

1983

TO: Policy Makers Concerned about Teenage Pregnancy and Childbearing

FROM: Kristin A. Moore, Ph.D.
The Urban Institute
2100 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

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Enclosed are copies of a "Fact Sheet on Adolescent Pregnancy and Childbearing" and a paper, "School-Age Parents: Federal Programs and Policies Relevant to Pregnant or Parenting Secondary Students."

The purpose of these materials is to make information available on the scope of the problem of adolescent pregnancy and on federal sources of financial assistance that can be obtained to address the problem. This information should make it possible to identify new sources of funds for programs that help prevent adolescent pregnancy and for programs that assist teen parents to continue in school.

These materials have not been copyrighted and may be reproduced and disseminated to any persons, public or private, who might benefit from the information. Other information specific to your own state or local area can be obtained from your state vital statistics office, welfare department, health department, or social services office.

Additional information from the federal government can be obtained by writing the department that administers the program; this is noted at the end of each program description. Current telephone numbers can be obtained from the Federal Locator: (202) 655-4000. The Department of Health and Human Services has its own Locator: (202) 245-6296.

This information effort was funded by the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation of Flint, Michigan. It was conducted by me, Kristin A. Moore, a researcher who has conducted studies on the topic of teenage childbearing for the past eight years. I have written extensively on the causes and consequences of teenage childbearing and have testified on my studies in Congress on several occasions. My research has persuaded me that adolescent childbearing poses significant problems for teenagers and their babies, for American families, and for tax payers. I hope these materials will be helpful to policy makers designing preventive and ameliorative programs to address this important problem.

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FACTS FACTS FACTS

AT A GLANCE

BIRTHS AND ABORTIONS TO U.S. TEENAGERS

- FACTS - In 1980, U.S. teenagers bore 562,330 babies. Teens accounted for 16 percent of all U.S. births and 28 percent of all first births.
- 48 percent of teen births--271,801 babies--were out-of-wedlock in 1980. During the last decade, the out-of-wedlock birth rate has risen every year among white teens and has barely fallen among black teens.
 - Teens 17 and younger had 208,000 births and 199,000 abortions in 1980.
- In 1980, among females aged 15-19, 4.5 percent of all whites and 9.5 percent of all nonwhites had a birth. Another 3.8 percent of all whites and 6.6 percent of nonwhites had an abortion.

SEXUAL ACTIVITY AMONG UNMARRIED TEENS

- FACTS - The proportion of female teens having had premarital sexual experience by age 19 rose substantially from 1971 to 1979. Data for males are unavailable for 1971.

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>% change</u>
white females	41%	65%	+59
black females	78%	89%	+14
white males	--	77%	--
black males	--	80%	--

- In 1979, among unmarried 16 year-old girls, a third of the whites and half of the blacks had had sexual intercourse one or more times.

WELFARE

- FACTS - Mothers who had their first child as a teenager account for over half of the AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) budget.
- In 1975, state and federal governments spent \$8.6 billion on AFDC cash benefits, Food Stamps and Medicaid services for mothers and children in AFDC families established by teen mothers.
 - If present trends continue, two-thirds of school age mothers who are 20-29 by 1990 will receive AFDC during the coming decade. (In contrast, 46 percent of the mothers aged 18-19 when their first child was born, and 20 percent of the mothers aged 20-24, are expected to receive AFDC during this decade.)
 - If the number of teenage mothers were reduced by half during the coming decade, costs for AFDC, Medicaid and Food Stamps would be 19 percent lower, according to Urban Institute estimates. In dollar terms, costs for teen mothers who are aged 20-29 in 1990 could be cut from \$47.5 billion to \$38.3 billion.

MARRIAGE

- FACTS - 48 percent of teen births--271,801 babies--were out-of-wedlock in 1980. 33 percent of white teen births occurred outside of marriage, as did 86 percent of black teen births.
- During the last decade the out-of-wedlock birth rate has risen every year among white teens and has barely fallen among black teens. Among unmarried females 15-19 in 1980, 9 percent of blacks and 1.6 percent of whites had a baby
 - Teenagers who marry to legitimate a pregnancy face a much higher risk of having their marriage break up than do couples who marry in their twenties.

SCHOOLING

- FACTS - Teens who have a baby are much more likely to drop out of high school than teens who don't.
- Teens who drop out of school are more likely to become pregnant.
 - Teens who return to school after having a baby are less likely to have another baby soon.
 - School-age mothers have managed to finish more schooling in recent years. However, since all women have been attending school longer in recent years, the relative disadvantage of school-age mothers remains.

HEALTH OF TEENAGERS' BABIES

- FACTS - Nationally 6.8 percent of all babies had low birth weights in 1980. 10.6 percent of the babies born to mothers 15-17 and 14.6 percent of the babies born to mothers younger than 15 had low birth weights.
- The number of babies who die during their first 12 months is much higher among young mothers. According to data from upstate New York, the number of deaths per 1,000 births is 20.1 among mothers 17 and younger, 16.4 when the mother is 18-19, and 11.2 when the mother is in her twenties.
 - the primary reasons for poor health among the children of adolescent mothers are inadequate prenatal care and nutrition.

LATER CHILDBEARING

- FACTS - Teen mothers who have additional births during their teen years tend to have them very close together. Among mothers under 20, 60 percent of these births occur less than two years after the last birth, compared to 20 percent among mothers aged 25-29.
- Teen mothers tend to have larger families than women who postpone motherhood. Though the difference in family size has declined in recent years, teen mothers are still likely to average one child more than mothers who postpone having their first child into their twenties.
 - Large numbers of children are an important reason for the poverty of teen mothers, since their limited incomes must be stretched across a larger family.

Compiled by: Kristin A. Moore, Ph.D.
The Urban Institute
2100 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

Sponsored by: The Charles Stewart Mott
Foundation
Flint, Michigan

Number of Births to Teenagers in Each State,
U.S., 1980

State	Total Number of Births		Births to Unmarried Teens	
	Teens Under 15	Teens 15-19	Teens Under 15	Teens 15-19
Alabama	355	12,741	315	6,202
Alaska	6	1,117	5	512
Arizona	134	8,101	120	3,744
Arkansas	183	7,877	163	3,405
California	773	55,365	673	27,646
Colorado	57	6,535	52	2,650
Connecticut	70	4,338	67	2,536
Delaware	27	1,545	27	937
District of Columbia	81	1,852	79	1,668
Florida	633	23,409	577	12,469
Georgia	578	18,559	514	9,211
Hawaii	17	2,068	16	1,154
Idaho	30	2,615	23	715
Illinois	609	29,189	594	16,778
Indiana	217	15,114	196	6,011
Iowa	53	5,909	47	2,230
Kansas	59	6,031	55	2,236
Kentucky	221	12,338	148	3,949
Louisiana	365	16,139	319	8,096
Maine	23	2,499	21	1,023
Maryland	211	8,674	200	5,524
Massachusetts	71	7,694	65	4,356
Michigan	331	20,070	304	9,670
Minnesota	45	7,003	42	3,356
Mississippi	378	10,701	356	6,158
Missouri	219	13,093	198	5,869
Montana	13	1,748	13	737
Nebraska	32	3,281	31	1,415
Nevada	41	2,007	36	702
New Hampshire	12	1,463	11	635
New Jersey	291	11,613	278	7,843
New Mexico	66	4,692	50	1,595
New York	509	27,697	488	17,969
North Carolina	369	15,823	329	7,497
North Dakota	10	1,294	10	496
Ohio	354	26,213	333	12,367
Oklahoma	146	10,060	121	3,239
Oregon	71	5,660	63	2,459
Pennsylvania	326	21,703	307	11,002
Rhode Island	18	1,484	18	748
South Carolina	295	9,987	272	5,545
South Dakota	8	1,789	8	749
Tennessee	292	13,500	249	5,743
Texas	999	49,126	723	16,067
Utah	36	4,558	28	1,154
Vermont	8	1,016	8	445
Virginia	232	11,906	203	5,958
Washington	106	8,389	102	3,563
West Virginia	80	5,831	65	1,791
Wisconsin	94	9,126	92	4,572
Wyoming	15	1,619	10	381

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

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Number of Births to Teens in 100
Large Cities, U.S., 1980

<u>City</u>	<u>Total Number of Births</u>	
	<u>Teens Under 15</u>	<u>Teens 15-19</u>
Akron, Ohio	14	679
Albuquerque, New Mexico	12	1,131
Anaheim, California	4	572
Atlanta, Georgia	98	1,899
Austin, Texas	24	962
Baltimore, Maryland	114	3,123
Baton Rouge, Louisiana	21	866
Birmingham, Alabama	24	981
Boston, Massachusetts	22	1,207
Buffalo, New York	26	963
Charlotte, North Carolina	18	895
Chattanooga, Tennessee	11	601
Chicago, Illinois	399	12,243
Cincinnati, Ohio	29	1,503
Cleveland, Ohio	60	2,374
Colorado Springs, Colorado	5	670
Columbus, Georgia	22	514
Columbus, Ohio	31	1,705
Corpus Christi, Texas	9	892
Dallas, Texas	151	3,963
Dayton, Ohio	26	890
Denver, Colorado	21	1,421
Des Moines, Iowa	8	522
Detroit, Michigan	144	4,204
El Paso, Texas	9	1,365
Flint, Michigan	15	764
Fort Lauderdale, Florida	26	677
Fort Wayne, Indiana	10	579
Fort Worth, Texas	44	1,702
Fresno, California	18	1,060
Gary, Indiana	23	837
Grand Rapids, Michigan	15	596
Greensboro, North Carolina	5	315
Honolulu, Hawaii	6	489
Houston, Texas	170	6,356
Huntington Beach, California	—	225
Indianapolis, Indiana	67	2,551
Jackson, Mississippi	26	744
Jacksonville, Florida	53	1,864
Jersey City, New Jersey	18	757
Kansas City, Kansas	21	694
Kansas City, Missouri	39	1,572
Knoxville, Tennessee	18	495
Las Vegas, Nevada	19	706
Lexington, Kentucky	15	516
Lincoln, Nebraska	1	283
Little Rock, Arkansas	22	558
Long Beach, California	28	1,014
Los Angeles, California	186	8,616
Louisville, Kentucky	28	1,251
Lubbock, Texas	12	660
Madison, Wisconsin	2	160
Memphis, Tennessee	96	2,396
Miami, Florida	69	2,143
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	47	2,123
Minneapolis, Minnesota	15	743
Mobile, Alabama	28	676
Montgomery, Alabama	24	554

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City	Total Number of Births	
	Teens Under 15	Teens 15-19
Nashville, Tennessee	28	1,335
Newark, New Jersey	68	1,698
New Orleans, Louisiana	48	2,095
New York, New York	306	13,791
Norfolk, Virginia	22	991
Oakland, California	2 4	184 908
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	21	1,380
Omaha, Nebraska	19	861
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	132	4,908
Phoenix, Arizona	58	2,550
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	20	872
Portland, Oregon	23	939
Providence, Rhode Island	6	419
Richmond, Virginia	18	685
Riverside, California	4	573
Rochester, New York	22	803
Sacramento, California	20	1,277
St. Louis, Missouri	67	1,998
St. Paul, Minnesota	6	605
St. Petersburg, Florida	16	568
Salt Lake City, Utah	4	493
San Antonio, Texas	80	3,115
San Diego, California	28	1,650
San Francisco, California	14	807
San Jose, California	34	1,737
Santa Ana, California	16	932
Seattle, Washington	13	640
Shreveport, Louisiana	38	917
Spokane, Washington	3	365
Springfield, Massachusetts	8	463
Syracuse, New York	14	508
Tacoma, Washington	11	475
Tampa, Florida	27	1,018
Toledo, Ohio	29	1,110
Tucson, Arizona	14	1,014
Tulsa, Oklahoma	24	1,156
Virginia Beach, Virginia	7	491
Warren, Michigan	--	192
Washington, D.C.	81	1,852
Wichita, Kansas	10	968
Worcester, Massachusetts	3	367
Yonkers, New York	6	212

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Sacramento, California	20	1,277
St. Louis, Missouri	67	1,998
St. Paul, Minnesota	6	605
St. Petersburg, Florida	16	568
Salt Lake City, Utah	4	493
San Antonio, Texas	80	3,115
San Diego, California	28	1,650
San Francisco, California	14	807
San Jose, California	34	1,737
Santa Ana, California	16	932
Seattle, Washington	13	640
Shreveport, Louisiana	38	917
Spokane, Washington	3	365
Springfield, Massachusetts	8	463
Syracuse, New York	14	508
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