

An international pilot study of sexual health questions for use in the health behaviour in school aged children study 2013/2014



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INTRODUCTION

The Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) study is a cross-national research project which aims to increase the understanding of young people's health and well-being, including sexual behaviours (www.hbsc.org). Internationally comparable data are collected from over 200,000 students aged 11, 13 and 15 year olds every four years across 43 participating countries. The findings are used to inform and influence population health, health services and health education policy and practice at local, national and international levels, in addition to contributing to the academic literature.

The inclusion of four sexual behavior questions has been mandatory in HBSC since 2002. Due to practical, political and ethical reasons, these questions were only introduced to 15 year old students in the Irish study in 2010. Problems with the international comparison of these mandatory questions and requests for further information about young people's sexual behaviours has prompted the development of new sexual behaviour questions. To date, published journal articles have focused predominantly on contraception use, a topic where the cross-national data were sparse¹⁻³. The introduction of more consistent mandatory questions along with additional optional questions provides the context for more comparative data regarding adolescent sexual behaviour and relationships.

OBJECTIVES

The aim of the pilot study was to provide guidance to the international network on the utility and appropriateness of the new mandatory and optional sexual health items. The objectives were as follows:

- To provide guidance on the acceptability (in different cultures), understandability, answerability, skew, translatability and relevance of proposed items
- To provide information on potential participants' contextual understanding of the proposed items.

METHODS

A pilot of the proposed new mandatory items was conducted between 2011 and 2012 in France, Ireland, Portugal and Romania. A sample of 466 participants aged 13-19 were recruited through schools from deliberately contrasting socio-economic backgrounds and educational contexts (France n=98, Ireland n=233, Portugal n=30, Romania n=105). Ethical approval was granted by the Research Ethics Committee of the National University of Ireland, Galway and consent from schools, parents and children was obtained where required. The pilot study comprised of both questionnaire administration followed by qualitative exploration with students. The topics covered in the sexual behaviour questions were as follows:

Mandatory Questions:

- Experience of sexual intercourse
- Contraception use at last sexual intercourse
 - Age at first sexual intercourse

Optional Questions: Romantic Experiences

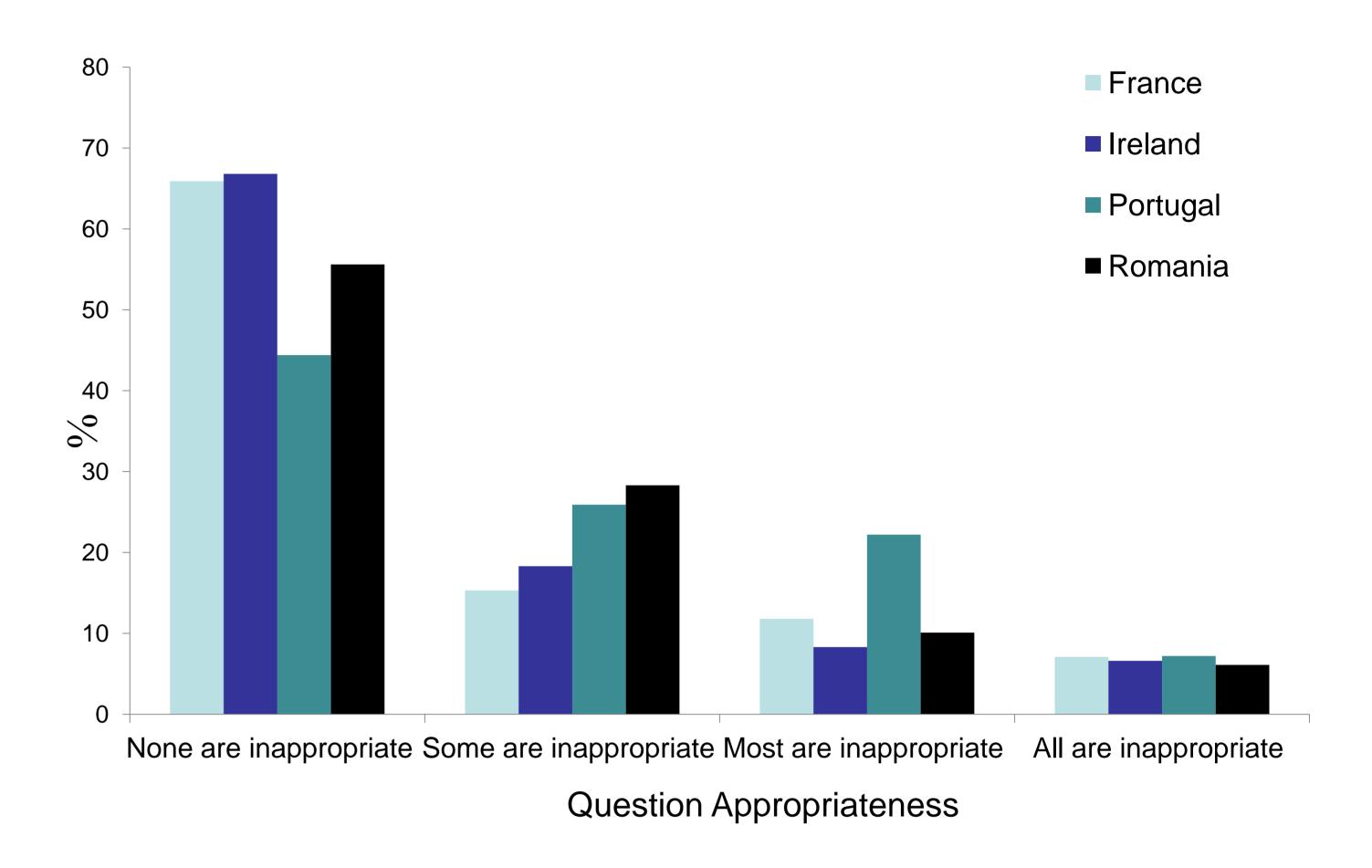
- Experience of ever being in love
- Experience of a romantic relationship

Optional Questions: First Sexual Intercourse

- Age of partner at first sexual intercourse
- Contraception use at first sexual intercourse
- Perception of timing of first sexual intercourse
- Substance use prior to first sexual intercourse
- Perception of age of first sexual intercourse

RESULTS

Figure 1: Appropriateness of the pilot sexual behaviour questions



Quantitative findings identified that approximately 80% of respondents reported that no or some questions were inappropriate, whereas approximately 7% considered all of the questions inappropriate. Cross national differences in these responses were identified. Negative opinions on the questionnaire were higher in Portugal and Romania, but were lower in France and Ireland.

Qualitative comments from the pilot suggests that overall, the phrasing and agetargeting of the questions were considered appropriate. With the exception of a small number of respondents who commented on the personal nature of the content and suggested minor alterations to the wording, no specific issues with the questions were identified.

CONCLUSION

The findings have provided positive information on the utility and appropriateness of the items. Qualitative feedback suggests that overall, questions were both relevant and age-appropriate. With the exception of a small number of respondents who commented on the personal nature of the content and suggested minor alterations to the wording, no specific issues with the questions were identified.

These international findings have provided guidance for the mandatory and optional sexual health questions for use in the 2013/2014 HBSC study. They have informed an internationally standardised protocol which will enable the collection of internationally comparable data on adolescent sexual behaviours.

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