Arizona Health Improvement Plan

Teen Pregnancy

Criteria	Health Issue Data/Information
Scope or Magnitude of the Problem • How many people across Arizona are affected by the health issue?	• Though teen pregnancy birth rates have significantly declined over the past 10 years, AZ's birth rate of 35.4 per 1,000 females 15-19 years of age continues to be higher than the national rate of 29.4 • In 2012 over 8,000 births were to females under 18 years of age • In 2012, 1 in 25 females 15-19 years of age became pregnant
Severity (Morbidity / Mortality) • Does the health issue result in death, disability, or ongoing illness?	• About 1/4 of teen moms have a 2nd child within 24 months of the first birth—which can further delay their ability to finish school or keep a job • Daughters of young teen mothers are 3x more likely to become teen mothers • Babies born to teen mothers are more likely to have poor birth outcomes
Potential to Impact (Winnable Battle) • What resources (funding, workforce, programs, etc.) are available to address the health issue? • Can progress be made on the health issue within five years? • Could addressing the health issue also address other problems at the same time?	• ADHS manages over $5 million in lottery and federal funds combined to provide teen pregnancy prevention services. Additional federal resources fund some community-based organizations. • Teen pregnancy rates have decreased 38.6% since 2002. Continued declines are anticipated during the next five years. • Additional support and resources such as evidence-based curricula, population specific focus, and collaboration among multiple agencies to address teen pregnancy prevention has helped to improve the issue over time • Teen pregnancy also impacts reducing STD's, school dropout, and domestic violence as curricula also focus on STDs as a consequence of sex and teach valuable life skills such as goal setting and healthy relationships
Cost-Effectiveness • What is the cost of not addressing the health issue? For example, how does it impact health care costs or Medicaid costs? • How much money can be saved by addressing the problem? • Does the money put into a solution reduce costs enough to make the solution worthwhile?	• The proportional share of births paid for by the AHCCCS increased from 77.6 percent in 2002 to 83.2 percent in 2012 for mothers 19 years and younger • An updated analysis from The National Campaign shows that teen childbearing in AZ cost taxpayers at least $240 million in 2010 • The progress Arizona has made in reducing teen childbearing saved taxpayers an estimated $287 million in 2010 alone compared to the costs they would have incurred had the rates not fallen • Teen pregnancy increases costs in welfare and prisons

• What's the value of addressing the health issue?	
Quality of Life • How does the health issue impact daily living activities? How does it impact usual activities, such as work, self-care, or recreation?	• Parenthood is the leading reason why teen girls drop out of school. Less than 1/2 of teen mothers ever graduate from high school and fewer than 2% earn a college degree by age 30 • Children of teen mothers are 50% more likely to repeat a grade, are less likely to complete high school than the children of older mothers, and have lower performance on standardized tests • About 1/4 of teen moms have a second child within 24 months of the first birth—which can further delay their ability to finish school or keep a job • 2/3 of families begun by a young, unmarried mother live in poverty
Disparities • How are groups of people affected differently by the health issue? • Are some groups of people more likely to be affected by the health issue than others? How significant are the differences? • Types of disparities can include but are not limited to racial and ethnic groups, geographic location, age, gender, income, education, etc.	• 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. In 2012, Hispanic or Latino females accounted for 52.4 percent of all pregnancies in this age group, followed by White non-Hispanics (23.1 percent). Black or African American, Asian or Pacific Islander, and American Indian females aged 19 years or younger accounted for a larger share of pregnancies in 2012 (16.0 percent) than they did in 2002 (13.8 percent)
Evidence-based Models Exist • Are evidence-based models relevant to cultural and geographic differences? For example, will they work in rural as well as urban communities?	• Culturally sensitive, evidence based models are available and successfully implemented in urban, rural and tribal communities
Community Readiness / Interest in Solving • What's the degree of public support and/or interest in working on the health issue? • Which counties include this issue as a community health priority?	• Lottery funds have been dedicated to teen pregnancy prevention through a voter proposition. • ADHS currently contracts with 28 community-based agencies and county health departments. This includes Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona which sub-contracts with tribal nations. • Teen pregnancy prevention has been identified as a health priority in Gila, La Paz and Graham counties, and as concerns in Santa Cruz, Yuma, and Maricopa.
Arizona Ranking below the US data	• In each year from 2002 to 2012, birth rates for Arizona teenagers 15-19 years old exceeded the rates of

• Is Arizona doing better or worse than the U.S.? • How much better or worse are we doing compared to the nation?	their national peers. In 2012, the Arizona birth rate was 35.4 compared the national rates of 29.4
Political Feasibility • Is there enough support from elected officials or other policymakers to help move a strategy to implementation?	• There is sufficient federal and state funding to support teen pregnancy prevention efforts. Continued funding at this level will sustain efforts and ensure long-term impact
Trend Direction • Has the health issue been getting better or worse over time?	• Teen pregnancy and birth rates are at historic lows and there has been impressive progress on both fronts. As of 2012, the Arizona teen birth rate was 37.4 births per 1,000 teen girls (age 15-19). Since 1991, the teen birth rate has declined by 53%.