

Chapter 4

HEALTH RISK BEHAVIOURS IN ABORIGINAL YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS

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Chapter 4

HEALTH RISK BEHAVIOURS IN ABORIGINAL YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS

The ages 12–17 years represent an important period in the social and emotional development of young people. The transition to adulthood brings with it a range of demands, pressures and temptations. Compared with earlier generations, today's young people are under greater pressure, with a more competitive labour market requiring higher educational standards and greater skills. Aboriginal young people, like other groups in society who are sometimes marginalised and subject to discrimination, are potentially more vulnerable to harmful health risk behaviours.

SUMMARY

Aboriginal young people aged 12–17 years were asked about their experiences with cigarette smoking, drinking alcohol, using marijuana, physical exercise, sexual knowledge and experience, and bullying and racism.

Cigarette smoking

- ◆ Over one third of all 12–17 year-old young people (35 per cent) have smoked cigarettes regularly. Over half of 17 year-olds (58 per cent) have smoked regularly.
- ◆ Young people not attending school were 63 per cent more likely to have smoked cigarettes regularly than young people of the same age still in school.
- ◆ Young people who have at least one parent who smokes were almost twice as likely to have smoked cigarettes regularly than young people whose parents do not smoke.

Alcohol

- ◆ Just over one quarter of all young people (27 per cent) drank alcohol. At 17 years of age, 61 per cent of males and 43 per cent of females were drinking alcohol.
- ◆ Almost one in five young people (19 per cent) had been in a car with a drunk driver in the six months prior to the survey.

Marijuana

- ◆ Thirty per cent of young people have used marijuana at some time in their lives. Marijuana was used at least weekly by 45 per cent of 17 year-old males and 21 per cent of 17 year-old females.
- ◆ Three quarters of young people (75 per cent) who drank alcohol and smoked cigarettes also used marijuana, compared with only 8 per cent of young people who neither drank alcohol or smoked cigarettes.



SUMMARY (continued)

Physical activity

- ◆ More than one quarter of young people (28 per cent) had not done strenuous physical exercise in the week prior to the survey. One in five males (20 per cent) and more than one in three females (36 per cent) had not done strenuous exercise in the previous week.
- ◆ Almost half of all 17 year-old females (49 per cent) had done strenuous exercise in the week prior to the survey compared with only 8 per cent of 17 year-old males.
- ◆ Young people no longer attending school were half as likely to have exercised strenuously in week prior to the survey as young people still attending school.
- ◆ Young people who have smoked cigarettes were less likely to have exercised strenuously in the past seven days.

Sexual knowledge and experience

- ◆ About 28 per cent of young people have had sex. Among 17 year-olds, three quarters (75 per cent) have had sex.
- ◆ Almost half (49 per cent) of 17 year-olds first had sex before the age of 16 years.
- ◆ Compared with young people of the same age and sex, a greater proportion of young people who had left school, used marijuana daily, smoked cigarettes regularly or drank alcohol have had sex.
- ◆ One in eight young people (13 per cent) who have had sex had not received any sexual education.
- ◆ School was a source of sexual education for 60 per cent of young people and the sole source for 41 per cent.

Bullying and racism

- ◆ Almost one third of young people (31 per cent) who were still attending school have been bullied. Young people who had smoked cigarettes regularly were over twice as likely to have been bullied.
- ◆ Over one in five young people (22 per cent) had been refused service or treated badly because they were Aboriginal.



INTRODUCTION

Aboriginal young people aged 12–17 years were asked to complete a Youth Self Report (YSR) questionnaire. The questionnaire asked a range of questions about their activities and behaviours, including their experiences of alcohol, smoking cigarettes and other drugs; their sexual knowledge and experience; their involvement in physical exercise and organised sport; bullying and racism.

PARTICIPATION IN THE YOUTH SELF REPORT

Administering the Youth Self Report

The YSR was developed specifically for 12–17 year-olds and interviewer assistance was available for those young people who required help completing it. Of the 1,480 young people aged 12–17 years in the survey sample, 1,073 (72.5 per cent) completed a YSR questionnaire, 19 per cent of whom received the help of an interviewer. Due to the sensitive nature of some questions it is possible that the presence of an interviewer may have had some impact on the responses, but this could not be measured.

The effects of non-response

One quarter of 12–17 year-olds in the survey did not complete the YSR. An investigation of carer responses (see *Appendix D — Levels of family and youth participation*) confirmed that respondents did not comprise a random sample with respect to age, sex and Level of Relative Isolation (Table 4.1). Carer reports, available for 1,399 12–17 year-olds, indicated that a higher proportion of non-respondents than respondents were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties (Table 4.1). In order to generalise observations to the entire population of Western Australian Aboriginal young people, those responding to the survey were weighted by sex, age and Level of Relative Isolation to represent the entire population (see *Appendix B — Sample design* in Volume One¹). This weighting procedure accounted for the different response rates by sex, age and LORI. However, the distribution of other variables, such as the risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties, could not be taken into account in the weighting procedure. As a result, the estimates based on YSR responses reported in Chapters 4 and 5 will under-represent the proportion of young people at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties. This must be borne in mind when interpreting results based on the YSR and when comparing them with results based on carer reports as reported in other chapters in this volume.

Sample size

The estimates in Chapters 4 and 5 are based on 1,073 young people who completed YSR questionnaires. This sample is considerably smaller than the 3,993 children aged 4–17 years for whom carer reports were obtained. This smaller sample size means that associations are less likely to achieve statistical significance, even if considered to be of social or clinical significance. Associations meeting this description are reported but qualified in Chapters 4 and 5.



CIGARETTE SMOKING

The survey asked young people aged 12–17 years ‘Have you smoked cigarettes more than just once or twice’ and if so, ‘How old were you the first time you smoked daily for a month or longer?’ To establish whether parental smoking was an influence in the smoking behaviour of young people, they were also asked whether either of their parents smoked cigarettes.

Over one third (35.4 per cent; CI: 32.1%–38.8%) of young people had smoked cigarettes more than just once or twice (Table 4.2). All of these young people reported having smoked daily for at least a month at some point in their lives indicating that, in the survey, having smoked more than just once or twice was synonymous with daily smoking. The term *smoking regularly* in this chapter therefore refers to ever having smoked cigarettes daily for at least a month.

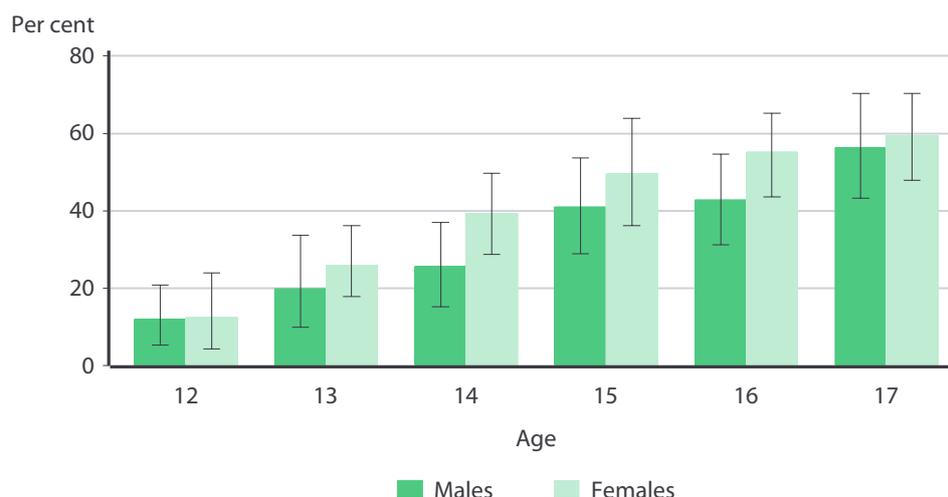
The 1993 Western Australian Child Health Survey (CHS) asked the same question of 12–16 year-olds in the general Western Australian population (the CHS did not survey 17 year-olds). When WAACHS data was limited to 12–16 year-olds the proportion of Aboriginal young people who smoked regularly (31.5 per cent; CI: 28.1%–35.0%) was comparable to that for young people in the general population (28.8 per cent; CI: 24.9%–32.9%) (Table 4.4).²

CIGARETTE SMOKING AND AGE, SEX AND LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION

An estimated 40.1 per cent (CI: 35.5%–45.1%) of 12–17 year-old females had smoked regularly compared with 30.7 per cent (CI: 26.1%–35.8%) of males (Table 4.3).

The proportion of young people who had smoked regularly was higher in older young people, ranging from 12.2 per cent (CI: 7.3%–19.4%) of 12 year-olds to 58.0 per cent (CI: 49.3%–66.5%) of 17 year-olds (Table 4.3).

FIGURE 4.1: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — PROPORTION WHO HAVE SMOKED CIGARETTES REGULARLY, BY AGE AND SEX



Source: Table 4.5

The proportion of 12 year-olds who had smoked regularly was the same for both males and females. For young people aged 13 years or older, the proportion of males who had smoked regularly was consistently lower than the proportion of females, although

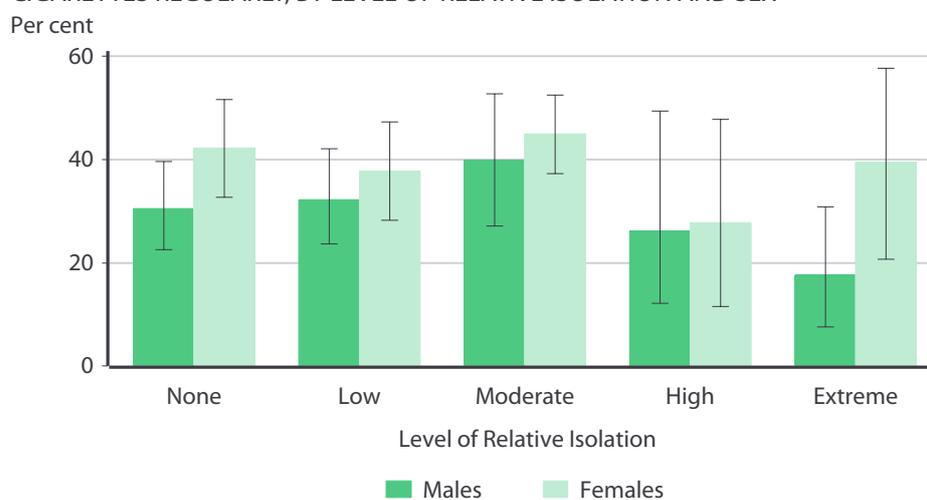


the differences were not statistically significant. The proportion of females who had smoked regularly rose from 12.4 per cent (CI: 4.4%–23.9%) at 12 years of age to 59.5 per cent (CI: 47.9%–70.4%) at 17 years of age, while among males the proportion rose from 12.0 per cent (CI: 5.4%–20.8%) to 56.3 per cent (CI: 43.2%–70.3%) (Table 4.3).

There was a tendency for smoking to be less prevalent in areas of high or extreme isolation (27.0 per cent; CI: 19.5%–35.4%), than in less isolated areas (37.5 per cent; CI: 33.8%–41.3%), although this difference was not statistically significant (Table 4.2).

The proportion of females who had smoked regularly was higher than the proportion of males who smoked regularly at all levels of relative isolation, with the greatest difference in areas of extreme isolation, where twice as many females as males had smoked regularly (Figure 4.2). None of these differences are statistically significant.

FIGURE 4.2: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — PROPORTION WHO HAVE SMOKED CIGARETTES REGULARLY, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION AND SEX



Source: Table 4.4

COMPARISON WITH OTHER SURVEYS

The 1993 CHS estimated that 29.2 per cent (CI: 23.5%–35.0%) of all WA males aged 12–16 years had smoked cigarettes regularly.² This proportion is not significantly different to the 27.0 per cent (CI: 22.3%–32.1%) of Aboriginal males aged 12–16 years who smoked regularly (Table 4.4). The same study estimated that 28.5 per cent (CI: 23.2%–34.2%) of all WA females aged 12–16 years had smoked regularly compared with 36.4 per cent (CI: 31.4%–41.7%) of Aboriginal females aged 12–16 years (Table 4.4). Again, these differences are not statistically significant.

As shown in Figure 4.3, at each age the proportion of Aboriginal males who had smoked regularly was similar to the proportion of all males as measured in the 1993 CHS.

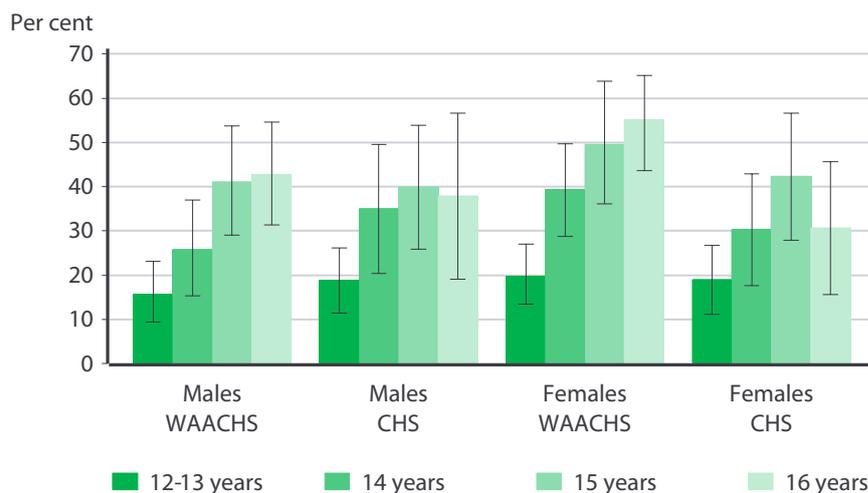
In females, the proportion in the total population who had smoked regularly peaked at 15 years (42.3 per cent; CI: 32.1%–54.1%) and declined to 30.7 per cent (CI: 20.8%–41.6%) in 16 year-olds. However, in Aboriginal females, the proportion who had smoked regularly continued to increase with age — from 49.5 per cent (CI: 36.1%–63.9%) in 15 year-olds to 55.1 per cent (CI: 43.6%–65.2%) in 16 year-olds.

The 2001 ABS National Health Survey estimated that the proportion of non-Aboriginal 18–24 year-olds who had ever smoked was 42 per cent (CI: 41%–43%)³



and the proportion of 18–24 year-old Aboriginal people who had ever smoked was 64 per cent (CI: 51%–76%).³ The WAACHS estimated that the proportion of Aboriginal young people who had smoked regularly was 45.1 per cent (CI: 36.4%–54.3%) at 15 years, 48.9 per cent (CI: 40.9%–57.2%) at 16 years and 56.3 per cent (CI: 43.2%–70.3%) at 17 years of age (Table 4.6). The 1993 CHS found that smoking rates peaked in the total population at 15 years. This suggests that smoking rates peak both higher and at an older age among Aboriginal young people.

FIGURE 4.3: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–16 YEARS — PROPORTION WHO HAVE SMOKED REGULARLY, WAACHS COMPARED WITH CHS, BY SEX AND AGE



Source: Table 4.6 and CHS data²

SMOKING AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

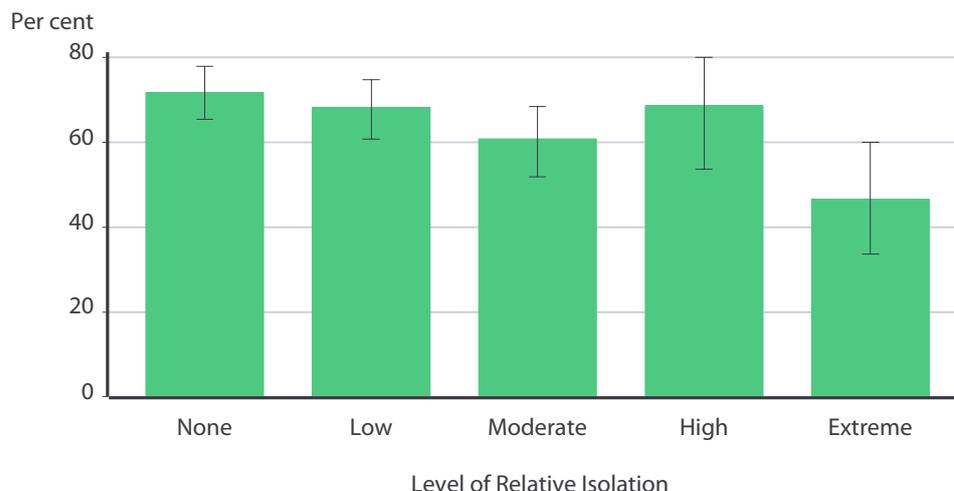
Table 4.7 shows the proportion of young people who have smoked cigarettes regularly by age, sex and whether they were still attending school. Since very few 12–14 year-olds have left school, the effect of leaving school prior to 15 years of age on the proportion who smoked regularly cannot be reliably estimated from the survey. For males who were attending school, the proportion who had smoked regularly rose from 34.6 per cent (CI: 21.8%–47.8%) of 15 year-olds to 51.1 per cent (CI: 23.4%–83.3%) of 17 year-olds. However, for females who were attending school, the proportion who had smoked regularly decreased with age, from 45.4 per cent (CI: 29.3%–61.5%) of 15 year-olds to 33.1 per cent (CI: 11.8%–61.6%) of 17 year-olds. This suggests that school attendance may delay rather than inhibit males from starting smoking, but inhibit females from starting to smoke, although the differences were not statistically significant.

YOUTH SMOKING AND PARENTAL SMOKING

The 1993 CHS indicated that the likelihood of regular smoking by young people was higher (Odds Ratio 3:1) when one or both parents smoked than when neither smoked.² The WAACHS found that approximately two thirds (65.8 per cent; CI: 62.1%–69.4%) of all Aboriginal young people reported that at least one of their parents were current smokers at the time of the survey. Parental smoking was significantly higher in areas of no or low relative isolation (71.8 per cent; CI: 65.4%–77.9% and 68.2 per cent; CI: 60.8%–74.8% respectively) than in areas of extreme isolation (46.6 per cent; CI: 33.7%–60.0%) (Figure 4.4).



FIGURE 4.4: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — PROPORTION WHOSE PARENTS SMOKE, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION

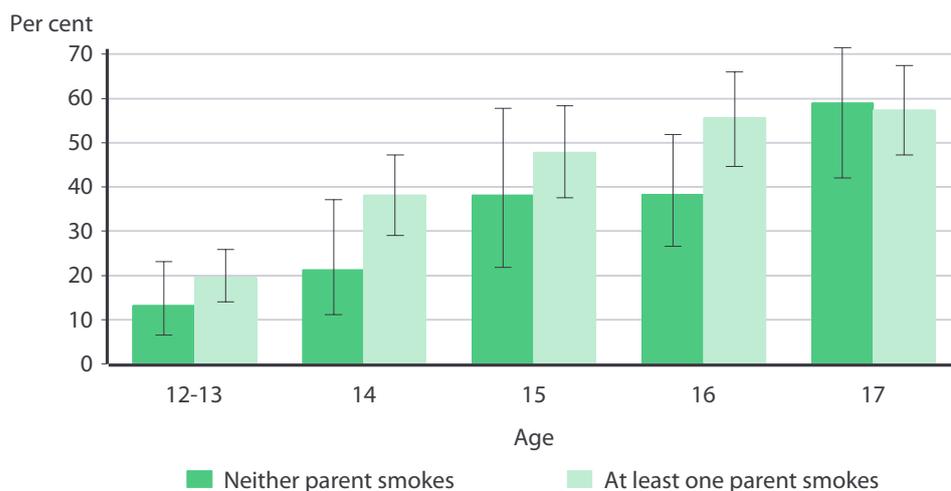


Source: Table 4.8

The association between parental smoking and smoking in young people appeared to vary with age, sex and LORI. For instance, 38.1 per cent (CI: 29.1%–47.2%) of 14 year-olds whose parents smoke had themselves smoked regularly compared with 21.3 per cent (CI: 11.2%–37.1%) of 14 year-olds whose parents were non-smokers, although the difference was not statistically significant. In 17 year-olds, there was no difference in the proportion of young people who had smoked regularly regardless of whether their parents smoke, with 59.0 per cent (CI: 42.1%–73.7%) of young people whose parents do not smoke themselves smoking compared with 57.4 per cent (CI: 47.2%–67.5%) of young people whose parents smoke.

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FIGURE 4.5: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — PROPORTION WHO HAVE SMOKED CIGARETTES REGULARLY, BY PARENTAL SMOKING



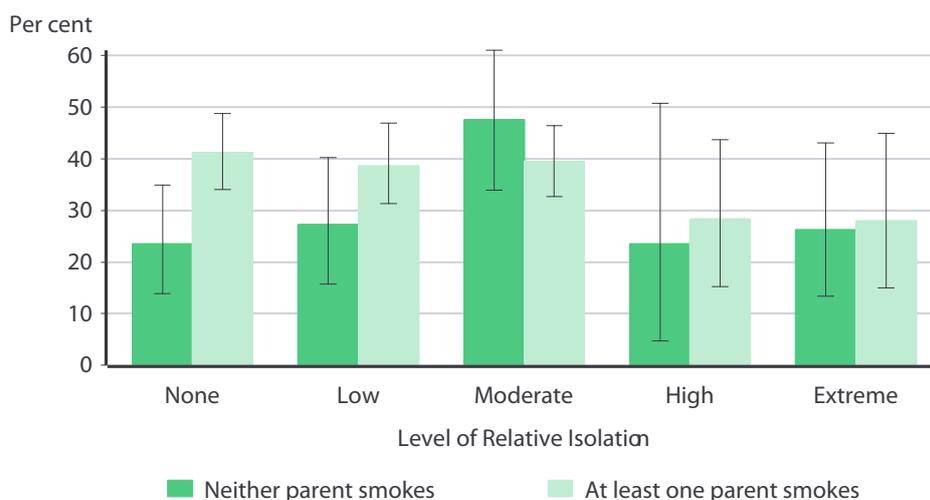
Source: Table 4.10



Figure 4.6 shows that in the Perth metropolitan area, parental smoking was associated with a large increase in the proportion of young people who had smoked regularly. In more isolated areas the association with parental smoking was weaker or nonexistent.

One possible explanation is that smoking rates may be determined by community norms as well as parental behaviour. Young people living in nuclear families (as is more common in less isolated areas¹) may be more influenced by their parents, while young people in extended families with strong community networks (as is more common in areas of high or extreme relative isolation¹) may be more influenced by the overall habits of the community in which they live.

FIGURE 4.6: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — PROPORTION WHO HAVE SMOKED REGULARLY, BY PARENTAL SMOKING AND LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION



Source: Table 4.9

SMOKING AND PARENTING STYLE

The proportion of young people who had smoked cigarettes regularly tended to be higher among those who had experienced a poor parenting style (46.8 per cent; CI: 36.8%–56.1%) than among those who had experienced adequate (33.5 per cent; CI: 28.4%–38.8%) or sub-optimal (34.3 per cent; CI: 29.5%–39.3%) parenting styles. These differences did not reach statistical significance (Table 4.11).

The difference in the proportion of young people who had smoked regularly by adequacy of parenting style was maintained with increasing age. However, the overall proportion of young people who had smoked regularly was higher in older young people regardless of adequacy of parenting style. At 17 years of age, 70.2 per cent (CI: 29.9%–92.5%) of young people who experienced a poor parenting style had smoked regularly, compared with 54.5 per cent (CI: 41.8%–66.9%) of those who experienced an adequate parenting style (Table 4.12).

Within each category of age and sex (except for 12 year-old females in which the proportion of smokers was very low) being allowed to go out at night *often* or *very often* was positively, but not statistically significantly, associated with having smoked regularly (Table 4.13).



PARENTING STYLE

The manner in which parents teach and try to enforce socially acceptable behaviour in their children is believed to have a significant effect on the child's behaviour, their sense of security and their emotional wellbeing.

The WAACHS asked a series of questions about how young people perceived their interactions with their carers. Using these items, factor analysis identified three attributes associated with parenting style (See *Appendix C — Measures derived from multiple responses and scales*):

- ◆ Nurturing behaviour: smiling, praising, helping
- ◆ Harsh behaviour: hitting, or threatening to hit
- ◆ Consistent behaviour: remembering and keeping rules.

A fourth factor, permissiveness, was based on a question about being allowed to go out at night and responses varied with age. Therefore this factor was not included in the overall assessment of parenting style, but investigated independently by age and sex.

For each of the first three factors, scores that fell into the bottom 25 per cent were classified as being the least nurturing, most harsh or least consistent. As these are arbitrary cut-offs, they indicate that these parents were perceived as being less nurturing, more harsh or less consistent than the majority of carers.

These three components of parenting style were combined into an overall measure of adequacy of parenting style. Where carers were rated as not unresponsive nor inconsistent nor harsh, parenting style was considered to be adequate. Where carers were rated as harsh, and either or both un-nurturing and inconsistent then parenting style was considered to be poor. Other combinations were considered to represent a sub-optimal parenting style. About 11.2 per cent (CI: 9.3%–13.4%) of young people perceived a poor parenting style and the remainder were equally divided between sub-optimal and adequate parenting styles.

MODELLING THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN YOUTH SMOKING, PARENTAL SMOKING, SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND PARENTING STYLE

A multivariate logistic regression model (see *Glossary*) was used to investigate the association between the various factors that have been found to be related to youth smoking. The model adjusted for age, sex and LORI. After adjusting for these factors, it was found that parental smoking, school attendance and parenting style were all independently associated with regular cigarette smoking in young people (Table 4.14).

School attendance. Aboriginal young people not attending school were found to be over one and a half times as likely to have smoked cigarettes regularly (Odds Ratio 1.63; CI: 1.06–2.49) than those who were still attending school.

Parental smoking. Young people who have at least one parent who smokes were almost twice as likely to have smoked regularly (Odds Ratio 1.85; CI: 1.27–2.70) than young people whose parents do not smoke.



Parenting style. Parenting style was most strongly associated with regular smoking. Compared with young people who experienced an adequate parenting style, young people who experienced poor parenting were two and a half times more likely to have smoked regularly (Odds Ratio 2.51; CI: 1.48–4.28).

Permissiveness. Young people who were allowed to go out any night they want either often or very often were over twice as likely to have smoked regularly (Odds Ratio 2.11; CI: 1.38–3.22) (Table 4.14).

SMOKING

Smoking cigarettes causes more illness and death than any other drug. It has been estimated that life expectancy for Aboriginal men and women would increase by two to three years if tobacco related deaths were eliminated.⁴ With smokers generally taking up the habit at an early age, effective strategies to deter young people from starting smoking could dramatically improve the overall health of Aboriginal people.

Many studies have investigated which factors are associated with young people taking up smoking. The majority of studies find a positive association with parental smoking. The risk of smoking was approximately doubled in the presence of parental smoking in each age group of 12–16 year-olds in the 1993 WA Child Health Survey where it was found that where either parents smoked the proportion of 12–16 year-olds who smoked was 41.6 per cent (CI: 33.7%–49.8%) compared with 20.2 per cent (CI: 15.5%–25.5%) among young people whose parents were non-smokers.¹ Several other studies have suggested that the strength of association appears to vary with racial origin, being higher for people of European descent than for African-American or for Maori adolescents.^{5,6} It may be that the relative importance of various determinants of adolescent smoking is community specific. It is reasonable to assume that as a young person moves from a predominantly family environment to engage increasingly with peers and the larger community, the impact of parental smoking habits on behaviour decreases and the habits of peers and the larger community have a larger impact. Susceptibility to external example decreases later in adolescence, thus the earlier a child's social centre shifts away from the nuclear family, the more susceptible they will be to community influences. It may therefore be anticipated that the influence of parental smoking habits on the child's habits may well be stronger the longer they remain closely associated with their immediate family. The reverse may be anticipated in more gregarious communities, in which strategies to reduce rates of smoking in young people will require a total population approach. The influence of community attitudes on young people may be a reason why smoking is so common in 16 year-old and 17 year-old Aboriginal young people.

It has been suggested that the earlier age of starting smoking by females, in communities in which money represents a significant barrier to smoking, may be associated with a greater likelihood of females (rather than males) acquiring cigarettes through non-commercial sources such as adults who purchase cigarettes for young people or borrowing from friends.⁷ This suggests that controlling the sale

Continued



SMOKING *(continued)*

of cigarettes is not of itself the way to combat youth smoking as young people who wish to smoke are likely to find other ways to obtain cigarettes.

These data suggest that regardless of parental smoking, factors outside the home environment are important in smoking behaviour. High rates of smoking suggest widespread acceptability of smoking within the Aboriginal population. It appears that anti-smoking messages targeted at the general population have had little impact in the Aboriginal population. Future anti-smoking activities need to be targeted at specific population groups where smoking rates remain high, such as among Aboriginal young people.

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION**ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AND AGE AND SEX**

Young people who participated in the survey were asked ‘Do you drink alcohol?’ Frequency and quantity of consumption were not measured, but to assess the frequency of drinking to excess, young people who drank alcohol were asked whether they had ever vomited due to drinking too much alcohol, and if so, whether it was just once or twice in the last six months, or more than twice. Very few young people drank to excess on more than two occasions in the last six months, so for the purpose of this analysis any occurrence of alcohol-induced vomiting in the last six months was considered to indicate drinking to excess.

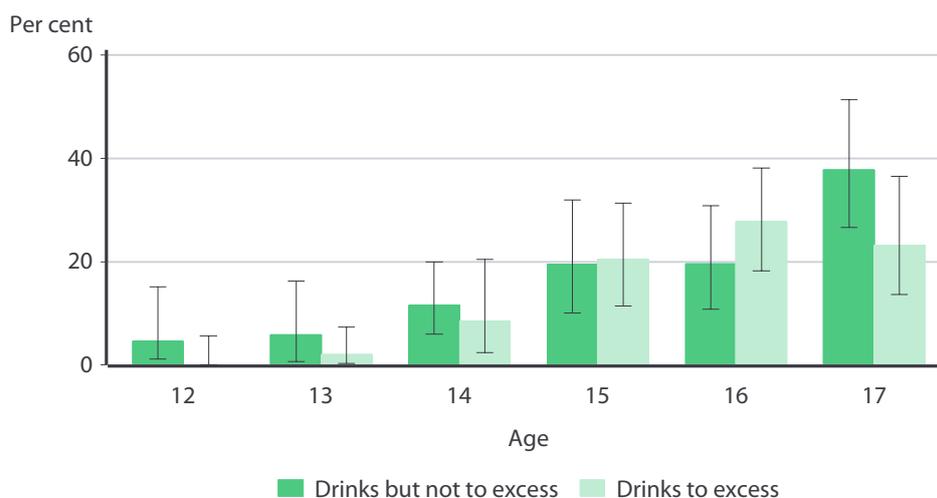
Overall, 27.2 per cent (CI: 24.1%–30.5%) of young people said that they drank alcohol. The proportion of young people who drank without drinking to excess (14.8 per cent; CI: 12.4%–17.5%) was similar to the proportion that drank to excess (12.4 per cent; CI: 10.2%–15.0%) (Table 4.15).

Both drinking and drinking to excess tended to increase with age in both males and females (Figures 4.7 and 4.8). From 12 to 16 years of age there was little difference between the proportion of males and females drinking alcohol. Among 17 year-olds, 61.0 per cent (CI: 45.5%–75.6%) of males were drinking alcohol compared with 43.2 per cent (CI: 31.9%–54.7%) of females (Table 4.15).

Of those young people who drank alcohol, 45.6 per cent (CI: 38.6%–52.5%) drank to excess in the six months prior to the survey. This proportion exceeded 50 per cent in 15 and 16 year-olds, but did not vary significantly or systematically by age (Table 4.16).

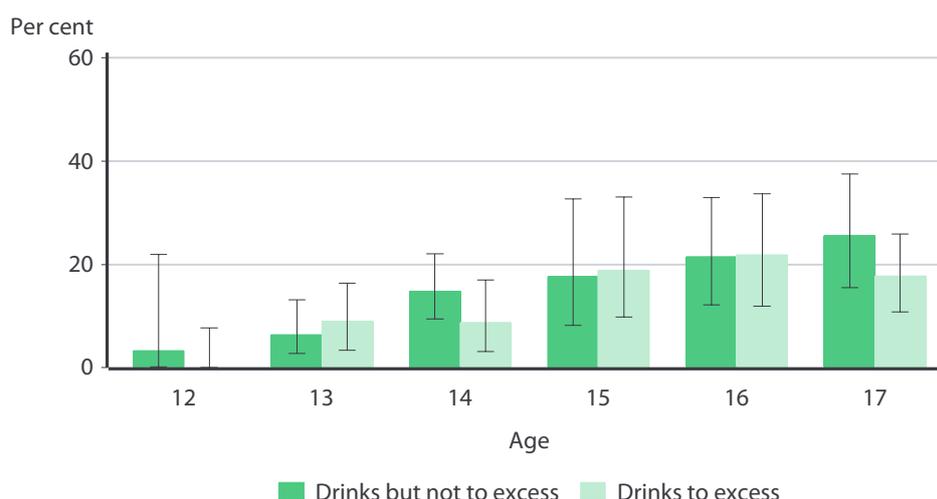


FIGURE 4.7: MALES AGED 12–17 YEARS — ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION, BY AGE AND SEX



Source: Table 4.15

FIGURE 4.8: FEMALES AGED 12–17 YEARS — ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION, BY AGE AND SEX



Source: Table 4.15

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AND LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION

In areas of high or extreme isolation the proportion of Aboriginal young people who drank alcohol to excess was significantly lower than in young people living in less isolated areas (4.1 per cent; CI: 1.5%–10.2%, compared with 14.5 per cent; CI: 11.9%–17.5%) (Table 4.17). Similarly the proportion of young people who drank alcohol but not to excess was lower in areas of high or extreme relative isolation (5.5 per cent; CI: 2.6%–10.5%) than in areas of none to moderate relative isolation (17.2 per cent; CI: 14.4%–20.4%) (Table 4.17).

Initiation of both drinking and drinking to excess occurs at older ages in areas of high and extreme isolation. At 16 and 17 years of age, the proportion of young people drinking alcohol remains well below that in less isolated areas (Table 4.17).



ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Since school attendance and alcohol consumption were both strongly associated with age and with extreme isolation, multivariate logistic regression analyses were run to adjust for these factors. These models found firstly that school attendance did not have any effect on whether young people drank alcohol (Odds Ratio 0.95; CI: 0.62–1.45) (Table 4.19) and secondly that the likelihood of having drunk to excess was higher in young people no longer attending school, although this was not statistically significant (Odds Ratio 1.52; CI: 0.94–2.47) (Table 4.20).

COMPARISON WITH OTHER SURVEYS

The 1993 WA Child Health Survey asked 12–16 year-olds ‘how many times have you had one or more drinks of beer, wine (including coolers) or spirits in your lifetime?’ Four response options were available: Never, 1–2 times, 3–9 times, and 10 or more times. While comparisons have been made with this survey by assuming that *never* in the CHS equated with answering no to drinking alcohol in the WAACHS, it must be recognised that the questions in the two surveys are different. The WAACHS data relate to current drinking while the CHS data relates to alcohol consumption over a lifetime. This may result in a bias in favour of lower estimates in the WAACHS compared with the CHS.

The 1993 CHS found that 17.5 per cent (CI: 13.5%–22.1%) of 12–14 year-olds and 48.5 per cent (CI: 41.6%–55.6%) of 15–16 year-olds drank alcohol.² These proportions were somewhat, though not statistically significantly, higher than those observed in the WAACHS where 12.3 per cent (CI: 9.2%–15.8%) of 12–14 year-olds and 41.7 per cent (CI: 35.8%–47.8%) of 15–16 year-olds drank alcohol. These differences may be due to differences in the wording of the questions (Table 4.21).

The question concerning excess drinking was the same in both surveys and yielded very similar figures. In the CHS, excess drinking in the last 6 months was reported by 4.9 per cent (CI: 3.1%–7.1%) of 12–14 year-olds compared with 4.6 per cent (CI: 2.8%–7.2%) of 12–14 year-olds in the WAACHS and by 25.9 per cent (CI: 19.6%–32.8%) of 15–16 year-olds in the CHS compared with 22.2 per cent of 15–16 year-olds in the WAACHS (CI: 17.3%–27.8%) (Table 4.22).

ALCOHOL USE

Early onset of regular drinking is associated with increased risk of alcohol abuse as adults and a range of social and health problems. Alcohol plays a significant role in road traffic and other injuries, domestic violence, obesity, increased blood pressure, cancers, mental health disorders and suicide. It is a contributing factor in many divorces and in many violent crimes. Excessive alcohol consumption by pregnant women can result in intellectual disability, congenital abnormalities and low birth weight in their children.^{8,9} Since more than one in ten Aboriginal children are born to mothers aged 17 years or less,¹ alcohol consumption in young people can significantly impact on the health of future generations.

Continued . . .



ALCOHOL USE (continued)

The proportion of Aboriginal people who drink alcohol is lower than that of the general population, however misuse of alcohol among Aboriginal people who do drink is a major health concern.^{8,9}

The Drug and Alcohol Office has conducted surveys of alcohol and drug use by WA school students aged 12–17 years on a triennial basis since 1984. The WA component of the 2002 Australian School Students Alcohol and Drug Survey (ASSAD) showed that of all 12–17 year-old students, 33 per cent had drunk alcohol in the week preceding the survey, 49 per cent had drunk alcohol in the month preceding the survey and 73 per cent had drunk alcohol in the year preceding the survey*. Frequency of drinking increased with age — 28 per cent of 12 year-old school students had drunk alcohol in the last month compared with 69 per cent of 17 year-old school students — and less female students generally drank alcohol than males. At-risk drinking was defined as more than six drinks for males and more than four drinks for females on any one day. Of students who drank alcohol in the previous week, 25 per cent of females and 22 per cent of males met this definition. This proportion increased with age from about 3 per cent of 12 year-old drinkers to 44 per cent of 17 year-old drinkers.^{10,11}

Differences in the wording of the questions between the WAACHS and the 1993 Child Health Survey make direct comparisons difficult. However, whether drinking alcohol in the WAACHS survey is taken to mean drinking in the last week, last month or last year, a smaller proportion of Aboriginal young people aged 12–17 years were found to drink alcohol. This is particularly marked in 12–15 year-olds where the proportion reporting that they drank alcohol is consistently below the proportion of school students who drank alcohol in the last week in the ASSAD, as well as the proportion of young people who reported drinking in the 1993 CHS. In each survey, the highest ratio of female to male drinkers was found in 13 year-olds and 14 year-olds. Unfortunately, the definitions of excessive drinking are too different, both in time period (last 6 months compared with last week) and actions (vomiting compared with exceeding a certain number of drinks) for direct comparison to be made. However, each survey suggested that levels of excessive drinking are high among young people.

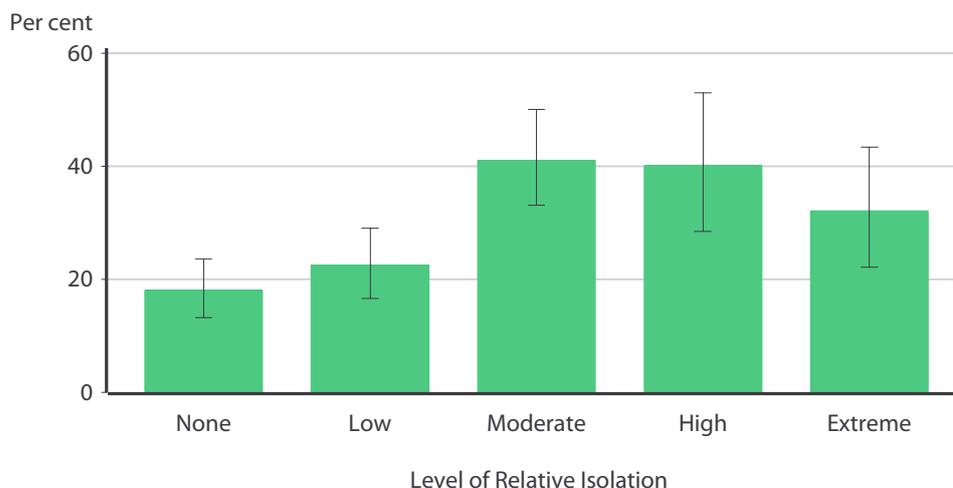
* *Confidence intervals were not reported for the ASSAD survey. However, the authors of the ASSAD report note that based on the sample size, all prevalence estimates from the survey are within 7 per cent of the true population values.*

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ALCOHOL PROBLEMS

In order to assess the exposure of young people to problems that alcohol can cause in the home, they were asked ‘Does alcohol cause problems at your house?’

Alcohol was perceived to cause a problem in the households of 27.5 per cent (CI: 24.3%–30.8%) of young people. Household alcohol problems were more common in areas of moderate to extreme isolation than in less isolated areas. There was a tendency for the proportion of females reporting household alcohol problems to decrease with age, but this was not the case for males (Table 4.23).



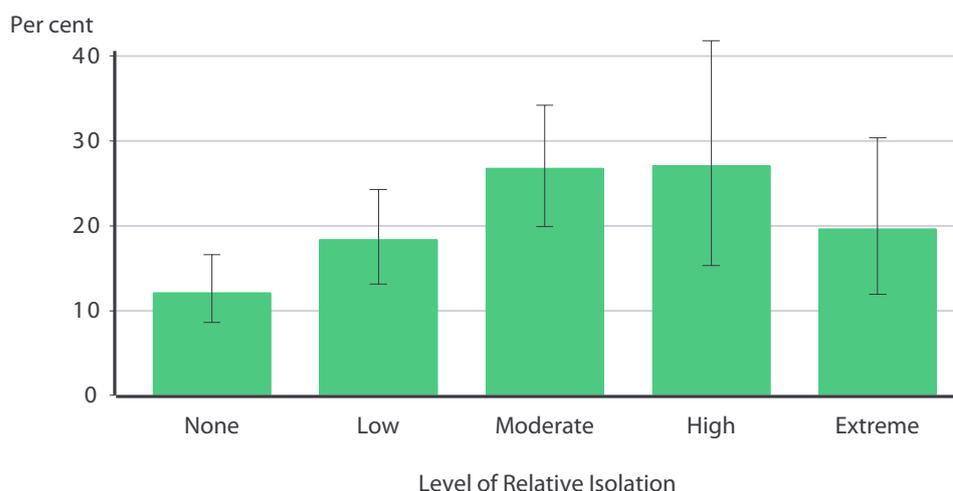
FIGURE 4.9: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — PROPORTION REPORTING ALCOHOL PROBLEMS AT HOME, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION

Source: Table 4.24

There were no significant or consistent associations between alcohol problems in the household and level of alcohol consumption by young people (Table 4.25).

ALCOHOL AND ROAD SAFETY

Almost one in five young people (18.9 per cent; CI: 16.2%–21.9%) had travelled in a car driven by a person who was drunk in the six months prior to the survey (Table 4.26). The proportion of young people who have been in a car with a drunk driver varied by LORI, being lowest in the Perth metropolitan area (Figure 4.10).

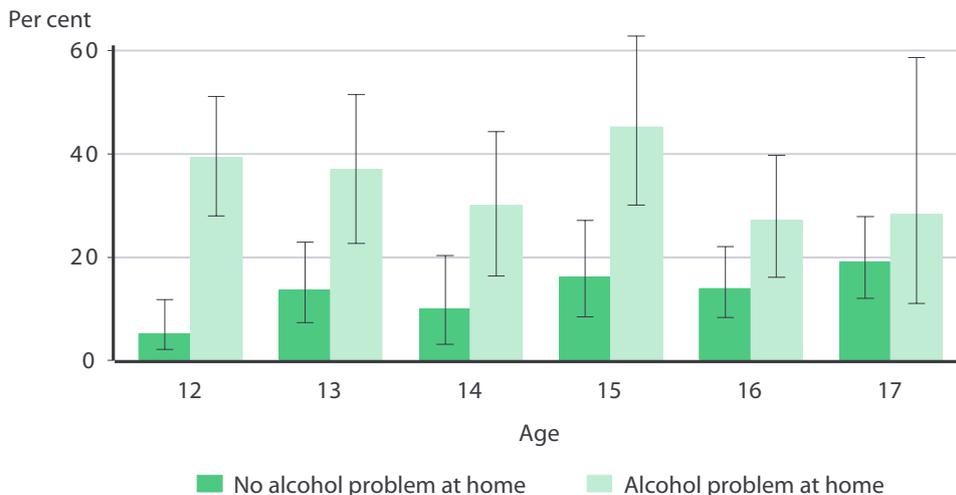
FIGURE 4.10: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — PROPORTION HAVING BEEN IN A CAR WITH DRUNK DRIVER, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION

Source: Table 4.26

The proportion of young people who had been a car when the driver was drunk was higher among young people from households with alcohol problems. The association between exposure to drink driving and household alcohol problems was strongest for young people below the age of 16 years but was still evident for both 16 year-olds and 17 year-olds (Figure 4.11).



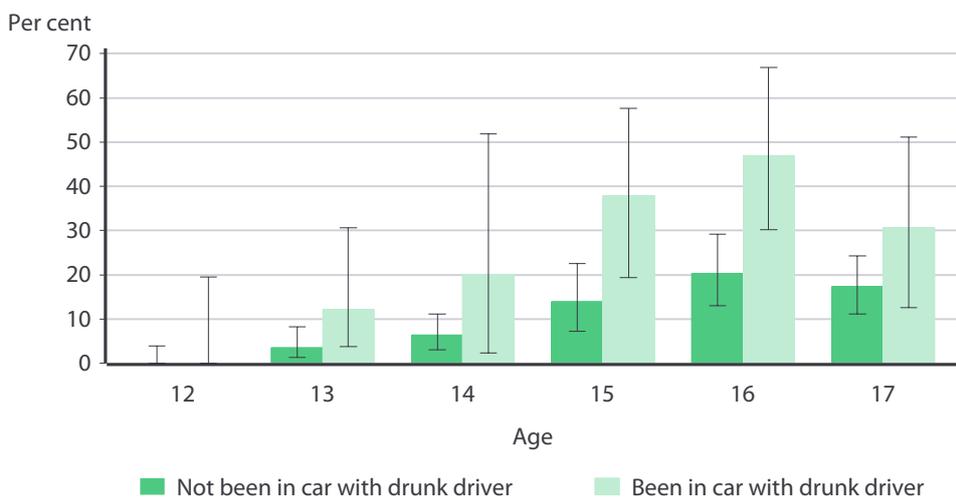
FIGURE 4.11: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — PROPORTION HAVING BEEN IN A CAR WITH A DRUNK DRIVER, BY ALCOHOL PROBLEMS IN THE HOME AND AGE



Source: Table 4.27

Injuries and fatalities involving young people who were driving while drunk are a major concern for families and the community. The survey did not ask for the identity or age of the drunk driver, nor the circumstances in which the young person was in the car. Being in a car with a drunk driver was associated with both drinking and drinking to excess in the young person, but reached statistical significance only for 16 year-olds drinking to excess (Figure 4.12).

FIGURE 4.12: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — PROPORTION WHO HAVE DRUNK TO EXCESS, BY AGE AND WHETHER BEEN A PASSENGER IN A CAR WHEN THE DRIVER WAS DRUNK



Source: Table 4.28

Of 16 year-olds who had been in a car with a drunk driver, 47.0 per cent (CI: 30.2%–66.9%) had themselves drunk to excess in the last six months, compared with 20.2 per cent (CI: 13.0%–29.2%) of 16 year-olds who had not been in a car with a drunk driver.



ALCOHOL AND ROAD SAFETY

These data show that a significant proportion of Aboriginal young people have been exposed to the dangers of being in a vehicle with a drunk driver, particularly in areas of moderate and high relative isolation. These areas contain smaller country towns well outside the Perth metropolitan area where there are often larger distances to travel and a smaller police presence. For young people who have no independent means of travel, it is not clear whether they have been obliged to ride in a vehicle with a drunk driver or have chosen to do so voluntarily. The survey did not collect information about the details of these experiences. However it is clear that a significant proportion of Aboriginal young people are being exposed to the unnecessary risk of travelling in a vehicle with a drunk driver. Given the difficulties of policing drink driving in lightly populated areas with large road distances to travel, it seems important to address this issue through promotion activities that not only address the issue of drivers driving drunk, but encourage people of all ages to choose not to travel in a vehicle with a drunk driver wherever possible.

ALCOHOL USE AND PARENTING STYLE

There was almost no association between the risk of excessive drinking and either adequacy of parenting style, or any of its component factors. There was a slight tendency for those experiencing a poor parenting style to drink and to drink to excess, but differences were small and not statistically significant (Table 4.29).

Both alcohol use and parents' attitude to allowing young people to go out any night they want vary with age. Using a multivariate logistic regression model that adjusted for age as a three-factor variable (12–14 years, 15–16 years and 17 years) young people whose carers often or very often allowed them to go out any night they want were almost twice (Odds Ratio 1.86; CI: 1.27–2.74) as likely to have drunk to excess (Table 4.30).

ILLEGAL DRUGS

Young people were asked how often they had used marijuana (also known as gunjah), inhalants (glue, paint, petrol), speed/amphetamines, heroin, trips or mushies. Due to the sensitive nature of these questions, young people were asked to complete the self-report questionnaire and to return it in the confidential envelope supplied. Nevertheless, reluctance to admit to illegal drug use, or to submit the self-report if illegal drugs were used, may be responsible for the low level of reported illegal substance use other than marijuana. Marijuana is probably the most commonly used illegal drug and its recreational use tends to be more tolerated by the community than other illegal drugs. Therefore, this section is confined to reporting responses concerning marijuana use.



MARIJUANA

Marijuana may be used to alleviate depression or anxiety, for relaxation, socialising, curiosity or as a result of peer pressure. However, as with cigarette smoking, marijuana has a number of negative effects. It can cause depression, lack of motivation and decreases alertness, making it dangerous to drive a vehicle or operate machinery. Smoking marijuana can cause lung cancer and emphysema.

MARIJUANA USE AND AGE, SEX AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

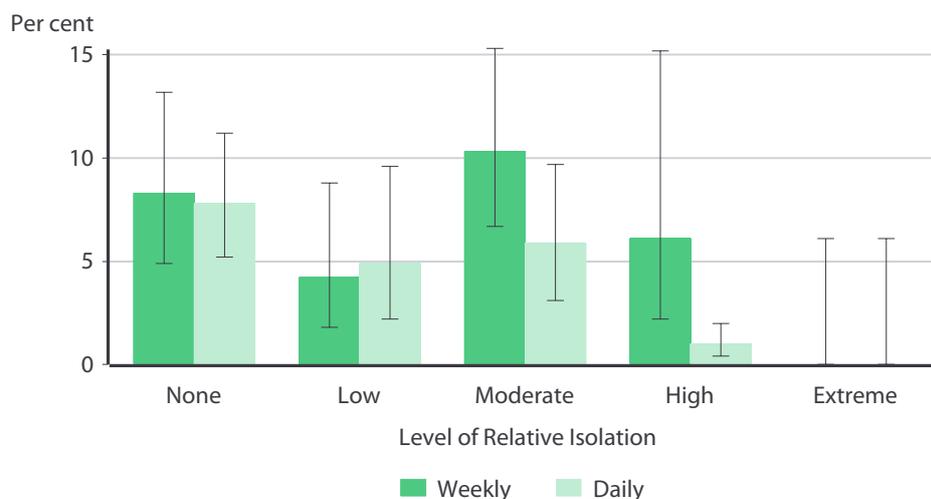
At the time of the survey, 29.7 per cent (CI: 26.3%–33.0%) of Aboriginal young people had used marijuana at some time in their lives. This 29.7 per cent comprised 10.1 per cent (CI: 8.1%–12.4%) who had not used marijuana in the 12 months prior to the survey, 7.7 per cent (CI: 6.0%–9.5%) who used it less than once a month, 6.6 per cent (CI: 4.9%–8.8%) who used marijuana weekly and 5.2 per cent (CI: 3.9%–6.9%) who were daily users (Table 4.31). Marijuana use increased with age, and this was more marked in males than in females (Table 4.31). Among 17 year-olds, 44.6 per cent (CI: 32.0%–59.4%) of males used marijuana at least weekly compared with 21.1 per cent (CI: 12.2%–32.0%) of females (Tables 4.32).

Adjusted for age, those who had left school were significantly more likely to have tried marijuana than those who remained at school (Odds Ratio 1.59; CI: 1.04–2.43) (Table 4.33) and significantly more likely to use marijuana at least weekly (Odds Ratio 2.21; CI: 1.25–3.91) (Table 4.34).

MARIJUANA USE AND LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION

Marijuana use varied with LORI (Figure 4.13), perhaps as a result of availability. In areas of extreme isolation, approximately one in eight young people (12.1 per cent; CI: 4.7%–11.9%) have used marijuana compared with one in three young people (33.6 per cent; CI: 27.7%–40.3%) in the Perth metropolitan area (Table 4.35).

FIGURE 4.13: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — PROPORTION WHO HAVE USED MARIJUANA WEEKLY OR DAILY, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION



Source: Table 4.35



Marijuana was used daily by 7.8 per cent (CI: 5.2%–11.2%) of young people living in the Perth metropolitan area. In areas of extreme isolation no young people were estimated to have been using marijuana daily. Weekly use of marijuana by young people was highest in areas of moderate isolation (10.3 per cent; CI: 6.7%–15.3%). Again, in areas of extreme isolation no young people were estimated to have used marijuana on a weekly basis (Figure 4.13).

COMPARISON WITH OTHER SURVEYS

The overall proportions of young people using marijuana estimated from the WAACHS were very similar to those of all Western Australian 12–17 year-old school students in the 2002 Australian School Students Alcohol and Drug Survey (ASSAD). The ASSAD survey found that 31 per cent of students had used marijuana at some point in their life, and 9 per cent of students had used marijuana in the previous week.¹² This compares with 29.7 per cent (CI: 26.4%–33.0%) of Aboriginal young people who have used marijuana and 11.9 per cent (CI: 9.7%–14.4%) who used marijuana in the week prior to the WAACHS. The ASSAD survey also found that between 1996 and 2002 the proportion of 12–17 year-old school students who have used marijuana has declined, from 40 per cent in 1996 to 31 per cent in 2002.

A similar question, ‘How often have you used marijuana (mull, grass) for non-medical purposes’, was asked of 12–16 year-olds in the 1993 Child Health Survey. In that survey 18.5 per cent (CI: 13.5%–23.5%) of males and 16.6 per cent (CI: 12.0%–21.2%) of females had used marijuana at some time in their lives. These proportions were lower than for 12–16 year-olds in the WAACHS, in which 23.5 per cent (CI: 19.2%–28.4%) of young Aboriginal males and 25.1 per cent (CI: 20.5%–30.3%) of young Aboriginal females have used marijuana (Table 4.36). This difference may be a result of the different times at which the two surveys were conducted, given that the ASSAD surveys show that the proportion of young people using marijuana can change rapidly over time.

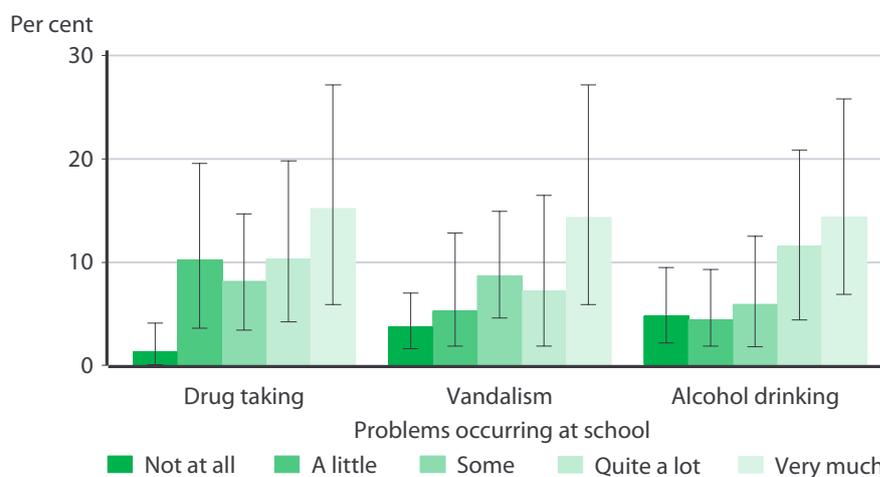
SCHOOL CULTURE

A higher proportion of young people who reported that other students at their school used drugs before and after school used marijuana themselves. Use of marijuana was also positively associated with reports of vandalism in the school and alcohol consumption at school (Figure 4.14).

Marijuana use was not associated with fighting, bullying and stealing in school. A smaller proportion of young people who said that they were doing okay at school used marijuana compared with those who said that they were not doing okay at school (Table 4.37). These observations are similar to those found in the 1993 WA CHS.



FIGURE 4.14: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS (a) — PROPORTION WHO HAVE USED MARIJUANA WEEKLY OR MORE OFTEN, BY EXTENT THAT SELECTED PROBLEM BEHAVIOURS OCCUR AT THEIR SCHOOL



(a) Excludes 26.6 per cent of young people not attending school

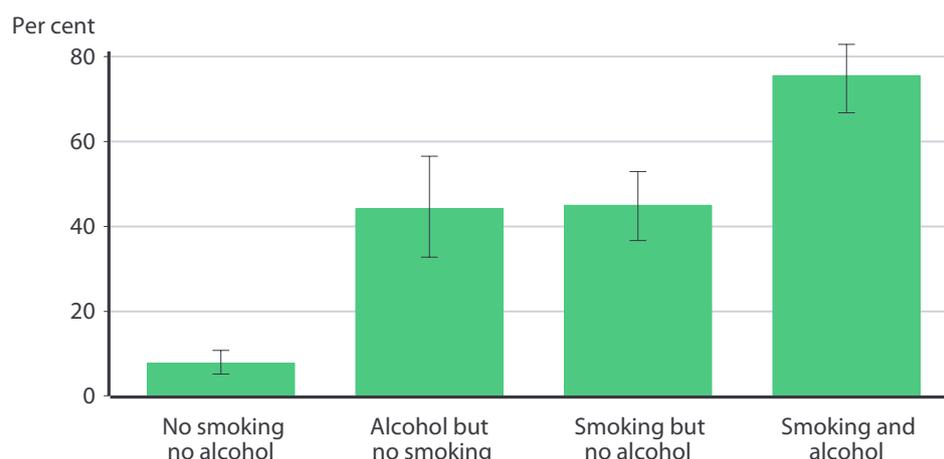
Source: Tables 4.38, 4.39, 4.40

4

COMBINED USE OF MARIJUANA, CIGARETTE SMOKING AND ALCOHOL

The proportion of young people who used marijuana was significantly higher if they also drank alcohol or smoked cigarettes. Over three quarters (75.5 per cent; CI: 66.8%–82.4%) of young people who both smoked and drank alcohol also used marijuana compared with 7.7 per cent (CI: 5.1%–10.7%) of young people who used neither (Table 4.41).

FIGURE 4.15: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — PROPORTION WHO HAVE USED MARIJUANA, BY WHETHER THEY ALSO SMOKED CIGARETTES OR DRANK ALCOHOL



Source: Table 4.41

Adjusting for age and sex using multivariate logistic regression analysis, it was confirmed that cigarette smoking was strongly associated both with alcohol use and with marijuana use, particularly with frequent marijuana use (Table 4.42).

Drank alcohol but not to excess. Young people who drank alcohol but not to excess were over four times more likely (Odds Ratio 4.37; CI: 2.65–7.21) to smoke regularly



than young people who did not drink alcohol.

Drank alcohol to excess. Young people who drank alcohol to excess were four and a half times more likely (Odds Ratio 4.66; CI: 2.33–9.34) to smoke regularly than those who did not drink.

Used marijuana weekly or more often. Young people who were frequent users of marijuana were over 11 times more likely (Odds Ratio 11.1; CI: 6.00–20.6) to smoke than those who did not use marijuana.

PARENTAL USE OF DRUGS

Less than one in ten young people (8.2 per cent; CI: 6.3%–10.5%) reported that their parents used drugs other than tobacco or alcohol (Table 4.43). No questions were asked about the type of drugs used. A higher proportion of young people living in areas of low or moderate isolation reported parental drug use compared with young people living in other areas (Table 4.43). There was no association between parental drug use and the age of the young person.

The proportion of young people who used marijuana weekly or more often was significantly higher among those whose parents use drugs (24.3 per cent; CI: 14.3%–35.9%) than among those whose parents did not use drugs (10.8 per cent; CI: 8.5%–13.2%) (Table 4.44). Similarly, the proportion of young people who both smoked cigarettes regularly and used marijuana was significantly higher among those whose parents used drugs (Table 4.45).

The proportion of young people who did not drink alcohol was significantly higher among young people whose parents did not use drugs (74.4 per cent; CI: 71.2%–77.6%) than it was among those whose parents used drugs (54.1 per cent; CI: 41.8%–66.9%). Among the young people who did drink alcohol, the tendency to drink to excess was higher among young people whose parents used drugs (Table 4.46).

USE OF MARIJUANA BY YOUNG PEOPLE

Marijuana is the most widely used illicit drug in Australia. In 2001, 12.9 per cent of Australians reported that they had used marijuana in the previous 12 months.¹³ The drug is widely considered to be as harmful as tobacco and has significant negative consequences, both on the user and the community.

Physical effects of marijuana use

The physical effects of marijuana use are well known, and depend largely on how the substance is used (eaten or smoked), how much is used, whether other drugs are used at the time, and what is happening around the person at the time.

Marijuana is often used in combination with tobacco. With both being high in tar and other chemicals, people are inhaling damaging chemicals from two sources. In a study from the British Lung Foundation, it was found that smoking pure marijuana was as harmful as smoking tobacco.¹⁴ The study found that three marijuana joints a day caused the same damage to the lining of the airways as 20 cigarettes.

Continued



USE OF MARIJUANA BY YOUNG PEOPLE (*continued*)

People who use large amounts of the drug may experience confusion, forgetfulness, anxiety, hallucinations, delusions, agitation and, in rare cases, paranoia. People susceptible to mental illnesses such as schizophrenia are at risk of bringing on attacks, or exacerbating their condition.

In 2001, a study conducted by the Early Psychosis Prevention and Intervention Centre (EPPIC) and Melbourne University found that 'over 40 per cent of young people who present with first episode psychosis are using cannabis on a weekly basis.' People aged 15–29 years using marijuana were found to have 'higher ratings on measures of psychotic symptoms including depression, suicidality and suspiciousness.'¹⁵

Societal and environmental effects of marijuana use

The negative effects of marijuana are particularly apparent in isolated Aboriginal communities. Clough *et al* expressed concern about the rising use of cannabis in north-east Arnhem Land in the Northern Territory brought about, in principal, by the expansion of supply links. Concern was also expressed about the social effects of marijuana smoking in the community, namely 'increased family violence, drug-alcohol psychosis, self-harm and suicide and community disruption.'¹⁸

Why people use marijuana

People use drugs for many reasons including pleasure, relaxation, peer pressure, boredom, and loneliness. Aboriginal young people who have little to occupy themselves can also feel caught between the pressures of Aboriginal culture and western influences. 'Community stress, boredom, frustration and peer pressure can draw people into drug using lifestyles.'¹⁶

Longitudinal studies have investigated the antecedents of marijuana use, particularly daily use which has the potential for most harm. A study following almost 1,700 young Australians for 3 years from age 14–15 years, found that daily use was infrequent, but was more frequent in males (3.7 per cent) in whom availability and use by their peers were the strongest predictors. Few females used marijuana daily (1.7 per cent) and in these females it was predicted by excessive alcohol consumption and delinquent behaviour. In all young people, daily use was predicted by cigarette smoking and by prior occasional marijuana use.¹⁹ This is consistent with longitudinal studies demonstrating that there is a sequence in the initiation of drug use, from legal drugs (alcohol and tobacco), through marijuana to hard drugs such as cocaine and heroin. Almost all young people who use marijuana regularly have first used tobacco and alcohol regularly. Similarly almost all who use harder illicit drugs have first used marijuana. Progression along this sequence is predicted by an earlier age of initiation and greater frequency of use of earlier drugs in the sequence. Thus delaying initiation of use of earlier drugs in the sequence, namely alcohol and tobacco, may constitute the best public health policy for reducing involvement in more serious forms of drug use.²⁰

Continued . . .



USE OF MARIJUANA BY YOUNG PEOPLE (*continued*)**The National Drug Strategy**

The National Drug Strategy²¹ has adopted the principle of harm minimisation in its aim to improve the health, social and economic outcomes for individuals and the community.

While not condoning drug use, harm minimisation refers to policies and programs aimed at reducing drug-related harm and encompasses a wide range of approaches, including strategies that are abstinence-oriented. The focus of the harm minimization strategy is on both legal and illicit drugs and includes preventing harm and reducing actual harm. This approach is consistent with a comprehensive approach to drug-related harm that involves balancing demand reduction, supply reduction and harm reduction.

In 2003 a complementary action plan specifically for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples was launched. The action plan was structured around six key result areas, with objectives ‘based on general activities for each area, control of supply, management of demand, reduction of harm, early intervention and treatment.’²¹ The plan anticipates that to ‘achieve change, action will be required across a range of sectors and at all levels of government, led by and in partnership with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander individuals, families, communities and organisations.’²¹

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

The *National Physical Activity Guidelines for Australians*¹³ makes recommendations for minimum levels of physical exercise to be undertaken by adults and children. The guidelines suggest a minimum of 30 minutes of moderate activity (such as brisk walking, dancing or swimming) on three to four days per week.

In addition to the recommended minimum, the guidelines also suggest that children and young people under the age of 18 years should routinely do at least 30 minutes of vigorous physical activity on three to four days per week. Vigorous activities include sports such as football and basketball, and fitness activities like jogging, fast cycling, aerobics and circuit training. The recommendations for vigorous activity are also extended to those adults who seek levels of health and fitness over and above those achievable via the minimum recommendation.

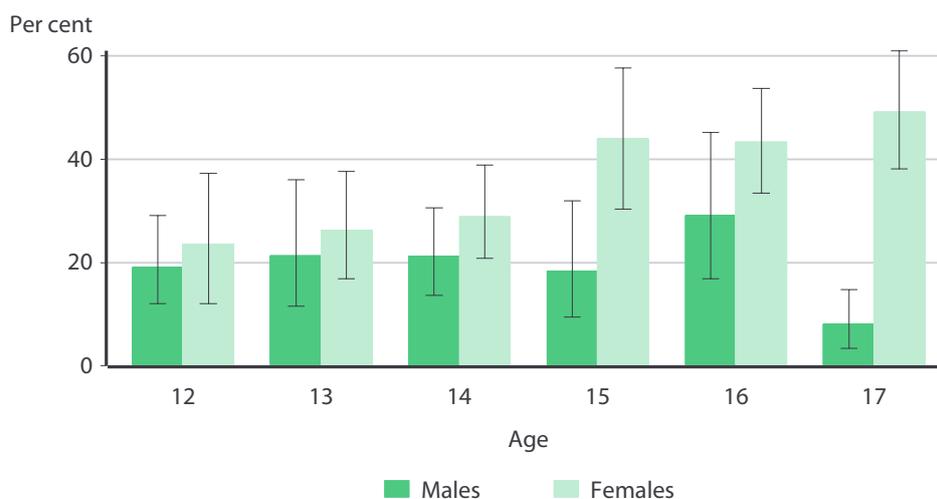
STRENUOUS EXERCISE AND AGE AND SEX

Young people aged 12–17 years were asked how often in the last 7 days had they exercised or played sport or games enough to make themselves sweat or breathe hard. The term *strenuous exercise* is used throughout this chapter to refer to this level of physical exertion. Available responses to the question were: ‘daily’, ‘three or more times a week’, ‘once a week’ or ‘none’. More than one quarter (27.6 per cent; CI: 24.6%–30.7%) of young people had not exercised in the seven days prior to the survey (Table 4.47).



Around one in five males (19.9 per cent; CI: 15.8%–24.2%) and more than one in three females (35.6 per cent; CI: 31.1%–40.2%) had not done strenuous exercise in the seven days prior to the survey (Table 4.47). There was a tendency for a higher proportion of females not to have done strenuous exercise in the previous week at every age, compared with males, but the difference was statistically significant only for 17 year-olds. While 49.2 per cent (CI: 38.1%–60.7%) of females aged 17 years had not done strenuous exercise in the week prior to the survey, the proportion of 17 year-old males who had not done any strenuous exercise in the week prior to the survey was a substantially lower 8.1 per cent ((CI: 3.4%–14.7%) (Figure 4.16).

FIGURE 4.16: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — PROPORTION WHO DID NOT EXERCISE STRENUOUSLY IN THE WEEK PRIOR TO THE SURVEY, BY AGE AND SEX

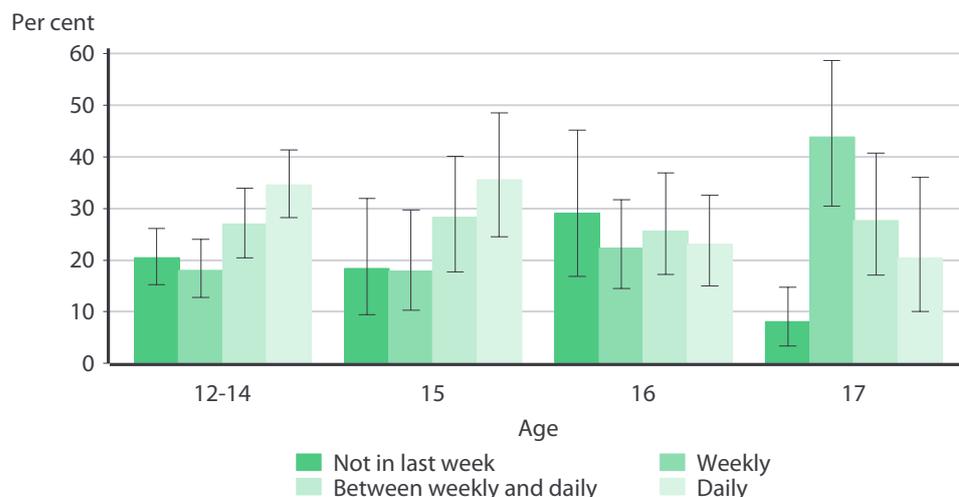


Source: Table 4.47

Although most of the estimates do not show statistically significant differences, the different overall pattern of exercise between young Aboriginal males and females is shown in Figures 4.17 and 4.18. Females seem to decrease their overall involvement in strenuous exercise from age 15 years onwards, whereas males appear to remain engaged in strenuous exercise, merely altering the balance toward weekly sessions in the later years.

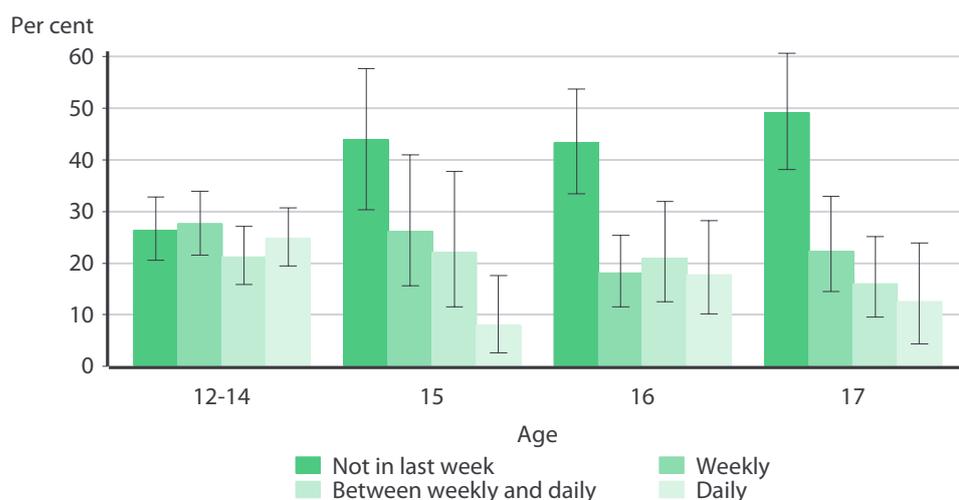


FIGURE 4.17: MALES AGED 12–17 YEARS — FREQUENCY OF STRENUOUS EXERCISE, BY SEX AND AGE



Source: Table 4.48

FIGURE 4.18: FEMALES AGED 12–17 YEARS — FREQUENCY OF STRENUOUS EXERCISE, BY SEX AND AGE



Source: Table 4.48

COMPARISON WITH OTHER SURVEYS

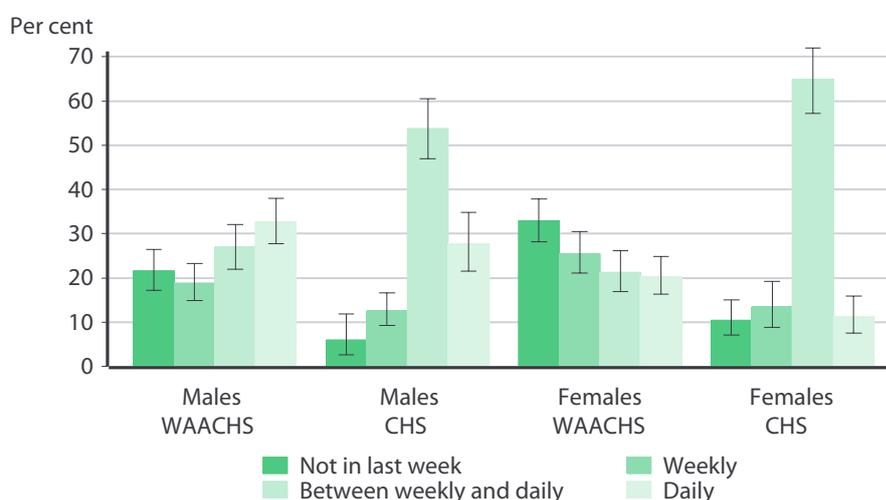
Comparable questions on physical activity were asked in the 1993 CHS, although this survey only included young people aged 12–16 years. The 1993 CHS found that 8.3 per cent (CI: 5.6%–11.5%) of 12–16 year-olds in the general population had not exercised strenuously in the previous week. This was significantly lower than the proportion of Aboriginal young people in the WAACHS aged 12–16 years (27.1 per cent; CI: 23.9%–30.5%) who had not exercised strenuously in the week prior to the survey (Table 4.50). This means that a significantly higher proportion of Aboriginal young people aged 12–16 years are at risk of missing out on the potential health benefits of meeting the recommendations of the *National Physical Activity Guidelines for Australians*.²²



One third (33.0 per cent; CI: 28.2%–37.9%) of 12–16 year-old Aboriginal females had not exercised strenuously in the last week, substantially higher than the 10.4 per cent (CI: 7.1%–15.8%) of 12–16 year-old females found in the 1993 CHS (Table 4.49). One fifth (21.6 per cent; CI: 17.2%–26.9%) of 12–16 year-old Aboriginal males had not exercised strenuously in the last week, compared with a much lower 6.0 per cent (CI: 2.7%–11.0%) of 12–16 year-old males found in the 1993 CHS (Tables 4.49 and 4.50).

Conversely, a higher proportion of young Aboriginal females engaged in daily strenuous exercise than did females in the general population. One in five (20.2 per cent; CI: 16.3%–24.8%) 12–16 year-old Aboriginal females engaged in daily strenuous exercise compared with 11.3 per cent (CI: 7.5%–15.9%) of females aged 12–16 years in the general population. There was no statistically significant difference found between Aboriginal males and males in the general population, although the data are suggestive of a similar trend (Figure 4.19).

FIGURE 4.19: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–16 YEARS — FREQUENCY OF STRENUOUS EXERCISE, COMPARISON OF TWO SURVEYS

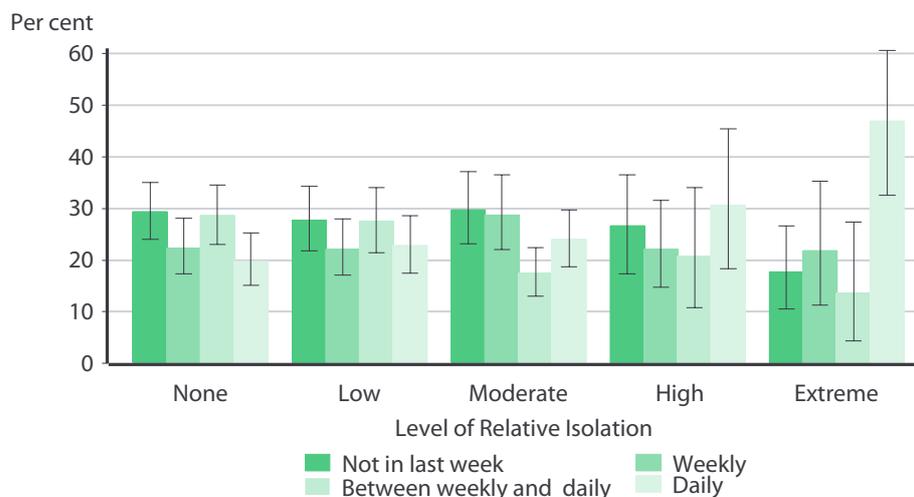


Source: Tables 4.49 and 4.50

FREQUENCY OF STRENUOUS EXERCISE AND LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION

There were few statistically significant or systematic differences in the distribution of frequency of strenuous exercise by LORI (Figure 4.20). The exception was the proportion of young people exercising daily, which increased significantly with increasing isolation. In areas of extreme isolation, almost half of all 12–17 year-olds (46.9 per cent; CI: 32.6%–60.4%) exercised strenuously daily, a significantly greater proportion than was observed in areas of no isolation (19.7 per cent; CI: 15.1%–25.3%), low isolation (22.8 per cent; CI: 17.5%–28.6%) or moderate isolation (24.0 per cent; CI: 18.7%–29.7%).



FIGURE 4.20: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — FREQUENCY OF STRENUOUS EXERCISE, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION

Source: Table 4.51

STRENUOUS EXERCISE AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

In each age group there was a tendency for a higher proportion of young people to have exercised strenuously in the seven days prior to the survey if they were still attending school. The difference reached statistical significance for 16 year-olds of whom 78.2 per cent (CI: 60.8%–89.9%) had exercised strenuously if they attended school compared with 51.2 per cent (CI: 41.4%–60.3%) of those who no longer attended school (Table 4.52).

ORGANISED SPORT

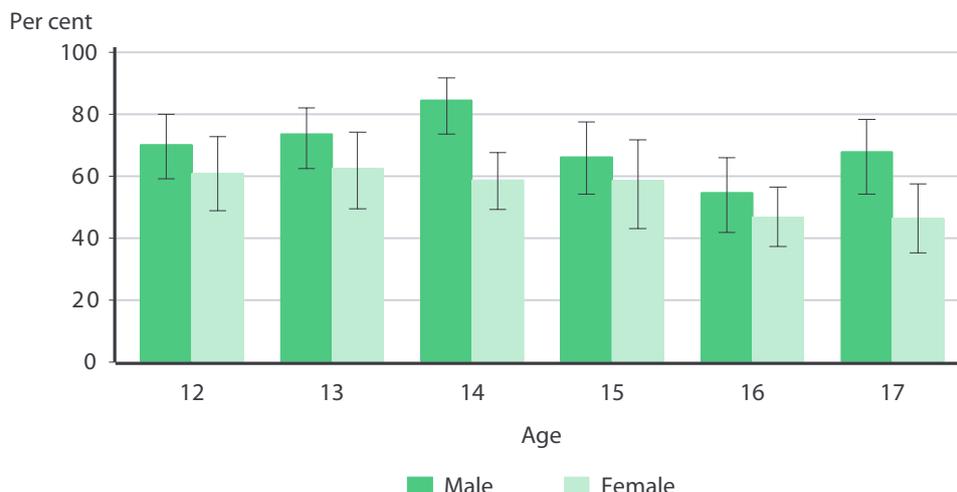
Young people aged 12–17 years were asked whether they had taken part in any organised sport in the past 12 months, not counting physical education classes at school. In the previous 12 months, an estimated 62.9 per cent (CI: 59.6%–66.2%) of Aboriginal young people participated in organised sports (Table 4.53). The proportion of 12–16 year-olds was 64.3 per cent (CI: 60.6%–67.8%), which was comparable to the proportion of 12–16 year-olds in the general population participating in organised sport outside the school as found in the 1993 CHS (68.9 per cent; CI: 64.9%–72.9%).

A higher proportion of Aboriginal males participated in organised sport (69.8 per cent; CI: 65.3%–74.2%) than females (55.8 per cent; CI: 51.1%–60.3%). As shown in Figure 4.21 this trend is apparent in all age groups, reaching statistical significance for 14 year-olds and 17 year-olds.

Organised sport outside of school is often seasonal and may incur expenses such as fees, equipment and travel costs that prohibit some young people from participating.



FIGURE 4.21: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — PROPORTION WHO HAVE PARTICIPATED IN ORGANISED SPORT IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS, BY AGE AND SEX



Source: Table 4.53

4

ORGANISED SPORT AND STRENUOUS EXERCISE

Strenuous exercise in the week prior to the survey was associated with participation in organised sport in the last year. Of those who participated in organised sport in the last year, 81.0 per cent (CI: 77.1%–84.4%) had exercised strenuously in the week prior to the survey, compared with 60.0 per cent (CI: 54.5%–65.2%) of those who had not participated in organised sport in the last year (Table 4.55).

About one in five (19.0 per cent; CI: 15.6%–22.9%) of those who participated in organised sport had not exercised strenuously in the week prior to the survey.

An estimated 14.3 per cent (CI: 12.1%–16.8%) of all Aboriginal young people had neither exercised strenuously in the last week, nor participated in organised sport in the last year and must be considered at high risk of failing to meet the recommendations of the *National Physical Activity Guidelines for Australians*²² and benefiting from the health outcomes that follow. Twice as many females (19.2 per cent; CI: 15.8%–23.1%) as males (9.6 per cent; CI: 7.0%–12.5%) had neither exercised strenuously or participated in organised sports (Table 4.57). The proportion of 17 year-olds who had neither exercised strenuously in the week prior to the survey or participated in organised sports in the previous year was substantially higher than the proportion of 12–14 year-olds (20.0 per cent; CI: 14.3%–26.6% compared with 10.7 per cent; CI: 8.4%–13.5%) (Table 4.58).

Strenuous exercise in the last week without participation in organised sport was reported about twice as frequently than the reverse for both males and females and in all age groups.

Overall, 51.0 per cent (CI: 47.4%–54.4%) of young people aged 12–17 years both did strenuous exercise in the week prior to the survey and participated in organised sport in the past year. This proportion was significantly higher in males (Table 4.57).



STRENUOUS EXERCISE AND ORGANISED SPORT, AND ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION, CIGARETTE SMOKING AND MARIJUANA USE

A significantly lower proportion of young people aged 12–17 years who have smoked cigarettes regularly had also done strenuous exercise in the seven days prior to the survey (65.9 per cent; CI: 60.4%–70.9%), compared with young people who had not smoked regularly (76.0 per cent; CI: 71.8%–79.9%) (Table 4.59).

A similar difference was found with regard to smoking and organised sport. The proportion of young people aged 12–17 years participating in organised sport was significantly lower among young people who smoked cigarettes regularly (55.5 per cent; CI: 50.1%–61.1%) than among young people who had not smoked regularly (67.0 per cent; CI: 62.7%–70.9%) (Table 4.60).

There were no associations found between the use of alcohol, marijuana or other substances and the proportion of 12–17 year-olds either exercising in the past week or participating in organised sport in the past year.

MODELLING THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PHYSICAL ACTIVITY, CIGARETTE SMOKING AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Age, sex, school attendance, location and lifestyle all affect the likelihood of 12–17 year-olds undertaking strenuous exercise. Multivariate logistic regression modelling techniques (see *Glossary*) were used to simultaneously adjust for all these variables. The model accounted for age, sex and LORI, whether the young person was still in school and whether the young person had smoked cigarettes regularly (Table 4.61). The following variables were found to be independently associated with physical exercise by young people:

Sex. Males aged 12–17 years were about two and a half times (Odds Ratio 2.42; CI: 1.67–3.44) more likely to have exercised strenuously in the past seven days than females aged 12–17 years.

School attendance. Young people aged 12–17 years who were no longer attending school were about half as likely (Odds Ratio 0.53; CI: 0.34–0.83) to have exercised strenuously in the past seven days as young people aged 12–17 years who were still at school.

Smoking. Young people aged 12–17 years who had smoked cigarettes regularly were less likely (Odds Ratio 0.67; CI: 0.44–1.00) to have exercised strenuously in the past seven days than those who had not smoked cigarettes.

Level of Relative Isolation. There was a tendency for a higher proportion of young people living in areas of extreme isolation to report exercising strenuously in the past week, but this was not statistically significant (Table 4.61).

None of the following variables were significantly associated with the likelihood of exercising strenuously in the last week: pregnancy, alcohol and marijuana use, whether the young person had ever had sex, importance of spirituality or religion, participation in religious services, and whether the young person had a close friend.



BENEFITS OF PHYSICAL EXERCISE

The World Health Organisation advises that 'regular physical activity provides young people with substantial physical, mental and social health benefits'. The physical benefits of regular physical activity include maintaining healthy bones, muscles and joints, controlling body weight and improving the function of the heart and lungs. Mental and social health benefits include raising self-esteem levels, controlling feelings of anxiety and depression, and developing social interaction skills.²³

Over the last 30 years, the benefits of physical activity have also been recognised by the Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing, who indicate that there is strong epidemiological evidence linking the benefits of physical exercise to health and social benefits.²²

A study by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention found that the substantial amount of physical activity required for sports participation led naturally to increased health benefits. It also found that team rules and guidelines often promote good nutrition which in turn promotes healthy lifestyles via social pathways.²⁴

A Minnesota study involving 4,594 children found that across a two-year period there was an inverse relationship between the change in physical activity and the change in depressive symptoms among young adolescents.²⁵

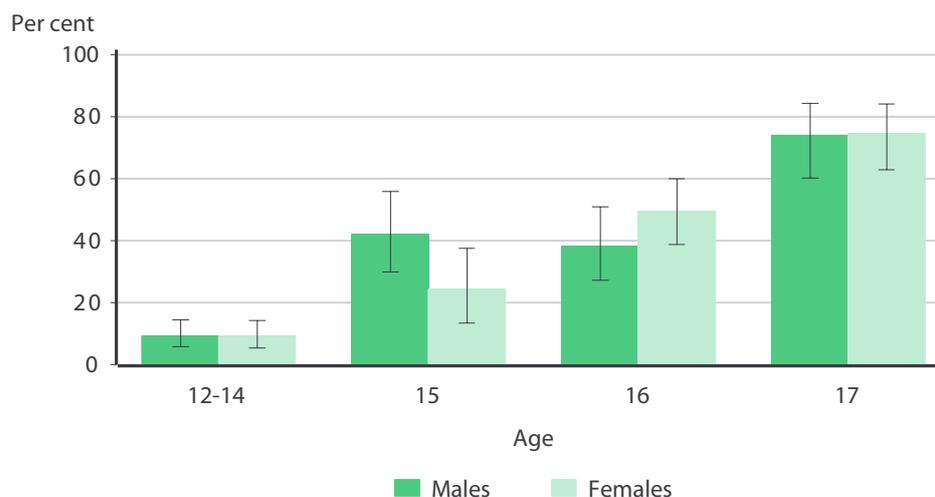
SEXUAL KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE

Aboriginal young people aged 12–17 years were asked questions about their sexual knowledge and behaviour in order to describe the prevalence of sexual activity and to obtain information about their awareness of contraception and how to avoid contracting sexually transmitted diseases. Care was taken to address the sensitive nature of these questions by firstly ensuring that all participants knew that they were not obliged to respond to any questions they would prefer not to answer, and secondly providing reassurance that their individual responses would be kept in the strictest confidence. The questionnaire was also designed to ensure that those teenagers who were not yet sexually active were not asked further questions which would have been inapplicable to their experience.

SEXUAL EXPERIENCE AND AGE AND SEX

An estimated 28.0 per cent (CI: 25.0%–31.4%) of young people aged 12–17 years have had sex. A similar overall proportion of males (27.4 per cent; CI: 22.7%–32.2%) and females (28.7 per cent; CI: 24.5%–33.1%) have had sex. A higher proportion of older young people have had sex with 74.5 per cent (CI: 66.2%–81.6%) of 17 year-olds having had sex compared with 9.4 per cent (CI: 6.8%–12.8%) of 12–14 year-olds.



FIGURE 4.22: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — PROPORTION OF MALES AND FEMALES WHO HAVE HAD SEX, BY AGE

Source: Table 4.62

SEXUAL EXPERIENCE AND LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION

Of young people aged 12–15 years in areas of moderate isolation, 20.7 per cent (CI: 15.2%–27.5%) have had sex, compared with 4.4 per cent (CI: 1.1%–14.1%) of 12–15 year-olds in areas of high isolation. There was also a difference in the proportion of young people aged 12–17 years living in areas of moderate isolation who have had sex (37.9 per cent; CI: 31.6%–44.8%) compared with young people aged 12–17 years living in areas of extreme isolation (18.6 per cent; 10.6%–28.4%) (Table 4.63).

SEXUAL EXPERIENCE AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

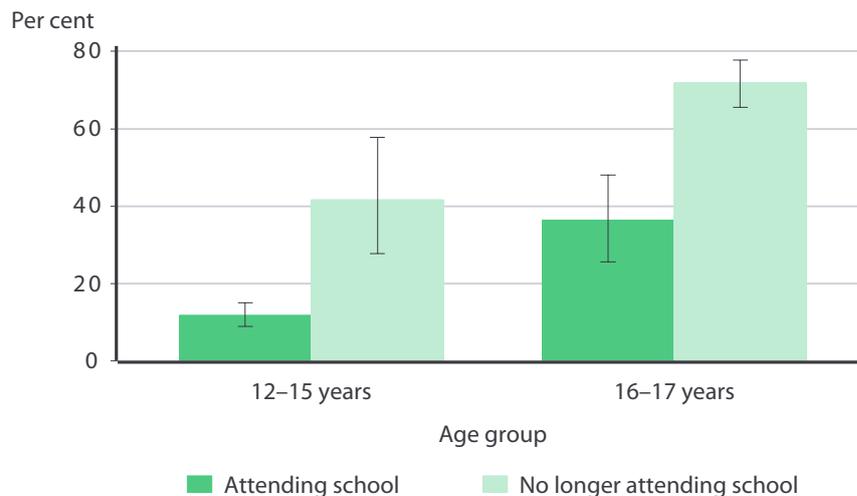
Several findings of statistical significance were made regarding the relationship between school attendance and whether 12–17 year-olds have had sex.

Of young people aged 12–15 years who were still at school, 11.8 per cent (CI: 9.0%–15.1%) have had sex. This is in contrast to the 41.7 per cent (CI: 27.7%–57.8%) of 12–15 year-olds who were no longer in school who also have had sex (Figure 4.23).

The disparity between those still at school and those who no longer attended school was similar for 16–17 year-olds. Of those 16–17 year-olds still in school, 36.3 per cent (CI: 25.7%–48.1%) have had sex. This compares with the 71.9 per cent (CI: 65.6%–77.8%) of 16–17 year-olds no longer attending school who have had sex (Figure 4.23).



FIGURE 4.23: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — PROPORTION WHO HAVE HAD SEX, BY AGE AND WHETHER ATTENDING SCHOOL



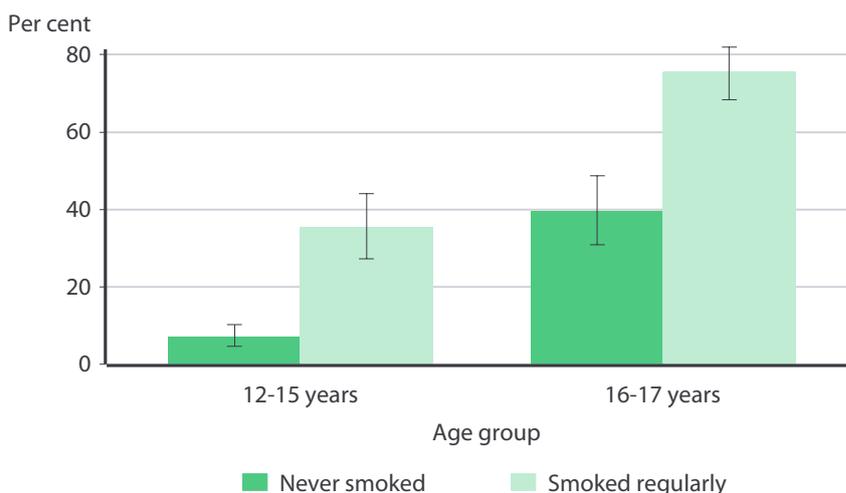
Source: Table 4.64

SEXUAL EXPERIENCE AND CIGARETTE SMOKING

Some 35.4 per cent (CI: 27.3%–44.1%) of 12–15 year-olds who have smoked cigarettes regularly have also had sex. This compares with a much lower 7.0 per cent (CI: 4.6%–10.2%) of 12–15 year-olds who have never smoked who have had sex (Figure 4.24).

A similar pattern was seen with 16–17 year-olds with 75.5 per cent (CI: 68.4%–81.6%) of those who have smoked cigarettes regularly having had sex. This compares with a much lower 39.4 per cent (CI: 30.9%–48.7%) of 16–17 year-olds who have never smoked cigarettes who have had sex (Figure 4.24).

FIGURE 4.24: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — PROPORTION WHO HAVE HAD SEX, BY AGE AND WHETHER SMOKED CIGARETTES REGULARLY



Source: Table 4.65

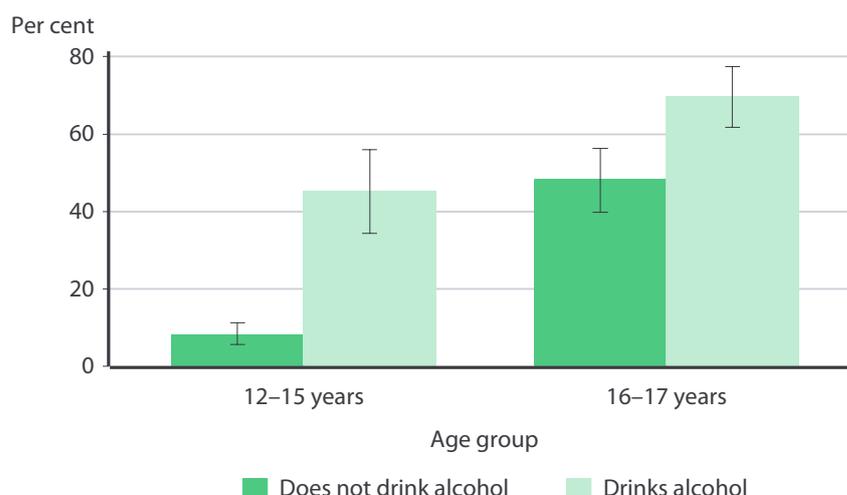


SEXUAL EXPERIENCE AND ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Of young people aged 12–15 years, 8.1 per cent (CI: 5.6%–11.2%) of those who did not drink alcohol have had sex. This compares with a much higher 45.2 per cent (CI: 34.4%–55.9%) of those who did drink alcohol having had sex (Figure 4.25).

A similar picture appears for those aged 16–17 years, where 48.3 per cent (CI: 39.8%–56.3%) of those who did not drink alcohol have had sex. This compares with a somewhat higher 69.7 per cent (CI: 61.7%–77.4%) of those who did drink alcohol having had sex (Figure 4.24).

FIGURE 4.25: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — PROPORTION WHO HAVE HAD SEX, BY AGE AND WHETHER THEY DRINK ALCOHOL



Source: Table 4.66

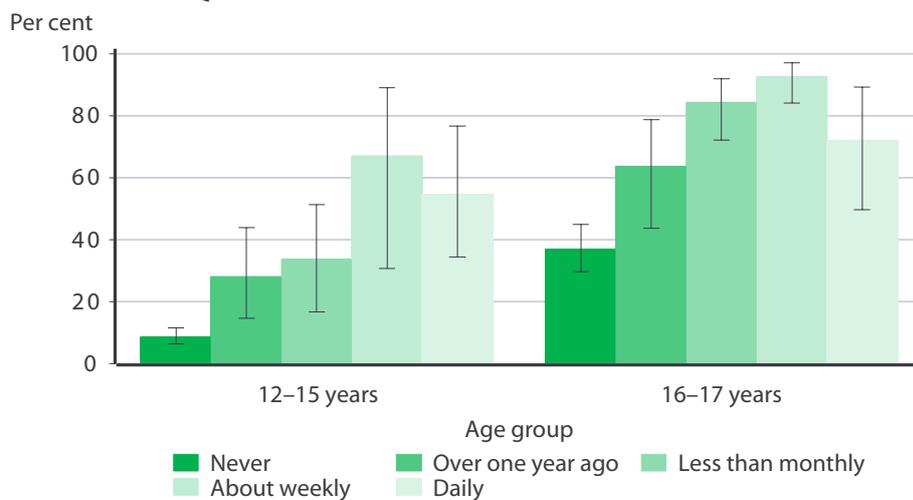
SEXUAL EXPERIENCE AND FREQUENCY OF MARIJUANA USE

Of young people aged 12–15 years who had never used marijuana, 8.7 per cent (CI: 6.5%–11.6%) have had sex. This is a significantly lower proportion than in those 12–15 year-olds who used marijuana. Of those who used marijuana less than monthly, 33.6 per cent (CI: 16.7%–51.4%) have had sex, and of those who used marijuana on a weekly basis, 67.1 per cent (CI: 30.8%–89.1%) have had sex (Figure 4.26).

In the 16–17 years age group, the pattern was very similar. Of young people aged 16–17 years who had never used marijuana, 36.9 per cent (CI: 29.8%–45.1%) have had sex. This proportion is lower than for all regular marijuana users in this age group. Of those who used marijuana less than monthly, 84.5 per cent (CI: 72.3%–92.0%) have had sex, and of those who used marijuana on a weekly basis, 92.6 per cent (CI: 84.2%–97.2%) have had sex (Figure 4.26).



FIGURE 4.26: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — PROPORTION WHO HAVE HAD SEX, BY AGE AND FREQUENCY OF USE OF MARIJUANA



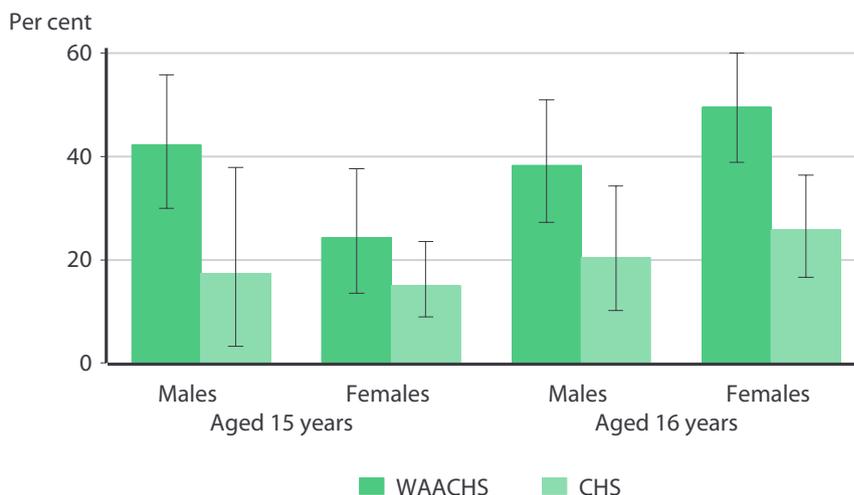
Source: Table 4.67

4

COMPARISON WITH OTHER SURVEYS

In the 1993 CHS, young people aged 15–16 years were asked about their sexual experience. A higher proportion of Aboriginal young people have had sex. The difference reached statistical significance for 16 year-olds with 43.9 per cent (CI: 36.2%–51.9%) of Aboriginal young people having had sex compared with 23.5 per cent (CI: 16.7%–32.2%) in the general population in the CHS (Figure 4.27).

FIGURE 4.27: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 15–16 YEARS — PROPORTION WHO HAVE HAD SEX, WAACHS COMPARED WITH CHS



Source: Tables 4.62, 4.68

It is possible that young people’s attitudes towards sex have changed in the seven years between the CHS and the WAACHS.



AGE FIRST HAD SEX

Some insight can be gained about the age at which young people first had sex from the self-reports of 17 year-olds. Three quarters of 17 year-olds (74.5 per cent; CI: 66.2%–81.6%) have had sex. One-quarter (25.8 per cent; CI: 18.6%–33.4%) of these 17 year-olds had sex for the first time at either 16 or 17 years of age, and almost half (48.6 per cent; CI: 39.5%–57.4%) had sex for the first time before they had reached 16 years of age (Table 4.69).

There was no significant difference between males and females, but there was a tendency for a higher proportion of females to have had sex for the first time before the age of 16 years (Table 4.69). There was also a tendency for a greater proportion of 17 year-olds living in areas of moderate isolation to have had sex before the age of 16, but the differences did not reach statistical significance (Table 4.70).

Although direct comparison of the WAACHS findings with the 1993 CHS cannot be made, as only young people aged 15–16 years were asked about their sexual experience in the CHS, some observations can be made that suggest possible differences. In the general WA population, 20.4 per cent (14.3%–27.4%) of young people aged 16 years had had sex (Table 4.68) compared with 48.6 per cent (CI: 39.5%–57.4%) of Aboriginal 17 year-olds who first had sex before the age of 16 years (Table 4.70).

MODELLING THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN HAVING HAD SEX, SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, CIGARETTE SMOKING, ALCOHOL AND MARIJUANA USE

The likelihood of 12–17 year-olds having had sex was assessed using multivariate logistic regression modelling techniques (see *Glossary*). The model accounted for age, sex and LORI, whether the young person was still in school and whether the young person had smoked cigarettes regularly, drank alcohol or ever used marijuana (Table 4.71). After adjusting for these variables the following findings were made:

Level of Relative Isolation. No association was found between LORI and whether the young person has had sex.

Age. Young people aged less than 17 years were less likely than young people aged 17 years to have had sex. Young people aged 16 years were one quarter as likely (Odds Ratio 0.26; CI: 0.09–0.70) to have had sex as 17 year-olds, young people aged 15 years were less than one third as likely (Odds Ratio 0.29; CI: 0.12–0.70), and young people aged 12–14 years were one tenth as likely (Odds Ratio 0.10; CI: 0.04–0.25) to have had sex.

School attendance. Young people aged 12–17 years were six times more likely (Odds Ratio 6.01; CI: 2.90–12.6) to have had sex if they no longer attended school.

Smoking cigarettes. Young people aged 12–17 years were more than four times as likely (Odds Ratio 4.28; CI: 2.21–8.31) to have had sex if they had smoked cigarettes regularly.

Alcohol consumption. Young people aged 12–17 years were more than four times as likely (Odds Ratio 4.11; CI: 2.07–8.14) to have had sex if they drank alcohol.

Marijuana use. Independently of age, sex, LORI, school attendance, and use of alcohol and cigarettes, young people aged 12–17 years who used marijuana weekly or daily were over six times more likely (Odds Ratio 6.59; CI: 2.90–15.0) to have had sex than young people who have never used marijuana. Even those young people who last used marijuana over one year ago were three times more likely to have had sex (Odds Ratio



2.99; CI: 1.29–6.97) than young people who have never used marijuana.

The following variables were not found to be associated with the likelihood of having had sex: importance of spirituality or religion, participation in religious services, frequency of strenuous exercise, and whether the young person had a close friend.

METHODS OF CONTRACEPTION USED

Young people aged 12–17 years who have had sex were asked what one method was used to stop pregnancy the last time they had sex. As shown in Table 4.72, 70.1 per cent (CI: 63.8%–75.8%) of young people who have had sex used condoms. A significantly higher proportion of males who have had sex used condoms to prevent pregnancy (81.3 per cent; CI: 72.3%–87.8%) than females (59.0 per cent; CI: 50.3%–67.1%). Birth control pills were seldom used, with a tendency to be used more often by females (8.6 per cent; CI: 3.4%–16.4%) than males (3.1 per cent; CI: 0.6%–8.4%).

Overall, 18.1 per cent (CI: 13.7%–23.3%) of 12–17 year-olds who have had sex did not use any contraceptive measures the last time they had sex. More females used no contraception (24.7 per cent; CI: 18.1%–32.0%) than males (11.5 per cent; CI: 5.7%–19.2%), the difference approaching statistical significance (Table 4.72).

There was also a tendency for the proportion reporting condom use to decline with increasing age, though none of the differences reached statistical significance. For example, 84.2 per cent (CI: 73.0%–91.2%) of 12–14 year-olds who have had sex used condoms the last time they had sex, compared with 63.8 per cent (CI: 53.3%–73.5%) of 17 year-olds. The proportion who used no contraceptive measures increased from 9.4 per cent (CI: 3.3%–21.4%) to 21.4 per cent (CI: 14.0%–29.7%) in the same age groups respectively, although again this was not statistically significant (Table 4.73).

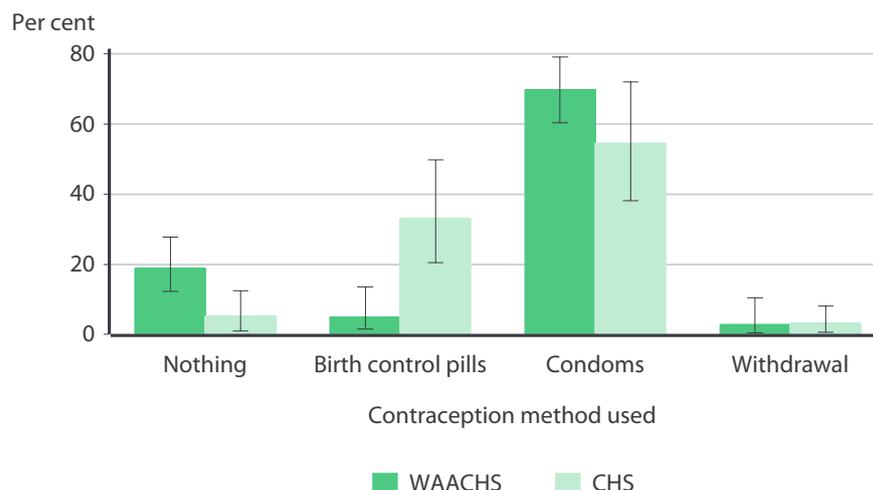
CONTRACEPTION METHODS — COMPARISON WITH OTHER SURVEYS

The responses of Aboriginal 15 and 16 year-olds in the WAACHS were compared with those aged 15 or 16 years in the 1993 CHS. In both surveys only those young people who said that they have had sex were asked about contraception.

Among Aboriginal 15–16 year-olds who have had sex, 18.9 per cent (CI: 12.2%–27.7%) used no contraception compared with 5.1 per cent (CI: 0.9%–12.5%) of young people in the general population. This difference is close to statistical significance (Table 4.74). A non-statistically significantly higher proportion of Aboriginal females did not use contraception (28.2 per cent, CI: 18.2%–39.6%) than males (10.5 per cent, CI: 1.9%–24.3%), a greater difference between the sexes than observed in the general population: 5.9 per cent (CI: 0.8%–21.4%) and 4.2 per cent (CI: 0.6%–15.8%) for females and males respectively.

Birth control pills were used to prevent pregnancy by a significantly lower proportion of 15–16 year-old Aboriginal people who have had sex (5.0 per cent; CI: 1.5%–13.6%) than young people of the same age in the general population (33.0 per cent; CI: 20.5%–49.9%). About half (51.2 per cent; CI: 33.1%–69.8%) of the 15–16 year-old females in the CHS who have had sex used birth control pills the last time they had sex, compared with 7.0 per cent (CI: 1.4%–17.9%) of Aboriginal females aged 15–16 years (Table 4.74).



FIGURE 4.28: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 15–16 YEARS WHO HAVE HAD SEX — MEASURES TAKEN TO PREVENT PREGNANCY, WAACHS COMPARED WITH CHS

Source Tables 4.74

USE OF CONTRACEPTION BY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT OF PRIMARY CARER

Among young people who have had sex, contraceptive use was not consistently associated with either their own school attendance (Table 4.75) or educational achievement of the primary carer (Table 4.76).

PREGNANCIES

Females aged 12–17 years were asked if they had ever been pregnant. At the time of the survey 8.3 per cent (CI: 6.4%–10.5%) had been pregnant once and 2.3 per cent (CI: 1.0%–4.7%) more than once. The great majority of these pregnancies were in 16 and 17 year-olds (Table 4.77).

For more information about pregnancy, with a particular focus on births of Aboriginal children to mothers under the age of 18 years, see Chapter Three of Volume One.¹

SEX EDUCATION

EDUCATION ABOUT AIDS/HIV AND OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

Young people aged 12–17 years were asked if they had ever been taught how to avoid AIDS/HIV or other sexually transmitted diseases. Overall, 73.9 per cent (CI: 70.5%–77.2%) of 12–17 year-olds said they had. This proportion was higher in older young people, ranging from 56.0 per cent (CI: 47.7%–64.4%) in 12 year-olds to 89.1 per cent (CI: 81.9%–94.0%) in 17 year-olds (Table 4.78).



PREVALENCE OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

The need for good prevention strategies for avoiding sexually transmitted diseases, especially in more isolated areas, is evident from figures provided by the National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System which indicates high rates of sexually transmitted diseases in Aboriginal communities.²⁷

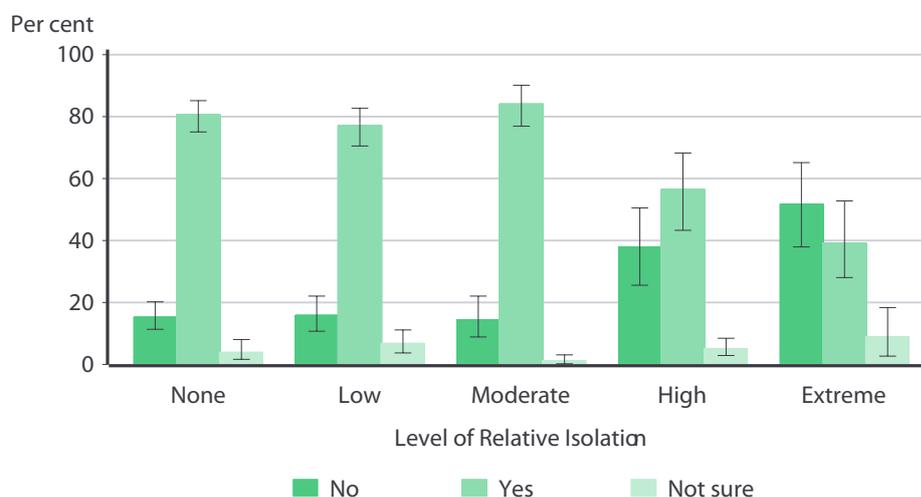
Based on notifications from Northern Territory, South Australia and Western Australia in 2001, the estimated age standardised rate of chlamydial infection among Aboriginal Australians was 880 cases per 100,000 population, compared with 117 cases per 100,000 population in non-Aboriginal Australians. Chlamydia is predominantly a disease of young adults, with just under a third of all cases of chlamydia in the Northern Territory occurring in the 15–19 year age group.²⁸

The estimated age standardised rate of gonococcal infection in Aboriginal people was 1,290 cases per 100,000 population, compared with 25 cases per 100,000 population in non-Aboriginal Australians. Aboriginal people experience these infections at a rate about fifty times that of non-Aboriginal Australians.²⁷

The highest rates of both chlamydia and gonococcal infections were reported in the Kimberley and Pilbara regions.²⁸

4

FIGURE 4.29: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — PROPORTION TAUGHT HOW TO AVOID AIDS/HIV OR OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION



Source: Table 4.79

As shown in Figure 4.29, the proportion reporting having been taught about AIDS/HIV or other sexually transmitted diseases was significantly lower in areas of high or extreme isolation than in other areas. For example, in areas of moderate isolation 84.3 per cent (CI: 76.9%–90.2%) of 12–17 year-olds had been taught compared with 56.6 per cent (CI: 43.3%–68.3%) and 38.1 per cent (CI: 28.0%–52.9%) of young people in areas of high and extreme isolation respectively.



EDUCATION ABOUT AIDS/HIV AND OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES, AND SEXUAL EXPERIENCE

Both having had sex and receipt of sexual education are associated with age. Adjusting for age with multivariate logistic regression, the likelihood of having had sex associated with receiving sexual education was estimated. The model found that having been taught how to avoid AIDS/HIV or other sexually transmitted diseases was not significantly associated with young people having had sex (Table 4.80).

However, of all 12–17 year-olds who have had sex, 12.6 per cent (CI: 8.5%–17.5%) had not been taught how to avoid AIDS/HIV or other sexually transmitted diseases and a further 2.8 per cent (CI: 1.5%–4.6%) were not sure whether or not they had received such education (Table 4.81).

SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT AIDS/HIV AND OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

Young people aged 12–17 years who had been taught how to avoid AIDS/HIV or other sexually transmitted diseases were asked ‘Where did you learn about this?’ Multiple responses were allowed as young people may get this information from several sources.

The proportion of young people who received this information from schools was 62.6 per cent (CI: 58.9%–66.2%), from family – 23.0 per cent (CI: 20.2%–26.1%), from friends – 0.4 per cent (CI: 8.5%–12.6%), from a nurse – 10.2 per cent (CI: 8.2%–12.4%) and from some other source – 3.2 per cent (CI: 2.1%–4.7%) (Table 4.82).

Around half (50.6 per cent; CI: 47.0%–54.3%) of all young people had obtained information on how to avoid AIDS/HIV or other sexually transmitted diseases from a single source (Table 4.83). Table 4.84 shows the combinations of sources of this information. It can be seen that school is not only the single most common source, but was also the only source for 41.0 per cent (CI: 35.5%–44.7%) of young people aged 12–17 years.

METHOD OF PREVENTING SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

Young people who have had sex were asked what steps they took to stop getting a sexually transmitted disease (STD). They were offered the same choices of response as for preventing pregnancy, even though condoms are the only contraceptive method listed that also prevents STDs. This question was used as an independent assessment of their understanding of sexual health. Responses were considered to indicate a limited understanding of sexual health if they reported:

- ◆ using methods other than condoms to prevent the transmission of STDs
- ◆ using condoms to prevent pregnancy but nothing to prevent STD transmission
- ◆ using condoms to prevent STDs but nothing to prevent pregnancy
- ◆ they were not sure what they had used to prevent either pregnancy or STD transmission.

The responses of 13.7 per cent (CI: 9.6%–18.5%) of young people who have had sex suggested a limited knowledge of sexual health. It is of concern that the majority of those whose responses suggested a limited knowledge of sexual health (78.7 per cent; CI: 57.8%–92.9%) also claimed that they had been taught how to avoid AIDS/HIV or sexually transmitted diseases (Table 4.86).



IMPLICATIONS OF FINDINGS OF HEALTH RISK BEHAVIOURS IN ABORIGINAL YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS

A greater proportion of Aboriginal young people engage in lifestyles that pose risks to physical and emotional wellbeing than do other Australians of the same age. Even where the proportions engaging in particular health risk behaviours are not different, as with alcohol use, the possibilities for dangerous consequences, such as drunk driving, appear to be greater for Aboriginal young people.

Many health risk behaviours are associated with one another. In a cross-sectional survey such as the WAACHS, nothing can be said about the directions of causality. It is very likely that there are no simple causal directions, but rather, causal feedback loops, in which the community, the family and the individual interact with one another. The community may play a greater and earlier role in influencing the behaviour of Aboriginal young people, particularly in more isolated areas.

School attendance and physical exercise tend to be associated with lifestyles that pose lower health risks, but whether they are causes, consequences or merely associated through common antecedents can only be speculated. If the long term health of Aboriginal people is to improve, effective strategies must be found to encourage Aboriginal young people to make healthy lifestyle choices, and to break the cycles that facilitate poor choices. The results of current efforts are often disappointing.²⁹ Quick results cannot be anticipated and may require long term strategies.³⁰

The possible consequences of poor choices of sexual behaviour are particularly concerning. Not only are sexually transmitted diseases much more common in Aboriginal communities and the threat of HIV/AIDS is very real, but very early or unintended pregnancies can have adverse consequences both for the health and social development of the mother and for the care and wellbeing of the next generation (see Chapter 3 of Volume One¹). Better choices of sexual behaviour must be guided by a universal understanding of safe sex practices. The WAACHS findings show that a significant proportion of sexually active young people have either received no sexual education or demonstrate insufficient understanding of the education they have received. The successful delivery of sexual education and sexual health screening may be limited by the shame that people feel about presenting for this aspect of health care. An innovative way to overcome this obstacle has been to package the screening within a general health assessment such as the Well Person's Health Check (WPHC).

The WPHC was originally implemented for Aboriginal communities in Central Australia but has since been adapted for use in the Cape York region and in rural Victoria. The Victorian WPHC provides a range of services including: body measurement, lifestyle assessment, eye and diabetes tests, and sexual health assessment; thereby providing the opportunity to provide education on all the health risk factors considered in this chapter. It is provided over a one week period in each community and feedback is provided immediately.²⁶



BULLYING AND BEING PICKED ON

Aboriginal young people who were still attending school were asked whether they had ever been bullied at school. On the questionnaire, *bullying* was defined as ‘when someone is picked on by another person, or a group of people say nasty and unpleasant things to him or her. It is also when someone is hit, kicked, threatened, sent nasty notes, when no one talks to them and things like that.’

The Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) included on the YSR contained a similar item asking young people whether ‘other kids or young people pick on me or bully me.’ As with the other items on the SDQ, young people were asked if they had been picked on over the previous six months and could respond with ‘no’, ‘yes’, or ‘sometimes’. For the purposes of this analysis, young people answering either yes or sometimes to this SDQ item will be referred to as having been *picked on*.

While the two terms, *bullied* and *picked on*, refer to related experiences, in this survey they differed according to the way in which they were identified, as shown in Figure 4.30.

FIGURE 4.30: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN DEFINITIONS OF THE TERMS BULLIED AND PICKED ON

	<i>Bullied</i>	<i>Picked on</i>
Behaviour	Defined	Undefined
Respondents	School attendees only	All young people
Location	School only	Anywhere
Perpetrators	Anyone: identified	Young people: not further identified
Time frame	School career	6 months prior to survey

Almost one third of young people still attending school (31.2 per cent; CI: 27.4%–35.3%) had been bullied at school (Table 4.87). Some 24.5 per cent (CI: 21.7%–27.6%) of all young people said they had been picked on in the six months prior to the survey (Table 4.92). There was no difference in the proportion of young people being picked on between young people who did not attend school (18.2 per cent; CI: 13.8%–23.5%) and young people attending school who have never been bullied at school (18.1 per cent; CI: 14.6%–22.0%). The proportion of young people having been picked on in the last six months was higher among those who have been bullied at school (45.9 per cent; CI: 38.3%–53.7%) (Table 4.88).

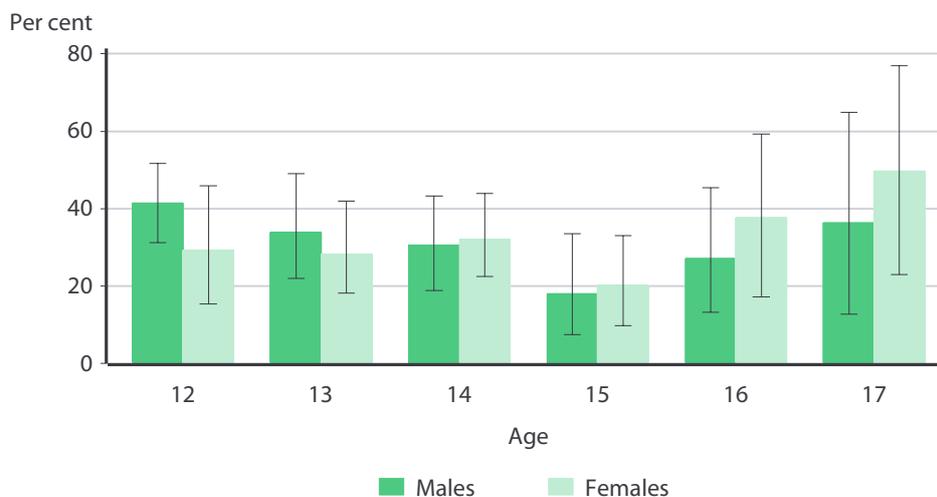
More than half of the young people who have been bullied at school had not been picked on by other young people in the last six months (54.1 per cent; CI: 46.3%–61.7%).

BULLYING AND AGE, SEX AND LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION

The proportion of young people who had been bullied at school was higher at both 12 and 17 years of age than at intervening ages. The lowest proportion was found in young people aged 15 years (19.2 per cent; CI: 11.5%–28.0%) and this was statistically significantly lower than the proportion of 12 year-olds (36.3 per cent; CI: 28.3%–45.0%) (Table 4.87). The pattern in males was very similar to that in females, although as shown in Figure 4.31, the age at which bullying was highest in males was 12 years (41.5 per cent; CI: 31.3%–51.7%) and in females it was 17 years (49.7 per cent; CI: 23.0%–77.0%).



FIGURE 4.31: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS STILL ATTENDING SCHOOL — PROPORTION BULLIED AT SCHOOL, BY SEX AND AGE



Source: Table 4.87

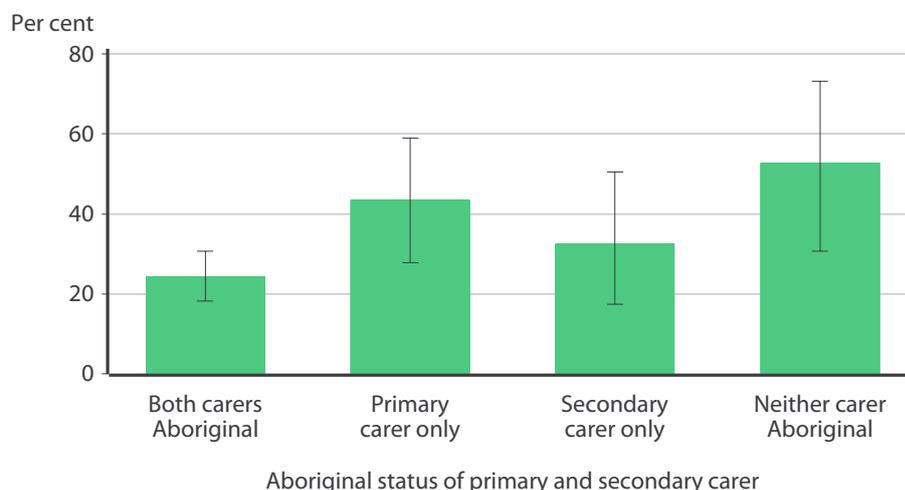
There was no association between LORI and whether young people had ever been bullied (Table 4.89).

ABORIGINAL STATUS OF CARERS OF YOUNG PEOPLE WHO HAD BEEN BULLIED AT SCHOOL

A significantly higher proportion of Aboriginal young people whose primary and secondary carers were both non-Aboriginal had been bullied (52.7 per cent; CI: 30.6%–73.2%) compared with young people whose primary and secondary carers were both Aboriginal (24.2 per cent; CI: 18.2%–30.6%).

The differences were reduced and no longer statistically significant where only one of the carers was Aboriginal. However for young people with one Aboriginal and one non-Aboriginal carer, the proportion being bullied was higher among those whose primary carer was Aboriginal (43.4 per cent; CI: 27.7%–59.0%) than among those whose primary carer was non-Aboriginal (32.4 per cent; CI: 17.4%–50.5%) (Figure 4.32).

FIGURE 4.32: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS STILL ATTENDING SCHOOL — PROPORTION BULLIED AT SCHOOL, BY ABORIGINAL STATUS OF CARERS



Source Table 4.90



LANGUAGE AND BEING BULLIED OR PICKED ON

A lower proportion of young people who attended school and whose main language spoken at home was an Aboriginal language had ever been bullied at school compared with young people whose main language spoken at home was English (13.0 per cent; CI: 6.6%–22.0%, compared with 32.2 per cent; CI: 27.8%–36.7%) (Table 4.91).

In contrast, the proportion of young people who had been picked on by other young people in the last six months was slightly higher among those for whom the main language spoken at home was an Aboriginal language (34.2 per cent; CI: 26.8%–41.7%) than it was for those for whom the main language spoken at home was English (22.7 per cent; CI: 19.4%–26.2%) (Table 4.92).

WHEN BULLYING OCCURRED

Young people who had ever been bullied at school were asked if they had been bullied at their current school, and if so whether it had occurred in the three months prior to the survey. Those for whom bullying occurred at a previous school were asked how often they were bullied.

Young people who had been bullied at school were asked when the bullying occurred — whether before or after school, between classes, in class time or at recess or lunchtime. They were also asked if they were bullied by males, females, younger kids, older kids, by teachers or by other people not from their school. Finally young people who had been bullied were asked how they felt about being bullied — whether it made them sad, angry, didn't bother them, or stressed them out.

The most common time for bullying to occur at school was during recess or lunchtime. An estimated 62.0 per cent (CI: 54.1%–69.3%) of young people who had been bullied were bullied at this time. One quarter to one third of those who had been bullied, were bullied before school, between classes or during classes (Table 4.93).

Almost three quarters (73.8 per cent; CI: 66.6%–79.9%) of young people who had been bullied, were bullied at only one time of day while one in ten (10.1 per cent; CI: 5.9%–16.5%) were bullied throughout the entire day (Table 4.94).

IDENTITY OF BULLY

The proportion of males who did not specify the sex of their bullies (36.2 per cent; CI: 26.7%–46.0%) was significantly higher than that of females (8.2 per cent; CI: 3.8%–15.0%). The large proportion of missing data makes further comment difficult (Table 4.95).

The majority of females who had been bullied did not specify the relative age of their bullies (81.1 per cent; CI: 71.7%–88.4%) compared with 47.9 per cent (CI: 37.6%–58.4%) of males. Available responses suggest that bullies may be more likely to be older children (Table 4.96).

REACTION TO BULLYING

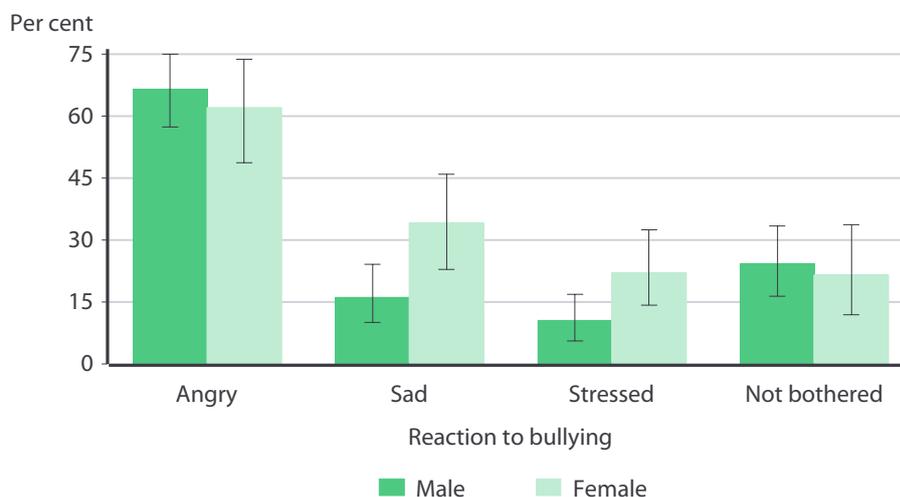
Aboriginal young people who had been bullied at school had a range of emotional reactions to having been bullied. Table 4.97 shows the different combinations of reactions to being bullied.

Almost two thirds (64.5 per cent; CI: 56.9%–71.7%) of young people who had been bullied felt angry as a result and about one quarter (24.6 per cent; CI: 18.2%–31.8%)



felt sad. A higher proportion of females felt sad (34.3 per cent; CI: 23.0%–46.0%) compared with males (16.1 per cent; CI: 10.1%–24.2%) (Table 4.98).

FIGURE 4.33: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS WHO HAD BEEN BULLIED AT SCHOOL — REACTION TO BULLYING, BY SEX



Source: Table 4.98

Among males who felt angry at having been bullied, more than three quarters (78.2 per cent; CI: 67.1%–87.5%) reported no other emotional response. In comparison, this proportion was 52.3 per cent (CI: 39.1%–65.7%) among females (Table 4.100).

MODELLING THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN BULLYING, BEING PICKED ON AND USE OF ALCOHOL, CIGARETTES OR MARIJUANA

Smoking, drinking alcohol and using marijuana are associated with sex, age and LORI. These factors are also associated with bullying at school and being picked on to varying degrees. Multivariate logistic regression analysis (see *Glossary*) was undertaken to examine the relationship between bullying and substance use. After adjusting for these demographic factors the following findings were made:

Bullying and smoking. Smoking was found to be positively associated with being bullied. Young people who had smoked regularly were more than twice as likely to have been bullied at school (Odds Ratio 2.34; CI: 1.51–3.61).

Bullying and marijuana use. Use of marijuana was also found to be associated with being bullied. Young people who used marijuana less than monthly were over three times as likely to have been bullied at school (Odds Ratio 3.25; CI: 1.54–6.84) than young people who have never used marijuana. However young people who use marijuana weekly or daily were no more likely to be bullied than young people who have never used marijuana (Odds Ratio 0.78; CI: 0.37–1.62) (Table 4.101).

Bullying and alcohol consumption. No association was found between being bullied and use of alcohol, and this variable was eliminated from the final model (Table 4.101).

Responses for being picked on were obtained from the whole sample including those young people no longer attending school, so the association with school attendance was also tested in multivariate logistic regression analysis.



Picked on and smoking. Once again, smoking was found to be positively associated with having been picked on in the past six months (Odds Ratio 1.65; CI: 1.15–2.36).

Picked on and age. The likelihood of being picked on decreased steadily with increasing age. Young people aged 17 years were only one quarter as likely (Odds Ratio 0.28; CI: 0.14–0.55) to have been picked on in the previous six months as young people aged 12 years.

Picked on and Level of Relative Isolation. Young people living in areas of high or extreme relative isolation were more than twice as likely to have been picked on as young people living in Perth. Compared with young people living in Perth, young people living in areas of high isolation were almost three times more likely to be picked on (Odds Ratio 2.79; CI: 1.37–5.68), while people living in areas of extreme relative isolation were twice as likely to be picked on (Odds Ratio 2.14; CI: 1.25–3.66) (Table 4.102).

No association was found with school attendance, drinking alcohol or use of marijuana and these variables were eliminated from the final model.

No comparison can be made with bullying data collected in the 1993 WA Child Health Survey, as the questions used to examine bullying in the CHS were completely different to those used in the WAACHS.

RACISM

Young people were considered to have experienced *racism* if they responded positively to the question: 'In the past six months have people ever treated you badly or refused to serve you because you are Aboriginal?' Young people who reported racism were asked how often they had experienced racism in a range of settings: at school from other kids; at school from teachers; in shops or shopping centres; on public transport; in the street; at home; or when playing sport.

RACISM AND AGE AND SEX

Overall 21.5 per cent (CI: 18.6%–24.6%) of young people reported racism. In each age group females were less likely to report racism than males, though this difference only reached statistical significance at 17 years at which age when 35.8 per cent (CI: 24.3%–48.9%) of males reported racism compared with 13.3 per cent (CI: 6.6%–22.0%) of females (Table 4.103). There was no association between age and racism (Table 4.103).

RACISM AND LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION

There was a tendency for racism to be reported less frequently in areas of extreme relative isolation although this was not statistically significant (Table 4.104).

WHERE AND HOW OFTEN RACISM IS ENCOUNTERED

Racism was reported at all locations, but the most protected location was at home (Table 4.105). Of those young people who reported racism, 72.9 per cent (CI: 65.6%–79.8%) had never experienced racism at home.

A young person could encounter racism at several locations but there was no obvious pattern to the combinations of locations reported. No young person 'quite often' or 'almost always' encountered racism in more than five of the seven specified locations (Table 4.106).



RACISM AND DRUG USE

Adjusting for age and sex, the associations between smoking cigarettes, alcohol and marijuana use and the experience of racism were estimated using multivariate logistic regression analysis (Table 4.107). Smoking cigarettes, marijuana use and alcohol consumption were all statistically significantly associated with the perception of racism, particularly drinking to excess (Odds Ratio 2.11; CI: 1.17–3.81) and frequent marijuana use (Odds Ratio 2.17; CI: 1.19–3.97). This analysis confirmed a statistically significant increased risk for males (Odds Ratio 1.48; CI: 1.02–2.17) and suggested that after controlling for drug use, there was a tendency for the likelihood of experiencing racism to decline with increasing age.

ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN BULLYING AND BEING PICKED ON AND RACISM

The proportion of young people who reported racism was significantly higher among those who also had been bullied at school (30.1 per cent; CI: 23.0%–37.7%) than among school attendees who had not been bullied at school (17.1 per cent; CI: 13.2%–21.5%) (Table 4.108). An estimated 44.3 per cent (CI: 35.1%–54.3%) of young people still attending school who reported racism also had been bullied at school compared with 27.6 per cent (CI: 23.5%–32.3%) who did not experience racism (Table 4.109).

Among young people who had been picked on in the six months prior to the survey, 28.7 per cent (22.7%–35.5%) reported racism compared with 19.2 per cent (CI: 16.0%–22.5%) who had not been picked on (Table 4.110).

IMPLICATIONS OF FINDINGS CONCERNING BULLYING, BEING PICKED ON AND RACISM IN ABORIGINAL YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS

Harassment consists of any behaviour that is both unwanted and also humiliating, offensive or intimidating. The perception of harassment therefore has two components: (i) the treatment received and (ii) the reaction it arouses in the subject. To qualify as harassment, there should be knowledge on the part of the perpetrator that the treatment will arouse adverse reactions in the recipient since harassment is defined as behaviour which is anticipated to arouse feelings of shame, annoyance or fear in the person to which the behaviour is directed.

The perception of racism has a third component: the perception of the reasons why one has been treated in this way. Thus the perceptions of harassment and racism may be subjective unless overtly explicit remarks concerning the intended effects or reasons for the behaviour are made. At one extreme, no harassment or racism may be perceived where it exists on the part of the perpetrator, and at the other, harassment and racism may be perceived where none is intended on the part of the perpetrator.

It is unfortunate that there are no suitable data from other populations with which the proportions estimated to have experienced harassment or racism in this survey can be compared. What is clear is that a significant proportion of Aboriginal young people feel harassed in some way. Almost one third of school attendees have felt bullied at school, one quarter of all young people had been picked on by their peers in the last 6 months and one in five have felt themselves to be the object of racism. It is also clear that these feelings are associated with adverse health risk behaviours, though the direction of causality in these associations cannot be known from this cross sectional survey.



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DETAILED TABLES

TABLE 4.1: CARER PROVIDED CHARACTERISTICS OF 12–17 YEAR-OLDS WHO DID AND DID NOT COMPLETE A YOUTH SELF REPORT

	<i>Both carer report and youth self-report</i>		<i>Carer report but no youth self-report</i>	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Sex				
Males	46.5	(43.1 - 50.1)	60.3	(54.3 - 66.3)
Females	53.5	(49.9 - 56.9)	39.7	(33.7 - 45.7)
Age (years)				
12	15.8	(13.4 - 18.5)	21.5	(16.9 - 27.0)
13	19.2	(16.1 - 22.4)	15.4	(11.6 - 20.0)
14	18.3	(15.8 - 20.8)	15.9	(11.5 - 20.8)
15	17.1	(14.7 - 19.8)	12.9	(9.1 - 17.6)
16	15.9	(13.7 - 18.3)	15.1	(10.8 - 19.8)
17	13.7	(11.3 - 16.3)	17.3	(13.3 - 21.9)
LORI — None				
Males	35.0	(29.4 - 40.9)	30.0	(22.0 - 39.0)
Females	39.3	(34.1 - 44.8)	20.5	(12.8 - 29.5)
Total	37.3	(33.1 - 41.5)	26.2	(20.0 - 32.8)
LORI — Low				
Males	26.3	(21.0 - 32.0)	18.7	(12.6 - 26.2)
Females	23.4	(19.3 - 28.1)	18.8	(10.6 - 28.4)
Total	24.8	(21.2 - 28.6)	18.8	(13.1 - 25.6)
LORI — Moderate				
Males	18.3	(13.6 - 23.4)	23.6	(14.0 - 34.2)
Females	21.0	(16.7 - 25.8)	24.0	(15.3 - 35.4)
Total	19.8	(16.1 - 24.0)	23.8	(16.4 - 32.1)
LORI — High				
Males	9.6	(6.6 - 13.6)	14.8	(9.3 - 22.5)
Females	8.8	(5.9 - 12.5)	15.2	(8.6 - 23.3)
Total	9.2	(6.6 - 12.4)	14.9	(9.7 - 21.1)
LORI — Extreme				
Males	10.8	(7.0 - 15.9)	12.9	(8.3 - 18.6)
Females	7.4	(4.9 - 10.5)	21.5	(12.3 - 32.4)
Total	9.0	(6.2 - 12.5)	16.3	(10.7 - 22.9)
Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties				
Low	70.9	(67.2 - 74.5)	68.5	(61.1 - 75.5)
Moderate	9.9	(7.5 - 12.6)	7.3	(4.7 - 10.9)
High	19.2	(16.2 - 22.5)	24.2	(17.7 - 32.1)
Risk of clinically significant emotional symptoms				
Low	67.6	(63.7 - 71.2)	64.9	(57.8 - 71.4)
Moderate	11.1	(8.9 - 13.7)	10.8	(7.1 - 15.6)
High	21.3	(18.4 - 24.6)	24.3	(18.5 - 31.0)
Risk of clinically significant conduct problems				
Low	59.7	(55.8 - 63.5)	51.7	(44.6 - 58.8)
Moderate	11.1	(8.8 - 13.7)	10.6	(7.2 - 14.7)
High	29.2	(25.7 - 33.0)	37.7	(30.5 - 44.9)
Risk of clinically significant hyperactivity				
Low	79.9	(76.8 - 82.7)	77.5	(69.6 - 84.4)
Moderate	8.1	(6.7 - 9.7)	8.7	(4.1 - 14.8)
High	12.0	(9.5 - 14.9)	13.9	(9.1 - 19.7)

Continued . . .



TABLE 4.1 (continued): CARER PROVIDED CHARACTERISTICS OF 12–17 YEAR-OLDS WHO DID AND DID NOT COMPLETE A YOUTH SELF REPORT

	Both carer report and youth self-report		Carer report but no youth self-report	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Risk of clinically significant peer problems				
Low	65.5	(61.8 - 69.2)	63.9	(57.2 - 70.0)
Moderate	12.5	(10.3 - 15.0)	13.1	(8.9 - 18.0)
High	22.0	(18.7 - 25.5)	23.0	(17.9 - 28.7)
Risk of clinically significant prosocial behaviour				
Low	93.8	(91.8 - 95.3)	91.4	(87.6 - 94.3)
Moderate	2.8	(1.8 - 4.0)	3.4	(2.1 - 5.1)
High	3.4	(2.3 - 5.0)	5.2	(2.8 - 8.7)
Risk of clinically significant functional impairment				
Low	84.2	(81.4 - 86.8)	84.0	(78.2 - 88.6)
Moderate	3.7	(2.4 - 5.4)	4.0	(2.0 - 7.1)
High	12.1	(9.8 - 14.6)	12.0	(7.6 - 17.2)
Deliberate self harm				
Males	1.8	(0.8 - 3.6)	1.6	(0.2 - 7.2)
Females	3.9	(1.8 - 7.8)	4.6	(1.4 - 12.8)
Total	2.9	(1.6 - 5.0)	2.8	(0.9 - 6.2)
Talked about death or suicide				
Males	11.4	(8.1 - 15.8)	14.5	(9.4 - 20.9)
Females	11.8	(8.9 - 15.0)	12.7	(7.2 - 21.4)
Total	11.6	(9.3 - 14.2)	13.8	(9.5 - 18.9)
Attempted suicide				
Males	1.2	(0.0 - 5.1)	2.0	(0.5 - 6.5)
Females	2.2	(1.0 - 4.0)	3.8	(0.4 - 10.8)
Total	1.7	(0.8 - 3.4)	2.7	(0.9 - 6.1)

SMOKING

TABLE 4.2: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — PROPORTION WHO HAVE SMOKED CIGARETTES REGULARLY, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

LORI	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
None	1 150	(960 - 1 350)	36.3	(30.2 - 42.7)
Low	800	(640 - 980)	35.0	(28.8 - 42.0)
Moderate	780	(620 - 950)	42.6	(36.3 - 49.0)
None-moderate	2 720	(2 430 - 3 030)	37.5	(33.8 - 41.3)
High	250	(130 - 420)	26.8	(15.3 - 40.3)
Extreme	240	(150 - 380)	27.1	(17.7 - 38.6)
High-extreme	490	(340 - 680)	27.0	(19.5 - 35.4)
Total	3 220	(2 920 - 3 530)	35.4	(32.1 - 38.8)



TABLE 4.3: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — PROPORTION WHO HAVE SMOKED CIGARETTES REGULARLY, BY AGE AND SEX

Age (years)	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Male				
12	120	(50 - 210)	12.0	(5.4 - 20.8)
13	170	(80 - 310)	19.9	(10.0 - 33.7)
14	200	(120 - 300)	25.7	(15.3 - 37.0)
15	300	(210 - 430)	41.0	(29.0 - 53.7)
16	300	(230 - 400)	42.8	(31.3 - 54.6)
17	340	(230 - 480)	56.3	(43.2 - 70.3)
Total	1 430	(1 190 - 1 680)	30.7	(26.1 - 35.8)
Female				
12	90	(30 - 190)	12.4	(4.4 - 23.9)
13	210	(140 - 300)	25.9	(17.9 - 36.1)
14	320	(220 - 460)	39.3	(28.8 - 49.7)
15	350	(230 - 510)	49.5	(36.1 - 63.9)
16	390	(290 - 510)	55.1	(43.6 - 65.2)
17	430	(320 - 570)	59.5	(47.9 - 70.4)
Total	1 790	(1 550 - 2 050)	40.1	(35.5 - 45.1)
Total				
12	200	(110 - 330)	12.2	(7.3 - 19.4)
13	380	(260 - 520)	22.8	(16.2 - 31.0)
14	520	(390 - 680)	32.7	(25.2 - 40.5)
15	660	(510 - 840)	45.1	(36.4 - 54.3)
16	690	(560 - 850)	48.9	(40.9 - 57.2)
17	770	(610 - 950)	58.0	(49.3 - 66.5)
Total	3 220	(2 920 - 3 530)	35.4	(32.1 - 38.8)

TABLE 4.4: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–16 YEARS — PROPORTION WHO HAVE SMOKED CIGARETTES REGULARLY

Sex	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Males	1 090	(890 - 1 310)	27.0	(22.3 - 32.1)
Females	1 360	(1 140 - 1 600)	36.4	(31.4 - 41.7)
Total	2 450	(2 190 - 2 740)	31.5	(28.1 - 35.0)



TABLE 4.5: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — PROPORTION WHO HAVE SMOKED CIGARETTES REGULARLY, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI) AND SEX

LORI	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Males				
None	490	(350 - 660)	30.5	(22.5 - 39.6)
Low	370	(260 - 500)	32.2	(23.7 - 42.1)
Moderate	340	(230 - 490)	39.9	(27.1 - 52.7)
High	140	(60 - 290)	26.2	(12.1 - 49.4)
Extreme	90	(30 - 180)	17.6	(7.6 - 30.8)
Total	1 430	(1 190 - 1 680)	30.7	(26.1 - 35.8)
Females				
None	660	(510 - 850)	42.2	(32.7 - 51.7)
Low	430	(300 - 580)	37.8	(28.2 - 47.3)
Moderate	440	(330 - 570)	45.0	(37.3 - 52.5)
High	110	(30 - 240)	27.7	(11.6 - 47.8)
Extreme	150	(90 - 250)	39.5	(20.7 - 57.7)
Total	1 790	(1 550 - 2 050)	40.1	(35.5 - 45.1)
Total				
None	1 150	(960 - 1 350)	36.3	(30.2 - 42.7)
Low	800	(640 - 980)	35.0	(28.8 - 42.0)
Moderate	780	(620 - 950)	42.6	(36.3 - 49.0)
High	250	(130 - 420)	26.8	(15.3 - 40.3)
Extreme	240	(150 - 380)	27.1	(17.7 - 38.6)
Total	3 220	(2 920 - 3 530)	35.4	(32.1 - 38.8)

TABLE 4.6: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — PROPORTION WHO HAVE SMOKED CIGARETTES REGULARLY, BY AGE AND SEX

Age group (years)	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Males				
12–13	290	(170 - 450)	15.7	(9.4 - 23.2)
14	200	(120 - 300)	25.7	(15.3 - 37.0)
15	300	(210 - 430)	41.0	(29.0 - 53.7)
16	300	(230 - 400)	42.8	(31.3 - 54.6)
17	340	(230 - 480)	56.3	(43.2 - 70.3)
Total	1 430	(1 190 - 1 680)	30.7	(26.1 - 35.8)
Females				
12–13	290	(190 - 420)	19.6	(13.4 - 27.0)
14	320	(220 - 460)	39.3	(28.8 - 49.7)
15	350	(230 - 510)	49.5	(36.1 - 63.9)
16	390	(290 - 510)	55.1	(43.6 - 65.2)
17	430	(320 - 570)	59.5	(47.9 - 70.4)
Total	1 790	(1 550 - 2 050)	40.1	(35.5 - 45.1)
Total				
12–13	580	(420 - 760)	17.5	(13.2 - 22.9)
14	520	(390 - 680)	32.7	(25.2 - 40.5)
15	660	(510 - 840)	45.1	(36.4 - 54.3)
16	690	(560 - 850)	48.9	(40.9 - 57.2)
17	770	(610 - 950)	58.0	(49.3 - 66.5)
Total	3 220	(2 920 - 3 530)	35.4	(32.1 - 38.8)



TABLE 4.7: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — PROPORTION WHO HAVE SMOKED CIGARETTES REGULARLY, BY AGE, SEX AND WHETHER STILL IN SCHOOL

Sex	Age (years)	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Not still in school					
Males	12	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 70.8)
	13	20	(0 - 50)	23.1	(3.2 - 65.1)
	14	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 52.2)
	15	120	(50 - 230)	57.9	(31.6 - 86.1)
	16	170	(110 - 240)	49.4	(35.5 - 64.5)
	17	250	(160 - 370)	58.2	(42.1 - 73.0)
	Total		560	(410 - 720)	47.8
Females	12	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 97.5)
	13	10	(0 - 60)	48.1	(1.3 - 98.7)
	14	40	(0 - 140)	45.5	(5.3 - 85.3)
	15	90	(40 - 160)	66.9	(41.0 - 86.7)
	16	260	(170 - 370)	63.4	(51.3 - 75.0)
	17	370	(270 - 490)	69.4	(57.5 - 79.8)
	Total		770	(620 - 960)	64.2
Total	12	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 70.8)
	13	30	(10 - 80)	29.8	(6.0 - 61.0)
	14	40	(0 - 140)	25.7	(2.8 - 60.0)
	15	210	(120 - 330)	61.5	(42.4 - 80.6)
	16	430	(320 - 560)	57.1	(47.5 - 66.7)
	17	620	(480 - 780)	64.3	(54.7 - 73.1)
	Total		1 330	(1 120 - 1 560)	56.1
Still in school					
Males	12	120	(50 - 210)	12.5	(5.6 - 21.6)
	13	150	(60 - 280)	19.7	(8.4 - 33.4)
	14	200	(120 - 300)	28.3	(17.5 - 41.4)
	15	190	(120 - 280)	34.6	(21.8 - 47.8)
	16	140	(80 - 210)	36.7	(20.4 - 54.9)
	17	80	(30 - 180)	51.1	(23.4 - 83.3)
	Total		870	(680 - 1 080)	25.0
Females	12	90	(30 - 190)	12.6	(4.5 - 24.3)
	13	190	(130 - 280)	25.2	(16.7 - 34.9)
	14	280	(190 - 400)	38.5	(28.1 - 49.1)
	15	260	(150 - 400)	45.4	(29.3 - 61.5)
	16	130	(80 - 190)	43.2	(27.2 - 62.1)
	17	70	(30 - 160)	33.1	(11.8 - 61.6)
	Total		1 020	(830 - 1 230)	31.2
Total	12	200	(110 - 330)	12.5	(7.4 - 19.8)
	13	350	(230 - 490)	22.4	(15.7 - 31.2)
	14	480	(360 - 630)	33.5	(26.2 - 42.1)
	15	450	(320 - 610)	40.2	(30.7 - 51.1)
	16	260	(190 - 350)	39.6	(28.0 - 52.9)
	17	150	(70 - 260)	41.1	(23.4 - 63.1)
	Total		1 890	(1 640 - 2 150)	28.0

Continued....



TABLE 4.7 (continued): YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — PROPORTION WHO HAVE SMOKED CIGARETTES REGULARLY, BY AGE, SEX AND WHETHER STILL IN SCHOOL

Sex	Age (years)	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Total					
Males	12	120	(50 - 210)	12.0	(5.4 - 20.8)
	13	170	(80 - 310)	19.9	(10.0 - 33.7)
	14	200	(120 - 300)	25.7	(15.3 - 37.0)
	15	300	(210 - 430)	41.0	(29.0 - 53.7)
	16	300	(230 - 400)	42.8	(31.3 - 54.6)
	17	340	(230 - 480)	56.3	(43.2 - 70.3)
	Total		1 430	(1 190 - 1 680)	30.7
Females	12	90	(30 - 190)	12.4	(4.4 - 23.9)
	13	210	(140 - 300)	25.9	(17.9 - 36.1)
	14	320	(220 - 460)	39.3	(28.8 - 49.7)
	15	350	(230 - 510)	49.5	(36.1 - 63.9)
	16	390	(290 - 510)	55.1	(43.6 - 65.2)
	17	430	(320 - 570)	59.5	(47.9 - 70.4)
	Total		1 790	(1 550 - 2 050)	40.1
Total	12	200	(110 - 330)	12.2	(7.3 - 19.4)
	13	380	(260 - 520)	22.8	(16.2 - 31.0)
	14	520	(390 - 680)	32.7	(25.2 - 40.5)
	15	660	(510 - 840)	45.1	(36.4 - 54.3)
	16	690	(560 - 850)	48.9	(40.9 - 57.2)
	17	770	(610 - 950)	58.0	(49.3 - 66.5)
	Total		3 220	(2 920 - 3 530)	35.4

TABLE 4.8: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — PROPORTION WHOSE PARENTS SMOKE, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

LORI	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
None	2 270	(2 070 - 2 480)	71.8	(65.4 - 77.9)
Low	1 560	(1 350 - 1 770)	68.2	(60.8 - 74.8)
Moderate	1 110	(880 - 1 370)	60.8	(51.9 - 68.5)
High	640	(450 - 870)	68.6	(53.7 - 80.1)
Extreme	420	(260 - 610)	46.6	(33.7 - 60.0)
Total	5 990	(5 650 - 6 320)	65.8	(62.1 - 69.4)



TABLE 4.9: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — PROPORTION WHO HAVE SMOKED CIGARETTES REGULARLY, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI) AND WHETHER PARENTS SMOKE

LORI	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Parents do not smoke				
None	210	(120 - 320)	23.5	(13.9 - 34.9)
Low	200	(110 - 320)	27.3	(15.8 - 40.3)
Moderate	340	(230 - 490)	47.5	(34.0 - 61.0)
High	70	(10 - 170)	23.5	(4.7 - 50.8)
Extreme	130	(60 - 220)	26.3	(13.4 - 43.1)
Western Australia	940	(750 - 1 160)	30.3	(24.6 - 36.5)
Parents smoke				
None	940	(760 - 1 140)	41.3	(34.1 - 48.8)
Low	600	(470 - 760)	38.6	(31.3 - 46.9)
Moderate	440	(330 - 560)	39.5	(32.7 - 46.4)
High	180	(90 - 320)	28.4	(15.3 - 43.7)
Extreme	120	(60 - 210)	28.0	(15.0 - 44.9)
Western Australia	2 270	(2 010 - 2 550)	37.9	(34.0 - 42.0)
Total				
None	1 150	(960 - 1 350)	36.3	(30.2 - 42.7)
Low	800	(640 - 980)	35.0	(28.8 - 42.0)
Moderate	780	(620 - 950)	42.6	(36.3 - 49.0)
High	250	(130 - 420)	26.8	(15.3 - 40.3)
Extreme	240	(150 - 380)	27.1	(17.7 - 38.6)
Western Australia	3 220	(2 920 - 3 530)	35.4	(32.1 - 38.8)

TABLE 4.10: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — PROPORTION WHO HAVE SMOKED CIGARETTES REGULARLY, BY AGE AND WHETHER PARENTS SMOKE

Age group (years)	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Parents do not smoke				
12–13	140	(70 - 260)	13.2	(6.6 - 23.2)
14	110	(50 - 190)	21.3	(11.2 - 37.1)
15	150	(90 - 240)	38.1	(21.8 - 57.8)
16	210	(140 - 300)	38.3	(26.6 - 51.9)
17	330	(210 - 470)	59.0	(42.1 - 73.7)
Total	940	(750 - 1 160)	30.3	(24.6 - 36.5)
Parents smoke				
12–13	430	(300 - 600)	19.5	(14.0 - 25.9)
14	410	(300 - 550)	38.1	(29.1 - 47.2)
15	500	(370 - 680)	47.8	(37.6 - 58.4)
16	480	(380 - 610)	55.6	(44.7 - 66.0)
17	440	(330 - 570)	57.4	(47.2 - 67.5)
Total	2 270	(2 010 - 2 550)	37.9	(34.0 - 42.0)
Total				
12–13	580	(420 - 760)	17.5	(13.2 - 22.9)
14	520	(390 - 680)	32.7	(25.2 - 40.5)
15	660	(510 - 840)	45.1	(36.4 - 54.3)
16	690	(560 - 850)	48.9	(40.9 - 57.2)
17	770	(610 - 950)	58.0	(49.3 - 66.5)
Total	3 220	(2 920 - 3 530)	35.4	(32.1 - 38.8)



TABLE 4.11: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — PROPORTION WHO HAVE SMOKED CIGARETTES REGULARLY, BY QUALITY OF PARENTING AND SEX

Quality of parenting	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Males				
Poor	210	(130 - 320)	43.0	(28.2 - 56.8)
Sub-optimal	710	(550 - 890)	32.6	(26.2 - 40.0)
Adequate	510	(370 - 690)	25.7	(19.0 - 33.7)
Total	1 430	(1 190 - 1 680)	30.7	(26.1 - 35.8)
Females				
Poor	270	(190 - 380)	50.2	(36.1 - 63.9)
Sub-optimal	670	(520 - 830)	36.3	(29.8 - 43.5)
Adequate	850	(680 - 1 060)	40.9	(33.6 - 48.8)
Total	1 790	(1 550 - 2 050)	40.1	(35.5 - 45.1)
Total				
Poor	480	(360 - 620)	46.8	(36.8 - 56.1)
Sub-optimal	1 380	(1 170 - 1 610)	34.3	(29.5 - 39.3)
Adequate	1 360	(1 140 - 1 600)	33.5	(28.4 - 38.8)
Total	3 220	(2 920 - 3 530)	35.4	(32.1 - 38.8)

TABLE 4.12: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — PROPORTION WHO HAVE SMOKED CIGARETTES REGULARLY, BY QUALITY OF PARENTING AND AGE

Quality of parenting	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
12 years				
Poor	50	(20 - 120)	35.0	(11.8 - 61.6)
Sub-optimal	90	(50 - 150)	11.0	(5.8 - 18.4)
Adequate	60	(10 - 190)	8.6	(0.9 - 23.5)
Total	200	(110 - 330)	12.2	(7.3 - 19.4)
13 years				
Poor	70	(20 - 180)	30.3	(9.1 - 61.4)
Sub-optimal	160	(90 - 270)	21.0	(11.3 - 32.2)
Adequate	150	(90 - 230)	22.5	(12.5 - 34.0)
Total	380	(260 - 520)	22.8	(16.2 - 31.0)
14 years				
Poor	110	(70 - 180)	46.1	(30.1 - 62.8)
Sub-optimal	230	(140 - 350)	33.0	(23.1 - 44.9)
Adequate	180	(100 - 290)	27.3	(16.2 - 42.5)
Total	520	(390 - 680)	32.7	(25.2 - 40.5)
15 years				
Poor	110	(60 - 210)	59.6	(32.3 - 83.7)
Sub-optimal	280	(180 - 410)	45.0	(31.3 - 58.5)
Adequate	260	(160 - 400)	40.9	(27.6 - 56.8)
Total	660	(510 - 840)	45.1	(36.4 - 54.3)
16 years				
Poor	70	(40 - 120)	55.3	(26.2 - 87.8)
Sub-optimal	320	(230 - 420)	48.3	(35.1 - 60.5)
Adequate	310	(220 - 420)	48.3	(36.9 - 59.5)
Total	690	(560 - 850)	48.9	(40.9 - 57.2)
17 years				
Poor	60	(40 - 100)	70.2	(29.9 - 92.5)
Sub-optimal	310	(210 - 430)	61.0	(46.9 - 74.1)
Adequate	400	(280 - 550)	54.5	(41.8 - 66.9)
Total	770	(610 - 950)	58.0	(49.3 - 66.5)



TABLE 4.13: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — PROPORTION WHO HAVE SMOKED CIGARETTES REGULARLY, BY WHETHER ALLOWED TO GO OUT ANY NIGHT YOU WANT, AGE AND SEX

Age (years)	How often do your parents let you go out any night you want	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Males					
12	Often/ Very often	20	(10 - 40)	18.0	(6.1 - 36.9)
	Never/Sometimes	90	(30 - 190)	11.1	(4.9 - 22.9)
13	Often/ Very often	50	(20 - 140)	22.0	(7.3 - 52.4)
	Never/Sometimes	120	(50 - 260)	19.2	(8.7 - 37.9)
14	Often/ Very often	80	(40 - 130)	40.4	(15.2 - 64.6)
	Never/Sometimes	120	(50 - 220)	20.6	(10.3 - 36.8)
15	Often/ Very often	140	(80 - 220)	52.0	(29.8 - 74.3)
	Never/Sometimes	160	(90 - 270)	34.6	(20.1 - 50.6)
16	Often/ Very often	170	(120 - 250)	50.8	(35.8 - 66.3)
	Never/Sometimes	130	(80 - 200)	35.7	(21.8 - 54.0)
17	Often/ Very often	200	(110 - 350)	62.8	(40.6 - 81.2)
	Never/Sometimes	130	(90 - 190)	48.5	(31.9 - 65.6)
Total	Often/ Very often	670	(500 - 850)	45.2	(36.4 - 54.8)
	Never/Sometimes	760	(600 - 950)	24.0	(19.1 - 29.6)
Females					
12	Often/ Very often	10	(0 - 70)	6.9	(0.0 - 60.2)
	Never/Sometimes	80	(30 - 180)	13.2	(5.3 - 27.9)
13	Often/ Very often	40	(10 - 130)	36.1	(7.5 - 70.1)
	Never/Sometimes	160	(110 - 230)	24.0	(16.2 - 33.9)
14	Often/ Very often	80	(40 - 160)	53.7	(25.1 - 80.8)
	Never/Sometimes	240	(150 - 350)	36.1	(25.7 - 48.1)
15	Often/ Very often	150	(70 - 300)	73.2	(49.8 - 89.3)
	Never/Sometimes	210	(130 - 320)	40.2	(26.3 - 56.8)
16	Often/ Very often	140	(80 - 220)	69.8	(44.0 - 89.7)
	Never/Sometimes	250	(170 - 340)	49.3	(37.2 - 61.4)
17	Often/ Very often	170	(100 - 270)	62.3	(42.4 - 80.6)
	Never/Sometimes	260	(180 - 370)	57.8	(43.2 - 73.0)
Total	Often/ Very often	590	(440 - 780)	56.8	(45.3 - 67.2)
	Never/Sometimes	1 200	(1 020 - 1 420)	35.1	(30.1 - 40.5)
Total					
12	Often/ Very often	30	(10 - 70)	13.3	(2.8 - 33.6)
	Never/Sometimes	170	(90 - 300)	12.0	(6.2 - 19.5)
13	Often/ Very often	90	(40 - 200)	27.0	(12.1 - 49.4)
	Never/Sometimes	280	(190 - 410)	21.7	(14.5 - 30.7)
14	Often/ Very often	160	(100 - 240)	46.1	(26.4 - 64.3)
	Never/Sometimes	360	(250 - 500)	28.9	(21.0 - 38.2)
15	Often/ Very often	290	(180 - 440)	61.0	(43.5 - 76.9)
	Never/Sometimes	370	(260 - 500)	37.5	(27.8 - 48.3)
16	Often/ Very often	310	(220 - 420)	57.9	(45.6 - 70.6)
	Never/Sometimes	380	(290 - 500)	43.5	(33.1 - 53.3)
17	Often/ Very often	370	(250 - 530)	62.5	(49.0 - 76.4)
	Never/Sometimes	390	(300 - 510)	54.3	(43.5 - 65.9)
Total	Often/ Very often	1 250	(1 040 - 1 490)	50.0	(43.3 - 57.2)
	Never/Sometimes	1 970	(1 720 - 2 220)	29.8	(26.3 - 33.6)



TABLE 4.14: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — LIKELIHOOD OF SMOKING CIGARETTES MORE THAN JUST ONCE OR TWICE, ASSOCIATED WITH SEX, AGE, LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI), PARENTAL SMOKING, WHETHER STILL IN SCHOOL, PARENTING STYLE AND HOW OFTEN ALLOWED OUT AT NIGHT

Has smoked cigarettes regularly			
Parameter	Significance (p value)	Odds Ratio	95% CI
Sex			
Male	0.003	0.57	(0.40 - 0.82)
Female		1.00	
Age (years)			
12		1.00	
13	0.108	1.70	(0.89 - 3.23)
14	<0.001	2.96	(1.63 - 5.36)
15	<0.001	3.89	(2.20 - 6.88)
16	<0.001	4.61	(2.40 - 8.84)
17	<0.001	4.48	(2.20 - 9.12)
Level of Relative Isolation			
None		1.00	
Low	0.598	0.90	(0.60 - 1.35)
Moderate	0.361	0.81	(0.51 - 1.28)
High	0.004	0.38	(0.20 - 0.73)
Extreme	0.104	0.60	(0.32 - 1.11)
Parents smoke?			
No		1.00	
Yes	0.002	1.85	(1.27 - 2.70)
Still in school			
No	0.026	1.63	(1.06 - 2.49)
Yes		1.00	
Quality of parenting			
Poor	<0.001	2.51	(1.48 - 4.28)
Sub-optimal	0.060	1.40	(0.99 - 2.00)
Adequate		1.00	
How often do your parents let you go out any night you want			
Often/ Very often	<0.001	2.11	(1.38 - 3.22)
Never/Sometimes		1.00	

4



ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

TABLE 4.15: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION, BY AGE AND SEX

Age (years)	Alcohol consumption	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Males					
12	Does not drink	930	(770 - 1 110)	95.4	(84.9 - 98.9)
	Drinks but not to excess	40	(10 - 150)	4.6	(1.1 - 15.1)
	Drinks to excess	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 5.6)
	Total	970	(800 - 1 160)	100.0	
13	Does not drink	780	(590 - 1 000)	92.1	(80.4 - 97.7)
	Drinks but not to excess	50	(0 - 140)	5.9	(0.6 - 16.2)
	Drinks to excess	20	(0 - 60)	2.0	(0.3 - 7.3)
	Total	850	(640 - 1 080)	100.0	
14	Does not drink	620	(460 - 830)	80.0	(68.2 - 88.9)
	Drinks but not to excess	90	(50 - 150)	11.6	(6.0 - 20.0)
	Drinks to excess	70	(20 - 160)	8.4	(2.4 - 20.4)
	Total	770	(590 - 990)	100.0	
15	Does not drink	440	(320 - 590)	60.1	(47.2 - 72.4)
	Drinks but not to excess	140	(70 - 260)	19.5	(10.0 - 31.9)
	Drinks to excess	150	(90 - 250)	20.5	(11.4 - 31.3)
	Total	740	(580 - 930)	100.0	
16	Does not drink	370	(260 - 520)	52.6	(40.0 - 63.9)
	Drinks but not to excess	140	(70 - 240)	19.6	(10.8 - 30.9)
	Drinks to excess	200	(130 - 290)	27.8	(18.2 - 38.2)
	Total	710	(560 - 890)	100.0	
17	Does not drink	230	(130 - 390)	39.0	(24.4 - 54.5)
	Drinks but not to excess	220	(160 - 310)	37.8	(26.7 - 51.4)
	Drinks to excess	140	(80 - 220)	23.2	(13.6 - 36.6)
	Total	600	(460 - 770)	100.0	
Total	Does not drink	3 380	(3 060 - 3 710)	72.8	(68.0 - 77.2)
	Drinks but not to excess	690	(540 - 880)	14.9	(11.7 - 18.7)
	Drinks to excess	570	(430 - 740)	12.3	(9.4 - 15.8)
	Total	4 640	(4 310 - 4 960)	100.0	
Females					
12	Does not drink	670	(510 - 870)	96.7	(78.1 - 99.9)
	Drinks but not to excess	20	(0 - 170)	3.3	(0.1 - 21.9)
	Drinks to excess	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 7.7)
	Total	690	(520 - 890)	100.0	
13	Does not drink	680	(530 - 870)	84.8	(76.3 - 91.6)
	Drinks but not to excess	50	(20 - 110)	6.3	(2.7 - 13.1)
	Drinks to excess	70	(30 - 150)	8.9	(3.4 - 16.4)
	Total	800	(630 - 990)	100.0	
14	Does not drink	630	(510 - 780)	76.5	(67.1 - 84.9)
	Drinks but not to excess	120	(70 - 190)	14.7	(9.4 - 22.1)
	Drinks to excess	70	(30 - 160)	8.7	(3.1 - 17.0)
	Total	820	(670 - 1 000)	100.0	
15	Does not drink	450	(330 - 610)	63.6	(48.1 - 75.9)
	Drinks but not to excess	130	(60 - 260)	17.6	(8.2 - 32.7)
	Drinks to excess	130	(70 - 260)	18.8	(9.8 - 33.1)
	Total	710	(550 - 920)	100.0	

Continued....



TABLE 4.15 (continued): YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION, BY AGE AND SEX

Age (years)	Alcohol consumption	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Females (continued)					
16	Does not drink	400	(320 - 500)	56.8	(45.4 - 68.4)
	Drinks but not to excess	150	(90 - 260)	21.4	(12.1 - 33.0)
	Drinks to excess	150	(90 - 270)	21.8	(11.9 - 33.7)
	Total	710	(580 - 870)	100.0	
17	Does not drink	410	(300 - 550)	56.8	(45.3 - 68.1)
	Drinks but not to excess	190	(110 - 310)	25.5	(15.5 - 37.5)
	Drinks to excess	130	(80 - 190)	17.7	(10.8 - 25.9)
	Total	730	(580 - 910)	100.0	
Total	Does not drink	3 240	(2 950 - 3 550)	72.7	(68.1 - 77.2)
	Drinks but not to excess	660	(500 - 850)	14.7	(11.1 - 18.7)
	Drinks to excess	560	(410 - 740)	12.6	(9.4 - 16.3)
	Total	4 460	(4 140 - 4 790)	100.0	
Total					
12	Does not drink	1 600	(1 370 - 1 840)	96.0	(88.9 - 99.2)
	Drinks but not to excess	70	(10 - 190)	4.0	(0.8 - 11.1)
	Drinks to excess	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 3.3)
	Total	1 660	(1 430 - 1 910)	100.0	
13	Does not drink	1 460	(1 230 - 1 720)	88.6	(82.0 - 93.3)
	Drinks but not to excess	100	(40 - 200)	6.1	(2.4 - 11.7)
	Drinks to excess	90	(40 - 170)	5.3	(2.4 - 9.7)
	Total	1 650	(1 410 - 1 920)	100.0	
14	Does not drink	1 250	(1 050 - 1 480)	78.2	(71.2 - 84.6)
	Drinks but not to excess	210	(140 - 300)	13.2	(9.1 - 18.3)
	Drinks to excess	140	(70 - 260)	8.6	(4.2 - 15.2)
	Total	1 600	(1 360 - 1 840)	100.0	
15	Does not drink	900	(720 - 1 090)	61.8	(52.4 - 70.4)
	Drinks but not to excess	270	(170 - 430)	18.6	(11.6 - 27.6)
	Drinks to excess	290	(180 - 420)	19.6	(12.8 - 27.4)
	Total	1 450	(1 220 - 1 700)	100.0	
16	Does not drink	780	(630 - 940)	54.7	(46.3 - 62.7)
	Drinks but not to excess	290	(190 - 420)	20.5	(14.1 - 28.4)
	Drinks to excess	350	(240 - 490)	24.8	(18.0 - 33.1)
	Total	1 420	(1 220 - 1 650)	100.0	
17	Does not drink	640	(490 - 830)	48.8	(39.4 - 57.5)
	Drinks but not to excess	410	(310 - 540)	31.0	(23.8 - 39.5)
	Drinks to excess	270	(190 - 370)	20.2	(14.5 - 27.4)
	Total	1 320	(1 120 - 1 550)	100.0	
Total	Does not drink	6 620	(6 330 - 6 910)	72.8	(69.5 - 75.9)
	Drinks but not to excess	1 350	(1 130 - 1 590)	14.8	(12.4 - 17.5)
	Drinks to excess	1 130	(930 - 1 370)	12.4	(10.2 - 15.0)
	Total	9 100	(9 050 - 9 100)	100.0	

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TABLE 4.16: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS WHO DRINK ALCOHOL — PROPORTION WHO DURING THE PAST SIX MONTHS HAVE DRUNK SO MUCH THAT THEY VOMITED, BY AGE

Age (years)	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
12	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 60.2)
13	90	(40 - 170)	46.6	(21.3 - 73.4)
14	140	(70 - 260)	39.3	(21.8 - 57.8)
15	290	(180 - 420)	51.4	(36.1 - 68.5)
16	350	(240 - 490)	54.8	(40.7 - 67.6)
17	270	(190 - 370)	39.4	(29.2 - 50.7)
Total	1 130	(930 - 1 370)	45.6	(38.6 - 52.5)

TABLE 4.17: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI) AND AGE

LORI	Alcohol consumption	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
12 years					
None to moderate	Does not drink	1 140	(950 - 1 350)	94.4	(84.9 - 98.9)
	Drinks but not to excess	70	(10 - 190)	5.6	(1.1 - 15.1)
	Drinks to excess	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 4.5)
	Total	1 200	(1 000 - 1 430)	100.0	
High/extreme	Does not drink	460	(320 - 620)	100.0	(88.4 - 100.0)
	Drinks but not to excess	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 11.6)
	Drinks to excess	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 11.6)
	Total	460	(320 - 620)	100.0	
Western Australia	Does not drink	1 600	(1 370 - 1 840)	96.0	(88.9 - 99.2)
	Drinks but not to excess	70	(10 - 190)	4.0	(0.8 - 11.1)
	Drinks to excess	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 3.3)
	Total	1 660	(1 430 - 1 910)	100.0	
13 years					
None to moderate	Does not drink	1 180	(960 - 1 420)	86.6	(79.2 - 92.4)
	Drinks but not to excess	90	(40 - 210)	7.0	(3.0 - 14.6)
	Drinks to excess	90	(40 - 170)	6.4	(2.9 - 11.6)
	Total	1 360	(1 130 - 1 630)	100.0	
High/extreme	Does not drink	280	(170 - 420)	98.0	(92.0 - 100.0)
	Drinks but not to excess	10	(0 - 20)	2.0	(0.0 - 8.2)
	Drinks to excess	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 17.6)
	Total	280	(180 - 430)	100.0	
Western Australia	Does not drink	1 460	(1 230 - 1 720)	88.6	(82.0 - 93.3)
	Drinks but not to excess	100	(40 - 200)	6.1	(2.4 - 11.7)
	Drinks to excess	90	(40 - 170)	5.3	(2.4 - 9.7)
	Total	1 650	(1 410 - 1 920)	100.0	
14 years					
None to moderate	Does not drink	940	(780 - 1 130)	73.9	(65.8 - 80.5)
	Drinks but not to excess	200	(140 - 290)	15.8	(10.8 - 21.8)
	Drinks to excess	130	(70 - 220)	10.3	(5.7 - 17.3)
	Total	1 270	(1 070 - 1 490)	100.0	
High/extreme	Does not drink	310	(190 - 470)	95.0	(66.4 - 100.0)
	Drinks but not to excess	10	(0 - 30)	3.2	(0.8 - 10.4)
	Drinks to excess	10	(0 - 340)	1.7	(0.0 - 70.8)
	Total	330	(200 - 500)	100.0	
Western Australia	Does not drink	1 250	(1 050 - 1 480)	78.2	(71.2 - 84.6)
	Drinks but not to excess	210	(140 - 300)	13.2	(9.1 - 18.3)
	Drinks to excess	140	(70 - 260)	8.6	(4.2 - 15.2)
	Total	1 600	(1 360 - 1 840)	100.0	

Continued....



TABLE 4.17 (continued): YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI) AND AGE

LORI	Alcohol consumption	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
15 years					
None to moderate	Does not drink	680	(530 - 870)	56.5	(45.7 - 66.4)
	Drinks but not to excess	240	(140 - 390)	20.3	(11.9 - 30.4)
	Drinks to excess	280	(180 - 410)	23.2	(15.7 - 33.0)
	Total	1 210	(990 - 1 450)	100.0	
High/extreme	Does not drink	220	(140 - 320)	87.7	(70.2 - 96.4)
	Drinks but not to excess	20	(10 - 70)	10.1	(2.4 - 29.2)
	Drinks to excess	10	(0 - 20)	2.2	(0.2 - 7.2)
	Total	250	(160 - 350)	100.0	
Western Australia	Does not drink	900	(720 - 1 090)	61.8	(52.4 - 70.4)
	Drinks but not to excess	270	(170 - 430)	18.6	(11.6 - 27.6)
	Drinks to excess	290	(180 - 420)	19.6	(12.8 - 27.4)
	Total	1 450	(1 220 - 1 700)	100.0	
16 years					
None to moderate	Does not drink	610	(480 - 750)	51.1	(42.2 - 60.1)
	Drinks but not to excess	270	(170 - 390)	22.4	(15.3 - 31.3)
	Drinks to excess	310	(210 - 450)	26.5	(18.6 - 35.9)
	Total	1 190	(1 000 - 1 400)	100.0	
High/extreme	Does not drink	170	(90 - 270)	72.7	(48.9 - 87.4)
	Drinks but not to excess	30	(0 - 90)	11.1	(1.4 - 34.7)
	Drinks to excess	40	(20 - 70)	16.2	(6.4 - 32.8)
	Total	230	(150 - 350)	100.0	
Western Australia	Does not drink	780	(630 - 940)	54.7	(46.3 - 62.7)
	Drinks but not to excess	290	(190 - 420)	20.5	(14.1 - 28.4)
	Drinks to excess	350	(240 - 490)	24.8	(18.0 - 33.1)
	Total	1 420	(1 220 - 1 650)	100.0	
17 years					
None to moderate	Does not drink	420	(290 - 600)	40.6	(30.1 - 51.0)
	Drinks but not to excess	380	(280 - 500)	36.2	(27.7 - 46.2)
	Drinks to excess	240	(170 - 320)	23.2	(16.6 - 31.1)
	Total	1 040	(850 - 1 240)	100.0	
High/extreme	Does not drink	220	(140 - 340)	78.7	(54.4 - 93.9)
	Drinks but not to excess	30	(10 - 80)	11.9	(3.8 - 30.7)
	Drinks to excess	30	(0 - 110)	9.4	(0.2 - 36.0)
	Total	280	(190 - 420)	100.0	
Western Australia	Does not drink	640	(490 - 830)	48.8	(39.4 - 57.5)
	Drinks but not to excess	410	(310 - 540)	31.0	(23.8 - 39.5)
	Drinks to excess	270	(190 - 370)	20.2	(14.5 - 27.4)
	Total	1 320	(1 120 - 1 550)	100.0	
Total					
None to moderate	Does not drink	4 970	(4 610 - 5 310)	68.3	(64.7 - 71.9)
	Drinks but not to excess	1 250	(1 030 - 1 490)	17.2	(14.4 - 20.4)
	Drinks to excess	1 050	(860 - 1 280)	14.5	(11.9 - 17.5)
	Total	7 270	(6 920 - 7 600)	100.0	
High/extreme	Does not drink	1 660	(1 340 - 1 990)	90.4	(83.3 - 95.4)
	Drinks but not to excess	100	(50 - 200)	5.5	(2.6 - 10.5)
	Drinks to excess	80	(30 - 190)	4.1	(1.5 - 10.2)
	Total	1 830	(1 500 - 2 190)	100.0	
Western Australia	Does not drink	6 620	(6 330 - 6 910)	72.8	(69.5 - 75.9)
	Drinks but not to excess	1 350	(1 130 - 1 590)	14.8	(12.4 - 17.5)
	Drinks to excess	1 130	(930 - 1 370)	12.4	(10.2 - 15.0)
	Total	9 100	(9 050 - 9 100)	100.0	



TABLE 4.18: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION, BY WHETHER STILL IN SCHOOL

<i>Alcohol consumption</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Not still in school				
Does not drink	1 370	(1 180 - 1 580)	57.9	(51.5 - 63.9)
Drinks but not to excess	490	(360 - 660)	20.8	(15.7 - 27.0)
Drinks to excess	510	(380 - 650)	21.3	(16.7 - 26.7)
Total	2 370	(2 110 - 2 650)	100.0	
Still in school				
Does not drink	5 250	(4 920 - 5 570)	78.0	(74.3 - 81.5)
Drinks but not to excess	860	(680 - 1 050)	12.7	(10.2 - 15.8)
Drinks to excess	620	(470 - 820)	9.3	(6.9 - 12.1)
Total	6 730	(6 450 - 6 990)	100.0	
Total				
Does not drink	6 620	(6 330 - 6 910)	72.8	(69.5 - 75.9)
Drinks but not to excess	1 350	(1 130 - 1 590)	14.8	(12.4 - 17.5)
Drinks to excess	1 130	(930 - 1 370)	12.4	(10.2 - 15.0)
Total	9 100	(9 050 - 9 100)	100.0	

TABLE 4.19: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — LIKELIHOOD OF DRINKING ALCOHOL, ASSOCIATED WITH SEX, AGE, LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION AND WHETHER STILL IN SCHOOL

Drinks alcohol			
<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Significance (p value)</i>	<i>Odds Ratio</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Sex			
Male	0.576	0.90	(0.62 - 1.30)
Female		1.00	
Age (years)			
12	<0.001	0.04	(0.01 - 0.12)
13	<0.001	0.09	(0.04 - 0.17)
14	<0.001	0.28	(0.15 - 0.52)
15	0.118	0.62	(0.34 - 1.13)
16	0.660	0.86	(0.45 - 1.66)
17		1.00	
Level of Relative Isolation			
None to Moderate		1.00	
High or Extreme	<0.001	0.13	(0.06 - 0.27)
Still in school			
No	0.803	0.95	(0.62 - 1.45)
Yes		1.00	



TABLE 4.20: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — LIKELIHOOD OF DRINKING ALCOHOL TO EXCESS ASSOCIATED WITH SEX, AGE, LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI) AND WHETHER STILL IN SCHOOL

Drinks alcohol to excess			
Parameter	Significance (p value)	Odds Ratio	95% CI
Sex			
Male	0.651	0.95	(0.61 - 1.45)
Female		1.00	
Age (years)			
12	<0.001	0.00	(0.00 - 0.00)
13	0.004	0.31	(0.14 - 0.69)
14	0.164	0.57	(0.25 - 1.32)
15	0.498	1.26	(0.64 - 2.46)
16	0.338	1.35	(0.69 - 2.66)
17		1.00	
Level of Relative Isolation			
None to Moderate		1.00	
High or Extreme	<0.001	0.19	(0.08 - 0.46)
Still in school			
No	0.070	1.52	(0.94 - 2.47)
Yes		1.00	

TABLE 4.21: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — PROPORTION WHO DRINK ALCOHOL, BY AGE GROUP

Age group	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
12-14 years	600	(450 - 780)	12.3	(9.2 - 15.8)
15-16 years	1 200	(990 - 1 420)	41.7	(35.8 - 47.8)
17 years	680	(550 - 840)	51.2	(42.5 - 60.6)
Total	2 480	(2 190 - 2 780)	27.2	(24.1 - 30.5)

TABLE 4.22: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION, BY AGE GROUP

Alcohol consumption	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
12-14 years				
Does not drink	4 300	(3 990 - 4 620)	87.7	(84.2 - 90.8)
Drinks but not to excess	380	(260 - 530)	7.7	(5.4 - 10.8)
Drinks to excess	220	(140 - 350)	4.6	(2.8 - 7.2)
Total	4 910	(4 600 - 5 220)	100.0	
15-16 years				
Does not drink	1 670	(1 460 - 1 900)	58.3	(52.2 - 64.2)
Drinks but not to excess	560	(410 - 740)	19.5	(14.7 - 25.1)
Drinks to excess	640	(480 - 810)	22.2	(17.3 - 27.8)
Total	2 870	(2 600 - 3 150)	100.0	
17 years				
Does not drink	640	(490 - 830)	48.8	(39.4 - 57.5)
Drinks but not to excess	410	(310 - 540)	31.0	(23.8 - 39.5)
Drinks to excess	270	(190 - 370)	20.2	(14.5 - 27.4)
Total	1 320	(1 120 - 1 550)	100.0	
Total				
Does not drink	6 620	(6 330 - 6 910)	72.8	(69.5 - 75.9)
Drinks but not to excess	1 350	(1 130 - 1 590)	14.8	(12.4 - 17.5)
Drinks to excess	1 130	(930 - 1 370)	12.4	(10.2 - 15.0)
Total	9 100	(9 050 - 9 100)	100.0	



TABLE 4.23: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — PROPORTION REPORTING THAT ALCOHOL IS A PROBLEM AT HOME, BY SEX AND AGE

Age (years)	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Males				
12	290	(210 - 380)	29.4	(21.9 - 38.4)
13	270	(170 - 410)	31.9	(19.5 - 44.5)
14	180	(110 - 270)	23.2	(14.3 - 34.0)
15	190	(110 - 300)	26.2	(16.0 - 37.6)
16	220	(140 - 320)	31.1	(21.1 - 43.4)
17	200	(120 - 320)	33.8	(20.8 - 47.9)
Females				
12	210	(140 - 310)	30.9	(19.9 - 43.4)
13	230	(150 - 350)	28.6	(18.8 - 40.0)
14	270	(190 - 360)	32.2	(23.6 - 41.2)
15	200	(120 - 310)	28.1	(17.5 - 41.4)
16	120	(60 - 230)	17.6	(9.4 - 30.0)
17	120	(60 - 190)	15.8	(8.7 - 25.6)
Total	1 150	(950 - 1 370)	25.7	(21.5 - 30.1)
Total				
12	500	(390 - 630)	30.1	(23.4 - 37.3)
13	500	(370 - 670)	30.3	(22.3 - 38.7)
14	450	(340 - 570)	27.9	(21.4 - 34.5)
15	390	(280 - 530)	27.1	(19.8 - 35.3)
16	350	(240 - 480)	24.4	(17.8 - 32.3)
17	320	(210 - 450)	23.9	(16.7 - 32.2)
Total	2 500	(2 210 - 2 800)	27.5	(24.3 - 30.8)

TABLE 4.24: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — PROPORTION REPORTING THAT ALCOHOL IS A PROBLEM AT HOME, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

LORI	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
None	570	(430 - 760)	18.1	(13.3 - 23.7)
Low	510	(380 - 690)	22.5	(16.7 - 29.1)
Moderate	750	(580 - 970)	41.1	(33.2 - 50.1)
High	370	(260 - 540)	40.1	(28.5 - 53.0)
Extreme	290	(170 - 440)	32.1	(22.2 - 43.4)
Western Australia	2 500	(2 210 - 2 800)	27.5	(24.3 - 30.8)



TABLE 4.25: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION, BY WHETHER ALCOHOL PROBLEMS AT HOME

<i>Alcohol consumption</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
No alcohol problems at home				
Does not drink	4 770	(4 430 - 5 110)	72.3	(68.3 - 76.0)
Drinks but not to excess	1 050	(870 - 1 280)	16.0	(13.0 - 19.1)
Drinks to excess	780	(610 - 970)	11.8	(9.3 - 14.8)
Total	6 600	(6 300 - 6 890)	100.0	
Alcohol problems at home				
Does not drink	1 850	(1 620 - 2 110)	74.1	(68.1 - 79.3)
Drinks but not to excess	300	(190 - 440)	11.8	(7.7 - 16.8)
Drinks to excess	350	(240 - 490)	14.1	(9.9 - 19.0)
Total	2 500	(2 210 - 2 800)	100.0	
Total				
Does not drink	6 620	(6 330 - 6 910)	72.8	(69.5 - 75.9)
Drinks but not to excess	1 350	(1 130 - 1 590)	14.8	(12.4 - 17.5)
Drinks to excess	1 130	(930 - 1 370)	12.4	(10.2 - 15.0)
Total	9 100	(9 050 - 9 100)	100.0	

TABLE 4.26: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — PROPORTION WHO HAVE BEEN A PASSENGER IN A CAR WHEN THE DRIVER WAS DRUNK, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

<i>LORI</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
None	380	(270 - 530)	12.1	(8.6 - 16.6)
Low	420	(300 - 570)	18.3	(13.1 - 24.3)
Moderate	490	(350 - 660)	26.8	(19.9 - 34.2)
High	250	(130 - 450)	27.1	(15.3 - 41.8)
Extreme	180	(90 - 300)	19.6	(11.9 - 30.4)
Western Australia	1 720	(1 470 - 1 990)	18.9	(16.2 - 21.9)



TABLE 4.27: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — PROPORTION WHO HAVE BEEN A PASSENGER IN A CAR WHEN THE DRIVER WAS DRUNK, BY AGE AND WHETHER THERE ARE ALCOHOL PROBLEMS AT HOME

Age (years)	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
No alcohol problems at home				
12	60	(20 - 140)	5.1	(2.1 - 11.8)
13	160	(80 - 260)	13.7	(7.3 - 22.9)
14	110	(40 - 260)	9.9	(3.1 - 20.3)
15	170	(90 - 300)	16.1	(8.4 - 27.1)
16	150	(80 - 240)	13.9	(8.3 - 22.0)
17	190	(120 - 290)	19.1	(12.0 - 27.9)
Total	840	(660 - 1 070)	12.8	(10.0 - 16.2)
Alcohol problems at home				
12	200	(130 - 270)	39.3	(28.0 - 51.2)
13	180	(110 - 270)	37.0	(22.7 - 51.5)
14	130	(70 - 240)	30.0	(16.4 - 44.3)
15	180	(100 - 280)	45.2	(30.1 - 62.8)
16	90	(60 - 130)	27.1	(16.1 - 39.7)
17	90	(20 - 230)	28.2	(11.0 - 58.7)
Total	880	(700 - 1 080)	35.0	(28.6 - 41.4)
Total				
12	260	(180 - 350)	15.4	(10.6 - 21.0)
13	340	(240 - 470)	20.8	(14.4 - 27.9)
14	250	(140 - 400)	15.5	(8.9 - 23.4)
15	350	(230 - 500)	24.0	(16.4 - 32.4)
16	240	(170 - 340)	17.1	(11.9 - 23.1)
17	280	(170 - 420)	21.3	(13.6 - 30.0)
Total	1 720	(1 470 - 1 990)	18.9	(16.2 - 21.9)



TABLE 4.28: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION, BY WHETHER BEEN A PASSENGER IN A CAR WHEN THE DRIVER WAS DRUNK AND AGE

<i>In car with drunk driver</i>	<i>Alcohol consumption</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
12 years					
No	Does not drink	1 340	(1 120 - 1 580)	95.2	(86.9 - 99.0)
	Drinks but not to excess	70	(10 - 190)	4.8	(1.0 - 13.1)
	Drinks to excess	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 3.9)
	Total	1 410	(1 180 - 1 650)	100.0	
Yes	Does not drink	260	(180 - 350)	100.0	(80.5 - 100.0)
	Drinks but not to excess	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 19.5)
	Drinks to excess	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 19.5)
	Total	260	(180 - 350)	100.0	
13 years					
No	Does not drink	1 200	(980 - 1 450)	92.2	(86.0 - 96.5)
	Drinks but not to excess	60	(10 - 130)	4.3	(1.1 - 9.9)
	Drinks to excess	50	(20 - 100)	3.5	(1.4 - 8.2)
	Total	1 300	(1 070 - 1 560)	100.0	
Yes	Does not drink	260	(170 - 370)	74.7	(53.7 - 88.9)
	Drinks but not to excess	40	(10 - 130)	13.1	(2.7 - 32.4)
	Drinks to excess	40	(10 - 110)	12.2	(3.8 - 30.7)
	Total	340	(240 - 470)	100.0	
14 years					
No	Does not drink	1 080	(890 - 1 280)	79.7	(72.7 - 85.9)
	Drinks but not to excess	190	(120 - 270)	13.8	(9.0 - 19.5)
	Drinks to excess	90	(50 - 160)	6.4	(3.0 - 11.2)
	Total	1 350	(1 150 - 1 570)	100.0	
Yes	Does not drink	170	(80 - 300)	69.8	(41.9 - 91.6)
	Drinks but not to excess	20	(10 - 50)	10.1	(3.2 - 21.0)
	Drinks to excess	50	(10 - 160)	20.1	(2.3 - 51.8)
	Total	250	(140 - 400)	100.0	
15 years					
No	Does not drink	720	(560 - 900)	64.8	(54.6 - 74.9)
	Drinks but not to excess	240	(140 - 370)	21.3	(13.7 - 32.0)
	Drinks to excess	150	(80 - 260)	13.9	(7.2 - 22.6)
	Total	1 100	(910 - 1 320)	100.0	
Yes	Does not drink	180	(100 - 290)	52.3	(31.3 - 72.2)
	Drinks but not to excess	30	(0 - 160)	9.9	(0.2 - 36.0)
	Drinks to excess	130	(70 - 230)	37.8	(19.4 - 57.6)
	Total	350	(230 - 500)	100.0	
16 years					
No	Does not drink	680	(550 - 840)	57.6	(48.2 - 66.7)
	Drinks but not to excess	260	(170 - 390)	22.2	(14.5 - 30.7)
	Drinks to excess	240	(150 - 360)	20.2	(13.0 - 29.2)
	Total	1 180	(990 - 1 390)	100.0	
Yes	Does not drink	100	(50 - 160)	40.5	(23.7 - 59.4)
	Drinks but not to excess	30	(10 - 80)	12.5	(2.5 - 31.2)
	Drinks to excess	110	(60 - 180)	47.0	(30.2 - 66.9)
	Total	240	(170 - 340)	100.0	

Continued...



TABLE 4.28 (continued): YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION, BY WHETHER BEEN A PASSENGER IN A CAR WHEN THE DRIVER WAS DRUNK AND AGE

<i>In car with drunk driver</i>	<i>Alcohol consumption</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
17 years					
No	Does not drink	530	(400 - 700)	51.2	(41.7 - 61.0)
	Drinks but not to excess	330	(240 - 430)	31.4	(23.7 - 40.6)
	Drinks to excess	180	(120 - 260)	17.4	(11.2 - 24.3)
	Total	1 040	(870 - 1 230)	100.0	
Yes	Does not drink	110	(40 - 250)	39.7	(15.2 - 64.6)
	Drinks but not to excess	80	(40 - 170)	29.6	(11.3 - 52.2)
	Drinks to excess	90	(40 - 160)	30.7	(12.6 - 51.1)
	Total	280	(170 - 420)	100.0	
Total					
No	Does not drink	5 550	(5 210 - 5 870)	75.1	(71.7 - 78.3)
	Drinks but not to excess	1 130	(940 - 1 350)	15.3	(12.7 - 18.2)
	Drinks to excess	710	(550 - 880)	9.6	(7.5 - 12.0)
	Total	7 380	(7 110 - 7 630)	100.0	
Yes	Does not drink	1 080	(880 - 1 310)	62.6	(53.9 - 70.2)
	Drinks but not to excess	220	(130 - 360)	12.7	(7.6 - 19.7)
	Drinks to excess	420	(300 - 580)	24.7	(17.7 - 32.4)
	Total	1 720	(1 470 - 1 990)	100.0	



TABLE 4.29: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION, BY PARENTING STYLE

<i>Alcohol consumption</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Poor parenting style				
Does not drink	680	(540 - 850)	66.3	(56.8 - 75.6)
Drinks but not to excess	210	(120 - 320)	20.2	(13.1 - 30.0)
Drinks to excess	140	(80 - 220)	13.4	(7.9 - 21.7)
Total	1 020	(850 - 1 220)	100.0	
Sub-optimal parenting style				
Does not drink	2 950	(2 680 - 3 240)	73.7	(68.7 - 78.1)
Drinks but not to excess	580	(430 - 750)	14.5	(10.9 - 18.4)
Drinks to excess	470	(340 - 630)	11.8	(8.7 - 15.7)
Total	4 010	(3 710 - 4 310)	100.0	
Adequate parenting style				
Does not drink	2 990	(2 690 - 3 310)	73.4	(68.6 - 78.1)
Drinks but not to excess	560	(420 - 740)	13.8	(10.5 - 17.9)
Drinks to excess	520	(390 - 680)	12.7	(10.5 - 17.9)
Total	4 010	(3 760 - 4 400)	100.0	
Total				
Does not drink	6 620	(6 330 - 6 910)	72.8	(69.5 - 75.9)
Drinks but not to excess	1 350	(1 130 - 1 590)	14.8	(12.4 - 17.5)
Drinks to excess	1 130	(930 - 1 370)	12.4	(10.2 - 15.0)
Total	9 100	(9 050 - 9 100)	100.0	

TABLE 4.30: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — LIKELIHOOD OF DRINKING TO EXCESS, ASSOCIATED WITH AGE GROUP AND WHETHER YOUR PARENTS ALLOW YOU TO GO OUT ANY NIGHT YOU WANT

Drinks to excess			
<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Significance (p value)</i>	<i>Odds Ratio</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Age group			
12–14 years		1.00	
15–16 years	<. 0001	4.44	(2.83 - 6.98)
17 years	<. 0001	4.48	(2.57 - 7.79)
How often do your parents let you go out any night you want			
Often/ Very often	0.0017	1.86	(1.27 - 2.74)
Never/Sometimes		1.00	



MARIJUANA

TABLE 4.31: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — MARIJUANA USE, BY AGE AND SEX

Age (years)	Marijuana use	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Males					
12	Never	880	(720 - 1 060)	90.3	(82.8 - 95.6)
	Over one year ago	60	(20 - 160)	6.4	(2.3 - 15.3)
	Less than monthly	10	(0 - 20)	0.7	(0.2 - 1.8)
	About weekly	10	(0 - 40)	1.2	(0.1 - 4.3)
	Daily	10	(0 - 30)	1.4	(0.4 - 3.7)
	Total	970	(800 - 1 160)	100.0	
13	Never	740	(560 - 970)	87.3	(76.7 - 95.0)
	Over one year ago	50	(10 - 120)	5.5	(1.1 - 14.1)
	Less than monthly	20	(10 - 30)	2.3	(1.1 - 4.1)
	About weekly	20	(0 - 170)	2.2	(0.0 - 18.5)
	Daily	20	(10 - 40)	2.8	(1.3 - 5.4)
	Total	850	(640 - 1 080)	100.0	
14	Never	600	(440 - 810)	77.5	(66.0 - 86.5)
	Over one year ago	60	(30 - 120)	8.0	(3.6 - 15.6)
	Less than monthly	60	(20 - 150)	8.2	(2.9 - 19.0)
	About weekly	20	(0 - 70)	2.9	(0.6 - 8.9)
	Daily	30	(20 - 40)	3.3	(2.2 - 5.1)
	Total	770	(590 - 990)	100.0	
15	Never	450	(330 - 590)	61.2	(48.1 - 73.4)
	Over one year ago	160	(100 - 260)	22.1	(13.2 - 32.6)
	Less than monthly	50	(20 - 120)	7.2	(2.4 - 16.1)
	About weekly	30	(10 - 160)	4.6	(0.7 - 20.2)
	Daily	40	(0 - 140)	4.9	(0.1 - 18.3)
	Total	740	(580 - 930)	100.0	
16	Never	430	(310 - 570)	59.8	(48.1 - 71.5)
	Over one year ago	100	(50 - 180)	14.0	(7.3 - 23.8)
	Less than monthly	40	(10 - 90)	5.2	(1.6 - 11.1)
	About weekly	90	(30 - 200)	12.5	(4.6 - 24.8)
	Daily	60	(30 - 110)	8.5	(4.0 - 14.4)
	Total	710	(560 - 890)	100.0	
17	Never	170	(110 - 270)	29.2	(18.8 - 43.2)
	Over one year ago	60	(20 - 170)	9.6	(3.0 - 25.4)
	Less than monthly	100	(30 - 220)	16.6	(5.1 - 31.9)
	About weekly	180	(110 - 290)	31.0	(19.1 - 44.8)
	Daily	80	(50 - 130)	13.5	(7.7 - 22.0)
	Total	600	(460 - 770)	100.0	
Total	Never	3 270	(2 960 - 3 580)	70.5	(65.6 - 75.0)
	Over one year ago	490	(360 - 650)	10.6	(7.8 - 13.8)
	Less than monthly	280	(170 - 420)	6.0	(3.6 - 9.0)
	About weekly	360	(230 - 520)	7.8	(5.0 - 11.1)
	Daily	240	(170 - 340)	5.2	(3.5 - 7.2)
	Total	4 640	(4 310 - 4 960)	100.0	

Continued . . .



TABLE 4.31 (continued): YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — MARIJUANA USE, BY AGE AND SEX

Age (years)	Marijuana use	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Females					
12	Never	660	(490 - 860)	95.5	(88.9 - 98.8)
	Over one year ago	10	(0 - 40)	1.4	(0.0 - 5.8)
	Less than monthly	20	(0 - 70)	3.1	(0.7 - 10.0)
	About weekly	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 7.7)
	Daily	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 7.7)
	Total	690	(520 - 890)	100.0	
13	Never	690	(530 - 880)	86.2	(77.9 - 91.9)
	Over one year ago	20	(0 - 70)	3.0	(0.6 - 8.5)
	Less than monthly	40	(20 - 60)	4.5	(2.2 - 7.7)
	About weekly	20	(10 - 50)	3.1	(1.2 - 7.2)
	Daily	30	(0 - 110)	3.2	(0.5 - 13.2)
	Total	800	(630 - 990)	100.0	
14	Never	620	(490 - 780)	75.9	(63.5 - 84.9)
	Over one year ago	50	(20 - 90)	5.5	(2.4 - 11.6)
	Less than monthly	70	(10 - 170)	8.0	(2.5 - 21.7)
	About weekly	40	(20 - 110)	5.3	(1.3 - 11.7)
	Daily	40	(20 - 90)	5.3	(2.1 - 10.5)
	Total	820	(670 - 1 000)	100.0	
15	Never	450	(320 - 620)	62.9	(49.0 - 76.4)
	Over one year ago	100	(40 - 220)	14.1	(5.4 - 28.5)
	Less than monthly	100	(60 - 160)	14.4	(8.6 - 22.7)
	About weekly	30	(0 - 240)	4.8	(0.1 - 28.7)
	Daily	30	(20 - 40)	3.8	(2.1 - 6.2)
	Total	710	(550 - 920)	100.0	
16	Never	370	(290 - 480)	52.8	(41.4 - 63.0)
	Over one year ago	140	(70 - 240)	19.5	(11.1 - 31.8)
	Less than monthly	70	(40 - 110)	10.0	(5.9 - 16.0)
	About weekly	50	(30 - 90)	7.2	(3.5 - 12.0)
	Daily	70	(20 - 170)	10.5	(3.3 - 21.8)
	Total	710	(580 - 870)	100.0	
17	Never	340	(240 - 460)	46.3	(34.5 - 57.9)
	Over one year ago	110	(50 - 230)	15.6	(6.7 - 27.6)
	Less than monthly	120	(80 - 180)	17.0	(11.2 - 24.6)
	About weekly	90	(40 - 160)	12.2	(6.4 - 21.3)
	Daily	60	(20 - 160)	8.9	(3.1 - 20.3)
	Total	730	(580 - 910)	100.0	
Total	Never	3 130	(2 820 - 3 440)	70.2	(65.3 - 74.7)
	Over one year ago	430	(300 - 590)	9.7	(6.7 - 13.1)
	Less than monthly	420	(320 - 540)	9.4	(7.2 - 12.1)
	About weekly	240	(150 - 380)	5.4	(3.4 - 8.3)
	Daily	240	(140 - 370)	5.3	(3.3 - 8.3)
	Total	4 460	(4 140 - 4 790)	100.0	

Continued...



TABLE 4.31 (continued): YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — MARIJUANA USE, BY AGE AND SEX

Age (years)	Marijuana use	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Total					
12	Never	1 540	(1 310 - 1 790)	92.4	(87.5 - 96.1)
	Over one year ago	70	(30 - 160)	4.3	(1.7 - 9.7)
	Less than monthly	30	(10 - 70)	1.7	(0.4 - 4.0)
	About weekly	10	(0 - 40)	0.7	(0.1 - 2.5)
	Daily	10	(0 - 30)	0.8	(0.2 - 2.1)
	Total	1 660	(1 430 - 1 910)	100.0	
13	Never	1 430	(1 190 - 1 680)	86.8	(80.0 - 91.8)
	Over one year ago	70	(20 - 150)	4.3	(1.3 - 9.3)
	Less than monthly	50	(40 - 80)	3.3	(2.1 - 5.1)
	About weekly	40	(10 - 160)	2.6	(0.3 - 9.3)
	Daily	50	(20 - 110)	3.0	(0.9 - 6.3)
	Total	1 650	(1 410 - 1 920)	100.0	
14	Never	1 230	(1 020 - 1 450)	76.7	(68.7 - 83.3)
	Over one year ago	110	(60 - 180)	6.7	(3.9 - 11.1)
	Less than monthly	130	(60 - 250)	8.1	(3.5 - 15.0)
	About weekly	70	(30 - 130)	4.1	(1.6 - 8.1)
	Daily	70	(40 - 110)	4.3	(2.5 - 6.9)
	Total	1 600	(1 360 - 1 840)	100.0	
15	Never	900	(730 - 1 110)	62.1	(52.8 - 70.9)
	Over one year ago	260	(160 - 390)	18.2	(11.9 - 26.4)
	Less than monthly	160	(100 - 240)	10.7	(6.6 - 15.6)
	About weekly	70	(10 - 230)	4.7	(0.5 - 14.8)
	Daily	60	(20 - 160)	4.4	(1.2 - 10.6)
	Total	1 450	(1 220 - 1 700)	100.0	
16	Never	800	(660 - 970)	56.3	(48.5 - 64.3)
	Over one year ago	240	(150 - 360)	16.7	(10.7 - 23.6)
	Less than monthly	110	(70 - 160)	7.6	(4.7 - 11.3)
	About weekly	140	(80 - 240)	9.9	(5.4 - 16.5)
	Daily	130	(70 - 230)	9.5	(5.2 - 15.8)
	Total	1 420	(1 220 - 1 650)	100.0	
17	Never	510	(390 - 650)	38.6	(30.1 - 47.2)
	Over one year ago	170	(80 - 290)	12.9	(6.9 - 21.7)
	Less than monthly	220	(140 - 340)	16.8	(10.7 - 24.5)
	About weekly	270	(180 - 390)	20.7	(14.5 - 28.8)
	Daily	150	(90 - 230)	11.0	(6.2 - 16.7)
	Total	1 320	(1 120 - 1 550)	100.0	
Total	Never	6 400	(6 100 - 6 700)	70.3	(67.0 - 73.6)
	Over one year ago	920	(740 - 1 130)	10.1	(8.1 - 12.4)
	Less than monthly	700	(550 - 870)	7.7	(6.0 - 9.5)
	About weekly	600	(450 - 800)	6.6	(4.9 - 8.8)
	Daily	480	(360 - 630)	5.2	(3.9 - 6.9)
	Total	9 100	(9 050 - 9 100)	100.0	



TABLE 4.32: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — MARIJUANA USE, BY AGE AND SEX

Age (years)	Marijuana use	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Males					
12	Never	880	(720 - 1 060)	90.3	(82.8 - 95.6)
	Less than monthly	70	(30 - 160)	7.1	(2.8 - 15.8)
	Weekly or more often	30	(10 - 60)	2.7	(0.8 - 5.6)
	Total	970	(800 - 1 160)	100.0	
13	Never	740	(560 - 970)	87.3	(76.7 - 95.0)
	Less than monthly	70	(20 - 130)	7.8	(2.9 - 16.0)
	Weekly or more often	40	(10 - 150)	5.0	(0.6 - 16.9)
	Total	850	(640 - 1 080)	100.0	
14	Never	600	(440 - 810)	77.5	(66.0 - 86.5)
	Less than monthly	130	(60 - 230)	16.2	(7.9 - 27.3)
	Weekly or more often	50	(20 - 80)	6.2	(2.9 - 10.8)
	Total	770	(590 - 990)	100.0	
15	Never	450	(330 - 590)	61.2	(48.1 - 73.4)
	Less than monthly	220	(140 - 320)	29.3	(19.7 - 41.5)
	Weekly or more often	70	(10 - 210)	9.5	(2.0 - 25.0)
	Total	740	(580 - 930)	100.0	
16	Never	430	(310 - 570)	59.8	(48.1 - 71.5)
	Less than monthly	140	(80 - 220)	19.2	(11.7 - 30.1)
	Weekly or more often	150	(80 - 250)	21.0	(11.3 - 32.2)
	Total	710	(560 - 890)	100.0	
17	Never	170	(110 - 270)	29.2	(18.8 - 43.2)
	Less than monthly	160	(70 - 300)	26.2	(13.8 - 44.1)
	Weekly or more often	270	(180 - 370)	44.6	(32.0 - 59.4)
	Total	600	(460 - 770)	100.0	
Females					
12	Never	660	(490 - 860)	95.5	(88.9 - 98.8)
	Less than monthly	30	(10 - 80)	4.5	(1.3 - 11.2)
	Weekly or more often	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 7.7)
	Total	690	(520 - 890)	100.0	
13	Never	690	(530 - 880)	86.2	(77.9 - 91.9)
	Less than monthly	60	(30 - 100)	7.5	(3.6 - 12.5)
	Weekly or more often	50	(20 - 110)	6.3	(2.0 - 13.7)
	Total	800	(630 - 990)	100.0	
14	Never	620	(490 - 780)	75.9	(63.5 - 84.9)
	Less than monthly	110	(50 - 220)	13.5	(5.7 - 23.9)
	Weekly or more often	90	(40 - 150)	10.6	(5.3 - 18.0)
	Total	820	(670 - 1 000)	100.0	
15	Never	450	(320 - 620)	62.9	(49.0 - 76.4)
	Less than monthly	200	(120 - 320)	28.5	(17.8 - 42.1)
	Weekly or more often	60	(20 - 210)	8.6	(2.1 - 26.5)
	Total	710	(550 - 920)	100.0	
16	Never	370	(290 - 480)	52.8	(41.4 - 63.0)
	Less than monthly	210	(130 - 310)	29.5	(20.3 - 41.3)
	Weekly or more often	130	(70 - 220)	17.8	(9.3 - 28.4)
	Total	710	(580 - 870)	100.0	
17	Never	340	(240 - 460)	46.3	(34.5 - 57.9)
	Less than monthly	240	(160 - 350)	32.6	(22.2 - 43.4)
	Weekly or more often	150	(90 - 260)	21.1	(12.2 - 32.0)
	Total	730	(580 - 910)	100.0	

Continued . . .



TABLE 4.32 (continued): YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — MARIJUANA USE, BY AGE AND SEX

Age (years)	Marijuana use	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Total					
12	Never	1 540	(1 310 - 1 790)	92.4	(87.5 - 96.1)
	Less than monthly	100	(40 - 180)	6.0	(2.7 - 10.9)
	Weekly or more often	30	(10 - 60)	1.6	(0.6 - 3.6)
	Total	1 660	(1 430 - 1 910)	100.0	
13	Never	1 430	(1 190 - 1 680)	86.8	(80.0 - 91.8)
	Less than monthly	130	(70 - 210)	7.6	(4.2 - 12.3)
	Weekly or more often	90	(30 - 190)	5.6	(2.0 - 11.5)
	Total	1 650	(1 410 - 1 920)	100.0	
14	Never	1 230	(1 020 - 1 450)	76.7	(68.7 - 83.3)
	Less than monthly	240	(140 - 370)	14.8	(9.1 - 22.0)
	Weekly or more often	140	(90 - 210)	8.5	(5.3 - 12.8)
	Total	1 600	(1 360 - 1 840)	100.0	
15	Never	900	(730 - 1 110)	62.1	(52.8 - 70.9)
	Less than monthly	420	(310 - 570)	28.9	(21.7 - 37.6)
	Weekly or more often	130	(40 - 280)	9.0	(3.6 - 19.6)
	Total	1 450	(1 220 - 1 700)	100.0	
16	Never	800	(660 - 970)	56.3	(48.5 - 64.3)
	Less than monthly	350	(250 - 470)	24.3	(18.1 - 31.9)
	Weekly or more often	280	(180 - 400)	19.4	(13.1 - 27.1)
	Total	1 420	(1 220 - 1 650)	100.0	
17	Never	510	(390 - 650)	38.6	(30.1 - 47.2)
	Less than monthly	390	(270 - 550)	29.7	(21.6 - 39.1)
	Weekly or more often	420	(310 - 550)	31.7	(24.0 - 40.1)
	Total	1 320	(1 120 - 1 550)	100.0	
Total	Never	6 400	(6 100 - 6 700)	70.3	(67.0 - 73.6)
	Less than monthly	1 620	(1 380 - 1 880)	17.8	(15.1 - 20.6)
	Weekly or more often	1 080	(880 - 1 310)	11.9	(9.7 - 14.4)
	Total	9 100	(9 050 - 9 100)	100.0	

TABLE 4.33: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — LIKELIHOOD OF HAVING USED MARIJUANA, ASSOCIATED WITH AGE AND WHETHER STILL IN SCHOOL

Parameter	Has used marijuana		
	Significance (<i>p</i> value)	Odds Ratio	95% CI
Age (years)			
12		1.00	
13	0.139	1.92	(0.81 - 4.52)
14	<0.001	4.48	(2.00 - 10.1)
15	<0.001	6.71	(2.80 - 15.9)
16	<0.001	8.10	(3.20 - 20.4)
17	<0.001	11.50	(4.70 - 27.6)
Still in school			
No	0.035	1.59	(1.04 - 2.43)
Yes		1.00	



TABLE 4.34: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — LIKELIHOOD OF FREQUENT MARIJUANA USE (AT LEAST WEEKLY), ASSOCIATED WITH AGE AND WHETHER STILL IN SCHOOL

Used marijuana at least weekly				
Parameter	Significance (p value)	Odds Ratio	95% CI	
Age (years)				
12		1.00		
13	0.122	3.72	(0.70 - 19.6)	
14	0.033	6.58	(1.20 - 37.0)	
15	0.069	4.84	(0.90 - 26.4)	
16	0.017	8.66	(1.50 - 50.2)	
17	0.003	13.00	(2.40 - 69.0)	
Still in school				
No	0.007	2.21	(1.25 - 3.91)	
Yes		1.00		

TABLE 4.35: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — MARIJUANA USE, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Marijuana use	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
LORI — None				
Never	2 100	(1 900 - 2 310)	66.4	(59.7 - 72.3)
Over one year ago	380	(250 - 550)	12.1	(7.9 - 17.4)
Less than monthly	170	(100 - 270)	5.5	(3.2 - 8.6)
About weekly	260	(160 - 420)	8.3	(4.9 - 13.2)
Daily	250	(160 - 350)	7.8	(5.2 - 11.2)
Total	3 160	(3 070 - 3 250)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
Never	1 580	(1 380 - 1 800)	69.2	(62.2 - 75.6)
Over one year ago	280	(180 - 400)	12.1	(8.0 - 17.7)
Less than monthly	220	(160 - 300)	9.6	(6.8 - 12.9)
About weekly	100	(40 - 200)	4.2	(1.8 - 8.8)
Daily	110	(50 - 220)	4.9	(2.2 - 9.6)
Total	2 280	(2 080 - 2 510)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
Never	1 220	(980 - 1 490)	66.8	(60.4 - 72.8)
Over one year ago	100	(70 - 150)	5.7	(3.8 - 8.1)
Less than monthly	210	(120 - 320)	11.3	(6.8 - 17.2)
About weekly	190	(120 - 280)	10.3	(6.7 - 15.3)
Daily	110	(60 - 180)	5.9	(3.1 - 9.7)
Total	1 820	(1 520 - 2 180)	100.0	
LORI — High				
Never	710	(490 - 1 020)	76.4	(62.8 - 86.1)
Over one year ago	80	(50 - 130)	9.1	(5.5 - 14.1)
Less than monthly	70	(20 - 150)	7.4	(2.9 - 16.2)
About weekly	60	(20 - 140)	6.1	(2.2 - 15.1)
Daily	10	(0 - 20)	1.0	(0.4 - 2.0)
Total	930	(670 - 1 250)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
Never	790	(550 - 1 080)	87.9	(78.1 - 95.3)
Over one year ago	80	(30 - 150)	8.4	(3.7 - 16.1)
Less than monthly	30	(10 - 160)	3.6	(0.6 - 16.2)
About weekly	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 6.1)
Daily	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 6.1)
Total	900	(630 - 1 210)	100.0	



TABLE 4.36: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–16 YEARS — WHETHER USED MARIJUANA, BY SEX

<i>Ever used marijuana</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Males				
No	3 100	(2 800 - 3 400)	76.5	(71.6 - 80.8)
Yes	950	(760 - 1 170)	23.5	(19.2 - 28.4)
Total	4 050	(3 730 - 4 380)	100.0	
Females				
No	2 790	(2 500 - 3 100)	74.9	(69.7 - 79.5)
Yes	940	(750 - 1 150)	25.1	(20.5 - 30.3)
Total	3 730	(3 420 - 4 050)	100.0	

TABLE 4.37: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS AND STILL IN SCHOOL — MARIJUANA USE, BY WHETHER DOING OKAY AT SCHOOL

<i>Marijuana use</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Not doing okay at school				
Never		(460 - 770)	64.1	(51.1 - 74.5)
Over one year ago	120	(60 - 230)	13.0	(6.7 - 23.5)
Less than monthly	90	(40 - 170)	9.9	(5.0 - 17.8)
About weekly	80	(20 - 220)	8.2	(1.7 - 21.4)
Daily	50	(20 - 100)	4.9	(2.1 - 10.2)
Total	940	(740 - 1 150)	100.0	
Doing okay at school				
Never	4 680	(4 350 - 5 000)	80.7	(77.1 - 84.2)
Over one year ago	490	(350 - 660)	8.4	(6.0 - 11.4)
Less than monthly	310	(230 - 410)	5.3	(3.8 - 7.0)
About weekly	190	(100 - 320)	3.3	(1.8 - 5.6)
Daily	130	(70 - 230)	2.3	(1.2 - 3.9)
Total	5 800	(5 490 - 6 090)	100.0	
Total				
Never	5 280	(4 950 - 5 590)	78.4	(74.6 - 81.8)
Over one year ago	610	(440 - 790)	9.0	(6.6 - 11.8)
Less than monthly	400	(300 - 520)	5.9	(4.4 - 7.8)
About weekly	270	(150 - 430)	4.0	(2.2 - 6.4)
Daily	180	(110 - 280)	2.7	(1.6 - 4.1)
Total	6 730	(6 450 - 6 990)	100.0	



TABLE 4.38: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — MARIJUANA USE, BY LEVEL OF DRUG USE BY CHILDREN AT THEIR SCHOOL

<i>Marijuana use</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
No drug use at school				
Never	2 360	(2 050 - 2 680)	91.7	(87.1 - 94.7)
Less than monthly	180	(110 - 270)	7.1	(4.4 - 10.7)
Weekly or more often	30	(0 - 110)	1.3	(0.1 - 4.1)
Total	2 570	(2 270 - 2 910)	100.0	
A little drug use at school				
Never	740	(600 - 910)	70.6	(60.2 - 79.9)
Less than monthly	200	(120 - 310)	19.2	(12.2 - 28.9)
Weekly or more often	110	(40 - 220)	10.2	(3.6 - 19.6)
Total	1 040	(860 - 1 250)	100.0	
Some drug use at school				
Never	1 220	(990 - 1 470)	72.5	(64.7 - 80.0)
Less than monthly	330	(230 - 440)	19.4	(14.0 - 26.1)
Weekly or more often	140	(60 - 260)	8.1	(3.4 - 14.7)
Total	1 680	(1 430 - 1 970)	100.0	
Quite a lot of drug use at school				
Never	630	(490 - 790)	69.4	(57.5 - 79.8)
Less than monthly	180	(100 - 320)	20.3	(11.6 - 31.7)
Weekly or more often	90	(40 - 190)	10.3	(4.2 - 19.8)
Total	910	(740 - 1 100)	100.0	
Very much drug use at school				
Never	330	(200 - 490)	63.3	(44.9 - 78.5)
Less than monthly	110	(50 - 250)	21.5	(9.6 - 41.1)
Weekly or more often	80	(40 - 160)	15.2	(5.9 - 27.2)
Total	520	(370 - 720)	100.0	
Not attending school				
Never	1 120	(940 - 1 320)	47.4	(40.9 - 53.8)
Less than monthly	610	(460 - 790)	25.9	(20.2 - 32.3)
Weekly or more often	630	(490 - 800)	26.6	(21.1 - 32.5)
Total	2 370	(2 110 - 2 650)	100.0	
Total				
Never	6 400	(6 100 - 6 700)	70.3	(67.0 - 73.6)
Less than monthly	1 620	(1 380 - 1 880)	17.8	(15.1 - 20.6)
Weekly or more often	1 080	(880 - 1 310)	11.9	(9.7 - 14.4)
Total	9 100	(9 050 - 9 100)	100.0	

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TABLE 4.39: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — MARIJUANA USE, BY DEGREE OF VANDALISM AT THEIR SCHOOL

<i>Marijuana use</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
No school vandalism				
Never	1 570	(1 320 - 1 850)	87.1	(81.7 - 91.6)
Less than monthly	170	(100 - 260)	9.2	(5.5 - 14.1)
Weekly or more often	70	(30 - 120)	3.7	(1.6 - 7.0)
Total	1 800	(1 540 - 2 080)	100.0	
A little school vandalism				
Never	1 260	(1 050 - 1 500)	77.6	(69.4 - 84.2)
Less than monthly	280	(180 - 390)	17.1	(11.6 - 23.6)
Weekly or more often	90	(30 - 220)	5.3	(1.9 - 12.8)
Total	1 620	(1 390 - 1 890)	100.0	
Some school vandalism				
Never	1 170	(960 - 1 410)	73.9	(65.9 - 80.9)
Less than monthly	280	(180 - 400)	17.4	(11.6 - 24.4)
Weekly or more often	140	(70 - 230)	8.7	(4.6 - 14.9)
Total	1 590	(1 340 - 1 840)	100.0	
Quite a lot of school vandalism				
Never	960	(770 - 1 180)	78.4	(68.2 - 87.1)
Less than monthly	180	(90 - 290)	14.4	(8.1 - 23.9)
Weekly or more often	90	(20 - 210)	7.2	(1.9 - 16.5)
Total	1 230	(1 000 - 1 470)	100.0	
Very much school vandalism				
Never	310	(230 - 430)	63.5	(46.9 - 77.9)
Less than monthly	110	(40 - 220)	22.2	(9.6 - 41.1)
Weekly or more often	70	(30 - 140)	14.3	(5.9 - 27.2)
Total	490	(370 - 650)	100.0	
Not attending school				
Never	1 120	(940 - 1 320)	47.4	(40.9 - 53.8)
Less than monthly	610	(460 - 790)	25.9	(20.2 - 32.3)
Weekly or more often	630	(490 - 800)	26.6	(21.1 - 32.5)
Total	2 370	(2 110 - 2 650)	100.0	
Total				
Never	6 400	(6 100 - 6 700)	70.3	(67.0 - 73.6)
Less than monthly	1 620	(1 380 - 1 880)	17.8	(15.1 - 20.6)
Weekly or more often	1 080	(880 - 1 310)	11.9	(9.7 - 14.4)
Total	9 100	(9 050 - 9 100)	100.0	



TABLE 4.40: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — MARIJUANA USE, BY LEVEL OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AT THEIR SCHOOL

<i>Marijuana use</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
No alcohol at school				
Never	2 750	(2 450 - 3 070)	86.2	(80.6 - 90.3)
Less than monthly	290	(190 - 420)	9.0	(5.7 - 12.8)
Weekly or more often	150	(70 - 310)	4.8	(2.2 - 9.5)
Total	3 190	(2 870 - 3 520)	100.0	
A little alcohol consumption at school				
Never	670	(520 - 860)	76.8	(65.2 - 85.3)
Less than monthly	170	(90 - 280)	18.8	(10.3 - 29.7)
Weekly or more often	40	(20 - 80)	4.4	(1.9 - 9.3)
Total	880	(710 - 1 090)	100.0	
Some alcohol consumption at school				
Never	910	(720 - 1 140)	74.7	(65.8 - 81.8)
Less than monthly	240	(170 - 320)	19.4	(13.7 - 26.3)
Weekly or more often	70	(20 - 160)	5.9	(1.8 - 12.5)
Total	1 220	(1 010 - 1 450)	100.0	
Quite a lot of alcohol consumption at school				
Never	570	(430 - 730)	67.9	(54.3 - 78.4)
Less than monthly	170	(80 - 290)	20.6	(11.2 - 33.4)
Weekly or more often	100	(40 - 190)	11.5	(4.4 - 20.9)
Total	830	(660 - 1 030)	100.0	
Very much alcohol consumption at school				
Never	380	(240 - 550)	61.7	(45.5 - 75.6)
Less than monthly	150	(70 - 260)	23.9	(12.1 - 39.5)
Weekly or more often	90	(40 - 160)	14.4	(6.9 - 25.8)
Total	610	(440 - 810)	100.0	
Not attending school				
Never	1 120	(940 - 1 320)	47.4	(40.9 - 53.8)
Less than monthly	610	(460 - 790)	25.9	(20.2 - 32.3)
Weekly or more often	630	(490 - 800)	26.6	(21.1 - 32.5)
Total	2 370	(2 110 - 2 650)	100.0	
Total				
Never	6 400	(6 100 - 6 700)	70.3	(67.0 - 73.6)
Less than monthly	1 620	(1 380 - 1 880)	17.8	(15.1 - 20.6)
Weekly or more often	1 080	(880 - 1 310)	11.9	(9.7 - 14.4)
Total	9 100	(9 050 - 9 100)	100.0	

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TABLE 4.41: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — MARIJUANA USE, BY WHETHER DRANK ALCOHOL OR SMOKED CIGARETTES

Whether drank alcohol	Marijuana use	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Does not smoke cigarettes					
No	Never	4 730	(4 400 - 5 060)	92.3	(89.3 - 94.9)
	Over one year ago	220	(120 - 360)	4.3	(2.4 - 7.1)
	Less than monthly	50	(20 - 90)	0.9	(0.4 - 1.7)
	About weekly	60	(20 - 150)	1.2	(0.3 - 2.9)
	Daily	70	(30 - 130)	1.3	(0.6 - 2.4)
	Total	5 120	(4 800 - 5 450)	100.0	
Yes	Never	420	(320 - 560)	55.8	(43.4 - 67.3)
	Over one year ago	130	(60 - 240)	17.2	(8.9 - 30.4)
	Less than monthly	90	(60 - 140)	12.2	(7.6 - 17.9)
	About weekly	90	(40 - 180)	11.3	(4.9 - 22.9)
	Daily	30	(0 - 120)	3.5	(0.1 - 14.9)
	Total	760	(610 - 940)	100.0	
Total	Never	5 160	(4 830 - 5 480)	87.6	(84.4 - 90.5)
	Over one year ago	350	(230 - 520)	5.9	(3.7 - 8.6)
	Less than monthly	140	(100 - 200)	2.4	(1.6 - 3.3)
	About weekly	150	(70 - 260)	2.5	(1.3 - 4.5)
	Daily	100	(40 - 190)	1.6	(0.7 - 3.1)
	Total	5 880	(5 570 - 6 180)	100.0	
Smoked cigarettes regularly					
No	Never	830	(670 - 1 000)	55.1	(47.0 - 63.3)
	Over one year ago	270	(190 - 370)	18.0	(12.8 - 24.1)
	Less than monthly	180	(90 - 320)	12.3	(6.9 - 20.6)
	About weekly	140	(70 - 260)	9.2	(4.6 - 16.5)
	Daily	80	(40 - 160)	5.5	(2.3 - 10.1)
	Total	1 500	(1 280 - 1 740)	100.0	
Yes	Never	420	(280 - 590)	24.5	(17.6 - 33.2)
	Over one year ago	300	(200 - 450)	17.7	(12.1 - 25.2)
	Less than monthly	370	(270 - 510)	21.8	(15.8 - 28.6)
	About weekly	320	(210 - 470)	18.7	(12.1 - 26.0)
	Daily	300	(210 - 420)	17.4	(12.0 - 23.8)
	Total	1 720	(1 470 - 1 990)	100.0	
Total	Never	1 250	(1 040 - 1 470)	38.7	(33.1 - 44.5)
	Over one year ago	570	(440 - 740)	17.8	(13.7 - 22.3)
	Less than monthly	560	(420 - 730)	17.4	(13.2 - 22.0)
	About weekly	460	(320 - 630)	14.2	(10.0 - 19.0)
	Daily	380	(280 - 510)	11.8	(8.5 - 15.8)
	Total	3 220	(2 920 - 3 530)	100.0	

Continued....



TABLE 4.41 (continued): YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — MARIJUANA USE, BY WHETHER DRANK ALCOHOL OR SMOKED CIGARETTES

Whether drank alcohol	Marijuana use	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Total					
No	Never	5 560	(5 230 - 5 880)	83.9	(80.6 - 86.9)
	Over one year ago	490	(360 - 650)	7.4	(5.4 - 9.8)
	Less than monthly	230	(140 - 370)	3.5	(2.1 - 5.6)
	About weekly	200	(110 - 340)	3.0	(1.7 - 5.1)
	Daily	150	(90 - 240)	2.3	(1.3 - 3.5)
	Total	6 620	(6 330 - 6 910)	100.0	
Yes	Never	850	(680 - 1 050)	34.1	(27.9 - 40.8)
	Over one year ago	430	(310 - 610)	17.5	(12.6 - 23.4)
	Less than monthly	470	(350 - 610)	18.8	(14.4 - 23.7)
	About weekly	410	(270 - 570)	16.4	(11.3 - 22.2)
	Daily	320	(220 - 460)	13.1	(9.1 - 18.1)
	Total	2 480	(2 190 - 2 780)	100.0	
Total	Never	6 400	(6 100 - 6 700)	70.3	(67.0 - 73.6)
	Over one year ago	920	(740 - 1 130)	10.1	(8.1 - 12.4)
	Less than monthly	700	(550 - 870)	7.7	(6.0 - 9.5)
	About weekly	600	(450 - 800)	6.6	(4.9 - 8.8)
	Daily	480	(360 - 630)	5.2	(3.9 - 6.9)
	Total	9 100	(9 050 - 9 100)	100.0	

TABLE 4.42: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — LIKELIHOOD OF SMOKING CIGARETTES, ASSOCIATED WITH SEX, AGE GROUP, ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AND MARIJUANA USE

Ever smoked cigarettes regularly			
Parameter	Significance (p value)	Odds Ratio	95% CI
Sex			
Male	0.002	0.51	(0.34 - 0.78)
Female		1.00	
Age group			
12–14 years		1.00	
15–16 years	0.226	1.30	(0.85 - 1.98)
17 years	0.990	1.00	(0.56 - 1.76)
Alcohol drinking			
Does not drink		1.00	
Drinks but not to excess	<0.001	4.37	(2.65 - 7.21)
Drinks to excess	<0.001	4.66	(2.33 - 9.34)
Marijuana use			
Never		1.00	
Less than monthly	<0.001	6.89	(4.10 - 11.6)
Weekly or more often	<0.001	11.1	(6.00 - 20.6)



TABLE 4.43: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — WHETHER PARENTS USE DRUGS, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

<i>Whether parents use drugs</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None				
No	2 880	(2 750 - 3 010)	91.2	(87.7 - 94.1)
Yes	280	(190 - 390)	8.8	(5.9 - 12.3)
Total	3 160	(3 070 - 3 250)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
No	2 040	(1 830 - 2 270)	89.3	(83.2 - 93.6)
Yes	240	(140 - 380)	10.7	(6.4 - 16.8)
Total	2 280	(2 080 - 2 510)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
No	1 620	(1 330 - 1 940)	89.0	(81.8 - 93.7)
Yes	200	(110 - 340)	11.0	(6.3 - 18.2)
Total	1 820	(1 520 - 2 180)	100.0	
LORI — High				
No	930	(670 - 1 250)	100.0	(94.2 - 100.0)
Yes	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 5.8)
Total	930	(670 - 1 250)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
No	870	(620 - 1 200)	97.3	(94.3 - 99.0)
Yes	20	(10 - 50)	2.7	(1.0 - 5.7)
Total	900	(630 - 1 210)	100.0	
Western Australia				
No	8 350	(8 150 - 8 530)	91.8	(89.5 - 93.7)
Yes	750	(580 - 950)	8.2	(6.3 - 10.5)
Total	9 100	(9 050 - 9 100)	100.0	

TABLE 4.44: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — FREQUENCY OF MARIJUANA USE, BY WHETHER PARENTS USE DRUGS

<i>Marijuana use</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Parents do not use drugs				
Never	6 010	(5 680 - 6 330)	71.9	(68.4 - 75.3)
Less than monthly	1 450	(1 220 - 1 710)	17.3	(14.6 - 20.4)
Weekly or more often	900	(720 - 1 110)	10.8	(8.5 - 13.2)
Total	8 350	(8 150 - 8 530)	100.0	
Parents use drugs				
Never	390	(260 - 580)	52.7	(40.1 - 66.0)
Less than monthly	170	(120 - 250)	23.1	(15.2 - 33.8)
Weekly or more often	180	(100 - 280)	24.3	(14.3 - 35.9)
Total	750	(580 - 950)	100.0	
Total				
Never	6 400	(6 100 - 6 700)	70.3	(67.0 - 73.6)
Less than monthly	1 620	(1 380 - 1 880)	17.8	(15.1 - 20.6)
Weekly or more often	1 080	(880 - 1 310)	11.9	(9.7 - 14.4)
Total	9 100	(9 050 - 9 100)	100.0	



TABLE 4.45: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS —CIGARETTE SMOKING AND MARIJUANA USE, BY WHETHER PARENTS USE DRUGS

<i>Cigarette smoking and marijuana use</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Parents do not use drugs				
None	5 170	(4 840 - 5 500)	61.9	(58.2 - 65.4)
Cigarettes only	1 710	(1 470 - 1 960)	20.4	(17.7 - 23.5)
Marijuana only	280	(190 - 400)	3.3	(2.2 - 4.8)
Cigarettes and marijuana	1 190	(990 - 1 430)	14.3	(11.8 - 17.1)
Total	8 350	(8 150 - 8 530)	100.0	
Parents use drugs				
None	330	(220 - 490)	44.2	(31.7 - 56.7)
Cigarettes only	110	(50 - 210)	15.0	(7.0 - 26.2)
Marijuana only	100	(50 - 180)	13.5	(6.7 - 23.5)
Cigarettes and marijuana	200	(130 - 310)	27.3	(17.6 - 39.1)
Total	750	(580 - 950)	100.0	
Total				
None	5 500	(5 180 - 5 810)	60.5	(56.9 - 63.9)
Cigarettes only	1 820	(1 580 - 2 080)	20.0	(17.3 - 22.8)
Marijuana only	380	(270 - 520)	4.2	(3.0 - 5.7)
Cigarettes and marijuana	1 400	(1 180 - 1 640)	15.4	(12.9 - 18.0)
Total	9 100	(9 050 - 9 100)	100.0	

TABLE 4.46: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS —ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION, BY WHETHER PARENTS USE DRUGS

<i>Cigarette smoking and marijuana use</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Parents do not use drugs				
Does not drink	6 220	(5 900 - 6 510)	74.4	(71.2 - 77.6)
Drinks but not to excess	1 170	(970 - 1 390)	14.0	(11.6 - 16.7)
Drinks to excess	960	(770 - 1 170)	11.5	(9.3 - 14.0)
Total	8 350	(8 150 - 8 530)	100.0	
Parents use drugs				
Does not drink	400	(280 - 570)	54.1	(41.8 - 66.9)
Drinks but not to excess	180	(100 - 290)	23.7	(13.4 - 36.0)
Drinks to excess	170	(100 - 270)	22.2	(13.6 - 33.4)
Total	750	(580 - 950)	100.0	
Total				
Does not drink	6 620	(6 330 - 6 910)	72.8	(69.5 - 75.9)
Drinks but not to excess	1 350	(1 130 - 1 590)	14.8	(12.4 - 17.5)
Drinks to excess	1 130	(930 - 1 370)	12.4	(10.2 - 15.0)
Total	9 100	(9 050 - 9 100)	100.0	



PHYSICAL EXERCISE AND ORGANISED SPORT

TABLE 4.47: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — WHETHER DID STRENUOUS EXERCISE IN LAST SEVEN DAYS, BY AGE

Age (years)	Strenuous exercise	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Males					
12	No	190	(110 - 290)	19.1	(12.0 - 29.1)
	Yes	780	(630 - 950)	80.9	(70.9 - 88.0)
	Total	970	(800 - 1 160)	100.0	
13	No	180	(90 - 330)	21.3	(11.5 - 36.0)
	Yes	670	(490 - 880)	78.7	(64.0 - 88.5)
	Total	850	(640 - 1 080)	100.0	
14	No	160	(120 - 230)	21.2	(13.6 - 30.6)
	Yes	610	(440 - 830)	78.8	(69.4 - 86.4)
	Total	770	(590 - 990)	100.0	
15	No	140	(60 - 240)	18.3	(9.4 - 32.0)
	Yes	600	(460 - 770)	81.7	(68.0 - 90.6)
	Total	740	(580 - 930)	100.0	
16	No	210	(100 - 370)	29.1	(16.8 - 45.2)
	Yes	510	(400 - 630)	70.9	(54.8 - 83.2)
	Total	710	(560 - 890)	100.0	
17	No	50	(20 - 90)	8.1	(3.4 - 14.7)
	Yes	550	(400 - 710)	91.9	(85.4 - 96.6)
	Total	600	(460 - 770)	100.0	
Total	No	920	(730 - 1 140)	19.9	(15.8 - 24.2)
	Yes	3 720	(3 400 - 4 040)	80.1	(75.8 - 84.2)
	Total	4 640	(4 310 - 4 960)	100.0	
Females					
12	No	160	(80 - 280)	23.5	(12.0 - 37.3)
	Yes	530	(390 - 710)	76.5	(62.7 - 88.0)
	Total	690	(520 - 890)	100.0	
13	No	210	(130 - 330)	26.3	(16.9 - 37.7)
	Yes	590	(450 - 760)	73.7	(62.3 - 83.1)
	Total	800	(630 - 990)	100.0	
14	No	240	(160 - 340)	28.9	(20.8 - 38.9)
	Yes	590	(450 - 740)	71.1	(61.1 - 79.2)
	Total	820	(670 - 1 000)	100.0	
15	No	310	(210 - 450)	44.0	(30.3 - 57.7)
	Yes	400	(270 - 570)	56.0	(42.3 - 69.7)
	Total	710	(550 - 920)	100.0	
16	No	310	(230 - 400)	43.4	(33.5 - 53.8)
	Yes	400	(290 - 540)	56.6	(46.2 - 66.5)
	Total	710	(580 - 870)	100.0	
17	No	360	(250 - 480)	49.2	(38.1 - 60.7)
	Yes	370	(260 - 500)	50.8	(39.3 - 61.9)
	Total	730	(580 - 910)	100.0	
Total	No	1 590	(1 370 - 1 820)	35.6	(31.1 - 40.2)
	Yes	2 870	(2 570 - 3 180)	64.4	(59.8 - 68.9)
	Total	4 460	(4 140 - 4 790)	100.0	

Continued....



TABLE 4.47 (continued): YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — WHETHER DID STRENUOUS EXERCISE IN LAST SEVEN DAYS, BY AGE

Age (years)	Strenuous exercise	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Total					
12	No	350	(230 - 500)	20.9	(14.5 - 28.8)
	Yes	1 310	(1 110 - 1 540)	79.1	(71.2 - 85.5)
	Total	1 660	(1 430 - 1 910)	100.0	
13	No	390	(260 - 560)	23.7	(16.2 - 32.2)
	Yes	1 260	(1 030 - 1 500)	76.3	(67.8 - 83.8)
	Total	1 650	(1 410 - 1 920)	100.0	
14	No	400	(310 - 520)	25.2	(19.4 - 31.8)
	Yes	1 200	(990 - 1 440)	74.8	(68.2 - 80.6)
	Total	1 600	(1 360 - 1 840)	100.0	
15	No	450	(320 - 610)	30.9	(22.8 - 40.3)
	Yes	1 000	(810 - 1 220)	69.1	(59.7 - 77.2)
	Total	1 450	(1 220 - 1 700)	100.0	
16	No	510	(380 - 680)	36.2	(28.0 - 44.4)
	Yes	910	(750 - 1 080)	63.8	(55.6 - 72.0)
	Total	1 420	(1 220 - 1 650)	100.0	
17	No	410	(300 - 530)	30.7	(23.6 - 39.0)
	Yes	920	(740 - 1 110)	69.3	(61.0 - 76.4)
	Total	1 320	(1 120 - 1 550)	100.0	
Total	No	2 510	(2 240 - 2 800)	27.6	(24.6 - 30.7)
	Yes	6 590	(6 300 - 6 860)	72.4	(69.3 - 75.4)
	Total	9 100	(9 050 - 9 100)	100.0	

TABLE 4.48: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — FREQUENCY OF STRENUOUS EXERCISE, BY AGE AND SEX

Age (years)	Frequency of strenuous exercise	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Males					
12–14	Daily	900	(710 - 1 100)	34.5	(28.2 - 41.4)
	Once a week	470	(330 - 650)	18.0	(12.8 - 24.1)
	Three or more times a week	700	(520 - 920)	27.0	(20.5 - 33.9)
	Did not exercise	530	(390 - 700)	20.5	(15.2 - 26.2)
	Total	2 590	(2 310 - 2 900)	100.0	
15	Daily	260	(170 - 380)	35.5	(24.5 - 48.5)
	Once a week	130	(70 - 220)	17.9	(10.3 - 29.7)
	Three or more times a week	210	(130 - 310)	28.2	(17.7 - 40.1)
	Did not exercise	140	(60 - 240)	18.3	(9.4 - 32.0)
	Total	740	(580 - 930)	100.0	
16	Daily	160	(110 - 240)	23.0	(15.0 - 32.6)
	Once a week	160	(110 - 230)	22.3	(14.5 - 31.7)
	Three or more times a week	180	(120 - 270)	25.6	(17.2 - 36.9)
	Did not exercise	210	(100 - 370)	29.1	(16.8 - 45.2)
	Total	710	(560 - 890)	100.0	
17	Daily	120	(60 - 240)	20.3	(10.0 - 36.0)
	Once a week	260	(160 - 390)	43.9	(30.5 - 58.7)
	Three or more times a week	160	(100 - 260)	27.6	(17.1 - 40.8)
	Did not exercise	50	(20 - 90)	8.1	(3.4 - 14.7)
	Total	600	(460 - 770)	100.0	
Total	Daily	1 440	(1 230 - 1 690)	31.1	(26.5 - 35.8)
	Once a week	1 020	(830 - 1 240)	22.0	(18.2 - 26.5)
	Three or more times a week	1 260	(1 020 - 1 500)	27.0	(22.6 - 32.0)
	Did not exercise	920	(730 - 1 140)	19.9	(15.8 - 24.2)
	Total	4 640	(4 310 - 4 960)	100.0	

Continued . . .



TABLE 4.48 (continued): YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — FREQUENCY OF STRENUOUS EXERCISE BY, AGE AND SEX

Age (years)	Frequency of strenuous exercise	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Females					
12–14	Daily	570	(450 - 730)	24.8	(19.4 - 30.7)
	Once a week	640	(490 - 810)	27.6	(21.6 - 33.9)
	Three or more times a week	490	(360 - 660)	21.2	(15.9 - 27.1)
	Did not exercise	610	(470 - 790)	26.4	(20.6 - 32.8)
	Total	2 310	(2 040 - 2 590)	100.0	
15	Daily	60	(20 - 130)	7.9	(2.6 - 17.6)
	Once a week	190	(100 - 310)	26.1	(15.6 - 41.0)
	Three or more times a week	160	(70 - 280)	22.0	(11.5 - 37.8)
	Did not exercise	310	(210 - 450)	44.0	(30.3 - 57.7)
	Total	710	(550 - 920)	100.0	
16	Daily	120	(60 - 210)	17.7	(10.2 - 28.3)
	Once a week	130	(90 - 190)	18.1	(11.6 - 25.4)
	Three or more times a week	150	(80 - 250)	20.9	(12.5 - 31.9)
	Did not exercise	310	(230 - 400)	43.4	(33.5 - 53.8)
	Total	710	(580 - 870)	100.0	
17	Daily	90	(30 - 190)	12.5	(4.4 - 23.9)
	Once a week	160	(100 - 250)	22.3	(14.5 - 32.9)
	Three or more times a week	120	(70 - 190)	16.0	(9.6 - 25.2)
	Did not exercise	360	(250 - 480)	49.2	(38.1 - 60.7)
	Total	730	(580 - 910)	100.0	
Total	Daily	850	(680 - 1 040)	19.0	(15.4 - 23.0)
	Once a week	1 110	(910 - 1 340)	25.0	(20.9 - 29.6)
	Three or more times a week	910	(730 - 1 120)	20.4	(16.5 - 24.6)
	Did not exercise	1 590	(1 370 - 1 820)	35.6	(31.1 - 40.2)
	Total	4 460	(4 140 - 4 790)	100.0	
Total					
12–14	Daily	1 470	(1 250 - 1 720)	30.0	(25.5 - 34.6)
	Once a week	1 100	(900 - 1 330)	22.5	(18.6 - 27.0)
	Three or more times a week	1 190	(970 - 1 440)	24.3	(19.9 - 28.8)
	Did not exercise	1 140	(940 - 1 360)	23.3	(19.3 - 27.4)
	Total	4 910	(4 600 - 5 220)	100.0	
15	Daily	320	(220 - 450)	22.0	(15.4 - 30.0)
	Once a week	320	(210 - 450)	21.9	(14.9 - 30.6)
	Three or more times a week	370	(240 - 520)	25.2	(17.3 - 34.6)
	Did not exercise	450	(320 - 610)	30.9	(22.8 - 40.3)
	Total	1 450	(1 220 - 1 700)	100.0	
16	Daily	290	(200 - 390)	20.3	(14.5 - 27.0)
	Once a week	290	(220 - 370)	20.2	(15.1 - 25.8)
	Three or more times a week	330	(230 - 450)	23.3	(16.7 - 30.3)
	Did not exercise	510	(380 - 680)	36.2	(28.0 - 44.4)
	Total	1 420	(1 220 - 1 650)	100.0	
17	Daily	210	(120 - 350)	16.0	(9.6 - 25.2)
	Once a week	420	(310 - 570)	32.1	(24.2 - 40.8)
	Three or more times a week	280	(190 - 380)	21.2	(14.9 - 28.2)
	Did not exercise	410	(300 - 530)	30.7	(23.6 - 39.0)
	Total	1 320	(1 120 - 1 550)	100.0	
Total	Daily	2 290	(2 010 - 2 580)	25.2	(22.1 - 28.4)
	Once a week	2 130	(1 870 - 2 420)	23.4	(20.5 - 26.6)
	Three or more times a week	2 170	(1 890 - 2 460)	23.8	(20.8 - 27.0)
	Did not exercise	2 510	(2 240 - 2 800)	27.6	(24.6 - 30.7)
	Total	9 100	(9 050 - 9 100)	100.0	



TABLE 4.49: 1993 CHILD HEALTH SURVEY – ALL YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–16 YEARS — FREQUENCY OF STRENUOUS EXERCISE IN WEEK PRIOR SURVEY, BY AGE AND SEX (EXCLUDING FREQUENCY OF STRENUOUS EXERCISE NOT STATED)

<i>Frequency of strenuous exercise</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Males				
Not in last week	3 170	(1 430 - 6 390)	6.0	(2.7 - 11.9)
Weekly	6 630	(4 840 - 8 910)	12.6	(9.3 - 16.6)
Between daily and weekly	28 400	(24 400 - 32 700)	53.7	(47.0 - 60.5)
Daily	14 600	(10 900 - 18 700)	27.7	(21.5 - 34.8)
Total	52 800	(47 600 - 58 000)	100.0	
Females				
Not in last week	5 930	(4 000 - 8 640)	10.4	(7.1 - 15.0)
Weekly	7 630	(5 000 - 11 200)	13.4	(8.8 - 19.3)
Between daily and weekly	36 800	(31 900 - 42 000)	64.8	(57.2 - 71.6)
Daily	6 420	(4 220 - 9 120)	11.3	(7.5 - 15.9)
Total	56 800	(51 700 - 61 900)	100.0	
Total				
Not in last week	9 100	(6 100 - 12 600)	8.3	(5.6 - 11.5)
Weekly	14 300	(10 900 - 18 000)	13.0	(10.0 - 16.4)
Between daily and weekly	65 200	(59 800 - 70 500)	59.5	(54.6 - 64.4)
Daily	21 000	(16 800 - 25 900)	19.2	(15.3 - 23.5)
Total	110 000	(108 000 - 110 000)	100.0	

TABLE 4.50 YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–16 YEARS — FREQUENCY OF STRENUOUS EXERCISE, BY SEX

<i>Frequency of strenuous exercise</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Males				
Not in last week	870	(690 - 1 100)	21.6	(17.2 - 26.5)
Weekly	760	(590 - 950)	18.8	(14.9 - 23.3)
Between daily and weekly	1 090	(880 - 1 340)	27.0	(22.0 - 32.1)
Daily	1 320	(1 110 - 1 560)	32.7	(27.8 - 38.0)
Total	7 780	(7 560 - 7 980)	100.0	
Females				
Not in last week	1 230	(1 040 - 1 450)	33.0	(28.2 - 37.9)
Weekly	950	(770 - 1 160)	25.5	(21.1 - 30.5)
Between daily and weekly	800	(620 - 1 000)	21.3	(16.9 - 26.1)
Daily	760	(600 - 940)	20.2	(16.3 - 24.8)
Total	1 320	(1 120 - 1 550)	100.0	
Total				
Not in last week	2 100	(1 840 - 2 380)	27.1	(23.9 - 30.5)
Weekly	1 710	(1 460 - 1 970)	22.0	(18.9 - 25.4)
Between daily and weekly	1 890	(1 620 - 2 170)	24.3	(21.0 - 27.8)
Daily	2 080	(1 810 - 2 360)	26.7	(23.4 - 30.3)
Total	9 100	(9 050 - 9 100)	100.0	



TABLE 4.51: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — FREQUENCY OF STRENUOUS EXERCISE, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

<i>Frequency of strenuous exercise</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None				
Daily	620	(480 - 800)	19.7	(15.1 - 25.3)
Once a week	700	(550 - 890)	22.3	(17.4 - 28.1)
Three or more times a week	900	(730 - 1 100)	28.6	(23.1 - 34.5)
Did not exercise	930	(760 - 1 110)	29.4	(24.0 - 35.0)
Total	3 160	(3 070 - 3 250)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
Daily	520	(400 - 670)	22.8	(17.5 - 28.6)
Once a week	500	(390 - 650)	22.0	(17.1 - 28.0)
Three or more times a week	630	(480 - 800)	27.5	(21.5 - 34.1)
Did not exercise	630	(490 - 800)	27.7	(21.8 - 34.3)
Total	2 280	(2 080 - 2 510)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
Daily	440	(320 - 570)	24.0	(18.7 - 29.7)
Once a week	530	(390 - 710)	28.8	(22.0 - 36.6)
Three or more times a week	320	(230 - 430)	17.5	(13.0 - 22.4)
Did not exercise	540	(390 - 730)	29.7	(23.2 - 37.1)
Total	1 820	(1 520 - 2 180)	100.0	
LORI — High				
Daily	290	(150 - 470)	30.6	(18.3 - 45.4)
Once a week	210	(120 - 320)	22.0	(14.7 - 31.6)
Three or more times a week	190	(90 - 350)	20.7	(10.8 - 34.1)
Did not exercise	250	(150 - 370)	26.7	(17.3 - 36.6)
Total	930	(670 - 1 250)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
Daily	420	(280 - 620)	46.9	(32.6 - 60.4)
Once a week	200	(100 - 360)	21.8	(11.3 - 35.3)
Three or more times a week	120	(40 - 290)	13.6	(4.3 - 27.4)
Did not exercise	160	(90 - 260)	17.7	(10.6 - 26.6)
Total	900	(630 - 1 210)	100.0	
Western Australia				
Daily	2 290	(2 010 - 2 580)	25.2	(22.1 - 28.4)
Once a week	2 130	(1 870 - 2 420)	23.4	(20.5 - 26.6)
Three or more times a week	2 170	(1 890 - 2 460)	23.8	(20.8 - 27.0)
Did not exercise	2 510	(2 240 - 2 800)	27.6	(24.6 - 30.7)
Total	9 100	(9 050 - 9 100)	100.0	



TABLE 4.52: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — PROPORTION WHO DID STRENUOUS EXERCISE IN LAST SEVEN DAYS, BY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND AGE

<i>Whether still in school</i>	<i>Strenuous exercise</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
12 years					
No	No	20	(0 - 180)	36.4	(1.3 - 98.7)
	Yes	30	(10 - 70)	63.6	(1.3 - 98.7)
	Total	50	(10 - 130)	100.0	
Yes	No	330	(230 - 480)	20.5	(14.0 - 27.8)
	Yes	1 280	(1 080 - 1 510)	79.5	(72.2 - 86.0)
	Total	1 610	(1 380 - 1 860)	100.0	
Total	No	350	(230 - 500)	20.9	(14.5 - 28.8)
	Yes	1 310	(1 110 - 1 540)	79.1	(71.2 - 85.5)
	Total	1 660	(1 430 - 1 910)	100.0	
13 years					
No	No	20	(0 - 70)	23.2	(2.8 - 60.0)
	Yes	70	(40 - 120)	76.8	(40.0 - 97.2)
	Total	100	(60 - 160)	100.0	
Yes	No	370	(240 - 530)	23.7	(16.1 - 32.7)
	Yes	1 180	(970 - 1 430)	76.3	(67.3 - 83.9)
	Total	1 550	(1 310 - 1 820)	100.0	
Total	No	390	(260 - 560)	23.7	(16.2 - 32.2)
	Yes	1 260	(1 030 - 1 500)	76.3	(67.8 - 83.8)
	Total	1 650	(1 410 - 1 920)	100.0	
14 years					
No	No	50	(10 - 140)	32.7	(10.9 - 69.2)
	Yes	110	(50 - 200)	67.3	(30.8 - 89.1)
	Total	160	(90 - 270)	100.0	
Yes	No	350	(270 - 450)	24.3	(18.8 - 31.0)
	Yes	1 080	(880 - 1 310)	75.7	(69.0 - 81.2)
	Total	1 430	(1 210 - 1 670)	100.0	
Total	No	400	(310 - 520)	25.2	(19.4 - 31.8)
	Yes	1 200	(990 - 1 440)	74.8	(68.2 - 80.6)
	Total	1 600	(1 360 - 1 840)	100.0	
15 years					
No	No	140	(70 - 250)	42.2	(23.4 - 63.1)
	Yes	190	(110 - 310)	57.8	(36.9 - 76.6)
	Total	340	(230 - 490)	100.0	
Yes	No	310	(200 - 450)	27.5	(18.5 - 37.1)
	Yes	810	(640 - 1 010)	72.5	(62.9 - 81.5)
	Total	1 120	(910 - 1 340)	100.0	
Total	No	450	(320 - 610)	30.9	(22.8 - 40.3)
	Yes	1 000	(810 - 1 220)	69.1	(59.7 - 77.2)
	Total	1 450	(1 220 - 1 700)	100.0	
16 years					
No	No	370	(280 - 480)	48.8	(39.7 - 58.6)
	Yes	390	(300 - 490)	51.2	(41.4 - 60.3)
	Total	760	(630 - 910)	100.0	
Yes	No	140	(50 - 280)	21.8	(10.1 - 39.2)
	Yes	520	(390 - 670)	78.2	(60.8 - 89.9)
	Total	660	(510 - 840)	100.0	
Total	No	510	(380 - 680)	36.2	(28.0 - 44.4)
	Yes	910	(750 - 1 080)	63.8	(55.6 - 72.0)
	Total	1 420	(1 220 - 1 650)	100.0	

Continued



TABLE 4.52 (continued): YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — PROPORTION WHO DID STRENUOUS EXERCISE IN LAST SEVEN DAYS, BY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND AGE

Whether still in school	Strenuous exercise	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
17 years					
No	No	330	(240 - 440)	34.1	(26.1 - 43.6)
	Yes	640	(500 - 800)	65.9	(56.4 - 73.9)
	Total	960	(790 - 1 150)	100.0	
Yes	No	80	(30 - 160)	21.7	(8.0 - 39.7)
	Yes	280	(180 - 430)	78.3	(60.3 - 92.0)
	Total	360	(240 - 510)	100.0	
Total	No	410	(300 - 530)	30.7	(23.6 - 39.0)
	Yes	920	(740 - 1 110)	69.3	(61.0 - 76.4)
	Total	1 320	(1 120 - 1 550)	100.0	
Total					
No	No	940	(770 - 1 130)	39.5	(33.7 - 45.7)
	Yes	1 440	(1 230 - 1 650)	60.5	(54.3 - 66.3)
	Total	2 370	(2 110 - 2 650)	100.0	
Yes	No	1 580	(1 340 - 1 840)	23.4	(20.0 - 27.1)
	Yes	5 160	(4 840 - 5 470)	76.6	(72.9 - 80.0)
	Total	6 730	(6 450 - 6 990)	100.0	
Total	No	2 510	(2 240 - 2 800)	27.6	(24.6 - 30.7)
	Yes	6 590	(6 300 - 6 860)	72.4	(69.3 - 75.4)
	Total	9 100	(9 050 - 9 100)	100.0	

TABLE 4.53: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — PARTICIPATION IN ORGANISED SPORT, BY AGE AND SEX

Age (years)	Organised sport	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Males					
12	No	50	(30 - 80)	28.5	(12.6 - 51.1)
	Yes	650	(510 - 800)	70.1	(59.2 - 80.0)
	Not stated	10	(0 - 210)	1.0	(0.0 - 20.6)
	Total	920	(750 - 1 110)	100.0	
13	No	240	(160 - 340)	26.4	(17.8 - 37.4)
	Yes	680	(500 - 910)	73.6	(62.6 - 82.2)
	Not stated	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 5.9)
	Total	920	(720 - 1 150)	100.0	
14	No	100	(50 - 190)	13.7	(6.5 - 24.7)
	Yes	620	(460 - 830)	84.7	(73.6 - 91.9)
	Not stated	10	(10 - 20)	1.6	(0.7 - 3.0)
	Total	730	(550 - 940)	100.0	
15	No	230	(140 - 370)	30.3	(19.6 - 42.9)
	Yes	510	(380 - 660)	66.3	(54.3 - 77.6)
	Not stated	30	(10 - 60)	3.4	(1.2 - 8.3)
	Total	770	(610 - 960)	100.0	
16	No	310	(220 - 440)	42.6	(31.0 - 54.6)
	Yes	400	(280 - 550)	54.8	(42.0 - 66.0)
	Not stated	20	(0 - 80)	2.6	(0.4 - 11.2)
	Total	730	(570 - 920)	100.0	
17	No	190	(120 - 270)	32.1	(21.6 - 45.7)
	Yes	400	(280 - 560)	67.9	(54.3 - 78.4)
	Not stated	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 9.3)
	Total	580	(440 - 750)	100.0	
Total	No	1 340	(1 130 - 1 560)	28.8	(24.5 - 33.2)
	Yes	3 240	(2 930 - 3 570)	69.8	(65.3 - 74.2)
	Not stated	70	(20 - 160)	1.4	(0.5 - 3.4)
	Total	4 640	(4 310 - 4 960)	100.0	

Continued....



TABLE 4.53 (continued): YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — PARTICIPATION IN ORGANISED SPORT, BY AGE AND SEX

Age (years)	Organised sport	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Females					
12	No	280	(200 - 400)	39.1	(27.2 - 51.0)
	Yes	440	(300 - 620)	60.9	(49.0 - 72.8)
	Not stated	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 7.4)
	Total	730	(560 - 940)	100.0	
13	No	260	(160 - 410)	35.3	(23.7 - 48.7)
	Yes	470	(350 - 610)	62.6	(49.5 - 74.3)
	Not stated	20	(10 - 30)	2.1	(0.8 - 4.7)
	Total	750	(580 - 930)	100.0	
14	No	340	(260 - 450)	41.2	(32.2 - 50.6)
	Yes	490	(370 - 630)	58.8	(49.4 - 67.8)
	Not stated	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 6.5)
	Total	830	(670 - 1 010)	100.0	
15	No	270	(160 - 430)	38.0	(24.0 - 52.6)
	Yes	410	(290 - 580)	58.7	(43.2 - 71.8)
	Not stated	20	(10 - 60)	3.3	(1.2 - 8.3)
	Total	710	(540 - 910)	100.0	
16	No	380	(290 - 500)	53.2	(43.4 - 62.7)
	Yes	340	(250 - 450)	46.8	(37.3 - 56.6)
	Not stated	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 7.4)
	Total	720	(590 - 880)	100.0	
17	No	370	(260 - 500)	51.6	(39.9 - 62.4)
	Yes	340	(240 - 460)	46.4	(35.3 - 57.7)
	Not stated	10	(0 - 50)	2.0	(0.2 - 6.3)
	Total	720	(570 - 900)	100.0	
Total	No	1 920	(1 680 - 2 170)	43.0	(38.5 - 47.7)
	Yes	2 490	(2 220 - 2 770)	55.8	(51.1 - 60.3)
	Not stated	50	(30 - 90)	1.2	(0.6 - 2.1)
	Total	4 460	(4 140 - 4 790)	100.0	
Total					
12	No	550	(420 - 700)	33.4	(26.4 - 41.3)
	Yes	1 090	(900 - 1 310)	66.1	(57.9 - 73.2)
	Not stated	10	(0 - 210)	0.6	(0.0 - 12.3)
	Total	1 650	(1 420 - 1 900)	100.0	
13	No	510	(370 - 670)	30.4	(22.9 - 39.1)
	Yes	1 140	(920 - 1 390)	68.6	(59.9 - 76.1)
	Not stated	20	(10 - 30)	1.0	(0.3 - 2.0)
	Total	1 660	(1 420 - 1 940)	100.0	
14	No	440	(330 - 570)	28.4	(22.0 - 35.5)
	Yes	1 110	(900 - 1 330)	70.9	(63.7 - 77.2)
	Not stated	10	(10 - 20)	0.7	(0.3 - 1.4)
	Total	1 560	(1 340 - 1 810)	100.0	
15	No	500	(340 - 680)	34.0	(24.8 - 43.4)
	Yes	920	(740 - 1 130)	62.6	(52.9 - 71.5)
	Not stated	50	(20 - 90)	3.4	(1.5 - 6.1)
	Total	1 470	(1 250 - 1 720)	100.0	
16	No	690	(560 - 850)	47.9	(39.9 - 55.5)
	Yes	740	(580 - 920)	50.8	(43.1 - 58.7)
	Not stated	20	(0 - 80)	1.3	(0.2 - 5.7)
	Total	1 450	(1 240 - 1 680)	100.0	
17	No	560	(430 - 710)	42.9	(34.3 - 51.2)
	Yes	730	(580 - 920)	56.0	(47.4 - 64.4)
	Not stated	10	(0 - 50)	1.1	(0.1 - 3.5)
	Total	1 310	(1 110 - 1 530)	100.0	
Total	No	3 250	(2 960 - 3 560)	35.8	(32.6 - 39.1)
	Yes	5 730	(5 430 - 6 030)	62.9	(59.6 - 66.2)
	Not stated	120	(70 - 210)	1.3	(0.7 - 2.2)
	Total	9 100	(9 050 - 9 100)	100.0	



TABLE 4.54: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — PARTICIPATION IN ORGANISED SPORT, BY WHETHER DID STRENUOUS EXERCISE IN PAST SEVEN DAYS, BY SEX

<i>Strenuous exercise</i>	<i>Participated in organised sport</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Males					
No	No	450	(330 - 590)	48.3	(36.7 - 60.7)
	Yes	410	(270 - 600)	44.6	(32.1 - 56.7)
	Not stated	70	(20 - 160)	7.1	(2.5 - 16.8)
	Total	920	(730 - 1 140)	100.0	
Yes	No	890	(720 - 1 090)	24.0	(19.7 - 28.8)
	Yes	2 830	(2 530 - 3 140)	76.0	(71.2 - 80.3)
	Not stated	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 1.5)
	Total	3 720	(3 400 - 4 040)	100.0	
Total	No	1 340	(1 130 - 1 560)	28.8	(24.5 - 33.2)
	Yes	3 240	(2 930 - 3 570)	69.8	(65.3 - 74.2)
	Not stated	70	(20 - 160)	1.4	(0.5 - 3.4)
	Total	4 640	(4 310 - 4 960)	100.0	
Females					
No	No	860	(700 - 1 040)	53.8	(46.3 - 61.6)
	Yes	680	(530 - 860)	42.8	(35.4 - 50.7)
	Not stated	50	(30 - 90)	3.4	(1.6 - 5.7)
	Total	1 590	(1 370 - 1 820)	100.0	
Yes	No	1 060	(870 - 1 270)	37.0	(31.4 - 42.9)
	Yes	1 810	(1 570 - 2 070)	63.0	(57.1 - 68.6)
	Not stated	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 1.9)
	Total	2 870	(2 570 - 3 180)	100.0	
Total	No	1 920	(1 680 - 2 170)	43.0	(38.5 - 47.7)
	Yes	2 490	(2 220 - 2 770)	55.8	(51.1 - 60.3)
	Not stated	50	(30 - 90)	1.2	(0.6 - 2.1)
	Total	4 460	(4 140 - 4 790)	100.0	
Total					
No	No	1 300	(1 100 - 1 520)	51.8	(45.3 - 58.5)
	Yes	1 090	(890 - 1 330)	43.4	(37.1 - 50.3)
	Not stated	120	(70 - 210)	4.7	(2.4 - 7.9)
	Total	2 510	(2 240 - 2 800)	100.0	
Yes	No	1 950	(1 710 - 2 210)	29.6	(26.0 - 33.3)
	Yes	4 640	(4 320 - 4 950)	70.4	(66.7 - 74.0)
	Not stated	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 0.8)
	Total	6 590	(6 300 - 6 860)	100.0	
Total	No	3 250	(2 960 - 3 560)	35.8	(32.6 - 39.1)
	Yes	5 730	(5 430 - 6 030)	62.9	(59.6 - 66.2)
	Not stated	120	(70 - 210)	1.3	(0.7 - 2.2)
	Total	9 100	(9 050 - 9 100)	100.0	



TABLE 4.55: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — PARTICIPATION IN ORGANISED SPORT, BY WHETHER DID STRENUOUS PHYSICAL EXERCISE IN PAST SEVEN DAYS

<i>Strenuous exercise</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Did not participate in organised sport				
No	1 300	(1 100 - 1 520)	40.0	(34.8 - 45.5)
Yes	1 950	(1 710 - 2 210)	60.0	(54.5 - 65.2)
Total	3 250	(2 960 - 3 560)	100.0	
Participated in organised sport				
No	1 090	(890 - 1 330)	19.0	(15.6 - 22.9)
Yes	4 640	(4 320 - 4 950)	81.0	(77.1 - 84.4)
Total	5 730	(5 430 - 6 030)	100.0	
Not stated				
No	120	(70 - 210)	100.0	(63.1 - 100.0)
Yes	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 36.9)
Total	120	(70 - 210)	100.0	
Total				
No	2 510	(2 240 - 2 800)	27.6	(24.6 - 30.7)
Yes	6 590	(6 300 - 6 860)	72.4	(69.3 - 75.4)
Total	9 100	(9 050 - 9 100)	100.0	

TABLE 4.56: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — WHETHER PARTICIPATED IN ORGANISED SPORT, BY AGE GROUP

<i>Participated in organised sport</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
12–16 years				
No	2 670	(2 390 - 2 960)	34.3	(30.9 - 38.0)
Yes	5 000	(4 690 - 5 320)	64.3	(60.6 - 67.8)
Not stated	100	(50 - 190)	1.3	(0.6 - 2.4)
Total	7 780	(7 560 - 7 980)	100.0	
17 years				
No	580	(450 - 730)	44.1	(35.5 - 52.3)
Yes	720	(560 - 900)	54.8	(46.0 - 62.9)
Not stated	10	(0 - 50)	1.1	(0.1 - 3.4)
Total	1 320	(1 120 - 1 550)	100.0	
Total				
No	3 250	(2 960 - 3 560)	35.8	(32.6 - 39.1)
Yes	5 730	(5 430 - 6 030)	62.9	(59.6 - 66.2)
Not stated	120	(70 - 210)	1.3	(0.7 - 2.2)
Total	9 100	(9 050 - 9 100)	100.0	



TABLE 4.57: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — PARTICIPATION IN STRENUOUS EXERCISE AND ORGANISED SPORT, BY SEX

<i>Strenuous exercise</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Males				
No organised sport or strenuous exercise	450	(330 - 590)	9.6	(7.0 - 12.5)
Organised sport only	410	(270 - 600)	8.9	(5.8 - 12.6)
Strenuous exercise only	890	(720 - 1 090)	19.2	(15.7 - 23.2)
Organised sport and strenuous exercise	2 830	(2 530 - 3 140)	60.9	(56.1 - 65.8)
Data not available	70	(20 - 160)	1.4	(0.5 - 3.4)
Total	4 640	(4 310 - 4 960)	100.0	
Females				
No organised sport or strenuous exercise	860	(700 - 1 040)	19.2	(15.8 - 23.1)
Organised sport only	680	(530 - 860)	15.2	(12.1 - 19.0)
Strenuous exercise only	1 060	(870 - 1 270)	23.8	(19.9 - 28.1)
Organised sport and strenuous exercise	1 810	(1 570 - 2 070)	40.6	(35.9 - 45.3)
Data not available	50	(30 - 90)	1.2	(0.6 - 2.1)
Total	4 460	(4 140 - 4 790)	100.0	
Total				
No organised sport or strenuous exercise	1 300	(1 100 - 1 520)	14.3	(12.1 - 16.8)
Organised sport only	1 090	(890 - 1 330)	12.0	(9.8 - 14.6)
Strenuous exercise only	1 950	(1 710 - 2 210)	21.5	(18.8 - 24.3)
Organised sport and strenuous exercise	4 640	(4 320 - 4 950)	51.0	(47.4 - 54.4)
Data not available	120	(70 - 210)	1.3	(0.7 - 2.2)
Total	9 100	(9 050 - 9 100)	100.0	

TABLE 4.58: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — PARTICIPATION IN STRENUOUS EXERCISE AND ORGANISED SPORT, BY AGE

	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
12–14 years				
No organised sport or strenuous exercise	530	(420 - 670)	10.7	(8.4 - 13.5)
Organised sport only	570	(420 - 770)	11.7	(8.5 - 15.4)
Strenuous exercise only	970	(790 - 1 180)	19.7	(16.2 - 23.9)
Organised sport and strenuous exercise	2 800	(2 500 - 3 100)	57.0	(52.1 - 61.8)
Data not available	40	(10 - 130)	0.8	(0.2 - 2.6)
Total	4 910	(4 600 - 5 220)	100.0	
15–16 years				
No organised sport or strenuous exercise	510	(370 - 680)	17.7	(13.3 - 23.2)
Organised sport only	390	(280 - 550)	13.6	(9.7 - 18.5)
Strenuous exercise only	670	(520 - 840)	23.2	(18.3 - 28.6)
Organised sport and strenuous exercise	1 240	(1 050 - 1 460)	43.3	(37.2 - 49.3)
Data not available	60	(30 - 120)	2.2	(1.0 - 4.1)
Total	2 870	(2 600 - 3 150)	100.0	
17 years				
No organised sport or strenuous exercise	260	(180 - 360)	20.0	(14.3 - 26.6)
Organised sport only	130	(60 - 220)	9.6	(5.1 - 16.2)
Strenuous exercise only	320	(220 - 440)	24.1	(17.1 - 31.9)
Organised sport and strenuous exercise	600	(460 - 780)	45.2	(36.5 - 54.0)
Data not available	10	(0 - 50)	1.1	(0.1 - 3.4)
Total	1 320	(1 120 - 1 550)	100.0	
Total				
No organised sport or strenuous exercise	1 300	(1 100 - 1 520)	14.3	(12.1 - 16.8)
Organised sport only	1 090	(890 - 1 330)	12.0	(9.8 - 14.6)
Strenuous exercise only	1 950	(1 710 - 2 210)	21.5	(18.8 - 24.3)
Organised sport and strenuous exercise	4 640	(4 320 - 4 950)	51.0	(47.4 - 54.4)
Data not available	120	(70 - 210)	1.3	(0.7 - 2.2)
Total	9 100	(9 050 - 9 100)	100.0	



TABLE 4.59: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — WHETHER DID STRENUOUS EXERCISE IN LAST SEVEN DAYS, BY WHETHER SMOKED CIGARETTES REGULARLY

<i>Strenuous exercise</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Never smoked				
No	1 410	(1 170 - 1 670)	24.0	(20.1 - 28.2)
Yes	4 470	(4 140 - 4 800)	76.0	(71.8 - 79.9)
Total	5 880	(5 570 - 6 180)	100.0	
Smoked				
No	1 100	(920 - 1 300)	34.1	(29.1 - 39.6)
Yes	2 120	(1 860 - 2 410)	65.9	(60.4 - 70.9)
Total	3 220	(2 920 - 3 530)	100.0	
Total				
No	2 510	(2 240 - 2 800)	27.6	(24.6 - 30.7)
Yes	6 590	(6 300 - 6 860)	72.4	(69.3 - 75.4)
Total	9 100	(9 050 - 9 100)	100.0	

TABLE 4.60: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — WHETHER PARTICIPATED IN ORGANISED SPORT, BY WHETHER SMOKED CIGARETTES REGULARLY

<i>Participated in organised sport</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Never smoked				
No	1 890	(1 640 - 2 140)	32.0	(28.1 - 36.2)
Yes	3 940	(3 620 - 4 270)	67.0	(62.7 - 70.9)
Not stated	60	(20 - 140)	0.9	(0.2 - 2.2)
Total	5 880	(5 570 - 6 180)	100.0	
Smoked				
No	1 370	(1 160 - 1 590)	42.5	(37.1 - 48.1)
Yes	1 790	(1 550 - 2 040)	55.5	(50.1 - 61.1)
Not stated	60	(30 - 120)	2.0	(0.9 - 3.8)
Total	3 220	(2 920 - 3 530)	100.0	
Total				
No	3 250	(2 960 - 3 560)	35.8	(32.6 - 39.1)
Yes	5 730	(5 430 - 6 030)	62.9	(59.6 - 66.2)
Not stated	120	(70 - 210)	1.3	(0.7 - 2.2)
Total	9 100	(9 050 - 9 100)	100.0	



TABLE 4.61: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — LIKELIHOOD OF HAVING DONE STRENUOUS EXERCISE IN THE PAST SEVEN DAYS, ASSOCIATED WITH SEX, AGE, LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION WHETHER STILL IN SCHOOL AND WHETHER SMOKED CIGARETTES

Did strenuous exercise in past seven days			
Parameter	Significance (p value)	Odds Ratio	95% CI
Sex			
Male	<0.001	2.42	(1.69 - 3.46)
Female		1.00	
Age (years)			
12		1.00	
13	0.862	0.95	(0.54 - 1.69)
14	0.808	0.93	(0.51 - 1.69)
15	0.375	0.74	(0.37 - 1.45)
16	0.276	0.69	(0.36 - 1.34)
17	0.598	0.82	(0.38 - 1.74)
Level of Relative Isolation			
None		1.00	
Low	0.613	1.11	(0.74 - 1.66)
Moderate	0.077	0.65	(0.40 - 1.05)
High	0.754	0.87	(0.35 - 2.14)
Extreme	0.058	1.99	(0.98 - 4.03)
Still in school			
No	0.006	0.53	(0.34 - 0.83)
Yes		1.00	
Smoked cigarettes			
No		1.00	
Yes	0.052	0.67	(0.44 - 1.00)

SEXUAL KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE

TABLE 4.62: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — PROPORTION WHO HAVE EVER HAD SEX, BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

Age group (years)	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Males				
12–14	240	(150 - 370)	9.4	(5.8 - 14.4)
15	310	(200 - 470)	42.2	(30.0 - 55.9)
16	270	(180 - 400)	38.3	(27.2 - 51.0)
17	440	(320 - 590)	74.2	(60.3 - 84.5)
Total	1 270	(1 040 - 1 520)	27.4	(22.7 - 32.2)
Females				
12–14	220	(130 - 340)	9.3	(5.4 - 14.2)
15	170	(100 - 300)	24.3	(13.5 - 37.6)
16	350	(270 - 450)	49.5	(38.9 - 60.0)
17	540	(420 - 710)	74.7	(62.9 - 84.2)
Total	1 280	(1 070 - 1 500)	28.7	(24.5 - 33.1)
Total				
12–14	460	(320 - 620)	9.4	(6.8 - 12.8)
15	490	(340 - 660)	33.4	(24.6 - 42.4)
16	620	(500 - 770)	43.9	(36.2 - 51.9)
17	980	(800 - 1 180)	74.5	(66.2 - 81.6)
Total	2 550	(2 270 - 2 850)	28.0	(25.0 - 31.4)



TABLE 4.63: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — PROPORTION WHO HAVE EVER HAD SEX, BY AGE GROUP AND LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Age group	Had sex	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
LORI — None					
12–15 years	No	1 790	(1 590 - 2 000)	82.4	(74.9 - 88.2)
	Yes	380	(250 - 550)	17.6	(11.8 - 25.1)
	Total	2 170	(1 990 - 2 360)	100.0	
16–17 years	No	470	(360 - 610)	47.4	(37.5 - 58.4)
	Yes	520	(390 - 690)	52.6	(41.6 - 62.5)
	Total	990	(820 - 1 180)	100.0	
Total	No	2 260	(2 060 - 2 460)	71.5	(65.0 - 77.1)
	Yes	900	(720 - 1 110)	28.5	(22.9 - 35.0)
	Total	3 160	(3 070 - 3 250)	100.0	
LORI — Low					
12–15 years	No	1 440	(1 260 - 1 650)	86.0	(77.4 - 92.0)
	Yes	240	(130 - 400)	14.0	(8.0 - 22.6)
	Total	1 680	(1 480 - 1 900)	100.0	
16–17 years	No	270	(190 - 370)	44.0	(33.4 - 55.9)
	Yes	340	(250 - 450)	56.0	(44.1 - 66.6)
	Total	600	(490 - 750)	100.0	
Total	No	1 710	(1 510 - 1 920)	74.9	(68.3 - 80.5)
	Yes	570	(440 - 740)	25.1	(19.5 - 31.7)
	Total	2 280	(2 080 - 2 510)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate					
12–15 years	No	950	(740 - 1 200)	79.3	(72.5 - 84.8)
	Yes	250	(170 - 350)	20.7	(15.2 - 27.5)
	Total	1 190	(950 - 1 490)	100.0	
16–17 years	No	190	(110 - 310)	29.6	(18.8 - 44.1)
	Yes	440	(330 - 590)	70.4	(55.9 - 81.2)
	Total	630	(480 - 810)	100.0	
Total	No	1 130	(890 - 1 400)	62.1	(55.2 - 68.4)
	Yes	690	(550 - 870)	37.9	(31.6 - 44.8)
	Total	1 820	(1 520 - 2 180)	100.0	
LORI — High					
12–15 years	No	630	(430 - 890)	95.6	(85.9 - 98.9)
	Yes	30	(10 - 90)	4.4	(1.1 - 14.1)
	Total	660	(450 - 910)	100.0	
16–17 years	No	90	(40 - 170)	31.1	(14.6 - 57.0)
	Yes	190	(110 - 320)	68.9	(45.1 - 86.1)
	Total	280	(170 - 420)	100.0	
Total	No	710	(490 - 980)	76.5	(65.1 - 86.1)
	Yes	220	(120 - 350)	23.5	(13.9 - 34.9)
	Total	930	(670 - 1 250)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme					
12–15 years	No	610	(400 - 860)	92.0	(83.4 - 97.0)
	Yes	50	(20 - 110)	8.0	(3.0 - 16.6)
	Total	660	(440 - 930)	100.0	
16–17 years	No	130	(60 - 210)	52.4	(33.9 - 72.5)
	Yes	110	(60 - 190)	47.6	(27.5 - 66.1)
	Total	240	(150 - 360)	100.0	
Total	No	730	(500 - 1 020)	81.4	(71.6 - 89.4)
	Yes	170	(90 - 270)	18.6	(10.6 - 28.4)
	Total	900	(630 - 1 210)	100.0	

Continued...



TABLE 4.63 (continued): YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — PROPORTION WHO HAVE EVER HAD SEX, BY AGE GROUP AND LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Age group	Had sex	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Western Australia					
12–15 years	No	5 410	(5 100 - 5 720)	85.1	(81.7 - 88.2)
	Yes	950	(750 - 1 180)	14.9	(11.8 - 18.3)
	Total	6 360	(6 070 - 6 630)	100.0	
16–17 years	No	1 130	(950 - 1 340)	41.4	(35.5 - 47.1)
	Yes	1 610	(1 390 - 1 840)	58.6	(52.9 - 64.5)
	Total	2 740	(2 470 - 3 030)	100.0	
Total	No	6 550	(6 250 - 6 830)	72.0	(68.6 - 75.0)
	Yes	2 550	(2 270 - 2 850)	28.0	(25.0 - 31.4)
	Total	9 100	(9 050 - 9 100)	100.0	

TABLE 4.64: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — WHETHER EVER HAD SEX, BY WHETHER STILL IN SCHOOL AND AGE GROUP

Still in school	Had sex	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
12–15 years					
No	No	380	(270 - 520)	58.3	(42.2 - 72.3)
	Yes	270	(150 - 440)	41.7	(27.7 - 57.8)
	Total	650	(470 - 850)	100.0	
Yes	No	5 040	(4 710 - 5 350)	88.2	(84.9 - 91.0)
	Yes	680	(520 - 870)	11.8	(9.0 - 15.1)
	Total	5 710	(5 410 - 6 010)	100.0	
Total	No	5 410	(5 100 - 5 720)	85.1	(81.7 - 88.2)
	Yes	950	(750 - 1 180)	14.9	(11.8 - 18.3)
	Total	6 360	(6 070 - 6 630)	100.0	
16–17 years					
No	No	480	(380 - 620)	28.1	(22.2 - 34.4)
	Yes	1 240	(1 060 - 1 450)	71.9	(65.6 - 77.8)
	Total	1 720	(1 500 - 1 950)	100.0	
Yes	No	650	(500 - 830)	63.7	(51.9 - 74.3)
	Yes	370	(250 - 540)	36.3	(25.7 - 48.1)
	Total	1 020	(830 - 1 240)	100.0	
Total	No	1 130	(950 - 1 340)	41.4	(35.5 - 47.1)
	Yes	1 610	(1 390 - 1 840)	58.6	(52.9 - 64.5)
	Total	2 740	(2 470 - 3 030)	100.0	
Total					
No	No	860	(700 - 1 040)	36.4	(30.3 - 42.4)
	Yes	1 510	(1 290 - 1 760)	63.6	(57.6 - 69.7)
	Total	2 370	(2 110 - 2 650)	100.0	
Yes	No	5 690	(5 380 - 6 000)	84.5	(81.2 - 87.5)
	Yes	1 040	(840 - 1 270)	15.5	(12.5 - 18.8)
	Total	6 730	(6 450 - 6 990)	100.0	
Total	No	6 550	(6 250 - 6 830)	72.0	(68.6 - 75.0)
	Yes	2 550	(2 270 - 2 850)	28.0	(25.0 - 31.4)
	Total	9 100	(9 050 - 9 100)	100.0	



TABLE 4.65: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — WHETHER EVER HAD SEX, BY WHETHER SMOKED CIGARETTES REGULARLY AND AGE GROUP

<i>Smoked?</i>	<i>Had sex</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
12–15 years					
No	No	4 280	(3 950 - 4 610)	93.0	(89.8 - 95.4)
	Yes	320	(220 - 480)	7.0	(4.6 - 10.2)
	Total	4 600	(4 280 - 4 920)	100.0	
Yes	No	1 130	(930 - 1 350)	64.6	(55.9 - 72.7)
	Yes	620	(450 - 810)	35.4	(27.3 - 44.1)
	Total	1 760	(1 520 - 2 020)	100.0	
Total	No	5 410	(5 100 - 5 720)	85.1	(81.7 - 88.2)
	Yes	950	(750 - 1 180)	14.9	(11.8 - 18.3)
	Total	6 360	(6 070 - 6 630)	100.0	
16–17 years					
No	No	780	(620 - 960)	60.6	(51.3 - 69.1)
	Yes	500	(380 - 660)	39.4	(30.9 - 48.7)
	Total	1 280	(1 080 - 1 500)	100.0	
Yes	No	360	(260 - 480)	24.5	(18.4 - 31.6)
	Yes	1 100	(910 - 1 310)	75.5	(68.4 - 81.6)
	Total	1 460	(1 250 - 1 700)	100.0	
Total	No	1 130	(950 - 1 340)	41.4	(35.5 - 47.1)
	Yes	1 610	(1 390 - 1 840)	58.6	(52.9 - 64.5)
	Total	2 740	(2 470 - 3 030)	100.0	
Total					
No	No	5 060	(4 720 - 5 380)	85.9	(82.6 - 88.9)
	Yes	830	(660 - 1 030)	14.1	(11.1 - 17.4)
	Total	5 880	(5 570 - 6 180)	100.0	
Yes	No	1 490	(1 280 - 1 730)	46.4	(40.7 - 52.3)
	Yes	1 720	(1 480 - 2 000)	53.6	(47.7 - 59.3)
	Total	3 220	(2 920 - 3 530)	100.0	
Total	No	6 550	(6 250 - 6 830)	72.0	(68.6 - 75.0)
	Yes	2 550	(2 270 - 2 850)	28.0	(25.0 - 31.4)
	Total	9 100	(9 050 - 9 100)	100.0	

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TABLE 4.66: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — WHETHER EVER HAD SEX, BY AGE AND WHETHER DRINKS ALCOHOL

<i>Drinks alcohol</i>	<i>Had sex</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
12–15 years					
No	No	4 780	(4 450 - 5 110)	91.9	(88.8 - 94.4)
	Yes	420	(300 - 590)	8.1	(5.6 - 11.2)
	Total	5 200	(4 890 - 5 520)	100.0	
Yes	No	630	(470 - 830)	54.8	(44.1 - 65.6)
	Yes	520	(380 - 700)	45.2	(34.4 - 55.9)
	Total	1 160	(940 - 1 400)	100.0	
16–17 years					
No	No	730	(590 - 910)	51.7	(43.7 - 60.2)
	Yes	690	(540 - 850)	48.3	(39.8 - 56.3)
	Total	1 420	(1 210 - 1 640)	100.0	
Yes	No	400	(290 - 540)	30.3	(22.6 - 38.3)
	Yes	920	(750 - 1 120)	69.7	(61.7 - 77.4)
	Total	1 320	(1 110 - 1 540)	100.0	
Total					
No	No	5 510	(5 180 - 5 830)	83.3	(80.1 - 86.3)
	Yes	1 110	(910 - 1 320)	16.7	(13.7 - 19.9)
	Total	6 620	(6 330 - 6 910)	100.0	
Yes	No	1 030	(840 - 1 250)	41.7	(35.4 - 48.7)
	Yes	1 440	(1 220 - 1 690)	58.3	(51.3 - 64.6)
	Total	2 480	(2 190 - 2 780)	100.0	

TABLE 4.67: YOUNG PEOPLE 12–17 YEARS — WHETHER EVER HAD SEX, BY FREQUENCY OF MARIJUANA USE AND AGE GROUP

<i>Marijuana use</i>	<i>Had sex</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
12–15 years					
Never	No	4 650	(4 320 - 4 980)	91.3	(88.4 - 93.5)
	Yes	440	(330 - 590)	8.7	(6.5 - 11.6)
	Total	5 090	(4 770 - 5 400)	100.0	
Over one year ago	No	370	(260 - 510)	71.9	(56.1 - 85.4)
	Yes	140	(70 - 250)	28.1	(14.6 - 43.9)
	Total	510	(380 - 690)	100.0	
Less than monthly	No	240	(170 - 350)	66.4	(48.6 - 83.3)
	Yes	120	(50 - 220)	33.6	(16.7 - 51.4)
	Total	370	(260 - 500)	100.0	
About weekly	No	60	(20 - 150)	32.9	(10.9 - 69.2)
	Yes	130	(40 - 270)	67.1	(30.8 - 89.1)
	Total	190	(90 - 360)	100.0	
Daily	No	90	(60 - 130)	45.2	(23.2 - 65.5)
	Yes	110	(50 - 220)	54.8	(34.5 - 76.8)
	Total	200	(120 - 290)	100.0	
Total	No	5 410	(5 100 - 5 720)	85.1	(81.7 - 88.2)
	Yes	950	(750 - 1 180)	14.9	(11.8 - 18.3)
	Total	6 360	(6 070 - 6 630)	100.0	

Continued....



TABLE 4.67 (continued): YOUNG PEOPLE 12–17 YEARS — WHETHER EVER HAD SEX, BY FREQUENCY OF MARIJUANA USE AND AGE GROUP

Marijuana use	Had sex	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
16–17 years					
Never	No	830	(670 - 1 010)	63.1	(54.9 - 70.2)
	Yes	480	(380 - 610)	36.9	(29.8 - 45.1)
	Total	1 310	(1 120 - 1 520)	100.0	
Over one year ago	No	150	(80 - 250)	36.3	(21.1 - 56.3)
	Yes	260	(160 - 400)	63.7	(43.7 - 78.9)
	Total	410	(290 - 570)	100.0	
Less than monthly	No	50	(30 - 90)	15.5	(8.0 - 27.7)
	Yes	280	(190 - 400)	84.5	(72.3 - 92.0)
	Total	330	(240 - 460)	100.0	
About weekly	No	30	(10 - 60)	7.4	(2.8 - 15.8)
	Yes	380	(270 - 530)	92.6	(84.2 - 97.2)
	Total	410	(300 - 560)	100.0	
Daily	No	80	(30 - 180)	27.9	(10.7 - 50.2)
	Yes	200	(130 - 300)	72.1	(49.8 - 89.3)
	Total	280	(190 - 410)	100.0	
Total	No	1 130	(950 - 1 340)	41.4	(35.5 - 47.1)
	Yes	1 610	(1 390 - 1 840)	58.6	(52.9 - 64.5)
	Total	2 740	(2 470 - 3 030)	100.0	
Total					
Never	No	5 480	(5 150 - 5 800)	85.5	(82.8 - 88.1)
	Yes	930	(760 - 1 110)	14.5	(11.9 - 17.2)
	Total	6 400	(6 100 - 6 700)	100.0	
Over one year ago	No	520	(380 - 680)	56.2	(44.1 - 67.5)
	Yes	400	(280 - 560)	43.8	(32.5 - 55.9)
	Total	920	(740 - 1 130)	100.0	
Less than monthly	No	300	(210 - 400)	42.3	(31.0 - 54.6)
	Yes	400	(280 - 560)	57.7	(45.4 - 69.0)
	Total	700	(550 - 870)	100.0	
About weekly	No	90	(40 - 180)	15.4	(6.6 - 27.1)
	Yes	510	(360 - 690)	84.6	(72.9 - 93.4)
	Total	600	(450 - 800)	100.0	
Daily	No	170	(110 - 260)	35.0	(23.1 - 50.2)
	Yes	310	(210 - 440)	65.0	(49.8 - 76.9)
	Total	480	(360 - 630)	100.0	
Total	No	6 550	(6 250 - 6 830)	72.0	(68.6 - 75.0)
	Yes	2 550	(2 270 - 2 850)	28.0	(25.0 - 31.4)
	Total	9 100	(9 050 - 9 100)	100.0	



TABLE 4.68: 1993 CHILD HEALTH SURVEY – ALL YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 15–16 YEARS — WHETHER EVER HAD SEX, BY AGE AND SEX

Age (years)	Ever had sex	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Males					
15	No	7 850	(5 500 - 11 100)	76.7	(54.9 - 90.6)
	Yes	1 770	(330 - 4 560)	17.3	(3.2 - 37.9)
	Not stated	620	(210 - 1 530)	6.1	(1.7 - 14.6)
	Total	10 200	(7 200 - 13 900)	100.0	
16	No	6 690	(4 390 - 9 610)	74.5	(59.7 - 85.4)
	Yes	1 830	(970 - 3 090)	20.4	(10.2 - 34.3)
	Not stated	450	(190 - 860)	5.0	(2.2 - 10.6)
	Total	8 970	(6 500 - 11 900)	100.0	
Total	No	14 500	(11 200 - 18 600)	75.7	(64.0 - 85.2)
	Yes	3 600	(1 790 - 6 300)	18.7	(9.7 - 30.9)
	Not stated	1 070	(540 - 1 920)	5.6	(2.7 - 10.1)
	Total	19 200	(15 300 - 23 500)	100.0	
Females					
15	No	9 270	(6 900 - 12 000)	78.1	(67.3 - 86.0)
	Yes	1 780	(1 030 - 2 720)	15.0	(9.0 - 23.6)
	Not stated	820	(210 - 1 960)	6.9	(1.9 - 17.0)
	Total	11 900	(9 200 - 14 900)	100.0	
16	No	8 590	(6 300 - 11 400)	73.9	(63.6 - 83.4)
	Yes	3 000	(1 830 - 4 460)	25.8	(16.6 - 36.4)
	Not stated	20	(0 - 180)	0.2	(0.0 - 1.5)
	Total	11 600	(8 900 - 14 700)	100.0	
Total	No	17 900	(14 500 - 21 500)	76.0	(68.5 - 82.1)
	Yes	4 780	(3 370 - 6 690)	20.4	(14.3 - 27.4)
	Not stated	850	(310 - 2 180)	3.6	(0.9 - 8.2)
	Total	23 500	(19 700 - 27 700)	100.0	
Total					
15	No	17 100	(13 800 - 21 000)	77.4	(67.0 - 85.8)
	Yes	3 550	(1 870 - 6 190)	16.0	(8.7 - 26.6)
	Not stated	1 450	(670 - 2 770)	6.5	(2.8 - 12.3)
	Total	22 100	(18 300 - 26 200)	100.0	
16	No	15 300	(12 200 - 18 900)	74.2	(65.9 - 81.5)
	Yes	4 840	(3 390 - 6 820)	23.5	(16.7 - 32.2)
	Not stated	480	(220 - 910)	2.3	(1.0 - 4.3)
	Total	20 600	(17 100 - 24 400)	100.0	
Total	No	32 400	(28 100 - 37 100)	75.9	(69.4 - 81.3)
	Yes	8 380	(6 100 - 11 400)	19.6	(14.1 - 25.8)
	Not stated	1 920	(1 040 - 3 160)	4.5	(2.5 - 7.6)
	Total	42 700	(38 100 - 47 500)	100.0	



TABLE 4.69: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 17 YEARS — AGE FIRST HAD SEX, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI) AND SEX

Sex	Age first had sex	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
LORI — None					
Males	Less than 16 years	80	(30 - 180)	33.0	(13.3 - 59.0)
	16–17 years	60	(20 - 120)	24.3	(9.8 - 46.7)
	Never had sex	100	(50 - 210)	42.8	(20.3 - 66.5)
	Total	240	(160 - 370)	100.0	
Females	Less than 16 years	120	(50 - 240)	57.6	(27.7 - 84.8)
	16–17 years	50	(0 - 150)	21.6	(2.5 - 55.6)
	Never had sex	40	(10 - 110)	20.7	(4.0 - 45.6)
	Total	210	(120 - 360)	100.0	
Total	Less than 16 years	200	(110 - 340)	44.5	(27.3 - 64.0)
	16–17 years	110	(50 - 210)	23.0	(9.3 - 40.0)
	Never had sex	150	(80 - 250)	32.5	(17.4 - 50.5)
	Total	460	(330 - 620)	100.0	
LORI — Low					
Males	Less than 16 years	30	(20 - 60)	27.4	(14.2 - 45.2)
	16–17 years	70	(40 - 110)	56.3	(37.2 - 75.5)
	Never had sex	20	(10 - 50)	16.3	(4.4 - 34.9)
	Total	120	(80 - 170)	100.0	
Females	Less than 16 years	100	(50 - 160)	60.4	(40.6 - 81.2)
	16–17 years	20	(10 - 60)	13.9	(4.0 - 32.7)
	Never had sex	40	(20 - 90)	25.7	(10.2 - 48.4)
	Total	160	(110 - 230)	100.0	
Total	Less than 16 years	130	(90 - 200)	46.3	(31.4 - 60.8)
	16–17 years	90	(60 - 140)	32.0	(20.6 - 45.6)
	Never had sex	60	(30 - 110)	21.7	(11.1 - 34.7)
	Total	280	(210 - 370)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate					
Males	Less than 16 years	90	(20 - 200)	70.1	(34.8 - 93.3)
	16–17 years	40	(20 - 80)	29.9	(6.7 - 65.2)
	Never had sex	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 36.9)
	Total	120	(50 - 240)	100.0	
Females	Less than 16 years	110	(70 - 150)	62.1	(42.2 - 78.2)
	16–17 years	30	(20 - 60)	18.7	(9.8 - 29.6)
	Never had sex	30	(10 - 70)	19.2	(6.1 - 36.9)
	Total	170	(120 - 240)	100.0	
Total	Less than 16 years	190	(110 - 300)	65.4	(49.8 - 80.9)
	16–17 years	70	(40 - 110)	23.4	(13.2 - 37.0)
	Never had sex	30	(10 - 70)	11.2	(3.6 - 23.6)
	Total	290	(200 - 410)	100.0	
LORI — High					
Males	Less than 16 years	60	(20 - 150)	100.0	(39.8 - 100.0)
	16–17 years	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 60.2)
	Never had sex	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 60.2)
	Total	60	(20 - 150)	100.0	
Females	Less than 16 years	10	(0 - 40)	12.1	(0.3 - 52.7)
	16–17 years	60	(20 - 140)	71.0	(34.9 - 96.8)
	Never had sex	10	(10 - 30)	16.9	(4.3 - 48.1)
	Total	90	(40 - 160)	100.0	
Total	Less than 16 years	70	(30 - 170)	49.1	(18.7 - 81.3)
	16–17 years	60	(20 - 140)	41.1	(13.7 - 78.8)
	Never had sex	10	(10 - 30)	9.8	(2.5 - 21.7)
	Total	150	(80 - 260)	100.0	

Continued....



TABLE 4.69 (continued): YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 17 YEARS — AGE FIRST HAD SEX, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI) AND SEX

Sex	Age of first sexual experience	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
LORI — Extreme					
Males	Less than 16 years	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 70.8)
	16–17 years	10	(10 - 30)	32.4	(3.7 - 71.0)
	Never had sex	30	(10 - 60)	67.6	(29.0 - 96.3)
	Total	40	(20 - 80)	100.0	
Females	Less than 16 years	40	(20 - 90)	44.7	(5.3 - 85.3)
	16–17 years	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 45.9)
	Never had sex	50	(10 - 150)	55.3	(14.7 - 94.7)
	Total	90	(30 - 180)	100.0	
Total	Less than 16 years	40	(20 - 90)	30.1	(10.3 - 56.0)
	16–17 years	10	(10 - 30)	10.6	(2.9 - 24.8)
	Never had sex	80	(30 - 160)	59.3	(32.3 - 83.7)
	Total	130	(70 - 230)	100.0	
Western Australia					
Males	Less than 16 years	260	(150 - 400)	44.2	(31.1 - 59.7)
	16–17 years	180	(120 - 250)	29.9	(19.9 - 42.0)
	Never had sex	150	(90 - 250)	25.8	(15.5 - 39.7)
	Total	600	(460 - 770)	100.0	
Females	Less than 16 years	380	(270 - 510)	52.2	(39.9 - 64.1)
	16–17 years	160	(90 - 270)	22.5	(12.5 - 34.0)
	Never had sex	180	(110 - 290)	25.3	(15.8 - 37.1)
	Total	730	(580 - 910)	100.0	
Total	Less than 16 years	640	(490 - 820)	48.6	(39.5 - 57.4)
	16–17 years	340	(240 - 460)	25.8	(18.6 - 33.4)
	Never had sex	340	(240 - 470)	25.5	(18.4 - 33.8)
	Total	1 320	(1 120 - 1 550)	100.0	



TABLE 4.70: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 17 YEARS — AGE OF FIRST SEXUAL EXPERIENCE, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

LORI	Age of first sexual experience	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
LORI — None					
None	Less than 16 years	200	(110 - 340)	44.5	(27.3 - 64.0)
	16–17 years	110	(50 - 210)	23.0	(9.3 - 40.0)
	Never had sex	150	(80 - 250)	32.5	(17.4 - 50.5)
	Total	460	(330 - 620)	100.0	
LORI — Low					
Low	Less than 16 years	130	(90 - 200)	46.3	(31.4 - 60.8)
	16–17 years	90	(60 - 140)	32.0	(20.6 - 45.6)
	Never had sex	60	(30 - 110)	21.7	(11.1 - 34.7)
	Total	280	(210 - 370)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate					
Moderate	Less than 16 years	190	(110 - 300)	65.4	(49.8 - 80.9)
	16–17 years	70	(40 - 110)	23.4	(13.2 - 37.0)
	Never had sex	30	(10 - 70)	11.2	(3.6 - 23.6)
	Total	290	(200 - 410)	100.0	
LORI — High					
High	Less than 16 years	70	(30 - 170)	49.1	(18.7 - 81.3)
	16–17 years	60	(20 - 140)	41.1	(13.7 - 78.8)
	Never had sex	10	(10 - 30)	9.8	(2.5 - 21.7)
	Total	150	(80 - 260)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme					
Extreme	Less than 16 years	40	(20 - 90)	30.1	(10.3 - 56.0)
	16–17 years	10	(10 - 30)	10.6	(2.9 - 24.8)
	Never had sex	80	(30 - 160)	59.3	(32.3 - 83.7)
	Total	130	(70 - 230)	100.0	
Western Australia					
Total	Less than 16 years	640	(490 - 820)	48.6	(39.5 - 57.4)
	16–17 years	340	(240 - 460)	25.8	(18.6 - 33.4)
	Never had sex	340	(240 - 470)	25.5	(18.4 - 33.8)
	Total	1 320	(1 120 - 1 550)	100.0	

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TABLE 4.71: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — LIKELIHOOD OF EVER HAVING HAD SEX, ASSOCIATED WITH SEX, AGE, LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION, WHETHER STILL IN SCHOOL, EVER SMOKED CIGARETTES MORE THAN JUST ONCE OR TWICE, WHETHER DRINK ALCOHOL AND MARIJUANA USE

Ever had sex			
Parameter	Significance (p value)	Odds Ratio	95% CI
Sex			
Male	0.807	1.08	(0.59 - 1.96)
Female		1.00	
Age group (years)			
12–14	<0.001	0.10	(0.04 - 0.25)
15	0.006	0.29	(0.12 - 0.70)
16	0.008	0.26	(0.09 - 0.70)
17		1.00	
Level of Relative Isolation			
None		1.00	
Low	0.596	0.80	(0.36 - 1.81)
Moderate	0.403	1.61	(0.53 - 4.87)
High	0.614	0.75	(0.25 - 2.27)
Extreme	0.389	0.59	(0.18 - 1.96)
Still in school			
No	<0.001	6.01	(2.90 - 12.6)
Yes		1.00	
Smoked cigarettes			
No		1.00	
Yes	<0.001	4.28	(2.21 - 8.31)
Drinks alcohol			
No		1.00	
Yes	<0.001	4.11	(2.07 - 8.14)
Use of marijuana			
Never		1.00	
Over one year ago	0.011	2.99	(1.29 - 6.97)
Less than monthly	0.026	2.91	(1.14 - 7.44)
Weekly or daily	<0.001	6.59	(2.90 - 15.0)



TABLE 4.72: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS WHO HAVE EVER HAD SEX — METHOD OF CONTRACEPTION USED THE LAST TIME HAD SEX, BY SEX

Method	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Males				
Nothing		(70 - 260)	11.5	(5.7 - 19.2)
Birth control pills	40	(10 - 110)	3.1	(0.6 - 8.4)
Condoms	1 030	(820 - 1 270)	81.3	(72.3 - 87.8)
Withdrawal	30	(10 - 60)	2.4	(0.9 - 5.3)
Some other method	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 4.3)
Not sure	20	(10 - 50)	1.7	(0.6 - 4.0)
Total	1 270	(1 040 - 1 520)	100.0	
Females				
Nothing	320	(230 - 430)	24.7	(18.1 - 32.0)
Birth control pills	110	(40 - 220)	8.6	(3.4 - 16.4)
Condoms	760	(610 - 930)	59.0	(50.3 - 67.1)
Withdrawal	20	(0 - 130)	1.3	(0.0 - 9.7)
Some other method	60	(20 - 120)	4.6	(1.6 - 9.2)
Not sure	20	(10 - 50)	1.8	(0.7 - 3.6)
Total	1 280	(1 070 - 1 500)	100.0	
Total				
Nothing	460	(340 - 610)	18.1	(13.7 - 23.3)
Birth control pills	150	(70 - 260)	5.9	(2.8 - 10.2)
Condoms	1 790	(1 550 - 2 060)	70.1	(63.8 - 75.8)
Withdrawal	50	(10 - 110)	1.8	(0.5 - 4.5)
Some other method	60	(20 - 120)	2.3	(0.8 - 4.7)
Not sure	40	(20 - 70)	1.7	(0.9 - 3.1)
Total	2 550	(2 270 - 2 850)	100.0	

TABLE 4.73: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS WHO HAVE EVER HAD SEX — METHOD OF CONTRACEPTION USED THE LAST TIME HAD SEX, BY AGE GROUPS

Method	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
12–14 years				
Nothing	40	(20 - 110)	9.4	(3.3 - 21.4)
Condoms	390	(260 - 540)	84.2	(73.0 - 91.2)
Other	30	(20 - 40)	6.4	(3.5 - 10.9)
Total	460	(320 - 620)	100.0	
15–16 years				
Nothing	210	(130 - 320)	18.9	(12.2 - 27.7)
Condoms	770	(610 - 960)	69.9	(60.3 - 79.2)
Other	120	(60 - 230)	11.2	(5.9 - 19.8)
Total	1 110	(920 - 1 320)	100.0	
17 years				
Nothing	210	(140 - 310)	21.4	(14.0 - 29.7)
Condoms	630	(480 - 800)	63.8	(53.3 - 73.5)
Other	150	(70 - 250)	14.8	(7.4 - 24.1)
Total	980	(800 - 1 180)	100.0	
Total				
Nothing	460	(340 - 610)	18.1	(13.7 - 23.3)
Condoms	1 790	(1 550 - 2 060)	70.1	(63.8 - 75.8)
Other	300	(200 - 440)	11.7	(7.7 - 16.5)
Total	2 550	(2 270 - 2 850)	100.0	



TABLE 4.74: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 15 AND 16 YEARS WHO HAVE EVER HAD SEX — COMPARISON OF WAACHS AND THE 1993 CHILD HEALTH SURVEY — METHOD OF CONTRACEPTION USED THE LAST TIME HAD SEX, BY SEX

<i>Method</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
WAACHS Males				
Nothing	60	(10 - 150)	10.5	(1.9 - 24.3)
Birth control pills	20	(0 - 130)	3.2	(0.1 - 20.4)
Condoms	480	(340 - 650)	81.3	(65.7 - 92.3)
Withdrawal	20	(10 - 60)	4.1	(1.1 - 10.2)
Some other method	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 9.0)
Not sure	10	(0 - 20)	0.9	(0.2 - 3.2)
CHS Males				
Nothing	150	(20 - 470)	4.2	(0.6 - 15.8)
Birth control pills	320	(90 - 800)	8.8	(2.0 - 25.8)
Condoms	2 780	(1 420 - 5 020)	77.1	(29.0 - 96.3)
Withdrawal	90	(20 - 270)	2.4	(0.3 - 8.3)
Some other method	—	—	—	—
Not sure	270	(0 - 5 820)	7.4	(0.0 - 84.2)
WAACHS Females				
Nothing	150	(90 - 210)	28.2	(18.2 - 39.6)
Birth control pills	40	(10 - 100)	7.0	(1.4 - 17.9)
Condoms	300	(210 - 420)	57.2	(43.3 - 69.0)
Withdrawal	10	(0 - 230)	1.1	(0.0 - 36.9)
Some other method	10	(0 - 30)	2.1	(0.7 - 6.0)
Not sure	20	(10 - 50)	4.4	(1.8 - 9.1)
CHS Females				
Nothing	280	(30 - 1 010)	5.9	(0.8 - 21.4)
Birth control pills	2 450	(1 520 - 3 890)	51.2	(33.1 - 69.8)
Condoms	1 790	(930 - 2 970)	37.4	(21.1 - 56.3)
Withdrawal	180	(20 - 670)	3.7	(0.5 - 13.7)
Some other method	—	—	—	—
Not sure	90	(30 - 200)	1.9	(0.6 - 4.3)
WAACHS Total				
Nothing	210	(130 - 320)	18.9	(12.2 - 27.7)
Birth control pills	60	(20 - 160)	5.0	(1.5 - 13.6)
Condoms	770	(610 - 960)	69.9	(60.3 - 79.2)
Withdrawal	30	(0 - 120)	2.7	(0.4 - 10.4)
Some other method	10	(0 - 30)	1.0	(0.3 - 2.8)
Not sure	30	(10 - 50)	2.6	(1.1 - 4.7)
CHS Total				
Nothing	430	(120 - 1 150)	5.1	(0.9 - 12.5)
Birth control pills	2 770	(1 690 - 4 120)	33.0	(20.5 - 49.9)
Condoms	4 560	(2 930 - 6 950)	54.5	(38.1 - 72.1)
Withdrawal	260	(80 - 740)	3.1	(0.6 - 8.0)
Some other method	—	—	—	—
Not sure	360	(0 - 4 430)	4.3	(0.0 - 41.0)



TABLE 4.75: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 13–17 YEARS WHO HAVE EVER HAD SEX — METHOD OF CONTRACEPTION USED THE LAST TIME HAD SEX, BY WHETHER STILL IN SCHOOL

Still in school?	Method of contraception	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
13 years					
No	Nothing	10	(0 - 70)	42.4	(1.3 - 98.7)
	Condoms	20	(0 - 50)	57.6	(1.3 - 98.7)
	Other	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 84.2)
Yes	Nothing	20	(10 - 30)	9.4	(3.3 - 21.8)
	Condoms	140	(60 - 280)	83.8	(65.5 - 93.2)
	Other	10	(0 - 20)	6.8	(1.9 - 16.5)
14 years					
No	Nothing	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 60.2)
	Condoms	60	(10 - 190)	100.0	(39.8 - 100.0)
	Other	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 60.2)
Yes	Nothing	10	(0 - 110)	7.2	(0.3 - 44.5)
	Condoms	150	(110 - 210)	82.6	(63.9 - 95.5)
	Other	20	(10 - 30)	10.2	(5.0 - 19.4)
15 years					
No	Nothing	20	(0 - 130)	10.6	(0.4 - 57.9)
	Condoms	140	(60 - 270)	82.8	(35.9 - 99.6)
	Other	10	(0 - 50)	6.6	(0.1 - 28.7)
Yes	Nothing	80	(40 - 150)	24.4	(11.9 - 44.6)
	Condoms	180	(110 - 290)	57.1	(34.9 - 75.6)
	Other	60	(10 - 160)	18.5	(3.6 - 41.4)
16 years					
No	Nothing	90	(60 - 130)	19.7	(12.7 - 28.7)
	Condoms	330	(240 - 440)	71.9	(61.8 - 81.5)
	Other	40	(20 - 80)	8.4	(3.6 - 17.2)
Yes	Nothing	20	(0 - 140)	14.0	(0.4 - 64.1)
	Condoms	120	(60 - 220)	76.1	(44.4 - 97.5)
	Other	20	(0 - 30)	9.9	(1.8 - 23.1)
17 years					
No	Nothing	180	(120 - 260)	23.2	(15.4 - 32.0)
	Condoms	460	(330 - 600)	59.1	(47.7 - 69.7)
	Other	140	(70 - 230)	17.7	(10.1 - 29.3)
Yes	Nothing	30	(0 - 140)	15.0	(0.3 - 44.5)
	Condoms	170	(100 - 280)	81.3	(47.3 - 99.7)
	Other	10	(0 - 170)	3.8	(0.0 - 60.2)
Total					
No	Nothing	300	(220 - 400)	20.1	(14.5 - 26.2)
	Condoms	1 020	(830 - 1 250)	67.5	(59.5 - 74.9)
	Other	190	(110 - 280)	12.4	(7.4 - 18.3)
Yes	Nothing	160	(80 - 280)	15.3	(8.3 - 25.6)
	Condoms	770	(600 - 960)	73.9	(62.7 - 83.0)
	Other	110	(50 - 220)	10.7	(4.7 - 19.9)

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TABLE 4.76: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS WHO HAVE EVER HAD SEX — METHOD OF CONTRACEPTION USED THE LAST TIME HAD SEX, BY YEARS OF EDUCATION OF PRIMARY CARER

<i>Method of contraception</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
1–9 years				
Nothing	110	(50 - 200)	18.1	(8.9 - 30.4)
Condoms	430	(320 - 570)	72.2	(59.0 - 84.4)
Other	60	(20 - 160)	9.6	(3.0 - 25.4)
Total	590	(450 - 760)	100.0	
10 years				
Nothing	170	(110 - 250)	16.4	(10.7 - 23.6)
Condoms	740	(570 - 920)	72.2	(62.1 - 80.3)
Other	120	(50 - 220)	11.4	(4.9 - 20.5)
Total	1 020	(830 - 1 220)	100.0	
11–12 years				
Nothing	80	(30 - 160)	19.1	(8.4 - 36.9)
Condoms	310	(210 - 440)	73.0	(56.1 - 85.4)
Other	30	(10 - 70)	7.9	(2.8 - 18.4)
Total	420	(300 - 580)	100.0	
13 years or more				
Nothing	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 24.7)
Condoms	150	(70 - 280)	74.1	(48.8 - 90.9)
Other	50	(20 - 110)	25.9	(9.1 - 51.2)
Total	200	(100 - 330)	100.0	
No schooling				
Nothing	20	(10 - 40)	26.1	(3.7 - 71.0)
Condoms	50	(0 - 190)	55.7	(9.4 - 99.2)
Other	10	(0 - 40)	18.2	(0.4 - 57.9)
Total	80	(20 - 220)	100.0	
No carer				
Nothing	90	(40 - 190)	36.5	(13.9 - 68.4)
Condoms	130	(40 - 260)	52.7	(21.1 - 78.9)
Other	30	(10 - 50)	10.8	(3.9 - 25.1)
Total	240	(140 - 390)	100.0	
Total				
Nothing	460	(340 - 610)	18.1	(13.7 - 23.3)
Condoms	1 790	(1 550 - 2 060)	70.1	(63.8 - 75.8)
Other	300	(200 - 440)	11.7	(7.7 - 16.5)
Total	2 550	(2 270 - 2 850)	100.0	



TABLE 4.77: FEMALES AGED 12–17 YEARS — WHETHER EVER BEEN PREGNANT, BY AGE

<i>Ever pregnant</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
12 years				
No	690	(520 - 890)	100.0	(92.3 - 100.0)
Once	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 7.7)
More than once	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 7.7)
Total	690	(520 - 890)	100.0	
13 years				
No	780	(610 - 970)	97.4	(91.9 - 99.4)
Yes	20	(0 - 60)	2.6	(0.6 - 8.1)
More than once	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 6.7)
Total	800	(630 - 990)	100.0	
14 years				
No	800	(640 - 970)	96.6	(89.2 - 99.6)
Yes	30	(0 - 90)	3.4	(0.4 - 10.8)
More than once	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 6.6)
Total	820	(670 - 1 000)	100.0	
15 years				
No	680	(520 - 890)	95.3	(89.5 - 98.2)
Yes	30	(10 - 70)	4.7	(1.8 - 10.5)
More than once	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 7.5)
Total	710	(550 - 920)	100.0	
16 years				
No	560	(430 - 710)	79.1	(71.2 - 85.1)
Yes	140	(100 - 180)	19.4	(13.7 - 26.3)
More than once	10	(0 - 60)	1.5	(0.0 - 8.9)
Total	710	(580 - 870)	100.0	
17 years				
No	480	(360 - 630)	66.3	(55.7 - 76.4)
Yes	150	(110 - 210)	21.0	(14.4 - 29.2)
More than once	90	(40 - 200)	12.7	(5.3 - 24.5)
Total	730	(580 - 910)	100.0	
Total				
No	3 990	(3 670 - 4 310)	89.4	(86.7 - 91.8)
Yes	370	(290 - 480)	8.3	(6.4 - 10.5)
More than once	100	(50 - 210)	2.3	(1.0 - 4.7)
Total	4 460	(4 140 - 4 790)	100.0	



TABLE 4.78: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — WHETHER TAUGHT HOW TO AVOID AIDS/HIV OR OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES, BY AGE

<i>Learnt about preventing STDs?</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
12 years				
No	580	(440 - 760)	35.1	(27.7 - 43.7)
Yes	930	(750 - 1 140)	56.0	(47.7 - 64.4)
Not sure	150	(90 - 240)	8.9	(5.1 - 13.7)
Total	1 660	(1 430 - 1 910)	100.0	
13 years				
No	430	(290 - 610)	26.2	(18.6 - 35.9)
Yes	1 070	(870 - 1 300)	64.8	(55.0 - 73.4)
Not sure	150	(70 - 280)	8.9	(4.0 - 15.5)
Total	1 650	(1 410 - 1 920)	100.0	
14 years				
No	350	(240 - 500)	22.2	(15.8 - 30.3)
Yes	1 210	(1 010 - 1 430)	75.9	(67.3 - 82.7)
Not sure	30	(0 - 160)	1.9	(0.0 - 9.4)
Total	1 600	(1 360 - 1 840)	100.0	
15 years				
No	240	(150 - 370)	16.5	(10.3 - 24.6)
Yes	1 160	(960 - 1 400)	80.1	(72.2 - 87.0)
Not sure	50	(20 - 100)	3.4	(1.4 - 6.3)
Total	1 450	(1 220 - 1 700)	100.0	
16 years				
No	220	(140 - 340)	15.7	(10.0 - 22.7)
Yes	1 180	(1 000 - 1 370)	82.8	(75.8 - 88.6)
Not sure	20	(10 - 40)	1.5	(0.7 - 2.8)
Total	1 420	(1 220 - 1 650)	100.0	
17 years				
No	100	(50 - 200)	7.9	(3.7 - 14.7)
Yes	1 180	(980 - 1 390)	89.1	(81.9 - 94.0)
Not sure	40	(10 - 90)	3.0	(0.8 - 7.4)
Total	1 320	(1 120 - 1 550)	100.0	
Total				
No	1 940	(1 660 - 2 240)	21.3	(18.2 - 24.6)
Yes	6 730	(6 420 - 7 030)	73.9	(70.5 - 77.2)
Not sure	440	(310 - 600)	4.8	(3.4 - 6.5)
Total	9 100	(9 050 - 9 100)	100.0	



TABLE 4.79: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — WHETHER TAUGHT HOW TO AVOID AIDS/HIV OR OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

<i>Learnt about preventing STDs?</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None				
No	490	(360 - 650)	15.4	(11.3 - 20.3)
Yes	2 550	(2 380 - 2 730)	80.6	(75.1 - 85.3)
Not sure	120	(60 - 250)	3.9	(1.8 - 8.0)
Total	3 160	(3 070 - 3 250)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
No	370	(250 - 520)	16.0	(10.8 - 22.2)
Yes	1 760	(1 550 - 1 980)	77.1	(70.5 - 82.8)
Not sure	160	(80 - 260)	6.9	(3.8 - 11.1)
Total	2 280	(2 080 - 2 510)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
No	260	(150 - 410)	14.4	(8.9 - 22.1)
Yes	1 540	(1 260 - 1 840)	84.3	(76.9 - 90.2)
Not sure	20	(10 - 60)	1.2	(0.3 - 3.1)
Total	1 820	(1 520 - 2 180)	100.0	
LORI — High				
No	360	(230 - 540)	38.1	(25.7 - 50.5)
Yes	530	(350 - 780)	56.6	(43.3 - 68.3)
Not sure	50	(30 - 80)	5.3	(2.9 - 8.6)
Total	930	(670 - 1 250)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
No	470	(300 - 690)	51.8	(38.0 - 65.3)
Yes	350	(220 - 540)	39.2	(28.0 - 52.9)
Not sure	80	(20 - 170)	9.0	(2.8 - 18.4)
Total	900	(630 - 1 210)	100.0	
Western Australia				
No	1 940	(1 660 - 2 240)	21.3	(18.2 - 24.6)
Yes	6 730	(6 420 - 7 030)	73.9	(70.5 - 77.2)
Not sure	440	(310 - 600)	4.8	(3.4 - 6.5)
Total	9 100	(9 050 - 9 100)	100.0	

TABLE 4.80: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — LIKELIHOOD OF EVER HAVING HAD SEX, ASSOCIATED WITH AGE AND WHETHER TAUGHT HOW TO AVOID AIDS/HIV OR OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

Ever had sex				
<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Significance (p value)</i>	<i>Odds Ratio</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	
Age (years)				
12	<0.001	0.01	(0.00 - 0.05)	
13	<0.001	0.06	(0.03 - 0.12)	
14	<0.001	0.08	(0.04 - 0.16)	
15	<0.001	0.22	(0.12 - 0.41)	
16	0.002	0.35	(0.18 - 0.67)	
17		1.00		
Taught how to avoid AIDS/HIV or other sexually transmitted diseases				
No	0.525	0.83	(0.47 - 1.46)	
Yes		1.00		
Not sure	0.847	1.11	(0.39 - 3.16)	



TABLE 4.81: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — WHETHER TAUGHT HOW TO AVOID AIDS/HIV OR OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES, BY WHETHER EVER HAD SEX AND AGE

<i>Had sex</i>	<i>Learnt about preventing STDs?</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
12–14 years					
No	No	1 270	(1 040 - 1 520)	28.5	(23.7 - 33.6)
	Yes	2 880	(2 590 - 3 180)	64.7	(59.3 - 69.7)
	Not sure	300	(190 - 470)	6.8	(4.3 - 10.3)
	Total	4 450	(4 140 - 4 750)	100.0	
Yes	No	100	(40 - 200)	21.9	(9.6 - 41.1)
	Yes	340	(230 - 490)	72.9	(56.7 - 87.5)
	Not sure	20	(0 - 70)	5.2	(1.1 - 14.4)
	Total	460	(320 - 620)	100.0	
Total	No	1 370	(1 130 - 1 620)	27.9	(23.6 - 32.8)
	Yes	3 210	(2 920 - 3 520)	65.5	(60.6 - 70.3)
	Not sure	320	(210 - 480)	6.6	(4.2 - 9.6)
	Total	4 910	(4 600 - 5 220)	100.0	
15 years					
No	No	160	(90 - 270)	16.0	(8.6 - 25.3)
	Yes	770	(610 - 960)	79.8	(70.2 - 88.0)
	Not sure	40	(10 - 80)	4.2	(1.5 - 8.7)
	Total	970	(790 - 1 170)	100.0	
Yes	No	80	(30 - 190)	17.4	(7.0 - 35.5)
	Yes	390	(260 - 550)	80.8	(63.1 - 91.6)
	Not sure	10	(0 - 20)	1.8	(0.4 - 5.2)
	Total	490	(340 - 660)	100.0	
Total	No	240	(150 - 370)	16.5	(10.3 - 24.6)
	Yes	1 160	(960 - 1 400)	80.1	(72.2 - 87.0)
	Not sure	50	(20 - 100)	3.4	(1.4 - 6.3)
	Total	1 450	(1 220 - 1 700)	100.0	
16 years					
No	No	150	(80 - 270)	18.3	(10.2 - 30.9)
	Yes	650	(520 - 800)	81.1	(69.5 - 89.9)
	Not sure	10	(0 - 10)	0.6	(0.3 - 1.2)
	Total	800	(640 - 980)	100.0	
Yes	No	80	(40 - 120)	12.3	(6.8 - 19.6)
	Yes	530	(410 - 670)	85.0	(77.3 - 90.9)
	Not sure	20	(10 - 40)	2.7	(1.0 - 5.7)
	Total	620	(500 - 770)	100.0	
Total	No	220	(140 - 340)	15.7	(10.0 - 22.7)
	Yes	1 180	(1 000 - 1 370)	82.8	(75.8 - 88.6)
	Not sure	20	(10 - 40)	1.5	(0.7 - 2.8)
	Total	1 420	(1 220 - 1 650)	100.0	
17 years					
No	No	40	(10 - 140)	13.2	(3.0 - 36.3)
	Yes	270	(180 - 390)	81.4	(60.6 - 93.4)
	Not sure	20	(0 - 50)	5.4	(1.3 - 16.9)
	Total	340	(240 - 470)	100.0	
Yes	No	60	(20 - 120)	6.1	(2.5 - 12.5)
	Yes	900	(730 - 1 100)	91.7	(85.1 - 95.6)
	Not sure	20	(10 - 50)	2.2	(0.7 - 4.8)
	Total	980	(800 - 1 180)	100.0	
Total	No	100	(50 - 200)	7.9	(3.7 - 14.7)
	Yes	1 180	(980 - 1 390)	89.1	(81.9 - 94.0)
	Not sure	40	(10 - 90)	3.0	(0.8 - 7.4)
	Total	1 320	(1 120 - 1 550)	100.0	

Continued....



TABLE 4.81 (continued): YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — WHETHER TAUGHT HOW TO AVOID AIDS/HIV OR OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES, BY WHETHER EVER HAD SEX AND AGE

<i>Had sex</i>	<i>Learnt about preventing STDs?</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Total					
No	No	1 620	(1 360 - 1 900)	24.7	(20.8 - 28.7)
	Yes	4 570	(4 240 - 4 900)	69.8	(65.5 - 73.9)
	Not sure	360	(240 - 520)	5.6	(3.7 - 7.9)
	Total	6 550	(6 250 - 6 830)	100.0	
Yes	No	320	(220 - 450)	12.6	(8.5 - 17.5)
	Yes	2 160	(1 890 - 2 450)	84.6	(79.5 - 88.7)
	Not sure	70	(40 - 120)	2.8	(1.5 - 4.6)
	Total	2 550	(2 270 - 2 850)	100.0	
Total	No	1 940	(1 660 - 2 240)	21.3	(18.2 - 24.6)
	Yes	6 730	(6 420 - 7 030)	73.9	(70.5 - 77.2)
	Not sure	440	(310 - 600)	4.8	(3.4 - 6.5)
	Total	9 100	(9 050 - 9 100)	100.0	

TABLE 4.82: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON HOW TO AVOID AIDS/HIV OR OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

<i>Source of information*</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Family	2 090	(1 840 - 2 380)	23.0	(20.2 - 26.1)
Friends	950	(770 - 1 150)	10.4	(8.5 - 12.6)
Nurse	930	(750 - 1 130)	10.2	(8.2 - 12.4)
School	5 700	(5 360 - 6 020)	62.6	(58.9 - 66.2)
Other	290	(190 - 430)	3.2	(2.1 - 4.7)

* Information may be obtained from more than one source

TABLE 4.83: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — NUMBER OF SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON HOW TO AVOID AIDS/HIV OR OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

<i>Number of sources of information</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
None	2 400	(2 100 - 2 710)	26.3	(23.0 - 29.7)
One	4 610	(4 280 - 4 940)	50.6	(47.0 - 54.3)
Two	1 300	(1 110 - 1 520)	14.3	(12.2 - 16.7)
Three	480	(360 - 650)	5.3	(3.9 - 7.2)
Four	250	(150 - 380)	2.7	(1.6 - 4.2)
Five or more	60	(30 - 110)	0.7	(0.3 - 1.3)
Total	9 100	(9 050 - 9 100)	100.0	



TABLE 4.84: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — COMBINATIONS OF SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON HOW TO AVOID AIDS/HIV OR OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

<i>Sources of information</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Not stated	20	(10 - 40)	0.3	(0.1 - 0.5)
Family only	470	(330 - 650)	5.2	(3.6 - 7.1)
Friends only	90	(40 - 180)	1.0	(0.4 - 2.0)
Nurse only	230	(150 - 330)	2.5	(1.7 - 3.7)
School only	3 730	(3 410 - 4 070)	41.0	(37.5 - 44.7)
Other only	80	(30 - 180)	0.9	(0.4 - 1.9)
Family and friends	60	(40 - 90)	0.7	(0.5 - 1.0)
Family and nurse	50	(10 - 110)	0.5	(0.2 - 1.2)
Family and school	770	(610 - 940)	8.4	(6.7 - 10.3)
Family and other	10	(0 - 50)	0.1	(0.0 - 0.5)
Friends and school	130	(90 - 190)	1.4	(1.0 - 2.1)
Nurse and school	200	(130 - 300)	2.2	(1.5 - 3.3)
Nurse and other	10	(0 - 110)	0.1	(0.0 - 1.2)
School and other	70	(20 - 190)	0.8	(0.2 - 2.1)
Family, friends and school	310	(200 - 450)	3.4	(2.2 - 4.9)
Family nurse and school	120	(60 - 220)	1.3	(0.7 - 2.4)
Family, school and other	10	(10 - 20)	0.1	(0.1 - 0.2)
Friends, nurse and school	30	(10 - 80)	0.3	(0.1 - 0.9)
Friends, school and other	20	(10 - 40)	0.2	(0.1 - 0.4)
Family, friends, nurse and school	220	(130 - 370)	2.5	(1.4 - 4.0)
Family, friends, school and other	20	(10 - 30)	0.2	(0.1 - 0.4)
Friends, nurse, school and other	10	(0 - 20)	0.1	(0.0 - 0.2)
All sources	60	(30 - 110)	0.7	(0.3 - 1.3)
Not taught how to prevent STDs	1 940	(1 660 - 2 240)	21.3	(18.2 - 24.6)
Don't know	440	(310 - 600)	4.8	(3.4 - 6.5)
Total	9 100	(9 050 - 9 100)	100.0	

TABLE 4.85: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — LIKELIHOOD OF EVER HAVING HAD SEX, ASSOCIATED WITH AGE AND WHETHER TAUGHT HOW TO AVOID AIDS/HIV OR OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

Ever had sex			
<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Significance (p value)</i>	<i>Odds Ratio</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Age (years)			
12	<0.001	0.01	(0.00 - 0.05)
13	<0.001	0.06	(0.03 - 0.12)
14	<0.001	0.08	(0.04 - 0.16)
15	<0.001	0.22	(0.12 - 0.41)
16	0.002	0.35	(0.18 - 0.67)
17		1.00	
Taught how to avoid AIDS/HIV or other sexually transmitted diseases			
No	0.525	0.83	(0.47 - 1.46)
Yes		1.00	
Not sure	0.847	1.11	(0.39 - 3.16)



TABLE 4.86: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS WHO HAVE EVER HAD SEX — WHETHER TAUGHT HOW TO AVOID AIDS/HIV OR OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES, BY ADEQUACY OF KNOWLEDGE CONCERNING SEXUAL HEALTH

<i>Learned about preventing STDs</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Responses indicate limited knowledge of sexual health				
No	60	(20 - 160)	18.7	(5.2 - 40.3)
Yes	280	(190 - 380)	78.7	(57.8 - 92.9)
Not sure	10	(0 - 30)	2.7	(0.3 - 9.9)
Total	350	(250 - 480)	100.0	
Responses do not indicate limited knowledge of sexual health				
No	260	(170 - 360)	11.7	(7.9 - 16.2)
Yes	1 880	(1 620 - 2 170)	85.5	(80.8 - 89.5)
Not sure	60	(30 - 100)	2.8	(1.4 - 4.8)
Total	2 200	(1 930 - 2 500)	100.0	
Total				
No	320	(220 - 450)	12.6	(8.5 - 17.5)
Yes	2 160	(1 890 - 2 450)	84.6	(79.5 - 88.7)
Not sure	70	(40 - 120)	2.8	(1.5 - 4.6)
Total	2 550	(2 270 - 2 850)	100.0	

BULLYING

TABLE 4.87: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS STILL ATTENDING SCHOOL — PROPORTION BULLIED AT SCHOOL, BY AGE AND SEX

<i>Age (years)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Males				
12	390	(270 - 520)	41.5	(31.3 - 51.7)
13	260	(160 - 400)	33.9	(22.0 - 49.1)
14	220	(140 - 320)	30.6	(18.8 - 43.2)
15	100	(40 - 200)	18.1	(7.5 - 33.5)
16	100	(50 - 170)	27.1	(13.3 - 45.5)
17	60	(30 - 110)	36.4	(12.8 - 64.9)
Total	1 120	(920 - 1 340)	32.2	(27.0 - 38.2)
Females				
12	200	(90 - 360)	29.3	(15.4 - 45.9)
13	220	(130 - 340)	28.3	(18.2 - 41.9)
14	230	(150 - 360)	32.0	(22.4 - 43.9)
15	120	(60 - 200)	20.2	(9.8 - 33.1)
16	110	(50 - 240)	37.7	(17.2 - 59.3)
17	100	(40 - 190)	49.7	(23.0 - 77.0)
Total	980	(770 - 1 210)	30.0	(24.4 - 36.2)
Total				
12	590	(430 - 780)	36.3	(28.2 - 45.0)
13	480	(350 - 650)	31.1	(23.1 - 40.5)
14	450	(330 - 600)	31.3	(24.0 - 40.1)
15	210	(120 - 330)	19.2	(11.5 - 28.0)
16	210	(120 - 330)	31.8	(19.9 - 46.3)
17	160	(90 - 250)	43.8	(25.5 - 64.7)
Total	2 100	(1 830 - 2 400)	31.2	(27.4 - 35.3)



TABLE 4.88: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — WHETHER PICKED ON, BY WHETHER BULLIED AT SCHOOL

<i>Whether picked on</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Not bullied at school				
Not picked on	3 790	(3 490 - 4 110)	81.9	(78.0 - 85.4)
Picked on	200	(130 - 300)	4.4	(2.8 - 6.5)
Sometimes picked on	640	(480 - 810)	13.7	(10.6 - 17.5)
Total	4 630	(4 310 - 4 950)	100.0	
Bullied at school				
Not picked on	1 140	(920 - 1 380)	54.1	(46.3 - 61.7)
Picked on	330	(210 - 490)	15.8	(10.1 - 22.4)
Sometimes picked on	630	(490 - 790)	30.1	(23.8 - 36.9)
Total	2 100	(1 830 - 2 400)	100.0	
Not attending school				
Not picked on	1 940	(1 710 - 2 180)	81.8	(76.5 - 86.2)
Picked on	150	(70 - 270)	6.4	(3.0 - 11.1)
Sometimes picked on	280	(200 - 380)	11.9	(8.5 - 15.8)
Total	2 370	(2 110 - 2 650)	100.0	
Total				
Not picked on	6 870	(6 590 - 7 130)	75.5	(72.4 - 78.3)
Picked on	680	(520 - 890)	7.5	(5.7 - 9.7)
Sometimes picked on	1 550	(1 330 - 1 790)	17.0	(14.7 - 19.6)
Total	9 100	(9 050 - 9 100)	100.0	

TABLE 4.89: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS STILL ATTENDING SCHOOL — WHETHER BULLIED AT SCHOOL, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

<i>Been bullied</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None				
No	1 580	(1 390 - 1 800)	65.0	(57.8 - 72.1)
Yes	850	(680 - 1 050)	35.0	(27.9 - 42.2)
Total	2 440	(2 260 - 2 620)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
No	1 190	(1 010 - 1 390)	72.2	(64.4 - 79.7)
Yes	460	(330 - 620)	27.8	(20.3 - 35.6)
Total	1 650	(1 440 - 1 870)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
No	880	(690 - 1 110)	67.8	(60.9 - 74.2)
Yes	420	(310 - 550)	32.2	(25.8 - 39.1)
Total	1 300	(1 050 - 1 590)	100.0	
LORI — High				
No	460	(280 - 690)	69.8	(52.0 - 85.8)
Yes	200	(100 - 370)	30.2	(14.2 - 48.0)
Total	660	(450 - 950)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
No	510	(340 - 760)	75.5	(59.8 - 88.6)
Yes	170	(70 - 320)	24.5	(11.4 - 40.2)
Total	680	(470 - 990)	100.0	
Western Australia				
No	4 630	(4 310 - 4 950)	68.8	(64.7 - 72.6)
Yes	2 100	(1 830 - 2 400)	31.2	(27.4 - 35.3)
Total	6 730	(6 450 - 6 990)	100.0	



TABLE 4.90: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS STILL ATTENDING SCHOOL — PROPORTION BULLIED AT SCHOOL, BY ABORIGINAL STATUS OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY CARERS

<i>Secondary carer Aboriginal status</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Aboriginal primary carer				
Aboriginal	680	(510 - 910)	24.2	(18.2 - 30.6)
Non-Aboriginal	270	(150 - 430)	43.4	(27.7 - 59.0)
Not stated	660	(520 - 830)	30.9	(25.2 - 37.4)
Total	1 620	(1 370 - 1 880)	28.9	(24.8 - 33.2)
Non-Aboriginal primary carer				
Aboriginal	130	(70 - 230)	32.4	(17.4 - 50.5)
Non-Aboriginal	70	(30 - 140)	52.7	(30.6 - 73.2)
Not stated	170	(80 - 290)	48.7	(28.2 - 71.8)
Total	370	(260 - 520)	41.8	(31.0 - 54.6)
Primary carer Aboriginal status — Not stated				
Aboriginal	30	(10 - 70)	70.0	(1.3 - 98.7)
Non-Aboriginal	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 97.5)
Not stated	80	(20 - 240)	39.0	(8.5 - 75.5)
Total	110	(30 - 240)	43.2	(17.7 - 71.1)
Total				
Aboriginal	850	(650 - 1 070)	25.8	(20.3 - 31.7)
Non-Aboriginal	350	(220 - 510)	44.6	(31.2 - 57.6)
Not stated	910	(720 - 1 120)	33.8	(28.0 - 40.2)
Total	2 100	(1 830 - 2 400)	31.2	(27.4 - 35.3)

TABLE 4.91: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS STILL ATTENDING SCHOOL — PROPORTION BULLIED AT SCHOOL, BY LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME

<i>Language</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
English	1 730	(1 480 - 2 010)	32.2	(27.8 - 36.7)
Broken English	20	(0 - 80)	24.5	(0.8 - 90.6)
Aboriginal English	210	(110 - 350)	38.1	(21.8 - 54.0)
Pidgin English	10	(0 - 30)	43.6	(1.3 - 98.7)
Creole	70	(30 - 130)	30.0	(12.6 - 56.6)
Aboriginal Language	60	(30 - 100)	13.0	(6.6 - 22.0)
Other	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 84.2)
Total	2 100	(1 830 - 2 400)	31.2	(27.4 - 35.3)

TABLE 4.92: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — PROPORTION WHO HAVE BEEN PICKED ON BY OTHER YOUNG PEOPLE IN LAST SIX MONTHS, BY LANGUAGE IS SPOKEN AT HOME

<i>Language</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
English	1 620	(1 380 - 1 890)	22.7	(19.4 - 26.2)
Broken English	30	(0 - 100)	19.0	(2.5 - 55.6)
Aboriginal English	200	(130 - 300)	24.3	(16.0 - 35.3)
Pidgin English	10	(0 - 30)	43.6	(1.3 - 98.7)
Creole	140	(80 - 240)	49.4	(21.3 - 73.4)
Aboriginal Language	220	(150 - 330)	34.2	(26.8 - 41.7)
Other	10	(0 - 80)	26.9	(0.0 - 100.0)
Total	2 230	(1 970 - 2 510)	24.5	(21.7 - 27.6)



TABLE 4.93: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS STILL ATTENDING SCHOOL WHO HAVE BEEN BULLIED AT SCHOOL — WHEN BULLYING OCCURRED

<i>When bullying occurred</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Before school	540	(390 - 720)	25.9	(19.1 - 33.1)
Between classes	710	(540 - 920)	33.9	(26.5 - 41.6)
During Class	600	(440 - 790)	28.8	(21.7 - 36.2)
At recess/lunchtime	1 300	(1 080 - 1 540)	62.0	(54.1 - 69.3)

TABLE 4.94: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS WHO WERE BULLIED — NUMBER OF LOCATIONS WHERE BULLYING EXPERIENCED

<i>Number of time periods during which bullying was reported</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
One	1 550	(1 310 - 1 820)	73.8	(66.6 - 79.9)
Two	250	(160 - 360)	11.8	(7.9 - 16.9)
Three	90	(50 - 150)	4.3	(2.2 - 7.0)
Four	210	(110 - 340)	10.1	(5.9 - 16.5)
Total	2 100	(1 830 - 2 400)	100.0	

TABLE 4.95: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS WHO HAVE BEEN BULLIED AT SCHOOL — SEX OF PERPETRATOR, BY SEX OF VICTIM

<i>Sex of perpetrators</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Males who were bullied				
Males	570	(420 - 760)	51.2	(41.3 - 61.7)
Females	60	(30 - 110)	5.0	(2.1 - 9.1)
Both males and females	90	(40 - 150)	7.6	(3.8 - 13.9)
Not specified	410	(290 - 550)	36.2	(26.7 - 46.0)
Total	1 120	(920 - 1 340)	100.0	
Females who were bullied				
Males	290	(180 - 440)	30.0	(19.3 - 42.3)
Females	380	(250 - 550)	38.7	(27.6 - 51.1)
Both males and females	230	(130 - 360)	23.1	(13.5 - 34.0)
Not specified	80	(40 - 150)	8.2	(3.8 - 15.0)
Total	980	(770 - 1 210)	100.0	
Total bullied				
Males	870	(670 - 1 080)	41.3	(33.4 - 49.2)
Females	430	(300 - 610)	20.7	(14.9 - 27.9)
Both males and females	310	(200 - 460)	14.8	(9.8 - 21.1)
Not specified	490	(360 - 640)	23.2	(17.4 - 29.5)
Total	2 100	(1 830 - 2 400)	100.0	



TABLE 4.96: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS WHO HAVE BEEN BULLIED AT SCHOOL — RELATIVE AGE OF BULLYING PERPETRATOR, BY SEX OF VICTIM

<i>Age of perpetrators</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Males who were bullied				
Younger children	80	(30 - 170)	7.3	(3.0 - 14.6)
Older children	480	(360 - 630)	42.9	(33.3 - 53.7)
Younger and older children	20	(0 - 70)	2.0	(0.4 - 6.0)
Age unspecified	540	(390 - 720)	47.9	(37.6 - 58.4)
Total	1 120	(920 - 1 340)	100.0	
Females who were bullied				
Younger children	40	(10 - 130)	4.0	(0.9 - 12.5)
Older children	120	(70 - 190)	12.3	(6.6 - 19.1)
Younger and older children	30	(10 - 80)	2.7	(0.6 - 8.4)
Age unspecified	790	(600 - 1 020)	81.1	(71.7 - 88.4)
Total	980	(770 - 1 210)	100.0	
Total				
Younger children	120	(60 - 230)	5.7	(2.9 - 10.7)
Older children	600	(460 - 750)	28.6	(22.4 - 35.8)
Younger and older children	50	(20 - 110)	2.3	(0.9 - 5.3)
Age unspecified	1 330	(1 090 - 1 600)	63.3	(56.2 - 70.5)
Total	2 100	(1 830 - 2 400)	100.0	

TABLE 4.97: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS WHO HAVE BEEN BULLIED AT SCHOOL — EMOTIONS FELT, BY SEX

<i>Emotions felt</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Males				
None reported	10	(0 - 30)	0.9	(0.1 - 3.0)
Sadness	100	(60 - 160)	9.0	(5.0 - 14.1)
Anger	580	(440 - 760)	52.1	(42.5 - 62.1)
Anger and sadness	40	(0 - 120)	3.3	(0.4 - 10.1)
Not bothered	220	(130 - 350)	19.9	(12.2 - 28.9)
Not bothered and anger	50	(20 - 90)	4.3	(2.1 - 8.4)
Not bothered, anger, sadness	—	—	—	—
Stressed out	30	(10 - 70)	3.1	(1.3 - 6.4)
Stressed out, sadness	10	(0 - 20)	0.5	(0.1 - 1.6)
Stressed out, anger	40	(10 - 110)	3.6	(0.7 - 9.3)
Stressed out, anger, sadness	40	(10 - 90)	3.3	(0.9 - 7.8)
Stressed out, not bothered, anger and sadness	—	—	—	—
Females				
None reported	30	(0 - 180)	2.8	(0.1 - 17.2)
Sadness	110	(40 - 250)	11.6	(4.4 - 23.4)
Anger	320	(230 - 430)	32.5	(23.8 - 43.3)
Anger and sadness	110	(40 - 240)	10.9	(4.3 - 23.0)
Not bothered	180	(90 - 330)	18.4	(9.3 - 31.4)
Not bothered and anger	—	—	—	—
Not bothered, anger, sadness	20	(10 - 30)	1.8	(0.9 - 3.4)
Stressed out	50	(10 - 130)	4.7	(1.4 - 12.5)
Stressed out, sadness	—	—	—	—
Stressed out, anger	70	(20 - 150)	7.3	(2.7 - 14.9)
Stressed out, anger, sadness	80	(30 - 170)	8.4	(3.5 - 16.8)
Stressed out, not bothered, anger and sadness	10	(10 - 20)	1.4	(0.7 - 2.6)

Continued . . .



TABLE 4.97 (continued): YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS WHO HAVE BEEN BULLIED AT SCHOOL — EMOTIONS FELT, BY SEX

<i>Emotions felt</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Total				
None reported	40	(10 - 180)	1.8	(0.3 - 8.2)
Sadness	210	(120 - 340)	10.2	(6.2 - 16.2)
Anger	900	(730 - 1 100)	43.0	(35.8 - 50.3)
Anger and sadness	140	(60 - 280)	6.8	(3.0 - 12.9)
Not bothered	400	(270 - 590)	19.2	(13.0 - 26.2)
Not bothered and anger	50	(20 - 90)	2.3	(1.1 - 4.3)
Not bothered, anger, sadness	20	(10 - 30)	0.8	(0.4 - 1.5)
Stressed out	80	(40 - 160)	3.9	(1.8 - 7.4)
Stressed out, sadness	10	(0 - 20)	0.4	(0.2 - 1.0)
Stressed out, anger	110	(60 - 210)	5.3	(2.7 - 9.9)
Stressed out, anger, sadness	120	(60 - 210)	5.7	(2.8 - 9.8)
Stressed out, not bothered, anger and sadness	10	(10 - 20)	0.6	(0.3 - 1.2)

TABLE 4.98: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS WHO HAVE BEEN BULLIED AT SCHOOL — HOW THEY FELT ABOUT BEING BULLIED (a)

<i>Emotion felt</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Males				
Angry	750	(590 - 940)	66.6	(57.4 - 75.1)
Sad	180	(110 - 280)	16.1	(10.1 - 24.2)
Not bothered	270	(180 - 400)	24.3	(16.5 - 33.5)
Stressed out	120	(60 - 200)	10.5	(5.6 - 16.9)
Females				
Angry	610	(460 - 780)	62.1	(48.8 - 73.9)
Sad	340	(210 - 500)	34.3	(23.0 - 46.0)
Not bothered	210	(110 - 350)	21.6	(11.9 - 33.7)
Stressed out	220	(130 - 330)	22.1	(14.3 - 32.6)
Total				
Angry	1 350	(1 140 - 1 590)	64.5	(56.9 - 71.7)
Sad	520	(380 - 700)	24.6	(18.2 - 31.8)
Not bothered	480	(340 - 660)	23.0	(16.5 - 29.9)
Stressed out	330	(230 - 460)	15.9	(11.1 - 21.4)

(a) Respondents could choose all responses that applied

TABLE 4.99: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS WHO HAVE BEEN BULLIED AT SCHOOL — PROPORTION WHO WERE STRESSED OUT BY BULLYING, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

<i>LORI</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
None to moderate	310	(210 - 440)	18.0	(12.7 - 24.7)
High/extreme	20	(10 - 40)	5.8	(2.0 - 13.8)
Total	330	(230 - 460)	100.0	



TABLE 4.100: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS WHO WERE ANGRY AT BEING BULLIED AT SCHOOL — OTHER EMOTIONAL REACTIONS, BY SEX

Emotions felt	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Males				
None	580	(440 - 760)	78.2	(67.1 - 87.5)
Sadness	40	(0 - 120)	5.0	(0.5 - 15.1)
Not bothered	50	(20 - 90)	6.5	(2.7 - 11.8)
Stressed out	40	(10 - 110)	5.3	(1.0 - 13.9)
Sadness and stressed out	40	(10 - 90)	4.9	(1.3 - 11.7)
Females				
None	320	(230 - 430)	52.3	(39.1 - 65.7)
Sadness	110	(40 - 240)	17.5	(6.8 - 34.5)
Stressed out	70	(20 - 150)	11.7	(4.2 - 22.6)
Sadness and not bothered	20	(10 - 30)	2.9	(1.3 - 5.2)
Sadness and stressed out	80	(30 - 170)	13.5	(5.5 - 25.3)
Sadness, not bothered , stressed out	10	(10 - 20)	2.2	(1.0 - 3.9)

TABLE 4.101: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS STILL ATTENDING SCHOOL — LIKELIHOOD OF EVER HAVING BEEN BULLIED, BY AGE, SEX, LORI, USE OF CIGARETTES AND MARIJUANA

Ever been bullied in school				
Parameter	Significance (p value)	Odds Ratio	95% CI	
Sex				
Male	0.633	1.09	(0.76 - 1.58)	
Female		1.00		
Age (years)				
12		1.00		
13	0.227	0.73	(0.44 - 1.21)	
14	0.022	0.54	(0.32 - 0.91)	
15	<0.001	0.33	(0.19 - 0.58)	
16	0.353	0.71	(0.35 - 1.46)	
17	0.883	0.93	(0.37 - 2.35)	
Level of Relative Isolation				
None		1.00		
Low	0.218	0.76	(0.49 - 1.18)	
Moderate	0.192	0.73	(0.46 - 1.17)	
High	0.735	0.88	(0.40 - 1.90)	
Extreme	0.121	0.58	(0.29 - 1.15)	
Ever smoked cigarettes				
No		1.00		
Yes	<0.001	2.34	(1.51 - 3.61)	
Use of marijuana				
Never		1.00		
Over one year ago	0.590	1.20	(0.62 - 2.33)	
Less than monthly	0.002	3.25	(1.54 - 6.84)	
Weekly or daily	0.504	0.78	(0.37 - 1.62)	

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TABLE 4.102: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — LIKELIHOOD OF HAVING BEEN PICKED ON IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS, BY AGE, SEX, LORI AND USE OF CIGARETTES

Picked on in last six months			
Parameter	Significance (p value)	Odds Ratio	95% CI
Sex			
Male	0.085	0.72	(0.49 - 1.05)
Female		1.00	
Age (years)			
12		1.00	
13	0.131	0.69	(0.43 - 1.11)
14	0.027	0.59	(0.37 - 0.94)
15	0.001	0.36	(0.20 - 0.66)
16	<0.001	0.22	(0.12 - 0.41)
17	<0.001	0.28	(0.14 - 0.55)
Level of relative isolation			
None		1.00	
Low	0.791	1.06	(0.70 - 1.61)
Moderate	0.037	1.68	(1.03 - 2.72)
High	0.005	2.79	(1.37 - 5.68)
Extreme	0.006	2.14	(1.25 - 3.66)
Ever smoked cigarettes			
No		1.00	
Yes	0.006	1.65	(1.15 - 2.36)

RACISM**TABLE 4.103:** YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — WHETHER TREATED BADLY OR REFUSED SERVICE BECAUSE THEY ARE ABORIGINAL, BY SEX AND AGE

Sex	Treated badly	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
12 years					
Males	No	770	(630 - 930)	79.4	(68.2 - 88.9)
	Yes	200	(100 - 340)	20.6	(11.1 - 31.8)
	Total	970	(800 - 1 160)	100.0	
Females	No	590	(430 - 770)	84.6	(73.0 - 92.8)
	Yes	110	(50 - 200)	15.4	(7.2 - 27.0)
	Total	690	(520 - 890)	100.0	
Total	No	1 360	(1 150 - 1 580)	81.6	(73.3 - 87.8)
	Yes	310	(190 - 460)	18.4	(12.2 - 26.7)
	Total	1 660	(1 430 - 1 910)	100.0	
13 years					
Males	No	640	(460 - 840)	75.2	(62.4 - 86.5)
	Yes	210	(120 - 350)	24.8	(13.5 - 37.6)
	Total	850	(640 - 1 080)	100.0	
Females	No	630	(480 - 800)	79.1	(67.0 - 87.9)
	Yes	170	(90 - 270)	20.9	(12.1 - 33.0)
	Total	800	(630 - 990)	100.0	
Total	No	1 270	(1 060 - 1 520)	77.1	(68.5 - 84.3)
	Yes	380	(250 - 540)	22.9	(15.7 - 31.5)
	Total	1 650	(1 410 - 1 920)	100.0	

Continued....



TABLE 4.103 (continued): YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — WHETHER TREATED BADLY OR REFUSED SERVICE BECAUSE THEY ARE ABORIGINAL, BY SEX AND AGE

Sex	Treated badly	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
14 years					
Males	No	600	(430 - 790)	76.9	(66.4 - 85.9)
	Yes	180	(110 - 270)	23.1	(14.1 - 33.6)
	Total	770	(590 - 990)	100.0	
Females	No	660	(520 - 830)	80.1	(71.3 - 87.0)
	Yes	160	(100 - 240)	19.9	(13.0 - 28.7)
	Total	820	(670 - 1 000)	100.0	
Total	No	1 260	(1 040 - 1 490)	78.5	(71.9 - 84.0)
	Yes	340	(250 - 450)	21.5	(16.0 - 28.1)
	Total	1 600	(1 360 - 1 840)	100.0	
15 years					
Males	No	530	(400 - 690)	72.3	(59.0 - 83.9)
	Yes	200	(120 - 350)	27.7	(16.1 - 41.0)
	Total	740	(580 - 930)	100.0	
Females	No	530	(390 - 710)	74.5	(60.4 - 85.7)
	Yes	180	(100 - 320)	25.5	(14.3 - 39.6)
	Total	710	(550 - 920)	100.0	
Total	No	1 070	(880 - 1 280)	73.4	(64.1 - 81.4)
	Yes	390	(260 - 560)	26.6	(18.6 - 35.9)
	Total	1 450	(1 220 - 1 700)	100.0	
16 years					
Males	No	580	(450 - 740)	81.2	(69.1 - 90.3)
	Yes	130	(70 - 240)	18.8	(9.7 - 30.9)
	Total	710	(560 - 890)	100.0	
Females	No	610	(490 - 750)	85.8	(76.6 - 92.1)
	Yes	100	(50 - 170)	14.2	(7.9 - 23.4)
	Total	710	(580 - 870)	100.0	
Total	No	1 190	(1 010 - 1 390)	83.5	(76.4 - 89.3)
	Yes	230	(140 - 350)	16.5	(10.7 - 23.6)
	Total	1 420	(1 220 - 1 650)	100.0	
17 years					
Males	No	380	(260 - 540)	64.2	(51.1 - 75.7)
	Yes	210	(150 - 290)	35.8	(24.3 - 48.9)
	Total	600	(460 - 770)	100.0	
Females	No	630	(490 - 810)	86.7	(78.3 - 93.4)
	Yes	100	(50 - 170)	13.3	(6.6 - 22.0)
	Total	730	(580 - 910)	100.0	
Total	No	1 010	(820 - 1 230)	76.6	(69.1 - 82.7)
	Yes	310	(230 - 410)	23.4	(17.3 - 30.9)
	Total	1 320	(1 120 - 1 550)	100.0	
Total					
Males	No	3 500	(3 170 - 3 820)	75.4	(70.7 - 79.6)
	Yes	1 140	(940 - 1 380)	24.6	(20.4 - 29.3)
	Total	4 640	(4 310 - 4 960)	100.0	
Females	No	3 640	(3 340 - 3 970)	81.7	(77.5 - 85.3)
	Yes	820	(650 - 1 010)	18.3	(14.7 - 22.5)
	Total	4 460	(4 140 - 4 790)	100.0	
Total	No	7 140	(6 870 - 7 410)	78.5	(75.4 - 81.4)
	Yes	1 960	(1 690 - 2 240)	21.5	(18.6 - 24.6)
	Total	9 100	(9 050 - 9 100)	100.0	



TABLE 4.104: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — PROPORTION WHO HAVE BEEN TREATED BADLY OR REFUSED SERVICE BECAUSE THEY ARE ABORIGINAL, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Level of Relative Isolation	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
None	810	(640 - 1 000)	25.5	(20.2 - 31.4)
Low	460	(320 - 620)	20.0	(14.5 - 27.0)
Moderate	410	(280 - 580)	22.2	(16.4 - 29.5)
High	180	(100 - 290)	18.8	(11.5 - 28.8)
Extreme	110	(60 - 190)	12.5	(6.8 - 20.4)
Total	1 960	(1 690 - 2 240)	21.5	(18.6 - 24.6)

TABLE 4.105: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS WHO HAVE BEEN TREATED BADLY OR REFUSED SERVICE BECAUSE THEY ARE ABORIGINAL — FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE, BY LOCATIONS WHERE IT HAS OCCURRED

How often treated badly	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
At school from other kids				
Never	450	(350 - 590)	23.2	(17.7 - 29.5)
Hardly ever	200	(120 - 300)	10.0	(6.3 - 15.2)
Once in a while	690	(520 - 900)	35.4	(27.7 - 43.5)
Quite often	240	(150 - 350)	12.2	(7.9 - 17.4)
Almost always	80	(20 - 230)	4.1	(0.8 - 11.2)
Not stated	300	(200 - 430)	15.1	(10.2 - 21.3)
At school from teachers				
Never	960	(770 - 1 160)	48.8	(41.3 - 56.5)
Hardly ever	250	(160 - 350)	12.6	(8.5 - 18.0)
Once in a while	290	(200 - 410)	14.8	(10.0 - 20.1)
Quite often	70	(30 - 130)	3.5	(1.6 - 7.0)
Almost always	60	(10 - 210)	3.3	(0.4 - 10.2)
Not stated	330	(220 - 480)	17.0	(11.4 - 23.9)
In shops				
Never	700	(530 - 880)	35.6	(28.5 - 43.6)
Hardly ever	270	(160 - 410)	13.8	(8.6 - 20.1)
Once in a while	350	(240 - 490)	17.9	(12.8 - 24.4)
Quite often	180	(90 - 300)	9.0	(4.7 - 15.0)
Almost always	100	(60 - 160)	5.2	(3.1 - 8.7)
Not stated	360	(240 - 510)	18.4	(12.4 - 25.2)
On public transport				
Never	700	(530 - 880)	35.6	(28.5 - 43.6)
Hardly ever	270	(160 - 410)	13.8	(8.6 - 20.1)
Once in a while	350	(240 - 490)	17.9	(12.8 - 24.4)
Quite often	180	(90 - 300)	9.0	(4.7 - 15.0)
Almost always	100	(60 - 160)	5.2	(3.1 - 8.7)
Not stated	360	(240 - 510)	18.4	(12.4 - 25.2)
In the street				
Never	370	(250 - 530)	18.8	(12.9 - 25.8)
Hardly ever	330	(210 - 470)	16.7	(11.4 - 23.3)
Once in a while	630	(470 - 810)	32.1	(24.9 - 39.6)
Quite often	240	(160 - 350)	12.5	(8.4 - 17.7)
Almost always	90	(40 - 170)	4.4	(2.2 - 8.7)
Not stated	300	(200 - 450)	15.4	(10.0 - 21.9)

Continued . . .



TABLE 4.105 (continued): YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS WHO HAVE BEEN TREATED BADLY OR REFUSED SERVICE BECAUSE THEY ARE ABORIGINAL — FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE, BY LOCATIONS

<i>How often treated badly</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
At home				
Never	1 430	(1 200 - 1 690)	72.9	(65.6 - 79.8)
Hardly ever	70	(30 - 150)	3.8	(1.8 - 7.8)
Once in a while	30	(10 - 80)	1.7	(0.6 - 4.3)
Quite often	20	(0 - 50)	0.9	(0.2 - 2.5)
Almost always	30	(0 - 150)	1.5	(0.0 - 7.4)
Not stated	370	(260 - 520)	19.0	(13.6 - 26.1)
Playing sport				
Never	780	(600 - 1 000)	39.8	(32.3 - 48.0)
Hardly ever	200	(130 - 310)	10.4	(6.3 - 15.3)
Once in a while	430	(310 - 560)	21.9	(16.5 - 28.4)
Quite often	180	(120 - 260)	9.0	(5.8 - 12.9)
Almost always	70	(30 - 140)	3.3	(1.5 - 7.3)
Not stated	300	(200 - 450)	15.5	(10.2 - 22.3)

TABLE 4.106: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS WHO HAVE BEEN TREATED BADLY OR REFUSED SERVICE BECAUSE THEY ARE ABORIGINAL — NUMBER OF LOCATIONS AT WHICH RACISM IS OFTEN ENCOUNTERED

<i>Number of locations in which racism is encountered</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
None	1 030	(840 - 1 260)	52.8	(44.7 - 61.1)
One	430	(290 - 590)	21.8	(15.3 - 28.9)
Two	260	(170 - 370)	13.2	(9.1 - 18.5)
Three	170	(90 - 280)	8.7	(4.6 - 14.0)
Four	30	(0 - 110)	1.5	(0.0 - 5.7)
Five or more	40	(20 - 70)	2.0	(1.1 - 3.8)
Total	1 960	(1 690 - 2 240)	100.0	

TABLE 4.107: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — LIKELIHOOD OF BEING TREATED BADLY OR REFUSED SERVICE BECAUSE THEY ARE ABORIGINAL, ASSOCIATED WITH SEX, AGE, WHETHER SMOKE CIGARETTES, DRINK ALCOHOL AND FREQUENCY OF MARIJUANA USE

Treated badly because Aboriginal				
<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Significance (p value)</i>	<i>Odds Ratio</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	
Sex				
Male	0.042	1.48	(1.02 - 2.17)	
Female		1.00		
Age (years)				
12	0.219	1.64	(0.75 - 3.59)	
13	0.082	1.96	(0.92 - 4.16)	
14	0.335	1.37	(0.72 - 2.58)	
15	0.320	1.38	(0.73 - 2.58)	
16	0.414	0.73	(0.34 - 1.56)	
17		1.00		
Smoked regularly				
No		1.00		
Yes	0.050	1.64	(1.00 - 2.70)	
Alcohol consumption				
Does not drink		1.00		
Drinks but not to excess	0.384	1.25	(0.75 - 2.08)	
Drinks to excess	0.014	2.11	(1.17 - 3.81)	
Marijuana use				
Never		1.00		
Less than monthly	0.015	1.98	(1.14 - 3.44)	
Weekly or more often	0.012	2.17	(1.19 - 3.97)	



TABLE 4.108: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — WHETHER TREATED BADLY OR REFUSED SERVICE BECAUSE THEY ARE ABORIGINAL, BY WHETHER BULLIED AT SCHOOL

<i>Treated badly</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Not bullied at school				
No	3 840	(3 520 - 4 170)	82.9	(78.5 - 86.8)
Yes	790	(610 - 1 000)	17.1	(13.2 - 21.5)
Total	4 630	(4 310 - 4 950)	100.0	
Bullied at school				
No	1 470	(1 220 - 1 730)	69.9	(62.3 - 77.0)
Yes	630	(470 - 820)	30.1	(23.0 - 37.7)
Total	2 100	(1 830 - 2 400)	100.0	
Not attending school				
No	1 840	(1 600 - 2 090)	77.5	(72.5 - 82.0)
Yes	530	(410 - 660)	22.5	(18.0 - 27.5)
Total	2 370	(2 110 - 2 650)	100.0	
Total				
No	7 140	(6 870 - 7 410)	78.5	(75.4 - 81.4)
Yes	1 960	(1 690 - 2 240)	21.5	(18.6 - 24.6)
Total	9 100	(9 050 - 9 100)	100.0	

TABLE 4.109: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS STILL AT SCHOOL — WHETHER BULLIED AT SCHOOL, BY WHETHER TREATED BADLY OR REFUSED SERVICE BECAUSE THEY ARE ABORIGINAL

<i>Whether bullied at school</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Not treated badly				
No	3 840	(3 520 - 4 170)	72.4	(67.7 - 76.5)
Yes	1 470	(1 220 - 1 730)	27.6	(23.5 - 32.3)
Total	5 310	(4 980 - 5 630)	100.0	
Treated badly				
No	790	(610 - 1 000)	55.7	(45.7 - 64.9)
Yes	630	(470 - 820)	44.3	(35.1 - 54.3)
Total	1 420	(1 180 - 1 690)	100.0	
Total				
No	4 630	(4 310 - 4 950)	68.8	(64.7 - 72.6)
Yes	2 100	(1 830 - 2 400)	31.2	(27.4 - 35.3)
Total	6 730	(6 450 - 6 990)	100.0	

TABLE 4.110: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12–17 YEARS — WHETHER TREATED BADLY OR REFUSED SERVICE BECAUSE THEY ARE ABORIGINAL, BY WHETHER THEY HAVE BEEN PICKED ON IN THE PREVIOUS SIX MONTHS

<i>Treated badly</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Not picked on				
No	5 550	(5 240 - 5 870)	80.8	(77.5 - 84.0)
Yes	1 320	(1 100 - 1 560)	19.2	(16.0 - 22.5)
Total	6 870	(6 590 - 7 130)	100.0	
Picked on				
No	1 590	(1 370 - 1 840)	71.3	(64.5 - 77.3)
Yes	640	(490 - 830)	28.7	(22.7 - 35.5)
Total	2 230	(1 970 - 2 510)	100.0	
Total				
No	7 140	(6 870 - 7 410)	78.5	(75.4 - 81.4)
Yes	1 960	(1 690 - 2 240)	21.5	(18.6 - 24.6)
Total	9 100	(9 050 - 9 100)	100.0	



