

SD 4.1

SEXUALLY EXPERIENCED TEENS

Sexual experience, and, particularly, age at first intercourse, represent critical indicators of the risk of pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases. Youth who begin having sex at a younger age are exposed to these risks over a longer period of time. Because sexual intercourse during the teen years, especially first intercourse, is often unplanned,⁵⁸ it is also often unprotected by contraception.⁵⁹ In addition, research has shown that youth who have an early sexual experience are more likely at later ages to have more sexual partners and more frequent intercourse.⁶⁰

Trends over the past several decades show that increasing proportions of teens are sexually experienced—defined as ever having had sexual intercourse (see Table SD 4.1.A).

Differences by Age. Age is the most important correlate of teen sexual experience. For a teen cohort who turned 20 in 1985 through 1987, just under 1 in 10 13-year-old males and only 1 in 50 13-year-old females were sexually experienced by age 13. By age 20 for that same age cohort, about 3 in 4 females and 4 in 5 males were sexually experienced (see Figure SD 4.1). By the late teen years, most teens are sexually experienced; however, it is important to note that not all teens are sexually experienced. Among the 1985-1987 cohort of youth, nearly half of the adolescent females and more than one-third of the adolescent males had not had intercourse by age 18 (see Table SD 4.1.A). The pattern of more teenagers having had sex as age increases is reflected in the data for 1995 as well. Data from the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey, a survey of students rather than all adolescents, show that, in the 9th grade, 37 percent of students report having had sexual intercourse. This percentage rises with each grade and reaches 66 percent by the 12th grade⁶¹ (see Table SD 4.1.B).

Differences by Gender. Until very recently, more teen males than females reported having had intercourse by a given age. Data from the 1985-1987 cohort suggest that the proportion of teen males at each year of age who report having sex was roughly equal to the rate of sexually experienced teen females who are one year older (see Table SD 4.1.A).

Among female adolescents of all ages, the percentage who were sexually experienced has increased over time (see Table SD 4.1.A). For example, the percentage of 18-year-old females who were sexually experienced increased from 27 percent for the 1958-1960 cohort, to 35 percent for the 1970-1972 cohort, and to 52 percent for the 1985-1987 cohort. Cohorts are defined as those females who turned 20 in the specific time period presented. The percentage of male teens who were sexually experienced has also increased for male adolescents over age 14; for example, the percentage of 18-year-old males who were sexually experienced increased from 55 percent for the 1970-1972 cohort, to 64 percent for the 1985-1987 cohort (see Table SD 4.1.A).

Caution should be exercised in interpreting these differences, however, since the data for males and females come from different surveys. Data for students from the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey indicate that in 1995, gender differences were minimal or nonexistent (see Table SD 4.1.B). Additional survey research indicates that the percentage of teen males who have ever had sex has declined since 1988, while the use of contraception among teen males increased (1995 National Survey of

⁵⁸Lowenstein, G., and Furstenberg, F.F. 1991. "Is Teenage Sexual Behavior Rational?" *Journal of Applied Social Psychology* 21(12):957-986. For discussions of how wanted and voluntary first sexual encounters were for 1998, forthcoming. "Young Women's Degree of Control over First Intercourse: An Exploratory Analysis." *Family Planning Perspectives*.

⁵⁹Forrest, J.D., and Singh, S. 1990. "The Sexual and Reproductive Behavior of American Women, 1982-1988." *Family Planning Perspectives* 22(5):206-214.

⁶⁰Koyle, P., Jensen, L., Olsen, J., and Cundick, B. 1989. "Comparison of Sexual Behaviors among Adolescents Having an Early, Middle, and Late First Intercourse Experience." *Youth and Society* 20(4):461-475.

⁶¹Direct comparison with other years is not possible, as grade in school does not accurately reflect age and data from the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey include only teens in school.

⁶²The Urban Institute. "New Data on Sexual Behaviors of Teenage Males." Fact Sheet, May 1, 1997. Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute.

Adolescent Males).⁶² The 1995 National Survey of Family Growth found that 50 percent of women 15 through 19 years of age had ever had intercourse, the first decline ever recorded by the periodic survey.⁶³

Differences by Race.⁶⁴ Black students are more likely than white and Hispanic students to have had their first sexual experience while still in high school (see Table SD 4.1.B). Specifically, in 1995,

- 49 percent of both male and female white students reported having had sexual intercourse,
- 62 percent of Hispanic male students and 53 percent of Hispanic female students reported having had sexual intercourse, and
- 81 percent of black male students and 67 percent of black female students reported having had sexual intercourse.

Table SD 4.1.A

Percentage of youth in the United States who have had intercourse by each age, by gender: cohorts^a age 20 in 1958-1960, 1970-1972, and 1985-1987

Age at first intercourse	Females who turned age 20 in: ^b		
	1958-1960	1970-1972	1985-1987
13	1	0	2
14	2	1	5
15	3	4	10
16	8	9	21
17	16	20	36
18	27	35	52
19	46	53	66
20	61	68	76

Age at first intercourse	Males who turned age 20 in: ^b		
	1958-1960	1970-1972	1985-1987
13	—	11	9
14	—	15	13
15	—	20	27
16	—	30	41
17	—	41	52
18	—	55	64
19	—	67	75
20	—	74	80

^aCohorts are defined as those individuals who turned 20 years old within the specified time period.

^bData are based on females ages 30-32 and 42-44 in the 1982 National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) and ages 21-23 and 36-38 in the 1988 NSFG; and males ages 21-23 and 36-38 in the 1991 Survey of Men.

Source: Alan Guttmacher Institute. 1994. *Sex and America's Teenagers*. New York: Alan Guttmacher Institute, Figures 11 and 12, pages 22-23.

⁶³U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *HHS News*. "Teen Sex Down, New Study Shows. Secretary Shalala Announces New Teen Pregnancy Prevention Grant Programs." Press release, May 1, 1997. Washington, D.C.: HHS, National Center for Health Statistics.

⁶⁴Estimates for whites and blacks exclude Hispanics of those races.

Table SD 4.1.B

Percentage of students grades 9 through 12 in the United States who reported ever having sexual intercourse, by gender, grade, and race and Hispanic origin: 1995

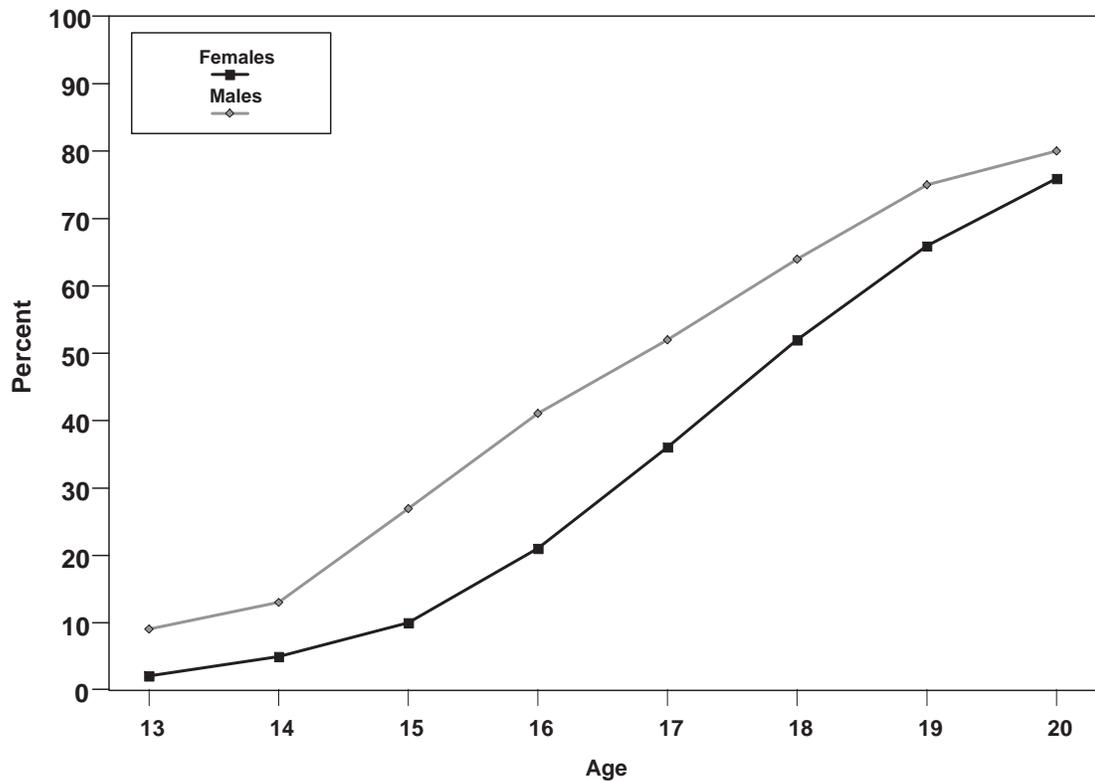
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total	53	54	52
Grade			
9	37	41	32
10	48	50	46
11	59	57	60
12	66	67	66
Race and Hispanic Origin^a			
White, non-Hispanic	49	49	49
Black, non-Hispanic	73	81	67
Hispanic	58	62	53

^aEstimates for whites and blacks exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Sources: Kann, L., Warren, C.W., Harris, W.A., Collins, J.L., Williams, B.I., Ross, J.G., and Kolbe, L.J. "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance--United States, 1995." In *CDC Surveillance Summaries*, September 27, 1996. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 45 (SS-4): Table 26.

Figure SD 4.1

Percentage of youth in the United States who have had intercourse, by age and gender: cohorts^a age 20 in 1985-1987



^aCohorts are defined as those individuals who turned 20 years old within the specified time period.

Source: Alan Guttmacher Institute. 1994. *Sex and America's Teenagers*. New York: Alan Guttmacher Institute, Figures 11 and 12, pages 22-23.

SD 4.2

SEXUALLY ACTIVE TEENS

Having become sexually experienced does not necessarily mean a teenager will be sexually active from that point on. They may still abstain from intercourse out of concern for the risk of pregnancy or sexually transmitted diseases or a preference for abstinence, or they may experience periods in which they do not have a sexual partner; nevertheless, research indicates that once a person has had sex, he or she is likely to continue to be sexually active. Among young adults ages 18 through 22 who had ever had intercourse, over 70 percent had a second experience of intercourse within six months of first intercourse.⁶⁵

The percentage of teens in grades 9 through 12 who are sexually active--defined as having had sexual intercourse in the previous three months--has remained steady at 38 percent from 1991 to 1995 (see Table SD 4.2).

Differences by Gender. There is little difference between the percentages of male and female students who are sexually active. In 1995, 40 percent of males and 36 percent of females reported being sexually active.

Differences by Race and Hispanic Origin.⁶⁶ In 1995, black students were, at 54 percent, more likely than either non-Hispanic white (35 percent) or Hispanic (39 percent) students to be sexually active (see Figure SD 4.2).

Differences by Grade. The percentage of teens who are sexually active rises as grade increases. Twelfth-grade students are nearly twice as likely to be sexually active than are 9th-grade students (see Table SD 4.2).

⁶⁵Moore, K.A., and Peterson, J.L. August 1989. *The Consequences of Teenage Pregnancy*. Final Report to NICHD and ASPE/HHS, Grant No. HD 21537.

⁶⁶Estimates for whites and blacks exclude Hispanics of those races.

Table SD 4.2

Percentage of students grades 9 through 12 in the United States who reported having had sexual intercourse in the previous three months, by gender, race and Hispanic origin, grade, and age: 1991, 1993, and 1995

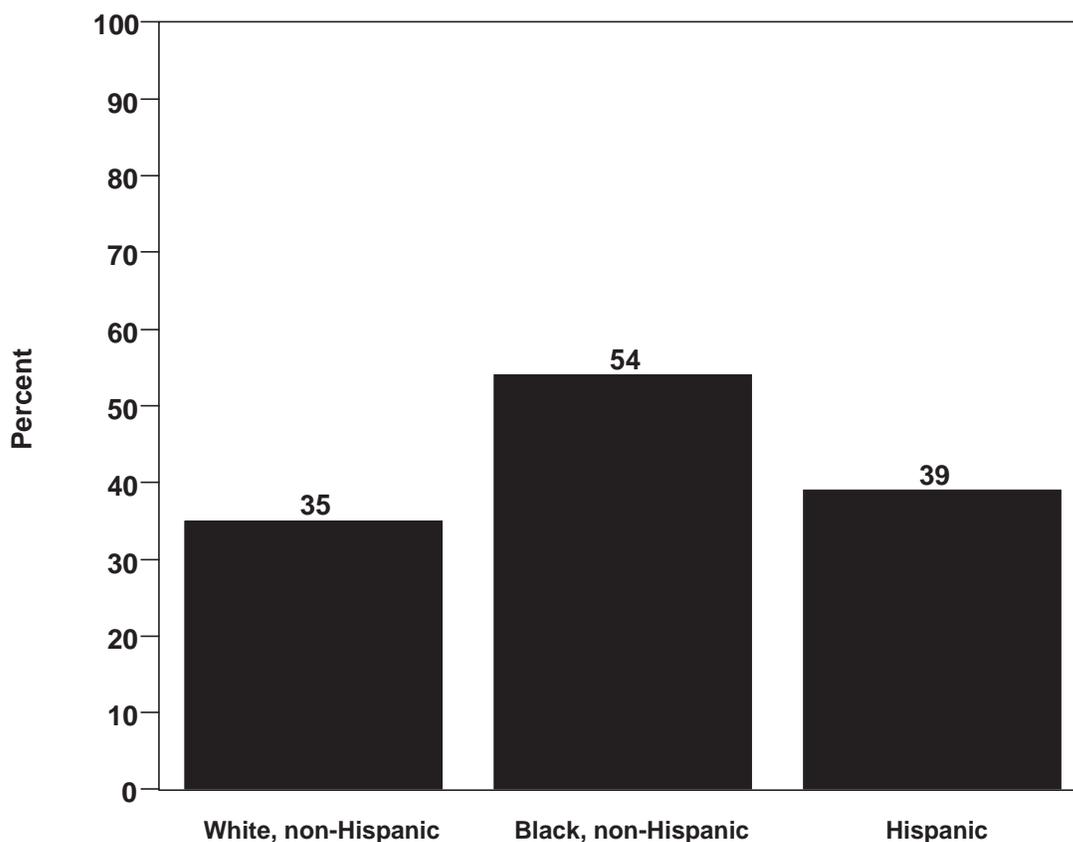
	1991	1993	1995
Total	38	38	38
Gender			
Male	37	38	40
Female	38	38	36
Race and Hispanic origin^a			
White, non-Hispanic	34	34	35
Black, non-Hispanic	59	59	54
Hispanic	37	39	39
Grade			
9	22	25	24
10	33	30	34
11	43	40	42
12	51	53	50
Age			
15 years	24	25	28
16 years	38	35	37
15 or 16 years	31	31	32

^aEstimates for whites and blacks exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Sources: Data for 1991: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "1990-1991 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System." In *Chronic Disease and Health Promotion Reporting from the MMWR*, Table 1, p. 78; Data for 1993: Kann, L., Warren, C.W., Harris, W.A., Collins, J.L., Douglas, K.A., Collins, M.E., Williams, B.I., Ross, J.G., Kolbe, L.J., and State and Local YRBSS Coordinators. "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance--United States, 1993." In *CDC Surveillance Summaries*, March 24, 1995. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 44 (SS-1): Table 20; Data for 1995: Kann, L., Warren, C.W., Harris, W.A., Collins, J.L., Williams, B.I., Ross, J.G., and Kolbe, L.J. "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance--United States, 1995." In *CDC Surveillance Summaries*, September 27, 1996. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 45 (SS-4): Table 26.

Figure SD 4.2

Percentage of youth in grades 9 through 12 in the United States who reported having had sexual intercourse in the previous three months, by race and Hispanic origin:^a 1995



^aEstimates for whites and blacks exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Sources: Data for 1991: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "1990-1991 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System." In *Chronic Disease and Health Promotion Reporting from the MMWR*, Table 1, p. 78; Data for 1993: Kann, L., Warren, C.W., Harris, W.A., Collins, J.L., Douglas, K.A., Collins, M.E., Williams, B.I., Ross, J.G., Kolbe, L.J., and State and Local YRBSS Coordinators. "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance--United States, 1993." In *CDC Surveillance Summaries*, March 24, 1995. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 44 (SS-1): Table 20; Data for 1995: Kann, L., Warren, C.W., Harris, W.A., Collins, J.L., Williams, B.I., Ross, J.G., and Kolbe, L.J. "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance--United States, 1995." In *CDC Surveillance Summaries*, September 27, 1996. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 45 (SS-4): Table 26.

SD 4.3

CONTRACEPTIVE USE BY TEENS

Sexual intercourse without contraception puts a teen at risk of unintended pregnancy and of contracting sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV/AIDS. The vast majority of teens do not want to become pregnant.⁶⁷ Data from a national survey show that among teens who had first intercourse at age 17 or younger, fewer than 1 in 100 wanted a pregnancy to occur at that time. This was true for both males and females, and for both blacks and whites.⁶⁸

Condoms and birth control pills are the most common forms of contraception used by sexually active teenagers.⁶⁹ In 1995, over half (54 percent) of sexually experienced students in grades 9 through 12 reported use of a condom during their last sexual intercourse, while only 17 percent reported use of the birth control pill (see Tables SD 4.3.A and SD 4.3.B).

Condom use among sexually experienced students increased between 1991 to 1995 from 46 percent to 54 percent (see Table SD 4.3.A). Use of birth control pills has remained relatively steady from 1993 to 1995, with some subgroup differences that are discussed below (see Table SD 4.3.B).

Differences by Gender. Female students are less likely than male students to report having used a condom during their last intercourse (49 percent of females versus 61 percent of males in 1995).

Differences by Grade. Use of condoms decreases as grade in school increases, while use of the pill increases with grade. In 1995, 63 percent of sexually experienced students in the 9th grade reported use of a condom, compared with 50 percent of 12th-grade students. In contrast, in 1995, only 11 percent of sexually experienced 9th graders reported use of the pill, while a quarter of 12th graders reported its use (see Figure SD 4.3).

Differences by Race.⁷⁰ Black students report the highest use of condoms, while white students report the highest use of the pill. In 1995, white students were more likely to have used the pill during their last sexual intercourse (21 percent) than were either black students (10 percent) or Hispanic students (11 percent) (see Table SD 4.3.A and SD 4.3.B).

It is important to note that the data presented here include only those teens who are in school. Teens out of school are likely to have lower rates of contraceptive use as their access to education regarding the risks associated with unprotected sex, as well as guidance on how to obtain protection, is more limited.

⁶⁷In the 1995 National Survey of Family Growth, the percentage of births unwanted at the time of conception to women ages 15 through 44 that occurred five years prior to the survey interview were as follows: 9 percent to all mothers, 11 percent to mothers under 20, 8 percent to mothers ages 20 through 24, 9 percent to mothers ages 25 through 29, and 10 percent to mothers ages 30 through 44. Abma, J.C., Chandra, A., Mosher, W.D., Peterson, L., and Piccinino, L. 1997. "Fertility, Family Planning, and Women's Health: New Data from the 1995 National Survey of Family Growth." National Center for Health Statistics, *Vital Health Stat* 23(19).

⁶⁸Moore, K.A., and Peterson, J.L. August 1989. "The Consequences of Teenage Pregnancy." Final Report to NICHD and ASPE/DHHS, Grant No. HD 21537. See also preliminary results of research from the 1995 National Survey of Adolescent Males and the 1995 National Survey of Family Growth, The Urban Institute Fact Sheet (May 1, 1997), "New Data on Sexual Behaviors of Teenage Males."

⁶⁹Peterson, L.S. "Contraceptive Use in the United States: 1982-90." Advance Data, No. 260, February 14, 1995. Division of Vital Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Data from the National Survey of Family Growth.

⁷⁰Estimates for whites and blacks exclude Hispanics of those races.

Table SD 4.3.A

Percentage of currently sexually active high school students in the United States who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse, by gender, grade, and race and Hispanic origin: 1991, 1993, and 1995

	1991			1993			1995		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	46	55	38	53	59	46	54	61	49
Grade									
9	53	56	50	62	63	59	63	66	59
10	46	57	36	55	63	46	60	68	52
11	49	57	41	55	65	46	52	57	49
12	41	51	33	47	52	41	50	57	43
Race and Hispanic origin^a									
White, non-Hispanic	47	55	38	52	59	46	53	58	48
Black, non-Hispanic	48	57	39	57	64	48	66	72	61
Hispanic	37	47	27	46	55	37	44	56	33

^aEstimates for whites and blacks exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Sources: Data for 1990: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "1990-1991 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System." In *Chronic Disease and Health Promotion Reporting from the MMWR*, Table 2, p. 47; Data for 1993: Kann, L., Warren, C.W., Harris, W.A., Collins, J.L., Douglas, K.A., Collins, M.E., Williams, B.I., Ross, J.G., Kolbe, L.J., and State and Local YRBSS Coordinators. "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance--United States, 1993." In *CDC Surveillance Summaries*, March 24, 1995. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 44 (SS-1): Table 20; Data for 1995: Kann, L., Warren, C.W., Harris, W.A., Collins, J.L., Williams, B.I., Ross, J.G., and Kolbe, L.J. "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance--United States, 1995." In *CDC Surveillance Summaries*, September 27, 1996. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 45 (SS-4): Table 28. Also, unpublished tabulations from L. Kann, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Table SD 4.3.B

Percentage of currently sexually active high school students in the United States who reported birth control pill use during last sexual intercourse, by gender, grade, and race and Hispanic origin: 1993 and 1995

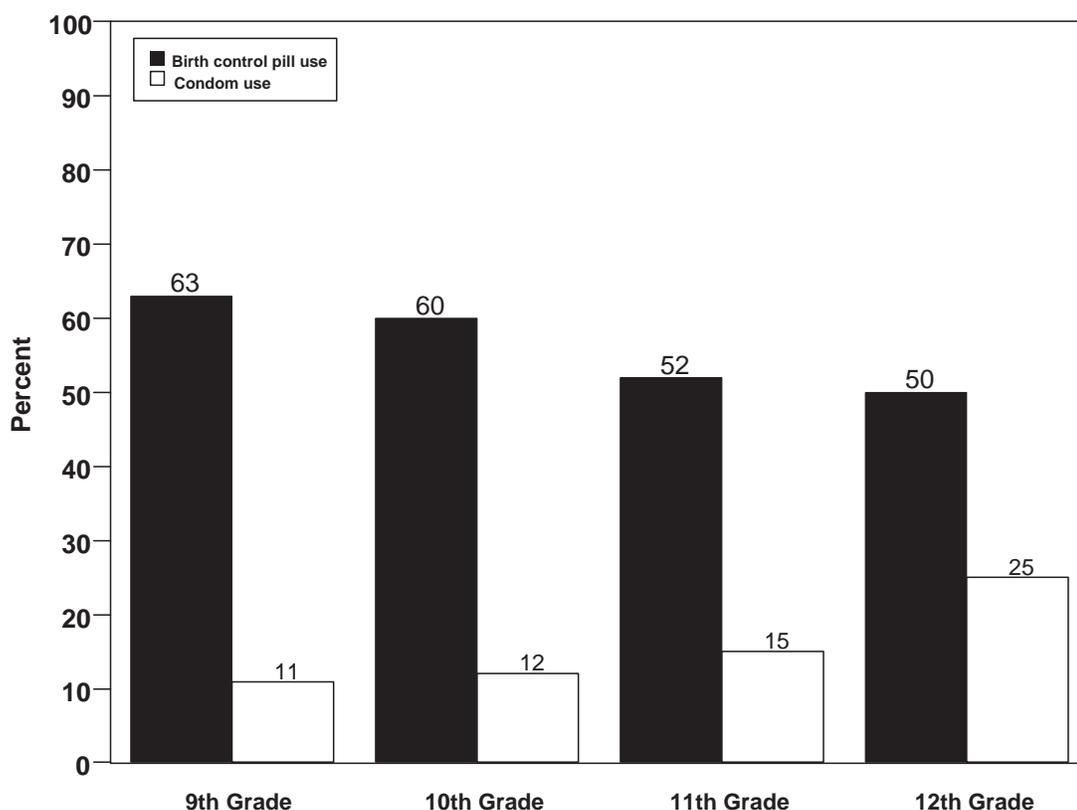
	1993			1995		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	18	15	22	17	14	20
Grade						
9	9	8	11	11	10	13
10	14	10	17	12	9	16
11	17	12	22	15	13	17
12	26	23	29	25	21	29
Race and Hispanic origin^a						
White, non-Hispanic	20	17	24	21	17	25
Black, non-Hispanic	15	11	21	10	8	12
Hispanic	12	10	15	11	14	9

^aEstimates for whites and blacks exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Sources: Data for 1993: Kann, L., Warren, C.W., Harris, W.A., Collins, J.L., Douglas, K.A., Collins, M.E., Williams, B.I., Ross, J.G., Kolbe, L.J., and State and Local YRBSS Coordinators. "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance--United States, 1993." In *CDC Surveillance Summaries*, March 24, 1995. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 44 (SS-1): Table 20; Data for 1995: Kann, L., Warren, C.W., Harris, W.A., Collins, J.L., Williams, B.I., Ross, J.G., and Kolbe, L.J. "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance--United States, 1995." In *CDC Surveillance Summaries*, September 27, 1996. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 45 (SS-4): Table 28.

Figure SD 4.3

Percentage of currently sexually active high school students in the United States who reported using a contraceptive during their last sexual intercourse, by grade and method: 1995



Sources: Data for 1990: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "1990-1991 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System." In *Chronic Disease and Health Promotion Reporting from the MMWR*, Table 2, p. 47; Data for 1993: Kann, L., Warren, C.W., Harris, W.A., Collins, J.L., Douglas, K.A., Collins, M.E., Williams, B.I., Ross, J.G., Kolbe, L.J., and State and Local YRBSS Coordinators. "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance--United States, 1993." In *CDC Surveillance Summaries*, March 24, 1995. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 44 (SS-1): Table 20; Data for 1995: Kann, L., Warren, C.W., Harris, W.A., Collins, J.L., Williams, B.I., Ross, J.G., and Kolbe, L.J. "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance--United States, 1995." In *CDC Surveillance Summaries*, September 27, 1996. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 45 (SS-4): Table 28. Also, unpublished tabulations from L. Kann, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

SD 4.4

NUMBER OF SEXUAL PARTNERS

The greater the number of sexual partners a person has, the greater the risk of contracting sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV/AIDS. While trend data on the sexual behavior of teens are limited, one study indicates that the proportion of sexually active females living in metropolitan areas who have had six or more sexual partners doubled from 1971 to 1988.⁷¹

Differences by Gender. Male youth generally report a higher number of sexual partners than do female youth. In 1992, 31 percent of sexually active males and 18 percent of sexually active females ages 15 through 19 reported having six or more sexual partners. The number of sexual partners among sexually active females is concentrated at the lower end of the scale, with either one, two, or three partners reported (see Table SD 4.4.A). Among high school students surveyed in 1995, 21 percent of males reported having had four or more sexual partners, compared with 14 percent of female students (see Table SD 4.4.B).

Differences by Race.⁷² Black high school students are more likely to have had four or more sexual partners than their white or Hispanic peers: 36 percent versus 14 and 18 percent, respectively, in 1995 (see Table SD 4.4.B).

Differences by Age at First Intercourse. Age at first intercourse has a strong association with the number of sexual partners a person has over a lifetime (see Table SD 4.4.C). Among teens who were age 20 in 1992, 74 percent of males who had sexual intercourse at age 14 or younger had six or more partners during their lifetime, compared with 48 percent of those who initiated sex at age 15 or 16, and 10 percent of those who did not have intercourse until age 17 or older. A similar pattern exists for females (see Figure SD 4.4).

⁷¹Kost, K., and Forrest, J.D. 1992. "American Women's Sexual Behavior and Exposure to Risk of Sexually Transmitted Disease." *Family Planning Perspectives* 24(6):244-254. Based on data from the National Surveys of Young Women (1971, 1976, and 1979) and the 1988 National Survey of Family Growth.

⁷²Estimates for whites and blacks exclude Hispanics of those races.

Table SD 4.4.A

Percentage distribution of number of lifetime sexual partners among sexually active teens ages 15 through 19 in the United States, by gender, race and Hispanic origin, and poverty status: 1992

	<u>1 Partner</u>	<u>2-3 Partners</u>	<u>4-5 Partners</u>	<u>6 or More Partners</u>
Males				
Total	27	28	15	31
Race and Hispanic origin^a				
White, non-Hispanic	31	29	15	26
Black, non-Hispanic	12	26	17	45
Hispanic	24	31	12	33
Poverty status				
Below poverty	22	23	15	40
At or above poverty	28	30	15	27
Females				
Total	36	32	15	18
Race and Hispanic origin^a				
White, non-Hispanic	36	30	16	18
Black, non-Hispanic	31	37	14	19
Hispanic	43	34	13	10
Poverty status				
Below poverty	34	33	15	18
At or above poverty	37	30	15	18

Note: Percents may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

^aEstimates for whites and blacks exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *1992 National Health Interview Survey - Youth Risk Behavior Supplement*. Tabulations by Child Trends, Inc.

Table SD 4.4.B

Percentage of students in grades 9 through 12 in the United States who reported having four or more sex partners during lifetime, by gender, grade, and race and Hispanic origin: 1993 and 1995

	1993			1995		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	19	22	15	18	21	14
Grade						
9	11	15	6	13	18	7
10	16	19	13	16	20	11
11	20	23	16	19	21	17
12	27	31	23	23	25	21
Race and Hispanic origin^a						
White, non-Hispanic	14	15	13	14	15	13
Black, non-Hispanic	43	59	27	36	52	22
Hispanic	19	26	11	18	24	12

^aEstimates for whites and blacks exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Sources: Data for 1993: Kann, L., Warren, C.W., Harris, W.A., Collins, J.L., Douglas, K.A., Collins, M.E., Williams, B.I., Ross, J.G., Kolbe, L.J., and State and Local YRBSS Coordinators. "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance--United States, 1993." In *CDC Surveillance Summaries*, March 24, 1995. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 44 (SS-1): Table 20; Data for 1995: Kann, L., Warren, C.W., Harris, W.A., Collins, J.L., Williams, B.I., Ross, J.G., and Kolbe, L.J. "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance--United States, 1995." In *CDC Surveillance Summaries*, September 27, 1996. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 45 (SS-4): Table 26.

Table SD 4.4.C

Percentage distribution of number of lifetime sexual partners among sexually active 20-year-olds, by age at first intercourse, and by gender: 1992

	First	First	First
	Intercourse at Age 14 or Younger	Intercourse at Age 15 or 16	Intercourse at Age 17 or Older
Males			
1 partner	2	9	42
2 or 3 partners	10	27	30
4 or 5 partners	15	16	19
6 or more partners	74	48	10
Females			
1 partner	2	10	45
2 or 3 partners	26	28	33
4 or 5 partners	16	28	13
6 or more partners	57	34	10

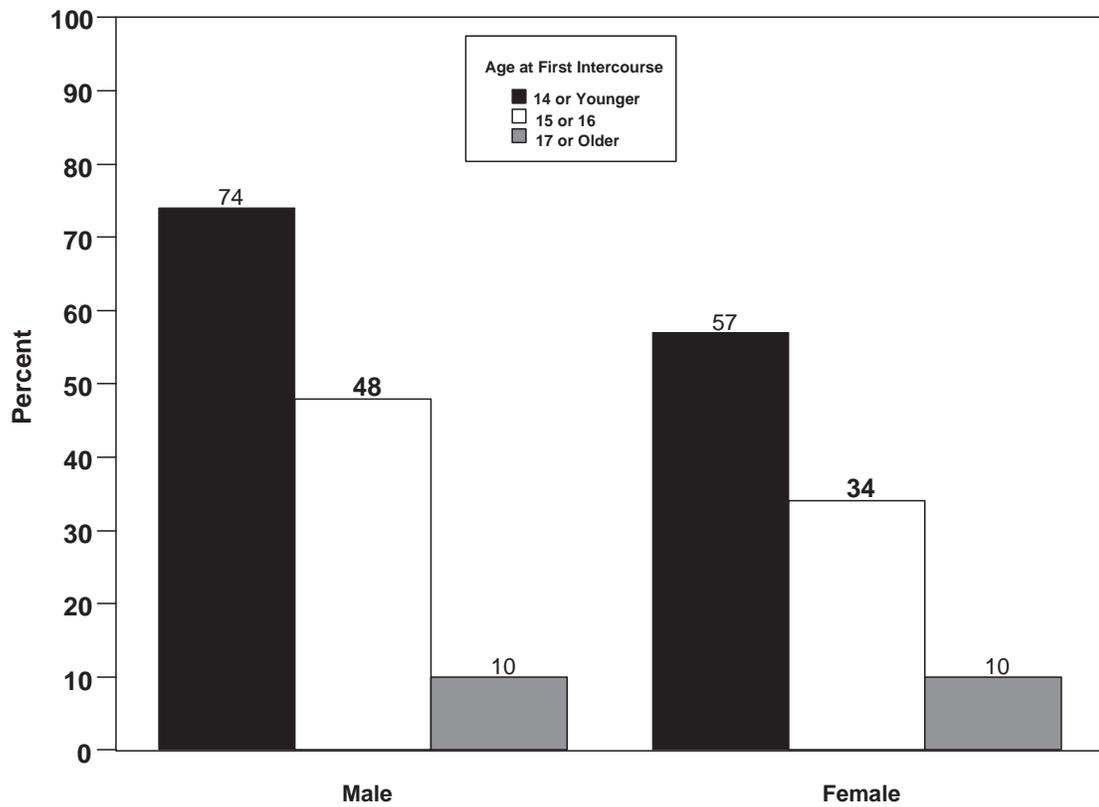
Note: Percents may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *1992 National Health Interview Survey - Youth Risk Behavior Supplement*. Tabulations by Child Trends, Inc.

Figure SD 4.4

Percentage of sexually active 20-year-olds in the United States with six or more lifetime sexual partners, by age at first intercourse: 1992

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 1992 National Health Interview



Survey - Youth Risk Behavior Supplement. Tabulations by Child Trends, Inc.

SD 4.5

TEEN PREGNANCY

The overwhelming majority of teens in the United States do not want to become parents as teens.⁷³ Among all pregnancies to teens ages 15 through 19 at pregnancy outcome, 78 percent were unintended at conception.⁷⁴

From 1973 to 1990, the percentage of females ages 15 through 19 who became pregnant generally increased, rising from 9.6 percent in 1973 to 11.5 percent in 1990. This percentage had declined slightly to 11.1 percent by 1992 (see Table SD 4.5.A). In addition, among females ages 15 through 19, state data (not shown) indicate that from 1991 through 1992, pregnancy rates decreased significantly in 30 of the 41 reporting states and the District of Columbia.⁷⁵

Differences by Age. Pregnancy is more prevalent among older teens. In 1992, 7.3 percent of females ages 15 through 17 became pregnant, compared with 16.8 percent among those ages 18 or 19 (see Table SD 4.5.B).

Differences by Race and Hispanic Origin.⁷⁶ Non-Hispanic white females ages 15 through 19 are less likely to become pregnant than are non-Hispanic black and Hispanic females. Among females ages 15 through 17, Hispanics are more than two times as likely and non-Hispanic blacks are more than three times as likely to become pregnant than are non-Hispanic whites. Non-Hispanic black and Hispanic teens ages 18 or 19 are at least twice as likely to become pregnant as their non-Hispanic white peers (see Table SD 4.5.B).

Sexually Experienced Teens. When the percentage of teens becoming pregnant is examined within the context only of those sexually experienced females ages 15 through 19, rather than all female teens ages 15 through 19, the percentage becoming pregnant has declined slightly, but steadily, from 25.4 percent in 1973 to 20.9 percent in 1991 (see Figure SD 4.5).

⁷³Henshaw, S.K. 1998. "Unintended Pregnancy in the United States." *Family Planning Perspectives* 30(1):24-29,46; Alan Guttmacher Institute, 1994. *Sex and America's Teenagers*. New York: Alan Guttmacher Institute.

⁷⁴Based on analysis of the 1995 National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG), cycle 5, by Child Trends, Inc. When examining births to teens, the 1995 NSFG showed that 73.5 percent of births were either unwanted or unintended at conception.

⁷⁵"State-specific Pregnancy and Birth Rates among Teenagers—United States, 1991-1992." *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Sept. 22, 1995.

⁷⁶Estimates for whites and blacks exclude Hispanics of those races.

Table SD 4.5.A

Percentage of females under age 20 in the United States experiencing pregnancy,^a by age and by all females and sexually experienced females: selected years, 1973-1992

	1973	1975	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992
All females age 14 or younger^b	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
All females ages 15-17	6.7	6.9	7.3	7.1	7.6	7.5	7.3
All females age 18 or 19	14.1	14.9	16.2	15.8	16.6	17.1	16.8
All females ages 15-19	9.6	10.1	11.0	10.7	11.5	11.5	11.1
Sexually experienced females ages 15-19^c	25.4	24.3	23.5	21.4	20.9	20.9	n/a

^aPregnancies are calculated by summing the number of live births, the number of abortions, and the estimated number of spontaneous fetal losses. Spontaneous fetal losses are based on data from the National Survey of Family Growth conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics.

^bDenominator is 14-year-old females.

^cData for sexually experienced females are not available for 1992.

Sources: All data for 1973, and sexually experienced female data for 1976, are from Henshaw, S.K. 1994. *U.S. Teenage Pregnancy Statistics*. New York: Alan Guttmacher Institute, and *Sex and America's Teenagers*, New York: Alan Guttmacher Institute. 1994; All other data from Ventura, S.J., Taffel, S.M., Mosher, W.D., Wilson, J.B., and Henshaw, S.K. "Trends in Pregnancies and Pregnancy Rates: Estimates for the United States, 1980-92." *Monthly Vital Statistics Report* 43 (11, Supp.). Hyattsville, Md.: National Center for Health Statistics, 1995; Also, unpublished data from Ventura, Mosher, and Henshaw, National Center for Health Statistics.

Table SD 4.5.B

 Percentage of females ages 15 through 19 experiencing pregnancy^a by age and by race and Hispanic origin: 1990-1992

	1990	1991	1992
Females ages 15-17			
Total	7.6	7.5	7.3
Race and Hispanic origin^b			
White, non-Hispanic	5.4	5.1	4.8
Black, non-Hispanic	15.8	15.8	15.4
Hispanic	11.7	12.4	12.8
Females age 18 or 19			
Total	16.6	17.1	16.8
Race and Hispanic origin^b			
White, non-Hispanic	13.0	13.1	12.6
Black, non-Hispanic	29.3	29.8	29.9
Hispanic	24.4	26.1	26.5
Females ages 15-19			
Total	11.5	11.5	11.1
Race and Hispanic origin^b			
White, non-Hispanic	8.8	8.5	7.9
Black, non-Hispanic	21.7	21.7	21.2
Hispanic	17.0	18.0	18.4

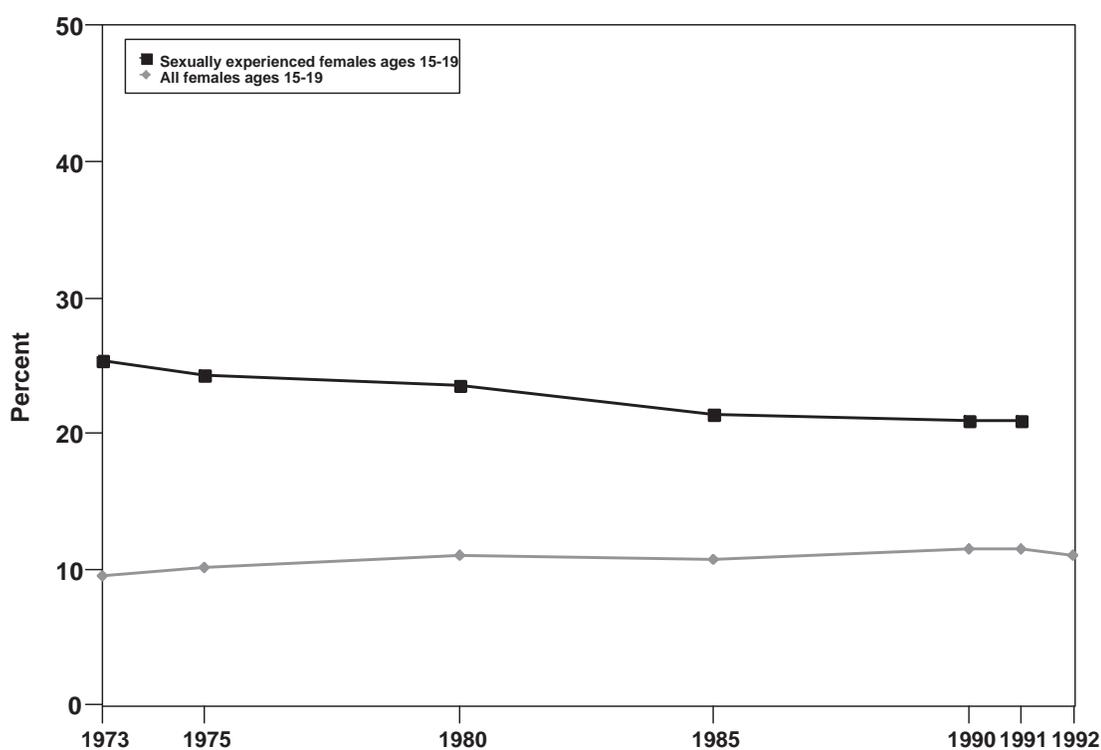
^aPregnancies are calculated by summing the number of live births, the number of abortions, and the estimated number of spontaneous fetal losses. Spontaneous fetal losses are based on data from the National Survey of Family Growth conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics.

^bEstimates for whites and blacks exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Sources: Ventura, S.J., Taffel, S.M., Mosher, W.D., Wilson, J.B., and Henshaw, S.K. "Trends in Pregnancies and Pregnancy Rates: Estimates for the United States, 1980-92." *Monthly Vital Statistics Report* 43 (11, Supp.). Hyattsville, Md.: National Center for Health Statistics, 1995; Also, unpublished tabulations, Division of Vital Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics.

Figure SD 4.5

Percentage of females ages 15 through 19 in the United States experiencing pregnancy^a by all females ages 15 through 19 and by sexually experienced females ages 15 through 19: selected years, 1973-1992



^aPregnancies are calculated by summing the number of live births, the number of abortions, and the estimated number of spontaneous fetal losses. Spontaneous fetal losses are based on data from the National Survey of Family Growth conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics.

Sources: All data for 1973, and sexually experienced female data for 1976, are from Henshaw, S.K. 1994. *U.S. Teenage Pregnancy Statistics*. New York: Alan Guttmacher Institute, and *Sex and America's Teenagers*, New York: Alan Guttmacher Institute. 1994; All other data from Ventura, S.J., Taffel, S.M., Mosher, W.D., Wilson, J.B., and Henshaw, S.K. "Trends in Pregnancies and Pregnancy Rates: Estimates for the United States, 1980-92." *Monthly Vital Statistics Report* 43 (11, Supp.). Hyattsville, Md.: National Center for Health Statistics, 1995; Also, unpublished data from Ventura, Mosher, and Henshaw, National Center for Health Statistics.

SD 4.6

ABORTION AMONG TEENS

The proportion of females ages 15 through 19 who obtained an abortion during the previous year increased from 2.3 to 4.4 percent between 1973 and 1985, presumably influenced both by the legalization of abortion and increasing levels of sexual activity and pregnancy (see Table SD 4.6.A). By 1992, the proportion obtaining abortions had dropped to 3.6 percent. Similar patterns occurred among both younger teens (ages 15 through 17) and older teens (age 18 or 19).

There has not been a steady trend in the propensity of pregnant teens to give birth versus obtain an abortion over the past 20 years (see Figure SD 4.6). In 1972, the proportion of pregnancies (excluding miscarriages) to females ages 15 through 19 that ended in birth was 76 percent. During the rest of the 1970s this proportion declined as abortion increased. Throughout most of the 1980s, however, the proportion of teen pregnancies ending in birth remained fairly stable at around 55 percent. By 1992, there was an increase to 63 percent in the proportion of teen pregnancies ending in birth, indicating a trend toward fewer abortions among pregnant teens.

Differences by Age. Older teens age 18 or 19 are more likely to have had an abortion than are younger teens ages 15 through 17. In 1992, 2.3 percent of younger teens and 5.4 percent of older teens obtained an abortion (see Table SD 4.6.A).

Differences by Race and Hispanic Origin.⁷⁷ Non-Hispanic black teens are more likely to have had an abortion than are their non-Hispanic white and Hispanic peers. Among non-Hispanic black females ages 15 through 19, 8.0 percent obtained an abortion in 1992, compared with 2.5 percent of non-Hispanic white and 4.3 percent of Hispanic females (see Table SD 4.6.B).

Sexually Experienced Teens. The percent of teens who are sexually experienced has increased during the past several decades and, therefore, it is reasonable to consider abortion in light of this trend. When abortion rates are calculated among females ages 15 through 19 who have ever had intercourse, the data indicate that the proportion obtaining abortions increased from 5.9 percent in 1973 to 9.1 percent in 1980, then declined to 6.8 percent in 1991 (see Table SD 4.6.A). Although a larger proportion of teen females were sexually experienced in 1990 than in 1980, a smaller proportion of these sexually experienced teens obtained abortions.

⁷⁷Estimates for whites and blacks exclude Hispanics of those races.

Table SD 4.6.A

Percentage of females under age 20 in the United States obtaining an abortion, by all females and sexually experienced females: selected years, 1973-1992

	1973	1975	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992
All females age 14 or younger ^a	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8
All females ages 15 - 17	1.9	2.4	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.3
All females age 18 or 19	2.9	4.2	6.1	6.2	5.8	5.6	5.4
All females ages 15 - 19	2.3	3.1	4.3	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.6
Sexually experienced females ages 15-19 ^b	5.9	7.5	9.1	8.5	7.3	6.8	n/a

^aDenominator is 14-year-old females.

^bData for sexually experienced females for 1985 were interpolated from 1980 and 1988 data. Data for sexually experienced females are not available for 1992.

Sources: All data for 1973, and sexually experienced female data for 1976, are from: Henshaw, S.K. 1994. *U.S. Teenage Pregnancy Statistics*. New York: Alan Guttmacher Institute; and *Sex and America's Teenagers*. 1994. New York: Alan Guttmacher Institute. 1994. Both are based on data from abortion providers and sexual experience data from the National Survey of Family Growth; All other data from Ventura, S.J., Taffel S.M., Mosher, W.D., Wilson, J.B., and Henshaw, S.K. "Trends in Pregnancies and Pregnancy Rates: Estimates for the United States, 1980-92." *Monthly Vital Statistics Report* 43 (11, Supp.). Hyattsville, Md.: National Center for Health Statistics, 1995; Also, unpublished data from Ventura, Mosher, and Henshaw, National Center for Health Statistics.

Table SD 4.6.B

Percentage of females ages 15 through 19 in the United States obtaining an abortion during the year, by age and by race and Hispanic origin: 1990-1992

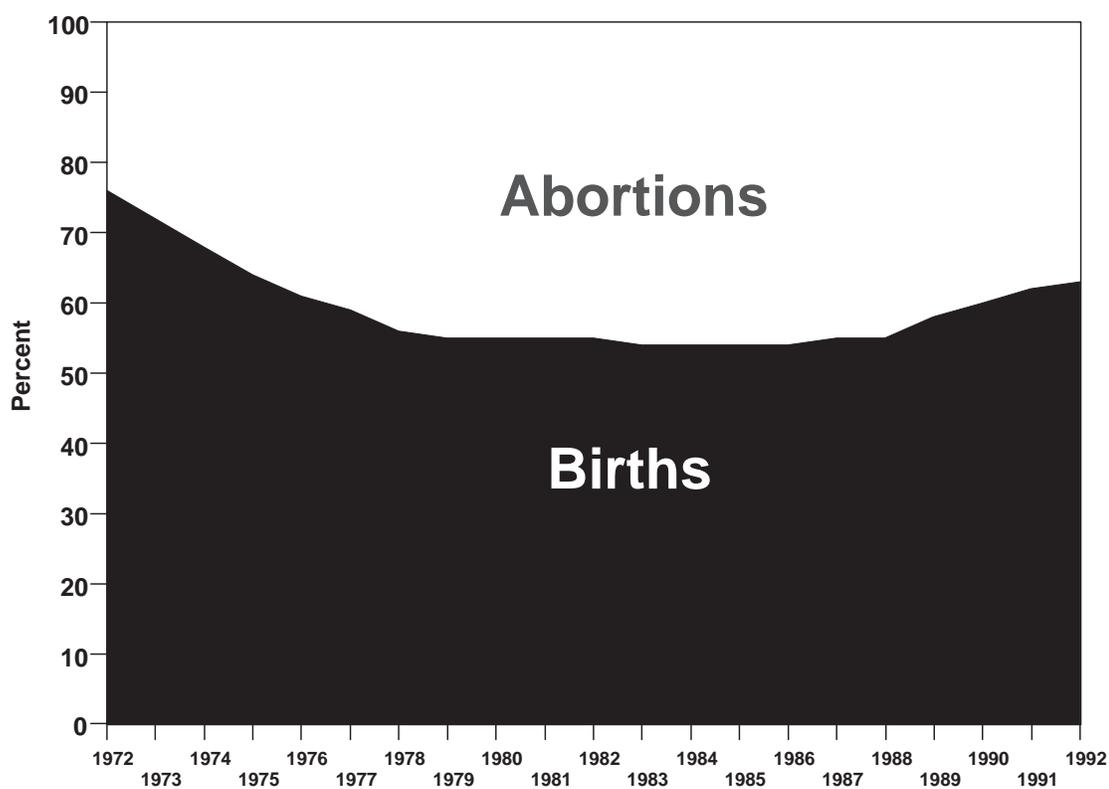
	1990	1991	1992
Females ages 15-17			
Total	2.7	2.4	2.3
Race and Hispanic origin^a			
White, non-Hispanic	2.1	1.8	1.6
Black, non-Hispanic	5.8	5.5	5.4
Hispanic	2.4	2.5	2.8
Females age 18 or 19			
Total	5.8	5.6	5.4
Race and Hispanic origin^a			
White, non-Hispanic	4.7	4.3	3.9
Black, non-Hispanic	11.7	11.6	11.7
Hispanic	6.0	6.3	6.6
Females ages 15-19			
Total	4.0	3.8	3.6
Race and Hispanic origin^a			
White, non-Hispanic	3.2	2.8	2.5
Black, non-Hispanic	8.4	8.1	8.0
Hispanic	3.9	4.0	4.3

^aEstimates for whites and blacks exclude Hispanics of those races. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Sources: Ventura, S.J., Taffel, S.M., Mosher, W.D., Wilson, J.B., and Henshaw, S.K. "Trends in Pregnancies and Pregnancy Rates: Estimates for the United States, 1980-92." *Monthly Vital Statistics Report* 43 (11, Supp.). Hyattsville, Md.: National Center for Health Statistics, 1995; Also, unpublished tabulations, Division of Vital Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics.

Figure SD 4.6

Percentage of pregnancies among females ages 15 through 19 in the United States ending in birth and ending in abortion: 1972-1992



Note: Pregnancies do not include miscarriages.

Sources: Alan Guttmacher Institute. 1994. *Sex and America's Teenagers*, Figure 33. New York: Alan Guttmacher Institute. Based on data from abortion providers and sexual experience data from the National Survey of Family Growth. All other data from Ventura, S.J., Taffel S.M., Mosher, W.D., Wilson, J.B., and Henshaw, S.K. "Trends in Pregnancies and Pregnancy Rates: Estimates for the United States, 1980-92." *Monthly Vital Statistics Report* 43 (11, Supp.). Hyattsville, Md.: National Center for Health Statistics, 1995. Also, unpublished data from S. Ventura, National Center for Health Statistics.

SD 4.7

TEEN BIRTHS

Research indicates that giving birth as a teen can have negative consequences on both mothers and their children over and above the effects of her disadvantaged background. Giving birth at an early age can limit a young woman's options regarding education and employment opportunities, increases the likelihood that she will need public assistance, and can have negative effects on the development of her children.⁷⁸

Between 1960 and 1985, birth rates for teens ages 15 through 19 dropped steadily from 89.1 to 51 per 1,000 teen women. This trend reversed between 1985 and 1991, and the teen birth rate increased to 62.1 per 1,000 teen women. Since 1991, the teen birth rate has again turned downward, declining to 54.7 births per 1,000 teen women by 1996 (see Figure SD 4.7).⁷⁹

Differences by Race and Hispanic Origin.⁸⁰ The trends described in the previous paragraph are evident for white and black women ages 15 through 19. In contrast, the birth rate for Hispanic teens increased from 82.2 per 1,000 teen women in 1980 (the first year for which data were available) to 106.7 per 1,000 teen women in 1991 and had remained fairly stable through 1995. Preliminary data for 1996 suggest a teen birth rate of 101.6 births per 1,000 Hispanic women ages 15 through 19 (see Table SD 4.7).

The birth rate for black teens has remained nearly twice that of white teens since 1960. In 1996, the birth rate for white teens was 48.4 per 1,000 teen women, and for black teens it was 91.7 per 1,000 teen women. Black teens had the highest birth rate until 1994, when the rate for Hispanic teens surpassed that of blacks and has remained at a higher level through 1996. Black teens experienced a sharp drop in birth rates between 1994 and 1996, from 104.5 to 91.7 per 1,000 women ages 15 through 19 (see Table SD 4.7). From 1991 to 1996, the birth rate for black teens dropped by 21 percent.

Differences by Age. Teen birth rates increase with age. In 1996 preliminary data, the birth rate for all teens ages 15 through 17 was 34.0 per 1,000 teen women and 86.5 per 1,000 teen women age 18 or 19. Rates for teen females ages 10 through 14 are considerably lower at 1.2 per 1,000. For black and Hispanic teens, the birth rate among 18- and 19-year-olds is more than twice that of the 15- through 17-year-old teen females. The birth rate of white teen females age 18 or 19 is almost three times that of younger teens ages 15 through 17.

Fathers of Children Born to Teen Mothers. The most recent data available (from 1988, not shown) indicate that the majority of fathers of children born to teen mothers were not teenagers themselves. For mothers age 17, more than half (55 percent) of the fathers were age 20 or older.⁸¹

⁷⁸Moore, K.A. 1993. *Teenage Childbearing: A Pragmatic Perspective*. Washington, D.C.: Child Trends, Inc.; Maynard, R.A. (ed.). 1996. *Kids Having Kids: A Robin Hood Foundation Special Report on the Costs of Adolescent Childbearing*. New York: The Robin Hood Foundation.

⁷⁹Data for 1996 are preliminary.

⁸⁰Estimates for white and black teens include those of Hispanic origin. Teens of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

⁸¹1988 National Maternal and Infant Health Survey tabulations by the Alan Guttmacher Institute. Calculations by Child Trends, Inc.

Table SD 4.7

Teen birth rates in the United States by age of mother and by race and Hispanic origin (births per 1,000 females in each age group): selected years, 1960-1996^b

	1960 ^a	1965 ^a	1970 ^a	1975 ^a	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996 ^b
All races													
Ages 10-14	—	—	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2
Ages 15-17	43.9	36.6	38.8	36.1	32.5	31.0	37.5	38.7	37.8	37.8	37.6	36.0	34.0
Age 18 or 19	166.7	124.5	114.7	85.0	82.1	79.6	88.6	94.4	94.5	92.1	91.5	89.1	86.5
Ages 15-19	89.1	70.5	68.3	55.6	53.0	51.0	59.9	62.1	60.7	59.6	58.9	56.8	54.7
White^c													
Ages 10-14	—	—	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Ages 15-17	35.5	27.8	29.2	28.0	25.5	24.4	29.5	30.7	30.1	30.3	30.7	30.0	28.6
Age 18 or 19	154.6	111.9	101.5	74.0	73.2	70.4	78.0	83.5	83.8	82.1	82.1	81.2	78.8
Ages 15-19	79.4	60.6	57.4	46.4	45.4	43.3	50.8	52.8	51.8	51.1	51.1	50.1	48.4
Black^c													
Ages 10-14	—	—	5.2	5.1	4.3	4.5	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.2	3.7
Ages 15-17	—	99.3	101.4	85.6	72.5	69.3	82.3	84.1	81.3	79.8	76.3	69.7	64.9
Age 18 or 19	—	227.6	204.9	152.4	135.1	132.4	152.9	158.6	157.9	151.9	148.3	137.1	133.0
Ages 15-19	156.1	144.6	140.7	111.8	97.8	95.4	112.8	115.5	112.4	108.6	104.5	96.1	91.7
Hispanic^{d,e}													
Ages 10-14	—	—	—	—	1.7	—	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6
Ages 15-17	—	—	—	—	52.1	—	65.9	70.6	71.4	71.7	74.0	72.9	68.9
Age 18 or 19	—	—	—	—	126.9	—	147.7	158.5	159.7	159.1	158.0	157.9	150.7
Ages 15-19	—	—	—	—	82.2	—	100.3	106.7	107.1	106.8	107.7	106.7	101.6

^aBeginning in 1980, births tabulated by race and ethnicity of the mother. Prior to 1980, births tabulated by race of child, assigning a child to the race of the nonwhite parent, if any, or to the race of the father, if both are nonwhite.

^bData for 1996 are preliminary.

^cIncludes persons of Hispanic origin.

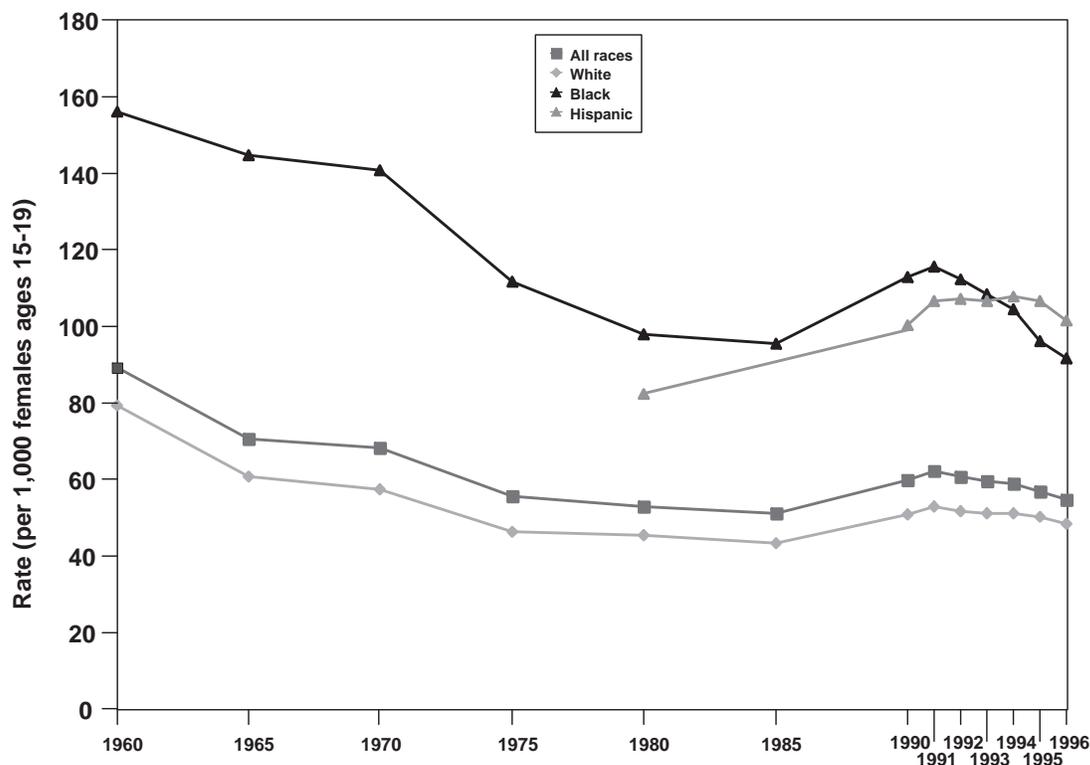
^dPersons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

^eData for Hispanics have been available only since 1980, with 22 states reporting in 1980, representing 90 percent of the Hispanic population. Hispanic birth data were reported by 23 states and the District of Columbia in 1985; 48 states and District of Columbia in 1990; 49 states and the District of Columbia in 1991 and 1992; and all 50 states and the District of Columbia since 1993. Rates in 1985 were not calculated for Hispanics because estimates for populations were not available.

Sources: National Center for Health Statistics. *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1992, Vol. I, Natality*. Washington, D.C.: Public Health Service, 1995; Ventura, S.J., Martin, J.A., Curtin, S.C., and Mathews, T.J. "Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1995." *Monthly Vital Statistics Report* 45 (11, Supp.). Hyattsville, Md.: National Center for Health Statistics, 1997. Also previous issues of this annual report; Ventura, S.J. "Births of Hispanic Parentage, 1980." *Monthly Vital Statistics Report* 32 (6, Supp.). Hyattsville, Md.: National Center for Health Statistics, 1983; 1996 preliminary data from Ventura, S.J., Peters, K.D., Martin, J.A., and Maurer, J.D. "Births and Deaths: United States, 1996." *Monthly Vital Statistics Report* 46 (1, Supp. 2). Hyattsville, Md.: National Center for Health Statistics, 1997.

Figure SD 4.7

Teen birth rates in the United States, by race^a and Hispanic origin^b (births per 1,000 females ages 15 through 19): selected years, 1960-1996^c



^aBeginning in 1980, births tabulated by race and ethnicity of the mother. Prior to 1980, births tabulated by race of child, assigning a child to the race of the nonwhite parent, if any, or to the race of the father, if both are nonwhite. Data for black and white births include births of Hispanic origin.

^bPersons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanics have been available only since 1980, with 22 states reporting in 1980, representing 90 percent of the Hispanic population. Hispanic birth data were reported by 23 states and the District of Columbia in 1985; 48 states and District of Columbia in 1990; 49 states and the District of Columbia in 1991 and 1992; and all 50 states and the District of Columbia since 1993. Rates in 1985 were not calculated for Hispanics because estimates for populations were not available.

^cData for 1996 are preliminary.

Sources: National Center for Health Statistics. *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1992, Vol. I, Natality*. Washington, D.C.: Public Health Service, 1995; Ventura, S.J., Martin, J.A., Curtin, S.C., and Mathews, T.J. "Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1995." *Monthly Vital Statistics Report* 45 (11, Supp.). Hyattsville, Md.: National Center for Health Statistics, 1997. Also previous issues of this annual report; Ventura, S.J. "Births of Hispanic Parentage, 1980." *Monthly Vital Statistics Report* 32 (6, Supp.). Hyattsville, Md.: National Center for Health Statistics, 1983; 1996 preliminary data from Ventura, S.J., Peters, K.D., Martin, J.A., and Maurer, J.D. "Births and Deaths: United States, 1996." *Monthly Vital Statistics Report* 46 (1, Supp. 2). Hyattsville, Md.: National Center for Health Statistics, 1997.

SD 4.8

TEEN NONMARITAL BIRTHS

Nonmarital childbearing has consequences for the child, the parent, and society. Raising a child is a challenging task, even for two parents. A large body of research suggests that the absence of a father is associated with negative outcomes for children when they grow up;⁸² for example, studies have linked growing up with a single parent to lower educational attainment for the child.⁸³ In 1996, about 30 percent of nonmarital births were to teenagers.⁸⁴ Bearing children outside of marriage is a particularly troubling development for this age group because these young women often have little education and lack the ability to support their families economically, especially as a single parent.

Nonmarital childbearing has increased among teens of all ages and across all racial and ethnic groups since 1960 (see Figure SD 4.8). Among all young women ages 15 through 19, 15 percent of births were nonmarital in 1960, compared with 76 percent in 1996 (see Table SD 4.8).⁸⁵ The percentage of births to teens that occurred outside of marriage has risen fairly steadily through 1994; however, the rather sharp increase between 1993 and 1994 (from 71 to 75 percent) is largely if not completely the result of improvements in the identification of nonmarital births in two states: Texas and Michigan.⁸⁶ The percentage of teen nonmarital births has been relatively stable across all groups since 1994.

Differences by Race.⁸⁷ Nonmarital childbearing is higher among black teens than among white and Hispanic teens. In 1996, 95 percent of births to black females ages 15 through 19 were nonmarital, compared with 69 percent for whites and 68 percent for Hispanics.

Differences by Age. Younger teens who give birth are more likely to be unmarried when they deliver than are older teens in each year and across race/ethnic groups. In 1996, 85 percent of births to 15-through 17-year-olds were to unmarried mothers, compared with 71 percent among 18- through 19-year-olds.

⁸²McLanahan, S., and Sandefur, G. 1994. "Growing Up with a Single Parent: What Hurts, What Helps." Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press; Haveman, R., and Wolfe, B. 1994. *Succeeding Generations: On the Effects of Investments in Children*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation.

⁸³Knox, V., and Bane, M.J. 1994. "Child Support and Schooling." In *Child Support and Child-Well-Being*. (I. Garfinkel, S. McLanahan, and P. Robins, eds.). Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute.

⁸⁴Ventura, S.J., Peters, K.D., Martin, J.A., and Maurer, J.D. "Births and Deaths: United States, 1996," Table C. *Monthly Vital Statistics Report* 46, (1 Supp. 2). Hyattsville, Md.: National Center for Health Statistics, September 11, 1997.

⁸⁵Data for 1996 are preliminary.

⁸⁶Ventura, S.J., Martin, J.A., Mathews, T.J. and Clarke, S.C. "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1994." *Monthly Vital Statistics Report* 44 (11, Supp.) Hyattsville, Md.: National Center for Health Statistics, 1996.

⁸⁷Estimates for white and black teens include those of Hispanic origin. Teens of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Table SD 4.8

Percentage of all births to unmarried women ages 15 through 19 in the United States, by age of mother and by race and Hispanic origin: selected years, 1960-1996^b

	1960 ^a	1965 ^a	1970 ^a	1975 ^a	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996 ^b
All races													
Ages 15-17	24	33	43	51	62	71	78	79	79	80	84	84	85
Age 18 or 19	11	15	22	30	40	51	61	63	65	66	70	70	71
Ages 15-19	15	21	30	38	48	58	67	69	70	71	75	75	76
White^c													
Ages 15-17	12	17	25	33	45	58	68	70	71	72	78	77	79
Age 18 or 19	5	9	14	17	27	38	51	53	55	57	62	62	63
Ages 15-19	7	11	17	23	33	45	56	59	60	62	68	68	69
Black^c													
Ages 15-17	—	—	76	87	93	96	96	96	96	96	98	98	98
Age 18 or 19	—	—	52	68	80	86	89	90	90	91	93	93	94
Ages 15-19	—	—	63	77	86	90	92	92	93	93	95	95	95
Hispanic^{d,e}													
Ages 15-17	—	—	—	—	51	61	68	69	69	69	77	75	75
Age 18 or 19	—	—	—	—	36	46	54	56	57	58	65	62	63
Ages 15-19	—	—	—	—	42	51	59	61	62	63	70	67	68

^aBeginning in 1980, births tabulated by race and ethnicity of the mother. Prior to 1980, births tabulated by race of child, assigning a child to the race of the nonwhite parent, if any, or to the race of the father, if both are nonwhite.

^bData for 1996 are preliminary.

^cIncludes persons of Hispanic origin.

^dPersons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

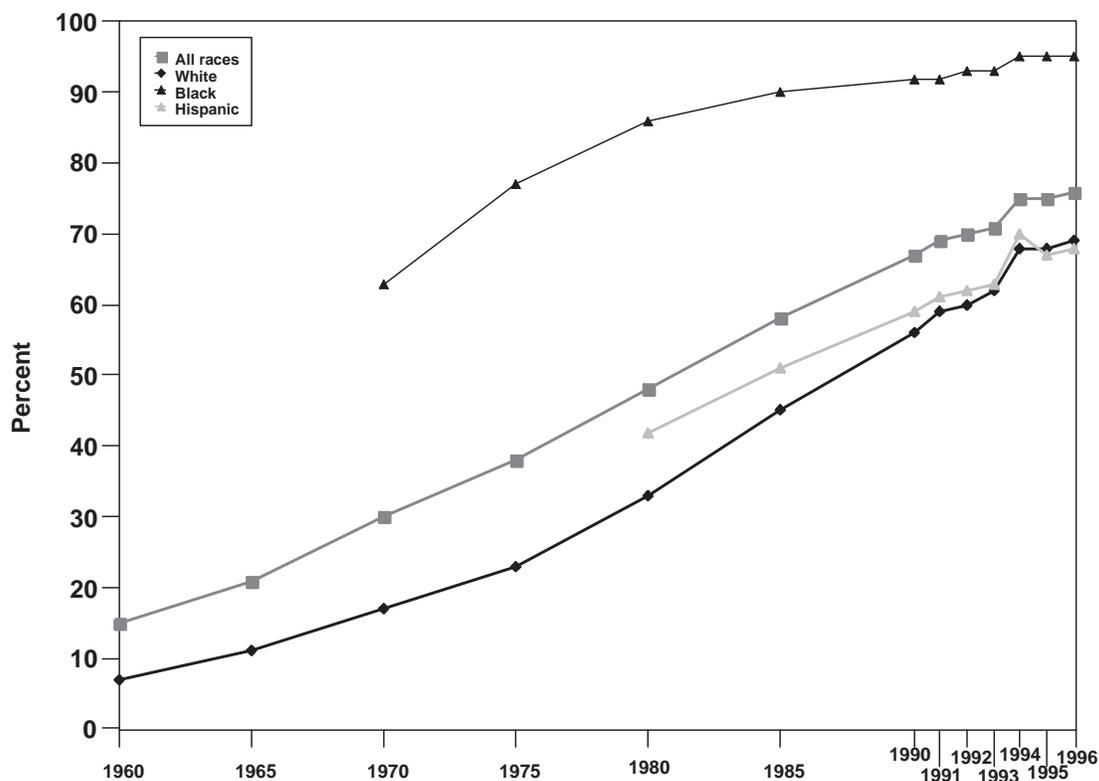
^eData for Hispanics have been available only since 1980, with 22 states reporting in 1980, representing 90 percent of the Hispanic population. Hispanic birth data were reported by 23 states and the District of Columbia in 1985; 48 states and District of Columbia in 1990; 49 states and the District of Columbia in 1991 and 1992; and all 50 states and the District of Columbia since 1993.

Note: Increases between 1993 and 1994 were due primarily to improvements in the identification of nonmarital births in Texas and Michigan.

Sources: Ventura S.J. "Births to Unmarried Mothers: United States, 1980-1992." National Center for Health Statistics, *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 21, No. 53, 1993; Ventura, S.J., Martin, J.A. Curtin, S.C., and Mathews, T.J. "Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1995." *Monthly Vital Statistics Report* 45 (11, Supp.). Hyattsville, Md.: National Center for Health Statistics, 1997. Also previous issues of this annual report; 1996 preliminary data from Ventura, S.J., Peters, K.D., Martin, J.A., and Maurer, J.D. "Births and Deaths: United States, 1996." *Monthly Vital Statistics Report* 46 (1, Supp. 2). Hyattsville, Md.: National Center for Health Statistics, 1997; Also unpublished tabulations, Division of Vital Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics.

Figure SD 4.8

Percentage of all births to unmarried women ages 15 through 19 in the United States, by race^a and Hispanic origin:^b selected years, 1960-1996^c



^aBeginning in 1980, births tabulated by race and ethnicity of the mother. Prior to 1980, births tabulated by race of child, assigning a child to the race of the nonwhite parent, if any, or to the race of the father, if both are nonwhite. Data for black and white births include births of Hispanic origin.

^bPersons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanics have been available only since 1980, with 22 states reporting in 1980, representing 90 percent of the Hispanic population. Hispanic birth data were reported by 23 states and the District of Columbia in 1985; 48 states and District of Columbia in 1990; 49 states and the District of Columbia in 1991 and 1992; and all 50 states and the District of Columbia since 1993.

^cData for 1996 are preliminary.

Note: Increases between 1993 and 1994 were due primarily to improvements in the identification of nonmarital births in Texas and Michigan.

Sources: Ventura S.J. "Births to Unmarried Mothers: United States, 1980-1992." National Center for Health Statistics, *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 21, No. 53, 1993; Ventura, S.J., Martin, J.A. Curtin, S.C., and Mathews, T.J. "Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1995." *Monthly Vital Statistics Report* 45 (11, Supp.). Hyattsville, Md.: National Center for Health Statistics, 1997. Also previous issues of this annual report; 1996 preliminary data from Ventura, S.J., Peters, K.D., Martin, J.A., and Maurer, J.D. "Births and Deaths: United States, 1996." *Monthly Vital Statistics Report* 46 (1, Supp. 2). Hyattsville, Md.: National Center for Health Statistics, 1997; Also unpublished tabulations, Division of Vital Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics.

SD 4.9

SECOND- AND HIGHER- ORDER BIRTHS TO TEENS

Bearing a child during adolescence is associated with poor outcomes for young women and their children.⁸⁸ Giving birth to a second child while still a teen further increases these risks.⁸⁹ Yet analyses of nationally representative data indicate that in the two years following the first birth, teen mothers have a second birth at about the same rate as older mothers.⁹⁰

In 1996, more than one in every five births to teen mothers was a birth of second order or higher.⁹¹ The proportion of teen births that were second or higher order increased from 22 percent in 1980 to peak at 25 percent in 1991, and has since declined to a preliminary estimate of 21 percent in 1996. This pattern is evident across racial and ethnic groups and regardless of marital status (see Table SD 4.9).

Differences by Race and Hispanic Origin. Births to black and Hispanic teens are more likely to be subsequent births than births to white teens. Preliminary estimates for 1996 indicate 27 percent of births to black teens, 24 percent of births to Hispanic teens, and 19 percent of births to white teens were second or higher order births.

Differences by Marital Status. A higher proportion of births among married teens are second or higher order than births to unmarried teens. In 1995, 26 percent of births to married teens were second or higher order, compared with 19 percent among unmarried teens.

⁸⁸Moore, K.A., Myers, D.E., Morrison, D.R., Nord, C.W., Brown, B.B., and Edmonston, B. 1993. "Age at First Childbirth and Later Poverty." *Journal of Research on Adolescence* 3(4):393-422; Maynard, R.A. (ed.). 1996. *Kids Having Kids: A Robin Hood Foundation Special Report on the Costs of Adolescent Childbearing*. New York: The Robin Hood Foundation.

⁸⁹Kalmuss, D., and Namerow, P.B. 1992. "The Mediators of Educational Attainment among Early Childbearers." Unpublished manuscript. Columbia University, Center for Population and Family Health.

⁹⁰Moore, K.A., Morrison, D.R., Nord, C.W., and Blumenthal, C. 1993. "The Consequences of Early Childbearing in the 1980s." Unpublished tables. Washington, D.C.: Child Trends, Inc.

⁹¹Data for 1996 are preliminary.

Table SD 4.9

Percentage of all births to women under age 20 in the United States that are second or higher order, by marital status and by race and Hispanic origin of mother: selected years, 1980-1996^a

	1980	1985	1991	1994	1995	1996 ^a
All births	22	23	25	22	21	21
Race and Hispanic origin						
White ^b	19	20	21	19	19	19
Black ^b	27	28	32	28	26	27
Hispanic ^c	20	25	26	23	23	24
Other	22	25	25	23	22	21
Marital status						
Married	24	26	28	26	26	—
Single	19	20	23	20	19	—

^aData for 1996 are preliminary.

^bIncludes persons of Hispanic origin.

^cPersons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Sources: Ventura, S.J., Martin, J.A. Curtin, S.C., and Mathews, T.J. "Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1995." *Monthly Vital Statistics Report* 45 (11, Supp.). Hyattsville, Md.: National Center for Health Statistics, 1997. Also previous issues of this annual report; 1996 preliminary data from Ventura, S.J., Peters, K.D., Martin, J.A., and Maurer, J.D. "Births and Deaths: United States, 1996." *Monthly Vital Statistics Report* 46 (1, Supp. 2). Hyattsville, Md.: National Center for Health Statistics, 1997; Also unpublished tabulations, Division of Vital Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics.