

Repeat Births Among Teens, 2007-2010



**Working with Expectant and Parenting Teens to Prevent
Subsequent Teen Pregnancies**

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Objectives

Describe patterns in the United States of:

- 1) Repeat teen births
- 2) Postpartum contraceptive use among teen mothers

Teen Pregnancy



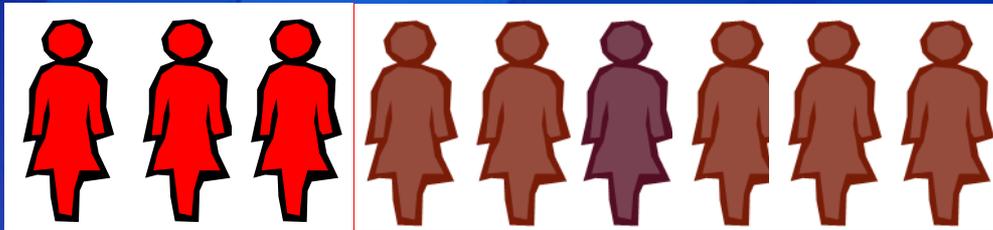
840

Every day 840 teens 15-19 years old give birth in the U.S.¹



9X

Teen births in the U.S. are 9 times higher than in most other developed countries²



3 in 10 teen girls
will become pregnant before age 20
750,000 teen pregnancies
every year³



Teen Childbearing Costs U.S. Taxpayers

\$9.4 billion
every year⁴

¹ Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Ventura SJ, Osterman MJ, Curtin SC, Matthews TJ. Births: final data for 2012. Natl Vital Stat Rep 2013;62(9).

² United Nations. Demographic yearbook 2009. New York, NY: United Nations; 2010. Available at <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/dyb/dyb2.htm>

³ The National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy, 2011 http://www.thenationalcampaign.org/resources/pdf/FastFacts_3in10.pdf

Kost K, et al. Guttmacher Institute, 2012, <http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/USTPTrends08.pdf>

⁴ The National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy, 2014. <http://thenationalcampaign.org/why-it-matters/public-cost/faqs>

VITAL SIGNS: Repeat Births among teens United States, 2007-2010

Research questions:

- ❑ What number and percentage of teen births are repeat births?
- ❑ What are patterns of repeat teen births by race/ethnicity, by state and over time?
- ❑ What are patterns of postpartum contraceptive use among teen mothers, by socio-demographic characteristics and by state?

Methods

❑ Vital Statistics / Birth data

- Compiled annually by NCHS from all 50 states and DC
- Includes demographic information, such as age, race/ethnicity, live birth order
- Examined data for births to all females 15-19 years
- Excluded births for which information about birth order was not available

❑ Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)

- Interviews women who delivered a live birth in previous 2-6 months, sample drawn from birth file
- Asks about maternal attitudes and experiences before, during and after pregnancy

Methods - PRAMS (cont.)

- ❑ **15 states and NYC, 2007-2010**
- ❑ **The following questions are asked about postpartum contraception:**
 1. Are you or your husband or partner doing anything now to keep from getting pregnant?
 2. [If yes] What kind of birth control are you using now to keep from getting pregnant?
- ❑ **Contraceptive methods coded as:**
 - Most effective: tubal ligation, vasectomy, implant and IUD
 - Moderately effective: pills, shot, patch and ring
 - Least effective: condom, diaphragm/cervical cap/sponge, rhythm and withdrawal

Results – Vital Statistics

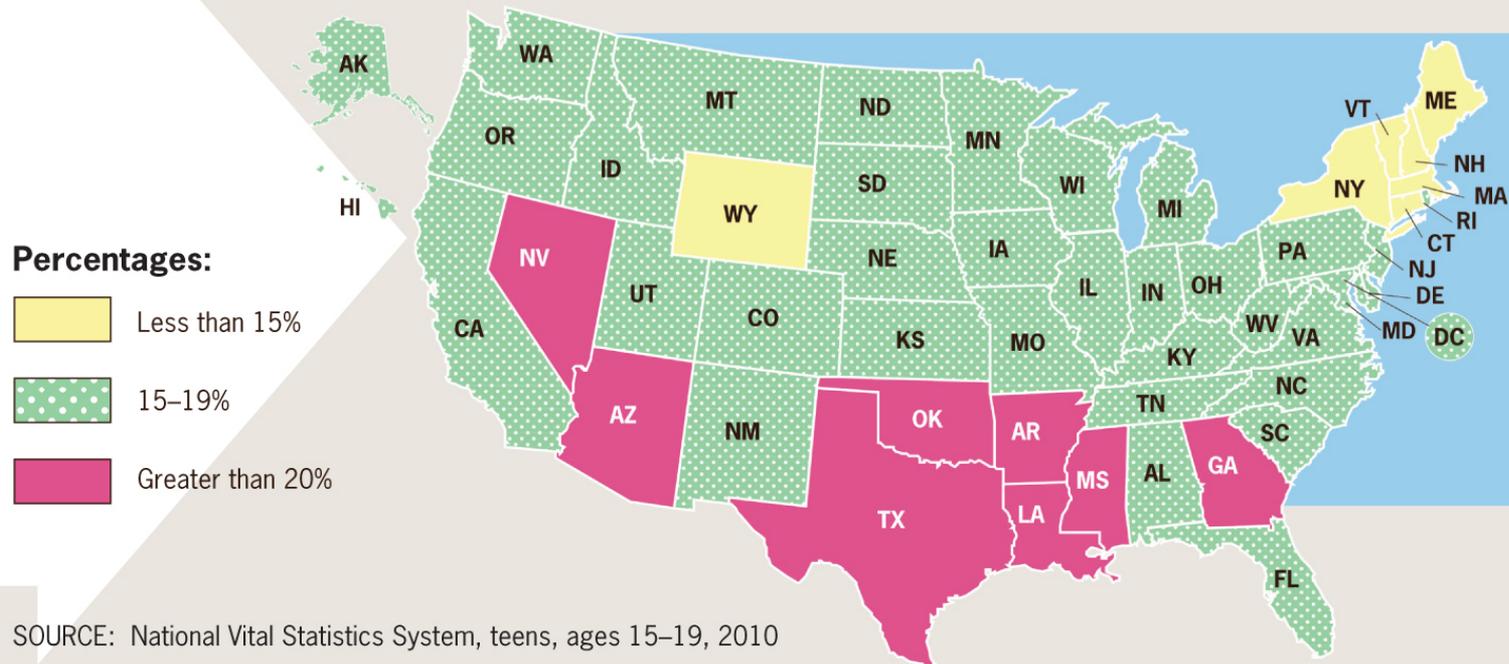
- ❑ In 2010, of 365,000 births to teens ages 15-19, **18.3% were repeat teen births**
 - Of these, 86% were for a second child
 - 15% were for a third to sixth child
- ❑ The percentage of teen births that were repeat declined **6.2% from 2007-2010.**
- ❑ Percentages varied by race/ethnicity:

▪ AI/AN	21.6%
▪ Hispanics	20.9%
▪ Non-Hispanic Black	20.4%
▪ Asian-Pacific Islanders	17.6%
▪ Non-Hispanic White	14.8%



Results – Vital Statistics (cont.)

2. Which states have the highest percentages of repeat teen births?



Results - PRAMS

Among sexually active teen mothers,
90% used postpartum contraception

- 22% used the most effective methods
- 54% used moderately effective methods
- 15% used less effective methods
- 8% used no method of contraception



Postpartum Contraceptive Use, PRAMS, 15 states and NY City, 2007-2010

- **Most effective**
 - Tubal ligation and vasectomy 1%
 - Implant 3%
 - Intrauterine device (IUD) 18%
- **Moderately effective**
 - Pill 29%
 - Shot 21%
 - Patch 2%
 - Ring 2%
- **Less effective**
 - Condom 12%
 - Diaphragm/cap/sponge --
 - Rhythm 1%
 - Withdrawal 2%
- **No method** 9%

Use of the Most Effective Methods of Contraception, by PRAMS Site

State	Most effective methods (sterilization, implant, IUD)
	% (95% CI)
New York (2007, 2008)	7.2 (3.2–15.6)
West Virginia (2007, 2008)	11.2 (8.5–14.6)
New York City (2007)	11.9 (5.1–25.4)
Missouri (2007)	15.5 (9.2–25.0)
South Carolina (2007)	15.5 (8.5–26.7)
Mississippi (2008)	15.8 (10.8–22.6)
Arkansas	17.7 (14.3–21.7)
Michigan	20.2 (16.6–24.4)
Tennessee (2008, 2009)	20.7 (13.9–29.5)
Ohio (2009, 2010)	23.5 (16.6–32.1)
North Carolina (2007, 2008)	24.9 (19.4–31.5)
Nebraska	27.8 (23.2–32.8)
Oregon	33.8 (27.6–40.6)
Rhode Island	36.4 (31.0–42.2)
Utah (2009, 2010)	40.3 (33.8–47.2)
Colorado (2009, 2010)	50.3 (42.0–58.6)

Study Limitations

❑ PRAMS data:

- No information on duration, consistency and correctness of contraceptive use
- Findings may not be generalizable to other states
- Data was aggregated over multiple years and may mask temporal trends
- Some states only had data for 2007 or 2008, and subsequent improvements may have occurred

❑ Data sources examined births rather than pregnancies; repeat pregnancy is likely to be higher than repeat births

Conclusions

- ❑ **1 in 5 births to teens is a repeat birth**
- ❑ **Many teens are taking steps to prevent a repeat pregnancy, but only 22% use the most effective methods of contraception**
- ❑ **Efforts to support pregnant and parenting teens should:**
 - Counsel about birth spacing and provide contraception, including the most effective reversible methods of IUD and implants
 - Link teen parents to home visiting programs
- ❑ **More research is needed to understand:**
 - Reasons for state variability in postpartum use of the most effective contraceptive methods
 - Reasons for lower use of the most effective contraceptive methods among Non-Hispanic blacks



Thank you!

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The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

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