



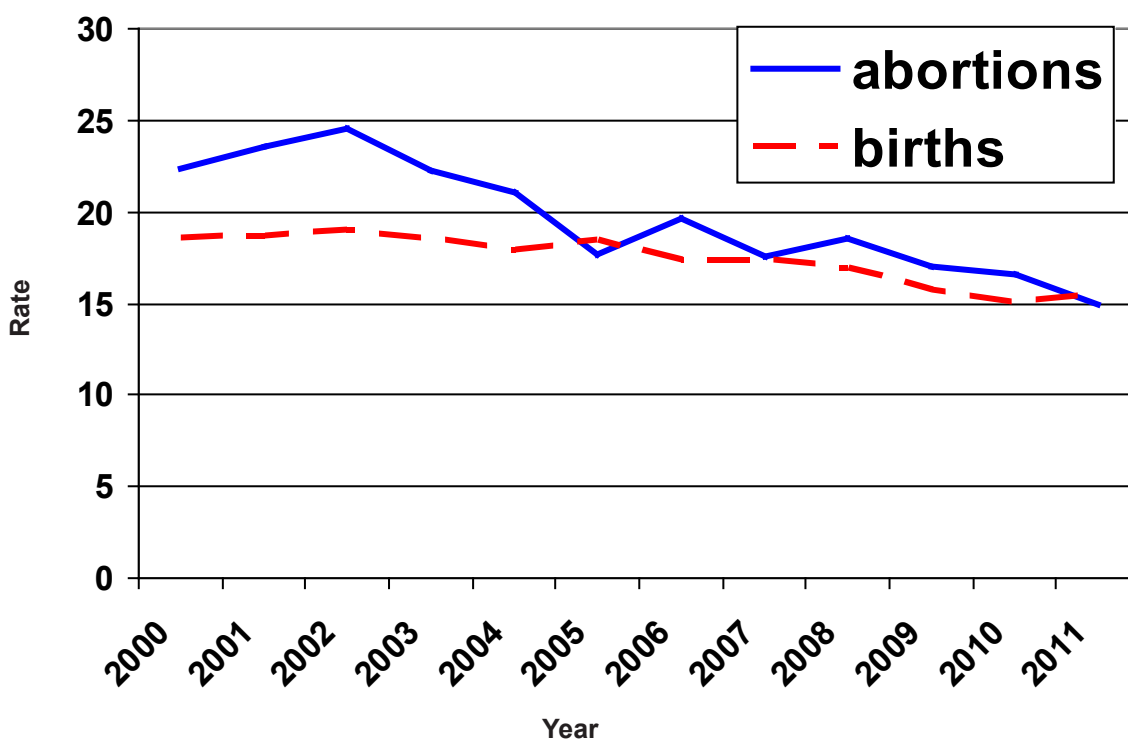
## SEXUAL HEALTH STATISTICS

(updated Sept 2014)

### Teenage pregnancy

- South Australia (and Australia) has one of the highest teenage pregnancy and abortion rates in developed countries. Although unacceptably high, the teenage pregnancy and abortion rates have been declining in SA over the last decade.
- In SA in 2011 the teenage pregnancy rate was 30.5 per 1000 women. This was the lowest rate recorded since 1970, when abortion statistics became available to derive a pregnancy rate.
- In SA in 2011 the teenage abortion rate was 15 per 1000 women, compared to 16.6 in 2010. This equates to a drop from 871 abortions to 774.
- In SA in 2011, 809 teenagers gave birth. Some were as young as 13.

### SA birth and abortion rate per 1000 teenage women





## Comparative pregnancy, birth and abortion data, 2010 (rate per 1000 for the age group 15–19 years)

	Pregnancy	Birth	Abortion
England/Wales	55 <sup>5</sup>	33 <sup>2</sup>	22 <sup>2</sup>
United States	46	34 <sup>7</sup>	12 <sup>8</sup>
Australia	34	15 <sup>1</sup>	19 <sup>4</sup>
Sweden	20	6 <sup>6</sup>	14 <sup>4</sup>
Netherlands	8	5 <sup>6</sup>	3 <sup>4</sup>

Nationally, birth data is able to be accessed from the Australian Bureau of Statistics but accurate abortion data is particularly difficult to access. Abortion statistics are not collected (and/ or reported) in the same way in each state in Australia.

Pregnancy, birth and abortion data is not collected and reported regularly and in the same way in different countries.

The above data has been gathered and interpreted from a range of sources. In some cases the abortion rate has been calculated from data that estimates the % of total pregnancies that end in an abortion in different countries per 1000 women in the 15–19 age group.

All figures have been rounded to a total number. All the data included in the table above is for the year of 2010, so although at times an estimation, it is clear that there are significant differences in teenage pregnancy, birth and abortion numbers in different countries.

Dr. Van Lunsen, of the University of Amsterdam, (where teenage pregnancy and abortion numbers are some of the lowest in the world) suggests this is due to 4 principal factors: liberal sexual attitudes, excellent sex education, free supplies of contraception and legal abortion<sup>3</sup>.

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 33010DO001\_2011 Births, Australia, 2011
2. Department of Health, Published May 2011 *Abortion Statistics, England and Wales: 2010*
3. Grimes D. MD Sep 2000 *Updates in Contraception From The XVI World Congress of the International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics* [http://www.medscape.com/viewarticle/408927\\_6](http://www.medscape.com/viewarticle/408927_6)
4. Henshaw Stanley K., Singh Susheela and Haas Taylor, The Guttmacher Institute (Jan, 1999) *The Incidence of Abortion Worldwide* <http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/journals/25s3099.html> viewed 21.8.13
5. Office for National Statistics, Statistical Bulletin 28 February 2012 *Conceptions in England and Wales, 2010*
6. United Nations Statistics Division, Demographic and Social Statistics 2000–2010 *Live births by age of mother and sex of child, general and age-specific fertility rates: latest available year, 2000–2009, 2009/2010* <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/dyb/dyb2009-2010/Table10.pdf> viewed 21.8.13
7. US Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics *NCHS Data Brief No. 89* April 2012
8. Division of Reproductive Health, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, CDC, *Abortion Surveillance — United States, 2010* Surveillance summaries November 29, 2013 / 62(ss08);1–44

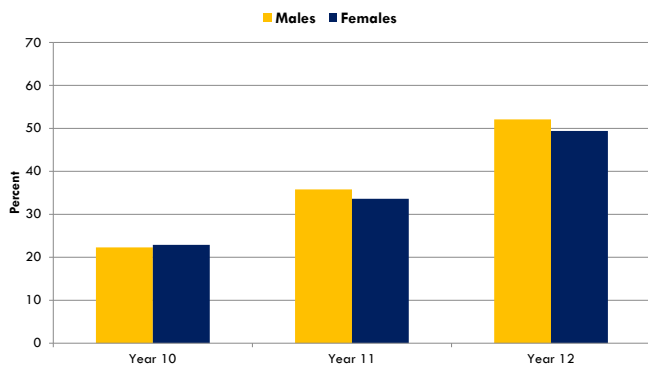


## 5<sup>th</sup> National Survey of Australian Secondary Students and Sexual Health 2013

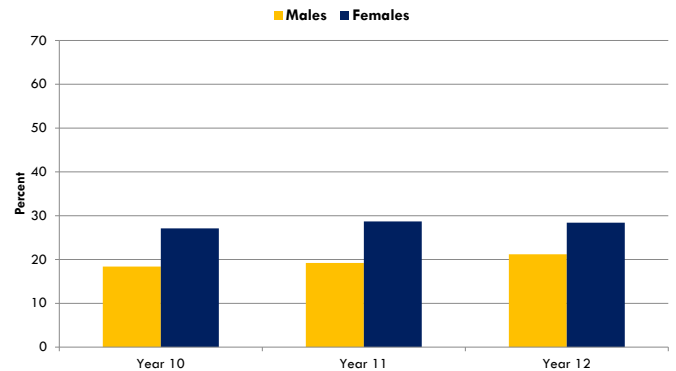
The full report can be accessed at [www.latrobe.edu.au](http://www.latrobe.edu.au)

The following graphs show a selection of the findings.

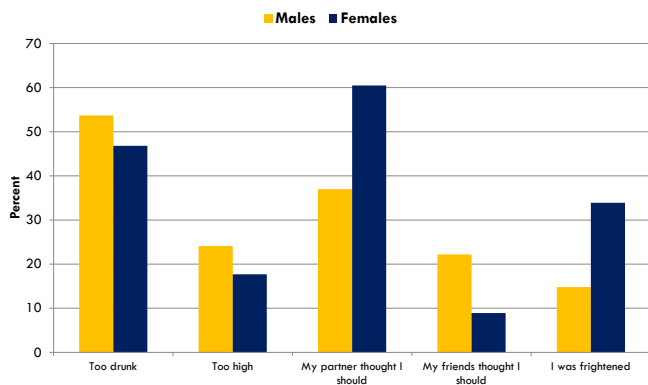
### Students who have ever had sexual intercourse



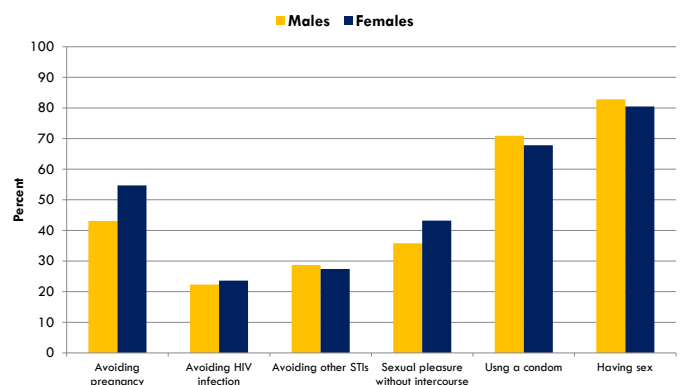
### Sexually active students who have ever had unwanted sex



### Sexually active students (Year 10–12) who have ever had unwanted sex: reasons

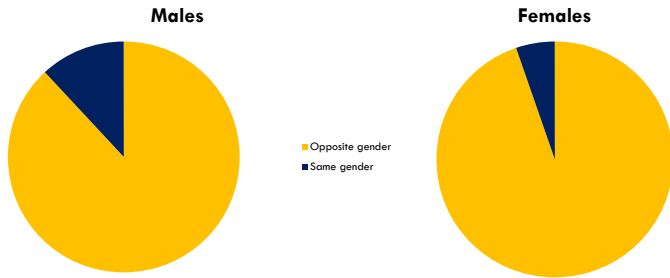


### Sexually active students who discussed sex-related issues during the last sexual encounter

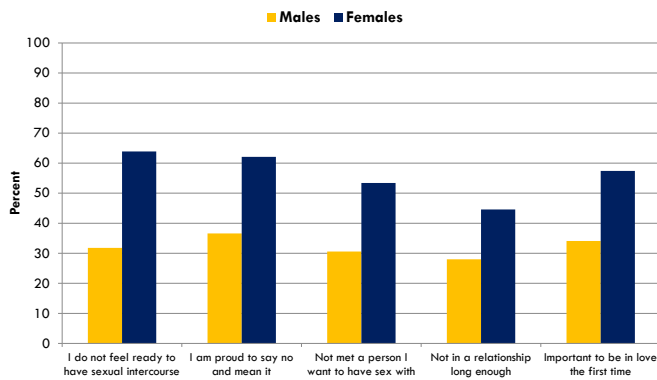




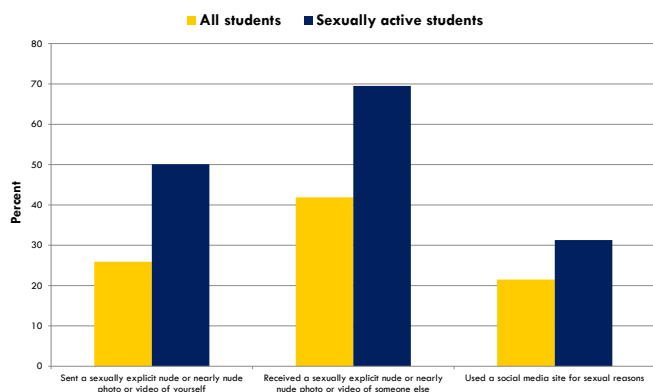
## Most recent sexual partner



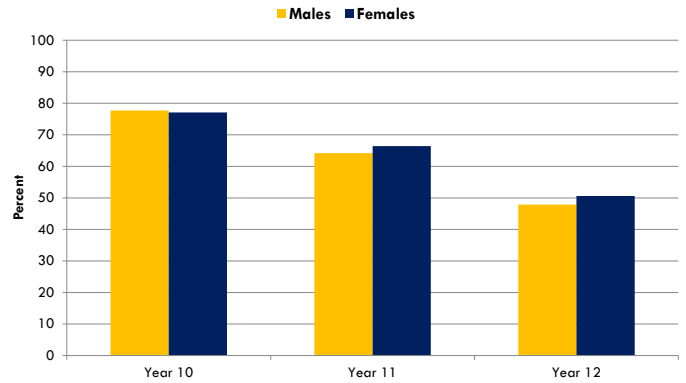
## Reasons rated as 'extremely important' for not having sexual intercourse amongst non-sexually active students



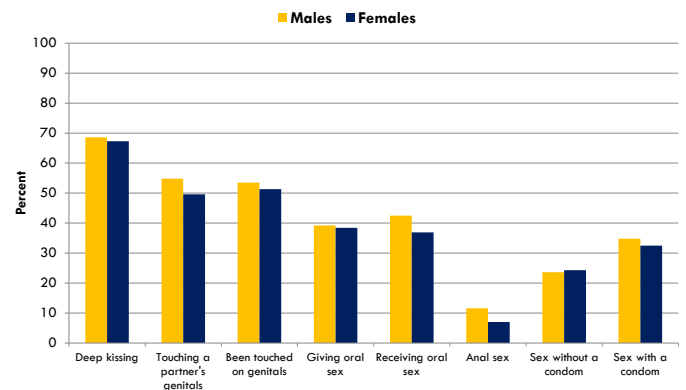
## Sexual experiences using new technologies



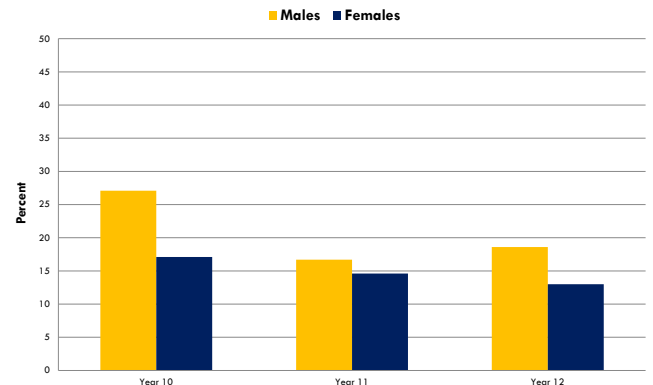
## Students who have not ever had sexual intercourse



## Students' reported sexual activities

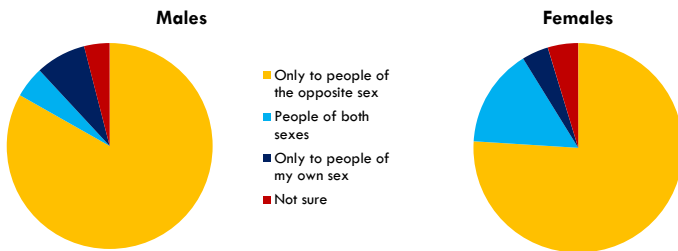


## Sexually active students who were drunk or high the last time they had sex



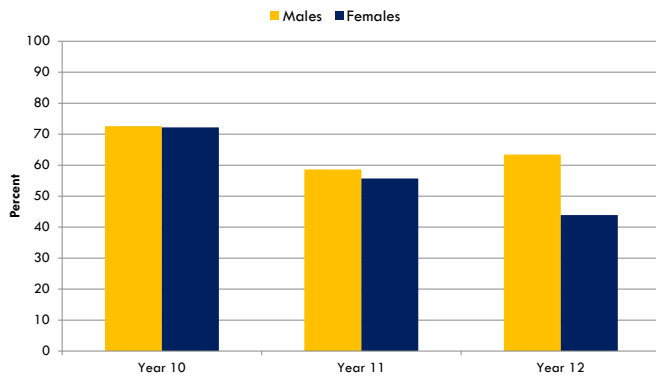


## Students' sexual attraction

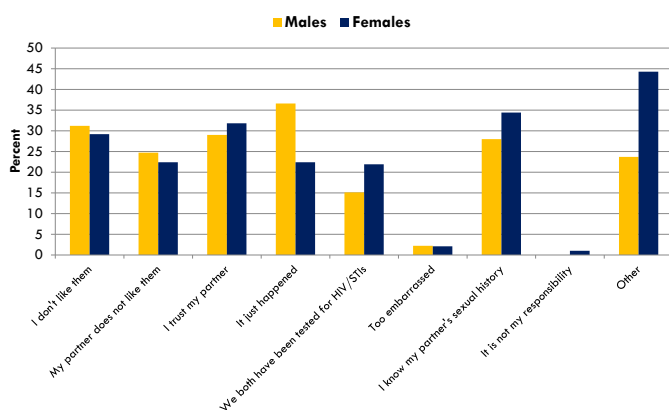


Around 21% of senior students are not attracted exclusively to people of the opposite sex.

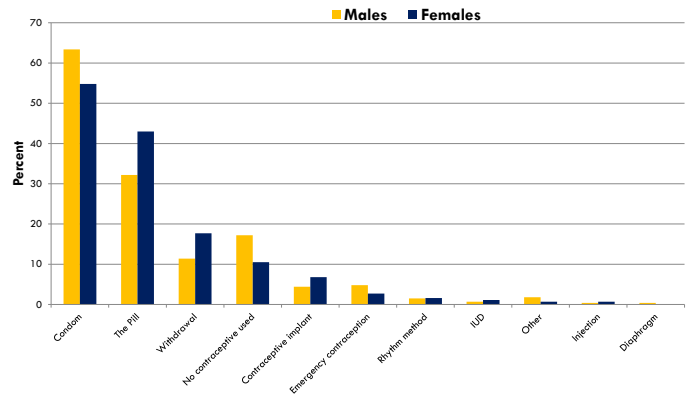
## Sexually active students reporting that a condom was used at most recent sexual encounter



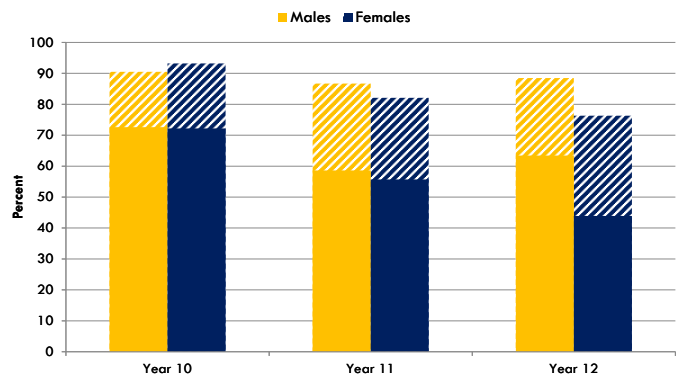
## Sexually active students' reasons for not using a condom the last time they had sex



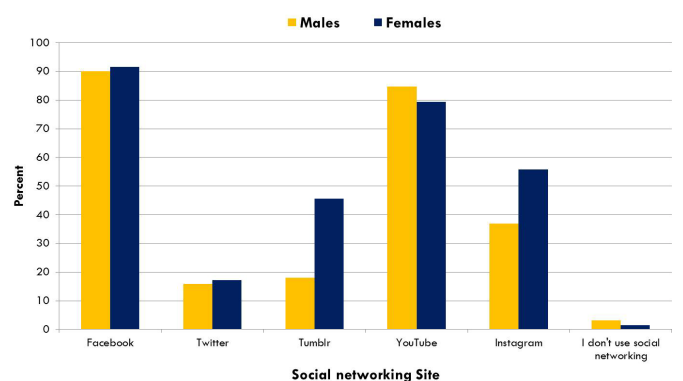
## Type of contraceptive method used at last encounter



## Sexually active students reporting that a condom was used at most recent sexual encounter (solid), and condom use when a condom was available (solid & patterned)



## Students' use of social networking sites



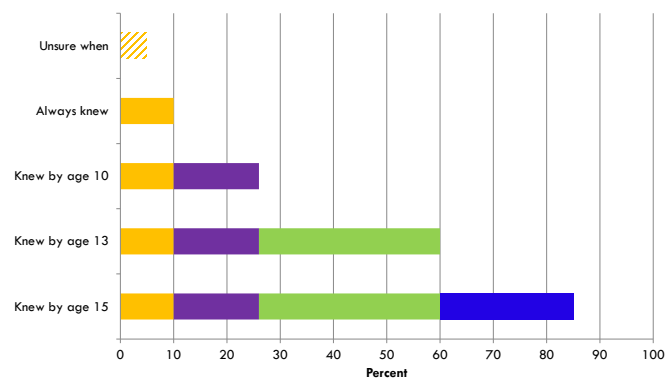


## **Writing themselves in 3: The third national study on the sexual health and wellbeing of same sex attracted and gender questioning young people (released in 2010)**

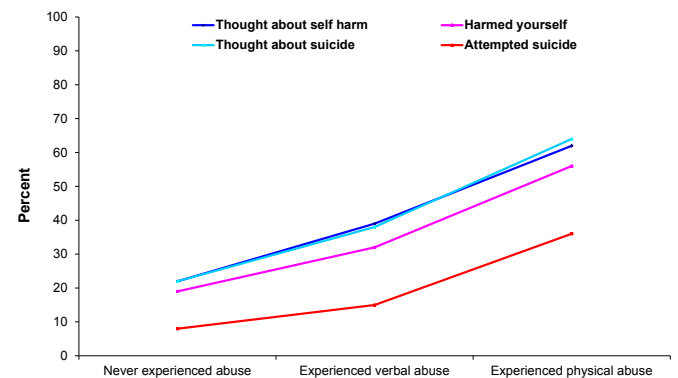
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The following graphs show a selection of the findings.

### **When did they first know they were same sex attracted**



### **Impact of homophobia**



### **Homophobic abuse**

- **61%** of young people reported verbal abuse because of homophobia
- **18%** reported physical abuse
- **80%** of all homophobic abuse happens at school

### **Pornography**

Australian research indicates that:

- **93%** of 13–16 year old boys
- **61%** of 13–16 year old girls

have viewed pornography online.

Young people are often seeing pornography by accident rather than purposely seeking it.

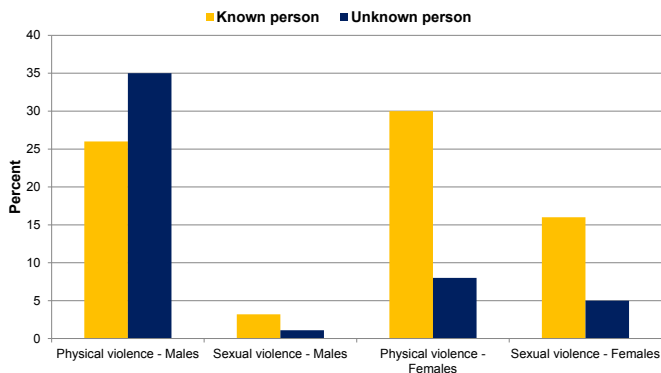


## Relationship violence

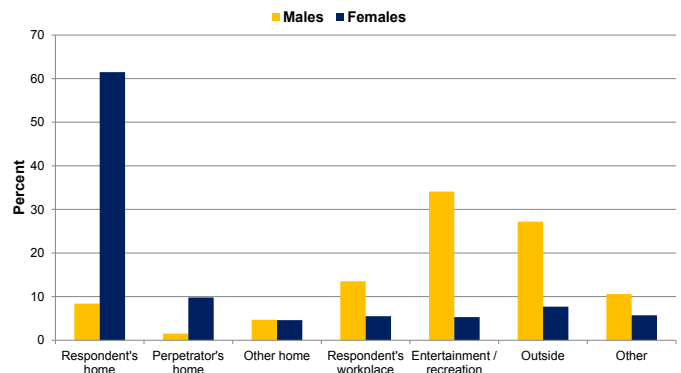
- **1 in 5** women and **1 in 20** men have experienced sexual violence since the age of 15
- **86%** of victims of sexual assault were female:
  - **93%** of offenders were male
  - **58%** knew the offender
  - **80%** did not report the incident to police

Australian Bureau of Statistics (2005), Personal Safety Survey  
 Australian Bureau of Statistics (2002), National Crime and Safety Survey

### Proportion of Australian men and women who experience physical or sexual violence since the age of 15



### Location of most recent incident of physical assault by a male

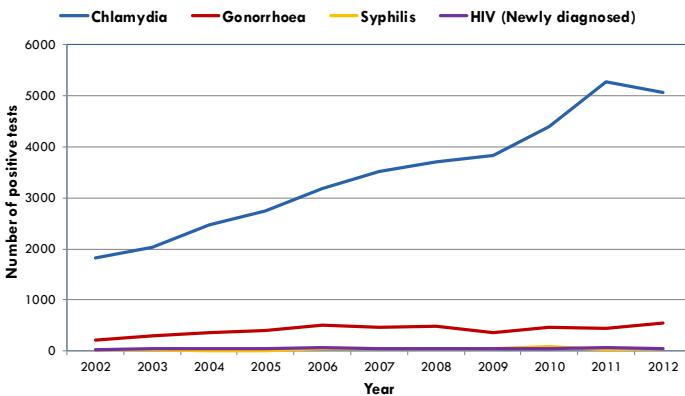


Personal Safety, Australia, 2012, Australian Bureau of Statistics

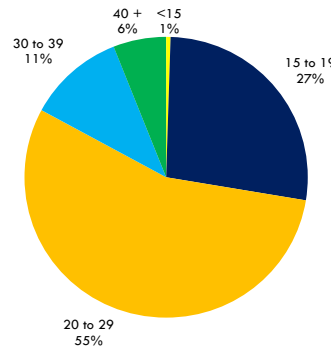


## Sexually transmitted infections in South Australia

### Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) in SA



### Chlamydial infection by age in SA 2012



- There were **5,061** positive chlamydial infections in SA in 2012
- **82%** were aged 29 or under

### Common notifiable STI trends

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Chlamydia</b>	1836	2026	2465	2751	3191	3529	3700	3837	4400	5267	5061
<b>Gonorrhoea</b>	208	297	371	400	503	457	485	369	463	440	542
<b>Syphilis</b>	29	21	14	11	41	49	47	38	22	18	43

### Blood-borne diseases

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>HIV cases *</b>	32	45	55	50	61	55	47	52	48	68	48
<b>Hepatitis B (acute)</b>	10	10	8	8	4	12	9	9	21	9	17
<b>Hepatitis C (incident)</b>	45	76	64	51	53	47	43	36	25	31	78

\* Newly diagnosed cases only