



Violence and New Zealand Young People



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



THE UNIVERSITY OF AUCKLAND
FACULTY OF MEDICAL AND HEALTH SCIENCES

**Title: Violence and New Zealand Young People:
Findings of Youth2000 - A National Secondary School Youth Health and Wellbeing Survey.**

**ISBN 0-473-11233-7 (printed version)
ISBN 0-473-11234-5 (electronic version)**

Published by: The University of Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand

Authors:

Terry Fleming
Peter Watson
Elizabeth Robinson
Shanthi Ameratunga
Robyn Dixon
Terryann Clark
Sue Crengle

To be referenced as:

Fleming, T.M., Watson, P.D., Robinson, E., Ameratunga, S., Dixon, R., Clark, T.C., Crengle, S. (2007) Violence and New Zealand Young People: Findings of Youth2000 - A National Secondary School Youth Health and Wellbeing Survey. Auckland: The University of Auckland.

This report was commissioned and funded by: The Public Health Directorate, Ministry of Health.

Report also available at website: www.youth2000.ac.nz

Further publications by the Adolescent Health Research Group available through: www.youth2000.ac.nz



THE UNIVERSITY
OF AUCKLAND
FACULTY OF MEDICAL
AND HEALTH SCIENCES

FOREWORD

Reducing violence and abuse requires acknowledging that they are serious public health issues. The coordinated efforts of parents, families, schools, health and social services, funders, policy makers and young people themselves are needed to create a non-violent society.

This report demonstrates that violence is all too common in the lives of young New Zealanders – one in five students has experienced unwanted sexual contact, one in five students does not feel safe at school and one in six students has seen adults hurt children in their home.

Being a witness, victim, or perpetrator of violence is associated with a spectrum of adverse health outcomes such as depression, anxiety, suicide attempts. It is also associated with behaviours such as increased use of cigarettes, alcohol and marijuana, alienation from school and decreased use of contraception.

However, many young people are not talking to adults about the violence they experience and not accessing the help that they need.

I encourage people reading this report to consider how they can contribute to providing safe and violence-free environments for young people and to ensuring that young people who have experienced violence get support and assistance.

Above all, this report is a challenge to us as individuals, family members and professionals to ensure that violence is not tolerated in our society.

Stephen McKernan

Director General of Health

THANKS

Thanks to:

All the young people who participated in the survey and their families for their support.

The many school staff, Principals and Boards of Trustees that helped us make this Survey happen.

The Adolescent Health Research Group (AHRG), The University of Auckland (as of 2001):

Vivienne Adair, Shanthi Ameratunga, Terryann Clark, Sue Crengle, Simon Denny,
Robyn Dixon, Sally Merry, Elizabeth Robinson, David Schaaf, Andrew Sporle, Peter Watson.

The Youth, Maori, Pacific and Asian Advisory Groups to the AHRG

Jo Elvidge, Public Health Directorate, Ministry of Health, who facilitated this project.

Youth2000 Violence Report Advisory Group members, including:

Ministry of Health: Maria Cotter, Pat Tuohy & Teresa Wall

Accident Compensation Corporation: Lou Renner

Families Commission: Radha Balakrishnan

Mental Health Commission: Hilary Lapsley

Ministry of Education: Virginia Burns

Ministry of Justice: Lois Holmes & Peter Kennedy

Ministry of Social Development:

Deborah Malcolm, Emma Davies, Elizabeth Rowe, Justine Cornwall & Sean Maxwell

Ministry of Youth Development: Monique Leerschool

National Network of Stopping Violence Services: Brian Gardiner & Roma Balzar

New Zealand Police: Jill Palmer & Owen Sanders

Office for the Commissioner for Children: Mavis Duncanson & Nicola Atwool

The University of Auckland: Ian Lambie

The Youth2000 research project was carried out by the AHRG and was funded by grant 00/208 from the Health Research Council of New Zealand and a grant-in-aid from ALAC. Support for the computers used in Youth2000 was provided by Portables Plus and the Starship Foundation.

This report was commissioned and funded by the Ministry of Health



CONTENTS

Executive Summary	4
Main Findings and Recommendations	5
Introduction	9
Adolescent Health Research Group.....	10
About the Survey.....	11
Students in the Survey.....	11
How to use this Report.....	12
Statistical Terms.....	12
Interpreting Ethnic Differences.....	13
Definitions and Terms.....	14
Results	17
Witnessing violence at home.....	18
Feeling safe at school and bullying.....	19
Being deliberately physically hurt by others	21
Unwanted sexual contact.....	22
Help seeking.....	23
Being in fights and hurting others	24
How often does violence co-occur?.....	25
Violence and health and wellbeing.....	27
Further Information.....	30
References	31
Appendix.....	32



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents a snapshot of New Zealand secondary school students' experiences of violence including:

- witnessing violence at home
- safety and bullying at school
- being a victim of violence
- being a perpetrator of violence

The report describes characteristics of these experiences, such as who this violence was by or against, and how bad the student felt it was. The report also provides data on how often these experiences of violence co-occur and the health issues associated with these experiences.

The report uses data collected as part of [Youth2000](#), a self-reported, comprehensive, anonymous survey undertaken in New Zealand secondary schools in 2001. The survey questionnaire was designed to measure problems and issues that young people may confront as well as the positive factors in their lives. In total, 9699 randomly selected Year 9-13 students from 114 randomly selected schools throughout New Zealand participated in this survey. As such [Youth2000](#) provides us with New Zealand's first nationally representative comprehensive secondary school student health and wellbeing information.

This report aims to provide policy makers, educators, health providers and communities with information to support efforts to minimize violence and violence-related harm among young people. Other reports using [Youth2000](#) data, including ethnicity-specific, regional, non-heterosexual and alcohol reports are available via the [Youth2000](#) website (www.youth2000.ac.nz).

The key findings and recommendations of this report are:

1. Violence is a common experience for many young New Zealanders and is associated with many health issues.
2. Exposure to violence between parents or adults at home is particularly disturbing to young people and is associated with serious health outcomes. Families need to be supported to provide violence-free homes.
3. A significant number of young people experience regular bullying and feel unsafe at school. Schools need to provide safe environments for all students and provide accessible and supportive ways that help those students who are experiencing violence in their lives.
4. Many young people who experience violence do not access services or receive support to cope with this serious issue. Services need to recognize the significant role violence has in the lives of today's young people and ensure staff are trained and able to identify and respond to the violence and violence-related problems of young people.



THE MAIN FINDINGS OF THIS REPORT

Witnessing violence at home

Many students report witnessing violence in their home. 16% of students report witnessing adults in their home physically hurting children in the last year. 6% of students report witnessing adults in their home physically hurting other adults in the last year. Students report violence between parents or adults at home as particularly disturbing. Students who witnessed violence between adults at home (compared to students who had not had this experience), had significantly increased rates of depression, anxiety and suicidality, as well as increased rates of problem behaviour, substance abuse and relationship difficulties.

Feeling safe at school and bullying

About 30% of students report being bullied at school in the last year. 7% of students report being bullied frequently (weekly or more often) and about 20% of students report feeling safe at school only sometimes or not at all. In total, 3% of students have missed school in the last month because of bullying or teasing. Frequent bullying is associated with a number of problems including increased rates of mental health issues and relationship difficulties.

Unwanted sexual contact

About one quarter (26%) of female students and one in every seven (14%) male students report having experienced unwanted sexual contact. Unwanted sexual contact was also associated with health issues, mental health difficulties and substance use.

Being physically hurt by others

About half of students (51% of males and 40% of females) have been hit or physically hurt by others, on purpose, once or twice in the last year. Being hurt 3 times or more in the last year is reported by 16% of male and 10% of female students. Most of this violence is perpetrated by people that the students know and occurs in everyday settings. Male students most often report being hurt by friends and at school. Female students most commonly report being hurt by family members and at home. Being hurt frequently by others is associated with increased rates of mental health issues.

Violence perpetration

About half (49%) of male students and one third (32%) of female students reported that they had physically hurt someone else, on purpose, in the last year. Smaller numbers of students have used weapons (3% of males and 1% of females) or forced others to do sexual things they did not wish to do (4% of males and 1% of females). Students who have perpetrated serious violence have often been victimized or witnessed violence at home themselves. Perpetrating violence is also associated with multiple health problems including substance use, mental health issues, family difficulties and problem behaviour.



Help seeking

Many students, especially males, do not tell adults about their experiences of violence. About half of bullied students told an adult about being bullied, with 26% of bullied students telling a parent and 11% telling a teacher. Fewer students (24% of males and 40% of females) who had been physically hurt by others told an adult. Only 15% of students (10% of males and 18% of females) who had experienced unwanted sexual contact told any adult about these experiences.

Differences between groups of young people

Many experiences of violence vary significantly by gender. Male students are more likely than female students to be bullied, be physically hurt by others, or to hurt other people. Female students are more likely than male students to report unwanted sexual contact.

Many experiences of violence do not vary significantly by age (13 to 17 years) or ethnicity (New Zealand European, Maori, Pacific Island or Asian ethnicity).

Co-occurrence of violence

Many students who experience one type of violence (whether as victim, perpetrator, or witness of violence) experience another type of violence. More specifically, students who are victimized in one way are more likely to also be hurt in other ways and to hurt others. Students who hurt others are also often victimized. Students who witness violence at home are significantly more likely than other students to also be hurt and to hurt others.

Violence and health and well-being

In general, students who have frequent experiences of violence have higher rates of health problems and fewer strengths or supports. We found that students who have frequent experiences of violence, compared to those who have not, have:

- lower rates of getting on well with their family and feeling part of their school
- lower rates of feeling that they could 'make it through' if they faced tough times, and lower rates of having generally 'good health'
- higher rates of symptoms of depression, anxiety and higher rates of suicide attempts
- higher rates of regular use of alcohol, marijuana and cigarettes.



THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THIS REPORT

For young people

Violence can be linked to many difficulties and problems. If young people are worried about violence in their own or someone else's life there are ways to seek help (see page 29 of this report for some options).

For parents and families

Home environments are very important for young people. Witnessing adults hurting each other or hurting young people in the home can be associated with serious problems for young people. Violence outside the home, such as school bullying or unwanted sexual contact can also be associated with serious problems.

- Adults should provide violence-free homes for children to grow up in.
- Parents and caregivers should listen, provide support and seek help for young people if they have worries or concerns about safety or violence (see page 29 for some options for help).

For schools

This report shows that experiences of violence, both within and outside of school, have significant effects on students at school. Bullying and other experiences of violence are associated with truancy, reduced connections with school, increased behavior problems, increased substance use and other health issues. The findings of this report highlight the importance of violence as an issue for the school sector and suggest that:

- Schools should take bullying seriously and provide safe environments for students at school.
- Schools should provide opportunities for students to tell staff if they have worries or concerns about safety or bullying at school.
- Schools should ensure that there are opportunities for students who are experiencing violence outside of school to gain support and assistance.

For the health and social service sectors

Service planners and providers should be aware that young people's experiences of violence are common, often co-occur and are significantly associated with health and wellbeing. The findings of this report suggest that:

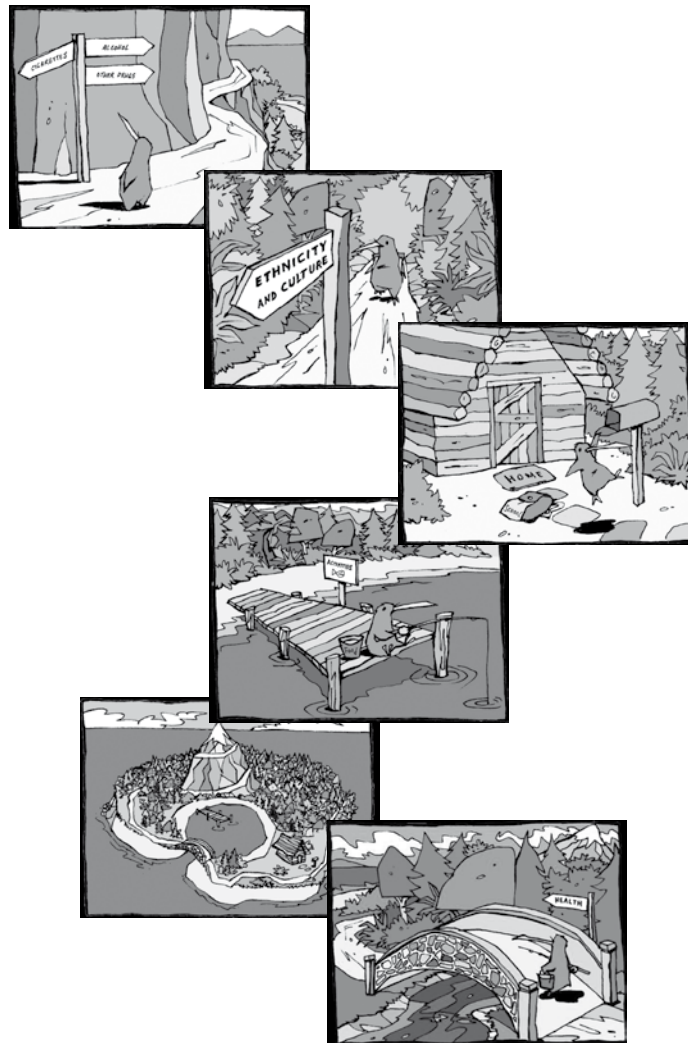
- All services that have youth clientele, including mental health, sexual health and alcohol and drug services, should routinely enquire about violence in their clients' lives.
- Services which seek to prevent or reduce the incidence of health problems in communities as a precursor to mental health problems including mental health, sexual health and substance-use problems, should consider the importance of violence.
- Services which seek to address a specific violence issue should routinely enquire about other violence-related experiences and health issues including mental health, sexual health, substance use and family and school issues.



For funders and policy makers

This report highlights the frequency of violence and documents the impact of violence on health and wellbeing for young people and their families and communities. Violence and violence prevention crosses many funding and policy sectors. The findings of this report suggest that:

- Efforts to prevent violence and minimize violence-related harm may have potential positive impacts across multiple health and social indicators for individuals, families and communities.
- Funders and policy makers should increase their efforts to investigate and invest in effective violence prevention in everyday settings.
- Funders and policy makers should promote inter-agency and inter-sectorial work to promote violence prevention and provide effective interventions.





INTRODUCTION



INTRODUCTION

Relatively little is known about how common various types and experiences of violence are for New Zealand young people. Further, the consequences or costs of violence for young people, families and communities are difficult to quantify.

This report has been commissioned by the Public Health Directorate of the Ministry of Health to provide information about a large, nationally representative, contemporary sample of secondary school students and their experiences of violence at school, home and in communities.

ADOLESCENT HEALTH RESEARCH GROUP

The Adolescent Health Research Group (AHRG) was established in 1997 with the aim of improving the health and well-being of New Zealand's current generation of young people. The research group has representatives from the Departments of Paediatrics, Education, Maori and Pacific Health, Psychiatry and the School of Population Health at The University of Auckland.

The AHRG is supported and guided by advisory groups (Youth, Maori, Pacific and Asian). These advisory groups consist of key youth health advisors, community representatives and leaders in health and education.

The AHRG continues to be an active research group and will further survey the health and wellbeing of New Zealand's young people in 2007.



ABOUT THE SURVEY

Youth2000 is New Zealand's first nationally representative, comprehensive youth health and wellbeing survey. In designing the survey the AHRG consulted with key stakeholders and end-users (including health providers, youth health researchers, government agencies, schools, young people and Maori and Pacific community leaders) to determine what youth health information was needed. The resulting questionnaire was developed from major themes and research questions identified from the consultation process, literature review and available relevant youth health surveys that have been validated nationally and/or internationally. Topics in the questionnaire included: culture and ethnicity; home and family; school; injuries and violence; health and emotional health; food and activities; sexuality; substance use; neighbourhood; and spirituality.

Testing of the questionnaire by young people was conducted to ensure comprehension and validity. The survey was administered during the 2001 school year using laptop computers with multimedia technology. The technology was developed especially for the survey and included computer graphics (examples of which are used to illustrate this booklet); voice-over so that questions were read out over headphones as they appeared on the screen, and music. During piloting young people reported that they enjoyed doing the survey and that it was easy to tell the truth using this technology. The details of school and student participation are presented briefly below and are available in greater depth in articles by the Adolescent Health Research Group (2003) and Watson et al (2001).

STUDENTS IN THE SURVEY

A total of 9699 students from 114 New Zealand secondary schools were surveyed. This represents approximately 4% of all New Zealand secondary school students. The schools were randomly selected from all 390 New Zealand schools with 50 or more students in Years 9-13 in the year 2000. From each school students were randomly selected from the school roll. The resulting sample of young people was ethnically diverse and included young people from Kaitaia to Invercargill. Table 1 shows the distribution of students who participated in the survey. Ethnic group for each participating student was identified using the 1996 New Zealand Census prioritisation method.

Students in the survey: age, gender and ethnicity

	13 years and under	14	15	16	17 years and older	% of Total
Total	2050	2285	2178	1725	1308	
Female	1079	1202	1210	938	715	53.8
Male	971	1083	968	787	593	46.2
Maori	576	661	540	359	199	24.7
Pacific Island	160	199	166	127	113	8.2
Asian	121	122	148	136	152	7.2
NZ European	1068	1184	1207	1007	750	55.3
Other ethnicity	97	86	87	73	68	4.6



HOW TO USE THIS REPORT

An overview of findings about violence in the lives of students who participated in **Youth2000** is presented in this report. The main findings are presented in the results section. More detailed information is provided in the appendix.

The information in this report can only provide information about secondary school students' reports of their own experiences of violence. The survey did not include information from parents, teachers or others.

It is important to note that **Youth2000** was carried out with young people aged 12-18 years who were enrolled at secondary school and who were present at school on the day of the survey. In New Zealand in 2001, approximately 98% of 13 year olds were estimated to be attending school; while by 17 years of age only 58% were estimated to be attending school (Fleming, 2003). The health and wellbeing of students attending alternative education can be found in another report (Denny, Clark & Watson, 2004). Young people who leave school earlier or who are frequently absent are likely to have greater health concerns than those at school (Denny, Clark, Fleming & Wall, 2004). Therefore the findings of this report may not accurately reflect the experiences of all young people and particularly the experiences of those young people who have left school or do not regularly attend school.

A further limitation of this data is that it is cross-sectional; we surveyed students at one point in time. Thus while we can report associations between violence experiences and health, we cannot say that one 'caused' the other. Other types of research can help to explore these important cause and effect relationships.

STATISTICAL TERMS

Most data in this report are expressed as percentages which give the proportions of young people exposed to a particular problem or issue.

As we collected data from a random sample of students in New Zealand it is representative of the population of students attending high school in New Zealand. Percentages and odds ratios are able to be generalised to this wider population. Where differences between groups are being compared we have given the 'confidence interval' or CI which indicates the precision of the estimates. For example a 95% CI indicates the range of numbers within which we are 95% sure the true value lies. For odds ratios, if the 95% confidence interval includes 1 (i.e. 1 lies between the lower and upper limits for the odds ratio given), there is little statistical support for any true difference between the two groups being compared.

Odds ratios compare the odds or likelihoods of an event between groups. An odds ratio of 1 means that the likelihood is equal, an odds ratio less than 1 shows a lower likelihood and an odds ratio of higher than 1 shows a higher likelihood. For example, Asian youth are less likely to feel safe at school than New Zealand European youth (OR = 0.6) and Maori youth are more likely to miss school because they feel unsafe than New Zealand European youth (OR = 1.6)

All statistical comparisons were generated using SAS 9.1 software.



INTERPRETING ETHNIC DIFFERENCES

Young people in the survey were asked which ethnic groups they belonged to. For the purposes of this data analysis, where young people belonged to several ethnic groups, the New Zealand Census ethnicity prioritisation method (Lang, 2002) was used to allocate them to a single ethnic group. Important differences between students of different ethnic groups are presented in this report to enable informed policy and planning.

Comparisons between ethnic groups were calculated using logistic regression. As such, these comparisons are given as odds ratios with the associated 95% confidence interval (CI). All odds ratios are adjusted for age, gender, socio-economic status and one or two-parent family and are given for each ethnic group compared to the New Zealand European students.

The AHRG recognises that there are many influences that explain apparent ethnic differences in violence. For more information on Maori, Pacific or Asian specific findings from [Youth2000](#) please refer to the [Youth2000](#) website (www.youth2000.ac.nz).

DEFINITIONS AND TERMS

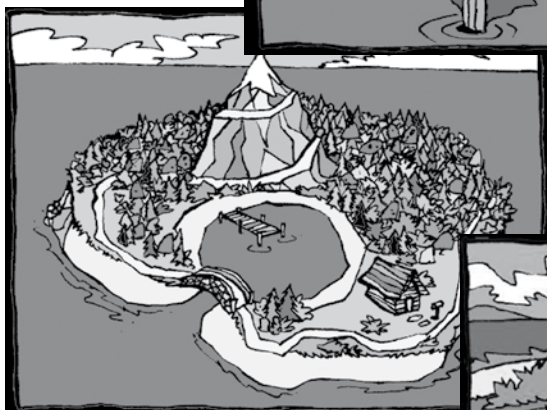
There are a number of specific terms that are used frequently in this report. Definitions for these are provided here.

Term	Brief explanation	Survey question wording	Possible responses	Responses used to define this term
Witnessing family violence against adults	Having seen adults at home hurting another adult within the last 12 months.	During the last 12 months how many times have you seen an adult in your home hitting or physically hurting another adult?	Never Not in the last 12 months Once or twice Three or more times Does not apply to me	Once or twice OR Three or more times
Frequently witnessing family violence against adults	Having seen adults at home hurting another adult, 3 times or more within the last 12 months.	During the last 12 months how many times have you seen an adult in your home hitting or physically hurting another adult?	Never Not in the last 12 months Once or twice Three or more times Does not apply to me	Three or more times
Witnessing family violence against children	Having seen adults at home hurting a child within the last 12 months.	During the last 12 months how many times have you seen an adult in your home hitting or physically hurting a child?	Never Not in the last 12 months Once or twice Three or more times Does not apply to me	Once or twice OR Three or more times
Bullied	Students who say they have been bullied in school this year.	This year how often have you been bullied in school? Note that this question is preceded by the following explanation: “We mean bullying when a student or group of students say nasty and unpleasant things to another student. Or the student is hit, kicked, threatened, pushed or shoved around. Bullying also means when a group of students completely ignore somebody and leave them out of things on purpose”.	I haven't been bullied in school I haven't been bullied this year It has happened once or twice About once a week Several times a week Most days	Student selects any of: It has happened once or twice About once a week Several times a week Most days
Frequently bullied	Students who say they have been bullied more than once a week in school this year	This year how often have you been bullied in school?	I haven't been bullied in school I haven't been bullied this year It has happened once or twice About once a week Several times a week Most days	Several times a week OR Most days
Physically hurt	Physically hurt by others on purpose, at least once, in the last 12 months.	During the last 12 months how many times have you been hit or physically harmed by another person on purpose?	Never Not in the last 12 months Once or twice Three or more times	Once or twice OR Three or more times



Frequently physically hurt	Physically hurt by others on purpose, 3 times or more, in the last 12 months.	During the last 12 months how many times have you been hit or physically harmed by another person on purpose?	Never Not in the last 12 months Once or twice Three or more times	Three or more times
Unwanted sexual contact	Being touched in a sexual way or made to do sexual things that they did not wish to do	Have you ever been touched in a sexual way or made to do sexual things that you didn't want to do?	Never One or two times Sometimes Often Maybe Not sure	Student selects any of: One or two times Sometimes Often
Being in fights	Being in a serious physical fight within the last 12 months	During the last 12 months how many times were you in a serious physical fight?	Never Not in the last 12 months Once or twice Three or more times	Once or twice OR Three or more times
Carrying weapons	Carried a weapon, such as a knife, in the last 12 months	During the last 12 months how many times have you ever carried a weapon such as a knife, thinking about harming someone?	Never Not in the last 12 months Once or twice Three or more times	Once or twice OR Three or more times
Using weapons	Attacked someone, using a weapon, in the last 12 months.	During the last 12 months how many times have you ever attacked someone using a weapon such as a knife?	Never Not in the last 12 months Once or twice Three or more times	Once or twice OR Three or more times
Hurting others	Physically harming someone else, on purpose, in the last 12 months	During the last 12 months how many times have you hit or physically harmed someone else on purpose?	Never Not in the last 12 months Once or twice Three or more times	Once or twice OR Three or more times
Frequently hurting others	Physically harming someone else, on purpose, three times or more in the last 12 months	During the last 12 months how many times have you hit or physically harmed someone else on purpose?	Never Not in the last 12 months Once or twice Three or more times	Three or more times
Sexually abusive behaviour	Making someone else do something that they did not want to do.	Have you ever forced someone to do sexual things they didn't want?	Yes No Not sure	Yes
Violence perpetration	Any of the following: sexually abusive behaviour; using weapons or frequently hurting others	Composite measure, includes students who were defined as performing any of the sexually abusive behaviour; using weapons or frequently hurting others using definitions above.		







RESULTS

WITNESSING VIOLENCE AT HOME

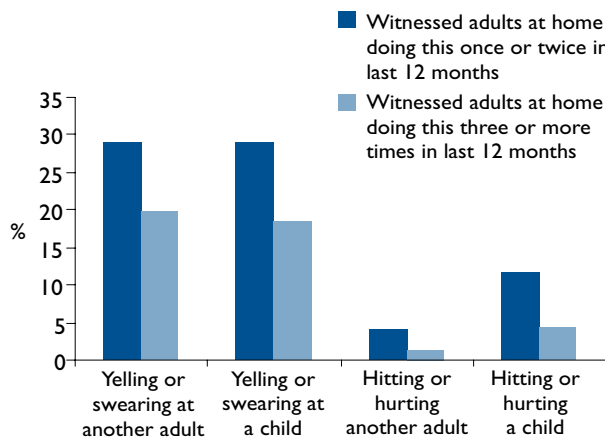
Most students (92%) report they feel cared for a lot by at least one parent or person who acts as a parent. The majority of students (71%) also report that they feel close to a parent or person who acts as a parent.

About half of all students (49%) reported adults in their home yelling or swearing at other adults during the last 12 months. A smaller proportion of students (6%) experienced adults in their home physically hurting other adults in the last 12 months, with just over 1% of students reporting that adults in their home had hurt other adults three times or more in the last 12 months.

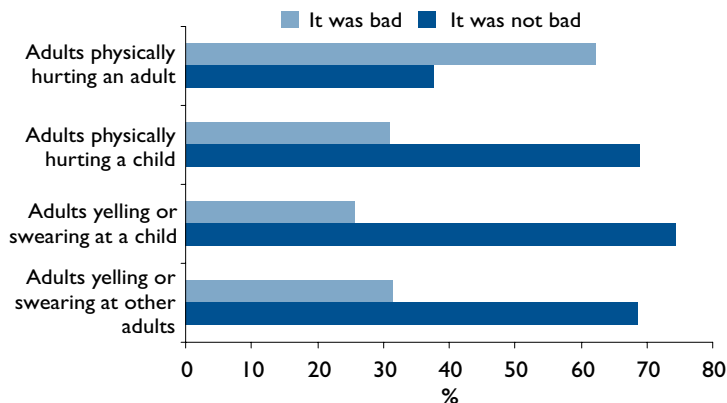
About half of all students (48%) report adults in their home yelling or swearing at children during the last 12 months. A smaller proportion of students (16%) experienced adults in their home hitting or physically hurting children during the last 12 months. 4% of students reported that this had happened three times or more in the last 12 months.

Students who reported adults in their home yelling or swearing at, or hitting or physically hurting children or adults were asked 'the last time this happened how bad was it?' Of these experiences, adults hurting other adults was the most likely to be reported by students as being bad (pretty bad, really bad or terrible).

How many students witnessed yelling or violence by adults at home?



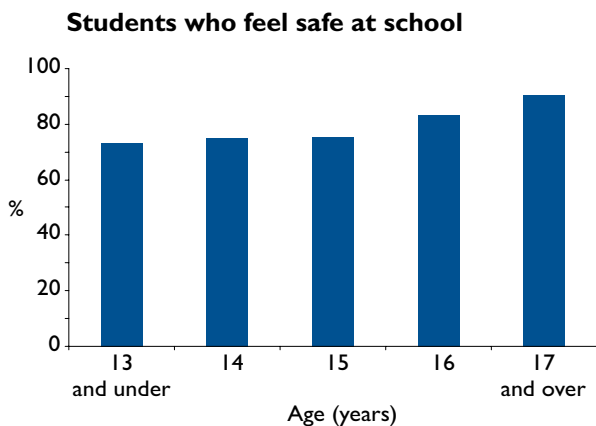
How bad was it, the last time an adult in the student's home, hurt or yelled at someone?



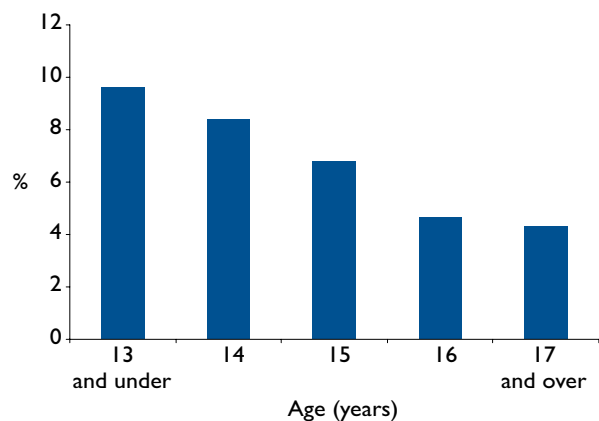
FEELING SAFE AT SCHOOL AND BULLYING

Feeling safe

The majority of students (79% of females and 77% of males) feel safe in their school all or most of the time. Older students are more likely than younger students to report feeling safe at school.



Students who are frequently bullied at school



How bad is bullying?

In total, about 10% of students reported having being bullied in a way they felt was pretty bad, really bad or terrible in the last year. This means for about one third (31%) of students who had been bullied in the last year, it was pretty bad, really bad or terrible.

In total 3% of all students have stayed away from school, at least once in the past month, because they were afraid someone might tease or bully them.

Students report being bullied in a variety of ways. Some types of bullying vary by gender. Male students are more likely than female students to report being physically hurt or threatened. Female students are more likely than male students to report being left out or ignored.

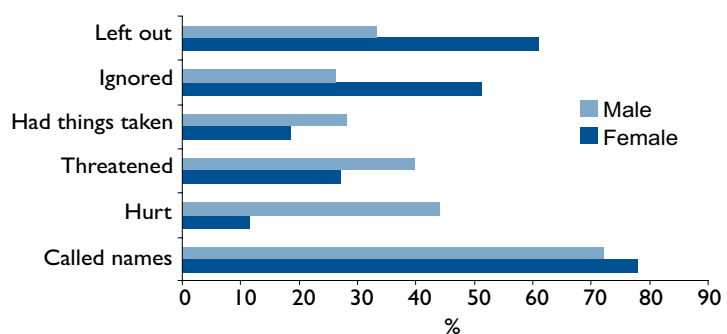
Bullying

Most students (70%) say they have not been bullied this year. Approximately 1 in 3 students (28% of females and 33% of males) report being bullied at school at least once during the school year (the survey took place in school terms 2 and 3). Younger students and male students are more likely to report bullying. 9% of male students and 5% of female students report frequent (at least weekly) bullying.

Bullying

Bullying refers to when a student or group of students say nasty and unpleasant things to another student, or the student is hit, kicked, threatened, pushed or shoved around, or when a group of students completely ignore somebody and leave them out of things on purpose.

In what ways were students bullied?



Ethnicity and bullying

Asian students were significantly less likely than other students to feel safe at school, and were the least likely to tell adults if they were bullied. New Zealand European students were less likely than Asian, Maori or Pacific Island students to report that they were bullied badly.



BEING DELIBERATELY PHYSICALLY HURT BY OTHERS

Around half of students (51% of males and 40% of females) were deliberately physically hurt by others in the last 12 months. 35% of all male and 29% of all female students were hurt once or twice and 16 % of male and 10% of female students were hurt three or more times in the last 12 months. Younger students were more likely to be hurt than older students.

Physically hit or hurt

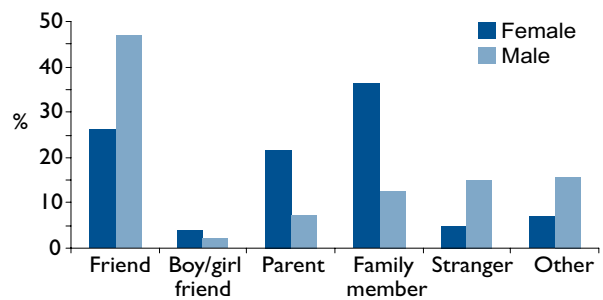
Physically hit or hurt refers to having been hit or physically hurt, by another person, on purpose, in the last 12 months.

Most students were physically hurt in everyday places (home and school). 38% reported that the last time they were hurt was at school and 41% reported that the last occasion was at home.

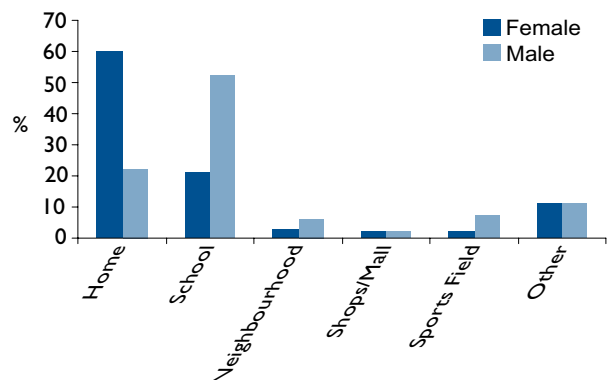
Most students were hurt by people they knew well. 37% reported that the last time they were hurt it was by a friend and 38% reported that the last time was by a parent or other family member.

Male students were most likely to be hurt at school and by a friend. Female students were most likely to be hurt at home; they were hurt most often by family members.

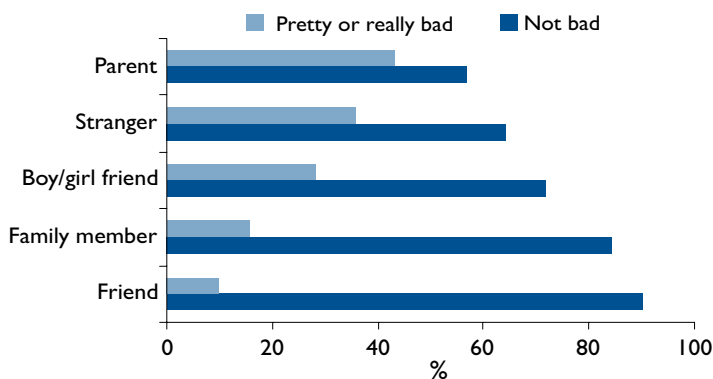
Of students who were hurt in the last 12 months, the last time it occurred, who was it by?



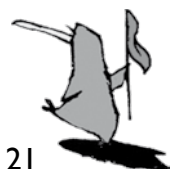
Of students who were hurt in the last 12 months, the last time it occurred, where did it take place?



How bad was it the last time students were hurt, by who hurt them



Of those who had been deliberately physically hurt in the last year most students (80% of male and 78% of female students) said that on the last occasion this was 'a little bad' or 'not too bad'. Students were most likely to report that it was bad (pretty bad, really bad or terrible) if it was by a parent and least likely to report it was bad if it was by a friend.



UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT

One in five students, 26% of female students, and 14% of male students reported unwanted sexual contact.

Unwanted sexual contact

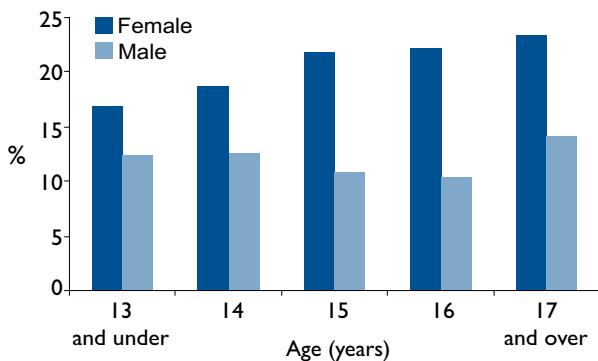
Unwanted sexual contact refers to having been touched in a sexual way or made to do sexual things that the student did not want to do.

Thirteen year old female students were a little more likely to report unwanted sexual contact than male students of the same age (17% compared to 13%). However unwanted sexual contact increased with every year of age for female students but not for male students. At seventeen years about 24% of female students and 14% of male students reported that they had ever been touched in a sexual way or made to do sexual things that they did not wish to do.

Of those who had experienced unwanted sexual contact most said it was 'not bad' or 'a little bad'. However 18% of these male students and nearly twice as many of these female students (38%) reported that last time they had experienced unwanted sexual contact it was bad (pretty bad, really bad or very bad).

About 1 in 3 students (32% of male students and 30% of female students) reported that they had ever had sexual intercourse. Of those who had ever had sexual intercourse, the first time they had sex, the majority of students had wished to do so (65% of female students and 79% of male students). A substantial proportion of students 'didn't mind' (23% of female students and 18% of male students) while 12% of female students and 3% of male students who had had sexual intercourse, said the first time this happened, it was unwanted. Students who had their first sexual experience at an older age, or with a partner who was within five years of their own age, were more likely to report that their first sexual experience was wanted.

Students who report unwanted sexual contact



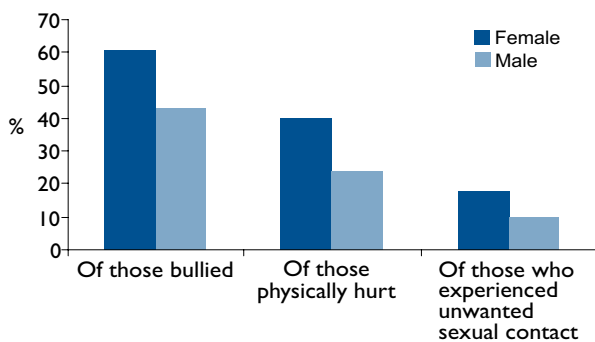
HELP SEEKING

Students who reported being bullied, being physically hurt (on purpose) by others or experiencing unwanted sexual contact were asked if they told adults or others about this.

Students often did not tell adults about these experiences of violence.

Of these experiences students were most likely to tell an adult about being bullied, with 61% of female students and 43% of male students who had been bullied that year, having told an adult about it. Students were less likely to tell an adult about being physically hurt by others: 40% of female students and 24% of male students who were physically hurt by others told an adult. Students were least likely to tell an adult about unwanted sexual contact. Only 18% of female students and 10% of male students who had experienced unwanted sexual contact told an adult or family member about it.

Students who told an adult about violence



In general female students were more likely than male students to tell an adult about any of these experiences of violence.

Both male and female students were more likely to tell an adult if the last time they were victimised they experienced it as 'bad' (pretty bad, really bad or terrible). However, even in this case, many still did not tell an adult. For example, 40% of students who were bullied and said it was bad did not tell an adult about it.

Who did students tell about violence?

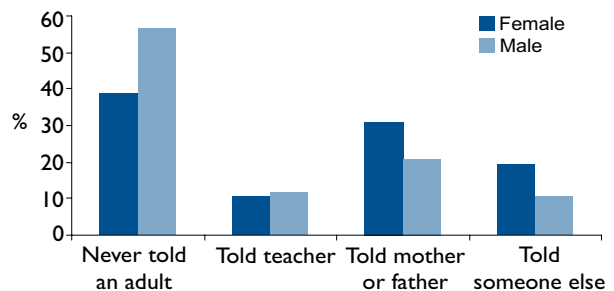
Students who reported bullying or unwanted sexual contact were asked who they told about this.

When students told adults about being bullied they were most likely to tell a parent (26% of bullied students). Teachers were told about bullying by 11% of the students who were bullied.

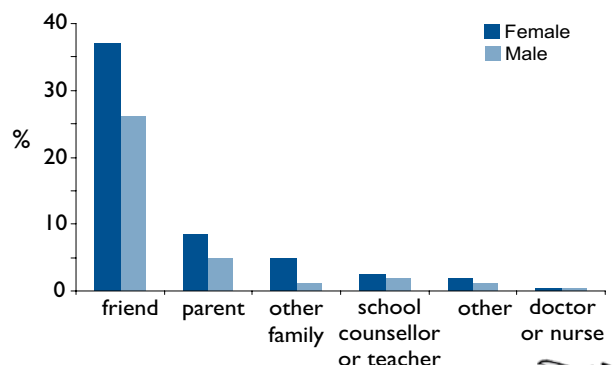
Over half (53%) of students who had experienced unwanted sexual contact had told nobody about it. One third (26% of males and 37% of females) had told a friend. Where students did tell adults about unwanted sexual contact, they were most likely to tell a parent (7% of students who experienced unwanted sexual contact told a parent about it).

Teachers or school counsellors were told about unwanted sexual contact by 2% of students who had experienced this. Very few students who had experienced unwanted sexual contact told a doctor or a nurse about it (0.4% of all students who report experiencing unwanted sexual contact).

Who did students tell about bullying?



Who did students tell about unwanted sexual contact?



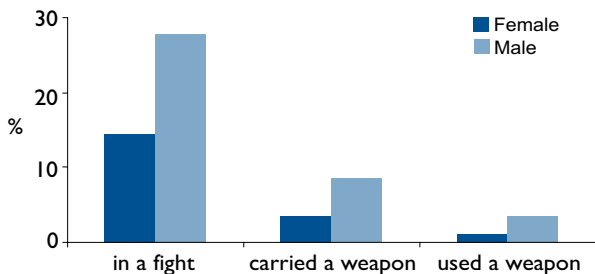
BEING IN FIGHTS AND HURTING OTHERS

Fights and weapons

About 1 in every 4 male students (28%) reported that they were in a serious physical fight in the last year. A few male students (5%) had needed medical treatment due to injuries from fighting in the last year. About 1 out of every 12 male students (9%) reported carrying a weapon such as a knife at least once in the last year and about 3% of all male students reported having attacked someone with a weapon in the last year.

Female students were about half as likely to be in fights and to carry or use weapons. Of the female students surveyed 15% reported that they were in a serious physical fight in the last year and 2% needed medical treatment for an injury from fighting. A few female students (3%) reported carrying a weapon such as a knife in the last year and 1% of female students reported having attacked someone with a weapon in the last year.

Students who have been in a fight or carried or used a weapon (in the last year)



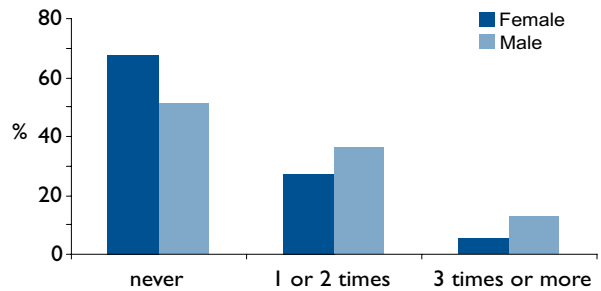
Hurting others

About half of male students (49%) reported that they had deliberately physically hurt someone else in the last 12 months, with 36% of all male students reporting that had occurred once or twice and 13% saying it happened 3 times or more.

Female students were less likely than male students to hurt others, with 32% reporting they had deliberately harmed someone else in

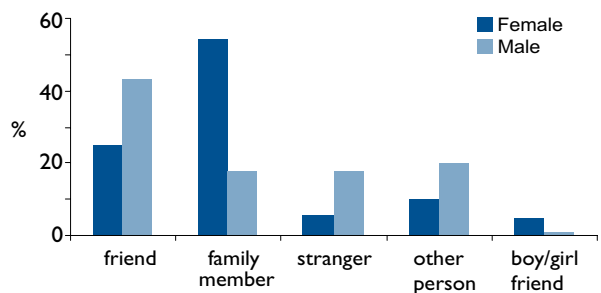
the last 12 months. 27% of all female students reported that they had hurt someone once or twice in the last 12 months and 5% said this happened 3 times or more.

Students who have deliberately hurt others, in the last 12 months



Male students who did hurt others were most likely to hurt a friend, while female students were most likely to have hurt a family member.

Of students who hurt others (in the last 12 months) who did they hurt on the most recent occasion?



Of students who did hurt others, about 9 out of every 10 female students (89%) and 8 out of every 10 male students (80%) said that on the last occasion, the person they hurt was not hurt badly.

Sexually abusive behaviour

A small proportion of surveyed students (4% of male students and 1% of female students) reported ever making someone else do something sexually that they did not want to do.



HOW OFTEN DOES VIOLENCE CO-OCCUR?

In general, students who experienced any one type of violence were more likely to experience other types of violence.

These patterns were complex and differed for the types of violence.

Remember this is a cross-sectional survey and therefore the data presented here is of associations and does not show or imply causation.

Multiple victimisation

Female students who were victimised in one of the following ways: frequently hurt; frequently bullied or experienced unwanted sexual contact, were more likely to also be victimised in each of these other ways.

For example, 16% of female students who experienced unwanted sexual contact were also frequently physically hurt. In comparison only 8% of female students who did not experience unwanted sexual contact were frequently physically hurt.

For male students being frequently physically hurt and being frequently bullied were associated, as were being frequently physically hurt and unwanted sexual contact.

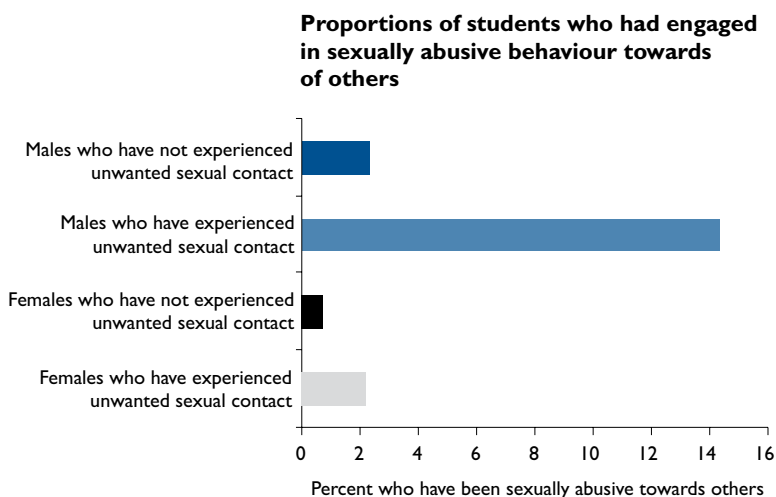
Multiple perpetration

We asked students about whether they had hurt others 3 times or more in the last 12 months; used a weapon (such as a knife) against other people in the last 12 months; or made others do sexual things that they did not wish to do. Each of these behaviours was rare, especially among female students. However, where students did engage in one of these violent behaviours they were more likely than other students to also engage in other types of violence.

Students who hurt others 3 times or more in the last year were more likely than other students to have used a weapon in the year to attack someone. For example; 10% of female students who had hurt others 3 times or more had also used a weapon such as a knife to attack someone in the last year. For male students, 14% who had hurt others three times or more had also used a weapon in the last year.

Students who frequently hurt others were also more likely to force others to do sexual things that they did not want to do. 5% of girls and 9% of boys who had frequently hurt others had engaged in sexually abusive behaviour. In comparison, of students who had not frequently hurt others, 1% of female and 3% of male students had engaged in sexually abusive behaviour.

Are students who are victimised more likely to hurt others?

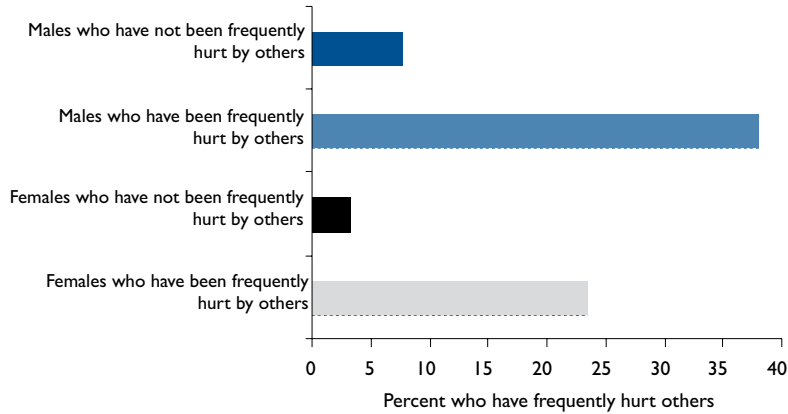


In general, students who were victims of violence were more likely than students who had not been victimized to perpetrate violence against others.

For example, both male and female students who have been physically hurt were more likely to frequently hurt others. Students who had experienced unwanted sexual contact were more likely than students who have not experienced this to engage in sexually abusive behavior towards others.



Proportions of students who have physically hurt others

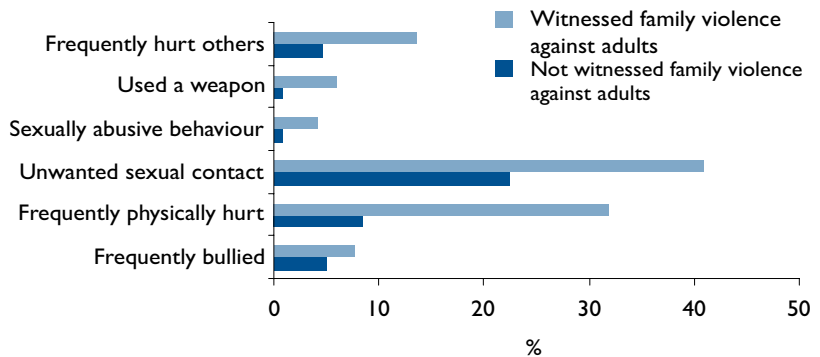


Witnessing family violence and other experiences of violence

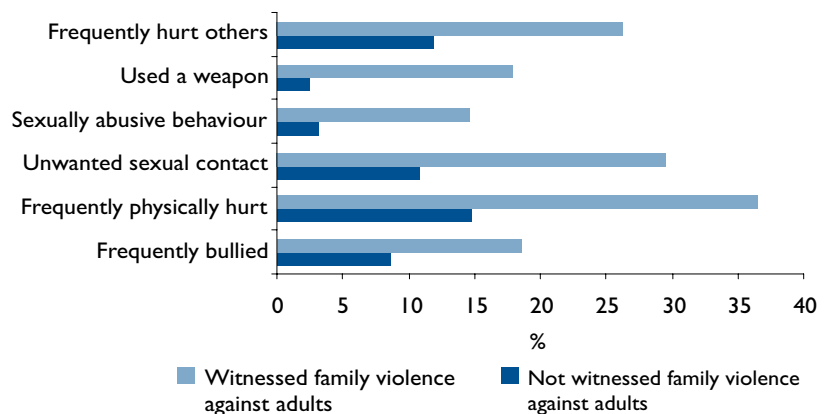
Witnessing violence at home was associated with increased likelihood of being a victim and a perpetrator of violence. Both male and female students who witnessed adults in their home hurting other adults (once or more in the last year) were more likely to:

- be frequently hurt by others,
- experience unwanted sexual contact,
- frequently hurt other people,
- use weapons against others
- and to engage in sexually abusive behaviour.

Female students who have witnessed family violence against adults have higher rates of hurting others and of being hurt



Male students who have witnessed family violence against adults have higher rates of hurting others and of being hurt



VIOLENCE AND HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Students who were frequently victimized, witnessed violence at home or hurt others had, in general: poorer mental health; poorer relationships with family, friends and school; higher rates of using cigarettes, alcohol and marijuana; higher rates of unsafe sexual behaviour; and higher rates of stealing than students who had not had these experiences of violence.

The study data was analyzed to investigate the relationships between health and wellbeing and the following experiences of violence:

1. being frequently bullied
2. being frequently physically hurt
3. experiencing unwanted sexual contact
4. witnessing family violence against adults
5. perpetrating violence against others (forcing others to do sexual things they didn't wish to do; frequently hurting others or using a weapon).

The frequencies (percentages) of each of the health issues for students who were exposed to each type of violence are compared to the frequencies of the same health issues for students who were not exposed to that type of violence. Additionally, multiple regression is used to analyze the odds of students having being exposed to each type of violence, for each of these health problems or difficulties (controlling for age, gender, socio-economic status and experiences of each other type of violence). Together these analyses show which violence experiences are significantly associated with health outcomes. Only the statistically significant findings are reported below (for further data see the appendix).

Students who had any of the 5 experiences of violence as listed above had higher rates of depressive symptoms and suicide attempts in the previous year than those who did not have that experience of violence. Each one of these experiences, except for perpetrating violence against others, was also associated with increased rates of anxiety, when compared to students who did not have that experience.

Health measures

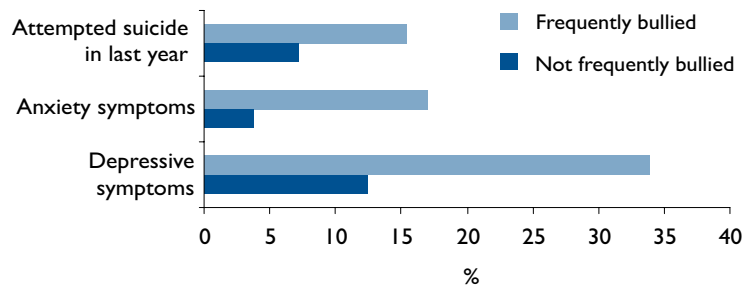
'Depressive Symptoms' were identified by scores greater than the cut-off score on the Reynolds Adolescent Depression Scale (RADS). RADS is a validated self-report scale designed to measure current depressive symptoms among adolescents (Walker et al, 2005) .

'Anxiety symptoms' were assessed using the Anxiety Disorders Index (ADI). This is a sub-scale of the Multidimensional Anxiety Scale for Children (March 1997), It is designed to identify problem levels of anxiety among children and young people.

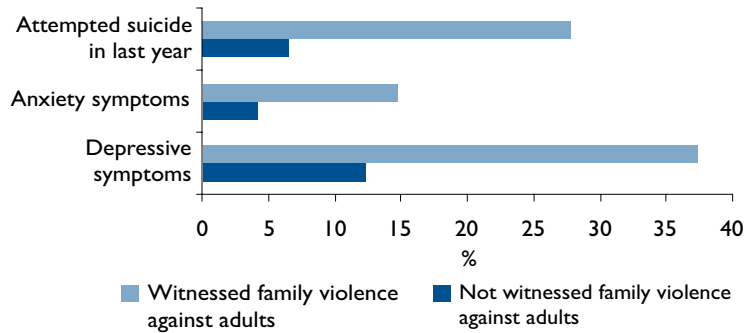
'Suicide attempts' were identified a student reporting that they had attempted suicide (tried to kill themselves) in the last year.



Bullying and mental health



Witnessing family violence against adults and mental health



Each one of these five experiences was associated with feeling less part of school, less like one could 'make it through' if one faced tough times in the next year and having more difficulties getting on with family.

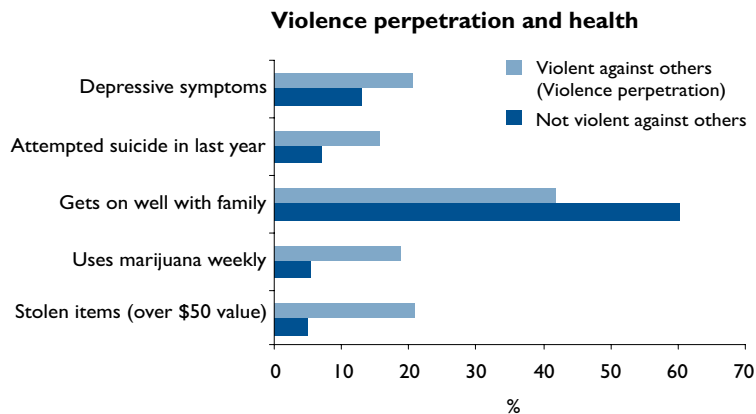
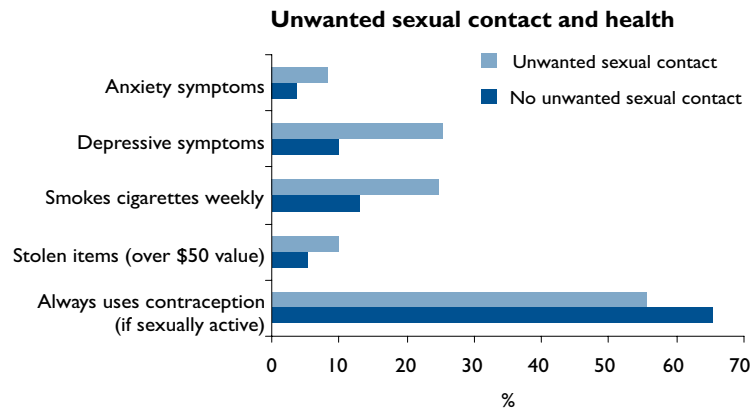
Each of these violence experiences (except frequent bullying) was associated with higher rates of regular cigarette smoking, weekly alcohol use and weekly marijuana use.

Students who had experienced unwanted sexual contact, witnessed family violence against adults or perpetrated violence against others (compared to those who had not had each of those experiences) also reported lower rates of always using contraception (for those who did have sexual intercourse) and higher rates of having stolen items worth over \$50.

Students who were bullied regularly reported notably lower rates of being able to make and keep friends than students who were not bullied regularly.



In summary, experiences of violence are associated with significant health problems and difficulties in family and school life.



Exposure to violence, especially witnessing family violence, being frequently bullied and unwanted sexual contact are associated with large increases in depression, anxiety, suicidality and difficulties in family and school life.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information about New Zealand's Injury Prevention Strategy or Family Violence Prevention Strategy see the New Zealand Family Violence Clearinghouse <http://www.nzfvc.org.nz> or the New Zealand Injury prevention website www.nzips.govt.nz/strategy/

Help if you are worried about violence

Violence can be a really difficult and challenging problem, however there are people who can offer help:

- New Zealand Police (always call 111 in a dangerous situation).
- A parent or a caring adult in your family, iwi, or community.
- A counsellor, teacher, principal or RTLB (Resource Teacher of Learning and Behaviour) at school, especially where bullying or safety at school is a problem.
- Health care professionals such as your General Practitioner (GP or family doctor) or nurse can often assist with many health issues including violence.
- New Zealand Children and Young Persons Service (tel. 0508 FAMILY) – or the police, if you are concerned about the safety of a child or young person.

For help about violence in the home:

0508 DVHELP or see their website <http://www.preventingviolence.org.nz/>

The National Collective of Independent Women's Refuges <http://www.womensrefuge.org.nz>

The National Network of Stopping Violence Services <http://www.nnsvs.org.nz>

For a listening ear or information:

A telephone support service or quality website may assist, for example:

What's Up - 0800 What's up / 0800 9428787

Youthline - 0800 376 633 or Lifeline - 080054 3354

www.urge.co.nz,

www.youthline.co.nz

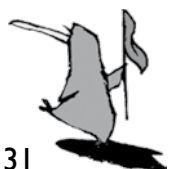
or, aimed at young women, the 'expect respect' website <http://www.expect-respect.org.nz>

or see the help pages at the front of your phone book for local options.



REFERENCES

- Adolescent Health Research Group. A health profile of New Zealand youth who attend secondary school. *New Zealand Medical Journal* 2003; 116(1171), U380.
- Denny S, Clark T, Fleming T, Wall M. Emotional Resilience: Risk and Protective Factors for Depression Among Alternative Education Students in New Zealand. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry* 2004; 74: 137-149.
- Denny S, Clark T, Watson P. The health of alternative education students compared to students attending secondary schools from New Zealand. *New Zealand Medical Journal* 2004; 117: (1205), U1147.
- Fleming T. Suicide attempts among New Zealand secondary school students: an analysis of protective factors. Thesis submitted in partial completion of the requirements of MHSci. University of Auckland. 2003.
- Lang K. Measuring Ethnicity in the New Zealand Population Census. Wellington, NZ: Statistics New Zealand 2002.
- March J. Multidimensional Anxiety Scale for Children: Technical Manual. North Tonawanda, NY: Multi-health Systems, 1997.
- Walker L, Merry S, Watson PD, Robinson EM, Crengle S, Schaaf D. The Use of the Reynolds Adolescent Depression Scale in New Zealand Adolescents. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry*; 2005; 39: 136-140.
- Watson PD, Denny S, Adair V, Ameratunga S, Clark T, Crengle S et al. Adolescents' perceptions of a health survey using multimedia computer-assisted self-administered interview. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health* 2001; 25:520-524.



APPENDIX



Witnessing violence at home

	Not at all	Once or twice	Three or more times
Adults in their home yelling or swearing at each other in the last 12 months	51.5	28.9	19.7
Adults in their home yelling or swearing at a child in the last 12 months	52.4	29.1	18.5
Adults in their home hitting or physically hurting an adult in the last 12 months	94.4	4.2	1.4
Adults in their home hitting or physically hurting a child in the last 12 months	84.0	11.7	4.4

Perceived severity: of those who experienced adults in their home yelling or swearing at, or hitting or physically hurting, other adults or children, the last time it occurred how bad it was it?

	Not bad/ a little bad	Pretty bad, really bad or terrible
Adults in the home yelling or swearing at each other in the last 12 months	68.6	31.4
Adults in the home yelling or swearing at a child in the last 12 months	74.4	25.6
Adults in the home hitting or physically hurting an adult in the last 12 months	37.7	62.3
Adults in the home hitting or physically hurting a child in the last 12 months	69.0	31.0

Feeling safe at school and bullying

	By gender		By age				
	Male	Female	13 and under	14	15	16	17 or older
Students who feel safe at school most or all of the time	77.3	78.8	73.1	74.8	75.2	83.2	90.2
Students who have been bullied at school at least once during that school year	32.9	28.1	38.1	35.0	32.0	23.5	15.8
Students bullied at school weekly or more often	9.2	5.2	9.6	8.4	6.8	4.7	4.3
Students who had not gone to school once or more in the last month because they were afraid someone might hurt, tease or bully them	2.4	3.3	3.7	3.4	2.9	1.8	1.8

Numbers are percentages of students except where otherwise specified.

The next questions were only asked of students who said that they had been bullied at school this year (2778 students)

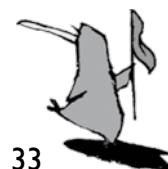
Of those bullied, when it happens, how bad is the bullying?

	By gender		By age				
	Male	Female	13 and under	14	15	16	17 or older
It is not bad or a little bad	68.8	68.7	64.7	68.4	69.8	73.3	73.0
It is pretty bad, really bad or terrible	31.3	31.1	35.3	31.7	30.1	26.8	27.0

Of those bullied, in what ways were they bullied?

Note numbers were able to add up to greater than 100% as students were able to select as many as applied to them.

	Called hurtful names	Hurt (kicked, punched, hit etc)	Threatened	Had things taken from them	Ignored on purpose	Left out of things	Other
Percentage of bullied males	72.2	44.0	39.7	28.1	26.3	33.4	10.5
Percentage of bullied females	78.0	11.6	27.2	18.6	51.1	61.0	12.8



Being deliberately physically hurt by others

Students who reported being hit or physically harmed (on purpose) by others in the last 12 months

	By gender		By age				
	Male	Female	13 and under	14	15	16	17 or older
Not at all	48.9	60.3	52.0	52.6	53.1	55.1	68.1
Once or twice	35.1	29.4	33.9	33.1	33.7	31.6	24.8
Three or more times	16.0	10.3	14.1	14.3	13.2	13.4	7.1

The following 4 questions were asked only of the students who reported that they had been hit or physically harmed (on purpose) by others in the last 12 months.

Numbers given are percentages for each gender or age group e.g. 79.9% percent of males who had been hurt on purpose, said that the last time it occurred, it was not bad or a little bad.

Of those hit or physically harmed on purpose once or more in last 12 months, the last time it happened, how bad was it?

Total	By gender		By age				
	Male	Female	13 and under	14	15	16	17 or older
Not bad or a little bad	79.9	77.9	75.3	78.6	79.8	80.3	83.7
Pretty bad, Really bad or terrible	20.1	22.1	24.7	21.4	20.2	19.6	16.3

Of those hit or physically harmed on purpose once or more in last 12 months, the last time it happened, who was it by?

	By gender		By age				
	Male	Female	13 and under	14	15	16	17 or older
friend	47.0	26.1	34.8	37.1	40.4	36.2	35.1
boyfriend or girlfriend	2.1	4.0	1.3	2.2	3.7	3.8	5.7
parent	7.2	21.6	14.1	13.9	13.7	14.2	15.6
family member	12.7	36.5	27.1	25.1	22.5	22.6	21.4
stranger	15.0	4.9	7.2	9.1	10.0	13.8	13.1
other	15.9	6.9	15.3	12.6	9.7	9.3	9.1

Of those hit or physically harmed on purpose once or more in last 12 months, the last time it happened, how bad was it, by who was it by?

	Last time it occurred, how bad was it?	
	Not bad	Pretty bad or really bad
friend	90.0	10.0
boyfriend or girlfriend	71.9	28.1
family member	84.2	15.8
parent	56.4	43.6
stranger	64.3	35.7
other	75.4	24.6



Of those hit or physically harmed on purpose once or more in last 12 months, the last time it happened, where were they hit?

	By gender		By age					Last time it occurred, how bad was it?	
	Male	Female	13 and under	14	15	16	17 or older	Not bad	Pretty bad or really bad
Home	22.2	60.0	41.8	40.9	37.9	39.0	43.0	75.6	24.4
School	52.2	21.4	43.1	41.0	37.8	31.4	24.9	85.2	14.8
Neighbourhood	5.7	2.9	2.8	3.9	5.2	5.6	5.0	65.0	35.0
Shops or mall	2.0	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.1	3.3	1.2	62.8	37.2
Sports field	6.7	2.2	3.3	3.6	4.1	6.6	7.3	82.1	17.9
Other	11.2	11.3	7.0	8.4	13.0	14.2	18.6	76.4	23.6

Unwanted sexual contact

Students who have ever been touched in a sexual way or made to do sexual things that they did not wish to do (experienced unwanted sexual contact)

	By gender	By age				
		13 and under	14	15	16	17 or older
Female	26.4	16.9	18.7	21.8	22.3	23.5
Male	13.9	12.5	12.6	10.8	10.4	14.2

Of those students who experienced unwanted sexual contact, the last time that it occurred how bad was it?

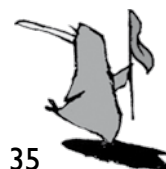
	Female	Male
Not bad or a little bad	62.2	82.8
Pretty, really or very bad	37.8	17.8

Of those students who have had sex ('sexual intercourse or going all the way'), the first time this happened how much was that something they wanted?

	By gender		By current age				
	Male	Female	13 and under	14	15	16	17 or older
Wanted or very much wanted	78.7	64.9	57.6	67.1	71.9	74.7	78.2
Didn't mind	18.4	23.3	31.6	26.7	20.4	17.6	15.1
Unwanted or very much unwanted	2.9	11.8	10.9	6.1	7.7	7.7	6.7

Of those students who have had sex ('sexual intercourse or going all the way'), the first time this happened how much was that something they wanted, by age at first intercourse?

Age at first intercourse	Under 11 years	11-13 years	14-15 years	16 years or more
Wanted first intercourse	53.8	64.9	69.4	78.8



Of those students who have had sex ('sexual intercourse or going all the way'), the first time this happened how much older or younger than them was their partner?

Age of partner at first sexual intercourse	% of all partners	% wanted first sexual intercourse
More than 10 years older	3.9	52.4
5-10 years older	5.5	60.7
Less than 5 years older	23.4	70.7
Same age (as the young person)	60.7	92.0
Less than 5 years younger	1.4	66.8
5-10 years younger	0.4	51.9
More than 10 years younger	0.5	50

Help seeking

Of those bullied, how many told an adult about the bullying?

	By gender		By age				
	Male	Female	13 and under	14	15	16	17 or older
Never told an adult	56.7	38.8	45.0	44.7	51.8	50.9	49.6
Told teacher	11.7	10.5	13.2	11.9	9.0	8.1	12.3
Told mother or father	20.9	31.2	29.7	26.1	25.9	24.0	16.9
Told someone else	10.7	19.5	12.2	17.3	13.3	17.0	21.2

Of those bullied how many told an adult about the bullying by how bad the bullying was.

	How bad bullying was	
	Bullying was not bad	Bullying was bad/really bad or terrible
Told no one	51.3	39.8
Told teacher	8.5	16.7
Told mother or father	24.2	30.2
Told someone else	16.0	13.3

Of those hit or physically harmed on purpose in the last 12 months, how many told an adult about it?

	By gender		By age				
	Male	Female	13 and under	14	15	16	17 or older
Told an adult	24.1	39.6	36.0	31.7	28.2	29.4	32.9

Of those students who had ever experienced unwanted sexual contact, how many had told about it?

Note that students could select as many of these options as applied to them.

	Total	Male	Female
Told a friend	32.0	26.3	36.8
Told a parent	6.8	5.2	8.5
Told a other family	3.6	1.4	4.8
Told a school counsellor/teacher	2.2	1.9	2.4
Told a other person	1.8	0.7	2.0
Told a doctor/nurse	0.4	0.4	0.4



Being in fights and hurting others

Students who were in a serious physical fight in the last 12 months

	By gender		By age				
	Male	Female	13 and under	14	15	16	17 or older
Not at all	72.1	85.5	79.6	77.7	77.1	79.6	85.5
Once or twice	22.3	12.3	18.0	17.3	18.3	16.8	11.9
Three or more times	5.6	2.2	2.3	5.0	4.6	3.6	2.6

The next question was only asked of students who were in a serious physical fight in the last 12 months:

Of students who were in a serious physical fight in the last 12 months, percentage who were injured and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse

	By gender		By age				
	Male	Female	13 and under	14	15	16	17 or older
Of those in fights, percent who needed treatment	18.8	13.7	17.4	17.0	14.8	19.4	16.2

Students who hit or physically harmed someone else on purpose in the last 12 months.

	By gender		By age				
	Male	Female	13 and under	14	15	16	17 or older
Not at all	50.9	67.9	57.7	55.4	53.7	58.0	63.5
Once or twice	36.5	26.8	30.1	30.0	30.4	27.2	23.1
Three or more times	12.6	5.3	5.9	7.5	8.6	7.7	5.4

The next two questions were only asked of students who did hurt or harm someone else on purpose in the last 12 months:

Of those students who hit or physically harmed someone else on purpose in the last 12 months, the last time it happened how badly was the person hurt?

(Percentage is of students who had hurt someone, for each gender or age group; e.g. 80.4% percent of males who had hurt someone said that the last time it occurred the person was not badly hurt).

	By gender		By age				
	Male	Female	13 and under	14	15	16	17 or older
Not bad or a little bad	80.4	89.4	85.4	83.2	84.1	84.6	84.8
Pretty bad or really bad	19.6	10.6	14.6	16.8	15.9	15.4	15.2



Of those students who hit or physically harmed someone else on purpose in the last 12 months, the last time it happened who did they harm?

(Percentage is of students who had hurt someone, for each gender or age group; e.g. 42.9% percent of males who had hurt someone said that the last time it occurred, they harmed a friend).

	Total	By gender		By age				
		Male	Female	13 and under	14	15	16	17 or older
A friend	35.3	42.9	25.4	34.6	34.1	37.8	35.3	34.0
A boyfriend or girlfriend	2.8	0.8	5.3	1.4	3.3	2.3	3.3	4.3
A family member	33.4	17.6	53.8	36.2	35.5	30.9	31.9	31.3
A stranger	12.9	18.4	5.8	7.8	11.0	14.3	15.9	18.9
Other	15.6	20.2	9.6	20.0	16.0	14.7	13.6	11.5

Students who have carried or used a weapon such as a knife in the last 12 months.

	Total	Male	Female	13 and under	14	15	16	17 or older
Carried a weapon such as a knife, thinking about harming someone, in the last 12 months	5.8	8.5	3.5	4.3	6.7	7.1	6.3	3.4
Attacked someone using a weapon such as a knife in the last 12 months	2.2	3.4	1.2	1.7	2.7	2.4	2.3	1.4

Sexually abusive behavior: percentage of students who have forced someone to do sexual things that they didn't want to do.

	By gender		By age				
	Male	Female	13 and under	14	15	16	17 or older
Forced someone to do sexual things that they didn't want to do	3.6	1.2	2.6	2.6	2.2	1.8	2.2



Co-occurrence of violence

Multiple victimisation

These tables illustrate the levels of co-occurrence of types of violence for male or female students.

For example the first table reads that 21.6% of males who had experienced unwanted sexual contact were also frequently hurt, while 15.1% of males who had experienced unwanted sexual contact were also physically hurt. The 95% confidence intervals are given for each.

1) Male students: Unwanted sexual contact and being frequently physically hurt

	Frequently physically hurt
Unwanted sexual contact	21.6 17.8, 25.3
No unwanted sexual contact	15.1 13.7, 16.5

2) Male students: Frequently bullied by others and being frequently physically hurt

	Frequently physically hurt
Frequent bullying	43.0 38.7, 47.2
Not frequent bullying	13.1 11.9, 14.2

3) Female students: Unwanted sexual contact and being frequently physically hurt

	Frequently physically hurt
Unwanted sexual contact	15.7 13.2, 18.1
No unwanted sexual contact	8.3 7.3, 9.3

4) Female students: Frequently bullied by others and being frequently physically hurt

	Frequently physically hurt
Frequent bullying	27.3 21.2, 33.3
Not frequent bullying	9.3 8.3, 10.2

Multiple perpetration

These tables illustrate the levels of co-occurrence of perpetrating different types of violence for male or female students. For example the first table reads that 9.9% of females who had frequently physically hurt others had also used a weapon, while 0.7% of females who had not frequently physically hurt others had used a weapon.

The 95% confidence intervals are given for each.

1) Female students: Frequently physically hurting others and using weapons or engaging in sexually abusive behaviour

	Used weapon	Sexually abusive behaviour
Frequently physically hurt others	9.9 5.9, 13.8	4.7 1.8, 7.7
Did not frequently physically hurt others	0.7 0.4, 1.0	0.9 0.6, 1.2

2) Female students: Using weapons and engaging in sexually abusive behaviour

	Sexually abusive behaviour
Used weapon	16.7 5.6, 27.8
Not used weapon	0.8 0.5, 1.2

3) Male students: Frequently physically hurt others and using weapons or engaging in sexually abusive behaviour

	Used weapon	Sexually abusive behaviour
Perpetrated physical violence (hurt others 3 x or more last year)	14.4 10.6, 18.1	9.3 6.7, 11.9
Didn't perpetrate physical violence (hurt others 3 x or more last year)	1.7 1.2, 1.7	2.8 2.3, 3.4

4) Male students: Using weapons and engaging in sexually abusive behaviour

	Sexually abusive behaviour
Used weapon	20.4 13.4, 27.3
Not used weapon	2.4 1.8, 2.9



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

Victimisation and perpetration

These tables illustrate how many male or female students who were victims of violence also perpetrated violence against others. For example 12.8% of females who were frequently bullied perpetrated any serious violence while 6.8% of female students who had not been frequently bullied perpetrated any serious violence. The 95% confidence intervals are given for each.

Female students

	Perpetrated any serious violence*	Frequently hurt others	Used a weapon	Sexually abusive behaviour
Frequently bullied	12.8 8.3,17.2	8.2 5.0,11.4	2.2 0.2,4.2	2.7 0.6,4.7
Not frequently bullied	6.8 5.9,7.6	5.0 4.3,5.8	1.0 0.7,1.3	0.9 0.6,1.2
Frequent physically hurt	27.7 23.6,31.8	23.5 19.6,27.4	5.0 2.9,7.2	2.3 1.0,3.7
Have not been frequently physically hurt	4.8 4.1,5.5	3.2 2.6,3.7	0.7 0.4,1.0	1.0 0.7,1.3
Unwanted sexual contact	11.5 9.5,13.5	8.4 6.7,10.2	2.2 1.2,3.2	2.2 1.2,3.2
No unwanted sexual contact	5.3 4.4,6.1	4.1 3.3,4.9	0.8 0.6,1.1	0.7 0.4,1.0

*hurt others three times or more in the last year, sexually abusive behaviour or used a weapon.

Male students

	Perpetrated any serious violence*	Frequently hurt others	Used a weapon	Sexually abusive behaviour
Not bullied	16.3 14.8,17.9	11.8 10.6,12.8	2.9 2.3,3.5	3.1 2.5,3.8
Unwanted sexual contact	30.5 25.0,35.9	16.8 13.1,20.5	8.1 5.1,11.1	14.3 10.1,18.4
No unwanted sexual contact	15.0 13.5,16.6	12.0 10.8,13.2	2.3 1.7,2.9	2.3 1.7,2.9
Frequent physically hurt	46.7 42.9,50.5	38.0 34.2,41.8	9.4 6.8,12.0	8.2 6.1,10.4
Have not been frequently physically hurt	11.9 10.4,13.5	7.8 6.7,8.9	2.2 1.6,2.8	2.9 2.2,3.5

*hurt others three times or more in the last year, sexually abusive behaviour or used a weapon.

Family violence against adults and other experiences of violence

These tables illustrate the percentage of male or female students who witnessed family violence against adults and have been victimized or perpetrated violence. For example 31.9% of females who witnessed family violence against adults have been frequently physically hurt. The percentage and 95% confidence intervals are given for each.

1) Family violence against adults and violence victimisation: Female students

	Frequently physically hurt	Frequently bullied	Unwanted sexual contact
Female students who have witnessed family violence against adults	31.9 26.9,36.9	7.7 4.5,10.9	40.8 34.7,47.0
Female students who have not witnessed family violence against adults	8.5 7.6,9.4	5.0 4.3,5.6	22.5 21.0,24.0



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

2) Family violence against adults and violence victimisation: Male students

	Frequently physically hurt	Frequently bullied	Unwanted sexual contact
Male students who have witnessed family violence against adults	36.5 29.2,43.8	18.5 13.0,24.0	29.5 21.0,38.0
Male students who have not witnessed family violence against adults	14.8 13.4,16.1	8.6 7.6,9.6	11.1 9.9,12.2

3) Family violence and serious violence perpetration: Female students

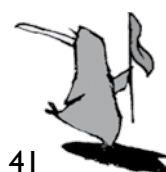
Female students who witnessed frequent family violence against adults; percentage who have perpetrated violence against others

	Perpetrated any serious violence	Frequently physically hurt others	Used a weapon	Engaged in sexually abusive behaviour
Female students who have witnessed family violence against adults	19.0 14.6,23.3	13.7 10.0,17.5	5.9 3.5,8.3	4.2 1.7,6.7
Female students who have not witnessed family violence against adults	6.2 5.4,7.0	4.6 3.8,5.3	0.8 0.5,1.1	0.9 0.6,1.2

4) Family violence and serious violence perpetration: Male students

Male students who frequently witnessed family violence against adults; percentage who have perpetrated violence against others

	Perpetrated any serious violence (combined measure*)	Frequently physically hurt others	Used a weapon	Engaged in sexually abusive behaviour
Male students who have witnessed family violence against adults	39.0 31.8,46.2	26.3 20.7,31.8	17.9 11.9,23.8	14.7 8.9,20.4
Male students who have not witnessed family violence against adults	16.3 14.8,17.8	11.9 10.6,13.1	2.5 2.0,3.0	3.1 2.5,3.6



Bold numbers are odds ratios, with 95% confidence intervals and p values below

Violence and health and wellbeing

1) Violence and health outcomes: Odds Ratios

Statistics for the following two tables are calculated using logistic regression models controlling for other types of violence, age, sex, and socio-economic indicators including one vs two parent family. For example, young people with depression had greater likelihood of having been bullied than those without depression (OR 3.75 95% CI 2.98-4.71)

	Depressive symptoms	Anxiety symptoms	Attempted suicide in last year	Smokes cigarettes weekly	Drinks Alcohol weekly	Uses marijuana weekly	Has stolen items over \$50 value in last 12 months
Frequently bullied	3.8 3.0,4.7 p<0.0001	4.4 3.3,5.8 p<0.0001	2.1 1.6,2.7 p<0.0001	0.7 0.5,1.0 p=0.033	1.1 0.8,1.5 p=0.683	0.6 0.4,1.0 p= 0.047	0.9 0.6,1.3 p=0.47
Frequently physically hurt	2.2 1.8,2.8 p<0.0001	1.5 1.1,2.0 p=0.0079	1.8 1.4,2.3 p<0.0001	1.2 1.0,1.6 p=0.091	1.3 1.0,1.7 p=0.125	1.1 0.8,1.5 p=0.68	1.3 0.9,1.1 p=0.06
Unwanted sexual contact	2.2 1.9,2.6 p<0.0001	2.2 1.7,2.9 p<0.0001	2.3 1.8,3.0 p<0.0001	1.8 1.5,2.1 p<0.0001	1.5 1.3,1.9 P=0.0035	1.8 1.5,2.4 p<0.0001	1.7 1.3,2.2 p<0.0001
Witnessed family violence against adults	2.5 1.9,3.2 p<0.0001	2.7 1.7,4.3 p<0.0001	3.4 2.6,4.5 p<0.0001	1.6 1.2,2.1 p=0.0008	1.6 1.1,2.3 p=0.0036	2.0 1.4,2.9 p=0.0003	2.8 (2.0-4.0) p<0.0001
Perpetrated any serious violence	1.5 1.1,1.9 p=0.005	1.1 0.7,1.5 p=0.768	2.7 2.1,3.5 p<0.0001	2.3 1.9,2.8 p<0.0001	2.7 2.1,3.5 p<0.0001	3.6 2.8,4.5 p<0.0001	3.9 (3.0-5.0) p<0.0001

	Has very good health	Feels can make it if hit tough times	Gets on well with family	Feels part of school	Thinks will stay at school to year 13 (as opposed to leaving earlier)	Can make and keep friends	Uses contraception (if sexually active)
Frequently bullied	0.6 0.5,0.8 p= 0.0003	0.6 0.5,0.8 p<0.0001	0.7 0.6-0.9 p=0.0007	0.4 0.4-0.5 p<0.0001	1.1 0.8,1.3 p=0.687	0.4 0.3,0.5 p<0.0001	1.6 1.0,2.6 p= 0.039
Frequently physically hurt	0.8 0.6,0.9 p<0.0001	0.8 0.7,0.9 p=0.0025	0.5 0.4,0.6 p<0.0001	0.7 0.6,-0.8 p<0.0001	1.0 0.8,1.2 P=0.933	1.1 0.9,1.3 p=0.562	1.0 0.7,1.3 p= 0.922
Unwanted sexual contact	0.8 0.7,0.9 p=0.0014	0.6 0.5,0.7 p<0.0001	0.6 0.6,0.7 p<0.0001	0.7 0.6,0.8 p<0.0001	0.6 0.6,0.7 p<0.0001	1.1 0.9,1.2 p=0.464	0.8 0.6,1.0 p=0.031
Witnessed family violence against adults	0.7 0.6,0.9 p=0.0004	0.5 0.4,0.6 p=0.0004	0.3 0.3-0.4 p<0.0001	0.7 0.6,0.9 p=0.0085	0.6 0.5,0.8 p=0.0002	1.1 0.9,1.4 p=0.396	0.5 0.4,0.7 p=0.0001
Perpetrated any serious violence	0.7 0.6,0.9 p= 0.0004	0.6 0.5,0.7 p<0.0001	0.6 0.5,0.7 p<0.0001	0.6 0.5,0.8 p<0.0001	0.6 0.5,0.8 p=0.0002	1.1 0.9,1.2 p=0.432	0.6 0.5,0.8 p=0.0003



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

2) Violence and health outcomes: Frequencies.

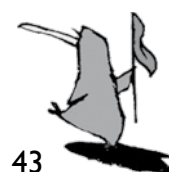
The next two tables present the percentage (with 95% confidence intervals) of students with each of the health outcomes for students who had and had not experienced each of the types of violence listed. Unlike the odds ratios the frequencies are not adjusted to take into account differences in age, gender or socio economic status of those different groups.

	Depressive symptoms	Anxiety Symptoms	Attempted suicide in last year	Smokes cigarettes weekly	Drinks alcohol weekly	Uses marijuana weekly	Has stolen items over \$50 value in last 12 months
Frequently bullied	33.9 30.1,37.8	17.0 14.2,19.9	15.4 12.5,18.2	12.4 9.8,15.1	8.8 6.7,10.9	5.4 3.5,7.2	7.2 5.4,9.0
Not frequently bullied	12.4 11.3,13.4	3.8 3.2,4.3	7.2 6.3,8.1	15.5 14.0,17.1	6.6 5.9,7.4	6.5 5.6,7.4	6.0 5.3,6.8
Frequently physically hurt	27.6 24.4,30.9	9.9 7.8,11.9	17.2 14.4,19.9	21.8 18.9,24.6	12.7 11.0,14.4	11.5 9.2,13.7	13.4 11.3,15.5
Not frequently physically hurt	11.8 10.8,12.8	4.0 3.5,4.5	6.5 5.7,7.3	14.4 12.9,15.9	6.1 5.3,6.9	5.9 5.0,6.7	5.2 4.6,5.9
Unwanted sexual contact	25.3 22.9,27.7	8.5 6.7,10.3	16.4 14.1,18.7	24.8 22.4,27.2	10.1 8.4,11.8	11.0 9.2,12.7	9.9 8.0,11.8
No unwanted sexual contact	10.0 9.1,10.9	3.6 3.1,4.1	5.6 4.8,6.3	13.1 11.8,14.5	6.3 5.4,7.1	5.5 4.6,6.4	5.3 4.6,6.1
Witnessed family violence against adults	37.3 32.5,42.1	14.7 10.4,18.9	27.8 24.0,31.6	30.0 25.4,33.7	14.1 10.7,17.5	16.7 12.6,20.9	18.9 14.3,23.4
Not witnessed family violence against adults	12.3 11.4,13.3	4.1 3.6,4.6	6.5 5.7,7.3	14.4 13.1,15.8	6.5 5.7,7.2	5.9 5.1,6.7	5.5 4.8,6.1
Perpetrated any serious violence	20.7 17.5,23.9	6.6 4.5,8.7	15.6 12.8,18.4	26.2 22.6,29.8	17.2 14.6,19.8	18.7 15.6,21.8	20.9 17.5,24.3
Not perpetrated any serious violence	13.1 12.1,14.2	4.5 4.0,5.1	7.1 6.2,7.9	14.2 12.9,15.6	6.0 5.3,6.7	5.4 4.6,6.2	4.9 4.3,5.6

Violence and health outcomes: Frequencies, continued.

This table presents the percentage (with 95% confidence intervals) of students with each of the health outcomes for students who had and had not experienced each of the types of violence listed.

	Has very good health	Feels can make it if hit tough times	Gets on well with family	Feels part of school	Can make and keep friends easily	Uses contraception (if sexually active)
Frequently bullied	56.0 52.5,59.6	62.8 58.7,67.0	46.1 41.9,50.3	65.5 61.9,69.1	32.2 28.3,36.0	63.7 56.3,71.2
Not frequently bullied	67.6 65.9,69.3	74.5 72.8,76.3	59.5 58.2,60.9	83.2 82.2,84.1	54.0 52.7,55.3	61.6 58.8,64.4
Frequently physically hurt	57.2 53.7,60.8	64.5 60.8,68.1	38.5 35.3,41.7	72.0 69.1,74.8	50.0 46.4,53.6	55.0 49.3,60.7
Not frequently physically hurt	68.1 66.5,69.8	75.1 73.5,76.6	61.5 60.2,62.8	83.3 82.3,84.3	52.8 51.4,54.3	62.6 59.8,65.4
Unwanted sexual contact	58.6 55.2,62.1	61.4 58.5,64.4	45.4 42.5,48.2	76.6 74.5,78.8	55.2 52.5,57.8	55.3 51.1,59.5
No unwanted sexual contact	69.3 67.6,70.9	77.9 76.3,79.4	62.0 60.6,63.3	83.6 82.5,84.6	52.4 50.9,53.9	65.2 62.5,67.9
Witnessed family violence against adults	48.1 43.9,52.3	49.6 44.5,54.6	28.9 24.4,33.3	71.1 67.4,74.8	53.2 48.6,57.7	41.9 33.9,49.8
Not witnessed family violence against adults	68.1 66.4,69.8	75.5 73.9,77.1	60.8 59.4,62.1	82.7 81.7,83.6	52.5 51.1,53.9	63.8 61.1,66.5
Perpetrated any serious Violence	60.2 56.0,64.3	65.9 61.9,70.0	41.8 38.1,45.6	72.0 68.2,75.8	52.2 48.9,55.5	51.8 46.1,57.4
Not perpetrated any serious Violence	67.6 65.8,69.3	74.6 73.0,76.2	60.3 58.8,61.7	82.9 81.9,83.8	52.7 51.2,54.1	63.0 60.3,65.7



Bold numbers are odds ratios, with 95% confidence intervals below

Ethnicity differences

Statistics for the following table are calculated using logistic regression models controlling for age, sex, and socio-economic indicators including one vs two parent family.

The figures presented are estimated odds ratios for each ethnic group compared to New Zealand European students, the 95% confidence intervals are given for each estimate. The p value estimates the probability that ethnicity is statistically significant for each of these experiences.

	P value	Maori	Pacific Island	Asian	New Zealand European
Feeling safe at school (all or most of the time)	p<0.0001	1.0 0.9,1.1	0.9 0.7,1.1	0.6 0.5,0.7	1.0
Bullied at school at least once in the current school year	p<0.0001	0.7 0.6,0.9	0.5 0.4,0.6	0.7 0.5,0.9	1.0
Frequently bullied at school	p=0.001	0.7 0.6,0.9	0.5 0.3,0.8	0.6 0.4,1.0	1.0
Bullied at school and it was pretty bad/really bad/terrible	p<0.0001	1.5 1.7,2.3	2.1 1.6,3.1	1.6 1.4,2.1	1.0
Missed school once or more in last month because of bullying	p=0.002	1.6 1.1,2.2	0.7 0.4,1.3	0.8 0.3,1.9	1.0
Of those bullied, told adult about being bullied	p=0.002	1.1 0.9,1.3	0.7 0.5,1.1	0.5 0.4,0.8	1.0
Adults in the home hit or deliberately hurt a child in the last 12 months	p<0.0001	1.6 1.4,1.8	1.8 1.5,2.2	1.0 0.7,1.3	1.0
Adults in the home hit or deliberately hurt another adult in the last 12 months	p<0.0001	2.4 1.9,3.0	1.8 1.4,2.5	1.5 1.0,2.1	1.0
Hit or physically harmed by another person (on purpose) in the last 12 months	p=0.02	1.2 0.9,1.4	1.2 0.7,2.1	0.6 0.4,0.9	1.0
Of those hit or physically harmed on purpose once or more in the last 12 months, told an adult about it.	p=0.4	1.0 0.8,1.2	0.7 0.5,1.1	0.9 0.6,1.2	1.0
Being physically injured in a fight and needing treatment	p=0.3	1.4 1.0,2.1	1.3 0.8,1.9	1.0 0.5,1.8	1.0
Hitting or harming someone else in the last 12 months	p<0.0001	1.4 1.3,1.6	1.0 0.8,1.3	0.5 0.4,0.6	1.0
First time had sexual intercourse it was unwanted	p=0.1	1.1 0.7,1.6	0.9 0.4,1.7	0.5 0.2,0.9	1.0
Unwanted sexual contact	p<0.0001	1.5 1.3,1.7	1.4 1.1,1.7	1.0 0.8,1.2	1.0
Seeking help for unwanted sexual contact	p=0.5	1.0 0.8,1.3	0.8 0.5,1.2	1.0 0.6,1.6	1.0
Sexually abusive behaviour	p=0.1	1.5 1.0,2.1	1.1 0.6,1.9	1.6 0.9,2.9	1.0

