



## Pipestone County Adolescent Sexual Health Report

### Sexual Activity

According to the 1998 Minnesota Student Survey, in Pipestone County, 16% of 9th grade females and 25% of 9th grade males were sexually active; 53% of 12th grade females and 56% of 12th grade males were sexually active.<sup>i & ii</sup>

Percentage of sexually active teens:		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
9th grade	25%	16%
12th grade	56%	53%

Also in 1998, 88% of 9<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders who were sexually active reported alcohol use during the year.

Additionally, 38% of sexually active 9<sup>th</sup> graders reported using contraception and 17% reported using no method of contraception. 55% of sexually active 12<sup>th</sup> graders reported using contraception and 18% reported using no method of contraception.

In all Minnesota counties, a greater proportion of 9<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders who were sexually abused, were sexually active compared to those who were not abused. In Pipestone County, 50% of 9<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders who were sexual abuse victims were sexually active (versus 36% of non-abused students).

### STDs and HIV

According to the 1998 Minnesota Student Survey, 13% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders and 7% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders reported they were worried about getting an STD or HIV. That same year 7% of sexually active 9<sup>th</sup> graders and 25% of sexually active 12<sup>th</sup> graders reported they had spoken with every sexual partner about protecting themselves from getting HIV/AIDS. Also, 48% of sexually active 9th graders and 53% of sexually active 12<sup>th</sup> graders reported using a condom at last intercourse.

### Pregnancy and Births

In Pipestone County in 1998, 0 teens under 15 years old became pregnant, 4 teens aged 15-17 years old became pregnant, and 5 teens aged 18-19 years old became pregnant.<sup>iii</sup> In total, 9 teens aged 15-19 years old became pregnant. The combined 1996-1998<sup>iv</sup> pregnancy rate for 15-17 year olds was 14 pregnancies per 1,000 females; for 18-19 year olds, 45 pregnancies per 1,000 females; and for 15-19 year olds, 23 pregnancies per 1,000 females.<sup>v</sup>

In 1998, there were 0 births to females under 15 years old in Pipestone County, 4 births to 15-17 year olds, and 4 births to 18-19 year olds. In total, there were 8 births to 15-19 year olds. The combined 1996-1998 birth rate for 15-17 year olds was 11 births per 1,000 females; for 18-19 year olds, 40 births per 1,000 females; and for 15-19 year olds, 20 births per 1,000 females.<sup>vi</sup>

\* Signifies that there was no information available.

Number of Pregnancies 1997:		Pregnancy Rates 1995-1997 (per 1000 females in each age group)	
Under 15 years old	0	15-17 years old	12
15-17 years old	1	18-19 years old	47
18-19 years old	3	15-19 years old	22
15-19 years old	4		

Number of Births 1997:		Birth Rates 1995-1997: (per 1000 females in each age group)	
Under 15 years old	0	15-17 years old	8
15-17 years old	0	18-19 years old	44
18-19 years old	3	15-19 years old	18
15-19 years old	3		

### **Prenatal Care/Low Birth Weight**

Adequate use of prenatal care services is good insurance for a healthy pregnancy, birth and baby.<sup>vii</sup> Teens in the United States are less likely to get adequate prenatal care than adult women.<sup>viii</sup> Of those whose prenatal care use was reported to the Minnesota Department of Health in 1998 in Pipestone County, \*% of pregnant women under 18 years old received no care or inadequately used prenatal care throughout their pregnancies (versus 3% of women ages 20-29 and 3% of women ages 30-39). Additionally, \*% of births to teens under 18 years old in 1998 resulted in infants who were reported as low birth weight (versus 13% of births to women ages 20-29 years old and 0% of women ages 30-39).<sup>ix</sup> It should be noted that the association between maternal biological age and low birth weight can sometimes be very strong, but the association does not appear to be causal. Low birth weight is strongly associated with poverty; women who are childbearing as teens are more likely to be poor than women who wait until their 20's or 30's to have children.<sup>x</sup>

### **Public Assistance**

While few teen parents in Minnesota and in the United States receive MFIP (formally known as AFDC), families that began with a teen giving birth are more likely to be on public assistance than those who first gave birth between 20 and 24 years of age.<sup>xi</sup> Additionally, women who start childbearing in their teen years and who start on MFIP at any time are likely to remain on it longer.<sup>xii</sup> As of December 1999, 19 families, or 39% of all families receiving MFIP in Pipestone County, began with a teen giving birth.<sup>xiii</sup>

In December 1999, \$10,157 was spent in Pipestone County on MFIP for families that began with a teen giving birth. This was approximately 39% of the total MFIP spent in Pipestone County that month.

**The Minnesota Organization on Adolescent Pregnancy, Prevention and Parenting is a statewide membership organization which provides a newsletter, an annual conference, regional trainings, public policy information, and the InfoExchange, a clearinghouse of information on issues relating to teenage pregnancy prevention and teenage parenting. MOAPPP's mission is to strengthen policies and programming related to adolescent pregnancy, prevention and parenting in Minnesota.**

\* Signifies that there was no information available.

## Notes

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<sup>i</sup> Minnesota Student Survey 1998, Minnesota Department of Children, Families and Learning, (651)582-8328.

<sup>ii</sup> Sexually active is defined as having had sexual intercourse one or more times. It does not necessarily mean that the teen is currently having sex.

<sup>iii</sup> Minnesota Department of Health, Minnesota Center for Health Statistics, 1998 birth and pregnancy statistics, (612) 297-1355.

<sup>iv</sup> Multiple year averaging of rates is important because it increases the number of “events” (pregnancies and births) being counted. Therefore the more variable one-year rates become less noticeable and the three-year average provides a better reflection of the “true” rate of pregnancies than will three consecutive annual rates.

<sup>v</sup> Pregnancy rate refers to the number of live births plus the number of fetal deaths plus the number of induced abortions per 1,000 females in the population of the specified age.

<sup>vi</sup> Number of live births per 1,000 population.

<sup>vii</sup> Adequate use of prenatal care services is defined by the Minnesota Department of Health, as achieving the recommended number of medical visits during a particular pregnancy.

<sup>viii</sup> The Alan Guttmacher Institute. (1994). *Sex and America's Teenagers*. New York.

<sup>ix</sup> Low birth weight is defined as less than 2500 grams.

<sup>x</sup> Chomitz, V.R., Cheung, L.W., Lieberman, E. (1995). “The Role of Lifestyle in Preventing Low Birth Weight.” *The Future of Children*, vol.5 (1): 121-138.

<sup>xi</sup> The Alan Guttmacher Institute. (1994). *Sex and America's Teenagers*. New York.

<sup>xii</sup> *Kids Having Kids*, The Robin Hood Foundation Special Report on the Cost of Adolescent Childbearing, New York, 1996. Contact NOAPPP (202) 783-5770.

<sup>xiii</sup> Minnesota Department of Human Services, Division of Reports and Forecasts; 1998 data prepared by Paul Farseth.

\* Signifies that there was no information available.