

April 2016



This is an archived report containing 2011 data.
More current information can be found at:
<https://www.guttmacher.org/report/us-adolescent-pregnancy-trends-2013>

U.S. Teenage Pregnancies, Births and Abortions, 2011: State Trends by Age, Race and Ethnicity

Kathryn Kost and Isaac Maddow-Zimet



Table of Contents

Introduction	2
Key Findings	3
Discussion	5
Acknowledgments	6
Figure 1. Pregnancy rates per 1,000 women aged 15–19, by state, 2011	7
Tables	
1.1 Among women aged 15–19, state rankings, by rates of pregnancy, birth and abortion; state rates, by age-group; and state abortion ratios—all according to state of residence, 2011	8
1.2 Among women younger than 20, number of pregnancies, births, abortions and fetal losses, by age-group, according to state, 2011	10
1.3 Pregnancy rates among women aged 15–19, by year, according to state	12
1.4 Birthrates among women aged 15–19, by year, according to state	14
1.5 Abortion rates among women aged 15–19, by year, according to state	16
1.6 Abortion ratios among women aged 15–19, by year, according to state	18
1.7 Pregnancy, birth and abortion rates among women aged 15–19, by race and ethnicity, according to state, 2011	20
1.8 Numbers of pregnancies, births, abortions and fetal losses among women aged 15–19, by race and ethnicity, according to state, 2011	22
1.9 Population estimates among women aged 15–19, by age-group and by race and ethnicity, according to state, 2011	26
About the Tables	28
Methodology	28
References	31
Data Sources	32

Introduction

This report contains the most recent and comprehensive statistics available—for 2011—on U.S. rates of teenage pregnancy, birth and abortion, and on numbers of teenage pregnancies, births, abortions and miscarriages, all by state. It also includes population counts and trends in each state’s teenage pregnancy, birth and abortion rates, as well as abortion ratios, for selected years between 1988 and 2011. The report concludes with a discussion of the methodology and sources used to obtain the estimates.

Counts of pregnancies include births, legal induced abortions and spontaneous fetal losses (i.e., miscarriages and stillbirths). The estimates we present for 2011 are part of the Guttmacher Institute’s ongoing surveillance of teen pregnancies in the United States. Our state-level teen pregnancy report is updated when new data become available—generally every two years—and contains the most up-to-date estimates of teen pregnancy using counts of births as reported in the National Vital Statistics System¹ (via birth certificates) and of abortions from the Guttmacher Institute’s periodic national census of abortion providers. This census is widely recognized as the most accurate count of abortions performed annually in the United States.²

A demographic rate is defined as the number of events (in this case, pregnancies, births or abortions) divided by the number of individuals who could experience the event (the population) multiplied by 1,000. The pregnancy rate is not synonymous with the birthrate. Trends in rates of births and abortions can move in different directions and may be affected by different social and economic factors.

Unless otherwise indicated, this report uses the words “teenagers” and “teens” to refer to women aged 15–19. The report includes numbers, and in some cases rates, shown separately for women aged 14 and younger, 15–17-year-olds, 18–19-year-olds and all women aged 15–19. We also present statistics for 15–19-year-olds by race and ethnicity. The numbers, rates and ratios presented refer to residents of the state.

This report is an update of a previously published report with estimates through 2010.³ Estimates for prior years have changed (see Methodology for explanation) and statistics in this report supersede prior reports. Updated national-level teen pregnancy statistics through 2011 are published separately.⁴

Key Findings

*State levels in 2011 (Tables 1.1–1.2)**

- In 2011, New Mexico had the highest teenage pregnancy rate (72 per 1,000 women); the next highest rates were in Mississippi (70), Arkansas (69), Louisiana (66), Texas (65) and Oklahoma (65). The lowest rates were in New Hampshire (26), Minnesota (31), Vermont (32), Massachusetts (33) and Utah (33).
- In 2011, the teenage birthrate was highest in Mississippi (51 per 1,000 women), and the next highest rates were in Arkansas (50), New Mexico (48), Oklahoma (48) and Texas (47). The lowest rates were in New Hampshire (14), Massachusetts (15), Connecticut (16), Vermont (17) and New Jersey (19).
- Teenage abortion rates in 2011 were highest in New York (30 per 1,000 women), Maryland (23), Hawaii (23), Delaware (23), and New Jersey (22). The lowest rates were found in Utah (4), South Dakota (5), Kansas (5), North Dakota (6), Wisconsin (6), Kentucky (6), Idaho (6), Nebraska (6) and Indiana (6).
- In general, states with the largest numbers of teenagers also had the greatest numbers of teenage pregnancies in 2011. California recorded the highest number of pregnancies among women aged 15–19 (72,180), followed by Texas, New York, Florida and Illinois (22,660–59,570). The states with the smallest numbers of teenage pregnancies (fewer than 1,500 each) were, in ascending order, Vermont, Wyoming, North Dakota, New Hampshire, South Dakota, Maine, Alaska and Montana.
- In three states—New York, New Jersey and Connecticut—more than half of teenage pregnancies (excluding miscarriages and stillbirths) in 2011 ended in abortion (59%, 54% and 51%, respectively).
- In 2011, the states with the lowest proportions of teenage pregnancies ending in abortion (15% or less, in ascending order) were Kentucky, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Kansas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Utah, Texas, and Indiana.

Trends in pregnancy, birth and abortion rates and abortion ratios (Tables 1.3–1.6)

- Between 1988 and 2000, and again between 2000 and 2005, the teenage pregnancy rate declined in every state. However, between 2005 and 2008, the rate decreased in 18 states, stayed the same in five and increased in 27. Then, between 2008 and 2010, the rate once again declined

*These observations exclude the District of Columbia, which is more comparable to a city than a state.

in all 50 states. In the one-year period between 2010 and 2011, the teenage pregnancy rate declined in every state but Vermont, where it remained unchanged.

- Delaware, New Mexico and Texas experienced the largest decreases in the teen pregnancy rate (eight rate-points each) between 2010 and 2011, from 68 to 60 pregnancies per 1,000 women aged 15–19 in Delaware (a 13% decline), 80 to 72 in New Mexico (a 10% decline) and 73 to 65 in Texas (an 11% decline). Rates in Colorado, Connecticut, Mississippi, Nevada, North Carolina and South Carolina all dropped seven points between 2010 and 2011; decreases for 39 other states ranged from one to six points.

- In 2010–2011, teenage birthrates decreased in every state. The birthrate among teenagers decreased most in Montana (six rate-points), from 35 to 29 births for every 1,000 women aged 15–19. During the period, three other states—Idaho, New Mexico and Texas—experienced decreases in the teenage birth rate of five points.

- Between 2010 and 2011, abortion rates among teens decreased by two or more rate-points in 20 states; teen abortion rates increased by two points in only one state (Vermont) and had little to no change in 29 states.

- Between 2000 and 2011, the teen abortion ratio—i.e., the proportion of teen pregnancies ending in abortion—decreased by at least 5% in 35 states, with Kansas, Oklahoma and Wyoming experiencing decreases greater than 30%. The teen abortion ratio increased by at least 5% in five states (Alaska, Delaware, Georgia, Louisiana and Utah).

State levels by race and ethnicity (Tables 1.7–1.9)

- Many states did not have or could not provide data on the race or ethnicity of teenagers who obtained an abortion. In others, race or ethnicity of the abortion recipient was missing for 20% or more of cases. As a result, we are able to present pregnancy and abortion rates by race and ethnicity for 28 states; findings from these states are highlighted below. For two additional states (Iowa and Louisiana), we calculated estimates by race only, irrespective of Hispanic ethnicity. For two other states (Kentucky and New Mexico), we estimated pregnancy and abortion rates for Hispanic teens, but not for any other racial or ethnic group. For Wisconsin, we estimated rates for white, black and other teens (irrespective of ethnicity) and for Hispanic teens.

- Among states with data available, pregnancy rates for non-Hispanic white teenagers ranged from 20 to 63 pregnancies per 1,000 women aged 15–19. Rates were highest in Southern states: West Virginia (63), Arkansas (60), Oklahoma (57), Tennessee (49), Alabama (46) and South Carolina (46). The lowest rates were found in New Jersey (20), Minnesota (21), Utah (24) and New York (27).

- Pregnancy rates among non-Hispanic black teenagers were highest in New York (122 per 1,000 women aged 15–19), followed by New Jersey (111), Michigan (104), Arkansas (96) and Delaware (96). The lowest rate was in Vermont (30), followed by Utah (37), Maine (39) and Colorado (57).
- Pregnancy rates among non-Hispanic teens of races other than white and black were highest in South Dakota (112 pregnancies per 1,000 women aged 15–19), followed by Oklahoma (61) and Hawaii (59); the lowest pregnancy rates were found in Indiana (10), West Virginia (10), Texas (13) and Tennessee (13).
- Among states with data, pregnancy rates among Hispanic teens were highest in Georgia (95 pregnancies per 1,000 women aged 15–19), South Dakota (94), Kansas (91), Alabama (91) and New York (91). In contrast, pregnancy rates among Hispanic teenagers were low in Vermont, Maine and West Virginia (19, 32 and 36, respectively).

Discussion

This report documents continuation of the long-term decline in rates of pregnancies, births and abortions among teenagers at the state level. Teen pregnancies have declined dramatically in the United States since their peak in the early 1990s, as have the births and abortions that result.⁴ In 2011, the national teen pregnancy rate reached its lowest level in nearly 40 years,[†] with especially large declines between 2008 and 2011.

Teen pregnancy rates in all 50 states have steadily declined over the past 20 years, and the dramatic decline from 2008 to 2011 in national rates of pregnancies, births and abortions reflects a decline in each of the 50 states. Yet, even with long-term and ongoing declines, substantial disparities between states remain in these rates and in the patterns of pregnancy outcomes (see Figure 1). A number of factors likely contribute to differences between states, including differences in the demographic characteristics of their populations, the availability of comprehensive sex education, knowledge about and availability of contraceptive services, and cultural attitudes toward sexual behavior and childbearing.

It is unlikely that state-level policies alone have led to the declines seen across all states. In fact, the most recent and steepest declines occurred prior to the 288 restrictions on abortion access enacted by state legislatures since 2011.⁵ Indeed, adolescent pregnancy rates have been declining in a number of Western European countries as well (although trend data for pregnancies, rather than births, are hard to find).⁶ In many settings, simultaneous declines in pregnancy rates among adolescents and young adults—which reflect later initiation of childbearing among women—suggest that similar causal factors may have influenced both age-groups. Some research suggests that fertility behaviors are affected by economic conditions, especially for teens, and that the recession beginning in 2008 may have played a role in the more

[†]And possibly ever; data reach back only to 1972.

recent decline.⁷ Although there is virtually no evidence of a change in the proportion of teens who are sexually active, there is evidence that contraceptive practices have improved among older teens: According to a recent study, the proportion of 18–19-year-old women who reported using long-acting reversible contraceptive methods tripled between 2007 and 2009,⁸ and promotion and acceptance of these methods among teens and young adult women has also increased.^{9,10}

Trends in teenage and young adult pregnancy, birth and abortion will need to be closely monitored over the coming years to determine how the reproductive behaviors of young women and men in the United States may be changing. Further research will be needed to understand the behavioral, social and economic factors that are affecting these trends. Specifically, research will need to address not just why fewer teens and young adult women are having births, but also why fewer are becoming pregnant.

Acknowledgments

This report was prepared by Kathryn Kost and Isaac Maddow-Zimet, both of the Guttmacher Institute. It was edited by Jared Rosenberg. The authors thank the following Guttmacher Institute colleagues: Alexandra Arpaia, for providing research assistance; and Heather Boonstra, Lawrence Finer and Stanley Henshaw, for providing valuable comments and suggestions. In addition, the authors gratefully acknowledge the numerous state health department staff who provided tabulations of their data. The Guttmacher Institute gratefully acknowledges the general support it receives from individuals and foundations, including major grants from The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation and the David and Lucile Packard Foundation, which undergirds all of the Institute's work. Additional support was provided by the Guttmacher Center for Population Research Innovation and Dissemination (NIH grant 5 R24 HD074034).

Suggested citation: Kost K and Maddow-Zimet I, *U.S. Teenage Pregnancies, Births and Abortions, 2011: State Trends by Age, Race and Ethnicity*, 2016, New York: Guttmacher Institute, <http://www.guttmacher.org/report/us-teen-pregnancy-state-trends-2011>

TABLE 1.1. Among women aged 15–19, state rankings, by rates of pregnancy, birth and abortion; state rates, by age–group; and state abortion ratios—all according to state of residence, 2011

State	Pregnancy rate*				Birthrate				Abortion rate				Abortion ratio†
	Rank	15–19	15–17	18–19	Rank	15–19	15–17	18–19	Rank	15–19	15–17	18–19	
Total	na	52	27	89	na	31	14	54	na	14	7	22	30
Alabama	14	59	30	99	9	41	21	70	31	9	5	14	18
Alaska	12	59	23	117	14	36	13	74	13	14	7	26	28
Arizona	18	56	27	99	12	38	19	67	29	9	4	17	20
Arkansas	3	69	33	120	2	50	23	89	38	8	4	12	13
California‡	21	54	28	93	29	29	15	49	7	18	10	30	38
Colorado	32	47	24	79	28	29	14	49	21	11	6	18	28
Connecticut	43	38	20	62	48	16	7	28	9	17	10	26	51
Delaware	10	60	33	95	27	29	14	48	4	23	14	34	44
District of Columbia	na	79	67	87	na	43	34	48	na	25	24	26	37
Florida‡	19	56	27	98	25	30	14	53	6	19	10	31	39
Georgia	11	59	30	101	13	38	19	65	16	13	7	21	25
Hawaii	9	61	29	111	23	30	12	58	3	23	14	38	44
Idaho	39	41	17	77	30	28	11	54	44	6	3	11	18
Illinois	24	51	29	86	24	30	15	51	11	14	9	23	33
Indiana	27	49	22	86	18	35	16	62	42	6	3	11	15
Iowa	42	39	19	65	36	25	12	43	39	8	4	12	23
Kansas	28	48	21	86	16	36	15	64	48	5	3	8	12
Kentucky	15	59	27	103	8	43	20	78	45	6	4	9	12
Louisiana	4	66	31	116	6	46	21	81	25	10	6	17	18
Maine	45	34	16	59	44	21	9	37	34	8	4	14	29
Maryland§	20	55	28	94	38	24	12	42	2	23	12	39	49
Massachusetts	47	33	17	51	49	15	8	23	14	13	7	20	47
Michigan	29	47	22	84	32	28	13	50	15	13	7	22	32
Minnesota	49	31	15	55	45	19	9	34	40	7	4	13	28
Mississippi	2	70	36	117	1	51	26	85	37	8	4	14	14
Missouri	25	51	24	89	20	35	16	61	36	8	4	14	19
Montana	33	47	21	83	26	29	12	53	24	10	6	17	26
Nebraska	41	39	19	67	33	27	13	47	43	6	4	9	18
Nevada	8	62	32	112	15	36	18	66	8	17	9	30	32
New Hampshire§	50	26	12	44	50	14	5	24	32	9	5	14	39

TABLE 1.1. Among women aged 15–19, state rankings, by rates of pregnancy, birth and abortion; state rates, by age–group; and state abortion ratios—all according to state of residence, 2011

State	Pregnancy rate*				Birthrate				Abortion rate				Abortion ratio†
	Rank	15–19	15–17	18–19	Rank	15–19	15–17	18–19	Rank	15–19	15–17	18–19	
New Jersey	31	47	25	81	46	19	9	34	5	22	13	37	54
New Mexico	1	72	41	117	3	48	26	80	18	12	8	18	20
New York	16	58	32	94	43	21	10	36	1	30	18	46	59
North Carolina	22	53	26	90	19	35	17	60	27	10	5	17	22
North Dakota	40	40	16	68	31	28	11	48	47	6	3	9	17
Ohio	26	49	23	86	22	31	14	56	26	10	5	17	24
Oklahoma	6	65	32	112	4	48	23	84	41	7	4	11	12
Oregon	36	44	21	76	34	26	12	46	20	11	6	19	30
Pennsylvania	35	44	23	71	37	25	13	41	17	13	7	20	33
Rhode Island	38	41	23	61	42	21	13	31	12	14	7	22	40
South Carolina	13	59	31	95	11	39	19	65	22	11	7	15	22
South Dakota	34	46	20	82	21	34	15	60	49	5	2	9	12
Tennessee	17	58	27	104	10	41	19	73	33	8	4	14	17
Texas	5	65	35	111	5	47	26	79	35	8	4	15	15
Utah	46	33	15	58	40	24	11	42	50	4	2	7	15
Vermont	48	32	18	47	47	17	8	26	23	11	7	14	39
Virginia	37	43	19	75	39	24	11	42	19	12	5	22	34
Washington	30	47	23	82	35	25	12	46	10	15	8	25	37
West Virginia	7	63	29	111	7	44	21	77	28	10	4	17	18
Wisconsin	44	34	16	59	41	23	11	41	46	6	3	9	20
Wyoming§	23	52	23	94	17	35	15	64	30	9	4	15	20

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

TABLE 1.2. Among women younger than 20, number of pregnancies, births, abortions and fetal losses, by age-group, according to state, 2011

State	Pregnancies*,†				Births				Abortions*				Fetal losses*,‡			
	<15	15-19	15-17	18-19	<15	15-19	15-17	18-19	<15	15-19	15-17	18-19	<15	15-19	15-17	18-19
Total	9,680	552,640	165,810	386,830	3,974	329,772	95,538	234,234	4,460	142,650	46,510	96,140	1,240	80,220	23,760	56,460
Alabama	190	9,490	2,900	6,590	95	6,609	1,983	4,626	70	1,420	480	940	30	1,460	440	1,020
Alaska	20	1,430	350	1,080	6	880	201	679	10	340	100	240	§	210	50	160
Arizona	190	12,340	3,570	8,770	102	8,402	2,462	5,940	60	2,050	560	1,490	30	1,890	550	1,340
Arkansas	110	6,640	1,870	4,770	57	4,845	1,323	3,522	40	750	260	490	20	1,040	290	750
California**	1,320	72,180	22,650	49,530	426	38,303	11,833	26,470	740	23,840	7,680	16,160	160	10,040	3,130	6,910
Colorado	140	7,670	2,310	5,360	67	4,734	1,383	3,351	60	1,810	590	1,220	20	1,130	340	790
Connecticut	90	4,740	1,460	3,280	24	2,020	535	1,485	60	2,110	740	1,360	10	610	180	430
Delaware	50	1,850	560	1,290	13	900	248	652	30	700	240	460	10	250	70	180
District of Columbia	60	1,630	550	1,080	29	879	279	600	20	530	200	330	10	230	80	150
Florida**	600	32,360	9,470	22,890	192	17,125	4,719	12,406	330	10,740	3,460	7,280	70	4,500	1,290	3,210
Georgia	470	20,340	6,160	14,180	179	12,991	3,839	9,152	230	4,320	1,410	2,910	60	3,030	910	2,120
Hawaii	40	2,460	730	1,730	12	1,199	297	902	20	920	340	590	§	330	90	240
Idaho	30	2,270	560	1,720	15	1,584	384	1,200	10	340	90	250	§	350	90	270
Illinois	390	22,660	7,560	15,100	136	13,026	4,091	8,935	210	6,390	2,410	3,980	50	3,240	1,060	2,190
Indiana	170	11,050	3,000	8,050	93	7,917	2,132	5,785	50	1,410	400	1,010	20	1,720	470	1,260
Iowa	50	4,080	1,110	2,970	21	2,665	700	1,965	20	810	250	560	10	610	160	450
Kansas	80	4,730	1,240	3,490	52	3,493	896	2,597	20	490	150	340	10	750	190	550
Kentucky	100	8,250	2,280	5,960	56	6,111	1,629	4,482	30	830	300	530	10	1,310	360	950
Louisiana	230	10,090	2,830	7,260	113	6,970	1,881	5,089	90	1,570	520	1,050	30	1,550	430	1,120
Maine	20	1,420	390	1,030	2	867	226	641	10	350	110	240	§	210	60	150
Maryland††	280	10,830	3,260	7,560	77	4,797	1,397	3,400	170	4,610	1,440	3,170	30	1,420	420	1,000
Massachusetts	80	7,520	2,150	5,370	31	3,478	988	2,490	40	3,040	880	2,160	10	1,000	290	710
Michigan	250	16,500	4,560	11,940	94	9,658	2,582	7,076	130	4,470	1,330	3,130	30	2,380	650	1,730
Minnesota	80	5,620	1,550	4,070	42	3,464	927	2,537	30	1,330	390	930	10	830	220	600
Mississippi	190	7,390	2,220	5,180	97	5,363	1,626	3,737	70	870	240	630	30	1,160	350	810
Missouri	140	10,150	2,790	7,360	61	6,944	1,871	5,073	60	1,650	500	1,160	20	1,550	420	1,130
Montana	10	1,480	390	1,090	7	930	231	699	10	330	100	230	§	220	60	160
Nebraska	30	2,500	700	1,800	14	1,731	459	1,272	10	380	140	250	§	380	110	280
Nevada	70	5,270	1,740	3,530	39	3,073	988	2,085	30	1,440	500	940	10	760	250	510
New Hampshire††	10	1,190	310	880	3	629	142	487	10	400	130	270	§	170	40	120

TABLE 1.2. Among women younger than 20, number of pregnancies, births, abortions and fetal losses, by age-group, according to state, 2011

State	Pregnancies*,†				Births				Abortions*				Fetal losses*,‡			
	<15	15-19	15-17	18-19	<15	15-19	15-17	18-19	<15	15-19	15-17	18-19	<15	15-19	15-17	18-19
New Jersey	290	13,470	4,490	8,980	60	5,358	1,567	3,791	200	6,400	2,370	4,030	30	1,710	550	1,160
New Mexico	100	5,110	1,710	3,400	44	3,452	1,110	2,342	50	880	350	540	10	780	260	520
New York	800	38,020	12,240	25,780	180	13,718	3,823	9,895	530	19,600	6,960	12,650	90	4,700	1,460	3,240
North Carolina	320	16,800	4,740	12,060	145	11,070	3,055	8,015	130	3,200	980	2,220	40	2,530	710	1,830
North Dakota	20	920	190	730	12	647	131	516	§	130	30	100	§	140	30	110
Ohio	320	19,180	5,410	13,770	141	12,338	3,344	8,994	140	3,970	1,270	2,700	40	2,870	800	2,070
Oklahoma	120	8,140	2,330	5,810	63	6,025	1,685	4,340	40	830	280	550	20	1,290	360	920
Oregon	50	5,270	1,510	3,760	20	3,134	851	2,283	20	1,370	440	930	10	760	210	550
Pennsylvania	370	18,940	5,630	13,310	151	10,816	3,154	7,662	170	5,420	1,670	3,740	50	2,710	800	1,910
Rhode Island	30	1,610	460	1,150	6	831	251	580	20	560	140	420	§	220	60	160
South Carolina	150	9,070	2,740	6,330	76	6,026	1,685	4,341	50	1,670	650	1,020	20	1,370	400	970
South Dakota	20	1,300	330	980	11	964	245	719	§	130	30	110	§	210	50	150
Tennessee	180	12,120	3,360	8,770	103	8,497	2,291	6,206	50	1,750	550	1,200	30	1,870	510	1,360
Texas	890	59,570	19,280	40,300	587	42,748	14,057	28,691	170	7,520	2,190	5,330	130	9,300	3,030	6,270
Utah	50	3,530	980	2,550	23	2,542	700	1,842	20	440	130	310	10	550	150	400
Vermont	10	710	210	500	3	375	95	280	§	240	80	150	§	100	30	70
Virginia	160	11,450	2,980	8,470	57	6,524	1,709	4,815	90	3,290	840	2,450	20	1,630	430	1,210
Washington	140	10,180	3,010	7,170	49	5,530	1,521	4,009	80	3,220	1,080	2,140	20	1,430	410	1,020
West Virginia	60	3,540	960	2,580	28	2,461	669	1,792	20	540	140	400	10	550	150	400
Wisconsin	110	6,620	1,820	4,800	57	4,504	1,190	3,314	30	1,110	360	750	10	1,010	270	740
Wyoming††	10	920	230	690	3	625	153	472	§	160	50	110	§	140	40	110

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

TABLE 1.3. Pregnancy rates among women aged 15–19, by year, according to state

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

TABLE 1.3. Pregnancy rates among women aged 15–19, by year, according to state

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

*All rates are the number of events per 1,000 women aged 15–19; pregnancy rate includes estimated number of pregnancies ending in fetal loss. †Estimate based on the number of abortions among all women in the state and the proportion of abortions obtained by women of the same age in neighboring or similar states. ‡Estimate based on the number of abortions among all women in the state and the proportion of abortions obtained by women of the same age nationally. §Estimate obtained by applying the average of the proportions of abortions obtained by 15–19-year-old women in Wyoming in 1992, 1996 and 1999 to the number of abortions among all women in the state in 2000.

TABLE 1.4. Birthrates among women aged 15–19, by year, according to state

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

TABLE 1.4. Birthrates among women aged 15–19, by year, according to state

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

*All rates are the number of births per 1,000 women aged 15–19.

TABLE 1.5. Abortion rates among women aged 15–19, by year, according to state

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

TABLE 1.5. Abortion rates among women aged 15–19, by year, according to state

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

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

TABLE 1.6. Abortion ratios among women aged 15–19, by year, according to state

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

TABLE 1.6. Abortion ratios among women aged 15–19, by year, according to state

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

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

TABLE 1.7. Pregnancy, birth and abortion rates among women aged 15–19, by race and ethnicity, according to state, 2011

State	Pregnancy rate*				Birthrate				Abortion rate			
	Non-Hispanic white	Non-Hispanic black	Non-hispanic other†	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic white‡	Non-Hispanic black‡	Non-hispanic other†,‡	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic white	Non-Hispanic black	Non-hispanic other†	Hispanic
Total	35	93	33	73	22	47	16	50	8	33	13	13
Alabama	46	79	19	91	34	51	9	71	5	16	8	6
Alaska	u	u	u	u	22	31	57	42	u	u	u	u
Arizona	u	u	u	u	22	42	52	52	u	u	u	u
Arkansas	60	96	44	80	45	66	27	61	6	15	10	6
California	u	u	u	u	13	36	9	43	u	u	u	u
Colorado	32	57	35	80	18	36	12	55	10	12	19	12
Connecticut	u	u	u	u	6	30	4	47	u	u	u	u
Delaware	41	96	19	85	20	44	3	51	16	39	14	22
District of Columbia	7	113	27	100	<1	62	6	61	6	35	19	25
Florida	u	u	u	u	23	48	4	29	u	u	u	u
Georgia	41	78	21	95	29	48	5	58	6	19	14	22
Hawaii	40	66	59	77	25	25	23	52	9	33	29	13
Idaho	34	65	42	69	23	50	28	53	6	4	7	5
Illinois	u	u	u	u	17	56	3	46	u	u	u	u
Indiana	43	82	10	65	31	56	4	48	5	14	4	7
Iowa§	36	89	51	u	21	59	20	58	7	17	21	u
Kansas	38	74	30	91	28	55	15	71	4	7	11	6
Kentucky	u	u	u	77	42	51	6	58	u	u	u	7
Louisiana§	49	88	82	u	35	61	16	52	6	13	53	u
Maine	34	39	23	32	21	28	13	16	8	5	7	12
Maryland	u	u	u	u	15	36	3	45	u	u	u	u
Massachusetts	u	u	u	u	9	22	6	46	u	u	u	u
Michigan	32	104	26	64	20	56	10	46	8	34	12	8
Minnesota	21	75	47	68	13	41	28	48	5	24	12	9
Mississippi	u	u	u	u	41	62	30	45	u	u	u	u
Missouri	42	90	28	67	30	57	7	50	6	20	17	7
Montana	40	u	u	60	24	**	66	39	10	u	u	12
Nebraska	u	u	u	u	19	45	28	65	u	u	u	u
Nevada	u	u	u	u	23	53	8	51	u	u	u	u
New Hampshire	u	u	u	u	13	20	5	28	u	u	u	u

TABLE 1.7. Pregnancy, birth and abortion rates among women aged 15–19, by race and ethnicity, according to state, 2011

State	Pregnancy rate*				Birthrate				Abortion rate			
	Non-Hispanic white	Non-Hispanic black	Non-hispanic other†	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic white‡	Non-Hispanic black‡	Non-hispanic other†,‡	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic white	Non-Hispanic black	Non-hispanic other†	Hispanic
New Jersey	20	111	54	62	6	38	1	41	11	60	47	11
New Mexico	u	u	u	86	28	30	58	58	u	u	u	15
New York	27	122	29	91	13	31	3	39	11	77	23	41
North Carolina	37	74	39	86	25	46	21	63	6	18	12	9
North Dakota	u	u	u	u	20	**	102	66	u	u	u	u
Ohio	u	u	u	u	25	58	6	50	u	u	u	u
Oklahoma	57	82	61	87	41	58	46	69	7	11	5	4
Oregon	37	65	27	72	21	35	12	50	11	22	11	11
Pennsylvania	u	u	u	u	16	53	5	60	u	u	u	u
Rhode Island	u	u	u	u	12	34	21	53	u	u	u	u
South Carolina	46	76	31	87	30	51	13	60	9	13	14	14
South Dakota	30	61	112	94	22	33	87	64	3	19	7	15
Tennessee	49	85	13	85	35	55	6	66	6	18	5	5
Texas	40	74	13	87	27	47	4	66	7	16	7	7
Utah	24	37	29	74	17	24	20	56	4	7	5	6
Vermont	33	30	18	19	17	18	11	6	11	8	4	10
Virginia	32	70	18	56	19	37	3	36	8	23	12	11
Washington	u	u	u	u	19	28	13	55	u	u	u	u
West Virginia	63	87	10	36	45	43	2	23	8	33	7	8
Wisconsin§	27	92	48	70	15	65	26	50	5	13	7	9
Wyoming	u	u	u	u	31	**	46	59	u	u	u	u

*All rates are the number of events per 1,000 women aged 15–19; pregnancy rate includes estimated number of pregnancies ending in miscarriage or stillbirth.
†"Non-Hispanic other" refers to those identifying as races other than black or white, and not identifying as Hispanic. ‡Includes births with ethnicity unknown.
§Pregnancy and abortion rates are for white, black and other, irrespective of Hispanic ethnicity (births used for calculation of pregnancy rate are for comparable race groups without ethnicity). **Rate not calculated because population of women aged 15–19 was less than 500. Note : u=unavailable, or data did not pass quality threshold (see Methodology).

TABLE 1.8. Numbers of pregnancies, births, abortions and fetal losses among women aged 15–19, by race and ethnicity, according to state, 2011

State	Non-Hispanic white				Non-Hispanic black			
	Pregnancies*,†	Births*§	Abortions*	Fetal Losses*,‡	Pregnancies*,†	Births*§	Abortions*	Fetal Losses*,‡
Total	212,350	130,398	50,790	31,160	155,370	79,263	54,780	21,330
Alabama	4,540	3,332	490	720	4,260	2,761	860	640
Alaska	u	310	u	u	u	37	u	u
Arizona	u	2,151	u	u	u	500	u	u
Arkansas	3,980	2,964	380	630	1,900	1,308	300	290
California	u	5,201	u	u	u	3,422	u	u
Colorado	3,300	1,819	1,010	470	500	315	110	70
Connecticut	u	517	u	u	u	461	u	u
Delaware	750	360	290	100	810	372	330	110
District of Columbia	40	2	30	**	1,380	761	430	200
Florida	u	6,335	u	u	u	6,073	u	u
Georgia	6,870	4,792	1,010	1,060	10,020	6,156	2,390	1,470
Hawaii	310	195	70	50	70	28	40	10
Idaho	1,530	1,023	270	230	50	38	**	10
Illinois	u	4,098	u	u	u	4,719	u	u
Indiana	7,600	5,521	880	1,190	2,250	1,528	380	340
Iowa††	3,420	1,882	640	520	490	307	90	70
Kansas	2,760	2,015	310	430	600	444	60	90
Kentucky	u	5,008	u	u	u	796	u	u
Louisiana††	4,240	2,819	520	660	5,520	3,758	840	850
Maine	1,320	802	320	190	40	30	10	10
Maryland	u	1,457	u	u	u	2,482	u	u
Massachusetts	u	1,472	u	u	u	449	u	u
Michigan	8,050	4,929	1,940	1,180	6,760	3,618	2,200	940
Minnesota	3,010	1,839	730	440	1,040	561	340	150
Mississippi	u	2,167	u	u	u	3,022	u	u
Missouri	6,470	4,591	870	1,010	2,870	1,817	630	430
Montana	1,050	627	270	150	u	18	u	u
Nebraska	u	943	u	u	u	188	u	u
Nevada	u	818	u	u	u	491	u	u
New Hampshire	u	548	u	u	u	18	u	u

TABLE 1.8. Numbers of pregnancies, births, abortions and fetal losses among women aged 15–19, by race and ethnicity, according to state, 2011

State	Non-Hispanic white				Non-Hispanic black			
	Pregnancies*,†	Births*§	Abortions*	Fetal Losses*,‡	Pregnancies*,†	Births*§	Abortions*	Fetal Losses*,‡
New Jersey	3,170	1,011	1,780	380	5,240	1,774	2,830	640
New Mexico	u	566	u	u	u	49	u	u
New York	9,520	4,436	3,810	1,270	14,220	3,639	8,960	1,620
North Carolina	6,960	4,725	1,170	1,060	6,540	4,008	1,570	960
North Dakota	u	395	u	u	u	17	u	u
Ohio	u	7,748	u	u	u	3,717	u	u
Oklahoma	4,470	3,248	520	700	1,140	807	150	180
Oregon	3,220	1,798	970	460	240	127	80	30
Pennsylvania	u	5,275	u	u	u	3,298	u	u
Rhode Island	u	334	u	u	u	106	u	u
South Carolina	4,110	2,714	780	620	4,120	2,759	730	620
South Dakota	680	493	80	110	40	20	10	10
Tennessee	7,080	5,126	840	1,110	4,040	2,601	840	600
Texas	13,520	9,225	2,230	2,070	9,040	5,765	1,930	1,350
Utah	2,050	1,425	310	320	60	40	10	10
Vermont	670	355	220	90	20	9	**	**
Virginia	5,230	3,127	1,340	760	4,510	2,409	1,470	630
Washington	u	2,802	u	u	u	342	u	u
West Virginia	3,250	2,315	430	510	250	122	90	30
Wisconsin††	4,430	2,289	800	670	1,730	1,170	250	270
Wyoming	u	454	u	u	u	6	u	u

*Rounded to the nearest 10. †Includes estimated number of pregnancies ending in miscarriage or stillbirth. ‡Estimated as 20% of births plus 10% of abortions; includes stillbirths. §Includes births with ethnicity unknown. **Less than five abortions or fetal losses. ††Numbers of pregnancies, abortions and fetal losses are for white, black and other, irrespective of Hispanic ethnicity (births used for calculation of numbers of pregnancies are for comparable race groups without ethnicity). *Notes* : u=unavailable, or data did not pass quality threshold (see Methodology). "Non-Hispanic other" refers to those identifying as races other than black or white, and not identifying as Hispanic.

TABLE 1.8. Numbers of pregnancies, births, abortions and fetal losses among women aged 15–19, by race and ethnicity, according to state, 2011

State	Non-Hispanic other				Hispanic			
	Pregnancies*,†	Births*§	Abortions*	Fetal Losses*,‡	Pregnancies*,†	Births*	Abortions*	Fetal Losses*,‡
Total	21,460	10,451	8,110	2,900	162,370	109,660	27,980	24,730
Alabama	60	27	20	10	610	471	40	100
Alaska	u	406	u	u	u	78	u	u
Arizona	u	981	u	u	u	4,703	u	u
Arkansas	110	69	30	20	640	493	50	100
California	u	1,477	u	u	u	28,295	u	u
Colorado	260	90	140	30	3,600	2,496	550	550
Connecticut	u	19	u	u	u	1,019	u	u
Delaware	20	3	20	**	280	166	70	40
District of Columbia	20	5	20	**	190	112	50	30
Florida	u	72	u	u	u	4,576	u	u
Georgia	270	64	170	30	3,120	1,925	740	460
Hawaii	1,530	592	740	190	420	284	70	60
Idaho	70	50	10	10	610	465	50	100
Illinois	u	61	u	u	u	4,123	u	u
Indiana	50	20	20	10	1,120	820	120	180
Iowa††	170	58	70	20	u	417	u	u
Kansas	120	62	40	20	1,240	958	80	200
Kentucky	u	14	u	u	370	279	40	60
Louisiana††	330	61	210	40	u	328	u	u
Maine	30	17	10	**	30	14	10	**
Maryland	u	39	u	u	u	801	u	u
Massachusetts	u	90	u	u	u	1,442	u	u
Michigan	330	134	160	40	1,350	963	180	210
Minnesota	620	371	160	90	750	533	100	120
Mississippi	u	50	u	u	u	124	u	u
Missouri	150	40	90	20	630	468	60	100
Montana	u	212	u	u	90	57	20	10
Nebraska	u	63	u	u	u	504	u	u
Nevada	u	59	u	u	u	1,637	u	u
New Hampshire	u	6	u	u	u	55	u	u

TABLE 1.8. Numbers of pregnancies, births, abortions and fetal losses among women aged 15–19, by race and ethnicity, according to state, 2011

State	Non-Hispanic other				Hispanic			
	Pregnancies*,†	Births*§	Abortions*	Fetal Losses*,‡	Pregnancies*,†	Births*	Abortions*	Fetal Losses*,‡
New Jersey	1,250	29	1,100	120	3,800	2,528	690	570
New Mexico	u	514	u	u	3,480	2,341	610	530
New York	1,460	144	1,170	150	12,660	5,359	5,660	1,640
North Carolina	490	267	160	70	2,700	1,978	300	430
North Dakota	u	208	u	u	u	45	u	u
Ohio	u	50	u	u	u	800	u	u
Oklahoma	1,130	859	90	180	1,260	1,003	60	210
Oregon	230	105	90	30	1,520	1,062	230	240
Pennsylvania	u	74	u	u	u	2,124	u	u
Rhode Island	u	41	u	u	u	354	u	u
South Carolina	90	40	40	10	730	503	120	110
South Dakota	450	348	30	70	100	70	20	20
Tennessee	60	27	20	10	920	720	50	150
Texas	470	162	250	60	36,390	27,469	3,120	5,810
Utah	150	101	20	20	1,230	942	90	200
Vermont	10	8	**	**	10	4	10	**
Virginia	280	54	200	30	1,410	916	280	210
Washington	u	313	u	u	u	1,946	u	u
West Virginia	10	1	**	**	40	23	10	10
Wisconsin††	470	229	60	70	1,050	743	140	160
Wyoming	u	37	u	u	u	124	u	u

*Rounded to the nearest 10. †Includes estimated number of pregnancies ending in miscarriage or stillbirth. ‡Estimated as 20% of births plus 10% of abortions; includes stillbirths. §Includes births with ethnicity unknown. **Less than five abortions or fetal losses.

††Numbers of pregnancies, abortions and fetal losses are for white, black and other, irrespective of Hispanic ethnicity (births used for calculation of numbers of pregnancies are for comparable race groups without ethnicity). *Notes* : u=unavailable, or data did not pass quality threshold (see Methodology). "Non-Hispanic other" refers to those identifying as races other than black or white, and not identifying as Hispanic.

TABLE 1.9. Population estimates for women 15–19, by age-group and by race and ethnicity, according to state, 2011

State	Population			Population by race/ethnicity			
	15–19	15–17	18–19	Non-Hispanic white	Non-Hispanic black	Non-Hispanic other*	Hispanic
Total	10,540,942	6,205,921	4,335,021	6,008,964	1,678,433	643,129	2,210,416
Alabama	161,923	95,573	66,350	97,962	54,257	3,059	6,645
Alaska	24,370	15,166	9,204	14,252	1,187	7,093	1,838
Arizona	219,905	131,168	88,737	98,699	11,870	18,979	90,357
Arkansas	96,810	57,210	39,600	66,393	19,836	2,513	8,068
California	1,332,479	797,081	535,398	413,000	95,748	170,205	653,526
Colorado	164,525	96,485	68,040	103,481	8,755	7,314	44,975
Connecticut	125,617	73,059	52,558	82,809	15,625	5,331	21,852
Delaware	30,993	17,362	13,631	18,226	8,470	1,070	3,227
District of Columbia	20,663	8,217	12,446	5,728	12,209	876	1,850
Florida	580,314	345,924	234,390	278,666	127,742	18,188	155,718
Georgia	342,800	202,591	140,209	168,114	129,148	12,607	32,931
Hawaii	40,299	24,690	15,609	7,785	1,123	25,961	5,430
Idaho	55,739	33,591	22,148	44,378	756	1,774	8,831
Illinois	441,363	265,301	176,062	248,201	84,124	19,802	89,236
Indiana	227,314	133,377	93,937	177,653	27,352	5,133	17,176
Iowa	105,164	59,562	45,602	89,776	5,203	2,959	7,226
Kansas	98,244	57,901	40,343	72,588	8,070	4,072	13,514
Kentucky	140,960	83,161	57,799	118,472	15,458	2,185	4,845
Louisiana	153,112	90,648	62,464	80,895	62,077	3,778	6,362
Maine	41,817	24,279	17,538	38,547	1,079	1,290	901
Maryland	196,257	115,446	80,811	98,396	68,375	11,758	17,728
Massachusetts	231,046	125,047	105,999	164,234	20,122	15,546	31,144
Michigan	347,440	204,713	142,727	248,595	64,861	12,864	21,120
Minnesota	179,539	105,447	74,092	141,575	13,836	13,088	11,040
Mississippi	106,120	62,036	44,084	52,630	49,104	1,641	2,745
Missouri	200,975	118,057	82,918	154,002	32,032	5,517	9,424
Montana	31,747	18,582	13,165	26,633	407	3,236	1,471
Nebraska	63,300	36,508	26,792	49,131	4,145	2,220	7,804
Nevada	85,278	53,772	31,506	36,260	9,226	7,616	32,176
New Hampshire	46,122	26,117	20,005	41,953	917	1,291	1,961

TABLE 1.9. Population estimates for women 15–19, by age-group and by race and ethnicity, according to state, 2011

State	Population			Population by race/ethnicity			
	15–19	15–17	18–19	Non-Hispanic white	Non-Hispanic black	Non-Hispanic other*	Hispanic
New Jersey	288,468	178,066	110,402	156,631	47,173	23,266	61,398
New Mexico	71,263	42,129	29,134	20,119	1,652	8,929	40,563
New York	652,297	377,693	274,604	346,861	116,093	50,670	138,673
North Carolina	318,302	184,073	134,229	186,178	87,853	12,755	31,516
North Dakota	22,908	12,243	10,665	19,703	489	2,035	681
Ohio	392,853	232,184	160,669	304,004	64,193	8,563	16,093
Oklahoma	125,409	73,622	51,787	78,344	13,796	18,693	14,576
Oregon	120,989	71,765	49,224	87,451	3,677	8,664	21,197
Pennsylvania	432,910	244,288	188,622	320,691	62,058	14,964	35,197
Rhode Island	38,893	19,928	18,965	27,108	3,142	1,928	6,715
South Carolina	154,708	87,731	66,977	89,058	54,204	3,004	8,442
South Dakota	28,098	16,119	11,979	22,402	605	4,003	1,088
Tennessee	208,466	123,810	84,656	145,896	47,495	4,231	10,844
Texas	911,244	549,234	362,010	335,663	122,901	36,514	416,166
Utah	107,418	63,620	43,798	83,881	1,683	5,167	16,687
Vermont	22,466	11,709	10,757	20,647	500	696	623
Virginia	267,229	153,696	113,533	161,206	64,662	16,033	25,328
Washington	217,766	130,757	87,009	146,389	12,093	23,867	35,417
West Virginia	55,957	32,623	23,334	51,501	2,858	579	1,019
Wisconsin	193,328	112,153	81,175	151,650	17,910	8,805	14,963
Wyoming	17,735	10,407	7,328	14,547	282	797	2,109

*Non-Hispanic other refers to those identifying as races other than black or white, and not identifying as Hispanic.

About the Tables

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

In these tables, “age” refers to the woman’s age when the pregnancy ended. Consequently, the actual number of pregnancies that occurred among teenagers was higher than what is reported here because most of the women who conceived at age 19 had their births or abortions after they turned 20 and, thus, were not counted as teenagers. Likewise, “year” refers to the calendar year in which the birth, abortion or fetal loss occurred, not when the conception occurred.

Methodology

The estimates in Tables 1.1–1.7 are based on data from the following sources (exact sources are listed in the Data Sources section):

- Number of births—National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)
- Total number of abortions to residents of each state—Guttmacher Institute and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
- Tabulations of abortion data by age and race or ethnicity—state health departments
- Population estimates—Population Estimates Program of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, in collaboration with NCHS

Births

The numbers of births occurring in each state in each calendar year are obtained from the National Vital Statistics System of the NCHS. The data are based on information abstracted from birth certificates filed in vital statistics offices of each state and the District of Columbia.¹¹ Births are categorized by race and ethnicity of the mother, and include those of unknown ethnicity so as to be comparable with abortion estimates for these groups.

Abortions

The Guttmacher Abortion Provider Censuses (APCs) obtain data from all known U.S. abortion providers and provide the annual numbers of abortions in each state for 1988, 1992, 1996, 2000, 2005, 2008, 2010 and 2011. Starting with the number of abortions performed in each state for women of all ages (residents and nonresidents),¹² we reassigned abortions to the woman’s state of residence on the basis of information collected by state abortion reporting agencies. In 2011, this information was compiled by the CDC and made available in a table showing, for each state, the state of residence for each woman who had an abortion in that state.¹³ The CDC table

suppressed any cell with fewer than 50 abortions, so we used the more complete data available from many state health department websites and, where necessary, contacted the states directly for this information. Some states, however, do not collect this information; for these states, we asked a sample of abortion facilities where the women obtaining abortions said they lived.*

Of state residents who had an abortion, the proportions who were younger than 15, 15–17 and 18–19 were taken from the CDC Abortion Surveillance report¹⁴ or from tabulations provided to us by individual states. For states with incomplete or no information on the age of women who had an abortion in 2011,[†] we estimated the proportion of abortions obtained by teenagers by using the national distribution or the distribution from neighboring states (see notes to tables for state-specific calculation methods). As there is a high correlation between a state's overall abortion rate and the abortion rate among teenagers, this method gives a fair approximation of the number and rate of abortions among teenagers. Finally, we applied a small adjustment factor to the state-specific abortion distributions, so they would sum to previously published national distributions of abortions by age.[‡] Because of a recent adjustment made in these national distributions, we recalculated this adjustment factor for prior years; as a result, estimates for 1988-2010 differ slightly from those previously published.

The CDC does not release data showing the race or ethnic distributions of teenagers having abortions by state; we contacted the state health departments for this information or, in a few states, were able to obtain it from the state's department of health website. The race and ethnic distributions were then applied to our estimate of the number of abortions obtained by state residents aged 15–19. We made no estimates for states that did not provide the race or ethnicity data or those with a large proportion of abortions with unknown race or ethnicity (i.e., missing for greater than 20% of cases). Three states (Iowa, Louisiana and Wisconsin) provided data for white, black and other teens irrespective of Hispanic ethnicity; for these three states, pregnancies and abortions were calculated for these groups in place of non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black and non-Hispanic other.

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

*California, Florida, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

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

‡See Kost K and Maddow-Zimet I, *U.S. Teenage Pregnancies, Births and Abortions, 2011: National Trends by Age, Race and Ethnicity*, New York: Guttmacher Institute, 2016, <http://www.guttmacher.org/report/us-teen-pregnancy-trends-2011>

Fetal losses

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

We estimate recognized fetal loss as the sum of 20% of births and 10% of abortions. While these proportions are rough approximations for the numbers of recognized fetal losses, it is important to account for the fact that the incidence of fetal loss in a population is dependent upon the ratio of abortions to births. Pregnancies that are terminated by induced abortion are not exposed to the same risk of fetal loss as those that are continued to term; the risk is greatly diminished, especially if the abortion occurs in the early weeks of the pregnancy. In fact, most miscarriages occur by the 14th week of pregnancy,¹⁵ and more than 90% of abortions occur before the 14th week of pregnancy.⁴ In other words, some abortions supersede miscarriages that would have otherwise occurred. In contrast, pregnancies that are carried to term are exposed to the full risk of pregnancy loss. Thus, estimation of fetal loss as a proportion of births and abortions allows us to account for these different gestation-dependent risks associated with pregnancies that end early (abortions) and those that end later (births). Put simply, the more pregnancies terminated by abortion, the less opportunity for a miscarriage to occur and the lower the overall incidence.

Finally, these proportions, 20% and 10%, are intended only as approximations, based on what little data are available on the incidence of fetal loss.^{16,17} The precise proportions are likely not as important as the recognition that the population level of induced abortion in relation to births affects the estimates of fetal loss considerably.

Because health department abortion statistics are incomplete or nonexistent in some states, care should be used in interpreting the teenage abortion and pregnancy data. For the states with no information on the age of women having abortions, the rate of abortion among teenagers was estimated. Similarly, error is introduced by the assumption that teenagers have abortions out of state in the same proportions as older women. Therefore, one should be cautious in drawing inferences about the effects of parental involvement requirements on the number of abortions obtained by minors.

Other sources of teen pregnancy statistics

The estimates in this report may differ from those found in other sources. First, many state health departments produce estimates of teen pregnancy on the basis of numbers of abortions reported to the department. In some cases, these match those obtained from the Guttmacher

APC. In other cases, the APC estimates are higher because they include data from a greater number of providers in the state. Second, our denominators are based on population estimates that are produced by the Census Bureau, in collaboration with NCHS, for July 1 of each year and revised periodically. Hence, our rates may differ slightly from those published elsewhere, depending on which year the population estimates were made (the “vintage” of those estimates) or whether the rates have been updated using the intercensal population estimates available after each national census. We update our rates when the intercensal estimates are released.

Finally, the revised estimates in this report differ from those previously published by the Guttmacher Institute. As described above, in this report, we recalculated estimates for all previous years because of a recalibration of previously published national trends.

References

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Vital Statistics System, <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss.htm>.
2. Ventura SJ et al., Estimated pregnancy rates and rates of pregnancy outcomes for the United States, 1990–2008, *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 2012, Vol. 60, No. 7.
3. Kost K and Henshaw SK, *U.S. Teenage Pregnancies, Births and Abortions, 2010: National and State Trends by Age, Race and Ethnicity*, 2013, New York: Guttmacher Institute, <http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/USTPtrends10.pdf>.
4. Kost K and Maddow-Zimet I, *U.S. Teenage Pregnancies, Births and Abortions, 2011: National Trends by Age, Race and Ethnicity*, 2016, New York: Guttmacher Institute, <http://www.guttmacher.org/report/us-teen-pregnancy-trends-2011>
5. Guttmacher Institute, Last five years account for more than one-quarter of all abortion restrictions enacted since *Roe*, Jan. 13, 2016, <http://www.guttmacher.org/media/inthenews/2016/01/13/index.html>.
6. Sedgh G et al., Adolescent pregnancy, birth and abortion rates across countries: levels and recent trends, unpublished report, New York: Guttmacher Institute, 2014.
7. Ananat EO et al., Community-wide job loss and teenage fertility: evidence from North Carolina, *Demography*, 2013, 50(6):2151–2171.
8. Finer LB, Jerman J and Kavanaugh MK, Changes in use of long-acting contraceptive methods in the United States, 2007–2009, *Fertility and Sterility*, 2012, 98(4):893–897.

9. Committee on Adolescent Health Care, Long-Acting Reversible Contraception Working Group, Adolescents and long-acting reversible contraception: implants and intrauterine devices, *Committee Opinion*, 2012, No. 539.
10. CDC, U.S. selected practice recommendations for contraceptive use, 2013: adapted from the World Health Organization Selected Practice Recommendations for Contraceptive Use, 2nd Edition, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 2013, Vol. 62, No. RR05.
11. National Bureau of Economic Research, NCHS' Vital Statistics Natality Birth Data: 1968–2014, <http://www.nber.org/data/vital-statistics-natality-data.html>.
12. Jones RK and Jerman J, Abortion incidence and service availability in the United States, 2011, *Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health*, 2014, 46(1):3–14.
13. CDC, Abortions distributed by state of maternal residence and state of clinical service, no date, http://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/Data_Stats/Abortion.htm.
14. Pazol K et al., Abortion surveillance—United States, 2011, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 2014, Vol. 63, No. SS11.
15. Avalos L, Galindo C and Li D, A systematic review to calculate background miscarriage rates using life table analysis, *Birth Defects Research (Part A)*, 2012, 94(6):417–423.
16. Leridon H, *Human Fertility: The Basic Components*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1977, Table 4.20.
17. Bongaarts J and Potter RE, *Fertility, biology, and behavior: An analysis of the proximate determinants*, New York: Academic Press, 1983.

Data sources

Population

1988: U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. population estimates, by age, sex, race and Hispanic origin: 1980 to 1991, *Current Population Reports*, 1993, Series P-25, No. 1095, Table 1.

1992, 1996: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Intercensal estimates of the July 1, 1990–July 1, 1999, United States resident population by county, single-year of age, sex, bridged race, and Hispanic origin, file icen_natA1.txt, 2004, http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm.

2000, 2005: NCHS, Intercensal estimates of the July 1, 2000–July 1, 2009 United States resident population by year, county, age, sex, bridged race, and Hispanic origin, file icen_state2000_2009.sas7bdat, Oct. 26, 2012, http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm.

2010: NCHS, Estimates of the April 1, 2010, July 1, 2010–July 1, 2012 United States resident population from the Vintage 2012 postcensal series by year, county, age, sex, bridged race, and Hispanic origin, file pcen_v2012.txt, June 13, 2013, http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm.

2011: NCHS, Estimates of the April 1, 2010, July 1, 2010–July 1, 2014 United States resident population from the Vintage 2014 postcensal series by year, county, age, sex, bridged race, and Hispanic origin, file pcen_v2014_y2014.txt, June 30, 2015, http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm.

Births

1988: National Bureau of Economic Research, NCHS' vital statistics natality birth data: 1968–2014, <http://www.nber.org/data/vital-statistics-natality-data.html>.

1992–2011: NCHS, Tables of final births by mother's age, race and Hispanic ethnicity from the National Vital Statistics System, no date, <http://205.207.175.93/VitalStats/ReportFolders/reportFolders.aspx>.

Abortions

1988, 1992, 1996, 2000, 2005, 2008, 2010 and 2011: Unpublished data based on the national total number of abortions from the Guttmacher Abortion Provider Surveys, the adjusted age, race, and ethnicity distribution of abortions from the CDC and tabulations of age by race and ethnicity from state health departments.



*Advancing sexual and reproductive health worldwide
through research, policy analysis and public education*

125 Maiden Lane
New York, NY 10038
(212) 248-1111; fax (212) 248-1951
info@guttmacher.org

1301 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 700
Washington, DC 20036
policyinfo@guttmacher.org

www.guttmacher.org