



ADOLESCENT CONTRACEPTION FACT SHEET

STATISTICS

PERCENT OF TEENS WHO HAVE HAD INTERCOURSE BY GRADE¹

<u>Grade</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Total</u>
Female	27.9	43.1	53.1	62.3	45.3
Male	37.3	45.1	53.4	60.7	48.0
Total	32.8	44.1	53.2	61.6	46.7

According to the Youth Risk Behavior Survey conducted in 2003, less than half (46.7%) of all high school students have had sexual intercourse. This number has slightly decreased from 49.9% in the 1999 survey. Overall, black students (67.3%) were more likely than Hispanic (51.4%) or white (41.8%) students to have had intercourse. This tendency holds true for both male and female students.¹

More teens are using birth control at first intercourse now than before the mid-1990s. In 2002 about 75% of female teens and 82% of male teens used contraception during their first intercourse. The most popular method was the condom (66% for females, 71% for males). The older the female teen is, the more likely she is to use contraception at first intercourse.²

A higher percent of sexually active teens use birth control now than they did in 1995. In 2002, 83% of females and 91% of males used contraception at last intercourse.² The pill is the most commonly used contraceptive method by teenage women. Of those who used birth control in 2002, 44% used the pill, 38% used the condom, 10% used injectables, and 3% used implants. In general, the use of condoms declines and the use of the pill increases as teens get older.³

PERCENT OF SEXUALLY ACTIVE TEENS WHO USED A CONDOM AT LAST INTERCOURSE¹

<u>Grade</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Total</u>
Female	66.1	66.4	55.5	48.5	57.4
Male	71.2	71.8	66.7	67.0	68.8
Total	69.0	69.0	60.8	57.4	63.0

PERCENT OF SEXUALLY ACTIVE TEENS WHO USED BIRTH CONTROL PILLS BEFORE LAST INTERCOURSE¹

Grade	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Total</u>
Female	11.6	13.5	24.1	27.2	20.6
Male	6.6	11.8	14.8	17.5	13.1
Total	8.7	12.7	19.6	22.6	17.0

Success with contraception depends heavily on using the methods correctly. For most birth control methods teens have higher than average rates of contraceptive failure and tend to use birth control more sporadically than older adults.

ESTIMATED ANNUAL CONTRACEPTIVE FAILURE RATES (%)⁴

Failure rate: the percentage of women using contraceptives who will become pregnant during their first year of use, by method

Method	% of women who will become pregnant, according to type of use	
	Perfect use	Typical use
Cervical cap	18.0	28
Diaphragm	6.0	16
Implant	0.05	1
Injectable	0.3	3
IUD (Copper T 380A)	0.6	1
Male condom	3.0	15
No method	85.0	85
Periodic abstinence (calendar method)	9.0	25
Pill (combined [estrogen-progestin] oral contraceptive)	0.1	8
Spermicides	6.0	29
Sponge	15.0	30
Tubal sterilization	0.5	0.7
Vasectomy	0.1	0.2
Withdrawal	4.0	27

The teen pregnancy rate declined 27% from 1990 to 2000, falling to the lowest level since the early 1970s. While 25% of this decrease is due to lower levels of sexual activity among teens, 75% is a result of increased contraceptive use and the use of more effective methods of birth control among teens.⁵

LAWS

The Supreme Court has ruled that states may not prohibit the availability of contraceptives to minors (*Carry v. Population Services International*, 431 U.S. 678 1977). In addition, Titles XIX and XX of the Social Security Act and Title X of the Family Planning Services and Population Research Act of 1970 require that states provide family planning assistance to eligible minors who desire it without regard to marital status, age, or parenthood (42 U.S.C. SS 602(a)(15) and 1396a (a)(4)(c) and 8; 42 C.F.R. S 220.21; 42 U.S.C. S 3000 et seq.). Parental consent or notification cannot be required (*T-H v. Jones* 425 F. Supp. 873 D. Utah 1975 (3 judge court), *aff'd sub nom. Jones v. T-H*, 425 U.S. 986 (1976); *National Family Planning and Reproductive Health v. Heckler*, 559 F. Supp 658 (D.D.C. 1983)).

Indiana law prohibits school employees from dispensing contraceptives or birth control devices. (IN Code 25-22.5-1-2).

PLANNED PARENTHOOD SERVICES AND POLICIES

Contraceptive services at Planned Parenthood of Indiana include information and supplies for all currently available FDA-approved methods of contraception. During 2004 Planned Parenthood of Indiana saw 23,479 patients who were under the age of 20. This number represents 21.7% of the total number of patients seen in that year.

It is the policy of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America to assure that adolescents have access to information about human sexuality and to reproductive health care services. Adolescents are encouraged to involve their parents and/or other responsible and concerned adults in their reproductive health services. Planned Parenthood opposes any limitation or restriction on the access of adolescents to confidential reproductive health services, including contraception. Planned Parenthood also supports the development of contraceptive methods especially suited to adolescents.⁶

SOURCES

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2004). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance. *MMWR*, 53 (SS-2).
2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2002). *Teenagers in the United States: Sexual Activity, Contraceptive Use, and Childbearing*. Retrieved August 16, 2005 from http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_23/sr23_024FactSheet.pdf.
3. Alan Guttmacher Institute. (1999). *Teen Sex and Pregnancy: Facts in Brief*. Retrieved August 16, 2005 from http://www.agi-usa.org/pubs/fb_teen_sex.html.
4. Alan Guttmacher Institute. (2004). *Get "In the Know": 20 Questions about Pregnancy, Contraception, and Abortion*. Retrieved June 21, 2005 from <http://www.guttmacher.org/in-the-know/index.html>.
5. Planned Parenthood Federation of America. (2005). *Pregnancy and Childbearing among U.S. Teens: Fact Sheet*.
6. Planned Parenthood Federation of America. (1990) *Mission and Policy Statements*.

August 2005