Teen Pregnancy and Repeat Teen Pregnancy: Data and Key Determinants

Presentation to OAPP grantees

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Overview

• Trends in teen childbearing and repeat teen childbearing
• Data on approaches to preventing teen and repeat teen pregnancy (based on risk and protective factors)
• Program approaches
Trends in Teen Childbearing
Outcomes Associated with Teen Childbearing

Mothers:
- Less likely to finish high school or attend college
- More likely to rely on public assistance

Fathers:
- Less involved with children
- Greater risk of multiple-partner fertility

Children:
- Poorer cognitive, educational, health, and behavior outcomes
- Greater likelihood of placement in foster care
- Greater likelihood of becoming pregnant as a teen
U.S. Teen Birth Rate, Ages 15-19

2010

per 1,000 females, ages 15-19

Teen Births by Age Group

2010

Rate per 1,000 females

All Teen Births, Percentages by Age 2010

- Age 18-19: 69%
- Age 15-17: 29%
- 14 Years or Younger: 1%

Teen Births, by Race/Ethnicity

2009

Rate per 1,000 females

Teen Births, by Race/Ethnicity 2010

Teen Birth Rates, by State
2009
Rate per 1,000 females

International Comparisons
2009

Teen Birth Rates, United States and Selected Countries

United States: 39
United Kingdom: 27
Australia: 17
Portugal: 16
Canada: 14
Spain: 14
France: 10
Germany: 10
Norway: 9
Italy: 7
Sweden: 6
Japan: 5
Netherlands: 5

Intended and Unintended Teen Pregnancies

Distribution of Teen Pregnancies by Intendedness 2001

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

Trends in Repeat Teen Births
Repeat Teen Births, among Teen Mothers

2009

- In 2009, there were a total of 414,831 births to girls aged under 20

- Of these births:
  - 335,420 (81%) were 1st births
  - 65,770 (16%) were 2nd births
  - 11,056 (3%) were 3rd or higher birth order

Repeat Births
1990-2010

1990
1 in 4 had a repeat birth

2010
1 in 5 had a repeat birth

Repeat Teen Births by Ages 22-24, among Teen Fathers

- Among teen dads with more than one child, 9% experienced multiple partner fertility

Source: Child Trends Analyses of NLSY97 Data
Consequences of Repeat Teen Births, Compared to First Births

• Less likely to:
  – Receive prenatal care
  – Stay in/complete school
  – Work or maintain economic self-sufficiency
  – Have children who are ready for school

Source: Klerman, L.V. (2004). *Another chance: Preventing additional births to teen mothers*. 
Consequences of Repeat Teen Births, Compared to First Births

• More likely:
  – Preterm delivery
  – Receive welfare
  – To have children with emotional and behavioral problems

Repeat Teen Births, by Race and Ethnicity 2009

Percentage of Repeat Teen Births, by State 2009

Approaches to Teen Pregnancy Prevention
Approaches

The Ecological Model

Family Planning Services
Family Background
Teens Pregnancy, Childbearing
Partners/Relationships
Individuals
Social Policies
School Sex Education
Neighborhood/Communities
Peers
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

*Proportions are significantly different

Approaches to Teen Pregnancy Prevention

• Reduce/delay sexual activity
Trends in Teens’ Sexual Experience
Percent of 9th-12th Grade Students who have had Sexual Intercourse

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

Percent of 9th-12th Grade Students who have had Sexual Intercourse

Source: YRBS 2009.
Teens’ Risky Sexual Behaviors

Percent of High School Students Who Drank Alcohol or Used Drugs Before Last Sex

- Male: 26%
- Female: 17%

*Among students who had sex in the past 3 months

Source: YRBS 2009.
Approaches to Teen Pregnancy Prevention

• Address the relationship context of adolescent sexual experiences
Relationship Context

Partner Age Difference at First Sex among Teens 15-19, 2002

Unwanted First Sex

Unwanted First Sex for Females by age, 2006-08*

*Respondent said they “really didn’t want [sex] to happen at the time.”

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

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

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

Approaches to Teen Pregnancy Prevention

• Improve educational engagement and performance
Trends in Dropout Rates

Approaches to Prevent Repeat Teen Births
Characteristics Associated with Repeat Teen Births

- Teen mothers are more likely to have a repeat teen birth if:
  - They were younger at first sexual intercourse and first birth
  - They have lower cognitive ability/lower educational expectations
  - They retrospectively classified their first birth as intended
  - They are living with a husband/partner

Characteristics Associated with Repeat Teen Births

- Teen mothers are less likely to have a repeat teen birth if:
  - They received a high school diploma/GED after their first birth
  - They lived with at least one parent after their first birth
  - They were employed/enrolled in school after their first birth

Approaches to Prevent Repeat Teen Births

• Increased educational attainment of teen mothers
Females’ Diploma/GED Attainment by Age 22, by Teen-Birth Status

Diploma/GED Attainment before Age 22, by Age at First Birth

Birth before age 18:
- Diploma, 38%
- GED, 19%
- Total, 57%

Birth age 18-19:
- Diploma, 60%
- GED, 13%
- Total, 73%

Cumulative Percent Attaining Diploma/GED By Select Ages Among those who had a Teen Birth before age 18
Approaches to Prevent Repeat Teen Births

• Address living arrangements
More than half (51%) of teen mothers who gave birth in 2001 lived with a parent at the time of birth.
Teen Mothers’ Living Arrangements

Source: Child Trends’ analyses of ECLS-B data
Positive and negative trends
Positive Trends

• **Reductions in:**
  – Sexual activity rates
  – Percent of children born to teen mothers
  – School dropout rates

• **Increases in:**
  – Long-term contraceptive use
  – Educational attainment

• **Many teen mothers continue with education**
Negative/Stable Trends

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

• Stable trends:
  – Improvements in sexual activity and contraceptive use have leveled off

• Many teen mothers do not receive their diploma/GED
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 and births
OAH Database of Effective Pregnancy Prevention Programs

- Program types:
  - Abstinence-based
  - Comprehensive sex education
  - STI/HIV-prevention
  - Clinic-based
  - Youth development
  - Special populations
### Search the Database

Make changes below to find the information that interests you.

#### Find Program By Name

Type program name here

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Type</th>
<th>Evaluation Setting</th>
<th>Intervention Length</th>
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<tr>
<td>Clinic-based</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
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<tr>
<td>Programs for special populations</td>
<td>After school program or community-based organization</td>
<td>Fewer than 10 sessions</td>
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<td>Sexuality education</td>
<td>Elementary school</td>
<td>10 to 20 sessions</td>
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<td>Youth development</td>
<td>Health clinic</td>
<td>More than 20 sessions</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Outcomes Affected</th>
<th>Study Rating</th>
<th>HHS Evidence-Based Program</th>
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<td>13 or under</td>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>Sexual initiation or abstinence</td>
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<td>14 to 17</td>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>Recent sexual activity</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
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<td>18 to 19</td>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>Number of sexual partners</td>
<td>Low</td>
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To make multiple selections, hold the Control key.

#### Program Name

*iCuidate!*

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### Table:

- **Program Name:** *iCuidate!*
- **Program Types:** Sexuality education
- **Evaluation Setting:** After school program or community-based organization
- **Intervention Length:** Fewer than 10 sessions
- **Age:** 13 or under, 14 to 17, 18 to 19
- **Race / Ethnicity:** Hispanic
- **Outcomes Affected:** Recent sexual activity, Number of sexual partners
- **Study Rating:** High
- **HHS Evidence-Based Program:** Yes
Approaches to Prevent Repeat Teen Births

• Promising approaches to preventing repeat teen births
Nurse-Family Partnerships

• Include nurse home visits, resource referral, and nursing supervision

• Participants are *more* likely to:
  – Graduate/be enrolled in school and have longer employment
  – Have family that contribute to child care, have the father express interest in the pregnancy, and have maintain communication with friends/family
  – Be aware of community services and use WIC and preventative health care
  – Have children with a higher IQ

• Participants are *less* likely to:
  – Stay on public assistance for an extended period of time
  – Smoke cigarettes
  – Have children with behavioral or health problems
  – *Have repeat births*

Adolescent Family Life Demonstration Programs

• In 2010-2011, the Adolescent Family Life (AFL) program is supporting demonstration projects across the country
• Increased focus on evaluation – may contribute to evidence-based program list
• Many involve fathers and families that are important to improving well-being for teen mothers and their children

Program Approaches to Support Pregnant and Parenting Teens
OAH Pregnancy Assistance Fund (PAF)

- $25 million annually for 2010–2019 for state/tribal grants
  - 17 states/tribes awarded grants

- Providing a network of supportive services to pregnant and parenting teens

Teen Pregnancy Prevention Programs for Pregnant and Parenting Teens

• OAH’s Teen Pregnancy Prevention (TPP) and ACF’s Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP)
  – $25 million in TPP funding allocated to Tier II programs
  – $10 million in PREP funding allocated to PREIS (PREP Innovative Strategies)
  – Some states targeting pregnant and parenting teens with PREP funding
Future directions
Future Directions

• Replicate evidence-based program approaches
• Adapt programs for high-risk populations
• Encourage rigorous evaluations of existing and promising program approaches
• Develop and identify new evidence-based programs