### KEEPING UP THE MOMENTUM

Together We Can Keep Teen Birth Rates Falling



# THE BIG PICTURE

U.S. teen\* birth rates continue to decline.1

2000

**PER 1,000 TEENS** 

2005

**PER 1,000 TEENS** 

2012

TEENS

\*15 to 19 year olds

### WHAT'S DRIVING RATES DOWN?

Some advocates say teen birth rates may have dropped because fewer teens are having sex and more are using contraception.

sexual intercourse<sup>2</sup>

In 2011, over half of

teens had never had

Since 1995, girls reported greater use of hormonal contraceptives (other than

the pill) like shots and the patch<sup>4</sup>

12.2%

In 2011, more teens

used contraception<sup>3</sup>

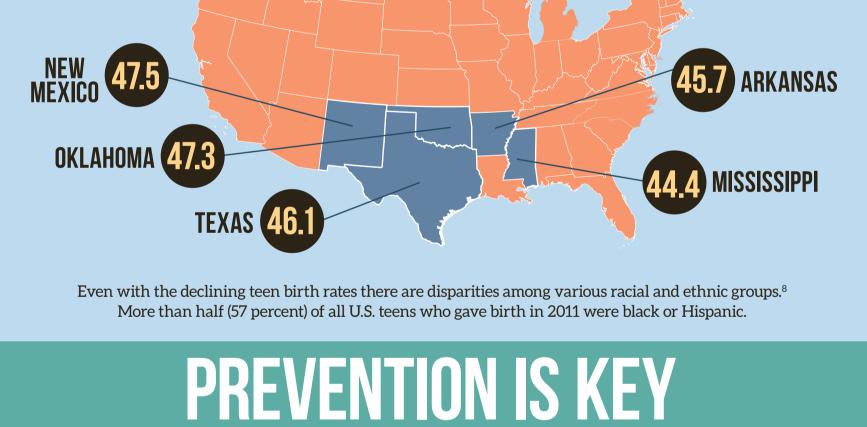
they had sex<sup>5</sup>

Since 1988, increasing numbers of boys reported using condoms the last time

1988 55.3% 1995 63.9% 2002 70.7% 2006-2010 74.7% WORK IS STILL NEEDED

### The U.S. teen pregnancy, birth, sexually transmitted disease and abortion rates are substantially higher than those of other western industrialized nations.6

And in 2012, some states still had high birth rates per 1,000 including:7



125 MILLION Appropriated to the Family and Youth Services Bureau 9.4 BILLION The 2010 cost of teen pregnancy and childbirth?

## TEEN PARENTS MAY HAVE A TOUGHER TIME GETTING AN EDUCATION AND MAKING A LIVING.<sup>10</sup>

FYSB'S RESPONSE

Teenage fathers are 25 TO 30% less likely to receive a high school

**50**%

Teen mothers who received their high school diploma by age 22

Women who received their high school diploma by age 22

diploma by age 22 than similar young males who did not become fathers as teens.11

for prevention efforts in 2010

We take a holistic approach to educating youth on pregnancy prevention by implementing evidence-based models, adulthood preparation subjects

and other youth development programming that supports healthy transitions to adulthood while addressing risky behaviors. The Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention (APP) Program's State Personal Responsibility Education Program will have reached an estimated 300,000

teens, foster youth, homeless youth and teen parents.

young people by September 2014. APP's comprehensive and abstinence-

only programs reach thousands more teens, including Native American

PREP Teens for the Future

http://acf.hhs.gov/teenpregnancy

Source:

- 1 http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/teenbrth.htm
- 2 http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/ss/ss6104.pdf 3 http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr\_23/sr23\_031.pdf 4 http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr\_23/sr23\_031.pdf
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- 5 http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr\_23/sr23\_031.pdf 6 http://www.cdc.gov/teenpregnancy/aboutteenpreg.htm 7 http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr62/nvsr62\_09.pdf#table02

8 http://www.cdc.gov/teenpregnancy/aboutteenpreg.htm 9 http://thenationalcampaign.org/data/landing?id=10&sID=804

10 http://www.cdc.gov/teenpregnancy/aboutteenpreg.htm 11 Covington, R., Peters, H. E., Sabia, J. J., & Price, J. P. (2011). Teen fatherhood and educational attainment: Evidence from three cohorts of youth. Retrieved from http://resiliencelaw.org/wordpress2011/wp-Attainment.pdf Fletcher, J. M., & Wolfe, B.L. (2012). The effects of teenage fatherhood on young adult outcomes. Economic Inquiry, 50(1), 182-201