

Trends in Pregnancy Rates in 15-19 Year Old Females in Georgia, 1994-2002

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Methods

Sources of data

Births and populations for 15-19 year old females (all races) for 1994-2002 were provided by Office of Health Information and Policy (OHIP), Division of Public Health, Department of Human Resources, and downloaded as tab-delimited text file from <http://oasis.state.ga.us>. Population estimates for 1994-1999 and 2001-2002 were calculated by the OHIP from 5-year age groups from United States Census Bureau standard estimates.

Data for United States teen pregnancy rates were taken from the National Vital Statistics Report prepared by the National Center for Health Statistics at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and issued in October 2003. The full report can be found at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr52/nvsr52_07.pdf. The most current data available at the national level are from 1999.

In comparisons between Georgia and the United States, the data on race are limited to non-Hispanic black and white females. In the subsequent analyses of data within Georgia, the data on race include all females recorded as black or white, regardless of whether or not they are also recorded as being Hispanic.

Formulas and definitions

Teen pregnancy rate formula: $(\text{Number of pregnancies among teens in time period} / \text{teen female population in same period}) * 1000$

First teen pregnancy rate formula: $(\text{Number of first teen pregnancies in time period} / \text{teen female population in same period}) * 1000$

Repeat teen pregnancy rate formula: $(\text{Number of repeat teen pregnancies in time period} / \text{teen female population in same period}) * 1000$.

The ages of the teens are those at the end of the pregnancies, regardless of the duration of the pregnancies.

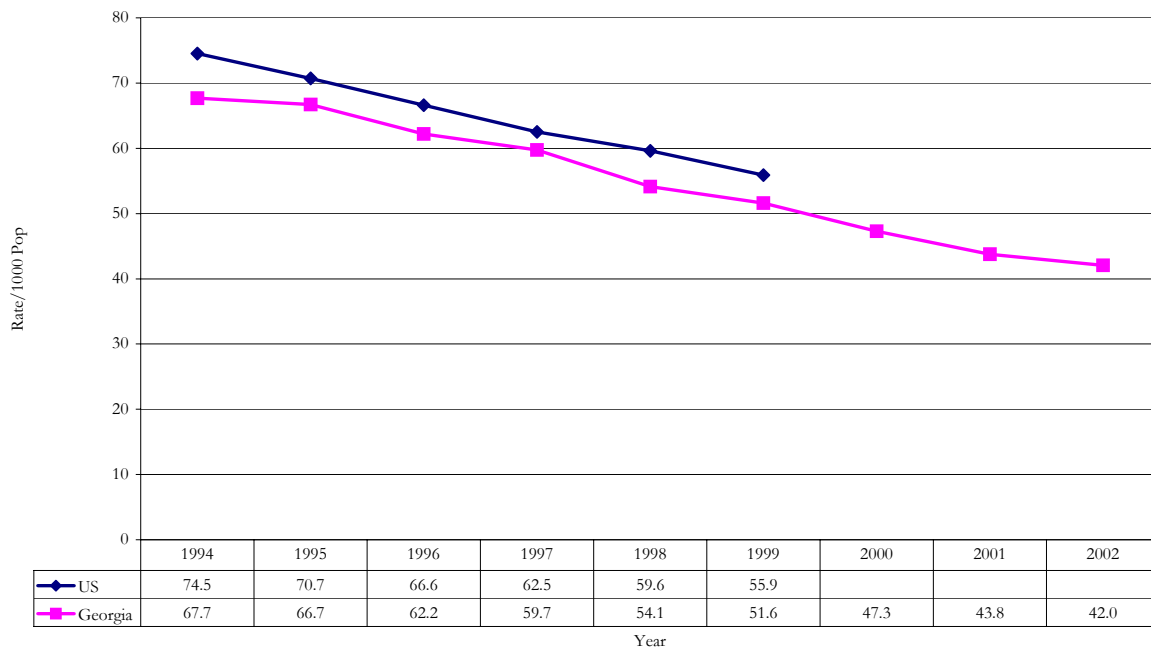
The term pregnancy includes those resulting in live births or fetal deaths, and those ending in intentional termination.

Trends in Georgia compared with those in the United States

All pregnancies, 15-17 year old females

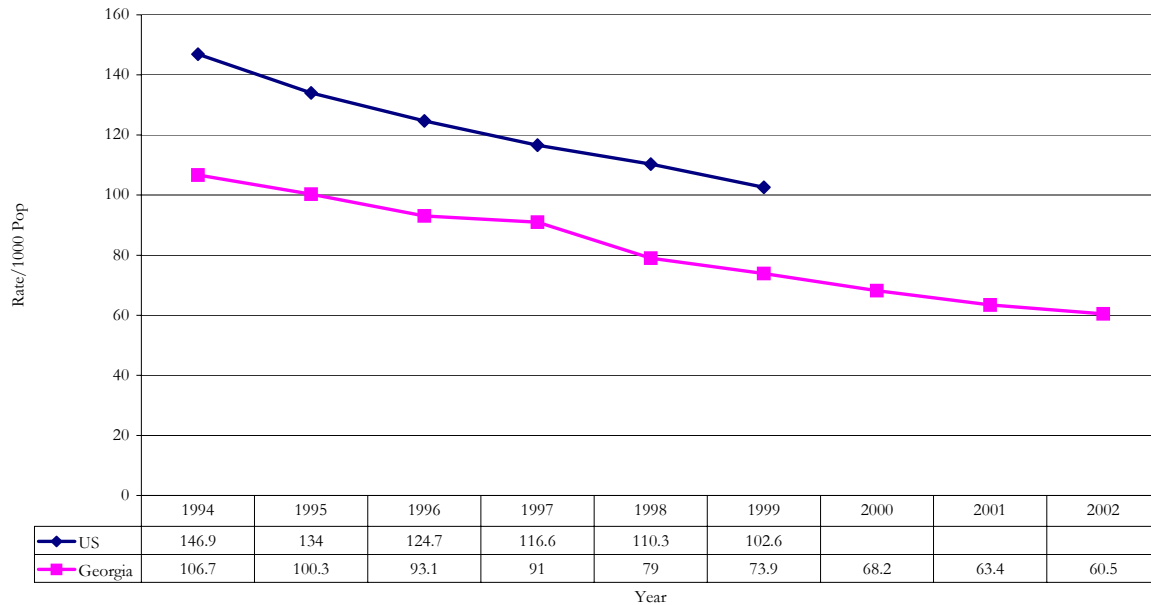
Pregnancy data for the United States are available only through 1999. In 15-17 year old females, the pregnancy rate has declined steadily between 1994 and 1999 in both Georgia and the United States as a whole (Figure 1). The pregnancy rates for this age group in Georgia have been consistently slightly lower than the rates for the United States. In Georgia, the decline in the 15-17 year old pregnancy rate has continued through 2002, the most recent year for which data are available.

Figure 1. All pregnancies: trends in teen pregnancy rate, 15-17 year old females, United States and Georgia, 1994-2002



In 15-17 year old black females, the pregnancy rate has declined steadily between 1994 and 1999 in both Georgia and the United States as a whole (Figure 2). The pregnancy rates for black females in this age group in Georgia have been consistently and substantially lower than the rates for the United States. In Georgia, the decline in the 15-17 year old pregnancy rate has continued through 2002, the most recent year for which data are available.

Figure 2. All pregnancies: trends in teen pregnancy rate, black non-Hispanic 15-17 year old females, United States and Georgia, 1994-2002



In 15-17 year old white females, the pregnancy rate has declined steadily between 1994 and 1999 in both Georgia and the United States as a whole. The pregnancy rates for white females in this age group in Georgia have been roughly equivalent to the rates for the United States. In Georgia, the decline in the 15-17 year old pregnancy rate has continued through 2002, the most recent year for which data are available.

Figure 3. All pregnancies: trends in teen pregnancy rate, white non-Hispanic 15-17 year old females, United States and Georgia, 1994-2002



All pregnancies, 18-19 year old females

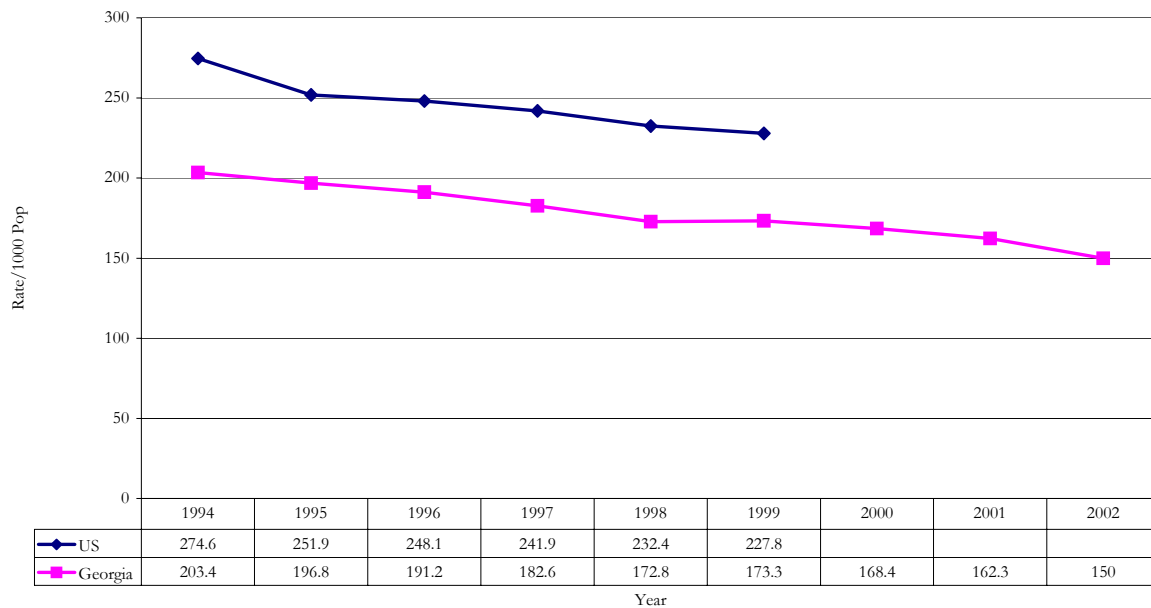
In 18-19 year old females, the pregnancy rate has declined between 1994 and 1999 in both Georgia and the United States as a whole (Figure 4). The pregnancy rates for this age group in Georgia have been roughly equivalent to the rates for the United States. In Georgia, the decline in the 18-19 year old pregnancy rate has continued through 2002, the most recent year for which data are available.

Figure 4. All pregnancies: trends in teen pregnancy rate, 18-19 year old females, United States and Georgia, 1994-2002



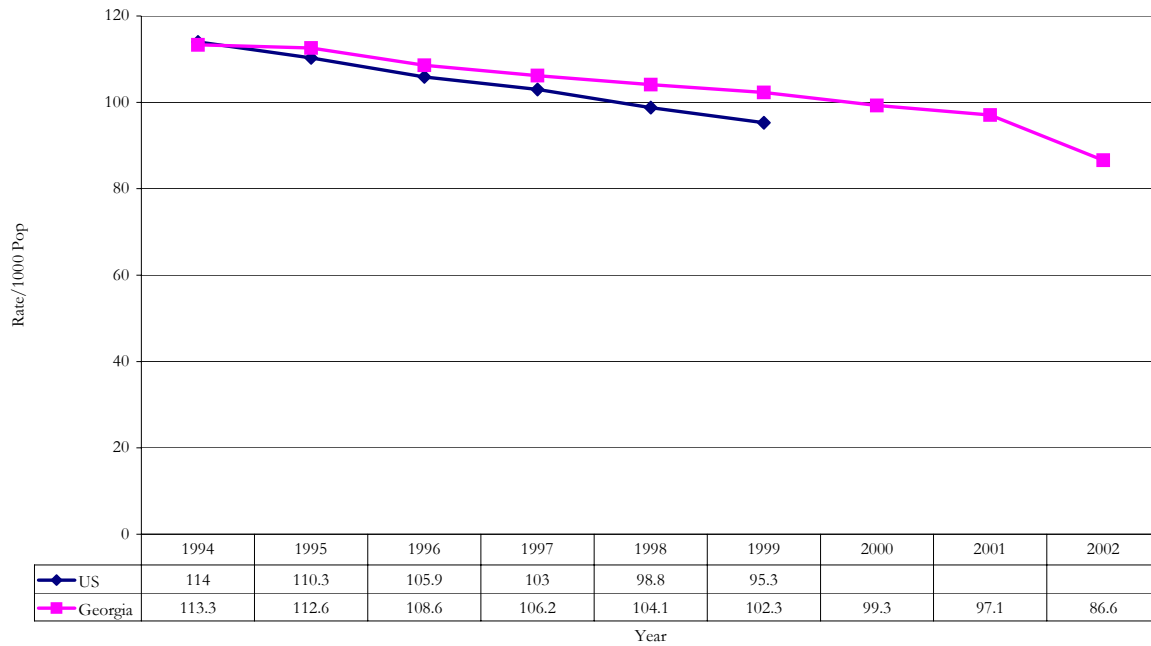
In 18-19 year old black females, the pregnancy rate has declined between 1994 and 1999 in both Georgia and the United States as a whole (Figure 5). The pregnancy rates for this age group in Georgia have been substantially and consistently lower than the rates for the United States. In Georgia, the decline in the 18-19 year old pregnancy rate for black females has continued through 2002, the most recent year for which data are available.

Figure 5. All pregnancies: trends in teen pregnancy rate, black non-Hispanic 18-19 year old females, United States and Georgia, 1994-2002



In 18-19 year old white females, the pregnancy rate has declined steadily between 1994 and 1999 in both Georgia and the United States as a whole (Figure 6). The pregnancy rates for white females in this age group in Georgia have decreased somewhat more slowly than the pregnancy rates for the United States, so the gap grew wider between 1995 and 1999. In Georgia, the decline in the 18-19 year old pregnancy rate has continued through 2002, with a more pronounced drop between 2001 and 2002.

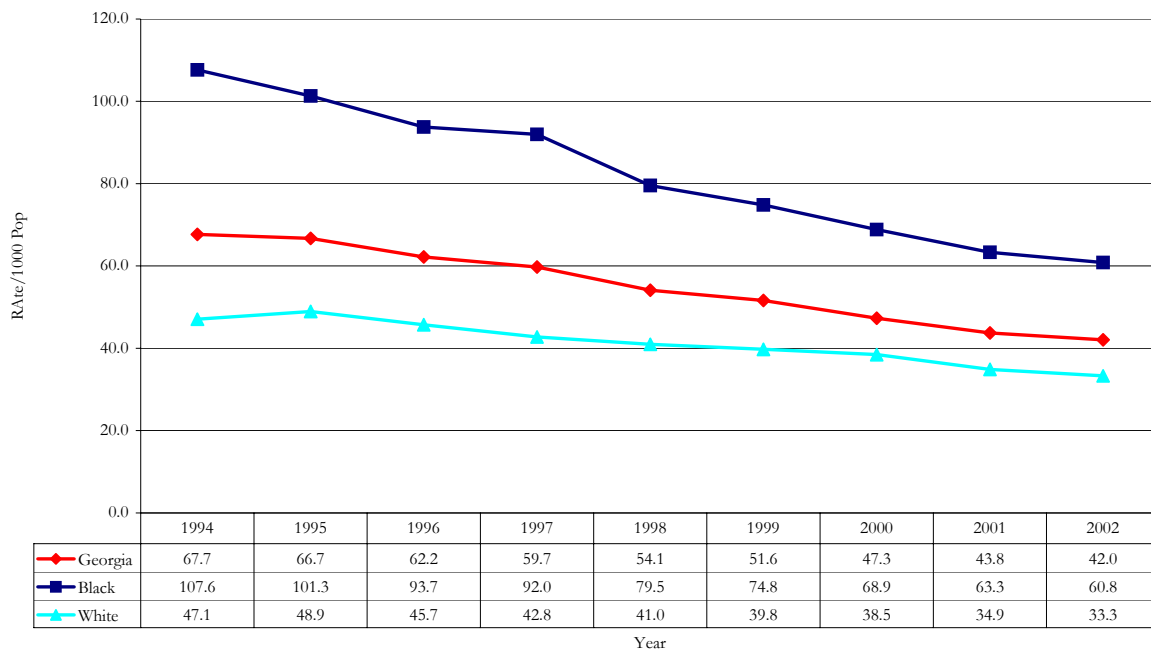
Figure 6. All pregnancies: trends in teen pregnancy rate, white non-Hispanic 18-19 year old females, United States and Georgia, 1994-2002



Trends in Georgia for all teen pregnancies by race

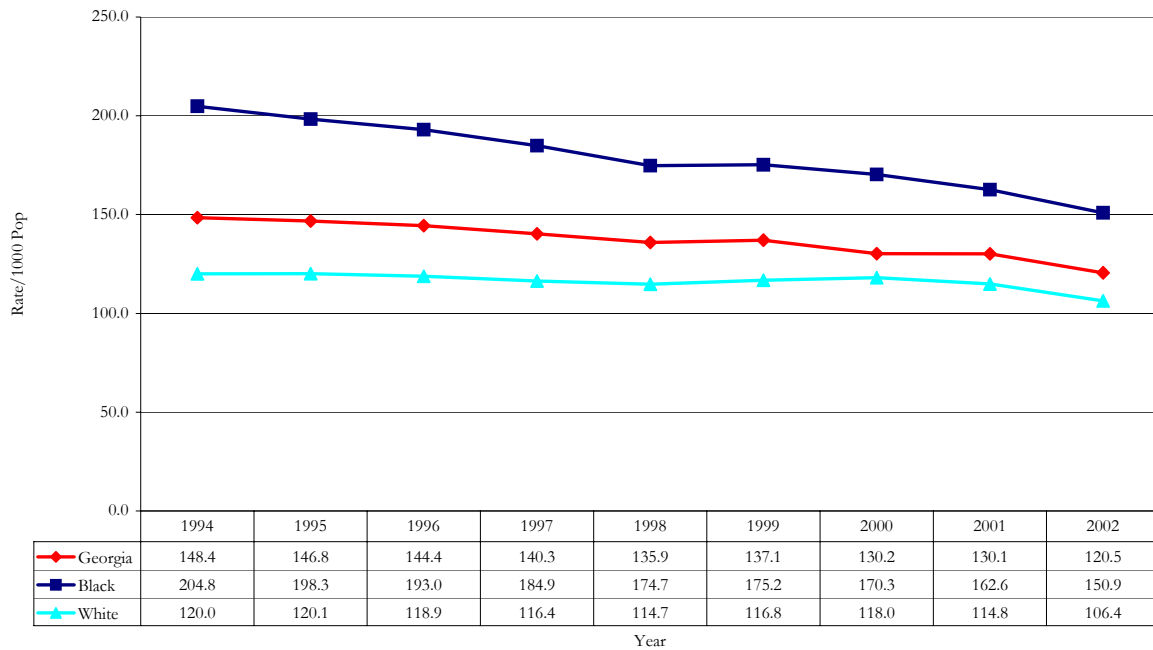
Between 1994 and 2002, in 15-17 year old females in Georgia, the pregnancy rate dropped steadily for both black and white races (Figure 7). The decline was more pronounced for black females (43.5%) than for white females (29.3%) in this age group. The pregnancy rate was consistently higher for black females, but the difference between the races diminished considerably during the eight years from 2.3:1 to 1.8:1.

Figure 7. All pregnancies: trends in pregnancy rate, by race, 15-17 year old females, Georgia, 1994-2002



Between 1994 and 2002, in 18-19 year old females in Georgia, the pregnancy rate dropped steadily for black females but only slightly for white females (Figure 8). The decline was more pronounced for black females (26.3%) than for white females (11.3%) in this age group. The pregnancy rate was consistently higher for black females, but the difference between the races diminished during the eight years from 1.7:1 to 1.4:1.

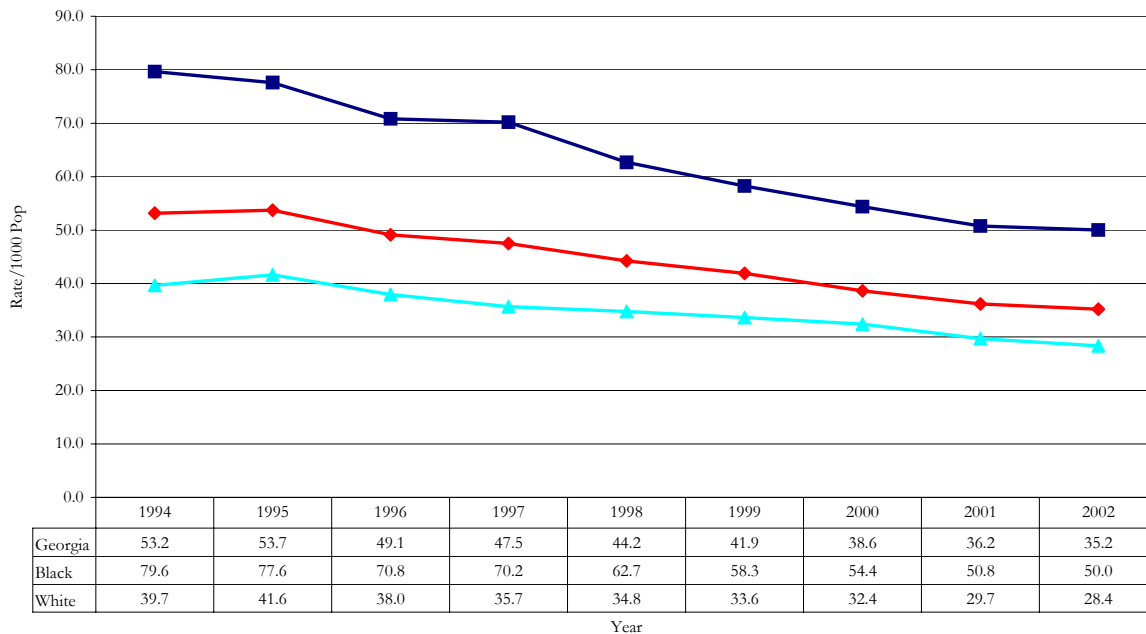
Figure 8. All pregnancies: trends in pregnancy rate, by race, 18-19 year old females, Georgia, 1994-2002



Trends in Georgia for first pregnancies by race

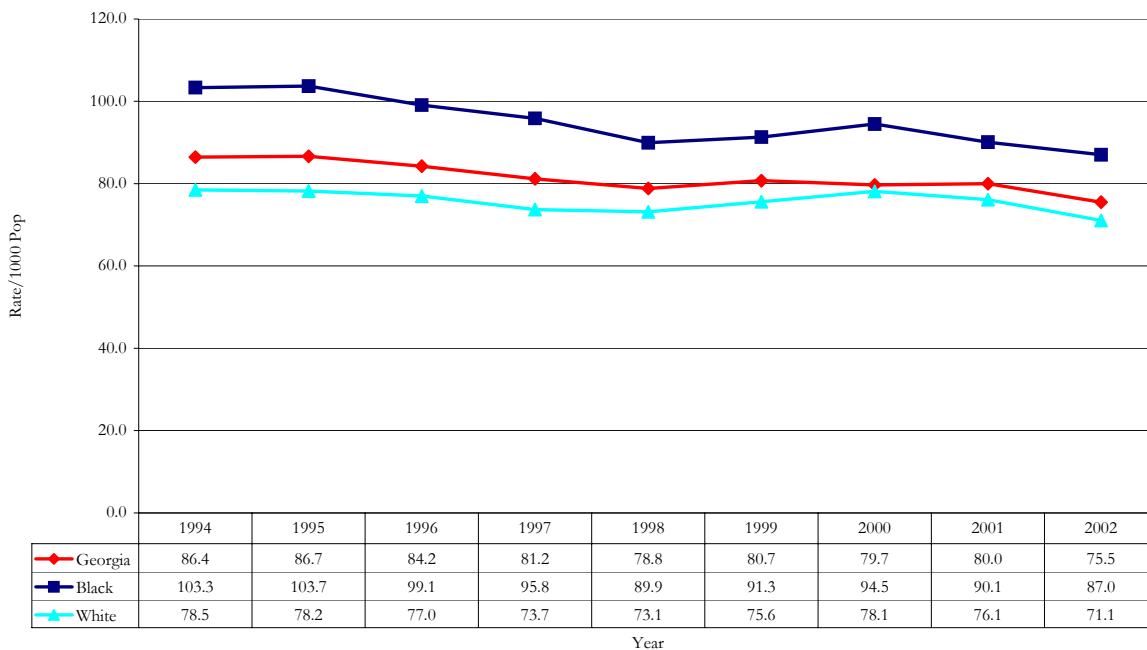
Between 1994 and 2002, in 15-17 year old females in Georgia, the first pregnancy rate dropped steadily for both black and white races (Figure 9). The decline was more pronounced for black females (37.2%) than for white females (28.5%) in this age group. The first pregnancy rate was consistently higher for black females, but the difference between the races diminished during the eight years from 2.0:1 to 1.8:1.

Figure 9. First pregnancies: pregnancy rate, by race, 15-17 year old females, Georgia, 1994-2002



Between 1994 and 2002, in 18-19 year old females in Georgia, the first pregnancy rate dropped only slightly for black females (15.5%) and even less for white females (9.4%)(Figure 10). The differences between the races were small and diminished slightly from 1.3:1 to 1.2:1.

Figure 10. First pregnancies: pregnancy rate, by race, 18-19 yer old females, Georgia, 1994-2002

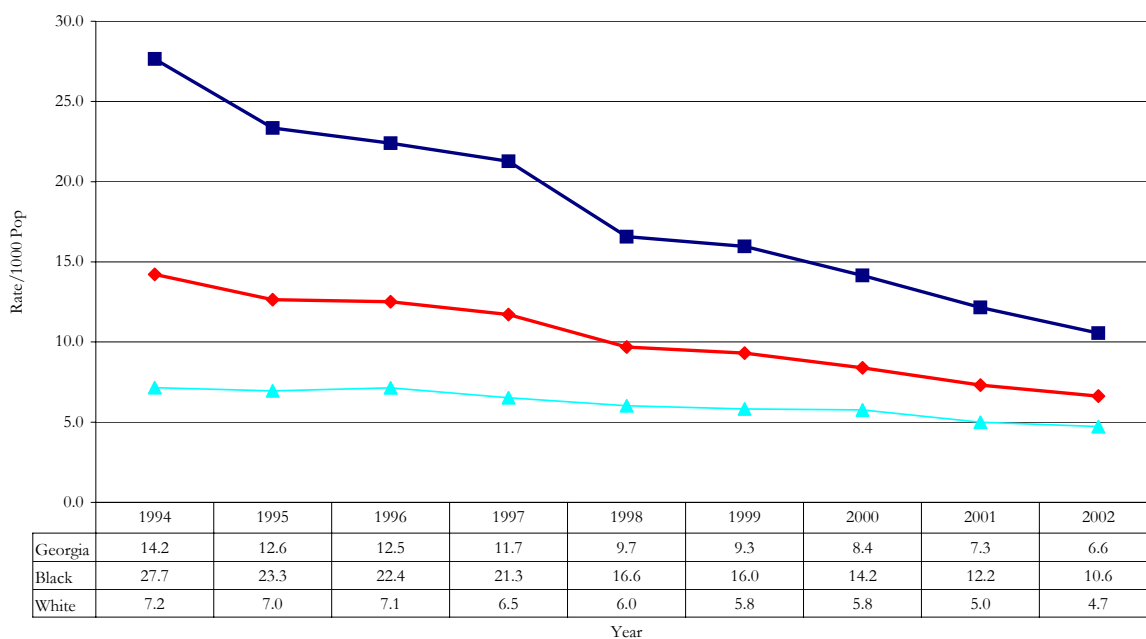


Trends in Georgia for repeat pregnancies by race

Pregnancy in a teen who has had a previous pregnancy is of special concern. The fact that they had a previous pregnancy means that they were sexually active and had unprotected sex, and the fact that they have had a repeat pregnancy means that this has continued.

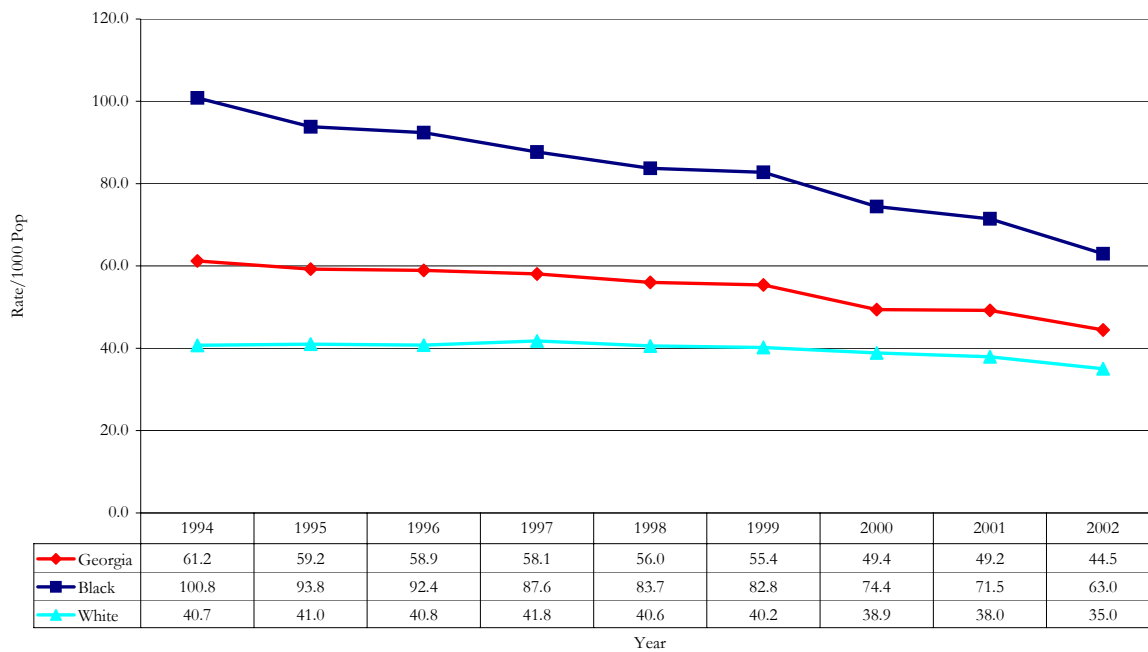
Between 1994 and 2002, in 15-17 year old females in Georgia, the repeat pregnancy rate dropped dramatically for black females (61.7%), and less but still substantially in white females (34.7%)(Figure 11). The repeat pregnancy rate was consistently higher for black females, but the difference between the races diminished considerably during the eight years from 3.9:1 to 2.2:1.

Figure 11. Repeat pregnancies: pregnancy rate, by race, 15-17 year old females, Georgia, 1994-2002



Between 1994 and 2002, in 18-19 year old females in Georgia, the repeat pregnancy rate dropped substantially for black females (37.5%), but less in white females (14.0%)(Figure 12). The repeat pregnancy rate was consistently higher for black females, but the difference between the races diminished considerably during the eight years from 2.5:1 to 1.8:1.

Figure 12. Repeat pregnancies: pregnancy rate, by race, 18-19 year old females, Georgia, 1994-2002



Trends in Georgia for all, first, and repeat pregnancies by race and by residence in counties with and without Teen Centers

The Adolescent Health and Youth Development (AHYD) program of the Division of Public Health has provided funding for “Teen Centers” since 1997 to reinforce positive attitudes, healthy behaviors and activities, and reduce risk-taking behaviors, such as violence, substance abuse, poor school performance and sexual activity. There are 39 Teen Centers in 35 counties. For further information on program activities, please contact Janet Tyree at 404-657-2868 or at jtyree@dhr.state.ga.us. For additional information on this report or other data on teen pregnancy, please contact Emily Kahn, PhD, at 404-657-2588, or at ebkahn@dhr.state.ga.us.

Race-specific use of Teen Centers by 15-17 and 18-19 year old females

Table 1 shows, by black and white race, the proportion of 15-17 and 18-19 year old females in counties with Teen Centers (Appendix 1) that were provided with services during fiscal year 2003 (July 2002-June 2003). In the 15-17 year old age group in Teen Center counties, black females (59.4%) were 2.5 times more likely than white females (24.2%) to receive services from Teen Centers ($p < 0.0001$). In the 18-19 year old age group in Teen Center counties, black females (36.7%) were 2.0 times more likely than white females (18.6%) to receive services from Teen Centers ($p < 0.0001$).

Table 1. Proportion of 15-17 and 18-19 year old females in counties with Teen Centers provided with services during fiscal year 2003 (July 2002-June 2003), by race

Age	Race	Number served	Population*	Per cent served
15-17 years	Black	26537	44689	59.4
	White	14330	59246	24.2
18-19 years	Black	11710	31954	36.7
	White	7923	42640	18.6

*The population is for the counties with Teen Centers, although the number served may include some teens from other counties

Counties with increases in pregnancy rates in 15-19 year old females, 1997-2002

Table 2 gives an overview of the proportion of counties that experienced an increase in pregnancies in 15-19 year old females between 1997 and 2002 in the face of generally decreasing pregnancy rates in teens. These proportions are given by age group, race, and residence in counties with or without Teen Centers, and for all pregnancies, first pregnancies, and repeat pregnancies.

Overall, for 15-17 year old females, 17.0% of counties had an increase in pregnancies, 23.3% had an increase in first pregnancies, and 27% had an increase in repeat pregnancies. For 18-19 year old females, 25.8% of counties had an increase in pregnancies, 32.1% had an increase in first pregnancies, and 27.0% had an increase in repeat pregnancies.

For 15-17 year old females, three (8.6%) of the 35 counties with Teen Centers (Appendix 1) and 24 (19.4%) of the 124 counties without Teen Centers (Appendix 2) experienced an

increase in the pregnancy rate between 1997 and 2003 ($p=0.14$). For 18-19 year old females, four (11.4%) of the 35 counties with Teen Centers and 36 (29.8%) of the 124 counties without Teen Centers experienced an increase in the pregnancy rate in 18-19 year old females between 1997 and 2003 ($p=0.028$).

Table 2. Proportion of counties with an increase in rates of all pregnancies, first pregnancies, and repeat pregnancies between 1997 and 2002 in 15-17 year old and 18-19 year old females, by race and by residence in counties with or without Teen Centers, Georgia

Area	Race	All pregnancies		First pregnancies		Repeat pregnancies	
		15-17 yrs	18-19 yrs	15-17 yrs	18-19 yrs	15-17 yrs	18-19 yrs
Georgia	All	17.0%	25.8%	23.3%	32.1%	27.0%	27.0%
	Black	27.7%	40.3%	30.8%	41.5%	27.0%	37.1%
	White	22.6%	25.8%	25.8%	30.2%	32.1%	32.1%
Teen Center counties	All	8.6%	11.4%	14.3%	28.6%	14.3%	8.6%
	Black	17.1%	31.4%	28.6%	40.0%	14.3%	22.9%
	White	25.7%	20.0%	22.9%	40.0%	40.0%	22.9%
Other counties	All	19.4%	29.8%	25.8%	33.1%	30.6%	32.3%
	Black	30.6%	42.7%	31.5%	41.9%	30.6%	41.1%
	White	21.8%	27.4%	26.6%	27.7%	29.8%	34.7%

For all pregnancies, counties with Teen Centers had a lower proportion with increased pregnancy rates between 1997 and 2002 than other counties for 15-17 and 18-19 year old females, for black 15-17 and 18-19 year old females, and for white 18-19 year old females. The only category in which Teen Center counties had a higher proportion was 15-17 year old white females.

For first pregnancies, counties with Teen Centers had a lower proportion with increased pregnancy rates between 1997 and 2002 than other counties for 15-17 and 18-19 year old females, for black 15-17 and 18-19 year old females, and for white 15-17 year old females. The only category in which Teen Center counties had a higher proportion was 18-19 year old white females.

For repeat pregnancies, counties with Teen Centers had a lower proportion with increased pregnancy rates between 1997 and 2002 than other counties for 15-17 and 18-19 year old females, for black 15-17 and 18-19 year old females, and for white 18-19 year old females. The only category in which Teen Center counties had a higher proportion was 15-17 year old white females.

Overview of changes in pregnancy rates

Table 3 gives an overview of the changes that have occurred between 1997 and 2002 in counties with or without Teen Centers in the rates of all pregnancies, first pregnancies, and repeat pregnancies by race in 15-17 year old and 18-19 year old females. These changes are described in more detail in the sections that follow.

Table 3. Percent changes in rates of all pregnancies, first pregnancies, and repeat pregnancies between 1997 and 2002 in 15-17 year old and 18-19 year old females, by race and by residence in counties with or without Teen Centers, Georgia

Area	Race	All pregnancies		First pregnancies		Repeat pregnancies	
		15-17 yrs	18-19 yrs	15-17 yrs	18-19 yrs	15-17 yrs	18-19 yrs
Georgia	All	-29.6	-14.1	-25.8	-7.0	-43.4	-23.4
	Black	-33.9	-18.4	-28.7	-9.2	-50.4	-28.1
	White	-21.1	-8.6	-20.5	-3.6	-27.5	-16.2
Teen Center counties	All	-28.8	-14.4	-23.9	-5.2	-45.7	-25.7
	Black	-37.8	-21.9	-31.5	-10.7	-55.6	-33.1
	White	-14.2	-4.5	-12.1	1.6	-20.8	-14.2
Other counties	All	-31.0	-13.6	-29.2	-10.3	-37.4	-17.9
	Black	-23.6	-6.9	-21.4	-4.7	-31.4	-9.3
	White	-31.4	-15.2	-30.1	-11.7	-35.6	-20.1

Changes in overall pregnancy rates in 15-17 year old females, 1997–2002 (Figures 1-3)

For 15-17 year old females of all races:

- In Georgia, the pregnancy rate declined 29.6% from 59.7 per 1000 population to 42.0/1000 between 1997 and 2002.
- In counties with Teen Centers, the pregnancy rate declined 28.8% from 62.9 per 1000 population to 44.8/1000 between 1997 and 2002.
- In counties without Teen Centers (“Other Counties”), the pregnancy rate declined 31.0% from 54.4 per 1000 population to 37.6/1000 between 1997 and 2002.

For black 15-17 year old females:

- In Georgia, the pregnancy rate declined 33.9% from 92.0 per 1000 population to 60.8/1000 between 1997 and 2002.
- In counties with Teen Centers, the pregnancy rate declined 37.8% from 99.3 per 1000 population to 61.8/1000 between 1997 and 2002.
- In counties without Teen Centers (“Other Counties”), the pregnancy rate declined 23.6% from 75.0 per 1000 population to 57.3/1000 between 1997 and 2002.

Figure 13. Change in rate of all pregnancies, first pregnancies, and repeat pregnancies in all 15-17 year old females between 1997 and 2002, by residence in counties with or without Teen Centers, Georgia

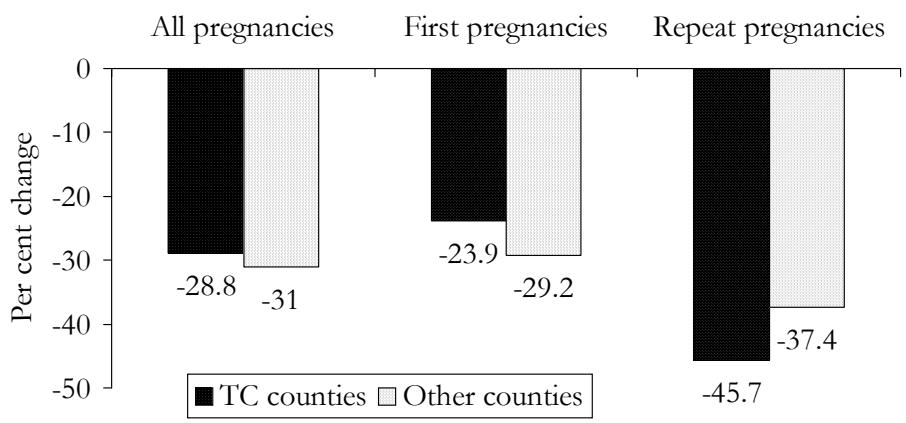


Figure 14. Change in rate of all pregnancies, first pregnancies, and repeat pregnancies in black 15-17 year old females between 1997 and 2002, by residence in counties with or without Teen Centers, Georgia

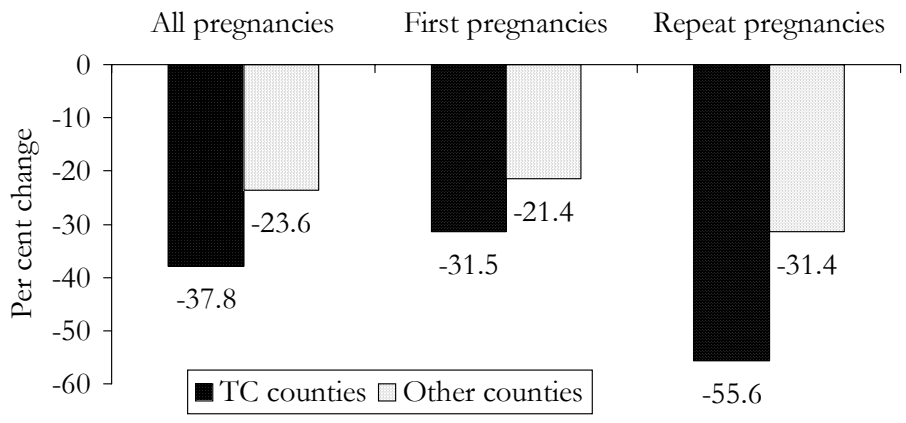
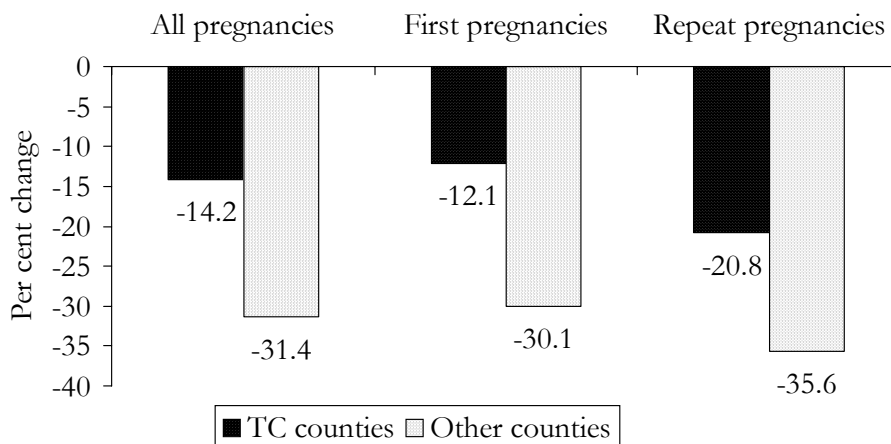


Figure 15. Change in rate of all pregnancies, first pregnancies, and repeat pregnancies in white 15-17 year old females between 1997 and 2002, by residence in counties with or without Teen Centers, Georgia



For white 15-17 year old females:

- In Georgia, the pregnancy rate declined 22.1% from 42.8 per 1000 population to 33.3/1000 between 1997 and 2002.
- In counties with Teen Centers, the pregnancy rate declined 14.2% from 40.0 per 1000 population to 34.4/1000 between 1997 and 2002.
- In counties without Teen Centers (“Other Counties”), the pregnancy rate declined 31.4% from 46.6 per 1000 population to 32.0/1000 between 1997 and 2002.

Since the teen centers were established in 1997, overall pregnancy rates in 15-17 year old females dropped slightly less in counties with teen centers (28.8%) than in counties without teen centers (31.0%). For black 15-17 teens, counties with teen centers had a larger drop in teen pregnancies (37.8%) than did counties without teen centers (23.6%), but the opposite was true for white 15-17 teens (14.2% vs. 31.4%).

Changes in overall pregnancy rates in 18-19 year old females, 1997–2002 (Figures 4-6)

For 18-19 year old females of all races:

- In Georgia, the pregnancy rate declined 14.1% from 140.3 per 1000 population to 120.5/1000 between 1997 and 2002.
- In counties with Teen Centers, the pregnancy rate declined 14.4% from 140.1 per 1000 population to 120.0/1000 between 1997 and 2002.
- In counties without Teen Centers (“Other Counties”), the pregnancy rate declined 13.6% from 140.7 per 1000 population to 121.6/1000 between 1997 and 2002.

For black 18-19 year old females:

- In Georgia, the pregnancy rate declined 18.4% from 184.9 per 1000 population to 150.9/1000 between 1997 and 2002.
- In counties with Teen Centers, the pregnancy rate declined 21.9% from 194.0 per 1000 population to 151.6/1000 between 1997 and 2002.
- In counties without Teen Centers (“Other Counties”), the pregnancy rate declined 6.9% from 159.3 per 1000 population to 148.3/1000 between 1997 and 2002.

For white 18-19 year old females:

- In Georgia, the pregnancy rate declined 8.6% from 116.4 per 1000 population to 106.4/1000 between 1997 and 2002.
- In counties with Teen Centers, the pregnancy rate declined 4.5% from 106.1 per 1000 population to 101.3/1000 between 1997 and 2002.
- In counties without Teen Centers (“Other Counties”), the pregnancy rate declined 15.2% from 134.4 per 1000 population to 113.9/1000 between 1997 and 2002.

Since the teen centers were established in 1997, overall pregnancy rates in 18-19 year old females dropped slightly more in counties with teen centers (14.4%) than in counties without teen centers (13.6%). For black 18-19 teens, counties with teen centers had a larger drop in teen pregnancies (21.9%) than did counties without teen centers (6.9%), but the opposite was true for white 18-19 teens (4.5% vs. 15.2%).

Changes in rates of first pregnancies in 15-17 year old females, 1997–2002 (Figures 1-3)

For 15-17 year old females of all races:

- In Georgia, the first pregnancy rate declined 25.8% from 47.5 per 1000 population to 35.2/1000 between 1997 and 2002.
- In counties with Teen Centers, the first pregnancy rate declined 23.9% from 49.1 per 1000 population to 37.4/1000 between 1997 and 2002.
- In counties without Teen Centers (“Other Counties”), the first pregnancy rate declined 29.2% from 44.7 per 1000 population to 31.6/1000 between 1997 and 2002.

For black 15-17 year old females:

- In Georgia, the first pregnancy rate declined 28.7% from 70.2 per 1000 population to 50.0/1000 between 1997 and 2002.
- In counties with Teen Centers, the first pregnancy rate declined 31.5% from 74.9 per 1000 population to 51.3/1000 between 1997 and 2002.
- In counties without Teen Centers (“Other Counties”), the first pregnancy rate declined 21.4% from 58.9 per 1000 population to 46.3/1000 between 1997 and 2002.

For white 15-17 year old females:

- In Georgia, the first pregnancy rate declined 20.5% from 36.5 per 1000 population to 28.4/1000 between 1997 and 2002.

- In counties with Teen Centers, the first pregnancy rate declined 12.1% from 33.1 per 1000 population to 29.0/1000 between 1997 and 2002.
- In counties without Teen Centers (“Other Counties”), the first pregnancy rate declined 30.1% from 39.4 per 1000 population to 27.5/1000 between 1997 and 2002.

Since the teen centers were established in 1997, first pregnancy rates in 15-17 year old females dropped less in counties with teen centers (23.9%) than in counties without teen centers (29.2%). For black 15-17 teens, counties with teen centers had a larger drop in teen pregnancies (31.5%) than did counties without teen centers (21.4%), but the opposite was true for white 15-17 teens (12.1% vs. 30.1%).

Changes in rates of first pregnancies in 18-19 year old females, 1997–2002 (Figures 4-6)

For 18 and 19-year-old females of all races:

- In Georgia, the first pregnancy rate declined 7.0% from 81.2 per 1000 population to 75.5/1000 between 1997 and 2002.
- In counties with Teen Centers, the first pregnancy rate declined 5.2% from 78.7 per 1000 population to 74.5/1000 between 1997 and 2002.
- In counties without Teen Centers (“Other Counties”), the first pregnancy rate declined 10.3% from 86.4 per 1000 population to 77.5/1000 between 1997 and 2002.

Figure 16. Change in rate of all pregnancies, first pregnancies, and repeat pregnancies in all 18-19 year old females between 1997 and 2002, by residence in counties with or without Teen Centers, Georgia

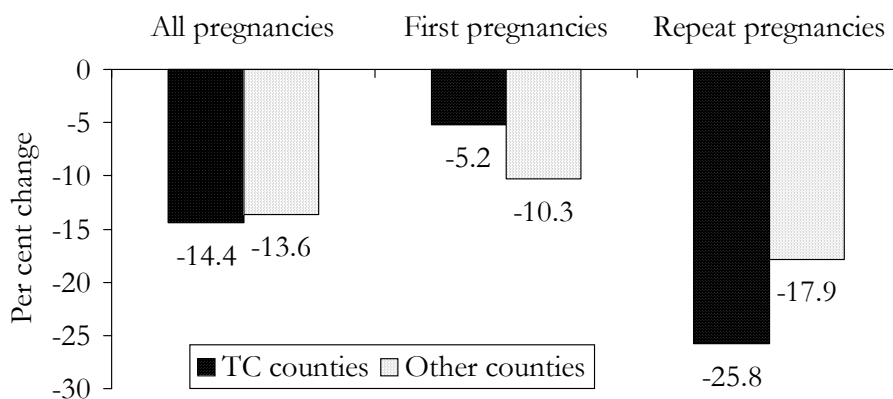


Figure 17. Change in rate of all pregnancies, first pregnancies, and repeat pregnancies in black 18-19 year old females between 1997 and 2002, by residence in counties with or without Teen Centers, Georgia

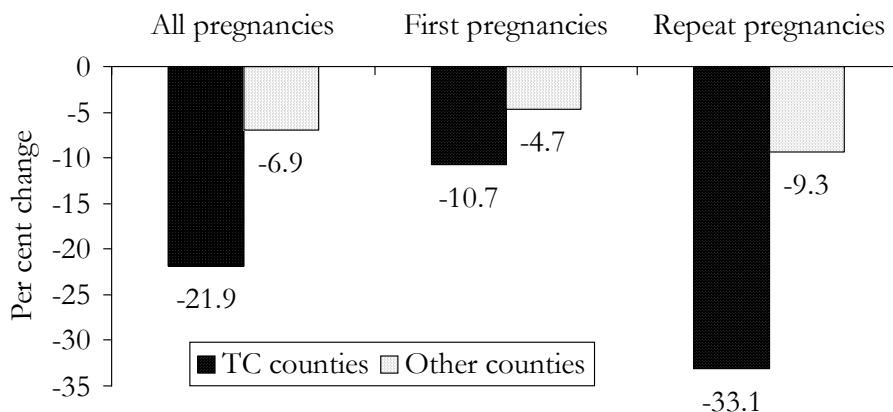
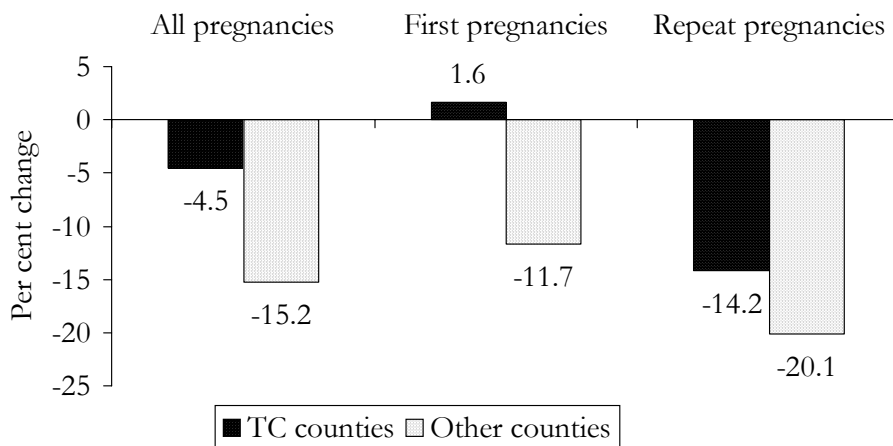


Figure 18. Change in rate of all pregnancies, first pregnancies, and repeat pregnancies in white 18-19 year old females between 1997 and 2002, by residence in counties with or without Teen Centers, Georgia



For black 18 and 19-year-old females:

- In Georgia, the first pregnancy rate declined 9.2% from 95.8 per 1000 population to 87.0/1000 between 1997 and 2002.
- In counties with Teen Centers, the first pregnancy rate declined 10.7% from 97.5 per 1000 population to 87.1/1000 between 1997 and 2002.
- In counties without Teen Centers (“Other Counties”), the first pregnancy rate declined 4.7% from 91.1 per 1000 population to 86.8/1000 between 1997 and 2002.

For white 18 and 19-year-old females:

- In Georgia, the first pregnancy rate declined 3.6% from 73.7 per 1000 population to 71.1/1000 between 1997 and 2002.
- In counties with Teen Centers, the first pregnancy rate increased 1.6% from 67.1 per 1000 population to 68.2/1000 between 1997 and 2002.
- In counties without Teen Centers (“Other Counties”), the first pregnancy rate declined 11.7% from 85.3 per 1000 population to 75.4/1000 between 1997 and 2002.

Since the teen centers were established in 1997, first pregnancy rates in 18-19 year old females dropped less in counties with teen centers (5.2%) than in counties without teen centers (10.3%). For black 18-19 teens, counties with teen centers had a larger drop in teen pregnancies (10.7%) than did counties without teen centers (4.7%), but the opposite was true for white 15-17 teens (1.6% increase vs. 11.7% drop).

Changes in rates of repeat pregnancies in 15-17 year old females, 1997–2002 (Figures 1-3)

For 15-17 year old females of all races:

- In Georgia, the repeat pregnancy rate declined 43.4% from 11.7 per 1000 population to 6.6/1000 between 1997 and 2002.
- In counties with Teen Centers, the repeat pregnancy rate declined 45.7% from 13.2 per 1000 population to 7.2/1000 between 1997 and 2002.
- In counties without Teen Centers (“Other Counties”), the repeat pregnancy rate declined 37.4% from 9.1 per 1000 population to 5.7/1000 between 1997 and 2002.

For black 15-17 year old females:

- In Georgia, the repeat pregnancy rate declined 50.4% from 21.3 per 1000 population to 10.6/1000 between 1997 and 2002.
- In counties with Teen Centers, the repeat pregnancy rate declined 55.6% from 23.7 per 1000 population to 10.5/1000 between 1997 and 2002.
- In counties without Teen Centers (“Other Counties”), the repeat pregnancy rate declined 31.4% from 15.6 per 1000 population to 10.7/1000 between 1997 and 2002.

For white 15-17 year old females:

- In Georgia, the repeat pregnancy rate declined 27.5% from 6.5 per 1000 population to 4.7/1000 between 1997 and 2002.
- In counties with Teen Centers, the repeat pregnancy rate declined 20.8% from 6.5 per 1000 population to 5.1/1000 between 1997 and 2002.

- In counties without Teen Centers (“Other Counties”), the repeat pregnancy rate declined 35.6% from 6.6 per 1000 population to 4.2/1000 between 1997 and 2002.

Since the teen centers were established in 1997, repeat pregnancy rates in 15-17 year old females dropped 45.7% in counties with teen centers and 37.4% in counties without teen centers. For black 15-17 teens, counties with teen centers had a larger drop in teen pregnancies (55.6%) than did counties without teen centers (31.4%), but the opposite was true for white teens (20.8% vs. 35.6%).

Changes in rates of repeat pregnancies in 18-19 year old females, 1997–2002 (Figures 4-6)

For 18 and 19-year-old females of all races:

- In Georgia, the repeat pregnancy rate declined 23.4% from 58.1 per 1000 population to 44.5/1000 between 1997 and 2002.
- In counties with Teen Centers, the repeat pregnancy rate declined 25.7% from 60.3 per 1000 population to 44.8/1000 between 1997 and 2002.
- In counties without Teen Centers (“Other Counties”), the repeat pregnancy rate declined 17.9% from 53.4 per 1000 population to 43.8/1000 between 1997 and 2002.

For black 18 and 19-year-old females:

- In Georgia, the repeat pregnancy rate declined 28.1% from 87.6 per 1000 population to 63.0/1000 between 1997 and 2002.
- In counties with Teen Centers, the repeat pregnancy rate declined 33.1% from 94.9 per 1000 population to 63.5/1000 between 1997 and 2002.
- In counties without Teen Centers (“Other Counties”), the repeat pregnancy rate declined 9.3% from 67.3 per 1000 population to 61.1/1000 between 1997 and 2002.

For white 18 and 19-year-old females:

- In Georgia, the repeat pregnancy rate declined 16.2% from 41.8 per 1000 population to 35.0/1000 between 1997 and 2002.
- In counties with Teen Centers, the repeat pregnancy rate declined 14.2% from 38.2 per 1000 population to 32.8/1000 between 1997 and 2002.
- In counties without Teen Centers (“Other Counties”), the repeat pregnancy rate declined 20.1% from 48.0 per 1000 population to 38.4/1000 between 1997 and 2002.

Since the teen centers were established in 1997, repeat pregnancy rates in 18-19 year old females dropped 25.7% in counties with teen centers and 17.9% in counties without teen centers. For black 18-19 teens, counties with teen centers had a larger drop in teen pregnancies (33.1%) than did counties without teen centers (9.3%), but the opposite was true for white teens (14.2% vs. 20.1%).

Summary

In the United States and in Georgia, the pregnancy rate for 15-17 and 18-19 year old females declined during 1994 and 1999. The pregnancy rates in Georgia were lower than those in the United States for 15-17 year old females, and approximately equal for 18-19 year old females.

Among Georgia black females in both age groups, the pregnancy rate declined between 1994 and 1999, and the pregnancy rates were consistently and substantially lower than the rates for the United States. Among Georgia white 15-17 year old white females, the pregnancy rate declined between 1994 and 1999 and the pregnancy rates were roughly equivalent to the rates for the United States. Among Georgia white 18-19 year old females, the pregnancy rate declined between 1994 and 1999, but by 1999 it was higher than that for the United States.

In Georgia, between 1994 and 2002, the pregnancy rate was consistently higher for black than for white females in the 15-17 and 18-19 year old age groups. However, the more rapid decline in teen pregnancy rates among black females reduced the difference between the races from 2.3:1 to 1.8:1 in 15-17 year old females and from 1.7:1 to 1.4:1 in 18-19 year old females.

Between 1994 and 2002 in Georgia, first pregnancy rates dropped for both black and white females in both the 15-17 and the 18-19 year old age groups. The first pregnancy rates dropped more in the 15-17 year old age group than in the 18-19 year old age groups, and they dropped more for black females than for white females in both age groups.

Between 1994 and 2002 in Georgia, repeat teen pregnancies, which reflect continued unprotected sex in teens, dropped for both black and white females in both the 15-17 and the 18-19 year old age groups. The repeat pregnancy rates dropped more in the 15-17 year old age group than in the 18-19 year old age groups, and they dropped more for black females than for white females in both age groups. The greatest decline was in 15-17 year old black females, in whom the repeat teen pregnancy rate fell 61.7%, reducing the difference between the races from 3.9:1 to 2.2:1, while for the 18-19 year old age group the racial disparity fell from 2.5:1 to 1.8:1.

Between 1997, when the Teen Centers were established, and 2002 very little difference was observed between the changes in pregnancy rates in counties with and without Teen Centers in the 15-17 (decreases of 29% and 31%) and 18-19 (decreases of 14% and 14%) year old teens. However, some differences were seen when the data were examined by race. Teen center counties had greater decreases than other counties in total, first, and repeat pregnancies for black 15-17 and 18-19 teens, while they had smaller decreases in total, first, and repeat pregnancies for white 15-17 and 18-19 teens. For black 15-17 teens in Teen Center counties, pregnancy rates fell 1.6 times more than in other counties, and for black 18-19 teens in Teen Center counties, pregnancy rates fell 3.2 times more than in other counties. For white teens, the reverse was true. Among white 15-17 teens other county pregnancy rates fell 2.2 times more than the fall in Teen Center counties, while for white 18-19 teens other county pregnancy rates fell 3.4 times more than the fall in Teen Center counties. The largest decreases were seen in the repeat pregnancy rates, which fell 55.6% for 15-17 year old black females in Teen Center counties and 31.4% in other counties, and fell 33.1% for 18-19 year old black females in Teen Center counties and 9.3% in other counties. In counties with Teen Centers, 15-17 year old black females were 2.5 times more likely and 18-19 year old black females were 2.0 times more likely than their white counterparts to receive services from Teen Centers.

Appendices

Appendix 1. Counties with Teen Centers

These are the 35 counties where 39 teen centers funded by the Office of Adolescent Health and Youth Development of the GA Division of Public Health (AHYD) are located. The counties

are Bartow, Bibb, Bulloch, Carroll, Charlton, Chatham, Clarke, Clayton, Cobb, Coffee, Coweta, Crisp, DeKalb, Dougherty, Douglas, Floyd, Fulton, Gwinnett, Hall, Hancock, Houston, Laurens, Liberty, Lowndes, Mitchell, Muscogee, Richmond, Spalding, Sumter, Thomas, Tift, Troup, Walker, Ware, and Whitfield.

Appendix 2. Counties without Teen Centers

The 124 counties without Teen Centers funded by AHYD. Many of these counties do have AYHD-funded programs pregnancy preventions programs including abstinence education, male involvement, and community involvement. In addition, these counties may have other activities funded through the Department of Education or faith-based institutions that may have an effect on teen pregnancy. The 124 “Other Counties” are Appling, Atkinson, Bacon, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Barrow, Ben Hill, Berrien, Bleckley, Brantley, Brooks, Bryan, Burke, Butts, Calhoun, Camden, Candler, Catoosa, Chattahoochee, Chattooga, Cherokee, Clay, Clinch, Colquitt, Columbia, Cook, Crawford, Dade, Dawson, Decatur, Dodge, Dooly, Early, Echols, Effingham, Elbert, Emanuel, Evans, Fannin, Fayette, Forsyth, Franklin, Gilmer, Glascock, Glynn, Gordon, Grady, Greene, Habersham, Haralson, Harris, Hart, Heard, Henry, Irwin, Jackson, Jasper, Jeff Davis, Jefferson, Jenkins, Johnson, Jones, Lamar, Lanier, Lee, Lincoln, Long, Lumpkin, McDuffie, McIntosh, Macon, Madison, Marion, Meriwether, Miller, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Murray, Newton, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Paulding, Peach, Pickens, Pierce, Pike, Polk, Pulaski, Putnam, Quitman, Rabun, Randolph, Rockdale, Schley, Screven, Seminole, Stephens, Stewart, Talbot, Taliaferro, Tattnall, Taylor, Telfair, Terrell, Toombs, Towns, Treutlen, Turner, Twiggs, Union, Upson, Walton, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Webster, Wheeler, White, Wilcox, Wilkes, Wilkinson, Worth.