

Youth2000 Survey Series

The Health and Wellbeing of Māori New Zealand Secondary School Students in 2012

Te Ara Whakapiki Taitamariki: Youth'12



Adolescent Health Research Group



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All photographs in this report are used with the permission of the young people involved.

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Further publications by the AHRG are available at www.youthresearch.auckland.ac.nz

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Adolescent Health Research Group (2013)



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He Mihi

E mihi atu ki tõu tātou whānau, hapū, iwi, me ngā hapori katoa. Ko tēnei tō tātou rīpoata o te Taitamariki Māori i te tau 2012. He āhua whakapai ana, te tukunga iho o te rangahau. Nō reira e tātou mā kia kaha, kia maia, kia manawanui. Ka maranga ake ngā kanohi tāpara ki te āhua o te rangi Kia whakatāroa tēnei taonga tuku iho mō ngā whakatupuranga. Tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou, tēnā tātou katoa

Rawiri Wharemate Kaumatua, Māori Advisory Group for Youth2000 Survey Series

Executive Summary

This report presents Māori-specific findings from Youth'12, the third national health and wellbeing survey of secondary school students in New Zealand. This is New Zealand's largest and most comprehensive survey of the health and wellbeing of taitamariki Māori in high schools. Included in the survey is a range of factors that impact on the healthy development of taitamariki Māori, including whānau/family, community, education and social environments.

The information presented in this report was provided by 1,701 students who reported Māori ethnicity in 2012 (20% of the entire sample). Also reported are Māori data from the 2001, 2007 and 2012 surveys to identify trends over time. Further academic papers are planned and will be available on our website at a later date.

Taitamariki Māori report significant improvements since 2001

There are increasing numbers of taitamariki who are proud to be identified as Māori, know their iwi and understand te reo Māori.

There were increased perceptions among taitamariki that school was a safe place and that teachers treated them fairly. Females also reported a positive trend in feeling safe in their neighbourhoods.

There are important areas that have improved over time including fewer taitamariki Māori who report:

- Suicide attempts
- Having ever tried smoking cigarettes
- Smoking tobacco weekly or more often
- Having ever tried marijuana
- Using marijuana weekly or more often
- Ever having sex
- Being currently sexually active
- Having gambled in the previous 12 months (males only)
- Being a passenger with someone who had drunk alcohol
- Driving after they had been drinking alcohol
- Being driven by someone dangerously
- Not using a seatbelt
- Being hit or harmed on purpose
- Witnessing adults hitting children
- Sexual abuse and coercion.

Taitamariki Māori report no improvements or worsening in some areas

There were no changes or little improvement between 2001 and 2012 in several areas including:

- Not being able to access healthcare when needed
- Not using contraception and condoms consistently
- A lower proportion of students reporting excellent/very good/good self-rated heath status
- Depressive symptoms
- People at school caring about them
- Teachers expecting them to do well at school
- Having had an adult outside their family they could talk to about a serious problem
- Feeling safe in their neighbourhood (males only).

There are areas that have significantly worsened over time, particularly related to socioeconomic factors. Since 2001, taitamariki Māori reported increasing:

- Parental worry about not having enough food
- Poorer access to a GP or school health clinic over the past 12 months
- Fewer males reporting regular part-time jobs.

Persistent inequities remain for taitamariki Māori compared to New Zealand European/Pākehā young people

Compared to New Zealand European/Pākehā young people, taitamariki Māori are more likely to live in high deprivation areas, attend lower decile schools and have parents who worry about not having enough food.

With regard to family environments, taitamariki are less likely to feel close to their parent(s) or report getting enough time with their parent(s). However, compared to New Zealand European/Pākehā students, there was no difference in the proportion who reported their parents cared about them very much.

In the school and work environments, compared to their New Zealand European/Pākehā peers, taitamariki Māori are less likely to report being treated fairly by teachers and to have teachers who have high academic expectations of them. Māori are also less likely to report wanting to get further education after they leave school and less likely to report having a regular part-time job.

With regard to access to healthcare services, taitamariki Māori are less likely to report excellent health, less likely to have accessed a GP in the previous 12 months and less likely to have obtained the healthcare they required in the previous 12 months.

Taitamariki Māori are significantly more vulnerable to the following poor health and wellbeing outcomes compared to New Zealand European/Pākehā students:

- Suicide attempts
- Being a passenger in a car with someone who had been drinking alcohol
- Being driven by someone driving dangerously
- Smoking tobacco weekly or more frequently (females only)
- Weekly or more frequent alcohol use (particularly among females and those males aged 14 years or younger)
- Using marijuana weekly or more often
- Being less likely to use contraception consistently to prevent pregnancy

Taitamariki Māori are also disproportionately exposed to violence compared to New Zealand European/ Pākehā students. They are more likely to witness adults hitting or hurting a child in their home, witness adults hitting each other in the home, experience sexual abuse and coercion, and Māori females are more likely to be hit or harmed on purpose.

Conclusions

The results of the Youth'12 national health and wellbeing survey show marked improvements in many areas for taitamariki Māori over the past decade. However, these findings also reveal significant and persistent disparities faced by taitamariki Māori, particularly with regard to socioe-conomic factors, perceptions of positive school climate, access to healthcare, risky health behaviours, including suicide attempts and violence exposure.

The Adolescent Health Research Group (AHRG) hope this information will be utilised to advocate for appropriate and accessible services, programmes and policy for taitamariki Māori to ensure that they have every opportunity to be proud, healthy, happy and contributing members of our society.

Introduction

Investing in the healthy development of taitamariki Māori (Māori young people) is an essential foundation of productive, healthy and vibrant communities. The Youth'12 study was undertaken to better understand the health, social and educational environments for our youth in secondary schools. It is the largest health and wellbeing survey of New Zealand's young people to date and includes taitamariki Māori from secondary schools across the country.

This report provides a summary of important health and wellbeing issues for Māori youth from 'Youth'12: The national health and wellbeing survey of New Zealand secondary school students' (undertaken in 2012). We also report some trends over the past 11 years from the Youth2000 Survey Series undertaken in 2001, 2007 and 2012.

This report has been produced by the Adolescent Health Research Group (AHRG), which carries out the Youth2000 Survey Series. Detailed information about the methods used in the 2012 survey can be found in the *Prevalence Tables* report. The reports from the 2012 survey will be followed by publications detailing health status and changes for different groups in New Zealand and exploring important issues in more depth. These publications will be available on our website: www.youthresearch.auckland.ac.nz.

The Adolescent Health Research Group

The AHRG was established by researchers at the University of Auckland in 1997. The purpose of the AHRG is to promote the healthy development and wellbeing of New Zealand youth through scientific research that delivers high quality, usable data that communities, schools, parents, policy makers, and other groups with involvement in youth health and development can use to improve the health status of young people. The AHRG is a multidisciplinary team of researchers, that is supported by youth, cultural and stakeholder advisors.

Over the years some of the members of the AHRG have changed, but the vision and commitment remain. The AHRG works closely with many other researchers and groups. We welcome applications from other researchers and groups to use the Youth2000 Survey Series data; a protocol for potential collaborations can be found on our website under 'Collaborations and access to datasets'.

Youth2000 Survey Series

The AHRG has carried out comprehensive national surveys of secondary school students in 2001 (Adolescent Health Research Group, 2003), 2007 (Adolescent Health Research Group, 2008) and now 2012. The 2001 and 2007 surveys are similar to the 2012 survey and comparisons to findings from these surveys are made in this report.

We have also carried out comprehensive surveys of students in Wharekura (Herd, Clark, Crengle, Robinson, & Denny, 2010), Alternative Education in 2000 (Denny, Clark, & Watson, 2004) and 2009 (Clark et al., 2010; Clark, Smith, Raphael, et al, 2010) and of young people in teen parent units in 2007 (Johnson & Denny, 2007).

In 2007 and 2012, our surveys of secondary school students were supplemented by surveys with school staff members about school characteristics (e.g. in Denny et al., 2011).

The results of the Youth2000 Survey Series have been presented extensively, and are available at: www.youthresearch.auckland.ac.nz.

How we did the 2012 Survey

The Youth2000 Survey Series is designed to provide information about secondary school students in New Zealand. The methods we used in this study ensure that the students and schools chosen are representative of all students and secondary schools in New Zealand.

School selection

In 2012, we randomly selected 125 composite and secondary schools in New Zealand that met the inclusion criteria and invited them to participate in the survey. For schools that had a roll of more than 150 Year 9–13 students, we randomly selected 20% of this roll and invited these students to take part in the survey. For participating schools with fewer than 150 Year 9–13 students, 30 students were randomly selected and invited to take part. For more detailed information on the school selection process, please refer to the *Youth'12 Prevalence Tables* report which can be found on our website:

www.youth research.auckland.ac.nz.

Ninety-one of the 125 invited schools (73%) took part in the survey. Of the participating schools, the majority were state funded, co-educational and large schools (i.e., with at least 350 Year 9–13 students). Thirty-four schools chose not to participate, 25 of these were from main urban areas, 19 were state (not integrated) schools, 19 were co-educational, and 24 were large schools.

Student selection

In total, 12,503 students were invited to take part in the survey and 8,500 participated (68%). This represents 3% of the 2012 New Zealand secondary school roll. The reasons that students did not take part in the survey included not being at school on the day of the survey, not wanting to take part in the survey, and being unavailable during the time the survey was conducted.

Who is included in this report?

All students in the survey who reported Māori ethnicity (n=1,701) are included in the data analysis for this report. The inclusion criteria for students were: attending a secondary school with a roll greater than 30 students, being 12–19 years old and of Māori ethnicity.

Ethical issues and consent

Before we started the Youth'12 project, its design was checked by the University of Auckland Human Participants Ethics Committee. This committee is responsible for advocating on behalf of research participants and for ensuring that researchers at the University of Auckland conduct research of the highest ethical standard. The study was approved by the Committee (Reference: 2011/206).

Like the previous surveys, Youth' 12 was completely voluntary (students did not have to participate and could choose not to answer questions or leave at any time) and anonymous (no personal identification details were collected). The survey had a 'branching' design, so that students were not asked detailed questions about things that did not apply to them.

The AHRG and a wide range of advisors reviewed the survey content and the methods. School principals gave consent for their own school to take part. A few weeks before the survey, information was sent to each school for distribution to parents and students. Parents were able to have their child excluded from the survey. On the day of the survey, the survey was explained to selected students and each gave his or her own consent to participate.

Survey delivery and content

The survey was carried out using internet tablets. Use of this technology allowed the questionnaire to be presented in audiovisual form. The survey questions were displayed on the tablet's screen and also read out through headphones in English and te reo Māori. Response options were also read out when the corresponding text on the screen was selected. Students answered questions by touching the screen with their fingers. Students were able to choose not to answer questions or sections of the survey that they did not want to answer.

Most of the survey questions and measurements taken are the same as (or very similar to) those used in previous Youth2000 surveys. Questions about emerging issues have been added to the survey. Where measures have changed, these are explained in the relevant sections of this report and in the accompanying Youth'12 Prevalence Tables report. The Youth' 12 survey covered important areas of health and wellbeing for young people in New Zealand, as well as risk and protective factors. The Youth' 12 survey covered 10 main areas:

- Ethnicity
- Home
- School
- Injuries and Violence
- Health and Emotional Health
- Food and Activities
- Sexual Health
- Substance Use and Gambling
- Neighbourhood
- Spirituality.

The questionnaire contained a total of 608 questions, but students answered fewer than this number of questions due to the branching design of the survey. A branched questionnaire design was used so that participants with no experiences and behaviours in particular areas were not asked questions about those areas. The complete list of survey questions and full wording for each question is available on our website: www.youthresearch.auckland.ac.nz.

We also measured each student's height and weight. These measurements were taken in private, part way through the survey. At this time, students were asked to provide the address of their usual place of residence. We used this to ascertain their census meshblock (or neighbourhood area), from which we derived New Zealand Deprivation Index scores for the area where the student lived, and identified students who lived in rural settings. After the meshblock and rural status were identified, the address was deleted. In this report, students are grouped into high, medium, or low deprivation neighbourhoods, based on the New Zealand Deprivation Index for the meshblock (grouping of approximately 100 households) in which they lived. The New Zealand Deprivation Index is calculated from nine variables (including household income, home ownership, single parent families, employment, qualifications, overcrowding, and access to a telephone and car) from the 2006 census data for each meshblock. The deprivation or hardship that some families face will not usually be the same as the average level in their meshblock. Hence, it is important to remember that this is not a measure of personal or family hardship, but an indicator of neighbourhood deprivation.

Translation of the survey into te reo Māori

The entire survey was translated into te reo Māori by a translator certified by Te Taura Whiri (Te Taura Whiri). For the section incorporating the RADS-10 Adolescent Depression Scale, a second translator was employed to back-translate and then it was forward translated by another te reo Māori speaker. Versions were compared to produce a single, corrected, reconciled translation (Peters & Passchier, 2006). Additional back-translating was also carried out by the second translator as required.

The te reo Māori version was seen on the tablet and recorded by te reo Māori speakers for the voiceover heard through earphones. Students who selected the te reo Māori language option could both read and hear the questions and responses in te reo Māori, just as those who selected the English language option could read and hear them in English. Participants were able to swap between Māori and English versions.

How to Interpret the Data and Comparisons

This report describes the findings for Māori secondary school students throughout New Zealand. When we report the statistics in this report, a number of parameters are given.

In the tables, 'N' refers to the number of students who answered the particular question. The N will vary by question, as students could choose not to answer questions, and were not asked detailed questions which did not apply to them. For example, students who did not drink alcohol were not asked questions about where they got alcohol from.

The 'n' refers to the number of students who chose the particular response of interest. For example, in the question regarding 'a student's intention to stay at school until Year 13', the number of students who answered this question was 8,457 (N) and 7,379 students (n) responded that they did intend to stay school until Year 13.

The percentage (%) refers to the proportion of the students who reported the particular response or behaviour. This can be regarded as an estimate of the true proportion of the population of all students.

The confidence interval (CI) indicates the precision of this estimate by providing an interval within which we are relatively sure the true value lies.

There are some outcomes that are 'not reported' (nr) in the tables due to insufficient numbers ($n \le 30$ students). Also, where there are no students or very few students reporting a particular issue, we have reported this in the tables as (few or none). This is to preserve the anonymity of the students who report rare behaviours and to ensure that percentages are not misleading due to small numbers.

For some indicators we have investigated whether there were differences in the results by sex, age and socioeconomic deprivation. Where these analyses were done we have noted whether there were any statistical differences or not. When we have conducted tests of statistical significance we have used a conservative cut-off of $p \le .01$.

The percentages and confidence intervals are adjusted for the weighting and clustering in the complex sampling design.

Comparisons between Māori and New Zealand European/Pākehā students

Some comparisons between taitamariki Māori and New Zealand European/Pākehā students are included because they highlight the health and social disparities between Māori and New Zealand European/Pākehā. Article 3 of the Treaty of Waitangi confers Māori with rights of equality and opportunity.

All comparisons in the text use odds ratios to quantify difference between taitamariki Māori and New Zealand European/Pākehā students. These odds ratios are adjusted for age, sex, and socioeconomic variables (overcrowding, worrying about food, moving more than twice in the past 12 months, and NZ Index of Deprivation decile). These adjustments take account of differences in the ages, distribution of sex, and socioeconomic status of the Māori and New Zealand European/Pākehā samples, so that any differences between Māori and New Zealand European/Pākehā youth in the results given are unlikely to be attributable to those factors.

The comparisons are presented as an odds ratio (OR) with the associated 95% confidence interval (95%CI). Odds ratios are estimates of the risk (odds) of taitamariki responding to a question in a particular way compared to New Zealand European/Pākehā. An odds ratio of 1.0 would mean the risk was equal – that there is no difference between taitamariki and New Zealand European/Pākehā students. If the odds ratio is less than 1.0, taitamariki were less likely to report that variable than New Zealand European/Pākehā students. An odds ratio greater than 1.0 means taitamariki were more likely to report that variable than New Zealand European/Pākehā students.

For any odds ratio, if the confidence interval extends from less than 1.0 to more than 1.0 (e.g. confidence interval 0.89, 1.21) then there is no difference between taitamariki and New Zealand European/Pākehā students.

The table of inequities in the appendices (Table 1) gives percentages for New Zealand European/Pākehā compared to Māori. These percentages do not adjust for age, sex and socioeconomic variables like the odds ratios , therefore the odds ratios are more accurate measures of the differences between Māori and New Zealand European/Pākehā. Caution should be used when using the percentages as a comparison between Māori and New Zealand European/Pākehā alone.

Comparisons between 2001, 2007 and 2012 surveys

We have made some comparisons between the 2001, 2007 and 2012 surveys, taking into account the age and sex composition of each of the years. We have reported the results of these comparisons and where the changes over the years have differed by age or by sex, these differences have been discussed.

Each of the surveys utilised similar methods in terms of sampling schools, sampling students, use of technology, and used similar or identical survey questions. Some of the questions were not included in the 2001 survey or were changed slightly between the three surveys. Changes are explained in the relevant sections of this report and in the accompanying *Youth'12 Prevalence Tables* report.

The overall target sample size in 2001, 2007 and 2012 was 10,000 students. The response rates among schools and students were broadly similar between the three surveys. In 2 012, 73% of invited schools took part, compared to 84% in 2007 and 86% in 2001. In 2012, 68% of invited students took part, compared to 74% in 2007 and 75% in 2001. The lower response rates in 2012 appear to reflect increased ambivalence in schools to participating in research. Schools reported overwhelming requests from researchers, multiple national surveys, increasing demands to focus on their 'core education function' and being 'too busy'. This was also reflected in increasing reluctance among staff to release students from class if they were selected. Future studies within the school environment should ensure that schools and students are not overburdened with research and that researchers collaborate to gather information on this population. In addition, schools reported being 'unsure what studies to participate in', and may require support to identify research projects that will have more of an impact and contribute to their school knowledge and practice.

The 2001, 2007 and 2012 surveys included similar proportions of students of each age and year of schooling, but there were differences with respect to the ratios of male and female students. In both 2001 and 2012, 54% of the sample was female and 46% male, while in 2007 the sample was 46% female and 54% male.

The number and proportion of Māori students who took part in the survey was 2,325 in 2001 (24.7% of sample), 1,702 (18.7% of sample) in 2007 and 1,701 (19.7% of sample) in 2012.

Each school that participated in the Youth2000 series received a confidential individualised school report describing the health and wellbeing of their particular students, to assist in identifying each school's areas of concern and success.

How reliable are these findings?

Some of the findings presented in this latest report in the Youth2000 Survey Series are contrary to the view of New Zealand youth often presented by media and other organisations. For example, young people have reported a decline in alcohol, tobacco and illicit drug use in the Youth'12 survey, whereas many a media story, particularly in relation to youth drinking, suggests the opposite.

We have taken steps to ensure that we can be confident the information is correct. Our large sample size and rigorous methods for randomly selecting schools and students ensure that these findings represent secondary schools and their students throughout New Zealand. The Adolescent Health Research Group has undertaken extensive quality checks to ensure that data coding and analyses are correct.

We are not the only research team to report positive changes. Other recent New Zealand research also highlights similar findings.

For example:

- The 2011/12 New Zealand Health Survey (Ministry of Health, 2013) reported that overall fewer 15–17 year olds were drinking alcoholsignificantly reduced from 75% in 2006/07 to 59% in 2011/12.
- A similar pattern was seen for smoking in the ASH Year 10 Snapshot Surveys- with a reduction in daily smoking from 15.6% in 1999 to 4.1% in 2012 (ASH, 2012).
- Teen pregnancy has decreased significantly since 1971 from 7 births per 100 females aged 15–19 years to 2.8 births per 100 in 2011 (Families Commission, 2011).
- Motor vehicle crash deaths have reduced from 51 per 100,000 in the 1985–1989 period to 19 per 100,000 in the 2005–2009 period (for those aged 15–24 years) (Ministry of Social Development, 2010).

Similarly, positive changes in youth substance use and risk behaviours have been reported in other developed nations. UNICEF recently reviewed child and youth wellbeing indicators across more than 29 'rich countries' (UNICEF Office of Research, 2013). In all or almost all of these countries, youth alcohol use, tobacco use and marijuana use had reduced significantly over the last decade. Many nations have also had reductions in births to teenagers (Lawlor & Shaw, 2004) and fighting (Mulye et al., 2009; Pickett et al., 2013).

Because of the reliable methods used in the Youth2000 Survey Series, including large sample sizes and data checking, and the similar trends in other New Zealand and international research, we are confident that these findings are real and represent positive changes in many areas for secondary school students overall. Further analyses will investigate how much these changes have occurred for different groups of secondary school students in New Zealand, including Pacific youth, same-sex attracted youth and other groups.

Using the data as an advocacy tool

Please feel free to use the information in this report to advocate for the health of taitamariki Māori in your area. However, there is a tricky balance between advocacy and contributing toward the stigma associated with health disparities. We urge all those who utilise this data to be mindful of not stigmatising taitamariki—as Māori are a diverse population and many are healthy and well.

Limitations of this study

It is important to keep in mind that the survey is a profile of 12 to 19 year olds who were attending mainstream secondary schools; therefore the results may not reflect the experiences of all taitamariki Māori. Excluding students who were absent from school on the day of the survey, attending Alternative Education units and those who had left school is likely to have skewed the results to a slightly 'healthier' picture of the Māori youth population in New Zealand. The 2012 survey did not include young people who attended Wharekura.

The survey was administered at one specific time, therefore the data cannot be used to determine cause and effect relationships.

Funding

The Youth2000 Survey Series has had a different set of funding bodies in 2001, 2007 and 2012. Without the support of these organisations, undertaking the youth health and wellbeing survey nationally across secondary schools, and analysing and publishing the results, would not be possible. Without this research, organisations that are responsible for New Zealand youth would not be able to advocate for appropriate and accessible services, programmes and policy on their behalf.

In 2012, the survey was funded by the Ministries of Youth Development, Social Development, Health, Education and Justice, the Department of Labour, the Families Commission and the Health Promotion Agency (formerly ALAC). The AHRG thanks these organisations for their support to improve the health and wellbeing of New Zealand youth.

For more information

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

The Results

Characteristics of students

In the survey there are a higher proportion of female students (52.8%) compared to males (47.2%). Compared with New Zealand European/Pākehā students, a higher proportion of taitamariki Māori were in junior years and fewer were in senior years. Taitamariki Māori mainly report living in urban and semi-urban areas and towns.

		Māori Male		Māori Female		Total Māori		New Zealand European/ Pākehā Male		New Zealand European/ Pākehā Female		Total	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Total		801	47.2	898	52.8	1701*	100	1791	44.5	2232	55.5	4023*	100
By age	13 and under	195	24.3	218	24.3	413	24.3	378	21.1	462	20.7	840*	20.9
	14	210	26.2	224	25.0	435*	25.6	430	24.0	451	20.2	881	21.9
	15	165	20.6	189	21.1	354	20.9	355	19.8	466	20.9	821	20.4
	16	135	16.9	143	16.0	278	16.4	338	18.9	440	19.7	778	19.4
	17 and over	96	12.0	122	13.6	218	12.8	288	16.1	410	18.4	699	17.4
By year	9	230	28.8	252	28.1	482*	28.4	435	24.3	508	22.8	916*	22.8*
	10	209	26.2	212	23.7	423*	24.9	352	19.7	481	21.6	797*	19.8*
	11	160	20.1	189	21.1	349	20.6	306	17.1	445	19.9	751*	18.78
	12	120	15.0	135	15.1	255	15.1	255	14.3	445	19.9	609*	15.1*
	13	79	9.9	108	12.0	187	11.0	442	24.7	353	15.8	950*	23.6*
By geography	Urban	642	81.2	734	82.7	1376*	82.0	1375	78.0	1760	79.6	3135*	78.9
	Rural	149	18.8	154	17.3	303	18.0	389	22.0	452	20.4	841	21.1

*Missing data

Māori

2 missing gender information

4 missing age information

7 missing school year information

22 missing geography information

New Zealand European/Pākehā

1 missing gender information

6 missing age information

2 missing school year information

48 missing geography information

Te Ao Māori

Knowledge of iwi affiliations

In 2012, more than three-quarters (76.6%) of taitamariki reported they knew their iwi affiliations. There were no differences in 'knowing iwi' by age or sex.

There is an increasing trend for taitamariki Māori to report that they know their iwi affiliations. In 2007 (76.3%) and 2012 (76.6%), the proportions of taitamariki who knew their iwi were significantly higher than in 2001 (60.3%).



Knowledge of iwi affiliations

Participation in Māori community and settings

Seventy-one percent (71.3%) of taitamariki reported that they were very proud to be Māori. There were no differences by sex for pride in being Māori. Fewer of those aged 17 years or older (59.5%) reported they were very proud to be Māori than other age groups.

More than half (57.9%) of taitamariki reported that it was very important/important to them to be recognised as Māori. There were no differences by age or sex. For this variable, comparisons between the years of the survey have not been done because the questions changed slightly.

Just under half (45.3%) of taitamariki reported they were very satisfied/satisfied with their knowledge of Māori culture/te Ao Māori. A greater proportion of taitamariki aged 13 years or younger and fewer taitamariki aged 17 years or older were very satisfied/ satisfied with their knowledge of Māori culture. There is increasing satisfaction with students' knowledge of Māori culture since 2001, with students in 2007 reporting greatest satisfaction.

Satisfied with knowledge of things Māori



Te Reo Māori

In 2012 just under half (46.0%) of taitamariki reported that they could understand te reo Māori fairly well, well, or very well. Understanding of te reo varied significantly by age, with fewer taitamariki in the older age groups reporting that they could understand fairly well, well, or very well.

There were significant increases in the proportion of taitamariki who reported they could understand Māori fairly well, well, or very well from 37.3% in 2007 to 46.0% in 2012. Comparisons with 2001 were not done because a different question about understanding of te reo was used in 2001.

Just under one-third (31.0%) of taitamariki Māori reported that they could speak te reo Māori fairly well, well or very well in 2012. Speaking of te reo varied significantly by age, with fewer taitamariki in the older age groups reporting that they could speak te reo fairly well, well, or very well. There were no changes between 2007 and 2012. Comparisons with 2001 were not done because a different question about speaking te reo was used in 2001.

Refer Table 2 in the appendices for more information on this topic.



Te Reo Māori

Whānau Socioeconomic Factors and Relationships

Taitamariki were asked a number of questions about their home life including questions about the home environment, whānau relationships and expectations, and whānau socioeconomic status (refer Tables 3–5 in the appendices for more information on this topic).

Socioeconomic variables

It is well recognised that young people are often unable to provide an accurate estimate of their family income, as they simply do not know their parent(s) income. In this study we have assessed socioeconomic status using the NZ Deprivation Index 2006 decile associated with the student's residential area, and the school decile. We also asked a number of individual questions in the survey that might indicate socioeconomic hardship.

The New Zealand Deprivation Index

The New Zealand Deprivation Index 2006 (NZDep2006) gives a measure of socioeconomic deprivation of the community in each of the small geographic areas or meshblocks from the 2006 census. NZDep2006 scores are grouped into 10 bands (deciles) with decile 1 being the least deprived and decile 10 the most deprived (Salmond & Crampton, 2007). In this report, the NZDep2006 deciles are grouped further, into low deprivation (deciles 1–3), medium deprivation (deciles 4–7) and high deprivation (deciles 8–10).

By NZDep2006	Md	āori	New Zealand European/ Pākehā		
	n	%	n	%	
Low deprivation (1-3)	331	19.9	1798	45.4	
Medium deprivation (4-7)	573	34.4	1579	39.7	
High deprivation (8-10)	777	45.7	600	14.8	
Total	1681	100	3977	100	

There were no differences in the proportion of taitamariki living in low, medium and high deprivation over the three surveys. However, compared to New Zealand European/Pākehā students, Māori were significantly more likely to attend deprived schools in 2001 (Adolescent Health Research Group, 2004) and, in 2007, live in deprived neighbourhoods (Clark et al., 2008). In 2001, we did not collect deprivation index but rather school decile – therefore comparisons over time for neighbourhood deprivation have not been done.

In 2012, higher proportions of taitamariki lived in areas of high deprivation and fewer lived in low deprivation areas compared to New Zealand European/Pākehā students.

Home indicators of socioeconomic stress

Nearly 6% of taitamariki (5.7%) reported that they live in overcrowded homes (with more than two people per bedroom).

Moving home frequently is often associated with socioeconomic disadvantage and can be disruptive and distressing for youth. In 2012, 10.3% of taitamariki had moved house two or more times in the previous 12 months. The proportion of taitamariki who reported having moved home in the previous 12 months was similar in 2001 (17.1%) and 2007 (18.7%) but lower in 2012 (10.3%).

Nearly 15% (14.3%) of taitamariki reported that their parents or caregivers worried about having enough food often or all of the time. Taitamariki from high deprivation areas (17.5%) more frequently reported higher levels of parental worry about food, compared to those from low deprivation areas. The proportion of taitamariki who reported their parents worried about having enough food often or all of the time was similar in 2001 (11.1%) and 2007 (10.5%) but increased in 2012 (14.3%).

Living situation

In 2012, 62.5% of taitamariki Māori lived solely in one home and 37.5% lived in more than one home.

Whānau relationships

Most taitamariki (92.0%) reported that one or more of their parent(s) (or person who acted as a mother and/or father) cared about them a lot and this did not differ by age, sex, or deprivation. Nearly three-quarters (74.3%) reported that they felt close to their parent(s). Males (79.2%) were more likely to report feeling close to their parents than females (69.9%). There was no difference in reporting that parents cared between Māori taitamariki and New Zealand European/Pākehā participants (OR 0.86; 95%CI 0.65, 1.15). Māori were less likely than New Zealand European/Pākehā to report feeling close to their parents (OR 0.83, 95%CI 0.72, 0.96) (Table 1.).

Nearly 70% (68.8%) of taitamariki reported that they had fun with their whānau 'often' or 'a lot'. There were no differences in 'having fun with whānau' by age, sex, or deprivation. Just over half (53.4%) reported they mostly got enough time with their parents. Males (58.6%) were more likely to report having mostly enough time with at least one parent compared to females (48.9%). There were no differences between 2001 (54.4%) and 2012 (53.4%) for students saying they got enough time with their parents, but slightly fewer students (50.8%) in 2007 reported they got enough time (p=0.04). Māori taitamariki were less likely than New Zealand European/Pākehā to report having enough time with their parents (OR 0.75, 95%CI 0.68, 0.83) (Table 1.).

Taitamariki and whānau relationships



Mostly get enough time with at least one parent by sex



School Environments, Student Staff Relationships and Future Aspirations

Taitamariki were asked about their relationships with school staff, and their school environments (refer Tables 6–10 in the appendices for more information on this topic).

School decile

School decile ratings are based on community socioeconomic variables from the NZ census (Ministry of Education, 2012). It should be noted that the school decile rating runs in the opposite direction to the NZDep decile. Thus if a school is within a socioeconomically disadvantaged community (i.e. has a high level of deprivation and NZDep decile), the school will have a low school decile rating.

Māori students are more likely to attend schools which have a low decile rating than New Zealand European/ Pākehā students (p < .001).

By School Decile	Mā	iori	New Zealand European/ Pākehā		
	n	%	n	%	
High (1–3)	579	33.3	311	7.5	
Medium (4-7)	708	42.3	1744	43.4	
Low (8-10)	414	24.4	1969	49.1	
Total	1701	100	4024	100	

School environments

Liking school

When asked whether they liked school, 11.8% of taitamariki reported they did not like school, 36.4% thought school was OK and 51.8% liked it a bit/a lot. Responses varied by age. Compared to other age groups, younger students (aged 13 years or younger) more frequently reported they liked school 'a bit' or 'a lot' compared to older students (aged 17 years or older). In addition, fewer younger students reported they did not like school.

Safety and bullying

Most taitamariki reported feeling safe at school all or most of the time (86.1%). This varied by age, with older taitamariki (aged 17 years or older) feeling safe all or most of the time.

A small proportion (9.0%) of taitamariki reported that they had been afraid someone would hurt or bother them at school three or more times in the last 12 months. Greater proportions of younger taitamariki reported being afraid of being hurt or bothered, compared to the older age groups.

About 5.5% of taitamariki reported being bullied at school weekly or more often. Compared to the older age groups, greater proportions of taitamariki aged 13 years or younger and 14 years reported having been bullied.

Māori were less likely than New Zealand European/ Pākehā students to report being bullied at school weekly or more often (OR 0.55; 95%Cl 0.43, 0.70) (Table 1.).

Relationships with school staff

About one-quarter of students (24.8%) reported that people at school cared about them a lot. Responses varied by age, with older students (17 years or older) more frequently reporting that people at school cared about them a lot compared to younger students (aged 13 years or younger). There were no significant differences in people at school caring across the three surveys and no differences compared to New Zealand European/Pākehā students (OR 0.99; 95%CI 0.86, 1.13) (Table 1.).

Nearly 60% (57.2%) of taitamariki reported they usually get along with their teachers. Responses varied by age, with older students (17 years or older) more frequently reporting that they usually got on with their teachers. Forty-three percent of taitamariki reported that teachers treated students fairly most of the time. Māori were less likely to report teachers treating students fairly most of the time compared to New Zealand European/Pākehā students (OR 0.63; 95%CI 0.56, 0.72) (Table 1.). Between 2001 (31.4%), 2007 (38.6%) and 2012 (42.8%), there were significant increases in the proportion of taitamariki who reported that teachers were fair most of the time. Teachers' expectations are an important determinant of student achievement, and in 2012, 88.7% of taitamariki reported that people at school expected them to do well. There were no differences in the proportion of students who reported that people expected them to do well by age, sex, or deprivation. Māori were less likely to report people expecting them to do well compared to New Zealand European/ Pākehā students (OR 0.75 95%CI 0.60, 0.93) (Table 1.). There were no significant differences across the three surveys for people's expectations.



Attitude to school and school work

Most taitamariki reported that it was somewhat or very important to them to be at school every day (92.5%) and that being proud of their schoolwork was somewhat or very important to them (93.4%). There were no differences by age, sex, or deprivation for these attitudes to school and schoolwork.

Aspirations for schooling and the future

In terms of schooling aspirations, 83.2% of taitamariki planned to finish school in Year 13. A higher proportion of older taitamariki planned to finish school in Year 13. A higher proportion of female students (86.5%) planned to finish school in Year 13 than males (79.6%). Aspirations to finish school to Year 13 have significantly improved for Taitamariki Māori over the past 11 years - 2001 (67.3%), 2007 (74.3%) and 2012 (83.2%) (p<0.001).

About half (52.5%) of taitamariki planned to pursue more education or training when they left school; 35.8% planned to start working or look for a job; 9.7% didn't know/had no plans for when they left school.

There were significant differences in the proportions of taitamariki who planned to have more education or training by sex, age, and deprivation. Fewer males (45.3%) planned to take up further education and training (females 59.1%). Fewer taitamariki aged 13 years and younger, and more aged 17 years and older planned further education and training when they left school. Compared to taitamariki who lived in low deprivation areas (62.4%), fewer taitamariki from medium deprivation (55.2%) and high deprivation areas (46.9%) planned further education or training after they left school.



Taitamariki planning to finish school in Year 13





Planned to start work or look for a job by NZ deprivation

There were significant differences in the proportions of taitamariki who planned to get a job when they left school by sex, age, and deprivation. More males planned to get a job when they left school (43.8% vs. females 28.4%). Compared to younger age groups, fewer taitamariki aged 17 years or over planned to get a job when they left school. Compared to taitamariki who lived in low deprivation areas (28.6%), more taitamariki from medium deprivation (31.0%) and high deprivation areas (41.7%) planned to get a job after they left school.





General Health and Access to Healthcare

Taitamariki were asked about their general health status, the presence and impact of any chronic illness or disability, and about access to healthcare (refer Tables 11–14 in the appendices for more information on this topic).

Health status

Health was reported to be excellent, very good, or good by most students (89.4%). More males (93.0%) reported excellent, very good, or good general health than females (86.3%). Compared to New Zealand European/Pākehā students, Taitamariki Māori were less likely to report excellent, very good, or good health status (OR 0.73 95% CI 0.58, 0.91) (Table 1.). There were no changes in health status between 2001 (90.7%), 2007 (91.9%) and 2012 (89.4%).

Chronic illness or disability

A long-term health problem was reported by 21.6% of taitamariki, and 8.0% reported a disability. There were no age, sex, or deprivation differences in the proportion of taitamariki who reported having a long-term health problem or a disability.

Access to healthcare

More than three-quarters (78.4%) of taitamariki reported they had accessed healthcare in the previous 12 months. More females (81.2%) than males (75.2%) reported accessing care. Younger taitamariki (13 years or younger) less frequently accessed healthcare in the previous 12 months compared to older taitamariki (17 years or older).

Taitamariki were asked which health services they had accessed in the previous 12 months. Family doctors were the most common source of care (72.4%), followed by school health clinics (18.6%), hospital emergency departments (17.5%) and afterhours/24 hour Accident and Medical (A&M) clinics (10.5%).



Healthcare accessed in last 12 months

There were significant differences in the use of a GP in the previous 12 months by age, sex, and deprivation. Younger taitamariki (13 years or younger) less frequently reported having seen a GP in the previous 12 months compared to older students. More females (76.7%) than males (67.6%) reported they had seen a GP in the previous 12 months. Fewer taitamariki who lived in high deprivation areas (69.5%) reported having used a GP than medium (73.4%) and low deprivation (78.5%) areas. Compared to New Zealand European/Pākehā students, Māori were less likely to report having used a GP in the previous 12 months (OR 0.84, 95% CI 0.72, 0.99) (Table 1.). In 2012, significantly fewer taitamariki reported using a GP in the previous 12 months than in 2007 (82.5% in 2007, 72.4% in 2012).

There were significant differences in use of school health clinics by age, with more students aged 15 and 16 years reporting they had used a school health clinic in the previous 12 months. There were no differences between Māori and New Zealand European/Pākehā students in the use of school clinics in the previous 12 months (OR 1.14, 95% CI 0.93, 1.38) (Table 1.). In 2012 significantly fewer taitamariki (18.6%) reported having used a school clinic in the last 12 months than in 2007 (24.7%).

There were significant differences in the use of afterhours/24 hour A&M clinics by deprivation, with more taitamariki who lived in less deprived areas (17.2%) using these services (11.6% medium deprivation, 7.0% high deprivation).

About a fifth of taitamariki (21.9%) reported they had not been able to access healthcare when needed in the previous 12 months. More females (25.5%) than males (17.9%) reported being unable to access needed healthcare. Compared to New Zealand European/ Pākehā students, taitamariki Māori were more likely to report having been unable to access healthcare when needed in the previous 12 months (OR 1.44, 95% CI 1.20, 1.72) (Table 1.). There were no changes between 2007 (22.6%) and 2012 (21.9%) in the proportions of students who had been unable to access healthcare when needed.



Healthcare services accessed in last 12 months

Oral health

Ninety-three percent of taitamariki had accessed dental services within the previous two years; however, 12.9% reported they had been unable to access dental care when they needed it in the previous 12 months. Taitamariki were asked if they had ever had a tooth pulled out because of decay/gum abscess/infection; 16.6% responded that they had.

Nutrition and Exercise

Taitamariki were asked about their perceptions of their weight and their physical activity. In addition, measurements were taken of their height and weight (refer Tables 15–18 in the appendices for more information on this topic).

Perceptions of weight

Nearly 60% (59.7%) of taitamariki reported that they had tried to lose weight in the previous 12 months. Similarly, nearly 60% (59.1%) reported they worried about gaining weight. A much higher proportion of females reported trying to lose weight (70.5%) than males (47.6%) and worrying about gaining weight (73.5% vs. 42.7% of males).

Body size

In terms of weight, 54.5% of taitamariki were in a healthy weight range, with 26.7% classified as 'overweight' and 17.2% 'obese'. Significant differences in weight by deprivation were found, with higher proportions of taitamariki living in high deprivation areas being overweight or obese. There have been no significant changes in overweight/obesity since 2007 (2007, 46.5% and 2012, 43.9%).



Nutrition

Nutritionally, 31.9% of taitamariki reported that they ate the daily recommended intake of fruit (at least two pieces of fruit) and vegetables (at least three vegetables). There were no differences by age, sex, or deprivation in the proportion of taitamariki who reported the recommended daily intake of fruit and vegetables.

Breakfast is important for taitamariki to be able to learn and concentrate at school. Just under half (45.2%) of taitamariki reported they always have breakfast. More males (53.3%) than females (38.0%) reported always having breakfast. Fewer taitamariki living in high (38.0%) deprivation areas reported always having breakfast than those living in low (52.8%) and medium (50.6%) deprivation areas.



Eating meals with whānau

More than half (59.8%) of all taitamariki reported that they had eaten at least five meals with their family in the previous seven days. Fewer taitamariki in the older age groups had eaten at least five meals with their family in the previous seven days. Fewer females (56.7%) than males (63.4%) reported this.

Activity

Half (50.0%) of taitamariki reported that they participated in a school sports team, and 65.9% of taitamariki reported 20 minutes or more of moderate or vigorous exercise at least three times in the past seven days. This level of activity was more common in males (70.6%) than females (61.7%). Also, 10.7% of taitamariki reported having at least 60 minutes of physical activity every day. Fewer females (7.1%) reported this level of activity than males (14.7%).



Emotional and Mental Health

Taitamariki were asked about their emotional health and wellbeing. Questions covered a range of topics including emotional health, behavioural problems, depressive symptoms, suicidal behaviours, and whether participants had sought help for any emotional worries (refer Tables 19-21 in the appendices for more information on this topic).

General emotional health

Generally, 45.6% of taitamariki reported they were very happy/satisfied with their lives and 45.3% felt that life was okay. Few were not very happy/satisfied (7.2%) or not at all happy/satisfied (1.9%) with their lives. Fewer females reported they were very happy/ satisfied with their lives (36.6% compared to 55.8% of males) and more reported that life was okay (51.8% compared to 37.9% of males). Compared to the older age groups, more taitamariki aged 13 years and under reported they were very happy/satisfied and fewer reported life was okay.

Three-quarters (75.1%) of taitamariki reported good/ very good/excellent emotional wellbeing based on their responses to the WHO-5 questionnaire (Bech, 2004). Fewer females (66.6%) than males (84.7%) reported good wellbeing.

Depressive symptoms

Significant depressive symptoms were reported by 13.9% of taitamariki. More females reported significant depressive symptoms (18.3%) than males (8.7%). There were no differences in depressive symptoms between New Zealand European/Pākehā students and taitamariki Māori in the previous 12 months (OR 1.10, 95% CI 0.88, 1.35) (Table 1.).

There were differences in the reporting of significant depressive symptoms across the three surveys. More taitamariki reported significant depressive symptoms in 2001 (14.9%) than 2007 (10.6%) and 2012 (13.9%).





Self-harm and suicidal behaviours

Self-harm

Behaviours where someone deliberately hurts themselves or does something they know could have harmed them are called self-harm. Nearly one-third (28.7%) of taitamariki reported they had self-harmed in the previous 12 months. Females were more likely to report self-harm (36.6% compared to 19.8% for males).

Suicidal thoughts

In terms of suicidal thoughts, 18.7% of taitamariki reported they had seriously thought about killing themselves in the previous year. This was more common among females (26.0%) compared with males (10.3%).

Suicide attempts

In the previous 12 months, 6.5% of taitamariki reported they had made a suicide attempt. Suicide attempts were more common among females (9.2% compared to few or none of the males). Compared to New Zealand European/Pākehā students, Māori were more likely to report having attempted suicide in the previous 12 months (OR 1.97, 95% CI 1.40, 2.76) (Table 1.). There were significant differences in the reporting of suicide attempts in the three surveys with more students reporting having attempted suicide in 2001 (11.9%) than 2007 (6.9%) and 2012 (6.5%).

Seeking help for emotional health worries

Seeking help is an important skill and resource when young people are distressed, and 22.2% of taitamariki reported that they had seen someone for emotional worries in the previous 12 months. Females had more frequently sought help (26.9%) compared to males (16.8%).

Self-harm and suicidal behaviours







Driving Behaviours

Seatbelt use

Two-thirds (65.4%) of taitamariki reported they always wore a seatbelt. A higher proportion of taitamariki aged 17 years or older reported always wearing a seatbelt than the other age groups. Taitamariki were less likely than New Zealand European/Pākehā students to report always wearing a seatbelt in both the 14 years and younger (OR 0.46, 95% CI 0.36, 0.58) and 15 years and older age groups (OR 0.72, 95% CI 0.58, 0.90) (Table 1.).

There were significant differences across the three surveys in reporting always wearing a seatbelt. Fewer students in 2001 (55.9%) reported always wearing a seatbelt than those in 2007 (62.7%) and 2012 (65.4%).



Alcohol and driving

In the month before the survey, 23.0% of taitamariki had been driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol. Compared to 14 -16 year olds, fewer taitamariki aged 13 years or younger and 17 years or older reported being a passenger with someone who had been drinking alcohol. Compared to New Zealand European/Pākehā students, Māori were more likely to report having been a passenger with someone who had been drinking alcohol (OR 1.25, 95% CI 1.06, 1.49) (Table 1.). Across the three surveys, there were significant differences in relation to alcohol and driving. More students in 2001 (35.0%) reported having been a passenger with a driver who had been drinking than in 2007 (32.1%) and 2012 (23.0%). Refer to Table 22 in the appendices for more information on this topic.

In 2012, just under 5% (4.5%) of taitamariki reported they had driven after consuming two or more glasses of alcohol. There were no differences in the proportion of taitamariki who reported doing this by age, sex, or deprivation. There was no difference between taitamariki and New Zealand European/Pākehā students in the likelihood of the student having driven after drinking two or more glasses of alcohol (OR 0.91, 95% Cl 0.58, 1.42) (Table 1.). The proportion of taitamariki who reported driving after drinking more than two glasses of alcohol decreased from 12.5% in 2001 to 10.7% in 2007 and 4.5% in 2012.

Dangerous driving

In terms of dangerous driving, 23.7% of taitamariki reported they had been driven by someone who was driving dangerously. This was more common in taitamariki aged 17 years or older. Compared to New Zealand European/Pākehā students, Māori were more likely to report having been driven by someone who was driving dangerously (OR 1.43, 95% Cl 1.21, 1.69) (Table 1.). The proportion of taitamariki who reported they had been driven by someone who was driving dangerously decreased from 46.2% in 2001 to 32.8% in 2007 and 23.7% in 2012.



Tobacco, Alcohol, Drugs and Gambling

Taitamariki were asked questions about their tobacco, alcohol and drug use, and whether they gambled (refer to Tables 23–29 in the appendices for more information on this topic).

Cigarettes

Ever smoked cigarettes

About one-third (36.3%) of taitamariki reported they had ever smoked a cigarette. Fewer taitamariki in the younger age groups reported 'ever' smoking. There were no significant differences in the proportion of students who had ever smoked by sex or deprivation. The proportion of taitamariki who reported 'ever smoking' decreased over the three surveys from 66.6% in 2001 to 49.9% in 2007 and 36.3% in 2012.



Current smokers

There were 18.5% of taitamariki who reported they were current smokers—that is, they smoked cigarettes once or twice a month or more often. Fewer taitamariki in the younger age groups were current smokers. There was no significant difference in the proportion of current smokers by sex or by deprivation.

Weekly or more frequent smokers

Just over 8% (8.3%) smoked cigarettes at least weekly. This varied by age with a higher proportion of 16 year olds (12.6%) than other age groups smoking at least weekly. A higher proportion of taitamariki who lived in high deprivation areas smoked weekly (10.7%) compared to those living in medium deprivation areas (7.9%*). There were no significant differences in weekly smoking by sex.



While Māori females were more likely to smoke at least weekly than New Zealand European/Pākehā females (OR 3.10, 95% CI 2.11, 4.57), there were no ethnic differences for males (OR 1.47, 95% CI 0.97, 2.27) (Table 1.). There were significant reductions in 'smoking at least weekly' from 24.8% in 2001, to 16.5% in 2007 and 8.3% in 2012.

Purchasing cigarettes

Nearly one-third (31.6%) of taitamariki who reported they were current smokers bought their own cigarettes. Fewer younger taitamariki reported buying their own cigarettes.

Tried to quit

Seventy-one percent of current smokers had tried to cut down or quit smoking. More females (76.6%) had tried to quit than males (61.7%).

^{*} Low deprivation not reported due to small numbers.

Alcohol

Ever drank alcohol

Seventy-one percent of taitamariki reported that they had ever tried drinking alcohol. There were no differences in the proportion of taitamariki who had ever tried alcohol among males and females or among different deprivation groups. The proportion of taitamariki who had ever tried alcohol increased with age.

Current drinkers

More than half (56.8%) of taitamariki reported that they currently drank alcohol. There were no differences in the proportions of males and females that were current drinkers. There were no differences between deprivation groups in current drinking. The proportion of taitamariki who were current drinkers increased with age.

Drink weekly or more often

Just over 11% (11.6%) of taitamariki reported drinking weekly or more often. There were no differences in the proportions of males and females or between deprivation groups in the proportions of taitamariki who drank weekly or more often.

Ethnic differences in weekly drinking varied according to the age and sex of the students. Among males 15 years or older, there was no ethnic difference in the likelihood of drinking weekly (OR 0.90, 95% CI 0.61, 1.34). However, compared to New Zealand European/ Pākehā students, taitamariki were more likely to report drinking weekly among females 14 years or younger (OR 3.92, 95% CI 2.06, 7.48), females 15 years or older (OR 1.45, 95% CI 1.02, 2.07), and males 14 years or younger (OR 2.46, 95% CI 1.39, 4.38) (Table 1.)

There were significant differences across the three surveys in the reporting of drinking alcohol at least weekly. Significantly fewer taitamariki in 2012 (11.6%) drank weekly compared to 2001 (21.6%) and 2007 (26.4%).



Drink alcohol at least weekly

Binge drinking

One-third (32.4%) of taitamariki reported they had an episode of binge drinking in the previous four weeks. There were no differences in the proportion of males and females or between deprivation groups in the proportions of taitamariki who binge drink. The proportion of taitamariki who were binge drinkers increased with age.

Purchasing alcohol

Among the current drinkers, 11.4% of students had bought their own alcohol. More males (13.4%) had bought alcohol than females (9.8%).

Marijuana use

Ever smoked marijuana

Almost one-third (37.6%) of taitamariki reported they had 'ever used' marijuana. More taitamariki who lived in medium (37.7%) and high deprivation (40.9%) areas reported having ever used marijuana than those in low deprivation areas (31.4%). Fewer taitamariki in the younger age groups reported ever using marijuana. There were significant differences across the three surveys in the reporting of having 'ever' used marijuana. In 2001 more taitamariki (58.0%) reported having 'ever' used marijuana than in 2007 (47.6%) and 2012 (37.6%).



Current marijuana use

About one fifth (20.7%) of taitamariki were current users of marijuana (at least once in the previous four weeks). Fewer taitamariki in the younger age groups were current users of marijuana.

Weekly or more frequent use of marijuana

Among current users of marijuana, 7.6% reported they used marijuana at least weekly. This was more common among males (9.9% compared to 5.6% of females). Fewer taitamariki in the younger age groups were weekly users of marijuana. More taitamariki living in high deprivation areas (10.0%) reported smoking marijuana at least weekly compared to those living in medium deprivation. Taitamariki were more likely to report being weekly users of marijuana than New Zealand European/Pākehā students (OR 2.81, 95% CI 2.11, 3.74) (Table 1.). The proportion of taitamariki who smoked marijuana at least weekly reduced from 12.9% in 2001 to 10.0% in 2007 and 7.6% in 2012.

Other drug use

Five percent (5.6%) of taitamariki had ever tried other stimulants, hallucinogens, narcotics or cocaine.

Gambling

Taitamariki were asked about gambling. Gambling included Instant Kiwi, Lotto tickets, bingo or housie, TAB betting, mobile phone gambling, internet gambling, bets with family or friends, 0900 phone games, and card or coin games.

Gambling in the past 12 months

About one-quarter (25.1%) of taitamariki reported they had gambled in the previous 12 months and 12.1% had gambled in the four weeks before the survey. There were no differences in the proportion of taitamariki who reported gambling in the previous 12 months or past four weeks by age, sex, or deprivation. There were no differences between taitamariki Māori and New Zealand European/Pākehā students in whether students had gambled in the previous 12 months (OR 1.08, 95% Cl 0.91, 1.27) (Table 1.).

There were significant differences between 2007 and 2012 in whether taitamariki had gambled in the previous 12 months by sex. In 2007, 31.5% of males reported gambling in the previous 12 months; this fell to 25.3% in 2012. The change over time for males was significant. Among females, 19.4% reported gambling in 2007, rising to 24.9% in 2012. These changes over time for females were not significant.



Gambled in last 12 months

Types of gambling

Instant Kiwi had been played by 9.2% of taitamariki, 6.4% had bet on cards or coins, 3.3% had played Lotto, 2.5% had played bingo/housie, and 2.0% had bet at the TAB. There were no differences in these gambling activities by sex, age, or deprivation. About 18% (18.1%) reported having bet with family or friends in the previous 12 months.

Sexuality, Sexual and Reproductive Health

Taitamariki were asked questions about their gender orientation, sexual attractions and behaviour, contraceptive use, and any sexual abuse or coercive sexual experiences (refer Tables 30–32 in the appendices for more information on this topic).

Sexual attraction and gender orientation

The majority (91.8%) of taitamariki reported they were attracted to people of the opposite sex. A further 4.7% reported they were attracted to the same sex, both sexes, or were transgendered. The remaining 3.5% reported they were unsure of their sexual attraction or were not attracted to either the opposite or same sex.

Sexual activity

Ever had sex

Thirty-six percent of taitamariki reported they had 'ever' had sexual intercourse ('ever had sex'). Fewer younger taitamariki (13 years or younger and 14 years old) reported ever having sex compared with older age groups. There were significant differences in the reporting of 'ever had sex' across the three surveys. Fewer taitamariki in both 2001 (47.6%) and 2012 (35.5%)* reported ever having had sex than those in the 2007 (55.8%) survey.



*It should be noted that the question regarding 'ever having sex' changed slightly in 2012 to explicitly exclude sexual abuse [Have you ever had sex? (by this we mean sexual intercourse). Do not include sexual abuse].

Currently sexually active

Being 'currently sexually active' was defined as having had sexual intercourse in the three months before the survey; 26.5% of taitamariki reported they were currently sexually active. Older students were more likely to be sexually active. Compared to New Zealand European/Pākehā students, taitamariki were more likely to be currently sexually active in both the 14 years and younger (OR 2.54, 95% CI 1.62, 3.99) and 15 years and older age groups (OR 1.50, 95% CI 1.24, 1.83) (Table 1.).

The students who were 14 years or younger had a different pattern than older students, with fewer taitamariki in 2012 (13.8%) reporting current sexual activity than in 2001 (23.8%) and 2007 (28.6%). In the 15 years of age and over age group being currently sexually active also changed significantly across the three surveys. In 2012, fewer taitamariki aged 15 years and older reported current sexual activity (39.2%) than in 2001 (43.9%) and 2007 (53.7%).



Contraception use

About half (48.4%) of currently sexually active taitamariki reported they always used contraception to prevent pregnancy. There were no differences in the proportion of taitamariki who reported always using contraception by age, sex, or deprivation. Compared to New Zealand European/Pākehā, Māori were less likely to report always using contraception to prevent pregnancy (OR 0.50, 95% CI 0.38, 0.66). There were no differences in 'always using contraception' between 2001 (51.3%), 2007 (52.2%) and 2012 (48.4%) (Table 1.). More than half (51.7%) reported they had used a condom the last time they were sexually active. A higher proportion of males (59.4%) than females (45.8%) reported this. In addition, 43.8% reported always using condoms to prevent sexually transmitted infections (STIs). More males (51.3%) reported they always used a condom to prevent STIs than females (38.0%). There was no ethnic difference in 'always using a condom to prevent STIs' (OR 0.77, 95% CI 0.56, 1.10) (Table 1.). More taitamariki in both 2001 (46.4%) and 2012 (43.8%) reported always using a condom to prevent STIs than in 2007 (36.1%).

Always use a condom





Violence, Sexual Abuse and Coercion

Taitamariki were asked questions about witnessing and experiencing violence in their home and community settings (refer Tables 33–35 in the appendices for more information on this topic).

Violence

One-third (32.3%) of taitamariki reported they had been hit or physically harmed by someone (by anyone and includes 'in the home') in the previous 12 months. Fewer taitamariki in the 17 years and older age group reported having been hit or physically harmed in the previous 12 months than did younger taitamariki.

In 2001 and 2007, the surveys asked if the student had been 'hit or physically harmed on purpose in the last 12 months by anyone'. In 2012 about one-third (32.3%) of taitamariki reported this. There were no differences in the proportion who reported this by age, sex, or deprivation. In 2012, Māori males were less likely to report having been 'hit or physically harmed on purpose in the last 12 months by anyone' than New Zealand European/Pākehā males (OR 0.78, 95% CI 0.65, 0.94). However, Māori females were more likely to report this than New Zealand European/Pākehā females (OR 1.42, 95% CI 1.18, 1.70) (Table 1.). In 2012 significantly fewer (32.3%) taitamariki reported this than in 2001 (47.7%) and 2007 (45.1%).



Violence in the home

Witnessing family violence

In the previous 12 months, 60% of taitamariki had witnessed adults yelling or swearing at a child in their home. Compared with the other age groups, fewer taitamariki in the 17 years or older age group had witnessed this. Fewer taitamariki living in low deprivation areas (54.2%) had witnessed adults yelling or swearing at a child in their home (58.8% medium deprivation; 63.7% high deprivation).

Taitamariki were asked if they had witnessed an adult hitting or physically hurting a child in their home in the 12 months before the survey, and 17.1% reported they had seen this. Compared with the other age groups, fewer taitamariki in the 17 years or older age group had witnessed this. Taitamariki were more likely to report this than New Zealand European/Pākehā students (OR 1.69, 95% Cl 1.38, 2.06) (Table 1.). Significant changes over time were observed with fewer taitamariki in 2012 (17.1%) reporting this than in 2001 (21.3%) and 2007 (23.0%).

In the previous 12 months, 55.3% of taitamariki reported that they had witnessed adults in their home yelling or swearing at each other. Female taitamariki (60.5%) were more likely to report witnessing this than males (49.3%).

Ten percent (10.3%) of taitamariki reported they had witnessed adults in their home hitting or physically hurting each other. Taitamariki were more likely to report this than New Zealand European/Pākehā students (OR 1.85, 95% CI 1.43, 2.38) (Table 1.). Significant changes over time were observed with fewer taitamariki reporting that they had witnessed adults at home physically hurting each other in 2001 (10.0%) and 2012 (10.3%) than in 2007 (15.3%).



Victim of family violence

Just over 15% (15.6%) of taitamariki reported that in the previous 12 months, an adult in their home had hit or physically hurt them. Fewer taitamariki in the 17 years and older age group reported this experience.

Sexual coercion

Eighteen percent (17.7%) of taitamariki reported they had been touched or made to do sexual things they did not want to on at least one occasion in their life. There were marked differences between females (24.0%) and males (10.6%). Taitamariki were more likely to report this than New Zealand European/Pākehā students (OR 1.49, 95% CI 1.26, 1.76) (Table 1.). There were significant differences in taitamariki reporting sexual coercion over time and these changes were different for males and females. Among females, the proportion reporting sexual coercion fell from 34.1% in 2001, to 28.7% in 2007 and 24.0% in 2012. Among males the proportions were 22.6% in 2001, 11.6% in 2007, and 10.6% in 2012.

Among those who reported sexual coercion, most (61.2%) had not told anyone about their experience.

Sexual coercion





Employment, Contribution to the Community, Neighbourhood Relationships and Spirituality

Taitamariki were asked about work and safety in their community (refer Tables 36–39 in the appendices for more information on this topic).

Employment and contributions to family and the wider community

Paid employment

Overall, 56.4% of taitamariki reported they had paid or unpaid (e.g. in a family business) employment in the 12 months before the survey. More males reported this (61.3%) than females (52.0%). More taitamariki in the older age groups reported paid and unpaid employment in the 12 months before the survey.

Fifty percent (50.1%) reported they had paid employment in the 12 months prior to the survey. More males (54.6%) than females (46.1%) reported having paid employment in the 12 months before the survey. More taitamariki in the older age groups reported paid employment. More taitamariki living in low deprivation areas (56.8%) reported paid employment in the 12 months before the survey compared to 52.1% in medium and 45.6% in high deprivation areas.



One-quarter (25.7%) of taitamariki reported they had a regular part-time job. Taitamariki were less likely than New Zealand European/Pākehā students to report this (OR 0.77, 95% Cl 0.65, 0.92) (Table 1.). There were significant differences in the number of students who had a regular part-time job by sex and by the year of the survey. In 2001, 44.5% of males had a regular part-time job. This fell to 38.6% in 2007 and 25.4% in 2012. In 2001, 36.4% of females had a regular part-time job. However, this rose to 42.3% in 2007 and then fell to 26.0% in 2012.



Contribution to community and volunteer work

About one-third (33.1%) of students reported they had given their time to volunteer in the community. More taitamariki living in high deprivation areas (38.0%) reported volunteering compared to 34.3% of those living in medium and 21.6% of those living in low deprivation areas.



Student volunteers in the community

Nearly two-thirds (65.7%) of students reported they belonged to a community-run group. Fewer than 5% (4.6%) reported they belonged to a volunteer group. There were no differences in the proportion of taitamariki who reported these activities by age, sex, or deprivation.

Friends and community support systems

Friends and support systems

Almost all taitamariki (99.3%) reported they sometimes/ always had fun with their friends. Ninety-seven percent reported their friends sometimes/always helped them and 92.9% reported they had a friend they could talk to about anything. Slightly fewer males (91.0%) than females (94.6%) reported they had a friend they could talk to about anything. There were no differences by age, sex, or deprivation in the proportion of taitamariki who reported their friends sometimes/always helped them.

Just over 60% (60.7%) of taitamariki reported they had an adult outside of their family who they would feel okay talking to about a serious problem. More taitamariki aged 17 years or older reported this. There were no ethnic differences in the reporting of having an adult outside the family to talk to (OR 1.01, 95% CI 0.88, 1.16) (Table 1.). There were no changes in the proportion of taitamariki who had an adult outside of the family they could talk to between 2001, 2007 and 2012.



Have an adult to talk to (outside of their family)

Neighbourhood safety

Most (83.0%) taitamariki felt they could trust the people in their neighbourhood all or some of the time. More taitamariki living in low deprivation areas (92.6%) reported trusting people in the neighbourhood all or most of the time (86.5% medium and 75.5% high deprivation areas). Fifty-six percent (55.8%) of taitamariki felt safe in their neighbourhood all or most of the time. There were no differences in the proportions who felt safe in their neighbourhood by age or by sex. However, fewer taitamariki who lived in high deprivation areas felt safe all or most of the time (48.9%) compared to 57.2% of those living in moderately deprived areas and 67.8% in low deprivation areas. Compared to New Zealand European/Pākehā students, taitamariki were more likely to report feeling safe in their neighbourhood all or most of the time (OR 1.28, 95% CI 1.13, 1.45) especially those living in deprived neighbourhoods. (Table 1.)

Feel safe in the neighbourhood all the time



There were significant differences in reporting of feeling safe in the neighbourhood by sex and by the year of the survey. Although there were some changes in the proportion of males who felt safe over time, these differences were not significant. However the changes over time among females were significant. The proportion of females who felt safe in their neighbourhood all or most of the time was 43.5% in 2001, 39.7% in 2007, and 54.7% in 2012.



Feel safe in the neighbourhood

Spirituality and religion

Spiritual beliefs were reported to be very important to 23.2% of taitamariki. There were no differences by sex. Fewer taitamariki aged 17 years or older (21.4%) compared to 13 years or younger (24.9%) reported that their spiritual beliefs were important to them. Urban students reported higher levels of important spiritual beliefs (24.5%) than rural taitamariki (17.8%). More taitamariki living in high deprivation areas (28.0%) reported their spiritual beliefs were important to them compared to medium deprivation (20.5%) and low deprivation areas (18.5%).

There were 18.7% of taitamariki who reported attending church or a place of worship weekly or more often. Females (21.4%) more frequently reported attending a place of worship compared to males (15.6%). There were no significant differences by age or deprivation. Refer to Table 40 in the appendices for more information on this topic.


Discussion

This report presented Māori-specific findings from Youth' 12, the third national health and wellbeing survey of secondary school students in New Zealand. Also reported are Māori data from the 2001, 2007 and 2012 surveys to identify trends over time. We have seen significant improvements over time in many health risk areas like suicide attempts, dangerous driving behaviours, substance use and risky sexual behaviour. These improvements provide us with evidence that many taitamariki have considerable resources and assets—and that health risk behaviours are amenable to change.

What is also important to notice, however, are the things that have not changed. Over the past decade, we have seen no improvement in the perceptions by taitamariki that people at their school care about them and that people expect them to do well. Given that taitamariki consistently report poorer educational outcomes compared to New Zealand European/Pākehā students, this is a worrying status quo. Similarly, the ability to access healthcare when required has not improved. We have also seen increased burden of socioeconomic factors and the global financial recession on our taitamariki; with increased parental worrying about food, poorer access to primary care health services and fewer taitamariki being able to gain part-time employment.

Despite significant improvements over time, Māori still lag behind their New Zealand European/Pākehā peers on many indicators of wellbeing. Disparities continue to exist. Rates of exposure to violence, suicide attempts and substance use remain unacceptably high. Access to primary healthcare and social services is a significant barrier for many taitamariki compared to New Zealand European/Pākehā students. Finally, the concerning perception by students that teachers are unfair, do not have as high academic expectations of taitamariki and the differences in plans for further education and training must be further explored and addressed.

Conclusions

The results of the Youth'12 national health and wellbeing survey show marked improvements in many areas for taitamariki over the past decade. However, these findings also reveal significant and persistent disparities faced by taitamariki, particularly with regard to socioeconomic factors, perceptions of a positive school climate, healthcare access, risky health behaviours including suicide attempts, and exposure to violence.

The Adolescent Health Research Group hope that this information will be utilised to advocate for appropriate and accessible services, programmes and policy for Māori youth to ensure that they have every opportunity to be proud, healthy, happy and contributing members of our society. We also hope that the many positive trends taitamariki reported between 2001 and 2012 will continue into the future and that health, social and educational disparities will one day disappear.

Appendices

Tables

Table 1. Inequities for various health outcomes for taitamariki Māori compared to New Zealand European/Pākehā students (NZE)

Questions	Māori % 95 Cl*	NZE % 95 CI*	OR 95% CI
There were no significant differences between taitamariki and NZ European/Pe	ākehā students	s in these areas	5
Their parent(s) cared about them a lot	92.0	94.5	0.86
	90.5-93.6	93.6-95.4	(0.65, 1.15)
People at school cared about them a lot	24.8	26.4	0.99
	22.6–27.0	24.5-28.4	(0.86, 1.13)
Using a school health clinic in the previous 12 months	18.6	16.2	1.14
	15.9–21.4	12.2-20.2	(0.93, 1.38)
Experienced significant depressive symptoms in the previous 12 months	13.9	12.1	1.10
	11.3 - 16.5	10.8–13.4	(0.88, 1.35)
They had driven after drinking two or more glasses of alcohol	4.5	3.6	0.91
	3.1–5.9	2.7-4.6	(0.58, 1.42)
They had gambled in the previous 12 months	25.1	23.8	1.08
	22.7–27.5	22.3- 25.4	(0.91, 1.27)
Always using a condom to prevent STIs	43.8	48.5	0.77
	38.1-49.5	44.7-52.3	(0.56, 1.10)
Having an adult outside the family to talk to	60.7	62.0	1.01
	57.9-63.5	60.4-63.6	(0.88, 1.16)
Taitamariki were less likely than NZ European/Pākehā students to report:			
Feeling close to their parent(s) most of the time	74.3	79.7	0.83
	72.0-76.6	77.9-81.6	(0.72, 0.96)
Having enough time with their parent(s)	53.4	62.9	0.75
	51.0-55.9	60.9-64.9	(0.68, 0.83)
Being bullied at school weekly or more often	5.5	7.7	0.55
	4.4-6.5	6.8- 8.5	(0.43, 0.70)
Teachers treating students fairly most of the time	42.8	56.9	0.63
	40.4-45.3	54.4-59.3	(0.56, 0.72)
People at school expecting them to do well	88.7	92.0	0.75
	87.2-90.3	91.0-92.9	(0.60, 0.93)
Excellent, very good or good health	89.4	93.2	0.73
	87.6-91.3	92.2-94.1	(0.58, 0.91)
Having used a GP in the previous 12 months	72.4	78.7	0.84
	69.9–75.0	76.7-80.7	(0.72, 0.99)
Always using contraception	48.4	70.1	0.50
	42.5-54.3	66.8-73.4	(0.38, 0.66)
Having a regular part-time job	25.7	33.0	0.77
	23.0–28.4	30.6-35.5	(0.65, 0.92)
Taitamariki were more likely than NZ European/Pākehā student to report			
Having been unable to access healthcare when needed in the previous 12 months	21.9	15.5	1.44
	19.9-23.9	14.3-16.7	(1.20, 1.72)
Attempting suicide in the previous 12 months	6.5	2.7	1.97
	5.2-7.8	2.0-3.3	(1.40, 2.76)

Being a passenger with a driver who had been drinking	23.0	19.2	1.25
	20.6-25.4	17.5-21.0	(1.06, 1.49)
Being driven by someone who was driving dangerously	23.7	17.6	1.4
	(21.5–25.9)	(16.4–18.8)	(1.2–1.7)
Weekly use of marijuana	7.6	2.5	2.81
	6.3-9.0	1.9-3.1	(2.11, 3.74)
Witnessing an adult hitting/hurting a child in their home in previous 12 months	17.1	9.2	1.69
	15.0-19.2	8.3-10.1	(1.38, 2.06)
Witnessing adults hitting/hurting each other in their home in previous 12 months	10.3	4.4	1.85
	8.4-12.1	3.8-4.9	(1.43, 2.38)
Sexual coercion coercion (includes those students who reported that they were 'yes' and 'unsure' if they had ever been touched in a sexual way or made to do sexual things they didn't want to do).	17.7 15.3-20.1	12.0 10.9-13.1	1.49 (1.26, 1.76)
Feeling safe in their neighbourhood all the time*	55.8	57.3	1.28
	53.1-58.4	55.4-59.2	(1.13, 1.45)
Differences between taitamariki and NZ European/Pākehā students by age an	nd/or by sex we	ere reported in	:
Always wearing a seatbelt (14 years and younger)	62.3	80.6	0.46
	58.7-65.8	78.4-82.9	(0.36, 0.58)
Always wearing a seatbelt (15 years and older)	68.7	77.2	0.72
	65.0-72.3	75.1-79.2	(0.58, 0.90)
Smoking cigarettes at least weekly – males	6.2	4.0	1.47
	4.1-8.2	3.1-4.9	(0.97, 2.27)
Smoking cigarettes at least weekly - females	10.1	2.8	3.10
	7.7–12.4	1.9-3.7	(2.11, 4.57)
Being currently sexually active - 14 years and younger	13.8	4.4	2.54
	11.2-16.3	3.2-5.5	(1.62, 3.99)
Being currently sexually active - 15 years and older	39.2	28.3	1.50
	35.5-42.8	26.0-30.7	(1.24, 1.83)
Having been hit or physically harmed on purpose by anyone in the last 12 months	30.3	21.5	1.42
- females	27.2- 33.5	19.7-23.2	(1.18, 1.70)
Having been hit or physically harmed on purpose by anyone in the last 12 months	34.4	38.9	0.78
- males	31.2-37.5	35.8- 41.9	(0.65, 0.94)
Drinking alcohol at least weekly – males 15 years and older	16.5	19.6	0.90
	12.2–20.9	16.3-22.9	(0.61, 1.34)
Drinking alcohol at least weekly – females 15 years and older	16.6	11.2	1.45
	12.4-20.7	9.4–12.9	(1.02, 2.07)
Drinking alcohol at least weekly – females 14 years and younger	7.3	1.7	3.92
	4.9-9.6	0.8-2.6	(2.06, 7.48)

*Please note these percentages provide a less accurate measure of the difference between Māori and NZ European/Pākehā students than the Odds Ratios (OR) provided in the text. Odds Ratios provide a more accurate measure of differences between Māori and NZ European/Pākehā students because they adjust for age, sex and socioeconomic factors, ensuring that any differences between Māori and NZ European/Pākehā students in the results given are unlikely to be attributable to those other factors.

The comparisons are presented as an odds ratio (OR) with the associated 95% confidence interval (95%CI). Odds ratios are estimates of the risk (odds) of taitamariki responding to a question in a particular way compared to NZ European/Pākehā. An odds ratio of 1.0 would mean the risk was equal – that is there is no difference between taitamariki and NZ European/Pākehā students. If the odds ratio is less than 1.0, taitamariki were less likely to report that variable than NZ European/Pākehā students. An odds ratio greater than 1.0 means taitamariki were more likely to report that variable than NZ European/Pākehā students. For any odds ratio, if the confidence interval extends from under 1.0 to over 1.0 (e.g. confidence interval 0.89, 1.21) then there is no difference between taitamariki and NZ European/Pākehā students. For further information please see page 9.

#Feeling safe in the neighbourhood varied by deprivation, with Māori students in the highest deprivation reporting feeling safer in the neighbourhood compared to NZ European/Pākehā students.

Ethnicity and culture

		Very prot Mi	ud of being āori	Importa importu recognise	nt or very ant to be d as Māori	Satisfie satisfied knowledç M	id or very I with their ge of things āori	Can spe fairly we ver	aak Māori II, well, or y well	Can un spoken N well, we	derstand Aāori fairly II, or very III	Māori stu the	dents know ir iwi
		۲ (Z	% 95% CI	c (Z	% 95% CI	(N) L	% 95% CI	(N) L	% 95% CI	с (V)	% 95% CI	د (Z	% 95% CI
Tota	_	1,214 (1,694)	71.3 68.3-74.4	984 (1,694)	57.9 54.3-61.4	770 (1,691)	45.3 42.2-48.4	530 (1,698)	31.0 28.4-33.7	787 (1,699)	46.0 43.2-48.9	1,303 (1,700)	76.6 74.4-78.8
By Gender	Male Female	558 (797) 654	69.5 65.2-73.8 72.9 60.5-76.3	452 (799) 530	56.2 52.0-60.4 59.2 54 8 63 7	367 (796) 401	46.0 42.4-49.7 44.6	240 (800) 289	29.8 26.5-33.1 32.1 28.0 36.7	362 (799) 423	45.0 41.2-48.8 46.9 46.9	598 (800) 703	74.8 71.4-78.1 78.2 75.3 811
	13 and	316	76.9	249	60.3 66.3	221	54.1	157	38.0	207	49.9	305	73.8
	14	(434) (434)	72.9 68.8-77.0	269 (433)	61.9 56.5-67.3	(434) (434)	41.8-52.9	(413) (433)	34.1 28.9–39.3	242 (434)	55.6 51.1-60.1	(434) (434)	74.2 70.2-78.2
By Age	15	248 (353)	69.9 65.3-74.5	201 (353)	56.5 50.8-62.2	150 (352)	42.3 36.5-48.1	113 (353)	31.8 26.7-37.0	156 (354)	43.8 38.2-49.4	275 (354)	77.6 72.7-82.5
	16 17 and over	200 (278) 131 (217)	71.8 65.6-77.9 59.5 52.0-67.1	157 (278) 107 (216)	56.8 50.3-63.3 48.9 40.9-56.8	124 (276) 69 (217)	44.4 38.0-50.8 31.1 24.7-37.6	66 (278) 46 (218)	23.6 18.5-28.6 20.5 14.6-26.4	108 (278) 73 (217)	38.6 33.4-43.8 33.0 25.3-40.6	221 (278) 178 (218)	79.6 74.4-84.7 81.3 76.0-86.6
	Low	199 (370)	59.8 53 6_66 1	145	44.0 38.7_40.0	111	33.5 28 0_38 1	71	21.4 173_756	117	35.2	237	72.0
By NZDep2006	Medium High	(571) 374 (571) 623 (774)	65.6 61.3-69.9 80.1 76.4-83.9	(571) (571) 526 (776)	52.4 52.4 47.4-57.4 67.5 63.9-71.2	(523) 223 (571) 423 (771)	39.1 39.1 35.0-43.3 54.6 51.0-58.3	(573) (573) 301 (776)	26.7 26.7 22.8-30.6 38.7 34.9-42.4	(573) (573) (776) (776)	40.0 36.4-43.6 55.1 51.2-59.0	(573) (573) (777)	75.6 75.0-79.1 79.4 76.4-82.4
	Urban	984 (1.371)	71.5 67.9-75.1	804 (1.373)	58.3 54.4-62.2	616 (1.370)	44.9 41.6-48.3	426 (1.376)	30.9 27.8-33.9	632 (1.376)	45.8 42.6-49.0	1,053 (1.377)	76.4 74.1-78.8
Geography	Rural	212 (303)	69.3 64.2-74.5	166 (301)	54.7 48.4-61.0	(301)	46.0 39.4-52.5	99 (302)	32.4 27.3-37.5	(303)	46.7 40.6-52.8	235 (303)	77.7 72.6-82.7

Table 2. Māori identity

		:		Worrv abo	out havina	More thar	1 2 people		Places other	than hedro	so bear and	hedrooms	
		Moved hon	ne 2 or more	om douone	nev for food	ner he	droom						
		times in t mo	the last 12 nths	often/all o	of the time	overcro	owding)	Living	room	Gar	age	Care	ıvan
		c	%	c	%	c	%	c	%	c	%	c	%
		(Z)	95% CI	(Z)	95% CI	2	95% CI	(Z	95% CI	(Z)	95% CI	(Z)	95% CI
Tot	a	178	10.3	228	14.3	99	5.7	294	17.1	129	7.6	33	1.9
		(070)	0.1 - 11.0	(272)	12.1-10.4	(1,09/1)	4.7-0.7	(1,030)	14.4- 19.0	(1,030)	0.3-0.4	(1,020)	C.2-2.1
	-	83	10.1	105	13.8	49	5.9	163	20.1	73	9.2	few or	
-	Male	(800)	8.0-12.2	(757)	10.8-16.8	(800)	4.3 - 7.5	(263)	16.2-24.0	(793)	7.0-11.4	none	nr
by Gender		94	10.3	122	14.6	50	5.5	130	14.3	56	6.2	few or	
	remale	(896)	8.2-12.4	(834)	11.9-17.3	(895)	3.8-7.2	(895)	11.5-17.2	(895)	4.7-7.7	none	nr
	13 and	42	9.7	63	16.6	few or	1	73	17.8	few or	5	few or	1
	under	(412)	7.1-12.3	(380)	11.9-21.2	none		(407)	14.1-21.5	none	E	none	Ξ
	Ţ	56	12.6	69	16.9	few or		77	17.4	36	8.2	few or	
	<u>+</u>	(434)	9.6 - 15.6	(406)	13.3-20.5	none		(432)	14.2-20.7	(432)	5.5 - 10.9	none	Ē
D A	LL T	40	11.0	44	13.3	few or	5	65	18.2	few or	5	few or	5
by Age	<u>c</u>	(354)	7.4-14.7	(331)	9.8-16.8	none		(353)	12.9-23.4	none	2	none	Ξ
	U F	few or	2	31	11.6	few or	2	49	17.2	few or	2	few or	2
	0	none	Ξ	(264)	7.4-15.8	none	2	(277)	12.5-21.8	none	Ξ	none	Ξ
	17 and over	few or	2	few or	2	few or	2	few or	Ľ	few or	Ľ	few or	ŗ
		none	≣	none	=	none	=	none	=	none	=	none	≣
										,		,	
	wo	few or	nr	few or	nr	few or	nr	33	10.0	few or	nr	few or	nr
	:	none	:	none	:	none	:	(328)	6.6-13.4	none	:	none	:
By	Modim	53	9.2	75	13.8	few or	2	76	13.2	53	9.2	few or	2
NZDep2006	IMEDIAL	(573)	6.7-11.7	(541)	10.5-17.1	none	=	(571)	10.1-16.3	(571)	6.6-11.9	none	=
		102	12.7	126	17.5	59	7.4	182	23.1	58	7.5	few or	1
	ugin	(774)	10.4-14.9	(721)	14.2-20.8	(773)	5.6-9.1	(771)	19.4-26.9	(771)	5.8-9.3	none	Ξ
	2 2 2	141	10.1	199	15.4	81	5.9	245	17.9	103	7.6	few or	2
By		(1,375)	8.4-11.8	(1,289)	13.0-17.8	(1,375)	4.7-7.1	(1,369)	14.9-20.8	(1,369)	6.1-9.1	none	≣
Geography	Rural	35	11.0	few or	- - -	few or	Ľ	46	13.5	few or	ŗ	few or	r
	אומו	(303)	7.5-14.4	none	=	none	=	(301)	8.7-18.4	none	=	none	Ξ

Home Environments

Table 3. Family background and circumstances

Note: nr = Not reported

Table 4. Homes lived in

		Lives in c	one home	Lives in tw hor	vo or more nes
		n (N)	% 95% CI	n (N)	% 95% CI
Toto	al	1,062 (1,701)	62.5 60.0-65.0	639 (1,701)	37.5 35.0-40.0
	N.4	486	60.7	315	39.3
D. C. d.	Ividie	(801)	57.8-63.7	(801)	36.3-42.2
By Gender		575	64.1	323	35.9
	Female	(898)	60.7-67.4	(898)	32.6-39.3
		, , ,		. ,	
	13 and	271	65.6	142	34.4
	under	(413)	60.8-70.3	(413)	29.7-39.2
	14	257	59.1	178	40.9
	14	(435)	54.3-63.9	(435)	36.1-45.7
	45	206	58.5	148	41.5
By Age	15	(354)	53.1-63.9	(354)	36.1-46.9
	10	193	69.5	85	30.5
	16	(278)	64.4-74.7	(278)	25.3-35.6
	17 and	133	60.8	85	39.2
	over	(218)	52.6-69.0	(218)	31.0-47.4
			1		
		227	68.5	104	31.5
	LOW	(331)	62.8-74.3	(331)	25.7-37.2
Ву	Modium	366	63.8	207	36.2
NZDep2006	Wedium	(573)	60.6-67.1	(573)	32.9-39.4
	LUmb	455	58.6	322	41.4
	пign	(777)	55.1-62.1	(777)	37.9-44.9
	Urban	856	62.2	522	37.8
Ву		(1,378)	59.3-65.0	(1,378)	35.0-40.7
Geography	Rural	192	63.3	111	36.7
	Kurur	(303)	59.1-67.6	(303)	32.4-40.9

Table 5. Family relationships

		Student he their fami a	as fun with ly often or lot	Most of th close to m or fo	e time feel other and/ other	Mother an care	d/or father a lot	Mostly ge time with n or fo	et enough nother and/ ather
		n (N)	% 95% Cl	n (N)	% 95% Cl	n (N)	% 95% Cl	n (N)	% 95% Cl
Tote	al	1,168 (1,699)	68.8 66.5-71.2	1,254 (1,689)	74.3 72.0-76.6	1,541 (1,676)	92.0 90.5-93.6	898 (1,682)	53.4 51.0-55.9
By Gender	Male	564 (800)	70.6 67.5-73.8	629 (796)	79.2 76.6-81.9	730 (786)	92.9 91.3-94.6	462 (791)	58.6 56.0-61.1
	Female	602 (897)	67.1 63.9-70.4	624 (892)	69.9 67.1-72.7	809 (888)	91.2 89.1-93.2	436 (890)	48.9 45.3-52.4
	13 and under	300 (412)	72.8 68.2-77.5	308 (413)	74.6 70.6-78.7	367 (406)	90.3 87.8-92.8	237 (411)	57.7 52.3-63.2
	14	295 (434)	68.0 63.4-72.5	319 (434)	73.4 69.0-77.8	395 (428)	92.2 89.5-95.0	217 (432)	50.0 45.4-54.5
By Age	15	242 (354)	68.5 63.6-73.3	257 (352)	72.9 67.6-78.2	318 (348)	91.5 88.3-94.7	168 (350)	48.2 43.2-53.1
	16	183 (278)	66.2 60.4–72.0	207 (273)	76.4 71.1-81.7	252 (276)	91.7 88.7-94.7	156 (272)	57.7 52.3-63.1
	17 and over	146 (218)	67.0 60.5-73.5	163 (215)	75.9 70.1-81.6	207 (215)	96.4 94.0-98.8	120 (215)	55.7 49.1-62.3
	Low	238 (331)	71.8 66.9-76.6	248 (328)	75.6 70.5-80.7	301 (329)	91.5 88.3-94.6	180 (330)	54.8 50.0-59.6
By NZDep2006	Medium	381 (573)	66.4 62.8-70.1	420 (570)	73.6 70.3-76.9	528 (567)	93.2 91.2-95.2	304 (568)	53.4 49.9–57.0
	High	532 (775)	69.0 65.7-72.3	572 (771)	74.4 70.9-77.9	697 (760)	91.8 89.6-94.0	400 (764)	52.4 48.5-56.3
Ву	Urban	946 (1,376)	68.6 66.0-71.3	1,022 (1,368)	74.7 72.3-77.1	1,250 (1,359)	92.0 90.3-93.7	719 (1,361)	52.8 50.2-55.5
Geography	Rural	205 (303)	68.7 63.2-74.2	218 (301)	72.9 67.7-78.2	276 (297)	93.4 90.7-96.1	165 (301)	55.2 49.5-60.8

School

		Student lik bit or	es school a · a lot	Student th	inks school ok	Student d sch	oesn't like Iool
		n (N)	% 95% Cl	n (N)	% 95% Cl	n (N)	% 95% Cl
Tote	al	881 (1,697)	51.8 49.3-54.3	615 (1,697)	36.4 34.0-38.7	201 (1,697)	11.8 10.2-13.4
By Gender	Male	432 (800)	53.8 50.6-56.9	284 (800)	35.8 33.2-38.4	84 (800)	10.4 8.3-12.6
	Female	448 (896)	50.0 46.0-54.0	331 (896)	36.9 33.1-40.7	117 (896)	13.1 10.9-15.3
	13 and under	245 (412)	59.3 54.8-63.9	135 (412)	33.0 28.8-37.1	32 (412)	7.7 5.1-10.3
	14	209 (435)	47.9 43.1-52.6	167 (435)	38.9 34.0-43.8	59 (435)	13.3 9.5-17.1
By Age	15	183 (354)	51.5 46.5-56.5	129 (354)	36.5 31.7-41.2	42 (354)	12.0 8.3-15.8
	16	130 (277)	47.3 41.9-52.6	101 (277)	36.0 30.2-41.7	46 (277)	16.8 12.9–20.7
	17 and over	112 (217)	51.4 44.1-58.7	83 (217)	38.3 30.7-46.0	few or none	nr
	Low	184 (331)	55.4 49.2-61.7	106 (331)	32.1 26.8-37.4	41 (331)	12.5 8.9–16.1
By NZDep2006	Medium	299 (572)	52.2 48.6-55.8	203 (572)	35.7 32.1-39.3	70 (572)	12.1 9.4-14.8
	High	388 (774)	50.0 46.7-53.3	298 (774)	38.6 35.4-41.8	88 (774)	11.4 9.1-13.7
Ву	Urban	729 (1,375)	52.9 50.1-55.8	484 (1,375)	35.2 32.7-37.7	162 (1,375)	11.9 10.0-13.8
Geography	Rural	142 (302)	46.8 42.2-51.4	123 (302)	41.4 36.5-46.3	37 (302)	11.8 8.7-14.9

Table 6. How students feel about school

Note: nr = Not reported

Table 7: School safety

		Feel safe a or most o n	t school all f the time	Afraid that someone would hurt or bother them at school 3 or more times in the last 12 months		Bullied o weekly or n	nt school more often
		(N)	95% CI	(N)	95% CI	(N)	95% CI
Toto	al	1,461		(1.604)	9.0	9Z (1 6 9 2)	5.5
		(1,695)	03.9-00.4	(1,094)	7.5-10.5	(1,003)	4.4-0.0
		692	86.5	71	9.0	44	5.6
	Male	(799)	84.2-88.8	(799)	7.1-11.0	(794)	4.0-7.2
By Gender		768	85.8	80	9.1	48	5.4
	Female	(895)	82.4-89.2	(894)	7.0-11.1	(888)	3.9-6.9
				. , ,	1		
	13 and	353	85.8	45	11.1	few or	nr
	under	(411)	82.7-88.9	(411)	8.3-13.9	none	
By Age	14	363	83.3	52	12.1	34	8.0
By Age 15		(435)	79.1-87.5	(435)	9.2-15.1	(432)	5.3-10.7
By Age 15 16 17 and		299	84.6	few or	nr	few or	nr
		(353)	79.6-89.5	none		none	
		241	86.8	few or	nr	few or	nr
		(277)	82.4-91.3	none		none	
		203	94.0	few or	nr	few or	nr
	over	(217)	91.0-97.0	none		none	
		202	05.0	20	10.0	£	
	Low	(221)	00.2	30 (221)	74 144	rew or	nr
D.		(331)	00.3-90.0	(331)	7.4-14.4	four or	
Dy NZDon2006	Medium	(571)	833 803	(572)	0.0	rew or	nr
NZDep2000		672	05.5-09.5	(372)	4.5-0.0	11	<u>Б Л</u>
	High	(774)	84 0 89 5	(772)	9.9 70 10 6	(767)	3860
		(//4)	04.0-09.3	(//2)	1.2-12.0	(707)	5.0-0.9
		1,196	87.1	124	9.1	70	5.2
Ву	Urban	(1,373)	84.7-89.4	(1,372)	7.4-10.8	(1,366)	4.0-6.3
Geography	Dunal	251	82.7	few or		few or	
	Kurui	(303)	78.3-87.1	none	nr	none	nr

Note: nr = Not reported

		People at a	school care lot	Teache	rs are fair	People o expect me	at school to do well	Get on wit	h teachers
		n (N)	% 95% CI	n (N)	% 95% CI	n (N)	% 95% CI	n (N)	% 95% CI
Tot	al	420 (1,696)	24.8 22.6-27.0	723 (1,694)	42.8 40.3-45.3	1,503 (1,693)	88.7 87.2-90.3	970 (1,698)	57.2 54.5-59.9
	Male	197 (800)	24.6 22.0-27.2	340 (798)	42.7 39.0-46.4	696 (800)	86.9 85.0-88.9	443 (799)	55.3 51.6-59.1
By Gender	Female	222 (895)	24.9 21.7-28.1	382 (895)	42.9 39.2-46.6	805 (891)	90.3 88.0-92.7	526 (897)	58.9 55.0-62.7
	13 and under	088 (412)	21.3 17.5-25.2	183 (412)	44.5 39.9-49.1	352 (410)	85.8 82.5-89.1	226 (413)	54.6 50.7-58.5
	14	109 (434)	25.2	173 (435)	39.7 34.5-45.0	388 (432)	89.9 87.1-92.6	222 (434)	51.1 45.9-56.3
By Age	15	79 (354)	22.2 16.9-27.6	135 (353)	38.3 33.2-43.4	318 (354)	89.6 85.6-93.6	197 (354)	55.7 49.9-61.6
	16	69 (276)	25.2 20.3-30.1	115 (276)	42.0 36.8-47.3	248 (277)	89.9 86.1-93.7	165 (277)	59.9 53.8-66.0
	17 and over	75 (218)	34.7 27.0-42.4	117 (216)	54.6 47.6-61.6	194 (217)	89.0 84.4-93.7	160 (217)	74.0 67.3-80.7
	Low	91 (331)	27.5 22.9-32.1	165 (331)	49.9 44.0-55.7	298 (331)	90.0 86.9-93.1	208 (331)	62.9 57.5-68.2
By NZDep2006	Medium	131 (570)	22.8 19.2-26.5	247 (571)	43.1 38.3-47.8	505 (571)	88.4 85.4-91.3	334 (572)	58.1 53.7-62.5
	High	194 (775)	25.2	306 (772)	40.1	683 (772)	88.5 86.3-90.7	419 (775)	54.4 50.6-58.1
		(()		(.,,_)		(
By	Urban	353 (1,374)	25.6 23.1-28.1	603 (1,374)	43.9 41.3-46.5	1,220 (1,371)	88.9 87.0-90.8	794 (1,376)	57.6 54.7-60.6
Geography	Rural	63 (302)	21.4 17.3-25.5	115 (300)	39.1 33.6-44.6	266 (303)	87.9 84.6-91.2	167 (298)	56.1 (49.2-62.9)

Table 8. Teacher relationships

		Somewh important to be pro schoo	at or very for students ud of their olwork	Students at try to ge grades	t this school t the best they can	Importan important that stude sch	nt or very to parents ent goes to nool	Somewh important that they at	at or very to students tend school
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
		(N)	95% Cl	(N)	95% CI	(N)	95% CI	(N)	95% CI
Toto	ıl	1,586 (1,697)	93.4 92.1-94.7	897 (1,660)	54.0 51.4-56.7	1,674 (1,695)	98.8 98.3-99.3	1,569 (1,695)	92.5 91.1-93.9
					•		•	• • •	
	Male	739 (798)	92.6 90.6- 94.6	449 (778)	57.6 53.5-61.6	791 (798)	99.3 98.7-99.8	747 (800)	93.3 91.5-95.1
By Gender	Female	846 (897)	94.2 92.8–95.7	447 (881)	50.8 47.1-54.5	882 (896)	98.4 97.7-99.2	821 (894)	91.8 89.9-93.7
		<u> </u>			•				•
	13 and under	388 (412)	94.1 92.3-95.8	249 (403)	61.9 58.1-65.8	408 (411)	99.3 98.4-100.0	383 (411)	93.2 91.1-95.2
	14	403 (435)	92.8 89.9-95.8	218 (416)	52.2 46.1-58.3	425 (434)	98.0 96.5-99.6	392 (435)	90.1 87.0-93.1
By Age	15	328 (354)	92.5 89.8-95.3	182	51.9 46.0-57.8	351 (354)	99.1 98.2-100.0	326 (352)	92.5 89.5-95.6
1	16	256 (277)	92.3 88.9-95.7	142	52.0 45.8-58.3	272 (277)	98.4 97.0-99.8	261 (277)	94.1 91.4-96.9
	17 and over	209 (216)	96.7 93.6-99.8	106 (215)	49.2 42.5-55.9	216 (217)	99.5 98.6-100.0	205 (218)	94.0 90.7-97.3
							•		
	Low	313 (331)	94.6 92.0-97.2	159 (326)	48.5 42.8-54.2	329 (331)	99.4 98.6-100.0	303 (331)	91.6 88.1-95.1
By NZDep2006	Medium	522 (573)	91.2 89.0-93.4	282 (561)	50.2 46.2- 54.1	560 (572)	98.0 96.8-99.2	528 (572)	92.4 90.3-94.4
	High	733 (773)	94.7 93.1-96.4	444 (754)	59.1 55.7- 62.5	765 (772)	99.1 98.5-99.8	720 (773)	93.0 90.9-95.1
Ву	Urban	1,285 (1,375)	93.4 92.0-94.8	743 (1,347)	55.1 52.0 58.2	1,358 (1,374)	98.8 98.3-99.4	1,264 (1,373)	92.0 90.4-93.5
Geography	Rural	283 (302)	93.8 90.7- 97.0	142 (294)	48.0 42.7-53.4	296 (301)	98.7 97.4-100.0	287 (303)	94.9 92.3-97.5

Table 9. Expectations and achievement

	naciira pi			in second	auly selle	5							
		More edt trai	ucation or ning	Start work a j	or look for ob	Plan to de don't knov	o nothing, v, no plans	Start a	family	Go back country	to their of birth	Finish se Yea	chool in r 13
		د (Z	95% CI	۶	95% CI	۶	95% CI	۶	% 95% CI	۶	95% CI	۲Ż	95% CI
Total		884 (1,692)	52.5 49.5-55.6	609 (1,692)	35.8 32.9-38.6	164 (1,692)	9.7 8.2-11.1	few or none	nr	few or none	л	1,405 (1,693)	83.2 81.2-85.3
Bv Gender	Male	359 (799)	45.3 41.2-49.4	353 (799)	43.8 39.6-48.0	70 (799)	8.8 6.8-10.9	few or none	٦L	few or none	٦Ľ	630 (798)	79.6 76.4-82.7
	Female	525 (892)	59.1 55.2-63.0	255 (892)	28.4 25.1-31.8	94 (892)	10.4 8.3 - 12.6	few or none	nr	few or none	nr	774 (894)	86.5 83.8-89.3
	13 and under	181 (409)	44.5 39.1-49.8	170 (409)	41.3 35.9-46.6	46 (409)	11.3 8.7-13.8	few or none	٦L	few or none	٦r	331 (410)	80.9 76.8-85.1
	14	217 (435)	50.2 44.7-55.7	158 (435)	36.0 31.1-41.0	50 (435)	11.5 8.4- 14.7	few or none	nr	few or none	nr	339 (435)	78.5 74.6-82.4
By Age	15	199 (353)	56.7 51.0-62.4	116 (353)	32.6 27.3-37.8	32 (353)	9.0 5.9-12.2	few or none	nr	few or none	nr	301 (353)	85.2 80.3-90.1
	16	143 (277)	51.9 45.5-58.4	107 (277)	38.5 31.6-45.4	few or none	nr	few or none	nr	few or none	nr	226 (277)	81.9 77.6-86.3
	17 and over	143 (216)	66.3 59.5-73.0	57 (216)	26.3 20.4-32.2	few or none	nr	few or none	nr	few or none	nr	206 (216)	95.5 92.7–98.2
	Low	205 (331)	62.4 56.8-67.9	96 (331)	28.6 23.5-33.7	few or none	nr	few or none	nr	few or none	٦٢	280 (331)	84.7 80.7-88.8
By NZDep2006	Medium	315 (571)	55.2 50.5-59.9	177 (571)	31.0 26.9–35.1	65 (571)	11.5 8.9-14.1	few or none	nr	few or none	nr	476 (572)	83.4 80.1-86.7
	High	359 (771)	46.9 43.5-50.3	324 (771)	41.7 38.4-45.1	73 (771)	9.4 7.3-11.4	few or none	nr	few or none	nr	636 (771)	82.8 80.3-85.4
	Urban	738 (1 370)	54.0 50 9-571	467 (1 370)	33.9 30 9-37 0	137 (1 370)	10.0 8 4- 11 7	few or	nr	few or	nr	1,150 (1371)	84.0 817-86 2
By Geography	Rural	(303) (303)	47.5 41.1–53.9	(303)	42.3 37.2-47.5	few or none	nr	few or none	nr	few or none	r	242 (303)	80.8 77.3-84.3

Table 10. Students' plans for after leaving secondary school

Note: nr = Not reported

Health and wellbeing

Table 11. Physical health

		General good, ver exce	health is y good, or Illent	Long-ter conc	m health lition	Long-term	ı disability
		n (N)	% 95% Cl	n (N)	% 95% Cl	n (N)	% 95% Cl
Tote	al	1,511	89.4	363	21.6	136	8.0
		(1,690)	87.6-91.3	(1,684)	19.7-23.5	(1,676)	6.9-9.2
		7/13	93.0	151	10 1	58	7.2
	Male	(798)	91.5-94.6	(793)	16.7-21.6	(789)	5.7-8.7
By Gender		768	86.3	211	23.7	78	8.8
	Female	(891)	83.4-89.2	(890)	20.6-26.8	(886)	7.1–10.4
	1				1	()	I
	13 and	381	92.8	93	22.8	32	7.8
	under	(411)	90.4-95.2	(409)	19.5-26.2	(407)	5.4-10.3
	14	387	89.4	91	21.2	few or	nr
		(433)	86.6-92.3	(430)	17.2-25.2	none	
By Age	15	315	89.6	75	21.3	32	9.2
Ly rige		(352)	86.6-92.5	(352)	16.8-25.8	(351)	6.5-11.9
	16	240	86.7	58	21.0	few or	nr
		(277)	82.6-90.9	(277)	16.6-25.3	none	
	17 and	188	87.3	45	21.1	few or	nr
	over	(215)	82.0-92.5	(214)	16.2-25.9	none	
		205	80.7	80	24.4	fow or	
	Low	(329)	86.0-93.4	(328)	19 4-29 5	none	nr
By		510	89.3	122	21.3	48	84
NZDep2006	Medium	(571)	87.0-91.7	(571)	17.6-25.1	(569)	6.5-10.2
		689	89.4	156	20.3	59	7.7
	High	(771)	86.7-92.1	(767)	17.7-23.0	(764)	5.6-9.8
		· · · ·	1				ſ
	Urban	1,223	89.3	293	21.3	116	8.4
Ву		(1,370)	87.2-91.4	(1,369)	19.4-23.3	(1,361)	7.1–9.8
Geography	Rural	271	90.2	65	22.3	few or	nr
		(301)	87.7-92.7	(297)	17.1–27.5	none	

Note: nr = Not reported

		Accessed in the last	healthcare 12 months	Talked wi provider i	th a health in private ¹	Health ass confide	provider ured entiality ²	Unable t healthco needed i 12 m	to access are when n the last onths
		n (N)	% 95% Cl	n (N)	% 95% Cl	n (N)	% 95% Cl	n (N)	% 95% Cl
Tote	al	1,301 (1,662)	78.4 75.8-81.0	537 (1,316)	40.8 37.3-44.2	683 (1,306)	52.2 47.9-56.4	368 (1,672)	21.9 19.9–23.9
Py Condor	Male	586 (781)	75.2 71.3-79.1	247 (593)	41.9 36.4-47.4	286 (590)	48.5 43.2-53.8	142 (783)	17.9 15.1-20.6
by Gender	Female	714 (880)	81.2 78.2-84.3	290 (722)	39.9 35.8-44.0	397 (715)	55.3 50.6-60.0	226 (888)	25.5 22.5-28.4
	13 and under	287 (400)	71.4 66.8-76.0	90 (297)	30.0 23.5-36.6	121 (291)	41.3 34.4-48.1	66 (408)	15.9 12.4-19.3
	14	334 (422)	79.7 75.3-84.0	127 (339)	37.4 32.3-42.5	172 (341)	50.4 45.2-55.6	101 (427)	23.4 19.8-27.0
By Age	15	273 (350)	78.3 74.2-82.4	98 (275)	35.8 29.3-42.4	145 (273)	53.1 46.1-60.0	86 (350)	24.7 20.2-29.1
	16	227 (276)	82.1 78.0-86.2	117 (226)	51.7 46.1-57.3	140 (224)	62.2 53.8-70.6	67 (274)	24.3 19.0-29.6
	17 and over	178 (212)	84.2 79.7-88.7	105 (177)	59.3 52.1-66.6	104 (175)	59.3 51.4-67.2	47 (211)	22.3 16.6-27.9
	Low	272 (328)	83.2 78.8-87.6	111 (272)	41.3 35.1-47.4	138 (269)	51.1 44.0-58.2	63 (326)	19.2 13.8-24.6
By NZDep2006	Medium	446 (566)	78.9 74.7-83.1	170 (449)	38.0 34.0-42.1	224 (443)	50.5 45.3-55.8	129 (568)	22.6 18.8-26.4
	High	573 (749)	76.5 73.4–79.5	254 (585)	43.1 37.8-48.3	317 (584)	54.1 47.8-60.5	172 (759)	22.5 20.1-25.0
Ву	Urban	1,052 (1,348)	78.1 75.5-80.7	431 (1,067)	40.5 36.8-44.3	550 (1,057)	51.9 47.5-56.4	302 (1,360)	22.2 20.0-24.4
Geography	Rural	239 (295)	81.4 77.5-85.4	104 (239)	42.8	129 (239)	53.8 44.9-62.6	62 (293)	20.6 15.8-25.3

Table 12. Healthcare access

Notes:

1. Without parents or other people in the room.

 $\ensuremath{\mathbf{2}}.$ Among students who accessed healthcare in the last 12 months.

		Family medica	y doctor, I centre or	After hoi 24 hoi	urs A&E or ur A&M	Hosp	ital A&E	School h	ealth clinic	Youth	centre	Family p or sexuc	olanning 11 health	Altern health v	lative vorker ²	Chen phar	nist or macy
		5		2	%	2	70	2	70	2	%	1		•	%	2	0/
		: 2	95% CI	: Z	95% CI	: Ź	95% CI	: Z	95% CI	: Ź	95% CI	: Ź	95% CI	: Ź	95% CI	: Ź	95% CI
F		1,207	72.4	173	10.5	292	17.5	308	18.6	29	1.8	91	5.5	33	2.0	419	25.2
	_	(1,671)	69.9-75.0	(1,671)	8.6-12.4	(1,671)	15.3-19.7	(1,671)	15.9-21.4	(1,671)	1.2-2.3	(1,671)	4.3-6.7	(1,671)	1.1–2.9	(1,671)	22.6-27.7
													-	-			
	Mala	527	67.6	70	9.1	157	20.1	120	15.7	few or	r	19	2.5	few or	r	153	19.6
By Gander		(784)	63.8-71.4	(784)	6.6-11.6	(784)	17.1-23.1	(784)	12.8-18.6	none	=	(784)	1.6-3.4	none	=	(784)	16.6-22.6
	Female	679	76.7	103	11.7	134	15.1	188	21.3	few or	nr	72	8.2	few or	nr	266	30.2
		(886)	73.5-80.0	(886)	8.9-14.5	(886)	12.2-18.1	(886)	17.0-25.6	none		(886)	6.3-10.1	none		(886)	27.0-33.4
	13 and	266	65.2	35	8.6	57	14.1	62	15.5	few or		few or		few or		94	23.2
	under	(406)	60.3-70.2	(406)	6.1-11.2	(406)	10.3-18.0	(406)	11.8-19.3	none	nr	none	nr	none	nr	(406)	18.7-27.8
		311	73.6	36	8.6	87	20.6	99	15.7	few or		few or		few or		104	24.5
	4	(426)	69.0-78.3	(426)	5.5-11.7	(426)	16.5-24.8	(426)	12.2-19.2	none	L	none	JL	none	L L	(426)	20.1-28.8
	Li T	254	73.0	41	12.0	57	16.5	72	20.9	few or	1	few or	1	few or	1	80	23.1
by Age	<u>0</u>	(349)	68.6-77.5	(349)	8.3-15.6	(349)	12.8-20.1	(349)	15.1-26.8	none	E	none	Ξ	none	E	(349)	18.8-27.4
	16	210	76.3	35	12.7	55	19.7	70	25.5	few or	2	few or	2	few or	2	70	25.3
	2	(276)	72.0-80.5	(276)	8.0-17.5	(276)	15.4-24.0	(276)	19.6–31.3	none	=	none	=	none	=	(276)	19.4–31.2
	17 and	164	77.6	few or	ŗ	35	16.4	38	18.0	few or	ŗ	few or	ŗ	few or	ŝ	69	32.9
	over	(212)	71.9-83.2	none	=	(212)	11.7-21.1	(212)	11.9-24.0	none	=	none	=	none	=	(212)	25.0-40.8
													-				
	MO	255	78.5	56	17.2	59	18.1	47	14.7	few or	ŗ	few or	nr	few or	r	107	33.0
		(326)	74.1-82.9	(326)	12.5-21.9	(326)	14.2-22.0	(326)	10.1-19.2	none	:	none		none	:	(326)	28.3-37.6
By	Madine	415	73.4	65	11.6	108	19.3	100	17.8	few or	2	38	6.7	few or	ŝ	152	26.8
NZDep2006	INIEGIUIII	(266)	69.5-77.3	(266)	9.0-14.1	(266)	16.3-22.3	(566)	13.8-21.7	none	Ξ	(566)	4.6-8.8	none	=	(566)	22.7-31.0
	ЧілР	527	69.5	52	7.0	122	16.0	159	21.2	few or	ŝ	38	5.1	few or	ŝ	157	20.8
		(760)	66.4-72.7	(200)	4.4-9.5	(760)	13.0-19.0	(200)	17.7-24.8	none	=	(760)	3.2-6.9	none	=	(760)	18.2-23.3
													-			-	
	lrhan	985	72.5	149	11.0	239	17.6	259	19.2	few or	2	76	5.6	few or	2	340	25.0
By		(1,361)	69.8-75.1	(1,361)	9.0-12.9	(1,361)	15.4-19.8	(1,361)	16.3-22.0	none	=	(1,361)	4.3-6.9	none	=	(1,361)	22.3-27.7
Geography	Rural	212	73.6	few or	ŗ	50	17.3	47	16.5	few or	ŗ	few or	ŗ	few or	ŗ	76	26.6
		(291)	69.3-77.9	none	=	(291)	12.0-22.6	(291)	10.0-23.1	none	=	none	=	none	-	(291)	21.8-31.4
Notes:																	

Table 13. Healthcare services accessed in the last 12 months

Students could choose more than one response option.
 For example a naturopath, homeopath, acupuncturist, hebalist, aromatherapist.

nr = Not reported

Te Ara Whakapiki Taitamariki-Youth' 12 49

		Unable dental needed 12 n	e to access care when in the last nonths ¹	Seen by in the le	y a dentist ast 2 years	Ever ho fi	ıd a tooth lled	Ever ho / mout kept tl	ad a tooth h pain that hem up at hight	Ever ho pulled	ıd a tooth for decay
		n (N)	% 95% Cl	n (N)	% 95% Cl	n (N)	% 95% Cl	n (N)	% 95% Cl	n (N)	% 95% Cl
Tota	I	215 (1,672)	12.9 11.4-14.4	1,418 (1,524)	93.0 91.5-94.6	1,316 (1,677)	78.4 76.5-80.3	399 (1,673)	23.6 21.2-26.1	279 (1,675)	16.6 14.7-18.6
Pro Com don	Male	91 (785)	11.6 9.6-13.5	652 (708)	92.0 89.9-94.1	600 (787)	76.2 73.4-79.0	163 (786)	20.3 17.1-23.5	143 (787)	18.1 15.2–20.9
By Gender	Female	124 (886)	14.1 11.5-16.7	766 (816)	93.9 91.9-95.9	715 (889)	80.4 77.8-82.9	236 (886)	26.6 23.4-29.9	135 (887)	15.3 12.8-17.7
	13 and under	42 (409)	10.3 6.9-13.7	345 (357)	96.5 94.5-98.6	317 (408)	77.8 73.8-81.8	102 (406)	24.6 19.9-29.3	68 (407)	16.8 12.4-21.1
	14	48 (425)	11.2 8.5-13.9	357 (391)	91.5 88.8-94.2	335 (427)	78.2 74.7-81.6	104 (426)	24.3 20.3-28.3	77 (427)	18.0 15.2-20.8
By Age	15	46 (351)	13.2 9.9–16.6	292 (312)	93.7 91.2-96.2	273 (350)	77.9 73.7-82.2	91 (351)	25.8 20.0-31.7	56 (351)	16.0 12.4-19.5
	16	38 (274)	13.8 9.6-17.9	237 (261)	90.6 86.5-94.8	226 (276)	81.8 77.1-86.4	58 (275)	21.1 15.1-27.2	39 (275)	14.1 9.5–18.6
	17 and over	40 (211)	19.2 14.1-24.2	186 (201)	92.3 88.4-96.1	164 (214)	76.6 71.9-81.3	44 (213)	20.3 15.0-25.6	39 (213)	18.2 12.8–23.7
	Low	32 (326)	9.9 6.7-13.0	300 (311)	96.3 94.0-98.7	256 (327)	78.2 74.1-82.4	84 (325)	25.7 19.7-31.7	59 (326)	18.0 13.7-22.3
By NZDep2006	Medium	67 (568)	11.7 9.0-14.5	489 (529)	92.5 90.0-94.9	441 (568)	77.7 73.9-81.4	136 (567)	23.9 20.0-27.8	102 (569)	17.9 14.4-21.3
	High	113 (759)	15.0 12.6-17.3	613 (667)	91.9 89.8-94.0	606 (764)	79.2 76.2-82.1	176 (763)	22.7 20.1-25.2	114 (762)	14.9 12.5-17.4
By	Urban	168 (1,360)	12.3 10.8-13.9	1,153 (1,240)	93.0 91.2-94.7	1,056 (1,363)	77.4 75.2-79.6	325 (1,361)	23.8 21.2-26.3	210 (1,362)	15.4 13.3-17.5
Geography	Rural	44 (293)	15.2 11.2-19.1	249 (267)	93.3 90.9-95.6	247 (296)	83.4 79.5-87.4	71 (294)	23.4 18.6-28.2	65 (295)	22.0 17.7-26.3

Table 14. Oral health

Notes:

1. By a dentist or dental nurse.

		Has trie weight in t moi	d to lose the last 12 nths	Worried ab weight (a la	oout gaining ot or a little)	Teased by a people or t because wei	other young heir family of their ght
		n (N)	% 95% Cl	n (N)	% 95% Cl	n (N)	% 95% Cl
Toto	al	983 (1,645)	59.7 56.8-62.6	979 (1,656)	59.1 55.6-62.5	687 (1,648)	41.7 39.3-44.1
	Male	366	47.6 43.9-51.2	333	42.7	241	31.3 28.3-34.4
By Gender	Female	616 (875)	70.5 67.2-73.8	645 (879)	73.5 70.5-76.6	446 (876)	51.0 47.9-54.0
	13 and	229	57.4	232	57.1	145	36.3
	14	(399) 251 (418)	60.5 54.8-66.1	(402) 256 (422)	61.1 55.6-66.6	(402) 183 (421)	43.6 38.2-48.9
By Age	15	210 (343)	61.2 56.2-66.3	202 (345)	58.6 54.1-63.1	142 (341)	41.8 36.3-47.2
16		165 (272)	60.3 53.7-66.9	156 (274)	57.0 50.2-63.8	123 (271)	45.4 38.1-52.8
	17 and over	126 (211)	59.2 51.5-66.9	131 (211)	61.7 53.7-69.7	92 (211)	42.9 36.4-49.3
	Low	185 (324)	56.9 51.2-62.6	197 (326)	60.0 52.7-67.3	135 (325)	41.6 36.4-46.8
By NZDep2006	Medium	338 (559)	60.5 55.3-65.7	343 (562)	61.0 56.2-65.7	255 (562)	45.4 41.2-49.6
	High	451 (745)	60.6 57.3-64.0	429 (750)	57.2 53.3-61.1	288 (744)	38.7 35.2-42.2
	Urban	816	60.9	805	59.7	556	41.4
ву Geography	Rural	(1,338) 158 (290)	57.9-64.0 54.5 47.7-61.4	(1,345) 164 (293)	55.8-63.5 56.2 51.0-61.5	(1,342) 122 (289)	38.7-44.2 42.4 37.6-47.3

Table 15. Weight concerns of students

Table 16. Body size

		Underv	veight	Healthy	y weight	Overv	veight	Ob	ese
		n (N)	% 95% CI	n (N)	% 95% CI	n (N)	% 95% Cl	n (N)	% 95% Cl
Tote	al	few or none	nr	904 (1,657)	54.5 51.9-57.0	440 (1,657)	26.7 24.7-28.7	286 (1,657)	17.2 15.4-19.0
By Condor	Male	few or none	nr	442 (793)	55.5 51.8-59.2	212 (793)	27.0 23.5-30.5	127 (793)	16.1 13.4-18.7
by Gender	Female	few or none	nr	462 (864)	53.5 50.3-56.8	228 (864)	26.4 23.4-29.4	159 (864)	18.3 15.9–20.7
	13 and under	few or none	nr	224 (404)	55.2 51.0-59.4	103 (404)	25.8 21.9-29.6	71 (404)	17.6 13.7-21.4
	14	few or none	nr	238 (425)	56.1 51.3-60.9	114 (425)	26.8 22.7-30.9	68 (425)	15.9 11.9-19.9
By Age	15	few or none	nr	179 (348)	51.5 46.5-56.5	103 (348)	29.8 25.2-34.3	61 (348)	17.3 13.5–21.1
	16	few or none	nr	144 (271)	52.9 47.3-58.4	69 (271)	25.4 20.7-30.2	54 (271)	20.2 14.5-25.9
	17 and over	few or none	nr	119 (209)	56.8 49.6-63.9	51 (209)	24.7 19.9-29.6	32 (209)	15.1 10.0-20.3
		four or	Γ	100	57.0	77	22.2	50	15.9
	Low	none	nr	(329)	53.1-62.8	(329)	18.9-27.6	(329)	12.5-19.1
By NZDep2006	Medium	few or none	nr	325 (554)	58.5 54.1-62.9	141 (554)	25.6 21.9-29.2	79 (554)	14.3 11.5-17.1
	High	few or none	nr	382 (760)	50.1 45.6-54.6	218 (760)	29.0 25.5-32.4	152 (760)	19.9 16.6-23.2
Ву	Urban	few or none	nr	712 (1,342)	53.1 50.2-56.0	365 (1,342)	27.3 25.0-29.6	241 (1,342)	17.8 15.6-20.0
Geography	Rural	few or none	nr	185 (301)	61.1 56.2-66.0	71 (301)	23.6 19.2-28.0	42 (301)	14.2 10.8–17.6

Notes:

1. Categories determined using updated age- and sex-specific body mass index cut-offs

Cole & Lobstein, 2012)

 $\mathsf{nr} = \mathsf{Not} \ \mathsf{reported}$

Table 17. Nutrition

		Always ha	s breakfast	Ate a mea family at le in the la	l with their east 5 times st 7 days	Eats 2 servings o 3 or more vegetabl	or more of fruit and servings of es ¹ a day
		n	%	n	%	n	%
		(N)	95% Cl	(N)	95% CI	(N)	95% Cl
Tota	1	755	45.2	991	59.8	525	31.9
1000	•	(1,670)	42.2-48.3	(1,663)	57.3-62.4	(1,642)	29.9-33.9
	[400	52.2	40.4	62.4	0.50	207
	Male	420	53.3	(701)	63.4	(765)	32.7
By Gender		(786)	49.7-56.9	(781)	59.9-66.6	(765)	29.6-35.6
	Female	335	38.0	497	56.7	2/3	31.2
		(883)	33.7-42.4	(881)	53.6-59.8	(876)	28.3-34.1
	13 and	196	48.0	280	69.0	144	36.2
	under	(407)	42.9-53.2	(407)	64.5-73.4	(396)	30.9-41.5
		178	41.6	253	59.6	143	33.6
	14	(426)	36.6-46.6	(426)	54.7-64.4	(422)	28.8-38.5
	4.5	149	42.6	206	60.2	109	32.1
By Age	15	(349)	37.1-48.2	(344)	54.7-65.7	(340)	26.8-37.3
16		121	44.4	150	55.6	74	27.4
		(274)	37.6-51.1	(271)	48.6-62.6	(272)	22.3-32.5
	17 and	111	53.0	102	48.3	54	25.7
	over	(212)	45.8-60.2	(213)	42.0-54.6	(210)	18.9-32.4
	Laur	172	52.8	199	61.4	100	31.1
	LOW	(326)	46.4-59.2	(326)	56.5-66.3	(323)	26.2-35.9
Ву	NA - diama	287	50.6	339	60.1	174	31.1
NZDep2006	Niedium	(568)	46.8-54.4	(565)	55.6-64.5	(558)	27.4-34.8
	Llinda	289	38.0	442	58.9	244	32.7
	пign	(757)	34.2-41.7	(754)	55.9-61.9	(744)	29.6-35.8
	Urban	606	44.8	796	59.0	424	31.6
By Geography		(1,354)	41.4 - 48.1	(1,351)	56.1 - 61.9	(1,339)	29.4 - 33.9
,	Rural	142	48.0	184	63.3	94	32.6
		(297)	41.6 - 54.4	(294)	57.6 - 69.0	(286)	26.6 - 38.6

Note:

1. Potatoes, taro and other starchy vegetables are included in the calculation of consumption of fruit and vegetables.

Exercise and Activities

Table 18. Physical activity

		More than of vigorou on three occasions 7 d	20 minutes us activity ¹ or more in the last ays	60 minutes physical ad	s or more of ctivity daily	Physical ac or exercise an import li	tivity, sport is definitely ant part of fe	Students k school sp	pelong to a orts team
		n (N)	% 95% CI	n (N)	% 95% CI	n (N)	% 95% Cl	n (N)	% 95% CI
Toto	l	1,078 (1,641)	65.9 63.1-68.7	175 (1,628)	10.7 8.9–12.6	949 (1,648)	57.9 54.3-61.5	848 (1,696)	50.0 45.7-54.3
Pro Com dom	Male	543 (772)	70.6 67.4-73.9	114 (767)	14.7 12.0-17.5	513 (772)	66.8 63.2-70.5	404 (798)	50.8 45.7-55.9
by Gender	Female	534 (868)	61.7 58.0-65.4	61 (860)	7.1 5.3-8.9	436 (875)	50.1 46.0-54.2	443 (897)	49.2 43.9-54.5
	12 and	262	65.9	26	0.4	240	60.5	190	15.6
	under	(398)	60.9-70.7	(393)	6.4-12.4	(399)	55.4-65.6	(411)	39.9-51.3
	14	286 (420)	68.8 63.6-74.1	62 (415)	14.8 11.2-18.4	241 (421)	57.6 52.1-63.1	226 (435)	52.3 46.5-58.1
By Age	15	239 (340)	70.6 65.3-75.9	34 (339)	9.7 6.7-12.8	203 (342)	59.4 54.0-64.9	181 (354)	51.2 44.9-57.5
	16	156 (271)	57.8 52.0-63.5	few or none	nr	149 (275)	54.9 49.1-60.8	139 (277)	50.5 44.4-56.6
	17 and over	133 (210)	62.9 55.4-70.5	few or none	nr	115 (209)	55.3 46.5-64.0	112 (217)	51.0 42.8-59.2
	Low	220 (325)	68.0 61.4-74.7	few or none	nr	198 (325)	61.4 53.5-69.3	194 (331)	58.9 51.8-66.0
By NZDep2006	Medium	370 (560)	66.2 62.0-70.4	59 (554)	10.6 7.7-13.5	336 (563)	59.7 55.5-63.9	293 (572)	51.3 46.9-55.7
	High	477 (739)	64.8 60.9-68.7	87 (735)	11.8 9.4-14.3	405 (742)	55.1 50.7-59.5	351 (774)	45.1 39.4-50.7
		071		140	10.0	700	57.0	670	40.0
Ву	Urban	(1,333)	65.5 62.5-68.5	(1,318)	8.8-12.8	/66 (1,336)	57.6 53.6-61.5	672 (1,375)	48.9 44.6-53.2
Geography	Rural	196 (291)	68.0 62.8-73.2	31 (292)	10.3 6.4-14.3	173 (294)	59.8 53.8-65.8	166 (302)	55.1 46.9-63.3

Note:

1. Any exercise or activity that makes you sweat or breathe hard, or gets your heart rate up (such as soccer or rugby, running, swimming laps, fast bicycling, etc.).

Emotional Wellbeing

		Very happy	or satisfied	١ť٤	s ok	Not very sati	happy or sfied	Not at all sati	happy or sfied
		n (N)	% 95% Cl	n (N)	% 95% Cl	n (N)	% 95% Cl	n (N)	% 95% Cl
Toto	al	767 (1,674)	45.6 43.0-48.2	756 (1,674)	45.3 42.8-47.7	119 (1,674)	7.2 5.8-8.6	32 (1,674)	1.9 1.2-2.6
Py Condor	Male	442 (785)	55.8 52.2-59.5	295 (785)	37.9 34.1-41.6	38 (785)	5.0 3.4-6.6	few or none	nr
by Gender	Female	325 (888)	36.6 33.3-39.8	460 (888)	51.8 48.3-55.2	81 (888)	9.2 6.9-11.5	few or none	nr
	13 and under	225 (407)	54.9 50.5-59.2	157 (407)	39.0 34.2-43.9	few or none	nr	few or none	nr
	14	196 (427)	45.6 40.3-50.9	191 (427)	44.9 39.9-49.8	31 (427)	7.4 5.0-9.8	few or none	nr
By Age	15	147 (351)	41.8 36.3-47.3	170 (351)	48.4 43.2-53.6	few or none	nr	few or none	nr
	16	113 (275)	40.8 35.9-45.8	131 (275)	47.8 42.4–53.3	few or none	nr	few or none	nr
	17 and over	86 (212)	40.8 34.7-46.9	106 (212)	49.5 43.2-55.9	few or none	nr	few or none	nr
	I	I			1		1	n	n
	Low	156 (326)	47.7 42.0-53.3	132 (326)	40.5 35.2-45.9	31 (326)	9.6 6.6-12.5	few or none	nr
By NZDep2006	Medium	240 (567)	42.1 37.4-46.9	277 (567)	49.0 44.2-53.8	36 (567)	6.4 4.3-8.6	few or none	nr
	High	361 (762)	47.1 42.9-51.3	341 (762)	44.9 41.1-48.6	50 (762)	6.6 4.7-8.6	few or none	nr
		1			1		1		
Ву	Urban	618 (1,358)	45.3 42.6-48.1	623 (1,358)	45.9 43.3-48.6	89 (1,358)	6.6 5.1-8.1	few or none	nr
Geography	Rural	139 (297)	46.3 40.6-52.0	127 (297)	43.1 37.8-48.3	few or none	nr	few or none	nr

Table 19. Are you happy or satisfied with your life?

Note: nr = Not reported

		Good e wellb	motional being ¹	Seen a profess emotione	health ional for al worries	Significant symp	depressive otoms	Deliberate	e self-harm
		n (N)	% 95% Cl	n (N)	% 95% Cl	n (N)	% 95% Cl	n (N)	% 95% Cl
Toto	ıl	1,234 (1,643)	75.1 72.5-77.7	370 (1,669)	22.2 19.4-25.0	224 (1,611)	13.9 11.3-16.5	480 (1,667)	28.7 25.6-31.9
	Male	651 (769)	84.7 82.4-87.0	132 (783)	16.8 13.4–20.2	65 (743)	8.7 6.6-10.9	156 (783)	19.8 16.4-23.2
by Gender	Female	582 (873)	66.6 63.1-70.1	237 (885)	26.9 23.5-30.3	158 (867)	18.3 14.5-22.1	323 (883)	36.6 32.3-41.0
	13 and under	313 (391)	80.0 75.8-84.2	80 (404)	19.5 15.7-23.4	49 (388)	12.7 9.2-16.1	116 (407)	28.5 23.9–33.2
	14	308 (420)	73.5 68.2-78.8	102 (427)	23.9 19.1-28.6	65 (413)	15.8 11.3-20.4	131 (425)	30.9 25.7-36.1
By Age	15	268 (347)	77.1 72.0-82.1	83 (352)	23.9 19.3-28.5	57 (334)	17.2 12.4–22.0	115 (348)	33.2 27.9–38.5
16		189 (272)	69.6 64.4-74.9	63 (274)	23.0 17.4-28.7	33 (269)	12.0 8.2-15.8	70 (274)	25.2 20.2-30.1
	17 and over	156 (211)	73.9 67.4-80.4	41 (210)	19.6 13.5-25.6	few or none	nr	47 (211)	22.0 15.2-28.7
	Low	231 (322)	71.9 66.3-77.5	70 (326)	21.2 15.8-26.6	53 (320)	16.6 12.2-20.9	94 (325)	28.8 23.6-34.0
By NZDep2006	Medium	414 (559)	74.1 70.2-78.0	119 (567)	20.9 17.1-24.8	78 (548)	14.2 11.1-17.3	164 (568)	28.8 24.9-32.7
	High	575 (745)	77.2 74.0-80.4	176 (757)	23.5 18.9-28.1	90 (726)	12.4 8.9-15.9	216 (756)	28.5 23.9–33.2
	1		_						
Ву	Urban	999 (1,335)	74.7 72.0-77.4	306 (1,357)	22.5 19.9-25.1	187 (1,315)	14.3 11.7-16.9	406 (1,356)	30.0 26.9-33.1
Geography	Rural	221 (291)	76.6 72.0-81.1	59 (293)	20.3 14.6-26.1	34 (279)	11.7 6.4-16.9	68 (293)	22.5 17.7-27.3

Table 20. Emotional worries, depression and self-harmi last 12 months

Notes: 1. WHO-5 scores: good (>13-17) very good (>17-21) excellent (>21 - 25)

		Serious th sui	noughts of cide	Attempte	d suicide
		n (N)	% 95% Cl	n (N)	% 95% Cl
Toto	al	310 (1,659)	18.7 16.2-21.2	109 (1,659)	6.5 5.2-7.8
By Gender	Male	80 (778)	10.3 8.3-12.3	few or none	nr
	Female	229 (880)	26.0 22.5-29.6	82 (880)	9.2 7.5-11.0
	13 and under	65 (404)	16.2 12.2-20.2	few or none	nr
	14	90 (424)	21.2 16.1-26.2	37 (424)	8.5 5.2-11.8
By Age	15	67 (347)	19.3 14.5-24.0	few or none	nr
	16	48 (272)	17.5 12.0-23.0	few or none	nr
	17 and over	38 (210)	18.2 13.6-22.7	few or none	nr
	Low	67 (324)	20.4 15.5-25.3	few or none	nr
By NZDep2006	Medium	106 (564)	18.7 15.2-22.2	few or none	nr
	High	135 (753)	18.0 14.3-21.7	57 (753)	7.6 5.8-9.4
Ву	Urban	266 (1,352)	19.7 17.0-22.4	93 (1,352)	6.9 5.4-8.3
Geography	Rural	42 (289)	14.2 11.0-17.3	few or none	nr

Table 21. Suicidal thoughts and attempts in last 12 months

Note: nr = Not reported

Driving behaviours

Table 22. Driving behaviours

		Always seatbelt w or being c	wears a hen driving driven in a ar	Driven by s the last n had beer alc	someone in nonth who n drinking ohol	Driven dan someone month (e.g car chases	gerously by in the last . speeding, ., burnouts)	Driven a last mor consuming 2 glasses in the ho driv	car in the nth after more than of alcohol ur before ing ¹
		n (N)	% 95% CI	n (N)	% 95% CI	n (N)	% 95% CI	n (N)	% 95% Cl
Tot	al	1,102 (1,692)	65.4 62.8-68.0	389 (1,681)	23.0 20.6-25.4	400 (1,681)	23.7 21.5-25.9	44 (959)	4.5 3.1-5.9
By Gender	Male	508 (799)	64.0 60.6-67.4	178 (790)	22.4 18.7-26.1	191 (790)	23.9 20.6-27.2	few or none	nr
	Female	593 (892)	66.6 63.4-69.9	210 (890)	23.5 20.5-26.5	208 (890)	23.4 20.6-26.3	few or none	nr
	13 and under	269 (410)	65.9 60.4-71.5	72 (406)	17.5 14.2-20.8	66 (406)	15.9 12.6-19.2	few or none	nr
	14	256 (435)	58.9 54.1-63.7	114 (431)	26.6 22.0-31.1	99 (431)	23.0 18.8-27.2	few or none	nr
By Age	15	227 (352)	64.7 59.0-70.4	85 (351)	24.1 19.8-28.3	86 (351)	24.3 19.3-29.3	few or none	nr
	16	189 (276)	69.3 62.6-75.9	72 (276)	26.0 20.5-31.5	78 (276)	28.4 23.7-33.0	few or none	nr
	17 and over	161 (217)	74.3 68.1-80.5	45 (215)	20.4 14.8-26.1	71 (215)	33.0 26.9-39.0	few or none	nr
	Low	226 (330)	68.7 63.6-73.8	68 (328)	20.7 14.9-26.5	77 (328)	23.6 17.9-29.3	few or none	nr
By NZDep2006	Medium	388 (571)	67.9 63.4-72.5	132 (567)	23.3 20.0-26.6	140 (567)	24.6 20.9-28.3	few or none	nr
	High	474 (772)	61.8 59.1-64.6	185 (767)	23.9 20.6-27.1	179 (767)	23.1 20.4-25.8	few or none	nr
By	Urban	900 (1,371)	65.7 62.8-68.7	303 (1,363)	22.2 19.6-24.9	316 (1,363)	23.2 20.9-25.5	few or none	nr
Geography	Rural	188 (302)	63.3 57.5-69.1	82 (299)	26.9 21.5-32.4	80 (299)	26.4 20.5-32.2	few or none	nr

Notes:

1. Among students who have ever driven a car or other motor vehicle (e.g. motorbike) on a public road.

Substance use

Table 23. Cigarette use

		Ever smok ciga	ed a whole rette	Current cig	arette use ¹	Weekly or cigare	more often tte use
		n (N)	% 95% CI	n (N)	% 95% Cl	n (N)	% 95% CI
Tote	al	589 (1,610)	36.3 33.0-39.6	302 (1,605)	18.5 16.1-20.9	137 (1,605)	8.3 6.7-9.9
By Gender	Male	236 (747)	31.1 26.9-35.2	118 (744)	15.3 12.2-18.4	48 (744)	6.2 4.1-8.2
	Female	(862)	40.8	(860)	21.2 17.7–24.6	88 (860)	7.7-12.4
	13 and under	96 (395)	23.8 19.1-28.6	48 (394)	11.7 8.0-15.4	few or none	nr
	14	143 (412)	34.5 29.0-39.9	66 (411)	15.7 12.0-19.5	34 (411)	8.1 5.4-10.7
By Age	15	135 (328)	41.0 35.1-47.0	71 (327)	21.6 16.8-26.4	31 (327)	9.6 6.0-13.2
	16	128 (267)	47.7 41.8-53.6	70 (265)	26.0 20.7-31.4	35 (265)	12.6 8.8-16.3
	17 and over	087 (206)	41.9 34.6-49.1	47 (206)	22.6 16.5-28.7	few or none	nr
	Low	106 (323)	32.5 27.0-38.0	51 (323)	15.6 11.5-19.6	few or none	nr
By NZDep2006	Medium	196 (553)	35.5 30.9-40.1	98 (552)	17.7 14.3-21.0	44 (552)	7.9 5.8-9.9
	High	284 (716)	39.2 34.6-43.8	150 (712)	20.6 17.0-24.1	79 (712)	10.7 8.0-13.4
Ву	Urban	485 (1,307)	37.0 33.5-40.4	237 (1,302)	18.0 15.7-20.4	115 (1,302)	8.7 7.0-10.5
Geography	Rural	101 (285)	34.4 28.7-40.1	62 (285)	20.8 15.3-26.2	few or none	nr

Notes:

1. Students who have ever smoked and did not report that they no longer smoke.

 $\mathsf{nr} = \mathsf{Not} \ \mathsf{reported}$

		Students who cigar	buy their own ettes²	Students wh to cut down smoking o	o have tried n or give up cigarettes
		n (N)	% 95% Cl	n (N)	% 95% Cl
Tota	I	95 (297)	31.6 25.4-37.8	212 (300)	71.0 65.8-76.1
Pu Candan	Male	36 (115)	30.3 21.7-38.8	72 (117)	61.7 52.6-70.7
by Gender	Female	59 (181)	32.5 25.0-40.1	139 (182)	76.6 70.2-83.1
	13 and under	few or none	nr	33 (48)	68.7 55.9-81.6
	14	few or none	nr	50 (65)	79.1 68.5-89.6
By Age	15	few or none	nr	50 (71)	70.2 60.4-79.9
By Age	16	few or none	nr	47 (70)	67.7 54.4-81.0
	17 and over	few or none	nr	(48) 50 (65) 50 (71) 47 (70) 32 (46)	68.1 53.0-83.1
	Low	few or none	nr	few or none	nr
By NZDep2006	Medium	33 (98)	33.5 23.0-44.0	68 (97)	70.6 62.2-79.0
	High	47 (145)	31.4 23.0-39.9	111 (149)	75.0 67.3-82.8
Pu Cara d	Urban	75 (232)	32.5 25.6-39.4	172 (236)	72.5 66.6-78.4
ву Geography	Rural	few or none	nr	37 (61)	62.9 48.2-77.6

Table 24. Cigarette access and quit attempts¹

Notes:

1. Among students who currently smoke (i.e. students who have ever smoked and did not report that they no longer smoke).

2. Students could choose more than one response option. Not all options are shown here.

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		Have ev alc	/er drunk ohol	Curren alc	tly drink ohol	Drink alco once o	hol at least 1 week	Binge drin last 4 v	king in the veeks ¹	Student buy alco	's their own bhol
		c	%	c	%	c	%	c	%	c	%
		(Z	95% CI	(Z)	95% CI	(Z)	95% CI	(Z)	95% CI	2	95% CI
H	_	1,141	71.0	908	56.8	186	11.6	518	32.4	104	11.4
IOtt	-	(1,608)	68.1-73.9	(1,600)	54.0-59.6	(1,600)	9.8-13.5	(1,593)	30.0-34.8	(899)	9.1-13.7
		531	71 2	405	54.7	83	11 2	700	30 5	55	13 4
	Male	(748)	68,1-74.3	(743)	50.8-58.5	(743)	9.0-13.3	(740)	27.4-33.6	(401)	10.1-16.6
By Gender	-	609	70.8	502	58.6	102	11.9	290	34.0	49	9.8
	Female	(859)	66.7-74.9	(856)	54.8-62.4	(856)	9.5-14.3	(852)	30.4-37.6	(497)	6.6-13.1
	13 and	188	47.4	121	30.8	few or	2	60	15.1	few or	2 2
	under	(396)	42.1-52.6	(393)	26.4-35.2	none		(393)	11.0-19.2	none	
	Ţ	274	66.9	211	51.8	36	8.8	105	25.9	few or	2
	<u>+</u>	(410)	61.3-72.5	(410)	45.9-57.7	(410)	6.2-11.4	(404)	22.1-29.6	none	2
	L T	258	78.9	199	61.6	41	12.8	98	30.3	few or	
by Age	<u>0</u>	(328)	74.0-83.7	(324)	56.0-67.2	(324)	8.6-17.1	(325)	24.9-35.7	none	L L
	U T	238	89.4	209	78.7	45	17.0	133	50.3	few or	1
	0	(266)	85.3-93.6	(265)	73.3-84.1	(265)	11.5-22.4	(263)	43.9-56.7	none	=
	17 and	181	87.7	166	80.3	45	21.8	122	58.8	42	25.1
	over	(206)	82.1-93.3	(206)	73.6-87.0	(206)	15.2-28.4	(206)	50.6-67.0	(166)	18.0-32.1
		112	60.4	196	200	VV	12 7	00	2 U 0	formor	
	Low	(323)	63 0-75 9	(323)	512-648	(323)	10.5-16.9	(322)	25.5-36.1		nr
By	-	388	70.4	310	56.5	63	11.4	187	34.1	31	9.6
NZDep2006	Medium	(552)	66.0-74.7	(551)	51.9-61.0	(551)	8.9-14.0	(549)	30.3-38.0	(307)	6.6-13.2
		518	72.3	402	56.6	77	10.8	229	32.1	47	11.5
	пдп	(715)	68.8-75.8	(208)	52.4-60.8	(708)	7.7-13.8	(206)	28.4-35.9	(399)	8.3-14.7
	Urban	921	70.6	734	56.6	162	12.4	423	32.7	86	11.8
By	2	(1,306)	67.6-73.6	(1,300)	53.4-59.8	(1,300)	10.3-14.6	(1,297)	30.0-35.3	(728)	9.3-14.4
Geography	Rural	208	73.3 671 70 A	164 (282)	58.0 57 1 63 6	few or	nr	92 (780)	32.2 775 360	few or	nr
		(204)	0/.1-/9.4	(707)	0.00-4.20	10116		(002)	6.00-0.12		

Notes: 1. Five or more alcoholic drinks in one session (within 4 hours).

		Ever smoke	d marijuana	Current n	narijuana ¹	Weekly or marijuo	more often Ina use ¹
		n (N)	% 95% Cl	n (N)	% 95% Cl	n (N)	% 95% Cl
Toto	al	599 (1,579)	37.6 34.9-40.2	329 (1,573)	20.7 18.5-22.8	121 (1,573)	7.6 6.3-9.0
	Male	267 (732)	35.9 32.5-39.3	161 (729)	21.9 19.5-24.4	72 (729)	9.9 7.8–11.9
By Gender	Female	331 (846)	38.9 35.4-42.4	167 (843)	19.5 16.4-22.6	48 (843)	5.6 4.1-7.0
	13 and under	76 (385)	19.0 15.5-22.4	40 (383)	10.1 7.2-13.0	few or none	nr
	14	135 (401)	33.6 28.6-38.6	83 (399)	20.9 16.8-25.0	33 (399)	8.3 5.9–10.6
By Age	15	138 (325)	42.4 36.6-48.1	66 (324)	20.2 15.3-25.1	few or none	nr
	16	148 (260)	56.4 50.4-62.5	85 (259)	32.7 26.5-38.8	33 (259)	12.7 8.5-16.9
	17 and over	101 (206)	48.3 41.4-55.1	55 (206)	25.8 20.3-31.4	few or none	nr
	Low	100 (318)	31.4 26.2-36.5	52 (318)	16.4 11.8-21.0	few or none	nr
By NZDep2006	Medium	206 (546)	37.7 33.6-41.9	114 (544)	21.0 17.6-24.4	36 (544)	6.6 4.3-8.8
	High	290 (697)	40.9 37.3-44.6	161 (694)	22.8 19.7-25.8	70 (694)	10.0 8.0-12.1
Ву	Urban	489 (1,285)	37.9 34.9-40.9	261 (1,282)	20.3 17.8-22.7	99 (1,282)	7.7 6.3-9.0
Geography	Rural	107 (276)	37.5 31.5-43.5	66 (274)	23.4 17.8-29.0	few or none	nr

Table 26. Marijuana use and students' concerns about their marijuana use¹

Note:

1. Among students who have ever smoked marijuana and did not report that they no longer smoke it.

 $\mathsf{nr} = \mathsf{Not} \ \mathsf{reported}$

Table 27. Other drugs

		Ever tried o	other drugs
		n (N)	% 95% CI
Total		88 (1,580)	5.6 4.4-6.9
Pro Considera	Male	34 (728)	4.7 2.7-6.7
By Gender	Female	54 (851)	6.4 4.8-8.0
	13 and under	few or none	nr
	14	few or none	nr
By Age	15	few or none	nr
	16	few or none	nr
	17 and over	few or none	nr
	Low	few or none	nr
By NZDep2006	Medium	31 (546)	5.8 3.7-7.9
	High	38 (698)	5.4 3.8-7.0
Pu Coornentu	Urban	81 (1,286)	6.3 5.1-7.6
ву Geography	Rural	few or none	nr

Note:

Tabl	e 28.	Gam	blina	patterns ¹
IUDI	C 20.	Guin	Sing	putterns

		Students gambled in mo	who have the last 12 nths	Students gambled in we	who have n the last 4 eks
		n (N)	% 95% Cl	n (N)	% 95% Cl
Toto	al	375 (1,490)	25.1 22.7-27.5	180 (1,490)	12.1 10.4-13.8
Pro Considera	Male	170 (670)	25.3 22.4-28.2	083 (670)	12.4 10.1–14.7
by Gender	Female	204 (819)	24.9 21.7-28.2	096 (819)	11.7 9.3-14.0
	1	1			
	13 and under	97 (360)	26.9 22.3-31.5	52 (360)	14.5 10.9-18.1
	14	91 (377)	24.2 19.6-28.9	44 (377)	11.6 8.7-14.5
By Age	15	70 (306)	22.8 18.4-27.2	33 (306)	10.7 7.4-14.1
	16	60 (247)	24.5	26 (247)	10.7 6.4-15.1
	17 and over	56 (198)	27.8 21.2-34.4	24 (198)	11.8 7.3-16.3
	Low	88 (310)	28.4 22.8-34.0	33 (310)	10.7 7.2-14.2
By NZDep2006	Medium	126 (515)	24.5 21.0-28.0	53 (515)	10.3 7.4-13.2
	High	158 (651)	24.2 21.2-27.2	93 (651)	14.2 11.6-16.8
	,		,		
Bv	Urban	304 (1,223)	24.9 22.7-27.2	153 (1,223)	12.5 10.7-14.3
Geography	Rural	68 (253)	26.7 19.9–33.6	26 (253)	9.9 5.8-14.1

Notes:

1. Ever gambled or bet precious things for money on things like Lotto, Instant Kiwi, pokies etc, or bet money with friends or family.

16	5000	2	(5									
		Instar (scrat	rt Kiwi chies)	Lot	to ²	Bingo o	- housie	TAB bettir track racinç	ıg (e.g. on J or sports)	Bet with fan	friends or nily	Cards or c (e.g. p	oin games oker)
		c	%	۲	%	c	%	۲	%	c	%	۲	%
		(Z)	95% CI	(N)	95% CI	(Z)	95% CI	(Z)	95% CI	(Z)	95% CI	(Z)	95% CI
Total		138	9.2	51	3.3	38	2.5	31	2.0	269	18.1	96	6.4
		(1,490)	7.9-10.6	(1,490)	2.4-4.2	(1,490)	1.7-3.3	(1,490)	1.3-2.8	(1,490)	15.5-20.7	(1,490)	5.2-7.7
				-		-			-		-	-	
	NI~I^	63	9.3	few or	2	few or	5	few or	2	120	17.9	51	7.5
P. Condor	IMICIE	(670)	7.3-11.3	none		none	Ш	none		(670)	14.7-21.1	(670)	5.9-9.1
Dy Gender		75	9.2	few or	2	few or	2	few or	2	148	18.1	45	5.6
	Leillale	(819)	7.2-11.1	none	Ξ	none	Ш	none	Ξ	(819)	15.0-21.1	(819)	4.0-7.1
	13 and	36	10.0	few or	2	few or	2	few or	2	73	20.4	few or	ŗ
	under	(360)	6.6-13.4	none	Ξ	none	Ш	none	=	(360)	15.8-25.0	none	=
	5	few or	2	few or	2 2	few or	2	few or	2	65	17.4	few or	2
	<u>+</u>	none	Ξ	none	Ξ	none	Ξ	none	=	(377)	13.2-21.6	none	Ξ
By Ace	с Т	few or	Dr.	few or		few or	nr	few or	ŗ	47	15.4	few or	r
ישטר עש	2	none	Ξ	none	Ξ	none	Ξ	none	Ξ	(306)	11.0-19.8	none	=
	4	few or	, L	few or	2	few or	2	few or	2	44	17.9	few or	ŗ
	2	none	Ξ	none	=	none	Ш	none	=	(247)	13.2-22.5	none	=
	17 and	few or	2	few or	2 2	few or	2	few or	2	39	19.1	few or	2
	over	none	Ξ	none	Ξ	none	Ξ	none	=	(198)	13.1-25.2	none	Ξ
	Ŵ	35	11.3	few or	ŗ	few or	ŗ	few or	2	63	20.4	few or	ŗ
	EC.	(310)	8.1-14.5	none	1	none	Ē	none	=	(310)	15.3-25.5	none	-
By	Modim	41	7.9	few or	2	few or	2	few or	2	96	18.6	few or	2
NZDep2006	ואופמומוו	(515)	5.4 - 10.5	none		none	111	none	=	(515)	15.3-22.0	none	-
	L:24	61	9.3	31	4.5	few or	2	few or	2	108	16.7	53	8.2
	IIBILI	(651)	7.2-11.4	(651)	2.9-6.2	none	=	none	=	(651)	13.3-20.0	(651)	5.8-10.6
	4	112	9.1	42	3.3	32	2.6	few or	2	219	18.0	83	6.8
By Goography		(1,223)	7.6-10.6	(1,223)	2.2-4.4	(1,223)	1.8-3.4	none	Ξ	(1,223)	15.5-20.5	(1,223)	5.5 - 8.2
	Rural	few or	, r	few or	1	few or	2	few or	2	48	18.8	few or	ŗ
		none	=	none	=	none	Ē	none	=	(253)	12.5-25.1	none	=
Notes:													

Table 29. Types of gambling in the last year¹

Te Ara Whakapiki Taitamariki-Youth' 12

Students could choose more than one response option.
 Including Strike, Powerball and Big Wednesday.

Sexual Health

Table 30. Sexual attraction¹

		Exclusively o	opposite sex	Same or attract transg	both sex ed and jender	Not sure	or neither
		n (N)	% 95% Cl	n (N)	% 95% CI	n (N)	% 95% Cl
Total		1,456 (1,590)	91.8 90.2-93.4	77 (1,590)	4.7 3.6-5.9	57 (1,590)	3.5 2.4-4.6
By Gender	Male	682 (741)	92.4 90.0-94.8	few or none	nr	few or none	nr
	Female	773 (848)	91.3 89.2-93.3	48 (848)	5.7 4.0-7.3	few or none	nr
	13 and under	343 (384)	89.9 86.5-93.3	few or none	nr	few or none	nr
	14	373 (405)	92.2 89.8-94.7	few or none	nr	few or none	nr
By Age	15	303 (332)	91.5 88.4-94.7	few or none	nr	few or none	nr
	16	247 (265)	93.2 90.5-95.9	few or none	nr	few or none	nr
	17 and over	188 (202)	93.0 89.8-96.3	few or none	nr	few or none	nr
	Low	299 (320)	93.6 90.9-96.3	few or none	nr	few or none	nr
By NZDep2006	Medium	511 (548)	93.4 91.5-95.2	few or none	nr	few or none	nr
	High	630 (704)	89.8 87.4-92.2	40 (704)	5.6 3.6-7.6	34 (704)	4.6 2.7-6.5
Pro Conservation	Urban	1,179 (1,291)	91.5 89.8-93.3	66 (1,291)	5.0 3.8-6.3	46 (1,291)	3.4 2.3-4.6
ву Geography	Rural	261 (281)	93.3 90.3-96.3	few or none	nr	few or none	nr

Notes:

1. Excludes students who responded 'I do not understand this question.'

Table 31. Sexual activity

		Ever h	ad sex ¹	Currently act	y sexually ive²
		n (N)	% 95% Cl	n (N)	% 95% Cl
Total		586	35.5	434	26.5
		(1,641)	32.7-38.4	(1,633)	24.1-28.8
		279	36.2	198	25.7
	Male	(766)	32.3-40.0	(763)	22.6-28.7
By Gender	F 1	305	34.9	235	27.1
	Female	(873)	31.1-38.7	(869)	23.9-30.3
	13 and	64	15.5	43	10.4
	under	(405)	11./-19.4	(402)	7.8-13.1
	14	111	26.3	71	17.0
		(419)	21.5-31.1	(416)	13.1-20.9
By Age	15	144	43.0	110	32.8
ву Аде		(335)	37.1-48.9	(335)	27.5-38.2
	16	142	52.2	118	43./
		(271)	46.1-58.4	(270)	37.0-50.3
	1/ and	123	58.8	91	43.5
	over	(208)	51.6-66.1	(208)	36.9-50.0
		110	33.9	79	24.6
	Low	(324)	29.3-38.5	(323)	20.4-28.8
D N7D 2000	Ma altrum	191	34.2	132	23.7
ву исрериов	Medium	(558)	30.3-38.0	(556)	20.6-26.8
	الانعام	281	37.7	219	29.6
	підп	(741)	33.5-41.9	(736)	25.9-33.2
ı		460	251	252	26.6
	Urban	468	35.1	353	26.6
By Geography		(1,534)	32.U-38.I	(1,327)	24.0-29.2
	Rural	(114)	30.0 210 45 7	(100)	26.3
		[(209)	51.9-45./	(200)	21.0-31./

Notes:

1. Does not include sexual abuse.

2. Students who report having had sex in the last 3 months.

Table 32. Sexual health behaviou

		Used a condor they had sex against sexua disease o	n the last time as protection lly transmitted r infection	Always uses o as prevent pregi	contraception ion against nancy	Student (or po uses a condo sexually trans or inf	artner) always om to prevent mitted disease ection
		n (N)	% 95% Cl	n (N)	% 95% Cl	n (N)	% 95% Cl
Toto	al	219 (424)	51.7 47.3-56.2	204 (421)	48.4 42.5-54.3	183 (419)	43.8 38.1-49.5
	Male	112 (189)	59.4 53.2-65.7	95 (188)	50.4 41.9-58.9	95 (186)	51.3 43.1-59.4
by Gender	Female	107 (234)	45.8 39.4-52.1	109 (232)	47.0 39.1-54.9	88 (232)	38.0 31.0-45.1
	13 and under	few or none	nr	few or none	nr	few or none	nr
	14	39 (069)	57.0 44.8-69.2	few or none	nr	few or none	nr
By Age	15	67 (107)	62.5 52.1-73.0	53 (108)	49.2 38.1-60.4	51 (105)	48.7 37.2-60.2
	16	50 (117)	42.7 35.0-50.5	60 (115)	52.2 43.2-61.2	50 (115)	43.7 35.3-52.0
	17 and over	43 (090)	48.1 35.7-60.4	50 (089)	56.4 46.9-65.9	uses a condor sexually transmorial or infe n (N) 183 (419) 95 (186) 88 (232) few or none few or none 51 (105) 50 (115) 34 (90) 35 (78) 57 (132) 90 (205) 139 (341) 43 (74)	38.2 27.0-49.3
	Low	44 (079)	55.1 43.7-66.5	41 (077)	52.7 40.6-64.7	35 (78)	44.6 32.5-56.7
By NZDep2006	Medium	61 (131)	46.8 39.2-54.4	69 (129)	53.8 45.2-62.3	57 (132)	43.4 34.4-52.4
	High	114 (210)	54.5 48.2-60.8	94 (211)	44.3 36.3-52.4	90 (205)	44.0 36.6-51.3
Ву	Urban	172 (344)	49.9 45.6-54.3	159 (343)	46.3 39.5-53.1	139 (341)	40.8 35.3-46.2
Geography	Rural	47 (076)	62.9 50.6-75.2	45 (74)	60.9 52.1-69.7	43 (74)	59.0 47.6-70.4

Notes:

1. Among those who are currently sexually active (i.e. students who report having had sex in the last 3 months).

Violence, sexual abuse and coercion

		Hit or physico another perso one or more last 12	Illy harmed by on on purpose times in the months	Adults in the home hit or physically hurt student		
		n (N)	% 95% Cl	n (N)	% 95% Cl	
Total		542 (1,676)	32.3 30.0-34.6	258 (1,642)	15.6 13.4-17.9	
By Gender	Male	272 (790)	34.4 31.2-37.5	121 (767)	15.7 12.4-18.9	
	Female	269 (885)	30.3 27.2-33.5	136 (874)	15.5 12.9-18.1	
By Age	13 and under	133 (403)	32.8 27.4-38.2	77 (400)	19.3 14.9-23.7	
	14	160 (427)	38.0 33.0-43.0	70 (415)	16.9 12.9-20.9	
	15	100 (352)	28.5 23.5-33.5	51 (344)	14.7 10.7-18.8	
	16	93 (277)	33.1 27.9-38.3	43 (273)	15.2 11.4-19.1	
	17 and over	56 (215)	25.5 19.3-31.7	few or none	nr	
By NZDep2006	Low	118 (331)	35.9 29.1-42.7	55 (327)	16.6 11.2-22.1	
	Medium	183 (567)	32.2 28.5-35.9	80 (551)	14.5 10.9-18.0	
	High	236 (760)	30.8 27.9-33.7	121 (747)	16.1 13.3-19.0	
By Geography	Urban	428 (1,361)	31.5 28.9-34.0	203 (1,334)	15.1 12.8–17.5	
	Rural	109 (297)	36.5 31.1-41.9	53 (291)	18.2 12.9–23.4	

Table 33. Experience of physical violence

Note: nr = Not reported

		Witnessed adults in your home yelling or swearing at a child (other than yourself)		Witnessed adults in your home hitting or physically hurting a child (other than yourself)		Witnessed adults in your home yelling or swearing at each other		Witnessed adults in your home hitting or physically hurting each other	
		n (N)	% 95% Cl	n (N)	% 95% Cl	n (N)	% 95% Cl	n (N)	% 95% Cl
Total		981 (1,632)	60.0 57.4-62.6	279 (1,631)	17.1 15.0-19.2	898 (1,625)	55.3 52.6-57.9	168 (1,624)	10.3 8.4-12.1
By Gender	Male	441 (764)	57.5 54.4-60.7	128 (763)	16.8 14.0-19.6	375 (760)	49.3 46.0-52.7	70 (760)	9.1 6.6-11.6
	Female	539 (867)	62.2 58.6-65.8	150 (867)	17.3 14.3-20.2	522 (864)	60.5 57.2-63.8	97 (863)	11.2 8.8-13.5
	10 1	0.4.0	60.4	0.2	20.0	100	50.1	40	10 5
By Age	13 and under	242 (400)	60.4 55.5-65.2	83 (401)	20.8 16.1-25.5	(397)	50.1 44.8-55.3	42 (397)	10.5 7.4-13.6
	14	271 (409)	66.6 61.6-71.5	83 (409)	20.4 16.4-24.3	240 (409)	59.2 54.4-64.1	46 (410)	11.1 7.6-14.6
	15	202 (341)	59.1 54.2-64.0	60 (340)	17.7 13.6-21.8	197 (342)	57.5 52.2-62.8	41 (341)	12.0 8.4-15.6
	16	161 (273)	58.5 51.8-65.3	38 (273)	13.4 9.4-17.5	155 (270)	57.1 51.7-62.6	few or none	nr
	17 and over	103 (207)	49.7 42.2-57.2	few or none	nr	105 (205)	50.6 43.2-58.1	few or none	nr
	r							-	
By NZDep2006	Low	1/5 (323)	54.2 48.8-59.6	48 (324)	14.6 9.8–19.5	166 (326)	50.6 43.9-57.3	few or none	nr
	Medium	322 (547)	58.8 54.4-63.3	89 (547)	16.2 12.6-19.8	314 (543)	58.0 53.9-62.0	51 (544)	9.3 6.8-11.9
	High	475 (745)	63.7 60.2-67.3	141 (743)	19.2 16.7-21.7	408 (739)	55.2 51.7-58.8	86 (737)	11.7 8.9-14.5
	1				1				
By Geography	Urban	798 (1,325)	60.2 57.2-63.1	221 (1,324)	16.7 14.3-19.1	729 (1,319)	55.2 52.3-58.1	129 (1,320)	9.7 7.8–11.6
	Rural	174 (290)	60.0 55.0-65.1	57 (290)	19.8 14.9-24.7	159 (289)	55.3 49.5-61.1	36 (287)	12.5 9.3-15.7

Table 34. Witnessing violence in the home in the last 12 months

Notes:

Students who responded 'Doesn't apply to me' to questions about the behaviours of adults in their home

in the last 12 months are not included in the denominator.
Table 3	5. Sexuo	al coercion	and abuse

		Ever been t	ouched in a	Experienced sexual abuse and have NOT told anyone about the sexual			
		sexual way	or made to				
		do sexual	things that				
		student di	dn't want ¹	abu	buse ²		
		n	%	n	%		
		(N)	95% CI	(N)	95% CI		
.		280	17.7	120	61.2		
loto		(1,569)	15.3-20.1	(197)	55.5-66.9		
	1		1				
	Male	80	10.6	35	74.4		
By Gondor	Ividie	(742)	8.1-13.1	(48)	62.4-86.4		
by Gender	Fomalo	199	24.0	84	56.7		
	remale	(826)	21.3-26.8	(148)	50.2-63.2		
		-		1	[
	13 and	61	15.7	few or none	nr		
	under	(385)	11.1-20.4				
	14	69	17.0	few or none	nr		
By Age		(399)	13.3-20.7				
	15	62	19.1	31	60.5		
	15	(324)	13.1-25.2	(51)	44.2-76.9		
	16	51	19.9	fow or popo	pr		
	10	(258)	15.0-24.7	Tew of none	111		
	17 and	37	17.8	four or popo			
	over	(202)	12.0-23.5	Tew of none			
	Low	56	17.5	few or none	nr		
		(315)	12.6-22.4				
Ву	Medium	91	16.9	39	60.6		
NZDep2006	Wiedlam	(535)	13.5-20.3	(65)	47.2-73.9		
	High	128	18.2	56	65.0		
	i ngn	(702)	15.1-21.3	(87)	54.4-75.7		
	1						
	Urban	226	17.6	99	62.0		
Ву		(1,277)	15.1-20.1	(160)	56.0-68.1		
Geography	Rural	49	17.6	few or none	nr		
	Kurai	(275)	13.4-21.8				

Notes:

1. Excludes students who indicated 'not sure' or 'I don't want to answer this question.' 2. Among students who have ever reported being touched in a sexual way or made to do sexual things that they didn't want to do. Excludes students who indicated 'not sure' or 'I don't want to answer this question.'

nr = Not reported

Employment

Table 36. Employment and work

		Any employment paid or unpaid in the last 12 months		Any paid emp last 12	loyment in the months	Regular part-time job in the last 12 months		
		n (N)	% 95% Cl	n (N)	% 95% Cl	n (N)	% 95% Cl	
Toto	al	908 (1,612)	56.4 53.2-59.5	808 (1,613)	50.1 47.0-53.2	417 (1,613)	25.7 23.0- 28.4	
By Condor	Male	461 (751)	61.3 57.4-65.3	411 (751)	54.6 51.0-58.2	194 (751)	25.4 21.4-29.5	
by Gender	Female	447 (861)	52.0 48.0-56.0	397 (862)	46.1 42.1–50.1	223 (862)	26.0 22.5-29.5	
	13 and under	189 (389)	48.6 42.8-54.4	162 (391)	41.3 35.9-46.6	72 (391)	18.1 13.5-22.8	
By Age	14	209 (409)	51.2 45.6-56.8	179 (408)	44.0 38.9-49.1	79 (408)	19.1 14.6-23.5	
	15	191 (334)	57.0 50.9-63.2	164 (333)	49.1 42.9-55.3	74 (333)	22.1 17.3-27.0	
	16	180 (269)	67.0 61.1-72.9	168 (270)	62.4 56.2-68.7	100 (270)	37.4 30.9-43.9	
	17 and over	137 (209)	65.5 59.6-71.5	134 (209)	64.0 57.9-70.1	91 (209)	43.1 36.3-49.8	
	Low	199 (323)	61.5 55.5-67.5	185 (325)	56.8 51.0-62.6	096 (325)	29.2 24.6-33.9	
By NZDep2006	Medium	319 (555)	57.4 53.2-61.6	289 (555)	52.1 47.8-56.4	158 (555)	28.4 24.5-32.3	
	High	382 (716)	53.5 49.1-57.9	327 (716)	45.6 41.7-49.6	159 (716)	22.0 18.5-25.6	
Ву	Urban	720 (1,313)	54.8 51.5-58.1	637 (1,312)	48.5 45.2-51.9	339 (1,312)	25.7 22.6-28.9	
Geography	Rural	180 (281)	64.6 57.9–71.3	164 (284)	58.2 52.0-64.5	74 (284)	25.7 20.1–31.2	

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		Student time to he the comm last 12	gave their Ip others in unity in the months ¹	Student b community	elongs to a run group ²	Students b churcl	elongs to a 1 group	Students a commu team c	belongs to nity sports r group	Student be voluntee	elongs to a r group ³
		<u>ح</u>	%		%	-	%	5	%		%
		(N	95% CI	(N)	95% CI	(N)	95% CI	(N)	95% CI	(N)	95% CI
. H		419	33.1	1,022	65.7	272	17.4	703	45.2	72	4.6
lota		(1,246)	29.5-36.7	(1,557)	62.9-68.4	(1,557)	15.0-19.8	(1,557)	41.4-49.1	(1,557)	3.6-5.6
			_								
	Mala	191	33.5	479	67.5	114	15.9	353	49.9	few or	2
Bu Cander		(558)	28.3-38.7	(711)	63.2-71.8	(711)	13.0-18.8	(711)	45.0-54.9	none	=
Dy Gender		227	32.7	542	64.1	158	18.7	350	41.3	42	5.0
	remale	(687)	28.6-36.8	(845)	61.1-67.1	(845)	15.6-21.8	(845)	36.7-45.8	(845)	3.5-6.5
	13 and	84	30.6	236	61.9	62	16.2	171	44.8	few or	
	under	(272)	24.7-36.5	(380)	56.9-66.9	(380)	12.8-19.5	(380)	39.4-50.2	none	nr
	T	92	29.7	266	67.0	70	17.4	190	48.5	few or	
	<u>4</u>	(304)	24.3-35.1	(397)	62.2-71.8	(397)	13.6-21.3	(397)	42.4-54.7	none	лг
D.: A = 0	4	67	36.4	216	67.7	70	21.9	139	43.5	few or	2
by Age	2	(262)	30.6-42.2	(320)	62.3-73.0	(320)	17.6-26.3	(320)	37.3-49.8	none	Ξ
	16	85	37.8	164	64.9	42	16.6	112	44.0	few or	5
	2	(222)	30.6-45.0	(253)	59.7-70.1	(253)	11.4-21.7	(253)	38.2-49.8	none	Ξ
	17 and	61	32.5	139	68.0	28	13.8	06	43.7	few or	2
	over	(184)	25.7-39.2	(205)	61.6-74.4	(205)	8.3-19.3	(205)	35.9-51.6	none	≣
	-	56	21.6	214	68.5	48	15.2	161	51.7	few or	
	LOW	(258)	17.0-26.2	(312)	63.1-73.8	(312)	11.9-18.6	(312)	45.0-58.3	none	лг
By	Madium	152	34.3	349	64.8	83	15.4	243	45.3	few or	5
NZDep2006	INIEGIOIII	(442)	29.2-39.3	(539)	60.5-69.0	(539)	11.6-19.1	(539)	40.7-49.9	none	Ξ
	Ч Ч	207	38.0	445	64.6	137	19.8	291	42.1	few or	5
	lingiri	(533)	33.0-43.0	(069)	60.1-69.2	(069)	16.0-23.7	(069)	37.1-47.2	none	∃
		342	33.3	831	65.6	240	18.9	547	43.3	58	4.5
	Urban	(1,018)	29.5-37.1	(1,269)	62.5-68.7	(1,269)	16.2-21.5	(1,269)	39.3-47.3	(1,269)	3.3-5.7
by deography	Rurol	73	32.7	177	65.0	few or	nr	148	54.4	few or	2
	אומו	(215)	25.3-40.0	(272)	58.6-71.4	none	≣	(272)	47.7-61.2	none	Ξ

Friends, Neighbourhood and Community

A group, club or team which is not run by the student's school.
Includes environmental organisations, volunteer groups who help people with disabilities, people in hospitals, or young people.

1. For example, helping out on the marae or at church, or belong to a volunteer organisation such as Greenpeace.

		Have fur friends son	n with their ne or all of the	Have a friends the	friend or / can talk to	Have friends who help and look out for them		
		time			inytning	all or some of the time		
		n	%	n	%	n	%	
		(N)	95% Cl	(N)	95% Cl	(N)	95% Cl	
Total		1,557	99.3	1,486	92.9	1,521	97.0	
lotui		(1,568)	98.8-99.8	(1,600)	91.8-94.1	(1,568)	96.1-98.0	
		I						
	Male	711	99.0	675	91.0	690	96.0	
By Gender		(718)	98.2-99.9	(743)	89.0-93.0	(718)	94.4-97.7	
by contact	Female	845	99.5	810	94.6	830	97.9	
	Ternale	(849)	99.1-100.0	(856)	93.0-96.1	(849)	96.9-98.8	
	10 1	204	00.0	2.62	00.0	270	07.0	
	13 and	384	99.2	363	92.8	3/6	97.3	
	under	(387)	98.3-100.0	(392)	90.2-95.3	(387)	95.6-99.0	
By Age	14	392	98.2	370	90.1	386	96.7	
		(399)	96.6-99.9	(411)	87.3-93.0	(399)	94.4-98.9	
	15	319	99.7	311	94.8	311	97.1	
	10	(320)	99.1-100.0	(328)	92.7-96.9	(320)	95.4-98.8	
	16	257	100.0	246	94.2	248	96.5	
	10	(257)	100.0-100.0	(261)	90.8-97.6	(257)	94.7-98.3	
	17 and	203	100.0	194	94.1	198	97.8	
	over	(203)	100.0-100.0	(206)	90.6-97.6	(203)	95.8-99.8	
By NZDen2006	Low	316	100.0	304	94.5	310	98.1	
		(316)	100.0-100.0	(322)	92.2-96.9	(316)	96.4-99.8	
	Medium	538	99.1	502	91.8	523	96.2	
5) 1125092000		(543)	98.3-99.9	(548)	89.4-94.1	(543)	94.5-98.0	
	High	688	99.1	664	93.2	673	97.1	
	riigii	(694)	98.4-99.9	(712)	91.4-95.0	(694)	95.7-98.4	
		1.074		4 0 0 7		1.040	0.00	
	Urban	1,2/1	99.3	1,20/	92.8	1,240	96.9	
By Geography		(1,280)	98.8-99.8	(1,302)	91.5-94.2	(1,280)	95.8-97.9	
	Rural	271	99.2	263	93.8	266	97.5	
	Kurai	(273)	98.2-100.0	(280)	91.2-96.4	(273)	95.5-99.5	

Table 38. Relationships with friends

		Have an adult outside their family that they would feel okay talking to about a serious problem		Trust people in their neighbourhood (always or sometimes)		Like their neighbourhood (always or sometimes)		Feel safe in their neighbourhood all the time	
		n (NI)	% 0.5% CI	n (NI)	% 0.5% CI	n (NI)	% 0.5% CI	n (NI)	% 0.5% CI
		(IN)	95% CI	(IN)	95% CI	(IN)	95% CI	(IN)	95% CI
Total		(1,564)	57.9-63.5	(1,519)	80.7-85.3	(1,519)	83.8-87.4	(1,519)	53.1-58.4
	1			(, ,					
	Male	417	58.0	583	83.6	607	87.1	400	57.2
By Gender		(718)	53.8-62.2	(697)	80.6-86.6	(697)	84.8-89.4	(697)	53.7-60.6
	Female	531	63.0	679	82.5	693	84.3	450	54.7
		(845)	59.6-66.3	(821)	/9.6-85.5	(821)	81./-86.8	(821)	51.3-58.0
	13 and	223	57.9	308	84.7	315	86.7	206	56.7
By Age	under	(384)	52.7-63.1	(363)	81.5-87.8	(363)	83.2-90.1	(363)	51.0-62.3
	14	237	59.5	324	83.9	321	83.0	219	56.4
	14	(397)	54.6-64.4	(387)	80.7-87.1	(387)	79.9-86.0	(387)	51.8-61.0
	15	191	59.8	256	81.9	266	85.0	171	54.7
	15	(322)	54.4-65.2	(312)	76.9-86.8	(312)	81.5-88.5	(312)	48.9-60.5
	16	150	58.9	209	82.5	219	86.5	143	56.2
		(255)	52.5-65.3	(253)	77.4-87.6	(253)	82.1-90.8	(253)	49.6-62.9
	17 and	147	72.0	164	80.9	178	88.2	111	54.6
	over	(204)	65.7-78.4	(202)	75.5-86.2	(202)	83.7-92.8	(202)	47.1-62.1
		10.8	62.7	289	92.6	284	<u>an a</u>	212	67.8
	Low	(316)	57.4-67.9	(312)	88.9-96.2	(312)	87.3-94.6	(312)	62.0-73.7
By NZDep2006	Medium	338 (542)	62.3 57.9-66.7	458 (530)	86.5 83.6-89.5	461 (530)	87.0 84.0-90.1	303 (530)	57.2 53.3-61.2
		400	58.1	503	75.5	543	81.8	327	48.9
	High	(690)	53.6-62.5	(662)	71.9-79.2	(662)	78.8-84.7	(662)	44.7-53.1
	[700	50.0	1.000	015	1.000	00.0	6.65	
By Geography	Urban	/63 (1,275)	59.8 56.4-63.1	1,008 (1,237)	81.5 78.9-84.1	1,039 (1,237)	83.9 81.8-86.0	663 (1,237)	53.5 50.6-56.4
by deography	Rural	173 (273)	64.0 58.5-69.6	242 (267)	90.4 86.2-94.7	249 (267)	93.4 91.1-95.7	179 (267)	66.8 60.3-73.3

			liefs are very ortant	Attends chur worship at	ch or place of least weekly	Feel they belong to their church or place of worshi		
		n (N)	% 95% Cl	n (N)	% 95% Cl	n (N)	% 95% Cl	
Toto	al	360 (1,545)	23.2 20.0-26.5	293 (1,552)	18.7 16.2-21.2	365 (1,519)	23.9 21.3-26.5	
Pro Com dan	Male	153 (709)	21.3 17.6-25.0	113 (712)	15.6 12.9-18.2	136 (695)	19.4 16.0-22.8	
By Gender	Female	206 (835)	24.8 20.8-28.9	180 (839)	21.4 17.4-25.4	229 (823)	27.8 24.4-31.1	
	13 and under	94 (374)	24.9 20.6-29.2	72 (380)	18.6 14.9-22.3	82 (366)	22.0 18.7-25.3	
By Age	14	96 (397)	23.9 19.1-28.8	77 (396)	19.1 15.7-22.6	101 (385)	25.9 21.0-30.7	
	15	78 (319)	24.6 19.3-29.9	73 (319)	22.8 17.9-27.6	82 (317)	25.8 20.8-30.9	
	16	49 (251)	19.7 14.3-25.1	42 (252)	16.6 12.0-21.2	54 (248)	21.8 16.5-27.1	
	17 and over	43 (202)	21.4 15.3-27.5	29 (203)	14.5 8.6-20.4	46 (201)	23.2 16.4-30.0	
	Low	58 (313)	18.5 14.3-22.6	57 (313)	18.1 12.9-23.3	73 (311)	23.3 19.0-27.7	
By NZDep2006	Medium	110 (537)	20.5 15.9-25.0	94 (538)	17.4 13.5–21.3	116 (528)	21.8 17.2-26.5	
	High	190 (678)	28.0 24.0-32.1	139 (684)	20.1 17.0-23.1	172 (666)	25.8 22.7-28.8	
Ву	Urban	308 (1,258)	24.5 20.9-28.2	253 (1,265)	19.9 17.2-22.6	303 (1,240)	24.4 21.5-27.3	
Geography	Rural	050 (270)	17.8 12.6-22.9	37 (270)	13.0 8.6-17.3	58 (265)	21.4 16.4-26.5	

Table 40. Spirituality and religion

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