

Trends in Teen Pregnancy and Adolescent Sexual Behaviour

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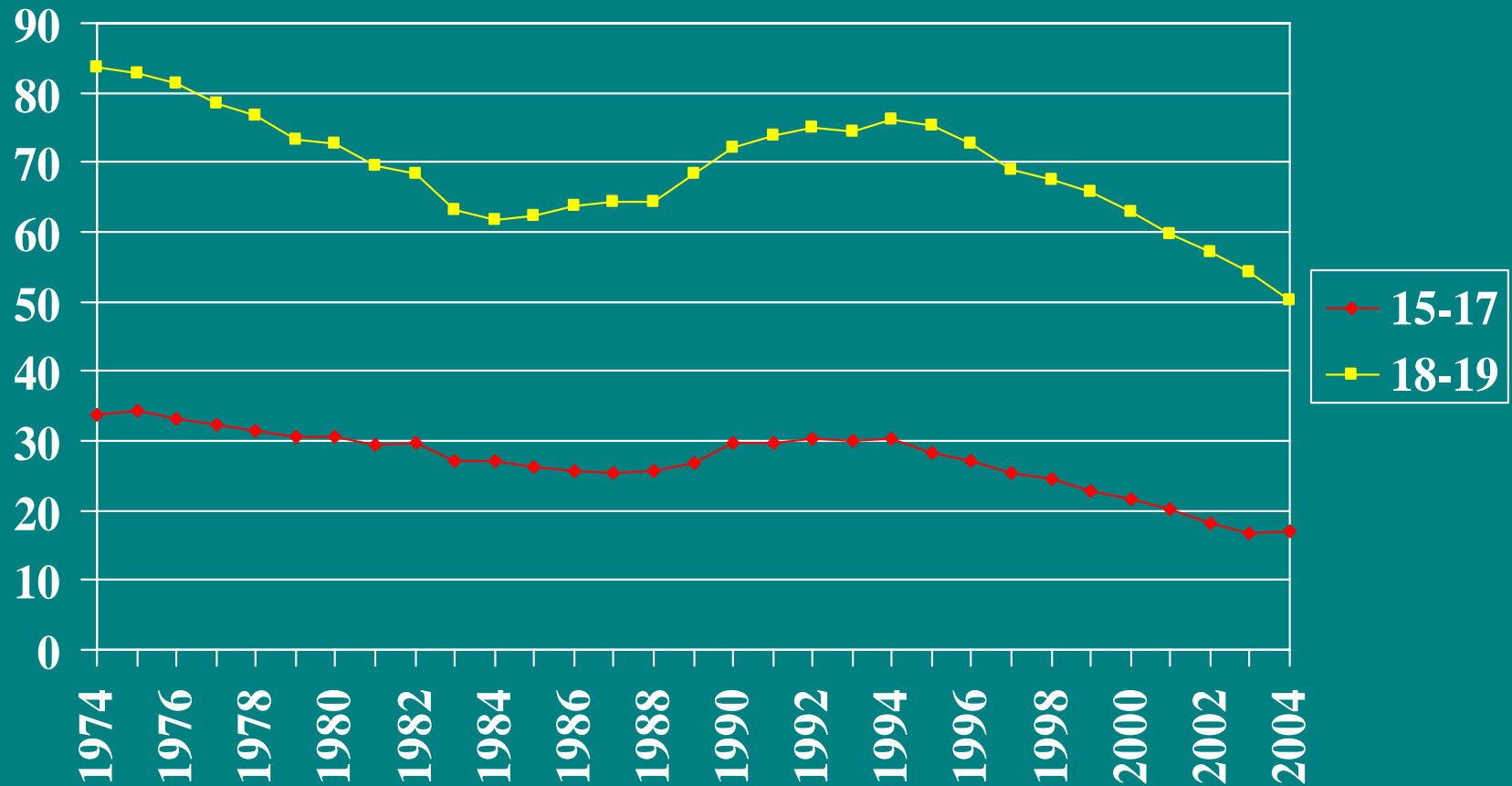
Research Coordinator

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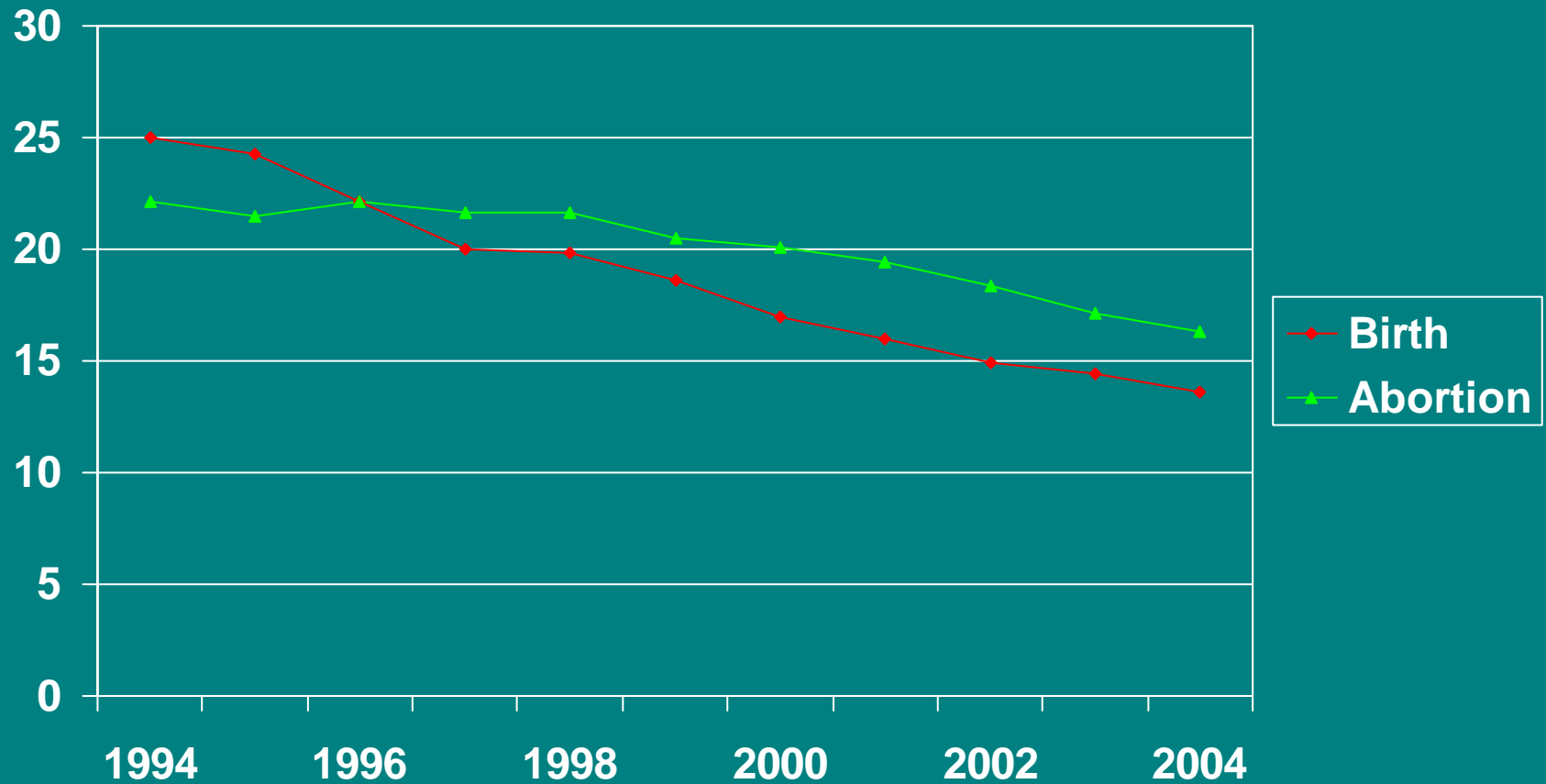
Topics

- Trends in Teen Pregnancy Rates
- STI/Chlamydia
- Teen Sexual Behaviour
- Contraceptive Use/Safer Sex

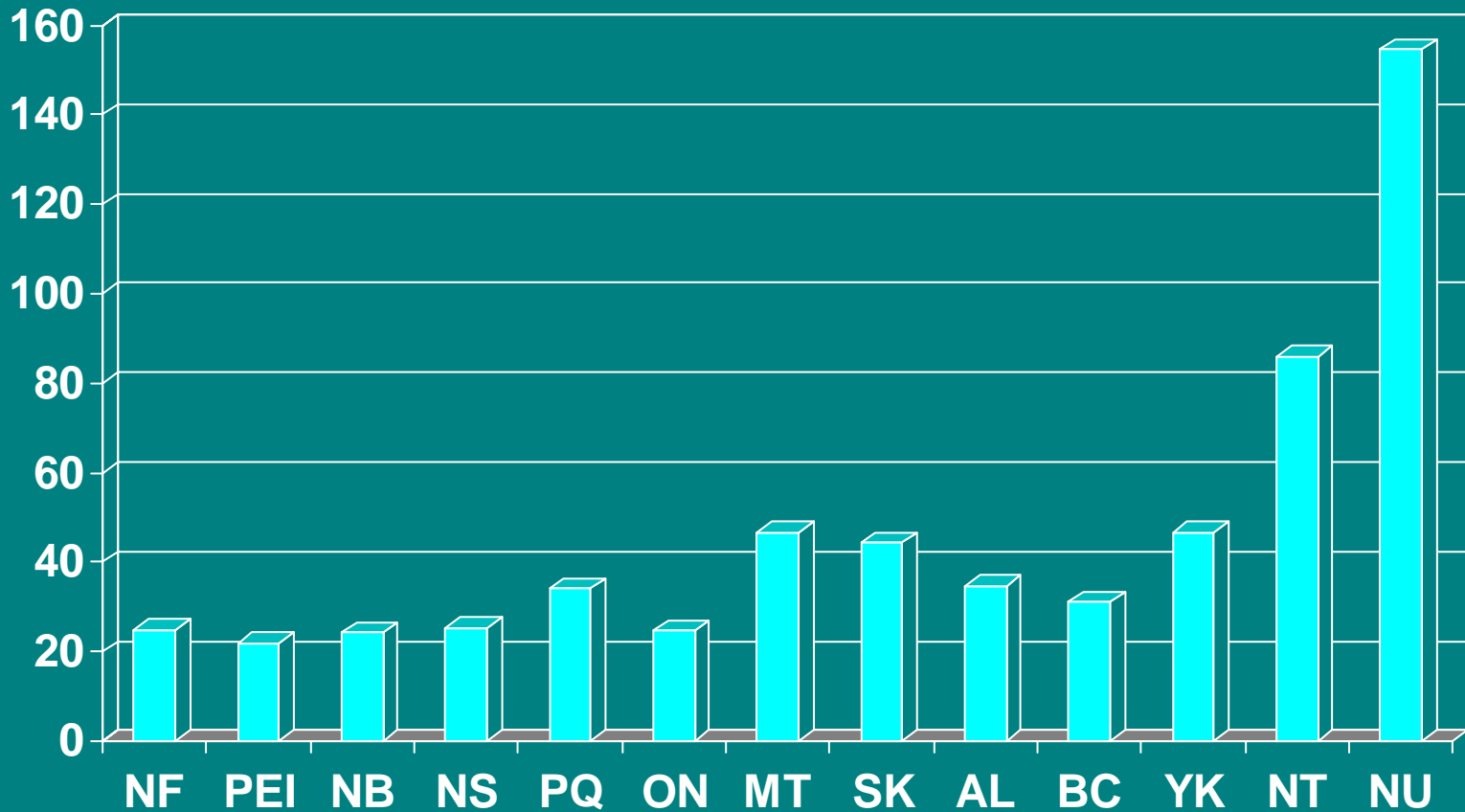
Teen Pregnancy Rate, Per 1,000 Canada, 1974-2004



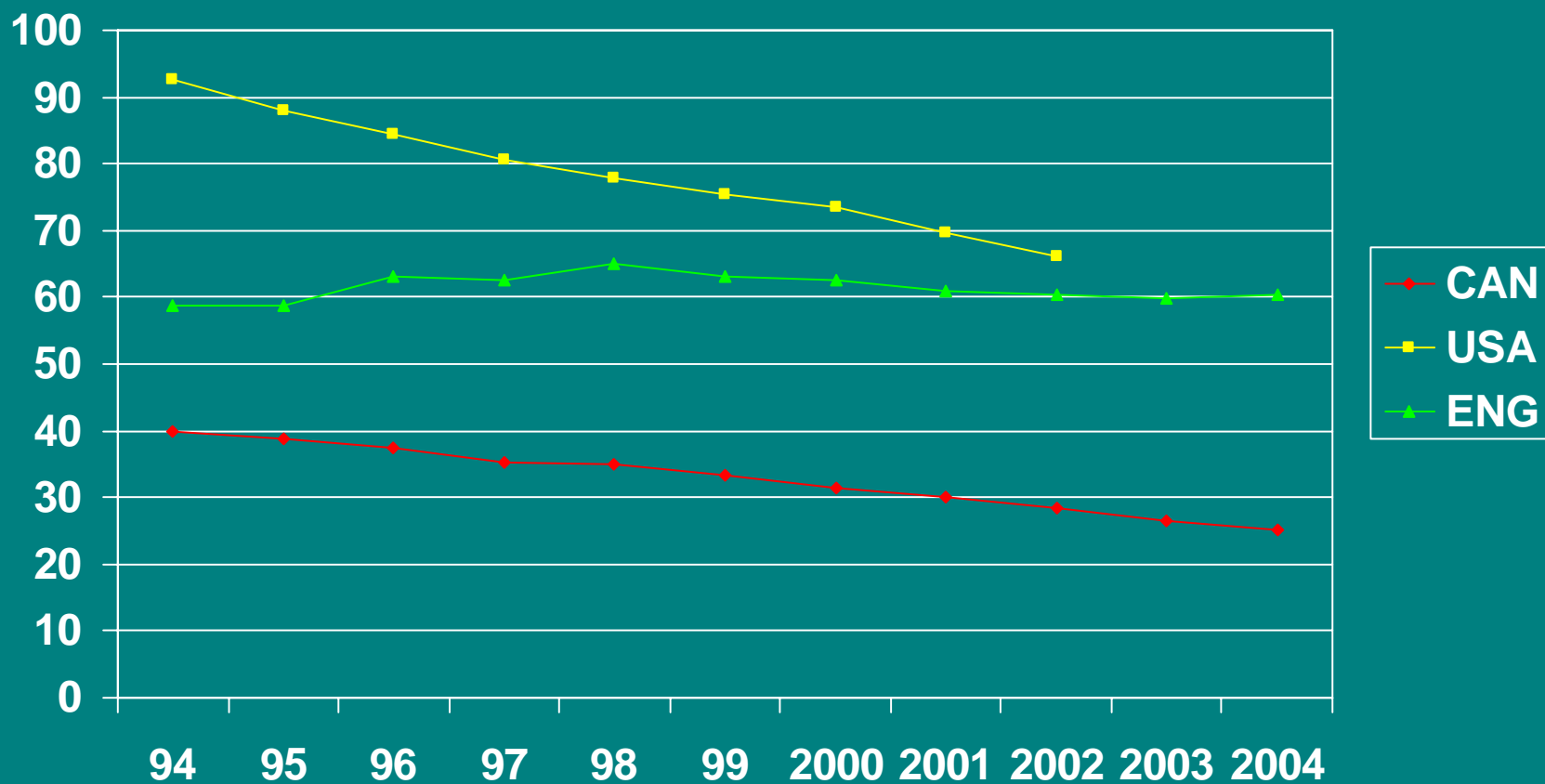
Live Birth and Induced Abortion Rates per 1,000 15-19 Year-olds, Canada, 1994-2004



Provincial/Territorial Teen Pregnancy Rates per 1,000 aged 15-19, 2004



Combined Birth/Abortion Rates Per 1,000 Women under Age 20, Canada, USA, England/Wales, 1994-2004



The 4 Most Common STI in Canada Are?

- ?

- ?

- ?

- ?

The 4 Most Common STIs in Canada Are:

- 1. Human papillomavirus (HPV)
- 2. Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV)
- 3 Chlamydia
- 4. Gonorrhea

How Common are STI in Canada?

- HPV: At least 50% of sexually active males and females will have an HPV infection at some point in their lives. Up to 80% of women will have been infected by HPV by age 50.
- HSV-2: About 25% of women and 13% of men have an HSV-2 infection.
- Chlamydia: About 4% to 6% of women aged 15-24 have an active Chlamydia infection.

Chlamydia:

Canada's Most Important
STI?

Chlamydia: Key Facts

- In 2004 there were 31,109 positive Chlamydia tests for females aged 15-24 reported to the Public Health Agency of Canada.
- The actual number of cases is much larger than the number of reported cases because many, if not most cases, are never diagnosed.
- Based on the limited available data, we can **speculate** that about 4% to 6% of Canadian women aged 15-24 are currently infected with Chlamydia.

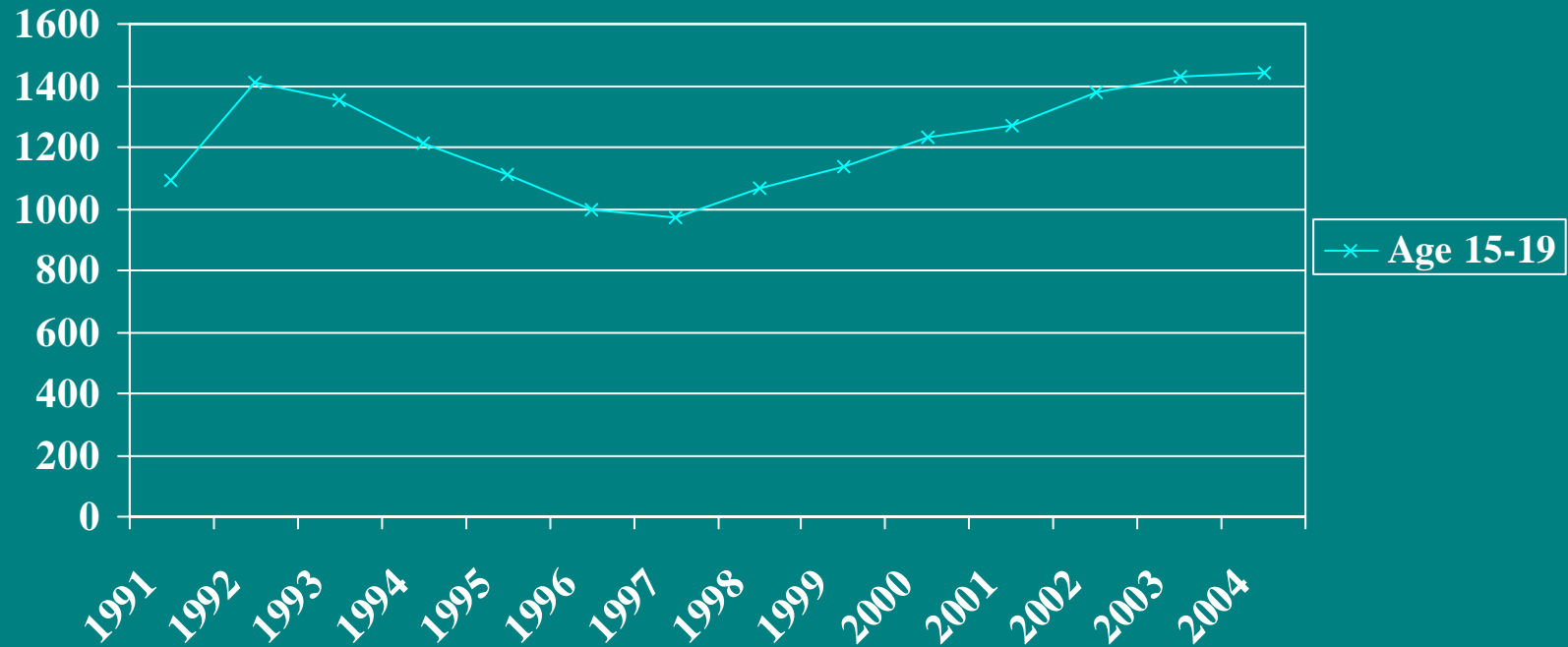
Chlamydia: Key Facts

- Females are disproportionately infected and affected
- Up to 50% of male and 70% of female cases are asymptomatic
- Asymptomatic carriers are the main reservoir of transmission
- Consistent condom use significantly reduces Chlamydia transmission

Chlamydia: Key Facts

- In 10% - 40% of cases in females, Chlamydia results in Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID)
- In 20% of cases, PID results in infertility
- In 18% of cases, PID results in Chronic Pelvic Pain
- PID is a leading cause of Ectopic pregnancy

Reported Genital Chlamydia Rates Per 100,000, Young Women, Canada, 1991-2004



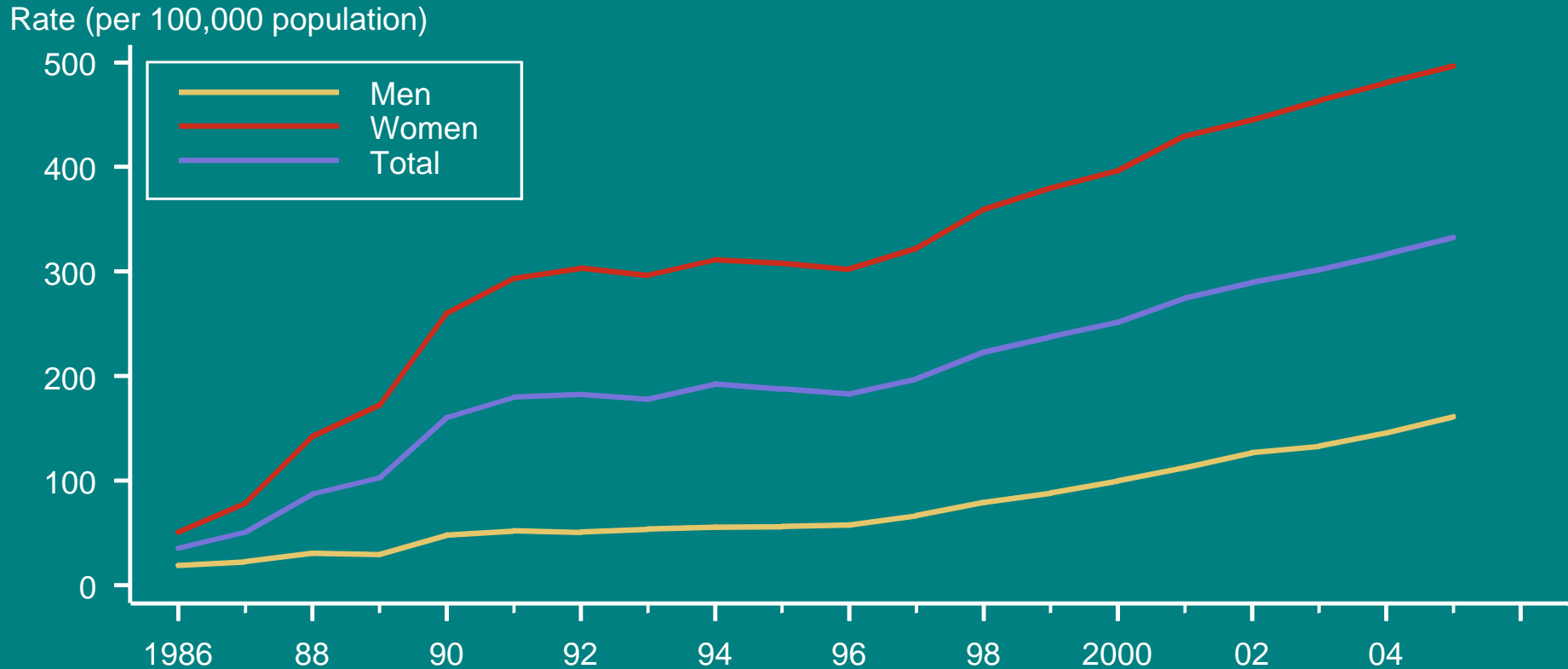
Reported Rates vs. Prevalence

- Public health and media often present reported rates as if they were synonymous with prevalence
- Reported Rates = No. of positive tests reported
- Prevalence = percentage of population infected

Reported Rates vs. Prevalence

- A number of factors can drive reported Chlamydia rates (tests easier & more sensitive, more people being tested etc)
- Canada only has national reported rate data: U.S. has both national reported rate and prevalence data.

Chlamydia — Rates: Total and by sex: United States, 1986–2005



Note: As of January 2000, all 50 states and the District of Columbia had regulations requiring the reporting of chlamydia cases.

Chlamydia — Median state-specific positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics, 1997–2005

Median state-specific positivity rate

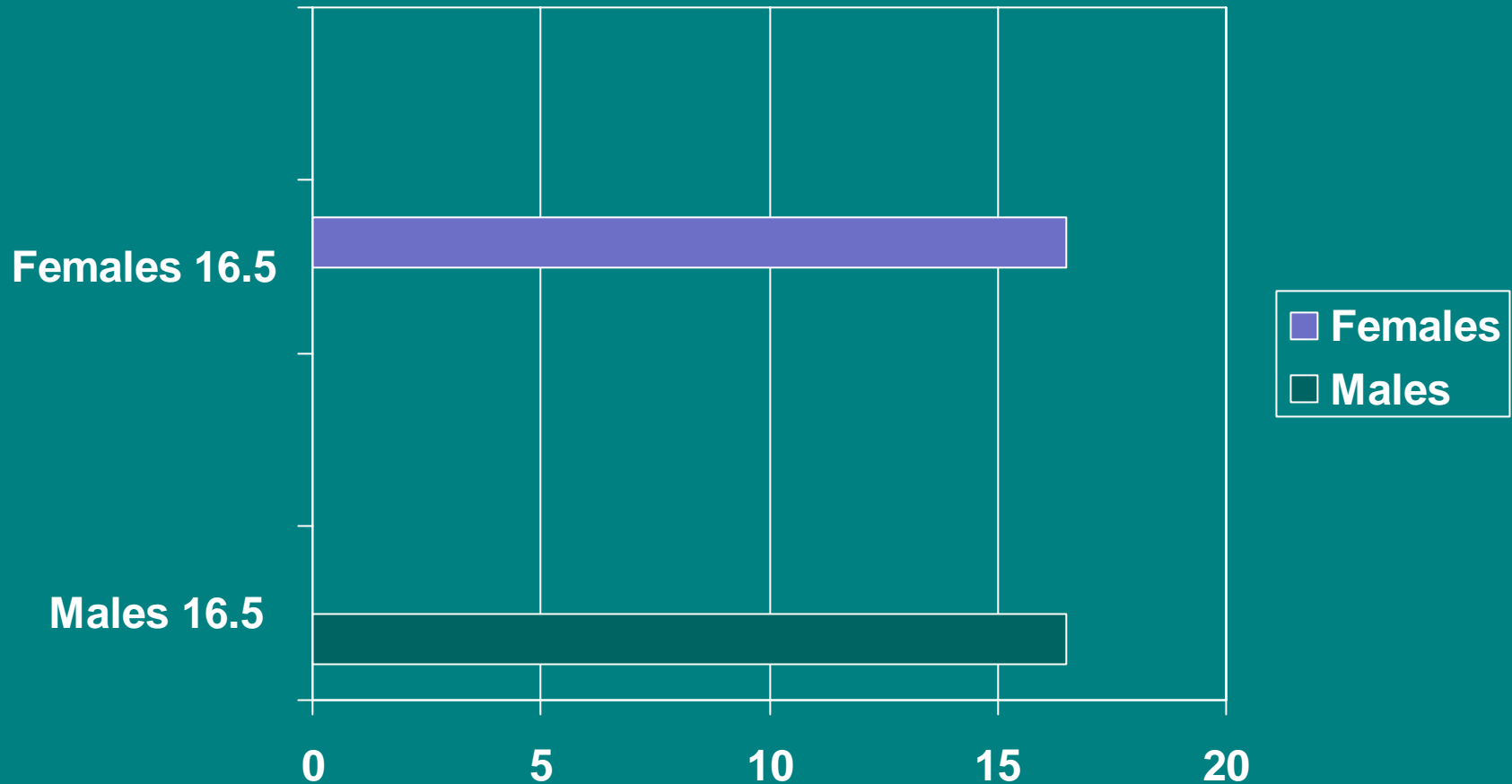


Note: As of 1997, all 10 Health and Human Services (HHS) regions, representing all 50 states, the District of Columbia and outlying areas, reported chlamydia positivity data.

Sexual Behaviour

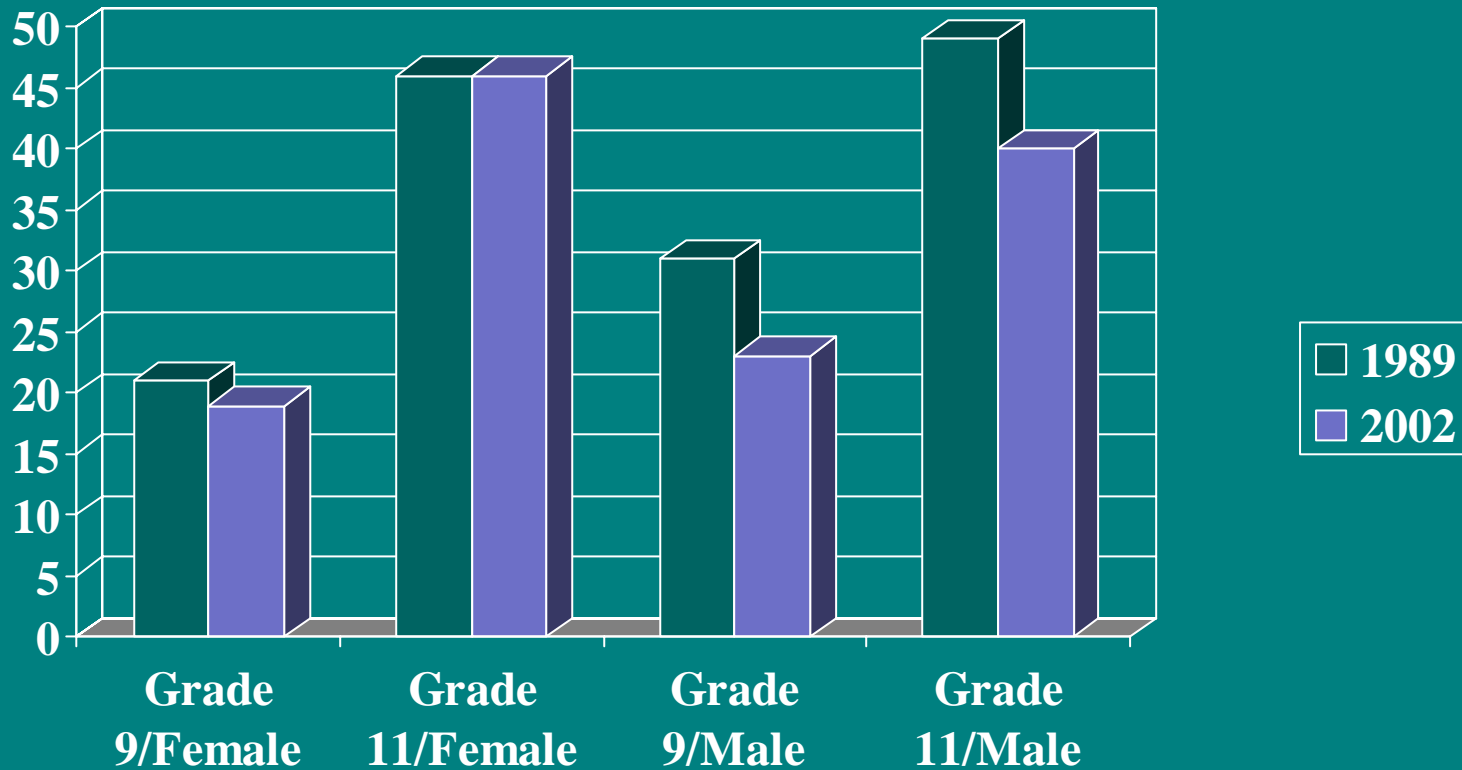
- Age of First Intercourse/No of Partners
- Same sex/oral sex
- Patterns of contraceptive/safer sex behaviour

Average Age of First Intercourse: 2003 Canadian Community Health Survey 16.5 Years



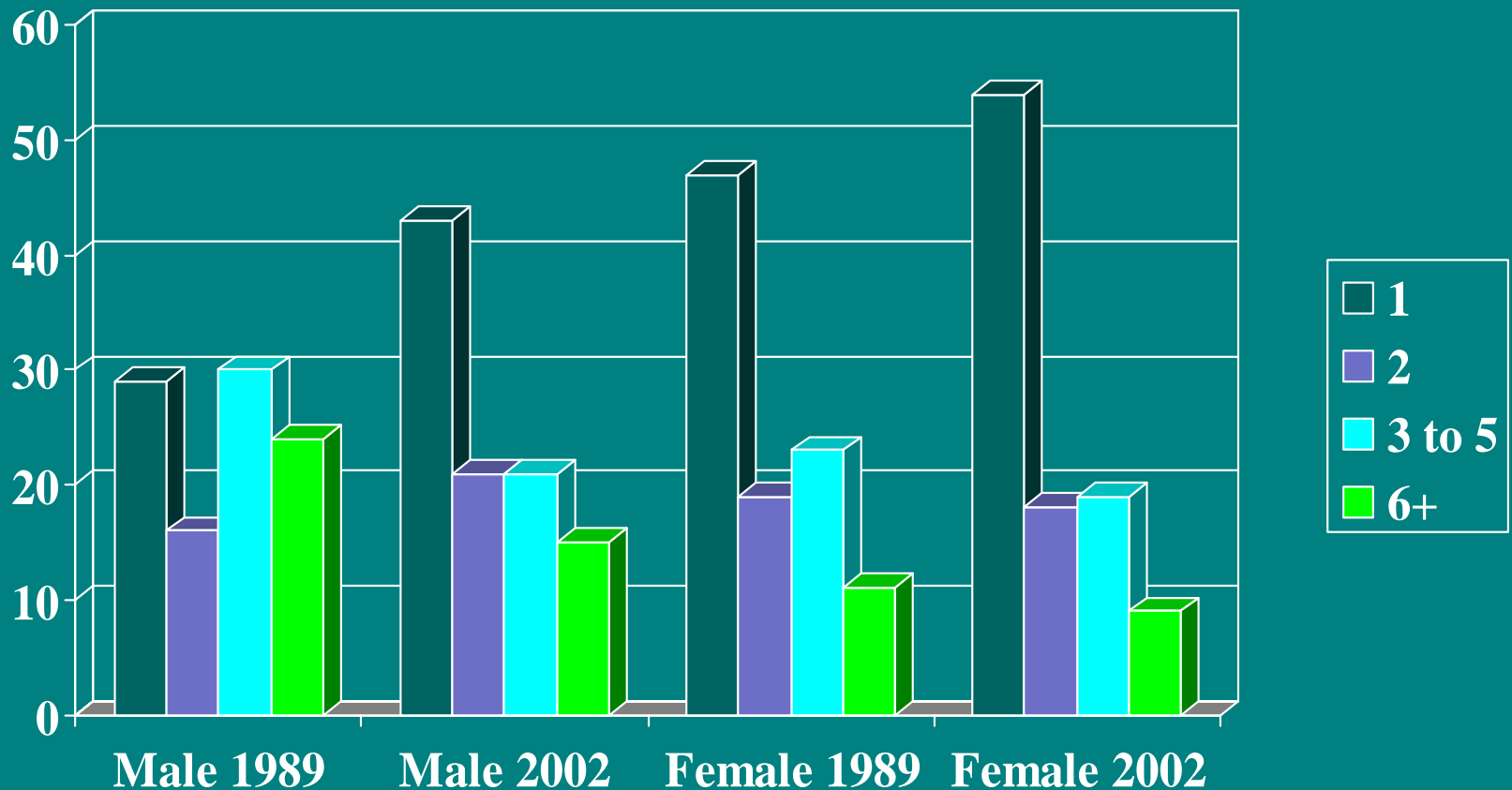
Canadian Youth, Sexual Health and HIV/AIDS Study

Percentage of Canadian Grade 9 and 11 Students Who Have Had Intercourse At Least Once, 1989, 2002

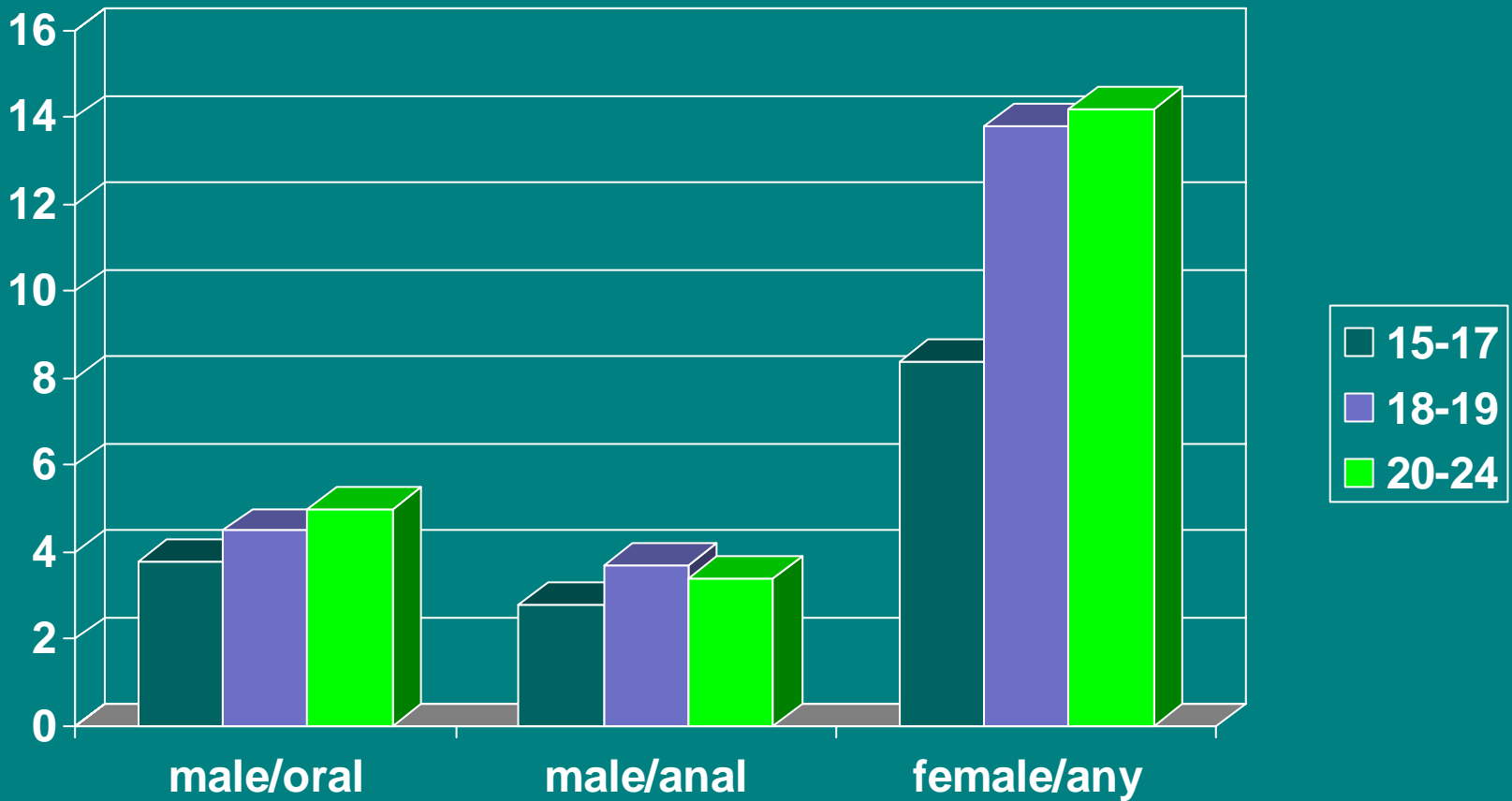


Canadian Youth, Sexual Health and HIV/AIDS Study

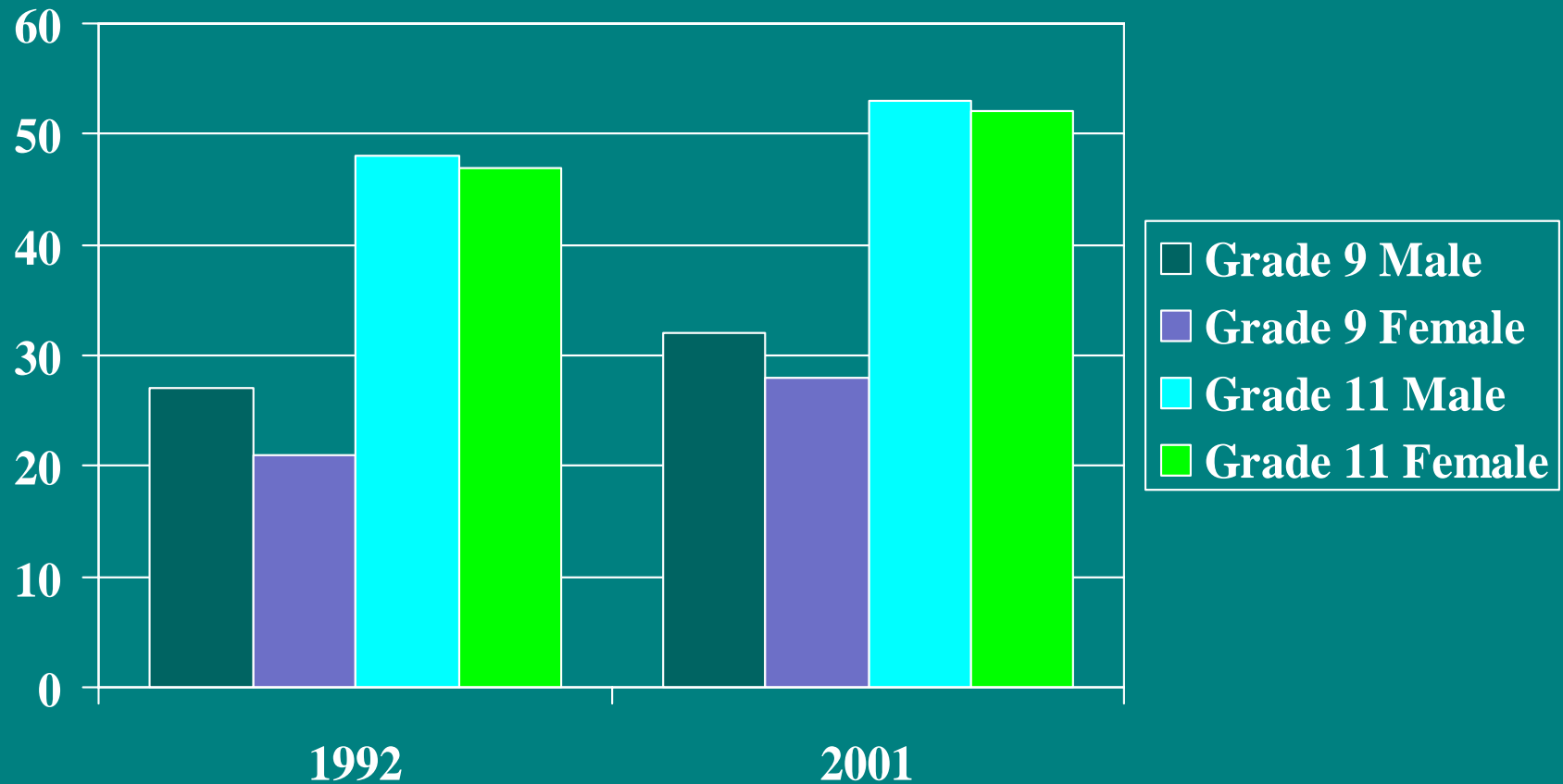
Number of Sexual Partners Among Grade 11 Students Who Have Ever Had Intercourse, 1989, 2002 (%)



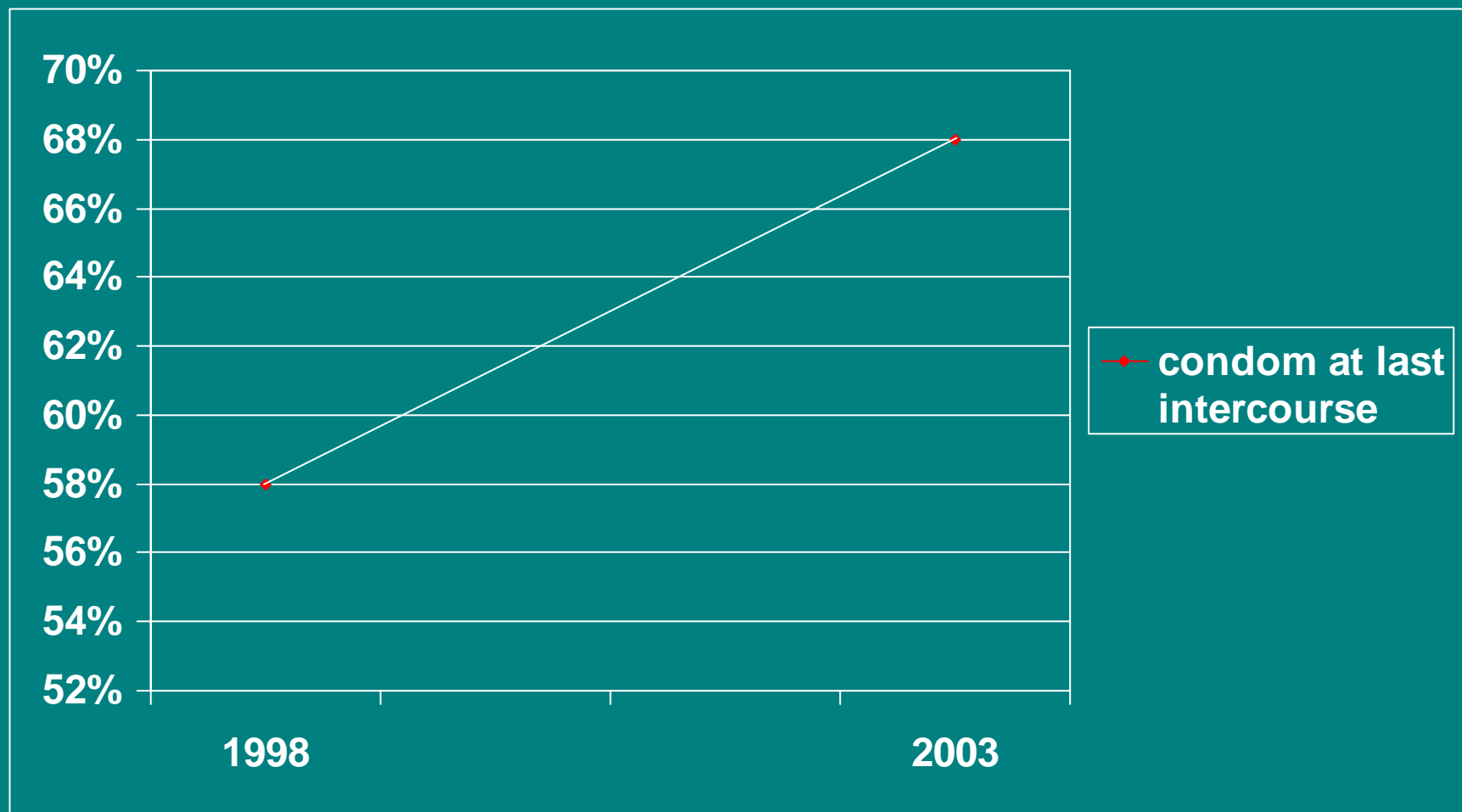
Percentages of males/females reporting same sex sexual contact, by age (USA)



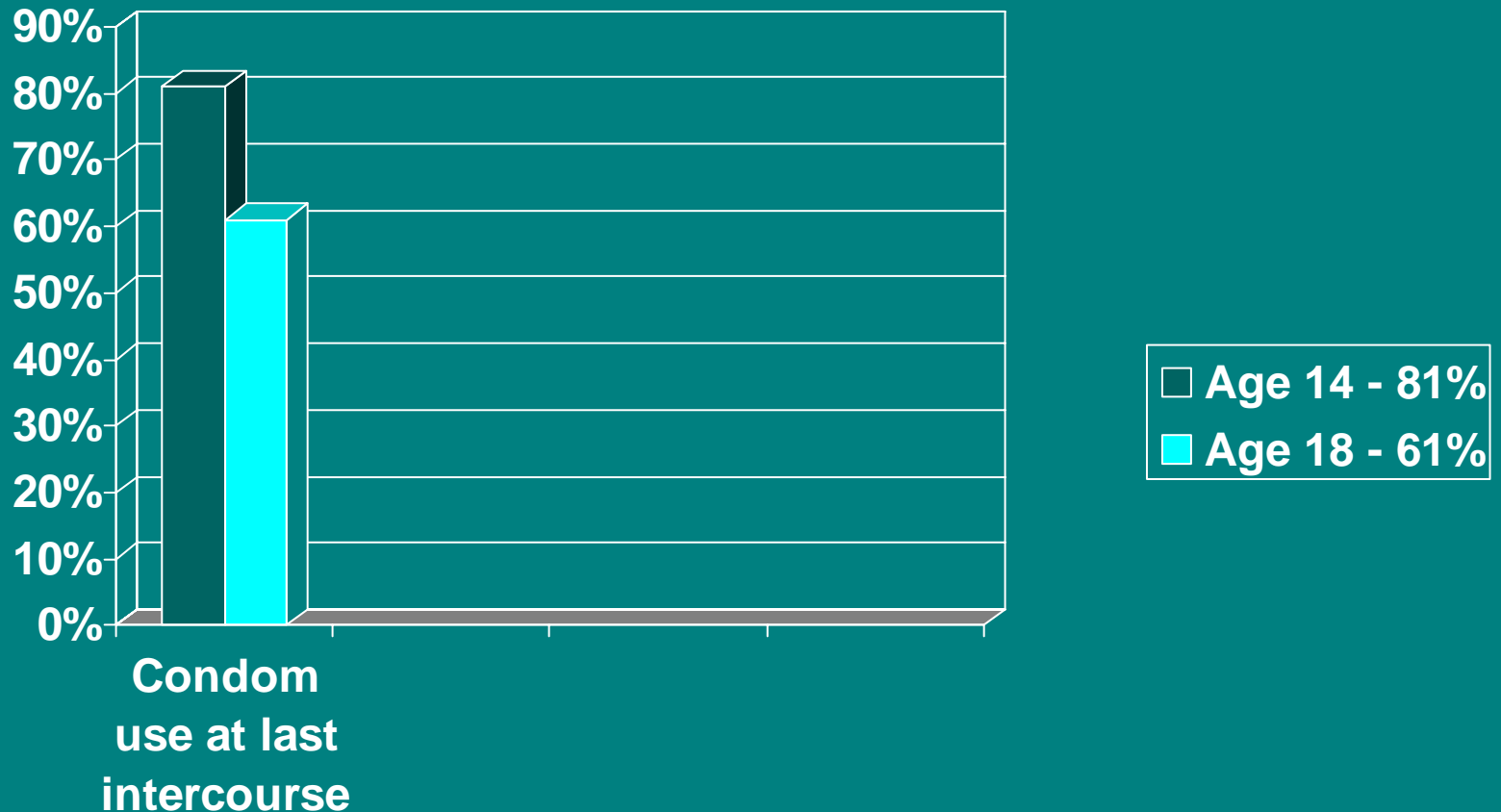
Percentage of Canadian Grade 9 and 11 Students Reporting Experience with Oral Sex, 1992, 2002



B.C. Adolescent Health Survey 2003 (McCreary Centre Society) Condom Use at Last Intercourse, 1998 & 2003

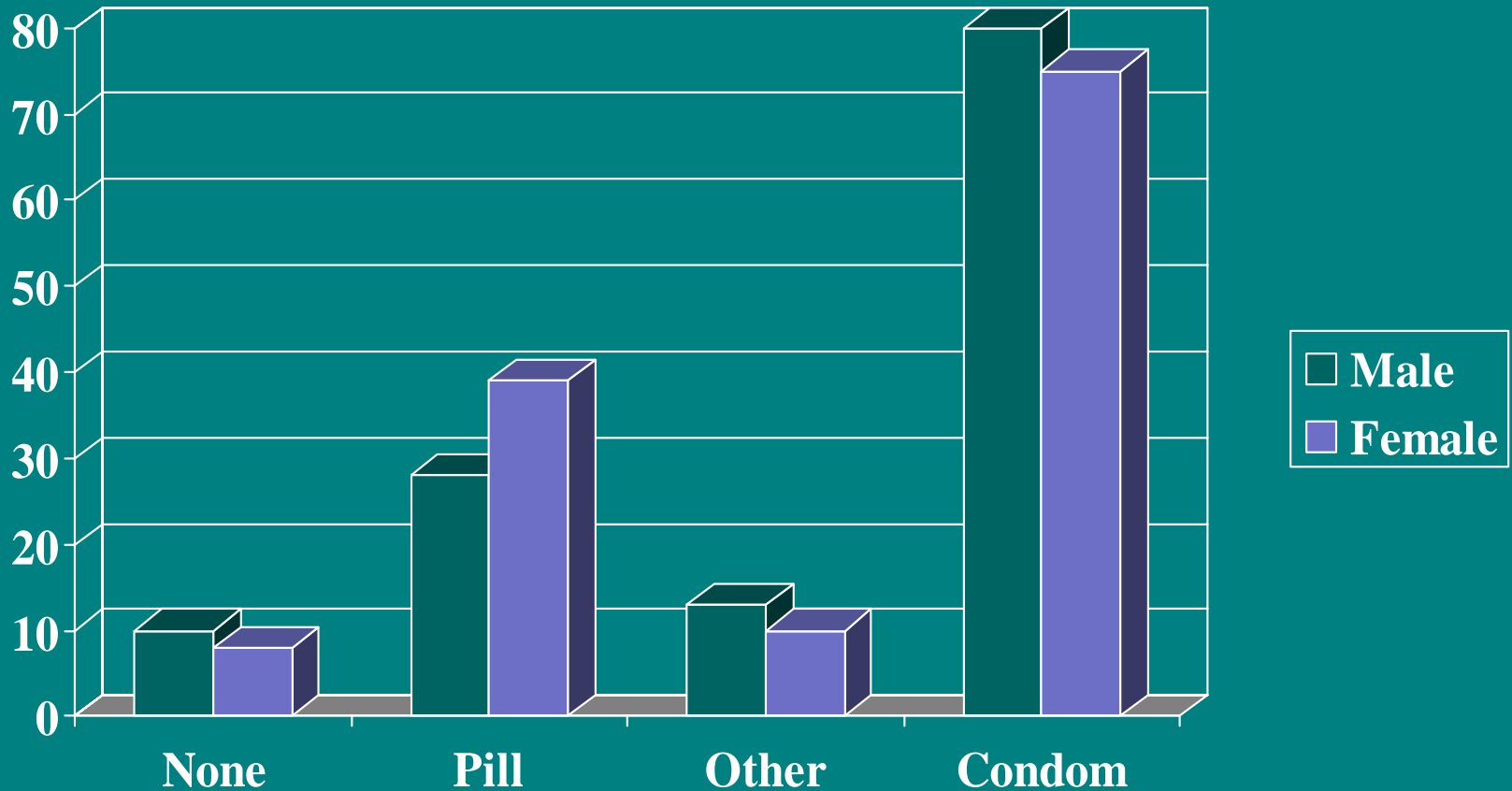


B.C. Adolescent Health Survey 2003 (McCreary Centre Society) Condom Use at Last Intercourse, Ages 14 & 18



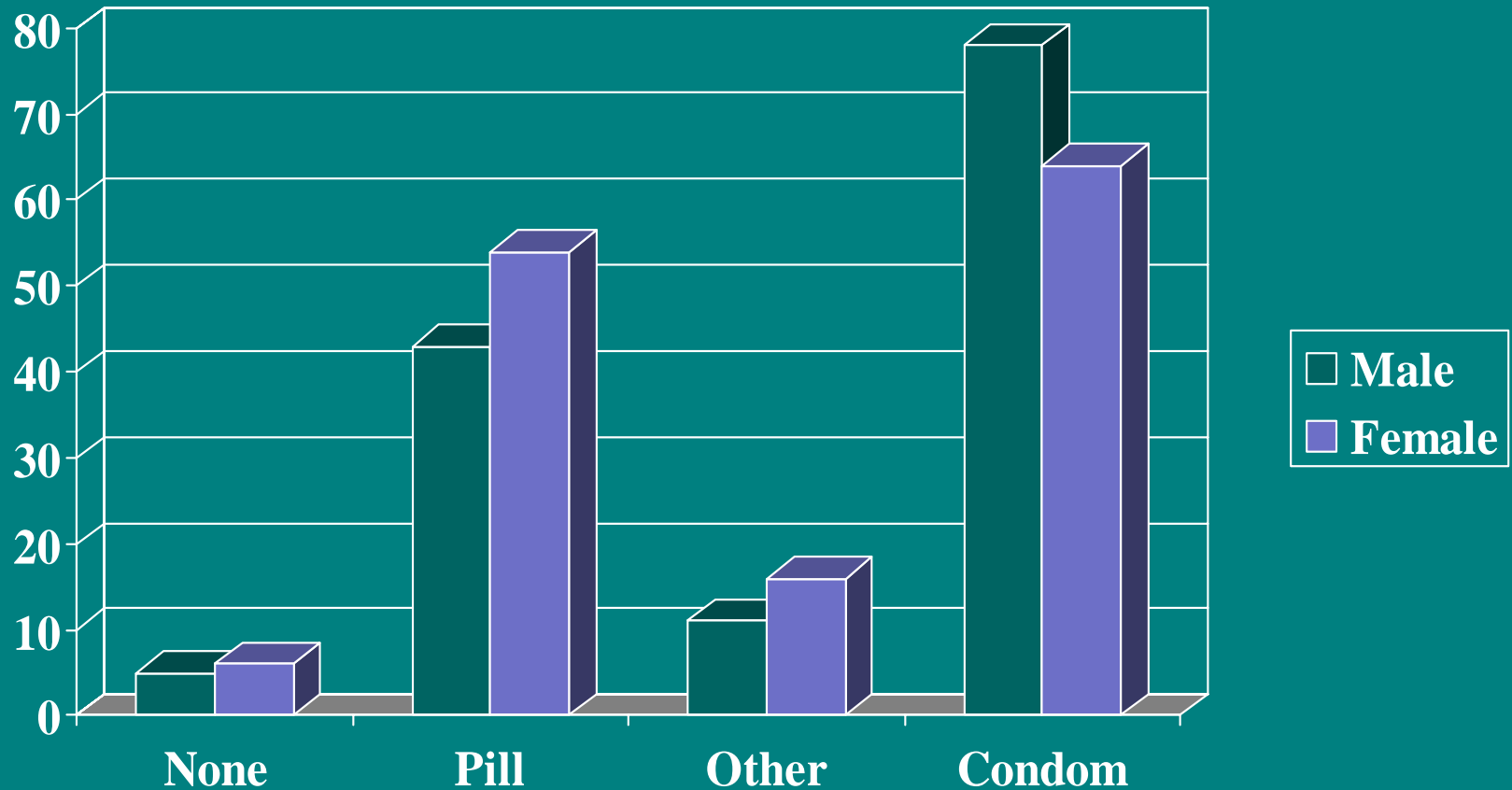
Canadian Youth, Sexual Health and HIV/AIDS Study, 2002

Protective Measures at Last Intercourse, Grade 9 (%)



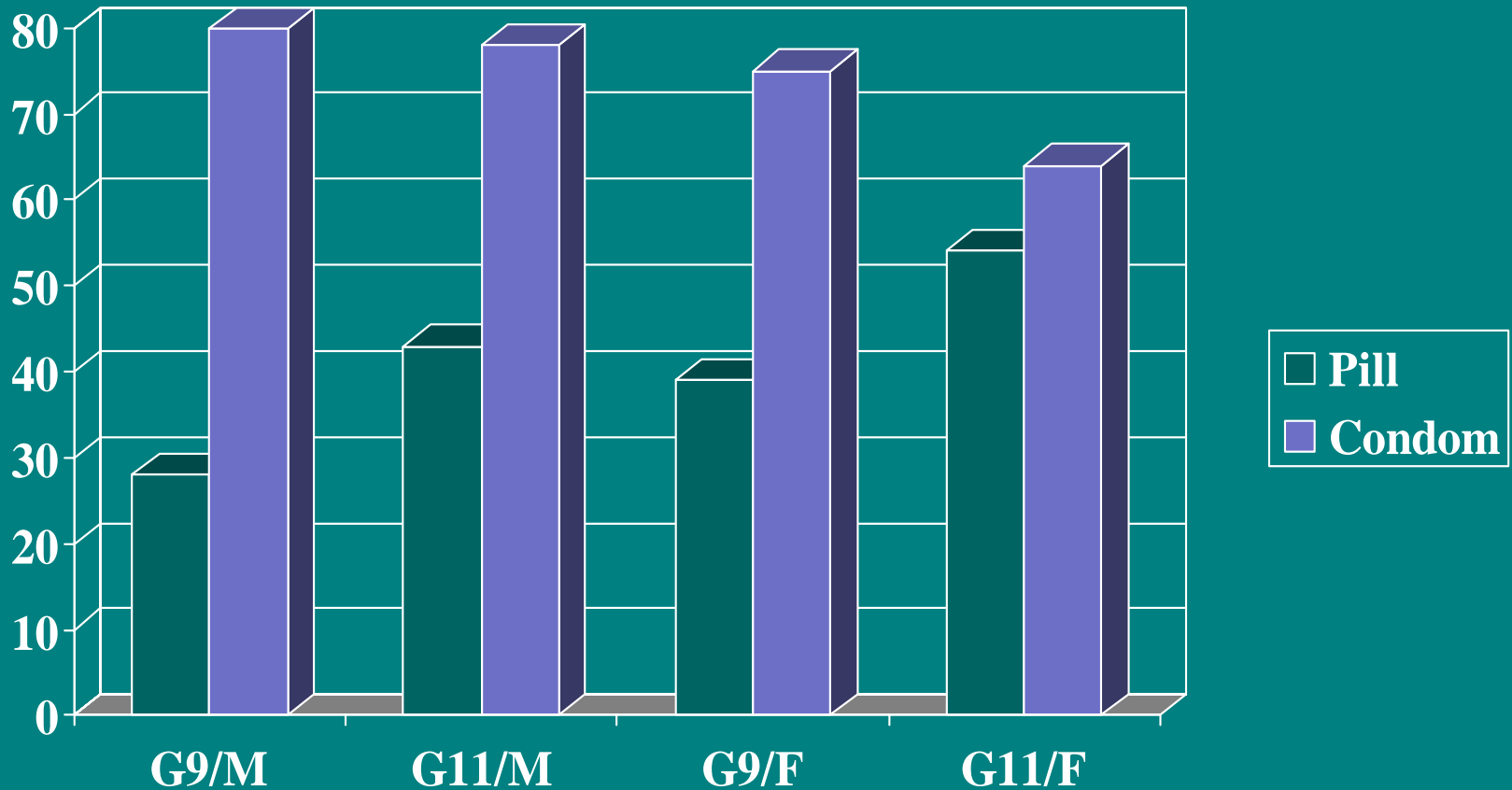
Canadian Youth, Sexual Health and HIV/AIDS Study, 2002

Protective Measures at Last Intercourse, Grade 11 (%)

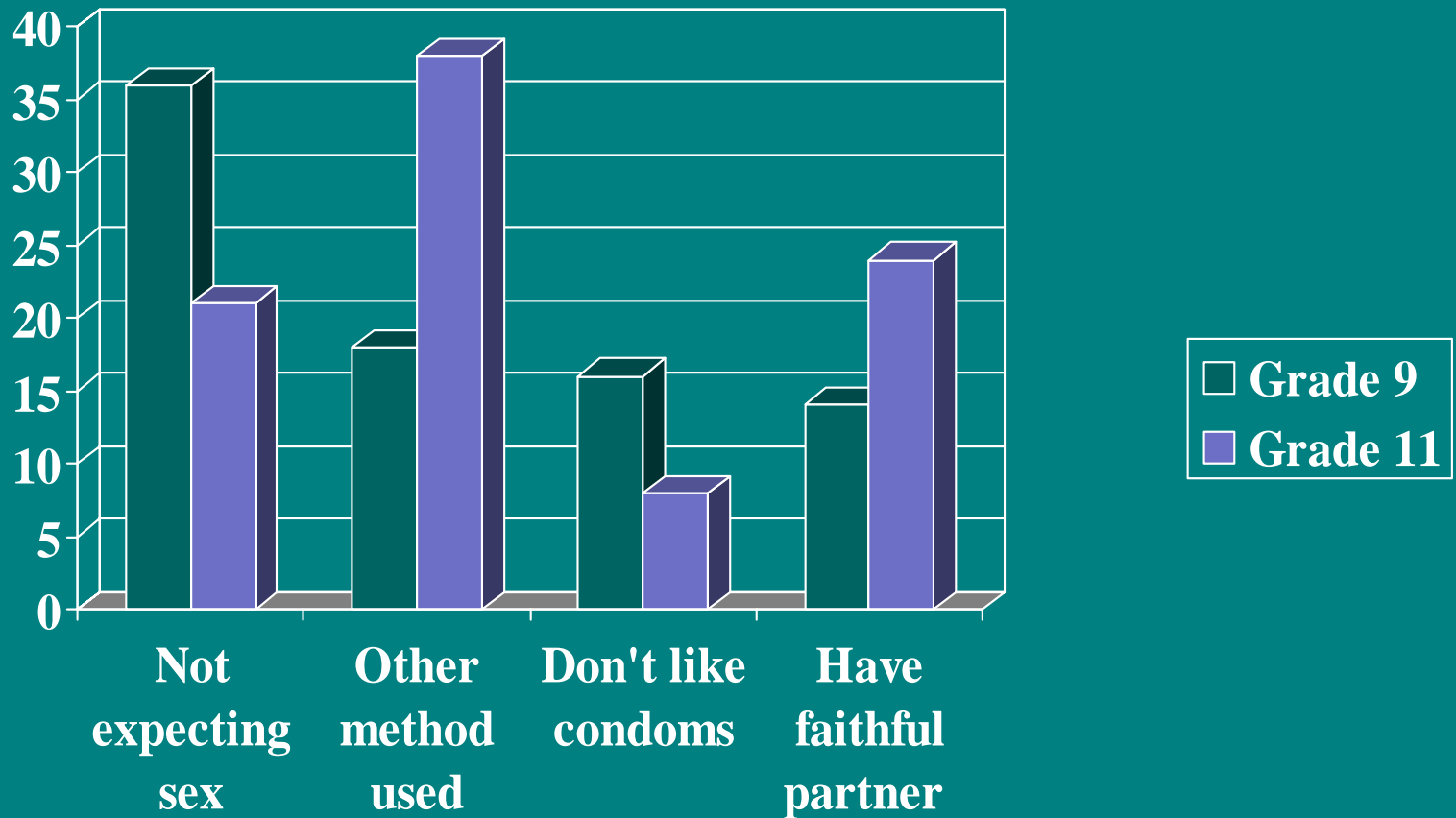


Canadian Youth, Sexual Health and HIV/AIDS Study, 2002

Condom/Pill Use at Last Intercourse, Grade 9&11 (%)



*Canadian Youth, Sexual Health and HIV/AIDS Study
Top Four Reasons Females Give for Not Using Condoms
at last Intercourse, Grade 9 & 11 (%)*



Conclusions

- On balance for basic sexual health indicators the sexual health of Canadian youth appears to be improving (We never hear this message)
- Challenges remain: Maintaining consistent condom use as teens get older, targeting Chlamydia prevention and testing.