



MARTA Centre

Dare to Care – Prevention of violence towards and among youth in Latvia

Research report on the prevalence of sexually
abusive behaviour in Latvian schools among 14
to 16-year-old young people

Egita Pļaviņa
2020.01.01.

Table of contents

Introduction	2
Results	5
Summary of the results of the Latvian study, not dividing the results by sex	9
Summary of the results of the Latvian study with analysis of the sex differences	11
Conclusions	13
Feedback	14
Annex No. 1 Questionnaire	15
Annex No. 2 Summary of the results of the Latvian study, not dividing the results by sex	19
Annex No. 3 Summary of the results of the Latvian study with analysis of the sex differences	28

Introduction

A three-year study on the prevalence of sexual violence among young people aged 14-16 in Latvian schools was conducted within the framework of the project *Dare to Care — Prevention of violence towards and among youth in Latvia*, supported by the Oak Foundation. One of the aims of the project is to promote healthy relationships between young people, fostering mutual respect and equality and eliminating violence. The aim of this study is to gain insight into the prevalence of sexual violence in Latvian schools, as well as to analyse the results in the context of gender equality.

Studies show that there is widespread gender-based violence in Eastern European countries. Sometimes the Baltic States are also referred to as Eastern European countries, although according to the classification of the UN and the EU, the Baltic States are Northern European countries. Nevertheless, Latvia is included in many studies on the prevalence violence in Eastern European countries, (UNFPA, 2010).

The World Health Organization urges society to view young people's health as their responsibility. The violence that young people experience in a variety of contexts, including among themselves in schools, is a youth health issue.

The interpersonal relationships of young people at school are determined by many factors: family experience during childhood, their parents' relationships, power relations in school between pupils and teachers, school management, general societal perceptions of what is and what is not violence, as well as gender aspects and gender stereotypes in the community.

The common disadvantage of adolescent health programs throughout the WHO European Region is that they often view adolescents as a homogeneous group. These programs often do not consider how boys and girls differ in terms of the health risks they face and how they are uniquely vulnerable towards their environment.

The WHO European Handbook of Tools for the Strategy for the Development and Health of Children and Young People lists the prevention of bullying and violent behaviour among young people via an interdisciplinary approach as a recommended action. As an interdisciplinary solution, the handbook seeks to promote prevention programs in schools and communities to reduce bullying and violent behaviour.

Gender-based violence should be understood as violence based on gender norms that encourages behaviour that is perceived as masculine — aggression and the use or

display of force — and it has created an unequal environment where women are perceived as subordinate because of their gender. Most gender-based violence is perpetrated by men against women and girls, but it should be noted that adolescents (especially young adolescents) are more at risk of gender-based violence than their adult peers. Gender-based violence can include, but is not limited to: domestic violence, physical violence, sexual violence, violence during pregnancy, psychological violence, harmful traditional practices, forced prostitution, and human trafficking (Watts & Zimmerman, 2002).

Latvia participated as one of the five European countries in a 2015 study, which was conducted by researchers from Beckett University. In this study, sexual intimidation was understood as unwanted sexual behaviour, intimidation or harassment because of a person's actual / perceived sexual experience, interests, or orientation, or because of their gender-related appearance, identity, or practice. Sexual harassment often occurs online and with the use of smartphones, instant messaging, and social networks. It is a growing problem among young people, and bullying can seriously affect adolescents, reducing self-esteem, causing anxiety, depression, and sometimes suicidal behaviour (Milnes K et al., 2015).

The Beckett University study, unlike other similar studies, conducted an in-depth qualitative study, not just a quantitative survey of the prevalence of sexual violence among young people. The aim of the study was to develop a primarily qualitative youth-centred research project that provides a detailed picture of sexual intimidation practices in under-researched countries. This provided the basis for the development of recommendations for various prevention programs aimed at helping young people.

There is insufficient research on the prevalence of sexual violence in Latvian schools to make an evidence-based argument for the need to attract state, local government or other sources of funding for a widespread implementation of prevention programs. Therefore, by taking the quantitative results of the Beckett University study as a basis, a more extensive study was conducted in Latvia in 2018 and the obtained results were then compared with those obtained from the Beckett University study.

The WHO met in Montenegro in 2019 for a consultation in south-Eastern Europe on guidelines for the health sector's response to child maltreatment. It was emphasized that the lack of safe and loving relationships in childhood has a negative effect on neurological developmental. This, in turn, negatively affects the emotional,

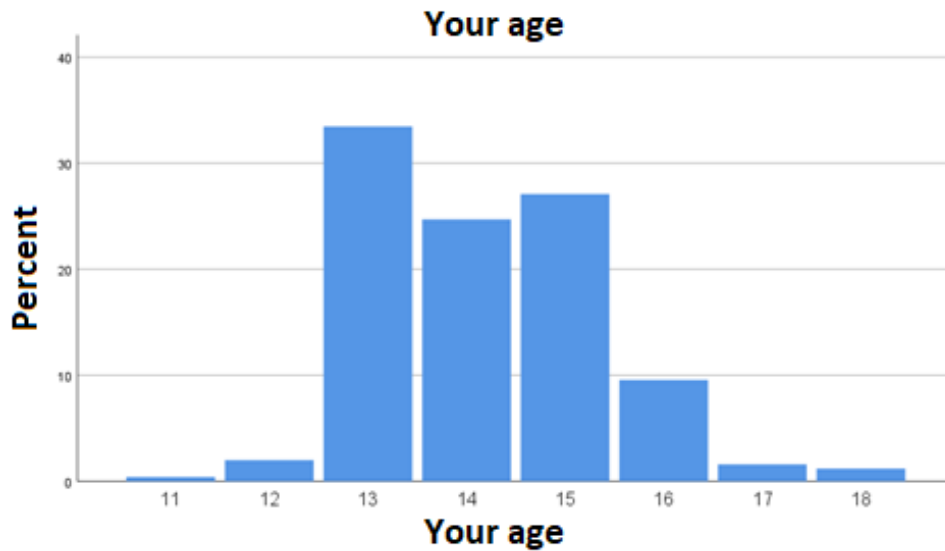
cognitive, and behavioural development of children. In the European region, the prevalence of child abuse ranges from 9.6% for sexual abuse to 22.9% for physical abuse and 29.1% for emotional abuse (WHO, 2019). Negative childhood experiences are associated with an increased propensity for violence later in life and with patterns of unhealthy behaviours such as alcohol and drug abuse, lack of physical activity, depression, and self-harm. The section on the situation in Latvia states that, unfortunately, there are no training programs in place for Latvian specialists working in child protection, although the EU Development and Employment Program is an available option for seeking help, as it includes education for recognizing and preventing violence (WHO, 2019).

Given that the Public Health department of the Latvian Ministry of Health acknowledges such shortcomings, it is understandable that only non-governmental organizations engage in interdisciplinary violence prevention among adolescents and young people, and that the issue of gender norms in the prevention of violence at a national level is an issue that will only be tackled in the future.

The aim of this study is to substantiate and support the need for and relevance of interdisciplinary preventive work in reducing sexual violence among young people in Latvia, while also simultaneously addressing the impact of gender norms on the issue.

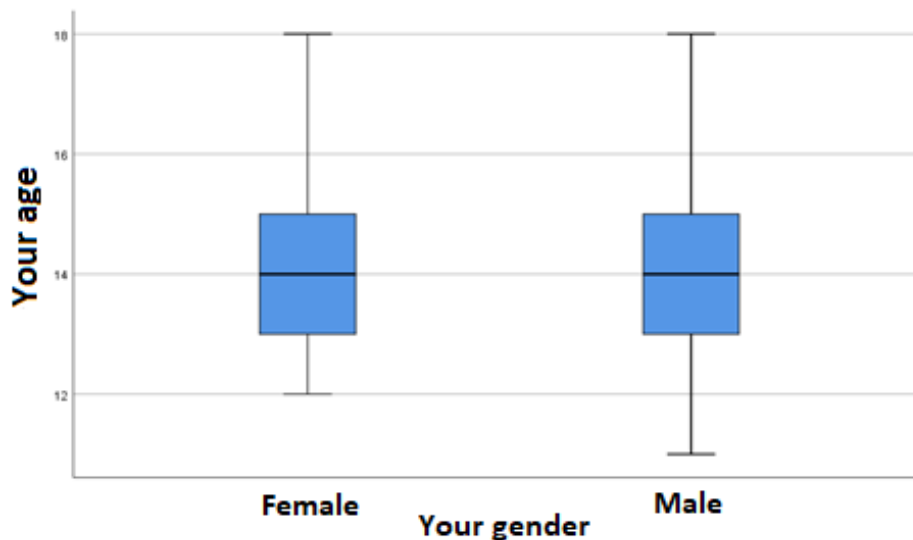
Results

The aim of this study was to survey young people aged 13 to 16. A total of 502 young people were interviewed, of whom 58% were aged 13 to 14 and 37% were aged 15 to 16. In the second and oldest age group, 27% of the young people were aged 15. It should be noted that the sample was younger than initially planned, i.e., the group aged 15 to 16 was of a lower percentage, and an additional fourteen people aged 17 to 18 were interviewed (see Figure 1).



1. Picture. Distribution of surveyed young people by age groups.

A similar number of boys and girls participated in the study — 250 girls and 252 boys. Their age distribution is equally similar (See Figure 2).



2. Picture. Distribution of surveyed young people by sex.

The young people were surveyed in a total of six different Latvian schools. The schools were selected according to the principles of diversity, as well as availability, selecting schools that were ready to cooperate in the study. The surveys were done during lessons. The selected schools differ both geographically and by type. The children participating in the study were from gymnasiums, night schools, Riga schools and two schools in other Latvian cities. Young people from small rural schools did not participate in the study.

The questionnaire (see Annex No.1) was the one, which was used in the 2015 study conducted by Beckett University in five European countries — ASBAE (Addressing Sexual Bullying Across Europe), including Latvia, thereby making it possible to compare the results with the ones obtained in the 2015 study (Milnes K et al., 2015). The 2015 study surveyed a total of 253 young people aged 13 to 18 in five European countries: the United Kingdom, Latvia, Bulgaria, Slovenia and Italy.

Comparing the results of both studies, the results obtained in Latvia in 2018 show a significantly larger prevalence of sexually abusive behaviour compared to the average results obtained in 2015 (see Figure No. 3). The two studies differ on several issues. First, in the study led by Beckett University, the total number of young people in the surveyed five European countries was 253, but the 2018 study surveyed a total of 502 young people in Latvia. So, the sample size was larger. Second, the study by Beckett University surveyed young people in focus groups. The focus groups were led by various types of professionals in youth centers, non-governmental organizations, and schools. The focus group leaders had an average of 9 years of experience working with young people between the ages of 10 and 18 who have experienced or committed sexual abuse.

In Latvian society and possibly also in Europe, the perception of what is meant by the phrases “sexual abuse” and “sexually offensive behaviour” may differ. The latter in society is being normalized, and we should call it for what it is — sexual bullying. Sexual bullying in the eyes of the public is sometimes seen as simply deviant or undesirable behaviour rather than actual sexual abuse, especially when it comes to schools. It is possible that teachers, parents, and society as a whole may have an increased tolerance for what is and what is not considered violent behaviour. For example, some parents in Latvia still believe that beating is an acceptable means of upbringing, even if the law stipulates otherwise. Not to mention the emotional impact that this can have on children (Putniņa, A., Skrastiņa, A., 2018).

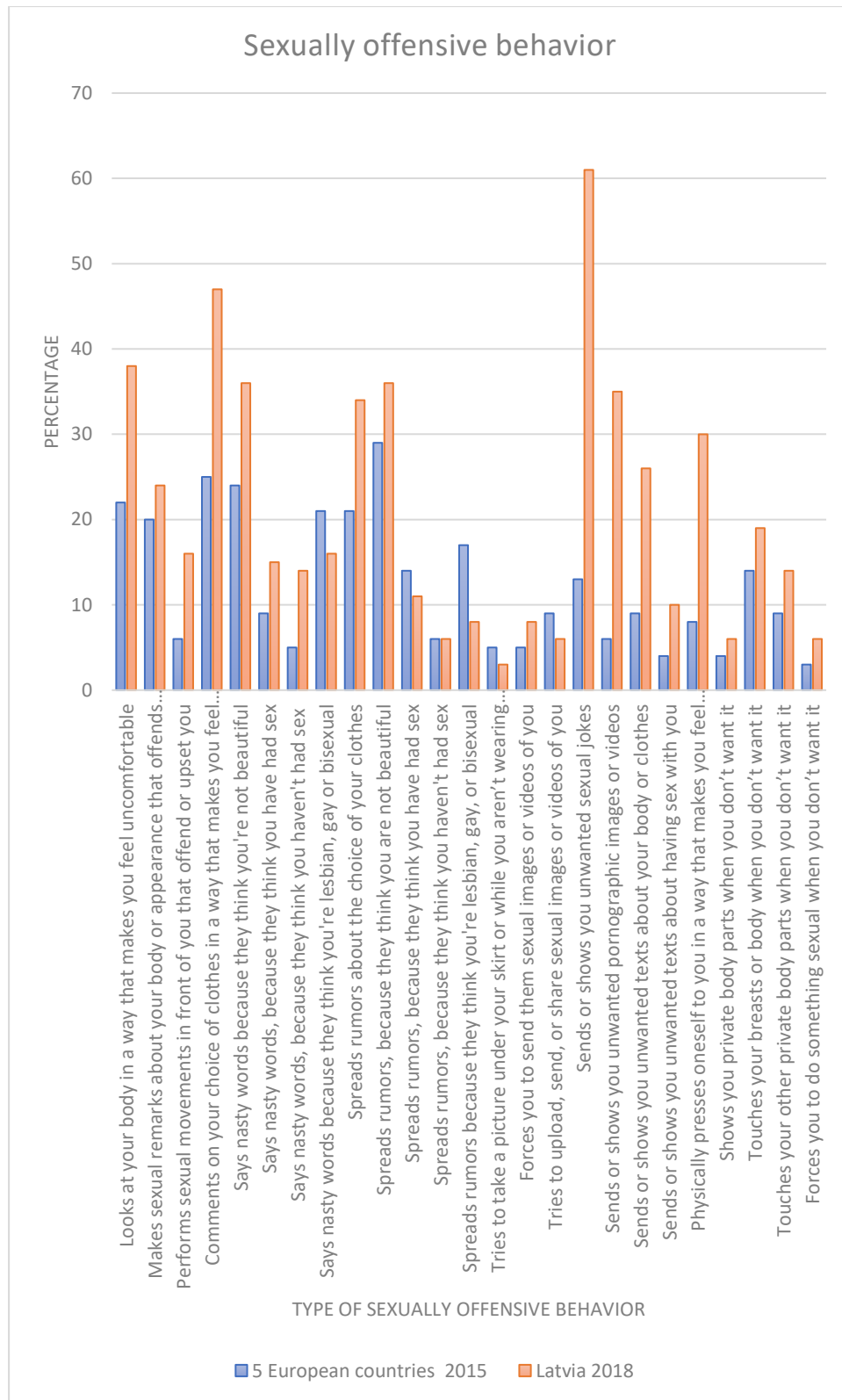
Although the questionnaire that was used in this study was the one that was used in the Beckett University study, the context in which the young people were interviewed was different. They were interviewed in schools, during classes, anonymously and in the presence of a neutral researcher. The number of students in the class was large enough for them to feel confident that when the researcher would collect the questionnaires, their responses would remain anonymous. The teachers or school management personnel never handled or received the questionnaires. Focus groups, in turn, may influence the participants because everyone participating can see who is present and recognize one another. In addition, perhaps the participants of the focus groups, given the professional experience of the professionals, sought to find experiences that could be categorized as sexual abuse or sexual bullying. The answering of questionnaires anonymously in the familiar environment of one's classroom, however, may have a different effect on young people — they may be less eager to over-think whether the experiences that come to mind may or may not be categorized as sexually violent or sexually abusive. For example, when comparing both studies, this question yielded very different results:

“Over the past year, have your peers, schoolmates, classmates or other young people used a mobile phone or the Internet to show / send you unwanted sexual jokes?”

In the study done by Beckett University, only 13% of the surveyed young people experienced the aforementioned types of abuse one or more times, while the Latvian study in 2018 showed that 61% of young people have experienced it. Furthermore, there were substantial differences between the results Beckett and the Latvian studies on the following issues:

- Looking at one's body in a way that makes one feel uncomfortable: 22% (2015) vs. 38% (2018);
- Commenting on one's choice of clothing in a way that makes one feel uncomfortable: 25% vs. 47%;
- Spreading rumours about you (while you are not present, or using a smartphone or the Internet) about your choice of clothes: 21% vs. 34%;
- Addressing you with nasty language (face to face, via smartphone — WhatsApp, text messages, or otherwise; or on the Internet — Instagram, Facebook, or otherwise) because they think that you are not beautiful: 24% vs. 36%;

- Spreading of rumours about you (while you are not present, or using a smartphone or the Internet), because they think you are not beautiful: 29% vs. 36%;
- Sending or showing of unwanted pornographic images or videos: 6% vs. 35%;
- Sending or showing of unwanted texts about your body or clothes: 9% vs. 26%;
- Physically presses oneself against you in a way that makes you feel uncomfortable: 8% vs. 30%.



3. Picture. Comparison of the prevalence of sexually abusive behaviour between the 2015 study which included 5 European countries (including Latvia), and the 2018 study conducted in Latvia.

The only difference in the opposite direction was observed in the results of this question:

“Over the last year, have your peers — schoolmates, classmates or other young people — ever spread rumours about you behind your back (when you are not present, or using a smartphone or the Internet) because they think that you are lesbian, gay or bisexual?”

The Beckett University study found that 17% of young people have experienced the aforementioned, while only 8% of young people responded positively in the Latvian study. From my experience as a psychotherapist, I can interpret the data by saying that young people in Latvia, as opposed to Great Britain, for example, hide their sexual identity from their peers at school if it differs from heterosexuality. This is because they are not accepted by their peers, nor their teachers or their parents. (Linde-Ozola, Z. 2019). This is a way of avoiding offensive remarks about the topic but living with a sexual identity other than heterosexuality and keeping it a “secret” is a great deal of stress nonetheless.

Summary of the results of the Latvian study, without dividing the results by sex.

Over the past year, **38%** of young people surveyed have experienced one or more peers looking at their bodies in a way that made them feel uncomfortable, and 47% of young people have received one or more unwanted comments about their choice of clothes.

24% of young people surveyed have experienced offensive or upsetting sexual comments from their peers about their body or appearance on one or more occasions. **16%** of young people have experienced their peers performing sexual movements in their presence that made them feel uncomfortable.

36% have been addressed with nasty words (face to face, via smartphone — WhatsApp, text messages, or otherwise, or using the Internet — Instagram, Facebook, or otherwise) because they were not considered attractive or beautiful. Bullying because someone is perceived as having or not having had sex, or because someone is gay or lesbian, has, on average, been much less common. However, this could change if an analogous study were performed on an older sample of respondents — aged 16-17.

34% have had rumours about them spread by their peers one or more times about their clothes of which **36%** were rumours about them being unattractive or not beautiful. The rumours were spread either behind the victim's backs or in chats and other means using smartphones. A significantly fewer amount — **11%** — have experienced such gossip because of their peers' belief that they have had sexual intercourse.

Some young people — **2%** (12 young people) — have experienced their peers trying to take photos under their skirts or while they have removed their trousers. **8%** (38 young people) have been forced to send sexual images or videos of themselves (38 young people), while **6%** (30 young people) have had sexual images or videos of them distributed by their peers. Over the past year, **30%** of young people surveyed have experienced someone pressing up against them in a way that made them feel uncomfortable, and **10%** have experienced it repeatedly. **19%** of young people have experienced someone touching their breasts or other parts of their body non consensually, and **8%** have experienced it repeatedly. **20%** of young people have experienced someone touching other private parts of their bodies non consensually. **6%** (28 young people) of the surveyed young people have experienced their peers making them do something sexual when they didn't want it.

Most of the surveyed young people — **61%** — have received sexual jokes from their peers via mobile phone or the Internet, of which **28%** have received sexual jokes several times, while **13%** receive them monthly or weekly. **35%** have received pornographic images or videos from their peers, of which **17%** have received them several times. **26%** have received texts about themselves or their clothes from their peers on their smartphones.

Most young people — **55%** — discuss these issues with their friends and a large proportion of young people also discuss them with their parents — **33%**. It's worth noting that young people almost never discuss these issues with their class teachers, school social pedagogues or school psychologists — **3%**, **3%** and **1%**, respectively. This suggests that non-formal education is key in tackling these issues, particularly — a form of communication and work setting where young people can hear each other out and feel encouraged to share their experiences and their understanding of what they're experiencing, so they can discuss and explore issues that are unclear to them. Participation in such groups would affect a much wider range of young people — not just the ones who have participated directly in such groups. Since young people discuss

these issues with their friends, it is very likely that they would share their experiences and lessons with their peers or would be able to support their friends in different ways, sharing what they've learned from participating in these education groups.

Summary of the results of the Latvian study with an analysis of the sex differences.

Given that a lot of research has proven that sexual violence is a type of violence that can be gender-based, we analysed the results of this study, taking gender differences and anatomical sex into account (WHO, 2011).

Over the past year, most of the young people surveyed — **61%** — have received sexual jokes from their peers via mobile phone or the Internet, of which 28% have received sexual jokes several times, and 13% have received them monthly or weekly. There are significant differences between the sexes:

- **68%** of girls and **53%** of boys have received sexual jokes at least once or more. Only 4% of the surveyed boys and 11% of the girls received sexual jokes every week over the last year.

35% of the surveyed young people have received pornographic images or videos.

- Dividing the results by anatomical sex, **60%** of girls have received pornographic videos at least once, half of them several times, while only **30%** of boys have received these types of videos at all, and less than a third of them — several times.

38% of young people surveyed have experienced their peers looking at their bodies in a way that made them feel uncomfortable.

- Of the aforementioned, **49%** were boys who have experienced this at least once, and more than half of them have experienced this repeatedly, while only **26%** of girls have had this experience at all and less than half of them have had it several times. This begs the question: do girls recognize such glances at all, or have they become 'normalized' in their perception?

47% of the surveyed young people have received comments about their clothes that made them feel uncomfortable.

- 35% of the aforementioned were girls and 58% were boys. Only 7% of girls and 22% of boys have received such comments several times.

34% have experienced rumours spread about their choice of clothes (behind their backs or using a smartphone or the Internet).

- Divided by sex, 28% of girls and 40% of boys have experienced such rumours about their clothes. Only 10% of girls have experienced it repeatedly. The percentage is higher for boys — 21%.

36% of the surveyed young people have been addressed with nasty language one or more times because of their appearance (face to face, via smartphone — WhatsApp, text messages, or otherwise, or using the Internet — Instagram, Facebook, or otherwise).

- 27% of the surveyed were girls and 45% were boys, and 13% of girls and 24% of boys have experienced this repeatedly.

36% of the surveyed young people have had rumours spread about them behind their backs for not being beautiful (while they or not present or using a smartphone or the Internet).

- Divided by sex, 21% of them were girls and 42% were boys.

26% of the surveyed young people have received unwanted texts about their body or clothes, however, there are no differences regarding this issue among sexes. Among the young people surveyed, 30% have experienced their peers pressing up against them in a way that made them feel uncomfortable.

- 25% of them were girls and 34% were boys.

On average, girls experience sexual maturation faster than boys. There is a possibility that 14- to 15-year-old girls can cause more discomfort in boys, which in turn, can cause boys to behave careless, defiant, or sarcastically aggressive towards girls in response to their appearance and dress which the boys might perceive as markers of sexuality or intimacy. This behaviour by the boys should be interpreted as a defensive position. On the other hand, girls' 'harassment' of boys at age 14 to 15 could be explained by their interest or curiosity, as well as a sense of power on account of them “maturing” faster, although this is often accompanied by embarrassment and a

feeling of confusion about themselves. These results indicate the importance of early preventive work with girls and boys. Such preventive work should be done earlier with girls — from age 13. This number may be a bit higher for boys — 15. This biological factor may also explain why preventive work on these topics is not very well-developed in health education classes.

At the same time, girls are more likely to experience abusive sexual behaviour and attitudes in the form of sexually explicit jokes and pornographic images and videos. As can be seen above, sexually abusive behaviour, at least in part, truly varies by sex.

Conclusions

The conducted study shows that sexually abusive behaviour is extremely widespread among young people in Latvian schools. Therefore, it is both important and urgent to promote and implement various types of prevention programs to promote the development of healthy mutual relationships between young people, emphasizing mutual respect and equality and eliminating violence.

The prevalence of various forms of sexually abusive behaviours among the young people surveyed ranges from 25% to 35% and in some cases above 40%, or even up to 60%, which is very high compared to the similar study conducted in five European countries (Milnes, K. et al. , 2015) and the WHO data on child abuse, for example, which ranges from 9.6% for sexual violence to 22.9% for physical and 29.1% for mental violence (WHO, 2019).

The results of the study also very clearly show that the types of sexual abuse that young people experience are often gender and anatomical sex - specific. Therefore, the impact of gender norms must certainly be taken into account when designing preventive education or experience programs. This is also recommended by the WHO in its publication “Evidence for gender responsive actions to prevent violence. Young people’s health as a whole-of-society response” (WHO, 2011).

Preventive work within one class of pupils can be relatively unsuccessful if boys and girls are not separated, as sexual maturation for boys and girls occurs at different ages. Participation in the programs could be recommended for girls from the age of 13, while for boys from the age of 15. Mixed groups could also be recommended, as this approach would allow one sex to see, experience and understand the perspective of the other sex, as well as the impact of gender stereotypes and gender norms on mutual

perceptions, biases and thinking. But in this case, the groups could be made up of young people of different ages, depending on gender, anatomical sex or maturity. This suggests that non-formal education is the best platform for these types of prevention programs.

Young people with a non-heterosexual sexual identity remain an under-researched and hidden issue in Latvia.

Sources

Linde-Ozola, Z. (2019). Overview of programs for the prevention of child sexual abuse in Latvia. University of Latvia. Centrs Dardedze.

Putniņa, A., Skrastiņa, A. (2018). Situation analysis of child maltreatment prevention in Latvia. World Health Organization.

Heise L, Ellsberg M and Gottmoeller M (2002). A global overview of gender-based violence. International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics.

Khoury-Kassabri M (2009). The relationship between staff maltreatment of students and bully-victim group membership. Child Abuse Neglect.

Mansour Z, Karam S. (2011). School-Related Gender Based Violence (SRGBV) in Lebanon.

Milnes K et al. (2015) Sexual bullying in young people across five European countries Research report for the Addressing Sexual Bullying Across Europe (ASBAE) project.

Thurnherr J et al. (2008). Violent adolescents and their educational environment: a multilevel analysis. Behaviour Pediatric.

UNFPA (2010). Epidemic of Gender-based Violence in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. New York, United Nations Population Fund.

WHO (2006a). Global Estimates of Health Consequences due to Violence against Children. Background paper for the United Nations Study on Violence against Children. Geneva, World Health Organization.

WHO (2006b). Preventing child maltreatment: a guide to taking action and generating evidence, Geneva, World Health Organization.

WHO (2011). Evidence for gender responsive actions to prevent violence Young people's health as a whole-of-society response. Copenhagen, World Health Organization.

WHO (2019). Consultation in south-Eastern Europe on WHO guidelines for the health sector response to child maltreatment. Meeting report. Budve, Montenegro.

Watts C, Zimmerman C. (2002). Violence against women: global scope and magnitude. The Lancet.

1. Annex. Questionnaire.

Hello!

This is an anonymous questionnaire. Only the researcher of this study will read your answers. No one will ever know that the answers you will provide have come directly from your class or your school. Please answer honestly, even if you find it unpleasant or even silly. Read the question and then fill in the answer, circling the version of the answer you agree with. Completing the questionnaire will take 10 to 15 minutes of your time!

Over the past year, have you experienced your peers — schoolmates, classmates, or other young people:

1. Looking at your body in a way that makes you feel uncomfortable
Never Once Several times Every month Every week
2. Making sexual remarks about your body or appearance that offend or upset you
Never Once Several times Every month Every week
3. Performing sexual movements in front of you that offend or upset you
Never Once Several times Every month Every week
4. Making comments on your choice of clothes in a way that makes you feel uncomfortable
Never Once Several times Every month Every week

Over the past year, have you experienced that your peers — schoolmates, classmates, or other young people — address you with nasty words (face to face, via smartphone — WhatsApp, text messages, or otherwise, or using the Internet — Instagram, Facebook, or otherwise) because:

5. They think you are not beautiful
Never Once Several times Every month Every week
6. They think you have had sexual intercourse
Never Once Several times Every month Every week
7. They think you have not had sexual intercourse
Never Once Several times Every month Every week
8. They think you're lesbian, gay, or bisexual
Never Once Several times Every month Every week

Over the past year, have your peers — schoolmates, classmates, or other young people — ever spread rumours about you behind your back (when you are not present, or using a smartphone or the Internet) because:

9. Because of your choice of clothes

- | | | | | | |
|--|-------|------|---------------|-------------|------------|
| | Never | Once | Several times | Every month | Every week |
| 10. They think you are not beautiful | | | | | |
| | Never | Once | Several times | Every month | Every week |
| 11. They think you have had sexual intercourse | | | | | |
| | Never | Once | Several times | Every month | Every week |
| 12. They think you have not had sexual intercourse | | | | | |
| | Never | Once | Several times | Every month | Every week |
| 13. They think you're lesbian, gay, or bisexual | | | | | |
| | Never | Once | Several times | Every month | Every week |

Over the past year, have you experienced that your peers — schoolmates, classmates, or other young people — use their smartphones to:

- | | | | | | |
|---|-------|------|---------------|-------------|------------|
| 14. Take unwanted pictures under your skirt or while you aren't wearing trousers | | | | | |
| | Never | Once | Several times | Every month | Every week |
| 15. Force you to send them sexual images or videos of you | | | | | |
| | Never | Once | Several times | Every month | Every week |
| 16. Upload, send or show sexual images or videos of you to others without your permission | | | | | |
| | Never | Once | Several times | Every month | Every week |

Over the past year, have your peers — schoolmates, classmates, or other young people — used a mobile phone or the Internet to show / send you unwanted:

- | | | | | | |
|---|-------|------|---------------|-------------|------------|
| 17. Sexual jokes | | | | | |
| | Never | Once | Several times | Every month | Every week |
| 18. Pornographic images or videos | | | | | |
| | Never | Once | Several times | Every month | Every week |
| 19. Texts about you or your clothes | | | | | |
| | Never | Once | Several times | Every month | Every week |
| 20. Texts about sexual intercourse with you | | | | | |
| | Never | Once | Several times | Every month | Every week |

Over the past year, have you experienced that your peers — schoolmates, classmates, or other young people:

- | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 21. Physically press themselves against you in a way that makes you feel uncomfortable | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|

- Never Once Several times Every month Every week
22. Show you their private body parts when you don't want it
- Never Once Several times Every month Every week
23. Touch your breasts or body when you don't want it
- Never Once Several times Every month Every week
24. Touch your other private body parts when you don't want it
- Never Once Several times Every month Every week
25. Force you to do something sexual when you don't want it
- Never Once Several times Every month Every week
26. Have you discussed these issues with your
- a. Friends
 - b. Parents
 - c. Class teacher
 - d. School social worker
 - e. School psychologist
27. Your age _____
28. Your anatomical sex _____

Thank you for supporting this study, your time and for being responsive!

2. Annex. Summary of the results of the Latvian study, not dividing the results by sex.

Over the past year, have you experienced that your peers — schoolmates, classmates, or other young people:

Look at your body in a way that makes you feel uncomfortable

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Never	314	62.5	62.5
Once	94	18.7	81.3
Several times	72	14.3	95.6
Every month	12	2.4	98.0
Every week	10	2.0	100.0
Total	502	100.0	

Make sexual remarks about your body or appearance that offend or upset you

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Never	382	76.1	76.1
Once	62	12.4	88.4
Several times	42	8.4	96.8
Every month	12	2.4	99.2
Every week	4	.8	100.0
Total	502	100.0	

Perform sexual movements around you that make you feel uncomfortable

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Never	420	83.7	83.7
Once	54	10.8	94.4
Several times	22	4.4	98.8
Every month	2	.4	99.2
Every week	4	.8	100.0
Total	502	100.0	

Make comments about your choice of clothes in a way that makes you feel uncomfortable

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Never	268	53.4	53.6
Once	142	28.3	82.0
Several times	74	14.7	96.8
Every month	6	1.2	98.0
Every week	10	2.0	100.0
Total	500	99.6	
Missing	2	.4	
Total	502	100.0	

Over the past year, have you experienced that your peers — schoolmates, classmates, or other young people — address you with nasty words (face to face, via smartphone — WhatsApp, text messages, or otherwise, or using the Internet — Instagram, Facebook, or otherwise) because:

They think you are not beautiful

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Never	322	64.1	64.1
Once	88	17.5	81.7
Several times	68	13.5	95.2
Every month	6	1.2	96.4
Every week	18	3.6	100.0
Total	502	100.0	

They think you have had sexual intercourse

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Never	428	85.3	85.3
Once	40	8.0	93.2
Several times	24	4.8	98.0
Every month	4	.8	98.8
Every week	6	1.2	100.0
Total	502	100.0	

They think you have not had sexual intercourse

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Never	430	85.7	85.7
Once	30	6.0	91.6
Several times	30	6.0	97.6
Every month	2	.4	98.0
Every week	10	2.0	100.0
Total	502	100.0	

They think you're lesbian, gay, or bisexual

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Never	424	84.5	84.5
Once	40	8.0	92.4
Several times	32	6.4	98.8
Every month	2	.4	99.2
Every week	4	.8	100.0
Total	502	100.0	

Over the last year, have your peers — schoolmates, classmates, or other young people — ever spread rumours about you behind your back (when you are not present, or using a smartphone or the Internet) because:

They make comments about your choice of clothes behind your back

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Never	332	66.1	66.1
Once	94	18.7	84.9
Several times	66	13.1	98.0
Every month	8	1.6	99.6
Every week	2	.4	100.0
Total	502	100.0	

They think you are not beautiful

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Never	322	64.1	64.1
Once	88	17.5	81.7
Several times	68	13.5	95.2
Every month	6	1.2	96.4
Every week	18	3.6	100.0
Total	502	100.0	

Because they think you have had sexual intercourse, talking behind your back

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Never	446	88.8	88.8
Once	36	7.2	96.0
Several times	12	2.4	98.4
Every month	4	.8	99.2
Every week	4	.8	100.0
Total	502	100.0	

Because they think you have not had sexual intercourse, talking behind your back

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Never	474	94.4	94.4
Once	16	3.2	97.6
Several times	8	1.6	99.2
Every month	2	.4	99.6
Every week	2	.4	100.0
Total	502	100.0	

Because they think you're lesbian, gay, or bisexual, talking behind your back

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Never	460	91.6	91.6
Once	22	4.4	96.0
Several times	18	3.6	99.6
Every week	2	.4	100.0
Total	502	100.0	

Over the past year, have you experienced that your peers — schoolmates, classmates, or other young people — use their smartphones to:

Take unwanted pictures under your skirt or while you aren't wearing trousers

	Frequency Percentage		Cumulative percentage
Never	490	97.6	97.6
Once	6	1.2	98.8
Several times	4	.8	99.6
Every week	2	.4	100.0
Total	502	100.0	

Force you to send them sexual images or videos of you

	Frequency Percentage		Cumulative percentage
Never	464	92.4	92.4
Once	32	6.4	98.8
Several times	4	.8	99.6
Every week	2	.4	100.0
Total	502	100.0	

Spread sexual images or videos of you

	Frequency Percentage		Cumulative percentage
Never	474	94.4	94.4
Once	14	2.8	97.2
Several times	12	2.4	99.6
Every week	2	.4	100.0
Total	502	100.0	

Over the past year, have your peers — schoolmates, classmates, or other young people — used a mobile phone or the Internet to show / send you:

Send you jokes of a sexual nature

	Frequency Percentage		Cumulative percentage
Never	198	39.4	39.4
Once	98	19.5	59.0
Several times	140	27.9	86.9
Every month	26	5.2	92.0
Every week	40	8.0	100.0
Total	502	100.0	

Send you pornographic images or videos

	Frequency Percentage		Cumulative percentage
Never	326	64.9	64.9
Once	90	17.9	82.9
Several times	74	14.7	97.6
Every month	10	2.0	99.6
Every week	2	.4	100.0
Total	502	100.0	

Send you text messages about you or your clothes

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Never	370	73.7	73.7
Once	76	15.1	88.8
Several times	50	10.0	98.8
Every month	4	.8	99.6
Every week	2	.4	100.0
Total	502	100.0	

Send you text messages about having sexual intercourse with you

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Never	452	90.0	90.4
Once	20	4.0	94.4
Several times	16	3.2	97.6
Every month	4	.8	98.4
Every week	8	1.6	100.0
Total	500	99.6	
Missing	2	.4	
Total	502	100.0	

Over the past year, have you experienced that your peers — schoolmates, classmates, or other young people:

Physically press themselves against you in a way that makes you feel uncomfortable

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Never	354	70.5	70.5
Once	100	19.9	90.4
Several times	36	7.2	97.6
Every month	10	2.0	99.6
Every week	2	.4	100.0
Total	502	100.0	

Show you their private body parts when you don't want it

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Never	474	94.4	94.4
Once	14	2.8	97.2
Several times	8	1.6	98.8
Every month	2	.4	99.2
Every week	4	.8	100.0
Total	502	100.0	

Touch your breasts or other body parts when you don't want it

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Never	408	81.3	81.3
Once	54	10.8	92.0
Several times	28	5.6	97.6
Every month	4	.8	98.4
Every week	8	1.6	100.0
Total	502	100.0	

Touch your other private body parts when you don't want it

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Never	432	86.1	86.1
Once	42	8.4	94.4
Several times	20	4.0	98.4
Every month	2	.4	98.8
Every week	6	1.2	100.0
Total	502	100.0	

Force you to do something sexual when you don't want it

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Never	474	94.4	94.4
Once	24	4.8	99.2
Every week	4	.8	100.0
Total	502	100.0	

Have you discussed these issues with:

You've discussed these questions with your friends

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
No	224	44.6	44.6
Yes	278	55.4	100.0
Total	502	100.0	

You've discussed these questions with your parents

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
No	338	67.3	67.3
Yes	164	32.7	100.0
Total	502	100.0	

You've discussed these questions with your class teacher

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
No	486	96.8	96.8
Yes	16	3.2	100.0
Total	502	100.0	

You've discussed these questions with your school social pedagogue

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
No	486	96.8	96.8
Yes	16	3.2	100.0
Total	502	100.0	

You've discussed these questions with your school psychologist

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
No	496	98.8	98.8
Yes	6	1.2	100.0
Total	502	100.0	

3. Annex. Summary of the results of the study with analysis of the sex differences

Looking at one's body in a way that made them feel uncomfortable						
Your sex			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Female	Valid	Never	186	73.8	73.8	73.8
		Once	40	15.9	15.9	89.7
		Several times	20	7.9	7.9	97.6
		Every month	2	.8	.8	98.4
		Every week	4	1.6	1.6	100.0
		Total	252	100.0	100.0	
Male	Valid	Never	128	51.2	51.2	51.2
		Once	54	21.6	21.6	72.8
		Several times	52	20.8	20.8	93.6
		Every month	10	4.0	4.0	97.6
		Every week	6	2.4	2.4	100.0
		Total	250	100.0	100.0	

Making sexual remarks about one's body or appearance that offended or upset them						
Your sex			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Female	Valid	Never	210	83.3	83.3	83.3
		Once	16	6.3	6.3	89.7
		Several times	18	7.1	7.1	96.8
		Every month	6	2.4	2.4	99.2
		Every week	2	.8	.8	100.0
		Total	252	100.0	100.0	
Male	Valid	Never	172	68.8	68.8	68.8
		Once	46	18.4	18.4	87.2
		Several times	24	9.6	9.6	96.8
		Every month	6	2.4	2.4	99.2
		Every week	2	.8	.8	100.0
		Total	250	100.0	100.0	

Performing sexual movements around someone that made them feel uncomfortable						
Your sex			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Female	Valid	Never	216	85.7	85.7	85.7
		Once	24	9.5	9.5	95.2
		Several times	10	4.0	4.0	99.2
		Every week	2	.8	.8	100.0
		Total	252	100.0	100.0	
Male	Valid	Never	204	81.6	81.6	81.6
		Once	30	12.0	12.0	93.6
		Several times	12	4.8	4.8	98.4
		Every month	2	.8	.8	99.2
		Every week	2	.8	.8	100.0
		Total	250	100.0	100.0	

Making comments about one's choice of clothes in a way that made them feel uncomfortable						
Your sex			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Female	Valid	Never	164	65.1	65.6	65.6
		Once	66	26.2	26.4	92.0
		Several times	18	7.1	7.2	99.2
		Every week	2	.8	.8	100.0
		Total	250	99.2	100.0	
	Missing	System	2	.8		
	Total		252	100.0		
Male	Valid	Never	104	41.6	41.6	41.6
		Once	76	30.4	30.4	72.0
		Several times	56	22.4	22.4	94.4
		Every month	6	2.4	2.4	96.8
		Every week	8	3.2	3.2	100.0
		Total	250	100.0	100.0	

Considering someone not beautiful						
Your sex			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Female	Valid	Never	184	73.0	73.0	73.0
		Once	36	14.3	14.3	87.3
		Several times	24	9.5	9.5	96.8
		Every month	4	1.6	1.6	98.4
		Every week	4	1.6	1.6	100.0
		Total	252	100.0	100.0	
Male	Valid	Never	138	55.2	55.2	55.2
		Once	52	20.8	20.8	76.0
		Several times	44	17.6	17.6	93.6
		Every month	2	.8	.8	94.4
		Every week	14	5.6	5.6	100.0
		Total	250	100.0	100.0	

Thinking someone has had sexual intercourse						
Your sex			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Female	Valid	Never	220	87.3	87.3	87.3
		Once	12	4.8	4.8	92.1
		Several times	14	5.6	5.6	97.6
		Every month	2	.8	.8	98.4
		Every week	4	1.6	1.6	100.0
		Total	252	100.0	100.0	
Male	Valid	Never	208	83.2	83.2	83.2
		Once	28	11.2	11.2	94.4
		Several times	10	4.0	4.0	98.4
		Every month	2	.8	.8	99.2
		Every week	2	.8	.8	100.0
		Total	250	100.0	100.0	

Thinking someone has not had sexual intercourse						
Your sex			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Female	Valid	Never	212	84.1	84.1	84.1
		Once	16	6.3	6.3	90.5
		Several times	16	6.3	6.3	96.8
		Every week	8	3.2	3.2	100.0
		Total	252	100.0	100.0	
Male	Valid	Never	218	87.2	87.2	87.2
		Once	14	5.6	5.6	92.8
		Several times	14	5.6	5.6	98.4
		Every month	2	.8	.8	99.2
		Every week	2	.8	.8	100.0
		Total	250	100.0	100.0	

Thinking someone is lesbian, gay, or bisexual						
Your sex			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Female	Valid	Never	212	84.1	84.1	84.1
		Once	14	5.6	5.6	89.7
		Several times	20	7.9	7.9	97.6
		Every month	2	.8	.8	98.4
		Every week	4	1.6	1.6	100.0
		Total	252	100.0	100.0	
Male	Valid	Never	212	84.8	84.8	84.8
		Once	26	10.4	10.4	95.2
		Several times	12	4.8	4.8	100.0
		Total	250	100.0	100.0	

Making comments about one's choice of clothes behind one's back						
Your sex			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Female	Valid	Never	182	72.2	72.2	72.2
		Once	46	18.3	18.3	90.5
		Several times	24	9.5	9.5	100.0
		Total	252	100.0	100.0	
Male	Valid	Never	150	60.0	60.0	60.0
		Once	48	19.2	19.2	79.2
		Several times	42	16.8	16.8	96.0
		Every month	8	3.2	3.2	99.2
		Every week	2	.8	.8	100.0
		Total	250	100.0	100.0	

Making comments behind one's back because they are perceived as not beautiful						
Your sex			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Female	Valid	Never	198	78.6	78.6	78.6
		Once	28	11.1	11.1	89.7
		Several times	22	8.7	8.7	98.4
		Every week	4	1.6	1.6	100.0
		Total	252	100.0	100.0	
Male	Valid	Never	146	58.4	58.4	58.4
		Once	68	27.2	27.2	85.6
		Several times	26	10.4	10.4	96.0
		Every month	4	1.6	1.6	97.6
		Every week	6	2.4	2.4	100.0
		Total	250	100.0	100.0	

Making comments behind one's back because they are perceived as having had sexual intercourse

Your sex			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Female	Valid	Never	228	90.5	90.5	90.5
		Once	14	5.6	5.6	96.0
		Several times	6	2.4	2.4	98.4
		Every month	2	.8	.8	99.2
		Every week	2	.8	.8	100.0
		Total	252	100.0	100.0	
Male	Valid	Never	218	87.2	87.2	87.2
		Once	22	8.8	8.8	96.0
		Several times	6	2.4	2.4	98.4
		Every month	2	.8	.8	99.2
		Every week	2	.8	.8	100.0
		Total	250	100.0	100.0	

Making comments behind one's back because they are perceived as not having had sexual intercourse

Your sex			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Female	Valid	Never	236	93.7	93.7	93.7
		Once	14	5.6	5.6	99.2
		Every week	2	.8	.8	100.0
		Total	252	100.0	100.0	
Male	Valid	Never	238	95.2	95.2	95.2
		Once	2	.8	.8	96.0
		Several times	8	3.2	3.2	99.2
		Every month	2	.8	.8	100.0
		Total	250	100.0	100.0	

Making comments behind one's back because they are perceived as being lesbian, gay, or bisexual						
Your sex			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Female	Valid	Never	226	89.7	89.7	89.7
		Once	14	5.6	5.6	95.2
		Several times	10	4.0	4.0	99.2
		Every week	2	.8	.8	100.0
		Total	252	100.0	100.0	
Male	Valid	Never	234	93.6	93.6	93.6
		Once	8	3.2	3.2	96.8
		Several times	8	3.2	3.2	100.0
		Total	250	100.0	100.0	

Taking of unwanted pictures under one's skirt or while they aren't wearing trousers						
Your sex			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Female	Valid	Never	248	98.4	98.4	98.4
		Once	2	.8	.8	99.2
		Every week	2	.8	.8	100.0
		Total	252	100.0	100.0	
Male	Valid	Never	242	96.8	96.8	96.8
		Once	4	1.6	1.6	98.4
		Several times	4	1.6	1.6	100.0
		Total	250	100.0	100.0	

Forcing someone to send them sexual images or videos of them						
Your sex			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Female	Valid	Never	244	96.8	96.8	96.8
		Once	6	2.4	2.4	99.2
		Every week	2	.8	.8	100.0
		Total	252	100.0	100.0	
Male	Valid	Never	220	88.0	88.0	88.0
		Once	26	10.4	10.4	98.4
		Several times	4	1.6	1.6	100.0
		Total	250	100.0	100.0	

Spreading of sexual images or videos of someone						
Your sex			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Female	Valid	Never	242	96.0	96.0	96.0
		Once	2	.8	.8	96.8
		Several times	6	2.4	2.4	99.2
		Every week	2	.8	.8	100.0
		Total	252	100.0	100.0	
Male	Valid	Never	232	92.8	92.8	92.8
		Once	12	4.8	4.8	97.6
		Several times	6	2.4	2.4	100.0
		Total	250	100.0	100.0	

Sending of sexual jokes						
Your sex			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Female	Valid	Never	80	31.7	31.7	31.7
		Once	40	15.9	15.9	47.6
		Several times	84	33.3	33.3	81.0
		Every month	18	7.1	7.1	88.1
		Every week	30	11.9	11.9	100.0
		Total	252	100.0	100.0	
Male	Valid	Never	118	47.2	47.2	47.2
		Once	58	23.2	23.2	70.4
		Several times	56	22.4	22.4	92.8
		Every month	8	3.2	3.2	96.0
		Every week	10	4.0	4.0	100.0
		Total	250	100.0	100.0	

Sending or showing someone pornographic images or videos						
Your sex			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Female	Valid	Never	150	59.5	59.5	59.5
		Once	38	15.1	15.1	74.6
		Several times	54	21.4	21.4	96.0
		Every month	8	3.2	3.2	99.2
		Every week	2	.8	.8	100.0
		Total	252	100.0	100.0	
Male	Valid	Never	176	70.4	70.4	70.4
		Once	52	20.8	20.8	91.2
		Several times	20	8.0	8.0	99.2
		Every month	2	.8	.8	100.0
		Total	250	100.0	100.0	

Sending someone text messages about them or their choice of clothes						
Your sex			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Female	Valid	Never	190	75.4	75.4	75.4
		Once	30	11.9	11.9	87.3
		Several times	26	10.3	10.3	97.6
		Every month	4	1.6	1.6	99.2
		Every week	2	.8	.8	100.0
		Total	252	100.0	100.0	
Male	Valid	Never	180	72.0	72.0	72.0
		Once	46	18.4	18.4	90.4
		Several times	24	9.6	9.6	100.0
		Total	250	100.0	100.0	

Sending someone text messages about having sexual intercourse with them						
Your sex			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Female	Valid	Never	224	88.9	89.6	89.6
		Once	8	3.2	3.2	92.8
		Several times	8	3.2	3.2	96.0
		Every month	2	.8	.8	96.8
		Every week	8	3.2	3.2	100.0
		Total	250	99.2	100.0	
	Missing	System	2	.8		
Total			252	100.0		
Male	Valid	Never	228	91.2	91.2	91.2
		Once	12	4.8	4.8	96.0
		Several times	8	3.2	3.2	99.2
		Every month	2	.8	.8	100.0
		Total	250	100.0	100.0	
	Total			250	100.0	

Physically press themselves against someone in a way that made them feel uncomfortable						
Your sex			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Female	Valid	Never	190	75.4	75.4	75.4
		Once	42	16.7	16.7	92.1
		Several times	12	4.8	4.8	96.8
		Every month	6	2.4	2.4	99.2
		Every week	2	.8	.8	100.0
		Total	252	100.0	100.0	
Male	Valid	Never	164	65.6	65.6	65.6
		Once	58	23.2	23.2	88.8
		Several times	24	9.6	9.6	98.4
		Every month	4	1.6	1.6	100.0
		Total	250	100.0	100.0	

Showing someone their private body parts when they don't want it						
Your sex			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Female	Valid	Never	234	92.9	92.9	92.9
		Once	4	1.6	1.6	94.4
		Several times	8	3.2	3.2	97.6
		Every month	2	.8	.8	98.4
		Every week	4	1.6	1.6	100.0
		Total	252	100.0	100.0	
Male	Valid	Never	240	96.0	96.0	96.0
		Once	10	4.0	4.0	100.0
		Total	250	100.0	100.0	

Touching someone's breasts or other body parts when they don't want it						
Your sex			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Female	Valid	Never	214	84.9	84.9	84.9
		Once	18	7.1	7.1	92.1
		Several times	16	6.3	6.3	98.4
		Every week	4	1.6	1.6	100.0
		Total	252	100.0	100.0	
Male	Valid	Never	194	77.6	77.6	77.6
		Once	36	14.4	14.4	92.0
		Several times	12	4.8	4.8	96.8
		Every month	4	1.6	1.6	98.4
		Every week	4	1.6	1.6	100.0
		Total	250	100.0	100.0	

Touching other private body parts when they don't want it						
Your sex			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Female	Valid	Never	216	85.7	85.7	85.7
		Once	20	7.9	7.9	93.7
		Several times	12	4.8	4.8	98.4
		Every week	4	1.6	1.6	100.0
		Total	252	100.0	100.0	
Male	Valid	Never	216	86.4	86.4	86.4
		Once	22	8.8	8.8	95.2
		Several times	8	3.2	3.2	98.4
		Every month	2	.8	.8	99.2
		Every week	2	.8	.8	100.0
		Total	250	100.0	100.0	

Forcing someone to do something sexual when they don't want it						
Your sex			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Female	Valid	Never	242	96.0	96.0	96.0
		Once	6	2.4	2.4	98.4
		Every week	4	1.6	1.6	100.0
		Total	252	100.0	100.0	
Male	Valid	Never	232	92.8	92.8	92.8
		Once	18	7.2	7.2	100.0
		Total	250	100.0	100.0	

Percentage of someone discussing these questions with their friends						
Your sex			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Female	Valid	No	134	53.2	53.2	53.2
		Yes	118	46.8	46.8	100.0
		Total	252	100.0	100.0	
Male	Valid	No	90	36.0	36.0	36.0
		Yes	160	64.0	64.0	100.0
		Total	250	100.0	100.0	

Percentage of someone discussing these questions with their parents						
Your sex			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Female	Valid	No	190	75.4	75.4	75.4
		Yes	62	24.6	24.6	100.0
		Total	252	100.0	100.0	
Male	Valid	No	148	59.2	59.2	59.2
		Yes	102	40.8	40.8	100.0
		Total	250	100.0	100.0	

Percentage of someone discussing these questions with their class teacher						
Your sex			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Female	Valid	No	246	97.6	97.6	97.6
		Yes	6	2.4	2.4	100.0
		Total	252	100.0	100.0	
Male	Valid	No	240	96.0	96.0	96.0
		Yes	10	4.0	4.0	100.0
		Total	250	100.0	100.0	

Percentage of someone discussing these questions with their school social pedagogue						
Your sex			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Female	Valid	No	242	96.0	96.0	96.0
		Yes	10	4.0	4.0	100.0
		Total	252	100.0	100.0	
Male	Valid	No	244	97.6	97.6	97.6
		Yes	6	2.4	2.4	100.0
		Total	250	100.0	100.0	

Percentage of someone discussing these questions with their school psychologists						
Your sex			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Female	Valid	No	252	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	Valid	No	244	97.6	97.6	97.6
		Yes	6	2.4	2.4	100.0
		Total	250	100.0	100.0	

Age						
Your sex			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Female	Valid	12	4	1.6	1.6	1.6
		13	76	30.2	30.2	31.7
		14	68	27.0	27.0	58.7
		15	68	27.0	27.0	85.7
		16	28	11.1	11.1	96.8
		17	4	1.6	1.6	98.4
		18	4	1.6	1.6	100.0
		Total	252	100.0	100.0	
Male	Valid	11	2	,8	,8	,8
		12	6	2.4	2.4	3.2
		13	92	36.8	36.8	40.0
		14	56	22.4	22.4	62.4
		15	68	27.2	27.2	89.6
		16	20	8.0	8.0	97.6
		17	4	1.6	1.6	99.2
		18	2	,8	,8	100.0
		Total	250	100.0	100.0	