

Youth Sexuality: Stats and Trends

For Professional Reference



Teaching Sexual Health

Sexual and Reproductive Health Promotion, Healthy Children & Families,
Promoting Health, Provincial Population & Public Health, Alberta Health
Services

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This document highlights trends in youth sexual experiences, sexual behaviors, condom use, and contraception use. It provides Alberta and Canadian statistics on rates of pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections (STI) and HIV amongst youth. Where Alberta statistics are not available, results from the 2018 BC Adolescent Health Survey are used (McCreary Centre Society, 2019).

This information is intended to provide background and context for parents, teachers and sexual health educators.

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Terms and Definitions

Language is complex, evolving, and powerful. This report strives to use language that is inclusive of all youth, including those with diverse gender identities, gender expressions and sexual orientations. However, the research conducted often does not acknowledge diverse gender identities beyond the binary girl/boy, or make a distinction between a person's gender and sex. Thus the data reported here is limited by the source material.

The terms “female” and “male” or “girl” and “boy” are used throughout this document to reflect how the data was collected by the researchers. Some of the work explicitly asked students to identify their sexual orientation and gender identity beyond the binary. It is our hope that in the future more researchers will tailor their questions and data collections to include a wider range of gender identities.

“Youth” is defined as a stage of life from adolescence to early adulthood. There are various definitions of youth.

- Statistics Canada defines youth as between the ages of 15-29 years old (Government of Canada, 2023).
- The United Nations defines youth as between 15-24 years old (United Nations, 2023)

Information from various sources on the “youth” demographic were included in this document. Due to the various definitions of youth, a single definition of youth is not possible. The age of the subjects will be outlined per topic.

COVID-19 Impacts On Sexual Health & Well-Being

The COVID-19 pandemic significantly reduced access to sexual and reproductive health services for youth. The pandemic disrupted the delivery of testing and treatment for sexually transmitted infections (STIs), school vaccine programs, sexual health education (SIECCAN, 2021) and public health surveillance programs (Public Health Agency of Canada [PHAC], 2023). The long-term impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on youth sexuality may not be known for several years, therefore the findings in this report, especially STI rates from 2020-2022, should be interpreted with caution.

- Youth experienced decreased access to STI services. 30% of cisgender women, 27% of cisgender men and 26% of trans and non-binary Canadian university students reported reduced access to STI testing and treatment (SIECCAN, 2021).
- 1 in 3 Canadian undergraduate females reported reduced access to reproductive health services. This led to switching to long acting contraceptive methods or discontinued use of birth control (SIECCAN, 2021).
- Accessing abortions was more difficult due to travel restrictions and shortages of medical supplies (SIECCAN, 2021).
- 1 in 4 Canadian university students reported decreased access to the HPV vaccine, such as missed doses due to pausing school vaccination programs (SIECCAN, 2021).
- Accessing sexual and reproductive health care was more challenging due to difficulty accessing information, inability to provide care virtually and patient not having access to reliable internet or private space (SIECCAN, 2021).

Sexual Experiences and Sexual Behaviour

Sexual experiences and sexual behavior have a major impact on the sexual and reproductive health of youth. Early sexual debut, having sex with multiple partners, and unprotected sex can place youth at risk for unintended pregnancy and STIs. (Craig, Pickett, & King, 2020).

In 2020, Rotermann & McKay analyzed the results from the Canadian Community Health Survey, which reported on the sexual activity of youth age 15-24 from 2015-2016. The study found:

- 59.6% of youth age 15-24 had sexual intercourse (defined as vaginal or anal sex) at least one time
 - 23.3% of 15-17 year olds, 57.6% of 18-19 year olds and 78.3% of 20-24 year olds had sexual intercourse at least one time
- Sexual activity within the past 12 months was more prevalent among heterosexual males (71.3%) and males who self-identified as gay (53.2%). The

percentage of sexually active females (approximately 55%) were similar regardless of sexual orientation.

- 37.1% of sexually active youth age 15-24 reported having sex with more than one partner in the past 12 months.
 - Males (42.6%) were more likely to have multiple partners than females (31.4%).
 - Bisexual male and bisexual female youth were most likely to have multiple partners. 72.5% of bisexual males and 67.4% of gay males reported having multiple partners compared to 41.5% of heterosexual males. 47.5% of bisexual females reported multiple partners compared to heterosexual and lesbian females (both about 30%).

The 2018 Health Behaviour in School-Age Children Study asked Canadian grade 9 and 10 students if they had engaged in sexual intercourse (Craig, Pickett, & King, 2020). Of the students who reported having sex, most students reported their age of sexual initiation at 14 or 15 years old.

Figure 1. Age of sexual initiation

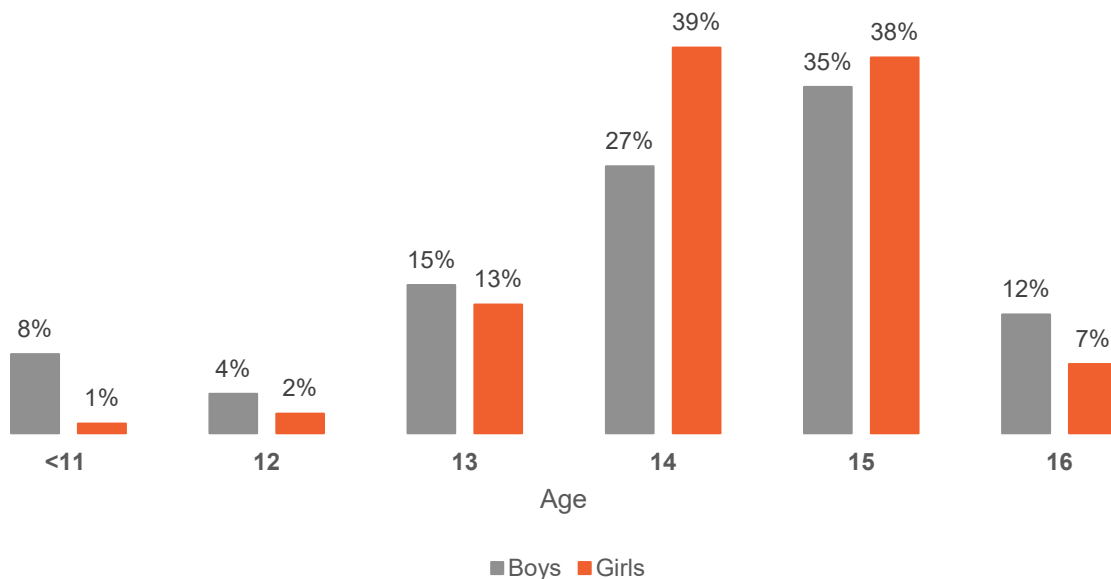


Figure 1 Adapted [reprinted] from “The Health of Canadian Youth: Findings from the Health Behaviour in School-aged Children Study” by Craig W., Pickett W., and King, M. 2020, (p. 124). Copyright Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, 2020.

Figure 2. Percentage of students age 12-18 and type of sexual experiences

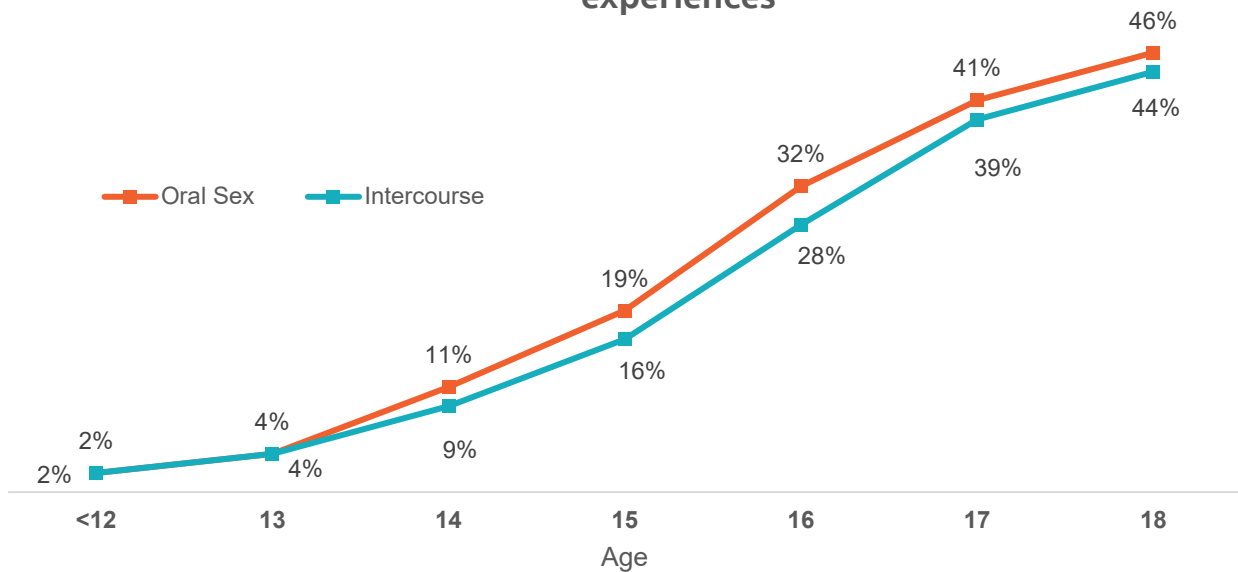


Figure 2 Adapted [reprinted] from “Results of the 2018 BC Adolescent Health Survey. Balance and Connection in BC: The Health and Well-Being of Our Youth” by McCreary Centre Society. 2019, (p. 42). Copyright McCreary Centre Society, 2019.

Technology Use and Sexual Behaviours

The 2018 BC Adolescent Health Survey (McCreary Centre Society, 2019) found that amongst students in Grade 7 to Grade 12,

- 5% of youth used their phone on their most recent school day for sexting
- 12% of youth with a phone used it to watch pornography on their most recent school day
- youth who watched pornography were more likely to have been in a dating relationship that involved violence compared to those who did not watch porn and dated in the past year
- 31% of gay and lesbian youth reported to have met someone online who was unsafe vs 10% straight boys and 20% straight girls (McCreary Centre Society, 2022).

Condoms & Contraceptive Use

Condom Use

Condoms can be used to prevent pregnancy as well as reduce the chance of STI transmission. Younger youth were more likely to use condoms, and condom use decreases with age. 79.9% of youth age 15-17 compared with 55.1% of youth age 20-24 used condoms during last intercourse (Rotermann & McKay, 2020).

Table 1. Reasons for not using condoms during last sexual encounter amongst youth 15-24 years old	
Monogamous relationship	48%
Using a different method of birth control	47%
Not believing themselves to be at risk of STIs	24%
Not liking condoms	22%
Not thinking they were at risk of pregnancy	18%

Source : Rotermann & McKay, 2020, p. 9.

Contraceptive Use

The 2018 BC Adolescent Health Survey found that condoms were the most common method used to prevent pregnancy amongst Grade 7 to 12 students (McCreary Centre Society, 2019). The same study revealed:

- Students that used withdrawal as the only method of pregnancy prevention increased from 6% in 2008 to 10% in 2018.
- One percent of youth had ever been pregnant or got someone pregnant.
- Rates of use for prescribed methods of birth control (birth control pills and IUD) were 49% in 2013, similar to 46% in 2018.

Table 2. Percentage of grade 7 to 12 students' use of birth control methods for last sexual intercourse		
Method of Contraception	2008	2018
Condoms	64%	58%
Withdrawal	23%	46%
Birth Control Pills, Patch or Ring	Not Available*	44%
Emergency Contraception	5%	7%
IUD	1%	3%
Birth Control Injection	2%	2%
Unsure	3%	3%
No Method	6%	2%

Table 2. Adapted [reprinted] from “Results of the 2018 BC Adolescent Health Survey. Balance and Connection in BC: The Health and Well-Being of Our Youth” by McCreary Centre Society. 2019, (p. 43). Copyright McCreary Centre Society, 2019.

*Not Available: The percentage was not available due to changes in the wording of the survey over time.

Emergency Contraception

According to the Canadian Community Health Survey, 1 in 10 sexually active females between the ages of 15-24 years used emergency contraception in the past 12 months. Females with more than one partner in the past 12 months were almost twice as likely to have used emergency contraception that those reporting one partner (Rotermann & McKay, 2020).

The 2018 BC Adolescent Health Survey found that the use of emergency contraception amongst youth age 12-19 to prevent pregnancy has not changed significantly within the past 10 years (5% in 2008 and 7% in 2018) (McCreary Centre Society, 2019).

Youth Pregnancy

Trends in adolescent pregnancy reflect the degree to which young people have the ability to control their sexual and reproductive health. Exposure to quality sexual health education, access to sexual and reproductive health services and access to contraception allow youth to make informed choices regarding their reproductive health (SIECCAN, 2019). There has been a general decrease in both Canadian and Albertan rates of adolescent pregnancy .

Canadian Youth Pregnancy Rates

The crude birth rate for Canada has been steadily dropping from 10.6 live births in 2016 to 9.6 live births per 1,000 population in 2021 (Statistics Canada, 2022). Canadian pregnancy rates and total abortion rates amongst youth are not available.

In 2021, there are decreased numbers of live births and induced abortions amongst Canadians under the age of 24 compared to 2016 (Table 3). This is consistent with the country's reduced overall pregnancy rate (Canadian Institute For Health Information, 2016 & 2023 and Statistics Canada, 2022).

Table 3. Canadian number of induced abortions, live births amongst females Under 24 Years Old			
Year	Induced Abortions (≤24 years old)	Live Births (≤24 years old)	Female Population in Canada age 10-24 years old
2016	25,181	53,956	3,095,369
2021	22,644	36,748	3,205,598

Source: Canadian Institute For Health Information, 2016 & 2023 and Statistics Canada, 2022

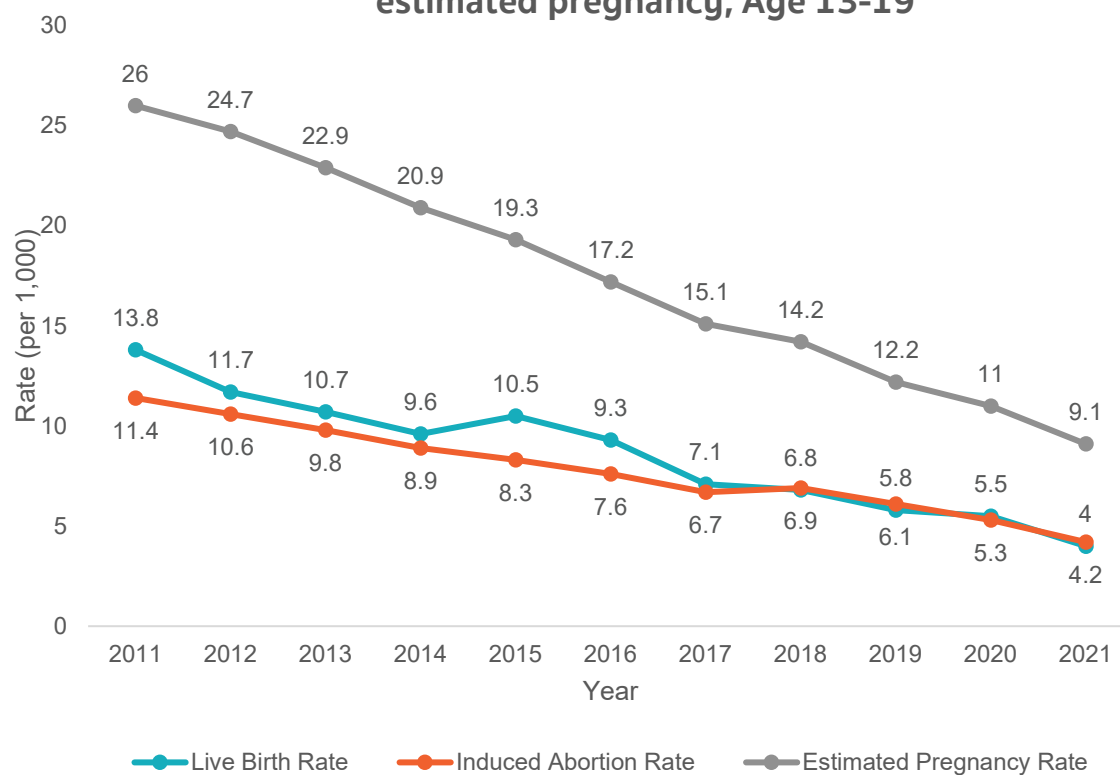
Alberta Youth Pregnancy Rates

Alberta data indicates that between 2011 and 2021, the rates for estimated pregnancy, live births and induced abortions of teens age 13-19 has dramatically decreased (Data & Analytics Reporting Services, 2022).

In 2021, the estimated pregnancy rate for Alberta teens was 9.1 per 1,000 females, a significant decrease from 26 per 1,000 females in 2011 (Data & Analytics Reporting Services, 2022).

- The live birth rate was 4 in 2021, down from 13.8 in 2011 (Data & Analytics Reporting Services, 2022).
- The induced abortion rate was 4.2 in 2021, also down from 11.4 in 2011 (Data & Analytics Reporting Services, 2022).

Figure 3. Alberta rates of live birth, induced abortion and estimated pregnancy, Age 13-19



Source: Data & Analytics Reporting Services, 2022

1 Rate – reflects number per 1,000 females of the same age group.

2 Data may differ from other published information due to differences in definitions and sources. The data sources were the Alberta Health Services NACRS (National Ambulatory Care Reporting System) and DAD (Discharge Abstract Database). The live birth rates, induced abortion rates and estimated pregnancy rates were provided by AHS Data & Analytics Reporting Services. This only includes pregnancy cases from hospital settings in Alberta. It does not include abortions received out of province or in the United States.

Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation

Gender and Sexual Diversity in Canada

Statistics Canada uses the acronym LGBTQ2+ to refer to people who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, Two-Spirit, or those who identify as non-binary gender or minority sexual identity (Statistics Canada, 2021). Due to stigma and unequal access to resources LGBTQ2+ youth are more at risk for negative health outcomes such as “acquisition of STIs, bullying, depression, anxiety, low self-esteem, substance use, suicide attempts and insecure housing” (Johnson, 2020).

In 2018 it was found that about 1 million people in Canada identify as LGBTQ2+, about 4% of the population. Nearly 1/3 of LGBTQ2+ people are under the age of 25 (Statistics Canada, 2021)

In 2021 Statistics Canada collected data on gender diversity on the national census. 0.33% of the population identify as transgender or non-binary, or 1 in 300 people (Statistics Canada, 2022). Gender diversity is highest among those age 20-24. About 1 in 100 young adults age 20-24 identified as non-binary or transgender (0.85%) (Statistics Canada, 2022).

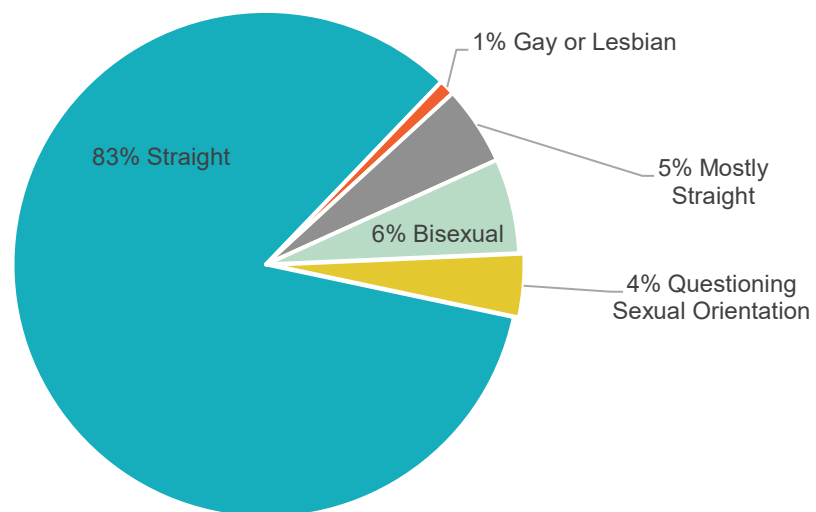
Gender and Sexual Diversity in Alberta

The 2021 Canadian Census Data found in Alberta:

- 99.63% of people over the age 15 identify as cisgender, meaning they identify the same as their sex at birth (Statistics Canada, 2022).
- the remaining percentage 0.37% are people who identify as transgender or non-binary (Statistics Canada, 2022).
- younger Albertans were more likely to report they identify as transgender or non-binary (Statistics Canada, 2022).

The following chart shows the distribution of sexual orientations among a sample of youth in BC, age 12-19. Similar research data are not available for Alberta youth.

Figure 4. Sexual orientation of youth age 12-19



Source : McCreary Centre Society, 2022, p. 14

Substance Use

Sex under the influence of substances can impact decision making ability and can increase risk for experiencing negative health outcomes including STIs, HIV, and unintended pregnancy (Chawla & Sarkar, 2019).

There are a variety of substances that youth may use.

- 46% of youth age 15-19 and 84% of youth age 20-24 had used alcohol within the last 12 months. 40% of youth age 15-24 experienced alcohol-related harms (Government of Canada, 2019).
- Cannabis was legalized in Canada in 2018 and is the most used drug in the country. The average age for initiating cannabis use was 19 years old (unchanged from 2017) (Government of Canada, 2019).
- 22% of youth age 15-19 and 45% of youth age 20-24 had used cannabis within the last year. 25% of youth age 20-24 report daily cannabis use (Government of Canada, 2019).
- Use of any illicit drugs (cocaine or crack, ecstasy, speed or methamphetamines, hallucinogens and heroin) in the past 12 months was higher among youth age 20-24 (14%) than youth age 15-19 (3%), unchanged from 2017 (Government of Canada, 2019).
- In Canada in 2020, there were 1,031 accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths reported among those age 29 and younger (955 deaths age 20 to 29 and 76 deaths age 0 to 19). 73.8% of these deaths were amongst men. Approximately 20% of these deaths are in Alberta (Special Advisory Committee on the Epidemic of Opioid Overdoses, 2022).

Substance Use and Sexual Behaviour

The 2018 BC Adolescent Health Survey found:

- 22% of youth who had ever had sex had used drugs or alcohol prior to their last intercourse, similar to 2013 (McCreary Centre Society, 2019).
- 6% of the respondents reported having sex when they didn't want to after drinking alcohol (McCreary Centre Society, 2019).
- Youth in 2018 were less likely to have used drugs or alcohol the last time they had sex compared to 10 years ago (McCreary Centre Society, 2022).

Teen Dating Violence

In 2018, The Canadian Health Behaviour in School-Age Children Study asked students in Grade 10 if they had experienced teen dating violence.

- 40% of girls and 32% of boys report being victimized in their dating relationship (Craig, Pickett, & King, 2020).
- Boys and girls were equally likely to perpetrate dating violence (15%) (Craig, Pickett, & King, 2020).

Figure 5. Percentage of grade 10 students in dating relationships who have experienced dating violence in the past year

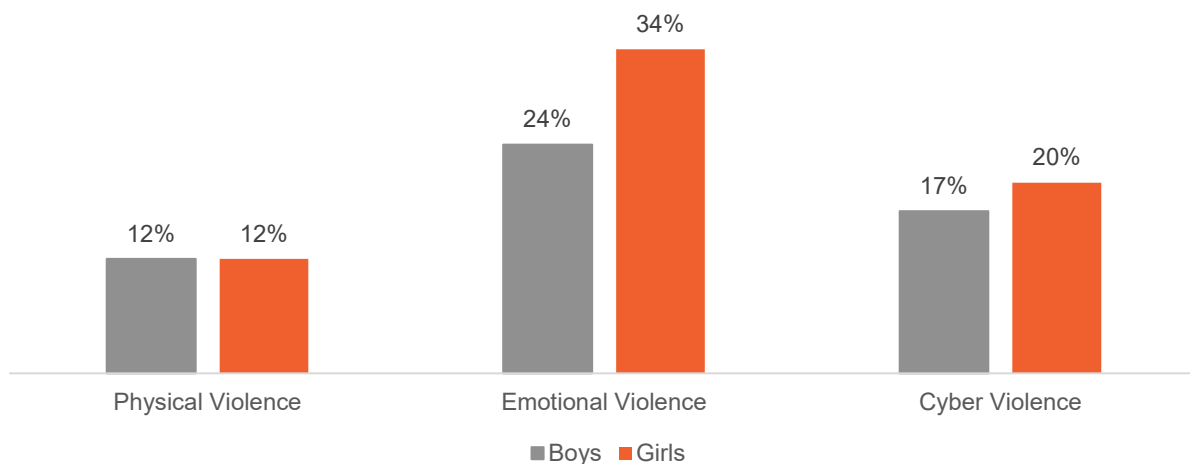


Figure 5 Adapted [reprinted] from “The Health of Canadian Youth: Findings from the Health Behaviour in School-aged Children Study” by Craig W., Pickett W., and King, M. 2020, (p. 90). Copyright Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, 2020.

The 2018 BC Adolescent Health Survey found that youth age 12-19 reported:

- gay, lesbian and bisexual youth were more likely to experience dating violence than their same gender, straight peers (McCreary Centre Society, 2022).
- about 35% of gay, lesbian and bisexual youth had been physically abused (vs 10% of straight males and 14% of straight females) (McCreary Centre Society, 2022).

- 13% of gay males and 21% of lesbian females had been forced into sexual activity compared to 2% and 10% of straight males and females, respectively (McCreary Centre Society, 2022).
- gay, lesbian and bisexual youth were less likely to feel they could say no to sexting with or to decline sex with a new or long-term partner (McCreary Centre Society, 2022).

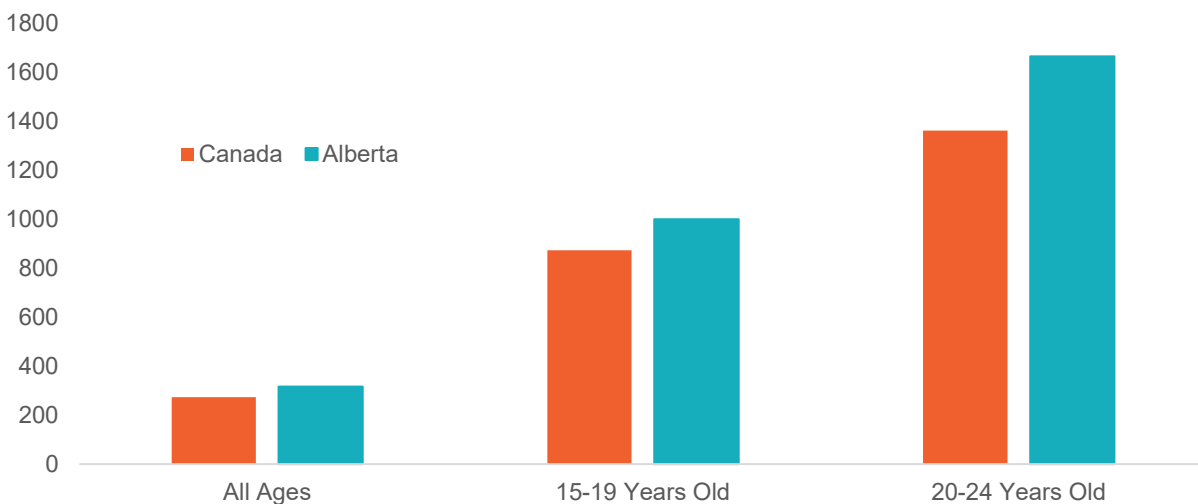
Sexually Transmitted and Blood-Borne Infections

The 2018 Public Health Agency of Canada report on sexually transmitted infections in Canada reveals that STI rates have been rising over the past decade. Rising STI rates continue to be a public health concern in Canada.

*Note that STI rates are reported for males and females based on sex assigned at birth, and therefore STI rates are not reported for transgender individuals.

Chlamydia

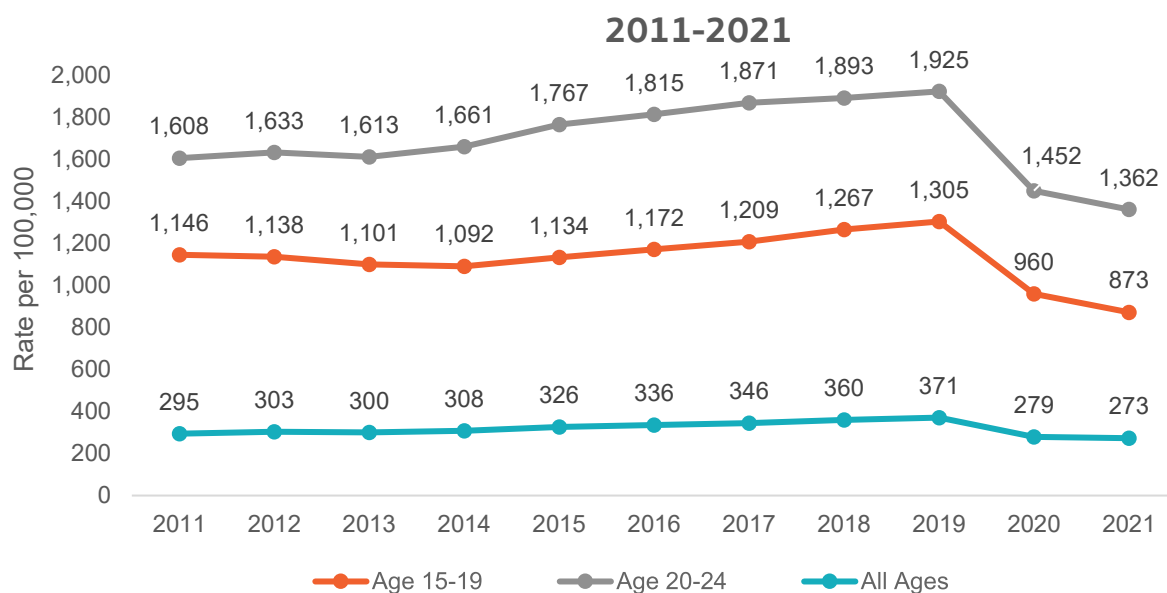
Figure 6. Comparative rates of reported chlamydia in Alberta and Canada, 2021



Source: Government of Alberta, 2023 and Public Health Agency of Canada [PHAC], 2023

- Between 2008-2018, chlamydia rates increased 5.0% per year nationally, with a national rate of 273 per 100,000 population in 2021 (Public Health Agency of Canada [PHAC], 2023).
- The Canadian rate of infection for all ages dropped 24% when comparing 2019 to 2020 (perhaps due to the COVID 19 pandemic) (Public Health Agency of Canada [PHAC], 2023).
- In 2018, more than 75% of Canadian cases were reported in people less than 30 years old. About half of all cases were in females less than 30 years old (48.9%) (Public Health Agency of Canada [PHAC], 2023).
- In 2022, there were 16,808 cases of chlamydia reported in Alberta (Government of Alberta, 2023).
- In Alberta, the reported number of cases of chlamydia for all ages dropped from 18,200 cases to just over 14,000 in 2020 and 2021. The rate of infection dropped 24% when comparing 2021 to 2019 rates (likely due to the COVID 19 pandemic) (Government of Alberta, 2023).
- In Alberta, here are higher rates of chlamydia infections in young females than in young males (Government of Alberta, 2023).

Figure 7. Rates of reported chlamydia cases in Canada



Source: Public Health Agency of Canada [PHAC], 2023

Figure 8. Rates of reported chlamydia cases in Canada by sex and age Group, 2018*

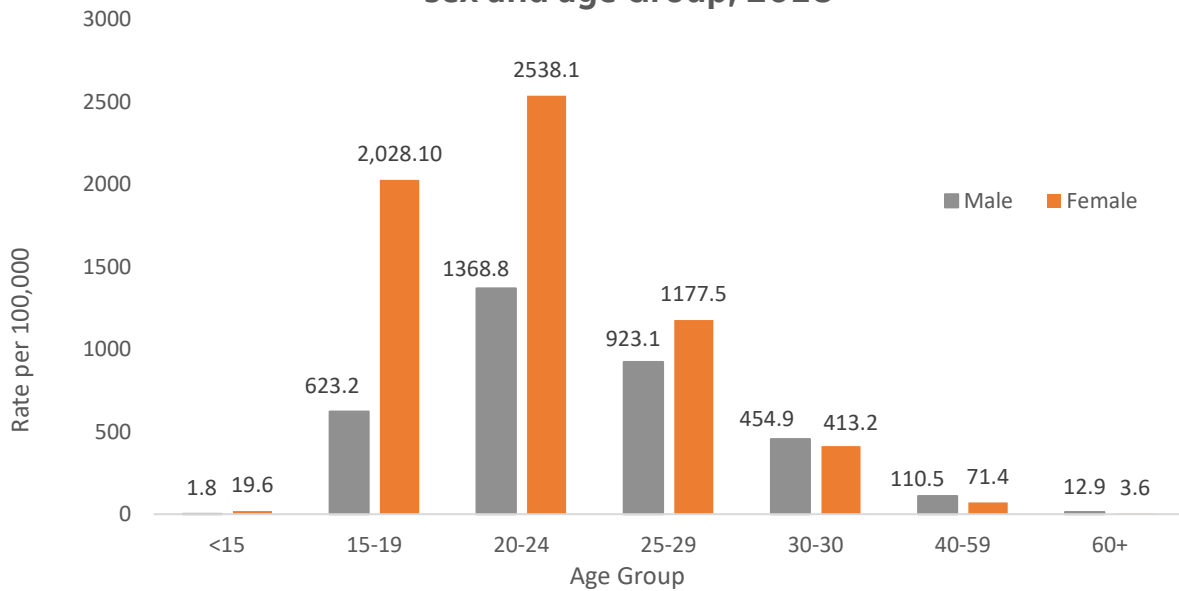
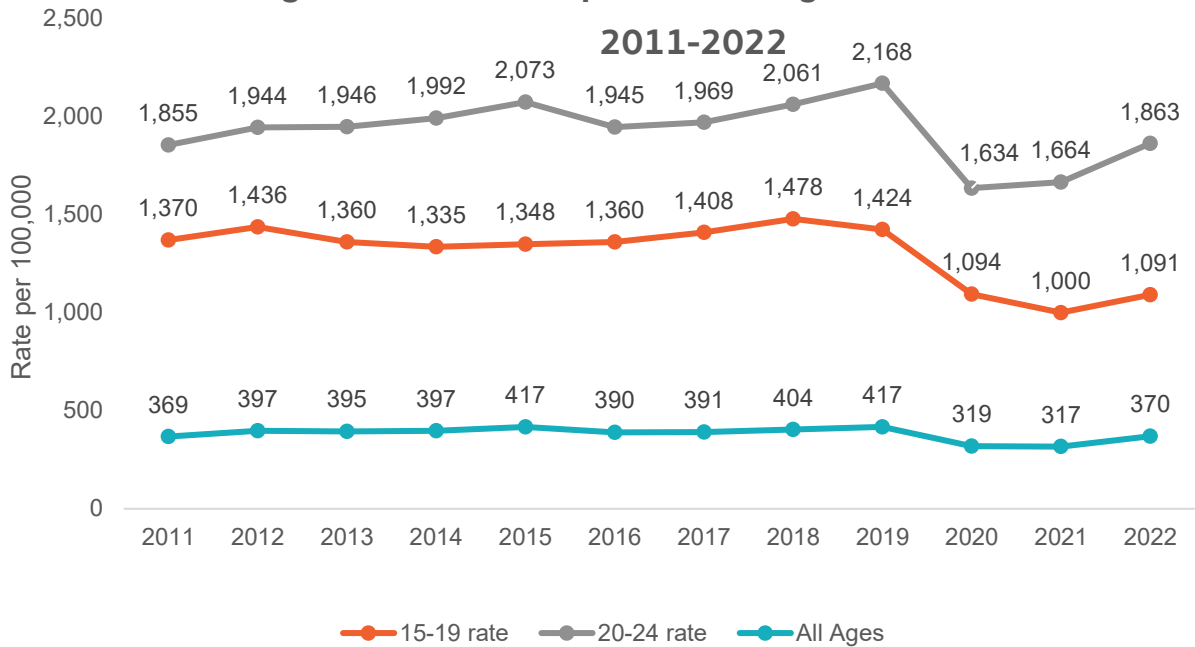


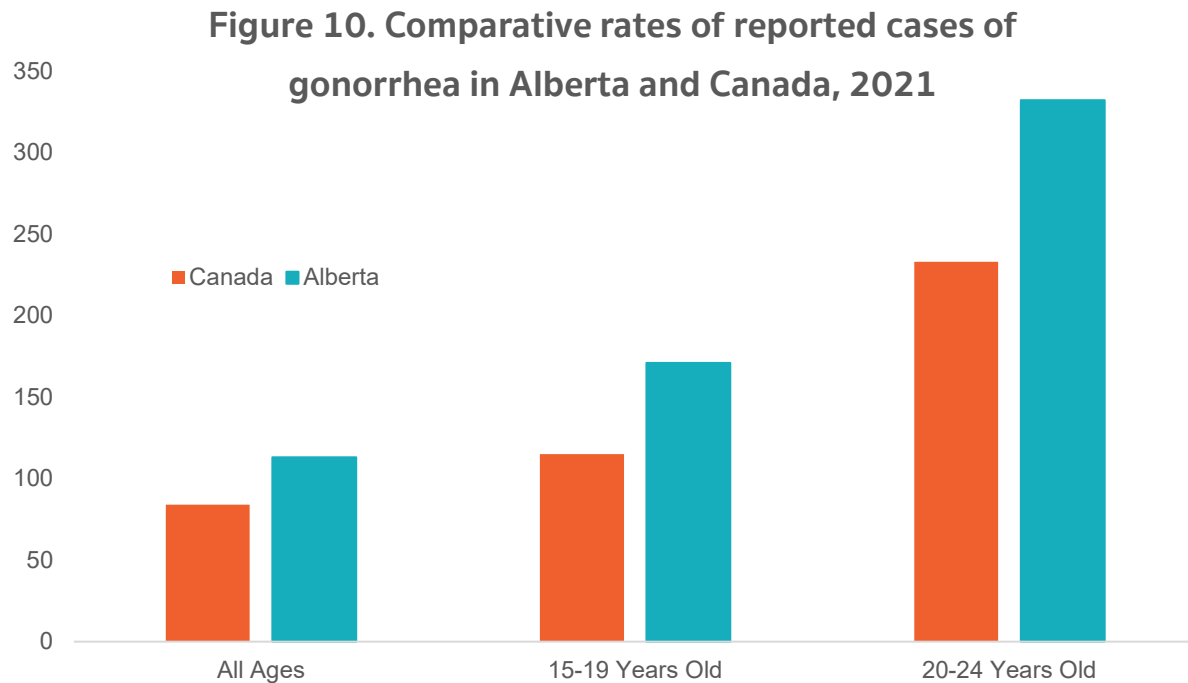
Figure 7. Adapted [reprinted] from “Report on Sexually Transmitted Infections in Canada, 2018” by Public Health Agency of Canada. 2021, (p. 8). Copyright Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, as represented by Minister of Health 2021. *2018 data does not include British Columbia

Figure 9. Rates of reported chlamydia cases in Alberta



Source: Government of Alberta, 2023

Gonorrhoea

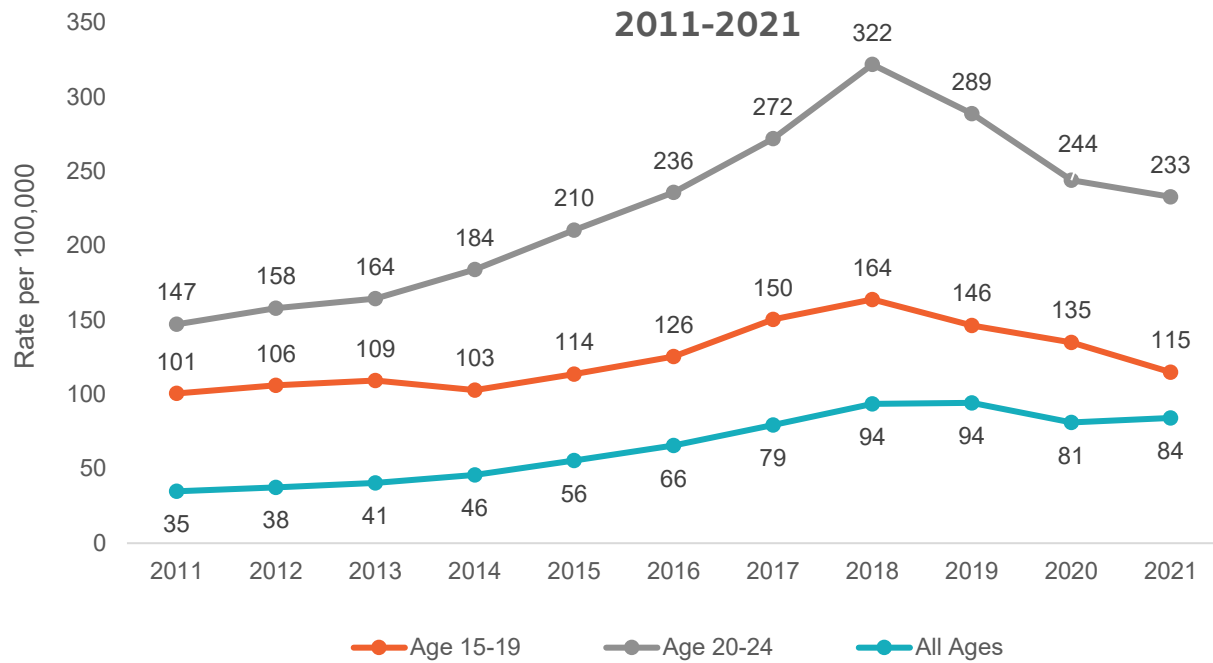


Source: Government of Alberta, 2023 and Public Health Agency of Canada [PHAC], 2023

In Canada, the rate of gonorrhoea was 35 in 2011 and increased to 84 per 100,000 population in 2021 (Public Health Agency of Canada [PHAC], 2023).

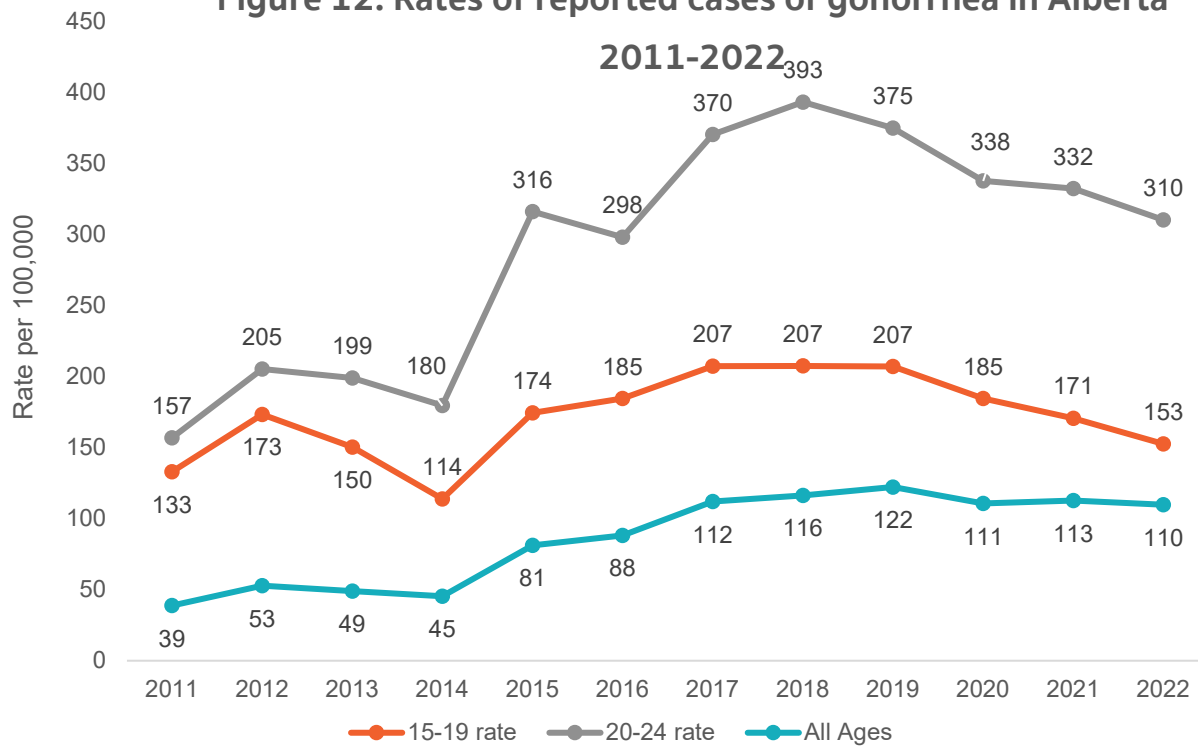
- Between 2011 and 2021, the Canadian gonorrhoea rates for all ages have more than doubled (Public Health Agency of Canada [PHAC], 2023).
- Nationally, people under 30 years old accounted for half of the overall gonorrhoea rates (56.3%) in 2018 (Public Health Agency of Canada [PHAC], 2023).
- In 2022, there were 4,984 cases of gonorrhoea reported in Alberta (Government of Alberta, 2023).
- The Alberta rates of gonorrhoea have nearly tripled over the past 10 years (38.82 in 2011 to 112.76 in 2021) (Government of Alberta, 2023).
- The gonorrhoea rate for those aged 20-24 was 332.3 in 2021, down slightly from 370.3 in 2017 (Government of Alberta, 2023).

Figure 11. Rates of reported cases of gonorrhoea in Canada



Source: Public Health Agency of Canada [PHAC], 2023

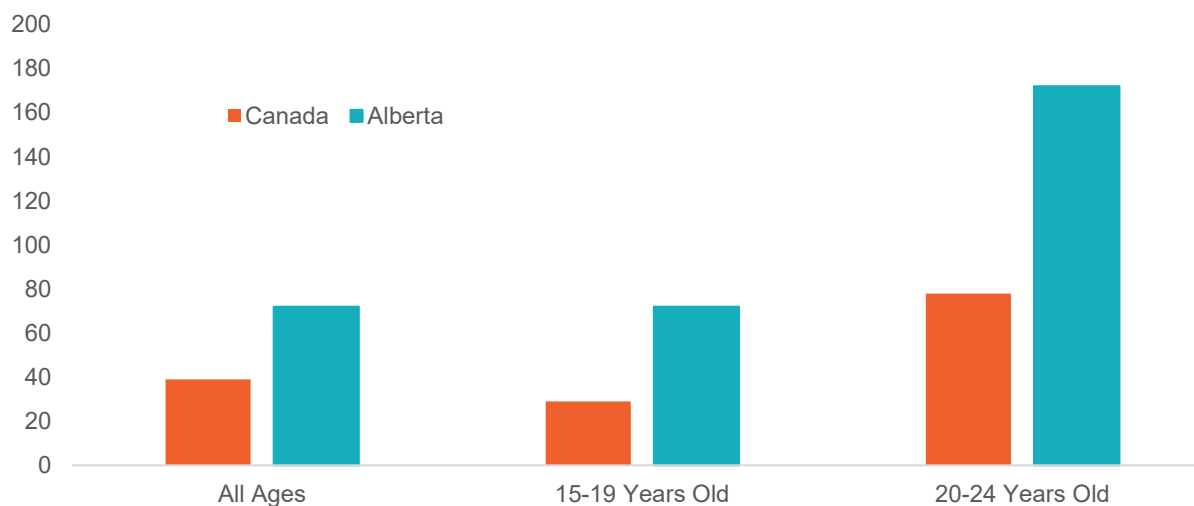
Figure 12. Rates of reported cases of gonorrhoea in Alberta



Source: Government of Alberta, 2023

Infectious Syphilis

Figure 13. Comparative rates of reported cases of infectious syphilis in Alberta and Canada, 2021



Source: Government of Alberta, 2023 and Public Health Agency of Canada [PHAC], 2023

Over the past decade, Canadian infectious syphilis cases more than quadrupled (Public Health Agency of Canada [PHAC], 2023).

In Canada, the number of infectious syphilis cases for all ages in 2021 was 14,835 (a rate of 38.81 cases per 100,000 population). This was a huge increase from 2011 where there were 2,892 cases (a rate of 8.42 per 100,000 population) for all ages (Public Health Agency of Canada [PHAC], 2023).

- In 2018, the Canadian rates of infectious syphilis amongst males were three times higher than females (26.8 cases per 100,000 males compared to 6.9 cases per 100,000 females) (Public Health Agency of Canada [PHAC], 2023).

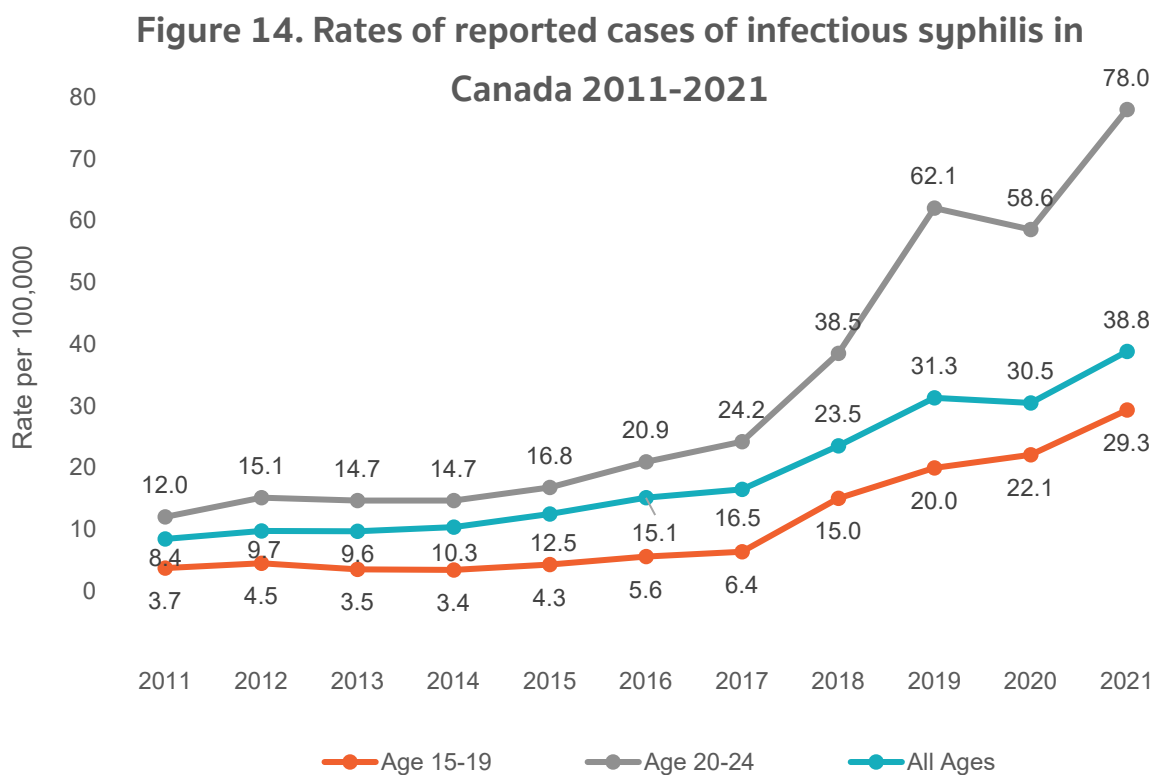
In Alberta, the infectious syphilis rate increased in all ages from 2.67 per 100,000 in 2011 to 73.21 per 100,000 in 2022 (Government of Alberta, 2023).

- In 2022, there were 3,326 cases of Infectious Syphilis reported in Alberta. There were 413 cases in Alberta in 2016 (Government of Alberta, 2023).
- For Alberta youth age 15-19, rates of infectious syphilis have increased to 66.65 in 2022 from 4.86 in 2016 (Government of Alberta, 2023).

- For Alberta youth age 20-24, rates of infectious syphilis have increased to 164.34 in 2022 from 22.53 in 2016 (Government of Alberta, 2023).

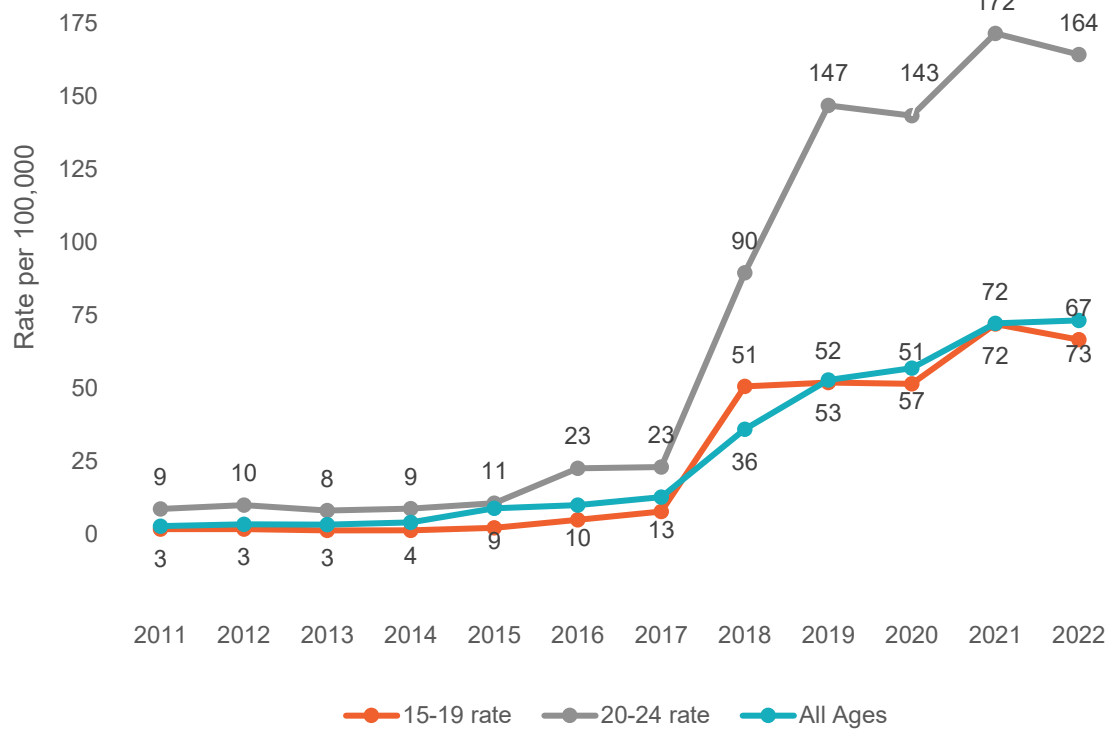
The number of confirmed **congenital syphilis** cases in Canada has increased exponentially from 3 cases in 2012 to 104 cases in 2021 (A corresponding rate of 0.79 in 2012 to 28.13 per 100,000 in 2021) (Public Health Agency of Canada [PHAC], 2023).

- Infectious syphilis rates amongst females of childbearing age in Canada (15-39 years old) increased by 211.5% between 2017 and 2018 (Public Health Agency of Canada [PHAC], 2023).
- In Alberta, 66 cases of congenital syphilis were diagnosed between 2015 and 2019 (14 were stillborn). It is expected these rates will continue to rise (Government of Alberta, 2023).



Source: Public Health Agency of Canada [PHAC], 2023

Figure 15. Rates of reported cases of infectious syphilis in Alberta 2011-2022



Source: Government of Alberta, 2023

HIV

Canada’s 2021 rate of HIV cases is 3.9 per 100,000 population (Public Health Agency of Canada [PHAC], 2023).

- In 2020, 1,639 new cases of HIV were reported in Canada. This is a decrease of 21% when compared to the year before when 2,071 cases were reported.
- In Canada, HIV rates have decreased in all age groups (Public Health Agency of Canada [PHAC], 2023).
- In 2020, 71.4% of HIV diagnosis in Canada were in males and 28.6% in females (Public Health Agency of Canada [PHAC], 2023).
 - In adult males, 60.8% of cases were attributed to male-to male sexual contact, 21.8% cases were from heterosexual contact and 12.8% were from injection drug use (Public Health Agency of Canada [PHAC], 2023).

- In adult females, 65.7% of cases were from heterosexual contact, 32.7% were from injection drug use (Public Health Agency of Canada [PHAC], 2023).

In 2022, there were 286 cases of HIV reported in Alberta. The rate of infection was 6.3 cases per 100,000 population (Government of Alberta, 2023).

- Between 2011-2022, the Alberta rate of newly reported HIV cases for all ages has remained relatively consistent, ranging between 4.37 and 6.93 per 100,000 population (Government of Alberta, 2023).
- In 2022, there were 7 newly reported cases of HIV among Albertans ages 15-19 for a rate of 2.61 per 100,000 population (Government of Alberta, 2023).
- In 2022, there were 16 newly reported cases of HIV among Albertans ages 20-24 for a rate of 5.69 per 100,000 population (Government of Alberta, 2023).

Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) is increasingly available in Canada, with a significant jump in the rate of uptake between those less than 19 years of age (4 per 100,000) to 20-29 years old (115 per 100,000).

Figure 16. Reported rates of new cases of HIV in Canada

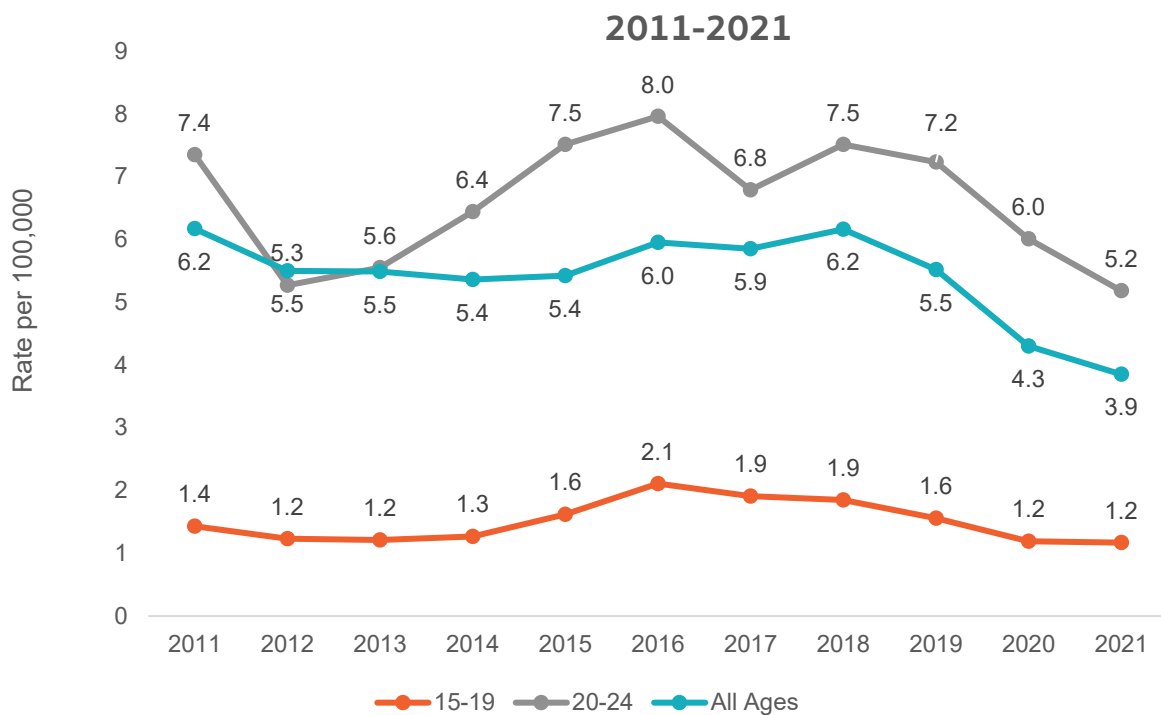
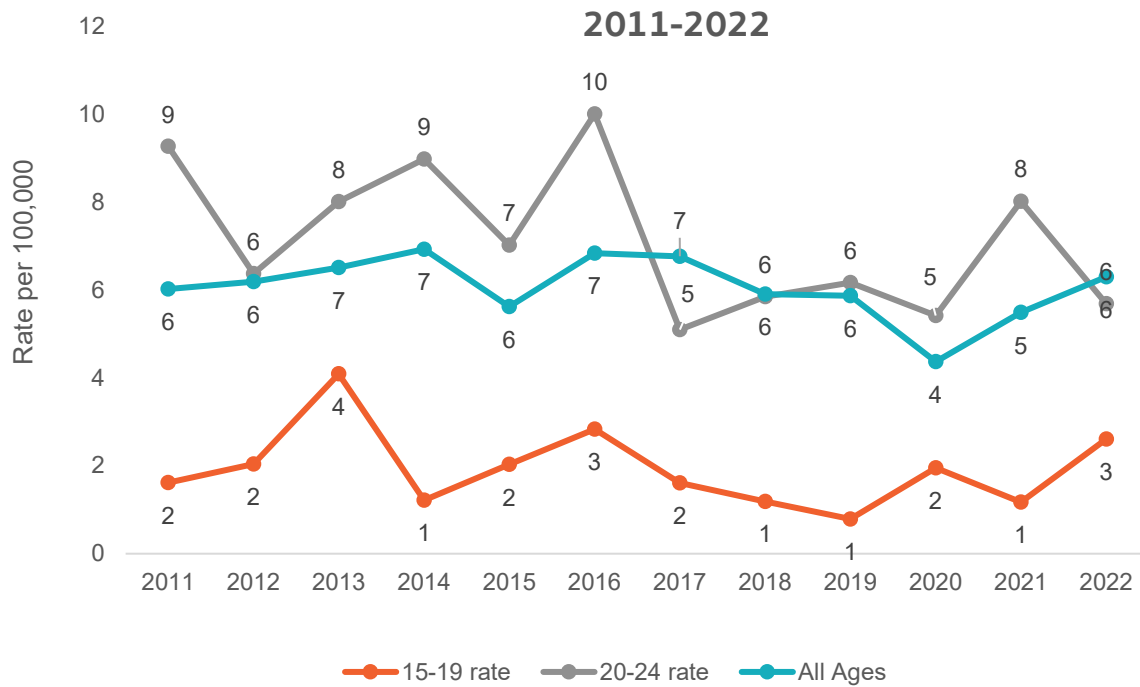
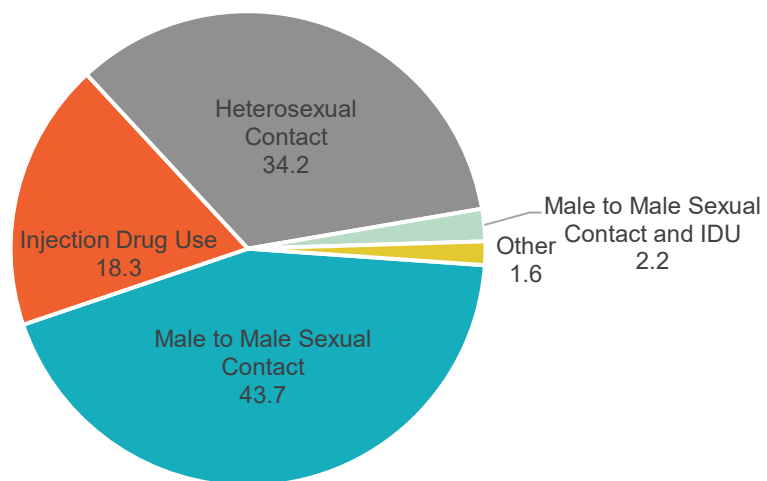


Figure 17. Reported rates of new cases of HIV in Alberta



Source: Government of Alberta, 2023

Figure 18. Canadian HIV cases by exposure category in 2020



Source : Public Health Agency of Canada [PHAC], 2023.

*Other Exposures Include: Blood/Blood Products, Perinatal, Occupational Exposure, Out of Country Exposure, IRCC (Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada)

Table 4. Estimated Rate of People Using PrEP in Canada by Age Groups in 2021	
Age Group	Rate (per 100,000)
0-19 years	4
20-29 years	115
30-39 years	179
40-49 years	116
50-59 years	71
60-69 years	31
70+ years	5

Table 5: Adapted [reprinted] from “Prevalence of PrEP [per 100,000] by age group in 2021”, by Public Health Agency of Canada Copyright His Majesty the King in Right of Canada, as represented by the Minister of Health, 2022.

HPV

HPV can be prevented through immunization. In Alberta, the HPV vaccine is offered to students of all genders in grade 6. Any Albertan ages 17-26 years of age is eligible to receive the HPV vaccine for free.

- HPV immunization coverage for Canadian 14 year olds was 73.0% amongst males and 87.1% among females (Public Health Agency of Canada [PHAC], 2019).
- In Alberta, immunization coverage for 2 doses of the HPV vaccine was 74.3% amongst males and 75.1% amongst females (age 17 and younger) (Government of Alberta, 2023).

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