

TEEN PREGNANCY REPORT:
2004 and 2005 Data for Bexar County

Prepared by:

Janet P. Realini, M.D., M.P.H.
John Berlanga, M.P.A.
Project WORTH Staff

April 2007



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Pregnancy and childbearing among adolescents is a complex and important problem—one that costs at least \$70 million in taxes each year in Bexar County. Childbearing among teens, especially those of school age (i.e., under age 18), involves health, educational, and social risks for the mothers, for their babies, and even for the fathers.

Bexar County's rates of school-age (age 15-17) pregnancy and childbearing are decreasing, but they remain extraordinarily high. In 2005, the rate of births to females age 15 to 17 was 39 per thousand—82 percent higher than the national rate of 21.4 per thousand. Rates of school-age childbearing have fallen 34 percent since their peak in 1994, from 58.9 per thousand to 39 per thousand. During this same period, school-age pregnancy rates fell 37 percent from 76.4 per thousand to 47.9 per thousand.

Rates of school-age pregnancy and childbearing are much higher for Hispanic teens than for non-Hispanic whites. African Americans also have higher rates than do non-Hispanic whites. Although there has been some fluctuation, school-age birth rates have generally fallen since 1994 among the major racial-ethnic groups in Bexar County: Hispanics, African Americans, and non-Hispanic whites.

School-age births are not evenly distributed across the county. School-age birth rates in 2004 and 2005 were highest in inner-city, west, and southwest zip codes. In 2004, five zip codes had school-age birth rates calculated to be over 4 times the national rate of 22.1 per thousand (i.e., over 88.4 per thousand). In 2005, only one zip code had a rate calculated to be over 4 times the national rate of 21.4 per thousand (i.e., over 85.6 per thousand). However, high rates continue to be observed in west, southwest and eastside zip codes. Rates of birth to school age mothers by census tract vary widely, as well. Higher rates are found in many census tracts with low socio-economic levels. Many Bexar County census tracts have rates three or four times the national rate—or even higher.

Pregnancy and childbearing rates among teenagers 15 to 19 years old have also fallen substantially since 1994. Pregnancy rates fell from 106.1 per thousand to 81.2 per thousand. Birth rates for females 15 to 19 fell from 79.2 per thousand to 64.2 per thousand, a decline of 23 percent.

For the youngest teens, those under age 15, Bexar County's rate of childbearing in 2005 was 1.3 per thousand—86 percent higher than the national rate of 0.7 per thousand. Bexar County Rates of pregnancy and childbearing among females age 10 to 14 have fallen dramatically since 1994. Pregnancy rates in this age group have

fallen by 51 percent and birth rates by 50 percent, since 1994. The zip code with the highest number of births to mothers under age 15 in 2000-2005 was 78207. Several other zip codes also had very high numbers of births to mothers under age 15 during the last 6 years of reporting.

Of the school districts, San Antonio Independent School District (SAISD) has, by far, the highest number of births to females under age 18: 507 births in 2004 and 464 births in 2005. Northside Independent School District had the second highest number of births: 229 in 2004 and 229 in 2005.

Many of the fathers of “teen births” in Bexar County are themselves not teenagers. Also, about 14 percent of births to Bexar County school-age mothers in 2004 and 2005 were second or higher-order births. In 2004, 11 percent of school-age mothers were married at the time of the birth; in 2005, 12 percent were married. Only 4.9 percent of reported induced abortions in 2004, and 4.5 percent in 2005, occurred among females under 18 years of age. From 1999 to 2005, there was a 44 percent decrease in abortions among females under age 18.

Because teen pregnancy is related to sexual activity, information on reportable sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) is included in this report. In 2004, and again in 2005, over 3,300 cases of reportable STDs—most commonly Chlamydia —were reported among youth age 10 to 19 in Bexar County.

Teen pregnancy is related to other risk behavior of adolescents: adolescents who have risky sexual behavior are also likely to be involved in other risk behaviors such as substance use, violence, truancy, and depression. Juvenile probation cases among Bexar County youth age 10-16 numbered 6,422 in 2004 and 5,676 in 2005. Many of the 194 deaths among 10-19 year-olds in 2004 and 2005 were due to behaviorally related causes such as accidents, suicide, and homicide.

BACKGROUND

Teen pregnancy is a complex and controversial issue--one with tremendous costs for our community. The health and social risks for adolescent mothers and their children are high, including high rates of school failure, welfare dependence, child abuse, low birth weight, and infant mortality. Educational and economic outlook for the babies' fathers is also impacted. Using conservative methods, it is estimated that teen childbearing costs Texas over \$1 billion each year¹. The corresponding figure for Bexar County amounts to at least \$70 million per year in public costs.

¹ Hoffman SD. By the Numbers: The Public Costs of Teen Childbearing. National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy. October 2006.

This is the first Bexar County Teen Pregnancy Report released since July of 2005, when the 2003 Teen Pregnancy Report was published.² The reason for the current long interval between reports is that birth data for 2004 were extraordinarily late becoming available. Because of changes in the birth certificate system beginning with 2004 births, the preliminary 2004 birth data did not become available until November 2006. By that time, provisional birth data was already available for 2005, and offered a more complete picture of recent trends. In the interest of providing the most realistic perspective of the information that is currently available, Project WORTH has included in the current report BOTH the preliminary 2004 data and the provisional 2005 data.

This report focuses first and foremost on pregnancies and births to mothers of **school age** (i.e., those under age 18) because of the great health, economic, and educational impact of childbearing in this age group. Of the age groups for which statistics are reported by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the National Center for Health Statistics, the 15 to 17 year old age group represents the bulk of school-aged childbearing.

Information is included in this report on pregnancy and childbearing in other important teenage groups, as well. Pregnancies and births among older adolescents (ages 18 and 19) are still higher risk than those among women in their 20's, but more of these pregnancies and births are likely to be intended, and they are less likely to interfere with the mother finishing high school. Pregnancies and births among adolescents under age 15 are especially high risk, and fortunately much less common. The CDC uses the age group 10 to 14 to calculate rates of pregnancy and birth in mothers under age 15.

It is important to understand that, while Project WORTH's focus is on preventing teen *pregnancy*, the most detailed and accurate information is about teen *births*. Pregnancy can result in miscarriage, abortion, or fetal death, as well as in birth. Thus pregnancy rates involve gathering data on these events, as well as on births. Some data on induced abortions is included in this report, but abortion data are not available for areas smaller than the county as a whole. Thus pregnancy rates (as opposed to birth rates) cannot be estimated for areas smaller than the county as a whole.

As described above, this report includes some preliminary (2004) data, and some provisional (2005) data. Subsequent reports will update these to provide current information for the community, its youth-serving agencies, and policymakers.

² Realini JP, Martinez M, Berlanga J. Teen Pregnancy: 2003 Data for Bexar County. San Antonio Metropolitan Health District, July 2005. Available at: www.SanAntonio.gov/ProjectWORTH.

METHODS

Birth rates are calculated using data on births from birth certificates to Bexar County residents as the numerator (times 1000) and census data (or population estimates from Claritas, Inc. of San Diego, California in non-census years) for the denominator. *Pregnancy rates* include births and abortions and fetal deaths in the numerator, and census data (or Claritas population estimates in non-census years) for the denominator. Since fetal deaths are relatively rare, abortion rates account for most of the difference between pregnancy rates and birth rates.

Because birth data are derived from birth certificates, they are generally timely, detailed, and complete. Abortion data contains less information, and reporting may be less complete than for births. Location (address) of women undergoing abortion is not reported; therefore, pregnancy rates cannot be calculated for areas smaller than the county as a whole. Thus, while *birth rates* can be calculated by census tract, zip code, and school district, *pregnancy rates* cannot be calculated for these areas.

Data on abortions, fetal deaths, and population estimates for the county as a whole are based on information provided by the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS), Bureau of Vital Statistics. Birth data for 2004 for the county as a whole are provided by DSHS. Birth data for 2005 are provisional and were obtained through the San Antonio Metropolitan Health District.

Beginning in 2005, birth certificates allow for identifying more than one racial/ethnic group as descriptive for the mother. Methods to process the resulting data are still under development at the state level, and the 2005 birth data are likely to require substantial additional time to process before they become final.

In this report, the provisional classification for 2005 race and ethnicity was accomplished as follows: First, any who identified as Hispanic are listed as "Hispanic". Then, any who identified as African Americans/Blacks are listed as "Black". Then, any of the remainder who identified as Asian or Pacific Islander or Native American were listed as "other". Finally, the whites who were not in the previous groups are listed as "Non-Hispanic Whites"

Zip code rates of school-age (age 15-17) births are calculated using 2004 and 2005 birth certificate data for the numerator (times 1000), and estimates of 2004 and 2005 female population age 15-17 by zip code. Zip code population estimates are provided by Claritas, Inc. of San Diego, CA. The zip code maps were then color-coded to reflect the relationship of the zip code's rate to the 2004 and 2005 U.S. overall rate of births to females age 15 to 17 (22.1 per thousand in 2004 and 21.4 per thousand in 2005).

Calculations of *birth rates by census tract* utilize a 3- year average of birth data to minimize the instability of rates expected for small areas. For this report, two separate census tract rates were calculated, one with a "central" (or middle) year of 2003 (using births from 2002, 2003, and 2004), and one with a central year of 2004 (using births from 2003, 2004, and 2005). Claritas estimates for population of females age 15 to 17 by census tract in 2003 and 2004 were used as denominators for these calculations. Thus, for each census tract, two calculations—one for the years 2002-2004, and one for the years 2003-2005—were made:

For the years 2002-2004:

$$\frac{[(2002 \text{ Births to Females 15-17}) + (2003 \text{ Births to Females 15-17}) + (2004 \text{ Births to Females 15-17})] \div 3 \times 1000}{(2003 \text{ Claritas Estimated Population of Females 15-17})}$$

The resulting census tract rate for 2002-2004 was then compared to the 2003 U.S. national rate of 22.4 births per 1000 females age 15 to 17. Census tracts are then color coded on a map according to how many multiples of the U.S. rate the census tract rate represents.

And for the years 2003-2005:

$$\frac{[(2003 \text{ Births to Females 15-17}) + (2004 \text{ Births to Females 15-17}) + (2005 \text{ Births to Females 15-17})] \div 3 \times 1000}{(2004 \text{ Claritas Estimated Population of Females 15-17})}$$

The resulting census tract rate for 2003-2005 was then compared to the 2004 U.S. national rate of 22.1 births per 1000 females age 15 to 17. Census tracts are then color coded on a map according to how many multiples of the U.S. rate the census tract rate represents.

Census tract population estimates are also from Claritas, Inc. of San Diego, CA. Claritas uses census data and other information to project population characteristics in non-census years. Claritas data cannot be considered as accurate as census data, but they allow estimates of zip code and census tract birth rates to be made in non-census years.

School district births are compiled from birth certificate data. Births to mothers of the appropriate age group are geo-coded to the mother's address. Births are then aggregated to school district catchment areas.

Birth certificate data are used to extract information on the *age of fathers*, *subsequent births*, and *marital status* of school age mothers.

Data on *sexually transmitted diseases* (STDs) are available from reports to the San Antonio Metropolitan Health District for bacterial STDs (Syphilis, Gonorrhea, and Chlamydia), and for HIV and AIDS.

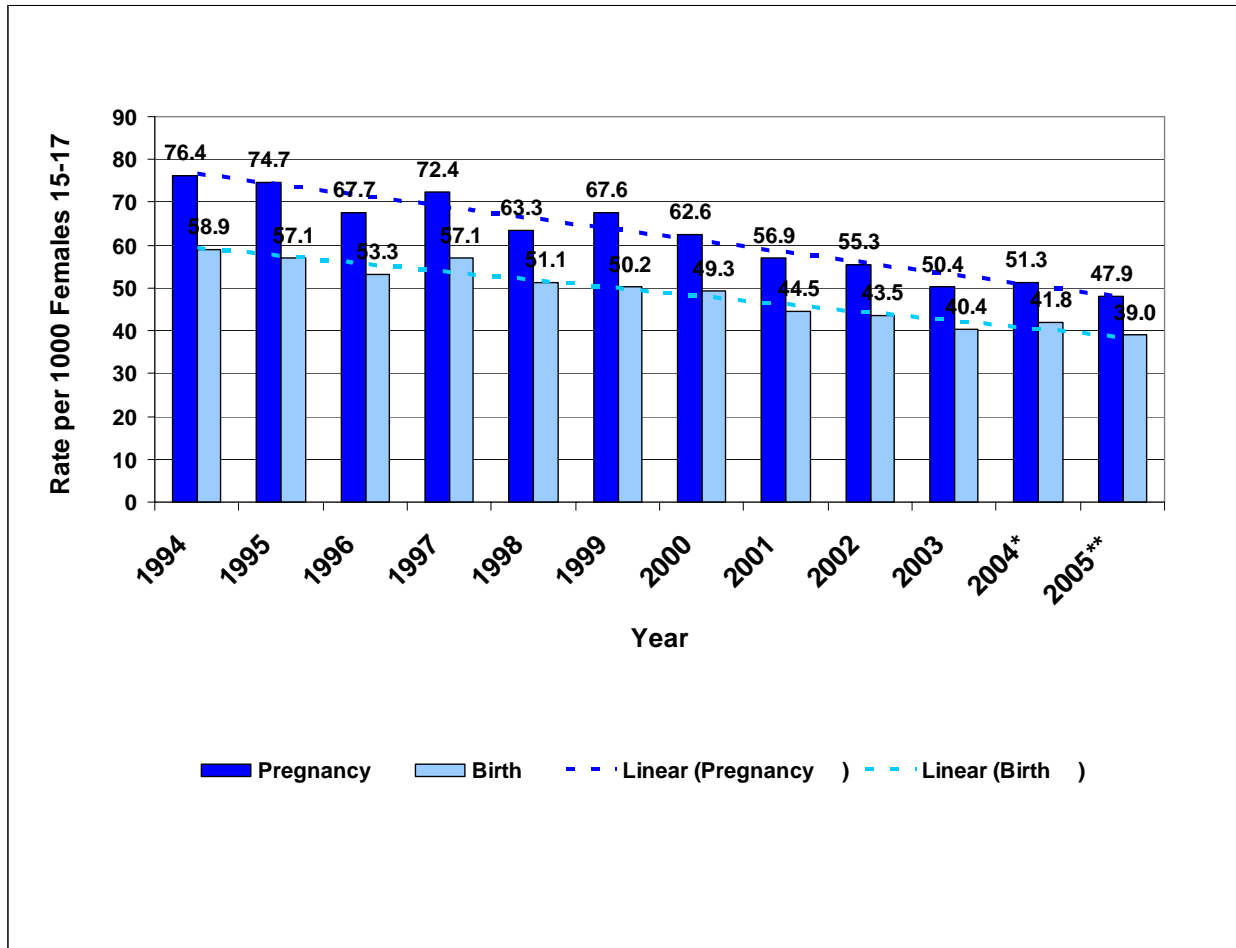
Juvenile detention data for ages 10 to 16 is obtained from Bexar County Juvenile Detention. *Mortality data* is obtained at the San Antonio Metropolitan Health District from death certificates.

FINDINGS

I. School-age (15 to 17) Pregnancy and Birth Rates

I.A. Bexar County School-age Pregnancy & Birth Rates: Trends over Time.

Birth rates and pregnancy rates in the 15 to 17 year-old age group have fallen dramatically since 1994, the year that birth rates among Hispanic teens peaked for the U.S. as a whole (Figure I.A). In 2005, the Bexar County birth rate for 15 to 17 year-old females was 39 per thousand, a *decrease of 34%* from the 58.9 per thousand in 1994. Bexar County's pregnancy rate for females age 15 to 17 in 2005 was 47.9 per thousand, a *decrease of 37 %* from the 76.4 per thousand in 1994.



*2004 Texas Department of State Health Services data are preliminary

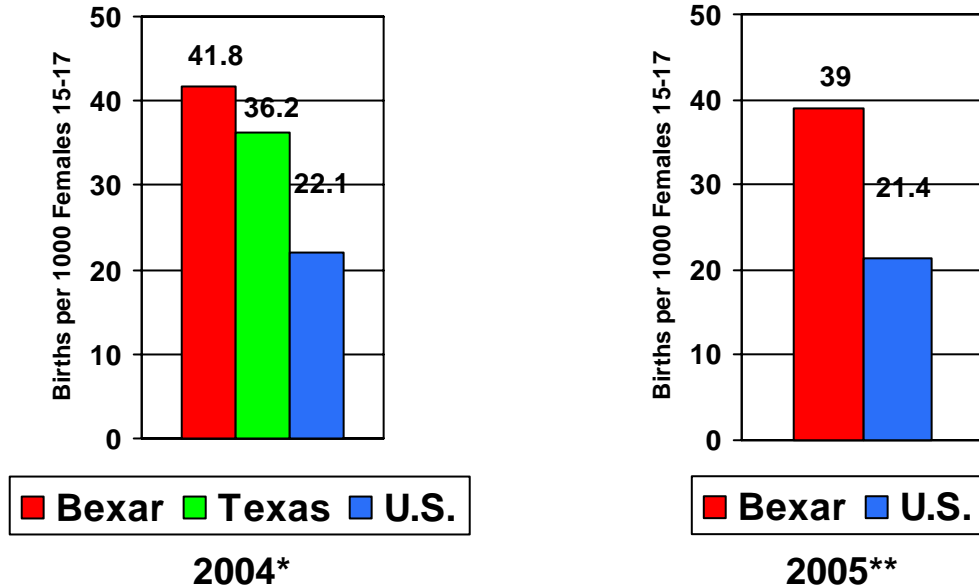
**2005 San Antonio Metropolitan Health District data are provisional

Sources: Texas Department of State Health Services (data prior to 2005);
San Antonio Metropolitan Health District, provisional births for 2005

FIGURE I.A: Pregnancy and Birth Rates (per 1000 females age 15 to 17), Bexar County 1994-2005

I. B. Comparison of Bexar County School-Age Birth Rates to Texas & to the U.S.

The decreases in school-age pregnancy and birth rates represent real progress. However, the rates of school-age pregnancy in Bexar County and San Antonio remain high, and they are falling more slowly than those of the U.S. as a whole. Comparisons of Bexar County birth rates to those of the U.S. as a whole, and to Texas, are presented in Figures I.B.1 and I.B.2.



*2004 Texas Department of State Health Services data are preliminary
 **2005 San Antonio Metropolitan Health District data are provisional

Sources: Texas Department of State Health Services (data prior to 2005); San Antonio Metropolitan Health District, provisional births for 2005; National Center for Health Statistics (National Vital Statistics Reports 2006; 55 (1)).

FIGURE I.B.1: Comparison of Bexar, Texas, and U.S. School-Age Birth Rates, 2004

FIGURE I.B.2: Comparison of Bexar & U.S. School-Age Birth Rates, 2005. Texas rates are not yet available.

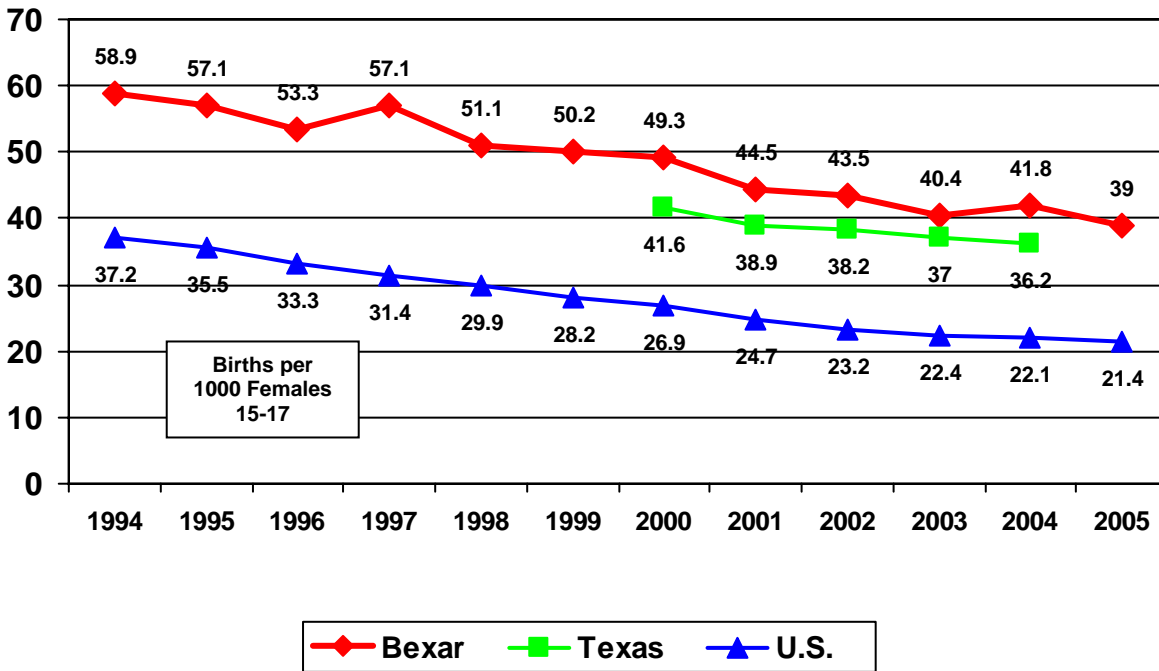
In 2004, Bexar County’s preliminary school-age birth rate was 41.8 per thousand-- 89% higher than the national rate of 22.1 per thousand. Texas’ 2004 school-age birth rate, 36.2 per thousand, was 64% higher than the U.S. rate. In 2004, Texas’ school-age birth rate was the second highest of any state, surpassed only by New Mexico. In 2004, the Bexar County school-age birth rate was over 15% higher than that of Texas as a whole.

In 2005, Bexar County’s provisional school-age birth rate was 39.0 per thousand-- 82% higher than the national rate of 21.4 per thousand. Texas’ 2005 school-age birth rate is not yet available.

I. C. Comparison of Bexar County School-Age Birth Rates to Texas & to the U.S.: Trends over Time

Figure I.C. displays the school-age birth rates for both Bexar County and the U.S. since 1994, and for Texas from 2000 to 2004. Bexar County's rates during this period of time have been remarkably higher than those of the U.S. as a whole, and consistently higher than those of Texas.

It is important to note that, while national teen birth rates have been falling since their peak in 1991, Bexar County rates peaked later—in 1994. This is the year that national rates of birth to school-age Hispanic females hit their highest point. Since 1994, rates of birth to U.S. school-age Hispanic females have been declining, but at a rate slower than the national rate as a whole. Bexar County's rate of decline in school-age birth rates from 1994 to 2005 was an impressive 34%. However, this decline is substantially lower than the 42% decline observed in the U.S. as a whole.



*2004 Texas Department of State Health Services data are preliminary
 **2005 San Antonio Metropolitan Health District data are provisional

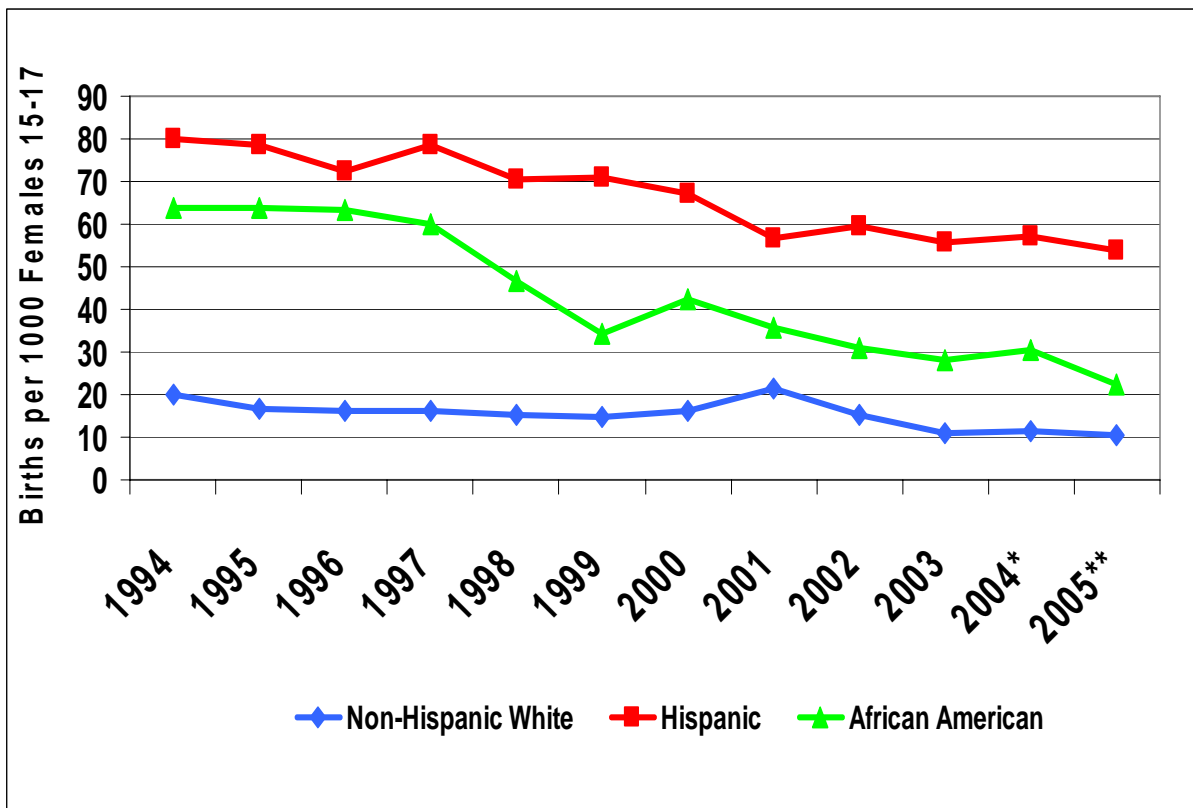
Sources: Texas Department of State Health Services (data prior to 2005); San Antonio Metropolitan Health District, provisional births for 2005; National Center for Health Statistics (National Vital Statistics Reports 2006; 55 (1)).

FIGURE I.C: Birth Rates for Females 15-17, 1994-2005: Bexar, Texas, U.S.

I.D. Bexar County School-Age Birth Rates by Race/Ethnicity over Time.

Figure I.D demonstrates how school age birth rates differ among the largest racial and ethnic groups in Bexar County, as well as their progress over the last 10 years. Birth rates for females age 15 to 17 are dramatically higher for Hispanics and African Americans than they are for Non-Hispanic whites (sometimes called “Anglos”). Hispanic teens, in particular, have high rates of birth, and their rates have fallen less rapidly than those of African-American girls.

It should be noted that the methods for classifying the race and ethnicity of the mother from the information on birth certificates is not yet finalized in the state of Texas, and a provisional method was used the San Antonio Metropolitan Health District for 2005 data.



*2004 Texas Department of State Health Services data are preliminary
 **2005 San Antonio Metropolitan Health District data are provisional

Sources: Texas Department of State Health Services (data prior to 2005); San Antonio Metropolitan Health District, provisional births for 2005.

FIGURE I.D: Bexar County Birth Rates by Race/Ethnicity, 1994 to 2005.

In spite of some variability, each of the three racial-ethnic groups has demonstrated a downward trend in the last 10 years. Blacks experienced the most dramatic decrease of school age birth rates (65%), while Non-Hispanic whites had a 47% drop. Hispanics experienced a smaller percent decrease: 33%.

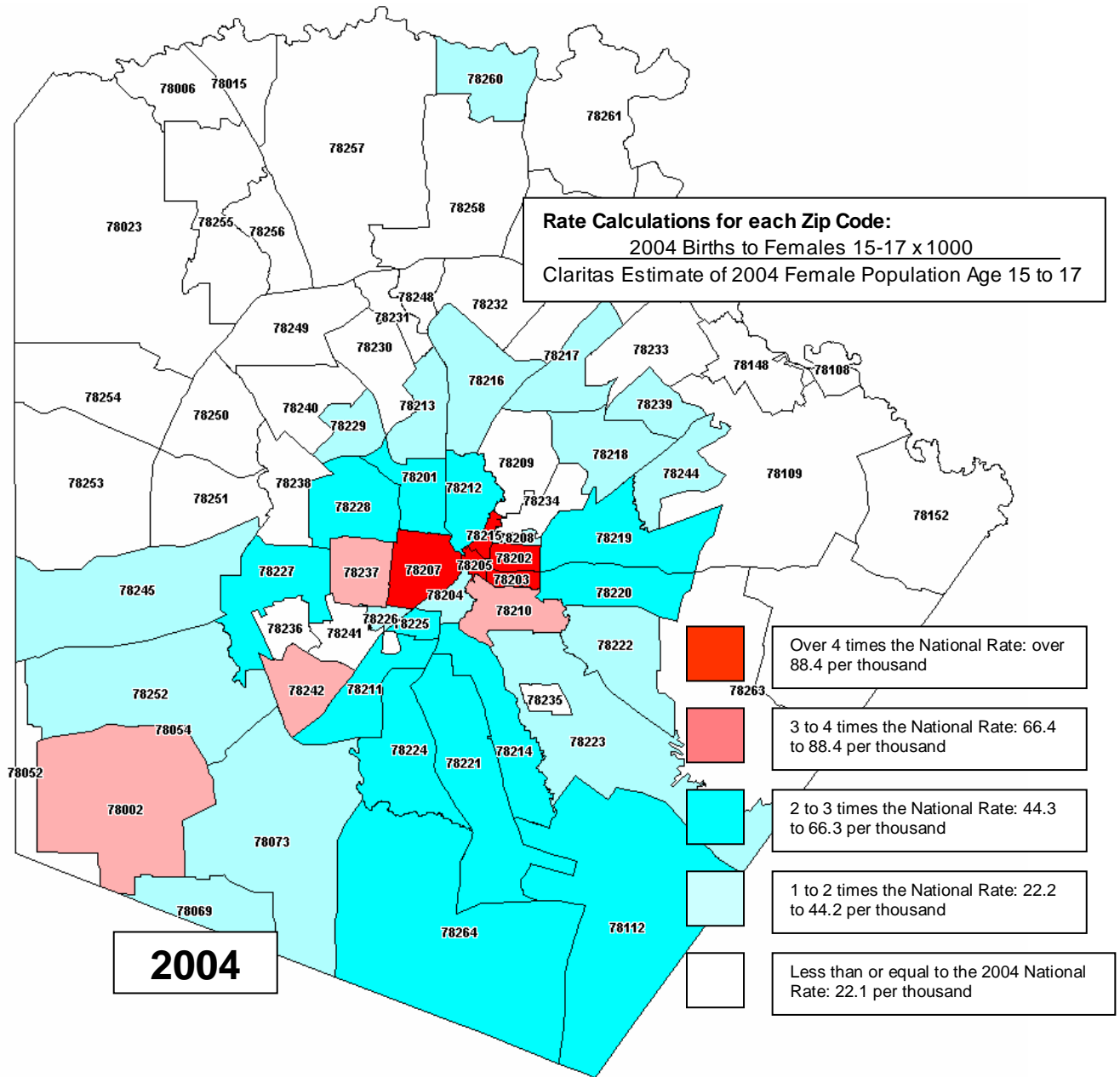
It should be noted that marked variation over time of birth rates among the various race/ethnicity groups can be due to the size of the population at risk. Birth rates among smaller populations are often “unstable”—that is, they can vary markedly from year to year, based on small numbers of births.

I.E. School-Age Birth Rates by Zip Code

Since 2002, Claritas population estimates by zip code have provided the information to include a zip code map of school-age birth rates for Bexar County. It is important to keep in mind that smaller populations are likely to have “unstable” rates, so that a difference of a few births can make a large difference in the rates calculated. High or low rates may vary in a zip code from year to year. Thus, these calculated rates should be understood as approximations.

As shown in Figure I.E.1 and I.E.2, school-age birth rates in 2004 and 2005 were highly varied within Bexar County.

In 2004, several inner-city zip codes had school-age birth rates calculated at over 4 times the 2004 national rate of 22.1 births per thousand. Rates in several additional zip codes were calculated to have rates 3 to 4 times the national rate. Many other Bexar zip codes were calculated to have rates higher than the national rate.

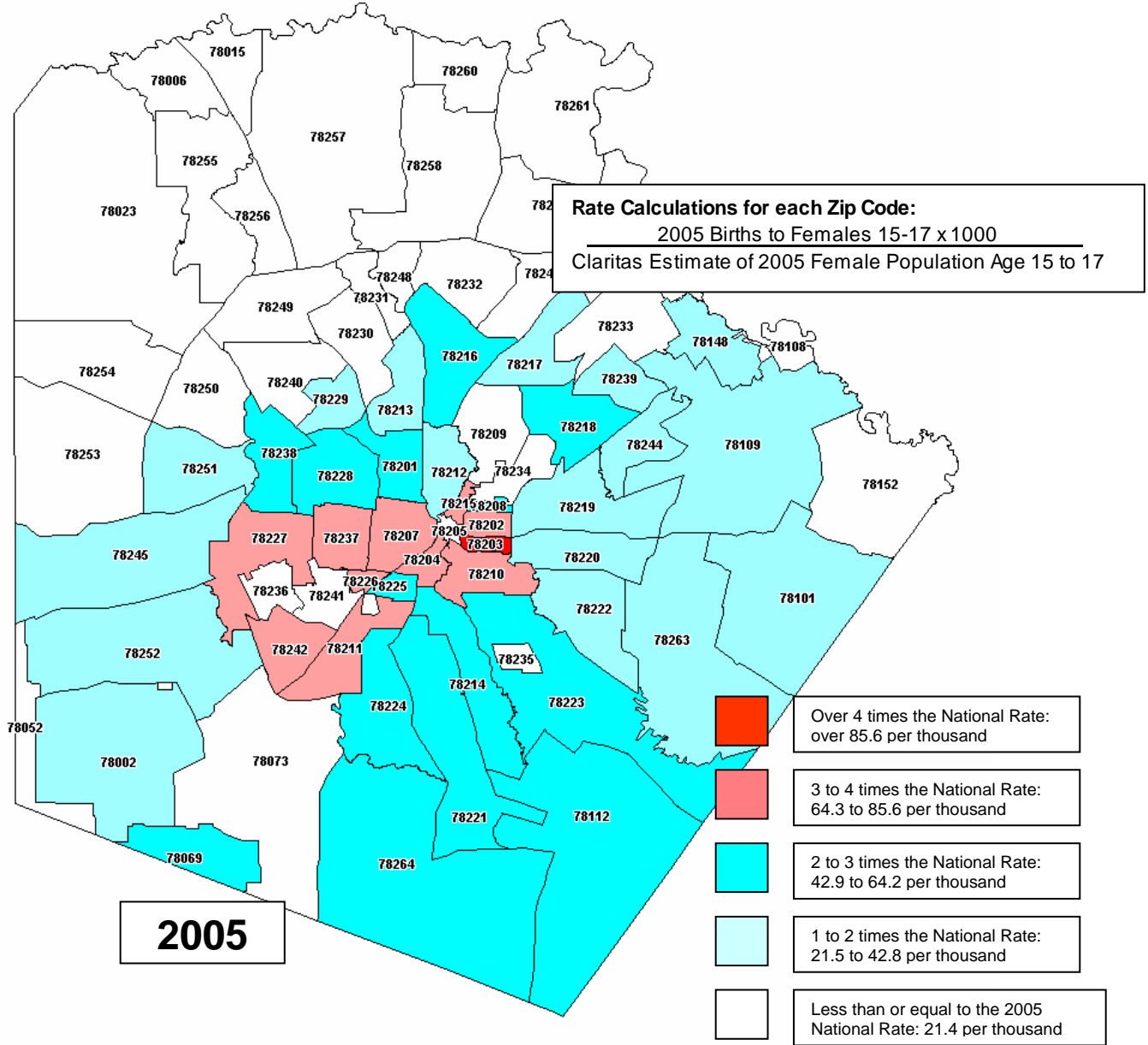


Sources: San Antonio Metropolitan Health District Birth Certificate data; Population Estimates from Claritas, Inc.

Note that birth rates may be unstable in small areas.

FIGURE I.E.1: Bexar County School-age (15-17) Birth Rates by Zip Code, 2004.

In 2005, there was only one zip code calculated to have a school-age birth rate over 4 times the national rate of 21.4 per thousand. Ten other inner-city, Westside, and Southwest zip codes had rates 3 to 4 times the national rate in 2005. Again, because of small numbers, zip code birth rates can be unstable, and single-year results should be interpreted with caution.



Sources: San Antonio Metropolitan Health District Birth Certificate data;
 Population Estimates from Claritas, Inc.

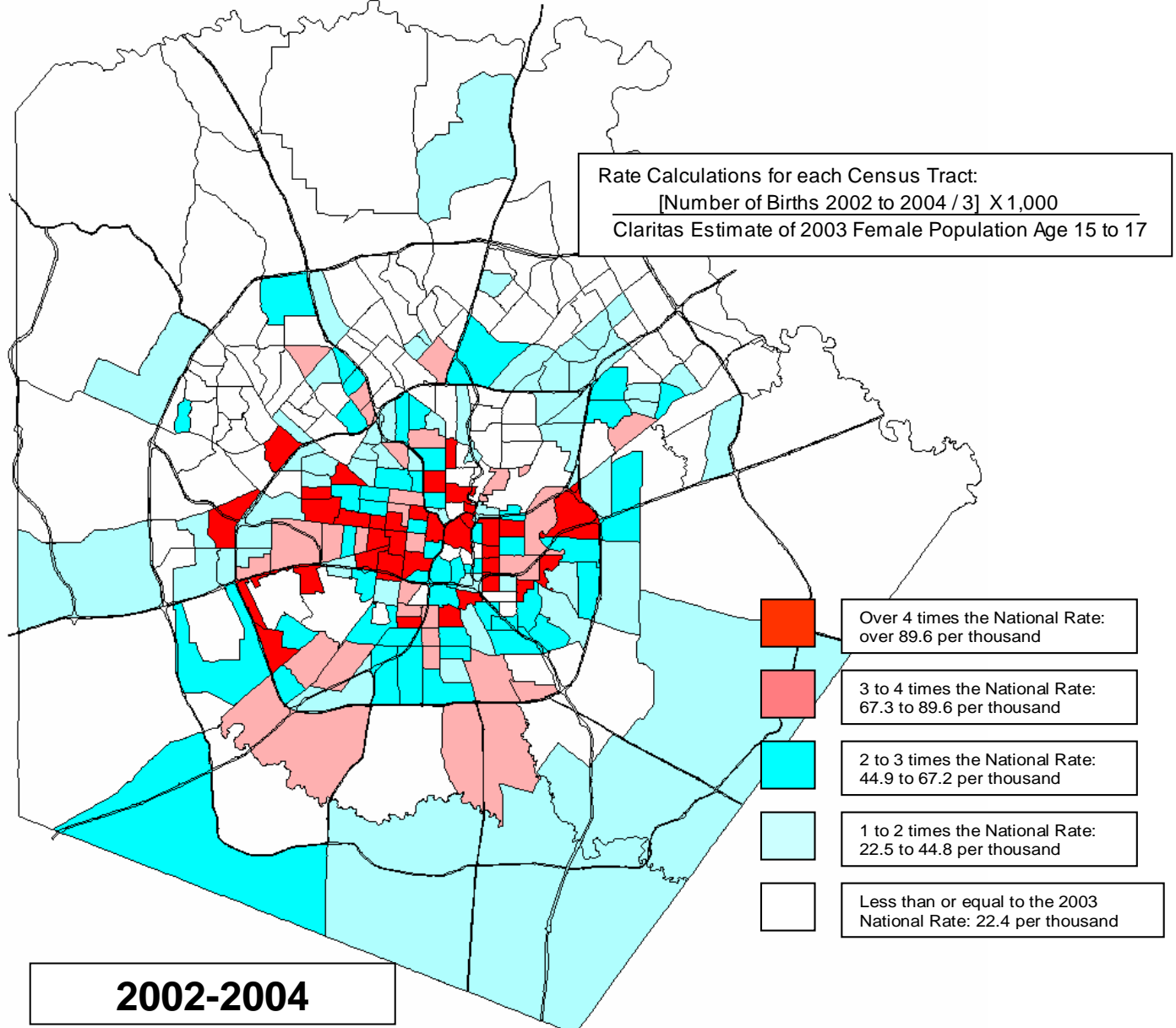
Note that birth rates may be unstable in small areas.

FIGURE I.E.2: Bexar County School-age (15-17) Birth Rates by Zip Code, 2005.

I.F. School-Age Birth Rates by Census Tract

Census tracts are smaller than zip codes, and analysis of census tract rates can highlight smaller areas of high (or low) risk for adolescent childbearing. Figures I.F.1 and I.F.2 depict the average birth rates for 2002-2004 and 2003-2005, respectively, for females age 15 to 17 by census tract. Color-coding is used to reflect how each tract's rates compare to the national rate for the "central" year for each map (2003 or 2004, respectively).

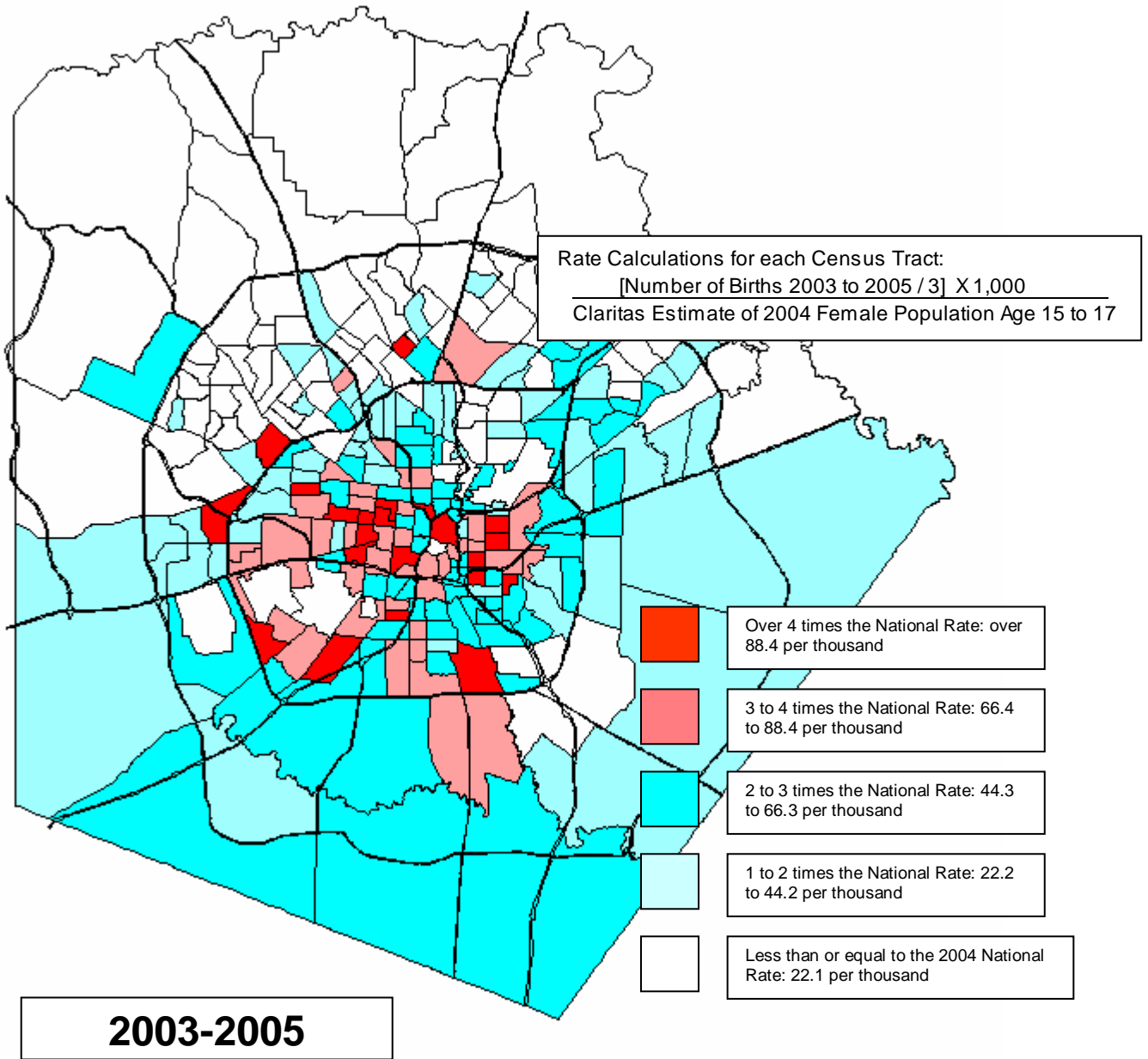
These maps make it clear that the risk of adolescent childbearing is unevenly distributed across the county. Census tracts with the highest rates continue to be close to the inner city. For the most part, tracts with lower than average socioeconomic status, and often those with high percentages of minority residents, tend to have higher rates.



Sources: San Antonio Metropolitan Health District Birth Certificate data; Population Estimates from Claritas, Inc.

Note that birth rates may be unstable in small areas.

FIGURE I.F.1: Bexar County School-age (15-17) Birth Rates by Census Tract, 2002-2004



Sources: San Antonio Metropolitan Health District Birth Certificate data;
 Population Estimates from Claritas, Inc.

Note that birth rates may be unstable in small areas.

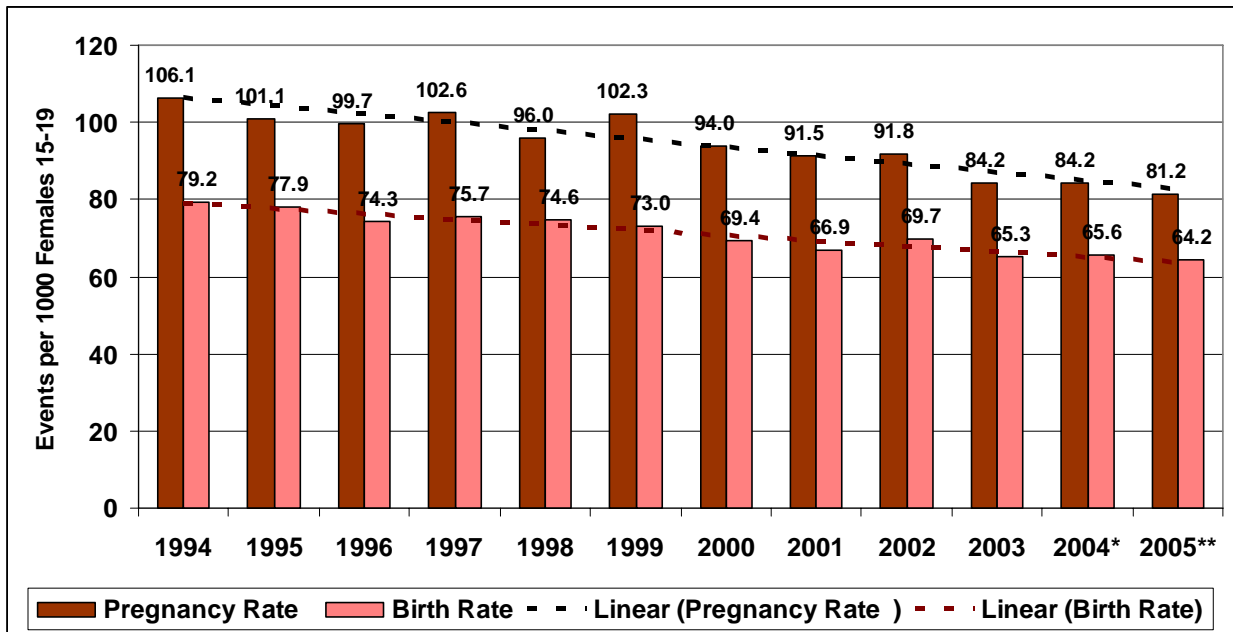
FIGURE I.F.2: Bexar County School-age (15-17) Birth Rates by Census Tract, 2003-2005

II. Teenage (15 to 19) Pregnancy and Birth Rates

II.A. Bexar County Teenage Pregnancy & Birth Rates: Trends over Time.

Strictly speaking, teenage pregnancy and childbearing includes teenagers who are 18 to 19, as well as those who are school-age (i.e., under age 18). Of course, a higher percentage of the pregnancies and births in older teenagers are likely to be wanted or intended, when compared to those of school-age mothers. In addition, the effects of pregnancy and childbearing on the educational and economic outlook for the family are likely to be less severe than for younger pregnant and parenting females. Nevertheless, pregnancies in older teenagers have higher risks when compared to those among women age 20 to 21.

Birth rates and pregnancy rates in the 15 to 19 year old age group have fallen substantially since 1994 (Figure II.A). In 2005, the Bexar County birth rate for 15 to 19 year-old females was 64.2 per thousand, a decrease of 23% from the 79.2 per thousand in 1994. Bexar County's pregnancy rate for females age 15 to 19 in 2005 was 81.2 per thousand, a decrease of 19% from the 106.1 per thousand in 1994.



*2004 Texas Department of State Health Services data are preliminary

**2005 San Antonio Metropolitan Health District data are provisional

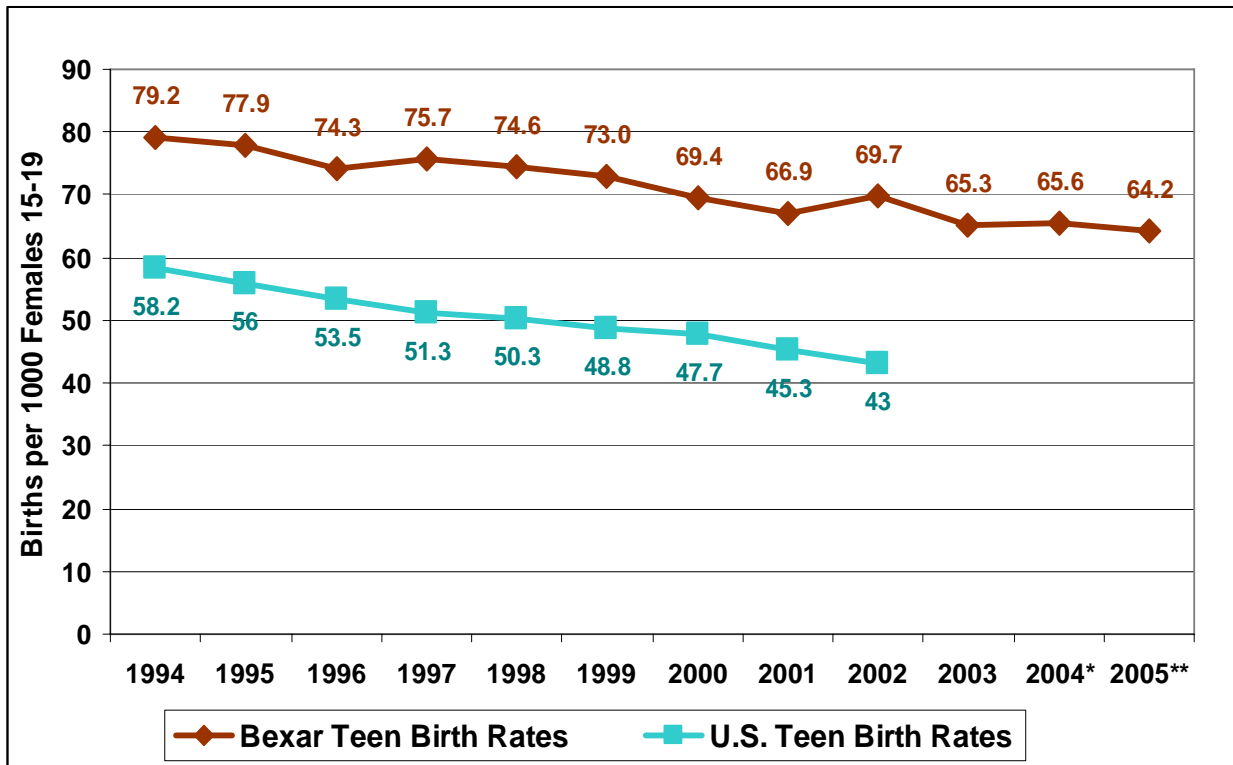
Sources: Texas Department of State Health Services (data prior to 2005);
San Antonio Metropolitan Health District, provisional births for 2005

FIGURE II.A: Pregnancy and Birth Rates (per 1000 females age 15 to 19), Bexar County 1994-2005

II.B. Comparison of Bexar County Teenage Birth Rates to U.S.: Trends over Time

Figure II.B. displays the teenage birth rates for both Bexar County and the U.S. since 1994. Bexar County's rates during this period of time have been consistently higher than those of the U.S. as a whole.

Bexar County's rate of decline in teenage birth rates from 1994 to 2005 was 19 percent. This decline is substantially lower than the 26% decline observed in the U.S. as a whole from 1994 to 2002.



*2004 Texas Department of State Health Services data are preliminary

**2005 San Antonio Metropolitan Health District data are provisional

Sources: Texas Department of State Health Services (data prior to 2005); San Antonio Metropolitan Health District, provisional births for 2005; National Center for Health Statistics (National Vital Statistics Reports 2006; 55 (1)).

FIGURE II.B: Bexar County and U.S. Teen Birth Rates, 1994 to 2005.

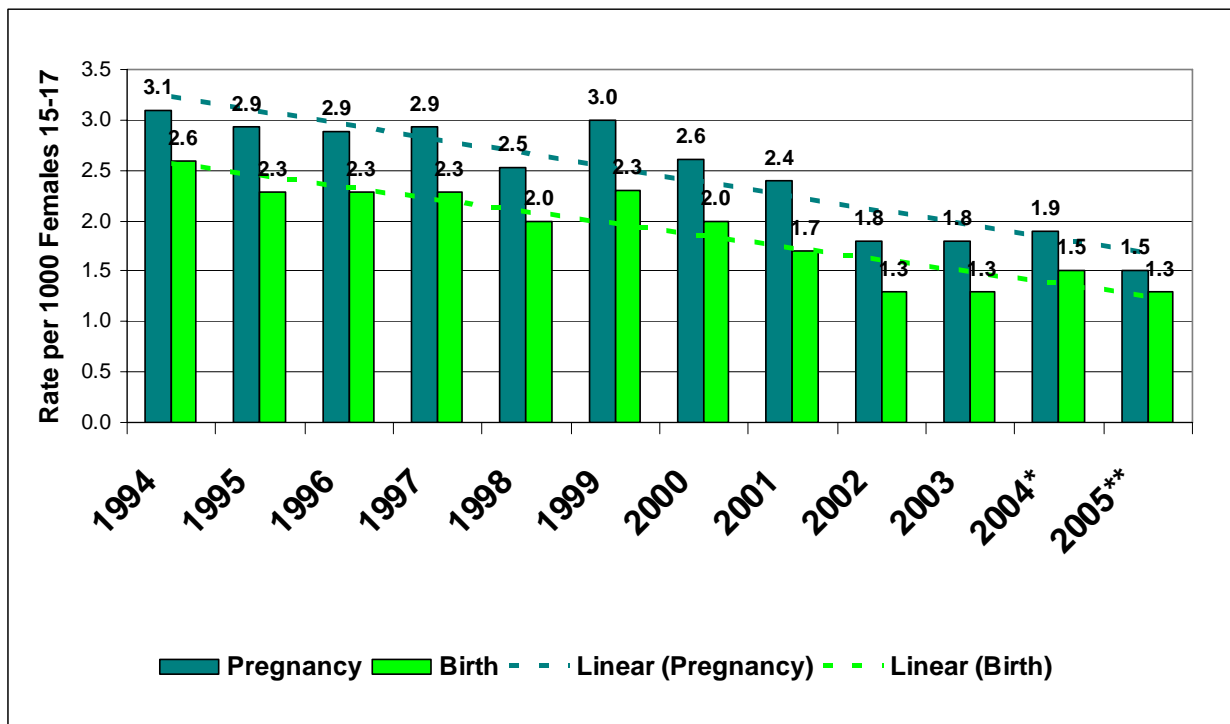
III. Young Adolescent (10 to 14) Pregnancy and Birth Rates

III.A. Bexar County Pregnancy and Birth Rates for Females 10-14: Trends over Time

While rates of childbearing among females under 15 are far lower than among those 15 to 17, these births are especially likely to represent high-risk situations, from both medical and social standpoints. The younger the teen mother, the higher is the chance that the father of her baby is substantially older than she. Of particular concern is that a high percentage of girls who become mothers before age 15 have experienced childhood sexual abuse.

Rates of pregnancy and birth to females under age 15 are reported using the 10-14 age grouping used by the National Center for Health Statistics. Births among girls age 10 to 11 are rare, and few births occur to 12-year-olds. Nevertheless, the 10-14 age grouping is used to compare rates with those calculated for the nation as a whole.

Figure III.A demonstrates the remarkable progress concerning pregnancy and births among girls under age 15. From 1994 to 2005, rates of pregnancy and birth to Bexar County females age 10 to 14 fell dramatically. Pregnancy rates fell 51%, from 3.1 per thousand in 1994 to 1.5 per thousand in 2005. Rates of birth dropped 50%, from 2.6 per thousand in 1994 to 1.3 per thousand in 2005. Since 2003, however, birth rates have not decreased, although pregnancy rates may have decreased in the last few years.



*2004 Texas Department of State Health Services data are preliminary
 **2005 San Antonio Metropolitan Health District data are provisional

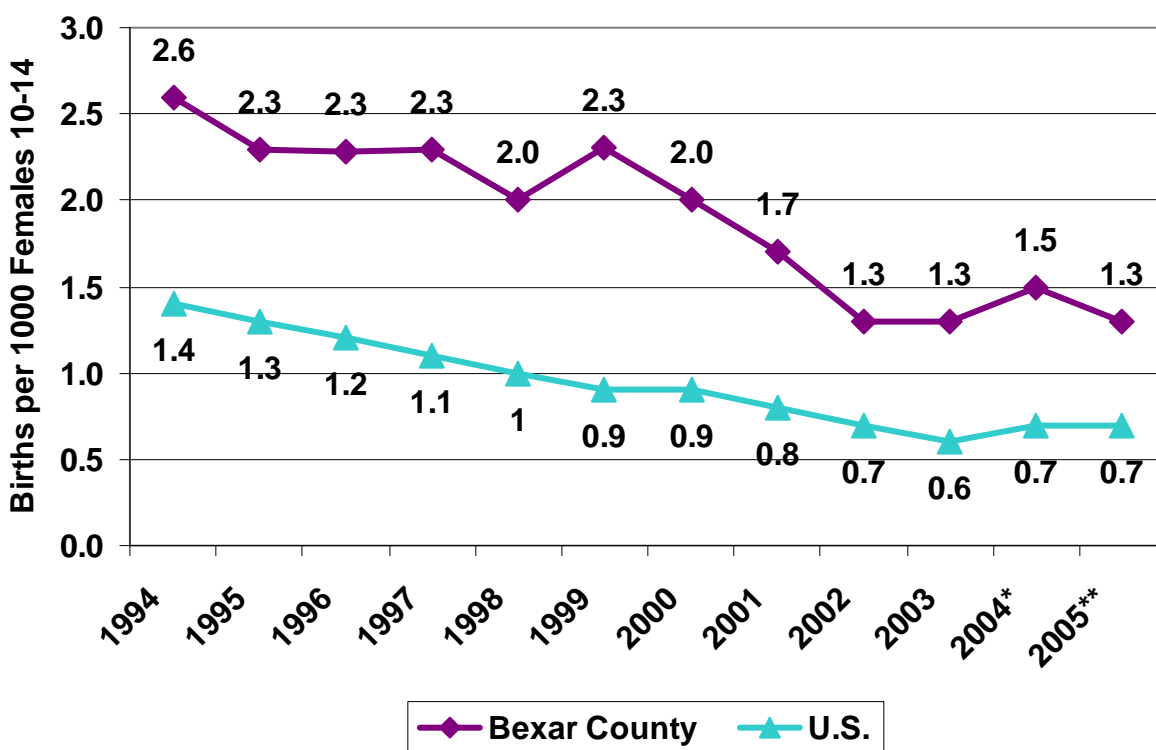
Sources: Texas Department of State Health Services (data prior to 2005);
 San Antonio Metropolitan Health District, provisional births for 2005.

FIGURE III.A: Pregnancy and Birth Rates (per 1000 females age 10 to 14), Bexar County 1994-2005

III.B. Comparison of Bexar County and U.S. Birth Rates among Females under 15: Trends over Time

Although both pregnancy and birth rates in this age group are generally declining in Bexar County, the rates are still dramatically higher than the country as a whole. In 2005, the birth rate of 1.3 per thousand among 10 to 14-year old Bexar County females was nearly twice the national rate of 0.7 per thousand.

Figure III.B shows both Bexar County and U.S. rates of birth to females under age 15 since 1994. Bexar County's birth rate for females age 10 to 14 peaked in 1994, and has declined dramatically since then. Since 1994, Bexar County's rate of births to females age 10 to 14 has fallen 50%. The U.S. rate of births in this age group has also fallen 50% since 1994. However, while progress has been made in this age group, the progress appears to have slowed or stopped in the last few years for which data are available.



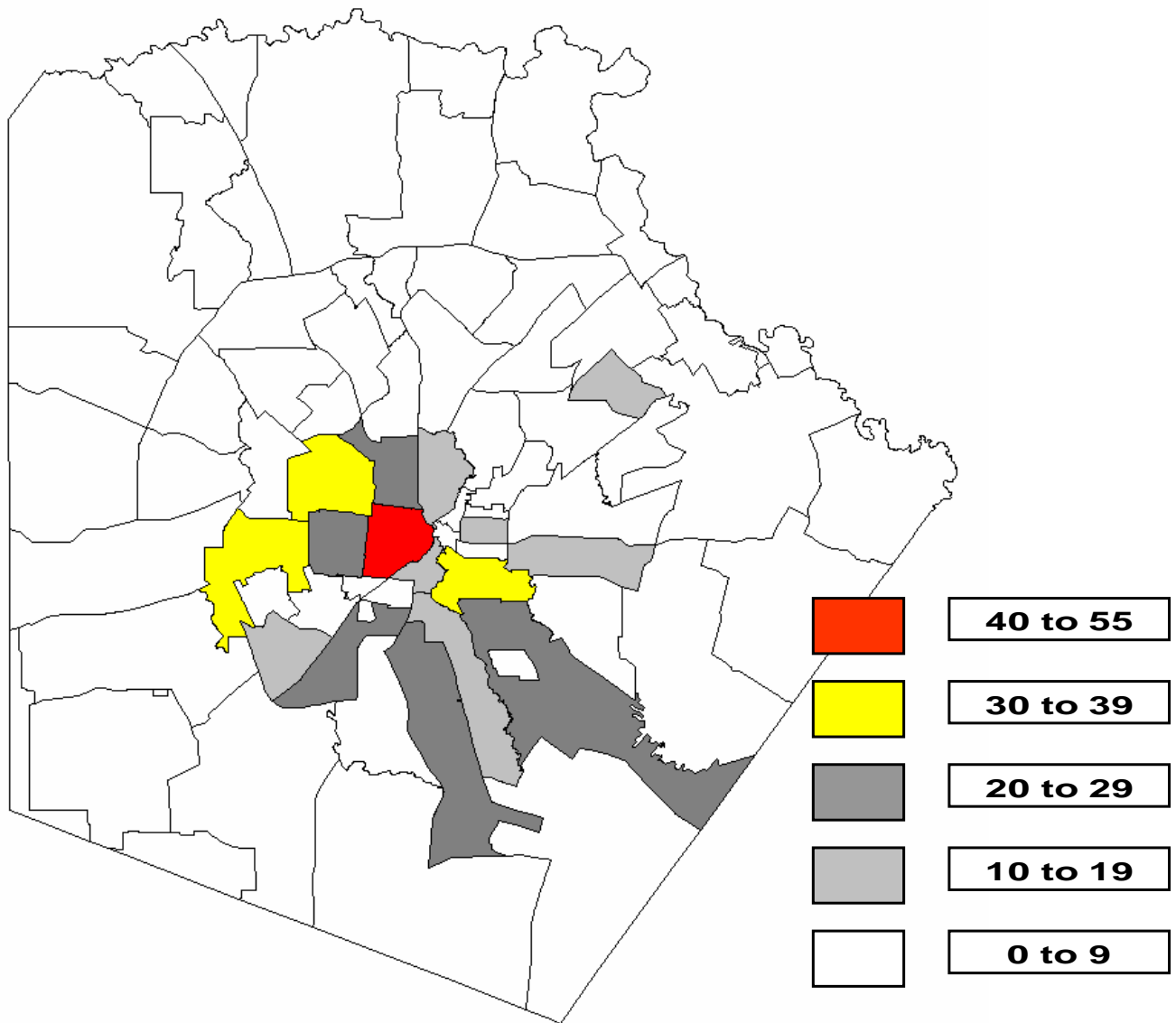
*2004 Texas Department of State Health Services data are preliminary
 **2005 San Antonio Metropolitan Health District data are provisional

Sources: Texas Department of State Health Services (data prior to 2005); San Antonio Metropolitan Health District, provisional births for 2005; National Center for Health Statistics (National Vital Statistics Reports 2006; 55 (1)).

FIGURE III.B: Comparison of Bexar and U.S. Birth Rates to Females 10-14 from 1994-2005

III.C. Bexar County Births to females under age 15 by Zip Code

Figure III.C displays numbers of births to mothers under age 15 by zip code. Because of the low numbers of births each year, this map includes births in a 6-year period (2000-2005). Rates are not calculated because of the low overall numbers. Once again, zip codes with high numbers tend to be in areas with more socioeconomic difficulties.



Source: San Antonio Metropolitan Health District Birth Certificate data

FIGURE III.C: Bexar County Births to Young Adolescents (Age under 15) by Zip Code, Cumulative Total for 2000-2005.

III.D. Births to females under age 15 by Race/Ethnicity

Table III.D displays the data on number of births to mothers under age 15 by race/ethnicity for the county as a whole for the last 12 years. The total number of births to mothers under age 15 has fallen each year since 1999. Since 1994, the majority (89%) of births to mothers under age 15 have been to Hispanic girls.

YEAR	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005**	1994-2005
Hispanic	110	101	103	96	93	106	84	76	63	61	73	59	1,025
Non-Hispanic White	10	5	5	7	5	3	6	8	2	3	4	2	60
Black	15	16	17	12	6	11	6	5	8	6	9	8	119
Other	2	0	0	4	7	3	4	1	0	1	0	0	22
TOTAL BIRTHS < 15	137	122	125	119	111	123	100	90	73	71	86	69	1,157

Source: San Antonio Metropolitan Health District Birth Certificate Data

**2005 Data are provisional. 2005 race-ethnicity classification system is provisional

TABLE III.D: Births to Mothers under age 15 by Year by Race/Ethnicity, 1994-2005

IV. Births by School District

Data on births by school district refer to the population and the births that occur within each school district's catchment area. The births include those to mothers enrolled in public schools, as well as to those mothers who are not in school or who are in other school programs.

Table IV.A displays the number of school-age births by school district for 2004 and 2005. The school district with the highest number of school age births is San Antonio Independent School District, with 507 births in 2004 and 464 births in 2005 to females under age 18. The next highest number of school-age births is in Northside Independent School District, with 229 in each of these two years. It should be noted that the total for Bexar County shown at the bottom of Table 2 does not represent simply the sum of the births in each school district, but also includes births for which the school district is unknown or unspecified.

DISTRICT	2004							2005						
	Age 12	Age 13	Age 14	Age 15	Age 16	Age 17	Total Births < age 18	Age 12	Age 13	Age 14	Age 15	Age 16	Age 17	Total Births < age 18
Alamo Heights	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
East Central	0	1	1	4	8	19	33	0	1	0	5	12	21	39
Edgewood	0	1	7	18	31	72	129	0	3	7	14	33	56	113
Fort Sam Houston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harlandale	0	1	6	18	40	52	117	0	0	2	16	24	48	90
Judson	0	0	1	9	18	31	59	0	2	2	9	19	31	63
Lackland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North East	0	1	6	13	47	79	146	0	1	8	24	33	81	147
Northside	0	3	15	30	69	112	229	0	1	6	32	56	134	229
Randolph Field	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Antonio	2	5	29	88	150	233	507	2	6	17	66	140	233	464
Somerset	0	0	0	1	6	8	15	0	0	0	1	1	7	9
South San Antonio	0	1	3	15	19	39	77	0	0	4	8	25	43	80
Southside	0	0	1	3	11	11	26	0	1	0	4	11	12	28
Southwest†	0	0	2	13	19	41	75	0	0	4	7	19	31	61
Bexar County Total*	2	13	71	217	431	720	1,471	2	15	53	193	382	724	1,360

* Includes unknown and unspecified births in addition to those categorized by school district
 †Does not include Atascosa County births

TABLE IV.A: School-Age Births by Age of Mother and by School District, Bexar County 2004 and 2005

Table IV.B displays the numbers of births in each Bexar County school district for the years 1994 to 2005. These births include all those to mothers under age 18, including those under age 15. It should be noted that the total for Bexar County shown at the bottom of Table 3 does not represent just the sum of the births in each school district; the total includes unknown and unspecified births in addition to those categorized by school district.

School District	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004*	2005**
Alamo Heights	12	8	6	3	7	4	10	12	9	2	4	3
East Central	24	28	32	34	37	38	31	28	35	30	33	39
Edgewood	195	176	140	152	151	150	149	125	116	129	129	113
Ft. Sam Houston	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Harlandale	152	133	135	151	120	134	114	110	114	121	117	90
Judson	56	62	56	64	40	49	59	49	60	52	59	63
Lackland AFB	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	-	-	-	-	-
Northeast	149	150	175	168	146	159	176	155	153	141	146	147
Northside	254	239	246	288	257	204	242	280	242	184	229	229
Randolph Field	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
San Antonio	673	695	659	692	568	587	595	569	559	478	507	464
Somerset	2	4	6	12	12	12	8	15	18	12	15	9
South San Antonio	94	103	94	76	98	93	80	78	81	80	77	80
Southside	11	24	22	16	26	27	16	36	38	31	26	28
Southwest†	66	78	71	72	77	77	82	81	65	61	75	61
Bexar County Total*	1,746	1,737	1,685	1,784	1,549	1,535	1,593	1,573	1,506	1,413	1,471	1,360

* Includes unknown and unspecified births in addition to those categorized by school district

† Does not include Atascosa County births

TABLE IV.B: School-Age Births by School District, Bexar County 1994 to 2005

V. Age of Fathers of Babies Born to School-Age Mothers

Many of the fathers of babies born to school-age mothers are not teens themselves. Some fathers of babies born to school-age mothers are adults (i.e., age 18 or over), and some are in their 20's, or even older. Table V.A displays school age births by age of father for each school district.

SCHOOL DISTRICT	2004										2005										
	Age of Father										Age of Father										
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19-20	21-24	25 +	Unknown	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19-20	21-24	25 +	Unknown
Alamo Heights	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-
East Central	-	-	2	1	1	8	5	3	2	11	-	-	-	-	3	5	10	10	4	1	6
Edgewood	-	1	5	12	18	14	21	15	4	39	-	-	-	4	8	19	19	17	7	3	36
Fort Sam Houston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harlandale	-	-	2	9	15	21	16	14	4	36	-	-	-	1	6	13	10	19	12	-	29
Judson	-	-	1	3	5	11	10	2	7	20	-	-	1	2	2	11	10	11	7	1	18
Lackland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North East	-	1	4	6	7	19	28	16	5	60	-	-	-	1	5	12	25	30	19	2	53
Northside	-	3	4	17	15	32	44	29	8	77	-	-	1	8	15	31	37	55	18	5	59
Randolph Field	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Antonio	1	3	17	40	52	53	98	56	16	171	-	-	4	11	38	54	53	86	50	14	154
Somerset	-	-	1	2	1	1	5	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	1	-	2
South San Antonio	-	-	1	10	12	12	13	7	3	19	-	-	-	2	4	7	14	18	9	3	23
Southside	-	-	-	4	4	4	4	2	-	8	-	-	-	2	3	2	2	6	4	1	8
Southwest	-	1	2	2	14	15	17	8	1	15	-	-	-	-	6	10	14	7	11	-	13
TOTAL	1	9	40	106	144	191	261	154	51	460	0	0	6	31	91	166	195	263	143	30	401

TABLE V.A: 2004 and 2005 School-Age Births (Mothers under 18) by Age of Father & School District

Figure V.B shows the percentage of fathers by age group for the county as a whole for years 2004 and 2005. For 31% of school-age births, the age of the father is not known. 47 percent of the fathers of babies born to school-age mothers are adults (age 18 and over), and 14% are 21 or older.

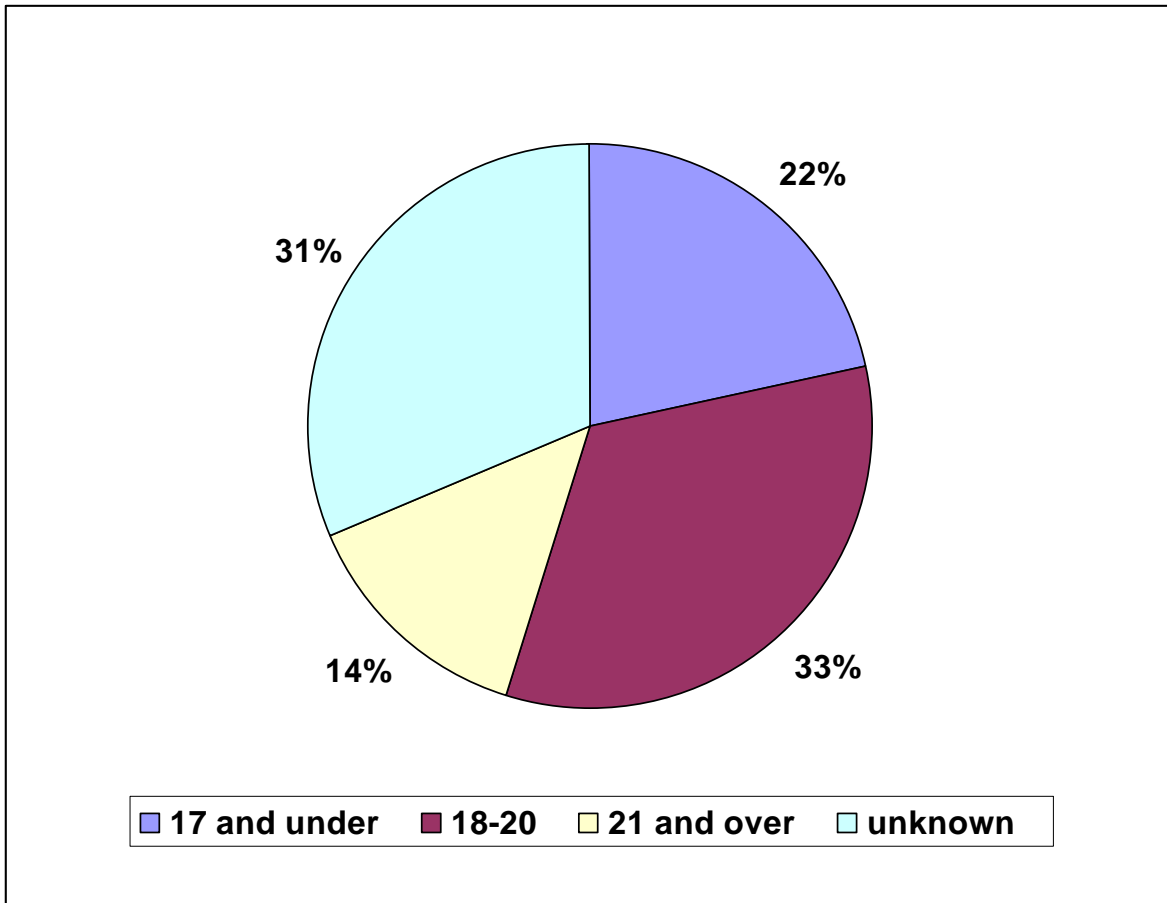


FIGURE V.B: Age of Fathers of Babies born to School-Age Mothers (Mothers under 18) 2004-2005

VI. Subsequent Births to School-Age Mothers

Table VI demonstrates information on subsequent births (i.e., second-, third-, or higher order births) to school-age mothers. Having a second (or more) child as an adolescent is particularly likely to affect a young woman’s chances of completing high school.³ Approximately 14% of school-age births in Bexar County in 2004 and 2005 were second, third or fourth births; this represents a slight increase from 2003. Ninety percent of these subsequent births are second births. Seventy four percent (74%) of these subsequent births occurred in 17 year olds.

DISTRICT	2004									2005									
	Second Birth					Third/Fourth Birth				Total	Second Birth					Third/Fourth Birth			Total
	Age 13	Age 14	Age 15	Age 16	Age 17	Age 15	Age 16	Age 17	Age 13		Age 14	Age 15	Age 16	Age 17	Age 15	Age 16	Age 17		
Alamo Heights	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
East Central	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	5	
Edgewood	-	-	1	4	14	-	-	1	20	-	-	1	3	10	-	1	3	18	
Fort Sam Houston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Harlandale	-	-	1	3	13	-	-	1	18	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	1	12	
Judson	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	1	7	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	
Lackland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
North East	-	-	-	3	8	-	2	1	14	-	-	2	4	8	-	-	1	15	
Northside	-	-	2	4	18	1	-	9	34	-	-	1	6	14	-	-	4	25	
Randolph Field	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
San Antonio	-	-	4	12	50	-	1	5	72	-	-	5	17	53	1	-	8	84	
Somerset	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	
South San Antonio	-	-	1	5	10	-	-	1	17	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	-	9	
Southside	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
Southwest	-	1	-	2	8	-	-	-	11	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	1	7	

TABLE VI: 2004 and 2005 Subsequent Births to Mother under age 18 by School District and Maternal Age

³ Klerman LV. Another Chance: Preventing Additional Births to Teen Mothers. Washington, DC: National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy, 2004.

VII. Percent of School-Age Mothers who are Married

Table VII.A displays information on the percent of Bexar County adolescents under age 18 giving birth who are married at the time of the birth, by racial-ethnic group. The majority of school-age mothers in each group are single. Overall, only 11% in 2004 and 12% in 2005 were married. Hispanic mothers were more likely to be married (12% to 13%) than other groups. African American school-age mothers are less likely to be married.

	2004							2005						
	Total Number of Births	Age 12	Age 13	Age 14	Age 15	Age 16	Age 17	Total Number of Births	Age 12	Age 13	Age 14	Age 15	Age 16	Age 17
Hispanic	1256	1	11	62	201	368	613	1193	2	13	45	169	342	622
Hispanic Married	151	-	-	2	14	50	85	156			1	11	42	102
Hispanic Not Married	1105	1	11	60	187	318	528	1037	2	13	44	158	300	520
Percent Married Hispanic	12%	0%	0%	3%	7%	14%	14%	13%	0%	0%	2%	7%	12%	16%
Non-Hispanic White	100	-	-	3	8	35	54	102			2	13	21	66
NHW Married	11	-	-	1	-	2	8	10					3	7
NHW Not Married	89	-	-	2	8	33	46	92	0	0	2	13	18	59
Percent Married NHW	11%			33%	0%	6%	15%	10%			0%	0%	14%	11%
African American	95	1	2	6	8	28	50	70		2	6	11	18	33
African American Married	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1						1
African American Not Married	93	1	2	6	8	28	48	69	0	2	6	11	18	32
Percent Married African American	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	1%		0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Other	3	-	-	-	-	-	3						1	3
Other Married	0	-	-	-	-	-	-						1	
Other Not Married	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Percent Married Other	0%						0%							0%
ALL	1454	2	13	71	217	431	720	1365	2	15	53	193	382	724
OVERALL Married	164	-	-	3	14	52	95	167	0	0	1	11	46	110
OVERALL Not Married	1290	2	13	68	203	379	625	1198	2	15	52	182	336	614
OVERALL Percent Married	11%	0%	0%	4%	6%	12%	13%	12%	0%	0%	2%	6%	12%	15%

TABLE VII.A: Percent of School-Age Mothers who are Married by Race/Ethnicity, Bexar County 2004 and 2005

Table VII.B demonstrates a decline in the percentage of Bexar County Hispanic school-age mothers who are married since 2000. While there is some variability, the general trend for each of these racial-ethnic groups is down: the percentage of school-age mothers who are married at the time of the birth is decreasing.

Percent Married	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004*	2005**
Hispanic	19%	19%	17%	13%	12%	13%
Non-Hispanic White	16%	16%	10%	18%	11%	10%
African American	3%	4%	4%	2%	2%	1%
Overall School Age (< 18)	19%	17%	17%	13%	11%	12%

TABLE VII.B: Percent of School Age Mothers who are Married, Bexar County 2000 - 2005

VIII. Induced Abortions

Table VIII.A provides data on induced abortions in Bexar County by age for the years 1994 through 2005. Most abortions in Bexar County are reported in adult women and not in school-age females. Only 4.9% (2004) and 4.5% (2005) occurred among females under 18 years of age.

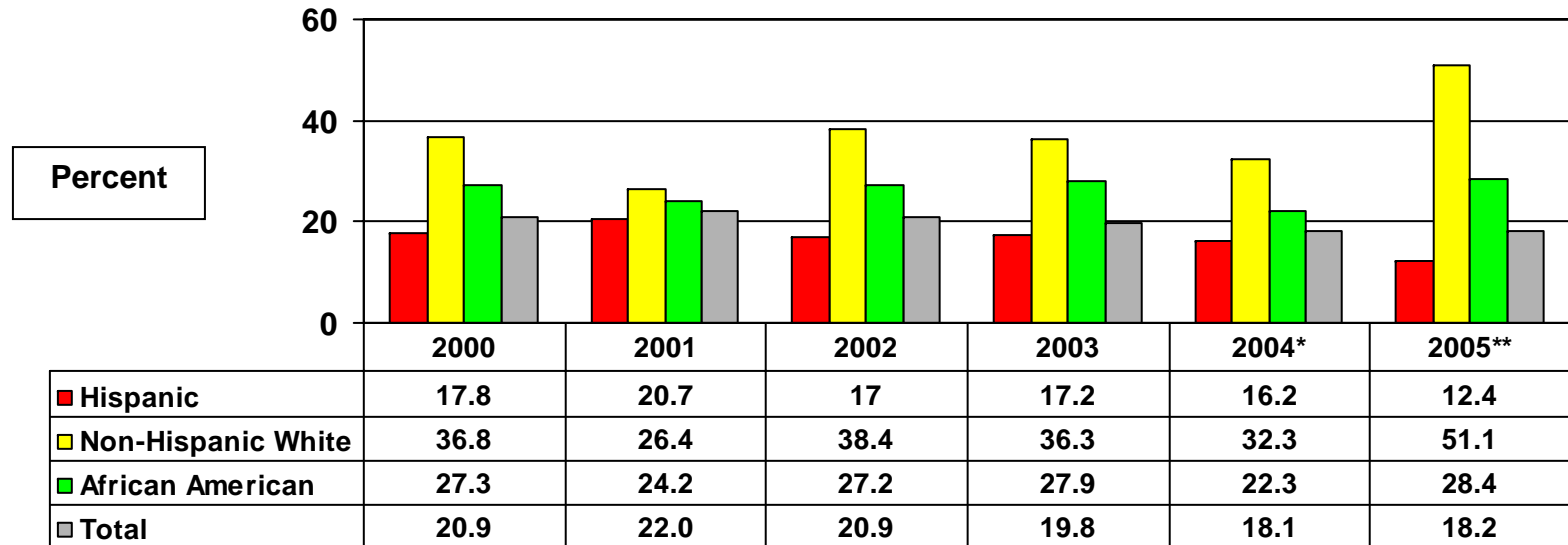
There was a marked increase in the number of abortions performed in 1998 for women of unknown age, and this was likely a result of changes in reporting. (In 1999, reports of abortions performed on women whose age was unknown declined, with increased numbers in each age category. This is also likely due to reporting changes.) From 1999 to 2005, there was a 44% decrease in abortions among females under age 18.

AGE GROUP	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
< 15	23	31	30	31	26	37	28	41	25	27	20	11
15 - 17	470	496	429	443	359	502	392	394	381	324	306	293
18 - 19	811	836	823	897	714	1,002	912	909	801	706	719	643
20 - 24	2,426	2,308	2,216	2,284	2,005	2,895	3,088	3,027	2,884	2,745	2,491	2,485
25 - 29	1,285	1,460	1,522	1,559	1,419	1,842	1,744	1,772	1,658	1,756	1,608	1,689
30 - 34	836	813	775	773	715	967	948	993	1,053	941	904	949
35 - 39	399	423	498	493	459	568	532	572	534	502	468	457
40 +	155	140	148	152	152	191	212	208	210	234	188	200
Age Unknown	2	1	8	18	2,008	52	49	53	31	11	10	-
TOTAL ALL AGES	6,407	6,508	6,449	6,650	7,857	8,056	7,905	7,969	7,577	7,246	6,714	6,727
Total Age <18	493	527	459	474	385	539	420	435	406	351	326	304
Percent < 18	7.7%	8.1%	7.1%	7.1%	4.9%	6.7%	5.3%	5.5%	5.4%	4.8%	4.9%	4.5%

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services. 2005 Abortion data are preliminary.

TABLE VIII.A: Induced Termination of Pregnancy 1994-2005, Bexar County, by Age

Figure VIII.B displays the percentages of school-age pregnancies that end in abortion, by racial-ethnic group for 2000 through 2005. Of the racial-ethnic groups, Non-Hispanic white adolescents were the most likely to end a pregnancy with an induced abortion. Hispanic females under age 18 were less likely to obtain an abortion if pregnant than were Non-Hispanic white females. However, because of the high percentage of pregnancies that occur among Hispanic teens, the highest number of induced abortions occurred in this group. African American females under age 18 were somewhat less likely than Non-Hispanic white females, but more likely than were Hispanic females, to obtain an abortion if pregnant.



Sources: Texas Department of State Health Services, San Antonio Metropolitan Health District

*2004 data are preliminary

**2005 abortion data are preliminary and birth data are provisional. Race and ethnicity classification is also provisional.

FIGURE VIII.B: Percent of School-Age Pregnancies Ending in Abortion by Race/Ethnicity, Bexar County 2000-2005

IX. Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Teen pregnancy is related to sexual activity, and thus to sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), including HIV/AIDS. While there is extensive birth-certificate data on births, there is limited data on STDs. Reporting is required for only some STDs, and reporting is generally incomplete.

Table IX.A displays available data concerning the age of reported cases of Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Chlamydia, HIV and AIDS for 2004 and 2005, with over 3,300 cases reported in each of these years. Reports are more commonly received for older teens (ages 18 and 19), but STD reports are received for youth as young as 10. Chlamydia, by far, continues to be the most commonly reported of the STDs.

Age	2004						2005					
	Syphilis	Gonorrhea	Chlamydia	AIDS	HIV	Total	Syphilis	Gonorrhea	Chlamydia	AIDS	HIV	Total
10						-	-	1	1	-		2
11			3			3	-	1	1	-		2
12		2	9			11	-	3	7	-		10
13		8	35			43	-	9	31	-		40
14		26	124		1	151	1	25	106	-		132
15	1	50	274			325	-	49	219	-		268
16	1	78	422			501	1	88	426	-		515
17	9	107	510			626	6	104	499	-		609
18	3	147	622		7	779	10	161	674	2	2	849
19	5	168	682	3	4	862	13	176	765	2	4	960
Total	19	586	2,681	3	12	3,301	31	617	2,729	4	6	3,387

TABLE IX.A: Reported Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Ages 10-19, Bexar County, 2004 and 2005

Figure IX.B displays Bexar County 2003 data on Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Chlamydia, and HIV/AIDS in youth age 10-19 by zip code. These findings must be interpreted with caution. They represent only reportable bacterial infections plus HIV/AIDS, and do not include common STDs such as genital herpes, Human Papillomavirus (HPV) or genital warts, or Trichomoniasis. In addition, reporting is far from complete for the diseases that are reportable. Many reports are received from the Juvenile Detention facility because a screening program exists for that population. STDs among youth in more affluent areas of the county are probably less likely to be reported in this system.

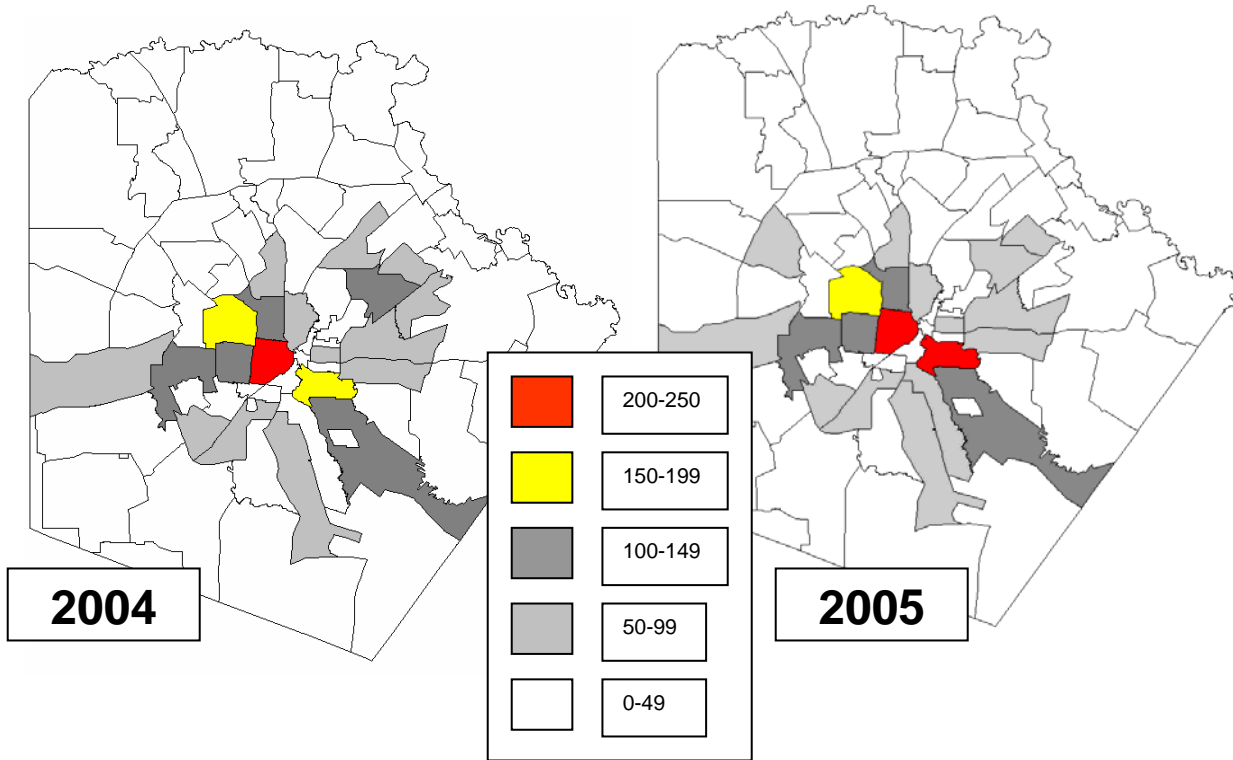


FIGURE IX.B: STDs among Bexar County Youth age 10-19 by Zip Code, 2004 and 2005

Reported cases of STDs from 2002 to 2005 are displayed in Table IX.C. Reports of syphilis increased in 2005. The number of reported cases of Chlamydia have increased steadily, and this may be due to increased screening and the availability of more sensitive tests for Chlamydia.

	2002	2003	2004	2005
Gonorrhea	613	647	586	617
Chlamydia	2482	2637	2681	2729
Syphilis (Total)	15	13	19	31
HIV/AIDS	9	6	15	10

TABLE IX.C: STDs among Bexar County Youth age 10-19 by Zip Code, 2002 to 2005

X. Juvenile Probation Data

Teen pregnancy is related to many types of risk behavior—not just to sexual activity. Young people at high risk for pregnancy and STDs are also more likely to have issues around depression, substance abuse, violence, and poor school performance. Local data from the Bexar County Juvenile Probation system (presented in Figure X.A. and Tables X.B. and X.C.) reflect many of these concerns.

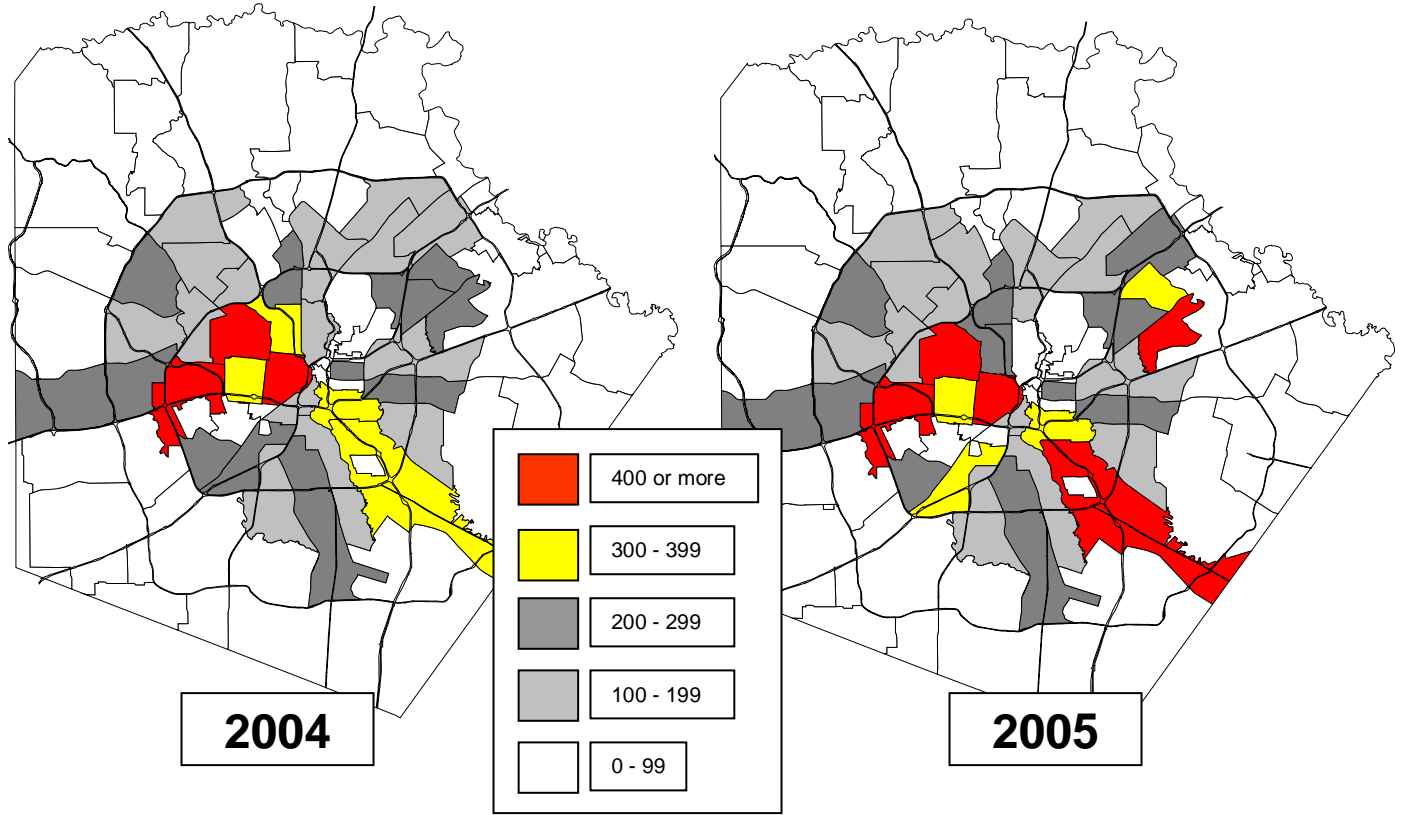


FIGURE X.A: Juvenile Probation Cases among Bexar County Youth age 10-16 by Zip Code, 2004 and 2005

Age	2004			2005		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
10	10	33	43	8	42	50
11	39	103	142	29	108	137
12	121	303	424	110	293	403
13	314	548	862	235	524	759
14	457	812	1,269	381	757	1,138
15	601	1,085	1,686	520	1,062	1,582
16	602	1,394	1,996	473	1,134	1,607
Total	2,144	4,278	6,422	1,756	3,920	5,676

TABLE X.B: Juvenile Probation Cases STDs among Bexar County Youth by Age and Sex, 2004 and 2005

Age	2004			2005		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Hispanic	1,536	3,119	4,655	1,252	2,838	4,090
III White	345	611	956	255	527	782
African American	244	516	760	230	519	749
Other	19	32	51	19	36	55
Total	2,144	4,278	6,422	1,756	3,920	5,676

TABLE X.C: Juvenile Probation Cases among Bexar County Youth by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, 2004 and 2005

XI. Mortality among Teenagers

Deaths are uncommon among teenagers, but they do occur. Deaths are more common among males than females. In Figure XI.A, death data for the years 2004 and 2005 have been combined.

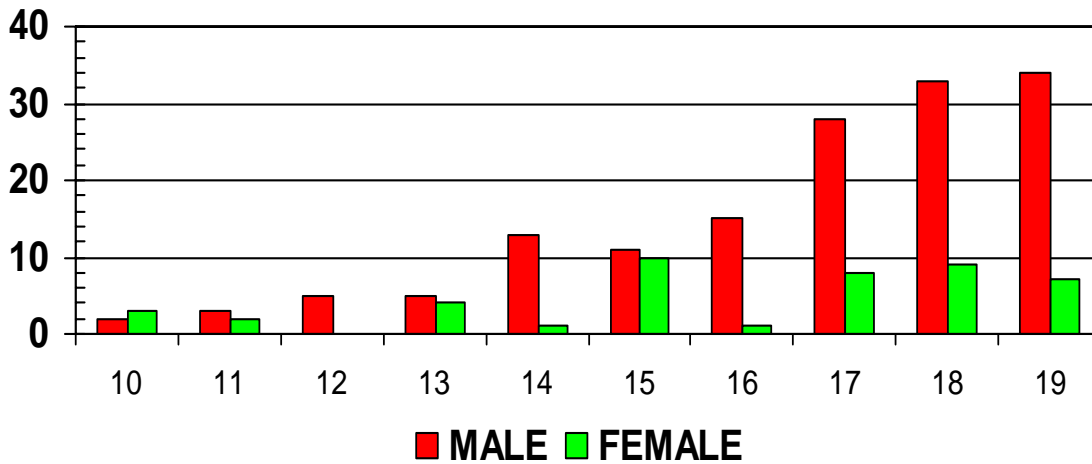


FIGURE XI.A: Deaths of Youth age 10-19, Bexar County, 2004-2005

Causes of death for Bexar County teenagers are summarized in Table XI.B. A large percentage of deaths in the second decade of life are related to behavioral factors. Common causes include accidents, suicide, homicide, and neoplasms.

	# Male Deaths	# of Female Deaths	# Total Deaths	% of Total
Accidents	65	17	82	42%
Suicide	14	1	15	8%
Homicide	18	6	24	12%
Neoplasms	19	3	22	11%
Other Diseases	33	18	51	26%
Total	149	45	194	100%

TABLE XI.B: Summary of Causes of Death of Youth age 10-19, Bexar County, 2004-2005