PURPOSE

This report is the 2004 update of information about pregnancies among females under age 20. The data for 2004 are placed in a temporal context by comparison with the data for 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. Pregnancy statistics for Arizona are not available on a sub-county level.

Teens or teenagers are defined as 10-14 year old preadolescents and adolescents 15-19 years of age. Where possible, the data presented distinguish 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 1994-1999) or census enumerations from the U.S. Census Bureau (data for 2000).

In order to obtain the population denominators for 2001-2004, 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

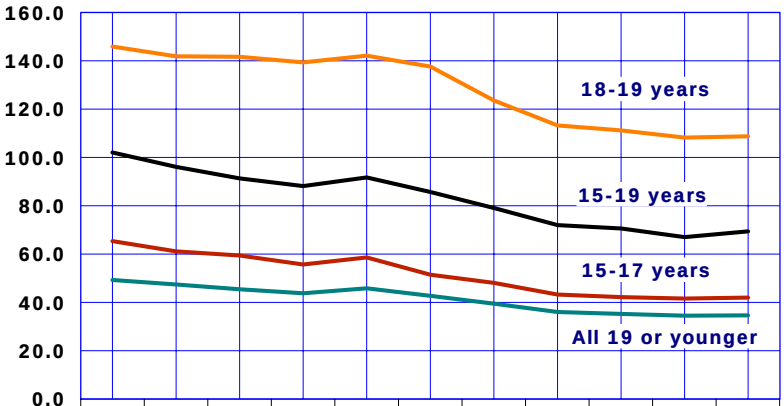
Tables 1-9 present annual numbers and rates of pregnancy, fertility and abortion by year from 1994 to 2004, age group and ethnicity for Arizona adolescents. Temporal trends and changes may be assessed from these data. Table 11 provides pregnancy rates by single year of age among females aged 19 and younger. 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 ethnic group in Arizona from 1994 to 2004. Table 24 compares birth rates in Arizona and United States.

The annual numbers of repeat pregnancies among teenage mothers are shown by age and year from 1994 to 2004 in Table 25. The estimated number of mothers who were under the age of 20 in Arizona in 2004 is given in Table 26. The 2004 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.

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.

Figure 1
Pregnancy Rates by Age Group and Year Among Females 19 and Younger, Arizona, 1994-2004

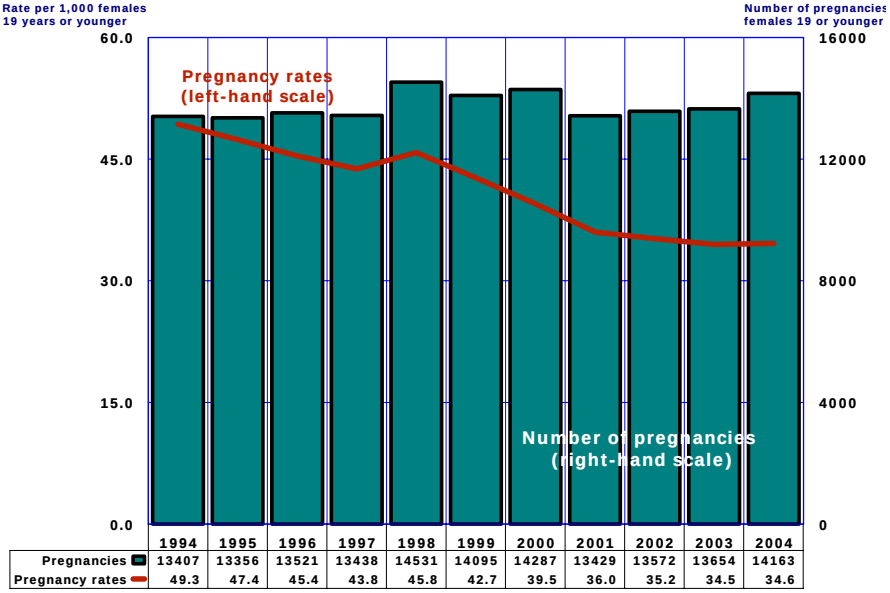


	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
All 19 or younger	49.3	47.4	45.4	43.8	45.8	42.7	39.5	36.0	35.2	34.5	34.6
18-19	145.9	141.8	141.6	139.3	142.1	137.6	123.6	113.2	111.2	108.2	108.7
15-19	102.0	96.1	91.3	88.1	91.7	85.7	79.1	72.0	70.6	68.9	69.4
15-17	65.4	61.1	59.4	55.7	58.6	51.5	48.1	43.2	42.2	41.6	42.0

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

The pregnancy rate for Arizona teenagers 15-19 years old in 2004 was 69.4 pregnancies per 1,000 females (**Figure 1, Table 1**), 0.7 percent greater than in 2003. The pregnancy rate for younger teenagers 15-17 years also slightly increased in 2004 to 42.0/1,000. Similarly, the pregnancy rate for older teenagers increased from 108.2 in 2003 to 108.7 in 2004 (**Figure 1**).

Figure 2
Trends in the Number of Pregnancies and Pregnancy Rates Among Females 19 Years and Younger, Arizona, 1994-2004



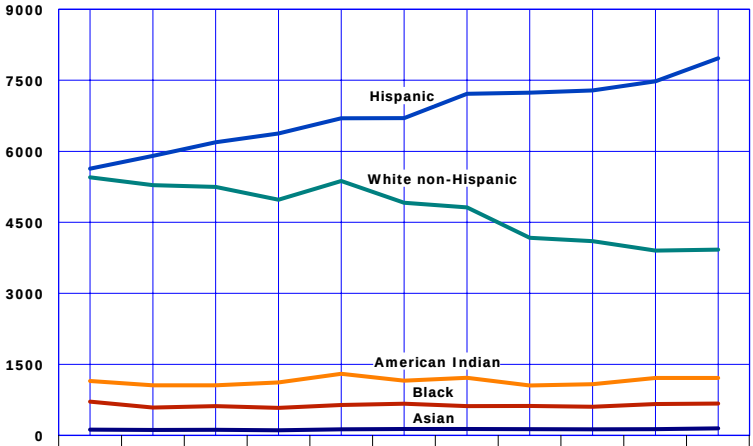
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Pregnancies	13407	13356	13521	13438	14531	14095	14287	13429	13572	13654	14163
Pregnancy rates	49.3	47.4	45.4	43.8	45.8	42.7	39.5	36.0	35.2	34.5	34.6

Pregnancy rate=The number of pregnancies per 1,000 females in specified age group.

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 increased for the 3rd consecutive year from 13,429 in 2001 to 14,163 in 2004 (**Table 1**). Compared to 1994, when the teen pregnancy rates in Arizona reached their latest peak**,** there were no fewer teen pregnancies in 2004 (13,407 and 14,163 respectively) (**Figure 2**), but fewer pregnancies per 1,000 teenage females.

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**, **Table 8**). In 2004, Hispanic or Latino mothers accounted for 56.2 percent of all pregnancies in this age group. The number of pregnancies among American Indians, Blacks and Asian remained virtually unchanged from 1994 to 2004.

Figure 3
Trends in the Number of Pregnancies*by Race/Ethnicity Among Females 19 Years and Younger, Arizona, 1994-2004

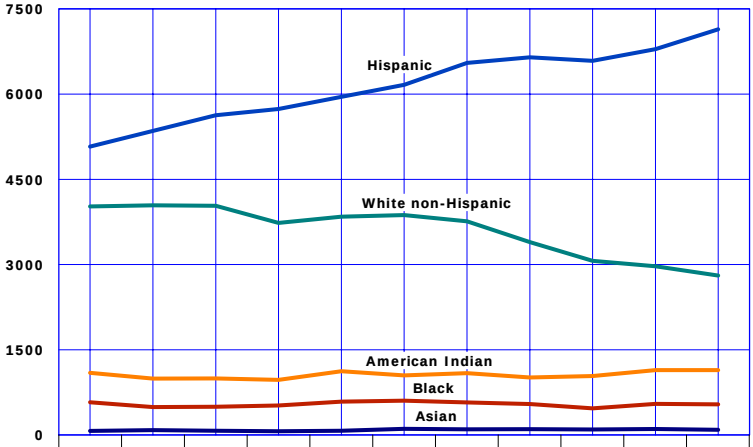


	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Asian	123	114	118	110	129	136	137	134	130	134	148
Black	713	590	617	582	644	669	620	622	605	664	671
American Indian	1150	1057	1056	1117	1301	1155	1216	1053	1082	1215	1215
White non-Hispanic	5452	5286	5249	4978	5375	4915	4814	4175	4102	3903	3924
Hispanic	5633	5902	6190	6378	6698	6701	7213	7239	7287	7476	7965

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

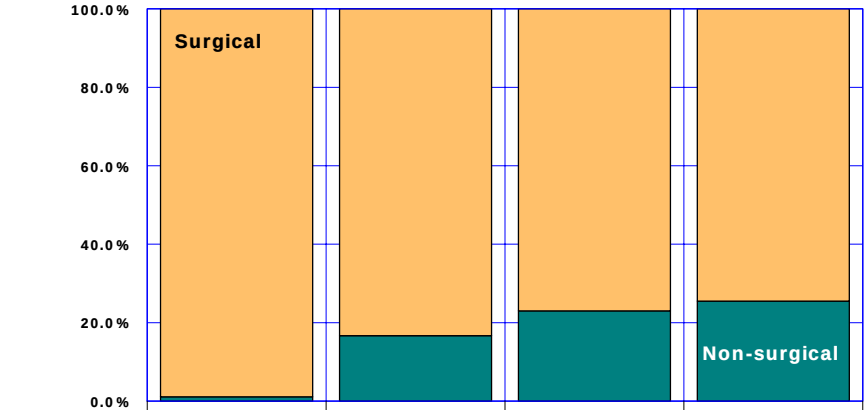
The number of live births to Hispanic or Latino mothers aged 19 years and younger exceeded the number of births among White non-Hispanic peers in every year from 1994 to 2004 (**Figure 4**, **Table 3**, **Table 8**). The combined number of live births to American Indian, Black or African American, and Asian or Pacific Islander mothers changed very little from 1,743 in 1994 to 1,774 in 2004.

Figure 4
Trends in the Number of Live Births by Race/Ethnicity Among Females 19 Years and Younger, Arizona, 1994-2004



	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Asian	72	85	76	66	73	108	100	104	96	107	92
Black	576	491	498	519	586	603	572	545	468	549	540
American Indian	1095	991	996	971	1122	1050	1089	1013	1039	1141	1142
White non-Hispanic	4023	4042	4033	3733	3843	3869	3759	3396	3064	2970	2806
Hispanic	5075	5351	5628	5736	5951	6161	6548	6648	6585	6792	7138

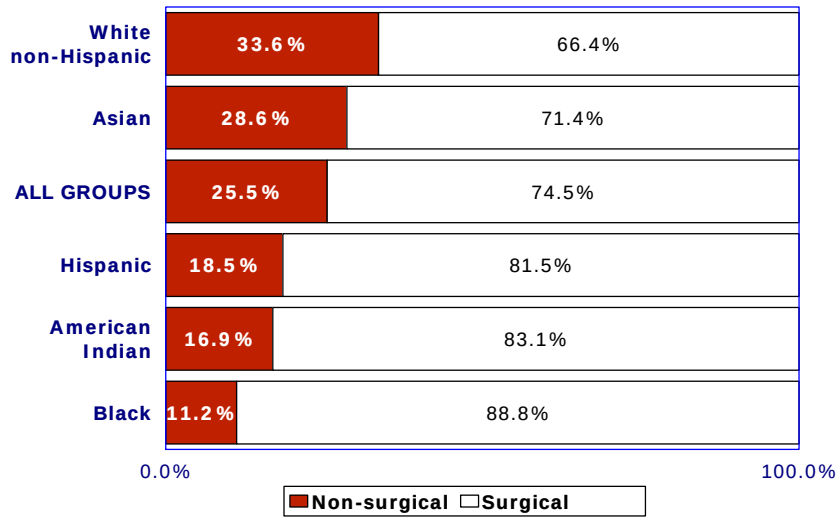
Figure 5
Proportional Contribution of Surgical and Non-Surgical Abortions by Year Among Females 19 Years and Younger, Arizona, 2001-2004



	2001	2002	2003	2004
Surgical %	98.9	83.3	77.0	74.5
Non-surgical %	1.1	16.7	23.0	25.5
Surgical #	1512.0	1661.0	1438.0	1654.0
Non-surgical #	17.0	334.0	429.0	566.0

The number of abortions to females 19 years or younger increased from 1,867 in 2003 to 2,220 in 2004 (**Table 1**). However, a time series analysis of annual abortion data reveals a declining trend (**Figure 5**) in the proportional contribution of surgical terminations of pregnancy in Arizona, while an upward trend applies to non-surgical abortions.

Figure 6
Proportional Contribution of Non-Surgical and Surgical Abortions by Race/Ethnicity Among Females 19 Years and Younger, Arizona, 2004

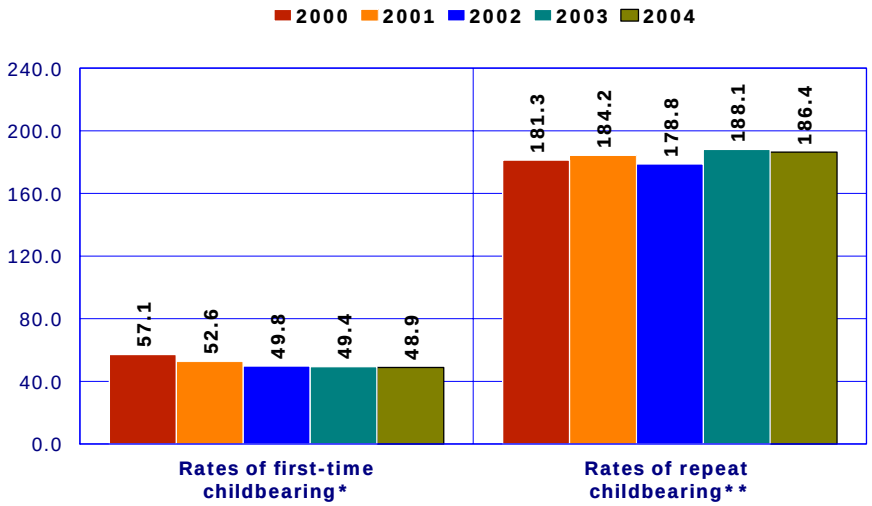


Non-surgical: Mifepristone, Methotrexate, RU486, etc.

In 2004, non-surgical (also called "medical") abortions made up approximately 25.5 percent of all procedures reported for teenage females in Arizona. Only among Asian or Pacific Islander and White non-Hispanic teens the proportion of non-surgical abortions exceeded the average for all groups (**Figure 6**). The ratios of non-surgical abortions among Black and American Indian females were the lowest among ethnic groups.

The declines from 2000 to 2004 in teenage birth rates have reflected reductions in the first but not the repeat birth rates (**Figure 7**). The first birth rate for childless teenagers has dropped 14.4 percent from 57.1 first-time births per 1,000 females 15-19 years old in 2000, to 48.9/1,000 in 2004. In contrast, the repeat birth rates for teenagers who had already had a child were higher in 2003-2004 than they were in 2000-2002 (**Figure 7).** Nineteen percent of teenagers (186.4/1,000) who already had one child gave birth again in 2004 (computations based on data in Table 26 in this report and Table 1B-24 of the *Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2004* report).

Figure 7
Rates of First and Repeat Births to Females Aged 15-19 Years, Arizona, 2000-2004

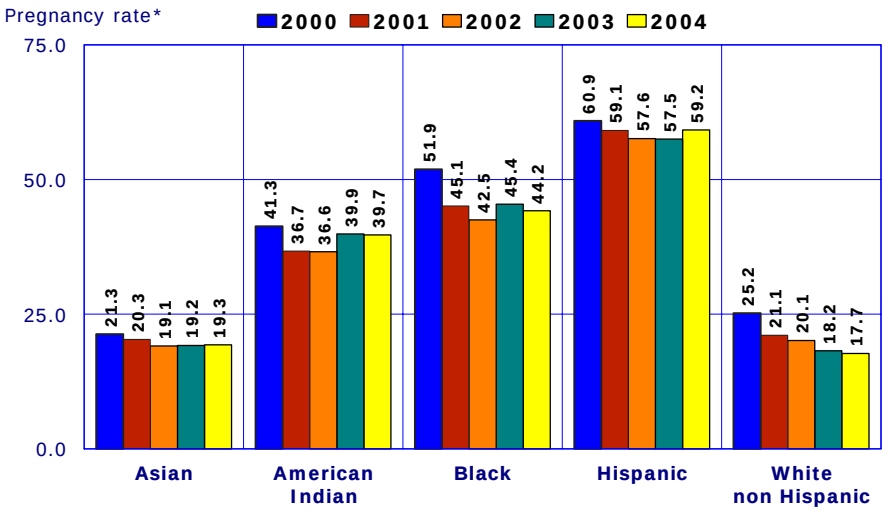


* Number of first births per 1,000 females 15-19 years old who have not had a birth.
**Number of repeat births per 1,000 females 15-19 years old who have had a birth previously.

Between 2000 and 2002, pregnancy rates among females aged 19 years and younger declined for all ethnic populations (**Figure 8**). After 2002, the rates continued to decline only for White non-Hispanics. The pregnancy rate for White non-Hispanic females 19 years and younger decreased by 29.8 percent from 25.2 in 2000 to 17.7 in 2004.

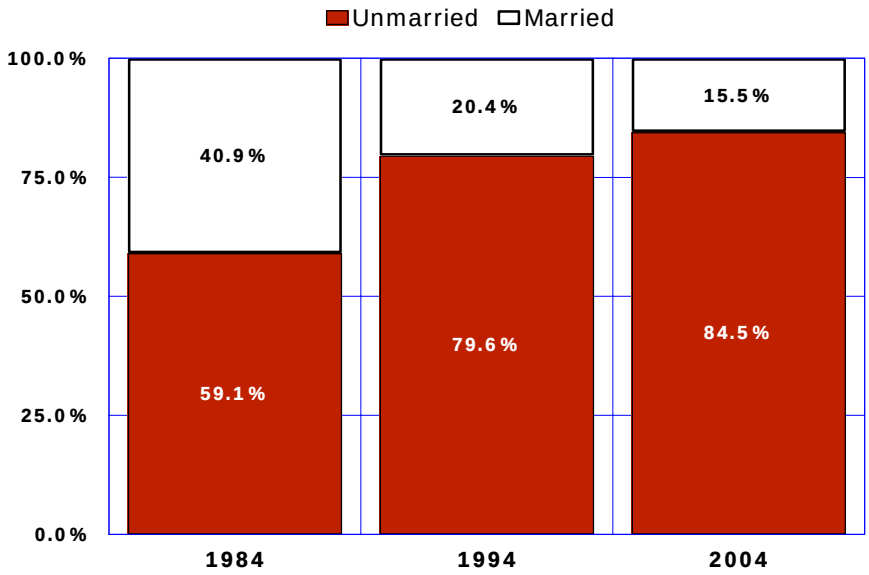
In contrast, the 2004 pregnancy rates for Hispanic, Black, American Indian and Asian females aged 19 and younger were greater than their respective rates in 2002.

Figure 8
Comparison of Pregnancy Rates* by Ethnic Group Among Females Aged 19 and Younger in Arizona, 2000-2004



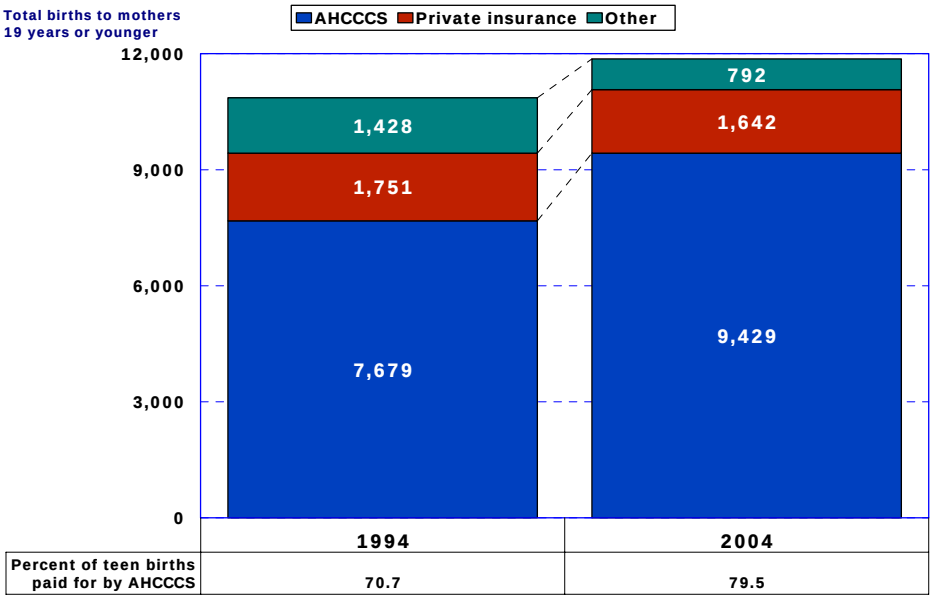
* Number of pregnancies per 1,000 females 10-19 years old in specified group.

Figure 9
Births to Mothers 15-19 Years or Younger by Marital Status, Arizona, 1984, 1994 and 2004



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 aged 15-19 years was still around 60 percent (**Figure 9**). In 2004, nonmarital births accounted for 84.5 percent of births to mothers 15-19 years old.

Figure 10
Number of Births to Mothers 19 Years or Younger by Payee, Arizona, 1994 and 2004



The total number of births to mothers 19 years or younger increased by 9.3 percent from 10,858 in 1994 to 11,863 in 2004 (**Table 1**). In contrast, the number of teen births paid for by the AHCCCS increased by 22.8 percent from 7,679 in 1994 to 9,429 in 2004.

In 2004, the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) paid for 79.5 percent of the deliveries to mothers 19 or younger (**Table 15**), compared to 70.7 percent in 1994 (**Figure 10**).