

Teenwise Minnesota is the statewide leader in promoting adolescent sexual health, preventing adolescent pregnancy and gaining support for adolescent parents. We achieve this by developing, strengthening, and advancing science-based policies and programs

2011 Adolescent Sexual Health Report

All data in this report is specific to Pipestone County, unless noted otherwise.

Sexual Activity¹

Table 1. Percent of Students Who Have Ever Had Sex		
	Females	Males
9th grade	n/a	n/a
12th grade	n/a	n/a

Table 3. Contraceptive Use		
	Females	Males
Always use birth control		
9th grade	n/a	n/a
12th grade	n/a	n/a
Rarely or never use birth control		
9th grade	n/a	n/a
12th grade	n/a	n/a

Table 2. Condom Use		
	Females	Males
Always use a condom		
9th grade	n/a	n/a
12th grade	n/a	n/a
Rarely or never use a condom		
9th grade	n/a	n/a
12th grade	n/a	n/a
Used condom with last partner		
9th grade	n/a	n/a
12th grade	n/a	n/a

Pregnancy and Birth²

Table 4. Number of Pregnancies and Births, 2009	
Number of Pregnancies Under 19 years	*
Number of Births Under 19 years	*

*numbers are not reported for counties with fewer than 20 births or pregnancies

Table 5. Pregnancy and Birth Rates, 2009			
Pregnancy Rates per 1,000		Birth Rates per 1,000	
15-17 years	*	15-17 years	*
18-19 years	*	18-19 years	*
15-19 years	*	15-19 years	*

State Comparison: Since 1990, adolescent pregnancy and birth rates have decreased significantly in Minnesota. Although these rates increased in 2006 and 2007, the most recent data from 2008 and 2009 indicate decreases in adolescent pregnancy and birth. In 2009, 5,981 females aged 15-19 and 81 females under the age of 15 became pregnant. Each day in 2009, approximately 16 adolescents became pregnant. In 2009, there were 4,383 births to females aged 15-19 and 37 births to females under the age of 15. Each day in 2009, approximately 12 adolescents gave birth.

National Comparison: From 1991 to 2005, the United States adolescent birth rate declined by approximately 34%. However, this decline was interrupted by a 5% increase between the years of 2005 and 2007. The birth rate for adolescents aged 15-19 is once again declining with a decrease of 8% between the years of 2007 and 2009.³ In 2008, Minnesota had the country's eighth lowest adolescent birth rate, which was a change from the tenth lowest adolescent birth rate in 2006.⁴

Prenatal Care and Low Birth Weight⁵

Adolescents are at high risk for delaying prenatal care and having low birth weight babies, which can lead to long-term medical and educational consequences for children.^{6,7} To address these issues, young people need access to confidential pregnancy testing and prenatal care, home visiting services and support for their ability to effectively parent.

15-19 years	0.0%
20-29 years	1.4%
30-39 years	0.0%
40+ years	0.0%

15-19 years	0.0%
20-29 years	3.9%
30-39 years	0.0%
40+ years	0.0%

Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) and HIV/AIDS⁸

Chlamydia rate	*
Gonorrhea rate	*
HIV rate**	*

* indicates that number of cases was too low to calculate a rate
**HIV rate is age 13-19 per 100,000 population

	Females	Males
Never		
9th grade	n/a	n/a
12th grade	n/a	n/a
At least once per partner		
9th grade	n/a	n/a
12th grade	n/a	n/a

State Comparison: In 2010, there were 4,767 cases of chlamydia among 15-19 year olds in Minnesota. This is an increase of 6.5% from last year (4,478 cases). In 2009, there were 614 cases of gonorrhea among 15-19 year olds in Minnesota. This is an increase of 0.7% from last year (610 cases). Even though they account for only 7% of the population in Minnesota¹⁰, adolescents aged 15-19 accounted for 31% of chlamydia and 29% of gonorrhea cases reported in the state in 2010.¹¹

Public Assistance¹²

State Comparison: Families that began with an adolescent giving birth are more likely to be on public assistance than those with a first birth at later ages. In December 2010, 18,529 of the 37,178 Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) cases were to families that had begun with an adolescent birth. Approximately 50% of all families receiving MFIP began with a birth to an adolescent.

Number of cases of families on MFIP started with an adolescent birth	25
% of total MFIP cases that are families started with an adolescent birth	50.0%
Total MFIP dollars given to families started with an adolescent birth	\$20,151
% total MFIP dollars that go to families started with an adolescent birth	57.5%

*Numbers are not reported for counties with fewer than 20 cases. County Human Service Administrators can obtain this information from DHS.

¹ Minnesota Department of Education, Minnesota Student Survey 2010.

² Minnesota Department of Health, MN Center for Health Statistics, 2011.

³ Hamilton BE, Martin JA, Ventura SJ. Births: Preliminary data for 2009. National vital statistics reports; vol 59 no 3. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, 2010.

⁴ The National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy. 2008 50 state comparison data.

⁵ Minnesota Department of Health, MN Center for Health Statistics, 2010.

⁶ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Maternal and Child Health Bureau. Child Health USA 2008-2009. Rockville, Maryland: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, September 2009.

⁷ ChildTrends Databank, Percent of All Births to Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care by Detailed Race and Hispanic Origin of Mother and Age, Selected Years 1970-2006, http://www.childtrendsdatabank.org/sites/default/files/25_tab01.pdf

⁸ Minnesota Department of Health, STD and HIV Section, 2011.

⁹ Minnesota Department of Education, Minnesota Student Survey 2010.

¹⁰ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey, www.census.gov

¹¹ Minnesota Department of Health, STD and HIV Section, 2011.

¹² Minnesota Department of Human Services, Reports and Forecasts Division, December 2010.