



Teenage Births in the United States: National and State Trends, 1990–96

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Overview

Every year in America almost 500,000 teenagers give birth. Most are unmarried and many are not ready for the emotional, psychological, and financial responsibilities and challenges of parenthood. Teenage childbearing has important health and social consequences for these young women, their babies, and their families. Recently, the teenage birth rate has declined in all States. Rates for black teenagers have dropped more than for any other population group. Contributing to this decline are indications that teenagers today are less likely to be sexually active, and sexually active teenagers are more likely to use contraception. This publication presents the latest statistics as well as trends on the important topic of teenage childbearing in the United States. Data are from the National Center for Health Statistics' (NCHS) National Vital Statistics System.

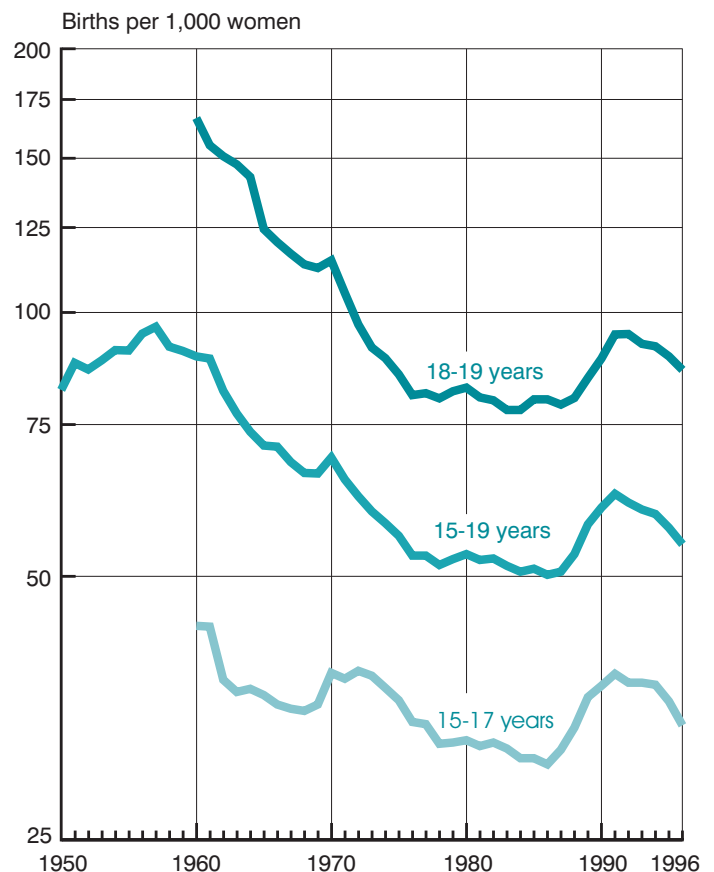
Patterns of teen childbearing can be examined in terms of numbers and rates of births. The numbers indicate how many teenagers gave birth in a given year. The teenage birth rate is defined as the number of births to a group of 1,000 teenagers. Rates among different population groups can be compared because they are all computed on the basis of 1,000 women. The number of births to teenagers is affected by both the birth rate (the proportion of teens giving birth) and the number of teen-aged women in the population. Therefore, trends in the birth rate and the number of births are not necessarily the same. To measure *pregnancies*, data on live births must be combined with information on induced abortion and fetal loss. Because abortion and fetal loss statistics are not as current as live birth statistics, this report focuses on trends in births, with a brief discussion of pregnancy trends.

Teenage Birth Rate Declines in 90's; Reverses Trend of the Late 80's

The U.S. birth rate for teenagers in 1996 was 54.7 live births per 1,000 women aged 15–19 years, down 4 percent

from 1995 (56.8). The teenage birth rate has declined steadily since 1991 when the rate was 62.1, an overall decline of 12 percent. These recent declines reverse the 24-percent rise in the teenage birth rate from 1986 to 1991 ([figure 1](#) and [table 1](#)).

Figure 1. Birth rates for teenagers by age: United States, 1950-96



NOTE: Rates are plotted on a log scale.



Teenage Birth Rate in 90's Higher Than in Early 80's

Despite the recent declines however, the rate for 1996 is still higher than it was during the early to mid-1980's (50–53 per 1,000) when the rate was at its lowest point. The teenage birth rate was substantially higher in the 1950's and early 1960's than it is now. The highest recorded teenage birth rate was 96.3 in 1957.

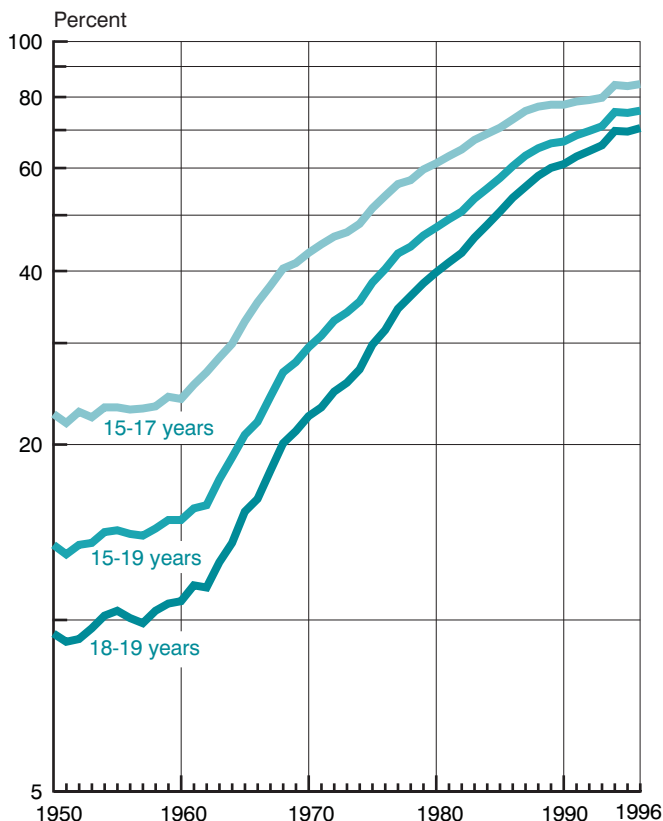
Most Teenage Mothers Are Unmarried

The issues in teenage childbearing are different now than in past decades. Most teenagers giving birth prior to 1980 were married, whereas most teenagers giving birth recently are unmarried (figure 2). The percent unmarried among teenage mothers 15–17 years more than tripled between 1950 and 1996, rising from 23 percent to 84 percent; among older teenage mothers, the percent unmarried in 1996 (71 percent) was nearly 8 times the percent in 1950 (9 percent).

The increases in the proportion of teenage mothers who are unmarried reflect the convergence of two important demographic trends:

- Sharply increasing birth rate among unmarried teenagers especially during the 1980's

Figure 2. Percent of births to unmarried teenagers by age: United States, 1950-96



NOTE: Percents are plotted on a log scale.

- Decline in marriage among teenagers since the mid-1970's

It is important to note, however, that while most teenage births are nonmarital, the majority of births to unmarried women are not to teenagers.

Teenage Birth Rates and Pregnancy Rates Fall

The teenage birth rate describes the number of births in a given year to a group of 1,000 teenagers. Thus, on average in 1996 (preliminary data), 55 out of 1,000 women aged 15–19 had a baby. Total teenage pregnancies include live births combined with estimates of induced abortions and fetal losses. Abortion and fetal loss data are not as current as the data on live births. According to the most recent estimates, the teenage pregnancy rate for 1994 was 108 pregnancies per 1,000 women aged 15–19 years, nearly twice the birth rate in that year (58.9). The pregnancy rate declined 8 percent from 1991 to 1994 and has continued to fall since 1994. This is based on the continued decline in the teenage birth rate and preliminary data that indicate a drop in abortions among teenagers since 1994.

Births and Birth Rates Decline for Younger and Older Teenagers

While teenage childbearing patterns differ considerably by age, rates for all age groups have declined in the 1990's, with greater declines for younger than for older teenagers.

Teenagers Under 15 Years

The birth rate in 1996 for teenagers under 15 years of age was 1.2 births per 1,000 young women 10–14 years of age. This rate has fallen since 1991, when the rate was 1.4 (table 2). The number of young women under 15 years of age who had a baby in 1996 was 11,242. This number has fallen in recent years; in 1991–95, there were 12,000 to 13,000 births each year to young women aged 10–14 years. The decline in the number of births to very young teenagers has occurred despite the increase in the number of teenagers in this age group.

Rates and Numbers Fall for Teenagers 15–17 and 18–19 Years

The birth rate for teenagers 15–17 years was 34.0 per 1,000 in 1996, 12 percent lower than in 1991 (38.7). Half of the recent decline occurred between 1995 and 1996. The rate for older teenagers 18–19 years dropped 8 percent from 94.4 per 1,000 in 1991 to 86.5 in 1996; the decline between 1995 and 1996 was 3 percent. Despite the recent declines, however, the birth rates for younger and older teenagers are still higher than they were in the early to mid-1980's (figure 1).

Overall, the number of births to teenagers 15–19 years declined by 5 percent between 1991 (519,577) and 1996

(494,272). This decline resulted from the 12-percent drop in the teenage birth rate, which more than compensated for the 8-percent increase in the number of women aged 15–19 years. The decline in the number of births to teenagers in the 1990's followed a period of increase during the late 1980's, when the number increased 13 percent from 1986 to 1990. As is true for the teenage birth rate, the number of births to teenagers was substantially higher several decades ago. The number peaked in 1970, when there were 644,708 births to women aged 15–19 years, nearly one-third more than the number reported in 1996 (table 1).

Rates for Black Teenagers at Record Lows

Teenage birth rates for ages 15–19 years dropped 5–12 percent between 1991 and 1996 for white, American Indian, Asian or Pacific Islander, and Hispanic women (figure 3 and table 2). The largest declines since 1991 by race were for black women. The overall rate for black teenagers 15–19 years fell 21 percent between 1991 and 1996, to the lowest rate ever recorded, 91.7 per 1,000. The rate for Hispanic teenagers changed little between 1991 and 1995, before declining 5 percent between 1995 and 1996.

Black teenagers experienced the most substantial reductions in rates for teenagers in both age groups 15–17 and 18–19

years. The rate for young black teenagers, 15–17 years, declined 23 percent between 1991 and 1996, while the rate for older black teenagers, 18–19 years, fell 16 percent. Despite the sharp decline in the rates for black teenagers, their birth rates and the rates for Hispanic teenagers remain higher than for other groups. Hispanic teenagers now have the highest teenage birth rates.

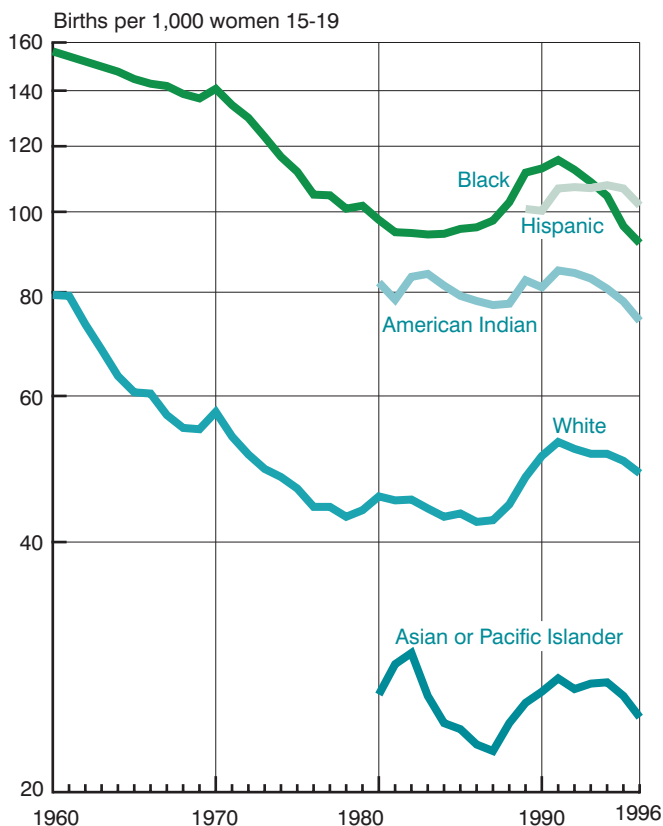
Serious Health Consequences for Teenage Childbearing

Teenage mothers are much less likely than older women to receive timely prenatal care and more likely to have no care at all (figure 4). Teenage mothers are also more likely to smoke and less likely to gain adequate weight during pregnancy. As a consequence of these and other factors, babies born to teenagers are at greatly elevated risk of low birthweight (less than 2,500 grams or 5 lb 8 oz), of serious and long-term disability, and of dying during the first year of life.

Teenage Birth Rates Vary Greatly by State

State-level birth rates for teenagers vary substantially (figure 5 and tables 3 and 4). In 1995, the most recent year for which State-specific rates can be calculated, rates varied from 28.6 (Vermont) to 105.5 (District of Columbia). Some of the

Figure 3. Birth rate for teenagers 15-19 years by race and Hispanic origin: United States, 1960-96



NOTE: Rates are plotted on a log scale.

Figure 4. Selected characteristics for teenage mothers and mothers aged 20 years and over: United States, 1995

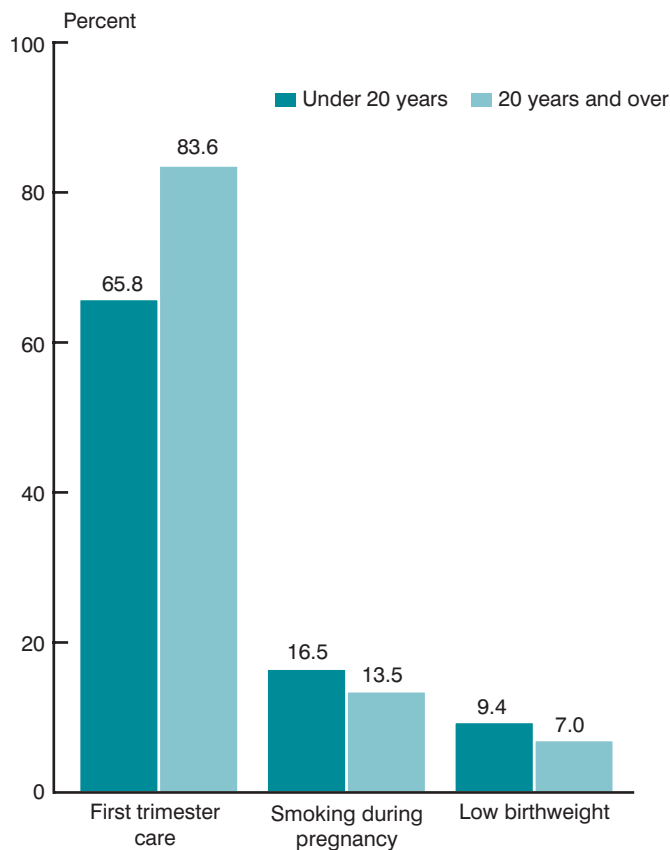


Figure 5. Teenage birth rates by State, 1995

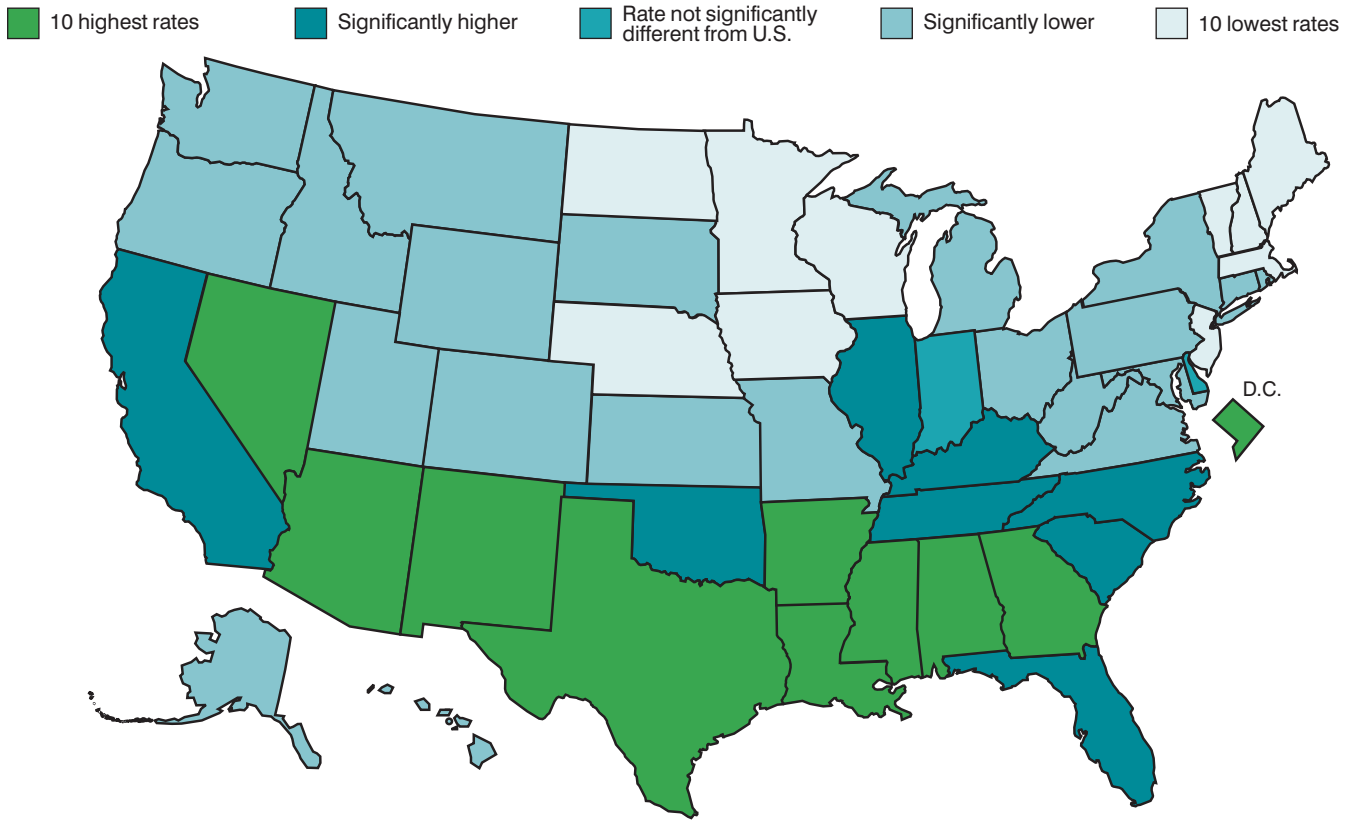
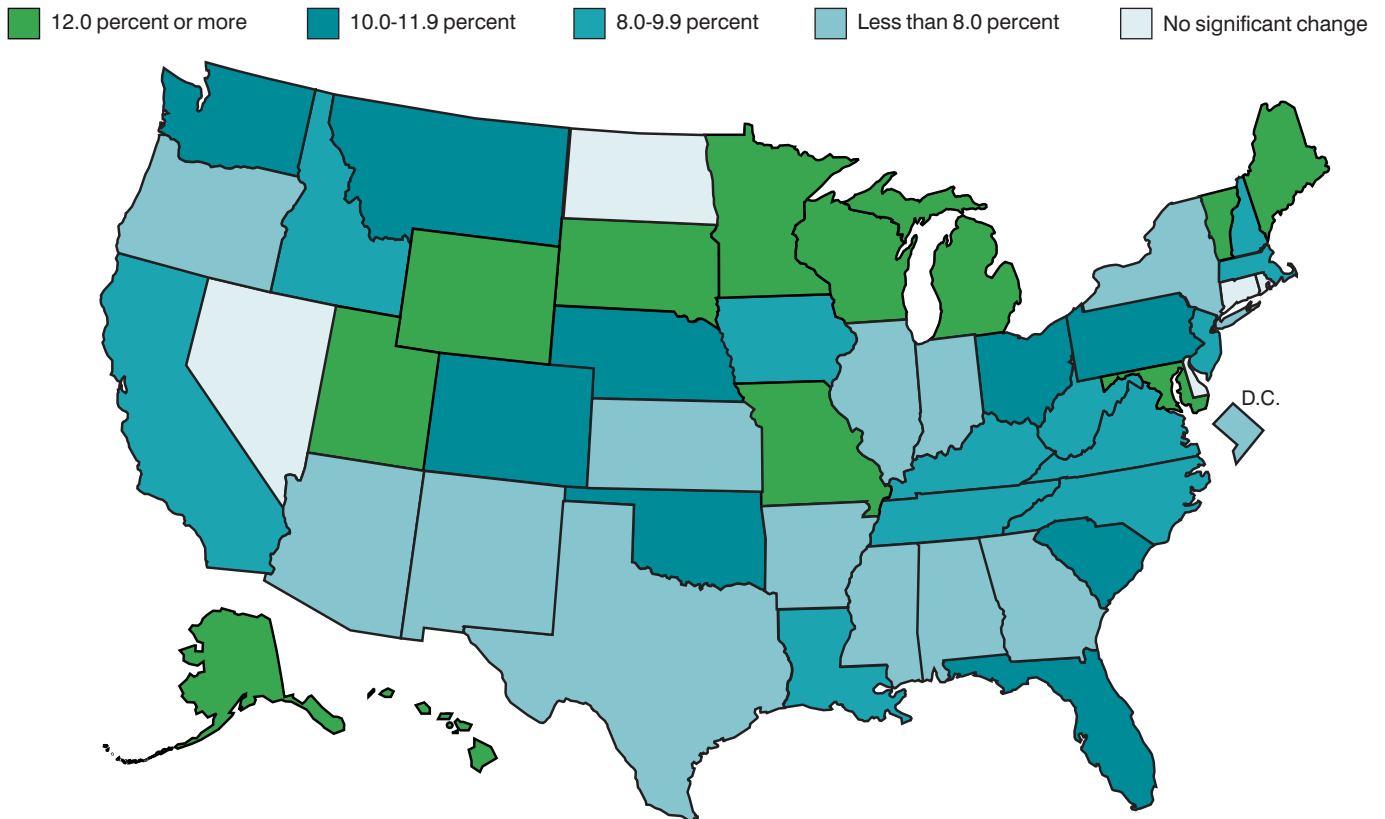


Figure 6. Percent declines in teenage birth rates by State, 1991-95



differences in overall rates by State reflect differences in the composition of the teenage populations by race and Hispanic origin. Given that birth rates for Hispanic and black teenagers are more than double the rates for non-Hispanic white teenagers (table 4), States with relatively high proportions of Hispanic and/or black teenagers in their populations would be expected to have higher overall teenage birth rates. In comparing teenage birth rates across States, it is important to keep these compositional differences in mind.

Rates Decline for All States

Birth rates for teenagers 15–19 years declined between 1991 and 1995 in all States and the District of Columbia, echoing the national trends during this time. (Declines in 5 States were not statistically significant.) (See figure 6 and table 3.) The reductions in State-specific teenage birth rates reflect and in many cases exceed those reported for the country as a whole. While the U.S. rate fell 8 percent between 1991 and 1995, rates fell by 8.0 percent or more in 33 States. Rates dropped by 12.0 percent or more in 12 States; declines in 5 States exceeded 16.0 percent. While the decline in the teenage birth rate varied among States, States with both high and low teenage birth rates were successful in achieving reductions.

Declines in Sexual Activity and Increases in Condom Use Are Key Factors

The declines—for the country and for the States—in birth rates for teenagers since 1991 likely reflect a combination of demographic and behavioral factors. According to the 1995 National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG), conducted by NCHS, the proportion of teenagers who are sexually experienced has stabilized, reversing the steady increases over the past two decades. Moreover, teenagers are now more likely to use contraceptives at first intercourse, especially condoms. In addition, some teenagers, particularly black teenagers, are using injectable and implant contraceptives. Similar changes in sexual experience for teenage males have been reported in the National Survey of Adolescent Males. Initial results from the National Longitudinal Study on Adolescent Health (Add Health), a congressionally mandated survey of students in grades 7 through 12, suggest that a feeling of personal connection to home, family, and school is essential for protecting young people from a vast array of risky behaviors, including sexual activity.

For more information on teenage birth rates and other aspects of teenage pregnancy and childbearing, the following references may be consulted:

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www.cdc.gov/nchswww/

Table 1. Births and birth rates for teenagers 15–19 years of age, by age and race of mother: United States, selected years, 1950–75 and 1980–96

[Birth rates per 1,000 women in specified group]

Year	All races ¹			White			Black		
	Total	15–17 years	18–19 years	Total	15–17 years	18–19 years	Total	15–17 years	18–19 years
Number of births									
1996 ²	494,272	186,762	307,509	346,509	124,031	222,477	131,059	56,218	74,841
1995	499,873	192,508	307,365	349,635	127,165	222,470	133,694	59,112	74,582
1994	505,488	195,169	310,319	348,081	126,388	221,693	140,968	62,563	78,405
1993	501,093	190,535	310,558	341,817	121,309	220,508	143,153	63,156	79,997
1992	505,415	187,549	317,866	342,739	118,786	223,953	146,800	63,002	83,798
1991	519,577	188,226	331,351	352,359	118,809	233,550	150,956	63,571	87,385
1990	521,826	183,327	338,499	354,482	114,934	239,548	151,613	62,881	88,732
1989	506,503	181,044	325,459	340,472	111,736	228,736	150,699	63,832	86,867
1988	478,353	176,624	301,729	323,830	109,739	214,091	140,608	61,856	78,752
1987	462,312	172,591	289,721	315,464	108,592	206,872	134,050	59,361	74,689
1986	461,905	168,572	293,333	317,970	107,177	210,793	131,594	57,003	74,591
1985	467,485	167,789	299,696	324,590	107,993	216,597	130,857	55,656	75,201
1984	469,582	166,744	302,938	326,301	106,782	219,519	131,497	55,932	75,565
1983	489,286	172,673	316,613	343,199	111,163	232,036	133,953	57,332	76,621
1982	513,758	181,162	332,596	363,742	117,644	246,098	137,456	59,362	78,094
1981	527,392	187,397	339,995	375,432	122,561	252,871	140,344	60,944	79,400
1980	552,161	198,222	353,939	393,564	129,341	264,223	147,378	65,069	82,309
1975	582,238	227,270	354,968	410,129	148,344	261,785	161,044	74,946	86,098
1970	644,708	223,590	421,118	463,608	143,646	319,962	171,826	76,882	94,944
1965	590,894	188,604	402,290	443,754	124,294	319,460	141,026	62,488	78,538
1960	586,966	182,408	404,558	458,130	129,544	328,586	118,044	---	---
1955	484,097	149,722	334,375	372,678	103,503	269,175	108,375	---	---
1950	419,535	126,941	292,594	318,822	85,107	233,715	98,100	---	---
Birth rate									
1996 ²	54.7	34.0	86.5	48.4	28.6	78.8	91.7	64.9	133.0
1995	56.8	36.0	89.1	50.1	30.0	81.2	96.1	69.7	137.1
1994	58.9	37.6	91.5	51.1	30.7	82.1	104.5	76.3	148.3
1993	59.6	37.8	92.1	51.1	30.3	82.1	108.6	79.8	151.9
1992	60.7	37.8	94.5	51.8	30.1	83.8	112.4	81.3	157.9
1991	62.1	38.7	94.4	52.8	30.7	83.5	115.5	84.1	158.6
1990	59.9	37.5	88.6	50.8	29.5	78.0	112.8	82.3	152.9
1989	57.3	36.4	84.2	47.9	28.1	72.9	111.5	81.9	151.9
1988	53.0	33.6	79.9	44.4	26.0	69.6	102.7	75.7	142.7
1987	50.6	31.7	78.5	42.5	24.6	68.9	97.6	72.1	135.8
1986	50.2	30.5	79.6	42.3	23.8	70.1	95.8	69.3	135.1
1985	51.0	31.0	79.6	43.3	24.4	70.4	95.4	69.3	132.4
1984	50.6	31.0	77.4	42.9	24.3	68.4	94.1	69.2	128.1
1983	51.4	31.8	77.4	43.9	25.0	68.8	93.9	69.6	127.1
1982	52.4	32.3	79.4	45.0	25.5	70.8	94.3	69.7	128.9
1981	52.2	32.0	80.0	44.9	25.4	71.5	94.5	69.3	131.0
1980	53.0	32.5	82.1	45.4	25.5	73.2	97.8	72.5	135.1
1975	55.6	36.1	85.0	46.4	28.0	74.0	111.8	85.6	152.4
1970	68.3	38.8	114.7	57.4	29.2	101.5	140.7	101.4	204.9
1965	70.5	36.6	124.5	60.6	27.8	111.9	144.6	99.3	227.6
1960	89.1	43.9	166.7	79.4	35.5	154.6	156.1	---	---
1955	90.3	---	---	79.1	---	---	---	---	---
1950	81.6	---	---	70.0	---	---	---	---	---

--- Data not available.

¹Includes races other than white and black.²Data for 1996 are preliminary; figures are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so categories may not add to totals.NOTE: Figures for 1950–75 are by race of child; see [references](#).

Table 2. Birth rates for women under 20 years of age, by age, race, and Hispanic origin, United States, 1990–96, and percent change in rates, 1991–96

[Rates per 1,000 women in specified group]

Age and race and Hispanic origin of mother	1996 ¹	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	Percent change, 1991–96
10–14 years								
Total	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	-14.3
White, total	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.0
Non-Hispanic White	---	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	---
Black	3.7	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	-22.9
American Indian ²	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	12.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	-25.0
Hispanic ³	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.4	8.3
15–19 years								
Total	54.7	56.8	58.9	59.6	60.7	62.1	59.9	-11.9
White, total	48.1	50.1	51.1	51.1	51.8	52.8	50.1	-8.9
Non-Hispanic White	---	39.3	40.4	40.7	41.7	43.4	42.5	---
Black	91.7	96.1	104.5	108.6	112.4	115.5	112.8	-20.6
American Indian ²	75.1	78.0	80.8	83.1	84.4	85.0	81.1	-11.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	25.4	26.1	27.1	27.0	26.6	27.4	26.4	-7.3
Hispanic ³	101.6	106.7	107.7	106.8	107.1	106.7	100.3	-4.8
15–17 years								
Total	34.0	36.0	37.6	37.8	37.8	38.7	37.5	-12.1
White, total	28.4	30.0	30.7	30.3	30.1	30.7	29.5	-7.5
Non-Hispanic White	---	22.0	22.8	22.7	22.7	23.6	23.2	---
Black	64.9	69.7	76.3	79.8	81.3	84.1	82.3	-22.8
American Indian ²	47.0	47.8	51.3	53.7	53.8	52.7	48.5	-10.8
Asian or Pacific Islander	15.6	15.4	16.1	16.0	15.2	16.1	16.0	-3.1
Hispanic ³	68.9	72.9	74.0	71.7	71.4	70.6	65.9	-2.4
18–19 years								
Total	86.5	89.1	91.5	92.1	94.5	94.4	88.6	-8.4
White, total	78.4	81.2	82.1	82.1	83.8	83.5	78.0	-6.1
Non-Hispanic White	---	66.1	67.4	67.7	69.8	70.5	66.6	---
Black	133.0	137.1	148.3	151.9	157.9	158.6	152.9	-16.1
American Indian ²	124.3	130.7	130.3	130.7	132.6	134.3	129.3	-7.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	41.5	43.4	44.1	43.3	43.1	43.1	40.2	-3.7
Hispanic ³	150.7	157.9	158.0	159.1	159.7	158.5	147.7	-4.9

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

--- Data not available.

¹Data for 1996 are preliminary.²Includes births to Aleuts and Eskimos.³Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Table 3. Birth rates for teenagers 15–19 years of age, by age group and State, and percent change for 15–19 year-olds, United States, 1991 and 1995

[Rate per 1,000 women in specified group]

State	1991			1995			Percent change, 1991–95
	15–19 years	15–17 years	18–19 years	15–19 years	15–17 years	18–19 years	15–19 years
United States ¹	62.1	38.7	94.4	56.8	36.0	89.1	-8.5
Alabama	73.9	47.7	109.5	70.3	47.2	104.4	-4.8
Alaska	65.4	35.3	111.7	50.3	29.8	80.6	-23.1
Arizona	80.7	51.4	122.6	75.3	48.9	114.7	-6.6
Arkansas	79.8	49.4	122.8	73.5	47.9	112.1	-7.9
California	74.7	46.9	113.6	68.2	43.4	106.8	-8.6
Colorado	58.2	35.3	91.4	51.3	32.8	80.1	-11.8
Connecticut	40.4	26.3	59.4	39.4	26.8	59.5	-2.6**
Delaware	61.1	40.3	87.1	57.1	39.6	82.8	-6.5**
District of Columbia	114.4	102.8	125.5	105.5	77.2	144.1	-7.8
Florida	68.8	44.0	102.9	61.6	40.0	95.7	-10.4
Georgia	76.3	50.6	110.9	71.0	48.3	106.3	-7.0
Hawaii	58.7	34.7	91.5	48.1	27.7	76.4	-18.1
Idaho	53.9	29.3	90.8	49.0	26.9	81.9	-9.1
Illinois	64.8	40.6	99.1	60.0	38.5	94.4	-7.4
Indiana	60.5	35.2	95.2	57.5	34.7	92.2	-4.9
Iowa	42.6	22.8	71.5	38.6	22.2	64.7	-9.3
Kansas	55.4	29.4	94.1	52.3	30.1	87.3	-5.6
Kentucky	68.9	42.6	105.5	62.6	39.0	98.1	-9.2
Louisiana	76.1	51.1	111.4	69.9	45.3	106.6	-8.2
Maine	43.5	23.8	70.1	33.7	19.3	56.7	-22.4
Maryland	54.3	35.2	79.8	47.6	31.9	72.5	-12.3
Massachusetts	37.8	25.2	52.9	34.3	21.7	53.2	-9.3
Michigan	59.0	35.5	91.1	49.2	30.0	79.6	-16.6
Minnesota	37.3	20.7	61.4	32.4	19.4	53.5	-13.2
Mississippi	85.6	60.1	120.4	80.5	57.8	114.8	-5.9
Missouri	64.5	38.7	100.7	55.5	32.6	92.0	-13.9
Montana	46.7	23.6	83.0	41.9	22.9	71.7	-10.4
Nebraska	42.4	23.6	69.2	37.6	22.1	61.1	-11.3
Nevada	75.3	43.9	119.1	73.4	44.0	120.4	-2.5**
New Hampshire	33.3	17.1	53.8	30.6	14.7	57.1	-8.0
New Jersey	41.6	26.3	62.9	38.0	24.4	59.5	-8.7
New Mexico	79.8	50.0	124.4	74.4	49.0	114.4	-6.7
New York	46.0	29.1	69.0	43.9	27.5	68.6	-4.6
North Carolina	70.5	46.2	101.7	64.0	41.6	97.9	-9.3
North Dakota	35.6	18.1	62.4	33.5	17.9	58.4	-5.8**
Ohio	60.5	36.2	93.8	53.4	32.6	85.6	-11.7
Oklahoma	72.1	41.7	115.6	64.0	38.8	103.3	-11.2
Oregon	54.9	31.3	90.7	50.5	30.0	83.1	-7.9
Pennsylvania	46.9	29.2	70.5	41.7	26.3	65.6	-11.1
Rhode Island	45.4	30.1	63.6	42.9	26.4	68.3	-5.6**
South Carolina	72.9	48.0	105.4	65.2	43.5	97.1	-10.6
South Dakota	47.5	26.3	79.2	40.5	21.5	69.9	-14.8
Tennessee	75.2	47.8	112.1	68.0	42.0	108.3	-9.5
Texas	78.9	50.4	119.3	75.8	50.7	114.1	-3.9
Utah	48.2	27.0	79.8	42.3	25.2	67.3	-12.2
Vermont	39.2	21.3	62.0	28.6	10.8	56.9	-27.1
Virginia	53.5	31.8	81.2	48.5	30.5	74.8	-9.3
Washington	53.7	31.0	86.5	47.5	28.0	77.7	-11.5
West Virginia	57.8	32.4	93.2	52.6	30.4	85.9	-9.0
Wisconsin	43.7	24.8	71.2	37.8	22.7	61.8	-13.4
Wyoming	54.2	26.4	98.6	47.3	24.7	84.3	-12.8
Puerto Rico	72.4	50.8	105.9	74.3	54.3	104.1	2.6**
Virgin Islands	77.9	48.6	124.0	63.0	38.3	100.1	-19.1
Guam	95.7	55.0	156.1	108.4	70.3	167.2	13.3

** Not significant at $p < 0.05$.¹Excludes data for Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam.

NOTES: Birth rates by State shown in this table are based on population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and, therefore, the rates shown here may differ from rates computed on the basis of other population estimates. Rates by State for 1995 have been revised; therefore rates shown in this table may differ slightly from rates for 1995 previously published.

Table 4. Birth rates for teenagers 15–19 years of age, by age and race/Hispanic origin: United States and each State, 1995

[Rates per 1,000 women in specified group]

State	15–19 years					15–17 years					18–19 years				
	All ¹	White				All ¹	White				All ¹	White			
		Total	Non-Hispanic	Black	Hispanic ²		Total	Non-Hispanic	Black	Hispanic ²		Total	Non-Hispanic	Black	Hispanic ²
United States ³	56.8	50.1	39.3	96.0	105.5	36.0	30.1	22.0	69.8	72.6	89.1	80.9	66.1	136.8	154.2
Alabama	70.3	55.9	55.5	99.4	89.4	47.2	34.0	33.9	73.6	*	104.4	88.0	87.1	137.8	*
Alaska	50.3	36.5	34.7	*	*	29.8	19.1	18.0	*	*	80.6	61.6	58.9	*	*
Arizona	75.3	75.6	47.4	77.5	132.1	48.9	49.2	26.6	51.4	95.7	114.7	114.5	78.2	115.0	185.5
Arkansas	73.5	62.2	61.3	112.2	98.8	47.9	37.2	36.8	84.3	*	112.1	99.8	98.1	154.8	*
California	68.2	73.2	36.3	85.2	111.6	43.4	46.5	20.1	56.4	75.3	106.8	114.5	62.4	130.6	165.4
Colorado	51.3	50.1	34.4	77.1	114.9	32.8	31.8	19.7	54.3	83.2	80.1	78.4	57.4	112.0	161.9
Connecticut	39.4	33.3	20.6	83.8	117.3	26.8	22.0	11.2	60.8	93.8	59.5	51.2	35.5	122.9	154.9
Delaware	57.1	43.2	38.1	102.9	*	39.6	26.9	22.8	79.5	*	82.8	66.8	60.4	138.0	*
District of Columbia	105.5	25.8	9.4	154.8	89.6	77.2	33.0	*	90.2	*	144.1	22.5	*	326.4	*
Florida	61.6	51.0	45.8	100.6	69.1	40.0	30.8	26.7	73.2	46.2	95.7	82.8	76.4	144.5	103.1
Georgia	71.0	55.7	52.6	101.4	123.4	48.3	35.1	33.2	73.9	79.2	106.3	87.2	82.5	145.5	188.8
Hawaii	48.1	24.1	22.4	48.7	90.0	27.7	9.8	8.4	*	60.3	76.4	43.9	41.9	*	132.2
Idaho	49.0	48.9	43.7	*	107.4	26.9	26.9	23.6	*	64.9	81.9	81.4	73.4	*	170.0
Illinois	60.0	45.8	33.0	126.2	114.6	38.5	26.2	17.6	93.9	73.7	94.4	77.0	57.8	178.2	176.8
Indiana	57.5	52.2	51.0	106.1	85.8	34.7	30.0	29.3	76.2	51.6	92.2	85.9	84.2	152.2	134.1
Iowa	38.6	36.5	34.8	116.4	111.9	22.2	20.1	18.7	95.4	87.8	64.7	62.5	60.6	*	*
Kansas	52.3	47.4	43.6	115.5	100.9	30.1	26.1	22.8	82.5	73.1	87.3	81.0	76.3	169.5	143.8
Kentucky	62.6	59.1	58.9	102.2	*	39.0	35.8	35.6	73.8	*	98.1	94.2	93.9	146.3	*
Louisiana	69.9	48.4	48.8	103.6	35.1	45.3	26.5	26.7	74.7	22.0	106.6	81.0	81.9	147.0	53.4
Maine	33.7	33.2	33.0	*	*	19.3	19.1	19.0	*	*	56.7	55.6	55.1	*	*
Maryland	47.6	33.0	31.1	81.4	58.6	31.9	18.7	17.3	61.4	39.8	72.5	55.6	53.1	112.9	86.7
Massachusetts	34.3	30.5	22.8	77.8	112.9	21.7	18.5	12.0	58.4	89.0	53.2	48.8	39.2	105.4	147.3
Michigan	49.2	38.6	36.4	100.7	91.6	30.0	21.3	19.8	73.2	58.5	79.6	66.3	62.9	142.9	141.4
Minnesota	32.4	26.5	24.8	121.0	111.5	19.4	14.7	13.5	98.4	71.4	53.5	45.8	43.1	158.4	173.9
Mississippi	80.5	56.3	56.4	108.1	*	57.8	34.8	35.0	83.4	*	114.8	88.2	88.4	145.8	*
Missouri	55.5	47.3	46.8	108.7	70.1	32.6	25.5	25.0	77.9	47.1	92.0	81.9	81.4	157.4	105.3
Montana	41.9	35.4	34.1	*	*	22.9	18.2	17.5	*	*	71.7	62.1	60.1	*	*
Nebraska	37.6	33.7	30.1	100.4	102.5	22.1	18.9	16.4	70.6	67.8	61.1	56.1	50.8	146.0	154.3
Nevada	73.4	72.2	55.2	101.7	134.5	44.0	41.8	30.5	77.6	85.0	120.4	120.9	95.3	140.4	208.9
New Hampshire	30.6	30.6	30.2	*	*	14.7	14.6	14.2	*	*	57.1	57.1	56.7	*	*
New Jersey	38.0	28.6	16.5	85.7	83.9	24.4	16.9	8.4	61.7	57.2	59.5	46.9	29.3	124.2	124.1
New Mexico	74.4	73.6	43.0	68.3	98.5	49.0	48.5	23.0	49.6	70.0	114.4	112.7	74.8	*	142.0
New York	43.9	39.1	24.7	66.4	84.6	27.5	23.2	13.2	46.7	55.8	68.6	63.2	42.2	95.8	127.5
North Carolina	64.0	51.7	48.6	92.6	155.2	41.6	30.1	28.4	68.3	87.9	97.9	84.2	79.0	129.6	257.1
North Dakota	33.5	28.1	27.3	*	*	17.9	13.9	13.2	*	*	58.4	50.6	49.7	*	*
Ohio	53.4	45.5	44.5	107.2	87.2	32.6	25.5	24.8	79.2	56.5	85.6	76.1	74.7	152.0	132.7
Oklahoma	64.0	57.4	55.1	99.2	93.2	38.8	33.7	32.0	69.2	60.9	103.3	93.6	90.4	146.6	143.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Birth rates for teenagers 15–19 years of age, by age and race/Hispanic origin: United States and each State, 1995—Con.

[Rates per 1,000 women in specified group]

State	15–19 years					15–17 years					18–19 years				
	All ¹	White				All ¹	White				All ¹	White			
		Total	Non-Hispanic	Black	Hispanic ²		Total	Non-Hispanic	Black	Hispanic ²		Total	Non-Hispanic	Black	Hispanic ²
Oregon	50.5	50.0	43.5	88.4	130.6	30.0	29.2	24.7	69.8	86.2	83.1	83.0	73.3	*	200.9
Pennsylvania	41.7	32.9	29.1	109.3	130.7	26.3	18.8	15.7	83.7	101.4	65.6	54.8	50.0	148.7	174.9
Rhode Island	42.9	37.4	29.4	92.6	115.2	26.4	21.6	16.2	61.4	75.9	68.3	62.1	50.1	*	173.3
South Carolina	65.2	51.9	51.3	86.2	78.1	43.5	31.4	30.8	62.7	*	97.1	82.1	81.5	120.7	*
South Dakota	40.5	30.8	30.3	*	*	21.5	14.8	14.3	*	*	69.9	55.2	54.7	*	*
Tennessee	68.0	57.3	56.8	109.5	90.5	42.0	32.2	31.8	79.4	59.7	108.3	96.0	95.3	157.8	*
Texas	75.8	75.2	47.0	91.4	112.2	50.7	49.8	26.9	64.6	80.7	114.1	113.6	78.1	133.4	158.2
Utah	42.3	41.4	37.3	*	109.0	25.2	24.5	21.1	*	81.3	67.3	66.1	60.9	*	148.8
Vermont	28.6	28.8	29.1	*	*	10.8	10.9	10.9	*	*	56.9	58.0	59.4	*	*
Virginia	48.5	38.9	37.1	83.1	70.5	30.5	21.5	20.2	60.8	45.3	74.8	64.0	61.5	116.4	106.2
Washington	47.5	45.8	39.1	76.2	119.7	28.0	26.6	21.8	52.3	79.0	77.7	75.6	65.8	114.0	181.5
West Virginia	52.6	51.7	51.8	82.3	*	30.4	29.5	29.6	54.5	*	85.9	84.8	85.0	*	*
Wisconsin	37.8	28.6	25.9	132.7	108.6	22.7	15.0	13.0	101.2	73.2	61.8	50.1	46.1	183.3	162.6
Wyoming	47.3	45.4	41.2	*	95.9	24.7	23.7	20.7	*	*	84.3	80.9	74.8	*	*
Puerto Rico	74.3	---	---	---	---	54.3	---	---	---	---	104.1	---	---	---	---
Virgin Islands	63.0	---	---	---	---	38.3	---	---	---	---	100.1	---	---	---	---
Guam	108.4	---	---	---	---	70.3	---	---	---	---	167.2	---	---	---	---

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision (based on fewer than 20 births or fewer than 1,000 women in specified group).

--- Data not available.

¹Includes races other than white and black.²Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.³Excludes data for Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam.

NOTES: Birth rates by State shown in this table are based on population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and, therefore, the rates shown here may differ from rates computed on the basis of other population estimates. Rates for all races by State for 1995 have been revised; therefore rates shown in this table may differ slightly from rates for 1995 previously published.

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