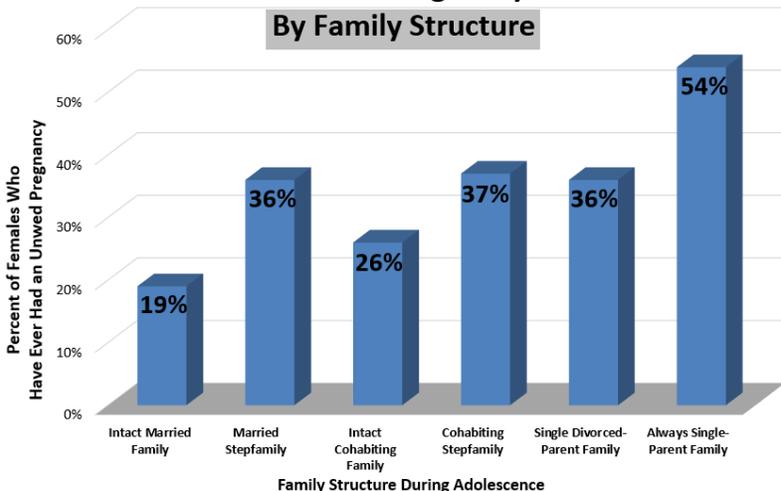


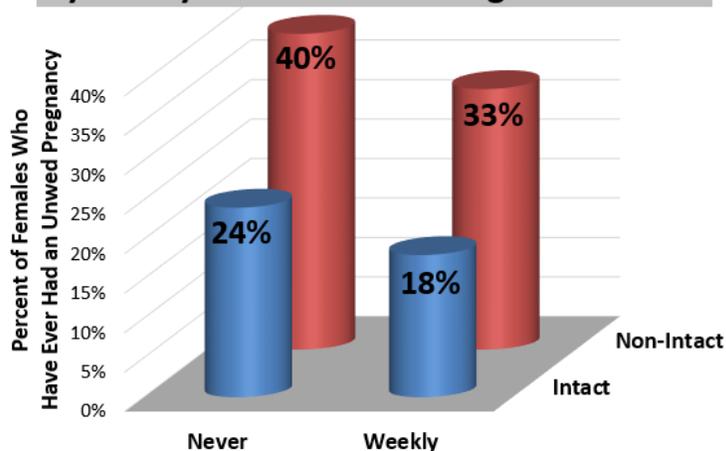
Unwed Pregnancy By Family Structure and Religious Practice

**Unwed Pregnancy
By Family Structure**



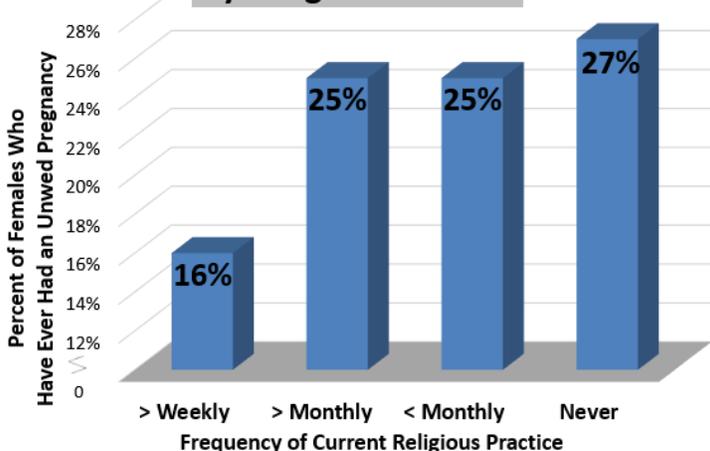
Source: National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (1997)

**Unwed Pregnancy
By Family Structure and Religious Practice**



Source: National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (1997)

**Unwed Pregnancy
By Religious Practice**



Source: National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (1997)

This chart looks at females who have had an unwed pregnancy at the extremes of four demographic quadrants.

These four quadrants are derived from combining two sets of family structures (always-intact vs. non-intact) and two sets of religious attendance (high vs. low).*

The families occupying the four corners (or four extremes) of these quadrants are:

- The always-intact married family that worships weekly;*
- The always-intact married family that never worships;*
- The non-intact family* that worships weekly;*
- The non-intact family* that never worships.*

(The non-intact group consists of women in the following categories: married stepfamily, cohabiting stepfamily, single divorced parent, and always single parent. In all these structures, there has been rejection between the biological father and mother, and thus the original pairing is no longer intact.)*

Unwed Pregnancy by Family Structure and Religious Practice

The 1997 National Longitudinal Survey of Youth showed that females who grew up in intact families who frequently attended religious services were least likely to have had an unwed pregnancy.

Family Structure: Nineteen percent of females who grew up in an intact married family have had an unwed pregnancy, followed by females from intact cohabiting families (26 percent), single divorced parent families (36 percent) and married stepfamilies (36 percent), cohabiting stepfamilies (37 percent), and always single parent families (54 percent).

Religious Practice: Sixteen percent of females who worshiped at least weekly have had unwed pregnancy, followed by those who attended religious services between one and three times a month (25 percent) and those who attended religious services less than once monthly (25 percent), and those who never attended religious services (27 percent).

Family Structure and Religious Practice Combined: Eighteen percent of females who worshiped weekly and grew up in intact families have had an unwed pregnancy. By contrast, 40 percent of females who never attended religious services and come from non-intact family backgrounds have, at some point, become pregnant out of wedlock. Between these two extremes were those who never worshiped and grew up in intact families (24 percent) and those who attended religious services weekly but grew up in non-intact families (33 percent).

Related Insights from Other Studies: Studies based on the 1995 General Social Survey show that family structure affects the unwed pregnancy rate. According to Valerie Martin of McGill University, when compared with peers from intact families, adolescent and young adult women who experienced parental divorce were significantly more likely to give birth out of wedlock.¹

Using this same survey, Jay Teachman of Western Washington University also found intact families to be protective in many ways: Compared with peers from other family structures, women who grew up in intact families were less likely to form high-risk marriages, to cohabit before marriage, or to have a premarital birth or conception.²

Another study demonstrated the protective nature of the family's religion: When compared with peers whose mothers had not attended religious services frequently, 18-year-olds whose mothers attended religious services often were more likely to have attitudes about premarital sex, cohabitation, abortion, and divorce.³

¹ Martin, Valerie, "The Consequences of Parental Divorce on the Life Course Outcomes of Canadian Children." *Canadian Studies in Population*, Vol. 32, No. 1 (2005) pp. 29-51.

² Teachman, Jay D. "The Childhood Living Arrangements of Children and the Characteristics of Their Marriages." *Journal of Family Issues* Vol. 25, No. 1 (January 2004) pp. 86-111.

³ Pearce, L.D. & Thornton, A. "Religious Identity and Family Ideologies in the Transition to Adulthood" *Journal of Marriage and Family* Vol. 69 (2007) pp. 1227-1243.

The Fragile Families and Child Well-Being Survey also showed the impact of religion on urban mothers, finding that urban mothers who attend church frequently are at least 70 percent more likely to be married when they give birth or to get married within one year of a nonmarital birth than are urban mothers who do not attend church frequently. ⁴

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⁴ "Religion and Marriage in Urban America" Bendheim-Thoman Center for Research on Child Wellbeing, Princeton University Social Indicators Survey Center, Columbia University, *Fragile Families Research Brief* No. 24 (June 2004) pp. 1-4.