## **Births to Teens**

#### **DEFINITION**

Births to teens is the number of births to teen girls ages 15 to 19 per 1,000 teen girls.

#### **SIGNIFICANCE**

Teen pregnancy and parenting can threaten the development of teen parents as well as their children. Infants of teen parents have higher rates of prematurity, low birthweight, and infant mortality than those born to women in their twenties and thirties. Children of teens have lower academic achievement, have more health issues, and are more likely to have a teen birth themselves compared with children of older mothers.<sup>2</sup>

There are strong intergenerational links between maternal education among teen mothers and educational attainment, income, and well-being in the next generation.<sup>3</sup> Teen mothers are less likely to graduate from high school. Teen girls in foster care are twice as likely as their peers to become pregnant by age 19.<sup>4</sup>

There are disparities in teen birth rates by age, race, and ethnicity. Nationally, most teen births (75%) are to teens ages 18 or older. The teen birth rate is highest among American Indian or Alaska Native, Black, Hispanic, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander adolescents and lowest among Asian adolescents.<sup>5,6</sup>

Effective teen pregnancy prevention programs address the social determinants

of health, and work within the community to support the health of adolescents. This includes ensuring access to quality reproductive health care and education.<sup>7</sup> Nationally, fewer teens are having sex and more use contraception.<sup>8,9</sup>

After peaking in 1991, the U.S. teen birth rate has declined almost every year and reached a historic low in 2022. Nationally, the birth rate for teens declined 2% from 2021 to 2022 (from 13.9 per 1,000 to 13.6 per 1,000). Despite these declines, the U.S. teen birth rate remains higher than in other developed countries. <sup>10,11,12</sup>

Rhode Island's teen birth rate mirrors national trends, peaking in 1993 at a rate of 47.6 per 1,000 and reaching a historic low in 2021 at a rate of 7.8 births per 1,000 teen girls.<sup>13,14</sup> In Rhode Island between 2019-2023, 2.3% (1,147) of babies were born to mothers under age 20.<sup>15</sup>

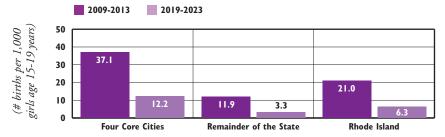
Teen Birth Rates (rate per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)			
	1991	2022	
RI	44.7	8.3	
US	61.8	13.6	
National Rank*		7th	
New England	d Rank**	5th	

\*1st is best; 50th is worst \*\*1st is best; 6th is worst

Source: For 1991: Ventura, S. J., et al. (2014). National and state patterns of teen births in the United States, 1940-2013. NVSR, 63(4), 1-33. For 2022: Osterman, M. J. K., Hamilton, B.E., Martin, J.A., Driscoll, A.K., Valenzuela, C.P. (2024). Births: Final data for 2022. National Vital Statistics Reports, 73(2), 1-55.

## W 3/2 W 3/2 W

## Teen Birth Rates, Rhode Island, Five-Year Average Comparisons: 2009-2013, 2019-2023



Source: Rhode Island Department of Health, Center for Health Data and Analysis, 2009-2023.

- ♦ In 2022, the birth rate for U.S. teens (13.6 births per 1,000 teen girls ages 15-19) was the lowest ever recorded.<sup>16</sup>
- ♦ In Rhode Island, the statewide five-year average teen birth rate declined 70% between 2009-2013 and 2019-2023 from 21.0 births per 1,000 teen girls to 6.3 per 1,000. The teen birth rate in the four core cities declined 67% during that time but remains more than three times higher than in the remainder of the state.¹7
- ♦ Despite declines among all racial and ethnic groups, disparities still exist in teen birth rates.<sup>18</sup> In Rhode Island between 2019 and 2023, the teen birth rates for Hispanic (17.4 per 1,000) and Non-Hispanic Black (7.0 per 1,000) teens were higher than the rates of their Non-Hispanic white (2.4 per 1,000) and Non-Hispanic Asian (2.0 per 1,000) peers.<sup>19</sup>

# Repeat Births to Teens, Rhode Island, 2019-2023

AGE	TOTAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS	NUMBER OF REPEAT BIRTHS	PERCENT REPEAT BIRTHS
15-17	240	10	4%
18-19	907	87	10%
Total 15-19	1,145	97	8%

Source: Rhode Island Department of Health, Center for Health Data and Analysis, 2019-2023.

♦ Nationally, 14% of all births to teens ages 15-19 in 2022 were repeat births.<sup>20</sup> To continue to reduce repeat teen births, pregnant and parenting teens should be connected to patient-centered primary care that addresses a variety of needs and integrates a range of tailored services for young mothers and families.<sup>21</sup>

## **Births to Teens**

#### Table 22. Births to Teens, Ages 15-19, Rhode Island, 2019-2023

1	3/2	3/2	3/2	1
Teen	Birth	Rates	by Lo	cation

- ♦ In Rhode Island between 2019 and 2023, the rate of births to teens ages 15-19 in the core cities (12.2 per 1,000) was more than three times higher than the remainder of the state (3.3 per 1,000).<sup>22</sup>
- ◆ Nine percent of teen births in the core cities were repeat births, while 7% of teen births in the rest of the state were repeat births.<sup>23</sup>
- ♦ Health care providers can play a key role in reducing teen births by integrating comprehensive reproductive health counseling into health care for all people of reproductive age to help reduce unintended pregnancies.<sup>24</sup>
- ♦ In 2023, 68.5% of Rhode Island high school students reported never having sexual intercourse. Of survey respondents who were sexually active 56.3% reported using a condom, and 11.1% used no method to prevent pregnancy the last time they had sexual intercourse.<sup>25</sup>
- ♦ Among 15 to 19-year-olds in Rhode Island between 2019 and 2023, the rates of chlamydia have decreased by 7% (1,849 to 1,719 per 100,000) and the rates of gonorrhea have increased by 70% (193 to 328 per 100,000).<sup>26</sup>

CITY/TOWN	# OF BIRTHS AGES 15-17	# OF BIRTHS AGES 18-19	# OF BIRTHS AGES 15-19	BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 AGES 15-19
Barrington	0	<5	<5	*
Bristol	<5	<5	5	*
Burrillville	<5	-	7	*
Central Falls	21	51	72	13.6
Charlestown	0	0	0	0.0
Coventry	<5	-	17	3.3^
Cranston	16	54	70	7.4
Cumberland	0	15	15	2.2^
East Greenwich	0	<5	<5	*
East Providence	<5	-	29	7.2
Exeter	0	<5	<5	*
Foster	0	5	5	*
Glocester	0	0	0	0.0
Hopkinton	0	<5	<5	*
Jamestown	<5	0	<5	*
Johnston	<5	-	13	4.5^
Lincoln	<5	-	17	4.5^
Little Compton	0	0	0	0.0
Middletown	0	6	6	*
Narragansett	0	<5	<5	*
New Shoreham	<5	0	<5	*
Newport	6	25	31	5.7
North Kingstown	<5	-	11	*
North Providence	<5	-	20	4.4^
North Smithfield	0	<5	<5	*
Pawtucket	25	75	100	9.1
Portsmouth	<5	-	<5	*
Providence	103	384	487	11.3
Richmond	<5	0	<5	*
Scituate	<5	-	9	*
Smithfield	<5	<5	<5	*
South Kingstown	<5	5	9	*
Tiverton	<5	-	9	*
Warren	0	<5	<5	*
Warwick	8	35	43	4.5
West Greenwich	0	<5	<5	*
West Warwick	<5	-	37	15.5
Westerly	<5	-	13	5.0^
Woonsocket	17	79	96	18.5
Unknown	-	-	-	-
Four Core Cities	166	589	755	12.2
D 1 1 CC				
Remainder of State Rhode Island	74 240	316 907	390	3.3 6.3

#### Source of Data for Table/Methodology

- Rhode Island Department of Health, Center for Health Data and Analysis, Maternal and Child Health Database, 2019-2023.
- \* The data are statistically unreliable, and rates are not reported and should not be calculated.
- ^ The data are statistically unstable, and rates or percentages should be interpreted with caution.
- The denominators for girls ages 15 to 19 are from CDC Wonder Database, 1-year estimate for race/ethnicity and American Community Survey RI 5-year estimates for city/towns
- Births to teens ages 14 and younger are collected by the Rhode Island Department of Health but are not reported in the Factbook.
- Core cities are Central Falls, Pawtucket, Providence, and Woonsocket.

#### References

- <sup>1</sup> March of Dimes. (2012). Teenage pregnancy.
- 9.18 U.S. Department of Health & Human Services Office of Adolescent Health. (n.d.). Trends in teen pregnancy and childbearing.
- 2.3.4.8.12 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2021). About teen pregnancy. Retrieved March 22, 2024, from https://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/teen-pregnancy/index.html
- 5.20 U.S. Department of Health & Human Services Office of Adolescent Health. (n.d.). Data and statistics on adolescent sexual and reproductive health.
- 6.11 Congressional Research Service. (2024). Teen Birth Trends: In Brief. https://www.everycrsreport.com/reports/R45184.html
- Office of Population Affairs. (n.d.). About the teen pregnancy prevention program.
- <sup>10,16</sup> Osterman, M. J. K., Hamilton, B.E., Martin, J.A., Driscoll, A.K., Valenzuela, C.P. (2024). Births: Final data for 2022. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 73(2), 1-55.

(continued on page 182)

### References

- <sup>17</sup> Centers for Disease Control, Injury Prevention and Control. (2022). 10 leading causes of nonfatal emergency department visits, United States. Retrieved March 5, 2024, from www.wisqars.cdc.gov
- 18 Rhode Island Department of Health, Center for Health and Data Analysis, 2023.
- <sup>19</sup> Rhode Island Department of Human Services. (n.d.). Weatherization Assistance Program. Retrieved March 5, 2024, from www.dhs.ri.gov
- <sup>20</sup> Rhode Island Department of Human Services, Weatherization Assistance Program data, 2023.

(continued from page 79)

#### References for Healthy Weight

- 7 Stierman B, Afful J, Carroll MD, Chen TC, Davy O, Fink S, et al. (2021). National health and nutrition examination survey 2017—March 2020 prepandemic data files—development of files and prevalence estimates for selected health outcomes. National Health Statistics Reports; no 158. National Center for Health Statistics.
- s.13.14.15 Brown University School of Public Health analysis of BMI clinical and billing records of children ages two to 17 in Rhode Island from KIDSNET, Current Care, Blue Cross & Blue Shield of Rhode Island, Cigna HealthCare, Neighborhood Health Plan of Rhode Island, United Healthcare and Point32Health collected by the Department of Health, 2025.
- <sup>10,16</sup> Mahmood, N., Matsuzaki, M., Sanchez, B.N., & Sanchez-Vaznaugh, E. (2022). Racial/ethnic disparities in childhood obesity: The role of school segregation. *Obesity (Silver Spring)* 30(5), 1116-1125.
- <sup>11</sup> Lange, S.J., Kompaniyets, L., Freedman, D.S., Kraus, E.M., Porter, R.,...Goodman, A.B. (2021). Longitudinal trends in body mass index before and during the covid-19 pandemic among persons aged 2-19 years United States, 2018-2020. MMWR Morbidity Mortality Weekly Report 70(37) 1278-1283.
- National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. (2012). Rhode Island: State nutrition, physical activity, and obesity profile. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- <sup>17</sup> U.S. Department of Agriculture and U.S. (2020). *Dietary guidelines for Americans 2020-2025.*
- <sup>18</sup> Blue Cross & Blue Shield of Rhode Island and Brown University School of Public Health. (2024). RI Life Index.
- 19.21 Rhode Island Youth Risk Behavior Survey, Rhode Island Department of Health, 2023.

- <sup>20</sup> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2018). Physical activity guidelines for Americans, 2nd Edition.
- <sup>25</sup> Lifespan. (2020) Children and weight gain: An epidemic during a pandemic. Retrieved March 1, 2024, from www.lifespan.org/lifespan-living/children-andweight-gain-during-pandemic

(continued from page 81)

#### References for Births to Teens

- <sup>15</sup> Ventura, S. J., Hamilton, B. E. & Mathews, T.J. (2014). National and state patterns of teen births in the United States, 1940-2013. *National Vital* Statistics Reports, 63(4), 1-33.
- <sup>14</sup> Osterman, M. J. K., Hamilton, B. E., Martin, J. A., Driscoll, A. K., & Valenzuela, C. (2023). Births: Final data for 2021. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 72(1), 1-52
- 15.17.19.22.23 Rhode Island Department of Health, Center for Health Data and Analysis, 2008-2022.
- <sup>21</sup> Maslowsky, J., Powers, D., Hendrick, E., & Al-Hamoodahd, L. (2019). County-level clustering and characteristics of repeat versus first teen births in the United States, 2015-2017. *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 65(5): 674–680.
- <sup>24</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2023). Health care providers and teen pregnancy prevention.
- <sup>25</sup> Rhode Island Department of Health, Center for Health Data and Analysis, *Youth Risk Behavior Survey*, 2023.
- <sup>26</sup> Sexually transmitted disease rates in youth, by year, Rhode Island, 2012-2023. (2025). Rhode Island Department of Health, Division of Preparedness, Response, Infection Diseases & Emergency Medical Services; Center for HIV, Hepatitis, STDs, and TB Epidemiology.

(continued from page 83)

#### References for Alcohol, Tobacco, and Substance Use

- <sup>12</sup> Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. 2021-2022 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Model-based estimated totals (in thousands) (50 states and District of Columbia), Retrieved March 19, 2024, from www.samhsa.gov
- 13.16.18.20 Rhode Island Department of Health. (2023). Youth Risk Behavior Survey. https://health.ri.gov/data/adolescenthealth/

- National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (U.S.). Office on Smoking and Health. (2019). E-cigarettes and youth toolkit for partners: how you can help end the epidemic. https://stacks.cdc.gov/view/cdc/127513
- 15.17 Jamal, A., Park-Lee, E., Birdsey, J., West, A., Cornelius, M., Cooper, M.R., Cowan, H., Wang, J., Sawdey, M.D., Cullen, K.A., Navon, L.. (2024). Tobacco product use among middle and high school students — National youth tobacco survey, United States, 2024. MMWR Morbidity Mortality Weekly Report, 73(41):917-924.
- Johnston, L. D., Miech, R. A., O'Malley, P. M., Bachman, J. G., & Schulenberg, J. E. (2018). Monitoring the future national survey results on drug use: 1975-2017: Overview, key findings on adolescent drug use. Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, The University of Michigan.
- <sup>21</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2015). Three out of four American adults favor making 21 the minimum age of sale for tobacco products. https://archive.cdc.gov/www\_cdc\_gov/media/releases /2015/p0707-tobacco-age.html
- <sup>22</sup> Committee on the Public Health Implications of Raising the Minimum Age for Purchasing Tobacco Products (2015). Public health implications of raising the minimum age of legal access to tobacco products. https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26269869/
- <sup>23</sup> American Academy of Pediatrics. (2015). Public policy to protect children from tobacco, nicotine, and tobacco Smoke. https://publications.aap.org/pediatrics/article/136/5/ 998/33899/Public-Policy-to-Protect-Children-From-Tobacco?autologincheck=redirected
- <sup>24</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2024). *Youth and tobacco use.* Retrieved December 19, 2024, from https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/php/datastatistics/youth-data-tobacco/index.html
- <sup>25</sup> U.S. Food and Drug Administration. (2019). Newly signed legislation raises minimum age of sale of tobaccoproducts to 21. https://www.fda.gov/tobaccoproducts/retail-sales-tobacco-products/tobacco-21
- <sup>26</sup> Rhode Island Department of Behavioral Healthcare, Developmental Disabilities and Hospitals. (2024). Annual Synar Survey, FFY 2025, R.I.
- 27.28.29.39.31.35.36 Rhode Island Department of Behavioral Healthcare, Developmental Disabilities and Hospitals. (2024). Rhode Island Student Survey.

- <sup>32</sup> American Lung Association. (2024). Cigarette & tobacco taxes. https://www.lung.org/policy-advocacy/tobacco/tobacco-taxes
- <sup>33</sup> House Fiscal Advisory Staff, General Assembly. (2024). FY 2025 Budget at a glance.

(continued from page 87)

#### References for Child and Teen Deaths

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (n.d.).

  Leading causes of death from 2018-2022, Ages 1-14,

  United States. Retrieved December 16, 2024, from

  www.wisqars.cdc.gov
- 8 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (n.d.). Leading causes of death from 2018-2022, Ages 1-14, Rhode Island. Retrieved December 16, 2024, from www.wisqars.cdc.gov
- Ocenters for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. (n.d.). Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS) injury mortality report: Unintentional deaths and injuries due to all injury among persons aged 1 to 17 Years, 2019 to2023, United States. Retrieved April 7, 2025, from https://wisqars.cdc.gov/infographics/
- DeGeorge, K.C., Neltner, C.E., and Neltner, B.T. (2020). Prevention of unintentional childhood Injury. American Family Physician, 102(7):411-417.
- McPherson, L., O'Brien, J. G., Miller, K., Svetaz, M. V. (2021). Adolescent health: Prevention of injury and death. Family Physician Essentials, 507: 19-25.
- National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. (2020). Promoting positive adolescent health behaviors and outcomes: Thriving in the 21st century. The National Academies Press.
- 14.15.21 Rhode Island Department of Health, Center for Health Data and Analysis, 2019-2023.
- <sup>16,17,18</sup> National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS), 2019-2023. Analysis by the Rhode Island Department of Transportation, 2024.
- <sup>19,20</sup> Rhode Island Department of Health, Center for Health Data and Analysis. (2023). 2023 Rhode Island Youth Risk Behavior Survey.
- 22.23 Rhode Island Department of Health, Center for Health Data and Analysis, Hospital Discharge Database, 2019-2023.