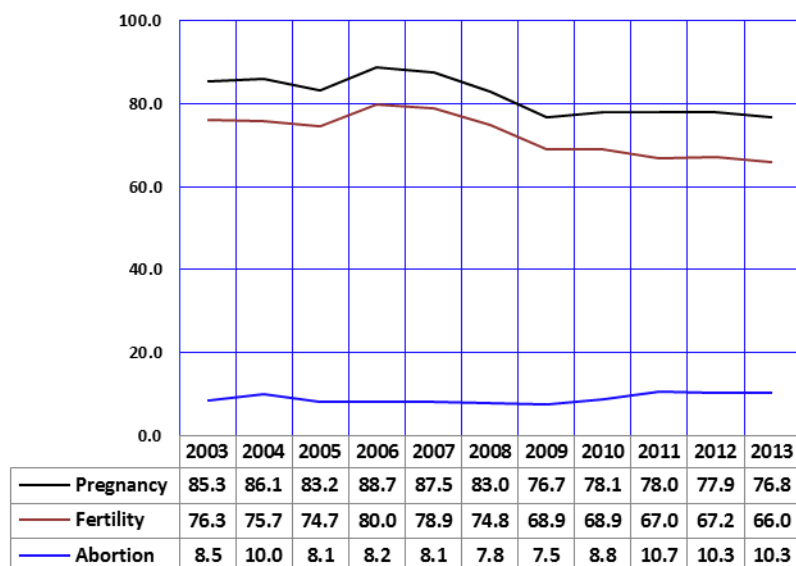


## 1A. PREGNANCIES BY PREGNANCY OUTCOME, ETHNICITY, AND AGE GROUP

**Figure 1A-1**  
**Pregnancy, Fertility, and Abortion Rates<sup>a</sup> by Outcome and Year among Females of Childbearing Ages (15 – 44 years), Arizona, 2003 – 2013**



Note: <sup>a</sup> All rates per 1,000 females in specified age group.

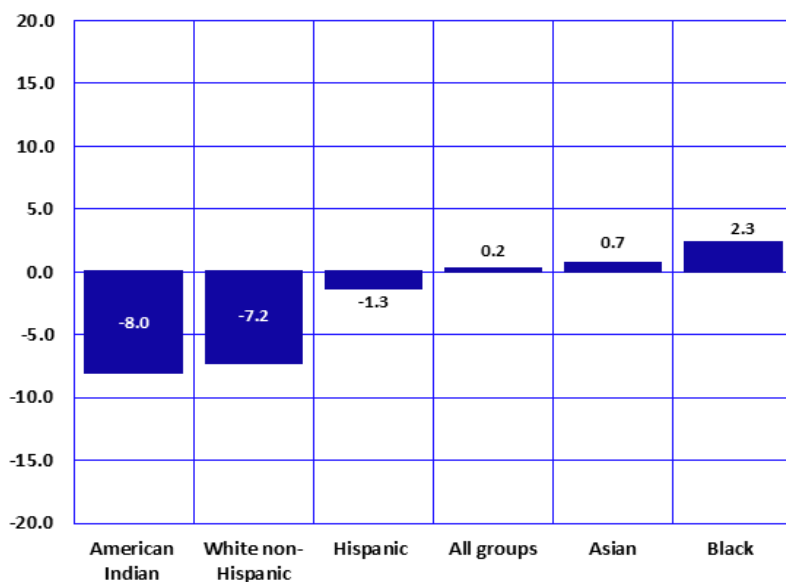
Rate is a measure of the frequency of some event (such as pregnancy, or live birth) in relation to a unit of population during a specified time period such as a year; events in the numerator of the year occur to individuals in the denominator. The pregnancy rate decreased from 77.9 pregnancies per 1,000 females of childbearing age in 2012 to 76.8/1,000 in 2013 (**Figure 1A-1, Table 1A-1**).

The fertility rate (the number of births per 1,000 women of childbearing age) also decreased from 67.2/1,000 in 2012 to 66.0/1,000 in 2013. The fertility rate in 2013 was 17.5 percent lower than the recent high of 2006.

The abortion rate (the number of abortions per 1,000 women of childbearing age) remained unchanged at 13.0 in 2012 and 2013. The stability in the abortion rate from 2011 through 2013 reflects consistent abortion reporting procedures maintained over the past three years.

It is important to note that the number of females aged 15-44 years estimated in 2013 (n = 1,286,456) was higher than in 2012 (n = 1,274,871).

**Figure 1A-2**  
**Percent Change from 2010 to 2013 in the Number of Pregnancies by Woman's Race/Ethnicity, Arizona**



Overall, pregnancies in Arizona decreased 0.2 percent from 2010 to 2013. While the overall number of pregnancies remained stable over this period, the number of pregnancies across these years varied by race/ethnicity.

American Indian females (8.0 percent) and White non-Hispanic females (7.2 percent) experienced the greatest percent decrease in number of pregnancies from 2010 to 2013 (**Figure 1A-2, Table 1A-1**). Pregnancies among Hispanic females decreased 1.3 percent from 2010 to 2013, while the number of pregnancies for Asian females (0.7 percent) and Black females (2.3 percent) both increased over this period.