

Table 1. Percentage of teenagers experiencing contraceptive failure during the first 12 months of use, by method, according to marital status and poverty status

Method	Never-married		Ever-married	
	<200% of poverty	≥200% of poverty	<200% of poverty	≥200% of poverty
Medical				
Sterilization	0.87*	0.87*	0.87*	0.87*
Implant	0.275†	0.275†	0.275†	0.275†
Injectable	0.4†	0.4†	0.4†	0.4†
Pill	12.9	5.9	26.8	12.9
Emergency contraception	u	50.000	u	u
Diaphragm	37.3	u	u	u
Over-the-counter				
Condom	27.3	13.2	51.3	51.3‡
Sponge	u	30.0§	u	u
Spermicide	49.8	26.3	49.8§	u
Other				
Rhythm	51.7	27.5	51.7**	27.5**
Withdrawal/other	43.7	22.5	u	u

*Failure rates for sterilization were assigned based on the first year of sterilization among 18–27-year-olds. †The average between the high and low failure rates for all teenagers <20 is used, because data are not available by marital status or poverty status. ‡Data on failure rates were not available for this subgroup (n=5), the value for condom use among ever-married young women with an income <200% of the poverty level was substituted. §Because data on failure rates were not available for this subgroup (n=1); the failure rate is taken from reference 20. **Because data on failure rates were not available for these subgroups (n=2 for each), the failure rates for rhythm among never-married young women at comparable income levels were substituted. *Note:* u=unavailable, because there were no cases in this subgroup. *Sources:* Sterilization—Peterson HB, 1996 (reference 2); implant and injectables—reference 8; all other methods—reference 20.