

Report: US births up for first time in 5 years

By **MIKE STOBBE**

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NEW YORK (AP) — The baby recession may be at an end: After a five-year span in which the number of children born in the United States dropped each year, 2013 saw a minute increase.

According to a new government report, the number of babies born last year rose by about 4,700, the first annual increase since 2007.

It's a "very, very, very slight" increase, said the lead author of the new report, Brady Hamilton of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Experts have been blaming the downward trend mainly on the nation's economy, which was in recession from 2007 to 2009 and wobbly for at least two years after that. Many couples had money problems and felt they couldn't afford to start or add to their family, they believe.

Now the economy has picked up and so has child-bearing, at least in women ages 30 and older — the teen birth rate dropped sharply once again, and birth rates still fell for women in their 20s.

Falling deliveries was a relatively new phenomenon in this country. Births were on the rise since the late 1990s and hit an all-time high of more than 4.3 million in 2007. Then came the drop attributed to the nation's flagging economy.

Both the number of births and birth rate fell fairly dramatically through 2010. Then the declines became smaller. In 2012, the number of births was only a few hundred less than in 2011.

Last year's tally was a little under 4 million.

The nation also may be seeing a more pronounced shift to having children a bit later in life, said Rob Stephenson, an Emory University demographer focused on reproductive health. That follows a trend western Europe experienced more than a decade ago, he said.

"Maybe the new norm is having children in your 30s," he said.

The birth rate for women in their early 30s inched up in 2012 for the first time since 2007. It rose again in 2013, by 1 percent. The birth rates for women in their late 30s and early 40s rose by 3 percent and 1 percent, respectively.

Some of these older moms probably were women who put off having kids a few years ago, when money was tighter, but now are responding to their biological clocks, said John Santelli, a Columbia University professor of population and family health.

"At some point, you can't wait any longer," he said.

But he also agreed that it's become more common for women to pursue education and career goals through their 20s and delay starting families until later.

The CDC report is based on a review of more than 99 percent of U.S. birth certificates from 2012. The government released the report Thursday.

Other highlights:

—The number of births rose a little for both white and black women. It stayed the same for Hispanic and Native American moms. And for some reason experts can't explain, it fell 2 percent for Asian moms.

—The birth rate dropped less than 1 percent, to just under 63 births per 1,000 women of child-bearing age. That's the lowest it's ever been, according to U.S. health records.

—The total fertility rate also fell, by 1 percent. That statistic tells how many children a woman can be expected to have if current birth rates continue. The figure was 1.87 children last year. Experts say 2.1 is a goal if you want to keep the population at its current size.

—A little under 33 percent of births last year were delivered through Cesarean section — a slight drop from the rate over the previous two years. C-sections are sometimes medically necessary. But health officials believe many are done out of convenience or unwarranted caution, and in the 1980s set a goal of keeping the national rate at 15 percent.

—There was a continued decline in the rate of births delivered at less than 37 weeks into the pregnancy. The preterm birth rate, as it is called, fell to about 11 percent in 2013. It has been declining since 2006.

—The teen birth rate fell 10 percent from 2012, the largest decline since the 10 percent drop between 2009 and 2010. Birth rates for teen moms have been falling since 1991 and this marks yet another historic low. The number of babies born to teens last year — about 275,000 — is less than half the peak of nearly 645,000 in 1970.

Experts attribute the decline to a range of factors, including less sex and more use of contraception. But they admit being stunned by the velocity of the drop.

"Everybody's wondering why, but everybody's really excited about that," Santelli said.

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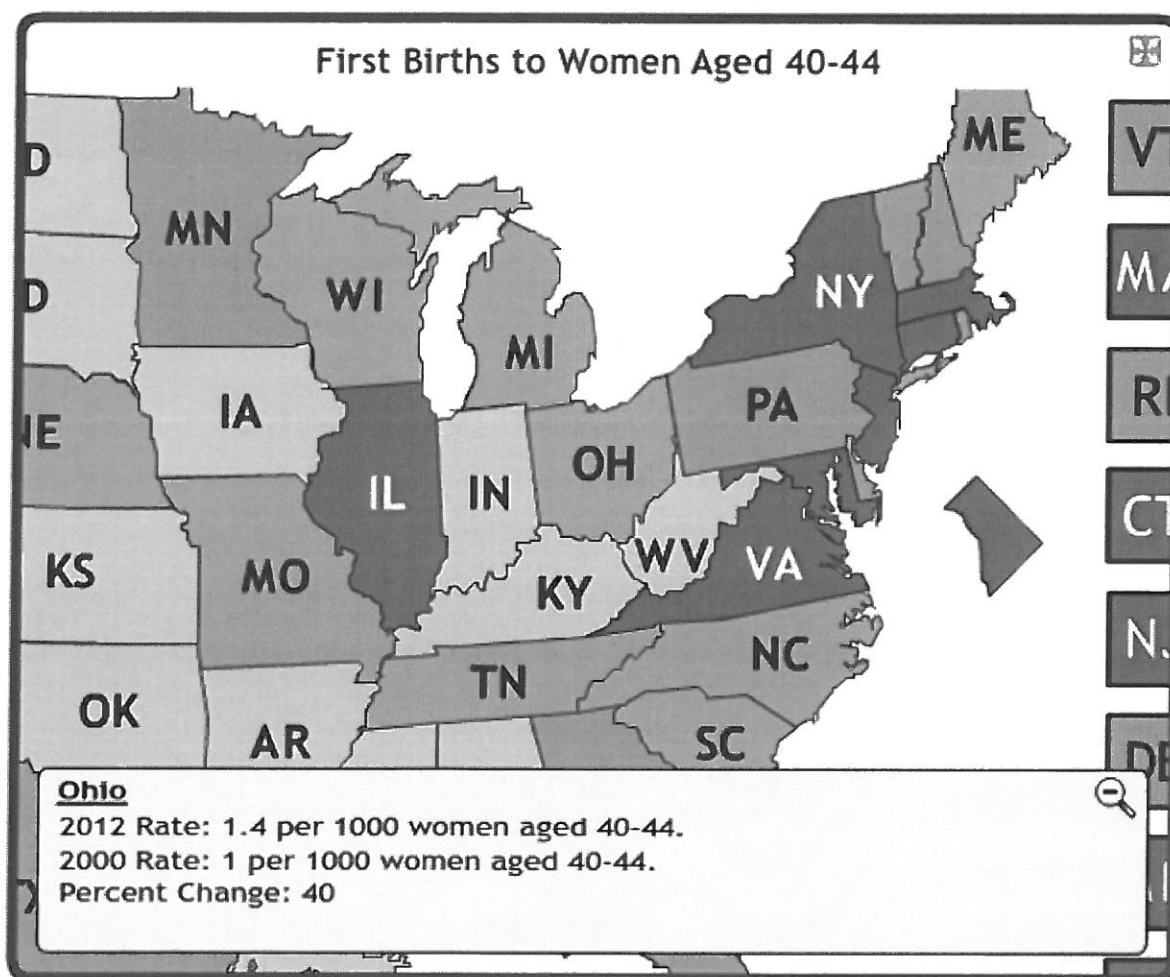
Nation at a Glance: First Births to Women Aged 40-44

May 23, 2014

According to a recent NCHS Data Brief, "[First Births to Older Women Continue to Rise](#)," the average age of women at first birth has risen over the past 4 decades. Delayed childbearing affects the size, composition and future growth of the population of the United States. First time older mothers are generally better educated and more likely to have more resources (including higher incomes) than those at the youngest reproductive ages. However, increased health risks to older mothers--especially those 40 years and older--and their infants are well documented.

The overall U.S. first birth rate for women aged 40-44 rose 35.3 percent from 2000 to 2012. Thirty-three states and the District of Columbia (DC) had an increase in the first birth rates for women aged 40-44 in that time period. Fifteen states, many in the Midwest, had rises of 40.0 percent to 59.9 percent in first birth rates among women in this age group. In DC, Minnesota, Nebraska, and South Carolina, the first birth rate for women aged 40-44 rose 60 percent or more.

Click on individual states and reporting areas to see first birth rates for women aged 40-44 in 2000 and 2012, and the percentage change in that time period.



[By place of residence. Rates are births per 1,000 women in specified age group. Populations are estimated as of April 1 for 2000 and July 1 for 2012.]

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Vital Statistics System.

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First Births to Older Women Continue to Rise

T.J. Mathews, M.S.; and Brady E. Hamilton, Ph.D.

Key findings

Data from the National Vital Statistics System

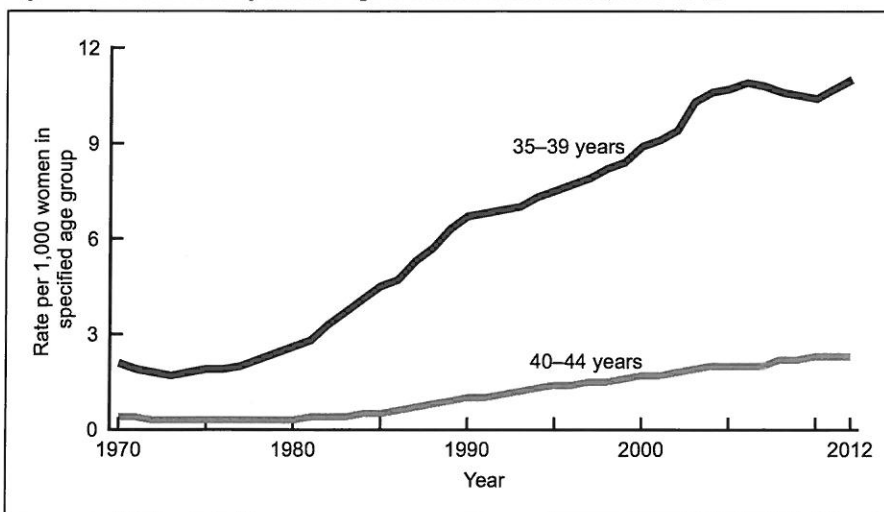
- The first birth rate for women aged 35–39 increased from 1970 to 2006, decreased from 2006 to 2010, and increased again in both 2011 and 2012.
- The first birth rate for women aged 40–44 was steady in the 1970s and started increasing in the 1980s. The rate more than doubled from 1990 to 2012.
- For women aged 35–39 and 40–44 all race and Hispanic origin groups had increasing first birth rates from 1990 to 2012.
- Since 2000, 46 states and DC had an increase in the first birth rate for women aged 35–39. For women aged 40–44, rates increased in 31 states and DC.

The average age of women at first birth has risen over the past 4 decades (1–3). This increase is in part a reflection of the shift in first births to women 35 years and older. Delayed childbearing affects the size, composition, and future growth of the population in the United States (2). Increased health risks to older mothers, especially those 40 years and older, and their infants are well documented (4–7), first time older mothers are generally better educated and more likely to have more resources including higher incomes than those at the youngest reproductive ages (8). This report explores trends in first births to women aged 35–39 and 40–44 years from 1970 to 2012, and by race and Hispanic origin from 1990 to 2012 (the most recent year for which comparable data are available). Trends in first births for older women by state are examined for the recent period, 2000 to 2012.

Keywords: first births • older women

First birth rates for women 35–39 generally increased from the mid-1970s to 2012, while steady increases for women 40–44 began later in the early-1980s.

Figure 1. First birth rates by selected age of mother: United States, 1970–2012



NOTE: Access data table for Figure 1 at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db152_table.pdf#1.
SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Vital Statistics System.



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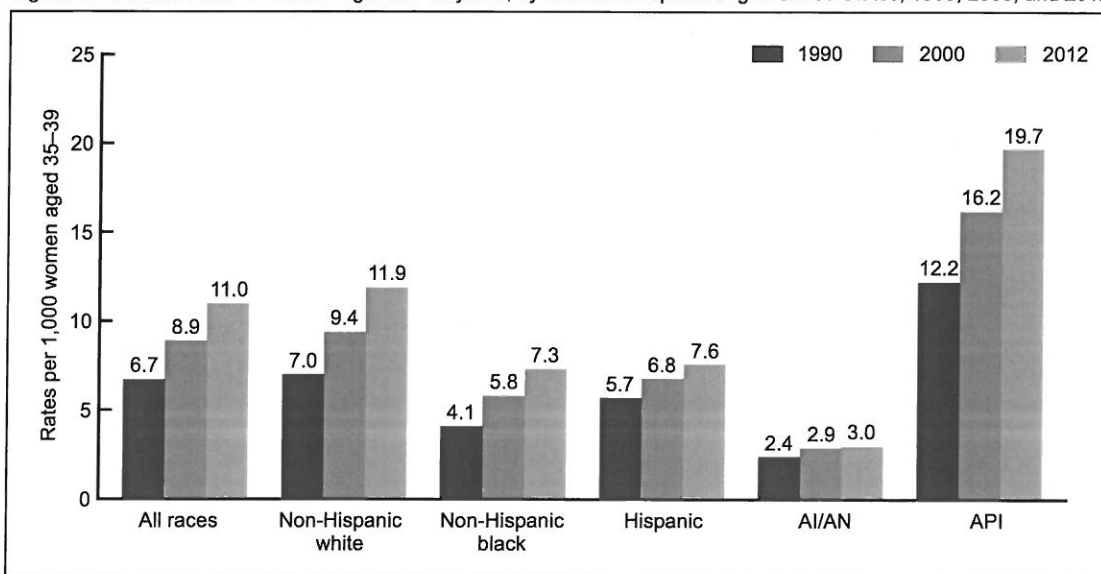


- First birth rates for women aged 35–39 started to increase in the mid-1970s and rose six-fold from 1973 to 2006 (from 1.7 to 10.9 per 1,000) (Figure 1). The rate for women aged 35–39 decreased slightly from 2006 to 2010 (10.4 per 1,000 in 2010) but then increased to 11.0 in 2012.
- First birth rates for women aged 40–44 were essentially stable during the 1970s and early 1980s, but increased more than four-fold from 1985 through 2012 (from 0.5 to 2.3).

First birth rates for women aged 35–39 rose among all race and Hispanic origin groups from 1990 to 2012.

- First birth rates increased for women aged 35–39 for all race and Hispanic origin groups from 1990 to 2000; the largest increases were seen for non-Hispanic black (41%), non-Hispanic white (34%), and Asian or Pacific Islander (API) (33%) women (Figure 2).
- First birth rates increased for all but one group for the most recent time period, 2000 to 2012; increases were largest among non-Hispanic white (27%), non-Hispanic black (26%), and API (22%) women. The rate was essentially unchanged for American Indian or Alaska Native (AI/AN) women.
- AI/AN women aged 35–39 had the lowest first birth rates from 1990 to 2012 and API women had the highest rates. In 2012, the first birth rate for API (19.7) was more than six times as high as for AI/AN women (3.0).

Figure 2. First birth rates for women aged 35–39 years, by race and Hispanic origin: United States, 1990, 2000, and 2012

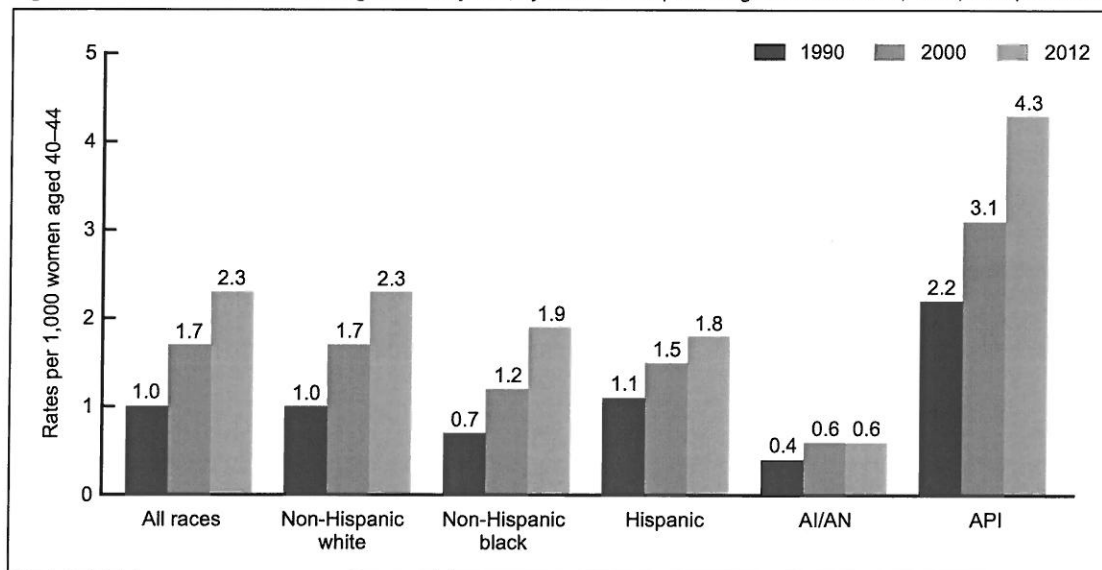


SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Vital Statistics System.

First birth rates for women aged 40–44 increased steadily among all race and Hispanic origin groups from 1990 to 2012.

- Among the oldest mothers, increases in first birth rates were largest for non-Hispanic black (171%) and for non-Hispanic white (130%) women (Figure 3).
- Of all race and Hispanic origin groups, API women at age 40–44 had the highest first birth rates from 1990 to 2012.

Figure 3. First birth rates for women aged 40–44 years, by race and Hispanic origin: United States, 1990, 2000, and 2012

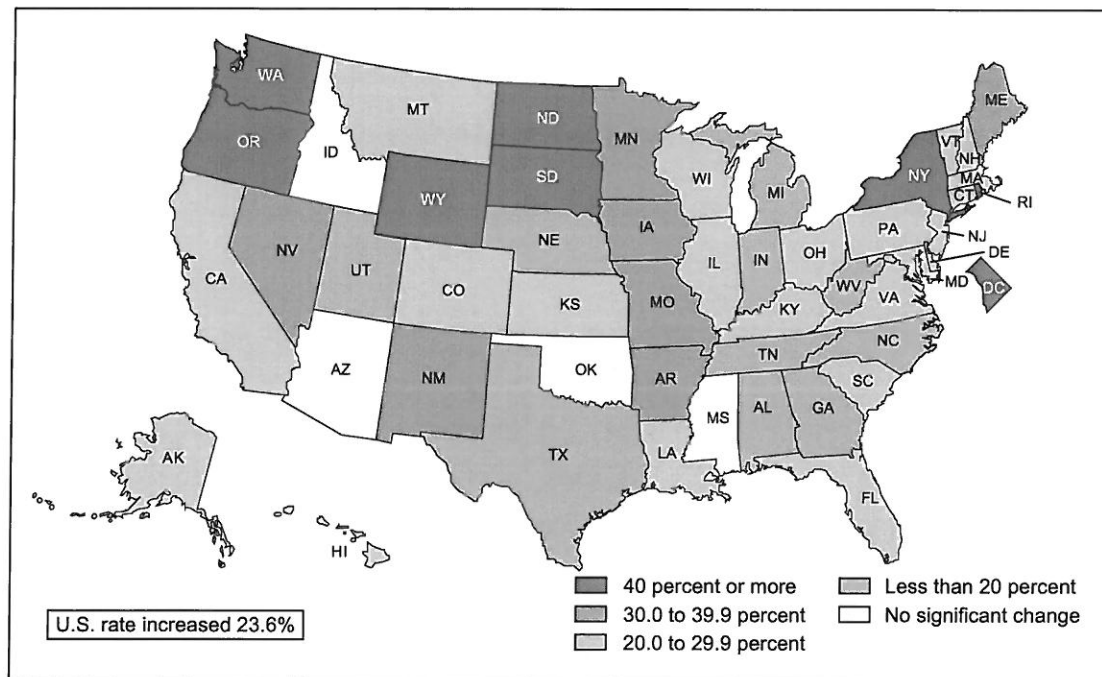


SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Vital Statistics System.

First birth rates for women aged 35–39 rose in nearly all states from 2000 to 2012.

- The first birth rate for women aged 35–39 rose 40% or more in the District of Columbia, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming from 2000 to 2012 (Figure 4).
- During this same time period the first birth rate for women aged 35–39 increased 30.0 to 39.9% in 9 states and from 20.0 to 29.9% in 21 states.
- First birth rates were essentially unchanged in Arizona, Idaho, Mississippi, and Oklahoma from 2000 to 2012.

Figure 4. Percent increase in first birth rates for women aged 35–39, by state: United States, 2000 and 2012

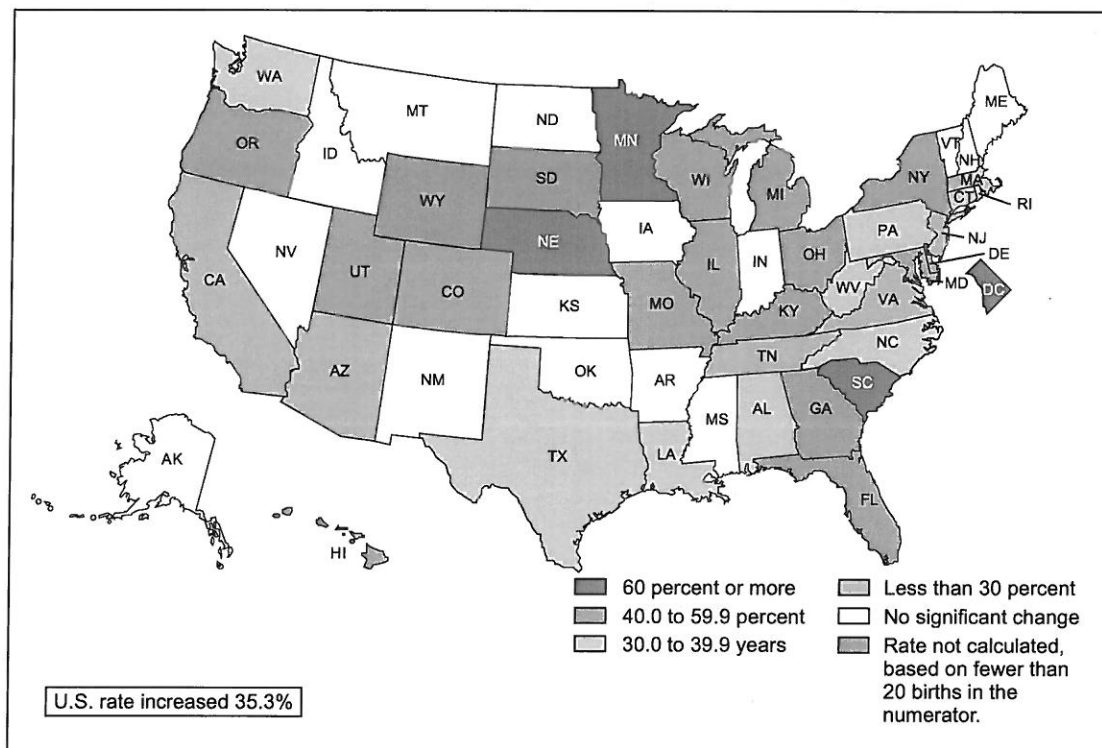


NOTE: Access data table for Figure 4 at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db152_table.pdf#2.
SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Vital Statistics System.

Thirty-three states and DC had an increase in the first birth rates for women aged 40–44 from 2000 to 2012.

- The first birth rate for women aged 40–44 rose 60% or more in the District of Columbia, Minnesota, Nebraska, and South Carolina from 2000 to 2012 (Figure 5).
- Fifteen states, many in the mid-west, had rises of 40.0 to 59.9% in first birth rates among women in this age group; rates rose 30.0 to 39.9% in eight states.
- In contrast to the states with increases for women 40–44, first birth rates were unchanged in fifteen states during 2000 to 2012.

Figure 5. Percent increase in first birth rates for women aged 40–44, by state: United States, 2000 and 2012.



NOTE: Access data table for Figure 5 at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db152_table.pdf#2.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Vital Statistics System.

Summary

Increases in the number, percentage, and rate of first births to older women have been observed over the last 4 decades. In 2012 there were more than 9 times as many first births to women aged 35 years and older than there were 4 decades earlier. Over the past two decades first birth rates rose for older women of all race and Hispanic origins. For the more recent period, 2000–2012, first birth rates for women 35–39 years rose 24% and 35% for women aged 40–44. Increases in first birth rates among women 35–39 years were observed in all but four states; two-thirds of the states had increases for women aged 40–44.

While first birth rates for women 35 and over have increased over the past few decades, first birth rates for women aged 30–34 by comparison have increased but not as steadily since the early 2000s (4). First birth rates for women aged less than 30, particularly those aged less than 20, have declined in the past decade. However, the increase in first births to older mothers from 2000 to 2012 has persisted even as total births declined (4). Changing US trends in first births to older women has an important impact on population structure such as lower total fertility and family size.

Definitions

First birth rate: The number of first births per 1,000 women.

Older women: Women aged 35 and over.

Data Sources and Methods

This report contains data from the Natality Data File from the National Vital Statistics System (NVSS). The vital statistics natality file includes information for all births occurring in the United States. The natality files include information on a wide range of maternal and infant demographic and health characteristics for babies born in the United States. The natality files are available from NCHS at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data_access/VitalStatsOnline.htm. Data for 2012 and earlier years may also be accessed from the interactive data access tool, VitalStats, available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/VitalStats.htm>.

Percentage of first births and first birth rates, for 2012 and earlier years are based on final birth data. Information on the 2012 data is available elsewhere (5). Population data for computing birth rates for 2012 were provided by the U.S. Census Bureau and are projected based on the April 1, 2010 census (9). See, *Births: Final Data for 2012*, for more information on the rates (4). Rates shown here may differ from rates computed on the basis of other population estimates (10). Rates for Hispanic, non-Hispanic white, and non-Hispanic black women in 1990 exclude data for New Hampshire and Oklahoma, which did not report Hispanic origin. These two states accounted for 1.6% of births in 1990 (11).

About the authors

T.J. Mathews and Brady E. Hamilton are with CDC's NCHS, Division of Vital Statistics, Reproductive Statistics Branch.

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