



## Te Ara Whakapiki 2007

*Results for Māori youth and  
their whanau from Youth'07*



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# Questionnaire



Health  
Food & Activities  
Substance use  
Sexual health  
Injuries & Violence  
Ethnicity & Culture  
Home  
School  
Neighbourhood  
Spirituality



## Methodology: Administration

methodology

- Multimedia Computer Assisted Self-interviewing (M-CASI) – enhances understanding, acceptability, honesty, ease of data handling

(ANZ J Public Health 2001;25:520–4)

results

- Translated into te reo Maori

summary

implications





## Methodology: Sample

### methodology

- All mainstream students with school roll  $> 50$  who reported Māori ethnicity (n=1702)

### results

- 10 Wharekura with a school roll  $> 50$  who reported Māori ethnicity (n=357)

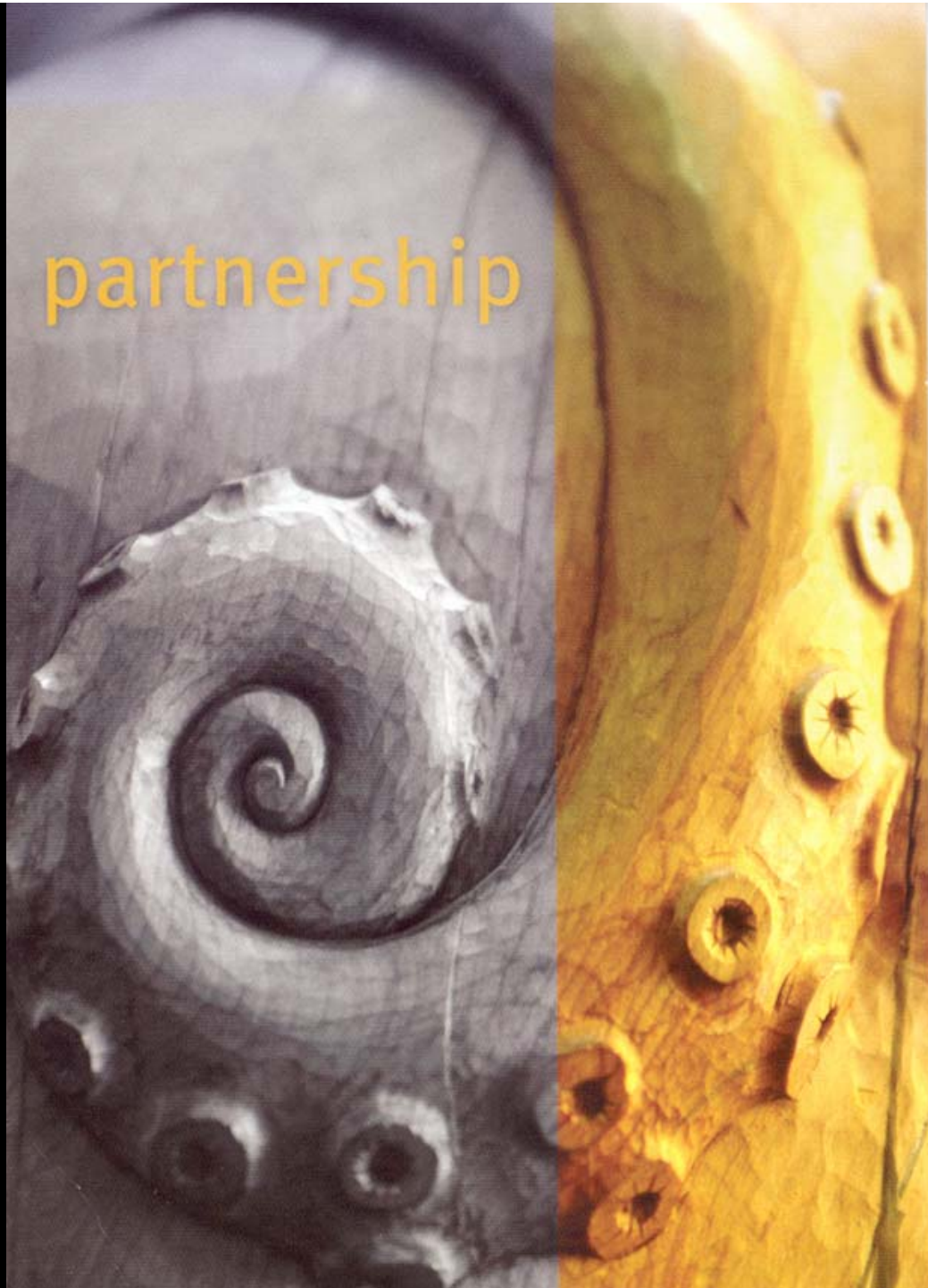
### summary

- A total combined sample of 2059 Māori students

### implications

- Inclusion criteria : attending a secondary school with a roll  $> 50$  students, 12-18 years old and Māori ethnicity
- Adjustment for complex sampling design

partnership





## Whanau context: Socio-economic factors

### methodology

- Only 2% reported that their parent/s were not in paid employment

### results

- 71% reported 2 parents in paid employment
- 9% reported that they lived in overcrowded homes

### summary

- 10% report their parents worry often/all the time about not having enough food

### implications

- Compared to Pakeha/NZ European youth (5%), taitamariki were significantly more likely to say their parents worried about not having enough food ( $p < 0.001$ )

		<b>Māori</b>		<b>Pākehā/ NZ European</b>	
		<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>NZ Dep2006</b>	<b>Low deprivation (1-3)</b>  (higher socio-economic status)	<b>363</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>4713</b>	<b>46.4</b>
	<b>Medium deprivation (4-7)</b>  (medium socio-economic status)	<b>648</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>2168</b>	<b>41.0</b>
	<b>High deprivation (8-10)</b>  (lower socio-economic status)	<b>979</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>1935</b>	<b>12.6</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>100.0</b>



## Whanau context

- 60% of taitamariki live solely in one home

### methodology

In their main home:

75% live with a two parent family

20% live with one parent

4.5% live with other whanau

0.5% live with other people

### results

### summary

- 40% of taitamariki live in more than one home

In their other homes: (40%)

40% live with a two parent family

42% live with one parent

12% live with other whanau members

6% live with other people

### implications



## Relationships with whanau

### methodology

- 87.2% reported that their parents cared about them very much

### results

- 68.4% reported that they felt close to their family

### summary

- 70% reported that their parents were warm and loving towards them

### implications

- 59% reported that they have fun with their family



## Relationships with whanau

methodology

results

summary

implications

- 78% reported that they usually get a long with their parents
- 64% are happy and satisfied with their family relationships (males 70%, females 59%)\*

\* Statistically significant gender difference  $p < 0.05$



## Monitoring tamariki

### methodology

Does your family want to know who you are with and where you are?

- 57% (50% males and 64% females\*)

### results

How much do your parents (or the people that act as your parents) really know about who your friends are?

- 45%

### summary

How much do your parents (or the people that act as your parents) really know about where you go after school?

- 62%

### implications

How much do your parents (or the people that act as your parents) really know about where you go at night?

- 55%

\* Statistically significant gender difference  $p < 0.05$



## Whanau difficulties

methodology

results

summary

implications

- 40% reported that their family members do not get along
- 42% reported that getting on with their family is causing them problems (males 39%, females 47%\*)
- 24% reported that they had run away from home during the last year (males 21%, females 27%\*)

\* Statistically significant gender difference  $p < 0.05$



## Spending time with whanau

methodology

results

summary

implications

- 50% reported that they regularly ate family meals together
- 50% reported they got enough time together (males 56%, females 48%)\*
  - Most common reason was parent/s being at work
- In 2007 fewer females reported that they got enough time with their parents compared to 2001 ( $p < 0.012$ )

\* Statistically significant gender difference  $p < 0.05$



## Reducing risks

methodology

results

summary

implications

- Getting enough time with your parents and eating family meals together is associated with a reduction in a number of health risks for youth

- Consistent contraception use

Clark, Robinson, Crengle & Watson (2006)

- Reduced suicide attempts

Fleming, Merry, Robinson, Denny & Watson (2007)



## Summary

methodology

- Most taitamariki have supportive and caring families

results

- Half of all taitamariki want to spend more time with their whanau

summary

- Many taitamariki report that their parents know little about where they are, or who they spend their time with

implications

- Socio-economic barriers are significant and influence the amount of time that taitamariki get to spend with their whanau

background



# Implications

aims

theoretical  
framework

- Supportive parenting practices and programmes

methodology

- Family friendly policies

results

- Reduce socio-economic disparities

summary

implications



methodology

results

summary

implications

The challenge for us now is to listen to what young Māori are saying; support families to play an active role in their children's lives, reduce socio-economic disparities and increase the opportunities for young people to reach their fullest potential and aspirations for the future





For more information see website  
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