



Youth'07

The Health
and Wellbeing of
Secondary School
Students in New Zealand

Young People and Violence



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Findings on Young People and Violence

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Foreword

This report, commissioned by the Ministry of Justice to provide information about violence and young people in New Zealand secondary schools, is very timely. Timely, because while apprehensions for youth offenders are dropping, apprehensions for violent offending are increasing. The apparent trend towards greater violence among our young people is perplexing. It should be emphasised that apprehension rates for violence are increasing in all age groups in New Zealand, not just young people. But it is easier to suggest, for those other groups, that the increase in violence may be more apparent than real – largely attributable to a greater willingness to report domestic violence. That explanation is not so easily applied to offending by under 17 year olds.

So, the apparent rise in youth violence is a major issue not only for the youth justice system, but for our whole community. We need excellent research – both qualitative and quantitative as to its causes. This report is a very significant and important step in that direction.

Some research in the report reflects the changing age in which we live – for instance 72% of bullying takes place using mobile phones. Some confirms trends we already see, e.g. 41% students reported they had been hit or physically harmed by anyone on purpose at some time in the last 12 months; almost 35% reported they have hit or physically harmed another person one or more times in the last 12 months; nearly 20% said they had been in a serious physical fight in the previous 12 months. Other trends are concerning and disturbing. For instance, over 6% of young people report carrying a weapon. Twenty percent of female students report having been touched in a sexual way or made to do things that they do not want to do. In the Youth Court, it seems to many of us that the key causative factor in female youth offending is past sexual abuse.

The research on bullying will challenge those involved in education. Ten percent of students are worried someone would hurt or bother them at school. It is clear that bullying is a very traumatic experience and a small group of students - 6% report being bullied weekly or more frequently.

In the Youth Court, we believe that all roads lead back to the family environment, especially the critical early years. It ought to be a cause for real concern that nearly 17% of students report witnessing family violence in the home, and over 12% of young people report being kicked, hit or punched in their home. Violence begets violence. As Youth Court Judges we see the consequences of family violence every day.



The section on anti-social behaviours in the community is revealing, and certainly emphasises that tagging, or painting graffiti, is no small problem nationally.

Alcohol abuse is a major issue in the Youth Court. It is staggering that one third of male and female students report binge drinking and that 16% are current marijuana users.

This report provides a rich vein of source material, originating from young people themselves. It deserves to be widely considered by policy experts. It both confirms recent worrying trends (violence, alcohol, cannabis) but will also be a platform for further and more detailed research especially as to the extent to which violent behaviours are co-associated with a number of other influences. I look forward to seeing the multiple strategies that develop from this important research.

Finally, this research deserves to be well-read. I challenge all New Zealanders to read and absorb its messages.



Andrew Becroft

Principal Youth Court Judge of New Zealand





Executive Summary

This report presents findings about young people and violence from *Youth'07: The National Survey of the Health and Wellbeing of New Zealand Secondary School Students*, which surveyed 9107 secondary school students throughout New Zealand in 2007. The findings are thus representative of young people attending mainstream secondary schools, although not necessarily of all young people in New Zealand.

1. Most young people are not involved in violent behaviour.

- The majority of secondary school students are not involved in violent or anti-social behaviours
- There were fewer violent and anti-social behaviours by secondary school students in 2007 than when the national survey was first conducted in 2001

2. However, violence is a part of life for many young people.

Students reported that in the previous 12 months:

- 47.9% of males and 33.2% of females had been deliberately hit or physically harmed
- 40.9% of males and 26.8 % of female students had hit or physically harmed someone else
- 26.2% of males and 12.2% of females had been in a serious physical fight
- 9.4% of males and 2.9% of females had carried a weapon
- 3.6% of males and 1.1% of females had attacked someone using a weapon
- 5.4% of males and 19.9% of females had unwanted sexual contact

3. Bullying at school is a common experience for young people.

- 7.1% of male students and 5.0% of female students reported that they were bullied at school once a week or more
- 10.7% of male students and 8.9% of female students reported feeling afraid that someone would hurt or bother them at school
- 6.8% of male students and 2.9% of female students reported that they bullied someone else once a week or more



4. Young people are commonly exposed to violence in their homes.

Students reported that in the previous 12 months, in their home:

- 45.9% had witnessed an adult yelling or swearing at another child
- 48.2% had witnessed adults yelling or swearing at each other
- 16.6% had witnessed an adult hitting or physically hurting another child
- 10.4% had witnessed adults hitting or physically hurting each other
- 12.3% had themselves been hit or physically hurt

More students witnessed adults hitting or hurting each other in the home in 2007 (10.4%) than in 2001 (5.6%).

5. There is a high degree of association between different forms of violence.

Students who were exposed to or were victims of violence in their home, school or community environment were more likely to instigate violence and to be the victims of violence elsewhere as well.

6. Exposure to violence has a significant negative effect on mental health.

Students who had experienced or witnessed violence in their home were much more likely to:

- Have significant depressive symptoms (males 12.6% and females 25.9%) than students who had not experienced or witnessed violence in their home (males 5.7% and females 11.3%)
- Have attempted suicide (males 7.3% and females 13.4%) than students who had not experienced or witnessed violence in their home (males 2.0% and females 4.5%)

Students who had been bullied were much more likely to:

- Have significant depressive symptoms (males 21.4% and females 51.8%) than those students who had not been bullied (males 5.8% and female 12.8%)
- Have attempted suicide (males 8.8% and females 21.5%) than students who had not been bullied (males 2.5% and females 5.9%)

7. There are risk factors associated with higher levels of violence.

- For some forms of violence there is an association with socio-economic deprivation
- Students from communities with greater deprivation levels are more likely to be exposed to, and to participate in, various types of violence
- There is a strong association between patterns of alcohol consumption and violence. Binge drinkers were more likely to be involved in violence than students who were moderate drinkers or non-drinkers
- There is a strong association between regular marijuana use and violence. Students who were regular users were much more likely than occasional users or non-users to have been involved in violence

8. There are protective factors associated with reduced levels of violence.

Students who had good relationships with parents, teachers and friends were less likely to have been bullied or physically harmed.



Implications

Given the above results there are some clear implications for wider social policy. Although the associations demonstrated above do not necessarily indicate cause and effect relationships they suggest that:

- Any policies, programmes and strategies that reduce social and economic deprivation are likely to also reduce the incidence of violence and violence-related harm
- Any policies, programmes and strategies that reduce young people's access to alcohol or to drugs are likely to also reduce the incidence of violence and violence-related harm

And conversely:

- Any policies, programmes and strategies that reduce family violence or reduce bullying are likely to also have benefits for the mental health of young people.

Conclusion

Preventing and reducing violence is complex and requires multiple strategies. These results indicate key areas and situations where violence occurs in the lives of youth, and offers opportunities for violence prevention strategies. Finally, these results indicate that violence is a community issue, not solely a youth issue. Reductions in societal violence are likely to have wider benefits for the health and wellbeing of young people and their communities in New Zealand.





Introduction

Violence has significant health, social and economic costs for our communities. This report presents findings from *Youth'07: The National Survey of the Health and Wellbeing of New Zealand Secondary School Students* on how violence impacts on the health and wellbeing of young people and the factors that are associated with their exposure to violence. It will also discuss the role of protective factors in the lives of young people exposed to and involved in violent behaviours.

The report will thus present findings from Youth'07 about:

1. The prevalence of a range of violent experiences and behaviours in various settings
2. The experiences of students who witness violence
3. The associations between experiencing violence, witnessing violence and being violent towards others
4. Risk and protective factors associated with violence
5. Changes since the previous survey in 2001

This report has been commissioned by the Ministry of Justice to provide quality, up-to-date information about violence and young people in New Zealand to assist in developing priorities for violence prevention programmes and policies for young people.

The Background to the Youth'07 Survey

The Adolescent Health Research Group (AHRG) has been actively working on the Youth2000 project since 1997 with the aim of improving of the health and wellbeing of New Zealand's young people by providing accurate and timely data to inform decision-making at all levels.

The first national health and wellbeing survey of secondary school students was completed in 2001 and the second survey (Youth'07), in 2007. The results of these two surveys have been presented and published extensively and are available on the Youth2000 website www.youth2000.ac.nz The two sets of national survey data allow changes in student health and wellbeing to be tracked at two points in time.





Methodology

The Youth'07 survey

The survey was a 622-item, anonymous, cross-sectional, self-report questionnaire. A branched questionnaire design was used so that participants with no experiences or behaviours in particular areas were not asked the associated questions. As much as possible, the survey questions remained the same in both years so that comparisons could be made.

How we did the survey

One of the aims of the national surveys of secondary school students is to be able to provide information that is representative of most young people growing up in New Zealand. To do this, we performed power calculations to ensure reasonable precision of estimates among various ethnic groups, urban and rural communities, and a range of health and wellbeing domains. Based on the power calculations we aimed to survey 10,000 randomly selected students from 100 randomly selected schools throughout New Zealand.

Initially we randomly selected 115 secondary schools and from those with 50 or more students in years 9 to 14 we then randomly selected 12,355 students to take part. In total, 96 (83.5%) of the 115 schools selected agreed to take part in the survey and 9,107 (74%) of the students selected completed the survey. This represents 3.4% of the total New Zealand secondary school roll.

Of the participating schools, the majority were state funded, co-educational and large schools. Only 13 schools declined to participate and a further 6 schools withdrew their agreement to participate during 2007. Of the non-participating schools: 14/19 (74%) were in Auckland, Wellington or Hamilton; 11/19 (58%) were state schools; 13/19 (68%) were co-educational; and 17/19 (89%) were large schools. The reasons that students did not take part in the survey included: not being at school on the day of the survey, being unavailable during the time the survey was conducted, or not wanting to take part in the survey. The survey did not include young people who are no longer in school.

Ethical procedures

All participating students gave their consent to being surveyed. Students and their families were informed about the project, were able to ask questions about the survey, and understood that their participation was voluntary. They were also assured, and we have taken all precautions to ensure, that all information collected from participating students would remain anonymous and confidential.

Ethical consent for this study was obtained from The University of Auckland Human Subject Ethics Committee. Written consent was obtained from the school principal of each participating school on behalf of the School Board of Trustees. Information on the survey was sent home to parents a few weeks before the day of the survey. A student participant information brochure was given to each student a week



prior to the survey. All students attending on the day of the survey were invited to participate in the survey. They were divided into groups of up to 100 students to administer the survey in separate sessions.

On the day of the survey, each group was brought into the venue where the survey was being administered and the students were each given a random anonymous code number to log-in to an internet tablet for the survey. The consent process was then outlined to the students and they were able to ask questions about the survey. At the beginning of the survey students were able to consent or decline to participate in the survey. Students were also able to withdraw from the survey at any time during the administration of the survey.

Survey methods

The survey was carried out using internet tablets – essentially hand-held computers. These enabled the questionnaire to be presented in audio-visual form; the survey questions were displayed on the internet tablet's screen and also read out over headphones. Students were able to choose English or Te Reo Māori as the preferred language for the survey.

No keyboard data entry was required; questions were answered by 'point and click' responses, by touching the screen with a stylus. Students were able to choose not to answer any question or section of the survey. Before sensitive sections of the questionnaire reminders were given that involvement in the survey was voluntary and that answers would remain confidential and anonymous. For questions thought to be potentially upsetting for students, 'safety messages' were added providing advice and contact details of people to talk to (including the people administering the questionnaire) should the student wish to do so.

Questionnaire responses were automatically transmitted by a Wi-Fi web server to a laptop database. Files were then directly imported into statistical software and collated for analysis.

Translation of the survey into Te Reo Māori

The entire survey was translated into Te Reo Māori by a translator certified by the Māori Language Commission. For the section incorporating the RADS-10 Adolescent Depression Scale a second translator was employed to back-translate, and the back translation was then forward translated by another Te Reo Māori speaker and compared to produce a single corrected reconciled translation (Peters & Passchier, 2006). Some additional back-translating was also carried out by the second translator. The version in Te Reo Māori was used both for the text of the survey as read by the students and, recorded by Te Reo Māori speakers, for the voiceover oral version they heard through earphones. Thus students who selected the Te Reo Māori language option could both read and hear the questions in Te Reo Māori, just as those who selected the English language option could read and hear them in English.

The Te Reo Māori language survey was pilot tested by two groups of Māori secondary school students who matched the profile of Māori students taking the survey in their mix of ability in Te Reo Māori, age, and gender. The students also commented on the suitability of the questions for Māori students as with the cognitive testing carried out with the English language survey.



Interpreting the results and statistics for the report

The Youth2000 surveys conducted in 2001 and 2007 are the largest surveys of the health and wellbeing of secondary school students in New Zealand. They are of considerable importance for the purposes of planning and programme development for communities, schools and policy makers. However caution needs to be taken when interpreting the results, especially in relation to whether the findings reflect the wider youth population and in interpreting differences between groups of students.

Age and gender differences

We report on differences between male and female students and on differences across ages only when they are statistically significant. Otherwise combined results only (for all ages or both genders) are given.

Socio-economic differences (New Zealand Index of Deprivation 2006)

We report socio-economic differences using the *New Zealand Index of Deprivation 2006* (NZDep2006) for the neighbourhoods in which the students live. NZDep2006 is a measure of socio-economic deprivation calculated from 9 variables (including household income, beneficiary, home ownership, single parent families, employment, qualifications, overcrowding, and access to telephone and car) drawn from the 2006 census data for each of its meshblocks, or neighbourhood areas. NZDep2006 scores are grouped into ten bands or deciles, with decile 1 being the least deprived and decile 10 the most deprived (Salmond, 2002). In this report, the NZDep2006 scores for the students' neighbourhoods are grouped further into low deprivation (deciles 1-3), medium deprivation (deciles 4-7) and

high deprivation (deciles 8-10). Differences between groups of different NZDep2006 level are reported in the text only when they are statistically significant.

Ethnic comparisons

In the survey, students were asked which ethnic group they belonged to, and were able to indicate more than one. Nearly 40% of students identified with more than one ethnic group. For the purposes of comparison in this report these students were assigned to one ethnic group using the Statistics New Zealand Prioritisation Method (Statistics New Zealand, 2005) and all students were then classified under one of the 5 major ethnic groupings: Māori, NZ European, Pacific Island, Asian, or Other. Differences between these major ethnic groups are reported in the text only when they are statistically significant.

Changes from 2001 to 2007

From the survey data sets from 2001 and 2007 we indicate changes between these time points. These comparisons are limited because some questions were changed or added in the second survey. Differences or changes from 2001 to 2007 are reported in the text only when they are statistically significant. It should be noted that these changes based on only two time points cannot be interpreted as trends.

Statistical terms

We report 'n' in the tables at the back which refers to the number of students who answered that particular question.

The percentage (%) refers to the proportion of students who reported a particular behaviour. This can be regarded as an estimate of the true proportion in the population of all students. The confidence interval (CI) indicates the precision of this estimate by providing an interval in which we are relatively sure the true value lies.

All statistically significant differences in this report are reported with a p value (p), which is the probability that the difference could have occurred by chance.



We have used logistic regression to investigate differences between groups in one factor, while allowing for variation in other factors including: age, sex, ethnicity, deprivation index, and several other measures of deprivation (moving home frequently and family worrying about food). The p values quoted in this report are from these logistic regressions and take into account the other variables in the regression model.

For ethnic comparisons and associations between different factors we used odds ratios, which compare the odds of an event happening between two groups one of which is the reference group. In ethnic comparisons New Zealand European students are the reference group.

Limitations of the study

This survey does not include young people who have left secondary school or are in alternative education settings. Furthermore, there were a number of students who did not take part in this survey, often due to not being at school on the day of the survey. This means that the results only represent the characteristics and behaviours of students who attend mainstream schools in New Zealand. This issue affects the data on age in particular, as students are legally allowed to leave school at age 16.

The design of this survey allows generalisation to other secondary school students, but not to the New Zealand adolescent population at large. The survey data relates to one specific point in time and cannot be used to determine cause and effect relationships.

For more information

For more in-depth information on the methodology please refer to the website: www.youth2000.ac.nz



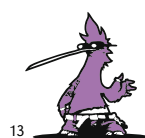
Definitions and terms

The following table indicates how the terms used in this report are defined in terms of the range of responses of students to survey questions. The responses marked with asterisks* were counted as occurrences for calculating prevalences under that particular term.

Term	Survey Question Wording	Responses
Witnessing family violence against adults	In the last 12 months, how many times have you seen adults in your home hitting or physically hurting each other?	never *once or twice *about once or twice a month *about once or twice a week *most days does not apply to me
Witnessing family violence against children	In the last 12 months how many times have you seen adults in your home hitting or physically hurting a child (other than yourself)?	never *once or twice *about once or twice a month *about once or twice a week *most days does not apply to me
Physically hurt at home	During the last year has any of the following happened to you? And where did it mostly happen? I was physically hurt (kicked, hit, punched)	*at home at work at school in my neighbourhood this has not happened to me this year
Experiencing violence or witnessing violence against adults at home	In the last 12 months, how many times have you seen adults in your home hitting or physically hurting each other? OR During the last year has any of the following happened to you? And where did it mostly happen? I was physically hurt (kicked, hit, punched)	never *once or twice *about once or twice a month *about once or twice a week *most days does not apply to me *at home at work at school in my neighbourhood this has not happened to me this year
Friends or family members in a gang	Do you have friends or family in a gang?	*yes no not sure
Feel safe in school	Do you feel safe in your school?	*yes, all the time *yes, most of the time about half the time no, less than half the time no, not at all
Bullied	This year how often have you been bullied in school? Bullying is when another student or group of students say, write, text or message 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



Term	Survey Question Wording	Responses
Physically harmed	During the last 12 months how many times have you been hit or physically harmed by another person on purpose?	not in the last 12 months *once or twice *three or more times
Unwanted Sexual experiences	Have you ever been touched in a sexual way or made to do sexual things that you didn't want to do?	*yes no not sure I don't want to answer this question
Been in serious physical fights	In 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 four times *five or more times
Member of a gang	Do you belong to a gang right now?	*yes no
Carrying weapons	In the last 12 months how many times have you ever carried a weapon (e.g. knife), thinking about harming someone?	never not in the last 12 months *once or twice *three or four times *five or more times
Attacking someone using a weapon	In the last 12 months how many times have you attacked someone using a weapon such as a knife?	never not in the last 12 months *once or twice *three or four times *five or more times
Hitting or physically harming others	In 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 four times *five or more times
In trouble with police	In the last year have you been in trouble with the police?	never not in the last year *once *two or more times
Treatment by police	How did the police treat you?	*Mostly good *Neither good nor bad *Mostly bad





Demographic Characteristics

Demographic characteristics of students who participated in Youth'07

The characteristics of participating students and comparable statistics for all secondary school students in eligible schools are presented below.

The study sample is representative of secondary school students throughout New Zealand, but girls are slightly under-represented in the sample because proportionately fewer girls' schools than other schools were recruited (Adolescent Health Research Group, 2007).

Variable	Eligible Schools		Surveyed Schools	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Gender				
Male	134,937	50.7	4911	54.0
Female	131,343	49.3	4187	46.0
Age (years)				
<13	654	0.2	65	0.7
13	48,321	18.1	1795	19.7
14	59,465	22.3	2101	23.1
15	58,370	21.9	1973	21.7
16	51,114	19.2	1743	19.2
≥17	48,356	18.2	1423	15.6

Prioritised Ethnicity		
	Number	Percent
NZ European	4797	52.8
Māori	1702	18.7
Pacific island	924	10.2
Asian	1126	12.4
Other	531	5.8
Unknown	20	0.2
NZ Deprivation Index		
	Number	Percent
Low (1-3)	3218	35.4
Medium (4-7)	3397	37.3
High (8-10)	2250	24.7





Findings - Section 1

Types of Violence and Abuse

“ This survey was a great way for kids to tell others about their personal life without people telling others and it was fun using the Nokias and I told things that I haven’t told anyone before, it feels good to tell someone about my worries and that its confidential!”

(Student comment from Youth’07 survey)

This section describes some of the types of violence and abuse that students experience. The forms of violence surveyed were: verbal abuse, threats, deliberate damage/stealing of possessions, bullying using technology, physical harm and unwanted sexual behaviour.

Verbal abuse

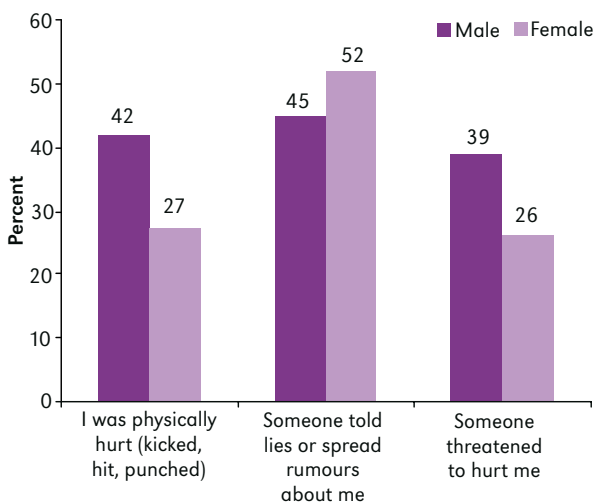
41.2% of students reported that in the last 12 months they had been called *hurtful names*, and 45.0% of males and 51.7% of female students reported that in the last 12 months someone had *told lies or spread false rumours* about them to make others dislike them.

37.9% of students reported that in the last 12 months someone had made *sexual jokes, comments or gestures* to them.

Personal possessions taken or purposely damaged

34.7% of male and 22.5% of female students reported that in the last 12 months someone had *damaged or tried to damage their personal possessions*, and 41.4% of male and 31.5% of female students reported that someone had *taken things from them*.

Forms of violence and abuse

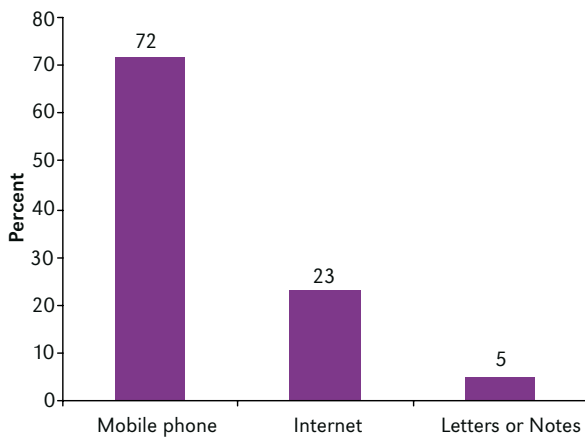


Nasty or threatening messages

19.0% of students reported that in the last 12 months they had received *nasty or threatening messages*. These messages were most commonly sent by mobile phones (71.6%), followed by the internet (23.5%) and letters or notes (4.9%).

More females (23.7%) reported receiving *nasty and threatening messages* than males (14.9%) ($p < 0.001$).

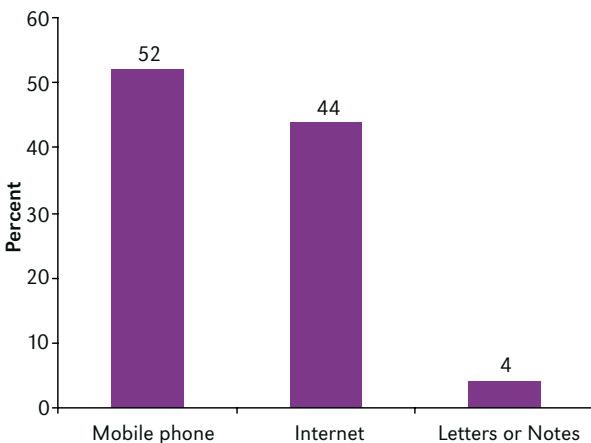
Medium by which nasty or threatening messages were sent



Unwanted sexual messages

13.1% of students reported that in the last 12 months they had received *unwanted sexual messages*, most commonly by mobile phone (52.0%), the internet (43.9%) or letters or notes (4.1%).

Medium by which unwanted sexual material was sent



Unwanted sexual experiences

19.9% of female students and 5.4% of male students reported having been *touched in a sexual way or made to do sexual things that they didn't want to do*.

The proportion of students reporting unwanted sexual experiences was higher among Māori and Pacific students, but lower among Asian students than among NZ European students ($p < 0.0001$).

The reported incidence of unwanted sexual experiences decreased from 2001 (18.3%) to 2007 (12.1%) ($p < 0.0001$). Among male students the proportion decreased from 12.0% in 2001 to 5.4% in 2007, whereas among female students there was a much smaller decrease, from 23.7% in 2001 to 19.9% in 2007.

Those students who reported unwanted sexual experiences were asked, *the last time this happened how bad was it?* One third (33.6%) of these students said that it was "pretty bad", "really bad", "terrible". Of the students who reported an unwanted sexual experience, only 39.9% had told anyone about it.



Being hit or physically harmed

More male (39.5%) than female students (25.7%) reported that someone had *threatened to hurt* them in the past year ($p < 0.0001$).

Actual physical harm was even more common than threats. 41.1% of students reported they had *been hit or physically harmed by another person on purpose* in the previous 12 months. This also was reported by more male (47.9%) than female students (33.2%) ($p < 0.0001$).

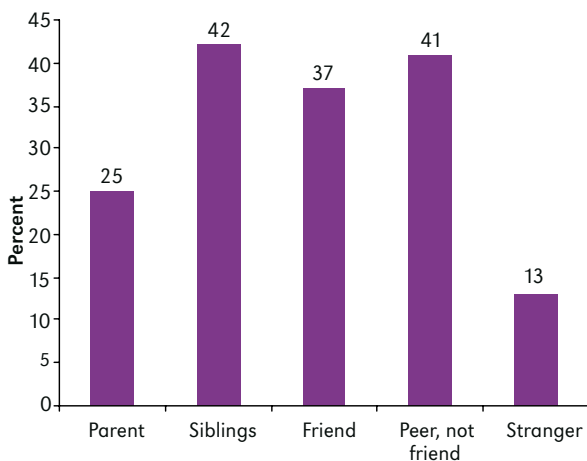
Asian students were less likely than NZ European students to report being physically hurt by someone else on purpose.

Those students who had *been hit or physically harmed by someone on purpose* in the previous twelve months were asked about how bad it had been. Almost a quarter (23.7%) of these students reported that the violence they experienced was “pretty bad”, “really bad” or “terrible”.

The proportion of students who reported having *been hit or harmed* in the previous twelve months decreased from 45.0% in 2001 to 41.1% in 2007 ($p = 0.0009$).

Students were most commonly hit or harmed on purpose by others their own age who they knew: 37.2% reported they had been hit or harmed by *friends*, 40.6% by *someone their own age who they knew, but were not friends with*, 25.0% had been hit or harmed by a *parent or person acting as parent* and 42.0% by *siblings*.

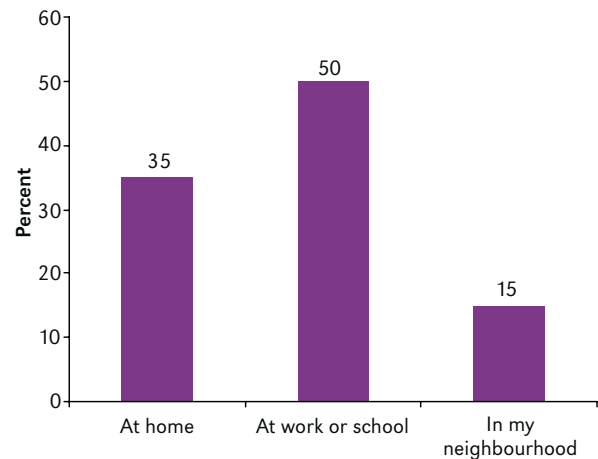
Person who deliberately hit or harmed a student



Locations where students were hurt

Among students who reported being physically hurt, *work or school* was the most common location (50%) and *home* the second most common (35%) location where violence occurred.

Location of hitting or hurting





Findings - Section 2

Violence in the School Environment

"This survey let me express my feelings in a way that has helped me very much. Thank you very very much!!"

(Student comment from Youth'07 survey)

Feeling safe at school

Most students (83.5%) *feel safe at school* "all" or "most of the time".

A slightly higher proportion of females (84.8%) than males (82.4%) reported *feeling safe at school* ($p=0.016$).

A higher proportion of older students than younger students reported *feeling safe at school* ($p<0.0001$).

Greater numbers of students who live in low deprivation neighbourhoods (86.1%) reported *feeling safe at school* compared to those who live in mid (82.3%) and high deprivation neighbourhoods (81.8%) ($p=0.009$).

Fewer Asian students and students of 'Other' ethnic groups reported *feeling safe at school* compared to NZ European students ($p = 0.008$).

The proportion of students who reported *feeling safe at school* increased from 78.1% in 2001 to 83.5% in 2007 ($p<0.0001$).

Feeling afraid at school

The incidence of students *feeling afraid that someone would hurt or bother them at school* was measured in terms of whether students reported they had felt afraid of this at least 3 times in the current school year. About one student in ten (9.8%) reported feeling afraid at school, with the proportion higher among males (10.7%) than females (8.9%) ($p=0.003$).

The proportion of students feeling afraid at school decreased with age, from 13.3% of those 13 or younger, to 5.1% of those 17 or older ($p<0.0001$).

Bullying

Bullying is a common experience for young people and occurs not only at school. Of the various different forms surveyed, 48.1% of students reported that people had *spread lies or false rumours about them*; 37.9% that people had *made sexual jokes, comments or gestures*; 41.2% that people had used *hurtful names*; and 33.1% that people had *threatened physical violence*.

For some, bullying at school is a regular occurrence: 6.1% of students reported that they were bullied at school one or more times a week. This was reported more often by male students (7.1%) than female students (5.0%) ($p=0.001$).



When those students who had been bullied were asked how bad the experience was, one third (32.4%) reported that it was “pretty bad”, “really bad” or “terrible”.

Fewer older students reported being bullied than younger students ($p < 0.0001$). However, the drop in reported bullying at age 16 and over must be interpreted with caution, as it is not clear from the survey data whether the incidence of bullying actually reduces at this age, or whether young people involved in bullying, either as victims or perpetrators, leave school sooner than those who are not involved in bullying.

There was no difference in bullying by socio-economic deprivation.

Students from the ‘Other’ ethnic group (not Māori, Pacific, Asian or NZ European) reported more frequent bullying compared to New Zealand European students ($p < 0.0001$).

The proportion of students bullied once a week or more did not change from 2001 to 2007.

Reasons for being bullied

Of the students who were bullied, 56.7% reported that they did not know why they were bullied, but 5.4% said it was because of their size or body shape, 13.3% said it was because they are smaller than other people, 24.3% said it was because of their ethnic group or culture, and 7.5% said it was because people thought they were gay.

Bullying other students

When asked about how often they had bullied other students in their school, 5.0% of students reported that they had bullied someone else at least once a week.

Males more frequently reported bullying someone else once a week or more (6.8%) compared with females (2.9%) ($p < 0.001$).

Bullying others varies with age, with 14 and 15 year olds reporting the highest levels of bullying others ($p = 0.002$).





Findings - Section 3

Violence in the Home

"I really enjoyed the survey because it really made me think about some situations I may have come across in my life and knowing it was confidential made it easy to answer the personal questions. Thank you all very much for your time."

(Student comment from Youth'07 survey)

Witnessing violence at home

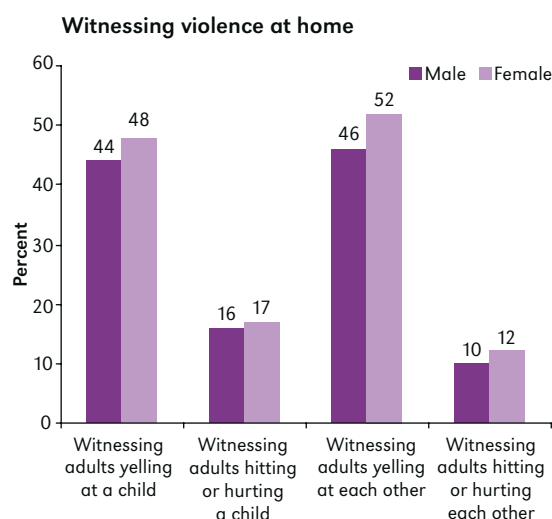
Students reported witnessing various forms of violence in their homes. The most common was *adults yelling or swearing* at each other, which had been witnessed within the last 12 months by 45.1% of male students and 51.8% of females.

Almost as many, 43.9% of male students and 48.2% of female students had witnessed an *adult yelling or swearing at a child* in their home in the last 12 months. These proportions did not differ between male and female students.

16.6% of students reported that in the last 12 months they had seen an adult in their home *hit or physically hurting a child* and 10.4% of students reported seeing an adult in their home *hitting or physically hurting another adult*.

Higher proportions of Māori, Pacific and Asian students than NZ European students reported witnessing an adult hitting or physically hurting a child ($p < 0.0001$) and hitting or physically hurting another adult ($p < 0.0001$).

Greater numbers of the students from areas of high deprivation than those from areas of low deprivation reported witnessing an adult hitting or physically hurting a child ($p = 0.0055$) and seeing an adult hit or hurt another adult in their home ($p = 0.0007$).



Impact of witnessing violence in the home

Students who witnessed violence at home reported most concern at witnessing violence between adults. 48.1% of those students who witnessed adults *hitting or physically hurting each other* described it as “pretty bad”, “really bad or terrible”.

37.6% of students who witnessed adults *hitting or physically hurting a child* in the home described it as “pretty bad”, “really bad or terrible”.

The proportion of students who reported witnessing adults physically hitting or hurting each other in the home almost doubled from 5.6% in 2001 to 10.4% in 2007 ($p < 0.0001$).

Young people experiencing violence at home

12.3% of students reported that they had been *physically hurt at home* in the last 12 months. Being physically hurt at home was reported by more female students (16.8%) than males (8.3%) ($p < 0.0001$).

There was no difference between ethnic groups in the proportion of students who reported being *physically hurt at home*.





Findings - Section 4

Anti-Social Behaviours in the Community

"this survey was really helpful. it made me notice a lot of things i was doing correcting things to help me more 4 the future and journeys that lie ahead of me."

Student comment from Youth'07 survey

Tagging or painting graffiti

9.5% of students reported they had *tagged or painted graffiti* on someone else's property in the previous year. This was reported by more male students (12.0%) than female students (6.8%) ($p < 0.0001$).

Tagging varied with age ($p < 0.0001$). The proportion of students reporting tagging in the last year rose from 9.4% at age 13 or under, to 12.0% at age 14 and then declined each year to 5.5% at age 17 or over.

The proportion of students reporting tagging decreased from 13.9% in 2001 to 9.5% in 2007 ($p = 0.021$).

Stealing

7.7% of students reported they had *stolen something worth more than \$50* in the previous year. This was reported by more male students (9.7%) than female students (5.5%) ($p < 0.0001$).

There was no difference between the rates of stealing reported in 2001 and 2007.

A small proportion (3.1%) of students reported that in the last year they had *broken into someone else's place to steal something*. This was more commonly reported by males (4.3%) than females (1.7%) ($p < 0.001$).

The proportion of students reporting breaking into someone's home in the last year to steal decreased from 4.9% in 2001 to 3.1% in 2007 ($p < 0.0001$).

Damaging property

20.1% of students reported that they had *deliberately damaged property that didn't belong to them*. Twice as many males (26.2%) as females (13.2%) reported they had *deliberately damaged property that didn't belong to them*.

The proportion of students who reported damaging property varied with age ($p < 0.0002$), with a peak of 22% at age 15.

There was no change in the proportion of students reporting damage to property from 2001 to 2007.

Gang affiliation

A small proportion of students (5.9%) reported that they currently *belong to some sort of gang*.

Reported gang membership was higher among males (7.8%) than females (3.7%) ($p < 0.0001$).

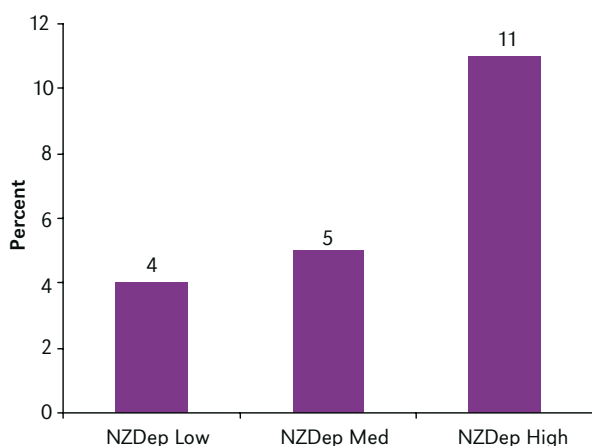
The proportion of students reporting they are currently in a gang declined with age ($p = 0.0017$). However, again it is unclear whether the larger reductions at age 16 and 17 are due to declines in gang associations, or from students associated with gangs leaving school sooner than others.



Gang membership is strongly associated with socio-economic deprivation. Students living in neighbourhoods of high deprivation were more than twice as likely to belong to a gang (10.9% of these students) as those from neighbourhoods of medium deprivation (4.7%) or low deprivation (3.6%).

The proportion of male students reporting gang membership increased slightly from 6.3% in 2001 to 7.8% in 2007, but the proportion of female students reporting gang membership remained unchanged at 3.8% in 2001 and 3.7% in 2007.

Rates of gang membership by deprivation level of neighbourhood



Friends and family in a gang

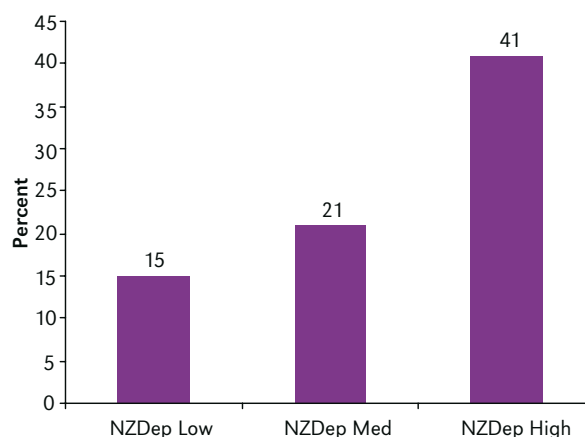
Almost a quarter (23.7%) of students reported having *friends or family members who belong to some sort of gang*.

The proportions of students who reported having friends or family members in a gang varied by age ($p=0.0021$). Older students reported the lowest levels of having friends or family members in a gang. However, it is unclear whether the reductions at age 16 and 17 are due to declines in gang associations, or from students with gang associations leaving school sooner than others.

Students from neighbourhoods with high levels of deprivation were more likely than those from neighbourhoods of low deprivation to report a friend or family members in a gang ($p<0.0001$).

The proportion of students reporting having friends or family members involved in a gang has increased from 18.1% in 2001 to 23.7% in 2007 ($p<0.0001$), with the increase being greater among males than females.

Friends or family of students who belong to a gang by deprivation level of neighbourhood



Physical harm or fighting

40.0% of male students and 26.8% of females reported that they had *hit or physically harmed* another person in the last 12 months ($p<0.0001$).

19.7% of students reported that they had been in a *serious physical fight* in the previous 12 months. More male students (26.2%) than female students (12.2%) reported they had been in a *serious physical fight* ($p<0.0001$).

The proportion of students who reported having been in a serious physical fight varied with age ($p=0.0006$), rising to a peak at ages 14 (22.3%) and 15 (21.6%) and then declining in 16 (18.9%) and 17 year olds (14.4%). However, it should be noted that as some young people leave school from age 16 the changes in the older age groups may reflect changes in the secondary school population rather than general changes in fighting behaviours.

The likelihood of being in a serious physical fight was associated with socio-economic deprivation. Greater numbers of students from high deprivation neighbourhoods (26.0%) reported being in a serious physical fight compared to those from medium deprivation (19.6%) and low deprivation neighbourhoods (15.2%) ($p=0.0047$).



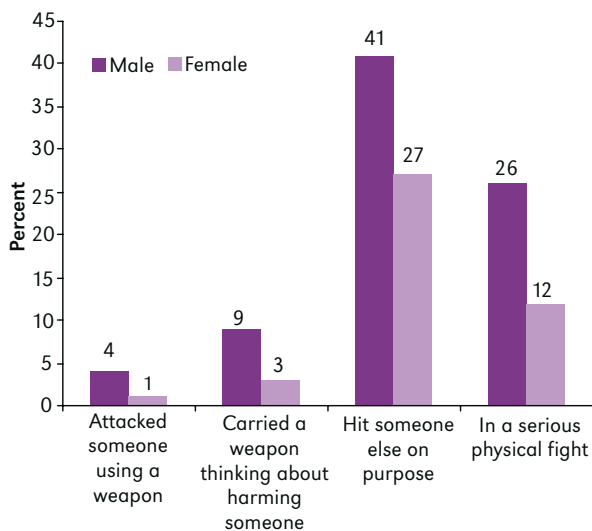
There was no change from 2001 to 2007 in the proportion of students involved in serious physical fights.

Carrying weapons

A relatively small proportion of students reported they had *carried a weapon* in the last 12 months. About three times as many males (9.4%) as females (2.9%) reported carrying a weapon ($p < 0.0001$).

About a third of these – 3.6% of male students and 1.1% of female students - reported they had *attacked someone using a weapon* such as a knife ($p < 0.0001$).

Rates of violent behaviours



Forcing unwanted sexual contact

Only 1.6% of students reported that they had *forced someone else to do sexual things that they didn't want*.

When these students were asked how often they had done this, 47% reported that it happened once while the remainder, 53%, said that it had happened more than once.

The numbers (a total of 138 students) were too small to draw any meaningful conclusions whether the proportion of students who *forced someone to do sexual things that they didn't want to do*, varied by age, gender or deprivation level.



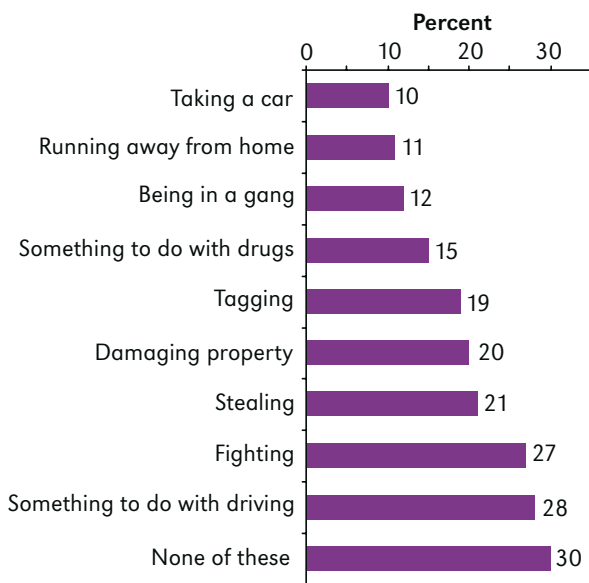
In trouble with police

14.8% of male students compared to 8.8% of female students reported having *been in trouble with the police* in the previous 12 months ($p < 0.0001$).

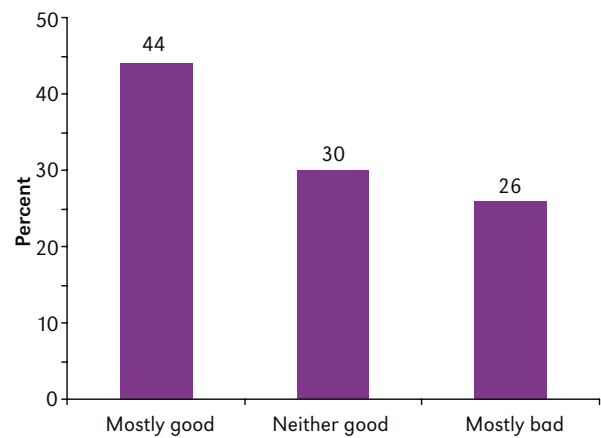
There was no overall difference in the proportion of students who had been *in trouble with the police* between those of different levels of socio-economic deprivation.

Students who reported having been in trouble with the police in the previous 12 months were asked *when you were in trouble with the police, what was this about?* They were given ten response options and told they could answer as many as applied. Over one quarter (27.2%) reported it was because they were fighting. As noted above, 19.7% of all students reported that they had been in a *serious physical fight* in the previous 12 months. Other reasons for having been in trouble with the police are presented in the graphs.

Reasons for being in trouble with the police



Treatment of students by the police



Treatment by police

Students who had been in trouble with the police were asked how they were treated. 44.5% reported that for the most part, the police had treated them well, while 25.2% reported that the police had treated them badly.





Findings - Section 5

Violence and some Associated Outcomes

“I think the survey should have more on emotional health and how you feel. This is what I personally have the most trouble with.”

(Student comment from Youth’07 survey)

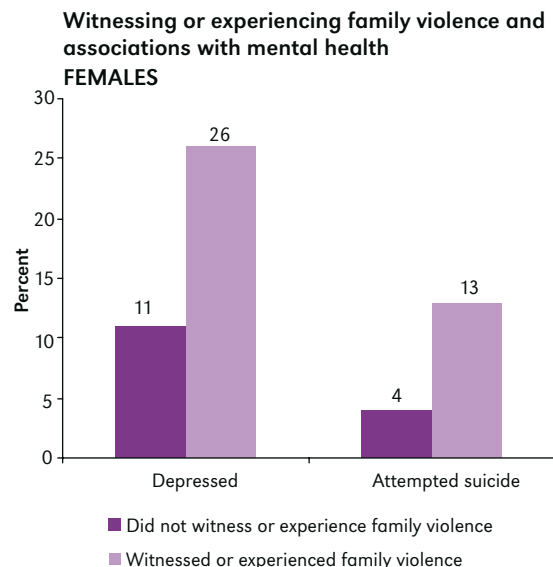
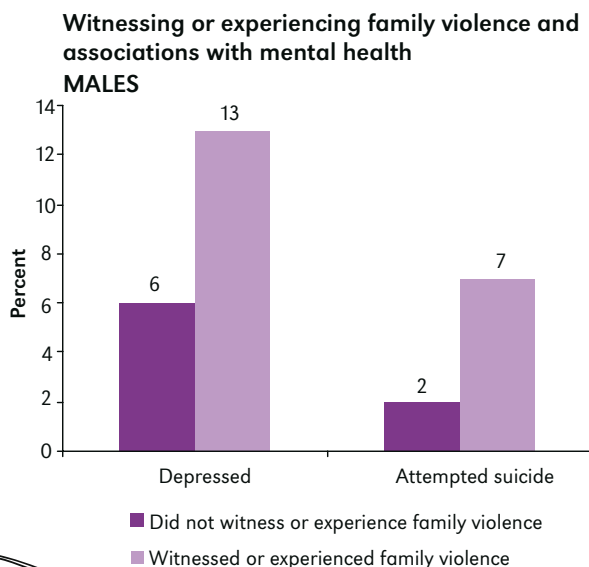
Violence may be associated with other consequences for young people for instance in their mental health, while conversely other characteristics or behaviours of young people may be associated with an increased risk of violence or violent behaviour.

This section will describe some of these association with violence for students and includes mental health, students attracted to the same-sex or both sexes and alcohol and marijuana use.

Experiencing or witnessing family violence, and mental health

12.6% of male and 25.9% of female students who had *experienced or witnessed violence at home* had significant depressive symptoms, compared to 5.7% of male and 11.3% of female students who had not been exposed to violence in the home (OR = 2.1, 95% CI 1.8-2.6).

Similarly, 7.3% of male and 13.4% of female students, who had *experienced or witnessed violence at home* had attempted suicide in the past year, compared to 2.0% of males and 4.5% of female students who had not been exposed to violence in the home (OR = 2.5, 95% CI 2.0-3.3).

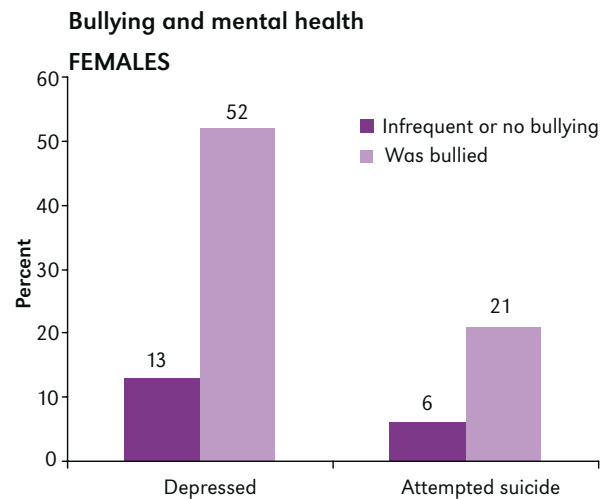
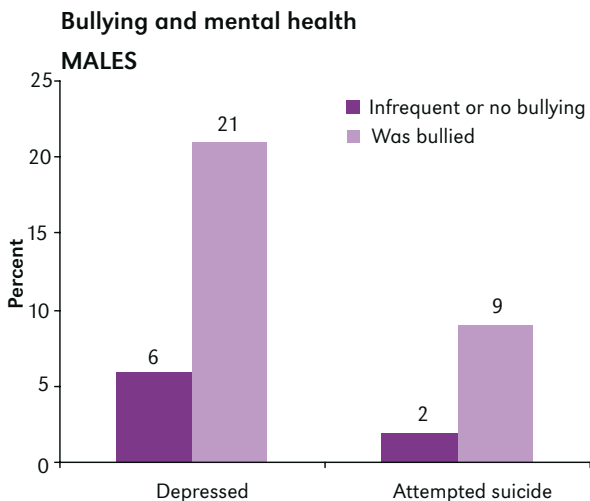


Bullying and mental health

21.4% of male students and 51.8% of female students who *had been bullied* had significant depressive symptoms, compared to 5.8% of males and 12.8% of females who reported infrequent or no bullying (OR = 5.0, 95% CI 3.9-6.5).

Similarly, 8.8% of male and 21.5% of female students who *had been bullied* had made a suicide attempt, compared to 2.5% of males and 5.9% of females who reported infrequent or no bullying (OR = 3.3, 95% CI 2.4-4.5).

The data does not necessarily indicate a cause and effect relationship, but certainly these mental health outcomes are highly associated with family violence and bullying.



Violence and students attracted to the same sex or to both sexes

Compared to students who were attracted to the opposite sex, students attracted to others of the same sex or to both sexes more commonly reported:

- Feeling unsafe at school
- Being afraid that someone would hurt or bother them at school
- Staying away from school within the previous month because they were afraid that someone would hurt or bother them
- Being bullied weekly or more frequently at school
- Feeling unsafe in their neighbourhoods

For more information regarding same/both-sex-attracted youth, see the report *Youth'07 The health and wellbeing of secondary school students in New Zealand: Results for young people attracted to the same sex or both sexes* downloadable at www.youth2000.ac.nz



Alcohol, marijuana and violence

This section describes students' use of alcohol and marijuana and the associations with violence-related behaviours.

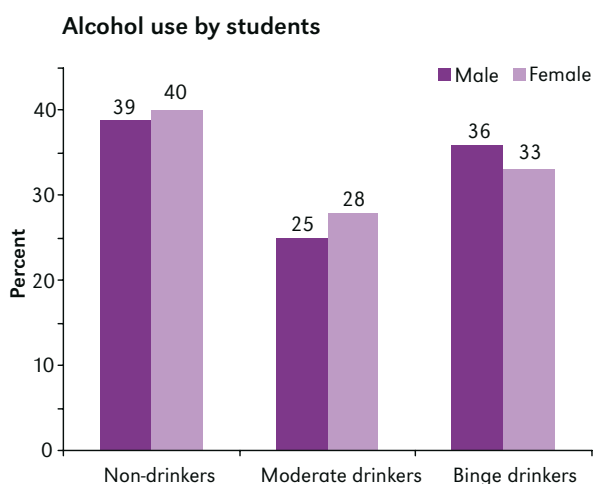
Patterns of alcohol use

39.7% of students are described as 'non-drinkers'. These are students who have never drunk alcohol or have tried drinking alcohol but no longer do so.

34.3% of students are described as 'binge drinkers'. These are students who drink five or more alcoholic drinks within one 4 hour drinking session.

26.1% of students are described as 'moderate drinkers'. These are students who drink alcohol but are not binge drinkers.

There were no differences between male and female students in these patterns of drinking.



Alcohol related harm

Students who were *moderate drinkers* and *binge drinkers* were asked about alcohol-related problems in the previous twelve months.

Of the students who were drinkers 21.7% reported having been injured after they had been drinking, and 3.8% reported an injury that required treatment by a doctor or nurse after they had been drinking.

There were no differences between male and female students in the proportions injured or requiring treatment for injury after drinking.

8.3% of students reported that they had hurt someone else after they had been drinking. More male students (10.1%) than female students (6.3%) reported injuring someone else after drinking.

Violence and pattern of drinking

There is an association between involvement in violence (*hitting someone, or being hit by someone* within the last twelve months) and pattern of drinking alcohol.

Moderate drinkers

42.9% of *moderate drinking* males compared to 28.0% of *non-drinking* males reported hitting someone else in the past 12 months. Similarly, 26.2% of *moderate drinking* females compared to 20.8% of *non-drinking* females reported hitting someone else.

Moderate drinkers are significantly more likely than *non-drinkers* to report hitting someone else over the past 12 months (OR = 1.9, 95% CI 1.7-2.2).

48.8% of *moderate drinking* males compared to 40.1% of *non-drinking* males reported being hit by someone in the past 12 months. Similarly, 31.9% of *moderate drinking* females compared to 26.5% of *non-drinking* females reported being hit.

Moderate drinkers of alcohol are significantly more likely than *non-drinkers* to report being hit in the past 12 months (OR = 1.5, 95% CI 1.3-1.7).



Binge drinkers

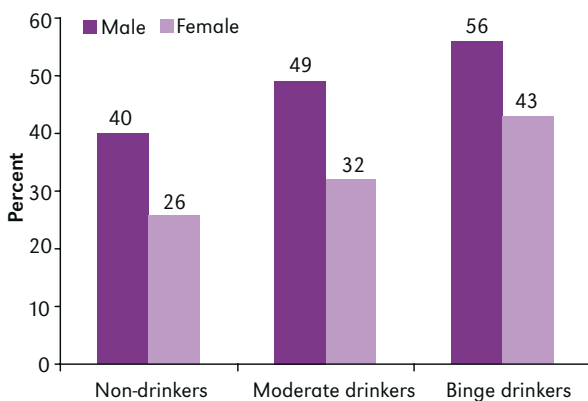
54.1% of *binge drinking* males compared to 28.0% of *non-drinking* males reported hitting someone else in the past 12 months. Similarly 35.6% of *binge drinking* females compared to 20.8% of *non-drinking* females reported hitting someone else.

Binge drinkers are significantly more likely than *non-drinkers* to report hitting someone else over the past 12 months (OR = 3.3, 95% CI 2.8-3.7).

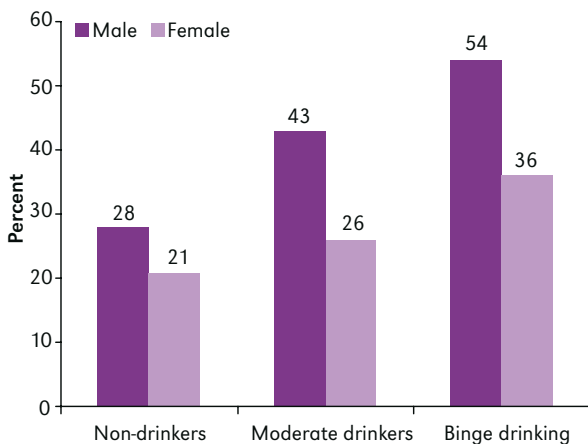
56.3% of *binge drinking* males compared to 40.1% of *non-drinking* males reported being hit in the past 12 months. Similarly, 42.8% of *binge drinking* females and 26.5% of *non-drinking* females reported being hit.

Binge drinkers are significantly more likely to report being hit than *non-drinkers* in the past 12 months (OR = 2.4, 95% CI 2.1-2.8).

Being hit and pattern of drinking alcohol



Hitting someone else and pattern of drinking alcohol



Patterns of marijuana use

15.7% of students are described as 'current marijuana users'. These are students who report using marijuana regularly or occasionally. It excludes students who had tried using marijuana but no longer do so, and those who have never used marijuana.

There was no difference between males and females in the proportion who reported being current marijuana users.

4.7% of current marijuana users reported using marijuana weekly or more often. A higher proportion of males (6.0%) than females (3.3%) reported using marijuana at this level.

Marijuana-related harm

Participants who were current marijuana users (including weekly users) were asked about marijuana-related problems in the previous twelve months.

10.8% of students who were current marijuana users reported *being injured* after they had been using marijuana.

3.4% of students who were current marijuana users reported having experienced an injury *that required treatment* by a doctor or nurse after they had been using marijuana.

There were no differences by gender in the proportions of participants who reported *being injured* after using marijuana. However, a higher proportion of male marijuana users (4.7%) than females (1.7%) reported having an *injury that required treatment* by a doctor or nurse.

8.2% of students who were current marijuana users reported they had *injured someone else* after they had been using marijuana.

A higher proportion of male marijuana users (11.2%) than females (4.6%) reported *injuring someone else* after they had been using marijuana.



Violence and marijuana use

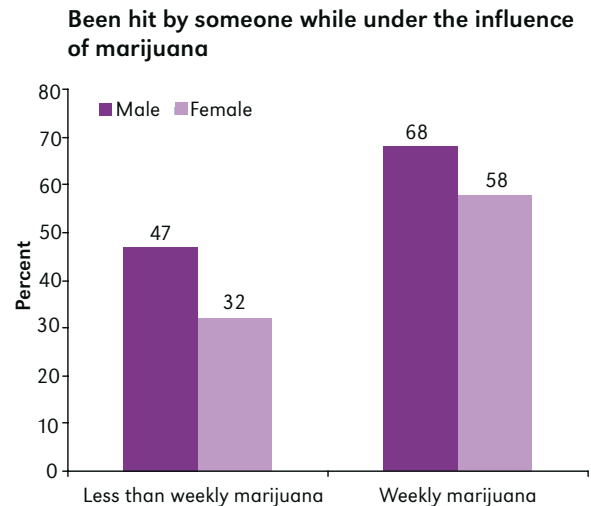
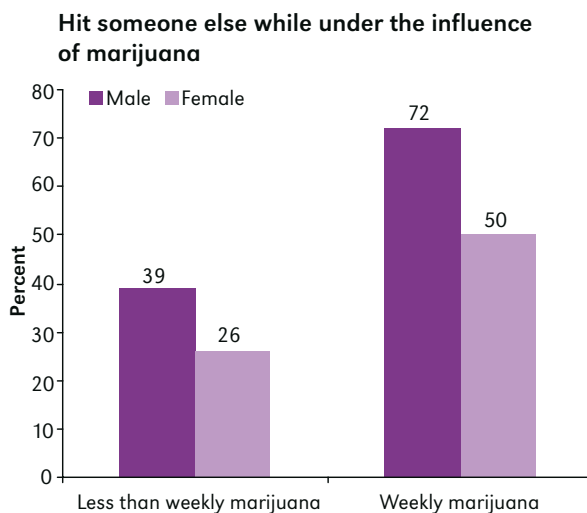
There is an association also between involvement in violence (*hitting someone, or being hit by someone* within the last twelve months) and frequent (weekly or more often) marijuana use.

72.5% of males who used marijuana *weekly* (once a week or more) compared to 39.2% who used marijuana *occasionally* (less than weekly use), reported hitting someone else in the past 12 months. Similarly, 50.4% of females who used marijuana *weekly* (once a week or more) compared to 25.8% who used marijuana *occasionally* (less than weekly use), reported hitting someone else.

Weekly marijuana users were significantly more likely to report hitting someone else than occasional users of marijuana (OR = 3.4, 95% CI 2.6-4.3).

68.1% of males who used marijuana *weekly* (once a week or more) compared to 46.7% who used marijuana *occasionally* (less than weekly use), reported being hit in the past 12 months. Similarly, 58.2% of females who used marijuana *weekly* (once a week or more) compared to 32.0% who used marijuana *occasionally* (less than weekly use), reported being hit.

Weekly marijuana users were significantly more likely to report being hit compared to occasional users of marijuana (OR = 2.6, 95% CI 2.0-3.3).





Findings - Section 6

Co-occurrence of Different Forms of Violence

"I think it is a good idea to help young people. I'm very interested to see the results, and this survey has made me think about things I wouldn't usually think about. So thank you for giving me this opportunity to help you out."

(Student comment from Youth'07 survey)

The data from the survey were analysed to check for relationships between various types of violence. That is, if students were exposed to one type of violence (e.g. witnessing violence at home) were they more likely to be involved in other forms of violence (e.g. being bullied)? The analysis indicated that there was a high degree of association or co-occurrence, in that the students who were exposed to or victims of one form of violence were much more likely to also be victims or perpetrators of other forms of violence.

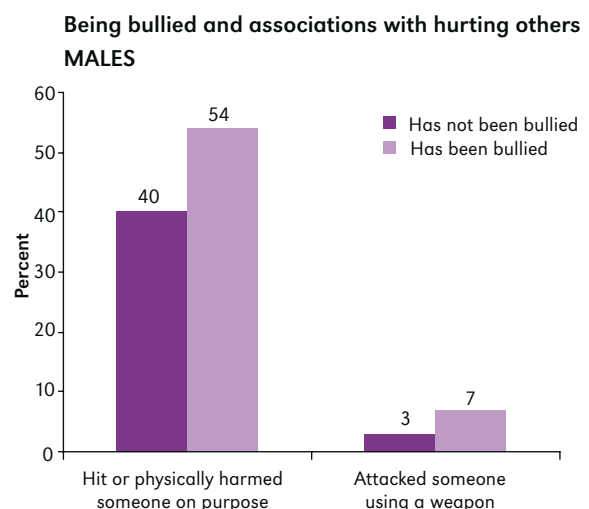
As a reminder, the design of this study does not enable us to draw any conclusions about causality - we cannot say that one type of violent act *causes* another. However, we can say that students who experience or are involved in one type of violence are more frequently involved in other forms of violence, compared to students who have little or no exposure to violence.

Being hurt and hurting others

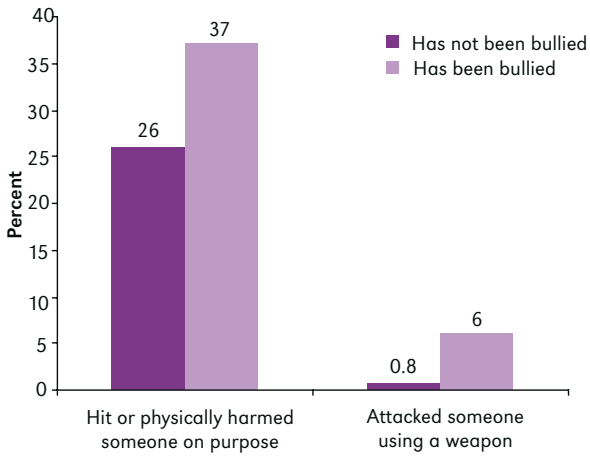
In general, students who had been the victims of violence more frequently reported being violent towards others than students who had not been the victims of violence.

To give some specific results of such associations or co-occurrences of violence:

Students who had been *bullied in the last year* more frequently reported violent behaviours against others, such as *attacking someone using a weapon or hitting or physically harming someone on purpose*.



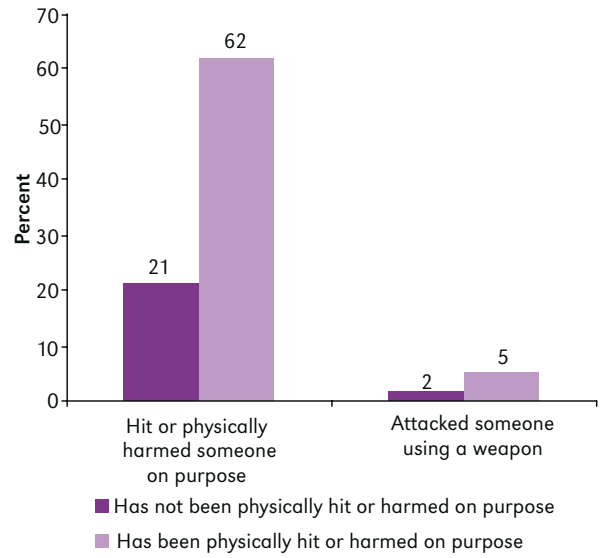
**Being bullied and associations with hurting others
FEMALES**



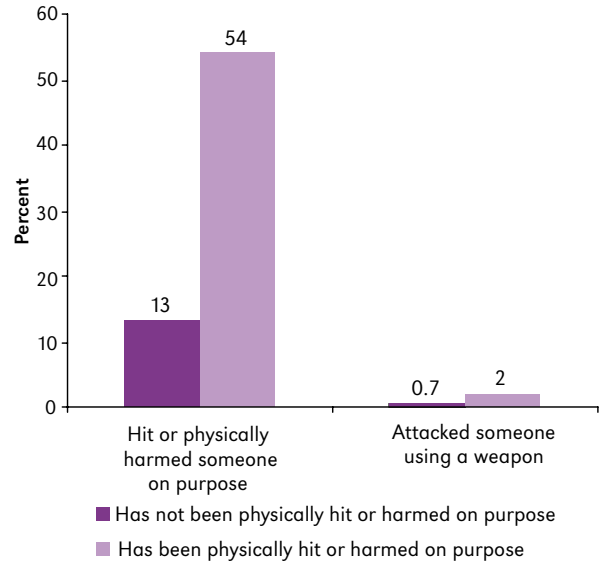
Students who had *been hit or physically harmed* more frequently reported having *hit or harmed someone else*, compared to students who had not been hit or physically harmed by another person.

The degree of association between being hit, and hitting others was high. Students who had been hit or harmed by another person were much more likely to report hitting or harming someone else than students who had not been hit or harmed themselves (OR = 7.4, 95% CI 6.4-8.4).

**Being hit or physically harmed and associations with hurting others
MALES**



**Being hit or physically harmed and associations with hurting others
FEMALE**



The association between experiencing or witnessing violence at home, and other types of violence

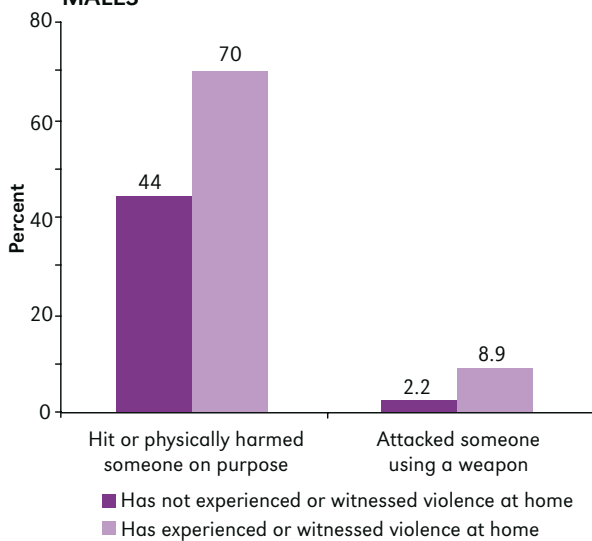
A higher proportion of students who had witnessed or experienced violence at home reported exposure to or involvement in other forms of violence than students who had not experienced or witnessed violence at home.

Students who had witnessed or experienced violence at home were twice as likely to report that they had:

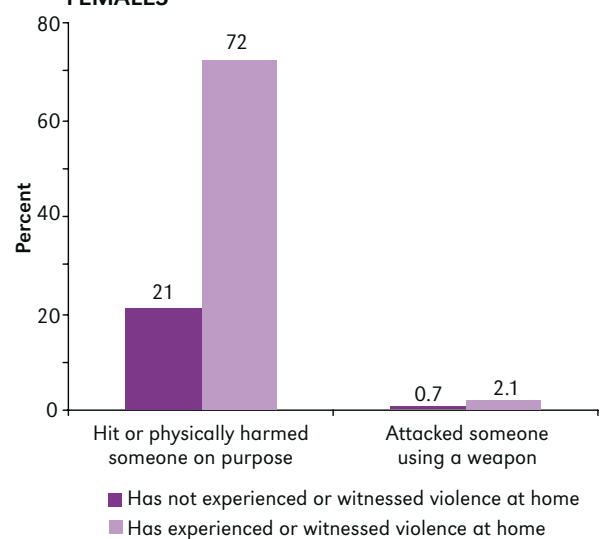
- Hit or harmed other people
- Been hit or harmed by someone else
- Been bullied
- Experienced sexual abuse
- Forced someone to have unwanted sexual contact
- Attacked someone using a weapon

There is a particularly strong association between experiencing or witnessing violence at home and using a weapon. Students who had experienced or witnessed violence at home were much more likely to report that they had used a weapon than those students who had not experienced or witnessed violence at home (OR = 2.5, 95% CI 1.4-4.4).

Experiencing or witnessing violence at home and hurting or bullying others
MALES



Experiencing or witnessing violence at home and hurting or bullying others
FEMALES





Findings - Section 7

Regional Differences

The data was analysed to check for any variations in the prevalence of different violent behaviours between regions.

There were insufficient numbers of students in the survey to analyse by the 75 Territorial Local Authorities (TLA), therefore the regional classification used is based on the Ministry of Justice Crime Prevention Unit Zones:

Zone 1: Upper North Island (Northland and Auckland)

Zone 2: Mid North Island (Gisborne/Taranaki/Waikato/Bay of Plenty)

Zone 3: Lower North Island and Hawkes Bay

Zone 4: South Island

All analyses used logistic regression models to take into account variations in age, sex, ethnicity, and socio-economic factors (NZ deprivation index, moving home frequently and household worrying about food).

Analysis indicated no differences between the zones in the prevalences of:

- Being bullied in school at least once a week
- Witnessing adults hitting or physically hurting a child in the home
- Witnessing adults hitting or physically hurting an adult in the home
- Being physically hurt at home (kicked, hit or punched) in the last year
- Been in a serious physical fight in the past year
- Tagging or painting graffiti in the last year
- Deliberately damaging property that didn't belong to them
- Unwanted sexual contact

There was just one regional difference: students in Auckland and Northland (Zone 1) more frequently reported currently belonging to a gang than students in the South Island (Zone 4) ($p < 0.0001$).





Findings - Section 8

Protective Factors Associated with Reduced Violence

“I’m glad that interest is being taken in young people”

(Student comment from Youth’07 survey)

There is a large body of international literature identifying certain factors as protective for young people (Bearinger et al., 2005; Denny, Clark, Fleming, & Wall, 2004; Limbos et al., 2007; Pelcovitz, Kaplan, DeRosa, Mandel, & Salzinger, 2000; Resnick, Ireland, & Borowsky, 2004). Protective factors and resources are important in the lives of young people as they help them to become more resilient and therefore to improve their health and wellbeing.

For violence, various factors have been identified as protective for young people. We identified protective variables from the literature that are associated with improved outcomes for violence and examined the associations between these factors and the experience of violence among students who participated in Youth’07.

Protective factors associated with reduced bullying and physical harm

We examined factors associated with reduced risk of students being bullied or physically harmed. There were lower proportions of students reporting being bullied among those who also reported:

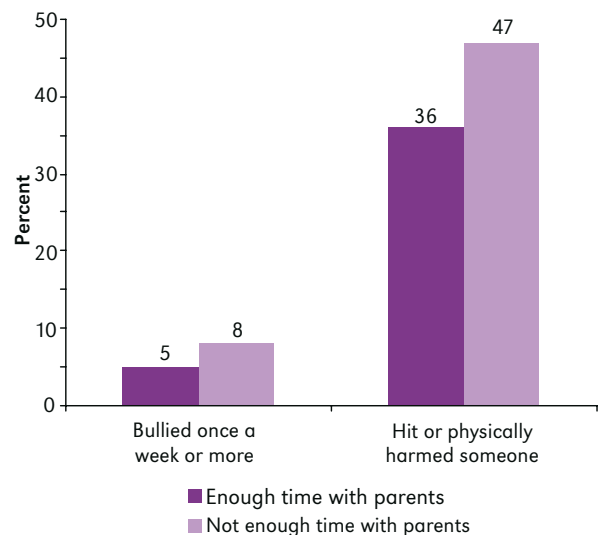
- Having enough time with parents ($p < 0.0001$)
- Getting along with your parents ($p < 0.0001$)
- Believing teachers care ($p < 0.0001$)
- Having friends who help you ($p < 0.0001$)

Similarly, lower proportions of students reported being physically harmed among those who also reported:

- Having enough time with parents ($p < 0.0001$)
- Getting along with your parents ($p < 0.0001$)
- Believing teachers care about them ($p < 0.0001$)

Taken together, the results confirm that having good relationships with parents, teachers and friends are protective factors associated with reduced risk of students being bullied or physically harmed.

Time with parents and associations with hitting or physically harming someone else and being bullied





Conclusions and Implications

"I think that there should be more students participating in events like this because this could really help with future decisions in later life..."

(Student comment from Youth'07 survey)

The results presented in this report cover a wide range of violence and violence-related behaviours of young people from secondary schools throughout New Zealand. In considering these results, it must first be noted that most young people are **not** involved in violence or anti-social behaviours. Furthermore, violent and anti-social behaviours have decreased amongst secondary school students since this survey was first conducted in 2001. However, the results in this report are for young people attending secondary school; given that young people involved in violent and antisocial crimes are often not attending school, the rates for all young people in New Zealand may be somewhat higher.

There are a relatively small number of young people in secondary schools who engage in the more serious anti-social and violent behaviours like carrying weapons, being involved in physical fighting, and forcing unwanted sexual contact on someone. For these young people comprehensive, evidence-based interventions are required to prevent escalation of violence and criminal behaviours (Olds et al., 1998; Krug, Mercy, Dahlberg & Zwi, 2002; United States Department of Health and Human Services, 2001).

Internationally research has indicated that young people from communities with higher levels of social and financial deprivation are more likely to be involved in violent behaviour, both as instigators and victims (Due et al., 2009; Kramer, 2000). The data in this report confirms that this also applies in New Zealand. Students from communities with greater deprivation levels are more likely to be exposed to, and to participate in, various types of violence. Policies, programmes and strategies that reduce social and financial deprivation are thus also likely to reduce the incidence of violence and violence-related harm.

There is a strong association between exposure to violence in various environments and instigating or being the victim of violence. In particular, young people who are exposed to violence in the home, school and community environments are much more likely to instigate violence against others and be the victims of violence.

Violence is also strongly associated with mental health. Students who had experienced or witnessed violence in their home were about twice as likely to have significant depressive symptoms, and about three times as likely to have attempted suicide as students who had not experienced or witnessed violence. Students



who had been bullied were about five times as likely to have significant depressive symptoms or three times as likely to have attempted suicide as students who had not been bullied. This is consistent with international literature highlighting the strong associations between violence and mental health (Buka, Stichick & Birdthistle, 2001; Cohen & Miller, 1998; Stein et al., 2003). Although these findings of a strong association between exposure to violence and mental health concerns do not prove a cause and effect relationship, measures which decrease violence in homes and schools seem likely to reduce not only other forms of violence, but mental health concerns among young people as well. Strategies and programmes which support positive parenting practices, reduce family violence and reduce bullying are likely to also have associated benefits for mental health.

The association between alcohol consumption and violence is well known – those who get drunk are more likely to get in a fight. The results in this report make clear the effects among young people in New Zealand. In particular they show the strong association between violence and binge drinking, which is a common pattern of drinking among young people in New Zealand, for both males and females. The results showed that students who were binge drinkers were much more likely to have been involved in violence than students who were moderate drinkers or non-drinkers.

There was a similar association between marijuana use and violence: students who were regular (at least weekly) users were much more likely than occasional users or non-users to have been involved in violence. Strategies which reduce young people's access to alcohol and to drugs are likely to reduce the incidence of violence and violence-related harm.

It is clear that reducing or preventing violence requires multiple strategies (Elliott, 1998; Thornton, Craft, Dahlberg, Lynch, & Baer, 2000). For the range of programmes that have been tried in New Zealand refer to Crawford & Kennedy, 2008. Violence prevention programmes need to address not only the cognitive, social and behavioural factors of the individuals involved, but also family factors, wider societal norms and the complex social systems that lead to violence in our communities, in order to successfully reduce youth violence (Krug et al., 2002; Resnick, Ireland, & Borowsky, 2004). It is hoped that the information in this report will aid in the development of evidence-based and comprehensive programmes for the reduction of violence and its associated harm to young people and their communities.

“Thank you for taking time to get to know about our health”
(Student comment from Youth'07 survey)



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Disclaimer

This research was commissioned by the Ministry of Justice. The report has been prepared by the researchers and the views expressed in it are those of the researchers and do not necessarily represent the views of the Ministry of Justice.



TABLES

Section 1: Types of Violence and Abuse

Type of violence/ bullying during the last year

		Someone told lies or spread false rumours about me and tried to make others dislike me		Someone damaged or tried to damage my personal possessions		Someone threatened to hurt me		Someone made sexual jokes, comments or gestures to me	
		n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)
Total		8719	48.1 46.7 - 49.5	8682	29.1 27.4 - 30.7	8711	33.1 30.9 - 35.3	8683	37.9 36.5 - 39.4
By Gender	Male	4674	45.0 43.4 - 46.5	4651	34.7 33.1 - 36.4	4669	39.5 37.3 - 41.7	4652	38.0 36.4 - 39.6
	Female	4045	51.7 49.7 - 53.8	4031	22.5 20.7 - 24.3	4042	25.7 23.4 - 28.0	4031	37.9 35.7 - 40.1
By Age	13 or less	1768	50.4 48.0 - 52.8	1756	33.5 31.0 - 36.0	1771	34.1 31.3 - 36.8	1767	32.8 29.9 - 35.6
	14	1997	51.5 48.9 - 54.1	1989	32.2 29.8 - 34.5	1994	37.6 34.8 - 40.5	1982	37.0 34.6 - 39.4
	15	1911	49.0 46.3 - 51.7	1906	31.1 28.3 - 34.0	1910	35.7 32.8 - 38.6	1906	41.2 38.6 - 43.8
	16	1678	47.7 45.0 - 50.4	1669	25.3 22.6 - 28.0	1671	30.4 27.5 - 33.3	1666	41.1 38.4 - 43.8
	17 or older	1365	39.3 36.8 - 41.7	1362	20.7 18.1 - 23.2	1365	24.9 21.8 - 28.0	1362	37.6 34.5 - 40.6
By NZDep2006	Low	3156	45.3 43.4 - 47.2	3144	26.6 24.2 - 29.0	3157	31.2 28.7 - 33.8	3153	38.8 36.8 - 40.7
	Medium	3301	49.5 47.4 - 51.6	3286	29.4 27.3 - 31.5	3290	34.7 31.9 - 37.5	3278	39.2 37.4 - 41.1
	High	2162	49.8 47.2 - 52.4	2152	32.0 29.8 - 34.2	2164	33.2 30.1 - 36.3	2153	34.5 31.7 - 37.3
By Location	Home	173	4.2 3.6-4.7	615	24.5 22.1-26.9	552	19.2 17.2-21.2	144	4.5 3.7-5.4
	School	3770	91.0 90.0-92.0	1653	66.1 63.5-68.6	1831	63.9 61.3-66.5	2535	79.6 76.5-82.7
	Community or work	201	4.8 4.0-5.6	240	9.5 8.0-10.9	485	16.9 14.9-18.8	507	15.8 13.0-18.7



I had things taken from me		I was called hurtful names		I was physically hurt (kicked, hit, punched)	
n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)
8708	36.8 34.7 - 38.9	8683	41.2 39.7 - 42.6	8711	35.2 33.2 - 37.1
4663	41.4 39.0 - 43.9	4644	40.0 38.2 - 41.9	4675	41.9 39.9 - 43.9
4045	31.5 29.3 - 33.6	4039	42.4 40.6 - 44.2	4036	27.4 25.7 - 29.0
1778	43.0 40.1 - 45.9	1765	44.4 42.0 - 46.8	1774	36.8 34.0 - 39.6
1989	41.9 38.9 - 44.9	1990	45.7 43.3 - 48.1	1990	41.1 38.4 - 43.9
1908	37.5 34.6 - 40.4	1902	42.6 40.1 - 45.2	1906	37.7 34.8 - 40.6
1669	32.2 29.2 - 35.1	1667	38.9 36.0 - 41.8	1675	32.0 29.3 - 34.8
1364	26.1 23.2 - 29.1	1359	31.1 28.7 - 33.4	1366	24.8 22.0 - 27.7
3152	32.7 30.1 - 35.3	3152	39.7 37.6 - 41.8	3154	33.7 30.9 - 36.6
3292	37.0 34.7 - 39.3	3282	42.2 39.9 - 44.5	3296	36.0 33.7 - 38.3
2165	42.3 39.3 - 45.3	2150	41.4 39.3 - 43.5	2161	35.6 33.4 - 37.8
630	19.8 17.7-21.9	475	13.4 11.7-15.1	1069	35.1 31.5-38.7
2336	73.7 71.4-76.1	2839	80.1 77.9-82.3	1529	50.2 46.5-53.8
206	6.5 5.5-7.4	232	6.5 5.3-7.6	447	14.7 13.1-16.3



Media bullying during the last year

		I was sent nasty or threatening messages by cell phone or internet or letters or notes		I was sent unwanted sexual material (including pornographic pictures, videos or words)	
		n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)
Total		8681	19.0 17.8 - 20.1	8693	13.1 12.4 - 13.9
By Gender	Male	4644	14.9 13.8 - 15.9	4654	12.3 11.2 - 13.4
	Female	4037	23.7 22.1 - 25.2	4039	14.1 13.1 - 15.2
By Age	13 or less	1766	16.2 14.1 - 18.2	1769	12.1 10.4 - 13.7
	14	1984	19.2 17.2 - 21.3	1989	14.0 12.4 - 15.6
	15	1901	21.6 19.4 - 23.7	1902	13.5 12.0 - 15.0
	16	1669	20.3 18.1 - 22.5	1671	13.2 11.5 - 14.9
	17 or older	1361	16.9 14.7 - 19.0	1362	12.7 10.9 - 14.5
By NZDep2006	Low	3154	17.4 16.0 - 18.9	3159	12.1 10.9 - 13.4
	Medium	3278	19.6 18.0 - 21.3	3281	13.1 11.8 - 14.4
	High	2149	20.2 18.0 - 22.4	2153	14.5 12.7 - 16.2

How was the media bullying carried out?

	I was sent nasty or threatening messages by cell phone or internet		I was sent unwanted sexual stuff (including pornographic pictures, videos or words)	
	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)
Mobile phone	1178	71.6 68.5 - 74.6	592	52.0 47.3 - 56.7
Internet	390	23.5 20.6 - 26.4	505	43.9 39.0 - 48.8
Letters or notes	81	4.9 3.8 - 6.1	47	4.1 2.9 - 5.3
Total	1649	100.0	1144	100.0



Type of violence/ bullying during the last year

		Hit or physically harmed by another person one or more times in the last 12 months		Being hit or physically harmed was pretty bad, really bad or terrible		Been in a serious physical fight one or more times in the last 12 months		Carried a weapon (e.g. knife) one or more times in the last 12 months	
		n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)
Total		8818	41.1 39.0 - 43.3	3611	23.7 21.9 - 25.5	8824	19.7 18.0 - 21.4	8807	6.4 5.7 - 7.1
By Gender	Male	4749	47.9 45.5 - 50.2	2261	18.3 16.8 - 19.9	4745	26.2 24.3 - 28.0	4732	9.4 8.3 - 10.5
	Female	4069	33.2 31.5 - 35.0	1350	32.8 29.7 - 35.9	4079	12.2 10.8 - 13.5	4075	2.9 2.3 - 3.5
By Age	13 or less	1794	42.9 40.2 - 45.7	769	25.9 22.8 - 29.0	1804	19.6 17.0 - 22.1	1801	4.8 3.8 - 5.8
	14	2025	45.9 43.3 - 48.6	921	25.7 22.3 - 29.2	2027	22.3 20.1 - 24.4	2020	7.2 5.9 - 8.5
	15	1935	44.1 40.8 - 47.4	851	23.6 20.5 - 26.7	1928	21.6 19.5 - 23.7	1927	8.0 6.6 - 9.5
	16	1690	38.8 35.9 - 41.8	653	21.0 17.4 - 24.5	1690	18.9 16.0 - 21.9	1686	6.2 4.8 - 7.7
	17 or older	1374	30.4 27.1 - 33.8	417	19.7 15.4 - 23.9	1375	14.4 11.9 - 16.9	1373	5.2 3.8 - 6.5
By NZDep2006	Low	3183	39.4 35.9 - 42.8	1246	22.8 20.4 - 25.1	3183	15.2 13.3 - 17.1	3182	5.4 4.5 - 6.2
	Medium	3340	43.6 40.9 - 46.3	1450	22.0 19.4 - 24.5	3340	19.6 17.8 - 21.4	3334	6.2 5.2 - 7.2
	High	2189	39.8 37.6 - 42.1	869	28.1 24.4 - 31.7	2197	26.0 23.7 - 28.3	2189	8.1 6.8 - 9.4

In the last 12 months who has hit or physically harmed you on purpose? (choose all that apply to you)

		Your mother or father or someone who acts as your mother or father	Another adult relative	A brother or sister	A friend
	n	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Total	3604	25.0 22.5 - 27.5	3.3 2.5 - 4.1	42.0 39.7 - 44.3	37.2 35.3 - 39.2

		A boyfriend or girlfriend	A person your age that you know but you are not friends with	A stranger	Other
	n	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Total	3604	6.5 5.6 - 7.4	40.6 37.3 - 43.9	13.2 11.8 - 14.6	12.7 11.4 - 14.0

Unwanted sexual contact

		Ever been touched in a sexual way or made to do unwanted sexual things		Last time sexual abuse happened it was pretty bad, really bad or terrible*		Haven't told anyone about the sexual abuse**	
		n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)
Total		7462	12.1 10.8 - 13.4	471	33.6 29.9 - 37.2	873	60.1 56.5 - 63.7
By Gender	Male	4008	5.4 4.5 - 6.3	102	33.1 24.8 - 41.4	196	70.5 63.4 - 77.7
	Female	3454	19.9 18.5 - 21.3	369	33.7 29.4 - 38.0	677	57.1 53.0 - 61.1
By Age	13 or less	1438	10.3 8.4 - 12.1	81	32.7 22.1 - 43.2	143	68.1 61.0 - 75.2
	14	1700	11.0 9.1 - 12.9	112	35.7 27.9 - 43.6	181	62.5 56.0 - 69.0
	15	1640	13.7 11.5 - 16.0	124	36.8 28.9 - 44.7	218	57.7 51.0 - 64.3
	16	1469	12.9 10.6 - 15.2	93	32.6 24.2 - 41.1	185	59.4 51.5 - 67.3
	17 or older	1215	12.5 10.5 - 14.5	61	25.6 13.6 - 37.5	146	53.9 44.3 - 63.6
By NZDep2006	Low	2788	9.8 8.4 - 11.2	147	36.6 28.3 - 44.9	265	64.5 58.8 - 70.3
	Medium	2871	12.0 10.3 - 13.7	174	29.1 23.1 - 35.2	339	57.1 51.3 - 62.9
	High	1744	15.9 13.9 - 17.9	148	36.2 29.2 - 43.3	262	59.5 51.5 - 67.6

*Among episodes occurring in the last 12 months

**Among any occurrence



Section 2: Violence in the School Environment

Feeling safe at school

		Feels safe at school all or most of the time		Been afraid that someone will hurt or bother them 3 or more times during this school year	
		n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)
Total		8900	83.5 81.7 - 85.3	8898	9.8 9.0 - 10.7
By Gender	Male	4798	82.4 80.6 - 84.1	4799	10.7 9.5 - 11.8
	Female	4102	84.8 82.5 - 87.1	4099	8.9 8.0 - 9.8
By Age	13 or less	1822	79.2 76.6 - 81.8	1818	13.3 11.5 - 15.1
	14	2052	81.7 79.4 - 84.1	2054	11.9 10.5 - 13.3
	15	1942	81.6 79.2 - 84.0	1942	10.5 8.9 - 12.1
	16	1699	86.7 84.3 - 89.1	1701	6.8 5.4 - 8.2
	17 or older	1385	90.5 89.0 - 91.9	1383	5.1 4.0 - 6.2
By NZDep2006	Low	3201	86.1 83.7 - 88.4	3199	9.5 8.5 - 10.4
	Medium	3366	82.3 80.2 - 84.3	3367	10.6 9.3 - 11.9
	High	2215	81.8 80.0 - 83.7	2216	9.3 7.7 - 10.8

Bullying

		Been bullied at school weekly or more often		Has not gone to school because of bullying one or more times in the last month	
		n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)
Total		8844	6.1 5.4 - 6.9	8889	4.1 3.6 - 4.5
By Gender	Male	4762	7.1 6.0 - 8.2	4793	3.0 2.5 - 3.5
	Female	4082	5.0 4.2 - 5.8	4096	5.3 4.5 - 6.1
By Age	13 or less	1801	7.3 6.1 - 8.6	1814	4.5 4.5 - 6.1
	14	2042	7.9 6.4 - 9.3	2048	5.4 4.4 - 6.4
	15	1932	6.8 5.5 - 8.0	1940	3.9 2.9 - 4.9
	16	1692	4.2 3.2 - 5.2	1702	3.5 2.9 - 4.9
	17 or older	1377	3.5 2.4 - 4.6	1385	2.4 1.7 - 3.2
By NZDep2006	Low	3185	5.5 4.6 - 6.4	3197	3.4 2.7 - 4.0
	Medium	3345	6.4 5.3 - 7.5	3360	4.1 3.5 - 4.8
	High	2201	6.5 5.2 - 7.8	2215	4.6 3.8 - 5.5

Experience of bullying

	Pretty bad, really bad or terrible	
	n	% (95% CI)
Bullied weekly or more often	547	51.1 46.9-55.3
All bullied	2354	32.4 30.0 - 34.3

Reasons for being bullied

(students could choose more than one response option)

Because of my religion		Because of my size or body shape		Because of my ethnic group or culture		Because I am gay or because people thought I was gay		Because I am smaller than other people		I don't know why I was bullied	
n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)
2291	12.3 10.0 - 14.1	2291	5.4 4.0 - 6.5	2291	24.3 22.0 - 26.1	2291	7.5 6.0 - 8.7	2291	13.3 12.0 - 14.8	2291	56.7 54.0 - 59.2



Bullying other students

		At least once a week	
		n	% (95% CI)
Total		8864	5.0 4.3 - 5.6
By Gender	Male	4775	6.8 6.0 - 7.6
	Female	4089	2.9 2.0 - 3.5
By Age	13 or less	1806	4.3 3.2 - 5.4
	14	2044	6.0 4.9 - 7.2
	15	1938	6.0 4.8 - 7.3
	16	1696	4.6 3.3 - 5.9
	17 or older	1380	3.2 2.2 - 4.2
By NZDep2006	Low	3189	3.8 3.0 - 4.6
	Medium	3351	5.3 4.3 - 6.2
	High	2210	6.1 5.1 - 7.1

Section 3: Violence in the Home

Witnessing violence in the home environment

		Seen adults in your home yelling or swearing at a child (other than yourself) once or more often in the last 12 months		Seen adults in your home hitting or physically hurting a child (other than yourself) once or more often in the last 12 months		Seen adults in your home yelling or swearing at each other once or more often in the last 12 months		Seen adults in your home hitting or physically hurting each other once or more often in the last 12 months	
		n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)
Total		8653	45.9 44.5 - 47.3	8626	16.6 15.0 - 18.3	8665	48.2 46.9 - 49.6	8624	10.4 9.4 - 11.5
By Gender	Male	4644	43.9 42.4 - 45.4	4638	16.0 13.9 - 18.1	4647	45.1 43.6 - 46.7	4630	9.6 8.4 - 10.9
	Female	4009	48.2 46.3 - 50.2	3988	17.4 15.7 - 19.2	4018	51.8 49.8 - 53.8	3994	11.4 10.0 - 12.7
By Age	13 or less	1765	44.6 41.7 - 47.5	1758	18.8 16.2 - 21.4	1755	43.9 41.3 - 46.5	1751	12.9 11.1 - 14.7
	14	1980	50.1 47.6 - 52.5	1978	19.4 17.0 - 21.8	1990	49.5 47.2 - 51.8	1977	11.1 9.5 - 12.8
	15	1903	47.5 45.1 - 49.9	1892	17.2 15.2 - 19.1	1901	50.4 48.2 - 52.7	1894	10.4 9.0 - 11.9
	16	1657	44.5 42.0 - 47.1	1652	14.6 12.2 - 17.0	1665	50.8 48.3 - 53.3	1655	9.3 7.3 - 11.2
	17 or older	1348	41.0 38.1 - 43.8	1346	11.6 9.3 - 13.9	1354	45.8 43.1 - 48.6	1347	7.6 6.0 - 9.2
By NZDep2006	Low	3132	43.2 41.7 - 44.8	3127	12.2 10.8 - 13.5	3150	46.5 44.9 - 48.1	3147	7.1 6.0 - 8.1
	Medium	3293	46.0 43.9 - 48.1	3285	15.0 13.7 - 16.3	3291	47.9 45.8 - 49.9	3271	9.3 8.3 - 10.4
	High	2128	49.7 47.1 - 52.3	2115	25.7 22.4 - 28.9	2127	51.6 48.8 - 54.4	2108	17.0 15.1 - 18.9



Impact of witnessing violence within the home

Total		Not bad	A little bad	Pretty bad	Really bad or terrible
	n	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Yelled or swore at a child (other than yourself)?	3615	43.6 41.2 - 45.9	31.9 30.3 - 33.5	14.2 12.9 - 15.5	10.3 9.0 - 11.6
Hit or physically hurt a child (other than you)?	1270	33.3 30.6 - 36.1	29.1 26.6 - 31.5	16.5 14.9 - 18.2	21.1 18.6 - 23.5
Yelled or swore at each other?	3859	35.4 33.2 - 37.5	32.3 30.7 - 34.0	17.9 16.2 - 19.5	14.4 12.9 - 16.0
Hit or physically hurt each other?	802	28.5 25.6 - 31.5	23.4 20.5 - 26.2	16.0 13.6 - 18.4	32.1 28.6 - 35.7

During the last year I was physically hurt (kicked, hit, punched) and it happened mostly at home

		Physically hurt at home	
		n	% (95% CI)
Total		8711	12.3 11.3 - 13.2
By Gender	Male	4675	8.3 7.6 - 9.1
	Female	4036	16.8 15.7 - 18.0
By Age	13 or less	1774	13.1 11.5 - 14.7
	14	1990	14.5 12.4 - 16.5
	15	1906	12.4 10.9 - 13.9
	16	1675	10.8 9.2 - 12.4
	17 or older	1366	9.4 7.6 - 11.3
By NZDep2006	Low	3154	11.5 10.2 - 12.7
	Medium	3296	12.7 11.4 - 14.0
	High	2161	12.6 11.2 - 13.9

Section 4: Anti-social Behaviours in the Community

Anti-social behaviour in the community

		Painted graffiti or tagged someone else's property in the last year		Stolen something worth over \$50 in the last year		Broken in to someone else's place to steal something in the last year		Deliberately damaged property that didn't belong to you in the last year	
		n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)
Total		8264	9.5 8.5 - 10.6	8265	7.7 6.9 - 8.6	8260	3.1 2.6 - 3.6	8264	20.1 18.7 - 21.5
By Gender	Male	4372	12.0 10.4 - 13.5	4374	9.7 8.5 - 10.9	4369	4.3 3.6 - 5.0	4371	26.2 24.7 - 27.7
	Female	3892	6.8 5.8 - 7.8	3891	5.5 4.6 - 6.4	3891	1.7 1.2 - 2.3	3893	13.2 11.9 - 14.6
By Age	13 or less	1658	9.4 7.4 - 11.3	1664	7.5 6.1 - 8.9	1661	3.9 2.9 - 4.9	1660	17.8 15.5 - 20.0
	14	1892	12.0 10.2 - 13.9	1894	8.0 6.6 - 9.4	1892	3.6 2.7 - 4.5	1895	21.5 19.5 - 23.5
	15	1800	11.1 9.2 - 12.9	1792	9.5 8.0 - 11.0	1794	3.4 2.5 - 4.4	1794	22.0 19.9 - 24.2
	16	1591	8.3 6.7 - 9.8	1592	7.3 5.7 - 8.9	1590	2.6 1.8 - 3.4	1592	20.3 17.6 - 23.0
	17 or older	1323	5.5 4.1 - 7.0	1323	5.7 4.4 - 7.0	1323	1.5 0.8 - 2.2	1323	18.2 15.4 - 21.0
By NZDep2006	Low	3063	6.9 5.8 - 8.0	3065	6.0 5.1 - 7.0	3063	2.0 1.5 - 2.4	3061	18.8 16.9 - 20.8
	Medium	3160	8.9 7.7 - 10.1	3158	7.3 6.2 - 8.3	3157	3.0 2.3 - 3.6	3157	19.4 17.7 - 21.2
	High	1974	14.6 12.5 - 16.7	1973	10.8 9.2 - 12.5	1971	5.0 4.0 - 6.1	1977	23.0 20.4 - 25.6



Anti-social behaviour in the community

		Friends or family in some sort of gang				Student in some sort of gang right now	
			yes	no	unsure		
		n	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)
Total		8363	23.7 21.1 - 26.3	67.8 65.0 - 70.6	8.5 7.8 - 9.2	8385	5.9 4.9 - 6.8
By Gender	Male	4453	25.0 21.9 - 28.1	67.1 63.5 - 70.6	7.9 7.1 - 8.8	4474	7.8 6.4 - 9.1
	Female	3910	22.2 19.2 - 25.1	68.7 65.5 - 71.8	9.2 8.2 - 10.1	3911	3.7 2.7 - 4.6
By Age	13 or less	1691	24.6 21.1 - 28.1	65.0 61.2 - 68.7	10.4 8.8 - 12.1	1699	7.4 5.8 - 9.0
	14	1921	23.8 20.8 - 26.8	65.2 62.1 - 68.4	11.0 9.5 - 12.5	1927	6.8 5.2 - 8.5
	15	1816	26.4 23.3 - 29.5	65.1 61.9 - 68.3	8.5 7.3 - 9.7	1818	6.2 5.1 - 7.4
	16	1603	23.2 20.2 - 26.2	70.4 67.0 - 73.7	6.4 5.3 - 7.6	1610	4.5 3.0 - 6.0
	17 or older	1332	19.1 16.0 - 22.2	75.8 72.2 - 79.3	5.1 3.8 - 6.5	1331	3.7 2.4 - 4.9
By NZDep2006	Low	3083	15.3 13.3 - 17.2	77.1 74.9 - 79.3	7.6 6.7 - 8.6	3086	3.6 2.9 - 4.4
	Medium	3195	21.0 18.3 - 23.6	70.9 68.3 - 73.5	8.1 7.0 - 9.3	3207	4.7 3.7 - 5.8
	High	2013	40.7 37.1 - 44.4	49.0 45.1 - 52.9	10.3 8.9 - 11.6	2018	10.9 8.9 - 13.0

Serious fighting and carrying a weapon

		Been in a serious physical fight one or more times in the last 12 months		Carried a weapon (e.g. knife) one or more times in the last 12 months	
		n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)
Total		8824	19.7 18.0 - 21.4	8807	6.4 5.7 - 7.1
By Gender	Male	4745	26.2 24.3 - 28.0	4732	9.4 8.3 - 10.5
	Female	4079	12.2 10.8 - 13.5	4075	2.9 2.3 - 3.5
By Age	13 or less	1804	19.6 17.0 - 22.1	1801	4.8 3.8 - 5.8
	14	2027	22.3 20.1 - 24.4	2020	7.2 5.9 - 8.5
	15	1928	21.6 19.5 - 23.7	1927	8.0 6.6 - 9.5
	16	1690	18.9 16.0 - 21.9	1686	6.2 4.8 - 7.7
	17 or older	1375	14.4 11.9 - 16.9	1373	5.2 3.8 - 6.5
By NZDep2006	Low	3183	15.2 13.3 - 17.1	3182	5.4 4.5 - 6.2
	Medium	3340	19.6 17.8 - 21.4	3334	6.2 5.2 - 7.2
	High	2197	26.0 23.7 - 28.3	2189	8.1 6.8 - 9.4



Hitting or attacking someone

		Have hit or physically harmed someone else on purpose		Have attacked someone using a weapon such as a knife	
		n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)
Total		8808	34.4 32.7 - 36.0	8801	2.4 2.0 - 2.8
By Gender	Male	4733	40.9 39.0 - 42.7	4726	3.6 2.9 - 4.2
	Female	4075	26.8 25.3 - 28.3	4075	1.1 0.7 - 1.4
By Age	13 or less	1800	35.2 32.9 - 37.5	1799	2.2 1.3 - 3.0
	14	2019	37.6 35.4 - 39.8	2017	2.9 2.1 - 3.6
	15	1929	37.5 34.8 - 40.2	1925	2.9 2.2 - 3.5
	16	1687	32.9 30.2 - 35.6	1687	2.2 1.3 - 3.2
	17 or older	1373	26.0 23.5 - 28.6	1373	1.6 0.9 - 2.3
By NZDep	Low	3180	32.0 29.7 - 34.3	3181	1.5 1.1 - 2.0
	Medium	3336	35.1 32.9 - 37.4	3333	2.1 1.5 - 2.7
	High	2190	36.3 33.9 - 38.7	2185	3.8 2.9 - 4.6



Forced unwanted sexual contact on someone else

		yes		no		unsure	
		n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)
Total		138	1.6 1.3 - 1.9	8445	95.4 94.8 - 95.9	273	3.1 2.7 - 3.5
By Gender	Male	112	2.3 1.9 - 2.8	4471	93.8 93.1 - 94.5	184	3.9 3.3 - 4.5
	Female	26	0.6 0.4 - 0.9	3974	97.2 96.6 - 97.7	89	2.2 1.7 - 2.7
By Age	13 or less	29	1.6 1.0 - 2.2	1733	96.1 95.2 - 97.0	42	2.3 1.6 - 3.0
	14	39	1.9 1.3 - 2.5	1921	94.3 93.2 - 95.4	76	3.8 2.9 - 4.7
	15	29	1.5 0.8 - 2.1	1851	95.5 94.5 - 96.5	59	3.1 2.2 - 3.9
	16	20	1.2 0.7 - 1.7	1624	95.6 94.6 - 96.6	54	3.2 2.3 - 4.1
	17 or older	21	1.5 0.8 - 2.2	1316	95.4 94.3 - 96.6	42	3.0 2.0 - 4.1
By NZDep2006	Low	48	1.5 1.0 - 2.0	3052	95.5 94.7 - 96.3	94	3.0 2.4 - 3.6
	Medium	45	1.3 0.9 - 1.8	3192	95.3 94.4 - 96.1	115	3.4 2.8 - 4.0
	High	43	2.0 1.4 - 2.6	2102	95.3 94.3 - 96.3	60	2.7 2.0 - 3.5

How often has this happened (student forced someone to do sexual things that they didn't want to do)?

	n	% (95% CI)
Once	63	46.8 37.9-55.7
More than once	72	53.2 44.3-62.1



Police involvement

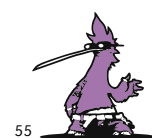
		Been in trouble with the police in the last year	
		n	% (95% CI)
Total		8258	11.9 10.7 - 13.1
By Gender	Male	4368	14.8 13.3 - 16.2
	Female	3890	8.8 7.6 - 10.0
By Age	13 or less	1658	9.7 7.9 - 11.5
	14	1889	11.9 10.2 - 13.7
	15	1798	14.3 12.5 - 16.1
	16	1591	13.1 10.9 - 15.3
	17 or older	1322	10.0 7.8 - 12.2
By NZDep2006	Low	3061	9.6 8.2 - 11.0
	Medium	3159	12.2 10.5 - 13.9
	High	1971	15.2 13.3 - 17.1

Reasons for being in trouble with police (Students could answer more than one response option)

Among students who had been in trouble with the police in the last year n = 976	number answering yes	% (95% CI)
Taking a car	95	9.7 7.6 - 11.8
Stealing	206	21.2 17.9 - 24.4
Tagging	187	19.2 16.0 - 22.4
Fighting	266	27.2 24.0 - 30.5
Something to do with driving	281	29.0 26.0 - 32.0
Something to do with drugs	148	15.3 12.5 - 18.0
Damaging property	202	20.6 17.6 - 23.6
Being in a gang	121	12.4 9.9 - 14.9
Running away from home	102	10.5 8.4 - 12.5
None of these	279	28.6 25.4 - 31.7

How did the police treat students?

Among students who had been in trouble with the police in the last year n = 975	number answering yes	% (95% CI)
Mostly good	434	44.5 40.8 - 48.3
Neither good nor bad	295	30.3 27.3 - 33.2
Mostly bad	246	25.2 21.8 - 28.6



Section 5: Violence and some Associated Outcomes

Bullying and mental health

		Significant depressive symptoms		Attempted Suicide in the last 12 months	
		n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)
Male	Not Bullied	4252	5.8 5.1 - 6.5	4315	2.5 2.0 - 3.0
	Bullied	310	21.4 16.0 - 26.7	321	8.8 5.3 - 12.2
Female	Not Bullied	3770	12.8 11.8 - 13.9	3829	5.9 5.1 - 6.7
	Bullied	193	51.8 44.7 - 59.0	202	21.5 15.8 - 27.3

Experienced or witnessed violence at home, and mental health

Experienced or witnessed violence at home		Significant depressive symptoms		Attempted Suicide in the last 12 months	
		n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)
Male	No	4122	5.7 5.0 - 6.5	4353	2.0 1.5 - 2.5
	Yes	302	12.6 9.9 - 15.4	129	7.3 5.1 - 9.5
Female	No	3303	11.3 10.1 - 12.5	3671	4.5 3.7 - 5.4
	Yes	574	25.9 22.9 - 28.8	265	13.4 11.3 - 15.5

Same/both sex attracted youth:

For tables regarding same/both-sex-attracted youth, see the report *Youth'07 The health and wellbeing of secondary school students in New Zealand: Results for young people attracted to the same sex or both sexes*, downloadable at www.youth2000.ac.nz



Had problems with alcohol in the last year

	Total		By Gender	
			Male	Female
	n	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Done things that could have got you into serious trouble (stealing, etc)?	4862	19.9 18.1 - 21.6	24.0 21.8 - 26.2	15.3 13.5 - 17.0
Been injured after you had been drinking alcohol?	4882	21.7 20.4 - 22.9	20.2 18.3 - 22.1	23.3 21.7 - 25.0
Been injured and required treatment by a doctor or nurse after drinking alcohol?	4876	3.8 3.0 - 4.5	4.4 3.3 - 5.5	3.1 2.2 - 4.0
Injured someone else after you had been drinking alcohol?	4873	8.3 7.3 - 9.3	10.1 8.8 - 11.4	6.3 5.1 - 7.4

Alcohol use and violence

Gender	Alcohol Use	Hit Someone Else		Been hit by Someone	
		n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)
Male	Non-Drinker	1720	28.0 25.8 - 30.3	1723	40.1 37.2 - 43.0
	Moderate Drinker	1083	42.9 40.2 - 45.6	1082	48.8 45.7 - 51.9
	Binge Drinker	1551	54.1 52.0 - 56.1	1552	56.3 53.4 - 59.1
Female	Non-Drinker	1532	20.8 18.9 - 22.7	1527	26.5 24.2 - 28.9
	Moderate Drinker	1057	26.2 23.5 - 28.9	1055	31.9 29.3 - 34.6
	Binge Drinker	1259	35.6 32.5 - 38.7	1258	42.8 39.7 - 45.9

Had problems with marijuana in the last year

	Total		By Gender	
			Male	Female
	n	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Done things that could have got you into serious trouble (stealing, etc)?	1202	21.3 18.6 - 23.9	25.8 22.0 - 29.6	15.7 12.1 - 19.2
Been injured after you had been smoking marijuana?	1201	10.8 9.0 - 12.6	12.0 9.5 - 14.5	9.3 7.1 - 11.6
Been injured and required treatment by a doctor or nurse after smoking marijuana?	1201	3.4 2.2 - 4.5	4.7 3.1 - 6.4	1.7 0.6 - 2.9
Injured someone else after you had been smoking marijuana?	1201	8.2 6.3 - 10.2	11.2 8.4 - 14.1	4.6 2.7 - 6.5



Association between violence and frequent marijuana use in the last 12 months

Gender	Marijuana Use	Hit Someone Else		Been Hit by Someone	
		n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)
Male	Less than Weekly	3905	39.2 37.3 - 41.2	3906	46.7 44.2 - 49.2
	Weekly	244	72.5 66.7 - 78.2	246	68.1 61.2 - 75.1
Female	Less than Weekly	3599	25.8 24.3 - 27.4	3589	32.0 30.3 - 33.7
	Weekly	125	50.4 42.7 - 58.1	124	58.2 50.6 - 65.8



Section 6: Co-occurrence of Violence

Co-occurrence of bullying and violent behaviour

Sex	Bullying	Hit or physically harmed someone else		Attacked Someone Using a Weapon		Sexually Abusive Behaviour	
		n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)
Male	Not Bullied	4367	40.0 38.0 - 42.0	4363	3.3 2.7 - 3.9	4394	2.0 1.7 - 2.4
	Bullied	332	54.0 49.1 - 58.8	330	6.5 3.6 - 9.4	337	5.7 2.9 - 8.4
Female	Not Bullied	3856	26.2 24.7 - 27.6	3856	0.8 0.6 - 1.1	3866	0.5 0.3 - 0.7
	Bullied	202	37.4 30.1 - 44.7	202	5.5 2.0 - 9.1	203	3.0 0.3 - 5.7

Co-occurrence of being hit or physically harmed by someone else on purpose and violent behaviour

Sex	Physically hit or harmed	Hit or physically harmed someone else		Attacked Someone Using a Weapon		Sexually Abusive Behaviour	
		n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)
Male	Not hit or harmed	2449	21.4 18.9 - 23.9	2449	2.2 1.4 - 2.9	2468	1.8 1.3 - 2.3
	Hit or harmed	2257	62.2 60.3 - 64.1	2250	5.1 4.0 - 6.1	2268	2.9 2.2 - 3.7
Female	Not hit or harmed	2703	13.2 11.7 - 14.7	2703	0.7 0.4 - 1.0	2709	0.5 0.2 - 0.7
	Hit or harmed	1350	54.1 51.8 - 56.5	1350	1.8 1.0 - 2.6	1356	0.9 0.4 - 1.4

Co-occurrence of sexual abuse and violent behaviour

Sex	Ever Sexually Abused	Hit or physically harmed someone else		Attacked Someone Using a Weapon		Sexually Abusive Behaviour	
		n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)
Male	No	3767	41.1 39.2 - 43.1	3764	2.6 2.0 - 3.1	3779	1.6 1.3 - 1.9
	Yes	215	50.9 43.0 - 58.7	213	14.7 9.5 - 19.8	216	15.5 10.4 - 20.6
Female	No	2761	23.5 21.9 - 25.2	2763	0.6 0.3 - 0.9	2764	0.3 0.1 - 0.5
	Yes	686	38.3 34.0 - 42.6	685	2.4 1.1 - 3.8	687	1.9 0.9 - 3.0



Co-occurrence of witnessing/experiencing violence at home and violent behaviour

Sex	Witnessed or Experienced Violence at Home	Hit or Harmed someone else		Attacked Someone Using a Weapon		Sexually Abusive Behaviour	
		n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)
Male	No	3809	38.3 36.2 - 40.4	3805	2.2 1.8 - 2.7	3817	1.8 1.4 - 2.1
	Yes	739	54.4 50.6 - 58.2	738	8.9 6.8 - 10.9	744	5.0 3.3 - 6.7
Female	No	3019	19.5 18.0 - 21.1	3020	0.7 0.4 - 0.9	3022	0.5 0.3 - 0.8
	Yes	941	50.1 46.9 - 53.3	941	2.1 1.1 - 3.1	946	0.9 0.2 - 1.5

Co-occurrence of witnessing/experiencing violence at home and being a victim of violence

Sex	Witnessed or Experienced Violence at Home	Been Hit or physically harmed		Been Bullied		Been Sexually Abused	
		n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)
Male	No	3802	43.9 41.3 - 46.4	3803	6.3 5.2 - 7.4	3290	4.2 3.4 - 5.0
	Yes	744	69.7 65.8 - 73.6	741	10.6 8.2 - 13.0	574	11.2 8.5 - 14.0
Female	No	3011	21.4 19.8 - 23.0	3012	3.4 2.6 - 4.3	2604	16.3 14.9 - 17.7
	Yes	941	72.3 69.1 - 75.5	940	9.4 7.4 - 11.4	773	32.1 28.7 - 35.5



Section 7: Regional Differences

Violence-related experiences in different regions

The regions are based on the Ministry of Justice Crime Prevention Unit Zones.

Zone 1: Upper North Island (Northland and Auckland)

Zone 2: Mid North Island (Gisborne/Taranaki/Waikato/Bay of Plenty)

Zone 3: Lower North Island and Hawkes Bay

Zone 4: South Island

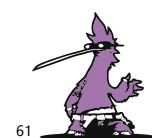
All analyses were calculated using logistic regression models including crime prevention zones (zones 1-4), age, sex, ethnicity, NZ deprivation index, moving home frequently and household worrying about food.

Bullied at least weekly

		Total		Males		Females	
		n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)
Zone	1 – Auckland and Northland	3703	5.4 4.5 - 6.3	2013	6.1 4.8 - 7.3	1690	4.5 3.7 - 5.4
	2 – Mid North Island	2285	6.7 5.4 - 8.0	1156	8.1 6.3 - 10.0	1129	5.2 3.7 - 6.7
	3 – Lower North Island and Hawkes Bay	1040	4.8 1.9 - 7.6	403	6.8 1.7 - 11.9	637	3.5 1.6 - 5.3
	4 – South Island	1749	7.7 6.0 - 9.4	1154	7.9 5.6 - 10.2	595	7.4 4.7 - 10.1

Witnessed adults hitting children

		Total		Males		Females	
		n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)
Zone	1 – Auckland and Northland	3597	19.2 15.7 - 22.6	1949	19.4 15.0 - 23.9	1648	18.8 15.4 - 22.2
	2 – Mid North Island	2218	15.4 13.7 - 17.2	1120	14.9 12.5 - 17.3	1098	16.0 13.7 - 18.3
	3 – Lower North Island and Hawkes Bay	1009	17.1 13.6 - 20.7	391	16.3 12.1 - 20.4	618	17.7 13.6 - 21.8
	4 – South Island	1704	12.2 10.5 - 14.0	1121	10.6 8.5 - 12.7	583	15.5 11.8 - 19.2



Witnessed adults hitting adults

		Total		Males		Females	
		n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)
Zone	1 – Auckland and Northland	3599	11.8 9.9 - 13.8	1951	11.1 8.9 - 13.3	1648	12.7 10.3 - 15.1
	2 – Mid North Island	2219	9.9 8.2 - 11.7	1113	9.4 7.0 - 11.7	1106	10.5 8.1 - 12.9
	3 – Lower North Island and Hawkes Bay	1004	9.2 6.5 - 11.9	389	9.1 5.3 - 12.9	615	9.3 6.3 - 12.3
	4 – South Island	1705	8.5 7.1 - 9.9	1120	7.3 5.6 - 9.0	585	10.9 8.5 - 13.3

Being hit or physically hurt at home

		Total		Males		Females	
		n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)
Zone	1 – Auckland and Northland	3655	12.4 11.2 - 13.6	1984	9.2 8.2 - 10.1	1671	16.2 14.5 - 17.9
	2 – Mid North Island	2227	13.1 11.1 - 15.1	1122	8.2 6.5 - 9.9	1105	18.1 16.2 - 19.9
	3 – Lower North Island and Hawkes Bay	1024	13.2 11.1 - 15.4	396	8.9 6.6 - 11.3	628	16.0 13.4 - 18.5
	4 – South Island	1706	10.1 7.9 - 12.2	1115	6.8 5.5 - 8.0	591	16.4 12.6 - 20.3

Being in a serious physical fight in the last year

		Total		Males		Females	
		n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)
Zone	1 – Auckland and Northland	3689	19.9 17.0 - 22.8	2002	26.8 23.5 - 30.1	1687	11.7 9.5 - 13.9
	2 – Mid North Island	2268	20.8 18.3 - 23.4	1145	27.9 24.9 - 30.9	1123	13.7 11.3 - 16.0
	3 – Lower North Island and Hawkes Bay	1035	16.0 11.5 - 20.5	399	23.3 18.2 - 28.4	636	11.4 7.7 - 15.1
	4 – South Island	1729	19.5 17.0 - 21.9	1139	23.8 21.9 - 25.8	590	10.8 8.3 - 13.2

Tagging or painting graffiti in the last year

		Total		Males		Females	
		n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)
Zone	1 – Auckland and Northland	3470	10.7 8.7 - 12.8	1860	14.3 11.5 - 17.2	1610	6.5 4.8 - 8.3
	2 – Mid North Island	2149	9.1 8.1 - 10.2	1063	10.6 9.2 - 11.9	1086	7.7 6.2 - 9.2
	3 – Lower North Island and Hawkes Bay	919	8.4 5.7 - 11.2	326	12.1 7.1 - 17.1	593	6.4 4.1 - 8.8
	4 – South Island	1660	8.1 6.3 - 9.9	1084	9.1 6.4 - 11.7	576	6.2 4.0 - 8.4



Deliberately damaging property that did not belong to them

		Total		Males		Females	
		n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)
Zone	1 – Auckland and Northland	3470	19.5 17.4 - 21.6	1863	25.5 23.4 - 27.6	1607	12.5 10.4 - 14.5
	2 – Mid North Island	2153	20.5 18.0 - 23.0	1064	27.0 24.2 - 29.9	1089	14.1 11.8 - 16.5
	3 – Lower North Island and Hawkes Bay	921	19.0 14.8 - 23.2	327	28.3 22.6 - 33.9	594	13.9 10.9 - 17.0
	4 – South Island	1652	21.4 18.7 - 24.0	1076	25.7 22.9 - 28.5	576	13.0 9.6 - 16.4

Belong to some sort of gang

		Total		Males		Females	
		n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)
Zone	1 – Auckland and Northland	3518	7.9 5.9 - 9.9	1901	10.0 7.2 - 12.9	1617	5.4 3.4 - 7.3
	2 – Mid North Island	2175	4.8 3.9 - 5.8	1084	6.8 5.1 - 8.5	1091	2.9 1.6 - 4.1
	3 – Lower North Island and Hawkes Bay	933	4.8 2.7 - 7.0	338	9.4 5.8 - 13.0	595	2.2 1.2 - 3.3
	4 – South Island	1686	3.2 2.2 - 4.3	1106	4.1 2.8 - 5.3	580	1.6 0.7 - 2.5

Ever touched in a sexual way or made to do unwanted sexual things

		Total		Males		Females	
		n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)
Zone	1 – Auckland and Northland	3101	12.4 10.2 - 14.7	1688	5.7 4.0 - 7.4	1413	20.4 17.8 - 23.0
	2 – Mid North Island	1949	12.8 10.6 - 14.9	980	5.8 4.4 - 7.1	969	19.8 17.5 - 22.2
	3 – Lower North Island and Hawkes Bay	845	14.4 12.2 - 16.5	304	5.9 3.4 - 8.4	541	19.1 17.2 - 21.1
	4 – South Island	1509	9.1 6.8 - 11.5	1000	4.1 2.8 - 5.4	509	19.4 16.5 - 22.2



Section 8:

Protective Factors Associated with Reduced Violence

Statistics for the following table were calculated using logistic regression models to estimate the extent of the difference in the factor of interest while allowing for variation in other factors including: age, sex, NZ deprivation index, moving home frequently and parents worrying about food. The statistics presented are the estimated odds ratio (OR) for the group of students with the listed factor (eg, 'having enough time with parents') compared to the group of students without the factor (eg, 'not having enough time with parents'); the 95% confidence interval (95% CI) for the odds ratio; and the probability (p value) that there is no difference between the two groups.

Protective factors for violence

	Being Bullied		Hit or Physically harmed	
	OR 95% CI	p value	OR 95% CI	p value
Having enough time with parents	0.6 0.5 - 0.8	<.0001	0.6 0.6 - 0.7	<.0001
Getting along with your parents	0.8 0.6 - 1.0	0.074	0.6 0.5 - 0.7	<.0001
Believing teachers or adults at school care	0.5 0.4 - 0.6	<.0001	0.6 0.5 - 0.8	<.0001
Having friends who help you	0.3 0.2 - 0.5	<.0001	0.9 0.7 - 1.1	0.17
Belonging to a school group	0.9 0.7 - 1.2	0.53	1.0 0.9 - 1.2	0.44
Having an adult to talk to	1.0 0.8 - 1.3	0.71	1.1 1.0 - 1.2	0.11
Belonging to a neighbourhood group	1.0 0.8 - 1.3	0.93	1.1 1.0 - 1.2	0.15

Association between time with parents and violence

Have enough time with parents	Being bullied		Being hit or physically harmed	
	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)
Yes	4944	4.7 4.0 - 5.4	4928	36.4 34.0 - 38.8
No	3810	7.9 6.6 - 9.1	3800	47.4 44.8 - 49.9



Ethnic differences

Statistics for the following table used logistic regression models to estimate the extent of the difference in the factor of interest while allowing for variation in other factors including age, sex, NZ deprivation index, moving home frequently and household worrying about food. The figures presented are: the estimated odds ratios (OR) for each ethnic group compared to New Zealand European students, and the 95% confidence intervals (95% CI) for the odds ratios.

Ethnic comparisons of various violence-related experiences

	Māori OR 95% CI	Pacific OR 95% CI	Asian OR 95% CI	Other OR 95% CI
Felt safe at school	1.1 0.9-1.4	1.2 0.9-1.5	0.8 0.6-1.0	0.7 0.5-0.9
Bullied	0.6 0.5-0.8	0.4 0.2-0.7	0.8 0.6-1.0	1.3 0.9-1.8
Witnessed family violence against children	2.0 1.7-2.4	3.7 3.1-4.6	1.6 1.3-2.0	1.2 0.9-1.6
Witnessed family violence against adults	2.0 1.6-2.5	2.8 2.2-3.5	1.8 1.5-2.1	1.1 0.8-1.6
Physically hurt	1.1 0.99-1.3	0.8 0.7-1.0	0.7 0.5-0.8	1.0 0.8-1.3
Hit at home	1.0 0.8-1.3	1.0 0.8-1.3	1.0 0.8-1.2	1.1 0.9-1.5
Unwanted Sexual experiences	1.6 1.3-1.9	1.7 1.4-2.2	0.7 0.5-0.9	1.2 0.9-1.7

Comparison 2001 – 2007 for violence-related experiences

Comparison 2001 – 2007 for violence-related experiences

		2001		2007	
		n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)
Feel safe at school					
Total		9368	78.1 76.2- 80.0	8900	83.5 81.7 - 85.3
By Gender	Male	4294	77.3 75.0- 79.6	4798	82.4 80.6 -84.1
	Female	5074	78.8 76.6- 80.9	4102	84.8 82.5-87.1
Been bullied at school weekly or more often					
Total		9132	7.1 6.3 - 7.8	8893	6.1 5.4 - 6.9
By Gender	Male	4149	9.2 8.2 - 10.3	4796	7.1 6.0 - 8.2
	Female	983	5.2 4.5 - 6.0	4097	5.0 4.2-5.8



Comparison 2001 – 2007 for violence-related experiences

		2001		2007	
		n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)
Amongst those who were bullied weekly, when it happened it was pretty bad, really bad or terrible					
Total		653	46.6 42.3-50.8	547	51.1 46.9-55.3
By Gender	Male	388	46.2 41.4-51.0	342	48.0 42.7-53.4
	Female	265	47.1 40.3-53.9	205	56.3 49.9-62.6
Amongst all bullied, when it happened it was pretty bad, really bad or terrible					
Total		2778	31.0 29.1 - 33.4	2354	32.4 30.4 - 34.3
By Gender	Male	1373	31.2 28.6 - 33.7	1325	30.2 27.6 - 32.8
	Female	1405	31.3 28.5 - 34.2	1029	35.1 32.3- 38.0
Witnessed adults at home hitting or physically hurting each other - once or more often in the last 12 months					
Total		8939	5.6 4.8-6.4	8624	10.4 9.4 - 11.5
By Gender	Male	4055	4.7 3.8-5.6	4630	9.6 8.4 - 10.9
	Female	4884	6.4 5.3-7.5	3994	11.4 10.0 - 12.7
Hit or physically harmed by another person one or more times in the last 12 months					
Total		9165	45.0 42.8 - 47.0	8818	41.1 39.0 - 43.3
By Gender	Male	4157	51.1 48.5 - 53.7	4749	47.9 45.5 - 50.2
	Female	5008	39.7 37.9 - 41.5	4069	33.2 31.6 - 34.9



Comparison 2001 – 2007 for violence-related experiences

		2001		2007	
		n	% (95%CI)	n	% (95%CI)
Hit or physically harmed by another person one or more times in the last 12 months was pretty bad, really bad or terrible					
Total		4116	21.1 19.5 - 22.7	3611	23.7 22.0 - 25.4
By Gender	Male	2131	20.1 17.9 - 22.3	2261	18.3 16.8 - 19.9
	Female	1985	22.1 20.0 - 24.3	1350	32.8 29.7 - 35.8
Been in a serious physical fight one or more times in the last 12 months					
Total		9096	20.6 19.0 - 22.2	8824	19.7 18.0 - 21.4
By Gender	Male	4121	27.9 26.1 - 29.7	4745	26.2 24.4 - 28.0
	Female	4975	14.5 13.0 - 16.0	4079	12.2 10.8 - 13.5
Tagged or painted graffiti in last year					
Total		8650	13.9 12.7 - 15.1	8264	9.5 8.5 - 10.6
By Gender	Male	3935	16.0 14.5 - 17.6	4372	12.0 10.5 - 13.5
	Female	4715	12.2 10.6 - 13.7	3892	6.8 5.8 - 7.8
Stolen something worth over \$50					
Total		8648	6.4 5.7 - 7.1	8265	7.7 6.9 - 8.6
By Gender	Male	3923	8.6 7.5 - 9.8	4374	9.7 8.5 - 10.9
	Female	4725	4.5 3.8 - 5.2	3891	5.5 4.6 - 6.4

Comparison 2001 – 2007 for violence-related experiences

		2001		2007	
		n	% (95%CI)	n	% (95%CI)
Broke into someone's place to steal something					
Total		8660	4.9 4.2 - 5.5	8260	3.1 2.6 - 3.6
By Gender	Male	3942	6.7 5.8 - 7.7	4369	4.3 3.6 - 5.0
	Female	4718	3.3 2.7 - 3.9	3891	1.7 1.2 - 2.3
Damaged property that did not belong to you					
Total		8646	21.6 19.8 - 23.3	8264	20.1 18.7 - 21.5
By Gender	Male	3926	29.5 27.3 - 31.7	4371	26.2 24.7 - 27.7
	Female	4720	14.9 13.4 - 16.3	3893	13.2 11.9 - 14.5
Family or friend in some sort of gang					
Total		8681	18.1 16.2 - 20.1	8363	23.7 21.1 - 26.2
By Gender	Male	3952	17.8 15.8 - 19.9	4453	25.0 21.9 - 28.1
	Female	4729	18.4 15.9 - 20.8	3910	22.2 19.3 - 25.0
Student in some sort of gang right now					
Total		8669	5.0 4.2 - 5.7	8385	5.9 4.9 - 6.8
By Gender	Male	3954	6.3 5.2 - 7.4	4474	7.8 6.5 - 9.1
	Female	4715	3.8 3.0 - 4.7	3911	3.7 2.7 - 4.6



Useful Links for Youth Mental Health

General Health and Wellbeing

Health Information for Young People	www.youthline.co.nz
Youth2000 – Youth Health Information and Statistics	www.youth2000.ac.nz

Emotional Wellbeing and Mental Health

Information about mental health	www.mentalhealth.org.nz/resourcefinder/listings/search/
The Lowdown – information for young people	www.thelowdown.co.nz
Suicide prevention information	www.spinz.org.nz
Coping with Grief	www.skylight.org.nz

Young People Attracted to the Same Sex or Both Sexes

Advocacy and Support (Auckland)	www.rainbowyouth.org.nz
Telephone Counselling, Advice and Referral (Nationwide)	www.gayline.org.nz
Advocacy and Support Nationwide	www.outthere.org.nz
Making Schools Safe for People of Every Sexuality – PPTA Guidelines	www.outthere.org.nz

Violence Prevention

NZ Violence Prevention Association	www.nzviolenceprevention.org.nz
Women's Refuge	www.womensrefuge.org.nz
Big Buddy – Mentoring programme for boys	www.bigbuddy.org.nz
Mensline 0800 Mensline	www.mensline.org.nz
Family Violence Prevention Services	www.familyservices.govt.nz
Rape Prevention Education	www.rapecrisis.org.nz
No Bully – NZ Police	www.nobully.org.nz
The Peace Foundation	www.peace.net.nz
The Restorative Justice Trust	www.restorativejustice.org.nz
Advice for parents	www.police.govt.nz/service/yes/kia-kaha-advice-for-parents.html
Violence prevention: The Evidence (World Health Organisation)	www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/4th_milestones_meeting/publications/en/index.html





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