

# **Pregnancies, Births and Abortions Among Adolescents and Young Women In the United States, 2013: National and State Trends by Age, Race and Ethnicity**



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## Table of Contents

Introduction	3
Key Findings	4
Discussion of Key Findings	9
Figure 1. Trends in rates of pregnancy, birth and abortion per 1,000 women aged 15–19, 1973–2013	10
Figure 2. Trends in rates of pregnancy per 1,000 women aged 15–17 and women aged 18–19 (natural log), 1988–2013	11
Figure 3a. Ratio of pregnancy rate among black women aged 15–19 to rate among non-Hispanic white women aged 15–19, 1991–2013	12
Figure 3b. Ratio of pregnancy rate among Hispanic women aged 15–19 to rate among non-Hispanic white women aged 15–19, 1991–2013	12
Figure 3c. Ratio of pregnancy rate among black women aged 15–19 to rate among Hispanic women aged 15–19, 1991–2013	12
Figure 4. Pregnancies per 1,000 women aged 15–19, by state, 2013	13
Figure 5. Pregnancies per 1,000 women aged 15–17, by state, 2013	14
Figure 6. Pregnancies per 1,000 women aged 18–19, by state, 2013	14
Figure 7. Rates of pregnancy and unintended pregnancy (with 95% credible intervals) among women younger than 20, by state, 2013	15
Conclusion	16
Acknowledgments	18
National-Level Tables	
1.1 Among women aged 15–19, rates of pregnancy, birth and abortion; abortion ratios; numbers of pregnancies, births, abortions and fetal losses; and population, 1973–2013	20
1.2 Among women aged 15–17, rates of pregnancy, birth and abortion; abortion ratios; numbers of pregnancies, births, abortions and fetal losses; and population, 1973–2013	22
1.3 Among women aged 18–19, rates of pregnancy, birth and abortion; abortion ratios; numbers of pregnancies, births, abortions and fetal losses; and population, 1973–2013	24
1.4 Among women aged 14 or younger, rates of pregnancy, birth and abortion; abortion ratios; numbers of pregnancies, births, abortions and fetal losses; and population, 1973–2013	26
1.5 Among women younger than 20, rates of pregnancy, birth and abortion; abortion ratios; numbers of pregnancies, births, abortions and fetal losses; and population, 1973–2013	28
1.6 Among women aged 20–24, rates of pregnancy, birth and abortion; abortion ratios; numbers of pregnancies, births, abortions and fetal losses; and population, 1973–2013	30

1.7 Among women aged 15-19, rates of pregnancy, birth and abortion; and abortion ratios, by race, and by race and ethnicity, according to year, 1990–2013	32
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#### State-Level Tables

2.1 Pregnancy rates among women aged 15–19, by year, according to state, selected years 1988–2013	35
2.2 Birthrates among women aged 15–19, by year, according to state, selected years 1988–2013	37
2.3 Abortion rates among women aged 15–19, by year, according to state, selected years 1988–2013	39
2.4 Abortion ratios among women aged 15–19, by year, according to state, selected years 1988–2013	41
2.5 Pregnancy, birth and abortion rates, by age-group, and state abortion ratios among women 15–19, all according to state of residence, 2013	43
2.6 Numbers of pregnancies, births, abortions and fetal losses among women younger than 20, by age-group, according to state, 2013	45
2.7 Pregnancy, birth and abortion rates among women aged 15–19, by race and ethnicity, according to state, 2013	47
2.8 Numbers of pregnancies, births, abortions and fetal losses among women aged 15–19, by race and ethnicity, according to state, 2013	49
2.9 Population estimates for women aged 15–19, by age-group and by race and ethnicity, according to state, 2013	53
2.10 Among women younger than 20, percent of pregnancies that are unintended, pregnancy rate and unintended pregnancy rate, according to state, 2013	55

About the Tables	57
Methodology	57
References	65
Data Sources	67
Appendix: Estimates of credible intervals for unintended pregnancy rates	69

## Introduction

This report contains comprehensive statistics on the incidence of pregnancy, birth and abortion among women aged 24 or younger for the United States as a whole and for individual states in 2013, the most recent year for which data are available. At the national level, we show trends for multiple age-groups since 1973. For states, we present trends among 15–19-year-olds since 1988. The report concludes with a discussion of the methodology and sources used to obtain the estimates. Our previous statistics for national- and state-level estimates through 2011 were published in two separate reports.<sup>1,2</sup>

The estimates we present for 2013 are part of the Guttmacher Institute’s ongoing surveillance of pregnancies in the United States. Our report is updated when new data become available—every year or two—and contains the most up-to-date estimates of pregnancy among women aged 24 and younger, including the only available estimates of pregnancy among women in that age range that can be compared across all 50 states.

Counts of pregnancies include births, legal induced abortions and spontaneous fetal losses (i.e., miscarriages and stillbirths). The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) provides annual counts of births in the United States, as reported in the National Vital Statistics System (via birth certificates).<sup>3</sup> Counts of abortions come from the Guttmacher Institute’s periodic national census of abortion providers. This census is widely recognized as the most accurate count of abortions performed annually in the United States.<sup>4</sup> Counts of spontaneous fetal losses are estimated as a proportion of births and abortions (see Methodology section).

A demographic rate is defined as the number of events (in this case, pregnancies, births or abortions) divided by the number of individuals who could experience the event (the population). The pregnancy rate is not synonymous with the birthrate. Trends in rates of births and abortions—two components of the pregnancy rate—can move in different directions, differentially impacting the pregnancy rate, and may be affected by different social and economic factors.

This report includes numbers, and in some cases rates, shown separately for women aged 14 and younger (national-level only), 15–17-year-olds, 18–19-year-olds, 15–19-year-olds, all women younger than 20, and 20–24-year-olds (national-level only). We also present statistics for women aged 15–19 by race and ethnicity. For state-level estimates, the numbers, rates and ratios presented refer to events among residents of the state.

As a record of historical estimates, this report does not include estimates for non-Hispanic black women and non-Hispanic women of other races in earlier years because of data limitations at that time. Statistics for black women regardless of ethnicity are available for 1973 to 2013; statistics for non-Hispanic black women and non-Hispanic women of other races are only available starting from 2011.

This report continues the documentation of four decades of statistics on total pregnancy incidence among young women in the United States. But, it should not be assumed that the total pregnancy rate is synonymous with the *unintended* pregnancy rate. A new feature in this report is the calculation of state-level unintended pregnancy rates among women younger than 20 in each state for which data were available (31 states). At the time of this report, no national-level data on unintended pregnancy for women younger than 20 were available for 2013.

Pregnancies that occurred when a woman did not want to have a baby (either at that time or in the future) are considered “unintended” pregnancies. Among those that were not unintended, some were wanted at the time they occurred or had been wanted at an earlier point in time (“intended” pregnancies); for a significant proportion of these pregnancies to women younger than 20, the woman recalled having felt unsure about whether she wanted to become pregnant before its occurrence.

Below, we present key findings from the national and state tables in this report. Next, we discuss these findings using graphics that highlight trends over time and geographical variation. Finally, we discuss conclusions related to the findings in the context of other recent research on adolescents. A full discussion of the methods and data sources used for this report follows the tables.

## **Key Findings**

### *National levels and trends in pregnancy, birth and abortion (Tables 1.1–1.6)*

- In 2013, 456,000 women younger than 20 became pregnant. Some 448,000 of those pregnancies were among 15–19-year-olds, and 7,400 were among those aged 14 and younger.
- The pregnancy rate among 15–19-year-olds was 43 per 1,000 women; this means that fewer than 5% of 15–19-year-olds became pregnant in 2013.
- Although 18–19-year-olds made up 41% of all women aged 15–19 in 2013, they accounted for 72% of all pregnancies in this age-group. The pregnancy rate among 18–19-year-olds was 76 per 1,000 women, while the rate among 15–17-year-olds was 21, and the rate was 4 among those aged 14 or younger.
- In 2013, the U.S. pregnancy rate among 15–19-year-olds was at its lowest point in at least 80 years and had dropped to just above one-third of a recent peak rate in 1990 (118 per 1,000 women). Between 2008 and 2013, the rate dropped 36% (from 68 to 43).
- Trends in the pregnancy rate among women aged 14 or younger, 15–17 and 18–19 generally mirror the pattern of decline among 15–19-year-olds. Rates for all four age-groups are at their lowest levels since their peaks in the early 1990s.

- The pregnancy rate among sexually experienced 15–19-year-olds (i.e., those who had ever had intercourse) in 2013 was 101 per 1,000 women. This is more than twice the pregnancy rate among all 15–19-year-olds, a substantial proportion of whom have never had sex. The rate among the sexually experienced was less than half of the 1990 rate of 225.
- The birthrate among 15–19-year-olds in 2013 was 26 per 1,000 women—less than half of the 1991 rate of 62.
- The 2013 abortion rate among 15–19-year-olds was 11 per 1,000 women, the lowest since abortion was legalized and just 24% of the peak rate in 1988 (44).
- The long-term declines in birth and abortion rates among 15–19-year-olds stalled briefly in 2005 and 2006, but resumed in 2007 and accelerated between 2008 and 2013.
- The pregnancy rate among women aged 20–24 in 2013 was 127; this is the lowest annual rate since 1973 (the earliest year for which we have complete data).
- In 2013, the proportion of pregnancies among 15–19-year-olds ending in abortion (i.e., the abortion ratio) was 29%. The abortion ratio differed by age-group: 52% among women aged 14 and younger, 31% among 15–17 year-olds, 28% among 18–19-year-olds and 26% among 20–24-year-olds.
- From 1985 to 2013, the abortion ratio among women aged 15–19 declined by more than one-third, from 46% to 29%.

*National trends in pregnancy rates by race, ethnicity and race/ethnicity (Table 1.7)*

- The relative declines in pregnancy rates between 1991 and 2013 among women aged 15–19 were similar across black, non-Hispanic white and Hispanic groups: The rate fell 66% among black women aged 15–19 (from 226 per 1,000 women to 76), and 64% among both non-Hispanic white women aged 15–19 (from 83 to 30) and Hispanic women aged 15–19 (from 166 to 61).
- In just six years, from 2007 to 2013, the pregnancy rate for Hispanic 15–19-year-olds fell 47% (from 114 per 1,000 women to 61); over the same time period, there was a drop of 33% among non-Hispanic whites (from 44 to 30) and a 38% decline among blacks (from 122 to 76).
- Recently available data allow us to examine rates by race and ethnicity combined for more groups (see Methodology section). In 2013, the pregnancy rate among non-Hispanic black 15–

19-year-olds was 75 per 1,000 women and the rate was 28 among non-Hispanic 15–19-year-olds of other races.\*

- Wide differences in birth and abortion rates also persist across racial and ethnic groups. The birthrate in 2013 for non-Hispanic black women aged 15–19 (39 per 1,000 women) and for Hispanic women of the same age (42) was more than twice the birthrate among non-Hispanic white women aged 15–19 (19). The abortion rate for non-Hispanic black 15–19-year-olds (26) was almost four times higher than for non-Hispanic whites (7) and more than two and a half times the rate for Hispanics (10).

- In 2013, non-Hispanic women aged 15–19 of races other than white or black experienced a similar pregnancy rate as non-Hispanic white women in that age-group (28 and 30, respectively); however, their birthrate was lower than that among white women (14 vs. 19), and their abortion rate was higher (11 vs. 7).

*State trends in pregnancy, birth and abortion rates and abortion ratios (Tables 2.1–2.4)†*

- Between 1988 and 2000, and again between 2000 and 2005, the pregnancy rate among 15–19-year-old women declined in every state. However, between 2005 and 2008, the rate decreased in 18 states, stayed the same in five and increased in 27. Then, between 2008 and 2013, the pregnancy rate once again declined in all 50 states.

- Between 2011 (the most recent year included in the last update of this report) and 2013, the pregnancy rate among women aged 15–19 declined by at least 11% in every state. In 14 states, rates declined by 20% or more: Hawaii (27%), Massachusetts (25%), Maryland (24%), Rhode Island (24%), New Jersey (23%), Connecticut (22%), Delaware (22%), New York (22%), Colorado (21%), Nevada (21%), Washington (21%), Alaska (20%), Georgia (20%) and Wyoming (20%).

- Hawaii experienced the largest absolute decrease in the pregnancy rate (17 rate points) between 2011 and 2013, from 61 to 44 pregnancies per 1,000 women aged 15–19. Other states with large rate point declines were Delaware (14 rate points, from 60 to 46), Maryland (13 points, from 55 to 42), Nevada (13 points, from 62 to 49) and New York (13 points, from 58 to 45). Rates in Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, South Carolina, Washington and Wyoming all dropped 10–12 rate points between 2011 and 2013; decreases for 31 other states ranged from four to nine rate points.

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\*Other races include Native American, Asian and Pacific Islander, and any other racial identities provided that were not white or black. While pregnancy experiences likely vary widely within this category, there were insufficient numbers to calculate race-specific rates.

†State comparisons in text and figures exclude the District of Columbia, which is more comparable to other cities than to states.

- Between 2011 and 2013, birthrates among 15–19-year-old women decreased in every state. Five states had declines of 20% or more in birthrates among 15–19-year-old women: Connecticut (20%), Georgia (20%), Maryland (21%), Massachusetts (21%) and New Jersey (20%). Only one state, Montana, experienced a decline of less than 9% in this period, with a birthrate in 2013 about 5% lower than the rate in 2011.

- The birthrate decreased most between 2011 and 2013 in Mississippi (nine rate points), from 51 to 42 births for every 1,000 women aged 15–19. During that period, four other states—Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia and South Carolina—experienced decreases in the birthrate of seven to eight points.

- Between 2011 and 2013, abortion rates among 15–19-year-old women decreased by 20% or more in 34 states. In 11 states, rates decreased by 30% or more: West Virginia (47%), Hawaii (43%), Wyoming (39%), Iowa (37%), Louisiana (34%), Nevada (33%), Delaware (32%), Montana (32%), Rhode Island (32%), South Dakota (32%) and Massachusetts (30%). No state experienced an increase in the abortion rate among 15–19-year-old women. Only one state, Texas, had no change in the abortion rate among women aged 15–19 in this period.

- Between 2011 and 2013, the abortion ratio decreased among women aged 15–19 by at least 10% in 17 states; Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Louisiana, Montana and West Virginia experienced decreases greater than 20%. The abortion ratio increased by at least 10% in two states (North Carolina and Texas).

*State pregnancy, birth and abortion rates, abortion ratios and number of pregnancies in 2013 (Tables 2.5–2.6)*

- In 2013, New Mexico had the highest pregnancy rate among women aged 15–19 (62 per 1,000 women); the next highest rates were in Arkansas (59), Mississippi (58), Oklahoma (58), Texas (58) and Louisiana (54). The lowest rates were in New Hampshire (22), Massachusetts (24), Minnesota (26), Utah (28), Vermont (28) and Wisconsin (28).

- In 2013, the birthrate among 15–19-year-old women was highest in Arkansas, New Mexico and Oklahoma (43 per 1,000 women), and the next highest rates were in Mississippi (42), Texas (41) and West Virginia (40). The lowest rates were in Massachusetts (12), Connecticut (13), New Hampshire (13), Vermont (14) and New Jersey (15).

- Abortion rates among 15–19-year-old women in 2013 were highest in New York (22 per 1,000 women), Maryland (17), New Jersey (17), Delaware (15) and Florida (15). The lowest rates were in South Dakota (3), Utah (3), Idaho (4), Kansas (4), North Dakota (4), Indiana (5), Iowa (5), Kentucky (5), Nebraska (5), West Virginia (5), Wisconsin (5) and Wyoming (5).



- In three states—New York, New Jersey and Connecticut—at least half of pregnancies to women aged 15–19 (excluding miscarriages and stillbirths) in 2013 ended in abortion (for an abortion ratio of 56%, 53% and 50%, respectively).

- In 2013, the states with the lowest proportions of pregnancies ending in abortion among 15–19-year-old women (15% or less, in ascending order) were South Dakota, Kentucky, West Virginia, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kansas, Mississippi, Idaho, Utah, Indiana, Louisiana, North Dakota and Wyoming.

- States with the largest numbers of 15–19-year-old women also had the greatest numbers of pregnancies among women in that age-group in 2013. California recorded the highest number of pregnancies among women aged 15–19 (56,990), followed by Texas, New York, Florida and Illinois. The states with the smallest numbers of pregnancies to women aged 15–19 (fewer than 1,500 each) were, in ascending order, Vermont, Wyoming, North Dakota, New Hampshire, South Dakota, Alaska, Maine, Rhode Island, Montana and Delaware.

*State pregnancy rates by race and ethnicity in 2013 (Table 2.7)*

- Many states did not have or could not provide data on age combined with the race or ethnicity of women who obtained an abortion. In available data from some states, the woman’s race or ethnicity was missing for 20% or more of abortions. As a result, we are able to present pregnancy and abortion rates by race and ethnicity for 29 states; findings from these states are highlighted below. For three additional states (Iowa, Louisiana and Oklahoma), we calculated estimates by race only, irrespective of Hispanic ethnicity. For two other states (Nevada and Washington), we estimated pregnancy and abortion rates for Hispanic women aged 15–19, but not for any other racial or ethnic group. For Wisconsin, we estimated rates for white, black and other women aged 15–19 (irrespective of ethnicity) and for Hispanic 15–19-year-olds.

- Pregnancy rates for non-Hispanic white women ranged from 14 to 56 pregnancies per 1,000 women aged 15–19. Rates were highest in Southern states: Oklahoma (56), West Virginia (55), Arkansas (51), Kentucky (51), Tennessee (41) and South Carolina (40). The lowest rates were found in New Jersey (14), Minnesota (18), Utah (21), New York (22) and Wisconsin (22).

- Pregnancy rates among non-Hispanic black women were highest in New York (90 per 1,000 women aged 15–19), followed by Michigan (89), New Jersey (89), Arkansas (85) and Delaware (76). The lowest rate was in Vermont (26), followed by Idaho (32), South Dakota (34), Utah (34), Hawaii (38), Colorado (43) and Maine (43).

- Pregnancy rates among Hispanic women were highest in Delaware (95 pregnancies per 1,000 women aged 15–19), New York (77), Texas (76), Kansas (72), New Mexico (72), North Carolina (71) and Tennessee (70). Rates were lowest in Maine, Vermont and West Virginia (22, 23 and 30, respectively).

- Pregnancy rates among non-Hispanic women of races other than white and black were highest in South Dakota (103 pregnancies per 1,000 women aged 15–19), followed by Alaska (70), New Mexico (70), Oklahoma (58) and Minnesota (49); the lowest rates were found in Vermont (13), Tennessee (17), West Virginia (17), Georgia (18) and Virginia (19).

#### *Unintended pregnancy at the state level in 2013 (Table 2.10)*

- Unintended pregnancy rates are lower than pregnancy rates overall because for some pregnancies, women had wanted to become pregnant at the time they occurred (or earlier) or were not sure whether they wanted to become pregnant.

- In the 31 states with available data for 2013, unintended pregnancy rates among women younger than 20 ranged from 16 to 41 per 1,000 women.

- The highest unintended pregnancy rates among women younger than 20 were found in Arkansas (41), Oklahoma (39) and Tennessee (37); states with the lowest unintended pregnancy rates were New Hampshire (16), Minnesota (18), Massachusetts (19), Utah (19) and Vermont (19).

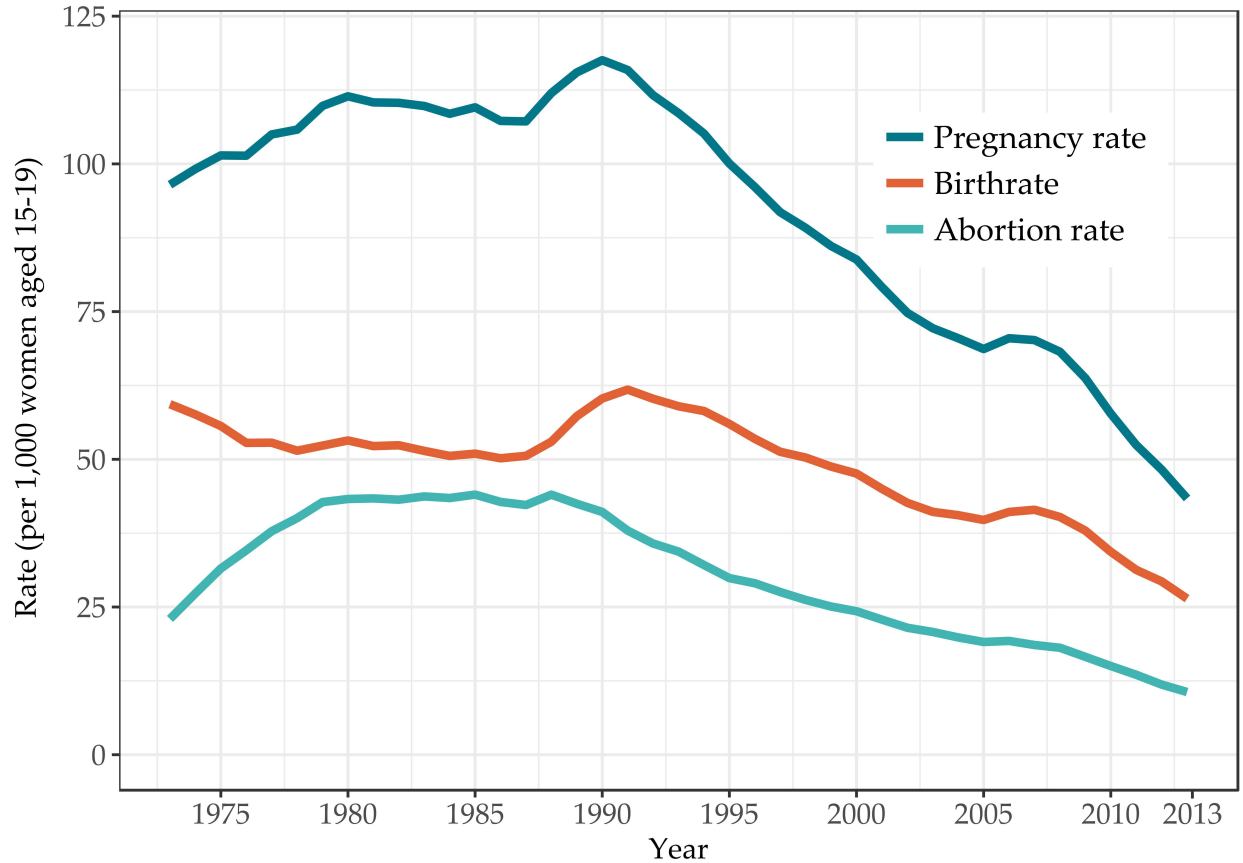
- The majority of pregnancies to women younger than 20 were unintended, with proportions ranging from 56% in New Mexico to 79% in Maryland and New Jersey. In about half of the 31 states, the proportion of pregnancies among women younger than age 20 that were unintended was 70% or higher. In eight of these 31 states, 75% or more of pregnancies to women younger than 20 were unintended: Maryland (79%), New Jersey (79%), New York (78%), Hawaii (76%), Wisconsin (76%), Colorado (75%), Massachusetts (75%) and Washington (75%). Other states had lower proportions of unintended pregnancies: New Mexico (56%), West Virginia (59%), Wyoming (61%), Alaska (62%), Nebraska (64%) and Pennsylvania (64%).

## **Discussion of Key Findings**

### *National-level trends in pregnancy, 1973–2013*

National estimates of pregnancy in 2013 show a continuation of the long-term decline in rates of pregnancies, births and abortions among young women in the United States. Pregnancy rates among women aged 15–19 have declined dramatically since a recent peak in 1990, as have the births and abortions that result (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Trends in rates of pregnancy, birth and abortion per 1,000 women aged 15–19, 1973–2013

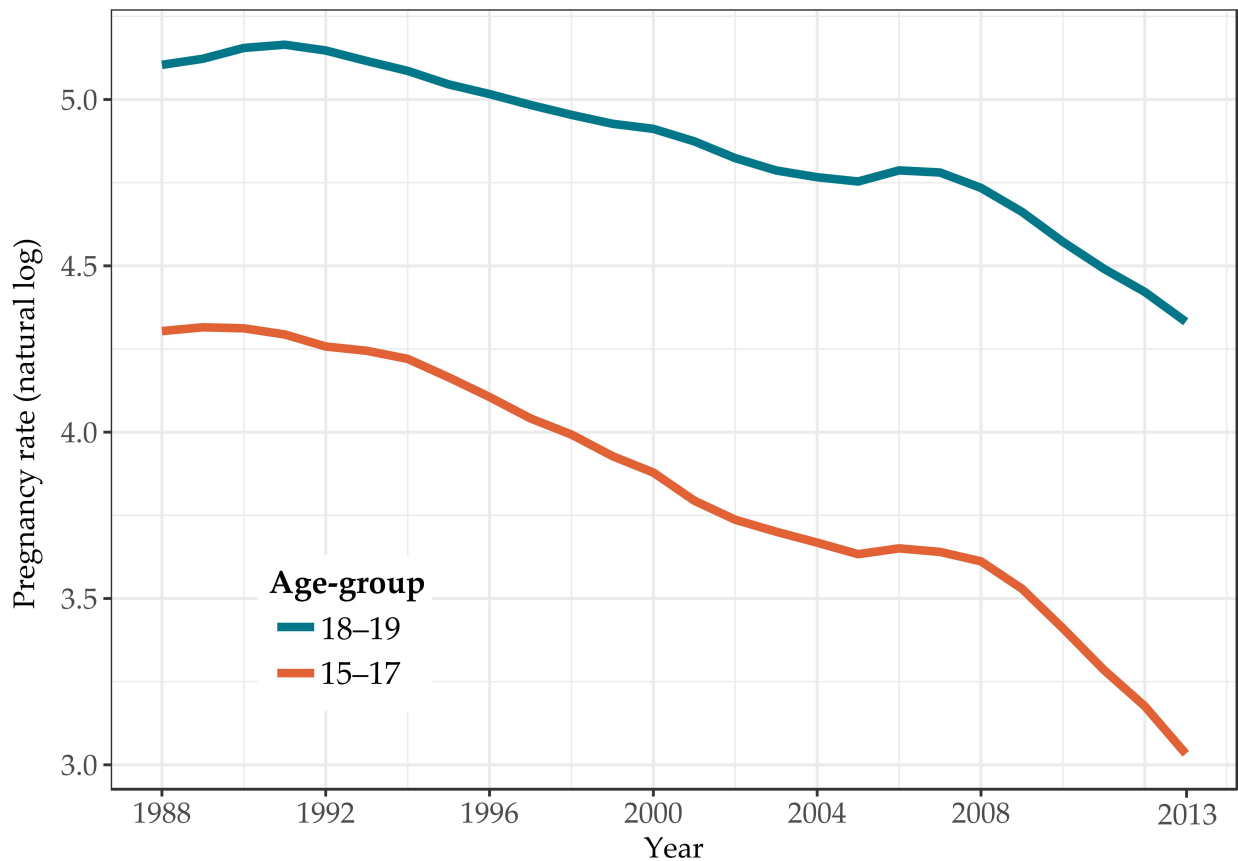


Mirroring the trend among all 15–19-year-old women, there was a substantial drop in the pregnancy rate between 2007 and 2013 for both 15–17- and 18–19-year-olds. Pregnancies among 18–19-year-olds accounted for the majority of all pregnancies among women aged 15–19 (72% in 2013). As a result, decreases in pregnancies among this age-group were responsible for around three-fifths of the overall pregnancy rate decline between 2007 and 2013 among all women aged 15–19.

*National-level trends in pregnancy rates of women aged 15–17 and 18–19*

While the rate for women aged 18–19 has driven much of the observed decline in the overall pregnancy rate among all adolescent women, 15–17- and 18–19-year-olds may not have experienced declines to the same extent. To compare the pace of change for these two age-groups, we calculated the natural logarithm of the pregnancy rate among women aged 15–17 and 18–19 (Figure 2). This calculation rescales the year-to-year changes in pregnancy rates so that the slope of the line captures the annual percentage change and allows us to directly compare the relative change in the rate for the two age-groups across time.

Figure 2. Trends in rates of pregnancy per 1,000 women aged 15–17 and women aged 18–19 (natural log), 1988–2013



Over the past two decades, relative declines in pregnancy rates among women aged 15–17 have been steeper than those among women aged 18–19 (Figure 2). Between 1995 and 2007, pregnancy rates declined an average of about 2% each year among 18–19-year-olds and about 4% each year among 15–17-year olds. Between 2007 and 2013, declines among the older group increased to about 7% each year and to about 10% each year among the younger women. This means that not only have women aged 15–17 experienced steeper relative declines in pregnancy rates over the long term, but the recent pace of the decline has increased more than the pace among women aged 18–19.

#### *National-level trends in pregnancy rates by race and ethnicity*

The data presented here indicate that even with the recent reductions in rates of pregnancies, births and abortions among 15–19-year-old women, there are still persistently large and long-standing differences in pregnancy experiences between racial and ethnic groups. In 2013, pregnancy, birth and abortion rates among black and Hispanic women aged 15–19 were all much higher than rates among non-Hispanic white women aged 15–19, and rates among black 15–19-year-olds were higher than those among Hispanic women of the same age. While the rates for all three groups have been declining, there is very little evidence that the differences between them have diminished.

Figure 3a. Ratio of pregnancy rate among black women aged 15–19 to rate among non-Hispanic white women aged 15–19, 1991–2013

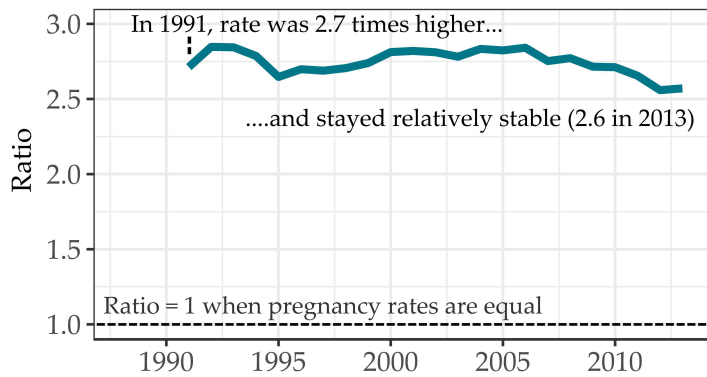


Figure 3b. Ratio of pregnancy rate among Hispanic women aged 15–19 to rate among non-Hispanic white women aged 15–19, 1991–2013

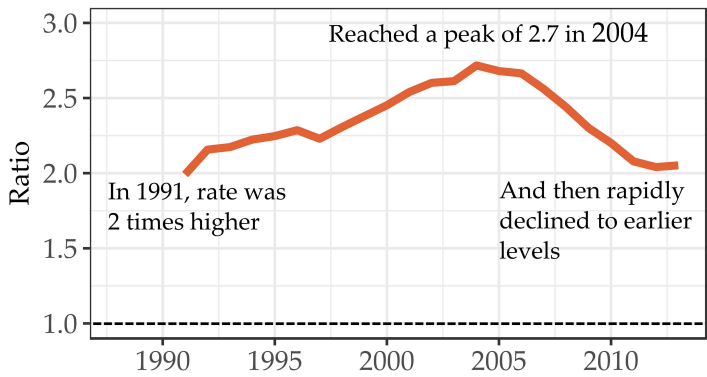
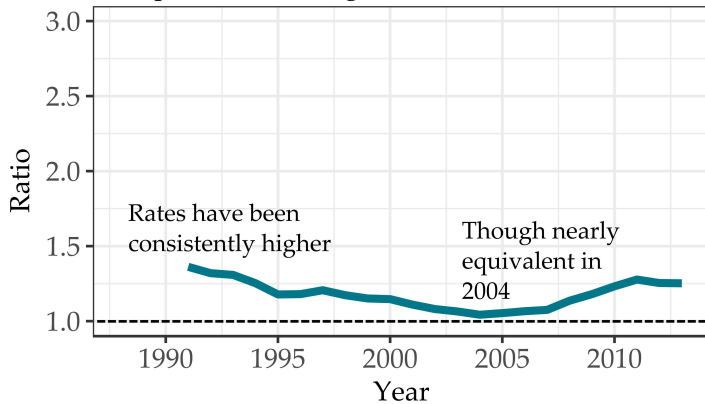


Figure 3c. Ratio of pregnancy rate among black women aged 15–19 to rate among Hispanic women aged 15–19, 1991–2013



The three graphs in Figure 3 compare trends in the pregnancy rate among women aged 15–19 by race and ethnicity. For each comparison, the racial or ethnic group with the lower pregnancy rates is the reference group. The trend in the ratio of the pregnancy rate among black women aged 15–19 to the rate among non-Hispanic white women of the same age indicates that the difference between the two rates diminished somewhat between 2007 and 2011 (Figure 3a). But since 1991, black women aged 15–19 consistently have had pregnancy rates more than 2.5 times the rate of non-Hispanic white women of the same age. The rate among black women aged 15–19 was 2.7 times higher than the rate among non-Hispanic white women aged 15–19 in 1991 and 2.6 times higher in 2013.

The relative difference in the ratio of pregnancy rates among Hispanic women aged 15–19 to the rates of non-Hispanic white women in that age-group increased steadily from 1992 to 2004, with Hispanic 15–19-year-olds having increasingly higher rates than non-Hispanic white women of the same age (Figure 3b). Pregnancy rates for the former group were twice as high as for the latter in 1991 and peaked at 2.7 times higher in 2004. Then, in 2005, the difference between rates for the two groups began to shrink. The estimates for 2013 show that, while relative rate differences

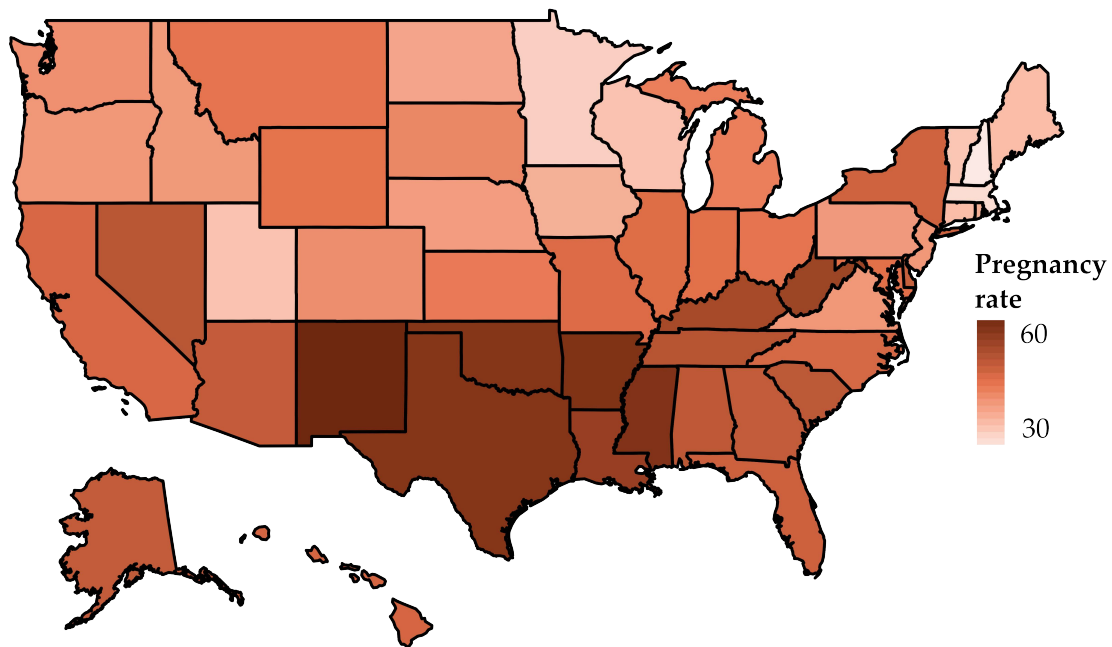
have narrowed in roughly the past decade, the pregnancy rate among Hispanic women aged 15–19 still remains about twice the rate as among non-Hispanic white women of the same age—roughly the same relative difference observed in 1991.

Since at least 1991, pregnancy rates among black women aged 15–19 have been consistently higher than rates among Hispanic women of the same age (Figure 3c). The difference in the rates between the two groups was greatest in 1991, when the rate among black 15–19-year-olds was about 36% higher than the rate among Hispanic 15–19-year-olds, but the difference began diminishing after that time. By 2004, black and Hispanic women in that age-group had similar rates (126.1 and 120.9 pregnancies per 1,000 women, respectively). Since that time, a more rapid decline in the pregnancy rate among Hispanic 15–19-year-olds than among black women of the same age has led to a widening of the difference in the two groups' pregnancy rates.

*State-level pregnancy rates among women aged 15–19, 15–17 and 18–19*

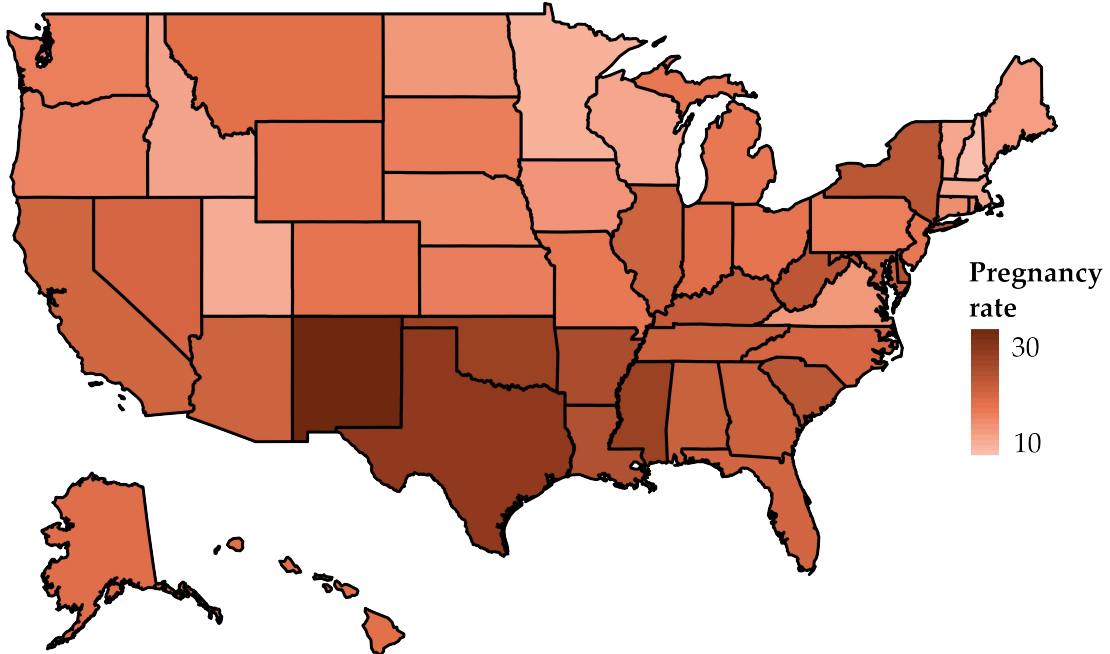
Trends in pregnancy rates at the national level are reflected in similar patterns in nearly every state. Rates dropped consistently in nearly all states between 2008 and 2013, with accelerated declines from 2011 to 2013. Still, pregnancy rates of women aged 15–19 continue to vary considerably across states. Southern and Southwestern states, as well as states with large urban centers, tend to have the highest rates (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Pregnancies per 1,000 women aged 15–19, by state, 2013



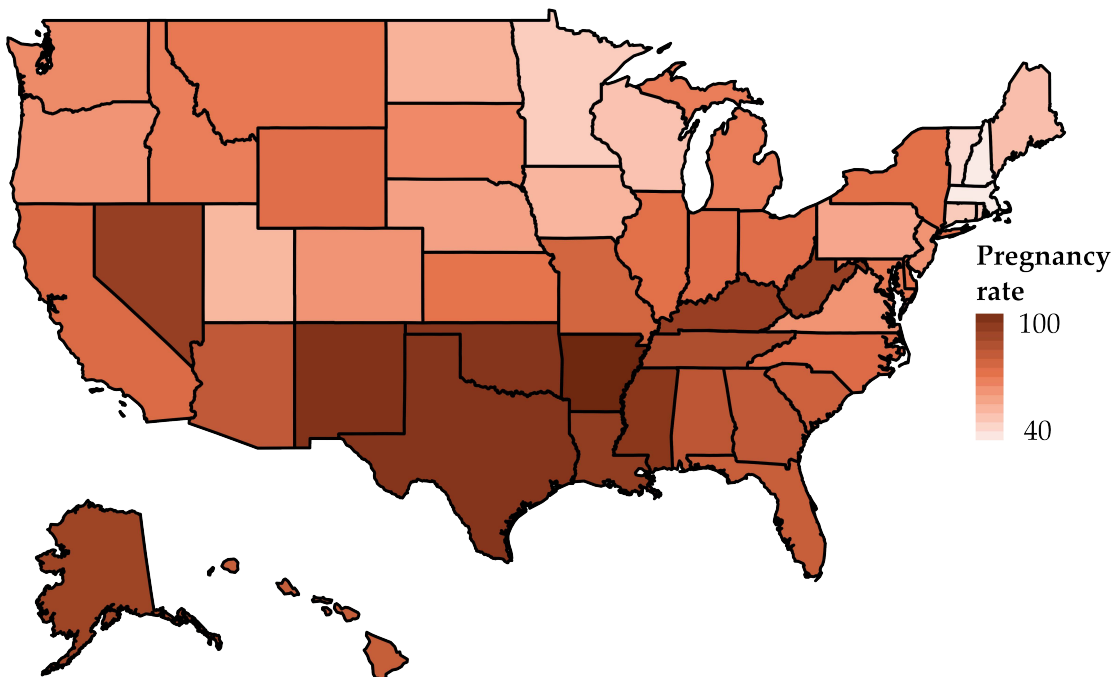
In 2013, pregnancy rates also differed by state for women aged 15–17 (Figure 5), with the highest rates among this age-group in New Mexico, Texas, Mississippi, Oklahoma and Arkansas. States with the lowest pregnancy rates among 15–17-year-old women were New Hampshire, Minnesota, Utah and Massachusetts.

Figure 5. Pregnancies per 1,000 women aged 15–17, by state, 2013



There was greater variation across states in the pregnancy rates of 18–19-year-olds than among 15–17-year-olds (Figure 6). Again, pregnancy rates among women aged 18–19 closely mirrored those among all women aged 15–19 because these older teens accounted for the majority of pregnancies in this age-group. Higher pregnancy rates among these older adolescents also tended to be concentrated in states located in the South and Southwest.

Figure 6. Pregnancies per 1,000 women aged 18–19, by state, 2013



*State-level pregnancy and unintended pregnancy rates among women younger than 20 years old*

Figure 7 shows the range of unintended pregnancy rates we estimated across the states. Because these measures were obtained using survey data, they are shown with their associated “credible intervals” (comparable to a confidence interval; see Table 2.10 and Methodology section).

Figure 7. Rates of pregnancy and unintended pregnancy (with 95% credible intervals) among women younger than 20, by state, 2013

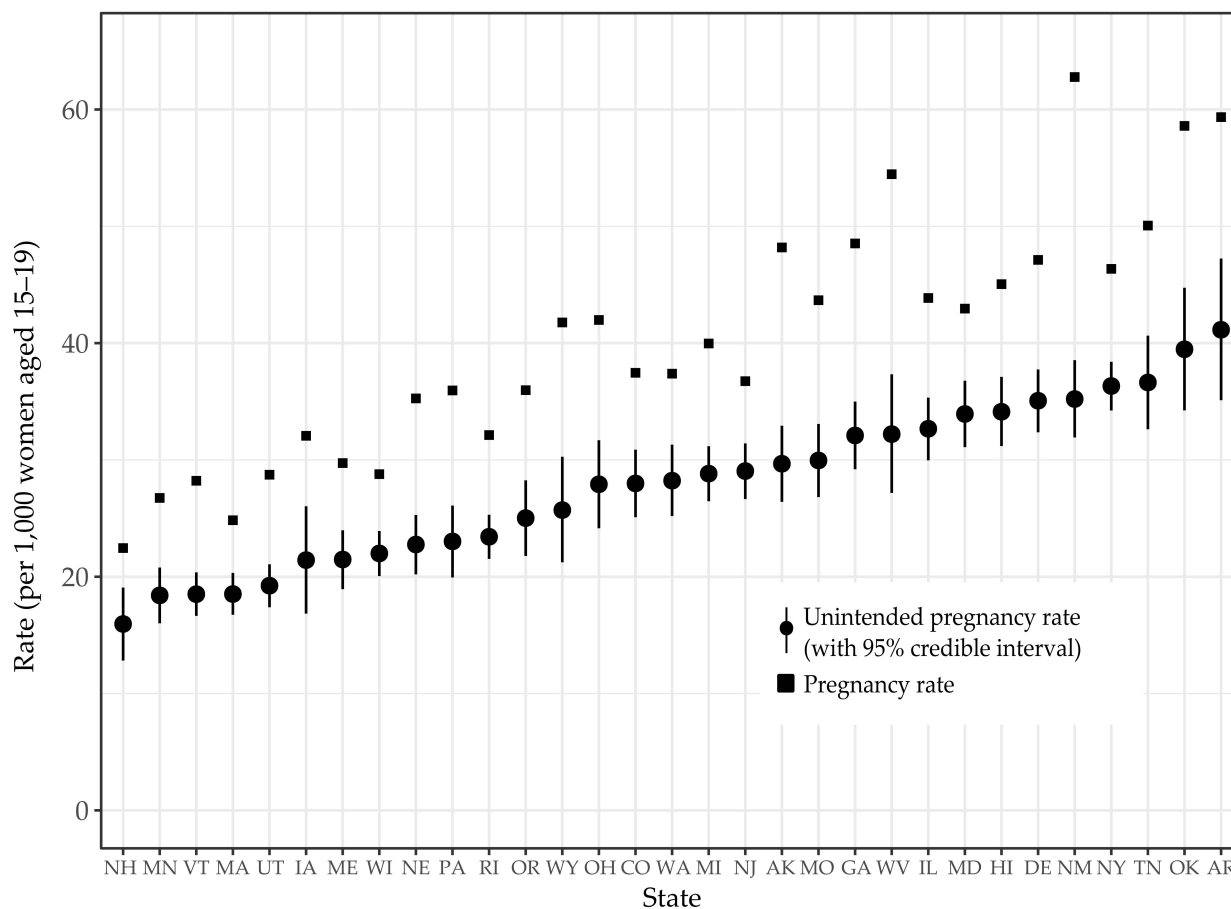


Figure 7 also includes the total pregnancy rate for women younger than 20. For some states, the distance between the unintended and total pregnancy rates is relatively small, indicating that a high proportion of pregnancies were unintended (e.g., New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Wisconsin and New Jersey). For other states, the distance is much greater, indicating that a lower proportion of pregnancies were unintended (e.g., Wyoming, Alaska, West Virginia and New Mexico).

It is important to highlight that the difference between the unintended pregnancy rate and the total pregnancy rate is not the intended pregnancy rate. Not all of the pregnancies categorized as *not* unintended were reported by the woman to have been intended (meaning the pregnancy



had been wanted at the time it occurred or an earlier point in time). For a large proportion of these pregnancies, the woman reported that she had been unsure about whether she had wanted to become pregnant. Among women who did not report a birth as unintended, 25% (New York) to 72% (Pennsylvania) recalled having been unsure of whether they wanted to become pregnant (not shown). And in 14 of the 31 states for which data were available, more than half of births from non-unintended pregnancies were to women who recalled being uncertain about whether they had wanted to become pregnant.

## **Conclusion**

This report provides updated surveillance statistics for all pregnancies to young women in the United States. This statistical portrait of the fertility experiences of women in the earliest reproductive ages improves our knowledge of characteristics of the U.S. population and trends in pregnancy, birth and abortion statistics illustrate how young women's reproductive experiences have been changing over time, whether their pregnancies were intended or not. Continued documentation of trends in pregnancy rates contributes to greater understanding of historical changes in the lives of young Americans.

In 2013, birthrates among 15–19- and 20–24-year-old women and abortion rates among 15–19-year-old women reached historic lows. From 2007 to 2013, pregnancy rates dropped 38% among women aged 15–19 and 25% among those aged 20–24. Recent data on births from the NCHS show that birthrates continued to decline between 2013 and 2015—dropping another 16% among women aged 15–19 and an additional 5% among those aged 20–24.<sup>5,6</sup> Age-specific abortion data are not yet available for 2015 or more recent years, so we cannot calculate pregnancy rates; however, increases in abortion are not expected, given long-standing declines in abortion rates over the past three decades.<sup>7,8</sup>

It is important to recognize that declines in the rate of births do not necessarily result from lower pregnancy rates. In theory, if abortion rates increase, the pregnancy rate could remain constant even while birthrates fall. However, trends in the abortion ratio among women aged 15–19 have shown decreasing proportions of pregnancies ending in an abortion rather than a birth, with the ratio in 2013 at its lowest level in three decades. In addition, this report demonstrates that fewer women aged 15, 15–19 and 20–24 became pregnant in 2013 than at any time since tracking of these data began, which reflects our finding that both birth and abortion rates among women in these age-groups have steadily declined.

Pregnancy rates continued to decline among 15–19-year-old women in each of the racial and ethnic groups examined in this report. But persistent differences across these groups mirror disparities consistently found in many measures of public health. Differences in overall levels of pregnancy by race and ethnicity suggest that further research should delve into the context of these pregnancies. These differences might reflect systemic inequities—including access to comprehensive sex education and health care more generally—as well as family planning and

contraceptive services specifically, distinctly different social and cultural attitudes toward young parenthood, or other factors not yet fully understood.

For the first time since we began tracking pregnancy trends for these ages, this report includes calculations for rates of *unintended* pregnancy among women younger than 20 at the state level. We are unable to calculate parallel estimates of unintended pregnancy at the national level. State-level data is available for only 31 states and national surveys use measures of pregnancy intention that are not strictly comparable. Other research has calculated national estimates of unintended pregnancy for adolescents and young women through 2011;<sup>9</sup> more recent years are not available. In addition, while it would be ideal to calculate pregnancy statistics by intention status for women in each age-group we track—14 and younger, 15–17, 18–19 and 20–24—we do not have sufficient data at the state level to be able to do so.

Nevertheless, these new estimates of unintended pregnancy represent a step forward in measurement, surveillance and understanding of fundamental sexual and reproductive health indicators. Not all pregnancies to women younger than 20 are unwanted or unintended. The majority of pregnancies among these young women are to those aged 18 and 19, some of whom may want to become parents. The youngest women in this age range (those aged 17 or younger) may be the most likely to have an unintended pregnancy. In the data we used to calculate unintended pregnancy rates at the state level, the majority of births to women aged 17 or younger (68%) were reported to have been from unintended pregnancies compared with a somewhat lower proportion—although still a majority—among women aged 18–19 (58%).<sup>‡</sup> Further, even among young women who had births that were *not* reported as having been unintended, the majority were reported as occurring when the woman had been unsure about whether she wanted a baby (68% among those aged 17 or younger and 45% among those aged 18–19).

Trends in pregnancy, birth and abortion will need to be closely monitored over the coming years to determine how the reproductive experiences of young women in the United States are changing. Further research will be needed to understand the behavioral, social and economic factors that are affecting these trends. Specifically, research will need to address not just why fewer young women are having births, but also why fewer are becoming pregnant. One recent analysis of the proximate determinants of pregnancy risk among 15–19-year-old women estimated that the entire decline in their risk from 2007 to 2012 could be attributed to improved contraceptive use, rather than changes in sexual activity (for which there was no evidence of change over the same time period).<sup>10</sup> The study found significant increases in use of any contraceptive method, use of multiple methods and use of highly effective methods, as well as a decline in contraceptive nonuse among women aged 15–19. There is further evidence of change in contraceptive practices among women aged 18–19: the proportion of these women who reported using long-acting reversible contraceptive methods tripled between 2007 and 2009,<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>‡</sup> We pooled data from the 31 states where available to obtain these estimates.

and changing medical guidelines have highlighted these methods as appropriate for use among young women.<sup>12–14</sup>

Another recent study found that contraceptive failure rates measured among U.S. women surveyed in 2006–2010 were significantly lower than failure rates among women using contraceptive methods in 1995; these declines were also found among the youngest female contraceptive users, those younger than 20.<sup>15</sup> The findings from these studies imply that much of the observed recent decline in pregnancy rates among young women is being driven by improvements in contraceptive use—whether use of any method is becoming more widespread, effectiveness with which methods are used is improving or both.

Given that not all pregnancies to women younger than 20 are unintended, further research is needed to understand childbearing desires and reproductive behaviors of young women and to understand the differing trends in pregnancy across racial and ethnic groups. Assumptions that factors leading to declining rates among one group are the same as those among another may not be valid.

This report finds that, in 2013, pregnancy—as well as the births and abortions that follow—have all declined to historic lows among young women in the United States. In 2013, the pregnancy rate among women aged 15–19 reached its lowest level in at least 80 years.<sup>§</sup> We also found these declines in every state. Continued surveillance of pregnancy, birth and abortion statistics will allow for further investigation and greater understanding of the processes that underlie these trends.

## Acknowledgments

This report was prepared by Kathryn Kost, Isaac Maddow-Zimet and Alex Arpaia, all of the Guttmacher Institute. It was edited by Chris Olah. Jonathan Bearak, Sheila Desai, Megan Donovan, Lawrence Finer, Stanley Henshaw, Megan Kavanaugh, Laura Lindberg and Rebecca Wind provided valuable comments and suggestions. The Guttmacher Institute gratefully acknowledges the unrestricted funding it receives from many individuals and foundations—including major grants from the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation and the David and Lucile Packard Foundation—which undergirds all of the Institute’s work. Additional support was provided by the Guttmacher Center for Population Research Innovation and Dissemination (NIH grant 5 R24 HD074034).

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<sup>§</sup> And possibly the lowest level in the history of the United States; comparable data on births reach back only to 1933, when almost all states had finally joined the national vital registration system. In 1933, the birthrate among 15–19-year-old women was 42.1 per 1,000 women. A pregnancy rate for 1933 comparable to those produced in this report would be higher than the birthrate because it would include miscarriages and abortions. Even in the absence of any abortions among this age-group in 1933, a comparable pregnancy rate (births plus miscarriages) would have been 50.5—higher than the rate among this age-group in 2013 (43.4).<sup>16</sup>

Suggested citation: Kost K, Maddow-Zimet I and Arpaia A, *Pregnancies, Births and Abortions Among Adolescents and Young Women in the United States, 2013: National and State Trends by Age, Race and Ethnicity*, New York: Guttmacher Institute, 2017,  
<https://www.guttmacher.org/report/us-adolescent-pregnancy-trends-2013>

**TABLE 1.1. Among women aged 15–19, rates of pregnancy, birth and abortion; abortion ratios; numbers of pregnancies, births, abortions and fetal losses; and population, 1973–2013**

Year	Pregnancy rate		Birthrate	Abortion rate	Abortion ratio†	Total			Estimated fetal losses§	Population (in 000s)
	Pregnancy rate	among sexually experienced*				pregnancies	Births	Abortions		
1973	96.5	u	59.3	23.0	27.9	982,420	604,096	234,100	144,230	10,183
1974	99.1	u	57.6	27.3	32.2	1,025,130	595,449	282,350	147,320	10,340
1975	101.4	u	55.6	31.5	36.2	1,061,500	582,238	329,830	149,430	10,465
1976	101.4	u	52.8	34.6	39.6	1,073,270	558,744	366,160	148,360	10,586
1977	105.0	u	52.8	37.8	41.7	1,111,550	559,154	400,520	151,880	10,588
1978	105.8	u	51.5	40.0	43.8	1,117,330	543,407	422,950	150,980	10,561
1979	109.8	u	52.3	42.8	45.0	1,153,290	549,472	449,020	154,800	10,502
1980	111.4	u	53.2	43.3	44.9	1,156,900	552,161	449,370	155,370	10,381
1981	110.4	u	52.2	43.4	45.4	1,114,650	527,392	437,990	149,280	10,096
1982	110.3	235.3	52.4	43.2	45.2	1,082,230	513,758	423,380	145,090	9,809
1983	109.8	229.2	51.4	43.7	46.0	1,044,720	489,286	415,980	139,460	9,515
1984	108.5	221.9	50.6	43.4	46.2	1,007,500	469,682	403,520	134,290	9,287
1985	109.6	219.6	51.0	44.0	46.4	1,005,260	467,485	403,890	133,890	9,174
1986	107.3	210.8	50.2	42.8	46.0	987,560	461,905	393,890	131,770	9,206
1987	107.2	206.6	50.6	42.3	45.5	979,640	462,312	386,240	131,090	9,139
1988	112.0	211.7	53.0	44.0	45.4	1,011,180	478,353	397,410	135,410	9,029
1989	115.5	219.6	57.3	42.5	42.6	1,020,870	506,503	375,510	138,850	8,841
1990	117.6	224.9	60.3	41.1	40.5	1,017,470	521,826	355,710	139,940	8,656
1991	115.9	223.1	61.8	37.9	38.0	974,330	519,577	318,940	135,810	8,407
1992	111.6	216.2	60.3	35.7	37.2	936,350	505,415	299,870	131,070	8,389
1993	108.6	211.6	59.0	34.4	36.8	922,640	501,093	292,120	129,430	8,496
1994	105.1	206.1	58.2	32.1	35.6	913,520	505,488	279,030	129,000	8,689
1995	100.1	197.4	56.0	29.9	34.8	893,480	499,873	266,940	126,670	8,929

**TABLE 1.1. Among women aged 15–19, rates of pregnancy, birth and abortion; abortion ratios; numbers of pregnancies, births, abortions and fetal losses; and population, 1973–2013**

Year	Pregnancy rate			Abortion rate	Abortion ratio†	Total			Estimated fetal losses§	Population (in 000s)
	Pregnancy rate	among sexually experienced*	Birthrate			pregnancies	Births	Abortions		
1996	96.1	191.6	53.5	29.0	35.2	883,390	491,577	266,820	125,000	9,193
1997	91.8	185.2	51.3	27.5	34.9	865,400	483,220	259,580	122,600	9,425
1998	89.2	181.9	50.3	26.2	34.2	859,700	484,895	252,570	122,240	9,641
1999	86.1	177.6	48.8	25.1	34.0	840,550	476,050	244,810	119,690	9,762
2000	83.8	174.9	47.6	24.3	33.8	826,070	468,990	239,340	117,730	9,855
2001	79.2	167.2	45.0	22.9	33.7	784,390	445,944	226,590	111,850	9,909
2002	74.8	159.8	42.6	21.5	33.5	746,550	425,493	214,510	106,550	9,982
2003	72.2	156.9	41.1	20.8	33.6	728,040	414,580	209,590	103,870	10,087
2004	70.5	155.9	40.5	19.9	32.9	722,010	415,262	203,360	103,390	10,243
2005	68.7	154.6	39.7	19.1	32.4	716,530	414,593	199,110	102,830	10,435
2006	70.5	161.6	41.1	19.3	31.9	747,020	435,436	204,080	107,500	10,597
2007	70.2	163.9	41.5	18.6	30.9	753,110	444,899	199,300	108,910	10,731
2008	68.2	154.7	40.2	18.1	31.0	736,930	434,758	195,660	106,520	10,805
2009	63.7	140.5	37.9	16.6	30.4	688,640	409,802	178,980	99,860	10,805
2010	57.7	127.9	34.3	15.0	30.4	617,990	367,678	160,700	89,610	10,704
2011	52.4	116.6	31.3	13.5	30.2	552,640	329,772	142,650	80,220	10,541
2012	48.3	107.8	29.3	11.9	28.8	502,460	305,388	123,630	73,440	10,412
2013	43.4	101.2	26.4	10.6	28.7	448,440	273,105	109,740	65,590	10,337

\*The pregnancy rate among all 15–19-year-olds who have ever had sex (see text). †Number of abortions divided by the sum of births and abortions and multiplied by 100. §Includes miscarriages and stillbirths. *Notes:* All rates are the number of events per 1,000 women aged 15–19; pregnancy rate includes estimated number of pregnancies ending in miscarriage or stillbirth. u=unavailable.

**TABLE 1.2. Among women aged 15–17, rates of pregnancy, birth and abortion; abortion ratios; numbers of pregnancies, births, abortions and fetal losses; and population, 1973–2013**

Year	Pregnancy		Abortion rate	Abortion ratio*	Total			Estimated fetal losses†	Population (in 000s)
	rate	Birthrate			pregnancies	Births	Abortions		
1973	65.1	38.6	17.1	30.7	402,220	238,403	105,580	58,240	6,183
1974	66.6	37.3	19.8	34.7	417,980	234,177	124,520	59,290	6,276
1975	68.1	36.1	22.5	38.4	428,740	227,270	141,830	59,640	6,295
1976	67.7	34.1	24.4	41.7	428,170	215,493	154,170	58,520	6,328
1977	69.7	33.8	26.5	43.9	440,500	213,788	167,230	59,480	6,319
1978	68.6	32.2	27.2	45.8	431,240	202,661	170,950	57,630	6,291
1979	70.7	32.3	29.1	47.4	438,540	200,137	180,350	58,060	6,204
1980	72.8	32.7	30.5	48.3	441,630	198,222	185,240	58,170	6,064
1981	71.9	32.0	30.4	48.7	420,480	187,397	177,820	55,260	5,850
1982	72.0	32.2	30.3	48.5	404,700	181,162	170,280	53,260	5,622
1983	72.3	31.8	31.0	49.4	392,360	172,673	168,320	51,370	5,428
1984	70.5	31.0	30.3	49.4	379,150	166,744	162,780	49,630	5,375
1985	71.3	31.0	31.0	50.0	385,680	167,789	167,580	50,320	5,408
1986	70.0	30.6	30.3	49.8	386,220	168,572	167,210	50,440	5,515
1987	71.0	31.7	30.0	48.6	386,480	172,591	163,060	50,820	5,444
1988	74.0	33.7	30.5	47.6	388,200	176,624	160,230	51,350	5,247
1989	74.8	36.4	28.3	43.8	372,200	181,044	140,860	50,300	4,974
1990	74.6	37.5	26.9	41.8	364,730	183,327	131,580	49,820	4,889
1991	73.2	38.5	24.5	38.9	357,630	188,226	119,780	49,620	4,883
1992	70.6	37.5	23.3	38.2	352,820	187,549	116,150	49,120	4,995
1993	69.7	37.4	22.5	37.6	354,800	190,535	114,690	49,580	5,088
1994	68.1	37.2	21.3	36.5	357,360	195,169	111,960	50,230	5,251
1995	64.4	35.5	19.8	35.9	349,360	192,508	107,590	49,260	5,426

**TABLE 1.2. Among women aged 15–17, rates of pregnancy, birth and abortion; abortion ratios; numbers of pregnancies, births, abortions and fetal losses; and population, 1973–2013**

Year	Pregnancy rate	Birthrate	Abortion rate	Abortion ratio*	Total pregnancies	Births	Abortions	Estimated fetal losses†	Population (in 000s)
1996	60.7	33.3	18.9	36.2	338,800	185,721	105,400	47,680	5,583
1997	56.9	31.4	17.4	35.7	326,160	180,154	99,980	46,030	5,732
1998	54.2	29.9	16.6	35.7	313,800	173,231	96,290	44,280	5,789
1999	50.8	28.2	15.5	35.5	295,130	163,588	89,840	41,700	5,809
2000	48.4	26.8	14.7	35.4	283,430	157,209	86,170	40,060	5,862
2001	44.4	24.5	13.6	35.8	263,380	145,324	80,900	37,150	5,928
2002	42.0	23.1	13.0	35.9	252,070	138,731	77,810	35,530	6,008
2003	40.5	22.2	12.6	36.2	245,290	134,384	76,390	34,520	6,060
2004	39.2	21.8	11.8	35.2	240,740	133,980	72,690	34,070	6,146
2005	37.8	21.1	11.4	35.1	239,050	133,191	72,020	33,840	6,319
2006	38.5	21.6	11.4	34.6	247,700	138,943	73,610	35,150	6,434
2007	38.1	21.7	11.0	33.6	247,000	140,566	71,200	35,230	6,484
2008	37.0	21.1	10.6	33.4	237,590	135,664	67,990	33,930	6,417
2009	34.1	19.6	9.6	33.0	216,350	124,247	61,140	30,960	6,344
2010	30.3	17.4	8.6	33.0	190,200	109,173	53,810	27,220	6,282
2011	26.7	15.4	7.5	32.7	165,810	95,538	46,510	23,760	6,206
2012	24.0	14.1	6.4	31.4	147,130	86,423	39,470	21,230	6,142
2013	20.8	12.2	5.5	31.1	126,880	74,820	33,730	18,340	6,111

\*Number of abortions divided by the sum of births and abortions and multiplied by 100. †Includes miscarriages and stillbirths. *Note:* All rates are the number of events per 1,000 women aged 15–17; pregnancy rate includes estimated number of pregnancies ending in miscarriage or stillbirth.



**TABLE 1.3. Among women aged 18–19, rates of pregnancy, birth and abortion; abortion ratios; numbers of pregnancies, births, abortions and fetal losses; and population, 1973–2013**

Year	Pregnancy rate	Birthrate	Abortion rate	Abortion ratio*	Total pregnancies	Births	Abortions	Estimated fetal losses†	Population (in 000s)
1973	145.1	91.4	32.1	26.0	580,200	365,693	128,520	85,990	4,000
1974	149.4	88.9	38.8	30.4	607,140	361,272	157,830	88,040	4,065
1975	151.7	85.1	45.1	34.6	632,760	354,968	188,000	89,790	4,170
1976	151.5	80.6	49.8	38.2	645,100	343,251	211,990	89,850	4,258
1977	157.2	80.9	54.6	40.3	671,050	345,366	233,280	92,400	4,269
1978	160.7	79.8	59.0	42.5	686,090	340,746	252,000	93,350	4,270
1979	166.3	81.3	62.5	43.5	714,740	349,335	268,670	96,730	4,298
1980	165.6	82.0	61.2	42.7	715,260	353,939	264,130	97,200	4,318
1981	163.5	80.1	61.3	43.3	694,180	339,995	260,170	94,020	4,245
1982	161.8	79.4	60.4	43.2	677,530	332,596	253,110	91,830	4,187
1983	159.6	77.5	60.6	43.9	652,360	316,613	247,660	88,090	4,087
1984	160.6	77.4	61.5	44.3	628,350	302,938	240,750	84,660	3,913
1985	164.5	79.6	62.7	44.1	619,580	299,696	236,310	83,570	3,767
1986	162.9	79.5	61.4	43.6	601,340	293,333	226,670	81,330	3,691
1987	160.5	78.4	60.4	43.5	593,160	289,721	223,180	80,260	3,695
1988	164.7	79.8	62.7	44.0	622,980	301,729	237,190	84,060	3,782
1989	167.8	84.2	60.7	41.9	648,660	325,459	234,650	88,560	3,867
1990	173.3	89.9	59.5	39.8	652,750	338,499	224,130	90,110	3,766
1991	175.0	94.0	56.5	37.5	616,700	331,351	199,170	86,190	3,524
1992	172.0	93.7	54.1	36.6	583,530	317,866	183,720	81,950	3,393
1993	166.6	91.1	52.1	36.4	567,840	310,558	177,430	79,850	3,408
1994	161.8	90.3	48.6	35.0	556,170	310,319	167,080	78,770	3,438
1995	155.3	87.7	45.5	34.1	544,120	307,365	159,350	77,410	3,503

**TABLE 1.3. Among women aged 18–19, rates of pregnancy, birth and abortion; abortion ratios; numbers of pregnancies, births, abortions and fetal losses; and population, 1973–2013**

Year	Pregnancy rate	Birthrate	Abortion rate	Abortion ratio*	Total pregnancies	Births	Abortions	Estimated fetal losses†	Population (in 000s)
1996	150.9	84.7	44.7	34.5	544,590	305,856	161,420	77,310	3,610
1997	146.0	82.1	43.2	34.5	539,240	303,066	159,600	76,570	3,693
1998	141.7	80.9	40.6	33.4	545,900	311,664	156,280	77,960	3,852
1999	138.0	79.0	39.2	33.2	545,420	312,462	154,970	77,990	3,953
2000	135.9	78.1	38.4	32.9	542,630	311,781	153,180	77,670	3,993
2001	130.9	75.5	36.6	32.6	521,010	300,620	145,690	74,690	3,981
2002	124.4	72.2	34.4	32.3	494,480	286,762	136,700	71,020	3,974
2003	119.9	69.6	33.1	32.2	482,750	280,196	133,190	69,360	4,026
2004	117.5	68.7	31.9	31.7	481,270	281,282	130,660	69,320	4,096
2005	116.0	68.4	30.9	31.1	477,480	281,402	127,080	68,990	4,116
2006	119.9	71.2	31.3	30.6	499,310	296,493	130,470	72,350	4,163
2007	119.2	71.7	30.2	29.6	506,100	304,333	128,090	73,680	4,247
2008	113.8	68.2	29.1	29.9	499,350	299,094	127,670	72,590	4,389
2009	105.9	64.0	26.4	29.2	472,290	285,555	117,840	68,890	4,461
2010	96.7	58.5	24.2	29.3	427,790	258,505	106,890	62,390	4,422
2011	89.2	54.0	22.2	29.1	386,830	234,234	96,140	56,460	4,335
2012	83.2	51.3	19.7	27.8	355,330	218,965	84,160	52,210	4,270
2013	76.1	46.9	18.0	27.7	321,550	198,285	76,010	47,260	4,226

\*Number of abortions divided by the sum of births and abortions and multiplied by 100. †Includes miscarriages and stillbirths. *Note:* All rates are the number of events per 1,000 women aged 18–19; pregnancy rate includes estimated number of pregnancies ending in miscarriage or stillbirth.

**TABLE 1.4. Among women aged 14 or younger, rates of pregnancy, birth and abortion; abortion ratios; numbers of pregnancies, births, abortions and fetal losses; and population, 1973–2013**

Year	Pregnancy rate	Birthrate	Abortion rate	Abortion ratio*	Total pregnancies	Births	Abortions	Estimated fetal losses†	Population (in 000s)‡
1973	13.5	6.1	5.6	47.7	28,330	12,861	11,730	3,740	2,092
1974	14.4	6.0	6.5	51.9	29,920	12,529	13,530	3,860	2,084
1975	15.2	6.0	7.3	54.9	32,100	12,642	15,390	4,070	2,118
1976	15.3	5.7	7.7	57.2	31,880	11,928	15,970	3,980	2,081
1977	15.2	5.6	7.7	58.0	31,150	11,455	15,820	3,870	2,049
1978	14.7	5.3	7.6	58.7	29,750	10,772	15,290	3,680	2,020
1979	15.9	5.5	8.4	60.5	30,890	10,699	16,410	3,780	1,945
1980	16.0	5.5	8.5	60.4	29,300	10,169	15,540	3,590	1,834
1981	16.0	5.4	8.6	61.6	28,540	9,632	15,440	3,470	1,787
1982	16.0	5.6	8.5	60.2	28,000	9,773	14,790	3,430	1,748
1983	16.8	5.5	9.3	62.9	29,910	9,752	16,550	3,610	1,781
1984	16.9	5.5	9.4	63.2	30,790	9,965	17,120	3,710	1,819
1985	16.8	5.5	9.3	62.7	31,150	10,220	17,170	3,760	1,853
1986	17.4	6.0	9.3	61.0	29,690	10,176	15,890	3,620	1,706
1987	17.5	6.4	9.0	58.4	28,290	10,311	14,470	3,510	1,614
1988	17.8	6.7	8.8	56.7	27,940	10,588	13,850	3,500	1,573
1989	17.4	7.1	8.1	53.0	28,030	11,486	12,960	3,590	1,608
1990	17.7	7.3	8.1	52.3	28,050	11,657	12,790	3,610	1,588
1991	16.8	7.2	7.5	50.9	28,130	12,014	12,470	3,650	1,670
1992	17.1	7.2	7.7	51.6	28,990	12,220	13,020	3,750	1,694
1993	16.5	7.1	7.2	50.1	28,930	12,554	12,600	3,770	1,756
1994	15.6	7.0	6.6	48.7	28,970	12,901	12,260	3,810	1,855
1995	14.4	6.6	5.9	47.4	26,800	12,242	11,010	3,550	1,861

**TABLE 1.4. Among women aged 14 or younger, rates of pregnancy, birth and abortion; abortion ratios; numbers of pregnancies, births, abortions and fetal losses; and population, 1973–2013**

Year	Pregnancy rate	Birthrate	Abortion rate	Abortion ratio*	Total pregnancies	Births	Abortions	Estimated fetal losses†	Population (in 000s)‡
1996	13.1	5.8	5.5	48.6	24,970	11,148	10,540	3,280	1,911
1997	11.9	5.3	5.1	49.2	22,940	10,121	9,810	3,010	1,920
1998	11.6	5.0	5.0	50.2	21,840	9,462	9,530	2,850	1,890
1999	10.6	4.6	4.5	49.5	20,640	9,054	8,890	2,700	1,956
2000	10.1	4.3	4.4	50.6	19,830	8,519	8,730	2,580	1,972
2001	9.3	3.9	4.2	51.4	18,380	7,781	8,220	2,380	1,980
2002	8.6	3.6	3.9	51.6	17,360	7,315	7,800	2,240	2,015
2003	8.0	3.2	3.7	53.7	16,480	6,661	7,710	2,100	2,058
2004	7.5	3.2	3.4	51.5	16,070	6,781	7,210	2,080	2,147
2005	7.4	3.2	3.3	50.9	15,720	6,722	6,960	2,040	2,123
2006	7.1	3.0	3.1	50.9	14,960	6,396	6,620	1,940	2,103
2007	7.0	3.0	3.1	51.0	14,520	6,195	6,450	1,880	2,074
2008	6.7	2.8	3.0	51.7	13,700	5,764	6,170	1,770	2,046
2009	6.0	2.5	2.8	52.8	12,230	5,029	5,630	1,570	2,040
2010	5.5	2.2	2.5	53.3	11,050	4,497	5,140	1,410	2,023
2011	4.8	2.0	2.2	52.9	9,680	3,974	4,460	1,240	2,021
2012	4.4	1.8	2.0	52.2	8,820	3,672	4,010	1,140	2,021
2013	3.6	1.5	1.6	51.6	7,350	3,098	3,300	950	2,028

\*Number of abortions divided by the sum of births and abortions and multiplied by 100. †Includes miscarriages and stillbirths.

‡Women aged 14. *Notes:* All rates are calculated as the number of events experienced by women aged 14 and younger divided by the female population aged 14. The denominator is limited to 14-year-olds because the majority of all pregnancies among women aged 14 and younger occur among 14-year-olds (see Methodology). The pregnancy rate includes the estimated number of pregnancies ending in miscarriage or stillbirth.

**TABLE 1.5. Among women younger than 20, rates of pregnancy, birth and abortion; abortion ratios; numbers of pregnancies, births, abortions and fetal losses; and population, 1973–2013**

Year	Pregnancy rate	Birthrate	Abortion rate	Abortion ratio*	Total pregnancies	Births	Abortions	Estimated fetal losses†	Population (in 000s)‡
1973	82.3	50.3	20.0	28.5	1,010,750	616,957	245,820	147,970	12,275
1974	84.9	48.9	23.8	32.7	1,055,050	607,978	295,890	151,180	12,424
1975	86.9	47.3	27.4	36.7	1,093,600	594,880	345,220	153,500	12,583
1976	87.2	45.1	30.2	40.1	1,105,150	570,672	382,130	152,350	12,667
1977	90.4	45.2	32.9	42.2	1,142,700	570,609	416,330	155,760	12,637
1978	91.2	44.0	34.8	44.2	1,147,080	554,179	438,240	154,660	12,581
1979	95.1	45.0	37.4	45.4	1,184,180	560,171	465,430	158,580	12,447
1980	97.1	46.0	38.1	45.3	1,186,190	562,330	464,900	158,960	12,216
1981	96.2	45.2	38.2	45.8	1,143,200	537,024	453,430	152,750	11,883
1982	96.1	45.3	37.9	45.6	1,110,230	523,531	438,180	148,520	11,556
1983	95.1	44.2	38.3	46.4	1,074,630	499,038	432,530	143,060	11,296
1984	93.5	43.2	37.9	46.7	1,038,290	479,647	420,650	137,990	11,107
1985	94.0	43.3	38.2	46.8	1,036,410	477,705	421,060	137,650	11,027
1986	93.2	43.3	37.6	46.5	1,017,250	472,081	409,780	135,390	10,912
1987	93.7	44.0	37.3	45.9	1,007,930	472,623	400,710	134,600	10,753
1988	98.0	46.1	38.8	45.7	1,039,120	488,941	411,270	138,920	10,602
1989	100.4	49.6	37.2	42.9	1,048,900	517,989	388,470	142,440	10,448
1990	102.1	52.1	36.0	40.9	1,045,530	533,483	368,500	143,550	10,244
1991	99.5	52.8	32.9	38.4	1,002,460	531,591	331,410	139,460	10,077
1992	95.7	51.3	31.0	37.7	965,340	517,635	312,890	134,820	10,083
1993	92.8	50.1	29.7	37.2	951,570	513,647	304,720	133,200	10,252
1994	89.4	49.2	27.6	36.0	942,490	518,389	291,300	132,810	10,544
1995	85.3	47.5	25.8	35.2	920,280	512,115	277,950	130,220	10,790

**TABLE 1.5. Among women younger than 20, rates of pregnancy, birth and abortion; abortion ratios; numbers of pregnancies, births, abortions and fetal losses; and population, 1973–2013**

Year	Pregnancy		Abortion rate	Abortion ratio*	Total pregnancies	Births	Abortions	Estimated fetal losses†	Population (in 000s)‡
	rate	Birthrate							
1996	81.8	45.3	25.0	35.6	908,370	502,725	277,360	128,280	11,104
1997	78.3	43.5	23.7	35.3	888,330	493,341	269,390	125,610	11,345
1998	76.4	42.9	22.7	34.6	881,550	494,357	262,110	125,080	11,531
1999	73.5	41.4	21.7	34.3	861,190	485,104	253,700	122,390	11,717
2000	71.5	40.4	21.0	34.2	845,890	477,509	248,070	120,310	11,827
2001	67.5	38.2	19.8	34.1	802,770	453,725	234,820	114,230	11,889
2002	63.7	36.1	18.5	33.9	763,910	432,808	222,310	108,790	11,997
2003	61.3	34.7	17.9	34.0	744,520	421,241	217,300	105,980	12,145
2004	59.6	34.1	17.0	33.3	738,070	422,043	210,560	105,470	12,390
2005	58.3	33.6	16.4	32.8	732,250	421,315	206,060	104,870	12,557
2006	60.0	34.8	16.6	32.3	761,970	441,832	210,700	109,440	12,700
2007	59.9	35.2	16.1	31.3	767,630	451,094	205,740	110,790	12,806
2008	58.4	34.3	15.7	31.4	750,640	440,522	201,830	108,290	12,852
2009	54.6	32.3	14.4	30.8	700,870	414,831	184,610	101,430	12,844
2010	49.4	29.2	13.0	30.8	629,030	372,175	165,840	91,020	12,727
2011	53.3	31.7	14.0	30.6	562,320	333,746	147,110	81,460	10,541
2012	49.1	29.7	12.3	29.2	511,280	309,060	127,640	74,580	10,412
2013	44.1	26.7	10.9	29.0	455,780	276,203	113,040	66,540	10,337

\*Number of abortions divided by the sum of births and abortions and multiplied by 100. †Includes miscarriages and stillbirths.

‡Women aged 15–19. *Notes:* All rates are calculated as the number of events experienced by women younger than 20, divided by the female population aged 15–19. The denominator is limited to 15–19-year-olds because 97–98% of all pregnancies among women younger than 20 occurred among 15–19-year-olds. The pregnancy rate includes estimated number of pregnancies ending in miscarriage or stillbirth.

**TABLE 1.6. Among women aged 20–24, rates of pregnancy, birth and abortion; abortion ratios; numbers of pregnancies, births, abortions and fetal losses; and population, 1973–2013**

Year	Pregnancy rate	Birthrate	Abortion rate	Abortion ratio*	Total pregnancies	Births	Abortions	Estimated fetal losses†	Population (in 000s)
1973	172.6	119.8	26.2	17.9	1,586,180	1,101,113	240,760	244,300	9,190
1974	174.9	117.8	30.5	20.6	1,645,130	1,108,051	286,790	250,290	9,408
1975	173.3	113.0	34.3	23.3	1,677,450	1,093,676	331,850	251,920	9,677
1976	175.8	110.2	39.6	26.4	1,741,700	1,091,602	392,520	257,570	9,905
1977	184.1	112.9	44.3	28.2	1,870,720	1,146,491	449,930	274,290	10,159
1978	183.6	109.8	47.2	30.1	1,906,100	1,139,524	489,700	276,880	10,380
1979	190.1	112.7	49.9	30.7	2,005,020	1,188,663	526,020	290,330	10,546
1980	194.3	114.8	51.5	31.0	2,076,150	1,226,200	549,730	300,210	10,683
1981	191.1	112.2	51.4	31.4	2,065,190	1,212,000	555,270	297,930	10,805
1982	190.1	111.6	51.1	31.4	2,054,380	1,205,979	552,010	296,400	10,804
1983	185.4	107.8	51.0	32.1	1,995,630	1,160,274	548,460	286,900	10,762
1984	185.0	106.8	51.6	32.6	1,976,470	1,141,578	551,440	283,460	10,686
1985	187.1	108.3	52.0	32.5	1,972,770	1,141,320	548,350	283,100	10,541
1986	185.9	107.4	51.8	32.5	1,907,420	1,102,119	531,710	273,590	10,258
1987	186.7	107.9	52.0	32.5	1,861,500	1,075,856	518,610	267,030	9,971
1988	191.2	110.2	53.7	32.8	1,852,890	1,067,472	519,930	265,490	9,689
1989	195.7	113.7	53.8	32.1	1,853,840	1,077,598	509,740	266,490	9,473
1990	202.1	116.4	56.7	32.8	1,898,570	1,093,730	532,820	272,030	9,396
1991	200.5	115.3	56.5	32.9	1,894,590	1,089,692	533,600	271,300	9,451
1992	198.0	113.7	55.9	33.0	1,864,070	1,070,490	526,800	266,780	9,417
1993	194.0	111.3	55.0	33.1	1,809,660	1,038,127	512,640	258,890	9,328
1994	188.2	109.2	51.9	32.2	1,725,020	1,001,418	475,750	247,860	9,168
1995	182.9	107.5	49.1	31.4	1,643,830	965,547	441,060	237,220	8,986

**TABLE 1.6. Among women aged 20–24, rates of pregnancy, birth and abortion; abortion ratios; numbers of pregnancies, births, abortions and fetal losses; and population, 1973–2013**

Year	Pregnancy rate	Birthrate	Abortion rate	Abortion ratio*	Total pregnancies	Births	Abortions	Estimated fetal losses†	Population (in 000s)
1996	183.6	107.8	49.3	31.4	1,609,910	945,210	432,420	232,280	8,770
1997	181.7	107.3	48.1	31.0	1,595,140	942,048	422,440	230,650	8,781
1998	181.8	108.4	47.0	30.2	1,618,280	965,122	418,300	234,850	8,901
1999	180.6	107.9	46.5	30.1	1,643,410	981,929	422,820	238,670	9,099
2000	181.2	108.9	46.0	29.7	1,694,240	1,017,806	429,880	246,550	9,350
2001	175.6	105.6	44.5	29.6	1,699,170	1,021,627	430,190	247,340	9,677
2002	170.6	103.1	42.7	29.3	1,692,180	1,022,106	423,320	246,750	9,916
2003	168.3	102.3	41.4	28.8	1,698,750	1,032,305	418,170	248,280	10,094
2004	165.6	101.5	39.8	28.2	1,687,680	1,034,454	405,760	247,470	10,191
2005	164.7	101.8	38.7	27.6	1,684,190	1,040,388	396,110	247,690	10,223
2006	170.4	105.5	39.8	27.4	1,744,710	1,080,437	407,450	256,830	10,239
2007	168.8	105.4	38.5	26.7	1,733,340	1,082,354	395,020	255,970	10,270
2008	164.3	101.8	38.4	27.4	1,699,260	1,052,184	396,940	250,130	10,340
2009	155.0	96.2	36.0	27.2	1,621,160	1,005,982	376,350	238,830	10,459
2010	144.9	89.5	34.1	27.6	1,540,810	951,688	362,530	226,590	10,631
2011	137.5	85.2	32.1	27.4	1,493,480	925,200	348,400	219,880	10,860
2012	132.5	82.9	30.0	26.6	1,464,720	916,811	331,410	216,500	11,054
2013	127.4	80.4	28.1	25.9	1,420,930	896,745	313,480	210,700	11,152

\*Number of abortions divided by the sum of births and abortions and multiplied by 100. †Includes miscarriages and stillbirths. *Note:* All rates are the number of events per 1,000 women aged 20–24; pregnancy rate includes estimated number of pregnancies ending in miscarriage or stillbirth.



**TABLE 1.7. Among women aged 15–19, rates of pregnancy, birth and abortion; and abortion ratios, by race, and by race and ethnicity, according to year, 1990–2013**

Race/ethnicity and measure	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>TOTAL</b>										
Pregnancy rate	117.6	115.9	111.6	108.6	105.1	100.1	96.1	91.8	89.2	86.1
Birthrate	60.3	61.8	60.3	59.0	58.2	56.0	53.5	51.3	50.3	48.8
Abortion rate	41.1	37.9	35.7	34.4	32.1	29.9	29.0	27.5	26.2	25.1
Abortion ratio	40.5	38.0	37.2	36.8	35.6	34.8	35.2	34.9	34.2	34.0
<b>RACE</b>										
<b>White</b>										
Pregnancy rate	98.2	96.1	91.9	89.5	87.3	84.5	81.0	77.5	75.5	73.0
Birthrate	51.2	52.6	51.4	50.6	50.5	49.5	47.5	45.5	44.9	44.0
Abortion rate	33.4	29.9	27.4	26.1	24.3	22.8	21.8	20.8	19.6	18.3
Abortion ratio	39.4	36.3	34.8	34.0	32.4	31.5	31.5	31.3	30.4	29.4
<b>Black</b>										
Pregnancy rate	226.7	225.6	220.2	213.4	201.9	184.1	178.3	170.7	164.7	158.7
Birthrate	112.9	114.8	111.3	107.3	102.9	94.4	89.6	86.3	83.5	79.1
Abortion rate	82.9	79.9	78.7	76.9	71.3	64.3	64.3	61.1	58.6	58.0
Abortion ratio	42.3	41.0	41.4	41.7	40.9	40.5	41.8	41.5	41.2	42.3
<b>All nonwhite</b>										
Pregnancy rate	194.7	193.5	188.3	182.3	173.4	159.0	152.8	145.2	139.7	134.2
Birthrate	96.3	97.8	94.6	91.2	87.5	80.5	75.9	72.6	70.2	66.1
Abortion rate	71.9	69.2	68.0	66.3	62.2	56.8	56.1	52.8	50.4	49.9
Abortion ratio	42.7	41.5	41.8	42.1	41.5	41.4	42.5	42.1	41.8	43.0
<b>RACE/ETHNICITY</b>										
<b>Non-Hispanic white*</b>										
Pregnancy rate	u	83.2	77.4	75.0	72.5	69.6	66.1	63.5	60.9	57.9
Birthrate	42.6	43.1	41.5	40.7	40.4	39.3	37.6	36.0	35.3	34.1
Abortion rate	u	28.6	25.1	23.8	21.8	20.4	19.1	18.4	16.8	15.4
Abortion ratio	u	39.8	37.7	36.9	35.0	34.2	33.7	33.9	32.3	31.1
<b>Non-Hispanic black</b>										
Pregnancy rate	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Birthrate	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Abortion rate	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Abortion ratio	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
<b>Non-Hispanic other</b>										
Pregnancy rate	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Birthrate	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Abortion rate	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Abortion ratio	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
<b>Hispanic</b>										
Pregnancy rate	u	165.6	166.8	163.1	161.2	156.3	151.1	141.6	140.4	137.8
Birthrate	99.5	104.6	103.3	101.8	101.3	99.3	94.6	89.6	87.9	86.8
Abortion rate	u	36.4	39.0	37.2	36.0	33.7	34.1	31.0	31.8	30.7
Abortion ratio	u	25.8	27.4	26.8	26.2	25.3	26.5	25.7	26.5	26.1

\*Pregnancy rates, birthrates and abortion ratios of non-Hispanic whites follow the NCHS methodology of including all births to white women of unknown Hispanic ethnicity with non-Hispanic births (<1% of all birth certificates). *Notes:* All rates are the number of events per 1,000 women aged 15–19; pregnancy rate includes the estimated number of pregnancies ending in miscarriage or stillbirth. The abortion ratio is the number of abortions divided by the sum of births and abortions and multiplied by 100. In this and subsequent tables, data are tabulated according to the woman's age at the pregnancy outcome and, for births, according to the mother's race (not the child's). Numbers and rates may differ slightly from those published previously (see text). u=unavailable.

**TABLE 1.7. Among women aged 15–19, rates of pregnancy, birth and abortion; and abortion ratios, by race, and by race and ethnicity, according to year, 1990–2013**

Race/ethnicity and measure	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>TOTAL</b>										
Pregnancy rate	83.8	79.2	74.8	72.2	70.5	68.7	70.5	70.2	68.2	63.7
Birthrate	47.6	45.0	42.6	41.1	40.5	39.7	41.1	41.5	40.2	37.9
Abortion rate	24.3	22.9	21.5	20.8	19.9	19.1	19.3	18.6	18.1	16.6
Abortion ratio	33.8	33.7	33.5	33.6	32.9	32.4	31.9	30.9	31.0	30.4
<b>RACE</b>										
<b>White</b>										
Pregnancy rate	70.9	67.4	64.1	62.0	60.5	58.8	60.3	60.6	58.6	54.9
Birthrate	43.1	41.0	39.2	38.0	37.4	36.7	37.9	38.4	37.3	35.3
Abortion rate	17.5	16.5	15.5	14.9	14.1	13.4	13.5	13.2	12.5	11.4
Abortion ratio	28.9	28.7	28.3	28.2	27.4	26.7	26.2	25.6	25.1	24.5
<b>Black</b>										
Pregnancy rate	155.5	145.2	135.5	129.0	126.1	122.2	125.0	122.3	120.2	112.1
Birthrate	77.2	71.3	65.8	62.5	61.7	60.1	62.2	62.1	60.1	56.5
Abortion rate	57.2	54.3	51.4	49.1	47.3	45.6	45.7	43.5	43.7	40.3
Abortion ratio	42.6	43.2	43.9	44.0	43.4	43.1	42.4	41.2	42.1	41.6
<b>All nonwhite</b>										
Pregnancy rate	131.0	121.8	113.0	107.9	105.0	101.8	103.9	101.0	98.7	91.2
Birthrate	64.2	59.3	54.7	52.0	51.2	49.9	51.4	51.3	49.5	46.2
Abortion rate	49.1	46.0	43.0	41.4	39.6	38.1	38.3	35.9	35.8	32.6
Abortion ratio	43.3	43.6	44.0	44.3	43.6	43.3	42.7	41.2	42.0	41.4
<b>RACE/ETHNICITY</b>										
<b>Non-Hispanic white*</b>										
Pregnancy rate	55.3	51.5	48.2	46.4	44.5	43.3	44.0	44.4	43.4	41.3
Birthrate	32.6	30.3	28.6	27.4	26.7	26.0	26.7	27.2	26.7	25.7
Abortion rate	14.7	13.8	12.7	12.3	11.3	11.0	10.9	10.7	10.3	9.5
Abortion ratio	31.1	31.4	30.7	30.9	29.7	29.8	29.1	28.2	27.7	27.0
<b>Non-Hispanic black</b>										
Pregnancy rate	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Birthrate	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Abortion rate	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Abortion ratio	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
<b>Non-Hispanic other</b>										
Pregnancy rate	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Birthrate	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Abortion rate	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Abortion ratio	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
<b>Hispanic</b>										
Pregnancy rate	135.6	130.8	125.4	121.2	120.9	116.0	117.2	113.8	105.8	95.0
Birthrate	86.6	84.4	80.6	78.4	78.1	76.5	77.4	75.3	70.3	63.6
Abortion rate	28.8	26.8	26.0	24.7	24.7	22.1	22.1	21.3	19.4	16.9
Abortion ratio	25.0	24.1	24.4	24.0	24.1	22.4	22.2	22.1	21.6	21.0

\*Pregnancy rates, birthrates and abortion ratios of non-Hispanic whites follow the NCHS methodology of including all births to white women of unknown Hispanic ethnicity with non-Hispanic births (<1% of all birth certificates). *Notes:* All rates are the number of events per 1,000 women aged 15–19; pregnancy rate includes the estimated number of pregnancies ending in miscarriage or stillbirth. The abortion ratio is the number of abortions divided by the sum of births and abortions and multiplied by 100. In this and subsequent tables, data are tabulated according to the woman's age at the pregnancy outcome and, for births, according to the mother's race (not the child's). Numbers and rates may differ slightly from those published previously (see text). u=unavailable.

**TABLE 1.7. Among women aged 15–19, rates of pregnancy, birth and abortion; and abortion ratios, by race, and by race and ethnicity, according to year, 1990–2013**

Race/ethnicity and measure	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>TOTAL</b>				
Pregnancy rate	57.7	52.4	48.3	43.4
Birthrate	34.3	31.3	29.3	26.4
Abortion rate	15.0	13.5	11.9	10.6
Abortion ratio	30.4	30.2	28.8	28.7
<b>RACE</b>				
<b>White</b>				
Pregnancy rate	49.6	44.9	41.8	37.6
Birthrate	32.0	29.1	27.4	24.9
Abortion rate	10.2	9.1	8.1	7.0
Abortion ratio	24.1	23.8	22.9	22.0
<b>Black</b>				
Pregnancy rate	102.2	93.8	84.6	76.1
Birthrate	51.4	47.2	43.9	39.0
Abortion rate	36.9	33.8	28.9	26.7
Abortion ratio	41.8	41.7	39.7	40.6
<b>All nonwhite</b>				
Pregnancy rate	82.8	75.8	68.4	61.6
Birthrate	41.6	38.1	35.4	31.2
Abortion rate	29.9	27.4	23.6	21.9
Abortion ratio	41.9	41.8	40.0	41.2
<b>RACE/ETHNICITY</b>				
<b>Non-Hispanic white*</b>				
Pregnancy rate	37.7	35.3	33.0	29.6
Birthrate	23.6	21.7	20.5	18.6
Abortion rate	8.5	8.5	7.7	6.6
Abortion ratio	26.4	28.0	27.4	26.1
<b>Non-Hispanic black</b>				
Pregnancy rate	u	92.6	83.7	75.1
Birthrate	u	47.2	43.8	38.9
Abortion rate	u	32.6	28.3	25.8
Abortion ratio	u	40.9	39.2	39.9
<b>Non-Hispanic other</b>				
Pregnancy rate	u	33.4	30.1	28.1
Birthrate	u	16.3	15.5	13.6
Abortion rate	u	12.6	10.5	10.7
Abortion ratio	u	43.7	40.4	44.1
<b>Hispanic</b>				
Pregnancy rate	83.0	73.5	67.4	60.8
Birthrate	55.6	49.6	46.3	41.5
Abortion rate	14.8	12.7	10.8	10.0
Abortion ratio	21.0	20.3	19.0	19.3

\*Pregnancy rates, birthrates and abortion ratios of non-Hispanic whites follow the NCHS methodology of including all births to white women of unknown Hispanic ethnicity with non-Hispanic births (<1% of all birth certificates). *Notes:* All rates are the number of events per 1,000 women aged 15–19; pregnancy rate includes the estimated number of pregnancies ending in miscarriage or stillbirth. The abortion ratio is the number of abortions divided by the sum of births and abortions and multiplied by 100. In this and subsequent tables, data are tabulated according to the woman's age at the pregnancy outcome and, for births, according to the mother's race (not the child's). Numbers and rates may differ slightly from those published previously (see text). u=unavailable.

**TABLE 2.1. Pregnancy rates among women aged 15–19, by year, according to state, selected years 1988–2013**

State	Pregnancy rate*								
	1988	1992	1996	2000	2005	2008	2010	2011	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>43</b>
Alabama	111 †	117	103	90	71	73	63	59	48
Alaska	111 †	112 †	83	75 ‡	65	69	64	59	47
Arizona	127	132	115	105	90	82	60	56	47
Arkansas	114	116	106	93	80	82	73	69	59
California	155 †	158 †	123 †	96 ‡	75 ‡	73 ‡	60 ‡	54 ‡	44 ‡
Colorado	102	112	93	82	69	66	54	47	37
Connecticut	108	96	85	71	58	56	45	38	29
Delaware	119 †	119	90	92	76	82	68	60	46
District of Columbia	211	256	150	123	111	113	90	79	67
Florida	134 †	125 †	113 †	98 †	78 ‡	73 ‡	60 ‡	56 ‡	46 ‡
Georgia	123	127	107	95	79	78	65	59	47
Hawaii	134	141	103	93	72	77	65	61	44
Idaho	73	78	70	62	53	57	47	41	36
Illinois	113 †	112	104	87	67	69	57	51	43
Indiana	90	95	87	73	61	59	53	49	42
Iowa	69 †	67 †	58 †	54	49	51	44	39	32
Kansas	88	91	79	69	59	63	53	48	40
Kentucky	97	99	89	75	65	71	62	59	52
Louisiana	107	108	97	87	67 †	80 †	69	66	54
Maine	82	71	58	52	43	43	37	34	29
Maryland	129	119	103	92	66 †	64 †	58 †	55 †	42 †
Massachusetts	97	87	77	60	46	43	37	33	24
Michigan	111	109	88	75	60	58	52	47	39
Minnesota	69	64	56	50	42	42	36	31	26
Mississippi	106	122	106	102	83	90	77	70	58
Missouri	99	100	85	74	62	65	54	51	43
Montana	73	81	66	60	56	59	53	47	41
Nebraska	75	71	62	59	48	51	43	39	35
Nevada	143	144	141	116	94	85	69	62	49
New Hampshire	88 †	62 †	57 †	47 †	33 †	33 †	28 †	26 †	22 †

**TABLE 2.1. Pregnancy rates among women aged 15–19, by year, according to state, selected years 1988–2013**

State	Pregnancy rate*								
	1988	1992	1996	2000	2005	2008	2010	2011	2013
New Jersey	113	97	97	92	71	62	51	47	36
New Mexico	125	129	110	103	93	93	80	72	62
New York	116	119	104	91	76	72	63	58	45
North Carolina	123	121	103	95	73	73	60	53	44
North Dakota	58	59	49	41	41	43	42	40	34
Ohio	97	93	81	74	61	63	54	49	41
Oklahoma	105 †	100 †	90 †	85	74	80	69	65	58
Oregon	106	99	90	79	57	61	47	44	36
Pennsylvania	87	84	68	60	51	56	49	44	35
Rhode Island	86	94	80	66	56	54	44	41	32
South Carolina	115	109	94	88	76	77	66	59	48
South Dakota	69	74	60	54	50	53	47	46	38
Tennessee	111	112	97	89	77	76	62	58	49
Texas	117	122	113	101	87	86	73	65	58
Utah	69	65	58	52	43	48	38	33	28
Vermont	81	71	60	44	38	39	32	32	28
Virginia	107	101	87	72	60	56	48	43	36
Washington	109	108	87	75	59	61	50	47	37
West Virginia	79 †	86	74	67	60	65	64	63	54
Wisconsin	75	73	61	55	46	45	39	34	28
Wyoming	83	81	76	77 §	64 †	68 †	56 †	52 †	41 †

\*Pregnancy rate is the number of events per 1,000 women aged 15–19; includes estimated number of pregnancies ending in fetal loss.

†Estimate based on the number of abortions among all women in the state and the proportion of abortions obtained by women of the same age in neighboring or similar states. ‡Estimate based on the number of abortions among all women in the state and the proportion of abortions obtained by women of the same age nationally. §Estimate obtained by applying the average of the proportions of abortions obtained by 15–19-year-old women in Wyoming in 1992, 1996 and 1999 to the number of abortions among all women in the state in 2000.

**TABLE 2.2. Birthrates among women aged 15–19, by year, according to state, selected years 1988–2013**

State	Birthrate*								
	1988	1992	1996	2000	2005	2008	2010	2011	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>26</b>
Alabama	63	72	67	61	48	51	44	41	34
Alaska	57	65	51	49	40	44	38	36	30
Arizona	69	80	72	67	59	54	42	38	33
Arkansas	70	75	74	66	59	60	53	50	43
California	58	73	61	47	39	38	32	29	24
Colorado	49	58	51	51	42	40	33	29	23
Connecticut	36	39	37	31	23	23	19	16	13
Delaware	53	59	54	48	40	38	31	29	25
District of Columbia	74	107	79	53	42	51	45	43	32
Florida	63	65	57	51	42	40	32	30	25
Georgia	69	74	67	62	52	50	42	38	30
Hawaii	49	54	49	46	37	39	33	30	25
Idaho	45	52	47	43	36	40	33	28	26
Illinois	54	63	55	48	39	39	33	30	25
Indiana	52	59	55	49	42	41	38	35	30
Iowa	33	41	37	34	31	33	29	25	22
Kansas	49	56	49	46	40	44	39	36	30
Kentucky	60	65	61	55	48	53	46	43	39
Louisiana	68	76	67	62	47	54	48	46	39
Maine	41	40	32	29	24	25	22	21	17
Maryland	51	51	46	41	32	33	27	24	19
Massachusetts	32	38	31	26	20	20	17	15	12
Michigan	47	57	46	40	32	32	30	28	24
Minnesota	31	36	32	30	26	26	23	19	17
Mississippi	73	84	74	70	58	64	55	51	42
Missouri	55	63	53	49	42	44	37	35	30
Montana	39	46	39	37	35	39	35	29	28
Nebraska	37	41	39	38	33	36	31	27	25
Nevada	65	71	69	62	52	49	39	36	30
New Hampshire	33	31	28	23	18	19	16	14	13

**TABLE 2.2. Birthrates among women aged 15–19, by year, according to state, selected years 1988–2013**

State	Birthrate*								
	1988	1992	1996	2000	2005	2008	2010	2011	2013
New Jersey	39	39	35	32	24	24	20	19	15
New Mexico	72	80	70	66	61	61	53	48	43
New York	40	45	40	33	26	26	23	21	18
North Carolina	61	69	62	59	47	47	38	35	28
North Dakota	31	37	32	27	27	28	29	28	24
Ohio	52	58	50	46	38	39	34	31	27
Oklahoma	62	70	63	60	53	58	50	48	43
Oregon	48	53	50	43	33	36	28	26	22
Pennsylvania	41	45	38	34	29	30	27	25	21
Rhode Island	38	46	39	34	28	28	22	21	18
South Carolina	65	70	60	58	49	51	43	39	32
South Dakota	44	48	40	38	37	39	35	34	29
Tennessee	64	71	64	59	53	52	43	41	35
Texas	69	78	73	69	61	61	52	47	41
Utah	44	46	41	38	31	35	28	24	21
Vermont	33	36	30	23	17	20	18	17	14
Virginia	46	52	45	41	33	33	27	24	20
Washington	47	51	46	39	31	33	27	25	20
West Virginia	50	56	51	46	42	47	45	44	40
Wisconsin	38	42	37	35	30	30	26	23	20
Wyoming	48	50	45	42	43	47	39	35	30

\*Number of births per 1,000 women aged 15–19.

**TABLE 2.3. Abortion rates among women aged 15–19, by year, according to state, selected years 1988–2013**

State	Abortion rate*								
	1988	1992	1996	2000	2005	2008	2010	2011	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>
Alabama	32 †	28	20	16	12	11	9	9	7
Alaska	39 †	31 †	20	15 ‡	16	15	17	14	10
Arizona	41	32	27	22	18	15	9	9	7
Arkansas	28	24	16	12	9	10	9	8	6
California	77 †	64 †	45 †	36 ‡	26 ‡	25 ‡	20 ‡	18 ‡	14 ‡
Colorado	40	38	29	19	17	16	13	11	8
Connecticut	59	45	37	31	27	26	20	17	13
Delaware	50 †	44	23	31	25	33	28	23	15
District of Columbia	111	117	50	53	55	47	33	25	26
Florida	53 †	43 †	40 †	34 †	24 ‡	23 ‡	20 ‡	19 ‡	15 ‡
Georgia	37	34	25	19	15	17	13	13	10
Hawaii	68	69	41	35	26	27	24	23	13
Idaho	18	14	12	10	9	8	7	6	4
Illinois	43 †	33	34	27	19	20	16	14	12
Indiana	25	22	19	13	10	8	7	6	5
Iowa	27 †	16 †	12 †	12	10	10	9	8	5
Kansas	27	22	18	12	10	9	6	5	4
Kentucky	22	20	14	8	6	7	6	6	5
Louisiana	23	15	16	11	10 †	14 †	11	10	7
Maine	30	21	18	15	12	12	10	8	8
Maryland	62	53	44	38	25 †	22 †	23 †	23 †	17 †
Massachusetts	54	38	36	26	20	17	15	13	9
Michigan	50	37	29	24	20	18	14	13	10
Minnesota	29	19	16	13	11	10	8	7	6
Mississippi	16	20	16	16	11	12	9	8	7
Missouri	30	22	20	14	11	11	9	8	7
Montana	24	24	17	15	13	11	10	10	7
Nebraska	28	20	14	12	8	7	5	6	5
Nevada	59	54	52	37	29	24	20	17	11
New Hampshire	44 †	22 †	21 †	17 †	11 †	10 †	9 †	9 †	7 †



**TABLE 2.3. Abortion rates among women aged 15–19, by year, according to state, selected years 1988–2013**

State	Abortion rate*								
	1988	1992	1996	2000	2005	2008	2010	2011	2013
New Jersey	60	45	50	49	38	30	25	22	17
New Mexico	35	30	23	22	18	18	15	12	9
New York	62	60	51	47	41	38	33	30	22
North Carolina	45	34	26	22	16	14	12	10	9
North Dakota	19	14	10	8	8	8	7	6	4
Ohio	31	22	19	17	14	14	12	10	8
Oklahoma	28 †	15 †	13 †	13	10	9	8	7	6
Oregon	44	32	27	25	16	16	12	11	9
Pennsylvania	34	28	20	18	14	18	15	13	9
Rhode Island	37	35	30	23	20	19	16	14	10
South Carolina	33	23	20	17	16	14	13	11	9
South Dakota	15	15	10	7	6	6	4	5	3
Tennessee	31	24	18	16	12	12	9	8	7
Texas	31	26	23	17	13	12	10	8	8
Utah	15	9	8	6	6	6	4	4	3
Vermont	38	26	22	14	16	13	9	11	9
Virginia	47	36	30	21	18	15	14	12	11
Washington	48	43	29	26	20	20	16	15	11
West Virginia	17 †	16	12	10	8	8	9	10	5
Wisconsin	27	21	16	12	10	8	7	6	5
Wyoming	23	20	20	25 §	12 †	10 †	8 †	9 †	5 †

\*Number of abortions per 1,000 women aged 15–19. †Estimate based on the number of abortions among all women in the state and the proportion of abortions obtained by women of the same age in neighboring or similar states. ‡Estimate based on the number of abortions among all women in the state and the proportion of abortions obtained by women of the same age nationally. §Estimate obtained by applying the average of the proportions of abortions obtained by 15–19-year-old women in Wyoming in 1992, 1996 and 1999 to the number of abortions among all women in the state in 2000.

**TABLE 2.4. Abortion ratios among women aged 15–19, by year, according to state, selected years 1988–2013**

State	Abortion ratio*								
	1988	1992	1996	2000	2005	2008	2010	2011	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>29</b>
Alabama	34 †	28	23	21	20	18	17	18	16
Alaska	40 †	32 †	28	23 ‡	28	25	31	28	25
Arizona	37	29	27	24	23	22	18	20	17
Arkansas	28	24	18	16	13	14	14	13	12
California	57 †	47 †	43 †	44 ‡	40 ‡	39 ‡	39 ‡	38 ‡	38 ‡
Colorado	45	39	37	27	29	28	27	28	26
Connecticut	62	53	50	50	54	54	52	51	50
Delaware	49 †	43	30	40	38	46	48	44	39
District of Columbia	60	52	38	50	57	48	42	37	45
Florida	46 †	40 †	41 †	40 †	37 ‡	36 ‡	38 ‡	39 ‡	38 ‡
Georgia	35	32	27	23	22	25	24	25	25
Hawaii	58	56	45	43	41	41	42	44	35
Idaho	28	22	21	19	19	17	17	18	14
Illinois	45 †	34	38	36	33	34	32	33	33
Indiana	32	28	26	20	19	17	17	15	15
Iowa	45 †	29 †	24 †	26	25	23	24	23	18
Kansas	35	28	26	21	19	17	12	12	13
Kentucky	27	23	18	13	12	12	12	12	11
Louisiana	25	17	19	16	17 †	21 †	18	18	15
Maine	42	34	36	34	34	32	32	29	31
Maryland	55	51	49	48	44 †	41 †	45 †	49 †	47 †
Massachusetts	63	50	54	50	50	47	46	47	44
Michigan	51	40	38	38	38	36	32	32	30
Minnesota	49	34	33	30	29	27	26	28	25
Mississippi	18	19	18	19	16	16	14	14	14
Missouri	36	26	27	23	21	21	19	19	18
Montana	38	34	31	29	27	23	22	26	20
Nebraska	43	33	27	25	19	16	15	18	16
Nevada	48	43	43	37	36	32	34	32	27
New Hampshire	57 †	42 †	42 †	43 †	38 †	33 †	35 †	39 †	34 †

**TABLE 2.4. Abortion ratios among women aged 15–19, by year, according to state, selected years 1988–2013**

State	Abortion ratio*								
	1988	1992	1996	2000	2005	2008	2010	2011	2013
New Jersey	61	54	59	60	61	56	55	54	53
New Mexico	33	27	24	25	22	22	22	20	17
New York	61	57	56	58	61	60	59	59	56
North Carolina	43	33	29	28	25	23	24	22	25
North Dakota	37	27	24	23	22	22	19	17	15
Ohio	38	27	27	27	27	26	26	24	22
Oklahoma	31 †	17 †	17 †	17	16	14	13	12	12
Oregon	48	38	34	37	33	31	30	30	28
Pennsylvania	45	38	34	34	33	37	36	33	31
Rhode Island	49	43	44	41	42	40	42	40	36
South Carolina	34	25	25	23	25	21	24	22	22
South Dakota	25	23	21	16	13	12	11	12	10
Tennessee	33	25	22	21	18	19	18	17	16
Texas	31	25	24	20	18	16	16	15	16
Utah	26	17	15	13	16	14	13	15	14
Vermont	53	42	43	38	47	39	34	39	40
Virginia	50	41	40	34	35	32	34	34	35
Washington	50	45	39	40	39	37	37	37	35
West Virginia	26 †	23	19	17	17	14	17	18	11
Wisconsin	41	33	30	26	24	21	21	20	19
Wyoming	33	28	31	37 §	22 †	17 †	17 †	20 †	15 †

\*Number of abortions divided by the sum of births and abortions, multiplied by 100. †Estimate based on the number of abortions among all women in the state and the proportion of abortions obtained by women of the same age in neighboring or similar states. ‡Estimate based on the number of abortions among all women in the state and the proportion of abortions obtained by women of the same age nationally. §Estimate obtained by applying the average of the proportions of abortions obtained by 15–19-year-old women in Wyoming in 1992, 1996 and 1999 to the number of abortions among all women in the state in 2000.

**TABLE 2.5. Pregnancy, birth and abortion rates, by age-group, and state abortion ratios among women 15–19—all according to state of residence, 2013**

State	Pregnancy rate*			Birthrate			Abortion rate			Abortion ratio†
	15–19	15–17	18–19	15–19	15–17	18–19	15–19	15–17	18–19	
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>29</b>
Alabama	48	22	86	34	16	61	7	3	12	16
Alaska	47	19	95	30	11	63	10	6	18	25
Arizona	47	22	85	33	15	60	7	3	12	17
Arkansas	59	26	110	43	18	83	6	3	10	12
California‡	44	21	77	24	11	42	14	7	25	38
Colorado	37	18	64	23	12	40	8	4	14	26
Connecticut	29	16	48	13	6	22	13	7	20	50
Delaware	46	25	74	25	12	40	15	9	23	39
District of Columbia	67	62	70	32	24	37	26	31	23	45
Florida‡	46	21	83	25	11	45	15	7	26	38
Georgia	47	22	85	30	14	55	10	5	17	25
Hawaii	44	19	83	25	10	47	13	6	24	35
Idaho	36	13	71	26	9	52	4	2	8	14
Illinois	43	22	75	25	12	44	12	7	20	33
Indiana	42	19	75	30	14	55	5	3	9	15
Iowa	32	15	54	22	10	38	5	3	8	18
Kansas	40	17	74	30	13	54	4	2	8	13
Kentucky	52	23	97	39	17	73	5	2	8	11
Louisiana	54	25	99	39	17	72	7	4	11	15
Maine	29	14	52	17	7	32	8	5	12	31
Maryland§	42	22	71	19	9	34	17	10	28	47
Massachusetts	24	12	39	12	6	19	9	4	15	44
Michigan	39	18	71	24	11	43	10	5	18	30
Minnesota	26	11	48	17	7	31	6	2	10	25
Mississippi	58	28	101	42	19	74	7	4	11	14
Missouri	43	18	80	30	13	56	7	3	12	18
Montana	41	19	73	28	13	50	7	4	12	20
Nebraska	35	16	61	25	11	43	5	2	8	16
Nevada	49	21	97	30	12	62	11	6	21	27
New Hampshire§	22	10	39	13	5	23	7	4	10	34

**TABLE 2.5. Pregnancy, birth and abortion rates, by age-group, and state abortion ratios among women 15–19—all according to state of residence, 2013**

State	Pregnancy rate*			Birthrate			Abortion rate			Abortion ratio†
	15–19	15–17	18–19	15–19	15–17	18–19	15–19	15–17	18–19	
New Jersey	36	18	65	15	7	28	17	9	29	53
New Mexico	62	33	104	43	22	74	9	6	13	17
New York	45	24	75	18	8	30	22		35	56
North Carolina	44	21	77	28	13	50	9	5	16	25
North Dakota	34	14	56	24	10	40	4	2	7	15
Ohio	41	18	75	27	12	50	8	4	14	22
Oklahoma	58	28	102	43	20	76	6	3	10	12
Oregon	36	17	64	22	10	40	9	5	14	28
Pennsylvania	35	17	59	21	10	34	9	5	16	31
Rhode Island	32	16	48	18	9	26	10	4	15	36
South Carolina	48	24	81	32	14	55	9	6	14	22
South Dakota	38	18	68	29	13	51	3	2	5	10
Tennessee	49	22	90	35	15	64	7	4	12	16
Texas	58	29	102	41	21	72	8	4	15	16
Utah	28	12	54	21	9	39	3	2	6	14
Vermont	28	13	44	14	5	25	9	6	13	40
Virginia	36	14	65	20	8	36	11	4	19	35
Washington	37	17	67	20	9	39	11	6	19	35
West Virginia	54	24	97	40	17	74	5	3	8	11
Wisconsin	28	13	50	20	9	35	5	2	8	19
Wyoming§	41	18	75	30	13	54	5	3	10	15

\*All rates are the number of events per 1,000 women aged 15–19; pregnancy rate includes estimated number of pregnancies ending in miscarriage or stillbirth. †Ratios are calculated among women aged 15–19 and are the number of abortions divided by the sum of births and abortions, multiplied by 100. ‡Abortion estimates are based on the number of abortions among all women in the state and the proportion of abortions obtained by women of the same age nationally. §Abortion estimates are based on the number of abortions among all women in the state and the proportion of abortions obtained by women of the same age in neighboring states (for Maryland: District of Columbia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Virginia; for New Hampshire: Maine, Massachusetts and Vermont; for Wyoming: Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, South Dakota and Utah).

**TABLE 2.6. Numbers of pregnancies, births, abortions and fetal losses among women younger than 20, by age-group, according to state, 2013**

State	Pregnancies*,†				Births				Abortions*				Fetal losses*,‡			
	<15	15–19	15–17	18–19	<15	15–19	15–17	18–19	<15	15–19	15–17	18–19	<15	15–19	15–17	18–19
<b>Total</b>	7,350	448,440	126,880	321,550	3,098	273,105	74,820	198,285	3,300	109,740	33,730	76,010	950	65,590	18,340	47,260
Alabama	140	7,610	2,070	5,530	64	5,392	1,471	3,921	50	1,030	280	750	20	1,180	320	860
Alaska	20	1,110	290	820	8	708	162	546	10	230	80	150	§	170	40	120
Arizona	110	10,300	2,840	7,460	71	7,232	2,011	5,221	20	1,480	390	1,090	20	1,590	440	1,150
Arkansas	60	5,610	1,490	4,120	37	4,155	1,059	3,096	20	560	200	370	10	890	230	660
California**	990	56,990	16,420	40,570	314	30,505	8,525	21,980	560	18,530	5,630	12,910	120	7,950	2,270	5,690
Colorado	70	6,100	1,800	4,300	30	3,834	1,129	2,705	30	1,360	400	960	10	900	270	640
Connecticut	50	3,670	1,110	2,560	19	1,606	445	1,161	30	1,580	530	1,060	10	480	140	340
Delaware	20	1,380	400	970	6	728	201	527	10	460	150	310	§	190	50	140
District of Columbia	40	1,340	480	860	20	637	185	452	20	530	240	290	10	180	60	120
Florida**	480	26,050	7,260	18,790	165	13,962	3,699	10,263	260	8,450	2,560	5,880	60	3,640	1,000	2,640
Georgia	360	16,120	4,450	11,670	143	10,322	2,799	7,523	170	3,400	990	2,400	50	2,400	660	1,740
Hawaii	20	1,740	450	1,280	12	976	247	729	10	520	140	370	§	250	60	180
Idaho	20	1,970	440	1,530	11	1,425	312	1,113	§	230	60	170	§	310	70	240
Illinois	330	18,420	5,550	12,870	124	10,525	2,990	7,535	170	5,260	1,790	3,480	40	2,630	780	1,850
Indiana	110	9,360	2,570	6,790	72	6,742	1,799	4,943	20	1,150	370	780	20	1,460	400	1,070
Iowa	30	3,290	870	2,420	12	2,289	580	1,709	20	500	160	340	§	510	130	380
Kansas	50	3,910	1,010	2,910	30	2,869	722	2,147	10	430	130	300	10	620	160	460
Kentucky	80	7,220	1,870	5,360	46	5,410	1,374	4,036	20	670	200	470	10	1,150	290	850
Louisiana	160	8,070	2,240	5,830	90	5,811	1,550	4,261	50	1,000	340	660	20	1,260	340	920
Maine	10	1,180	320	860	6	697	166	531	10	310	110	200	§	170	40	130
Maryland††	180	8,030	2,430	5,600	51	3,690	1,027	2,663	110	3,270	1,090	2,180	20	1,070	310	750
Massachusetts	80	5,610	1,480	4,130	33	2,734	734	2,000	40	2,120	550	1,570	10	760	200	560
Michigan	190	13,170	3,570	9,600	77	7,872	2,098	5,774	90	3,390	960	2,430	20	1,910	520	1,400
Minnesota	70	4,630	1,190	3,440	31	2,950	758	2,192	30	990	260	730	10	690	180	510
Mississippi	120	5,990	1,660	4,330	74	4,347	1,162	3,185	30	700	240	460	20	940	260	680
Missouri	90	8,370	2,120	6,250	43	5,814	1,459	4,355	40	1,270	330	930	10	1,290	330	960
Montana	20	1,270	350	920	6	855	229	626	10	220	70	150	§	190	50	140
Nebraska	30	2,180	580	1,600	13	1,552	412	1,140	10	290	80	210	§	340	90	250
Nevada	60	4,190	1,140	3,050	26	2,604	673	1,931	20	970	300	670	10	620	160	450
New Hampshire††	10	990	240	750	3	560	118	442	10	290	90	200	§	140	30	110

**TABLE 2.6. Numbers of pregnancies, births, abortions and fetal losses among women younger than 20, by age-group, according to state, 2013**

State	Pregnancies*,†				Births				Abortions*				Fetal losses*,‡			
	<15	15-19	15-17	18-19	<15	15-19	15-17	18-19	<15	15-19	15-17	18-19	<15	15-19	15-17	18-19
New Jersey	230	10,160	3,140	7,030	43	4,188	1,183	3,005	170	4,670	1,560	3,110	30	1,300	390	910
New Mexico	70	4,230	1,360	2,870	33	2,959	909	2,050	30	620	250	370	10	650	210	450
New York	580	28,700	8,660	20,040	125	11,128	2,980	8,148	390	13,950	4,620	9,330	60	3,620	1,060	2,560
North Carolina	240	14,070	3,850	10,220	128	9,020	2,422	6,598	80	2,950	860	2,090	30	2,100	570	1,530
North Dakota	10	790	180	600	7	563	125	438	§	100	30	70	§	120	30	90
Ohio	270	15,700	4,170	11,530	112	10,352	2,641	7,711	120	2,980	910	2,070	30	2,370	620	1,750
Oklahoma	120	7,150	2,060	5,090	69	5,310	1,518	3,792	30	710	220	490	20	1,130	330	810
Oregon	40	4,240	1,210	3,040	15	2,594	694	1,900	20	1,030	340	690	§	620	170	450
Pennsylvania	270	14,680	4,050	10,630	98	8,657	2,407	6,250	140	3,900	1,060	2,840	30	2,120	590	1,530
Rhode Island	20	1,190	300	890	5	659	176	483	10	370	80	290	§	170	40	130
South Carolina	90	7,230	2,070	5,160	52	4,763	1,261	3,502	30	1,380	510	870	10	1,090	300	790
South Dakota	20	1,070	290	790	10	812	214	598	§	90	30	60	§	170	50	130
Tennessee	170	10,060	2,700	7,370	88	7,105	1,855	5,250	60	1,400	430	970	20	1,560	410	1,150
Texas	860	53,150	16,410	36,740	526	37,525	11,730	25,795	210	7,380	2,120	5,260	130	8,240	2,560	5,680
Utah	30	3,120	800	2,320	15	2,254	572	1,682	10	380	100	280	§	490	120	360
Vermont	10	610	140	470	3	317	55	262	10	210	70	140	§	80	20	70
Virginia	120	9,460	2,190	7,270	35	5,300	1,210	4,090	70	2,820	670	2,150	10	1,340	310	1,030
Washington	100	7,910	2,260	5,650	35	4,386	1,145	3,241	50	2,400	800	1,600	10	1,120	310	810
West Virginia	40	2,920	760	2,160	21	2,178	548	1,630	10	280	90	180	10	460	120	340
Wisconsin	70	5,370	1,390	3,980	39	3,692	938	2,754	20	850	240	610	10	820	210	610
Wyoming††	10	760	200	560	2	540	141	399	§	100	30	70	§	120	30	90

\*Rounded to the nearest 10. †Includes estimated number of pregnancies ending in miscarriage or stillbirth. ‡Estimated as 20% of births plus 10% of abortions; includes stillbirths. §Fewer than 5 abortions or fetal losses. \*\*Abortion estimates are based on the number of abortions among all women in the state and the proportion of abortions obtained by women of the same age nationally. ††Abortion estimates are based on the number of abortions among all women in the state and the proportion of abortions obtained by women of the same age in neighboring states (for Maryland: District of Columbia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Virginia; for New Hampshire: Maine, Massachusetts and Vermont; for Wyoming: Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, South Dakota and Utah).

**TABLE 2.7. Pregnancy, birth and abortion rates among women aged 15–19, by race and ethnicity, according to state, 2013**

State	Pregnancy rate*				Birthrate				Abortion rate			
	Non-Hispanic white	Non-Hispanic black	Non-Hispanic other†	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic white‡	Non-Hispanic black‡	Non-Hispanic other†,‡	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic white	Non-Hispanic black	Non-Hispanic other†	Hispanic
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>
Alabama	u	u	u	u	30	41	12	47	u	u	u	u
Alaska	35	47	70	51	20	30	49	35	10	9	11	9
Arizona	u	u	u	u	19	38	45	45	u	u	u	u
Arkansas	51	85	31	64	39	59	23	49	4	13	3	4
California	u	u	u	u	10	30	7	35	u	u	u	u
Colorado	25	43	28	64	14	25	13	44	7	12	12	10
Connecticut	u	u	u	u	5	21	3	37	u	u	u	u
Delaware	25	76	25	95	16	37	6	44	5	28	16	39
District of Columbia	8	101	20	72	2	47	1	51	5	40	17	10
Florida	u	u	u	u	19	38	6	25	u	u	u	u
Georgia	29	65	18	83	24	38	7	45	1	18	9	26
Hawaii	32	38	45	61	19	21	23	42	8	12	15	10
Idaho	30	32	48	60	21	22	31	47	4	5	10	4
Illinois	u	u	u	u	14	48	4	37	u	u	u	u
Indiana	37	67	27	57	27	47	12	43	4	10	11	5
Iowa§	29	74	40	u	18	52	17	47	4	10	16	u
Kansas	32	62	29	72	23	45	14	57	4	7	10	4
Kentucky	51	65	21	65	39	44	11	49	4	11	7	6
Louisiana§	42	73	43	u	31	50	19	48	3	11	16	u
Maine	29	43	33	22	17	24	19	16	8	13	9	4
Maryland	u	u	u	u	11	29	4	39	u	u	u	u
Massachusetts	u	u	u	u	6	18	5	41	u	u	u	u
Michigan	27	89	21	46	17	48	11	33	6	29	7	6
Minnesota	18	64	49	57	11	37	31	41	4	18	11	7
Mississippi	u	u	u	u	35	52	30	41	u	u	u	u
Missouri	37	72	32	61	26	47	15	43	4	15	13	8
Montana	35	u	u	47	23	**	67	33	7	u	u	7
Nebraska	u	u	u	u	17	45	31	57	u	u	u	u
Nevada	u	u	u	56	20	42	14	42	u	u	u	5
New Hampshire	u	u	u	u	12	18	4	24	u	u	u	u



**TABLE 2.7. Pregnancy, birth and abortion rates among women aged 15–19, by race and ethnicity, according to state, 2013**

State	Pregnancy rate*				Birthrate				Abortion rate			
	Non-Hispanic white	Non-Hispanic black	Non-Hispanic other†	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic white‡	Non-Hispanic black‡	Non-Hispanic other†,‡	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic white	Non-Hispanic black	Non-Hispanic other†	Hispanic
New Jersey	14	89	41	48	5	29	2	33	7	50	35	8
New Mexico	38	47	70	72	24	28	50	51	8	12	9	9
New York	22	90	23	77	11	26	6	33	8	54	15	34
North Carolina	31	63	41	71	20	37	23	51	6	16	12	9
North Dakota	u	u	u	u	18	32	67	60	u	u	u	u
Ohio	u	u	u	u	22	49	9	43	u	u	u	u
Oklahoma§	56	67	58	u	38	48	42	61	5	8	7	u
Oregon	30	52	25	57	17	29	13	42	9	15	9	6
Pennsylvania	u	u	u	u	14	41	7	50	u	u	u	u
Rhode Island	u	u	u	u	10	28	13	41	u	u	u	u
South Carolina	40	61	31	64	26	39	14	47	8	12	13	6
South Dakota	25	34	103	67	18	21	83	52	3	8	3	4
Tennessee	41	72	17	70	30	47	9	55	5	14	5	4
Texas	36	65	21	76	24	41	8	57	6	15	10	7
Utah	21	34	28	63	15	24	20	49	3	4	4	4
Vermont	29	26	13	23	15	20	4	10	10	2	7	11
Virginia	26	60	19	49	15	31	5	32	7	21	11	9
Washington	u	u	u	62	15	22	15	43	u	u	u	9
West Virginia	55	55	17	30	41	33	12	25	5	14	2	u
Wisconsin§	22	78	43	59	12	55	29	44	4	11	9	5
Wyoming	u	u	u	u	27	13	53	40	u	u	u	u

\*All rates are the number of events per 1,000 women aged 15–19; pregnancy rate includes estimated number of pregnancies ending in miscarriage or stillbirth. †Refers to those identifying as races other than black or white, and not identifying as Hispanic. ‡Includes births to women with ethnicity unknown. §Pregnancy and abortion rates are for white, black and other, irrespective of Hispanic ethnicity (births used for calculation of pregnancy rate are for comparable race groups without ethnicity). \*\*Rate not calculated because population of women aged 15–19 was less than 500. *Note* : u=unavailable, or data did not pass quality threshold (data on race or ethnicity missing for >20% of abortions, see Methodology); exceptions were made for Nevada and Washington, which had rates calculated for Hispanic teens despite 21% and 22% of abortions missing data on ethnicity, respectively.

**TABLE 2.8. Numbers of pregnancies, births, abortions and fetal losses among women aged 15–19, by race and ethnicity, according to state, 2013**

State	Non-Hispanic white				Non-Hispanic black			
	Pregnancies*,†	Births*,‡	Abortions*	Fetal Losses*,§	Pregnancies*,†	Births*,‡	Abortions*	Fetal Losses*,§
<b>Total</b>	<b>172,710</b>	<b>108,720</b>	<b>38,400</b>	<b>25,580</b>	<b>120,630</b>	<b>62,493</b>	<b>41,490</b>	<b>16,650</b>
Alabama	u	2,909	u	u	u	2,126	u	u
Alaska	460	262	130	70	60	39	10	10
Arizona	u	1,807	u	u	u	456	u	u
Arkansas	3,350	2,542	270	540	1,630	1,132	240	250
California	u	4,084	u	u	u	2,685	u	u
Colorado	2,540	1,476	700	360	380	219	110	50
Connecticut	u	428	u	u	u	325	u	u
Delaware	430	278	80	60	610	298	230	80
District of Columbia	40	9	30	**	1,140	532	460	150
Florida	u	5,237	u	u	u	4,621	u	u
Georgia	4,820	3,941	90	800	8,180	4,729	2,270	1,170
Hawaii	250	148	60	40	40	24	10	10
Idaho	1,310	929	170	200	30	20	**	**
Illinois	u	3,343	u	u	u	3,731	u	u
Indiana	6,350	4,635	720	1,000	1,820	1,263	280	280
Iowa††	2,720	1,579	380	420	420	279	60	70
Kansas	2,270	1,642	270	360	480	354	50	80
Kentucky	5,850	4,460	450	940	990	669	170	150
Louisiana††	3,570	2,451	290	570	4,330	2,962	640	670
Maine	1,070	631	280	150	50	27	10	10
Maryland	u	1,025	u	u	u	1,887	u	u
Massachusetts	u	1,014	u	u	u	363	u	u
Michigan	6,570	4,133	1,460	970	5,310	2,869	1,700	740
Minnesota	2,400	1,537	510	360	920	530	260	130
Mississippi	u	1,782	u	u	u	2,393	u	u
Missouri	5,460	3,935	670	850	2,140	1,379	440	320
Montana	910	589	180	140	u	3	u	u
Nebraska	u	820	u	u	u	184	u	u
Nevada	u	699	u	u	u	394	u	u
New Hampshire	u	488	u	u	u	18	u	u

**TABLE 2.8. Numbers of pregnancies, births, abortions and fetal losses among women aged 15–19, by race and ethnicity, according to state, 2013**

State	Non-Hispanic white				Non-Hispanic black			
	Pregnancies*,†	Births*,‡	Abortions*	Fetal Losses*,§	Pregnancies*,†	Births*,‡	Abortions*	Fetal Losses*,§
New Jersey	2,160	779	1,110	270	4,030	1,308	2,230	480
New Mexico	720	461	150	110	80	46	20	10
New York	7,240	3,593	2,660	980	9,800	2,795	5,860	1,150
North Carolina	5,730	3,762	1,110	860	5,320	3,172	1,380	770
North Dakota	u	354	u	u	u	20	u	u
Ohio	u	6,574	u	u	u	2,968	u	u
Oklahoma††	5,000	2,908	460	800	950	653	110	150
Oregon	2,560	1,440	760	360	190	106	60	30
Pennsylvania	u	4,342	u	u	u	2,423	u	u
Rhode Island	u	271	u	u	u	83	u	u
South Carolina	3,480	2,297	660	530	3,070	1,993	620	460
South Dakota	550	397	70	90	30	17	10	**
Tennessee	5,880	4,270	690	920	3,290	2,148	650	490
Texas	11,920	8,081	2,020	1,820	7,950	4,963	1,810	1,170
Utah	1,810	1,244	290	280	60	45	10	10
Vermont	570	297	190	80	10	11	**	**
Virginia	4,120	2,429	1,090	600	3,710	1,913	1,280	510
Washington	u	2,166	u	u	u	272	u	u
West Virginia	2,710	2,048	230	430	160	96	40	20
Wisconsin††	3,560	1,797	570	550	1,400	943	200	220
Wyoming	u	397	u	u	u	7	u	u

\*Rounded to the nearest 10. †Includes estimated number of pregnancies ending in miscarriage or stillbirth. ‡Includes births to women with ethnicity unknown. §Estimated as 20% of births plus 10% of abortions; includes stillbirths. \*\*Fewer than five abortions or fetal losses. ††Numbers of pregnancies, abortions and fetal losses are for white, black and other, irrespective of Hispanic ethnicity (births used for calculation of numbers of pregnancies are for comparable race groups without ethnicity). ‡‡Refers to those identifying as races other than black or white, and not identifying as Hispanic. *Note:* u=unavailable, or data did not pass quality threshold (data on race or ethnicity missing for >20% of abortions, see Methodology); exceptions were made for Nevada and Washington, which had measures calculated for Hispanic teens despite 21% and 22% of abortions missing data on ethnicity, respectively.

**TABLE 2.8. Numbers of pregnancies, births, abortions and fetal losses among women aged 15–19, by race and ethnicity, according to state, 2013**

State	Non-Hispanic other††				Hispanic			
	Pregnancies*,†	Births*,‡	Abortions*	Fetal Losses*,§	Pregnancies*,†	Births*,‡	Abortions*	Fetal Losses*,§
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,460</b>	<b>8,932</b>	<b>7,040</b>	<b>2,490</b>	<b>136,080</b>	<b>92,960</b>	<b>22,300</b>	<b>20,820</b>
Alabama	u	37	u	u	u	320	u	u
Alaska	490	338	70	80	100	69	20	20
Arizona	u	837	u	u	u	4,132	u	u
Arkansas	80	59	10	10	550	422	40	90
California	u	1,139	u	u	u	22,597	u	u
Colorado	220	98	90	30	2,960	2,041	470	450
Connecticut	u	17	u	u	u	836	u	u
Delaware	30	7	20	**	320	145	130	40
District of Columbia	20	1	20	**	130	95	20	20
Florida	u	110	u	u	u	3,994	u	u
Georgia	250	95	120	30	2,870	1,557	910	400
Hawaii	1,120	583	380	150	320	221	50	50
Idaho	90	55	20	10	540	421	40	90
Illinois	u	87	u	u	u	3,364	u	u
Indiana	150	69	70	20	1,030	775	90	160
Iowa††	150	56	60	20	u	375	u	u
Kansas	120	60	40	20	1,040	813	60	170
Kentucky	50	27	20	10	340	254	30	50
Louisianatt	180	72	60	20	u	326	u	u
Maine	40	25	10	10	20	14	**	**
Maryland	u	45	u	u	u	733	u	u
Massachusetts	u	76	u	u	u	1,281	u	u
Michigan	290	155	90	40	1,000	715	130	160
Minnesota	640	410	140	100	660	473	80	100
Mississippi	u	52	u	u	u	120	u	u
Missouri	190	86	80	20	580	414	80	90
Montana	u	211	u	u	80	52	10	10
Nebraska	u	75	u	u	u	473	u	u
Nevada	u	109	u	u	1,860	1,402	160	300
New Hampshire	u	6	u	u	u	48	u	u

**TABLE 2.8. Numbers of pregnancies, births, abortions and fetal losses among women aged 15–19, by race and ethnicity, according to state, 2013**

State	Non-Hispanic other††				Hispanic			
	Pregnancies*,†	Births*,‡	Abortions*	Fetal Losses*,§	Pregnancies*,†	Births*,‡	Abortions*	Fetal Losses*,§
New Jersey	1,000	46	860	90	2,980	2,055	470	460
New Mexico	590	420	70	90	2,850	2,032	370	440
New York	1,200	308	760	140	10,460	4,432	4,670	1,350
North Carolina	550	313	160	80	2,460	1,773	310	390
North Dakota	u	136	u	u	u	53	u	u
Ohio	u	87	u	u	u	723	u	u
Oklahoma	1,200	800	140	190	u	949	u	u
Oregon	220	114	70	30	1,270	934	140	200
Pennsylvania	u	110	u	u	u	1,782	u	u
Rhode Island	u	26	u	u	u	279	u	u
South Carolina	90	43	40	10	580	430	60	90
South Dakota	410	332	10	70	80	66	**	10
Tennessee	70	41	20	10	830	646	50	130
Texas	820	315	400	100	32,460	24,166	3,150	5,150
Utah	150	105	20	20	1,100	860	60	180
Vermont	10	3	10	**	10	6	10	**
Virginia	320	88	190	40	1,310	870	250	200
Washington	u	356	u	u	2,290	1,592	340	350
West Virginia	10	7	**	**	30	27	**	10
Wisconsin††	410	244	80	60	940	708	90	150
Wyoming	u	41	u	u	u	95	u	u

\*Rounded to the nearest 10. †Includes estimated number of pregnancies ending in miscarriage or stillbirth. ‡Includes births to women with ethnicity unknown. §Estimated as 20% of births plus 10% of abortions; includes stillbirths. \*\*Fewer than five abortions or fetal losses. ††Numbers of pregnancies, abortions and fetal losses are for white, black and other, irrespective of Hispanic ethnicity (births used for calculation of numbers of pregnancies are for comparable race groups without ethnicity). †††Refers to those identifying as races other than black or white, and not identifying as Hispanic. *Note:* u=unavailable, or data did not pass quality threshold (data on race or ethnicity missing for >20% of abortions, see Methodology); exceptions were made for Nevada and Washington, which had measures calculated for Hispanic teens despite 21% and 22% of abortions missing data on ethnicity, respectively.

**TABLE 2.9. Population estimates for women 15–19, by age-group and by race and ethnicity, according to state, 2013**

State	Population			Population by race/ethnicity			
	15–19	15–17	18–19	Non-Hispanic white	Non-Hispanic black	Non-Hispanic other*	Hispanic
<b>Total</b>	10,336,667	6,110,950	4,225,717	5,833,339	1,607,258	656,496	2,239,574
Alabama	157,706	93,316	64,390	95,860	51,887	3,111	6,848
Alaska	23,422	14,794	8,628	13,228	1,284	6,934	1,976
Arizona	218,918	131,325	87,593	96,744	11,896	18,718	91,560
Arkansas	95,547	58,034	37,513	65,222	19,154	2,572	8,599
California	1,296,621	770,744	525,877	393,229	89,778	168,630	644,984
Colorado	164,540	97,259	67,281	101,952	8,909	7,726	45,953
Connecticut	124,605	71,510	53,095	81,066	15,193	5,862	22,484
Delaware	29,638	16,421	13,217	17,164	8,017	1,129	3,328
District of Columbia	20,046	7,787	12,259	5,881	11,379	912	1,874
Florida	569,816	342,946	226,870	270,677	122,553	18,620	157,966
Georgia	339,507	202,224	137,283	166,101	125,036	13,576	34,794
Hawaii	39,064	23,657	15,407	7,666	1,162	24,924	5,312
Idaho	55,419	33,892	21,527	43,703	896	1,798	9,022
Illinois	427,554	256,165	171,389	237,555	78,019	20,827	91,153
Indiana	222,832	132,684	90,148	171,770	27,059	5,798	18,205
Iowa	103,708	59,180	44,528	87,138	5,402	3,230	7,938
Kansas	97,144	57,710	39,434	70,701	7,878	4,196	14,369
Kentucky	137,854	82,492	55,362	115,029	15,209	2,380	5,236
Louisiana	148,280	89,308	58,972	78,750	58,919	3,817	6,794
Maine	40,139	23,478	16,661	36,823	1,124	1,289	903
Maryland	191,036	112,479	78,557	94,818	65,014	12,473	18,731
Massachusetts	229,214	122,978	106,236	161,237	20,050	16,352	31,575
Michigan	334,335	198,556	135,779	239,411	59,406	13,700	21,818
Minnesota	175,524	104,005	71,519	136,445	14,310	13,106	11,663
Mississippi	102,527	59,742	42,785	51,604	46,270	1,719	2,934
Missouri	193,777	115,536	78,241	148,896	29,605	5,738	9,538
Montana	30,776	18,183	12,593	25,716	337	3,128	1,595
Nebraska	62,575	36,247	26,328	47,728	4,120	2,397	8,330
Nevada	85,708	54,388	31,320	35,136	9,359	7,837	33,376
New Hampshire	44,584	25,205	19,379	40,265	973	1,361	1,985

**TABLE 2.9. Population estimates for women 15–19, by age-group and by race and ethnicity, according to state, 2013**

State	Population			Population by race/ethnicity			
	15–19	15–17	18–19	Non-Hispanic white	Non-Hispanic black	Non-Hispanic other*	Hispanic
New Jersey	282,952	174,068	108,884	151,771	45,055	24,254	61,872
New Mexico	68,456	40,801	27,655	18,856	1,644	8,365	39,591
New York	631,456	362,504	268,952	335,197	108,961	51,699	135,599
North Carolina	317,683	185,053	132,630	184,661	84,930	13,500	34,592
North Dakota	23,475	12,657	10,818	19,936	633	2,025	881
Ohio	380,348	227,108	153,240	293,635	60,687	9,264	16,762
Oklahoma	124,048	74,137	49,911	76,162	13,504	18,885	15,497
Oregon	119,021	71,609	47,412	84,317	3,672	8,732	22,300
Pennsylvania	415,992	234,773	181,219	305,696	58,466	16,167	35,663
Rhode Island	37,603	19,100	18,503	25,953	2,966	1,947	6,737
South Carolina	150,472	87,131	63,341	87,780	50,561	3,053	9,078
South Dakota	28,021	16,347	11,674	21,933	803	4,020	1,265
Tennessee	204,534	122,531	82,003	142,850	45,529	4,379	11,776
Texas	918,744	558,001	360,743	331,306	122,392	39,267	425,779
Utah	109,575	66,529	43,046	85,027	1,855	5,306	17,387
Vermont	21,912	11,257	10,655	19,996	563	735	618
Virginia	264,618	152,218	112,400	158,682	61,828	17,010	27,098
Washington	214,074	130,066	84,008	140,736	12,461	24,109	36,768
West Virginia	54,209	32,067	22,142	49,634	2,897	597	1,081
Wisconsin	188,801	109,879	78,922	147,099	17,124	8,549	16,029
Wyoming	18,257	10,869	7,388	14,597	529	773	2,358

\*Refers to those identifying as races other than black or white, and not identifying as Hispanic.

**TABLE 2.10. Among women younger than 20, percent of pregnancies that are unintended, pregnancy rate and unintended pregnancy rate, according to state, 2013**

State	Percent of pregnancies that are unintended	Pregnancy rate*	Unintended pregnancy rate (95% CI)
<b>Total</b>	u	<b>44</b>	u
Alabama	u	49	u
Alaska	62%	48	30 (26-33)
Arizona	u	48	u
Arkansas	69%	59	41 (35-47)
California†	u	45	u
Colorado	75%	37	28 (25-31)
Connecticut	u	30	u
Delaware	74%	47	35 (32-38)
District of Columbia	u	69	u
Florida‡	u	47	u
Georgia	66%	49	32 (29-35)
Hawaii	76%	45	34 (31-37)
Idaho	u	36	u
Illinois	74%	44	33 (30-35)
Indiana	u	42	u
Iowa	67%	32	21 (17-26)
Kansas	u	41	u
Kentucky	u	53	u
Louisiana	u	56	u
Maine	72%	30	21 (19-24)
Maryland‡	79%	43	34 (31-37)
Massachusetts	75%	25	19 (17-20)
Michigan	72%	40	29 (26-31)
Minnesota	69%	27	18 (16-21)
Mississippi	u	60	u
Missouri	69%	44	30 (27-33)
Montana	u	42	u
Nebraska	64%	35	23 (20-25)
Nevada	u	50	u
New Hampshire‡	71%	22	16 (13-19)



**TABLE 2.10. Among women younger than 20, percent of pregnancies that are unintended, pregnancy rate and unintended pregnancy rate, according to state, 2013**

State	Percent of pregnancies that are unintended	Pregnancy rate*	Unintended pregnancy rate (95% CI)
New Jersey	79%	37	29 (27-31)
New Mexico	56%	63	35 (32-38)
New York	78%	46	36 (34-38)
North Carolina	u	45	u
North Dakota	u	34	u
Ohio	66%	42	28 (24-32)
Oklahoma	67%	59	39 (34-45)
Oregon	70%	36	25 (22-28)
Pennsylvania	64%	36	23 (20-26)
Rhode Island	73%	32	23 (22-25)
South Carolina	u	49	u
South Dakota	u	39	u
Tennessee	73%	50	37 (33-41)
Texas	u	59	u
Utah	67%	29	19 (17-21)
Vermont	66%	28	19 (17-20)
Virginia	u	36	u
Washington	75%	37	28 (25-31)
West Virginia	59%	54	32 (27-37)
Wisconsin	76%	29	22 (20-24)
Wyoming‡	61%	42	26 (21-30)

\*All rates are calculated as the number of events experienced by women younger than 20, divided by the female population aged 15–19. The denominator is limited to 15–19-year-olds because 97–98% of all pregnancies among women younger than 20 occurred among 15–19-year-olds. The pregnancy rate includes estimated number of pregnancies ending in miscarriage or stillbirth. †Abortion estimates are based on the number of abortions among all women in the state and the proportion of abortions obtained by women of the same age nationally. ‡Abortion estimates are based on the number of abortions among all women in the state and the proportion of abortions obtained by women of the same age in neighboring states (for Maryland: District of Columbia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Virginia; for New Hampshire: Maine, Massachusetts and Vermont; for Wyoming: Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, South Dakota and Utah). *Note:* u=data on the pregnancy intention status of births was not available (see text).

## About the Tables

Pregnancies are the sum of births, abortions and fetal losses (i.e., miscarriages and stillbirths). Rates are calculated as the number of events per 1,000 women. Abortion ratios are the number of abortions divided by the sum of abortions and births. Fetal losses are excluded from the denominator of this ratio because the ratio is intended to represent how women choose to resolve a pregnancy, and those ending in miscarriage or stillbirth are considered to be beyond the control of the pregnant woman.

In these tables, “age” refers to the woman’s age when the pregnancy ended. Most of the women who conceived at age 19 had their births or abortions after they turned 20 and, thus, their pregnancies were not counted among the 15–19-year-old or 18–19-year-old age-groups. Therefore, the pregnancy rates among these groups are likely higher than the estimates in this report. Likewise, “year” refers to the calendar year in which the birth, abortion or fetal loss occurred, not when the conception occurred.

## Methodology

The national-level estimates in Figures 1–3 and Tables 1.1–1.7 are based on data from the following sources (detailed below in the Data Sources section):

- Number of births—National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) vital statistics
- Number of abortions—Guttmacher Institute Abortion Provider Census
- Number of fetal losses (stillbirths, miscarriages and ectopic pregnancies)—estimated as a proportion of births and of abortions
- Distribution of abortions by age and race or ethnicity—U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) surveillance reports
- Population of women—Population Estimates Program of the U.S. Census Bureau, in collaboration with NCHS

The state-level estimates in Figures 4–7 and Tables 2.1–2.10 are based on data from the following sources (detailed below in the Data Sources section):

- Number of births—NCHS vital statistics
- Number of abortions to residents of each state—Guttmacher Institute, CDC and state health departments
- Number of fetal losses—estimated as a proportion of births and of abortions
- Distribution of abortions by age and race or ethnicity—state health departments
- Population of women—Population Estimates Program of the U.S. Census Bureau, in collaboration with NCHS

The estimates in Figure 7 and Table 2.10 also use the data indicated above for state-level estimates. In addition, data on pregnancy intention status are drawn from the following sources (detailed below in the Data Sources section):

- Distribution of births by pregnancy intention—CDC’s Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)
- Distribution of abortions by pregnancy intention—Guttmacher Institute 2014 Abortion Patient Survey

### *Births*

The numbers of births occurring in the United States and in each state in each calendar year are obtained from NCHS’s National Vital Statistics System. The data are based on information abstracted from birth certificates filed in vital statistics offices of each state and the District of Columbia.<sup>17</sup> Births are categorized by race and ethnicity of the mother, and include those of unknown ethnicity so as to be comparable with abortion estimates for these groups.

Birthrates include instances of multiple births (twins and higher order births). This leads to our pregnancy rates (which are the sum of birthrates, abortion rates and fetal loss rates) being slightly overestimated, as multiple births originate from a single pregnancy. Because multiple births are rare among younger women (fewer than 2% among women aged 15–19 in 2013, a proportion that has been relatively stable across time, as well as across racial and ethnic groups), there is not much impact on pregnancy rates estimated in this report. Accounting for multiple births among 15–19-year-olds in 2013 would decrease the pregnancy rate for this age-group from 43.4 to 43.2.

### *Abortions: National-level estimates*

The number of abortions performed each year in the United States is derived from the Guttmacher Institute’s periodic census of all identifiable abortion providers. The Institute’s first six abortion provider censuses were conducted annually between 1974 and 1979, with each gathering data for the preceding year (1973 through 1978). Censuses were then conducted in 1981, 1983, 1986 and 1989, with each gathering data for the preceding two years. Subsequent censuses were carried out in 1993, collecting data for 1991 and 1992; in 1997 (data for 1995 and 1996); in 2001–2002 (data for 1999 and 2000); in 2006–2007 (data for 2004 and 2005); in 2010–2011 (data for 2007 and 2008); in 2012–2013 (data for 2010 and 2011); and in 2015–2016 (data for 2013 and 2014; see Data Sources section for further detail). Data were not collected for 1983, 1986, 1989, 1990, 1993, 1994, 1997, 1998, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2006, 2009 or 2012. Estimates for these years were obtained by linear interpolation using estimates for adjacent years, and were adjusted for trends in the CDC’s annual abortion surveillance reports. Estimates in this report include only reported legal abortions. There is evidence that illegal abortions were performed for some time after the U.S. Supreme Court effectively legalized the procedure in 1973,<sup>18</sup> but we do not have accurate records or estimates of the number. Thus, our estimates of pregnancy in the early-to-mid-1970s may be underestimated.

While the total counts of abortions occurring each year in the United States are obtained from the Institute's provider censuses, the numbers occurring among each age-group are obtained using data on the characteristics of abortion patients from CDC annual surveillance reports. For each year since 1969, the CDC has compiled abortion data provided voluntarily by state health departments, most of which maintain an abortion reporting system similar to the system of reporting births on birth certificates. However, not all states require the reporting of abortions from providers, and states that do have reporting systems differ in the completeness of reporting, the types of providers that must report and the information obtained on the abortion certificate. In addition, not all states that collect abortion data report the results to the CDC every year, and the data on age and other characteristics sometimes have a high proportion of missing values.

To ensure that our estimates do not reflect the year-to-year fluctuations in which states report to the CDC, or fluctuations in the quality or completeness of data reported rather than true changes in the distributions of characteristics of women obtaining abortions, we use a methodology developed several decades ago by Guttmacher Institute research staff. This methodology calculates yearly changes using only data from those states that are comparable to the previous year, and then applies these changes to an ongoing historical trend anchored by a "base" year. We consider states to be comparable if they reported data on abortions by age to the CDC in both years, if there was no more than a 4% change in the percentage of abortions for which the age of the woman was unknown and if the population of women for which abortion information by age was collected (residents of the state, for example) was comparable between years. A parallel methodology was used to obtain comparable estimates of abortions by race and ethnicity over time.

Prior to our report with estimates for the year 2011, we used a base year of 1976 for national estimates; the base year for estimates by race and ethnicity was 1990 (the earliest year for which reliable data on these subgroups were available). In our report on 2011 data, we reset the base year for all trends to 2010 and recalculated estimates for all years prior to 2011 using this new reference year as an anchor; the effect of the recalibration on our estimates was small.<sup>1</sup> In this report, for estimates through 2013, we continued with a base year of 2010. As in our report on pregnancy statistics as of 2011, estimates for years prior to 2011 differ from those previously published by the Guttmacher Institute. In some cases, we were unable to locate the original source data and were unable to reproduce some specific estimates published in previous reports (e.g., pregnancy rates for 15–19-year-old Hispanic and non-Hispanic white women in 1990).

We rely on tables published by the CDC on the national distribution of abortions by age and race to obtain the national numbers of abortions among women aged 15–19 in each racial and ethnic group. For the years 1990–2000, the CDC publications combined black and other races in these tables; therefore, our calculations for 1990–2000 were based on the assumption that the proportion of abortions to black women and women of other races among 15–19-year-olds were the same as the proportion of abortions to black women and women of other races among all ages combined. This assumption was tested in subsequent years (for which black and other

racess were not combined in CDC tables of age by race) and did not have any substantial effect on estimates for these racial groups. Tables for age by Hispanic ethnicity became available only in 1991. Furthermore, until recently, the CDC surveillance report did not include abortion estimates by age combined with race and ethnicity. To obtain estimates of abortions to non-Hispanic white women prior to 2011, we assumed that the proportion of *abortions* among Hispanic women that were to white women of Hispanic origin was equal to the proportion of *births* among Hispanic women that were to white women of Hispanic origin. We then subtracted these estimates from the total number of abortions to white women to arrive at estimates of abortions to non-Hispanic white women. In recent years, the table in the CDC's report showing the distribution of abortions by age combined with both race and ethnicity has included data from an expanding number of states, which has increased our confidence in the stability of these estimates. Thus, we began using the CDC combined tables to calculate abortion estimates for non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black and non-Hispanic other 15–19-year-old women as of 2011 (see Table 1.7).

#### *Abortions: State-level estimates*

The Guttmacher Institute's Abortion Provider Censuses provide the annual numbers of abortions occurring in each state for 1988, 1992, 1996, 2000, 2005, 2008, 2010, 2011 and 2013. Starting with the number of abortions performed in each state for women of all ages (residents and nonresidents),<sup>7,8</sup> we reassigned abortions to the woman's state of residence on the basis of information collected by state abortion reporting agencies. The CDC compiles this information in an annual table showing, for each state, the state of residence for all women who had an abortion in that state.<sup>19</sup> The CDC table suppresses information on any combination of state of residence and state of occurrence with fewer than 50 abortions, so we used more complete data for 2013 available from many state health department websites and, where necessary, contacted the states directly for this information. Some states do not collect this information; for these states,\*\* we asked a sample of abortion facilities where the women obtaining abortions said they lived. From the total of each state's residents who had an abortion, the proportions who were younger than 15, 15–17 and 18–19 were taken from the CDC Abortion Surveillance report.<sup>4</sup> For states with incomplete or no information on the age of women who had an abortion in 2013,<sup>††</sup> we estimated the proportion of abortions obtained by women aged 15, 15–17 and 18–19 by using the national distribution or the distribution from neighboring states (see notes to tables for state-specific calculation methods). Finally, we applied a small adjustment factor to the state-specific abortion distributions so they would sum to the national distributions of abortions by age.

The CDC does not release data with state-specific distributions of abortions by age and race or ethnicity; we contacted state health departments for this information or, in a few states, were

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\*\*California, Florida, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Wyoming.

††California, Florida, Maryland, New Hampshire and Wyoming.

able to obtain it from the state's department of health website. The distributions were then applied to our estimate of the number of abortions obtained by state residents aged 15–19. We made no estimates for states that did not provide the data or those with a large proportion of abortions for which the woman's race or ethnicity was unknown (i.e., missing for greater than 20% of cases).# Four states (Iowa, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Wisconsin) provided data for white, black and other women irrespective of Hispanic ethnicity; for these states, pregnancies and abortions were calculated for these groups in place of non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black and non-Hispanic other races.

Our calculation methods assume that women younger than 18 travel outside their home state for abortion services in the same proportions as do older women. This assumption may not be valid in states with parental involvement requirements or in surrounding states to which women younger than 18 may travel to obtain an abortion. There is need for further research on the extent to which young women are traveling out of state because of these requirements.

#### *Fetal losses*

Accurate estimates of the incidence of pregnancy include those conceptions that do not result in induced abortion or live birth. The majority of these pregnancies end in spontaneous abortion ("miscarriage"), while smaller numbers end in stillbirth (most often defined as pregnancy loss after the 20th week of pregnancy) or ectopic pregnancy (implantation of a fertilized ovum outside of the main uterine cavity). Stillbirths are generally reported by hospitals in death records. Many states collect miscarriage data, but reporting is incomplete, particularly for miscarriages that occur prior to 20 weeks' gestation. In fact, many women experience a very early miscarriage without realizing it, perhaps experiencing what they believe to be a late menstrual period. Our estimates of pregnancy include only recognized fetal losses.

We estimated recognized fetal loss as the sum of a proportion of births (20%) and of abortions (10%). While these proportions are rough approximations for the numbers of recognized fetal losses, it is important to account for the fact that the incidence of fetal loss in a population is dependent upon the ratio of abortions to births. Pregnancies terminated by induced abortion are exposed to lower risk of fetal loss than pregnancies that are continued to term, especially if the abortion occurs in the early weeks of the pregnancy. Most miscarriages occur by the 14th week of pregnancy<sup>20</sup> and more than 90% of abortions occur before that time.<sup>4</sup> Estimation of fetal loss as a proportion of births and abortions allows us to account for these different gestation-dependent risks associated with pregnancies that end early (abortions) and those that end later (births). Put simply, the more pregnancies terminated by abortion, the less opportunity for a miscarriage to occur and the lower the overall incidence.

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‡‡We made exceptions for two states—Nevada and Washington—for which we calculated rates for Hispanic 15–19-year-olds despite higher proportions of abortions with missing data on the woman's ethnicity (21% and 22%, respectively).

It is possible to obtain other estimates of fetal loss. In particular, NCHS pregnancy statistics use the nationally representative National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) to estimate national-level incidence of recognized fetal loss from women's reports of pregnancy loss.<sup>21</sup> However, these estimates are obtained for a specific period of time, covering from five to seven years before the year of the survey. For this report, we calculated annual rates over a time period of more than 40 years. Instead of using rates for a particular period, we used an approximation—20% of births and 10% of abortions—so that the estimation of fetal loss is sensitive to changes in the relative distribution of births and abortions over this longer period. This is important because in times when abortion rates are high, relatively fewer fetal losses can occur. Failure to account for changes in the relative distribution of births and abortions would mean that the incidence of fetal losses could be over- or underestimated, as would be the overall pregnancy rates.

Finally, these proportions—20% and 10%—are intended only as approximations based on what little data are available on the incidence of fetal loss.<sup>20,22,23</sup> The precise proportions are likely not as important as the recognition that the incidence of induced abortion in relation to births affects the estimates of fetal loss considerably.

#### *Sexually experienced 15–19-year-old women: National-level estimates*

We applied the percentage of women aged 15–19 reporting ever having had sexual intercourse to population totals of women in that age range in each year to calculate the number who were sexually experienced. That number served as the denominator for our pregnancy rates among sexually experienced 15–19-year-olds. The percentages of women aged 15–19 who were sexually experienced for the years 1982 and 1988 were obtained from the 1982 and 1988 rounds of the NSFG. Linear interpolation was used to calculate the percentages for the intervening years shown in Table 1.1. In the 1982 NSFG, “sexually experienced” was defined as having ever had sex after menarche. To calculate the percentage of sexually experienced 15–19-year-old women for 1988–2002, we obtained the proportions of all 15–19-year-olds who had ever had sexual intercourse in analyses of the 1988, 1995, 2002 and 2006–2008 NSFG. From 1988 on, “sexually experienced” has been defined as having ever had sex, regardless of whether it occurred before or after menarche. Linear interpolation was used to calculate the percentages for the intervening years (1989–1994, 1996–2001 and 2003–2006). In 2006, the NSFG began continuous data collection, such that data collected across 24-month time frames can be considered representative samples of those periods (i.e., June 2006–June 2008, July 2008–June 2010, September 2011–September 2013 and September 2013–September 2015). We consider the full calendar year in the midpoint of each two-year interval as the reference year for that estimate. Estimates obtained from the 2006–2008 surveys provide data points for 2007, those from 2008–2010 can be considered representative of 2009, 2011–2013 data provide estimates for 2012, and 2013–2015 provide estimates for 2014. We obtained intervening years by interpolation. Thus, we calculated the proportion sexually experienced in 2008 by averaging the proportions estimated in the 2006–2008 and 2008–2010 NSFG data. For 2010 and 2011, we

interpolated percentages using the values from the 2008–2010 and 2011–2013 NSFG data, and for 2012 and 2013 we interpolated percentages based on values from the 2011–2013 and 2013–2015 NSFG.

### *Unintended pregnancy rates among women younger than 20: State-level estimates*

The unintended pregnancy rate in each state is the sum of all unintended births, abortions and fetal losses divided by the population of resident women aged 15–19. Estimates of unintended pregnancy are calculated from several sources. First, we obtained the proportion unintended among births to women younger than 20 from the state-level Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) surveys.<sup>§§</sup> These surveys are conducted among women giving birth each year; the sample is drawn from annual birth certificate records in each state. The data are representative of all mothers in the state for the year of the survey. For our estimates of pregnancy intentions for 2013 births, we combined data from the 2012 and 2013 surveys to ensure robust estimation, given that sample sizes among the youngest mothers are smaller than those among older mothers.

The PRAMS survey asks mothers about the pregnancy intention status of the birth—whether the respondent had wanted to be pregnant at the time it occurred, wanted to be pregnant sooner, wanted to be pregnant later, did not want to be pregnant then or at any time in the future, or was unsure at the time about what she wanted. We categorized all births from pregnancies that had been wanted later than they occurred or not wanted at all as unintended. Although many states conducted a PRAMS survey in 2012 and 2013, at the time of this analysis the CDC did not release PRAMS data for any state survey with a response rate below 65%. This analysis included only those states that achieved this response rate or higher (31 states). We obtained weighted proportions of births that had originated as unintended pregnancies from each of these state PRAMS surveys. For some estimates mentioned in the text, we also calculated proportions among all 15–17-year-olds and all 18–19-year-olds from all 31 state PRAMS surveys combined. These numbers should not be interpreted as national estimates, but simply as representative of the 31 states included in our tables.

For the proportion of abortions to women younger than 20 that originated as unintended pregnancies, we calculated weighted proportions unintended from the Guttmacher Institute's nationally representative 2014 Abortion Patient Survey (APS). Although the question used to determine the intention status of the pregnancy in the APS is not identical to the question asked among women having births in PRAMS, the items allow similar response categories, and we assumed that question similarity was enough to calculate a comparable proportion of unintended pregnancies.\* This estimate is weighted to the population of all 15–19-year-old

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<sup>§§</sup>Publicly available PRAMS data does not distinguish births by single years of age for women younger than 17.

<sup>\*\*</sup>In the PRAMS questionnaire, women are asked: "Thinking back to just before you got pregnant with your new baby, how did you feel about becoming pregnant?" Answer choices are: a) I wanted to be



women nationally. Because we do not have state-specific estimates for abortions from unintended pregnancies, we used this national estimate in calculating the unintended pregnancy rate for each state. Nationally, the proportion of abortions that resulted from unintended pregnancies among women aged 15–19 is extremely high (98% in 2014); this proportion is generally similar across age-groups and survey years, and thus unlikely to vary substantially between states. Because of this assumption, however, any variation between states observed in our estimates of unintended pregnancy rates is driven only by variation in the proportion of births that are from unintended pregnancies and the proportion of pregnancies that result in a birth or abortion (the abortion ratio).

As with the estimates of pregnancy rates, we included fetal loss resulting from an unintended pregnancy by calculating the number of “unintended” fetal losses as the sum of 20% of births from unintended pregnancies and 10% of abortions from unintended pregnancies. In doing so, we assumed that the intention status of a pregnancy is unrelated to whether or not it ends in a fetal loss. Finally, the unintended pregnancy rate in each state is the sum of resident births and abortions, plus fetal losses calculated from each, divided by the population of resident women aged 15–19.

Because we estimated unintended pregnancy rates among women younger than 20 for each state using sample surveys, we also calculated estimates of the variation surrounding these rates. These are shown in Table 2.10 and Figure 7 (as “credible intervals”) and express the range of values within which the true rate is likely to be found. A detailed explanation of the calculation of these intervals is included in the Appendix.

#### *Other sources of pregnancy statistics*

The estimates in this report may differ from those found in other sources. First, for national-level estimates provided by the NCHS and Finer and Zolna, fetal loss is estimated as a proportion of births from survey respondents' reports of their births and fetal losses in the five or seven years preceding the fielding of each round of the NSFG.<sup>9,21</sup> Second, the denominator we used in calculating rates among women younger than 15 is the female population aged 14, because most pregnancies occurring among these very young women are likely among 14-year-olds (this was true for 83% of births in 2013). The NCHS and Finer and Zolna estimates use the number of women aged 10–14 for the denominator. We used the number of women aged 15–19 in the denominator for rates among all women younger than 20 because from 1973–2013, nearly all (97–98%) pregnancies to women younger than 20 were among those aged 15–19. Finally, our

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pregnant later, b) I wanted to be pregnant sooner, c) I wanted to be pregnant then, d) I didn't want to be pregnant then or at any time in the future, or e) I wasn't sure what I wanted. In the APS, women are asked: “Right before you became pregnant, did you want to have a(nother) baby at any time in the future?” Answer choices are: a) Yes, b) No, c) Not sure, don't know, or d) Didn't care. Women who answered a, c or d were then asked, “So would you say you became pregnant (please check only one): a) Too soon, b) At the right time, c) Later than I wanted, or d) Didn't care.”

denominators are based on population estimates that are produced by the Census Bureau, in collaboration with NCHS, for July 1 of each year and revised periodically. Our rates may differ slightly from those published elsewhere, depending on which year the population estimates were made (the “vintage” of those estimates) and whether the rates have been updated using the intercensal population estimates available after each national census. We update our rates when the intercensal estimates are released. For the years 1980, 1990, 2000 and 2010, NCHS uses the April 1 census counts; we used the July 1 estimates for these and all other years.

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## Appendix: Estimates of credible intervals for unintended pregnancy rates

We estimated the unintended pregnancy rate among women younger than 20 by combining data on the number of births and abortions to that age-group with data on the pregnancy intention status of the pregnancies that led to those outcomes (see Methodology section). The intention status of pregnancies leading to births among women younger than 20 was estimated from state PRAMS surveys, while the intention status of pregnancies leading to abortions in that same age-group was estimated from a national survey of abortion patients. Each of these surveys has its own set of sampling errors; in addition, while we assume that the intention status of pregnancies leading to abortions is similar in each state, we also expect there to be some level of variability between states that should be accounted for in our estimates. In order to account for these multiple sources of error, we used the software package Stan to estimate credible intervals using a Hamiltonian Monte Carlo algorithm. The equations describing the model from which these intervals were estimated are presented below, along with the rationale for each model specification choice. The model specification in Stan code can be found at the end of this appendix.

The unintended pregnancy rate for each state  $i$  can be expressed as follows:

$$UnintendedPR_i = \frac{(P(UB)_i \times Births_i \times 1.2) + (P(UA)_i \times Abs_i \times 1.1)}{Pop_i} \times 1,000$$

Where  $P(UB)_i$  is the proportion of births to women younger than 20 that are from unintended pregnancies in a given state  $i$ ,  $P(UA)_i$  is the proportion of abortions to women younger than 20 that are from unintended pregnancies in that same state,  $Births_i$  is the number of resident births to this age-group,  $Abs_i$  is the number of abortions to this age-group and  $Pop_i$  is the population size of women aged 15–19 in that state. As with the overall pregnancy rates, we multiplied births by 1.2 and abortions by 1.1 to estimate fetal losses; we assumed that the intention status of a pregnancy is unrelated to whether or not it ends in a fetal loss.

It is important to note that  $P(UB)_i$  and  $P(UA)_i$  are parameters estimated by our model and not the estimates obtained directly from PRAMS or the survey of abortion patients, respectively. Instead, we assumed that for each state,  $P(UB)_i$  comes from a normal distribution with mean  $\mu_i$  and standard deviation  $\sigma_i$ , where  $\mu_i$  is the estimated proportion of births to women younger than 20 that are unintended in that state (estimated from PRAMS), and  $\sigma_i$  is the standard error of that estimate. This can be expressed as:

$$P(UB)_i \sim N(\mu_i, \sigma_i), \text{ with the additional constraint that } 0 < P(UB)_i < 1$$

$P(UA)_i$  is modeled slightly differently, as we have no state-specific data on the proportion of abortions to women younger than 20 that are from unintended pregnancies. Instead, we assumed that the state-specific proportions vary to some degree around a national mean. We modeled this in the following manner:

$$P(UA)_i \sim N(\delta, .1), \text{ again constraining } P(UA)_i \text{ such that } 0 < P(UA)_i < 1$$

Here  $\delta$  is the national proportion of abortions to women younger than 20 that are from unintended pregnancies and .1 is an informed estimate of how much each state is likely to vary around this mean. Given the historically low proportions of abortions to women younger than 20 that are the result of intended pregnancies (around 2% in 2014), it is unlikely that in any state the proportion of abortions from an unintended pregnancy is lower than 10 percentage points below the national average. We chose to use this standard deviation as a more conservative estimate, however, given our lack of state-specific data.

Finally,  $\delta$  is modeled as coming from a normal distribution with mean  $\pi$  and standard deviation  $\tau$ , where  $\pi$  is the estimated national proportion from the survey of abortion patients, and  $\tau$  is the standard error of that estimate:

$$\delta \sim N(\pi, \tau), \text{ with } 0 < \delta < 1$$

We used the Hamiltonian Monte Carlo algorithm implemented in Stan to generate samples of the distributions of all model parameters. We used these samples to construct 95% credible intervals around our estimated unintended pregnancy rates using the 2.5th and 97.5th percentiles of the distributions. These intervals are shown surrounding the estimates in Figure 7.

```

model_string <- "
data {
  int<lower=0> N;                # number of states

  real<lower=0, upper=1> estub[N]; # Estimated percent of births to women under 20 that are unintended (from PRAMS)
  real<lower=0, upper=1> estua;    # Estimated percent of abortions to women under 20 that are unintended (from national survey of abortion patients)
  real<lower=0> ubse[N];          # Standard error of estimate of proportion of births that are unintended
  real<lower=0> uase;             # Standard error of estimate of proportion of abortions that are unintended
  real births[N];                # Number of births to women under 20 in each state
  real abortions[N];             # Number of abortions to women under 20 in each state
  real pop[N];                   # Population of women under 20 in each state
}

parameters {
  real<lower=0, upper=1> ub[N];   # Percent of births to women under 20 that are unintended in each state
  real<lower=0, upper=1> ua[N];   # Percent of abortions to women under 20 that are unintended in each state
  real<lower=0, upper=1> natua[N]; # Percent of abortions to women under 20 that are unintended nationally
}

transformed parameters{
  real<lower=0> uprate[N];        # Unintended pregnancy rate for women under 20
  real<lower=0, upper=1> percunpreg[N]; # Percent of pregnancies to women under 20 that are unintended

  for(i in 1:N){
    uprate[i] = (((ub[i]*births[i]*1.2)+(ua[i]*abortions[i]*1.1))/pop[i])*1000 ;
    percunpreg[i]= ((ub[i]*births[i]*1.2)+(ua[i]*abortions[i]*1.1))/((births[i]*1.2)+(abortions[i]*1.1));
  }
}

model{
  for(i in 1:N){
    ub[i]~ normal(estub[i], ubse[i]);
    ua[i]~ normal(natua, .1);
    natua~ normal(estua, uase);
  }
}
"

```