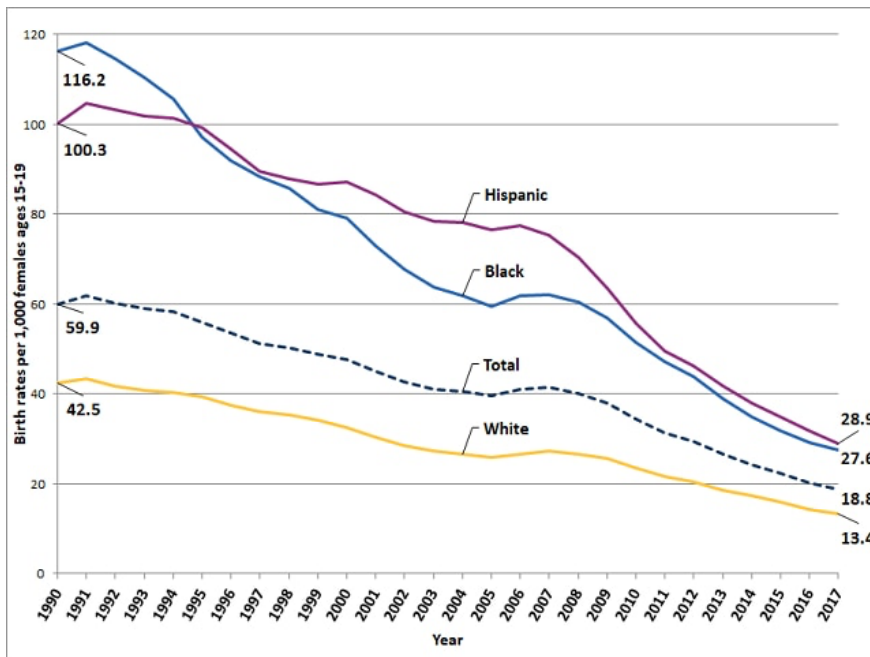


M1 a) Birth rates per 1,000 females ages 15-19, by race and Hispanic origin of mother, 1990-2017



<https://www.hhs.gov/ash/oah/adolescent-development/reproductive-health-and-teen-pregnancy/teen-pregnancy-and-childbearing/trends/index.html>

b) The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services on Teen Pregnancy and *Childbearing*

Parenting at any age can be challenging, but it can be particularly difficult for adolescent parents. In 2016, just over 209,800 babies were born to adolescent females ages 15-19. Childbearing during adolescence negatively affects the parents, their children, and society. Compared with their peers who delay childbearing, teen girls who have babies are:

- Less likely to finish high school;
- More likely to rely on public assistance;
- More likely to be poor as adults; and
- More likely to have children who have poorer educational, behavioral, and health outcomes over the course of their lives than do children born to older parents. [...]

The good news is that teen birth rates in the United States have declined almost continuously since the early 1990s—further decreasing from 2015's historic lows. Between 1991 and 2015, the teen birth rate decreased by more than half in the United States (from 61.8 to 22.3 per 1,000 teens). Despite this decline, the U.S. teen birth rate is still higher than that of many other developed countries, including Canada and the United Kingdom.

<https://www.hhs.gov/ash/oah/adolescent-development/reproductive-health-and-teen-pregnancy/teen-pregnancy-and-childbearing/index.html>

Annotations: *childbearing* – giving birth to children; *parenting* – raising children