

## PURPOSE

This report is the 2005 update of information about pregnancies among females under age 20. The data for 2005 is placed in a temporal context by comparing it with the data from the preceding years.

## METHODS AND SOURCES

In this report, pregnancies are measured as the sum of three components: live births, fetal deaths (or stillbirths) and reported abortions to Arizona resident women, unless otherwise specified. Not included are spontaneous fetal losses that occur at less than 20 weeks of gestation. Induced terminations of pregnancy do not include those performed out-of-state to Arizona residents, since they are not reported in Arizona. Pregnancy statistics for Arizona are not available on a sub-county level.

Teens are defined as 10-14 year old preadolescents and adolescents 15-19 years of age. Where possible, the data presented distinguishes 18-19 year old teenagers from those aged 15-17 and girls less than 15 years of age.

The primary source documents for the data are the certificates of live births, certificates of fetal deaths and reports of induced terminations of pregnancy filed with the Arizona Department of Health Services.

Population denominators for Arizona's resident females, used to calculate rates, are projections from the Population Statistics Unit in the Arizona Department of Economic Security (data for 1995-1999) or census enumerations from the U.S. Census Bureau (data for 2000).

In order to obtain the population denominators for 2001-2005, the 2000 percentages of population breakdowns (or census shares) by age group and gender were applied to total state and total county annual population estimates released by the Department of Economic Security.

## DATA ORGANIZATION

Tables 1-9 present annual numbers and rates of pregnancy, fertility and abortion by year from 1995 to 2005, age group and race/ethnicity for Arizona teens. Temporal trends and changes may be assessed from this data. Table 11 provides pregnancy rates by single year of age among females aged 19 and younger. Tables 9-10 and 12-14 provide data by county of residence. Live births to teenage mothers are also reported in Tables 15-22 by marital status, education, previous pregnancies, trimester of entry into prenatal care, source of payment for labor and delivery and tobacco and alcohol use during pregnancy. Proportional contribution of teen births to all births is shown in Table 23 by area of residence and race/ethnic group in Arizona from 1995 to 2005. Table 24 compares birth rates in Arizona to those in the United States.

The annual numbers of repeat pregnancies among teenage mothers are shown by age and year from 1995 to 2005 in Table 25. The estimated number of mothers who were under the age of 20 in Arizona in 2005 is given in Table 26. The 2005 population denominators for Arizona resident females by age group and race/ethnicity, as well as by age group and county of residence are presented in Table 27 and Table 28.

## COMPARATIVE NATIONAL AND STATE DATA

Timely and reliable teen pregnancy statistics for other States and the Nation are not easily available. "*Health, United States, 2005*", the premier annual publication of Department of Health and Human Services, contains no information about pregnancies. The latest available national teenage birth rates for 2004 were published at the end of September, 2006. No national abortion data have been available since the 2002 calendar data year, and no fetal death data since 2001. The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), the principal health statistics agency, published the teen pregnancy rates for the last time for the 2000 calendar data year.

Data on abortions and pregnancies are also published by the Alan Guttmacher Institute (AGI). Its latest report, *“U.S. Teenage Pregnancy Statistics. National and State Trends and Trends by Race/Ethnicity”* was updated in September 2006. It includes pregnancy estimates by outcome for 1972-2003. The Alan Guttmacher Institute uses the NCHS data for the number of births and its own estimates of abortions and miscarriages. The number of abortions is calculated from surveys the Institute conducts of known abortion providers. However, the number of abortions by state of residence, woman’s age or Hispanic origin is not available from these surveys. The Alan Guttmacher Institute calculates these numbers by applying the distributions of characteristics compiled by the CDC Division of Reproductive Health (which receives the data from State health departments) to the results of its Abortion Provider Survey. For instance, abortion estimates by age group and state are “based on proportion of abortions obtained by women of the same age in neighboring and similar states”.\* Unfortunately, the above approach does little to reveal the actual state-specific patterns of abortion practices, particularly when the states differ with respect to the accessibility of abortion providers or the prevalence of minorities among resident women in the childbearing ages (15-44 years).

In addition and unlike other data sources, the Alan Guttmacher Institute includes in its estimation of the number of pregnancies the estimated numbers of miscarriages: “The number of miscarriages was estimated as 20 percent of births plus 10 percent of abortions”.\*\* Again, this approach does little to reveal the actual differences in the miscarriage risks by age group, race/ethnicity or area.

No comparable state-by-state data for 2005 are available at this time. Figures 13, 14 and 15 compare the birth rates among females 15-19, 15-17 and 18-19 years old in 2004 in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the territories.

Given the lack of comparative data, this report is particularly important both to inform the Arizona Department of Health Service’s programs as well as those of our external partners. It is our hope that by publishing this data, programs and policies across the state will be better equipped to address the differential needs of teenagers in working towards reducing teen pregnancy among all race/ethnic groups, regardless of their level of income and/or place of residence.

## KEY FINDINGS

The following section presents some illustrative findings contained in the figures and tables of the report. It is not intended to be an exhaustive analysis of the tabulated data. Below are some highlights from the report:

- From 1995 to 2005, teen pregnancy rate overall has fallen by 31 percent.
- However, the number of pregnancies increased among Hispanic teens by 31.3 percent between 1995 and 2004 and slightly declined in 2005.
- Although both first and repeat birth rates have fallen on average between 2000 and 2005, they have increased slightly for American Indians and the decline has been slower for Blacks, Hispanics and Asians, as compared to Whites.
- Number of teen births paid for by AHCCCS increased by 26% from 1995 to 2005.

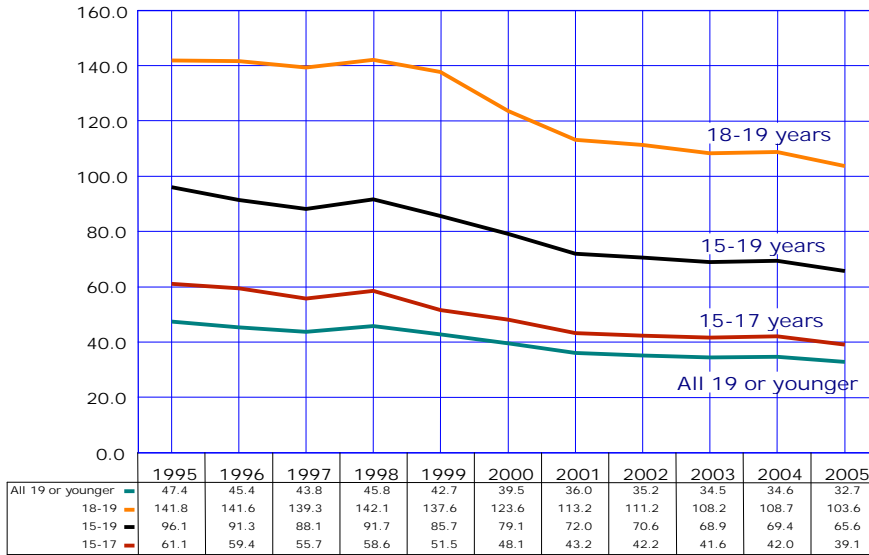
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\**Abortion Factbook 1992 Edition. Readings, Trends and State and Local Data to 1988.* Stanley K. Henshaw and Jennifer Van Vort, eds. New York: The Alan Guttmacher Institute 1992.

\*\* *U.S. Teenage Pregnancy Statistics. National and State Trends and Trends by Race/Ethnicity.* New York: Guttmacher Institute. Updated September 2006.

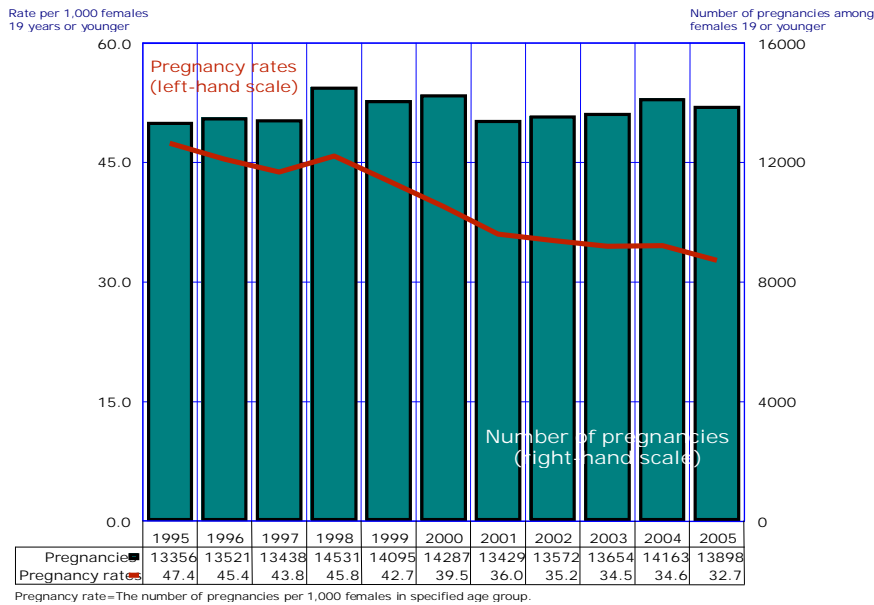
## KEY FINDINGS

Figure 1  
Pregnancy Rates by Age Group and Year Among  
Females 19 or Younger, Arizona, 1995-2005



The pregnancy rate for Arizona teenagers 15-19 years old in 2005 was 65.6 pregnancies per 1,000 females (Figure 1, Table 2), 5.5 percent lower than in 2004. The pregnancy rate for younger teenagers 15-17 years also slightly decreased in 2005 to 39.1/1,000. Similarly, the pregnancy rate for older teenagers 18-19 years old decreased from 108.7 in 2004 to 103.6 in 2005 (Figure 1).

Figure 2  
Trends in the Number of Pregnancies and Pregnancy Rates  
Among Females 19 or Younger,  
Arizona, 1995-2005

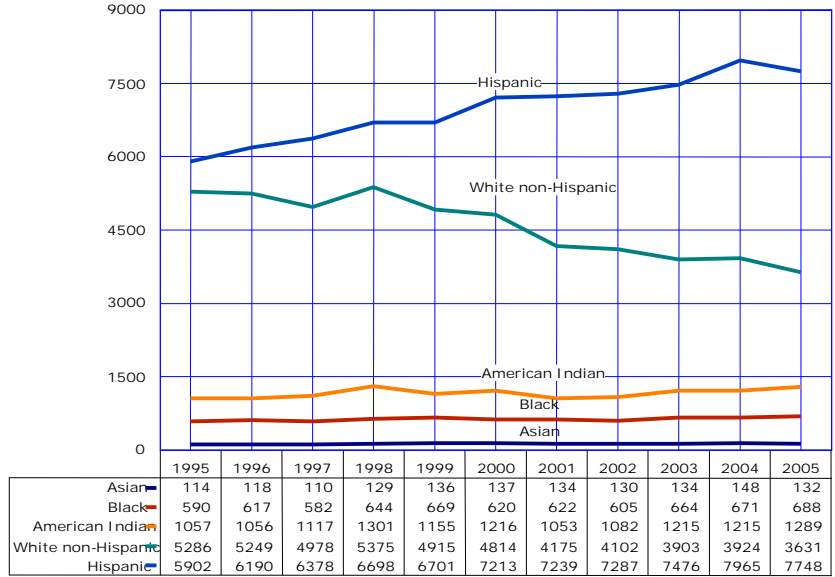


The pregnancy rate measures the proportion of teenagers becoming pregnant in a given year; the relative "risk for pregnancy" in a population "at risk". The number of pregnancies is, however, also determined by the size of the population "at risk": by the number of teenage females in the population. While the teen pregnancy rate has fallen in Arizona, the drop in the rate has not been enough to offset the growth in the female teenage population. The number of pregnancies among all females aged 19 years and younger decreased from 14,163 in 2004 to 13,898 in 2005 (Table 1). However, compared to 1995-1997 or 2001-2003, there were no fewer teen pregnancies in 2005 (Figure 2), but fewer pregnancies per 1,000 teenage females.

KEY FINDINGS

Figure 3  
Trends in the Number of Pregnancies\* by Race/Ethnicity  
Among Females 19 or Younger,  
Arizona, 1995-2005

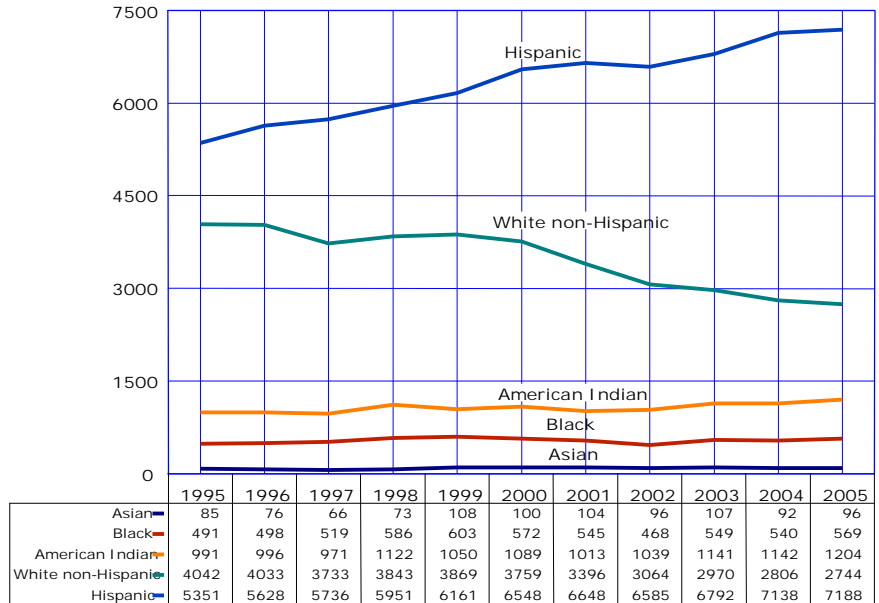
The number of pregnancies to Hispanic females aged 19 years or younger exceeded the number of pregnancies among white non-Hispanic peers in every year since 1994 (Figure 3 and Table 8 in this report show only the data for 1995-2005). In 2005, Hispanic or Latino mothers accounted for 55.7 percent of all pregnancies in this age group, followed by White non-Hispanics (26.1 percent). Black or African American, Asian or Pacific Islander and American Indian females aged 19 years or younger accounted for a slightly larger share of pregnancies in 2005 (18.2 percent) than they did in 1995 (16.3 percent).



\*The sum of live births+induced abortions+spontaneous fetal deaths.

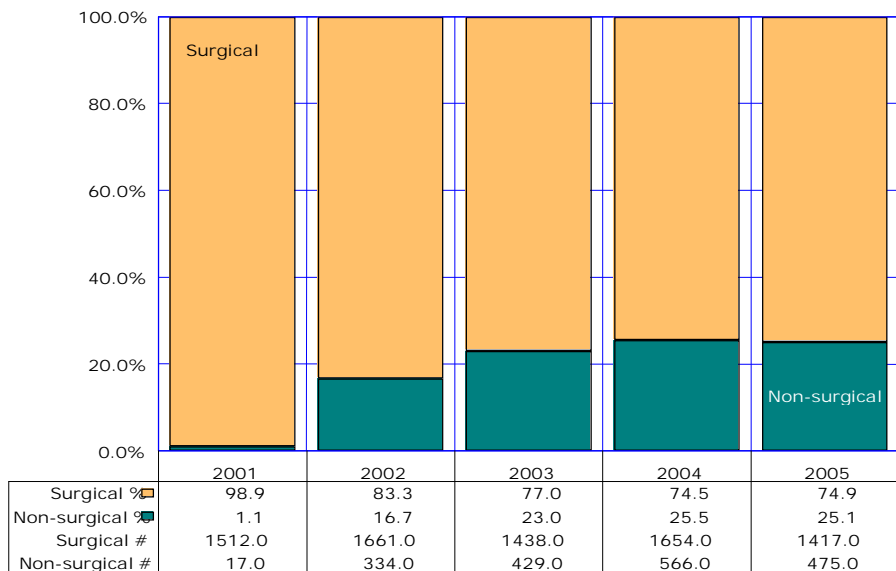
Figure 4  
Trends in the Number of Live Births by Race/Ethnicity  
Among Females 19 or Younger,  
Arizona, 1995-2005

The number of live births to Hispanic or Latino mothers aged 19 years and younger exceeded the number of births among White non-Hispanic peers in every year from 1995 to 2005 (Figure 4, Table 3, Table 8). While the number of live births to White non-Hispanic mothers declined by 32.1 percent from 1995 to 2005, the number of live births to Hispanic or Latino mothers increased by 34.3 percent during the same time. The number of live births to Asian or Pacific Islander mothers changed very little from 85 in 1995 to 96 in 2005. In contrast, the number of live births to American Indian mothers increased by 21.5 percent from 991 in 1995 to 1,204 in 2005. The number of births to Black or African American mothers also increased by 15.9 percent from 491 in 1995 to 569 in 2005.



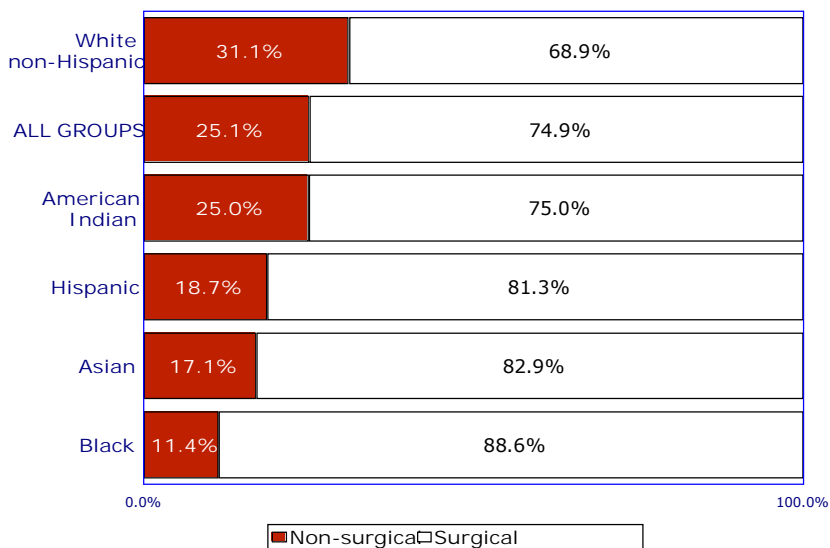
## KEY FINDINGS

Figure 5  
Proportional Contribution of Surgical and Non-Surgical Abortions  
by Year Among Females 19 or Younger,  
Arizona, 2001-2005



The number of reported abortions to females 19 years or younger decreased from 2,220 in 2004 to 1,892 in 2005 (Table 1). It is unclear, whether this decrease represents a true decline in the number of abortions performed or, perhaps a lower response rate from providers. In 2005, as in 2004, non-surgical abortions accounted for approximately 25 percent of all procedures reported in Arizona for females 19 years old or younger.

Figure 6  
Proportional Contribution of Non-Surgical and Surgical Abortions by  
Race/Ethnicity Among Females 19 or Younger,  
Arizona, 2005



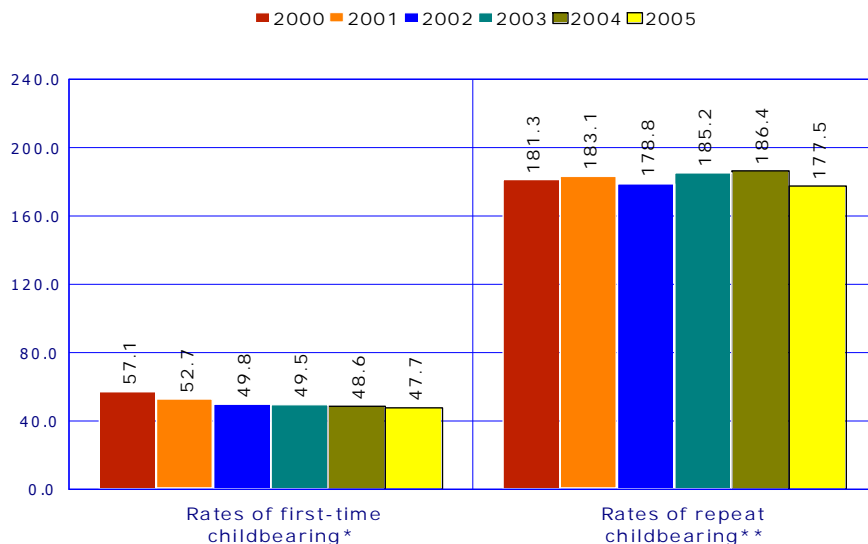
Only among White non-Hispanic teens the proportion of non-surgical abortions exceeded the average for all groups. The ratios of reported non-surgical abortions among Black and Asian females were the lowest among ethnic groups.

Non-surgical: Mifepristone, Methotrexate, RU486, etc.

## KEY FINDINGS

Figure 7  
Rates of First and Repeat Births to Females Aged 15-19 Years, Arizona, 2000-2005

The declines from 2000 to 2005 in teenage birth rates have reflected reductions both in the first and the repeat birth rates (Figure 7). The first birth rate for childless teenagers has dropped 16.5 percent from 57.1 first-time births per 1,000 females 15-19 years old in 2000, to 47.7/1,000 in 2005. The repeat birth rates for teenagers who had already had a child declined by 4.8 percent from 186.4 in 2004 to 177.5 in 2005 (Figure 7). Eighteen percent of teenagers (177.5/1,000) who already had one child gave birth again in 2005, compared to nineteen percent (186.4/1,000) in 2004.

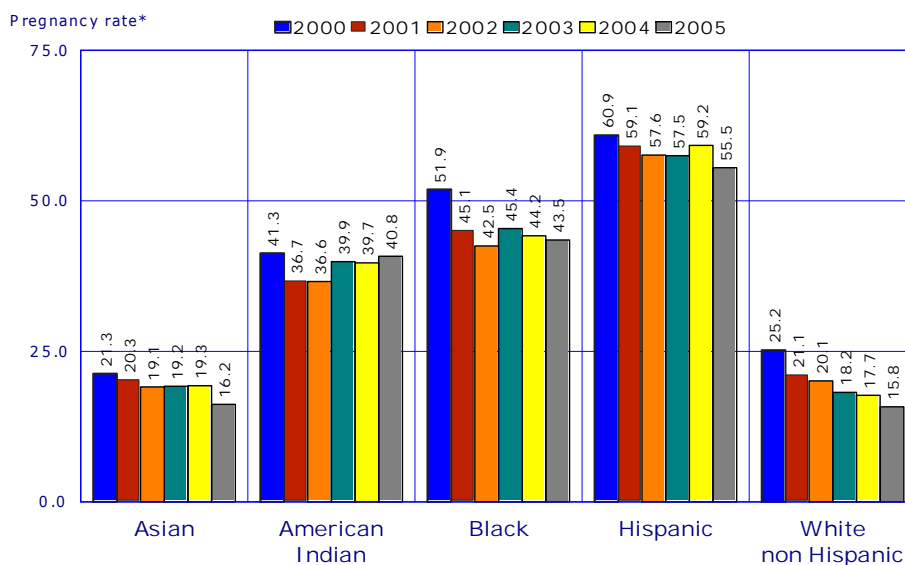


\* Number of first births per 1,000 females 15-19 years old who have not had a birth.  
 \*\* Number of repeat births per 1,000 females 15-19 years old who have had a birth previously.  
 See *Appendix "How to compute the rates of first and repeat childbearing?"*

Figure 8  
Comparison of Pregnancy Rates\* by Ethnic Group Among Females Aged 19 and Younger in Arizona, 2000-2005

Between 2000 and 2005, pregnancy rates among females aged 19 years or younger declined for all ethnic populations (Figure 8). The pregnancy rate for White non-Hispanic females 19 years or younger decreased by 37.3 percent from 25.2 in 2000 to 15.8 in 2005. Asian or Pacific Islander, Black or African American and Hispanic or Latino females experienced not quite as steep reductions in their pregnancy rates.

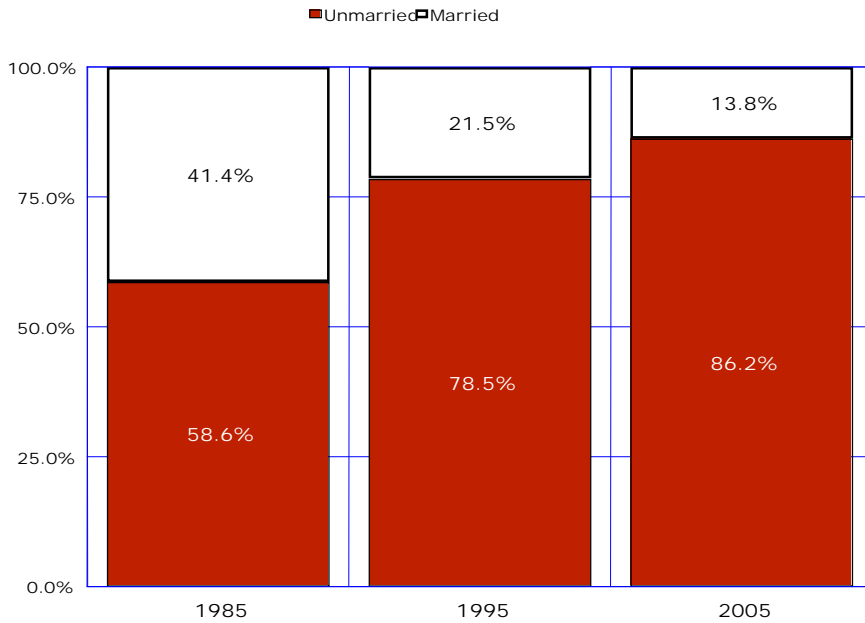
The pregnancy rates for American Indian females aged 19 and younger increased again both in 2003 and 2005. The 2005 pregnancy rate of 40.8 pregnancies per 1,000 American Indian females 19 years old or younger differed from the 2000 rate by a mere 1.2 percent.



\* Number of pregnancies per 1,000 females 10-19 years old in specified group.

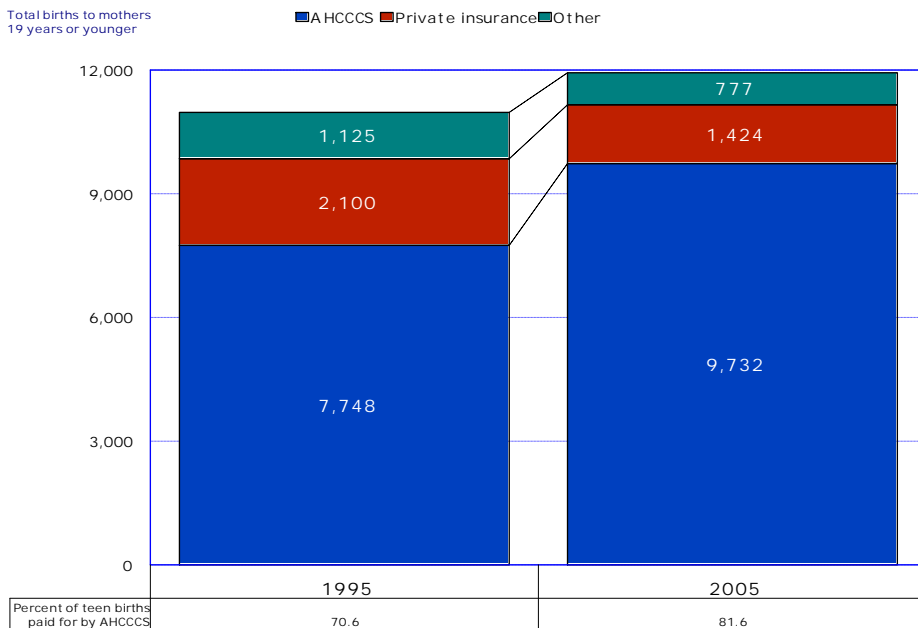
## KEY FINDINGS

Figure 9  
Births to Mothers 19 or Younger by Marital Status,  
Arizona, 1985, 1995 and 2005



Unwed mothers have accounted for an increasing annual proportion of births throughout the 1980s and 1990s. Two decades ago, the proportion of nonmarital births among teenagers 19 years old or younger was still below 60 percent). In 2005, nonmarital births accounted for 86.2 percent of births to mothers 19 years or younger.

Figure 10  
Number of Births to Mothers 19 Years or Younger by Payee,  
Arizona, 1995 and 2005



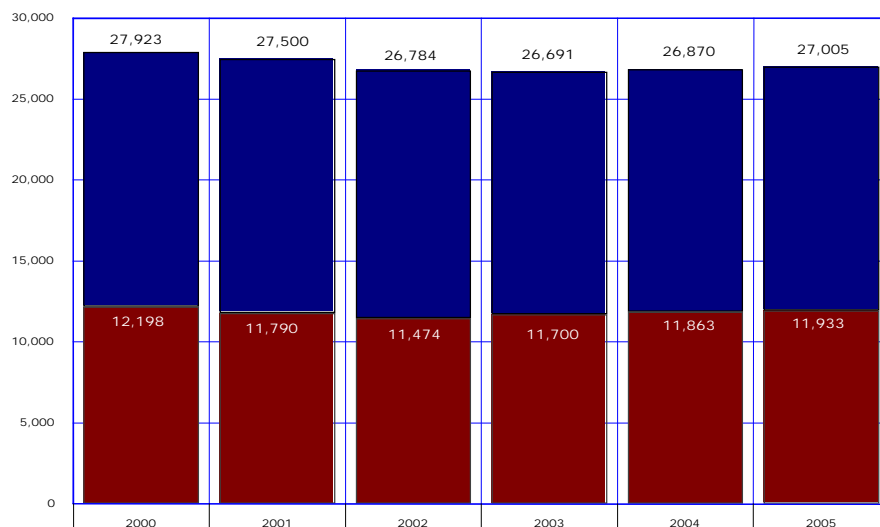
The total number of births to mothers 19 years or younger increased by 8.7 percent from 10,973 in 1995 to 11,933 in 2005 (Table 1). In contrast, the number of teen births paid for by the AHCCCS increased by 25.6 percent from 7,748 in 1995 to 9,732 in 2005.

In 2005, the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) paid for 81.6 percent of the deliveries to mothers 19 or younger (Table 15), compared to 70.6 percent in 1995 (Figure 10). Only one in eight (11.9) teenage mothers in 2005 had private health insurance to pay the costs of labor and delivery, compared to one in five (19.1 percent) in 1995.

## KEY FINDINGS

**Figure 11**  
Cumulative Number of Mothers Who Were 19 or Younger in Arizona by year, 2000-2005

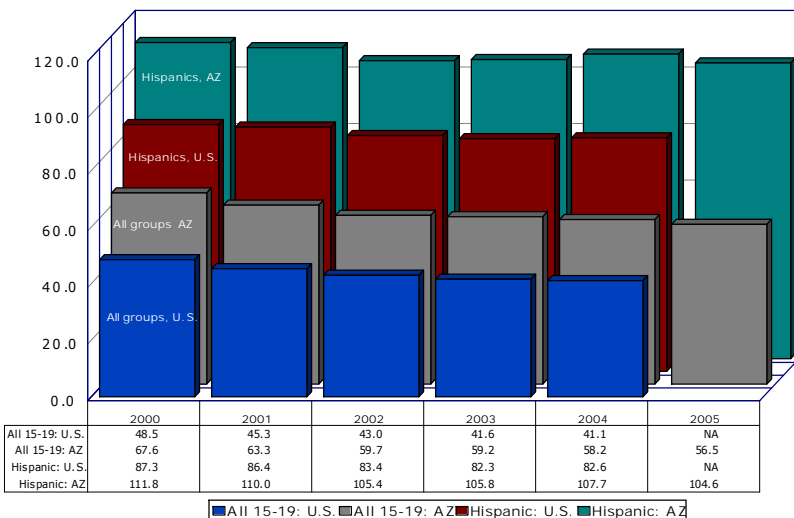
■ Gave birth that year     ■ Gave birth before and was still 19 years old or younger



\*See Table 26 for more details.

There were approximately 27,005 mothers under age 20 in Arizona in 2005. Among them there were the 11,933 who gave birth that year and the 15,072 who gave birth prior to 2005 and were still 19 years old or younger (Figure 11). In spite of the declining birth rates in 2000-2005, the cumulative number of mothers who were 19 years or younger in Arizona declined by only 3.3 percent.

**Figure 12**  
Birth Rates Among All Females 15-19 Years Old and Hispanic or Latino Females 15-19 Years Old in Arizona (2000-2005) and Nationally (2000-2004)



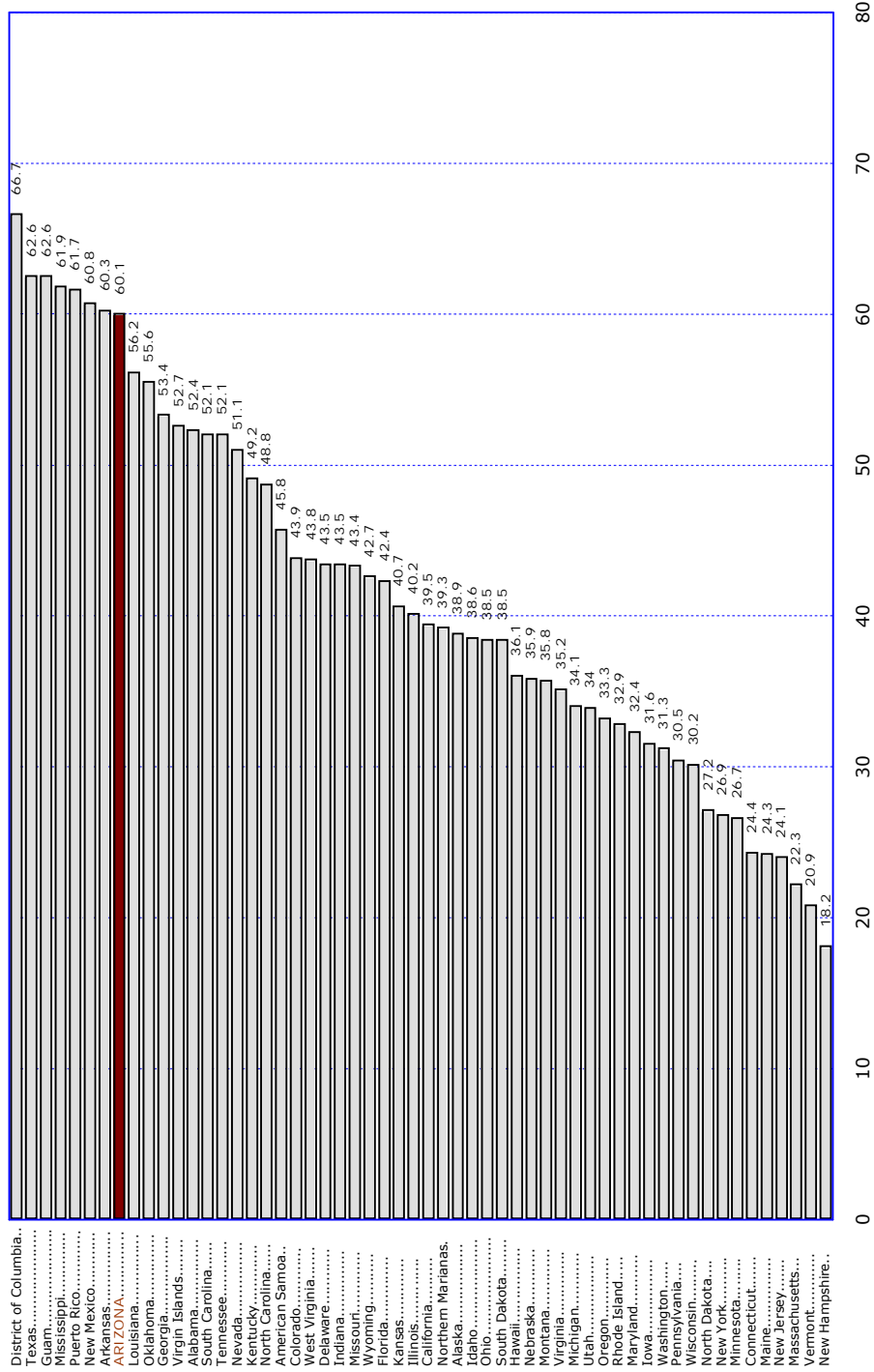
The latest available U.S. rates are for 2004.

Both nationally and in Arizona, Hispanic teenagers 15-19 years old had the highest birth rates among the race/ethnic groups (Figure 12). In 2004, the birth rate 107.7 per 1,000 Arizona Hispanic females 15-19 years old exceeded by 30.4 percent the rate of 82.6/1,000 for Hispanics nationally.

Birth rates for teenagers vary considerably by State. Arizona's adolescents 15-19 years old ranked eight in 2005 among the fifty states, the territories and the District of Columbia in the birth rates (Figure 13; see also Figure 14 for the birth rates among girls 15-17 years old and Figure 15 for the birth rates among older teenagers 18-19 years old).

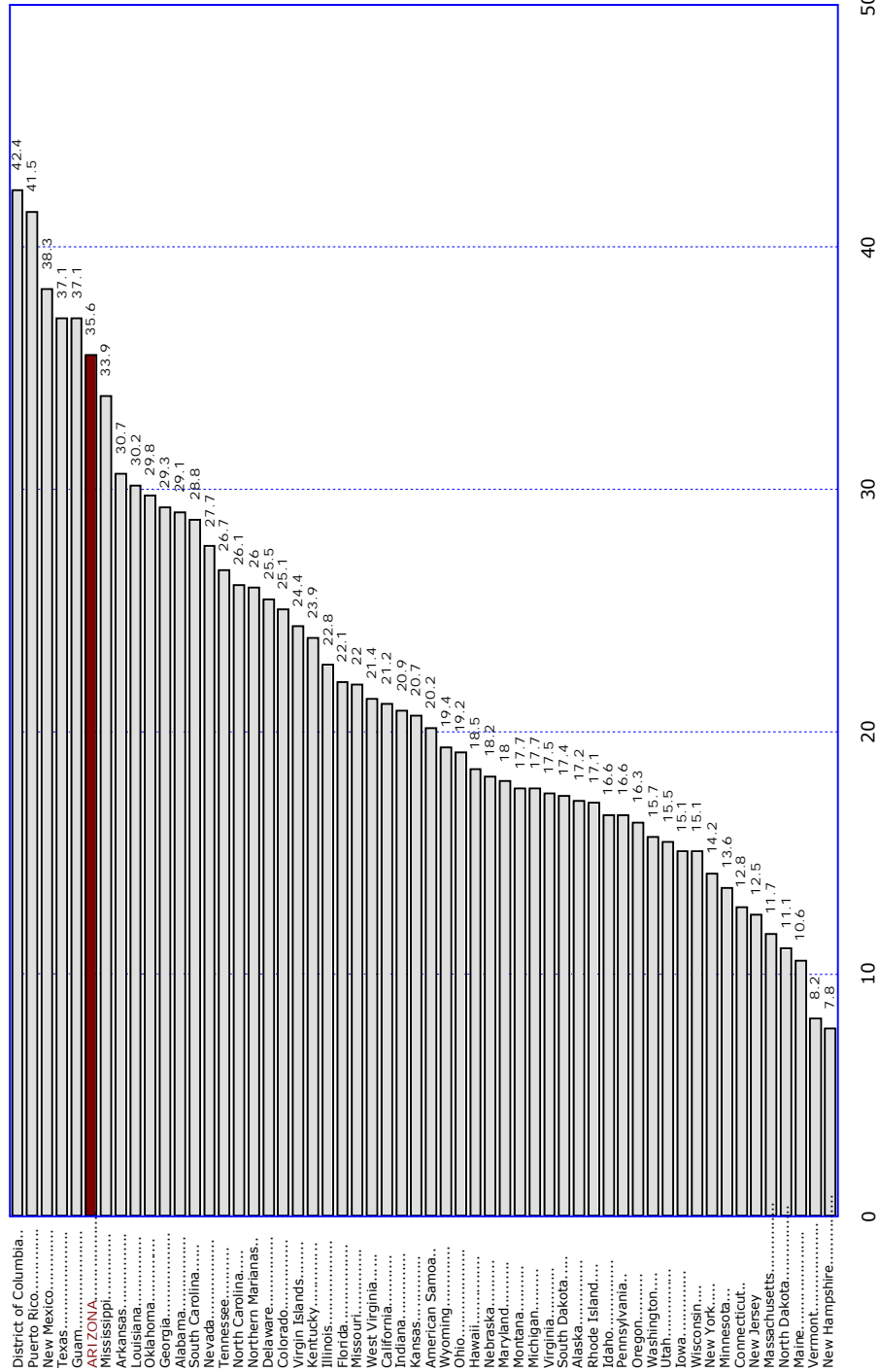


Figure 13  
Birth Rates\* for 15-19 Years Old by State or Territory,  
United States, 2004



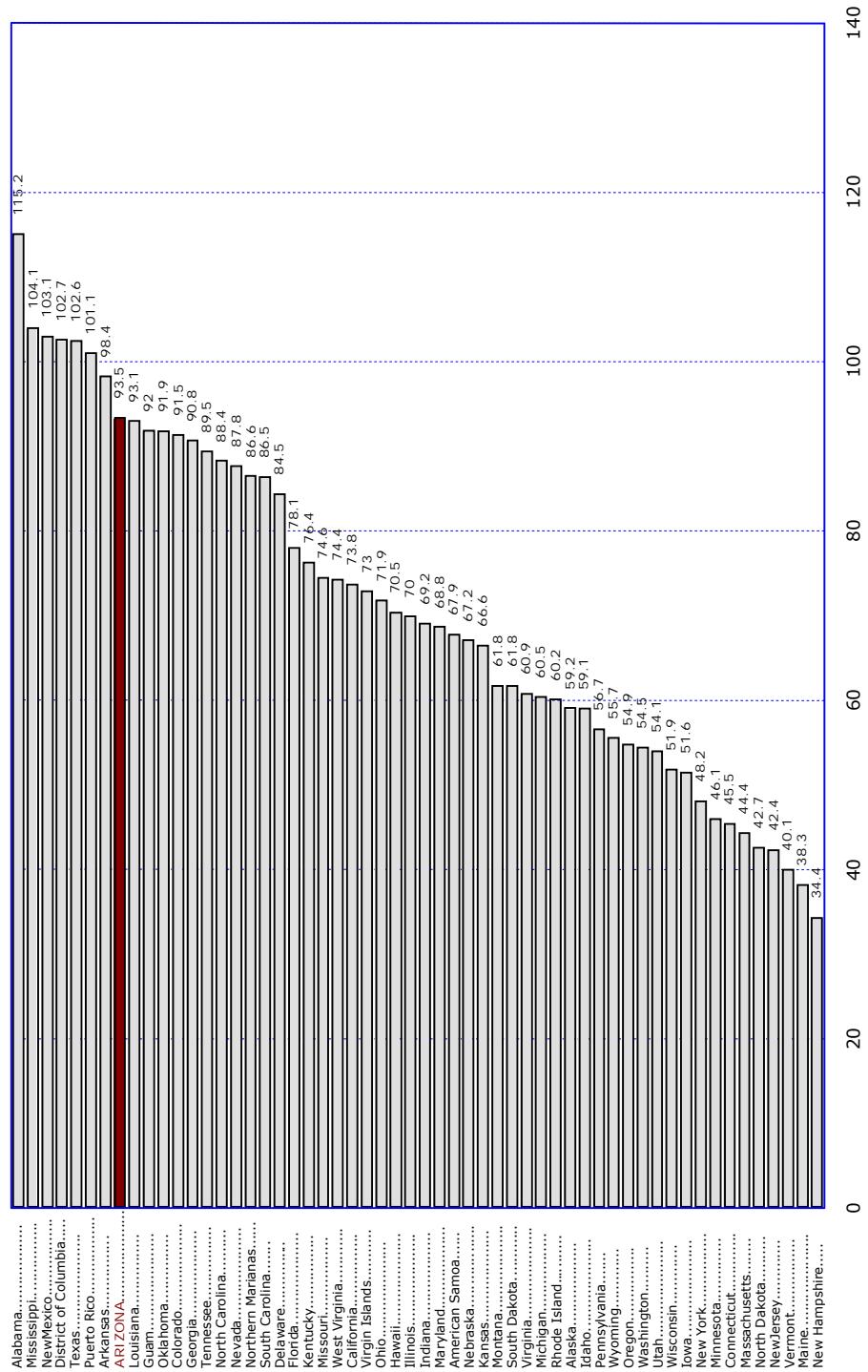
\*The number of births per 1,000 females 15-19 years old in specified state or territory in 2004.  
Source: Table 1.1 in National Vital Statistics Reports, vol. 55 no 1. Births: Final data for 2004. Published 9/29/2006.

Figure 14  
Birth Rates\* for 15-17 Years Old by State or Territory,  
United States, 2004



\*The number of births per 1,000 females 15-17 years old in specified state or territory in 2004.  
Source: Table 1.1 in National Vital Statistics Reports, vol. 55 no 1. Births: Final data for 2004. Published 9/29/2006.

Figure 15  
Birth Rates\* for 18-19 Years Old by State or Territory,  
United States, 2004



\*The number of births per 1,000 females 18-19 years old in specified state or territory in 2004.  
Source: Table 1.1 in National Vital Statistics Reports, vol. 55 no 1. Births: Final data for 2004. Published 9/29/2006.

