

# Advancing Health Equity in Health Care

## Teen Pregnancy

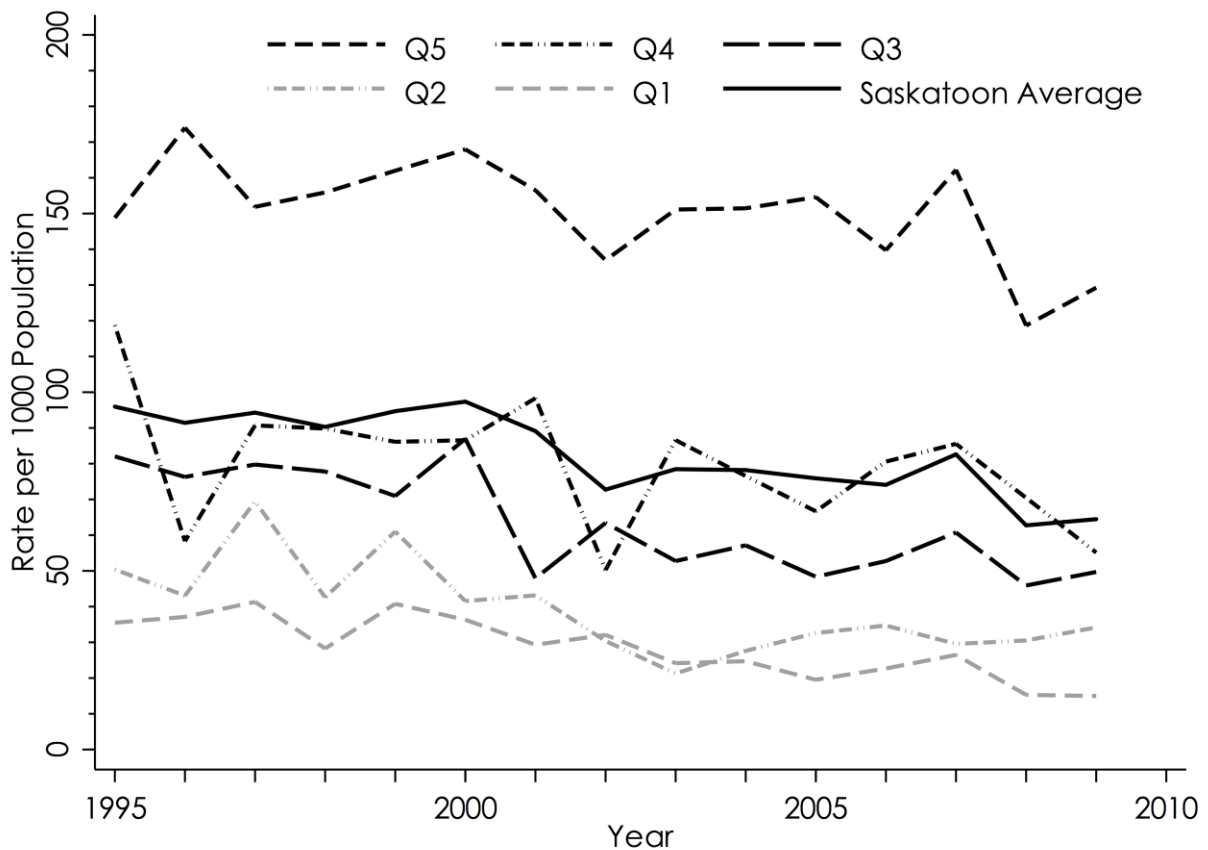
### Highlights

- Teen pregnancy rates are decreasing over time for the general population.
- The inequality gap is high and increasing over time for the general population.
- The Disparity Rate Ratio is significantly increasing.
- The gap between those living in areas of highest and lowest deprivation is widening.
- From 1995 to 2009, 42% of teen pregnancies occurred for people living in the highest areas of deprivation, compared to 8% in the areas of lowest deprivation.

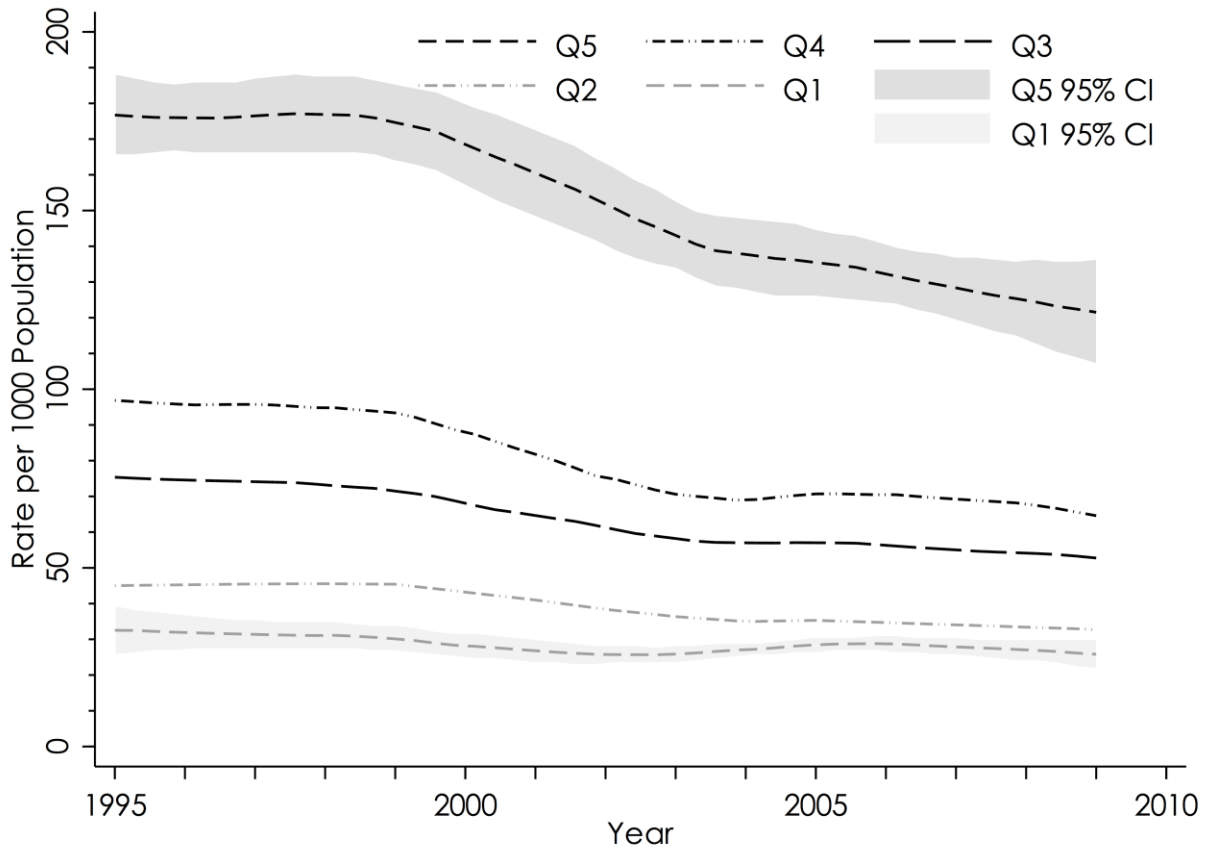
Between January 1, 1995 and December 31, 2009 there were 37,734 pregnancies in Saskatoon residents of which 3,126 (8.3%) were among women aged 15 to 19 years. In the city as a whole teen pregnancy decreased by 35% from 87.1 to 56.6 per 1000 pregnancies between 1995 and 2009 (*Figure 1 and Figure 2*). *Figure 3* shows the disparity rate ratio and disparity rate difference for teen pregnancy rates. The disparity rate ratio increased by 106% from 4.2 in 1995 to 8.6 in 2009. The disparity rate difference increased by 1% from 113.3 in 1995 to 114.2 in 2009.

Note: Teen=15 to 19 years of age. Rates are compared to N of all pregnancies.

**Figure 1: Crude Teen Pregnancy Rate per 1000 pregnancies by Quintile of Deprivation, Saskatoon, 1995 to 2009.**

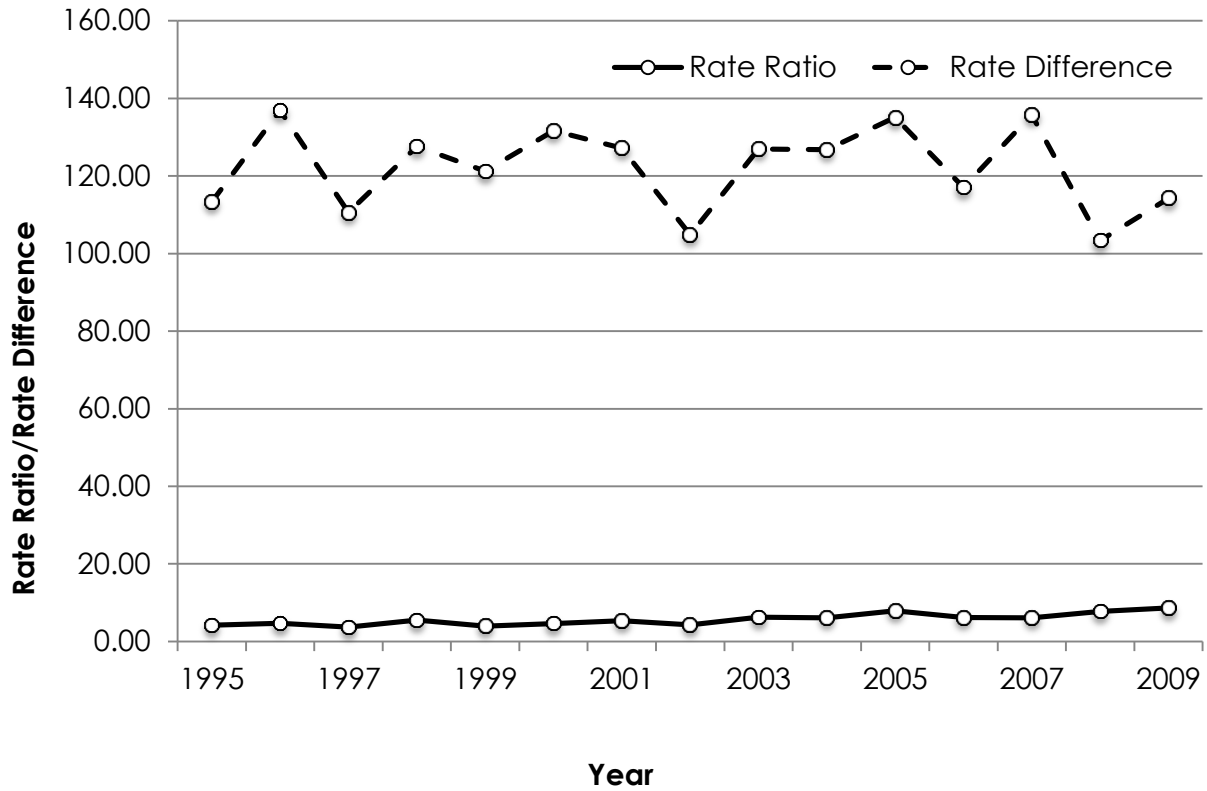


**Figure 2: Adjusted Teen Pregnancy Rate per 1000 Pregnancies by Deprivation Area, Saskatoon, 1995 to 2009.**



Note: Model is a negative binomial regression and includes age, sex, year, quintile of deprivation and a year\*quintile of deprivation interaction term as dependent variables. The model is offset by the log of population size and robust standard errors were estimated.

**Figure 3: Age and Sex Standardized Teen Pregnancy Rate Ratio and Rate Differences between the Highest and Lowest Quintiles of Deprivation, Saskatoon, 1995 to 2009.**



The Lorenz curve for all years combined shows that 42% of teen pregnancies occur among women in areas of highest deprivation, representing 30% of the pregnancies in Saskatoon. In contrast, 8% of teen pregnancies occur among women residing in areas of least deprivation, representing 18% of the pregnancies in Saskatoon.

**Figure 4: Age and Sex Adjusted Lorenz Curve for Teen Pregnancies, Saskatoon, 1995 to 2009**

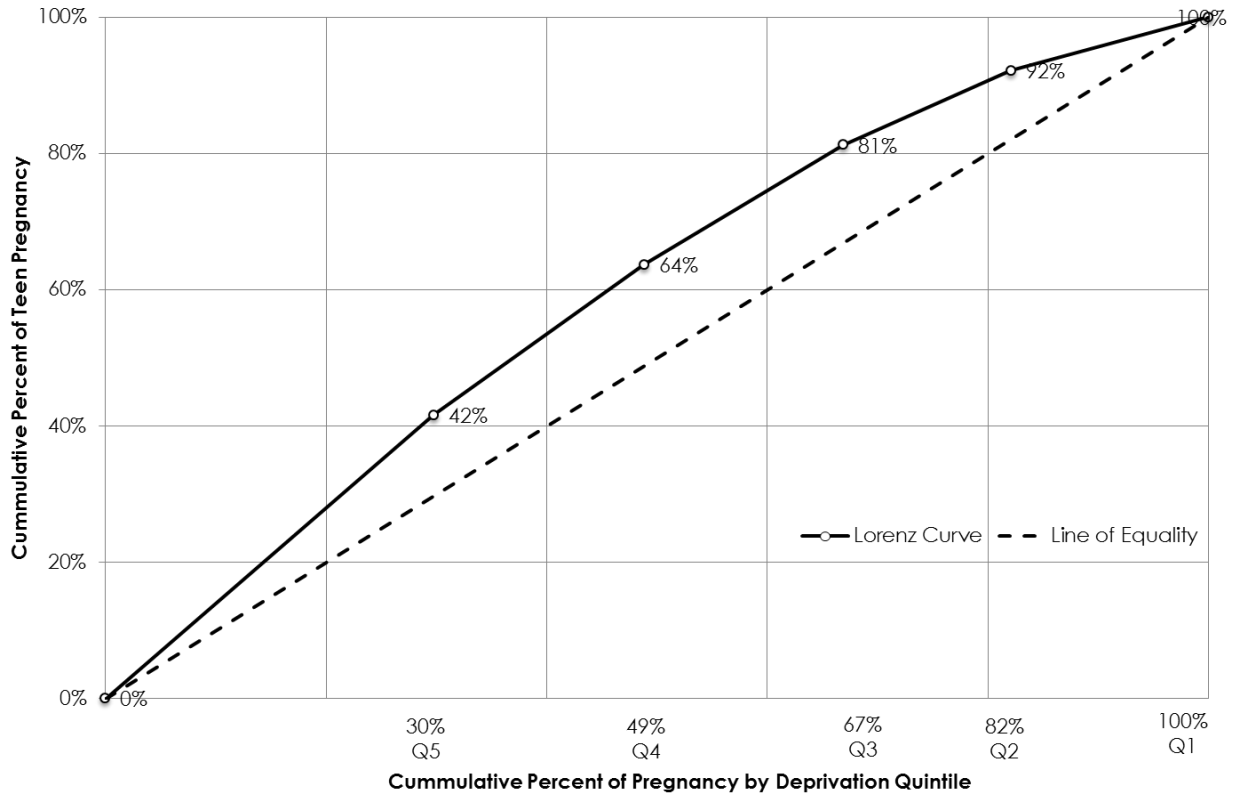
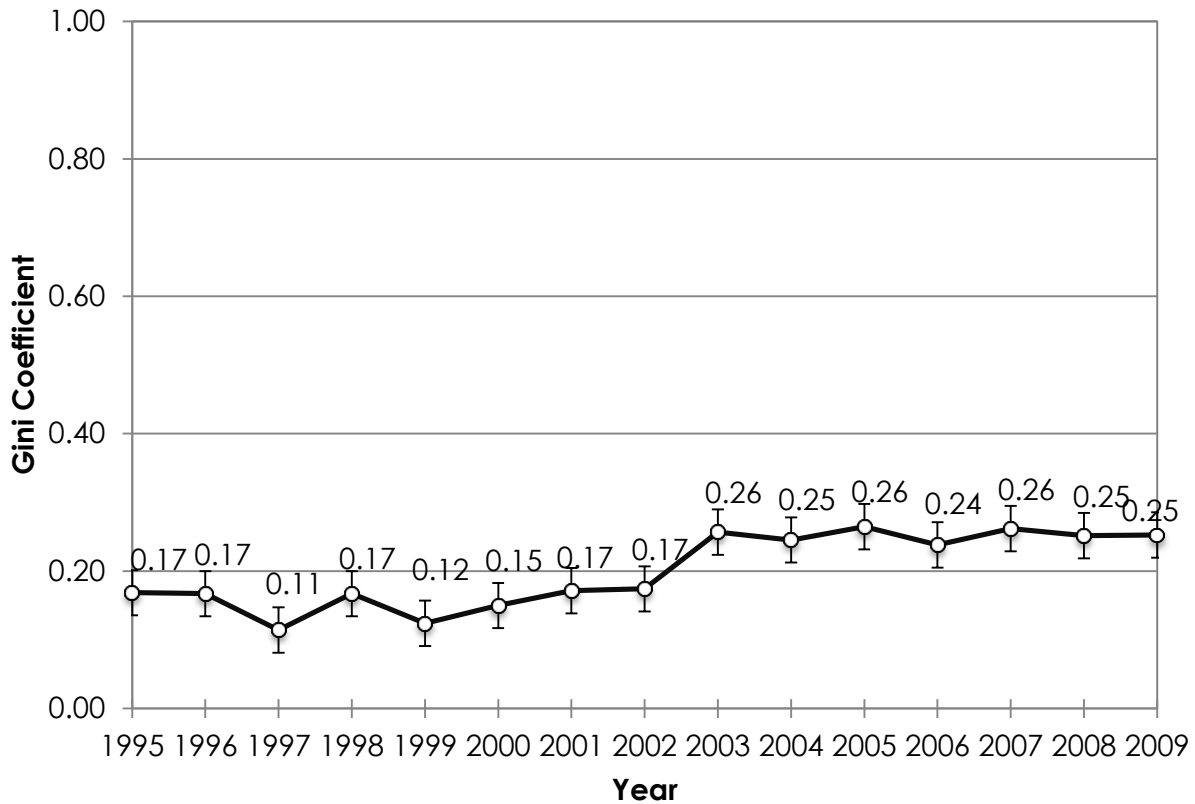


Figure 5 shows that the Gini coefficient for teen pregnancy was 0.17 (95% CI: 0.14 to 0.20) in 1995 with a significant increase to 0.25 (95% CI: 0.21 to 0.30) between 1995 and 2009. A Gini coefficient ranging from 0.11 to 0.26 represents a low to moderate degree of inequality for teen pregnancy in Saskatoon.

**Figure 5: Age and Sex Adjusted Gini Coefficients for Teen Pregnancy, Saskatoon, 1995 to 2009.**



**Table 1: Teen Pregnancy Rate Ratios for Sex, Age, Quintile of Deprivation, Saskatoon, 1995 and 2009.**

Teen Pregnancy Rates	RR	Robust Std. Err.	z	P>z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
<b>Deprivation Quintiles</b>						
Q5	1.00	-	-	-	-	-
Q4	0.82	0.04	-3.74	0.00	0.75	0.91
Q3	0.69	0.03	-8.59	0.00	0.63	0.75
Q2	0.51	0.03	-11.02	0.00	0.45	0.57
Q1	0.32	0.02	-17.24	0.00	0.28	0.36
<b>Year</b>						
1995	1.00	-	-	-	-	-
1996	0.85	0.10	-1.34	0.18	0.66	1.08
1997	1.08	0.12	0.68	0.50	0.86	1.35
1998	0.97	0.08	-0.35	0.72	0.83	1.14
1999	1.05	0.11	0.46	0.65	0.85	1.29
2000	1.07	0.10	0.70	0.48	0.89	1.27
2001	0.93	0.09	-0.73	0.46	0.76	1.13
2002	0.83	0.09	-1.74	0.08	0.68	1.02
2003	0.83	0.09	-1.61	0.11	0.67	1.04
2004	0.90	0.08	-1.25	0.21	0.76	1.06
2005	0.83	0.08	-2.05	0.04	0.69	0.99
2006	0.82	0.07	-2.33	0.02	0.70	0.97
2007	0.84	0.08	-1.86	0.06	0.70	1.01
2008	0.64	0.06	-4.70	0.00	0.53	0.77
2009	0.62	0.06	-4.86	0.00	0.52	0.75

Note: Model is a negative binomial regression and includes age, sex, year, quintile of deprivation and a year\*quintile of deprivation interaction term as dependent variables. The model is offset by the log of population size and robust standard errors were estimated.