the findings presented. Instead, an attempt has been made to present a wide overview of information to enable families, communities and the agencies who serve them, to place these findings in light of their own experiences, and make their own interpretations. It is hoped that this analysis by readers will lead to further research and services that will answer some of the questions that this report aims to pose.

Background

Chinese and Indian peoples have settled in New Zealand for almost 150 years (Ip, 1996; Leckie, 1995) and in the past half-century have been joined in New Zealand by many other peoples from the Asian continent. The removal of “traditional sources” criteria from immigration policy in 1987 led to a substantial increase in the numbers of these “Asian” peoples in New Zealand (Ip, 2001). These numbers continue to increase, both by natural increase and continuing, if erratic, immigration.

As such in New Zealand, “Asian” youth now make up a growing and diverse part of New Zealand’s young people. In the 2001 census, 46,623 young people aged 10-19 years old were assigned to the “Asian” category, who thus constituted over 8% of the 10-19 year old population (Statistics New Zealand, 2005c). Moreover, the total “Asian” population is predicted to grow from 7% of the population recorded in 2001 to 14.5% by 2021 (Statistics New Zealand, 2005a). The ethnic composition of this “Asian” category is discussed further below.



Despite this growing population, there is a lack of information about the health status of these “Asian” young people and the health issues that they face. There is in fact almost a complete dearth of quantitative evidence about health concerns for this group. This omission is partly related to the general lack of information about young people’s health in New Zealand that the Youth2000 project was designed to remedy. It is also partly due to the nascent nature of interest in the health of “Asian” New Zealanders. It is only recently that the health sector has begun to respond to the needs of the growing “Asian” population in New Zealand.

However, the seminal reports on “Asian” health in New Zealand (Asian Public Health Project Team, 2003; Ngai *et al.*, 2001; R. Walker *et al.*, 1998) have been unable to illuminate much about the health of “Asian” young people due to the lack of available data. Initial investigations into “Asian” health have in fact focused on adults, and in particular, issues related to migration. There has been little investigation of the health issues of “Asian” young people related to acculturation, and related to their adoption of cultural practices which differ from their parents. There is even less information about young people belonging to established “Asian” communities, who may, in the case of some young Chinese and Indian New Zealanders, have a family history of several generations of settlement in New Zealand. In the midst of this general lack of knowledge, some smaller studies and anecdotal experience has suggested that there may be specific health issues for some young people described as “Asian” in New Zealand, such as in sexual health (Goodyear-Smith & Arroll, 2003).

Methods and Sample

The Youth2000 Survey

Youth2000 is the first nationally representative youth health survey in New Zealand. Full details about the methodology used have been detailed elsewhere (Adolescent Health Research Group, 2003a, 2003b; Watson *et al.*, 2001). In designing the survey, researchers from The University of Auckland consulted with key stakeholders and end-users to determine what youth health information was needed. The resulting questionnaire was developed from the major themes and research questions identified from the consultation process, literature review and available relevant youth health surveys that have been validated nationally and/or internationally. This branched questionnaire consisted of 523 questions covering individual, family, peer, school and community factors.

Testing of the questionnaire by young people was conducted to ensure comprehension and validity. The survey was administered during the 2001 school year by laptop computers using multimedia technology. Schools were randomly chosen to participate and then students within these schools were randomly chosen to undertake the questionnaire.

The following students were ineligible to participate and are thus **not included** in the results presented in this report:

- students with limited English language skills
- fee paying students who were non-New Zealand residents
- students with a disability that prevented them from being able to complete the laptop computer questionnaire



A total of 9,699 students participated in the survey from secondary schools throughout New Zealand. Of these students, 9.5% identified with an “Asian” ethnicity, 24.7% identified as Māori, 72.6% identified as NZ European and 11.7% identified with a Pacific ethnicity (note that students could identify with more than one ethnicity).

A health profile of young “Asian” New Zealanders

This report is based on a secondary analysis of the **Youth2000** dataset. The sample for this report was limited to those students in the dataset who identified with an “Asian” ethnic identity, as discussed below. This resulted in a sample of 922 students (9.5%) out of the 9,699 students in the **Youth2000** dataset. Demographic characteristics for this sample are shown in Table One.

Selected findings from the **Youth2000** questionnaire for these students are presented in this report. Findings are presented in three sections. There are individual sections looking at findings for Chinese respondents in the survey; findings for Indian respondents in the survey; and a section looking at findings for all “Asian” respondents. Sub-analyses are also presented in terms of gender and duration of residence in New Zealand.

The composition and order of these sections was determined by the relative number of students for these groups. As seen in Table 1, of the 922 students in the total sample, 487 students identified as being Chinese and 271 identified as being Indian (with 48 identifying as both Chinese and Indian). Insufficient numbers of students identified with other “Asian” ethnic identities to enable individual analysis for these groups. Further details of the ethnicity question and response used are discussed below.

Table 1: Demographic characteristics of “Asian” sample

	%
Gender	
Male	48.2
Female	51.8
Age	
≤13 years	20.3
14 years	20.9
15 years	20.8
16 years	18.9
≥ 17 years	19.2
Ethnicity*	
Chinese	53.1
Indian	30.4
Filipino	4.2
Khmer	1.3
Vietnamese	1.7
Other Southeast Asian	5.1
Sri Lankan	2.3
Japanese	10.0
Other Asian	11.1

*Multiple ethnicities are allowed; therefore individuals may be allocated to more than one ethnicity



Comparisons

Comparisons are presented in this report by ethnicity, duration of residence and gender. All comparisons were generated using SAS 9.1 software.

Ethnic comparisons are provided comparing Indian students with NZ European students and Chinese students with NZ European students only. These comparisons were calculated using logistic regression. As such, these comparisons are given as odds ratios. All odds ratios are adjusted for age, gender and socio-economic status. An odds ratio of 1 means that the likelihood is equal, an odds ratio less than 1 shows a lower likelihood and an odds ratio of higher than 1 shows a higher likelihood, always in this report with respect to the NZ European group of students. Ninety five per cent confidence intervals (CI) upper and lower limits are also given for all odds ratios, indicating the precision of the odds ratio estimates, given that the Youth2000 survey did not include all students in New Zealand but rather a sample.

Comparisons are also made within groups according to duration of residence and gender. These comparisons were generated by comparing 95% confidence intervals of findings for each sub-group. Where differences between groups are noted in the text, this means that the 95% confidence intervals for the sub-groups do not intersect.

Ethnicity Response Used

The Youth2000 survey used an ethnicity question based on the 1996 New Zealand census. This question is shown in Figure 1. This question has since been changed for the 2001 and subsequent censuses due to the perception that it prompted over-selection of multiple ethnicities. In the Youth2000 ethnicity question, students were asked which ethnic groups they identified with, and then to choose as many as needed. Students were identified as “Asian” for this report if they identified with any of the following labels:

- Chinese
- Indian
- Filipino
- Khmer
- Vietnamese
- Other Southeast Asian groups
- Sri Lankan
- Japanese
- Other Asian groups

It is important to note that for this report, total response to the ethnicity question was used. This means that students were included in this “Asian” report if they identified with any of these categories, regardless of what other ethnic categories they also identified with - that is, no prioritisation was used. The general trend in New Zealand is to retreat from prioritisation, as seen by Statistics New Zealand’s decision to abandon this for the 2006 census (Statistics New Zealand, 2005b). People’s ethnicities are often too complex to be described in terms of a single identity, and many people reject the idea that they have one dominant ethnicity. Avoiding prioritisation is particularly important for young people, for whom ethnic identities tend to be more fluid. Regardless of the methodology of the ethnicity question used, in New Zealand it is likely that young people will increasingly identify with more than one ethnicity.



This trend is seen in this report, with many students reporting more than one ethnicity. As a result of this, it is not possible to compare results between the reports, as they do not cover discrete groups. As noted above, 48 students are included, for example, in both the Chinese and Indian samples. The only ethnic comparisons available are thus those provided with NZ European groups.

Limitations

The survey has some limitations. The survey questionnaire was only completed by students present at secondary schools on the day of the survey and therefore does not provide data on all young people. This “school attending” population of adolescents is known to be healthier than those young people who have left school at younger ages or those who are more frequently absent and therefore not at school on the day of the survey.

The survey methodology means that the findings in this report are based on self-reporting by students. It is likely that some students were dishonest either by over-reporting or under-reporting particular health behaviours. However, previous studies, as well as the pilot study, suggest this issue is small and unlikely to significantly alter the results.

Where students answered questions with clearly an impossible outcome, the results were excluded from that particular analysis. A small number of students provided a non-response to particular questions such as “I don’t want to answer this question”. Although likely to be small, the potential bias for non-response questions is not known. Finally, computer problems caused a small number of data files to be unusable. As a result of these issues, the sample size varies for the different questions, as can be noted by the ‘n’ values presented in the graphs in this report (Adolescent Health Research Group, 2003b).



Who is “Asian”?

The term “Asian” does not have a fixed, uncontested meaning and can have differing meanings in differing contexts, as noted above. In New Zealand, the Statistics New Zealand definition of “Asian” is used for the analysis of census data. It is also commonly used throughout the state sector. The Statistics New Zealand definition of “Asian” is novel and unique to this country – this definition of “Asian” is not used in other western countries (Rasanathan et al., 2004). It includes peoples with origins from all of Asia up to Afghanistan. That is, under this classification, Japanese, Chinese and Pakistanis are considered “Asian”, but Iranians and other peoples from the Middle East, Central Asia and Asian Russia are not counted as “Asian” (Statistics New Zealand, 2005b).

“Asian” in this sense obviously does not identify a single ethnic group. It in fact collects half the peoples of the world, with myriad languages and cultures. “Asian” as a term does however provide a platform for investigation of the health of these peoples in New Zealand. As a group for analysis, it is less useful because it does not clearly identify a group with similar characteristics that may shape health. Young “Asian” New Zealanders defined in this way are likely to differ widely in not only language and culture, but also socio-economic status, English language ability and settlement history in New Zealand.

This report attempts to acknowledge the usefulness of “Asian” as a category which is widely used in New Zealand and thus provides a structure to allow analysis whilst also recognising the limitations of “Asian” as a category for health research in New Zealand (Rasanathan et al., 2004). This is the rationale for separating the report into three sections. The total “Asian” section is an attempt to include results from “Asian” students whose communities were represented in the survey in too few numbers to allow individual analysis. This is a pragmatic decision, in that this does not absolve this section of the problems identified with the “Asian” category.

A further pragmatic decision has been made to attempt to follow the Statistics New Zealand definition of “Asian” as closely as possible. As such, Middle Eastern students are not included in this analysis. The reasons for excluding Iranian, Iraqi and other Middle Eastern students from the “Asian” classification do not seem particularly coherent – much of the Middle East is part of continental Asia. However, given the increasing use of the Statistics New Zealand definition of “Asian” in the state sector, this report has been aligned as closely as possible with this construction of “Asian” to allow comparability with other “Asian” data in New Zealand.

It is important to again emphasise that international students were excluded from this survey. As such, a large group of “Asian” students in New Zealand who might be expected to have specific health needs are not covered by this report.



Figure 1

Youth2000 National Youth Health Survey Question on Ethnicity

Which of the following ethnic groups do you identify with? (you may choose as many as needed)

- ☐ NZ Māori
- ☐ NZ European
- ☐ Other European
- ☐ Samoan
- ☐ Cook Islands Māori
- ☐ Tongan
- ☐ Niuean
- ☐ Chinese
- ☐ Indian
- ☐ Other

IF other:

Which of these groups? (you may choose as many as needed)

- ☐ Tokelauan
- ☐ Fijian
- ☐ Other Pacific Island groups
- ☐ Filipino
- ☐ Khmer
- ☐ Vietnamese
- ☐ Other Southeast Asian groups
- ☐ Sri Lankan
- ☐ Japanese
- ☐ Other Asian groups
- ☐ Middle Eastern
- ☐ Latin American/Hispanic
- ☐ African/African origins
- ☐ Other
- ☐ Don't know

IF other European:

Which of these groups? (you may choose as many as needed)

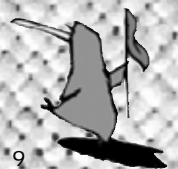
- ☐ British/Irish
- ☐ Dutch
- ☐ Greek
- ☐ South Slav (formerly Yugoslav) groups
- ☐ Italian
- ☐ Other European
- ☐ Don't know





SECTION TWO

CHINESE YOUTH



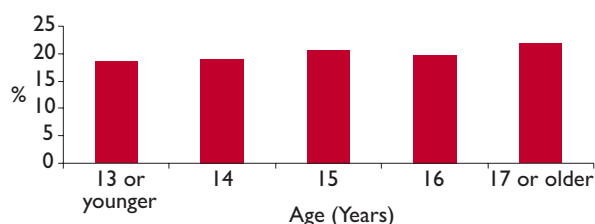
This section presents results for students who identified as “Chinese” in the Youth2000 survey. As discussed earlier, the ethnicity question used encouraged respondents to identify with as many groups as necessary. The Chinese sample analysed in this section was thus identified on the basis of total response without using prioritisation – that is, respondents were considered Chinese if they identified as Chinese in response to the ethnicity question, regardless of any other ethnicities they also identified with. The total number of Chinese respondents identified in this way was 487.

In the rest of this section, results are reported for this Chinese sample. That is, the respondents or students referred to are members of this sample, unless otherwise stated.

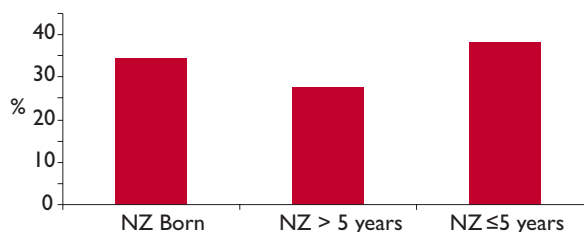
Demography

Most Chinese respondents were aged from 13 to 17 years old. There were slightly more boys (53.2%) than girls (46.8%). 34.3% of the Chinese sample were born in New Zealand. 38.2% had been in New Zealand for a period of five years or less. Other than New Zealand, the major countries where Chinese students were born were China (20.6%), Hong Kong (10.5%), Taiwan (13.8%) and Malaysia (5.8%). 14.0% had both parents born in New Zealand, with 8.5% having one NZ-born parent and 77.5% having both parents born overseas.

Age of Chinese Respondents (n = 487)



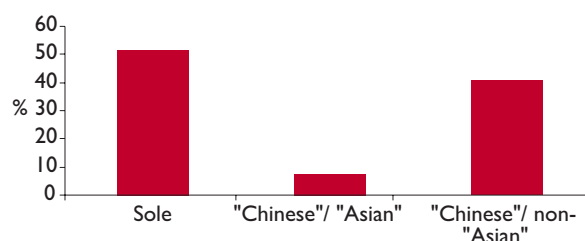
Duration of Residence in NZ (n = 487)



Ethnicity and Culture

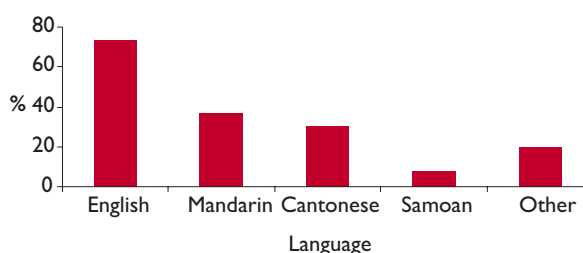
Just over half of respondents reported a single ethnicity from the options given. However, 41.0% reported being both Chinese and a non-“Asian” ethnicity. 7.4% of respondents reported being both Chinese and another “Asian” ethnicity.

Sole and Multiple Ethnicity (n = 487)



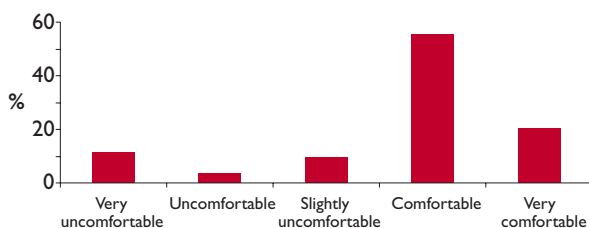
Most respondents (73.9%) spoke some English at home. Other common languages spoken at home included Mandarin (37.3%), Cantonese (30.4%) and Samoan (7.7%) with 19.7% reporting an “Other” language not identified amongst the listed English, Māori, Pacific and Asian languages being spoken at home. English was the main language spoken at home in 38.2% of homes, followed by Mandarin (25.7%) and Cantonese (20.1%), with 9.8% having an unlisted “Other” language dominant at home.

Languages Spoken at Home (n = 485)



Most respondents (67.5%) reported that at least “some” family special activities and celebrations were based on Pakeha/ NZ European culture. Most respondents also reported being comfortable in Pakeha/ NZ European social surroundings.

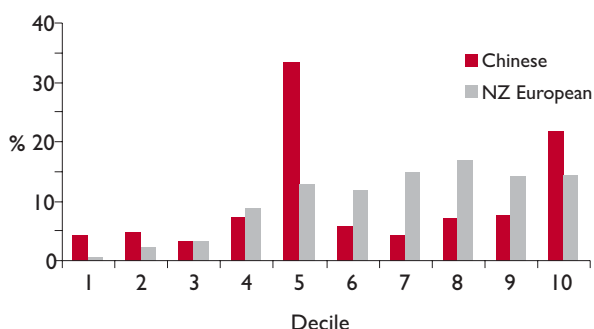
Comfort Level in Pakeha/ NZ European Social Surroundings (n = 475)



Home and Environment

School decile for students was derived from Ministry of Education data, with the ethnicity weighting for decile removed (decile 1 poorest, decile 10 wealthiest). The socio-economic profile of the respondents showed over-representation in deciles 5 and 10, with corresponding under-representation in most other deciles. This is likely to be a result of the sampling procedure, as opposed to being reflective of the actual socio-economic distribution of Chinese students.

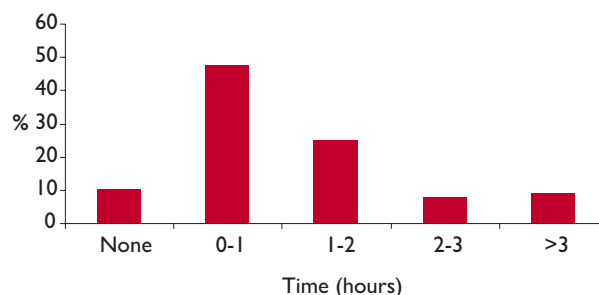
School Decile of Chinese and NZ European Students (n = 487)



6.1% of respondents lived in overcrowded homes, with overcrowding defined as two or more adults per bedroom. Whilst the majority of respondents (59.9%) had not moved in the past year, 18.4% of students had moved two or more times in the past year.

77.3% of respondents had a father in paid employment and 60.0% had a mother in paid employment. 5.3% of respondents had neither parent in paid employment. Most respondents spent at least some daily time doing family chores or work with some students (17.1%) spending more than two hours daily on such tasks.

Daily Time Spent on Family Chores, Housework or Unpaid Work (n = 482)



Access to a car and a telephone was available in over 94% of households.

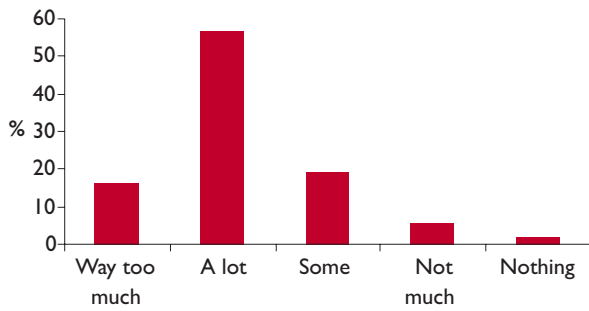
In general, family environments were positive. Most respondents (87.7%) were looked after by their parents. Only 2.3% lived independently. It is important to note, however, that international non NZ-resident students were excluded from the survey.

While most respondents (65.9%) felt able to discuss problems with a family member, a large group (34.1%) did not discuss problems in their family. The proportion of Chinese students who felt able to discuss problems with their family was not found to be different to the proportion of NZ European students (OR 0.97; 95% CI 0.75, 1.25).

Family expectations and interest were overall high. 83.0% of students reported that their family was “always” or “usually” interested in where they were or who they were with.



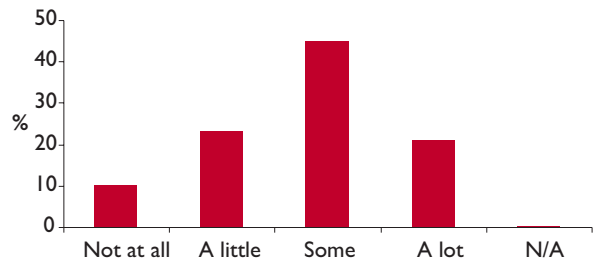
Perceptions of Family Expectations (n = 478)



Parental interactions were overall positive. Almost all respondents (90.7%) reported receiving praise at least “sometimes” when having done well, with 32.1% “always” receiving such praise. The majority of respondents also felt close to their parents and that they were affectionate most of the time.

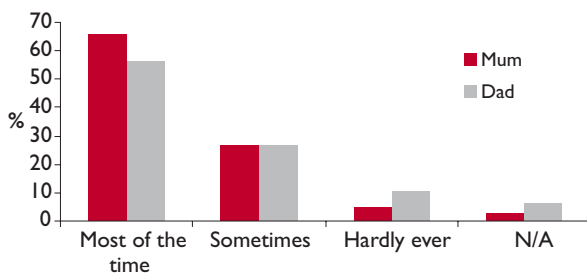
The majority of students did not feel well understood by their families.

Perception of Being Understood by Family (n = 480)

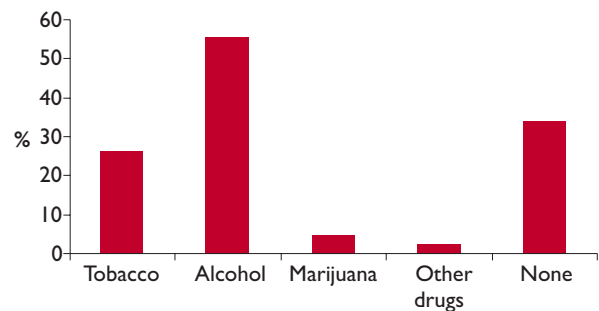


Many students reported parental use of tobacco and/or alcohol at home. 34.2% of students reported that their parents did not use tobacco, alcohol or other drugs at home.

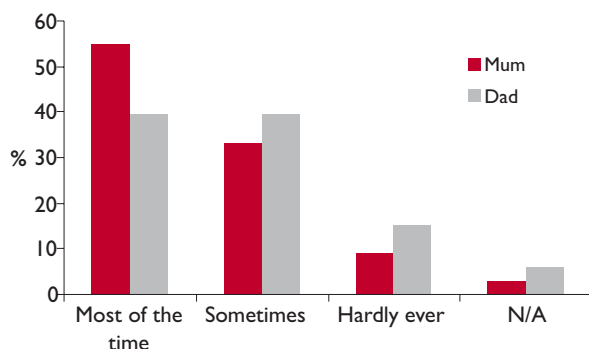
Frequency of Parent Being Warm and Loving (n = 480)



Parental Drug Use (n = 413)



Perception of Parental Closeness (n = 479)



Many respondents did not feel that their family encouraged their own ideas and beliefs, with 12.7% reporting only “a little” encouragement and 9.1% reporting none at all.

Safety, Injury and Violence

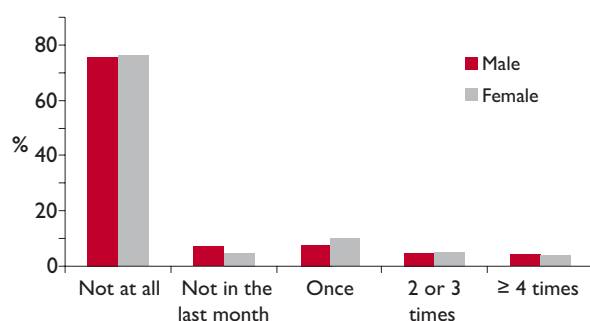
44.8% of male students and 42.8% of female students who rode a bicycle reported using a helmet “sometimes” or “almost never”. 75.4% of male students and 77.5% of female students reported using safety gear “sometimes” or “almost never” when skateboarding, roller-blading or roller-skating.

88.2% of students reported using a car seatbelt “always” or “most of the time”. 4.7% used a seatbelt “hardly ever” or “never”.



Most students (82.0%) had not been in a car in the last month where the driver had had more than two alcoholic drinks in the previous two hours. Chinese students were less likely to report having been exposed to drink driving in this way than NZ European students (OR 0.54; 95% CI 0.39, 0.75).

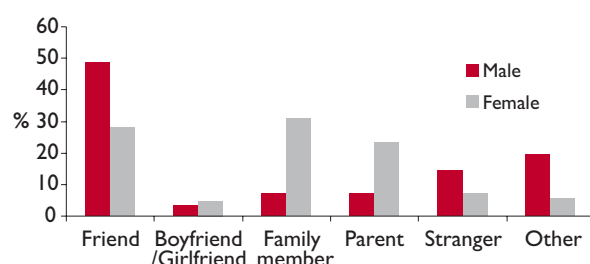
Riding in car in last month with driver having >2 drinks in prior 2 hours (n = 471)



Of students who drove a car, 8.9% of male students and 4.7% of female students reported having driven in the last month after having had more than two alcoholic drinks.

32.4% of male students and 27.7% of female students reported having been physically harmed by another person in the previous 12 months. On the last occasion of this occurring for these students, female students were more likely to have been assaulted by a non-parental family member (such as sibling). The small numbers in these groups mean that although the differences in the estimates for last incidence of friend or parental physical harm between male and female students appear quite large, the 95% confidence intervals of the estimates overlap.

Most Recent Source of Physical Harm by Another Person (in last 12 months)(n = 143)



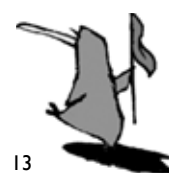
More findings for safety, injury and violence for Chinese students in the Youth2000 survey will be available in an ACC report currently being prepared for publication, and in an upcoming Youth2000 report on findings for violence.

School

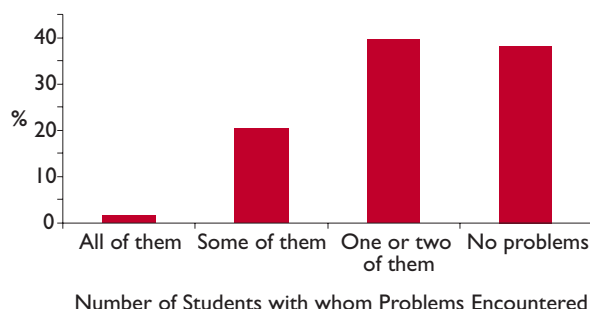
47.9% of respondents were positive about school overall. 42.3% thought school was “okay”, whilst 9.8% expressed negative sentiments about school. Half of respondents (53.1%) usually got along with their teachers, 35.7% of students got along with their teachers “sometimes” and 11.1% got along with their teachers “hardly ever” or “not at all”.

Success at school was perceived by nearly all respondents to be important to their parents. 73.2% thought that such success was very important to their parents and 23.0% thought it was important. Only 3.8% thought school success was not very important to their parents.

Many respondents had difficulty integrating into school life. 22.8% did not feel part of their school. Only 38.3% of students had no problems getting along with other students. The proportion of Chinese students who reported having no problems with other students was not found to be different to the proportion of NZ European students (OR 1.17; 95% CI 0.93, 1.47). 9.8% of respondents felt teachers treated students fairly “hardly ever” and 45.8% felt this occurred “sometimes”. The proportion of Chinese students who felt teachers were fair “hardly ever” was not found to be different to the proportion of NZ European students (OR 0.92; 95% CI 0.67, 1.26).

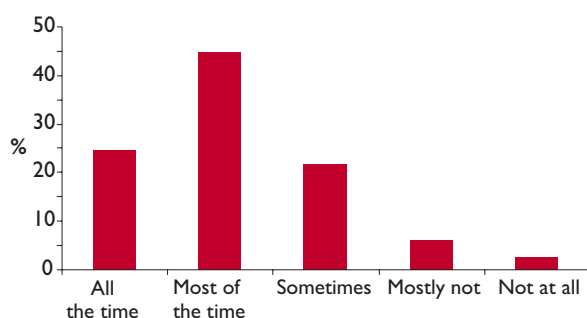


Difficulties Getting Along with Other Students (n = 472)



Problems integrating into school were more worryingly seen in the lack of safety students experienced at school. 30.6% of respondents did not feel safe at school “all the time” or “most of the time”. Chinese students were more likely to report this low level of safety than NZ European students (OR 1.87; 95% CI 1.46, 2.39). There was some evidence that more Chinese students (5.9%) reported staying at home at least once in the past month because they had not felt safe at school, or in transit to school, compared with NZ European students (3.6%) (OR 1.43; 95% CI 0.94, 2.17).

Perceived Safety in School (n = 472)

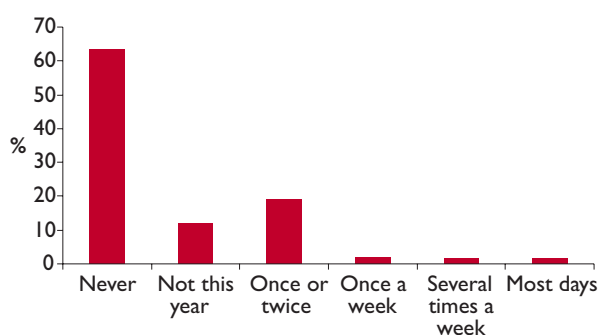


Approximately a quarter of respondents reported suffering bullying in their current school year. A small proportion of students reported frequent bullying. Of those who had been bullied in the current year, 46.0% reported that they experienced bullying that was at least “pretty bad”, with 12.2% reporting their experience as “terrible”. Chinese students were less likely to report bullying than NZ European students (OR 0.65; 95% CI 0.47, 0.90). However, Chinese students who had been bullied were more likely

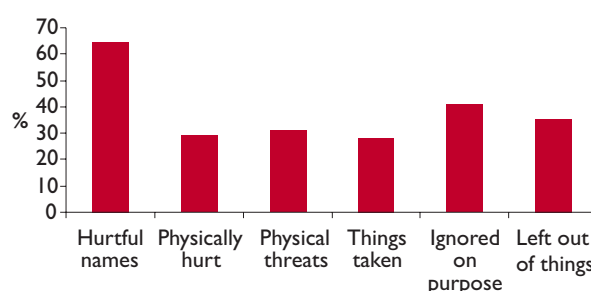
than NZ European students to report “terrible” bullying (OR 2.86; 95% CI 1.51, 5.41).

Amongst Chinese students, verbal abuse was the most common form of bullying, but many students also reported physical abuse. 8.7% of students who reported bullying were sufficiently frightened by the experience to have avoided school for at least one day in the past month. 64.6% of respondents who suffered bullying had not told an adult about their experience. Chinese students were more likely to have not reported bullying to an adult than NZ European students (OR 1.97; 95% CI 1.35, 2.89).

Frequency of Bullying in Current Year (n = 460)



Types of Bullying Experienced of those Bullied in Current Year (n = 119)



In terms of future planning, 78.9% of students expected to complete schooling to the end of year 13, with 12.8% planning to leave at the end of year 12. Most students (79.7%) also expected to continue training or education after leaving school, with most of the remainder (12.3%) planning to work. The proportion of Chinese students who planned to stay at school until year 13 was not found to be different to the proportion of NZ European students (OR 1.13; 95% CI 0.84, 1.52).



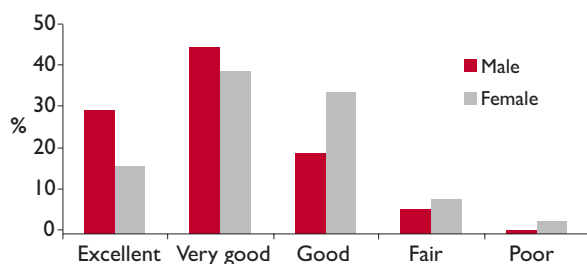
General Health

Most respondents rated their health positively. Male students were more positive about their health than female students. The proportion of Chinese students who rated their health as “excellent”, “very good” or “good” was not found to be different to the proportion of NZ European students (OR 0.89; 95% CI 0.59, 1.33). A small group of Chinese students rated their health as poorer than their peers.

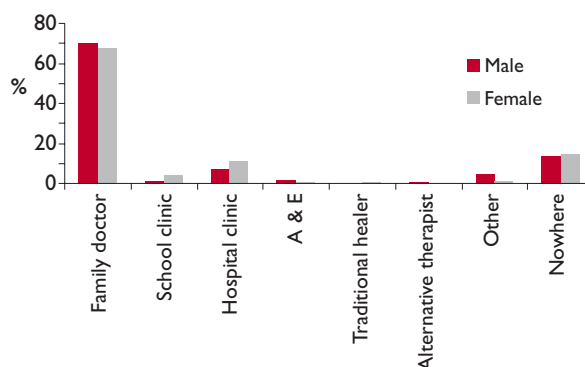
The usual location for healthcare for the majority of respondents was their family doctor. 14.0% of students did not access healthcare at all – a much higher proportion than for NZ European students (4.4%) (OR 3.37; 95% CI 2.59, 4.39). Whilst 43.0% of Chinese students reported no barriers to accessing healthcare, there were major obstacles for many students. There were similar numbers of males and females in the group reporting no barriers to healthcare. Chinese students were more likely than NZ European students to report some barriers to accessing healthcare (OR 1.54; 95% CI 1.26, 1.89).

8.9% of males and 9.9% of females reported having seen a doctor for emotional concerns. The majority of most recent consultations however were for short term acute conditions (37.4% of males and 52.3% of females) or injuries (22.7% of males and 7.9% of females).

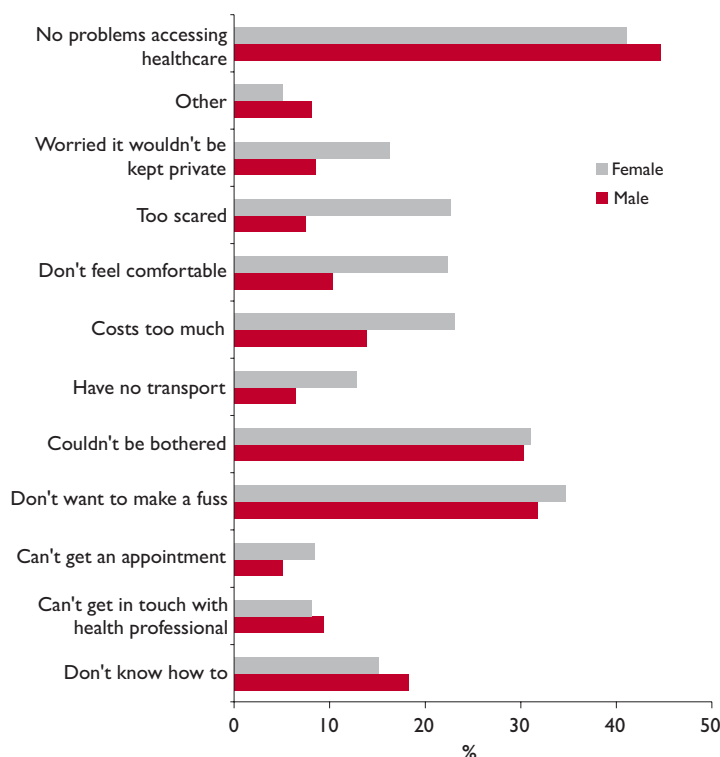
Self-Rated Level of Health (n = 482)



Usual Location for Healthcare (n = 476)



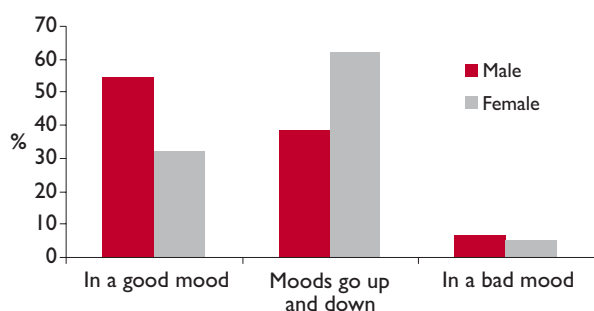
Experienced Obstacles to Accessing Healthcare (n = 449)



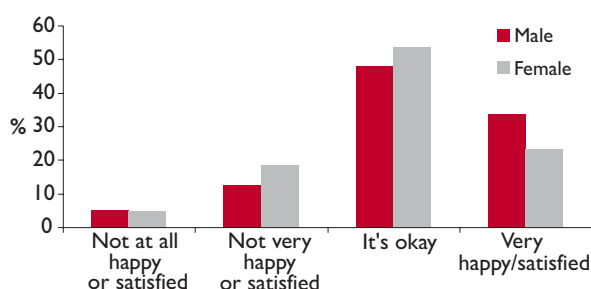
Emotional Health

More than half of male respondents reported their general mood as positive. Female respondents were most likely to report variable mood, although 32.6% described generally being in a good mood. 17.8% of males and 23.2% of females reported feeling unhappy or dissatisfied with their lives.

General Mood (n = 476)



Happiness/ Satisfaction with Life (n = 478)



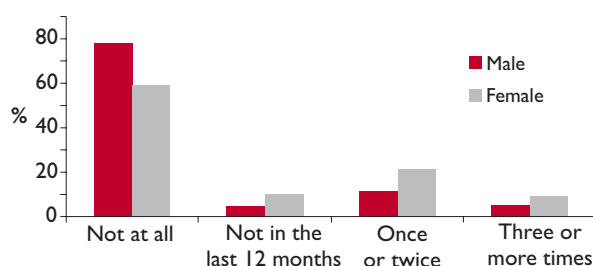
10.2% of males and 8.2% of females reported a high level of anxiety symptoms. Anxiety symptoms were measured using the Anxiety Disorders Index (ADI) of the Multidimensional Anxiety Scale for Children (March et al., 1997). Students who report a high level of symptoms using the ADI are likely to have clinically significant anxiety symptoms.

Depressive symptoms were measured using the Reynolds Adolescent Depression Scale (RADS) (Reynolds, 1987; L. Walker et al., 2005). High levels of symptoms detected using the RADS are likely to correlate with clinically significant depression and require mental health assessment and intervention. 17.5% of respondents reported significant depressive symptoms as measured by

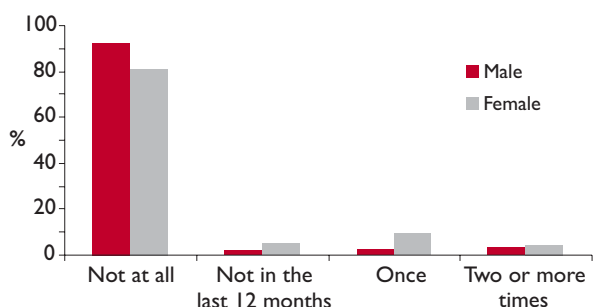
the RADS, with more female students (22.3%) than male students (13.1%) reporting such symptoms. There was some evidence that more Chinese students reported significant depressive symptoms as measured by the RADS, compared with NZ European students (11.8%) (OR 1.27; 95% CI 0.96, 1.69).

80.7% of male students and 79.3% of female students felt that they had a “high” or “very high” chance of living to age 25. Many students reported suicidal thoughts. 30.6% of females and 17.2% of males reported suicidal thoughts in the past year, with 6.9% of males and 16.1% of females having had such thoughts in the last month. 5.5% of males and 12.6% of females had made a plan to attempt suicide in the past year. 5.5% of males and 14.0% of females reported having carried out a suicide attempt in the past year. Of these attempts, 25.8% (males) and 30.3% (females) required medical attention. The proportions of Chinese students who reported having suicidal thoughts in the past year (OR 0.97; 95% CI 0.79, 1.17) or having made a suicide attempt in the past year (OR 1.26; 95% CI 0.86, 1.84) were not found to be different to the proportions of NZ European students.

Suicidal Thoughts in Past 12 Months (n = 477)



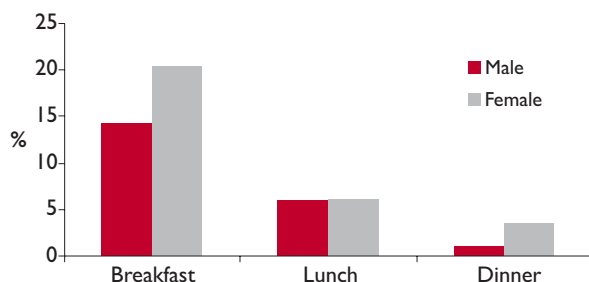
Suicide Attempts in Past 12 Months (n=480)



Food and Nutrition

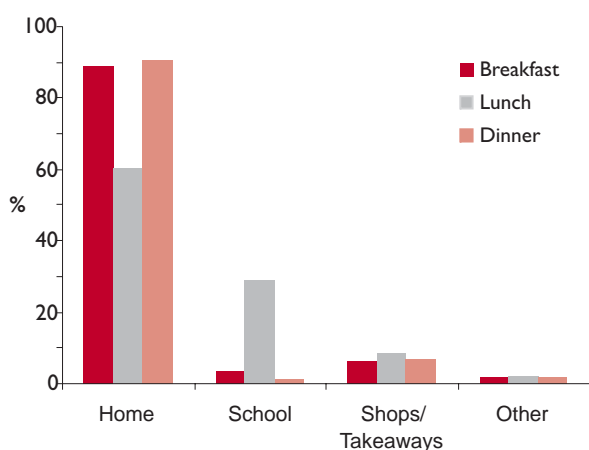
Many students seldom ate breakfast, but few students missed lunch or dinner. More female students (20.3%) reported missing breakfast than male students (14.2%).

Proportion of Students who "Hardly Ever" Eat Main Meals (n = 474)



Home was the usual source of all major meals, although many students obtained lunch at school (29.1%). Very few students reported that shops or takeaways were the usual source of any major meal. Takeaways were eaten more frequently in the weekends with 34.7% of respondents having eaten takeaways at least twice during the previous weekend. During the previous school week, 34.1% of respondents had had takeaways twice or more.

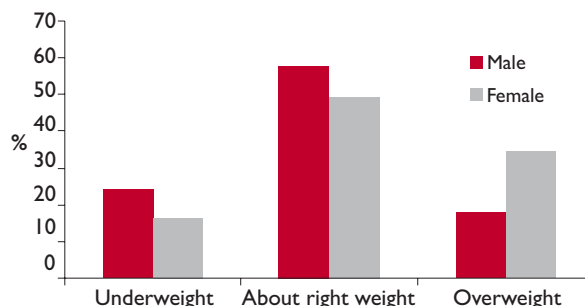
Usual Source of Main Meals (n = 474)



More female students reported negative perceptions of their body weight than male students – 33.7% of female students were unhappy with their weight compared to 11.0% of male students. More female students perceived

the need to lose weight (65.9%) than male students (33.4%). However, many male students (33.2%) felt the need to gain weight. The proportion of Chinese students who felt they

Self-Perception of Body Weight (n = 466)

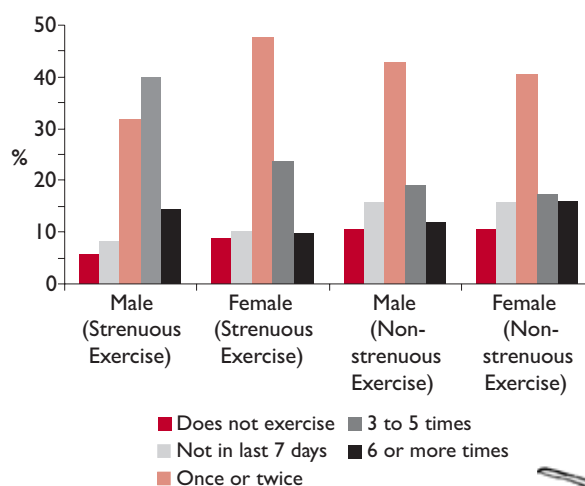


were “about the right weight” was not found to be different to the proportion of NZ European students (OR 0.89; 95% CI 0.74, 1.07).

Exercise and Activities

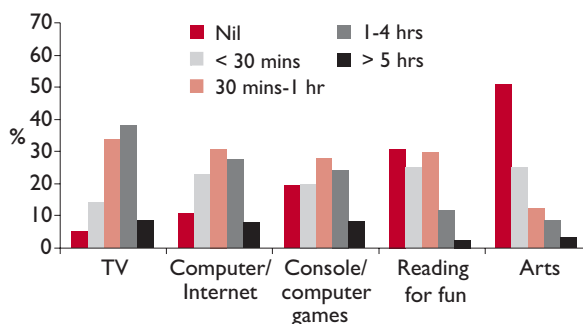
Most respondents felt that exercise or sport was in some way an important part of their lives, with 81.1% agreeing at least “sort of” to this statement. However, only 33.5% of female respondents reported at least three occasions of strenuous exercise in the past week, compared to 54.3% of male respondents. Chinese students were less likely than NZ European students to have done strenuous exercise three times in the past week for at least 20 minutes (OR 0.54; 95% CI 0.42, 0.71).

Exercise in Last 7 Days (n = 464)

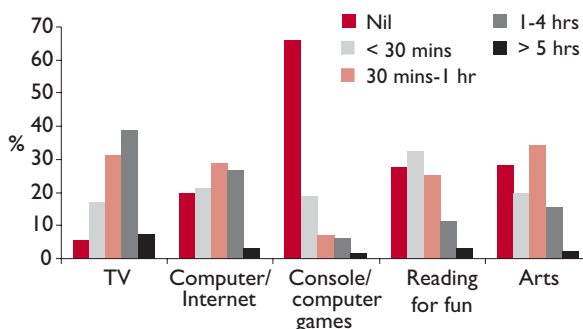


Television was the most popular daily leisure activity for both male and female students, with 46.6% of respondents watching at least 1 hour daily. There were marked gender differences in other activities, with male students spending more time on computer and console games (which 66.1% of females students did not spend any time doing) and female students much more likely to spend time in artistic activity (which 50.7% of male students did not spend any time on). Reading patterns were similar for male and female students.

Daily Time Spent on Leisure Activities by Male Students (n = 464)



Daily Time Spent on Leisure Activities by Female Students (n= 464)

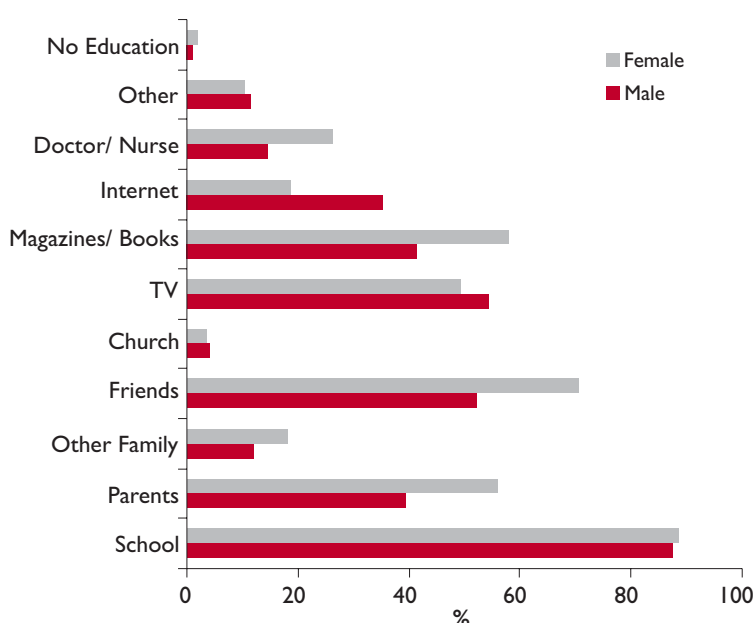


Sexual Health

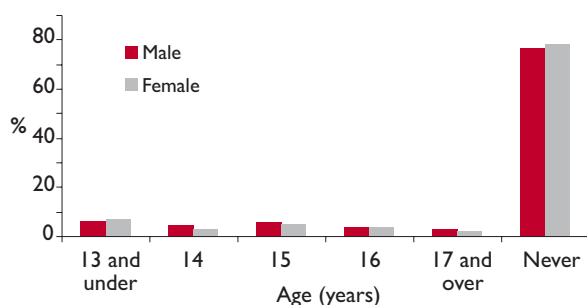
The most common source of sexual health information for students was their school. Other major sources included parents, friends, television, magazines/ books and the internet. More female students reported discussing information with their friends, and more male students reported obtaining information from the internet.

Most of the respondents had not had sexual intercourse (77.4%), with no gender difference. Major reasons reported for not having had intercourse were wanting to wait until older (69.5%); not wanting to risk pregnancy (28.6% of male students and 61.0% of female students); not having met a suitable partner (56.3%); and wanting to wait until marriage (20.8% of male students and 41.0% of female students). Chinese students were less likely to have ever had sexual intercourse than NZ European students (OR 0.54; 95% CI 0.36, 0.81).

Sources of Sexual Health Information (n = 444)



Age of First Intercourse (n = 446)

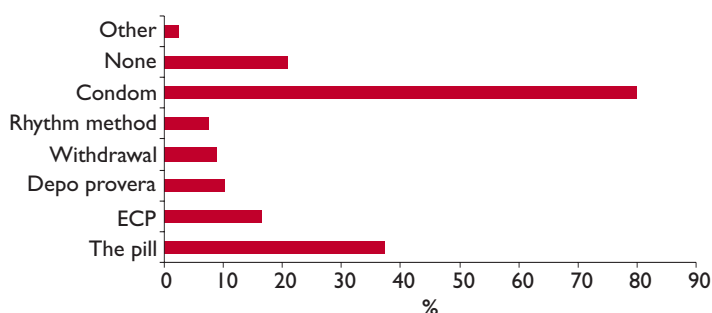


Of the minority of respondents (22.6%) who reported having had sexual intercourse, 33.5% had not been sexually active in the previous three months and 44.1% had had a single partner in this period. Chinese students were less likely than NZ European students to be currently sexually active (OR 0.56; 95% CI 0.38, 0.81).

59.1% of sexually active students had used a condom during their first experience of intercourse and 70.4% reported using some form of contraception the last time they had sex. Most sexually active students reported using condoms (80.0%) but only 43.7% reported using condoms all the time. The proportions of Chinese students who reported using a condom the last time they had sex (OR 0.86; 95% CI 0.36, 2.07) or always using condoms (OR 1.05; 95% CI 0.66, 1.67) were not found to be different to the proportions of NZ European students.

Friends (51.7%) were the most popular source of contraceptive advice for those students

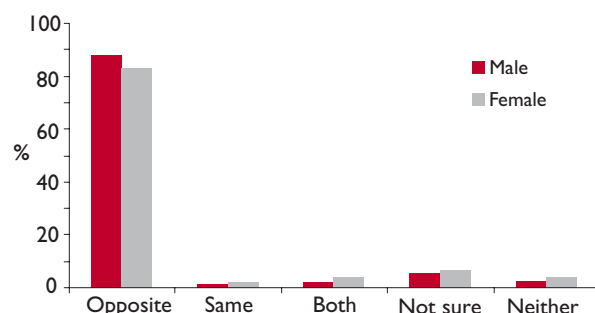
Forms of Contraception Currently Used by Sexually Active Students (n = 72)



who were sexually active. Doctors, family planning clinics, sexual health clinics, school health/ counselling services and parents were other common sources of contraceptive information.

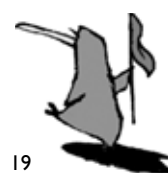
5.2% of all Chinese respondents reported having become pregnant or having had a partner become pregnant. 2.1% of all Chinese respondents reported having contracted a sexually transmitted infection.

Sexual Attractions (n = 443)



Most students (88.0% of male students and 82.9% of female students) reported being attracted exclusively to members of the opposite sex. A few students (3.0%) reported being attracted to both sexes and a smaller group (1.7%) reported being attracted exclusively to the same sex. A small group of students were unsure of their sexual orientation (6.4%) or not aware of sexual attraction to either sex (3.3%).

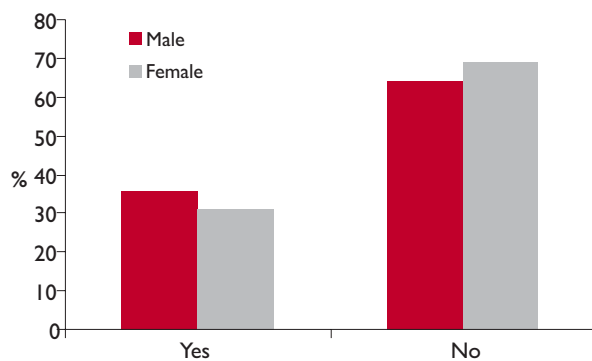
27.2% of female students and 20.2% of male students reported that they had been a victim of a coercive sexual situation at least once. The proportion of Chinese students who reported this occurring was not found to be different to the proportion of NZ European students (OR 1.01; 95% CI 0.78, 1.30).



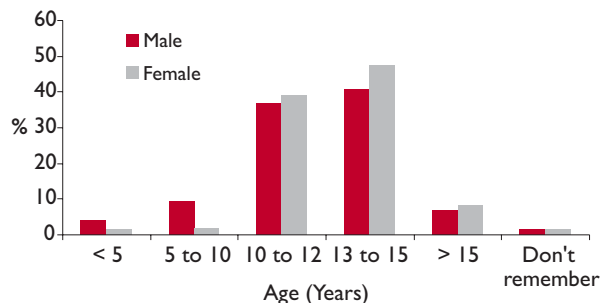
Cigarettes

Overall, 33.6% of respondents had smoked a whole cigarette at least once in their lives. Most of these respondents had first smoked a cigarette between the ages of 10 to 15 years old. Chinese students were less likely than NZ European students to have smoked a cigarette (OR 0.42; 95% CI 0.29, 0.61). 26.4% of Chinese students reported parental tobacco use.

Ever Smoked a Whole Cigarette (n = 409)

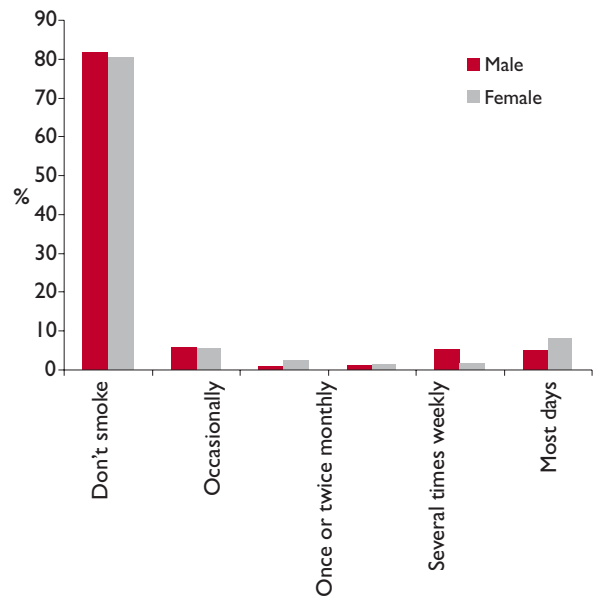


Age When First Smoked Cigarette (n = 138)



Of those who had smoked a cigarette, 43.8% no longer smoked. As such, only 18.3% of male students and 19.5% of female students currently smoked. Furthermore, only a minority (11.4% of male and 11.5% of female students) smoked on at least a weekly basis.

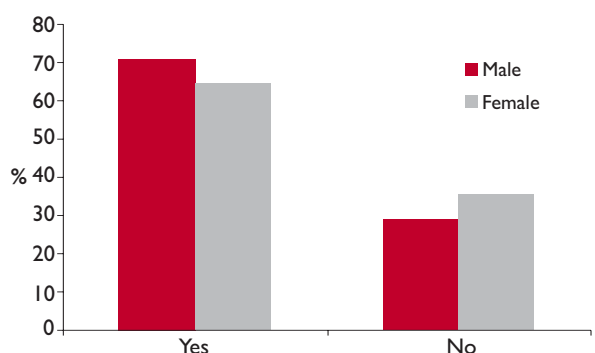
Frequency of Smoking (n = 409)



Alcohol

The proportion of respondents who had ever tried alcohol (68.1%) was much higher than for tobacco. A majority of both male and female students had drunk alcohol at least once. However, Chinese students were less likely than NZ European students (84.8%) to have tried alcohol (OR 0.33; 95% CI 0.26, 0.43). 55.5% of Chinese students reported parental alcohol use.

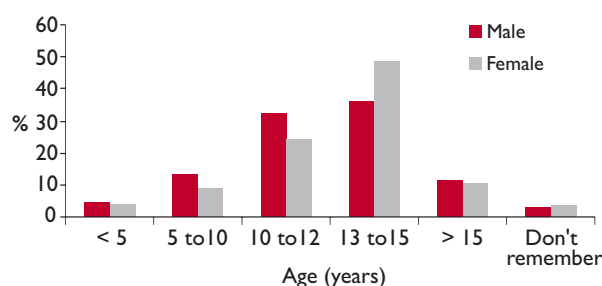
Ever Drunk Alcohol (n = 408)



As with tobacco, most students who had drunk alcohol first did so between the ages of 10 to 15 years old.

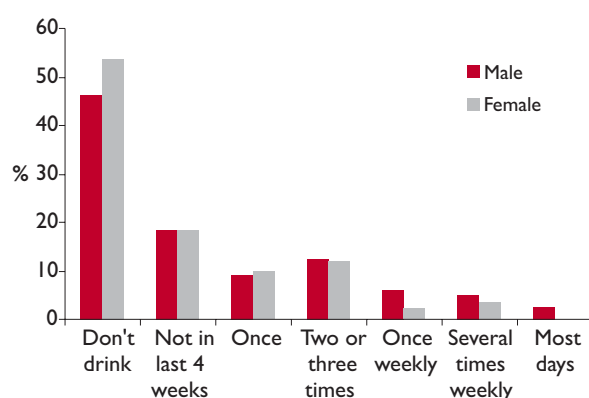


Age when First Drank Alcohol (n = 280)



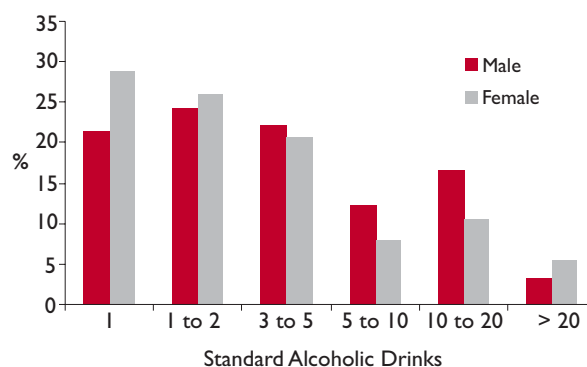
65.0% of male students and 72.2% of female students had not drunk alcohol in the previous four weeks. 7.4% of male students and 3.6% of female students had drunk alcohol more than once weekly in the previous four weeks.

Frequency of Drinking Alcohol in Past 4 Weeks (n = 406)



Of current drinkers (had drunk alcohol in the past four weeks), many students reported binge drinking behaviour, with 32.0% of current male drinkers and 24.3% of current female drinkers reporting averaging 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a single session of consumption (less than four hours). Chinese students who currently drank alcohol were less likely than NZ European students who currently drank alcohol to report such binge drinking (OR 0.43; 95% CI 0.27, 0.69).

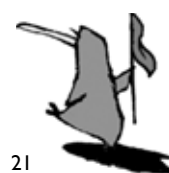
Current Drinkers Average Single Session (<4 hrs) Consumption (n = 207)



Current drinkers obtained alcohol by a variety of means. 19.7% bought it for themselves; 62.6% reported obtaining alcohol from friends; 15.4% received it from siblings; 52.6% obtained it from parents; 22.7% from another adult acquaintance; 20.6% asked someone else to purchase it for them; and 6.6% reported stealing alcohol.

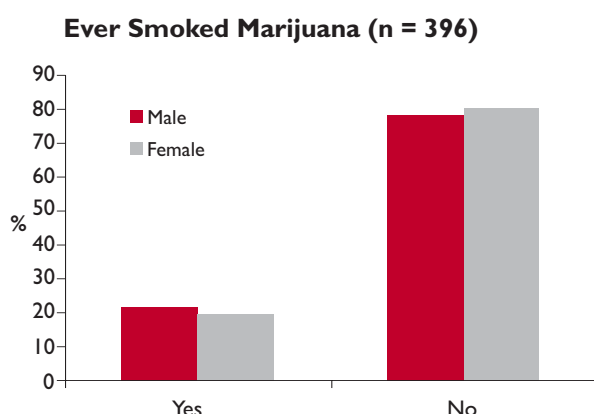
Over half of respondents who purchased alcohol (51.8%) reported being asked for age identification “almost never” or “hardly ever” (note that only 7.0% of respondents were aged 18 or over and thus legally able to purchase alcohol).

Reasons given for not drinking by current abstainers included “just not wanting to” (74.2%); friends not drinking alcohol (29.4%); drinking being bad for health (69.4%); not being able to obtain alcohol (23.0%); not liking how drinking felt (41.2%); parental disapproval of their drinking (58.0%); drinking being perceived as illegal (40.0%); and drinking being against personal beliefs (21.9%).



Marijuana and Other Drugs

21.7% of male students and 19.4% of female students reported having smoked marijuana at least once. Of those who had tried it, 84.7% had first done so at the age of 13 or older. 12.1% of male respondents and 8.1% of female respondents had smoked or used marijuana in the past four weeks. Chinese students were less likely to have smoked marijuana than NZ European students (OR 0.40; 95% CI 0.23, 0.71).



8.9% of respondents reported having used a drug other than alcohol, cigarettes or marijuana. The number of respondents reported for each individual other drug was very small.

Work and Friends

29.2% of students had a part-time job. Of these students, 43.5% earned more than \$50 per week from their employment and 16.2% worked on their part-time job(s) 10 or more hours per week.

81.5% of students did not contribute financially to their family but 4.9% gave \$50 or more to their families each week. 13.0% reported a lack of money which caused them problems.

97.6% of students reported having at least two friends and 94.9% of students reported being “okay” or “very good” at making and keeping friends.

Spirituality

About two-thirds (63.8%) of respondents reported having spiritual beliefs. 41.6% were Christian. 49.6% of students had been to a place of worship in the past week.



Summary

- Chinese students are overall a very healthy group of students.
- Chinese students constitute a very diverse group in terms of settlement history in New Zealand, mother tongue and socio-economic status.
- Most Chinese students report positive family environments.
- Chinese students report lower levels than NZ European students of risky behaviours such as exposure to drink driving, being sexually active, cigarette use, alcohol use, binge drinking and marijuana use.
- However, for many of these risky behaviours there are still many Chinese students who report such behaviours.
- There were not marked gender differences in these risky behaviours between male and female Chinese students.
- Chinese students report lower levels of perceived safety at school than NZ European students. In some students this lack of perceived safety leads to absenteeism.
- Chinese students are less likely to report bullying than NZ European students. However, their experiences of bullying are more traumatic. Furthermore, Chinese students are less likely than NZ European students to report bullying to an adult.
- Chinese students have comparatively poor access to health services. Three times as many Chinese students as NZ European students access no healthcare. Chinese students are more likely than NZ European students to report obstacles to accessing healthcare. Major obstacles include lack of knowledge about the healthcare system; fear; cost; concerns about confidentiality; and “not wanting to make a fuss”.
- Many Chinese students reported high levels of anxiety.
- One-sixth of Chinese students reported significant depressive symptoms. Suicidal thoughts and attempts were particularly high amongst female students.
- Many female Chinese students regularly missed breakfast and had negative feelings about their body weight.
- Chinese students, particularly female students, reported low levels of physical activity.



Recommendations

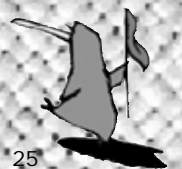
- **Recognise** the diversity of the needs of Chinese students, based on differences in settlement history, acculturation, English language ability and socio-economic status.
- **Provide** safe environments in schools for all students, including those from ethnic minorities, and provide safe avenues for reporting of bullying.
- **Improve** access for Chinese students to healthcare, particularly for primary health organisations and **use** new technologies such as mobile phones and the internet to reduce barriers to access.
- **Work** with families to improve communication with students about risky behaviours and problems at school.
- **Consider** the high levels of anxiety in Chinese students, and the prevalence of depression and suicidal thoughts particularly amongst female students – which is of particular concern given Chinese students' poor access to primary care.
- **Promote** physical activity amongst Chinese students, especially female students, and **facilitate** activities which are accessible for students who are recent migrants.
- **Recognise, value and celebrate** Chinese culture and traditions in schools and in the wider community.
- **Investigate** protective factors exhibited by Chinese students and families.





SECTION THREE

INDIAN YOUTH



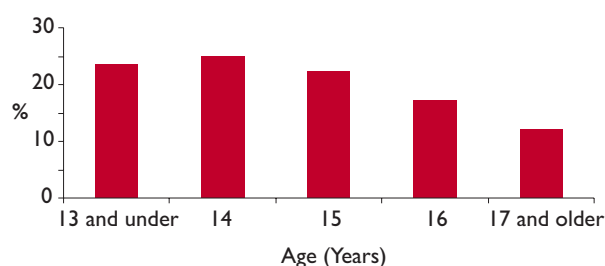
This section presents results for students who identified as “Indian” in the Youth2000 survey. As with the Chinese sample, the Indian sample was identified on the basis of total response for Indian without using prioritisation – that is, respondents were considered Indian if they identified as Indian in response to the ethnicity question, regardless of any other ethnicities they also identified with. The total number of Indian respondents identified in this way was 271. Note that only students who identified as Indian were collected in this way. Students who identified as being of other “South Asian” origin, for example Sri Lankan, were not included.

In the rest of this section, results are reported for this Indian sample. That is, the respondents or students referred to are members of this sample, unless otherwise stated.

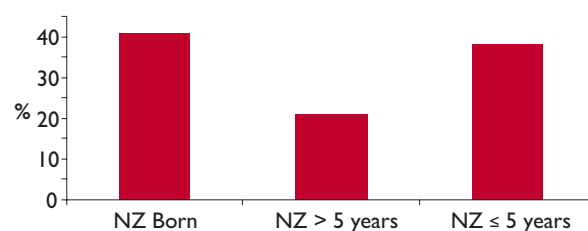
Demography

Most Indian respondents were aged from 13 to 17 years old. There were slightly more girls (53.5%) than boys (46.5%). 40.8% of the Indian sample were born in New Zealand. 38.3% had been in New Zealand for a period of five years or less. Other than New Zealand, the major countries where Indian students were born were India (22.3%), Fiji (17.4%) and South Africa (3.4%). 14.5% had both parents born in New Zealand, with 17.1% having one NZ-born parent and 68.4% having both parents born overseas.

Age of Indian Respondents (n = 271)



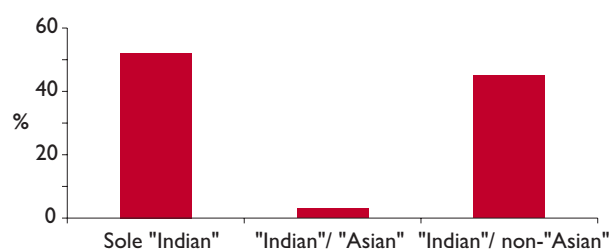
Duration of Residence in NZ (n = 271)



Ethnicity and Culture

Just over half of respondents reported a sole ethnicity from the options given. However, 45.0% reported being both Indian and a non-“Asian” ethnicity. Respondents of mixed Indian and other “Asian” ethnicities represented a small group.

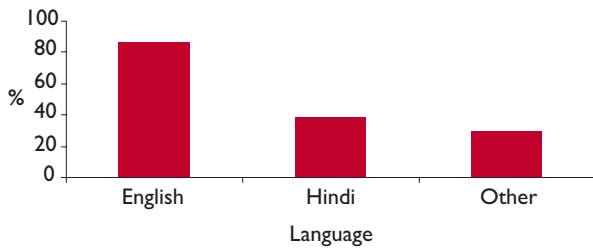
Sole and Multiple Ethnicity (n = 271)



The majority of respondents in the sample spoke English at home. Hindi was spoken in 38.2% of students’ homes, whilst 30.0% reported an “Other” language (not identified amongst the listed English, Māori, Pacific and Asian languages given as options) being spoken. English was the main language spoken at home in 57.2% of homes, followed by Hindi (19.2%), with 18.0% having an unlisted “Other” language dominant at home.

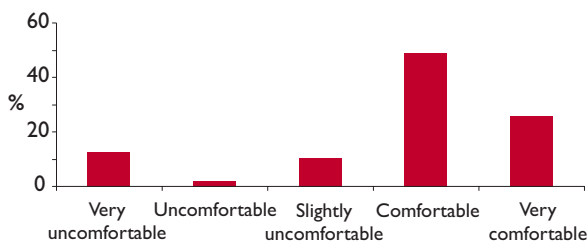


Languages Spoken at Home (n = 270)



Most respondents (69.2%) reported that at least “some” family special activities and celebrations were based on Pakeha/ NZ European culture. Most respondents also reported being comfortable in Pakeha/ NZ European social surroundings.

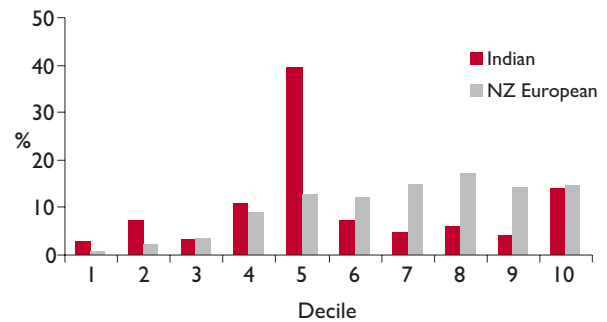
Comfort Level in Pakeha/ NZ European Social Surroundings (n = 266)



Home and Environment

School decile for students was derived from Ministry of Education data, with the ethnicity weighting for decile removed (decile 1 poorest, decile 10 wealthiest). The socio-economic profile of the respondents showed over-representation in decile 5, with corresponding under-representation in most other deciles. This is likely to be a result of the sampling procedure, as opposed to being reflective of the actual socio-economic distribution of Indian students.

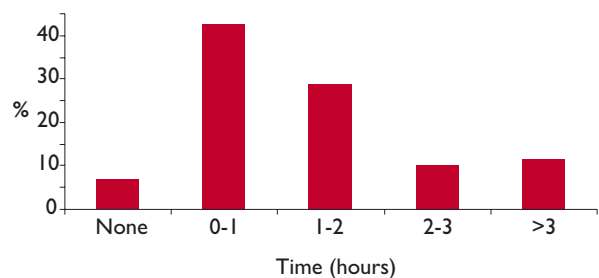
School Decile of Indian and NZ European Students (n = 271)



5.5% of respondents lived in overcrowded homes, with overcrowding defined as two or more adults per bedroom. Whilst the majority of respondents had not moved in the past year (66.5%), a small group (10.8%) had moved two or more times in the past year.

84.3% of respondents had a father in paid employment and 72.9% had a mother in paid employment. 3.0% of respondents had neither parent in paid employment. Most respondents spent at least some daily time doing family chores or work with some students (21.7%) spending more than two hours daily on such tasks.

Daily Time Spent on Family Chores, Housework or Unpaid Work (n = 268)



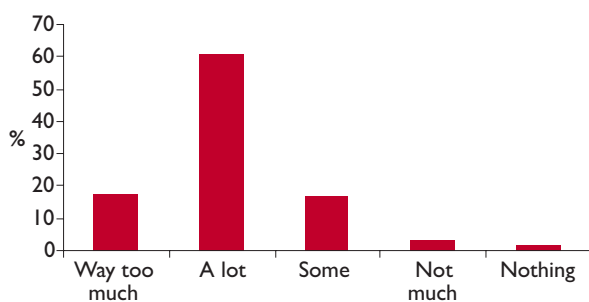
Access to a car and telephone was available in over 97% of households.

In general, family environments were positive. Most respondents (90.0%) were looked after by their parents. Only 2.0% lived independently. It is important to note, however, that international (non NZ-resident) students were excluded from the survey.



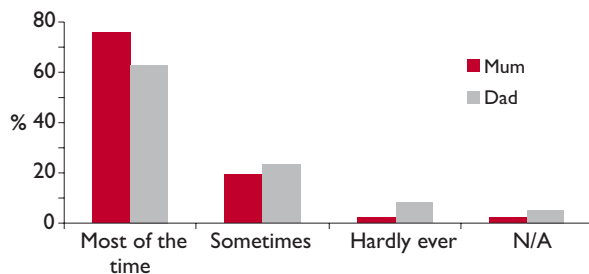
While most respondents (65.6%) felt able to discuss problems with a family member, a large group (34.4%) did not discuss problems in their family. The proportion of Indian students who felt able to discuss problems with their family was not found to be different to the proportion of NZ European students (OR 0.84; 95% CI 0.59, 1.19). Family expectations were overall high. 87.8% of students reported that their family was “always” or “usually” interested in where they were or who they were with.

Perceptions of Family Expectations (n = 266)

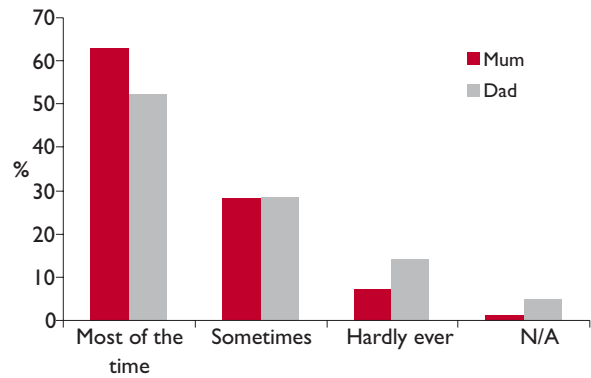


Parental interactions were also positive. Almost all respondents (94.5%) reported receiving praise at least “sometimes” when having done well, with 50.5% “always” receiving such praise. The majority of respondents also felt close to their parents and that they were affectionate most of the time.

Frequency of Parent Being Warm and Loving (n = 264)



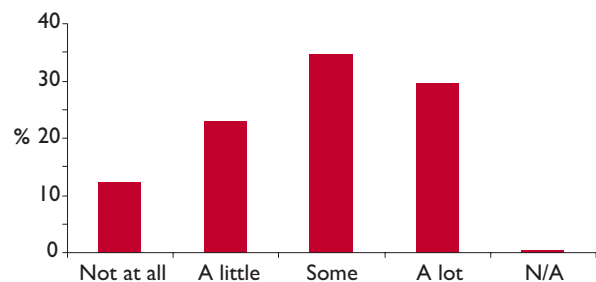
Perception of Parental Closeness (n=267)



Many respondents did not feel that their family encouraged their own ideas and beliefs, with 15.0% reporting only “a little” encouragement and 10.9% reporting none at all.

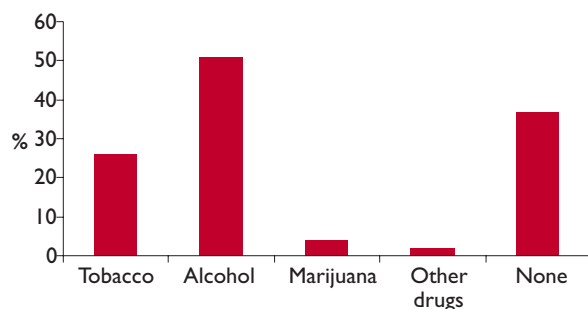
The majority of students did not feel well understood by their families.

Perception of Being Understood by Family (n = 267)



Many students reported that their parents used tobacco and/or alcohol at home. 36.9% of students reported that their parents did not use alcohol, tobacco or other drugs at home.

Parental Drug Use (n = 237)



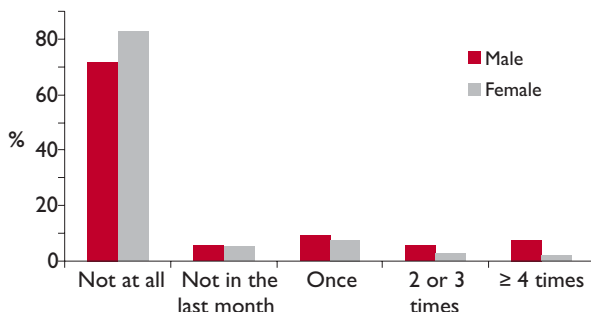
Safety, Injury and Violence

49.6% of male students and 27.4% of female students who rode a bicycle reported using a helmet “sometimes” or “almost never”. 72.1% of male students and 60.9% of female students reported using safety gear “sometimes” or “almost never” when skateboarding, roller-blading or roller-skating.

90.1% of students reported using a car seatbelt “always” or “most of the time”. 3.7% used a seatbelt “hardly ever” or “never”.

Most students (83.2%) had not been in a car in the last month where the driver had had more than two alcoholic drinks in the previous two hours. More male students (22.6%) reporting having done this than female students (11.9%). Overall, Indian students were less likely to have done this than NZ European students (OR 0.62; 95% CI 0.38, 1.00).

Riding in Car in Last Month with Driver Having > 2 drinks in Prior 2 hours (n = 262)

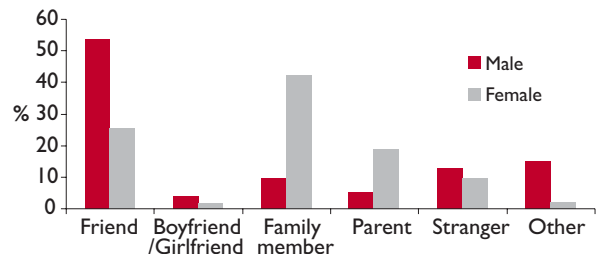


Of students who drove a car, 13.0% of male students and 0.7% of female students reported having driven in the last month after having had more than two alcoholic drinks.

39.0% of male students and 32.3% of female students reported having been physically harmed by another person in the previous 12 months. On the last occasion of this occurring for these students, male students were more likely than female students to have been assaulted by a friend, whilst female students were more likely to have been assaulted by a non-parental family

member (such as sibling). The 95% confidence intervals for recent incidence of parental physical harm between male and female students intersect despite the large apparent difference, due to the small numbers in these groups.

Most Recent Source of Physical Harm by Another Person (in last 12 months)(n = 90)



More findings for safety, injury and violence from Indian students in the **Youth2000** survey will be available in an ACC report currently being prepared for publication, and in an upcoming **Youth2000** report on findings for violence.

School

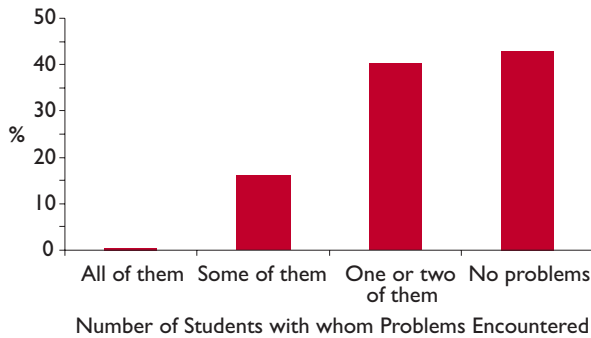
Over half of respondents (54.0%) were positive about school overall. The largest group (36.6%) thought school was “okay”, with only a much smaller group (9.4%) expressing negative sentiments about school. Most respondents (67.4%) usually got along with their teachers, but again a smaller group (7.7%) got along with their teachers “hardly ever” or “not at all”.

Success at school was perceived by nearly all respondents to be important to their parents. 84.9% thought that such success was very important to their parents and 14.0% thought it was important. Only 1.1% thought school success was not very important to their parents.

However, many respondents had difficulty integrating into school life. 19.4% did not feel part of their school. Less than half (43.0%) of students had no problems getting along with



Difficulties Getting Along with Other Students (n = 264)



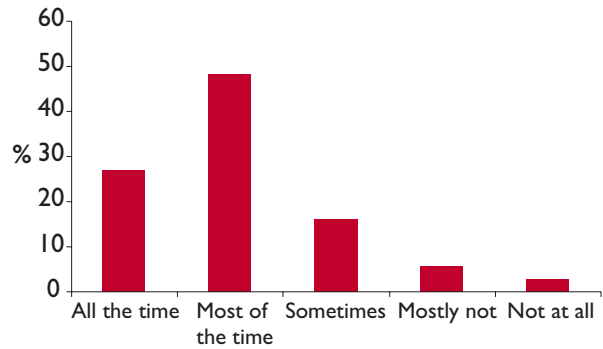
other students. However, Indian students were in fact more likely to report having no problems with other students than NZ European students (OR 1.54; 95% CI 1.13, 2.10).

8.6% of respondents felt teachers treated students fairly “hardly ever” and 42.8% felt this occurred “sometimes”. The proportion of Indian students who felt that their teachers treated students fairly “hardly ever” was not found to be different to the proportion of NZ European students (OR 0.86; 95% CI 0.42, 1.79).

Difficulties in integrating into school were more worryingly seen in the lack of safety students experienced at school. 24.7% of respondents did not feel safe at school “all of the time” or “most of the time”. More Indian students (24.7%) than NZ European students (18.7%) reported this but the difference was not statistically significant (OR 1.17; 95% CI 0.87, 1.58).

There was some evidence that more Indian students (6.7%) had stayed at home at least once because they had not felt safe at school, or in transit to school, in comparison to NZ European students (3.6%) (OR 1.97; 95% CI 0.95, 4.08).

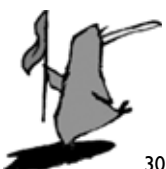
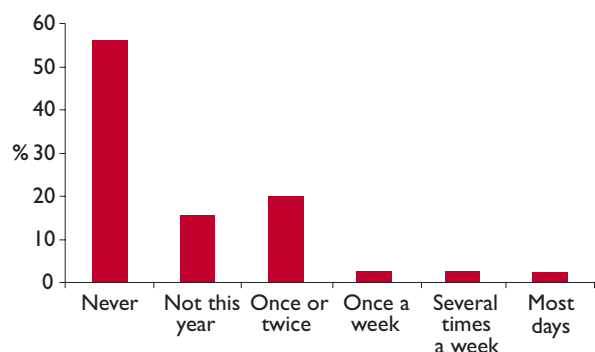
Perceived Safety in School (n = 264)



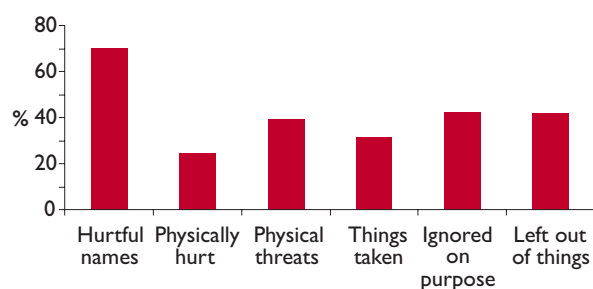
Approximately a quarter of Indian respondents (27.8%) reported suffering bullying in their current school year. Indian students were less likely to report this than NZ European students (OR 0.67; 95% CI 0.51, 0.87). A small proportion of Indian students reported frequent bullying. Of those who had been bullied in the current year, 47.7% reported that they experienced bullying that was at least “pretty bad”, with 15.1% reporting their experience as “terrible”. Indian students were much more likely to report bullying as “terrible” than NZ European students (OR 3.17; 95% CI 1.41, 7.12).

For Indian students, verbal abuse was the most common form of bullying, but many students also reported physical abuse. 14.5% of students who reported bullying were sufficiently frightened by the experience to have avoided school for at least one day in the past month. 58.9% of respondents who suffered bullying had not told an adult about their experience. Indian students were more likely to have not reported bullying to an adult than NZ European students (OR 1.91; 95% CI 1.23, 3.00).

Frequency of Bullying in Current Year (n = 257)



Types of Bullying Experienced of those Bullied in Current Year (n = 72)

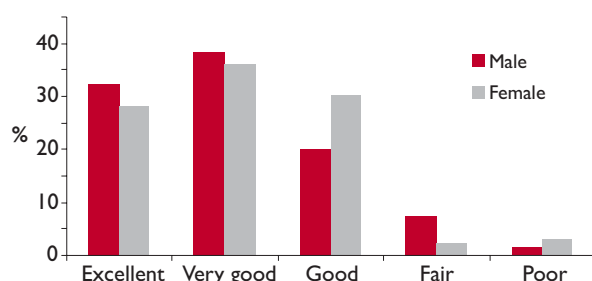


In terms of future planning, the majority of students (87.6%) expected to complete schooling to the end of year 13, with Indian students more likely than NZ European students to report this (OR 2.05; 95% CI 1.38, 3.03). Of the remainder, 8.2% expected to complete year 12. Most students (80.2%) also expected to continue training or education after leaving school, with a smaller group (11.8%) planning to work.

General Health

Most respondents rated their health positively. The proportion of Indian students who rated their health as “excellent”, “very good” or “good” was not found to be different to the proportion of NZ European students (OR 1.2; 95% CI 0.71, 2.03). A small group of Indian students rated their health as poorer than their peers.

Self-Rated Level of Health (n = 268)

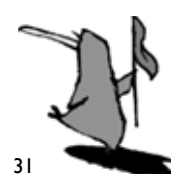
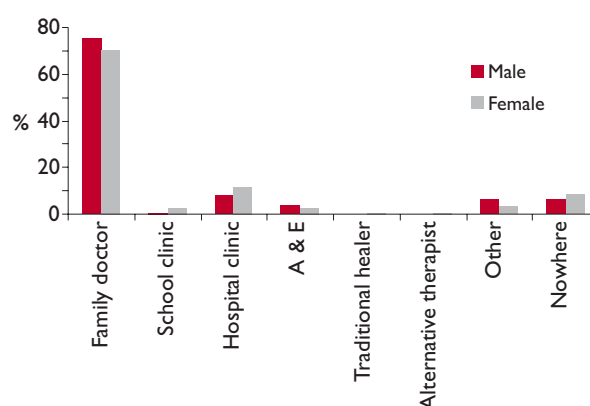


The usual location for healthcare for the majority of respondents was their family doctor. There was some evidence that more Indian students (7.4%) did not access healthcare at all, compared to NZ European students (4.4%) (OR 1.44;

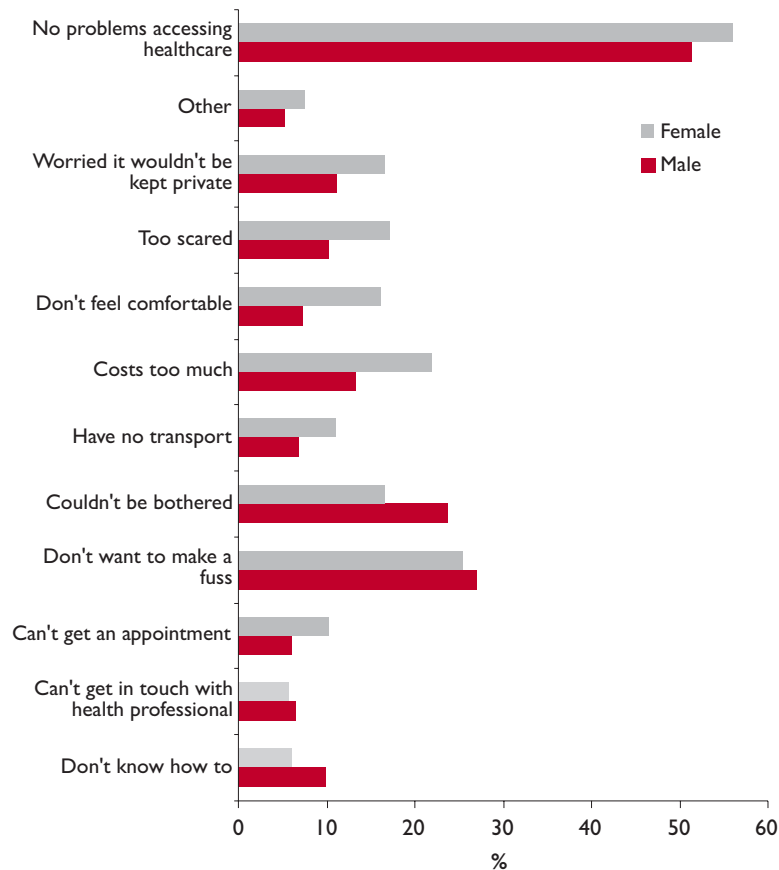
95% CI 0.94, 2.22). Whilst over half the Indian students reported no barriers to accessing healthcare, there were major obstacles for many. There were equal numbers of males and females in the group reporting no barriers to healthcare. The proportion of Indian students who reported barriers to accessing healthcare was not found to be different to the proportion of NZ European students (OR 1.14; 95% CI 0.91, 1.44).

4.9% of males and 11.8% of females reported having seen a doctor for emotional concerns. The majority of most recent consultations however were for short term acute conditions (41.7% of males and 56.0% of females) or injuries (23.1% of males and 9.4% of females).

Usual Location for Healthcare (n = 266)



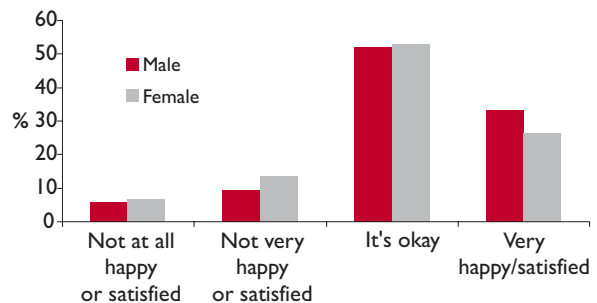
**Experienced Obstacles to Accessing Healthcare
(n = 246)**



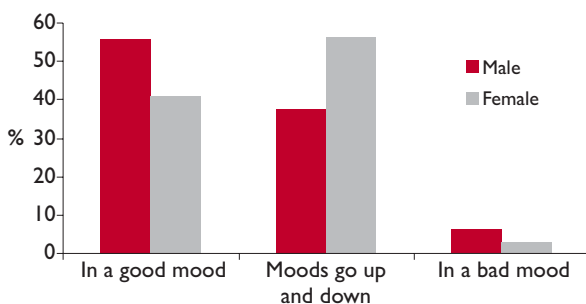
Emotional Health

Most male respondents reported their general mood as positive. Female respondents were most likely to report variable mood, although 40.8% described generally being in a good mood. 15.0% of males and 20.3% of females reported feeling unhappy or dissatisfied with their lives.

Happiness/ Satisfaction with Life (n = 265)



General Mood (n = 266)



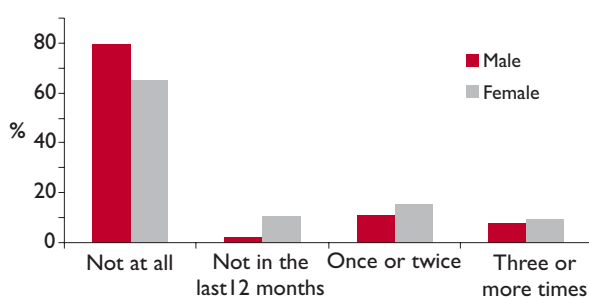
6.0% of males and 7.3% of females reported a high level of anxiety symptoms. Depressive symptoms were measured using the Reynolds Adolescent Depression Scale (RADS) (Reynolds, 1987; L. Walker et al., 2005). High levels of symptoms detected using the RADS are likely to correlate with clinically significant depression and require mental health assessment and intervention. 17.7% of respondents reported significant depressive symptoms as measured by the RADS, with more female students (21.9%)



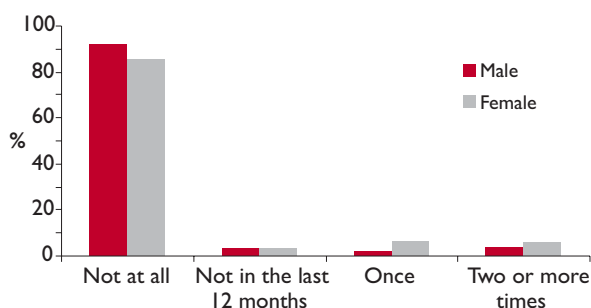
than male students (12.8%) reporting such symptoms. Indian students were more likely than NZ European students (11.8%) to report significant depressive symptoms, as measured by the RADS (OR 1.62; 95% CI 1.07, 2.46).

6.5% of Indian students felt that it was “unlikely” or “highly unlikely” that they would live to age 25. Many students reported suicidal thoughts. 24.5% of females and 18.7% of males reported suicidal thoughts in the past year, with 8.5% of males and 13.4% of females having had such thoughts in the last month. 9.5% of males and 13.3% of females had made a plan to attempt suicide in the past year. 5.5% of males and 11.7% of females reported having carried out a suicide attempt in the past year. Of these attempts, 12.7% (males) and 35.2% (females) required medical attention. Overall, the proportion of Indian students who reported having suicidal thoughts in the past year was not found to be different to the proportion of NZ European students (OR 0.95; 95% CI 0.72, 1.25). A higher proportion of Indian students (8.9%) than NZ European students (5.8%) reported having made a suicide attempt in the past year, but this difference was not statistically significant (OR 1.37; 95% CI 0.80, 2.35).

Suicidal Thoughts in Past 12 Months (n = 265)



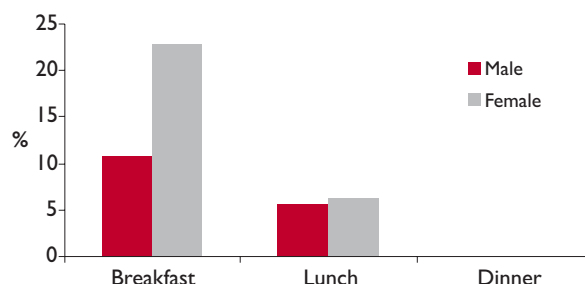
Suicide Attempts in Past 12 Months (n=266)



Food and Nutrition

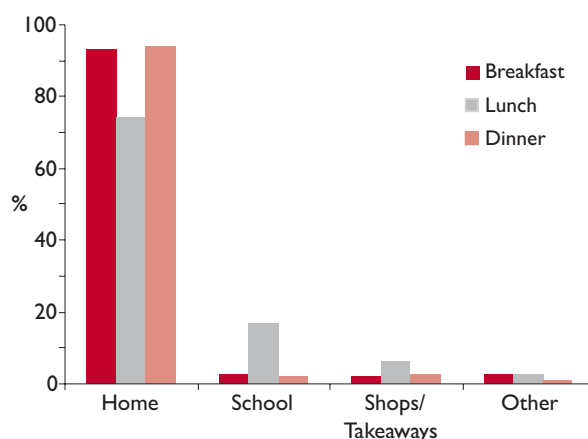
Many students seldom ate breakfast, but few students missed lunch or dinner. Female students (22.9%) were more likely to miss breakfast than male students (10.7%).

Proportion of Students who "Hardly Ever" Eat Main Meals (n=263)



Home was the usual source of all major meals, although many students obtained lunch at school (16.8%). Very few students reported that shops or takeaways were the usual source of any major meal. Takeaways were eaten more frequently in the weekends with 32.0% of respondents having eaten takeaways at least twice during the previous weekend. During the previous school week, 30.8% of respondents had had takeaways twice or more.

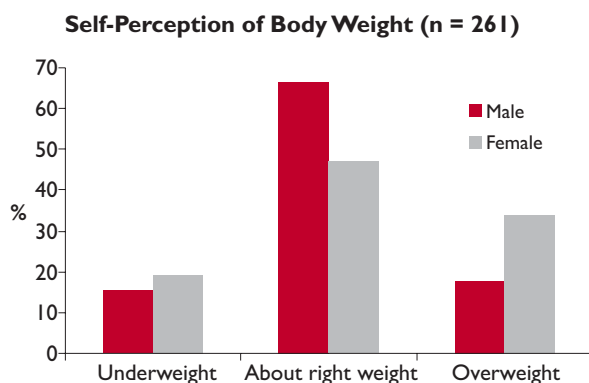
Usual Source of Main Meals (n = 263)



More female students reported negative perceptions of their body weight than male students – 28.3% of female students were



unhappy with their weight compared to 16.3% of male students. More female students generally perceived the need to lose weight (56.5%) than male students (33.0%). However, many male students (30.8%) felt the need to gain weight. The proportion of Indian students who felt they were “about the right weight” was not found to be different to the proportion of NZ European students (OR 0.94; 95% CI 0.77, 1.14).

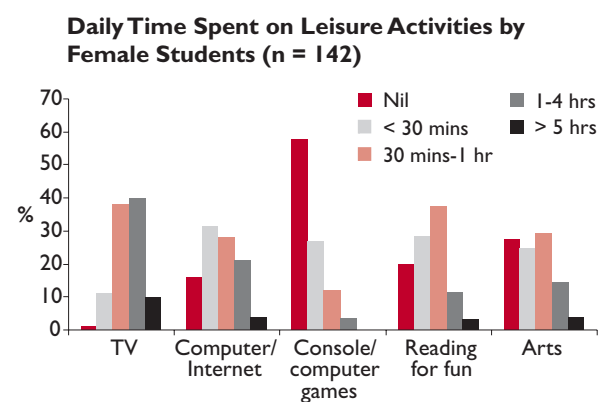
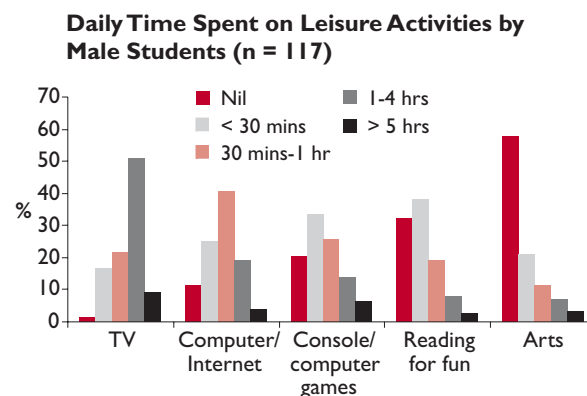
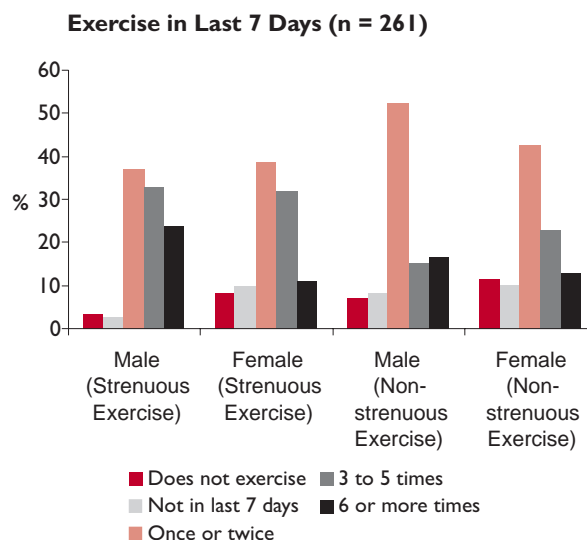


Exercise and Activities

Most respondents felt that exercise or sport was in some way an important part of their lives, with 85.4% agreeing at least “sort of” to this statement. However, only 42.9% of female respondents reported at least three occasions of strenuous exercise in the past week, compared to 56.4% of male respondents. Indian students were less likely than NZ European students to have done strenuous exercise three times in the past week for at least twenty minutes on each occasion (OR 0.64; 95% CI 0.46, 0.89).

Television was the most popular daily leisure activity for both male and female students, with 54.3% of respondents watching at least 1 hour daily. There were marked gender differences in other activities, with male students spending more time on computer and console games (which 57.6% of females students did not spend

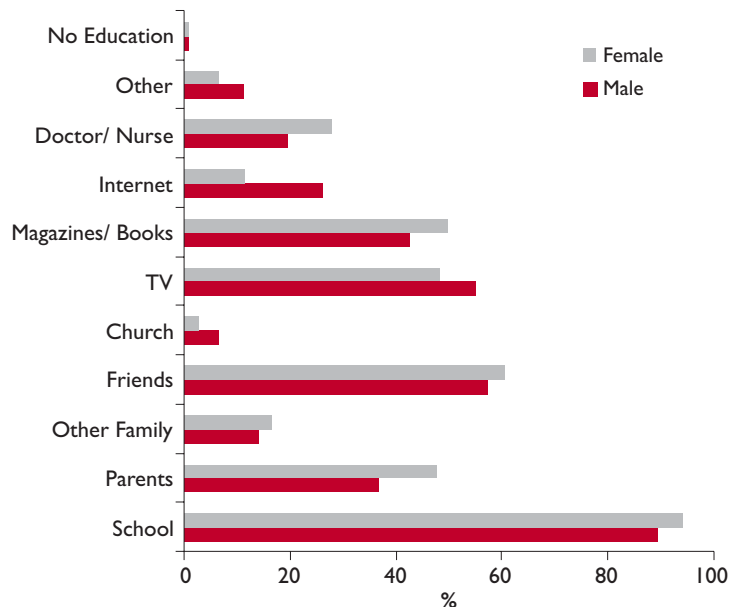
any time doing) and female students much more likely to spend time in artistic activity (which 57.5% of male students did not spend any time on). Reading patterns were similar, although more male students (32.1%) reporting not reading for leisure than female students (19.7%).



Sexual Health

The most common source of sexual health information for students was their school. Other major sources included parents, friends, television, magazines/ books and the internet. More male students reported obtaining information from the internet.

Sources of Sexual Health Information (n = 244)

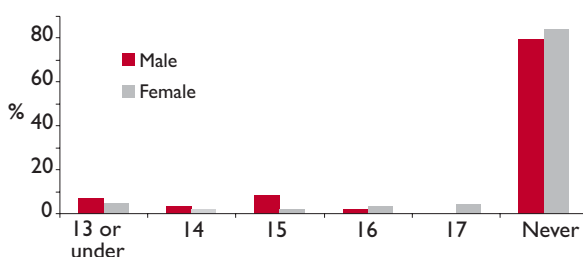


Most of the respondents had not had sexual intercourse (82.0%), with no gender difference. Major reasons reported for not having had intercourse were wanting to wait until older (70.7%); not wanting to risk pregnancy (28.2% of male students and 67.9% of female students); not having met a suitable partner (47.3%); and wanting to wait until marriage (29.6% of male students and 49.8% of female students). Indian students were less likely than NZ European students to have ever had sex (OR 0.59; 95% CI 0.41, 0.85).

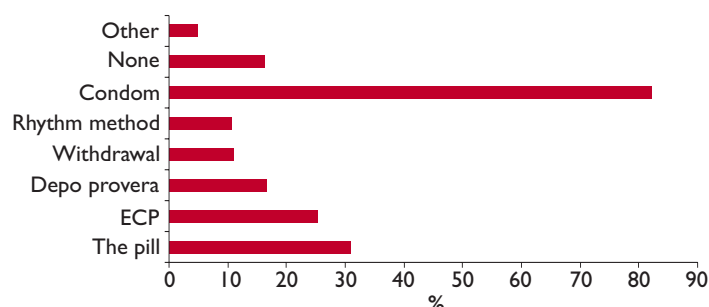
Of the minority of respondents (18.0%) who reported having had sexual intercourse, 30.1% had not been sexually active in the previous three months and 44.2% had had a single partner in this period. There was some evidence that a lower proportion of Indian students than NZ European students were currently sexually active (OR 0.62; 95% CI 0.37, 1.06).

58.2% of sexually active students had used a condom during their first experience of intercourse and 84.1% reported using some form of contraception the last time they had sex. Most sexually active students reported using condoms (82.2%) but only 53.7% reported using condoms all the time. The proportion of Indian students who reported using condoms always (OR 1.19; 95% CI 0.58, 2.45) or on the last occasion they had sex (OR 1.34; 95% CI 0.45, 4.02) was not found to be different to the proportion of NZ European students.

Age of First Intercourse (n = 250)



Forms of Contraception Currently Used by Sexually Active Students (n=35)



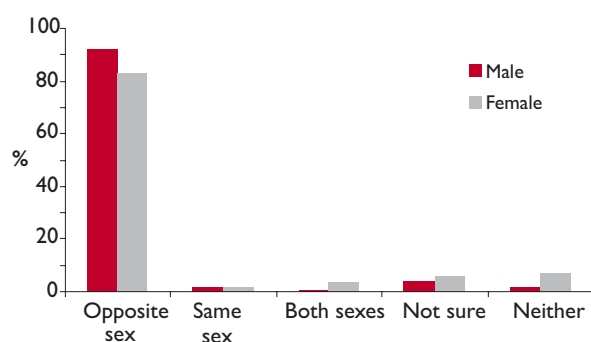
30.0% of female students and 21.3% of male students reported that they had been a victim of a coercive sexual situation at least once. The proportion of Indian students who reported this was not found to be different to the proportion of NZ European students (OR 1.32; 95% CI 0.97, 1.81).

Friends (58.8%) were the most popular source of contraceptive advice for those students who were sexually active. Doctors, family planning clinics, sexual health clinics, school health/ counselling services and parents were other common sources of contraceptive information.

4.7% of all Indian respondents reported having become pregnant or having had a partner become pregnant. 0.8% of all Indian respondents reported having contracted a sexually transmitted infection.

Most students (92.3% of male students and 82.7% of female students) reported being attracted exclusively to members of the opposite sex. A few students (2.1%) reported being attracted to both sexes and a smaller group (1.4%) reported being attracted exclusively to the same sex. A small group of students were unsure of their sexual orientation (4.8%) or not aware of sexual attraction to either sex (4.4%).

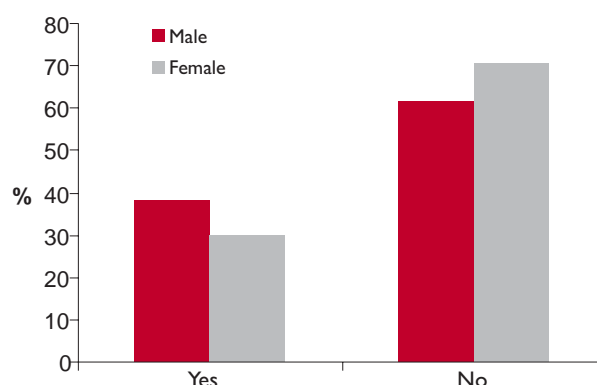
Sexual Attractions (n = 249)



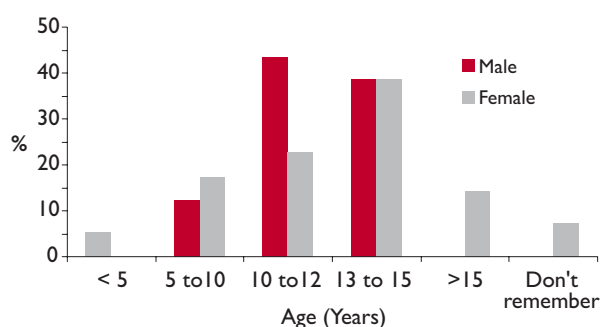
Cigarettes

25.8% of students reported parental tobacco use. 33.8% of respondents had smoked a whole cigarette at least once in their lives. Most of these respondents had first smoked a cigarette between the ages of 10 to 15 years old. Indian students were less likely than NZ European students to have ever smoked (OR 0.54; 95% CI 0.33, 0.91).

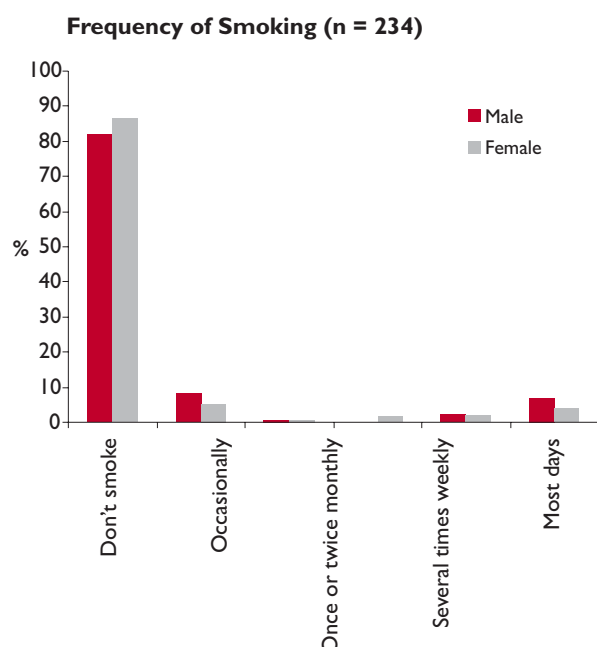
Ever Smoked a Whole Cigarette (n = 234)



Age When First Smoked Cigarette (n = 85)



Of those who had smoked a cigarette, 53.5% no longer smoked. As such, only 18.1% of male students and 13.5% of female students currently smoked. Furthermore, only a small minority (9.1% of male and 7.6% of female students) smoked at least weekly.

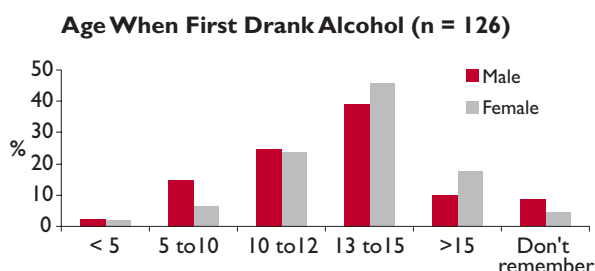


Alcohol

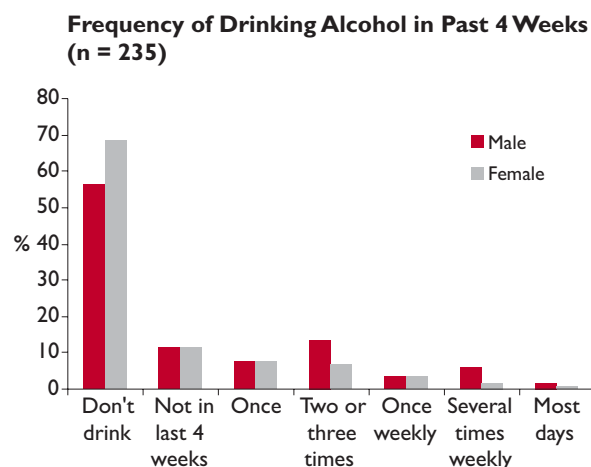
The proportion of respondents who had ever tried alcohol was much higher than for tobacco. A majority of both male and female students had drunk alcohol at least once. However, Indian students (51.7%) were much less likely than NZ European students (84.8%) to have tried drinking alcohol (OR 0.18; 95% CI 0.10, 0.32). 50.9% of students reported parental alcohol use.



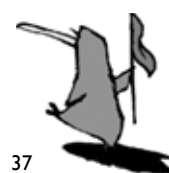
As with tobacco, most students who had drunk alcohol first did so between the ages of 10 to 15 years old.



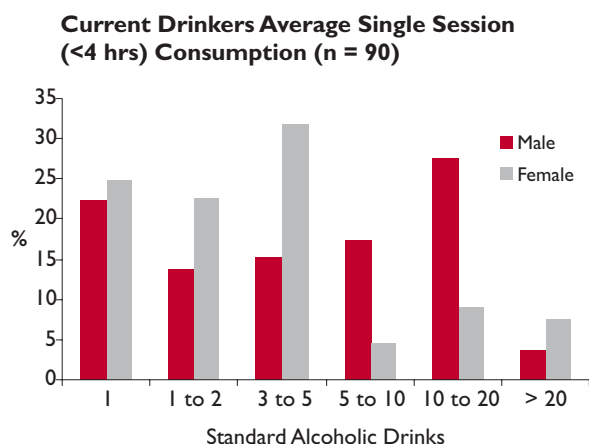
67.8% of male students and 80.1% of female students had not drunk alcohol in the previous four weeks. 7.9% of male students and 2.3% of female students had drunk alcohol more than once weekly in the previous four weeks. The proportion of Indian students who reported this was not found to be different to the proportion of NZ European students (OR 0.80; 95% CI 0.45, 1.40).



Of current drinkers (those who had drunk alcohol in the past four weeks), a large group of particularly male students reported binge drinking behaviour, with 48.6% of current male drinkers and 20.8% of current female drinkers reporting averaging 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a single session of consumption (less than four hours). The proportion of current Indian



drinkers who reported such binge behaviour was not found to be different to the proportion of current NZ European drinkers (OR 0.68; 95% CI 0.43, 1.06).



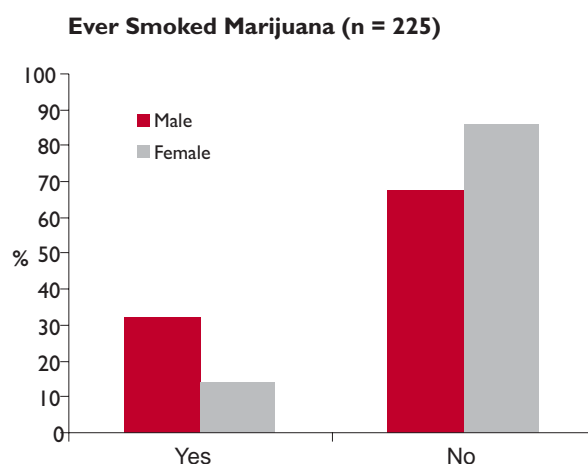
Current drinkers obtained alcohol by a variety of means. 18.0% bought it for themselves; 66.5% reported obtaining alcohol from friends; 14.5% received it from siblings; 35.3% obtained it from parents; 28.7% from another adult acquaintance; 36.1% asked someone else to purchase it for them; and 10.2% reported stealing alcohol.

Over two-thirds of respondents (68.2%) who purchased alcohol reported being asked for age identification “almost never” or “hardly ever” (note that only 2.8% of respondents were aged 18 or over and thus legally able to buy alcohol).

Reasons given for not drinking by current abstainers included “just not wanting to” (82.9%); friends not drinking alcohol (33.2%); drinking being bad for health (76.1%); not being able to obtain alcohol (20.5%); not liking how drinking felt (33.0%); parental disapproval of their drinking (64.4%); drinking being perceived as illegal (48.84%); and drinking being against personal beliefs (40.9%).

Marijuana and Other Drugs

32.3% of male students and 14.2% of female students reported having smoked marijuana at least once. Of those who had tried it, 72.8% had first done so at the age of 13 or older. 17.6% of male respondents and 4.7% of female respondents had smoked or used marijuana in the past four weeks. Overall, Indian students were less likely to have tried marijuana than NZ European students (OR 0.59; 95% CI 0.40, 0.88).



8.6% of respondents reported having used a drug other than alcohol, cigarettes or marijuana. The number of respondents reported for each individual other drug was very small.

Work and Friends

31.3% of students had a part-time job. Of these students, 45.3% earned more than \$50 per week from their employment and 22.9% worked on their part-time job(s) 10 or more hours per week.

73.5% of students did not contribute financially to their family but 5.9% gave \$50 or more to their families each week. 11.7% reported a lack of money which caused them problems.

99.7% of students reported having at least two friends and 94.6% of students reported being “okay” or “very good” at making and keeping friends.



Spirituality

Most respondents (91.1%) reported spiritual beliefs. 40.1% were Hindu, 29.1% were Christian, 6.1% were Muslim and 4.3% were Sikh. 53.9% of students had been to a place of worship in the past week.

Summary

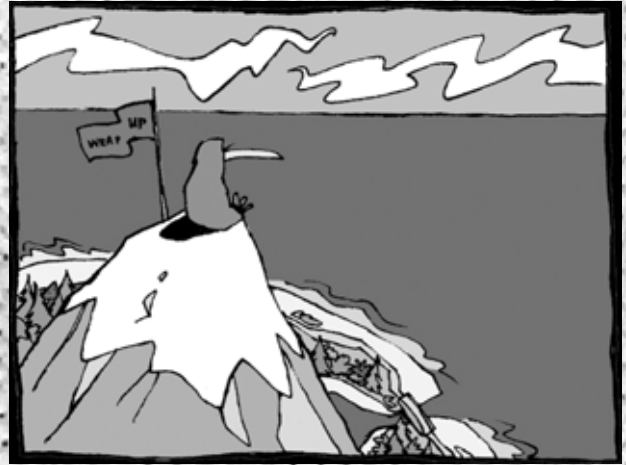
- Indian students are overall a healthy group of students.
- Indian students are a heterogeneous group with differences in ethnicity, socio-economic status, English language use, settlement history and acculturation.
- Most Indian students report positive family environments.
- Indian students report lower levels of risky behaviours than NZ European students including exposure to drink driving, being sexually active, alcohol use, tobacco use and marijuana use.
- Despite this finding for Indian students overall, many Indian students are still at risk from behaviours such as binge drinking.
- Male Indian students report higher levels of risky behaviours than female Indian students including not using safety equipment, exposure to drink driving, alcohol use, binge drinking and marijuana use.
- Indian students report low levels of perceived security at school, with some students reporting absenteeism as a result.
- Indian students report less bullying than NZ European students but worse experiences of bullying. Indian students are also less likely to tell an adult about bullying.
- Most Indian students plan to stay at school until year 13, and are more likely to report this than NZ European students.
- Mental health is a particular concern for Indian students. They report higher levels of depression than NZ European students and many students report suicidal thoughts and attempts. Mental health is worse in female Indian students than male Indian students.
- Many Indian female students report missing breakfast and being unhappy with their body weight.
- Indian students, especially females, report low levels of physical activity. This is a particular concern given the known high risk of Indian peoples for cardiovascular disease and diabetes as adults in New Zealand (Scragg & Maitra, 2005).



Recommendations

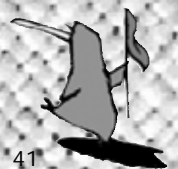
- **Identify** Indian students, particularly male students, who participate in risky behaviours and do not ignore them due to overall low prevalence of these behaviours amongst Indian students.
- **Provide** safe school environments for all students, particularly those from ethnic minorities and **provide** safe means for students to report bullying.
- **Work** with **families** to improve communication with students about risky behaviours and problems at school.
- **Identify** Indian female students as a group that may be particularly at risk of poor mental health.
- **Encourage** Indian students, and particularly females, to take part in more physical activity and **provide and facilitate** participation in activities that are culturally appropriate for the wide diversity of Indian students.
- **Support, value and celebrate** cultural practices and traditions of Indian students, which are diverse, in schools and communities.
- **Investigate** factors which contribute to the comparatively low levels of risky behaviours in Indian students.





SECTION FOUR

"ASIAN" YOUTH



Following the detailed analyses of the Indian and Chinese samples presented in the previous sections, this section present results for the total “Asian” grouping. It includes all students in the Youth2000 survey who identified with an ethnicity included in the New Zealand definition of “Asian”, as discussed in the introduction. As with the Indian and Chinese samples, the total “Asian” sample was identified on the basis of total response for “Asian” without using prioritisation – that is, respondents were identified as “Asian” if they identified with any of the ethnicities shown in Table 1 – these being the ethnicities in the survey that correspond to the definition of “Asian” used by Statistics New Zealand. As noted in the introduction, the ethnic categories used were pragmatic and do not necessarily describe genuine ethnic groups. The number of respondents identified as “Asian” in this way was 922.

In the rest of this section, results are reported for this “Asian” sample. That is, the respondents or students referred to are members of this sample, unless otherwise stated.

Table 1
“Asian” Ethnicities Listed in Youth2000 Survey

Chinese
Indian
Filipino
Khmer
Vietnamese
Other Southeast Asian groups
Sri Lankan
Japanese
Other Asian

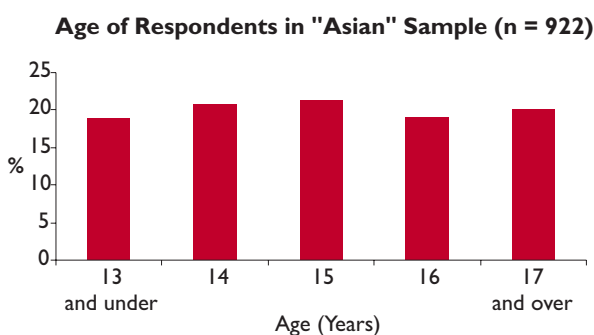
The purpose of this section is to pragmatically provide some reflection of the results for students of other ethnicities in the “Asian” sample who have insufficient numbers to permit individual analysis, as for Chinese and Indian students. As discussed in the introduction, there

are many problems with reporting results for such a diverse group. In particular, it is difficult to make conclusions or recommendations from the results presented due to the diversity of students and the possibility of “averaging” of results - particular issues for smaller communities may well be masked in these total “Asian” results.

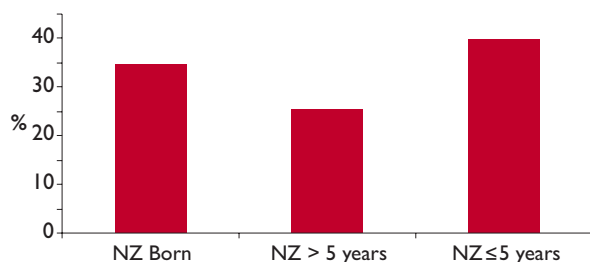
As such, results in this section for many indicators are further analysed in terms of duration of residence in New Zealand (divided into students who were born in New Zealand, students who have been in New Zealand greater than five years, and students who have been in New Zealand five or less years) to increase the utility and coherence of the results presented in this section. Duration of residence analysis was undertaken for all indicators in this section and where no differences are reported, it can be assumed that the 95% confidence intervals for the different sub-groups intersected.

Demography

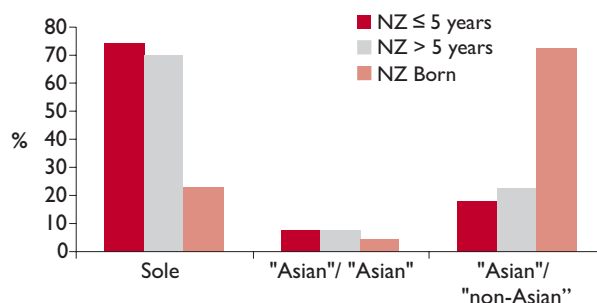
Most respondents in the “Asian” sample were aged from 13 to 17 years old. There were slightly more girls (51.8%) than boys (48.2%). 34.7% of the “Asian” sample were born in New Zealand but 39.9% had been in New Zealand for a period of five years or less. Fiji, China, Hong Kong, Taiwan and India each comprised the country of birth for more than 5% of the sample. Only 13.5% had both parents born in New Zealand, with 11.4% having one NZ-born parent and 75.1% having both parents born overseas.



Duration of Residence in NZ (n = 922)



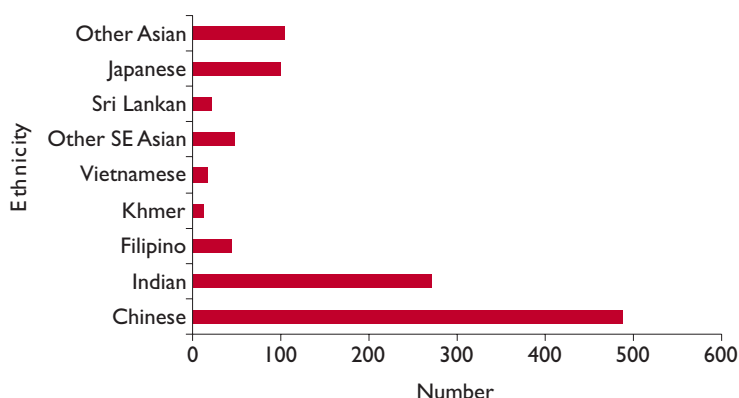
Sole and Multiple Ethnicity (n = 922)



Ethnicity and Culture

The largest ethnic categories in the “Asian” sample were Chinese, Indian and Japanese. The graph below shows the distribution of these categories, noting that respondents could belong to more than one of these categories.

Ethnicity of Respondents (n = 922)

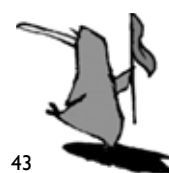
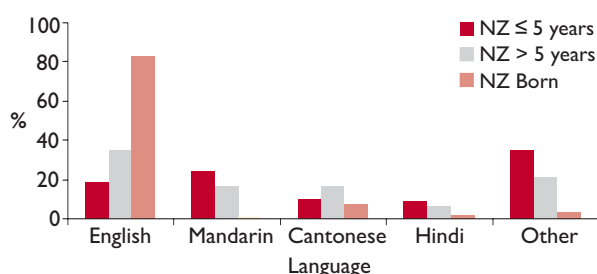


Just over half of respondents (55.5%) identified with a single ethnicity from the “Asian” options given. However, 38.3% of students identified with both “Asian” and non-“Asian” ethnicities, again using the definition detailed above in Table One. Respondents identifying with more than one “Asian” ethnicity represented a small minority (6.2%). New Zealand-born students were much more likely to have multiple ethnicity and to identify with a non-“Asian” ethnicity.

The majority of respondents (77.1%) spoke English at home. However, other languages such as Cantonese, Mandarin and Hindi were also common. 32.6% reported an “Other” language spoken at home that was not identified amongst the listed English, Māori, Pacific and Asian languages in the Youth2000 survey.

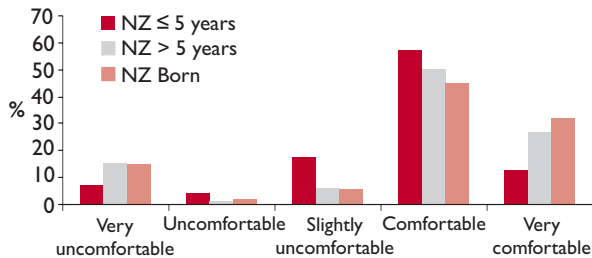
English was the main language spoken at home in 45.0% of homes, followed by Mandarin (14.1%) and Cantonese (10.6%), with 20.4% having an unlisted “Other” language dominant at home. New Zealand-born students were much more likely to have English as the dominant language at home. 34.8% of students who had been in New Zealand less than 5 years had an “Other” language dominant at home that was not presented as one of the listed options.

Dominant Language Spoken At Home (n = 916)



Most respondents reported being comfortable in Pakeha/ NZ European social surroundings.

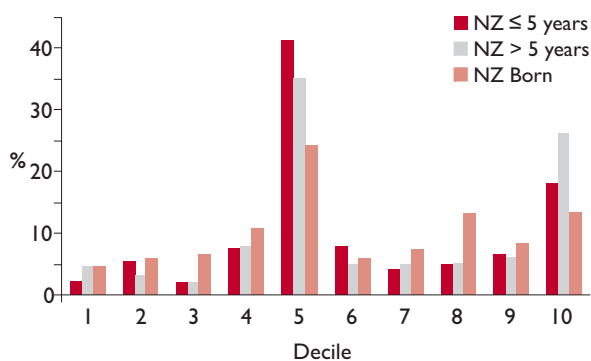
Comfort Level in Pakeha/ NZ European Social Surroundings (n = 901)



Home and Environment

School decile for students was derived from Ministry of Education data, with the ethnicity weighting for decile removed (decile 1 poorest, decile 10 wealthiest). The socio-economic profile of the respondents showed over-representation in deciles 5 and 10, with corresponding under-representation in most other deciles. This is likely to be a result of the sampling procedure, as opposed to being reflective of the actual socio-economic distribution of “Asian” students.

School Decile of Students (n = 922)

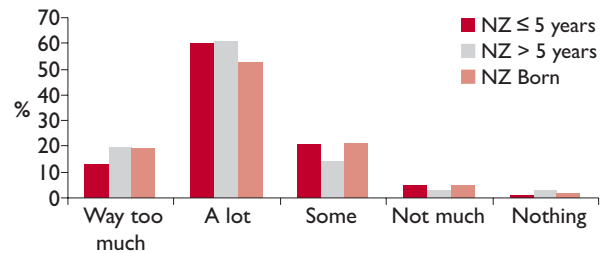


79.2% of respondents had a father in paid employment and 63.3% had a mother in paid employment. 7.8% of students who had been in New Zealand five years or less had both parents unemployed compared to only 2.6% of New Zealand-born students.

Most respondents (87.7%) were looked after by their parents, with most of the remainder looked after by other family members. Only 1.6% lived independently. It is important to note, however, that international students were excluded from the survey.

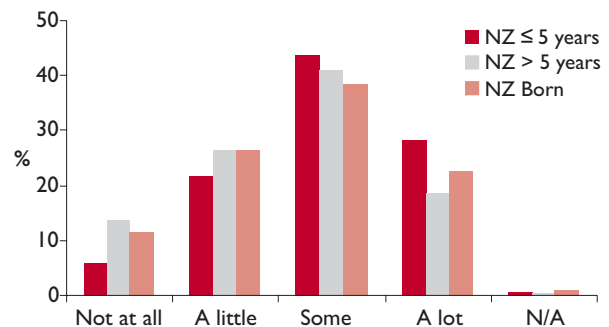
Family expectations were overall high.

Perceptions of Family Expectations (n = 905)



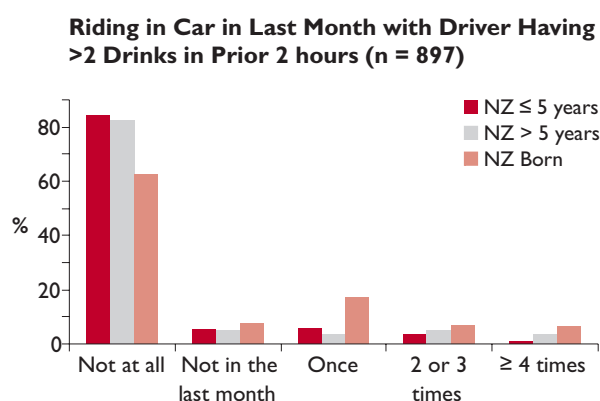
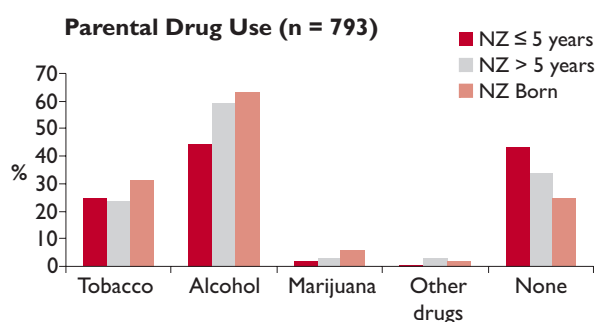
The majority of students did not feel well understood by their families.

Perception of Being Understood by Family (n = 911)



Many students reported parental use of tobacco and/or alcohol. 34.3% of students reported that their parents did not use alcohol, tobacco or other drugs at home. Students who had been in New Zealand five years or less were less likely than New Zealand-born students to have parents who drank alcohol and more likely to have parents who used no drugs at home.





Safety, Injury and Violence

41.9% of students who rode a bicycle reported using a helmet “sometimes” or “almost never”. New Zealand-born students (29.9%) were more likely to report using a helmet “almost never” than students who had been in New Zealand five or less years (18.6%).

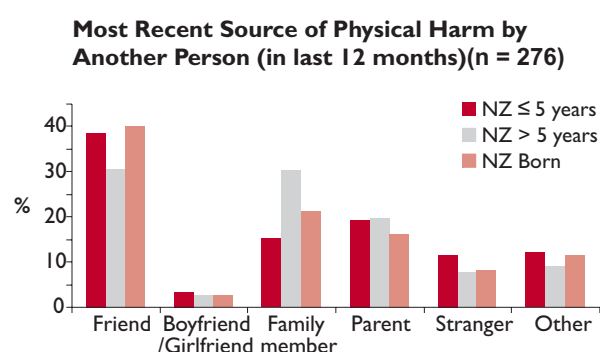
New Zealand-born students (79.0%) and students who had been in New Zealand greater than five years (77.6%) were more likely to report using safety gear “sometimes” or “almost never” when skateboarding, roller-blading or roller-skating, than students who had been in New Zealand five or less years (64.1%).

88.5% of students reported using a car seatbelt “always” or “most of the time”. 4.2% used a seatbelt “hardly ever” or “never”. There were no differences between the groups according to duration of residence in New Zealand.

New Zealand-born students (29.9%) were more likely than overseas born students (10.7% of students who had been in New Zealand five or less years and 12.5% of students who had been in New Zealand greater than five years) to have been in a car in the last month where the driver had had more than two alcoholic drinks in the previous two hours.

5.5% of students who drove a car reported having driven in the last month after having had more than two alcoholic drinks. New Zealand-born students (9.3%) were more likely to have done this than students who had been in New Zealand five or less years (2.6%).

31.6% of students reported having been physically harmed by another person in the previous 12 months. More New Zealand-born students (46.4%) reported being physically harmed in the past year than overseas born students (18.7% of students who had been in New Zealand five or less years and 31.0% of students who had been in New Zealand greater than five years). On the last occasion this physical harm was commonly caused by friends or family members.



More findings for safety, injury and violence for the “Asian” sample in the Youth2000 survey will be available in an ACC report currently being prepared for publication, and in an upcoming Youth2000 report on findings for violence.

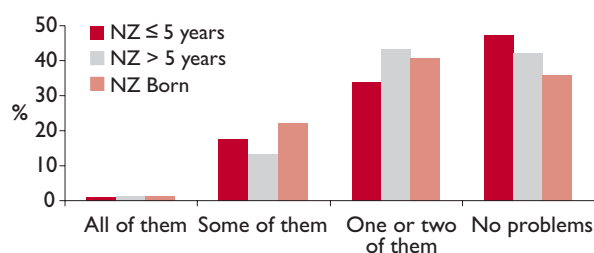


School

Almost half of respondents (49.7%) were positive about school overall. Over half of respondents (58.4%) usually got along with their teachers, but a small group (9.5%) got along with their teachers “hardly ever” or “not at all”.

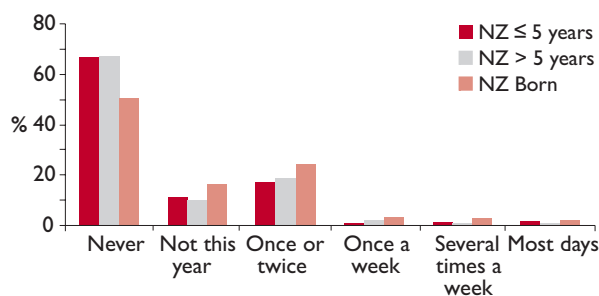
However, many respondents had difficulty integrating into school life. 20.7% did not feel part of their school. Less than half of students had no problems getting along with other students, with students who had been in New Zealand five or less years more likely to report no such problems than New Zealand-born students. 9.6% of respondents felt teachers treated students fairly “hardly ever” and 45.4% felt this occurred only “sometimes”.

Difficulties Getting Along with Other Students (n = 899)



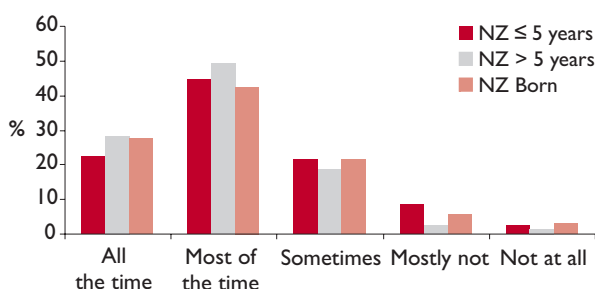
Approximately a quarter of respondents (25.8%) reported suffering bullying in their current school year. New Zealand-born students were more likely to report having ever been bullied. A small proportion of students (5.7%) reported frequent bullying. Of those of who had been bullied in the current year, 44.6% reported that they experienced bullying that was at least “pretty bad”, with 12.4% reporting the experience as “terrible”. Verbal abuse was the most common form of bullying, but many students also reported physical abuse. 10.3% of students who reported bullying were sufficiently frightened by the experience to have avoided school for at least one day in the past month. 60.4% of respondents who suffered bullying had not told an adult about their experience.

Frequency of Bullying in Current Year (n = 875)



These difficulties in integrating into school were also seen in the lack of safety students experienced at school. 29.2% of respondents only felt safe at school “sometimes” or even less frequently. 7.8% of students had stayed at home at least once because they had not felt safe at school, or in transit to school.

Perceived Safety in School (n = 902)

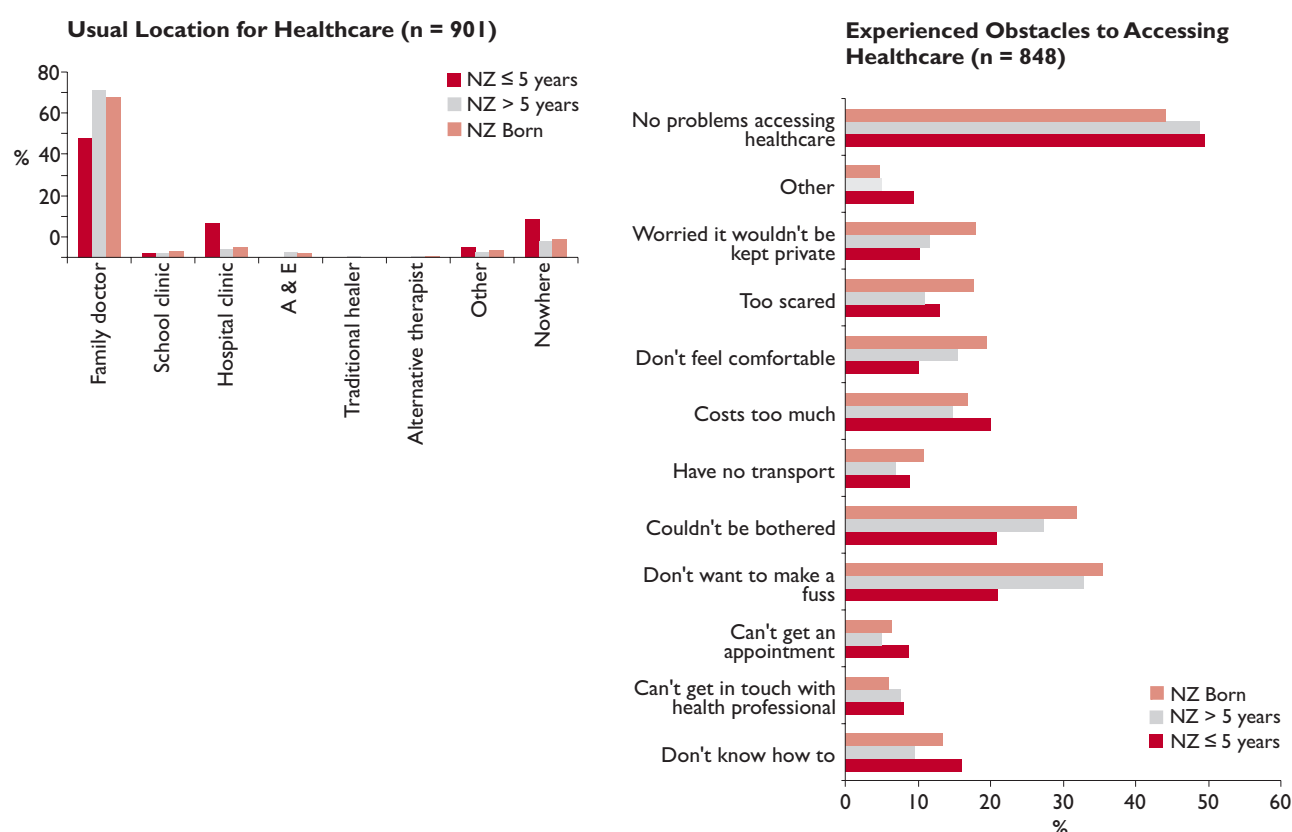


General Health

The usual location for healthcare for most respondents was their family doctor. However, students who had been in New Zealand five or less years (57.6%) were less likely to usually visit a family doctor for healthcare than students who had been in New Zealand more than five years (81.1%) and New Zealand-born students (77.6%). Very few students in all groups accessed traditional healers or alternative therapists regularly. Students who had been in New Zealand five or less years (18.8%) were more likely to not access healthcare than students who had been in New Zealand greater than five years (7.4%) or New Zealand-born students (8.7%).

Despite these differences, students who had been in New Zealand five or less years were no more likely to report obstacles to accessing healthcare than other students. Almost half the students (47.5%) reported no barriers to accessing healthcare. However many students reported a variety of obstacles.

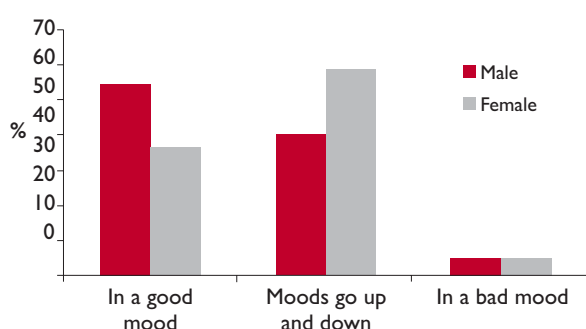
10.6% of respondents reported having seen a doctor for emotional concerns. The majority of most recent consultations however were for short term acute conditions (47.1%). New Zealand-born students (21.2%) were more likely to have presented most recently with an injury than other students (11.0% of students who had been in New Zealand five or less years, and 11.5% of students who had been in New Zealand more than five years).



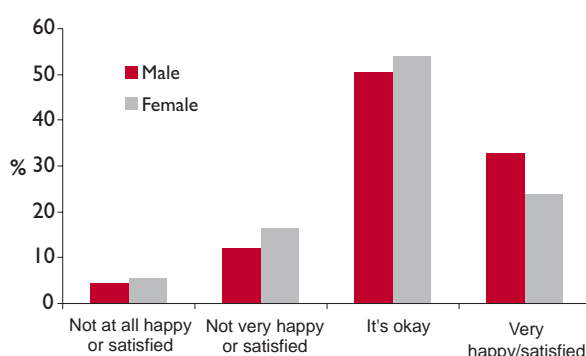
Emotional Health

Most male respondents reported their general mood as positive. Female respondents were more likely to report variable mood, although 36.4% described generally being in a good mood. Male students were also more likely to report high levels of satisfaction with their lives. 16.5% of males and 22.2% of females reported feeling unhappy or dissatisfied with their lives.

General Mood (n = 903)



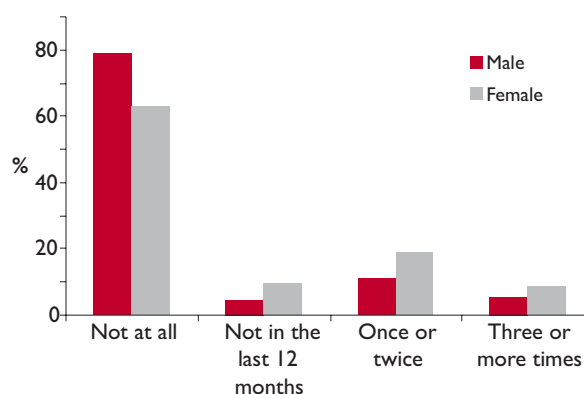
Happiness/ Satisfaction with Life (n = 905)



7.8% of males and 6.7% of females reported a high level of anxiety symptoms. Depressive symptoms were measured using the Reynolds Adolescent Depression Scale (RADS) (Reynolds, 1987; L. Walker et al., 2005). High levels of symptoms detected using the RADS are likely to correlate with clinically significant depression and require mental health assessment and intervention. 16.8% of respondents reported significant depressive symptoms as measured by the RADS, with females (21.6%) more likely than males (11.7%) to report such symptoms.

Most students (80.1%) felt that they had a high or very high chance of living to age 25. Many students reported suicidal thoughts. 16.7% of males and 27.5% of females reported suicidal thoughts in the past year, with 6.6% of males and 13.3% of females having had such thoughts in the last month. 6.0% of males and 12.6% of females had made a plan to attempt suicide in the past year. 4.1% of males and 11.7% of females reported having carried out a suicide attempt in the past year. Of these attempts, 25.6% (males) and 27.6% (females) required medical attention.

Suicidal Thoughts in Past 12 Months (n = 899)



Food and Nutrition

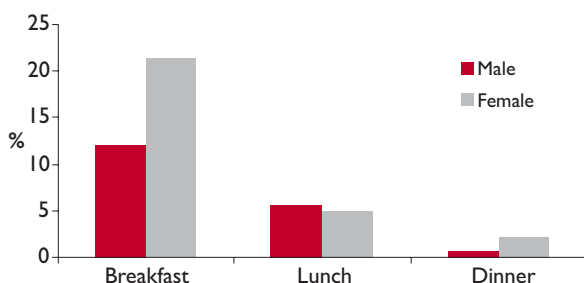
Many students seldom ate breakfast, but few students missed lunch or dinner. Female students (21.4%) were more likely to miss breakfast than male students (12.0%). New Zealand-born students (19.1%) and students who had been in New Zealand greater than five years (22.5%) were more likely to eat breakfast "hardly ever" than students who had been in New Zealand five or less years (11.2%).

Home was the usual source of all major meals, although many students obtained lunch at school (26.1%). Very few students reported that shops or takeaways were the usual source of any major meal. Takeaways were eaten more frequently in the weekends with 32.1% of respondents having eaten takeaways at least twice during the



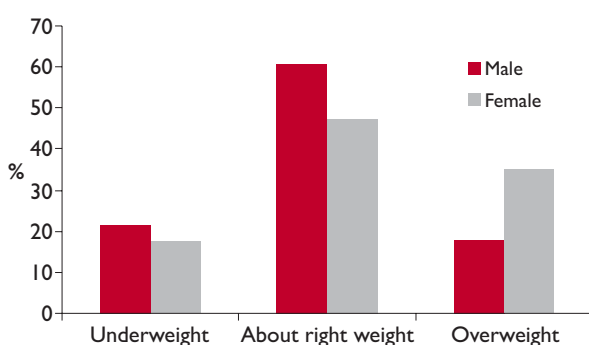
previous weekend. During the previous school week, 32.5% of respondents had had takeaways twice or more.

Proportion of Students who "Hardly Ever" Eat Main Meals (n=900)



Female students were more likely to have negative perceptions of their body weight than male students – 31.6% of female students were unhappy with their weight compared to only 13.2% of male students. Female students generally perceived the need to lose weight (63.8%). However, many male students (31.1%) felt the need to gain weight.

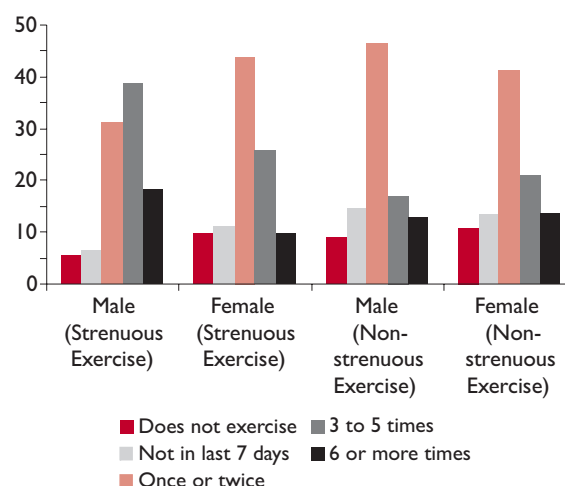
Self-Perception of Body Weight (n = 880)



Exercise and Activities

Most respondents felt that exercise or sport was in some way an important part of their lives, with 82.6% agreeing at least "sort of" to this statement. However, only 35.5% of female respondents reported at least three occasions of strenuous exercise in the past week, compared to 56.9% of male respondents.

Exercise in Last 7 Days (n = 884)



Television was the most popular daily leisure activity for both male and female students, with 48.6% of respondents watching at least 1 hour daily. New Zealand-born students (11.1%) and students who had been in New Zealand more than five years (10.6%) were more likely to report watching television more than five hours daily than students who had been in New Zealand five or less years (4.6%).

There were marked gender differences in other activities, with male students spending more time on computer and console games (which 62.7% of females students did not spend any time doing) and female students more likely to spend time on artistic activity (which 53.8% of male students did not spend any time on). Reading patterns were similar, although more male students (33.8%) did no reading for leisure than female students (25.2%).



Sexual Health

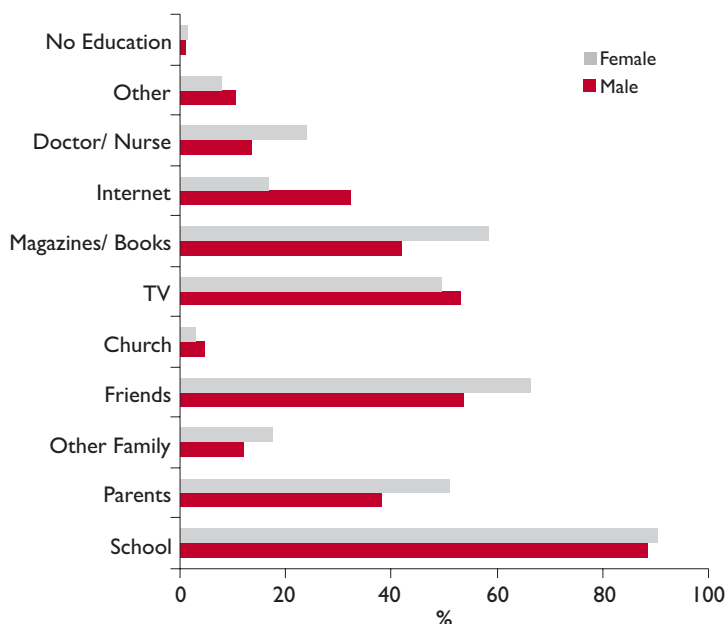
The most common source of sexual health information for students was their school (89.5%). Other major sources included parents, friends, television, magazines/ books and the internet. More female students than male students reported obtaining information from friends and from magazines or books. More male students, and students who had been in New Zealand five or less years, reported obtaining information from the internet.

Most of the respondents had not had sexual intercourse (78.9%), with no gender differences or differences according to duration of residence in New Zealand. Major reasons reported for not having had intercourse were wanting to wait until older (69.5%); not wanting to risk pregnancy (32.1% of male students and 62.6% of female students); not having met a suitable partner (52.8%); and wanting to wait until marriage (34.9%). More students who had been in New Zealand five or less years reported (42.8%) wanting to wait until marriage than New Zealand-born students (25.6%).

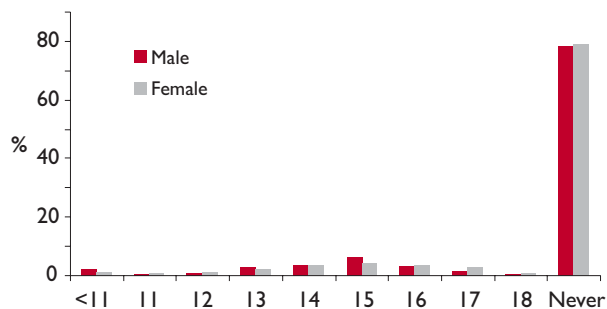
Of the minority of respondents who reported having had sexual intercourse (21.1%), 36.8% had not been sexually active in the previous three months and 44.8% had had a single partner in this period. 59.8% of sexually active students had used a condom during their first experience of intercourse and 72.4% reported using some form of contraceptive the last time they had sex.

Most sexually active students reported using condoms (80.3%) but only 37.4% reported using condoms all the time. Sexually active New Zealand-born students (90.8%) were more likely to be using condoms as contraception than sexually active overseas born students (73.0% of those who had been in New Zealand five or less years and 69.5% of those who had been in New Zealand more than five years).

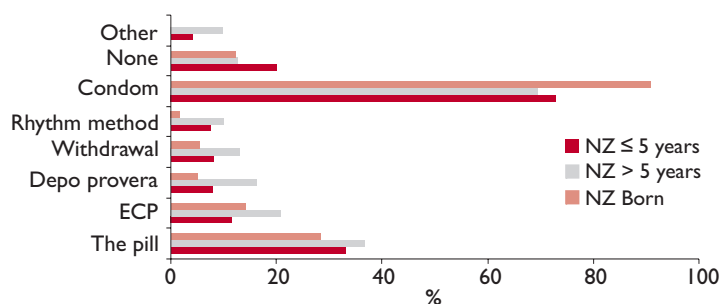
Sources of Sexual Health Information (n = 840)



Age of First Intercourse (n = 846)



Forms of Contraception Currently Used by Sexually Active Students (n = 134)



Friends (53.2%) were the most popular source of contraceptive advice for those students who were sexually active. Doctors, family planning clinics, sexual health clinics, school health/ counselling services and parents were other common sources of contraceptive information.

3.9% of all respondents reported having become pregnant or having had a partner become pregnant, with more New Zealand-born students (6.6%) reporting this than students who had been in New Zealand five or less years (2.0%). 1.4% of all students reported having contracted a sexually transmitted infection.

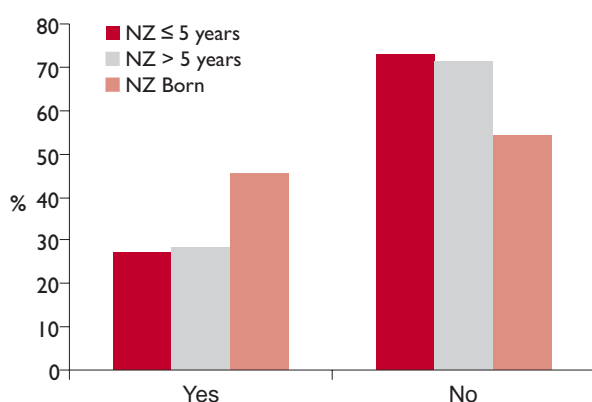
27.9% of female students and 21.7% of male students reported that they had been a victim of a coercive sexual situation at least once.

Cigarettes

Overall, 34.0% of respondents had smoked a whole cigarette at least once in their lives. There was no gender difference in this finding, but New Zealand-born students were more likely to have smoked than overseas born students.

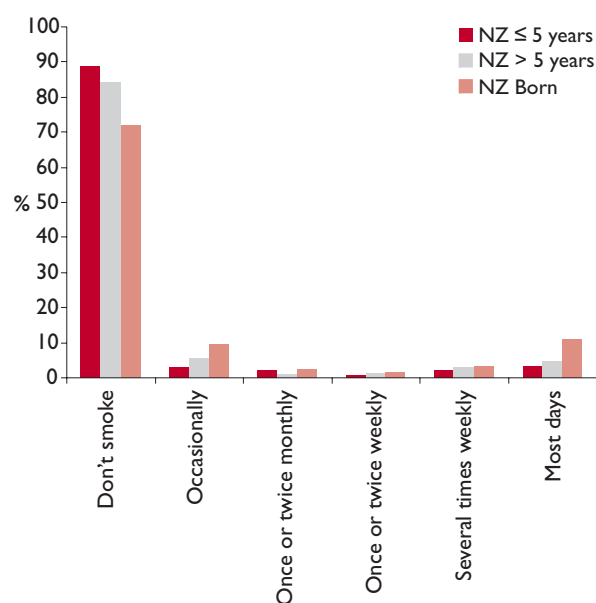
26.7% of students reported parental tobacco use.

Ever Smoked a Whole Cigarette (n = 784)



Of those who had smoked a cigarette, 46.5% no longer smoked. As such, only 18.2% of students currently smoked. Only 10.4% smoked on at least a weekly basis. New Zealand-born students were more likely to be current smokers and to smoke at least weekly, than students who had been in New Zealand five or less years.

Frequency of Smoking (n = 784)

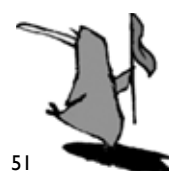


More extensive analysis of results about cigarette smoking in “Asian” respondents from the Youth2000 survey will be available in a journal article currently under preparation.

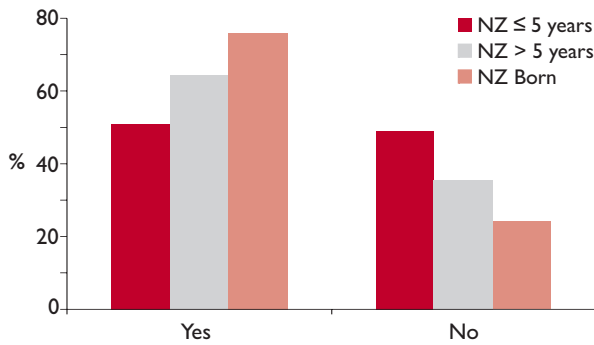
Alcohol

The proportion of respondents who had ever tried alcohol was higher than for tobacco. A majority of both male and female students had drunk alcohol at least once. New Zealand-born students (75.8%) were more likely to have drunk alcohol than students who had been in New Zealand for five or less years (51.0%).

55.0% of students reported parental alcohol use.

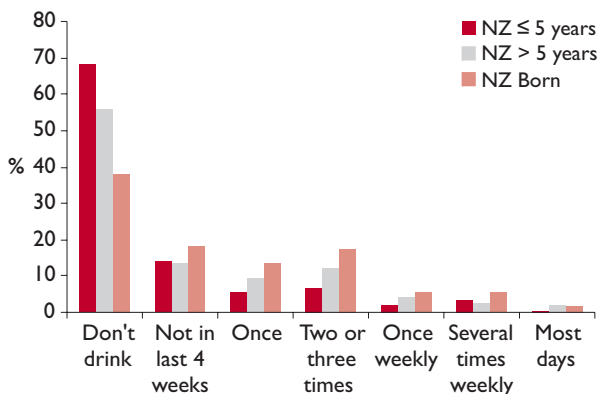


Ever Drunk Alcohol (n = 782)



Whilst most students had drunk alcohol at least once, far fewer students had drunk alcohol recently. 65.6% of male students and 73.9% of female students had not drunk alcohol in the previous four weeks. 7.4% of male students and 3.3% of female students had drunk alcohol more frequently than once weekly in the previous four weeks. New Zealand-born students (43.5%) were more likely than students who had been in New Zealand for five or less years (17.8%) to have drunk alcohol in the past four weeks.

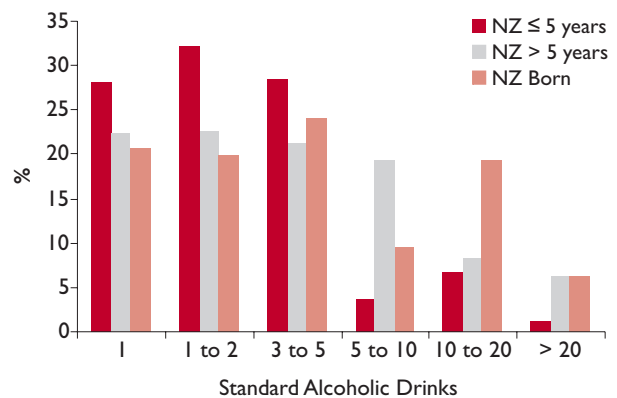
Frequency of Drinking Alcohol in Past 4 Weeks (n = 780)



Of current drinkers (those who had drunk alcohol in the past four weeks), a group of both male and female students reported binge drinking behaviour, with 32.4% of current male drinkers and 24.1% of current female drinkers reporting averaging 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a single session of consumption (less than four hours). Few current drinkers who had

been in New Zealand less than five years (11.5%) reported binge drinking behaviour. They were less likely to do so than both New Zealand-born students (35.2%) and students who had been in New Zealand more than five years (33.8%) who were current drinkers.

Current Drinkers Average Single Session (<4 hrs) Consumption (n = 360)



Current drinkers obtained alcohol by a variety of means. 20.5% bought it for themselves; 61.9% reported obtaining alcohol from friends; 14.6% received it from siblings; 48.0% obtained it from parents; 21.7% from another adult acquaintance; 24.4% asked someone else to purchase it for them; and 5.5% reported stealing alcohol. Students who had been in New Zealand five or less years were more likely to buy alcohol for themselves and less likely to report stealing alcohol than New Zealand-born students.

Of those who reported purchasing alcohol for themselves, most (63.4%) spent less than \$10 per week. Over half of respondents who purchased alcohol (51.5%) reported being asked for age identification “almost never” or “hardly ever”.

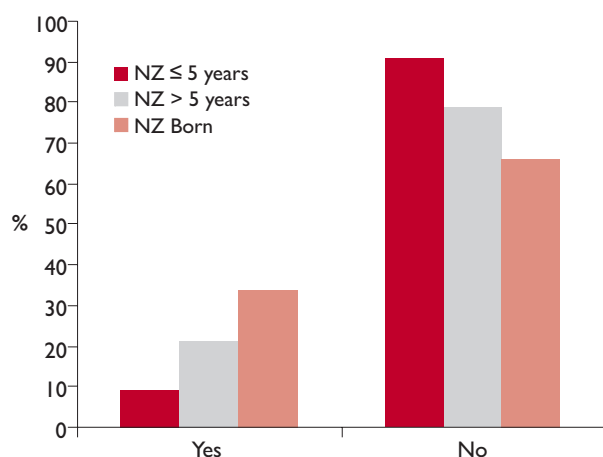
Reasons given for not drinking by current abstainers included “just not wanting to” (75.6%); friends not drinking alcohol (29.5%); drinking being bad for health (70.0%); not being able to obtain alcohol (22.8%); not liking how drinking felt (36.7%); parental disapproval of their drinking (58.1%); drinking being perceived as illegal (42.4%); and drinking being against personal beliefs (27.7%).



Marijuana and Other Drugs

21.0% of respondents reported having smoked marijuana at least once. New Zealand-born students were more likely to have smoked marijuana than students who had been in New Zealand five or less years. 11.3% of male respondents and 7.6% of female respondents had smoked or used marijuana in the past four weeks. Students who had been in New Zealand five or less years (1.6%) were less likely than both students who had been in New Zealand more than five years (9.4%) and New Zealand-born students (17.8%) to have smoked marijuana in the last four weeks.

Ever Smoked Marijuana (n = 756)



8.7% of respondents reported having used a drug other than alcohol, cigarettes or marijuana. New Zealand-born students (15.5%) were more likely than both groups of overseas born students (4.0% of students who had been in New Zealand five years or less and 6.6% of students who had been in New Zealand more than five years) to have used such drugs. The number of respondents reported using each individual other drug was very small.

Work

29.8% of students had a part-time job. Students who had been in New Zealand five or less years (18.6%) were less likely than both New Zealand-born students (41.8%) and students who have been in New Zealand more than five years (30.7%) to have a part-time job. Of these students with part-time work, 43.0% earned more than \$50 per week from their employment and 19.4% worked on their part-time job(s) 10 or more hours per week.

78.0% of students did not contribute financially to their family but 4.7% gave \$50 or more to their families each week. 13.7% reported a lack of money which caused them problems.

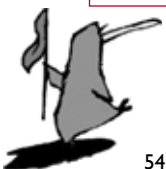
Spirituality

Three-quarters (74.9%) of respondents had some sort of spiritual belief. 38.8% were Christian, 13.4% were Hindu and 2.8% were Muslim. 50.3% of students had been to a place of worship in the past week.



Summary

- “Asian” students are diverse in ethnicity. Chinese and Indian are the largest groups.
- “Asian” students are roughly evenly split between students born in New Zealand, students who have been in New Zealand more than five years and students who have been in New Zealand five or less years. As such, only a minority of “Asian” students are recent migrants.
- Just over half of students identified with a sole ethnicity. Multiple ethnicity was very common amongst New Zealand-born students, with most identifying with both an “Asian” and a non-“Asian” ethnicity.
- Many “Asian” students reported low levels of perceived safety at school and problems with bullying, with low levels of notifying adults about the problem. There were few differences according to duration of residence in these findings.
- “Asian” students who had been in New Zealand five years or less had low levels of attending primary healthcare regularly and high levels of accessing no health care at all, in comparison to students who had been in New Zealand greater than five years or who were New Zealand-born. However, there were no differences in terms of reporting obstacles to accessing healthcare.
- Mental health is a major health issue for young “Asian” students. Many students reported anxiety and significant depressive symptoms, with females more likely to report depressive symptoms than males. A large number of students also reported suicidal thoughts and a smaller group, suicide attempts, with more female students than male students reporting both suicidal thoughts and attempts.
- Many female students missed breakfast regularly and had negative perceptions of their body weight.
- Few students were sexually active, with no differences according to duration of residence in New Zealand.
- A quarter of students reported that they had been a victim of a coercive sexual situation.
- “Asian” students who have been in New Zealand five years or less report lower levels of risky behaviours than New Zealand-born “Asian” students. This occurs across a wide range of indicators including not using safety equipment, exposure to drink driving, experience of being physically harmed, having a recent presentation with injury, not eating breakfast, viewing more than five hours of television daily, pregnancy, exposure to parental alcohol and drug use, cigarette use, alcohol use, binge drinking, and marijuana use. The low levels of risky behaviours noted in previous sections for Chinese and Indian students may thus be partly explained by this finding of a “healthy migrant” effect.
- The high level of multiple ethnicity in New Zealand-born “Asian” students compared to the high level of sole ethnicity in “Asian” students who have been in New Zealand five years or less may suggest that the difference in risky behaviours according to duration of residence may be confounded by cultural and other factors. However, “Asian” students who have been in New Zealand more than five years (who also have high levels of sole ethnicity) generally also have higher levels of these risky behaviours than “Asian” students who have been in New Zealand five years or less. “Asian” students who have been in New Zealand five years or more generally fall between the other two groups, supporting an acculturation effect with respect to the adoption of risky behaviours.



Recommendations

- **Recognise** the diversity of “Asian” students.
- **Avoid** grouping them together uncritically and **take account** of differences in ethnicity, religion, English language proficiency, settlement history, socio-economic status and acculturation.
- **Recognise** the identity of young “Asian” students as New Zealanders in their own right and **identify** that most are not recent migrants.
- **Increase** the accessibility of primary care to young “Asian” New Zealanders who are recent migrants by partnering primary health organisations with schools.
- **Consider** the unique mental health needs of young “Asian” students and formulate approaches which take account of the diversity of young “Asian” New Zealanders.
- **Increase** resources (counselling and education) for young “Asian” students who have been a victim of a coercive sexual situation and **take account** of the taboo nature of sexual matters in many of these students’ traditional cultures.
- **Consider** that the good health indicators reported here are unlikely to continue at the same levels in the future, as acculturation increases.
- **Consider** the protective effects of young “Asian” students’ traditional family cultures, structures and practices and **consider** ways to best support these practices to preserve these healthy effects when designing health promotion efforts.



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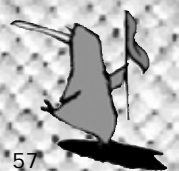
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APPENDICES

Appendices of the data from the Chinese and Indian sections are available in the electronic version of this report at www.youth2000.ac.nz and www.asianhealth.govt.nz



APPENDICES



CHINESE YOUTH

Bold numbers refer to percentages of students, with 95% confidence intervals below

Demography

Students Age

Age	N	%
≤13	84	18.5
14	94	19.0
15	104	20.7
16	95	19.8
≥17	110	21.9

Students Gender

Gender	N	%
Male	255	53.2
Female	232	46.8

Duration of Residence in New Zealand

Duration	N	%
≤5 years	175	38.2
>5 years	135	27.5
NZ Born	177	34.3

Country of Parents Birth

Country	N	%
Both parents born in New Zealand	76	14.0
One parent born in New Zealand	45	8.5
Both parents born out of New Zealand	366	77.6

Ethnicity and Culture

Sole or Multiple Ethnicity

Type of Ethnicity	N	%
Sole	240	51.6
Multiple – Chinese and "Asian" Ethnicity	36	7.4
Multiple – Chinese and non-"Asian" Ethnicity	211	41.0

What languages are spoken at home?

Language	N	%
English	367	73.9
Maori	22	4.1
Samoan	39	7.7
Tongan	12	2.4
Fijian	7	1.4
Niuean	7	1.5
Cook Islands Maori	5	1.1
Cantonese	146	30.4
Mandarin	172	37.3
Arabic	6	1.3
Hindi	13	2.8
Other	91	19.7

What is the main language spoken at home?

Language	N	%
English	195	38.2
Maori	2	0.4
Samoan	20	3.9
Tongan	3	0.5
Fijian	1	0.2
Niuean	-	-
Cook Islands Maori	-	-
Cantonese	94	20.1
Mandarin	116	25.7
Arabic	2	0.3
Hindi	5	1.0
Other	44	9.8

How many of the special activities or traditions your family celebrate (like holidays, special meals, religious activities, or trips) are based on Pakeha/NZ European culture?

N=480

A lot	22.6 17.0;28.1
Some	44.9 40.5;49.3
Not many	28.0 22.2;33.8
None	4.5 1.3;7.7

How comfortable do you feel in Pakeha/NZ European social surroundings?

N=475

Very uncomfortable	11.2 8.7;13.8
Uncomfortable	3.5 2.0;5.1
Slightly Uncomfortable	9.5 5.9;13.1
Comfortable	55.3 50.7;59.9
Very Comfortable	20.4 16.1;24.7



Home and Environment

School Deciles

N=487

Decile	%
1	4.4 0.0;9.8
2	4.8 0.0;10.4
3	3.3 0.0;7.0
4	7.4 0.0;14.8
5	33.5 0.1;67.0
6	5.7 0.0;11.4
7	4.4 0.0;9.0
8	7.2 0.0;15.1
9	7.5 0.2;14.8
10	21.8 0.9;42.6

Overcrowding (More than 2 adults per bedroom)

N=480

Yes	6.1 2.7;9.6
No	93.9 90.4;97.3

In the past year, how many times have you moved homes?

N=480

I haven't	59.9 55.1;64.6
Once	21.7 17.9;25.5
2 times	8.9 6.2;11.5
3 or more times	9.6 5.8;13.3

Does your dad (or someone who acts as your dad) have a paid job outside the home or work at home earning money?

N=463

Yes	77.3 74.2;80.3
No	9.6 6.8;12.4
Sometimes	2.9 1.6;4.2
Not sure	7.1 4.9;9.4
Does not apply to me	3.1 1.8;4.4

Does your mum (or someone who acts as your mum) have a paid job outside the home or work at home earning money?

N=471

Yes	60.0 55.2;64.7
No	31.0 24.8;37.3
Sometimes	2.9 1.7;4.0
Not sure	4.3 1.9;6.7
Does not apply to me	1.8 0.9;2.8

How much time most days do you spend most days on doing chores, housework or unpaid work for the family?

N=482

None	10.2 7.8;12.5
0-1 hours	47.7 42.9;52.5
1-2 hours	25.0 21.7;28.4
2-3 hours	8.1 6.0;10.3
More than 3 hours	9.0 6.6;11.4

In your home are there any of the following? (you can answer as many or few as apply to you)

N=480

A car that is working	94.0 92.1;96.0
A telephone that is connected	94.4 92.3;96.6
A TV	97.8 96.4;99.3
A washing machine	95.3 93.8;96.9
A dryer	65.8 60.8;70.7
A video player	91.0 88.3;93.6
A computer	88.9 84.0;93.9
None of these	1.4 0.4;2.3

Who looks after you? (By this we mean, somebody who acts as your parent, is responsible for you and behaves like a parent)

N=485

My parents	87.7 84.6;90.8
A brother or sister	2.8 1.7;3.9
Other relatives	1.7 0.4;3.0
Friends' parents	1.2 0.2;2.2
Another adult	2.5 1.2;3.9
No one – I live independently	2.3 1.0;3.5
Other	1.9 0.3;3.4

Do you talk about your problems with anyone in your family?

N=481

Yes	65.9 59.6;72.2
No	34.1 27.8;40.4

How much do the people in your family expect of you?

N=478

Way too much	16.4 13.3;19.5
A lot	56.6 52.0;61.2
Some	19.4 15.4;23.4
Not much	5.6 4.0;7.3
Nothing	2.0 0.5;3.5



Bold numbers refer to percentages of students, with 95% confidence intervals below

Does your family want to know who you are with and where you are?

N=482

Always	53.5 49.5;57.5
Usually	29.5 25.8;33.2
Sometimes	13.1 10.4;15.8
Hardly ever	2.4 0.6;4.2
Never	1.5 0.6;2.4

When you do well, do you get praise from your family? (been told that you have done well)

N=482

Always	32.1 27.8;36.4
Usually	31.8 26.5;37.1
Sometimes	26.8 23.4;30.1
Hardly ever	6.2 4.2;8.2
Never	3.1 2.0;4.2

Most of the time, your mum (or someone who acts as your mum) is warm and loving toward you

N=483

Most of the time	66.1 61.5;70.7
Sometimes	26.5 22.4;30.6
Hardly ever	5.0 2.6;7.3
Does not apply to me	2.5 0.9;4.0

Most of the time your dad (or someone who acts as your dad) is warm and loving toward you

N=479

Most of the time	56.4 51.3;61.5
Sometimes	26.7 21.0;32.5
Hardly ever	10.7 8.4;13.0
Does not apply to me	6.2 4.1;8.4

Most of the time you feel close to your mum (or someone who acts as your mum)

N=479

Most of the time	54.9 50.2;59.5
Sometimes	33.3 29.7;36.8
Hardly ever	9.0 4.6;13.4
Does not apply to me	2.8 1.7;4.0

Most of the time you feel close to your dad (or someone who acts as your dad)

N=479

Most of the time	39.4 35.7;43.0
Sometimes	39.5 35.7;43.2
Hardly ever	15.1 11.9;18.4
Does not apply to me	6.0 4.0;8.1

Does your family encourage you to have your own ideas or beliefs?

N=478

Not at all	9.1 7.0;11.3
A little	12.7 9.7;15.7
Some	37.3 31.4;43.2
A lot	32.7 27.2;38.2
Does not apply to me	0.6 0.0;1.5
Don't know	7.6 5.4;9.7

How much do you feel that people in your family understand you?

N=480

Not at all	10.3 7.0;13.5
A little	23.2 19.3;27.2
Some	45.2 39.1;51.2
A lot	21.1 17.5;24.7
Does not apply to me	0.2 0.0;0.6

Which of the following do/does your parent(s) use in your home?

N=413

Cigarettes, tobacco	26.4 20.9;31.9
Alcohol (e.g. beer, wine, spirits, etc.)	55.5 49.6;61.4
Marijuana (e.g. pot, hash, grass, etc.)	4.8 2.7;7.0
Other drugs that often cause a high or trip (e.g. acid, solvents, speed, ecstasy, homebake, etc.)	2.3 0.5;4.0
None of these	34.2 27.7;40.6



Safety, Injury and Violence

When riding a bicycle how often do you wear a helmet?

N=315	Males	Females
Always	30.3 19.8;40.8	33.5 25.2;41.8
Most of the time	24.9 17.8;32.0	23.7 17.9;29.4
Sometimes	14.9 7.9;21.8	15.4 9.8;21.0
Hardly ever	29.9 22.9;37.0	27.4 19.6;35.3

Note: This does not include the students that do not ride bicycles

When skateboarding, rollerblading or roller skating do you use safety gear (elbow, hand or knee pads, etc)?

N=245	Males	Females
Always	12.6 7.7;17.6	14.3 9.0;19.7
Most of the time	12.0 8.4;15.5	8.2 3.4;13.0
Sometimes	16.6 12.0;21.1	17.9 8.5;27.3
Hardly ever	58.8 53.4;64.3	59.6 46.9;72.3

Note: This does not include the students that do not do these activities

In a car how often do you wear a seatbelt?

N=480	Males	Females
Always	64.4 58.1;70.7	63.1 53.8;72.4
Most of the time	23.6 18.9;28.4	25.3 18.5;32.1
Sometimes	7.5 4.9;10.1	6.7 2.1;11.2
Hardly ever	2.6 0.4;4.8	2.4 0.2;4.5
Never	1.9 0.4;3.5	2.6 0.2;5.1

During the last month how many times did you ride in a car driven by someone who had drunk more than two glasses of alcohol in the two hours before driving?

N=471	Males	Females
Not at all	75.7 69.5;82.0	76.3 70.1;82.6
Not in the last month	7.2 3.3;11.1	4.7 1.4;8.0
Once	7.7 4.5;10.9	9.9 6.2;13.6
Two or three times	4.9 1.4;8.5	5.1 1.8;8.4
Four or more times	4.4 1.6;7.3	4.0 1.4;6.6

During the last month how many times did you drive a car or other vehicle after having drunk more than two glasses of alcohol in the two hours before driving?

N=366	Males	Females
Not at all	88.0 83.4;92.5	93.1 89.7;96.5
Not in the last month	3.1 1.2;5.0	2.2 0.0;4.4
Once	4.2 1.9;6.5	2.5 0.3;4.7
Two or three times	0.9 0.0;2.2	- -;-
Four or more times	3.9 1.3;6.5	2.2 0.0;4.4

During the last 12 months how many times have you been hit or physically harmed by another person on purpose?

N=463	Males	Females
Not at all	57.5 50.3;64.8	61.8 55.7;67.9
Not in the last 12 months	10.0 7.1;13.0	10.5 6.2;14.9
Once or twice	21.4 14.0;28.7	18.5 12.9;24.0
Three or more times	11.1 7.8;14.4	9.2 5.1;13.2

The last time this happened, who was it by?

N=143	Males	Females
A friend	48.7 37.1;60.4	28.3 16.4;40.2
A boyfriend or girlfriend	3.3 0.0;7.5	4.9 0.0;10.5
A family member	7.1 0.0;14.2	30.9 18.8;42.9
A parent (or someone who acts as a parent)	7.1 0.7;13.5	23.3 12.5;34.2
A stranger	14.4 6.4;22.4	7.1 1.3;13.0
Other	19.4 11.8;27.0	5.5 0.8;10.2

School

How do you feel about school?

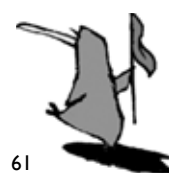
N=475

I like school a lot	24.8 20.2;29.4
I like school a bit	23.1 19.1;27.1
It's OK	42.3 35.8;48.7
I dislike school	5.5 2.7;8.4
I dislike school a lot	4.3 2.5;6.1

Do you get along with your teachers?

N=475

Usually	53.1 49.0;57.2
Sometimes	35.7 32.2;39.2
Hardly ever	6.8 4.8;8.9
Not at all	4.3 2.3;6.4



How important is it to your parents/ caregivers that you do well at school?

N=473

Very important	73.2 69.3;77.0
Important	23.0 19.3;26.7
Not very important	3.8 2.4;5.1

This year at school, do you feel like you are part of your school?

N=462

Yes	77.2 72.8;81.7
No	22.8 18.3;27.2

This year at school, have you had trouble getting along with other students?

N=472

All of them	1.6 0.7;2.6
Some of them	20.4 15.9;24.9
One or two of them	39.7 35.8;43.6
No, I get on fine with other students	38.3 33.7;42.8

How often do the teachers at your school treat students fairly?

N=466

Hardly ever	9.8 7.4;12.3
Sometimes	45.8 40.4;51.1
Most of the time	44.4 39.2;49.6

Do you feel safe in your school?

N=472

Yes, all the time	24.7 18.1;31.2
Yes, most of the time	44.7 40.5;48.9
Sometimes	21.7 18.6;24.9
No, mostly not	6.1 2.2;10.1
Not at all	2.8 1.4;4.1

During the past month, on how many days did you not go to school because you felt you would be unsafe at school, or on your way to or from school?

N=469

Not at all	92.5 89.9;95.1
Not in the last month	1.7 0.6;2.7
Once	3.0 1.6;4.4
Two or three times	0.9 0.0;1.9
Four or more times	2.0 0.9;3.0

This year how often have you been bullied in school?

N=460

I haven't been bullied in school	63.6 57.4;69.7
I haven't been bullied this year	11.9 9.3;14.4
It has happened once or twice	19.1 14.1;24.2
About once a week	2.1 0.5;3.7
Several times a week	1.6 0.3;2.8
Most days	1.7 0.9;2.6

When it happens how is it?

N=118

Not bad	19.9 10.8;29.1
A little bad	34.1 25.3;42.9
Pretty bad	25.8 17.7;34.0
Really bad	8.0 2.0;14.0
Terrible	12.2 6.1;18.3

In what way were you bullied?

N=119

I was called hurtful names	64.4 55.1;73.7
I was hurt (kicked, hit, punched, etc.)	29.3 22.1;36.4
Someone threatened to hurt me	30.9 23.7;38.2
I had things taken from me	28.1 18.6;37.5
I was ignored on purpose	40.8 33.0;48.7
I was left out of things	35.6 25.2;45.9
Other	19.2 12.0;26.4

Note: Students were able to select as many groups as applied

Have you told an adult about the bullying?

N=117

No, never	64.6 56.3;72.8
I told a teacher	9.2 4.7;13.6
I told my Mother or Father	12.7 6.3;19.1
I told someone else	13.6 7.0;20.2

What do you think will be the last year (or form) at secondary school for you?

N=463

Form 3 (Year 9)	2.2 0.9;3.5
Form 4 (Year 10)	1.5 0.7;2.3
Form 5 (Year 11)	4.5 2.3;6.7
Form 6 (Year 12)	12.8 9.6;16.0
Form 7 (Year 13)	78.9 74.9;83.0



What do you plan to do when you leave secondary school?

N=471

Get more training or education	79.7 75.5;83.9
Start work or look for a job	12.3 8.5;16.2
Start a family	0.7 0.1;1.4
Do nothing	0.6 0.0;1.4
I don't know – I have no plans	6.6 4.7;8.5

General Health

In general how would you say your health is?

N=482	Males	Females
Excellent	29.6 23.7;35.4	16.1 11.8;20.5
Very good	44.6 39.1;50.0	38.9 33.3;44.4
Good	19.2 14.3;24.0	33.7 27.0;40.5
Fair	5.7 3.2;8.3	8.3 5.1;11.5
Poor	1.0 0.0;2.2	2.9 1.2;4.7

Which one place do you usually go for health care?

N=476	Males	Females
Family doctor	70.0 63.3;76.8	67.5 60.3;74.6
School clinic	1.2 0.0;2.6	4.2 1.1;7.2
Hospital clinic	7.4 3.9;11.0	11.1 6.4;15.9
A&E or after-hours clinic	2.1 0.3;3.9	0.7 0.0;1.7
Traditional healer (tohunga, fofo)	- -;-	0.8 0.0;2.0
Alternative therapist	0.8 0.0;2.0	- -;-
Other	4.9 2.8;7.1	1.1 0.0;2.6
I don't go anywhere for health care	13.5 9.5;17.5	14.6 10.5;18.6

Sometimes people have a problem with their health but don't get any help. Here are some reasons people don't get health care even though they need to. Have any of these ever applied to you?

N=449	Males	Females
Don't know how to	18.2 12.6;23.7	15.0 11.1;18.8
Can't get in touch with the health professional	9.3 4.3;14.3	8.2 4.2;12.2
Can't get an appointment	5.0 1.9;8.1	8.4 4.9;11.9
Don't want to make a fuss	31.7 24.8;38.5	34.7 28.5;40.9
Couldn't be bothered	30.3 25.2;35.4	31.1 21.8;40.3
Have no transport to get there	6.4 3.6;9.1	12.8 6.7;19.0
Costs too much	13.9 10.0;17.9	23.1 17.7;28.5
Don't feel comfortable with the person	10.2 6.9;13.5	22.4 16.8;28.0
Too scared	7.4 3.2;11.5	22.6 13.4;31.7
Worried it wouldn't be kept private	8.5 4.5;12.6	16.3 10.3;22.3
Other	8.2 4.1;12.2	5.0 1.2;8.8
I've had no problems getting health care	44.7 38.9;50.5	41.1 34.8;47.4

Have you ever seen a doctor for emotional worries?

N=474	Males	Females
Yes	8.9 5.4;12.3	9.9 4.2;15.7
No	84.0 79.5;88.4	83.5 77.8;89.2
Not sure	7.1 4.4;9.9	6.6 3.6;9.5

The last time you saw a family doctor about your health, what was the reason you went?

N=455	Males	Females
A long term medical condition or disability (e.g. asthma)	7.4 4.9;9.9	4.4 1.6;7.1
A condition that doesn't last very long (e.g. a cold)	37.4 32.9;41.9	52.3 42.5;62.1
An injury or accident	22.7 17.5;27.8	7.9 4.4;11.5
Routine check-up	12.7 9.8;15.6	7.8 4.1;11.5
For contraception or sexual health	0.9 0.0;2.4	6.2 2.9;9.5
An emotional worry	- -;-	- -;-
Pregnancy or pregnancy test	0.4 0.0;1.1	2.5 0.4;4.6
Something else	18.5 14.6;22.5	18.9 13.2;24.7



Bold numbers refer to percentages of students, with 95% confidence intervals below

Emotional Health

In general, how have you been feeling?

N=476	Males	Females
In a good mood	54.7 48.5;60.9	32.6 26.8;38.3
My mood goes up and down	38.8 33.6;43.9	62.1 56.7;67.4
In a bad mood	6.5 3.6;9.4	5.4 1.5;9.3

Are you happy or satisfied with your life?

N=478	Males	Females
Not at all happy or satisfied	5.1 2.5;7.8	4.7 2.4;7.0
Not very happy or satisfied	12.6 6.9;18.4	18.5 13.4;23.7
It's OK	48.3 40.2;56.3	53.5 46.4;60.5
Very happy or satisfied	34.0 28.3;39.7	23.3 17.5;29.1

Students with a High Level of Anxiety Symptoms

N=434	Males	Females
Yes	10.2 5.8;14.5	8.2 4.9;11.5
No	89.8 85.5;94.2	91.8 88.5;95.1

Students with a Significant Number of Depressive Symptoms (Using the RADS scale)

N=468	Males	Females
Yes	13.1 9.8;16.4	22.3 17.7;27.0
No	86.9 83.6;90.2	77.7 73.0;82.3

What do you think the chances are that you will live to age 25?

N=475	Males	Females
Very high	54.8 48.3;61.4	47.2 41.3;53.0
High	25.9 20.8;31.1	32.1 25.6;38.6
Unlikely	4.0 2.1;6.0	4.0 1.0;7.1
Very unlikely	3.2 1.2;5.3	2.6 0.6;4.7
Don't know	12.0 8.1;15.8	14.0 9.3;18.8

In the last 12 months have you thought about killing yourself (attempting suicide)

N=477	Males	Females
Not at all	78.2 74.5;81.9	59.1 51.9;66.4
Not in the last 12 months	4.7 2.5;6.8	10.3 4.6;16.1
Once or twice	11.6 8.3;14.8	21.3 16.5;26.1
Three or more times	5.6 3.0;8.3	9.3 4.5;14.0

During this last month, have you thought about killing yourself (attempting suicide)?

N=474	Males	Females
Not at all	89.2 85.4;92.9	75.9 70.2;81.7
Not in the last month	4.0 1.9;6.1	7.9 4.3;11.6
Yes	6.9 3.5;10.2	16.1 11.3;21.0

During the last 12 months, did you make a plan about how you would kill yourself (attempt suicide)?

N=475	Males	Females
Yes	5.5 2.4;8.6	12.6 5.8;19.5
No	94.5 91.4;97.6	87.4 80.5;94.2

During the past 12 months, have you ever tried to kill yourself (attempt suicide)?

N=480	Males	Females
Not at all	92.7 89.9;95.5	81.1 75.9;86.3
Not in the last 12 months	1.8 0.1;3.5	4.9 2.5;7.3
Once	2.4 0.7;4.1	9.7 6.6;12.8
Two or more times	3.1 1.3;4.9	4.3 1.2;7.3

Did this ever result in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse?

N=45	Males	Females
Yes	25.8 0.1;51.5	30.3 12.9;47.7
No	74.2 48.5;99.9	69.7 52.3;87.1

Food and Nutrition

Do you eat breakfast?

N=476	Males	Females
Always	55.0 48.1;61.8	52.4 42.2;62.6
Sometimes	30.9 25.4;36.3	27.3 17.9;36.7
Hardly ever	14.2 9.0;19.3	20.3 15.9;24.8

Do you eat lunch?

N=474	Males	Females
Always	65.9 60.7;71.0	58.2 49.2;67.2
Sometimes	28.1 23.6;32.7	35.6 26.6;44.6
Hardly ever	6.0 2.6;9.4	6.2 3.4;9.0



Do you eat dinner?

N=474	Males	Females
Always	92.1 88.9;95.4	78.8 71.8;85.8
Sometimes	6.8 3.8;9.7	17.8 10.0;25.6
Hardly ever	1.1 0.0;2.5	3.4 1.2;5.6

Where do you usually get breakfast from?

N=474

Home	88.9 85.1;92.7
School	3.3 1.5;5.0
Shops or takeaways	6.3 3.5;9.2
Other	1.5 0.4;2.6

Where do you usually get lunch from?

N=474

Home	60.3 55.2;65.5
School	29.1 24.9;33.3
Shops or takeaways	8.5 5.7;11.2
Other	2.1 0.9;3.2

Where do you get dinner from?

N=474

Home	90.7 87.8;93.6
School	1.1 0.0;2.3
Shops or takeaways	6.6 4.3;8.9
Other	1.6 0.5;2.7

How many times did you have takeaways last weekend (Saturday and Sunday)?

N=473

0	32.0 24.1;39.9
1	33.2 28.5;37.9
2	18.5 14.0;23.1
3	6.9 5.1;8.7
4	4.1 2.6;5.7
5	1.1 0.3;1.9
6	1.3 0.1;2.5
7	0.5 0.0;1.1
8	- -;-
9	0.4 0.0;1.0
10 or more	1.8 0.5;3.2

How many times did you have takeaways during the last school week (Monday to Friday)?

N=471

0	41.1 31.8;50.3
1	24.9 18.7;31.1
2	15.5 11.5;19.6
3	6.1 4.4;7.8
4	4.7 2.8;6.6
5	2.5 1.4;3.5
6	0.6 0.0;1.3
7	1.3 0.2;2.5
8	0.5 0.0;1.1
9	0.2 0.0;0.5
10 or more	2.7 1.2;4.2

At the present time, which one of these do you feel like you are...

N=466	Males	Females
Underweight	24.1 20.1;28.1	16.5 10.9;22.2
About the right weight	57.9 52.8;63.0	49.2 43.3;55.1
Overweight	18.0 13.9;22.0	34.3 25.2;43.3

Do you think you need to lose weight?

N=468	Males	Females
Yes	33.4 26.5;40.3	65.9 56.7;75.2
No	66.6 59.7;73.5	34.1 24.8;43.3

Do you think you need to gain weight?

N=464	Males	Females
Yes	33.2 28.0;38.5	17.7 11.5;23.9
No	66.8 61.5;72.0	82.3 76.1;88.5

At this time how happy are you with your weight?

N=468	Males	Females
Very happy	19.7 15.8;23.5	7.8 4.0;11.5
Happy	29.0 24.6;33.4	18.7 11.9;25.5
OK	40.3 35.1;45.5	39.9 35.4;44.4
Unhappy	9.0 5.1;12.8	24.7 19.4;30.0
Very Unhappy	2.0 0.4;3.6	9.0 5.5;12.4



Exercise and Activities

Is exercise or sport an important part of your life?

N=470	Males	Females
Not really	14.0 10.2;17.8	24.3 18.3;30.4
Sort of	41.1 35.3;46.9	41.8 34.4;49.3
Definitely	44.9 39.2;50.7	33.8 26.3;41.3

In the last 7 days, how many times have you done any exercise or an activity that makes you sweat or breathe hard, or gets your heart rate up, (such as soccer or rugby, running, swimming laps, fast bicycling etc)?

N=464	Males	Females
I don't exercise	5.7 3.4;8.0	8.8 4.1;13.5
Not in the last 7 days	8.2 4.8;11.6	10.1 6.6;13.7
Once or twice	31.8 26.7;36.9	47.6 43.0;52.1
Three to five times	39.9 32.7;47.0	23.8 15.8;31.8
Six or more times	14.4 11.2;17.7	9.7 5.6;13.8

In the last 7 days, how many times have you done any exercise or an activity that did not make you sweat, or breathe hard, such as fast walking, slow bicycling, pushing a lawn mower or mopping floors?

N=466	Males	Females
I don't exercise	10.5 7.2;13.8	10.6 5.6;15.6
Not in the last 7 days	15.6 11.4;19.9	15.7 11.8;19.6
Once or twice	42.8 37.1;48.5	40.3 33.1;47.6
Three to five times	19.1 15.3;22.9	17.3 12.3;22.2
Six or more times	12.0 8.6;15.4	16.0 10.9;21.2

About how much time each day do you watch TV?

N=464	Males	Females
I don't watch TV	5.0 2.8;7.1	5.5 2.7;8.3
Less than 30 minutes	14.2 10.7;17.6	16.8 13.0;20.6
30 minutes to 1 hour	33.9 28.3;39.6	31.4 25.2;37.5
One to four hours	38.2 32.2;44.1	38.8 32.7;45.0
More than 5 hours	8.7 5.5;11.9	7.5 3.9;11.1

About how much time each day do you use a computer or the internet (not playing games)?

N=464	Males	Females
I don't use a computer	10.9 6.3;15.5	19.9 14.1;25.8
Less than 30 minutes	22.7 18.5;27.0	21.1 16.3;25.9
30 minutes to 1 hour	30.9 26.0;35.9	29.1 22.4;35.9
One to four hours	27.7 22.1;33.2	26.7 20.5;32.8
More than 5 hours	7.8 5.2;10.4	3.2 0.8;5.5

About how much time each day do you play computer games, Nintendo or PlayStation?

N=462	Males	Females
I don't play computer games	19.5 15.2;23.9	66.1 59.3;72.9
Less than 30 minutes	19.8 15.3;24.4	18.8 13.1;24.4
30 minutes to 1 hour	27.8 23.1;32.5	7.1 4.0;10.3
One to four hours	24.3 19.9;28.6	6.3 4.1;8.5
More than 5 hours	8.5 6.0;11.1	1.7 0.1;3.2

About how much time each day would you spend reading for fun (not for school or work)?

N=462	Males	Females
I don't read for fun	31.0 23.8;38.2	27.7 21.8;33.5
Less than 30 minutes	25.1 19.9;30.2	32.7 27.3;38.0
30 minutes to 1 hour	29.7 24.7;34.7	25.0 20.2;29.8
One to four hours	11.7 8.5;14.9	11.3 7.2;15.5
More than 5 hours	2.5 0.4;4.6	3.3 0.5;6.1

About how much time each day would you spend doing arts (such as crafts, music, drama, dance etc)?

N=460	Males	Females
I don't do any arts	50.7 44.5;57.0	28.2 18.6;37.8
Less than 30 minutes	25.0 19.7;30.3	19.7 15.5;23.9
30 minutes to 1 hour	12.2 8.0;16.3	34.1 28.5;39.7
One to four hours	8.8 5.7;11.9	15.7 8.6;22.8
More than 5 hours	3.3 1.3;5.2	2.2 0.4;4.0



Sexual Health

Where have you got your sexual health information from?

N=444	Males	Females
School	87.3 83.4;91.1	88.6 84.1;93.0
Parents	39.4 34.1;44.7	56.0 51.3;60.7
Other family members	12.0 8.6;15.3	18.3 12.0;24.6
Friends	52.2 45.5;58.9	70.5 64.2;76.7
Church	4.1 2.2;5.9	3.4 0.4;6.3
TV	54.3 48.7;59.9	49.3 42.2;56.4
Magazines or books	41.4 29.8;53.0	58.1 47.5;68.8
Internet	35.2 30.8;39.6	18.7 11.8;25.7
Doctor or nurse	14.4 10.7;18.1	26.1 18.0;34.2
Other	11.5 7.2;15.8	10.5 6.1;14.8
I have not received any sexual health education	1.2 0.0;2.7	1.8 0.0;3.6

Note: Students were able to select as many groups as applied

About how old were you when you first had an experience of sex? (by this we mean sexual intercourse or going all the way)

N=446	Males	Females
Under 11	2.7 0.8;4.7	1.2 0.0;2.7
11	- -;-	0.4 0.0;1.3
12	0.4 0.0;1.3	2.6 0.2;5.0
13	3.0 0.1;5.8	2.9 0.0;5.8
14	4.4 1.0;7.8	3.0 0.5;5.4
15	6.0 3.0;9.1	5.3 2.5;8.2
16	3.9 1.5;6.3	3.8 1.1;6.6
17	2.3 0.2;4.4	2.0 0.0;4.2
18	0.7 0.0;1.7	0.4 0.0;1.2
Never	76.5 70.2;82.8	78.3 72.0;84.7

I have not had sex because...

N=331	Males	Females
I want to wait until I am older	63.6 56.2;71.1	75.4 65.7;85.2
It doesn't interest me	10.2 5.8;14.5	22.8 17.6;27.9
I'm not emotionally ready for it	20.1 15.4;24.7	41.1 32.7;49.6
I don't want the risk of pregnancy	28.6 19.4;37.7	61.0 53.1;69.0
I haven't met anyone I want to do it with	48.7 42.9;54.5	63.8 56.0;71.7
I haven't had the opportunity to do it	37.1 29.6;44.7	25.9 19.7;32.0
Fear of disease	16.9 12.3;21.6	33.3 23.4;43.1
My religious values	15.0 9.4;20.6	14.6 7.4;21.8
I'm scared of what it could be like	8.7 5.7;11.7	22.8 17.7;27.8
I have had a bad experience in the past	1.5 0.0;3.0	0.5 0.0;1.3
I want to wait until I am married	20.8 15.8;25.9	41.0 35.0;47.0
Other	10.9 5.1;16.8	11.2 4.0;18.3

Note: Students were able to select as many groups as applied

In the last 3 months, how many people have you had sex with?

N=94	Males	Females
I have not had sex in the last three months	29.3 16.2;42.4	39.1 23.6;54.5
One person	41.5 29.6;53.4	47.5 32.7;62.4
Two people	6.9 0.7;13.0	2.9 0.0;8.8
Three people	5.4 0.0;12.1	- -;-
Four or more people	16.9 7.8;25.9	10.5 0.2;20.8

When you first had sex did you use a condom?

N=95	Males	Females
Yes	63.2 47.1;79.4	53.8 40.9;66.7
No	36.8 20.6;52.9	46.2 33.3;59.1

The last time you had sex did you use any form of contraception?

N=88	Males	Females
Yes	70.6 59.3;82.0	70.1 56.6;83.7
No	29.4 18.0;40.7	29.9 16.3;43.4

Which, if any, forms of contraception are you or your partner(s) currently using?

N=72	Males	Females
The pill	34.1 18.1;50.2	41.6 23.9;59.3
The morning after pill (emergency contraceptive pill)	24.4 9.7;39.1	5.9 0.0;14.4
Depo provera (the injection)	12.6 0.1;25.1	7.0 0.0;17.1
Withdrawal	13.0 0.0;26.2	3.2 0.0;9.8
Rhythm method (calendar method)	10.6 0.0;24.1	3.2 0.0;9.8
Condom	79.4 69.7;89.2	80.8 64.6;97.0
None	18.9 8.6;29.2	23.3 10.1;36.5
Other	4.1 0.0;11.1	- -;-

Note: Students were able to select as many groups as applied

How often do you use condoms as protection against sexually transmitted disease or infection?

N=97	Males	Females
Always	55.1 43.9;66.4	30.1 14.7;45.4
Most of the time	15.7 6.1;25.4	10.3 1.7;19.0
Sometimes	10.2 0.0;20.7	18.4 6.4;30.4
Never	5.0 0.0;11.1	20.6 8.5;32.7
This doesn't apply to me	13.9 5.7;22.1	20.6 9.2;31.9



Bold numbers refer to percentages of students, with 95% confidence intervals below

Which of the following people or places have you ever used for advice about contraception?

N=90

I haven't talked to anyone	10.8 2.2;19.4
Doctor	29.1 20.0;38.1
Chemist	15.5 6.8;24.3
Family planning clinic	23.0 16.7;29.3
Sexual health clinic	17.8 8.9;26.6
Teacher	19.0 10.1;27.8
School health/counselling	28.7 17.3;40.1
Parent	22.6 14.6;30.6
Other family members	18.4 10.3;26.6
Friends	51.7 40.0;63.3
Other	17.7 9.7;25.8

Note: Students were able to select as many groups as applied

Have you ever been pregnant or got someone pregnant? (including miscarriage, abortion or termination)

N=445 Males Females

Yes	4.7 1.7;7.7	5.8 2.7;8.9
No	12.9 8.5;17.3	12.6 7.3;17.8
Unsure	3.6 1.9;5.4	- --
This doesn't apply to me	78.8 72.6;85.0	81.6 74.9;88.4

Have you ever had a sexually transmitted disease or infection?

N=443 Males Females

Yes	1.7 0.0;4.0	2.6 0.5;4.6
No	96.0 93.6;98.4	94.8 92.3;97.4
Unsure	2.3 0.9;3.7	2.6 0.4;4.8

Which of the following are you sexually attracted to?

N=443

Males

Females

The opposite sex (e.g. male – female)	88.0 84.7;91.2	82.9 78.1;87.7
The same sex (e.g. male – male or female – female)	1.5 0.0;3.1	1.9 0.1;3.7
Both sexes (e.g. male and female)	1.9 0.5;3.3	4.3 1.0;7.6
Not sure	6.0 3.5;8.4	6.9 4.3;9.4
Neither	2.6 0.9;4.4	4.0 1.5;6.5

Have you ever been touched in a sexual way or made to do sexual things that you didn't want to do?

N=443

Males

Females

Never	79.9 74.5;85.2	72.8 66.9;78.6
One or two times	9.3 5.8;12.8	16.4 12.1;20.6
Sometimes	3.4 0.2;6.6	3.8 1.2;6.3
Often	2.6 0.1;5.2	2.4 0.6;4.3
Maybe	2.2 0.9;3.5	1.4 0.0;3.2
Not sure	2.7 0.2;5.2	3.2 0.9;5.6



Cigarettes

Have you ever smoked a whole cigarette?

N=409	Males	Females
Yes	35.7 25.9;45.5	31.1 22.8;39.5
No	64.3 54.5;74.1	68.9 60.5;77.2

About how old were you when you first smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?

N=138	Males	Females
Less than five years old	4.3 0.0;8.8	1.6 0.0;4.8
Five to ten years old	9.5 3.6;15.4	1.7 0.0;5.2
Ten to twelve years old	36.9 26.6;47.2	39.2 24.0;54.3
Thirteen to fifteen years old	40.8 31.8;49.8	47.7 32.3;63.1
Older than fifteen	7.0 1.9;12.0	8.4 0.8;16.0
I don't remember	1.5 0.0;4.7	1.4 0.0;4.4

About how often do you smoke cigarettes now?

N=141	Males	Females
Never – I don't smoke now	48.7 36.6;60.7	37.5 23.3;51.6
Occasionally	16.8 9.3;24.3	18.2 9.0;27.5
Once or twice a month	2.4 0.0;5.9	7.5 1.9;13.1
Once or twice a week	3.2 0.0;7.0	4.8 0.0;10.5
Several times a week	15.0 8.1;21.8	6.0 0.6;11.3
Most days	13.9 5.5;22.3	26.1 15.8;36.3

Alcohol

Have you ever drunk alcohol (not counting a few sips)?

N=408	Males	Females
Yes	71.0 63.1;79.0	64.5 56.4;72.7
No	29.0 21.0;36.9	35.5 27.3;43.6

About how old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol, not counting a few sips?

N=280	Males	Females
Less than five years old	4.3 1.2;7.4	3.7 0.5;7.0
Five to ten years old	13.2 7.7;18.6	9.0 3.4;14.6
Ten to twelve years old	32.3 25.7;38.9	24.5 16.0;33.0
Thirteen to fifteen years old	36.0 28.7;43.4	48.7 40.0;57.5
Older than fifteen	11.4 7.1;15.6	10.4 4.9;16.0
I don't remember	2.8 0.0;6.3	3.6 0.2;7.1

During the past 4 weeks, about how often did you drink alcohol?

N=406	Males	Females
Not at all – I don't drink alcohol now	46.4 34.5;58.3	53.7 42.5;65.0
Not in the last four weeks	18.5 14.5;22.6	18.5 12.1;24.9
Once	9.3 4.5;14.0	9.9 5.6;14.2
Two or three times	12.4 5.9;18.9	12.1 7.7;16.6
Once a week	6.0 2.7;9.2	2.2 0.1;4.3
Several times a week	4.9 2.6;7.3	3.6 0.4;6.7
Most days	2.5 0.6;4.4	- -;-

How many alcoholic drinks do you usually have in one session - within 4 hours? (Count a drink as one small glass of wine, one can or stubbie, one ready-made alcoholic drink, e.g. rum & coke or one nip of spirits)

N=207	Males	Females
One	21.5 11.3;31.7	29.0 19.4;38.6
One to two	24.3 16.2;32.4	26.0 16.5;35.6
Three to five	22.2 13.5;30.8	20.7 13.9;27.5
Five to ten	12.2 5.3;19.0	8.1 2.4;13.8
Ten to twenty	16.7 8.0;25.5	10.6 4.0;17.2
More than twenty	3.2 0.0;6.5	5.6 0.3;10.8

When you drink alcohol how do you usually get it?

N=213	
I buy it myself	19.7 14.5;24.9
From friends	62.6 55.3;70.0
From brother or sister	15.4 11.2;19.5
From parents	52.6 46.1;59.0
From another adult I know	22.7 16.5;28.9
I get someone else to buy it for me	20.6 14.7;26.5
Stolen	6.6 2.2;11.0
None of these	5.1 0.9;9.3



Bold numbers refer to percentages of students, with 95% confidence intervals below

When buying alcohol how often are you asked to show an ID or evidence of your age card (e.g. driver's license, passport, or birth certificate)?

N=152

Almost never	42.8 34.3;51.3
Hardly ever	9.1 3.9;14.3
Sometimes	21.0 15.1;26.9
Most of the time	27.1 19.8;34.4

Here are some reasons why people don't drink alcohol. Which apply to you?

N=183

I just don't want to	74.2 67.4;81.0
My friends don't drink alcohol	29.4 18.4;40.4
Drinking alcohol is bad for my health	69.4 60.3;78.6
I can't get alcohol	23.0 18.0;28.0
I don't like how drinking makes me feel	41.2 34.4;48.1
I am usually driving	4.4 1.9;6.9
My parents don't approve	58.0 48.7;67.3
It is against the law	40.0 33.5;46.5
Drinking alcohol is against my beliefs	21.9 17.2;26.7
I don't want it to affect my sport	7.0 4.0;10.0
I can't afford alcohol	6.6 3.8;9.4
I have had problems from drinking alcohol	- -;-
None of these	- -;-

Marijuana and Other Drugs

Have you ever smoked marijuana?

N=396	Males	Females
Yes	21.7 11.9;31.4	19.4 9.0;29.9
No	78.3 68.6;88.1	80.6 70.1;91.0

About how old were you when you had your first smoke of marijuana?

N=82	Males	Females
Less than five years old	3.9 0.0;9.4	- -;-
Five to ten years old	2.4 0.0;7.2	2.6 0.0;7.9
Ten to twelve years old	11.0 2.1;20.0	10.4 0.0;20.8
Thirteen to fifteen years old	58.8 44.4;73.2	73.3 58.7;87.9
Older than fifteen	23.9 11.1;36.7	11.0 0.0;22.3
I don't remember	- -;-	2.8 0.0;7.5

During the past 4 weeks, about how often did you smoke or use marijuana?

N=396	Males	Females
Not at all – I don't smoke marijuana	81.5 73.5;89.6	84.3 75.6;92.9
Not in the past four weeks	6.4 2.0;10.9	7.6 2.5;12.7
Once	2.3 0.0;4.7	1.9 0.0;3.9
Two or three times	2.5 0.4;4.6	3.9 0.5;7.3
Once a week	2.1 0.0;4.6	0.5 0.0;1.6
Several times a week	1.2 0.0;2.6	0.9 0.0;2.3
Every day	1.8 0.0;3.9	- -;-
Several times a day	2.0 0.4;3.6	0.9 0.0;2.0

Have you ever tried any other drugs?

N=385	Males	Females
Yes	7.0 2.8;11.1	11.2 5.1;17.2
No	93.0 88.9;97.2	88.8 82.8;94.9



Work and Friends

Do you have a regular part time job or jobs?

N=446

Yes	29.2 25.1;33.4
No	70.8 66.6;74.9

How much money do you usually earn each week?

N=128

Less than \$10	13.3 3.8;22.9
\$10 to \$19	11.6 7.0;16.3
\$20 to \$29	12.7 5.2;20.2
\$30 to \$49	18.8 10.7;27.0
\$50 to \$100	28.9 21.1;36.7
More than \$100	14.6 8.7;20.4

How many hours a week is this job, or jobs, usually?

N=129

Less than one hour	7.1 2.6;11.6
One to two hours	15.1 9.9;20.3
Three to four hours	25.4 17.9;32.9
Five to ten hours	36.2 27.8;44.5
Ten to twenty hours	14.1 8.7;19.5
More than twenty hours most weeks	2.1 0.0;4.7

How much money each week would you usually give to your family?

N=425

Nothing	81.5 78.2;84.8
Less than \$10	6.5 4.8;8.2
\$10 to \$20	3.7 2.0;5.4
\$20 to \$30	1.5 0.4;2.6
\$30 to \$50	1.9 0.9;2.8
\$50 to \$100	1.2 0.0;2.4
More than \$100	3.7 2.3;5.2

How would you view your present money situation?

N=414

I have plenty of money for what I need	41.6 35.9;47.3
Neither good nor bad	45.4 39.4;51.3
Not having enough money causes me problems	13.0 10.6;15.3

How many friends do you have?

N=429

None	1.2 0.0;2.4
One	1.2 0.4;2.1
Two or three	5.0 2.8;7.3
Four to six	11.4 9.1;13.7
More than seven	81.1 78.0;84.2

How good are you at making and keeping friends?

N=431

Not so good	5.1 3.3;6.8
OK	50.2 45.3;55.1
Very good	44.7 39.5;50.0



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Bold numbers refer to percentages of students, with 95% confidence intervals below

Demography

Students Age

Age	N	%
≤13	59	23.4
14	65	24.9
15	62	22.4
16	49	17.2
≥17	36	12.0

Students Gender

Gender	N	%
Male	125	46.5
Female	146	53.5

Duration of Residence in New Zealand

Duration	N	%
≤5 years	99	38.3
>5 years	56	21.0
NZ Born	116	40.8

Country of Parents Birth

Country	N	%
Both parents born in New Zealand	44	14.5
One parent born in New Zealand	48	17.1
Both parents born out of New Zealand	179	68.4

Ethnicity and Culture

Sole or Multiple Ethnicity

Type of Ethnicity	N	%
Sole	132	52.1
Multiple – Indian and "Asian" Ethnicity	9	2.9
Multiple – Indian and non-"Asian" Ethnicity	130	45.0

What languages are spoken at home?

Language	N	%
English	235	86.4
Maori	17	5.8
Samoan	12	4.1
Tongan	8	2.8
Fijian	9	13.5
Niuean	6	1.9
Cook Islands Maori	3	1.0
Cantonese	6	1.9
Mandarin	9	3.2
Arabic	5	1.7
Hindi	98	38.2
Other	76	30.0

What is the main language spoken at home?

Language	N	%
English	159	57.2
Maori	1	0.4
Samoan	6	2.0
Tongan	1	0.3
Fijian	1	0.3
Niuean	1	0.3
Cook Islands Maori	0	0.0
Cantonese	1	0.3
Mandarin	4	1.5
Arabic	2	0.6
Hindi	51	19.2
Other	43	18.0

How many of the special activities or traditions your family celebrate (like holidays, special meals, religious activities, or trips) are based on Pakeha/NZ European culture?

N=268

A lot	24.9 19.5;30.3
Some	44.3 39.3;49.4
Not many	24.8 18.4;31.2
None	6.0 3.5;8.4

How comfortable do you feel in Pakeha/NZ European social surroundings?

N=266

Very uncomfortable	12.9 8.2;17.5
Uncomfortable	2.0 0.7;3.3
Slightly Uncomfortable	10.5 6.7;14.3
Comfortable	48.9 43.1;54.7
Very Comfortable	25.8 20.3;31.2



Home and Environment

School Deciles

N=271

Decile	%
1	2.8 0.0;6.8
2	7.2 0.0;16.6
3	3.2 0.0;6.9
4	10.9 0.0;23.6
5	39.7 3.4;76.0
6	7.2 0.0;15.7
7	4.7 0.0;9.7
8	6.0 0.1;11.9
9	4.2 0.0;8.4
10	14.0 0.0;28.3

Overcrowding (More than 2 adults per bedroom)

N=268

Yes	5.5 3.0;8.1
No	94.5 91.9;97.0

In the past year, how many times have you moved homes?

N=268

I haven't	66.5 60.4;72.5
Once	22.7 14.5;30.9
2 times	5.0 1.9;8.0
3 or more times	5.8 2.6;9.1

Does your dad (or someone who acts as your dad) have a paid job outside the home or work at home earning money?

N=255

Yes	84.3 80.7;88.0
No	4.9 2.7;7.1
Sometimes	2.0 0.1;3.8
Not sure	4.0 1.9;6.1
Does not apply to me	4.8 2.4;7.2

Does your mum (or someone who acts as your mum) have a paid job outside the home or work at home earning money?

N=258

Yes	72.9 66.2;79.5
No	21.0 14.6;27.3
Sometimes	2.4 0.4;4.4
Not sure	3.2 0.5;5.9
Does not apply to me	0.6 0.0;1.5

How much time most days do you spend most days on doing chores, housework or unpaid work for the family?

N=268

None	6.9 4.5;9.3
0-1 hours	42.6 37.2;48.0
1-2 hours	28.8 23.3;34.3
2-3 hours	10.1 6.4;13.7
More than 3 hours	11.7 8.5;14.8

In your home are there any of the following? (you can answer as many or few as apply to you)

N=267

A car that is working	97.0 94.1;99.8
A telephone that is connected	97.7 95.4;100.0
A TV	98.2 96.3;100.0
A washing machine	95.4 93.7;97.2
A dryer	68.1 62.1;74.1
A video player	93.4 90.4;96.4
A computer	88.8 81.3;96.3
None of these	0.7 0.0;1.8

Who looks after you? (By this we mean, somebody who acts as your parent, is responsible for you and behaves like a parent)

N=268

My parents	90.0 86.3;93.8
A brother or sister	0.9 0.0;2.0
Other relatives	2.4 0.3;4.5
Friends' parents	1.3 0.1;2.5
Another adult	1.2 0.0;2.5
No one – I live independently	2.0 0.5;3.5
Other	2.1 0.5;3.8

Do you talk about your problems with anyone in your family?

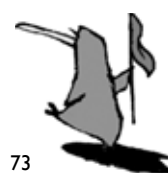
N=266

Yes	65.6 57.2;74.0
No	34.4 26.0;42.8

How much do the people in your family expect of you?

N=266

Way too much	17.4 12.8;22.0
A lot	60.8 54.1;67.5
Some	16.8 11.9;21.7
Not much	3.2 1.2;5.3
Nothing	1.7 0.0;3.5



Bold numbers refer to percentages of students, with 95% confidence intervals below

Does your family want to know who you are with and where you are?
N=267

Always	63.0 58.0;68.0
Usually	24.8 21.2;28.5
Sometimes	9.7 6.0;13.5
Hardly ever	0.6 0.0;1.5
Never	1.8 0.0;3.8

When you do well, do you get praise from your family? (been told that you have done well)
N=267

Always	50.5 44.2;56.8
Usually	29.4 25.5;33.4
Sometimes	14.6 9.8;19.5
Hardly ever	4.5 2.9;6.1
Never	1.0 0.0;2.2

Most of the time, your mum (or someone who acts as your mum) is warm and loving toward you
N=267

Most of the time	76.0 68.4;83.6
Sometimes	19.5 13.0;26.0
Hardly ever	2.5 0.2;4.7
Does not apply to me	2.1 0.6;3.5

Most of the time your dad (or someone who acts as your dad) is warm and loving toward you
N=264

Most of the time	63.0 55.8;70.3
Sometimes	23.4 17.4;29.3
Hardly ever	8.2 5.2;11.3
Does not apply to me	5.4 2.8;7.9

Most of the time you feel close to your mum (or someone who acts as your mum)
N=268

Most of the time	62.9 58.2;67.6
Sometimes	28.3 24.6;32.1
Hardly ever	7.4 3.2;11.5
Does not apply to me	1.4 0.2;2.5

Most of the time you feel close to your dad (or someone who acts as your dad)
N=267

Most of the time	52.4 44.3;60.5
Sometimes	28.6 23.0;34.2
Hardly ever	14.1 9.7;18.5
Does not apply to me	4.9 2.6;7.3

Does your family encourage you to have your own ideas or beliefs?
N=266

Not at all	10.9 6.9;14.9
A little	15.0 8.6;21.4
Some	28.0 23.0;33.1
A lot	36.3 30.8;41.9
Does not apply to me	0.9 0.0;1.9
Don't know	8.8 5.1;12.5

How much do you feel that people in your family understand you?
N=267

Not at all	12.4 8.0;16.8
A little	22.9 19.2;26.5
Some	34.7 29.7;39.8
A lot	29.6 23.7;35.6
Does not apply to me	0.4 0.0;1.1

Which of the following do/does your parent(s) use in your home?
N=237

Cigarettes, tobacco	25.8 21.1;30.5
Alcohol (e.g. beer, wine, spirits, etc.)	50.9 41.7;60.1
Marijuana (e.g. pot, hash, grass, etc.)	4.1 1.9;6.3
Other drugs that often cause a high or trip (e.g. acid, solvents, speed, ecstasy, homebake, etc.)	2.1 0.8;3.5
None of these	36.9 28.4;45.4



Safety, Injury and Violence

When riding a bicycle how often do you wear a helmet?

N=169	Males	Females
Always	31.1 20.6;41.5	51.8 42.0;61.7
Most of the time	19.4 12.9;25.8	20.8 12.4;29.1
Sometimes	15.6 7.4;23.8	15.3 9.7;20.9
Hardly ever	34.0 19.9;48.1	12.1 5.8;18.4

Note: This does not include the students that do not ride bicycles

When skateboarding, rollerblading or roller skating do you use safety gear (elbow, hand or knee pads, etc)?

N=133	Males	Females
Always	17.1 8.7;25.5	18.6 8.9;28.4
Most of the time	10.8 3.1;18.4	20.4 9.0;31.9
Sometimes	10.9 3.4;18.5	21.3 13.8;28.7
Hardly ever	61.2 47.8;74.6	39.7 30.1;49.2

Note: This does not include the students that do not do these activities

In a car how often do you wear a seatbelt?

N=265	Males	Females
Always	68.9 61.3;76.5	72.6 65.9;79.2
Most of the time	21.1 14.6;27.6	17.7 12.1;23.3
Sometimes	5.7 1.7;9.7	6.6 3.3;10.0
Hardly ever	2.8 0.0;5.7	2.5 0.0;5.2
Never	1.6 0.0;3.8	0.6 0.0;1.8

During the last month how many times did you ride in a car driven by someone who had drunk more than two glasses of alcohol in the two hours before driving?

N=262	Males	Females
Not at all	71.7 63.5;79.9	82.9 71.3;94.5
Not in the last month	5.8 2.5;9.0	5.2 0.5;9.9
Once	9.2 2.1;16.3	7.6 1.5;13.7
Two or three times	5.7 2.5;9.0	2.7 0.0;5.5
Four or more times	7.6 3.4;11.8	1.7 0.0;3.9

During the last month how many times did you drive a car or other vehicle after having drunk more than two glasses of alcohol in the two hours before driving?

N=206	Males	Females
Not at all	86.0 79.1;92.9	99.3 97.8;100.0
Not in the last month	1.0 0.0;2.9	- -;-
Once	8.1 1.8;14.3	0.7 0.0;2.2
Two or three times	- -;-	- -;-
Four or more times	4.9 1.2;8.6	- -;-

During the last 12 months how many times have you been hit or physically harmed by another person on purpose?

N=257	Males	Females
Not at all	49.9 41.5;58.4	59.3 49.8;68.7
Not in the last 12 months	11.1 5.1;17.1	8.4 4.7;12.2
Once or twice	25.4 17.7;33.0	25.9 19.1;32.6
Three or more times	13.6 9.1;18.1	6.4 1.4;11.4

The last time this happened, who was it by?

N=90	Males	Females
A friend	53.8 39.7;67.8	25.4 14.7;36.1
A boyfriend or girlfriend	4.0 0.0;9.4	1.7 0.0;5.0
A family member	9.6 2.9;16.3	42.2 30.4;54.0
A parent (or someone who acts as a parent)	5.1 0.0;12.4	19.0 7.4;30.6
A stranger	12.7 0.3;25.0	9.6 1.2;18.1
Other	14.9 7.4;22.5	2.1 0.0;6.2

School

How do you feel about school?

N=266

I like school a lot	30.3 22.6;38.0
I like school a bit	23.7 18.5;28.9
It's OK	36.6 27.0;46.2
I dislike school	6.4 3.6;9.2
I dislike school a lot	3.0 1.3;4.7

Do you get along with your teachers?

N=266

Usually	67.4 61.4;73.4
Sometimes	24.9 19.5;30.3
Hardly ever	6.1 3.4;8.9
Not at all	1.5 0.5;2.5



How important is it to your parents/ caregivers that you do well at school?

N=265

Very important	84.9 77.5;92.3
Important	14.0 7.0;21.1
Not very important	1.1 0.0;2.4

This year at school, do you feel like you are part of your school?

N=262

Yes	80.6 77.2;84.0
No	19.4 16.0;22.8

This year at school, have you had trouble getting along with other students?

N=264

All of them	0.6 0.0;1.5
Some of them	16.1 12.7;19.5
One or two of them	40.3 34.9;45.7
No, I get on fine with other students	43.0 36.3;49.7

How often do the teachers at your school treat students fairly?

N=265

Hardly ever	8.6 2.7;14.6
Sometimes	42.8 37.9;47.8
Most of the time	48.5 41.3;55.8

Do you feel safe in your school?

N=264

Yes, all the time	27.0 21.0;33.1
Yes, most of the time	48.3 40.1;56.4
Sometimes	16.1 12.4;19.8
No, mostly not	5.8 3.6;7.9
Not at all	2.9 1.0;4.7

During the past month, on how many days did you not go to school because you felt you would be unsafe at school, or on your way to or from school?

N=261

Not at all	90.0 86.4;93.5
Not in the last month	3.4 1.0;5.8
Once	4.1 0.9;7.4
Two or three times	1.6 0.0;3.4
Four or more times	0.9 0.0;2.0

This year how often have you been bullied in school?

N=257

I haven't been bullied in school	56.4 50.5;62.4
I haven't been bullied this year	15.7 11.9;19.6
It has happened once or twice	20.1 16.0;24.2
About once a week	2.8 0.4;5.2
Several times a week	2.6 0.8;4.4
Most days	2.3 0.3;4.2

When it happens how is it?

N=73

Not bad	20.9 10.9;30.9
A little bad	31.4 22.2;40.6
Pretty bad	27.1 19.0;35.2
Really bad	5.5 0.7;10.3
Terrible	15.1 6.9;23.3

In what way were you bullied?

N=72

I was called hurtful names	70.2 58.7;81.8
I was hurt (kicked, hit, punched, etc.)	24.7 8.5;40.9
Someone threatened to hurt me	39.3 29.9;48.6
I had things taken from me	31.1 12.7;49.5
I was ignored on purpose	42.6 32.7;52.5
I was left out of things	41.9 23.4;60.4
Other	15.6 7.9;23.3

Note: Students were able to select as many groups as applied

Have you told an adult about the bullying?

N=73

No, never	58.9 48.8;69.0
I told a teacher	10.8 4.8;16.9
I told my Mother or Father	17.5 10.9;24.1
I told someone else	12.7 6.2;19.2

What do you think will be the last year (or form) at secondary school for you?

N=263

Form 3 (Year 9)	0.3 0.0;0.9
Form 4 (Year 10)	1.7 0.0;3.4
Form 5 (Year 11)	2.2 0.9;3.5
Form 6 (Year 12)	8.2 4.7;11.7
Form 7 (Year 13)	87.6 82.7;92.4



What do you plan to do when you leave secondary school?

N=263

Get more training or education	80.2 71.9;88.4
Start work or look for a job	11.8 5.4;18.2
Start a family	1.5 0.0;3.8
Do nothing	0.7 0.0;1.8
I don't know – I have no plans	5.8 2.9;8.7

General Health

In general how would you say your health is?

N=268	Males	Females
Excellent	32.4 23.3;41.5	28.3 16.5;40.2
Very good	38.5 31.8;45.3	36.1 28.6;43.5
Good	20.0 14.5;25.5	30.2 21.5;38.9
Fair	7.4 2.1;12.8	2.4 0.3;4.5
Poor	1.6 0.0;4.1	3.0 0.0;5.9

Which one place do you usually go for health care?

N=266	Males	Females
Family doctor	75.1 68.6;81.7	70.3 63.2;77.4
School clinic	0.6 0.0;1.9	2.4 0.0;5.3
Hospital clinic	8.2 4.1;12.3	11.8 5.8;17.9
A&E or after-hours clinic	3.5 0.1;6.9	2.4 0.0;4.8
Traditional healer (tohunga, fofo)	- -;-	0.7 0.0;2.0
Alternative therapist	- -;-	0.6 0.0;1.8
Other	6.4 2.7;10.1	3.4 1.4;5.4
I don't go anywhere for health care	6.1 2.4;9.9	8.5 5.2;11.8

Sometimes people have a problem with their health but don't get any help. Here are some reasons people don't get health care even though they need to. Have any of these ever applied to you?

N=246	Males	Females
Don't know how to	9.9 4.3;15.6	6.1 1.4;10.8
Can't get in touch with the health professional	6.5 2.5;10.4	5.7 0.7;10.8
Can't get an appointment	6.1 1.8;10.5	10.3 7.0;13.5
Don't want to make a fuss	27.0 16.9;37.0	25.5 19.6;31.4
Couldn't be bothered	23.7 16.9;30.5	16.7 12.4;21.0
Have no transport to get there	6.9 2.5;11.3	11.1 5.4;16.8
Costs too much	13.2 8.1;18.4	21.9 14.6;29.2
Don't feel comfortable with the person	7.4 3.3;11.5	16.2 7.3;25.2
Too scared	10.2 6.6;13.8	17.1 11.5;22.6
Worried it wouldn't be kept private	11.2 6.8;15.6	16.6 12.1;21.1
Other	5.2 0.9;9.5	7.5 3.8;11.2
I've had no problems getting health care	51.3 42.8;59.8	56.0 50.9;61.2

Have you ever seen a doctor for emotional worries?

N=263	Males	Females
Yes	4.9 0.9;9.0	11.8 5.4;18.2
No	87.7 81.2;94.3	85.4 78.1;92.7
Not sure	7.4 2.9;11.9	2.8 0.0;6.0

The last time you saw a family doctor about your health, what was the reason you went?

N=257	Males	Females
A long term medical condition or disability (e.g. asthma)	7.3 1.3;13.4	5.4 1.9;8.9
A condition that doesn't last very long (e.g. a cold)	41.7 33.8;49.6	56.0 48.6;63.5
An injury or accident	23.1 15.8;30.3	9.4 5.3;13.5
Routine check-up	11.1 5.4;16.9	5.9 2.4;9.5
For contraception or sexual health	1.5 0.0;3.7	3.5 0.0;7.3
An emotional worry	- -;-	- -;-
Pregnancy or pregnancy test	- -;-	- -;-
Something else	15.1 9.3;21.0	19.8 14.5;25.1



Bold numbers refer to percentages of students, with 95% confidence intervals below

Emotional Health

In general, how have you been feeling?

N=266	Males	Females
In a good mood	55.9 47.6;64.2	40.8 32.5;49.1
My mood goes up and down	37.8 28.1;47.5	56.2 48.6;63.8
In a bad mood	1.8 2.7;9.8	3.0 0.3;5.8

Are you happy or satisfied with your life?

N=265	Males	Females
Not at all happy or satisfied	5.9 2.3;9.6	6.8 3.0;10.7
Not very happy or satisfied	9.1 4.0;14.2	13.5 6.5;20.5
It's OK	51.9 44.9;59.0	53.1 48.2;57.9
Very happy or satisfied	33.1 26.4;39.8	26.6 17.3;35.9

Students with a High Level of Anxiety Symptoms

N=253	Males	Females
Yes	6.0 1.9;10.0	7.3 3.7;11.0
No	94.0 90.0;98.1	92.7 89.0;96.3

Students with a Significant Number of Depressive Symptoms (Using the RADS scale)

N=260	Males	Females
Yes	12.8 6.6;19.0	21.9 14.5;29.4
No	87.2 81.0;93.4	78.1 70.6;85.5

What do you think the chances are that you will live to age 25?

N=262	Males	Females
Very high	50.3 39.9;60.7	50.4 42.9;57.9
High	28.1 20.0;36.2	30.0 23.7;36.3
Unlikely	3.9 0.1;7.7	2.2 0.0;5.5
Very unlikely	3.4 1.0;5.8	3.6 0.3;6.9
Don't know	14.3 6.6;22.1	13.8 5.6;22.0

In the last 12 months have you thought about killing yourself (attempting suicide)

N=265	Males	Females
Not at all	79.1 73.2;85.0	64.9 53.4;76.4
Not in the last 12 months	2.1 0.0;4.8	10.6 4.1;17.1
Once or twice	11.0 6.8;15.2	15.3 9.6;20.9
Three or more times	7.7 3.7;11.7	9.2 4.1;14.4

During this last month, have you thought about killing yourself (attempting suicide)?

N=263	Males	Females
Not at all	87.9 83.1;92.7	81.9 73.9;90.0
Not in the last month	3.5 0.0;7.1	4.7 0.7;8.7
Yes	8.5 5.0;12.1	13.4 7.9;18.9

During the last 12 months, did you make a plan about how you would kill yourself (attempt suicide)?

N=264	Males	Females
Yes	9.5 6.0;13.0	13.3 6.4;20.2
No	90.5 87.0;94.0	86.7 79.8;93.6

During the past 12 months, have you ever tried to kill yourself (attempt suicide)?

N=266	Males	Females
Not at all	91.6 87.6;95.6	85.3 77.1;93.5
Not in the last 12 months	2.9 0.0;6.0	3.0 0.1;5.8
Once	2.0 0.0;4.2	6.2 1.6;10.8
Two or more times	3.6 0.7;6.4	5.5 2.7;8.3

Did this ever result in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse?

N=23	Males	Females
Yes	12.7 0.0;39.8	35.2 8.1;62.3
No	87.3 60.2;100.0	64.8 37.7;91.9

Food and Nutrition

Do you eat breakfast?

N=265	Males	Females
Always	61.9 52.4;71.4	44.6 36.7;52.5
Sometimes	27.4 18.9;35.9	32.5 26.4;38.6
Hardly ever	10.7 4.6;16.8	22.9 16.4;29.5

Do you eat lunch?

N=264	Males	Females
Always	70.8 58.6;82.9	54.6 48.2;60.9
Sometimes	23.7 12.3;35.0	39.2 33.4;44.9
Hardly ever	5.6 2.2;8.9	6.3 2.8;9.7



Do you eat dinner?

N=263	Males	Females
Always	88.7 82.9;94.5	84.6 79.5;89.7
Sometimes	11.3 5.5;17.1	15.4 10.3;20.5
Hardly ever	- --	- --

Where do you usually get breakfast from?

N=263

Home	93.1 90.7;95.6
School	2.5 1.1;4.0
Shops or takeaways	2.0 0.1;3.9
Other	2.3 0.5;4.2

Where do you usually get lunch from?

N=263

Home	74.2 66.5;82.0
School	16.8 11.3;22.3
Shops or takeaways	6.3 2.8;9.8
Other	2.7 0.7;4.7

Where do you get dinner from?

N=264

Home	94.2 91.3;97.1
School	2.3 0.3;4.2
Shops or takeaways	2.6 0.4;4.8
Other	0.9 0.0;1.8

How many times did you have takeaways last weekend (Saturday and Sunday)?

N=264

0	29.2 24.7;33.6
1	38.9 34.2;43.6
2	18.4 14.2;22.6
3	4.3 2.6;6.1
4	4.1 1.9;6.4
5	1.3 0.0;2.7
6	0.7 0.0;1.8
7	0.9 0.0;1.9
8	0.3 0.0;0.9
9	0.3 0.0;1.1
10 or more	1.5 0.0;3.2

How many times did you have takeaways during the last school week (Monday to Friday)?

N=263

0	38.1 32.4;43.7
1	31.1 26.3;35.9
2	15.4 12.4;18.5
3	8.4 5.8;11.1
4	2.8 0.4;5.2
5	1.3 0.0;2.6
6	0.3 0.0;1.1
7	- --
8	- --
9	1.0 0.0;2.3
10 or more	1.5 0.3;2.6

At the present time, which one of these do you feel like you are...

N=261	Males	Females
Underweight	15.5 10.2;20.8	19.1 15.0;23.3
About the right weight	66.6 60.1;73.1	47.0 39.5;54.4
Overweight	17.9 12.7;23.2	33.9 24.8;43.0

Do you think you need to lose weight?

N=262	Males	Females
Yes	33.0 26.5;39.4	56.5 47.6;65.4
No	67.1 60.6;73.5	43.5 34.6;52.4

Do you think you need to gain weight?

N=261	Males	Females
Yes	30.8 23.0;38.6	19.1 13.4;24.8
No	69.2 61.4;77.0	80.9 75.2;86.6

At this time how happy are you with your weight?

N=263	Males	Females
Very happy	24.0 18.9;29.1	11.1 6.9;15.2
Happy	33.8 27.5;40.1	18.7 12.9;24.5
OK	25.9 20.5;31.3	41.9 34.8;49.1
Unhappy	10.5 4.2;16.7	20.9 15.5;26.3
Very Unhappy	5.9 2.7;9.0	7.4 3.0;11.8



Exercise And Activities

Is exercise or sport an important part of your life?

N=261	Males	Females
Not really	10.2 5.0;15.4	18.4 11.9;24.8
Sort of	29.6 20.3;39.0	40.9 34.6;47.2
Definitely	60.1 52.0;68.3	40.7 34.9;46.6

In the last 7 days, how many times have you done any exercise or an activity that makes you sweat or breathe hard, or gets your heart rate up, (such as soccer or rugby, running, swimming laps, fast bicycling etc)?

N=261	Males	Females
I don't exercise	3.4 0.0;7.2	8.5 4.6;12.4
Not in the last 7 days	2.9 0.4;5.4	9.8 4.9;14.8
Once or twice	37.2 27.7;46.8	38.7 30.9;46.5
Three to five times	32.7 24.8;40.7	32.0 24.6;39.3
Six or more times	23.7 16.7;30.8	11.0 5.3;16.7

In the last 7 days, how many times have you done any exercise or an activity that did not make you sweat, or breathe hard, such as fast walking, slow bicycling, pushing a lawn mower or mopping floors?

N=261	Males	Females
I don't exercise	7.2 3.5;10.9	11.5 7.7;15.2
Not in the last 7 days	8.4 4.5;12.4	10.1 6.3;13.8
Once or twice	52.4 42.6;62.3	42.6 35.3;49.9
Three to five times	15.2 9.1;21.3	22.9 16.2;29.7
Six or more times	16.7 11.5;22.0	12.9 6.3;19.6

About how much time each day do you watch TV?

N=259	Males	Females
I don't watch TV	1.6 0.0;4.0	1.1 0.0;2.8
Less than 30 minutes	16.6 8.2;25.0	11.1 5.1;17.2
30 minutes to 1 hour	21.9 14.1;29.7	38.2 29.7;46.7
One to four hours	50.7 42.1;59.4	39.8 28.7;50.8
More than 5 hours	9.2 3.7;14.7	9.8 5.7;13.8

About how much time each day do you use a computer or the internet (not playing games)?

N=259	Males	Females
I don't use a computer	11.3 5.7;17.0	15.9 7.2;24.6
Less than 30 minutes	24.9 17.3;32.5	31.1 23.7;38.5
30 minutes to 1 hour	40.5 33.1;48.0	28.1 17.9;38.3
One to four hours	19.3 15.0;23.6	21.1 13.4;28.7
More than 5 hours	3.9 1.0;6.9	3.8 0.0;8.0

About how much time each day do you play computer games, Nintendo or PlayStation?

N=258	Males	Females
I don't play computer games	20.4 14.0;26.8	57.6 43.5;71.8
Less than 30 minutes	33.5 27.1;39.8	26.8 11.2;42.4
30 minutes to 1 hour	25.7 15.6;35.9	11.9 6.5;17.3
One to four hours	13.7 6.0;21.4	3.7 1.0;6.3
More than 5 hours	6.7 2.8;10.7	- -;-

About how much time each day would you spend reading for fun (not for school or work)?

N=260	Males	Females
I don't read for fun	32.1 20.6;43.7	19.7 14.2;25.1
Less than 30 minutes	38.0 29.9;46.2	28.4 17.7;39.0
30 minutes to 1 hour	19.1 10.7;27.5	37.4 26.0;48.7
One to four hours	8.1 3.9;12.3	11.5 7.1;15.8
More than 5 hours	2.7 0.0;5.6	3.1 0.0;6.2

About how much time each day would you spend doing arts (such as crafts, music, drama, dance etc)?

N=258	Males	Females
I don't do any arts	57.5 49.7;65.3	27.4 17.9;36.8
Less than 30 minutes	21.1 14.5;27.8	24.9 14.3;35.5
30 minutes to 1 hour	11.2 4.4;18.1	29.4 21.2;37.6
One to four hours	6.8 3.2;10.4	14.3 7.7;21.0
More than 5 hours	3.4 0.0;7.2	3.9 0.2;7.7



Sexual Health

Where have you got your sexual health information from?

N=244	Males	Females
School	89.3 84.7;93.9	94.1 90.8;97.3
Parents	36.7 29.2;44.2	47.6 39.1;56.1
Other family members	14.2 8.5;19.9	16.5 5.7;27.4
Friends	57.2 48.3;66.1	60.4 49.6;71.1
Church	6.5 2.4;10.7	2.7 0.0;5.6
TV	55.1 45.0;65.1	48.2 38.4;58.0
Magazines or books	42.5 31.3;53.8	49.6 43.0;56.2
Internet	26.3 20.1;32.4	11.6 4.7;18.5
Doctor or nurse	19.5 13.0;25.9	27.8 19.7;35.9
Other	11.1 5.7;16.5	6.3 2.5;10.1
I have not received any sexual health education	0.7 0.0;2.3	0.8 0.0;2.3

Note: Students were able to select as many groups as applied

About how old were you when you first had an experience of sex? (by this we mean sexual intercourse or going all the way)

N=250	Males	Females
Under 11	1.3 0.0;4.7	- -;-
11	- -;-	0.8 0.0;2.6
12	0.8 0.0;2.4	0.7 0.0;2.2
13	4.3 0.2;8.4	3.0 0.0;6.8
14	3.1 0.0;6.4	1.9 0.0;3.8
15	8.2 4.5;11.9	2.0 0.0;4.6
16	1.8 0.0;4.2	3.4 0.0;6.7
17	- -;-	3.0 0.0;6.4
18	- -;-	1.2 0.0;3.1
Never	79.7 72.2;87.2	83.9 77.2;90.6

I have not had sex because...

N=196	Males	Females
I want to wait until I am older	62.0 46.2;77.7	77.9 70.9;85.0
It doesn't interest me	7.8 3.3;12.3	29.5 19.9;39.1
I'm not emotionally ready for it	15.7 9.7;21.8	44.3 33.6;55.1
I don't want the risk of pregnancy	28.2 17.6;38.7	67.9 58.9;76.9
I haven't met anyone I want to do it with	39.7 31.1;48.2	53.5 43.4;63.6
I haven't had the opportunity to do it	28.1 17.0;39.1	20.1 14.7;25.5
Fear of disease	14.3 2.6;25.9	33.3 22.2;44.5
My religious values	26.3 17.9;34.7	35.8 27.2;44.4
I'm scared of what it could be like	6.9 2.3;11.5	20.2 13.4;27.0
I have had a bad experience in the past	- -;-	4.1 0.0;8.4
I want to wait until I am married	29.6 21.1;38.2	49.8 39.0;60.6
Other	8.4 3.7;13.2	12.0 5.8;18.3

Note: Students were able to select as many groups as applied

In the last 3 months, how many people have you had sex with?

N=46	Males	Females
I have not had sex in the last three months	37.1 18.8;55.5	21.5 2.3;40.7
One person	34.6 14.9;54.4	55.8 35.6;76.0
Two people	3.1 0.0;9.8	17.7 0.0;37.2
Three people	7.9 0.0;17.5	- -;-
Four or more people	17.2 0.9;33.5	4.9 0.0;14.7

When you first had sex did you use a condom?

N=47	Males	Females
Yes	55.0 34.8;75.2	61.8 40.3;83.4
No	45.0 24.8;65.2	38.2 16.6;59.7

The last time you had sex did you use any form of contraception?

N=41	Males	Females
Yes	76.8 59.0;94.5	92.0 80.5;100.0
No	23.2 5.5;41.0	8.0 0.0;19.5

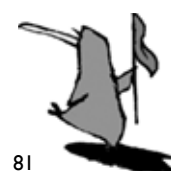
Which, if any, forms of contraception are you or your partner(s) currently using?

N=35	Males	Females
The pill	26.1 4.6;47.6	35.0 10.2;59.8
The morning after pill (emergency contraceptive pill)	22.4 4.0;40.8	27.8 10.4;45.1
Depo provera (the injection)	10.7 0.0;29.6	21.6 2.6;40.6
Withdrawal	10.7 0.0;29.6	11.3 0.0;27.0
Rhythm method (calendar method)	10.7 0.0;29.6	10.7 0.0;24.4
Condom	84.0 64.8;100.0	80.7 61.3;100.0
None	28.4 7.5;49.3	3.8 0.0;11.6
Other	10.7 0.0;29.6	- -;-

Note: Students were able to select as many groups as applied

How often do you use condoms as protection against sexually transmitted disease or infection?

N=47	Males	Females
Always	57.8 35.3;80.3	49.2 29.8;68.6
Most of the time	15.1 2.2;27.9	3.5 0.0;10.5
Sometimes	7.4 0.0;18.5	16.9 0.4;33.3
Never	15.9 1.5;30.4	18.6 0.0;37.2
This doesn't apply to me	3.8 0.0;11.5	11.9 0.0;26.4



Bold numbers refer to percentages of students, with 95% confidence intervals below

Which of the following people or places have you ever used for advice about contraception?

N=42

I haven't talked to anyone	9.2 0.0;19.5
Doctor	24.6 11.4;37.9
Chemist	6.4 0.0;14.4
Family planning clinic	30.2 16.2;44.2
Sexual health clinic	26.8 13.0;40.6
Teacher	6.4 0.0;14.4
School health/counselling	31.9 18.0;45.8
Parent	25.6 13.0;38.2
Other family members	17.2 5.3;29.1
Friends	58.8 40.4;77.3
Other	14.5 0.0;29.4

Note: Students were able to select as many groups as applied

Have you ever been pregnant or got someone pregnant? (including miscarriage, abortion or termination)

N=249	Males	Females
Yes	5.2 0.7;9.7	4.3 0.0;8.6
No	10.8 3.5;18.1	10.8 5.4;16.1
Unsure	1.5 0.0;3.4	- -;-
This doesn't apply to me	82.5 71.6;93.5	85.0 77.2;92.8

Have you ever had a sexually transmitted disease or infection?

N=249	Males	Females
Yes	0.9 0.0;2.7	0.7 0.0;2.2
No	98.2 95.4;100.0	99.3 97.8;100.0
Unsure	1.0 0.0;2.9	- -;-

Which of the following are you sexually attracted to?

N=249	Males	Females
The opposite sex (e.g. male – female)	92.3 87.0;97.5	82.7 76.3;89.0
The same sex (e.g. male – male or female – female)	1.5 0.0;3.6	1.4 0.0;3.5
Both sexes (e.g. male and female)	0.7 0.0;2.2	3.4 0.1;6.7
Not sure	4.1 0.0;8.2	5.5 2.4;8.5
Neither	1.4 0.0;3.5	7.1 2.8;11.4

Have you ever been touched in a sexual way or made to do sexual things that you didn't want to do?

N=249	Males	Females
Never	78.8 72.2;85.3	70.1 59.1;81.0
One or two times	7.9 3.6;12.3	17.8 9.1;26.4
Sometimes	3.0 0.3;5.7	3.8 0.9;6.7
Often	3.5 1.2;5.9	1.4 0.0;3.4
Maybe	3.0 0.0;6.2	1.9 0.0;4.0
Not sure	3.8 1.3;6.4	5.1 1.8;8.4

Cigarettes

Have you ever smoked a whole cigarette?

N=234	Males	Females
Yes	38.2 18.5;58.0	29.7 18.2;41.2
No	61.8 42.0;81.5	70.3 58.8;81.8

About how old were you when you first smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?

N=85	Males	Females
Less than five years old	5.4 0.0;11.8	- -;-
Five to ten years old	12.4 3.7;21.0	17.4 6.2;28.6
Ten to twelve years old	43.6 31.0;56.3	22.7 10.9;34.5
Thirteen to fifteen years old	38.6 25.3;51.9	38.7 20.1;57.4
Older than fifteen	- -;-	14.1 3.7;24.4
I don't remember	- -;-	7.1 0.0;15.1

About how often do you smoke cigarettes now?

N=86	Males	Females
Never – I don't smoke now	52.6 39.6;65.6	54.6 37.5;71.6
Occasionally	21.8 10.8;32.8	17.4 6.0;28.7
Once or twice a month	2.0 0.0;5.9	2.7 0.0;7.9
Once or twice a week	- -;-	5.7 0.0;14.1
Several times a week	5.8 0.0;12.4	7.0 0.0;15.6
Most days	17.9 7.9;27.9	12.7 2.9;22.4



Alcohol

Have you ever drunk alcohol (not counting a few sips)?

N=235	Males	Females
Yes	59.2 41.0;77.5	45.3 28.4;62.1
No	40.8 22.5;59.0	54.7 37.9;71.6

About how old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol, not counting a few sips?

N=126	Males	Females
Less than five years old	2.4 0.0;5.8	1.9 0.0;5.9
Five to ten years old	15.0 6.1;23.9	6.3 0.0;12.5
Ten to twelve years old	24.8 12.4;37.2	24.0 10.2;37.7
Thirteen to fifteen years old	39.2 27.1;51.3	45.6 31.7;59.5
Older than fifteen	10.0 1.9;18.1	17.7 5.3;30.1
I don't remember	8.6 1.6;15.6	4.6 0.0;9.1

During the past 4 weeks, about how often did you drink alcohol?

N=235	Males	Females
Not at all – I don't drink alcohol now	56.4 39.5;73.2	68.5 54.3;82.7
Not in the last four weeks	11.4 6.6;16.2	11.6 6.5;16.8
Once	7.6 1.1;14.1	7.5 0.6;14.4
Two or three times	13.6 4.0;23.3	6.6 1.3;12.0
Once a week	3.2 0.1;6.2	3.5 0.2;6.9
Several times a week	6.1 2.1;10.1	1.5 0.0;3.7
Most days	1.8 0.0;4.6	0.8 0.0;2.3

How many alcoholic drinks do you usually have in one session - within 4 hours? (Count a drink as one small glass of wine, one can or stubbie, one ready-made alcoholic drink, e.g. rum & coke or one nip of spirits)

N=90	Males	Females
One	22.3 8.7;35.9	24.8 10.7;38.9
One to two	13.8 5.3;22.4	22.6 9.5;35.7
Three to five	15.3 3.8;26.8	31.8 17.2;46.4
Five to ten	17.5 7.0;27.9	4.5 0.0;10.8
Ten to twenty	27.5 16.6;38.3	8.9 0.0;19.4
More than twenty	3.7 0.0;9.0	7.4 0.4;14.5

When you drink alcohol how do you usually get it?

N=93

I buy it myself	18.0 10.5;25.5
From friends	66.5 57.0;76.0
From brother or sister	14.5 7.1;21.8
From parents	35.3 26.1;44.4
From another adult I know	28.7 20.1;37.4
I get someone else to buy it for me	36.1 25.7;46.5
Stolen	10.2 4.2;16.1
None of these	6.1 1.6;10.6

When buying alcohol how often are you asked to show an ID or evidence of your age card (e.g. driver's license, passport, or birth certificate)?

N=78

Almost never	41.2 30.4;51.9
Hardly ever	9.9 3.5;16.3
Sometimes	18.7 11.5;26.0
Most of the time	30.2 19.3;41.1

Here are some reasons why people don't drink alcohol. Which apply to you?

N=134

I just don't want to	82.9 75.0;90.7
My friends don't drink alcohol	33.2 20.0;46.4
Drinking alcohol is bad for my health	76.1 66.0;86.2
I can't get alcohol	20.5 14.3;26.6
I don't like how drinking makes me feel	33.0 27.3;38.7
I am usually driving	1.9 0.0;4.5
My parents don't approve	64.4 55.4;73.5
It is against the law	48.8 42.1;55.6
Drinking alcohol is against my beliefs	40.9 30.5;51.4
I don't want it to affect my sport	4.1 1.7;6.5
I can't afford alcohol	5.5 1.9;9.1
I have had problems from drinking alcohol	- -;-
None of these	- -;-



Marijuana and Other Drugs

Have you ever smoked marijuana?

N=225	Males	Females
Yes	32.3 21.6;43.1	14.2 76.2;95.3
No	67.7 56.9;78.4	85.8 76.2;95.3

About how old were you when you had your first smoke of marijuana?

N=50	Males	Females
Less than five years old	5.3 0.0;13.1	- --
Five to ten years old	5.5 0.0;13.6	- --
Ten to twelve years old	15.6 4.0;27.2	18.2 0.0;38.5
Thirteen to fifteen years old	62.9 46.1;79.6	44.2 16.2;72.2
Older than fifteen	10.7 0.0;23.3	37.6 7.0;68.2
I don't remember	- --	- --

During the past 4 weeks, about how often did you smoke or use marijuana?

N=225	Males	Females
Not at all – I don't smoke marijuana	75.2 62.2;88.1	91.5 84.8;98.2
Not in the past four weeks	7.2 1.3;13.2	3.8 0.0;7.8
Once	3.4 0.0;7.2	2.1 0.0;4.5
Two or three times	2.5 0.0;5.8	0.9 0.0;2.9
Once a week	1.7 0.0;4.3	- --
Several times a week	3.7 0.0;9.1	0.7 0.0;2.2
Every day	1.6 0.0;4.2	- --
Several times a day	4.7 1.2;8.2	0.9 0.0;2.8

Have you ever tried any other drugs?

N=222	Males	Females
Yes	12.6 3.3;21.9	5.2 0.2;10.2
No	87.4 78.1;96.7	94.8 89.8;99.8

Work and Friends

Do you have a regular part time job or jobs?

N=254	
Yes	31.3 22.4;40.1
No	68.7 59.9;77.6

How much money do you usually earn each week?

N=80	
Less than \$10	10.9 5.1;16.6
\$10 to \$19	15.4 5.2;25.5
\$20 to \$29	11.6 5.9;17.3
\$30 to \$49	16.9 7.1;26.7
\$50 to \$100	29.0 15.0;43.0
More than \$100	16.3 8.3;24.2

How many hours a week is this job, or jobs, usually?

N=82	
Less than one hour	6.8 0.0;13.8
One to two hours	20.3 8.0;32.6
Three to four hours	23.3 15.2;31.5
Five to ten hours	26.6 14.3;38.9
Ten to twenty hours	15.4 6.4;24.5
More than twenty hours most weeks	7.5 0.6;14.3

How much money each week would you usually give to your family?

N=237	
Nothing	73.5 68.5;78.6
Less than \$10	10.0 7.2;12.7
\$10 to \$20	4.4 2.2;6.7
\$20 to \$30	3.5 2.0;5.1
\$30 to \$50	2.6 0.0;5.4
\$50 to \$100	3.1 0.6;5.6
More than \$100	2.8 1.1;4.5

How would you view your present money situation?

N=233	
I have plenty of money for what I need	39.7 33.6;45.8
Neither good nor bad	48.6 43.4;53.8
Not having enough money causes me problems	11.7 6.7;16.7

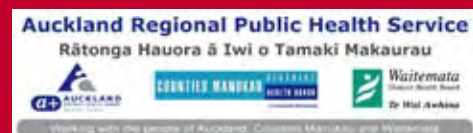
How many friends do you have?

N=243	
None	- --
One	0.3 0.0;0.9
Two or three	6.1 3.4;8.8
Four to six	15.0 10.2;19.8
More than seven	78.6 71.9;85.4

How good are you at making and keeping friends?

N=243	
Not so good	5.4 2.2;8.7
OK	41.7 35.2;48.1
Very good	52.9 46.4;59.4





Adolescent Health Research Group