

Briefly...

Policy Brief: Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Teen Pregnancy

Teen pregnancy rates in the United States have declined substantially since the early 1990s among all racial and ethnic groups. Even so, there have been real disparities in that progress. Moreover, recent data suggest that the significant progress the nation has made in reducing teen sexual activity, improving contraceptive use among sexually active teens, and reducing the teen birth rate has stagnated and/or reversed—for minorities in particular.

All of which suggests that our nation cannot afford to become complacent in its efforts to reduce the high level of teen pregnancy, which has serious consequences for child and family well-being. We must concentrate additional efforts to support various racial and ethnic communities that are disproportionately affected by early pregnancy and parenthood. By preventing teen pregnancy, we can make progress on other troubling social issues that also disproportionately affect many minority youth including academic failure and poverty.

Fifty-three percent of Latina teens and 51 percent of African American teen girls will become pregnant at least once before they turn 20. In comparison, only 19 percent of non-Hispanic white teen girls under the age of 20 become pregnant.

Recommendation

Policymakers should support teen pregnancy legislation that seeks to address disparities among different racial and ethnic groups. Additionally, federal investments are needed to enhance research and data collection that will shed more light on the factors contributing to these disparities and how to address them.

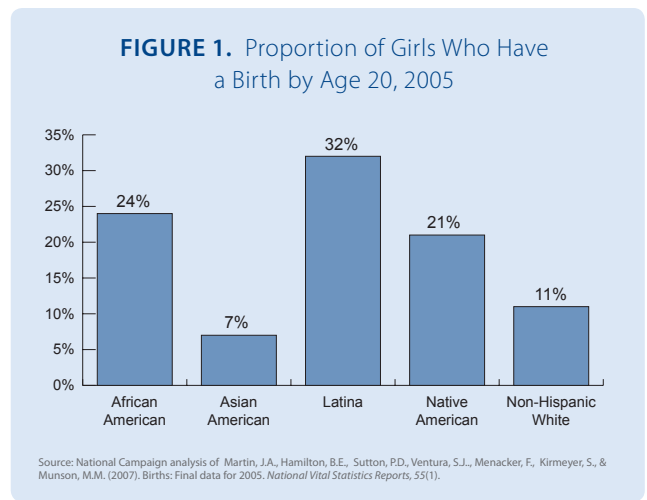
Key Facts

At present, Latina and African American teen girls are more likely than not to become pregnant at least once before age 20. Native American teens also have significantly higher birth rates compared to their non-Hispanic white counterparts (teen pregnancy data are not available). Asian American teens have the lowest rates of teen births compared to other racial and ethnic groups (teen pregnancy data are not available). However, disaggregated data show that certain Asian American subgroups have high rates of teen births. For example, in Ramsey County, Minnesota, Hmong teen girls have a birth rate more than four times greater than their non-Hispanic white counterparts and in California, the proportion of teen births among Laotians is the highest among all racial/ethnic groups.^{1,2}

Teen Pregnancy and Birth Data

- Fifty-three percent of Latina teens and 51 percent of African American teen girls will become pregnant at least once before they turn 20. In comparison, only 19 percent of non-Hispanic white teen girls under the age of 20 become pregnant.³

- Fully 16 percent of all teen girls will have a baby by age 20. As Figure 1 shows, the likelihood is higher in most communities of color.⁴
- The overall teen *birth* rate increased 3 percent between 2005 and 2006, the first increase in 15 years. The overall increase includes increases among most minority groups. For example, between 2005 and 2006 the teen birth rate increased five percent for African Americans, four percent for Native Americans and two percent for Latinas.⁵
- The overall teen *birth* rate also increased in five states in the most recent year for which state data are available (2004 -2005).⁶
- The most recent national teen *pregnancy* data available are from 2004. The teen pregnancy rate decreased for teens overall and for most racial/ethnic groups between 2003 and 2004. However, the teen pregnancy rate increased slightly for Latina teens. For the first time, Latina teens now have the highest rates of both teen pregnancies and births.⁷



Teen Sexual Behavior and Contraceptive Use

- Sexual experience differs significantly by race/ethnicity. In 2007, black high school students (67%) were more likely than Hispanic students (52%) and white students (44%) to report having ever had sex.⁸
- Twice as many white students (21%) as black (9%) and Hispanic (9%) students reported using birth control pills before the last time they had sex. There are also racial/ethnic differences in the proportion of high school students who say they used a condom the last time they had sex—60% of whites, 67% of blacks, and 61% of Hispanic students.⁹

For more information about the most recent data on teen pregnancy, births, sexual behavior and contraceptive use, please visit <http://www.thenationalcampaign.org/resources/additional-resources.aspx>.

Legislative Background

Congress has an opportunity to help address racial and ethnic disparities in teen pregnancy by investing in research to better understand these disparities and supporting a range of strategies to address them in a culturally competent manner.

The Communities of Color Teen Pregnancy Prevention Act of 2007 (H.R.468/S.1790) was introduced by Rep. Hilda Solis (D-CA) and Sen. Barack Obama (D-IL) to address the disproportionately higher rate of teen pregnancy among young women in communities of color. The bill authorizes grants for community-based interventions, school-based projects, and multimedia campaigns to educate youth and families on the consequences of teen pregnancy; supports research on the incidence and prevalence of teen pregnancy in communities of color; and establishes a national clearinghouse to provide information and assistance to states, tribes, and communities working to develop content and messages for teen pregnancy prevention targeting such communities.

There are also several legislative proposals both as stand-alone bills and in larger legislative vehicles that give priority to projects in communities with above average teen pregnancy rates, which would include certain communities of color. These provisions are included within: **the Reducing the Need for Abortion and Supporting Parents Act (H.R.1074)**, **the Prevention First Act (S.21/H.R.819)**, and **the Teen Pregnancy Prevention, Responsibility, and Opportunity Act (S.1137/H.R.2097)**.

The National Campaign believes these provisions would help ensure that vulnerable youth in communities with high rates of early pregnancy and parenthood have the necessary tools to make wise decisions about their future that will promote the well-being of this generation and the next.

Sources

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