

Unplanned Pregnancies Lead to Single Parenthood

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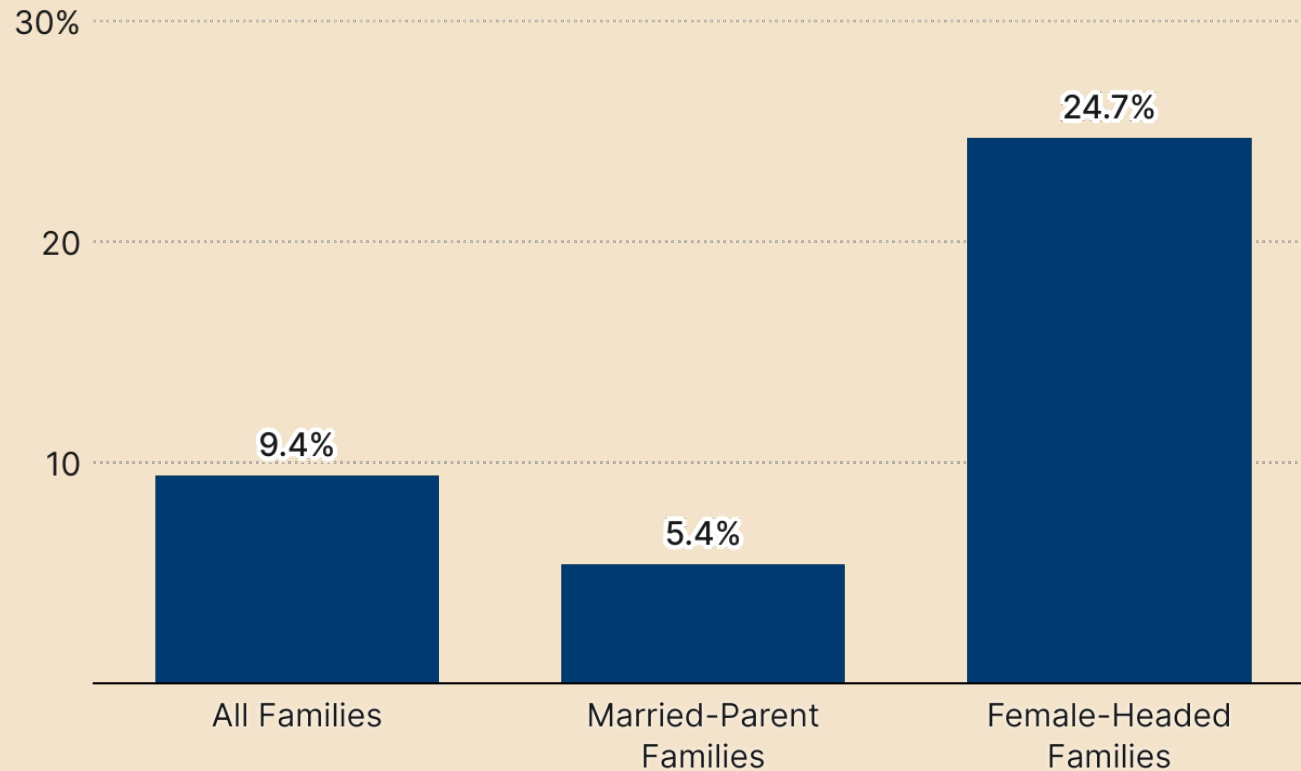
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Poverty Rates Are Lower for Married Couples

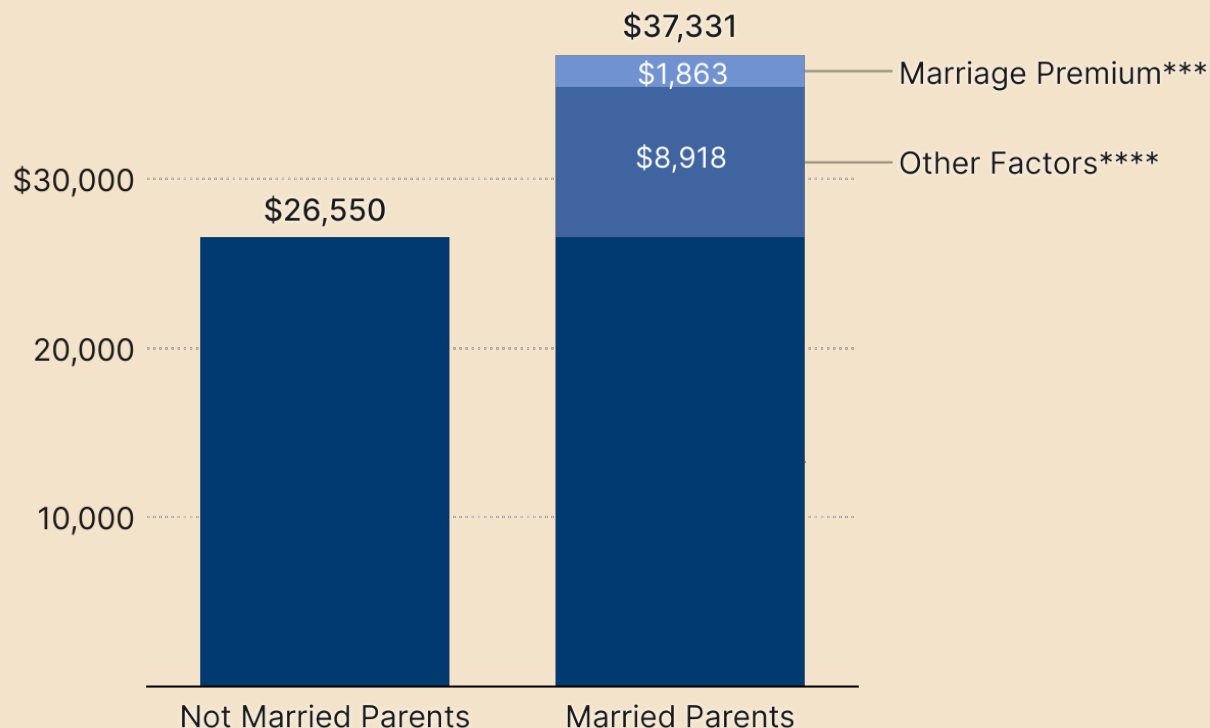
Percentage of People in Poverty



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, P60-280, *Poverty in the United States: 2022*.

Children Born to Married Parents Have Better Life Outcomes*, Including More Successful Adolescence at Age 15 and Higher Earnings at Age 30

Effects of Marriage on Earnings** at Age 30



*Other outcomes measured include child's educational attainments and test scores, health, behavioral outcomes, school attendance, delinquency, teen pregnancy, and relationships with parents and peers.

**Earnings refer to annual individual earnings in adulthood. Values are adjusted for inflation to 2018 dollars using the CPI-U.

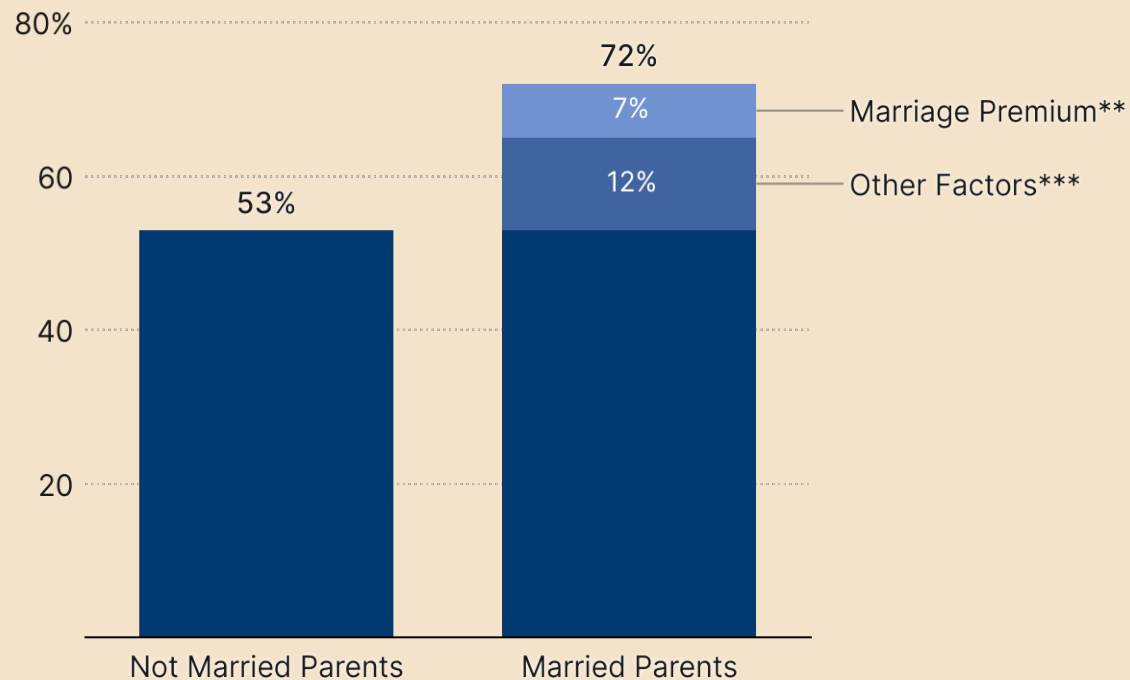
***The marriage premium is the effect of marriage after adjusting for the effects of other variables that are different for married and unmarried parents.

****Mother's education and age, family income, child's birth weight.

Source: Social Genome Model 2.0. Urban Institute, Brookings Institution, Child Trends. 2021.

Children Born to Married Parents More Successfully Navigate Adolescence

Effect of Marriage on the Percent of Children On Track at Age 15*



*Children judged “on track” at age 15 include those who had good relationships with peers, good physical and mental health, were not absent from school excessively or suspended, avoided delinquency, and received acceptable scores on the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery.

**The marriage premium is the effect of marriage after adjusting for the effects of other variables that are different for married and unmarried parents.

***Mother’s education and age, family income, child’s birth weight.

Source: Social Genome Model 2.0. Urban Institute, Brookings Institution, Child Trends. 2021.

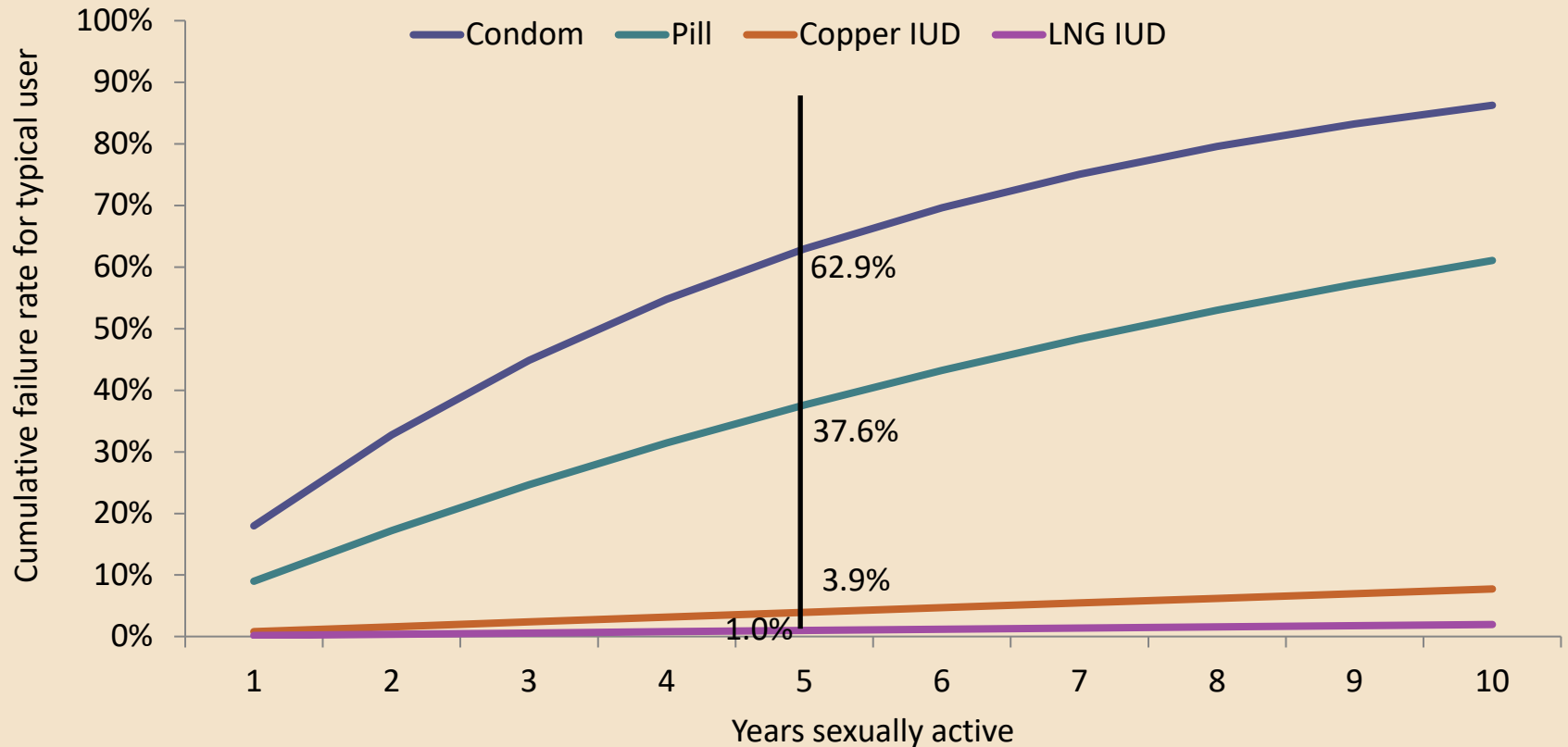
Drifting into Parenthood Is Common Among Young Singles

**60% OF BIRTHS TO
SINGLE WOMEN
UNDER 30 ARE
UNPLANNED**



Source: Zolna, Mia, and Laura Duberstein Lindberg. Unintended pregnancy: Incidence and outcomes among young adult unmarried women in the United States, 2001 and 2008. Alan Guttmacher Institute, 2012.

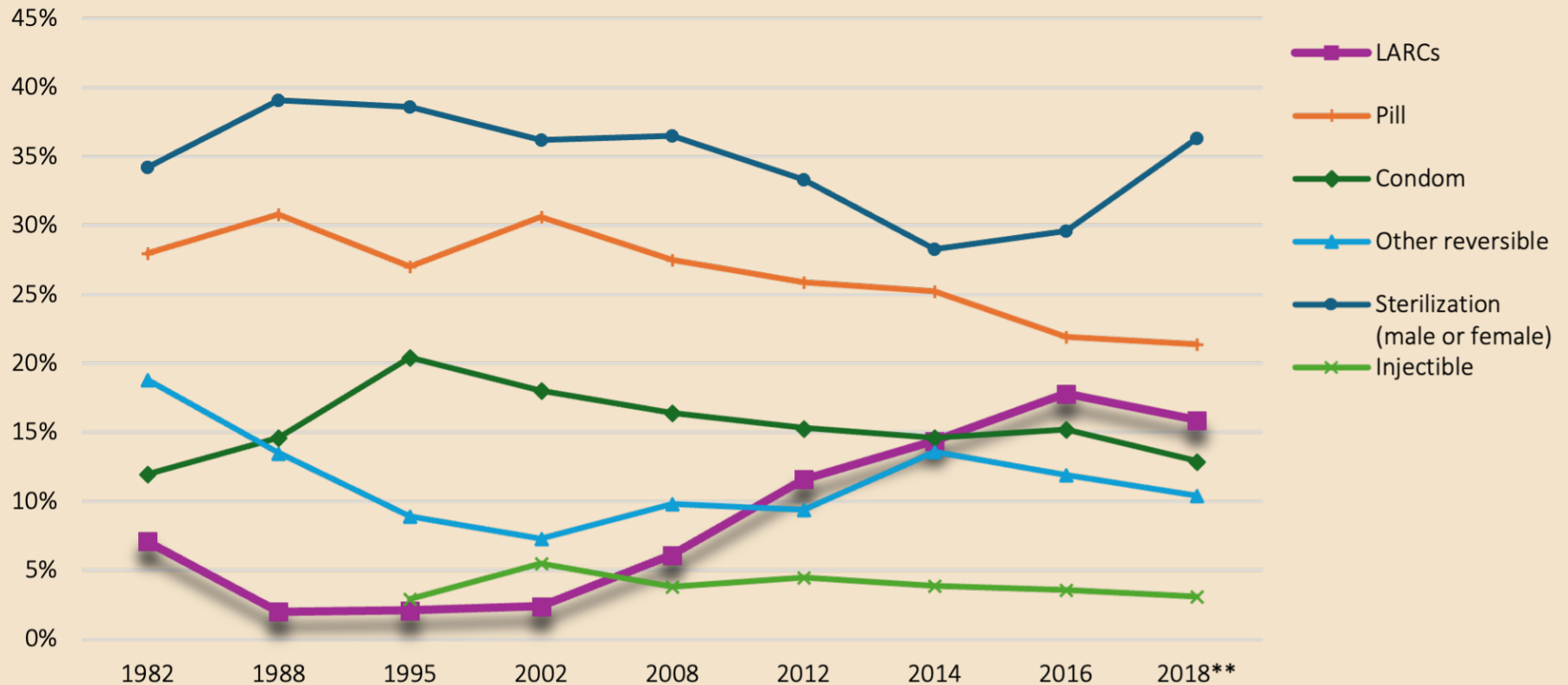
IUDs Are Much More Effective than Other Forms of Birth Control



How we got these numbers: Data is from Trussell (2011). The probability that a person doesn't get pregnant at all over a given period of time is equal to the success rate of her contraceptive method raised to the power of the number of years she is using that method. We then subtract this multi-year "success rate" from 100% to get the failure rate (graphed above). This assumes that there is an equal chance of not getting pregnant in every year of condom use and that successful users and failed users (where success is not getting pregnant during a year using birth control) have the same rate. The assumption is reasonable given that figures we use are the figure for a "typical" user of some type of contraceptive.

LARC Use: Low but Rising Rapidly

Contraceptive Method Use Among Women Using Some Method



**Note: Percentages for all survey years besides 2017-2019 reflect contraceptive use among women aged 15-44 using some method. Percentages for 2017-2019 survey (2018 midpoint) reflect contraceptive use among women aged 15-49 using some method.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Health Statistics Reports, No. 86, 2015, Table 2; NCHS Data Brief, No. 388, 2020.

The Way Forward

- A change in social norms
 - Old norm: don't have a child outside of marriage
 - New Norm: don't have a child until you (and your partner) want to be parents
- Empower young adults to achieve this new norm via education and access to contraception, especially the most effective forms
- Combine with effective social programs that create greater opportunity and motivation to avoid an unplanned birth