

A Health Profile of Pacific Youth



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



THE UNIVERSITY OF AUCKLAND
FACULTY OF MEDICAL AND HEALTH SCIENCES

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FOREWORD

We've known for some time that the Pacific population in NZ is changing rapidly. We have a population that is the most youthful. The majority of our people are born in New Zealand and this number is growing with each census. We also know that a large proportion of this population have multiple ethnic origins.

However, the [Youth2000](#) Survey and other recent research projects, provide us with a lot more information about Pacific young people than we have ever had before. This new evidence is more comprehensive than anything we've previously had to guide us. It puts the responsibility squarely on us, the policy makers and planners to use the information effectively. It forces us to address the issues and also challenges our understandings of them.

There is a need to change the policy orientation so as to meet the unique challenges that are facing the next generation of Pacific peoples. It is my observation that despite much rhetoric about working with young Pacific people, we are not really seeing many appropriate and effective responses to young people's needs. There are, for the most part, very standard approaches to these issues. And while there is an awful lot going on in the youth area, there is not a good sense of whether it actually sticks. Unless we have good information about Pacific young people, we run the risk of doing the same.

The kind of information provided by the [Youth2000](#) Pacific Health Profile puts us in a position to better address the issues. We need to be especially cognisant of some of the identity issues facing Pacific youth growing up in New Zealand. We need to adjust service delivery, develop communication strategies and challenge what is being done so that it is responsive to the needs of Pacific young people.

It is time for agencies to reflect on where and how we can respond to the information that is coming through from sources such as the [Youth2000](#). The issues that face the next generation of Pacific peoples are not just the Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs' issues. They are also justice issues, education issues, social development, health, labour; all of the above. To respond meaningfully we need to work together more effectively.

I wish to extend my thanks and congratulations to the [Youth2000](#) team for writing this report. Finally, I wish to take this opportunity to thank the Pacific young people – more than a thousand – who participated in the survey to provide this information. This report is an important milestone in building the evidence base to realise change.

Fakaue lahi,
Colin Tukuitonga

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents selected Pacific findings from [Youth2000](#), New Zealand's first national secondary school student health and wellbeing survey. Responding to the paucity of research to date about Pacific young people this report contains a significant body of information about a recent generation of Pacific secondary school students growing up and living in New Zealand. The 1114 Pacific students in this analysis included all students who identified with a Pacific¹ ethnic group.

The major findings of this report are:

- Pacific students reported more socio-economic disadvantage than NZ European students.
- Pacific students were much more likely to attend church and report that their spiritual beliefs were important to them compared to NZ European students.
- In many domains of health and wellbeing Pacific students reported significantly worse health status than NZ European students. These disparities were not fully explained by socio-economic status.
- Considerable gender differences were evident. Compared to Pacific male students, Pacific female students had poorer health and wellbeing profiles. For the most part, these gender differences were also present in the NZ European population, although some differences were unique to Pacific female students.
- The cultural experiences of different Pacific ethnic groups were different, especially with regard to language retention. The Niuean and Cook Islands students shared very similar health and wellbeing profiles; and likewise Tongan and Samoan students had very similar health and wellbeing profiles.

1. This includes Pacific students who also identified as Māori or any other ethnic group. For the most part, ethnic prioritisation systems in New Zealand often do not classify Pacific/Māori participants as Pacific, but rather as Māori. Previous information from the Youth2000 dataset about Pacific students has not included Pacific people who also identify as Māori.



RESEARCH HIGHLIGHTS

Culture and Ethnicity

- The majority of students who identified with a Pacific ethnic identity, also identified with a non-Pacific ethnic identity (59%). Approximately one third (32%) of participants belonged solely to one Pacific ethnicity.
- The majority of Pacific students were proud of their ethnic identity and felt accepted by others from their own ethnic background. They stated that Pacific values were important to them and demonstrated good awareness of cultural knowledge. There were considerable differences between Samoan, Cook Island, Tongan and Niuean students with regard to Pacific language retention.

Spirituality

- Almost three-quarters of Pacific students identified as belonging to one of the major organised religions. Pacific participants were approximately four times as likely to attend church 'often' compared to NZ European participants [OR 4.0 95% CI (2.9-5.4) $p < 0.0001$]. They were three times as likely to say that their spiritual beliefs are important to them [OR 3.0 95% CI (2.4-3.7) $p < 0.0001$].

Socio-Economic Status

- Approximately three times the proportion of Pacific students, compared to NZ European students, reported having both parents unemployed [OR 3.13 95% CI (2.5-4.0) $p < 0.0001$].
- More than half (52%) of Pacific students reported that their households worried about having enough money for food.
- More than one in five Pacific students reported living in households where more than two people share a bedroom. This is rare among NZ European students (<1%) [OR 32.0 95% CI (21.6-47.4) $p < 0.0001$].
- Pacific students were more likely to shift houses frequently compared to NZ European students [OR 2.49 95% CI 1.93-3.20) $p < 0.0001$].

Relationships

- The majority of Pacific students reported good relationships and connections to others, particularly family, school and friends. For the most part, there were no ethnic differences with regard to relationships with friends, family, school and other adults.
- Pacific students were approximately five times more likely to have friends and family in gangs compared to NZ European students [OR 5.03 95% CI (3.95-6.41) $p < 0.0001$].



Education

- Most Pacific students reported liking school (88%) and that people at school expected them to do well (89%). However, Pacific students were less likely compared to NZ European students, to report that teachers at their school treat students fairly “most of the time” [OR 0.58 95% CI (0.49-0.68) $p < 0.0001$].
- Almost all Pacific students (98.4%) believed that it was important to their parents that they do well at school. Pacific students were less likely than NZ European students to report that their parents attend parent/teacher interviews [OR 0.73 95% CI (0.60-0.90) $p = 0.0023$], or help with homework, [OR 0.72 95% CI (0.59-0.88) $p = 0.002$].
- Pacific students were less likely to report having enough space to do homework than NZ European students [OR 0.61 95% CI (0.47-0.80) $p = 0.0002$].
- Although over half of Pacific students (57%) reported that they were planning to undertake tertiary training of some kind on completing their secondary school education they were less likely than NZ European students (72%) to report this [OR 0.66 95% CI (0.52-0.85) $p = 0.001$].

Physical Health

- Pacific students were significantly more likely to report being overweight compared to NZ European students [OR 1.40 95% CI (1.16-1.68) $p = 0.0006$]. More than half of young Pacific women (53%) perceived themselves as being overweight.
- Pacific females, like NZ European females, were less likely to report physical activity and exercise than males. Only one in five Pacific females described themselves as “feeling fit”.

Mental Health

- Compared with NZ European students, higher proportions of Pacific female (23%) and Pacific male (13%) students reported depressive symptoms [OR 1.32 95% CI (1.05-1.66) $p = 0.019$].
- Similar to NZ European students, Pacific female students were more likely than Pacific male students (34% vs 19%) to report having thought about killing themselves in the previous year. Pacific females (17%) and Pacific males (8%) were more likely, compared to NZ European males and females, to report having made an attempt to kill themselves in the previous year [OR 1.75 95% CI (1.33-2.31) $p < 0.0001$].

Sexual Health

- Pacific students aged 14 and under (31%) were more than twice as likely, compared to NZ European students (13%), to report ever having had sex [OR 2.23 95% CI (1.61-3.08) $p < 0.0001$].
- Pacific students aged fifteen and over (32%) were more likely to report they did not use contraception the last time they had sex compared to NZ European students (16%) of the same age [OR 1.89 95% CI (1.28-2.70) $p = 0.002$].



Access to Healthcare

- More than half of Pacific students cited problems with accessing healthcare. Pacific students (55%) were more likely to identify barriers to access healthcare compared to NZ European (46%) students [OR 1.44 95% CI (1.21-1.73) $p < 0.0001$].

Substance Use

- Twice as many Pacific females (17%) reported smoking cigarettes daily (or more often) compared to Pacific males (8%) [OR 2.38 95% CI (1.43-3.95) $p = 0.0008$].
- More Pacific students (29%) than NZ European students (21%) reported they had never drunk alcohol.
- Pacific students were less likely to have ever drunk alcohol compared to NZ European students [OR 0.54 95% CI (0.43-0.68) $p < 0.0001$]. Of students who reported drinking alcohol there was no difference between Pacific and NZ European students in the frequency of binge drinking.
- Pacific students (9%) were more likely to report smoking marijuana weekly compared to NZ European students (5%) [OR 1.84 95% CI (1.31-2.50) $p = 0.0004$].

Safety

- Pacific students were more likely than NZ European students to report seeing adults hitting or hurting other adults in their home in the last year [OR 2.81 95% CI (2.05-3.86) $p < 0.0001$].
- Almost three out of ten Pacific females (29%) reported ever having experienced unwanted sexual contact and approximately one in six Pacific males (19%) the same.



INTRODUCTION

This report examines the health and wellbeing of young Pacific peoples living in New Zealand. Presented here are the 'Pacific' findings from the [Youth2000](#) Survey, the first nationally representative youth health survey in New Zealand.

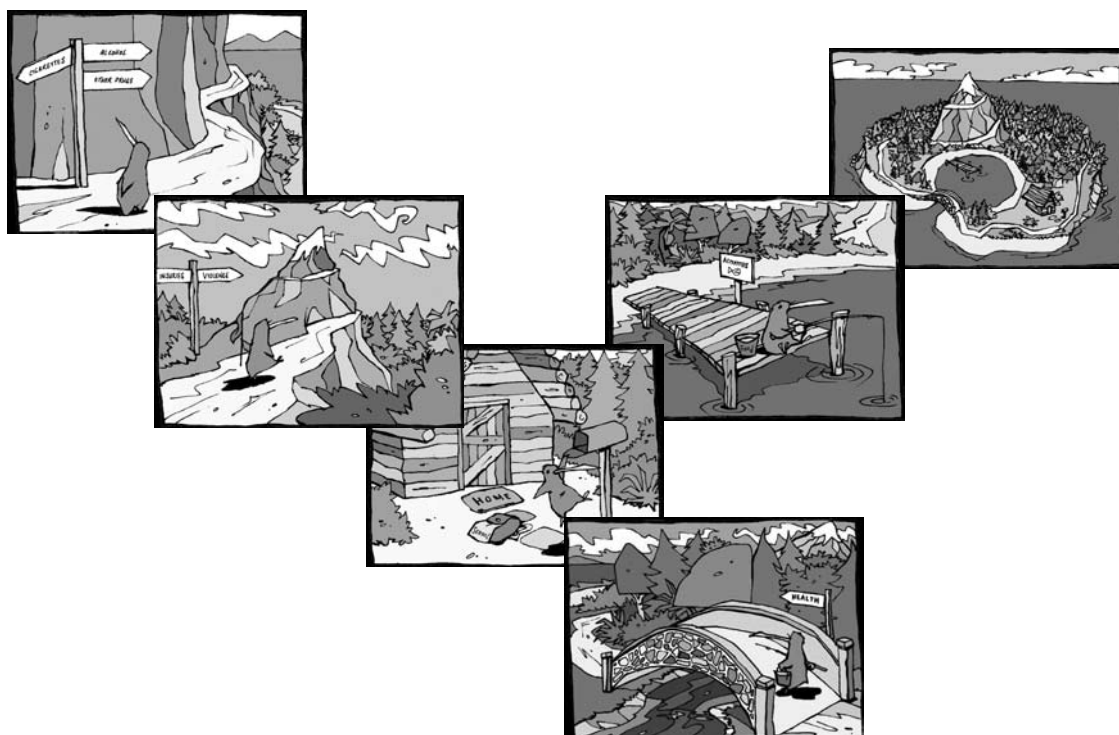
This report is based on further analysis of the [Youth2000](#) dataset. Details and information about the methodology used is provided first, and then the results are divided into four sections.

The first section focuses on culture and ethnicity and includes information about Pacific students and cultural pride, knowledge, skills and language. Information about spirituality and churchgoing is also included in this section. Both pan-Pacific and Pacific ethnic-specific information (i.e. Samoan, Cook Islands, Niuean, Tongan cultural profiles) are presented in the culture and ethnicity section.

The second section presents a Pacific health profile, to examine the health status of Pacific students as a collective group. This includes all students who identify with a Pacific ethnicity, including those who also identify as Māori. Ethnic comparisons are made with students of New Zealand European descent. This section examines a range of determinants of health (such as socio-economic status, education), risky and resilience-promoting behaviours (e.g. smoking, using contraception), health outcomes and health-seeking behaviours. The rationale for focusing on specific health and wellbeing areas is based on a review of Pacific youth health priorities, policy and strategy.

The subsequent sections provide ethnic-specific health profiles of Samoan, Cook Islands, Tongan and Niuean students. These profiles highlight both similarities and differences between the four main Pacific ethnic groups.

The final section contains tabulated prevalence data with 95% confidence intervals. This section is only present in the internet version of this report available at www.youth2000.ac.nz.





METHODOLOGY



METHODOLOGY

Youth2000, New Zealand's first national secondary school student health and wellbeing survey included many questions about different aspects relevant to young people's health and wellbeing. Information was collected about culture and ethnicity, spirituality, home, school, neighbourhood, injuries and violence, health and emotional health, food and activities, sexuality and substance use. The aim of this report is to describe a health and wellbeing profile of the Pacific participants in **Youth2000** based on further analysis of the available survey data.

Participating Schools

In 2001, one third of the 389 secondary schools in New Zealand with more than 50 enrolled students were randomly selected and invited to participate in the **Youth2000** survey. In total, 114 (86%) of the selected schools agreed to participate. Of the 19 non-participating schools, 15 were in the cities Auckland, Christchurch or Wellington and 10 were private or state integrated secondary.

Most of the schools who agreed to participate were state funded (70%), with approximately one quarter (24%) being state integrated (previously private, now receiving state funding to deliver the New Zealand Curriculum) and 6 percent were private. Almost one third of schools (32%) were situated in a rural setting.

Lower decile schools were slightly under-represented and higher decile schools over-represented in the sampled schools. This was due in part to the small numbers of participating schools in each decile and to the random sampling methodology of the survey.²

School decile is based on census information relating to socio-economic indicators and ethnicity data on a sample of families whose children are on a school's roll. Deciles range from 1 to 10 with 1 being low socio-economic status and 10 high. The decile used in these analyses had the ethnicity component removed.

We found Pacific students were spread across schools of all deciles, but by comparison with NZ European students the distribution of Pacific students was skewed much more toward the lower decile schools. More simply stated Pacific students were mainly in lower decile schools; NZ European students were mainly in higher decile schools.

Table 1: Participating Pacific and NZ European students by School Decile

School Decile		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
Pacific students	N	247	149	94	173	162	75	61	56	36	61	1114
	%	22.2	13.4	8.4	15.5	14.5	6.7	5.5	5.0	3.2	5.5	
NZ European	N	24	118	176	461	670	624	775	885	734	752	5219
	%	0.5	2.3	3.4	8.8	12.8	12.0	14.9	17.0	14.1	14.4	

2. More information about this can be found in Adolescent Health Research Group (2003) "New Zealand Youth: A Profile of Their Health and Wellbeing", Auckland: The University of Auckland



Participating Students

To be eligible to participate, students had to be a New Zealand resident, have English language skills equivalent of Year 6, and be physically able to use a standard laptop computer. At each participating school, fifteen percent of eligible Year 9 to Year 13 students were randomly selected from the school roll and invited to participate. On the day of the survey, if any of the selected students did not arrive at the survey venue, students on a randomly generated reserve list were then invited to take part in their place.

In total, 12,934 students were invited to participate in the survey. Three-quarters (9,699) agreed to take part, and data was obtained for 9567 students. This number represents 4% of the total 2001 New Zealand secondary school roll.

Pacific Participants in the Youth2000 Survey

All students in the survey were asked which ethnic groups they belonged to. They could select as many groups as applied to them. This report considers all students who indicated they identified with any ‘Pacific’ ethnic identity, i.e. 1 or more of:

- Samoan
- Cook Islands Maori
- Tongan
- Niuean
- Fijian
- Tokelauan
- Other Pacific Island Groups

Just over eleven hundred students (n=1114) students in Youth2000 identified with one or more Pacific ethnic groups. This constituted 12% of the 9567 participants in the final dataset.

Table 2: Demographics of Pacific Students

Demographics: all Pacific students (n=1114)			
		N	Percentage
Sex	F	623	55.9
	M	491	44.1
Age	13 and under	243	21.9
	14	299	26.9
	15	244	22.0
	16	181	16.2
	17 and over	144	13.0
Ethnicity	Sole Pacific	361	32.4
	Multiple Pacific	92	8.3
	Pacific and non Pacific	661	59.3



Survey Tool (M-CASI)

The survey information was collected anonymously using a youth-friendly multimedia computer assisted self-interview (M-CASI) programme. Students were provided with individual lap-tops and headphones so that they could read questions on the computer screen and hear them over headphones without anyone else being able to see or hear the questions or their responses. These processes, along with other measures taken, ensured that answers were confidential and anonymous. The survey was piloted in 1999 and students reported that the M-CASI approach was acceptable and enjoyable³.

Survey Questionnaire

The Youth2000 survey questionnaire included a possible 523 questions. However, a branching design eliminated irrelevant questions so that students generally only answered about half that many. For example, if a student ticked that they did not drink alcohol, they were not asked any further questions about how much or how often they drank.

Selecting Questions for Analysis in this Report

The areas of focus in this report were decided upon questions available in the Youth2000 survey questionnaire that were relevant to public policy, practice and research in the area of youth health and Pacific peoples.

A Ministry of Health policy paper focusing on Pacific Child and Youth Health identified health areas in which Pacific youth show the greatest disparity from their NZ European peers: teenage pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections (in particular chlamydia and gonorrhoea), obesity; physical inactivity; participation in education and tertiary training, and tobacco smoking (Ministry of Health 2006).

The Ministry of Health “Youth Health Guide to Action” has highlighted the influence of environments and encouraged examining the role of the family, school and community in students’ wellbeing (Ministry of Health 2002). It emphasized the promotion of safe and supportive environments, and identified youth health priorities specific to the nation, including youth suicide, drug and alcohol abuse, injury and use of health services.

The Youth Development Strategy from the Ministry of Youth Affairs outlines principles of youth development. This requires having a ‘big picture’, strengths-based approach, stressing the importance of students feeling positively connected to others; powerful to influence their own lives and having opportunities to make a positive contribution to society.

The Ministry of Youth Affairs (2002) states that youth development happens when young people gain a:

- sense of contributing something of value to society
- feeling of connectedness to others and to society
- belief that they have choices about their future
- feeling of being positive and comfortable with their own identity.

3. Watson PD, Denny SJ, Adair V, Ameratunga SN, Clark TC, Crengle SM, Dixon RS, Fa'asisila M, Merry SN, Robinson EM, Sporle AA. Adolescents' perceptions of a health survey using multimedia computer-assisted self-administered interview. Aust N Z J Pub Health 2001; 25: 520-4.



These tenets of youth development informed the conceptual underpinnings, layout and emphases of this report. Such an approach emphasizes the stresses facing students associated with bullying, violence, sexual abuse, financial hardship and the problems of negotiating difficult environments (Ministry of Youth Affairs 2002). This shift in emphasis tends to be less 'blaming' of adolescents and more responsive to challenges that they face.

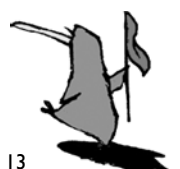
"Ala Fou" by the Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs (2003), stressed the centrality of issues of cultural identity and confidence among Pacific students. After large-scale consultations with Pacific students, the Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs concluded that cultural identity was viewed as of high importance for Pacific youth. This was echoed in the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) regional youth plan, which similarly highlighted ethnic identity as particularly important for Pacific youth.

The SPC Pacific Youth Strategy also emphasized culture as a determinant of health and reinforced the importance of a holistic understanding of wellbeing – one which encompasses educational and spiritual influences on positive development (SPC 2006).

All of the above mentioned documents influenced the questions selected from the [Youth2000](#) data for the Pacific Report. After a review of existing policy, information and strategy relevant to Pacific students' health and wellbeing, it was decided that this report would be organised a little differently to previous [Youth2000](#) reports. It would be aligned to Pacific youth health priorities and be built on core principles of youth development.

This [Youth2000](#) report examines the health and wellbeing of Pacific students by focusing on the following areas (recognising that they are interconnected):

- Cultural (language, values, knowledge)
- Spirituality (spiritual beliefs, church going)
- Challenges: Socio-Economic and Other (unemployment, food security, overcrowding, shifting house frequently, gangs)
- Relationships: Feeling connected to family, school, friends
- Education (school environment, student perceptions, education support from parents, suspension, future aspirations)
- Access to Healthcare
- Physical health (general health, nutrition, physical activity)
- Mental health (depression, suicidal thoughts, suicide attempts)
- Substance use (tobacco, alcohol, marijuana, other illegal drugs)
- Sexual health (sexual activity, pregnancy, contraception, sexually transmitted infections)
- Safety (safe environments, injury prevention, freedom from violence, abuse etc)



Analyses including Ethnic Comparisons

Statistical Analyses

In all statistical analyses the data were weighted to allow for disproportionate sampling of students and the variance of estimates adjusted to allow for correlated data from the same school. Prevalences are presented with 95% confidence intervals. These prevalences are adjusted for the design factors only and not for the age, sex or the SES items.

Multiple logistic regressions were used to test for differences in prevalences between Pacific and NZ European students after controlling for age, gender, school decile and five socio-economic variables⁴. In all analyses the interaction between ethnic group and gender was tested to see if the differences between Pacific and NZ European students were the same across both genders. If it was significant then the genders are compared within the ethnic groups. Otherwise gender comparisons are for the total population with the outcome reported controlling for other variables in the model including ethnicity.

To better understand the differences between Pacific and NZ European students odds ratio [OR] have also been provided. In these analyses NZ Europeans and males are the reference groups, so an odds ratio greater than 1 [OR > 1] means the factor of interest is more likely to occur in the Pacific group than the NZ European group or more likely to occur in females than males. Likewise an odds ratio less than 1 [OR < 1] means the factor of interest is less likely to occur in the Pacific group than the NZ European group or less likely to occur in females than males.

All analyses were conducted using SAS (version 9.1) software.

Ethnic-Specific Analyses

In this report there are ethnic-specific analyses. For these analyses students were classified into ethnicity categories using the 1996 New Zealand Census prioritisation method. Under this method any student who identified as Maori was classified as Maori even if they also identified as Pacific. Once the students who identified as Maori in addition to Pacific were excluded, there were 769 Pacific students. Of these 769 students some did not identify with one of the four largest Pacific ethnic groups. This left a total of 703 participants who were further classified using the same Census prioritization method to a single Pacific identity, in the order of Niuean, Tongan, Cook Islands, and then Samoan. This ensured that these ethnic groups would be discrete for statistical analyses that compare one Pacific ethnic group with another. There are limitations to this approach, as students who opted for multiple ethnic identities were not able to nominate a 'preferred' ethnic identity. They were instead automatically classified according to the above-mentioned rules, i.e. students who identified as being both Samoan and Niuean were automatically classified as Niuean. Obviously, this prioritization will not always reflect the student's preferred identification. For example, 23 percent of Youth2000 students who were classified as Niuean stated that they spoke a Pacific language other than Niuean as the main language in their home. This issue is most problematic with the Niuean group, the smallest group. The majority of those classified as Niuean using this system have multiple ethnic identities. In fact, 78% of

4. Controlling for Socio-Economic Status: Individual socio-economic status (SES) was measured using five individual questions related to employment status of parents, one or two parent families, ownership of a car, ownership of a phone and overcrowding. These questions cover five of the nine items used in the New Zealand Index of Deprivation 1996. The school decile was also used as an SES measure.



the participants classified as Niuean also identified with other ethnic groups. Only 17 out of 76 were of sole Niuean ethnicity. Therefore, the results using this data must be interpreted with caution.

In the next survey, Youth07, the questionnaire is being modified so as to enable students of multiple ethnic identities to indicate their preferred ethnic identity.

Comparisons between Pacific and NZ European Students

In this report comparisons are made between Pacific and NZ European students. It is important to note that in these comparisons the Pacific group includes students who have also identified as Maori (as well as Pacific), so the results cannot be directly compared with results from previous analyses using the Youth2000 data (in which all students who identified as Maori were classified as Maori including those who also identified as Maori and Pacific). The NZ European group is those who have not identified with other ethnicities.

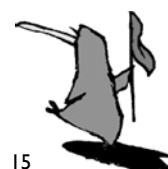
How reliable are the results?

Strengths:

- **Acceptability:** In pilot testing participating students reported the methodology as acceptable and enjoyable and they described the privacy and anonymity of the survey as being particularly important for the honesty of their responses.
- **Selection:** A random selection of schools, and students within the schools were invited to participate.
- **Consistency:** A team of trained survey workers administered the survey using consistent procedures.
- **Analyses:** The analyses performed were guided by the Pacific advisory group using appropriate statistical techniques. For instance, all comparisons between Pacific and NZ European students are controlled for age, gender and socio-economic status.

Limitations:

- **An ethnicity prioritisation system** was used for selected analyses (as described on page 14)
- **Non-participants:** Not all schools or students who were invited to participate did so. In addition, the survey only focused on students still in secondary school. Those students who are not in school are more likely to have greater health concerns.
- **Non response:** Students were able to opt out of questions and sections.
- **False responses:** It is likely that a small number of students either over-reported or denied certain behaviours.
- **Lost files:** A small number of files (132/9699) were not able to be used because of software problems.



Ethical Issues

The development of the [Youth2000](#) Survey was assisted by consultation with a wide variety of stakeholders, including: health providers, Maori and Pacific community leaders, researchers, government agencies, schools and students. Advice has been sought regularly from a Pacific Advisory Group for the project.

Ethical approval was obtained from The University of Auckland Human Subjects Ethics Committee. Informed consent was obtained from all participating schools and participating students. Information about the survey was sent to all families of students who were invited to participate. If questions in the survey were potentially upsetting for students, 'safety screens' and takeaway thank you cards provided contact details of people students could contact for support.

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CULTURE AND ETHNICITY



PACIFIC PEOPLES

In the 2006 Census, 6.9 percent of the New Zealand population (265,974 people) identified as belonging to a Pacific ethnicity (Statistics NZ 2006). Pacific peoples is an umbrella term that is used to describe people who are indigenous to islands, nations and territories in the Pacific region (Polynesia, Melanesia and Micronesia) apart from Aotearoa, New Zealand or Australia.

Pacific Youth

The Pacific population in New Zealand is the most youthful of all ethnic groups in New Zealand (Statistics NZ 2006). Those aged under 15 years make up a larger proportion of each of the Pacific ethnic groups than the proportion of children in the total New Zealand population (Statistics NZ 2002). The median age for the Pacific population in New Zealand in 2001 was 21.0 years, compared with 34.8 years for the total New Zealand population (Statistics NZ 2002). The Pacific population is also growing extremely rapidly. Currently, one in ten children in New Zealand is Pacific. By 2051 it is predicted that this will rise to one in five (Ministry of Education 2005).

Dr Colin Tukuitonga, writing about the Pacific population in New Zealand, points out that “The majority of the children and students are born in New Zealand and many do not affiliate with the traditional social and cultural values of their parents. Inter-marriage and cultural assimilation has produced a sub-culture of importance needing specific consideration for healthcare provision” (Tukuitonga 1999). However, there has been little detailed evidence-based information about the young generation of Pacific people growing up and living in New Zealand.

The [Youth2000](#) dataset contains the most comprehensive quantitative source of information now available about young Pacific people. A substantial part of this survey focuses on questions about culture and ethnicity. This section of the present report thus brings together selected information from the [Youth2000](#) dataset about the ethnicity, culture, language retention, beliefs, values, and religious beliefs and practices of Pacific students in New Zealand.

Pacific Ethnic Diversity

The six main Pacific ethnic groups in New Zealand (ordered by size of population) are Samoan, Cook Islands Maori, Tongan, Niuean, Fijian and Tokelauan (Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs 2003). For the most part, this was reflected in the make-up of the [Youth2000](#) participants, although Tongans outnumbered Cook Islands participants.

There are important commonalities and shared experiences among those classified as “Pacific peoples” in New Zealand, but there is also considerable ethnic, cultural and linguistic diversity. There are disadvantages in treating the Pacific population as if it were a single, homogenous entity (Macpherson 1996).

In this report, information is presented about the four main Pacific ethnic groups (Samoan, Cook Islands, Tongan, Niuean), as well as about the wider collective Pacific population. The findings show variation between the different Pacific ethnic groups with regard to language, cultural knowledge, beliefs, behaviour and values. The variation between the Pacific ethnic groups illustrates the limitations with solely taking a pan-Pacific approach – particularly when presenting cultural information.



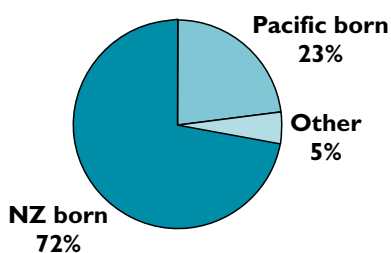
Pacific Peoples: A Migrant and New Zealand-born population

Pacific peoples in New Zealand are characterized by a history of migration to this country, particularly in the early seventies during severe labour shortages when large-scale migration from the Pacific occurred. Migration has since slowed and the continued growth of this population is now attributed to natural increase – high fertility, high birth-rates and a high level of intermarriage (Cook et al 1999), (Callister & Didham 2007).

At least six in every ten Pacific people in New Zealand are now born in this country (Statistics NZ:2008). Consequently Pacific people in New Zealand can no longer accurately be considered an immigrant population.

Almost three-quarters (72%) of the Youth2000 Pacific participants were born in New Zealand. Just under one quarter (23%) were born in Pacific nations, with only a very small proportion (5%) born elsewhere in the world.

Birthplace of Pacific participants, Youth2000 Survey



The majority (68%) of these students had at least one parent born in the Pacific Islands. Nearly a third (32%) had neither parent born in the Pacific Islands.

Hence, taking these survey results as representative, it may be concluded that about three out of four Pacific students of secondary school age in New Zealand are born here, and about one third of them may be second-generation New Zealanders. The Youth2000

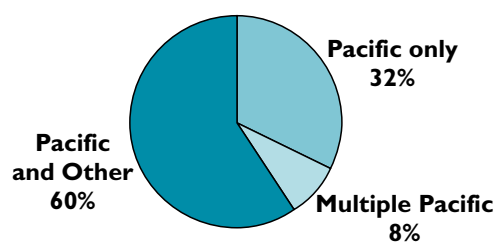
data supports the statement that Pacific students can no longer be accurately considered an immigrant population, although a sizeable minority of secondary school aged students are still born in the Pacific Islands (23%).

Multiple Ethnicities

Cook et al (1997) commented on the high level of intermarriage between Pacific and non-Pacific people in New Zealand, which they suggested was one of the factors contributing to the fast growth of the Pacific population here. Examining the ethnic identities of children born between the year 2000 and 2004, 77% belonged to more than one ethnic group (Statistics NZ cited Callister & Didham 2007). The high level of Pacific peoples who have multiple ethnicities is reflected in the Youth2000 demographic findings.

The majority of students (60%) who identified with a Pacific ethnic group also identified with a non-Pacific ethnicity.

Ethnic identities of Youth2000 Pacific participants



Only a third (32%) of the Youth2000 Pacific participants were solely of one Pacific ethnicity. A small number (8%) identified with more than one Pacific ethnicity. It can be concluded that intermarriage and belonging to multiple ethnic identities is a characteristic of the Pacific population growing up in New Zealand.



Spirituality and Religious Beliefs

In the 2001 census, 84% of Pacific people in New Zealand identified themselves as belonging to a church (CMDHB 2005). The influence of religion and Christianity is a defining characteristic of Pacific peoples (ibid). Whether spiritual beliefs and church attendance will remain a defining feature of the Pacific generation who are raised in New Zealand is an important question.

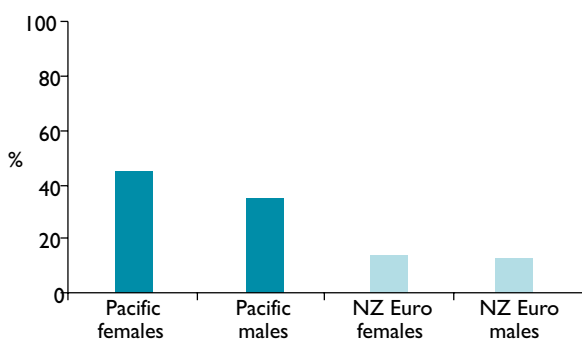
The **Youth2000** Survey results showed that over three-quarters (78%) of Pacific students identified as belonging to one of the major organised religions, compared to half (51%) of NZ European students.

Spiritual Beliefs

Most Pacific students (65% of females, 54% of males) reported that their spiritual beliefs were “very important” to them. The proportion of Pacific students (60%) who reported that their spiritual beliefs were “very important” to them, was more than double the proportion of NZ European students (27%) [OR 3.0 95% CI (2.4-3.7), $p < 0.0001$].

In the total sample of all students, after controlling for age, ethnicity and SES variables, females were more likely than males to state that their spiritual beliefs were very important to them [OR 1.6 95% CI (1.4-1.8), $p < 0.0001$].

“Spiritual beliefs are very important to me” Pacific and NZ European students comparisons, by gender

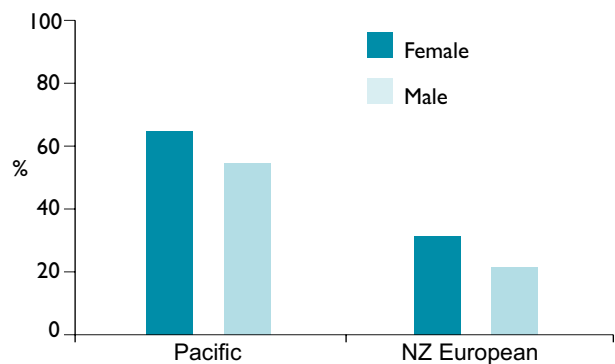


Churchgoing

Participants were asked how often they attended a place of worship. Just under half (45%) of Pacific females and slightly fewer (35%) Pacific males reported attending a place of worship ‘often’.

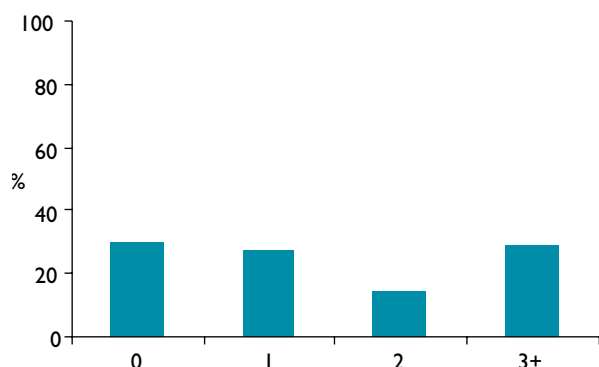
The proportion of Pacific students (40%) who reported that they “often” attended a place of worship, was more than triple the proportion of NZ European students (14%) [OR 4.0 95% CI (2.9-5.4), $p < 0.0001$].

“Attend a place of worship often” Pacific and NZ European students comparisons, by gender



When asked how many times they had attended Church or a place of worship in the previous week, more than a quarter (29%) of Pacific students reported that they had attended a place of worship three or more times. A similar number had attended church only once that week (27%) and a smaller proportion, twice (15%). Approximately seven out of ten young Pacific people had attended a place of worship in the previous week.

“How many times Pacific participants attended church (last week)”

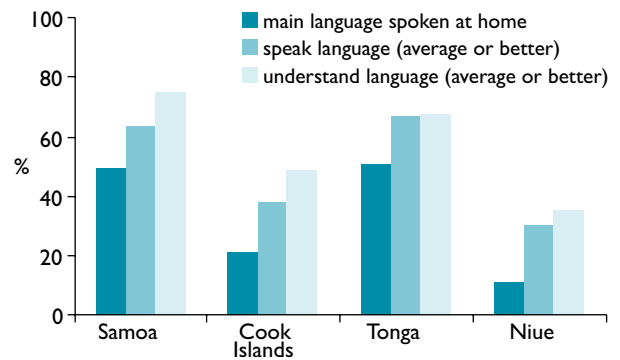


Language

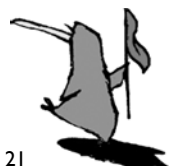
Participants were asked what the main language spoken at home was. For the majority (68%) of Pacific students, the main language was English, but a third (32%) reported mainly speaking a Pacific language at home.

There was considerable diversity between Pacific ethnic groups with regard to language retention, cultural knowledge and beliefs. For instance, as shown in the graph below, there are differences between Pacific ethnic groups with regard to whether their own Pacific language is the main language spoken at home; whether they can speak this language at an average level or better; and, whether they can understand this language at an average level or better.

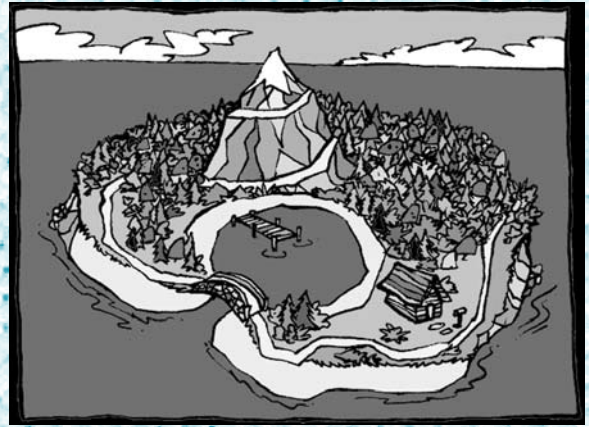
Indicators of Pacific language retention, Pacific ethnic group comparisons



It is evident that each Pacific group has different cultural patterns and experiences. For this reason the remaining culture data is presented in its relevant ethnic-specific profile later in this report.







**YOUTH 2000
PACIFIC HEALTH
PROFILES**



This section provides a health profile for Pacific students in general. It contains information on a number of health related areas, including challenges to full participation in society (socio-economic and other), relationships and feeling connected, education, access to healthcare, physical health, mental health, substance use, sexual health and safety (injury and violence).

In these analyses all students who identified with a Pacific identity are compared to students who identified only with NZ European.

Measures of socioeconomic status were included in analyses. Therefore, the ethnic and gender differences that are reported in this section have been controlled for socio-economic status. In addition, if there was no difference after controlling for socio-economic status this is also stated clearly.

However, the percentages presented have only been adjusted for the sampling design and not for socio-economic status. The percentages are therefore presented as estimates of the differences. The percentages presented do not reflect differences controlled for age and measures of socioeconomic status.

If the interaction between ethnic group and sex was significant, then the genders are compared within the ethnic groups. Otherwise gender comparisons are for the total population.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

This section includes information about issues that for the most part, provide challenges to full participation in society. It focuses on several phenomena - many socio-economic - including unemployment, food security, overcrowding, shifting house frequently and gang membership. In these analyses only age, sex and ethnic identity were included in the models.

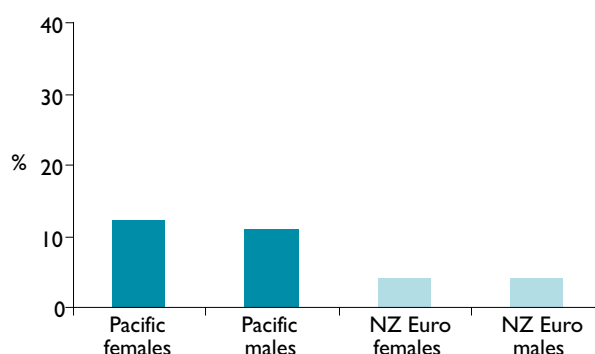
It has long been documented that Pacific peoples have relatively low socio-economic status compared to the total population of New Zealand (Statistics NZ 2002, MSD 2006).

Unemployment

One in ten Pacific students reported that neither of their parents were employed (Pacific girls 12%, Pacific boys 11%). This compared to only four percent of NZ European students reporting coming from households where both parents were unemployed.

After controlling for age and gender, approximately triple the proportion of Pacific students reported having both parents unemployed, compared to NZ European students [OR 3.13 95% CI (2.5-4.0) $p < 0.0001$]. There were no gender differences in the total sample.

Household unemployment (both parents), Pacific and NZ European comparisons, by gender



Sole Parent Households

Approximately thirty percent of Pacific students came from sole parent households (females 31%, males 29%).

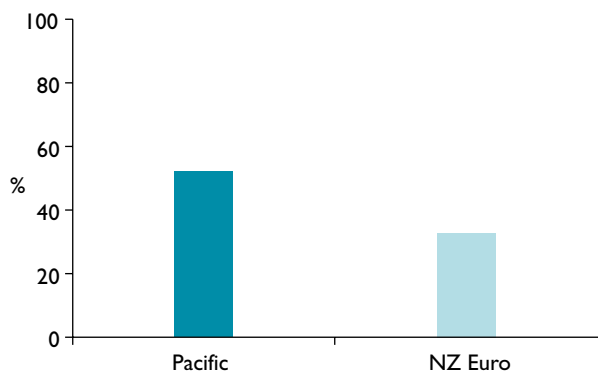
After controlling for age and gender, Pacific young people were less likely to come from two-parent households [OR 0.59 95% CI (0.49-0.70), $p < 0.0001$]. There were no gender differences in the total sample.

Food Security

Participants in the Youth2000 Survey were asked if their parents or family ever worry about not having enough money to buy food.

Consistent with previous research (MoH 2003), over half (52%) of the Pacific participants reported that their households worried about having enough money for food. This contrasted with only one third (33%) of NZ European participants.

Households who worry about money for food, Pacific and NZ European student comparisons

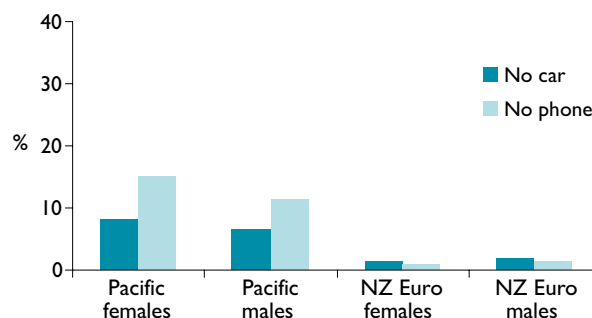


Household Telephone and Car Ownership

More than ten percent of Pacific students reported not having telephones in their home (13%). Only one percent of NZ European students reported not having a telephone in their home. After controlling for age and gender, Pacific students were much less likely to have telephones in their home compared to NZ European students [OR 0.09 95% CI (0.06-0.13) $p < 0.0001$]. The odds ratio indicates that while the odds of a NZ European young person not having a working phone is extremely rare; the odds are much greater that a Pacific young person does not have a working telephone in their household.

When it came to car ownership, close to ten percent (9%) of Pacific students reported that their families did not have a working car. In contrast, approximately one percent of NZ European students reported that their families did not own a car. Pacific students were approximately four times less likely to have a working car in their households compared to NZ European students [OR 0.22 CI 95% (0.16-0.32) $p < 0.0001$].

Household telephone and car ownership, Pacific and NZ European comparisons, by gender



The **Youth2000** participants were also asked questions about their own income and after school jobs. One of these questions asked participants if not having enough money caused them problems. Just under a quarter (22%) of Pacific females reported problems caused by money. Pacific males (16%) were less likely to report problems associated with lack of money, compared to Pacific females [OR 0.66 95% CI (0.47-0.94) $p=0.021$]. This was one of the cases where the association between gender and the behaviour was different for Pacific and New Zealand European young people.

Sixteen percent of NZ European students (EF 16% EM 16%) reported that not having enough money caused them problems. There were no gender differences among the NZ European students.

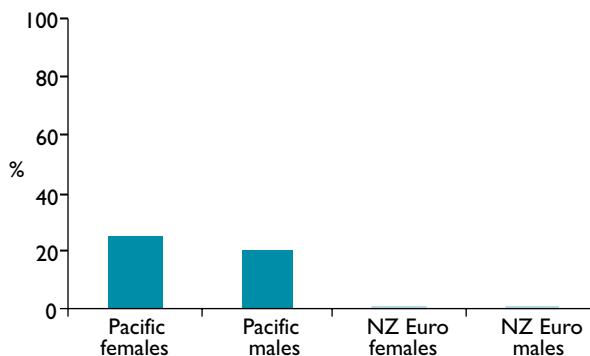
Overcrowding

Overcrowding is associated with low socio-economic status and can add considerable stresses and health risks. The **Youth2000** findings reinforced concerns that overcrowding is a health concern for Pacific peoples (MoH 2006).

Among students surveyed, one quarter of Pacific females (25%) and one in five Pacific males (20%) reported living in overcrowded households (more than two people per bedroom). This compared to less than one percent of NZ European students (0.9%).

After controlling for age and sex, Pacific students were approximately 32 times as likely to be living in overcrowded households compared to NZ European students [OR 32.0 95% CI (21.6-47.4) $p<0.0001$]. There were no gender differences in the total sample.

Overcrowding, Pacific and NZ European student comparisons, by gender

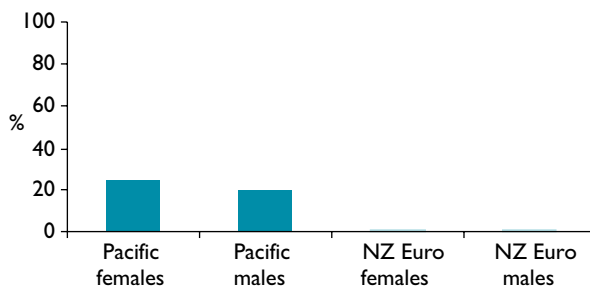


Shifting House Frequently

Moving frequently is a pattern of behaviour that can be a source of considerable stress and may reflect socio-economic hardship. The **Youth2000** Survey identified that one in five Pacific students moved house at least twice in the last year (20%).

This compared to 7% of young NZ European people. After controlling for age and sex, Pacific students were much more likely to shift houses frequently compared to NZ European students [OR 2.49 95% CI (1.93-3.20) $p<0.0001$]. There were no gender differences in the total sample.

Moved at least twice in last year, Pacific and NZ European comparisons, by gender



RELATIONSHIPS: FEELING CONNECTED

A core principle of youth development emphasises the importance of relationships and feelings of connectedness between students and others (MYA 2002). This section will examine questions from the Youth2000 Survey that asked students about relationships with their families, peers, school and others around them.

Family

The majority of Pacific students reported that at least one their parents cared about them “a lot” (females 90%, males 87%). There were no differences by ethnicity or gender.

Participants were asked whether they feel that their family pays “a lot” attention to them. Less than half (48%) of Pacific females responded that their families pay “a lot” of attention to them, compared to just over half of Pacific males (53%).

After controlling for age, gender and SES variables, Pacific students (50%) were less likely to report that their families pay “a lot” of attention to them compared to NZ European students (59%) [OR 0.76 95% CI (0.66-0.93) $p=0.005$].

After controlling for age ethnicity and SES variables there was some evidence that females were less likely than males to report that their families pay “a lot” of attention to them [OR 0.86 95% CI (0.76-0.97) $p=0.01$].

School

Participants of the Youth2000 Survey were asked how much they felt that people at school cared about them (such as teachers, coaches or other adults). The vast majority of Pacific youth reported that people at school (teachers, coaches, other adults) cared about them (PF 92%, PM 91%). The differences between NZ European and Pacific students were not significant nor were the differences between the genders.

Similarly, the majority of Pacific students reported that they feel like they are “a part” of their school (Pacific 85%). Once again, the differences between NZ European and Pacific students and between the genders were not significant. These results showed that the vast majority of Pacific students feel connected to their schools and also feel as if adults at their schools care about them.

Friends and Other Adults

Participants in the Youth2000 Survey were asked about relationships with peers, as well as support from outside the family. A question was framed around whether they had a close friend they would feel okay talking to, if they had a serious problem.

More Pacific females replied that they had a close friend they would feel okay talking to about a serious problem (90%), compared to Pacific males (72%).

Differences between NZ European and Pacific students were not significant. After controlling for age, ethnicity and SES variables, in the total sample females were more likely to reply that they had close friends they could talk to, compared to males [OR 3.27 95% CI (2.88-3.72), $p<0.0001$].



Participants were also asked if they were having a serious problem, whether there was an adult (not in their family) they would feel okay talking to? More than half of Pacific students reported that there was an adult that they would feel okay talking to about a serious problem (PF 63%, PM 57%).

After controlling for other variables, differences with NZ European students were not significant. However, once again females were more likely to report there was someone they would feel okay talking to [OR 1.24 95% CI (1.10-1.38) $p=0.0003$].

Gangs

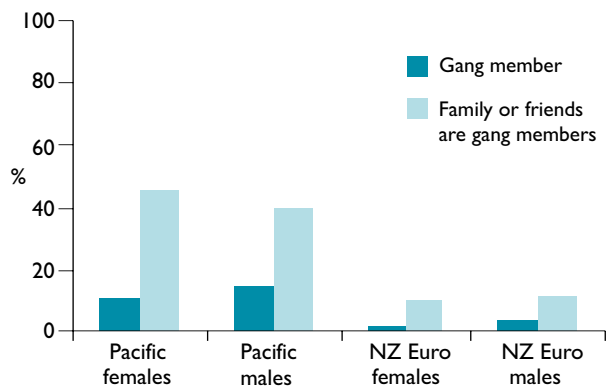
Participants of the Youth2000 Survey were asked if they had friends or family in a gang. Approximately 45 percent (46%) of Pacific females responded that they had friends and/or family in a gang. Forty percent (40%) of Pacific males also responded in the affirmative.

While approximately two out of five young Pacific people (43%) reported having friends or family members in a gang, only ten percent (10%) of NZ European students reported having friends or family in gangs. After controlling for age, sex and SES variable, the odds of Pacific students having friends and family in gangs was about five times higher than the odds for NZ European students [OR 5.03 95% CI (3.95-6.41) $p<0.0001$].

There was no difference between males and females in the total sample.

Participants were also asked if they were in a gang right now. Ten percent of Pacific females reported that they belonged to a gang. Fourteen percent of Pacific males reported that they were in a gang. This compared to one percent (1%) of NZ European females and four percent of NZ European males.

Gang membership and friends and family in a gang, Pacific and NZ European comparisons, by gender



EDUCATION

This section provides information relevant to school and education. It focuses on school environments, including perceptions of support and fairness. It examines achievement, how hard students are trying and future aspirations. It incorporates information about suspension. It also explores levels of educational support provided by parents.

School Environment – Student Perceptions

On the whole, Pacific students were positive about school, its expectations and their achievement. The majority of Pacific females (90%) and males (89%) surveyed liked school or felt it was ok. There was no gender or ethnic differences between Pacific and NZ European students.

Nine out of ten students, both Pacific females (90%) and males (90%) believed that their schools expected them to do well. There were no gender or ethnic differences.

The [Youth2000](#) Survey asked the question: “How often do the teachers at your school treat students fairly?” One third of Pacific students (33%) responded that teachers at their school treat fairly students “most of the time”.

Pacific students were less likely to report that teachers treat students fairly most of the time, compared to NZ European students [OR 0.58 95% CI (0.49-0.68) $p < 0.0001$]. In the total sample, after controlling for age, ethnicity and SES variables, females were more likely to say teachers were fair most of time, compared to their male counterparts [OR 1.19 95% CI (1.06-1.35) $p = 0.005$].

Achievement

Participants of the [Youth2000](#) Survey were asked how well they did in school when compared to other students. They were give three options, including above the middle, about the middle and below the middle. The vast majority of students assessed themselves as either above or around the middle, with 13 percent of Pacific females and 15 percent of Pacific males rating themselves as ‘below the middle’.

After controlling for age, sex and SES variables, Pacific students were less likely to rate themselves as doing well at school [OR 0.61 95% CI (0.47-0.78) $p < 0.0001$]. Differences between males and females were not significant.

Participants were also asked if they try as hard as they can to do their best at school. The different options were “usually”, “sometimes” and “hardly ever”.

Approximately half (49.4%) of Pacific females and less than half of Pacific males (40.3%) responded that they ‘usually’ try as hard as they can. Less than half of the Pacific students (45.4%) reported ‘usually’ trying hard as they can. More than half of NZ European students reported ‘usually’ trying as hard as they can (55.5%).

After controlling for age, gender and SES variables, Pacific students were less likely to report usually trying hard at school, compared to NZ European students [OR 0.62 95% CI (0.53-0.73) $p < 0.0001$].

After controlling for age, ethnicity and SES variables, female students were more likely to report trying hard than male students [OR 1.36 95% CI (1.20-1.55) $p < 0.0001$].



Educational Support from parents

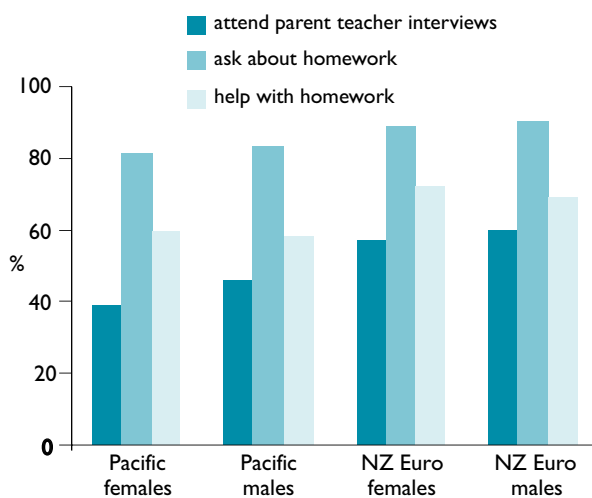
Almost all students (more than 95%) reported that it was important to their parents (or caregivers) that they do well at school. Pacific males and females (PF 99% and PM 98%) responded similarly. This was another of the examples where the association between gender and the behaviour was different for Pacific and New Zealand European young people. Among NZ European young males and females, females were much less likely to report it was important to their parents or carers that they do well in school [OR 0.59 95% CI (0.40-0.85) $p=0.0055$]. There was no difference among Pacific males and females.

Students were also asked about whether parents helped with, or asked about, homework, and whether parents attended parent/teacher meetings in the last year.

Well under half of Pacific students reported that their parents attended teacher / parent interviews (43%). More than half of NZ European students (59%) reported that their parents attended teacher / parent interviews in the last year. Findings show that the parents of Pacific students were less likely, than the parents of NZ European students, to attend these meetings [OR 0.73 95% CI (0.60-0.90) $p=0.0023$]. Across both groups, parents of young women are less likely to attend 'parent teacher' interviews, than parents of young men [OR 0.83 95% CI (0.69-0.99) $p=0.043$].

The majority of Pacific students (82%) reported being asked about their homework by their parents in the last year. Approximately ninety percent (90%) of NZ European students reported being asked about their homework by parents.

Parental education support and activities, Pacific and NZ European comparisons, by gender



After adjusting for age, SES and other relevant variables, findings show that there is no difference in the probability of parents asking about homework between NZ European and Pacific students, nor between males and females.

Participants were also asked if their parents helped them with their homework in the last year. Almost sixty percent (59%) of Pacific students reported that their parents helped them with homework. This contrasted with approximately seventy percent (70.8%) of NZ European students reporting that their parents help them with their homework. After controlling for age, sex and SES variables, findings show that Pacific students were less likely than NZ European students, to receive help with their homework [OR 0.72 95% CI (0.59-0.88) $p=0.0015$].

After adjusting for age, ethnicity and SES variables, in the total sample, females were more likely to receive help than males [OR 1.19 95% CI (1.05-1.36) $p=0.0083$].



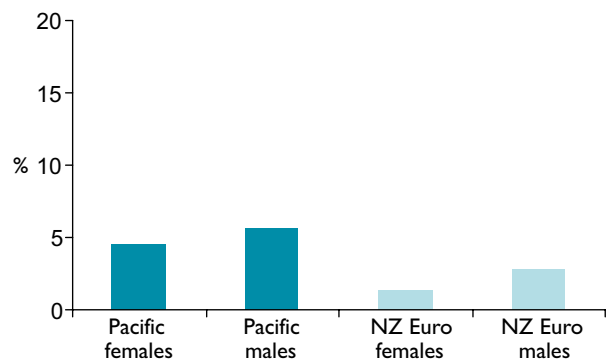
The **Youth2000** participants were also provided with an option to indicate that their parents were not involved in any school supporting activities. Over five percent of Pacific students (6%) reported that their parents were not participating in parent / teacher interviews, or asking about homework, helping with homework, or gone to school activities or games in the last year. One percent (1%) of NZ European students reported the same.

Pacific students were three times less likely to report parents participating in their school activities, compared to NZ European students [OR 0.32 95% CI (0.11-0.89) $p=0.03$]. There were no differences between males and females.

Youth2000 participants were also asked about whether they had enough space at home to do homework. Approximately eighty percent of Pacific students (81%) reported having enough space to do homework. Nine out of ten NZ European students (91%) reported having enough space to do homework.

After controlling for age, sex and SES variables, Pacific students were less likely to report having enough space to do homework than NZ European students [OR 0.61 95% CI (0.47-0.80) $p=0.0002$]. After controlling for age, ethnicity and SES variables, females were also less likely to report having enough space to do homework [OR 0.77 95% CI (0.64-0.92) $p=0.004$].

Suspension from school in last year, Pacific and NZ European comparisons, by gender



Suspension

Five percent of Pacific students reported that they had been suspended in the last year. This compared to two percent of NZ European students reporting suspension. After controlling for age, sex and SES variables, there were no ethnic differences. After controlling for age, ethnicity and SES variables, females were less likely to report being suspended than males [OR 0.54 95% CI (0.39-0.73) $p<0.0001$].

Future Aspirations

Participants of the **Youth2000** Survey were asked what they plan to do when they leave secondary school. Options included get more training or education, start work or look for a job, start a family, do nothing, or I don't know / I have no plans.

More than half of Pacific students (57%) reported that they were planning to get more training or education. Pacific females (62%) were more likely to signal that they wished to undertake further training or education in the future, than Pacific males (51%).

Close to three-quarters of NZ European students (72%) were planning to undertake further training or education. After controlling for age, sex and SES variables, Pacific students



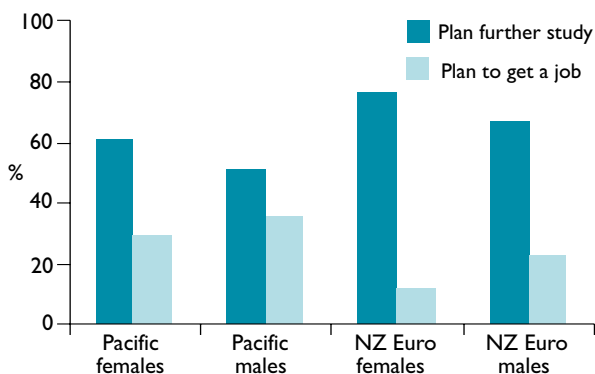
were less likely to be planning further training or education compared to NZ European students [OR 0.66 95% CI (0.52-0.85) p=0.001].

After controlling for age, ethnicity and SES variables, females were more likely to report that they were planning further training or education in the total sample [OR 1.68 95% CI (1.45-1.96) p<0.0001].

Three out of ten Pacific young women were planning to start work or look for a job when they finished school (29%). Over one third of Pacific young men also planned to try and get a job straight after school (36%).

This compared to only twelve percent (12%) of NZ European females and less than a quarter of NZ European (23%) males.

Future plans: pursue tertiary education or get a job, Pacific and NZ European comparisons, by gender



ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

This section focuses on access to healthcare by students. Participants of the [Youth2000](#) Survey were asked about access to healthcare in the following way: “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? (you can answer as many or few as you want)”.

In response to this question, more than half of female (57%) and male (53%) Pacific students reported some kind of problem accessing healthcare.

After controlling for age, sex and SES variables, Pacific students (55%) were more likely to report problems than NZ European students (46%) [OR 1.44 95% CI (1.21-1.73) p<0.0001].

In the total sample, after controlling for age, ethnicity and SES variables, female students were more likely to report problems accessing healthcare than males [OR 1.21 95% CI (1.08-1.36) p=0.001].

The main reasons cited by female Pacific students were: “Don’t want to make a fuss” (31%); “Couldn’t be bothered” (27%); “Don’t feel comfortable” (25%); “Too scared” (24%); “Worried about privacy (23%); and “Cost too much” (21%).

The main reasons identified by male Pacific students were: “Don’t want to make a fuss” (27%); “Couldn’t be bothered” (27%); “Cost too much” (18%). They were much less likely to cite feeling uncomfortable, scared or worried about privacy.

Both female (21%) and male (18%) Pacific students were more likely to identify cost as a problem in accessing healthcare than their NZ European counterparts (females 16%, males 10%).



PHYSICAL HEALTH

This section focuses on physical health and wellbeing and includes information about weight status, fitness and physical activity.

General Health

Most (88%) of Pacific students rated their health as good, very good or excellent. Female Pacific students (85%) were less likely than males (92%) to rate their health as good or better.

After controlling for age, sex and SES variables, Pacific students (88%), were less likely to report good health than NZ European students (93%), [OR 0.58 95% CI (0.45-0.78), $p < 0.0001$].

After controlling for age, ethnicity and SES variables, females were less likely to report good health compared with males [OR 0.61 95% CI (0.50-0.75), $p < 0.0001$].

One in three Pacific students (34%) reported having a serious long-term health problem (defined as a condition that had lasted for longer than six months, i.e. asthma, physical disability, diabetes, epilepsy, migraines, kidney condition, arthritis, cystic fibrosis, cancer, etc).

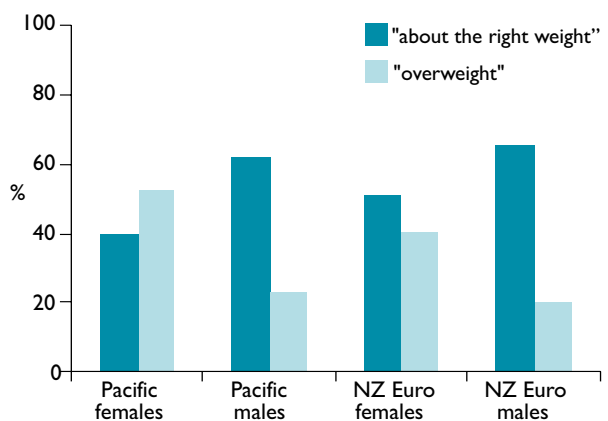
Reporting a long term health problem was one of the cases where the association between gender and the behaviour was different for Pacific and New Zealand European students. Among Pacific students there was no difference between females and males, but among NZ European students females (37%) were slightly more likely than males (32%) to report a serious long-term health condition [OR 1.23 95% CI (1.01-1.38), $p = 0.002$].

Weight

Participants of the Youth2000 Survey were asked to rate whether they were 'overweight', 'about the right weight' or 'underweight'. More than half (53%) of female Pacific students considered they were overweight (53%), but less than a quarter (23%) of males did so. After controlling for age, sex and SES variables, more Pacific students (40%) than NZ European students (31%) reported being overweight [OR 1.4 95% CI (1.16-1.68), $p = 0.0006$].

After controlling for age, ethnicity and SES variables, female students generally were nearly three times more likely than males to report being overweight [OR 2.91 95% CI (2.58-3.30), $p < 0.0001$].

Self-defined weight: 'overweight' and 'about right weight', Pacific and NZ European student comparisons by gender



Nearly three quarters (72%) of female Pacific students, but only 39% of males, reported that they had tried to lose weight in the last year.

After controlling for age, sex and SES variables, Pacific students (57%) were more likely to have tried to lose weight in the last year, compared to NZ European students (46%) [OR 1.56 95% CI (1.29-1.88), $p < 0.0001$].

In the total sample, after controlling for age, ethnicity and SES variables, female students were five times more likely than males to report trying to lose weight [OR 5.01 95% CI (4.48-5.60), $p < 0.0001$].



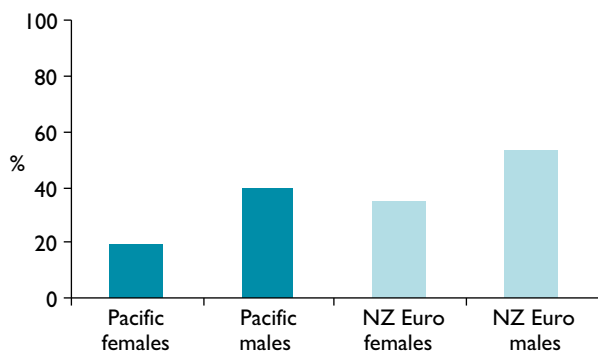
Physical Activity

Participants were asked to respond to the statement, “I feel physically fit”. Approximately one in five (19%) female Pacific students reported that they feel physically fit ‘most of the time’ (other options included: sometimes, hardly ever and almost never). Two out of five (40%) male Pacific students reported that they felt physically fit ‘most of the time’.

After controlling for age, sex and SES variables, Pacific students (29%) were less likely than NZ European students (44%) to report feeling physically fit ‘most of the time’ [OR 0.56 95% CI (0.45-0.71), $p < 0.0001$].

In the total sample, after controlling for age, ethnicity and SES variables, female students were less likely than males to report feeling physically fit most of the time [OR 0.56 (0.49-0.62), $p < 0.0001$].

“Feel fit most of the time” Pacific and NZ European comparisons, by gender



Participants were asked how many times in the last 7 days they had 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)?’ They were also asked how many times in the last 7 days they had 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)?’

Sixty one percent of female Pacific students and 77% of males reported that they had done this level of exercise, at least three times in the last week. After controlling for age, sex and SES variables, there were no differences in the proportion of Pacific students (68%) and NZ European students (74%) reporting exercising 3-4 times a week.

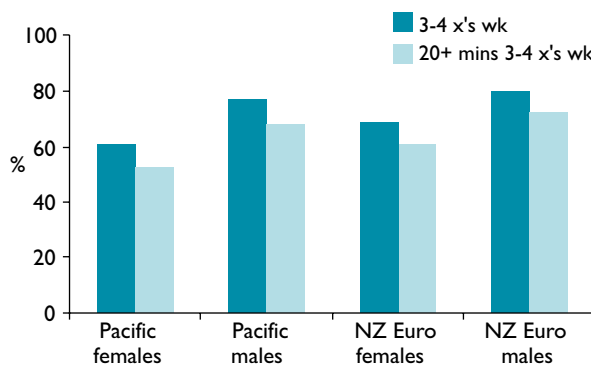
In the total sample, after controlling for age, ethnicity and SES variables, female students were less likely than males to report exercising 3-4 times a week [OR 0.55 95% CI (0.49-0.62), $p < 0.0001$].

Youth2000 participants were then asked how long they had done this sort of exercise on the last occasion they had done it. Just over half (53%) of female Pacific students reported they had exercised for at least twenty minutes, while 68% of male Pacific students reported exercising at this level.

After controlling for age, sex and SES variables there was no difference in the proportion of Pacific students (59%) and NZ European students (66%) reporting exercising 3-4 times a week for at least twenty minutes.

After controlling for age, ethnicity and SES variables, female students were less likely than males to report exercising at this level [OR 0.59 95% CI (0.53-0.65), $p = 0.0001$].

Frequency and duration of physical activity, Pacific and NZ European comparisons, by gender



MENTAL HEALTH

In this section, information is provided about depression, suicidal thoughts and attempts.

Depression

In the *Youth2000* Survey the Reynolds Adolescent Depression Scale (RADS) found to have reliability and validity across all New Zealand major ethnic groups (Walker et al 2005) was used to identify depressive symptoms. A number of questions about symptoms are asked and responses are used to calculate a RADS score indicating whether the young person is likely to have a clinically significant level of depressive symptoms. Using this scale, it was identified that 23% percent of female Pacific students and 13% of male Pacific students showed clinical depressive symptoms serious enough to warrant professional assistance.

After controlling for age, sex and SES variables, Pacific students (18%) were more likely to have depressive symptoms to this level than NZ European students (12%) [OR 1.32 95% CI (1.05-1.66), $p=0.019$].

In the total sample, after controlling for age, ethnicity and SES variables, female students were twice as likely to have depressive symptoms to this level than males [OR 2.12 95% CI (1.78-2.53) $p<0.0001$].

Suicidal Thoughts

Participants of the *Youth2000* Survey were asked whether, during the last year, they had ever thought about trying to kill themselves.

One in three (34%) of female Pacific students reported that they had suicidal thoughts in the last year, compared to 19% of male Pacific students.

After controlling for age, sex and SES variables there was no significant difference between the proportion of Pacific students (27%) and NZ European students (22%) reporting that they had thought about trying to kill themselves.

In the total sample, after controlling for age, ethnicity and SES variables, female students were nearly twice as likely as males to report suicidal thoughts in the last year [OR 1.97 95% CI (1.70-2.29), $p<0.0001$].

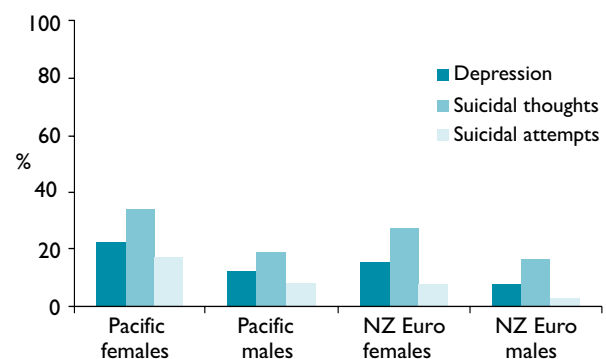
Suicide Attempts

Youth2000 participants were also asked if they had made a suicide attempt in the past year. Again, twice as many female Pacific students (17%) as male Pacific students (8%), reported that they had made a suicide attempt in the last twelve months.

After controlling for age, sex and SES variables, Pacific students (13%) were more likely than their NZ European peers (6%) to report trying to kill themselves in the previous year [OR 1.75 95% CI (1.33-2.31), $p<0.0001$].

In the total sample, after controlling for age, ethnicity and SES variables, female students were more than twice as likely as males to report trying to kill themselves in the previous year [OR 2.55 95% CI (1.86-3.50), $p<0.0001$].

Comparisons of depression, suicidal thoughts and attempts between Pacific and NZ European secondary school students, by gender



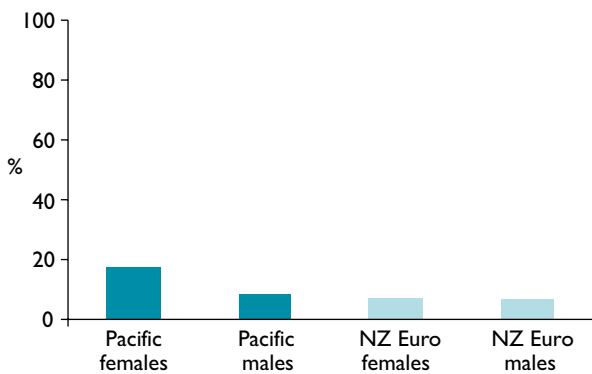
SUBSTANCE USE

This section provides information about tobacco use, alcohol consumption, and the use of marijuana and other illegal drugs.

Tobacco Smoking

Participants were asked how often they smoked cigarettes. Smoking was one of the cases where there was a different pattern between the sexes in Pacific students compared with New Zealand European students. Among Pacific students, twice as many females (17%) as males (8%) reported smoking cigarettes daily (or more often) [OR 2.38 95% CI (1.43-3.95) $p=0.0008$]. By contrast, among NZ European students there was no difference between the sexes: 7% of both females and males reported smoking cigarettes daily.

“Smoke Cigarettes Daily” Pacific and NZ European participant comparisons, by gender

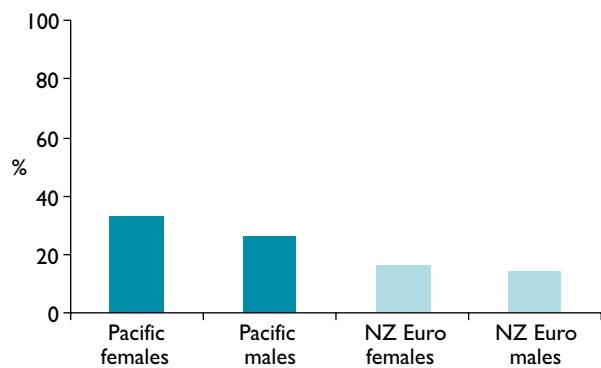


Alcohol

The Youth2000 Survey asked participants if they had ever drunk alcohol (not counting a few sips) i.e. ‘beer, wine, spirits, pre-mixed drinks’.

A considerable proportion of Pacific students reported never having drunk alcohol at all: 33% of females and 26% of males. After controlling for age, sex and SES variables Pacific students were less likely to report ever drinking alcohol compared to NZ European students [OR 0.54 95% CI (0.43-0.68), $p<0.0001$].

Comparisons between Pacific and NZ European students who have “have never drunk alcohol”, by gender



Those participants who reported that they had drunk alcohol were asked how often they had drunk in the previous four weeks. Eleven percent of female Pacific students and 16% of males who drank alcohol reported drinking alcohol on at least a weekly basis.

After controlling for age, sex and SES variables there was no difference between the proportion of Pacific students and of European students who drank weekly. After controlling for age, ethnicity and SES variables in the total sample, females were less likely than males to drink at least weekly [OR 0.69 95% CI (0.50-0.81) $p<0.0001$].

The Youth2000 Survey asked questions about binge drinking - defined as drinking five or more alcoholic drinks in one session (i.e. within four hours). Participants were asked whether they had consumed this volume of alcohol in one session at any time in the previous four weeks.



A third of the Pacific students who drank alcohol (32% of the females, 34% of the males), reported that they had had at least one binge drinking session in the previous four weeks. There was no difference between Pacific and NZ European students, nor between male and female students, in reported rates of binge drinking.

Marijuana

Forty three percent of female Pacific students and 45% of males reported having tried marijuana. After controlling for age, sex and SES variables, Pacific students (44%) were more likely to report having tried marijuana compared to NZ European students (35%) [OR 1.54 95% CI (1.22-1.94) $p=0.0003$].

Seven percent of female Pacific students and 11% of males reported that they had smoked marijuana at least weekly in the previous four weeks.

After controlling for age, gender and SES variables, Pacific students (9%) were more likely to be weekly marijuana smokers compared to NZ European students (5%) [OR 1.84 95% CI (1.31-2.50) $p=0.0004$].

In the total sample, after controlling for age, ethnicity and SES variables, female students were less likely to be weekly marijuana smokers than males [OR 0.65 95% CI (0.51-0.82) $p=0.0005$].

Other Drugs

The Youth2000 Survey also asked questions about other drugs. These were described as, 'drugs that are usually illegal and often cause a high or trip such as acid, solvents, speed, ecstasy, homebake etc'.

Participants were asked if they had used any of these drugs in the past four weeks. Three percent of female Pacific students and 5% of males reported using these illegal drugs in the previous month. There were no differences between Pacific and NZ European students, or between male and female students, in their reported use of illegal drugs.

SEXUAL HEALTH

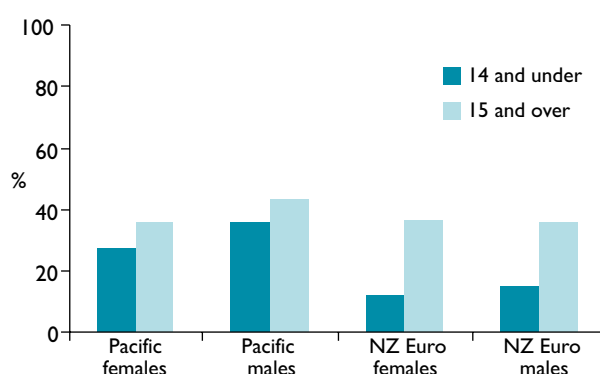
The information about sexual health has been divided and presented in two separate age groups: 14 years and under, and 15 years plus. Information about sexual activity, pregnancy, use of contraception and sexually transmitted infections is provided.

Sexual Activity

Approximately a quarter (27%) of female Pacific students aged 14 or under reported ever having sex, and over a third (36%) of those aged 15 or over.

More than a third (36%) of male Pacific students 14 and under reported ever having sex, and nearly half (44%) of those aged fifteen and over.

Percentage of Pacific and NZ European secondary school students who have had sex, by age and gender



In the 14 and under age group, after controlling for age, SES and gender, Pacific students were more than twice as likely as NZ European students to report ever having had sex [OR 2.23 95% CI (1.61-3.08), $p<0.0001$]

In the 14 and under age group, after controlling for age, ethnicity and SES variables, female students were less likely than males to report ever having had sex [OR 0.74 95% CI (0.60-0.90), $p=0.002$].



In the older age group (15+) after controlling for SES, age and ethnicity or gender, there was no difference between the proportions of Pacific students and NZ European students, nor between the proportions of male students and female students who reported ever having had sex.

First Experience of Sex: Wanted or Unwanted

Approximately half (49%) of the female Pacific students in the younger age group (14 and under) and slightly more (56%) in the older age group of 15 and over reported that their first experience of sex was wanted. Two thirds (67%) of younger male Pacific students (14 and under) and three quarters (75%) of the older age group (15+) reported that their first experience of sex was wanted.

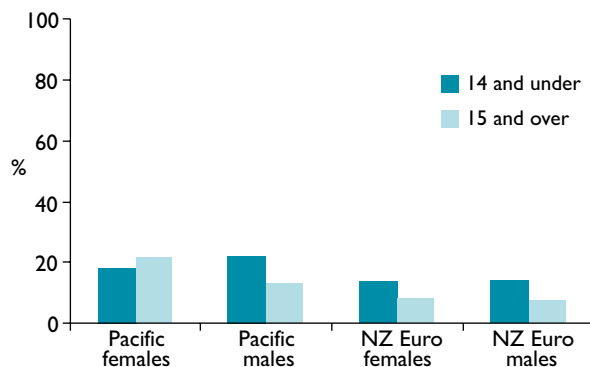
After adjusting for age, sex and SES variables, in both age groups there were no differences between Pacific and NZ European students in reporting of unwanted first sex. However, after adjusting for age, ethnicity and SES variables, female students generally were more likely than male students to report unwanted sex [OR 0.74 95% CI (0.30-0.71), $p=0.0002$].

Pregnancy

Participants of the [Youth2000](#) Survey who had ever had sex were asked if they had ever been pregnant or had made someone pregnant (including miscarriage, abortion or termination). In the younger age group, 14 and under, 18% of female Pacific students reported that they had been pregnant, and 22% of male Pacific students reported that they had been involved in a pregnancy.

In this age group, after controlling for SES and other relevant variables, there was no significant difference between the rates for Pacific and NZ European students, or between female and male students.

Percentage of Pacific and NZ European secondary school students who had ever had sex who have been pregnant (or made someone pregnant) by gender and age group



In the older age group (15+), 22% of female Pacific students reported a pregnancy, and 13% of male Pacific students reported having been involved in a pregnancy.

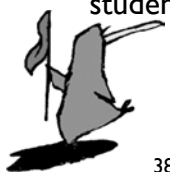
In this older age group, after controlling for age, sex and SES variables, Pacific students were more than twice as likely as NZ European students to report a pregnancy.

After controlling for age, ethnicity and SES variables, there was again no difference between the rates reported by female and male students.

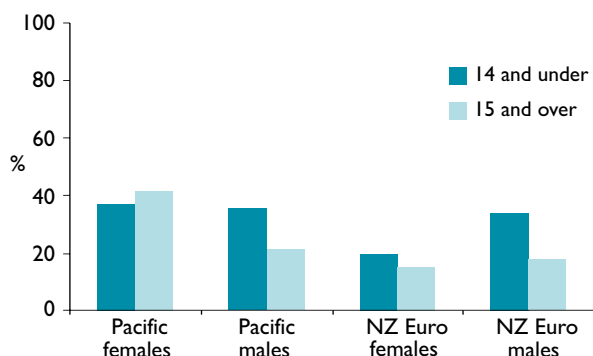
Contraception

In the younger age group (14 and under), of those who were sexually active over a third of Pacific students (females 37%, males 36%) reported not using any form of contraception the last time they had sex. In this age group there were no significant differences between Pacific and NZ European students or between female and male students in their use of contraceptives.

In the older age group (15+), 42% of female Pacific students and 22% of males reported not using any form of contraception the last time they had sex. In this age group Pacific students (32%) were more likely than NZ European students (16%) to not use contraceptives the last time they had sex [OR 1.89 95% CI (1.28-2.70), $p=0.002$]

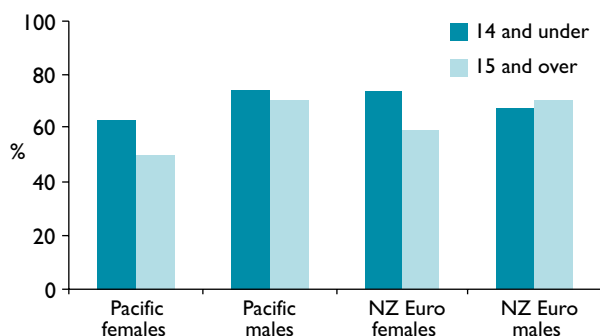


Percentage of Pacific and NZ European participants not using contraception the last time they had sex, by gender and age group



In the younger age group, 14 and under, of the Pacific students who were sexually active 63% of females and 74% of males used a condom (or their partner used a condom) as a method of protection the last time they had sex. In the older age group, 15+, the rates were slightly lower: half of the sexually active females and 70% of the males reported using condoms.

Percentage of Pacific and NZ European participants reporting using condoms last time they had sex; by gender and age group



There were no differences between Pacific students and NZ European students in the use of condoms in either age group. In the older age group, after controlling for age, ethnicity and SES variables, females were less likely to use condoms than males [OR 0.61 95% CI (0.49-0.79) $p=0.0004$].

Sexually Transmitted Infections

In the younger age group (14 and under), 4% of sexually active female Pacific students and 3% of males reported ever having a sexually transmitted infection (STI).

In the older age group (15+), 12% of sexually active female Pacific students and 5% of males reported ever having an STI.

There was no significant difference in either age group between Pacific and NZ European students, or between male and female students in their rate of reported STI.



SAFETY

This section presents information about feelings of safety within different environments, including school, home and their neighbourhoods. It also presents information on issues such as drink-driving, violence in the home and sexual abuse.

School

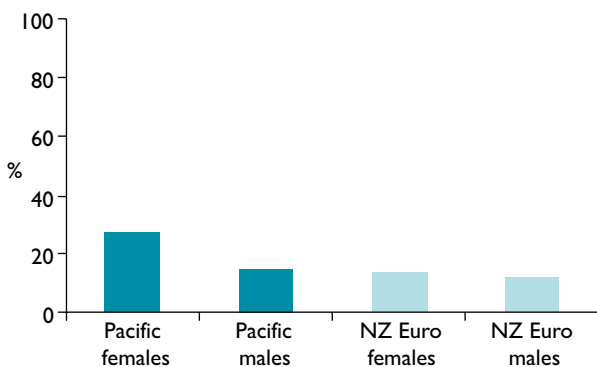
Seventy three percent of female Pacific students and 71% of males reported that they felt safe in their school “all of the time” or “most of the time”. There was no difference between Pacific students and NZ European students in their feeling of safety in their school. Nor were there any gender differences.

Neighbourhood

Female Pacific students were much less likely to report feeling safe in their neighbourhoods compared to male Pacific students [OR 0.46 95% CI (0.28-0.76) $p=0.002$]. Twenty seven percent of female Pacific students, but only 15% of male Pacific students did not feel safe most of the time in their neighbourhoods.

By contrast, in NZ European students there was no significant difference between the proportions of females (14%) and males (12%) who felt safe in their neighbourhoods.

Do not feel safe ‘most of the time’ in neighbourhood, Pacific and NZ European comparisons, by gender



Drink-Driving

Drink-driving and road-safety are important injury prevention issues in New Zealand. The prevalence of injuries is relatively high among young people and injury is consequently viewed to be a key youth health area (Ministry of Health 2002).

The [Youth2000](#) Survey found that 27% of Pacific students and the same proportion of NZ European students reported that they had been the passenger in the car of a potentially drunk driver in the previous three months. There were no differences between the sexes either.

Violence

Students were asked in the [Youth2000](#) Survey whether they had witnessed adults hitting or physically hurting other adults in their home in the last year. There is a paucity of research and statistics in the area of violence and Pacific peoples.

Fourteen percent of female Pacific students and 8% of males reported seeing adults hurting other adults in their homes.

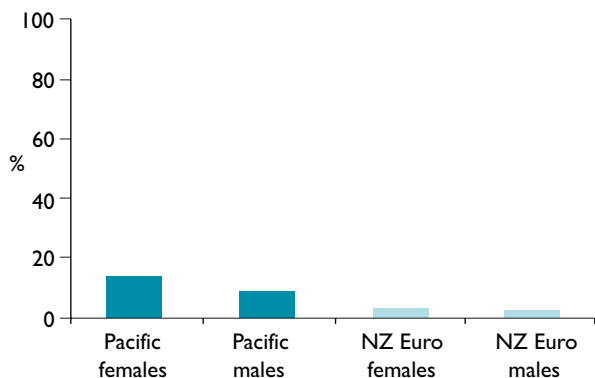
After controlling for age, gender and SES variables, nearly three times the proportion of Pacific students as of NZ European students reported witnessing adults being physical hurt or hit by other adults in their homes in the previous year [OR 2.81 95% CI (2.05-3.86) $p<0.0001$].

In the total sample there was no significant difference between the rate for male students and female students.

[Youth2000](#) respondents were also asked if they had witnessed violence by adults against children in their homes in the previous year. Once again the pattern of results reported by females and by males was different among Pacific students from that among New Zealand European students. The proportion of female Pacific students who reported seeing children in their homes being hit or physically hurt by adults in the last year (30%) was higher than the proportion of male Pacific

students (21%) who reported this [OR 1.44 95% CI (1.06-1.97) $p=0.002$], whereas among NZ European students there was no difference between the proportions of females (13%) and males (12%) who reported witnessing children being hit or hurt in the home.

Witnessing violence against adults in home (in last year), Pacific and NZ European comparisons, by gender

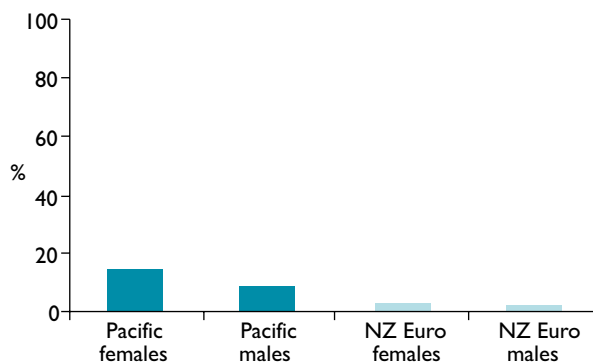


When asked whether they had been in a serious physical fight in the previous year 28% of female Pacific students and 40% of males responded that they had been.

This was another case where the pattern between the sexes was different for Pacific and NZ European students. Among Pacific students, after controlling for age and SES variables, females were approximately half as likely as males to be engaged in a serious physical fight [OR 0.56 95% CI (0.40-0.80) $p=0.0014$].

But among NZ European students, females were only a third as likely as males to be engaged in a serious physical fight [OR 0.34 95% (0.28-0.40) $p=0.0001$]. Put simply, female Pacific students were involved in physical fights disproportionately more often than female NZ European students were.

Involved in a serious physical fight (in last year), Pacific and NZ European comparisons, by gender



Unwanted Sexual Contact

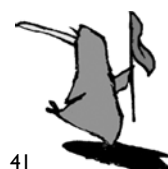
There is very little research about sexual abuse and Pacific peoples in New Zealand. The [Youth2000](#) Survey asked the following question: “Have you ever been touched in a sexual way or made to do sexual things that you didn’t want to do?” Participants were given a variety of options, including “maybe” and “not sure”, as well as the definitive answers “yes” and “no”.

Twenty eight percent of female Pacific students reported that ‘yes’, and another 1% reported that ‘maybe’ they had been touched in a sexual way or made to do sexual things they didn’t want to do.

Seventeen percent of male Pacific students reported that ‘yes’, and another 2% reported that ‘maybe’ they had been touched in a sexual way or made to do sexual things they didn’t want to do.

Female Pacific students were significantly more likely to report ‘yes’ or ‘maybe’ than male Pacific students [OR 1.73 95% CI (1.19-2.52) $p=0.0042$].

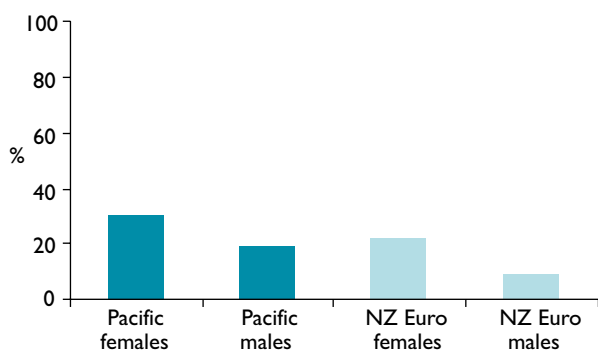
Among NZ European students also, females (21%) were more likely than males (9%) to report unwanted sexual contact [OR 2.67 95% CI (2.22-3.19) $p<0.0001$].



Unwanted sexual contact was another case where the pattern between the sexes was different for Pacific and NZ European students. While both Pacific and NZ European females were more likely to report an incident of sexual abuse than Pacific and European males, the difference between Pacific males and females was less than the difference found between NZ European males and females.

The prevalence of reported unwanted sexual contact was higher among Pacific students than among NZ European students. Further information on sexual abuse among Pacific students is therefore of interest.

Sexual abuse, Pacific and NZ European comparisons, by gender



Participants were asked about how it was for them (how they felt), the last time they were touched or made to do sexual things they didn't want to do. The answers revealed considerable differences between the experiences of female and male Pacific students reporting sexual abuse.

Of the female Pacific students who reported unwanted sexual contact, 76% described it as 'terrible' or 'very bad', compared with only 25% of the male Pacific students who described it in those terms.

Similarly, of the female Pacific students who reported unwanted sexual contact, 52% described the perpetrator as older than them by at least five years, while that was the case with only 27% of the males.

The Pacific students who had reported unwanted sexual contact were asked if they had told anyone about what had happened. Forty three percent of the female Pacific students involved and 37% of the males reported that they had told someone.

The following data is based on very small numbers, but indicated that Pacific students reporting unwanted sexual contact were most likely to tell friends (42% of the females, 77% of the males). Other family members were told by 29% of the females and 6% of the males; parents by 18% of the females and 9% of the males; and teachers and school counsellors by 5% of the females and 7% of the males. No males and only one female reported informing a health professional.





SAMOAN PROFILE

This section provides a health profile of Samoan participants as well as information about culture and ethnicity.

In total, 646 of the students who participated in the [Youth2000](#) Survey identified with the Samoan ethnic group (56% female, 44% male). Just over one quarter were of sole Samoan ethnicity (28%), with the majority also having other ethnic identities (Samoan and Other Pacific 11%, Samoan and non-Pacific 61%).

The following information is based on the dataset of 360 students who were classified as Samoan by the ethnic prioritisation procedure.

Table 3: Samoan Participants

	All students who identified with the Samoan ethnic group		Samoans students included in this Section ⁵	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Females	362	56%	216	59%
Males	284	44%	144	40%
13 and under	139	22%	79	23%
14	164	25%	89	25%
15	141	22%	73	20%
16	116	18%	69	18%
17 and over	85	13%	49	13%
Samoan only	184	28%	184	50%
Samoan and other Pacific	69	11%	17	4%
Samoan and other non Pacific Ethnic groups	393	61%	159	45%

The majority of the Samoan students surveyed were born in New Zealand (71%), with a quarter born in Samoa (25%). Only a few were born in other Pacific countries (2%) or elsewhere (3%). Most (85%) had at least one parent born in Samoa.

5. Students who were classified as Samoan using the 2001 ethnic prioritisation procedure (see page 14 for more information)



Language

Half (50%) of Samoan students reported that Samoan was the main language spoken at home. The other half stated that English or another non-Pacific language was the main language in their household.

Almost two thirds (64%) of Samoan students surveyed had retained an average or better ability to speak the Samoan language. Three-quarters (75%) of Samoan students reported an average or better ability to understand the Samoan language.

Culture, Values, Knowledge

Seven out of ten Samoan students were satisfied with their knowledge of 'things Samoan'. Almost all Samoan students (96%) reported that they understood at least 'some' of what was going on when attending a Samoan funeral. However, less than half (46%) understood 'all or most' of what had happened at Samoan funerals they had attended. Three quarters (73%) of the Samoan students knew which village in Samoa at least one of their parents came from.

The survey identified that 92% of Samoan students felt accepted by other Samoan people, 93% were proud to be Samoan, and 93% considered that Samoan values were important or somewhat important to them. All of the Samoan students (100%) had met with their extended family within the last year.

Fifty seven percent of Samoan students reported they felt comfortable in both Samoan and Pakeha social settings, 15% felt comfortable in Samoan but not Pakeha social settings, and 18% felt comfortable only in Pakeha social settings with ten percent feeling comfortable in neither.

Spirituality

More than half (58%) of the Samoan students reported "often" attending a place of worship. Most (72%) reported that their spiritual beliefs were very important to them.

Socio-Economic Status

Just over one quarter (27%) of Samoan students reported that they came from solo parent households. Twelve percent reported that one or both of their parents was unemployed.

Overcrowding was defined in the [Youth2000 Survey](#) as having 'more than two' people per bedroom in a household. Exactly one quarter (25%) of young Samoan people reported that they live in overcrowded households.

Students were asked in the previous year, how many times they had moved house. Close to twenty percent of Samoan students (19%) reported that they'd moved house two or more times in the last year.

Over ten percent of Samoan students reported that their family did not own a car (11%). Slightly more (15%) reported that they did not have a phone at home. Over half of the Samoan students surveyed said that their families sometimes worry about whether there is enough money for food (56%).

Relationships

Less than half Samoan young women (49%) and more than half Samoan young men (56%) reported that their family pays a lot of attention to them. Only one in five Samoan young women (20%) and one third of Samoan young men (33%) felt that their family understood them "some" or "a lot".

Most females (90%) had a friend that they could talk to, if they had a serious problem, compared



to three quarters (76%) of Samoan males. Fewer Samoan students reported they had an adult to talk to about a serious problem (58% females, 57% males).

Under a third of Samoan students had family or friends in gangs (females 32%, males 29%). Less than ten percent of Samoan students reported being in gangs (7% females, 8% males).

Education

Most Samoan students reported that they were “doing ok” at school (89%). One in five reported not having enough homework space in their households (20%). Almost half (49%) of Samoan students described themselves as ‘usually’ trying hard at school.

A very high proportion of students reported that their school expected them to do well (92%). However, the majority did not feel that their teachers were fair ‘most of the time’ (65%).

The proportion of Samoan males reporting they’d been suspended was almost twice that of females (3% females, 5% males).

Six out of ten Samoan students planned to pursue further training in the future (61%).

Physical Health

More than 85 percent of Samoan students rated their health as good, very good or excellent (females, 86%, males 92%). Over half of all Samoan students reported having problems accessing health care (57%).

More than half of Samoan young women identified that they were overweight (57%) compared to one in five Samoan young men (20%). Seven out of ten (70%) Samoan females and four out of ten (39%) Samoan males had tried to lose weight in the last year.

Seven out of ten (69%) Samoan males reported exercising for at least twenty minutes, 3-4 times a week. Less than half Samoan females reported exercising for at least twenty minutes, 3-4 times a week (48%).

Mental Health

Almost a quarter (23%) of Samoan females and sixteen percent of Samoan males (16%) met the cut-off for a significant number depressive symptoms. More than a third of Samoan females reported having suicidal thoughts in the last year (35.6%). Close to twenty percent (19%) of Samoan males reported suicidal thoughts in the last year. Seventeen percent of Samoan young women reported that they had made a suicide attempt in the last year. Six percent of Samoan young men reported making an attempt on their life in the previous year.

Substance Use

The proportion of Samoan females smoking cigarettes daily (13%) was more than double that of Samoan males (5%).

Approximately two out of five (43%) Samoan females and almost one third (31%) of Samoan males had never had alcohol. Only a small percentage of Samoan females (6%) described themselves as ‘weekly’ alcohol drinkers. Samoan males were twice as likely to identify themselves as ‘weekly’ alcohol drinkers (13%). However, one quarter of Samoan students who drank alcohol reported that they had a binge drinking session in the last four weeks (25% females and males).

One third (33%) of Samoan young women had tried marijuana compared to 45 percent of Samoan males. Only four percent of Samoan females and five percent of Samoan males smoked marijuana on a weekly basis.



A very small percentage (2% females, 3% males) reported using other (non-prescription) drugs in the last four weeks (i.e. narcotics, stimulants, hallucinogens etc).

Sexual Health

Approximately one in four (27%) Samoan young women reported that they had ever had sex. This compared to just over a third of Samoan males (35%). Of those who had ever had sex, a substantial majority first had sex at the age of fourteen or younger (69% females, 75% males).

Seven out of ten Samoan males reported using contraception the last time they had sex, compared to 53 percent of Samoan females.

Eighteen percent of sexually active Samoan females had been pregnant. Less than ten percent (8%) of sexually active Samoan males reported getting someone pregnant.

Safety

The proportion of Samoan young women (14%) reporting witnessing an adult hitting another adult in their home, in the last year was almost double that of Samoan young men (8%). Over one third (36%) of Samoan young women and approximately one quarter (24%) of Samoan young men witnessed an adult hit a child in their home, in the last year. One third of Samoan males (33%) had been in a serious fight in the last year, compared to 22 percent of Samoan females.

Over one quarter (29%) of Samoan young women and 15 percent of Samoan young men reported they'd been touched in a sexual way or been forced to do sexual things that they didn't want to do. An additional number (6% females, 8% males) were unsure or reported that maybe this had happened. A higher percentage of females reported that this had been bad (71% females, 15% males).





COOK ISLANDS PROFILE

This section provides a health profile of Cook Islands participants as well as information about culture and ethnicity.

There were 273 students who identified with the Cook Islands ethnic group in the [Youth2000](#) Survey (53% female, 47% male). Approximately one quarter was of sole Cook Islands ethnicity only (23%), with the majority also having other ethnic identities.

The following information is based on the 104 Cook Islands students who remained after the ethnic prioritisation procedure.

Table 4: Cook Islands Participants

	All students who identified with the Cook Islands ethnic group		Cook Islands students included in this section ⁶	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Females	144	53%	60	56%
Males	129	47%	44	44%
Age 13 and under	62	23%	24	21%
14	76	28%	27	27%
15	67	24%	26	24%
16	39	14%	14	14%
17 and over	29	11%	13	12%
Cook Islands only	63	23%	63	60%
Cook Islands and other Pacific	24	9%	10	9%
Cook Islands and other non Pacific Ethnic groups	186	68%	31	29%

The majority (74%) of the Cook Islands students were born in New Zealand, with only 20% born in the Cook Islands. Very small proportions were born elsewhere in the world (4%) or in other Pacific Islands (1%). Two thirds (65%) of Cook Islands students had at least one parent born in the Cook Islands.

6. Students who were classified as Cook Islands using the 2001 ethnic prioritisation procedure (see page 14 for more information)



Language

Twenty one percent of Cook Islands students reported that the Cook Islands language was the main language spoken at home, with three quarters (77%) reporting mainly speaking English in their household. A few (3%) reported speaking mainly a non-Pacific, non-English language at home.

More than a third (38%) of Cook Islands students had retained an ability to speak the Cook Islands language at an 'average' or better level. Almost half (49%) of the Cook Islands students reported being able to understand the Cook Islands language.

Culture

Approximately three-quarters (77%) of Cook Islands students reported that they were satisfied with their knowledge of 'things Cook Islands'. Most (92%) Cook Islands students who had attended a Cook Islands funeral in the last year reported understanding at least some of what was going on, but only a third (35%) could understand 'all or most' of what was happening. Most (85%) Cook Islands students knew which village in the Cook Islands at least one of their parents came from.

Almost all Cook Islands students said that Cook Islands values were important or somewhat important to them (95%) that they felt accepted by other Cook Islands people (94%) and were proud to be of Cook Islands descent (89%). All (100%) Cook Islands students reported that they had met with their extended family within the last year.

Fifty seven percent of Cook Islands students reported they felt comfortable in both Cook Islands and Pakeha social settings, 18% felt comfortable in Cook Islands but not Pakeha social settings, and 11% felt comfortable only in Pakeha social settings with thirteen percent feeling comfortable in neither.

Spirituality

Approximately one third of Cook Islands students often attend a place of worship (females 38%, males 33%). Just over half of Cook Islands students said that their spiritual beliefs are very important to them (females 57%, males 53%).

Socio-Economic Status

Over one third of Cook Islands students reported that they came from solo parent households (36%). Sixteen percent (16%) reported that both of their parents were unemployed.

Overcrowding was defined in the [Youth2000](#) Survey as having 'more than two' people per bedroom in a household. Approximately one quarter (24%) of young Cook Islands people reported that they live in overcrowded households.

Students were asked in the previous year, how many times they had moved house. More than a quarter of Cook Islands students (27%) reported that they'd moved house two or more times in the last year.

One in ten reported that their family did not own a car (11%). Slightly more (14%) reported that they did not have a phone at home. Over half of the Cook Islands students surveyed said that their families sometimes worry about whether there is enough money for food (53%).



Relationships

Over ninety percent of Cook Islands students reported that at least one of their parents cares about them a lot (92%). Approximately half reported that their family pays a lot of attention to them (50% females, 46% male). Only one quarter felt that their family understood them “some” or “a lot” (25% females, 26% males).

Most females (95%) had a friend that they could talk to, if they had a serious problem, compared to just over half (56%) of males. Less Cook Islands students reported they had an adult to talk to about a serious problem (66% females, 53% males).

Almost half of Cook Islands students had family or friends in gangs (females 50%, males 47%). Proportionately more Cook Islands young men (17%) reported being in gangs than females (13%).

Education

Most Cook Islands students reported that they were “doing ok” at school (87%). Most had enough homework space in their households available to do their work (86%). Over one third of Cook Islands students described themselves as ‘usually’ trying hard at school (38%), with the majority only trying hard ‘sometimes’ or ‘hardly ever’ (61%).

A very high proportion of students reported that their school expected them to do well (91%). However, the majority did not feel that their teachers were fair ‘most of the time’ (72%).

Seven percent of Cook Islands students reported they’d been suspended from school (7% females, 7% males).

Half of Cook Islands students planned to pursue further training in the future (50%).

Physical Health

The majority of Cook Islands students reported that their health was good or excellent (females 85%, males 91%). More than half of all the Cook Islands students reported having problems accessing healthcare (57%).

Almost half of Cook Islands females identified that they were overweight (48%), with one third of the males believing that they were overweight (33%). Seven out of ten of Cook Islands young women had tried to lose weight in the last year, with almost half of the Cook Islands young men reporting weight loss attempts in the previous year (71%, 46% respectively).

Just over sixty percent of Cook Islands students reported that they exercised for at least twenty minutes, 3-4 times a week (61% female, 64%).

For all other Pacific ethnic groups, exercise patterns were quite different between males and females, with males exercising more frequently than females. However, physical activity levels were very similar among Cook Islands students. Cook Islands females reported the highest levels of physical activity, across all Pacific ethnic groups.

Mental Health

Almost one quarter (23%) of Cook Islands females met the cut-off for a significant number of depressive symptoms. One in ten (10%) Cook Islands males met the cut-off for depressive symptoms. More than one third of Cook Islands young women reported having suicidal thoughts in the last year (38%). Suicidal thoughts were less commonly reported by males (9%). Students were asked if they had attempted suicide in the last year. A larger proportion of Cook Islands young women reported attempting suicide (18%) than Cook Islands young men (3%).



Substance Use

A sizeable proportion of Cook Islands males (38%) and a slightly smaller proportion of Cook Islands females (18%) reported not ever having tried alcohol. One in five Cook Islands young women and just under ten percent of Cook Islands males described themselves as drinking at least once a week. Half of Cook Islands females and 30 percent of males reported that they had a binge drinking session in the last four weeks.

The proportion of Cook Islands females smoking cigarettes daily (22%) was almost double that of Cook Islands males (8.9%). Three out of five (60.6%) of Cook Islands young women and two out of five males (40%) had tried marijuana. A smaller percentage reported smoked marijuana on a weekly basis (females 10%, males 12%). Five percent (5%) of Cook Islands females reported using other (non-prescription) drugs in the last four weeks (i.e. narcotics, stimulants, hallucinogens etc). No Cook Islands males reported other non-prescription drug use.

Sexual Health

Approximately half (51%) of Cook Islands females reported that they had ever had sex. This compared to just over a third of Cook Islands males (37%). Of those who had ever had sex, approximately two thirds of Cook Islands students first had sex at the age of fourteen or younger (68% females, 63% males).

Over half (56%) of sexually active Cook Islands young women reported using contraception the last time they had sex, compared to 80% percent of Cook Islands young men.

Fourteen percent of sexually active Cook Islands females had been pregnant. Approximately one quarter of sexually active Cook Islands males reported getting someone pregnant (24%).

Safety

A higher proportion of Cook Islands young women (15%), than Cook Islands young men (10%), witnessed an adult hitting another adult in their home, in the last year. Over one third (38% female, 37% male) of Cook Islands students witnessed an adult hit a child in their home, in the last year. One third of Cook Islands females (34%) and approximately forty percent (41%) of Cook Islands males had been in a serious fight in the last year.

More than a third (37%) of Cook Islands young women and approximately fifteen (16%) percent of Cook Islands young men reported they'd been touched in a sexual way or been forced to do sexual things that they didn't want to do. An additional number (4% females, 7% males) were unsure or reported that maybe this had happened. A much greater proportion of females reported that this had been bad (77% females, 30% males).





TONGAN PROFILE

This section provides a health profile of Tongan participants as well as information about culture and ethnicity.

There were 297 students who identified with the Tongan ethnic group in the [Youth2000](#) Survey (males 43%, females 57%). Approximately one quarter of these were of sole Tongan ethnicity (26%), with the majority also having other ethnic identities.

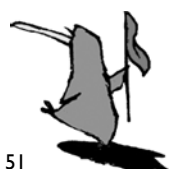
The following information is based on a dataset of 163 Tongan participants; the number of Tongan participants who remained after the ethnic prioritisation procedure.

Table 5: Tongan Participants

	All students who identified with the Tongan ethnic group		Tongan students included in this section ⁷	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Females	129	43%	102	62%
Males	168	57%	61	38%
Age 13 and under	56	19%	27	17%
14	83	28%	52	33%
15	60	20%	31	20%
16	46	16%	18	11%
17 and over	50	17%	33	19%
Tongans only	78	26%	78	47%
Tongan and other Pacific	48	16%	30	19%
Tongan and other non Pacific Ethnic groups	171	58%	55	34%

More than half (56%) of the Tongan students were born in New Zealand, and a third (33%) were born in Tonga. The majority (72%) had at least one parent born in Tonga.

7. Students who were classified as Tongan using the 2001 ethnic prioritisation procedure (see page 14 for more information)



Language

Just over half (51%) of Tongan students reported that Tongan was the main language spoken at home. More than a third (38%) reported that English or another non-Pacific language was the main language spoken at home, with 10% reporting that another Pacific language was the main language at home.

Two thirds (67%) of the Tonga students reported they retained an ability to speak Tongan at an 'average' or better level. A similar proportion (68%) of students reported being able to understand Tongan.

Culture, Values, Knowledge

More than two thirds (68%) of Tonga students reported that they were satisfied with their knowledge of 'things Tongan'. Almost all (95%) of Tongan students had attended a Tongan funeral and understood at least some of what was going on, but only 54% were able to understand "all or most" of what happened. Eighty percent of Tongan students knew which village in Tonga at least one of their parents came from.

Most Tongan students said that Tongan values were important or somewhat important to them (88%), that they felt accepted by other Tongan people (85%), and were proud to be Tongan (86%). All (100%) Tongan students reported that they had met with their extended family within the last year.

Half (51%) of Tongan students reported that they felt comfortable in both Tongan and Pakeha social settings, 16% felt comfortable in Tongan but not Pakeha social settings, and 20% felt comfortable only in Pakeha social settings with thirteen percent feeling comfortable in neither.

Spirituality

Sixty percent of female Tongan students and 50% of males reported attending a place of worship 'often'. More than three quarters (79%) of female Tongan students and just under two thirds (62%) of males said that their spiritual beliefs were very important to them.

Socio-Economic Status

One quarter (25%) of Tongan students reported that they came from solo parent households. Twelve percent reported that one or both of their parents were unemployed.

Overcrowding was defined in the [Youth2000 Survey](#) as having 'more than two' people per bedroom in a household. Three out of ten Tongan students (30%) reported that they live in overcrowded households.

Students were asked in the previous year, how many times they had moved house. Over twenty percent (22%) reported that they'd moved house two or more times in the last year.

Few Tongan students reported that their family did not own a car (6%). Slightly more (12%) reported that they did not have a phone at home. Over half of the Tongan students surveyed said that their families sometimes worry about whether there is enough money for food (53%).



Relationships

Approximately nine out of ten Tongan students reported that at least one of their parents cares about them a lot (females 88%, males 90%). Less than half of Tongan young women reported that their family pays a lot of attention to them (48% females). In contrast, two thirds (66%) of Tongan young men reported that their family pays a lot of attention to them. Just over one quarter of Tongan females felt that their family understood them “some” or “a lot” (28% females) compared to almost half of Tongan males (48% males).

Most females (90%) had a friend that they could talk to, if they had a serious problem, compared to almost two thirds (64%) of males. Fewer Tongan students reported they had an adult to talk to about a serious problem (62% females, 50% males).

The majority of Tongan young women had family or friends in gangs (females 62%). Fewer males reported having family and friends in gangs (48%); fewer males reported being in gangs (16% females, 13% males).

Education

Most Tongan students reported that they were “doing ok” at school (93%). The majority reported having enough homework space in their households (85%). Two out of five (40%) Tongan students described themselves as ‘usually’ trying hard at school.

Most Tongan students reported that their school expected them to do well (86%). However, the majority did not feel that their teachers were fair ‘most of the time’ (60%). Proportionately more than twice as many Tongan males reported they’d been suspended, compared to females (2% females, 6% males).

Approximately two-thirds of Tongan students planned to pursue further training in the future (68%)

Physical Health

The majority of Tongan students reported that their health was good, very good or excellent (females 84%, males 93%). More than half (58%) of Tongan females and just under half (47%) of Tongan males reported having problems accessing healthcare.

More than half of Tongan females (56%), and a much lower proportion (13%) of Tongan males, considered themselves overweight. Seven out of ten (70%) Tongan young women and three out of ten (30%) young men had tried to lose weight in the last year. Sixty-five percent of Tongan males exercised for at least twenty minutes 3-4 times a week. Half of Tongan young women exercised for twenty minutes or more 3-4 times a week (50%).

Mental Health

One in five Tongan females met the cut-off for a significant number of depressive symptoms (20%). One in eight Tongan males (13%) met the cut-off for depressive symptoms. Just over a quarter (27%) of Tongan females reported having suicidal thoughts in the last year. Approximately fifteen percent (14%) of Tongan males reported suicidal thoughts in the previous year. More than one in ten Tongan females (12%) reported making a suicide attempt in the last year compared to approximately one in twenty Tongan males (5%).

Substance Use

Almost half of Tongan young women reported they had never had alcohol (48%). Approximately one third of Tongan males reported they had never had alcohol. A small percentage of Tongan females (6%) described themselves as ‘weekly’ alcohol drinkers. The proportion of Tongan males who identified themselves as ‘weekly’ alcohol drinkers was almost double (14%).



Just over ten percent of Tongan females who drank alcohol reported that they had a binge drinking session in the last four weeks compared to three out of ten males (31%).

A higher proportion of Tongan females reported smoking cigarettes daily (14%) than Tongan males (11%). Over one quarter of Tongan females (28%) had tried marijuana compared to over one third of Tongan males (36%). Twice as many males (9%) than females (4%) reported smoking marijuana on a weekly basis. Similarly, a higher proportion of Tongan males (6%) reported using other (non-prescription) drugs in the last four weeks (i.e. narcotics, stimulants, hallucinogens etc) than Tongan females (3%).

Sexual Health

Fewer than fifteen percent (14%) of Tongan young women and almost half Tongan males (45%) reported that they had ever had sex. Of those who had ever had sex, approximately three out of five Tongan students first had sex at the age of fourteen or younger (59% females, 62% males).

Sixty percent of Tongan males reported using contraception the last time they had sex, compared to only 43 percent of Tongan females.

Seventeen percent of sexually active Tongan females had been pregnant. One quarter of sexually active Tongan males reported getting someone pregnant (26%).

Safety

The proportion of Tongan young women (15%) witnessing an adult hitting another adult in their home, in the last year was more than double that of Tongan young men (5.6%). A higher proportion of Tongan young women (19%) than Tongan young men (11%) witnessed an adult hitting a child in their home, in the last year. Approximately one third of Tongan students (32% females, 37% male) reported being in a serious fight in the last year.

One in five young Tongan women (20%) and 28% percent of Tongan young men reported they'd been touched in a sexual way or been forced to do sexual things that they didn't want to do. An additional number (4% females, 12% males) were unsure or reported that maybe this had happened. The proportion of females reporting that this had been bad was ten times higher (75% females, 6% males).





NIUE PROFILE

This section provides a health profile of Niuean participants as well as information about culture and ethnicity.

In the [Youth2000](#) Survey, 139 students identified with the Niue ethnic group. Only 12 percent identified as being solely of Niuean ethnicity, approximately one quarter were of Niuean and another Pacific ethnicity (24%) and the majority were of Niuean and non-Pacific descent (63%).

The following information is based on a dataset of 76 Niuean participants; the number of Niuean participants who remained after the ethnic prioritisation procedure.

The Niuean data collected from the [Youth2000](#) Survey must be interpreted with care. First, the numbers of students prioritised as Niuean is small (N=76). Second, the ethnic prioritisation system used did not allow for students to identify a preferred ethnicity. It is important to realise that 78 percent of 'Niuean' participants in these analyses also belong to other ethnic identities. Participants (except those identifying as Maori) who identified with the 'Niuean' ethnic group were classified as Niuean for all analyses.

Table 6: All Niuean Participants

	All students who identified with the Niuean ethnic group		Niuean students included in this section ⁸	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Females	72	52%	44	56%
Males	67	48%	32	44%
Age 13 and under	32	23%	18	24%
14	26	19%	11	13%
15	36	26%	22	33%
16	27	19%	19	23%
17 and over	18	13%	6	7%
Niuean only	17	12%	17	22%
Niuean and other Pacific	34	24%	34	46%
Niuean and other non Pacific Ethnic groups	88	63%	25	32%

Two thirds (67%) of the Niuean students were born in New Zealand, 16% in Niue, and rather more (20%) in another Pacific country. One percent were born elsewhere in the world. Less than half (44%) of Niuean students had a parent born in Niue.

8. Students who were classified as Niuean using the 2001 ethnic prioritisation procedure (see page 14 for more information)



Language

Only 11% of Niuean students reported that the Niuean language was the main language spoken at home. English or another non-Pacific language was the main language spoken at home for two thirds of Niuean students (66%), with a substantial proportion (23%) having another Pacific language as the main language within their household. Therefore, students who have Niuean as part of a multiple Pacific ethnic identity are more likely to speak another Pacific language at home, as opposed to Niuean.

Thirty percent of Niuean students retained an ability to speak Niuean at an 'average' or better level. Slightly more (35%) were able to understand Niuean (35%).

Culture, Values, Knowledge

Eighty percent of Niuean students reported that they were satisfied with their knowledge of 'things Niuean'. Almost all (97%) Niuean students reported that at a Niuean funeral they understood at least some of what was going on, and 41% understood 'all or most' of what happened.

Most Niuean students said that Niuean values were important or somewhat important to them (80%), felt accepted by other Niuean people (77%), and were proud to be Niuean (68%). Most (83%) Niuean students knew which village in Niue at least one of their parents came from. All (100%) Niuean students reported that they had met with their extended family within the last year.

Half (50%) of Niuean students reported that they felt comfortable in both Niuean and Pakeha social settings, 19% felt comfortable in Niuean but not Pakeha social settings, and 19% felt comfortable only in Pakeha social settings with ten percent feeling comfortable in neither.

Spirituality

Forty one percent of female Niuean students and 29% of males reported attending a place of worship 'often'. Somewhat more (61% of females and 44% of males) said that their spiritual beliefs were very important to them.

Socio-Economic Status

Just over twenty percent of Niuean students reported that they came from solo parent households (22%). Sixteen percent reported that one or both of their parents was unemployed.

Overcrowding was defined in the [Youth2000 Survey](#) as having 'more than two' people per bedroom in a household. Just under one quarter (24%) of young Niuean people reported that they live in overcrowded households.

Students were asked in the previous year, how many times they had moved house. Fifteen percent of Niuean students (15%) reported that they'd moved house two or more times in the last year.

Seventeen percent reported that their family did not own a car (17%). More than a quarter (29%) of Niuean students reported that they did not have a phone at home. Almost two-thirds of Niuean students surveyed said that their families sometimes worry about whether there is enough money for food (65%).



Relationships

Approximately eighty-five percent of Niuean students reported that at least one of their parents cares about them a lot (87% female, 84% male). Less than half reported that their family pays a lot of attention to them (40% females, 42% male). Only one in ten females and approximately one third of males felt their families understood them “some” or “a lot” (11% females, 32% males).

Most females (96%) had a friend that they could talk to, if they had a serious problem, compared to just over half (55%) of males. Three quarters of Niuean females and two thirds of Niuean young males reported they had an adult to talk to about a serious problem (74% females, 66% males).

More than half of Niuean young women had family or friends in gangs (females 55%), compared to just under half of Niuean males (46%). More than fifteen percent of Niuean students reported that they belonged to a gang (17% females, 17% male).

Education

Most Niuean students reported that they were “doing ok” at school (85%).

More than a quarter reported that they did not have enough space at home to do their homework (26%). Less than half of Niuean students described themselves as ‘usually’ trying hard at school (42%).

Proportionally more Niuean young women reported that they’d been suspended from school, than Niuean males (6% females, 2% males).

The majority of Niuean students reported that their school expected them to do well (88%). Just over half did not feel that their teachers were fair ‘most of the time’ (56%). More than half of Niuean students reported that they would undertake further training in the future (55%).

Physical Health

Exactly seventy percent of Niuean females and ninety percent of Niuean males reported having good, very good or excellent health. Approximately six out of ten (62%) Niuean females reported having problems accessing healthcare, compared to four out of ten Niuean males (40%).

Almost half of Niuean females reported being overweight (49%) compared to only one in five males (20%). More than three quarters of Niuean females had tried to lose weight in the last year (79%), as had a relatively high number of Niuean males (58%).

More than half (53%) of Niuean females reported regular exercise, for at least twenty minutes, 3-4 times a week. Six out of ten Niuean males (60%) exercised regularly and for at least twenty minutes, 3-4 times week.

Mental Health

Approximately one in five (21%) Niuean young women met the cut-off for a significant number of depressive symptoms. Only seven percent of Niuean young met the cut-off for depressive symptoms. One third (33%) of Niuean females reported having suicidal thoughts in the last year. Just over a quarter of Niuean males reported suicidal thoughts in the previous year (27%). A higher proportion of Niuean females reported suicide attempts (19%), but Niuean males had a relatively high reported rate of attempted suicides (10%).



Substance Use

Close to a quarter of Niuean students reported that they'd never had alcohol (females 24%, males 28%). A relatively small percentage of Niuean students (females 10%, males 7%) described themselves as 'weekly' alcohol drinkers. However, approximately one third of Niuean students who drank alcohol reported that they had a binge drinking session in the last four weeks (female 33%, male 37%).

Sixteen percent of Niuean females and thirteen percent of Niuean males reported that they smoked cigarettes daily. Thirty percent of Niuean young women had tried marijuana compared to 46% of Niuean young men. More Niuean males smoked marijuana on a weekly basis (8%) compared to Niuean females (3%). No Niuean students reported using other (non-prescription) drugs in the last four weeks (i.e. narcotics, stimulants, hallucinogens etc).

Sexual Health

Three out of ten (30%) of Niuean young women reported that they had ever had sex, compared to 45 percent of Niuean young men. Of those who had ever had sex, more than half (females 52%, males 68%) first had sex at the age of fourteen or younger.

A relatively high proportion of Niuean students reported using contraception the last time they had sex (87% females, 82% males).

One in five (20%) sexually active Niuean students had been pregnant or got someone pregnant, with slight variation between males (17%) and females (23%).

Safety

A higher proportion of Niuean young women (12%) than Niuean young men (9%) reported witnessing an adult hitting another adult in their home, in the last year. Similarly a higher proportion of Niuean young women (31%) than Niuean young men (24%) reported witnessing an adult hitting a child in their home, in the last year. One third (33%) of Niuean young men and under a quarter (22%) of Niuean young women reported being in a serious fight in the last year.

Over one third of young Niuean women (35%) and close to twenty (18%) percent of Niuean young men reported they'd been touched in a sexual way or been forced to do sexual things that they didn't want to do. An additional number (6% females, 11% males) were unsure or reported that maybe this had happened. A much higher proportion of females reported that this had been bad (66% females, 19% males).



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APPENDIX



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DEMOGRAPHICS AND CULTURAL PROFILES

Demographics

Pacific and NZ European Participants, by Decile. Actual number counting accompanied by percentage

N=6333

Students Origin	Decile rating										Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Pacific	247 22.2	149 13.4	94 8.4	173 15.5	162 14.5	75 6.7	61 5.5	56 5.0	36 3.2	61 5.5	1114
NZ European	24 0.5	118 2.3	176 3.4	461 8.8	670 12.8	624 12.0	775 14.9	885 17.0	734 14.1	752 14.4	5219

Demographics of all Pacific Participants

N=1114

Variable	Category	N	Percentage
Sex	F	623	55.9
	M	491	44.1
Age	13 and under	243	21.9
	14	299	26.9
	15	244	22.0
	16	181	16.2
	17 and over	144	13.0
Ethnicity	Sole Pacific	361	32.4
	Multiple Pacific	92	8.3
	Pacific and non Pacific	661	59.3

Pacific Participants Four Main Pacific Groups: Ethnic Prioritisation Information

Ethnicity	Number before prioritisation	Number after prioritisation	Percentage after prioritisation
Samoan	646	360	51.2
Cook Islands	273	104	14.8
Tongan	297	163	23.2
Niuean	139	76	10.8
Total	1355	703	100



Culture and Ethnicity

What country were you born in? Entries are percentage and 95% CI

N=1114

Birth-place	All Pacific
New Zealand	71.9 67.3-76.6
Pacific Islands	23.4 18.8-28.0
Other	4.6 3.2-6.2

In what country was your father born? [AND] In what country was your mother born? Entries are percentage and 95% CI

N=1114

Parents Birthplace	All Pacific
Pacific (at least one parent)	67.6 60.1-75.2
No parents born in Pacific	32.4 24.8-39.9

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

N=1114

Identity	All Pacific
Sole Pacific ethnic group	32.4
Multiple Pacific ethnic groups	8.3
Pacific and non-Pacific ethnic group	59.3

Spirituality

What faith or religion are you? Entries are percentage and 95% CI

Religion	Pacific	NZ European
None (or)	21.6	48.9
I have my own personal beliefs (or)	16.9-26.4	45.4-52.4
Other		

How important are your spiritual beliefs to you? P=Pacific; E=NZ European. Entries are percentage and 95% CI

Spiritual Belief	P females	P males	E females	E males
Very important	64.5 59.9-69.0	54.4 46.2-62.6	31.0 28.0-33.9	21.6 19.3-21.9

How often do you attend a church/mosque/shrine or place of worship? P=Pacific; E=NZ European. Entries are percentage and 95% CI

Church attendance	P females	P males	E females	E males
Often	44.6 37.3-52.0	34.6 28.9-40.3	14.0 11.0-16.9	12.8 9.7-15.9

How many days in the last week have you been to a church, mosque or shrine (or place of worship)?

Number of days	Percentage and 95% CI
0	29.7 25.1-34.2
1	27.2 22.9-31.5
2	14.5 11.8-17.1
3+	28.6 24.1-33.0



Language

What is the main language spoken at home?

Language	Percentage and 95% CI
Pacific language	32.2 26.4-38.0
English or Other	67.8 62.0-73.6

Are you comfortable in pacific or pakeha social surroundings? Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

Choice	All Pacific
neither	11.5 9.9-13.2
Pacific only	15.7 13.1-18.2
Pakeha only	17.2 15.0-19.4
both	55.7 52.4-58.9

Samoaan Demographic and Cultural Profile

N =360

Gender and age

Gender and age	All Samoans		After prioritisation	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Females	362	56.0	216	59.0
Males	284	44.0	144	40.0
13 and under	139	21.6	79	22.7
14	164	25.4	89	24.6
15	141	21.8	73	19.9
16	116	18.0	69	18.0
17 and over	85	13.2	49	13.0

Ethnicity before and after prioritisation

Ethnicity	All Samoans		After prioritisation	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Samoan only	184	28.5	184	61.1
Samoan and other Pacific	69	10.7	17	6.1
Samoan and other non Pacific Ethnic groups	393	60.8	159	32.8

What country were you born in?

Birthplace	Percentage and 95% CI
New Zealand	71.2 65.8-76.7
Samoa	24.6 19.6-29.6
Other Pacific	1.4 0.01-2.6
Other	2.8 0.01-4.5

In what country was your father born? [AND] In what country was your mother born?

Parents birthplace	Percentage and 95% CI
Samoa (at least one parent)	85.0 79.6-90.5

What is the main language spoken at home?

Language	Percentage and 95% CI
English	50.0 43.1-56.9
Samoan	49.9 43.1-56.9



Which of the following statement best describes your ability in speaking Samoan?

Ability to speak Samoan	Percentage and 95% CI
Fluent speaker of Samoan, (or) Can easily have a conversation in Samoan, (or) Speak an average amount of Samoan	63.9 57.5-70.3

Which of the following statement best describes your ability in understanding Samoan?

Understanding Samoan	Percentage and 95% CI
Full understanding, (or) Understand most conversations, (or) Average understanding of Samoan	75.4 69.0-81.8

How satisfied are you with your knowledge of things Samoan?

Knowledge of Samoan things	Percentage and 95% CI
Very satisfied, or Satisfied	69.9 64.1-75.8

Are Samoan values important to you?

Samoan values	Percentage and 95% CI
Somewhat important, or Very important	93.4 90.9-99.6

Have you ever been to a traditional funeral in your family's culture? [If yes,] How much of what was going on did you understand?

Understanding of traditional funeral	Percentage and 95% CI
All or most, or About half, or Some	96.0 93.2-98.8
All or most	46.1 36.9-55.3

Do you know the name of your mother or father's family village?

Know Parents Village	Percentage and 95% CI
Yes	72.8 66.6-78.9

Are you proud of being Samoan?

Proud of being Samoan	Percentage and 95% CI
I'm very proud, or I'm somewhat proud	93.1 90.2-96.0

Do you feel accepted by other Samoan people?

Accepted by Samoan people	Percentage and 95% CI
A lot, or Quite a bit	92.7 89.7-95.7

In the last year have you met with your extended family (relatives) at any of the following? (answer as many as apply to you)

Met extended family	Percentage and 95% CI
I have met with my extended family in the last year	100



Are you comfortable in pacific or pakeha social surroundings?

Choice	Percentage and 95% CI
neither	9.7 6.9-12.4
Pacific only	15.4 11.5-19.3
Pakeha only	17.7 14.8-20.6
both	57.2 52.7-61.7

How often do you attend a church/ mosque/shrine or place of worship?

Attending church	Percentage and 95% CI
Often	57.5 49.7-65.3

How important are your spiritual beliefs to you?

Spiritual beliefs	Percentage and 95% CI
Very important	71.7 65.8-77.6

Cook Islands Demographic and Cultural Profile

N = 104

Gender and age

Gender and age	All Cook Islands		After prioritisation	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Females	144	52.7	60	55.7
Males	129	47.3	44	44.0
Age 13 and under	62	22.7	24	21.0
14	76	27.8	27	27.0
15	67	24.6	26	24.0
16	39	14.3	14	13.0
17 and over	29	10.6	13	12.0

What country were you born in?

Birthplace	Percentage and 95% CI
New Zealand	74.4 67.1-81.8
Cook Islands	20.3 12.4-28.2
Other Pacific	0.8 0.0-.02
Other	4.5 0.0-8.8

Ethnicity before and after prioritisation

Ethnicity	All Cook Islands		After prioritisation	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Cook Islands only	63	23.1	63	60.6
Cook Islands and other Pacific	24	8.8	10	10.6
Cook Islands and other non Pacific Ethnic groups	186	68.1	31	28.8

In what country was your father born? [AND] In what country was your mother born?

Parents birthplace	Percentage and 95% CI
Cook Islands (at least one parent)	64.7 50.9-78.4



What is the main language spoken at home?

Language	Percentage and 95% CI
English	76.6 67.9-85.4
Cook Islands	20.8 11.6-30.0
Other	2.6 0.0-6.3

Which of the following statement best describes your ability in speaking Cook Islands Maori?

Ability to speak Cook Is. Maori	Percentage and 95% CI
Fluent speaker of Cook Islands Maori, (or) Can easily have a conversation, (or) Speak an average amount	38.0 28.7-47.3

Which of the following statement best describes your ability in understanding Cook Islands Maori?

Understanding Cook Is. Maori language	Percentage and 95% CI
Full understanding, (or) Understand most conversations, (or) Average understanding	49.1 38.6-59.6

How satisfied are you with your knowledge of things Cook Islands?

Knowledge of Cook Is. things	Percentage and 95% CI
Very satisfied, or Satisfied	77.1 69.6-84.5

Are Cook Islands values important to you?

Cook Island values	Percentage and 95% CI
Somewhat important, or Very important	95.3 90.9-99.6

Have you ever been to a traditional funeral in your family's culture? [If yes,] How much of what was going on did you understand?

Understanding of traditional funeral	Percentage and 95% CI
All or most, or About half, or Some	92.7 86.9-98.6
All or most	33.6 19.3-48.8

Do you know the name of your mother or father's family village?

Know Parents village	Percentage and 95% CI
Yes	85.1 78.2-92.1

Are you proud of being Cook Islands?

Proud of being Cook Is.	Percentage and 95% CI
I'm very proud, or I'm somewhat proud	89.2 84.0-94.4

Do you feel accepted by other Cook Islands people?

Accepted by Cook Islands people	Percentage and 95% CI
A lot, or Quite a bit	93.7 88.6-98.8



In the last year have you met with your extended family (relatives) at any of the following? (answer as many as apply to you)

Met with extended family	Percentage
I have met with my extended family in the last year	100

Are you comfortable in pacific or pakeha social surroundings?

Choice	Percentage and 95% CI
neither	13.7 9.7-17.8
Pacific only	17.7 12.1-23.3
Pakeha only	11.3 5.3-17.4
both	57.3 49.9-64.7

How often do you attend a church/ mosque/shrine or place of worship?

Attending church	Percentage and 95% CI
Often	35.5 26.5-44.5

How important are your spiritual beliefs to you?

Spiritual beliefs	Percentage and 95% CI
Very important	55.2 45.5-64.9

Tongan Demographic and Cultural Profile

N = 163

Gender and age

Gender and age	All Tongans		After prioritisation	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Females	129	43.4	102	62.6
Males	168	56.6	61	37.4
Age 13 and under	56	19.0	27	16.8
14	83	28.1	52	32.2
15	60	20.3	31	19.3
16	46	15.6	18	11.2
17 and over	50	16.9	33	20.5

What country were you born in?

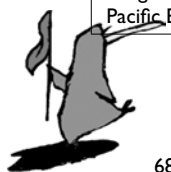
Birthplace	Percentage and 95% CI
New Zealand	56.2 46.2-66.2
Tonga	32.7 25.1-40.3
Other Pacific	7.9 3.7-12.0
Other	3.1 0.4-5.9

Ethnicity before and after prioritisation

Ethnicity	All Tongans		After prioritisation	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Tongans only	78	26.3	78	47.9
Tongan and other Pacific	48	16.2	30	18.4
Tongan and other non Pacific Ethnic groups	171	57.5	55	33.7

In what country was your father born? [AND] In what country was your mother born?

Parents birthplace	Percentage and 95% CI
Tonga (at least one parent)	72.7 64.5-80.9



What is the main language spoken at home?

Language	Percentage and 95% CI
English	38.6 67.9-85.4
Tongan	51.9 11.6-30.0
Other Pacific	9.5 0.0-6.3

Which of the following statement best describes your ability in speaking Tongan?

Ability to speak Tongan	Percentage and 95% CI
Fluent speaker, (or) Can easily have a conversation (or) Speak an average amount	67.4 57.5-77.3

Which of the following statement best describes your ability in understanding of Tongan?

Understanding Tongan	Percentage and 95% CI
Full understanding, (or) Understand most conversations, (or) Average understanding	67.7 58.3-77.2

How satisfied are you with your knowledge of things Tongan?

Knowledge of Tongan things	Percentage and 95% CI
Very satisfied, or Satisfied	68.7 57.5-77.9

Are Tongan values important to you?

Tongan values	Percentage and 95% CI
Somewhat important, or Very important	88.2 82.9-93.6

Have you ever been to a traditional funeral in your family's culture? [If yes,] How much of what was going on did you understand?

Understanding of traditional funeral	Percentage and 95% CI
All or most, or About half, or Some	95.4 91.1-99.7
All or most	57.1 44.7-69.2

Do you know the name of your mother or father's family village?

Parents village	Percentage and 95% CI
Yes	80.2 72.9-87.4

Are you proud of being Tongan?

Proud of being Tongan	Percentage and 95% CI
I'm very proud, or I'm somewhat proud	85.8 79.9-91.6

Do you feel accepted by other Tongan people?

Accepted by Tongan people	Percentage and 95% CI
A lot, or Quite a bit	85.3 79.6-91.0



In the last year have you met with your extended family (relatives) at any of the following? (answer as many as apply to you)

Met extended family	Percentage
I have met with my extended family in the last year	100

Are you comfortable in pacific or pakeha social surroundings?

Choice	Percentage and 95% CI
neither	13.4% 8.9-17.8
Pacific only	15.8% 9.7-21.9
Pakeha only	19.7% 13.7-25.7
both	51.2% 43.9-58.4

How often do you attend a church/ mosque/shrine or place of worship?

Attending church	Percentage and 95% CI
Often	56.1 47.6-64.7

How important are your spiritual beliefs to you?

Spiritual beliefs	Percentage and 95% CI
Very important	72.7 64.6-80.9

Niuean Demographic and Cultural Profile

N = 76

Gender and age

Gender and age	All Niueans		After prioritisation	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Females	72	51.7	44	57.9
Males	67	48.2	32	42.1
Age 13 and under	32	23.0	18	23.7
14	26	18.7	11	14.5
15	36	25.9	22	28.9
16	27	19.4	19	25.0
17 and over	18	12.9	6	7.9

What country were you born in?

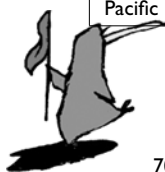
Birthplace	Percentage and 95% CI
New Zealand	62.7 49.5-76.0
Niue	16.4 6.9-25.8
Other Pacific	19.7 11.9-27.7
Other	1.0 0.0-3.2

Ethnicity before and after prioritisation

Ethnicity	All Niueans		After prioritisation	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Niuean only	17	12.2	17	22.4
Niuean and other Pacific	34	24.5	34	46.1
Niuean and other non Pacific Ethnic groups	88	63.3	25	31.5

In what country was your father born? [AND] In what country was your mother born?

Parents birthplace	Percentage and 95% CI
Niue (at least one parent)	44.6 31.9-57.3



What is the main language spoken at home?

Language	Percentage and 95% CI
English	65.6 54.2-77.0
Niuean	10.8 2.8-18.8
Other	1.0 0.0-3.2
Other Pacific	22.5 13.8-31.3

Which of the following statement best describes your ability in speaking Niuean?

Ability to speak Niuean	Percentage and 95% CI
Fluent speaker of Niuean (or) Can easily have a conversation (or) Speak an average amount	30.1 20.3-41.6

Which of the following statement best describes your ability in understanding Niuean?

Understanding Niuean	Percentage and 95% CI
Full understanding, (or) Understand most conversations, (or) Average understanding of Niuean	35.1 24.0-46.1

How satisfied are you with your knowledge of things Niuean?

Knowledge of Niuean things	Percentage and 95% CI
Very satisfied, or Satisfied	67.2 55.7-78.7

Are Niuean values important to you?

Niuean values	Percentage and 95% CI
Somewhat important, or Very important	80.9 71.7-90.1

Have you ever been to a traditional funeral in your family's culture? [If yes,] How much of what was going on did you understand?

Understanding of traditional funeral	Percentage and 95% CI
All or most, or About half, or Some	97.3 92.3-100
All or most	40.5 14.9-71.8

Do you know the name of your mother or father's family village?

Know parents village	Percentage and 95% CI
Yes	83.2 75.1-91.3

Are you proud of being Niuean?

Proud of being Niuean	Percentage and 95% CI
I'm very proud, or I'm somewhat proud	68.1 56.9-79.2

Do you feel accepted by other Niuean people?

Accepted by Niuean people	Percentage and 95% CI
A lot, or Quite a bit	77.7 68.8-86.6



In the last year have you met with your extended family (relatives) at any of the following? (answer as many as apply to you)

Met with extended family	Percentage
I have met with my extended family in the last year	100

Are you comfortable in pacific or pakeha social surroundings?

Choice	Percentage and 95% CI
neither	10.6 6.1-15.2
Pacific only	19.2 13.6-24.8
Pakeha only	20.0 13.7-26.3
both	50.2 41.1-59.3

How often do you attend a church/ mosque/shrine or place of worship?

Attending church	Percentage and 95% CI
Often	36.1 24.4-47.8

How important are your spiritual beliefs to you?

Spiritual beliefs	Percentage and 95% CI
Very important	54.4 42.2—66.7



CHALLENGES

Socio-Economic and Other

Who do you live with? (you can answer as many as apply to you). P=Pacific; E=NZ European. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

Live with	P females	P males	E females	E males
Mum AND Dad	69.5 66.3-72.8	71.6 66.9-76.5	79.6 77.2-82.0	81.2 78.8-83.7

Does your dad or your mum (or someone who acts as your dad or your mum) have a paid job outside the home or work at home earning money? P=Pacific; E=NZ European. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

Parents employment	P females	P males	E females	E males
Both parents unemployed	12.4 9.5-15.4	10.6 7.9-13.4	3.9 3.1-4.6	4.1 3.1-4.9

Do your parents or family ever worry about not having enough money to buy food? P=Pacific; E=NZ European. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

Worry for food shortage	P	E
Never	48.3 44.4-52.2	67.3 65.2-69.4

What is the total number of people who usually live in your home? P=Pacific; E=NZ European. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

Total household members	P females	P males	E females	E males
2+ per bedroom	24.8 18.9-30.6	19.8 14.5-25.0	0.7 0.5-1.1	1.0 0.7-1.4

In your home are there any of the following? (you can answer as many or few as apply to you). P=Pacific; E=NZ European. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

Home utilities	P females	P males	E females	E males
Car that is working? NO	8.1 5.6-10.7	6.5 3.8-9.3	1.5 0.9-2.0	1.8 1.2-2.4
Telephone that is connected? NO	15.1 10.7-19.6	11.3 8.5-14.1	1.0 0.6-1.5	1.3 0.7-1.9

In the past year, how many times have you moved homes? P=Pacific; E=NZ European. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

Move homes	P females	P males	E females	E males
2 times or more	24.8 18.9-30.6	19.8 14.5-25.0	0.7 0.5-1.1	1.0 0.7-1.4

Not having enough money to spend can make life difficult. How would you view your present money situation? P=Pacific; E=NZ European. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

Money	P females	P males	E females	E males
Not having enough money causes me problems	22.2 17.7-26.6	15.7 12.5-18.9	15.6 14.1-17.1	16.1 14.2-17.9

Do you have friends or family in a gang? P=Pacific; E=NZ European. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

Gang friends or family	P females	P males	E females	E males
Yes	45.8 38.9-52.9	39.8 33.9-45.9	9.5 8.2-10.8	10.7 9.2-12.2

Are you in a gang right now? P=Pacific; E=NZ European. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

Gang	P females	P males	E females	E males
Yes	10.0 6.4-13.7	13.9 9.2-18.6	1.4 0.1-1.9	3.5 2.9-4.2



Samoan

Do I have enough money?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	80.9 74.4-87.4
no	19.1 12.6-25.6

Do your parents or family ever worry about not having enough money to buy food?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
never	43.5 39.3-47.7
occasionally, sometimes or often	56.5 52.3-60.7

My parents are employed?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
at least one	87.7 84.1-91.2
none	12.3 8.8-15.9

I live with two parents?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	73.1 68.5-77.6
no	26.9 22.4-31.5

Does my family have a phone?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	85.3 81.9-88.7
no	14.7 11.3-18.1

Does my family have a car?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	93.9 91.7-96.1
no	6.1 3.9-8.3

How many people per bedroom in your house?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
more than 2 per bedroom	25.1 18.9-31.4
1 or 2	74.9 68.6-81.1

In the past year I have moved homes?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
2 or more times	18.6 14.6-22.5
none or once	81.4 77.5-85.4

Do you friends or family in a gang?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	31.0 22.0-40.0
no	69.0 60.0-78.0

Are you in a gang right now?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	7.5 3.8-11.2
no	92.5 88.8-96.2



Cook Islands

Do I have enough money?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	78.2 70.1-86.3
no	21.8 13.7-30.0

Do your parents or family ever worry about not having enough money to buy food?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
never	47.3 37.1-57.5
occasionally, sometimes or often	52.7 42.5-62.9

My parents are employed?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
at least one	83.8 76.5-91.1
none	16.2 8.9-23.5

I live with two parents?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	64.2 51.5-77.0
no	35.8 23.0-48.5

Does my family have a phone?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	86.3 77.1-95.5
no	13.7 4.5-22.9

Does my family have a car?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	89.0 81.8-96.3
no	11.0 3.7-18.2

How many people per bedroom in your house?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
1 more than 2 per bedroom	14.6 2.0-27.2
1 or 2	85.4 72.9-98.0

In the past year I have moved homes?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
2 or more times	16.4 6.7-26.1
none or once	83.6 73.9-93.3

Do you friends or family in a gang?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	27.9 17.4-38.4
no	72.1 61.6-82.6

Are you in a gang right now?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	6.8 0.8-12.8
no	93.2 87.2-99.1



Tongan

Do I have enough money?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	79.4 71.9-87.0
no	20.6 13.0-28.0

Do your parents or family ever worry about not having enough money to buy food?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
never	47.4 38.2-56.5
occasionally, sometimes or often	52.6 43.5-61.8

My parents are employed?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
at least one	87.9 80.6-95.3
none	12.1 4.7-19.4

I live with two parents?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	75.1 68.3-82.0
no	24.9 18.0-31.7

Does my family have a phone?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	87.7 81.8-93.5
no	12.3 6.7-18.2

Does my family have a car?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	94.5 91.3-97.7
no	5.5 2.3-8.6

How many people per bedroom in your house?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
1 more than 2 per bedroom	29.7 19.6-39.8
1 or 2	70.3 60.2-80.4

In the past year I have moved homes?

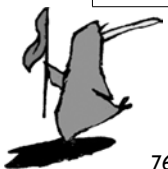
Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
2 or more times	22.3 16.1-28.5
none or once	77.7 71.5-83.9

Do you friends or family in a gang?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	57.1 44.4-69.7
no	42.9 30.3-55.6

Are you in a gang right now?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	15.2 7.4-22.9
no	84.8 77.1-92.6



Niuean

Do I have enough money?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	85.7 75.7-95.6
no	14.3 4.4-24.3

Do your parents or family ever worry about not having enough money to buy food?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
never	35.0 24.3-45.7
occasionally, sometimes or often	65.0 54.3-75.7

My parents are employed?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
at least one	84.6 75.8-93.4
none	15.4 6.6-24.2

I live with two parents?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	77.2 69.0-85.4
no	22.8 14.6-31.0

Does my family have a phone?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	71.9 55.8-88.0
no	28.1 12.0-44.2

Does my family have a car?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	82.6 71.5-93.8
no	17.4 6.2-28.5

How many people per bedroom in your house?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
more than 2 per bedroom	23.8 11.9-35.7
1 or 2	76.2 64.3-88.1

In the past year I have moved homes?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
2 or more times	14.7 7.2-22.1
none or once	85.3 77.9-92.8

Do you friends or family in a gang?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	51.1 34.2-68.1
no	48.9 31.9-65.8

Are you in a gang right now?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	17.0 5.6-28.4
no	83.0 71.6-94.4



Other

Do I have enough money?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	83.5 73.9-93.0
no	16.5 6.9-26.1

Do your parents or family ever worry about not having enough money to buy food?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
never	58.5 44.3-72.7
occasionally, sometimes or often	41.5 27.3-55.7

My parents are employed?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
at least one	89.3 82.8-95.8
none	10.7 4.2-17.2

I live with two parents?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	65.1 52.8-77.4
no	34.9 22.6-47.2

Does my family have a phone?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	91.6 84.9-98.3
no	8.4 1.7-15.1

Does my family have a car?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	95.6 90.1-100
no	4.4 0.0-9.9

How many people per bedroom in your house?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
more than 2 per bedroom	14.6 1.9-27.2
1 or 2	85.4 72.8-98.0

In the past year I have moved homes?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
2 or more times	16.4 6.7-26.1
none or once	83.6 73.9-93.3

Do your friends or family in a gang?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	27.9 17.4-38.4
no	72.1 61.6-82.6

Are you in a gang right now?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	6.8 0.9-12.8
no	93.2 87.2-99.1



RELATIONSHIPS: FEELING CONNECTED

How much do you think your dad or your mum (or someone who acts as your dad or your mum) cares about you? P=Pacific; E=NZ European. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

Parents care	P females	P males	E females	E males
At least one parent cares about me "a lot"	89.6 87.2-91.9	86.6 82.4-90.9	93.8 92.8-94.7	93.9 92.6-95.2

How much do you feel your family pays attention to you? P=Pacific; E=NZ European. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

Family attention	P females	P males	E females	E males
A lot	47.7 42.9-52.5	53.3 48.4-58.2	57.0 54.5-59.6	60.6 57.9-63.2

How much do you feel that people at school care about you? (like teachers, coaches or other adults)? P=Pacific. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

School care	P females	P males	E females	E males
A lot	91.9 89.3-94.7	91.0 88.3-93.7	89.8 88.5-91.1	88.8 87.3-90.2

This year at school, do you feel like you are part of your school? P=Pacific. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

Part of school	P females	P males	E females	E males
Yes	84.5 81.5-87.6	85.0 81.6-88.4	82.2 80.4-84.0	81.8 79.8-83.9

If you had a serious problem is there a close friend you would feel okay talking to? P=Pacific. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

Close friend	P females	P males	E females	E males
Yes	89.7 87.5-91.9	71.8 66.7-76.9	89.9 88.6-91.2	74.1 72.2-75.9

If you were having a serious problem is there an adult (who is not in your family) you would feel okay talking to? P=Pacific. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

Close adult	P females	P males	E females	E males
Yes	63.4 59.5-67.2	57.0 52.3-62.0	61.6 59.4-63.8	56.4 54.3-58.6



Samoan

How much do you feel your family pays attention to you?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
a lot	50.9 44.7-57.1
not at all, a little or some	49.1 42.9-55.2

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

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
some or a lot	25.3 16.9-33.7
not at all or a little	74.7 66.3-83.1

How much do you think your dad or your mum (or someone who acts as your dad or your mum) cares about you?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
a lot	90.1 86.7-93.5
not at all, a little or some	9.9 6.5-13.3

How much do you think other members of your family care about you?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
a lot	62.1 54.4-69.8
not at all, a little or some	37.9 30.2-45.6

How much do you think your friends care about you?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
a lot	84.3 79.5-89.2
not at all, a little or some	15.7 10.8-20.5

Do I have an adult who I can talk to about a serious problem?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	57.4 51.6-63.3
no	42.6 36.7-48.4

Cook Islands

How much do you feel your family pays attention to you?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
a lot	48.0 39.7-56.4
not at all, a little or some	52.0 43.7-60.3

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

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
some or a lot	25.4 15.8-35.0
not at all or a little	74.6 65.0-84.2

How much do you think your dad or your mum (or someone who acts as your dad or your mum) cares about you?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
a lot	92.0 86.9-97.0
not at all, a little or some	8.0 3.0-13.1

How much do you think other members of your family care about you?

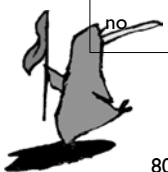
Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
a lot	58.7 50.0-67.3
not at all, a little or some	41.3 32.7-50.0

How much do you think your friends care about you?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
a lot	76.9 64.7-89.1
not at all, a little or some	23.1 10.9-35.3

Do I have an adult who I can talk to about a serious problem?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	60.0 44.9-75.1
no	40.0 24.9-55.1



Tongan

How much do you feel your family pays attention to you?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
a lot	54.9 46.3-63.5
not at all, a little or some	45.1 36.5-53.7

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

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
some or a lot	35.6 26.2-45.1
not at all or a little	64.4 54.9-73.8

How much do you think your dad or your mum (or someone who acts as your dad or your mum) cares about you?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
a lot	88.8 84.0-93.7
not at all, a little or some	11.2 6.3-16.0

How much do you think other members of your family care about you?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
a lot	63.7 56.9-70.5
not at all, a little or some	36.3 29.5-43.1

How much do you think your friends care about you?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
a lot	79.9 73.3-86.5
not at all, a little or some	20.1 13.5-26.7

Do I have an adult who I can talk to about a serious problem?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	57.6 51.3-64.0
no	42.4 36.0-48.7

Niuean

How much do you feel your family pays attention to you?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
a lot	40.9 26.0-55.7
not at all, a little or some	59.1 44.3-74.0

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

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
some or a lot	20.6 12.1-29.1
not at all or a little	79.4 70.9-87.9

How much do you think your dad or your mum (or someone who acts as your dad or your mum) cares about you?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
a lot	85.7 77.4-93.9
not at all, a little or some	14.3 6.1-22.6

How much do you think other members of your family care about you?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
a lot	56.1 42.1-70.1
not at all, a little or some	43.9 29.9-57.9

How much do you think your friends care about you?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
a lot	79.5 67.2-91.9
not at all, a little or some	20.5 8.1-32.8

Do I have an adult who I can talk to about a serious problem?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	71.1 55.2-87.1
no	28.9 12.9-44.8



Other

How much do you feel your family pays attention to you?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
a lot	55.1 43.4-66.9
not at all, a little or some	44.9 33.1-56.6

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

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
some or a lot	29.9 18.1-41.8
not at all or a little	70.1 58.2-81.9

How much do you think your dad or your mum (or someone who acts as your dad or your mum) cares about you?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
a lot	87.9 77.0-98.8
not at all, a little or some	12.1 1.2-23.0

How much do you think other members of your family care about you?

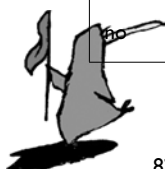
Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
a lot	54.2 42.7-65.7
not at all, a little or some	45.8 34.3-57.3

How much do you think your friends care about you?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
a lot	72.4 60.4-84.4
not at all, a little or some	27.6 15.6-39.6

Do I have an adult who I can talk to about a serious problem?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	58.3 47.7-68.9
	41.7 31.1-52.3



EDUCATION

How do you feel about school? P=Pacific; E=NZ European. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

Like school	P females	P males	E females	E males
I like school a lot (or)	90.1	87.9	85.7	83.1
I like school a bit (or)	87.6-92.8	84.1-91.7	84.3-87.0	81.3-84.9
It's ok				

Do people at your school expect you to do well? P=Pacific; E=NZ European. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

School expectation	P females	P males	E females	E males
Yes	89.7	90.1	89.7	88.6
	87.0-92.5	87.4-92.8	88.3-90.8	87.0-90.2

Compared with other students in your class how well do you do at school? P=Pacific; E=NZ European. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

School performance	P females	P males	E females	E males
Below the middle	12.7	14.6	8.7	9.8
	9.9-15.5	10.1-19.1	7.4-9.9	8.5-11.1

How often do the teachers at your school treat students fairly? P=Pacific; E=NZ European. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

Teachers fair	P females	P males	E females	E males
Most of the time	34.4	31.3	50.5	45.1%
	28.2-40.5	26.9-35.7	47.9-53.1	42.6-47.6

Do you try as hard as you can to do your best at school? P=Pacific; E=NZ European. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

Try hard at school	P females	P males	E females	E males
Usually	49.4%	40.3	58.4	52.1
	44.7-54.1	35.4-45.3	56.2-60.7	49.2-55.1

How important is it to your parents/ caregivers that you do well at school? P=Pacific; E=NZ European. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

Parents expectation	P females	P males	E females	E males
Very important, important	98.9	97.9	97.8	98.6
	98.2-99.7	96.4-99.6	97.3-98.3	98.1-99.0

This year at school has anyone in your family done any of the following? (answer all that are true for you). P=Pacific; E=NZ European. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

Family and school	P females	P males	E females	E males
gone to your parent-teacher meetings	39.6	46.1	57.0	60.8
	34.4-44.8	40.1-52.1	52.1-61.9	55.9-65.9
asked you about your homework	81.3	83.4	88.9	90.5
	76.5-86.2	80.3-86.5	87.4-90.3	89.2-91.9
helped you with your homework	59.5	58.4	72.1	69.1
	52.5-66.7	53.7-63.0	70.1-74.1	66.7-71.6
None of these	8.8	5.2	4.5	3.2
	6.2-11.4	3.4%-7.0%	3.6-5.4	2.3-4.1

Where you live do you have enough space of your own for doing homework? P=Pacific; E=NZ European. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

Space for homework	P females	P males	E females	E males
Yes	79.5	83.7	94.6	95.4
	75.6-83.5	80.5-86.9	93.7-95.5	94.3-96.5

This year have you ever been suspended from school? (a suspension requires a board of trustees meeting). P=Pacific; E=NZ European. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

Suspended	P females	P males	E females	E males
Once (or) more than once	4.5	5.6	1.4	2.8
	2.9-6.0	3.6-7.6	0.1-1.8	2.1-3.6



What do you plan to do when you leave secondary school? P=Pacific; E=NZ European. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

Affer school	P females	P males	E females	E males
get more training or education	61.7 56.6-66.9	51.4 45.3-57.4	76.3 74.4-78.1	67.0 64.4-69.7
start work or look for a job	29.4 24.4-34.3	36.2 31.1-41.4	12.1 13.3-16.9	23.2 20.9-25.8

Samoan

Do you have enough space to do your homework at home?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	79.6 73.8-85.3
no	20.4 14.7-26.2

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

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
most of the time	35.2 28.2-42.2
hardly ever or sometimes	64.8 57.8-71.8

Do people at your school expect you to do well?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	91.7 88.4-95.0
no	8.3 5.0-11.6

How well do you do at school?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
about or above the middle	89.0 85.2-92.3
below the middle	11.0 7.2-14.8

Do you try as hard as you can to do your best at school?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
most of the time	49.0 42.6-55.4
almost never, hardly ever or sometimes	51.0 44.6-57.5

I have been suspended from school this year?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	3.5 2.2-4.8
no	96.5 95.1-97.8



Cook Islands

Do you have enough space to do your homework at home?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	85.7 78.4-92.9
no	14.3 7.1-21.6

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

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
most of the time	27.6 19.2-36.1
hardly ever or sometimes	72.4 63.9-80.9

Do people at your school expect you to do well?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	91.2 84.7-97.7
no	8.8 2.3-15.3

How well do you do at school?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
about or above the middle	87.3 81.2-93.4
below the middle	12.7 6.6-18.8

Do you try as hard as you can to do your best at school?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
most of the time	38.7 24.4-53.0
almost never, hardly ever or sometimes	61.3 47.0-75.6

I have been suspended from school this year?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	1.6 0.0-4.9
no	98.4 95.1-100

Tongan

Do you have enough space to do your homework at home?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	86.2 81.3-91.0
no	13.8 9.0-18.7

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

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
most of the time	40.7 32.6-48.8
hardly ever or sometimes	59.3 51.2-67.4

Do people at your school expect you to do well?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	92.8 87.9-97.7
no	7.2 2.3-12.1

How well do you do at school?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
about or above the middle	85.6 79.3-92.0
below the middle	14.4 8.0-20.7

Do you try as hard as you can to do your best at school?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
most of the time	40.0 32.5-47.4
almost never, hardly ever or sometimes	60.0 52.6-67.5

I have been suspended from school this year?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	3.5 1.4-5.6
no	96.5 94.4-98.6



Niuean

Do you have enough space to do your homework at home?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	73.6 62.3-84.9
no	26.4 15.1-37.7

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

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
most of the time	43.9 32.8-54.9
hardly ever or sometimes	56.1 45.1-67.2

Do people at your school expect you to do well?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	88.4 78.1-98.8
no	11.6 1.2-21.9

How well do you do at school?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
about or above the middle	85.6 77.8-93.4
below the middle	14.4 6.6-22.2

Do you try as hard as you can to do your best at school?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
most of the time	42.6 28.2-56.9
almost never, hardly ever or sometimes	57.4 43.1-71.8

I have been suspended from school this year?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	4.6 0.0-11.1
no	95.4 88.9-100

Other

Do you have enough space to do your homework at home?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	85.4 76.0-94.8
no	14.6 5.2-24.0

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

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
most of the time	39.6 27.5-51.7
hardly ever or sometimes	60.4 48.3-72.5

Do people at your school expect you to do well?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	85.5 74.7-96.3
no	14.5 3.7-25.3

How well do you do at school?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
about or above the middle	93.0 86.8-99.2
below the middle	7.0 0.8-13.2

Do you try as hard as you can to do your best at school?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
most of the time	46.4 33.3-59.4
almost never, hardly ever or sometimes	53.6 40.6-66.6

I have been suspended from school this year?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	1.6 0.0-4.9
no	98.4 95.1-100



PHYSICAL HEALTH

Pacific and NZ European

In general, how would you say your health is? P=Pacific; E=NZ European. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

Health	P females	P males	E females	E males
Excellent, very good, good	85.0 82.7-87.3	92.0 89.7-94.7	92.0 91.1-93	94.7 93.7-95.7

Do you have any of these long-term (greater than six month) health problems? (asthma, physical disability, diabetes, epilepsy, migraines, kidney condition, arthritis, cystic fibrosis, cancer, other?). P=Pacific; E=NZ European. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

Health	P females	P males	E females	E males
Yes, have a long term health problem	32.7 27.6-37.9	34.0 30.3-38.9	36.7 34.9-38.5	32.0 29.8-34.2

“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? (you can answer as many or few as you want)”. P=Pacific; E=NZ European. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

Health care access problem	P females	P males	E females	E males
Any problem identified	56.9 52.3-61.6	53.0 47.6-58.4	48.0 45.9-50.1	42.9.0 40.1-45.7
Don't feel comfortable	25.0 22.2-28.4	11.0 8.2-15	19.1 17.7-20.4	8.6 7.4-9.8
Too scared	24.0 19.4-29	12.0 7.6-16.7	17.1 15.4-18.8	7.6 6.4-8.7
Worried about privacy	23.0 19.7-27.6	12.4 8.7-16	14.6 13.4-15.9	8.8 7.7-9.9
Don't want to make a fuss	31.0 27.4-35.9	26.7 22.0-31.4	28.8 27.1-30.5	24.8 22.6-27.1
Couldn't be bothered	27.0 23.8-31.7	26.8 23.1-30.4	21.6 20.1-23.2	24.2 22.0-26.5
Cost too much	21.0 18.4-24.5	17.8 13.5-22	15.8 14.3-17.3	9.8 8.3-11.3

At the present time, which one of these do you feel like you are. P=Pacific; E=NZ European. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

Weight	P females	P males	E females	E males
About the right weight	39.7 36.4-42.9	62.3 57-67.5	51.5 49.5-53.4	66.0 64.2-67.9
Overweight	52.7 49.0-56.3	23.0 18.9-27.4	40.8 39-42.6	20.0 16.9-20.1

In the last twelve months have you ever tried to lose weight? P=Pacific; E=NZ European. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

Lose weight	P females	P males	E females	E males
Yes	71.5 67.3-75.6	38.7 34.2-43.1%	63.7 61.7-65.5	25.0 23.2-27.1

I feel physically fit. P=Pacific; E=NZ European. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

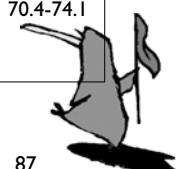
Fit	P females	P males	E females	E males
Most of the time	19.5 14.8-24.0	40.3 34.1-46.4	34.8 32.6-37.1	54.0 51.9-56.2

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)? P=Pacific; E=NZ European. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

Exercise	P females	P males	E females	E males
3-4 times or more	61.0 56.5-66.3	76.9 72.5-81.2	68.8 67.0-70.7	79.7 77.8-81.6

The last time you did this, how long did you do this exercise or activity for? P=Pacific; E=NZ European. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

Exercise	P females	P males	E females	E males
At least 3-4 times or more [and] For at least 20 minutes or more	52.5 47.5-57.4	68.2 62.9-73.5	61.1 59.0-63.1	72.3 70.4-74.1



Samoan

In general, how would you say your health is?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
good-excellent	88.7 85.0-92.5
poor-fair	11.3 7.5-15.0

How do you compare your health to others?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
same-healthier	84.5 79.3-89.7
less healthy	15.5 10.3-20.7

I have long term health problems?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	28.6 23.6-33.6
no	71.4 66.4-76.4

I have problems accessing health care?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	53.4 46.2-60.7
no	46.6 39.3-53.8

What do I think of my weight?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
underweight	10.5 6.0-15.0
rightweight	46.9 37.6-56.2
overweight	42.6 34.1-51.2

I feel physically fit?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
most of the time	22.8 17.1-28.6
almost never, hardly ever or sometimes	77.2 71.4-82.9

I tried to lose weight in the last 12 months?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	57.8 51.0-64.8
no	42.2 35.2-49.2

I exercised 3-4 times in the last 7 days at least 20 minutes each time.

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	57.0 50.0-63.9
no	43.0 36.1-50.0

Cook Islands

In general, how would you say your health is?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
good-excellent	87.9 82.3-93.1
poor-fair	12.1 5.9-18.3

How do you compare your health to others?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
same-healthier	87.7 81.8-94.1
less healthy	12.3 6.9-17.7

I have long term health problems?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	32.1 22.1-42.1
no	67.9 57.9-77.9

I have problems accessing health care?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	57.5 43.7-71.4
no	42.5 28.6-56.3



What do I think of my weight?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
underweight	9.9 2.3-17.5
rightweight	48.4 40.8-55.9
overweight	41.8 33.4-50.1

I feel physically fit?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
most of the time	24.1 15.8-32.4
almost never, hardly ever or sometimes	75.9 67.6-84.2

I tried to lose weight in the last 12 months?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	60.5 51.6-69.3
no	39.5 30.7-48.4

I exercised 3-4 times in the last 7 days at least 20 minutes each time.

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	62.2 48.4-76.1
no	37.8 23.9-51.6

Tongan

In general, how would you say your health is?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
good-excellent	87.9 83.6-92.3
poor-fair	12.1 7.7-16.5

How do you compare your health to others?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
same-healthier	84.2 79.2-89.2
less healthy	15.8 10.8-20.8

I have long term health problems?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	29.0 19.7-38.4
no	71.0 61.6-80.3

I have problems accessing health care?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	53.8 47.5-60.1
no	46.2 40.0-52.5

What do I think of my weight?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
underweight	7.2 1.6-12.8
rightweight	52.3 42.5-62.1
overweight	40.5 30.9-50.0

I feel physically fit?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
most of the time	24.1 16.4-31.9
almost never, hardly ever or sometimes	75.9 68.1-83.6



I tried to lose weight in the last 12 months?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	55.4 46.3-64.5
no	44.6 35.5-53.7

I exercised 3-4 times in the last 7 days at least 20 minutes each time.

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	55.1 46.6-63.5
no	44.9 36.5-53.4

Niuean

In general, how would you say your health is?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
good-excellent	79.0 69.7-88.2
poor-fair	21.0 11.8-30.3

How do you compare your health to others?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
same-healthier	73.9 55.9-92.0
less healthy	26.1 8.1-44.1

I have long term health problems?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	35.8 23.9-47.7
no	64.2 52.3-76.1

I have problems accessing health care?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	53.1 41.0-65.2
no	46.9 34.8-59.0

What do I think of my weight?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
underweight	14.0 4.3-23.7
rightweight	48.5 37.5-59.5
overweight	37.5 21.6-53.4

I feel physically fit?

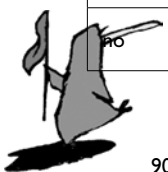
Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
most of the time	21.6 11.3-31.8
almost never, hardly ever or sometimes	78.4 68.2-88.7

I tried to lose weight in the last 12 months?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	69.6 57.6-81.7
no	30.4 18.3-42.4

I exercised 3-4 times in the last 7 days at least 20 minutes each time.

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	56.5 40.9-72.1
no	43.5 27.9-59.1



Other

In general, how would you say your health is?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
good-excellent	94.2 87.3-100
poor-fair	5.8 0.0-12.7

How do you compare your health to others?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
same-healthier	90.7 82.9-98.5
less healthy	9.3 1.6-17.1

I have long term health problems?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	32.8 21.6-44.0
no	67.2 56.0-78.4

I have problems accessing health care?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	49.6 33.5-65.8
no	50.4 34.2-66.6

What do I think of my weight?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
underweight	10.0 2.1-17.9
rightweight	46.3 34.1-58.6
overweight	43.6 30.7-56.5

I feel physically fit?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
most of the time	39.0 25.1-52.9
almost never, hardly ever or sometimes	61.0 47.1-74.9

I tried to lose weight in the last 12 months?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	63.1 50.1-76.1
no	36.9 23.9-50.0

I exercised 3-4 times in the last 7 days at least 20 minutes each time.

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	63.0 50.8-75.2
no	37.0 24.8-49.2



MENTAL HEALTH

Significant depressive symptoms. P=Pacific; E=NZ European. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

	P females	P males	E females	E males
Significant depressive symptoms	22.7 19.3-26.0	12.7 9.6-15.9	15.2 13.6-16.7	7.8 6.3-9.0

During the past 12 months, have you thought about killing yourself? P=Pacific; E=NZ European. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

Suicidal thought	P females	P males	E females	E males
Yes	33.5 29.8-37.2	18.9 14.7-23.1	27.4 25.6-29.2	16.3 14.5-18.1

During the past 12 months, have you ever tried to kill yourself? P=Pacific; E=NZ European. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

Attempt suicide	P females	P males	E females	E males
Yes	17.2 14.8-19.6	8.2 5.0-11.5	7.8 6.5-9.2	3.2 2.3-4.1

Samoan

Significant depressive symptoms.

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	20.6 15.3-26.0
no	79.4 74.1-84.7

During the past 12 months, have you thought about killing yourself?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	29.0 23.1-34.9
no	71.0 65.1-76.9

During the past 12 months, have you ever tried to kill yourself?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	12.7 7.5-17.9
no	87.3 82.1-92.5

Cook Islands

Significant depressive symptoms.

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	17.4 9.8-25.1
no	82.6 74.9-90.2

During the past 12 months, have you thought about killing yourself?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	25.1 13.9-36.3
no	74.9 63.7-86.1

During the past 12 months, have you ever tried to kill yourself?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	10.8 3.4-18.1
no	89.2 81.9-96.6



Tongan

Significant depressive symptoms.

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	17.2 9.4-25.0
no	82.8 75.0-90.6

During the past 12 months, have you thought about killing yourself?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	22.0 14.2-29.8
no	78.0 70.2-85.8

During the past 12 months, have you ever tried to kill yourself?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	9.4 3.7-15.0
no	90.6 85.0-96.3

Other

Significant depressive symptoms.

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	9.8 2.5-17.2
no	90.2 82.8-97.5

During the past 12 months, have you thought about killing yourself?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	18.2 7.9-28.6
no	81.8 71.4-92.1

During the past 12 months, have you ever tried to kill yourself?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	9.3 1.4-17.2
no	90.7 82.8-98.6

Niuean

Significant depressive symptoms.

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	15.6 4.5-26.7
no	84.4 73.3-95.5

During the past 12 months, have you thought about killing yourself?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	30.1 17.0-43.2
no	69.9 56.8-83.0

During the past 12 months, have you ever tried to kill yourself?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	15.0 6.8-23.2
no	85.0 76.8-93.2



SUBSTANCE USE

Have you ever drunk alcohol (not counting a few sips)? P=Pacific; E=NZ European. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

Alcohol	P females	P males	E females	E males
Never had alcohol	32.8 28.0-37.7	25.6 18.8-32.4	16.2 14.7-17.8	13.9 12.2-15.7

During the past 4 weeks, about how often did you drink alcohol? P=Pacific; E=NZ European. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

Alcohol	P females	P males	E females	E males
At least weekly	11.1 8.1-14.0	16.2 11.7-20.7	15.4 13.8-17.0	19.9 17.9-21.9

Thinking back over the past four weeks, how many times did you binge drink alcohol (have 5 or more alcoholic drinks in one session - within 4 hours)? P=Pacific; E=NZ European. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

Binge drinking	P females	P males	E females	E males
At least once in last 4 weeks	31.5 26.7-36.5	33.8 26.4-41.3	40.0 37.6-42.4	41.9 39.7-44.2

About how often do you smoke cigarettes now? P=Pacific; E=NZ European. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

Smoke	P females	P males	E females	E males
Smoke at least daily	17.3 12.7-21.7	8.3 5.3-11.3	7.3 6.1-8.5	6.5 5.2-7.7

Have you ever smoked marijuana? P=Pacific; E=NZ European. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

Marijuana	P females	P males	E females	E males
yes	42.7 37.8-47.7	45.3 38.5-52.2	33.6 31.1-36.1	34.5 31.9-36.9

During the past 4 weeks, about how often did you smoke or use marijuana? P=Pacific; E=NZ European. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

Marijuana	P females	P males	E females	E males
At least weekly	6.7 3.9-9.4	10.9 7.6-14.3	4.0 3.0-4.9	5.7 4.5-6.9

During the past 4 weeks, about how often did you use any of these other drugs? (By this we mean drugs that are usually illegal and often cause a high or trip such as acid, solvents, speed, ecstasy, homebake etc.). P=Pacific; E=NZ European. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

Other drugs	P females	P males	E females	E males
not at all - I don't use any of these drugs now	96.8 95.2-98.4	95.4 93.0-97.9	97.5 96.9-98.0	97.4 96.7-98.0

Samoan

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

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	60.7 52.6-68.8
no	39.3 31.2-47.4

Am I drinking alcohol at least weekly?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	8.2 3.9-12.6
no	91.8 87.4-96.1

Did I binge drink alcohol at least once in last 4 weeks?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	25.1 18.6-31.6
no	74.9 68.4-81.4



I smoke at least one cigarette a day?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	10.2 6.6-13.7
no	89.8 86.3-93.4

I ever smoked marijuana?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	36.9 28.8-44.9
no	63.1 55.1-71.2

I smoke marijuana weekly?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	4.6 1.3-7.8
no	95.4 92.2-98.7

I took other drugs in the last 4 weeks?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	2.4 0.8-4.0
no	97.6 96.0-99.2

Cook Islands

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

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	73.7 61.6-85.8
no	26.3 14.2-38.4

Am I drinking alcohol at least weekly?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	16.1 4.9-27.4
no	83.9 72.6-95.1

Did I binge drink alcohol at least once in last 4 weeks?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	42.7 29.1-56.4
no	57.3 43.6-70.9

I smoke at least one cigarette a day?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	16.8 7.1-26.4
no	83.2 73.6-92.9

I ever smoked marijuana?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	52.6 38.4-66.9
no	47.4 33.1-61.6

I smoke marijuana weekly?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	11.3 2.7-19.9
no	88.7 80.1-97.3

I took other drugs in the last 4 weeks?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	2.7 0.0-6.8
no	97.3 93.2-100



Tongan

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

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	57.5 46.0-69.0
no	42.5 30.9-54.0

Am I drinking alcohol at least weekly?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	8.7 5.2-12.3
no	91.3 87.7-94.8

Did I binge drink alcohol at least once in last 4 weeks?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	18.7 9.7-27.6
no	81.3 72.4-90.3

I smoke at least one cigarette a day?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	13.0 6.8-19.1
no	87.0 80.9-93.2

I ever smoked marijuana?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	31.3 21.1-41.6
no	68.7 58.4-78.9

I smoke marijuana weekly?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	5.9 1.5-10.3
no	94.1 89.7-98.5

I took other drugs in the last 4 weeks?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	4.4 0.3-8.6
no	95.6 91.4-99.7

Niuean

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

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	74.7 62.3-87.1
no	25.3 12.9-37.7

Am I drinking alcohol at least weekly?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	9.1 2.2-16.0
no	90.9 84.0-97.8

Did I binge drink alcohol at least once in last 4 weeks?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	34.7 20.2-49.2
no	65.3 50.8-79.8

I smoke at least one cigarette a day?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	15.0 5.0-25.0
no	85.0 75.0-95.0

I ever smoked marijuana?

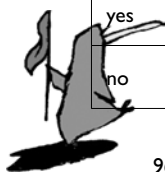
Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	37.7 25.2-50.3
no	62.3 49.7-74.8

I smoke marijuana weekly?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	4.8 0.0-10.0
no	95.2 90.0-100

I took other drugs in the last 4 weeks?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	0 0.0-0.0
no	100 100-100



Other

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

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	70.7 54.7-86.7
no	29.3 13.3-45.3

I took other drugs in the last 4 weeks?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	2.0 0.0-5.9
no	98.0 94.1-100

Am I drinking alcohol at least weekly?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	7.4 0.0-14.8
no	92.6 85.2-100

Did I binge drink alcohol at least once in last 4 weeks?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	24.6 12.2-37.1
no	75.4 62.9-87.8

I smoke at least one cigarette a day?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	5.3 0.0-11.3
no	94.7 88.7-100

I ever smoked marijuana?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	30.1 18.9-41.4
no	69.9 58.6-81.1

I smoke marijuana weekly?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	7.7 0.0-15.3
no	92.7 84.7-99.9



SEXUAL HEALTH

Students that have ever had sex (by this we mean sexual intercourse or going all the way). P=Pacific; E=NZ European. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

Ever had sex by age	P females	P males	E females	E males
14 and under	26.9 20.6-33.2	36.1 29.8-42.5	11.8 9.8-13.8	14.8 12.7-16.9
15 and over	35.8 29.0-42.5	43.5 37.5-49.6	37.0 34.5-39.6	35.4 32.3-38.5

The first time you had sex it was what you wanted? P=Pacific; E=NZ European. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

First sex wanted by age	P females	P males	E females	E males
14 and under	48.6 33.5-63.6	66.8 58.1-75.6	60.7 52.7-68.7	78.0 72.1-83.8
15 and over	56.1 46.4-65.8	75.3 64.8-85.9	75.1 71.8-78.4	87.0 83.5-90.5

Of students that have ever had sex - ever been pregnant or got someone pregnant? (including miscarriage, abortion or termination). P=Pacific; E=NZ European. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

Pregnant or got other pregnant	P females	P males	E females	E males
14 and under	17.9 9.6-26.3	22.2 9.7-34.8	13.3 7.1-19.7	14.1 8.7-19.6
15 and over	21.5 12.67-30.4	13.2 4.6-21.7	8.2 6.1-10.2	7.3 5.0-9.7

The last time you had sex did you use any form of contraception? P=Pacific; E=NZ European. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

Did not use contraception	P females	P males	E females	E males
14 and under	37.1 18.4-55.8	35.5 23.8-47.2	19.8 11.7-28.0	34.1 26.7-41.6
15 and over	41.6 46.9-69.7	21.4 9.7-33.3	15.1 12.2-18.0	17.9 14.8-21.2

The last time you had sex did you use a condom? P=Pacific; E=NZ European. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

Used condom at last sex	P females	P males	E females	E males
14 and under	62.8 47.5-77.5	74.2 64.3-84.0	73.0 65.8-80.1	67.4 59.8-75.1
15 and over	50.1 37.7-62.5	70.3 58.4-82.0	59.4 54.7-64.1	69.7 65.4-74.1

Have you ever had a sexually transmitted disease or infection? P=Pacific; E=NZ European. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

Had sex transmitted disease or infection	P females	P males	E females	E males
14 and under	3.8 0-9.0	2.8 0-6.3	3.2 0.1-6.4	4.8 1.3-8.3
15 and over	12.3 4.6-19.9	4.9 0-11.1	4.4 2.7-6.2	2.2 0.7-3.8

Samoan

Have I ever had sex?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	30.1 25.2-35.1
no	69.9 64.5-74.8

Age at first sex?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
14 and under	71.9 61.8-82.1
15+	28.1 17.9-38.2

My first sex experience?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
wanted	63.7 53.2-74.2
didn't mind or unwanted	36.3 25.8-46.8



Have I ever been pregnant or got someone pregnant?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	14.1 7.0-21.2
no	85.9 78.8-93.0

I used contraception the last time I had sex?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	61.8 50.3-73.4
no	38.2 26.6-49.7

Have I had a sexually transmitted disease or infection?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	6.5 1.6-11.3
no	93.5 88.7-98.4

Cook Islands

Have I ever had sex?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	44.8 31.5-58.1
no	55.2 41.9-68.5

Age at first sex?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
14 and under	66.6 49.0-84.1
15+	33.4 15.9-51.0

My first sex experience?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
wanted	56.9 43.2-70.5
didn't mind or unwanted	43.1 29.5-56.8

Have I ever been pregnant or got someone pregnant?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	17.4 6.0-28.8
no	82.6 71.2-94.0

I used contraception the last time I had sex?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	64.1 49.0-79.3
no	35.9 20.7-51.0

Have I had a sexually transmitted disease or infection?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	4.9 0.0-11.1
no	95.1 88.9-100



Tongan

Have I ever had sex?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	26.1 15.6-36.6
no	73.9 63.4-84.4

Age at first sex?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
14 and under	61.7 45.3-78.0
15+	38.3 22.0-54.7

My first sex experience?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
wanted	57.1 34.4-79.9
didn't mind or unwanted	42.9 20.1-65.6

Have I ever been pregnant or got someone pregnant?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	22.9 1.3-44.4
no	77.1 55.6-98.8

I used contraception the last time I had sex?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	53.8 34.7-72.8
no	46.2 27.2-65.3

Have I had a sexually transmitted disease or infection?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	6.3 0.0-16.0
no	93.7 84.0-100.0

Niuean

Have I ever had sex?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	37.0 20.8-53.1
no	63.0 46.9-79.2

Age at first sex?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
14 and under	61.3 44.8-77.9
15+	38.7 22.1-55.2

My first sex experience?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
wanted	41.9 19.3-64.4
didn't mind or unwanted	58.1 35.6-80.1

Have I ever been pregnant or got someone pregnant?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	19.6 0.0-40.8
no	80.4 59.2-100.0

I used contraception the last time I had sex?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	84.3 66.2-100
no	15.7 0.0-33.8

Have I had a sexually transmitted disease or infection?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	19.2 0.0-38.6
no	80.8 61.4-100.0



Other

Have I ever had sex?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	25.2 13.8-36.6
no	74.8 63.4-86.2

Age at first sex?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
14 and under	80.0 56.4-100.0
15+	20.0 0.0-43.6

My first sex experience?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
wanted	75.2 52.3-97.7
didn't mind or unwanted	24.8 2.3-47.4

Have I ever been pregnant or got someone pregnant?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	8.9 0.0-2.8
no	91.1 72.4-100.0

I used contraception the last time I had sex?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	74.7 45.4-100.0
no	25.3 0.0-54.6

Have I had a sexually transmitted disease or infection?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	100.0 100.0-100.0
no	0.0 0.0-0.0



SAFETY

Do you feel safe in your school? P=Pacific; E=NZ European. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

Reply	P females	P males	E females	E males
Yes, all of the time or most of the time	72.6 68.7-76.4	71.4 66.1-76.9	82.9 80.7-85.1	79.3 76.9-81.6

Do you feel safe in your neighbourhood? P=Pacific; E=NZ European. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

Reply	P females	P males	E females	E males
Sometimes, no mostly not, not at all	27.1 23.5-30.8	14.6 9.3-20.1	13.7 12.3-15.1	11.6 9.8-13.5

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? P=Pacific; E=NZ European. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

Reply	P females	P males	E females	E males
At least once	25.9 22.2-29.7	28.2 23.9-32.4	27.5 25.5-29.6	25.6 23.4-27.7

During the last 12 months how many times have you seen an adult in your home hitting or physically hurting another adult? P=Pacific; E=NZ European. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

Reply	P females	P males	E females	E males
At least once	13.9 10.1-17.6	8.9 6.2-11.5	3.0 2.7-3.3	2.5 1.7-3.1

During the last 12 months how many times have you seen an adult in your home hitting or physically hurting a child? P=Pacific; E=NZ European. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

Reply	P females	P males	E females	E males
At least once	29.6 26.6-32.7	21.1 16.9-25.2	12.6 11.2-14.1	12.4 11.1-13.8

During the last 12 months how many times were you in a serious physical fight? P=Pacific; E=NZ European. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

Reply	P females	P males	E females	E males
At least once	27.9 24.2-31.7	39.6 33.2-46.0	9.5 8.2-10.8	23.7 21.4-25.9

Have you ever been touched in a sexual way or made to do sexual things that you didn't want to do? P=Pacific; E=NZ European. Percentage accompanied by 95% CI

Reply	P females	P males	E females	E males
Yes, (or) maybe	28.6 24.0-33.1	18.8 14.1-23.4	21.4 19.5-23.2	9.2 7.9-10.4

The last time it happened, how was it?

Reply	P females	P males	E females	E males
Terrible or very bad	75.7 70.4-81.0	24.7 13.4-36.2	66.7 62.6-70.8	34.7 27.5-41.8

The last time it happened, describe the person who it was with?

Reply	P females	P males	E females	E males
Older than you by more than 5 yrs.	51.4 43.3-59.3	27.2 15.9-38.5	23.9 20.0-27.8	15.5 8.8-22.2

Did you tell anyone about it?

Reply	P females	P males	E females	E males
yes	43.2 32.2-54.3	36.7 25.3-48.0	57.7 53.2-62.1	35.3 28.2-42.5

Who did you tell? (you can answer as many as apply)

Reply	P females	P males
parents	17.5 9.6-25.2	9.0 0-21.9
Teacher, school counsellor	4.9 0.5-9.4	7.1 0-18.1
friend	41.8 33.1-50.5	77.3 59.7-94.9
Other family member	28.7 20.1-37.3	6.4 0.0-16.3
Doctor or nurse	1.6 0.0-5.1	0.0



Samoan

During the last 12 months how many times have you seen an adult in your home hitting or physically hurting another adult?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	11.9 7.4-16.4
no	88.1 83.6-92.7

During the last 12 months how many times have you seen an adult in your home hitting or physically hurting a child?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	32.1 27.7-36.4
no	67.9 63.6-72.3

During the last month I have been in a car driven by someone who had drunk more than two glasses of alcohol in the two hours before driving?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	23.5 18.9-28.1
no	76.5 71.9-81.1

Have I been in a serious physical fight in the last month?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	26.4 21.2-31.6
no	73.6 68.4-78.8

Have I ever been touched in a sexual way or made to do sexual things that I did not want to do?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
no	70.1 64.3-76.0
maybe or unsure	6.8 4.4-9.3
yes	23.0 16.9-29.1

How was it the last time I was touched in a sexual way or made to do sexual things that I did not want to do?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
not bad	39.4 26.8-52.1
bad	60.6 47.9-73.2

Did I tell anyone about the last time I was touched in a sexual way or made to do sexual things that I did not want to do?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	47.0 32.6-61.4
no	53.0 38.6-67.4

How much older was the one who touched me in a sexual way or made me do sexual things that I did not want to do?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
5 years or less	47.1 33.0-61.3
more than 5 years	52.9 38.7-67.0

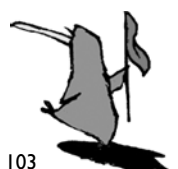
Cook Islands

During the last 12 months how many times have you seen an adult in your home hitting or physically hurting another adult?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	12.9 6.0-19.8
no	87.1 80.2-94.0

During the last 12 months how many times have you seen an adult in your home hitting or physically hurting a child?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	38.1 29.6-46.5
no	61.9 53.5-70.4



During the last month I have been in a car driven by someone who had drunk more than two glasses of alcohol in the two hours before driving?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	26.1 16.9-35.4
no	73.9 64.6-83.1

Have I been in a serious physical fight in the last month?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	37.2 25.2-49.3
no	62.8 50.7-74.8

Have I ever been touched in a sexual way or made to do sexual things that I did not want to do?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
no	67.1 56.3-77.9
maybe or unsure	5.5 0.4-10.5
yes	27.4 17.8-37.0

How was it the last time I was touched in a sexual way or made to do sexual things that I did not want to do?

Level	Percentage and 95% CI
not bad	34.9 11.4-58.5
bad	65.1 41.6-88.6

Did I tell anyone about the last time I was touched in a sexual way or made to do sexual things that I did not want to do?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	44.4 20.6-68.2
no	55.6 31.8-79.4

How much older was the one who touched me in a sexual way or made me do sexual things that I did not want to do?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
5 years or less	66.5 44.1-88.9
more than 5 years	33.5 11.1-55.9

Tongan

During the last 12 months how many times have you seen an adult in your home hitting or physically hurting another adult?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	11.5 5.1-17.9
no	88.5 82.1-94.9

During the last 12 months how many times have you seen an adult in your home hitting or physically hurting a child?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	16.5 10.8-22.2
no	83.5 77.8-89.2

During the last month I have been in a car driven by someone who had drunk more than two glasses of alcohol in the two hours before driving?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	21.4 15.8-27.0
no	78.6 73.0-84.2

Have I been in a serious physical fight in the last month?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	33.7 22.9-44.4
no	66.3 55.5-77.1



Have I ever been touched in a sexual way or made to do sexual things that I did not want to do?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
no	69.5 61.7-77.2
maybe or unsure	7.2 2.9-11.6
yes	23.3 17.1-29.5

How was it the last time I was touched in a sexual way or made to do sexual things that I did not want to do?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
not bad	57.2 42.6-71.9
bad	42.8 28.2-57.4

Did I tell anyone about the last time I was touched in a sexual way or made to do sexual things that I did not want to do?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	45.2 30.3-60.1
no	54.8 39.9-68.7

How much older was the one who touched me in a sexual way or made me do sexual things that I did not want to do?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
5 years or less	70.4 50.5-90.3
more than 5 years	29.6 9.7-49.5

Niuean

During the last 12 months how many times have you seen an adult in your home hitting or physically hurting another adult?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	10.8 4.7-17.0
no	89.2 83.0-95.3

During the last 12 months how many times have you seen an adult in your home hitting or physically hurting a child?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	27.6 12.4-42.9
no	72.4 57.1-87.6

During the last month I have been in a car driven by someone who had drunk more than two glasses of alcohol in the two hours before driving?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	28.3 19.6-37.0
no	71.7 62.9-80.4

Have I been in a serious physical fight in the last month?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	36.0 22.7-49.4
no	64.0 50.6-77.3

Have I ever been touched in a sexual way or made to do sexual things that I did not want to do?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
no	64.3 52.7-75.8
maybe or unsure	8.0 0.6-15.5
yes	27.7 18.4-37.0

How was it the last time I was touched in a sexual way or made to do sexual things that I did not want to do?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
not bad	48.3 21.9-74.7
bad	51.7 25.3-78.1



Did I tell anyone about the last time I was touched in a sexual way or made to do sexual things that I did not want to do?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	21.2 0.0-44.9
no	78.8 55.1-100.0

How much older was the one who touched me in a sexual way or made me do sexual things that I did not want to do?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
5 years or less	41.4 10.6-72.2
more than 5 years	58.6 27.8-89.4

Other

During the last 12 months how many times have you seen an adult in your home hitting or physically hurting another adult?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	3.4 0.0-8.1
no	96.7 91.9-100.0

During the last 12 months how many times have you seen an adult in your home hitting or physically hurting a child?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	19.2 9.5-28.8
no	80.8 71.2-90.5

During the last month I have been in a car driven by someone who had drunk more than two glasses of alcohol in the two hours before driving?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	22.6 13.8-31.5
no	77.4 68.5-86.2

Have I been in a serious physical fight in the last month?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	20.5 9.9-31.0
no	79.5 69.0-90.1

Have I ever been touched in a sexual way or made to do sexual things that I did not want to do?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
no	82.9 75.0-90.8
maybe or unsure	0.0 0.0-0.0
yes	17.1 9.2-25.0

how was it the last time I was touched in a sexual way or made to do sexual things that I did not want to do?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
not bad	22.1 0.0-58.2
bad	77.9 41.8-100.0

Did I tell anyone about the last time I was touched in a sexual way or made to do sexual things that I did not want to do?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
yes	40.0 0.0-80.4
no	60.0 19.6-100.0

How much older was the one who touched me in a sexual way or made me do sexual things that I did not want to do?

Reply	Percentage and 95% CI
5 years or less	35.5 0.0-78.8
more than 5 years	64.5 21.2-100.0

