## Adolescent Births in California 2000-2015



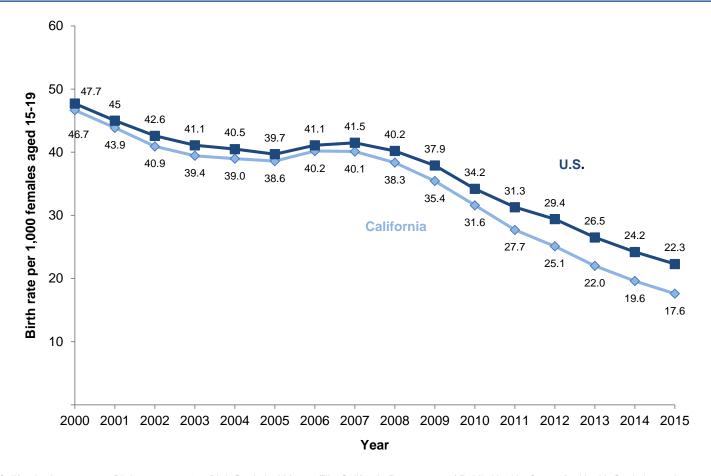
California Department of Public Health
Center for Family Health
Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health Division
Epidemiology, Assessment, and Program Development Branch

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### Birth Rates, Females Aged 15-19: California and U.S., 2000-2015

The adolescent birth rate in California declined 62% between 2000 and 2015. Between 2014 and 2015, the rate declined 10%.

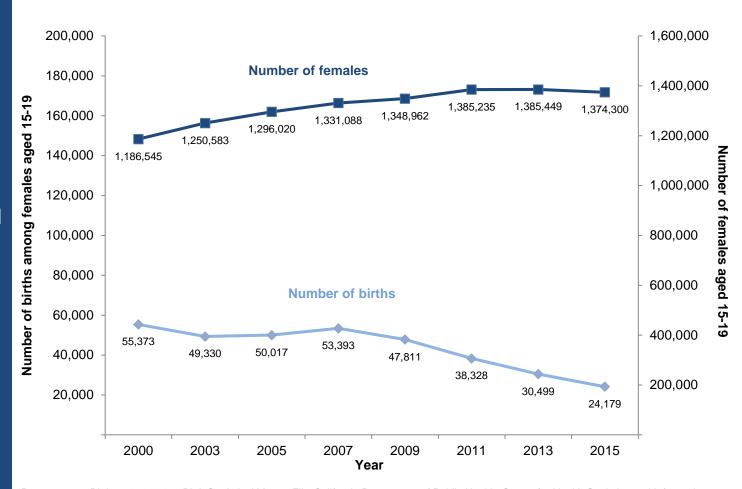


California data sources: Births: 2000-2015, *Birth Statistical Master File*, California Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics and Informatics. Population: 2000-2009, State of California, Department of Finance, *Race/Hispanics Population with Age and Gender Detail*, 2000–2010. Sacramento, California, September 2012. Population: 2010-2015, California Department of Finance. Demographic Research Unit. 2017. *State and county population projections 2010-2060* [P-3: State and County Projections Dataset]. Sacramento: California Department of Finance. February 2017. Rates for 2010-2015 have been revised based on the updated populations projections to provide more accurate rates for the period. The revised rates differ and should not be compared to rates published previously, which were based on the California Department of Finance population projections as of December, 2014. U.S. data source: 2000-2015, Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Osterman MJK, et al. Births: Final data for 2015. NVSR 66(1). Hyattsville, MD: *National Center for Health Statistics*. 2017. Note: The California birth rates presented here differ from rates computed on the basis of other population estimates such as those published by the National Center for Health Statistics.



#### Number of Births and Number of Females Aged 15-19: California, 2000-2015

While the number of California females aged 15-19 increased by 16% between 2000 and 2015, the number of births in this population decreased by 56%.

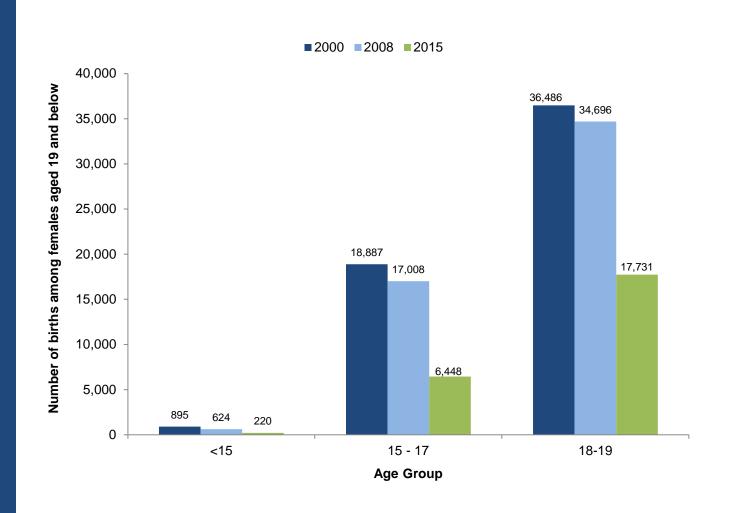


Data sources: Births: 2000-2015, *Birth Statistical Master File*, California Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics and Informatics. Population: 2000-2009, State of California, Department of Finance, *Race/Hispanics Population with Age and Gender Detail*, 2000–2010. Sacramento, California, September 2012. Population: 2010-2015, California Department of Finance. Demographic Research Unit. 2017. *State and county population projections 2010-2060* [P-3: State and County Projections Dataset]. Sacramento: California Department of Finance. February 2017. Population for 2010-2015 have been revised based on the updated populations projections to provide more accurate population numbers for the period. The revised population numbers differ and should not be compared to numbers published previously, which were based on the California Department of Finance population projections as of December, 2014.



### Number of Births by Age Group, Females Aged 19 and Below: California, 2000, 2008, 2015

In 2015, over 6,000 children were born to California mothers aged 15 -17; an additional 220 were born to mothers under age 15.



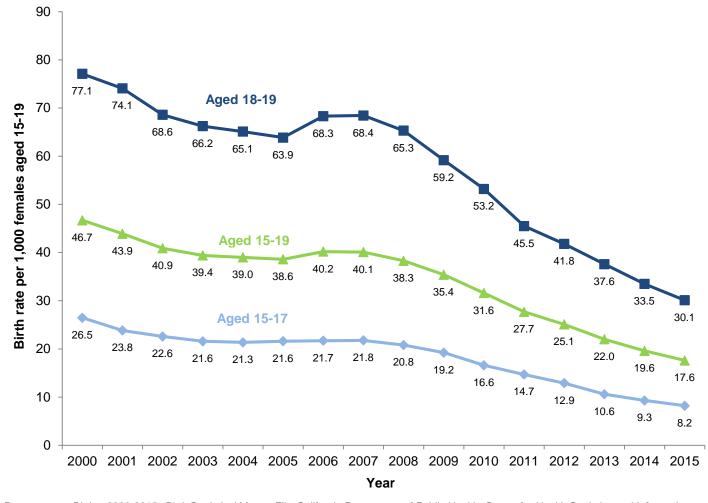
Data sources: 2000, 2008, and 2015, Birth Statistical Master File, California Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics and Informatics.



### Birth Rates by Age Group, Females Aged 15-19: California, 2000-2015

Between 2000 and 2015, the birth rate among females aged 18-19 declined by 61%.

Females aged 15-17 experienced a larger decline in birth rates, dropping 69% during the same time period.



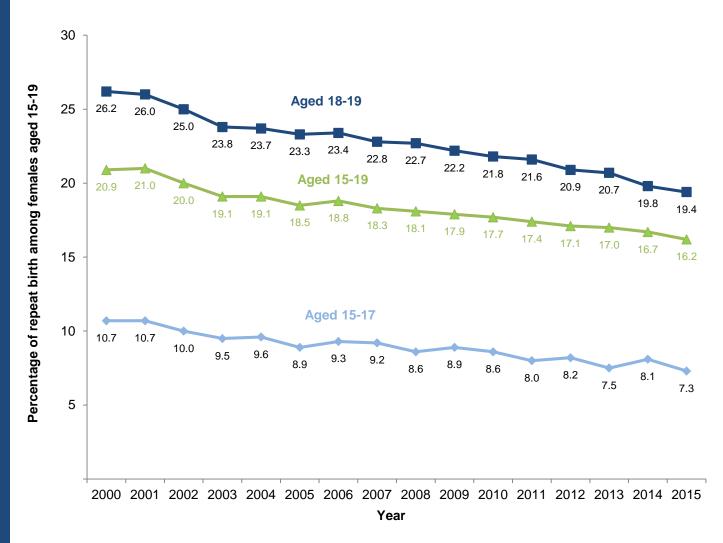
Data sources: Births: 2000-2015, *Birth Statistical Master File*, California Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics and Informatics. Population: 2000-2009, State of California, Department of Finance, *Race/Hispanics Population with Age and Gender Detail, 2000–2010.* Sacramento, California, September 2012. Population: 2010-2015, California Department of Finance. Demographic Research Unit. 2017. *State and county population projections 2010-2060* [P-3: State and County Projections Dataset]. Sacramento: California Department of Finance. February 2017. Rates for 2010-2015 have been revised based on the updated populations projections to provide more accurate rates for the period. The revised rates differ and should not be compared to rates published previously, which were based on the California Department of Finance population projections as of December, 2014.



### Percentage of Repeat Births by Age Group, Females Aged 15-19: California, 2000-2015

Between 2000 and 2015, the percentage of repeat births among females aged 15-19 declined by 22%.

In 2015, nearly 1 in 6 births to females aged 18-19 were repeat births.



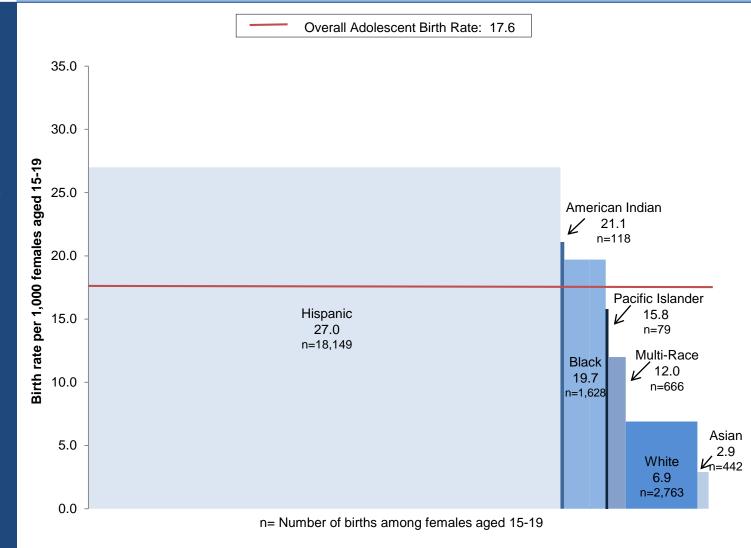
Data source: 2000-2015, *Birth Statistical Master File*, California Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics and Informatics. \*Repeat births are calculated as the percentage of all births to mothers with one or more previous live births; excludes births where birth order is unknown or the number of previous live births is greater than 6 (less than 1% of births excluded).



# Birth Rates and Number of Total Births by Race and Hispanic Ethnicity, Females Aged 15-19: California, 2015

Despite declining birth rates, ethnic and racial disparities persist in adolescent childbearing.

Hispanic females account for 75% of adolescent births and have the highest adolescent birth rate at 27.0.

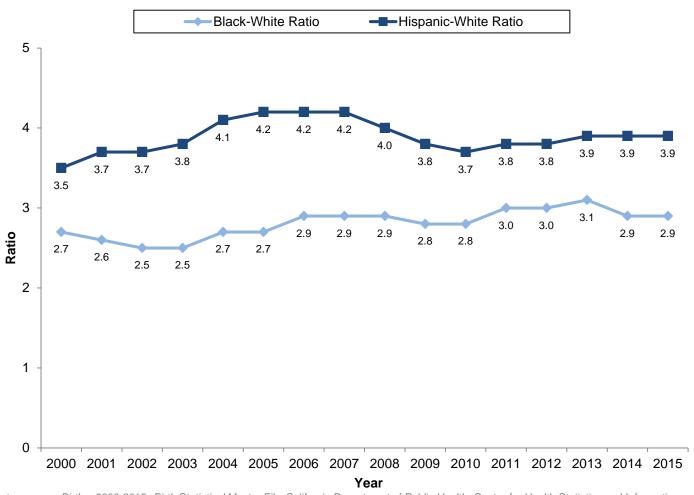


Data sources: Births: 2015 *Birth Statistical Master File*, California Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics and Informatics. Population: 2015, California Department of Finance. Demographic Research Unit. 2017. *State and county population projections 2010-2060* [P-3: State and County Projections Dataset]. Sacramento: California Department of Finance. February 2017.



### Black-White and Hispanic-White Birth Rate Ratios, Females Aged 15-19: California, 2000-2015

In 2015, Black and Hispanic females aged 15-19 were 2.9 and 3.9 times as likely, respectively, to give birth as White females of the same age.



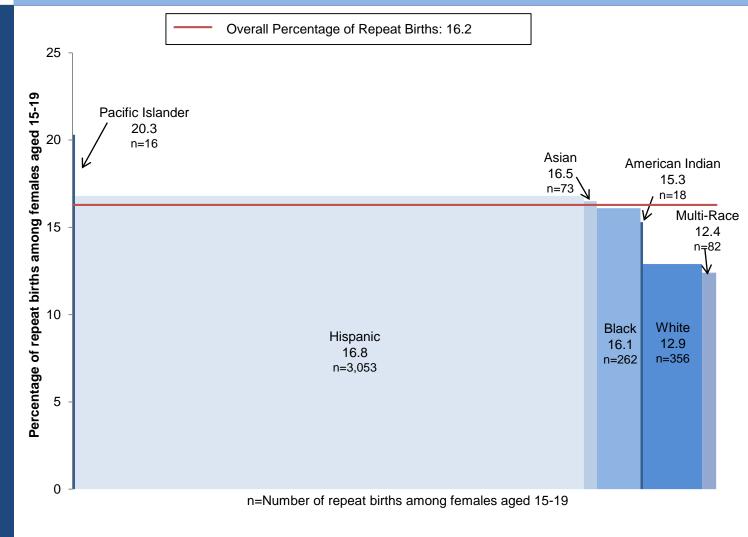
Data sources: Births: 2000-2015, *Birth Statistical Master File*, California Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics and Informatics. Population: 2000-2009, State of California, Department of Finance, *Race/Hispanics Population with Age and Gender Detail, 2000–2010.* Sacramento, California, September 2012. Population: 2010-2015, California Department of Finance. Demographic Research Unit. 2017. *State and county population projections 2010-2060* [P-3: State and County Projections Dataset]. Sacramento: California Department of Finance. February 2017. Rates for 2010-2015 have been revised based on the updated populations projections to provide more accurate rates for the period. The revised rates differ and should not be compared to rates published previously, which were based on the California Department of Finance population projections as of December, 2014.



# Percentage of Repeat Births and Number of Repeat Births by Race and Hispanic Ethnicity, Females Aged 15-19: California, 2015

Among females aged15-19, Pacific Islander females had the highest and multi-race females had the lowest percentage of repeat births in 2015.

Racial disparities in percentages of repeat adolescent births are smaller than racial disparities in overall adolescent birth rates.



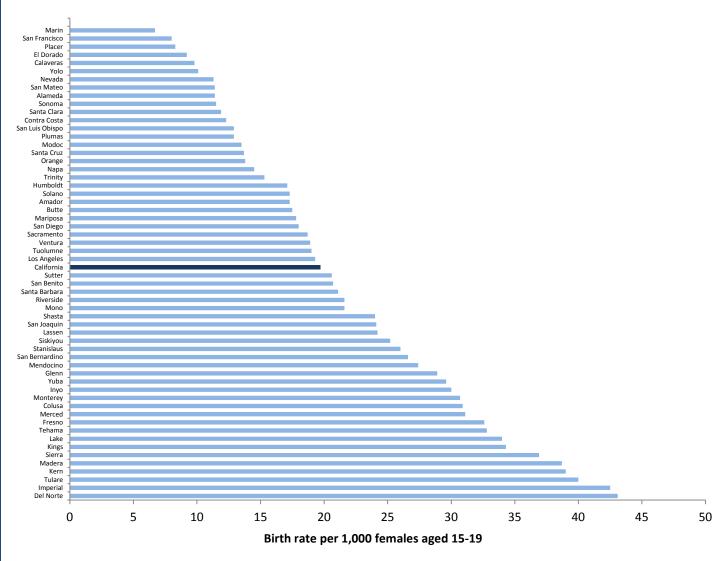
Data source: 2015 *Birth Statistical Master File*, California Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics and Informatics. Repeat births are calculated as the percentage of all births to mothers with one or more previous live births; excludes births where birth order is unknown or the number of previous live births is greater than 6 (less than 1% of births excluded).



## Birth Rate by County, Females Aged 15-19: California, Aggregated 2013-2015

Substantial geographic variation exists in adolescent childbearing across California counties.

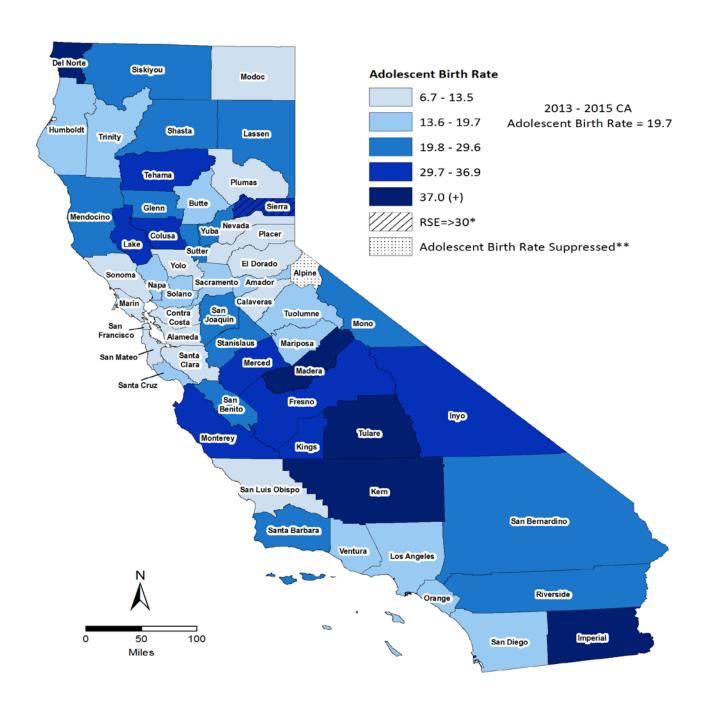
The county with the highest 3-year aggregated birth rate has a rate 6.4 times greater than the county with the lowest 3-year aggregated birth rate.



Data sources: Births: 2013-2015, *Birth Statistical Master File*, California Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics and Informatics. Population: 2013-2015, California Department of Finance. Demographic Research Unit. 2017. *State and county population projections 2010-2060* [P-3: State and County Projections Dataset]. Sacramento: California Department of Finance. February 2017.



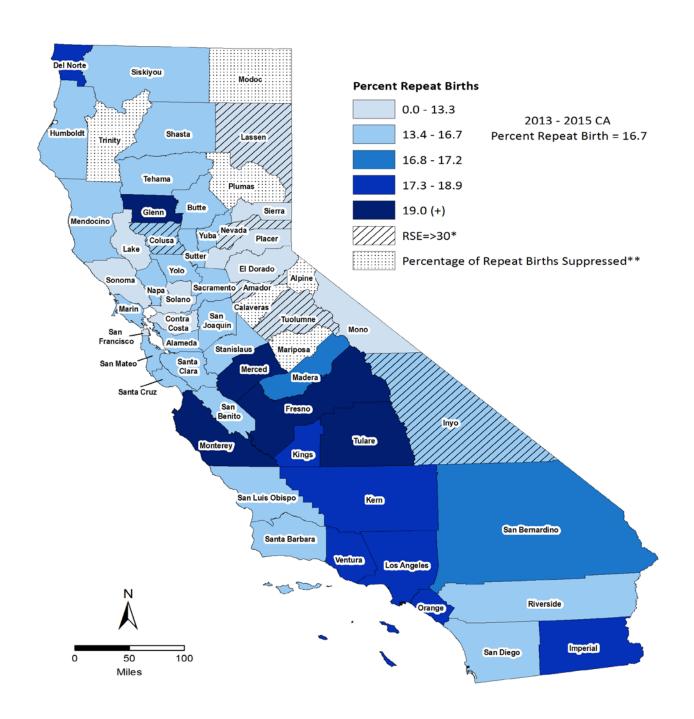
#### Birth Rate<sup>1</sup> by County, Females Aged 15-19: California, Aggregated<sup>2</sup> 2013-2015



<sup>1</sup>Birth rates are live births per 1,000 females aged 15-19. <sup>2</sup>Three years of data (births and population counts) were combined to produce more stable birth rates. Data sources: Births: 2013-2015, *Birth Statistical Master File*, California Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics and Informatics. Population: 2013-2015, California Department of Finance. Demographic Research Unit. 2017. *State and county population projections 2010-2060* [P-3: State and County Projections Dataset]. Sacramento: California Department of Finance. February 2017. \*Interpret with caution as relative standard error (RSE) ≥30; \*\*Adolescent birth rate suppressed; Further technical details available here: Insert FAQ link



#### Percentage of Repeat Births<sup>1</sup> by County, Females Aged 15-19: California, Aggregated<sup>2</sup> 2013-2015



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Repeat births are calculated as the percentage of all births to mothers aged 15-19 with one or more previous live births; excludes births where birth order is unknown or the number of previous live births is greater than 6 (less than 1% of births excluded). <sup>2</sup> Three years of data were combined to produce more stable percentages of repeat births. Data source: Births: 2013-2015, *Birth Statistical Master File*, California Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics and Informatics. \*Interpret with caution as relative standard error (RSE) ≥30; \*\* Percentage of repeat births suppressed; Further technical details available here: Insert FAQ



#### Birth Rate<sup>1</sup> and Percentage of Repeat Births<sup>2</sup> by County, Females Aged 15-19: California, Aggregated<sup>3</sup> 2013-2015

California	Birth Rate 19.7	Percent Repeat Birth 16.7	
County			
County Alameda	√ 11.4	√ 14.2	
Alpine	**	**	
Amador	<b>▲</b> 17.3	▲ 11.8□	
Butte	✓ 17.5	<b>▲</b> 15.7	
Calaveras	<b>√</b> 9.8	**	
Colusa	<b>×</b> 30.9	▲ 14.5□	
Contra Costa	✓ 12.3	√ 13.1	
Del Norte	× 43.1	▲ 18.9	
El Dorado	√ 9.2	√ 10.3	
Fresno	<b>×</b> 32.6	<b>×</b> 20.4	
Glenn	× 28.9	<b>▲</b> 21.5	
Humboldt	√ 17.1 " 40.5	<b>▲</b> 15.7	
Imperial	* 42.5 * 30.0	<b>▲</b> 17.7	
Inyo	00.0	▲ 14.0 <sup>□</sup> × 18.6	
Kern Kings	* 39.0 * 34.3	× 18.6 ▲ 17.5	
Lake	× 34.3 × 34.0	▲ 12.2	
Lassen	<b>▲</b> 24.2	▲ 12.3 <sup>□</sup>	
Los Angeles	√ 19.3	× 17.3	Legend*
Madera	× 38.7	▲ 17.2	
Marin	√ 6.7	▲ 14.4 <b>✓</b>	Lower than
Mariposa	<b>▲</b> 17.8	**	
Mendocino	× 27.4	<b>▲</b> 13.4	California
Merced	× 31.1	<b>×</b> 19.3	
Modoc	<b>▲</b> 13.5	**	l liade ou the one
Mono	<b>▲</b> 21.6	**	Higher than
Monterey	<b>×</b> 30.7	<b>×</b> 19.7	California
Napa	√ 14.5	▲ 14.1	
Nevada	✓ 11.3	▲ 9.3□	No and an a
Orange	√ 13.8	<b>▲</b> 17.5 <b>▲</b>	No statistical
Placer	<b>√</b> 8.3	<b>√</b> 9.2	difference
Plumas	<b>▲</b> 12.9	**	
Riverside	<b>×</b> 21.6	√ 15.4 L	
Sacramento	√ 18.7	<b>▲</b> 16.1	
San Benito	<b>▲</b> 20.7	<b>▲</b> 13.4	
San Bernardino	× 26.6 ✓ 18.0	▲ 17.2 ✓ 14.5	
San Diego San Francisco	✓ 18.0 ✓ 8.0	✓ 14.5 ✓ 9.7	
San Joaquin	× 24.1	<b>4</b> 16.6	
San Luis Obispo	× 24.1 √ 12.9	▲ 16.0 ▲ 14.7	
San Mateo	√ 12.9 √ 11.4	✓ 13.4	
Santa Barbara	× 21.1	▲ 16.3	
Santa Clara	√ 11.9	√ 14.2	
Santa Cruz	√ 13.7	▲ 14.0	
Shasta	× 24.0	▲ 15.0	
Sierra	<b>▲</b> 36.9 <sup>□</sup>	**	
Siskiyou	× 25.2	<b>▲</b> 13.7	
Solano	√ 17.3	√ 13.1	
Sonoma	√ 11.5	✓ 11.7	
Stanislaus	<b>×</b> 26.0	<b>▲</b> 16.4	
Sutter	▲ 20.6	<b>▲</b> 15.2	
Tehama	<b>×</b> 32.8	<b>▲</b> 13.8	
Trinity	<b>▲</b> 15.3	**	
Tulare	<b>×</b> 40.0	× 19.0	
Tuolumne	<b>▲</b> 19.0	<b>▲</b> 11.8 <sup>□</sup>	
Ventura	<b>▲</b> 18.9	<b>*</b> 18.9	
Yolo Yuba	✓ 10.1 <b>×</b> 29.6	▲ 16.3 ▲ 14.4	
		▲ 14.4	

¹Birth rates are live births per 1,000 females aged 15-19. ²Percentage of repeat births are calculated as the percentage of all births to mothers aged 15-19 with one or more previous live births; excludes births where birth order is unknown or the number of previous live births is greater than 6 (less than 1% of births excluded). ³Three years of data were combined to produce more stable birth rates and percentage of repeat births. \*Indicate whether the county estimate is statistically different from the rest of the state according to methodology outlined in: National Center for Health Statistics. User guide to the 2010 natality public use file. Hyattsville, MD. Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data\_access/Vitalstatsonline.htm. Data sources: Births: 2013-2015, Birth Statistical Master File, California Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics and Informatics. Population: 2013-2015, California Department of Finance. Demographic Research Unit. 2017. State and county population projections 2010-2060 [P-3: State and County Projections Dataset]. Sacramento: California Department of Finance. February 2017. □ RSE ≥ 30; Further technical details available here: Insert FAQ link



#### Percentage of Deliveries Paid for by MediCal<sup>1</sup> by County, Females Aged 19 and below: California, Aggregated<sup>2</sup> 2013-2015

_	Adolescent Moth		"S
California	76.6	44.3	
County			
Alameda	<b>√</b> 53.7	<b>√</b> 25.5	
Alpine	**	▲ 50.0°	
Amador	▲ 80.4	<b>▲</b> 44.7	
Butte	× 85.2	<b>×</b> 55.5	
Calaveras	▲ 82.9	<b>×</b> 50.8	
Colusa	<b>▲</b> 81.8	<b>×</b> 62.6	
Contra Costa	√ 45.3	√ 23.4	
Del Norte	<b>▲</b> 77.1	<b>x</b> 62.0	
El Dorado	<b>▲</b> 73.9	√ 34.7	
Fresno	<b>×</b> 89.3	<b>×</b> 69.1	
Glenn	× 92.5	<b>×</b> 65.1	
Humboldt	<b>▲</b> 75.3	<b>×</b> 50.7	
Imperial	<b>√</b> 70.8	<b>×</b> 56.4	
Inyo	<b>▲</b> 76.5	<b>×</b> 52.1	
Kern	× 84.7	<b>×</b> 64.8	
Kings	<b>▲</b> 78.5	× 61.0	_
Lake	× 89.3	× 70.2	Legend*
Lassen	√ 55.0	<b>√</b> 40.5	
Los Angeles	× 78.6	× 47.7	
Madera	<b>×</b> 84.5	× 70.9	✓ Lower than
Marin	▲ 75.2	✓ 24.5	California
Mariposa	<b>√</b> 57.1	✓ 36.1	California
Mendocino	<b>×</b> 92.2	✓ 69.6	
Merced	√ 50.5	<b>▲</b> 45.0	× Higher than
Modoc	**	▲ 48.5	
Mono		× 51.0	California
Monterey	× 80.6	× 56.8	
Napa	<b>▲</b> 74.0	√ 40.1	▲ No statistical
Nevada	<b>▲</b> 80.6	✓ 37.8	
Orange	✓ 70.1 ✓ 56.4	✓ 34.9 ✓ 21.1	difference
Placer	00.1		
Plumas	<b>▲</b> 66.7	▲ 44.7 <b>×</b> 49.7	
Riverside Sacramento	▲ 76.5 ▲ 77.8		
Sacramento San Benito	▲ 77.8 ▲ 81.1	× 47.8 × 48.2	
San Bernardino	× 78.0	× 53.4	
San Diego	✓ 76.0 ✓ 64.6	✓ 31.9	
San Francisco	√ 66.6	✓ 23.0	
San Joaquin	<b>→</b> 77.0	× 56.9	
San Luis Obispo	<b>▲</b> 77.0 <b>★</b> 82.5	✓ 39.9	
San Mateo	× 81.4	√ 25.4	
Santa Barbara	× 91.9	× 59.5	
Santa Clara	✓ 73.3	✓ 26.4	
Santa Cruz	× 88.7	× 51.6	
Shasta	× 80.7	× 55.5	
Sierra	**	▲ 51.5	
Siskiyou	▲ 80.6	× 58.5	
Solano	<b>▲</b> 60.6 <b>√</b> 67.5	✓ 37.6	
Sonoma	<b>→</b> 76.8	√ 40.1	
Stanislaus	× 79.3	× 57.0	
Sutter	<b>→</b> 79.3 <b>→</b> 77.1	× 55.8	
Tehama	× 86.1	× 65.2	
Trinity	**	× 65.5	
Tulare	<b>×</b> 89.6	× 72.8	
	<b>▲</b> 83.5	× 52.1	
Tuolumne			
	× 81.9 ▲ 74.3	✓ 43.3 ✓ 41.7	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Percentage of deliveries paid for by MediCal calculated as the percentage of all births to mothers aged 19 and below and to all mothers with a MediCal paid delivery; excludes births where mother's age or source of delivery payment is unknown (0.14%). <sup>2</sup>Three years of data were combined to produce more stable percentages. \*Indicate whether the county estimate is statistically different from the rest of the state according to methodology outlined in: National Center for Health Statistics. User guide to the *2010 natality public use file*. Hyattsville, MD. Available from: <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data">http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data</a> access/Vitalstatsonline.htm

<sup>□</sup> RSE≥ 30; Data source: Births: 2013-2015, Birth Statistical Master File, California Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics and Informatics

<sup>.\*\*</sup> Percentage of deliveries paid for by MediCal suppressed;