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National and State Patterns of Teen Births in the United States, 1940–2013

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Abstract

Objectives—This report presents trends from 1940 through 2013 in national birth rates for teenagers, with particular focus on the period since 1991. The percent changes in rates for 1991–2012 and for 2007–2012 are presented for the United States and for states. Preliminary data for 2013 are shown where available.

Methods—Tabular and graphical descriptions of the trends in teen birth rates for the United States and each state, by age group, race, and Hispanic origin, are presented and discussed. Data are shown for the U.S. territories.

Results—Birth rates for U.S. teenagers have generally fallen in the United States since peaking in 1957. The rate fell 57% between 1991 and 2013. The 2013 preliminary rate (26.6 per 1,000 aged 15–19) is

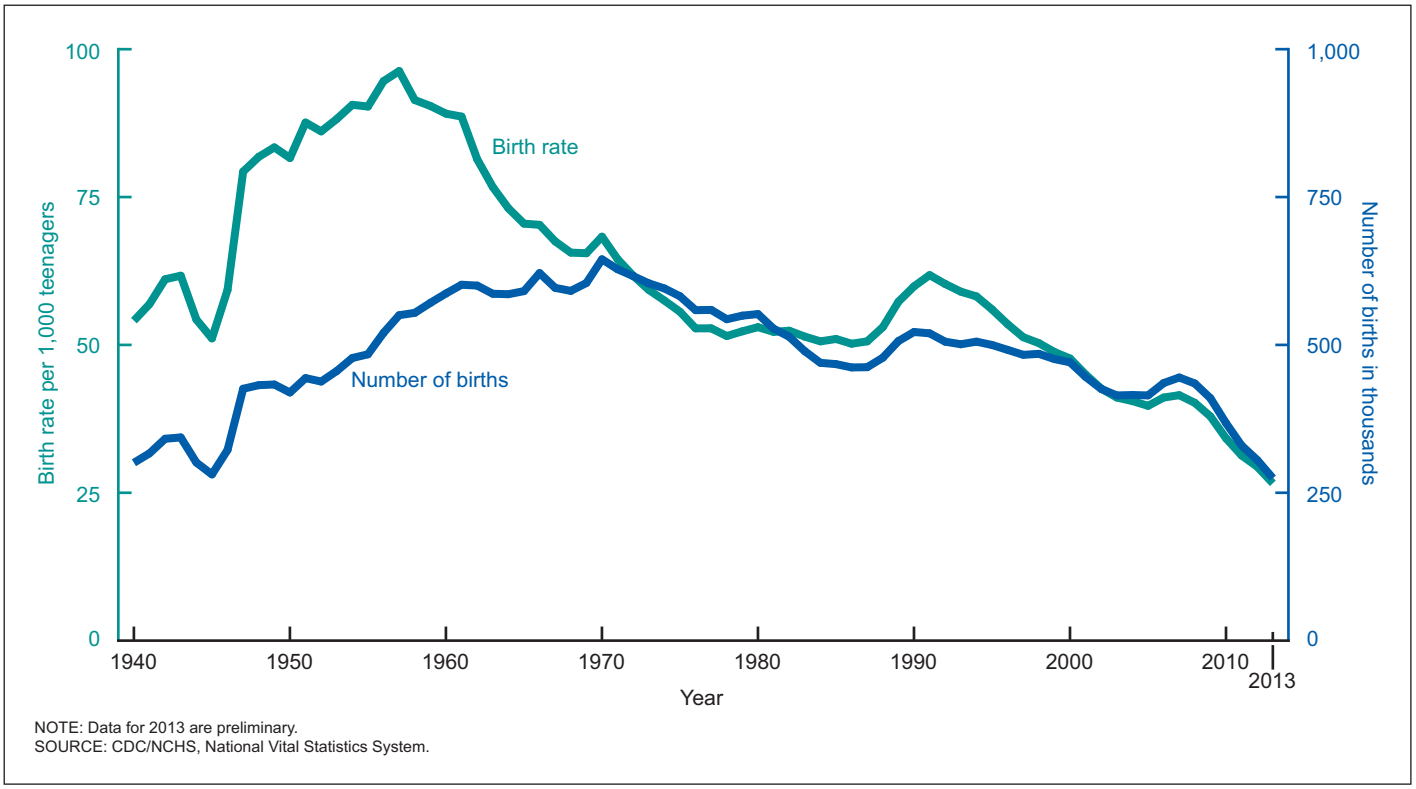

Figure 1. Number of births and birth rates for teenagers aged 15–19: United States, 1940–2013

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less than one-third of the historically highest rate (96.3 in 1957). During 1991–2012, rates fell for all race and Hispanic ethnicity groups, with the largest declines measured for non-Hispanic black teenagers. In the more recent period, 2007–2012, the declines have been steepest for Hispanic teenagers. Birth rates declined significantly for teenagers in all states during 1991–2012; during 2007–2012, rates fell for all but two states. The drop in teen birth rates translates into an estimated 4 million fewer births to teenagers from 1992 through 2012. The declines in teen birth rates reflect a number of behavioral changes, including decreased sexual activity, increases in the use of contraception at first sex and at most recent sex, and the adoption and increased use of hormonal contraception, injectables, and intrauterine devices.

Keywords: teen birth rates • race and Hispanic origin • state rates

Introduction

Teen childbearing in the United States has been declining for more than half a century. Except for a brief but steep increase in teen birth rates from 1986 to 1991 and smaller upturns during 1969–1970, 1979–1980, and 2005–2007, birth rates for U.S. teenagers have fallen since 1957 (1–5). The birth rate in 2013, 26.6 births per 1,000 teenagers aged 15–19, was less than one-half of the rate in 1991 (61.8 per 1,000) and less than one-third of the rate in 1957 (96.3), when the United States rate was at its peak. The overall reductions in teen birth rates have been shared across all age groups, race and ethnicity groups, and states.

The costs of teen childbearing in the United States are substantial, estimated at $9.4 billion in 2010 alone (6,7). Thus, the reduction in the teen birth rate over the years 1991–2010 has contributed to significant savings to U.S. taxpayers, estimated at $12 billion in 2010 alone (6). While progress in reducing teen birth rates in the United States has been considerable, the U.S. teen birth rate remains higher than the rates in most other developed countries (8).

Much of the concern about teen childbearing has focused on the negative health and social consequences for the mother and baby. Babies born to teen mothers are more likely to become teen mothers themselves (9); teen childbearing typically limits the mother's educational and subsequent occupational opportunities (10). Babies born to teen mothers are at higher risk of low birthweight and preterm delivery, which are precursors of infant morbidity and infant mortality (4,11). Finally, the vast majority of births to teen mothers (89% in 2013) are to unmarried teens (5), reinforcing the more limited resources and supports available for the mothers and their infants.

Previous reports have examined trends and variations in teen birth and pregnancy rates for different points in time since 1940 (1–3,12–17). This report examines and summarizes the long-term and recent changes in key measures of births to teenagers and reviews in detail the changes since 1991 and since 2007, two key time points in the trends. This report also explores variations by age, race and Hispanic origin, and state, especially since 1991.

Methods

Data in this report are drawn from birth certificates filed for all babies born in the United States. The information is transmitted by the states and territories to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program. Data for the territories are presented in the state-specific tables, but are not included in the totals for the United States. Information on sources and methods is presented in the Technical Notes and elsewhere (18). Most of the report is based on data through 2012. However, preliminary birth data for 2013 became available as this report was in final preparation, and limited data for 2013 are included here where available (5).

Births to teen mothers include all births to women under age 20. The focus of this report is the age group 15–19, including the subgroups 15–17 and 18–19. Limited data are shown for ages 10–14. In 2013, girls under age 15 accounted for 3,108 births or 1.1% of all teen births. A previous study focused exclusively on this population (19). Detailed comparable data on birth rates for age groups 15–17 and 18–19 are available since 1960, and for age groups 10–14 and 15–19 since 1940.

Hispanic origin and race are reported separately on the birth certificate (4,18). Data for Hispanic women include all persons of Hispanic origin of any race. Data for non-Hispanic women are shown separately for white and black mothers given the substantial differences in fertility, teen childbearing, and maternal and infant health characteristics between Hispanic and non-Hispanic white women and Hispanic and non-Hispanic black women. Data for American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN) and Asian or Pacific Islander (API) women are not shown separately by Hispanic origin because the majority of these women are not Hispanic.

Trends in births and birth rates by race and Hispanic origin are available beginning in 1989 when the Hispanic origin identifier was initially added to the birth certificate (18). All states reported this information beginning in 1993. In this report, rates by race and Hispanic origin are shown in the tables beginning in 1990 and include rates for 1990–1992 for the states reporting this information (14,18).

Birth rates shown in this report for 1991–1999 have been revised since the previous detailed report on trends was published (1) to incorporate the results of the 2000 census. Rates for 2001–2009 by state and for 2000–2009 by territory have also been revised since they were initially published to incorporate the results of the 2010 census. The rates in this report reflect all of the revisions and thus provide a consistent series of accurate rates for the last two decades as well as previous years.

Results

Births and birth rates

Historical trends in U.S. teen childbearing are presented in this report for 1940 through 2013. As shown in Tables 1–2 and Figure 1, teen childbearing has been on a long-term downward trend, with only four exceptions since peaking in 1957. The rate in 1957 was 96.3 births per 1,000 women aged 15–19. The rate dropped almost one-third to 65.5 in 1969. The rate then increased 4% in 1969–1970 (68.3) before resuming a decline that continued until 1979–1980 and again until 1986 (50.2). From 1986 through 1991, the birth rate rose 23%. Since 1991, the rate has fallen 57% and the decline has been continuous except for a 5% rise during 2005–2007. The pace of decline accelerated from 2007 forward, with the rate reaching 26.6

per 1,000 in 2013, a drop of 36% from 2007. The 2013 rate is less than one-third of the 1957 peak rate.

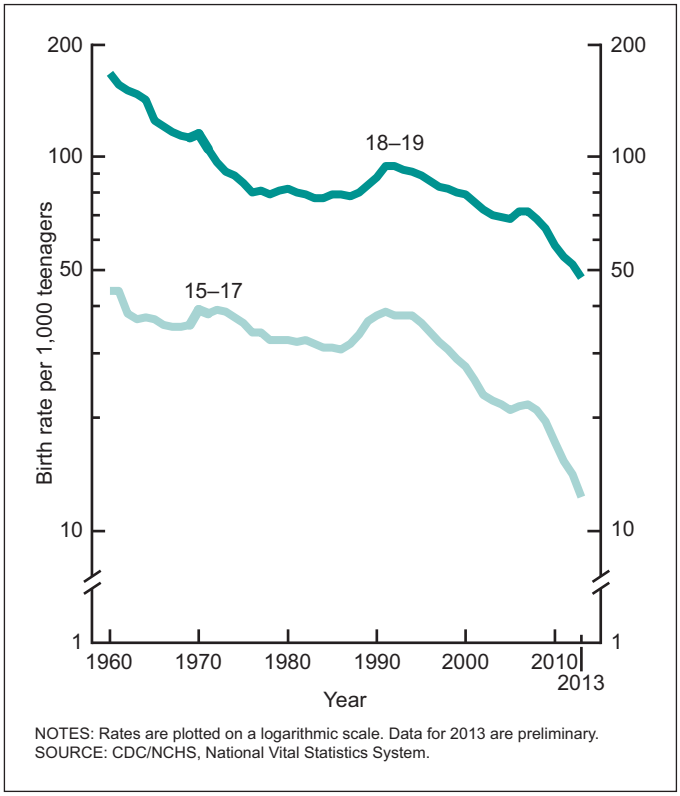
Trends by age

The birth rate for the youngest age group, 10–14, fell to its lowest level ever in 2013 (0.3 per 1,000); the 2013 rate is about one-fifth of the peak level reported in the late 1980s and early 1990s (1.4) (Table 1) (19).

During the years 1960–1975, rates fell faster for older teenagers aged 18–19 compared with younger teenagers aged 15–17; the rate for teenagers aged 18–19 declined nearly 50% from 1960 (166.7) to 1975 (85.0) (Figure 2). In contrast, the rate for teenagers aged 15–17 declined 18% during this period (from 43.9 to 36.1). Beginning after 1975 through 1986, the rate for teenagers aged 15–17 dropped faster, by 16%, compared with a 6% decline for teenagers aged 18–19. Rates for both age groups rose during 1986–1991, but more for young teenagers (27%) than for older teenagers (18%).

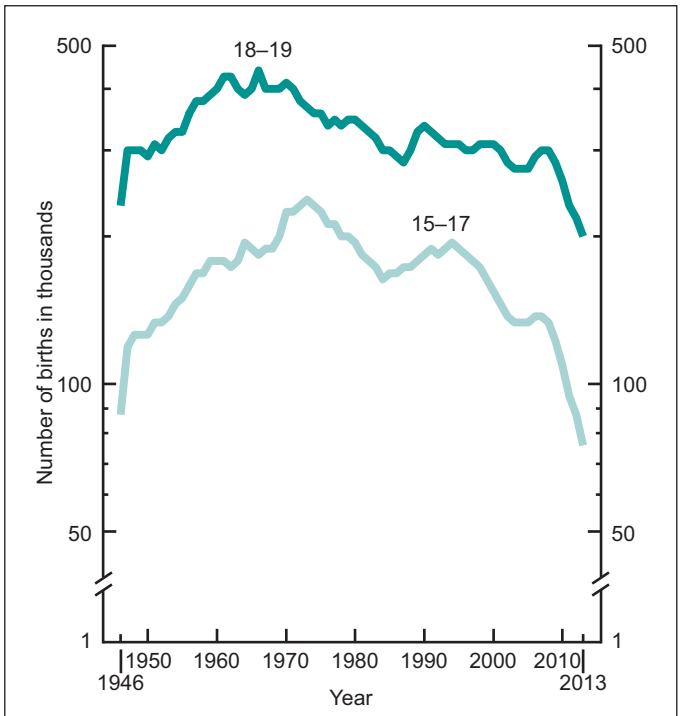
Since the 1991 peak, birth rates for teenagers aged 15–17 and 18–19 have continued to fall, by 68% for younger teenagers and by 50% for older teenagers. For the most recent period, 2007–2013, the rate for teenagers aged 15–17 fell 43%, compared with a decline of 34% for older teenagers.

Concurrent trends in the birth rate and number of births to teenagers are illustrated in Figure 1 (and Table 1) and by age in Figures 2 and 3. The birth rate for teenagers aged 15–19 and the number of births rose similarly from 1946 through 1957. Beginning after 1957 through 1970, the birth rate dropped rapidly, by 29%. However, the number of births to teenagers increased, reflecting a nearly two-thirds increase in the female teen population (from 5.8 million in 1957 to 9.4 million in 1970) (20,21). The trends in the birth rate and number of births have been quite similar since 1970, when the number peaked at 644,708 (Figure 1). The decline in the number of births since 1991 was slightly slower than the drop in the teen birth rate, because of the one-fourth increase in the number of female teenagers during this period (22–24). The number of births to teenagers aged 15–19 in 2013 was the fewest ever reported for the nation (274,641), down 38% since 2007 (444,899) and 57% since the 1970 historic peak (644,708) (Tables 1 and 2; Figure 1). The numbers of births for teenagers aged 10–14, 15–17, and 18–19 all were at record lows in 2013.



NOTES: Rates are plotted on a logarithmic scale. Data for 2013 are preliminary.
SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Vital Statistics System.

Figure 2. Birth rates for teenagers aged 15–17 and 18–19: United States, 1960–2013



NOTES: Rates are plotted on a logarithmic scale. Data for 2013 are preliminary.
SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Vital Statistics System.

Figure 3. Number of births for teenagers aged 15–17 and 18–19: United States, 1946–2013

To illustrate the impact of the declining birth rates on the number of births, we estimate that if 1991 birth rates had continued through 2012, U.S. teenagers would have had 4 million more births during the period 1992–2012 than the number that actually occurred (9.3 million) (Table 1) (3,13,25). This estimate was calculated by assuming that the age-, race-, and ethnicity-specific birth rates observed in 1991 had continued from 1992 through 2012. The estimated additional births take into account changes in the size and composition of the female teen population during the two-decade period.

Marital status

One of the major changes that has occurred in teen childbearing over the decades since 1940 has been the significant increase in the proportion of teen births that are to unmarried teenagers (Table 2) (1,4,5). This change reflects concurrent declines in the proportion of teenagers who are married and more recently, in birth rates for married and unmarried teenagers (1,4,14,26,27). Very few teenagers are now married (about 2% in 2013) (26). In 2013, 89% of births to teenagers were nonmarital, up from 48% in 1980, 15% in 1960, and 14% in 1940.

Birth rates for married and unmarried teenagers have fallen considerably: The birth rate for married teenagers fell more than one-half from 1991 (410.2 per 1,000) to 2012 (137.8) and the rate for unmarried teenagers declined 40% during this same period, from 44.6 per 1,000 to 26.7. These important changes in marital status and births and birth rates are not unique to teenagers. Adult women are postponing marriage and childbearing as well and more of their births are nonmarital (1,4,5,26,28). As a result of these changes in marriage and childbearing, teenagers no longer account for the majority of nonmarital births: In 2013, 15% of births to unmarried women were to teenagers, down from 50% in 1970 (5,27,28).

Race and Hispanic origin

Teen birth rates continue to vary widely by race and Hispanic ethnicity (2,3,15,17). In 2012, the most recent year for which rates in this detail are available, teen birth rates ranged from 9.7 per 1,000 for API teenagers aged 15–19 to 46.3 for Hispanic teenagers (Table 3). Rates for the other groups were 20.5 for non-Hispanic white, 34.9 for AIAN, and 43.9 for non-Hispanic black teenagers.

The general downward trend in teen birth rates is apparent for each group (Figures 4 and 5). The steepest declines for the overall period 1991–2012 have been recorded for non-Hispanic black and API teenagers, down 63% and 64%, respectively. Rates for other groups fell 53% to 59%. For the most recent period 2007–2012, the birth rate for Hispanic teenagers fell the most, by 39%, while rates for other groups declined between 25% and 34%. As a result of these changes, differences across most racial and Hispanic ethnicity groups have narrowed for teenagers aged 15–19 and within age groups 15–17 and 18–19 (Figures 4 and 5).

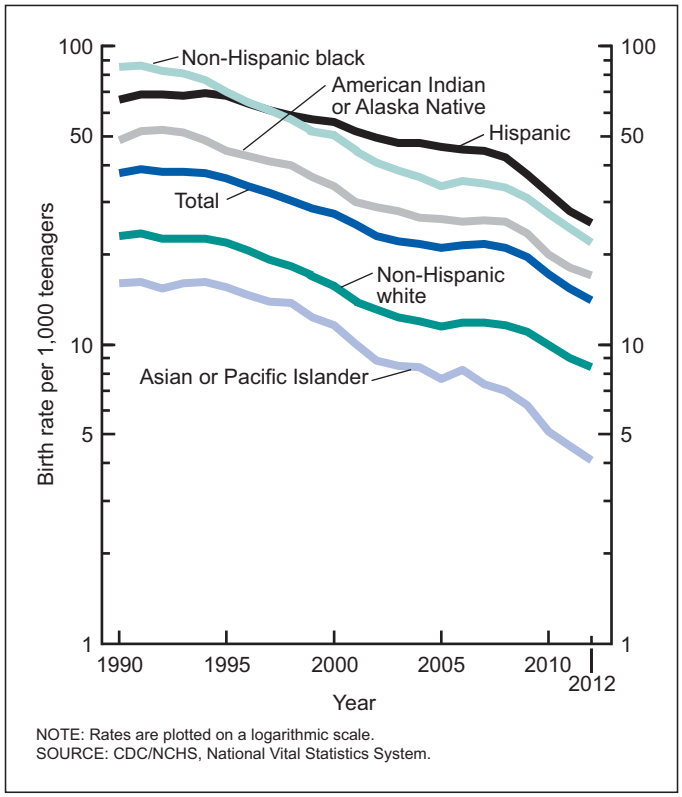


Figure 4. Birth rates for teenagers aged 15–17, by race and Hispanic origin: United States, 1990–2012

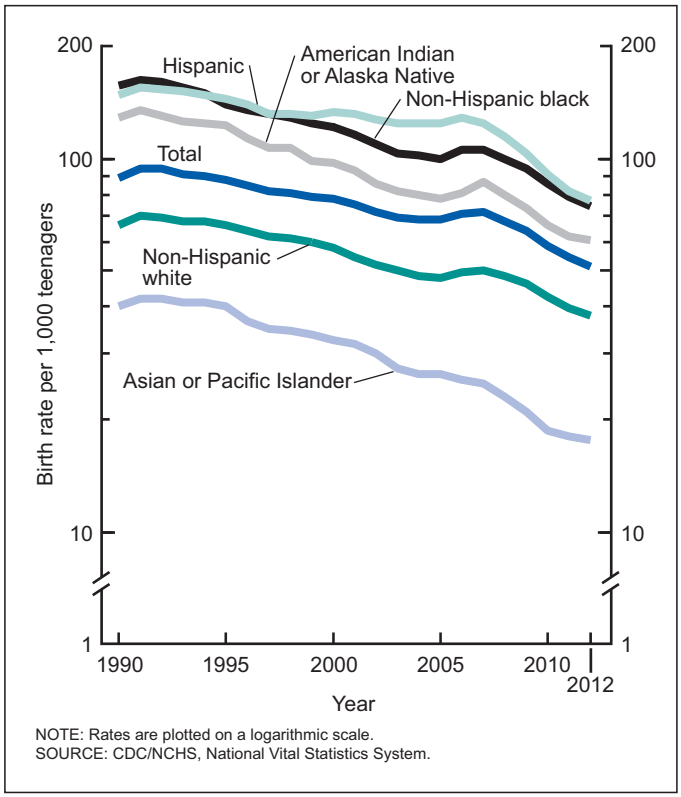
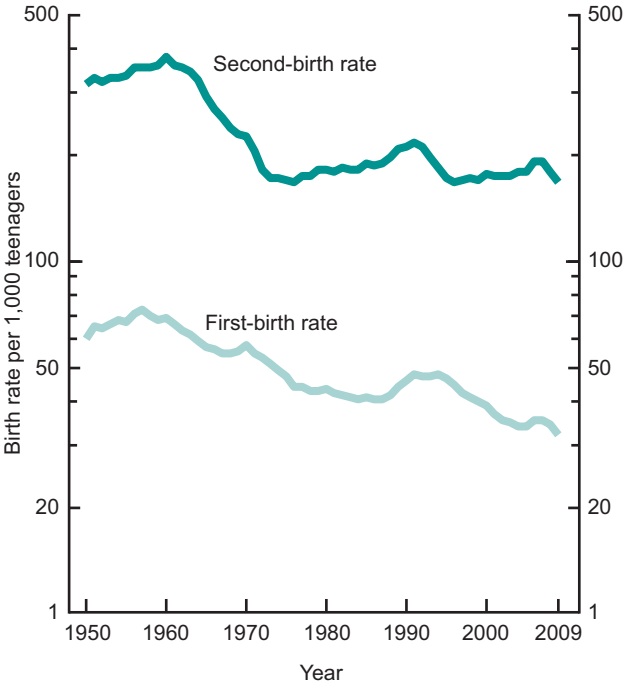


Figure 5. Birth rates for teenagers aged 18–19, by race and Hispanic origin: United States, 1990–2012

First and repeat births to teenagers

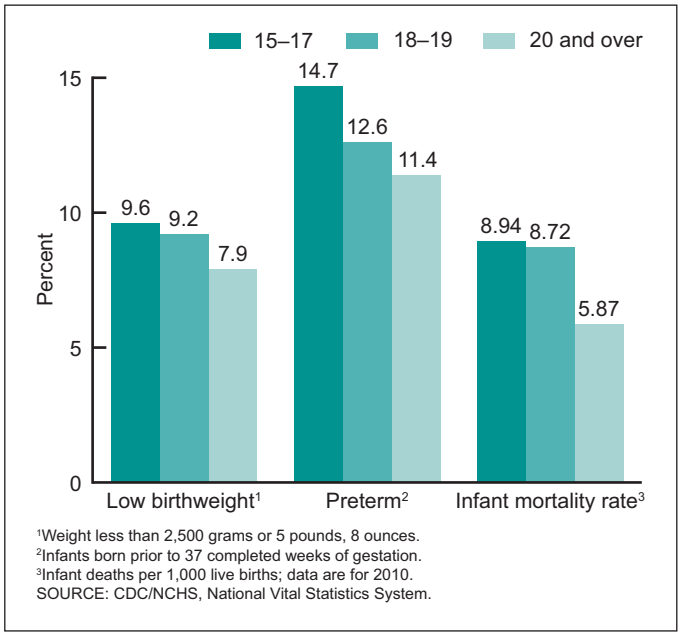
In reviewing teen birth rate trends, it is useful to examine the extent to which rates for first-time childbearing have fallen compared with second-birth rates. These trends can be examined most effectively using birth rates specific to the teen woman's parity; that is, first-birth rates computed on the basis of childless teen women and second-birth rates computed on the basis of teen women who have had a first birth. These rates, also known as birth probabilities, are a product of the cohort fertility rate series; details of computations and sources of data are available in the Technical Notes and elsewhere (29–33). Looking at the period 1950 through 2009 (the most recent year for which the cohort-based rates are available), the initial declines in teen childbearing immediately following the peak of the baby-boom period were substantially higher for the second- than for the first-birth rate; the second-birth rate fell more than one-half from 355.8 per 1,000 in 1957 to 166.4 in 1976 (Table 4 and Figure 6). In other words, the percentage of teen mothers who gave birth to a second child fell from 36% in 1957 to 17% in 1976. The first-birth rate for childless teens dropped 39% during the same period, from 72.7 to 44.2 per 1,000.

Looking at the more recent period 1991 through 2009, the overall declines in teen birth rates are reflected in larger total declines in the first-birth probability for childless teenagers (down 32%) compared with a 23% reduction in the second-birth probability for teens who have already had one child. The larger decline for first-birth rates is particularly important in describing recent trends in first births: The proportion of births to teenagers that are first births has increased steadily, rising from 71% in 1957 to 83% in 2012–2013 (4,5,34). In 2013, nearly



NOTES: Rates are plotted on a logarithmic scale. For methods of calculation, see Technical Notes and references 29–33.
SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Vital Statistics System.

Figure 6. Rates of first and second births to teenagers aged 15–19: United States, 1950–2009



[1]Weight less than 2,500 grams or 5 pounds, 8 ounces.
[2]Infants born prior to 37 completed weeks of gestation.
[3]Infant deaths per 1,000 live births; data are for 2010.
SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Vital Statistics System.

Figure 7. Selected characteristics of births to teen mothers and mothers aged 20 and over, by age: United States, 2012

47,000 teens gave birth to a second or higher order child, but that is less than one-third of the 1957 total (159,746) (5,34).

Another way to examine the implications of these changes is to look at the changes in the number and proportion of teen women who have had at least one child. To compile this measure, the authors aggregated the number of first births to teen women over time for the recent period of almost steady decline in teen birth rates, 1992–2012. In 1992, about 960,000 women under age 20 had given birth at least once. They represented 11% of the female population aged 15–19 in 1992. By 2012, the number of first births that women under age 20 had had declined to about 610,000, or 6% of the female population aged 15–19 in that year.

Health outcomes for births to teen mothers

A major reason for the continued concern of the public, policymakers, and researchers with teen childbearing is the elevated risks that babies born to teen mothers face for a variety of poor outcomes and the associated high costs. The risks are highest for infants born to the youngest mothers (4,19).

Babies born to teen mothers are more likely to be low birthweight (less than 5 pounds, 8 ounces). In 2012, 9.6% of infants born to teenagers aged 15–17 were low birthweight, compared with 9.2% of infants born to teenagers aged 18–19 and 7.9% of infants born to women aged 20 and over (Figure 7). Preterm birth rates are especially high for babies born to young teen mothers: 14.7% for teenagers aged 15–17, compared with 12.6% and 11.4% of births to women aged 18–19 and 20 and over. These elevated rates of low birthweight and preterm birth place the infants at greater risk of serious and long-term illness, developmental delays, and of dying in the first year of life (4,11). Infant mortality rates continue to be much higher for babies born to teen mothers. In 2010, the most recent year for which infant mortality rates are available by maternal characteristics, the rates were 8.94 deaths per 1,000 for teenagers aged 15–17 and 8.72 for teenagers aged 18–19 compared with 5.87 per 1,000 for women aged 20 and over (11).

Teen birth rates by state

Teen birth rates vary considerably across states, with nearly a four-fold range from the lowest to the highest rate. Rates are consistently highest across the southern and southwestern United States and lowest in the Northeast (Table 5 and Figure 8) (3,15). In 2012, rates per 1,000 teenagers aged 15–19 ranged from 13.8 in New Hampshire to 47.5 in New Mexico. Rates were less than 20.0 per 1,000 in eight states and were 40.0 per 1,000 or greater in seven states. Teen birth rates are also available for the territories for each year 2000–2012 and are shown in Table 5.

Teen birth rates per 1,000 women aged 15–19 by state fell significantly in all states during the period 1991–2012 (Table 5). The overall decline was 52%, with reductions ranging from 25% to 40% in nine states to 60% or more in four states and the District of Columbia. For the most recent period, 2007–2012, when the declines accelerated to 29% overall, the reductions ranged from less than 20% in three states to 35% or more in seven states.

Rates by age group

Rates for teenage subgroups by age also vary considerably across states (Tables 5 and 6). In 2012, the rates for teenagers aged 15–17 ranged from 8.0 per 1,000 or lower in six states to 20.0 or higher in six states and the District of Columbia. Birth rates for teenagers aged 18–19 varied similarly. In 2012, rates were 30.0 or lower in five states. Birth rates were at least 70.0 per 1,000 or higher in 10 states. The pattern of declines during 2007–2012 for teenagers

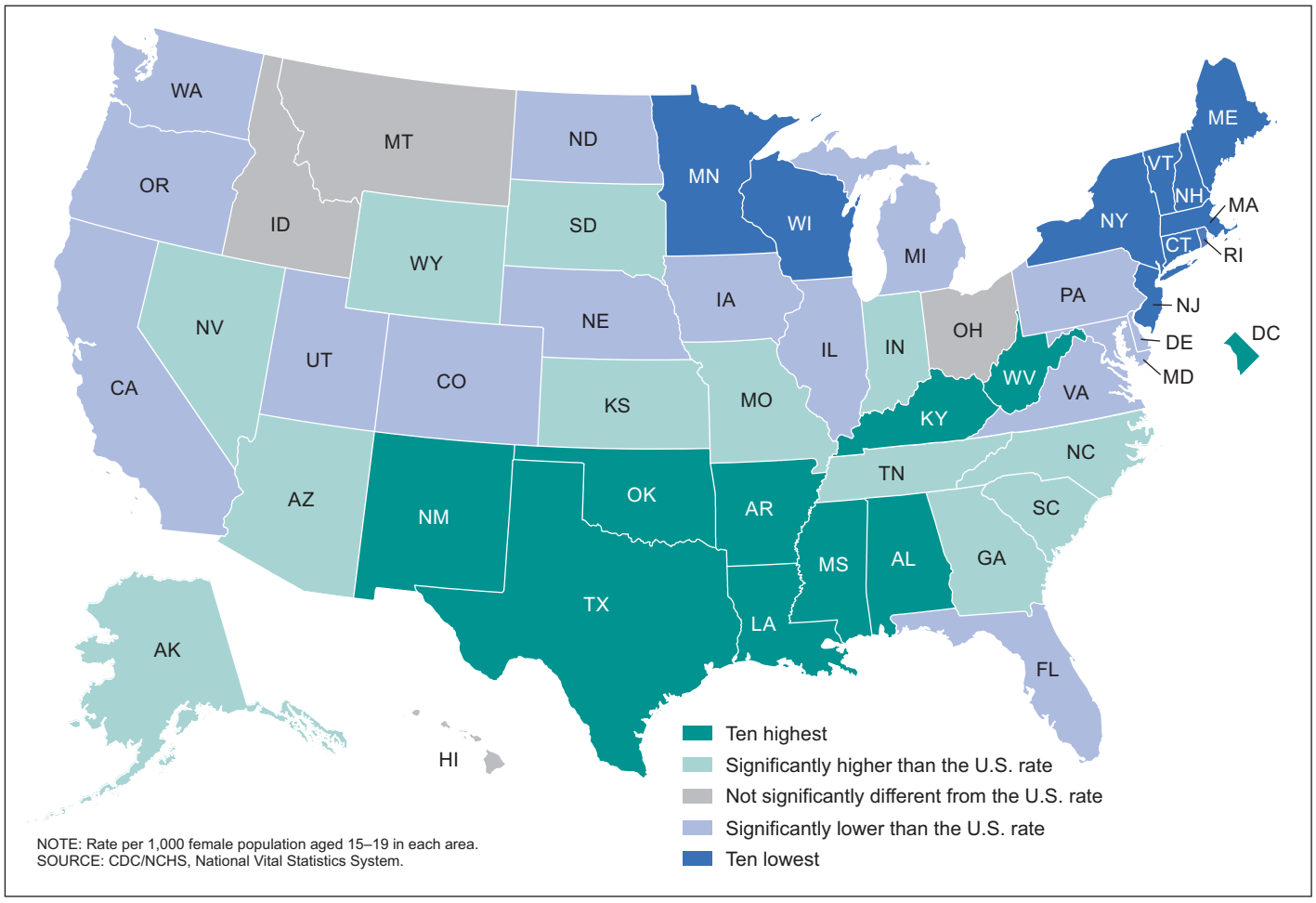


Figure 8. Birth rates for teenagers aged 15–19, by state: United States, 2012

aged 15–17 and 18–19 is illustrated in Figures 9 and 10 (see also Table 5). In general, rates for younger teenagers fell more. Declines were widespread geographically for both age groups.

Rates by race and Hispanic ethnicity across states

It would be expected that states with large proportions of non-Hispanic black or Hispanic teenagers (or in some cases, AIAN teenagers) would have higher overall teen birth rates. This is often the case, and some of this inter-group variation in teen birth rates can explain the overall state-to-state variations. However, it is also important to note that birth rates by race and Hispanic origin vary widely across states. For example, the rate for non-Hispanic white teenagers ranged from 6–8 per 1,000 in three states to 40 or higher in four states. Birth rates for non-Hispanic black teenagers varied from 25 or less in three states to 55 or more in six states and the District of Columbia (Table 6). Looking at rates for Hispanic teenagers, there is similar variation: Rates were 35 per 1,000 or less in three states and 60 or higher in six states and the District of Columbia.

Trends in rates, by race and Hispanic ethnicity across states

Recent and longer-term trends in race- and Hispanic ethnicity-specific rates varied considerably across states. During 2007–2012, rates for non-Hispanic white teenagers fell less than 20% in seven states, while rates for this group dropped by 38% to 43% in Maryland and Massachusetts (Table 7). Among non-Hispanic black teenagers, birth rates fell less than 20% from 2007 to 2012 in the District of Columbia and Michigan, while rates in 13 states fell at least 35%. Statistically reliable rates were available for all but seven states for both 2007 and 2012 for non-Hispanic black teenagers.

For 2007 and 2012, statistically reliable birth rates were available for Hispanic teenagers for all states except Maine, Vermont, and West Virginia. During that period, birth rates fell 30% or less in three states, while declining 50% or more in nine states.

Reflecting in part the substantial geographic concentration of the AIAN and API populations, statistically reliable rates could not be computed for a number of states in 2007 and 2012. Rates for AIAN teenagers were available for 39 states. Rates for AIAN teenagers fell significantly during 2007–2012 in 21 states, with declines exceeding 60% in three states. Rates for API teenagers were available for 39 states. During 2007–2012, the state-specific rates dropped significantly in 25 states, with declines of at least 50% in five states.

Standardized state teen birth rates

Some of the differences in the overall teen birth rates across states reflect a wide variation in the absolute rates by race and Hispanic origin within the states as just described. Some of the differences by state also reflect variations in the composition of the

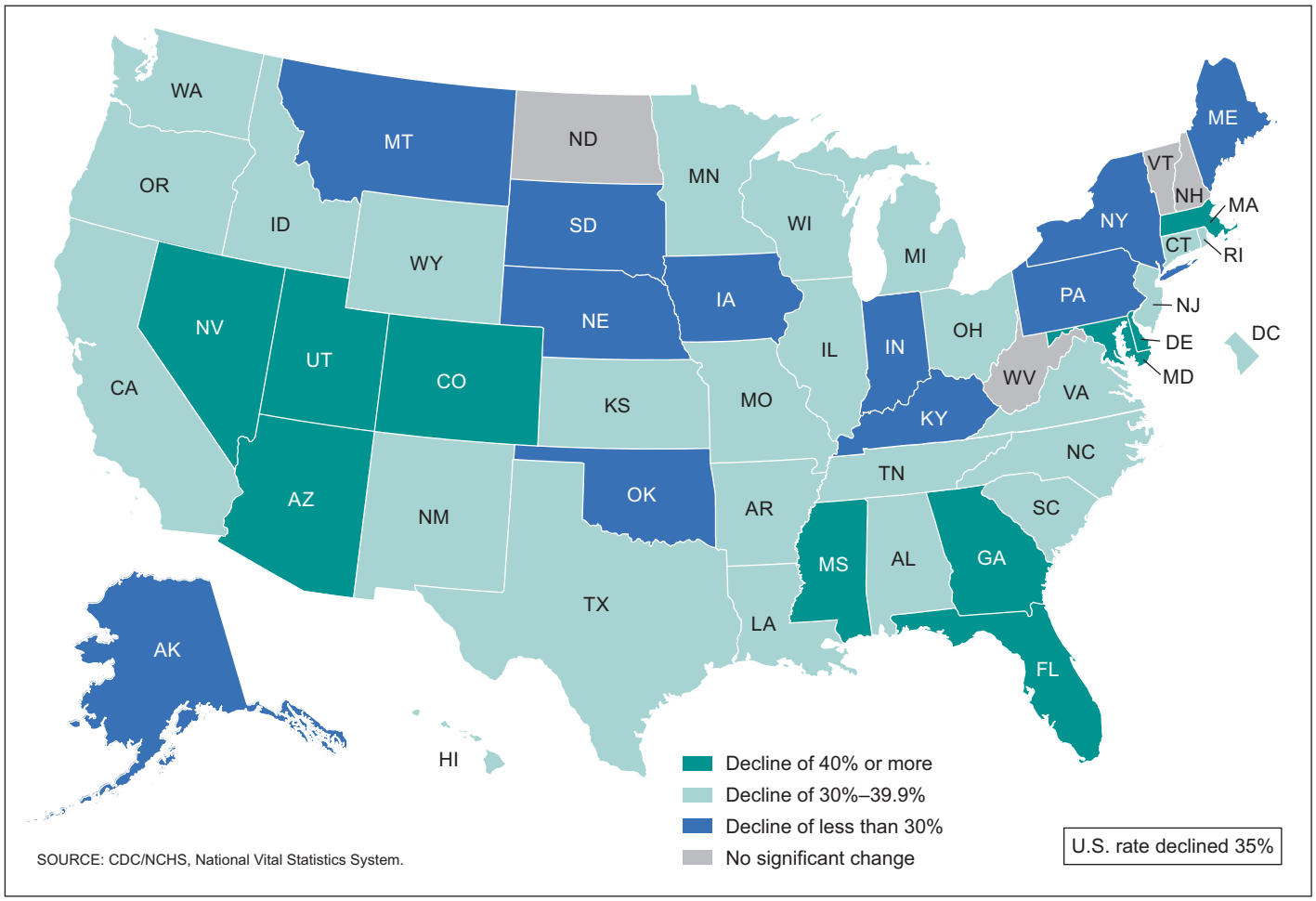


Figure 9. Percent change in the birth rate for teenagers aged 15–17, by state: United States, 2007–2012

teen populations by race and Hispanic origin. The 2012 teen birth rates have been standardized by the direct method for differences in population composition by race and Hispanic ethnicity that control for the compositional differences. To take into account the possible additional contribution of differences in population composition by age *within* the teenage population, the standard population used was the distribution of all U.S. teenagers by age group (15–17 and 18–19) by race and Hispanic origin (non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, non-Hispanic AIAN, non-Hispanic API, and Hispanic) as of July 1, 2012 (23). More information on the standardization procedure is provided in the Technical Notes.

The geographic variations of the actual rates and the standardized rates are quite similar (Table 8 and Figures 8 and 11). The standardized teen birth rates clearly continue to show the northeastern United States as a region of low teen childbearing rates. Low standardized rates in the Northeast indicate that teen birth rates are low in every race and ethnicity group, thus canceling out the effect of variations in population composition. Similarly, the states with the highest actual teen birth rates (especially in the South) remain the highest after standardization. These high standardized rates indicate that teen birth rates in those states are higher than average for the three major race and Hispanic ethnicity groups, again canceling out any differences in population composition.

Differences in population composition play a significant role in states where the differences between the actual and standardized rates are relatively large (Table 8). These differences reflect the fact that compared with the U.S. teen population, some states have substantially fewer Hispanic and non-Hispanic black teenagers. A previous analysis carried out for teen birth rates in 1994 showed essentially the same geographic variation in overall teen birth rates as found here for the 2012 rates, but larger differences between actual and standardized rates (16). In the current analysis, based on 2012 data, the disparities in birth rates across population groups have diminished and the differences in population composition are also less pronounced.

Comparisons of rates for the United States and other developed countries

Teen birth rates vary widely across developed countries (Table 9). For many years, the U.S. rate has been the highest among these countries (1,8). Despite the declines extending now for 2 decades, the U.S. rate remains among the highest. Only seven of the 31 selected countries had rates of 20 or more per 1,000: Bulgaria (41.7), Romania (35.2), United States (26.6), Russian Federation (25.2), New Zealand (24.9), Slovakia (22.0), and United Kingdom (21.8). According to the latest available data, 14 of the countries had rates less than 10 per 1,000. Rates in Denmark, Japan, Netherlands, and Switzerland were less than 5 per 1,000, less than one-fifth of the U.S. rate in 2013 (26.6). A recent analysis of trends in adolescent

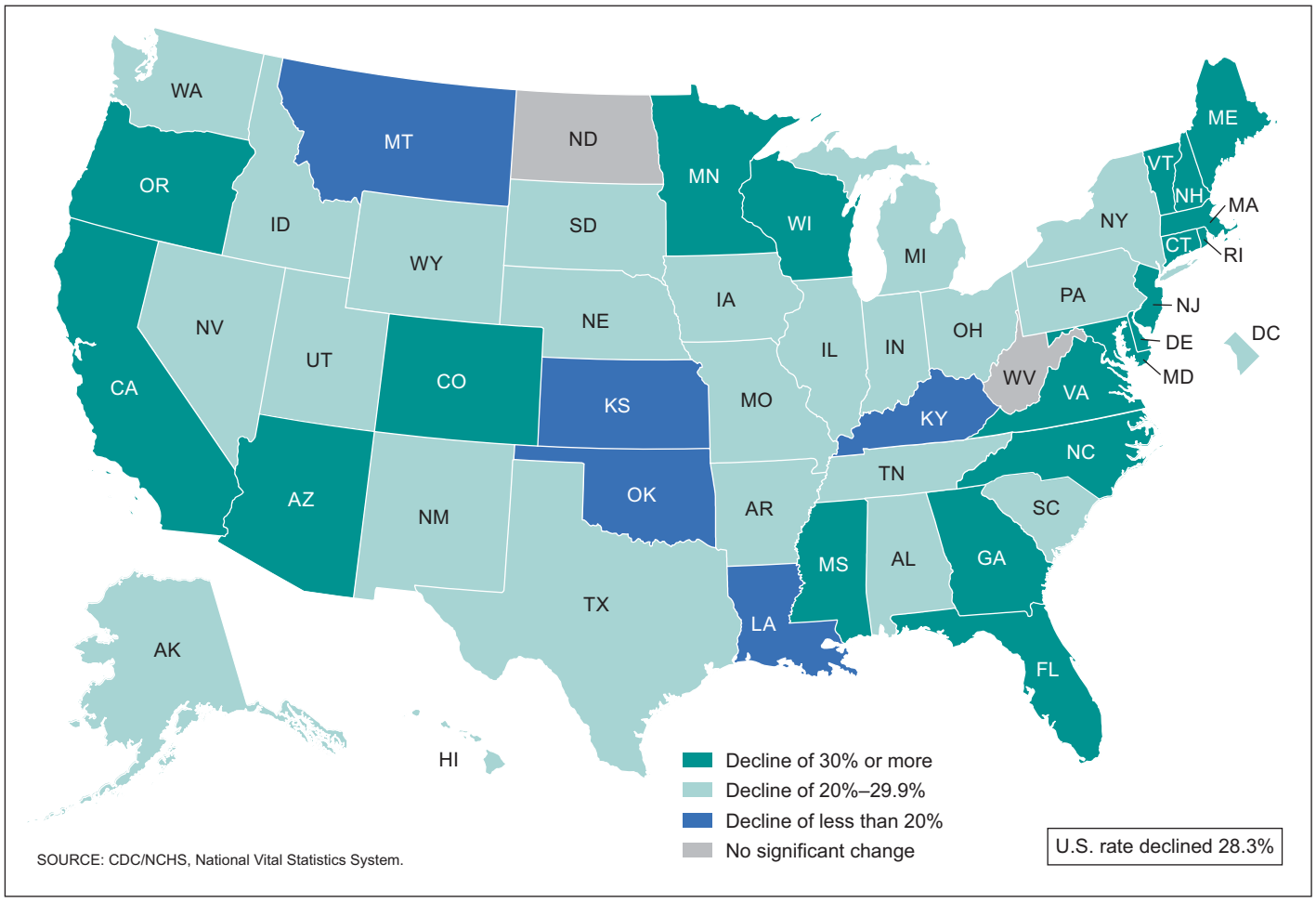


Figure 10. Percent change in the birth rate for teenagers aged 18–19, by state: United States, 2007–2012

fertility showed that most countries had experienced declines, but the overall trends varied somewhat (35).

Discussion

Birth rates for U.S. teenagers have been on a long-term decline since peaking in the late 1950s. The rate for 2013 was less than one-third of the 1957 rate, which was the highest ever recorded. The widespread significant declines in teen childbearing that began after 1991 have intensified in recent years. More than one-half of the 2-decade-plus decline in teen birth rates occurred from 2007 through 2013: The decline in the recent period was 36%, compared with a 57% decline from 1991 through 2013. This long-term decline has been broad-based and has included teenagers in all age and race and Hispanic ethnicity groups and in all states. Rates fell by as much as 35% in seven states during 2007–2012. The recent decreases have been especially large for Hispanic teens, with declines exceeding 50% among Hispanic teenagers in nine states. If U.S. teen birth rates by age and race and Hispanic origin had remained at their 1991 levels, an estimated 4 million more births to teenagers would have occurred from 1992 through 2012. This translates into a much smaller proportion of female teenagers aged 15–19 who have had at least one child, falling from 11% in 1992 to 6% in 2012.

Teen mothers face significant social and economic challenges. Educational attainment for young mothers is typically sharply curtailed, as would be expected (10). Birth certificate data on educational attainment are available for the 38 states and the District of Columbia that have implemented the 2003 revision of the birth certificate, accounting for 86% of U.S. births. While not a random sample of births and not completely representative of the U.S. population as a whole, the states using the revised birth certificate are very similar in demographic composition to the entire United States (18). In 2012, only 64% of mothers aged 18–19 and 70% of mothers aged 19 (who for the most part would have had the opportunity to complete high school) had completed high school by the time they gave birth, compared with 86% of women aged 20 and over who gave birth (36). Educational limitations in turn can curtail the mother's ability to develop her career, and limited occupational growth in turn compromises the resources available for her child, including food, housing, emotional support and intellectual stimulation, and so forth (10).

Other evidence of the disadvantage faced by teen mothers is also available from the revised birth certificate. Data on maternal smoking during pregnancy show that about 11% of teen mothers in 37 states and the District of Columbia smoked during pregnancy in 2012, compared with 8.5% of mothers aged 20 and over (36). Smoking during pregnancy has long been associated with elevated risk of low birthweight (37,38).

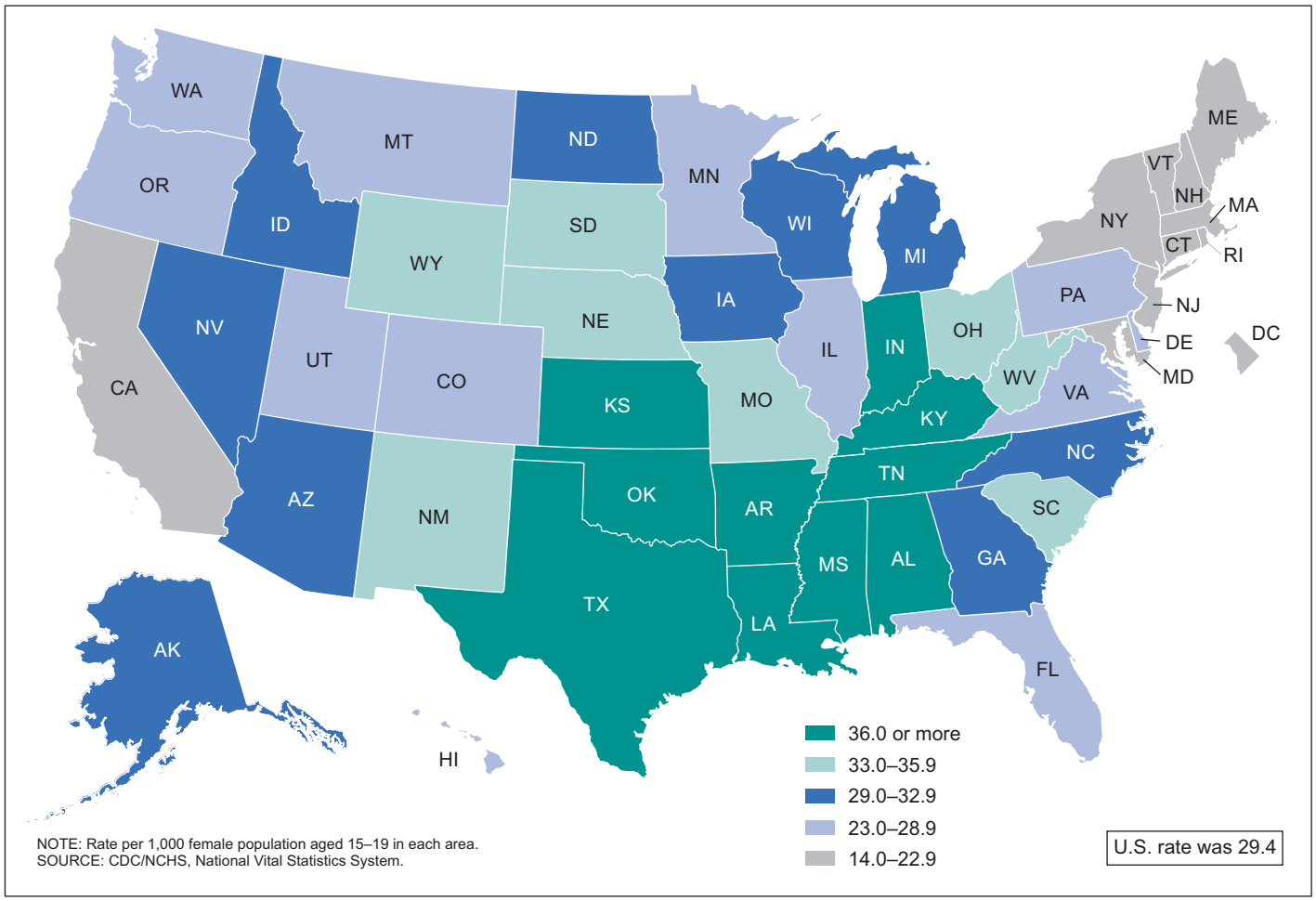


Figure 11. Standardized birth rates for teenagers aged 15–19, by state: United States, 2012

Teen mothers are much more likely than older mothers to depend on the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) for nutritional support during pregnancy. In 2012, 81% used WIC compared with 44% of mothers aged 20 and over in the 38 states and the District of Columbia that reported this information from the revised birth certificate (18,36). Recent studies based on the revised birth certificate data have found consistent patterns of substantially higher use of WIC food and Medicaid funding for their deliveries by teen mothers compared with older women (39,40).

The public costs of teen childbearing are high. Researchers with the National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy have estimated these costs, which include public sector health care costs, child welfare costs, and the costs associated with the increased risk of incarceration of children of teen mothers (7). The average annual cost to taxpayers for a child born to a teen mother is estimated at nearly $1,700 per year from birth to age 15. The researchers estimate that $12 billion was saved in 2010 alone as a result of the 45% drop in the teen birth rate during 1991–2010.

The decline in teen birth rates in the United States has been well-documented. A comprehensive understanding of teen childbearing requires an understanding of the other two pregnancy outcomes, namely induced abortion and fetal loss. The data on teen pregnancy are not as current or complete as the data on teen births. Looking at national trends through 2009, teen pregnancy rates have also fallen, as reflected in declines for the two largest components, live birth and induced abortion (12). From 1991 to 2009, the pregnancy rate fell 44% (to 65.3 per 1,000 in 2009) and the birth rate dropped 39% (to 37.9). The birth rate has continued to fall through 2013. The teen abortion rate fell 56% in the 1991–2009 period to 16.3 per 1,000, but it has actually declined 63% since its peak in 1988 (43.5). Trends in teen birth rates have thus roughly paralleled the trends in teen pregnancy rates since the early 1990s (12).

Numerous factors have been credited with a role in the downward trend in teen birth rates since 1991, and the intensified declines since 2007. The 23% increase in teen birth rates from 1986 through 1991 generated widespread public concern at the beginning of the 1990s. This, in turn, led to a variety of initiatives at the federal, state, and local levels, including public, private, and joint efforts to influence the attitudes and behaviors of teenagers with a strong focus on pregnancy prevention through abstinence and, for sexually active teenagers, the use of effective contraception (41–44). The latest data from CDC/NCHS' National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) show a two-decade gradual decline in the proportion of teen females who are sexually experienced (9). NSFG also shows significant increases over the last two decades in the use of contraception at first sex and at most recent sex. Additionally, NSFG has reported the adoption and increased use of dual methods (e.g., condoms and hormonal methods) among sexually active female and male teenagers (9). The use of dual methods can be especially effective in reducing repeat births among teenagers (45). An analysis of data from two cycles of NSFG concluded

that improved contraceptive use may have been the key factor behind the declines in teen birth rates (46).

The most recent NSFG also found diminished differences by race and Hispanic ethnicity in contraceptive use at first and most recent sex (9). This trend may be linked to the reduced disparities in teen birth rates in recent years. The economic downturn beginning in 2007 and now reversing has likely played a role in the declines in teen birth and pregnancy rates, as it has for women in other age groups under 40 (47). That said, disaggregating the relative role of behavioral and other factors can be difficult, suggesting the need for further research.

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List of Detailed Tables

Table 1. Births and birth rates for women aged 10–19, by age of mother: United States, 1940–2013, and annual percent change in rates for women aged 15–19

[Rates per 1,000 women in specified age group. Population enumerated as of April 1 for census years and estimated as of July 1 for all other years]

Year	Age of mother									
	Number of births					Birth rate per 1,000 women in specified age group				Annual percent change in rate for women aged 15–19
	Total, under 20	10–14	15–19	15–17	18–19	10–14	15–19	15–17	18–19	
2013	277,749	3,108	274,641	75,234	199,407	0.3	26.6	12.3	47.3	–9.5
2012	309,060	3,672	305,388	86,423	218,965	0.4	29.4	14.1	51.4	–6.1
2011	333,746	3,974	329,772	95,538	234,234	0.4	31.3	15.4	54.1	–8.5
2010	372,175	4,497	367,678	109,173	258,505	0.4	34.2	17.3	58.2	–9.8
2009	414,831	5,029	409,802	124,247	285,555	0.5	37.9	19.6	64.0	–5.7
2008	440,522	5,764	434,758	135,664	299,094	0.6	40.2	21.1	68.2	–3.1
2007	451,094	6,195	444,899	140,566	304,333	0.6	41.5	21.7	71.7	1.0
2006	441,832	6,396	435,436	138,943	296,493	0.6	41.1	21.6	71.2	3.5
2005	421,315	6,722	414,593	133,191	281,402	0.6	39.7	21.1	68.4	–2.0
2004	422,043	6,781	415,262	133,980	281,282	0.6	40.5	21.8	68.7	–1.5
2003	421,241	6,661	414,580	134,384	280,196	0.6	41.1	22.2	69.6	–3.5
2002	432,808	7,315	425,493	138,731	286,762	0.7	42.6	23.1	72.2	–5.3
2001	453,725	7,781	445,944	145,324	300,620	0.8	45.0	24.5	75.5	–5.7
2000	477,509	8,519	468,990	157,209	311,781	0.9	47.7	26.9	78.1	–2.3
1999	485,104	9,054	476,050	163,588	312,462	0.9	48.8	28.2	79.1	–3.0
1998	494,357	9,462	484,895	173,231	311,664	1.0	50.3	29.9	80.9	–1.9
1997	493,341	10,121	483,220	180,154	303,066	1.1	51.3	31.4	82.1	–4.1
1996	502,725	11,148	491,577	185,721	305,856	1.2	53.5	33.3	84.7	–4.5
1995	512,115	12,242	499,873	192,508	307,365	1.3	56.0	35.5	87.7	–3.8
1994	518,389	12,901	505,488	195,169	310,319	1.4	58.2	37.2	90.2	–1.4
1993	513,647	12,554	501,093	190,535	310,558	1.4	59.0	37.5	91.1	–2.2
1992	517,635	12,220	505,415	187,549	317,866	1.4	60.3	37.6	93.6	–2.4
1991	531,591	12,014	519,577	188,226	331,351	1.4	61.8	38.6	94.0	3.2
1990	533,483	11,657	521,826	183,327	338,499	1.4	59.9	37.5	88.6	4.5
1989	517,989	11,486	506,503	181,044	325,459	1.4	57.3	36.4	84.2	8.1
1988	488,941	10,588	478,353	176,624	301,729	1.3	53.0	33.6	79.9	4.7
1987	472,623	10,311	462,312	172,591	289,721	1.3	50.6	31.7	78.5	0.8
1986	472,081	10,176	461,905	168,572	293,333	1.3	50.2	30.5	79.6	–1.6
1985	477,705	10,220	467,485	167,789	299,696	1.2	51.0	31.0	79.6	0.8
1984	479,647	9,965	469,682	166,744	302,938	1.2	50.6	31.0	77.4	–1.6
1983	499,038	9,752	489,286	172,673	316,613	1.1	51.4	31.8	77.4	–1.9
1982	523,531	9,773	513,758	181,162	332,596	1.1	52.4	32.3	79.4	0.4
1981	537,024	9,632	527,392	187,397	339,995	1.1	52.2	32.0	80.0	–1.5
1980	562,330	10,169	552,161	198,222	353,939	1.1	53.0	32.5	82.1	1.3
1979	560,171	10,699	549,472	200,137	349,335	1.2	52.3	32.3	81.3	1.6
1978	554,179	10,772	543,407	202,661	340,746	1.2	51.5	32.2	79.8	–2.5
1977	570,609	11,455	559,154	213,788	345,366	1.2	52.8	33.9	80.9	†
1976	570,672	11,928	558,744	215,493	343,251	1.2	52.8	34.1	80.5	–5.0
1975	594,880	12,642	582,238	227,270	354,968	1.3	55.6	36.1	85.0	–3.3
1974	607,978	12,529	595,449	234,177	361,272	1.2	57.5	37.3	88.7	–3.0
1973	616,957	12,861	604,096	238,403	365,693	1.2	59.3	38.5	91.2	–3.9
1972	628,362	12,082	616,280	236,641	379,639	1.2	61.7	39.0	96.9	–4.3
1971	639,520	11,578	627,942	226,298	401,644	1.1	64.5	38.2	105.3	–5.6
1970	656,460	11,752	644,708	223,590	421,118	1.2	68.3	38.8	114.7	4.3
1969	615,122	10,468	604,654	201,770	402,884	1.0	65.5	35.7	112.4	†
1968	600,816	9,504	591,312	192,970	398,342	1.0	65.6	35.1	113.5	–2.8
1967	605,038	8,593	596,445	188,234	408,211	0.9	67.5	35.3	116.7	–4.0
1966	629,554	8,128	621,426	186,704	434,722	0.8	70.3	35.7	120.3	†
1965	598,662	7,768	590,894	188,604	402,290	0.8	70.5	36.6	124.5	–3.6
1964	593,526	7,816	585,710	196,220	389,490	0.9	73.1	37.2	142.8	–4.7
1963	594,048	7,594	586,454	180,564	405,890	0.9	76.7	36.9	147.6	–5.8
1962	607,638	7,340	600,298	172,836	427,462	0.8	81.4	38.1	150.8	–8.1
1961	609,182	7,462	601,720	177,894	423,826	0.9	88.6	43.8	155.2	–0.6
1960	593,746	6,780	586,966	182,408	404,558	0.8	89.1	43.9	166.7	–1.4
1959	577,824	6,776	571,048	177,786	393,262	0.9	90.4	---	---	–1.1
1958	560,832	6,648	554,184	171,766	382,418	0.9	91.4	---	---	–5.1
1957	557,172	6,960	550,212	170,716	379,496	1.0	96.3	---	---	1.8
1956	526,778	6,356	520,422	160,580	359,842	1.0	94.6	---	---	4.8
1955	489,980	5,883	484,097	149,722	334,375	0.9	90.3	---	---	†
1954	483,938	6,058	477,880	145,122	332,758	0.9	90.6	---	---	2.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Births and birth rates for women aged 10–19, by age of mother: United States, 1940–2013, and annual percent change in rates for women aged 15–19—Con.

[Rates per 1,000 women in specified age group. Population enumerated as of April 1 for census years and estimated as of July 1 for all other years]

Year	Age of mother									Annual percent change in rate for women aged 15–19
	Number of births					Birth rate per 1,000 women in specified age group				
	Total, under 20	10–14	15–19	15–17	18–19	10–14	15–19	15–17	18–19	
1953	461,194	5,316	455,878	138,578	317,300	1.0	88.2	- - -	- - -	2.4
1952	443,078	5,032	438,046	134,360	303,686	0.9	86.1	- - -	- - -	–1.7
1951	448,958	5,086	443,872	134,130	309,742	0.9	87.6	- - -	- - -	7.4
1950	424,556	5,021	419,535	126,941	292,594	1.0	81.6	- - -	- - -	–2.2
1949	438,044	5,016	433,028	128,905	304,123	1.0	83.4	- - -	- - -	2.0
1948	436,817	4,884	431,933	128,160	303,773	1.0	81.8	- - -	- - -	3.2
1947	430,299	4,454	425,845	120,828	305,017	0.9	79.3	- - -	- - -	33.7
1946	325,843	3,462	322,381	87,099	235,282	0.7	59.3	- - -	- - -	16.0
1945	284,570	3,573	280,997	- - -	- - -	0.8	51.1	- - -	- - -	–5.9
1944	304,695	3,565	301,130	- - -	- - -	0.8	54.3	- - -	- - -	–12.0
1943	347,287	3,737	343,550	- - -	- - -	0.8	61.7	- - -	- - -	1.0
1942	344,881	3,566	341,315	- - -	- - -	0.7	61.1	- - -	- - -	7.4
1941	320,118	3,433	316,685	- - -	- - -	0.7	56.9	- - -	- - -	5.2
1940	304,004	3,257	300,747	- - -	- - -	0.7	54.1	- - -	- - -	. . .

† Difference not statistically significant.

- - - Data not available.

. . . Category not applicable.

NOTES: A consistent series of teen birth rates and detailed birth data for years prior to 1940 is not available. Data for 2013 are preliminary.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Vital Statistics System.

Table 2. Births and birth rates for teenagers aged 15–19, by marital status: United States, 1940–2013

[Population for birth rate for teenagers aged 15–19 enumerated as of April 1 for census years and estimated as of July 1 for all other years; populations for rates by marital status estimated as of July 1 for all years]

Year	Total number of births to women aged 15–19	Birth rate per 1,000 women aged 15–19	Birth rate per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15–19	Birth rate per 1,000 married women aged 15–19	Percent of teen births to unmarried women aged 15–19
2013	274,641	26.6	- - -	- - -	88.7
2012	305,388	29.4	26.7	137.8	88.7
2011	329,772	31.3	28.4	141.8	88.5
2010	367,678	34.2	31.1	154.6	88.1
2009	409,802	37.9	34.0	179.3	87.2
2008	434,758	40.2	35.9	192.2	86.7
2007	444,899	41.5	36.5	219.4	85.5
2006	435,436	41.1	35.5	259.5	84.2
2005	414,593	39.7	33.9	279.9	83.3
2004	415,262	40.5	34.2	293.6	82.4
2003	414,580	41.1	34.3	294.3	81.3
2002	425,493	42.6	35.1	281.5	80.0
2001	445,944	45.0	36.8	281.9	78.9
2000	468,990	47.7	39.0	287.5	78.8
1999	476,050	48.8	39.7	308.2	78.7
1998	484,895	50.3	40.9	315.5	78.5
1997	483,220	51.3	41.4	319.1	77.8
1996	491,577	53.5	42.2	338.8	75.9
1995	499,873	56.0	43.8	357.4	75.2
1994	505,488	58.2	45.8	346.4	75.5
1993	501,093	59.0	44.0	384.5	71.3
1992	505,415	60.3	44.2	394.8	70.0
1991	519,577	61.8	44.6	410.2	68.8
1990	521,826	59.9	42.5	420.2	67.1
1989	506,503	57.3	40.1	394.5	66.6
1988	478,353	53.0	36.4	371.0	65.3
1987	462,312	50.6	33.8	358.8	63.4
1986	461,905	50.2	32.3	351.8	60.8
1985	467,485	51.0	31.4	357.4	58.0
1984	469,682	50.6	30.0	356.5	55.6
1983	489,286	51.4	29.5	348.1	53.4
1982	513,758	52.4	28.7	354.0	50.7
1981	527,392	52.2	27.9	331.9	49.2
1980	552,161	53.0	27.6	349.5	47.6
1979	549,472	52.3	26.4	331.8	46.1
1978	543,407	51.5	24.9	323.1	44.1
1977	559,154	52.8	25.1	309.2	42.9
1976	558,744	52.8	23.7	307.6	40.3
1975	582,238	55.6	23.9	313.1	38.2
1974	595,449	57.5	23.0	324.1	35.4
1973	604,096	59.3	22.7	340.3	33.9
1972	616,280	61.7	22.8	376.0	32.8
1971	627,942	64.5	22.3	414.3	30.9
1970	644,708	68.3	22.4	443.7	29.5
1969	604,654	65.5	20.4	437.8	27.8
1968	591,312	65.6	19.7	435.9	26.7
1967	596,445	67.5	18.5	439.8	24.2
1966	621,426	70.3	17.5	456.4	21.9
1965	590,894	70.5	16.7	462.7	20.8
1964	585,710	73.1	15.9	480.2	19.0
1963	586,454	76.7	15.3	486.6	17.4
1962	600,298	81.4	14.8	502.1	15.7
1961	601,720	88.6	16.0	521.5	15.5
1960	586,966	89.1	15.3	530.6	14.8
1959	571,048	90.4	15.5	- - -	14.8
1958	554,184	91.4	15.3	- - -	14.3
1957	550,212	96.3	15.8	- - -	13.9
1956	520,422	94.6	15.6	- - -	14.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Births and birth rates for teenagers aged 15–19, by marital status: United States, 1940–2013—Con.

[Population for birth rate for teenagers aged 15–19 enumerated as of April 1 for census years and estimated as of July 1 for all other years; populations for rates by marital status estimated as of July 1 for all years]

Year	Total number of births to women aged 15–19	Birth rate per 1,000 women aged 15–19	Birth rate per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15–19	Birth rate per 1,000 married women aged 15–19	Percent of teen births to unmarried women aged 15–19
1955	484,097	90.3	15.1	460.2	14.2
1954	477,880	90.6	14.9	- - -	14.1
1953	455,878	88.2	13.9	- - -	13.5
1952	438,046	86.1	13.5	- - -	13.4
1951	443,872	87.6	13.2	- - -	12.9
1950	419,535	81.6	12.6	410.4	13.4
1949	433,028	83.4	12.0	- - -	12.3
1948	431,933	81.8	11.4	- - -	12.2
1947	425,845	79.3	11.0	- - -	12.4
1946	322,381	59.3	9.5	- - -	15.2
1945	280,997	51.1	9.5	- - -	17.5
1944	301,130	54.3	8.8	- - -	15.1
1943	343,550	61.7	8.4	- - -	12.8
1942	341,315	61.1	8.2	- - -	12.7
1941	316,685	56.9	8.0	- - -	13.6
1940	300,747	54.1	7.4	- - -	13.6

- - - Data not available.

NOTE: Data for 2013 are preliminary.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Vital Statistics System.

Table 3. Births for women under age 20, by age, race, and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 2012, birth rates, 1990–2012 and percent change in rates, 2007–2012 and 1991–2012

[Rates per 1,000 women in specified age and race and Hispanic origin group. Population enumerated as of April 1 for census years and estimated as of July 1 for all other years]

10–14 years

Year(s)	All races and origins[1]	Non-Hispanic white[2]	Non-Hispanic black[2]	American Indian or Alaska Native total[2,3]	Asian or Pacific Islander total[2,3]	Hispanic[4]
			Number of births			
2012	3,672	866	1,263	89	62	1,396
			Birth rates			
2012	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.6
2011	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.7
2010	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.8
2009	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.6	0.1	1.0
2008	0.6	0.2	1.4	0.7	0.2	1.1
2007	0.6	0.2	1.4	0.7	0.2	1.2
2006	0.6	0.2	1.5	0.7	0.1	1.2
2005	0.6	0.2	1.6	0.8	0.2	1.3
2004	0.6	0.2	1.6	0.8	0.2	1.2
2003	0.6	0.2	1.6	0.9	0.2	1.3
2002	0.7	0.2	1.9	0.8	0.3	1.4
2001	0.8	0.3	2.1	0.9	0.2	1.5
2000	0.9	0.3	2.4	1.1	0.3	1.7
1999	0.9	0.3	2.6	1.4	0.4	1.9
1998	1.0	0.3	2.9	1.5	0.5	1.9
1997	1.1	0.4	3.2	1.5	0.5	2.1
1996	1.2	0.4	3.6	1.6	0.6	2.4
1995	1.3	0.4	4.2	1.6	0.7	2.6
1994	1.4	0.5	4.6	1.8	0.7	2.6
1993	1.4	0.5	4.6	1.4	0.7	2.6
1992[5]	1.4	0.5	4.8	1.6	0.7	2.5
1991[5]	1.4	0.5	4.9	1.6	0.8	2.4
1990[6]	1.4	0.5	5.0	1.6	0.7	2.4
			Percent change			
2007–2012	–33	†	–43	–29	–50	–50
1991–2012	–71	–60	–84	–69	–88	–75

15–19 years

Year(s)	All races and origins[1]	Non-Hispanic white[2]	Non-Hispanic black[2]	American Indian or Alaska Native total[2,3]	Asian or Pacific Islander total[2,3]	Hispanic[4]
			Number of births			
2012	305,388	119,757	71,286	6,476	5,529	102,722
			Birth rates			
2012	29.4	20.5	43.9	34.9	9.7	46.3
2011	31.3	21.7	47.3	36.1	10.2	49.6
2010	34.2	23.5	51.5	38.7	10.9	55.7
2009	37.9	25.7	56.8	43.7	12.6	63.6
2008	40.2	26.7	60.4	47.3	13.8	70.3
2007	41.5	27.2	62.0	49.3	14.8	75.3
2006	41.1	26.7	61.9	46.9	15.3	77.4
2005	39.7	26.0	59.4	46.0	15.4	76.5
2004	40.5	26.7	61.9	47.2	16.0	78.1
2003	41.1	27.4	63.8	49.0	16.4	78.4
2002	42.6	28.6	67.7	50.9	17.7	80.6
2001	45.0	30.3	73.1	54.5	19.3	84.4
2000	47.7	32.6	79.2	58.3	20.5	87.3
1999	48.8	34.1	81.0	59.9	21.4	86.8
1998	50.3	35.3	85.7	64.7	22.2	87.9
1997	51.3	36.0	88.3	65.2	22.3	89.6
1996	53.5	37.6	91.9	68.2	23.5	94.6
1995	56.0	39.3	97.2	72.9	25.5	99.3
1994	58.2	40.4	105.7	76.4	26.6	101.3
1993	59.0	40.7	110.5	79.8	26.5	101.8
1992[5]	60.3	41.7	114.7	82.4	26.5	103.3
1991[5]	61.8	43.4	118.2	84.1	27.3	104.6
1990[6]	59.9	42.5	116.2	81.1	26.4	100.3
			Percent change			
2007–2012	–29	–25	–29	–29	–34	–39
1991–2012	–52	–53	–63	–59	–64	–56

15–17 years

Year(s)	All races and origins[1]	Non-Hispanic white[2]	Non-Hispanic black[2]	American Indian or Alaska Native total[2,3]	Asian or Pacific Islander total[2,3]	Hispanic[4]
			Number of births			
2012	86,423	29,003	20,546	1,856	1,408	33,760
			Birth rates			
2012	14.1	8.4	21.9	17.0	4.1	25.5
2011	15.4	9.0	24.6	18.2	4.6	28.0
2010	17.3	10.0	27.4	20.1	5.1	32.3
2009	19.6	11.0	31.0	23.6	6.3	37.3
2008	21.1	11.6	33.6	25.8	7.0	42.2
2007	21.7	11.9	34.6	26.1	7.4	44.4
2006	21.6	11.8	35.2	25.9	8.2	45.1
2005	21.1	11.5	34.1	26.3	7.7	45.8
2004	21.8	12.0	36.4	26.7	8.4	47.3
2003	22.2	12.4	38.2	27.9	8.5	47.6
2002	23.1	13.1	40.6	28.8	8.8	49.3
2001	24.5	14.0	44.8	30.2	10.1	51.9
2000	26.9	15.8	50.1	34.1	11.6	55.5
1999	28.2	17.1	51.7	36.5	12.4	56.9
1998	29.9	18.3	56.8	39.7	13.8	58.5
1997	31.4	19.3	60.7	41.0	14.0	61.1
1996	33.3	20.6	64.8	42.7	14.7	64.2
1995	35.5	22.0	70.4	44.6	15.6	68.3
1994	37.2	22.7	77.0	48.4	16.3	69.9
1993	37.5	22.7	81.1	51.5	16.1	68.5
1992[5]	37.6	22.7	82.9	52.3	15.4	68.9
1991[5]	38.6	23.6	86.1	51.9	16.3	69.2
1990[6]	37.5	23.2	84.9	48.5	16.0	65.9
			Percent change			
2007–2012	–35	–29	–37	–35	–45	–43
1991–2012	–63	–64	–75	–67	–75	–63

18–19 years

Year(s)	All races and origins[1]	Non-Hispanic white[2]	Non-Hispanic black[2]	American Indian or Alaska Native total[2,3]	Asian or Pacific Islander total[2,3]	Hispanic[4]
			Number of births			
2012	218,965	90,754	50,740	4,620	4,121	68,962
			Birth rates			
2012	51.4	37.9	74.1	60.5	17.7	77.2
2011	54.1	39.9	78.8	61.6	18.1	81.5
2010	58.2	42.5	85.6	66.1	18.7	90.7
2009	64.0	46.2	93.5	73.5	20.9	103.3
2008	68.2	48.6	100.0	80.2	23.0	114.0
2007	71.7	50.4	105.2	86.3	24.9	124.7
2006	71.2	49.4	105.1	80.8	25.4	128.7
2005	68.4	48.0	100.2	78.0	26.4	124.4
2004	68.7	48.6	101.6	79.9	26.6	124.8
2003	69.6	50.0	103.4	82.1	27.3	124.8
2002	72.2	52.0	109.5	85.3	29.9	127.1
2001	75.5	54.7	115.9	92.7	32.0	131.3
2000	78.1	57.5	121.9	97.1	32.6	132.6
1999	79.1	59.4	123.9	98.0	33.9	129.5
1998	80.9	60.9	128.2	106.9	34.5	131.5
1997	82.1	62.1	131.0	107.1	34.9	132.4
1996	84.7	64.0	134.1	113.3	36.8	140.0
1995	87.7	66.2	139.2	122.2	40.1	145.4
1994	90.2	67.6	150.4	123.7	41.3	147.5
1993	91.1	67.7	154.6	126.3	41.2	151.1
1992[5]	93.6	69.8	161.1	130.5	41.9	153.9
1991[5]	94.0	70.6	162.2	134.2	42.2	155.5
1990[6]	88.6	66.6	157.5	129.3	40.2	147.7
			Percent change			
2007–2012	–28	–25	–30	–30	–29	–38
1991–2012	–45	–46	–54	–55	–58	–50

† Difference not statistically significant.

[1]Includes births to race and origin groups not shown separately, such as white Hispanic and black Hispanic women, and births with origin not stated.

[2]Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Forty-one states and the District of Columbia reported multiple-race data in 2012. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see Technical Notes. Multiple-race reporting areas vary for 2003–2012.

[3]Includes persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin, and origin not stated.

[4]Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

[5]Excludes data for New Hampshire, which did not report Hispanic origin.

[6]Excludes data for New Hampshire and Oklahoma, which did not report Hispanic origin.

Table 4. Birth rates for teenagers for first births and second births: United States, 1950–2009

[Rates for first births are births per 1,000 childless women aged 15–19; rates for second births are births per 1,000 women aged 15–19 who have had a first birth. These rates are also referred to as birth probabilities]

Year	First births	Second births
2009	32.3	167.1
2008	34.5	180.2
2007	35.4	190.6
2006	35.1	191.5
2005	33.9	178.0
2004	34.1	179.7
2003	34.6	174.6
2002	35.4	173.8
2001	37.0	174.1
2000	38.9	176.4
1999	39.8	170.4
1998	41.1	171.4
1997	42.4	168.6
1996	44.4	168.3
1995	46.7	171.6
1994	47.7	184.7
1993	47.3	197.3
1992	46.9	210.5
1991	47.8	216.2
1990	45.9	212.1
1989	44.1	207.6
1988	41.5	197.7
1987	40.5	189.9
1986	40.7	186.9
1985	41.0	188.5
1984	40.3	182.2
1983	40.9	180.5
1982	41.7	184.0
1981	41.9	178.8
1980	43.1	180.5
1979	43.0	181.2
1978	42.5	174.7
1977	44.0	174.7
1976	44.2	166.4
1975	46.9	168.5
1974	48.9	170.8
1973	51.0	170.8
1972	53.0	182.3
1971	54.7	204.2
1970	57.9	227.1
1969	55.2	229.2
1968	54.7	238.1
1967	54.6	256.1
1966	56.4	268.6
1965	56.7	292.7
1964	59.4	325.4
1963	61.6	344.4
1962	63.4	352.9
1961	66.5	358.0
1960	68.8	379.4
1959	68.4	360.7
1958	69.9	352.8
1957	72.7	355.8
1956	71.0	355.2
1955	67.5	337.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Birth rates for teenagers for first births and second births: United States, 1950–2009—Con.

[Rates for first births are births per 1,000 childless women aged 15–19; rates for second births are births per 1,000 women aged 15–19 who have had a first birth. These rates are also referred to as birth probabilities]

Year	First births	Second births
1954	68.0	331.3
1953	66.2	331.2
1952	64.2	322.7
1951	65.0	330.0
1950	59.9	316.3

NOTES: For details on the measurement of these rates, see references 29–33. Please note that there is a slight discontinuity between the rates for 1959 and earlier years (from reference 29) and rates for 1960–2009 (from references 30–33); see Technical Notes.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Vital Statistics System.

Table 5. Birth rates for teenagers aged 15–19, by age of mother: United States and each state and territory, 1990–2012 and percent change in rates, 2007–2012 and 1991–2012

[By place of residence. Population estimated as of April 1 for census years and estimated as of July 1 for all other years]

Area	15–19 years																								Percent change	
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	2007–2012	1991–2012
United States[1]	29.4	31.3	34.2	37.9	40.2	41.5	41.1	39.7	40.5	41.1	42.6	45.0	47.7	48.8	50.3	51.3	53.5	56.0	58.2	59.0	60.3	61.8	59.9	–29	–52
Alabama	39.2	40.5	43.6	48.3	50.5	52.1	51.8	48.1	51.0	51.4	53.6	55.7	60.7	60.9	63.9	64.5	67.1	68.5	70.6	69.2	72.0	73.6	71.0	–25	–47
Alaska	34.5	36.2	38.3	43.2	44.2	42.9	41.8	39.9	41.7	41.2	42.4	42.9	49.0	47.7	47.5	49.3	50.8	54.5	59.5	59.7	65.2	66.0	65.3	–20	–48
Arizona	37.4	38.5	41.9	48.6	54.5	59.6	61.2	58.7	60.8	61.9	62.6	65.3	67.9	68.0	68.8	68.7	71.5	73.5	76.8	78.1	80.2	79.7	75.5	–37	–53
Arkansas	45.7	50.7	52.5	57.8	59.8	60.1	60.8	58.6	60.3	59.3	60.4	62.7	66.2	66.1	68.7	70.8	73.5	71.9	74.8	72.8	74.8	79.5	80.1	–24	–43
California	26.5	28.7	31.5	34.9	37.9	39.6	39.9	38.7	39.5	40.1	41.6	44.5	47.0	49.1	52.0	55.7	61.0	66.8	70.2	71.8	72.8	73.8	70.6	–33	–64
Colorado	25.4	28.9	33.4	37.7	40.5	41.6	41.9	41.8	43.3	43.1	46.9	47.0	51.3	50.0	50.2	49.3	50.7	52.3	55.2	55.8	58.4	58.3	54.5	–39	–56
Connecticut	15.1	16.4	18.7	21.2	22.6	23.0	23.5	23.3	24.4	24.6	25.7	28.1	31.1	32.7	34.9	35.1	36.6	38.6	39.7	38.8	39.0	40.1	38.8	–34	–62
Delaware	25.0	29.3	30.5	33.5	38.3	39.2	40.6	40.1	40.0	41.6	42.6	45.0	48.0	50.7	50.6	52.3	53.8	54.6	57.8	58.0	58.7	60.4	54.5	–36	–59
District of Columbia	38.6	42.8	45.4	48.5	51.1	50.4	48.1	42.1	43.5	42.3	47.3	50.1	53.2	56.0	62.0	67.1	79.2	85.2	97.0	112.8	106.7	109.6	93.1	–23	–65
Florida	28.0	29.5	32.0	36.6	40.0	43.0	43.1	42.3	42.7	43.0	45.1	48.1	51.1	51.7	53.9	55.8	57.2	60.2	63.0	63.7	65.2	67.9	69.1	–35	–59
Georgia	33.8	38.2	41.4	47.0	50.0	53.4	53.7	52.0	52.7	53.1	55.6	59.8	62.8	63.5	64.0	65.6	66.8	69.8	70.6	72.0	74.2	76.0	75.5	–37	–56
Hawaii	28.1	30.0	32.5	37.0	38.9	38.7	39.0	36.5	36.4	38.3	39.7	43.1	46.1	45.0	47.0	44.4	48.9	48.8	54.4	53.7	54.2	59.2	61.2	–27	–53
Idaho	28.3	27.7	33.0	35.9	39.6	39.9	38.1	36.4	37.5	38.3	38.0	40.1	42.9	43.5	44.6	43.0	46.9	48.7	46.1	50.3	51.5	53.9	50.6	–29	–47
Illinois	27.9	29.5	33.0	35.9	38.5	40.2	39.8	38.5	40.1	40.2	42.2	45.7	48.0	49.7	51.8	52.7	55.3	58.4	61.5	62.0	63.0	64.5	62.9	–31	–57
Indiana	33.0	34.8	37.3	40.8	41.2	43.0	41.8	42.1	42.6	42.6	43.7	45.8	49.1	50.5	52.2	52.8	55.1	56.6	57.0	57.9	58.5	60.4	58.6	–23	–45
Iowa	24.1	25.3	28.6	32.1	33.4	32.8	32.6	31.1	30.1	30.6	31.1	32.2	34.2	35.4	34.9	35.3	37.4	38.3	39.3	40.7	40.5	42.5	40.5	–27	–43
Kansas	34.1	35.4	39.3	42.7	44.1	42.5	40.9	40.1	39.7	40.3	42.1	43.4	46.1	48.1	47.5	48.4	49.4	52.0	53.3	55.5	55.6	55.4	56.1	–20	–38
Kentucky	41.5	43.5	46.2	49.7	52.5	52.6	52.3	48.1	48.7	49.2	50.3	51.5	55.1	56.4	57.2	59.0	61.2	62.3	64.2	63.7	64.8	68.8	67.6	–21	–40
Louisiana	43.1	45.1	47.7	51.7	54.0	55.2	53.6	47.3	54.6	54.8	57.2	58.2	62.1	63.0	65.6	65.9	66.8	69.9	74.5	75.9	76.1	76.0	74.2	–22	–43
Maine	19.4	20.8	21.4	24.0	25.0	26.0	24.9	24.4	24.3	24.9	25.2	27.2	29.2	30.2	30.7	32.3	31.7	33.9	35.6	37.1	40.0	43.5	43.0	–25	–55
Maryland	22.1	24.7	27.3	30.7	32.6	34.3	33.7	32.1	32.7	33.7	35.9	38.0	41.3	42.2	42.6	43.1	45.7	47.2	49.3	49.7	50.6	54.1	53.2	–36	–59
Massachusetts	14.1	15.4	17.2	19.5	19.8	21.4	20.6	20.0	20.5	21.3	21.7	23.8	25.9	27.4	29.5	30.4	31.1	33.3	36.4	37.2	37.5	37.5	35.1	–34	–62
Michigan	26.3	27.8	30.1	31.9	32.3	33.5	33.2	32.2	33.9	34.2	34.6	38.2	40.2	41.4	43.5	44.3	46.4	49.1	52.0	53.1	56.6	58.9	59.0	–21	–55
Minnesota	18.5	19.3	22.5	24.1	26.5	27.9	27.3	25.5	26.3	26.2	27.2	28.0	30.1	30.3	30.9	32.1	32.3	32.5	34.4	35.0	35.9	37.3	36.3	–34	–50
Mississippi	46.1	50.2	55.0	62.2	64.0	70.1	67.2	58.3	60.1	61.2	63.5	65.6	70.1	70.9	71.4	71.8	74.0	79.2	81.7	82.2	83.6	85.3	81.0	–34	–46
Missouri	32.2	34.5	37.1	40.6	43.5	44.0	44.1	41.7	42.9	42.8	43.7	46.0	48.7	49.4	51.0	51.1	53.2	55.1	58.6	59.4	63.1	64.4	62.8	–27	–50
Montana	28.8	29.2	35.0	38.4	38.9	35.3	37.6	34.5	35.4	34.8	36.4	35.6	36.7	36.0	38.0	38.2	39.3	42.4	41.6	46.1	46.0	46.8	48.4	–18	–38
Nebraska	26.8	27.2	31.1	34.8	35.8	35.5	32.8	33.1	34.8	34.9	35.9	35.8	37.7	37.5	37.5	37.4	38.9	37.8	42.9	40.5	41.1	42.4	42.3	–25	–37
Nevada	33.4	36.1	38.6	44.0	49.1	51.7	53.4	51.6	52.9	54.9	56.7	58.4	63.0	63.9	65.6	67.4	69.5	73.4	73.4	73.2	70.6	74.5	73.3	–35	–55
New Hampshire	13.8	13.7	15.7	16.4	19.1	19.3	18.1	18.0	18.1	18.0	19.5	20.7	23.3	23.8	26.8	28.2	28.2	30.3	29.9	30.5	31.3	33.1	33.0	–28	–58
New Jersey	16.7	18.7	20.1	22.0	24.0	24.9	24.8	24.2	25.0	26.5	27.8	29.7	31.8	32.8	34.7	34.8	35.2	37.7	39.0	37.9	38.9	41.3	40.5	–33	–60
New Mexico	47.5	48.8	53.0	60.3	61.4	63.9	62.7	61.2	60.6	62.8	63.1	63.7	65.6	66.8	68.7	67.8	70.5	74.0	77.0	80.6	79.7	79.5	78.2	–26	–40
New York	19.7	21.2	22.7	24.2	25.5	26.0	26.0	25.7	26.1	27.3	28.9	31.8	33.2	34.7	36.4	36.7	39.9	42.2	44.3	44.6	44.5	45.5	43.6	–24	–57
North Carolina	31.8	34.9	38.3	43.7	47.3	48.0	48.1	47.0	47.3	47.2	50.5	53.7	58.6	58.0	59.8	59.9	62.3	63.0	65.3	66.1	69.2	70.0	67.6	–34	–55
North Dakota	26.5	28.2	28.8	28.7	28.3	29.2	26.1	27.0	24.7	24.7	25.0	25.3	27.3	27.0	29.7	29.2	31.6	32.9	33.9	36.3	36.9	35.5	35.4	†	–25
Ohio	29.8	31.5	34.1	37.9	39.5	39.9	38.9	38.3	38.2	39.2	39.6	42.8	46.0	46.5	48.5	49.8	50.4	53.4	54.9	56.7	58.0	60.5	57.9	–25	–51
Oklahoma	47.3	47.8	50.4	57.4	57.8	58.5	56.6	52.8	54.4	55.3	57.7	57.8	59.7	60.1	61.4	63.7	63.1	63.7	65.6	68.3	69.8	72.1	66.8	–19	–34
Oregon	23.8	25.8	28.2	32.5	35.6	34.5	34.5	32.7	33.1	34.2	36.8	40.4	42.8	46.1	47.1	46.2	50.5	50.1	50.2	50.8	53.0	54.8	54.6	–31	–57

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Birth rates for teenagers aged 15–19, by age of mother: United States and each state and territory, 1990–2012 and percent change in rates, 2007–2012 and 1991–2012—Con.

[By place of residence. Population estimated as of April 1 for census years and estimated as of July 1 for all other years]

Area	15–19 years																							Percent change	
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	2007–2012	1991–2012
Pennsylvania	23.7	24.9	27.0	28.7	30.4	30.7	30.4	29.2	29.4	30.1	30.5	32.3	34.0	35.1	35.9	36.1	38.4	40.9	42.9	43.7	44.8	46.7	44.9	–23	–49
Rhode Island	19.9	21.3	22.3	25.8	27.6	29.2	27.5	27.8	29.0	27.8	31.3	33.0	33.6	33.5	36.5	38.3	38.9	39.8	45.0	47.6	46.2	44.7	43.9	–32	–55
South Carolina	36.6	39.1	42.6	47.0	51.2	51.9	52.0	48.7	49.8	49.5	50.8	54.8	58.0	58.5	58.3	58.8	60.2	62.8	64.7	64.7	69.7	72.5	71.3	–29	–50
South Dakota	33.3	34.3	34.9	38.7	39.1	41.3	38.7	36.8	37.8	34.3	37.6	37.5	38.1	38.5	39.8	40.6	40.1	40.9	43.0	44.4	48.3	47.6	46.8	–19	–30
Tennessee	38.5	40.8	43.2	48.4	52.2	53.4	52.1	53.3	51.1	52.7	53.9	56.7	59.5	60.8	62.5	62.4	64.5	66.6	69.7	69.2	70.9	74.8	72.3	–28	–49
Texas	44.4	46.9	52.2	57.9	60.7	61.8	61.6	60.9	62.1	62.6	64.6	66.0	68.9	69.6	70.5	71.2	73.1	75.6	77.2	77.7	78.2	78.4	75.3	–28	–43
Utah	23.3	23.1	27.9	30.7	34.6	35.4	33.3	30.5	30.9	31.8	33.8	36.1	38.3	38.8	39.6	41.0	41.2	40.9	41.4	43.4	45.7	48.0	48.5	–34	–51
Vermont	16.3	16.8	17.9	17.3	20.3	21.0	19.8	17.4	19.5	17.8	22.5	22.6	23.4	25.0	23.8	26.3	29.5	28.1	32.4	34.8	35.6	39.2	34.0	–22	–58
Virginia	22.9	24.5	27.4	30.4	32.5	34.2	34.2	33.6	34.2	35.2	36.5	39.1	40.9	42.6	43.4	44.0	45.4	48.4	50.5	49.6	51.7	53.4	52.9	–33	–57
Washington	23.4	25.4	26.7	30.4	32.8	33.3	32.2	31.1	31.4	31.8	33.5	35.9	39.2	41.0	42.4	43.0	45.6	48.0	48.6	50.5	51.0	53.7	53.1	–30	–56
West Virginia	44.1	43.5	44.8	48.2	46.9	45.8	44.2	42.2	42.9	44.2	45.1	45.3	46.5	48.5	49.6	49.1	50.5	52.7	54.3	55.6	56.3	58.0	57.3	†	–24
Wisconsin	21.9	23.2	26.2	29.4	30.3	31.1	29.9	29.7	29.7	30.8	31.7	33.4	35.2	36.3	35.2	35.8	36.9	37.9	38.8	41.0	42.0	43.7	42.6	–30	–50
Wyoming	34.7	35.2	39.0	43.4	47.5	49.9	46.0	42.7	42.8	41.6	41.0	39.5	41.7	41.4	48.9	43.9	44.7	47.9	48.7	49.9	49.8	54.3	56.3	–30	–36
Puerto Rico	48.8	51.7	51.4	56.5	56.1	57.9	60.1	61.1	62.3	60.4	63.2	68.6	72.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	–16	---
Virgin Islands	42.8	59.3	50.5	57.4	56.6	56.6	54.9	54.9	56.3	52.4	55.4	58.9	58.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	–24	---
Guam	54.7	62.1	60.1	57.1	61.1	65.6	63.4	63.1	65.9	66.9	66.4	68.1	77.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	–17	---
American Samoa	39.7	38.4	34.1	38.4	40.6	31.9	39.5	37.7	49.8	43.2	48.5	49.1	54.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	†	---
Northern Marianas	37.9	47.2	53.4	46.6	40.5	47.2	39.0	32.3	37.4	41.1	41.9	67.3	63.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	†	---

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Birth rates for teenagers aged 15–19, by age of mother: United States and each state and territory, 1990–2012 and percent change in rates, 2007–2012 and 1991–2012—Con.

[By place of residence. Population estimated as of April 1 for census years and estimated as of July 1 for all other years]

Area	15–17 years																								Percent change	
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	2007–2012	1991–2012
United States[1]	14.1	15.4	17.3	19.6	21.1	21.7	21.6	21.1	21.8	22.2	23.1	24.5	26.9	28.2	29.9	31.4	33.3	35.5	37.2	37.5	37.6	38.6	37.5	–35	–63
Alabama	18.4	20.7	22.9	25.4	25.8	28.1	27.1	25.7	28.4	28.5	30.9	31.6	36.3	36.7	39.5	41.5	43.7	45.7	49.6	47.3	46.1	47.8	47.4	–35	–62
Alaska	12.3	13.3	16.3	18.3	19.0	16.3	18.6	17.4	17.6	19.8	19.6	18.9	24.3	25.5	25.3	25.4	26.7	30.3	33.1	33.6	34.3	34.7	31.2	–25	–65
Arizona	18.7	18.7	22.3	26.8	31.6	33.4	34.9	34.3	36.2	36.2	35.6	38.0	41.2	41.6	44.4	44.4	46.6	47.5	50.1	49.1	50.5	50.7	47.7	–44	–63
Arkansas	21.3	23.2	24.7	29.2	30.5	30.5	30.3	28.7	30.4	30.4	31.4	31.5	35.3	36.4	39.8	41.6	43.6	46.6	47.6	45.1	46.1	49.1	50.4	–30	–57
California	13.2	14.8	16.4	18.9	20.7	21.2	21.0	20.9	21.1	21.5	22.5	23.9	26.7	28.9	31.4	34.3	37.2	41.7	44.1	45.3	45.3	46.2	44.6	–38	–71
Colorado	12.2	14.4	17.7	20.2	22.1	22.7	23.8	23.8	25.1	24.7	26.3	25.7	29.6	29.6	29.8	30.4	30.8	33.3	35.0	35.3	36.4	35.1	33.1	–46	–65
Connecticut	7.3	7.3	8.4	10.3	11.3	11.6	12.0	12.1	12.7	12.8	14.4	15.1	16.7	18.8	21.0	22.1	24.1	26.4	28.7	26.2	25.7	26.2	26.4	–37	–72
Delaware	11.7	14.3	16.0	17.6	20.3	21.5	21.7	21.6	24.5	23.5	23.8	27.6	29.4	32.6	32.7	35.3	39.5	38.5	43.4	38.5	43.3	39.9	38.4	–46	–71
District of Columbia	29.0	33.6	35.7	42.1	43.9	42.9	41.4	37.0	38.6	35.2	41.5	41.5	48.2	51.9	55.2	54.6	67.3	66.7	79.6	94.4	84.7	102.4	88.4	–32	–72
Florida	12.4	13.7	15.5	18.0	20.5	22.4	22.4	21.7	22.3	22.4	23.5	26.1	29.2	30.1	32.6	34.2	36.0	39.3	41.5	41.4	41.7	43.4	44.9	–45	–71
Georgia	16.0	19.0	21.2	23.6	26.7	28.0	28.7	27.3	29.1	28.8	31.3	33.2	36.2	37.3	39.6	43.1	44.6	47.6	47.9	48.4	48.1	50.4	50.1	–43	–68
Hawaii	11.8	12.0	12.9	16.8	16.9	18.2	20.1	18.4	17.9	18.3	17.5	20.2	22.7	23.9	28.1	23.9	26.9	26.8	30.9	29.1	31.0	34.4	32.5	–35	–66
Idaho	11.7	11.5	15.1	16.5	19.4	18.6	17.7	16.1	16.3	17.3	18.3	18.9	21.0	24.6	24.1	22.9	26.2	26.6	26.6	29.1	28.4	29.4	26.3	–37	–60
Illinois	13.6	15.4	17.2	18.6	20.7	21.7	22.2	21.3	22.6	22.6	23.2	25.4	27.7	28.6	31.9	33.3	35.1	37.6	40.3	40.8	40.0	40.5	40.1	–37	–66
Indiana	15.5	16.0	18.4	20.2	20.0	21.5	20.4	20.6	21.0	21.7	22.6	23.5	26.2	27.5	28.9	31.8	32.8	34.5	34.7	34.2	34.8	35.4	35.3	–28	–56
Iowa	10.8	11.8	13.3	15.5	16.5	15.4	15.9	15.5	14.6	14.8	16.0	16.5	17.8	18.6	18.9	20.3	21.5	22.3	22.9	23.2	21.1	22.8	20.4	-30	–53
Kansas	14.5	15.5	19.2	19.9	21.5	21.2	19.2	19.1	20.0	19.8	21.0	22.4	22.7	24.5	25.0	27.4	27.7	30.0	30.3	30.9	30.2	29.3	30.4	–32	–51
Kentucky	18.1	19.6	21.9	24.5	24.8	25.0	25.5	24.0	23.6	24.5	25.2	25.7	29.1	30.2	31.8	34.7	36.8	38.8	39.5	39.5	38.9	42.8	40.8	–28	–58
Louisiana	19.5	20.7	23.5	26.9	27.3	28.4	27.7	24.8	29.4	29.4	31.1	32.4	35.5	37.3	39.6	41.0	42.6	44.9	50.8	52.2	52.2	51.1	49.5	–31	–62
Maine	7.2	9.3	8.3	9.7	10.0	9.2	9.8	10.5	10.4	12.3	11.4	11.8	13.5	14.0	14.9	15.5	16.9	19.3	18.2	20.0	21.1	23.7	23.3	–22	–70
Maryland	10.5	12.1	13.5	15.8	16.9	17.8	17.2	16.8	17.9	18.1	19.9	21.0	23.4	24.7	25.8	27.4	29.3	31.4	32.1	33.4	32.6	35.0	33.5	–41	–70
Massachusetts	6.8	7.9	9.0	10.4	10.5	11.7	10.4	11.0	11.4	11.7	12.2	13.5	14.9	16.1	18.0	18.8	19.7	21.5	23.6	23.5	24.5	25.1	23.7	–42	–73
Michigan	11.9	12.6	14.1	15.7	16.4	17.0	16.8	16.7	17.7	18.1	17.9	20.1	22.1	22.8	24.6	25.7	28.5	30.3	31.9	33.0	33.9	35.6	36.0	–30	–67
Minnesota	8.4	8.8	10.0	11.1	12.4	13.5	13.5	12.0	13.2	13.1	13.9	14.2	15.8	16.5	16.7	17.9	18.7	19.5	19.9	20.5	20.5	20.7	19.9	–38	–59
Mississippi	22.1	26.1	30.6	34.5	34.6	39.9	39.2	32.2	33.3	34.9	37.1	39.0	44.3	44.2	46.5	49.1	51.3	56.9	57.5	57.0	58.8	60.3	57.5	–45	–63
Missouri	13.9	15.8	17.0	19.4	21.3	21.2	22.5	20.6	21.6	21.2	21.9	23.3	26.7	27.0	28.8	29.6	31.0	32.5	35.4	36.5	38.3	38.9	39.3	–34	–64
Montana	12.6	12.4	12.9	18.5	18.2	16.5	17.3	16.7	17.0	16.1	17.4	17.9	19.0	18.5	19.8	20.1	21.3	22.9	22.2	26.4	25.4	23.4	24.0	–24	–46
Nebraska	12.6	12.6	14.8	17.0	17.8	17.9	16.2	18.2	17.7	18.1	18.0	19.3	19.2	20.2	20.6	21.2	22.2	22.0	24.2	22.6	22.8	23.5	23.0	–30	–46
Nevada	15.0	18.4	18.9	23.6	27.0	27.5	27.9	28.0	28.0	29.3	28.7	30.9	34.9	37.2	38.3	42.3	42.0	44.1	46.5	44.9	42.4	43.8	42.5	–45	–66
New Hampshire	6.2	5.4	6.1	6.9	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.1	7.9	7.2	8.2	10.1	10.2	10.9	13.3	14.1	15.3	14.8	14.6	14.8	14.7	17.0	17.1	†	–64
New Jersey	7.7	8.8	9.6	10.6	11.6	12.0	11.8	12.0	12.5	13.8	14.8	15.6	16.7	17.7	19.8	20.8	22.4	23.9	25.0	24.8	24.1	26.2	24.4	–36	–71
New Mexico	24.1	26.3	29.9	34.1	36.0	35.7	35.3	36.5	37.3	37.0	37.3	37.9	39.1	41.7	43.5	43.2	45.1	48.2	51.3	53.0	50.9	49.7	46.9	–32	–52
New York	9.5	10.1	11.2	12.0	12.8	13.0	12.9	13.3	13.8	14.4	15.4	17.3	18.7	19.8	21.2	22.2	24.4	26.4	28.7	29.0	28.5	28.8	27.5	–27	–67
North Carolina	15.4	16.6	19.9	22.5	25.3	25.6	25.3	25.6	26.2	26.6	28.7	30.5	33.8	35.4	37.0	38.0	41.3	41.9	43.6	43.1	43.8	46.3	44.9	–40	–67
North Dakota	12.1	10.7	13.4	12.9	13.8	14.5	12.3	13.2	10.6	11.8	11.3	11.7	12.4	13.0	16.1	14.2	16.1	17.8	15.3	17.5	17.8	18.1	15.6	†	–33
Ohio	13.2	14.4	16.0	18.2	19.2	19.3	19.4	19.1	18.9	19.9	20.0	21.9	24.3	25.0	26.9	28.5	29.6	32.6	33.7	34.8	34.8	36.3	34.3	–32	–64
Oklahoma	22.8	22.9	25.9	29.4	30.3	29.9	29.9	26.8	28.9	28.3	29.6	30.5	32.6	33.0	34.8	36.9	37.1	38.6	40.4	40.3	41.0	41.6	38.8	–24	–45
Oregon	11.1	11.9	13.3	15.9	18.1	16.3	17.4	15.6	16.3	17.0	18.2	20.6	23.3	25.2	26.2	26.6	29.3	29.7	29.8	30.1	30.2	31.2	30.7	–32	-64

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Birth rates for teenagers aged 15–19, by age of mother: United States and each state and territory, 1990–2012 and percent change in rates, 2007–2012 and 1991–2012—Con.

[By place of residence. Population estimated as of April 1 for census years and estimated as of July 1 for all other years]

Area	15–17 years																							Percent change	
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	2007–2012	1991–2012
Pennsylvania	12.1	12.9	14.2	15.2	16.5	16.3	16.3	15.9	16.4	17.3	17.1	17.8	19.6	20.6	21.7	21.7	24.4	26.2	27.9	28.3	28.6	29.2	28.4	–26	–59
Rhode Island	10.9	12.6	13.7	17.5	17.1	17.7	17.8	16.6	17.1	18.7	19.2	21.2	21.0	21.1	24.0	27.0	26.9	26.1	32.1	33.3	29.6	30.1	31.6	–38	–64
South Carolina	17.2	19.2	22.3	24.1	27.1	27.0	28.6	27.1	28.5	28.6	28.2	31.3	35.4	36.9	38.5	38.6	39.7	42.2	44.7	43.0	45.6	48.0	47.0	–36	–64
South Dakota	16.4	15.2	15.9	18.3	20.5	19.6	18.6	19.0	17.0	17.3	17.1	18.6	19.3	19.3	19.8	21.5	22.4	21.4	22.9	24.7	26.6	26.2	23.9	–16	–37
Tennessee	17.3	18.5	20.3	23.5	26.2	26.4	26.9	26.7	26.0	27.6	28.0	29.9	33.6	34.3	37.1	37.7	39.6	41.4	42.7	43.0	44.3	47.7	45.0	–34	–64
Texas	23.4	25.6	29.3	32.8	35.0	35.4	35.3	35.4	36.6	37.0	38.3	38.9	41.6	42.8	44.2	46.2	47.9	49.9	51.2	50.8	50.5	50.0	48.0	–34	–53
Utah	10.3	11.1	14.0	16.0	18.2	18.5	16.2	15.4	14.6	15.7	16.8	18.2	21.2	22.0	21.7	22.9	23.6	24.5	24.4	25.3	25.9	26.9	26.3	–44	–62
Vermont	7.4	8.2	7.5	6.5	7.3	8.4	7.9	7.8	8.1	6.6	10.2	10.2	10.5	12.0	11.3	11.9	15.0	10.6	16.2	16.8	17.1	21.2	19.5	†	–65
Virginia	10.2	11.2	12.5	14.1	15.0	16.3	16.5	16.2	17.4	17.5	18.9	20.6	21.4	22.7	23.9	25.7	27.3	30.1	30.8	30.2	30.7	31.5	32.1	–37	–68
Washington	10.7	11.7	13.0	14.1	15.7	16.3	15.3	14.8	15.4	15.3	16.7	17.6	20.4	21.7	23.4	24.5	26.2	28.1	28.5	29.4	30.7	30.9	29.6	–34	–65
West Virginia	20.1	20.5	21.1	24.2	22.8	20.7	21.3	20.7	21.3	21.1	21.5	22.8	23.1	24.9	26.6	27.6	29.0	30.5	32.7	33.5	32.7	32.6	33.0	†	–38
Wisconsin	10.3	10.6	11.7	13.9	15.1	15.5	15.2	14.8	14.8	15.5	15.7	18.0	18.8	20.6	20.0	21.6	21.8	22.8	23.2	23.9	23.9	24.8	24.2	–34	–58
Wyoming	13.3	14.7	17.0	19.0	22.6	21.8	18.2	18.5	19.0	19.2	17.7	18.3	19.0	22.1	22.9	23.3	25.0	24.8	25.1	26.9	24.8	26.3	29.7	–39	–49
Puerto Rico	27.9	31.8	32.7	35.4	35.8	37.3	39.3	40.5	41.9	41.6	43.7	47.0	49.8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	–25	- - -
Virgin Islands	15.7	25.1	21.9	24.3	28.9	24.2	23.9	26.5	28.8	29.1	29.2	35.8	29.6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	–35	- - -
Guam	23.5	34.3	32.6	32.0	30.5	36.6	34.4	35.7	39.1	37.9	42.8	38.3	52.9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	–36	- - -
American Samoa	19.7	19.2	14.0	13.9	17.4	13.7	17.6	12.8	22.1	17.7	22.3	13.4	24.7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	†	- - -
Northern Marianas	*	28.1	36.7	29.6	22.1	22.3	22.1	22.8	23.8	30.4	25.7	39.5	54.1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	††	- - -

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Birth rates for teenagers aged 15–19, by age of mother: United States and each state and territory, 1990–2012 and percent change in rates, 2007–2012 and 1991–2012—Con.

[By place of residence. Population estimated as of April 1 for census years and estimated as of July 1 for all other years]

Area	18–19 years																							Percent change	
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	2007–2012	1991–2012
United States[1]	51.4	54.1	58.2	64.0	68.2	71.7	71.2	68.4	68.7	69.6	72.2	75.5	78.1	79.1	80.9	82.1	84.7	87.7	90.2	91.1	93.6	94.0	88.6	–28	–45
Alabama	69.4	68.8	71.8	79.8	85.6	87.8	89.4	81.3	83.8	84.8	87.5	91.2	95.1	94.8	98.7	98.9	101.9	102.7	101.2	100.6	108.9	108.5	101.4	–21	–36
Alaska	71.2	73.9	73.4	82.2	84.9	90.0	83.8	80.3	82.5	78.5	83.4	87.3	97.2	90.4	90.3	93.9	93.7	96.5	104.7	102.7	115.0	116.5	120.0	–21	–39
Arizona	66.1	68.4	69.8	79.7	88.1	100.0	102.5	96.9	98.9	102.5	105.8	107.2	106.1	105.9	104.7	105.2	109.5	113.0	116.6	121.5	124.9	121.4	111.6	–34	–46
Arkansas	82.5	91.0	91.4	97.5	102.0	105.1	107.8	104.1	105.2	103.2	105.0	110.1	111.1	109.4	112.0	116.1	119.6	110.6	115.4	113.2	117.2	122.5	120.7	–22	–33
California	46.2	49.5	53.4	58.3	64.2	69.0	70.5	67.4	68.5	69.4	71.7	76.3	77.6	79.9	84.8	91.4	100.5	107.8	111.9	113.1	114.4	113.0	104.3	–33	–59
Colorado	44.2	49.7	56.5	63.4	67.9	70.6	69.6	69.3	70.5	70.7	77.7	78.5	83.6	80.9	82.0	79.3	81.7	81.8	86.6	87.6	92.6	92.1	82.9	–37	–52
Connecticut	25.7	29.4	34.5	37.9	40.1	41.6	42.2	41.5	42.7	43.1	43.2	48.1	53.7	54.4	56.4	55.6	56.1	57.8	56.8	57.5	58.4	58.8	53.9	–38	–56
Delaware	41.6	48.8	48.9	53.7	61.8	63.1	66.5	65.1	60.4	65.6	67.1	67.7	71.2	73.5	73.9	75.4	73.5	77.1	78.1	85.3	80.2	86.1	71.4	–34	–52
District of Columbia	45.0	49.1	52.0	52.8	56.3	56.4	53.3	46.0	47.2	47.5	51.6	56.4	57.0	59.2	67.7	79.2	92.0	106.8	117.1	133.7	130.2	116.0	96.7	–20	–61
Florida	51.4	52.7	55.2	62.5	68.1	74.4	75.8	75.0	74.3	75.2	79.3	82.7	84.2	84.5	86.9	89.9	90.3	92.7	96.0	96.9	99.5	102.1	100.6	–31	–50
Georgia	59.3	66.0	70.6	80.8	84.9	93.0	93.2	90.9	89.0	90.4	92.8	99.7	101.0	101.1	99.8	99.7	101.0	104.2	105.1	106.7	111.5	110.9	108.5	–36	–47
Hawaii	53.5	58.9	62.6	67.6	73.9	72.9	70.6	66.5	66.3	70.7	74.4	79.6	83.5	79.2	77.9	78.4	84.5	83.6	90.6	90.3	87.3	94.3	102.0	–27	–43
Idaho	53.6	50.7	58.9	63.4	68.7	71.1	68.6	66.1	67.4	67.2	65.4	69.6	73.5	70.3	73.8	72.5	77.9	82.2	76.1	82.8	87.6	90.3	84.8	–25	–41
Illinois	49.3	50.6	56.9	61.8	65.8	69.6	68.2	65.9	67.1	67.5	71.4	76.6	78.4	81.2	82.4	84.0	87.5	91.4	94.4	94.2	97.3	98.3	93.3	–29	–50
Indiana	58.5	61.2	63.5	69.3	71.2	74.6	73.7	73.8	73.5	72.8	74.3	77.4	80.9	82.3	85.2	83.7	87.6	89.2	89.6	91.8	92.6	94.1	87.8	–22	–38
Iowa	41.7	43.0	49.0	54.2	56.4	57.2	56.2	52.7	50.9	51.7	51.5	53.3	56.8	58.4	57.5	57.4	61.3	62.6	64.2	67.6	70.3	70.6	65.7	–27	–41
Kansas	62.4	63.3	67.9	75.5	76.5	74.1	73.3	71.1	68.3	69.8	73.0	73.8	80.7	83.1	82.0	81.7	83.5	86.7	89.3	93.7	95.3	94.2	89.9	–16	–34
Kentucky	76.4	78.1	80.2	85.2	93.3	94.4	93.3	84.3	85.6	85.9	87.5	89.1	91.7	93.4	93.7	95.3	97.5	97.8	101.4	99.6	102.9	104.7	103.0	–19	–27
Louisiana	77.8	79.8	81.0	85.9	91.2	94.0	91.9	80.1	90.6	90.9	95.5	95.9	100.1	100.0	104.0	104.3	103.9	108.3	110.6	111.5	111.6	110.7	106.9	–17	–30
Maine	36.1	36.9	40.3	44.5	47.5	52.4	48.4	45.9	45.8	44.5	47.0	51.4	54.0	56.0	55.5	58.7	55.2	57.3	63.1	63.0	67.6	70.8	68.8	–31	–49
Maryland	38.6	43.1	47.6	53.0	56.8	60.8	60.8	57.5	56.8	59.0	61.6	65.4	69.8	70.0	69.7	68.9	71.9	72.6	76.4	74.5	76.9	80.1	78.4	–37	–52
Massachusetts	22.5	24.4	27.4	30.9	31.8	34.3	34.3	32.4	32.8	34.2	34.5	37.6	40.4	42.5	45.2	46.6	47.4	50.3	54.6	56.1	54.9	52.4	47.0	–34	–57
Michigan	47.2	49.3	52.7	55.0	55.9	59.5	59.2	56.5	58.6	58.9	60.3	65.5	66.9	68.7	71.4	72.7	74.0	78.3	82.5	82.6	89.3	90.8	88.8	–21	–48
Minnesota	33.0	34.3	41.3	43.5	47.3	50.2	48.9	46.3	45.6	45.9	47.4	48.7	51.6	51.2	52.8	54.9	54.1	53.5	57.5	57.5	59.8	61.3	57.6	–34	–46
Mississippi	80.1	83.8	88.7	100.7	105.1	114.5	109.4	96.9	98.0	98.2	101.1	102.7	105.6	107.6	106.9	105.6	107.8	112.3	117.5	118.8	119.3	118.9	111.0	–30	–33
Missouri	58.9	60.8	65.1	70.4	75.9	78.8	77.0	73.5	74.3	74.9	76.6	79.8	80.5	82.1	84.4	84.4	87.9	90.4	94.2	93.8	100.0	100.0	93.0	–25	–41
Montana	51.9	52.5	67.0	66.9	69.9	64.6	69.1	62.3	62.6	62.8	65.5	62.5	65.6	64.2	67.1	68.0	68.6	74.5	73.7	78.1	79.7	83.9	85.8	–20	–38
Nebraska	46.0	46.9	54.0	59.7	61.6	61.6	56.7	54.3	58.7	58.6	61.2	59.2	65.3	62.9	62.9	62.5	64.8	62.0	71.1	67.1	68.5	69.4	68.0	–25	–34
Nevada	65.8	66.3	69.5	76.2	85.1	93.5	98.0	93.0	95.8	98.9	106.0	105.3	106.5	105.3	108.3	107.5	113.4	120.3	115.7	116.4	112.0	118.0	115.1	–30	–44
New Hampshire	23.6	24.5	29.2	29.8	35.5	36.8	34.1	34.3	33.3	34.3	36.5	36.3	42.6	43.0	47.1	49.9	48.4	54.9	53.5	53.6	55.1	54.1	51.3	–36	–56
New Jersey	31.0	34.9	37.6	41.0	44.9	47.8	48.3	46.4	47.3	48.7	50.3	53.6	57.3	57.9	59.2	58.1	56.2	60.5	61.5	58.0	61.0	62.7	62.4	–35	–51
New Mexico	82.7	82.1	86.4	98.3	99.6	108.0	105.8	99.4	96.6	102.8	104.1	104.3	107.2	106.6	109.0	108.5	111.8	115.7	118.1	123.9	124.1	124.4	124.2	–23	–34
New York	33.5	36.7	38.6	41.0	43.6	45.5	46.0	44.6	44.4	46.8	49.1	53.3	54.4	56.4	58.9	58.6	63.4	66.2	68.0	67.8	68.1	68.3	63.4	–26	–51
North Carolina	54.3	60.0	63.5	72.6	78.2	80.8	82.1	78.5	77.4	76.6	81.2	85.8	92.0	88.6	91.1	90.6	91.9	93.3	96.4	98.1	104.2	100.4	94.4	–33	–46
North Dakota	43.2	47.9	46.9	46.9	45.4	47.2	43.4	43.4	41.0	39.9	41.9	42.2	48.3	46.5	49.4	51.6	54.9	55.9	62.5	65.3	66.7	61.6	62.3	†	–30
Ohio	54.0	56.4	60.2	66.4	69.7	71.9	69.7	68.3	67.6	68.8	70.2	74.5	78.0	78.1	80.8	82.7	82.6	85.6	87.1	88.9	91.7	93.7	88.1	–25	–42
Oklahoma	83.1	82.7	83.8	96.0	96.8	100.6	96.1	91.0	90.9	94.5	98.7	97.2	99.5	100.6	102.5	106.4	103.9	102.8	103.9	110.5	113.5	115.9	104.3	–17	–28
Oregon	42.9	45.7	48.9	55.8	61.1	62.0	60.9	58.8	58.4	59.9	64.7	69.9	71.8	77.4	78.9	77.2	83.7	82.5	82.6	83.5	89.3	90.6	87.9	–31	–53

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Table 5. Birth rates for teenagers aged 15–19, by age of mother: United States and each state and territory, 1990–2012 and percent change in rates, 2007–2012 and 1991–2012—Con.

[By place of residence. Population estimated as of April 1 for census years and estimated as of July 1 for all other years]

Area	18–19 years																							Percent change	
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	2007–2012	1991–2012
Pennsylvania	38.6	40.5	43.8	46.4	49.4	51.0	50.5	48.2	47.9	48.5	49.7	52.7	54.1	55.7	56.3	57.5	59.1	62.7	65.2	65.9	67.7	69.6	64.9	–24	–45
Rhode Island	29.1	30.4	31.6	34.5	39.2	42.5	38.6	40.9	42.4	38.3	45.1	46.5	47.7	48.0	51.4	52.5	54.2	58.3	62.5	66.5	67.7	61.3	55.7	–32	–53
South Carolina	62.5	65.3	68.6	76.8	83.4	87.3	86.0	80.0	79.6	79.0	82.8	87.7	88.1	87.6	85.8	88.2	89.9	92.9	93.7	95.2	103.2	104.5	101.4	–28	–40
South Dakota	56.4	59.9	61.6	67.8	65.6	72.6	67.6	62.6	67.8	58.5	67.0	64.9	67.1	67.8	70.9	71.4	68.7	72.6	75.2	75.9	83.3	80.2	78.7	–22	–30
Tennessee	70.3	73.8	75.4	83.8	90.1	94.5	91.3	94.0	88.8	90.8	93.5	96.4	95.9	98.0	98.9	99.0	101.6	104.9	110.3	107.3	109.0	111.6	107.3	–26	–37
Texas	76.6	79.0	86.5	95.5	99.8	103.1	102.7	100.3	101.0	101.8	105.2	107.0	109.6	110.0	111.6	111.7	113.3	115.8	117.0	118.3	119.9	119.2	112.2	–26	–36
Utah	42.8	39.2	46.4	50.3	56.5	58.3	56.5	50.6	52.1	52.4	55.5	58.7	59.5	59.8	62.8	65.4	65.2	64.2	67.1	71.4	76.5	78.8	78.7	–27	–46
Vermont	25.8	26.1	30.5	30.5	36.5	37.2	35.4	29.9	34.3	32.2	38.4	39.1	42.3	44.1	42.8	48.7	52.5	55.7	57.5	62.0	63.1	62.5	49.6	–31	–59
Virginia	40.0	42.7	47.8	52.9	57.4	60.4	60.0	59.0	58.3	60.7	61.8	65.3	68.5	71.2	72.0	71.3	72.1	75.6	79.5	77.2	81.1	82.0	77.7	–34	–51
Washington	42.7	46.0	46.7	54.2	58.6	59.9	59.1	56.6	55.9	57.7	59.9	64.4	67.6	70.5	72.3	72.8	76.7	79.6	80.2	83.3	82.5	87.2	84.4	–29	-51
West Virginia	78.8	74.7	75.6	80.2	80.4	83.0	77.8	72.8	73.2	77.3	78.7	76.4	78.9	80.8	81.7	80.0	81.6	85.8	86.4	88.0	90.7	93.1	89.9	†	–15
Wisconsin	37.8	40.5	47.2	51.8	52.5	54.6	51.9	51.7	51.0	52.9	55.2	55.9	59.4	59.4	58.2	58.1	60.3	61.4	62.8	66.9	69.6	70.9	66.1	–31	–47
Wyoming	65.4	63.7	68.9	76.9	82.8	91.3	86.6	77.2	76.7	74.8	76.7	72.2	77.6	72.0	91.2	78.6	77.7	86.7	87.8	87.5	90.6	99.3	98.1	–28	–34
Puerto Rico	79.3	81.1	79.1	86.9	85.3	88.8	92.0	92.7	93.0	88.3	91.5	99.4	104.4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	–11	- - -
Virgin Islands	83.5	111.5	96.6	113.9	106.0	113.6	109.3	104.8	102.3	88.3	93.2	96.9	118.7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	–26	- - -
Guam	101.7	105.1	103.4	95.9	108.7	111.8	110.6	106.8	108.6	113.9	104.8	115.2	116.4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	†	- - -
American Samoa	65.2	67.2	69.1	85.3	86.3	67.1	81.1	82.8	97.6	86.0	91.9	107.3	103.4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	†	- - -
Northern Marianas	63.7	71.8	75.7	73.3	73.1	83.7	61.4	44.7	55.7	55.9	65.5	104.9	72.5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	†	- - -

† Difference not statistically significant.

- - - Data not available.

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision; based on fewer than 20 births in the numerator.

†† Difference not calculable; rate not reliable.

[1]Excludes data for the territories.

NOTES: Birth rates by area shown in this table are based on population estimates provided by the U.S. Census Bureau and, therefore, the rates shown here may differ from rates computed on the basis of other population estimates. Rates for 1991–2009 by state and for 2000–2009 by territory have been revised and may differ from rates previously published.

Table 6. Birth rates for teenagers aged 15–19, by age, race, and Hispanic origin of mother: United States and each state, 2012

[By place of residence. Rates per 1,000 women in specified age and race and Hispanic origin group. Population estimated as of July 1]

Area	15–19 years						15–17 years						18–19 years					
	All races and origins[1]	Non-Hispanic white[2]	Non-Hispanic black[2]	American Indian or Alaska Native[2,3]	Asian or Pacific Islander[2,3]	Hispanic[4]	All races and origins[1]	Non-Hispanic white[2]	Non-Hispanic black[2]	American Indian or Alaska Native[2,3]	Asian or Pacific Islander[2,3]	Hispanic[4]	All races and origins[1]	Non-Hispanic white[2]	Non-Hispanic black[2]	American Indian or Alaska Native[2,3]	Asian or Pacific Islander[2,3]	Hispanic[4]
United States	29.4	20.5	43.9	34.9	9.7	46.3	14.1	8.4	21.9	17.0	4.1	25.5	51.4	37.9	74.1	60.5	17.7	77.2
Alabama	39.2	33.1	48.9	27.7	10.0	58.7	18.4	13.9	25.3	*	*	36.1	69.4	62.4	80.3	44.6	*	92.1
Alaska	34.5	21.2	37.7	66.0	42.9	32.1	12.3	5.8	*	28.6	*	*	71.2	48.0	74.3	120.9	98.2	56.1
Arizona	37.4	20.7	41.8	55.2	10.4	52.0	18.7	8.2	20.7	26.7	*	28.7	66.1	40.1	72.2	95.8	21.0	87.6
Arkansas	45.7	40.0	63.4	35.5	22.8	53.4	21.3	17.4	33.7	*	*	26.4	82.5	74.8	106.0	56.2	46.3	95.0
California	26.5	11.8	32.8	11.8	6.9	39.6	13.2	4.7	14.2	5.9	3.0	20.7	46.2	22.2	59.6	20.1	12.7	67.8
Colorado	25.4	15.5	32.0	20.2	8.9	48.4	12.2	6.3	9.1	8.6	*	26.9	44.2	28.4	64.9	34.6	16.5	79.7
Connecticut	15.1	6.7	24.8	*	3.8	42.6	7.3	2.5	12.1	*	*	23.3	25.7	12.4	41.8	*	*	70.0
Delaware	25.0	18.4	36.3	*	*	39.3	11.7	7.0	19.9	*	*	20.1	41.6	32.5	57.2	*	*	64.4
District of Columbia	38.6	*	55.0	*	*	60.4	29.0	*	31.6	*	*	47.5	45.0	*	79.4	*	*	72.1
Florida	28.0	22.1	44.2	10.1	6.0	28.2	12.4	8.4	20.8	*	*	14.0	51.4	43.0	77.6	17.0	12.6	49.1
Georgia	33.8	26.0	42.4	9.4	9.4	49.8	16.0	10.5	22.1	*	4.5	26.5	59.3	49.4	69.7	*	16.8	84.3
Hawaii	28.1	22.9	25.7	*	29.0	52.5	11.8	7.9	*	*	12.8	23.2	53.5	42.0	48.0	*	56.5	95.1
Idaho	28.3	23.3	30.0	57.3	*	50.7	11.7	8.5	*	*	*	27.1	53.6	46.1	*	105.8	*	86.1
Illinois	27.9	15.9	53.4	7.7	4.4	42.2	13.6	6.7	27.5	*	1.8	22.6	49.3	29.8	90.5	13.6	8.3	73.0
Indiana	33.0	29.0	53.1	*	11.0	48.0	15.5	12.7	27.8	*	*	26.9	58.5	52.8	90.6	*	16.4	79.3
Iowa	24.1	19.8	51.4	40.8	15.5	57.9	10.8	8.1	23.5	*	*	30.6	41.7	35.0	89.0	*	20.0	99.3
Kansas	34.1	27.5	49.0	22.8	15.7	64.3	14.5	10.2	21.2	*	*	34.0	62.4	52.5	87.7	33.7	28.4	110.3
Kentucky	41.5	40.8	47.9	*	16.1	52.5	18.1	17.3	23.1	*	*	26.7	76.4	76.4	79.8	*	31.0	89.2
Louisiana	43.1	33.2	56.7	24.6	17.3	51.7	19.5	12.8	29.1	*	*	27.0	77.8	65.6	94.0	54.5	35.9	83.6
Maine	19.4	19.0	25.5	50.9	*	*	7.2	6.8	*	*	*	*	36.1	36.0	*	*	*	*
Maryland	22.1	12.5	33.1	15.4	6.2	44.6	10.5	5.0	16.0	*	2.9	25.5	38.6	23.2	57.0	*	10.8	71.8
Massachusetts	14.1	7.8	22.9	*	5.5	45.5	6.8	3.3	9.2	*	2.7	25.0	22.5	13.2	39.2	*	8.1	70.6
Michigan	26.3	18.3	54.4	26.3	6.0	45.0	11.9	7.4	26.7	10.2	*	25.4	47.2	34.3	92.5	48.1	10.8	73.0
Minnesota	18.5	12.2	39.5	63.5	27.8	51.9	8.4	4.5	19.6	28.1	12.5	32.9	33.0	23.0	70.5	116.2	50.5	79.9
Mississippi	46.1	38.9	54.7	53.4	*	43.2	22.1	15.7	29.7	*	*	23.6	80.1	74.0	88.0	82.5	*	69.7
Missouri	32.2	28.2	50.4	25.3	10.0	47.7	13.9	11.5	24.7	*	*	24.1	58.9	53.1	85.5	49.4	19.1	79.0
Montana	28.8	22.8	*	78.8	*	39.1	12.6	9.1	*	38.9	*	23.0	51.9	42.5	*	138.0	*	60.3
Nebraska	26.8	18.5	56.6	70.5	17.6	60.0	12.6	6.7	25.5	44.8	*	38.9	46.0	34.2	105.0	106.7	*	90.7
Nevada	33.4	21.7	46.5	18.1	14.1	46.5	15.0	7.7	20.8	*	6.0	23.9	65.8	47.6	88.4	41.2	29.8	84.0
New Hampshire	13.8	13.0	*	*	*	32.8	6.2	5.8	*	*	*	*	23.6	22.3	*	*	*	54.0
New Jersey	16.7	5.7	33.3	*	2.7	37.6	7.7	2.2	16.0	*	*	18.8	31.0	11.5	58.6	*	5.9	65.6
New Mexico	47.5	27.5	30.8	55.9	17.7	55.9	24.1	10.9	*	25.4	*	31.2	82.7	54.4	57.7	98.9	43.7	92.1
New York	19.7	11.8	29.5	14.4	5.9	35.8	9.5	4.6	14.8	7.1	1.9	20.0	33.5	21.6	50.2	24.3	11.3	57.3
North Carolina	31.8	23.2	41.6	50.4	19.2	55.7	15.4	9.9	21.2	24.8	9.3	32.7	54.3	41.9	67.4	89.7	33.5	90.2
North Dakota	26.5	18.8	50.0	94.3	*	64.4	12.1	7.7	*	48.4	*	*	43.2	31.7	*	157.9	*	94.2
Ohio	29.8	24.1	55.2	32.3	6.9	46.8	13.2	10.0	27.5	21.5	*	23.8	54.0	45.1	93.3	46.3	13.4	78.5
Oklahoma	47.3	41.0	56.0	55.4	19.8	67.4	22.8	17.8	29.0	27.4	*	40.6	83.1	75.0	91.9	97.8	36.6	106.8
Oregon	23.8	19.0	32.6	29.0	8.6	45.0	11.1	7.6	14.8	18.2	5.1	25.1	42.9	36.2	60.3	45.1	13.1	76.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Birth rates for teenagers aged 15–19, by age, race, and Hispanic origin of mother: United States and each state, 2012—Con.

[By place of residence. Rates per 1,000 women in specified age and race and Hispanic origin group. Population estimated as of July 1]

Area	15–19 years						15–17 years						18–19 years					
	All races and origins[1]	Non-Hispanic white[2]	Non-Hispanic black[2]	American Indian or Alaska Native[2,3]	Asian or Pacific Islander[2,3]	Hispanic[4]	All races and origins[1]	Non-Hispanic white[2]	Non-Hispanic black[2]	American Indian or Alaska Native[2,3]	Asian or Pacific Islander[2,3]	Hispanic[4]	All races and origins[1]	Non-Hispanic white[2]	Non-Hispanic black[2]	American Indian or Alaska Native[2,3]	Asian or Pacific Islander[2,3]	Hispanic[4]
Pennsylvania	23.7	15.7	49.1	29.4	10.2	57.1	12.1	7.1	26.4	17.7	6.5	34.6	38.6	27.0	78.6	44.2	14.5	86.9
Rhode Island	19.9	11.1	31.1	76.4	20.3	48.8	10.9	5.9	*	*	*	28.6	29.1	16.3	50.9	125.6	31.0	72.9
South Carolina	36.6	29.2	47.6	28.0	13.1	52.2	17.2	13.1	23.3	*	*	28.0	62.5	51.3	79.2	59.1	19.8	84.7
South Dakota	33.3	21.1	42.4	99.2	*	66.1	16.4	9.4	*	50.5	*	*	56.4	36.6	*	178.2	*	110.0
Tennessee	38.5	33.4	51.5	28.2	13.2	58.4	17.3	14.1	26.0	*	*	28.6	70.3	63.6	85.6	50.2	24.4	102.1
Texas	44.4	26.3	44.1	11.6	8.5	62.0	23.4	10.7	22.0	6.1	3.4	35.8	76.6	50.7	75.5	20.1	17.2	102.4
Utah	23.3	17.0	31.9	49.7	17.4	52.5	10.3	6.4	*	28.2	*	29.2	42.8	33.3	60.5	80.0	32.6	88.6
Vermont	16.3	16.6	*	*	*	*	7.4	7.6	*	*	*	*	25.8	26.3	*	*	*	*
Virginia	22.9	17.7	35.6	11.7	4.9	35.7	10.2	6.6	18.1	*	*	20.0	40.0	32.9	57.3	*	9.5	57.8
Washington	23.4	17.0	24.9	41.4	13.1	52.6	10.7	6.4	9.9	19.7	5.5	30.6	42.7	33.3	48.1	72.8	24.6	85.7
West Virginia	44.1	45.2	43.8	*	*	*	20.1	20.4	22.7	*	*	*	78.8	81.7	68.0	*	*	*
Wisconsin	21.9	13.9	59.0	45.2	27.6	50.2	10.3	5.7	28.8	23.6	11.6	29.2	37.8	25.0	105.3	73.0	51.5	82.0
Wyoming	34.7	30.2	*	86.2	*	53.1	13.3	10.1	*	*	*	27.3	65.4	59.6	*	139.7	*	91.6

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision; based on fewer than 20 births in the numerator.

[1]Includes births to race and origin groups not shown separately, such as white Hispanic and black Hispanic women, and births with origin not stated.

[2]Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Forty-one states and the District of Columbia reported multiple-race data in 2012. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see Technical Notes (18).

[3]Includes persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin, and origin not stated according to the mother's reported race.

[4]Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

NOTES: Birth rates by state shown in this table are based on population estimates provided by the U.S. Census Bureau and, therefore, the rates shown here may differ from rates computed on the basis of other population estimates. Rates by race and Hispanic origin cannot be computed for the territories because populations by race and Hispanic origin are not available for these areas.

Table 7. Birth rates for teenagers aged 15–19, by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States and each state, 1991, 2007, and 2012 and percent change in rates, 2007–2012 and 1991–2012

[By place of residence. Rates are births per 1,000 women in specified group]

Area	All races and origins[1]					Non-Hispanic white[2]					Non-Hispanic black[2]					American Indian or Alaska Native[2,3]					Asian or Pacific Islander[2,3]					Hispanic[4]				
				Percent change					Percent change					Percent change					Percent change					Percent change					Percent change	
	2012	2007	1991	2007–2012	1991–2012	2012	2007	1991	2007–2012	1991–2012	2012	2007	1991	2007–2012	1991–2012	2012	2007	1991	2007–2012	1991–2012	2012	2007	1991	2007–2012	1991–2012	2012	2007	1991	2007–2012	1991–2012
United States	29.4	41.5	61.8	–29	–52	20.5	27.2	43.4	–25	–53	43.9	62.0	118.2	–29.0	–63.0	34.9	49.3	84.1	–29.0	–59.0	9.7	14.8	27.3	–34.0	–64.0	46.3	75.3	104.6	–39	–56
Alabama	39.2	52.1	73.6	–25	–47	33.1	41.1	56.7	–19	–42	48.9	64.9	109.3	–25.0	–55.0	27.7	23.6	*	†	††	10.0	20.2	20.9	–50.0	–52.0	58.7	145.4	47.5	–60	†
Alaska	34.5	42.9	66.0	–20	–48	21.2	27.8	51.6	–24	–59	37.7	56.3	89.2	–33.0	–58.0	66.0	74.0	113.9	†	–42.0	42.9	44.1	38.8	†	†	32.1	57.2	82.6	–44	–61
Arizona	37.4	59.6	79.7	–37	–53	20.7	30.1	53.4	–31	–61	41.8	55.7	136.6	–25.0	–69.0	55.2	72.7	104.9	–24.0	–47.0	10.4	17.6	27.5	–41.0	–62.0	52.0	96.8	125.8	–46	–59
Arkansas	45.7	60.1	79.5	–24	–43	40.0	50.7	66.8	–21	–40	63.4	85.2	125.5	–26.0	–49.0	35.5	36.3	63.5	†	–44.0	22.8	19.2	39.5	†	†	53.4	96.2	69.1	–44	†
California	26.5	39.6	73.8	–33	–64	11.8	16.7	42.9	–29	–72	32.8	44.4	104.7	–26.0	–69.0	11.8	18.8	47.7	–37.0	–75.0	6.9	11.5	28.3	–40.0	–76.0	39.6	64.1	118.9	–38	–67
Colorado	25.4	41.6	58.3	–39	–56	15.5	22.3	40.3	–30	–62	32.0	56.6	126.7	–43.0	–75.0	20.2	33.8	72.0	–40.0	–72.0	8.9	15.7	34.9	–43.0	–74.0	48.4	92.6	117.9	–48	–59
Connecticut	15.1	23.0	40.1	–34	–62	6.7	10.1	20.3	–34	–67	24.8	42.0	103.0	–41.0	–76.0	*	*	*	††	††	3.8	6.8	18.0	–44.0	–79.0	42.6	66.6	129.2	–36	–67
Delaware	25.0	39.2	60.4	–36	–59	18.4	24.2	36.9	–24	–50	36.3	59.7	137.6	–39.0	–74.0	*	*	*	††	††	*	*	*	††	††	39.3	94.1	114.9	–58	–66
District of Columbia	38.6	50.4	109.6	–23	–65	*	4.5	6.0	††	††	55.0	65.6	150.8	–16.0	–64.0	*	*	*	††	††	*	*	127.1	††	††	60.4	107.7	106.0	–44	–43
Florida	28.0	43.0	67.9	–35	–59	22.1	30.4	50.6	–27	–56	44.2	62.8	132.5	–30.0	–67.0	10.1	29.4	59.6	–66.0	–83.0	6.0	15.6	15.6	–62.0	–62.0	28.2	54.8	58.3	–49	–52
Georgia	33.8	53.4	76.0	–37	–56	26.0	39.0	55.1	–33	–53	42.4	63.5	117.7	–33.0	–64.0	9.4	24.1	*	–61.0	††	9.4	15.9	27.4	–41.0	–66.0	49.8	116.3	81.0	–57	–39
Hawaii	28.1	38.7	59.2	–27	–53	22.9	32.6	37.7	–30	–39	25.7	24.2	72.2	†	–64.0	*	*	126.4	††	††	29.0	39.3	65.8	–26.0	–56.0	52.5	86.1	114.2	–39	–54
Idaho	28.3	39.9	53.9	–29	–47	23.3	32.1	48.9	–27	–52	30.0	*	*	††	††	57.3	66.3	73.9	†	†	*	*	*	††	††	50.7	91.0	122.2	–44	–59
Illinois	27.9	40.2	64.5	–31	–57	15.9	21.2	36.7	–25	–57	53.4	76.6	147.9	–30.0	–64.0	7.7	12.3	49.7	†	–85.0	4.4	6.2	12.5	–29.0	–65.0	42.2	71.6	100.7	–41	–58
Indiana	33.0	43.0	60.4	–23	–45	29.0	36.3	53.0	–20	–45	53.1	73.7	129.5	–28.0	–59.0	*	*	*	††	††	11.0	11.7	12.8	†	†	48.0	84.3	63.1	–43	–24
Iowa	24.1	32.8	42.5	–27	–43	19.8	27.4	39.4	–28	–50	51.4	82.3	135.5	–38.0	–62.0	40.8	86.4	91.8	–53.0	–56.0	15.5	13.0	31.9	†	–51.0	57.9	88.7	81.2	–35	–29
Kansas	34.1	42.5	55.4	–20	–38	27.5	33.0	46.9	–17	–41	49.0	70.0	133.5	–30.0	–63.0	22.8	31.8	60.5	†	–62.0	15.7	21.5	38.3	†	–59.0	64.3	94.3	96.4	–32	–33
Kentucky	41.5	52.6	68.8	–21	–40	40.8	49.5	65.0	–18	–37	47.9	68.1	115.1	–30.0	–58.0	*	*	*	††	††	16.1	26.8	26.6	–40.0	†	52.5	108.8	26.9	–52	95
Louisiana	43.1	55.2	76.0	–22	–43	33.2	40.3	53.0	–18	–37	56.7	75.7	116.4	–25.0	–51.0	24.6	44.5	57.1	–45.0	–57.0	17.3	24.1	19.6	†	†	51.7	70.9	24.8	–27	108
Maine	19.4	26.0	43.5	–25	–55	19.0	25.5	43.5	–25	–56	25.5	44.3	*	–42.0	††	50.9	51.6	83.3	†	†	*	*	*	††	††	*	28.2	*	††	††
Maryland	22.1	34.3	54.1	–36	–59	12.5	20.3	36.2	–38	–65	33.1	50.4	97.8	–34.0	–66.0	15.4	17.1	*	†	††	6.2	6.3	12.1	†	–49.0	44.6	77.4	42.8	–42	†
Massachusetts	14.1	21.4	37.5	–34	–62	7.8	13.8	25.2	–43	–69	22.9	36.1	97.2	–37.0	–76.0	*	*	50.2	††	††	5.5	13.7	26.4	–60.0	–79.0	45.5	61.2	129.0	–26	–65
Michigan	26.3	33.5	58.9	–21	–55	18.3	24.3	41.0	–25	–55	54.4	62.5	133.2	–13.0	–59.0	26.3	25.4	65.7	†	–60.0	6.0	11.5	18.8	–48.0	–68.0	45.0	69.6	89.3	–35	–50
Minnesota	18.5	27.9	37.3	–34	–50	12.2	18.1	29.1	–33	–58	39.5	69.5	163.3	–43.0	–76.0	63.5	101.5	151.1	–37.0	–58.0	27.8	42.9	72.4	–35.0	–62.0	51.9	91.6	101.2	–43	–49
Mississippi	46.1	70.1	85.3	–34	–46	38.9	53.9	59.3	–28	–34	54.7	86.7	116.7	–37.0	–53.0	53.4	101.2	137.1	–47.0	–61.0	*	*	34.5	††	††	43.2	107.8	*	–60	††
Missouri	32.2	44.0	64.4	–27	–50	28.2	37.0	51.3	–24	–45	50.4	72.3	148.7	–30.0	–66.0	25.3	47.6	61.5	–47.0	–59.0	10.0	14.6	18.7	†	–47.0	47.7	82.0	65.4	–42	–27
Montana	28.8	35.3	46.8	–18	–38	22.8	28.0	38.5	–19	–41	*	*	*	††	††	78.8	97.5	134.1	–19.0	–41.0	*	*	*	††	††	39.1	35.0	77.4	†	–49
Nebraska	26.8	35.5	42.4	–25	–37	18.5	23.4	34.6	–21	–47	56.6	91.4	135.9	–38.0	–58.0	70.5	115.9	149.0	–39.0	–53.0	17.6	31.2	*	–44.0	††	60.0	97.5	100.4	–38	–40
Nevada	33.4	51.7	74.5	–35	–55	21.7	31.1	60.8	–30	–64	46.5	62.0	141.2	–25.0	–67.0	18.1	45.9	68.0	–61.0	–73.0	14.1	24.2	42.8	–42.0	–67.0	46.5	85.0	107.6	–45	–57
New Hampshire	13.8	19.3	33.1	–28	–58	13.0	18.5	---	–30	---	*	*	---	††	---	*	*	*	††	††	*	*	*	††	††	32.8	42.7	---	†	---
New Jersey	16.7	24.9	41.3	–33	–60	5.7	8.7	18.3	–34	–69	33.3	48.6	106.4	–31.0	–69.0	*	*	34.9	††	††	2.7	3.0	7.3	†	–63.0	37.6	59.2	81.9	–36	–54
New Mexico	47.5	63.9	79.5	–26	–40	27.5	36.7	51.2	–25	–46	30.8	57.0	107.0	–46.0	–71.0	55.9	64.4	92.6	–13.0	–40.0	17.7	17.5	31.0	†	†	55.9	80.2	99.6	–30	–44
New York	19.7	26.0	45.5	–24	–57	11.8	14.7	25.9	–20	–54	29.5	38.8	87.7	–24.0	–66.0	14.4	12.5	28.9	†	–50.0	5.9	5.7	10.5	†	–44.0	35.8	52.3	85.4	–32	–58
North Carolina	31.8	48.0	70.0	–34	–55	23.2	32.7	52.5	–29	–56	41.6	62.4	110.4	–33.0	–62.0	50.4	54.4	100.6	†	–50.0	19.2	21.2	31.1	†	–38.0	55.7	120.7	88.6	–54	–37
North Dakota	26.5	29.2	35.5	†	–25	18.8	20.4	28.4	†	–34	50.0	*	*	††	††	94.3	107.5	153.9	†	–39.0	*	*	*	††	††	64.4	77.4	*	†	††

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Birth rates for teenagers aged 15–19, by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States and each state, 1991, 2007, and 2012 and percent change in rates, 2007–2012 and 1991–2012—Con.

[By place of residence. Rates are births per 1,000 women in specified group]

Area	All races and origins[1]					Non-Hispanic white[2]					Non-Hispanic black[2]					American Indian or Alaska Native[2,3]					Asian or Pacific Islander[2,3]					Hispanic[4]				
				Percent change					Percent change					Percent change					Percent change					Percent change					Percent change	
	2012	2007	1991	2007–2012	1991–2012	2012	2007	1991	2007–2012	1991–2012	2012	2007	1991	2007–2012	1991–2012	2012	2007	1991	2007–2012	1991–2012	2012	2007	1991	2007–2012	1991–2012	2012	2007	1991	2007–2012	1991–2012
Ohio	29.8	39.9	60.5	–25	–51	24.1	32.2	49.0	–25	–51	55.2	74.3	136.3	–26.0	–60.0	32.3	25.3	65.8	†	–51.0	6.9	13.9	14.8	–50.0	–53.0	46.8	73.8	81.8	–37	–43
Oklahoma	47.3	58.5	72.1	–19	–34	41.0	48.8	61.7	–16	–34	56.0	70.1	129.8	–20.0	–57.0	55.4	76.0	89.6	–27.0	–38.0	19.8	24.2	37.7	†	–47.0	67.4	93.1	90.3	–28	–25
Oregon	23.8	34.5	54.8	–31	–57	19.0	26.5	49.4	–28	–62	32.6	45.6	117.5	–29.0	–72.0	29.0	42.0	81.1	–31.0	–64.0	8.6	12.7	20.3	–32.0	–58.0	45.0	81.7	125.0	–45	–64
Pennsylvania	23.7	30.7	46.7	–23	–49	15.7	20.2	33.0	–22	–52	49.1	65.9	135.2	–25.0	–64.0	29.4	40.5	70.7	†	–58.0	10.2	14.7	17.9	–31.0	–43.0	57.1	82.8	125.6	–31	–55
Rhode Island	19.9	29.2	44.7	–32	–55	11.1	16.6	33.1	–33	–66	31.1	57.4	146.3	–46.0	–79.0	76.4	63.1	193.8	†	–61.0	20.3	19.4	46.7	†	–57.0	48.8	74.9	106.6	–35	–54
South Carolina	36.6	51.9	72.5	–29	–50	29.2	37.6	54.3	–22	–46	47.6	67.6	103.2	–30.0	–54.0	28.0	28.2	*	†	††	13.1	24.9	*	–47.0	††	52.2	127.6	60.0	–59	†
South Dakota	33.3	41.3	47.6	–19	–30	21.1	26.1	35.4	–19	–40	42.4	*	*	††	††	99.2	125.5	154.5	–21.0	–36.0	*	*	*	††	††	66.1	106.2	*	–38	††
Tennessee	38.5	53.4	74.8	–28	–49	33.4	43.4	62.0	–23	–46	51.5	73.8	127.9	–30.0	–60.0	28.2	62.9	88.6	–55.0	–68.0	13.2	31.0	24.5	–57.0	–46.0	58.4	134.7	42.7	–57	37
Texas	44.4	61.8	78.4	–28	–43	26.3	34.2	49.7	–23	–47	44.1	63.7	118.9	–31.0	–63.0	11.6	15.8	47.2	–27.0	–75.0	8.5	13.0	17.9	–35.0	–53.0	62.0	91.7	108.5	–32	–43
Utah	23.3	35.4	48.0	–34	–51	17.0	24.9	44.2	–32	–62	31.9	61.5	48.2	–48.0	†	49.7	54.3	86.8	†	–43.0	17.4	24.3	35.3	–28.0	–51.0	52.5	99.6	101.3	–47	–48
Vermont	16.3	21.0	39.2	–22	–58	16.6	21.5	39.7	–23	–58	*	*	*	††	††	*	*	*	††	††	*	*	*	††	††	*	*	*	††	††
Virginia	22.9	34.2	53.4	–33	–57	17.7	24.1	40.7	–27	–57	35.6	52.5	98.5	–32.0	–64.0	11.7	*	*	††	††	4.9	9.7	14.9	–49.0	–67.0	35.7	74.0	60.4	–52	–41
Washington	23.4	33.3	53.7	–30	–56	17.0	24.3	46.8	–30	–64	24.9	42.8	98.9	–42.0	–75.0	41.4	71.5	103.2	–42.0	–60.0	13.1	18.6	25.5	–30.0	–49.0	52.6	84.4	121.3	–38	–57
West Virginia	44.1	45.8	58.0	†	–24	45.2	46.1	57.6	†	–22	43.8	51.0	82.6	†	–47.0	*	*	*	††	††	*	*	*	††	††	*	40.8	*	††	††
Wisconsin	21.9	31.1	43.7	–30	–50	13.9	19.3	30.0	–28	–54	59.0	87.9	180.8	–33.0	–67.0	45.2	84.3	97.9	–46.0	–54.0	27.6	40.4	69.9	–32.0	–61.0	50.2	84.5	91.7	–41	–45
Wyoming	34.7	49.9	54.3	–30	–36	30.2	41.6	49.9	–27	–39	*	*	*	††	††	86.2	117.4	148.7	†	–42.0	*	*	*	††	††	53.1	95.1	77.4	–44	–31

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision; based on fewer than 20 births in the numerator.

† Difference not statistically significant.

†† Difference not calculable; rate not reliable.

- - - Data not available.

[1]Includes births to race and origin groups not shown separately, such as white Hispanic and black Hispanic women, and births with origin not stated.

[2]Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Forty-one states and the District of Columbia reported multiple-race data in 2012. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see Technical Notes. Multiple-race reporting areas vary for 2007 and 2012.

[3]Includes persons of Hispanic, non-Hispanic, and origin not stated, according to the mother's reported race.

[4]Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

NOTES: Birth rates by state shown in this table are based on population estimates provided by the U.S. Census Bureau and, therefore, the rates shown here may differ from rates computed on the basis of other population estimates. Rates by state for 1991 and 2007 have been revised and differ from rates previously published. Rates by race and Hispanic origin cannot be computed for the territories because populations by race and Hispanic origin are not available for these areas.

Table 8. Birth rates, standardized rates, and percent difference in rates for teenagers aged 15–19: United States and each state, 2012

[By place of residence. Rates are births per 1,000 women aged 15–19. Population estimated as of July 1. Rates standardized by direct standardization with distribution of the U.S. population of women aged 15–17 and 18–19 by race and Hispanic origin for 2012 as standard population; see Technical Notes]

Area	Actual rate	Standardized rate	Percent difference
United States	29.4	29.4	. . .
Alabama	39.2	40.2	2.6
Alaska	34.5	29.3	–15.1
Arizona	37.4	31.2	–16.6
Arkansas	45.7	46.5	1.8
California	26.5	21.1	–20.4
Colorado	25.4	24.9	–2.0
Connecticut	15.1	16.8	11.3
Delaware	25.0	23.9	–4.4
District of Columbia	38.6	21.8	–43.5
Florida	28.0	26.3	–6.1
Georgia	33.8	32.7	–3.3
Hawaii	28.1	28.8	2.5
Idaho	28.3	30.5	7.8
Illinois	27.9	27.2	–2.5
Indiana	33.0	36.0	9.1
Iowa	24.1	32.5	34.9
Kansas	34.1	38.2	12.0
Kentucky	41.5	42.8	3.1
Louisiana	43.1	40.1	–7.0
Maine	19.4	19.7	1.5
Maryland	22.1	22.1	0.0
Massachusetts	14.1	17.3	22.7
Michigan	26.3	29.1	10.6
Minnesota	18.5	26.5	43.2
Mississippi	46.1	41.0	–11.1
Missouri	32.2	34.7	7.8
Montana	28.8	26.9	–6.6
Nebraska	26.8	33.6	25.4
Nevada	33.4	32.8	–1.8
New Hampshire	13.8	17.2	24.6
New Jersey	16.7	17.1	2.4
New Mexico	47.5	34.4	–27.6
New York	19.7	19.2	–2.5
North Carolina	31.8	32.6	2.5
North Dakota	26.5	31.8	20.0
Ohio	29.8	33.0	10.7
Oklahoma	47.3	48.0	1.5
Oregon	23.8	26.8	12.6
Pennsylvania	23.7	28.8	21.5
Rhode Island	19.9	21.9	10.1
South Carolina	36.6	35.3	–3.6
South Dakota	33.3	34.1	2.4
Tennessee	38.5	40.8	6.0
Texas	44.4	36.3	–18.2
Utah	23.3	27.7	18.9
Vermont	16.3	14.5	–11.0
Virginia	22.9	23.2	1.3
Washington	23.4	26.3	12.4
West Virginia	44.1	35.4	–19.7
Wisconsin	21.9	30.0	37.0
Wyoming	34.7	33.5	–3.5

. . . Category not applicable.

NOTES: Rates standardized by direct standardization with distribution of the U.S. population of women aged 15–17 and 18–19 by race and Hispanic origin for 2012 used as the standard population; see Technical Notes. Birth rates by state shown in this table are based on population estimates provided by the U.S. Census Bureau and, therefore, the rates shown here may differ from rates computed on the basis of other population estimates.

Table 9. Teen birth rates: Selected countries, most recent available year

[Rates per 1,000 females aged 15–19 in specified country]

Country	Birth rate	Year
Australia	15.9	2011
Austria	9.1	2012
Belgium	9.1	2011
Bulgaria	41.7	2011
Canada	14.1	2009
Denmark	4.6	2011
Finland	7.7	2011
France	9.4	2011
Germany	8.2	2011
Greece	9.8	2011
Hungary	18.0	2011
Iceland	11.0	2011
Ireland	14.0	2011
Israel	12.5	2011
Italy	6.3	2011
Japan	4.5	2011
Latvia	18.7	2011
Lithuania	14.8	2011
Netherlands	4.8	2011
New Zealand	24.9	2012
Norway	7.1	2011
Poland	13.9	2011
Portugal	13.1	2011
Romania	35.2	2011
Russian Federation	25.2	2011
Slovakia	22.0	2011
Spain	9.6	2011
Sweden	5.9	2011
Switzerland	3.4	2011
United Kingdom	21.8	2011
United States	26.6	2013

SOURCE: See reference 8.

Technical Notes

Source of data

Data shown in this report for 1985–2012, 1940–1950, and 1955 are based on 100% of the birth certificates filed in all states and the District of Columbia. Data for 2013 are preliminary and are based on 99.85% of 2013 births (5). For other years, data are based on varying samples of births. Details are presented elsewhere (4,18). The data are provided to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program. In this report, U.S. totals include only events occurring within the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Data for the territories are presented in the state-specific tables, but are not included in U.S. totals. Methodological information on the reporting of birth certificate data, including age of mother and live-birth order, is presented elsewhere (4,18).

The 1989 and 2003 U.S. Standard Certificates of Live Birth

This report is based primarily on data which are collected on *both* the 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth (unrevised) and the 2003 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth (revised). The 2003 revision is described in detail elsewhere (4,18,48,49). Data for years prior to 1989 are based on information collected in previous revisions of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth (18). In the discussion section on the health, social, and economic costs of teen childbearing, selected data available only from the states using the 2003 revision are presented. Thirty-eight states (California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming), the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and Northern Marianas had implemented the revised birth certificate as of January 1, 2012. The 38 revised states and the District of Columbia that implemented as of January 1, 2012, represent 86% of all births in 2012. These states are not fully representative of all states and, thus, the data are not generalizable to the United States as a whole. However, the demographic composition of the revised reporting area of the 38 states and the District of Columbia is very similar to the entire United States (18), thus enhancing the utility of the data for the broad comparisons made in this report.

Race and Hispanic origin of mother

Hispanic origin and race are reported separately on the birth certificate. Data shown by race [i.e., American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN) and Asian or Pacific Islander (API)] include persons of Hispanic or non-Hispanic origin, and data for Hispanic origin include all persons of Hispanic origin of any race. Data for non-Hispanic persons are shown separately for white and black mothers given the substantial differences in fertility and maternal and infant health characteristics between Hispanic and non-Hispanic white women and Hispanic and non-Hispanic black women. Items asking for the Hispanic origin of the mother have been included on the birth certificates of all states and the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, and Guam since 1993, on the birth certificate of Puerto Rico starting in 2005, and on the birth certificate of Northern Marianas starting in 2010 (18). American Samoa does not collect this information.

Population denominators and the calculation of rates

U.S. national and state level birth rates for 2012 shown in this report are based on population estimates derived from the 2010 census, as of July 1, 2012. These population estimates are available on the NCHS website (23). Rates for earlier years are based on population estimates produced by the U.S. Census Bureau. The production of these population estimates is described in detail elsewhere (18,20,22–24,50).

Population estimates for the 2013 preliminary birth rates for the United States are available from the U.S. Census Bureau (51). Birth rates for the territories shown in this report are based on population estimates provided by the U.S. Census Bureau (52–54).

Rates by state and territory shown in this report may differ from rates computed on the basis of other population estimates. Rates for states and territories with smaller populations, or groups with smaller populations, are more likely to be affected by differences in population base. Rates by race and Hispanic origin cannot be calculated for territories because the necessary population estimates are not available.

Rates were not computed if there were fewer than 20 births in the numerator.

Birth rates by live-birth order

This report includes birth rates by live birth order that are specific to the population group "at risk" for the births. Rates, also referred to as birth probabilities, are shown for women who have not had a live birth (i.e., childless women) and for women having a second child. Information on the derivation of these rates is presented elsewhere (29–33). The probability for childless women enables precise measurement of changes in first-time childbearing among teenagers who have not yet had a child. It is thus a refinement of the first-birth rate, which relates first births to all teenagers, regardless of whether they have had any children. To put it another way, the denominator for the first-birth rate is all teenagers; the denominator for the first-birth probability for childless teenagers is all teenagers who have not had a birth. For teenagers, the differences between the first-birth rate and the first-birth rate for childless teens are relatively small and the trends similar, because most teenagers have not had any children. For example, the first-birth rate for all teenagers aged 15–19 declined from 46.3 per 1,000 in 1991 to 30.8 in 2009, a reduction of 33%. The birth probability for childless teenagers declined from 47.8 to 32.4, a decline of 32%.

The second-birth probability for women who have had a first child is also a refinement of the second-birth rate, which is computed on the basis of all women in a given age group, regardless of whether they have had any children. Thus, while the denominator for the second-birth *rate* is all teenagers, the denominator for the second-birth *probability*

for women who have had a first child is all teenagers who have given birth to one child. For teenagers, the differences between these rates are substantial, again because most teenage women have not had any children. However, the trends in the rates have been quite similar, with larger declines for the overall second-birth rate. For example, the second-birth rate for all teenagers aged 15–19 declined from 12.4 per 1,000 in 1991 to 6.1 in 2009, a reduction of 51%. The second-birth probability for teenagers with one child declined from 216.2 per 1,000 in 1991 to 167.1 in 2009, a drop of 23%.

Readers should note that there is a discontinuity in the series of birth probabilities discussed in this report and illustrated in Table 4 and Figure 6. The original series extended from 1917 through 1973 (29). More recently, NCHS researchers have updated that series, and produced estimates for white and black women separately, with the initial series covering the years 1960–2005, and an update taking the series to 2009 (30–33). The data in this report for 1950–1959 are from the series by Heuser (29), and for 1960 forward, data are from the new series by Hamilton and Cosgrove (30–33).

Standardized birth rates for states

To eliminate the effect of differences among states in the distributions of the populations by race and Hispanic origin on the state-specific birth rates, standardized birth rates were computed for 2012. The direct method of standardization was used (see also reference 16). The distribution of the U.S. population of women aged 15–19 as of July 1, 2012, by race and Hispanic origin was used as the standard population in this procedure (23). To take into account the possible additional contribution of differences in population composition by age within the teenage population, the standard population was the distribution of all U.S. teenagers by age group (15–17 and 18–19) and race and Hispanic origin (non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, non-Hispanic AIAN, non-Hispanic API, and Hispanic).

To produce the standardized birth rates shown in this report, special procedures were followed. The groups non-Hispanic AIAN and non-Hispanic API were included in the standardization procedure so that the groups used were collectively exhaustive of all of the race and Hispanic origin groups of the teenage population. Birth rates for these particular groups are not published.

Marital status

Trend data on teen births by marital status are available in a number of reports (14,27,28). These reports also present details on the methods for estimating births to unmarried women. Detailed data for the 1940s are available elsewhere (55).

Significance testing for birth rates

For information and discussion on significance testing of the rates shown in this report, see the "User Guide to the 2010 Natality Public Use File" (56).

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