

**NWX-OS-OGC-RKVL**

**Moderator: Deborah Rose**  
**December 12, 2012**  
**1:00 pm CT**

Coordinator: Welcome and thank you for standing by. At this time all participants will be in a listen-only mode. During the question and answer session please press star 1 on your touchtone phone and please record your name clearly when prompted. When you are recording your name, please make sure your phone is off mute. Today's conference is being recorded. If you have any objections at this time, you may disconnect.

And now I would like to turn the meeting over to your moderate, Ms. (Lauren Busard). Ms. (Busard), you may begin ma'am. Thank you.

(Lauren Busard): Thank you. And thank you so much everyone for joining us this afternoon. This is the Webinar on Teens in the United States, Trends and Behavior and Attitudes Related To Pregnancy and Child Bearing.

Today's presentation will focus on key behavior and attitudinal measures that are often tracked to better understand teen pregnancy and child bearing in the United States.

The goal of the Webinar is to familiarize you the participants with the data and review trends in both behavior and attitudes among teens in the U.S. Specifically the Webinar will review trends and teen sexual behavior, teen contraceptive use, teen pregnancy and childbearing and teens attitudes toward sexual activity as well as present information on risk and protective factors.

Our goal is that at the end of the Webinar you will understand one, trends and key behaviors such as sexual activity and contraceptive use among teens in the United States; two, trends and key related outcomes including pregnancy and child bearing among teens in the U.S.; and three, attitudes that are associated with those key behaviors and outcomes.

Thank you so much for joining us and at this time I'd like to introduce my colleague, (Tara Rice), a wonderful project officer here in the Office of Adolescent Health. Thanks (Tara).

(Tara Rice): Thank you (Lauren). And good afternoon everyone and welcome to today's Webinar. This Webinar is going to focus on teen sexual behavior and these are important trends that can help us understand how our teen pregnancy prevention efforts fit in the broader context of teens' lives.

As (Lauren) mentioned, this Webinar is going to focus on five trends; teen sexual behavior, teen contraceptive use, teen pregnancy and child bearing and teens' attitudes. The course will also present information on risk and protective factors.

The information presented in this course is national level and general information. Behavior and attitudes might differ depending on a teen's individual circumstances and community. So the data presented in this course

should complement and supplement, not replace any other community based assessment data that you can use to inform your program.

Also, it's important to remember that all the behavioral and attitudinal data presented are based on teen's own self report while the outcomes level data such as pregnancies and births are based on both vital statistics data and self report data.

The first section will focus on trends and sexual behavior. More specifically you'll learn about what proportion of teens have ever had sex, how often teens have sex, what attitudes teens have about sex and what proportion of teens have experienced intimate partner violence.

This chart shows the percent of high school students who report having ever had sex from 1991 to 2011. As indicated by the data in the chart, the percent of high school students who have ever had sex has decreased from 54% in 1991 to 47.4% in 2011.

This next chart presents information on the proportion of high school students who have reported in 2011 ever having had sex. As you can see from the bars, there are differences in the proportion of students who report having ever had sex by race and ethnicity.

In general African American students, American Indian and native and Alaskan Native students, Latino students and native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander students are more likely to report that they have ever had sex compared to Asian students and non-Latino white students. And as you can see from the chart, these are quite striking differences. Next slide.

While nearly half of teens in high school report that they have had sex at least once, only about a third of those teens are considered sexually active. That is those youths have had sex in the past three months.

As you might expect, the likelihood that a teenager has ever had sex increases with age. In 2011 1/3 of ninth grade students reported that they had ever had sex. Comparatively by 12th grade nearly 2/3 of high school students reported that they had ever had sex.

On average teens first have sex around Age 17. The vast majority, nearly 3/4 of them report that they are in a serious relationship with their partner the first time they have sex. Most have been steadily dating their partner and a very small proportion report that they are either engaged to, married or cohabitating with their first sexual partner.

In addition, while it may be the case that about half of teens have ever had sex, most teens are having sex infrequently. In fact less than 1/4 of all teens report that they have had sex in the past four weeks.

Teens also tend to have fewer sexual partners. Overall about 60% of teens report that they have either never had sex or not had sex in the past year. Among the teens who have had sex, more than half had only had one sexual partner in the past year.

Why do some teens wait to have sex? As this chart shows, 41% of girls and 31% of boys who haven't yet had sex report that they have not had sex because it is against their religion or morals. Other reasons reported by teens are that they want to avoid getting pregnant or getting a partner pregnant and because they haven't found the right person yet.

Teens' first experience with sexual activity might not be consensual. This chart presents data on the proportion of high school students who report that they have ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse and the proportion of teens who report that they have been hit, slapped or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend.

Overall 8% of high school students report that they have been forced to have sex, 12% of girls and 5% of boys. In addition, about one in ten students report having experienced dating violence and this proportion is higher among youths of color. Twelve percent of African American students and 11% of Latino students report that they have ever experienced dating violence.

If you would like more information about teen sexual activity, these data sources from the Centers for Disease Control were referenced in the first session; specifically the Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance System and the National Survey of Family Growth.

And now for our first polling question. What U.S. racial or ethnic group has the highest proportion of teens who have ever had sex? Is it the A white, non-Latino; B Latino; C African American; or D Asian American. You should be able to select the color choice - next to the color choice what your response would be.

Okay. Most of you have selected the correct response, which is yellow or C African American. The percent of African American youth who has ever had sex, 60%, is higher than the percentage for any of the other racial or ethnic groups in the option.

So on to the next section, which is trends in contraceptive use. This section is going to focus on contraceptive use among teens. You will learn about the

various methods of contraception that teens are using as well as the proportion of teens using those methods.

Overall most teens use some method of contraception the first time they have sex. By far the most popular method reported is the condom with 68% of girls and 82% of boys reporting that they used the condom the first time they had sex. Overall girls were slightly more likely than boys to report that they had used no method of contraception the first time they had sex.

Another way to ask about contraceptive use is to ask about the kind of methods teens use the most recent time they had sex. Condoms remain the most popular method of contraception for teens the last time they had sex with approximately six in ten teens using a condom.

Comparatively only about three in ten teens reported that either they themselves or their partner used birth control as a contraceptive method the last time they had sex.

Despite the fact that not all teens used a method of contraception either the first time they had sex or the last time they had sex. Most teens who have had sex report that they have used a contraceptive method at some point.

Nearly all sexually experienced teens report that they have used the condom at some point and more than half have ever used birth control pills. And the data source for this section was the National Survey of Family Growth. And for more information you can check this source.

Okay. Time for another polling question. Most teens use the withdrawal method for contraception the first time they had sex. Is that question true or false?

Okay. It looks like most of you have responded and the correct answer is false. Remember that other methods was a very small percentage of the reported contraception the first time that teens had sex and by and far - by and far condoms were the most commonly used method the first time teens had sex.

The next section of the Webinar deals with trends in teen pregnancy and child bearing. You will learn about the data sources for these outcome measures along with some of the trends over time and by age, race or ethnicity and state.

It's important to keep in mind that pregnancy rates are estimates comprised of several pieces of information. Included in pregnancy measures are counts of birth, miscarriages or fetal losses and abortions. These data are all derived from different places and are calculated or collected in slightly different ways.

The birth data are the most straightforward and they are collected directly from states. Often pregnancy rates lag behind birth rates because of the complexity of the measures that are included in the calculation of the rates. More information about the specific data sources will be presented at the end of this Webinar.

As this chart indicates, overall the teen pregnancy rate has been decreasing over the past 15 years. The rate peaked at 117 pregnancies per 1000 teen girls in 1990 and has since fallen quite steadily declining 42% between 1990 and 2005. There was a slight increase in the teen pregnancy rate from 2005 to 2006. The rate was stable in 2007 and declined in 2008.

Partial data from 2009 and 2010 suggests that the rates will resume this downward trend. The pregnancy rate in 2008, which is the most recent data that is available was 68.7 pregnancies per 1000 teen girls.

Older teens, those Age 18 to 19 have much higher rates of teen pregnancy compared to younger teens, those Age 15 to 17. At the same time the pregnancy rate decreased much more among younger teens than among older teens. In fact the pregnancy rate for younger teens decreased by almost 50%. The downward trend was briefly interrupted by a rise in the pregnancy rate for all groups in 2006.

This chart gives you a visual image of the trends in the teen pregnancy rate by age groups. As you can see, there are three age - there are two age groups represented and then there's also a third group that's the composite of them.

So you have the 15 to 17-year-olds in darker blue. You have the 18 to 19-year-olds in yellow. And then you have the 15 to 19-year-olds in a sort of sea green lighter color in the middle.

The rate among older teens, the yellow line, is more than three times the rate of pregnancy among the younger teens in the darker blue. In addition, the pregnancy rate among younger teens has declined faster than that for older teens.

Okay. So here we have another question to answer. Teen pregnancy rates include all of the following except estimates of miscarriage or fetal loss, birth data, estimates of abortion or numerical counts of women who report that they were pregnant during the last year.

Okay. I think most of you have responded now. And most of you have picked the correct response, which is the green, the last option. We're estimating pregnancy rates by combining the birth data, the estimates of the miscarriages and estimates of abortions. So the first three are correct and the green one is the incorrect one that you should have selected for this response.

Now we're going to look at teen pregnancy trends by racial and ethnic groups. This chart illustrates the differences in teen pregnancy rates among different racial and ethnic groups. You can see that the highest bars are found among the African American teen girls and the Latino teen girls.

These are the two groups that have much higher rates of teen pregnancy compared to teen girls overall and to non-Latino white teens. These data are from 2008, which is the most recent year that we have data for pregnancy.

This chart shows the trends in the teen pregnancy rate by race and ethnicity over a roughly 28-year period - over roughly a 20-year period. It again illustrates the persistent disparities in teen pregnancy rates. However, note the significant decline in the teen pregnancy rates over time for all racial and ethnic groups.

The rates have decreased particularly among non-Latino black teens. That's the dark blue line. In general the decline in teen pregnancy rate among Latino teens has been somewhat slower than that of other groups. That's the red line. And so you can tell it's a slower decline because it's more - the - it is more - it doesn't go down as quickly as the blue line or some of the other ones do.

Next slide is a map that shows you a striking visual representation of the teen pregnancy rates by state. On this map a higher teen pregnancy rate is associated with a darker color. Thus as you can see, the highest rates of teen

pregnancy tend to be concentrated in the South and the Southwestern United States. State specific teen pregnancy rates range from a low of 33 per 1000 in New Hampshire to a high of 93 per 1000 in New Mexico.

In this slide you can see some data sources that were used for teen pregnancy mainly from the Guttmacher Institute and from the National Center of Health Statistics.

Okay. And now on to our next quiz. Which age group has the highest rates of teen pregnancy in the U.S.? So teens under the age of 15, teens Age 18 to 19 or teens Age 15 to 17.

Okay. I'll give everybody a couple more seconds to answer. Okay. And it does look like most people have selected the blue choice, which is correct. Teens Age 18 to 19. Those - that's the age group that has by far the highest rate of teen pregnancy in the U.S.

The next few slides we're going to look at trends in teen birthrates. This chart shows the overall trend in the teen birthrate from 1990 through 2011. Despite a slight increase in the teen birthrate between 2005 and 2007 the rate has declined steadily since 1991. In fact, the teen birth rate reached a record low of 31.3 births per 1000 teens in 2011. That is down from a peak of 61.8 births per 1000 teens in 1991.

Similar to the teen pregnancy rates, older teens have much higher birthrates compared to younger teens. In fact births to teens Age 18 to 19 account for 2/3 of all teen births in the United States.

In addition, the slight increase in the teen birthrate between 2005 and 2007 was driven by an increase in the teen birthrate among older teens. Clearly

working to address pregnancy prevention among both older and younger teens is important.

This chart illustrates the trends in the teen birthrate by age group. Three - two age group - three age, excuse me, two different age groups and a composite group. The 18 to 19-year-olds are in red, the 15 to 17 in yellow and the composite group 15 to 19-year-olds is in the lighter blue color.

Similar to the teen pregnancy rate, the decrease in the teen birthrate has been more rapid among the younger teens. In fact, between 1991 and 2011 the teen birthrate decreased 60% among teens Age 15 to 17 and 42% among the teens Age 18 to 19.

This chart also illustrates the slight increase in the teen birth rate between 2005 and 2007 and the fact that this increase was more pronounced among older teens.

Okay. So now we have another poll question. True or false. The teen birthrate has increased over the past decade. Okay. And it looks like the majority of you, 92%, have selected the correct response, which is that this statement is false. The overall trend has been that the teen birthrate has decreased. There was a slight increase between 2005 and 2007 but the overall trend has been that the rates are going down.

This next chart shows the persistent disparities in the teen birthrate by race and ethnicity. This chart shows Latino teens in yellow, non-Latino black teens in black, American Indian or Alaska native teens in purple, all teens in red, non-Latino white teens in a sort of thicker black line and Asian or Pacific Islanders in green.

Between 1991 and 2011 the teen birthrate dropped 52% among Latinos, 57% among native American teen girls, 50% among non-Latino whites, 62% among Asian or Pacific Islander teen girls and 60% among non-Latino blacks.

So we do see that the rates are going down for all groups. But we also see that certain groups have much higher rates to begin with and still have higher rates at the most recent year of 2011.

As the previous chart shows, between 2005 and 2007 there was a slight increase in the teen birthrate among all racial and ethnic groups except among Asian and Pacific Islander teens and Latino teens. Between 2007 and 2011 the teen birthrate decreased among all racial and ethnic groups and particularly among Latino teens and Asian or Pacific Islander teens.

The overwhelming majority of teen births are to unmarried teens. In 2011 89% of all teen births were to unmarried teens. Among teens under the age of 15, almost all births are to unmarried teens.

This map illustrates the dramatic variation in the teen birthrate by state in 2009. A darker color indicates a higher teen birthrate. And the map clearly indicates that teen birthrates are the highest in the Southern part of the country. Across states the teen birthrate ranged from a low of 16 births per 1000 teens in New Hampshire to a high of 64 births per 1000 teens in Mississippi in 2009.

For more information, please refer to the following resources. So these are from the National Vital Statistics Reports and also from the National Campaign.

Okay. So our next question. Fill in the blank. Teen birthrates have been blank among Latino teens over the past 20 years. I'll give every 30 seconds to respond.

Okay. So the majority of people, 86%, chose Option B or blue that the rates have decreased over the past 20 years. That is indeed the correct response. The teen birthrate decreased substantially for teens in all racial and ethnic groups. And between 1991 and 2011 the teen birthrate dropped 52% among Latinos.

Having considered teen's behavior and outcomes, this next section will focus on the attitudes that might underlie some of this behavior. It will cover teens' attitudes towards sex, condom use, pregnancy, marriage and cohabitation.

In general teens report mixed emotions about their first sexual experience. In fact about half of teens girls and 1/3 of teen boys report that they had mixed emotions about having sex the first time it happened.

The age at which teens first have sex seems to be important in terms of their attitude towards that first sexual experience. And teens who report having sex at Age 14 or younger are more likely to say that they didn't really want it to happen at that time.

In addition, teen girls are much more likely than boys to report that they either had mixed feelings about sex or that they didn't want to have sex the first time it happened.

This chart illustrates teens' attitudes toward their first sexual experience. It looks at males and females from two different reporting periods. One period

was taken in 2002 and the other set of data comes from the years 2006 through 2012.

In general teens attitudes have remained largely the same over time. Boys are more likely than girls to report that they really wanted it to happen the first time they had sex. Overall few teens report that they really didn't want it to happen at the time. But about half of teen females and about 1/3 of teen males reported that they had mixed feelings about having sex. The mixed feelings being the yellow column.

In general teens have fairly positive attitudes about using condoms. Most girls report that even a condom would not likely result in less physical pleasure and the majority of teen boys agree.

In addition most teens report that discussing condoms with a new partner would not be embarrassing and that a partner would appreciate it if a condom were used.

This chart focused on sexually active teens illustrates teens' positive attitudes toward condom use. Few teens, only about 10% of girls and about 8% of boys, report that it would be embarrassing to discussing using a condom with a new partner. And almost all teens report that a new partner would appreciate it if they used a condom.

This slide looks at attitudes toward pregnancy and compares girls and boys from the two different age groups, Age 15 to 17, Age 18 and 19 and also the total, which is Ages 15 through 19.

While more than eight in ten pregnancies to teens are unplanned. A small proportion of teens, 13% of girls and 19% of boys, report that they would be

very pleased or a little pleased if they found out today that they or their partner were pregnant.

As this chart illustrates, older teens are more likely than younger teens to report feeling this way. And boys are slightly more likely than girls to report feeling this way. It is important to keep these attitudes in mind when working with teens.

Teens tend to disapprove of sexual activity between teens at younger ages. In fact less than 1/3 of girls and 39% of boys say that it's okay for unmarried 16-year-olds to have sex if they have strong feelings for each other. However, teens are more accepting of sexual activity between older teens and nearly 2/3 of teens say that it's okay for unmarried 18-year-olds to have sex if they have strong feelings for each other.

The majority of teens agree with this statement. It's okay for an unmarried female to have a child. In general teens, particularly teen boys, are supportive of marriage. Seventy percent of teen boys and 55% of teen girls agree with this statement.

It is better for a person to get married than to go through life being single. Teens are fairly accepting of cohabitation as well. Most teens disagree with the statement a young couple should not live together unless they are married.

Teens consistently report that when it comes to their decisions about sex, parents are most influential. In 2012 38% of teens said that parents most influence their decisions about sex compared to 22% who said that their friends most influence their decisions about sex.

This data from this slide talks about the different messages that teens report they receive from society. Over half of teen boys and 2/3 of teen girls agreed with the statement that teen boys often receive the message that they are expected to have sex. Similarly over 2/3 of both teen girls and boys report that girls often receive messages suggesting that they are supposed to be attracting boys and looking sexy.

And for more information about teen attitudes, the resources for this section came from the National Survey of Family Growth and also from the National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy.

Okay. Our next question. Okay. True or false. In general teens have positive attitudes toward condom use. True is red or false would be blue. I'll give everybody about 30 seconds to answer this. Okay. Looks like most people did select the true response, which is the correct one. Ninety-five percent of people chose that so that was correct.

The next section will deal with risk and protective factors. There's a vast literature on risk and protective factors. Over 500 such factors have been identified and documented in scholarly articles. Some risk and protective factors are thought to directly influence behavior related to teen pregnancy. And others are more indirect.

In general the risk and protective factor literature has found that teens own values and attitudes are important. Risk and protective factors can help program developers and program providers to better focus their efforts. In particular it's best to consider the factors that are critically important for the behaviors that the program is trying to change and look for activities and other ways to modify these factors.

Risk and protective factors are rooted in many different aspects of a teen's life; in communities, families, friends and peers, romantic partners and in individuals themselves. Most teen pregnancy prevention programs tend to focus on addressing individual level risk and protective factors.

Some might also involve parents in an effort to address family level risk and protective factors. And others might involve a peer component to address peer or partner level risk and protective factors.

Teen pregnancy prevention programs are designed with these risk and protective factors in mind. And the activities are intended to address those factors that might be changed through an intervention.

Not surprisingly the risk and protective factors that programs can best influence are those factors that your program is most likely addressing. These include peer attitudes and behaviors and individuals own sexual beliefs, attitudes and skills.

Consider the risk and protective factors that your program is seeking to change and how those will ultimately impact teens' sexual behavior and outcomes related to pregnancy. For more information these are the resources that were used in this section.

Okay. So we're going to move on now to data resources and links to resources that will help you if you're interested in learning more about the topics that were presented in this Webinar as well as getting more up to date information about the issue.

These data sources are ones that I've already mentioned and include the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System or the YRBS, which is through the

Centers for Disease Control; the National Survey of Family Growth, which is also through the National Center for Health Statistics at CDC.

There's also other information that you can find at the National Center for Health Statistics such as vital statistics data for births. The Guttmacher Institute has a lot of the data about pregnancies and pregnancy rates for example and the National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy also has data on both the national level and state specific data.

Teen pregnancy data are available from the Guttmacher Institute as well as from the National Center for Health Statistics. Data from the Guttmacher Institute are through 2008. State specific estimates are currently available through 2005; 2008 data for states should be also available soon. These data do not include racial and ethnic information by age group however.

The other data source for pregnancy data is the National Center for Health Statistics. These data are available through 2008 and include information by race and ethnicity and by age group. For some states teen pregnancy data are also available at the state level through that state's vital statistics system.

Birth data through 2011 are available through the National Center for Health Statistics. In general state vital statistics systems also produce reports by age group on births.

The National Center for Health Statistics also makes all of the information from birth certificates available through a searchable database. That includes information about the mother's age, the father's age and other demographic information. The data are available for all states and counties with more than 100,000 residents.

Additionally, the Office of Adolescent Health Web site also has a section on adolescent reproductive health in the states. You can access adolescent specific state level data on teen pregnancies, births, sexually transmitted infections and more through this link. And if you're interested in more information on risk and protective factors that relate to teen pregnancy, here are a couple of resources that you can refer to.

Thank you. This concludes the Webinar. If you're interested in applying what you have learned today to your own work, consider finding data on teens in your state or community and comparing the findings to the national data and look for how they might be similar or different and what that might mean for your individual program.

Now we have a few minutes left over for questions.

Coordinator: Thank you. And for those parties - thank you and for those parties on the phone at this time if you would like to ask an audio question over the phone, please press star 1 on your touchtone phone and please record your name clearly when prompted. Once again, star 1. Please record your name clearly when prompted. And when recording your name, please make sure your phone is off mute.

Ms. (Rice), once again this is the operator. I just wanted to - some folks that put into the Q&A feature. Are these slides going to be available for downloadable or for download or for anything like that? We had some folks on the chat there with the manage - in the Q&A section in the live meeting. They wanted to know if the presentation would be available to them via hard copy at some point.

(Tara Rice): Yes. All of our technical assistance Webinars will be archived, both the slides and the audio portions on the OEH Web site within the next week or to. So they should be able to find this particular presentation.

Coordinator: And once again if you would like to ask and audio question, please press star 1 on your touchtone phone and please record your name clearly when prompted. Once again, star 1. Please record your name clearly when prompted. One moment as we wait for our first question.

And at this time Ms. (Rice), we have no questions in the queue.

(Tara Rice): Okay. Well thank you everyone for participating and I hope this information was very useful for you. Have a good day.

Coordinator: Thank you. And at this time your call has concluded. You may disconnect at this time. Once again, your call has concluded. You may disconnect at this time. Thank you and have a great day.

Leaders stand by just one moment. Let me get you joined into the closed conference.

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