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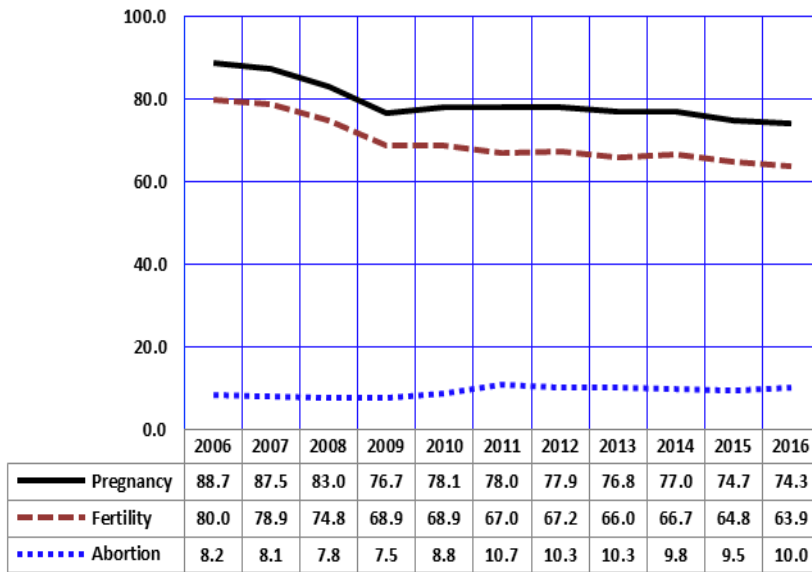
PREGNANCIES BY PREGNANCY OUTCOME, RACE/ETHNICITY, AND AGE GROUP

The expression “reproductive and perinatal health” refers to a variety of health and sociodemographic characteristics of women who became pregnant, factors related to the course of their pregnancies, and the status of pregnancy outcomes. In this report, pregnancies are measured as the sum of three components: **live births** (see Section 1B), **spontaneous terminations of pregnancy** (fetal deaths or stillbirths; Section 1C), and **abortions** (Section 1D).

There were 98,060 pregnancies in Arizona in 2016 compared to 98,027 in 2015, 99,914 in 2014, and 113,756 in 2007. The number of resident live births decreased by 0.7 percent, from 85,024 in 2015 to 84,404 in 2016 (**Table 1A-1**). The number of reported abortions increased by 5.54 percent, from 12,479 in 2015 to 13,170 in 2016. The number of reportable spontaneous fetal losses decreased 7.3 percent, from 524 in 2015 to 486 in 2016.

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

Figure 1A-1
Pregnancy, Fertility, and Abortion Rates^a by Outcome and Year among Females of Childbearing Ages (15 – 44 years), Arizona, 2006-2016



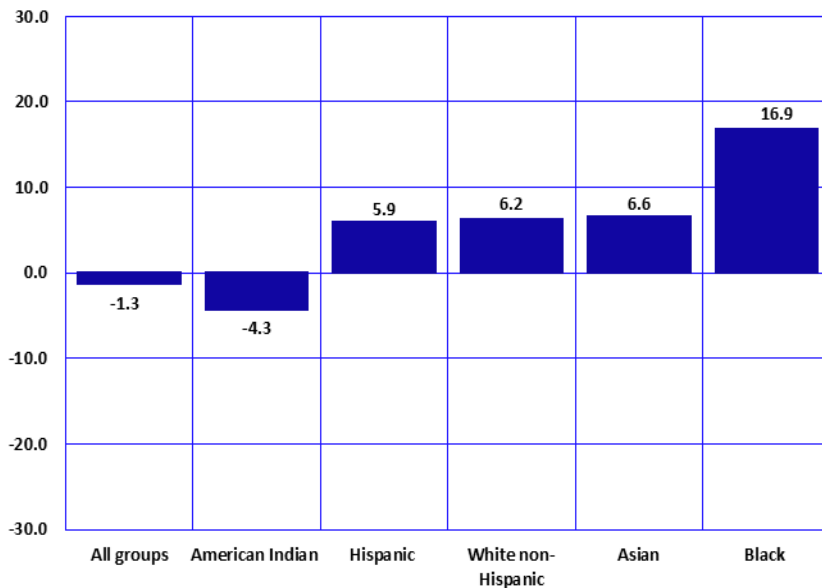
Rate is a measure of the frequency of some event (such as pregnancy, or live birth) in relation to a unit of population during a specified time period such as a year; events in the numerator of the year occur to individuals in the denominator. The pregnancy rate decreased slightly from 74.7 pregnancies per 1,000 females of childbearing age in 2015 to 74.3 pregnancies per 1,000 females of childbearing age in 2016 (**Figure 1A-1, Table 1A-1**).

The fertility rate (the number of births per 1,000 women of childbearing age) also decreased from 64.8/1,000 in 2015 to 63.9/1,000 in 2016. The fertility rate in 2016 was 20.1 percent lower than the recent high of 2006.

The abortion rate (the number of abortions per 1,000 women of childbearing age) increased 5.0 percent from 2015 to 2016.

Note: ^a All rates per 1,000 females in specified age group.

Figure 1A-2
Percent Change from 2012 to 2016 in the Number of Pregnancies by Woman's Race/Ethnicity, Arizona



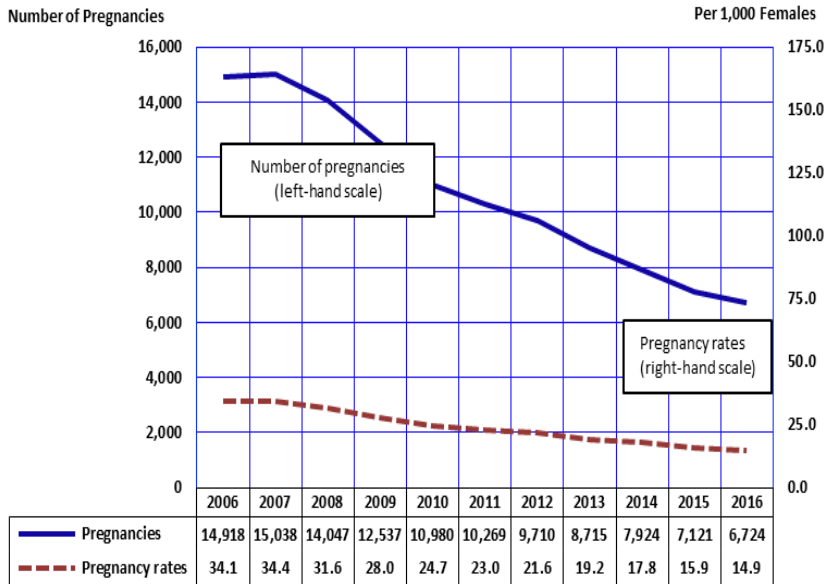
Overall, pregnancies in Arizona decreased 1.3 percent from 2012 to 2016. The changes in number of pregnancies varied by race/ethnicity. The overall number of pregnancies increased for almost all racial/ethnic groups from 2012 to 2016, except among American Indian females. Black females (16.9 percent) and Asian females (6.6 percent) experienced the largest percent increase in number of pregnancies from 2012 to 2016, while the number of pregnancies for American Indian females decreased 4.3 percent from 2012 to 2016 (**Figure 1A-2, Table 1A-1**).

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

Figure 1A-3
Trends in the Number of Pregnancies and Pregnancy Rates^a among Females 19 or Younger, Arizona, 2006-2016

There is a difference between pregnancy rates and the absolute number of pregnancies. The teen pregnancy rate measures the proportion of teenagers becoming pregnant in a given year; in other words, the relative "risk for pregnancy" in a population "at risk." The number of pregnancies is also determined by the size of the population "at risk:" or in this case, by the number of teenage females in the population.

The number of teen pregnancies decreased by 55.3 percent from 15,038 in 2007 to 6,724 in 2016 (Figure 1A-3). The teen pregnancy rate declined even more, by 56.6 percent, from 34.4 pregnancies per 1,000 females 10-19 years in 2007 to 14.9 per 1,000 females in 2016. The number of teenage pregnancies and the teen pregnancy rate of 2016 were the lowest recorded since at least 1980.

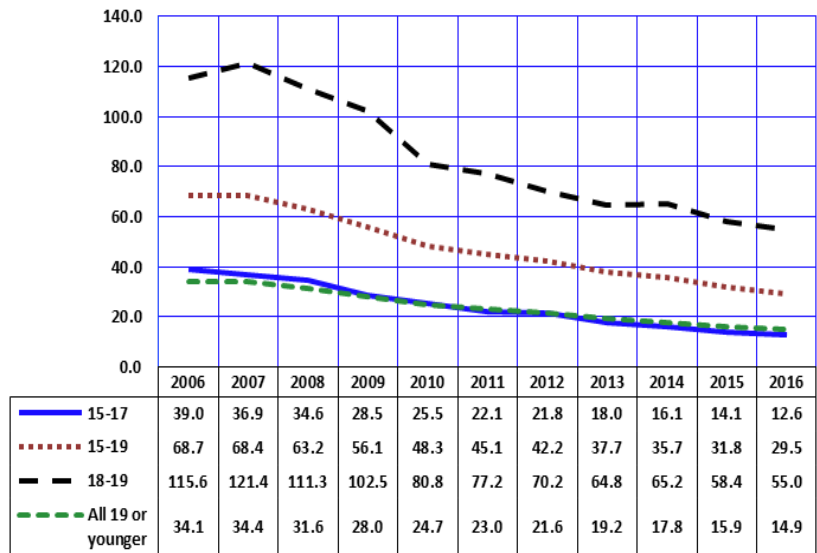


Note: ^a Pregnancy rate is the number of pregnancies per 1,000 females in specified age group.

Figure 1A-4
Pregnancy Rates^a by Age Group and Year among Females 19 or Younger, Arizona, 2006-2016

The pregnancy rate for Arizona teenagers 15-19 years old in 2016 was 29.5 pregnancies per 1,000 females (Figure 1A-4, Table 5A-2), 7.3 percent lower than 2015 and 56.9 percent lower than in 2007. The pregnancy rate for younger teenagers 15-17 years old declined by 65.9 percent (Table 1A-3) from 36.9/1,000 in 2007 to 12.6/1,000 in 2016. The pregnancy rate for older teenagers 18-19 years old declined by 54.7 percent from 121.4/1,000 in 2007 to 55.0/1,000 in 2016 (Table 1A-4).

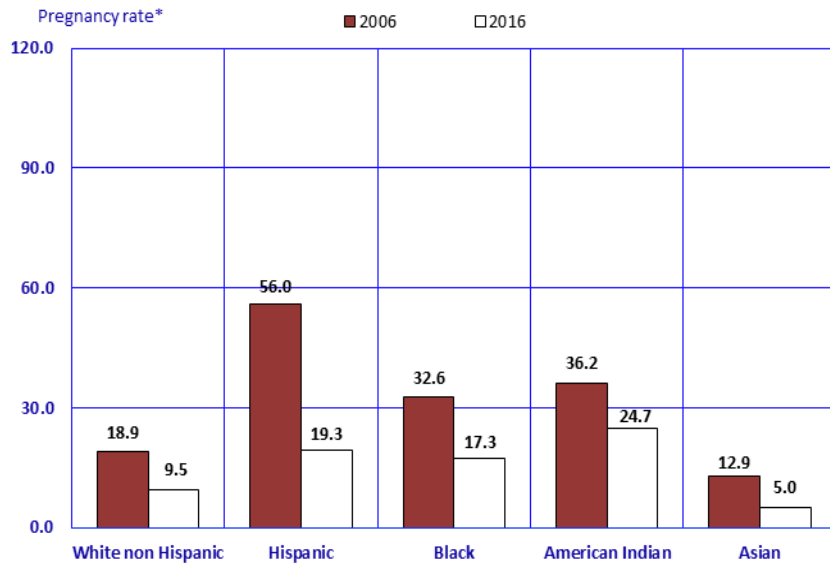
County-level information about teen pregnancies and pregnancy rates is provided in Table 5A-2, Table 5A-3, and Table 5A-5. Pregnancy statistics for Arizona are not available on a sub-county level.



Note: ^a All rates per 1,000 females in specified age group.

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

Figure 1A-5
Comparison of Pregnancy Rates^a by Race/Ethnicity and Year among Females 19 or Younger in Arizona, 2006 and 2016



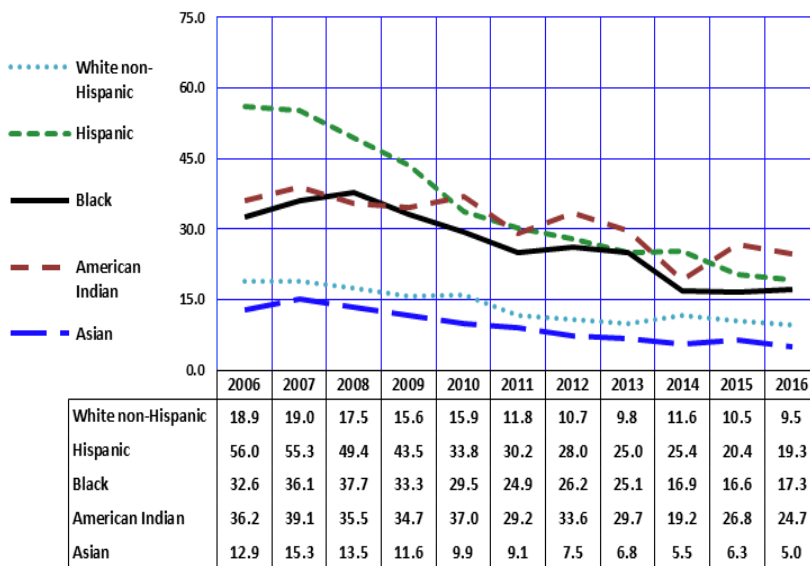
Note: ^a All rates per 1,000 females in specified age group.

Teen pregnancy rates differ by race/ethnicity.

Between 2006 and 2016, pregnancy rates among females aged 19 and younger declined for all racial/ethnic groups (**Figure 1A-5**). The steepest decline in teenage pregnancy rates was recorded for Hispanic females, who experienced a 65.6 percent drop from 2006 to 2016. The Asian teenage pregnancy rate decreased greatly also, by 61.0 percent from 12.9 in 2006 to 5.0 in 2016.

The changes in annual teen pregnancy rates from 2006 to 2016 are shown in detail below.

Figure 1A-6
Pregnancy Rates^a by Race/Ethnicity and Year among Females 19 or Younger, Arizona, 2006-2016



Note: ^a All rates per 1,000 females in specified age group.

The teen pregnancy rates for all racial/ethnic groups were lower in 2016 than in 2006 (**Figure 1A-6**). Compared to 2016, the teen pregnancy rate decreased for all racial/ethnic groups, but more so among Hispanics and Asians than the remaining groups.

From 2015 to 2016, teenage pregnancy rates decreased 20.1 percent for Asian females, 9.5 percent for White non-Hispanic females, 7.8 percent among American Indian and 5.6 percent for Hispanic females, while the rate increased 4.2 percent for Black females.

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

Figure 1A-7
Proportional Contribution by Race/Ethnicity to Pregnancies and Live Births among Females 19 or Younger, Arizona, 2016

In 2016, Hispanic females accounted for approximately 43.0 percent of all females 10-19 years old in Arizona. As in the past, they accounted for a large percentage of teen pregnancies (55.4 percent) and live births (58.2 percent); **Figure 1A-7**). In contrast, White non-Hispanic females made up a larger proportion of all females 10-19 years old in Arizona, but had a lower proportional contribution to teen pregnancies (27.3 percent) and live births (25.0 percent). Note: percentages are based on the number of pregnancies and births in **Table 1A-5**.

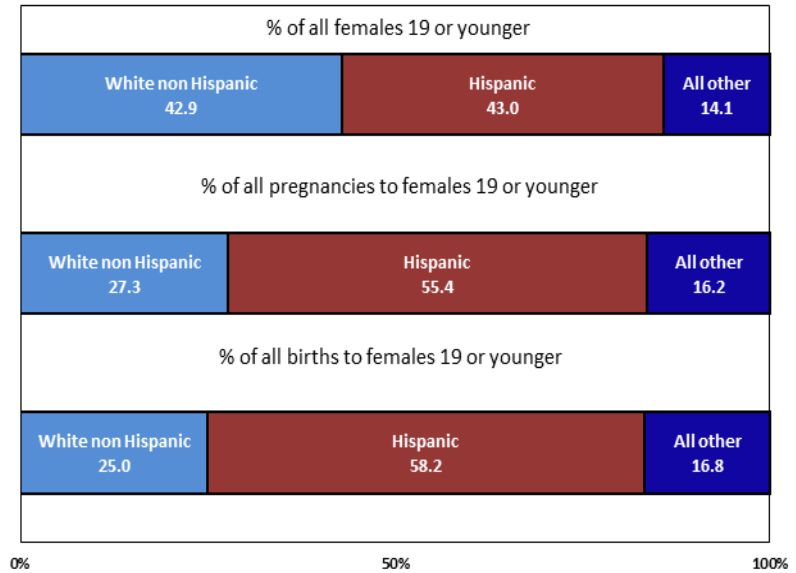
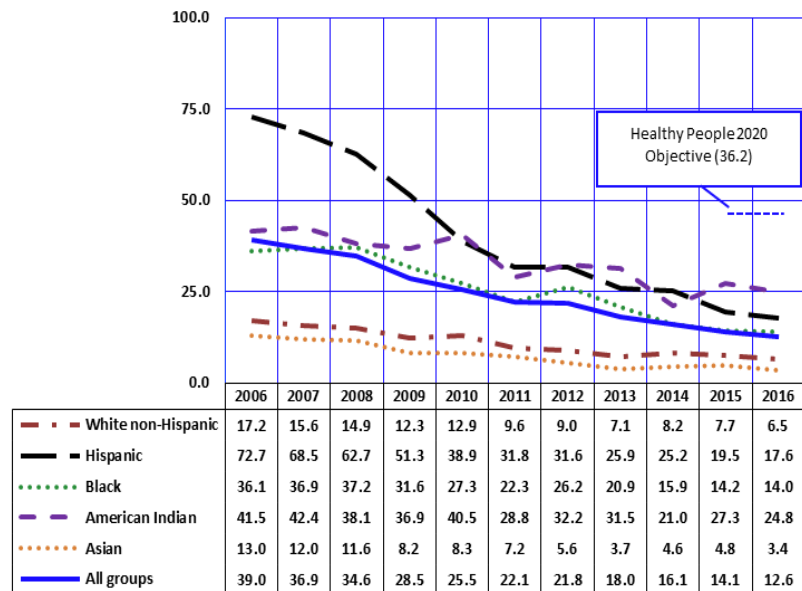


Figure 1A-8
Pregnancy Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Year among Females 15-17 Years: 2006-2016 and the "Healthy Arizona 2020" Objective

In 2016, the pregnancy rate of 12.6 pregnancies per 1,000 adolescent females 15-17 years old in Arizona was 65.2 percent lower than the **Healthy People 2020** objective of 36.2/1,000 (**Figure 1A-8, Table 1A-3**). The 2016 pregnancy rate among Asians age 15-17 was 10.6 times lower than the objective and among White non-Hispanics 5.6 times lower than the objective. While lower than the 2020 objective, the pregnancy rates of American Indians, Hispanics, and Blacks were substantially higher than their White non-Hispanic and Asian counterparts.



Note: ^a All rates per 1,000 females in specified age group.