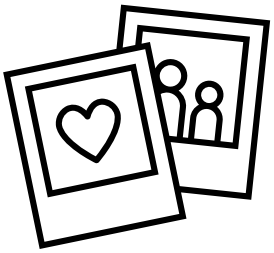
Bexar County 2020 Teen Birth Report

Key Points from this Report

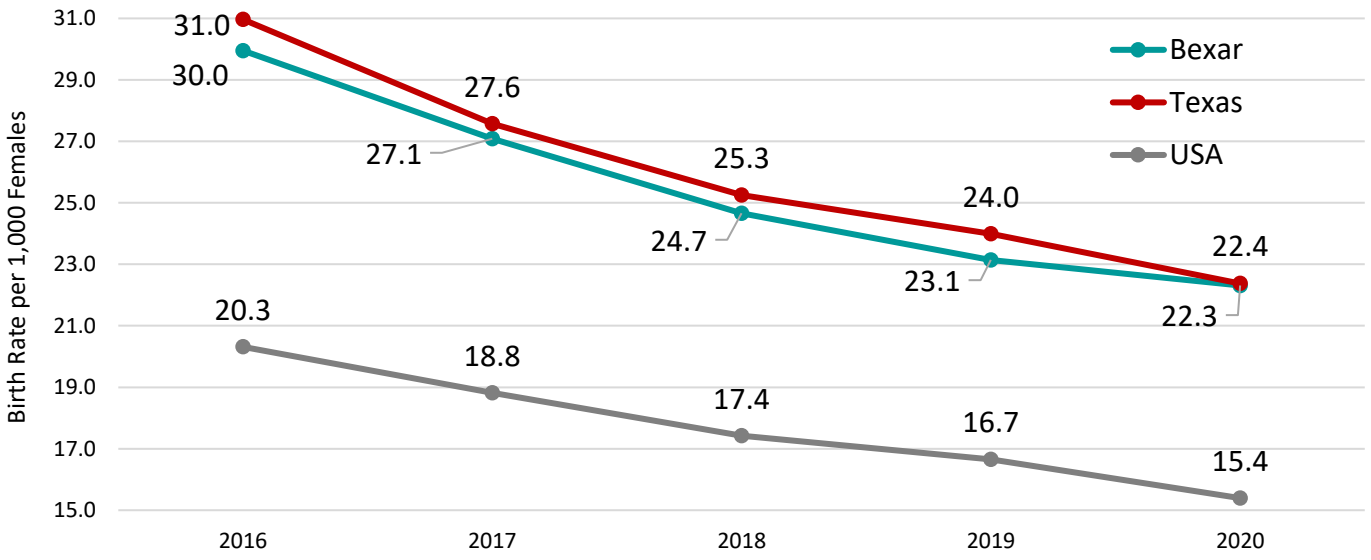
- The Teen birth rate has generally decreased over the years. **In Bexar County, Texas, and the US overall, teen births decreased by approximately 25% between 2016 and 2020.**
- However, Bexar County and Texas continue to experience higher teen birth rates compared to the US.
- **Within Bexar County, teen births are consistently higher among the Hispanic/Latino population than among the NH-Black and NH-White population.**
- Repeat teen births decreased from 20.4% in 2016 to 16.6% in 2020 in Bexar County.
- Between 2016 and 2020, 1st trimester prenatal care increased among teen moms, however teen moms are still less likely to receive 1st trimester prenatal care when compared to all moms in general.
- Teen moms are much more likely to receive WIC food support compared to all moms.
- Between 2016 and 2020, breastfeeding at discharge increased among teen moms, however teen moms are still less likely to have been breastfeeding at discharge compared to all moms.
- Teen moms are much more likely to use Medicaid as primary payment in comparison to all moms.



Decrease in teen birth rate between 2016 and 2020

Bexar County's teen birth rate followed a decreasing trend from 2016-2020, similar to Texas and the US. However, Bexar County and Texas consistently experience a higher teen birth rate compared to the US overall (**Figure 1**).

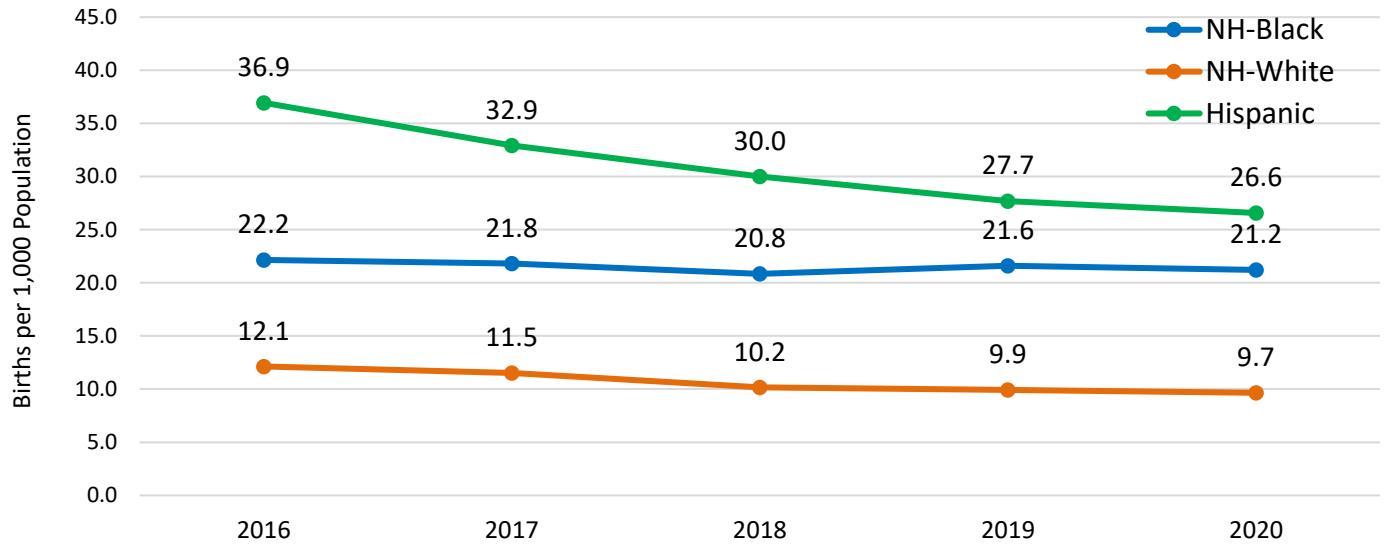
Figure 1. Teen Birth Rate - Bexar County



Teen Birth rate is calculated as the number of births among females 15-19 years old divided by population size in that group, and then multiplied by 1,000. This provides birth rate defined as the number of births per 1,000 female population aged 15-19.

Teen births are consistently higher among the Hispanic/Latino population in Bexar County compared with the NH-Black and NH-White population, however the Hispanic/Latino population has also experienced the greatest decrease in teen birth rate from 2016 to 2020. Teen birth rate among the NH-Black population has remained relatively the same over the years, while the teen birth rate among the NH-White population has gradually decreased (**Figure 2 and Figure 3**).

Figure 2. Teen Birth Rate by Race/Ethnicity - Bexar County



In 2020, Hispanic teens experienced 2.5 times higher teen birth rate compared to NH-White teens

Figure 3. Teen Birth Rate by Race/Ethnicity – Bexar County

		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Hispanic	# of births	1706	1551	1431	1336	1290
	Population size	46178	47104	47667	48228	48544
	Birth rate	**36.9**	**32.9**	**30.0**	**27.7**	**26.6**
NH-Asian or Pacific Islander	# of births	*	*	*	*	*
	Population size	1777	1768	1751	1809	1936
	Birth rate	*	*	*	*	*
NH-Black	# of births	116	115	111	114	113
	Population size	5236	5274	5325	5276	5329
	Birth rate	**22.2**	**21.8**	**20.8**	**21.6**	**21.2**
NH-White	# of births	174	165	145	142	138
	Population size	14341	14313	14258	14298	14297
	Birth rate	**12.1**	**11.5**	**10.2**	**9.9**	**9.7**

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** data is suppressed where the category includes less than 20 births*

The proportion of repeat teen births decreased from 20.4% in 2016 to 16.6% in 2020 (**Figure 4**).

Figure 4. Repeat Births Among Teen Moms (Age 15 to 19 years old)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total Teen Births	2028	1859	1706	1615	1568
Repeat Teen Births	413	381	297	272	260
% of Teen Births that were Repeat Teen Births	**20.4%**	**20.5%**	**17.4%**	**16.8%**	**16.6%**

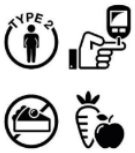
Between 2016 and 2020, the proportion of teen moms receiving first trimester prenatal care, proportion receiving WIC food support, and proportion breastfeeding upon discharge all increased. In addition, the proportion of teen moms with a sexually transmitted infection (STI) anytime during pregnancy decreased from 8.9% in 2016 to 5.5% in 2020. However, teen moms experienced an increase in gestational diabetes and a slight increase gestational hypertension. More than 80% of teen moms use Medicaid as a primary payment option. This proportion has increased between 2016 and 2020 (**Figure 5**).

Figure 5. Teen Mom (Age 15-19 years old) Characteristics

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Percent of Births where Mom…					
Received 1st trimester prenatal care	53.4%	55.7%	64.8%	70.8%	71.2%
Received WIC food support	72.6%	72.7%	69.2%	69.3%	67.2%
Was breastfeeding upon discharge	77.4%	83.3%	85.9%	86.0%	83.9%
Had a sexually transmitted infection (STI)	8.9%	7.7%	5.5%	7.4%	5.5%
Pre-pregnancy BMI classified as obese	17.8%	19.0%	19.5%	17.0%	17.1%
Developed gestational diabetes withOUT a history of diabetes	1.7%	2.2%	2.2%	1.9%	3.1%
Developed gestational hypertension withOUT a history of hypertension	7.4%	6.8%	6.5%	7.6%	8.3%
Required a first-time cesarean section	19.4%	21.0%	20.5%	20.8%	20.5%
Used Medicaid as primary payment	81.0%	82.2%	82.0%	84.4%	87.5%

from 2016 to 2020:

Decrease in percent of teen moms with an STI anytime during pregnancy

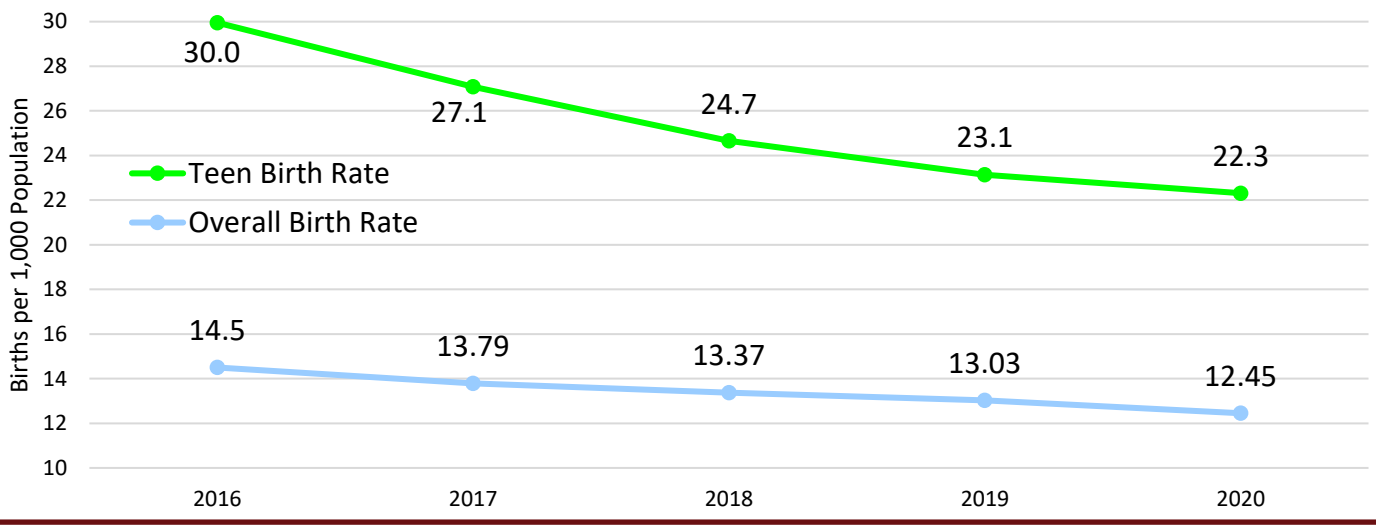


2 X increase in teen moms with gestational diabetes

Increase in percent of teen moms breastfeeding their baby upon discharge

Both the teen birth rate and the overall birth rate decreased from 2016 to 2020 in Bexar County. However, the teen birth rate decreased to a larger degree. The teen birth rate was 30.0 births per 1,000 teen females in 2016 and decreased to 22.3 births per 1,000 teen females in 2020 (**Figure 6**).

Figure 6. Teen Birth Rate and Overall Birth* Rate Over Time - Bexar County



** Teen Birth rate is calculated as the number of births among females 15-19 years old divided by population size in that group, and then multiplied by 1,000. This provides teen birth rate defined as number of births per 1,000 female population aged 15-19. However, the overall birth rate is calculated as the total number of births divided by the entire population (males and females), and then multiplied by 1,000. The differences in calculation lead to the teen birth rate having a larger value.*

We can compare maternal characteristics among teen moms specifically to maternal characteristics among all moms in general to understand whether certain experiences are more common or less common among teen moms.

Teen moms are less likely to receive prenatal care in the first trimester, less likely to breastfeed their baby at discharge, and much more likely to receive WIC food support. The proportion of teen moms with an STI anytime during pregnancy is double the proportion among all moms. Similarly, a considerably higher proportion of teen moms use Medicaid as primary payment in comparison to all moms (**Figure 7**).

Figure 7. Comparison of Maternal Characteristics in 2020 for Teen Moms vs. All Moms

	Teen Moms	All Moms
Percent of Births where Mom…		
Received 1st trimester prenatal care	71.2%	79.7%
Received WIC food support	67.2%	38.3%
Was breastfeeding upon discharge	83.9%	89.7%
Had a sexually transmitted infection	5.5%	2.1%
Pre-pregnancy BMI classifies as obese	17.1%	30.0%
Developed gestational diabetes withOUT history of diabetes	3.1%	8.4%
Developed gestational hypertension withOUT a history of hypertension	8.3%	9.4%
Required a first-time cesarean section	20.5%	20.6%
Used Medicaid as primary payment	87.5%	52.9%

Teen moms less likely to receive 1st trimester prenatal care compared to all moms

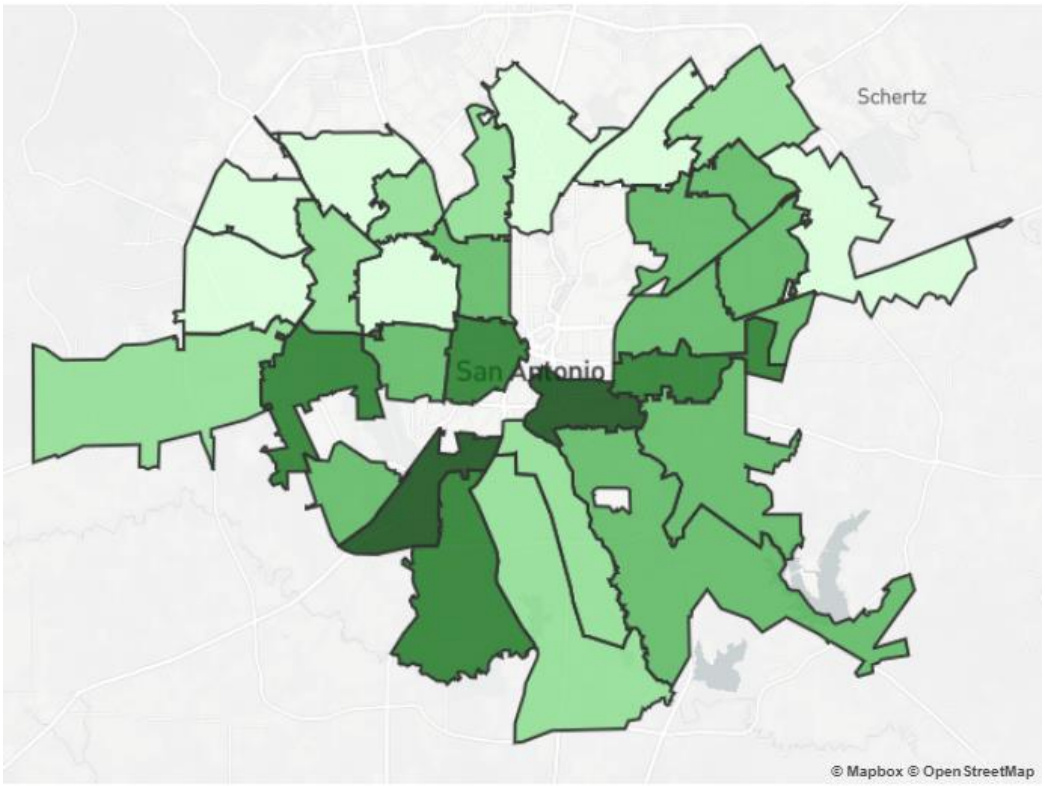
Teen moms more likely to receive WIC food support compared to all moms

Several zip codes in the central and southwest regions of San Antonio showed the highest teen birth rate based on 2019 data. Specifically, zip codes 78211 and 78210 experienced the highest teen birth rates with 59.3 and 55.8 teen births per 1,000 females aged 15-19 years. (**Figures 8 and 9**).

Figure 8. 2019 Teen Birth Rate by Top 10 Zip Codes

Zip Code	Birth Rate
78211	59.3
78210	55.8
78224	50.5
78227	47.0
78207	45.6
78220	43.5
78222	41.5
78237	41.1
78223	40.7
78242	40.0

Figure 9. 2019 Teen Birth Rate - by Zip Code



Zip code data was fully suppressed if the zip code had less than 20 total births in 2019.

Source: Texas DSHS Vital Statistics; US Census Bureau 5-year Estimates, 2019

The City of San Antonio offers several services to help mothers during pregnancy.

WIC Services – This program is a non-emergency Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children.

Healthy Start – Offers women and families high quality services and resources for healthy pregnancies and healthy births.

STI/HIV Prevention and Control Program – This program offers testing and treatment of sexually transmitted infections. It is open to all residents of Bexar County who have no other means of obtaining STI services. No one is ever turned away for inability to pay.

San Antonio Lactation Support Center – This is a place where breastfeeding mothers and pregnant women can come to learn, socialize, participate in a support group, receive free individual counseling for breastfeeding, or just speak to a health professional about infant feeding in a non-clinical café style environment.

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Data source for all tables and figures: *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Division of Vital Statistics, Natality on CDC WONDER Online Database, for years 2016-2020 available October 2021: https://wonder.cdc.gov/*