

Facts on American Teens' Sexual and Reproductive Health

SEXUAL ACTIVITY

- Nearly half (46%) of all 15–19-year-olds in the United States have had sex at least once.

- By age 15, only 13% of never-married teens have ever had sex. However, by the time they reach age 19, seven in 10 never-married teens have engaged in sexual intercourse.

- Most young people have sex for the first time at about age 17, but they do not marry until their middle or late 20s. This means that young adults are at risk of unwanted pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections (STIs) for nearly a decade.

- Teens are waiting longer to have sex than they did in the past. Some 13% of never-married females and 15% of never-married males aged 15–19 in 2002 had had sex before age 15, compared with 19% and 21%, respectively, in 1995.

- The majority (59%) of sexually experienced teen females had a first sexual partner who was 1–3 years their senior. Only 8% had first partners who were six or more years older.

- More than three-quarters of teen females report that their first sexual experience was with a steady boyfriend, a fiancé, a husband or a cohabiting partner.

- Ten percent of young women aged 18–24 who have had sex before age 20 report that their first sex was involuntary. The younger they were at first intercourse, the higher the proportion.

- Twelve percent of teen males and 10% of teen females have had heterosexual oral sex but not vaginal intercourse.

- The proportion of teens who had ever had sex declined from 49% to 46% among females and from 55% to 46% among males between 1995 and 2002.

CONTRACEPTIVE USE

- A sexually active teen who does not use contraceptives has a 90% chance of becoming pregnant within a year.

- The majority of sexually experienced teens (74% of females and 82% of males) used contraceptives the first time they had sex.

- The condom is the most common contraceptive method used at first intercourse; it was used by 66% of sexually experienced females and 71% of males.

- Nearly all sexually active females (98% in 2002) have used at least one method of birth control. The most common methods used are the condom (used at least once by 94%) and the pill (used at least once by 61%).

- Nearly one-quarter of teens who used contraceptives the last time they had sex combined two methods, primarily the condom and a hormonal method.

- At most recent sex, 83% of teen females and 91% of teen males used contraceptives. These proportions represent a marked improvement since 1995, when only 71% of teen females and 82% of teen males had used a contraceptive method at last sex.

ACCESS TO CONTRACEPTIVE SERVICES

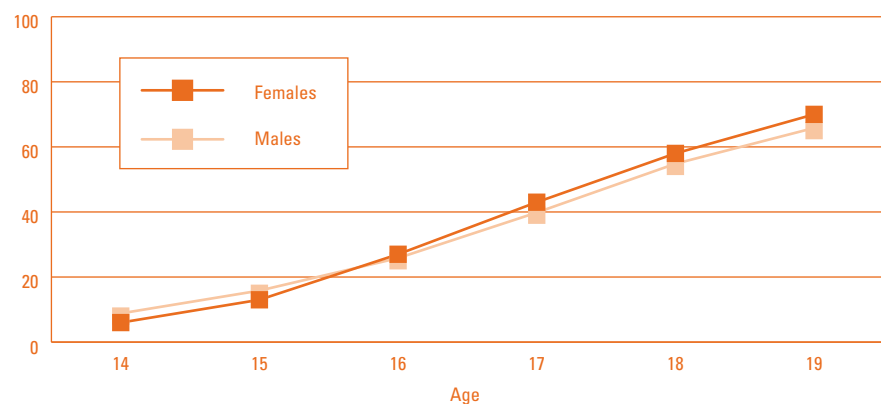
- Twenty-one states and the District of Columbia explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services without a parent's involvement (as of January 2010). Two states (Texas and Utah) require parental consent for contraceptive services in state-funded family planning programs.

- Ninety percent of publicly funded family planning clinics counsel clients under 18 about abstinence and the importance of communicating with parents about sex.

Sexual Activity

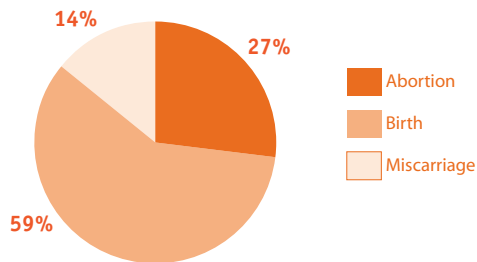
Sex is rare among very young teens, but becomes more common in the later teenage years.

% who have had intercourse, 2002



Teen Pregnancy Outcomes

Nearly a third of all teen pregnancies end in abortion.



- Sixty percent of teens younger than 18 who use a clinic for sexual health services say their parents know they are there

- Among those whose parents do not know, 70% would not use the clinic to obtain prescription contraceptives if the law required that their parents be notified.

- One in five teens whose parents do not know they obtain contraceptive services would continue to have sex but would either rely on withdrawal or not use any contraceptives if the law required that their parents be notified of their visit.

- Only 1% of all minor adolescents who use sexual health services indicate that their only reaction to a law requiring their parents' involvement in obtaining prescription contraceptives would be to stop having sex.

STIs

- Of the 18.9 million new cases of STIs each year, 9.1 million (48%) occur among 15–24-year-olds.

- Although 15–24-year-olds represent only one-quarter of the sexually active population, they account for nearly half of all new STIs each year.

- Human papillomavirus (HPV) infections account for about half of STIs diagnosed among 15–24-year-olds each year. HPV

is extremely common, often asymptomatic and generally harmless. However, certain types, if left undetected and untreated, can lead to cervical cancer.

- In June 2006, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration approved the vaccine Gardasil as safe and effective for use among girls and women aged 9–26. The vaccine prevents infection with the types of HPV most likely to lead to cervical cancer.

PREGNANCY

- Each year, almost 750,000 women aged 15–19 become pregnant. Overall, 71.5 pregnancies per 1,000 women aged 15–19 occurred in 2006; the rate declined 41% from its peak in 1990 to a low of 69.5 in 2005.

- The majority of the decline in teen pregnancy rates is due to more consistent contraceptive use; the rest is due to higher proportions of teens choosing to delay sexual activity.

- However, for the first time since the early 1990s, overall teen pregnancy rates increased in 2006, rising 3%. It is too soon to tell whether this reversal is simply a short-term fluctuation or the beginning of a long-term increase.

- Black and Hispanic women have the highest teen preg-

nancy rates (126 and 127 per 1,000 women aged 15–19, respectively); non-Hispanic whites have the lowest rate (44 per 1,000).

- The pregnancy rate among black teens decreased 45% between 1990 and 2005, more than the overall U.S. teen pregnancy rate declined during the same period (41%).

- Eighty-two percent of teen pregnancies are unplanned; they account for about one-fifth of all unintended pregnancies annually.

- Two-thirds of all teen pregnancies occur among 18–19-year-olds.

CHILDBEARING

- Ten percent of all U.S. births are to teens.

- Fifty-nine percent of pregnancies among 15–19-year-olds ended in birth in 2006.

- In 2006, there were 42 births per 1,000 women aged 15–19. The rate has dropped by 32% since 1991, when it was 62 per 1,000, but increased 4% between 2005 and 2006.

- Seven percent of teen mothers receive late or no prenatal care. Babies born to teens are more likely to be low-birth-weight than are those born to women in their 20s and 30s.

- Teen mothers are now more likely than in the past to complete high school or obtain a GED, but they are still less likely than women who delay childbearing to go on to college.

ABORTION

- There were 200,420 abortions among 15–19-year-olds in 2006.

- Twenty-seven percent of pregnancies among 15–19-year-olds ended in abortion in 2006.

- The reasons teens give most frequently for having an abortion are concern about how having a baby would change their lives, inability to afford a baby now and feeling insufficiently mature to raise a child.

- As of January 2010, 34 states require that a minor seeking an abortion involve her parents in the decision.

- Six in 10 minors who have abortions do so with at least one parent's knowledge. The great majority of parents support their daughter's decision to have an abortion.

Most data in this fact sheet are from research conducted by the Guttmacher Institute or published in its peer-reviewed journals. An additional source is the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.



Advancing sexual and reproductive health worldwide through research, policy analysis and public education

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