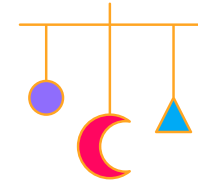
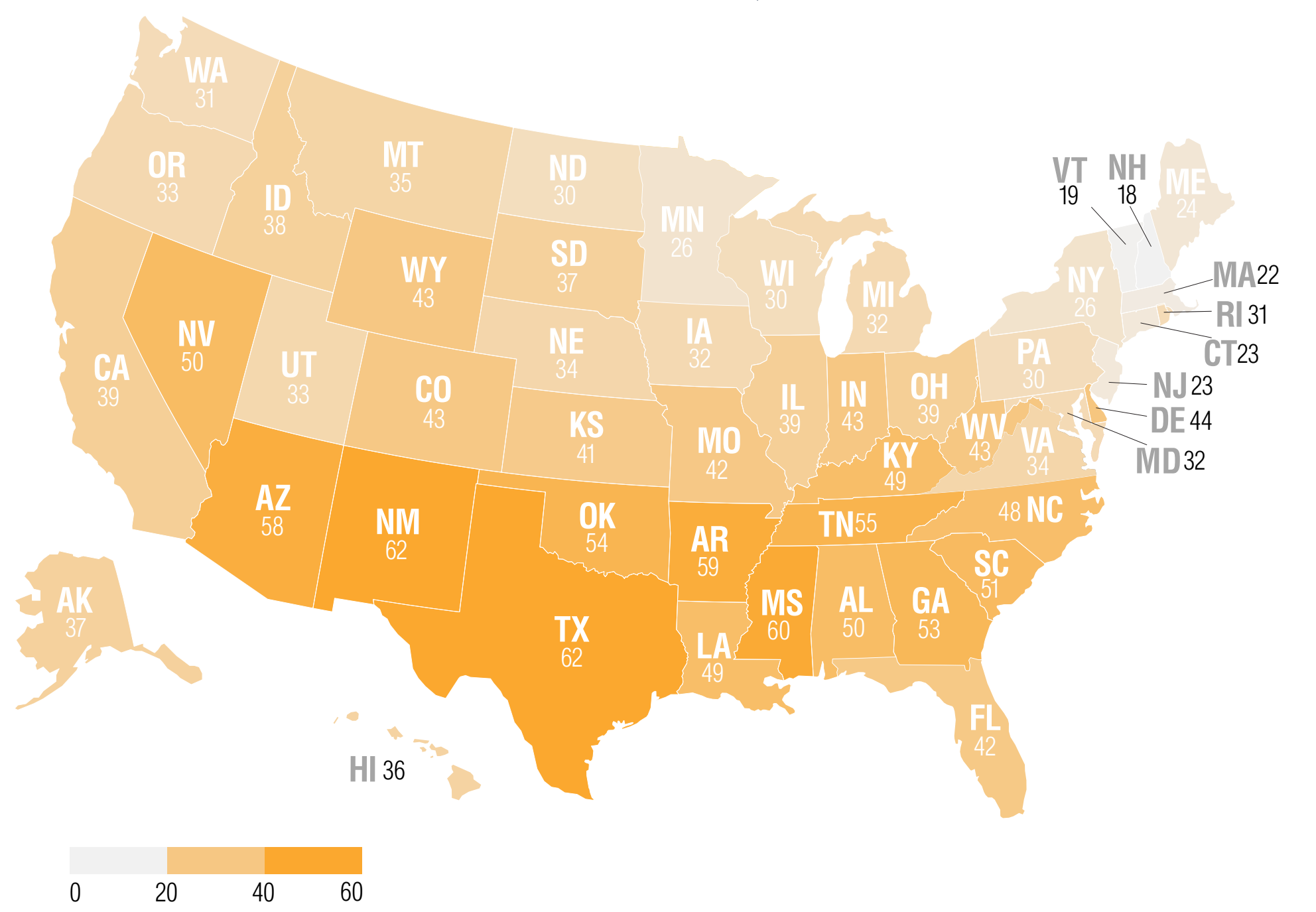


Teen Birth Rates

in the U.S

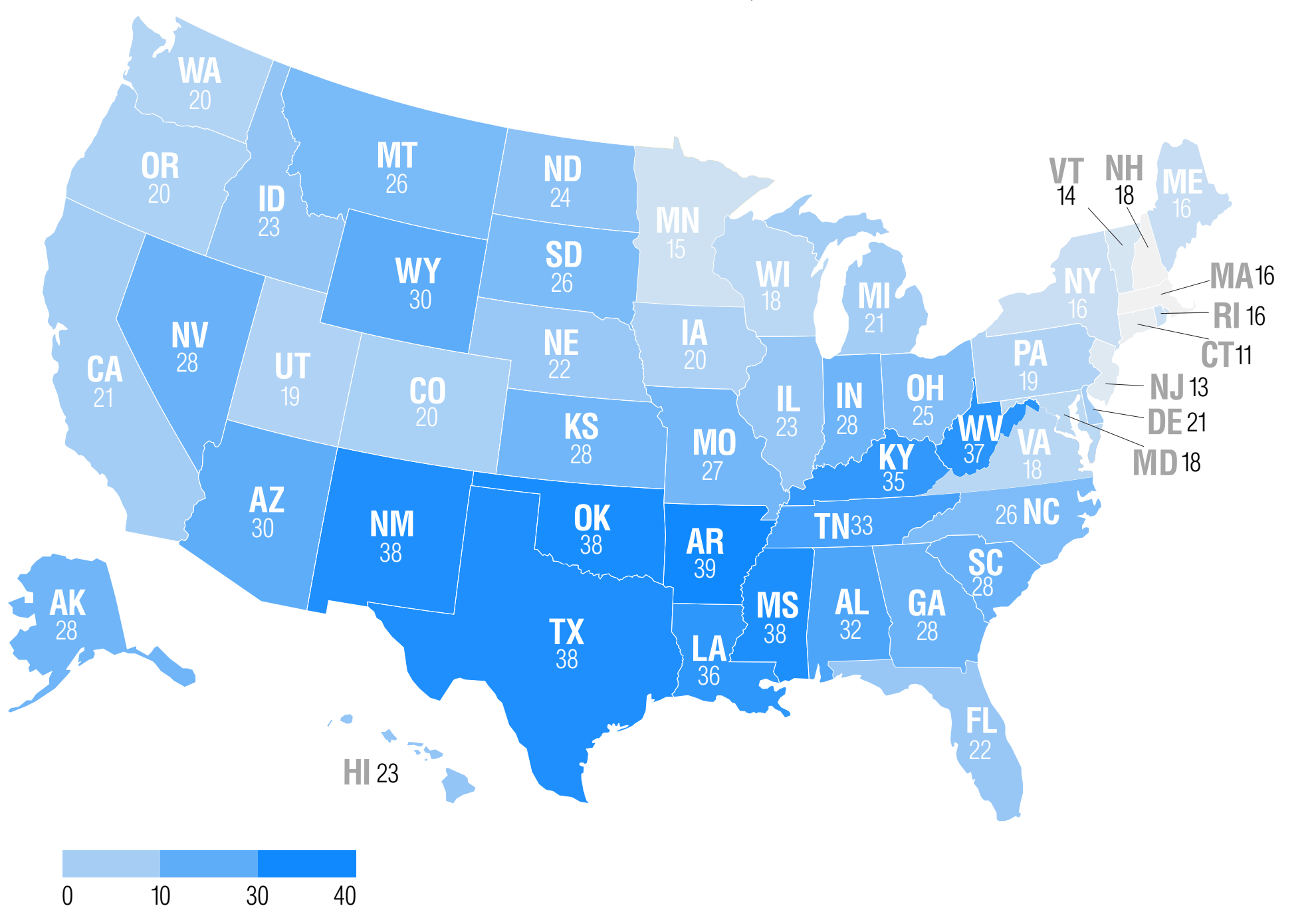


Teen Birth Rates, 2005



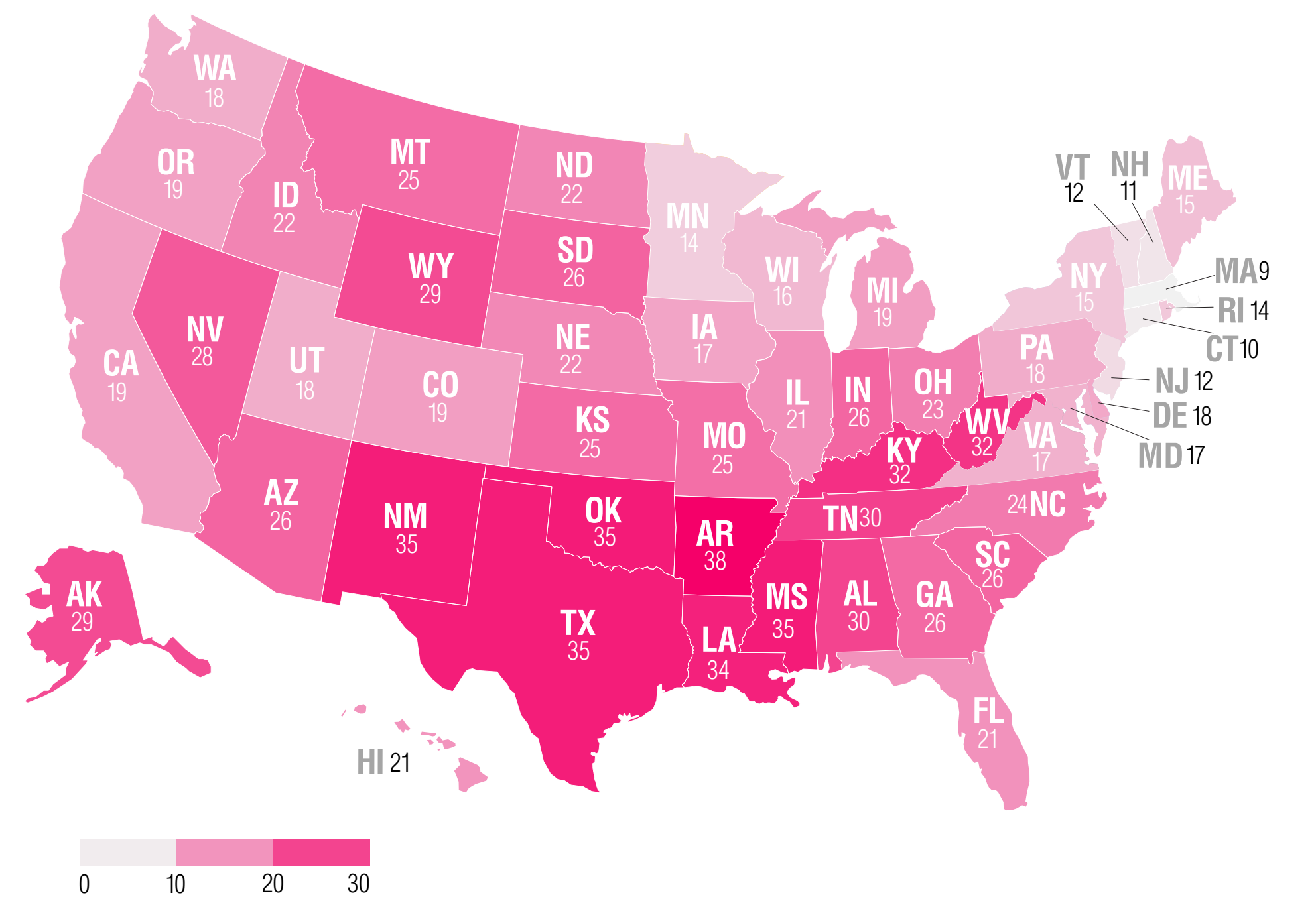
This heat map of the United States showcases data collected by the *Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)* in regards to teenage birth rates for the year 2005. The highest percentage per 1,000 females age 15-19, was a tie between Texas and New Mexico with 61.60%. The lowest percentages was recorded in New Hampshire with 17.90%.

Teen Birth Rates, 2014



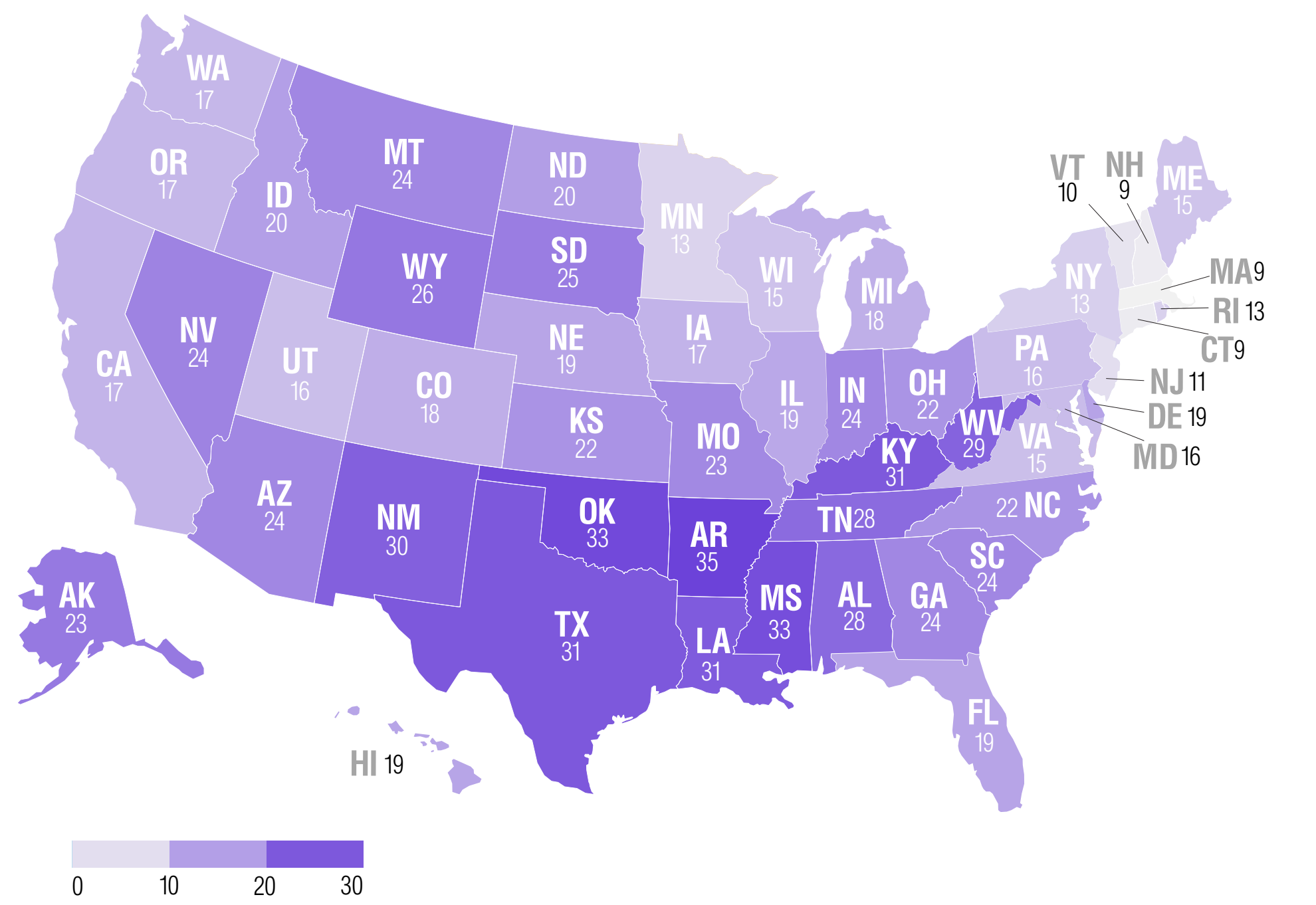
This heat map of the United States showcases data collected by the *Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)* in regards to teenage birth rates for the year 2014. The highest percentage per 1,000 females age 15-19 went to Arkansas with a 39.50%. The lowest percentages was recorded in Massachusetts with 10.60%.

Teen Birth Rates, 2015



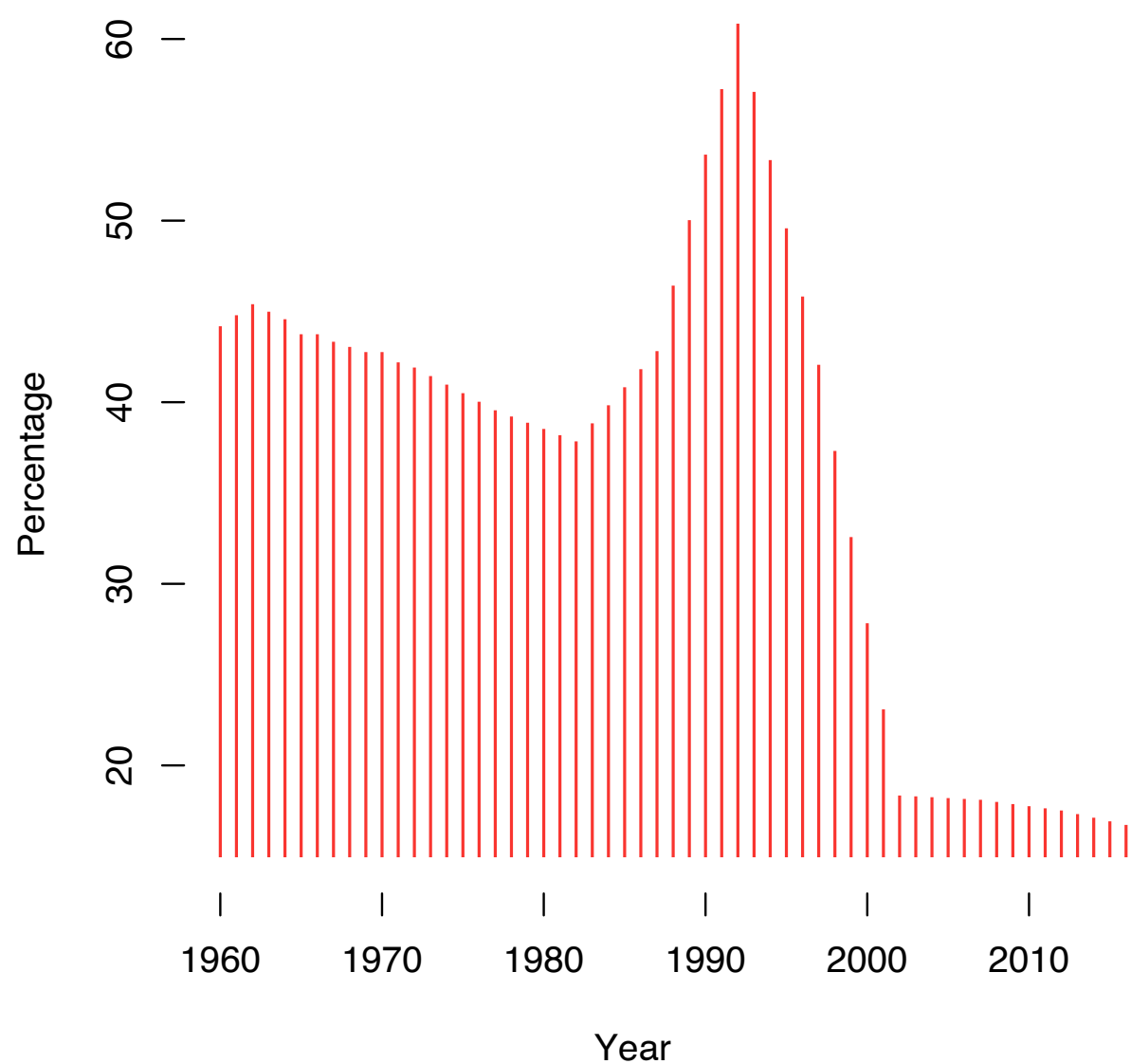
This heat map of the United States showcases data collected by the *Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)* in regards to teenage birth rates for the year 2015. The highest percentage per 1,000 females age 15-19 went to Arkansas with a 38.00%. The lowest percentages was recorded in Massachusetts with 9.4%.

Teen Birth Rates, 2016



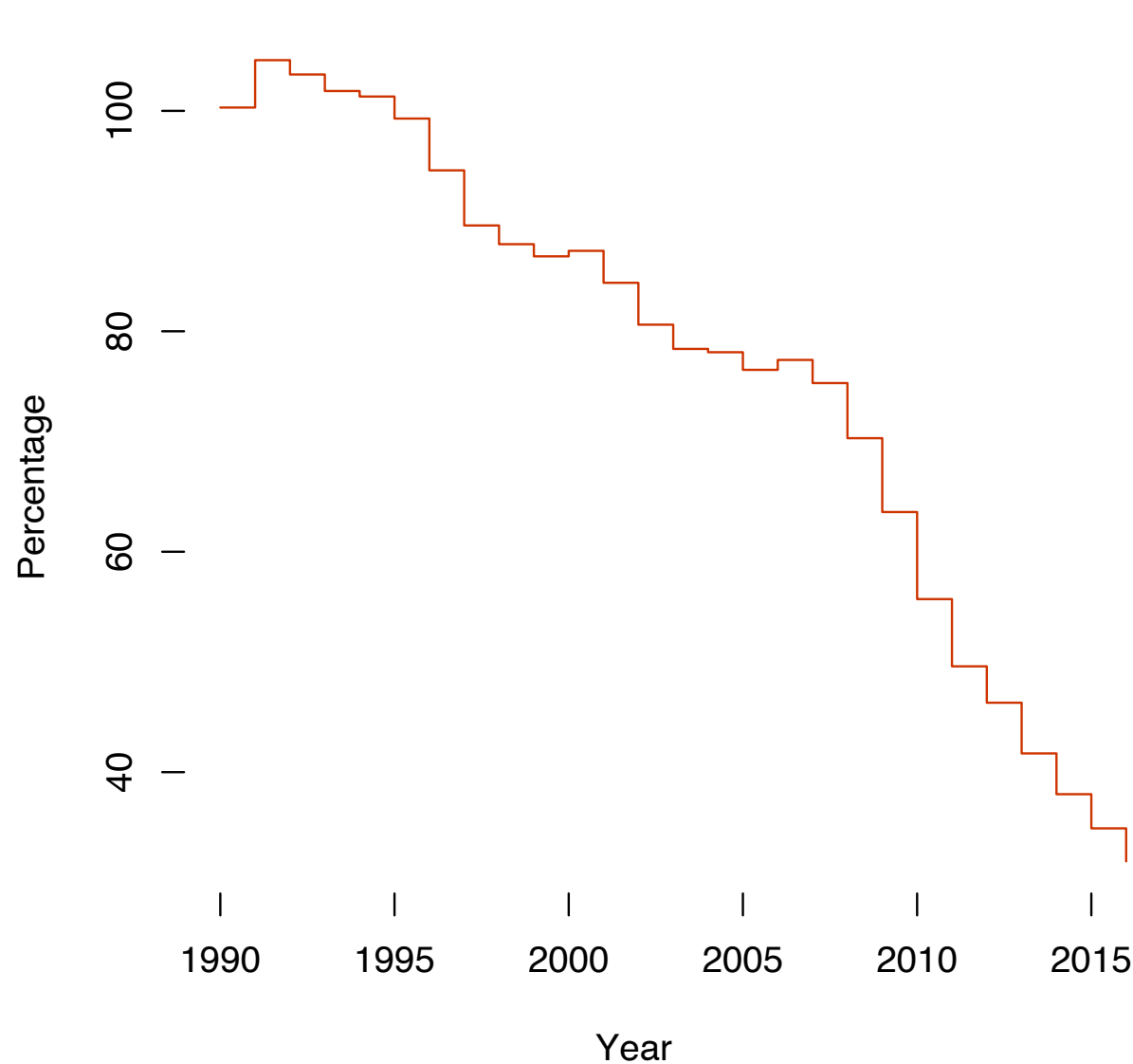
This heat map of the United States showcases data collected by the *Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)* in regards to teenage birth rates for the year 2016. The highest percentage per 1,000 females age 15-19 went to Arkansas with a 34.6%. The lowest percentages was recorded in Massachusetts with 8.5%.

Overall U.S.
Teen Birth Rates



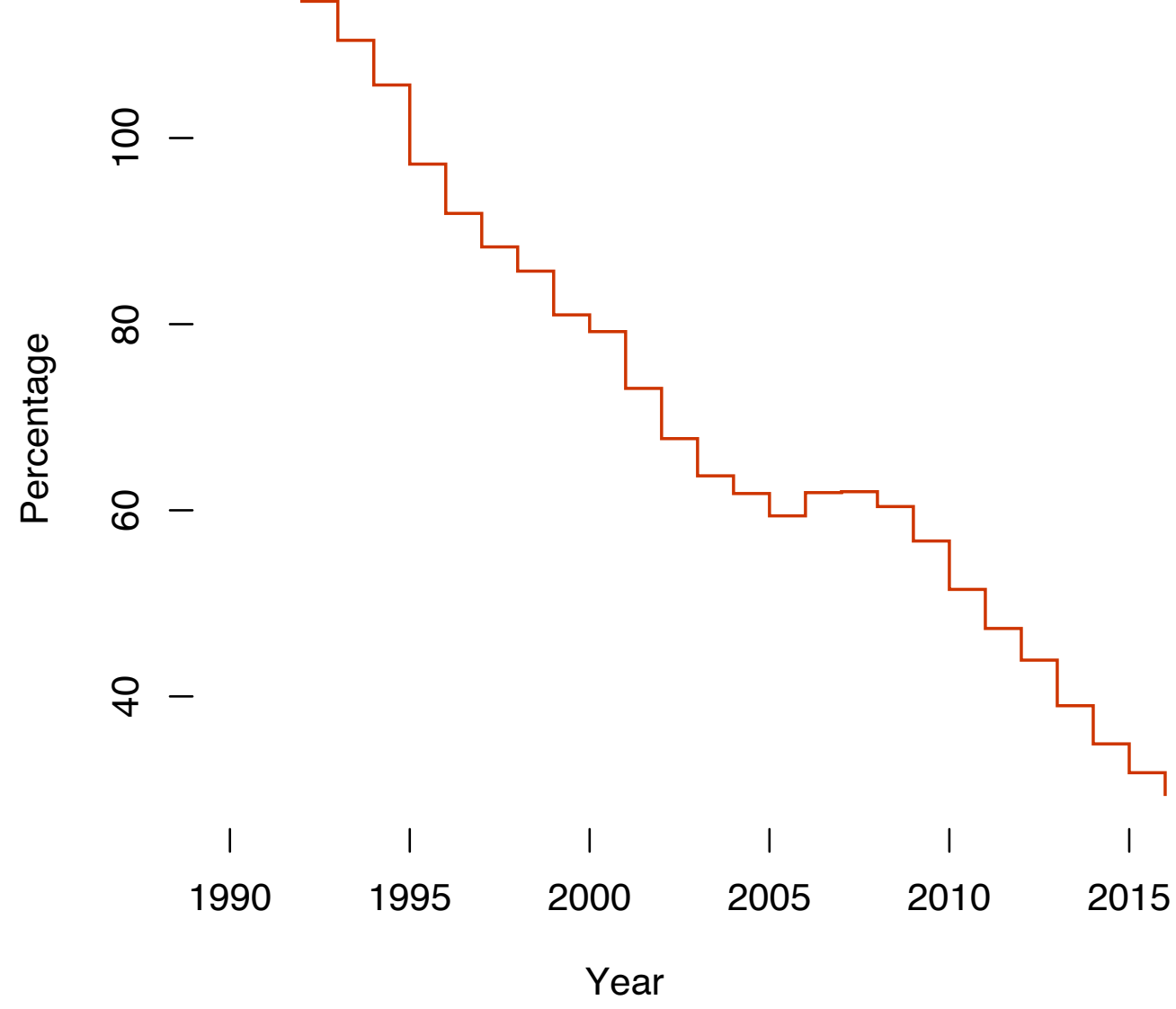
This bar graph showcases data collected by the *U.S. Department of Health & Human Services (HHS)* in regards to teenage birth rates starting in 1960 to 2016. The highest percentage per 1,000 females age 15-19 was recorded in the year 1993, with a total of 58%. The lowest percentage to date was recorded in 2016, with 16.5%. Since the early 1990's teenage birth rates have been on the decline.

Hispanic
Teen Birth Rates



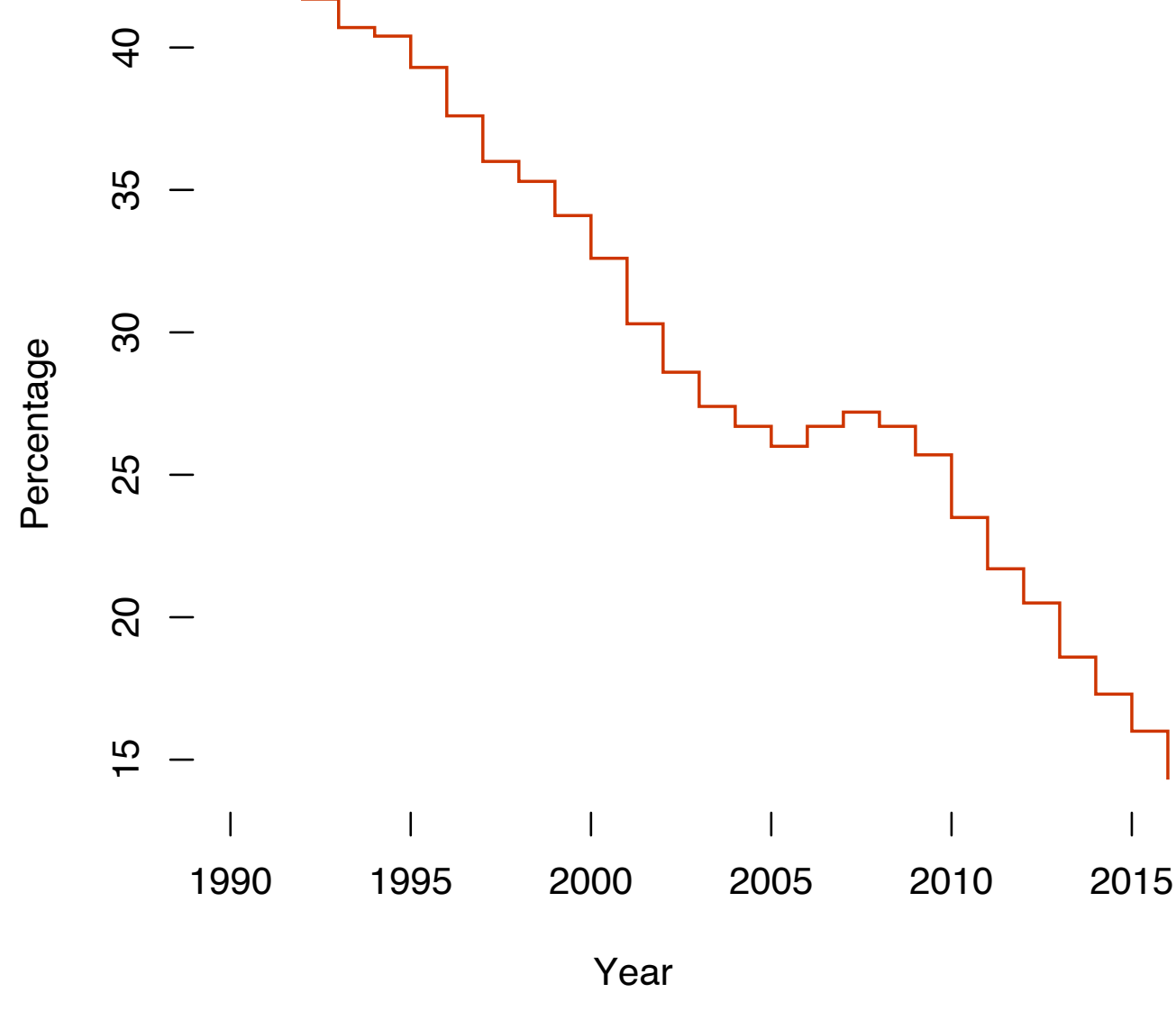
This bar graph showcases data collected by the *U.S. Department of Health & Human Services (HHS)* in regards to Hispanic teenage birth rates starting in 1960 to 2016. The highest percentage per 1,000 Hispanic females age 15-19 was recorded in the year 1991, with a total of 104.3%. The lowest percentage to date was recorded in 2016, with 31.9%. Since the early 1990's Hispanic teenage birth rates have been on the decline.

African American
Teen Birth Rates



This bar graph showcases data collected by the *U.S. Department of Health & Human Services (HHS)* in regards to African American teenage birth rates starting in 1960 to 2016. The highest percentage per 1,000 African American females age 15-19 was recorded in the year 1991, with a total of 118.2%. The lowest percentage to date was recorded in 2016, with 29.3%. Since the early 1990's African American teenage birth rates have been on the decline.

White
Teen Birth Rates



This bar graph showcases data collected by the *U.S. Department of Health & Human Services (HHS)* in regards to White teenage birth rates starting in 1960 to 2016. The highest percentage per 1,000 White females age 15-19 was recorded in the year 1991, with a total of 43.4%. The lowest percentage to date was recorded in 2016, with 14.3%. Since the early 1990's White teenage birth rates have been on the decline.

Teen Pregnancies

The national teen pregnancy rate (number of pregnancies per 1,000 females ages 15-19) has declined almost continuously over the last quarter of the century. The teen pregnancy rate includes pregnancies that end in a live birth, as well as those that end in abortion or miscarriage (fetal loss).^{*} The teen pregnancy rate declined by 63 percent in less than 25 years — from 117.6 pregnancies per 1,000 females ages 15-19 in 1990 to 43.4 in 2013 (the most recent year in which data are available). According to recent research, this decline is due to the combination of an increased percentage of adolescents who are waiting to have sexual intercourse and the increased use of effective contraceptives by teens.

About 77 percent of teen pregnancies are unplanned. In other words, they are unwanted or occurred “too soon,” according to a national survey of adolescents. In 2013, the majority of pregnancies to adolescent females ages 15-19 in the United States — an estimated 61 percent — ended in a live birth; 15 percent ended in a miscarriage; and 25 percent ended in an abortion. The rate of abortions among adolescents is the lowest since abortion was legalized in 1973 and is 76 percent lower than its peak in 1988.

Trends

In 2016, there were 20.3 births for every 1,000 adolescent females ages 15-19, or 209,809 babies born to females in this age group. Births to teens ages 15-19 account for 5.3 percent of all births in 2016. Nearly nine in ten (89 percent) of these births occurred outside of marriage. The 2016 teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19 in a given year) is down nine percent from 2015, when the birth rate was 22.3, and down 67 percent from 1991 when it was at a record high of 61.8. The teen birth rate has declined more or less continuously over the past quarter century, and is at the lowest level ever recorded. Still, the teen birth rate in the United States remains higher than that in many other developed countries, including Canada and the United Kingdom.

Not all teen births are first births. In 2016, one in six (17 percent) births to 15- to 19-year-olds were to females who already had one or more births. Avoiding repeat teen births is one of the goals of OAH's Pregnancy Assistance Fund (PAF) grant program to states and tribes. Grantees may use PAF Program funds to help expectant and parenting teens complete high school or earn postsecondary degrees, as well as to gain access to health care, child care, family housing, and other critical supports. The money can also be used to improve services for pregnant women who are victims of domestic violence and to increase public awareness and education efforts surrounding teen pregnancy prevention, among other activities. Through PAF Program grants, OAH also supports work with adolescent males who become young fathers.

Characteristics

Numerous individual, family, and community characteristics have been linked to adolescent childbearing. Adolescents who are enrolled in school and engaged in learning (including participating in after-school activities, having positive attitudes toward school, and performing well educationally) are less likely than are other adolescents to have or to father a baby. Adolescents with mothers who gave birth as teens and/or whose mothers have only a high school degree are more likely to have a baby before age 20 than are teens whose mothers were older at their birth or who attended at least some college. In addition, having lived with both biological parents at age 14 is associated with a lower risk of a teen birth. At the community level, adolescents who live in wealthier neighborhoods with strong levels of employment are less likely to have or to father a baby than are adolescents in neighborhoods in which income and employment opportunities are more limited.

Variations Across Populations

Teen birth rates differ substantially by age, racial and ethnic group, and region of the country. Most adolescents who give birth are 18 or older; in 2016, 74 percent of all teen births occurred to 18- to 19-year-olds. Birth rates are also higher among Hispanic and black adolescents than among their white counterparts. In 2016, Hispanic adolescent females ages 15-19 had a higher birth rate (31.9 births per 1,000 adolescent females) than black adolescent females (29.3) and white adolescent females (14.3). To help put these differences in perspective, estimates from 2013 show that eight percent of white adolescent females will give birth by their 20th birthday, as will 16 percent of black adolescent females and 17 percent of Hispanic adolescent females.

Although Hispanics still have a higher teen birth rate than their black and white peers, the rate has declined substantially in recent years. Since 2007, the teen birth rate among Hispanics has declined by 58 percent, compared with declines of 53 percent for blacks and 47 percent for whites.