City of Wodonga
Women’s Sexual and Reproductive Health Snapshot

The City of Wodonga is a local government area in the Hume region of Victoria covering an area of 433 square kilometres (idcommunity, 2016). There are 20,050 women in the area, including 527 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women (Murray Exchange, 2016). This snapshot portrays the sexual and reproductive health outcomes experienced by these women.

Sexual and reproductive health is a significant issue for all women across the lifespan (Women’s Health Victoria, 2009). Sexual health encompasses emotional, physical, mental and social wellbeing in relation to sexuality, including the right to respectful, enjoyable and safe sexual relationships free of coercion, discrimination and violence (WHO, 2006). Reproductive health suggests people can enjoy a responsible, satisfying and safe sex life with decision-making control over their reproductive choices (WHO, 2006).

**Births**

In 2016 the number of live births in Wodonga was 568 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2016).

The total fertility rate indicator* was 2.1 babies per 1,000 women, higher than Australia’s total fertility rate of 1.8 babies per 1,000 women (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2016).

Amongst women aged 15-19 in Wodonga a rate of 22.1 babies per 1,000 women were born in 2015. This is higher than the Hume region rate of 12.5 & the State average rate of 9.5 (Victorian Department of Health and Human Services, 2015).

*The average number of babies born to a woman throughout her reproductive lifetime (Women’s Health Atlas, 2016).

**Unplanned Pregnancy** is experienced by over 50% of Australian women (Marie Stopes International, 2008). Not every pregnancy is unwanted however many women need to decide what the best option is for themselves and their family based on their personal circumstances (Children by Choice, 2017).

Women in the Hume region can access bulk billed medical terminations in Wangaratta and Wodonga. Surgical termination can be accessed in Albury or Melbourne. Cost, privacy and access were found to be the greatest barriers faced by rural and regional women who choose to access surgical terminations (Victorian rural women’s access to family planning services, 2012).
Contraception

In Wodonga the 2015 IUD insertion rate per 1,000 women aged 15-24 was 1.4 (based on Medicare claims). This rate increased in older cohorts, where 4.8 and 10.3 women per 1,000 aged 25-34 and 35-44 respectively had an IUD insertion. This rate decreased for women 45+, with 2.5 women having the IUD insertion (Women’s Health Atlas, 2016).

The Implanon was more popular amongst younger women, with a rate of 17.3 per 1,000 women aged 15-24 accessing this form of contraception (based on Medicare claims). This rate decreased in older cohorts, where 11.5 women per 1,000 aged 25-34 and 7.9 women aged 35-44 had a Implanon insertion. This rate decreased further for women 45+, with 2.8 women having the Implanon insertion (Women’s Health Atlas, 2016).

Long acting reversible contraception has higher efficiency rates than condoms and the contraceptive pill, however uptake remains low (Children by Choice, 2017). The oral contraceptive pill is the most commonly used form of contraception amongst Australian women (Family Planning NSW, 2015).

Privacy was found to be the most significant barrier to young people purchasing condoms in rural and regional areas (Victorian rural women’s access to family planning services, 2012).
Cervical Screening

70% of women who develop cervical cancer did not have regular Pap tests (Cancer Council Victoria, 2017). Pap screening data from 2014-2015 showed 62.8% of eligible women in the Wodonga (aged 20-69 years) had a Pap test. This is lower than the Hume region average of 64.0% and higher than the State average of 60.5% for the same time period (Victorian Cervical Cytology Registry, 2014). The Pap test has been replaced with a 5-yearly human papillomavirus (HPV) test for women aged 25 to 74 (National Cervical Screening Program, 2017).

Sexual Offences are acts and intent of acts against another person of a sexual nature that are non-consensual. This includes rape, sexual offences against children, indecent assault and other sexual offences (Women’s Health Atlas, 2015). 1 in 5 Australian women have been coerced into unwanted sex (Visser, Smith, Rissel, Richters & Grulich, 2003).

In 2017 74 females in Wodonga reported a sexual offence. This was a rate of 18.8 women per 10,000, which is higher than the Hume region (15.5) and State (13.7) average rates (Crime Statistics Agency Victoria, 2016). Research has found most incidents of family and sexual violence go unreported, therefore this is likely an underestimate (Phillips, 2014).

References


Victorian rural women’s access to family planning services: survey report August 2012 / Rural services of the Women’s Health Association of Victoria – Ballarat, Vic. Rural services of the Women’s Health Association of Victoria, November 2012


