

Various Effects of Sexual Activity In Youth

2011 New York City Youth Risk Behavior Survey Data (reported by students)¹

- A quarter of public high school students surveyed have had sexual intercourse in the past three months. Many report behaviors that put them at risk for HIV infection.
- 39 percent of all New York City public high school students surveyed reported having had sex.
- Approximately one in five public high school students surveyed drank alcohol or used drugs before the last time they had sex.
- 12 percent of high school students reported having had four or more sex partners.
- More than one in three high school students who were sexually active did not use a condom during their last sexual intercourse.

New York City Youth Pregnancy Statistics²

Age	BIRTHS			TERMINATIONS (Spontaneous and Induced)			PREGNANCIES		
	< 15	< 18	18-19	< 15	< 18	18-19	< 15	< 18	18-19
2010	102	2,295	5,014	431	4,992	7,578	559	7,686	13,166
2003	122	2,991	5,840	542	6,087	9,047	664	9,078	14,887
2000	202	3,813	6,987	623	7,307	9,726	825	11,120	16,713

Local and National Statistics on Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) and Youth

- Every year 4 million people under 20—about one in four sexually experienced teens—acquire an STI, including herpes, HPV (genital warts and precancerous lesions), chlamydia, gonorrhea, and HIV.³
- Chlamydia rates were higher among women ages 15 to 19, and 20 to 24, than in any other age-gender group reported in New York City in 2010.⁴
- Gonorrhea rates were higher among women ages 15 to 19, and men ages 20 to 24, than among other age-gender groups reported in New York City in 2010.⁴
- The rate of new infections for herpes and HPV—both viral STIs—is typically highest during the late teens and early twenties.⁵
- Human papillomavirus (HPV), commonly known as genital warts, affects approximately 20 million people.⁶ Certain types of HPV are associated with cervical cancer.
- Nationwide, at least 45 million people ages 12 and older, or one out of five adolescents and adults, have had genital herpes (HSV) infection.⁶ Though herpes treatment is available, recurrent, painful outbreaks may occur for life.

¹ Centers for Disease Control, Youth Online: High School YRBS, New York City, NY 2009, accessed online November 25, 2011: <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Results.aspx?TT=G&OUT=0&SID=HS&QID=QQ&LID=NYC&YID=2009&LID2=XX&YID2=2009&COL=&ROW1=&ROW2=&HT=QQ&LCT=&FS=1&FR=1&FG=1&FSL=&FRL=&FGL=&PV=&C1=NYC2009&C2=XX2009&QP=G&DP=1&VA=CI&CS=N&SYID=&EYID=&SC=DEFAULT&SO=ASC&pf=1&TST=True>.

² New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene Bureau of Vital Statistics. *Summary of Vital Statistics 2010: The City of New York*. December 2011.

³ American Social Health Association. *Sexually Transmitted Diseases in America: How Many Cases and at What Cost?* Menlo Park, CA: Kaiser Family Foundation, 1998.

⁴ New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene Bureau of Sexually Transmitted Disease Control. *Quarterly Report*. 2011; Vol.9, No. 2.

⁵ Stone KM, Karem, KL, Sternberg, MR. Seroprevalence of human papillomavirus type 16 infection in the United States. *J Infectious Dis*. 2002; 186:1396-402.

⁶ http://www.cdc.gov/std/HealthComm/fact_sheets.htm.