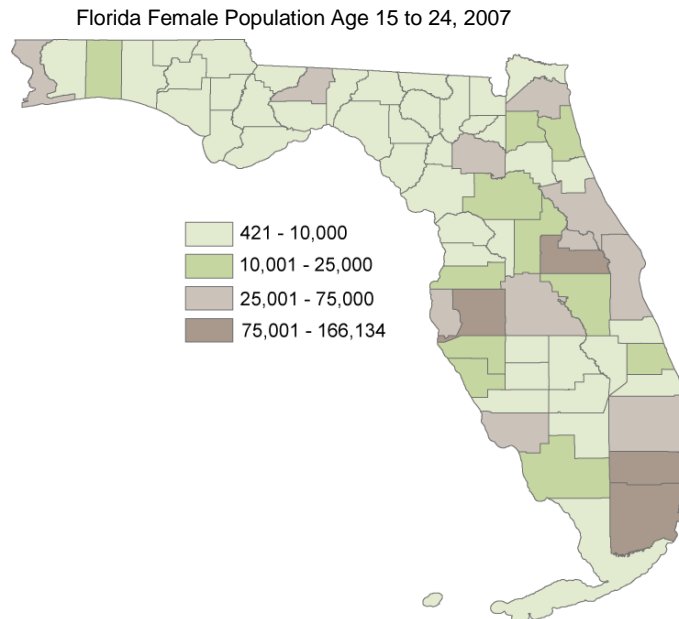


# Florida Young Mothers

Florida had 1,183,800 females age 15 to 24 in 2007. That year there were 88,322 births to this age group, representing 36.9 percent of all Florida births.



*High teen birth rates are an important concern because teen mothers and their babies face increased risks to their health, and their opportunities to build a future are diminished.*

- March of Dimes<sup>1</sup>



## Why Do Young Mothers Matter

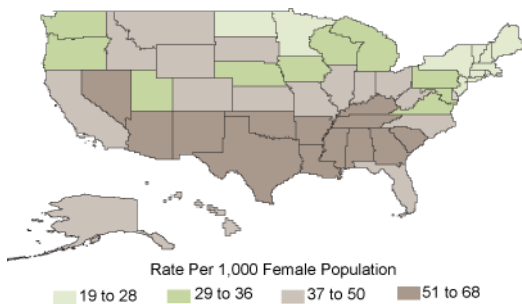
After continuous declines for over a decade, 2007 marked the second year in a row that the teen birth rate increased in the United States. According to 2007 preliminary data from the National Center for Health Statistics, the birth rate for females age 15 to 19 increased to 42.5 per 1,000 females from 41.9 in 2006.<sup>2,3</sup> In comparison to other developed nations, the US has the highest teen birth rate, almost twice the average of all developed countries.<sup>4,5</sup> High teen birth rates are of important public concern because it has been shown that teen parents and their children are at a significant disadvantage and experience poorer outcomes than their peers.<sup>6,7</sup> The birth rate for females 20 to 24 also increased to 106.4 per 1,000 females from 105.9 in 2006.<sup>2,3</sup> In 2007, there were 4,317,119 births to mothers of all ages in the United States, the highest number of births throughout recorded history.<sup>2</sup> Births to young mothers age 15 to 24 accounted for 35.4 percent of all births.<sup>2</sup>

The picture of Florida's young mothers is a bit cloudier. After benefiting from similar declines, the teen birth rate for females age 15 to 19 increased in 2006 to 43.5 per 1,000 females and stayed relatively stable at 43.2 in 2007. Although the birth rate for young mothers 20 to 24 decreased from 108.2 in 2006 to 106.3 in 2007, it did not decrease to the lower rate found in the mid decade. There were 88,322 births to Florida young mothers age 15 to 24, 29.1 percent of those births were to teens age 15 to 19.

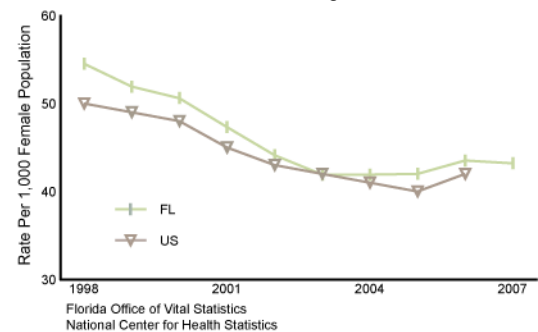
Why does this matter? Teen childbearing is associated with a host of negative outcomes for both mother and baby. Females who give birth in their younger years are more likely to drop out of school, be unemployed, rely on public assistance, and live in poverty.<sup>6,7,8,9</sup> Also, the children born to young mothers face increased risk of poor outcomes and are more likely to experience adverse health conditions, poor school performance, abuse, entering the foster care system, and becoming teen parents themselves.<sup>10,11</sup> Studies indicate that delaying childbearing until after the teenage years can greatly improve outcomes for both mother and baby.<sup>6,11,12</sup> In addition, unintended pregnancies to mothers in their early 20s carry noteworthy consequences similar to those experienced by teen mothers.<sup>13</sup> Young motherhood bears significant financial costs to the public sector. In 2004, it was estimated that teen childbearing cost Florida taxpayers \$481 million dollars and at least \$9.1 billion a year nationally.<sup>14</sup>

Successfully addressing the needs of young mothers and their children depends on knowledge of key well-being indicators. The data and information presented here provides a framework to look at young mothers in Florida. It is intended to provide policy makers, advocates, and citizens a tool for understanding some of the factors that influence birth rates and outcomes.

US Teen Birth Rate Age 15 to 19, 2006



Teen Birth Rate Age 15 to 19



The map displays the most current final birth data available for each state. There were 4,265,555 births to all mothers and 435,436 births to mothers age 15 to 19. Florida ranked 33<sup>rd</sup> in teen birth rates in 2006.<sup>15</sup>

Florida Multi Year Trend Data, Mothers of All Ages

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Birth Rate	12.8	12.6	12.7	12.5	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.9	12.8
Percent of Births Receiving Early Prenatal Care	83.7	83.9	83.7	84.1	85.4	85.8	81.0*	78.5*	76.8*	75.9*
Percent of Low Birthweight Births	8.1	8.2	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.7
Percent of Births to Unwed Mothers	36.6	37.5	38.2	39.0	39.3	39.9	41.3	42.8	44.6	46.1
Infant Mortality Rate	7.2	7.3	7.0	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.1
Percent of Mothers with a High School Diploma or Higher Education	78.7	79.2	79.2	79.1	79.7	80.0	79.0	78.9	78.8	79.1

\* new calculation methodology

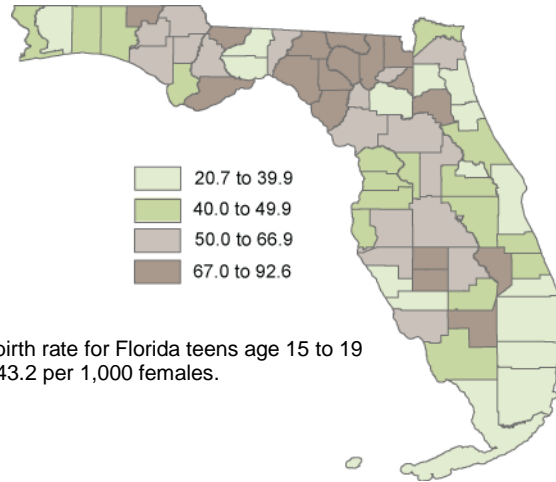
*The rising birth rate among 15 to 19 year olds serves as a powerful reminder of the importance of sustained attention to teen pregnancy in particular and the needs of teenagers in general.*

- Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT<sup>9</sup>



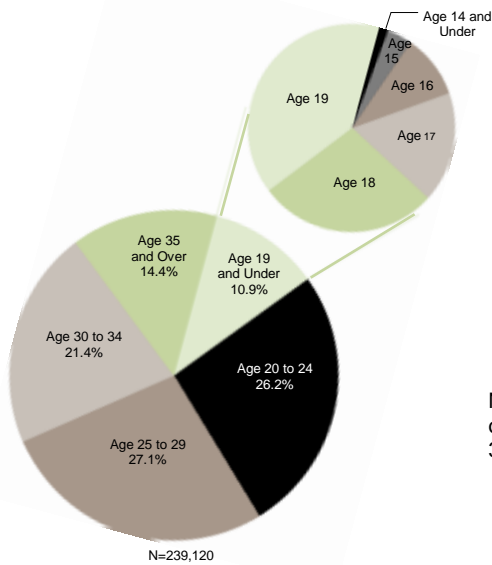
County Distribution Florida Teen Births Age 15 to 19, 2007	
Number of Teen Births	Number of Counties
1,000 to 3,073	8
500 to 999	8
300 to 499	5
100 to 299	18
50 to 99	12
1 to 49	16

Florida Teen Birth Rate Age 15 to 19, 2007



The birth rate for Florida teens age 15 to 19 was 43.2 per 1,000 females.

Births By Age of Mother, 2007



Female Fertility Rates (per 1,000 females)			
Age of Mother	1997	2002	2007
15 to 17	34.6	23.5	22.6
18 to 19	90.9	75.3	74.5
20 to 24	111.3	105.3	106.3
25 to 29	107.3	107.6	116.8
30 to 34	76.0	88.4	91.1
35 to 39	34.3	39.4	46.0
40 to 44	7.0	8.1	9.3

Nearly 11 percent of all live births in Florida were to mothers under 20 years of age in 2007. There were 376 births to mothers under the age of 15, and 396 births to mothers age 45 and over in 2007.

Female Population within Age Group, 2007			
Age of Mother	White	Nonwhite	Hispanic (of any race)
15 to 17	265,385	93,237	82,119
18 to 19	172,948	62,791	55,588
15 to 19	438,333	156,028	137,707
20 to 24	437,630	151,809	138,231
15 to 24	875,963	307,837	275,938

Births within Age Group, 2007				
Age of Mother	Total	White	Nonwhite	Hispanic (of any race)
15 to 17	8,119	4,960	3,144	2,643
18 to 19	17,569	11,603	5,937	5,097
15 to 19	25,688	16,563	9,081	7,740
20 to 24	62,634	43,764	18,751	18,455
15 to 24	88,322	60,327	27,832	26,195

*Expanding our state-level knowledge of teen childbearing is important in order to develop strategies to reduce the risk of teenage motherhood and to address the negative outcomes that result from early childbearing.*

- Child Trends<sup>16</sup>

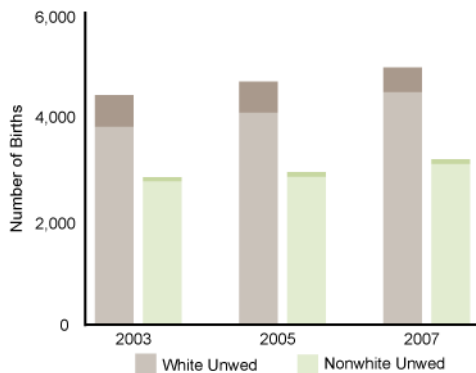


## 15 to 17 Year Old Mothers

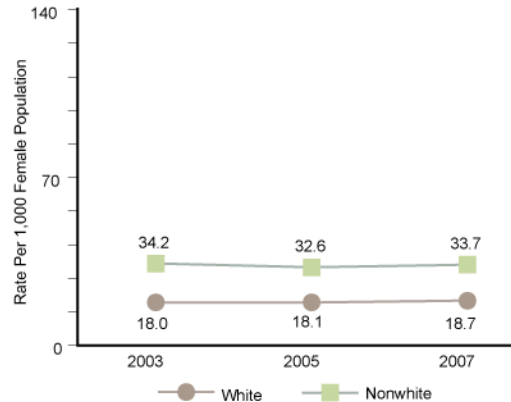
In 2007,

- there were 8,119 births to mothers age 15 to 17 years old, a 12.3 percent increase in number from 7,227 births in 2003.
- the total birth rate of these very young mothers was 22.6 per 1,000 females.
- these births represented 3.4 percent of all Florida births, compared to 4.9 percent a decade ago in 1997 when there were 9,446 births.
- white births in this age group numbered 4,960 and represented 61.1 percent, while nonwhite births numbered 3,144 and represented 38.7 percent.
- 93.5 percent were unwed compared to 91.2 percent in 2003, a 15.2 percent increase in number.
- 9.7 percent of white and 1.4 percent of nonwhite birth mothers were married.
- 13.2 percent (1,071) were a high school graduate or higher, leaving 86.8 percent (7,020) in need of additional education supports to help them acquire their diplomas. By definition, most 15 to 17 year olds are too young to have acquired a high school degree or higher.
- 756 or 9.3 percent of 15 to 17 year old birth mothers had at least one or more previous live births.

Total and Unwed Births to Mothers Age 15 to 17



Birth Rate Age 15 to 17

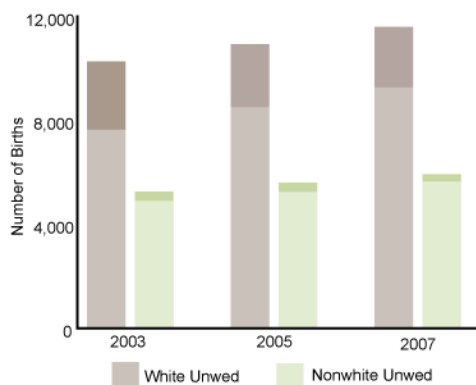


## 18 to 19 Year Old Mothers

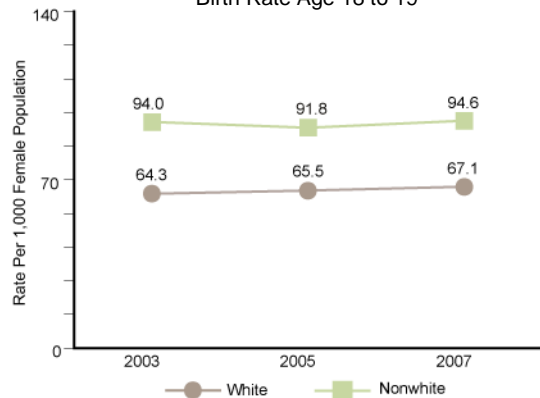
In 2007,

- there were 17,569 births to mothers age 18 to 19 years old, a 13.0 percent increase in number from 15,541 births in 2003.
- the total birth rate was 74.5 per 1,000 females.
- these births represented 7.3 percent of all Florida births, compared to 8.2 percent in 1997 when there were 15,706 births to this age group.
- white births in this age group numbered 11,603 and represented 66.0 percent, while nonwhite births numbered 5,937 and represented 33.8 percent.
- 85.2 percent were unwed compared to 80.9 percent in 2003, a 19.1 percent increase in number.
- 19.9 percent of white and 4.7 percent of nonwhite mothers were married.
- slightly more than half, 57.3 percent (10,028) had completed a high school education or higher.
- 22.6 percent or 3,973 mothers age 18 to 19 had at least one or more previous live births.

Total and Unwed Births to Mothers Age 18 to 19



Birth Rate Age 18 to 19



*Compared to women who delay childbearing until the age of 20 to 21 years, teenage mothers aged 19 and younger are more likely to drop out of school, and to be and remain single parents.*

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention<sup>8</sup>

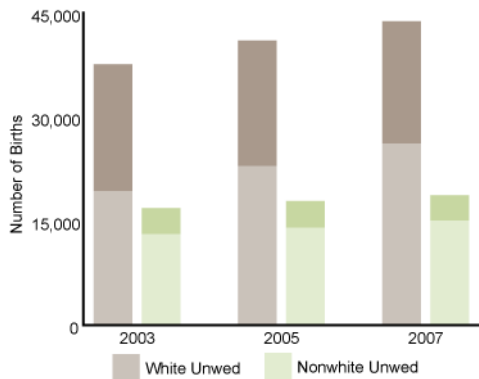


## 20 to 24 Year Old Mothers

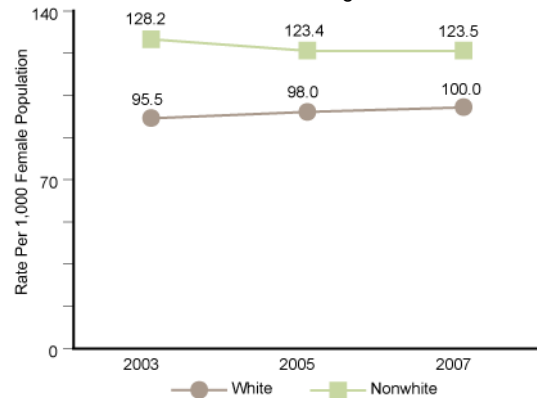
In 2007,

- there were 62,634 births to mothers age 20 to 24 years old, a 15.0 percent increase in the number from 54,469 births in 2003.
- the birth rate was 106.3 per 1,000 females.
- births to this age group represented 26.2 percent of all Florida births, compared to 24.4 percent in 1997 a decade ago when there were 46,877 births.
- white births in this age group numbered 43,764 and represented 69.9 percent, while nonwhite births numbered 18,751 and represented 29.9 percent.
- 66.2 percent were unwed compared to 59.7 percent in 2003, a 27.4 percent increase in number.
- 40.0 percent of white and 19.3 percent of nonwhite mothers were married.
- 74.7 percent (46,581) had completed a high school education or higher.
- 30,355 or 48.5 percent of these mothers had at least one or more previous live births.

Total and Unwed Births to Mothers Age 20 to 24



Birth Rate Age 20 to 24

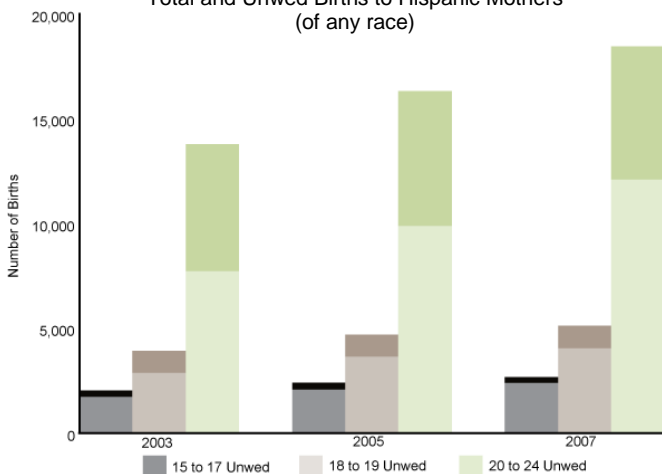


In 2007,

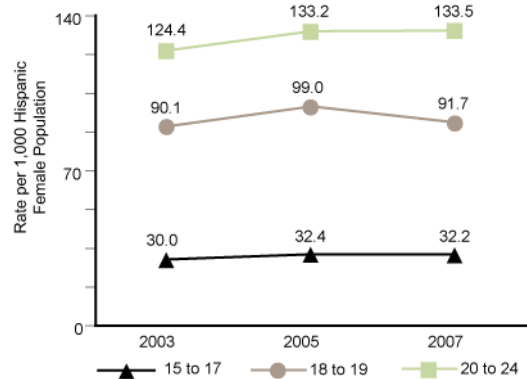
## 15 to 24 Year Old Hispanic Mothers

- Hispanic mothers of any race comprised 32.8 percent of births in the 15 to 17 age group. There were 2,643 Hispanic births, representing a 30.8 percent increase in number from 2,021 to this age group in 2003.
- 9.8 percent of Hispanic birth mothers age 15 to 17 were married.
- Hispanic birth mothers represented 5,097 births, comprising 29.2 percent of births to 18 to 19 year old mothers. These Hispanic birth mothers experienced a 30.8 percent increase in number from 3,897 births in 2003.
- 20.5 percent of 18 to 19 year old Hispanic birth mothers were married.
- there were 18,455 births to Hispanic mothers age 20 to 24, a 33.9 percent increase in number from 13,782 in 2003. These births represented 29.6 percent of all births to this age group.
- 34.5 percent of Hispanic birth mothers age 20 to 24 were married.

Total and Unwed Births to Hispanic Mothers (of any race)



Hispanic Birth Rates (of any race)



*While pregnancy occurs among teenage girls of every ethnicity, race, socioeconomic status and geographic location, those from low-income families are significantly more likely to give birth.*

- Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT<sup>9</sup>



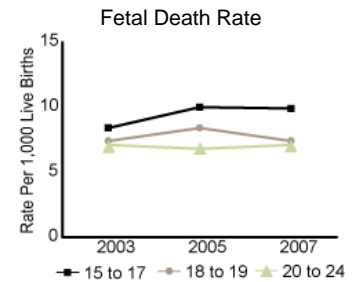
### Previous Live Births

In 2007, 18.4 percent of births to 15 to 19 year old mothers were repeat births (female had at least one previous live birth). This compared to 48.5 percent of births to 20 to 24 year old mothers. Overall, 39.7 percent of births to young mothers age 15 to 24 were repeat births. Second or successive teen births multiply the difficulties experienced by teen mothers and their families.<sup>17</sup>

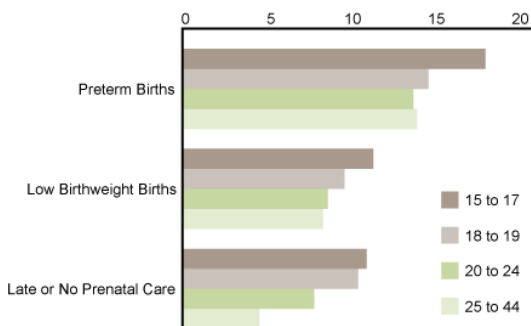
Mothers with at Least One Previous Live Birth, 2007	
Age	Number
15	33
16	169
17	554
18	1,345
19	2,628
20	4,187
21	5,280
22	6,335
23	7,011
24	7,542

### Fetal Deaths

Over the five year period, a slightly higher rate of fetal deaths occurred to 15 to 17 year old mothers than to 18 to 19 or 20 to 24 year old mothers. There were 218 fetal deaths to mothers under age 20 in 2007.



Percent of Select Conditions within Age Group, 2007

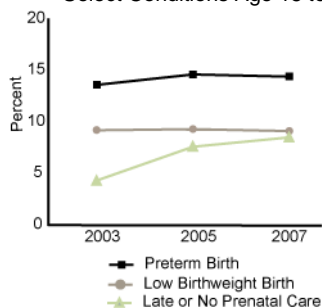


### Select Conditions

Of all Florida births, 33,818 were identified as preterm, leaving 85.8 percent of births at 37 weeks of gestation or more. Of all preterm births, 1,468 (4.3 percent) were born to 15 to 17 year olds; 2,573 (7.6 percent) were born to 18 to 19 year olds; and 8,616 (25.5 percent) were born to 20 to 24 year olds. Births to 15 to 24 year old mothers represented nearly 38 percent of all preterm births. Of all births within the 15 to 24 year old age group, 14.3 percent were born preterm, similar to 25 to 44 year old birth mothers at 14.0 percent.

A total of 20,767 (8.7 percent) of all births were low birth weight (under 2,500 grams) and 1.6 percent of these were very low birth weight (under 1,500 grams). There were 2,623 low birthweight births to mothers 15 to 19 years old, representing 10.2 percent of all births to this age group. Of these, 925 were to mothers age 15 to 17, accounting for 11.4 percent of births within this very young age group.

Select Conditions Age 15 to 24



Of births to mothers of all ages with a known month for beginning prenatal care, 75.9 percent (165,545) received early prenatal care, or began care in the first trimester. Of 15 to 24 year old mothers, 65.8 percent (52,427) received early prenatal care and 8.5 percent (6,784) received late or no prenatal care. This depiction can be compared to a more complex measurement of prenatal care, the Kotelchuck Index. There were 61.8 percent (48,480) of participating mothers age 15 to 24 who were considered to be in the adequate or adequate plus categories of care when this index was utilized; however, 38.2 percent (29,978) were identified as receiving less than adequate care. Of all birth mothers of any age, 21,141 (8.8 percent) were unknown for early prenatal care and 24,412 (10.2 percent) were unknown on the Kotelchuck Index.

Prenatal Visits, 2007

Age of Mother	Percent within Age Group				
	Early Prenatal Care (visit in first trimester)	Kotelchuck Index			
		Inadequate	Intermediate	Adequate	Adequate +
15 to 17	54.6	31.5	14.1	31.6	22.8
18 to 19	61.5	26.2	15.3	35.8	22.7
20 to 24	68.4	21.5	14.9	38.9	24.8
25 to 44	81.9	11.9	13.2	44.0	31.0

*Without access to adequate services, teen mothers may not receive prenatal care, placing the baby at increased risks of premature birth, and low birth weight and resultant health risks.*

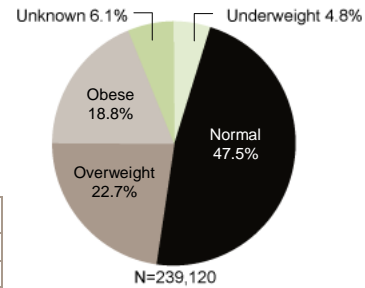
- Healthy Teen Network<sup>10</sup>



### Mother's Body Mass Index

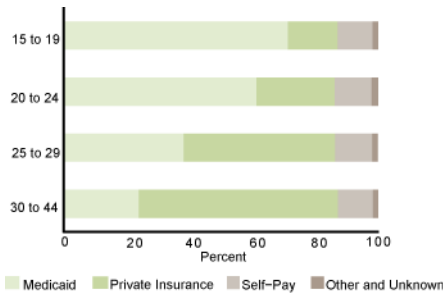
Of all birth mothers, 113,565 had a normal Body Mass Index (BMI) of 18.5 to 24.9. For this presentation, BMI is a formula measuring the relationship of the mother's height to weight before pregnancy. Of young mothers age 15 to 24, 40.8 percent were overweight or obese, and 52.0 percent had a normal BMI. Nearly 10 percent of birth mothers 15 to 17 years old were considered to be underweight or having a body mass index under 18.5.

Birth Mother Pre-Pregnancy Body Mass Index, 2007



Percent of Birth Mother Pre-Pregnancy BMI within Age Group by Category, 2007					
Age of Mother	Underweight	Normal	Overweight	Obese	Number Reporting BMI
15 to 17	9.8	61.6	19.3	9.3	7,596
18 to 19	8.5	56.2	20.7	14.6	16,558
20 to 24	6.5	49.6	23.4	20.6	58,895
25 to 44	3.9	49.7	25.3	21.1	140,649

Delivery Payment Source within Age Group, 2007



### Delivery Payment Source

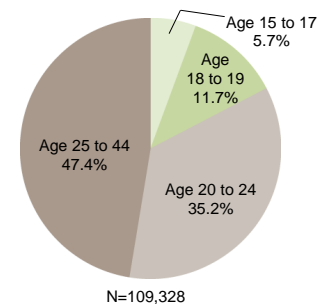
Of Florida births to mothers of all ages in 2007, 43.0 percent (102,205) used Medicaid; 44.3 percent (105,267) used Private Insurance; 11.6 percent (27,487) used Self-Pay; and 1.1 percent (2,670) indicated Other as the payment method at the time of birth. Medicaid was used as the primary payment source in 5,698 births to 15 to 17 year olds and 12,630 births to 18 to 19 year old mothers, 70.5 percent and 72.2 percent respectively. Of birth mothers 20-24 years old, 61.7 percent used Medicaid and 25.2 percent used Private Insurance; this was in contrast to 30.3 percent and 57.1 percent of 25 to 44 year old mothers. Self-pay was relatively stable across all age groups, ranging from 10.8 to 12.0 percent.

### Women, Infants, and Children Program

Of all birth mothers in 2007, 46.5 percent (109,712) participated prenatally in the Women, Infants, and Children Program (WIC), a food and nutrition safeguard for low-income mothers and their children. Young mothers age 15 to 24 represented 52.4 percent of the total number of participants. Within age groups, 75.0 percent (19,009) of birth mothers age 15 to 19 and 62.4 percent (38,467) of 20 to 24 year old mothers participated in WIC. This was in contrast to 35.0 percent (51,852) of 25 to 44 year old birth mothers.

WIC Participation During Pregnancy within Age Group, 2007		
Age of Mother	Number	Percent
15 to 17	6,187	77.0
18 to 19	12,822	74.0
20 to 24	38,467	62.4
25 to 29	27,173	42.5
30 to 34	15,477	30.6
35 to 39	7,460	27.2
40 to 44	1,742	28.5

Percent of WIC Participants During Pregnancy by Age Group, 2007



*Disproportionate shares of teen parents are from households with incomes either below poverty or just above poverty.*

- The National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy<sup>18</sup>



## Young Mothers Matter

Experts suggest that reducing the number of teen births remain a major societal and public health goal due to the considerable human and sizeable economic costs linked to teen childbearing.<sup>19</sup> Historically, teen birth trend data emphasized 15 to 17 year old mothers. Recent research implies 18 to 24 year old mothers could benefit from inclusion in analyses because their outcomes are not necessarily better than those of younger teen mothers.<sup>11, 13</sup>

These analyses of state-wide indicator data reveal that Florida's young mothers are not a monolithic group. Young mothers vary in regard to race, ethnicity, marital status, educational attainment, age at first birth, income level, and their birth outcomes. Although the majority of young mothers are white and unwed, birth and marriage rates for nonwhite and Hispanic young mothers indicate that disparities do exist. It also appears that younger mothers are less likely to receive early prenatal care as compared to older mothers. While some Florida young mothers and their babies faced undesirable outcomes such as low birth weight, pre-term births, or even fetal death; a greater number did not. The majority of young mothers relied on public assistance in the form of Medicaid and WIC during their pregnancies, but this pattern reversed for mothers over the age of twenty-five.

Our exploration of young motherhood revealed critical issues in need of further inquiry. For example, consequences of teen childbearing are not reserved for female parents only. Although teen fatherhood has often received scant attention, it is also associated with negative outcomes similar to those observed among teen mothers.<sup>20, 21</sup> Additionally, youth in foster care face significantly higher risk of becoming young parents in comparison to their teen peers.<sup>22, 23</sup> In particular, one study reported that over half of young females and almost one-third of young males in foster care have at least one child by the age of twenty-one.<sup>24</sup> Another issue in need of further attention is the number of pregnancies among teens whether or not they result in a birth. In Florida, it was estimated that the 2005 pregnancy rate for females age 15 to 19 was 77 pregnancies per 1,000 females, higher than the national rate of 70.<sup>25</sup> Further examination of these issues could deepen the understanding of fluctuating birth rates and a closer look at Florida's counties may reveal distinctive regional differences.

Changes in social norms, teen behavior, social funding, demographics, and immigration are some factors that influence birth rates. The children born to teen mothers in the early 90's when teen childbearing was at its highest are now of childbearing age and may be contributing to the upward movement of current rates. Likewise, the current economic crisis will undoubtedly have bearing on future developments. Whether recent increases indicate a trend or only a slight fluctuation, Florida will have a population of young mothers, some with repeat pregnancies, to support through various social, economic, educational, and health care services. It is important to Florida citizens, educators, and decision makers that young mother births be analyzed for trends so that appropriate programmatic and policy decisions can be made to ensure the future success of all Florida's children.

*We need to guide all teens in their quest to become mature, contributing adults. Once they have accomplished that, then they can consider taking on the role of shaping another life, when they are able fully to appreciate the joys and responsibilities of parenthood.*

– Marian Wright Edelman, President, Children's Defense Fund<sup>26</sup>





Age Specific Birth Indicators within County, 2007

	Number of Births to all Mothers	Females Age 15 to 19							Females Age 20 to 24				
		Number of Females	Number of Births	Birth Rate	Percent to all Births	Percent Unwed Mothers	Percent with Previous Live Birth	Percent with Low Birthweight	Number of Females	Number of Births	Birth Rate	Percent to all Births	Percent Unwed Mothers
Florida	239,120	594,361	25,688	43.2	10.7	87.9	18.4	10.2	589,439	62,634	106.3	26.2	66.2
Alachua	2,849	12,123	268	22.1	9.4	90.3	18.7	12.7	22,336	713	31.9	25.0	70.1
Baker	430	865	61	70.5	14.2	88.5	18.0	9.8	781	175	224.1	40.7	49.7
Bay	2,223	4,851	277	57.1	12.5	82.3	17.7	11.9	5,019	738	147.0	33.2	52.0
Bradford	361	806	65	80.6	18.0	84.6	16.9	6.2	854	119	139.3	33.0	61.3
Brevard	5,731	17,224	577	33.5	10.1	90.6	20.6	9.4	14,785	1,566	105.9	27.3	63.3
Broward	22,926	54,447	1,835	33.7	8.0	90.0	16.9	12.0	50,177	4,703	93.7	20.5	69.6
Calhoun	176	464	25	53.9	14.2	80.0	20.0	12.0	461	71	154.0	40.3	57.7
Charlotte	1,199	3,788	137	36.2	11.4	84.7	10.9	6.6	3,106	351	113.0	29.3	62.1
Citrus	1,177	3,401	145	42.6	12.3	83.4	16.6	6.9	2,862	420	146.8	35.7	57.4
Clay	2,421	7,223	283	39.2	11.7	83.0	9.9	6.4	5,797	631	108.8	26.1	52.5
Collier	4,087	8,817	430	48.8	10.5	81.2	21.2	8.4	8,085	1,074	132.8	26.3	64.9
Columbia	911	2,117	150	70.9	16.5	73.3	18.0	14.0	2,050	319	155.6	35.0	62.4
Miami-Dade	34,286	84,154	3,073	36.5	9.0	88.9	17.0	11.2	81,980	7,811	95.3	22.8	71.6
DeSoto	483	1,027	84	81.8	17.4	85.7	25.0	13.1	1,032	177	171.5	36.6	58.8
Dixie	186	470	39	83.0	21.0	79.5	17.9	10.3	461	72	156.2	38.7	47.2
Duval	13,777	30,632	1,596	52.1	11.6	90.2	20.0	11.0	32,959	4,207	127.6	30.5	63.8
Escambia	4,261	12,150	580	47.7	13.6	88.8	17.2	11.2	13,469	1,368	101.6	32.1	62.0
Flagler	988	2,633	88	33.4	8.9	86.4	19.3	9.1	2,009	266	132.4	26.9	60.9
Franklin	125	301	21	69.8	16.8	66.7	33.3	9.5	282	54	191.5	43.2	64.8
Gadsden	760	1,658	122	73.6	16.1	95.9	25.4	15.6	1,710	262	153.2	34.5	77.5
Gilchrist	200	550	32	58.2	16.0	75.0	6.3	3.1	480	64	133.3	32.0	50.0
Glades	99	321	13	40.5	13.1	84.6	15.4	15.4	289	36	124.6	36.4	61.1
Gulf	139	465	19	40.9	13.7	84.2	26.3	10.5	384	37	96.4	26.6	40.5
Hamilton	174	430	33	76.7	19.0	84.8	24.2	6.1	380	69	181.6	39.7	66.7
Hardee	524	950	88	92.6	16.8	78.4	20.5	8.0	1,022	173	169.3	33.0	61.8
Hendry	776	1,546	131	84.7	16.9	85.5	24.4	9.2	1,596	263	164.8	33.9	63.5
Hernando	1,649	4,414	183	41.5	11.1	86.9	14.2	6.6	3,484	478	137.2	29.0	63.6
Highlands	1,151	2,516	168	66.8	14.6	88.7	21.4	5.4	2,210	392	177.4	34.1	66.6
Hillsborough	18,001	41,147	2,078	50.5	11.5	89.7	18.3	11.0	43,029	4,744	110.3	26.4	69.0
Holmes	224	630	49	77.8	21.9	67.3	30.6	6.1	614	82	133.6	36.6	45.1
Indian River	1,424	3,782	164	43.4	11.5	84.1	18.3	10.4	3,188	407	127.7	28.6	59.2
Jackson	613	1,407	91	64.7	14.8	76.9	19.8	15.4	1,406	221	157.2	36.1	53.4
Jefferson	156	449	23	51.2	14.7	87.0	13.0	13.0	404	43	106.4	27.6	69.8
Lafayette	96	211	16	75.8	16.7	50.0	18.8	12.5	210	26	123.8	27.1	61.5
Lake	3,568	7,733	467	60.4	13.1	86.1	16.7	9.2	6,370	978	153.5	27.4	61.7
Lee	7,633	16,576	887	53.5	11.6	88.4	20.3	9.0	15,171	2,041	134.5	26.7	67.6
Leon	3,341	14,414	298	20.7	8.9	90.6	16.8	10.4	24,828	926	37.3	27.7	72.6
Levy	486	1,336	70	52.4	14.4	87.1	15.7	7.1	1,103	169	153.2	34.8	57.4
Liberty	116	233	13	55.8	11.2	84.6	30.8	15.4	210	42	200.0	36.2	47.6
Madison	288	678	48	70.8	16.7	85.4	22.9	16.7	695	105	151.1	36.5	72.4
Manatee	4,133	8,650	575	66.5	13.9	86.4	23.1	9.0	7,910	1,191	150.6	28.8	70.9
Marion	3,696	9,672	537	55.5	14.5	87.0	15.3	9.7	8,437	1,195	141.6	32.3	62.3
Martin	1,302	3,660	131	35.8	10.1	86.3	19.1	5.3	3,038	334	109.9	25.7	72.2
Monroe	810	1,921	56	29.2	6.9	92.9	12.5	7.1	1,903	212	111.4	26.2	64.2
Nassau	787	2,319	99	42.7	12.6	83.8	18.2	8.1	1,939	233	120.2	29.6	52.4
Okaloosa	2,785	6,175	276	44.7	9.9	75.7	19.2	6.9	6,906	930	134.7	33.4	44.4
Okeechobee	642	1,313	119	90.6	18.5	88.2	20.2	13.4	1,149	204	177.5	31.8	63.2
Orange	16,858	39,639	1,753	44.2	10.4	90.2	19.1	11.0	44,525	4,209	94.5	25.0	70.3
Osceola	4,219	10,098	504	49.9	11.9	81.7	14.9	10.1	9,121	1,191	130.6	28.2	63.8
Palm Beach	15,689	38,067	1,406	36.9	9.0	91.0	20.5	12.5	34,491	3,430	99.4	21.9	70.8
Pasco	5,528	12,510	555	44.4	10.0	88.1	17.1	9.4	10,135	1,347	132.9	24.4	62.7
Pinellas	9,397	25,173	1,062	42.2	11.3	91.1	16.8	10.2	23,918	2,359	98.6	25.1	72.4
Polk	8,543	18,567	1,200	64.6	14.0	84.9	20.8	9.5	17,290	2,679	154.9	31.4	63.9
Putnam	1,077	2,447	172	70.3	16.0	86.0	22.7	9.3	2,192	401	182.9	37.2	62.3
Saint Johns	1,853	5,584	139	24.9	7.5	89.2	16.5	6.5	5,279	375	71.0	20.2	60.3
Saint Lucie	3,623	8,614	408	47.4	11.3	87.0	21.6	9.8	7,305	998	136.6	27.5	66.1
Santa Rosa	1,886	4,910	183	37.3	9.7	79.8	17.5	6.6	4,060	562	138.4	29.8	44.1
Sarasota	3,298	8,774	324	36.9	9.8	84.3	17.0	5.9	7,074	821	116.1	24.9	63.0
Seminole	4,772	14,093	374	26.5	7.8	88.8	14.7	7.0	12,879	1,072	83.2	22.5	66.7
Sumter	531	1,882	90	47.8	16.9	91.1	21.1	8.9	1,690	213	126.0	40.1	63.4
Suwannee	533	1,189	94	79.1	17.6	73.4	23.4	11.7	1,193	200	167.6	37.5	62.0
Taylor	274	682	47	68.9	17.2	80.9	27.7	8.5	617	97	157.2	35.4	58.8
Union	176	439	27	61.5	15.3	74.1	14.8	7.4	428	51	119.2	29.0	45.1
Volusia	5,417	15,678	675	43.1	12.5	89.3	16.3	7.6	15,607	1,520	97.4	28.1	67.0
Wakulla	289	931	29	31.1	10.0	86.2	24.1	10.3	833	91	109.2	31.5	44.0
Walton	654	1,685	81	48.1	12.4	86.4	14.8	9.9	1,534	201	131.0	30.7	51.2
Washington	282	750	40	53.3	14.2	82.5	22.5	2.5	698	107	153.3	37.9	46.7

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*Teens who already are pregnant can improve their chances of having a healthy baby by:*

- *Getting early and regular prenatal care from a health care provider or clinic.*
- *Eating a nutritious and balanced diet.*
- *Stopping smoking and avoiding secondhand smoke. Smoking increases the risk for low birthweight, premature birth, pregnancy complications and SIDS.*
- *Stopping drinking alcohol and/or using illicit drugs. Alcohol and drug use limit fetal growth and can cause birth defects.*
- *Avoiding all prescription and over-the-counter drugs (including herbal preparations), unless recommended by a health care provider who is aware of the pregnancy.*

*- March of Dimes<sup>1</sup>*



## DATA SOURCES

Bureau of Vital Statistics, Florida Department of Health  
National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
Office of Economic & Demographic Research, The Florida Legislature  
KIDS COUNT Data Center, The Annie E. Casey Foundation

## DEFINITIONS

Full definitions available upon request.

## ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

The Annie E. Casey Foundation – <http://www.aecf.org>  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention - <http://www.cdc.gov>  
Children's Defense Fund – <http://www.childrensdefense.org>  
Child Trends - <http://www.childtrends.org>  
Florida's Children's Services Council - <http://www.floridacsc.org>  
Guttmacher Institute - <http://www.gutmacher.org>  
Healthy Teen Network - <http://www.healthyteennetwork.org>  
March of Dimes - <http://www.marchofdimes.com>  
National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy - <http://www.thenationalcampaign.org>  
National Responsible Fatherhood Clearinghouse - <http://www.fatherhood.gov>  
The Ounce of Prevention Fund of Florida - <http://www.ounce.org>  
Planned Parenthood - <http://www.plannedparenthood.org>  
Population Reference Bureau - <http://www.prb.org>  
Urban Institute - <http://www.urbaninstitute.org>

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