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

Percentage change between 2001 and 2012

Te Ao Māori
- Known iwi affiliation
- Understands te reo Māori

Family
- Parent cares a lot
- Get enough time with parents
- Family meals*

School
- Adults at school care a lot
- Teachers are fair
- Like school
- Feel safe at school
- Plan to complete year 13

Nutrition & exercise
- Always eat breakfast
- Regular exercise
- Overweight or obese (BMI)*

Emotional health
- Good general wellbeing*
- Serious depressive symptoms
- Suicide attempts in the last year*

Substance use
- Weekly cigarette use
- Binge drinking in last month
- Weekly drinking
- Weekly marijuana use

Driving
- Driven after drinking alcohol in last month
- Passenger with drunk driver in last month
- Always use seatbelt

Sexual health
- Have ever had sex
- Always use condoms*
- Always use contraception*

Violence
- In a fight in the last year
- Physically hit or harmed
- Experienced sexual abuse
- Witnessed adult violence

Healthcare
- Accessed healthcare within the last year*
- Unable to access healthcare when needed*

Economic environment
- Parents worry about money for food
- Able to get a part-time job

The numbers in the bars represent the relative percentage change between 2001 (or 2007*) and 2012. * Changes from 2007-2012 (Question not asked in 2001).

* Of students who are sexually active.

Interpretation notes:
- The back end of the bar indicates the percentage of students who did that activity in 2001 (or 2007*) and the arrow tip indicates how many reported to do that same activity in 2012.
- e.g. There was an increase in the proportion of Māori students who reported to understand te reo Māori from 71% of students in 2001 to 89% of students in 2012.

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

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

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

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