

## Factsheet References

Statement	Reference
<b>Unintended pregnancy in australia</b>	
An unintended pregnancy is a pregnancy that occurs when no children or no more children are desired or a pregnancy that occurs earlier than desired.	<b>Santelli J, Rochat R, Hatfield-Timajchy K, Gilbert BC, Curtis K, Cabral R, et al. The measurement and meaning of unintended pregnancy. <i>Perspect Sex Reprod Health</i>. 2003;35(2):94–101.</b>
An unintended pregnancy does not necessarily mean the pregnancy is unwanted.	<b>Santelli J, Rochat R, Hatfield-Timajchy K, Gilbert BC, Curtis K, Cabral R, et al. The measurement and meaning of unintended pregnancy. <i>Perspect Sex Reprod Health</i>. 2003;35(2):94–101.</b>
6.5 million women of reproductive age 15-49 years.	<b>Australian Bureau of Statistics. Population - states and territories: National, state and territory population 2025 [updated September 18 2025]. Available from: <a href="https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/population/national-state-and-territory-population/latest-release">https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/population/national-state-and-territory-population/latest-release</a>.</b>
1 in 4 Australian women had an unintended pregnancy in the past 10 years.	<b>Taft AJ, Shankar M, Black KI, Mazza D, Hussainy S, Lucke JC. Unintended and unwanted pregnancy in Australia: a cross-sectional, national random telephone survey of prevalence and outcomes. <i>Med J Aust</i>. 2018;209(9):407–8.</b>
31% of unintended pregnancies ended in abortion.	<b>Taft AJ, Shankar M, Black KI, Mazza D, Hussainy S, Lucke JC. Unintended and unwanted pregnancy in Australia: a cross-sectional, national random telephone survey of prevalence and outcomes. <i>Med J Aust</i>. 2018;209(9):407–8.</b>
Women living in rural areas are 1.4 times more likely to experience unintended pregnancy.	<b>Rowe H, Holton S, Kirkman M, Bayly C, Jordan L, McNamee K, et al. Prevalence and distribution of unintended pregnancy: the Understanding Fertility Management in Australia National Survey. <i>Aust N Z J Public Health</i>. 2016;40(2):104–9.</b>

<p>41% of women aged 18-32 years reported that their first pregnancy was unintended.</p>	<p><b>Rowe H, Holton S, Kirkman M, Bayly C, Jordan L, McNamee K, et al. Prevalence and distribution of unintended pregnancy: the Understanding Fertility Management in Australia National Survey. Aust N Z J Public Health. 2016;40(2):104–9.</b></p>
<p>13% of women aged 19-24 years who have ever had vaginal sex report experiencing an unintended pregnancy.</p>	<p><b>Shankar M, Hooker L, Edvardsson K, Norman WV, Taft AJ. The prevalence and variations in unintended pregnancy by socio-demographic and health-related factors in a population-based cohort of young Australian women. Aust N Z J Public Health. 2023;47(3):100046.</b></p>
<p><b>Utilisation of long-acting reversible contraception</b></p>	
<p>Long-acting reversible contraception (LARC) including intrauterine devices (IUDs) and implants are one of the most effective forms of reversible contraception, with a reported failure rate of &lt;1%.</p>	<p><b>Grzeskowiak LE, Calabretto H, Amos N, Mazza D, Ilomaki J. Changes in use of hormonal long-acting reversible contraceptive methods in Australia between 2006 and 2018: A population-based study. Aust N Z J Obstet Gynaecol. 2021;61(1):128–34.</b></p>
<p>LARC uptake in women aged 15-44 years in 2018: 11% used LARC as a method of contraception (excluding copper IUDs)</p>	<p><b>Grzeskowiak LE, Calabretto H, Amos N, Mazza D, Ilomaki J. Changes in use of hormonal long-acting reversible contraceptive methods in Australia between 2006 and 2018: A population-based study. Aust N Z J Obstet Gynaecol. 2021;61(1):128–34.</b></p>
<p>LARC uptake in women aged 15-44 years in 2018: 6% used a hormonal IUD</p>	<p><b>Grzeskowiak LE, Calabretto H, Amos N, Mazza D, Ilomaki J. Changes in use of hormonal long-acting reversible contraceptive methods in Australia between 2006 and 2018: A population-based study. Aust N Z J Obstet Gynaecol. 2021;61(1):128–34.</b></p>
<p>LARC uptake in women aged 15-44 years in 2018: 5% used an etonogestrel implant</p>	<p><b>Grzeskowiak LE, Calabretto H, Amos N, Mazza D, Ilomaki J. Changes in use of hormonal long-acting reversible contraceptive methods in Australia between 2006 and 2018: A population-based study. Aust N Z J Obstet Gynaecol. 2021;61(1):128–34.</b></p>
<p>Globally, approximately 19% of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) use LARCS.</p>	<p><b>United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2022). World Family Planning 2022: Meeting the changing</b></p>

	<p>needs for family planning: Contraceptive use by age and method. [page 17] UN DESA/POP/2022/TR/NO. 4.</p>
<p>32% of women of reproductive age in Canada use LARCs.</p>	<p><b>Campbell AJ, Claydon VE, Liva S, Cote AT. Changes in Canadian contraceptive choices: results of a national survey on hormonal contraceptive use. BMC Womens Health. 2025;25(1):147.</b></p>
<p>31% of women of reproductive age in Sweden use LARCs.</p>	<p><b>Hellstrom A, Gemzell Danielsson K, Kopp Kallner H. Trends in use and attitudes towards contraception in Sweden: results of a nationwide survey. Eur J Contracept Reprod Health Care. 2019;24(2):154–60.</b></p>
<p>36% of women of reproductive age in New Zealand use LARCs.</p>	<p><b>Family Planning NZ. Contraception Use Survey 2020. [online]</b>  <a href="https://sexualwellbeing.org.nz/media/swpnktyo/contraception-use-survey-2020.pdf">https://sexualwellbeing.org.nz/media/swpnktyo/contraception-use-survey-2020.pdf</a>.</p>
<p>38% of women of reproductive age in Denmark use LARCs.</p>	<p><b>Kristensen SI, Lidegaard O. Hormonal contraceptive use in Denmark 2010-2019. Dan Med J. 2021;68(6).</b></p>
<p>51% of women of reproductive age in England use LARCs.</p>	<p><b>NHS England. (2025). Sexual and Reproductive Health Services, England (Contraception), 2024-25. [online]</b>  <a href="https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/sexual-and-reproductive-health-services/2024-25">https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/sexual-and-reproductive-health-services/2024-25</a></p>