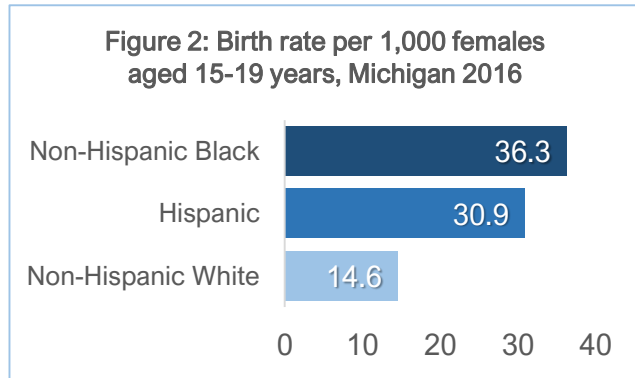


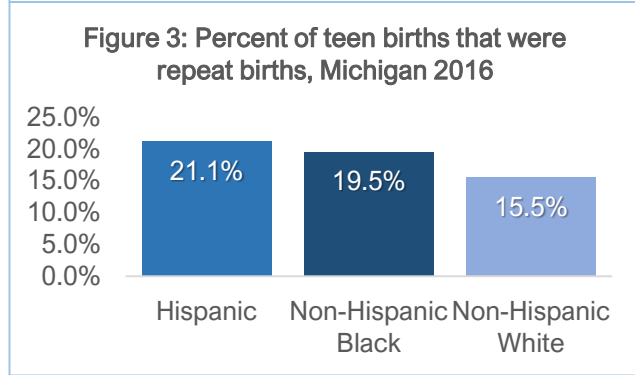
Michigan continues to see a decline in the rate of teen pregnancies in the past 10 years (Figure 1), reaching a historic low of 29.2 pregnancies<sup>†</sup> per 1,000 females aged 15-19 years in 2016.

The pregnancy rates among younger teens (15-17 years) and older teens (18-19 years) have also steadily declined. The proportion of teen pregnancies attributable to younger teens has also declined from 31 percent in 2007 to 24 percent in 2016.

**DISPARITIES IN TEEN CHILDBEARING**



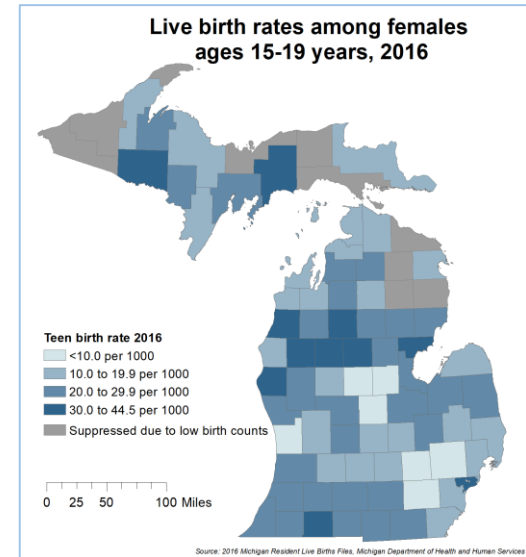
Despite improvements in the teen birth rate across all race and ethnicity groups, large disparities persist. In 2016, the teen birth rate among non-Hispanic Black teens was 2.6 times higher than it was for non-Hispanic White teens (Figure 2). Likewise, Hispanic teens had a birth rate 2.3 times that of non-Hispanic White teens.



Non-Hispanic Black and Hispanic teens who gave birth in 2016 were 26 percent and 30 percent more likely, respectively, to have had a previous live birth than non-Hispanic White teens (Figure 3).

**GEOGRAPHIC VARIABILITY OF TEEN BIRTH RATES**

The teen birth rate varies substantially across the State of Michigan. In 2016, the live birth rate ranged from a low of 4.8 births per 1,000 female teens in Livingston County to a high of 44.3 births per 1,000 female teens in Schoolcraft County.<sup>‡</sup>



Michigan cities with the highest teen birth rates in 2016 include Benton Harbor (62.1/1,000), Saginaw (57.5/1,000), and Pontiac (52.8/1,000).

Among cities with more than 5 teen births, those with the lowest teen birth rates in 2016 include Ann Arbor (2.3/1,000), Livonia (2.5/1,000), and Novi (2.7/1,000).

1. 2007-2016 Michigan Resident Live Birth Files, Division of Vital Records & Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Health and Human Services
2. 2007-2016 Files of Induced Abortions Occurring in Michigan, Division of Vital Records & Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Health and Human Services
3. Vintage 2016 Bridged-race postcensal population estimates for July 1, 2007 to July 1, 2016. National Center for Health Statistics.

<sup>†</sup> Pregnancy rates are based on the sum of live births, induced abortions, and estimated miscarriages as calculated from the model developed by C. Tietz and J. Bongaarts of the Population Council (20% of the live births and 10% of the abortions)

<sup>‡</sup> Geographies with fewer than six births were excluded due to the unreliability of estimates