## Changes in Pacific Youth Health in New Zealand between 2001 and 2012



## Percentage change between 2001 and 2012

	C	25	5% 50	)% 75	<b>5</b> %
Culture					
	Proud to be Pacific <sup>+</sup>				C
Identifies	s with more than one ethnic group			4	
Ca	an understand a Pacific language <sup>+</sup>			7	
	Can speak a Pacific language <sup>+</sup>			3	
Family					
•	Parent cares a lot				0
	Get enough time with parents			7	<del>-</del>
7/	Get along with family			30	
School					
	Adults at school care a lot		6		
	Feel safe at school				21
	Feel part of school				8
	Plan to complete year 13				15
Nutrition & exercise					
- Nutrition & exercis	Eat 5+ fruit or vegetables*		3		
	_		3		
sport &	exercise is an important part of life				3
• • •	Overweight or obese (BMI)*			0	
Emotional health					
	Good general wellbeing*				4
WV	Satisfied with life				12
	Serious depressive symptoms	28			
	Suicide attempts in the last year*	O			
Substance use			:	:	
	Weekly drinking	57			
	Weekly cigarette use	68			
	Binge drinking in last month	47			
	Weekly marijuana use	67			
Driving					
Passenger wit	th dangerous driver in last month				
	in dangerous driver in tast month	50			
Passenge	er with drunk driver in last month	50			
Passenge	_			5	
0	er with drunk driver in last month			5	
	er with drunk driver in last month		25	5	
0 0	er with drunk driver in last month  Always use seatbelt  Have ever had sex			5	
0 0	er with drunk driver in last month  Always use seatbelt  Have ever had sex  Always use condoms^		25	5	
Sexual health	er with drunk driver in last month  Always use seatbelt  Have ever had sex			5	
0 0	er with drunk driver in last month Always use seatbelt  Have ever had sex Always use condoms^ Always use contraception^	31		5	
Sexual health	Have ever had sex Always use condoms^ Always use contraception^ Physically hit or harmed	25		5	
Sexual health	Have ever had sex Always use condoms Always use contraception  Physically hit or harmed Experienced sexual abuse	25 21		5	
Sexual health  Violence	Have ever had sex Always use condoms^ Always use contraception^ Physically hit or harmed	25		5	
Sexual health	Have ever had sex Always use condoms Always use contraception  Physically hit or harmed Experienced sexual abuse	25 21		5	
Sexual health  Violence  Healthcare	Have ever had sex Always use condoms Always use contraception  Physically hit or harmed Experienced sexual abuse	25 21		5	
Sexual health  Violence  Healthcare  Unable to	Have ever had sex Always use condoms Always use condoms Always use contraception Physically hit or harmed Experienced sexual abuse Witnessed adult violence	25 25 21 25		5	
Sexual health  Violence  Healthcare  Unable to	Have ever had sex Always use condoms Always use contraception Physically hit or harmed Experienced sexual abuse Witnessed adult violence access healthcare when needed*	25 25 21		5	
Violence  Healthcare  Unable to a Economic environm	Have ever had sex Always use condoms Always use contraception Physically hit or harmed Experienced sexual abuse Witnessed adult violence access healthcare when needed*	25 25 21	18 2	5	
Violence  Healthcare  Unable to Unable to Pare	Have ever had sex Always use condoms Always use condoms Always use contraception Physically hit or harmed Experienced sexual abuse Witnessed adult violence access healthcare when needed* access dental care when needed*	25 21 25	18 2	5	

- + Of the Tongan, Cook Island, Samoan and Niuean students.
- \* Changes from 2007-2012 (Question not asked in 2001).
- ${}^{\wedge}$  Of students who are sexually active.

## nterpretation 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 Pacific students who reported to get along with their family from 56% of students in 2001 to 73% 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.  $\frac{2012 \text{ result}}{2001 \text{ result}} x 100 = \text{relative percentage change}$ .

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.  $\frac{70-15}{55} \times 100 = 27$ 

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.

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