

CESAREAN DELIVERY RATE

1. Definition:

CESAREAN SECTION DELIVERY RATE is the total number of resident cesarean deliveries among woman divided by the total number of deliveries for a specified geographical area (country, state, county etc.) during a specified time period per 100 live births.

2. Calculation:

(Total number of resident cesarean deliveries / Total number of deliveries in women) × 100

$$\frac{\text{Total number of resident cesarean deliveries}}{\text{Total number of deliveries in women}} \times 100$$

3. Example:

In the year 2006, Total number of deliveries = 4,265,996

Total number of cesarean deliveries = 1,321,054

$$\text{Cesarean Section delivery rate} = \frac{1,321,054}{4,265,996} \times 100 = 31.1 \text{ per 100 live births}$$

4. Technical notes:

- Repeat cesarean rate is the number of repeat cesarean section deliveries per 100 live births to women with a previous cesarean section.
- Vaginal births after cesarean (VBAC) delivery rate is the number of VBAC deliveries per 100 live births to women with a previous cesarean section.
- Between 1996 and 2006, the percent of live births delivered by cesarean section increased more than 50% in the United States.
- During 2004-2006 (average) in the United States, the rate of cesarean deliveries was highest for women ages 40 and older (46.1%), followed by women ages 30-39 (36.0%), ages 20-29 (27.2%) and under age 20 (21.4%).
- C- section birth rates were highest for Black infants (32.1%), followed by Whites (29.9%), Asians (29.6%) and Native Americans (26.2%).
- Compared with singleton births (one baby), multiple births in the United States were about 2 times as likely to be delivered by cesarean in 2006.

5. Reference:

http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr57/nvsr57_07.pdf

<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db35.pdf>