



Youth2000 Survey Series

Sexual and reproductive health and sexual violence among New Zealand secondary school students

Findings from the Youth'12 national youth health and wellbeing survey

2016

Adolescent Health Research Group

Title: Youth'12 The Health and Wellbeing of Secondary School Students in New Zealand: Sexual and reproductive health and sexual violence.

ISBN (paperback) 978-0-473-34685-0

ISBN (electronic) 978-0-473-34686-7

To be referenced as:

Clark, T.C., Moselen, E., Dixon, R., The Adolescent Health Research Group, & Lewycka, S. (2015). Sexual and Reproductive Health & Sexual Violence among New Zealand secondary school students: Findings from the Youth'12 national youth health and wellbeing survey. Auckland, New Zealand: The University of Auckland.

The Adolescent Health Research Group* (AHRG) investigators on the Youth'12 project were:

Terryann Clark (Principal Investigator), School of Nursing

Theresa (Terry) Fleming, Department of Paediatrics: Child and Youth Health and Department of Psychological Medicine

Pat Bullen and Ben Dyson, Faculty of Education

Simon Denny, Department of Paediatrics: Child and Youth Health

Sarah Fortune, Department of Psychological Medicine

Roshini Peiris-John and Jennifer Utter, Section of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, School of Population Health

Elizabeth Robinson, Sue Crengle, Auckland UniServices Limited

Fiona Rossen, Social and Community Health

Janie Sheridan, Centre for Addiction Research, and School of Pharmacy

Tasileta Teevale, Pacific Health, School of Population Health

Mathijs Lucassen, Department of Psychological Medicine

Emma Moselen, School of Nursing

Arier Chi Lun Lee, Section of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, School of Population Health

*The AHRG membership has changed over the three surveys. The AHRG investigators are all based at the University of Auckland in New Zealand

Acknowledgements

A big thank you to:

The students and staff who participated in the survey. Without their help the Youth'12 survey would not have been possible

The Youth'12 project manager, Sarah Masson and administrator, Toni Jardine

The research team members who implemented the survey in participating schools

The Youth'07 team, led by Simon Denny, and the Youth2000 (2001) team, led by Peter Watson

Data analysis provided by Sonia Lewycka

Data checking provided by Tessa Morgan

Oversight provided by Terryann Clark and the AHRG

All the photographs in this report are used with the permission of the young people involved.

The Youth'12 project was funded by the ministries of Youth Development, Social Development, Health, Education and Justice, the Department of Labour, the Families Commission and the Health Promotion Agency (formerly ALAC). We would also like to acknowledge the support of Toshiba (Australia) Pty Limited.

This report was contracted by ACC and the Ministry of Health.

Contact details:

Terryann Clark (Youth'12 Principal Investigator)

Adolescent Health Research Group

School of Nursing

The University of Auckland

Private Bag 92019, Victoria Street West, Auckland, 1142

Email: t.clark@auckland.ac.nz

Further publications by the AHRG are available at www.youthresearch.auckland.ac.nz

Contents

Executive summary.....	4
Introduction	8
The Adolescent Health Research Group	9
How to use the information in this report	11
The results	14
The participants	14
PART ONE.....	18
1. Unwanted sexual experience.....	18
2. Trends over time in reported unwanted sexual experience among students.....	28
3. Associations with experiencing unwanted sexual contact	28
PART TWO	48
4. Sexual and reproductive health	48
5. Trends in sexual and reproductive health	63
6. Associations with consistent condom and contraception use	64
PART THREE	81
7. Viewing and receiving sexually explicit material	81
PART FOUR	90
8. Māori and Pacific students.....	90
Summary and conclusions.....	102
Links and resources.....	106
References.....	108

Executive summary

This report presents findings from Youth'12, the third national health and wellbeing survey of secondary school students in New Zealand. This is New Zealand's largest and most comprehensive survey of the health and wellbeing of New Zealand's young people in secondary schools. Included in the survey are a range of factors that impact on the healthy development of young people, including family/whānau, community, education and social environments. This report focuses on reporting the sexual violence experiences and the sexual and reproductive health of students in secondary schools.

The information in this report was provided by a representative sample of 8,500 students from secondary schools throughout New Zealand in 2012. There are three parts to this report: (1) Experience of unwanted sexual contact, (2) Sexual and reproductive health and (3) Ethnic specific information for Māori and Pacific students. Also reported are selected time trends from the 2001, 2007 and 2012 surveys.

Experience of unwanted sexual contact

How many students experience unwanted sexual contact?

Fifteen percent of New Zealand secondary school students report an experience of unwanted sexual contact. Females were more than twice as likely to report unwanted sexual contact than males. Most commonly, it was a boyfriend/girlfriend or a friend who forced an unwanted sexual experience on the student. Over half (55%) of the students who reported unwanted sexual contact reported that it happened when they were 14 years or younger. Nearly three-quarters of males and just over half of the females never told anyone about it. Those who do disclose unwanted sexual contact most commonly tell a friend. Between 2001 and 2012, the rate of reported unwanted sexual contact decreased by 8%.

How does this affect young people?

Young people who experienced unwanted sexual contact have a range of poorer outcomes compared to those who had not had such an experience. For instance they more frequently reported: poorer mental health; poorer sexual and reproductive health; higher rates of substance use; witnessing family and interpersonal violence; poorer family relationships; not feeling safe at school; seeing a health professional for emotional health concerns; having limited access to the healthcare that they needed (especially contraception and pregnancy care); living in overcrowded homes; and, moving home more frequently. Unwanted sexual contact does not appear to impact on students' aspirations to do well at school.

How many students have forced someone to do sexual things they didn't want to do?

A small proportion (3%) of students reported forcing someone to do sexual things that they did not want to do, males were twice as likely to report this than females. Between 2001 and 2012, the proportion of young people who reported forcing someone to do sexual things decreased from 6% to 3%.

How does this affect young people?

Young people who report forcing someone to do sexual things that they did not want to do have a range of poorer outcomes compared to those who had not. They more frequently reported: poor family relationships; feeling less safe at school; poor sexual health; high rates of substance use; poor mental health; and, less aspiration to achieve at school. They also had difficulty accessing help for emotional health concerns and alcohol use. Students who reported forcing someone to do sexual things were more likely to report being victims of

violence including experiencing unwanted sexual contact, witnessing family violence, and being in a serious physical fight within the previous year.

Sexual and reproductive health

How many secondary school students are sexually active?

Twenty-four percent of New Zealand secondary school students have ever had sex (i.e. have had sexual intercourse or 'going all the way' at least once and this does not include sexual abuse) and 19% report being currently sexually active (have had sex within the last three months). As would be expected, older students are more likely to be sexually active than younger students. In 2012, 12% fewer students reported ever having sex, and 7% fewer students reported being currently sexually active than in 2007. Of those sexually active students, 55% reported one sexual partner within the previous three months.

How many sexually active students use condoms and contraception?

Forty-five percent of sexually active students report always using condoms. Over two-thirds (68%) of young people reported using a condom the 'last time they had sex'. Males, older students, and students living in rural communities more frequently reported using a condom the 'last time they had sex'. Between 2001 and 2012, there has been a reduction in students who report always using condoms.

Fifty-eight percent of students always used contraception. Of those sexually active students, 80% reported that condoms were the most common source of contraception utilised, followed by the contraceptive pill (45%). Over three-quarters of students (77%) reported using contraception the 'last time they had sex'. Students from poorer communities, low decile schools and rural students were less likely to use contraception the 'last time they had sex'. There have been no improvements in contraception use over the 2001-2012 period.

Initiating discussions with sexual partner about contraception and sexually transmitted infection (STI) prevention

Thirty-six percent of students reported talking about preventing pregnancy with their partner and 42% reported talking with their partner about preventing sexually transmitted infections. Females were more likely to initiate discussions about prevention of pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections.

What factors were associated with consistent condom use and contraception?

Sexually active students who always used condoms more frequently reported having family meals together at least five times per week and that their parents wanted to know where they were and who they are with, compared to students who do not use condoms consistently. Students who always use condoms less frequently reported family violence, fighting, poor mental health, experiencing a pregnancy or sexually transmitted infection, smoking cigarettes, and experiencing unwanted sexual contact compared to those who do not use condoms.

Sexually active students who always used contraception more frequently reported having an adult who cares about them a lot, that they get on with their teachers, had part time employment, attended a place of worship and aspired to attend tertiary education after they leave school. They were less likely to report living in overcrowded housing, have neither parent working, and not sleep in a room that is not a bedroom (e.g. a lounge or garage). They less frequently reported poor mental health, a pregnancy or sexually transmitted infection, smoking cigarettes or using marijuana. Students who always report using contraception were able to access healthcare with less difficulty, and were more likely to report a family doctor/GP as their usual place to access healthcare.

Viewing and receiving sexually explicit material

Seeking pornography or sex sites on the Internet

Eleven percent of students used the Internet to seek pornography or sex sites, with males (21%) more likely to do so compared to females (2%). Seven percent fewer students in 2012 compared to 2007 used the Internet to seek pornography or sex sites. Students who access the Internet to seek pornography or sex sites were more likely to be older (16-18 years) and more frequently reported they had 'ever had sex' or were sexually active. Students who viewed pornography and sexually explicit material were more likely to report unwanted sexual contact.

Being sent unwanted sexually explicit material (SEM)

Fifteen percent of students had been sent unwanted sexually explicit material (SEM) in the last 12 months. Māori students, Pacific students, same/both-sex attracted students, and students from high deprivation (lower socio-economic) neighbourhoods were more likely to be sent unwanted SEM. Unwanted SEM was mostly sent via mobile phone (8%) or the Internet (6%). Asian students more frequently reported being sent unwanted SEM via the Internet. There has been no change between 2007 and 2012 in the proportion of students reporting unwanted SEM. Students who were sent unwanted SEM were three times more likely to report unwanted sexual contact and four times more likely to report forcing someone else to do sexual things that they did not want to do. Students who were sent unwanted SEM were more likely to report 'ever having sex' and being sexually active.

Māori and Pacific Students

Māori Students

Eighteen percent of Māori students reported they had been forced to do sexual things that they did not want to do and 39% had not told anyone about the abuse. Twenty-six percent of Māori secondary school students report being currently sexually active. About half of sexually active Māori students always used contraception (49%) and condoms (44%) every time they had sex. Two-thirds (67.1%) of Māori students reported using condoms the 'last time they had sex'. Māori students who lived in wealthier areas more frequently reported using contraception 'the last time they had sex', compared to students living in poorer areas. Thirty-one percent reported talking about contraception and 40% reported talking to about STI prevention with their partner/s. Twenty-two percent of Māori students reported difficulty accessing healthcare when they needed it, and 7% reported difficulty accessing sexual health or pregnancy care.

Pacific Students

Twenty-two percent of Pacific students reported they had been forced to do sexual things that they did not want to do and 39% had not told anyone about the abuse. Twenty percent of Pacific secondary school students report being sexually active. Of sexually active Pacific students, 42% always use contraception and 35% always use condoms. Over two-thirds (70%) report using condoms the 'last time they had sex', and 62% report using contraception the 'last time they had sex'. Thirty-six percent of Pacific students always talked about pregnancy prevention with their partner and approximately half (49%) report talking to their partner about STI prevention. Twenty-four percent of Pacific students reported difficulty accessing healthcare if they needed it, and 6% report difficulty accessing sexual health and pregnancy care.

Summary

This report summarises the findings for unwanted sexual contact and sexual and reproductive health of New Zealand's young people attending secondary schools. There have been improvements, with fewer young people reporting unwanted sexual contact in 2012 compared to 2001. However, 15% of all students reporting unwanted sexual contact, is unacceptably high. Accessible healthcare remains a problem, particularly for Māori and Pacific students, or students from poor and rural communities. Access to appropriate care for those who have forced unwanted sexual contact on others, is also required. The effects of unwanted sexual contact can have lasting impacts on young people, their whānau and communities. Exposure to unwanted sexually explicit material via the internet or a cell phone is associated with a greater odds of being sexually active and unwanted sexual contact. Strategies that effectively address the behaviour of those who force unwanted sexual experiences and sexually explicit material onto others, that promote and teach students about positive relationships and good communication, and addresses the larger social norms, policies and practices that contribute to violence are required.

Almost a quarter of students in secondary schools are sexually active, with trends towards fewer students 'ever having sex' or being sexually active between 2001 and 2012. In addition, fewer students also reported seeking pornography via the internet between 2007 and 2012. However, for sexually active students, condom use has reduced over the past decade and contraception use has remained stable with no improvements. For those who are sexually active, accessible and non-judgemental contraceptive care/primary care remains a problem, particularly for Māori and Pacific students and those from poorer neighbourhoods, low decile schools and rural communities. It is clear from our findings that keeping our young people safe and sexually healthy requires a whole person approach, it requires: safe communities and schools; quality housing; sound public health policies; supportive whānau/family; quality information and education; accessible and affordable healthcare; culturally competent and finally, opportunities for youth development - our young people need opportunities to thrive.

Introduction

This report is the first report focussed on the sexual health and sexual violence among secondary school students in Aotearoa, New Zealand from the Youth2000 survey series. The Youth2000 survey series has been conducted by the Adolescent Health Research Group (AHRG) at the University of Auckland. This group has carried out nationally representative surveys of New Zealand secondary school students in 2001, 2007, and 2012.

This report presents findings from the Youth'12 survey of students who reported sexual activity and those who experienced unwanted sexual contact. The report also provides some information about students who reported to force an unwanted sexual experience on someone else. The report compares findings across time (between 2001, 2007 and 2012). We also highlight specific sexual health and sexual violence information for Māori and Pacific young people. This report follows on from other reports that reported information about violence (including sexual violence) in 2001 (Fleming et al, 2007) and 2007 (Clark et al, 2009). Issues for same and both-sex attracted youth can be found in the 2001 (Le Brun et al, 2004), 2007 (Rossen et al, 2009) and 2012 (Lucassen, et al, 2014) 'Young People Attracted to the Same or Both Sexes' reports.

We also have a range of peer reviewed papers that address the issues of sexual and reproductive health of various groups of young people:

- Clark T.C, Lucassen M.F.G, Fleming T, et al. **Changes in the sexual health behaviours of New Zealand secondary school students, 2001-2012: Findings from a nationally representative cross sectional survey series.** *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Public Health* (in press)
- Denny, S., Robinson, E., Lawler, C., Bagshaw, S., Farrant, B., Bell, F., Dawson, D., Nicholson, D., Hart, M., Fleming, T., Ameratunga, S., Clark, T.C., Kekus, M., Utter, J. (2012) **Association between Availability and Quality of Health Services in Schools and Reproductive Health Outcomes**

Among Students: A Multilevel

Observational Study. *American Journal of Public Health, Online*

<http://ajph.aphapublications.org/doi/abs/10.2105/AJPH.2012.300775>

- Clark, T. C., Crengle, S., Sheridan, J. L., Rowe, D., & Robinson, E. (2013). **Factors associated with consistent contraception and condom use among Māori secondary school students in New Zealand.** *Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health, online* doi:10.1111/jpc.12450
- Larson, B.K., Clark, T.C., Robinson, E.M., & Utter, J. (2012) **Body satisfaction and sexual health behaviors among New Zealand secondary school students.** *Sex Education.* 12(2), 187-98
<https://researchspace.auckland.ac.nz/handle/2292/8421>
- Copland, R.J., Denny, S.J., Robinson, E.M., Crengle, S., Ameratunga, S., Dixon, R. (2011) **Self- Reported Pregnancy and Access to Primary Healthcare Among Sexually Experienced New Zealand High School Students.** *Journal of Adolescent Health* 49(5), 518-524
[http://www.jahonline.org/article/S1054-139X\(11\)00118-2/abstract](http://www.jahonline.org/article/S1054-139X(11)00118-2/abstract)
- Clark, T.C., Robinson, E., Crengle, S. & Watson, P. (2006) **Contraceptive use by Māori youth: associated risk and protective factors.** *New Zealand Medical Journal.* 119(1228), U1816
<http://journal.nzma.org.nz/journal/119-1228/1816/>

Other Youth'12 reports are available on our website (www.youthresearch.auckland.ac.nz) including the *Youth'12 Overview* (Clark et al., 2013a) and *Youth'12 Prevalence Tables* report (Clark et al., 2013b), which provide further details on methods and national findings.

The Adolescent Health Research Group (AHRG)

The Adolescent Health Research Group (AHRG) is a multidisciplinary team of researchers that is supported by youth, cultural, and stakeholder advisors. The purpose of the AHRG is to promote the healthy development and wellbeing of all New Zealand youth through scientific research that delivers high-quality useable data to stakeholders. The group was first established in 1997. Over the years the membership of the AHRG has changed, but the vision and commitment remains. The AHRG works closely with many other researchers and groups. We welcome applications from other researchers and groups to use the Youth2000 Survey Series data. A protocol for potential collaborations can be found on our website: www.youthresearch.auckland.ac.nz

Youth2000 Survey Series

The AHRG has carried out comprehensive national surveys of secondary school students in 2001 (Adolescent Health Research Group, 2003), 2007 (Adolescent Health Research Group, 2008) and now in 2012 (Clark, Fleming, Bullen, Denny, et al., 2013). The 2001 (Youth'01) and 2007 (Youth'07) surveys are similar to the 2012 (Youth'12) survey and selected comparisons of findings from these surveys are made in this report.

The group has also surveyed students in alternative education in 2000 (Adolescent Health Research Group, 2002; Denny, Clark & Watson, 2004) and 2009 (Clark et al., 2010). In 2007, the AHRG also surveyed students in Teen Parent Units (Johnson & Denny, 2007). The Youth'07 and Youth'12 surveys

of secondary school students were supplemented by surveys with school staff members about school characteristics. All of these surveys together make up the Youth2000 Survey Series.

The results of the Youth2000 Survey Series have been presented internationally and are listed on our website: www.youthresearch.auckland.ac.nz

How we did the 2012 survey

The Youth2000 Survey Series is designed to provide information about the health and wellbeing of New Zealand secondary school students. In 2012 we randomly selected 125 composite and secondary schools in New Zealand which met the inclusion criteria¹ and invited them to participate in the survey. For schools which had a roll of more than 150 Year 9-13 students, we randomly selected 20% of this roll and invited these students to take part in the survey. For participating schools with less than 150 Year 9 or higher students, 30 students were randomly selected and invited to take part. For more detailed information on the school selection process, please refer to the Youth'12 Prevalence Tables report which can be found on our website: www.youthresearch.auckland.ac.nz

Of the 125 schools invited, 91 took part in the survey (73%). The majority of participating schools were state funded, co-educational and large schools (at least 350 Year 9 or higher students). Of the 34 invited schools that did not participate, 26 declined, a further two initially agreed to participate but withdrew during 2012, and six did not respond to the invitation to participate.

School participation was lowest for state-integrated schools (59%), boys' schools (40%), Decile 6 (50%)

¹ New Zealand registered composite and secondary schools with 50 or more students in Year 9 or higher.

and Decile 7 (64%) schools, rural schools (60%), and schools in Wellington (50%), Nelson Marlborough, Tasman and West Coast (60%) and Otago or Southland (54%).

Within the 125 participating schools, 12,503 students were invited to take part in the survey and 8,500 participated (68%). This represents 3% of the 2012 New Zealand secondary school roll. The most common reasons why students did not participate were not being at school on the day of the survey, not wanting to take part, and being unavailable during the time the survey was conducted.

Ethical issues

The Youth'12 survey built on the procedures used in the previous Youth2000 Survey Series. Like the previous surveys, Youth'12 was completely voluntary (students did not have to participate and could choose to not answer questions or to leave at any time) and anonymous (no personal identification details were collected). The survey had a 'branching' design so that students were not asked detailed questions about things that did not apply to them. For example, if students reported that they had not had sex, they did not get asked any further questions about sexual activity.

The AHRG and a wide range of advisors reviewed the survey content and methods. Ethical approval was obtained from the University of Auckland Human Participants Ethics Committee (ref 2011/206).

School principals gave consent for their own school to take part. A few weeks before the survey, information was given to each school for distribution to parents and students. Parents were able to have their child excluded from the survey. On the day of the survey, an explanation was given to selected students and each student personally consented to participate. The survey was available in English and Te Reo Māori.

Survey delivery and content

The survey was delivered using handheld digital tablets. The survey questions were displayed on the

tablet and were also available by voiceover via headphones. Students answered the questions by touching the appropriate checkbox on the tablet screen.

The Youth'12 survey covered important areas of health and wellbeing for young people as well as risk and protective factors. The questionnaire contained a total of 608 questions, but students answered fewer than this number of questions due to the branching design. The complete list of survey questions and full wording for each question is available on our website:
<http://www.youthresearch.auckland.ac.nz>

Most of the questions and measurements were the same as those used in previous Youth 2000 surveys. However, for this report there was one important change. The 'ever had sex' question changed in 2012. We wanted to make sure that those students who reported being sexually active - excluded those who had had forced sexual contact or abuse. This means that the 'ever had sex' question is measured over time using a combination of two questions. In 2001 and 2007 we utilised the question *"About how old were you when you had your first experience of sex? (by this we mean sexual intercourse or going all the way)"*.

Responses: all ages excluding 'never' were coded as having 'ever had sex'. In 2012 we kept the above question, but in addition, prior to being asked about age of sexual intercourse we asked a new question *"Have you ever had sex? (by this we mean sexual intercourse). Do not include sexual abuse"*.

Responses: 'Yes' were coded as 'ever having sex'. This question allows us to be sure that the sexual behaviour was consensual not coercive/abusive. Therefore, this particular time trend should be treated with caution. Reassuringly the 'currently sexually active' question showed a similar trend to declining over time.

Students were also asked to provide their usual home address. We used this to ascertain their census meshblock (grouping of approximately 100 households) so that neighbourhood characteristics such as deprivation levels and urban or rural setting

could be ascertained. After the meshblock was identified the student's address was deleted.

School decile

School decile is a school-level measure of socio-economic position relative to the school students community or neighbourhood (Ministry of Education, 2016). The measure takes into account; household income, parental occupation, household crowding, parental educational qualifications and income/benefit support of the school community. Decile 1 refers to the 10% of schools who have the lowest socio-economic resources in their community and Decile 10 refers to the 10% of schools with the highest socio-economic resources in their community.

In this report, students are grouped into three categories: low (decile 1-3), medium (decile 4-7), or high (decile 8-10) decile schools.

NZ Deprivation Index

In this report, students are grouped into high, medium, or low deprivation neighbourhoods based on the New Zealand Deprivation Index (NZDI) for their geographical area or neighbourhood (meshblock) (Salmond, Crampton, & Atkinson, 2007). In 2006, the NZDI used eight dimensions of deprivation (including household income, employment, access to a telephone, access to a car, single parent families, qualifications, overcrowding, and home ownership) to calculate a deprivation score for each meshblock in New Zealand. It is important to remember that this score is an indicator of neighbourhood (rather than personal or family) deprivation, and some households might contend with quite different levels of hardship than is suggested by their meshblock.

Household deprivation was measured using nine socioeconomic indicators: family ownership of a car, telephone and a computer/laptop; residential mobility; parental employment; perceptions of level of family worry about not having enough money to buy food; having family holidays; living room or garage used as a bedroom; and living in an overcrowded home. Students who reported two or more indicators of household deprivation were classified

in the household deprivation group (Denny, Lewycka, Bullen, et al., 2014). It is important to note that indicators of deprivation may vary by cultural context.

Funding

The Youth2000 Survey Series has had a different set of funding bodies in 2001, 2007, and 2012. Without the support of these organisations it would not be possible to undertake the youth health and wellbeing surveys nationally or to analyse and publish the results. Without this research, organisations responsible for New Zealand youth would not be able to advocate for appropriate and accessible services, programmes and policy on behalf of young people.

In 2012, the survey was funded by the ministries of Youth Development, Social Development, Health, Education and Justice, the Department of Labour, the Families Commission, and the Health Promotion Agency (formerly ALAC). The AHRG thanks these organisations for their support to improve the health and wellbeing of New Zealand youth.

This report was contracted by ACC and the Ministry of Health.

How to use the information in this report

The Youth2000 Survey Series is the largest dataset on the health and wellbeing of young people in New Zealand and is of considerable importance for the purposes of planning and programme development for communities, schools and policy makers. However, caution needs to be taken when interpreting the results, especially in relation to whether the findings reflect the wider youth population, and in interpreting differences between groups of students. The sample of students surveyed does not include young people who were absent from school on the day of the survey, those who have left school, or those in alternative education settings; hence findings are likely to represent a slightly more positive view of the health of students who attend secondary schools.

How reliable are these findings?

We have taken steps to ensure we can be confident the information is correct. Our large sample size and rigorous methods for randomly selecting schools and students ensure these findings represent secondary schools and their students throughout New Zealand. The AHRG has undertaken extensive quality checks to ensure data coding and analyses are correct.

Interpreting the results

When we report statistics in this document a number of parameters are provided. In the tables, for each question/item from the survey, we report 'N' which refers to the number of students who answered that particular question/item. The 'N' will vary by question as students could choose not to answer questions, and they were not asked detailed questions which did not apply to them. For example, only students who said that they had smoked a whole cigarette were asked how often they smoke cigarettes now.

The 'n' refers to the number of students who chose the particular response of interest for a question/item. For example, in the question where students who had experienced unwanted sexual contact were asked about the age at which this first happened, the number of students who reported that this happened was 790 (N), and 266 (n) of these students reported that the contact happened when they were between 11 and 13 years old.

Table 1.5. Age of first unwanted sexual experience in 2012

		10 years or younger		11-13 years old	
		n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)
Total		173 / 790	21.8 (18.9 - 24.7)	266 / 790	33.5 (30.6 - 36.5)
Sex	Male	37 / 177	20.7 (13.3 - 28.9)	62 / 177	34.8 (27.4 - 42.3)
	Female	136 / 273	22.1 (19.0 - 25.3)	204 / 273	33.2 (29.8 - 36.6)

The percentage (%) refers to the proportion of the students who reported that particular response or behaviour for a question/item. This can be regarded as an estimate of the true proportion of the population. For tables that display demographic details, each percentage refers to the proportion of students with that specific demographic characteristic who responded positively to the question. For example, 24.9% of male students and

24.5% of female students reported to have ever had sex.

Table 4.1. Demographics of students who have ever had sex and are currently sexually active in 2012

		Ever had sex	
		n / N	% (95% CI)
Total		2011 / 8261	24.4 (22.5 - 26.2)
Sex	Male	927 / 3737	24.9 (22.4 - 27.3)
	Female	1084 / 4524	24.0 (21.9 - 26.0)

For tables that do not display demographic details, each percentage refers to the proportion of students who have the characteristic of the column heading who responded positively to the question. For example, 28% of students who reported to have forced unwanted sexual experience on others, reported that they had witnessed adults hitting or physically hurting a child in the home.

Table 3.7.2. Violence and neighbourhoods of students who perpetrated sexual abuse or coercion in 2012

		Perpetrator	
		n / N	% (95% CI)
Family violence			
Witnessing adults hitting or physically hurting a child in the home		64 / 229	28.0 (23.3 - 32.8)
Witnessing adults hitting or physically hurting another adult in the home		43 / 233	18.2 (12.9 - 23.5)

The confidence intervals (95% CI) indicate the precision of the percentage estimate by providing an interval within which we are relatively sure the true value lies (i.e. we are 95% confident that the actual prevalence of that particular behaviour or response lies between the two bounds given). For example, statistically speaking we are '95% certain' that between 54.4% and 66.2% of sexually active students consistently use contraception.

Table 4.3. Demographics of currently sexually active students by consistent contraception use in 2012

		Consistent contraception use	
		n / N	% (95% CI)
Total		872 / 1498	58.3 (54.4 - 62.2)
Sex	Male	361 / 646	56.0 (51.4 - 60.5)
	Female	511 / 852	60.0 (55.2 - 64.9)

Wide confidence intervals indicate more uncertainty in the associated percentage estimate. The percentages and 95% confidence intervals are adjusted for weighting and clustering, because the Youth2000 Survey Series utilise a complex sampling design.

As a rule of thumb, if the 95% confidence intervals around two percentage estimates do not overlap then the differences are more likely to be real or statistically significant. For example, with regards to sexually active students' reporting of never

discussing preventing pregnancy with their partner/s, the 95% confidence intervals associated with male students (95% CI, 31.4% - 37.1%) and female students (95% CI, 18.0% - 23.6%) do not overlap (i.e. 23.6% is considerably lower than 31.4%, indicating that male students are more likely to never have discussed preventing pregnancy with their partner/s than female students. However, it is important not to place too much emphasis on apparent differences when the numbers of students reporting on a specific issue is small (i.e. ≤ 30). The text surrounding the tables does not report all of the findings in the table; instead it provides a summary of the table by focussing on results where the confidence intervals between two variables do not overlap.

4.9. Currently sexually active students' discussion of pregnancy prevention with partner/s in 2012

		Never		Depends on the situation	
		n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)
Total		538 / 1984	27.0 (24.7 - 29.2)	728 / 1984	36.7 (34.7 - 38.7)
Sex	Male	313 / 907	34.2 (31.4 - 37.1)	324 / 907	35.9 (32.9 - 38.9)
	Female	225 / 1077	20.8 (18.0 - 23.6)	402 / 1077	37.3 (34.4 - 40.2)

Comparisons between 2001, 2007, and 2012

Key comparisons for Pacific youth between the 2001, 2007 and 2012 survey findings are presented in this report where items are directly comparable. As the purpose of this report is to provide a concise overview of major indicators only, a small number of important areas are compared here.

It is possible to compare findings across the surveys as similar methods were utilised in all three surveys. For example, the procedures for sampling schools and students were very similar, as were the survey technology and the questions asked. However, it is

important to realise there are some differences between the surveys.

The overall target sample size in 2001, 2007 and 2012 was 10,000 students. The response rates among schools and students have changed somewhat between the three surveys. In 2012, 73% of invited schools took part, compared to 84% in 2007, and 86% in 2001. In 2012, 68% of invited students took part, compared to 74% in 2007, and 75% in 2001.

The 2001, 2007, and 2012 surveys included similar proportions of students of each age and year of schooling, but there were differences in the numbers of participating single sex schools. As a result, the ratio of male and female participants differs between the surveys. In 2012, 54% of the sample was female and 46% was male, while in 2007 the sample was 46% female and 54% male. In 2001 it was 54% female and 46% male.

Some questions were not included in the 2001 survey or were changed slightly between the three surveys. This was done in order to gain new or clearer information.

Using the data as an advocacy tool

We encourage people to use the information in this report to advocate for the sexual health and wellbeing of young people. However, there is a tricky balance between advocacy and contributing toward the stigma associated with health disparities across demographic characteristics (e.g. living in areas characterised by low, medium or high levels of deprivation). We urge all those who utilise this data to be mindful of not stigmatising young people.

The results

The participants

Demographics

In 2012, more than half of the 8,500 participants in the Youth'12 survey were female and 15 years old or younger. Close to half of the participants identified as NZ European, 20% as Māori, 14% as Pacific and 12% as Asian. Youth who identified as same or both-sex attracted made up 6.2% of the secondary school population and 3.7% of participants identified themselves as transgender or that they were unsure if they were transgender.

Table A. Participant demographic characteristics of students in 2012

		n / N	%
Sex	Male	3874 / 8497	45.6
	Female	4623 / 8497	54.4
Age	13 or under	1838 / 8489	21.7
	14	1896 / 8489	22.3
	15	1755 / 8489	20.7
	16	1578 / 8489	18.6
	17 or over	1422 / 8489	16.8
Ethnicity	Māori	1701 / 8488	20.0
	Pacific	1201 / 8488	14.1
	Asian	1051 / 8488	12.4
	NZ European	4024 / 8488	47.4

	Other	511 / 8488	6.0
Sexual attraction	Attracted to opposite sex	7336 / 7821	93.8
	Attracted to same or both sexes	485 / 7821	6.2
Gender identity	Not transgender	7731 / 8029	96.3
	Transgender or maybe	298 / 8029	3.7

¹ Ethnicity was measured using the New Zealand census prioritisation method

² 'Attracted to the same or both sexes' includes participants who said they are maybe attracted to the same or both sexes

³ Of those who identified as 'Transgender or may be', 1.2% reported they were transgender and a further 2.5% were unsure whether they were transgender

School decile, neighbourhood deprivation and region of New Zealand

Most participants live in major urban areas and were about twice as likely to attend a high or medium decile school than a low decile school. Participants came from a range of neighbourhoods with an even split (about one-third) of students living in poor, medium and wealthy areas (with high, medium and low levels of deprivation respectively).

Table B. School decile, neighbourhood deprivation and region of students in 2012

		n / N	%
Urban/rural	Major urban setting (30,000+)	7121 / 8393	84.8
	Secondary, minor and rural areas (<29,999)	1272 / 8393	15.2
School decile	Low	1793 / 8500	21.1
	Medium	3296 / 8500	38.8
	High	3411 / 8500	40.1
Neighbourhood deprivation	Low	2718 / 8393	32.4
	Medium	3001 / 8393	35.8
	High	2674 / 8393	31.9

¹ School decile was measured using Ministry of Education school decile ratings (see introduction for further information)

² Neighbourhood deprivation was measured using New Zealand 2006 Census meshblock data (Salmond, Crampton, & Atkinson, 2007)

Regions where participants lived

Over 80% of participants reported living in the North Island, with 40% of participants living in the Auckland region. This is generally what you would expect given the population structure of New Zealand.

Table C. Regions where participants lived in 2012

	n / N	%
Northland	666 / 8393	7.9
Auckland	3269 / 8393	38.9
Waikato	601 / 8393	7.2
Bay of Plenty	308 / 8393	3.7
Gisborne	141 / 8393	1.7
Hawkes Bay	462 / 8393	5.5
Taranaki	152 / 8393	1.8
Manawatu-Wanganui	716 / 8393	8.5
Wellington	567 / 8393	6.8
Nelson/Tasman/ Marlborough	88 / 8393	1.1
West Coast	29 / 8393	0.3
Canterbury	929 / 8393	11.1
Otago	150 / 8393	1.8
Southland	315 / 8393	3.8

PART ONE

1. Unwanted sexual experience

Demographics of students reporting unwanted sexual contact

The majority (85.2%), of secondary school students had not experienced unwanted sexual contact. There were no differences in reporting of unwanted sexual contact by age or rural/urban location. Female students were more than twice as likely as male students to report that they had experienced unwanted sexual contact. There were small but substantial differences in reporting of unwanted sexual contact by school decile and neighbourhood deprivation. Students who had experienced unwanted sexual contact were more slightly more likely to report attending a low decile school and live in a neighbourhood characterised by high levels of deprivation.

Table 1.1. Demographics of students who reported experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2012

		Experienced unwanted sexual contact		Has not experienced unwanted sexual contact	
		n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)
Total		1181 / 7986	14.8 (13.6 - 15.9)	6805 / 7986	85.2 (84.1 - 86.4)
Sex	Male	328 / 3612	9.0 (7.9 - 10.2)	3284 / 3612	91.0 (89.8 - 92.1)
	Female	853 / 4374	19.5 (18.2 - 20.8)	3521 / 4374	80.5 (79.2 - 81.8)
Age	12-15 years	723 / 5150	14.0 (12.7 - 15.4)	4427 / 5150	86.0 (84.6 - 87.3)
	16-18 years	458 / 2811	16.2 (14.6 - 17.8)	2353 / 2811	83.8 (82.2 - 85.4)
Urban/rural	Urban	995 / 6693	14.8 (13.6 - 16.1)	5698 / 6693	85.2 (83.9 - 86.4)
	Rural	167 / 1206	13.8 (11.6 - 16.0)	1039 / 1206	86.2 (84.0 - 88.4)
School decile	Low	287 / 1588	18.2 (15.8 - 20.5)	1301 / 1588	81.8 (79.5 - 84.2)

	Medium	455 / 3116	14.5 (12.7 - 16.4)	2661 / 3116	85.5 (83.6 - 87.3)
	High	441 / 3284	13.4 (12.1 - 14.6)	2843 / 3284	86.6 (85.4 - 87.9)
Neighbourhood deprivation	Low	339 / 2631	12.8 (11.3 - 14.2)	2292 / 2631	87.3 (85.8 - 88.7)
	Medium	375 / 2846	13.2 (11.8 - 14.5)	2471 / 2846	86.8 (85.5 - 88.2)
	High	448 / 2422	18.6 (16.6 - 20.6)	1974 / 2422	81.4 (79.4 - 83.4)

Demographics of students by the severity of their last unwanted sexual experience

Of the students who had experienced unwanted sexual contact, close to two-thirds reported that the last unwanted sexual experience that they had was 'not bad' or 'a little bad' and just over one-third reported that it was either 'pretty bad', 'really bad' or 'terrible'. Female students and older students were more likely to report that their last unwanted experience was 'pretty bad', 'really bad' or 'terrible'. There was no difference in the reporting of the severity of last unwanted sexual experience by geographic location, school decile or level of neighbourhood deprivation.

Table 1.2. Description of last unwanted sexual experience in 2012

		The last unwanted sexual experience was not bad or a little bad		The last unwanted sexual experience was pretty bad, really bad or terrible	
		n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)
Total		509 / 806	63.3 (59.9 - 66.8)	297 / 806	36.7 (33.2 - 40.1)
Sex	Male	138 / 184	75.1 (67.9 - 82.3)	46 / 184	25.0 (17.7 - 32.1)
	Female	371 / 622	59.9 (55.9 - 63.9)	251 / 622	40.1 (36.1 - 44.1)
Age	12-15 years	302 / 458	66.0 (61.9 - 70.1)	156 / 458	34.0 (29.9 - 38.1)
	16-18 years	208 / 349	60.0 (54.8 - 65.1)	141 / 349	40.0 (34.9 - 45.2)
Urban/rural	Urban	425 / 676	63.0 (59.3 - 66.7)	251 / 676	37.0 (33.3 - 40.7)
	Rural	71 / 116	61.2 (52.8 - 70.7)	45 / 116	38.8 (29.3 - 47.2)
School decile	Low	124 / 201	61.8 (54.0 - 69.7)	77 / 201	38.2 (30.3 - 46.0)
	Medium	198 / 319	62.3 (57.5 - 67.2)	121 / 319	37.7 (32.8 - 42.5)
	High	188 / 288	65.4 (59.3 - 71.5)	100 / 288	34.6 (28.5 - 40.7)
Neighbourhood deprivation	Low	156 / 222	70.4 (65.0 - 75.8)	66 / 222	29.6 (24.2 - 35.0)
	Medium	157 / 265	59.5 (52.9 - 66.1)	108 / 265	40.5 (33.9 - 47.1)
	High	183 / 305	60.3 (54.4 - 66.1)	122 / 305	40.0 (33.9 - 45.6)

Relationship to person who has forced an unwanted sexual experience on someone else

Students who had experienced unwanted sexual contact most commonly reported that it was either a boyfriend/girlfriend (40%) or a friend (30%) who touched them or made them do things they did not want to do. Similar proportions of both males and females reported experiencing unwanted sexual contact from friends (about 30%), and a greater proportion of females (15%) than males (9%) from a relative or an adult they knew. There were no major differences in the students' relationship to the person forcing the sexual experience by age, geographic location, school decile or neighbourhood deprivation.

Table 1.3. Relationship to person who had touched student in a sexual way or made them do things that they did not want to do in 2012

		Boyfriend or girlfriend		Friend		Relative		Parent	
		n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)
Total		315 / 789	40.1 (36.9 - 43.3)	235 / 789	29.8 (26.8 - 32.8)	107 / 789	13.6 (8.5 - 14.7)	22 / 789	2.8 (1.6 - 3.9)
Sex	Male	92 / 179	51.8 (45.5 - 58.2)	57 / 179	31.5 (24.8 - 38.2)	16 / 179	9.1 (4.4 - 13.7)	6 / 179	3.1 (0.3 - 5.9)
	Female	223 / 610	36.6 (32.9 - 40.4)	178 / 610	29.3 (26.1 - 32.6)	91 / 610	15.0 (11.2 - 18.8)	16 / 610	2.6 (1.4 - 3.9)
Age	12-15 years	184 / 448	41.2 (37.2 - 45.3)	153 / 448	34.2 (30.5 - 37.8)	64 / 448	14.5 (10.1 - 18.9)	15 / 448	3.3 (1.7 - 4.9)
	16-18 years	131 / 342	38.5 (33.6 - 43.3)	83 / 342	24.4 (19.2 - 29.6)	43 / 342	12.5 (8.9 - 16.1)	7 / 342	2.1 (0.6 - 3.6)
Urban/rural	Urban	261 / 659	39.7 (36.2 - 43.1)	196 / 659	29.7 (26.2 - 33.1)	92 / 659	14.0 (10.5 - 17.6)	19 / 659	2.9 (1.6 - 4.2)
	Rural	45 / 116	39.5 (32.8 - 46.1)	36 / 116	31.6 (25.8 - 37.5)	14 / 116	12.2 (6.6 - 17.8)	3 / 116	2.2 (0 - 4.8)
School decile	Low	69 / 196	35.1 (30.0 - 40.2)	61 / 196	31.7 (25.3 - 38.2)	40 / 196	20.5 (11.5 - 29.5)	5 / 196	2.6 (0.8 - 4.4)
	Medium	126 / 313	40.6 (35.8 - 45.3)	88 / 313	28.2 (23.2 - 33.1)	36 / 313	11.7 (7.7 - 15.7)	12 / 313	3.7 (1.4 - 6.0)
	High	120 / 282	42.7 (37.1 - 48.3)	87 / 282	30.5 (26.2 - 34.9)	31 / 282	11.0 (7.5 - 14.5)	5 / 282	1.8 (0.4 - 3.2)
Neighbourhood deprivation	Low	99 / 218	45.8 (40.3 - 51.4)	71 / 218	32.0 (26.4 - 37.6)	19 / 218	8.7 (5.3 - 12.0)	6 / 218	2.8 (0.6 - 5.0)
	Medium	95 / 258	36.9 (31.1 - 42.6)	80 / 258	31.3 (25.5 - 37.0)	33 / 258	13.1 (9.1 - 17.1)	8 / 258	2.9 (0.7 - 5.2)
	High	112 / 299	37.5 (32.3 - 42.7)	81 / 299	27.3 (22.1 - 32.5)	54 / 299	18.0 (11.5 - 24.6)	8 / 299	2.7 (0.9 - 4.5)

Table 1.3. Relationship to person who had touched student in a sexual way or made them do things that they did not want to do in 2012, continued

		An adult that you know		A young person that you know		A stranger	
		n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)
Total		94 / 789	11.6 (9.7 - 13.5)	112 / 789	14.3 (11.8 - 16.8)	109 / 789	13.8 (11.2 - 16.4)
Sex	Male	10 / 179	5.4 (2.3 - 8.6)	22 / 179	12.4 (7.5 - 17.2)	24 / 179	13.2 (8.1 - 18.3)
	Female	84 / 610	13.4 (11.3 - 15.6)	90 / 610	14.9 (12.1 - 17.7)	85 / 610	14.0 (10.9 - 17.1)
Age	12-15 years	44 / 448	9.6 (6.5 - 12.6)	62 / 448	13.9 (10.2 - 17.6)	50 / 448	11.1 (7.9 - 14.4)
	16-18 years	50 / 342	14.2 (11.0 - 17.5)	49 / 342	14.5 (10.9 - 18.0)	60 / 342	17.5 (13.5 - 21.6)
Urban/rural	Urban	82 / 659	12.3 (10.2 - 14.4)	97 / 659	14.8 (11.7 - 17.9)	95 / 659	14.4 (11.5 - 17.2)
	Rural	10 / 116	7.8 (3.5 - 12.1)	13 / 116	11.6 (5.5 - 17.6)	15 / 116	13.1 (6.2 - 20.0)
School decile	Low	23 / 196	11.4 (7.9 - 14.9)	22 / 196	11.4 (5.9 - 17.0)	28 / 196	14.1 (7.7 - 20.5)
	Medium	38 / 313	11.8 (9.0 - 14.6)	44 / 313	14.1 (10.8 - 17.4)	47 / 313	15.1 (11.6 - 18.7)
	High	33 / 282	11.5 (8.1 - 14.9)	46 / 282	16.5 (12.3 - 20.6)	35 / 282	12.3 (8.0 - 16.7)
Neighbourhood deprivation	Low	22 / 218	9.8 (6.4 - 13.2)	35 / 218	16.2 (11.6 - 20.8)	20 / 218	9.1 (4.3 - 13.9)
	Medium	33 / 258	12.4 (8.4 - 16.3)	42 / 258	16.4 (12.7 - 20.2)	43 / 258	16.8 (12.4 - 21.3)
	High	37 / 299	12.3 (9.5 - 15.1)	33 / 299	11.1 (7.2 - 15.0)	47 / 299	15.5 (11.7 - 19.3)

¹ A boyfriend or girlfriend includes someone you were going out with or went on a date with

² Students could select as many options as needed and so the percentages do not necessarily add to 100

Age of first unwanted sexual experience

Over half (55%) of both females and males reported their first unwanted sexual experience occurred before they were 14 years old.

Table 1.4. Age of first unwanted sexual experience in 2012

		10 years or younger		11-13 years old		14 years or older	
		n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)
Total		173 / 790	21.8 (18.9 - 24.7)	266 / 790	33.5 (30.6 - 36.5)	351 / 790	44.6 (41.1 - 48.2)
Sex	Male	37 / 177	20.7 (13.3 - 28.0)	62 / 177	34.8 (27.4 - 42.3)	78 / 177	44.5 (37.2 - 51.8)
	Female	136 / 273	22.1 (19.0 - 25.3)	204 / 273	33.2 (29.8 - 36.6)	273 / 613	44.7 (40.8 - 48.5)
Urban/rural	Urban	152 / 661	22.9 (19.9 - 25.9)	217 / 661	32.8 (29.5 - 36.0)	292 / 661	44.4 (40.4 - 48.3)
	Rural	20 / 115	17.5 (11.0 - 24.1)	46 / 115	39.6 (29.3 - 49.9)	49 / 115	42.8 (33.7 - 51.9)
School decile	Low	52 / 197	26.3 (20.6 - 32.0)	56 / 197	28.5 (22.7 - 34.2)	89 / 197	45.2 (38.0 - 52.4)
	Medium	72 / 313	22.9 (18.3 - 27.6)	114 / 313	36.2 (31.5 - 40.9)	127 / 313	40.9 (35.6 - 46.2)
	High	50 / 282	17.6 (12.9 - 22.3)	97 / 282	34.2 (29.6 - 38.9)	135 / 282	48.1 (42.3 - 54.0)
Neighbourhood deprivation	Low	37 / 218	16.5 (11.8 - 21.2)	80 / 218	36.7 (30.3 - 43.1)	101 / 218	46.8 (40.0 - 53.6)
	Medium	65 / 259	25.3 (20.0 - 30.5)	87 / 259	33.3 (28.7 - 37.9)	107 / 259	41.4 (36.3 - 46.6)
	High	70 / 299	23.4 (19.1 - 27.8)	96 / 299	32.0 (27.5 - 36.6)	133 / 299	44.5 (38.7 - 50.4)

¹ The proportion of students who reported to have had their first unwanted sexual experience at 10 years or younger and 11-13 years is likely to be slightly inflated in comparison to the proportion of students who reported to have their first unwanted sexual experience at 14 or older. This is because both older and younger students are able to respond to the age categories of first having an unwanted sexual experience at a younger age, but younger students who at the time of the survey will not have had not had such an experience, but went on to have their first unwanted sexual experience at 14 or older have been excluded from this table. For this same reason the proportion of students who reported to have their first unwanted sexual experience at 14 or older is likely to underrepresent the general student population. Further a bigger proportion of younger students (12-15 years) than older students (16-18 years) completed the survey.

² The Age demographic has been removed from the table as the breakdown of the data for each column has been done by age groups.

Tell someone about their unwanted sexual experience

Of those who had an unwanted sexual experience, males were about 18% less likely than females to have told someone and younger students were 8% less likely than older students. There were no differences by geographic location, school decile or neighbourhood deprivation.

Table 1.5. Tell someone about their unwanted sexual experience in 2012

		Didn't tell anyone		Told someone	
		n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)
Total		453 / 796	56.9 (53.3 - 60.4)	343 / 796	43.1 (39.6 - 46.7)
Sex	Male	126 / 178	70.7 (64.4 - 77.0)	52 / 178	29.3 (23.0 - 35.6)
	Female	327 / 618	52.9 (49.3 - 56.4)	291 / 618	47.1 (43.6 - 50.7)
Age	12-15 years	274 / 452	60.6 (56.4 - 64.8)	178 / 452	39.4 (35.2 - 43.6)
	16-18 years	181 / 345	52.4 (47.3 - 57.4)	164 / 345	47.6 (42.6 - 52.7)
Urban/rural	Urban	382 / 667	57.2 (53.3 - 61.1)	285 / 667	42.8 (38.9 - 46.7)
	Rural	64 / 115	56.0 (45.7 - 66.3)	51 / 115	44.0 (33.7 - 54.3)
School decile	Low	124 / 199	62.4 (54.4 - 70.3)	75 / 199	37.6 (29.7 - 45.6)
	Medium	180 / 314	57.5 (53.1 - 61.9)	134 / 314	42.5 (38.1 - 46.9)
	High	151 / 285	52.6 (46.6 - 58.6)	134 / 285	47.4 (41.4 - 53.4)
Neighbourhood deprivation	Low	114 / 222	51.1 (44.1 - 58.1)	108 / 222	48.9 (41.9 - 55.9)
	Medium	156 / 259	60.2 (54.2 - 66.1)	103 / 259	39.8 (33.9 - 45.8)
	High	176 / 301	58.6 (52.6 - 64.7)	125 / 301	41.4 (35.3 - 47.4)

Relationship to person who they told about their unwanted sexual experience

Of the students who told someone about their unwanted sexual experience, the majority (69%) had told a friend while just over one-third (38%) had told a parent. In addition students in high deprivation neighbourhoods are more likely to have talked to another family member about their experience.

Table 1.6. Relationship to person who they told about their unwanted sexual experience in 2012

		Parent		Other family member		School counsellor		Teacher		Friend	
		n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)
Total		130 / 341	37.9 (32.7 - 43.0)	57 / 341	16.7 (12.7 - 20.7)	49 / 341	14.4 (10.4 - 18.5)	25 / 341	7.2 (4.5 - 9.9)	234 / 341	69.0 (64.5 - 73.4)
Sex	Male	23 / 50	44.9 (33.2 - 56.7)	4 / 50	7.8 (0.5 - 15.1)	6 / 50	12.1 (3.0 - 21.3)	4 / 50	8.1 (0.6 - 15.5)	30 / 50	60.8 (46.7 - 74.9)
	Female	107 / 291	36.7 (30.9 - 42.5)	53 / 291	18.2 (13.8 - 22.7)	43 / 291	14.8 (10.4 - 19.3)	21 / 291	7.0 (4.2 - 9.9)	204 / 291	70.4 (65.0 - 75.7)
Age	12-15 years	67 / 177	37.8 (31.4 - 44.2)	38 / 177	21.7 (15.6 - 27.8)	23 / 177	13.1 (7.9 - 18.2)	14 / 177	7.6 (3.9 - 11.4)	124 / 177	70.3 (65.1 - 75.5)
	16-18 years	62 / 163	37.6 (29.2 - 46.0)	19 / 163	11.4 (6.6 - 16.2)	26 / 163	16.0 (10.8 - 21.3)	11 / 163	6.8 (2.9 - 10.6)	109 / 163	67.3 (60.2 - 74.5)
Urban/rural	Urban	111 / 284	38.9 (33.5 - 44.2)	50 / 284	17.4 (12.8 - 22.1)	41 / 284	14.5 (10.1 - 18.9)	18 / 284	6.4 (3.6 - 9.1)	192 / 284	67.8 (62.9 - 72.7)
	Rural	17 / 51	32.8 (16.7 - 48.9)	6 / 51	12.3 (3.8 - 20.7)	7 / 51	13.9 (4.9 - 22.8)	6 / 51	10.8 (3.1 - 18.6)	38 / 51	76.1 (64.4 - 87.7)
School decile	Low	28 / 75	36.8 (24.4 - 49.2)	18 / 75	23.2 (14.6 - 31.9)	9 / 75	12.2 (3.8 - 20.6)	5 / 75	6.8 (1.1 - 12.4)	48 / 75	64.7 (56.4 - 73.0)
	Medium	56 / 133	41.7 (34.7 - 48.7)	27 / 133	20.7 (15.4 - 26.0)	23 / 133	17.3 (9.6 - 25.1)	10 / 133	7.1 (2.6 - 11.5)	90 / 133	68.3 (60.4 - 76.1)
	High	46 / 133	34.8 (26.2 - 43.3)	12 / 133	9.0 (4.3 - 13.7)	17 / 133	12.8 (7.9 - 17.8)	10 / 133	7.5 (3.3 - 11.7)	96 / 133	72.0 (65.6 - 78.5)
Neighbourhood deprivation	Low	35 / 107	32.6 (24.9 - 40.2)	11 / 107	10.4 (4.6 - 16.2)	14 / 107	13.2 (7.8 - 18.6)	7 / 107	6.1 (1.0 - 11.3)	81 / 107	75.9 (68.0 - 83.9)
	Medium	44 / 103	42.4 (33.4 - 51.4)	14 / 103	13.9 (6.9 - 20.9)	15 / 103	14.5 (7.2 - 21.8)	8 / 103	7.7 (2.5 - 12.8)	65 / 103	63.5 (53.0 - 74.0)
	High	49 / 125	39.0 (29.9 - 48.0)	31 / 125	24.4 (17.5 - 31.2)	19 / 125	15.4 (8.8 - 21.9)	9 / 125	7.3 (2.7 - 11.8)	84 / 125	67.6 (60.2 - 75.0)

Table 1.6. Relationship to person who they told about their unwanted sexual experience in 2012 continued

		Friend's parent		Doctor or nurse		Someone from my church		Another adult		Other	
		n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)
Total		12 / 341	3.6 (1.6 - 5.7)	14 / 341	4.1 (2.2 - 6.1)	5 / 341	1.5 (0.2 - 2.8)	15 / 341	4.4 (2.1 - 6.7)	35 / 341	10.3 (7.2 - 13.4)
Sex	Male	2 / 50	4.5 (0 - 10.1)	0 / 50	-	0 / 50	-	0 / 50	-	7 / 50	14.6 (5.2 - 24.1)
	Female	10 / 291	3.5 (1.3 - 5.6)	14 / 291	4.9 (2.6 - 7.1)	5 / 291	1.7 (0.2 - 3.2)	15 / 291	5.2 (2.5 - 7.9)	28 / 291	9.5 (6.0 - 13.0)
Age	12-15 years	8 / 177	4.7 (1.3 - 8.1)	5 / 177	2.9 (0.4 - 5.3)	1 / 283	0.4 (0 - 1.1)	9 / 177	5.2 (2.0 - 8.3)	21 / 177	11.9 (7.3 - 16.4)
	16-18 years	4 / 163	2.5 (0.1 - 4.9)	9 / 163	5.6 (2.3 - 8.8)	3 / 44	6.9 (0 - 14.3)	6 / 163	3.7 (0.5 - 6.9)	14 / 163	8.6 (4.6 - 12.7)
Urban/rural	Urban	10 / 284	3.6 (1.3 - 5.9)	10 / 284	3.5 (1.5 - 5.6)	5 / 284	1.8 (0.3 - 3.3)	13 / 284	4.6 (2.2 - 7.0)	31 / 284	11.1 (7.6 - 14.5)
	Rural	1 / 51	2.0 (0.0 - 5.9)	3 / 51	6.1 (0 - 12.5)	0 / 51	-	2 / 51	4.1 (0.0 - 9.4)	4 / 51	7.1 (0 - 14.4)
School decile	Low	1 / 75	1.4 (0.0 - 3.9)	3 / 75	4.1 (0 - 8.5)	2 / 75	2.7 (0 - 6.7)	3 / 75	4.1 (0.0 - 8.2)	13 / 75	16.9 (10.1 - 23.8)
	Medium	7 / 133	5.5 (1.3 - 9.7)	5 / 133	3.8 (0.7 - 6.9)	1 / 133	0.8 (0 - 2.2)	5 / 133	3.8 (1.0 - 6.6)	7 / 133	5.5 (0.8 - 10.1)
	High	4 / 133	3.0 (0.3 - 5.8)	6 / 133	4.5 (1.7 - 7.4)	2 / 133	1.5 (0 - 3.5)	7 / 133	5.3 (0.7 - 9.9)	15 / 133	11.3 (6.4 - 16.2)
Neighbourhood deprivation	Low	3 / 107	2.8 (0.0 - 5.9)	5 / 107	4.7 (0.9 - 8.5)	1 / 107	0.9 (0.0 - 2.8)	5 / 107	4.7 (0.7 - 8.8)	8 / 107	7.6 (2.1 - 13)
	Medium	3 / 103	3.1 (0.0 - 6.5)	3 / 103	2.9 (0.0 - 6.2)	0 / 103	-	5 / 103	4.9 (0.9 - 8.9)	11 / 103	11.0 (3.8 - 18.2)
	High	5 / 125	4.1 (0.6 - 7.5)	5 / 125	4.0 (0.5 - 7.6)	4 / 125	3.2 (0.1 - 6.4)	5 / 125	4.0 (0.8 - 7.3)	16 / 125	12.5 (7.5 - 17.6)

Demographics of students who reported forcing someone to do sexual things that they did not want to do

In 2012, less than 3% of students reported forcing someone to do sexual things that they did not want to. Males were about twice as likely as females to have reported doing this.

Table 1.7. Students who reported that they had forced someone else to do sexual things that they did not want to do in 2012

		Forced unwanted sexual experience		Has not forced unwanted sexual experience	
		n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)
Total		245 / 8431	2.9 (2.5 – 3.4)	8186 / 8431	97.1 (96.6 – 97.5)
Sex	Male	157 / 3839	4.1 (3.5 - 4.8)	3682 / 3839	95.9 (95.2 - 96.5)
	Female	88 / 4592	1.9 (1.5 - 2.3)	4504 / 4592	98.1 (97.7 - 98.5)
Age	12-15 years	151 / 5442	2.8 (2.3 - 3.3)	5291 / 5442	97.2 (96.7 - 97.7)
	16-18 years	90 / 2954	3.1 (2.4 - 3.8)	2864 / 2954	96.9 (96.2 - 97.6)
Urban/rural	Urban	203 / 7071	2.9 (2.4 - 3.3)	6868 / 7071	97.1 (96.7 - 97.6)
	Rural	36 / 1265	2.9 (1.6 - 4.3)	1229 / 1265	97.1 (95.7 - 98.4)
School decile	Low	50 / 1762	2.8 (2.0 - 3.7)	1712 / 1762	97.2 (96.3 - 98)
	Medium	97 / 3271	3.0 (2.2 - 3.8)	3174 / 3271	97.0 (96.2 - 97.8)
	High	98 / 3400	2.9 (2.2 - 3.6)	3302 / 3400	97.1 (96.4 - 97.8)
Neighbourhood deprivation	Low	78 / 2712	2.9 (2.3 - 3.5)	2634 / 2712	97.1 (96.5 - 97.7)
	Medium	91 / 2984	3.1 (2.3 - 3.9)	2893 / 2984	96.9 (96.1 - 97.7)
	High	70 / 2640	2.6 (2.0 - 3.2)	2570 / 2640	97.4 (96.8 - 98.0)

2. Trends over time in reported unwanted sexual experience among students

Demographics of students who reported an unwanted sexual experience or forcing an unwanted sexual experience on someone else between 2001, 2007 and 2012

Since 2001, there has been an 8% decrease in the proportion of students reporting an unwanted sexual experience and a 3% decrease in the proportion of students who reported forcing an unwanted sexual experience on others. Over this same period there has been a 7% decrease in the proportion of females who report they told someone about their experience of unwanted sexual contact.

Table 2.1. Unwanted sexual contact by gender between 2001, 2007 and 2012

		2001		2007		2012	
		n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)		
Has experienced unwanted sexual contact	Total	2087 / 9004	23.1 (21.7 - 24.5)	1237 / 7795	15.9 (14.5 - 17.2)	1181 / 7986	14.8 (13.6 - 15.9)
	Male	687 / 4100	17.0 (15.4 - 18.5)	361 / 4153	8.7 (7.6 - 9.8)	328 / 3612	9.0 (7.9 - 10.2)
	Female	1400 / 4904	28.5 (26.7 - 30.1)	876 / 3642	24.0 (22.6 - 25.4)	853 / 4374	19.5 (18.2 - 20.8)
Told someone about the unwanted sexual contact	Total	874 / 1810	48.3 (45.8 - 50.8)	402 / 1125	35.7 (32.5 - 38.8)	343 / 796	43.1 (39.6 - 46.7)
	Male	196 / 544	35.9 (31.8 - 40.0)	67 / 293	22.9 (17.8 - 27.7)	52 / 178	29.3 (23.0 - 35.6)
	Female	678 / 1266	53.8 (50.9 - 56.7)	335 / 832	40.2 (36.7 - 43.7)	291 / 618	47.1 (43.6 - 50.7)
Forced or maybe forced someone to do sexual things that they did not want to do	Total	530 / 8916	5.9 (5.3 - 6.5)	411 / 8856	4.6 (4.1 - 5.2)	245 / 8431	2.9 (2.5 - 3.4)
	Male	351 / 4056	8.6 (7.8 - 9.5)	296 / 4767	6.2 (5.5 - 6.9)	157 / 3839	4.1 (3.5 - 4.8)
	Female	179 / 4860	3.6 (3.0 - 4.2)	115 / 4089	2.8 (2.3 - 3.4)	88 / 4592	1.9 (1.5 - 2.3)

3. Associations with experiencing unwanted sexual contact

3.1. Home and families

Students who did not experience unwanted sexual contact had more positive family relationships and home circumstances than students who reported experiencing unwanted sexual contact. For example, students who had not experienced unwanted sexual contact were close to 17% more likely to report they were happy with their family relationships, 16% more likely to get enough time with at least one parent, and 8% less likely to have parents who often or always worry about not having enough money for food.

Table 3.1.1. Family relationships and home circumstances of students who have experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2012

	Experienced unwanted sexual contact		Has not experienced unwanted sexual contact		P value
	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	
Family relationships					
Happy with family relationships	684 / 1183	57.9 (54.6 - 61.2)	5081 / 6795	74.8 (73.8 - 75.7)	<.0001
At least one parent (or person who acts as a parent) cares about them a lot	1019 / 1164	87.5 (85.4 - 89.7)	6339 / 6719	94.3 (93.7 - 95)	<.0001
Family eats together at least 5 times per week	621 / 1179	52.9 (49.9 - 55.9)	4368 / 6782	64.4 (63.1 - 65.7)	<.0001
Mostly get enough time with at least one parent (or person who acts as a parent)	528 / 1175	44.9 (41.5 - 48.2)	4138 / 6767	61.2 (59.4 - 63)	<.0001
Family usually or always want to know where you are and who you are with	1044 / 1183	88.3 (86.4 - 90.1)	6238 / 6803	91.7 (91.0 - 92.4)	0.0007
Home circumstances					
Live in a crowded house	78 / 1182	6.6 (4.4 - 8.8)	331 / 6796	4.9 (3.0 - 6.7)	0.0266
Parents often or always worry about not having enough money for food	204 / 1121	18.2 (15.3 - 21.1)	640 / 6412	10.0 (8.4 - 11.6)	<.0001
No parent at home is working	42 / 1148	3.7 (2.3 - 5.1)	140 / 6643	2.1 (1.5 - 2.7)	0.0061
Moved house two or more times in the last 12 months	144 / 1182	12.2 (10.3 - 14.1)	408 / 6800	6.0 (5.2 - 6.7)	<.0001
Someone sleeps in a living room, garage or caravan	340 / 1181	28.7 (25.0 - 32.4)	1362 / 6783	20.1 (17.7 - 22.4)	<.0001

Students who reported forcing an unwanted sexual experience on others were less likely than those who did not to report they were happy with their family relationships, had at least one parent who cared about them, and that their family always knew where they were and who they were with. They were also more likely to report household overcrowding, parents being worried about having enough money for food and having moved two or more times in the previous year. However, it should be noted that these differences were typically small (10% or less).

Table 3.1.2. Family relationships and home circumstances of students who forced an unwanted sexual experience on someone else in 2012

	Forced unwanted sexual experience		Has not forced unwanted sexual experience		P value
	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	
Family relationships					
Happy with family relationships	137 / 244	55.9 (48.7 - 63.1)	5920 / 8178	72.4 (71.4 - 73.4)	<.0001
At least one parent (or person who acts as a parent) cares about them a lot	193 / 233	83.2 (78.8 - 87.5)	7540 / 8081	93.3 (92.6 – 94.0)	0.0001
Family eats together at least 5 times per week	144 / 236	60.8 (55.0 - 66.6)	5061 / 8119	62.4 (61.1 - 63.7)	0.5893
Mostly get enough time with at least one parent or person who acts as a parent)	129 / 242	53.2 (47.1 - 59.4)	4751 / 8140	58.4 (56.7 - 60.1)	0.1105
Family always or usually want to know where you are and who you are with	207 / 244	84.8 (80.5 – 89.0)	7467 / 8185	91.3 (90.7 - 91.9)	0.0079
Home circumstances					
Household crowding	26 / 244	10.6 (6.1 - 15.1)	426 / 8178	5.2 (3.2 - 7.2)	0.0228
Parents often or always worry about not having enough money for food	36 / 216	16.6 (11.7 - 21.5)	876 / 7722	11.3 (9.7 - 13)	0.019
Neither parent is working	8 / 233	3.5 (1.2 - 5.9)	200 / 7975	2.5 (1.8 - 3.2)	0.3602
Has moved house two or more times within the last year	39 / 242	16.2 (11.7 - 20.7)	572 / 8181	7.0 (6.2 - 7.7)	0.0003
Someone sleeps in a living room, garage or caravan	79 / 242	32.5 (26.1 - 38.9)	1771 / 8164	21.7 (19.2 - 24.1)	0.0006

3.2. School environments and aspirations

Students who had experienced unwanted sexual contact were about 10% less likely to report feeling safe at their school and that they get along with their teachers than those who had not had such an experience. They were also close to 5% less likely to plan to complete secondary school.

Table 3.2.1. School environments and aspirations of students who have experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2012

	Experienced unwanted sexual contact		Has not experienced unwanted sexual contact		P value
	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	
School safety					
Feel safe at school	930 / 1182	78.6 (75.0 - 82.1)	6026 / 6799	88.6 (87.1 - 90)	<.0001
Bullied at school weekly or more often	137 / 1177	11.6 (9.3 - 13.8)	351 / 6783	5.2 (4.5 - 5.8)	<.0001
Get along with teachers	647 / 1182	54.6 (51.6 - 57.6)	4401 / 6801	64.7 (62.8 - 66.6)	<.0001
Aspirations and achievement					
Student plans to complete school (i.e. finish to year 13)	988 / 1180	83.8 (81.3 - 86.3)	5997 / 6790	88.4 (87.1 - 89.8)	0.0007
Student plans to go to work after finishing school	276 / 1182	23.3 (20.3 - 26.3)	1639 / 6794	24.0 (21.8 - 26.3)	0.5892
Student plans to go to further education after finishing school	750 / 1182	63.5 (60.0 - 66.9)	4443 / 6794	65.5 (63.2 - 67.8)	0.2159

Students who reported forcing an unwanted sexual experience on someone else reported poorer outcomes regarding the school safety and academic aspiration. They were about 20% less likely to report getting along with their teachers and 15% less likely to plan for further education after school .

Table 3.2.2. School environments and aspirations of students who forced an unwanted sexual experience on someone else in 2012

	Forced unwanted sexual experience		Has not forced unwanted sexual experience		P value
	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	
School safety					
Feel safe at school	188 / 243	76.9 (71.6 - 82.2)	7138 / 8182	87.2 (85.6 - 88.7)	0.0005
Bullied at school weekly or more often	34 / 242	14.2 (9.8 - 18.5)	488 / 8155	6.0 (5.3 - 6.7)	0.0012
Get along with teachers	114 / 243	46.6 (40.5 - 52.7)	5148 / 8183	62.9 (61.0 - 64.8)	0.0001
Aspirations and achievement					
Student plans to complete school (i.e. finish to year 13)	193 / 244	79.2 (74.2 - 84.3)	7149 / 8168	87.6 (86.4 - 88.9)	0.0022
Student plans to go to work after finishing school	70 / 244	28.4 (22.5 - 34.3)	2015 / 8176	24.6 (22.4 - 26.7)	0.1801
Student plans to go to further education after finishing school	120 / 244	49.4 (43.9 – 55.0)	5292 / 8176	64.8 (62.6 - 67.1)	<.0001

3.3. Health status and healthcare access

Over 80% of students reported their health was good, very good or excellent and just over three-quarters of all students reported to have received healthcare within the past 12 months. However, those who had experienced unwanted sexual contact were 9% less like to report having good, very good or excellent health than those who hadn't. Students who had experienced unwanted sexual contact were twice as likely to report that they had been unable to access required healthcare within the past year and of those who had seen a healthcare professional, they were twice as likely to see a health care professional for an emotional health worry. For all students, the most common place to go for healthcare was the family doctor, medical centre or GP. Students who had experienced unwanted sexual contact were more than twice as likely to report that their school-based healthcare clinic was the place they usually go for healthcare. A greater proportion of students who had experienced unwanted sexual contact reported having trouble getting help across all of the health issues than those who had not. The most notable difference was that students who had experienced unwanted sexual contact were about three times as likely to report having trouble getting help for contraception and sexual health issues as well as for an emotional worry than students who had not experienced such contact. These students were also twice as likely to report that they had difficulty accessing healthcare and the main reasons given for this were not wanting to make a fuss and hoping that the problem would go away or get better with time.

Table 3.3.1 Health status and healthcare access of students who have experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2012

	Experienced unwanted sexual contact		Has not experienced unwanted sexual contact		P value
	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	
Health status					
Health is good, very good or excellent	990 / 1182	83.7 (81.2 - 86.2)	6305 / 6802	92.7 (91.9 - 93.5)	<.0001
Healthcare access					
Received any healthcare in the past 12 months	929 / 1171	79.5 (76.4 - 82.6)	5369/6758	79.5 (77.9 - 81.1)	0.9856
Received confidential care	508 / 933	54.5 (50.2 - 58.8)	2376/5376	44.3 (42.0 - 46.5)	<.0001
Seen a health professional for an emotional worry in the last 12 months	420 / 1175	35.8 (32.4 - 39.3)	986/6780	14.6 (13.3 - 15.8)	<.0001
Unable to access healthcare required in the past 12 months	429 / 1178	36.2 (33.2 - 39.2)	1016/6788	15.0 (14.0 - 15.9)	<.0001
Place where students usually go for healthcare					

Family doctor, medical centre or GP	963 / 1177	81.9 (79.5 - 84.2)	5882 / 6786	86.7 (85.6 - 87.9)	0.0067
School health clinic	62 / 1177	5.3 (3.4 - 7.3)	153 / 6786	2.3 (1.7 - 2.8)	
After hours A&E or 24 hour-A&M	24 / 1177	2.0 (1.1 - 2.9)	133 / 6786	2.0 (1.4 - 2.5)	
Hospital A&E	37 / 1177	3.1 (2.0 - 4.2)	263 / 6786	3.8 (3.1 - 4.5)	
I don't go anywhere for healthcare	50 / 1177	4.2 (3.0 - 5.4)	201 / 6786	2.9 (2.5 - 3.4)	
Other	41 / 1177	4.2 (3.0 – 5.4)	154 / 6786	2.3 (2.0 – 2.6)	
Type of health issue that student had difficulty getting help for					
An injury	169 / 1128	15.0 (12.8 - 17.2)	691 / 6490	10.7 (9.3 - 12.1)	0.0005
Help with stopping smoking	59 / 1128	5.2 (3.9 - 6.5)	85 / 6490	1.3 (1.0 - 1.7)	<.0001
Help with drug or alcohol use	57 / 1128	5.1 (3.7 - 6.5)	73 / 6490	1.1 (0.8 - 1.4)	<.0001
A long-term health condition	47 / 1128	4.2 (2.9 - 5.5)	111 / 6490	1.7 (1.3 - 2.1)	0.0017
A condition that does not last long (e.g. a cold)	122 / 1128	10.9 (9.2 - 12.6)	422 / 6490	6.5 (5.8 - 7.2)	<.0001
Contraception/sexual health	121 / 1128	10.7 (8.8 - 12.6)	160 / 6490	2.5 (2.0 - 2.9)	<.0001
An emotional worry	261 / 1128	23.2 (20.3 - 26.1)	555 / 6490	8.5 (7.6 - 9.5)	<.0001
Pregnancy or pregnancy test	94 / 1128	8.3 (6.7 - 9.9)	83 / 6490	1.3 (0.9 - 1.6)	<.0001
Something else	122/1128	10.8 (8.8 - 12.8)	338/6490	5.2 (4.5 - 5.9)	<.0001
Reasons for being unable to access healthcare services					

Have had difficulty accessing healthcare	570/1128	50.5 (47.1 - 53.9)	1825/6490	28.2 (26.3 – 30.0)	<.0001
I didn't know how to	125/419	29.8 (25.0 - 34.6)	184/977	19.0 (16.2 - 21.8)	0.0005
No transport	146/419	34.9 (30.5 - 39.2)	241/977	24.6 (21.6 - 27.5)	0.0009
Couldn't get an appointment	82/419	19.6 (16.0 - 23.2)	163/977	16.8 (14.0 - 19.7)	0.2318
I couldn't get in touch with a health professional or person I usually see	61/419	14.6 (11.0 - 18.3)	112/977	11.5 (9.4 - 13.6)	0.1654
I didn't want to make a fuss	215/419	51.4 (46.7 – 56.0)	447/977	45.6 (42.1 - 49)	0.0472
I couldn't be bothered	125/419	30.1 (25.7 - 34.5)	254/977	26.0 (23.3 - 28.7)	0.1378
I didn't feel comfortable with the person	97/419	23.3 (19.0 - 27.6)	121/977	12.4 (10.1 - 14.8)	0.0001
The staff were unfriendly	28/419	6.6 (4.0 - 9.3)	15/977	1.6 (0.7 - 2.5)	0.0025
I was too scared	148/419	35.3 (29.6 - 41.1)	210/977	21.5 (18.7 - 24.3)	0.0004
I was too embarrassed	164/419	39.2 (33.7 - 44.6)	245/977	25.2 (22.3 - 28.1)	<.0001
I was hoping the problem would go away or get better with time	226/419	53.9 (49.8 - 57.9)	494/977	50.5 (46.7 - 54.2)	0.144
I was worried it wouldn't be kept private	107/419	25.5 (20.7 - 30.3)	125/977	12.9 (10.8 - 14.9)	0.0001
I had no one to go with	104/419	24.6 (20.2 – 29.0)	130/977	13.4 (10.9 - 15.9)	0.0006

¹ For the question Place where students usually go for healthcare, students could only choose one response option so the p-value has been done to measure for significant difference between all of the options.

The health status and ability to access healthcare was largely similar between those who had forced an unwanted sexual experience on someone else and those who had not. However, students who had forced unwanted sexual contact were more likely to report having difficulty getting access to help for an emotional worry and drug and alcohol use. They were 1.5 times more likely to report they were unable to access the healthcare they needed in the last 12 months and more than eight times as likely to report they currently do not go anywhere for healthcare. The major reasons for not accessing healthcare were not feeling comfortable with the person treating them or that the staff were unfriendly.

Table 3.3.2. Health status and healthcare access of students who have forced unwanted sexual experience on others in 2012

	Forced unwanted sexual experience		Has not forced unwanted sexual experience		P value
	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	
Health status					
Health is good, very good or excellent	215 / 243	88.5 (84.4 - 92.6)	7467 / 8182	91.3 (90.4 - 92.2)	0.1721
Healthcare access					
Received any healthcare in the past 12 months	174 / 239	72.8 (66.4 - 79.2)	6432 / 8118	79.3 (77.7 - 80.9)	0.0326
Received confidential care	88 / 175	50.5 (42.1 - 58.9)	2948 / 6441	45.8 (43.5 - 48.2)	0.2494
Seen a health professional for an emotional worry in the last 12 months	64 / 241	26.6 (20.1 - 33.2)	1474 / 8145	18.1 (16.8 - 19.5)	0.014
Unable to access healthcare when required in the past 12 months	70 / 241	29.3 (23.6 - 34.9)	1489 / 8154	18.2 (17.1 - 19.3)	0.0015
Place where students usually go for healthcare					
Family doctor, medical centre or GP	175 / 240	72.9 (66.8 - 79.1)	7014 / 8159	86.0 (84.9 - 87.1)	0.0071
School health clinic	6 / 240	2.6 (0.7 - 4.5)	233 / 8159	2.9 (2.2 - 3.6)	
After hours A&E or 24 hour-A&M	10 / 240	4.2 (1.5 - 6.8)	157 / 8159	1.9 (1.4 - 2.4)	
Hospital A&E	12 / 240	4.9 (2.3 - 7.6)	306 / 8159	3.7 (3.0 - 4.4)	
I don't go anywhere for healthcare	22 / 240	9.1 (6.0 - 12.1)	92 / 8159	1.1 (0.9 - 1.3)	
Other	15 / 240	6.3 (3.1 - 9.6)	195 / 8159	2.4 (2.1 - 2.7)	

Type of health issue that student had difficulty getting help for					
An injury	38 / 230	16.9 (12.2 - 21.7)	894 / 7779	11.5 (10.2 - 12.8)	0.0206
Help with stopping smoking	15 / 230	6.3 (3.0 - 9.6)	147 / 7779	1.9 (1.4 - 2.3)	0.0082
Help with drug or alcohol use	16 / 230	7.0 (3.4 - 10.7)	122 / 7779	1.6 (1.3 - 1.8)	0.0077
A long-term health condition	7 / 230	3.1 (0.9 - 5.4)	159 / 7779	2.0 (1.7 - 2.4)	0.3565
A condition that does not last long (e.g. a cold)	29 / 230	12.7 (7.7 - 17.7)	538 / 7779	6.9 (6.3 - 7.5)	0.0211
Contraception/sexual health	21 / 230	9.3 (4.9 - 13.6)	273 / 7779	3.5 (3.0 - 4.0)	0.0169
An emotional worry	49 / 230	21.2 (16.7 - 25.8)	823 / 7779	10.6 (9.5 - 11.6)	<.0001
Pregnancy or pregnancy test	16 / 230	6.9 (3.5 - 10.3)	174 / 7779	2.2 (1.8 - 2.6)	0.0079
Something else	33 / 230	13.9 (8.7 - 19.2)	473 / 7779	6.1 (5.3 - 6.9)	0.0065
Reasons for being unable to access healthcare services					
Have had difficulty accessing healthcare	127 / 230	55.2 (49.0 - 61.3)	2452 / 7779	31.5 (29.7 - 33.3)	<.0001
I didn't know how to	18 / 67	26.7 (17.2 - 36.1)	327 / 1442	22.8 (20.3 - 25.3)	0.4335
No transport	20 / 67	29.3 (20.0 - 38.6)	399 / 1442	27.6 (25.2 - 30)	0.7328
Couldn't get an appointment	15 / 67	22.2 (13.4 - 31.0)	245 / 1442	17.1 (14.8 - 19.4)	0.2592
I couldn't get in touch with a health professional or person I usually see	11 / 67	15.9 (7.8 - 24.1)	177 / 1442	12.3 (10.5 - 14.1)	0.3813
I didn't want to make a fuss	27 / 67	39.7 (25.3 - 54.1)	673 / 1442	46.6 (43.8 - 49.4)	0.3288
I couldn't be bothered	19 / 67	27.5 (15.8 - 39.2)	384 / 1442	26.7 (24.6 - 28.9)	0.8959
I didn't feel comfortable with the person	22 / 67	32.1 (20.6 - 43.6)	219 / 1442	15.3 (13.0 - 17.5)	0.0078
The staff were unfriendly	7 / 67	10.0 (3.5 - 16.5)	41 / 1442	2.9 (2.0 - 3.8)	0.0447
I was too scared	24 / 67	35.5 (23.4 - 47.6)	375 / 1442	26.0 (23.5 - 28.6)	0.1261
I was too embarrassed	22 / 67	32.0 (20.3 - 43.6)	424 / 1442	29.5 (26.9 - 32.1)	0.6654

I was hoping the problem would go away or get better with time	32 / 67	47.1 (34.1 - 60.1)	743 / 1442	51.4 (48.2 - 54.7)	0.4969
I was worried it wouldn't be kept private	13 / 67	19.4 (10.3 - 28.6)	243 / 1442	16.9 (15.0 - 18.7)	0.5912
I had no one to go with	11 / 67	15.9 (7.4 - 24.5)	249 / 1442	17.3 (15.1 - 19.5)	0.7555

¹For the question Place where students usually go for healthcare, students could only choose one response option so the p-value has been done to measure for significant difference between all of the options

3.4. Emotional and mental wellbeing

Students who had experienced unwanted sexual contact have comparatively poorer emotional and mental health outcomes. Compared to students who had not experienced unwanted sexual contact, students who had experienced unwanted sexual contact were 20% less likely to report having good emotional wellbeing and close to three times as likely to reporting having had serious depressive symptoms as well as serious suicidal thoughts at least once within the past year.

Table 3.4.1. Emotional and mental wellbeing of students who have experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2012

	Experienced unwanted sexual contact		Has not experienced unwanted sexual contact		P value
	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	
Emotional health					
Good emotional wellbeing (WHO-5)	695 / 1168	59.5 (55.6 - 63.3)	5333 / 6708	79.5 (78.1 - 80.8)	<.0001
Aspirations and achievement					
Clinically significant depressive symptoms (RADS)	326 / 1133	28.7 (25.0 - 32.4)	638 / 6668	9.6 (8.7 - 10.5)	<.0001
Serious thoughts of suicide with the past 12 months	414 / 1163	35.6 (32.1 – 39.0)	812 / 6764	12.0 (11.0 – 13.0)	<.0001

Students who had forced unwanted sexual experience on others were close to 15% less likely to report having good emotional wellbeing and around two times as likely to reporting having had clinically depressive symptoms as well as serious suicidal thoughts than those who had not.

Table 3.4.2. Emotional and mental wellbeing of students who have forced unwanted sexual experience on others in 2012

	Forced unwanted sexual experience		Has not forced unwanted sexual experience		P value
	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	
Emotional health					
Good emotional wellbeing (WHO-5)	149 / 236	62.7 (57.3 – 68.0)	6156 / 8039	76.6 (75.2 – 78.0)	0.0001
Aspirations and achievement					
Clinically significant depressive symptoms (RADS)	56 / 212	26.6 (20.4 - 32.8)	986 / 7959	12.4 (11.3 - 13.5)	0.0002
Serious thoughts of suicide in the last 12 months	62 / 234	26.3 (20.1 - 32.5)	1247 / 8078	15.4 (14.2 - 16.7)	0.0011

3.5. Sexual health outcomes

Students who had experienced unwanted sexual contact were about five times more likely to have had a sexually transmitted infection (STI) and close to three times more likely to have been pregnant or have gotten someone pregnant than students who had not experienced unwanted sexual contact. There was no difference between students who had experienced unwanted sexual contact and those who had not with regards to talking with their partner about preventing STIs and pregnancy.

Table 3.5.1. Sexual health outcomes of students who experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2012

	Experienced unwanted sexual contact		Has not experienced unwanted sexual contact		P value
	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	
Ever had a sexually transmitted infection					
Yes	52 / 460	11.2 (8.1 - 14.3)	31 / 1436	2.2 (1.5 - 2.9)	<.0001
No	368 / 460	80.0 (76.1 – 84.0)	1344 / 1436	93.6 (92.4 - 94.8)	
Not sure	40 / 460	8.7 (5.5 - 11.9)	61 / 1436	4.2 (3.3 - 5.2)	
Ever been pregnant or got someone pregnant					
Yes	79 / 443	17.8 (13.9 - 21.7)	84 / 1372	6.2 (4.7 - 7.6)	<.0001
No	334 / 443	75.5 (70.9 - 80.1)	1226 / 1372	89.3 (87.3 - 91.3)	
Not sure	30 / 443	6.7 (4.3 - 9.1)	62 / 1372	4.5 (3.4 - 5.7)	
Ever talked about preventing pregnancy with partner					
Never	124 / 465	26.5 (22.6 - 30.4)	378 / 1434	26.2 (23.9 - 28.6)	0.6704
Depends on the situation	180 / 465	38.5 (34.3 - 42.8)	523 / 1434	36.6 (34.2 - 39.1)	
Always	161 / 465	35.0 (30.5 - 39.4)	533 / 1434	37.1 (34.3 - 40.0)	
Ever talked about preventing STIs with a partner					
Yes	263 / 465	56.5 (51.8 - 61.2)	833 / 1430	58.3 (55.2 - 61.4)	0.4506
No	202 / 465	43.5 (38.8 - 48.2)	597 / 1430	41.7 (38.6 - 44.8)	

Students who have forced an unwanted sexual experience on someone else were close to five times more likely to have had a STI and more than two times as likely to have been pregnant or have gotten someone pregnant than other students. These students were also less likely to talk with their partner about preventing pregnancy. There was no difference between those who have forced a sexual experience and those who have not with regards to talking to their partner about STIs.

Table 3.5.2. Sexual health outcomes of students who forced an unwanted sexual experience on someone else in 2012

	Forced unwanted sexual experience		Has not forced unwanted sexual experience		P value
	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	
Ever had a sexually transmitted infection					
Yes	19 / 108	17.6 (9.9 - 25.2)	67 / 1843	3.6 (2.8 - 4.4)	0.0005
No	77 / 108	71.7 (64.0 - 79.3)	1668 / 1843	90.5 (89.3 - 91.8)	
Not sure	12 / 108	10.8 (4.6 - 17)	108 / 1843	5.9 (4.8 – 7.0)	
Ever been pregnant or got someone pregnant					
Yes	20 / 102	19.6 (12.3 - 26.9)	152 / 1772	8.6 (7.2 - 10)	0.0163
No	72 / 102	70.4 (62.4 - 78.4)	1528 / 1772	86.3 (84.4 - 88.1)	
Not sure	10 / 102	10.0 (4.5 - 15.5)	92 / 1772	5.2 (4.1 - 6.2)	
Ever talked about preventing pregnancy with partner					
Never	51 / 110	46.2 (36.7 - 55.6)	483 / 1869	25.7 (23.6 - 27.8)	0.0002
Depends on the situation	37 / 110	33.2 (23.1 - 43.3)	688 / 1869	36.9 (34.9 - 38.9)	
Always	22 / 110	20.6 (12.8 - 28.4)	698 / 1869	37.4 (34.9 - 39.9)	
Ever talked about preventing STIs with a partner					
Yes	35 / 109	32.4 (24.7 - 40.2)	793 / 1865	42.5 (39.4 - 45.6)	0.0165
No	74 / 109	67.6 (59.8 - 75.3)	1072 / 1865	57.5 (54.4 - 60.6)	

3.6. Substance use

Students who experienced unwanted sexual contact were significantly more likely than other students to report weekly use of cigarettes, alcohol and marijuana as well as binge drinking within the last month. While these results are statistically significant, it is important to note that the differences between the two groups of students is small, at less than 6%, except for the 11% difference in reported binge drinking in the last four weeks between students who had experienced unwanted sexual contact reporting binge drinking within the last month than students who have not experienced unwanted sexual contact.

Table 3.6.1. Substance use of students who experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2012

	Experienced unwanted sexual contact		Has not experienced unwanted sexual contact		P value
	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	
Substance use					
Smoke cigarettes weekly or more often	114 / 1167	9.6 (7.8 - 11.5)	240 / 6763	3.5 (2.9 - 4.1)	<.0001
Use alcohol weekly or more often	143 / 1161	12.3 (10.0 - 14.6)	517 / 6753	7.7 (6.6 - 8.8)	0.0002
Binge drinking in the last four weeks	377 / 1160	32.4 (29.1 - 35.7)	1418 / 6744	21.0 (18.8 - 23.2)	<.0001
Weekly marijuana use	62 / 1149	5.2 (3.7 - 6.7)	183 / 6713	2.7 (2.2 - 3.3)	0.0014

Students who have forced an unwanted sexual experience on someone else were at least 8% more likely than students who had not to report weekly use of cigarettes, alcohol and marijuana as well as binge drinking within the last month.

Table 3.6.2 Substance use of students who forced an unwanted sexual experience on someone else in 2012

	Forced unwanted sexual experience		Has not forced unwanted sexual experience		P value
	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	
Substance use					
Smoke cigarettes weekly or more often	27 / 224	12.2 (8.2 - 16.2)	342 / 7951	4.2 (3.5 - 4.9)	0.0017
Use alcohol weekly or more often	46 / 225	20.5 (15.1 – 26.0)	635 / 7934	8.0 (7.0 - 9.1)	0.0001
Binge drinking in the last 4 weeks	82 / 225	36.5 (28.6 - 44.4)	1761 / 7918	22.2 (20.1 - 24.3)	0.0008
Weekly marijuana use	24 / 221	11.1 (6.2 - 15.9)	235 / 7874	3.0 (2.5 - 3.5)	0.0022

3.7. Violence and neighbourhoods

Students who experienced unwanted sexual contact were about twice as likely to report witnessing violence within their home, being hit or harmed on purpose and engaging in a physical fight within the last year. Over 95% of all students reported having a friend who looks out for them and close to 60% reported having an adult outside their family they would feel ok talking to about a serious problem. Students who had experienced unwanted sexual contact were close to 8% more likely to report that their spiritual beliefs are important to them and 10% more likely to have attend a place of worship at least once a week.

Table 3.7.1 Violence and neighbourhoods of students who experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2012

	Experienced unwanted sexual contact		Has not experienced unwanted sexual contact		P value
	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	
Family violence					
Witnessing adults hitting or physically hurting a child in the home	290 / 1134	25.6 (22.0 - 29.1)	751 / 6613	11.4 (10.1 - 12.6)	<.0001
Witnessing adults hitting or physically hurting another adult in the home	185 / 1139	16.2 (13.4 - 19.0)	369 / 6626	5.6 (4.8 - 6.3)	<.0001
Violence					
Been hit or harmed on purpose one or more times in the last 12 months	504 / 1176	42.9 (39.8 - 46)	1775 / 6786	26.1 (24.0 - 28.3)	<.0001
Been in a serious physical fight in the last 12 months	272 / 1171	23.1 (19.9 - 26.2)	815 / 6778	12.0 (10.6 - 13.5)	<.0001
Has forced an unwanted sexual experience	96 / 1181	8.2 (6.3 - 10.1)	108 / 6798	1.6 (1.3 - 1.9)	<.0001
Caring people outside of the family					
Have a friend who helps and looks out for them some or all of the time	1092 / 1143	95.6 (94.3 - 96.9)	6466 / 6668	97.0 (96.5 - 97.4)	0.0642
Have an adult outside their family who they would feel okay talking to about a serious problem	677 / 1151	58.9 (56.0 - 61.8)	3948 / 6670	59.2 (57.5 - 60.9)	0.8247
Neighbourhood					
Feel safe in their neighbourhood	495 / 1110	44.5 (41.4 - 47.7)	3697 / 6567	56.3 (54.4 - 58.1)	<.0001
Things to do within walking distance from students home	972 / 1183	82.2 (79.7 - 84.7)	5820 / 6805	85.6 (83.4 - 87.7)	0.0035

Employment					
Has been in paid employment within the last 12 months	578 / 1159	49.7 (44.9 - 54.6)	3241 / 6713	48.3 (44.7 - 51.9)	0.3479
Has had regular part-time work in the last 12 months	311 / 1159	26.8 (23.0 - 30.5)	1761 / 6713	26.2 (23.8 - 28.5)	0.6674
Religion					
Spiritual beliefs are very important to me	397 / 1143	34.6 (28.9 - 40.3)	1783 / 6627	26.8 (22.4 - 31.1)	<.0001
Attend worship weekly or more	388 / 1147	33.7 (28.2 - 39.2)	1602 / 6651	23.9 (19.6 - 28.2)	<.0001

Close to half of the students who reported to have forced an unwanted sexual experience on someone else had been touched in a sexual way or made to do unwanted sexual things themselves. Students who had forced an unwanted sexual experience were more than twice as likely to report witnessing violence inside their home and engaging in a serious physical fight in the last year. They were also less likely to report they felt safe in their neighbourhood or there were things to do within walking distance of their home. Over 90% of all students reported to have a friend who looks out for them and over half reported having an adult outside their family they would feel ok talking to about a serious problem. Students who had forced an unwanted sexual experience on someone else reported similar levels of employment and engagement in religion as those who had not forced an unwanted sexual experience.

Table 3.7.2. Violence and neighbourhoods of students who forced unwanted sexual experience on others in 2012

	Forced unwanted sexual experience		Has not forced unwanted sexual experience		P value
	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	
Family violence					
Witnessing adults hitting or physically hurting a child in the home	64 / 229	28.0 (23.3 - 32.8)	1066 / 7925	13.4 (11.9 - 15)	<.0001
Witnessing adults hitting or physically hurting another adult in the home	43 / 233	18.2 (12.9 - 23.5)	564 / 7935	7.1 (6.2 - 8.1)	0.0007
Violence					
Been hit or harmed on purpose one or more times in the last 12 months	95 / 241	39.6 (32.6 - 46.5)	2310 / 8161	28.3 (26.5 - 30.1)	0.0034
Been in a serious physical fight in the last 12 months	60 / 237	25.5 (19.7 - 31.3)	1122 / 8143	13.8 (12.2 - 15.4)	0.0015
Ever been touched in a sexual way or made to do unwanted sexual things	96 / 204	47.2 (39.9 - 54.4)	1085 / 7775	13.9 (12.8 - 15.1)	<.0001

Caring people outside of the family					
Have a friend who helps and looks out for them some or all of the time	199 / 216	92.2 (88.6 - 95.7)	7585 / 7832	96.8 (96.5 - 97.2)	0.0145
Have an adult outside their family who they would feel okay talking to about a serious problem	111 / 217	51.2 (44.7 - 57.7)	4630 / 7839	59.1 (57.5 - 60.7)	0.0168
Neighbourhood					
Feel safe in their neighbourhood	86 / 211	40.5 (33.8 - 47.2)	4198 / 7688	54.6 (52.8 - 56.4)	0.0005
Things to do within walking distance from student's home	180 / 245	73.9 (69.5 - 78.3)	6805 / 8188	83.1 (81.1 - 85.2)	0.0006
Employment					
Has been in paid employment within the last 12 months	121 / 226	53.6 (46.9 - 60.3)	3815 / 7918	48.2 (44.5 - 51.8)	0.076
Has had regular part-time work in the last 12 months	65 / 226	28.6 (22.9 - 34.3)	2074 / 7918	26.1 (23.7 - 28.5)	0.3264
Religion					
Spiritual beliefs are very important to me	57 / 215	26.3 (20.0 - 32.6)	2198 / 7783	28.1 (23.5 - 32.7)	0.5336
Attend worship weekly or more	62 / 217	28.3 (21.4 - 35.1)	2022 / 7820	25.7 (21.2 - 30.2)	0.3884

PART TWO

4. Sexual and reproductive health

4.1. Sexually active

In 2012, close to one-quarter of all secondary school students reported they had 'ever had sex' (have had sexual intercourse at least once and this does not include sexual abuse) and 19% were currently sexually active (had sex within the previous three months). As would be expected, older students (aged 16-18), were more likely to have ever had sex or be sexually active compared to younger students (aged 12-15).

Table 4.1. Demographics of students who have ever had sex and are currently sexually active in 2012

		Ever had sex		Currently sexually active	
		n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)
Total		2011 / 8261	24.4 (22.5 – 26.2)	1549 / 8244	18.8 (17.3 – 20.4)
Sex	Male	927 / 3737	24.9 (22.4 – 27.3)	680 / 3725	18.3 (16.3 – 20.4)
	Female	1084 / 4524	24.0 (21.9 – 26.0)	869 / 4519	19.3 (17.5 – 21.0)
Age	12-15 years	816 / 5338	15.3 (13.5 – 17.1)	594 / 5326	11.2 (9.8 – 12.6)
	16-18 years	1185 / 2891	41.0 (38.0 – 44.1)	948 / 2886	32.9 (30.2 – 35.6)
Sexual attraction	Attracted to opposite sex	1733 / 7319	23.7 (21.9 – 25.6)	1346 / 7314	18.5 (16.9 – 20.0)
	Attracted to same or both sexes	185 / 485	38.1 (33.2 – 43.0)	144 / 484	29.8 (25.5 – 34.0)
School decile	Low	517 / 1680	30.6 (26.3 – 35.0)	390 / 1671	23.3 (19.9 – 26.7)
	Medium	786 / 3224	24.6 (21.7 – 27.5)	609 / 3219	19.1 (16.8 – 21.5)
	High	710 / 3360	21.1 (18.6 – 23.6)	551 / 3356	16.4 (14.2 – 18.6)

Neighbourhood deprivation	Low	590 / 2680	22.1 (19.9 - 24.2)	461 / 2677	17.3 (15.4 - 19.2)
	Medium	696 / 2940	23.7 (21.5 – 26.0)	529 / 2935	18.1 (16.2 – 20.0)
	High	698 / 2550	27.4 (24.4 - 30.4)	540 / 2540	21.3 (18.9 - 23.7)

4.2. Consistent condom use

In 2012, less than half of the sexually active students reported consistent (always) use of condoms. About 12% more males than females reported using condoms consistently. There was no difference in reporting of consistent condom use across any of the other demographic variables. Same or both-sex attracted youth were slightly less likely to use condoms than opposite-sex attracted youth.

Table 4.2. Demographics of currently sexually active students by consistent condom use in 2012

		Consistent condom use		Inconsistent condom use	
		n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)
Total		686 / 1508	45.5 (43.0 – 48.1)	822 / 1508	54.5 (51.9 – 57.0)
Sex	Male	339 / 651	52.1 (48.4 - 55.7)	312 / 651	47.9 (44.3 - 51.6)
	Female	347 / 857	40.5 (37.3 - 43.7)	510 / 857	59.5 (56.3 - 62.7)
Age	12-15 years	282 / 567	49.8 (45.4 - 54.2)	285 / 567	50.2 (45.8 - 54.6)
	16-18 years	398 / 934	42.6 (39.3 – 46.0)	536 / 934	57.4 (54.0 - 60.7)
Sexual attraction	Attracted to opposite sex	613 / 1328	46.2 (43.5 - 48.9)	715 / 1328	53.8 (51.1 - 56.5)
	Attracted to same or both sexes	59 / 141	42.4 (34.9 - 49.9)	82 / 141	57.6 (50.1 - 65.1)
School decile	Low	152 / 371	41.0 (35.8 - 46.2)	219 / 371	59.0 (53.8 - 64.2)
	Medium	272 / 595	45.8 (42.4 - 49.3)	323 / 595	54.2 (50.7 - 57.6)
	High	262 / 543	48.2 (43.8 - 52.6)	281 / 543	51.8 (47.4 - 56.2)
Neighbourhood deprivation	Low	210 / 453	46.2 (41.7 - 50.8)	243 / 453	53.8 (49.2 - 58.3)
	Medium	247 / 524	47.2 (42.5 - 51.9)	277 / 524	52.8 (48.1 - 57.5)
	High	219 / 512	42.9 (37.8 – 48.0)	293 / 512	57.1 (52.0 - 62.2)

4.3. Consistent contraception use

In 2012, the majority (58%) of sexually active students reported consistent contraception use (always using contraception). Older students (aged 16-18) were about 12% more likely to report consistently using contraception than younger students (12 - 15 years). Sexually active students attending low decile schools and those living in poor neighbourhoods were at least 20% less likely to report using contraception consistently than those attending medium or high decile schools or those living in wealthier neighbourhoods. There was no difference in reporting of consistent contraception use by sex or sexual attraction.

Table 4.3. Demographics of currently sexually active students by consistent contraception use in 2012

		Consistent contraception use		Inconsistent contraception use	
		n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)
Total		872 / 1498	58.3 (54.4 – 62.2)	626 / 1498	41.7 (37.8 - 45.6)
Sex	Male	361 / 646	56.0 (51.4 - 60.5)	285 / 646	44.0 (39.5 - 48.6)
	Female	511 / 852	60.0 (55.2 - 64.9)	341 / 852	40.0 (35.1 - 44.8)
Age	12-15 years	285 / 564	50.6 (45.7 - 55.4)	279 / 564	49.4 (44.6 - 54.3)
	16-18 years	583 / 928	62.9 (58.4 - 67.3)	345 / 928	37.1 (32.7 - 41.6)
Sexual attraction	Attracted to opposite sex	787 / 1328	59.3 (55.4 - 63.2)	541 / 1328	40.7 (36.8 - 44.6)
	Attracted to same or both sexes	64 / 124	52.4 (44.2 - 60.6)	60 / 124	47.6 (39.4 - 55.8)
School decile	Low	163 / 376	43.3 (37.6 – 49.0)	213 / 376	56.7 (51.0 - 62.4)
	Medium	342 / 592	57.8 (52.9 - 62.8)	250 / 592	42.2 (37.2 - 47.1)
	High	367 / 531	69.1 (65.5 - 72.8)	164 / 531	30.9 (27.2 - 34.5)
Neighbourhood deprivation	Low	294 / 449	65.4 (61.2 - 69.7)	155 / 449	34.6 (30.3 - 38.8)
	Medium	336 / 514	65.5 (60.6 - 70.4)	178 / 514	34.5 (29.6 - 39.4)
	High	235 / 519	45.3 (40.0 - 50.5)	284 / 519	54.7 (49.5 – 60.0)

4.4. Age of first sexual intercourse

The majority (93%) of New Zealand secondary school students reported never having sex. The most common age for students to report first having had sex was 15 or 16 years; between 8% and 16% of students who were 15 years or older when they answered the question, said that this was when they first had sex. Less than 5% of all students reported to having sex for the first time when they were 13 or younger.

4.4.1. Age of first sexual intercourse in 2012

		Age of student when they were responding to the question									
		13 or under		14		15		16		17 or older	
		n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)
Age at which students reported having sex for the first time	Never had sex	1656 / 1790	92.5 (90.9 - 94.2)	1593 / 1852	86.1 (84.1 - 88.1)	1292 / 1694	76.2 (73.1 - 79.3)	972 / 1529	63.6 (60.3 - 66.9)	746 / 1373	54.2 (50.6 - 57.9)
	Under 11	18 / 1790	1.0 (0.6 - 1.4)	24 / 1852	1.3 (0.6 - 1.9)	15 / 1694	0.9 (0.4 - 1.4)	7 / 1529	0.5 (0.1 - 0.8)	7 / 1373	0.5 (0.2 - 0.9)
	11	10 / 1790	0.5 (0.2 - 0.9)	5 / 1852	0.3 (0.0 - 0.5)	7 / 1694	0.4 (0.1 - 0.7)	5 / 1529	0.3 (0.0 - 0.7)	2 / 1373	0.1 (0.0 - 0.4)
	12	29 / 1790	1.6 (0.8 - 2.4)	31 / 1852	1.6 (1.0 - 2.2)	21 / 1694	1.2 (0.6 - 1.9)	15 / 1529	1.0 (0.5 - 1.4)	9 / 1373	0.7 (0.2 - 1.1)
	13	73 / 1790	4.1 (3.0 - 5.2)	75 / 1852	4.0 (3.0 - 5.0)	58 / 1694	3.4 (2.4 - 4.4)	46 / 1529	3.0 (2.1 - 3.8)	34 / 1373	2.4 (1.6 - 3.3)
	14			120 / 1852	6.5 (5.4 - 7.6)	145 / 1694	8.7 (7.1 - 10.2)	103 / 1529	6.8 (5.4 - 8.1)	77 / 1373	5.6 (4.4 - 6.8)
	15					151 / 1694	8.9 (7.4 - 10.4)	187 / 1529	12.3 (10.4 - 14.1)	149 / 1373	11.0 (9.0 - 12.9)
	16							193 / 1529	12.6 (10.9 - 14.2)	209 / 1373	15.2 (13.0 - 17.4)
	17									130 / 1373	9.6 (7.8 - 11.3)
	18 or older									10 / 1373	0.7 (0.2 - 1.3)

¹ This table refers to answers from the question About how old were you when you first had an experience of sex? (by this we mean sexual intercourse or going all the way). Do not include sexual abuse

² The proportion of students who reported having their first sexual intercourse at ages 13 or under, 14 or 15 is likely to be slightly inflated in comparison to the proportion of students who reported having their first sexual intercourse at the age of 16 or 17 or older. This is because both older and younger students are able to respond to the age categories of first having sex at a younger age, but younger students who at the time of the survey had not had sex, but went on to have their first sexual intercourse at 16 or 17 or older have been excluded from this table. For this same reason the proportion of students who reported to have their first sexual intercourse at the age of 16 or 17 or older is likely to underrepresent the general student population.

In 2012, three-quarters of all students reported to have never had sex. Students aged 12-15 years were more likely to report they had never had sex than students aged 16-18 years. There was no difference in reporting of age of first sex by gender or by geographic location, except for a small but notable difference indicating that rural students were slightly (2%) more likely to report that they were 16 years old when they first had sex. Students who lived in poor neighbourhoods, attend low decile schools or were same or both-sex attracted were more likely to report having first had sex at 14 or younger than students who live in wealthy areas, attend high decile schools or were opposite-sex attracted.

4.4.2. Age of first sexual intercourse in 2012

		Age at which students reported to have first had sex											
		Never had sex		13 or under		14		15		16		17 or older	
		n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)		
Total		6265 / 8246	75.9 (74.1 - 77.8)	490 / 8246	5.9 (5.0 - 6.9)	448 / 8246	5.5 (4.9 – 6.0)	490 / 8246	6.0 (5.3 - 6.6)	409 / 8246	5.0 (4.4 - 5.5)	144 / 8246	1.8 (1.4 - 2.1)
Sex	Male	2819 / 3729	75.5 (73.1 - 78)	265 / 3729	7.0 (5.6 - 8.5)	197 / 3729	5.3 (4.6 - 6.1)	207 / 3729	5.6 (4.6 - 6.5)	167 / 3729	4.5 (3.7 - 5.3)	74 / 3729	2.0 (1.4 - 2.6)
	Female	3446 / 4517	76.3 (74.2 - 78.4)	225 / 4517	5.0 (4.0 - 5.9)	251 / 4517	5.6 (4.7 - 6.4)	283 / 4517	6.3 (5.5 - 7.1)	242 / 4517	5.3 (4.5 - 6.1)	70 / 4517	1.6 (1.2 - 1.9)
Age	12-15 years	4535 / 5330	85.1 (83.3 - 86.9)	366 / 5330	6.8 (5.6 – 8.0)	267 / 5330	5.1 (4.4 - 5.7)	154 / 5330	2.9 (2.4 - 3.4)	-	-	-	-
	16-18 years	1708 / 2884	59.2 (56.2 - 62.2)	124 / 2884	4.3 (3.4 - 5.2)	179 / 2884	6.2 (5.3 - 7.1)	334 / 2884	11.6 (10.1 - 13.1)	401 / 2884	13.9 (12.4 - 15.3)	138 / 2884	4.8 (3.9 - 5.7)
Sexual attraction	Attracted to opposite sex	5598 / 7310	76.5 (74.7 - 78.4)	394 / 7310	5.4 (4.5 - 6.3)	377 / 7310	5.2 (4.6 - 5.7)	445 / 7310	6.1 (5.4 - 6.8)	364 / 7310	5.0 (4.4 - 5.6)	132 / 7310	1.8 (1.5 - 2.2)
	Attracted to same or both sexes	301 / 484	62.2 (57.3 - 67.1)	61 / 484	12.5 (9.4 - 15.6)	46 / 484	9.6 (6.8 - 12.4)	35 / 484	7.3 (5.2 - 9.5)	37 / 484	7.6 (4.9 - 10.2)	4 / 484	0.8 (0.0 - 1.6)
Urban/rural	Urban	5309 / 6915	76.7 (74.8 - 78.7)	401 / 6915	5.8 (4.8 - 6.8)	371 / 6915	5.4 (4.8 – 6.0)	398 / 6915	5.8 (5.1 - 6.4)	315 / 6915	4.6 (4.0 - 5.1)	121 / 6915	1.8 (1.4 - 2.2)
	Rural	891 / 1240	71.9 (68.3 - 75.4)	81 / 1240	6.3 (4.6 - 7.9)	72 / 1240	5.9 (4.6 - 7.2)	89 / 1240	7.3 (5.6 – 9.0)	86 / 1240	7.0 (5.3 - 8.7)	21 / 1240	1.7 (1.0 - 2.4)
School decile	Low	1167 / 1678	69.7 (65.5 - 73.9)	197 / 1678	11.6 (9.1 – 14.0)	124 / 1678	7.5 (6.1 - 8.8)	108 / 1678	6.4 (5.3 - 7.6)	66 / 1678	3.9 (3.0 - 4.8)	16 / 1678	1.0 (0.4 - 1.5)
	Medium	2442 / 3215	75.7 (72.8 - 78.6)	185 / 3215	5.8 (4.8 - 6.8)	180 / 3215	5.6 (4.7 - 6.6)	195 / 3215	6.2 (4.9 - 7.5)	162 / 3215	5.1 (4.1 – 6.0)	51 / 3215	1.6 (1.1 - 2.1)

	High	2657 / 3355	79.2 (76.8 - 81.7)	109 / 3355	3.2 (2.3 - 4.2)	144 / 3355	4.3 (3.5 - 5.1)	187 / 3355	5.6 (4.8 - 6.3)	181 / 3355	5.4 (4.4 - 6.3)	77 / 3355	2.3 (1.7 - 2.9)
Neighbourhood deprivation	Low	2095 / 2674	78.3 (76.1 - 80.4)	104 / 2674	3.9 (3.0 - 4.7)	106 / 2674	4.0 (3.3 - 4.7)	159 / 2674	6.0 (5.0 - 7.0)	155 / 2674	5.8 (4.7 - 6.9)	55 / 2674	2.1 (1.3 - 2.8)
	Medium	2249 / 2935	76.6 (74.3 - 78.8)	145 / 2935	5.0 (3.9 - 6.0)	164 / 2935	5.6 (4.6 - 6.5)	172 / 2935	5.9 (5.0 - 6.8)	148 / 2935	5.1 (4.3 - 5.8)	57 / 2935	2.0 (1.5 - 2.4)
	High	1856 / 2546	72.9 (70.0 - 75.8)	233 / 2546	9.0 (7.3 - 10.8)	173 / 2546	6.9 (5.7 - 8.1)	156 / 2546	6.2 (5.2 - 7.2)	98 / 2546	3.8 (2.9 - 4.7)	30 / 2546	1.2 (0.7 - 1.7)

¹ This table refers to answers from the question About how old were you when you first had an experience of sex? (by this we mean sexual intercourse or going all the way). Do not include sexual abuse

² The proportion of students who reported having their first sexual intercourse at ages 13 or under, 14 or 15 is likely to be slightly inflated in comparison to the proportion of students who reported having their first sexual intercourse at the age of 16 or 17 or older. This is because both older and younger students are able to respond to the age categories of first having sex at a younger age, but younger students who at the time of the survey had not had sex, but went on to have their first sexual intercourse at 16 or 17 or older have been excluded from this table. For this same reason the proportion of students who reported to have their first sexual intercourse at the age of 16 or 17 or older is likely to underrepresent the general student population.

4.5. Number of sexual partners in the past three months

In 2012, over half of the students who had ever had sex reported having sex with one partner within the past three months and close to one-quarter reported they had not had sex within the past three months. More females than males appear to be currently sexually active with just over one-quarter of males (26%) and just less than one-fifth of females (19%) reporting they have not had sex within the past three months. Of those who are currently sexually active, males were more likely to report having had sex with four or more partners in the last three months and females were close to 14% more likely to report that they had sex with one partner over this time. Younger students were 6% more likely than older students to report not having sex within the previous three months and close to 12% less likely to report having had sex with one partner. There were no differences by geographic location, school decile or level of neighbourhood deprivation.

4.5. Number of partners that students who have ever had sex had in the past three months in 2012

		I have not had sex in the past 3 months		1 partner		2 partners		3 partners		4 or more partners	
		n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)
Total		444 / 1993	22.2 (20.6 - 23.8)	1101 / 1993	55.4 (53.1 - 57.7)	234 / 1993	11.7 (10.3 - 13.1)	95 / 1993	4.8 (3.8 - 5.8)	119 / 1993	5.9 (4.8 - 6.9)
Sex	Male	234 / 914	25.5 (23.0 - 28.1)	437 / 914	48.0 (45.3 - 50.6)	116 / 914	12.7 (11.0 - 14.4)	39 / 914	4.4 (3.0 - 5.7)	88 / 914	9.4 (7.7 - 11.2)
	Female	210 / 1079	19.3 (17.0 - 21.6)	664 / 1079	61.8 (58.9 - 64.7)	118 / 1079	10.8 (9.1 - 12.6)	56 / 1079	5.2 (3.7 - 6.7)	31 / 1079	2.9 (1.9 - 3.8)
Age	12-15 years	209 / 803	25.9 (22.6 - 29.2)	387 / 803	48.5 (44.4 - 52.5)	93 / 803	11.5 (9.3 - 13.6)	49 / 803	6.2 (4.6 - 7.8)	65 / 803	8.0 (6.0 - 9.9)
	16-18 years	232 / 1180	19.6 (17.4 - 21.7)	710 / 1180	60.3 (57.9 - 62.7)	140 / 1180	11.9 (10.1 - 13.7)	45 / 1180	3.8 (2.7 - 5.0)	53 / 1180	4.4 (3.3 - 5.6)
Urban/rural	Urban	353 / 1613	21.8 (19.9 - 23.8)	899 / 1613	55.8 (53.4 - 58.3)	191 / 1613	11.8 (10.3 - 13.3)	77 / 1613	4.8 (3.7 - 5.9)	93 / 1613	5.8 (4.8 - 6.7)
	Rural	83 / 353	23.1 (19.1 - 27.2)	191 / 353	54.8 (49.4 - 60.2)	38 / 353	10.7 (7.6 - 13.9)	16 / 353	4.8 (2.3 - 7.3)	25 / 353	6.5 (3.6 - 9.5)
School decile	Low	118 / 508	23.0 (19.7 - 26.3)	263 / 508	52.3 (47.8 - 56.7)	67 / 508	13.2 (10.0 - 16.4)	30 / 508	6.0 (3.8 - 8.3)	30 / 508	5.5 (3.7 - 7.2)
	Medium	173 / 782	22.0 (19.5 - 24.5)	430 / 782	55.0 (51.3 - 58.8)	90 / 782	11.5 (9.3 - 13.7)	38 / 782	4.9 (3.5 - 6.4)	51 / 782	6.6 (4.6 - 8.5)
	High	153 / 704	21.8 (19.0 - 24.6)	409 / 704	58.2 (54.5 - 61.8)	77 / 704	10.8 (8.9 - 12.7)	27 / 704	3.9 (2.3 - 5.4)	38 / 704	5.4 (3.9 - 6.9)

Neighbourhood deprivation	Low	126 / 587	21.3 (18.4 - 24.3)	354 / 587	60.6 (56.1 – 65.0)	62 / 587	10.5 (8.0 – 13.0)	21 / 587	3.6 (2.1 – 5.0)	24 / 587	4.0 (2.5 - 5.6)
	Medium	162 / 691	23.3 (20.4 - 26.3)	371 / 691	53.7 (50 - 57.5)	80 / 691	11.5 (9.4 - 13.6)	29 / 691	4.3 (2.8 - 5.7)	49 / 691	7.2 (5.2 - 9.1)
	High	148 / 688	21.4 (18.0 - 24.8)	365 / 688	53.4 (49.6 - 57.1)	87 / 688	12.6 (10.3 - 14.9)	43 / 688	6.4 (4.4 - 8.4)	45 / 688	6.2 (4.7 - 7.7)

4.6. Contraception students are currently using

In 2012, when asked what contraception they are currently using, 80% of currently sexually active student reported using condoms and less than half reported using the pill (45%). About 10% of students reported using the withdrawal method and the morning after pill. Less than 7% of sexually active students reported using a Depo provera injection, the contraceptive implant, the rhythm method, other methods or no contraception. The vast majority of younger students (12-15 years) reported using condoms (84%) and about 35% reported using the pill. In contrast, over half of the older students (16-18 years old) reported using the pill and a comparatively lower proportion reported to use condoms (78%). Students who came from poorer neighbourhoods were more likely to report using condoms than the pill, whereas the gap between condom and pill use was much smaller for students who live in wealthy neighbourhoods. This question does not ask about reliability or frequency of contraceptive use.

4.6. Contraception sexually active students were using in 2012

		The (contraceptive) pill		Condoms		Depo provera injection		Contraceptive implant	
		n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)
Total		731 / 1629	45.1 (40.9 - 49.2)	1306 / 1629	80.1 (78.4 - 81.9)	105 / 1629	6.5 (5.2 - 7.8)	43 / 1629	2.7 (1.8 - 3.5)
Sex	Male	305 / 716	42.8 (37.4 - 48.3)	603 / 716	84.1 (81.5 - 86.8)	26 / 716	3.7 (2.0 - 5.4)	18 / 716	2.6 (1.4 - 3.8)
	Female	426 / 913	46.8 (42.3 - 51.3)	703 / 913	77.0 (74.5 - 79.5)	79 / 913	8.7 (6.8 - 10.5)	25 / 913	2.8 (1.5 - 4.0)
Age	12-15 years	207 / 590	35.2 (30.2 - 40.3)	493 / 590	83.6 (81.1 - 86.1)	35 / 590	6.0 (4.1 - 7.9)	12 / 590	2.1 (1.1 - 3.1)
	16-18 years	522 / 1031	50.8 (46.3 - 55.4)	807 / 1031	78.2 (75.7 - 80.7)	70 / 1031	6.8 (5.0 - 8.6)	31 / 1031	3.1 (1.8 - 4.3)
Sexual attraction	Attracted to opposite sex	667 / 1461	45.9 (41.8 - 50.0)	1176 / 1461	80.5 (78.5 - 82.5)	88 / 1461	6.1 (4.6 - 7.5)	32 / 1461	2.2 (1.4 - 3.1)
	Attracted to same or both sexes	56 / 134	41.4 (32.7 - 50.2)	107 / 134	79.5 (72.2 - 86.9)	16 / 134	12.1 (6.7 - 17.5)	7 / 134	5.3 (0.8 - 9.8)
Urban/rural	Urban	574 / 1302	44.1 (39.3 - 48.8)	1038 / 1302	79.8 (77.8 - 81.7)	80 / 1302	6.2 (4.9 - 7.5)	34 / 1302	2.6 (1.6 - 3.6)
	Rural	148 / 307	49.3 (43.0 - 55.5)	253 / 307	82.2 (77.9 - 86.4)	25 / 307	8.2 (5.1 - 11.3)	9 / 307	3.2 (0.6 - 5.7)
School decile	Low	103 / 364	28.6 (21.6 - 35.6)	285 / 364	78.2 (74.5 - 81.8)	33 / 364	9.1 (6.1 - 12.1)	15 / 364	4.2 (2.0 - 6.5)
	Medium	303 / 657	46.3 (41.9 - 50.8)	519 / 657	79.0 (76.3 - 81.7)	43 / 657	6.6 (4.6 - 8.6)	21 / 657	3.3 (2.0 - 4.6)
	High	325 / 608	53.4 (47.3 - 59.5)	502 / 608	82.6 (79.7 - 85.4)	29 / 608	4.8 (2.9 - 6.7)	7 / 608	1.2 (0.3 - 2.1)
Neighbourhood deprivation	Low	276 / 509	54.3 (49.2 - 59.5)	417 / 509	81.9 (78.9 - 84.9)	28 / 509	5.5 (3.6 - 7.4)	7 / 509	1.4 (0.5 - 2.3)
	Medium	286 / 584	49.1 (43.7 - 54.5)	464 / 584	79.4 (75.8 - 83.0)	43 / 584	7.5 (5.3 - 9.7)	13 / 584	2.3 (1.1 - 3.5)
	High	160 / 516	31.1 (26.1 - 36.2)	410 / 516	79.4 (75.9 - 82.9)	34 / 516	6.6 (4.4 - 8.7)	23 / 516	4.6 (2.6 - 6.5)

4.6. Contraception sexually active students were using in 2012 continued

		The morning after pill (ECP)		Withdrawal method ¹		Rhythm method ²		Other		None	
		n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)
Total		146 / 1629	9.0 (7.7 - 10.3)	189 / 1629	11.6 (10.0 - 13.2)	30 / 1629	1.9 (1.2 - 2.6)	25 / 1629	1.6 (1.0 - 2.1)	68 / 1629	4.1 (2.9 - 5.3)
Sex	Male	59 / 716	8.3 (6.1 - 10.5)	82 / 716	11.5 (9.1 - 14)	14 / 716	2.1 (0.7 - 3.4)	12 / 716	1.7 (0.8 - 2.7)	33 / 716	4.5 (2.6 - 6.4)
	Female	87 / 913	9.6 (8.0 - 11.2)	107 / 913	11.7 (9.6 - 13.9)	16 / 913	1.8 (0.9 - 2.6)	13 / 913	1.4 (0.7 - 2.2)	35 / 913	3.7 (2.6 - 4.9)
Age	12-15 years	46 / 590	7.9 (5.4 - 10.5)	71 / 590	12.0 (9.2 - 14.8)	15 / 590	2.7 (1.0 - 4.4)	10 / 590	1.7 (0.7 - 2.8)	27 / 590	4.4 (2.7 - 6.1)
	16-18 years	100 / 1031	9.7 (8.1 - 11.4)	116 / 1031	11.3 (9.3 - 13.4)	15 / 1031	1.5 (0.8 - 2.1)	15 / 1031	1.5 (0.7 - 2.2)	41 / 1031	3.9 (2.7 - 5.1)
Sexual attraction	Attracted to opposite sex	127 / 1461	8.8 (7.4 - 10.1)	162 / 1461	11.1 (9.4 - 12.9)	24 / 1461	1.7 (1.0 - 2.4)	19 / 1461	1.3 (0.8 - 1.9)	58 / 1461	3.8 (2.7 - 5.0)
	Attracted to same or both sexes	18 / 134	13.6 (8.7 - 18.6)	26 / 134	19.5 (13.3 - 25.7)	6 / 134	4.7 (1.2 - 8.2)	5 / 134	3.8 (0.9 - 6.7)	8 / 134	6.1 (1.7 - 10.4)
Urban/rural	Urban	120 / 1302	9.2 (7.8 - 10.6)	151 / 1302	11.6 (10.0 - 13.2)	26 / 1302	2.0 (1.3 - 2.8)	22 / 1302	1.7 (1.0 - 2.4)	59 / 1302	4.4 (3 - 5.8)
	Rural	25 / 307	8.6 (5.4 - 11.7)	35 / 307	11.6 (8.1 - 15.1)	3 / 307	1.1 (0 - 2.2)	2 / 307	0.7 (0 - 1.7)	7 / 307	2.1 (0.6 - 3.7)
School decile	Low	30 / 364	8.4 (6.1 - 10.8)	40 / 364	11.0 (8 - 14.1)	4 / 364	1.1 (0.2 - 2.0)	7 / 364	2.0 (0.7 - 3.3)	26 / 364	6.9 (3.3 - 10.6)
	Medium	62 / 657	9.5 (7.7 - 11.3)	80 / 657	12.2 (9.4 - 15)	13 / 657	2.1 (0.6 - 3.5)	11 / 657	1.7 (0.9 - 2.6)	24 / 657	3.5 (2.0 - 5.0)
	High	54 / 608	8.8 (6.3 - 11.3)	69 / 608	11.4 (9.0 - 13.8)	13 / 608	2.2 (1.2 - 3.1)	7 / 608	1.2 (0.2 - 2.1)	18 / 608	3.0 (1.6 - 4.4)
Neighbourhood deprivation	Low	44 / 509	8.5 (6.1 - 10.9)	68 / 509	13.3 (9.9 - 16.6)	10 / 509	2.0 (0.9 - 3.2)	9 / 509	1.8 (0.6 - 3)	13 / 509	2.5 (1.1 - 3.8)
	Medium	51 / 584	8.9 (6.3 - 11.5)	67 / 584	11.6 (9.0 - 14.2)	10 / 584	1.8 (0.6 - 2.9)	5 / 584	0.9 (0.1 - 1.6)	21 / 584	3.6 (2.0 - 5.1)
	High	50 / 516	9.8 (7.5 - 12.1)	51 / 516	9.9 (7.2 - 12.6)	9 / 516	1.8 (0.7 - 2.9)	10 / 516	2.0 (0.9 - 3.1)	32 / 516	6.0 (3.5 - 8.5)

¹ The withdrawal method in the survey was described as 'Withdrawal method (e.g. pulling the penis out of the vagina before the male cums)'

² Rhythm method in the survey was described as 'Rhythm method (e.g. calendar method or not having sex during fertile times)'

4.7. Condom used at last intercourse

Of the students who are currently sexually active, two-thirds reported using a condom when they last had sexual intercourse. Males, younger students and students living in rural areas were about 10% more likely to report using a condom than females, older students and students living in urban areas. There was no difference in condom use at last sexual intercourse by school decile or level of neighbourhood deprivation.

4.7. Condom use of currently sexually active students when last engaged in sexual intercourse in 2012

		No		Yes	
		n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)
Total		376 / 1182	31.9 (29.4 - 34.3)	806 / 1182	68.1 (65.7 - 70.6)
Sex	Male	140 / 528	26.6 (22.4 - 30.8)	388 / 528	73.4 (69.2 - 77.6)
	Female	236 / 654	36.2 (32.6 - 39.7)	418 / 654	63.8 (60.3 - 67.4)
Age	12-15 years	116 / 451	25.7 (21.9 - 29.4)	335 / 451	74.3 (70.6 - 78.1)
	16-18 years	259 / 725	35.8 (32.5 - 39.2)	466 / 725	64.2 (60.8 - 67.5)
Urban/rural	Urban	320 / 957	33.5 (30.6 - 36.4)	637 / 957	66.5 (63.6 - 69.4)
	Rural	55 / 211	25.9 (20.1 - 31.8)	156 / 211	74.1 (68.2 - 79.9)
School decile	Low	82 / 275	29.9 (25.0 - 34.7)	193 / 275	70.1 (65.3 - 75.0)
	Medium	145 / 463	31.5 (27.7 - 35.2)	318 / 463	68.5 (64.8 - 72.3)
	High	149 / 444	33.5 (29.4 - 37.7)	295 / 444	66.5 (62.3 - 70.6)
Neighbourhood deprivation	Low	119 / 366	32.7 (27.9 - 37.6)	247 / 366	67.3 (62.4 - 72.1)
	Medium	137 / 409	33.5 (28.9 - 38.1)	272 / 409	66.5 (61.9 - 71.1)
	High	119 / 393	30.2 (25.7 - 34.8)	274 / 393	69.8 (65.2 - 74.3)

4.8. Contraception used at last intercourse

Of the students who are currently sexually active, over three-quarters reported using some form of contraception when they last engaged in sexual intercourse. Students who live in rural areas were about 10% less likely to report using contraception at their last sexual intercourse than students living in urban areas. Students who attended low decile schools and who lived in poor neighbourhoods were about two times less likely to report using contraception the last time they had sexual intercourse. There was no difference in use of contraception at last sexual intercourse by sex or age.

4.8. Contraception use of currently sexually active students when last engaged in sexual intercourse in 2012

		No		Yes	
		n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)
Total		296 / 1309	22.5 (19.4 - 25.6)	1013 / 1309	77.5 (74.4 - 80.6)
Sex	Male	141 / 559	25.1 (21.6 - 28.6)	418 / 559	74.9 (71.4 - 78.4)
	Female	155 / 750	20.6 (16.3 - 24.9)	595 / 750	79.4 (75.1 - 83.7)
Age	12-15 years	124 / 463	26.6 (21.8 - 31.4)	339 / 463	73.4 (68.6 - 78.2)
	16-18 years	170 / 840	20.2 (16.6 - 23.8)	670 / 840	79.8 (76.2 - 83.4)
Urban/rural	Urban	257 / 1051	24.5 (21 - 28)	794 / 1051	75.5 (72.0 - 79.0)
	Rural	35 / 240	13.9 (9.9 - 18.0)	205 / 240	86.1 (82.0 - 90.1)
School decile	Low	109 / 290	37.2 (30.8 - 43.7)	181 / 290	62.8 (56.3 - 69.2)
	Medium	109 / 528	20.7 (16.3 - 25.1)	419 / 528	79.3 (74.9 - 83.7)
	High	78 / 491	15.9 (13.3 - 18.6)	413 / 491	84.1 (81.4 - 86.7)
Neighbourhood deprivation	Low	73 / 414	17.9 (13.5 - 22.4)	341 / 414	82.1 (77.6 - 86.5)
	Medium	77 / 469	16.4 (12.7 - 20.1)	392 / 469	83.6 (79.9 - 87.3)
	High	142 / 408	34.5 (29.2 - 39.7)	266 / 408	65.5 (60.3 - 70.8)

4.9. Discussed preventing pregnancy with partner/s

Of the students who were sexually active, just over one-third reported always discussing preventing pregnancy with their partner/s. Just over one-quarter report they never discuss preventing pregnancy with their partner/s. Female students and students who are older were more likely than their male and younger counterparts to report always discussing pregnancy prevention with their partner/s.

4.9. Currently sexually active students' discussion of pregnancy prevention with partner/s in 2012

		Never		Depends on the situation		Always	
		n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)
Total		538 / 1984	27.0 (24.7 - 29.2)	726 / 1984	36.7 (34.7 - 38.7)	720 / 1984	36.4 (34 - 38.8)
Sex	Male	313 / 907	34.2 (31.4 - 37.1)	324 / 907	35.9 (32.9 - 38.9)	270 / 907	29.9 (26.7 - 33.0)
	Female	225 / 1077	20.8 (18.0 - 23.6)	402 / 1077	37.3 (34.4 - 40.2)	450 / 1077	41.9 (38.7 - 45.1)
Age	12-15 years	304 / 796	38.1 (34.3 - 41.9)	264 / 796	33.2 (30.2 - 36.1)	228 / 796	28.8 (25.2 - 32.4)
	16-18 years	232 / 1179	19.5 (17.1 - 21.9)	459 / 1179	39.0 (36.5 - 41.6)	488 / 1179	41.4 (38.7 - 44.2)
Urban/rural	Urban	421 / 1607	26.2 (24.0 - 28.4)	594 / 1607	36.9 (34.7 - 39.2)	592 / 1607	36.9 (34.4 - 39.4)
	Rural	103 / 350	28.4 (23.6 - 33.2)	126 / 350	36.6 (31.3 - 41.9)	121 / 350	34.9 (29.1 - 40.8)
School decile	Low	174 / 505	33.8 (30 - 37.7)	167 / 505	33.4 (29.6 - 37.2)	164 / 505	32.7 (28.6 - 36.9)
	Medium	186 / 775	24.1 (20.5 - 27.7)	312 / 775	40.2 (37.4 - 43.0)	277 / 775	35.7 (32.7 - 38.7)
	High	178 / 705	25.3 (22.4 - 28.1)	248 / 705	35.1 (31.6 - 38.5)	279 / 705	39.6 (35.2 - 44.1)
Neighbourhood deprivation	Low	144 / 583	24.7 (22.0 - 27.3)	220 / 583	37.6 (33.2 - 41.9)	219 / 583	37.8 (33.6 - 41.9)
	Medium	164 / 688	23.8 (20.2 - 27.4)	255 / 688	37.2 (33.9 - 40.4)	269 / 688	39.0 (35.4 - 42.7)
	High	216 / 686	31.0 (27.5 - 34.6)	245 / 686	35.9 (32.4 - 39.5)	225 / 686	33.0 (29.4 - 36.6)

4.10. Discussed preventing sexually transmitted infections with partner/s

Just over half (58%) of sexually active students reported they had not discussed STI (including HIV) prevention with their partner/s. Females and students living in comparatively wealthy neighbourhoods were slightly more likely to discuss this with their partners. There were no differences in discussing STI prevention by age, sexual attraction or school decile.

4.10. Currently sexually active students' discussion of STI prevention with partner/s in 2012

		No		Yes	
		n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)
Total		1150 / 1978	58.1 (55.2 - 61.1)	828 / 1978	41.9 (38.9 - 44.8)
Sex	Male	551 / 900	61.2 (57.5 - 64.9)	349 / 900	38.8 (35.1 - 42.5)
	Female	599 / 1078	55.6 (51.6 - 59.5)	479 / 1078	44.4 (40.5 - 48.4)
Age	12-15 years	470 / 793	59.3 (55.4 - 63.1)	323 / 793	40.7 (36.9 - 44.6)
	16-18 years	676 / 1177	57.5 (54.0 - 60.9)	501 / 1177	42.5 (39.1 - 46.0)
Urban/rural	Urban	921 / 1599	57.7 (54.5 - 60.9)	678 / 1599	42.3 (39.1 - 45.5)
	Rural	209 / 351	59.0 (53.5 - 64.5)	142 / 351	41.0 (35.5 - 46.5)
Decile	Low	276 / 502	54.7 (48.1 - 61.3)	226 / 502	45.3 (38.7 - 51.9)
	Medium	450 / 772	58.4 (53.7 - 63.2)	322 / 772	41.6 (36.8 - 46.3)
	High	424 / 705	60.2 (56.2 - 64.1)	281 / 705	39.8 (35.9 - 43.8)
Neighbourhood deprivation	Low	368 / 583	63.3 (59.3 - 67.4)	215 / 583	36.7 (32.6 - 40.7)
	Medium	396 / 687	57.5 (53.9 - 61.0)	291 / 687	42.5 (39.0 - 46.1)
	High	366 / 680	53.7 (48.7 - 58.8)	314 / 680	46.3 (41.2 - 51.3)

5. Trends in sexual and reproductive health

5.1. Trends in sexual and reproductive health between 2001, 2007 and 2012

Between 2001 and 2012, on average there has been a 7% decrease in the proportion of students who reported ever having sex. Between 2001 and 2007, there was no statistical difference in the proportion of students who reported ever having sex, but then a 12% decrease between 2007 and 2012. Between 2001 and 2012, on average there has been no change in the proportion of students who reported being currently sexually active. Between 2001 and 2007, there was a 5% increase in the proportion of students who reported being currently sexually active, but then a 7% decrease between 2007 and 2012.

5.1. Comparisons of sexual and reproductive health of students between 2001, 2007 and 2012

		2001		2007		2012	
		n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)		
Ever had sex	Total	2856 / 9067	31.3 (29.2 - 33.4)	2931 / 8064	36.3 (33.3 - 39.3)	2011 / 8261	24.4 (22.5 - 26.2)
	Male	1346 / 4134	32.3 (29.7 - 35.0)	1610 / 4282	37.6 (34.2 - 41.1)	927 / 3737	24.9 (22.4 - 27.3)
	Female	1510 / 4933	30.4 (28.2 - 32.7)	1321 / 3782	34.8 (31.4 - 38.3)	1084 / 4524	24.0 (21.9 - 26.0)
Currently sexually active	Total	1909/8948	21.2 (19.6 - 22.7)	2017/7740	26.0 (23.8 - 28.3)	1549 / 8244	18.8 (17.3 - 20.4)
	Male	846/4079	20.6 (18.7 - 22.5)	1056/4079	25.9 (23.4 - 28.5)	680 / 3725	18.3 (16.3 - 20.4)
	Female	1063/4869	21.6 (19.6 - 23.7)	961 /3661	26.2 (23.4 - 29.0)	869 / 4519	19.3 (17.5 - 21.0)
Consistent condom use	Total	901/1851	48.8 (46.3 - 51.3)	903/1995	45.2 (42.6 - 47.9)	686 / 1508	45.5 (43.0 - 48.1)
	Male	455/816	56.1 (52.6 - 59.6)	532/1042	51.0 (47.5 - 54.6)	339 / 651	52.1 (48.4 - 55.7)
	Female	446/1035	42.9 (39.8 - 46)	371/953	38.9 (35.4 - 42.3)	347 / 857	40.5 (37.3 - 43.7)
Consistent contraception use	Total	1103/1851	59.6 (56.5 - 62.7)	1126/1871	60.3 (57.4 - 63.1)	872 / 1498	58.3 (54.4 - 62.2)
	Male	487/801	61.1 (57.5 - 64.6)	567/955	59.4 (55.7 - 63.2)	361 / 646	56.0 (51.4 - 60.5)
	Female	616/1050	58.5 (54.4 - 62.6)	559/916	61.1 (57.0 - 65.3)	511 / 852	60.0 (55.2 - 64.9)

6. Associations with consistent condom and contraception use

6.1. Home and families

Of the students who are currently sexually active, family relationships and home environments did not differ much between students who consistently use condoms and students who do not. Students who reported consistently using condoms were about 10% more likely to report that they eat with their family at least five times per week and about 5% more likely to report that their family always or usually wants to know where they are and who they are with.

Table 6.1.1. Home and families by condom use among sexually active students in 2012

	Consistent condom use		Inconsistent condom use		P value
	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	
Family relationships					
Happy with family relationships	455 / 684	66.7 (63.0 - 70.4)	497 / 822	60.6 (57.6 - 63.6)	0.0057
At least one parent (or person who acts as a parent) cares about them a lot	600 / 672	89.5 (87.0 - 91.9)	724 / 813	89.2 (86.8 - 91.5)	0.8363
Family eats together at least 5 times per week	400 / 680	59.0 (55.1 - 62.9)	398 / 821	48.7 (45.9 - 51.4)	<.0001
Mostly get enough time with at least one parent or person who acts as a parent)	329 / 676	48.7 (44.5 - 52.9)	383 / 813	47.2 (43.2 - 51.2)	0.565
Family always or usually want to know where you are and who you are with	606 / 685	88.7 (86.7 - 90.7)	689 / 822	83.8 (81.4 - 86.3)	0.0074
Home circumstances					
Household crowding	33 / 685	4.7 (2.9 - 6.6)	63 / 822	7.6 (5.1 - 10.0)	0.0108
Parents often or always worry about not having enough money for food	75 / 657	11.2 (8.8 - 13.6)	123 / 781	15.8 (12.1 - 19.4)	0.0181
Neither parent is working	12 / 674	1.8 (0.8 - 2.7)	29 / 796	3.7 (2.3 - 5.1)	0.0357
Moved home two times or more within the last 12 months	66 / 685	9.5 (7.3 - 11.8)	92 / 822	11.1 (9.0 - 13.2)	0.3334
Someone sleeps in a living room, garage or caravan	152 / 681	22.2 (17.9 - 26.5)	186 / 821	22.6 (19.3 - 25.8)	0.8654

The family relationships of students who are currently sexually active and who consistently use contraception are fairly similar to those of students who are inconsistent users of contraception. Of the family relationship variables measured, the only difference was students who reported consistently use contraception were about 7% more likely to report that at least one parent cares about them a lot. There was greater disparity between the home environments of the two groups, but the differences reported were small. Students who reported to consistently use contraception were less likely to report living in crowded housing (6% less), that neither parent works (3% less) and that someone sleeps in a room that is not a bedroom (9% less).

Table 6.1.2. Home and families by contraception use among sexually active students in 2012

	Consistent contraception use		Inconsistent contraception use		P value
	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	
Family relationships					
Happy with family relationships	563 / 869	64.9 (61.9 - 67.9)	382 / 627	61.1 (56.6 - 65.7)	0.1704
At least one parent (or person who acts as a parent) cares about them a lot	796 / 861	92.6 (90.7 - 94.4)	526 / 615	85.7 (82.7 - 88.7)	0.0002
Family eats together at least 5 times per week	481 / 869	55.5 (51.9 – 59.0)	308 / 623	49.6 (46.2 - 53.1)	0.0328
Mostly get enough time with at least one parent or person who acts as a parent)	422 / 859	49.2 (45.2 - 53.3)	280 / 619	45.3 (41.4 - 49.1)	0.1232
Family always or usually want to know where you are and who you are with	761 / 870	87.6 (85.1 – 90.0)	532 / 627	85.0 (82.1 - 87.9)	0.2169
Home circumstances					
Household crowding	34 / 870	3.9 (2.4 - 5.3)	61 / 627	9.6 (6.4 - 12.7)	0.0003
Parents often or always worry about not having enough money for food	99 / 836	11.8 (9.1 - 14.4)	95 / 595	15.9 (11.7 - 20.0)	0.0838
Neither parent is working	13 / 851	1.6 (0.7 - 2.4)	27 / 607	4.4 (3.0 - 5.8)	0.0007
Moved home two times or more within the last 12 months	81 / 872	9.3 (7.2 - 11.4)	72 / 625	11.4 (8.9 - 13.9)	0.2425
Someone sleeps in a living room, garage or caravan	159 / 868	18.2 (15.0 - 21.5)	170 / 625	27.0 (23.2 - 30.8)	<.0001

6.2. School environments and aspirations

In 2012, there were no significant differences in the reporting of school safety and academic aspirations and achievements between sexually active students who reported consistently using condoms and those who were inconsistent condom users.

Table 6.2.1. School environments and academic aspirations by condom use among sexually active students in 2012

	Consistent condom use		Inconsistent condom use		P value
	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	
School safety					
Feel safe at school	581 / 685	84.8 (82.1 - 87.4)	674 / 822	82.0 (78.8 - 85.2)	0.1904
Bullied at school weekly or more often	54 / 683	7.7 (5.5 - 9.8)	62 / 818	7.7 (5.6 - 9.8)	0.9952
Get along with teachers	388 / 685	56.8 (53.1 - 60.5)	451 / 821	55.0 (51.9 - 58.1)	0.4202
Aspirations and achievement					
Student plans to complete school (i.e. finish to year 13)	574 / 686	83.9 (80.7 - 87.2)	664 / 823	80.8 (77.8 - 83.8)	0.1263
Student plans to go to work after finishing school	211 / 686	30.6 (26.4 - 34.8)	224 / 822	27.0 (23.6 - 30.5)	0.1700
Student plans to go to further education after finishing school	410 / 686	60.0 (55.8 - 64.1)	497 / 822	60.7 (56.9 - 64.4)	0.7609

Students who reported consistently using contraception were about 15% more likely to report they get along with teachers and about 13% more likely to report they plan to further their education after finishing school.

Table 6.2.2. School environments and academic aspirations among sexually active students by contraception use in 2012

	Consistent contraception use		Inconsistent contraception use		P value
	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	
School safety					
Feel safe at school	753 / 871	86.4 (84.0 - 88.7)	503 / 627	80.3 (76.6 - 84.1)	0.0142
Bullied at school weekly or more often	67 / 867	7.6 (5.7 - 9.5)	44 / 625	7.0 (5.0 - 9.1)	0.6983
Get along with teachers	537 / 870	61.9 (58.2 - 65.5)	294 / 626	47.1 (42.9 - 51.2)	<.0001
Aspirations and achievement					
Student plans to complete school (i.e. finish to year 13)	737 / 872	84.6 (81.8 - 87.4)	495 / 627	79.3 (75.5 - 83.0)	0.0202
Student plans to go to work after finishing school	231 / 871	26.3 (22.6 - 30.1)	203 / 627	32.2 (28.1 - 36.3)	0.0405
Student plans to go to further education after finishing school	571 / 871	65.7 (61.7 - 69.8)	328 / 627	52.5 (48.3 - 56.7)	<.0001

6.3. Health status and healthcare access

Compared to students who inconsistently use condoms, students who reported consistently using condoms were 8% less likely to report having difficulty accessing healthcare in general and for specific contraception and sexual health issues. They were also about 11% less likely to report experiencing difficulty when accessing healthcare for pregnancy and pregnancy tests. Students who used condoms inconsistently were 11% more likely to report that they had difficulty access healthcare because they were scared that it wouldn't be kept private.

Table 6.3.1. Health status and healthcare access among sexually active students by condom use in 2012

	Consistent condom use		Inconsistent condom use		P value
	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	
Health status					
Health is good, very good or excellent	615 / 686	89.7 (87.2 - 92.1)	702 / 820	85.6 (82.8 - 88.3)	0.0136
Healthcare access					
Received any healthcare in the past 12 months	568 / 684	83.1 (80.1 – 86.0)	683 / 815	84.0 (81.3 - 86.7)	0.6073
Received confidential care	379 / 566	67.1 (63.5 - 70.8)	481 / 687	69.9 (65.4 - 74.4)	0.2717
Seen a health professional for an emotional worry in the last 12 months	188 / 683	27.4 (24.1 - 30.7)	256 / 817	31.4 (27.7 - 35.1)	0.0834
Unable to access healthcare required in the past 12 months	192 / 683	27.8 (24.1 - 31.6)	256 / 819	31.3 (27.6 – 35.0)	0.1834
Place where students usually go for healthcare					
Family doctor, medical centre or GP	570 / 685	83.4 (80.5 - 86.2)	661 / 819	80.9 (78.1 - 83.7)	0.1329
School health clinic	25 / 685	3.7 (2.2 - 5.1)	42 / 819	5.1 (3.3 - 6.9)	
After hours A&E or 24 hour-A&M	15 / 685	2.2 (1.0 - 3.4)	19 / 819	2.3 (1.1 - 3.6)	
Hospital A&E	38 / 685	5.4 (3.8 – 7.0)	25 / 819	3.0 (1.9 - 4.1)	
I don't go anywhere for healthcare	20 / 685	2.9 (1.5 - 4.2)	38 / 819	4.6 (3.1 - 6.1)	
Other	17 / 685	2.5 (1.3 – 3.7)	34 / 819	4.1 (2.6 – 5.6)	

Type of health issue that student had difficulty getting help for					
An injury	90 / 650	13.9 (11.1 - 16.7)	112 / 784	14.3 (11.4 - 17.3)	0.8076
Help with stopping smoking	30 / 650	4.6 (3.1 - 6.2)	54 / 784	6.9 (5.0 - 8.8)	0.0883
Help with drug or alcohol use	30 / 650	4.6 (3.0 - 6.1)	46 / 784	5.9 (4.3 - 7.4)	0.2255
A long-term health condition	13 / 650	2.0 (0.8 - 3.2)	27 / 784	3.5 (1.9 - 5.0)	0.1322
A condition that does not last long (e.g. a cold)	51 / 650	7.9 (5.9 - 9.8)	60 / 784	7.7 (5.6 - 9.7)	0.8784
Contraception/sexual health	66 / 650	10.2 (8.0 - 12.5)	142 / 784	18.1 (15.0 - 21.2)	<.0001
An emotional worry	90 / 650	13.8 (11.0 - 16.6)	152 / 784	19.3 (16.5 - 22.1)	0.0069
Pregnancy or pregnancy test	31 / 650	4.8 (3.1 - 6.4)	123 / 784	15.6 (12.7 - 18.6)	<.0001
Something else	37 / 650	5.5 (3.6 - 7.4)	66 / 784	8.4 (6.1 - 10.6)	0.0442
Reasons for being unable to access healthcare services					
Have had difficulty accessing healthcare	272 / 650	41.7 (38.0 - 45.4)	392 / 784	49.9 (46.0 - 53.9)	0.0019
I didn't know how to	30 / 190	15.8 (10.0 - 21.6)	67 / 252	26.5 (21.0 - 31.9)	0.0100
No transport	46 / 190	23.9 (18.5 - 29.3)	86 / 252	33.8 (27.1 - 40.5)	0.0328
Couldn't get an appointment	39 / 190	20.3 (14.1 - 26.4)	51 / 252	20.2 (15.1 - 25.4)	0.9899
I couldn't get in touch with a health professional or person I usually see	23 / 190	12.0 (7.7 - 16.2)	38 / 252	15.1 (10.7 - 19.4)	0.3449
I didn't want to make a fuss	88 / 190	46.2 (39.1 - 53.3)	102 / 252	40.3 (34.3 - 46.4)	0.2128
I couldn't be bothered	54 / 190	28.2 (20.9 - 35.5)	79 / 252	31.6 (25.3 - 37.9)	0.5162
I didn't feel comfortable with the person	29 / 190	15.3 (10.4 - 20.3)	42 / 252	16.7 (11.6 - 21.9)	0.6882
The staff were unfriendly	10 / 190	5.2 (2.2 - 8.3)	8 / 252	3.1 (0.8 - 5.5)	0.3017
I was too scared	45 / 190	24.1 (17.9 - 30.3)	87 / 252	34.2 (27.6 - 40.9)	0.0191
I was too embarrassed	59 / 190	31.1 (24.4 - 37.7)	93 / 252	36.8 (30.2 - 43.4)	0.1931

I was hoping the problem would go away or get better with time	88 / 190	46.6 (40.7 - 52.5)	123 / 252	48.5 (42.6 - 54.3)	0.6169
I was worried it wouldn't be kept private	27 / 190	14.4 (10.0 - 18.7)	64 / 252	25.1 (18.7 - 31.6)	0.0065
I had no one to go with	40 / 190	21.1 (15.3 - 26.8)	56 / 252	21.9 (16.1 - 27.6)	0.8501
It cost too much	61 / 190	31.7 (24.7 - 38.7)	76 / 252	30.1 (24.5 - 35.8)	0.7115
Other reason	21 / 190	11.0 (6.4 - 15.6)	28 / 252	10.9 (7.3 - 14.6)	0.9912

¹ For the question 'Place where students usually go for healthcare', students could only choose one response option so the p-value has been done to measure for significant difference between all of the options

Students who used contraception consistently were 9% less likely to report they were unable to access the healthcare they required within the last 12 months or they had seen a healthcare professional for an emotional worry within the last 12 months. They were also 7% more likely to report their family doctor or medical centre is the place they usually go for healthcare. Students who reported using contraception inconsistently were 5% more likely to report having difficulty getting help with smoking cessation, drug and alcohol use, contraception or sexual health, pregnancy or pregnancy tests and other health issues that were not listed. These students were more likely to report that the reason they had difficulty getting help for their health issues was that they were embarrassed, worried that it would not be kept private, or not know how to access healthcare.

Table 6.3.2. Health status and healthcare access among sexually active students by contraception use in 2012

	Consistent contraception use		Inconsistent contraception use		P value
	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	
Health status					
Health is good, very good or excellent	791 / 872	90.7 (88.4 - 93.1)	523 / 624	83.7 (80.3 - 87.1)	0.001
Healthcare access					
Received any healthcare in the past 12 months	742 / 867	85.7 (82.9 - 88.4)	501 / 622	80.6 (77.3 - 84.0)	0.0304
Received confidential care	530 / 744	71.4 (68.1 - 74.7)	325 / 501	64.7 (59.4 - 69.9)	0.0121
Seen a health professional for an emotional worry in the last 12 months	222 / 869	25.5 (22.2 - 28.8)	215 / 621	34.6 (30.6 - 38.6)	0.0003
Unable to access healthcare when required in the past 12 months	224 / 870	25.6 (22.3 - 28.9)	215 / 621	34.5 (30.4 - 38.5)	0.0007
Place where students usually go for healthcare					
Family doctor, medical centre or GP	739 / 870	85.0 (82.8 - 87.3)	488 / 624	78.5 (75.1 - 81.9)	0.0011

School health clinic	35 / 870	4.0 (2.7 - 5.3)	31 / 624	4.9 (3.0 - 6.8)	
After hours A&E or 24 hour-A&M	21 / 870	2.4 (1.2 - 3.6)	12 / 624	1.9 (0.7 - 3.2)	
Hospital A&E	34 / 870	3.8 (2.4 - 5.1)	30 / 624	4.7 (3.1 - 6.4)	
I don't go anywhere for healthcare	17 / 870	1.9 (1.1 - 2.8)	38 / 624	6.0 (4.1 - 7.9)	
Other	24 / 870	2.8 (1.5 – 4.0)	25 / 624	3.9 (2.4 – 5.5)	
Type of health issue that student had difficulty getting help for					
An injury	99 / 836	11.9 (9.2 - 14.7)	103 / 589	17.5 (14.5 - 20.4)	0.0027
Help with stopping smoking	31 / 836	3.7 (2.5 - 5.0)	52 / 589	8.8 (6.1 - 11.4)	0.0020
Help with drug or alcohol use	29 / 836	3.5 (2.2 - 4.7)	47 / 589	7.9 (5.9 – 10.0)	0.0009
A long-term health condition	19 / 836	2.3 (1.1 - 3.4)	20 / 589	3.4 (2.2 - 4.6)	0.0823
A condition that does not last long (e.g. a cold)	61 / 836	7.3 (5.6 - 9.0)	49 / 589	8.3 (5.7 - 11.0)	0.5249
Contraception/sexual health	98 / 836	11.8 (9.6 - 14.1)	110 / 589	18.6 (14.7 - 22.5)	0.0026
An emotional worry	120 / 836	14.4 (11.9 - 16.8)	117 / 589	19.7 (16.3 - 23.2)	0.0137
Pregnancy or pregnancy test	49 / 836	5.9 (4.2 - 7.5)	103 / 589	17.4 (13.8 - 21.0)	<.0001
Something else	34 / 836	4.0 (2.7 - 5.2)	64 / 589	10.7 (7.9 - 13.6)	0.0001
Reasons for being unable to access healthcare services					
Have had difficulty accessing healthcare	326 / 836	39.0 (35.4 - 42.6)	331 / 589	56.0 (51.9 - 60.0)	<.0001
I didn't know how to	37 / 221	16.8 (12.2 - 21.3)	57 / 214	26.4 (20.7 - 32.2)	0.0065
No transport	58 / 221	25.9 (20.1 - 31.7)	69 / 214	32.0 (25.1 - 39.0)	0.2177
Couldn't get an appointment	53 / 221	23.7 (17.8 - 29.7)	37 / 214	17.4 (12.3 - 22.4)	0.1228
I couldn't get in touch with a health professional or person I usually see	29 / 221	13.1 (8.8 - 17.5)	33 / 214	15.3 (11.0 - 19.6)	0.4913
I didn't want to make a fuss	97 / 221	43.6 (37.3 - 50.0)	89 / 214	41.6 (33.9 - 49.3)	0.6999

I couldn't be bothered	60 / 221	27.1 (21.2 - 32.9)	69 / 214	32.5 (25.2 - 39.8)	0.2659
I didn't feel comfortable with the person	39 / 221	17.7 (12.8 - 22.5)	34 / 214	16.0 (11.0 - 21.1)	0.5815
The staff were unfriendly	11 / 221	4.9 (2.0 - 7.9)	8 / 214	3.7 (1.4 - 6.0)	0.5022
I was too scared	62 / 221	28.3 (21.0 - 35.7)	71 / 214	33.0 (26.3 - 39.6)	0.3476
I was too embarrassed	66 / 221	29.8 (23.5 - 36.0)	85 / 214	39.8 (33.3 - 46.4)	0.0155
I was hoping the problem would go away or get better with time	105 / 221	47.6 (41.3 - 53.9)	102 / 214	47.5 (40.3 - 54.6)	0.9867
I was worried it wouldn't be kept private	33 / 221	15.0 (10.4 - 19.6)	56 / 214	26.0 (19.8 - 32.1)	0.0031
I had no one to go with	41 / 221	18.5 (13.6 - 23.4)	52 / 214	24.0 (18.4 - 29.6)	0.1230

¹For the question Place where students usually go for healthcare, students could only choose one response option so the p-value has been done to measure for significant difference between all of the options

6.4. Emotional and mental wellbeing

Compared to sexually active students who do not use condoms consistently, students who reported using condoms consistently were about 9% more likely to report having good emotional wellbeing and 8% less likely to report having had serious thoughts of suicide.

Table 6.4.1. Emotional and mental wellbeing of students among sexually active students by condom use in 2012

	Consistent condom use		Inconsistent condom use		P value
	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	
Emotional health					
Good emotional wellbeing (WHO-5)	658 / 909	72.4 (69.2 - 75.6)	622 / 988	63.1 (59.3 - 66.9)	<.0001
Aspirations and achievement					
Clinically significant depressive symptoms (RADS)	156 / 888	17.3 (14.7 - 20.0)	218 / 963	22.5 (19.0 - 26.0)	0.0035
Serious thoughts of suicide within the past 12 months	209 / 915	22.7 (19.5 - 25.9)	306 / 993	30.6 (27.1 - 34.1)	0.0002

In 2012, sexually active students who do not use contraception consistently were about 7% more likely to report having had serious thoughts of suicide than students who reported to use contraception consistently. There was no difference in reporting of emotional wellbeing and clinically significant depressive symptoms by use of contraception.

Table 6.4.2. Emotional and mental wellbeing of students among sexually active students by contraception use in 2012

	Consistent contraception use		Inconsistent contraception use		P value
	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	
Emotional health					
Good emotional wellbeing (WHO-5)	760 / 1081	70.4 (66.9 - 73.8)	530 / 811	65.5 (62.0 - 69.1)	0.0211
Aspirations and achievement					
Clinically significant depressive symptoms (RADS)	186 / 1052	17.5 (14.9 - 20.1)	175 / 788	22.0 (17.8 - 26.1)	0.0335
Serious thoughts of suicide within the past 12 months	246 / 1084	22.6 (19.8 - 25.3)	254 / 816	31.0 (26.8 - 35.2)	0.0002

6.5. Sexual health outcomes

Compared to sexually active students who reported to consistently use condoms, students who use condoms inconsistently were about twice as likely to report having ever been pregnant or getting someone pregnant, close to three times as likely to report that they had ever received a sexually transmitted infection and about 11% less likely to have ever talked about preventing STIs with a partner.

Table 6.5.1. Sexual health outcomes of sexually active students by condom use in 2012

	Consistent condom use		Inconsistent condom use		P value
	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	
Ever had a sexually transmitted infection					
Yes	18 / 682	2.7 (1.6 - 3.8)	61 / 817	7.4 (5.3 - 9.4)	<.0001
No	639 / 682	93.7 (92.1 - 95.4)	693 / 817	84.9 (82.3 - 87.4)	
Not sure	25 / 682	3.6 (2.3 - 4.8)	63 / 817	7.8 (5.8 - 9.8)	
Ever been pregnant or got someone pregnant					
Yes	46 / 661	7.0 (5.0 - 9.1)	105 / 798	13.2 (10.7 - 15.6)	0.0004
No	585 / 661	88.5 (86.0 - 90.9)	637 / 798	79.9 (76.7 – 83.0)	
Not sure	30 / 661	4.5 (3.1 – 6.0)	56 / 798	7.0 (5.2 - 8.8)	
Ever talked about preventing pregnancy with partner					
Never	155 / 685	22.5 (19.1 - 25.9)	185 / 821	22.3 (19.4 - 25.3)	0.1423
Depends on the situation	234 / 685	34.3 (31.0 - 37.5)	323 / 821	39.4 (35.9 – 43.0)	
Always	296 / 685	43.2 (38.9 - 47.6)	313 / 821	38.2 (34.7 - 41.7)	
Ever talked about preventing STIs with a partner					
Yes	343 / 684	50.3 (45.9 - 54.7)	328 / 821	39.8 (35.9 - 43.7)	0.0002
No	341 / 684	49.7 (45.3 - 54.1)	493 / 821	60.2 (56.3 - 64.1)	

Compared to sexually active students who consistently use contraception, students who use contraception inconsistently were about three times as likely to report having ever been pregnant or getting someone pregnant and two times less likely to report having ever talked with a partner about preventing pregnancy. They were also about 6% more likely to get an STI and about 13% less likely to have ever talked with a partner about preventing STIs.

Table 6.5.2. Sexual health outcomes of sexually active students by contraception use in 2012

	Consistent contraception use		Inconsistent contraception use		P value
	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	
Ever had a sexually transmitted infection					
Yes	39 / 864	4.5 (3.1 - 5.9)	37 / 616	5.9 (4.0 - 7.8)	0.0044
No	794 / 864	91.9 (90.5 - 93.4)	531 / 616	86.3 (83.5 - 89.2)	
Not sure	31 / 864	3.6 (2.6 - 4.5)	48 / 616	7.8 (5.2 - 10.3)	
Ever been pregnant or got someone pregnant					
Yes	50 / 845	5.9 (4.2 - 7.6)	98 / 606	16.2 (13.0 - 19.3)	<.0001
No	759 / 845	89.8 (87.6 - 92.1)	461 / 606	76.2 (72.1 - 80.2)	
Not sure	36 / 845	4.2 (2.9 - 5.6)	47 / 606	7.7 (5.4 - 9.9)	
Ever talked about preventing pregnancy with partner					
Never	140 / 870	15.9 (13.1 - 18.8)	188 / 626	29.8 (26.9 - 32.8)	<.0001
Depends on the situation	285 / 870	33.0 (30.2 - 35.8)	272 / 626	43.4 (39.4 - 47.5)	
Always	445 / 870	51.1 (47.1 – 55.0)	166 / 626	26.7 (22.9 - 30.5)	
Ever talked about preventing STIs with a partner					
Yes	434 / 868	50.1 (45.9 - 54.2)	234 / 626	37.3 (33.5 - 41.0)	
No	434 / 868	49.9 (45.8 - 54.1)	392 / 626	62.7 (59.0 - 66.5)	

6.6. Substance use

In 2012, there were no major differences in substance use between sexually active students who consistently use condoms and those who did not. Students who reported to consistently use condoms were about 6% less likely to report smoking cigarettes each week, but there were no differences in reporting by alcohol use, binge drinking or marijuana use.

Table 6.6.1. Substance use of sexually active students by condom use in 2012

	Consistent condom use		Inconsistent condom use		P value
	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	
Substance use					
Smoke cigarettes weekly or more often	88 / 670	13.1 (10.6 - 15.6)	153 / 812	18.6 (15.9 - 21.3)	0.0032
Use alcohol weekly or more often	150 / 671	22.4 (18.8 - 26.1)	216 / 806	26.7 (22.9 - 30.4)	0.0826
Binge drinking in the last 4 weeks	378 / 670	56.5 (51.6 - 61.3)	488 / 804	60.6 (56.6 - 64.6)	0.0907
Weekly marijuana use	68 / 665	10.4 (7.8 - 13.0)	111 / 802	13.5 (10.8 - 16.3)	0.0782

Compared to students who consistently use contraception, students who reported inconsistently using contraception were two times as likely to report smoking cigarettes weekly and more than two times as likely to report using marijuana at least weekly. There were no differences in reporting by alcohol use or binge drinking.

Table 6.6.2. Substance use of sexually active students who forced unwanted sexual experience on others in 2012

	Consistent contraception use		Inconsistent contraception use		P value
	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	
Substance use					
Smoke cigarettes weekly or more often	97 / 856	11.3 (9.1 - 13.4)	142 / 611	23.0 (19.3 - 26.6)	<.0001
Use alcohol weekly or more often	199 / 853	23.4 (19.8 - 26.9)	159 / 604	26.2 (22.1 - 30.3)	0.2642
Binge drinking in the last 4 weeks	486 / 853	57.0 (52.2 - 61.8)	376 / 601	62.5 (57.9 - 67.1)	0.0584
Weekly marijuana use	65 / 848	7.7 (5.6 - 9.9)	107 / 602	17.5 (14.2 - 20.7)	<.0001

6.7. Violence and neighbourhoods

In 2012, for the following sets of questions there was no difference between those who use condoms consistently and those who did not for experience of violence, neighbourhood environments, caring people outside the family, employment and spirituality. The only significant difference across these variables was students who reported to use condoms inconsistently were about one-and-a-half times as likely to report they had been touched in a sexual way or made to do unwanted sexual things compared to students who reported to consistently use condoms.

Table 6.7.1 Violence and neighbourhoods of sexually active students by condom use in 2012

	Consistent condom use		Inconsistent condom use		P value
	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	
Family violence					
Witnessing adults hitting or physically hurting a child in the home	112 / 663	16.8 (13.8 - 19.9)	141 / 790	17.8 (15.2 - 20.4)	0.5866
Witnessing adults hitting or physically hurting another adult in the home	68 / 657	10.3 (7.3 - 13.3)	95 / 787	12.0 (9.9 - 14.1)	0.3857
Violence					
Been hit or harmed on purpose one or more times in the last 12 months	253 / 684	36.8 (32.9 - 40.8)	326 / 821	39.7 (36.0 - 43.5)	0.2974
Been in a serious physical fight in the last 12 months	195 / 682	28.5 (24.5 - 32.5)	236 / 817	28.7 (25.2 - 32.2)	0.9322
Ever been touched in a sexual way or made to do unwanted sexual things	132 / 663	19.9 (16.5 - 23.4)	235 / 803	29.1 (25.1 - 33.0)	0.0017
Caring people outside of the family					
Have a friend who helps and looks out for them some or all of the time	627 / 651	96.4 (95.1 - 97.7)	757 / 790	95.8 (94.5 - 97.2)	0.5398
Have an adult outside their family who they would feel okay talking to about a serious problem	442 / 647	68.5 (64.4 - 72.5)	513 / 790	65.0 (60.9 - 69.1)	0.2412
Neighbourhood					

Feel safe in their neighbourhood	374 / 636	58.8 (54.3 - 63.3)	411 / 769	53.4 (49.8 - 57.1)	0.0637
Things to do within walking distance from student's home	558 / 686	81.3 (77.5 - 85.1)	666 / 823	81.0 (77.3 - 84.6)	0.8693
Employment					
Has been in paid employment within the last 12 months	443 / 670	66.2 (61.8 - 70.5)	487 / 805	60.5 (55.4 - 65.7)	0.0247
Has had regular part-time work in the last 12 months	288 / 670	42.9 (38.7 - 47.1)	322 / 805	39.9 (34.9 - 44.8)	0.1938
Religion					
Spiritual beliefs are very important to me	134 / 644	20.6 (15.8 - 25.4)	168 / 785	21.5 (16.3 - 26.6)	0.6995
Attend worship weekly or more	122 / 645	18.7 (14.4 - 23.0)	159 / 789	20.2 (15.2 - 25.1)	0.4800

Students who use contraception consistently were less likely to report having experienced family violence and violence in general. These students were 8% less likely to report witnessing adults hitting or physically hurting a child or adult in their home, having being hit or harmed on purpose within the last 12 months, and 12% less likely to report engaging in a serious physical fight within the last 12 months. Students who consistently use contraception were about 12% more likely to have been employed and had regular part time employment over the last 12 months, and 10% more likely to report that they attend a worship meeting at least once a week. There was no difference in reporting between the two groups by their neighbourhood environments and access to caring people outside the family.

Table 6.7.2. Violence and neighbourhoods of sexually active students by contraception use in 2012

	Consistent contraception use		Inconsistent contraception use		P value
	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	
Family violence					
Witnessing adults hitting or physically hurting a child in the home	120 / 844	14.2 (11.4 - 17.0)	129 / 600	21.4 (18.4 - 24.4)	0.0016
Witnessing adults hitting or physically hurting another adult in the home	64 / 841	7.6 (5.7 - 9.6)	96 / 596	16.0 (13.4 - 18.6)	<.0001
Violence					

Been hit or harmed on purpose one or more times in the last 12 months	302 / 870	34.6 (31.2 - 38.1)	265 / 624	42.4 (38.8 - 46.0)	0.0022
Been in a serious physical fight in the last 12 months	203 / 866	23.4 (19.5 - 27.2)	220 / 622	35.1 (31.3 - 39.0)	0.0004
Ever been touched in a sexual way or made to do unwanted sexual things	183 / 851	21.6 (18.5 - 24.7)	171 / 599	28.2 (23.4 - 33.0)	0.0198
Caring people outside of the family					
Have a friend who helps and looks out for them some or all of the time	797 / 829	96.2 (94.9 - 97.5)	568 / 592	96.0 (94.3 - 97.6)	0.8350
Have an adult outside their family who they would feel okay talking to about a serious problem	580 / 829	70.1 (66.3 - 73.8)	365 / 590	61.9 (56.9 - 67.0)	0.0224
Neighbourhood					
Feel safe in their neighbourhood	459 / 814	56.4 (52.4 - 60.4)	320 / 574	55.8 (51.0 - 60.5)	0.853
Things to do within walking distance from students home	706 / 872	81.0 (77.9 - 84.2)	504 / 627	80.4 (76.3 - 84.5)	0.7721
Employment					
Has been in paid employment within the last 12 months	583 / 855	68.1 (64.4 - 71.8)	343 / 611	56.3 (50.3 - 62.4)	0.0002
Has had regular part-time work in the last 12 months	393 / 855	45.7 (41.4 - 50.0)	212 / 611	34.8 (29.3 - 40.2)	0.0005
Religion					
Spiritual beliefs are very important to me	150 / 826	18.0 (14.1 - 21.9)	148 / 584	25.4 (19.6 - 31.2)	0.0018
Attend worship weekly or more	126 / 828	15.1 (10.9 - 19.2)	148 / 586	25.2 (19.8 - 30.7)	0.0002

PART THREE

7. Viewing and receiving sexually explicit material

7.1.1. Demographics of students who use the internet to seek pornography or sex sites in 2012

In 2012, the vast majority of students (over 89%) reported they do not use the internet to seek porn or sex sites. Compared to females, males were close to 10 times as likely to use the internet to seek pornography or sex sites. Older students were also more likely to use the internet to seek pornography or sex sites than younger students. There was no difference in the reporting of using the internet to seek pornography or sex sites by ethnicity, sexual attraction, geographic location, school decile, or level of neighbourhood deprivation.

Table 7.1.1. Demographics of students who use the internet to seek pornography or sex sites in 2012

		Has used the internet to seek pornography or sex sites		Has not used the internet to seek pornography or sex sites	
		n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)
Total		809 / 7682	10.7 (8.4 - 12.9)	6873 / 7682	89.3 (87.1 - 91.6)
Sex	Male	718 / 3459	21.0 (18.3 - 23.6)	2741 / 3459	79.0 (76.4 - 81.7)
	Female	91 / 4221	2.2 (1.7 - 2.7)	4130 / 4221	97.8 (97.3 - 98.3)
Age	12-15 years	421 / 4900	8.7 (6.6 - 10.8)	4479 / 4900	91.3 (89.2 - 93.4)
	16-18 years	384 / 2750	14.1 (11.3 - 17.0)	2366 / 2750	85.9 (83.0 - 88.7)
Ethnicity	Māori	154 / 1467	10.7 (7.3 - 14.2)	1313 / 1467	89.3 (85.8 - 92.7)
	Pacific	72 / 956	7.6 (5.3 - 9.9)	884 / 956	92.4 (90.1 - 94.7)
	Asian	113 / 1006	11.3 (8.7 - 14.0)	893 / 1006	88.7 (86.0 - 91.3)
	NZ European	403 / 3774	10.8 (8.3 - 13.2)	3371 / 3774	89.2 (86.8 - 91.7)

	Other	64 / 470	13.8 (10.0 - 17.6)	406 / 470	86.2 (82.4 - 90.0)
Sexual attraction	Attracted to opposite sex	717 / 6845	10.6 (8.3 - 13.0)	6128 / 6845	89.4 (87.0 - 91.7)
	Attracted to same or both sexes	76 / 429	17.7 (13.7 - 21.7)	353 / 429	82.3 (78.3 - 86.3)
Urban/rural	Urban	682 / 6476	10.6 (8.4 - 12.9)	5794 / 6476	89.4 (87.1 - 91.6)
	Rural	116 / 1124	10.7 (7.2 - 14.2)	1008 / 1124	89.3 (85.8 - 92.8)
School decile	Low	106 / 1442	7.4 (3.9 - 10.8)	1336 / 1442	92.6 (89.2 - 96.1)
	Medium	323 / 2987	11.1 (8.1 - 14.1)	2664 / 2987	88.9 (85.9 - 91.9)
	High	380 / 3253	11.7 (7.6 - 15.8)	2873 / 3253	88.3 (84.2 - 92.4)
Neighbourhood deprivation	Low	281 / 2581	11.0 (8.2 - 13.8)	2300 / 2581	89.0 (86.2 - 91.8)
	Medium	327 / 2756	12.0 (9.4 - 14.6)	2429 / 2756	88.0 (85.4 - 90.6)
	High	190 / 2263	8.5 (6.4 - 10.6)	2073 / 2263	91.5 (89.4 - 93.6)

¹This table and section 7.1 refers to answers from the question What do you do on the internet (you can choose as many as apply to you)? Students' responses were included in this table and section 7.1 if as one of their responses they selected Seek pornography or sex sites.

7.1.2. Students who use the internet to seek pornography or sex sites between 2007 and 2012

Overall, there has been a 7% reduction in the proportion of students who use the internet to seek pornography or sex sites between 2007 and 2012. In both 2007 and 2012, males were much more likely than females to use the internet to seek pornography or sex sites. While the proportion of females who use the internet to seek pornography or sex sites (just over 2%) has remained unchanged between 2007 and 2012, the proportion of males who seek pornography or sex sites on the internet has reduced by 10% over this same time.

Table 7.1.2. Students who use the internet to seek pornography or sex sites between 2007 and 2012

		2007		2012	
		n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)
Has used the internet to seek pornography or sex sites	Total	1310 / 7268	18.1 (15.3 – 20.9)	809 / 7682	10.7 (8.4 - 12.9)
	Male	1235 / 3923	31.5 (29.5 - 33.6)	718 / 3459	21.0 (18.3 - 23.6)
	Female	75 / 3345	2.3 (1.8 - 2.8)	91 / 4221	2.2 (1.7 - 2.7)

7.1.3. Associations between using the internet to seek pornography or sex sites and unwanted sexual contact and sexual activity in 2012

Compared to students who have not used the internet to seek pornography or sex sites, students who have looked at porn or sex sites are more likely to have forced or maybe forced someone to do sexual things they did not want to do and were nearly twice as likely to report ever having had sex or being currently sexually active. Among students who are currently sexually active, there was no difference in consistent condom or contraception use by whether they had used the internet to seek pornography or sex sites or not.

Table 7.1.3. Associations between using the internet to seek pornography or sex sites and unwanted sexual contact and sexual activity in 2012

		Has used the internet to seek pornography or sex sites		Has not used the internet to seek pornography or sex sites	
		n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)
Unwanted sexual contact	Total	147 / 788	18.6 (15.4 - 21.8)	934 / 6611	14.1 (12.9 - 15.3)
	Male	98 / 701	14.0 (11.3 - 16.7)	200 / 2629	7.5 (6.3 - 8.7)
	Female	49 / 87	56.4 (45.8 - 66.9)	734 / 3982	18.4 (17.1 - 19.8)
Forced or maybe forced someone to do sexual things that they did not want to do	Total	77 / 808	9.6 (7.6 - 11.6)	136 / 6857	2.0 (1.6 - 2.4)
	Male	67 / 718	9.4 (7.3 - 11.6)	69 / 2734	2.5 (1.9 - 3.1)
	Female	10 / 90	11.0 (4.1 - 17.9)	67 / 4123	1.6 (1.2 - 2.1)
Ever had sex	Total	350 / 806	43.6 (39.3 - 47.8)	1498 / 6821	22.0 (20.1 - 23.8)
	Male	297 / 715	41.7 (37.0 - 46.4)	544 / 2713	20.0 (17.5 - 22.5)
	Female	53 / 91	58.2 (48.5 - 68.0)	954 / 4108	23.2 (21.1 - 25.4)
Currently sexually active	Total	268 / 806	33.4 (29.2 - 37.7)	1153 / 6807	16.9 (15.4 - 18.5)
	Male	223 / 715	31.4 (26.9 - 35.9)	387 / 2704	14.3 (12.5 - 16.1)
	Female	45 / 91	49.4 (39.2 - 59.7)	766 / 4103	18.7 (16.8 - 20.6)
Consistent condom use	Total	132 / 260	50.9 (45.2 - 56.6)	507 / 1129	44.9 (42.3 - 47.6)
	Male	117 / 215	54.5 (48.0 - 61.1)	196 / 372	52.6 (47.9 - 57.4)
	Female	15 / 45	33.4 (21.4 - 45.5)	311 / 757	41.1 (37.9 - 44.4)
Consistent contraception use	Total	143 / 252	56.8 (51.6 - 62.0)	672 / 1131	59.5 (55.3 - 63.7)
	Male	124 / 210	59.1 (53.8 - 64.4)	208 / 375	55.5 (50.0 - 61.0)
	Female	19 / 42	45.4 (30.5 - 60.3)	464 / 756	61.4 (56.5 - 66.4)

7.2.1. Demographics of students who were sent unwanted sexual material (including porn, pictures, videos or words) in 2012

In 2012, the vast majority of students (85%) reported they had not been sent unwanted sexual material including porn, pictures, videos or words within the last 12 months. Māori and Pacific students were more likely than NZ European or Asian students to have been sent unwanted sexual material within the last 12 months. Students who are attracted to the same or both sexes were nearly twice as likely to receive unwanted sexual material than those attracted to the opposite sex, and students who live in areas characterised by deprivation were slightly more likely than those living in wealthy areas to receive unwanted sexual material. There was no difference in receiving unwanted sexual material by sex, age, geographic location or school decile.

Table 7.2.1.1. Demographics of students who were sent unwanted sexual material within the last 12 months in 2012

		Has been sent unwanted sexual material		Has not been sent unwanted sexual material in last 12 months	
		n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)
Total		1176 / 8093	14.6 (13.6 - 15.5)	6917 / 8093	85.4 (84.5 - 86.4)
Sex	Male	501 / 3617	13.9 (12.5 - 15.4)	3116 / 3617	86.1 (84.6 - 87.5)
	Female	675 / 4474	15.1 (13.9 - 16.3)	3799 / 4474	84.9 (83.7 - 86.1)
Age	12-15 years	772 / 5180	14.9 (13.7 - 16.2)	4408 / 5180	85.1 (83.8 - 86.3)
	16-18 years	398 / 2880	13.9 (12.8 - 14.9)	2482 / 2880	86.1 (85.1 - 87.2)
Ethnicity	Māori	277 / 1593	17.5 (15.2 - 19.7)	1316 / 1593	82.5 (80.3 - 84.8)
	Pacific	210 / 1122	18.7 (16.5 - 20.9)	912 / 1122	81.3 (79.1 - 83.5)
	Asian	131 / 1014	12.9 (10.6 - 15.1)	883 / 1014	87.1 (84.9 - 89.4)
	NZ European	470 / 3873	12.2 (11.0 - 13.4)	3403 / 3873	87.8 (86.6 - 89.0)
	Other	86 / 484	17.7 (14.1 - 21.4)	398 / 484	82.3 (78.6 - 85.9)
Sexual attraction	Attracted to opposite sex	969 / 7064	13.8 (12.7 - 14.8)	6095 / 7064	86.2 (85.2 - 87.3)
	Attracted to same or both sexes	122 / 468	26.0 (22.2 - 29.9)	346 / 468	74.0 (70.1 - 77.8)
Urban/rural	Urban	990 / 6780	14.6 (13.6 - 15.6)	5790 / 6780	85.4 (84.4 - 86.4)

	Rural	163 / 1219	13.4 (11.0 - 15.9)	1056 / 1219	86.6 (84.1 – 89.0)
School decile	Low	269 / 1633	16.5 (14.5 - 18.6)	1364 / 1633	83.5 (81.4 - 85.5)
	Medium	460 / 3159	14.7 (13.1 - 16.2)	2699 / 3159	85.3 (83.8 - 86.9)
	High	447 / 3301	13.5 (12.1 - 14.9)	2854 / 3301	86.5 (85.1 - 87.9)
Neighbourhood deprivation	Low	357 / 2631	13.5 (12.2 - 14.9)	2274 / 2631	86.5 (85.1 - 87.8)
	Medium	372 / 2877	12.9 (11.5 - 14.4)	2505 / 2877	87.1 (85.6 - 88.5)
	High	424 / 2491	17.1 (15.6 - 18.7)	2067 / 2491	82.9 (81.3 - 84.4)

¹ This table and section 7.2 refers to answers from the question During the last year have you been sent unwanted sexual stuff (including pornographic pictures, videos, or words) and where did it happen mostly?. Students could respond by selecting one of the following options On a mobile phone, On the internet, By letters or notes, or This has not happened to me in the last 12 months.

The most common method of receiving unwanted sexual material was on students' mobile phones (8%) or via the internet (6%), with less than 1% of all students reporting to have received the material through letters or notes. While all other ethnic groups were more likely to receive unwanted sexual material on their mobile phone, Asian students were more likely to receive unwanted sexual material through the internet.

Table 7.2.1.2. Demographics of students who were sent unwanted sexual material by delivery method (via mobile, internet or through notes/letters) in 2012

		Was sent unwanted sexual material on a mobile phone		Was sent unwanted sexual material on the internet		Was sent unwanted sexual material by letters/notes	
		n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)
Total		661 / 8093	8.2 (7.4 – 9.0)	480 / 8093	6.0 (5.4 – 6.6)	35 / 8093	0.4 (0.3 – 0.6)
Sex	Male	259 / 3617	7.2 (6.1 – 8.3)	222 / 3617	6.2 (5.2 – 7.2)	20 / 3617	0.5 (0.3 – 0.8)
	Female	402 / 4474	9.0 (7.9 – 10.0)	258 / 4474	5.8 (5.1 – 6.5)	15 / 4474	0.3 (0.1 – 0.5)
Age	12-15 years	436 / 5180	8.4 (7.4 – 9.4)	307 / 5180	6.0 (5.3 – 6.7)	29 / 5180	0.6 (0.4 – 0.7)
	16-18 years	221 / 2880	7.7 (6.6 – 8.7)	171 / 2880	6.0 (5.0 – 7.0)	6 / 2880	0.2 (0.0 – 0.4)

Ethnicity	Māori	162 / 1593	10.2 (8.4 – 12.0)	107 / 1593	6.8 (5.5 - 8.1)	8 / 1593	0.5 (0.2 - 0.8)
	Pacific	111 / 1122	9.9 (8.1 - 11.7)	88 / 1122	7.8 (5.9 - 9.8)	11 / 1122	1.0 (0.6 - 1.4)
	Asian	42 / 1014	4.1 (2.8 - 5.4)	85 / 1014	8.4 (6.6 - 10.2)	4 / 1014	0.4 (0.1 - 0.7)
	NZ European	297 / 3873	7.7 (6.7 - 8.7)	164 / 3873	4.3 (3.6 - 4.9)	9 / 3873	0.2 (0.1 - 0.4)
	Other	49 / 484	10.0 (7.0 - 13.1)	35 / 484	7.3 (4.8 - 9.7)	2 / 484	0.4 (0.0 - 1.0)
Sexual attraction	Attracted to opposite sex	561 / 7064	8.0 (7.1 - 8.8)	390 / 7064	5.6 (4.9 - 6.2)	18 / 7064	0.2 (0.1 - 0.4)
	Attracted to same or both sexes	57 / 468	12.0 (8.7 - 15.3)	59 / 468	12.7 (9.9 - 15.6)	6 / 468	1.3 (0.3 - 2.3)
Urban/rural	Urban	543 / 6780	8.0 (7.1 - 8.9)	415 / 6780	6.1 (5.5 - 6.8)	32 / 6780	0.5 (0.3 - 0.6)
	Rural	107 / 1219	8.8 (6.8 - 10.7)	54 / 1219	4.5 (3.2 - 5.9)	2 / 1219	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)
School decile	Low	158 / 1633	9.7 (8.1 - 11.2)	98 / 1633	6.1 (4.8 - 7.4)	13 / 1633	0.8 (0.4 - 1.3)
	Medium	266 / 3159	8.4 (6.9 - 10.0)	185 / 3159	5.9 (5.0 - 6.9)	9 / 3159	0.3 (0.1 - 0.5)
	High	237 / 3301	7.2 (6.2 - 8.1)	197 / 3301	5.9 (4.9 - 7.0)	13 / 3301	0.4 (0.2 - 0.6)
Neighbourhood deprivation	Low	206 / 2631	7.8 (6.7 - 8.8)	146 / 2631	5.6 (4.6 - 6.6)	5 / 2631	0.2 (0.0 - 0.3)
	Medium	207 / 2877	7.2 (6.1 - 8.4)	155 / 2877	5.4 (4.5 - 6.3)	10 / 2877	0.3 (0.1 - 0.6)
	High	237 / 2491	9.6 (8.3 - 10.8)	168 / 2491	6.8 (5.8 - 7.8)	19 / 2491	0.8 (0.4 - 1.1)

7.2.2. Received unwanted sexual material between 2007 and 2012

Less than 15% of all students reported having received unwanted sexual material on a mobile, through the internet or by letters or notes in both 2007 and 2012. Similar proportions of females and males (less than 15%) reporting receive unwanted sexual material and there has been no change in the proportion of male or female students reporting receiving such material between 2007 and 2012.

Table 7.2.2. Received unwanted sexual material on a mobile, on the internet or by letters/notes between 2007 and 2012

		2007		2012	
		n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)
Has been sent unwanted sexual material in the last 12 months	Total	1144 / 8693	13.1 (12.4 – 13.9)	1176 / 8093	14.6 (13.6 - 15.5)
	Male	574 / 4654	12.3 (11.2 - 13.4)	501 / 3617	13.9 (12.5 - 15.4)
	Female	570 / 4039	14.1 (13.1 - 15.2)	675 / 4474	15.1 (13.9 - 16.3)

7.2.3. Associations between being sent unwanted sexual material and unwanted sexual contact and sexual activity in 2012

Compared to students who have not been sent unwanted sexual material in the last 12 months, students who have been sent unwanted sexual material were three times as likely to report having experienced unwanted sexual contact and four times as likely to have forced or maybe forced someone to do sexual things they did not want to do, with males being more likely to have forced sexual activity than females. Students who have been sent unwanted sexual material were more likely to have ever had sex and to be currently sexually active. Among students who are currently sexually active, there was no difference in consistent condom use by whether they had received unwanted sexual material or not. However, females who had received unwanted sexual material were less likely to report consistently using contraception than females who had not been sent unwanted sexual material.

Table 7.2.3. Associations between being sent unwanted sexual material and unwanted sexual contact and sexual activity in 2012

		Has been sent unwanted sexual material in the last 12 months		Has not been sent unwanted sexual material in last 12 months	
		n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)
Unwanted sexual contact	Total	385 / 1100	34.6 (31.3 – 38.0)	757 / 6583	11.5 (10.5 - 12.5)
	Male	112 / 471	23.3 (19.3 - 27.4)	193 / 2940	6.6 (5.7 - 7.5)
	Female	273 / 629	43.2 (39.2 - 47.1)	564 / 3643	15.5 (14.2 - 16.8)
Forced or maybe forced someone to do sexual things that they did not want to do	Total	94 / 1172	8.0 (6.2 - 9.8)	138 / 6912	2.0 (1.7 - 2.4)
	Male	65 / 497	13.0 (10.3 - 15.8)	84 / 3114	2.7 (2.1 - 3.3)
	Female	29 / 675	4.3 (2.6 - 5.9)	54 / 3798	1.4 (1.1 - 1.8)
Ever had sex	Total	446 / 1150	38.8 (35.4 - 42.3)	1486 / 6773	22.0 (20.2 - 23.7)
	Male	190 / 487	39.2 (34.4 – 44.0)	678 / 3030	22.4 (20 - 24.7)
	Female	256 / 663	38.6 (34.3 - 42.8)	808 / 3743	21.6 (19.7 - 23.5)
Currently sexually active	Total	142 / 484	29.3 (25.8 - 32.9)	1145 / 6764	17.0 (15.5 - 18.4)
	Male	199 / 662	30.0 (25.9 - 34.2)	490 / 3024	16.2 (14.2 - 18.3)
	Female	341 / 1146	29.7 (26.6 - 32.9)	655 / 3740	17.6 (15.9 - 19.2)
Consistent condom use	Total	158 / 336	47.1 (42.7 - 51.5)	504 / 1117	45.2 (42.3 – 48.0)
	Male	73 / 140	52.1 (44.7 - 59.5)	247 / 468	52.8 (48.6 – 57.0)
	Female	85 / 196	43.5 (37.5 - 49.4)	257 / 649	39.6 (36.2 – 43.0)
Consistent contraception use	Total	162 / 325	49.9 (43.6 - 56.2)	684 / 1117	61.3 (57.4 - 65.2)
	Male	65 / 131	49.7 (40.7 - 58.7)	275 / 471	58.5 (53.9 – 63.0)
	Female	97 / 194	50.0 (41.9 - 58.1)	409 / 646	63.4 (58.4 - 68.4)

PART FOUR

8. Māori and Pacific students

8.1.1. Māori demographics

In 2012, more than half of the Māori participants were female and 15 years old or younger. Over 40% of the Māori population reported living in poor areas and attending low decile schools, while less than one-quarter of Māori participants reported living in wealthy areas or attending high decile schools. Similar proportions of Māori reported being same or both sex-attracted (6%) or transgender (4%) as the general population in the Youth'12 survey (see Table A. *Participant demographic characteristics of students in 2012*).

Table 8.1.1. Māori participant demographic characteristics of students in 2012

		n / N	%
Sex	Male	801 / 1699	47.1 (44.8 - 49.5)
	Female	898 / 1699	52.9 (50.5 - 55.2)
Age	13 or under	413 / 1698	24.3 (22.3 - 26.4)
	14	435 / 1698	25.6 (23.5 - 27.7)
	15	354 / 1698	20.8 (18.9 - 22.8)
	16	278 / 1698	16.4 (14.6 - 18.1)
	17 or over	218 / 1698	12.8 (11.2 - 14.4)
Sexual attraction	Attracted to opposite sex	1469 / 1561	94.1 (92.9 - 95.3)
	Attracted to same or both sexes	92 / 1561	5.9 (4.7 - 7.1)
Gender identity	Not transgender	1517 / 1577	96.2 (95.3 - 97.1)

	Transgender or maybe	60 / 1577	3.8 (2.9 - 4.7)
Urban/rural	Major urban setting (30,000+)	1378 / 1681	82.0 (80.1 - 83.8)
	Secondary, minor and rural areas (<29,999)	303 / 1681	18.0 (16.2 - 19.9)
School decile	Low	579 / 1701	34.0 (31.8 - 36.3)
	Medium	708 / 1701	41.6 (39.3 - 44.0)
	High	414 / 1701	24.3 (22.3 - 26.4)
Neighbourhood deprivation	Low	331 / 1681	19.7 (17.8 - 21.6)
	Medium	573 / 1681	34.1 (31.8 - 36.4)
	High	777 / 1681	46.2 (43.8 - 48.6)

¹ Attracted to the same or both sexes includes participants who said they are maybe attracted to the same or both sexes

² Transgender or maybe includes those who reported that they were unsure whether they were transgender

8.1.2. Sexual activity and contraception use among Māori students

The majority (64.5%) of Māori students reported never having had sex. Of those who had sex, 26% were currently sexually active (had sex within the previous three months). As would be expected, older students (16-18 years) were more likely to report having ever had sex and that they were currently sexually active compared to younger students (12-15 years). Students attending low decile schools were about 10% more likely to have ever had sex than students in high decile schools. There was no difference in reporting of ever having sex and being currently sexually active by sex, living in rural or urban places or neighbourhood deprivation. Of the Māori students who reported being currently sexually active, just less than half reported always using condoms and always using contraception. Apart from students living in rural areas being 19% more likely to always use condoms than students living in urban areas, there were no differences among Māori students consistent use of contraception and condoms by any of the other demographic variables.

Table 8.1.2. Sexual activity and contraception use among currently sexually active of Māori students in 2012

		Ever had sex		Sexually active		Always uses contraception		Always uses condoms	
		n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)
Total		584 / 1639	35.5 (32.6 - 38.3)	433 / 1632	26.4 (24.1 - 28.8)	204 / 420	48.5 (42.6 - 54.5)	183 / 418	43.9 (38.3 - 49.6)
Sex	Male	279 / 766	36.2 (32.3 - 40.0)	198 / 763	25.7 (22.6 - 28.7)	95 / 188	50.4 (41.9 - 58.9)	95 / 186	51.3 (43.1 - 59.4)
	Female	305 / 873	34.9 (31.1 - 38.7)	235 / 869	27.1 (23.9 - 30.3)	109 / 232	47.0 (39.1 - 54.9)	88 / 232	38.0 (31.0 - 45.1)
Age	12-15 years	319 / 1157	27.4 (24.3 - 30.6)	224 / 1151	19.3 (16.7 - 22.0)	94 / 216	43.3 (35.6 - 50.9)	98 / 213	46.0 (38.1 - 54.0)
	16-18 years	265 / 479	55.1 (49.8 - 60.4)	209 / 478	43.6 (38.4 - 48.7)	110 / 204	54.0 (47.5 - 60.6)	84 / 205	41.3 (33.7 - 48.8)
Urban/rural	Urban	468 / 1334	35.1 (32.0 - 38.1)	353 / 1327	26.6 (24.0 - 29.2)	159 / 343	46.3 (39.5 - 53.1)	139 / 341	40.8 (35.3 - 46.2)
	Rural	114 / 289	38.8 (31.9 - 45.7)	77 / 288	26.3 (21.0 - 31.7)	45 / 74	60.9 (52.1 - 69.7)	43 / 74	59.0 (47.6 - 70.4)
School decile	Low	225 / 536	41.6 (36.5 - 46.7)	169 / 530	31.6 (27.4 - 35.8)	71 / 163	43.5 (35.8 - 51.2)	66 / 183	41.9 (33.0 - 50.8)
	Medium	231 / 699	33.1 (28.6 - 37.6)	167 / 697	24.1 (20.5 - 27.6)	69 / 163	42.3 (32.2 - 52.4)	74 / 158	45.5 (36.1 - 54.8)
	High	130 / 406	32.0 (28.3 - 35.6)	98 / 406	24.1 (20.2 - 28.0)	64 / 95	67.2 (59.3 - 75.1)	43 / 97	44.0 (31.6 - 56.3)

Neighbourhood deprivation	Low	110 / 324	33.9 (29.3 - 38.5)	79 / 323	24.6 (20.4 - 28.8)	41 / 77	52.7 (40.6 - 64.7)	35 / 182	44.6 (32.5 - 56.7)
	Medium	191 / 558	34.2 (30.3 - 38.0)	132 / 556	23.7 (20.6 - 26.8)	69 / 129	53.8 (45.2 - 62.3)	57 / 78	43.4 (34.4 - 52.4)
	High	281 / 741	37.7 (33.5 - 41.9)	219 / 736	29.6 (25.9 - 33.2)	94 / 211	44.3 (36.3 - 52.4)	90 / 205	44.0 (36.6 - 51.3)

¹ It is important to note that due to the small number of currently sexually active students who answered questions on condom and contraception use the confidence intervals across these variables are wide.

8.1.3. Māori students' condom use, contraception use, pregnancy and STI prevention discussions

Over two-thirds of Māori students who reported having had sex within the last three months reported using a condom or contraception when they last engaged in sexual intercourse. Of these students, males were 14% more likely than females to report using a condom when they last engaged in sexual intercourse. Māori students who attended a high decile school and students who lived in wealthier areas were more likely than Māori students at low decile schools and those who live in poorer neighbourhoods to report using some form of contraception when they last engaged in sexual intercourse (25% and 18% differences respectively). Of the currently sexually active Māori students, about 31% reported always talking with their partner/s about pregnancy prevention and about 40% reported talking about STIs with their partner/s. The only demographic difference for these two variables was that female students were 17% more likely to report always talking with their partner/s about pregnancy prevention.

Table 8.1.3. Māori students' use of condoms and contraception at the last sexual intercourse and discussion of pregnancy and STI prevention with partner/s in 2012

		Condom at last sex		Contraception at last sex		Always talk with partner/s about pregnancy prevention		Ever talked about STIs with partner/s	
		n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)
Total		219 / 326	67.1 (62.6 - 71.6)	237 / 346	68.9 (63.5 - 74.4)	176 / 575	30.8 (26.6 - 35.0)	228 / 571	40.1 (35.4 - 44.7)
Sex	Male	112 / 149	74.9 (68.5 - 81.3)	105 / 152	69.4 (62.6 - 76.3)	59 / 274	21.7 (17.1 - 26.4)	95 / 271	35.2 (29.7 - 40.6)
	Female	107 / 177	60.5 (53.8 - 67.2)	132 / 194	68.5 (60.9 - 76.1)	117 / 301	39.1 (34.1 - 44.1)	133 / 300	44.5 (37.3 - 51.7)
Age	12-15 years	125 / 175	71.4 (65.2 - 77.6)	106 / 168	63.5 (56.0 - 71.0)	87 / 312	28.2 (23.0 - 33.4)	116 / 309	37.6 (31.5 - 43.7)
	16-18 years	93 / 150	61.9 (54.2 - 69.7)	131 / 177	74.5 (67.7 - 81.2)	89 / 263	33.9 (28.0 - 39.7)	113 / 262	43.4 (37.8 - 49.0)
Urban/rural	Urban	172 / 265	64.9 (60.0 - 69.8)	194 / 285	68.1 (61.9 - 74.3)	140 / 460	30.5 (26.0 - 35.0)	185 / 456	40.4 (35.8 - 45.1)
	Rural	47 / 60	78.5 (68.5 - 88.5)	43 / 58	76.3 (64.3 - 88.2)	35 / 112	32.6 (24.0 - 41.1)	44 / 112	40.6 (28.4 - 52.7)
School decile	Low	78 / 121	64.4 (55.0 - 73.8)	72 / 125	58.6 (51.4 - 65.7)	55 / 217	25.7 (18.3 - 33.1)	82 / 216	38.5 (29.5 - 47.4)
	Medium	88 / 125	70.3 (63.9 - 76.6)	95 / 137	69.4 (60.6 - 78.1)	71 / 229	30.9 (25.8 - 36.1)	93 / 227	40.8 (33.6 - 48.0)
	High	53 / 80	66.0 (59.3 - 72.8)	70 / 84	83.2 (74.6 - 91.8)	50 / 130	38.6 (29.5 - 47.6)	54 / 129	41.8 (33.9 - 49.8)

Neighbourhood deprivation	Low	44 / 62	70.5 (60.9 - 80.1)	51 / 63	80.2 (68.4 - 91.9)	39 / 108	36.1 (26.6 - 45.7)	39 / 106	36.7 (28.2 - 45.3)
	Medium	61 / 99	61.7 (53.4 - 69.9)	81 / 109	74.5 (64.7 - 84.3)	64 / 189	34.0 (27.6 - 40.4)	71 / 189	37.7 (30.6 - 44.8)
	High	114 / 164	69.6 (62.9 - 76.4)	105 / 171	62.1 (55.8 - 68.3)	72 / 275	26.6 (21.3 - 31.8)	119 / 273	43.8 (37.5 - 50.2)

8.1.4. Māori students' experience of unwanted sexual contact and access to healthcare

In 2012, 18% of Māori students reported experiencing unwanted sexual contact and close to 40% did not tell anyone. Female students were more than two times as likely to report experiencing unwanted sexual contact than their male counterparts. Furthermore, of the students who had experienced unwanted sexual contact, female students were close to twice as likely to have not told anyone about their experience than male students. Close to one-quarter of Māori students reported experiencing difficulty in getting healthcare when needed and about 7% found it difficult to get sexual health and or pregnancy care. This burden seemed to lie more heavily on females who were more likely to report encountering difficulty in getting the care they needed.

Table 8.1.4. Māori students' experience of unwanted sexual contact and their access to healthcare in 2012

		Experienced unwanted sexual contact		Experienced unwanted sexual contact & not told anyone		Difficulty getting healthcare when needed		Difficulty getting sexual health or pregnancy care	
		n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)
Total		279 / 1568	17.6 (15.3 - 20.0)	77 / 196	39.0 (33.2 - 44.8)	368 / 1671	21.9 (19.9 - 23.9)	115 / 1568	7.3 (5.9 - 8.7)
Sex	Male	80 / 742	10.6 (8.1 - 13.1)	13 / 48	25.6 (13.6 - 37.6)	142 / 783	17.9 (15.1 - 20.6)	18 / 721	2.5 (1.4 - 3.6)
	Female	199 / 826	24.0 (21.3 - 26.8)	64 / 148	43.3 (36.8 - 49.8)	226 / 888	25.5 (22.5 - 28.4)	97 / 847	11.4 (9.5 - 13.3)
Age	12-15 years	191 / 1106	17.1 (14.3 - 20.0)	50 / 131	37.7 (30.2 - 45.2)	252 / 1183	21.2 (18.8 - 23.5)	71 / 1096	6.5 (4.9 - 8.1)
	16-18 years	88 / 460	18.9 (15.2 - 22.7)	27 / 66	41.0 (30.1 - 51.8)	114 / 485	23.4 (19.8 - 27.1)	45 / 469	9.4 (6.4 - 12.5)
Urban/rural	Urban	226 / 1277	17.6 (15.1 - 20.1)	61 / 160	38.0 (31.9 - 44.0)	302 / 1360	22.2 (20.0 - 24.4)	94 / 1284	7.3 (5.7 - 9.0)
	Rural	49 / 275	17.6 (13.4 - 21.8)	15 / 33	44.2 (27.8 - 60.7)	62 / 293	20.6 (15.8 - 25.3)	21 / 267	7.8 (4.2 - 11.4)
School decile	Low	84 / 500	16.6 (13.7 - 19.6)	20 / 58	33.8 (24 - 43.6)	133 / 559	23.7 (20.9 - 26.6)	38 / 510	7.5 (4.4 - 10.5)
	Medium	127 / 673	18.6 (14.2 - 23.1)	36 / 91	39.3 (31.1 - 47.5)	158 / 702	22.3 (18.6 - 26.0)	58 / 666	8.6 (6.7 - 10.6)
	High	69 / 396	17.4 (13.7 - 21.2)	21 / 48	43.7 (31.7 - 55.7)	77 / 411	18.7 (15.8 - 21.7)	21 / 394	5.3 (3.6 - 7.0)
Neighbourhood deprivation	Low	56 / 275	17.5 (12.6 - 22.4)	19 / 41	46.8 (33.3 - 60.2)	63 / 326	19.2 (13.8 - 24.6)	13 / 309	4.2 (2.1 - 6.3)
	Medium	91 / 315	16.9 (13.5 - 20.3)	26 / 65	39.4 (26.1 - 52.8)	129 / 568	22.6 (18.8 - 26.4)	54 / 533	10.1 (7.6 - 12.6)
	High	128 / 702	18.2 (15.1 - 21.3)	31 / 87	35.0 (24.3 - 45.6)	172 / 759	22.5 (20.1 - 25.0)	48 / 709	6.8 (4.5 - 9.1)

8.2. Pacific demographics

In 2012, more than half of the Pacific participants were female, 15 years old or younger and the vast majority lived in urban areas. Over 64% of the Pacific population reported living in poor areas and attending low decile schools, while less than 8% of Pacific participants reported living in wealthy areas and 13% reported attending high decile schools. About 8% of Pacific students reported to be same or both-sex attracted and 6% reported to be transgender (4%).

Table 8.2.1. Pacific participant demographic characteristics of students in 2012

		n / N	%
Sex	Male	521 / 1201	43.4 (40.6 - 46.2)
	Female	680 / 1201	56.6 (53.8 - 59.4)
Age	13 or under	271 / 1200	22.6 (20.2 - 25)
	14	270 / 1200	22.5 (20.1 - 24.9)
	15	262 / 1200	21.8 (19.5 - 24.2)
	16	218 / 1200	18.2 (16 - 20.4)
	17 or over	179 / 1200	14.9 (12.9 - 16.9)
Sexual attraction	Attracted to opposite sex	912 / 992	91.9 (90.2 - 93.6)
	Attracted to same or both sexes	80 / 992	8.1 (6.4 - 9.8)
Gender identity	Not transgender	1005 / 1070	93.9 (92.5 - 95.4)
	Transgender or maybe	65 / 1070	6.1 (4.6 - 7.5)
Urban/rural	Major urban setting (30,000+)	1159 / 1186	97.7 (96.9 - 98.6)
	Secondary, minor and rural areas (<29,999)	27 / 1186	2.3 (1.4 - 3.1)
School decile	Low	771 / 1201	64.2 (61.5 - 66.9)

	Medium	275 / 1201	22.9 (20.5 - 25.3)
	High	155 / 1201	12.9 (11.0 - 14.8)
Neighbourhood deprivation	Low	91 / 1186	7.7 (6.2 - 9.2)
	Medium	225 / 1186	19.0 (16.7 - 21.2)
	High	870 / 1186	73.4 (70.8 - 75.9)

¹ Includes participants who said they are maybe attracted to the same or both sexes.

8.2.2. Sexual activity and contraception use among Pacific students

Similar to the overall population, the majority (74.7%) of Pacific students reported never having had sex. One-quarter of Pacific students reported ever having sex and one-fifth said that they were currently sexually active (had sex within the previous three months). As would be expected, older students (16-18 years) were more likely to report ever having sex and being currently sexually active than younger students (12-15 years). There was no difference among Pacific students in their reporting of having ever had sex and being currently sexually active by sex, living in rural or urban places, school decile or neighbourhood deprivation. Of the Pacific students who reported to be currently sexually active, about 40% reported always using condoms and 35% reported always using contraception. There were no differences among Pacific students always using contraception and always using condoms by any of the demographic variables.

Table 8.2.2. Sexual activity and contraception use of sexually active Pacific students in 2012

		Ever had sex		Sexually active		Always uses contraception		Always uses condoms	
		n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)	n / N	% (95% CI)
Total		285 / 1130	25.3 (22.0 - 28.5)	224 / 1128	19.9 (17.1 - 22.7)	91 / 215	42.4 (34.6 - 50.2)	75 / 217	34.6 (30.5 - 38.7)
Sex	Male	141 / 478	29.6 (25.4 - 33.8)	110 / 476	23.2 (19.5 - 26.9)	42 / 105	40.1 (29.1 - 51.2)	41 / 109	37.7 (32.0 - 43.5)
	Female	144 / 652	22.1 (18.2 - 26.0)	114 / 652	17.5 (14.2 - 20.8)	49 / 110	44.5 (35.9 - 53.2)	34 / 108	31.5 (24.5 - 38.5)
Age	12-15 years	139 / 763	18.3 (15.3 - 21.3)	107 / 761	14.1 (11.9 - 16.3)	45 / 101	44.8 (34.2 - 55.3)	43 / 103	42.0 (34.3 - 49.6)
	16-18 years	144 / 363	39.7 (34.9 - 44.5)	117 / 363	32.3 (27.7 - 36.8)	46 / 114	40.2 (29.4 - 51.1)	32 / 114	28.0 (21.5 - 34.4)
Urban/rural	Urban	271 / 1093	24.8 (21.6 - 28.0)	213 / 1091	19.5 (16.8 - 22.3)	84 / 205	41.0 (35.4 - 48.6)	69 / 207	33.4 (29.3 - 37.5)
	Rural	10 / 27	39.1 (19.9 - 58.3)	8 / 27	31.6 (9.8 - 53.4)	6 / 7	86.1 (63.8 - 100.0)	4 / 7	56.7 (33.2 - 80.1)
School decile	Low	174 / 719	24.2 (20.3 - 28.2)	135 / 717	18.8 (15.4 - 22.3)	50 / 130	38.4 (28.4 - 48.4)	44 / 130	33.8 (30.4 - 37.3)
	Medium	75 / 260	29.0 (21.3 - 36.7)	59 / 260	22.9 (16.5 - 29.2)	26 / 56	46.7 (35.0 - 58.3)	21 / 58	36.4 (25.4 - 47.4)
	High	36 / 151	24.0 (18.5 - 29.5)	30 / 151	20.0 (15.2 - 24.8)	15 / 29	51.7 (35.7 - 67.7)	10 / 29	34.4 (19.6 - 49.3)
Neighbourhood deprivation	Low	27 / 90	29.9 (19.2 - 40.6)	23 / 90	25.5 (15.2 - 35.8)	14 / 23	60.9 (46.2 - 75.5)	9 / 22	40.9 (22.7 - 59.1)
	Medium	58 / 217	27.0 (20.4 - 33.5)	43 / 217	20.0 (14.3 - 25.8)	18 / 39	46.4 (32.3 - 60.6)	15 / 43	35.1 (20.4 - 49.7)
	High	196 / 813	24.1 (20.3 - 28.0)	155 / 811	19.1 (16.0 - 22.3)	58 / 150	38.7 (30.2 - 47.2)	49 / 149	33.0 (27.8 - 38.1)

8.2.3. Pacific students' condom use, contraception use, pregnancy and STI prevention discussions

Around two-thirds of sexually active Pacific students used a condom or contraception when they last had sexual intercourse. Of these students, the younger students (12-15 years) were 20% more likely than the older students to report using a condom when they last engaged in sexual intercourse. There were no other differences by any of the demographic factors for use of condom or contraception when they last engaged in sexual intercourse. Of the currently sexually active Pacific students, over one-third reported always talking with their partner/s about pregnancy prevention and about half reported ever talking about STIs with their partner/s. The only noteworthy demographic difference for these two variables was that younger students (12-15 years) were 27% less likely to report always talking with their partner/s about pregnancy prevention.

Table 8.2.3. Sexually active Pacific students' use of condoms and contraception at the last sexual intercourse and discussion of pregnancy and STI prevention with partner/s in 2012

		Condom at last sex		Contraception at last sex		Always talk with partner/s about pregnancy prevention		Talked about STIs with partner/s	
		n/N	% (95% CI)	n/N	% (95% CI)	n/N	% (95% CI)	n/N	% (95% CI)
Total		108 / 155	69.7 (61.5 - 77.9)	97 / 158	61.6 (53 - 70.1)	101 / 280	36.0 (30.7 - 41.3)	137 / 278	49.1 (42 - 56.3)
Sex	Male	63 / 84	75.0 (63.9 - 86.1)	51 / 82	62.5 (50.3 - 74.8)	45 / 136	33.0 (24.6 - 41.4)	68 / 134	50.4 (41.4 - 59.5)
	Female	45 / 71	63.4 (51.8 - 74.9)	46 / 76	60.5 (44.0 - 77.0)	56 / 144	38.9 (31.9 - 45.8)	69 / 144	47.9 (38.7 - 57.1)
Age	12-15 years	57 / 71	80.4 (69.8 - 91.0)	43 / 72	60.0 (45.5 - 74.5)	37 / 135	27.3 (20.8 - 33.9)	59 / 134	43.9 (36.3 - 51.5)
	16-18 years	51 / 84	60.7 (51.7 - 69.6)	54 / 86	62.9 (51.7 - 74.1)	63 / 144	43.8 (36.7 - 50.8)	77 / 143	53.7 (44.5 - 62.8)
Neighbourhood deprivation	Low	14 / 18	77.7 (54.4 - 100.0)	14 / 94	70.0 (52.3 - 87.8)	5 / 100	18.5 (6.1 - 30.8)	11 / 135	40.7 (27.6 - 53.8)
	Medium	22 / 32	68.5 (53.7 - 83.3)	24 / 20	72.9 (56.7 - 89.2)	21 / 27	35.9 (24.4 - 47.4)	29 / 27	49.6 (37.2 - 62.0)
	High	69 / 102	67.7 (58.3 - 77.1)	56 / 102	55.0 (43.3 - 66.7)	74 / 192	38.5 (31.8 - 45.2)	95 / 189	50.2 (40.5 - 60.0)

¹ The rural/urban variable has been removed from this table as number of Pacific students living in rural areas was too small to make meaningful comparisons

8.2.4. Pacific students' experience of unwanted sexual contact and access to healthcare

In 2012, 22% of Pacific students reported experiencing unwanted sexual contact and close to 40% had not told anyone. Female students were about two times as likely to report experiencing unwanted sexual contact and to have not told anyone compared to their male counterparts. Close to one-quarter of Pacific students reported experiencing difficulty in getting healthcare when needed and about 6% found it difficult to get sexual health and or pregnancy care. This burden of accessing sexual health or pregnancy care seemed to lie more heavily on older female students who were more likely to report encountering difficulty in getting the care they needed than males and younger students. There were no differences in the reporting of getting healthcare when needed for Pacific student by school decile or level of neighbourhood deprivation.

Table 8.2.4. Sexually active Pacific students' experience of unwanted sexual contact and their access to healthcare

		Experienced unwanted sexual contact		Experienced unwanted sexual contact and not told anyone		Difficulty getting healthcare when needed		Difficulty getting sexual health or pregnancy care	
		n/N	% (95% CI)	n/N	% (95% CI)	n/N	% (95% CI)	n/N	% (95% CI)
Total		233 / 1066	21.8 (18.9 - 24.7)	65 / 166	39.2 (31.1 - 47.3)	284 / 1177	24.1 (21.9 - 26.3)	64 / 1105	5.8 (4.2 - 7.4)
Sex	Male	67 / 449	14.9 (11.7 - 18.2)	9 / 39	22.9 (10.7 - 35.2)	106 / 506	20.9 (17.0 - 24.8)	8 / 457	1.8 (0.7 - 2.9)
	Female	166 / 617	26.9 (23.0 - 30.7)	56 / 127	44.2 (36.2 - 52.3)	178 / 671	26.5 (23.3 - 29.7)	56 / 648	8.7 (6.3 - 11.0)
Age	12-15 years	156 / 721	21.6 (17.6 - 25.6)	37 / 97	38.2 (27.9 - 48.6)	175 / 786	22.2 (18.9 - 25.6)	27 / 735	3.7 (2.1 - 5.3)
	16-18 years	77 / 344	22.3 (17.8 - 26.8)	28 / 69	40.6 (28.0 - 53.2)	108 / 387	27.9 (24.5 - 31.3)	36 / 366	9.9 (7.6 - 12.2)
School decile	Low	142 / 678	21.0 (17.3 - 24.6)	33 / 98	33.7 (23.8 - 43.5)	191 / 750	25.5 (22.5 - 28.4)	44 / 702	6.3 (4.1 - 8.4)
	Medium	54 / 241	22.4 (17.6 - 27.1)	20 / 43	46.3 (29.7 - 62.9)	56 / 272	20.5 (16.5 - 24.5)	12 / 254	4.8 (2.9 - 6.7)
	High	37 / 147	25.1 (17.8 - 32.3)	12 / 25	48.7 (30.0 - 67.5)	37 / 155	23.8 (17.3 - 30.2)	8 / 149	5.4 (1.1 - 9.7)
Neighbourhood deprivation	Low	15 / 87	17.2 (6.8 - 27.6)	7 / 11	63.7 (34.9 - 92.5)	21 / 91	23.0 (14.1 - 31.9)	2 / 86	2.3 (0 - 5.6)
	Medium	43 / 200	21.4 (16.1 - 26.8)	9 / 32	28.2 (10.5 - 46.0)	49 / 224	21.8 (16.9 - 26.8)	11 / 207	5.3 (2.7 - 8.0)
	High	174 / 770	22.6 (19.2 - 26.1)	49 / 122	40.2 (30.3 - 50.0)	210 / 850	24.7 (21.8 - 27.6)	50 / 800	6.3 (4.4 - 8.1)

¹ The rural/urban variable has been removed from this table as number of Pacific students living in rural areas was too small to make meaningful comparisons

Summary and conclusions

This report presents findings from Youth'12, the third national health and wellbeing survey of secondary school students in New Zealand. This is New Zealand's largest and most comprehensive survey of the health and wellbeing of New Zealand's young people in secondary schools. Included in the survey are a range of factors that impact on the healthy development of young people, including family/whānau, community, education and social environments. This report focuses on reporting the sexual violence experiences and the sexual and reproductive health of students in secondary schools.

The information in this report was provided by a representative sample of 8,500 students from secondary schools throughout New Zealand in 2012. There are three parts to this report: (1) Experience of unwanted sexual contact, (2) Sexual and reproductive health and (3) Ethnic specific information for Māori and Pacific students. Also reported are selected time trends from the 2001, 2007 and 2012 surveys.

Experience of unwanted sexual contact

Fifteen percent of New Zealand secondary school students report an experience of unwanted sexual contact. Females were more than twice as likely to report unwanted sexual contact than males. Most commonly, it was a boyfriend/girlfriend or a 'friend' who forced an unwanted sexual experience on the student. Over half (55%) of the students who reported unwanted sexual contact reported that it happened when they were 14 years or younger. Nearly three-quarters of males and just over half of the females never told anyone about it. Those who do disclose unwanted sexual contact most commonly tell a friend. It appears that being able to disclose sexual abuse and coercion is very difficult for children and young people, with over half of the female students and close to three quarters of male students who experienced unwanted sexual contact reporting that had not told anyone. They tended to talk to their peers about these experiences which may mean that they did not get the help and support needed by experienced clinicians and services. Between 2001 and 2012, the rate of reported unwanted sexual contact decreased by 8%.

Students who reported unwanted sexual contact were less likely than those who had not experienced unwanted sexual contact to report good family relationships, very good or excellent health and access healthcare when they needed it. Students who reported unwanted sexual contact were more likely to report food insecurity, household overcrowding, moving home frequently, feeling unsafe at school, not getting along with their teachers not having plans to complete school to year 13. They were more likely to see a health professional for emotional concerns, have poorer mental health and sexual health, use tobacco, alcohol and marijuana and witness violence in their homes. Unwanted sexual contact did not appear to impact on students' aspirations to do well at school.

A small proportion (3%) of students report forcing someone to do sexual things that they didn't want to do, with males twice as likely to report this compared to females. Between 2001 and 2012, the proportion of young people who report forcing someone to do sexual things has decreased from close to 4% to nearly 2%. Young people who report forcing someone to do sexual things have a range of poorer outcomes compared to those who had not. They more frequently reported poor family relationships, feeling less safe at school, poor sexual health, high rates of substance use, poor mental health and less aspiration to achieve at school. They also had difficulty accessing help for emotional health concerns and alcohol use. Students who reported forcing someone to do sexual things, were more likely to report being victims of violence including experiencing unwanted sexual contact, witnessing family violence and being in serious physical fight within the previous year.

These findings emphasise the importance of quality education that addresses sexual safety among children and young people. In addition, family/whanau should be equipped with the skills and information to talk to their children about these issues. Health, social services and schools must also be well equipped with appropriate resourcing, policies and training to effectively and sensitively prevent and respond to sexual violence against children and young people. Policies and practices that continue to contribute to violence and current social norms in New Zealand must be examined (Ministry of Justice, 2009; Woodley, Davis & Metzger, 2013; Heise, 2011). Finally, programmes, education and social campaigns that prevent violence, support young people to develop healthy relationships and address barriers to help-seeking such as the silence and shame associated with sexual violence must be mobilised to ensure that we have safe children and young people.

Sexual and reproductive health

Twenty-four percent of New Zealand secondary school students have 'ever had sex' (have had sexual intercourse at least once and this does not include sexual abuse) and 19% report being currently sexually active (have had sex within the last three months). As would be expected, older students are more likely to be sexually active than younger students. In 2012, 12% fewer students reported ever having sex and 7% fewer students reported being sexually active than in 2007. Of those sexually active students, 55% reported one sexual partner within the previous three months.

Forty-five percent of sexually active students reported 'always using condoms'. Over two-thirds (68%) of young people reported using a condom the last time they had sex. Males, older students and students living in rural communities more frequently reported using a condom the last time they had sex. Between 2001 and 2012, there has been a reduction in students who reported always using condoms. Fifty-eight percent of students always used contraception. Of those sexually active students, 80% reported condoms were the most common source of contraception utilised, followed by the contraceptive pill (45%). Over three-quarters of students (77%) reported using contraception the last time they had sex. Students from poorer communities, low decile schools and rural students were less likely to use contraception the last time they had sex. Thirty-six percent of students reported talking about preventing pregnancy with their partner and 42% talking with their partner about preventing sexually transmitted infections. Females were more likely to initiate discussions about prevention of pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections. There have been no improvements in contraception use over the 2001-2012 period.

Young people who consistently used condoms are more likely to report having family meals together at least five times per week and that their parents wanted to know where they were and who they are with. Students who always use condoms less frequently reported family violence, fighting, poor mental health, experiencing a pregnancy or sexually transmitted infection, smoking cigarettes and experiencing unwanted sexual contact compared to those who do not use condoms. Factors associated with consistent contraception use included having an adult who cared about them a lot, that they got on with their teachers, had part time employment, attended a place of worship and aspired to attend tertiary education after they leave school. Students who always used contraception were less likely to report living in overcrowded housing, have neither parent working, and not sleep in a room that is not a bedroom (e.g. a lounge or garage). They less frequently reported poor mental health, a pregnancy or sexually transmitted infection, smoking cigarettes or using marijuana. Students who always report using contraception were able to access healthcare with less difficulty, and were more likely to report a family doctor/GP as their usual place to access healthcare.

Evidence suggests that the most effective strategies to reduce unintended teen pregnancy and STIs among youth include:

- Comprehensive sexuality curricula at school that cover accurate information, clear messages regarding ways to avoid sex until ready and the consistent use of condoms/contraception once sexually active, build communication and resistance skills, address social pressures and is reinforced many times over an extended period and at different developmental stages (i.e. not one-off sessions/conversations).
- Access to non-judgmental, accessible, preferably free healthcare. Good primary care either through school based health services (S. Denny, Balhorn, Lawrence, & Cosgriff, 2005; S. Denny et al., 2012 ; S. Denny et al., 2014) and/or General Practitioner/Primary care provider with youth health training (Health Workforce New Zealand Youth Review Team, 2011).
- Youth development programmes that enable young people to vision a positive picture for themselves. Young people who have goals and ambitions for the future are less likely to take risks sexually (Kirby 2007; Kirby, 2008). It is clear from our findings that holistic healthy youth development approaches are required to ensure young people are assisted to make safer sexual choices. Young people need families, schools and communities where they feel safe, quality housing, good public health policies, supportive whānau, quality information and education, accessible and affordable healthcare and opportunities for development. Strategies to ensure all youth have access to these resources and skills are required.

Viewing and receiving sexually explicit material

Eleven percent of students use the internet to seek pornography or sex sites, with males more likely to do so compared to females. Seven percent fewer students in 2012 compared to 2007 use the internet to seek pornography or sex sites. Students who access the internet to seek pornography or sex sites more frequently report unwanted sexual contact and are more likely to have ever had sex or be currently sexually active.

Fifteen percent of students had been sent unwanted sexually explicit material (SEM) in the last 12 months. Māori students, Pacific students, same/both-sex attracted students and students from high deprivation (lower socio-economic) neighbourhoods were more likely to be sent unwanted SEM. Unwanted SEM was mostly sent via mobile phone (8%) or the internet (6%). Asian students more frequently reported being sent unwanted SEM via the internet. There has been no change between 2007 and 2012 in the proportion of students reporting unwanted SEM.

Students who were sent unwanted SEM were three times more likely to report unwanted sexual contact and four times more likely to report forcing someone else to do sexual things that they didn't want to do. Students who were sent unwanted SEM were more likely to report ever having sex and being currently sexually active. Consistent with international literature it would seem that exposure to unwanted and wanted sexually explicit material can be associated with increased sexual risk taking, sexually coercive situations and sexual aggression for young people (Braun-Courville & Rojas, 2009; Owens, Behun, Manning & Reid, 2012). The evidence suggests that youth who actively seek out pornography may have unrealistic values and expectations of their sexual partners, have more permissive sexual attitudes and earlier sexual experimentation.

Māori and Pacific students

Eighteen percent of Māori students said they had been forced to do sexual things that they didn't want to do and 39% had not told anyone about the abuse. Twenty six percent of Māori students at secondary school report being currently sexually active. Less than half of sexually active Māori students always used contraception (49%) and condoms (44%). Two-thirds (67.1%) of Māori students reported using condoms the last time they had sex. Māori students who lived in wealthier areas more frequently reported using contraception the last time they had sex compared to students who live in poorer areas. Thirty one percent reported talking about contraception and

40% reported talking to about STI prevention with their partner. Twenty two percent of Māori students reported difficulty accessing healthcare when they needed it, and 7% reported difficulty accessing sexual health or pregnancy care.

Twenty-two percent of Pacific students report they had been forced to do sexual things that they didn't want to do and 39% had not told anyone about the abuse. Twenty percent of Pacific secondary school students report being sexually active. Of sexually active Pacific students, 42% always use contraception and 35% always use condoms. Over two-thirds (70%) report using condoms the last time they had sex, and 62% report using contraception the last time they had sex. Thirty six percent of Pacific students always talked about pregnancy prevention with their partner and half (49%) report talking to their partner about STI prevention. Twenty-four percent of Pacific students reported difficulty accessing healthcare they needed, and 6% report difficulty accessing sexual health and pregnancy care.

There are health disparities for Māori and Pacific students compared to their NZ European peers that have persisted over time. Strategies that address these inequities through culturally responsive curricula, builds workforce education and cultural competence, addresses barriers to access and education are required.

Conclusions

This report summarises the findings for unwanted sexual contact and sexual and reproductive health of New Zealand's young people attending secondary schools. There have been improvements, with fewer young people reporting unwanted sexual contact in 2012 compared to 2001. However, 15% of all students reporting unwanted sexual contact, is unacceptably high. Accessible healthcare remains a problem, particularly for Māori and Pacific students, or students from poor and rural communities. Access to appropriate care for those who have forced unwanted sexual contact on others, is also required. The effects of unwanted sexual contact can have lasting impacts on young people, their whānau and communities. Exposure to unwanted sexually explicit material via the internet or a cell phone is associated with a greater odds of being sexually active and unwanted sexual contact. Strategies that effectively address the behaviour of those who force unwanted sexual experiences and sexually explicit material onto others, that promote and teach students about positive relationships and good communication, and addresses the larger social norms, policies and practices that contribute to violence are required.

Almost a quarter of students in secondary schools are sexually active, with trends towards fewer students 'ever having sex' or being sexually active between 2001 and 2012. In addition, fewer students also reported utilising the internet for porn between 2007 and 2012. However, for sexually active students, condom use has reduced over the past decade and contraception use has remained stable with no improvements. For those who are sexually active, accessible and non-judgemental contraceptive care/primary care remains a problem, particularly for Māori and Pacific students and those from poorer neighbourhoods, low decile schools and rural communities. It is clear from our findings that keeping our young people safe and sexually healthy requires a whole person approach, it requires: safe communities and schools; quality housing; sound public health policies; supportive whānau/family; quality information and education; accessible and affordable healthcare; culturally competent and finally, opportunities for youth development - our young people need opportunities to thrive.

Links and resources

General youth health and wellbeing	
Youthline – for 24/7 health information and support	www.youthline.co.nz Free phone 0800 37 66 33 Free TXT 234 between 8am and midnight Email: talk@youthline.co.nz
KidsLine – talk to someone 24/7	0800 KIDSLINE
Urge is a youth health and information service for teenagers covering sex, drugs, drink, emotional wellbeing (stress) and body issues	Phone: 09 360 9531 Email: urge@xtra.co.nz Website: www.whakamanana.co.nz or www.urge.org.nz
RainbowYOUTH – information and support for queer, same-sex attracted or gender diverse youth	www.ry.org.nz
Emotional wellbeing and mental health	
Information about mental health	www.mentalhealth.org.nz/resourcefinder/listings/search/
The Lowdown – information about youth mental health, feeling stressed and sad	www.thelowdown.co.nz
Suicide Prevention Information	www.spinz.org.nz
SPARX – a free self-help computerised gaming programme to help learn skills to help with feeling down, stressed or depressed	www.sparx.org.nz
Violence and family violence	
For immediate help if you or someone else is in danger	Call 111
Rape prevention education	www.rapecrisis.org.nz
HELP provides professional and specialised support services to sexual abuse and assault survivors	http://helpauckland.org.nz/
2 Shine - making homes violence free	http://www.2shine.org.nz/ Free helpline 0508 744 633
Support for women and children for family violence	https://womensrefuge.org.nz/domestic-violence/ 0800 Refuge (0800 733 843)

Bullying prevention and response – a guide for schools	https://www.hrc.co.nz/files/5714/3226/0531/MOEBullyingGuide2015Web.pdf
Sexual and reproductive health	
Family Planning – for advice and contraceptive services	www.familyplanning.org.nz
Sexual health clinics – for sexual health & sexually transmitted infections advice and services	www.ashs.org.nz/nz-sexual-health-clinics.html
New Zealand AIDS Foundation – for information about HIV, AIDS and safer sex	www.nzaf.org.nz/
Information about sexual health, sexually transmitted infections and safer sex	www.justthefacts.co.nz/
Pregnancy information and support	
Youthline – For 24/7 health information and support	www.youthline.co.nz Free phone 0800 37 66 33 Free TXT 234 between 8am and midnight Email: talk@youthline.co.nz

References

- Adolescent Health Research Group. (2002). *Alternative education students health: From Northland and Auckland regions*. Auckland: University of Auckland.
- Adolescent Health Research Group. (2003). *New Zealand youth: A profile of their health and wellbeing*. Auckland: University of Auckland.
- Adolescent Health Research Group. (2008). *Youth'07: The Health and Wellbeing of Secondary School Students in New Zealand. Initial Findings*. Auckland: University of Auckland.
- Braun-Courville, D. K., & Rojas, M. (2009). Exposure to Sexually Explicit Web Sites and Adolescent Sexual Attitudes and Behaviors. *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 45(2), 156-162. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jadohealth.2008.12.004>
- Clark, T. C., Fleming, T., Bullen, P., Crengle, S., Denny, S., Dyson, B., . . . Lewycka, S. (2013). Health and well-being of secondary school students in New Zealand: Trends between 2001, 2007, and 2012. *Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health*, 49, 925-934.
- Clark, T. C., Fleming, T., Bullen, P., Denny, S., Crengle, S., Dyson, B., Fortune, S., Lucassen, M., Peiris-John, R., Robinson, E., Rossen, F., Sheridan, J., Teevale, T., Utter, J. (2013a). Youth'12 Overview: The health and wellbeing of New Zealand secondary school students in 2012. Auckland, New Zealand: The University of Auckland.
- Clark, T.C., Fleming, T., Bullen, P., Crengle, S., Denny, S., Dyson, B., Fortune, S., Peiris-John, R., Robinson, E., Rossen, F., Sheridan, J., Teevale, T., Utter, J., & The Adolescent Health Research Group (2013b). *Youth'12 Prevalence Tables: The health and wellbeing of New Zealand secondary school students in 2012*. Auckland, New Zealand; The University of Auckland.
- Clark, T.C., Robinson, E., Crengle, S., Grant, S., Galbreath, R.A. & Sykora, J. (2009). *Youth'07: The Health and Wellbeing of Secondary School Students in New Zealand. Findings on Young People and Violence*. Auckland: The University of Auckland.
- Clark, T. C., Smith, J. M., Raphael, D., Jackson, C., Fleming, T., Denny, S., & Robinson, E. (2010). Youth'09: The health and wellbeing of young people in alternative education. A report on the needs of alternative education students in Auckland and Northland. Auckland: The University of Auckland.
- Denny, S., Clark, T., & Watson, P. (2004). The health of alternative education students compared to secondary school students: A New Zealand study. *New Zealand Medical Journal*, 117(1205), 1-12.
- Denny, S., Balhorn, A., Lawrence, A., & Cosgriff, J. (2005). Student access to primary health care and preventive health screening at a school-based health centre in South Auckland, New Zealand. *N Z Med J*, 118(1218), U1561.
- Denny, S., Farrant, B., Cosgriff, J., Harte, M., Cameron, T., Johnson, R., . . . Robinson, E. (2012). Access to private and confidential healthcare among secondary school students in New Zealand. *Journal of Adolescent Health* 51(3), 285-291. [10.1016/j.jadohealth.2011.12.02](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jadohealth.2011.12.02)
- Denny, S., S., G., R., G., Clark, T. C., Fleming, T., Bullen, P., . . . Teevale, T. (2014). *Health Services in New Zealand Secondary Schools and the Associated Health Outcomes for Students*. Auckland: University of Auckland.
- Fleming, T.M., Watson, P.D., Robinson, E., Ameratunga, S., Dixon, R., Clark, T.C., Crengle, S. (2007) Violence and New Zealand Young People: Findings of Youth2000 - A National Secondary School Youth Health and Wellbeing Survey. Auckland: The University of Auckland.
- Johnson, R., & Denny, S. J. (2007). The health and wellbeing of secondary school students attending teen parent units in New Zealand. Auckland: The University of Auckland.
- Health Workforce New Zealand Youth Review Team. (2011). *Report on the Youth Health Workforce Service Review*. Retrieved from <https://www.health.govt.nz/system/files/documents/pages/youth-health-workforce-service-review.pdf>
- Heise, L. (2011). *What works to prevent partner violence: An evidence overview*. STRIVE Research Consortium. ISBN: 9780902657852
- Kirby, D. B. (2008). The impact of abstinence and comprehensive sex and STD/HIV education programs on adolescent sexual behavior. *Sexuality Research & Social Policy*, 5(3), 18-27.
- Kirby D. B (2007). *Emerging Answers 2007: Research Findings on Programs to Reduce Teen Pregnancy and Sexually Transmitted Diseases*. Washington, DC: National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy.
- Le Brun C., Robinson E., Warren H., Watson P.D. (2004) Non-heterosexual Youth - A Profile of their Health and Wellbeing: Data from Youth2000. Auckland: The University of Auckland.
- Lucassen, M.F.G., Clark, T. C., Moselen, E., Robinson, E.M., & The Adolescent Health Research Group. (2014). Youth'12 The Health and Wellbeing of Secondary School Students in New Zealand: Results for Young People Attracted to the Same Sex or Both Sexes. Auckland: The University of Auckland.
- Ministry of Education. (2016) School Deciles. Retrieved from <http://www.education.govt.nz/school/running-a-school/resourcing/operational-funding/school-decile-ratings/>
- Ministry of Justice (2009). Te Toiora Mata Tauherenga. Report of the Taskforce for Action on Sexual Violence. Ministry of Justice, Wellington.

- Owens, E. W., Behun, R. J., Manning, J. C., & Reid, R. C. (2012). The Impact of Internet Pornography on Adolescents: A Review of the Research. *Sexual Addiction & Compulsivity*, 19(1-2), 99-122. 10.1080/10720162.2012.660431
- Rossen, F.V., Lucassen, M.F.G., Denny, S. & Robinson, E. (2009). Youth '07 The health and wellbeing of secondary school students in New Zealand: Results for young people attracted to the same sex or both sexes. Auckland: The University of Auckland.
- Salmond C, Crampton P, Sutton F, et al. (2006) NZDep2006 census Area Unit data. Retrieved from www.otago.ac.nz/wellington/research/hirp/otago020194.html.
- Woodley, A., Davis, R. & Metzger, N. (2013) Breaking the Silence but Keeping Secrets: What Young People Want to Address Sexual Violence. Tu Wahine Trust and HELP (Auckland Sexual Abuse HELP Foundation): Auckland

