**SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE 2. Reversible postpartum contraceptive use\* among nonpregnant, sexually active teen mothers aged <20 years — 5 sites,† Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS), 2004–2013**

|  | **Postpartum Contraceptive Method** | **No Contraceptive Method** | **Total** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Most effective**\* | **Moderately effective**\* | **Least effective\*** | **Any contraceptive method** |
| **n** | **% (95% CI)** ¶ | **n** | **% (95% CI)** ¶ | **n** | **% (95% CI)** ¶ | **n** | **% (95% CI)** ¶ | **n** | **% (95% CI)** ¶ | **n** | **N** |
| Total | 1,222 | 18.0 (16.5–19.6) | 3,557 | 52.4 (50.4–54.4) | 1,019 | 16.0 (14.5–17.5) | 5,798 | 86.4 (85.0–87.7) | 1,054 | 13.6 (12.3–15.0) | 6,852 | 185,155 |
| 2004–2005 | 103 | 5.3 (3.9–7.0) | 1,109 | 65.1 (60.8–69.0) | 262 | 16.3 (13.3–19.9) | 1,474 | 86.7 (83.3–89.4) | 252 | 13.3 (10.6–16.7) | 1,726 | 41,991 |
| 2006–2007 | 231 | 14.8 (12.2–18.0) | 845 | 53.3 (49.2–57.3) | 240 | 14.6 (12.0–17.6) | 1,316 | 82.7 (79.4–85.6) | 265 | 17.3 (14.4–20.6) | 1,581 | 40,443 |
| 2008–2009 | 346 | 22.6 (19.3–26.3) | 679 | 50.0 (46.0–54.1) | 204 | 14.1 (11.5–17.1) | 1,229 | 86.7 (84.0–89.0) | 227 | 13.3 (11.0–16.0) | 1,456 | 41,187 |
| 2010–2011 | 321 | 26.0 (22.3–30.2) | 559 | 48.4 (43.8– 52.9) | 177 | 16.4 (13.3–20.2) | 1,057 | 90.8 (88.2–92.9) | 153 | 9.2 (7.1–11.8) | 1,210 | 34,910 |
| 2012–2013 | 221 | 25.3 (20.6–30.7) | 365 | 40.2 (34.4–46.3) | 136 | 19.8 (15.1–25.4) | 722 | 85.3 (81.1–88.6) | 157 | 14.7 (11.4–18.9) | 879 | 26,624 |
| Change over time |   | §, §§ |  | § |   |  |   |  |   |   |   |   |

\* Methods categorized by effectiveness, as determined by the percentage of females who experience pregnancy during the first year of typical use (*7*): most effective (contraceptive implants and intrauterine devices (IUDs) (<1%); moderately effective (oral contraceptive pills, injectables (e.g., Depo-Provera), birth control patch, and vaginal ring) (6%–10%); and least effective (condoms, diaphragm, cervical cap, contraceptive sponge, rhythm method/natural family planning, the “morning after pill,” withdrawal, and “other” responses that could not be categorized to a more effective category) (>10%); also includes measure of teen mothers who report no postpartum contraceptive use.

**†** Arkansas, Michigan, Nebraska, Oregon, and Rhode Island.

¶ Weighted percent.

§ Significant linear effect (*P*-value <0.05).

§§ Significant quadratic effect (*P*-value <0.05).