

Teen Pregnancy



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EXHIBIT S Health Care
Document consists of 34 pages.
Entire exhibit provided.
Meeting Date 3-05-14

Objectives

- Difference between “Teen Pregnancy” and “Teen Birth” Rates
- Data and rankings: Global to local
- Important Youth Risk Behavior Survey indicators
- Consequences of Teen Pregnancy
- Why it happens: What do the youth say?
- What can you do?

Teen Pregnancy vs. Teen Birth Rates

- Teen Pregnancy: includes abortion rates and estimated miscarriage rates.
 - A good indicator?
 - Not consistent calculations.
 - Abortion reporting is voluntary and not all states participate. Accuracy questionable.
- Teen Birth: All births recorded.
 - More reliable indicator.
- Rates: both are per 1,000 females in designated age range



Global View

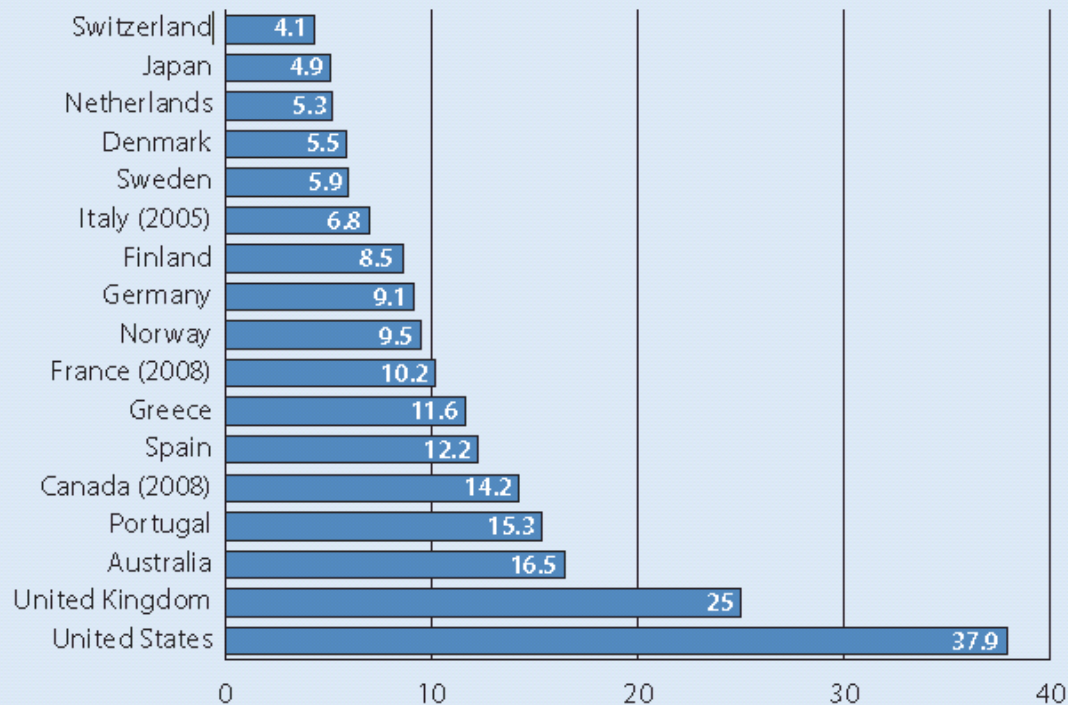
- U.S. teen birth rates are two times higher than the UK and nearly ten times higher than Switzerland.

(The National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy)



Fast Facts: National Campaign

FIGURE 1. Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 Girls Age 15-19) by Country*



*All birth rates are for 2009 unless otherwise noted.

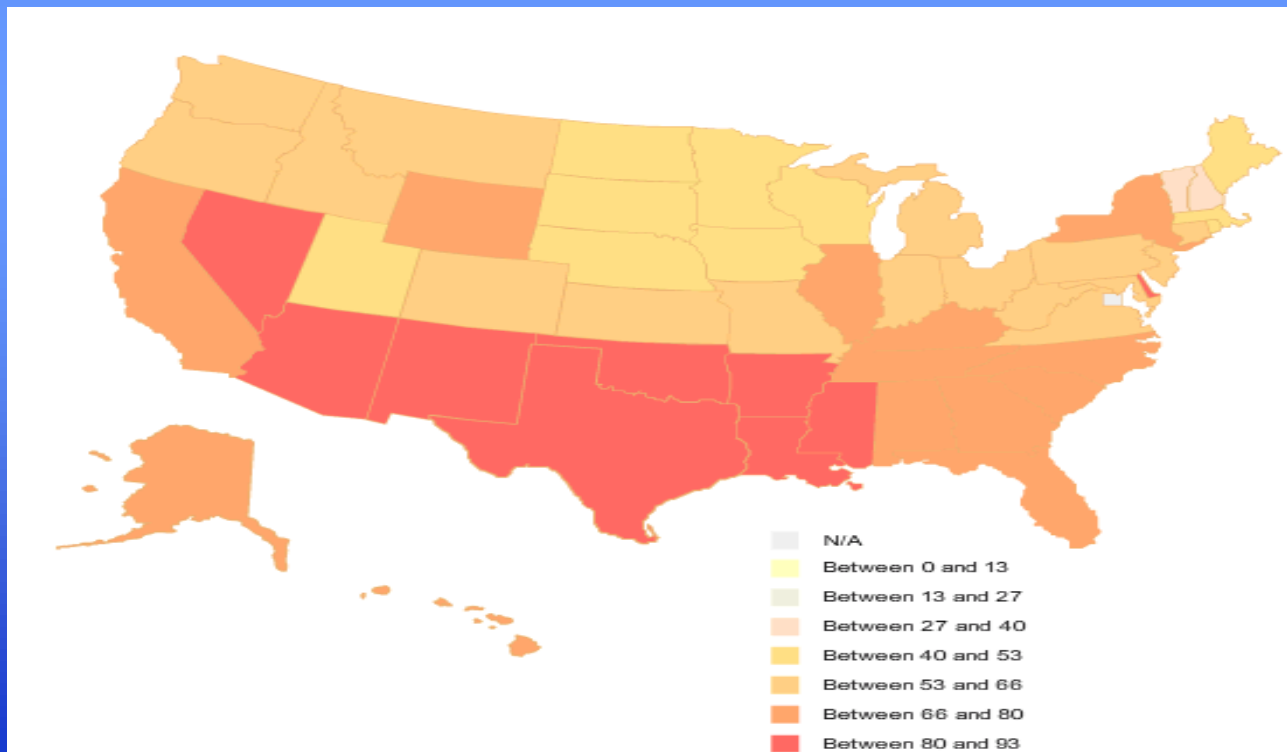
US Teen Pregnancy Racial Disparity

- Fifty-two percent of Latina teens and 50 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.

(The National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy 2011)

Teen Pregnancy in Nevada

- Nevada has consistently had one of the highest rates of teen pregnancy rates in the U.S. (The National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy 2008)



Teen Pregnancy Rate in 2008

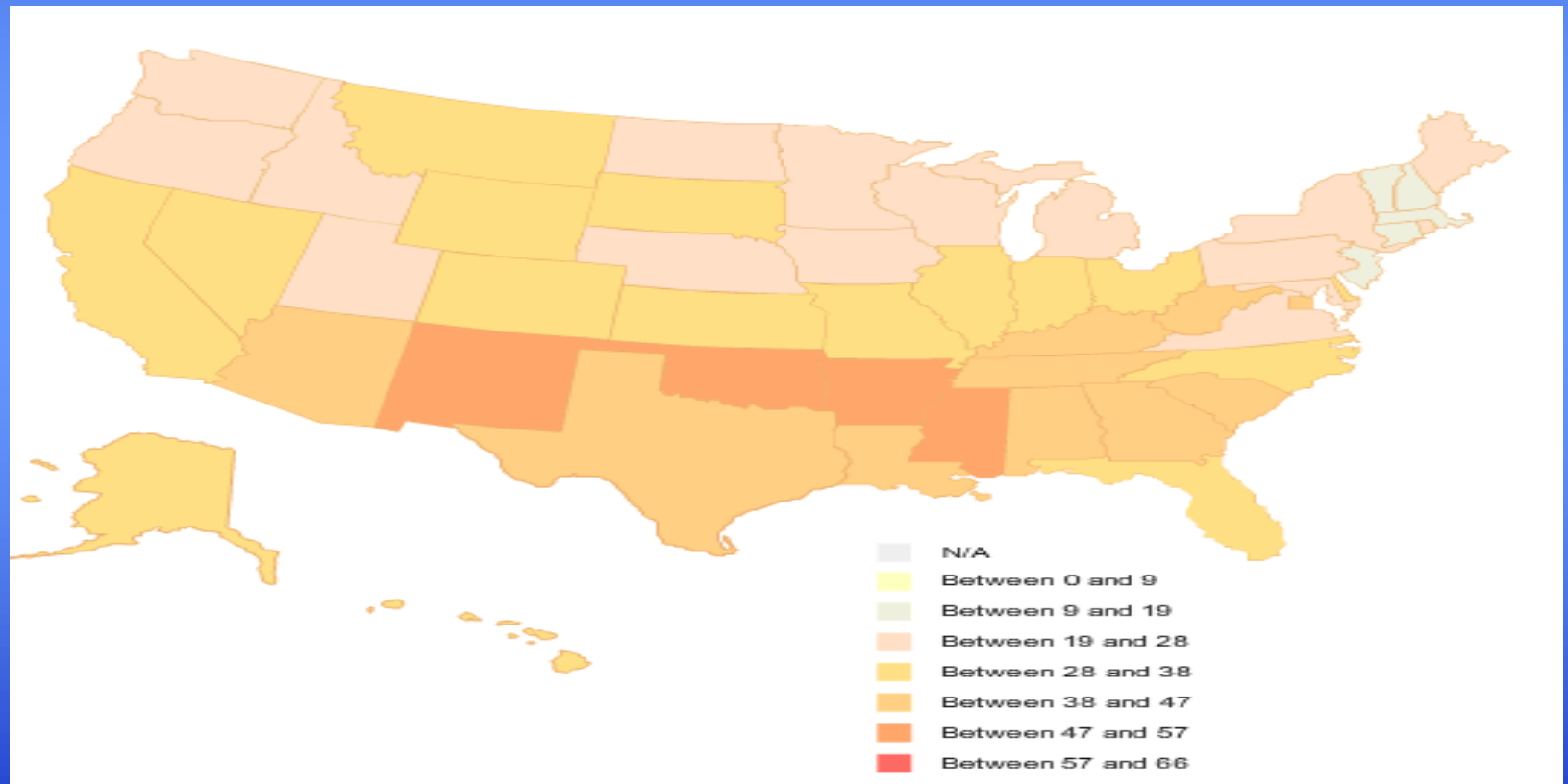
National Rate = 70 per 1,000 15-19 Year Old Women

41	Georgia	78
42	Louisiana	80
43	Oklahoma	80
44	Delaware	81
45	Arizona	82
46	Arkansas	82
47	Nevada	84
48	Texas	85
49	Mississippi	90
50	New Mexico	93

Last modified: February 2013

Teen Birth Ranking Age 15-19

(The National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy 2011)



Teen Birth Ranking

36th

(The National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy 2013)

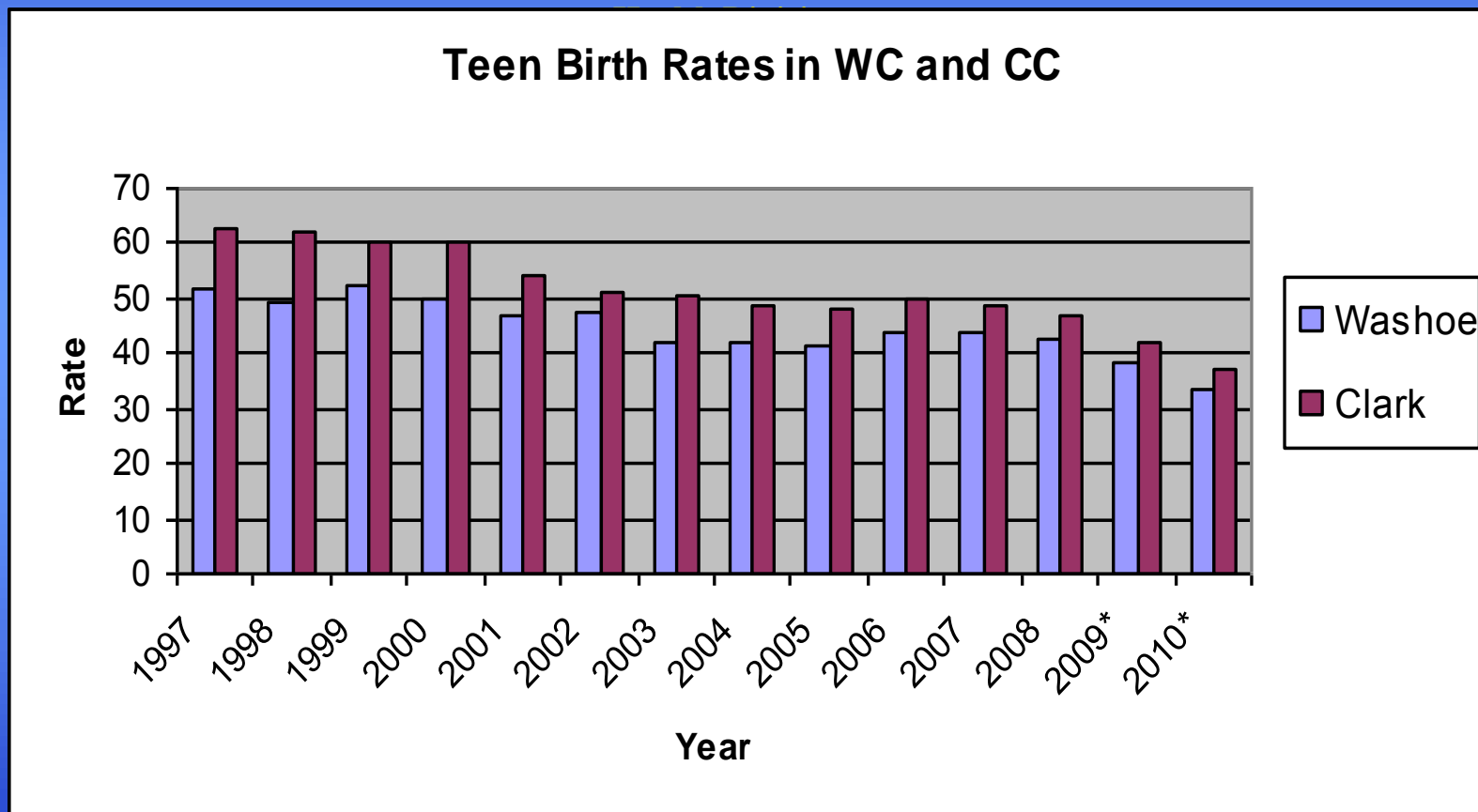
32	Indiana	34.8
33	North Carolina	34.9
34	Wyoming	35.2
35	Kansas	35.4
36	Nevada	36.1
37	Alaska	36.2
38	Georgia	38.2
39	Arizona	38.5
40	South Carolina	39.1
41	Alabama	40.5
42	Tennessee	40.8
43	Kentucky	43.5
44	West Virginia	43.5
45	Louisiana	45.1
46	Texas	46.9
47	Oklahoma	47.8
48	New Mexico	48.8
49	Mississippi	50.2
50	Arkansas	50.7

Last modified: June 2013

Washoe County Birth Rate Comparisons Over Time

(Per 15-19 y/o adolescent females)

Surveillance, Bureau of Health Statistics, Planning and Emergency Response at the Nevada State

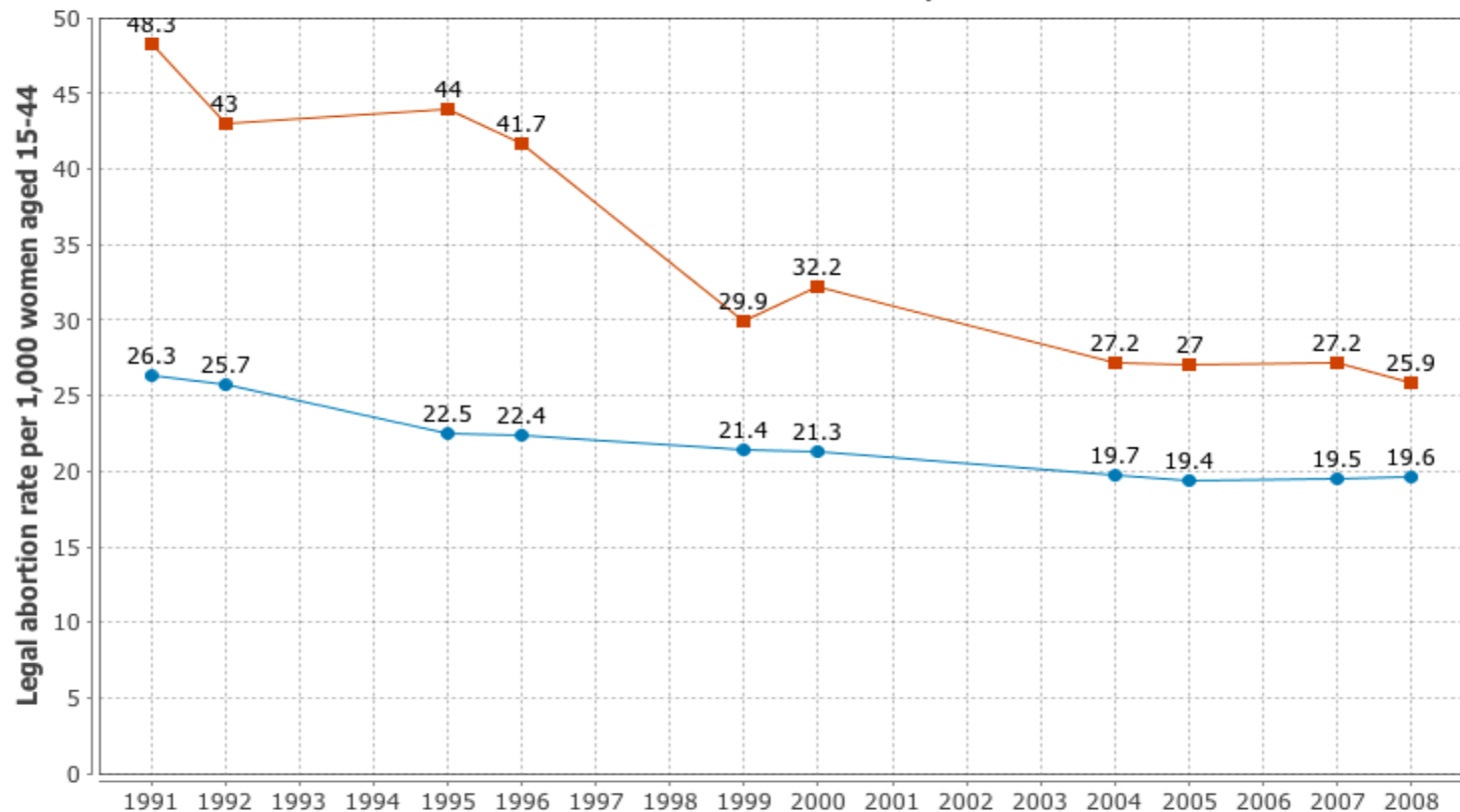


Abortions: Declining US Rate in Blue

www.GUTTMACHER.ORG



U.S. and Nevada abortion rates, 1991-2008



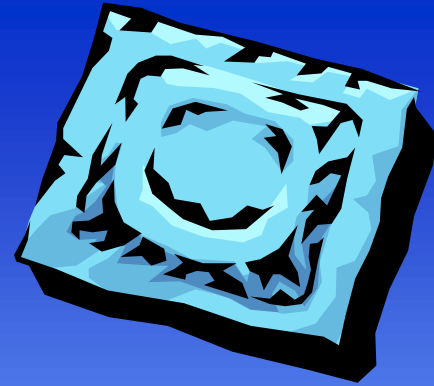
Youth Risk Behavior Survey Data

- WC High School Students that Have Had Sex:

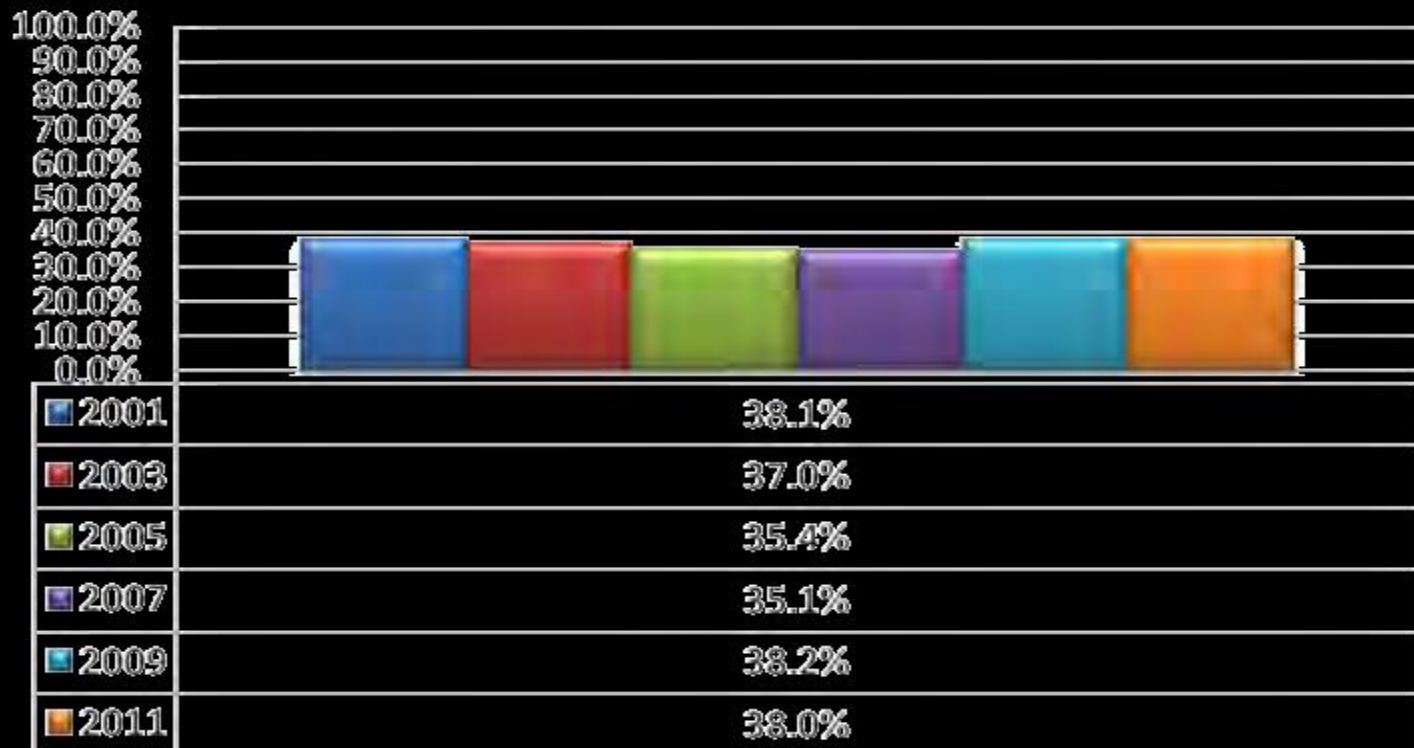
(Youth Risk Behavior Survey)

<u>2011</u>	<u>46.2%</u>
2009	52.50%
2007	44.30%
2005	48%
2003	48.60%
2001	48.00%

Disappointingly Unchanged



Percentage of sexually active WCSD high school students who
report not having used a condom the last time they had sexual
intercourse



Social Consequences of Teen Pregnancy

- Less likely to complete high school
- Dependence on welfare
- Single parenthood
- More likely to have more children sooner on a limited income
- More likely to abuse and/or neglect the child

Risks to Children of Teen Mothers

- Growing up without a father
- Low birth weight and prematurity
- School failure
- Mental retardation
- Insufficient health care
- Abuse and neglect
- Poverty and welfare dependence



Risks to Teens who get Pregnant

- Teens are at higher risk of pre-term labor and pregnancy induced HBP
- Young girls (especially under 15) have a maternal death rate 2.5 times greater than mothers aged 20-24.

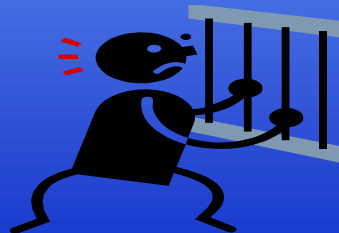


Risks to Children of Teen Mothers cont.

- Females born to teen mothers are more likely to be teen mothers themselves



- Males born to teen mothers are more likely to go to prison



Financial Cost



Vital statistics

PUBLIC PAYS

Teen births have been significantly declining in Indiana, but overall costs to taxpayers were at least \$247 million in 2008, according to a recently released national study.

Most public sector costs of teen childbearing are associated with negative consequences for children of teen mothers, during both childhood and young adult years, says the National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy.

These costs include public health care, child welfare, increased rates of incarceration among adolescents or young adults and lost tax revenue due to decreased earnings and spending.

The data updates 2004 research, done by the University of Delaware and released by the National Campaign.

"Reducing teen pregnancy not only improves the well-being of children, youth and families, it saves taxpayer dollars," said Sarah Brown, CEO of the National Campaign.

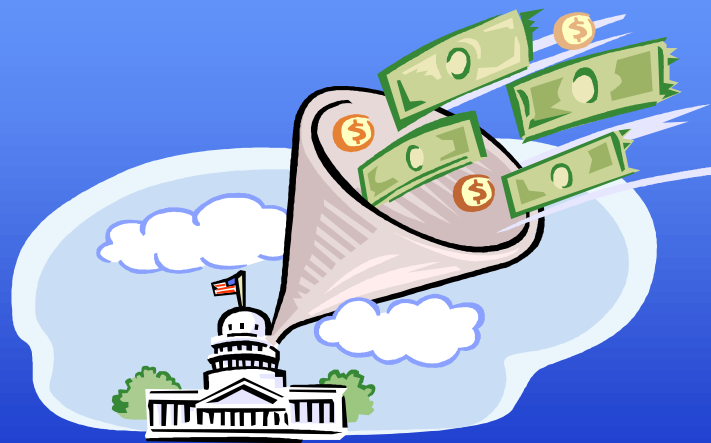
Here are more results:

- » Of Indiana's \$247 million costs to taxpayers, 36 percent were federal costs and 64 percent were state and local costs.
- » From 1991 to 2008, a total of 196,245 teen births occurred in Indiana, costing taxpayers \$5.6 billion.
- » These costs would have been higher had it not been for a substantial decline, 28 percent in the teen birth rate from 1991 to 2008 — saving Indiana taxpayers \$155 million in 2008 alone.

— Barb Berggoetz

“Counting It Up”

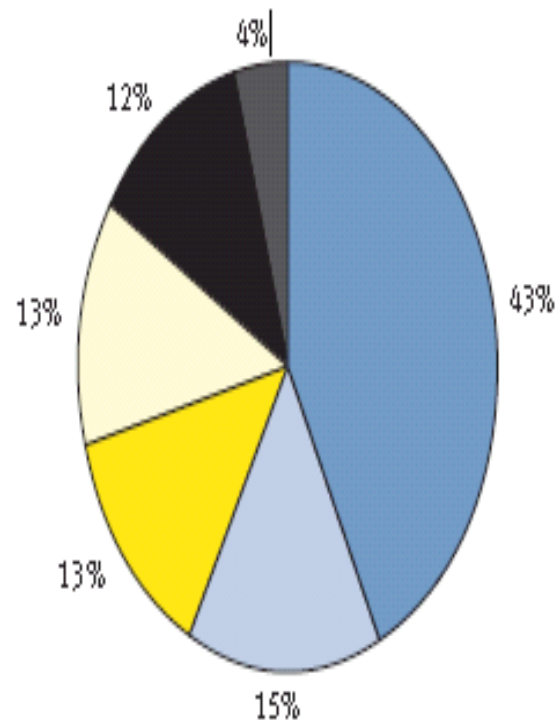
- Between 1991 and 2008 there have been approximately 66,069 teen births in Nevada, costing taxpayers a total of 1.3 billion dollars over that time period. (National Campaign)



Why Do Teens Have Unprotected Sex?

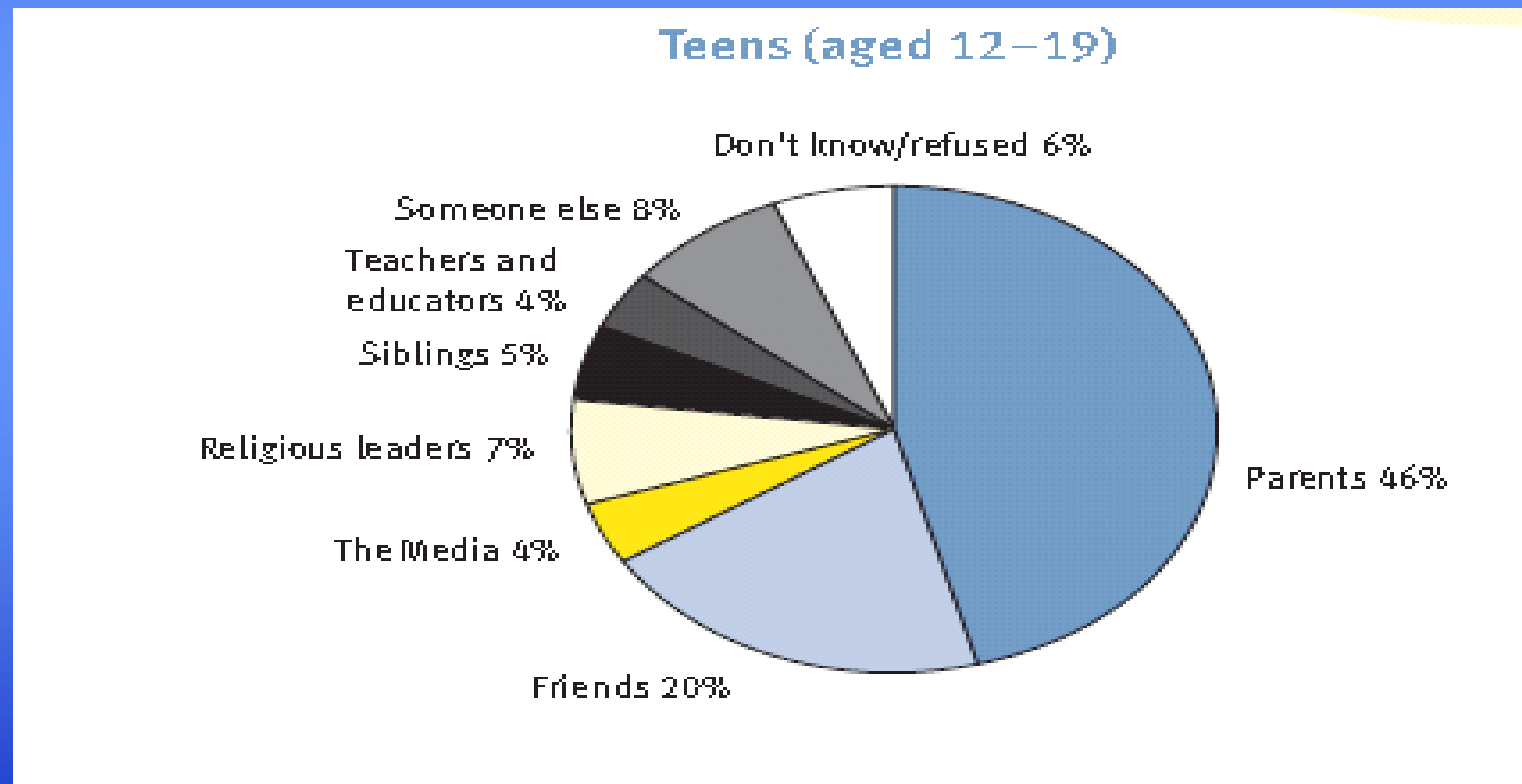
(National Campaign)

Teens (aged 12-19)



- They are willing to take the risk because they don't think anything will happen to them 43%
- They are fearful or embarrassed of what their partner will think if they insist on protection 15%
- They don't know where/how to get birth control or protection 13%
- They are lazy 13%
- Their parents don't talk to them about sex and contraception 12%
- Don't know/refused 4%

When it comes to a teens' decisions about sex, who is most influential?



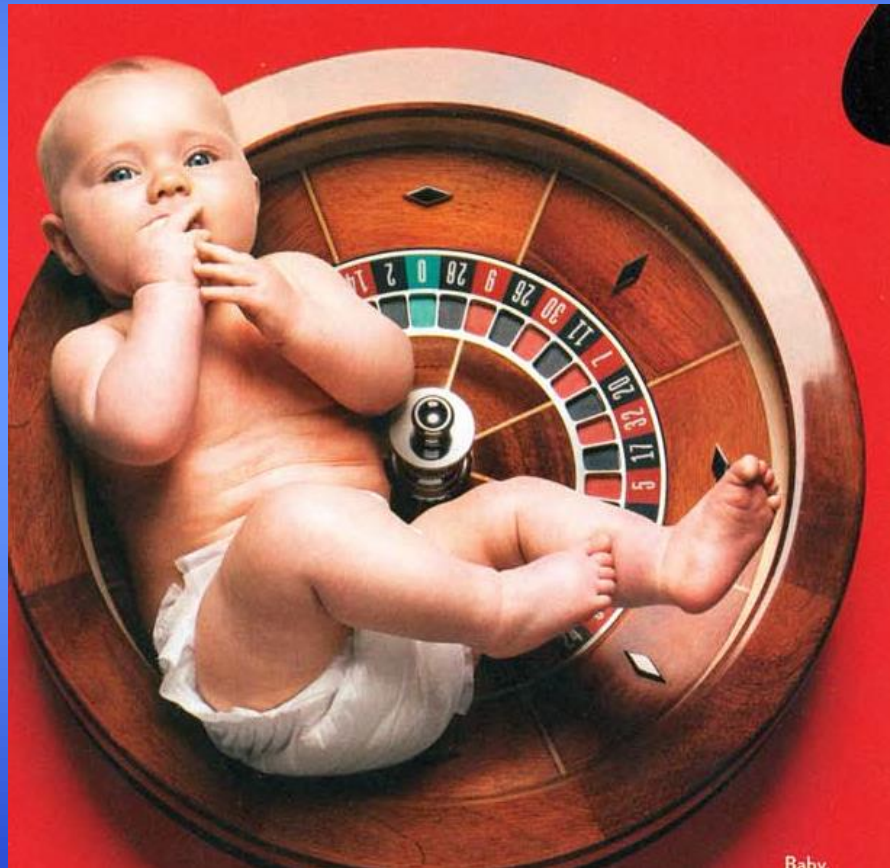
What are the Chances?

- What are the chances of a child growing up in poverty if:
- (1) the mother gave birth as teen,
- (2) the parents were unmarried when the child was born,
- (3) the mother did not receive a high school diploma or GED.

What are the Chances? (continued)

- ☐ ☐ **27%** if one of these things happen.
- ☐ ☐ **42%** if two of these things happen.
- ☐ ☐ **64%** if three of these things happen.
- **But, if *none* of these things happen, a child's chance of growing up in poverty is 7%.**
- (National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy)

It Won't Happen to Me



Factors in Teen Pregnancy

- Multiple relationships
- Unprotected intercourse
- Drug and alcohol use
- “Won’t happen to me” beliefs (Teen brain)



Teens Aren't the Only Ones

- Nearly half of all pregnancies in the United States are unplanned

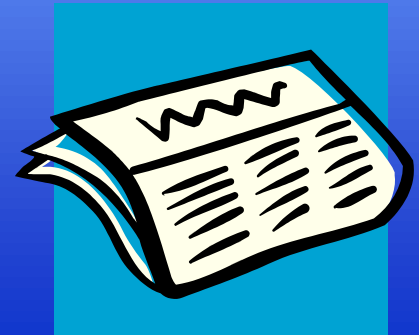


What Can You Do?

- Spread the word about teen pregnancy.
Talk to your friends or write an article for the school paper.

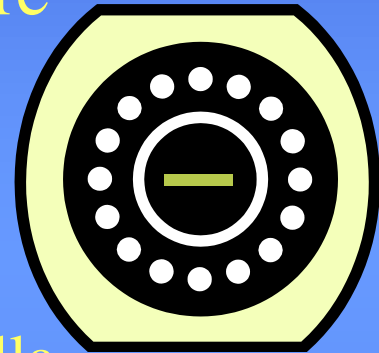
A great resource:

www.thenationalcampaign.org



What Can You Do (Continued)

- Don't become a statistic.
- Be abstinent of use birth control until you are ready. Good recourse: <http://bedsider.org/>
- Plan your pregnancies
- Prepare for pregnancies
 - Preconception health care (e.g. folic acid, Rubella vaccine, detecting and treating chronic disease, ensure current medications won't harm, healthy weight)
 - <http://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/preconception/QandaA.htm#1>



What Can You Do?

Continued

- Communicate with younger friends and siblings about resources
 - Teen Health Mall on next slide
 - <http://www.stayteen.org/>
- Initiate age appropriate conversation with your children regarding sex and pregnancy/STD prevention
 - <http://www.advocatesforyouth.org/parents-sex-ed-center-home>

Teen Health Mall



- Teens age 14-19
- Adolescent health care provided by one nurse practitioner and support staff
 - Physical exams
 - Birth Control (including pregnancy testing and counseling)
 - Emergency Contraception
 - STD diagnosis and treatment
 - Health education
 - Resource and referral

What Else Can You Do?

- Advocate for abstinence based sexual education – not abstinence only!
- Communication with partner
- Decision making – Adolescent Brain





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Questions? Comments?

Thank You!