

## Estimated Pregnancy Rates by Outcome for the United States, 1990–2004

by Stephanie J. Ventura, M.A.; Joyce C. Abma, Ph.D.; William D. Mosher, Ph.D.,  
Division of Vital Statistics; and Stanley K. Henshaw, Ph.D., The Guttmacher Institute

### Abstract

**Objectives**—This report presents detailed pregnancy rates for 1990–2004, updating a national series of rates extending since 1976. Data from the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) are used to interpret trends in teenage pregnancy and in total pregnancy and fertility rates.

**Methods**—Tabular and graphical data on pregnancy rates by age, race and Hispanic origin, and by marital status are presented and described. Birth data are from the birth registration system for all births registered in the United States and reported by state health departments to the National Center for Health Statistics; abortion data are from the Guttmacher Institute and the National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; and fetal loss estimates are from pregnancy history information collected by the NSFG.

**Results**—In 2004 an estimated 6,390,000 pregnancies resulted in 4.11 million live births, 1.22 million induced abortions, and 1.06 million fetal losses. The estimated pregnancy rate for 2004 was 103.0; the rate varied little between 1995 and 2004. The teenage pregnancy rate dropped 38 percent during 1990–2004, reaching an historic low of 72.2 pregnancies per 1,000 women aged 15–19 years. Rates for younger teenagers declined relatively more than for older teenagers.

**Keywords:** pregnancy rates • teenage pregnancy • birth • sexual activity • contraception

### Introduction

An estimated 6,390,000 pregnancies ended in 2004, about 6 percent fewer than the 1990 peak (6,786,000). The 2004 total included 4.11 million live births, 1.22 million induced abortions, and 1.06 million fetal losses. The estimated pregnancy rate for U.S. women was 103.0 pregnancies per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years. The overall rate has ranged from 102 to 104 pregnancies per 1,000 since 1995 ([Tables 1](#) and [2](#)) (1).

This report presents revised pregnancy rates for 1990–2000 and new rates for 2001–2004. Rates for ages 15–19 years only, for 1990 through 2002, were published previously (2) and are updated in this report with new estimates for abortions. For this report, pregnancy and fetal loss rates for the 1990s and 2000 have been revised using pregnancy history information compiled primarily from the 1995 and 2002 National Surveys of Family Growth, conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). Combining data from these surveys yields more stable estimates of fetal losses than estimates based on a single survey. The revisions are discussed in the "Methods" and "Technical Notes" sections of this report. Rates are presented by pregnancy outcome, by age, race, and Hispanic origin, and by marital status, race, and Hispanic origin. The data in this report for 1990–2004, together with previously published pregnancy rates for earlier years, provide a consistent series of rates for the United States for 1976–2004 (1). Following the descriptive presentation of the findings is a section on "Selected Factors Underlying Pregnancy Rates," which includes factors related to teenage pregnancy patterns and the intendedness of births for women of all ages and a brief discussion of the findings.

### Acknowledgments

This report was prepared in the Division of Vital Statistics under the general direction of Charles J. Rothwell, Director, Division of Vital Statistics (DVS). The authors gratefully acknowledge the advice of Lester R. Curtin, NCHS, on the methodology for preparing the fetal loss estimates. Thomas D. Dunn, Systems Programming, and Statistical Resources Branch, DVS, reviewed the text, and Yashodhara Patel, CDC/NIOSH/DSHEFS, and Thomas D. Dunn reviewed the statistical tables. This report was edited by Gail V. Johnson, CDC/CCHIS/NCHM/Division of Creative Services, Writer-Editor Services Branch, typeset by Jacqueline M. Davis, CDC/CCHIS/NCHM/Division of Creative Services, and graphics produced by Michael Jones, CDC/CCHIS/NCHM/Division of Creative Services, Nova Contractor.

## Methods

Details of sources and methods of estimation are presented in the “[Technical Notes](#).” Briefly, the statistics for live births are based on complete counts of births provided by every state to NCHS through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program of the National Vital Statistics System (3).

Estimates of induced abortions are from abortion surveillance information collected from most states by CDC’s National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (NCCDPHP); these estimates are adjusted to national totals by the Guttmacher Institute (4,5). The CDC’s NCCDPHP collects information on the characteristics of women who obtain abortions based on information reported by 46 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia. The Guttmacher Institute’s *national* totals are distributed by these characteristics, including age, race, Hispanic origin, and marital status according to CDC/NCCDPHP’s tabulations, adjusted for year-to-year changes in the states that report comparable data. As noted earlier, the estimates of abortions for 2001–2002 for teenagers shown in this report have been revised slightly from those previously published using updated abortion information from the Guttmacher Institute’s Abortion Provider Surveys (5); see “[Technical Notes](#).”

Estimates of fetal losses are derived from the pregnancy history data collected by the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG), conducted by CDC’s NCHS (6). The most recent NSFG data used for these estimates are from the surveys conducted in 1995 and 2002. Fetal loss estimates for adults aged 20–44 years are based on the proportions of pregnancies (live births plus fetal losses) during the previous 5 years that ended in fetal loss from the 1995 NSFG and during the previous 8 years from the 2002 NSFG. These proportions are applied to the actual numbers of live births in each population subgroup (by age and race) for each year to yield estimates of fetal losses that are summed to a national total.

Fetal loss estimates for teenagers (under 20 years) are based on Cycles 3 through 6 of the NSFG (conducted in 1982, 1988, 1995, and 2002). Data from the last four NSFG cycles have been combined in this way to provide statistical reliability because of small numbers of pregnancies to teenagers in the NSFG samples. The estimates for 1990–2000 in this report have been revised to incorporate the combined fetal loss estimates from Cycles 3 through 6 of the NSFG; previously published estimates used data from Cycle 5 only for both adult and teenage fetal loss estimates (1). The procedures for compiling these revised estimates are described in detail in the “[Technical Notes](#).”

The fetal loss figures are estimates and variations reflect in part the extent to which pregnancies are recognized, especially at very early gestation periods. Nonetheless, the NSFG data are preferable to vital statistics reports of fetal losses, because vital statistics data are generally limited to losses occurring at gestations of 20 weeks or more, whereas NSFG data include all gestations. The vast majority of fetal losses occur early in pregnancy before the reporting requirements for fetal losses are in effect. Even fetal losses of 20 weeks or more are underreported in vital statistics data (7).

Data on the three pregnancy outcomes vary in recency. Final birth data for 2005 and preliminary birth data for 2006 are available and are noted in this report (8). National estimates of induced abortions are available through 2004 (4,5).

The population denominators used for all rates in this report are consistent with the 2000 census (9,10). The denominators are available on the Internet at:

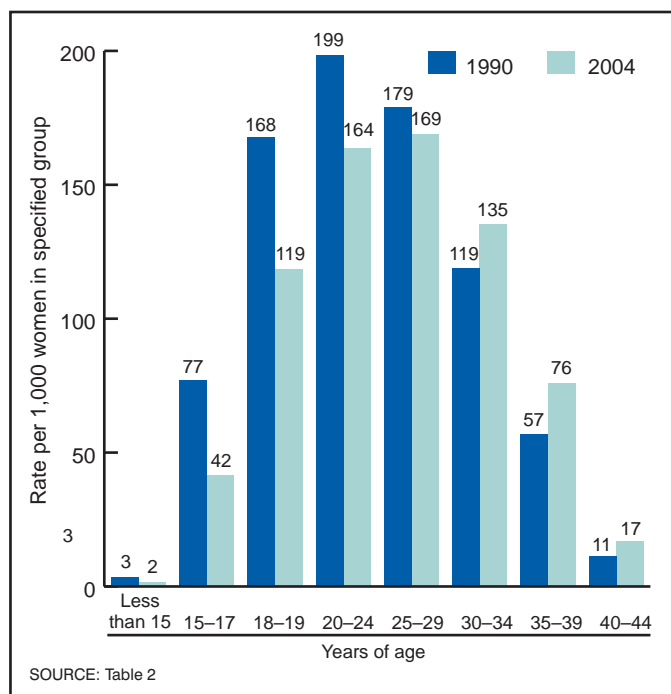
<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/popbridge/popbridge.htm>.

Data in this report are generally shown for three major population groups: non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, and Hispanic women. Data by marital status are shown for all black women, regardless of Hispanic origin, because the necessary population estimates for non-Hispanic black women are not available. Tabular data are shown in [Tables 1–5](#) and [Tables A and B](#) and illustrated in [Figures 1–15](#).

## Results

### Pregnancy rates remained highest for women in their twenties

- Women aged 25–29 years had the highest pregnancy rate, at 169 per 1,000 in 2004, closely followed by women aged 20–24 years, 164 per 1,000. Rates by age are illustrated in [Figures 1 and 2](#) and shown in [Table 2](#). About one in six women in their twenties were pregnant in 2004.
- Pregnancy rates for women aged 30–34 years and older teenagers 18–19 years were successively lower, 135 and 119 per 1,000, respectively.
- The pregnancy rate for young teenagers 15–17 years was 42 per 1,000 while the rate for women aged 35–39 years was 76.



**Figure 1. Pregnancy rates by age of woman: United States, 1990 and 2004**

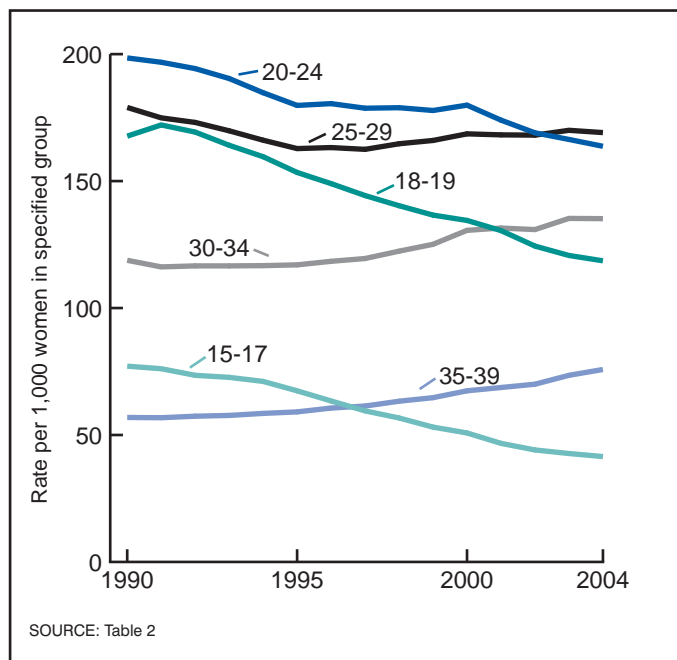


Figure 2. Pregnancy rates by age: United States, 1990–2004

### In recent years, pregnancy rates fell steadily for teenagers and women in their early twenties; rates for women in their late twenties stabilized, and rates for older women rose

- The overall pregnancy rate for U.S. women 15–44 years of age fell fairly steadily from 1990 until 1997 and has changed relatively little since (Table 2).
- Pregnancy rates for teenagers and women in their early twenties generally fell through the entire period 1990–2004. Rates for women in their late twenties declined through 1995 and have since generally risen slightly. Rates for women in their thirties and older have been increasing since 1991. Trends in rates by age are illustrated in Figure 2.

### Fertility rates rose slowly since the mid-1990s while abortion rates declined steadily through 2004

- The fertility (birth) rate for U.S. women has gradually increased since 1997 (except for a slight decline during 2000–2002) to 66.3 in 2004 (and to 68.5 in 2006 according to preliminary data, not shown) (Table 2) (8). This follows a period that had been marked by decline from 1990 to 1997, from 70.9 to 63.6 per 1,000.
- The induced abortion rate fell from 27.4 per 1,000 women in 1990 to 21.3 in 2000, a 22-percent decline. This rate has continued to decline through 2004, to 19.7.
- The fetal loss rate has changed little. The rate in 2004 was 17.0 per 1,000.
- Since 1990, the percentage of pregnancies ending in induced abortion declined from 24 percent (1) to 19 percent in 2004. Patterns by pregnancy outcome are illustrated in Figure 3 (Table 3). Just over 6 in 10 pregnancies in 2004 ended in a live

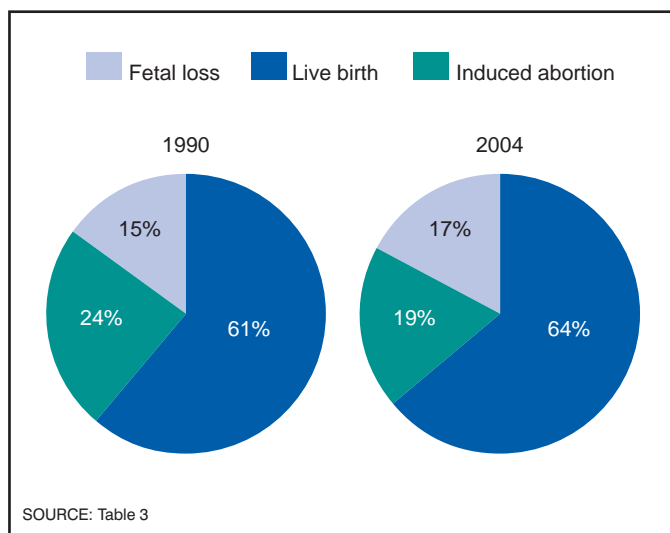


Figure 3. Percentage of pregnancies by outcome: United States, 1990 and 2004

birth, 1 in 5 in an induced abortion, and about 1 in 6, in a fetal loss (see Figures 3 and 4 for 2004 pregnancy outcome data by race and Hispanic origin).

### Large differences persist in pregnancy rates by age, race, and Hispanic origin

- Pregnancy rates for non-Hispanic black and Hispanic women in 2004 were fairly similar, 139.3 and 145.7 per 1,000, respectively, each about two-thirds higher than the rate for non-Hispanic white women, 84.3. Variations in rates by age are shown in Figure 5 (Table 2).
- Pregnancy rates by race and Hispanic origin differ most for women under age 30 years.
  - The rates for women aged 18–19 years in 2004 ranged from 79.3 per 1,000 for non-Hispanic white women to 202.9 for non-Hispanic black women and 210.0 for Hispanic women. This means that about 1 in 5 non-Hispanic black and Hispanic women 18–19 years had a pregnancy that ended in 2004 compared with about 1 in 12 non-Hispanic white teenagers.
  - The rates for women in their early twenties in 2004 ranged from 122.8 per 1,000 for non-Hispanic white women to 244.8 for Hispanic women and 259.0 for non-Hispanic black women. Put another way, about one in four non-Hispanic black and Hispanic women aged 20–24 years had a pregnancy that ended in 2004 compared with one in eight non-Hispanic white women.
  - Rates by race and Hispanic origin in 2004 differed slightly less for women aged 25–29 years, ranging from 148.9 for non-Hispanic white women to 206.3 for Hispanic women and 211.5 for non-Hispanic black women.
- At ages 30–34 years, rates in 2004 were fairly similar: 128.4 for non-Hispanic white women, 141.1 for non-Hispanic black women, and 148.4 for Hispanic women. Rates also varied little for women aged 35–39 years.

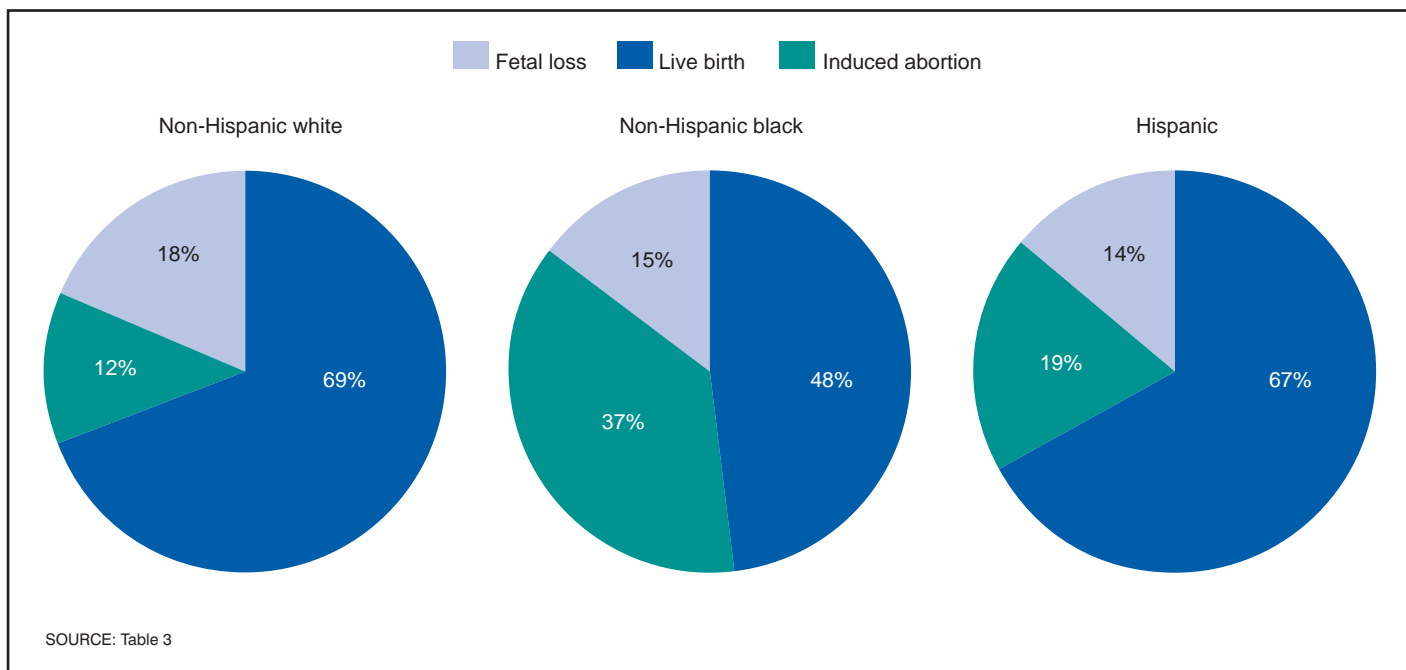


Figure 4. Percentage of pregnancies by outcome and race and Hispanic origin: United States, 2004

### Pregnancy rates declined for teenagers through 2004 reaching historic lows

- Pregnancy rates declined steadily for teenagers from 1990 to 2004, by 38 percent overall; the rate fell from its historic peak in 1990, 116.8 per 1,000 aged 15–19 years, to 72.2 in 2004 (Table 2). Trends by age are shown in Figures 1, 2, 6, and 7. The 2004 pregnancy rate for teenagers was the lowest ever reported since this series of pregnancy estimates began in 1976 (1).

- The rate for young teenagers 15–17 years dropped steeply, by 46 percent, from 77.1 per 1,000 in 1990 to 41.5 in 2004. The rate for older teenagers fell as well, by 29 percent beginning in 1991, from 167.7 to 118.6. The 2004 rates for each of these age groups were also lower than for any year during the 1976–2004 period (Figures 6 and 7).
- Pregnancy rates dropped for teenagers in all population sub-groups. Overall, pregnancy rates for black and white non-Hispanic teenagers declined 45 and 48 percent, respectively, with much

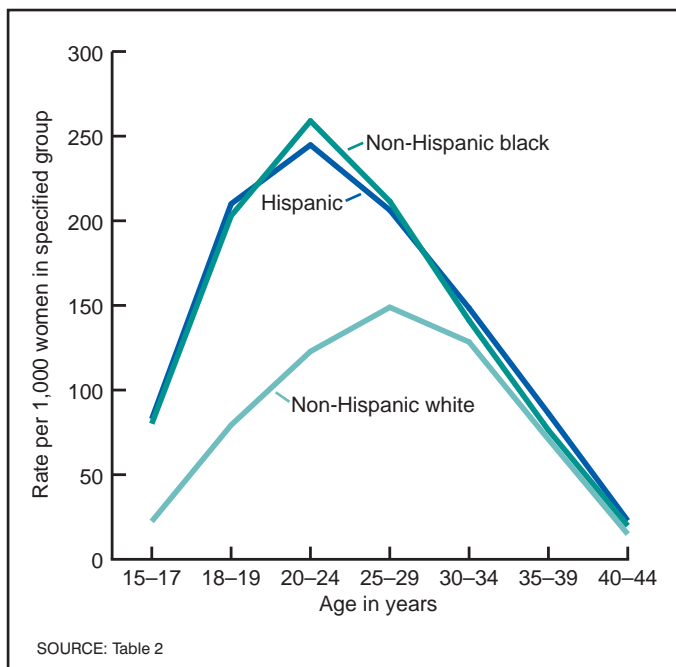


Figure 5. Pregnancy rates by age, race, and Hispanic origin of woman: United States, 2004

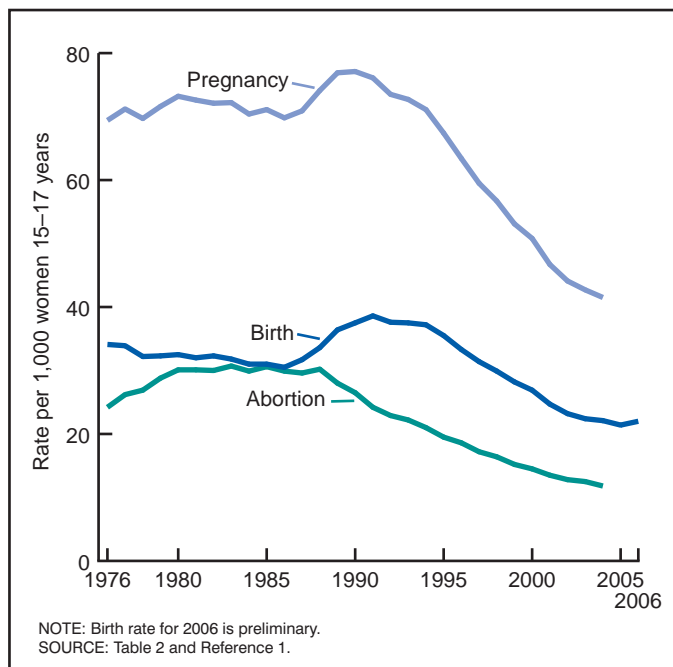
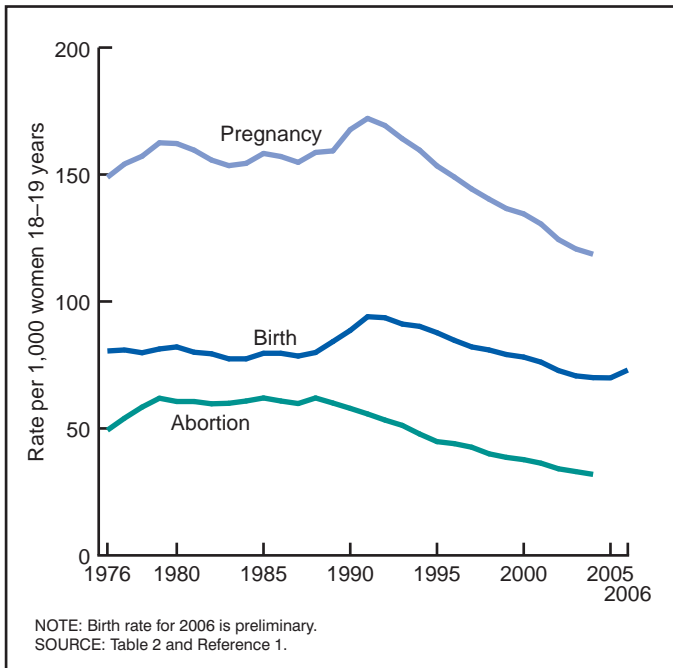


Figure 6. Pregnancy, birth, and abortion rates for teenagers 15–17 years: United States



**Figure 7. Pregnancy, birth, and abortion rates for teenagers 18–19 years: United States**

larger declines for younger than for older teenagers. The rates for Hispanic teenagers began to decline after 1992; the overall teenage pregnancy rate for this group fell about 24 percent during 1992–2004 (Table 2).

- Rates for black and white non-Hispanic teenagers 15–17 years fell over 50 percent each, while the rates for those aged 18–19 years dropped more than one-third.
- The rate for Hispanic teenagers 15–17 years fell 31 percent from its 1992 peak to 2003 and has been stable since. The rate for Hispanic teenagers 18–19 years dropped 18 percent through 2003 and then increased slightly in 2004.

**Declines in teenage pregnancy rates are reflected in reductions in both births and abortions**

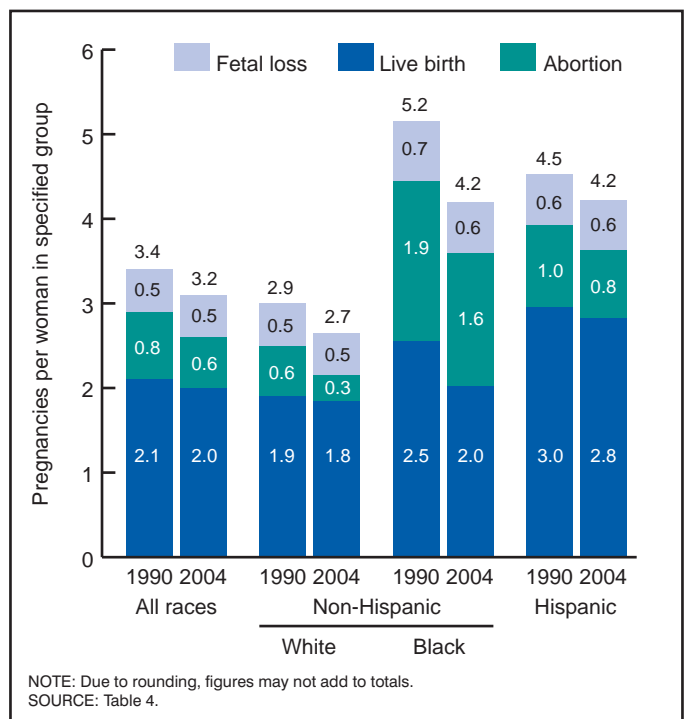
- Teenage birth rates fell one-third from the 1991 peak (61.8 per 1,000) through 2004 (41.1) (Table 2), and continued to decline through 2005 (by 35 percent to 40.5) (11). The birth rate increased 3 percent between 2005 and 2006 (41.9), interrupting the long-term decline (data not shown) (8,11).
- Abortion rates for teenagers dropped by one-half from 1990 through 2004, from 40.3 to 19.8 per 1,000.
- Birth and abortion rates fell for non-Hispanic white and black teenagers and for Hispanic teenagers through 2004. The declines in birth and abortion rates during 1990–2004 were 37 and 65 percent, respectively, for white teenagers; 46 percent and 43 percent for black teenagers; and 18 percent and 31 percent for Hispanic teenagers. After generally continuing to decline through 2005, birth rates for each population subgroup increased in 2006 (8).

**Pregnancy outcomes vary by age**

- Overall, 64 percent of pregnancies in 2004 ended in live birth, 19 percent in induced abortion, and 17 percent in fetal loss (Table 3). Data for 1990 and 2004 are shown in Figure 3.
- Pregnancies among teenagers 15–19 years and women in their early twenties are more than twice as likely to end in live birth (57–62 percent) as in abortion (24–27 percent).
- Pregnancies among women aged 25 years and older are more than four times as likely to end in live birth (67 percent) as in abortion (15 percent) (data not shown).

**Total pregnancy rates—the number of pregnancies per woman that would occur in a lifetime at current age-specific rates—declined during 1990–2004**

- Non-Hispanic white women average about 2.7 lifetime pregnancies per woman, compared with 4.2 pregnancies per woman for non-Hispanic black and Hispanic women (Table 4). Rates for 1990 and 2004 are shown in Figure 8). The total pregnancy rate (TPR) is the sum of the pregnancy rates by age multiplied by 5 and divided by 1,000. It is analogous to the total fertility rate (TFR), which is the sum of the age-specific birth rates for a given year. See “Technical Notes” for more information.
- The declines in the TPR by race and Hispanic origin between 1990 and 2004 ranged from 7 to 9 percent (for Hispanic women and non-Hispanic white women) to 19 percent for non-Hispanic black women. These declines generally are reflected in reductions in induced abortion rates and, for non-Hispanic black and Hispanic women, declines in birth rates.



**Figure 8. Total pregnancy rates by outcome by race and Hispanic origin: United States, 1990 and 2004**

- Declines in total pregnancy rates reflect, in part, large reductions in pregnancy rates for women in age groups 15–24 years between 1990 and 2004 (Table 2). These trends are illustrated in Figure 9.

### Pregnancy rates for married and unmarried women declined during the 1990s

- The pregnancy rate for *married* women declined 12 percent from 1990 (127 per 1,000 married women aged 15–44 years) through 1996–1997 (112 per 1,000). From 1997 to 2000 the rate increased about 5 percent to 118 and varied little through 2004 (117.0 in 2004) (Table 5). (Rates for selected years are illustrated in Figure 10 and patterns by race and Hispanic origin for 2004 are shown in Figure 11.)
- The pregnancy rate for *unmarried* women declined continuously from 1990 to 1999, falling 13 percent, to 89.5 per 1,000 in 1999. The rate changed little through 2004 (89.7 per 1,000 in 2004) (Table 5) (Rates for selected years are illustrated in Figures 12 and 13 for selected years).
- The birth rate for married women declined 12 percent from 1990 to 1996, changed little during 1997–1999 and gradually rose 3 percent between 1999 and 2004 (87.6). (The marital birth rate was essentially unchanged in 2006, according to unpublished preliminary data (88.0)). The abortion rate for married women fell 34 percent between 1990 and 2004 (Table 5).
- Among unmarried women, the birth rate varied little from 1990 to 2002 except for an upward tick in 1994; the rate rose 5 percent from 2002 to 2004 (46.1 per 1,000) (Table 5). (The nonmarital birth rate jumped about 10 percent from 2004 to 2006 (50.6 in 2006) according to preliminary data) (8).

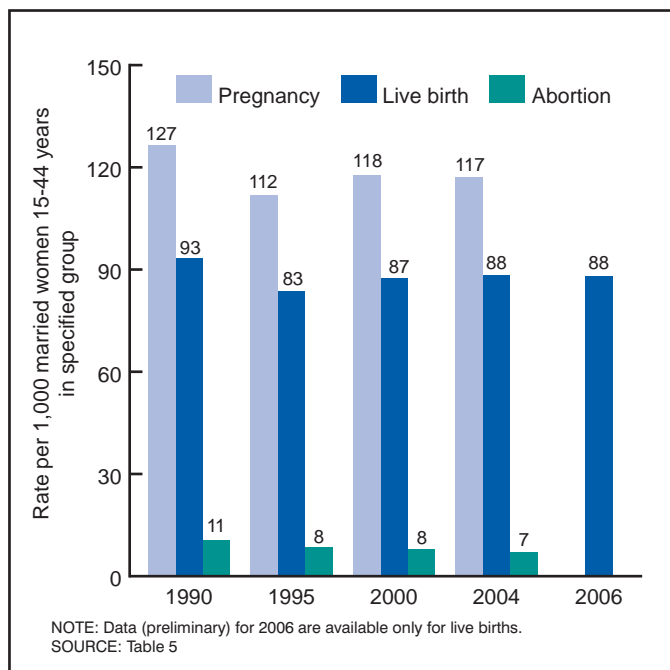


Figure 10. Pregnancy, birth, and abortion rates for married women: United States, selected years, 1990–2006

- The abortion rate for unmarried women dropped 34 percent during the 1990s through 2004. The rate in 2004 was 31.7 (Table 5 and Figure 12).
- The birth rate for unmarried non-Hispanic white women changed little from 1994 to 2004 (Rates for this group are not available prior

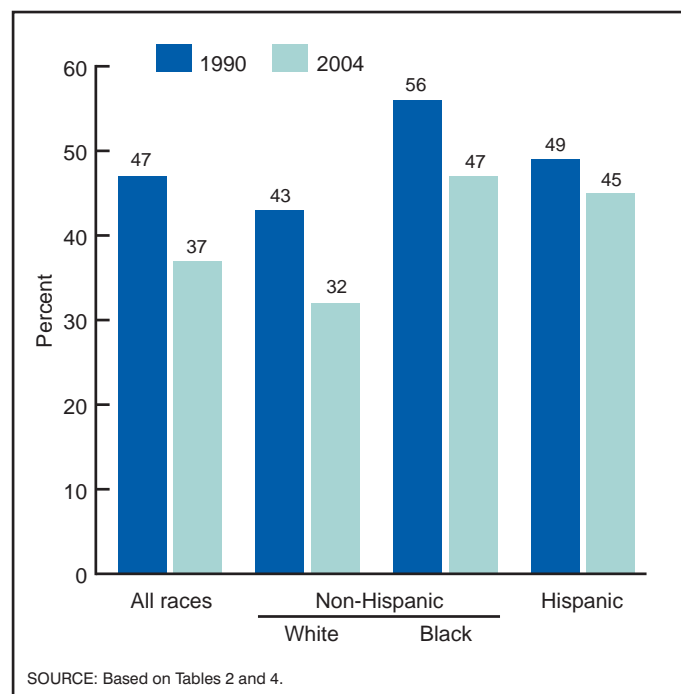


Figure 9. Percentage of total pregnancy rate accounted for by women under 25 years, by race and Hispanic origin: United States, 1990 and 2004

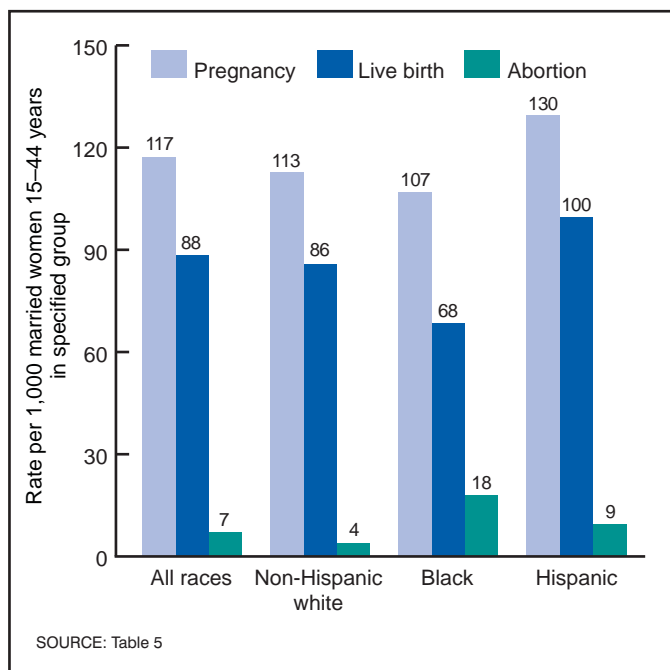
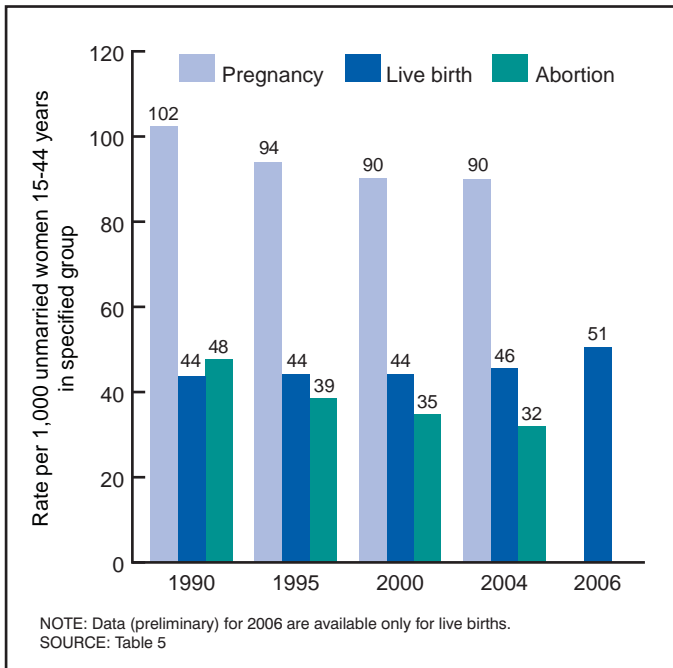
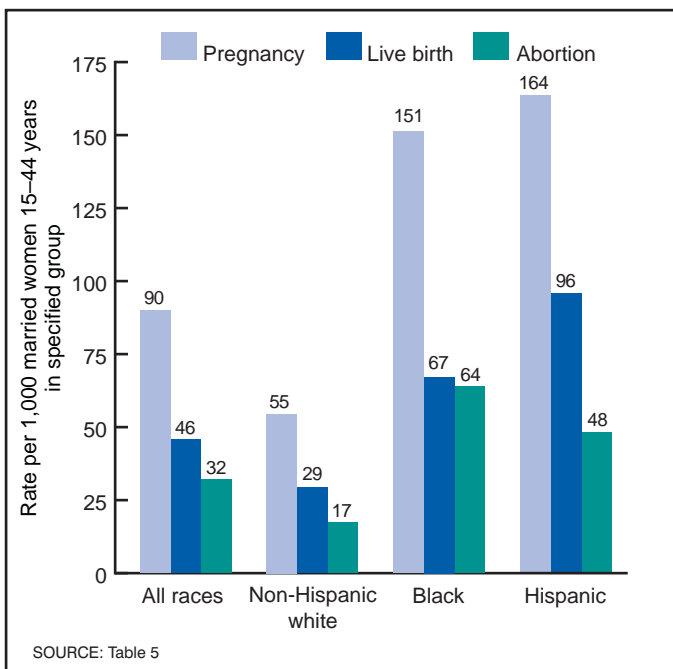


Figure 11. Pregnancy, birth, and abortion rates for married women, by race and Hispanic origin: United States, 2004



**Figure 12. Pregnancy, birth, and abortion rates for unmarried women: United States, selected years, 1990–2006**

to 1994; see “Technical Notes.”). The rate for unmarried black women fell about 20 percent during 1993–2004. The rate for unmarried Hispanic women generally declined during the 1990s until 1998 and has since increased back to the level reported for 1995 (Table 5).



**Figure 13. Pregnancy, birth, and abortion rates for unmarried women, by race and Hispanic origin: United States, 2004**

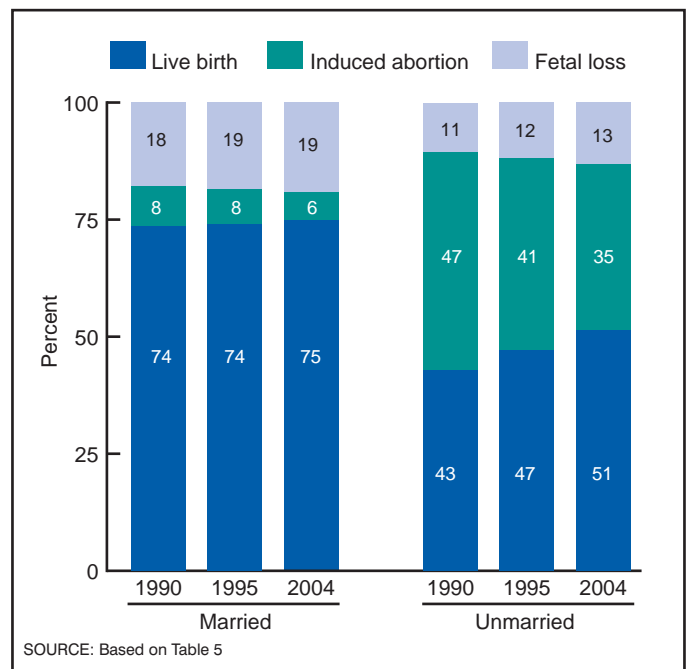
### Pregnancy outcomes differ substantially by marital status

- Among married women, 75 percent of pregnancies ended in live birth in 2004, and just 6 percent in abortion. The proportion ending in abortion declined slightly during the 1990s through 2004. Trends are shown in Figure 14.
- Among unmarried women, 51 percent of pregnancies in 2004 ended in live birth with 35 percent ending in abortion. This represented a considerable shift from 1990, when 43 percent ended in live birth and 47 percent ended in abortion (Figure 14).
- The largest changes in pregnancy outcomes for unmarried women were found for non-Hispanic white women; the proportion of their pregnancies ending in live birth increased from 46 to 54 percent from 1995 to 2004. These changes are illustrated in Figure 15. Distributions by outcome were unchanged for unmarried black women and changed slightly for unmarried Hispanic women between 1995 and 2004.
- Of the 6.4 million pregnancies that ended in 2004, 3.5 million were among married women and 2.9 million were among unmarried women (data not shown).

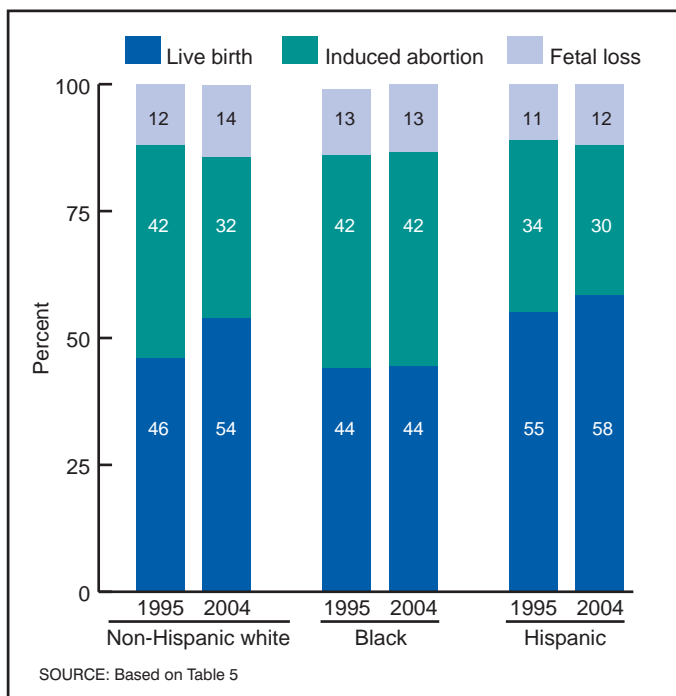
### Selected factors underlying pregnancy rates

Recent trends in pregnancy rates may be affected by a number of factors (6,12,16). The role of these factors may differ by age and among population subgroups. Some of these factors include:

- Changes in sexual activity.
- Changes in marriage, divorce, and cohabitation, which affect both the patterns of intercourse and the social and economic context of childbearing.
- The introduction of new contraceptive methods.



**Figure 14. Percent distribution of pregnancies by outcome by marital status of woman: United States, 1990, 1995, and 2004**



**Figure 15. Percent distribution of pregnancies by outcome by race and Hispanic origin for unmarried women: United States, 1995 and 2004**

- Changes in the use of existing methods: the proportion of couples using any method, the methods used, and how consistently and effectively they are used.

The NSFG is a source of national data on the factors listed previously, as well as on pregnancy intendedness, that can help in understanding the changes and differentials described in this report. [Tables A](#) and [B](#) and the accompanying discussion highlight selected factors for teenagers and for non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, and Hispanic women of all ages.

## Teenage pregnancy

The early reproductive years are important because they establish the pace and level of fertility over a woman's reproductive life span. Race differences in lifetime fertility are most prominent during approximately the first 10 years of the reproductive years, and this has an impact on race differences in lifetime fertility. Teenage childbearing has also been associated with important maternal and infant health consequences (11,13). The costs of teenage childbearing in the United States are substantial. The National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy recently estimated that \$9.1 billion in public funding was expended on teenage childbearing in 2004 (14). These costs include public assistance, health care, child welfare, and other expenses. NCHS recently reported that the teenage *birth* rate rose 3 percent in 2006, interrupting a 14-year period of steady declines from 1991 through 2005 (8). Data on teenage *pregnancy* are not as recent because 2004 is the latest year for which we have national data on abortion rates. Thus, it is unknown at this time if the long-term decline in the teenage *pregnancy* rate also reversed in 2006. The discussion that follows suggests the factors that may help account for the long-term decline in teenage pregnancy between the early 1990s and 2003. The most recent data on sexual activity and contraceptive use are from the 2002 NSFG (Cycle 6).

[Table A](#) shows changes and differentials in the proportion of sexually experienced teenagers (i.e., ever had vaginal intercourse) from the 1995 and 2002 NSFG, along with pregnancy rates for this sexually experienced subpopulation, by age group and by race and Hispanic origin for 1996 and 2003, the years immediately subsequent to the NSFG survey years. Taking the sampling variability of the percentages who have ever had intercourse into account, it appears that the four subgroups of sexually experienced teenagers all had declines in pregnancy rates that were similar in magnitude, but some groups had large changes in sexual experience and some did not.

Among all teenagers aged 15–19, the percentage sexually experienced was 51 percent in 1995 and 47 percent in 2002. However,

**Table A. Pregnancy rates for teenagers 15–19 years, percentage who have had sexual intercourse, and pregnancy rates for those who have had sexual intercourse, by age, and for teenagers 15–19 years, by race: United States, 1996 and 2003**

Measure	Age of woman									Race					
	Total, 15–19 years			15–17 years			18–19 years			Non-Hispanic white			Non-Hispanic black		
	1996 <sup>1</sup>	2003 <sup>2</sup>	Percent change, 1996–2003	1996 <sup>1</sup>	2003 <sup>2</sup>	Percent change, 1996–2003	1996 <sup>1</sup>	2003 <sup>2</sup>	Percent change, 1996–2003	1996 <sup>1</sup>	2003 <sup>2</sup>	Percent change, 1996–2003	1996 <sup>1</sup>	2003 <sup>2</sup>	Percent change, 1996–2003
Pregnancy rate <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	97.0	73.7	–24	63.4	42.7	–33	149.0	120.7	–19	67.2	47.1	–30	182.2	131.6	–28
Percent who had ever had sexual intercourse . . . . .	51.3	46.8	–9	38.3	30.3	–21	70.8	68.8	–3	50.4	45.1	–11	60.5	56.9	–6
Pregnancy rate for teenagers who have ever had sexual intercourse <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	189	157	–17	165	141	–15	210	175	–17	133	104	–22	301	231	–23

<sup>1</sup>Percentage who have had sexual intercourse is based on the 1995 National Survey of Family Growth; see text.

<sup>2</sup>Percentage who have had sexual intercourse is based on the 2002 National Survey of Family Growth; see text.

<sup>3</sup>Pregnancies per 1,000 females in specified age or race group. Pregnancy rates are for 1996 and 2003, the years immediately subsequent to the National Survey of Family Growth survey years.

<sup>4</sup>Calculated by dividing the pregnancy rate by the percentage sexually experienced in each group, yielding pregnancies per 1,000 sexually experienced teenagers in specified group.

NOTES: Data not shown for Hispanic teenagers because of limited sample sizes in the 1995 and 2002 National Surveys of Family Growth.



**Table B. Total pregnancy rate, total fertility rate, percentage of births that were wanted at the time of conception, and wanted total fertility rate, by race and Hispanic origin: United States, 1996 and 2003**

Race and Hispanic origin	Total pregnancy rate	Total fertility rate	Percent of births wanted at conception	Wanted total fertility rate
All races				
1996 . . . . .	3.2	2.0	90.1	1.8
2003 . . . . .	3.2	2.0	85.9	1.7
Non-Hispanic white				
1996 . . . . .	2.7	1.8	93.3	1.7
2003 . . . . .	2.7	1.9	89.3	1.7
Non-Hispanic black				
1996 . . . . .	4.6	2.1	80.9	1.7
2003 . . . . .	4.2	2.0	73.8	1.5
Hispanic				
1996 . . . . .	4.3	2.8	89.6	2.5
2003 . . . . .	4.2	2.8	83.2	2.3

SOURCES: Table 4 for total pregnancy rate and total fertility rate; see references 25 (table 14) and 6 (table 21) for percent wanted.

among *sexually experienced* teenagers (i.e., those who more closely represent the population at risk of pregnancy), the pregnancy rate declined by 17 percent, from 189 to 157 pregnancies per 1,000 sexually experienced females 15–19 years, suggesting that a reduction in pregnancy rates among the sexually experienced was an important factor in teenagers' decreased pregnancy rates. The data in [Table A](#) show that the percentage of teenagers 15–17 years who had ever had intercourse dropped significantly, from 38 to 30 percent. This is consistent with the findings of CDC's YRBS for high school students, who are approximately the same age (15). The pregnancy rate for sexually experienced 15–17 year olds also declined. At ages 18–19 years, there was no significant decline in the percent sexually experienced, but the pregnancy rate for sexually experienced teens declined 17 percent. Pregnancy rates for the sexually experienced non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black teenagers 15–19 years also declined between 1996 and 2003.

The decline in the pregnancy rate for sexually experienced teens may be related to changes in contraceptive use. There is some evidence that contraceptive use (for example, at first intercourse and at most recent intercourse) was increasing among teenagers through 2002. Data on contraceptive use show that there was increasing use of the oral contraceptive pill and long-acting injectable contraceptives among teenagers—at first intercourse and at last intercourse (12,16,17). The percent of sexually active teenagers who used a contraceptive method at last sex rose from 71 percent in 1995 to 83 percent in 2002 (12). CDC's survey of high school students (YRBS) shows similar trends (15). These findings are consistent with the pattern of declines in pregnancy rates among those who were sexually experienced.

The decreases in sexual activity and the increases in contraceptive use may also reflect a decreased desire to become teenage mothers. A recent study estimated that both intended and unintended pregnancy rates fell among teenagers between 1994 and 2001 (18).

Some researchers have used additional information on contraceptive use, contraceptive failure rates, and recent sexual activity, among other factors, to account for the declines in teenage pregnancy and birth rates through 2002 (19).

The findings of the CDC's YRBS for high-school-age teens for 2005 suggest that there was some leveling off of the decline in younger teenage sexual activity during 2001–2005. This may be a factor in the recent upturn in 2006 in the teenage birth rate (8,15).

### Differences in total pregnancy and fertility rates by race and Hispanic origin

One of the principal findings of this report is the persistence of the differences in pregnancy rates among Hispanic, non-Hispanic white, and non-Hispanic black women. Pregnancy and birth rates are much higher at the younger ages for black and Hispanic women than for white women ([Figure 5](#)), despite the widespread declines in pregnancy rates at ages 15–24 years from 1990 through 2003. Some of these differences in pregnancy rates may reflect differences in whether a pregnancy was wanted or intended at the time of conception. Studies have shown that births from pregnancies that were unwanted at conception may be associated with adverse consequences for the mother and the child (20–25). This section uses information on the wantedness of recent births from the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) to describe changes and differences in fertility patterns (6,26).

[Table B](#) shows the total pregnancy rate (TPR), the total fertility rate (TFR), and the percentage of births that were wanted by the mother (percent of births wanted). Information was used from the NSFG conducted in 1995 and 2002 to examine the extent to which differences in pregnancy rates reflect women's desires for children, as illustrated in the rates for 1996 and 2003. The TPR estimates the total number of lifetime pregnancies per woman, and the TFR estimates the total number of lifetime births per woman, respectively, if current pregnancy and birth rates at each age continued ([Table 4](#)). Multiplying the percentage wanted by the total fertility rate yields a "wanted total fertility rate" (wanted TFR). The measure of "wantedness" of births includes those resulting from pregnancies that the mother wanted at some time in her life—either at the time they were conceived or eventually—even if they occurred too soon (6,26). See the "[Technical Notes](#)" for a detailed definition of "wanted" births. Information on the wantedness of births after 2002 is not available, so the information presented here cannot be used to help explain increases in birth rates that occurred in 2006 (8).

The overall TFR was unchanged between 1996 and 2003 at 2.0. The wanted TFR was slightly lower than the actual TFR at both time points.

Actual TFRs differed among race and Hispanic origin subgroups in 1996 and 2003 ([Table 4](#) and [Table B](#)). However, wanted TFRs are somewhat more similar across subgroups than are the actual TFRs. The TFR in 2003 was 1.9 (children per woman) for non-Hispanic whites, 2.0 for non-Hispanic blacks, and 2.8 for Hispanics. The *wanted* TFR in 2003 was 1.7 for white, 1.5 for black, and 2.3 for Hispanic women. Thus, higher birth and pregnancy rates among non-Hispanic black women occur despite the fact that black women want fewer children (wanted TFR = 1.5) than white women (1.7). Hispanic women, on the other hand, want more children on average (2.3) than black or white women ([Table B](#)).

Higher pregnancy rates among Hispanic and non-Hispanic black women under 30 years of age reflect, in part, differences in meeting reproductive goals. Abortion rates are higher among non-Hispanic black and Hispanic women than non-Hispanic white women and a greater percent of births to non-Hispanic black and Hispanic women are unwanted at conception. Rates of nonmarital pregnancies are also higher among these two population groups.

The higher rate of unwanted pregnancies per woman among non-Hispanic black women compared with non-Hispanic white women is the result of many factors, but two major factors based on findings from the 2002 NSFG can be cited briefly: First, non-Hispanic black women were less likely to use a contraceptive method at first intercourse and currently than white women (16). Second, according to data from the 2002 NSFG, the contraceptive failure rate with “typical use,” defined as the rate of unintended pregnancy during one year of contraceptive use, was 21 percent for non-Hispanic black women and 10 percent for non-Hispanic white women (17).

Comparing Hispanic and non-Hispanic white women, the higher pregnancy rate among Hispanic women reflects a much lower proportion that used a contraceptive method at first intercourse among Hispanics than among whites (16), a higher rate of unintended pregnancy during contraceptive use (18), and a larger number of wanted births per woman.

## Discussion

This report presents pregnancy rates through 2004 for women in age groups 10–14 through 40–44 years in the United States for the years 1990 through 2004. Some preliminary birth data for 2006 are included as well. Estimates are presented by pregnancy outcome, age group, race and Hispanic origin, and marital status. Data on sexual experience among teenagers and pregnancy wantedness among women of all ages are used to aid in understanding trends through 2003, the year that coincides most closely with the 2002 National Survey of Family Growth.

These factors that are closely related to pregnancy rates—sexual activity, contraceptive use, and patterns of marriage, divorce, and cohabitation—are in turn affected by other factors. These include: the level of effort toward, and the nature of, programs focusing teenager’s attention on preventing pregnancy and STDs (27,28); the number of children desired by men and women; the economic and social environments in which people live (29); changes in access to health care and health insurance, and other changes in the health care system, including programs aimed toward reproductive health and family planning.

To help explain increases in the teenage birth rate in 2006 after more than a decade of declines, future reports will use updated pregnancy rates and NSFG findings for comparable years. Data from the next NSFG survey, begun in 2006 and ongoing since, will provide information on trends in the underlying factors—including sexual activity, contraceptive use, and pregnancy wantedness.

## References

- Ventura SJ, Mosher WD, Curtin SC, Abma JC, Henshaw S. Trends in pregnancies and pregnancy rates by outcome: Estimates for the United States, 1976–96. National Center for Health Statistics. *Vital Health Stat* 21(56). 2000.
- Ventura SJ, Abma JC, Mosher WD, Henshaw SK. Recent trends in teenage pregnancy in the United States, 1990–2002. NCHS Health E-Stat. 2006. Available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/pubs/pubd/hestat/teenpreg1990-2002/teenpreg1990-2002.htm>.
- National Center for Health Statistics. Technical Appendix. Vital statistics of the United States, 2004, vol. 1, natality. Available on the NCHS website at: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs>.
- Strauss LT, Gamble SB, Parker WY, Cook DA, Zann SB, Hamdan S. Abortion surveillance—United States, 2004. In: *Surveillance Summaries*, November 23, 2007. *MMWR* 2006;56 (No. SS-9):1–33.
- Henshaw S. The Guttmacher Institute. Unpublished tabulations. 2007.
- Chandra A, Martinez GM, Mosher WD, Abma JC, Jones J. Fertility, family planning, and reproductive health of U.S. women: Data from the 2002 National Survey of Family Growth. *Vital Health Stat* 23(25). 2005.
- MacDorman MF, Munson ML, Kirmeyer S. Fetal and perinatal mortality, United States, 2004. *National vital statistics reports*; vol 56 no 3. Hyattsville, MD. 2007.
- Hamilton BE, Martin JA, Ventura SJ. Births: Preliminary data for 2006. *National vital statistics reports*; vol 56 no 7. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2007.
- Hamilton BE, Sutton PD, Ventura SJ. Revised birth and fertility rates for the 1990s and new rates for Hispanic populations, 2000 and 2001: United States. *National vital statistics reports*; vol 51 no 12. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2003.
- National Center for Health Statistics. U.S. Census Populations with Bridged Race Categories. Prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. Available on the Internet at: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/popbridge/popbridge.htm>. Last accessed November 19, 2007.
- Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Sutton PD, et al. Births: Final Data for 2005. *National vital statistics reports*; vol 56 no 6. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2007.
- Abma JC, Martinez GM, Mosher WD, Dawson BS. Teenagers in the United States: Sexual activity, contraceptive use, and childbearing, 2002. *Vital Health Stat* 23(24). 2004.
- Mathews TJ, MacDorman MF. Infant mortality statistics from the 2004 period linked birth/infant death data set. *National vital statistics reports*; vol 55 no 14. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2007.
- Hoffman S. By the numbers: The public costs of teen childbearing. Washington, DC: The National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy. 2006. Available from: <http://www.teenpregnancy.org/costs/default.asp>.
- Eaton DK, Kann L, Kinchen S, et al. Youth risk behavior surveillance—United States, 2005. In: *CDC Surveillance Summaries*, June 9, 2006. *MMWR* 2006; 55(No. SS-5): 1–108.
- Mosher WD, Martinez GM, Chandra A, Abma JC, Willson S. Use of contraception and use of family planning services in the United States, 1982–2002. *Advance data from vital and health statistics*; no 350. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2004.
- Kost K, Singh S, Vaughan B, Trussell J, Bankole A. Estimates of contraceptive failure from the 2002 National Survey of Family Growth. *Contraception* 77:10–21. 2008.
- Finer L, Henshaw S. Disparities in rates of unintended pregnancy in the United States, 1994 and 2001. *Perspect Sex Reprod Health* 38 (2):90–96. 2006.
- Santelli JS, Lindberg LD, Finer LB, Singh S. Explaining recent declines in adolescent pregnancy in the United States: The contribution of abstinence and improved contraceptive use. *AJPH* 97(1):150–6. 2007.
- Barber J, Axinn WG, Thornton A. Unwanted childbearing, health, and mother-child relationships. *J Health Soc Behav* 40:231–57. 1999.
- Brown SS, Eisenberg L, editors. *The best intentions: Unintended pregnancy and the well-being of children and families*. Washington DC. The Institute of Medicine, National Academy Press. 1995.

22. Goodwin MM, Gazmararian JA, Johnson CH, Gilbert BC, Saltzman LE, PRAMS Working Group. Pregnancy intendedness and physical abuse around the time of pregnancy: Findings from the Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, 1996–1997. *Matern Child Health J* 4(2):85–92. 2000.
23. David HP. Born unwanted, 35 years later: The Prague Study. *Reproductive Health Matters* 14 (27):181–90. 2006.
24. Myhrman A, Olsén P, Rantakallio P, Läära E. Does the wantedness of a pregnancy predict a child's educational attainment? *Fam Plan Perspect* 27(3):116–9. 1995.
25. Dye TD, Wojtowycz MA, Aubry RH, Quade J, Kilburn H. Unintended pregnancy and breast-feeding behavior. *AJPH* 87(10):1709–11. 1997.
26. Abma JC, Chandra A, Mosher WD, Peterson L, Piccinino L. Fertility, family planning, and women's health: New data from the 1995 National Survey of Family Growth. National Center for Health Statistics. *Vital Health Stat* 23(19). 1997.
27. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. A national strategy to prevent teen pregnancy: Annual report, 1999–2000. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 2000. Available at: <http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/teenp/ann-rpt00/>.
28. National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy. Mission and Goal. Available at: <http://www.teenpregnancy.org/about/atc.asp>.
29. Mosher WD, Deang LP, Bramlett MD. Community environment and women's health outcomes: Contextual data. National Center for Health Statistics. *Vital Health Stat* 23(23). 2003.
30. Finer L, Henshaw SK. Abortion incidence and services in the United States in 2000. *Perspect Sex Reprod Health* 35(1):6–15. 2003.
31. Elam-Evans LD, Strauss LT, Herndon J, et al. Abortion surveillance—United States, 2000. In: *Surveillance Summaries*. November 28, 2003. *MMWR* 2003; 52(No. SS-12):1–32.
32. Jones RK, Zolna MRS, Henshaw SK, Finer LB. Abortion in the United States: Incidence and access to services, 2005. *Perspect Sex Reprod Health* 40(1):6–16. 2008.
33. Ventura SJ, Mosher WD, Curtin SC, Abma JC, Henshaw S. Trends in pregnancy rates for the United States, 1976–97: An update. National vital statistics reports; vol 49 no 4. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2001.
34. Ventura SJ, Abma JC, Mosher WD, Henshaw S. Revised pregnancy rates, 1990–97, and new rates for 1998–99: United States. National vital statistics reports; vol 52 no 7. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2003.
35. Ventura SJ, Abma JC, Mosher WD, Henshaw S. Estimated pregnancy rates for the United States, 1990–2000: An update. National vital statistics reports; vol 52 no 23. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2004.
36. Groves RM, Benson G, Mosher WD, et al. Plan and operation of cycle 6 of the National Survey of Family Growth. National Center for Health Statistics. *Vital Health Stat* 1(42). 2005.
37. Fields J. Unpublished data from the March 2004 current population survey. U.S. Census Bureau. 2005.
38. Ventura SJ, Bachrach CA. Nonmarital childbearing in the United States, 1940–99. National vital statistics reports; vol 48 no 16. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2000.

## List of Detailed Tables

1. Number of pregnancies and pregnancy rates by outcome of pregnancy, and number of women: United States, 1976–2004 . . .	12
2. Pregnancy, live birth, induced abortion, and fetal loss rates by age, race, and Hispanic origin of woman: United States, 1990–2004 . . . . .	13
3. Number and percent distribution of pregnancies by outcome of pregnancy, by age, race, and Hispanic origin of woman: United States, 1990 and 2004 . . . . .	19
4. Estimated total pregnancy, total fertility, and total induced abortion rates by race and Hispanic origin, 1990, 2000, 2003, and 2004 . . . . .	21
5. Pregnancy, live birth, and induced abortion rates by marital status and race and Hispanic origin: United States, 1990–2004. . . . .	22

**Table 1. Number of pregnancies and pregnancy rates by outcome of pregnancy, and number of women: United States, 1976–2004**

Year	All pregnancies				All pregnancies				Women aged 15–44 years
	Total	Live births	Induced abortions	Fetal losses <sup>1</sup>	Total	Live births	Induced abortions	Fetal losses <sup>1</sup>	
	Number in thousands				Rate per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years <sup>2</sup>				Number in thousands
2004 . . . . .	6,390	4,112	1,222	1,056	103.0	66.3	19.7	17.0	62,033
2003 . . . . .	6,388	4,090	1,250	1,048	103.2	66.1	20.2	16.9	61,911
2002 . . . . .	6,320	4,022	1,269	1,030	101.9	64.8	20.5	16.6	62,044
2001 . . . . .	6,347	4,026	1,291	1,030	102.9	65.3	20.9	16.7	61,673
2000 . . . . .	6,410	4,059	1,313	1,038	104.1	65.9	21.3	16.9	61,577
1999 . . . . .	6,286	3,959	1,315	1,011	102.2	64.4	21.4	16.5	61,475
1998 . . . . .	6,266	3,942	1,319	1,006	102.2	64.3	21.5	16.4	61,326
1997 . . . . .	6,205	3,881	1,335	989	101.6	63.6	21.9	16.2	61,041
1996 . . . . .	6,240	3,891	1,360	988	102.8	64.1	22.4	16.3	60,704
1995 . . . . .	6,245	3,900	1,359	986	103.5	64.6	22.5	16.3	60,368
1994 . . . . .	6,370	3,953	1,423	994	106.1	65.9	23.7	16.6	60,020
1993 . . . . .	6,494	4,000	1,495	999	108.8	67.0	25.0	16.7	59,712
1992 . . . . .	6,603	4,065	1,529	1,009	111.1	68.4	25.7	17.0	59,417
1991 . . . . .	6,682	4,111	1,557	1,014	112.7	69.3	26.2	17.1	59,305
1990 . . . . .	6,786	4,158	1,609	1,019	115.8	70.9	27.4	17.4	58,619
1989 . . . . .	6,527	4,041	1,567	919	111.8	69.2	26.8	15.7	58,367
1988 . . . . .	6,393	3,910	1,591	893	110.0	67.3	27.4	15.4	58,120
1987 . . . . .	6,183	3,809	1,559	815	106.8	65.8	26.9	14.1	57,901
1986 . . . . .	6,129	3,757	1,574	798	106.7	65.4	27.4	13.9	57,430
1985 . . . . .	6,144	3,761	1,589	795	108.3	66.3	28.0	14.0	56,716
1984 . . . . .	6,019	3,669	1,577	773	107.4	65.5	28.1	13.8	56,031
1983 . . . . .	5,977	3,639	1,575	763	108.0	65.7	28.5	13.8	55,359
1982 . . . . .	6,024	3,681	1,574	769	110.1	67.3	28.8	14.1	54,700
1981 . . . . .	5,958	3,629	1,577	751	110.5	67.3	29.3	13.9	53,926
1980 . . . . .	5,912	3,612	1,554	746	111.9	68.4	29.4	14.1	52,833
1979 . . . . .	5,714	3,494	1,498	722	109.9	67.2	28.8	13.9	52,016
1978 . . . . .	5,433	3,333	1,410	690	106.7	65.5	27.7	13.5	50,921
1977 . . . . .	5,331	3,327	1,317	687	107.0	66.8	26.4	13.8	49,814
1976 . . . . .	5,002	3,168	1,179	655	102.7	65.0	24.2	13.4	48,721

<sup>1</sup>Spontaneous fetal losses from recognized pregnancies of all gestational periods as reported by women in the National Surveys of Family Growth conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics; see "Technical Notes." The rate of pregnancy loss depends on the degree to which losses at very early gestations are detected.

<sup>2</sup>Rates computed by relating the number of events to women of all ages to women aged 15–44 years.

NOTES: Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals. Numbers and rates for 1990–2000 have been revised and may differ from figures previously published; see text and "Technical Notes."

**Table 2. Pregnancy, live birth, induced abortion, and fetal loss rates by age, race, and Hispanic origin of woman: United States, 1990–2004**

[Rates are pregnancy outcomes per 1,000 women in specified group, estimated as of April 1 for 1990 and 2000 and as of July 1 for all other years]

Pregnancy outcome, race, and Hispanic origin and year	Age of woman									
	Total <sup>1</sup>	Under 15 years <sup>2</sup>	15–19 years			20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years <sup>3</sup>
			Total	15–17 years	18–19 years					
All races <sup>4</sup>										
All pregnancies:										
2004 . . . . .	103.0	1.6	72.2	41.5	118.6	163.7	169.1	135.2	75.8	17.1
2003 . . . . .	103.2	1.6	73.7	42.7	120.7	166.4	170.0	135.3	73.5	16.8
2002 . . . . .	101.9	1.7	76.0	44.1	124.4	169.0	168.1	130.9	70.0	16.1
2001 . . . . .	102.9	1.8	80.4	46.7	130.5	174.0	168.2	131.5	68.7	15.7
2000 . . . . .	104.1	2.0	84.8	50.8	134.5	179.9	168.6	130.6	67.4	15.4
1999 . . . . .	102.2	2.1	86.9	53.1	136.6	177.8	166.0	125.1	64.7	14.6
1998 . . . . .	102.2	2.3	90.1	56.7	140.3	178.9	164.7	122.4	63.3	14.4
1997 . . . . .	101.6	2.4	92.7	59.5	144.3	178.7	162.5	119.5	61.4	13.9
1996 . . . . .	102.8	2.7	97.0	63.4	149.0	180.5	163.2	118.4	60.6	13.5
1995 . . . . .	103.5	2.9	101.1	67.4	153.4	179.8	162.8	117.0	59.1	13.1
1994 . . . . .	106.1	3.2	106.1	71.1	159.6	184.8	166.1	116.7	58.5	12.9
1993 . . . . .	108.8	3.2	109.4	72.7	164.1	190.4	169.8	116.6	57.7	12.4
1992 . . . . .	111.1	3.3	112.3	73.5	169.3	194.3	173.1	116.6	57.4	12.0
1991 . . . . .	112.7	3.3	116.4	76.1	172.1	196.8	174.9	116.2	56.8	11.3
1990 . . . . .	115.8	3.4	116.8	77.1	167.7	198.5	179.0	118.8	56.9	11.4
Live births:										
2004 . . . . .	66.3	0.7	41.1	22.1	70.0	101.7	115.6	95.3	45.4	9.5
2003 . . . . .	66.1	0.6	41.6	22.4	70.7	102.6	115.6	95.1	43.8	9.2
2002 . . . . .	64.8	0.7	43.0	23.2	72.8	103.6	113.6	91.5	41.4	8.7
2001 . . . . .	65.3	0.8	45.3	24.7	76.1	106.2	113.4	91.9	40.6	8.5
2000 . . . . .	65.9	0.9	47.7	26.9	78.1	109.7	113.5	91.2	39.7	8.4
1999 . . . . .	64.4	0.9	48.8	28.2	79.1	107.9	111.2	87.1	37.8	7.8
1998 . . . . .	64.3	1.0	50.3	29.9	80.9	108.4	110.2	85.2	36.9	7.7
1997 . . . . .	63.6	1.1	51.3	31.4	82.1	107.3	108.3	83.0	35.7	7.4
1996 . . . . .	64.1	1.2	53.5	33.3	84.7	107.8	108.6	82.1	34.9	7.1
1995 . . . . .	64.6	1.3	56.0	35.5	87.7	107.5	108.8	81.1	34.0	6.8
1994 . . . . .	65.9	1.4	58.2	37.2	90.2	109.2	111.0	80.4	33.4	6.6
1993 . . . . .	67.0	1.4	59.0	37.5	91.1	111.3	113.2	79.9	32.7	6.3
1992 . . . . .	68.4	1.4	60.3	37.6	93.6	113.7	115.7	79.6	32.3	6.1
1991 . . . . .	69.3	1.4	61.8	38.6	94.0	115.3	117.2	79.2	31.9	5.7
1990 . . . . .	70.9	1.4	59.9	37.5	88.6	116.5	120.2	80.8	31.7	5.6
Induced abortions:										
2004 . . . . .	19.7	0.7	19.8	11.8	31.9	39.9	29.7	18.2	9.8	3.3
2003 . . . . .	20.2	0.7	20.7	12.5	33.0	41.5	30.4	18.5	9.8	3.4
2002 . . . . .	20.5	0.7	21.3	12.8	34.1	42.9	31.0	18.6	9.7	3.4
2001 . . . . .	20.9	0.8	22.6	13.5	36.3	44.7	31.4	18.7	9.7	3.3
2000 . . . . .	21.3	0.9	24.0	14.5	37.7	46.3	31.6	18.7	9.7	3.2
1999 . . . . .	21.4	0.9	24.7	15.2	38.6	46.4	31.7	18.3	9.7	3.2
1998 . . . . .	21.5	1.0	25.8	16.4	40.0	47.0	31.7	17.9	9.5	3.2
1997 . . . . .	21.9	1.0	27.1	17.2	42.6	48.1	31.9	17.7	9.5	3.1
1996 . . . . .	22.4	1.1	28.6	18.6	44.0	49.3	32.1	17.7	9.7	3.2
1995 . . . . .	22.5	1.2	29.4	19.5	44.8	49.1	31.5	17.5	9.7	3.2
1994 . . . . .	23.7	1.3	31.6	21.0	47.8	51.9	32.1	18.1	9.9	3.2
1993 . . . . .	25.0	1.4	33.9	22.2	51.2	54.9	33.2	18.6	10.2	3.2
1992 . . . . .	25.7	1.4	35.2	22.9	53.3	55.9	33.5	18.9	10.3	3.2
1991 . . . . .	26.2	1.4	37.4	24.2	55.7	56.4	33.4	19.0	10.4	3.0
1990 . . . . .	27.4	1.5	40.3	26.5	57.9	56.7	33.9	19.7	10.8	3.2

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. Pregnancy, live birth, induced abortion, and fetal loss rates by age, race, and Hispanic origin of woman: United States, 1990–2004—Con.**

[Rates are pregnancy outcomes per 1,000 women in specified group, estimated as of April 1 for 1990 and 2000 and as of July 1 for all other years]

Pregnancy outcome, race, and Hispanic origin and year	Age of woman									
	Total <sup>1</sup>	Under 15 years <sup>2</sup>	15–19 years			20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years <sup>3</sup>
			Total	15–17 years	18–19 years					
All races <sup>4</sup> —Con.										
Fetal losses: <sup>5</sup>										
2004 . . . . .	17.0	0.2	11.3	7.7	16.7	22.1	23.9	21.7	20.6	4.3
2003 . . . . .	16.9	0.2	11.4	7.8	16.9	22.3	23.9	21.6	19.9	4.2
2002 . . . . .	16.6	0.2	11.8	8.1	17.4	22.5	23.5	20.8	18.8	4.0
2001 . . . . .	16.7	0.3	12.4	8.6	18.2	23.1	23.5	20.9	18.5	3.9
2000 . . . . .	16.9	0.3	13.1	9.4	18.7	23.9	23.5	20.7	18.1	3.8
1999 . . . . .	16.5	0.3	13.5	9.8	18.9	23.5	23.0	19.8	17.2	3.6
1998 . . . . .	16.4	0.3	14.0	10.4	19.4	23.6	22.8	19.3	16.8	3.5
1997 . . . . .	16.2	0.4	14.3	10.9	19.6	23.3	22.4	18.8	16.2	3.4
1996 . . . . .	16.3	0.4	15.0	11.6	20.3	23.4	22.5	18.6	15.9	3.2
1995 . . . . .	16.3	0.5	15.7	12.3	21.0	23.3	22.6	18.4	15.5	3.1
1994 . . . . .	16.6	0.5	16.3	12.9	21.6	23.7	23.0	18.2	15.2	3.0
1993 . . . . .	16.7	0.5	16.5	13.0	21.8	24.2	23.5	18.1	14.9	2.9
1992 . . . . .	17.0	0.5	16.8	13.0	22.4	24.7	24.0	18.1	14.7	2.8
1991 . . . . .	17.1	0.5	17.2	13.4	22.5	25.1	24.3	18.0	14.5	2.6
1990 . . . . .	17.4	0.5	16.6	13.0	21.2	25.3	24.9	18.3	14.4	2.6
Non-Hispanic white										
All pregnancies:										
2004 . . . . .	84.3	0.6	45.2	22.4	79.3	122.8	148.9	128.4	70.9	14.9
2003 . . . . .	84.8	0.6	47.1	23.9	82.2	125.7	150.1	129.3	68.7	14.6
2002 . . . . .	83.4	0.6	49.0	25.0	85.2	126.8	148.5	125.6	65.2	14.0
2001 . . . . .	84.2	0.6	52.4	27.0	90.6	131.9	148.2	125.5	63.7	13.6
2000 . . . . .	85.6	0.7	56.3	29.8	95.4	138.0	149.5	124.3	62.5	13.4
1999 . . . . .	84.8	0.8	59.0	32.4	98.2	137.7	148.9	119.9	60.3	12.9
1998 . . . . .	85.2	0.9	61.8	35.4	101.8	139.8	148.3	117.3	59.1	12.6
1997 . . . . .	84.8	1.0	64.5	37.9	106.1	140.0	146.0	114.0	57.0	12.0
1996 . . . . .	85.6	1.0	67.2	40.3	109.1	141.1	146.6	112.3	56.0	11.7
1995 . . . . .	86.6	1.2	70.6	43.0	113.7	142.4	147.4	110.9	54.4	11.2
1994 . . . . .	88.0	1.2	73.4	44.7	117.4	144.9	149.2	109.7	53.4	10.9
1993 . . . . .	90.0	1.3	75.9	46.0	120.8	149.5	152.3	108.7	52.2	10.4
1992 . . . . .	92.0	1.3	78.3	46.6	125.3	152.8	155.6	108.2	51.5	10.0
1991 . . . . .	94.4	1.3	83.8	50.1	130.4	157.6	158.9	108.2	51.3	9.3
1990 . . . . .	98.3	1.4	86.8	52.5	129.8	162.1	164.0	110.9	51.4	9.4
Live births:										
2004 . . . . .	58.4	0.2	26.7	12.0	48.7	81.9	110.0	97.1	44.8	8.8
2003 . . . . .	58.5	0.2	27.4	12.4	50.0	83.5	110.8	97.6	43.2	8.6
2002 . . . . .	57.4	0.2	28.5	13.1	51.9	84.3	109.3	94.4	40.9	8.1
2001 . . . . .	57.7	0.3	30.3	14.0	54.8	87.1	108.9	94.3	39.8	7.9
2000 . . . . .	58.5	0.3	32.6	15.8	57.5	91.2	109.4	93.2	38.8	7.7
1999 . . . . .	57.7	0.3	34.1	17.1	59.4	90.6	108.6	89.5	37.3	7.3
1998 . . . . .	57.6	0.3	35.3	18.3	60.9	91.2	107.4	87.2	36.4	7.1
1997 . . . . .	56.8	0.4	36.0	19.3	62.1	90.0	104.8	84.3	34.8	6.8
1996 . . . . .	57.1	0.4	37.6	20.6	64.0	90.1	104.9	82.8	33.9	6.5
1995 . . . . .	57.5	0.4	39.3	22.0	66.2	90.2	105.1	81.5	32.8	6.1
1994 . . . . .	58.2	0.5	40.4	22.7	67.6	90.9	106.6	80.2	32.0	5.9
1993 . . . . .	58.9	0.5	40.7	22.7	67.7	92.2	108.2	79.0	31.0	5.6
1992 . . . . .	60.0	0.5	41.6	22.7	69.7	93.8	110.7	78.3	30.4	5.3
1991 . . . . .	60.9	0.5	43.3	23.6	70.5	95.7	112.2	77.7	30.2	4.8
1990 . . . . .	62.8	0.5	42.6	23.3	66.9	97.9	115.3	79.2	29.9	4.8

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. Pregnancy, live birth, induced abortion, and fetal loss rates by age, race, and Hispanic origin of woman: United States, 1990–2004—Con.**

[Rates are pregnancy outcomes per 1,000 women in specified group, estimated as of April 1 for 1990 and 2000 and as of July 1 for all other years]

Pregnancy outcome, race, and Hispanic origin and year	Age of woman									
	Total <sup>1</sup>	Under 15 years <sup>2</sup>	15–19 years			20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years <sup>3</sup>
			Total	15–17 years	18–19 years					
Non-Hispanic white—Con.										
Induced abortions:										
2004 . . . . .	10.5	0.3	11.4	6.2	19.0	22.1	14.8	9.4	5.8	2.1
2003 . . . . .	10.8	0.3	12.4	7.2	20.2	23.1	15.0	9.7	5.8	2.2
2002 . . . . .	10.9	0.3	12.7	7.3	20.9	23.3	15.3	9.9	5.7	2.2
2001 . . . . .	11.3	0.3	13.9	8.1	22.7	24.9	15.6	9.9	5.8	2.1
2000 . . . . .	11.7	0.3	14.8	8.5	24.1	26.0	16.2	10.2	6.0	2.2
1999 . . . . .	11.9	0.4	15.5	9.4	24.6	26.3	16.6	10.2	6.1	2.2
1998 . . . . .	12.5	0.4	16.9	10.7	26.3	27.7	17.5	10.4	6.3	2.2
1997 . . . . .	13.2	0.5	18.6	11.8	29.1	29.4	18.3	10.7	6.4	2.2
1996 . . . . .	13.6	0.5	19.3	12.6	29.8	30.3	18.8	10.8	6.7	2.3
1995 . . . . .	14.2	0.6	20.5	13.4	31.6	31.6	19.3	11.1	6.7	2.3
1994 . . . . .	14.8	0.6	21.8	14.1	33.7	33.2	19.2	11.4	6.7	2.3
1993 . . . . .	16.1	0.6	24.0	15.4	36.9	36.2	20.4	11.9	7.1	2.3
1992 . . . . .	16.7	0.7	25.3	16.0	38.9	37.5	20.8	12.2	7.2	2.3
1991 . . . . .	18.1	0.7	28.7	18.3	43.0	40.0	22.2	13.0	7.5	2.2
1990 . . . . .	19.7	0.8	32.5	21.1	46.8	41.9	23.4	13.8	7.9	2.4
Fetal losses: <sup>5</sup>										
2004 . . . . .	15.5	0.1	7.2	4.2	11.6	18.8	24.0	21.9	20.4	4.0
2003 . . . . .	15.5	0.1	7.4	4.3	12.0	19.1	24.2	22.0	19.7	3.9
2002 . . . . .	15.2	0.1	7.7	4.6	12.4	19.3	23.9	21.3	18.6	3.7
2001 . . . . .	15.2	0.1	8.2	4.9	13.1	19.9	23.8	21.3	18.1	3.6
2000 . . . . .	15.4	0.1	8.8	5.5	13.8	20.9	23.9	21.0	17.7	3.5
1999 . . . . .	15.2	0.1	9.3	5.9	14.2	20.8	23.7	20.2	16.9	3.3
1998 . . . . .	15.1	0.1	9.6	6.4	14.6	20.9	23.5	19.7	16.5	3.2
1997 . . . . .	14.9	0.1	9.9	6.7	14.9	20.6	22.9	19.0	15.8	3.1
1996 . . . . .	14.9	0.1	10.3	7.2	15.3	20.6	22.9	18.7	15.4	2.9
1995 . . . . .	14.9	0.2	10.8	7.6	15.8	20.6	23.0	18.4	14.9	2.8
1994 . . . . .	15.0	0.2	11.2	7.9	16.2	20.8	23.3	18.1	14.6	2.7
1993 . . . . .	15.1	0.2	11.2	7.9	16.2	21.1	23.7	17.8	14.1	2.5
1992 . . . . .	15.2	0.2	11.4	7.9	16.7	21.5	24.2	17.7	13.8	2.4
1991 . . . . .	15.4	0.2	11.8	8.2	16.9	21.9	24.5	17.5	13.7	2.2
1990 . . . . .	15.8	0.2	11.6	8.1	16.0	22.4	25.2	17.9	13.6	2.2
Non-Hispanic black										
All pregnancies:										
2004 . . . . .	139.3	4.4	128.0	80.1	202.9	259.0	211.5	141.1	76.3	19.8
2003 . . . . .	140.4	4.6	131.6	83.7	206.2	264.7	212.7	141.3	74.7	19.1
2002 . . . . .	141.9	5.0	138.0	87.8	215.5	272.8	215.0	139.2	72.9	19.0
2001 . . . . .	145.5	5.5	147.2	93.9	228.0	285.1	216.5	139.9	72.8	18.4
2000 . . . . .	150.2	6.1	158.8	104.8	237.8	302.6	217.9	140.0	72.5	18.3
1999 . . . . .	148.0	6.4	161.9	106.4	242.9	298.9	214.6	134.8	70.3	16.9
1998 . . . . .	148.7	7.0	168.4	114.5	247.8	299.1	213.4	133.5	69.1	17.0
1997 . . . . .	148.9	7.6	174.7	121.3	257.3	296.7	210.2	132.0	68.0	16.7
1996 . . . . .	150.5	8.6	182.2	129.7	264.0	297.1	209.3	130.9	67.1	16.3
1995 . . . . .	151.3	9.6	189.6	139.4	268.4	291.7	205.3	130.8	66.3	15.8
1994 . . . . .	161.7	10.9	207.3	152.9	292.2	313.3	215.4	134.7	67.6	15.8
1993 . . . . .	170.6	11.1	219.0	161.9	305.1	331.5	224.7	139.3	68.9	15.8
1992 . . . . .	175.2	11.5	226.0	165.2	314.8	339.3	228.8	139.6	68.7	15.2
1991 . . . . .	177.9	11.7	231.8	170.5	316.0	342.1	228.8	139.2	67.6	15.1
1990 . . . . .	181.8	12.2	232.7	172.0	312.6	340.2	232.7	141.7	68.0	15.3

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. Pregnancy, live birth, induced abortion, and fetal loss rates by age, race, and Hispanic origin of woman: United States, 1990–2004—Con.**

[Rates are pregnancy outcomes per 1,000 women in specified group, estimated as of April 1 for 1990 and 2000 and as of July 1 for all other years]

Pregnancy outcome, race, and Hispanic origin and year	Age of woman									
	Total <sup>1</sup>	Under 15 years <sup>2</sup>	15–19 years			20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years <sup>3</sup>
			Total	15–17 years	18–19 years					
Non-Hispanic black—Con.										
Live births:										
2004 . . . . .	67.0	1.6	63.1	37.1	103.9	126.9	103.0	67.4	33.7	8.3
2003 . . . . .	67.1	1.6	64.7	38.7	105.3	128.1	102.1	67.4	33.4	8.1
2002 . . . . .	67.4	1.9	68.3	41.0	110.3	131.0	102.1	66.1	32.1	7.9
2001 . . . . .	69.1	2.1	73.5	44.9	116.7	137.2	102.1	66.2	32.1	7.6
2000 . . . . .	71.4	2.4	79.2	50.1	121.9	145.4	102.8	66.5	31.8	7.5
1999 . . . . .	69.9	2.6	81.0	51.7	123.9	142.1	99.8	63.9	30.6	6.8
1998 . . . . .	70.9	2.9	85.7	56.8	128.2	142.5	99.9	64.4	30.4	6.9
1997 . . . . .	70.3	3.2	88.3	60.7	131.0	138.8	97.2	63.6	29.6	6.8
1996 . . . . .	70.7	3.6	91.9	64.8	134.1	137.0	96.7	63.2	29.1	6.4
1995 . . . . .	72.8	4.2	97.2	70.4	139.2	137.8	98.5	64.4	28.8	6.3
1994 . . . . .	77.5	4.6	105.7	77.0	150.4	146.8	104.1	66.3	29.1	6.2
1993 . . . . .	81.5	4.6	110.5	81.1	154.6	154.5	109.2	68.1	29.4	6.1
1992 . . . . .	84.5	4.8	114.7	82.9	161.0	160.8	112.8	68.4	29.1	5.8
1991 . . . . .	87.0	4.9	118.2	86.1	162.2	164.8	115.1	68.9	28.7	5.7
1990 . . . . .	89.0	5.0	116.2	84.9	157.5	165.2	118.3	70.2	28.6	5.8
Induced abortions:										
2004 . . . . .	52.1	2.2	47.3	30.2	74.2	99.9	83.4	50.5	23.9	7.0
2003 . . . . .	53.1	2.4	48.8	31.6	75.7	104.0	85.7	50.8	22.7	6.5
2002 . . . . .	54.2	2.5	50.7	32.5	78.7	108.5	87.9	50.5	23.0	6.8
2001 . . . . .	55.5	2.7	53.2	33.4	83.3	112.9	89.4	51.0	22.9	6.5
2000 . . . . .	57.4	2.9	57.4	37.3	86.8	120.2	89.9	50.7	23.0	6.6
1999 . . . . .	57.2	3.0	58.1	36.7	89.4	120.8	90.3	49.0	22.7	6.3
1998 . . . . .	56.5	3.2	58.6	38.0	89.0	120.3	89.0	47.0	21.9	6.2
1997 . . . . .	57.5	3.2	61.3	39.5	95.0	122.7	89.3	46.6	22.0	6.2
1996 . . . . .	58.6	3.8	64.1	42.4	97.9	125.3	88.9	46.1	21.9	6.4
1995 . . . . .	56.7	3.9	64.6	44.6	96.0	118.9	82.8	44.3	21.4	6.1
1994 . . . . .	61.1	4.6	71.2	49.1	105.8	129.2	85.9	45.7	22.3	6.2
1993 . . . . .	65.0	4.8	76.9	52.6	113.5	137.7	88.8	47.9	23.1	6.3
1992 . . . . .	65.9	5.1	78.6	53.5	115.2	137.6	88.4	47.7	23.4	6.2
1991 . . . . .	65.5	5.1	80.0	54.5	115.0	135.4	85.4	46.8	22.9	6.2
1990 . . . . .	67.0	5.4	83.5	57.7	117.4	133.1	85.4	47.5	23.5	6.4
Fetal losses: <sup>5</sup>										
2004 . . . . .	20.2	0.6	17.5	12.9	24.8	32.3	25.2	23.1	18.7	4.6
2003 . . . . .	20.3	0.6	18.0	13.4	25.2	32.6	25.0	23.1	18.6	4.5
2002 . . . . .	20.3	0.7	19.0	14.2	26.4	33.3	25.0	22.6	17.8	4.4
2001 . . . . .	20.8	0.7	20.5	15.6	27.9	34.9	25.0	22.7	17.8	4.2
2000 . . . . .	21.4	0.8	22.2	17.4	29.1	37.0	25.2	22.8	17.7	4.2
1999 . . . . .	20.9	0.9	22.7	18.0	29.6	36.1	24.4	21.9	17.0	3.8
1998 . . . . .	21.3	1.0	24.1	19.7	30.7	36.2	24.5	22.1	16.9	3.9
1997 . . . . .	21.1	1.1	25.1	21.1	31.3	35.3	23.8	21.8	16.4	3.8
1996 . . . . .	21.2	1.3	26.2	22.5	32.1	34.8	23.7	21.6	16.2	3.5
1995 . . . . .	21.8	1.5	27.9	24.4	33.3	35.0	24.1	22.0	16.0	3.5
1994 . . . . .	23.1	1.6	30.4	26.8	36.0	37.3	25.5	22.7	16.2	3.4
1993 . . . . .	24.1	1.6	31.7	28.2	37.0	39.3	26.7	23.3	16.4	3.4
1992 . . . . .	24.8	1.7	32.7	28.8	38.5	40.9	27.6	23.4	16.2	3.2
1991 . . . . .	25.4	1.7	33.7	29.9	38.8	41.9	28.2	23.6	16.0	3.2
1990 . . . . .	25.8	1.7	33.0	29.5	37.7	42.0	29.0	24.0	15.9	3.2

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 2. Pregnancy, live birth, induced abortion, and fetal loss rates by age, race, and Hispanic origin of woman: United States, 1990–2004—Con.**

[Rates are pregnancy outcomes per 1,000 women in specified group, estimated as of April 1 for 1990 and 2000 and as of July 1 for all other years]

Pregnancy outcome, race, and Hispanic origin and year	Age of woman									
	Total <sup>1</sup>	Under 15 years <sup>2</sup>	15–19 years			20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years <sup>3</sup>
			Total	15–17 years	18–19 years					
Hispanic <sup>6</sup>										
All pregnancies:										
2004 . . . . .	145.7	2.5	132.8	82.9	210.0	244.8	206.3	148.4	86.2	22.8
2003 . . . . .	145.4	2.5	132.1	82.8	207.5	243.4	205.9	146.9	83.9	23.1
2002 . . . . .	143.1	2.7	134.7	84.8	210.1	247.2	200.3	138.9	79.8	22.1
2001 . . . . .	145.4	3.0	139.2	88.1	213.6	245.7	201.6	142.6	80.3	22.1
2000 . . . . .	146.1	3.3	142.1	93.3	211.6	244.0	202.4	142.3	78.4	21.7
1999 . . . . .	143.5	3.5	143.2	97.0	209.6	241.1	198.6	136.4	75.9	20.4
1998 . . . . .	143.9	3.8	146.3	100.3	214.5	243.2	199.1	133.7	74.2	20.6
1997 . . . . .	144.3	4.0	147.7	102.6	215.5	245.8	199.9	131.6	73.6	20.5
1996 . . . . .	149.4	4.4	157.1	109.4	228.4	256.5	204.4	134.0	74.9	20.3
1995 . . . . .	151.2	4.7	163.3	115.5	234.2	259.6	203.2	133.4	74.8	20.5
1994 . . . . .	156.6	4.9	169.0	120.3	240.7	270.1	208.8	136.5	75.8	21.1
1993 . . . . .	160.6	4.9	170.3	117.8	247.9	277.3	213.8	139.9	76.6	20.8
1992 . . . . .	166.2	4.9	174.0	119.7	253.9	286.6	219.3	144.1	80.1	21.7
1991 . . . . .	164.1	4.6	173.7	117.4	254.3	279.5	217.0	141.3	77.3	20.6
1990 . . . . .	164.2	4.4	167.4	113.0	242.4	271.2	219.3	145.4	78.1	21.0
Live births:										
2004 . . . . .	97.8	1.3	82.6	49.7	133.5	165.3	145.6	104.1	52.9	13.0
2003 . . . . .	96.9	1.3	82.3	49.7	132.0	163.4	144.4	102.0	50.8	12.8
2002 . . . . .	94.4	1.4	83.4	50.7	133.0	164.3	139.4	95.1	47.8	12.1
2001 . . . . .	96.0	1.6	86.4	52.8	135.5	163.5	140.4	97.6	47.9	12.1
2000 . . . . .	95.9	1.7	87.3	55.5	132.6	161.3	139.9	97.1	46.6	12.0
1999 . . . . .	93.0	1.9	86.8	56.9	129.5	157.3	135.8	92.3	44.5	11.1
1998 . . . . .	93.2	1.9	87.9	58.5	131.5	159.3	136.1	90.5	43.4	11.3
1997 . . . . .	94.2	2.1	89.6	61.1	132.4	162.6	137.5	89.6	43.4	11.2
1996 . . . . .	97.5	2.4	94.6	64.2	140.0	170.2	140.7	91.3	43.9	11.2
1995 . . . . .	98.8	2.6	99.3	68.3	145.4	171.9	140.4	90.5	43.7	11.2
1994 . . . . .	100.7	2.6	101.3	69.9	147.5	175.7	142.4	91.1	43.4	11.1
1993 . . . . .	103.3	2.6	101.8	68.5	151.1	180.0	146.0	93.2	44.1	11.1
1992 . . . . .	106.1	2.5	103.3	68.9	153.8	185.1	148.7	94.7	45.3	11.4
1991 . . . . .	106.9	2.4	104.6	69.2	155.4	184.6	149.9	95.0	44.7	11.1
1990 . . . . .	107.6	2.4	100.2	65.8	147.6	180.8	152.8	98.1	45.2	11.4
Induced abortions:										
2004 . . . . .	27.8	0.8	27.1	15.9	44.6	54.8	37.8	23.0	12.8	4.8
2003 . . . . .	28.7	0.8	26.9	15.8	44.0	55.6	38.8	24.0	13.5	5.4
2002 . . . . .	29.3	0.8	28.0	16.5	45.3	58.4	39.0	24.2	13.6	5.4
2001 . . . . .	29.8	0.9	28.7	16.9	45.8	57.8	39.1	25.0	13.8	5.3
2000 . . . . .	30.6	1.0	30.3	18.4	47.3	58.6	40.5	25.2	13.8	5.0
1999 . . . . .	31.4	1.0	32.1	20.2	49.1	60.3	41.5	25.2	14.1	5.0
1998 . . . . .	31.6	1.1	33.7	21.5	51.6	60.1	41.6	24.6	14.0	5.0
1997 . . . . .	30.7	1.1	32.7	20.3	51.4	58.8	40.8	23.7	13.4	4.9
1996 . . . . .	31.9	1.2	35.7	22.9	54.9	60.9	41.6	24.1	14.0	4.8
1995 . . . . .	32.2	1.2	35.8	23.5	54.0	62.1	40.8	24.4	14.3	5.0
1994 . . . . .	35.4	1.4	39.0	26.1	58.0	68.2	44.1	26.8	15.6	5.7
1993 . . . . .	36.4	1.4	39.7	25.5	60.7	70.4	45.0	27.6	15.4	5.4
1992 . . . . .	38.8	1.5	41.6	26.8	63.3	73.9	47.3	29.9	17.2	5.9
1991 . . . . .	35.8	1.4	39.6	24.2	61.7	67.4	43.6	26.8	15.4	5.2
1990 . . . . .	35.1	1.1	39.1	24.3	59.5	63.4	42.6	27.2	15.4	5.2

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. Pregnancy, live birth, induced abortion, and fetal loss rates by age, race, and Hispanic origin of woman: United States, 1990–2004—Con.**

[Rates are pregnancy outcomes per 1,000 women in specified group, estimated as of April 1 for 1990 and 2000 and as of July 1 for all other years]

Pregnancy outcome, race, and Hispanic origin and year	Age of woman									
	Total <sup>1</sup>	Under 15 years <sup>2</sup>	15–19 years			20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years <sup>3</sup>
			Total	15–17 years	18–19 years					
Hispanic <sup>6</sup> —Con.										
Fetal losses: <sup>5</sup>										
2004 . . . . .	20.1	0.4	23.0	17.3	31.9	24.7	22.8	21.3	20.4	5.0
2003 . . . . .	19.8	0.5	22.9	17.3	31.6	24.4	22.7	20.9	19.6	4.9
2002 . . . . .	19.3	0.5	23.3	17.6	31.8	24.5	21.9	19.5	18.5	4.7
2001 . . . . .	19.6	0.5	24.1	18.3	32.4	24.4	22.0	20.0	18.5	4.7
2000 . . . . .	19.6	0.6	24.4	19.3	31.7	24.1	22.0	19.9	18.0	4.7
1999 . . . . .	19.0	0.6	24.4	19.8	31.0	23.5	21.3	18.9	17.2	4.3
1998 . . . . .	19.1	0.7	24.8	20.3	31.4	23.8	21.4	18.5	16.8	4.4
1997 . . . . .	19.3	0.7	25.4	21.2	31.7	24.3	21.6	18.4	16.8	4.3
1996 . . . . .	20.0	0.8	26.8	22.3	33.5	25.4	22.1	18.7	17.0	4.3
1995 . . . . .	20.2	0.9	28.2	23.7	34.8	25.7	22.0	18.5	16.9	4.3
1994 . . . . .	20.5	0.9	28.7	24.3	35.3	26.3	22.3	18.7	16.8	4.3
1993 . . . . .	20.9	0.9	28.8	23.8	36.1	26.9	22.9	19.1	17.0	4.3
1992 . . . . .	21.4	0.9	29.1	23.9	36.8	27.7	23.3	19.4	17.5	4.4
1991 . . . . .	21.5	0.8	29.4	24.0	37.2	27.6	23.5	19.5	17.3	4.3
1990 . . . . .	21.5	0.8	28.1	22.9	35.3	27.0	24.0	20.1	17.5	4.4

<sup>1</sup>Rates computed by relating the number of events to women of all ages to women aged 15–44 years.<sup>2</sup>Rates computed by relating the number of events to women under age 15 years to women aged 10–14 years.<sup>3</sup>Rates computed by relating the number of events to women aged 40 years and over to women aged 40–44 years.<sup>4</sup>Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.<sup>5</sup>Spontaneous fetal losses from recognized pregnancies of all gestational periods as estimated from reports from women in the National Surveys of Family Growth conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics; see "Technical Notes." The rate of fetal loss depends on the degree to which losses at very early gestations are detected. See "Technical Notes" for more information.<sup>6</sup>Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

NOTES: Rates for 2000–2002 for ages 15–19, 15–17 and 18–19 years, have been revised and may differ from rates previously published (2). For information on sources and methods, see text and "Technical Notes." Due to sample size limitations in any given year, fetal loss proportions for teenagers for 1990–2004 are based on cycles 3 through 6 of the National Survey of Family Growth (conducted 1982, 1988, 1995, and 2002). Rates for 1990–2000 have been revised for ages 10–14 and 20–24 and older and may differ from rates previously published. See text and "Technical Notes."

**Table 3. Number and percent distribution of pregnancies by outcome of pregnancy by age, race, and Hispanic origin of woman: United States, 1990 and 2004**

[Numbers in thousands]

Pregnancy outcome and race and Hispanic origin	Total	Under 15 years	15–19 years							
			Total	15–17 years	18–19 years	20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40 years and over
2004										
Number of pregnancies										
All races <sup>1</sup>										
All pregnancies . . . . .	6,390	16	729	252	477	1,665	1,618	1,369	795	198
Live births . . . . .	4,112	7	415	134	281	1,034	1,104	966	476	110
Induced abortions . . . . .	1,222	7	200	71	128	406	285	184	103	38
Fetal losses <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	1,056	2	114	47	67	225	229	220	216	50
Non-Hispanic white										
All pregnancies . . . . .	3,355	4	289	86	204	784	864	807	487	119
Live births . . . . .	2,322	1	171	46	125	523	638	611	308	70
Induced abortions . . . . .	418	2	73	24	49	141	86	59	40	17
Fetal losses <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	615	1	46	16	30	120	140	138	140	32
Non-Hispanic black										
All pregnancies . . . . .	1,211	7	198	76	123	387	286	195	107	30
Live births . . . . .	582	3	98	35	63	190	139	93	47	12
Induced abortions . . . . .	453	4	73	29	45	149	113	70	34	11
Fetal losses <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	176	1	27	12	15	48	34	32	26	7
Hispanic <sup>3</sup>										
All pregnancies . . . . .	1,410	5	214	81	133	414	360	253	132	32
Live births . . . . .	946	2	133	49	84	280	254	178	81	18
Induced abortions . . . . .	269	1	44	16	28	93	66	39	20	7
Fetal losses <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	194	1	37	17	20	42	40	36	31	7
Percent distribution										
All races <sup>1</sup>										
All pregnancies . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Live births . . . . .	64.4	41.9	57.0	53.2	59.0	62.1	68.3	70.5	59.8	55.4
Induced abortions . . . . .	19.1	43.6	27.4	28.3	26.9	24.4	17.6	13.4	12.9	19.4
Fetal losses <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	16.5	14.5	15.6	18.5	14.1	13.5	14.1	16.0	27.2	25.2
Non-Hispanic white										
All pregnancies . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Live births . . . . .	69.2	40.3	59.0	53.5	61.4	66.7	73.9	75.6	63.1	59.0
Induced abortions . . . . .	12.4	45.7	25.1	27.9	24.0	18.0	10.0	7.3	8.2	14.2
Fetal losses <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	18.3	14.0	15.8	18.6	14.7	15.3	16.2	17.1	28.7	26.8
Non-Hispanic black										
All pregnancies . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Live births . . . . .	48.1	37.1	49.3	46.3	51.2	49.0	48.7	47.8	44.2	40.2
Induced abortions . . . . .	37.4	50.0	37.0	37.7	36.6	38.6	39.4	35.8	31.3	35.2
Fetal losses <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	14.5	12.9	13.7	16.1	12.2	12.5	11.9	16.4	24.5	23.1
Hispanic <sup>3</sup>										
All pregnancies . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Live births . . . . .	67.1	51.3	62.2	60.0	63.6	67.5	70.6	70.2	61.4	57.1
Induced abortions . . . . .	19.1	31.0	20.4	19.1	21.2	22.4	18.3	15.5	14.9	20.9
Fetal losses <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	13.8	17.8	17.3	20.8	15.2	10.1	11.1	14.4	23.7	22.0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Number and percent distribution of pregnancies by outcome of pregnancy by age, race, and Hispanic origin of woman: United States, 1990 and 2004—Con.**

[Numbers in thousands]

Pregnancy outcome and race and Hispanic origin	Total	Under 15 years	15–19 years			20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40 years and over
			Total	15–17 years	18–19 years					
1990										
All races <sup>1</sup>										
Number of pregnancies										
All pregnancies . . . . .	6,786	28	1,017	377	641	1,864	1,902	1,303	570	102
Live births . . . . .	4,158	12	522	183	338	1,094	1,277	886	318	50
Induced abortions . . . . .	1,609	13	351	130	221	532	360	216	108	29
Fetal losses <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	1,019	4	145	64	81	238	265	201	145	23
Non-Hispanic white										
All pregnancies . . . . .	4,242	8	527	177	350	1,082	1,265	904	390	65
Live births . . . . .	2,711	3	259	79	180	653	890	646	227	33
Induced abortions . . . . .	852	5	198	71	126	279	180	113	60	17
Fetal losses <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	679	1	70	27	43	149	195	146	103	15
Non-Hispanic black										
All pregnancies . . . . .	1,377	15	301	126	174	442	325	197	83	15
Live births . . . . .	674	6	150	62	88	214	165	98	35	6
Induced abortions . . . . .	507	7	108	42	65	173	119	66	29	6
Fetal losses <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	196	2	43	22	21	54	40	33	19	3
Hispanic <sup>3</sup>										
All pregnancies . . . . .	911	4	164	64	100	285	239	143	63	13
Live births . . . . .	597	2	98	37	61	190	167	96	36	7
Induced abortions . . . . .	195	1	38	14	24	67	46	27	12	3
Fetal losses <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	119	1	27	13	15	28	26	20	14	3
All races <sup>1</sup>										
Percent distribution										
All pregnancies . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Live births . . . . .	61.3	41.2	51.3	48.7	52.8	58.7	67.2	68.0	55.7	49.4
Induced abortions . . . . .	23.7	44.5	34.5	34.5	34.5	28.6	18.9	16.6	18.9	28.1
Fetal losses <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	15.0	14.3	14.2	16.9	12.6	12.7	13.9	15.4	25.4	22.5
Non-Hispanic white										
All pregnancies . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Live births . . . . .	63.9	32.8	49.1	44.3	51.6	60.4	70.3	71.4	58.1	51.1
Induced abortions . . . . .	20.1	55.8	37.5	40.3	36.1	25.8	14.3	12.4	15.4	25.7
Fetal losses <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	16.0	11.4	13.4	15.4	12.3	13.8	15.4	16.1	26.4	23.2
Non-Hispanic black										
All pregnancies . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Live births . . . . .	48.9	41.3	49.9	49.3	50.4	48.5	50.9	49.5	42.1	37.6
Induced abortions . . . . .	36.8	44.3	35.9	33.5	37.6	39.1	36.7	33.5	34.5	41.6
Fetal losses <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	14.2	14.4	14.2	17.1	12.1	12.3	12.4	16.9	23.4	20.9
Hispanic <sup>3</sup>										
All pregnancies . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Live births . . . . .	65.5	55.1	59.9	58.3	60.9	66.7	69.7	67.5	57.9	54.3
Induced abortions . . . . .	21.4	25.8	23.4	21.5	24.5	23.4	19.4	18.7	19.7	24.7
Fetal losses <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	13.1	19.1	16.8	20.2	14.6	10.0	10.9	13.8	22.4	21.0

<sup>1</sup>Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.<sup>2</sup>Spontaneous fetal losses from recognized pregnancies of all gestational periods as estimated from reports from women in the National Surveys of Family Growth conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics; see "Technical Notes." The rate of fetal loss depends on the degree to which losses at very early gestations are detected. See "Technical Notes" for more information.<sup>3</sup>Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

NOTES: Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals. Percent distributions based on unrounded frequencies. Due to sample size limitations in any given year, fetal loss proportions for teenagers for 2003 are based on cycles 3 through 6 of the National Survey of Family Growth (conducted 1982, 1988, 1995, and 2002).

**Table 4. Estimated total pregnancy, total fertility, and total induced abortion rates by race and Hispanic origin: United States, 1990, 1996, 2000, 2003, and 2004**

[Rates are sums of rates for 5-year age groups (in Table 2) multiplied by 5 and divided by 1,000]

Race and Hispanic origin	Pregnancy measure				
	2004	2003	2000	1996	1990
	Total pregnancy rate <sup>1</sup>				
Total <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	3.17	3.19	3.24	3.18	3.42
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	2.66	2.68	2.72	2.68	2.93
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	4.20	4.24	4.58	4.56	5.21
Hispanic <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	4.22	4.19	4.17	4.26	4.53
	Total fertility rate				
Total <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	2.05	2.04	2.06	1.98	2.08
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	1.85	1.86	1.87	1.78	1.85
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	2.02	2.03	2.18	2.14	2.50
Hispanic <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	2.82	2.79	2.73	2.77	2.95
	Total abortion rate				
Total <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	0.61	0.63	0.67	0.71	0.83
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	0.33	0.34	0.38	0.44	0.61
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	1.57	1.60	1.75	1.78	1.92
Hispanic <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	0.81	0.83	0.87	0.91	0.97

<sup>1</sup>Includes estimates of fetal losses not shown separately.<sup>2</sup>Includes races other than white and black.<sup>3</sup>Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

NOTES: Total pregnancy rates are estimates of the number of pregnancies a woman would have if she experiences the age-specific pregnancy rates observed in a given year throughout her reproductive years. Total fertility rates are estimates of the number of live births a woman would have if she experiences the age-specific birth rates observed in a given year throughout her reproductive years. Total abortion rates are estimates of the number of abortions a woman would have if she experiences the age-specific abortion rates observed in a given year throughout her reproductive years. Rates for 1990, 1996, and 2000 have been revised and may differ from rates previously published; see text and "Technical notes."

**Table 5. Pregnancy, live birth, and induced abortion rates by marital status and race and Hispanic origin: United States, 1990–2004**

[Rates per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years in specified group; populations estimated as of July 1 for each year]

Race and Hispanic origin and year	Married				Unmarried			
	All pregnancies	Live birth	Induced abortion	Fetal loss	All pregnancies	Live birth	Induced abortion	Fetal loss
<b>All races</b>								
2004	117.0	87.6	7.0	22.4	89.7	46.1	31.7	11.9
2003	117.9	88.1	7.3	22.5	89.0	44.9	32.6	11.5
2002	115.8	86.3	7.4	22.1	88.1	43.7	33.3	11.2
2001	116.5	86.7	7.6	22.1	89.3	43.8	34.3	11.3
2000	117.7	87.4	7.9	22.3	90.3	44.1	34.9	11.3
1999	114.5	84.8	8.1	21.6	89.5	43.3	35.1	11.1
1998	113.5	84.2	7.9	21.4	90.2	43.3	35.8	11.1
1997	111.7	82.7	8.0	21.0	90.7	42.9	36.8	11.0
1996	111.7	82.3	8.5	20.9	92.9	43.8	37.9	11.2
1995	111.8	82.6	8.4	20.8	94.0	44.3	38.5	11.3
1994	112.6	82.9	8.9	20.8	98.7	46.2	40.8	11.7
1993	117.0	86.1	9.5	21.4	99.2	44.8	43.1	11.3
1992	120.0	88.5	9.7	21.9	100.7	44.9	44.6	11.2
1991	121.8	89.6	10.1	22.0	101.8	45.0	45.6	11.2
1990	126.6	93.2	10.6	22.8	102.4	43.8	47.7	10.8
<b>White, total</b>								
2004	117.0	89.2	5.0	22.8	75.4	41.6	23.1	10.6
2003	118.3	90.0	5.4	22.9	74.4	40.4	23.8	10.3
2002	116.2	88.2	5.5	22.5	73.0	38.9	24.2	9.9
2001	116.4	88.3	5.6	22.5	73.3	38.5	25.0	9.8
2000	117.1	88.7	5.9	22.6	73.5	38.2	25.5	9.7
1999	114.3	86.4	6.0	21.9	73.0	37.4	26.0	9.5
1998	113.6	85.8	6.0	21.8	73.4	36.9	27.1	9.4
1997	111.6	84.2	6.1	21.3	73.4	36.3	28.0	9.2
1996	111.7	84.1	6.4	21.2	75.2	37.0	28.9	9.3
1995	111.8	84.2	6.5	21.1	76.3	37.0	30.0	9.3
1994	112.1	84.3	6.8	21.0	79.1	37.8	31.8	9.4
1993	115.8	87.0	7.3	21.5	78.4	35.6	33.9	8.8
1992	118.6	89.1	7.5	21.9	79.2	35.0	35.6	8.6
1991	120.3	90.3	7.9	22.1	80.1	34.5	37.1	8.4
1990	125.4	94.1	8.5	22.9	80.3	32.9	39.4	8.0
<b>Non-Hispanic white</b>								
2004	112.7	85.9	4.0	22.8	54.5	29.4	17.3	7.8
2003	113.5	86.4	4.2	22.9	54.1	28.6	18.0	7.6
2002	110.9	84.4	4.2	22.3	53.3	27.8	18.2	7.3
2001	110.7	84.1	4.3	22.2	54.3	27.8	19.2	7.3
2000	112.1	85.0	4.7	22.4	55.2	28.0	19.8	7.4
1999	109.5	82.9	4.7	21.8	55.7	27.9	20.4	7.3
1998	108.5	82.1	4.8	21.6	57.1	27.9	21.8	7.3
1997	106.2	80.2	5.0	21.0	58.2	27.5	23.4	7.2
1996	105.6	79.6	5.3	20.8	59.9	28.2	24.4	7.3
1995	106.0	79.8	5.4	20.7	61.2	28.1	25.8	7.3
1994	106.7	80.5	5.5	20.8	63.3	28.4	27.5	7.3
<b>Black, total</b>								
2004	107.0	68.4	18.1	20.6	151.3	67.2	63.8	20.3
2003	103.9	66.2	17.7	20.0	152.3	66.3	65.9	20.0
2002	102.6	64.9	18.2	19.6	154.0	66.2	67.8	20.0
2001	105.9	66.6	19.3	20.0	157.7	68.1	69.1	20.5
2000	109.5	68.6	20.3	20.6	162.8	70.5	71.1	21.2
1999	106.6	65.8	21.0	19.7	161.5	69.7	70.9	20.9
1998	104.9	65.0	20.4	19.5	163.9	71.6	70.8	21.5
1997	103.8	63.9	20.7	19.2	165.4	71.5	72.3	21.5
1996	103.4	62.2	22.5	18.7	167.9	72.8	73.2	21.8
1995	104.4	64.1	21.1	19.2	167.9	74.5	71.1	22.3
1994	109.3	66.1	23.5	19.7	181.5	80.8	76.6	24.1
1993	120.8	73.0	26.2	21.6	188.7	83.0	81.2	24.5

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 5. Pregnancy, live birth, and induced abortion rates by marital status and race and Hispanic origin: United States, 1990–2004—Con.**

[Rates per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years in specified group; populations estimated as of July 1 for each year]

Race and Hispanic origin and year	Married				Unmarried			
	All pregnancies	Live birth	Induced abortion	Fetal loss	All pregnancies	Live birth	Induced abortion	Fetal loss
Hispanic <sup>1</sup>								
2004 . . . . .	129.5	99.7	9.4	20.5	163.7	95.7	48.3	19.7
2003 . . . . .	132.4	101.2	10.5	20.7	159.9	92.2	48.8	18.8
2002 . . . . .	131.5	100.1	10.9	20.5	156.2	87.9	50.3	18.0
2001 . . . . .	135.5	103.2	11.3	21.1	156.8	87.8	51.1	17.9
2000 . . . . .	134.3	101.8	11.6	20.8	157.0	87.2	51.9	17.8
1999 . . . . .	133.2	100.2	12.5	20.5	155.9	84.9	53.6	17.4
1998 . . . . .	135.7	102.3	12.4	21.0	153.2	82.8	53.4	17.0
1997 . . . . .	137.6	103.7	12.6	21.2	152.0	83.2	51.8	17.0
1996 . . . . .	142.5	107.2	13.3	22.0	157.5	86.1	53.8	17.6
1995 . . . . .	142.8	107.1	13.8	21.9	161.3	88.8	54.4	18.2
1994 . . . . .	142.0	104.7	15.9	21.4	172.8	95.8	57.5	19.5
1993 . . . . .	152.4	113.0	16.4	22.9	170.6	91.4	60.6	18.5

<sup>1</sup>Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

NOTES: Marital status is the woman's marital status as of the date the pregnancy ended, rather than at the time of conception. Figures for married women include pregnancies for separated women. Rates for 1990–2000 have been revised and may differ from rates previously published. See text and "Technical Notes." Pregnancy rates for unmarried Hispanic and black women are available beginning 1993 when estimates of abortions became available. Rates for unmarried non-Hispanic white women are available beginning 1994 when population estimates by marital status became available. Rates for unmarried non-Hispanic black women are not available because the necessary population estimates are not available. See "Technical Notes."

## Technical Notes

### Sources of data

*Live births*—Data presented in this report are based on information reported on birth certificates filed for all births in the United States. Data are provided to the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program (VSCP). Details on the data elements collected in the birth certificate file are discussed in previous reports (3,11).

*Induced abortions*—Abortion data in this report are national estimates based on abortion surveillance information collected from most states by CDC's National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (NCCDPHP), which are adjusted to national totals compiled by the Guttmacher Institute from their surveys of all known abortion providers (4,5,30). In 2004, the NCCDPHP abortion surveillance system collected data on abortions by age for 46 states, the District of Columbia, and New York City. Data by age were not available for California, Florida, New Hampshire, and West Virginia (4). The numbers of abortions published by NCCDPHP tend to be lower than the numbers published by the Guttmacher Institute. For example, the total number of abortions reported by NCCDPHP in 2000 was about 35 percent lower than the number reported by the Guttmacher Institute (30,31); much of the difference is due to the lack of data for the four states previously noted. The total numbers of abortions from 2001 through 2003 have been estimated by interpolation between the Guttmacher Institute's survey results in 2000 and 2004 (32). Estimates of abortions for 1993 through 1997 have been slightly revised by the Guttmacher Institute on the basis of new data for 1999 and a correction in earlier survey results. Abortion numbers and rates for non-Hispanic white women have been re-estimated using a more refined procedure. Finally, previously published abortion estimates for teenagers for 2001–2002 have been revised to incorporate information from the most recent Guttmacher Institute abortion provider surveys. As a result of these revisions, the abortion rates shown in this report may differ from rates previously published (1,2,33–35).

*Fetal losses*—Estimates of fetal losses are derived from the pregnancy history data collected by the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG), conducted by NCHS (6,26,36).

Estimates for adults (ages 20–44 years when the pregnancy ended) are based on the two most recent NSFG surveys, Cycles 5 and 6. Fetal loss estimates are calculated from proportions obtained in the following way:

$$\text{fetal losses}/(\text{fetal losses} + \text{live births}).$$

These proportions are based on fetal losses and live births ending in 1995–2002 (using Cycle 6 data collected in 2002) and those ending in 1991–1995 (using Cycle 5 data collected in 1995).

These two proportions were averaged within each (age and race and Hispanic origin) subgroup. These averages were then applied to the actual numbers of live births in each age, race, and Hispanic origin subgroup for each year to yield estimates of fetal losses for that year that are summed to a national total. Using the average of the two proportions increases the reliability of the estimates by increasing the sample size. This is necessary because the number of pregnancies ending in fetal loss in each, 5-year age and race and origin group is relatively small for each survey.

Fetal loss estimates for teenagers (under 20 years) are based on Cycles 3 through 6 of the NSFG (conducted in 1982, 1988, 1995, and 2002). These estimates are based on pregnancies ending in four different time periods:

- 1976–1982 (using the Cycle 3 information)
- 1983–1988 (using the Cycle 4 information)
- 1991–1995 (using the Cycle 5 information)
- 1995–2002 (using the Cycle 6 information)

Fetal losses proportions from pregnancies from each of the four time periods were averaged within the two age groups: under 18 and 18–19 years. These averages were applied to the actual numbers of live births in each of the two age groups, across all race and Hispanic subgroups. In other words: one proportion was obtained for those under 18 by averaging the proportion of pregnancies ending in fetal loss across the four time periods for that age group. This proportion was applied to live births for “all races,” white non-Hispanic, black non-Hispanic, and Hispanic subgroups for under age 18. This same procedure was followed for the 18–19 age group.

Data from the last four NSFG cycles were combined in this way to provide the maximum statistical reliability possible because the number of pregnancies and fetal losses in each sample for those 15–17 and 18–19 when the pregnancy ended is not large enough to produce statistically reliable estimates. Even after averaging the four sources, the numbers for those under 20 within race and Hispanic subgroups were too small to permit calculating proportions for 15–17 and 18–19-year-old black, Hispanic, and white females separately.

Leading up to this approach, the individual cycles of NSFG data on fetal loss rates (as a percent of pregnancies) were examined carefully for the possibility that fluctuating estimates reflected actual trends in the proportion of pregnancies ending in fetal loss among teens. Related data did not support the notion that actual changes were taking place, so averaging the fetal loss proportions across time was judged to yield the most reliable estimates of trends in overall pregnancy rates. Thus this approach uses the most recent data available (Cycle 6) on fetal loss while maximizing information from the other cycles and maximizing statistical power.

These procedures for estimating fetal loss, for those under 20 and those 20–44, resulted in the revision of previously published estimates that had covered the years 1990–2000. These previous estimates used data from Cycle 5 only (1,2).

The fetal loss figures are estimates and variations reflect in part the extent to which pregnancies are recognized, especially at very early gestation periods. Despite this, the NSFG data are preferable to vital statistics reports of fetal losses, because vital statistics data are generally limited to the very small proportion of all fetal losses occurring at gestations of 20 weeks or more, whereas NSFG data include all gestations. The vast majority of fetal losses occur early in pregnancy before the reporting requirements for fetal losses are in effect. Even fetal losses of 20 weeks or more are underreported in vital statistics data (7).



## Total pregnancy rate

The total pregnancy rate and total abortion rate are estimated using the same procedure as for the total fertility rate. The pregnancy (or abortion) rates at each age are summed (and multiplied by 5 and divided by 1,000). The result is the number of pregnancies (or abortions) a woman would have in her lifetime if she experienced the age-specific pregnancy (or abortion) rates in that year.

## “Wanted” births

“Wanted” births are all those that do not fall into a category “unwanted,” explicitly defined by a series of questions in the NSFG. An unwanted birth is one resulting from a pregnancy that a woman had despite wanting no more births at the time she became pregnant. For example, if a woman had two children and did not want to have any more, but became pregnant with her third child, that pregnancy would be classified as unwanted. It should be noted that pregnancies ending in births that were unwanted at conception do not necessarily become unwanted children. Mothers who report a pregnancy as unwanted at the time of conception may later cherish the child born as a result of that pregnancy. The percent wanted that is applied to the 1996 TFR was calculated using births occurring between 1990–1995, and the percent applied to the 2003 TFR was calculated using births occurring between 1998 and 2002.

## Race and Hispanic origin

Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Women of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data in this report are tabulated by the race and Hispanic origin of the woman for all years. Data for most tables are shown for these categories: non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, and Hispanic. Rates by marital status are shown for non-Hispanic white, black, and Hispanic women. Rates for non-Hispanic black women cannot be computed because the necessary population estimates by marital status are not available. Pregnancy estimates cannot be prepared for other races because abortion data are not collected in the necessary detail.

## Population denominators

Pregnancy, live birth, induced abortion, and fetal loss rates for 1991–1999 shown in this report are based on revised population estimates consistent with the 2000 census. These estimates were produced by the U.S. Census Bureau with support from the National Cancer Institute (9,10). More information on the revised population estimates is included in a recent report (9). The rates shown in this report may, therefore, differ from those published in “Trends in Pregnancies and Pregnancy Rates by Outcome: Estimates for the United States, 1976–96,” “Trends in Pregnancy Rates for the United States, 1976–97: An Update,” “Revised pregnancy rates, 1990–97, and new rates for 1998–99: United States,” and “Estimated pregnancy rates for the United States, 1990–2000: An update” (1,33–35).

Births rates for unmarried women for 1991–2004 are based on distributions of the population by marital status as of March 1 of each year as reported by the U.S. Census Bureau in the March Current Population Survey (CPS) (37), which have been adjusted to the July population in each year by the Division of Vital Statistics, NCHS (38).

The 1991–2004 population levels are consistent with the 2000 census. Unmarried women include never married, widowed, and divorced women.

Pregnancy, birth, and abortion rates by marital status by race and Hispanic origin are available beginning in various years during the 1990s, reflecting the availability of abortion data by marital status for these groups; rates for Hispanic and black women by marital status became available in 1993. Rates for non-Hispanic white women became available beginning in 1994 when the population estimates by marital status for this group became available.

## Computation of rates

In computing birth rates for the Hispanic population, births with origin of mother not stated are included with non-Hispanic births rather than being distributed. Thus, rates for the U.S. Hispanic population are underestimates of the true rates to the extent that the births with origin of mother not stated (0.8 percent in 2004) were actually to Hispanic mothers. In computing the rates, the census-based populations with origin not stated are imputed. The effect on the rates is believed to be small.

**Contents**

Abstract . . . . . 1  
 Introduction . . . . . 1  
 Methods . . . . . 2  
 Results . . . . . 2  
     Pregnancy rates remained highest for women in their twenties. 2  
     In recent years, pregnancy rates fell steadily for teenagers and women in their early twenties; rates for women in their late twenties stabilized, and rates for older women rose. . . . . 3  
     Fertility rates rose slowly since the mid 1990s while abortion rates declined steadily through 2004 . . . . . 3  
     Large differences persist in pregnancy rates by age, race, and Hispanic origin . . . . . 3  
     Pregnancy rates declined for teenagers through 2004 reaching historic lows . . . . . 4  
     Declines in teenage pregnancy rates are reflected in reductions in both births and abortions . . . . . 5  
     Pregnancy outcomes vary by age . . . . . 5  
     Total pregnancy rates—the number of pregnancies per woman that would occur in a lifetime at current age-specific rates—declined during 1990–2004. . . . . 5  
     Pregnancy rates for married and unmarried women declined during the 1990s . . . . . 6  
     Pregnancy outcomes differ substantially by marital status . . . . 7  
     Selected factors underlying pregnancy rates . . . . . 7  
     Teenage pregnancy . . . . . 8  
 Discussion . . . . . 10  
 References . . . . . 10  
 List of Detailed Tables . . . . . 11  
 Technical Notes . . . . . 24

**Copyright information**

All material appearing in this report is in the public domain and may be reproduced or copied without permission; citation as to source, however, is appreciated.

**Suggested citation**

Ventura SJ, Abma JC, Mosher WD, Henshaw SK. Estimated pregnancy rates by outcome for the United States, 1990–2004. National vital statistics reports; vol 56 no 15. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2008.

**National Center for Health Statistics**

Director  
 Edward J. Sondik, Ph.D.

Acting Co-Deputy Directors  
 Jennifer H. Madans, Ph.D.  
 Michael H. Sadagursky

**Division of Vital Statistics**

Director, Charles J. Rothwell

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES**

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
 National Center for Health Statistics  
 3311 Toledo Road  
 Hyattsville, MD 20782

FIRST CLASS MAIL  
 POSTAGE & FEES PAID  
 CDC/NCHS  
 PERMIT NO. G-284

OFFICIAL BUSINESS  
 PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300

To receive this publication regularly, contact the National Center for Health Statistics by calling 1-800-232-4636  
 E-mail: [nchsquery@cdc.gov](mailto:nchsquery@cdc.gov)  
 Internet: [www.cdc.gov/nchs](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs)