

# New Brunswick Student Wellness Survey

Grades 6–12  
2018–2019



## Feedback Report Results for Immigrants (foreign-born)



New Brunswick  
Health Council | Conseil de la santé  
du Nouveau-Brunswick

Engage. Evaluate. Inform. Recommend.  
Engager. Évaluer. Informer. Recommander.



The *New Brunswick Student Wellness Survey*: Feedback report provides highlights of major findings related to key provincial indicators that are considered crucial for monitoring student wellness behaviours and for developing a culture of well-being in our province.

**For more information on this report, please contact:**

Monica Lavoie,  
Research Coordinator  
Monica.Lavoie@nbhc.ca

Michel Arsenault,  
Senior Research Analyst  
Michel.Arsenault@nbhc.ca

**New Brunswick Health Council**

Pavillion J.-Raymond-Frenette  
50 Francophonie Street, Suite 2200  
Moncton, New Brunswick  
Canada E1A 7R1  
Tel: 1-877-225-2521  
Fax: 506-869-6282

The *New Brunswick Student Wellness Survey* is a provincial initiative of the Department of Social Development – Wellness Branch, in co-operation with the Department of Education and Early Childhood Development. Data collection and analysis is conducted by the New Brunswick Health Council. The purpose of the survey is to examine the health and wellness attitudes and behaviours of students. The data was collected from 39,000 students of 187 (98%) public schools in New Brunswick. Data was also collected from two First Nations Schools to prepare a report specific to the First Nations schools' context. Please visit [www.nbhc.ca/errata](http://www.nbhc.ca/errata) to see if there are corrections or updates to this document.

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# INTRODUCTION

## Regarding the New Brunswick Student Wellness Survey

The *New Brunswick Student Wellness Survey* was initiated in 2006–2007 to support the implementation of the Wellness Strategy (Province of New Brunswick, 2014). The survey initiative aims to collect information directly from the perspective of children and youth and their parents, and to mobilize action on well-being. The surveys have followed a 3-year cycle, as illustrated in the table below.

SURVEY	GRADES	SURVEY COMPLETED BY	SURVEY PERIOD
<i>New Brunswick Student Wellness Survey</i>	<i>Grades 6 to 12</i>	<b>Students</b>	<i>2006–2007</i> <i>2009–2010</i> <i>2012–2013</i> <i>2015–2016</i> <i>2018–2019</i>
<i>New Brunswick Elementary Student Wellness Survey</i>	<i>Kindergarten to Grade 5</i>	<b>Student version:</b> <i>Students in Grades 4 and 5</i> <b>Family version:</b> <i>Parents of students in Kindergarten to Grade 5</i>	<i>2007–2008</i> <i>2010–2011</i> <i>2013–2014</i> <i>2016–2017</i> <i>2019–2020</i>

These surveys provide the foundation for *New Brunswick's Wellness Strategy 2014–2021: The Heart of our Future* (Province of New Brunswick, 2014), which aims to enhance quality of life for all. Two key outcomes were identified in New Brunswick's Wellness Strategy:

- Healthy and resilient people
- Healthy and resilient environments

The *New Brunswick Student Wellness Survey* addresses six key themes related to those outcomes: learning, social and emotional development, participation and engagement, healthy lifestyles, safety, and health status. The information contained in this report is provided to assist with the prioritization, development and implementation of initiatives that promote wellness attitudes and behaviours among students.

## This Year's New Brunswick Student Wellness Survey

In 2018–2019, 39,000 students from 187 (98%) public schools participated in the survey. This compares to over 38,000 students from 181 (94%) public schools in the last edition of the survey. Two First Nations schools have also participated in the current cycle. Data collected from First Nations schools is only included in those schools' reports.

## Why Student Wellness Is Important to Academic Development

The relationship between wellness and education is a mutually supportive one. Wellness is more than the absence of illness and refers to a healthy physical and emotional state, especially as an actively pursued goal (Oxford Dictionaries). Pursuing wellness includes but is not limited to engaging in behaviours such as being physically active, healthy eating, getting proper sleep, and nurturing social and emotional needs. Extensive research has linked these aspects of wellness to educational outcomes such as academic readiness, engagement and success. Ultimately, healthy students are better learners.

## A Comprehensive Approach to School Health

The Joint Consortium for School Health (JCSH) promotes the Comprehensive School Health Framework to address both the academic development and wellness of students. The framework emphasizes the need for planning and implementing whole school approaches that incorporate key wellness perspectives and practices across four domains:

- Social and physical environment
- Teaching and learning
- Healthy school policy
- Partnerships and services

To learn more about the Comprehensive School Health Framework and the Joint Consortium for School Health, please visit [www.jcsh-cces.ca](http://www.jcsh-cces.ca).

*The New Brunswick Student Wellness Survey* reports are a valuable source of information for planning initiatives using a Comprehensive School Health Framework. The survey outcomes detailed in those reports may assist in identifying areas of strength on which to build, as well as priority wellness areas that require further attention or promotion. Students, parents, communities and school staff can all be involved in improving student wellness.

**Students** can use the results to:

- Relate the results to curriculum concepts being taught in the classroom
- Engage in dialogue about the results to seek solutions and create student-driven action plans
- Participate in planning activities for programs related to the School Wellness Grant
- Organize a school-based action team or student wellness club
- Help organize new initiatives (e.g., start an intramural program, hold a health fair, create a video, develop a presentation, or explore health behaviours of another country)
- Share and use the data in class, at home and in the community

**Parents and communities** can use the results to:

- Plan activities with students, staff, community members and the Parent School Support Committee (PSSC) or Home and School Association (HSA)
- Model healthy behaviours and support the adoption of healthy behaviours
- Share their skills, talents and expertise to support the school and the community
- Work with community groups to help address identified issues

**Educators** can use the results to:

- Communicate outcomes with students and staff and the Parent School Support Committee (PSSC) Home and School Association (HSA) or community partners
- Incorporate wellness objectives into Improvement Plans
- Develop class assignments and activities
- Engage students in planning and delivering wellness activities
- Create opportunities for staff to model healthy behaviours
- Support requests for funding (e.g., School Wellness Grant)
- Support the development, monitoring and implementation of healthy policies
- Enhance delivery of services or programs for students (e.g., counselling, breakfast program)
- Form new partnerships with parents and the wider community to take collective action
- Implement and evaluate actions to promote wellness



## THE NEW BRUNSWICK STUDENT WELLNESS SURVEY DATA IN ACTION

The results of the *New Brunswick Student Wellness Survey* are shared through various means:

1. **School Feedback Reports:** Reports provided to participating public schools comparing their results to the New Brunswick public schools' average.
2. **First Nations Schools Feedback Reports:** Reports provided to participating First Nations schools comparing their results to the New Brunswick average among First Nations schools.
3. **Educational Districts Feedback Reports:** Reports provided to participating school districts comparing their results to the New Brunswick public schools' average.
4. **Educational Districts Data:** Detailed data files provided to participating school districts with information for each school within their jurisdiction.
5. **Group Reports:** Disaggregation of the indicators by groups:
  - i. Anglophone and Francophone sectors
  - ii. Sex
  - iii. Aboriginal/Indigenous (attending public school)
  - iv. Immigrants (foreign-born)
  - v. LGBTQ+
  - vi. Students with learning exceptionality or special education needs
  - vii. Students of lower socio-economic status
6. **"At a Glance" Provincial Summary Report:** A one-pager provincial overview of key indicators from the *New Brunswick Student Wellness Survey* with comparison to results from the last survey cycle.

Provincial Strategies and Action Plans, such as the 10-year Education plans (Province of New Brunswick, 2016) also use the data to set targets and to monitor progress on initiatives.

At a more local level, key indicators from the *New Brunswick Student Wellness Survey* are embedded within the *My Community at a Glance* (New Brunswick Health Council, 2017) profiles, which provide important information for local governments, Non-Government Organizations, and Regional Health Authorities, as they plan for services and projects to support community needs.

### Important considerations

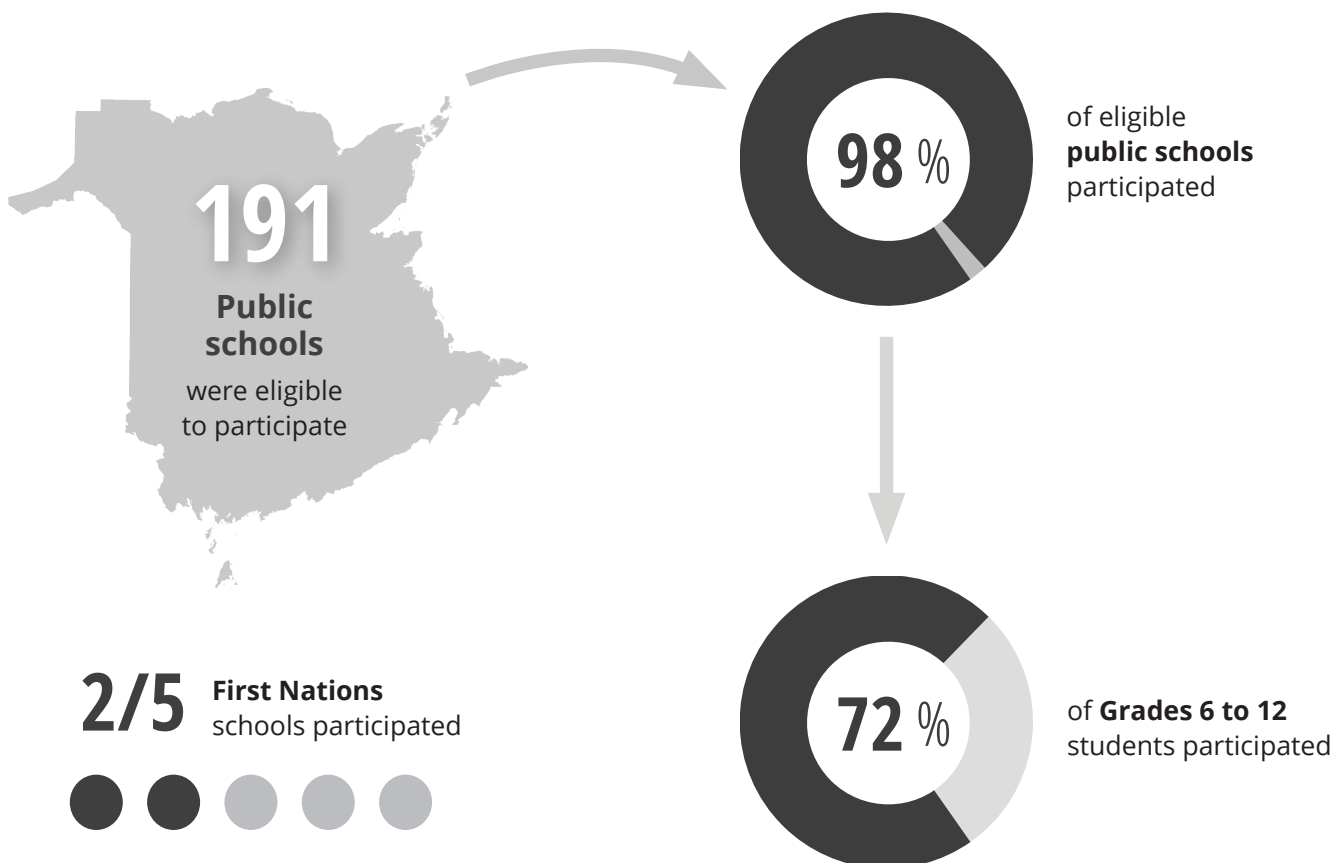
- The questionnaire used in the 2018–2019 *New Brunswick Student Wellness Survey* cycle underwent changes compared to that of the previous cycle. Some questions were removed or amended, other questions were added. As such, caution always needs to be exercised when attempting to compare the results of the survey with results from prior survey cycles because of some differing methodologies or definitions.
- In order to give schools enough time and flexibility to administer the survey, the time frame was over a 7-month period, from November 2018 to May 2019. As a result, the responses to some questions (e.g. modes of commuting to and from school) might have been influenced by seasonality.

# SURVEY PARTICIPATION

## Who takes part in the New Brunswick Student Wellness Survey?

### **PARTICIPATION RATES**

In 2018–2019, a total of 98% of eligible public schools and 2 First Nations schools have participated in the *New Brunswick Student Wellness Survey*. Such high level of school participation provides high credibility to the district and provincial results. To ensure quality information, it is equally important for an adequate number of students from the participating schools to complete and return their survey. In 2018–2019, 72% of students from participating public schools across New Brunswick returned their completed survey.\*



### **METHODOLOGICAL NOTE**

All efforts are made to encourage the participation of students. However, in some cases, the number of respondents within a given school may be lower than anticipated. Caution should be exercised when interpreting results, especially in those cases where there are a relatively small number of students responding to the survey. In cases where the number of respondents is deemed too low, data was suppressed as a precaution. In such cases, schools may opt to use their district level value as the next closest reference point.

*\* This year, our survey was conducted concurrently with the Canadian Student Tobacco, Alcohol and Drugs Survey, for which 1 in 9 students from grades 7 to 12 from most schools were sampled to take part in. Those students are not included in our participation rates.*

# TABLES

**The New Brunswick Student Wellness Survey** is a provincial initiative of the Department of Social Development – Wellness Branch, in co-operation with the Department of Education and Early Childhood Development. Data collection and analysis is conducted by the New Brunswick Health Council. The purpose of the survey is to examine the health and wellness attitudes and behaviours of students. The data was collected from students of 187 (98%) public schools in New Brunswick. Data was also collected from two First Nations Schools to prepare a First Nations schools' specific report.

The following tables present relevant indicators that can help identify areas of strength to build on, as well as areas of improvement that can be targeted to help empower students to adopt healthy lifestyles. The tables cover the following themes:

- Context
- Learning
- Social and emotional development
- Participation and engagement
- Healthy lifestyles
- Safety
- Health status

## Legend

Wherever possible, icons are used to identify whether the indicators touch on risk or protective factors.



Individual



Family



School



Community



Protective  
Factor



Risk  
Factor

## Understanding Risk and Protective Factors

Wellness outcomes are determined by the contribution of both risk factors and protective factors. While risk factors contribute to the development or worsening of undesirable conditions, protective factors act as a shield against them. For example, while a high amount of sedentary activity is a risk factor for obesity, healthy eating is a protective factor against it. To maintain the health and well-being of students, it is essential to manage risk factors, as well as foster protective factors. In fact, focusing on protective factors can help manage risk factors and reduce the development of health conditions.



## Results for Immigrants (foreign-born)

### CONTEXT

	Immigrant %	New Brunswick %
Number of students	3,313	38,982
<b>SEX AT BIRTH</b>		
Female	52	50
Male	48	50
<b>GENDER IDENTITY</b>		
Woman / girl	51	49
Man / boy	47	49
Other	1	1
<b>AGE</b>		
10 years or younger	0	0
11 years old	8	12
12 years old	11	14
13 years old	12	14
14 years old	13	14
15 years old	15	14
16 years old	18	15
17 years old	16	14
18 years old	5	3
19 years or older	1	0
<b>GRADE</b>		
Grade 6	11	14
Grade 7	11	14
Grade 8	12	14
Grade 9	13	14
Grade 10	16	15
Grade 11	20	15
Grade 12	16	15



Individual



Family



School



Community



Protective



Risk

## Results for Immigrants (foreign-born)

### CONTEXT

	Immigrant %	New Brunswick %
Number of students	3,313	38,982
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME</b>		
English	40	68
French	7	18
Equally both French and English	4	9
Mi'kmaq	0	0
Wolastoqey	0	0
Another language(s)	48	4
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN WHEN NOT AT HOME</b>		
English	69	71
French	7	17
Equally both French and English	6	10
Mi'kmaq	0	0
Wolastoqey	0	0
Another language(s)	17	2
<b>CULTURAL DIVERSITY</b>		
Aboriginal / Indigenous youth	6	8
A visible minority (other than Aboriginal / Indigenous)	20	6
Immigrant youth	100	9
<b>SEXUAL ORIENTATION</b>		
LGBTQ+	18	16
Gay or lesbian	2	2
Bisexual	6	6
Asexual	2	1
Unsure	6	5
Other	3	2
Heterosexual	82	84



Individual



Family



School



Community



Protective



Risk

## Results for Immigrants (foreign-born)

### CONTEXT

	Immigrant %	New Brunswick %
Number of students	3,313	38,982



#### LEARNING EXCEPTIONALITY OR SPECIAL EDUCATION NEEDS

Any diagnosis	19	27
Autism / Asperger Syndrome	1.9	2.3
Behavioural disorder	1.1	1.2
Blind or low vision	4.4	3.1
Deaf or Hard-of-Hearing	1.4	1.3
Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) or Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD)	4.0	9.6
Intellectual Disability	0.6	0.4
Language / Speech Impairment	2.3	1.6
Learning Disability	2.5	4.7
Physical Disability	1.0	1.0
Mental Health Disorder	3.0	6.1
Gifted	2.6	1.8
Other	3	4



#### SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION

Youth reporting "Always" or "Often" going to school or to bed hungry because there is not enough food at home	5	5
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Individual



Family



School



Community











Protective



Risk













## Results for Immigrants (foreign-born)

### LEARNING


		Immigrant %	New Brunswick %
Number of students		3,313	38,982
 	<b>DAILY HOMEWORK</b>		
None		11	18
Less than 1 hour a day		37	45
1 to 2 hours a day		36	29
More than 2, but less than 5 hours a day		13	7
5 or more hours a day		3	1
 	<b>DAILY LEISURE READING</b>		
None		25	37
Less than 1 hour a day		41	38
1 to 2 hours a day		23	17
More than 2, but less than 5 hours a day		8	6
5 or more hours a day		4	2
 	<b>STUDENT VALUES</b>		
Getting good grades *		95	93
Making friends *		88	87
Participating in school activities outside of class *		65	57
Getting to class on time *		89	87
Learning new things *		92	88
Expressing my opinion in class *		69	65
Getting involved in the student council or other similar groups *		45	36
Learning about my culture/heritage (e.g., Francophone, First Nations, Irish) *		72	58
* Youth reporting "Very important" or "Important."			
 	<b>STUDENT ENGAGEMENT</b>		
Youth reporting they "Strongly agree" or "Agree" that their learning needs are met at their school		81	80

## Results for Immigrants (foreign-born)

### SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

		Immigrant %	New Brunswick %
Number of students		3,313	38,982
<b>P</b>	<b>RESILIENCE</b>		
	<b>High and moderate levels of resilience</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>71</b>
	I am able to solve problems without harming myself or others (for example by using drugs and/or being violent). *	57	55
	I know where to go in my community to get help. *	27	27
	Getting an education is important to me. *	69	61
	I try to finish what I start. *	49	45
	I have people I look up to. *	47	46
	My parent(s)/caregiver(s) know a lot about me. *	51	54
	My family stands by me during difficult times. *	55	54
	My friends stand by me during difficult times. *	42	44
	I have opportunities to develop skills that will be useful later in life (like job skills and skills to care for others). *	42	41
	I am treated fairly in my community. *	38	37
	I feel I belong(ed) at my school. *	29	27
	I enjoy my cultural and family traditions. *	56	49
* Youth reporting that this statement describes them "A lot."			

<b>P</b>	<b>LINK PROGRAM</b>		
	Youth not aware of the program	72	60
	Youth aware of the program but having never used it	26	39
	Youth aware of the program and having used it	1	1

	<b>COMMUNITY SUPPORT</b>		
	<b>Mean score of community support (values ranging from 5 to 25)</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>P</b>	People say 'hello' and often stop to talk to each other in the street. *	65	64
<b>P</b>	It is safe for younger children to play outside during the day. *	81	83
<b>P</b>	You can trust people around here. *	65	67
<b>P</b>	There are good places to spend your free time (e.g., recreation centres, parks, shopping centres). *	67	66
<b>P</b>	I could ask for help or a favour from neighbours. *	66	70
<b>R</b>	Most people around here would try to take advantage of you if they got the chance. *	22	21
* Youth reporting "Strongly agree" or "Agree."			



Individual



Family



School



Community



Protective



Risk

## Results for Immigrants (foreign-born)

### SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT



#### SCHOOL CONNECTEDNESS

	Immigrant %	New Brunswick %
Number of students	3,313	38,982
High level of school connectedness	94	92
I feel close to people at my school. *	78	80
I feel I am part of my school. *	80	78
I am happy to be at my school. *	80	71
I feel the teachers at my school treat me fairly. *	88	83
I feel safe in my school. *	89	84

\* Youth reporting "Strongly agree" or "Agree."



#### PRO-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

High level of pro-social behaviour	84	85
I often do favours for people without being asked. *	67	71
I often lend things to people without being asked. *	55	57
I often help people without being asked. *	73	74
I often compliment people without being asked. *	67	69
I often share things with people without being asked. *	67	66

\* Youth reporting 4, 5 or 6 on a scale ranging from 1 to 6, where 1 is "Definitely not like me" and 6 is "Definitely like me."



#### OPPOSITIONAL BEHAVIOUR

High level of oppositional behaviour	14	15
I cut classes or skip school. *	10	13
I make other people do what I want. *	16	12
I disobey my parents. *	16	17
I talk back to my teachers. *	12	13
I get into fights. *	8	10
I often say mean things to people to get what I want. *	6	4
I take things that are not mine from home, school or elsewhere. *	5	4

\* Youth reporting 4, 5 or 6 on a scale ranging from 1 to 6, where 1 is "Definitely not like me" and 6 is "Definitely like me."



Individual



Family



School



Community



Protective



Risk



## Results for Immigrants (foreign-born)

### SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

	Immigrant %	New Brunswick %
Number of students	3,313	38,982

#### Mental Fitness



##### LEVELS OF MENTAL FITNESS

High level of mental fitness	25	23
Moderate level of mental fitness	55	55
Low level of mental fitness	20	22



##### MENTAL FITNESS NEEDS

Need for autonomy highly satisfied	70	67
Need for competence highly satisfied	77	75
Need for relatedness highly satisfied	79	78



##### LIFE DOMAINS OF MENTAL FITNESS

<b>Mental fitness needs highly satisfied by family</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>79</b>
I feel free to express myself at home. *	51	53
I feel like I have a choice about when and how to do my household chores. *	34	32
I feel I do things well at home. *	45	43
I feel my parents think that I am good at things. *	52	56
My parents like me and care about me. *	72	74
I like to spend time with my parents. *	51	51
<b>Mental fitness needs highly satisfied by friends</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>81</b>
I feel free to express myself with my friends. *	50	52
I feel I have a choice about which activities to do with my friends. *	44	44
I feel I do things well when I am with my friends. *	45	45
I feel my friends think I am good at things. *	41	40
My friends like me and care about me. *	47	49
I like to spend time with my friends. *	62	67
<b>Mental fitness needs highly satisfied by school</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>57</b>
I feel free to express myself at school. *	26	25
I feel I have a choice about when and how to do my schoolwork. *	42	35
I feel I do things well at school. *	41	34
I feel my teachers think I am good at things. *	33	31
My teachers like me and care about me. *	32	30
I like to be with my teachers. *	24	20

\* Youth reporting "Really true for me."



Individual



Family



School



Community



Protective



Risk

## Results for Immigrants (foreign-born)

### SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

	Immigrant %	New Brunswick %
Number of students	3,313	38,982

#### Bullying



##### BULLYING VICTIMS

Youth having been a victim of bullying at least once in the last couple of months	44	51
Physical attacks	10	12
Verbal attacks	28	37
Cyber-attacks	13	17
Having someone steal or damage their things	14	16
Exclusion	26	32
Being bullied with mean comments about their race / religion / personal features	21	14
Other students made sexual jokes, comments, or gestures	14	17



##### BULLYING PERPETRATORS

Youth having bullied another student at least once in the last couple of months	19	23
Physical attacks	6	6
Verbal attacks	12	15
Cyber-attacks	6	6
Stealing from or damaging someone else's things	4	3
Exclusion	10	11
Bullying with mean comments about someone's race / religion / personal features	5	4
Making sexual jokes, comments, or gestures towards someone	6	6




















##### RESPONSE TO BULLYING

Youth ignoring it	22	22
Youth telling their parents about it	24	22
Youth telling their teacher about it	20	18
Youth telling their principal or vice-principal about it	8	9
Youth telling an adult at the school about it	12	11
Youth joining in the bullying	2	1
Youth reporting that if a student complains to an adult at school about bullying, something is "Always" or "Often" done about it	43	43



## Results for Immigrants (foreign-born)








### SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

		Immigrant %	New Brunswick %
Number of students		3,313	38,982
<b>MENTAL AND EMOTIONAL SUPPORT</b>			
 	Youth needing to see or talk to someone for a mental or emotional problem in the last 12 months	25	30
 	Youth who needed to see or talk to someone about their mental or emotional problem but did not see someone	9	9
 	Help not available at school *	11	11
 	Help not available in community *	8	6
 	Help not available at home *	14	13
	Help not available among peers or friends *	12	9
 	Uncomfortable going for help *	70	70
 	Not knowing where to go to get help *	23	22
 	Other *	28	30

\* Among those in need who did not see someone

## Results for Immigrants (foreign-born)

### PARTICIPATION AND ENGAGEMENT

		Immigrant %	New Brunswick %
Number of students		3,313	38,982
<b>EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES AT SCHOOL</b>			
 	Youth participating in any activities or groups inside school	64	54
	A sports team (e.g., volleyball, hockey, soccer)	30	28
	An individual sport (e.g., running, cycling, skating)	8	7
	Volunteer work	13	11
	Arts groups (e.g., music, dance, drama)	15	11
	Student Clubs or Groups (e.g., peer helper, yearbook, TADD)	12	11
	Science or Technology (e.g., science fairs, school website)	7	6
	Church or other religious/spiritual group	4	2
	Other activity or group (e.g., chess, math, debate)	16	11
<b>EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE SCHOOL</b>			
 	Youth participating in any activities or groups outside school	61	55
	A sports team (e.g., volleyball, hockey, soccer)	23	28
	An individual sport (e.g., running, cycling, skating)	16	14
	Volunteer work	15	13
	Arts groups (e.g., music, dance, drama)	11	9
	Community groups (e.g., scouts, girl guides, 4-H, cadets)	5	4
	Church or other religious/spiritual group	13	10
	Other activity or group (e.g., chess, math, debate)	12	7
<b>VOLUNTEERING</b>			
 	Youth taking part in volunteer activities in the last 12 months	74	72
	Supporting a cause (e.g. food bank, UNICEF, Operation Christmas Child)	31	28
	Fund raising (e.g. charity, school trips)	41	39
	Helping in my community (e.g. coaching sports, volunteering at hospital)	36	31
	Helping neighbours or relatives (e.g. cutting grass, babysitting)	47	54
	Doing other organized volunteer activity	40	34
<b>JOBS</b>			
	Youth having a part-time job outside of school	24	34
	Youth working on weekends	19	26
	Youth working on weekdays	12	20
	Youth working during school vacations	9	13



Individual



Family



School



Community



Protective



Risk














## Results for Immigrants (foreign-born)

### HEALTHY LIFESTYLES

	Immigrant %	New Brunswick %
Number of students	3,313	38,982


### Healthy Eating

#### HEALTHY EATING HABITS

 Youth eating 5 or more servings of vegetables or fruit *	53	42
 Youth eating plant-based proteins *	31	20
 Youth drinking at least 2 servings of milk *	32	36
 Youth drinking at least 6 servings of water *	39	29
 Youth eating non-nutritious foods (e.g. fries, chips, candy, donuts) *	85	85
 Youth drinking non-nutritious beverages (e.g. punch, pop, energy drinks, sports drinks) *	47	54
 Youth drinking high energy drinks *	9	8
 Youth eating breakfast daily	46	41
 Youth eating at a fast food place or restaurant at least once in the last 7 days	60	63
 Youth eating at a fast food place or restaurant 3 times or more in the last 7 days	14	14
 Youth eating an evening meal together with family, friend(s) or guardian(s) daily	55	46
 Youth eating meals while watching television at least once in the last 7 days	62	67
 Youth eating meals while watching television 3 times or more in the last 7 days	37	40

\* The day before the survey

#### SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT FOR HEALTHY EATING

 Youth thinking that there is not enough variety in the food offered at their school	24	27
Youth noticing a breakfast program in the last 12 months	40	44
Youth noticing a fruit and vegetable snack program in the last 12 months	14	14
Youth noticing healthy foods sold at sporting events or special food events (e.g., dances and movie nights) in the last 12 months	13	14
Youth noticing healthy foods or non-food items sold for fundraising in the last 12 months	12	13
Youth noticing healthy foods offered in vending machines and at canteens in the last 12 months	14	19
Youth noticing healthy foods offered at cafeteria or in hot lunch program in the last 12 months	29	37
Youth noticing information in their cafeteria about how to make healthier food choices in the last 12 months	7	9
Youth noticing lower prices for healthier foods in the last 12 months	4	4
Youth noticing school staff show a positive attitude towards healthy living and health-related issues in the last 12 months	27	29



Individual



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School



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Risk






## Results for Immigrants (foreign-born)



### HEALTHY LIFESTYLES



		Immigrant %	New Brunswick %
	Number of students	3,313	38,982


<b>R</b>	<b>BARRIERS TO DAILY BREAKFAST</b>		
	Not having time for breakfast	24	24
	The bus coming too early	10	10
	Sleeping in	14	14
	Not being hungry in the morning	22	27
	Feeling sick when eating breakfast	9	13
	Trying to lose weight	5	6
	Having nothing to eat at home	3	4

### Physical Activity

<b>P</b>	<b>PHYSICAL ACTIVITY HABITS</b>		
	Youth having more than 2 hours per day of screen time	68	71
	Youth meeting the guidelines on 60 minutes of daily moderate or vigorous physical activity	17	19
	Youth commuting to and from school actively	12	7
	Youth commuting to and from school inactively	71	78
	Youth commuting to and from school both actively and inactively	17	15

<b>P</b>	<b>PHYSICAL EDUCATION CLASSES IN LAST 5 DAYS</b>		
	0 physical education classes	44	43
	1 physical education class	9	8
	2 physical education classes	20	22
	3 physical education classes	9	11
	4 physical education classes	4	5
	5 physical education classes	13	12

<b>P</b>	<b>SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT FOR PHYSICAL ACTIVITY</b>		
	Youth participating in before school, noon hour, or after school physical activities organized by their school	38	38
	Youth participating in competitive school sports teams	36	36

<b>P</b>	<b>SLEEP</b>		
	Youth sleeping 8 hours or more every night	33	37



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## Results for Immigrants (foreign-born)

### HEALTHY LIFESTYLES

	Immigrant %	New Brunswick %
Number of students	3,313	38,982

### Alcohol and drug consumption



#### ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Youth having ever had a drink of alcohol that is more than just a sip	32	40
Youth drinking alcohol once a month or more in the last 12 months	20	24
Youth drinking 5 or more drinks at one time, at least once a month in the last 12 months	11	15



#### CANNABIS CONSUMPTION

Youth having ever used or tried cannabis	16	24
Youth using cannabis in the last 12 months	14	21
Youth using cannabis every day in the last 12 months	2	3



#### OTHER DRUG CONSUMPTION

LSD and other hallucinogens (e.g., PCP, magic mushrooms)	4	4
Pain Relievers (e.g., Fentanyl, Percs, Oxycontin)	6	6
Amphetamines (speed)	3	3
Ecstasy, MDMA (E, Xtc, Adam, X)	4	3
Cocaine (coke, crack, snow, rock)	4	4
Cough and cold medicines	16	16
Stimulants (e.g., Ritalin, Concerta, Adderall)	3	4
Sedatives / tranquilizers (e.g., Valium, Ativan, Xanax, GHB)	3	3
Methamphetamines / Crystal methamphetamine (ice)	3	2
Glue or solvents (e.g., gasoline, butane, model glue)	3	2
Heroin (horse, tar, junk)	2	1
Other	8	9



#### CONSUMPTION ONSET

Average age at which grade 12 students tried cigarettes for the first time (years)	14	15
Average age at which grade 12 students drank alcohol that was more than a sip (years)	14	15
Average age at which grade 12 students first used or tried cannabis (years)	15	15



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## Results for Immigrants (foreign-born)

### HEALTHY LIFESTYLES

	Immigrant %	New Brunswick %
Number of students	3,313	38,982

### Smoking



#### SMOKING SUSCEPTIBILITY

Youth of all grades having tried smoking	20	22
Grade 6 youths having tried smoking	5	4
Grade 7 youth having tried smoking	5	7
Grade 8 youth having tried smoking	8	11
Grade 9 youth having tried smoking	15	20
Grade 10 youths having tried smoking	23	27
Grade 11 youths having tried smoking	30	35
Grade 12 youths having tried smoking	33	42
Youth susceptible to smoking (among those who have never tried it)	28	28



#### SMOKING HABITS

Youth smoking daily or occasionally	10	14
Youth smoking daily	3	5



#### ALTERNATIVE SMOKING PRODUCTS

<b>Youth having tried alternative smoking products</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>32</b>
E-cigarettes (electronic cigarettes, vape)	20	29
Little cigars or cigarillos (plain or flavoured)	10	12
Cigars (not including little cigars or cigarillos)	7	9
Roll-your-own cigarettes (tobacco only, in rolling papers)	6	6
Smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, pinch, snuff, or snus)	3	4
Nicotine patches, gum, lozenges, or inhalers	3	3
A water pipe (hookah) to smoke shisha (herbal or tobacco)	7	5
Blunt wraps (a tube made of tobacco used to roll cigarette tobacco)	3	4
Bidis (little cigarettes hand-rolled in leaves, tied with string at the ends)	2	2



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## Results for Immigrants (foreign-born)

### HEALTHY LIFESTYLES

		Immigrant %	New Brunswick %
Number of students		3,313	38,982
<b>EXPOSURE TO SECOND-HAND SMOKE</b>			
 	Youth having at least one person at home who smokes	12	15
 	Youth having at least one parent (or step-parent or guardian) who smokes	28	38
 	Youth having at least one sibling who smokes	11	16
	Youth having at least one friend who smokes	25	26
	Youth riding in a car with someone smoking cigarettes in the last 7 days	12	18
 	Youth reporting no one is allowed to smoke in their home	82	81
 	Youth reporting only special guests are allowed to smoke in their home	4	2
	Youth reporting smoking is allowed only in certain areas in their home	11	13
 	Youth reporting smoking is allowed anywhere in their home	4	4
 	Youth reporting their school has a clear set of rules about smoking	87	89
 	Youth reporting that students get into trouble if they are caught breaking the smoking rules at their school	66	70



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## Results for Immigrants (foreign-born)

### SAFETY

		Immigrant %	New Brunswick %
Number of students		3,313	38,982
<b>INJURIES</b>			
	Youth driving an off-road vehicle after drinking alcohol, using cannabis or other illegal drugs, in the last 12 months	5	9
	Youth riding in an on-road vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol, using cannabis or other illegal drugs, in the last 12 months	11	17
	Youth always wearing a helmet when they rode a bicycle in the last 12 months	30	31
	Youth injured and having to be treated by a doctor or nurse in the last 12 months	26	30
<b>SEXUAL VIOLENCE</b>			
 	Youth reporting having been sexually violated	8	10
 	Youth reporting being victim of dating violence in the 12 months prior to the survey (among those who dated)	15	17
 	Youth reporting they know when they are legally able to consent to sexual activity	66	71

## Results for Immigrants (foreign-born)

### HEALTH STATUS

		Immigrant %	New Brunswick %
Number of students		3,313	38,982
<b>WEIGHTS (BODY MASS INDEX)</b>			
	Youth that are of healthy weight	67	65
	Youth that are underweight	10	7
	Youth that are overweight or obese	23	27
<b>SELF-RATED HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</b>			
 	Youth reporting symptoms of depression in the last 12 months	36	38
 	Youth reporting symptoms of anxiety in the last 12 months	33	38
 	Youth reporting that their health is "Very good" or "Excellent"	66	60
<b>LIFE SATISFACTION</b>			
Rating of life satisfaction (Mean score, scale from 0-10)		7	7
Youth reporting a life satisfaction score of 0-5 *		17	19
Youth reporting a life satisfaction score of 6-7 *		31	29
Youth reporting a life satisfaction score of 8-9 *		40	40
Youth reporting a life satisfaction score of 10 *		12	12

\* Scale ranging from 0 to 10, where 0 is the "Worst possible life" and 10 is the "Best possible life."



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