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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Pregnancy</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Abortion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England/Wales</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

7. US Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics NCISH 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
5th National Survey of Australian Secondary Students and Sexual Health 2013

The full report can be accessed at www.latrobe.edu.au

The following graphs show a selection of the findings.

### Students who have ever had sexual intercourse

![Graph showing sexual activity by year and gender]

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

![Graph showing unwanted sex by year and gender]

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

![Graph showing reasons for unwanted sex by year and gender]

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

![Graph showing reasons for sex-related discussion by year and gender]
Most recent sexual partner

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

Students who have not ever had sexual intercourse

Students’ reported sexual activities

Sexual experiences using new technologies

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

- Males
- Females

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)

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

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)

The full report can be accessed at www.latrobe.edu.au

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Chlamydia</th>
<th>Gonorrhoea</th>
<th>Syphilis</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>1836</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>2026</td>
<td>297</td>
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<td>2004</td>
<td>2465</td>
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<td>2751</td>
<td>400</td>
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<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>3191</td>
<td>503</td>
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</tr>
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<td>2007</td>
<td>3529</td>
<td>457</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>4400</td>
<td>463</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>5267</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>5061</td>
<td>542</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chlamydial infection by age in SA 2012

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

Blood-borne diseases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>HIV cases</th>
<th>Hepatitis B (acute)</th>
<th>Hepatitis C (incident)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>10</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Newly diagnosed cases only

Sexually transmitted infections and blood-borne viruses in South Australia, 2012 Epidemiological report 26 ISSN 2201-1994