

Youth Poll 2021

Office of the Advocate for Children and Young People (ACYP)

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REPORT PREPARED FOR





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In preparing this report we have presented and interpreted information that we believe to be relevant for completing the agreed task in a professional manner.

Where we have made assumptions as a part of interpreting the data in this report, we have sought to make those assumptions clear. Similarly, we have sought to make clear where we are expressing our professional opinion rather than reporting findings. Please ensure that you take these assumptions into account when using this report as the basis for any decision-making.

This project was conducted in accordance with AS: ISO20252:2012 guidelines, to which Newgate Research is accredited.

Project reference number: NGR 2011003

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OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY



BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

In the lead up to Youth Week, the Office of the Advocate for Children and Young People (ACYP) commissioned a study with Newgate Research to provide insight into a range of issues and key areas of interest that affect children and young people in NSW. Specific areas of interest included:

- Information sources used, communications needs, and preferred communication channels;
- Career outlook and interest in pursuing career paths and study options;
- Awareness of the current age of criminal responsibility;
- Awareness of mental health services;
- Online privacy behaviours, and;
- Experiences with learning about sexual consent in school.

METHODOLOGY AND FIELDWORK

A 15-minute, self-complete online survey with 972 young people in NSW aged 12-24 years

The fieldwork period ran from 25^{th} March -10^{th} April 2021.

Participants aged 14-17 years were sourced via dedicated youth panel, Student Edge. Young people aged 18-24 years were sourced via professional panel provider, Dynata. Dynata also fielded the study with those aged 12-13 years, after first obtaining consent from their parents.

All participants who completed the survey received an incentive payment commensurate with the source panel's usual protocols.

Other methodological notes:

- Survey questions and sample sizes are shown at the bottom of each page.
- Results may not always total 100% due to rounding or multiple-response questions.
- To ensure data reliability, results are typically only shown when the sample size is at least n=30.



Quota targets were set to provide a good mix of participants across demographic subgroups.

Cell weighting was applied to the sample to match population benchmarks (ABS Census) for age, gender and location

The table below shows (unweighted) sample sizes by subgroup and the associated margin of error (at a 95% confidence interval).

	n=	Margin of error %
Total	972	3.1
Males	439	4.7
Females	533	4.2
Age 12-17	446	4.6
Age 18-24	526	4.3
Metro	750	3.6
Regional	222	6.6



SEXUAL CONSENT EDUCATION



SEXUAL CONSENT EDUCATION: SUMMARY



Most young people aged 16-24 years reported having learnt at least a little about sexual consent while at high school.

However only around half of them thought that the information they had received was sufficient.

Females aged 18-24 years were least likely to feel they had received sufficient information.

Young people feel that information about sexual consent should be taught as early as possible in high school.

Year 7 is considered the most appropriate time to start teaching sexual consent and most feel it should begin by Year 10 at the latest.

Almost a quarter of young females feel this information should actually be taught in primary school.

It appears that this issue is being given increased focus- current high school students were more likely to have received education on sexual consent than those who have left high school.



LEARNING ABOUT SEXUAL CONSENT IN SCHOOL

Most young people learnt at least a little about sexual consent in high school however there were mixed views about how sufficient the information received was. Females, especially those aged 18-24 years, and young people with a disability were most likely to feel that their education on sexual consent was inadequate.

Prevalence of learning about sexual consent in high school (%)





Q35 How much did you learn about sexual consent during high school? That is, to what extent did you learn about how to communicate willingness to participate in sexual or intimate activity and how to understand... Base: all participants aged over 16 that agreed to answer to questions regarding sexual consent (n=500), Q36 Do you feel the information you learnt at school was sufficient? // Base: all participants who learnt at least 'a little' about consent in school (n=404)

THE BEST AGE TO START TEACHING SEXUAL CONSENT

Over half of participants felt that consent should be taught in Year 7 or earlier, with females significantly more likely to feel this way (69%) than males (41%).

School year to begin teaching sexual consent (%)

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Q37 At what grade do you feel schools should begin to teach students about sexual consent? // Base: all participants aged over 16 that agreed to answer to questions regarding sexual consent (n=500)

APPENDIX



SAMPLE PROFILE UNWEIGHTED

Gender	%	n
Male	45	439
Female	55	533
A gender not listed here	0	0
Age		
12 - 13 years	18	179
14 – 15 years	9	85
16 – 17 years	19	182
18 – 20 years	19	183
21 – 24 years	35	343
Location		
Metro	77	750
Regional	23	222
Employment status		
Not working	65	632
Working	35	340
School currently attended		
Government school	28	270
Independent school (i.e. private school)	7	66
Catholic school	6	62
Don't know	1	6

Highest level of education	%	n
Postgraduate degree	3	33
Graduate diploma / certificate	5	47
Bachelor degree	16	158
Advanced diploma / diploma	4	36
Technical certificate	5	49
High school	51	494
Primary school	15	141
Other	1	14
CALD status	%	n
CALD status English only	% 80	n 777
English only	80	777
English only LOTE	80 20	777 195
English only LOTE Indigenous status	80 20 %	777 195 n
English only LOTE Indigenous status Aboriginal	80 20 % 5	777 195 n 49



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