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

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

Percentage change between 2001 and 2012

**Culture**
- Proud to be Pacific
- Identifies with more than one ethnic group
- Can understand a Pacific language
- Can speak a Pacific language

**Family**
- Parent cares a lot
- Get enough time with parents
- Get along with family
- Adult at school cares a lot
- Feel part of school
- Plan to complete year 13
- Feel safe at school

**Nutrition & exercise**
- Eat 5+ fruit or vegetables*
- Sport & exercise an important part of life
- Overweight or obese (BMI)*

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

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

**Driving**
- Passenger with dangerous driver 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**
- Physically hit or harmed
- Experienced sexual abuse
- Witnessed adult violence

**Healthcare**
- Unable to access healthcare when needed*
- Unable to access dental care when needed*

**Economic environment**
- Parents worry about money for food
- Any employment over the last year

* Of the Tongan, Cook Island, Samoan and Niuean students.
* 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 Pacific students who reported to get along with their family from 38% of students in 2001 to 76% of students in 2012.

A relative percentage gives the scale of the change between two time points in relation to the earlier time point. i.e. 2012 result minus the 2001 result. 2012 result − 2001 result x 100 = relative percentage change.

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

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

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

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

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