Recent Trends in Teen Birth Rates and Related Data

Presentation to KIDS COUNT State Grantees
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October 19, 2011
Overview

• Overall Trends in Teen Pregnancy and Childbearing

• Data on Approaches for Teen Pregnancy Prevention
  – Expand/strengthen sex education
  – Reduce/delay sexual activity
  – Increase contraceptive use
  – Strengthen families
  – Improve education

• Program Approaches
U.S. Teen Birth Rate, Ages 15-19

per 1,000 females, ages 15-19

Teen Births by Age Group

Rate per 1,000 females

All Teen Births, Percentages by Age 2009

- Under Age 15: 1%
- Age 15-17: 30%
- Age 18-19: 69%

Source: Child Trends (2011) Facts at a Glance
Teen Births, by Race/Ethnicity

Rate per 1,000 females, ages 15-19

- White, non-Hispanic
- Black, non-Hispanic

Teen Births, by Race/Ethnicity

Rate per 1,000 females, ages 15-19

Teen Births, by Race/Ethnicity

Rate per 1,000 females

Teen Births, by Race/Ethnicity

Percent of 15 year-olds expected to have a birth by age 20, 2008

Teen Birth Rates, * by State
2008

Birth Rates for Teens ages 15-17,* by State: Changes, 2007 to 2009

* per 1,000 females

Repeat Births

Percentage of Births to Women Younger Than 20 that were Second or Higher-Order Births

International Comparisons

Teen Birth Rates, United States (2009), and selected countries (most recent year available)

Intended and Unintended Teen Pregnancies

Distribution of Teen Pregnancies by Intendedness, 2001

- Unintended pregnancies resulting in a live birth: 42%
- Unintended pregnancies resulting in an abortion: 40%
- Intended pregnancies: 18%

Approaches to Teen Pregnancy Prevention
Approaches

The Ecological Model

- School Sex Education
- Teen Pregnancy, Childbearing
- Family Background
- Peers
- Partners/Relationships
- Social Policies
- Neighborhood/Communities
- Individuals
- Family Planning Services
- School Sex Education
Approaches to Teen Pregnancy Prevention

• Expand/strengthen sex education
Formal Sex Education

Percentage of Teens Who Have Received Formal Sex Education

Sex Education by Gender

Type of Formal Sex Education, By Gender, NSFG 06-08

- **How to say no to sex***: 81% (Male) vs. 87% (Female)
- **Methods of birth control***: 62% (Male) vs. 70% (Female)
- **STDs**: 92% (Male) vs. 93% (Female)
- **HIV/AIDS**: 89% (Male) vs. 88% (Female)

*Proportions are significantly different

Approaches to Teen Pregnancy Prevention

• Reduce/delay sexual activity
Trends in Teens’ Sexual Experience

% Students in Grades 9-12 Who Have Ever Had Sexual Intercourse

% Students in Grades 9-12 Who Have Had Sexual Intercourse Within the Last 3 Months

Source: YRBS 2009.
Trends in Sexual Experience, by Grade

2009

% Students in Grades 9-12 Who Have Had Sexual Intercourse in the Past 3 Months

% Students in Grades 9-12 Who Have Ever Had Sexual Intercourse

Source: YRBS 2009.
Teens’ Risky Sexual Behaviors

Percent of High School Students Engaging in High-risk Sexual Behaviors, 2009

- Had first sex before age 13
  - Males: 8%
  - Females: 3%

- Had sex with 4 or more persons during their life
  - Males: 16%
  - Females: 11%

- Drank alcohol or used drugs before last sex*
  - Males: 26%
  - Females: 17%

*Among students who had sex in the past 3 months

Source: YRBS 2009.
Approaches to Teen Pregnancy Prevention

• Increase contraceptive use
Trends in Teens’ Use of Contraception

Percent of Never-Married Sexually Active Teens 15-19 Who Reported Using Any Contraceptive Method at Last Intercourse

Trends in Teens’ Use of Contraception

Percent of Sexually Active Students in Grades 9-12 Who Reported Using Birth Control Pills or Depo-Provera Before Last Intercourse

Source: YRBS 2009.
Trends in Teens’ Use of Contraception

Percent of Sexually Active Students in Grades 9-12 Who Reported Using Condoms at Last Intercourse

Source: YRBS 2009.
Trends in Teens’ Use of Contraception

Percent of Sexually Active Students in Grades 9-12 Who Reported Using Condoms and a Hormonal Method* at Last Intercourse

*Either birth control pills or Depo Provera.

Source: YRBS 2009.
Approaches to Teen Pregnancy Prevention

• Strengthen families
Family Structure and Teens’ Initiation of Sex

Percent of Never-Married Adolescents 15-19 Who Have Ever Had Sexual Intercourse, by Family Structure at Age 14, 2006-08

Family Structure

Percentage of Children, Ages 0-17, in a Household with Two Married Parents

Source: America’s Children 2009.
Female Teen Births by Family Poverty Level

Trends in Poverty

Children Below 100% of Poverty Line

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.
Teen Motherhood and Sexual Experience Among the Subsequent Generation of Teens

Percent of Never-Married Adolescents ages 15-19 Who Have Ever Had Sexual Intercourse, 2006-08, by Their Mother’s Age at First Birth

- Females:
  - Under 20 years: 54%
  - 20 years or older: 36%

- Males:
  - Under 20 years: 57%
  - 20 years or older: 37%

Education of Teen’s Mother and Likelihood of a Teen Birth


- No high school diploma or GED: 37%
- High school diploma or GED: 19%
- Some college or higher: 12%

Percent of Females, Ages 25-29 who have Completed Some College or More

Approaches to Teen Pregnancy Prevention

• Improve educational engagement and performance
Females’ Diploma/GED Attainment by Age 22, by Teen-Birth Status

No Teen Birth
- 89% Diploma
- 5% GED
- 6% Neither

Teen Birth (birth by age 19)
- 51% Diploma
- 15% GED
- 34% Neither

Trends in Dropout Rates

Trends in Reading Scores

Source: NAEP 2008.
Approaches to Teen Pregnancy Prevention

• Program Approaches
OAH Database of Effective Pregnancy Prevention Programs

• Searchable database of evidence-based programs with rigorous evaluations

• Studies show impacts on:
  – Sexual activity
  – Contraceptive use
  – Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)
  – Pregnancy, births
Click here to access the list of programs which met these rigorous standards. For a list of all the programs that were reviewed, click here.

Search the Database | Make changes below to find the information that interests you

Find Program By Name  Type program name here

**Program Type**
- Abstinence
- Clinic-based
- Programs for special populations

**Evaluation Setting**
- After school program or community-based organization
- Elementary school
- Health clinic

**Intervention Length**
- Fewer than 10 sessions
- 10 to 20 sessions
- More than 20 sessions

**Age**
- 13 or under
- 14 to 17
- 18 to 19

**Race/Ethnicity**
- White
- African American
- Hispanic

**Outcomes Affected**
- Sexual initiation or abstinence
- Recent sexual activity
- Number of sexual partners

**Study Rating**
- High
- Moderate
- Low

To make multiple selections, hold the Control key

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Name</th>
<th>Program Types</th>
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<th>HHS Evidence-Based Program</th>
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<td>Sexuality education</td>
<td>After school program or community-based organization</td>
<td>Fewer than 10 sessions</td>
<td>13 or under 14 to 17 18 to 19</td>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>Recent sexual activity Number of sexual partners</td>
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<td>Aban Aya Youth Project</td>
<td>Youth development</td>
<td>Middle school</td>
<td>More than 20 sessions</td>
<td>13 or under 14 to 17</td>
<td>African American</td>
<td>Recent sexual activity</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adult Identity Mentoring (Project AIM)</td>
<td>Youth development</td>
<td>Middle school</td>
<td>10 to 20 sessions</td>
<td>13 or under 14 to 17</td>
<td>African American</td>
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OAH Database of Effective Pregnancy Prevention Programs

• Program types:
  – Abstinence-based
  – Comprehensive sex education
  – STD/HIV-prevention
  – Clinic-based
  – Youth development
  – Special populations
Effective Teen Pregnancy Prevention Programs

• Curriculum content:
  – Provides clear messages about health goals
  – Addresses risk/protective factors
  – Creates a safe social environment
  – Uses appropriate teaching methods
  – Helps teens personalize the information
  – Incorporates developmentally and culturally appropriate activities

Approaches to Teen Pregnancy Prevention

• Summary
Positive Trends

• Reductions in:
  ▪ Sexual activity rates
  ▪ Children of teen moms
  ▪ School dropout rates

• Increases in:
  ▪ Long-term contraceptive use
  ▪ Educational attainment
Negative/Stable Trends

• Increases in:
  ▪ Single-parent families
  ▪ Children in poverty

• Stable trends in:
  ▪ Declines in sexual activity have leveled off
  ▪ Recent contraceptive use
  ▪ Adolescent educational performance
Focus on program approaches

• Replicate evidence-based program approaches
• Adapt programs for high-risk populations
• Develop and identify new evidence-based programs