

Section A

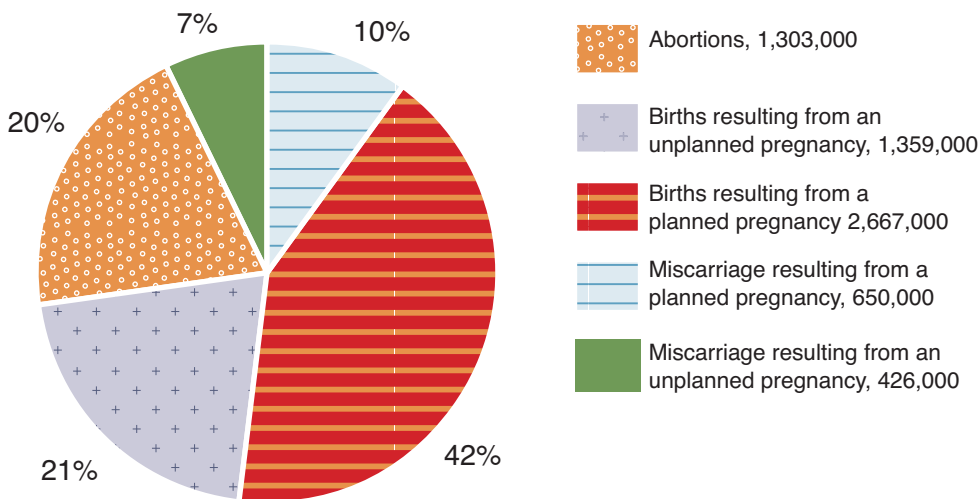
UNPLANNED PREGNANCY IN THE UNITED STATES AMONG ALL WOMEN

KEY DATA FROM SECTION A

- ▲ **Nearly half of all pregnancies in the United States are unplanned (refer to A-1).**
 - ▲ **More than two-thirds of all pregnancies to unmarried women (either cohabiting or not) are unplanned (refer to A-3).**
 - ▲ **More than half of all unplanned pregnancies are to unmarried women under age 30 (refer to A-9).**
 - ▲ **The rate of unplanned pregnancy to women age 15–44 remained unchanged between 1994 and 2001 (refer to A-13).**
- This section will provide an overview of unplanned pregnancy among all women of childbearing age in the United States (age 15–44). Subsequent sections will focus more specifically on unplanned pregnancies to unmarried women age 20–29, and on unplanned pregnancies as reported by men. For the purposes of this report, unplanned pregnancies include those pregnancies reported by women to be mistimed or unwanted (also known as “unintended”). Mistimed pregnancies are reported by women to have occurred earlier than desired, and unwanted pregnancies are reported by women to be unwanted at the time of conception or at any time in the future.
- This section presents four types of key data tables (including numbers and proportions), bullet points, and descriptive charts.
- ▲ Page A-1 provides an overview of all pregnancies in the United States, showing the number and proportion of planned and unplanned pregnancies by pregnancy outcome.
 - ▲ Pages A-2 through A-6 also focus on all pregnancies, and present the proportion of pregnancies that are unplanned vs. planned among specific populations of women. These data allow one to answer questions along the lines of: among all pregnancies to women in their 20s, what proportion are unplanned?
 - ▲ Pages A-7 through A-12 focus just on unplanned pregnancies, and describe the characteristics of women who have an unplanned pregnancy, by mothers’ age, marital status, income, education and race/ethnicity. These data allow one to answer questions such as: among all unplanned pregnancies, what proportion occur to women in their 20s?
 - ▲ Finally, pages A-13 through A-17 focus on all women, and show the rate of unplanned pregnancy among women overall and among various subpopulations of women. That is, the number of unplanned pregnancies that occur per 1,000 women in each population. For example, among all 20-something women, how many of them per 1,000 will have an unplanned birth? Because rates are measured per 1,000 people, they are not influenced by mere population growth and thus are particularly useful for examining changes in how common unplanned pregnancy is over time.
- Each of these statistics tells a different story. For example, while the majority of pregnancies to teens are unplanned, teens do not account for the majority of unplanned pregnancies, and they do not have the highest rates of unplanned pregnancy.

A-1. Distribution of All Pregnancies by Pregnancy Resolution, 2001¹

- ▲ Approximately one-half of the 6.4 million pregnancies in 2001 (the most recent year for which adequate data are available) in the United States were unplanned.
- ▲ Approximately 3 million pregnancies are unplanned. These three million unplanned pregnancies include 1.3 million pregnancies that ended in abortion², 1.4 million that resulted in a live birth, and 426,000 that resulted in a miscarriage.



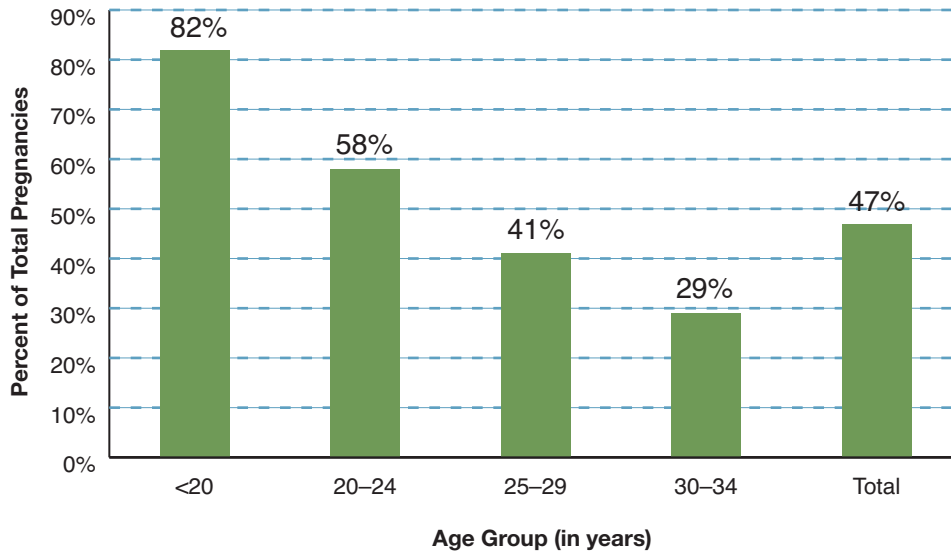
Distribution of All Pregnancies in the U.S. by Intention and Outcome, 2001						
		Planned		Unplanned		
	Total	Live Birth	Miscarriage	Live Birth	Abortion	Miscarriage
Number	6,404,000	2,667,000	650,000	1,359,000	1,303,000	426,000
Percent	100%	42%	10%	21%	20%	7%

1. Source: Special Tabulations, commissioned by the National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy, of data from Finer, LB and Henshaw, SK (2006). Disparities in Rates of Unintended Pregnancy in the United States, 1994 and 2001. *Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health*, 38 (2):90-96.

2. A small number of women who plan their pregnancy make the difficult decision to terminate it after learning that it poses a serious maternal health risk or that the fetus has severe abnormalities. Other reasons may arise as well.

A-2. Percent of Pregnancies that are Unplanned by Age Group, 2001³

- ▲ Eight in ten teens report that their pregnancy was unplanned (82%). Compared to other age groups, teens are the most likely to indicate that their pregnancy was unplanned.
- ▲ It is also the case that more than half of young 20-somethings (age 20–24) report that their pregnancy was unplanned, and four in ten women in their late 20s (age 25–29) report that their pregnancy was unplanned.

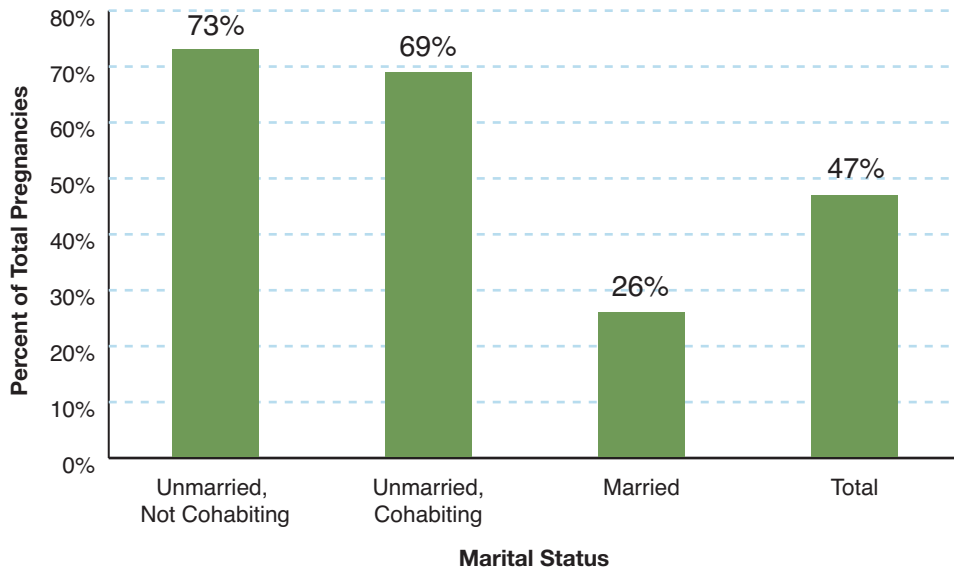


Percent of all Pregnancies that are Unplanned by Age Group, 2001			
Age Group	Number of All Pregnancies	Number of Unplanned Pregnancies	Proportion of all Pregnancies that are Unplanned
<20 Years	853,000	702,000	82%
20–24 Years	1,677,000	965,000	58%
25–29 Years	1,574,000	646,000	41%
30–44 Years	2,300,000	677,000	29%
Total	6,404,000	2,990,00	47%

3. Source: Special Tabulations, commissioned by the National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy, of data from Finer, LB and Henshaw, SK (2006). Disparities in Rates of Unintended Pregnancy in the United States, 1994 and 2001. *Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health*, 38 (2):90-96.

A-3. Percent of Pregnancies that are Unplanned by Marital Status, 2001⁴

- ▲ The overwhelming majority of pregnancies to unmarried women (age 15-44) are unplanned, even among women who are cohabiting.
- ▲ More than two-thirds of pregnancies to cohabiting women are unplanned (69%) compared to approximately one-quarter of all pregnancies to married women (26%). In addition, nearly three-quarters of all pregnancies to unmarried, not cohabiting women (73%) are unplanned.

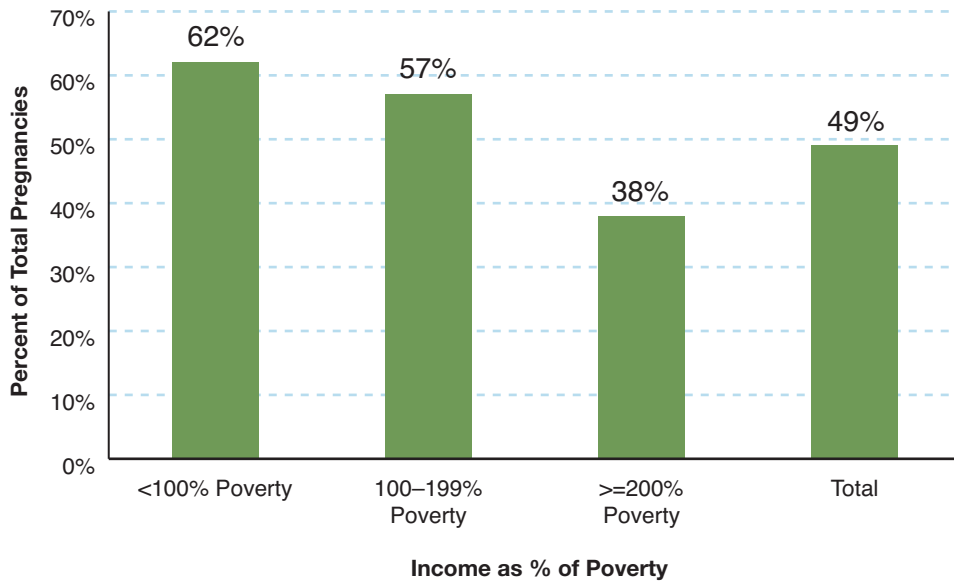


Percent of all Pregnancies that are Unplanned by Marital Status, 2001			
Marital Status	Number of All Pregnancies	Number of Unplanned Pregnancies	Proportion of all Pregnancies that are Unplanned
Unmarried, Not Cohabiting	1,891,000	1,385,000	73%
Unmarried, Cohabiting	1,029,000	711,000	69%
Married	3,484,000	893,000	26%
Total	6,404,000	2,990,00	47%

4. Source: Special Tabulations, commissioned by the National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy, of data from Finer, LB and Henshaw, SK (2006). Disparities in Rates of Unintended Pregnancy in the United States, 1994 and 2001. *Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health*, 38 (2):90-96.

A-4. Percent of Pregnancies that are Unplanned by Income (as a % of Poverty), 2001⁵

- ▲ Among women with incomes less than 100 percent of the federal poverty threshold and incomes 100 to 199 percent of the federal poverty threshold, a majority of all pregnancies are unplanned. (Note that in 2007, the federal poverty threshold was defined as \$10,787 for one person under age 65 years⁶).
- ▲ Approximately four out of ten pregnancies among women with incomes equal to or greater than 200 percent of the federal poverty threshold are unplanned (38%).



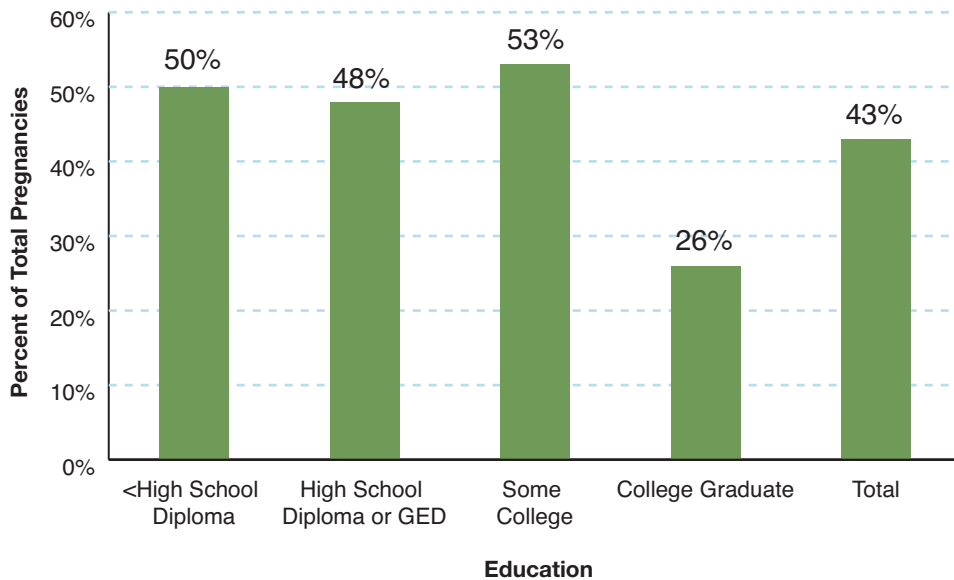
Percent of Pregnancies that are Unplanned by Income (as a % of Poverty), 2001			
Income (as % of Poverty)	Number of All Pregnancies	Number of Unplanned Pregnancies	Proportion of all Pregnancies that are Unplanned
<100% poverty	1,510,000	940,000	62%
100-199% poverty	1,630,000	930,000	57%
>=200% poverty	3,270,000	1,250,000	38%
Total	6,410,000	3,120,000	49%

5. Source: Special Tabulations, commissioned by the National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy, of data from Finer, LB and Henshaw, SK (2006). Disparities in Rates of Unintended Pregnancy in the United States, 1994 and 2001. *Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health*, 38 (2):90-96.

6. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, Poverty Thresholds for 2007 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years. Downloaded May 30, 2008 from <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/threshld/thresh07.html>

A-5. Percent of Pregnancies that are Unplanned by Education, 2001⁷

- ▲ One-quarter of all pregnancies to women who have graduated from college are unplanned (26%) compared to about half of all pregnancies to women with less than a college degree.
- ▲ Slightly more than half of all pregnancies to women with some college are unplanned (53%), and slightly less than half of pregnancies among women with a high school diploma or GED are unplanned (48%).



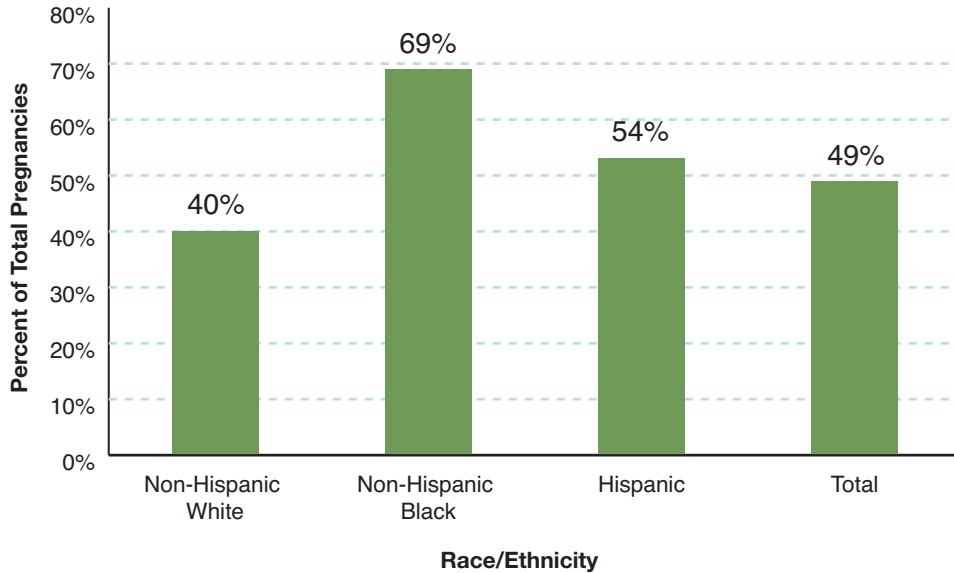
Percent of Pregnancies that are Unplanned by Education, 2001			
Education Level	Number of All Pregnancies	Number of Unplanned Pregnancies	Proportion of all Pregnancies that are Unplanned
<High School Diploma	880,000	440,000	50%
High School Diploma or GED	1,700,000	810,000	48%
Some College	1,500,000	790,000	53%
College Graduate	1,490,000	380,000	26%
Total ⁸	5,570,000	2,420,000	43%

7. Source: Special Tabulations, commissioned by the National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy, of data from Finer, LB and Henshaw, SK (2006). Disparities in Rates of Unintended Pregnancy in the United States, 1994 and 2001. *Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health*, 38 (2):90-96.

8. Note that this is among women aged 20 and older, and so the total will be less than totals reflected in other tables.

A-6. Percent of Pregnancies that are Unplanned by Race/Ethnicity, 2001⁹

- ▲ More than two-thirds of all pregnancies to African American women are unplanned (69%).
- ▲ More than half of all pregnancies to Latina women are unplanned (54%).
- ▲ Four in ten pregnancies to non-Hispanic white women are unplanned (40%).



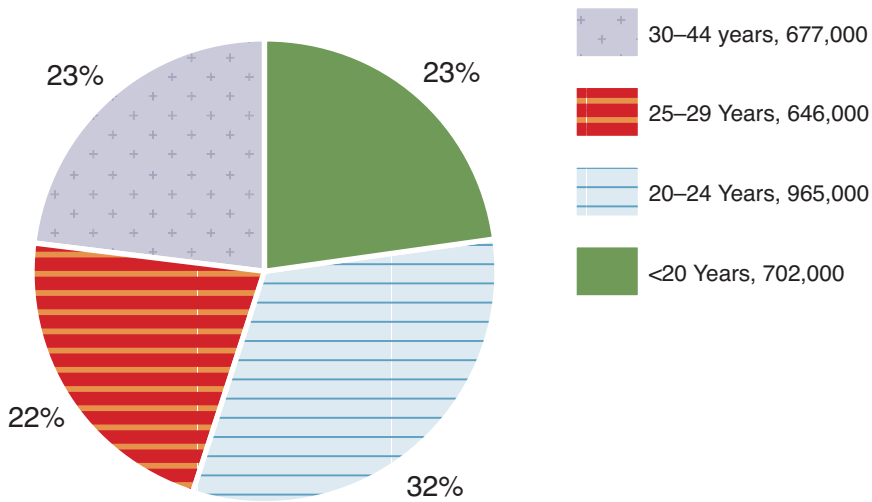
Percent of all Pregnancies that are Unplanned by Race/Ethnicity, 2001			
Race/Ethnicity	Number of All Pregnancies	Number of Unplanned Pregnancies	Proportion of all Pregnancies that are Unplanned
Non-Hispanic White	3,550,000	1,430,000	40%
Non-Hispanic Black	1,180,000	820,000	69%
Hispanic	1,280,000	690,000	54%
Total ¹⁰	6,010,000	2,940,000	49%

9. Source: Special Tabulations, commissioned by the National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy, of data from Finer, LB and Henshaw, SK (2006). Disparities in Rates of Unintended Pregnancy in the United States, 1994 and 2001. *Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health*, 38 (2):90-96.

10. Note that for purposes of this chart, White, Black and Hispanic are defined as mutually exclusive racial/ethnic categories. Women of races/ethnicities other than those indicated above are not included in these figures due to small sample size.

A-7. Distribution of Unplanned Pregnancies by Age Group, 2001¹¹

- ▲ More than three-quarters (77%) of all unplanned pregnancies (2.3 million) are to women aged 29 and younger.
- ▲ Women in their 20s account for 1.6 million unplanned pregnancies—54% of all unplanned pregnancies.
- ▲ Unplanned pregnancy is clearly not just a teen issue. In fact, less than one-quarter of all unplanned pregnancies are to teen girls.

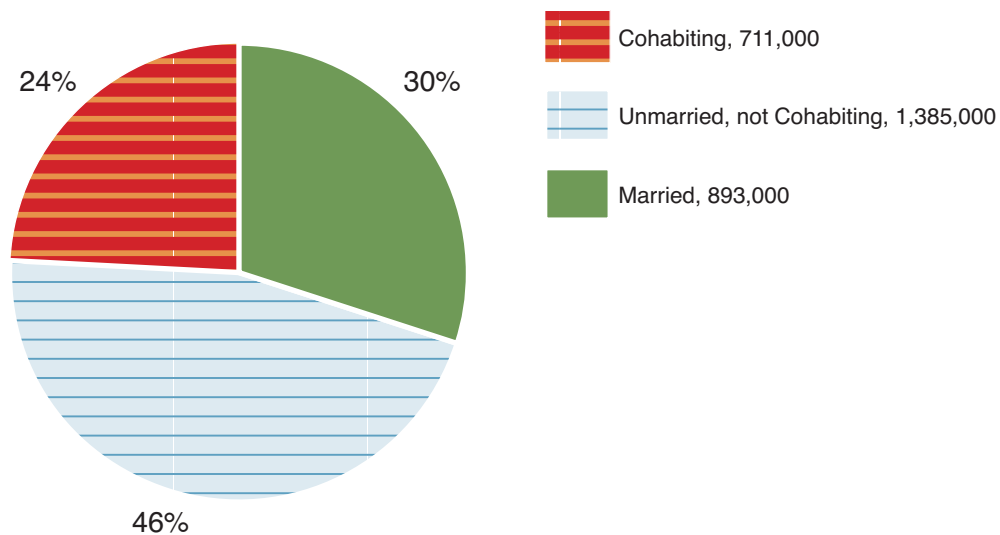


Distribution of Unplanned Pregnancies by Age Group, 2001					
	Total	Age <20 years	Age 20-24 years	Age 25-29 years	Age 30-44 years
Number	2,990,000	702,000	965,000	646,000	677,000
Percent	100%	23%	32%	22%	23%

11. Source: Special Tabulations, commissioned by the National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy, of data from Finer, LB and Henshaw, SK (2006). Disparities in Rates of Unintended Pregnancy in the United States, 1994 and 2001. *Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health*, 38 (2):90-96.

A-8. Distribution of Unplanned Pregnancies by Marital Status, 2001¹²

- ▲ A majority of unplanned pregnancies occur to women (age 15-44) who are unmarried. In fact, nearly half (46%) occur to women who are unmarried and not cohabiting, and almost one-quarter (24%) occur to women who are cohabiting.
- ▲ Thus, over 2 million unplanned pregnancies occur to women who are unmarried. This includes over 700,000 pregnancies to women who are cohabiting and nearly 1.4 million pregnancies to unmarried women who are not cohabiting. At the same time, nearly 900,000 unplanned pregnancies occur to married women.

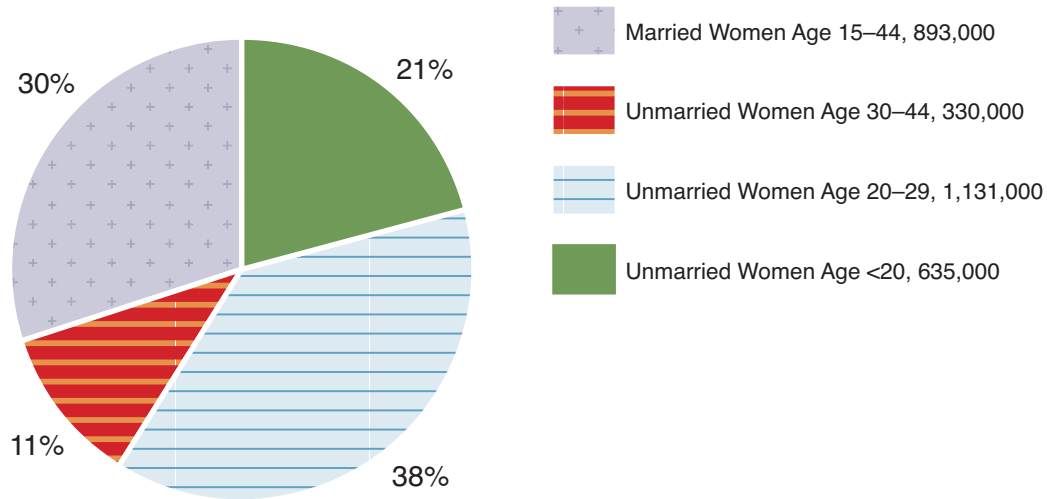


Distribution of Unplanned Pregnancies by Marital Status, 2001					
	Total	Married	Unmarried		
			Not Cohabiting	Cohabiting	Total
Number	2,990,000	893,000	1,385,000	711,000	2,096,000
Percent	100%	30%	46%	24%	70%

12. Source: Special Tabulations, commissioned by the National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy, of data from Finer, LB and Henshaw, SK (2006). Disparities in Rates of Unintended Pregnancy in the United States, 1994 and 2001. *Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health*, 38 (2):90-96..

A-9. Distribution of Unplanned Pregnancies by Age and Marital Status, 2001¹³

- ▲ A majority of unplanned pregnancies occur to unmarried women age 29 and younger (59%).
- ▲ Nearly four in ten unplanned pregnancies—1.1 million—occur to unmarried women age 20–29 (38%).

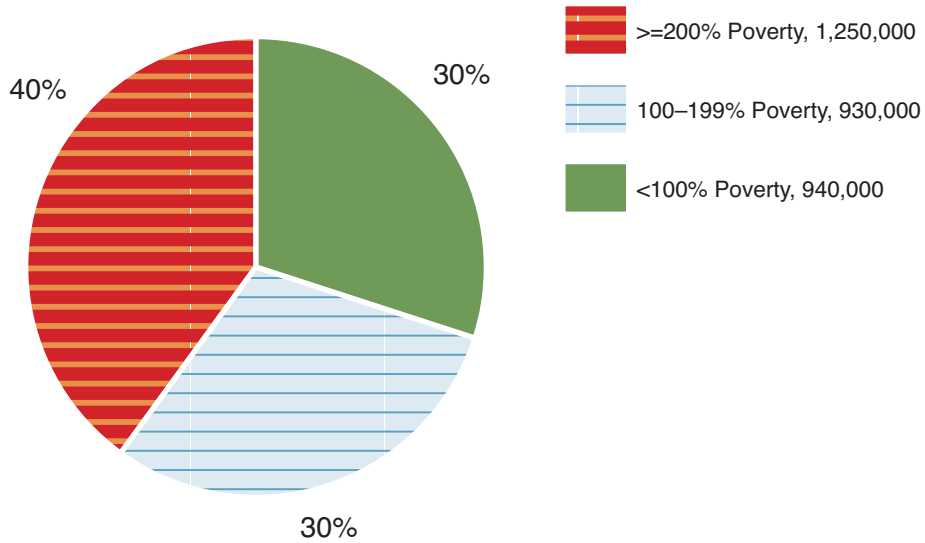


Distribution of Unplanned Pregnancies by Age and Marital Status, 2001						
	Total	Married	Unmarried			
Age (in Years)	15–44	15–44	<20	20–29	30–44	Total
Number	2,990,000	893,000	635,000	1,131,000	330,000	2,096,000
Percent	100%	30%	21%	38%	11%	70%

13. Source: Special Tabulations, commissioned by the National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy, of data from Finer, LB and Henshaw, SK (2006). Disparities in Rates of Unintended Pregnancy in the United States, 1994 and 2001. *Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health*, 38 (2):90-96.

A-10. Distribution of Unplanned Pregnancies by Income (as a % of Poverty), 2001¹⁴

- ▲ Nearly one-third of unplanned pregnancies occur to women with an income less than 100 percent of the federal poverty threshold.
- ▲ Four in ten unplanned pregnancies—1.2 million—occur to women with incomes equal to or greater than 200 percent of the federal poverty threshold.

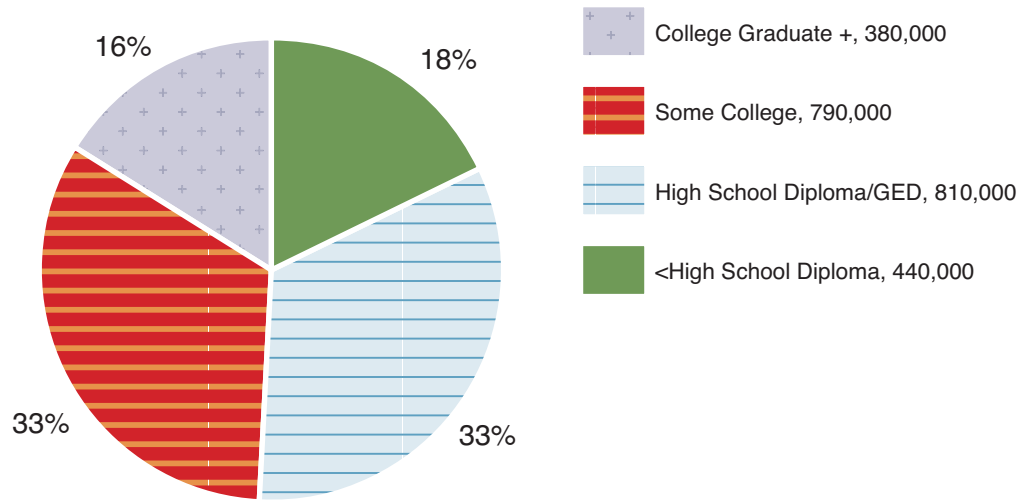


Distribution of Unplanned Pregnancies by Income (as a % of Poverty), 2001				
	Total	<100% Poverty	100-199% Poverty	>= 200% Poverty
Number	3,120,000	940,000	930,000	1,250,000
Percent	100%	30%	30%	40%

14. Source: Special Tabulations, commissioned by the National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy, of data from Finer, LB and Henshaw, SK (2006). Disparities in Rates of Unintended Pregnancy in the United States, 1994 and 2001. *Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health*, 38 (2):90-96.

A-11. Distribution of Unplanned Pregnancies by Education, 2001¹⁵

- ▲ Unplanned pregnancies occur among women of all education levels.
- ▲ One-third of all unplanned pregnancies are to women who have some college education, and one in six unplanned pregnancies are to women who have graduated from college. In total, nearly one half, or more than 1.1 million unplanned pregnancies occur to women with at least some college education.



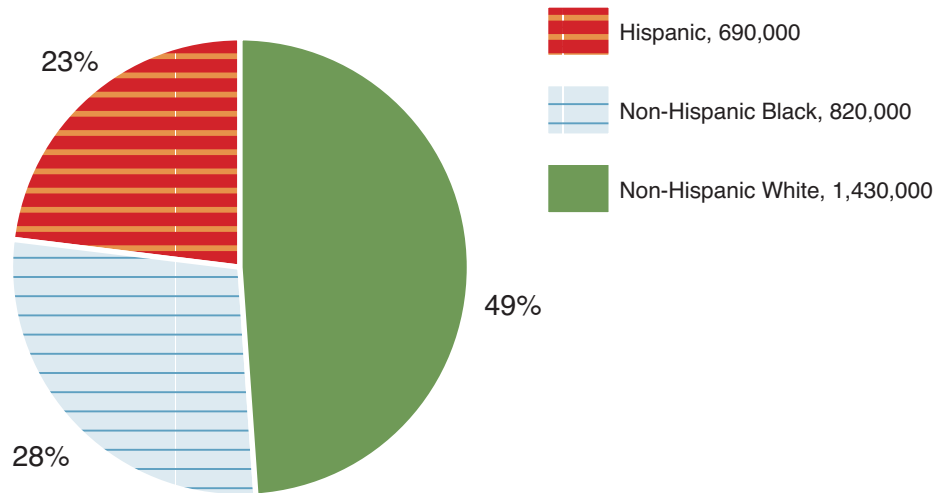
Distribution of Unplanned Pregnancies by Education, 2001					
	Total	<High School Diploma	High School Diploma/GED	Some College	College Graduate +
Number	2,420,000 ¹⁶	440,000	810,000	790,000	380,000
Percent	100%	18%	33%	33%	16%

15. Source: Special Tabulations, commissioned by the National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy, of data from Finer, LB and Henshaw, SK (2006). Disparities in Rates of Unintended Pregnancy in the United States, 1994 and 2001. *Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health*, 38 (2):90-96.

16. Note that this is among women aged 20 and older.

A-12. Distribution of Unplanned Pregnancies by Race/Ethnicity, 2001¹⁷

- ▲ About half of all unplanned pregnancies (49%) occur to non-Hispanic white women, accounting for roughly 1.4 million unplanned pregnancies.
- ▲ More than one-quarter of unplanned pregnancies (28%) occur to non-Hispanic black women, accounting for over 800,000 pregnancies. And, 23 percent of all unplanned pregnancies, or 690,000 pregnancies, occur to Hispanic women.



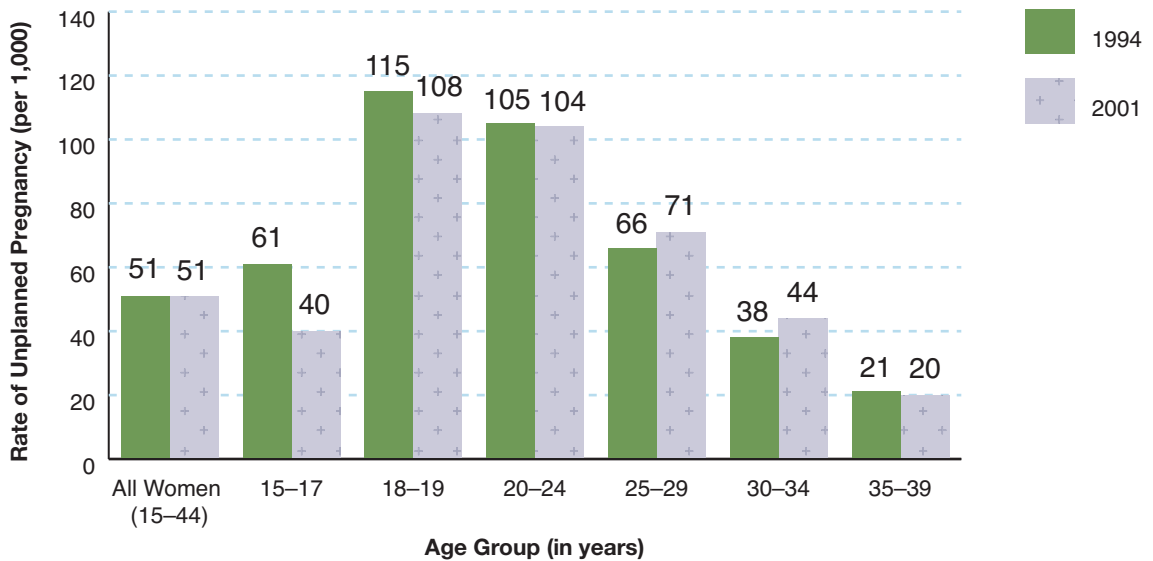
Distribution of Unplanned Pregnancies by Race/Ethnicity, 2001				
	Total	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic
Number	2,940,000 ¹⁸	1,430,000	820,000	690,000
Percent	100%	49%	28%	23%

17. Source: Special Tabulations, commissioned by the National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy, of data from Finer, LB and Henshaw, SK (2006). Disparities in Rates of Unintended Pregnancy in the United States, 1994 and 2001. *Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health*, 38 (2):90-96.

18. Note that women of races/ethnicities other than those indicated above are not included in these figures due to small sample size.

A-13. Rate of Unplanned Pregnancy by Age Group, 1994 and 2001¹⁹

- ▲ The overall rate of unplanned pregnancy was the same in both 1994 and 2001, holding steady at 51 pregnancies per 1,000 women age 15–44.
- ▲ The rate of unplanned pregnancy decreased among teens (both younger and older), but increased among women in their late 20s (25–29) and early 30s (30–34).
- ▲ Women age 18–24 had the highest rates of unplanned pregnancy in both 1994 and 2001.

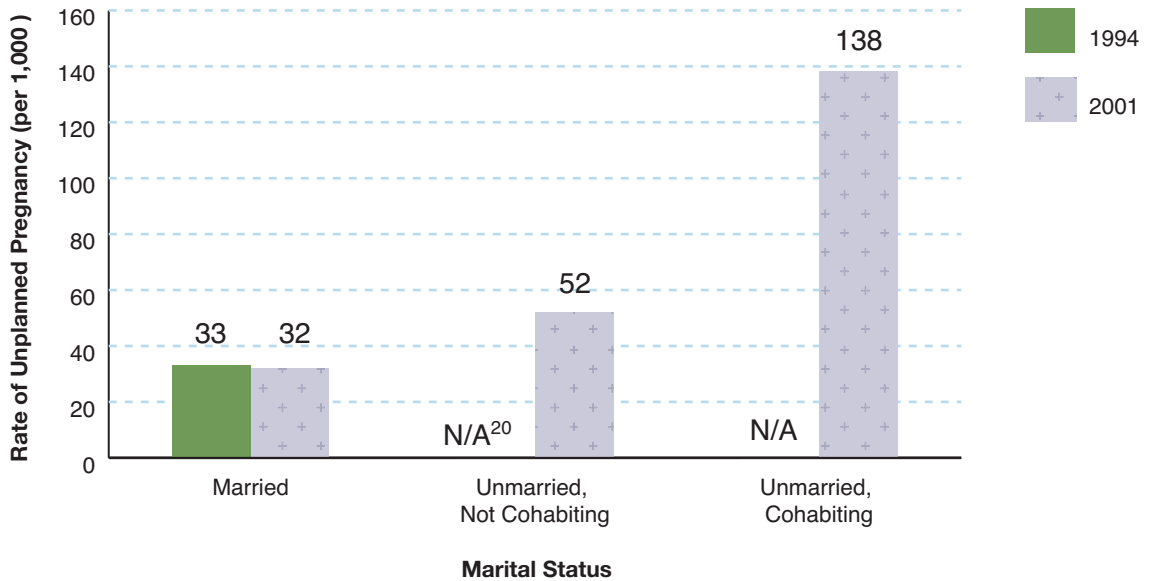


Unplanned Pregnancy Rate by Age Group Among All Women, 1994 and 2001							
Year	All Women	15–17	18–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39
1994	51	61	115	105	66	38	21
2001	51	40	108	104	71	44	20

19. Source: Finer, LB and Henshaw, SK (2006). Disparities in Rates of Unintended Pregnancy in the United States, 1994 and 2001. *Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health*, 38 (2):90-96.

A-14. Rate of Unplanned Pregnancy by Marital Status, 1994 and 2001²⁰

- ▲ The rate of unplanned pregnancy in 2001 was highest among cohabiting women (138 unplanned pregnancies per 1,000 women).
- ▲ Between 1994 and 2001, the rate of unplanned pregnancy among married women was virtually unchanged.



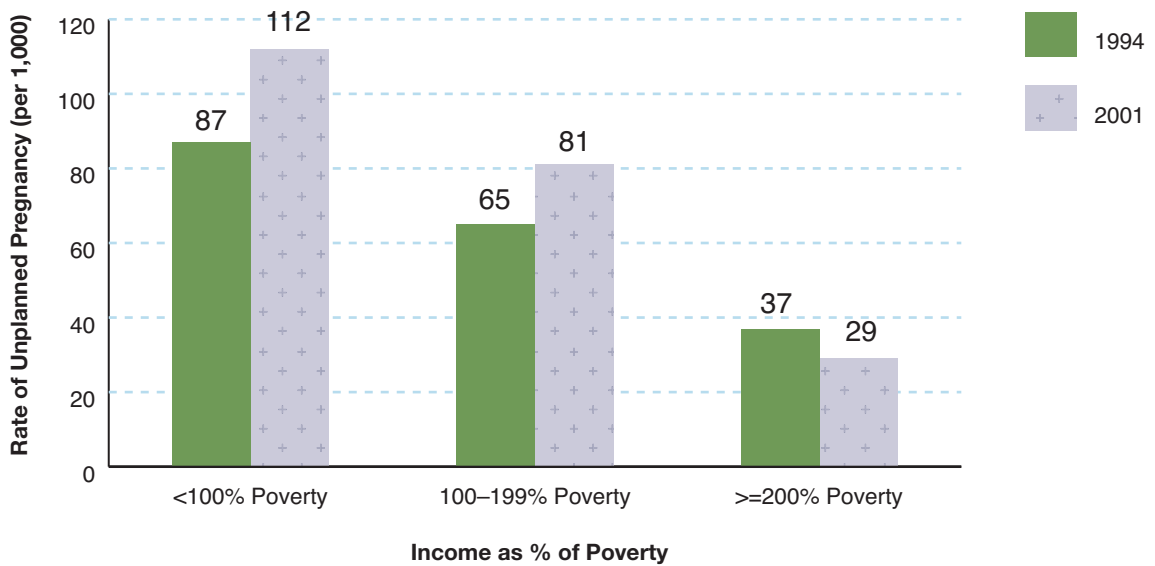
Unplanned Pregnancy Rate by Marital Status Among All Women, 1994 and 2001			
Year	Married	Unmarried, Not Cohabiting	Unmarried, Cohabiting
1994	33	n/a ²¹	n/a
2001	32	52	138

20. Source: Finer, LB and Henshaw, SK (2006). Disparities in Rates of Unintended Pregnancy in the United States, 1994 and 2001. *Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health*, 38 (2):90-96.

21. n/a = Not Available. Cohabiting status was not collected in the NSFG survey in 1995.

A-15. Rate of Unplanned Pregnancy by Income (as a % of Poverty), 1994 and 2001²²

- ▲ The rate of unplanned pregnancy is highest among women with incomes less than 100 percent of the federal poverty threshold. In addition, the rate of unplanned pregnancy increased between 1994 and 2001 among women with incomes equal to or less than 199 percent of the federal poverty threshold.
- ▲ The rate of unplanned pregnancy decreased among women with incomes equal to or greater than 200 percent of the federal poverty threshold between 1994 and 2001.

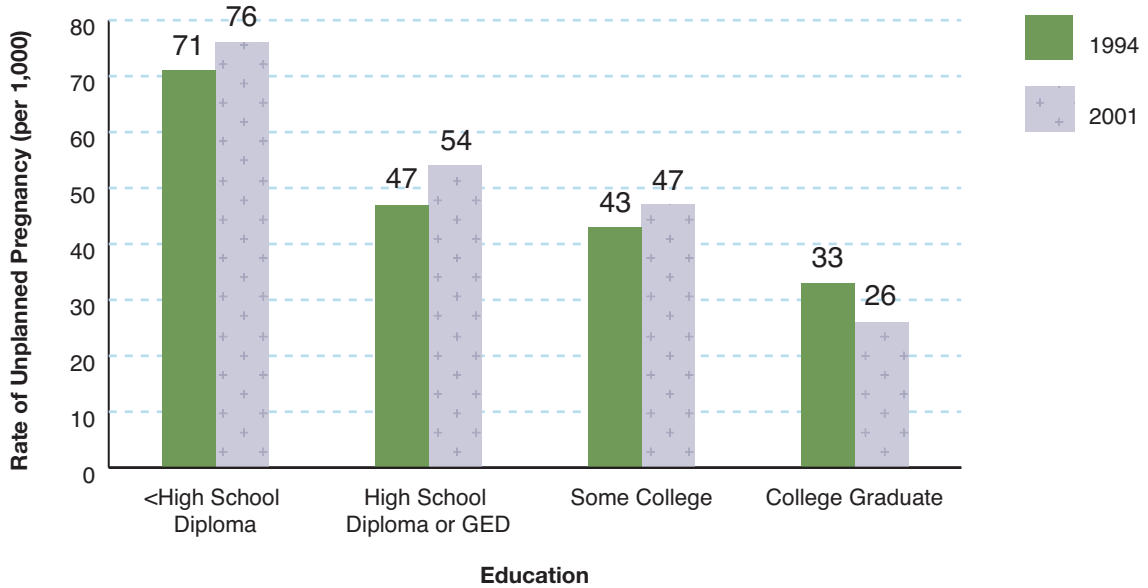


Unplanned Pregnancy Rate by Income (as a % of poverty) Among All Women, 1994 and 2001			
Year	<100% Poverty	100-199% Poverty	>=200% Poverty
1994	87	65	37
2001	112	81	29

22. Source: Finer, LB and Henshaw, SK (2006). Disparities in Rates of Unintended Pregnancy in the United States, 1994 and 2001. *Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health*, 38 (2):90-96.

A-16. Rate of Unplanned Pregnancy by Education, 1994 and 2001²³

- ▲ The rate of unplanned pregnancy is highest among women with less than a high school diploma.
- ▲ The rate of unplanned pregnancy increased between 1994 and 2001 for women at all levels of education except for those who graduated from college.

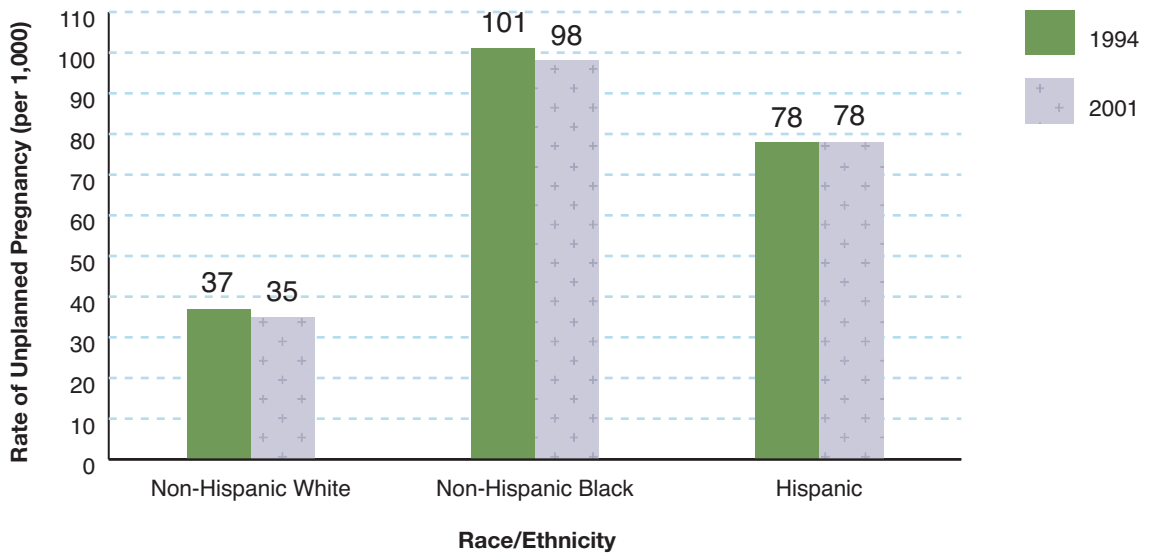


Unplanned Pregnancy Rate by Education Among All Women, 1994 and 2001				
Year	<High School Diploma	High School Diploma or GED	Some College	College Graduate
1994	71	47	43	33
2001	76	54	47	26

23. Source: Finer, LB and Henshaw, SK (2006). Disparities in Rates of Unintended Pregnancy in the United States, 1994 and 2001. *Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health*, 38 (2):90-96.

A-17. Rate of Unplanned Pregnancy by Race/Ethnicity, 1994 and 2001²⁴

- ▲ There are large racial/ethnic disparities in the rate of unplanned pregnancy. The rate of unplanned pregnancy is highest among non-Hispanic black women—nearly three times the rate of non-Hispanic white women.
- ▲ Between 1994 and 2001, the rate of unplanned pregnancy remained the same among Hispanic women, and decreased slightly among both non-Hispanic black women and non-Hispanic white women.



Unplanned Pregnancy Rate by Race/Ethnicity Among All Women, 1994 and 2001			
Year	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic
1994	37	101	78
2001	35	98	78

24. Source: Finer, LB and Henshaw, SK (2006). Disparities in Rates of Unintended Pregnancy in the United States, 1994 and 2001. *Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health*, 38 (2):90-96.