

Comprehensive Sexuality Education

Comprehensive Sexuality Education promotes “sexual knowledge”, sexual pleasure, sexual freedom and “sexual protection”, and it has been implemented by many places in US and Canada.

New Brunswick, CSE-2005, body part naming from Grade 1;
British Columbia, CSE-2006, body part naming from kindergarten

Does CSE help to prevent pregnancy and STIs (e.g. Chlamydia and gonorrhea) ?

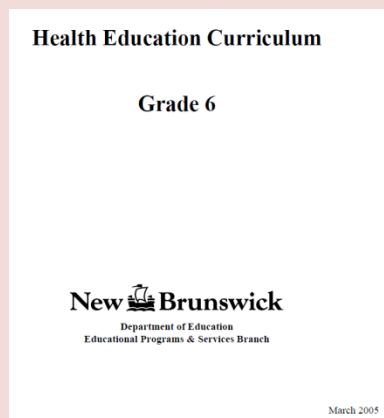
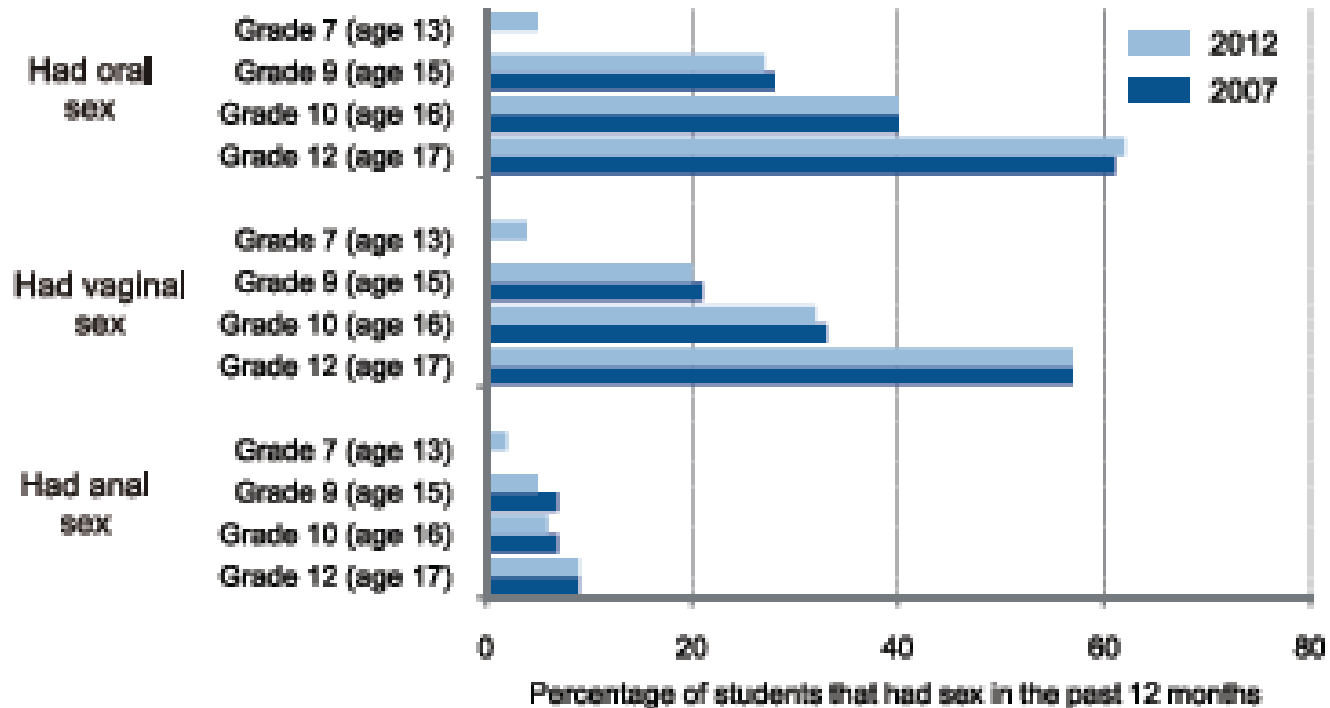


Figure 9: Trends in the rates of sexual activity among middle and high school students, by grade, New Brunswick, 2007–2012

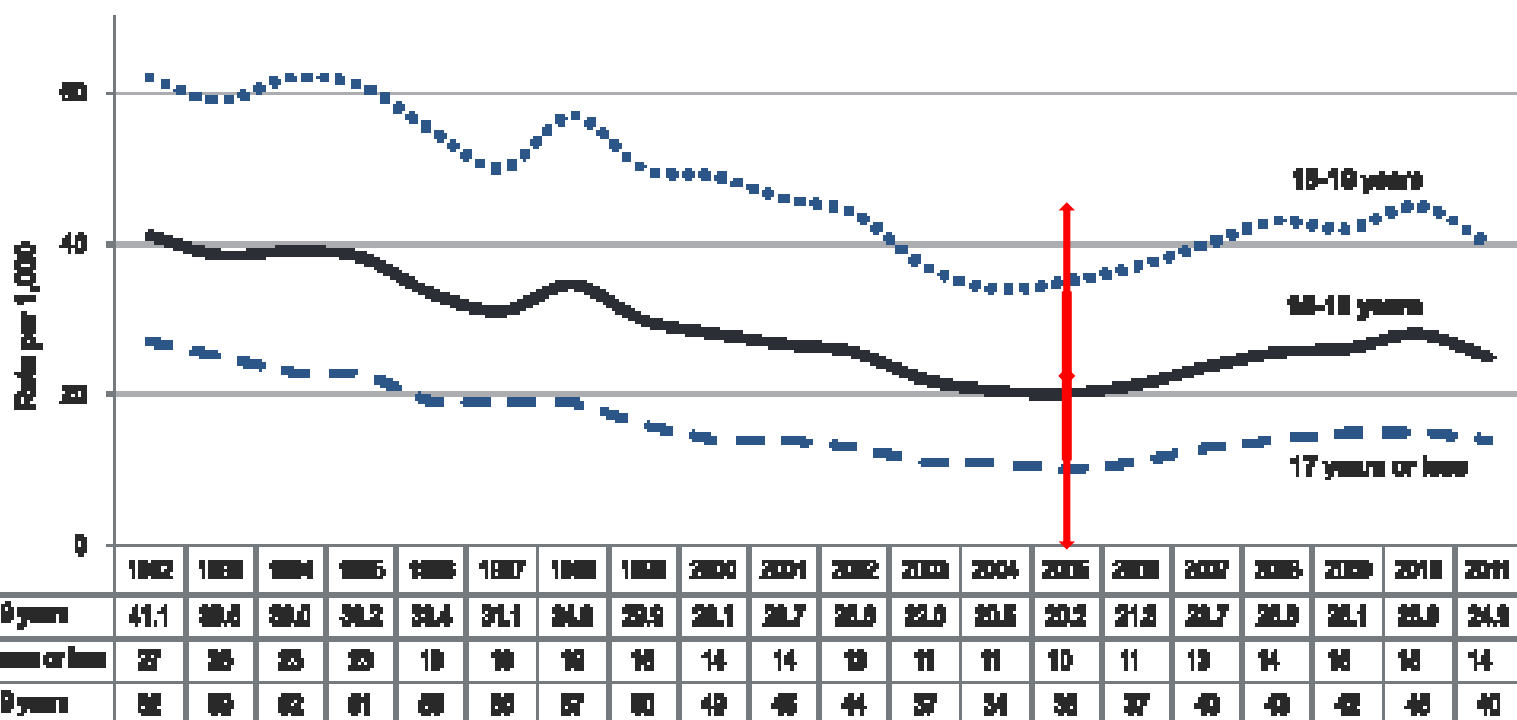


Note: Data captured self-reports from a representative sample of students in Grades 7, 9, 10 and 12. Age refers to the average age of respondents to the 2012 survey questionnaire. The 2007 survey did not collect information on sexual activity among Grade 7 students (middle school).

Source: New Brunswick Department of Health, New Brunswick Student Drug Use Survey (sample sizes: 4993 high school students in 2007; 3507 middle and high school students in 2012).

* With the CSE-2005, young people in N.B. performed oral/vaginal/anal sex as young as Grade 7 and close to 60% had done it by Grade 12.

Figure 3: Trends in the teen pregnancy rate, by age group, New Brunswick, 1992-2011



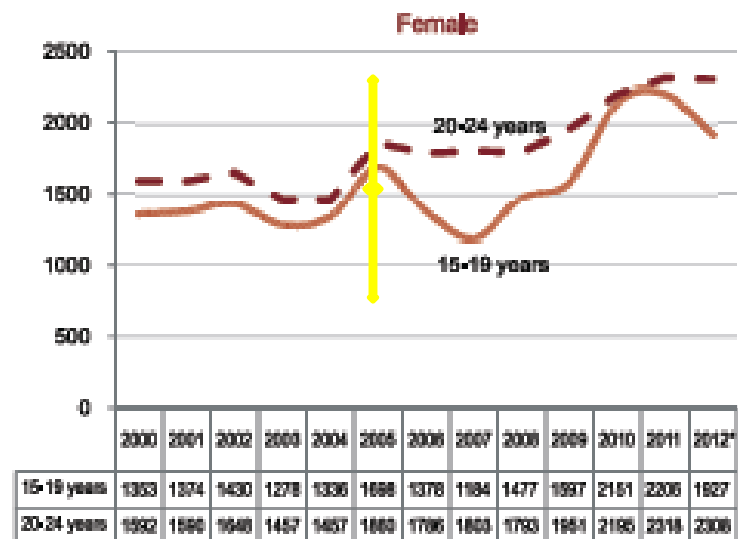
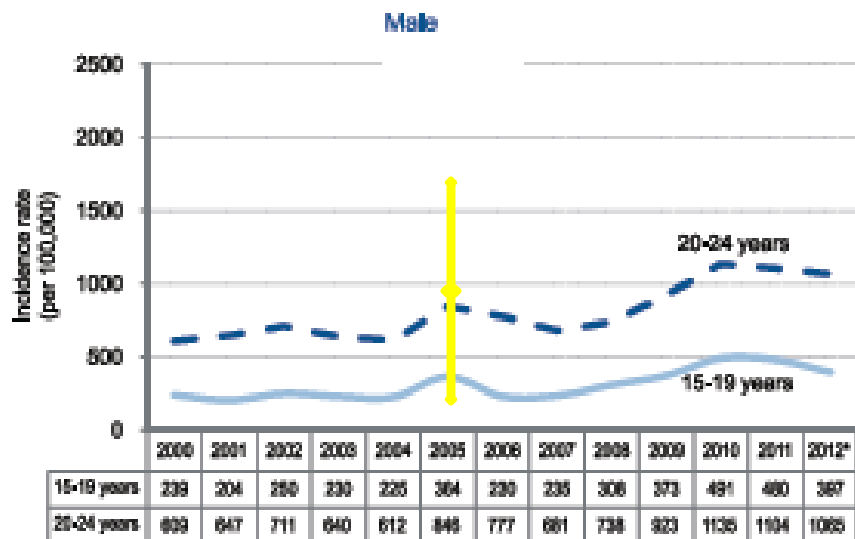
Note: The teen pregnancy rate represents the total number of registered live births, stillbirths and therapeutic abortions performed in New Brunswick hospitals to women under age 20 at the time of the pregnancy outcome per 1,000 women aged 15-19. Rates for women 17 or younger at the time of the pregnancy outcome are per 1,000 women aged 15-17.

Source: Office of the Chief Medical Officer of Health, using data on live births and stillbirths from New Brunswick Vital Statistics; hospitalizations for therapeutic abortions from the Discharge Abstract Database; and population estimates from Statistics Canada.

*** Teen pregnancy rates increased steadily after the CSE-2005**

New Brunswick Health Indicators Issue 8, July 2013

Figure 6 : Rates of chlamydia infection among youth, by age group and sex, New Brunswick, 2000–2012

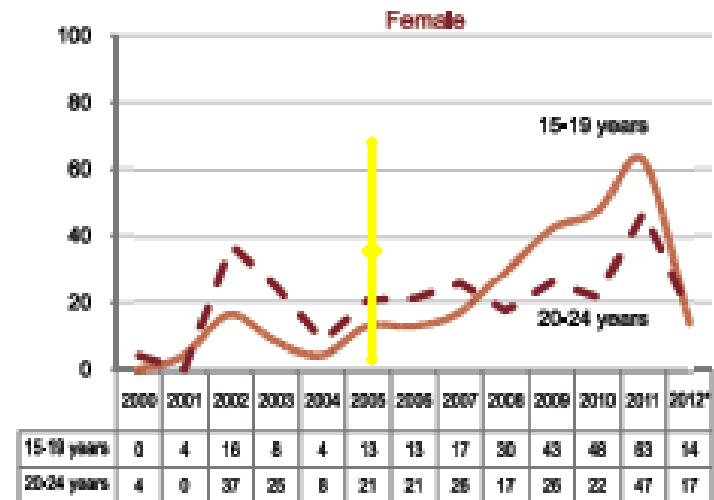
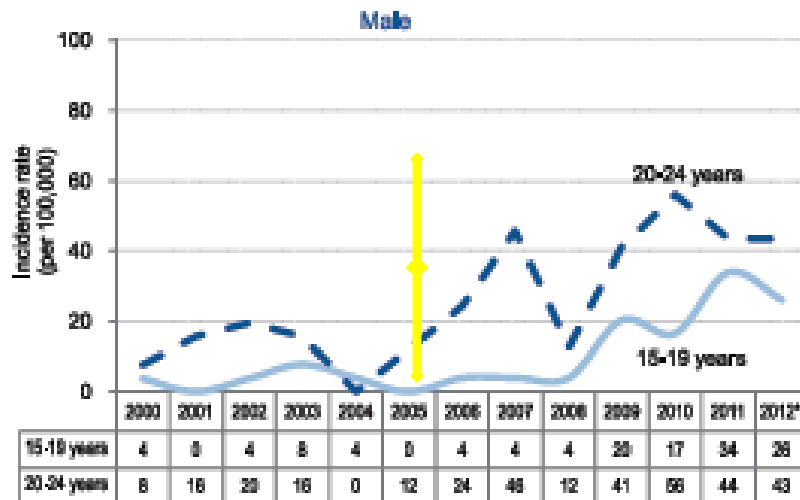


Note: *—preliminary data. Rates of laboratory-confirmed infections with *Chlamydia trachomatis* (new cases per 100,000 persons aged 15–24).

Source: Office of the Chief Medical Officer of Health, using data from the Reportable Diseases Surveillance System (N=14,082) and population estimates from Statistics Canada.

*Chlamydia infection rates increased in both young males and females in N.B. after the CSE-2005

Figure 7: Rates of gonorrhoea infection among youth, by age group and sex, New Brunswick, 2000-2012

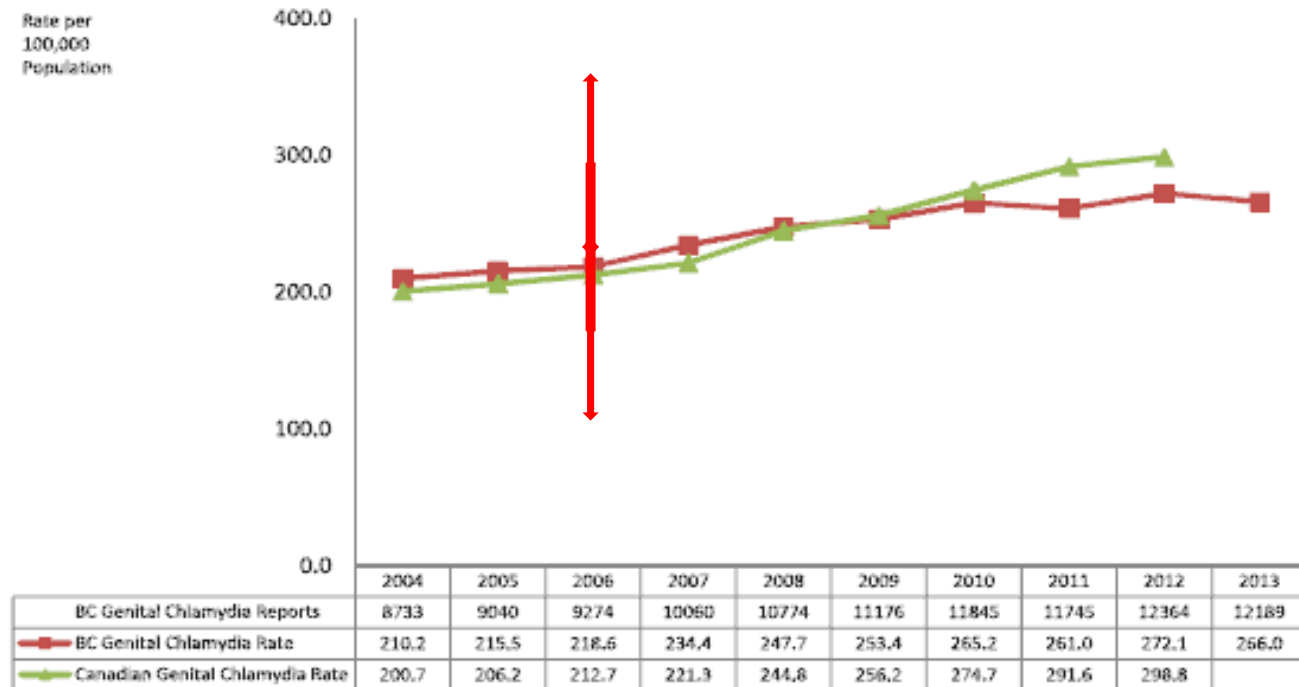


Note: * = preliminary data. Rates of laboratory-confirmed gonorrhoea infections (new cases per 100,000 persons aged 15-24).

Source: Office of the Chief Medical Officer of Health, using data from the Reportable Diseases Surveillance System (N=242) and population estimates from Statistics Canada.

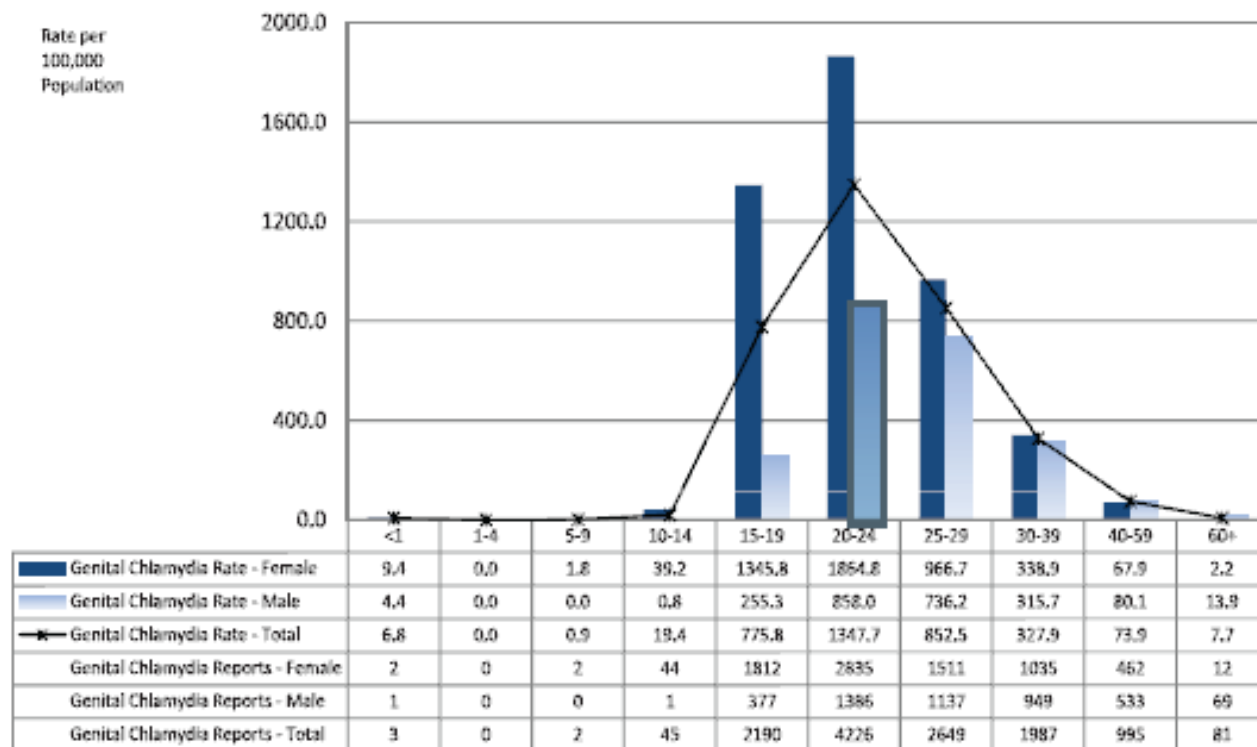
***Gonorrhoea infection rates among both young males and females in N.B. increased after the CSE-2005**

12.1 Genital Chlamydia Rates by Year, 2004-2013



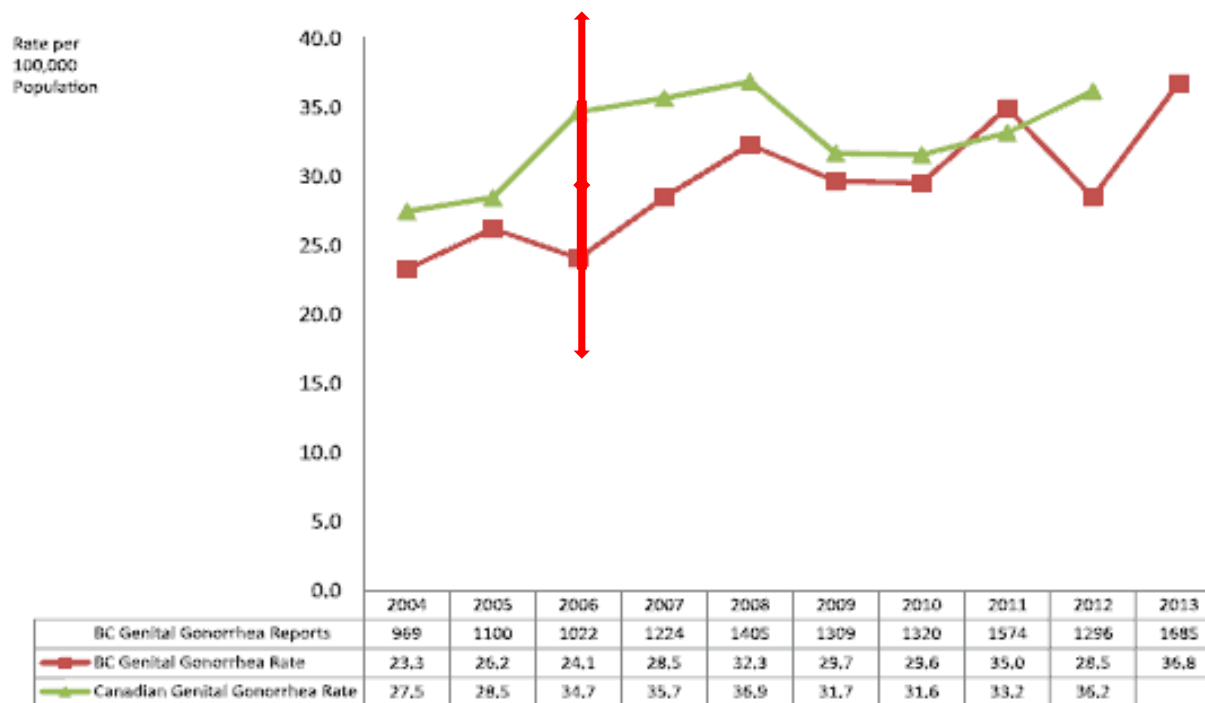
* In B.C, the chlamydia rates steadily increased after the CSE-2006.

12.3 Genital Chlamydia Rates by Age Group and Sex, 2013



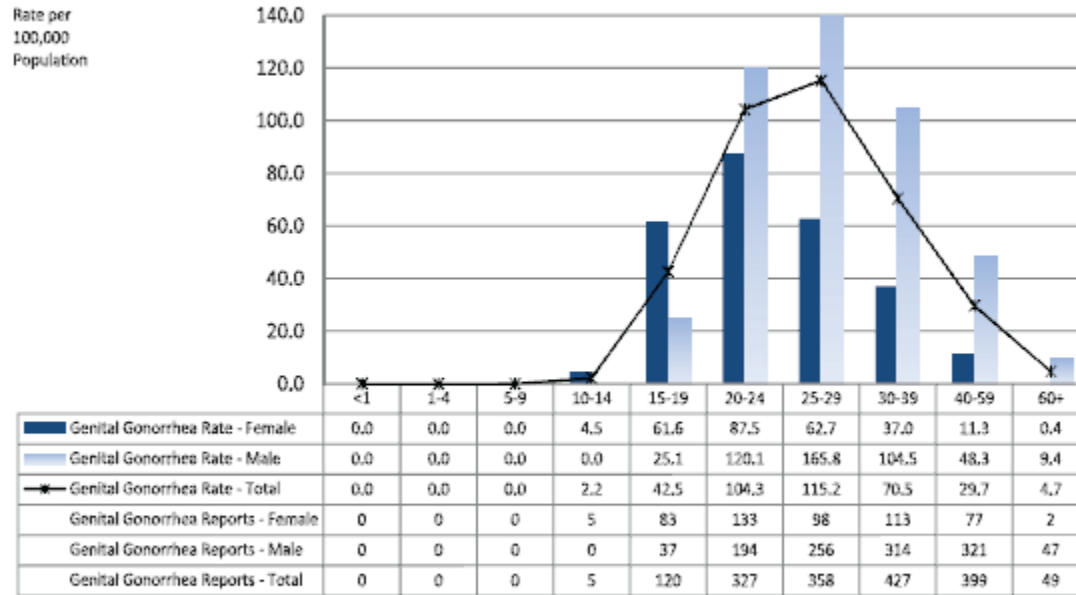
*Age distribution of chlamydia in B.C: the majority of chlamydia cases were among people of 15-39 yo, especially high in young females starting from age of 10-14 and peaking in age of 15-24.

13.1 Genital Gonorrhoea Rates by Year, 2004-2013



* In B.C, the gonorrhoea rates steadily increased after the CSE-2006.

13.3 Genital Gonorrhoea Rates by Age Group and Sex, 2013



*Age distribution of gonorrhoea in B.C: the majority of gonorrhoea cases were among people of 15-59 yo. Female cases were generally younger than males starting from age of 10-14 and peaking in age of 15-29. Male cases started from age of 15 and peaked at age of 20-39.

How Is Ontario Doing in Terms of STIs (Chlamydia & Gonorrhea) & Teen Pregnancy ?

Advance Article Publication from *The Canadian Journal of Human Sexuality*, Volume 21, No. 3&4

Release date: Tuesday, January 29, 2013

Trends in Canadian National and Provincial/Territorial Teen Pregnancy Rates: 2001-2010

By Alexander McKay, Ph.D.

Research Coordinator, Sex Information and Education Council of Canada (SIECCAN)

Public Health Ontario | Santé publique Ontario
PARTNERS FOR HEALTH | PARTENAIRES POUR LA SA

Reportable Disease Trends in Ontario

2012



Technical Report

Table 2 Provincial/territorial/national pregnancy rates per 1,000, ages 15-19, 2001-2010

	2001	2005	2006	2010	% change 2001-2005	% change 2006-2010	% change 2001-2010
NFLD	26.4	22.5	24.1	32.7	-14.8	+35.7	+23.9
PEI <i>t</i>	23.3	18.9	15.2	14.9	-18.9	-2.0	-36.0
NS	28.2	23.7	27.1	31.8	-15.6	+17.4	+12.8
NB <i>t</i>	29.6	22.6	24.9	34.8	-23.6	+39.8	+17.6
QUE*	37.7	32.4	31.1	28.5	-14.1	-8.3	-24.4
ON	30.6	23.0	22.8	21.2	-24.8	-7.0	-30.7
MN <i>t</i>	53.6	40.5	42.3	48.7	-24.4	+15.1	-9.1
SK	43.4	42.4	44.5	44.1	-2.3	-0.9	+1.6
AB	42.1	33.0	34.4	34.8	-21.6	+1.2	-17.3
BC <i>t</i> **	34.7	29.3	30.3	29.5	-15.6	-2.6	-15.0
YK	49.8	31.4	56.4	59.5	-36.4	+5.5	+19.5
NWT***	89.4	73.0	75.2	40.0	-18.3	-46.8	-55.3
NV***	148.3	139.4	149.8	115.2	-6.0	-23.1	-22.3
CAN	35.4	28.6	27.9	28.2	-19.2	+1.1	-20.3

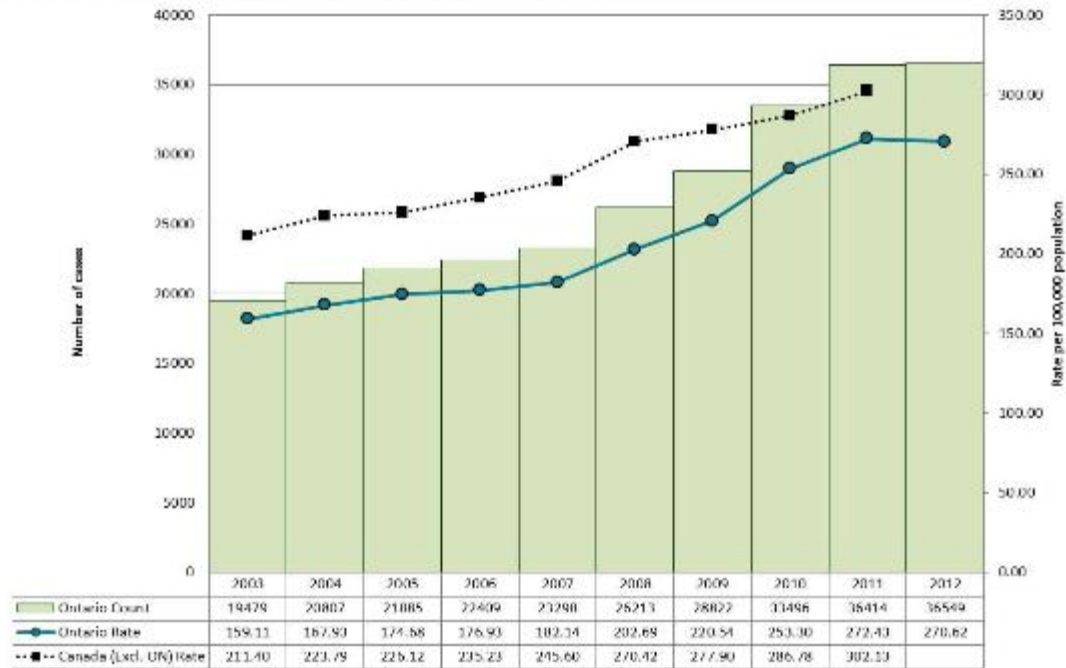
t Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Manitoba, and British Columbia birth/abortion rates for 2006 utilize 2005 abortion data. *Quebec 2010 birth/abortion rate utilizes 2009 abortion data **BC abortion data for 2010 has been adjusted for incomplete reporting ***NWT and NV birth/abortion rates for 2005 utilize 2006 abortion data **** Sources: CANSIM Table 106-9002, Pregnancy outcomes. By age group, Canada, provinces and territories. <http://www.statcan.gc.ca> (accessed:2012-10-05); CANSIM Table 102-4505, Crude birth rate, age-specific and total fertility rates (live births), Canada, provinces and territories. <http://www.statcan.gc.ca> (accessed:2012-10-04); Canadian Institute for Health Information,

*NB (CSE-2005), teen pregnancy increased by 39.8% in 2010 from 2006.

*BC (CSE-2006), teen pregnancy was consistently high.

*ON, teen pregnancy was lower than both NB, BC & national level, it decreased by 7% in 2010 from 2006.

Figure 8-1. Incidence of Chlamydia: Ontario and Canada, 2003–12



Ontario Cases: MOHLTC, integrated Public Health Information System (iPHIS) database, extracted [2013/11/13].

Ontario Population: Population Estimates [2003-2012], MOHLTC, IntelliHEALTH Ontario, extracted [2013/09/26].

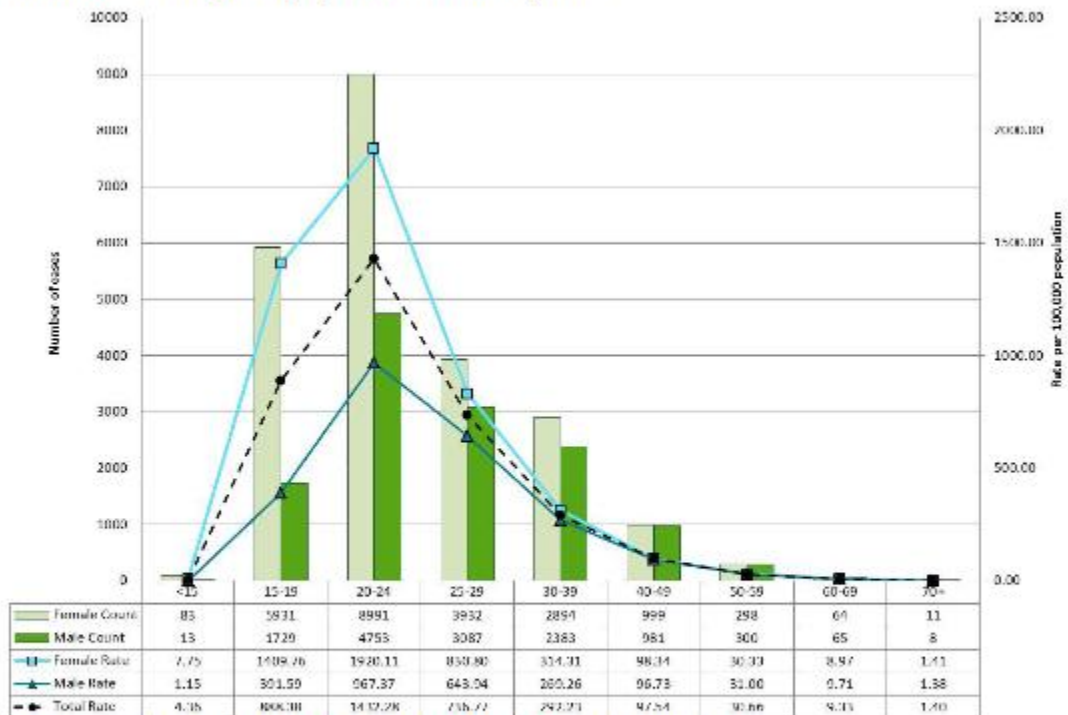
Canadian Rates: Public Health Agency of Canada, Canadian Notifiable Disease Section, received by PHO [2013/12/16]; national data available up to 2011.

Figure 8-2. Incidence of Chlamydia by Age and Sex: Ontario, 2012

10000 | 2500.00

*The trend of chlamydia rate was increasing steadily in Ontario from 2003 to 2012, while Ontario was consistently lower than the national level.

Figure 8-2. Incidence of Chlamydia by Age and Sex: Ontario, 2012



Ontario Cases: MOHLTC, Integrated Public Health Information System (iPHIS) database, extracted [2013/11/13].

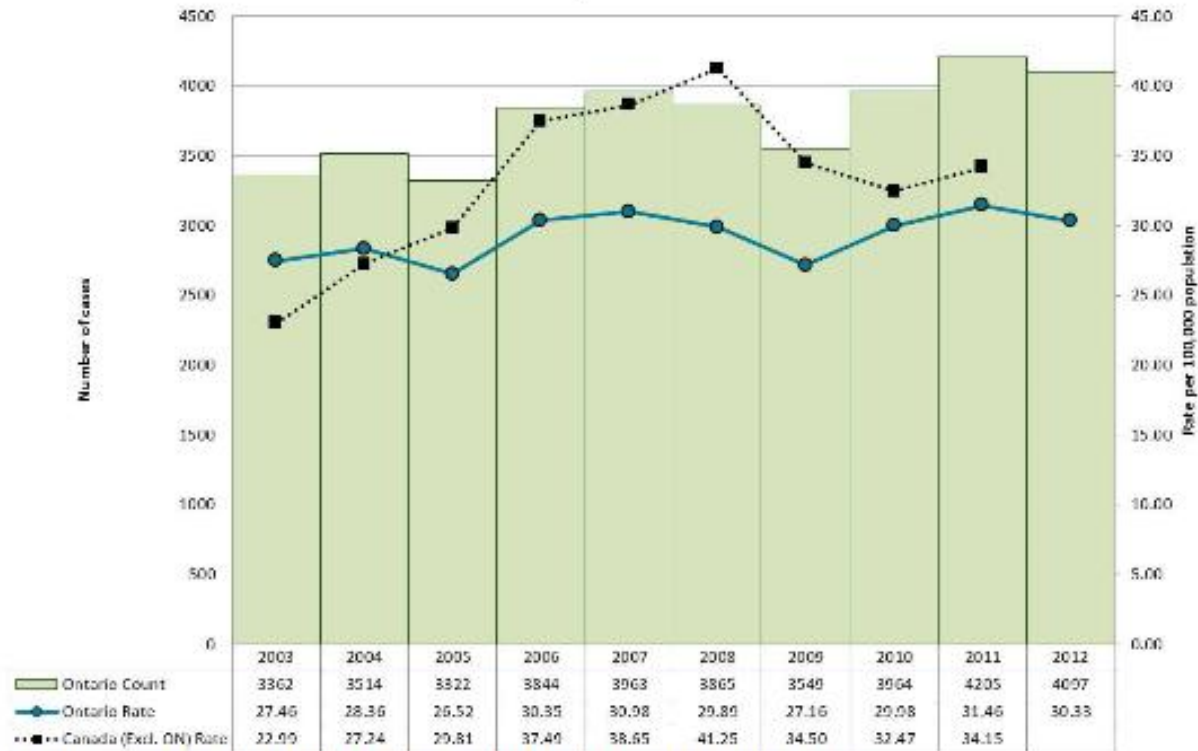
Ontario Population: Population Estimates [2012], MOHLTC, IntelliHEALTH Ontario, extracted [2013/09/26].

Note: Excludes 27 cases of unknown age and/or sex.

Reportable Disease Trends in Ontario, 2012

*Age distribution of chlamydia in Ontario, the majority of chlamydia cases were among people of 15-39 yo, especially high in young females starting from age of 15.

Figure 16-1. Incidence of Gonorrhoea: Ontario and Canada, 2003–12



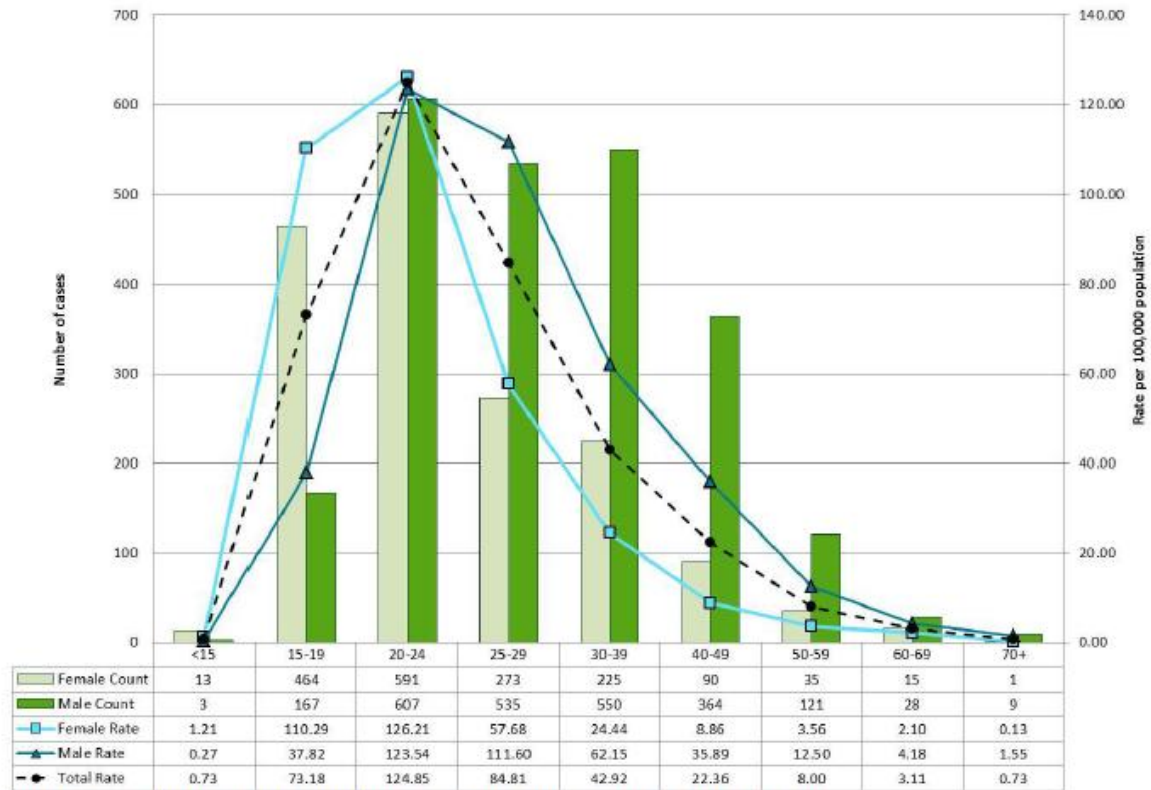
Ontario Cases: MOHLTC, integrated Public Health Information System (iPHIS) database, extracted [2013/11/13].

Ontario Population: Population Estimates [2003-2012], MOHLTC, IntelliHEALTH Ontario, extracted [2013/09/26].

Canadian Rates: Public Health Agency of Canada, Canadian Notifiable Disease Section, received by PHO [2013/12/16]; national data available up to 2011.

*The general trend of gonorrhoea infection in Ontario was slightly increasing each year while it was consistently doing better than the national level.

Figure 16-2. Incidence of Gonorrhoea by Age and Sex: Ontario, 2012



Ontario Cases: MOHLTC, integrated Public Health Information System (iPHIS) database, extracted [2013/11/13].

Ontario Population: Population Estimates [2012], MOHLTC, IntelliHEALTH Ontario, extracted [2013/09/26].

Note: Excludes six cases of unknown age and/or sex.

Reportable Disease Trends in Ontario, 2012

*Age distribution of gonorrhoea in Ontario, the majority of gonorrhoea cases were among people of 15-59 yo, female cases were generally younger than male cases, starting from age of 15.

Do Ontario need such a “comprehensive sex education”?

Unlike technology, the more advanced, the better.

The data from N.B show clearly that the more advanced “sex education”, the more teen pregnancy and STIs .

The BC data also indicate that the CSE did not protect from STIs and teen pregnancies neither.

2015 Ontario Sex Education Curriculum is similar to the “comprehensive sex education”, or even more explicit, more radical.

If Ontarian children are “out dated” in engaging in sexual activities, it’s not a bad thing after all!