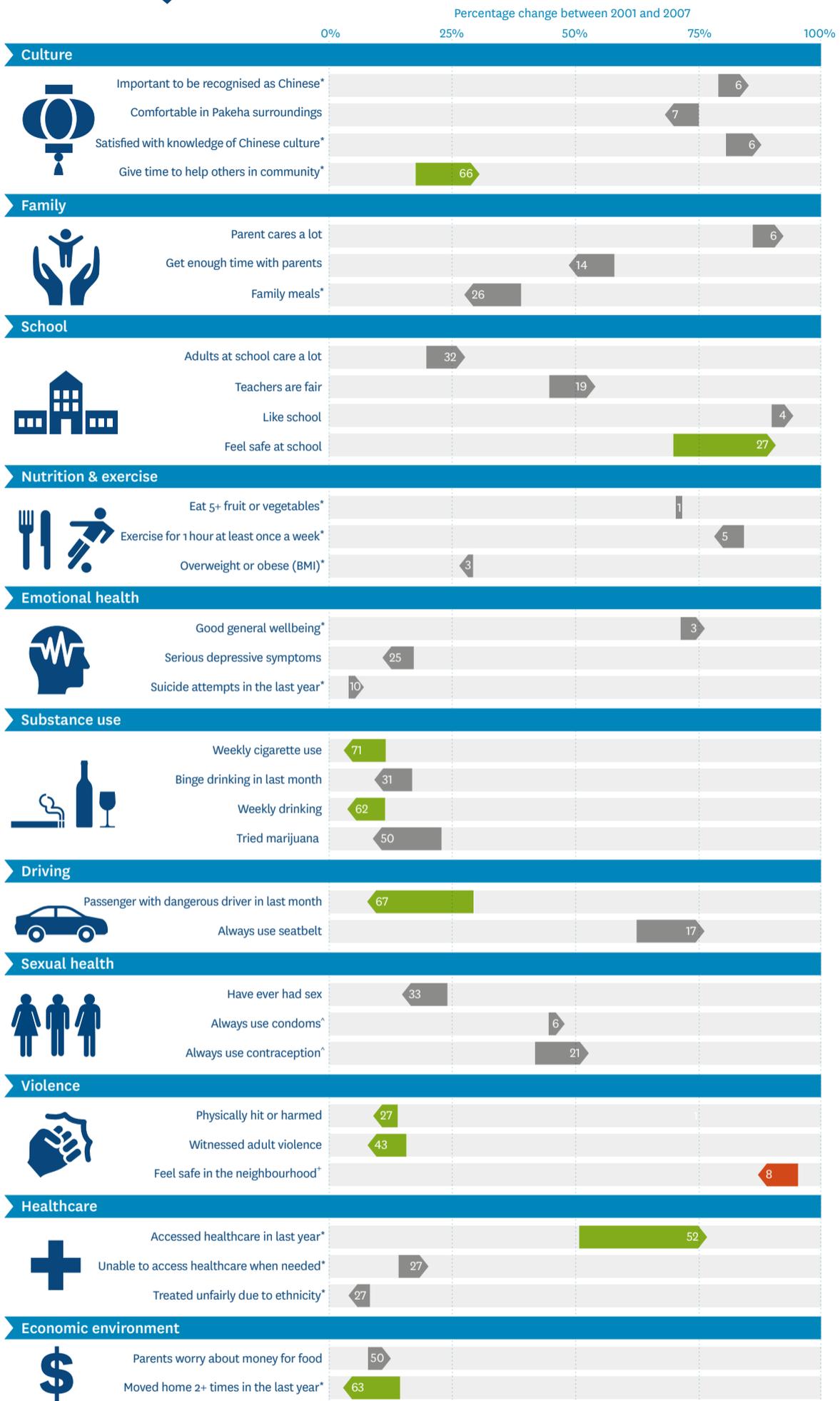


Changes in Chinese Youth Health in New Zealand between 2001 and 2012



The numbers in the bars represent the relative percentage change between 2001 (or 2007*) and 2012.

Improved Deteriorated No significant change

* Changes from 2007-2012 (Question not asked in 2001).

^ Of students who are sexually active.

† Changes in the way the question was asked between the survey waves.

Interpretation notes:

The back end of the bar indicates the percentage of students who did that activity in 2001 (or 2007*) and the arrow tip indicates how many reported to do that same activity in 2012. e.g. There was an increase in the proportion of Chinese students who reported to feel safe at school from 70% of students in 2001 to 89% of students in 2012.

A relative percentage gives the scale of the change between two time points in relation to the earlier time point. i.e. $\frac{2012 \text{ result} - 2001 \text{ result}}{2001 \text{ result}} \times 100 = \text{relative percentage change}$.

This is different to the absolute difference which is the simple difference between two time points e.g. 2012 result minus the 2001 result.

For example, if 55% of young people reported to do a particular behaviour in 2001, but 70% did in 2012 then the absolute difference is 15% more (i.e. 70% - 55% = 15%), but the relative percentage change shows a 27% increase in that behaviour since 2001. $\frac{70 - 55}{55} \times 100 = 27$

Non-significant changes should be interpreted with caution. Without statistical significance, we cannot be confident that the suggested change over time reflects real world changes in young peoples' behaviour.

Improvements on the infographic do not necessarily mean that things are good enough for young people in this area.

Please go to www.youthresearch.auckland.ac.nz to find out the full picture.

Produced by the Adolescent Health Research Group (2017). www.youthresearch.auckland.ac.nz