

Youth19 – Housing deprivation brief

Youth19

Youth19 is the latest in the Aotearoa New Zealand Youth2000 series of health and wellbeing surveys. These large-scale, high-quality surveys began in 2001 and were repeated in 2007, 2012 and 2019. We have surveyed a total of over 36,000 students since 2001.

In 2019, 7,721 adolescents from 49 Auckland, Northland and Waikato schools and kura kaupapa Māori took part in the Youth19 survey. They completed the anonymous survey in English or te reo Māori on internet tablets with optional voice-over. For more information, see www.youth19.ac.nz.

For the first time in a large-scale New Zealand youth survey, Youth19 asked detailed questions about housing deprivation. In this brief we give an overview of key findings.

What is housing deprivation?

Housing deprivation has been defined as a lack of access to minimally adequate housing.¹ The Youth19 survey included questions about five housing deprivation indicators:

- 1) **Inadequate housing**, e.g. sleeping in a car, in a garage, on the floor, or in emergency accommodation; couch-surfing; or sharing a bed due to lack of adequate places to sleep/live.
- 2) **Serious housing deprivation**, a subset of inadequate housing, e.g. living in emergency housing, a hostel, a car etc.
- 3) **Housing financial stress**, i.e. parents or caregivers worry about paying for housing costs, often or all the time.
- 4) **Families splitting up** because they do not have a house with enough space for everyone.
- 5) **Moving house frequently**, i.e. moving house 2 or more times in the past 12 months.

For further details of housing deprivation indicators and the survey questions used, see Appendix 1.

Inadequate housing is very harmful for young people and their families. It can increase stress and health problems, leave students without enough space to do homework, and impact sleep and relationships.



How common is it?

We found that housing deprivation is common among New Zealand secondary school students:

- **29%** of those in years 9–13 had experienced **any housing deprivation** (at least one of the 5 housing deprivation indicators) in the past 12 months
- **10%** had lived in **inadequate housing** in the past 12 months (indicator 1)
- **2%** reported **serious housing deprivation** in the past 12 months (indicator 2)
- **15%** said that their **families often/always worry about paying for housing costs** (indicator 3)
- **10%** said that their **family had needed to split up** because their home was too small to accommodate everyone (indicator 4)
- **7%** said that they had **moved house 2 or more times** in the past 12 months (indicator 5).



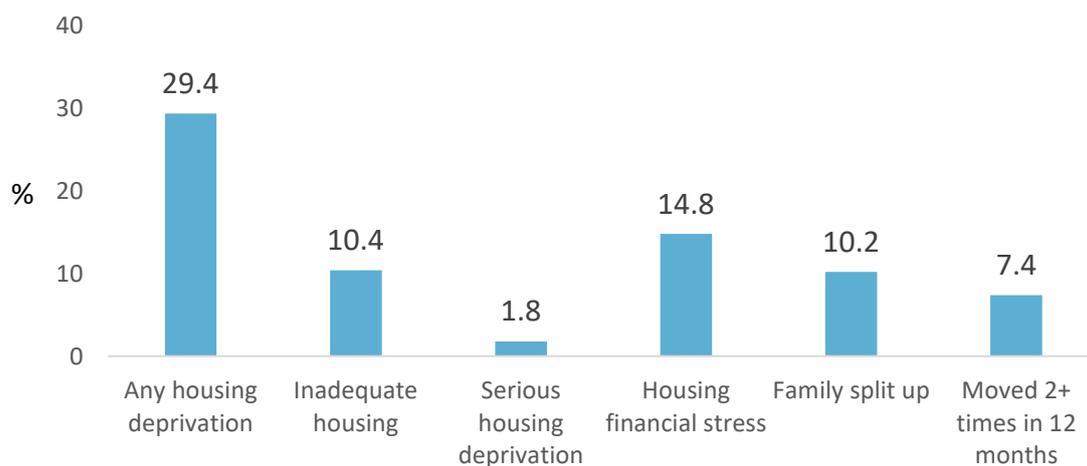
29%

of New Zealand secondary school students reported some form of housing deprivation in the past year.

Housing deprivation among New Zealand secondary school students

Housing deprivation is common among New Zealand secondary school students, with 29% of students reporting any type of housing deprivation (at least one of the 5 housing deprivation indicators).

- 10% reported **inadequate housing**, requiring them to sleep on the floor, in garages, or share a bed because they have nowhere else to sleep. This includes those who have serious housing deprivation.
- 2% of students reported that they live in **serious housing deprivation** (a subset of inadequate housing), that is living in emergency housing, cars, marae or couch surfing because they have nowhere else to live.
- **Housing financial stress** is common. 15% of students reported that their families often or always worry about not being able to pay their rent or mortgage.
- Poor housing options are affecting young people's family relationships and support systems. 10% of students reported that their **family had needed to split up** because their housing was not big enough for the whole family to live together.
- **Moving house frequently** can be stressful, involving changes in schooling and friendships. 7% of students reported that they had needed to move house two or more times in the last 12 months.



Who is most affected by housing deprivation?

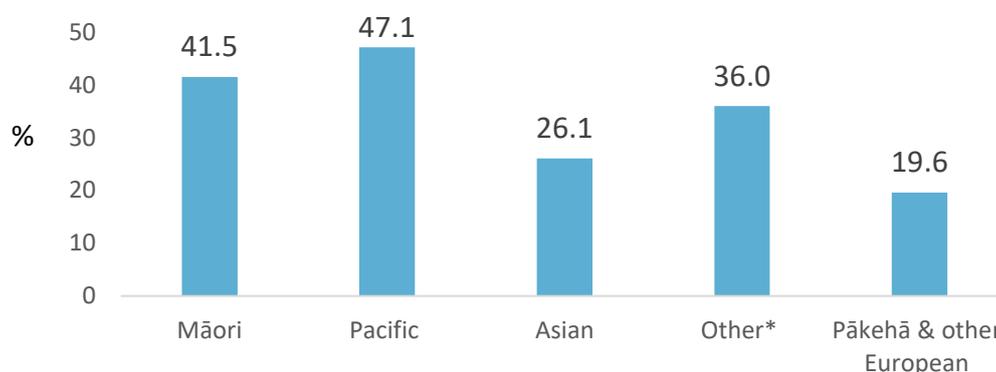
Housing deprivation is more likely to be experienced by:

- Young people living in the most socio-economically disadvantaged neighbourhoods
- Young people attending the most socio-economically disadvantaged schools
- Māori, Pacific, Asian & Other* ethnic groups
- Young people with disabilities
- Rainbow young people (LGBTQI+)
- Young people who experience ethnic discrimination.

* Ethnicity was categorised using the NZ census ethnicity prioritisation method. 'Other' ethnic group refers to students who are not Māori, Pacific, Asian or NZ European/Pākehā, based on Statistics New Zealand Level 1 ethnicity codes. This includes Middle Eastern, Latin American and African students and those who did not report their ethnicity. For more info, see our *Introduction and Methods Report*.²

Housing deprivation by ethnic group

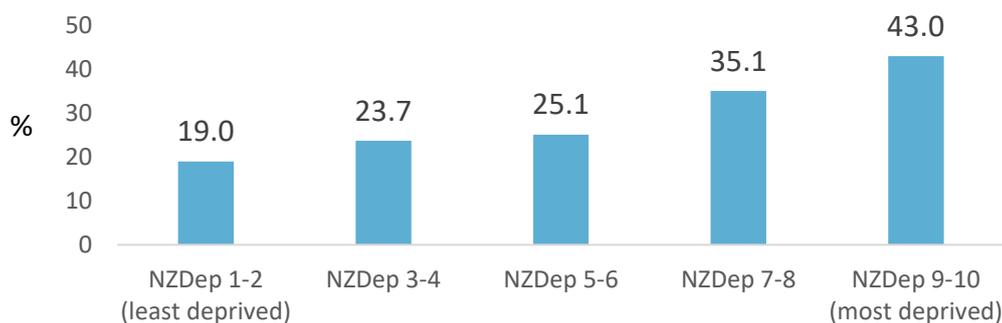
Māori and Pacific students are the most likely to experience housing deprivation (with no statistical differences between Māori and Pacific students), followed by Other* ethnic groups and Asian students. Pākehā and other European students are significantly less likely to report housing deprivation than any other ethnic group.



* Ethnicity was categorised using the NZ census ethnicity prioritisation method. 'Other' ethnic group refers to students who are not Māori, Pacific, Asian or NZ European/Pākehā based on Statistics New Zealand Level 1 ethnicity codes. This includes Middle Eastern, Latin American and African students and those who did not report their ethnicity. For more info, see our *Introduction and Methods Report*.²

Housing deprivation by neighbourhood deprivation

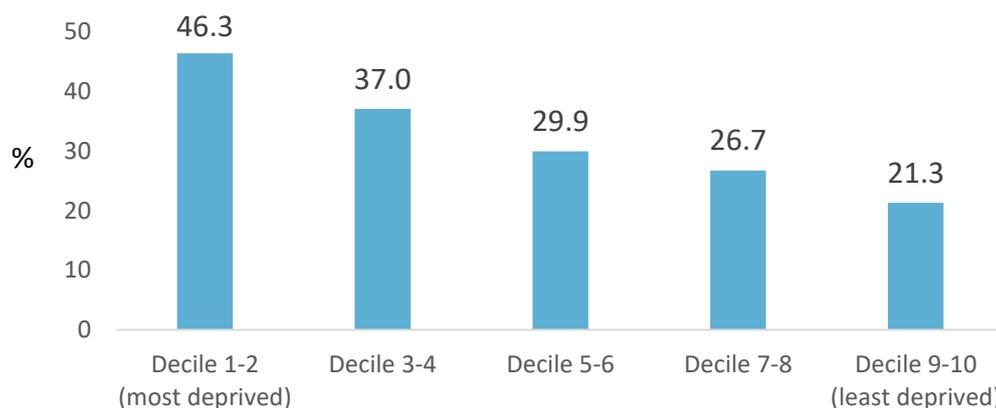
Housing deprivation is strongly related to neighbourhood deprivation. Students living in the most economically disadvantaged neighbourhoods* are significantly more likely to report housing deprivation (43%) than those living in the least disadvantaged neighbourhoods (19%).



* Neighbourhood deprivation was measured using NZDep2018. For more info, see our *Introduction and Methods Report*.²

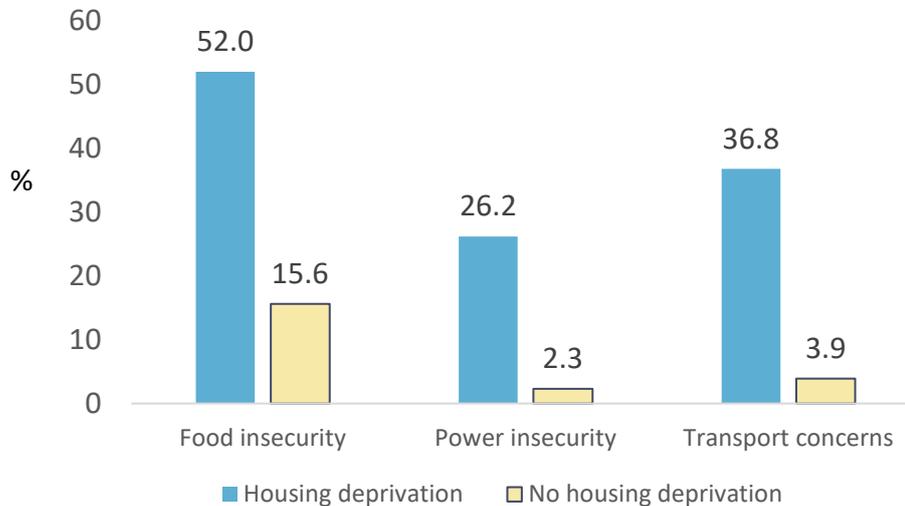
Housing deprivation by school decile

Housing deprivation is strongly related to school decile. Students attending lower decile schools are more likely to experience housing deprivation, although some students in higher decile schools are also affected. Those attending decile 1 and 2 schools are significantly more likely to experience housing deprivation (46%) compared all other groupings.



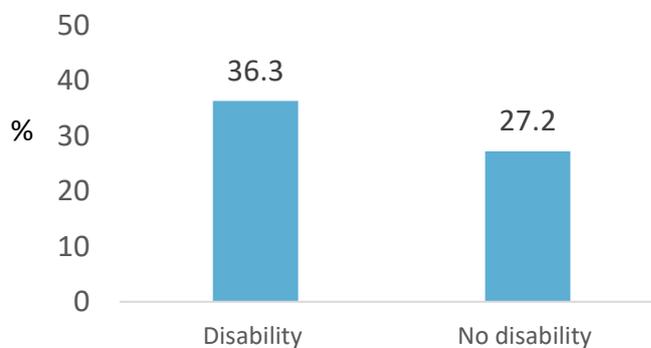
Housing deprivation and material deprivation

Housing deprivation is high among young people who report other types of material deprivation such as food insecurity, power insecurity (i.e. family worry about power/electricity being cut off), and transport cost concerns (i.e. family worry about money for petrol/bus fare).



Housing deprivation among youth with disabilities

Young people with a disability are significantly more likely to live with housing deprivation (36%) compared with those without a disability (27%).



Young people's views: As part of the Youth19 survey, students could give open-text responses to the question, *"If you could change one thing to make your home and family life better, what would it be?"* Example responses are included throughout this brief. Some students with disabilities reported that their housing did not meet their specific needs, e.g.:

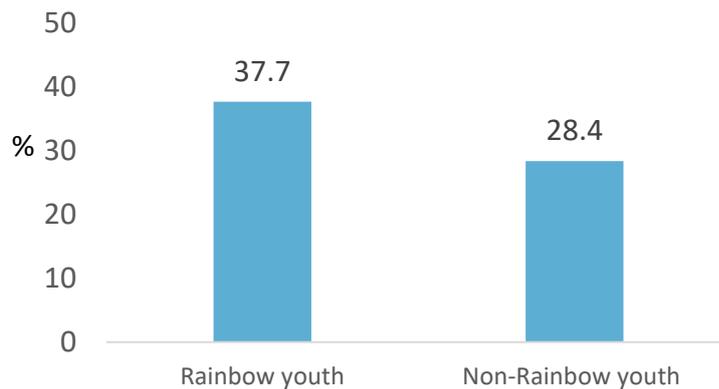
"Have a disability shower for me and maybe a caregiver to help me and my family. Also buy the house that we are living right now"

- Māori, female, 15 years



Housing deprivation among Rainbow youth

Young people who are Rainbow (LGBTQI+) were significantly more likely to report housing deprivation (38%) than their non-Rainbow peers (28%).



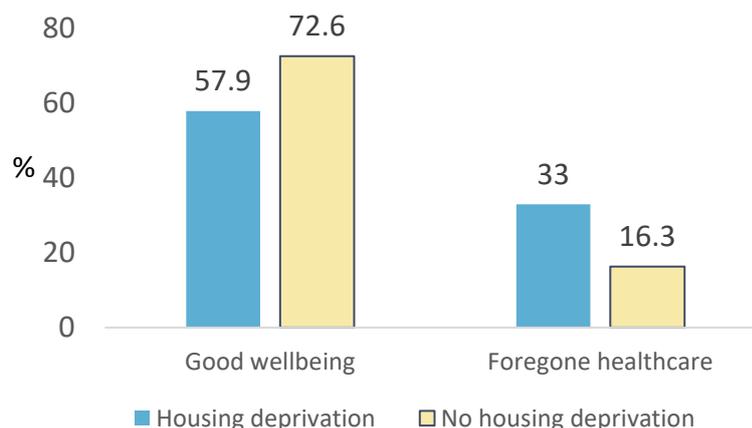
How does housing deprivation affect young people?

Housing deprivation is associated with a range of poor outcomes for young people. We found that housing deprivation is associated with:

- Poor access to healthcare (that is, having more challenges getting healthcare when needed)
- Strained family relationships
- Less connection to schooling and peer friendships
- Poorer overall wellbeing and greater emotional and mental distress
- Increased risk of violence and more concerns about safety
- More experiences of discrimination.

Housing deprivation, wellbeing and healthcare access

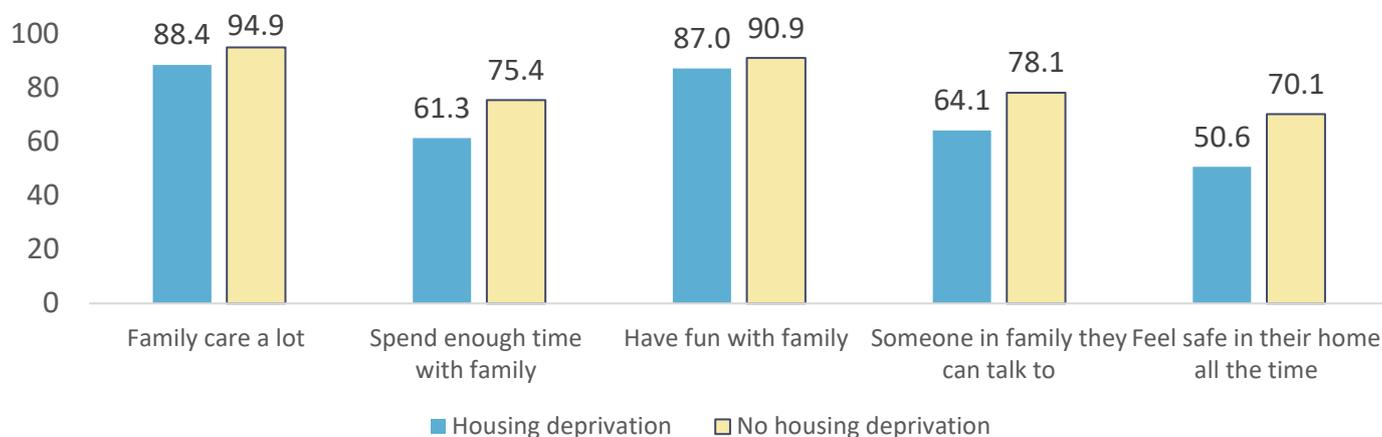
Housing deprivation was associated with poorer overall wellbeing* and more problems accessing healthcare when needed (foregone healthcare), compared to young people who did not report housing deprivation.



*Wellbeing was measured using the WHO-5 Wellbeing Index. For more info, see our *Hauora Hinengaro / Emotional and Mental Health Report*.³

Housing deprivation and family relationships

Housing deprivation is associated with poorer family relationships. Students experiencing housing deprivation were significantly less likely to report caring relationships, having enough time with their family, having fun with their family, having someone in their family they can talk to, and feeling safe at home.



Young people's views: As part of the Youth19 survey, students could give open-text responses to the question, "What do you think are the biggest problems for young people today?" Example quotes are included throughout this brief. Some students commented on housing and family relationships, e.g.:

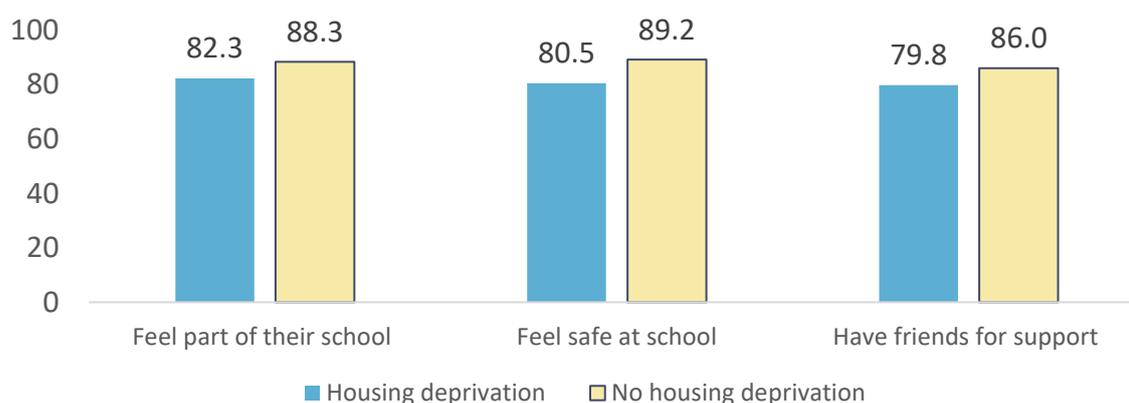
[One of the biggest problems facing young people in New Zealand today is] *"That some kids have no home or family to go home to"*

- Pākehā or other European, female, age 14



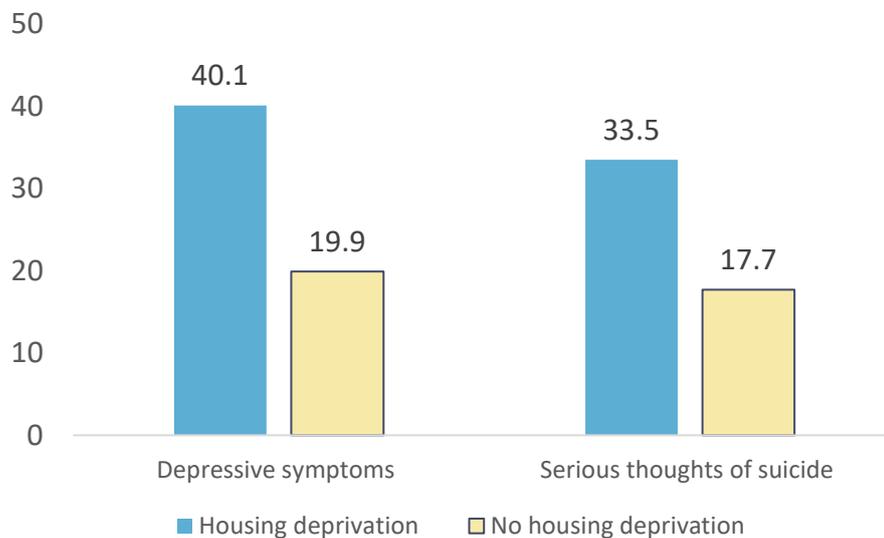
Housing deprivation and school

Housing deprivation is associated with poorer social connections at school. Students who experience housing deprivation were significantly less likely to report feeling part of their school, feeling safe at school, and having trusted peers they can talk to.



Housing deprivation and mental health

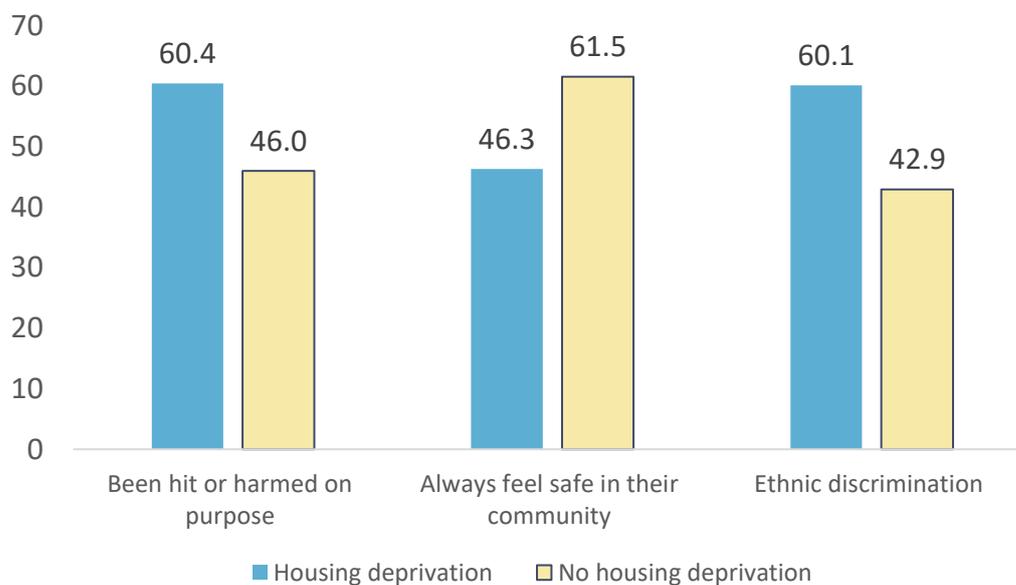
Housing deprivation was strongly associated with poor mental health. Students who had experienced housing deprivation were significantly more likely to report serious depression symptoms* and serious thoughts of suicide in the past 12 months.



*Depression symptoms were measured using the short form of the Reynolds Adolescent Depression Scale (RADS-SF). For more info, see our *Hauora Hinengaro / Emotional and Mental Health Report*.³

Housing deprivation, community safety and ethnic discrimination

Housing deprivation exposes young people to more violence and discrimination. Young people who experience housing deprivation are significantly more likely to be hit or harmed on purpose, less likely to feel safe in their communities, and more likely to experience ethnic discrimination.



Youth voices on housing deprivation

We asked young people *“What do you think are the biggest problems for young people today?”* Housing deprivation featured significantly in their answers – many said that housing was one of the biggest problems facing youth in New Zealand.

“Climate change, discrimination, low income, student fees and high house prices”

- Pākehā or other European female, age 15

“Change the housing market so it’s not so difficult for my family to pay the rent and actually have a roof over their heads”

- Māori, female, age 13

“Lower house prices, so younger generations can afford houses”

- Asian, male, age 17

“Not enough places to live e.g. home and houses”

- Pākehā or other European, male, age 14

Others talked about the overwhelming financial burdens of housing costs for families and the impact that this has on their futures.

“Make basic necessities affordable, systems that don’t take advantage of their helplessness and inability to afford housing. Systems that don’t make it so that young people of New Zealand are getting into more debt and tough living situations.”

- Asian, female, age 16

“Financial problems with higher house prices and higher prices for everything but hardly and increase in salaries”

- Asian, female, age 17

“What do you think are the biggest problems for young people today?”

“Give money to families who have no houses and families are struggling in life with their kids”

- Māori, female, age 15



Youth voices on housing deprivation

We asked young people *“If you could change one thing to make your home and family life better, what would it be?”* Some talked about *inadequate housing* and the need for bigger houses to accommodate their families to provide support for each other.

“I would like to change where we are currently living at into a suitable home for our family as we do have a very big family”

- Pacific, female, age 17

“I’d like to have a bigger house/living area with more rooms so that all my family members have their own personal space”

- Other ethnic group, male, age 16

“I only live with my mum and sister, so more whānau living with us would make things easier”

- Pākehā or other European, female, age 15

“Have all my family living close together”

- Māori, male, age 13

“Get a new house that has at least four or five bedrooms and is safe for my mother as she has a broken femur and I worry for her safety when I’m at school cause our house in not a good safe place.”

- Other ethnic group, female, age 17

“Have a bigger house with all my family living with me”

- Māori, female, age 13

Young people described poor-quality housing and how this affected their families, including homes that made their family members sick and feeling intimidated by neighbours.

“My dad is studying as well as my mum, so they are not working and have lots of house problems, and that’s made my mum sick and our house is a Housing NZ house, so I wish I could do something for my mum.”

- Other ethnic group, female, age 15

“That we weren’t living in the hood”

- Māori, male, age 15

“The apartment we live in gets very low maintenance. There is no heat pump, so every winter there is lots of mould and dampness. And also, the other neighbours in the apartment block have been terrible to us. If I could change one thing, I would live in a stand alone house. “

- Pākehā or other European, female, age 15

“If you could change one thing to make your home and family life better, what would it be?”

“Better house. Living at home instead of a hostel”

- Pacific, male, age 14



Conclusions

A large proportion of secondary school students are concerned about housing and the influence this has on their lives, now and in the future. **Over a quarter** (29%) of those surveyed reported some form of housing deprivation.

- **1 in 10** students reported that their homes are inadequate, meaning they had to sleep on floors, on couches, or in garages, or share beds with other family members because there is nowhere else to sleep.
- **2 in 100** students reported living in severe housing deprivation, i.e. living in emergency housing, marae, hostels, cars or vans because they and their family have no other options.
- **1 in 7** students reported that their families are often or always concerned about being able to pay for housing costs.
- **1 in 10** students reported that their family had needed to split up because their home simply wasn't big enough to house everyone.

We found that housing deprivation is not evenly spread among all young people in New Zealand.

- Youth housing deprivation affects **Māori and ethnic minorities** more frequently, which is likely to reflect larger issues of housing unaffordability and ethnic discrimination in renting practices.
- Youth with **disabilities** are particularly at risk for inadequate housing, most likely due to socio-economic barriers and/or the lack of housing stock suitable for people with physical disabilities.
- **Rainbow and takataapui** youth are at high risk for housing deprivation and homelessness. They may have more difficult relationships with their families and be alienated from their family homes due to homophobia and transphobia. This is a well recognised risk internationally.
- However, we found **no differences** in housing deprivation between **rural and urban** youth, despite many housing initiatives being focused on urban areas.

Housing deprivation has significant impacts on young people's wellbeing. Students who have experienced any type of housing deprivation in the past 12 months are more likely to have:

- Poor access to healthcare when needed and poorer overall wellbeing
- Strained family relationships
- Less connection to schooling and peer friendships
- Greater emotional and mental distress
- Increased risk of violence and more concerns about safety
- More experiences of discrimination.

It is clear from these findings that housing deprivation is a great burden for young people and their families, particularly for Māori, Pacific, Asian and Other ethnic groups, those with a disability, Rainbow young people, and those living in poorer communities. Improving the wellbeing of New Zealand's young people requires urgent attention to addressing the housing needs of children, young people and their families. Bold steps are needed to prevent new generations of homelessness and hopelessness, and it is our responsibility to act now.

Addressing housing deprivation

Housing deprivation is hurting young people and their families. Solutions to address housing deprivation and homelessness are complex, but these issues can be solved. Useful strategies include:

- Expanding state and social housing options – families need secure, affordable and stable housing options, including larger family homes
- Introducing/strengthening rental regulation to ensure there are secure, high-quality and affordable rental properties for all families, of all sizes
- Continuing to increase legal protection for tenants rights to a good quality home
- Stop incentivising private investment into rental properties by implementing the Tax Working Group's recommendations
- Implementing the Welfare Expert Advisory Group (WEAG) recommendations to ensure that our most vulnerable families have sufficient income for housing, food and other basics
- Increasing disability allowances for young people and their families to meet their needs (e.g. hospital visits, special equipment/treatment, medication, beds, special food requirements, housing modifications, access to activities for socialisation/exercise)
- Supporting tino rangatiratanga over housing decision making, policy and preferences, e.g. rural and urban papa kainga that allow for whānau Māori to live together and support each other
- Anti-racism and anti-discrimination policies to prevent racism in the rental/housing market and enhance the rights of renters
- Ensuring that future housing is built using universal design principles to ensure that access for those with a disability is the norm
- Acting urgently on youth homelessness and ensure that all young people living independently have somewhere safe and stable to live, with culturally grounded wraparound support and pastoral care.

These strategies will require bold leadership now to prioritise the rights of families and their children to safe, affordable, dry, warm housing. Young people deserve a fair start in life and a future they can look forward to. This includes knowing that, as young adults, they can grow and live independently in safe and affordable housing, irrespective of their income, ethnicity, abilities or background.

For more information

We are preparing an academic paper that will provide more detail about housing deprivation. Please check our website for details of any new publications, briefs and reports.

Find out more at www.youth19.ac.nz Contact us at youth19@auckland.ac.nz

References: 1. Amore, K. (2016). *Severe housing deprivation in Aotearoa/New Zealand: 2001–2013*. He Kainga Oranga/Housing & Health Research Programme, University of Otago, Wellington.

2. Fleming, T., Peiris-John, R., Crengle, S., Archer, D., Sutcliffe, K., Lewycka, S., & Clark, T. (2020). *Youth19 Rangatahi Smart Survey, Initial Findings: Introduction and Methods*. The Youth19 Research Group, The University of Auckland and Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand.

3. Fleming, T., Tiatia-Seath, J., Peiris-John, R., Sutcliffe, K., Archer, D., Bavin, L., Crengle, S., & Clark, T. (2020). *Youth19 Rangatahi Smart Survey, Initial Findings: Hauora Hinengaro / Emotional and Mental Health*. The Youth19 Research Group, The University of Auckland and Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand.

This brief to be cited as: Clark, T.C., Drayton, B., Ball, J., Schwenke, A., Crengle, S., Peiris-John, R., Sutcliffe, K., Fenaughty, J., Groot, S., & Fleming, T. (2021). *Youth19 Housing Deprivation Brief*. University of Auckland & Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand.

Appendix 1 – Youth19 indicators & questions

Indicators	Explanation of indicators	Youth19 questions
Inadequate housing	Students saying they/their family sleep in a garage, on the floor, in emergency accommodation, couch-surf or have to share a bed due to lack of adequate housing. Inadequate housing includes students who live in serious housing deprivation.	<p>For some families, it is hard to find a house that they can afford, or that has enough space for everyone to have their own bed. In the last 12 months, have you had to sleep in any of the following because it was hard for your family to afford or get a home, or there was not enough space? (Do not include holidays or sleep-overs for fun).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -A cabin, caravan or sleep-out -A garage -A couch or on the floor -A bed with another person (because there was no where else to sleep) -Stayed with lots of different people (couch surfing) -In a motel, hostel, marae or other emergency housing -In a car or van -Other <p>Response: Yes, in the last 12 months</p>
Serious housing deprivation	A subset of inadequate housing - students living in serious housing deprivation includes those living in emergency housing, a hostel, a car, marae or are 'couch surfing' because they do not have anywhere else to stay.	<p>For some families, it is hard to find a house that they can afford, or that has enough space for everyone to have their own bed. In the last 12 months, have you had to sleep in any of the following because it was hard for your family to afford or get a home, or there was not enough space? (Do not include holidays or sleep-overs for fun).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Stayed with lots of different people (couch surfing) -In a motel, hostel, marae, boarding home or other emergency housing -In a car or van <p>Response: Yes, in the last 12 months</p>
Housing financial stress	Students reporting their parents often/always worry about paying for housing costs	<p>Do your parents, or the people who act as your parents, ever worry about...</p> <p>Not having enough money to pay for the rent/mortgage where you live?</p> <p>Response: Yes, often, all of the time</p>
Families splitting up because of inadequate housing	Students reporting that their family had needed to split up because they could not get a house big enough to accommodate everyone	<p>Has your family ever had to split up because of housing problems (e.g. part of the family live in one house and the rest of the family living somewhere else?)</p> <p>Response: Yes</p>
Frequently moving house	Students reporting they/their family have had to move homes 2 or more times in the past 12 months	<p>In the last 12 months, how many times have you moved homes?</p> <p>Response: Yes, two or more times</p>

Appendix 2 – Data tables

Forms of housing deprivation

	Has experienced			Has not experienced		
	n	%	[95% CI]	n	%	[95% CI]
Any type of housing deprivation	2,247	29.4	[21.1 – 32.7]	5,397	70.6	[67.3 – 73.9]
Inadequate housing	778	10.4	[8.6 - 12.2]	6,767	89.6	[87.8 - 91.4]
Serious housing deprivation	131	1.8	[1.3 - 2.4]	7,414	98.2	[98.6 – 98.7]
Worry about paying for housing	1,012	14.8	[12.5 – 17.0]	5,969	85.2	[83.0 – 87.5]
Family split up due to housing	774	10.2	[8.8 – 11.6]	6,827	89.8	[88.4 – 91.2]
Moved house 2 or more times	569	7.4	[6.1 – 8.6]	7,064	92.6	[91.4 – 93.9]

Housing deprivation, school decile and neighbourhood deprivation

	Experienced any housing deprivation			Has not experienced housing deprivation		
	n	%	[95% CI]	n	%	[95% CI]
School Decile (Quintile)						
1 – deciles 1 & 2 – most deprived	473	46.3	[41.4 - 51.2]	540	53.7	[48.8 - 58.6]
2	472	37.0	[31.5 - 42.5]	774	63.0	[57.5 - 68.5]
3	268	29.9	[27.2 - 32.6]	624	70.1	[67.4 - 72.8]
4	452	26.7	[24.8 - 28.5]	1,286	73.3	[71.5 - 75.2]
5 – deciles 9 & 10 – least deprived	575	21.3	[19.4 - 23.1]	2,138	78.7	[76.9 - 80.6]
Neighbourhood Deprivation* (Quintile)						
1 – deciles 1 & 2 – least deprived	254	19.0	[15.6 - 22.3]	1,164	81.0	[77.7 - 84.4]
2	344	23.7	[20.8 - 26.6]	1,052	76.3	[73.4 - 79.2]
3	361	25.1	[22.4 - 27.8]	1,097	74.9	[72.2 - 77.6]
4	415	35.1	[31.4 - 38.9]	776	64.9	[61.1 - 68.6]
5 – deciles 9 & 10 – most deprived	600	43.0	[38.0 - 48.1]	787	57.0	[51.9 - 62.0]

* Neighbourhood deprivation was measured using NZDep2018. For more info, see our *Introduction and Methods Report*.²

Housing deprivation and demographic factors

	Experienced any housing deprivation			Has not experienced housing deprivation		
	n	%	[95% CI]	n	%	[95% CI]
Age						
13 and under	448	33.0	[29.1 - 36.8]	940	67.0	[63.2 - 70.9]
14	514	29.7	[25.5 - 33.8]	1,210	70.3	[66.2 - 74.5]
15	486	28.5	[24.4 - 32.7]	1,198	71.5	[67.3 - 75.6]
16	403	27.7	[23.7 - 31.8]	1,054	72.3	[68.2 - 76.3]
17 and over	396	28.4	[23.6 - 33.2]	995	71.6	[66.8 - 76.4]
Sex						
Female	1,280	30.2	[25.8 - 34.6]	2,898	69.8	[65.4 - 74.2]
Male	967	28.4	[25.0 - 31.8]	2,499	71.6	[68.2 - 75.0]
Locale						
Urban	1,680	29.5	[25.7 - 33.4]	4,063	70.5	[66.6 - 74.3]
Rural	295	26.1	[22.6 - 29.6]	813	73.9	[70.4 - 77.4]
Ethnicity*						
Asian	457	26.1	[24.3 - 27.9]	1,310	73.9	[72.1 - 75.7]
Pākehā and other European	591	19.6	[17.6 - 21.5]	2,464	80.4	[78.5 - 82.4]
Pacific	440	47.1	[42.9 - 51.3]	483	52.9	[48.7 - 57.1]
Māori	624	41.5	[36.3 - 46.8]	881	58.5	[53.2 - 63.7]
Other	131	36.0	[30.0 - 42.0]	251	64.0	[58.0 - 70.0]
Rainbow/Takataapui students						
Non-Rainbow	1,949	28.4	[25.1 - 31.8]	4,912	71.6	[68.2 - 74.9]
Rainbow	298	37.7	[32.3 - 43.2]	485	62.3	[56.8 - 67.7]
Students with Disabilities						
Yes	226	36.3	[31.4 - 41.2]	420	63.7	[58.8 - 68.6]
No	1,752	27.2	[23.8 - 30.6]	4,657	72.8	[69.4 - 76.2]

* Ethnicity was categorised using the NZ census ethnicity prioritisation method. 'Other' ethnic group refers to students who are not Māori, Pacific, Asian or NZ European/Pākehā, based on Statistics New Zealand Level 1 ethnicity codes. This includes Middle Eastern, Latin American and African students and those who did not report their ethnicity. For more info, see our *Introduction and Methods Report*.²

Housing deprivation and security of food, electricity and transport

	Experienced any housing deprivation			Has not experienced housing deprivation		
	n	%	[95% CI]	n	%	[95% CI]
Food insecurity						
Yes	1,100	52.0	[47.3 – 56.8]	794	15.6	[12.8 – 18.5]
No	1,002	48.0	[43.2 – 52.7]	4,238	84.4	[81.5 – 87.2]
Worry about power/electricity being cut off						
Yes	545	26.2	[21.3 – 31.2]	113	2.3	[1.5 – 3.2]
No	1,529	73.8	[68.8 – 78.7]	4,935	97.7	[96.8 – 98.5]
Transport cost concerns (petrol/bus fares)						
Yes	767	36.8	[31.3 – 42.3]	196	3.9	[2.6 – 5.1]
No	1,323	63.2	[57.7 – 68.7]	4,826	96.1	[94.9 – 97.4]

Housing deprivation and family relationships

	Experienced any housing deprivation			Has not experienced housing deprivation		
	n	%	[95% CI]	n	%	[95% CI]
Family care a lot						
Yes	1,766	88.4	[86.7 - 90.1]	4,414	94.9	[94.3 - 95.5]
No	231	11.6	[9.9 - 13.3]	235	5.1	[4.5 - 5.7]
Spend enough time with family						
Yes	1,337	61.3	[58.9 - 63.8]	4,016	75.4	[74.1 - 76.6]
No	852	38.7	[36.2 - 41.1]	1,301	24.6	[23.4 - 25.9]
Have fun with family						
Yes	1,925	87.0	[85.1 - 88.9]	4,830	90.9	[89.9 - 92.0]
No	271	13.0	[11.1 - 14.9]	492	9.1	[8.0 - 10.1]
Someone in family they can talk to						
Yes	1,425	64.1	[61.4 - 66.9]	4,148	78.1	[76.8 - 79.4]
No	776	35.9	[33.1 - 38.6]	1,178	21.9	[20.6 - 23.2]
Feel safe at home						
Yes, all the time	1,159	50.6	[46.5 - 54.6]	3,805	70.1	[68.6 - 71.6]
Yes, most of the time	793	35.3	[32.0 - 38.6]	1,350	25.6	[24.2 - 27.0]
Sometimes	235	11.4	[9.7 - 13.1]	194	3.6	[3.1 - 4.0]
No, mostly not	45	2.4	[1.5 - 3.2]	28	0.5	[0.3 - 0.7]
Not at all	9	0.4	[0.1 - 0.7]	11	0.2	[0.1 - 0.4]

Housing deprivation, school safety and connection

	Experienced any housing deprivation			Has not experienced housing deprivation		
	n	%	[95% CI]	n	%	[95% CI]
Feel part of school						
Yes	1,789	82.3	[80.0 - 84.7]	4,664	88.3	[86.5 - 90.1]
No	404	17.7	[15.3 - 20.0]	630	11.7	[9.9 - 13.5]
Feel safe at school						
Yes	1,796	80.5	[78.6 - 82.5]	4,811	89.2	[87.1 - 91.3]
No	423	19.5	[17.5 - 21.4]	540	10.8	[8.7 - 12.9]
Have friends for support						
Yes	1,767	79.8	[78.0 - 81.6]	4,587	86.0	[84.7 - 87.3]
No	429	20.2	[18.4 - 22.0]	755	14.0	[12.7 - 15.3]

Housing deprivation, wellbeing, mental health and healthcare access

	Experienced any housing deprivation			Has not experienced housing deprivation		
	n	%	[95% CI]	n	%	[95% CI]
Good wellbeing*						
Not good	856	42.1	[38.4 - 45.8]	1,398	27.4	[25.1 - 29.7]
Good	1,237	57.9	[54.2 - 61.6]	3,816	72.6	[70.3 - 74.9]
Significant depression symptoms[^]						
Yes	813	40.1	[37.0 - 43.3]	1,003	19.9	[17.5 - 22.3]
No	1,280	59.9	[56.7 - 63.0]	4,221	80.1	[77.7 - 82.5]
Serious thoughts of suicide						
Yes	687	33.5	[30.7 - 36.3]	894	17.7	[15.8 - 19.6]
No	1,424	66.5	[63.7 - 69.3]	4,346	82.3	[80.4 - 84.2]
Foregone healthcare						
Yes	692	33.0	[30.5 - 35.5]	856	16.3	[14.8 - 17.7]
No	1,431	67.0	[64.5 - 69.5]	4,382	83.7	[82.3 - 85.2]

*Wellbeing was measured using the WHO-5 Wellbeing Index.

[^]*Depression symptoms were measured using the short form of the Reynolds Adolescent Depression Scale (RADS-SF).

For more info, see our *Hauora Hinengaro / Emotional and Mental Health Report*.³

Housing deprivation, community safety, violence and discrimination

	Experienced any housing deprivation			Has not experienced housing deprivation		
	n	%	[95% CI]	n	%	[95% CI]
Feel safe in their community						
All the time	963	46.3	[43.6 - 49.0]	3,215	61.5	[58.6 - 64.4]
Sometimes	894	45.5	[42.9 - 48.0]	1,717	34.3	[31.6 - 37.0]
Not often	116	5.7	[4.6 - 6.7]	108	2.1	[1.6 - 2.6]
Never	51	2.6	[1.8 - 3.4]	111	2.1	[1.7 - 2.4]
Have been hit or harmed on purpose						
Yes	1,163	60.4	[57.4 - 63.4]	2,231	46.0	[43.9 - 48.1]
No	712	39.6	[36.6 - 42.6]	2,512	54.0	[51.9 - 56.1]
Volunteer in their community						
Yes	765	40.8	[37.5 - 44.0]	2,219	46.0	[43.2 - 48.9]
No	1,088	59.2	[56.0 - 62.5]	2,649	54.0	[51.1 - 56.8]
Experienced ethnic discrimination						
Yes	1,284	60.1	[57.4 - 62.8]	2,219	42.9	[39.9 - 46.0]
No	839	39.9	[37.2 - 42.6]	2,964	57.1	[54.0 - 60.1]

We are preparing an academic paper that will provide more detail about housing deprivation. Please check our website for details of any new publications, briefs and reports.

Find out more at www.youth19.ac.nz
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