

STATISTICS USED IN THE PRESENTATION

Challenge Team uses statistics that are up to date and checked by Dr Trevor Stammers, a leading authority in sexual health in the UK.

The website www.challengeteamuk.org contains statistics from a wide range of sources.

1. Condom manufacturers state 98/ 99% reliability. User failure rate is approximately 15-18%.

The following table was provided by the NHS:

http://www.cks.nhs.uk/contraception/background_information/effectiveness_of_contraceptives

Table 1. Summary of the efficacy of different contraceptive methods available in the UK, and their continuation rates (based on studies in the US).

Method	Percentage of women experiencing an unintended pregnancy within the first year of use		Percentage using the method 1 year after starting it
	Typical use (user failure)	Perfect use (method failure)	
No method	85%	85%	—
Natural family planning	25%	1–9% depending on method	51%
Tablets (combined oral contraceptives and progestogen-only pill)	8%	0.3%	68%
Injectable medroxyprogesterone (Depo-Provera)	3%	0.3%	56%
Etonogestrel implant	0.05%	0.05%	75%
Combination contraceptive patch	8%	0.3%	68%
Combined contraceptive vaginal ring	0.96 <i>Pearl Index</i> [†]	0.64 <i>Pearl Index</i> [†]	—
Copper intrauterine device (IUD): ParaGard (TCu 380A)	0.8% 2% cumulative pregnancy rate over 12 years	0.6% 2% cumulative pregnancy rate over 12 years	78%
Levonorgestrel-releasing intrauterine system (IUS)	0.1%	0.1%	81%
Diaphragm plus spermicide	16%	6%	57%
Cervical cap plus spermicide:	—	—	—
Parous women	32%	20%	46%
Nulliparous women	16%	9%	57%



Female condom (without spermicide)	21%	5%	49%
Male condom (without spermicide)	15%	2%	53%
Withdrawal	27%	4%	43%
Female sterilization	0.5% 1 in 200 lifetime-failure rate	0.5% 1 in 200 lifetime-failure rate	100%
Male sterilization	0.15% 1 in 700 lifetime-failure rate	0.10% 1 in 1000 lifetime-failure rate	100%

Data on failure rates are adapted from table 3.2 in [National Collaborating Centre for Women's and Children's Health, 2005], which adapted data from [Trussell, 2004]. Data on continuation rates are from the text of [National Collaborating Centre for Women's and Children's Health, 2005].

<http://www.youngwomenshealth.org/malecontraceptives1.html>



How effective is the male condom against pregnancy?

If women use the male condom every time they have sexual intercourse and follow instructions every time, it is 98% effective. This means that if 100 women use the male condom all the time and always use it perfectly, 2 women will become pregnant in a year.

It's obvious that the male condom is most effective against pregnancy when it is used all the time and always used correctly. If women use the male condom, but **do not** use it perfectly, it is 82% effective. This means that if 100 women use the male condom, but do not use it perfectly every time, at least 18 women will become pregnant in a year.

When used all of the time and when used correctly, condoms are very good at preventing pregnancy. Most condom failures are because of improper use.

<http://choices-az.org/index.php/services--support/relationships/condoms>

Typical use results in 15 out of 100 users getting pregnant each year. And teens have a higher failure rate than adults. About three out of every 20 couples using condoms to avoid pregnancy end up pregnant anyway within the first year of use.

<http://www.contraceptivetechnology.org/table.html>



<http://www.thebody.com/content/art2435.html>

- Condoms are 98 percent effective in preventing pregnancy when used consistently and correctly.⁵
- The first-year effectiveness rate in preventing pregnancy among typical condom users on average is 86 percent. This includes pregnancies resulting from errors in condom use.⁶

Understanding Condom Effectiveness

To fully understand research on condom effectiveness, one must understand the difference between method failure and user failure. Method failure refers to failure that results from a defect in the product. User failure refers to failure that results from incorrect or inconsistent use.

In its fact sheet on condoms, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention explains that the term condom failure often imprecisely refers to the percentage of women who become pregnant over the course of a year in which they reported using condoms as their primary method of birth control -- even if they did not use condoms every time they had intercourse. The CDC concluded that "clearly these statistics don't report condom failure but user failure."¹

Method failure of male condoms is uncommon. In fact, it is estimated to occur among only three percent of couples using condoms consistently and correctly during the first year of use. To help individuals understand this estimate, Contraceptive Technology explains that "only three of 100 couples who use condoms perfectly for one year will experience an unintended pregnancy."²

In truth, condom failures are most often caused by errors in use, "most notably the failure of couples to use condoms during every act of sexual intercourse."⁴ It is therefore important to look at the data on typical condom use or user failure.

Among those couples using condoms as their primary method of contraception, approximately 14 percent will experience an unintended pregnancy during the first year. It is important to remember that they may not have used a condom or may have used one incorrectly during the act of intercourse that resulted in pregnancy.⁵

References

- 1.CDC Update, Questions and Answers on Condom Effectiveness, January 1997.
- 2.R.A. Hatcher, et al., Contraceptive Technology, 17th revised edition (New York: Irvington Publishers, Inc., 1998), p. 328.
- 3.Ibid, p. 329.
- 4.CDC Update, Questions and Answers on Condom Effectiveness, January 1997.
- 5.R.A. Hatcher, Contraceptive Technology, p. 329.
- 6.Ibid., p. 216.

2. UK has the highest rate of teen pregnancy in Western Europe

However, Britain still has the highest teenage birth rate in Western Europe and the number of under-16s falling pregnant has risen.

Read more: <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-125243/One-girls-16-admits-having-sex.html#ixzz1xCSfznl>

<http://www.fpa.org.uk/professionals/factsheets/teenagepregnancy>

The UK has the highest teenage birth and abortion rates in Western Europe^(1,2).

References

- 1 Avery L and Lazdane G, What do we know about sexual and reproductive health of adolescents in Europe? European Journal of Contraception and Reproductive Health Care vol13, no 1, March 2008 pp58–70.



2 United Nations Statistics Division, '[Statistics and Indicators on Women and Men, Table 2b- Indicators on Childbearing](#)', accessed 3 March 2009.

3. **STI Epidemic in young people**

<http://www.imperial.ac.uk/college.asp?P=6799>

SEXUAL HEALTH CLINICS NEED INVESTMENT TO TACKLE GROWING EPIDEMIC

UK researchers are calling for a major increase in the capacity of clinics to tackle the current sexually transmitted infection (STI) epidemic, claiming that current levels are inadequate to meet the governments own health targets.

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/programmes/panorama/4334310.stm>

How the STI epidemic is overwhelming Britain's sexual health service

4. **There are over 25 different types of STI**

<http://www.medinstitute.org/public/121.cfm>

The number of STIs (sexually transmitted infections) will vary depending on what is counted as an STI and whether sexually transmissible infections are counted. The Medical Institute uses a list of STIs that is adapted from chapter headings in a standard STI textbook¹. This list, which appears below in alphabetical order, has 27 different infections.

5. **The 2 most common STI's are Chlamydia and HPV**

<http://www.hpa.org.uk/Publications/InfectiousDiseases/HIVAndSTIs/0807STIsyoungpeopleinUK2008/>

The most common sexually transmitted infection in young people is genital chlamydia

Genital warts were the second most commonly diagnosed sexually transmitted infection among young people in genitourinary medicine clinics,

http://pregnancy-bliss.co.uk/HPV_vaccine.html

HPV is the commonest sexually transmitted infection in the United States and quite possibly the world

http://www.cks.nhs.uk/chlamydia_uncomplicated_genital/background_information

Genital chlamydial infection is the most common sexually transmitted bacterial infection in the UK.

6. **There are over 100 different strains of HPV**

http://www.pregnancy-bliss.co.uk/HPV_vaccine.html

There are over 100 strains or subtypes of the Human Papilloma Virus (HPV)

<http://www.hpa.org.uk/Topics/InfectiousDiseases/InfectionsAZ/GenitalWarts/>

There are more than 100 types of HPV (human papillomavirus), including 40 which can infect the genital tract and are sexually acquired.

7. **HPV causes 99% of cervical cancer.**

<http://womenshealth.about.com/cs/cervicalcancer/a/hpvcervcancercn.htm>

<http://www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/factsheet/Risk/HPV>

Virtually all cervical cancers are caused by HPV infections, with just two HPV types, 16 and 18, responsible for about 70 percent of all cases

http://www.pregnancy-bliss.co.uk/HPV_vaccine.html



The Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) infection is known to be the leading predisposing factor to cervical changes which lead to cervical cancer. The infection accounts for almost all cervical cancers. It is also responsible for genital warts.

8. **The more times you catch Chlamydia the more likely it is you will become infertile**

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/programmes/panorama/4347858.stm>

One of the key papers, "Chlamydia and its effect on reproduction (1996)" by L.V. Westrom measured the likelihood of infertility after episodes of Chlamydia. His research found that 79 out of 1025 women (7.8%) were infertile because of post-salpingitic tubal occlusion compared with a control group where the incidence was just 0.9%.

The paper also measured the relative risk (RR) of infertility when considering the number of episodes of Chlamydia. It was 1% with no episodes, 5% after one episode, 11.3% after two episodes and 19.8% after three episodes

9. **Chlamydia & HPV can be caught through skin to skin contact in the genital area**

<http://www.allclearsheffield.nhs.uk/catch.htm>

<http://www.nhs.uk/chq/Pages/968.aspx?CategoryID=118&SubCategoryID=125>

Chlamydia is usually caught through sexual contact.

<http://cancer.about.com/od/hp1/f/condomsHPV.htm>

HPV is spread through sexual contact, meaning no penetration is needed to contract the virus.

<http://www.cdc.gov/std/hpv/stdfact-hpv.htm>

HPV is passed on through genital contact, most often during vaginal and anal sex. HPV may also be passed on during oral sex and genital-to-genital contact. HPV can be passed on between straight and same-sex partners—even when the infected partner has no signs or symptoms.

<http://www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/factsheet/Risk/HPV>

More than 40 of these viruses can be easily spread through direct skin-to-skin contact

10. **Condoms offer limited protection against HPV**

<http://cancer.about.com/od/hp1/f/condomsHPV.htm>

Even if condoms are worn during intercourse and worn correctly, there is no guarantee of 100 percent protection against HPV. This is due to a condom covering only the penis, leaving the rest of the genitals uncovered. During intercourse, these unprotected areas can come in contact with the vagina.

<http://www.cdc.gov/std/hpv/stdfact-hpv.htm>

For those who choose to be sexually active, condoms may lower the risk of HPV. To be most effective, they should be used with every sex act, from start to finish. Condoms may also lower the risk of developing HPV-related diseases, such as genital warts and cervical cancer. But HPV can infect areas that are not covered by a condom - so condoms may not *fully* protect against HPV.

<http://www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/factsheet/Risk/HPV>

Research has shown that correct and consistent use of condoms can reduce the transmission of HPVs between sexual partners (10). Areas not covered by a condom can be infected with the virus, though (1), so condoms are unlikely to provide complete protection against virus spread.

<http://www.thebody.com/content/art2436.html>

Latex condoms, when used consistently and correctly, can reduce the risk of genital herpes, syphilis, chancroid, and HPV only when the infected areas are covered or protected by the condom.



11. No cure, only treatment for HPV

<http://www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/factsheet/Risk/HPV>

There is currently no medical treatment for HPV infections. However, the genital warts and precancerous lesions resulting from HPV infections can be treated.

12. Most cases of Chlamydia show no symptoms (70% in women and 50% in men).

<http://www.hpa.org.uk/web/HPAweb&Page&HPAwebAutoListName/Page/1191942172070>

http://www.cks.nhs.uk/chlamydia_uncomplicated_genital/background_information

<http://www.medinstitute.org/public/101.cfm>

13. There is limited evidence that condom use provides substantial protection against Chlamydia, though, theoretically, it should offer some –different studies show protection rates

<http://www.siecus.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=Feature.showFeature&featureID=1045>

Chlamydia was detected in 23% of participants reporting irregular correctness and consistency of condom use, compared to 21% of participants reporting incorrect but consistent condom use, and 10% of participants reporting correct and consistent condom use.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1745001/>

Among clients with known exposure, 13.3% of consistent condom users were diagnosed with C trachomatis infection compared to 34.4% of inconsistent condom users (adjusted odds ratio = 0.10; 95% CI: 0.01 to 0.83). Among clients with unknown exposure, there was no observed protective effect of condoms.

http://www.region8ipp.com/Docs/Articles/warner_condoms_methods_sti06.pdf

Condom use was similarly associated with reduced risk for chlamydia in most studies; however, like gonorrhoea, point estimates varied widely and were not always statistically significant (Table 1, Fig. 1C, D). Of 8 studies that evaluated condom use and chlamydia among males, (52,88,91,94,98,99,101,105) all reported (or provided information to calculate) estimates of risk reduction associated with condom use. Seven studies (52,91,94,98,99,101,105) reported a protective effect, ranging from approximately 15%(105) to 100%(52) risk reduction. Three of these 7 studies (52,94,101) reported a statistically significant protective effect. The remaining study (88) showed an increased risk of chlamydia among condom users that was not statistically significant.

Of 27 studies that evaluated chlamydia among females, 21 reported (or provided information to calculate) estimates of risk reduction associated with condom use. (65,68,70,72,74,76,78,80,81,83,86,89,91,95,97,101,103,104)

Eighteen studies (65,68,70,72,74,76,78,80,81,86,89,95,97,101,103,104) showed a protective effect, ranging from approximately 10%(70,96,97) to 90%(65,74) risk reduction. One or more statistically significant protective effects for condom use were reported in 10 studies (65,68,72,74,76,78,81,95,101,104) whereas 8 reported no significant protective effect. (70,71,80,82,86,96,97,103)

The other 3 reported condom use was associated with nonsignificant increased risk of chlamydia. (77,83,91) For the remaining 6 studies, (52,75,89,93,94,102) information was insufficient to quantify the association between condom use and chlamydia, although this association was reported as not statistically significant.

<http://www.medinstitute.org/public/101.cfm>

If you always use condoms for vaginal sex, you can cut your chance of getting chlamydia by about half.^{6,7}

6 Ahmed S, Lutalo T, Wawer M, et al. HIV incidence and sexually transmitted disease prevalence associated with condom use: a population study in Rakai, Uganda. AIDS. 2001;15(16):2171-2179.



7 Baeten JM, Nyange PM, Richardson BA, et al. Hormonal contraception and risk of sexually transmitted disease acquisition: results from a prospective study. Am J Obstet Gynecol. 2001;185(2):380-385.

14. **Most young people do hope to be married someday**

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/relationships/9295161/Yes-marriage-is-the-gold-standard.html#>

A new survey shows – contrary, perhaps, to expectation – that young people regard marriage and the raising of a family to be more worthwhile than a high-flying career or the acquisition of material wealth. Indeed, the research, carried out by care home charity Friends of the Elderly, revealed that a lasting marriage was the leading aspiration among every age group, including 18-24 year-olds.

<http://www.civitas.org.uk/wordpress/2008/05/20/marriage-in-modern-britain-out-of-reach-not-out-of-fashion/>

Overwhelming majority of Britons want to marry

Defying the idea that marriage is dead, a new Civitas/Ipsos Mori survey of 1,560 young people reveals that the overwhelming majority want to get married:

15. **Majority of under 16's have not had sex**

<http://www.fpa.org.uk/professionals/factsheets/teenagers>

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/4784939.stm>

Virginity

30% lost it before age of consent, 4% before 14, 4% had not lost their virginity by 25

16. **Most marriages don't end in divorce**

The divorce rate rose in 2010 to 11.1 divorcing people per thousand married population from 10.5 in 2009

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/vsob1/divorces-in-england-and-wales/2010/stb-divorces-2010.html>

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2071592/Recession-creates-spike-divorce-rate-rises-time-EIGHT-years.html>

17. **Drinking alcohol impacts decision making**

<http://www.ipsos-mori.com/researchpublications/researcharchive/2472/Alcohol-and-Sexual-Health.aspx>

18. **Human trafficking is a major factor in the Pornography industry**

<http://www.cp80.org/news/editorial/102>

<http://voices.yahoo.com/the-relationship-between-pornography-human-trafficking-6612026.html?cat=7>

<http://moderndayslaveryblog.wordpress.com/2011/03/29/the-link-between-pornography-and-human-trafficking/>

<http://www.freedomyouthproject.org/2011/07/pornography-and-child-sex-trafficking.html>

<http://thecypresstimes.com/2010/11/03/pornography-sex-trafficking-the-connection-is-clear/>

19. **April Garris Quote**

<http://www.whodoesithurt.com/april-garris/136-april-garris>

