

Priority Area 5 Family Planning

Health Status Objective: Adolescent pregnancy

PHS Agency Assignment: Office of Population Affairs

5.1 Reduce pregnancies among females aged 15 through 17 to no more than 50 per 1,000 adolescents.

	Baseline Year	Baseline	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997p	2000 Target
<u>Pregnancies (per 1,000 females)</u>										
Females aged 10-14	c 1990	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.0	---	---	...
Females aged 15-17	c 1990	80.3	79.8	77.3	76.8	75.5	71.7	---	---	50
<u>Live births (per 1,000 females)</u>										
Females aged 10-14	c 1990	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	...
Females aged 15-17	c 1990	37.5	38.7	37.8	37.8	37.6	36.0	33.8	32.6	...
<u>Abortions (per 1,000 females)</u>										
Females aged 10-14	c 1990	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	---	---	...
Females aged 15-17	c 1990	26.5	24.3	23.1	22.5	21.4	19.9	---	---	...
<u>Fetal losses (per 1,000 females)</u>										
Females aged 10-14	c 1990	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	---	---	...
Females aged 15-17	c 1990	16.2	16.8	16.4	16.5	16.5	15.9	---	---	...

Table continued on next page.

Health Status Objective: Adolescent pregnancy**5.1 Continued.****Special Population Targets**

	Baseline Year	Baseline	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	2000 Target
5.1a Pregnancies (per 1,000 females)										
black adolescent Females aged 15-19a	1990	c 215	215	211	205	195	178	---	---	120
Live births (per 1,000 females)										
black females aged 15-19	1990	c 113	116	112	109	105	96	91	90	...
Abortions (per 1,000 females)										
black females aged 15-19	1990	c 80	77	76	75	70	63	---	---	...
Fetal losses (per 1,000 females)										
black females aged 15-19	1990	c 22	22	22	21	21	19	---	---	...
Pregnancies (per 1,000 females)										
black females aged 15-17a	1990	c 161	160	156	153	146	133	---	---	...
Live births (per 1,000 females)										
black females aged 15-17	1990	c 82	84	81	80	76	70	65	62	...
Abortions (per 1,000 females)										
black females aged 15-17	1990	c 55	53	52	51	48	44	---	---	...
Fetal losses (per 1,000 females)										
black females aged 15-17	1990	c 23	23	23	22	21	19	---	---	...
5.1b Pregnancies (per 1,000)										
Hispanic adolescent females aged 15-19a,b	1990	c 156	165	168	166	167	163	---	---	105
Live births (per 1,000 females)										
hispanic females aged 15-19b	1990	c 100	107	107	107	108	107	102	99	...
Abortions (per 1,000 females)										
hispanic females aged 15-19	1990	c 39	40	43	42	42	39	---	---	...
Fetal losses (per 1,000 females)										
hispanic females aged 15-19	1990	c 17	18	18	18	18	18	---	---	...

aPregnancy rates are calculated from the number of births, fetal losses and abortions.

bExcludes data from States lacking an Hispanic origin item on their birth certificate.

c Baseline has been revised.

p Data are preliminary.

Data Sources: Abortion Provider Survey, Alan Guttmacher Institute; National Vital Statistics System, CDC, NCHS. National Survey of Family Growth, CDC, NCHS. Ventura, SJ; Taffel, SM; Mosher, WD, et al, Trends in Pregnancies and Pregnancy Rates: Estimates for the U.S., 1980-92, Monthly Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 43, No. 11, Supp., Hyattsville, MD: NCHS, 1995.

PHS Agency Assignment: Office of Population Affairs

5.2 Reduce to no more than 30 percent the proportion of all pregnancies that are unintended.

<u>Unintended Pregnancies</u>	<u>Baseline Year</u>	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>2000 Target</u>
Total population 15-44 years	1988	56%	49%	30%
Special Population Targets				
5.2a Black females	1988	78%	72% ^a	40%
5.2b Hispanic females	1988	55%	48%	30%

^aNon-Hispanic black females.

Note: Estimates are for pregnancies in the last 5 years, adjusted for underreporting of abortion.

Data Sources: National Survey of Family Growth, CDC, NCHS.

Health Status Objective: Infertility

PHS Agency Assignment: Office of Population Affairs

5.3 Reduce the prevalence of infertility to no more than 6.5 percent.

<u>Prevalence of Infertility</u>	<u>Baseline Year</u>	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>2000 Target</u>
Married couples with wives aged 15 through 44	1988	7.9%	7.1%	6.5%
Special Population Targets				
5.3a Black married couples	1988	12.1%	10.5% ^a	9%
5.3b Hispanic married couples	1988	12.4%	7.0%	9%

^aNon-Hispanic Black women.

Note: Infertility is the failure of couples to conceive after 12 months of intercourse without contraception.

Data Source: National Survey of Family Growth, CDC, NCHS.

Risk Reduction Objective: Adolescent postponement of sexual intercourse

PHS Agency Assignment: Office of Population Affairs

**5.4
(18.3)
(19.9)** **Reduce the proportion of adolescents who have engaged in sexual intercourse to no more than 15 percent by age 15 and no more than 40 percent by age 17.**

<u>Adolescents who ever engaged in sexual intercourse</u>	<u>Baseline Year</u>	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>2000 Target</u>
Adolescents 15 years								
All females	1988	27%	---	---	---	22%	---	15%
In-school females	...	---	35%	36%	37%	38%	44%	...
All males	1988	33%	---	---	---	27%	---	15%
In-school males	...	---	48%	44%	45%	42%	42%	...
a. All black males	1988	69%	---	---	---	58%	---	15%
In-school non-Hispanic black males	...	---	---	79%	82%	77%	75%	...
Adolescents 17 years								
All females	1988	50%	---	---	---	51%	---	40%
In-school females	...	---	62%	66%	66%	67%	62%	...
All males	1988	66%	---	---	---	---	---	40%
In-school males	...	---	73%	68%	68%	65%	60%	...
b. All black males	1988	90%	---	---	---	---	---	40%
In-school non-Hispanic black males	...	---	---	90%	92%	88%	85%	...
c. All black females 15-17 years	1988	66%	---	---	---	a48%	---	40%
In-school non-Hispanic black females	...	---	---	84%	80%	75%	73%	...

aData are for non-Hispanic black females.

Data Sources: Baseline and update for all females and all black females - National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG), CDC, NCHS.
 Data for in-school females - National School-based Youth Risk Behavior Survey, CDC, NCCDPHP (1990). Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), CDC, NCCDPHP (1991, 1993, 1995, 1997).
 Baseline and update for all males and all black males - National Survey of Adolescent Males (NSAM), NIH, NICHD.
 Data for in-school males and in-school black males - National School-based Youth Risk Behavior Survey, CDC, NCCDPHP (1990), Youth Risk Behavior Survey, CDC, NCCDPHP (1991, 1993, 1995, 1997).

Risk Reduction Objective: Adolescent abstinence from sexual activity

PHS Agency Assignment: Office of Population Affairs

5.5 **Increase to at least 40 percent the proportion of ever sexually active adolescents aged 17 and younger who have not had sexual intercourse**
(18.15) **for the previous 3 months.**
(19.16)

Adolescent abstinence from sexual intercourse for previous 3 months among adolescents who have ever engaged in sexual intercourse	Baseline		1990	1991	1993	1995	1997	2000 Target
	Year	Baseline						
All sexually experienced females 15-17 years	1988	24%	---	---	---	27%	---	40%
In-school sexually experienced females 15-17 years	...	---	24% ^a	25% ^a	25% ^a	23% ^a	23% ^a	...
All sexually experienced males 15-17 years	1988	33%	---	---	---	37%	---	40%
In-school sexually experienced males 15-17 years	...	---	30% ^a	36% ^a	33% ^a	34% ^a	32% ^a	...

aYRBS data represent percentage of high school students who had ever had sexual intercourse, who did not have sexual intercourse during the preceding three months. Age is reported at the time of interview.

Data Sources: Baseline and updates for all females: National Survey of Family Growth, CDC, NCHS;
 Baseline for all males: National Survey of Adolescent Males, NIH, NICHD;
 Data for In-school males and females: For 1990, National School-based Youth Risk Behavior Survey, CDC, NCCDPHP.
 For 1991-97, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, CDC, NCCDPHP.

PHS Agency Assignment: Office of Population Affairs

5.6 Increase to at least 90 percent the proportion of sexually active, unmarried people aged 15 through 24 who use contraception, especially combined contraception that both effectively prevents pregnancy and provides barrier protection against disease.

Contraception use by sexually active adolescents	Baseline Year	Baseline	1990	1991	1993	1995	1997	2000 Target
Females								
First intercourse (All females 15-19)	1988	65% ^a	---	---	---	76%	---	90%
Recent intercourse (All females 15-19)	1988	78%	---	---	---	p/84%	---	90%
Recent intercourse (In-school females 15-17)	...	---	78%	81%	83%	83%	85%	...
Oral contraceptive and the condom at most recent intercourse (All females 15-19)	1988	2%	---	---	---	8%	---	90%
Males								
Contraception use at most recent intercourse (All males 15-19)	1990	78%	...	---	---	79%	---	90%
Contraception use at most recent intercourse (In-school males 15-17)	...	---	---	83%	84%	85%	81%	...
Birth control pills and condoms at most recent intercourse (In-school 15-17)	1990	2.0% ^a	...	3.3%	2.9%	3.6%	4.8%	90%
Condom and pill at last intercourse (All males 17-19)	1988	15%	---	---	---	16.0%	---	90%
Condom and pill use at last intercourse (In-school males 17 and older)	...	---	14%	---	---	---	5%	...

^aBaseline has been revised. Original baseline showed 2.3% for all high school male students; this objective is being tracked for male high school students 15-17 years of age.
^pData are preliminary.

Data Sources: All females - National Survey of Family Growth, CDC, NCHS; All males - National Survey of Adolescent Males, NIH, NICHD.
 In-school males and females: National School-based Youth Risk Behavior Survey (1990), CDC, NCCDPHP; Youth Risk Behavior Survey (1991, 1993, 1995, 1997).

Risk Reduction Objective: Effective family planning

PHS Agency Assignment: Office of Population Affairs

5.7 Increase the effectiveness with which family planning methods are used, as measured by a decrease to no more than 7 percent in the proportion of women experiencing pregnancy despite use of a contraceptive method.

<u>Effective family planning</u>	Baseline Year	<u>Baseline</u>	2000 Target
Contraceptive failure rate	1988	14%	7%
<u>Percent who become pregnant in last year</u>			
5.7a Black females	1988	18%	8%
5.7b Hispanic females	1988	16%	8%

Data Sources: Original baseline: Jones, EF and Forrest, JD., "Contraceptive failure rates based on the 1988 NSFG", Family Planning Perspectives, 24(1), 12-19, 1992.
Updates: National Survey of Family Growth, CDC, NCHS.

Services and Protection Objective: Family discussion of human sexuality

PHS Agency Assignment: Office of Population Affairs

5.8 Increase to at least 85 percent the proportion of people aged 10 through 18 who have discussed human sexuality, including correct anatomical names, sexual abuse, and values surrounding sexuality, with their parents and/or have received information through another parentally endorsed source, such as youth, school, or religious programs.

Discussion of human sexuality	Baseline Year	Baseline	1994	1995	2000 Target
Persons ages 13-18 who have discussed sexuality with parents	1986	66%	73% ^a	80% ^b	85%
Persons ages 10-17 who have discussed sexuality with parents, church, or school	...	---	89% ^c	98% ^d	...

^aData are from the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) and represent the proportion of people ages 10-17 who had discussed human sexuality with parents. Proportions for school and church were 76% and 32% respectively.

^b1995 NSFG data for women ages 18-19 who discussed (before they were 18) with a parent how pregnancy occurs, birth control methods, or sexually transmitted diseases.

^cData are from National Health Interview Survey and represent the proportion of people ages 10-17 who had discussed human sexuality with parents, or in church or school.

^d1995 NSFG data for women ages 18-19 who discussed (before they were 18) with a parent how pregnancy occurs, birth control methods, or sexually transmitted disease or had sex education on birth control methods, sexually transmitted diseases, safe sex, or abstinence.

Note: While not providing population data, the School Health Policies and Programs Survey (SHPPS), reported that 80 percent of middle/junior high and senior high schools include human sexuality in a required course. However, only 3.2 percent of middle/junior high and senior high schools have quality school health education which include the topic. 48.9 percent of States require human sexuality to be taught in at least one grade level. 76 percent of school districts require human sexuality instruction in at least one grade level.

Data Sources: Baseline - Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc., 1986. Update: National Survey of Family Growth, CDC, NCHS; National Survey of Adolescent Males, NIH, NICHD (Future); National Health Interview Survey, Supplement, CDC, NCHS.

Services and Protection Objective: Counseling about adoption

PHS Agency Assignment: Office of Population Affairs

5.9 Increase to at least 90 percent the proportion of family planning counselors who offer, accurate information about all options including prenatal care and delivery, infant care, foster care, or adoption and pregnancies termination to their patients with unintended pregnancies.

<u>Pregnancy counselors providing adoption information</u>	Baseline	Year	Baseline	2000	Target
Unmarried patients with unintended pregnancies	1984		60%		90%

Data Source: Baseline - Mech, E.B. "Orientation of Pregnancy Counselors Toward Adoption". Unpublished Study for the Office of Adolescent Pregnancy, Programs, PHS, HHS, 1984.

Services and Protection Objective: Age-appropriate preconception counseling by clinicians

PHS Agency Assignment: Office of Population Affairs

5.10 (14.12)	Increase to at least 60 percent the proportion of primary care providers who provide age-appropriate preconception care and counseling.
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Age-appropriate preconception care and counseling	Baseline Year	Baseline	1997-98	2000 Target
<u>Percent of clinicians routinely providing service to 81-100% of patients</u>	...	---	---	60%
<u>Inquiry about family planning</u> (females, childbearing ages)				
Pediatricians	1992	18%	---	60%
Nurses Practitioners	1992	53%	42%	60%
Obstetrician/Gynecologists	1992	48%	---	60%
Internists	1992	24%	---	60%
Family Physicians	1992	28%	---	60%
<u>Counseling about family planning</u>				
Pediatricians	1992	36%	---	60%
Nurses Practitioners	1992	53%	40%	60%
Obstetrician/Gynecologists	1992	65%	---	60%
Internists	1992	26%	---	60%
Family Physicians	1992	36%	---	60%

Note: Primary Care Providers include pediatricians, physicians, nurse, practitioners, obstetricians, gynecologists and physician assistants. Response rates to the Primary Care Provider Surveys were: Family Physicians 50%, Nurse Practitioners 70%, Obstetrician/Gynecologists 71% and Pediatricians 80%. Data on assessment/inquiry represent the proportion of providers who queried 81-100% of their patients. Data on counseling/treatment /referral represent the proportion of providers who delivered these services to 81-100% of their clients who need the particular intervention.

Data Source: Baseline: Primary Care Provider Surveys, OPHS, ODPHP Update: Prevention in Primary Care Study, ACPM

Services and Protection Objective: Clinic services of HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases

PHS Agency Assignment: National Center for Prevention Services

5.11 (18.13) (19.11) Increase to at least 50 percent the proportion of family planning clinics, maternal and child health clinics, sexually transmitted disease clinics, tuberculosis clinics, drug treatment centers, and primary care clinics that provide onsite primary prevention and provide or refer for secondary prevention services for HIV infection and bacterial sexually transmitted diseases (gonorrhea, syphilis and chlamydia) to high risk individuals and their sex or needle-sharing partners.

Clinic services for HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases	Baseline Year	Baseline	1990	1994	2000 Target
Family planning clinics	1989	40%	---	---	50%
<u>Title X Funded Family Planning Clinics</u>					
STD testing (excluding HIV)	...	---	---	95%	
STD counseling (excluding HIV)	...	---	---	98%	
STD treatment (excluding HIV)	...	---	---	93%	
<u>Condition</u>					
<u>Gonorrhea</u>					
Client testing/a	...	---	97%	---	
Client treatment	...	---	82%	---	
Partner notification /b	...	---	23%	---	
Partner testing	...	---	60%	---	
Partner treatment	...	---	62%	---	
<u>Syphilis</u>					
Client testing /a	...	---	86%	---	
Client treatment	...	---	48%	---	
Partner notification /b	...	---	29%	---	
Partner testing	...	---	57%	---	
Partner treatment	...	---	40%	---	
<u>Chlamydia</u>					
Client testing /a	...	---	66%	---	
Client treatment	...	---	73%	---	
Partner notification /b	...	---	15%	---	
Partner testing	...	---	29%	---	
Partner treatment	...	---	50%	---	
<u>HIV</u>					
Client Pretest Counseling	...	---	66%	82%	
Client Testing	...	---	60%	74%	

aIncludes testing at initial visit, at annual visit, or if symptomatic.
 b By family planning clinic staff via telephone or mail.

Data Sources: Baseline: State Family Planning Directors.
 1990 Updates: National Questionnaire on Provision of STD and HIV Services by Family Planning Clinics, PHS, OPA.
 1994 Updates: The Urban Institute. Family Planning Clinics: Current Status and Recent Changes in Services, Clients, Staffing, and Income Sources. March 1994.

Services and Protection Objective: Unintended pregnancy who use contraception

PHS Agency Assignment: Office of Population Affairs

5.12 Increase to at least 95 percent the proportion of all females 15 through 44 at risk of unintended pregnancy who use contraception.

Percent using contraception among females aged 15-44 at risk of unintended pregnancy	Baseline Year	Baseline	1988	1995	2000 Target
All females 15-44	1982	88.2%	90.1%	92.5%	95%
5.12a Black females	1982	78.9%	84.7%	89.9% ^a	95%
5.12b Females with income less than 100 percent of poverty	1982	79.6%	80.2%	92.1%	95%
5.12c Females aged 15-19 under 200 percent poverty	1982	67.4%	74.9%	84.8%	95%

^aNon-Hispanic black women.

Data Sources: Forrest, JD and Sing, S. "The Sexual and Reproductive Behavior of American Women, 1982-88, Family Planning Perspectives 22(5): 206-14. 1990. Also unpublished tabulation of the 1982, 1988, and 1995. National Survey of Family Growth, CDC, NCHS; Abma, JC, et al., Fertility, Family Planning and Women's Health: New data from the 1995 National Survey of Family Growth, Vital and Health Statistics, 1997, Series 23, No 19.