

Table 4. Calculation of the effects of selected pregnancy prevention programs on the percentage of adolescents becoming pregnant or causing a pregnancy

Program, sexual experience at baseline and gender	Treatment group			Control group			Mean difference
	Base-line	Follow-up	Change	Base-line	Follow-up	Change	
Postponing Sexual Involvement							
No experience							
Girls	0	3.0	3	0	4.3	4.3	-1.3†
School/Community Program							
All girls‡	7.7	3.7	-4.0	(a) 9.0 (b) 7.5	7.1 8.2	-1.9 0.7	-2.1 -4.7*
Self Center							
Sexually active girls§	23	17	-6	27	37	10	-16*
Teen Talk							
No experience							
Girls	0	9	9	0	13	13	-4
Boys	0	7	7	0	3	3	4

* $p < .05$. †Significance of pregnancy findings not reported because of the small number of cases. Among 168 participants without sexual experience at baseline, five became pregnant, while among 70 similar control girls, three became pregnant. ‡Average adjusted pregnancy rates for all teenage girls in the program area of Bamberg County (Denmark) compared with the pregnancy rate in (a) the nonintervention half of Bamberg County and (b) one of the three noncontiguous counties that served as controls. (All three had significantly higher pregnancy rates at follow-up.) §Approximate percentages based on cumulative life-table calculations of pregnancies for sexually active females becoming pregnant in the 20 months prior to the baseline and follow-up surveys (see: L.S. Zabin, 1992, reference 5, Figure 7.3, p. 173). Specific pregnancy results for Reducing the Risk were not published, but were reported as not significant.