



HUTT VALLEY YOUTH SURVEY

2015

RESULTS

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ABOUT REGIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH

Regional Public Health is a business unit of the Hutt Valley District Health Board providing public health services to the greater Wellington region, including Wairarapa, Hutt Valley and Capital & Coast District Health Boards. Our business is public health action – working to improve the health and well-being of our population and to reduce health disparities. We aim to work with others to promote and protect good health, prevent disease, and improve quality of life across the population. We are funded mainly by the Ministry of Health and we also have contracts with the District Health Boards and other agencies to deliver specific services. We have 150 staff with a diverse range of occupations, including medical officers, public health advisors, health protection officers, public health nurses, analysts and evaluators.

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FOREWORD

The Hutt Valley Youth Survey was last completed in 2010¹. In 2014, a range of stakeholders in the local youth development sector identified the need for an updated Hutt Valley Youth Survey. Regional Public Health partnered with individuals, groups and organisations to develop and implement a survey that focused on localised information about living as a young person in the Hutt Valley. The purpose of this report is to inform stakeholders on what life is like as a young person in the Hutt Valley; the issues, best things, health and mental well-being issues, improvements needed and so forth.

Feedback from stakeholders and expert reviewers led to some major changes in the 2015 iteration of the Hutt Valley Youth Survey. Some questions were removed to reduce respondent burden. Other changes to the survey were the inclusion of new questions and the age group of respondents was changed from 13-24 years old to 10-25 years old. These changes were based on feedback on information needs from stakeholders.

CAYAD intends for this survey to be used by stakeholders for everything from funding applications, policy submissions, evaluation and advocacy through to programme planning. We are open to information requests about the data and encourage stakeholders to be in contact if they would like further details on what is presented in this report.

¹ Upper Hutt City Council, Hutt City Council. Results of the 2010 Hutt Valley youth survey. Available from: http://www.upperhuttcity.com/./Hutt_Valley_2010_youthsurvey_results.pdf

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

From May to July 2015 Regional Public Health partnered with the Hutt Valley youth sector to survey local young people (10-18+ years) on a range of aspects about their lives as young people living in the Hutt Valley. The survey asked a number of questions about health and mental well-being, alcohol and drug use and opinions of the Hutt Valley as a place to live for young people.

Profile of respondents

A total of 4444 young people responded to the survey. About two thirds (68%) of participants resided in Lower Hutt and just under a third (30%) were from Upper Hutt. Slightly more than half of the young people surveyed were female (52%) and the majority (86%) were aged 12-17 years. Participants could choose more than one ethnicity; 64% of respondents identified as European, 26% Māori, 14% Pacific, 12% Asian and 2% Middle Eastern, Latin American or African (MELAA). More than 98% of participants attend school.

Best things and biggest issues

Participants were asked to identify in their own words what were the “three best things about living in the Hutt Valley”. The top three things identified were *things to do and places to go*, *close proximity to people and places/location*, and *good community*. Upper Hutt participants and male participants identified *sport/outdoor recreation and places* in their top three best things about living in the Hutt Valley. Māori and Pacific participants were more likely to identify *family* as one of the best things compared to non-Māori and non-Pacific. Younger participants (<13 years) were more likely to identify *things to do and places to go*.

Participants were also asked to identify the three biggest issues for youth in the Hutt Valley. Overall the three biggest issues were *drugs*, *alcohol* and *perception of safety/crime*. Males and Māori participants were more likely to highlight *drugs* as an issue and less likely to identify *lack of things to do and places to go*. Those from Upper Hutt were more likely to be concerned about the *lack of things to do and places to go*, and less concerned by *alcohol*.

Improvements needed and changes in the past year

A range of aspects about the Hutt Valley were explored (e.g. leisure opportunities, safety, places to hang out). The three aspects identified as most ‘needing improvement’ in the Hutt Valley were: *job opportunities* (37%), *safety in the Hutt Valley* (31%) and *places to hang out* (27%). The three aspects identified as going through the most positive change over the last year were *leisure opportunities* (46%), *further education or training opportunities* (40%) and *places to hang out* (32%).

School

The most common reasons for enjoying school were *hanging out with friends* (79%), and *sports* (50%). Seventy percent of those who reported they intended leaving school in 2015, stated it was because they were in their *final year of school*. Also, 23% of those leaving school said they were going on to *further education or training*. *Guidance and advice* was the most commonly chosen support needed (42%) to transition out of school.

Places where young people hang out

The top five places where participants reported hanging out most often were: *Home or a mate's house* (70%), *shopping centre/mall* (39%), *around the neighbourhood* (23%), *recreation areas* (22%) and *video game places* (15%). Most participants from Lower Hutt reported hanging out in their local areas. For example, 87% of Lower Hutt participants who hang out at a *shopping centre/mall* said they do so in Lower Hutt. Most participants from Upper Hutt also mostly hang out in their local areas, except those who reported hanging out at a *shopping centre/mall*, did so more often in Lower Hutt (58%) than all other locations combined.

Well-being

The average well-being score for participants in the Hutt Valley was 59 (a score less than 50 suggests low mood). This result is similar to international studies. The results found that participants from Lower Hutt had a greater sense of well-being than those from Upper Hutt. Those aged 15-16 years scored lower on the well-being index than other age groups. Participants' who were aged 15-16 years, were the least likely age group to get help for their well-being, and a greater proportion of Pacific participants indicated they had sought help for well-being, than non-Pacific.

Where young people go for health and well-being

Seventy-nine percent of participants reported that they usually go to their doctor for health care, while 6% did not usually go anywhere and 5% did not know where to go. Only 53% of participants had knowledge of where to get help for *physical health*, 42% for *mental health* and 29% for *self-harm*. Females and older participants (15+ years) generally had a higher awareness about where to go for help. There were few noticeable differences between Māori and non-Māori, however Pacific participants were slightly less likely to know where to get help for all health and well-being issues.

Alcohol and drugs

Sixty-three percent of participants reported they *do not drink alcohol* and 79% of participants reported they *do not take drugs*. For those that indicated they do drink alcohol or take drugs, the most common places where this happened were at *home*, *parties* and a *mate's house*. Parents/caregivers were the main source for getting alcohol for all age groups except those over 18 years.

METHODOLOGY

Hard copies of the questionnaire (see Appendix 22) were distributed through intermediate and secondary schools, alternative education centres and youth services. All schools in the Hutt Valley were invited to take part, and all students within participating schools were encouraged to complete the survey. The survey was typically completed in class time and teachers gathered the surveys to be collected. The online survey was accessible through survey monkey, and promoted via email and Facebook. All answers were confidential and anonymous.

The survey was open to young people from intermediate school age (usually 10 or 11 years) through to 25 years, although very few participants were over the age of 18 years due to the settings where the survey was distributed. Survey responses were collected from May to July 2015.

A total of 4444 young people responded to the survey. Thirteen questionnaires were excluded because only the demographic information was completed (no survey questions), or because the majority of the answers provided were obviously false, leaving 4431 questionnaires. The young people who answered the survey, represented approximately 28% of the population of 12-18 year olds living in the Hutt Valley (based on 2013 NZ Census data²).

The questions were a range of scale ratings, multi-choice and open-ended questions. The responses for the open-ended questions were categorised according to the themes present (responses were counted in multiple categories if responses included multiple themes). Some of the participants did not answer every question so the percentages in the results (in most cases) are based on those that answered that question.

The themes were analysed by location, Upper Hutt and Lower Hutt. Areas were assigned based on the suburb young people lived in. For the 385 questionnaires where this was unknown, an area was assigned based on the location of their school. Some of the young people who completed the survey lived outside of the Hutt Valley (71) so total responses are not the sum total of young participants living in Lower Hutt and Upper Hutt. Some comparisons between groups were not included in the analysis because the size of the population groups was too small.

Age groups and ethnic groups were chosen based on the previous 2010 Hutt Valley Youth Survey¹ to make some comparisons where possible. However, the difference in sampling methods used between the 2010 survey and the 2015 survey, means any comparison should be carried out with caution. For example, there were differences in the age of participants, the schools participating, the gender mix of the schools participating and the number of students who participated.

² Statistics New Zealand [Internet]. 2013 Census [cited 2016 Mar 3]. Available from: <http://www.stats.govt.nz/Census.aspx>

PROFILE OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE SURVEY

City and suburb

About two-thirds (68%) of the participants live in Lower Hutt and just under a third (30%) in Upper Hutt. A small number of participants (65) live outside the Hutt Valley, or the area they live in could not be identified (6).

Table 1: Where participants live

Area	Number	Percent
Lower Hutt	3014	68.0%
Upper Hutt	1346	30.4%
Hutt Valley (Lower Hutt + Upper Hutt)	4360	98.4%
Outside Hutt Valley/unknown	71	1.6%
Total	4431	100.0%

The young people who answered the survey come from all parts of the Hutt Valley, as shown by Figure 1. Figure 1 also shows the proportion of surveys completed in each suburb.

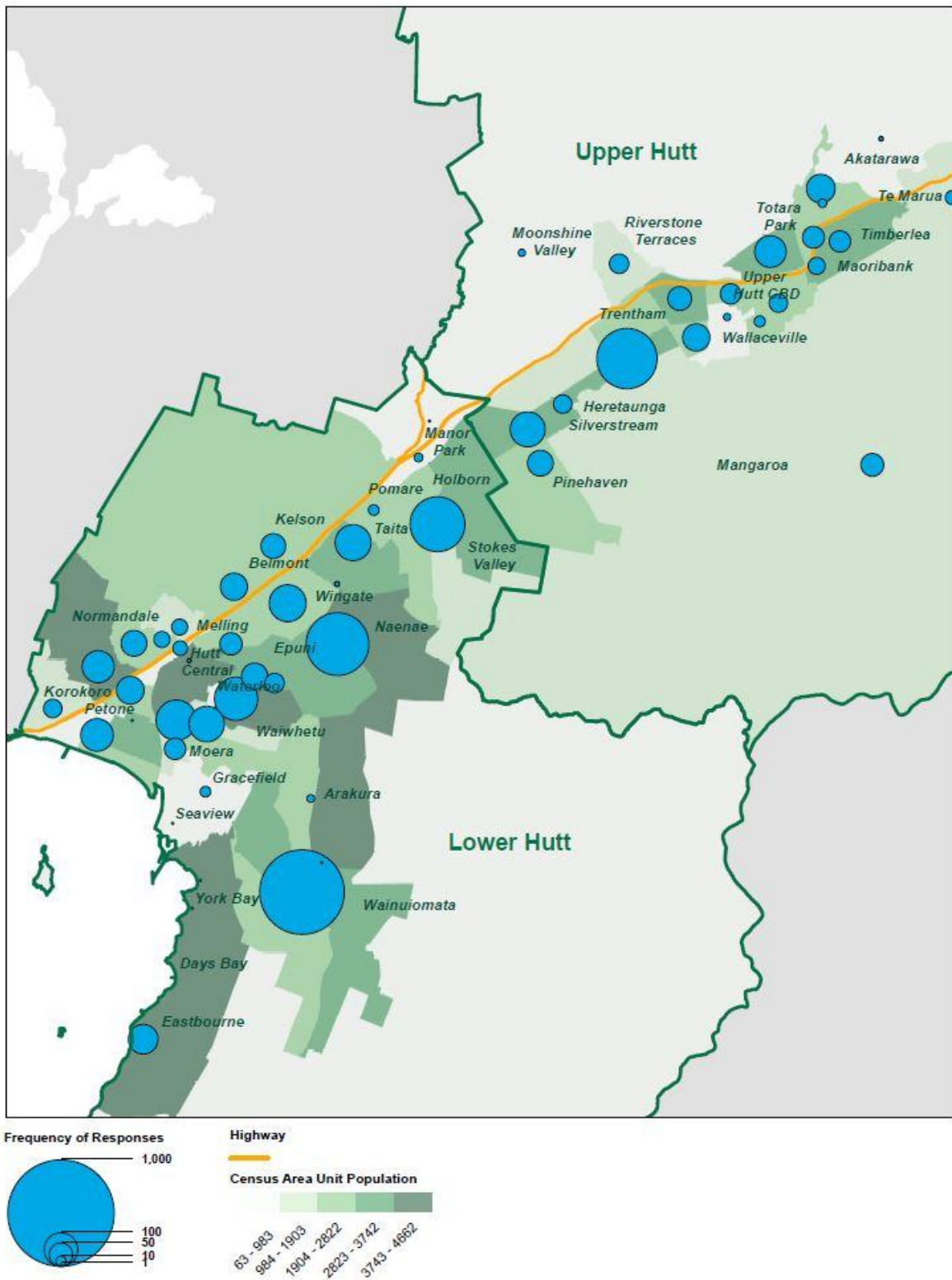


Figure 1: Map showing where participants live

Gender

Slightly more than half (52%) of the participants were *female*, and a small number (24) identified as *other*. The gender mix was similar across both Lower and Upper Hutt. Due to the small number of participants who identified as *other*, for data privacy, they have not been included in further results where gender has been broken down as a sub category.

Table 2: Gender of the participants

	Lower Hutt		Upper Hutt		Total Hutt Valley		All*	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Female	1521	50.5%	713	53.0%	2234	51.3%	2283	51.5%
Male	1441	47.8%	611	45.4%	2052	47.1%	2072	46.8%
Other/Unknown	51	1.7%	22	1.6%	73	1.5%	76	1.7%
Total	3013	100.0%	1346	100.0%	4359	100.0%	4431	100.0%

**Please note this includes participants from outside of the Hutt Valley.*

Age group

Most of the participants (86%) were aged 12-17 years, reflecting that intermediate and secondary schools were the main target of the survey. Just over half of the participants were under 15 years old, and nearly nine in ten were under 17 years old. Overall, the Lower Hutt group were younger than the Upper Hutt group. For this report, young people have been grouped into four age bands as shown in Table 3 (except for the alcohol section³).

Table 3: Age of the participants

	Lower Hutt		Upper Hutt		Total	
	No.	%	No.	Percent	No.	%
<13	883	29.4%	234	17.4%	1128	26.5%
13-14	996	33.2%	494	36.8%	1509	34.2%
15-16	766	25.5%	470	35.0%	1265	28.7%
17+	355	11.8%	144	10.7%	511	11.6%
Total	3000	100.0%	1342	100.0%	4413*	100.0%

**Excludes 18 records where age is not known.*

Ethnicity

Nearly 20% of the participants chose at least two ethnic groups. The ethnicity profile of the young people in the survey is very similar to the overall ethnic profile of the Hutt Valley, 10-19 year old population (based on 2013 census ethnicity data⁴).

³ The alcohol section has different age groups to separate out those who are of legal drinking age.

⁴ Statistics New Zealand [Internet]. 2013 Census [cited 2016 Mar 3]. Available from: <http://www.stats.govt.nz/Census.aspx>

In this report:

- Participants who identified as Māori were compared with non-Māori.
- Participants who identified with at least one Pacific ethnic group (14%) were compared with non-Pacific.

Table 4: Ethnicity of the participants

Ethnicity	Frequency	% of survey group (4,431)	2013 Census (10-19)
European	2855	64.4%	67.5%
Māori	1145	25.8%	22.2%
Pacific	602	13.6%	13.5%
Asian	508	11.5%	11.0%
MELAA*	80	1.8%	2.0%
Other/Not Specified	53	2.2%	
Total	5243**		

*MELAA: Middle Eastern, Latin American or African.

**If more than one ethnicity was chosen, the young person was included in each category they chose, so there are more ethnicities than people and percentage totals add up to more than 100%.

School

More than 98% of the participants (4361) attended school, with nearly all of these (4262) attending one of the ten schools shown below.

Table 5: Schools the participants attended

School	Frequency	Percentage
Chilton St. James	182	4.3%
Fergusson Intermediate	317	7.4%
Heretaunga College	447	10.5%
Hutt Intermediate	536	12.6%
Hutt Valley High School	858	20.1%
Naenae College	418	9.8%
Naenae Intermediate	250	5.9%
Upper Hutt College	681	16.0%
Wainuiomata High School	485	11.4%
Wainuiomata Intermediate	88	2.1%
Total	4262	100.0%

How well does the survey group represent young people in the Hutt Valley?

Based on data from the 2013 census, the survey group represent just over a quarter of young people aged 12-18 in the Hutt Valley. The survey group has a similar gender mix to the wider population of young people in the Hutt Valley, but the survey group are younger and more likely to be at school. Also, the survey group has a slightly higher proportion of Māori and slightly lower proportion of European compared to the 2013 census⁵. It is important to remember that young people who did not get the opportunity to participate in the survey or chose not to complete it, may have different opinions and experiences to the young people who did complete the survey.

BEST THINGS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE HUTT VALLEY

In an open-ended question, participants were asked to list the three best things about living in the Hutt Valley⁶. This was an open-ended question and responses were categorised according to the themes present. Themes with less than 100 responses have not been included in the analysis below. Full category descriptions of the themes can be found in Appendix 2.

Overall results

The participants surveyed identified the two best things about living in the Hutt Valley as the range of *things to do and places to go* (26%) and *close proximity to people and places* (26%). *Things to do and places to go* included: the pools, libraries, movies, cultural activities, church, places to hang out and places to eat. Pools⁷, libraries⁸ and places to eat⁹ featured most regularly within this theme.

Good community was the third best thing identified (25%). “Friendly neighbours”, “everyone knows everybody”, “a community where everyone is welcome” and “helpful people”, were commonly mentioned within the theme of *good community*.

The next most popular best things identified by survey participants included *shops* (22%), *sport/outdoor recreation and places* (19%) and the *natural environment* (18%). Many participants made specific reference to the river and the natural beauty of the Hutt Valley.

⁵ Statistics New Zealand [Internet]. 2013 Census [cited 2016 Mar 3]. Available from: <http://www.stats.govt.nz/Census.aspx>

⁶ Full statistical breakdown available in Appendix 1.

⁷ 158 responses related to pools within the *things to do and places to go* theme.

⁸ 123 responses related to libraries within the *things to do and places to go* theme.

⁹ 123 responses related to places to eat within the *things to do and places to go* theme.

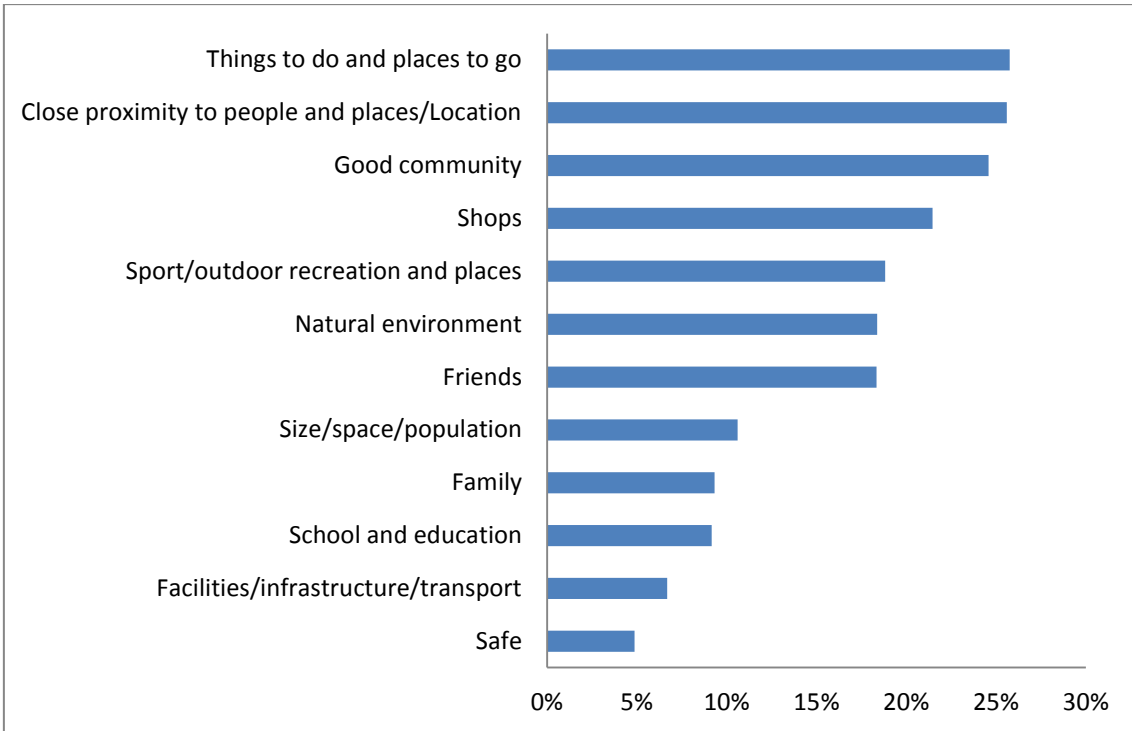


Figure 2: What participants thought the best things were for young people in the Hutt Valley

Top 10 best things for young people by gender

The top three best things for young people differed slightly between males and females. *Things to do and places to go*, and *good community* were in the top three best things for both males and females. However, males identified *sport/outdoor recreation and places* within their top three (males 23% vs. females 15%), while females identified *close proximity to people and places/location* (females 30% vs. males 21%).

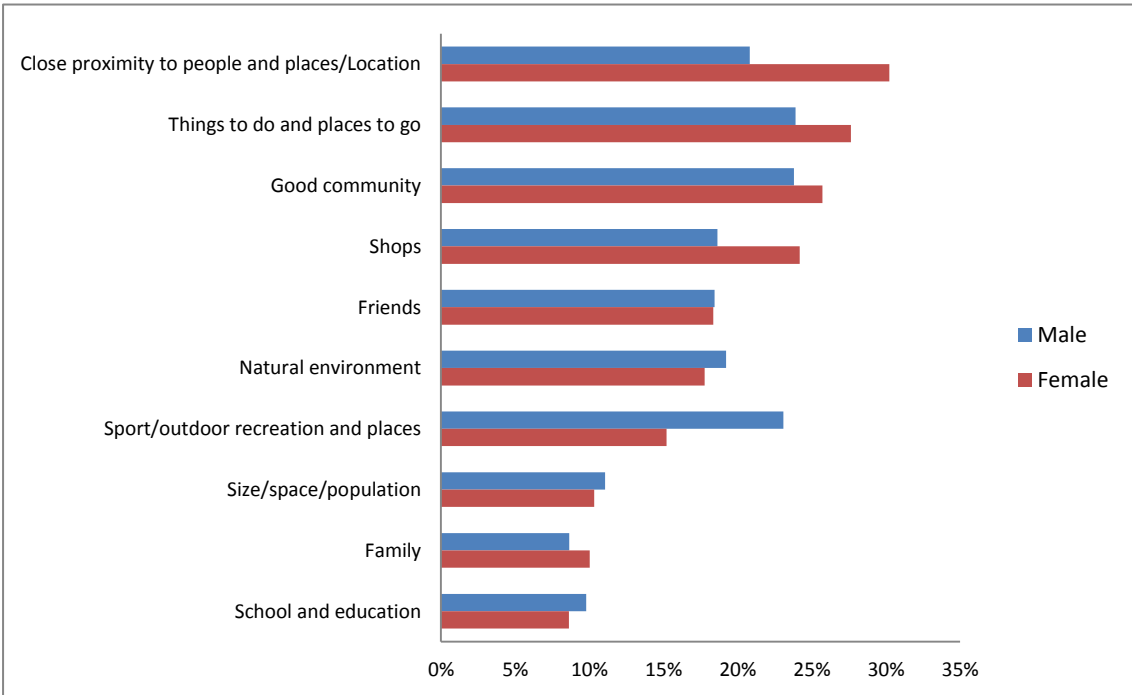


Figure 3: Top 10 best things for young people by gender

Top 10 best things for young people by location

There were small differences in the best things for young people between survey participants from Lower Hutt and Upper Hutt. The top three best things identified by participants from Lower Hutt were *close proximity to people and places/location* (28%), *good community* (26%) and *things to do and places to go* (26%). The top best things identified by survey participants' from Upper Hutt were *things to do and places to go* (26%), *natural environment* (23%) and *sports/outdoor recreation and places* (22%). *Sports/outdoor recreation and places* is very closely followed by *close proximity to people and places/location* and *good community*.

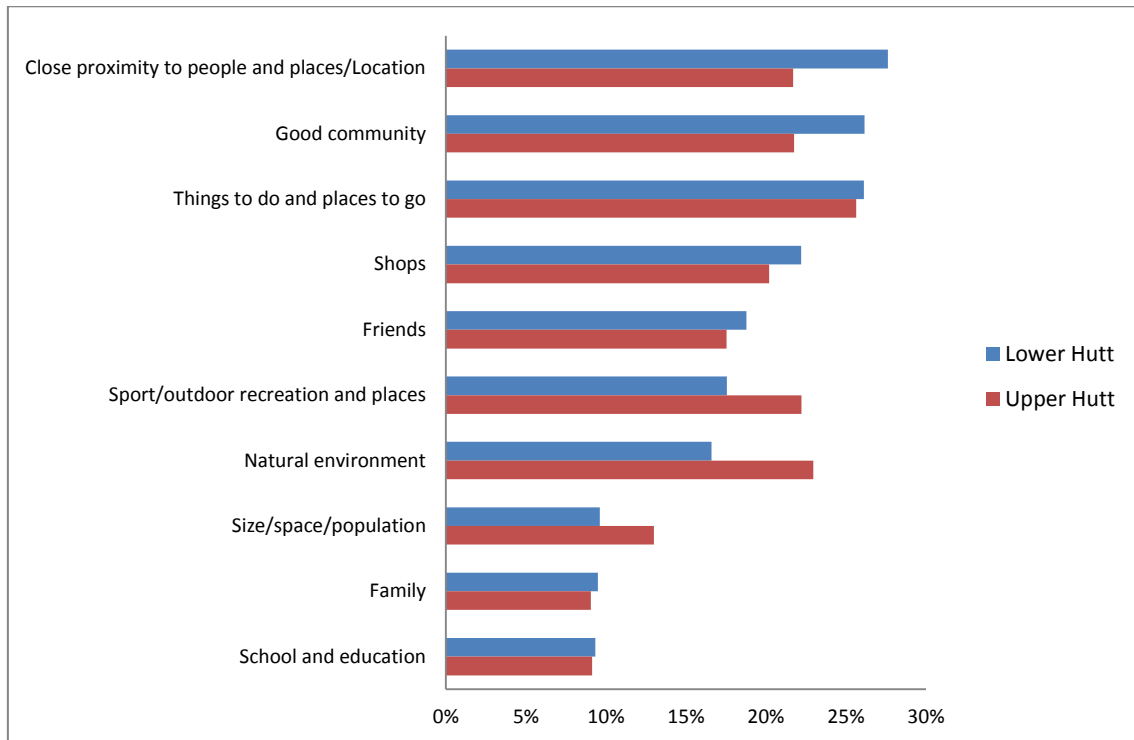


Figure 4: Top 10 best things for young people by location

Top 10 best things for young people by age

All age groups felt that *things to do and places to go* and *good community* were the top three best things for young people in the Hutt Valley. However, there were different trends across the age groups. For example, *things to do and places to go* was less likely to be identified as the participants' age increased (36% for <13 years, 18% for 17+ years), and *close proximity to people and places/location* was more likely to be identified as the participants' age increased (21% for <13 years, and 31% for 17+ years).

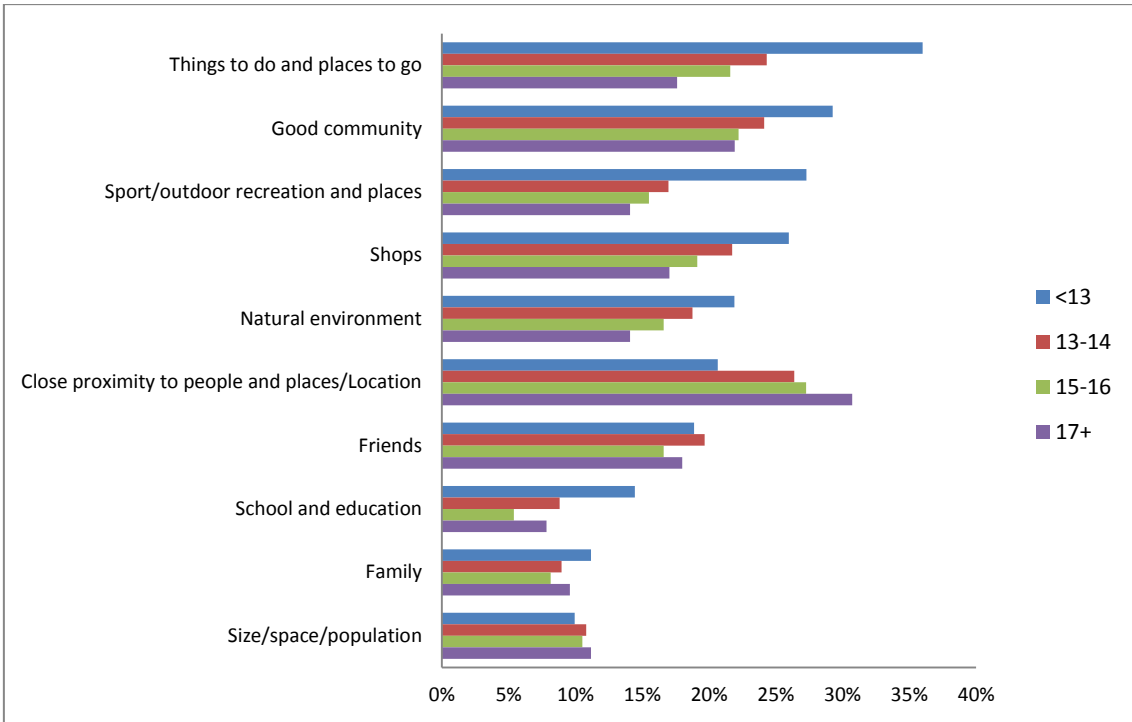


Figure 5: Top 10 best things for young people by age group

Top 10 best things for young people by ethnicity

The top three best things for young people identified by Māori participants were: *things to do and places to go*, *friends* and *good community*. There were a number of differences between Māori and non-Māori. For example, Māori were more likely to identify the best things to be *friends* (Māori 24% vs. non-Māori 16%) and *family* (Māori 15% vs. 7% non-Māori) and less likely to identify *close proximity to people and places/location* (Māori 22% vs 27% non-Māori) and the *natural environment* (Māori 15% vs. 20% non-Māori) compared to non-Māori.

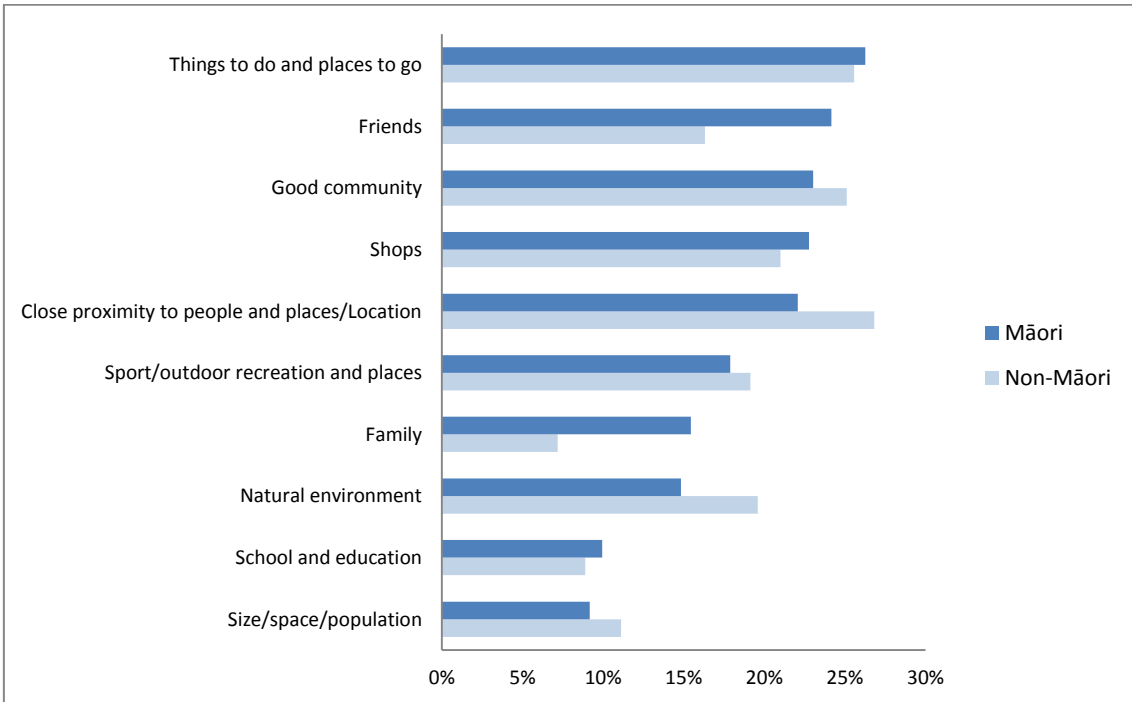


Figure 6: Top 10 best things for young people by ethnicity: Māori vs. non-Māori

The top three best things for young people identified by Pacific participants were *things to do and places to go*, *good community* and *shops*. Like Māori, Pacific participants were also more likely to identify *family* (Pacific 15% vs. non-Pacific 9%) as one of the best things, and less likely to identify *close proximity to people and places/location* (Pacific 20% vs. non-Pacific 27%) and the *natural environment* (Pacific 14% vs. non-Pacific 19%) when compared to non-Pacific participants.

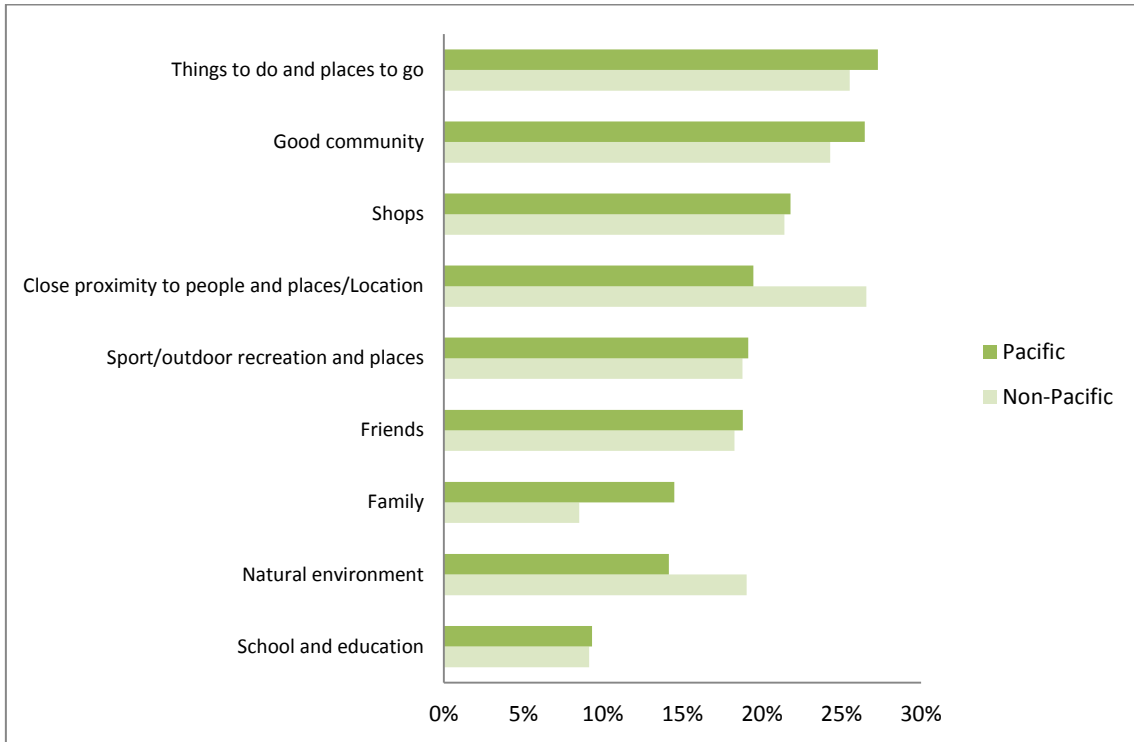


Figure 7: Top 10 best things for young people by ethnicity: Pacific vs. non-Pacific

BIGGEST ISSUES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

In an open-ended question, participants were asked to list the top three biggest issues for youth in the Hutt Valley¹⁰. This was an open ended question and responses were categorised according to the themes present. Themes with less than 100 responses have not been included in this report. Full category descriptions can be found in Appendix 4.

Overall results

Drugs were identified by the participants as the biggest issue (26%), followed closely by *alcohol* (23%). Both of these issues included comments about supply, abuse and addiction. *Perception of safety/crime* was the next most common issue identified (20%), more specifically feeling unsafe, crime, gangs¹¹, and intimidation. *Perception of safety/crime* was often connected with other issues, including *alcohol*, *drugs*, and *violence*.

Many of the themes had a wide variety of answers and issues often intertwined with each other. For example, within the theme of *violence*, participants cited a wide range of physical and sexual violence occurring, involving children, youth and whānau. *Issues of mental health and well-being/suicide* were linked with *peer pressure* and *bullying and prejudice*.

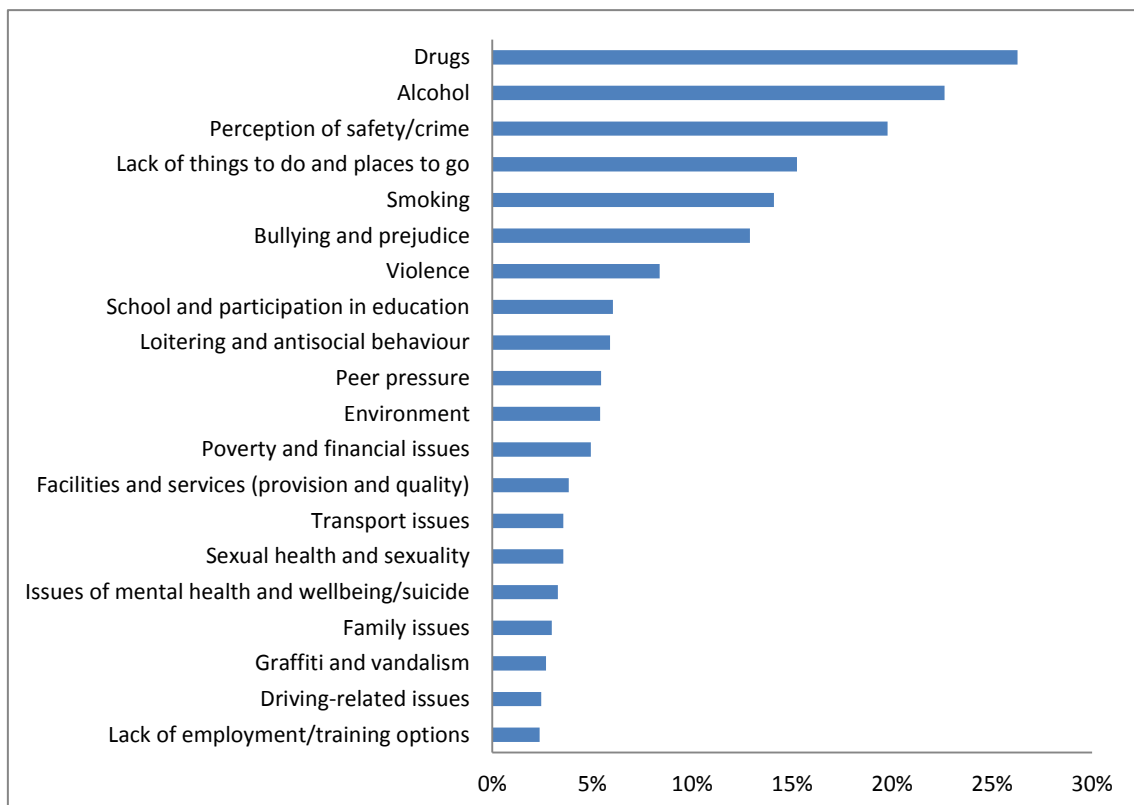


Figure 8: What participants thought the biggest issues were for young people in the Hutt Valley

¹⁰ Full statistical breakdown available in Appendix 3.

¹¹ 322 responses related to gangs within the perception of safety/crime theme.

SAFETY

Safety is a complex issue for young people in the Hutt Valley. While *perception of safety/crime* was the third most common issue identified by young people in the Hutt Valley, and violence was in the top ten issues, a *good community* was the third best thing according to the young people. Also, there were a significant number (200+) of responses indicating the best thing is feeling safe, no crime etc.

Top 10 issues for young people by gender

Both males and females identified *drugs*, *alcohol* and *perception of safety/crime* as the top three issues. Males were more likely to highlight *drugs* as an issue than females (males 29% vs. females 24%), but females identified *lack of things to do and places to go* more commonly than males (females 17% vs. males 13%).

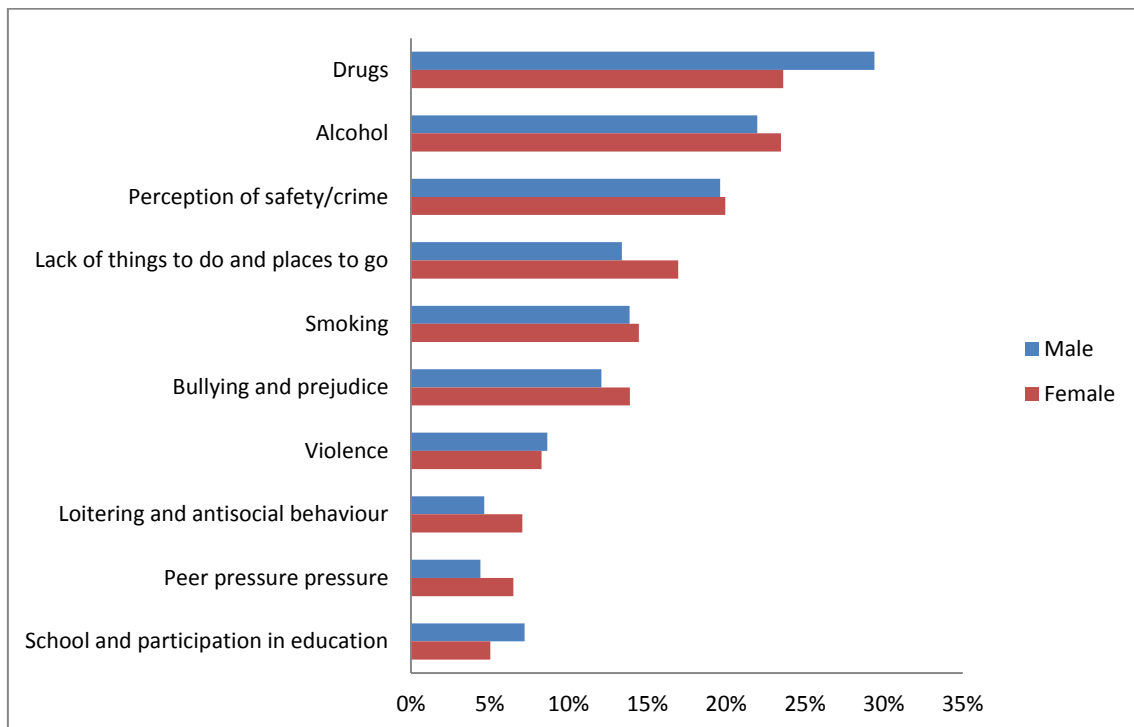


Figure 9: Top 10 biggest issues for young people by gender

Top 10 issues for young people by location

Drugs was the top rated issue by the participants from both Lower Hutt (26%) and Upper Hutt (27%). *Alcohol* was the second biggest issue in Lower Hutt (25%) but *lack of things to do and places to go* was the second biggest issue in Upper Hutt (25%). *Perception of safety/crime* was the third rated issue by both Lower Hutt (20%) and Upper Hutt (19%). *Smoking* was more commonly identified as an issue in Lower Hutt (16%) than Upper Hutt (9%).

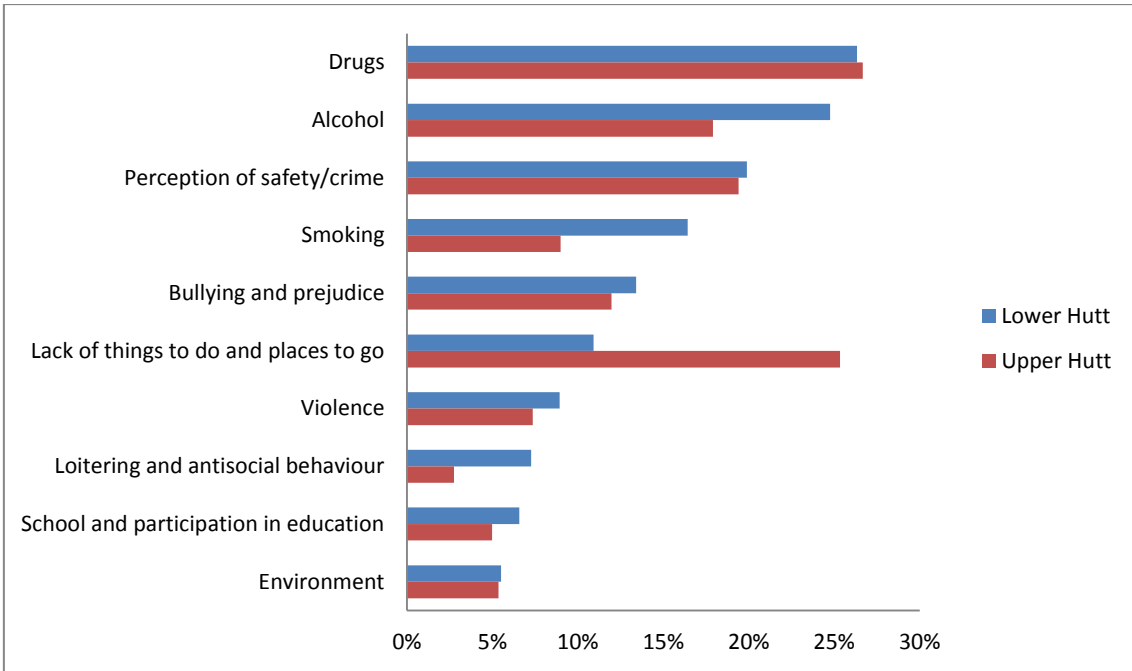


Figure 10: Top 10 biggest issues for young people by location

Top 10 issues for young people by age

The top ten issues for young people differed markedly between the age groups. For example, those aged 14 years and under were more concerned with the *perception of safety/crime* and *bullying and prejudice*, than the older groups. Participants aged 13 years and over were more concerned with issues of *drugs* and *alcohol* compared to the survey participants aged less than 13. Participants aged 15 years and over were more likely to identify *lack of things to do and places to go* as one of the biggest issues for youth in the Hutt Valley.

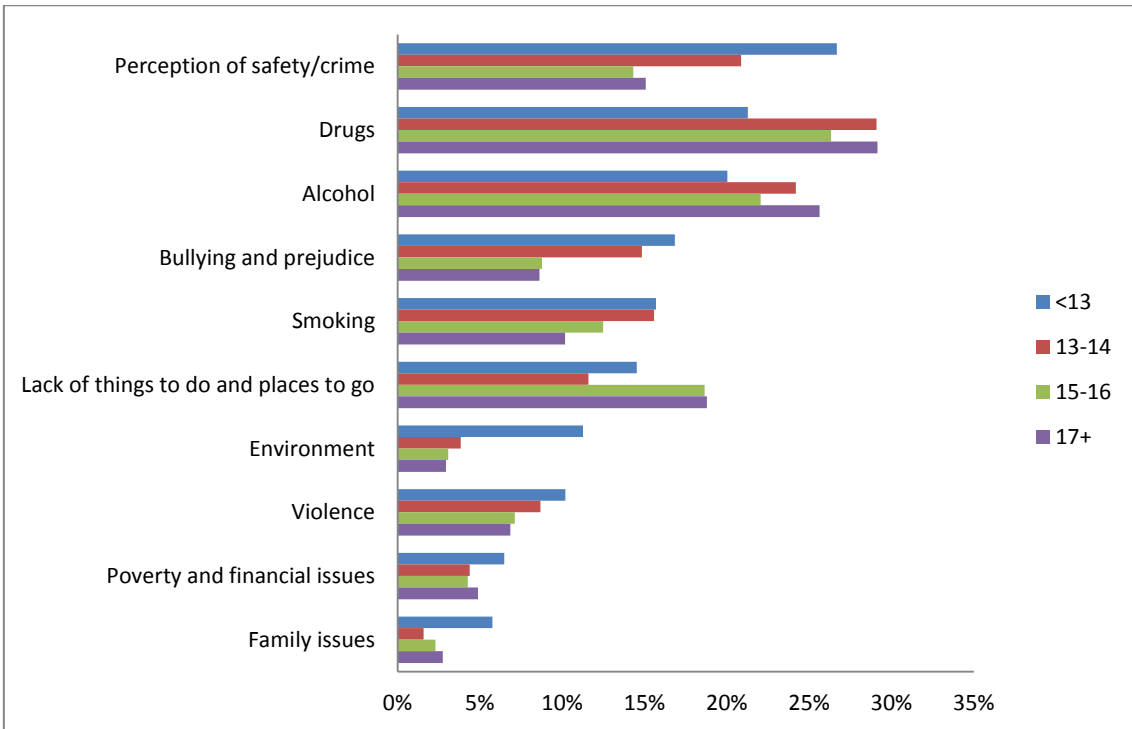


Figure 11: Top 10 biggest issues for young people by age group

Top 10 issues for young people by ethnicity

Māori participants were more likely to identify *alcohol* (Māori 29% vs. non-Māori 20%), *drugs* (Māori 29% vs. non-Māori 25%), *perception of safety/crime* (Māori 23% vs. non-Māori 19%), and *smoking* (Māori 17% vs. non-Māori 13%), but less likely to identify *lack of things to do or places to go* (Māori 10% vs. non-Māori 17%) as the biggest issues for youth in the Hutt Valley, when compared with non-Māori .

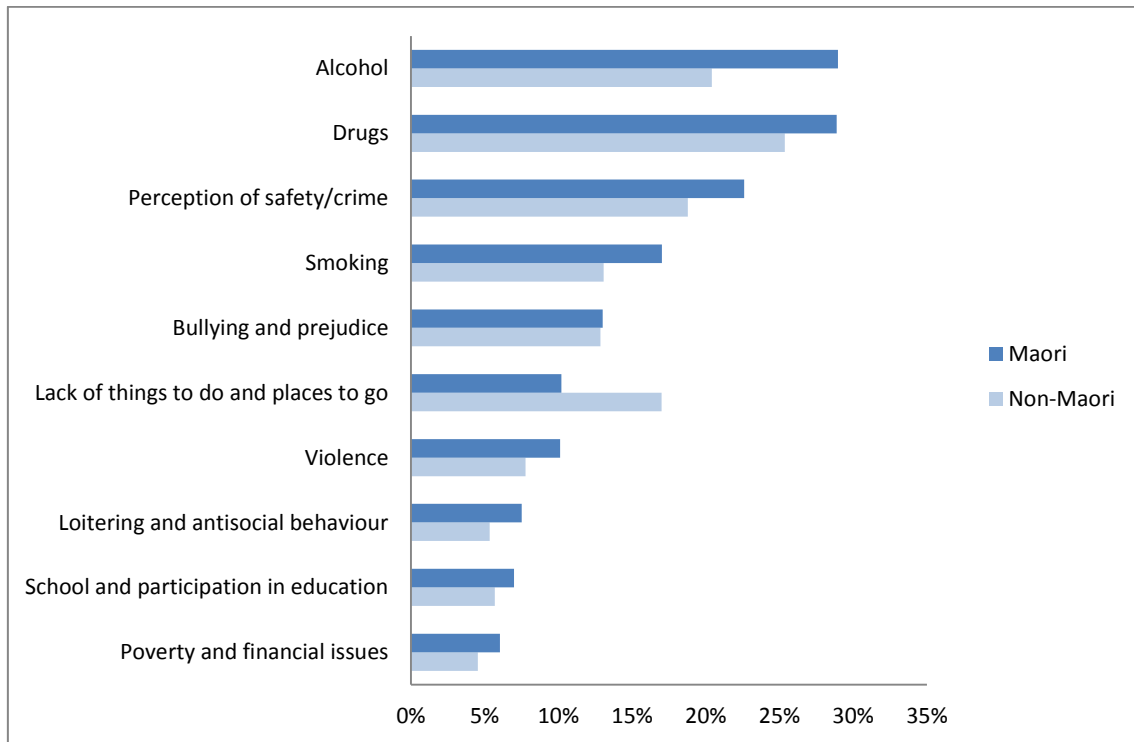


Figure 12: Top 10 biggest issues for young people by ethnicity: Māori vs. non-Māori

Pacific participants were more likely to identify *alcohol* (Pacific 29% vs. non-Pacific 22%), *smoking* (Pacific 21% vs. non-Pacific 13%), *violence* (Pacific 11% vs. non-Pacific 8%) and *loitering and antisocial behaviour* (Pacific 10% vs. non-Pacific 5%) as the biggest issues for youth in the Hutt Valley, than non-Pacific participants. However, they were less likely to identify *lack of things to do and places to go* (Pacific 8% vs. non-Pacific 16%) as one of the biggest issues.

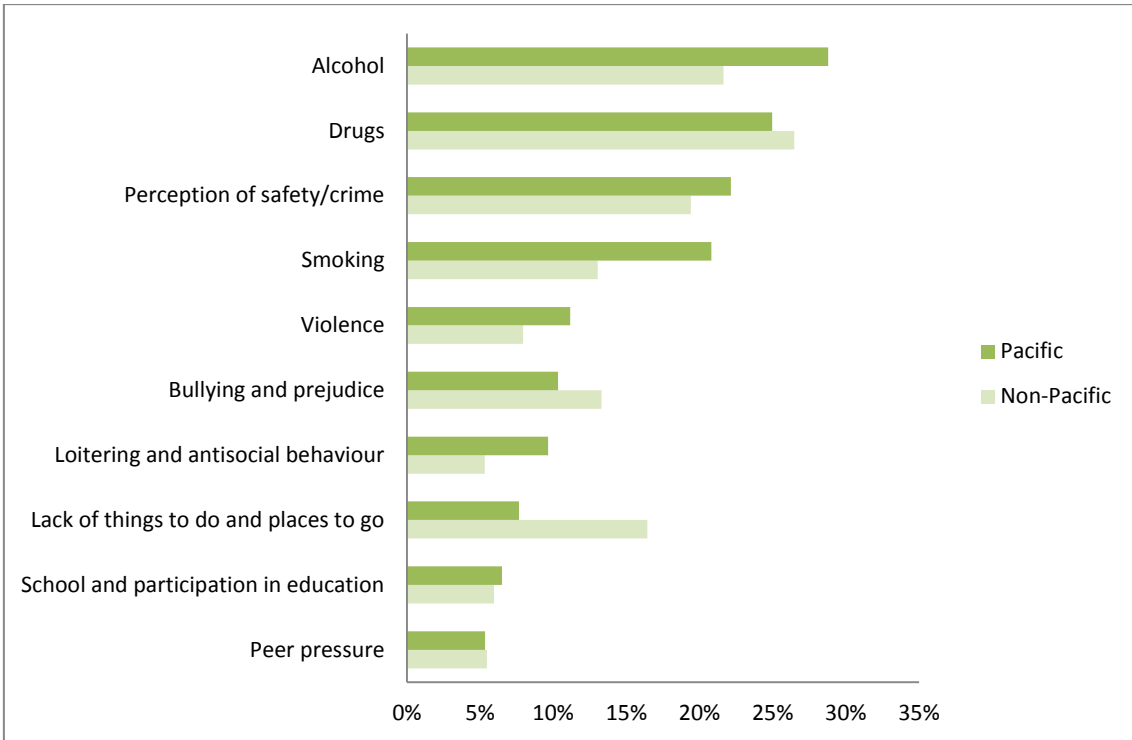


Figure 13: Top 10 biggest issues for young people by ethnicity: Pacific vs. non-Pacific

BIGGEST ISSUES

Drugs and alcohol are the two biggest issues for the young people who completed the 2015 Hutt Valley Youth Survey. Alcohol and drugs are slightly more of an issue for the participants aged 13-14 years and those aged 17+ compared to the other age groups <13 years and 15-17 years. The largest source of alcohol was parents/caregivers (65%), followed by friends (43%). Taking drugs or drinking alcohol occurred most often at a mate’s house, parties or at home.

IMPROVEMENTS AND CHANGES IN THE PAST YEAR

Participants were asked to rate various aspects of life in the Hutt Valley; whether they needed improvement, and if they had changed in the past year. Participants were asked to rate all of the aspects asked about¹².

Aspects of the Hutt Valley that need improvement

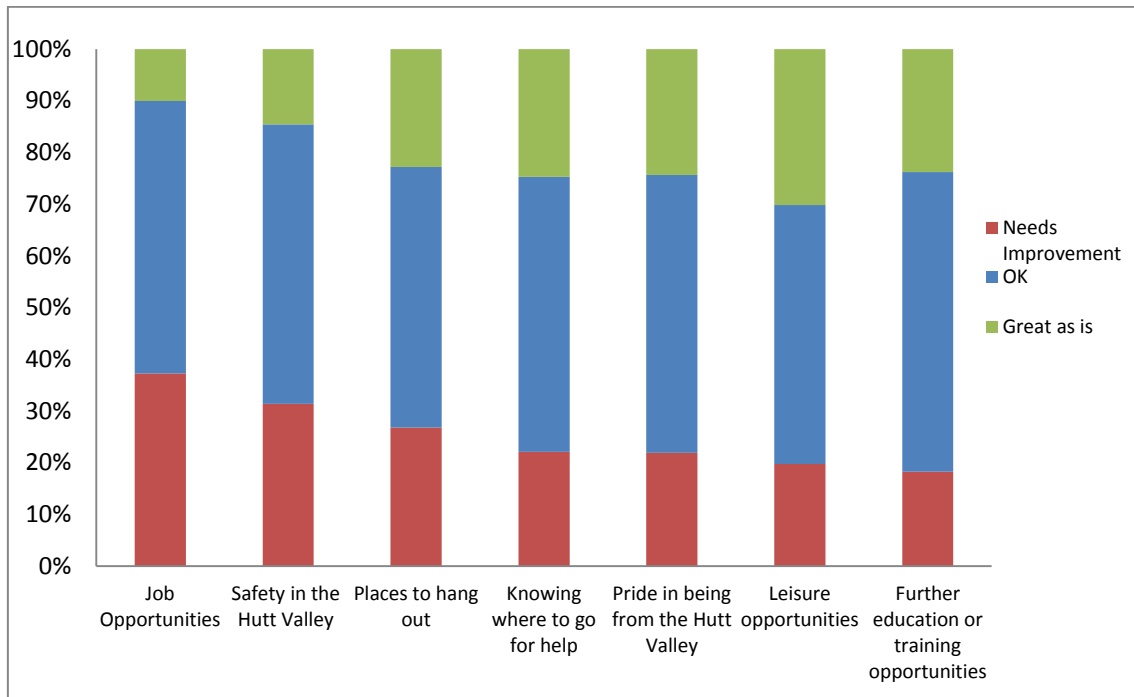


Figure 14: Ratings for aspects of living the Hutt Valley

Overall, the majority of participants (more than 50%) thought all the aspects of the Hutt Valley asked about were “Ok”. The three aspects most identified as needing improvement were: *job opportunities* (37%), *safety in the Hutt Valley* (31%) and *places to hang out* (27%). *Leisure opportunities* was the aspect of life in the Hutt Valley identified by most young people (30%) as “great as is”, but 20% still felt it “needs improvement”.

LEISURE

Hutt Valley youth are an active bunch - outdoor recreation/sports are in the top best things for our young people. In addition, sports registered as one of the three best things students enjoy about school. Leisure opportunities was the aspect of life in the Hutt Valley identified by most young people (30%) as ‘*great as is*’ and nearly half (46%) of all young people thought there had been a positive change in leisure opportunities in the past year. It is also interesting to note that ‘*things to do and places to go*’ came up both as one of the biggest issues and also the best things section of the survey, but with clear differences for age, location and ethnic groups.

¹² Full statistical breakdown available in Appendix 6.

Improvements needed by location

Participants from Upper Hutt were significantly more likely than those from Lower Hutt to say things needed improvement across all aspects from *job opportunities* through to *further education or training opportunities*.

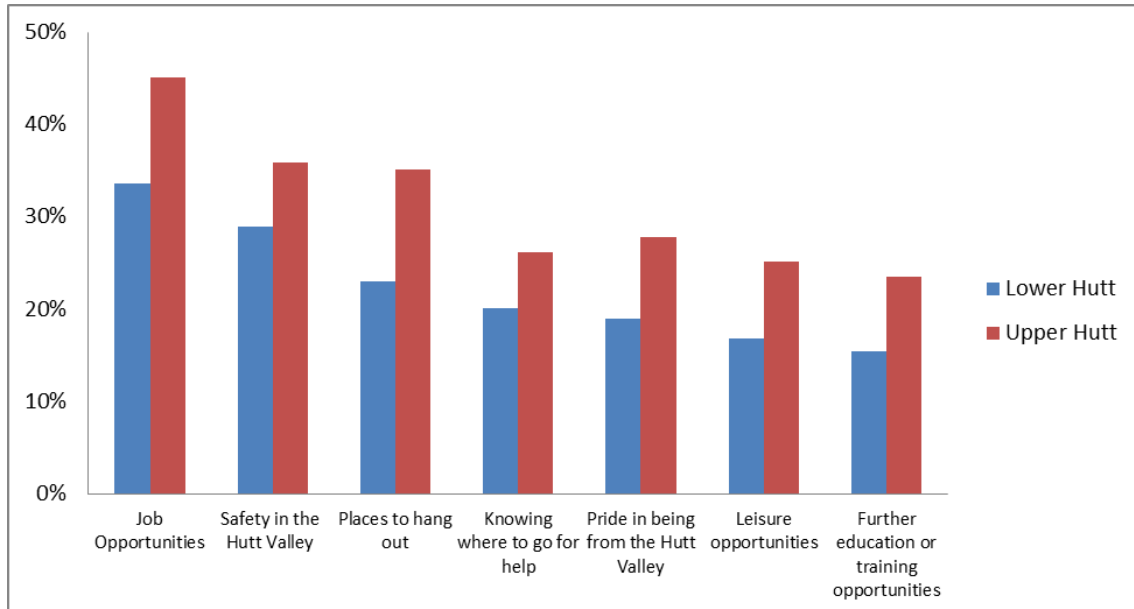


Figure 15: Ratings for aspects of the Hutt Valley that need improvement by location

Improvements needed by gender

Across all areas, females were more likely than males to feel there was need for improvement. Areas that females were more concerned about compared to their male peers were *job opportunities* (female 40% vs. male 34%), *safety in the Hutt Valley* (female 34% vs. male 28%) and *places to hangout* (female 30% vs. male 23%).

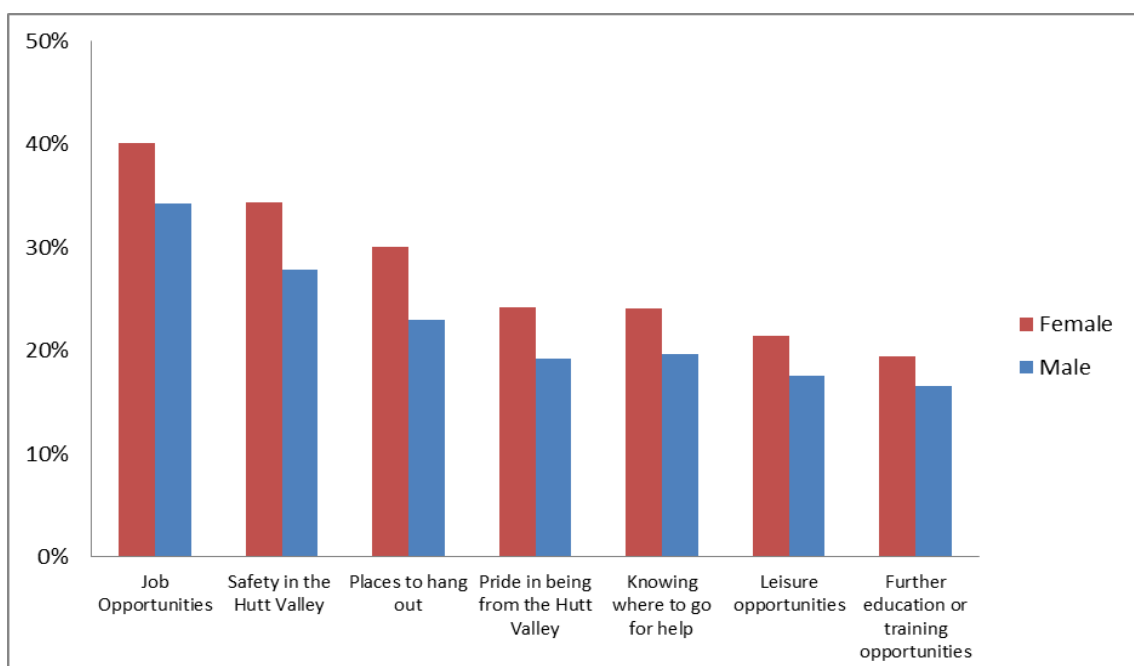


Figure 16: Ratings for aspects of the Hutt Valley that need improvement by gender

Improvements needed by age

Across all areas, participants under the age of 15 years were less likely to say things needed improvement. For some aspects, differences by age were quite marked. For example, 11% of under 13 year olds said there was a need for improvement in *further education or training opportunities* compared to 27% of those 17 years and older. Those aged 15 years and over were also much more likely to rate *job opportunities* as needing improvement than younger groups (48-49% for those aged 15 years and over vs. 28-31% for those aged 14 years and under).

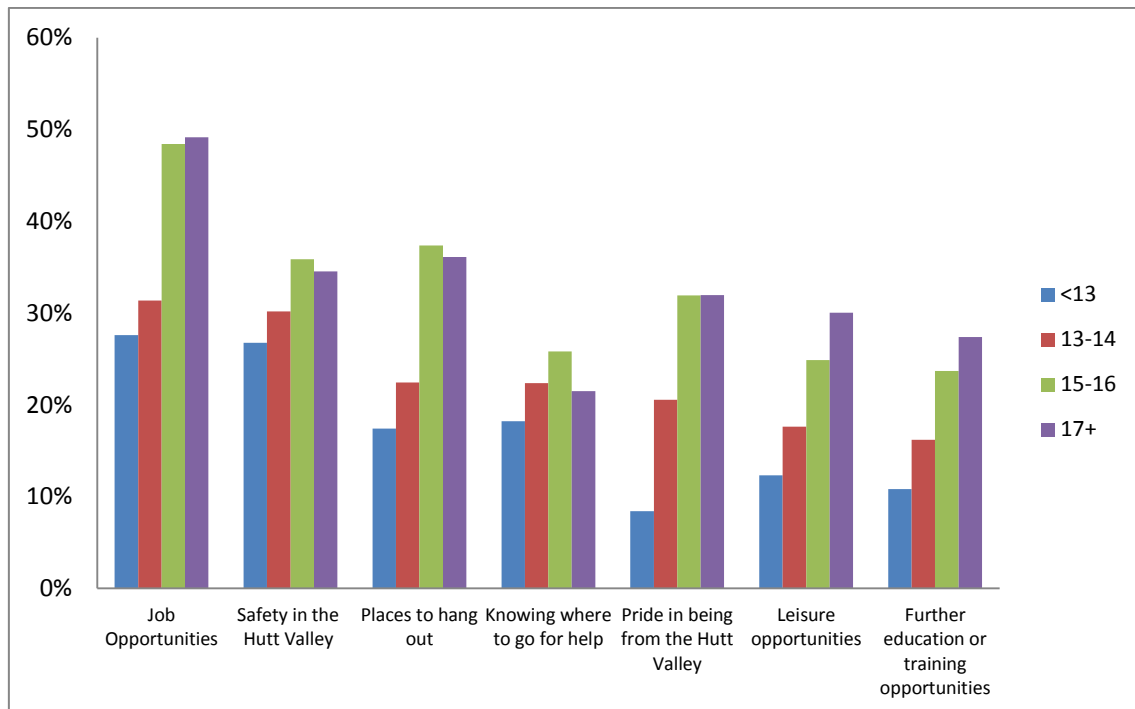


Figure 17: Ratings for aspects of the Hutt Valley that need improvement by age group

Improvements needed by ethnicity

Māori participants (35%) were more likely than non-Māori participants (30%) to identify *safety in the Hutt Valley* as needing improvement. Apart from safety, there were no significant differences in aspects needing improvement between Māori and non-Māori¹³.

The biggest difference between Pacific and non-Pacific participants was in relation to *places to hangout*, with only 21% of Pacific identifying this as an area for improvement compared to 28% of non-Pacific participants.

¹³ See Appendix 6 for details.

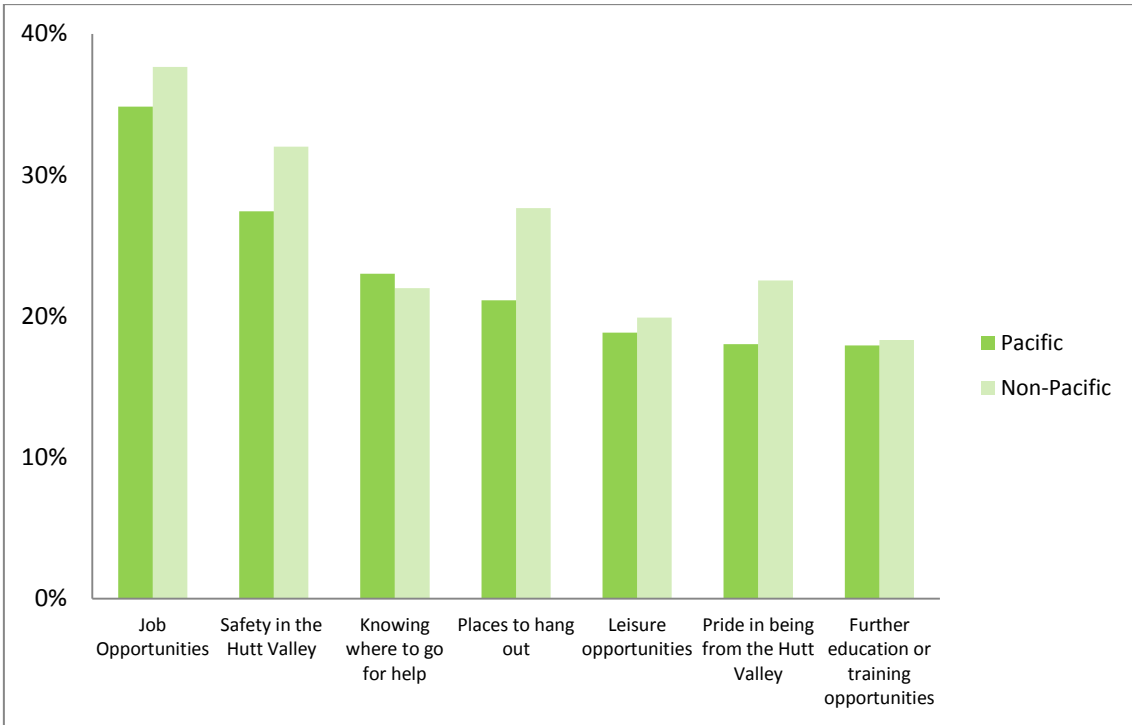


Figure 18: Ratings for aspects of the Hutt Valley that need improvement by ethnicity: Pacific vs. non-Pacific

Significant changes in the past year

The majority of participants (49-60%) thought there had been no change in the past year for aspects of the Hutt Valley that were listed. Nearly half (46%) thought there had been a positive change in *leisure opportunities* and about one in five (18%) participants thought there had been a negative change in *job opportunities*.

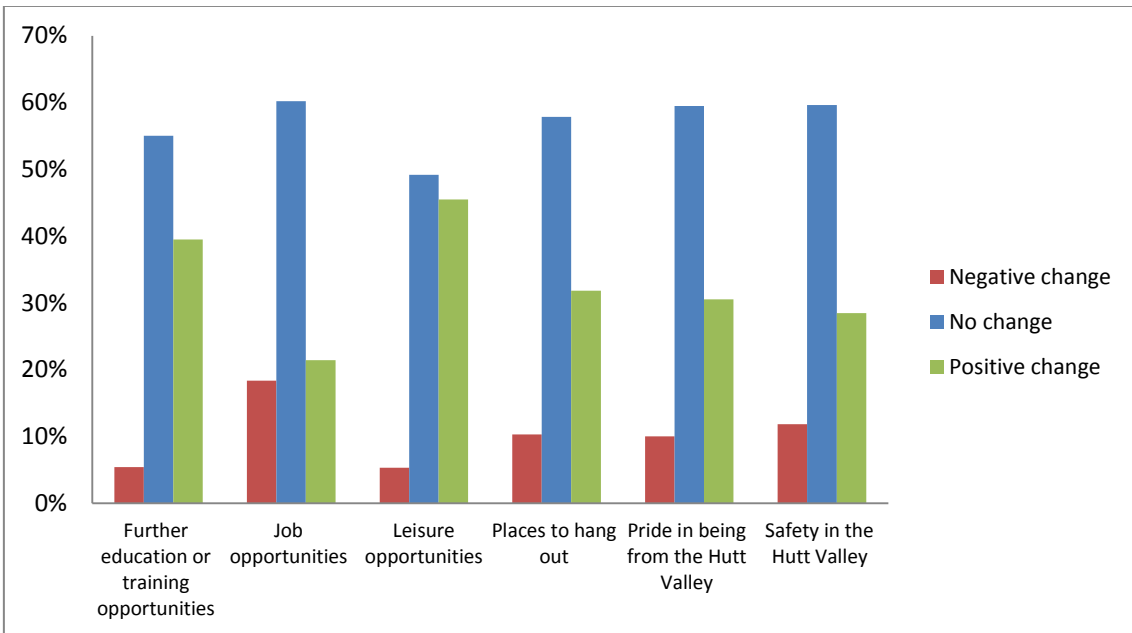


Figure 19: Ratings for changes of different aspects of the Hutt Valley

Overall there was little variability between age, gender, location and ethnic categories¹⁴. With a few exceptions:

- Participants who were either over 15 years old, female, from Upper Hutt, Māori, or non-Pacific were significantly more likely than others, to think there had been a negative change in *job opportunities*.
- Participants who were either male, from Lower Hutt or Māori were significantly more likely than others, to think there had been a positive change in *leisure opportunities*.

EMPLOYMENT, JOB OPPORTUNITIES AND POVERTY

Thirty-seven percent of young people surveyed rated job opportunities as needing improvement and the percentage of young people rating job opportunities as needing improvement increased with age. Additionally, *poverty and financial issues* and *lack of employment/training options* were two issues identified by young people in the Hutt Valley in the Biggest Issues section of the survey.

¹⁴ A detailed breakdown has not been provided because there were not many differences. More information is available in Appendix 8 and further analysis is available on request.

SCHOOL

Participants who went to school were asked what they most enjoyed about school¹⁵. They could choose more than one answer.

Overall, the most common responses were *hanging out with friends* (79%) and *sports* (50%). Some differences between gender, age and ethnicity were apparent:

- More males than females identified *sports* (male 55% vs. female 45%), and more females than males identified *art and/or music* (females 38% vs. male 20%) as something they most enjoyed about school.
- More young people under 13 years of age identified *sports* (61%), than those 15 years or older (between 39-43%). Young people under 13 years of age were also more likely to enjoy *kapa haka or other cultural activities* (19%) than older age groups.
- Māori (58%) and Pacific (63%) were more likely than non-Māori (47%) or non-Pacific (48%) to enjoy *sports*. Similarly, Māori (21%) and Pacific (27%) were more likely to enjoy *kapa haka or other cultural activities* compared to non-Māori (6%) and non-Pacific (7%).

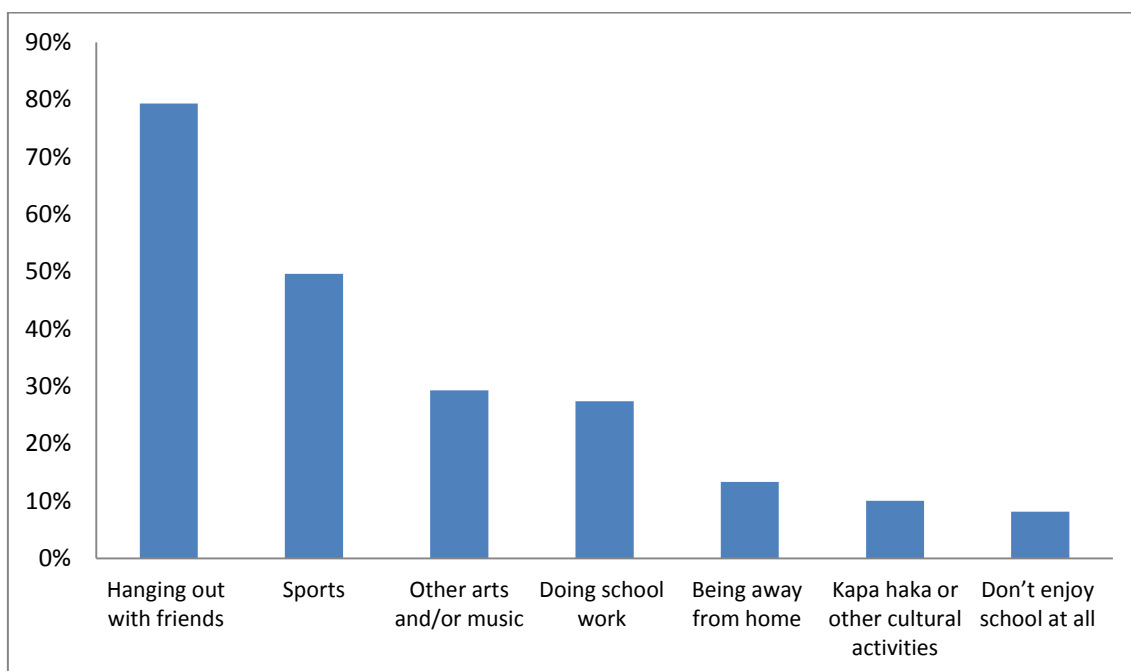


Figure 20: What participants like about school

FRIENDS

Good friends are a central part of the life of Hutt Valley youth, featuring highly for the best things for young people in the Hutt Valley. One of the things young people enjoy best about school is hanging with their friends and one of the most common places for Hutt Valley youth to hang out at is at their friends' houses.

¹⁵ Full statistical breakdown available in Appendix 9.

Leaving school and support needed for school leavers

Participants were asked if they intended leaving school in the next year. If they answered yes, they also filled in open-ended questions about why they were leaving and what support they would need to transition out of school. Full category descriptions of support needed are in Appendix 12.

From the young people surveyed, 493 reported they intended leaving that year. Of those, 341 commented on why they were leaving and 319 reported what support they needed.

Seventy percent were leaving because it was their *final year of school* and 23% indicated they were leaving to go onto *further education or training*¹⁶. Fifty percent of all participants knew where to go for help around what to do after leaving school.

Of the school leavers that gave feedback on the support they needed, *guidance and advice* was the most commonly requested support (42%), followed by *transport* (30%), *coaching and extra support* (16%), and *financial support* (14%). Both Māori and Pacific participants were less likely to ask for *guidance and advice* (Māori 31% vs. non-Māori 45%; Pacific 29% vs. non-Pacific 44%).

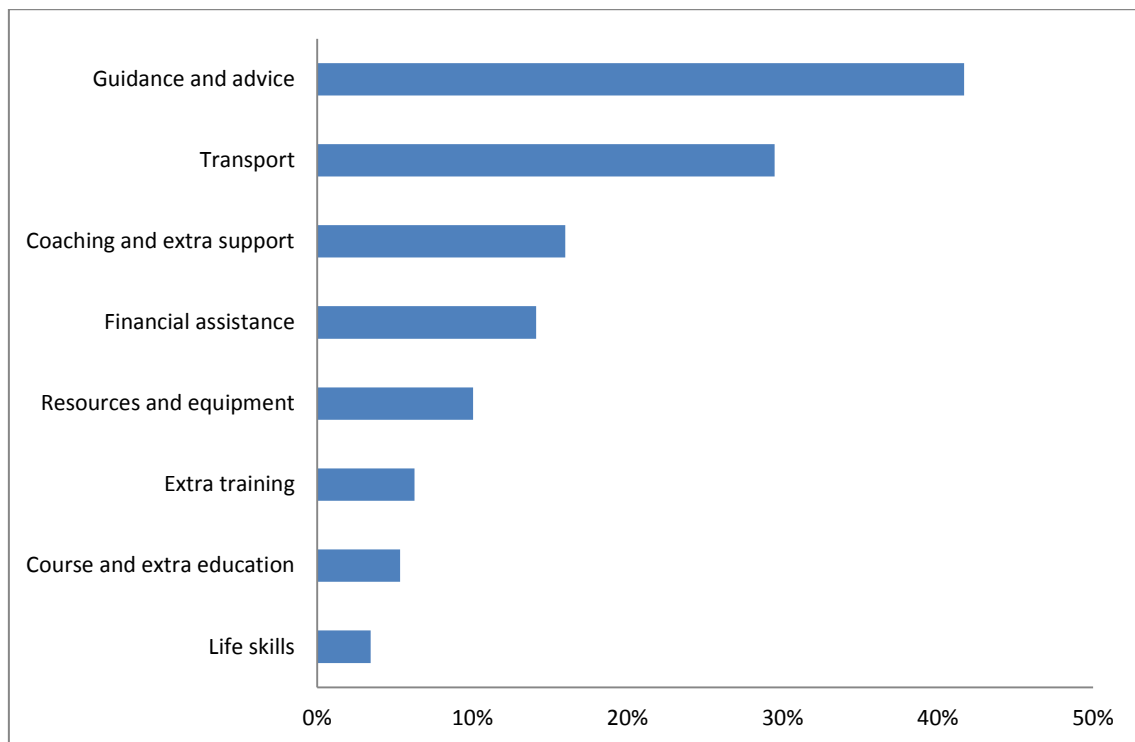


Figure 21: Support options identified as needed by school leavers

¹⁶ Table in Appendix 10. There is cross-over within these categories because it was an open-ended question, i.e. participants could be in their final year *and* be going to further education or training. No further statistical breakdown is reported because category numbers are too low.

MOST COMMON PLACES TO HANG OUT

Participants were asked to choose the three places they hang out most often and whether these places were in Lower Hutt, Upper Hutt, Wainuiomata, Wellington or somewhere else.

Overall the top five places chosen were *home or mate's house*, *shopping centre/mall*, *round the neighbourhood*, *recreation area* and *video game place*. This is very similar across location, gender, ethnicity and age¹⁷. Main differences include:

- The *library* made the females' top five, compared to males who rated *video games places* in their top five. Females were also twice as likely to hang out at the *shopping centre/mall*, than males (females 50% vs. males 28%).
- *Church* made the top five for Pacific participants and they were twice as likely as non-Pacific to hang out there (Pacific 20% vs. non-Pacific 7%).

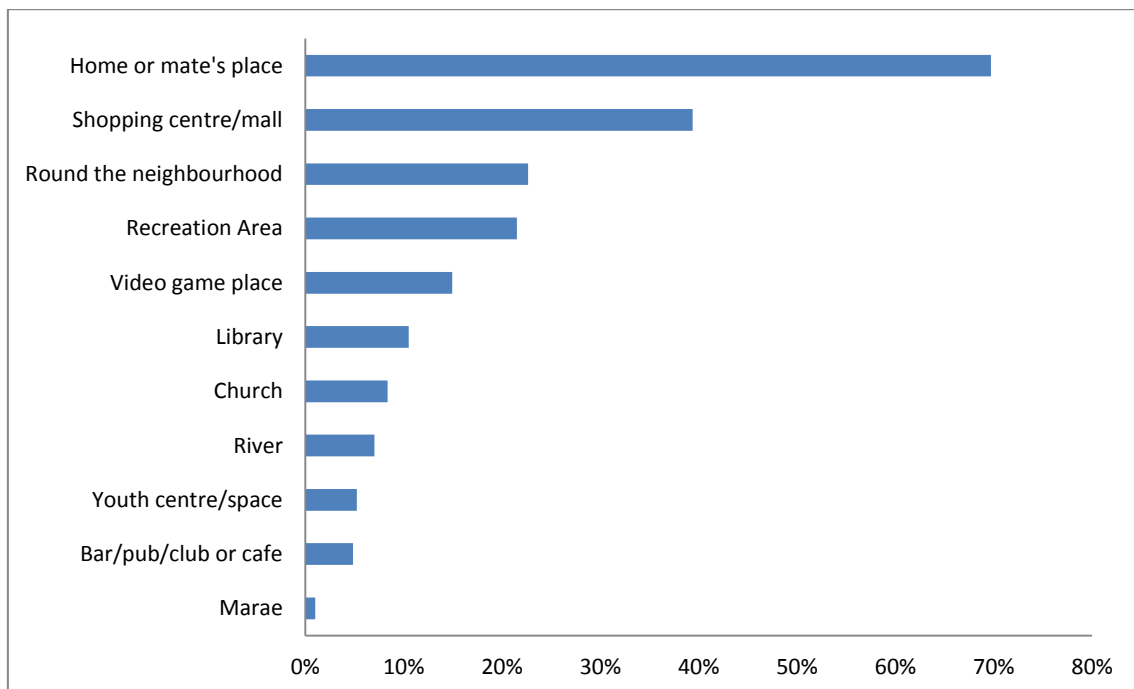


Figure 22: Places where participants hang out most often

Location of places young people hang out

Most participants from Lower Hutt reported hanging out in their local areas¹⁸. For example, 87% of Lower Hutt participants who hang out at a *shopping centre/mall* said they do so in Lower Hutt.

¹⁷ Full statistical breakdown available in Appendix 13.

¹⁸ Full statistical breakdown available in Appendix 14.

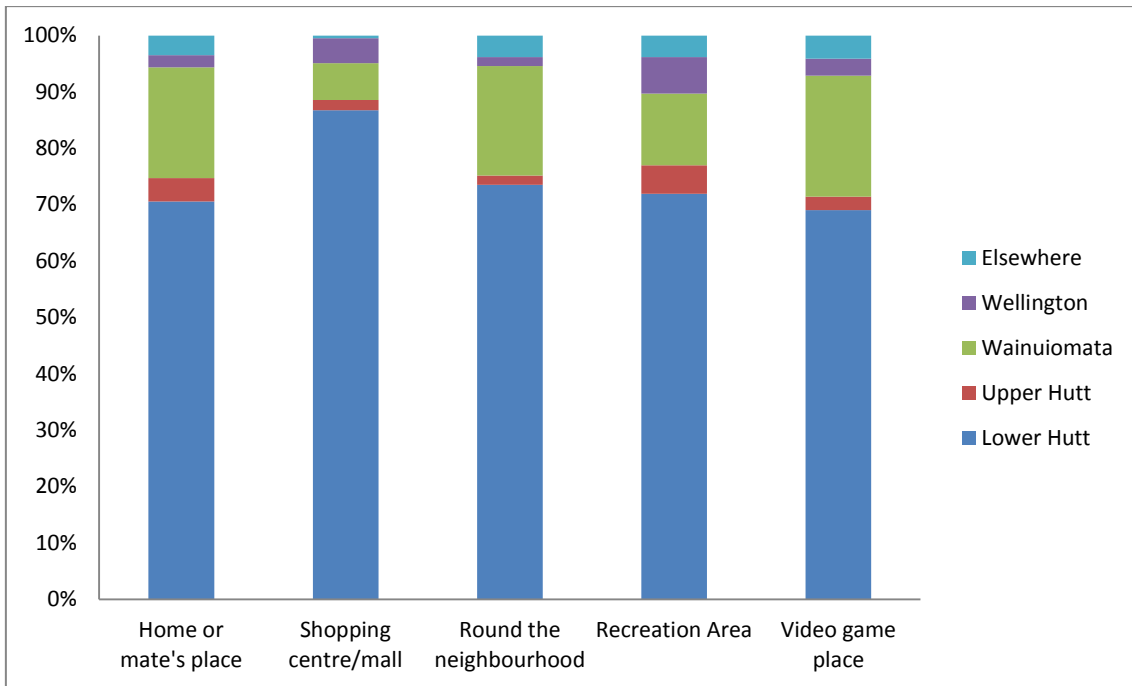


Figure 23: Top five places Lower Hutt participants reported hanging out by location¹⁹

Most participants from Upper Hutt indicated they hang out in their local areas (67-94%), except when visiting *shopping centres/mall*. Upper Hutt participants' who reported hanging out at a *shopping centre/mall*, did so more often in Lower Hutt (58%) than all other locations combined.

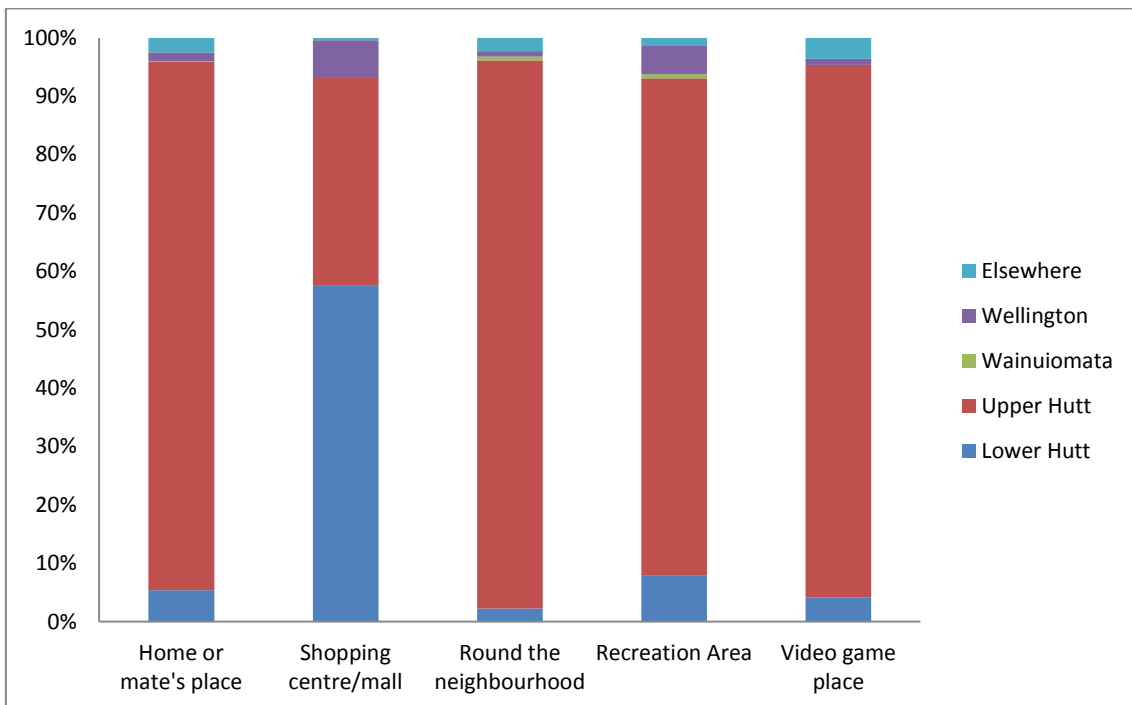


Figure 24: Top five places Upper Hutt participants reported hanging out by location¹⁹

¹⁹ Participants selected three places but could choose multiple locations for each place they chose.

WELL-BEING

Participants were asked how they felt over the last two weeks using five measures²⁰ of positive mood. Together these five items make up the World Health Organisation’s Well-Being Index²¹. The answers to the five items were converted to an overall score (from 0 to 100), with higher scores indicating better well-being. For example, a score of 0 would mean the participant selected “at no time” for all five items, and a score of 100 would mean the participant selected “all the time” for all five items²².

The participant’s scores ranged from 0 to 100, with an average score of 59 and a median (mid-point) of 62. These scores are similar to the results from international studies²³.

- Males scored more highly on the index than females, with a mean score of 64 for males and 56 for females, indicating a more positive mood amongst male participants.
- Those aged 15-16 years scored lowest on the index (mean 54) and those aged less than 13 years scored the highest (mean 65).
- Participants from Lower Hutt scored slightly higher on the index, with a mean of 62, than those from Upper Hutt, with a mean of 55.
- Scores between Māori (mean 60) and non-Māori participants (mean 59) were very similar.
- Pacific participants had a higher well-being score (mean 65) than non-Pacific participants (mean 59).

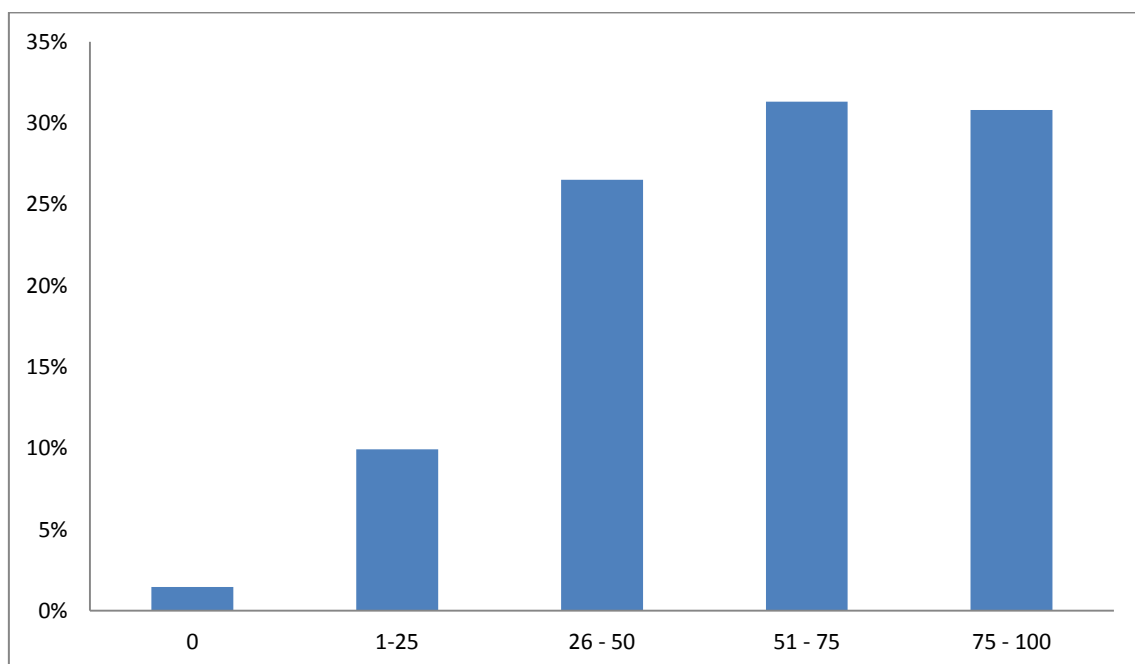


Figure 25: How participants scored on the WHO-5 Well-Being Index

²⁰ Five items were about feeling: 1) cheerful and in good spirits, 2) calm and relaxed, 3) active and vigorous, 4) fresh and restless, and 5) daily life is filled with things that interest me²¹.

²¹ Topp CW, Østergaard SD, Søndergaard S, Bech, P. The WHO-5 Well-Being Index: a systematic review of the literature. *Supplementary material. Psychotherapy and Psychomatics*. 2015;84:167-176.

²² This question required all answers to be completed in order to calculate a well-being score. For this survey 90% (3,972) of the young people answered all five items.

²³ Please note there are difficulties comparing these scores with international studies - see footnote 25. International studies include: Topp, et al. (2015).

Table 6: How participants scored on the WHO-5 Well-Being Index

Wellness Index	Frequency	Percent	Cum. Percent
0	58	1%	1%
1-25	394	10%	11%
26 – 50	1052	27%	38%
51 – 75	1244	31%	69%
75 – 100	1223	31%	100%
Total	3972	100%	100%

Low mood

Just over 1 in 3 participants (38%) had a score of 50 or less. International studies propose a score of 50 or below can suggest low mood²⁴. However, these results should be treated with some caution as the answer options for the questions used in this survey slightly differed from the original index²⁵.

Getting help for low mood

Nearly 1 in 5 (19%) of all the young people surveyed answered *at no time* to at least one of the five statements. These participants were then asked if they got help or advice, on these occasions. Just over a quarter (26%) of the participants answered yes.

- Participants who were aged 15-16 years were the least likely age group to get help. Only about 20% of those aged 15-16 years, said they had sought help compared to nearly 40% of those under 13 years.
- A greater proportion of Pacific participants said they had sought help (36%), than non-Pacific participants (26%)²⁶.
- Living in Upper Hutt or Lower Hutt, gender, or being Māori was not associated with being more or less likely to get help.

²⁴ Topp CW, Østergaard SD, Søndergaard S, Bech, P. The WHO-5 Well-Being Index: a systematic review of the literature. Supplementary material. *Psychotherapy and Psychomatics*. 2015;84:167-176.

²⁵ Due to the differences between the WHO well-being scale and the 2015 survey well-being scale, experts have advised these results are still meaningful but are most useful for comparing sub-groups from the Hutt Valley Youth Survey cohort (e.g. Pacific vs. non-Pacific) but not with external populations. The 2015 well-being scale was the same scale as the one in the 2010 Hutt Valley Youth Survey (1).

²⁶ This is not statistically significant ($p=0.05$) but is very close ($p=0.068$).

HEALTH AND WELL-BEING SERVICES

Participants were asked where they usually go for their health care and well-being, and also if they knew where they could go to get help for seven health and well-being-related issues. They could choose multiple answers.

General healthcare and well-being

The majority (79%) of participants usually go to their *family doctor, medical centre or GP* for their healthcare, while 17% either go to *After Hours* or the *Hospital Accident and Emergency (A&E)*²⁷. More people in Lower Hutt went to *school* for their health and well-being (Lower Hutt 8% vs. Upper Hutt 4%), while more participants from Upper Hutt reported going to *Vibe Youth Health Service* (Upper Hutt 8% vs. Lower Hutt 6%). Slightly more of the participants from Upper Hutt reported that they *do not go anywhere* for their health and well-being compared to those from Lower Hutt (Upper Hutt 7% vs. Lower Hutt 5%), and 5% of total participants *did not know where to go* for health and well-being.

Table 7: Where participants go for health care

	Lower Hutt	Upper Hutt	Total
Family Doctor, medical centre or GP	79%	79%	79%
After Hours	17%	16%	17%
Hospital A&E	17%	17%	17%
School	8%	4%	7%
Vibe	6%	8%	7%
Do not go anywhere	5%	7%	6%
Do not know where to go	4%	5%	5%
Family Planning or sexual health clinic	3%	3%	3%
Marae	2%	1%	2%
Alternative Health Worker	1%	1%	1%
Traditional Healer	1%	1%	1%

Getting help for particular issues

Knowledge of where to get help in the Hutt Valley was greatest for *physical health* issues (53%). Participants from Upper Hutt were more knowledgeable than Lower Hutt respondents about where to get help for all issues.

²⁷ Full statistical breakdown available in Appendix 16.

Table8: Knowing where to get help

	Lower Hutt	Upper Hutt	All
Physical Health	51%	57%	53%
Mental health issues	38%	47%	42%
Addiction	36%	40%	39%
Sexual Health	30%	40%	34%
Physical Violence	32%	38%	34%
Deliberately hurting yourself (self-harm)	26%	34%	29%

Note: Percentages in the table are based on the number of all young people in the survey. There was not an option 'do not know' so the results about the knowledge of where to go might be underestimated here and actually be higher.

Knowledge of where to get help by gender

Young women were slightly more aware of where to get help than young men for all issues. The biggest differences by gender, in knowing where to get help were: for *mental health* (female 47% vs. male 37%) and *sexual health* (female 39% vs. male 30%).

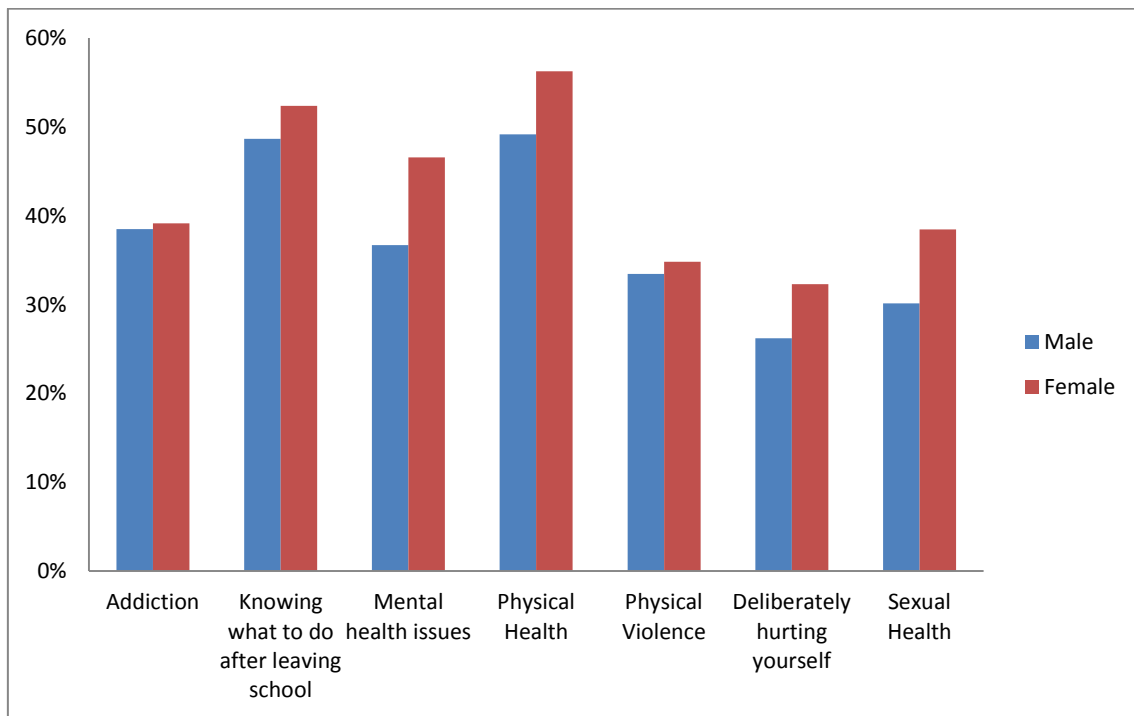


Figure 26: Knowing where to get help by gender

Knowledge of where to get help by age

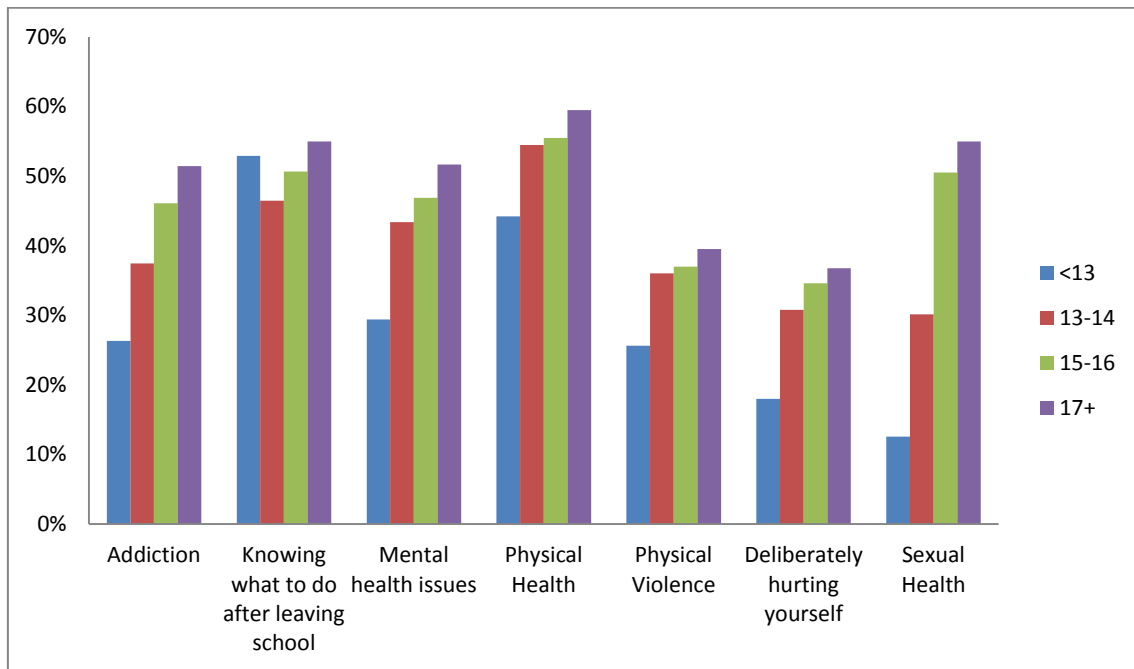


Figure 27: Knowing where to get help by age group

Knowledge of where to get help generally increased with age for all of issues listed.

Knowledge of where to get help by ethnicity

There were no major differences in knowing where to get help between Māori and non-Māori participants, except *physical health* (Maori 47% vs. non-Maori 55%). Pacific young people were slightly less likely to know where to get help for all issues with the biggest differences being in *mental health* (Pacific 32% vs. non-Pacific 43%), *sexual health* (Pacific 28% vs. non-Pacific 35%) and *deliberately hurting yourself* (self-harm; Pacific 22% vs. non-Pacific 30%).

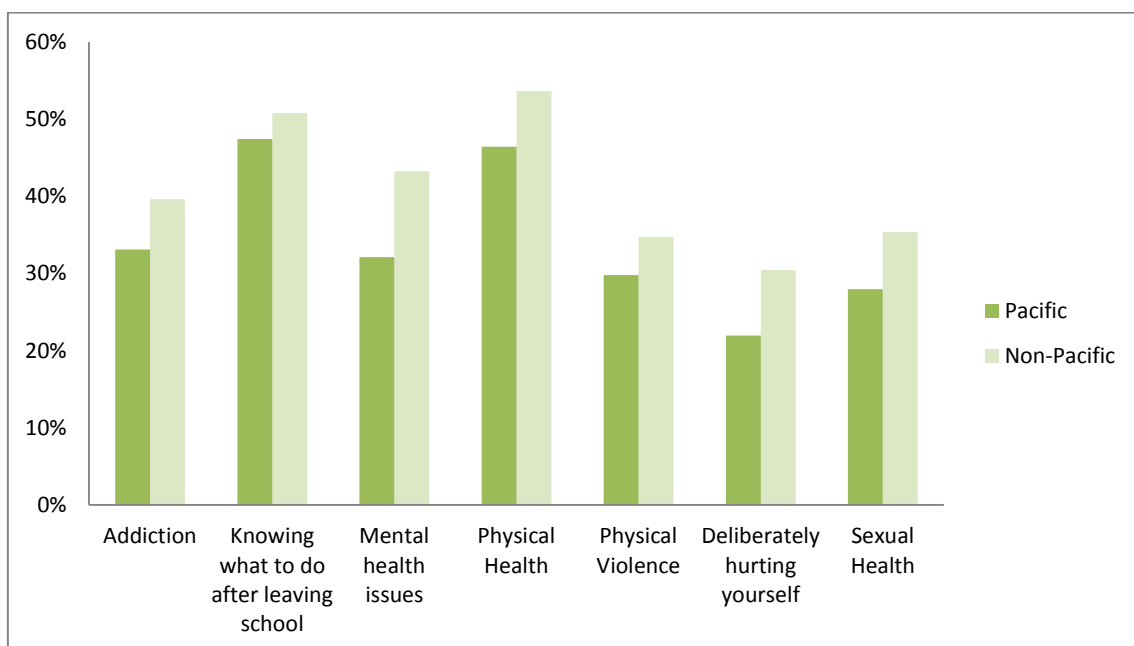
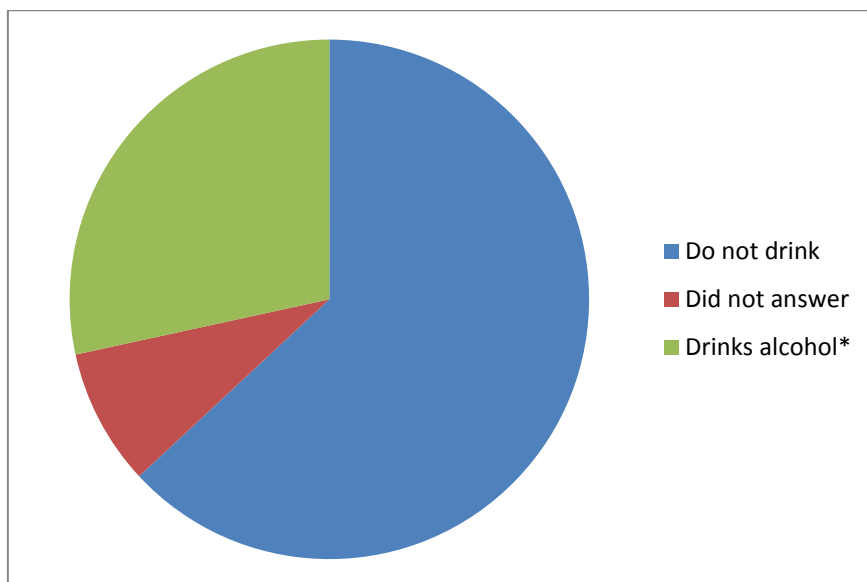


Figure 28: Knowing where to get help by ethnicity: Pacific vs. non-Pacific

LOCATION OF DRINKING ALCOHOL

Participants were asked: if you drink alcohol, where do you drink most often? The most common response was *do not drink alcohol* (63%). Nine percent *did not answer* the question at all. All other participants who indicated where they drink alcohol, were categorised as *drink alcohol* (28%)²⁸.



*Figure was extracted from those who answered 'Where do you drink most often' question²⁸.

Figure 29: Percentage of the participants who drink alcohol

Just over a quarter of participants (28%) ticked at least one place where they drank alcohol. The most common places were at *home, parties, or a mate's house*²⁹.

- *Parties, home or a mate's house* were the preferred places regardless of gender, ethnicity or age, with only slight differences in the order.
- Māori participants were more likely to drink in most locations (all locations except *home* and *school*) when compared to non-Māori, and more likely to drink at *parties* than anywhere else (Maori 69% vs. non-Māori 57%).
- Females were slightly more likely than males to drink at *a mate's house* (female 50% vs. male 43%), while males were slightly more likely to drink on the *street* (male 12% vs. female 5%), in *another city* (male 13% vs. female 9%), or a *bar/pub/club or café* (male 13% vs. female 8%).

²⁸ Participants were not directly asked if they drank alcohol. It was assumed they drank alcohol if they named a place where they drank. Full table available in Appendix 18.

²⁹ Full statistical breakdown available in Appendix 19.

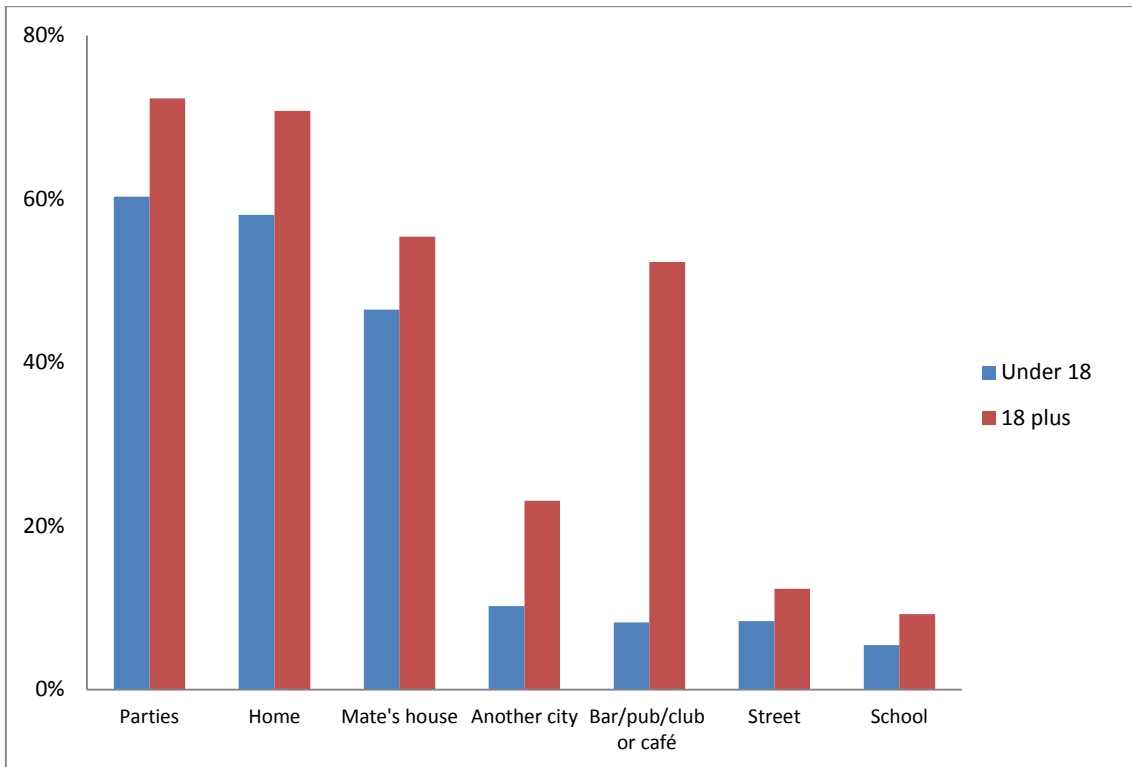


Figure 30: Where participants drink most often by age

There were only a small number of drinkers who were 18 years or over in the survey. These participants were more likely to drink in *a bar/pub/club or café* than those under the age of 18 (18+ years 52% vs. <18 years 8%). However, the first three preferences for those over 18 years were still at *home, a mate's house or at parties*.

SOURCE OF ALCOHOL

Participants were asked where they get their alcohol from, and could choose more than one answer. Overall, almost two-thirds (65%) of the young people who drink, usually got alcohol from a *parent/caregiver*.

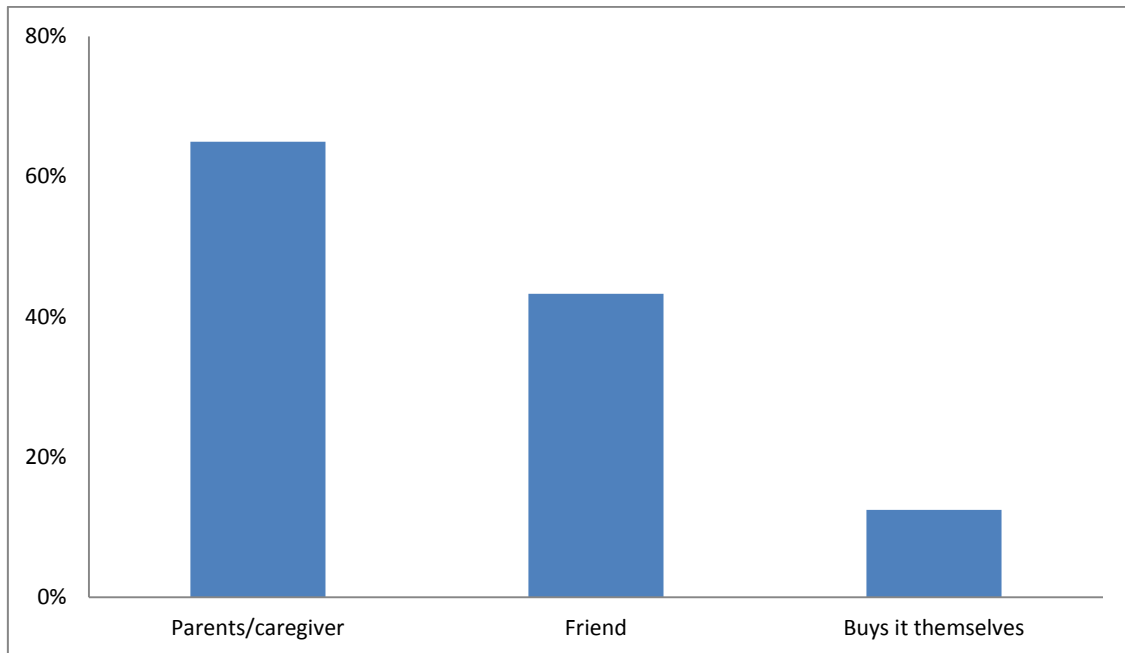


Figure 31: Where participants got alcohol from

Parents/caregivers were the main source of alcohol for all age groups except those over 18 years old. The majority (79%) of those 18 years and over, reported *buying alcohol themselves*, although nearly half (43%) still reported getting alcohol from a *parent/caregiver* and a quarter (26%) from a *friend*.

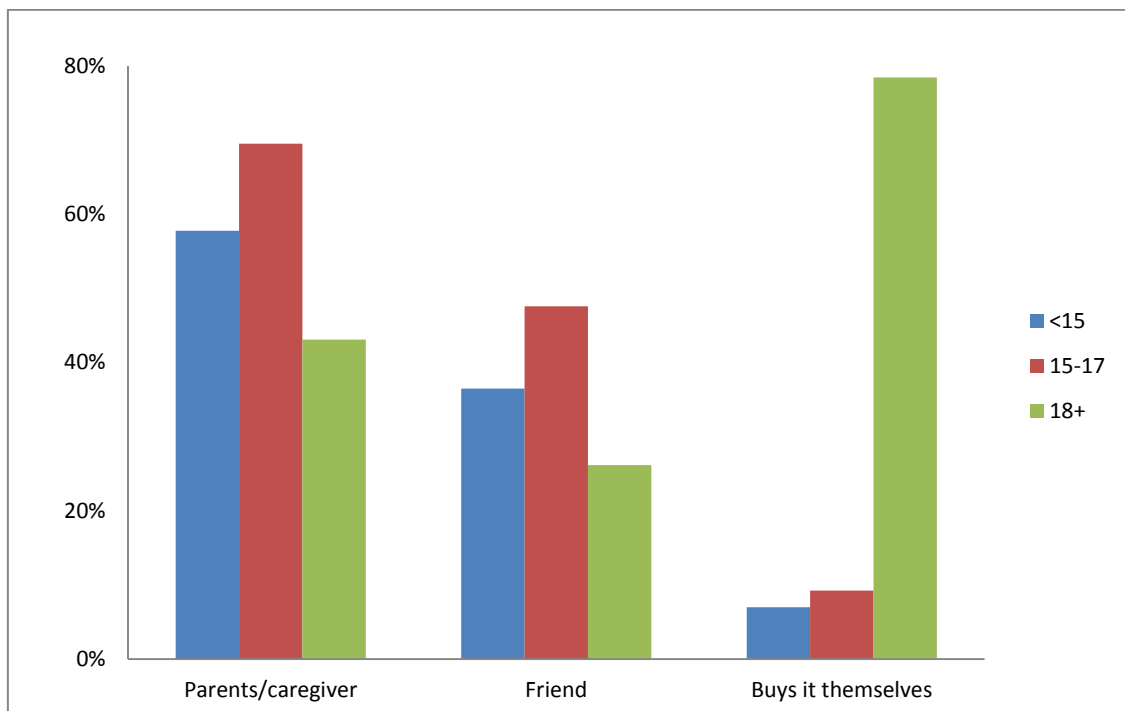


Figure 32: Where participants got alcohol from by age

While there were little difference between Māori and non-Māori responses to this question, the Pacific participants in this survey were more likely to get alcohol from a *friend* (Pacific 53% vs. non-Pacific 42%), than a *parent/caregiver* (Pacific 47% vs. non-Pacific 68%).

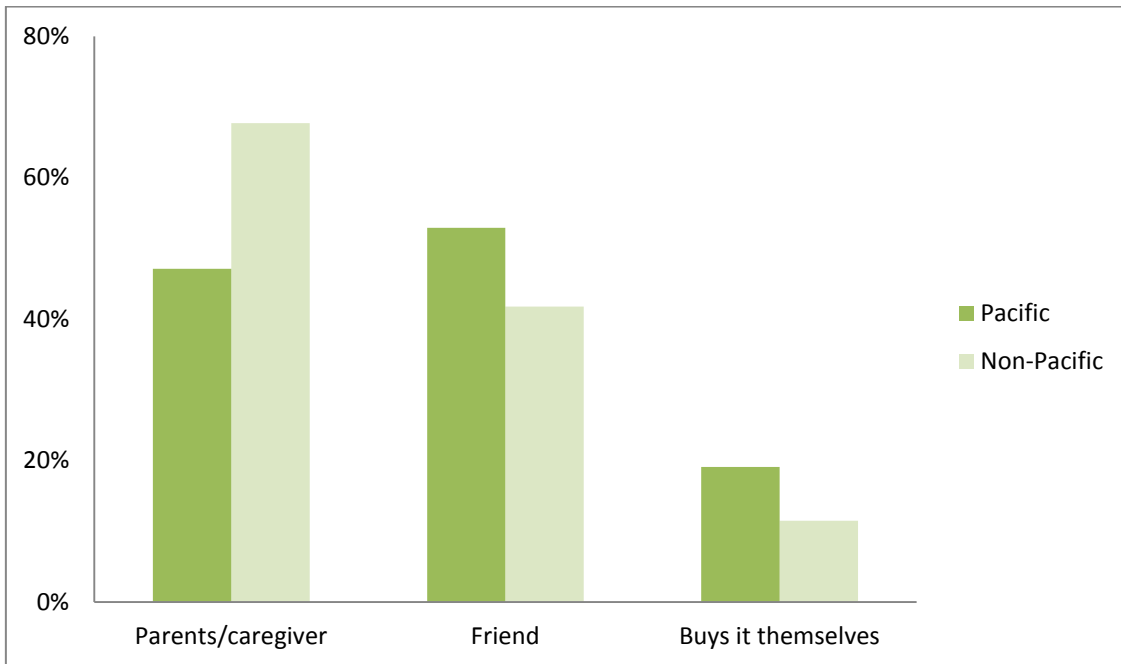


Figure 33: Where the participants got alcohol from by ethnicity: Pacific vs. non-Pacific

LOCATIONS FOR TAKING DRUGS

Participants were asked: if you use drugs, where do you take drugs most often? The most common response was *do not take drugs* (79%). Eleven percent *did not answer* the question at all. All other participants who indicated where they take drugs were categorised as *took drugs* (10%)³⁰. Comments to this question from the young people under 13 years old, showed that many were including Panadol and other medications as drugs. Participants that indicated they were referring to non-illicit drugs were excluded from the analysis of drug users below.

Amongst the participants who took drugs³¹, the three most common places they reported taking them most often were; at a *mate's house* (57%), *parties* (55%) and *home* (43%). These were the top three most common places, regardless of gender, ethnicity or age group.

³⁰ Full table available in Appendix 18.

³¹ Participants were not directly asked if they take drugs. It was assumed they did because they named a place where they consumed them.

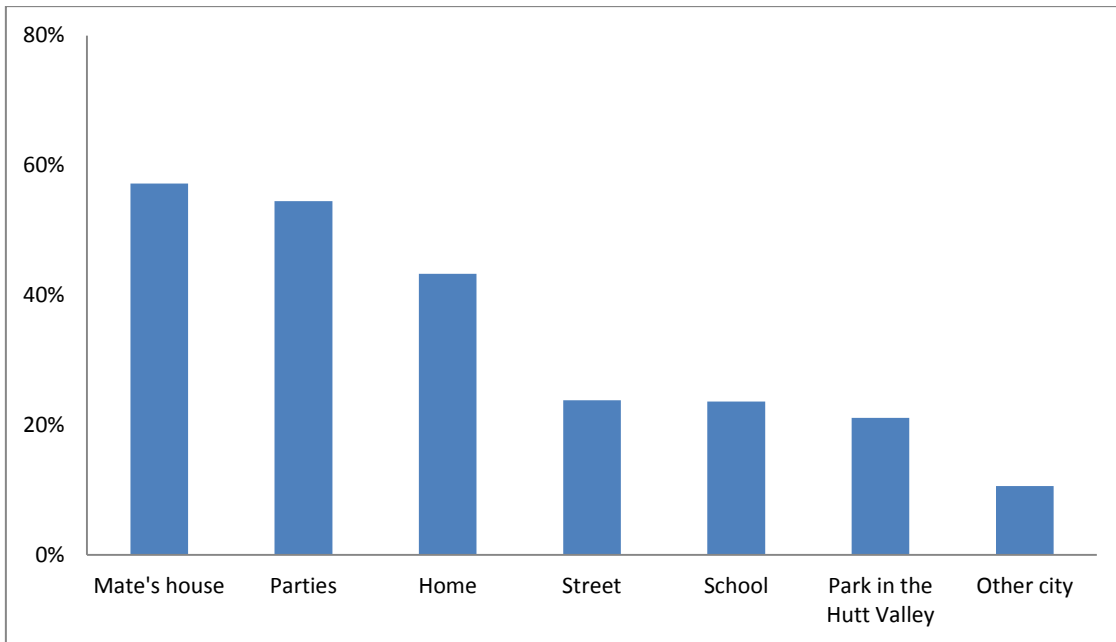


Figure 34: Where the participants took drugs

Differences by gender, age, ethnicity and location

There were some differences in the places where survey participants took drugs between genders and ethnicity³².

- Female participants who took drugs were significantly more likely than males to take them at *a mate's house* (female 66% vs. male 49%)
- Māori participants who took drugs, were significantly more likely to report taking drugs at most locations (all locations except *home* and *other city*), and Pacific participants who took drugs, were significantly more likely to report using them at *parties* and *school*.

ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS

Seventy-nine percent of young people surveyed say they do not take drugs and 63% of young people surveyed say they do not drink alcohol.

³² Full table available in Appendix 21.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Total responses for best things

	Total		Gender		Location		Age (years)				Ethnicity			
Best things	Frequency n=4431	%	Female n=2283	Male n=2071	Lower Hutt n=3013	Upper Hutt n=1346	<13 n=1128	13-14 n=1509	15-16 n=1265	17+ n=511	Maori n=1146	Non-Maori n=3285	Pacific n=590	Non-Pacific n=3841
Things to do and places to go	1141	25.8%	27.6%	23.9%	26.1%	25.6%	36.0%	24.3%	21.6%	17.6%	26.3%	25.6%	27.3%	25.5%
Close proximity to people and places/location	1134	25.6%	30.2%	20.8%	27.6%	21.7%	20.7%	26.4%	27.3%	30.7%	22.1%	26.8%	19.5%	26.6%
Good community	1089	24.6%	25.7%	23.8%	26.2%	21.8%	29.3%	24.1%	22.2%	21.9%	23.0%	25.1%	26.5%	24.3%
Shops	951	21.5%	24.2%	18.6%	22.2%	20.2%	26.0%	21.7%	19.1%	17.0%	22.8%	21.0%	21.8%	21.4%
Sport/outdoor recreation and places	834	18.8%	15.2%	23.1%	17.6%	22.2%	27.3%	17.0%	15.5%	14.1%	17.9%	19.1%	19.1%	18.8%
Natural environment	814	18.4%	17.8%	19.2%	16.6%	23.0%	21.9%	18.8%	16.6%	14.1%	14.8%	19.6%	14.1%	19.0%
Friends	813	18.3%	18.4%	18.4%	18.8%	17.5%	18.9%	19.7%	16.6%	18.0%	24.2%	16.3%	18.8%	18.3%
Size/space/population	470	10.6%	10.3%	11.1%	9.6%	13.0%	9.9%	10.8%	10.5%	11.2%	9.2%	11.1%	8.5%	10.9%
Family	413	9.3%	10.0%	8.6%	9.5%	9.1%	11.2%	8.9%	8.1%	9.6%	15.4%	7.2%	14.5%	8.5%
School and education	406	9.2%	8.6%	9.8%	9.3%	9.1%	14.5%	8.8%	5.4%	7.8%	9.9%	8.9%	9.3%	9.1%
Facilities/infrastructure/transport	296	6.7%	7.9%	5.5%	6.6%	6.8%	2.6%	6.5%	9.5%	9.4%	4.3%	7.5%	4.2%	7.1%
Safe	216	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%	5.4%	3.6%	7.0%	4.5%	4.0%	3.7%	3.9%	5.2%	4.5%	4.9%

Appendix 2: Content descriptions of best things themes

Theme name	Answers include
Close proximity to people and places/location	Central location, convenience, everything is close, family is close, lots of stuff in walking distance, easy to find places, easy to access places, easy to travel around, easy to walk places, easy to navigate, easy to get to Wellington, local
Things to do/places to go	Places to hang, lots of places to go, places to eat, pools, libraries, movies, church, cultural activities
Shops	The mall, good shops, the supermarket, heaps of sports shops
Natural Environment	Beach, river, scenery, view, hills, mountains. no pollution, clean water, it's a good place to live
Outdoor recreation/sports/physical activities and places	Motor cross, Maidstone BMX park, sports clubs, sports, sports parks, parks, mountain biking, tramping
Size/space/population	Small, big, central, I know the area, not too many people, not too crowded or busy, easy to find places, compact environment
Good community	Nice people, friendly neighbours, everyone is welcome, peaceful, everyone knows everybody, social, meeting people, kind community, helpful, community projects
Safe	Little crime, safe, no bad people, not dangerous, feel safe
Friends	Friend's houses, the bro's
Family	My house
School/education	Good education, lots of schools
Facilities/infrastructure/transport	Wi-Fi, internet, public facilities, free parking, public transport, not too much traffic

Appendix 3: Total responses for biggest issues

	Total		Gender		Location		Age (years)				Ethnicity			
Biggest issues	Frequency n=4431	%	Female n=2283	Male n=2071	Lower Hutt n=3013	Upper Hutt n=1346	<13 n=1128	13-14 n=1509	15-16 n=1265	17+ n=511	Maori n=1146	Non-Maori n=3285	Pacific n=590	Non-Pacific n=3841
Drugs	1164	26.3%	23.6%	29.4%	26.3%	26.7%	21.3%	29.1%	26.3%	29.2%	28.9%	25.4%	25.0%	26.5%
Alcohol	1002	22.6%	23.5%	22.0%	24.8%	17.9%	20.0%	24.2%	22.1%	25.6%	29.0%	20.4%	28.8%	21.6%
Perception of safety/crime	876	19.8%	19.9%	19.6%	19.9%	19.4%	26.7%	20.9%	14.3%	15.1%	22.6%	18.8%	22.1%	19.4%
Lack of things to do and places to go	675	15.2%	17.0%	13.4%	10.9%	25.3%	14.5%	11.6%	18.7%	18.8%	10.2%	17.0%	7.7%	16.4%
Smoking	624	14.1%	14.5%	13.9%	16.4%	9.0%	15.7%	15.6%	12.5%	10.2%	17.0%	13.1%	20.8%	13.0%
Bullying and prejudice	571	12.9%	13.9%	12.1%	13.4%	12.0%	16.8%	14.8%	8.8%	8.6%	13.0%	12.8%	10.3%	13.3%
Violence	371	8.4%	8.3%	8.6%	8.9%	7.4%	10.2%	8.7%	7.1%	6.8%	10.1%	7.8%	11.1%	7.9%
School and participation in education	267	6.0%	5.0%	7.2%	6.6%	5.0%	4.3%	6.0%	7.0%	7.4%	7.0%	5.7%	6.5%	6.0%
Loitering and antisocial behaviour	261	5.9%	7.1%	4.6%	7.3%	2.7%	2.9%	4.9%	8.5%	9.0%	7.5%	5.3%	9.7%	5.3%
Peer pressure	241	5.4%	6.5%	4.4%	5.4%	5.6%	5.1%	6.5%	5.5%	3.1%	4.5%	5.8%	5.3%	5.5%
Environment	239	5.4%	4.9%	6.0%	5.5%	5.3%	11.3%	3.8%	3.1%	2.9%	3.4%	6.1%	2.8%	5.8%
Poverty and financial issues	218	4.9%	5.0%	4.9%	4.8%	5.2%	6.5%	4.4%	4.3%	4.9%	6.0%	4.5%	4.8%	4.9%
Facilities and services (provision and quality)	169	3.8%	3.5%	4.1%	2.8%	6.0%	4.6%	2.9%	4.1%	4.1%	3.1%	4.0%	2.3%	4.0%
Transport issues	157	3.5%	4.6%	2.6%	2.9%	5.1%	2.0%	2.8%	4.8%	6.1%	2.4%	4.0%	1.2%	3.9%
Sexual health and sexuality	157	3.5%	4.2%	2.8%	3.1%	4.5%	1.1%	3.1%	5.4%	5.9%	4.5%	3.2%	5.2%	3.3%
Issues of mental health and well-being/suicide	145	3.3%	4.1%	2.5%	3.6%	2.6%	3.6%	2.8%	3.2%	4.1%	3.2%	3.3%	4.2%	3.1%
Family issues	132	3.0%	3.6%	2.3%	3.4%	2.1%	5.8%	1.6%	2.3%	2.7%	4.2%	2.6%	4.5%	2.7%
Graffiti and vandalism	119	2.7%	3.0%	2.4%	3.0%	2.2%	5.0%	2.6%	1.3%	1.4%	2.2%	2.9%	3.5%	2.6%
Driving-related issues	108	2.4%	3.0%	1.8%	2.8%	1.6%	5.1%	2.0%	1.1%	1.4%	2.0%	2.6%	1.7%	2.6%
Lack of employment/training options	105	2.4%	2.5%	2.3%	1.6%	4.2%	0.9%	1.5%	2.9%	6.7%	2.0%	2.5%	1.5%	2.5%

Appendix 4: Content descriptions of biggest issues themes

Biggest issues	Answers include
Drugs	Addiction, abuse, use, dealing, marijuana
Alcohol	Addiction, abuse, use, social supply
Perception of safety/crime	Feeling unsafe, crime, gangs, and intimidation.
Lack of things to do and places to go	Boredom, nothing to do, lack of youth spaces, no places to hang out, lack of variety of activities
Smoking	Smoking tobacco
Bullying and prejudice	462 responses related to bullying or cyber bullying, but also racism, stereotypes, intimidation, prejudice, derogatory terms
Violence	Physical, sexual, child, youth, whānau
School and participation in education	Dropping out, truancy, lack of education, teachers
Loitering and antisocial behaviour	Swearing, misbehaving, loitering, hanging out at bus stops, Hutt bums. Two hundred and thirty-five responses are related to the presence of others (e.g. loitering) rather than antisocial behaviour
Peer pressure	Peer pressure, bad influences, bad crowds
Environment	Size, littering, flooding, pollution
Poverty and financial issues	Lack of/too little income, money, poverty, homelessness, begging, housing, cost of activities
Facilities and services (provision and quality)	No Wi-Fi, run-down facilities, hard to access/lack of support and health services, number of shops, quality of sporting facilities
Transport issues	Public transport, cost, lateness, lack of transport, proximity to places
Sexual health and sexuality	Sexually transmitted infections, pregnancy, unsafe sex, lack of education, pornography, questions of sexuality and no support
Issues of mental health and well-being/suicide	Depression, anxiety, suicide, stress, suicide
Family issues	Divorce, family pressures, siblings
Graffiti and vandalism	Graffiti, tagging and vandalism
Driving-related issues	Traffic, speeding, texting while driving
Lack of employment/training options	No jobs, difficulty finding employment, lack of training opportunities

Appendix 5: Rating aspects of the Hutt Valley

	Overall		
Aspects of the Hutt Valley	Needs improvement	OK	Great as is
Job opportunities	37.3%	52.7%	10.0%
Safety in the Hutt Valley	31.4%	54.1%	14.5%
Places to hang out	26.8%	50.5%	22.7%
Knowing where to go for help	22.1%	53.2%	24.7%
Leisure opportunities	19.8%	50.1%	30.1%
Pride in being from the Hutt Valley	22.0%	53.7%	24.3%
Further education or training opportunities	18.3%	58.0%	23.8%

Appendix 6: Aspects of the Hutt Valley that need improvement

Aspects of the Hutt Valley	Gender		Location		Age (years)				Ethnicity			
	Female	Male	Lower Hutt	Upper Hutt	<13	13-14	15-16	17+	Maori	Non-Maori	Pacific	Non-Pacific
Job opportunities	40.1%	34.2%	33.6%	45.1%	27.6%	31.4%	48.4%	49.1%	38.9%	36.8%	34.9%	37.7%
Safety in the Hutt Valley	34.3%	27.8%	28.9%	35.9%	26.8%	30.2%	35.9%	34.5%	35.4%	30.1%	27.4%	32.0%
Places to hang out	30.1%	23.0%	23.1%	35.1%	17.4%	22.4%	37.3%	36.1%	24.5%	27.6%	21.1%	27.7%
Knowing where to go for help	24.1%	19.6%	20.1%	26.2%	18.2%	22.4%	25.8%	21.5%	24.3%	21.4%	23.0%	22.0%
Pride in being from the Hutt Valley	24.2%	19.2%	19.0%	27.8%	8.4%	20.6%	31.9%	32.0%	22.1%	21.9%	18.0%	22.5%
Leisure opportunities	21.4%	17.6%	16.8%	25.1%	12.3%	17.6%	24.9%	30.0%	20.2%	19.6%	18.8%	19.9%
Further education or training opportunities	19.4%	16.5%	15.4%	23.6%	10.8%	16.2%	23.7%	27.4%	19.0%	18.0%	17.9%	18.3%

Appendix 7: Overall changes in the Hutt Valley

Aspects of the Hutt Valley	Negative change	No change	Positive change
Further education or training opportunities	5.4%	55.1%	39.5%
Job opportunities	18.4%	60.2%	21.4%
Leisure opportunities	5.3%	49.2%	45.5%
Places to hang out	10.3%	57.9%	31.8%
Pride in being from the Hutt Valley	10.0%	59.5%	30.5%
Safety in the Hutt Valley	11.9%	59.6%	28.5%

Appendix 8: Changes in the Hutt Valley

		Gender		Location		Age (years)				Ethnicity			
Aspects of the Hutt Valley	Type of change	Female	Male	Lower Hutt	Upper Hutt	<13	13-14	15-16	17+	Maori	Non-Maori	Pacific	Non-Pacific
Further education or training opportunities	Negative	5.0%	5.9%	4.9%	6.5%	5.0%	4.1%	6.5%	7.9%	5.6%	5.4%	4.7%	5.6%
	No change	56.1%	53.6%	53.3%	58.7%	48.7%	55.0%	61.0%	53.4%	52.6%	55.9%	50.9%	55.7%
	Positive	38.9%	40.5%	41.8%	34.8%	46.3%	41.0%	32.5%	38.7%	41.8%	38.8%	44.4%	38.8%
Job opportunities	Negative	19.9%	16.5%	16.8%	22.0%	16.8%	15.8%	21.8%	21.1%	20.0%	17.8%	17.2%	18.5%
	No change	60.0%	60.6%	60.8%	58.8%	59.8%	62.4%	60.4%	54.3%	56.0%	61.6%	55.2%	61.0%
	Positive	20.1%	23.0%	22.4%	19.2%	23.4%	21.9%	17.8%	24.7%	24.0%	20.6%	27.6%	20.5%
Leisure opportunities	Negative	5.5%	5.2%	5.0%	6.2%	4.3%	4.7%	6.5%	6.6%	5.0%	5.4%	4.9%	5.4%
	No change	50.5%	47.4%	47.0%	53.4%	39.9%	47.4%	56.7%	55.8%	46.0%	50.2%	45.0%	49.8%
	Positive	44.0%	47.4%	48.0%	40.4%	55.7%	48.0%	36.8%	37.6%	49.0%	44.3%	50.1%	44.8%
Places to hang out	Negative	11.8%	8.8%	9.6%	12.0%	8.9%	10.3%	10.8%	12.1%	12.1%	9.7%	8.8%	10.6%
	No change	58.5%	57.4%	57.2%	59.9%	55.8%	56.1%	61.6%	58.2%	52.8%	59.6%	57.5%	57.9%
	Positive	29.8%	33.8%	33.3%	28.1%	35.3%	33.6%	27.6%	29.7%	35.1%	30.7%	33.8%	31.5%
Pride in being from the Hutt Valley	Negative	10.6%	9.0%	8.1%	14.0%	5.9%	9.1%	13.2%	13.9%	10.2%	10.0%	8.2%	10.3%
	No change	61.4%	57.4%	58.1%	62.0%	47.2%	61.1%	66.3%	64.5%	56.4%	60.5%	55.6%	60.0%
	Positive	28.0%	33.6%	33.8%	24.0%	46.9%	29.8%	20.5%	21.6%	33.4%	29.6%	36.3%	29.7%
Safety in the Hutt Valley	Negative	11.4%	12.3%	11.5%	12.7%	11.1%	13.3%	11.2%	11.3%	14.1%	11.1%	9.8%	12.2%
	No change	60.9%	58.1%	57.9%	63.0%	49.4%	60.4%	66.3%	63.4%	57.5%	60.4%	54.9%	60.4%
	Positive	27.7%	29.6%	30.6%	24.3%	39.6%	26.4%	22.5%	25.3%	28.4%	28.5%	35.2%	27.5%

Appendix 9: What participants like about school

Most enjoyed at school	Overall		Gender		Location		Age (years)				Ethnicity			
	Frequency	%	Female	Male	Lower Hutt	Upper Hutt	<13	13-14	15-16	17+	Maori	Non-Maori	Pacific	Non-Pacific
Hanging out with friends	3515	79.3%	83.0%	76.1%	78.9%	80.5%	81.4%	81.3%	78.3%	72.6%	77.7%	79.9%	78.7%	79.4%
Sports	2199	49.6%	44.9%	55.2%	51.1%	47.2%	60.8%	52.6%	39.3%	42.7%	57.6%	46.8%	63.1%	47.5%
Arts and/or music	1298	29.3%	38.0%	19.9%	30.0%	27.6%	31.6%	32.6%	25.7%	23.5%	29.1%	29.3%	35.9%	28.3%
Doing school work	1214	27.4%	30.2%	24.7%	29.2%	23.1%	31.2%	23.6%	26.8%	31.3%	24.9%	28.3%	36.3%	26.0%
Being away from home	590	13.3%	15.3%	11.0%	12.9%	14.3%	10.4%	12.5%	16.4%	14.3%	17.5%	11.8%	18.0%	12.6%
Kapa haka or other cultural activities	446	10.1%	13.4%	6.6%	11.3%	7.6%	18.9%	7.2%	6.9%	7.0%	21.3%	6.1%	27.1%	7.4%
Don't enjoy school at all	360	8.1%	7.7%	8.5%	7.8%	8.6%	5.7%	6.8%	11.3%	9.2%	10.9%	7.2%	5.7%	8.5%

Appendix 10: Reason for leaving school

Reason for leaving school	Total	Total (%)
Last Year	239	70%
Further education or training	78	23%
Changing schools or moving	16	5%
Seeking employment/career	10	3%

Appendix 11: Support needed for school leavers

Support needed	Overall	
	Frequency	%
Guidance and advice	133	41.7%
Transport	94	29.5%
Coaching and extra support	51	16.0%
Financial assistance	45	14.1%
Resources and equipment	32	10.0%
Extra training	20	6.3%
Course and extra education	17	5.3%
Life skills	11	3.4%

Appendix 12: Content descriptions for supports needed to leave school

Theme name	Answers include
Guidance and Advice	Advice for career, education options and services available
Life Skills	Advice and teaching of real world skills, like finances, flatting etc.
Financial assistance	Funding, scholarships etc.
Coaching and extra support	Answers focused on support needed beyond general advice e.g. coaching, extra support and tutoring
Resources and equipment	E.g. books, tools, equipment etc.
Courses and extra education	E.g. trades, transition courses etc.
Life skills	Cooking, financial skills etc.
Extra training	Extra training in courses etc.

Appendix 13: Most common places participants hang out*

Places where participants hang out	Overall		Gender		Location		Age (years)				Ethnicity			
	Frequency	%	Female	Male	Lower Hutt	Upper Hutt	<13	13-14	15-16	17+	Maori	Non-Maori	Pacific	Non-Pacific
Home or mate's place	3088	69.7%	71.2%	68.7%	69.2%	71.8%	75.8%	70.3%	69.6%	65.1%	60.9%	72.8%	54.2%	72.1%
Shopping centre/mall	1744	39.4%	50.2%	28.2%	40.4%	37.5%	42.5%	39.9%	39.9%	35.9%	34.6%	41.0%	27.1%	41.3%
Round the neighbourhood	1003	22.6%	21.2%	24.5%	22.6%	23.2%	26.4%	24.5%	20.3%	17.0%	18.1%	24.2%	15.6%	23.7%
Recreation Area	953	21.5%	19.1%	24.6%	21.6%	21.5%	27.7%	20.5%	20.4%	16.8%	19.6%	22.2%	14.8%	22.6%
Video game place	662	14.9%	4.6%	26.4%	15.3%	14.5%	17.7%	15.8%	13.8%	11.0%	12.6%	15.8%	8.5%	16.0%
Library	465	10.5%	13.4%	7.4%	10.5%	10.5%	13.8%	11.3%	7.8%	8.8%	6.5%	11.9%	8.2%	10.9%
Church	371	8.4%	8.9%	7.9%	8.7%	7.9%	9.4%	8.5%	8.2%	7.4%	6.1%	9.2%	19.5%	6.6%
River	311	7.0%	7.5%	6.5%	5.5%	10.7%	9.0%	7.2%	6.6%	4.4%	8.3%	6.6%	5.5%	7.3%
Youth centre/space	232	5.2%	6.4%	4.1%	5.9%	3.6%	3.9%	5.8%	6.5%	3.8%	6.2%	4.9%	7.7%	4.9%
Bar/pub/club or café	215	4.9%	5.8%	3.8%	4.6%	5.2%	4.0%	4.0%	4.7%	10.2%	4.5%	5.0%	3.0%	5.1%
Marae	44	1.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Participants could choose three places they hang out.

Note: Some breakdowns are not included because the numbers are too small.

Appendix 14: Places Lower Hutt participants reported hanging out by location

Places where participants hang out	Location of places					Total
	Lower Hutt	Upper Hutt	Wainuiomata	Wellington	Elsewhere	
Home or mate's place	70.5%	4.2%	19.7%	2.1%	3.5%	100.0%
Shopping centre/mall	86.8%	1.8%	6.5%	4.4%	0.5%	100.0%
Round the neighbourhood	73.5%	1.6%	19.4%	1.6%	3.8%	100.0%
Recreation area	71.9%	5.1%	12.7%	6.4%	3.8%	100.0%
Video game places	69.1%	2.4%	21.4%	3.0%	4.1%	100.0%
Bar/pub/club or café	58.7%	2.2%	10.9%	22.5%	5.8%	100.0%
Church	65.0%	6.1%	13.3%	11.4%	4.2%	100.0%
Library	75.4%	4.1%	14.8%	1.3%	4.4%	100.0%
Marae	37.8%	5.4%	21.6%	10.8%	24.3%	100.0%
River	60.61%	12.12%	20.00%	1.82%	5.45%	100.0%
Youth Centre	70.95%	4.47%	10.61%	8.94%	5.03%	100.0%

Appendix 15: Places Upper Hutt participants reported hanging out by location

Places where participants hang out	Location of places					Total
	Lower Hutt	Upper Hutt	Wainuiomata	Wellington	Elsewhere	
Home or mate's place	5.4%	90.5%	0.1%	1.6%	2.5%	100.0%
Shopping centre/mall	57.6%	35.6%	0.0%	6.3%	0.4%	100.0%
Round the neighbourhood	2.2%	93.9%	0.64%	0.96%	2.24%	100.0%
Recreation area	8.0%	85.1%	0.7%	4.8%	1.4%	100.0%
Video game places	4.1%	91.3%	0.0%	1.0%	3.6%	100.0%
Bar/pub/club or cafe	14.3%	67.1%	0.0%	15.7%	2.9%	100.0%
Church	19.8%	71.7%	0.0%	4.7%	3.8%	100.0%
Library	5.6%	93.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	100.0%
Marae	14.3%	71.4%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	100.0%
River	3.5%	91.0%	0.0%	1.4%	4.2%	100.0%
Youth Centre	12.2%	81.6%	0.0%	2.0%	4.1%	100.0%

Appendix 16: Where participants go for healthcare

	Total		Location		Gender		Age				Ethnicity			
	Frequency	%	Lower Hutt	Upper Hutt	Female	Male	<13	13-14	15-16	17+	Māori	Non-Māori	Pacific	Non-Pacific
Family Doctor, medical centre or GP	3481	78.6%	78.5%	79.1%	81.8%	75.7%	81.2%	79.7%	76.4%	75.5%	73.5%	80.3%	73.7%	79.3%
After Hours	747	16.9%	17.1%	16.3%	17.9%	15.6%	20.7%	16.2%	15.5%	13.9%	14.6%	17.7%	16.5%	16.9%
Hospital A&E	746	16.8%	16.9%	16.6%	17.3%	16.3%	21.8%	16.7%	14.7%	12.1%	18.8%	16.1%	17.8%	16.7%
School	301	6.8%	8.1%	3.8%	7.4%	5.9%	5.7%	7.0%	6.6%	9.0%	9.3%	5.9%	11.1%	6.1%
Vibe	293	6.6%	5.9%	7.9%	8.3%	4.5%	1.1%	3.6%	10.3%	18.4%	11.0%	5.1%	10.0%	6.1%
Don't go anywhere	255	5.8%	5.1%	7.3%	6.0%	5.3%	4.4%	5.0%	7.4%	6.8%	7.5%	5.1%	5.8%	5.7%
Don't know where to go	212	4.8%	4.4%	5.4%	4.2%	5.1%	6.0%	4.2%	5.0%	2.9%	5.9%	4.4%	6.7%	4.5%
Family Planning or sexual health clinic	150	3.4%	3.4%	3.1%	4.5%	2.0%	1.2%	2.3%	5.0%	7.6%	5.5%	2.6%	3.3%	3.4%
Marae	82	1.9%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alternative health worker	60	1.4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Traditional healer	45	1.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Some breakdowns are not included because the numbers are too small.

Appendix 17: Know where to go for particular issues

	Total		Gender		Location		Age				Ethnicity			
	Frequency	%	Female	Male	Lower Hutt	Upper Hutt	<13	13-14	15-16	17+	Maori	Non-Maori	Pacific	Non-Pacific
Physical health	2334	52.7%	56.2%	49.1%	50.9%	56.6%	44.2%	54.5%	55.5%	59.5%	47.0%	54.6%	46.4%	53.7%
Mental health issues	1849	41.7%	46.6%	36.7%	38.2%	47.3%	29.4%	43.4%	46.9%	51.7%	38.2%	43.0%	32.1%	43.2%
Addiction	1716	38.7%	39.1%	38.5%	36.3%	40.4%	26.3%	37.5%	46.1%	51.5%	41.3%	37.8%	33.1%	39.6%
Sexual health	1524	34.4%	38.5%	30.1%	30.1%	39.7%	12.6%	30.1%	50.5%	55.0%	33.7%	34.6%	28.0%	35.4%
Physical violence	1509	34.1%	34.8%	33.4%	31.5%	38.3%	25.6%	36.0%	37.0%	39.5%	33.3%	34.3%	29.8%	34.7%
Deliberately hurting yourself (self-harm)	1298	29.3%	32.3%	26.2%	26.0%	34.5%	18.0%	30.8%	34.6%	36.8%	27.0%	30.1%	22.2%	30.4%

Appendix 18: Percentage of the participants who drink alcohol or take drugs

Response	Drinks alcohol		Takes drugs	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Drinks alcohol/takes drugs*	1259	28.4%	453	10.2%
Do not drink/take drugs	2795	63.1%	3494	78.9%
Did not respond	377	8.5%	484	10.9%

*Participants indicated they used alcohol or drugs by naming a place where they had consumed it.

Appendix 19: Where the participants who drink alcohol, drink

Location	Total		Gender		Location		Age Group		Ethnicity			
	Frequency	%	Female	Male	Lower Hutt	Upper Hutt	<18	18+	Maori	Non-Maori	Pacific	Non-Pacific
Parties	767	60.9%	62.8%	59.5%	60.1%	62.0%	60.3%	72.3%	69.1%	56.7%	65.2%	60.3%
Home	739	58.7%	60.1%	56.6%	58.4%	58.6%	58.0%	70.8%	59.8%	58.1%	53.0%	60.0%
Mate's house	591	46.9%	50.1%	43.2%	46.3%	48.3%	46.5%	55.4%	52.3%	44.1%	51.3%	46.3%
Another city	137	10.9%	8.7%	13.2%	11.6%	8.9%	10.2%	23.1%	16.7%	7.8%	15.8%	10.2%
Bar/pub/club or café	132	10.5%	8.4%	12.8%	12.2%	7.4%	8.2%	52.3%	13.0%	9.2%	12.0%	10.3%
Street	108	8.6%	5.3%	11.9%	10.7%	3.8%	8.4%	12.3%	12.3%	6.6%	12.0%	8.1%
Park	100	7.9%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
School	71	5.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix 20: Where the participants get alcohol

Source	Total		Gender		Location		Age group		Ethnicity			
	Frequency	%	Female	Male	Lower Hutt	Upper Hutt	<18	18+	Maori	Non-Maori	Pacific	Non-Pacific
Parent/caregiver	787	65.0%	66.7%	63.7%	62.7%	69.2%	66.2%	43.1%	60.1%	67.5%	47.1%	67.7%
Friend	524	43.3%	44.0%	42.0%	43.6%	42.5%	44.2%	26.2%	46.5%	41.6%	52.9%	41.8%
Buy their own	151	12.5%	10.3%	14.4%	13.8%	9.5%	8.7%	78.5%	15.6%	10.9%	19.1%	11.5%

Appendix 21: Where the participants take drugs

Source	Total		Gender		Location		Ethnicity			
	Frequency	%	Female	Male	Lower Hutt	Upper Hutt	Maori	Non-Maori	Pacific	Non-Pacific
Mate's house	259	57.2%	65.5%	49.1%	54.1%	62.3%	63.2%	53.1%	61.4%	56.4%
Parties	247	54.5%	58.6%	50.0%	51.4%	58.9%	64.8%	47.6%	70.0%	51.7.0%
Home	196	43.3%	41.4%	45.0%	44.2%	41.8%	47.3%	40.6%	51.4%	41.8%
Street	108	23.8%	22.3%	22.9%	23.8%	24.7%	29.7%	19.9%	27.1%	23.2%
School	107	23.6%	24.1%	21.1%	22.5%	26.7%	30.8%	18.8%	32.9%	21.9%
Park in the Hutt Valley	100	22.1%	24.1%	18.8%	24.5%	17.8%	28.6%	17.7%	22.9%	21.9%
Other city	48	10.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: 'Other city' and age group breakdowns are not included because of small numbers in certain age groups.

Appendix 22: Hutt Valley Youth Survey questionnaire

Front cover:

The Hutt Valley Youth Survey is asking about the biggest issues for young people, improvements needed, feelings about school, places to hang out, as well as health and well-being.

The survey is an opportunity to identify gaps and work together for solutions. The overall results will be put into a report that will be available for you, your schools and youth organisations. The information you provide on this survey will help local youth organisations better understand the lives of young people currently living the Hutt Valley.

The answers you provide in this survey are private and you cannot be personally identified. Taking part in this survey is voluntary and you can decide to stop at any time.

The information sheet and survey will be stored separately so you cannot be identified. The contact details that you gave on the information sheet will only be used for the prize draw, and then it will be destroyed.

Questionnaire:

1. Sex/gender:

2. What suburb do you live in? (please choose from the list in the back of the survey)

3. How old are you?

- | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 11 or younger | <input type="checkbox"/> 14 | <input type="checkbox"/> 17 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 12 | <input type="checkbox"/> 15 | <input type="checkbox"/> 18 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 13 | <input type="checkbox"/> 16 | <input type="checkbox"/> 19 or older |

4. Which ethnic group do you belong to? (choose the option/options which apply to you)

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> NZ European | <input type="checkbox"/> Cook Island Māori | <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NZ Māori | <input type="checkbox"/> Tongan | <input type="checkbox"/> Indian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan | <input type="checkbox"/> Niuean | <input type="checkbox"/> Other such as Dutch, Japanese, Tokelauan. Please state. |

Other (please specify):

5. If you go to school/other education, where do you go to?

School:	<input type="text"/>
Other education provider:	<input type="text"/>

- Do not go to school/education provider (go to question 9)

6. What do you enjoy most about school/other education? (you can choose more than one)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hanging out with friends | <input type="checkbox"/> Other arts and/or music |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Doing school work | <input type="checkbox"/> Being away from home |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sports | <input type="checkbox"/> I don't enjoy school at all |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Kapa haka or other cultural activities | |

Other (please specify):

7. Will you be finishing or leaving school this year?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> I have already left (go to question 8) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No (go to question 10) | <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know (go to question 9) |

8. If you are leaving/have left school, please explain why:

9. What support would be useful for people leaving school? (e.g. transport, advice, equipment, books, coaching)

10. Choose THREE places where you hang out most often.

	Where?				
	Lower Hutt	Upper Hutt	Wellington	Wainuiomata	Elsewhere
My house or a mate's house	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Round my neighbourhood (e.g. local streets, park)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A youth centre/space	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Church	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A shopping centre or mall	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A place to play video games	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A bar/pub/club or café	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A recreation area (e.g. skateboard ramp, park, sports field, pool, gym)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The River	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A library	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A marae	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

11. What do you think are the three best things about living in the Hutt Valley?

1.
2.
3.

12. What do you think are the three biggest issues for young people in the Hutt Valley?

1.
2.
3.

13. Tick the box if you know where you can go to get help for the following: *(you can choose more than one)*

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Addiction (drugs, alcohol etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Deliberately (on purpose) hurting yourself |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mental health issues (e.g. depression, grief, body image pressure) | <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual health |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Physical health | <input type="checkbox"/> Knowing what to do after leaving school |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Physical violence | |

14. If you drink alcohol, where do you drink most often?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Do not drink alcohol | <input type="checkbox"/> At home |
| <input type="checkbox"/> At parties | <input type="checkbox"/> At school |
| <input type="checkbox"/> At a mate's house | <input type="checkbox"/> On the street |
| <input type="checkbox"/> At a bar/pub/club or café | <input type="checkbox"/> Another city (e.g. Wellington or Porirua) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> In a park in the Hutt Valley | |

Other (please specify):

15. If you drink alcohol, where do you get it from?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Do not drink alcohol | <input type="checkbox"/> I buy it myself |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Parents/caregiver | <input type="checkbox"/> Brother or sister |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Friend | |

Other (please specify):

16. If you use drugs, where do you take drugs most often?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Do not take drugs | <input type="checkbox"/> At home |
| <input type="checkbox"/> At parties | <input type="checkbox"/> At school |
| <input type="checkbox"/> At a mate's house | <input type="checkbox"/> On the street |
| <input type="checkbox"/> At a bar/pub/club or café | <input type="checkbox"/> Another city (e.g. Wellington or Porirua) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> In a park in the Hutt Valley | |

Other (please specify):

17. Do you think there has been a positive or negative change in the past year in these places?

	Positive change	No change	Negative change
Places to hang out	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leisure opportunities in the Hutt Valley (e.g. sports events, concerts, clubs, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Job opportunities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Further education or training opportunities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Making the Hutt Valley safer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pride in being from the Hutt Valley	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

18. Over the last two weeks:

	All of the time	Most of the time	Half the time	Some of the time	At no time
I have felt cheerful and in good spirits	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I have felt calm and relaxed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I have felt active and vigorous	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I woke up feeling fresh and rested	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
My daily life has been filled with things that interest me	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

19. If you answered 'at no time' for any of the above questions, did you get help or advice when you felt like this?

- Yes I did not answer 'at no time' for the above questions (go to question 21)
- No (go to question 21)

20. Where/who did you get help or advice from?

21. Where do you usually go for your healthcare and well-being? (you can choose more than one)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Family doctor, medical centre or GP clinic | <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital accident and emergency department |
| <input type="checkbox"/> After-hours or 24 hour accident and medical centre | <input type="checkbox"/> Family planning or sexual health clinic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Vibe | <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional healer (e.g. tohunga, fofo) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Marae | <input type="checkbox"/> I don't go anywhere for healthcare or well-being |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alternative health worker (e.g. naturopath, homeopath) | <input type="checkbox"/> Do not know where to go |
| <input type="checkbox"/> School health centre | |

Other (please specify):

22. Please rate the following for the Hutt Valley:

	Great as is	Ok	Needs improvement
Places to hang out	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Job opportunities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Safety in the Hutt Valley	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pride in being from the Hutt Valley	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leisure opportunities (e.g. sports events, concerts, clubs, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Further education or training opportunities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Knowing where to go for help	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

23. Do you want to be more involved with activities in your school and/or community?

- Yes I am already involved in activities in my school or community (go to question 26)
- No

24. What are the reasons you are not more involved in these activities? *(you can choose more than one)*

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> I don't have spare time | <input type="checkbox"/> Would feel shy/nervous or embarrassed |
| <input type="checkbox"/> It costs too much | <input type="checkbox"/> Family/cultural or religious reasons |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I can't get there | <input type="checkbox"/> I don't know |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The activity I want to do is not available to me | |

Other (please specify):

25. What activities would you like to do?

26. Is there anything else you would like to tell us about life as a young person in the Hutt Valley?

Thank you for taking part in this survey

Back page:

LIST OF HUTT VALLEY SUBURBS:

Lower Hutt:

Alicetown
Arakura
Ava
Avalon
Belmont
Boulcott
Eastbourne
Epunī
Fairfield
Glendale
Gracefield
Harbour View
Homedale
Kelson
Korokoro
Manor Park
Maungaraki
Melling
Moera
Naenae
Normandale
Parkway
Petone
Pomare
Seaview
Stokes Valley
Taitā
Tirohanga
Wainuiomata
Waiwhetū
Waterloo
Wingate
Woburn

Upper Hutt:

Birchville
Brown Owl
Clouston Park
Ebdentown
Elderslea
Emerald Hill
Heretaunga
Kingsley Heights
Mangaroa
Maoribank
Maymorn
Moonshine
Parkdale
Pinehaven
Riverstone Terraces
Silverstream
Te Marua
Timberlea
Totara Park
Trentham
Upper Hutt CBD
Wallaceville
Whitemans Valley
Te Marua
Timberlea
Totara Park
Trentham
Upper Hutt CBD
Wallaceville
Whitemans Valley

Please write your suburb for Question 2 even if it is not listed (e.g. Cannons Creek, Wellington CBD, Wairarapa, etc.).