

# One in six Australian women in their 30s have had an abortion – and we're starting to understand why

February 7 2019, by Jayne Lucke And Angela Taft

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Women aged in their 20s are more likely to have an abortion than women in their 30s. Credit: Kirsts Luhaers/Unsplash

Abortion is a [common experience](#) for Australian women. Around one in six have had an abortion by their mid-30s, according our new research published today in the [Australia New Zealand Journal of Public Health](#).

[Narratives](#) about abortion often stigmatise [women](#) who have had one, or

seek to access to one. But our research shows women from all walks of life may have an abortion: married, single, child-free, and mothers. In fact, women who have already had children are more likely to have a termination than those who haven't.

Women [make decisions](#) about whether or not to have an abortion in the context of their complex lives. And it's by no means an easy decision.

Our research investigated the factors associated with abortion as women move from their late teens into their mid-30s. We found women with lower levels of control over their reproductive health, whether through [family violence](#), [drug use](#) or ineffective contraception, are more likely than their peers to terminate a pregnancy.

If we want to reduce the rate of unintended pregnancies and abortion in Australia, we need to empower women to have control over their fertility and support them with appropriate health services.

## Women's experiences

We used data from five surveys of the [Australian Longitudinal Study on Women's Health](#) to examine factors associated with "induced" abortions which were not undertaken because of a foetal abnormality.

We looked at a cohort of more than 9,000 women born between 1973-78 who were first surveyed at ages 18-23 years. At the fifth [survey](#) they were aged 31-36 years.

Overall, by their mid-30s, 16% of the women in this study had reported at least one abortion.

We also looked at the proportion of women who reported a new abortion at each survey. At the first survey, when women were aged 18-23, 7%

reported having had an abortion. In subsequent surveys, 2-3% of women reported having an abortion since the last survey. While most women reported only one new abortion, around one in ten reported two abortions, and around 2% reported three abortions.

Abortion is understandably more common for women when they are in their 20s than it is when women reach their 30s. [This may be because](#) many women in their 30s are actively trying to be pregnant, or may be using contraception more effectively if they're trying to avoid becoming pregnant.



Woman who already have children are more likely to have an abortion than women who don't. Credit: Guillaume de Germain/Unsplash

Compared with married women, those who were in a de facto relationship, were single, or divorced were more likely to have had an abortion.

Women with children were more likely to have an abortion than women who did not have children. In the fourth survey, the majority of women (72%) said they hoped to have one or two children, 20% wanted three or more, while 8% didn't want to have children.

Perhaps unsurprisingly, women who had an abortion in the later surveys were more likely to have previously reported using ineffective contraception, or to have had a past abortion, than women who didn't terminate a pregnancy in their 30s.

Women whose [alcohol use](#) had recently become riskier and women who reported using any illicit drugs in the past 12 months were also more likely to have an abortion.

Violence was also a big factor. Women who recently experienced partner violence were more likely to terminate a pregnancy than women who reported no violence. Even women who reported childhood sexual abuse had a significantly increased likelihood of abortion in their twenties (but not in their 30s).

In fact, women reporting violence of any kind, and at any time, had a significantly increased likelihood of having an abortion.

## **What can we do about it?**

Australia is going through a much-needed process of law reform to ensure women across the country have access to abortions as part their women's health service. [Queensland](#) is the most recent state to remove [abortion](#) from the criminal code.

Alongside this, we need to improve training and resources to for health providers to identify and help women who may be at risk of unintended pregnancy, particularly those who are using illicit drugs or are experiencing partner violence.

We need better ways of reaching all vulnerable women, but especially young women experiencing reproductive coercion.

We also need to ensure that all women are provided with good access to information about effective contraceptive choices. While the [oral contraceptive pill](#) and condoms are the [most common methods](#) Australian women use, long-acting reversible methods (such as intra-uterine devices and implants) can be good options for many women wanting effective contraception.

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