

Data Brief 266: Confidentiality Concerns and Sexual Reproductive Health Care Among Adolescents and Young Adults Aged 15–25

Data table for Figure 1. Percentage of persons aged 15–25 who would not go for sexual or reproductive health care because of concerns that their parents might find out about it, by sex and age: United States, 2013–2015

Characteristics	Percent	Standard error
Total	7.4	0.6
Sex		
Male	7.5	0.9
Female	7.4	0.7
Age		
15–17	17.9	1.6
18–19	6.6	1.6
20–22	3.9	0.8
23–25	1.8	0.5

NOTES: Significant linear trend by age group ($p < 0.05$). For those aged 18–25, this question was only asked if they were on their parents' private health insurance plan.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth, 2013–2015.

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Data table for Figure 2. Percentage of persons aged 15–25 who received any sexual or reproductive health services in the past year, by age group and whether or not they had concerns that their parents might find out about it: United States, 2013–2015

Sex and age group	Received any sexual or reproductive health service	
	Percent	Standard error
Male		
15–17		
Yes, had concerns	7.5	2.9
No, did not have concerns	5.9	1.1
18–25		
Yes, had concerns	6.8	4.2
No, did not have concerns	13.6	1.6
Female		
15–17		
Yes, had concerns	19.9	3.5
No, did not have concerns	34.0	3.4
18–25		
Yes, had concerns	53.1	10.7
No, did not have concerns	72.9	1.5

NOTES: For those 18–25, this question was only asked if they were on their parents' private health insurance plan. Regardless of whether they had confidentiality concerns, females aged 15–25 were more likely to have received sexual or reproductive health service in the past year compared with males aged 15–25 ($p < 0.05$). Any sexual or reproductive health service for females includes receiving a method of birth control or prescription for a method, a checkup or medical test related to using a birth control method, counseling or information about birth control, a Pap test, a pelvic examination, or a test for a sexually transmitted disease. Any sexual or reproductive health service for males includes testing for information or advice about using condoms, information or advice about their partner using female methods of birth control, or a test for a sexually transmitted disease.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth, 2013–2015.

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Data table for Figure 3. Percentage of teenagers aged 15–17 who spent any time alone in the past year with a doctor or other health care provider, by sex and age: United States, 2013–2015

Characteristics	Percent	Standard error
Total	38.1	1.8
Sex		
Male	37.6	2.6
Female	38.6	2.5
Age		
15	28.9	3.6
16	40.5	2.8
17	44.6	3.1

NOTE: For this analysis, those who reported they did not have a health care visit in the past year were grouped with those who said “no.”

SOURCE: NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth, 2013–2015.

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Data table for Figure 4. Percentage of teenagers aged 15–17 who received any sexual or reproductive health services in the past year, by whether they spent any time alone with a doctor or other health care provider in the past year: United States, 2013–2015

	Had time alone with health care provider	Received any sexual or reproductive health service	
		Percent	Standard error
Male			
Yes		9.9	1.9
No		3.7	0.9
Female			
Yes		40.5	4.0
No		25.2	3.1

NOTES: For this analysis, those who reported they did not have a health care visit in the past year were grouped with those who said "no." Females aged 15–25 were more likely to have received sexual or reproductive health services in the past year compared with males aged 15–25 ($p < 0.05$). Receipt of sexual or reproductive health services in the past year, as shown in this report, may not have occurred as a direct result of time spent alone with a health care provider. Any sexual or reproductive health service for females includes receiving a method of birth control or prescription for a method, a checkup or medical test related to using a birth control method, counseling or information about birth control, a Pap test, a pelvic examination, or a test for a sexually transmitted disease. Any sexual or reproductive health service for males includes testing for information or advice about using condoms, information or advice about their partner using female methods of birth control, or a test for a sexually transmitted disease.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth, 2013–2015.