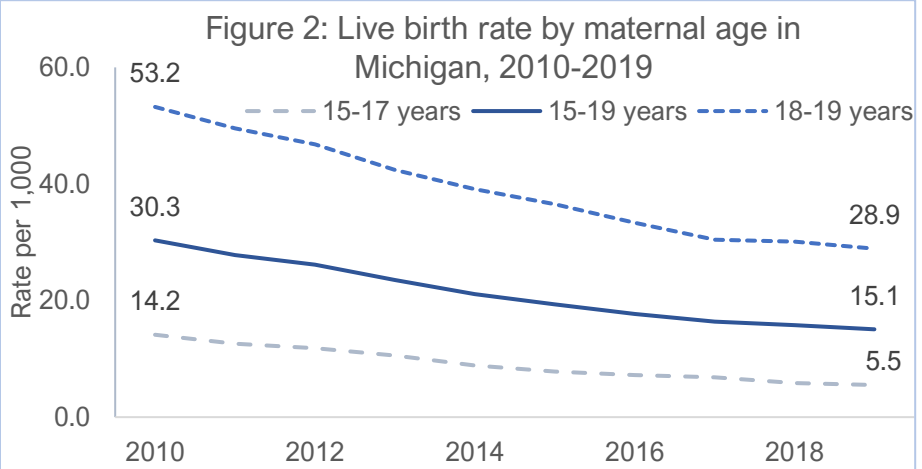
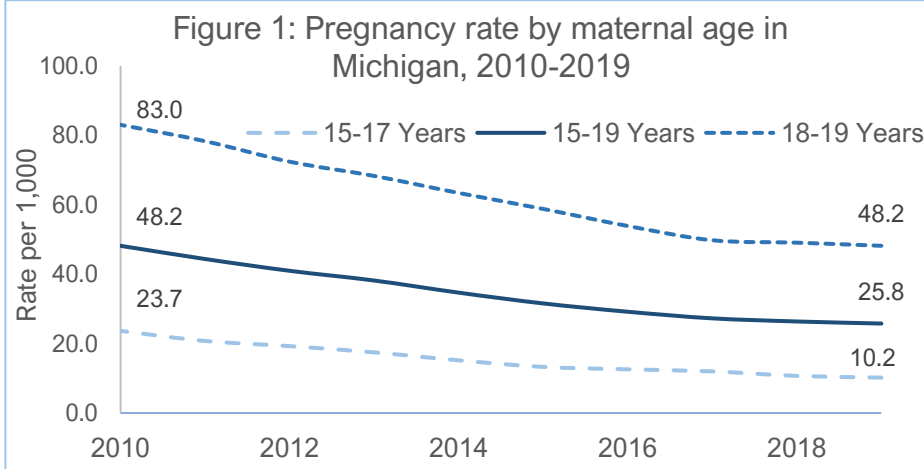


Teen Pregnancy and Live Birth in Michigan: 2019

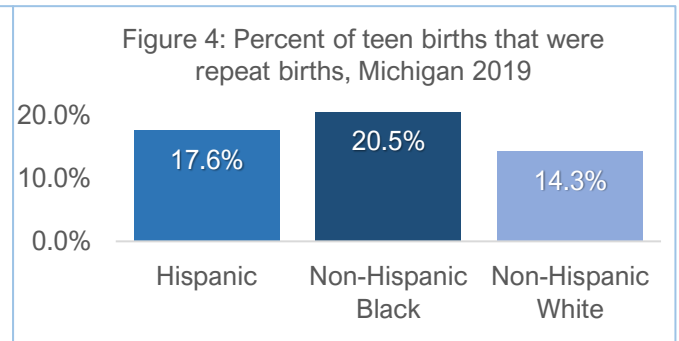
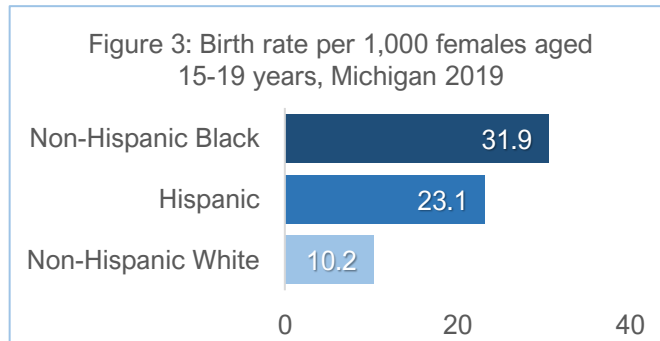


Michigan continues to see a decline in the rate of teen pregnancies in the past 10 years (Figure 1), reaching a historic low of 25.8 pregnancies[†] per 1,000 females aged 15-19 years in 2019, a 46 percent decline from 2010. Live births to females aged 15-19 years have likewise declined by 50 percent over this period (Figure 2).

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 29 percent in 2010 to 23 percent in 2019, which has continued to slowly decline over the past five years.

DISPARITIES IN TEEN CHILDBEARING

Despite improvements in the teen birth rate across all race and ethnicity groups, large disparities persist. In 2019, the birth rate among non-Hispanic Black teens was 3.1 times higher than it was for non-Hispanic white teens (Figure 3). Likewise, Hispanic teens had a birth rate 2.3 times that of non-Hispanic white teens.



Compared to non-Hispanic white teens who had live births in 2019, Hispanic teens were 23 percent and non-Hispanic Black teens were 43 percent more likely to have previously had a live birth (Figure 4).

[†] 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)

Geography of teen births in Michigan, 2018

Counts

The counties (including the City of Detroit) with the highest number of live births to females aged 15-19 years are also Michigan's most highly populated. Counties with more than 200 total teen births include Detroit (768) and its suburban counties, Wayne (407), Oakland (240), and Macomb (237). Outside of metro Detroit, Kent County (356) and Genesee County (240) each are home to large cities: Grand Rapids and Flint, respectively.

The relatively large numbers of teen births in these counties do not necessarily correlate with a high teen birth rate. For example, Oakland County has third lowest teen birth rate in the state at 6.6 live births per 1,000 females aged 15-19 years. ‡

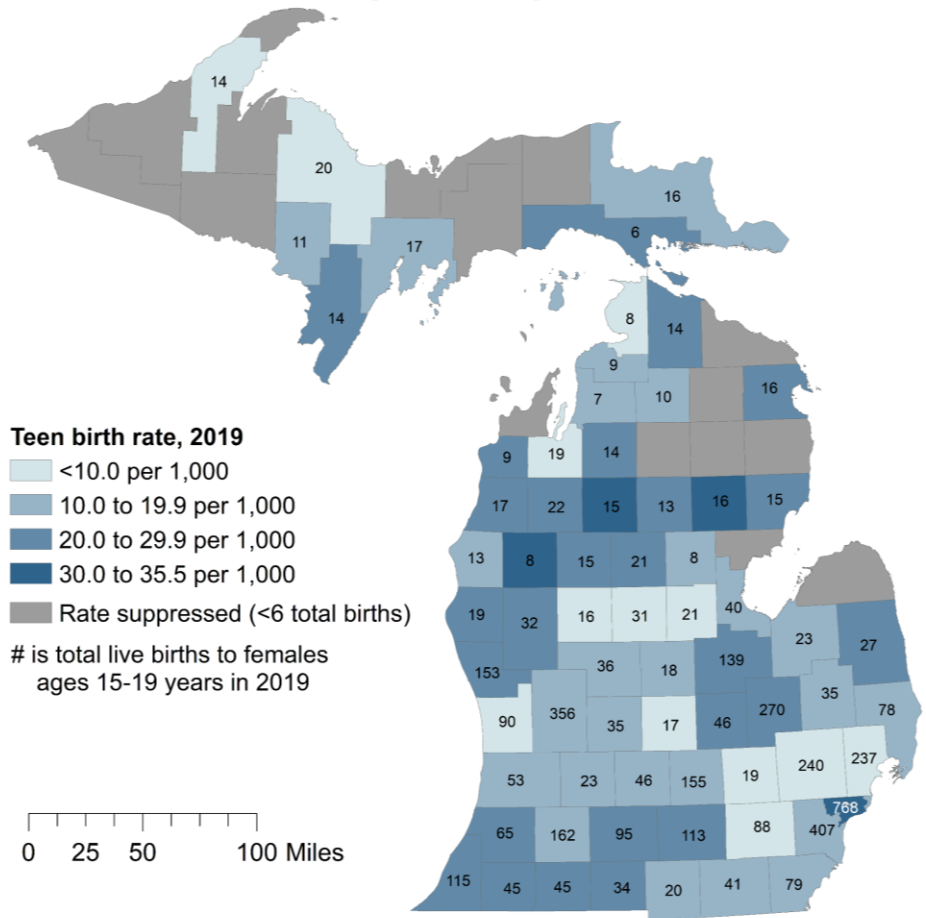
Rates

In 2019, counties in Michigan ranged from a low of 3.2 births per 1,000 females aged 15-19 years in Livingston County to a high of 35.6 births per 1,000 in the City of Detroit. Despite the relatively low number of teen births overall, the northern Lower Peninsula is home to the remaining three counties with a teen birth rate above 30.0 per 1,000: Missaukee (35.4), Lake (32.7), and Ogemaw Counties (30.4).

County-level reporting can mask relatively high birth rates among Michigan's small cities, which had the highest city-level teen birth rates in 2019. In 2019, the five cities with the highest teen birth rates were: Benton Harbor (108.8/1,000), Muskegon (67.2/1,000), Monroe (65.0/1,000), Saginaw (44.6/1,000), and Pontiac (44.0/1,000), each of which has a total population under 60,000 people.

By contrast, of Michigan's six cities with a population over 100,000, only Detroit is among the 10 highest city-level teen birth rates, while the rest range from 1.8 per 1,000 in Ann Arbor to 29.6 per 1,000 in Lansing.

Live birth counts and rates among females ages 15-19 years, 2019



Source: 2019 Michigan Resident Live Births Files, Michigan Department of Health and Human Services

‡ Geographies with fewer than six births were excluded due to the unreliability of estimates

- 2010-2019 Michigan Resident Live Birth Files, Division of Vital Records & Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Health and Human Services
- 2010-2019 Files of Induced Abortions Occurring in Michigan, Division of Vital Records & Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Health and Human Services
- Vintage 2019 Bridged-race postcensal population estimates for July 1, 2010 to July 1, 2019. National Center for Health Statistics.

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