

FACTS FACTS FACTS FACTS AT A GLANCE

March 2005

Publication # 2005-02

TEEN BIRTH RATE. Preliminary data for 2003 from the National Center for Health Statistics show the teen birth rate continues to decline, reaching historic lows for teens in each age group. The 2003 rate of 41.7 births per 1,000 females 15-19 was 33% lower than the 1991 peak rate of 61.8. The 2003 birth rate for teens aged 15-17 (22.4) was 42% lower than the 1991 rate, and the rate of 70.8 for 18-19-year-olds represents a 25% decline from 1991. Yet, based on age-specific birth rates, an estimated 17% of current 15-year-old girls will give birth before they reach age 20.

Teen Birth Rate (Births per 1,000 Females Aged 15-19, 15-17, and 18-19)

Ages:	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1986	1990	1991	1995	2000	2002	2003
15-19	54.1	81.6	89.1	68.3	53.0	50.2	59.9	61.8	56.0	47.7	43.0	41.7
15-17	-	-	43.9	38.8	32.5	30.5	37.5	38.6	35.5	26.9	23.2	22.4
18-19	-	-	166.7	114.7	82.1	79.6	88.6	94.0	87.7	78.1	72.8	70.8

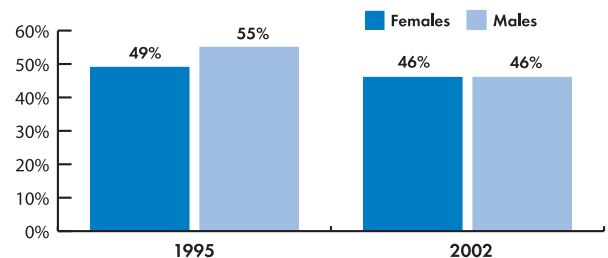
NUMBER OF BIRTHS TO TEENS. Preliminary data from the National Center for Health Statistics show that in 2003, there were 421,626 births to teens in the United States. This number represents a decline of about 21% since the most recent peak, in 1990. Declines in the number of births to teens occurred in each age group between 2002 and 2003. The number of teen births has not been declining as quickly as teen birth rates because of increases in the population of teen females.

Number of Births to Females Under Age 20

Ages:	1960	1970	1980	1986	1990	1991	1995	2000	2002	2003
Under 15	6,780	11,752	10,169	10,176	11,657	12,014	12,242	8,519	7,315	6,665
15-17	182,408	223,590	198,222	168,572	183,327	188,226	192,508	157,209	138,731	134,617
18-19	404,558	421,118	353,939	293,333	338,499	331,351	307,365	311,781	286,762	280,344
Under 20	593,746	656,460	562,330	472,081	533,591	531,591	512,115	477,509	432,808	421,626

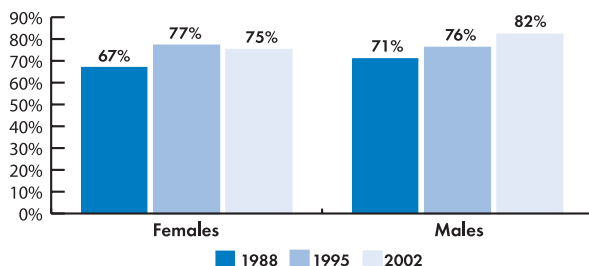
TRENDS IN SEXUAL EXPERIENCE. Newly released data from the 2002 National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) indicate that the gender gap in teen sexual experience has disappeared. In the past, males were more likely to be sexually experienced than females. In 1995, among never-married teens aged 15-19, 49% of females and 55% of males were sexually experienced. In 2002, this proportion declined to 46% for both females and males. This pattern varies by subgroup. Among non-Hispanic whites aged 15-19, females were slightly more likely to have had sex (41% of males and 45% of females). Among Hispanics, 55% of males and 37% of females had had sex, and among non-Hispanic blacks, 63% of males and 57% of females had had sex. Hispanic females aged 15-19 showed the largest decline in sexual experience of any group, dropping from 53% in 1995 to 37% in 2002.

Sexual Experience Among Never-Married Teens Aged 15-19, 1995 & 2002



CONTRACEPTIVE USE AT FIRST SEX. Teens' use of contraceptives during their first sexual experience has increased substantially. According to the NSFG, between 1988 and 2002, the proportion of never-married teens who used any method of contraception at first sex increased from 67% to 75% for females and from 71% to 82% for males.

Contraceptive Use at First Sex Among Teens Aged 15-19, 1988, 1995, & 2002



CONTRACEPTIVE USE AT MOST RECENT SEX.

Most never-married teens report using contraception the most recent time they had sex, and 20% of teen females and 24% of teen males report using multiple methods. NSFG data indicate that the proportion of sexually active females aged 15-19 who used any method at most recent sex increased from 71% to 83% between 1995 and 2002, and the proportion of sexually active teen males who used any method at most recent sex increased from 82% to 91%. The proportion of teens who used a condom *and* a hormonal method increased from 8% to 20% for females and from 17% to 24% for males.

Reported Contraceptive Use at Most Recent Sex Among Sexually Active Teens Aged 15-19, 2002

	Females	Males
Hormonal Method	43%	37%
Condom	54%	71%
Hormonal Method and Condom	20%	24%
No Method	17%	9%

*Note: Hormonal methods include birth control pills, injectables (i.e. Depo-Provera), implants, emergency contraception, and the contraceptive patch.

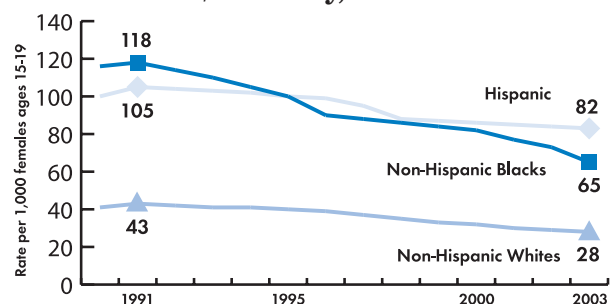
BIRTH RATES BY MARITAL STATUS. Preliminary data for 2003 from the National Center for Health Statistics show that 82% of teen births occurred outside of marriage, while 35% of births to women of all ages were nonmarital. Both the marital and nonmarital birth rates for teens continue to decline. The teen nonmarital birth rate declined by 24% from its peak in 1994 to 35 births per 1,000 unmarried females in 2002, while the nonmarital birth rate for females 20-24 and 15-44 has remained stable since 1994. The teen marital birth rate declined 32% between 1990 and 2002. According to data from the Fragile Families study (a nationally representative sample of births outside of marriage in large U.S. cities between 1998 and 2000), almost one-half of teen mothers who were unmarried at the time of their child's birth reported "good" to "certain" chances that they would marry their child's biological father. However, within one year of their child's birth, fewer than 8% of unmarried teen mothers had married the baby's father.

Marital and Nonmarital Birth Rates (Births per 1,000 Females)

Marital Status and Age:	1960	1970	1980	1990	1991	1994	1995	2000	2002
Marital, ages 15-19	531	444	350	420	410	346	357	288	284
Nonmarital, ages 15-19	15	22	28	43	45	46	44	39	35
Nonmarital, ages 20-24	40	38	41	61	65	71	69	72	71
Nonmarital, ages 15-44	22	26	29	44	45	46	44	44	44

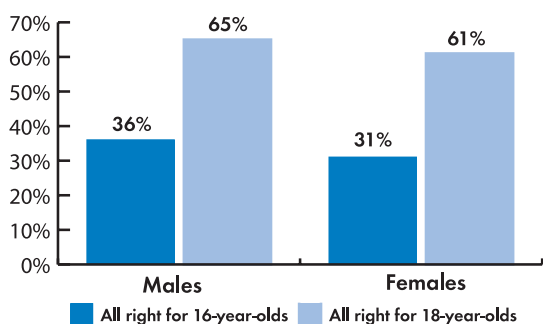
BIRTH RATES BY RACE/ETHNICITY. Preliminary data for 2003 from the National Center for Health Statistics show that birth rates for teens of all racial/ethnic groups are at an all-time low, marking a decade of steady decline in the teen birth rate. Hispanic teens have the highest birth rates and have experienced the smallest decline in rates since the most recent peak, in 1991. Between 1991 and 2003, the birth rate for Hispanic teens declined by 22%, while the birth rate for non-Hispanic black teens declined by 45% and the birth rate for non-Hispanic white teens declined by 35%. In 2003, the teen birth rates for non-Hispanic white teens and non-Hispanic black teens were 27.5 and 64.8, respectively, and the teen birth rate for Hispanics was 82.2.

U.S. Teen Birth Rate by Race/Ethnicity, 1990-2003



PROGRAMS THAT DELAY EARLY SEX AND PREGNANCY. Evaluation studies indicate intensive interventions that focus on early childhood learning, youth development, and community volunteering may complement more traditional sexuality education programs. Two intensive early childhood programs that offered high-quality child care or preschool – the Carolina Abecedarian Project and the High/Scope Perry Preschool Project – were found to delay childbearing and out-of-wedlock births years later. Other programs that combined community volunteer service with classroom activities – Reach for Health and the Teen Outreach Program – also showed reductions among participating adolescents in their initiation of sexual intercourse and sexual activity (Reach for Health only), and, among females, pregnancy (both programs). An intensive 3-year youth development program with a sex education component resulted in more effective contraceptive use and lower pregnancy and birth rates among females (the Children's Aid Society-Carrera Program).

Age at Which Teens Agree or Strongly Agree It Is All Right to Have Sex



TEENS' ATTITUDES ABOUT SEX. Teens are much less likely to approve of sex among 16-year-olds than among 18-year-olds. According to the 2002 NSFG, close to two-thirds of teens (65% of males and 61% of females) aged 15-19 agreed or strongly agreed that it is all right for unmarried 18-year-olds to have sex if they have strong affection for each other, while only about one-third of teens (36% of males and 31% of females) agreed or strongly agreed that it is all right for unmarried 16-year-olds to have sex. Reasons teens who have never had sex give for abstaining differ somewhat by gender. These reasons include: to avoid getting (someone) pregnant or getting a sexually transmitted infection (STI) (males 35%, females 26%); it is against their religion or morals (males 31%, females 38%); and they haven't found the right person yet (males 21%, females 17%).

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS (STIs) REPORTED TO CDC. Adolescents and young adults are more likely than older adults to acquire STIs, and they have higher rates of chlamydia and gonorrhea than any other age group. Reasons for their increased risk include a greater likelihood of multiple sexual partners, greater susceptibility to infection among young teen girls due to physical immaturity, and obstacles to receiving adequate prevention services, such as lack of insurance, need for transportation, and worries about confidentiality. In 2002, non-Hispanic black teens had the highest rates of chlamydia (5,032) and gonorrhea (2,485) per 100,000 teens aged 15-19. Rates for Hispanic teens (chlamydia: 1,579; gonorrhea: 215) were lower than rates for non-Hispanic black teens, while non-Hispanic white teens had the lowest rates (chlamydia: 713; gonorrhea: 115). Between 1998 and 2002, rates of chlamydia for teens of all racial/ethnic groups increased by about 17% (perhaps due to wider screening and more sensitive tests for chlamydia), and the rates of gonorrhea for teens decreased by about 13%.

TABLE 1: NUMBER OF BIRTHS TO MOTHERS UNDER AGE 20 BY AGE AND RACE/ETHNICITY, PERCENT OF TEEN BIRTHS TO UNMARRIED MOTHERS, PERCENT OF BIRTHS TO MOTHERS 15-19 THAT ARE REPEAT BIRTHS (SECOND OR HIGHER ORDER BIRTHS), AND PERCENT OF ALL BIRTHS IN STATE TO MOTHERS UNDER AGE 20, 2002

STATE	Number of Births to Mothers Aged:				Number of Births to Mothers Under Age 20*:			Of All Births to Mothers Under Age 20, % Nonmarital	% of Teen Births that are Repeat Births	Of All Births for State, % to Mothers Under Age 20
	Under 15	15-17	18-19	Total Under 20	White	Black	Hispanic			
ALABAMA	170	2,904	5,523	8,597	4,356	3,764	431	73%	23%	15%
ALASKA	16	318	750	1,084	351	34	127	78%	18%	11%
ARIZONA	209	3,979	7,384	11,572	3,094	418	6,897	82%	23%	13%
ARKANSAS	107	1,788	3,893	5,788	3,537	1,721	427	74%	23%	16%
CALIFORNIA	743	16,667	33,555	50,965	8,763	4,282	35,174	76%	20%	10%
COLORADO	107	2,440	4,798	7,345	2,853	445	3,885	73%	22%	11%
CONNECTICUT	49	986	1,915	2,950	977	694	1,212	89%	17%	7%
DELAWARE	26	384	825	1,235	484	534	204	90%	22%	11%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	21	348	589	958	22	785	118	95%	24%	13%
FLORIDA	420	7,436	15,745	23,601	9,340	8,202	5,800	84%	21%	12%
GEORGIA	330	5,551	10,707	16,588	6,615	7,334	2,383	80%	23%	12%
HAWAII	17	414	1,124	1,555	111	36	356	83%	20%	9%
IDAHO	16	582	1,498	2,096	1,472	11	481	65%	19%	10%
ILLINOIS	317	6,084	12,133	18,534	6,098	6,706	5,587	86%	21%	10%
INDIANA	130	2,939	6,655	9,724	6,910	1,856	864	85%	20%	11%
IOWA	29	1,008	2,384	3,421	2,662	262	390	86%	17%	9%
KANSAS	56	1,275	3,046	4,377	2,812	557	864	80%	19%	11%
KENTUCKY	111	2,068	4,831	7,010	5,853	903	210	73%	20%	13%
LOUISIANA	247	3,247	6,809	10,303	4,038	5,956	150	87%	22%	16%
MAINE	9	315	824	1,148	1,073	16	24	88%	15%	9%
MARYLAND	146	2,245	4,302	6,693	2,297	3,602	662	90%	20%	9%
MASSACHUSETTS	73	1,498	3,145	4,716	2,195	709	1,562	91%	17%	6%
MICHIGAN	217	3,853	8,408	12,478	7,066	3,994	1,057	88%	20%	10%
MINNESOTA	68	1,571	3,508	5,147	2,857	753	746	87%	18%	8%
MISSISSIPPI	193	2,384	4,577	7,154	2,766	4,170	126	83%	24%	17%
MISSOURI	126	2,661	6,174	8,961	5,996	2,336	510	83%	21%	12%
MONTANA	9	366	900	1,275	846	4	67	80%	18%	12%
NEBRASKA	24	701	1,693	2,418	1,377	328	542	83%	19%	10%
NEVADA	47	1,186	2,477	3,710	1,297	483	1,690	77%	22%	11%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1	222	659	882	734	15	52	87%	13%	6%
NEW JERSEY	146	2,478	4,874	7,498	1,682	2,662	3,033	89%	19%	7%
NEW MEXICO	89	1,640	2,873	4,602	846	70	3,046	84%	22%	17%
NEW YORK	289	5,875	12,519	18,683	5,953	5,657	6,578	85%	17%	7%
NORTH CAROLINA	300	4,591	9,165	14,056	6,298	5,084	2,167	79%	21%	12%
NORTH DAKOTA	5	163	490	658	420	17	30	88%	17%	9%
OHIO	264	4,818	10,880	15,962	10,522	4,514	769	88%	20%	11%
OKLAHOMA	112	2,235	5,123	7,470	4,491	947	937	74%	22%	15%
OREGON	51	1,308	3,103	4,462	2,859	147	1,218	78%	21%	10%
PENNSYLVANIA	235	4,282	8,679	13,196	7,175	3,919	1,733	90%	20%	9%
RHODE ISLAND	19	390	807	1,216	465	145	404	91%	21%	9%
SOUTH CAROLINA	147	2,384	4,943	7,474	3,308	3,592	491	83%	21%	14%
SOUTH DAKOTA	10	305	833	1,148	668	16	56	86%	19%	11%
TENNESSEE	183	3,232	7,068	10,483	6,424	3,296	683	77%	22%	14%
TEXAS	1,008	18,726	33,416	53,150	13,130	7,721	31,659	70%	25%	14%
UTAH	33	998	2,576	3,607	2,351	39	995	65%	20%	7%
VERMONT	1	136	397	534	507	11	8	89%	15%	8%
VIRGINIA	169	2,749	6,281	9,199	4,350	3,733	961	81%	19%	9%
WASHINGTON	79	2,155	4,880	7,114	4,055	408	1,895	78%	18%	9%
WEST VIRGINIA	24	736	1,894	2,654	2,508	124	13	71%	18%	13%
WISCONSIN	108	1,899	4,537	6,544	3,512	1,603	934	84%	20%	10%
WYOMING	9	211	593	813	628	11	113	72%	16%	12%
U.S. TOTAL in 1991	12,014	188,226	331,351	531,591	249,352	154,682	107,135	69%	25%	13%
U.S. TOTAL in 2002	7,315	138,731	286,762	432,808	181,004	104,626	130,321	80%	21%	11%
U.S. TOTAL in 2003	6,665	134,617	280,344	421,626	174,129	100,176	130,821	82%	20%	10%

* Race/ethnicity totals add to less than state totals due to births to other racial/ethnic groups.

Source/Notes: Birth data are taken from 2002 Natality Data Set CD Series 21, No. 16, National Center for Health Statistics.

U.S. totals for 2003 are from Hamilton, Martin, & Sutton, 2004. Births: Preliminary Data for 2003, National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol.53(9).

TABLE 2: BIRTH RATES FOR FEMALES 15-19 IN 1970, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1991, 1995, 2000, 2001, & 2002, AND FEMALES 15-17 AND 18-19 IN 2002, PERCENT OF TEEN BIRTHS TO MOTHERS WHO USED TOBACCO DURING PREGNANCY, PERCENT OF TEEN BIRTHS THAT ARE LOW BIRTHWEIGHT, PERCENT OF BIRTHS TO MOTHERS AGED 18 AND YOUNGER TO FATHERS AT LEAST FOUR YEARS OLDER, PERCENT OF PREGNANCIES AMONG TEENS THAT ENDED IN ABORTION, AND STATE POLICIES REGARDING SERVICES AND INSURANCE COVERAGE OF CONTRACEPTIVES

STATE	Birth Rates (Births per 1,000) to Females Aged 15-19									Birth Rates 2002		% of Teen Mothers who Used Tobacco During Pregnancy	Of All Births to Teens, % Low Birth-weight*	Of All Births to Mothers Aged 18 and Younger, % to Fathers 4+ Years Older**	% of Pregnancies Among Teens that Ended in Abortion, 2000	Services and Insurance Coverage of Contraceptives***	
	1970	1980	1985	1990	1991	1995	2000	2001	2002	Ages 15-17	Ages 18-19					All Minors May Consent to Contraceptive Services	State Requires Insurers to Cover Contraceptives
ALABAMA	89	68	64	71	74	69	61	57	55	32	89	15%	12%	38%	17%	?	YES
ALASKA	87	64	56	65	66	55	49	41	40	19	74	26%	6%	33%	19%	YES	
ARIZONA	77	66	67	76	80	74	68	64	61	35	103	7%	8%	37%	20%	YES	
ARKANSAS	91	75	73	80	80	72	66	62	60	32	102	22%	10%	39%	13%	YES	
CALIFORNIA	65	53	53	71	74	67	47	44	41	23	69	—	7%	41%	37%	YES	YES
COLORADO	64	50	48	55	58	52	51	47	47	26	79	13%	11%	41%	23%	YES	£
CONNECTICUT	43	31	31	39	40	39	31	28	26	14	45	13%	10%	35%	43%		YES
DELAWARE	72	51	51	55	60	55	48	47	46	25	78	18%	11%	34%	34%	?	YES
FLORIDA	85	59	58	69	68	60	51	48	45	23	78	11%	10%	42%	34%	?	
GEORGIA	98	72	68	76	76	70	63	60	56	31	93	11%	11%	41%	19%	YES	YES
HAWAII	60	51	48	61	59	49	46	42	38	18	66	12%	11%	34%	37%	?	YES
IDAHO	65	60	47	51	54	49	43	41	39	18	69	19%	7%	34%	16%	YES	
ILLINOIS	66	56	51	63	65	58	48	46	42	23	71	14%	10%	37%	31%	?	YES
INDIANA	73	58	52	59	60	57	49	47	45	23	79	28%	10%	35%	17%	?	
IOWA	52	43	35	41	43	38	34	34	33	16	55	29%	9%	35%	22%	YES	YES
KANSAS	61	57	52	56	55	52	46	44	43	21	74	19%	9%	36%	18%	?	
KENTUCKY	86	72	63	68	69	62	55	52	51	27	85	35%	10%	41%	11%	YES	£
LOUISIANA	85	76	72	74	76	70	62	59	58	32	96	11%	13%	35%	13%		
MAINE	65	47	42	43	44	34	29	27	25	12	45	34%	7%	39%	29%	?	YES
MARYLAND	68	43	46	53	54	47	41	38	35	20	60	14%	11%	38%	41%	YES	YES
MASSACHUSETTS	38	28	29	35	38	33	26	25	23	13	40	16%	10%	37%	43%	YES	YES
MICHIGAN	66	45	43	59	59	49	40	38	35	18	61	24%	10%	35%	32%		Ω
MINNESOTA	42	35	31	36	37	33	30	28	28	14	47	22%	9%	36%	25%	YES	Ω
MISSISSIPPI	102	84	76	81	85	79	70	67	65	38	103	13%	13%	35%	16%	?	
MISSOURI	71	58	54	63	64	55	49	46	44	22	77	27%	10%	33%	19%		YES
MONTANA	58	49	44	48	47	42	37	36	36	18	63	34%	8%	36%	24%	YES	Ω
NEBRASKA	52	45	40	42	42	38	38	37	37	18	64	20%	9%	37%	21%	?	
NEVADA	90	59	55	73	75	73	63	56	54	28	97	10%	8%	44%	32%	?	YES
NEW HAMPSHIRE	55	34	32	33	33	30	23	21	20	8	39	35%	8%	34%	37%	?	YES
NEW JERSEY	48	35	34	41	41	38	32	29	27	15	46	13%	11%	41%	53%	?	Ω £
NEW MEXICO	77	72	73	78	80	74	66	63	62	38	100	11%	8%	35%	21%	YES	YES
NEW YORK	49	35	36	44	46	42	33	32	30	16	50	15%	10%	43%	51%	YES	YES
NORTH CAROLINA	86	58	57	68	70	63	59	55	52	29	89	18%	11%	43%	23%	YES	YES
NORTH DAKOTA	43	42	36	35	36	33	27	27	27	12	49	36%	9%	30%	19%		Ω
OHIO	63	53	50	58	61	53	46	43	40	20	69	27%	10%	32%	23%		Ω
OKLAHOMA	81	75	69	67	72	64	60	58	58	30	98	23%	9%	37%	15%	?	Ω
OREGON	56	51	43	55	55	50	43	40	37	18	65	22%	7%	41%	32%	YES	
PENNSYLVANIA	52	41	40	45	47	41	34	33	32	17	54	24%	11%	35%	29%	?	
RHODE ISLAND	45	33	36	44	45	40	34	36	36	20	59	20%	9%	40%	35%		YES
SOUTH CAROLINA	89	65	63	71	73	63	58	57	53	29	87	15%	12%	37%	19%	?	
SOUTH DAKOTA	50	53	46	47	48	41	38	38	38	17	68	30%	8%	33%	14%		
TENNESSEE	87	64	61	72	75	67	60	57	54	28	94	22%	11%	36%	18%	YES	
TEXAS	84	74	72	75	78	76	69	66	64	38	104	7%	9%	36%	17%		¥
UTAH	54	65	50	49	48	41	38	38	37	18	62	16%	8%	37%	11%		
VERMONT	53	40	36	34	39	28	23	24	24	10	44	48%	6%	35%	32%		YES
VIRGINIA	72	48	46	53	53	48	41	40	38	19	66	13%	11%	36%	29%	YES	¥
WASHINGTON	58	47	45	53	54	48	39	36	33	17	58	22%	7%	42%	34%	YES	YES
WEST VIRGINIA	72	68	54	57	58	53	47	46	46	22	81	37%	10%	43%	15%		Ω
WISCONSIN	44	40	39	43	44	38	35	34	32	16	57	25%	9%	50%	22%		YES
WYOMING	69	79	59	56	54	48	42	39	40	18	72	32%	12%	32%	32%	YES	Ω
U.S. TOTAL	66	53	51	60	62	56	48	45	43	23	73	17%	10%	38%	29%		

*Low birthweight is defined as weight of less than 2,500 grams (5 lb 8oz).

**The age of father was not reported for 37% of U.S. teen births 18 and younger, and the percentage unreported varies greatly by state. For example, in Wisconsin, age of father was not reported for 88% of teen births 18 and younger compared with 16% in Pennsylvania. Therefore, state-to-state comparisons should not be made. State differences in reporting are due to differences in the enforcement of paternity acknowledgement in each state.

*** YES in the contraceptive services column identifies states where all minors can consent. "?" identifies states that permit minors to consent to contraceptive services in one of the following circumstances: A physician determines that the minor would face negative health consequences without contraceptive services; married minors; minors who are parents; minors who have ever been pregnant; minors who are high school graduates; minors who have reached a minimum age; minors who demonstrate maturity; or minors who have a referral from a professional (i.e., physician or clergy). YES in the contraceptive coverage column identifies states that require all providers of health insurance that cover prescription drugs also to cover contraceptive methods and services. "£" identifies states that offer coverage but do not require employers to purchase this coverage. "Ω" identifies states that require certified HMOs to cover family planning services. "¥" identifies states that require insurers with prescription drug coverage to offer contraceptive coverage.

Sources/Notes: Birth rates for 1970, 1980, and 1990-2002 are published by the National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. References for specific reports cited are available upon request. The 1985 birth rates were calculated by Child Trends. Denominators use the latest revised data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch. These revisions affect birth rates in some states. Population denominators for less populated states are small and therefore some instability in rates can occur.

Information on tobacco use, birthweight, and age of father: 2002 Natality Data Set CD Series 21, No. 16, National Center for Health Statistics. Information on abortion rates: Alan Guttmacher Institute. (2004). U.S. Teenage pregnancy statistics: Overall trends, trends by race and ethnicity, and state-by-state information. New York, NY: Alan Guttmacher Institute. Information on contraceptive access and insurance coverage: The Alan Guttmacher Institute, State Policies in Brief as of August 1 and 17, 2004, Minors' Access to Contraceptive Services and Insurance Coverage of Contraceptives, available: http://www.guttmacher.org/statecenter/spibs/spib_MACS.pdf and http://www.guttmacher.org/statecenter/spibs/spib_ICC.pdf.

TABLE 3. NUMBER OF BIRTHS TO TEENAGE MOTHERS IN LARGE CITIES BY AGE AND RACE/ETHNICITY, NUMBER AND PERCENT OF BIRTHS TO UNMARRIED MOTHERS UNDER AGE 20, PERCENT OF BIRTHS TO MOTHERS 15-19 THAT ARE REPEAT BIRTHS (SECOND OR HIGHER ORDER BIRTHS), AND PERCENT OF ALL BIRTHS IN CITY TO MOTHERS UNDER AGE 20, 1991 & 2002

CITY	Number of Births to Mothers Aged:				Number of Births to Mothers Under Age 20:			Number of Births to Unmarried Mothers Under Age 20	Of All Births to Mothers Under Age 20, % Nonmarital	Of All Teen Births for City, % that are Repeat Births	Of All Births For City, % to Mothers Under Age 20	
	Under 15	15-17	18-19	Total Under 20	Non-Hispanic White	Black	Hispanic				1991	2002
Akron, OH	11	132	280	423	178	231	6	393	93%	25%	21%	14%
Albuquerque, NM	27	420	735	1,182	196	27	875	1,021	86%	21%	11%	14%
Alexandria, VA	4	44	62	110	18	42	48	84	76%	17%	8%	4%
Amarillo, TX	13	184	330	527	219	57	242	389	74%	22%	19%	18%
Anaheim, CA	7	199	403	609	76	10	505	440	72%	22%	12%	9%
Anchorage, AK	5	107	314	426	105	21	73	325	76%	17%	10%	10%
Arlington, TX	15	227	441	683	191	134	315	534	78%	20%	10%	11%
Arlington, VA	3	31	70	104	21	21	56	84	81%	14%	7%	4%
Atlanta, GA	36	451	727	1,214	26	915	250	1,073	88%	26%	21%	14%
Aurora, CO	9	215	447	671	181	124	343	471	70%	22%	11%	12%
Austin, TX	26	490	881	1,397	156	179	1,047	996	71%	26%	15%	11%
Bakersfield, CA	21	380	726	1,127	320	123	671	918	82%	24%	17%	15%
Baltimore, MD	66	756	1,098	1,920	223	1,642	41	1,856	97%	27%	21%	20%
Baton Rouge, LA	22	219	473	714	119	577	9	656	92%	29%	15%	15%
Birmingham, AL	12	226	432	670	69	563	36	600	90%	24%	21%	17%
Boise, ID	-	54	203	257	198	3	32	181	70%	17%	11%	8%
Boston, MA	12	241	423	676	88	323	238	638	94%	14%	11%	8%
Bridgeport, CT	5	137	226	368	28	133	200	337	92%	19%	18%	16%
Buffalo, NY	14	246	406	666	181	394	76	568	85%	20%	17%	16%
Charlotte, NC	28	315	575	918	159	507	214	797	87%	25%	14%	9%
Chattanooga, TN	13	139	249	401	128	237	34	358	89%	29%	23%	17%
Chesapeake, VA	8	75	197	280	111	156	7	243	87%	23%	13%	10%
Chicago, IL	160	2,569	4,171	6,900	336	3,847	2,674	6,181	90%	24%	19%	14%
Chula Vista, CA	1	80	215	296	25	20	240	205	69%	14%	NA	8%
Cincinnati, OH	28	328	598	954	228	711	10	921	97%	28%	21%	17%
Cleveland, OH	39	506	854	1,399	299	970	118	1,326	95%	26%	20%	18%
Colorado Springs, CO	3	229	553	785	381	92	284	540	69%	23%	12%	12%
Columbus, OH	25	402	865	1,292	600	561	96	1,156	90%	22%	21%	12%
Columbus, GA	11	150	287	448	107	312	26	400	89%	25%	16%	17%
Corpus Christi, TX	14	252	495	761	113	27	615	621	82%	30%	18%	17%
Dallas, TX	83	1,371	2,337	3,791	249	1,246	2,251	2,455	65%	28%	18%	15%
Dayton, OH	19	159	279	457	172	273	9	427	93%	21%	22%	18%
Denver, CO	44	592	906	1,542	182	171	1,160	1,153	75%	22%	16%	14%
Des Moines, IA	5	128	292	425	235	82	90	362	85%	22%	14%	12%
Detroit, MI	88	904	1,463	2,455	152	2,092	180	2,310	94%	24%	24%	17%
Durham, NC	8	134	232	374	43	209	118	333	89%	26%	14%	10%
El Paso, TX	26	803	1,281	2,110	85	34	1,974	1,479	70%	21%	16%	16%
Escondido, CA	2	104	198	304	40	4	233	229	75%	21%	NA	11%
Eugene, OR	-	40	92	132	99	4	21	105	80%	23%	NA	8%
Flint, MI	13	154	289	456	142	306	6	434	95%	28%	22%	18%
Fort Lauderdale, FL	13	153	272	438	47	323	67	401	92%	24%	15%	14%
Fort Wayne, IN	6	137	332	475	247	162	61	432	91%	24%	16%	11%
Fort Worth, TX	43	620	1,095	1,758	320	478	931	1,404	80%	26%	17%	15%
Fremont, CA	1	24	74	99	35	8	42	76	77%	16%	6%	3%
Fresno, CA	28	551	896	1,475	190	144	945	1,143	78%	25%	17%	16%
Fullerton, CA	4	46	102	152	22	8	118	109	72%	24%	NA	8%
Garden Grove, CA	5	62	164	231	41	-	167	173	75%	18%	11%	8%
Garland, TX	13	187	279	479	100	90	281	331	69%	20%	12%	13%
Glendale, AZ	16	180	400	596	208	33	333	469	79%	24%	NA	13%
Glendale, CA	-	18	42	60	11	3	44	40	67%	12%	7%	3%
Grand Rapids, MI	9	180	309	498	162	184	147	438	88%	25%	16%	14%
Greensboro, NC	8	117	236	361	92	202	57	315	87%	20%	14%	11%
Hampton, VA	8	76	154	238	68	155	12	202	85%	13%	13%	13%
Hayward, CA	2	87	159	248	24	30	167	182	73%	20%	NA	8%
Hialeah, FL	1	99	172	272	43	7	222	171	63%	9%	10%	10%
Hollywood, FL	2	71	110	183	50	80	49	169	92%	16%	13%	9%
Honolulu, HI	4	87	218	309	24	10	58	248	80%	18%	7%	7%
Houston, TX	139	2,178	3,729	6,046	487	1,524	3,966	4,490	74%	26%	16%	13%
Huntington Beach, CA	-	29	65	94	33	-	60	59	63%	21%	6%	4%
Huntsville, AL	6	90	144	240	98	126	14	206	86%	26%	15%	12%
Indianapolis, IN	40	612	1,215	1,867	856	770	228	1,708	92%	21%	16%	13%
Irvine, CA	-	7	14	21	8	2	7	14	67%	5%	NA	1%
Irving, TX	10	153	332	495	109	49	323	297	60%	24%	12%	12%
Jackson, MS	18	184	349	551	39	509	2	526	96%	31%	19%	19%
Jacksonville, FL	22	458	1,015	1,495	575	814	79	1,299	87%	22%	16%	13%
Jersey City, NJ	9	127	224	360	21	178	145	334	93%	17%	15%	10%
Kansas City, MO	23	327	659	1,009	285	541	163	918	91%	24%	21%	14%
Kansas City, KS	8	171	301	480	155	194	121	428	89%	23%	17%	18%
Knoxville, TN	8	147	234	389	267	104	15	304	78%	24%	17%	14%
Lakewood, CO	1	64	126	191	92	5	87	161	84%	20%	8%	10%
Laredo, TX	18	385	564	967	4	1	960	466	48%	25%	NA	17%
Las Vegas, NV	20	512	1,183	1,715	479	330	788	1,335	78%	23%	14%	11%
Lexington-Fayette, KY	7	92	201	300	167	100	31	254	85%	16%	14%	8%
Lincoln, NE	1	89	223	313	219	34	40	265	85%	21%	9%	9%
Little Rock, AR	13	112	234	359	66	266	21	328	91%	26%	19%	12%
Long Beach, CA	12	285	561	858	52	150	568	694	81%	21%	13%	11%
Los Angeles, CA	127	2,362	4,147	6,636	205	749	5,541	5,301	80%	21%	13%	11%
Louisville, KY	12	289	603	904	441	421	29	834	92%	22%	20%	13%
Lubbock, TX	14	216	376	606	143	100	359	445	73%	30%	19%	18%
Madison, WI	6	82	162	250	78	76	63	203	81%	20%	7%	8%
Memphis, TN	71	692	1,176	1,939	180	1,617	129	1,819	94%	29%	21%	18%
Mesa, AZ	8	262	614	884	343	27	456	702	79%	21%	12%	11%
Mesquite, TX	4	72	175	251	113	37	93	183	73%	18%	NA	12%
Miami, FL	36	546	1,037	1,619	120	971	524	1,414	87%	20%	15%	13%
Milwaukee, WI	63	723	1,240	2,026	247	1,253	429	1,867	92%	27%	21%	19%

continued on page 6

TABLE 3. NUMBER OF BIRTHS TO TEENAGE MOTHERS IN LARGE CITIES BY AGE AND RACE/ETHNICITY, NUMBER AND PERCENT OF BIRTHS TO UNMARRIED MOTHERS UNDER AGE 20, PERCENT OF BIRTHS TO MOTHERS 15-19 THAT ARE REPEAT BIRTHS (SECOND OR HIGHER ORDER BIRTHS), AND PERCENT OF ALL BIRTHS IN CITY TO MOTHERS UNDER AGE 20, 1991 & 2002

CITY	Number of Births to Mothers Aged:				Number of Births to Mothers Under Age 20:			Number of Births to Unmarried Mothers Under Age 20	Of All Births to Mothers Under Age 20, % Nonmarital	Of All Teen Births for City, % that are Repeat Births	Of All Births for City, % to Mothers Under Age 20	
	Under 15	15-17	18-19	Total Under 20	Non-Hispanic White	Black	Hispanic				1991	2002
Minneapolis, MN	21	261	449	731	93	324	182	646	88%	21%	14%	12%
Mobile, AL	12	184	302	498	115	372	7	429	86%	24%	19%	17%
Modesto, CA	6	198	373	577	172	26	342	421	73%	20%	15%	13%
Montgomery, AL	17	170	292	479	91	376	10	437	91%	24%	19%	15%
Moreno Valley, CA	-	93	216	309	58	79	164	263	85%	22%	NA	12%
Nashville-Davidson, TN	19	303	680	1,002	365	458	160	847	85%	24%	16%	12%
New Orleans, LA	49	478	772	1,299	42	1,230	15	1,266	97%	23%	20%	18%
New York, NY	145	3,018	6,043	9,206	674	3,421	4,823	8,160	89%	16%	23%	8%
Newark, NJ	24	234	423	681	22	424	235	646	95%	21%	14%	15%
Newport News, VA	8	98	302	408	137	243	22	319	78%	22%	10%	13%
Norfolk, VA	8	176	441	625	180	405	29	498	80%	22%	17%	15%
Oakland, CA	19	209	437	665	25	248	361	512	77%	18%	15%	10%
Oceanside, CA	6	82	270	358	96	18	223	195	54%	15%	NA	10%
Oklahoma City, OK	23	394	860	1,277	509	322	347	1,014	79%	27%	19%	15%
Omaha, NE	11	265	524	800	299	271	207	689	86%	22%	13%	12%
Ontario, CA	5	152	273	430	45	17	365	329	77%	21%	NA	13%
Orange, CA	2	42	114	158	23	1	132	124	78%	16%	NA	7%
Orlando, FL	17	286	593	896	204	465	222	791	88%	24%	16%	12%
Overland Park, KS	-	29	64	93	58	9	25	77	83%	17%	NA	4%
Oxnard, CA	11	192	347	550	26	9	475	351	64%	17%	15%	14%
Pasadena, CA	6	53	110	169	9	26	134	125	74%	16%	11%	8%
Pasadena, TX	9	162	308	479	100	8	369	316	66%	27%	17%	17%
Paterson, NJ	8	152	253	413	20	146	242	387	94%	18%	19%	14%
Philadelphia, PA	86	1,375	2,111	3,572	493	2,287	631	3,419	96%	24%	18%	17%
Phoenix, AZ	81	1,423	2,424	3,928	639	203	2,912	3,304	84%	25%	16%	16%
Pittsburgh, PA	13	188	293	494	136	313	11	475	96%	22%	16%	13%
Plano, TX	4	50	104	158	67	19	68	103	65%	20%	NA	4%
Pomona, CA	11	160	269	440	18	19	392	339	77%	18%	NA	14%
Portland, OR	13	188	471	672	322	105	198	560	83%	22%	12%	8%
Providence, RI	9	159	297	465	67	74	250	419	90%	26%	16%	15%
Raleigh, NC	9	115	259	383	64	193	124	322	84%	21%	11%	7%
Rancho Cucamonga, CA	1	23	45	69	18	4	44	54	78%	15%	NA	6%
Reno, NV	6	137	258	401	161	14	195	305	76%	21%	13%	12%
Richmond, VA	17	198	291	506	49	428	25	489	97%	24%	17%	16%
Riverside, CA	3	230	460	693	147	43	494	536	77%	20%	13%	11%
Rochester, NY	16	243	391	650	108	389	146	603	93%	24%	17%	18%
Rockford, IL	6	125	253	384	173	144	62	343	89%	23%	17%	13%
Sacramento, CA	25	446	844	1,315	311	277	496	1,020	78%	20%	14%	12%
St. Louis, MO	32	333	584	949	116	801	22	905	95%	27%	23%	18%
St. Paul, MN	15	248	378	641	102	172	115	549	86%	27%	13%	13%
St. Petersburg, FL	7	139	258	404	167	206	20	368	91%	24%	18%	13%
Salem, OR	2	105	274	381	200	4	157	285	75%	25%	NA	14%
Salinas, CA	9	166	282	457	20	6	425	345	75%	17%	NA	13%
Salt Lake City, UT	8	158	345	511	198	11	256	369	72%	23%	12%	8%
San Antonio, TX	66	1,380	2,241	3,687	418	228	3,010	2,792	76%	27%	17%	16%
San Bernardino, CA	18	241	504	763	77	156	508	642	84%	27%	17%	16%
San Diego, CA	30	513	1,008	1,551	183	178	1,058	1,162	75%	19%	11%	8%
San Francisco, CA	7	122	249	378	30	101	191	310	82%	12%	8%	5%
San Jose, CA	15	333	730	1,078	90	27	871	833	77%	16%	11%	7%
Santa Ana, CA	16	334	633	983	25	6	924	730	74%	20%	14%	12%
Santa Clarita, CA	-	1	7	8	1	1	6	7	88%	25%	NA	3%
Santa Rosa, CA	4	84	168	256	92	3	151	194	76%	13%	NA	9%
Savannah, GA	6	134	276	416	68	336	10	376	90%	26%	NA	16%
Scottsdale, AZ	2	45	97	144	48	6	56	123	85%	18%	NA	5%
Seattle, WA	2	110	203	315	67	86	91	266	84%	15%	8%	4%
Shreveport, LA	25	195	344	564	115	443	4	512	91%	23%	21%	18%
Sioux Falls, SD	3	41	133	177	115	9	22	155	88%	19%	NA	8%
Spokane, WA	3	85	251	339	271	15	20	271	80%	18%	NA	11%
Springfield, MA	16	166	257	439	72	100	262	409	93%	26%	8%	19%
Springfield, MO	2	84	195	281	240	18	18	215	77%	22%	21%	14%
Sterling Heights, MI	-	12	30	42	33	3	4	29	69%	13%	NA	3%
Stockton, CA	12	298	560	870	112	110	489	706	81%	23%	17%	15%
Sunnyvale, CA	-	27	54	81	13	3	48	58	72%	14%	NA	4%
Syracuse, NY	10	165	224	399	143	206	39	360	90%	26%	19%	18%
Tacoma, WA	7	140	349	496	248	80	80	397	80%	14%	13%	13%
Tallahassee, FL	2	66	158	226	71	145	10	203	90%	20%	NA	10%
Tampa, FL	29	360	672	1,061	267	469	314	942	89%	24%	18%	13%
Tempe, AZ	2	64	144	210	65	11	112	177	84%	20%	10%	10%
Toledo, OH	16	238	483	737	307	342	84	688	93%	22%	19%	16%
Torrance, CA	2	22	63	87	15	8	60	66	76%	19%	8%	4%
Tucson, AZ	27	555	1,050	1,632	380	71	1,066	1,390	85%	22%	16%	14%
Tulsa, OK	16	320	573	909	424	243	167	744	82%	22%	16%	14%
Virginia Beach, VA	2	136	395	533	259	217	38	401	75%	15%	9%	9%
Waco, TX	10	210	304	524	139	162	217	366	70%	28%	NA	22%
Warren, MI	2	33	94	129	91	15	6	105	81%	18%	9%	8%
Washington, DC	21	348	589	958	22	785	118	905	95%	24%	17%	13%
Wichita, KS	19	242	566	827	437	173	189	693	84%	20%	14%	13%
Winston-Salem, NC	10	157	260	427	100	190	131	366	86%	21%	18%	13%
Worcester, MA	3	78	148	229	97	25	99	198	86%	23%	14%	9%
Yonkers, NY	7	71	158	236	29	62	142	199	84%	17%	9%	8%

Source/Notes: 2002 data are from 2002 Natality Data Set CD Series 21, No. 16, National Center for Health Statistics. 1991 data are from the National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Statistics of the United States, 1991, Vol 1, Natality. Washington: Public Health Service, 1995.

**Sponsored by: The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, Menlo Park, California
Compiled by: Kerry Franzetta, B.A., Erum Ikramullah, B.A./B.S., Jennifer Manlove, Ph.D.,
Kristin Anderson Moore, Ph.D., and Elizabeth Terry-Humen, M.P.P.**