

Teen Pregnancy and Live Birth in Michigan: 2023

Figure 1: Pregnancy rate by maternal age in Michigan, 2014-2023

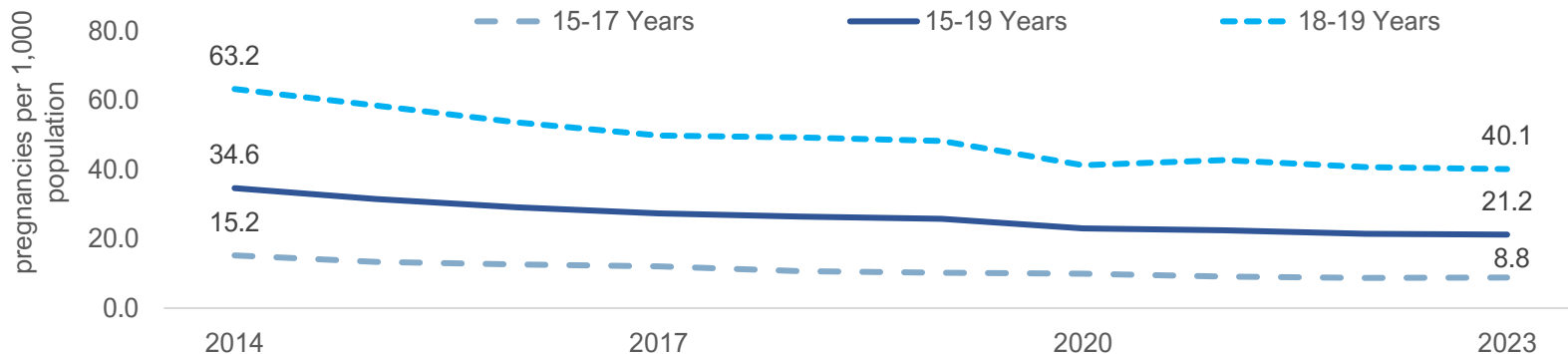
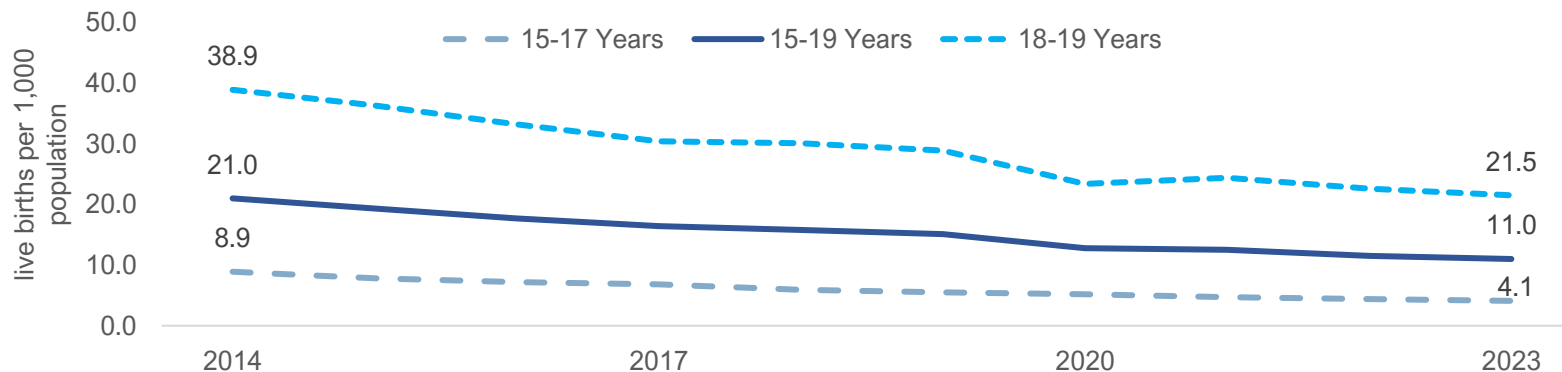


Figure 2: Live birth rate by maternal age in Michigan, 2014-2023



Michigan continues to see a decline in the rate of teen pregnancies over the past 10 years (Figure 1), reaching a historic low of 21.2 pregnancies[†] per 1,000 females ages 15-19 years in 2023, a 36% decrease from 2014. Live births[‡] to females ages 15-19 years have likewise declined by 48% over this period (Figure 2). The total number of teen births has likewise declined by 51%, from 6,968 in 2014 to 3,422 in 2022.

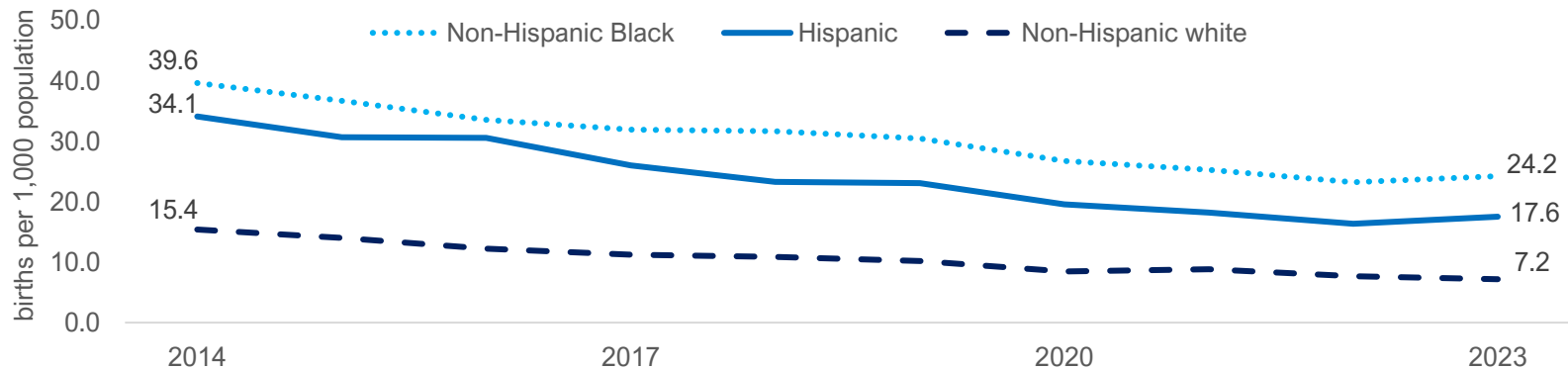
The pregnancy rates among younger teens (15-17 years) and older teens (18-19 years) have also steadily declined. The proportion of teen pregnancies attributable to younger teens has remained largely unchanged from 26% in 2014 to 25% in 2023; however, this represents a slight increase from the low of 23% in 2019.

[†] 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 are estimated to be miscarriages).

[‡] Live births are defined as 'births where the baby is alive for any length of time.'

Racial and ethnic disparities in teen childbearing in Michigan, 2014-2023

Figure 3: Birth rates per 1,000 females ages 15-19 by race/ethnicity, 2014-2023



Despite significant declines in teen birth rates across all race and ethnicity groups in Michigan, large disparities persist (Figure 3). From 2014 to 2023, the live birth rate declined more among non-Hispanic white teens (53%) than for non-Hispanic Black teens (39%). As a result of these different rates of decline, the disparity in birth rates between non-Hispanic Black and non-Hispanic white teens has increased.

In 2014, non-Hispanic Black teens were 2.6 times more likely to give birth than non-Hispanic white teens, while in 2023, non-Hispanic Black teens were 3.4 times more likely to give birth than non-Hispanic white teens. Over that same period, the disparity between Hispanic and non-Hispanic white teens remained relatively stable, from Hispanic teens being 2.2 times more likely to give birth than non-Hispanic white teens in 2014 to 2.4 times in 2023.

After more than 15 years of continuous declines, both the non-Hispanic Black and Hispanic teen birth rates increased by more than 1.0 per 1,000 females ages 15-19 between 2022 and 2023. These increases are small, but notable, given the overall decline in teen births from 2014-2023.

Compared to non-Hispanic white teens who had a live birth in 2023, non-Hispanic Black teens were significantly more likely to have had a previous pregnancy (Figure 4). The percentage of live births that are the result of a repeat pregnancy has significantly decreased among non-Hispanic Black and Hispanic teens from 2014 to 2023. There is no significant change in this metric for non-Hispanic white teens over this same period.

The rate of live births to teens who have had previous pregnancies per 1,000 females ages 15-19 was 4.0 times higher among non-Hispanic Black teens (6.0 per 1,000) than non-Hispanic white teens (1.5 per 1,000). This disparity is a major contributor to the overall disparity in teen birth rates between these two populations.

Figure 4: Repeat births to females ages 15-19 years by race/ethnicity, 2014-2023

