Locations of ART Clinics in the United States and Puerto Rico, 2010

- Number of ART clinics in the United States in 2010: 474
- Number of ART clinics that submitted data in 2010: 443
- Number of ART cycles reported in 2010: 147,260
- Number of live-birth deliveries resulting from ART cycles started in 2010: 47,090
- Number of infants born as a result of ART cycles performed in 2010: 61,564
Types of ART Cycles—United States,* 2010

- Fresh nondonor: 68.5% (100,824 cycles)
- Frozen nondonor: 19.3% (28,425 cycles)
- Fresh donor: 7.4% (10,849 cycles)
- Frozen donor: 4.9% (7,162 cycles)
- New treatment procedure: <0.1% (4 cycles)

* Total does not equal 100% due to rounding.
ART Use by Age Group—United States, 2010

- **Age: <35**
  - 38.9% (57,299 cycles)

- **Age: 35–37**
  - 20.3% (29,826 cycles)

- **Age: 38–40**
  - 20.3% (29,936 cycles)

- **Age: 41–42**
  - 10.2% (15,015 cycles)

- **Age: 43–44**
  - 5.7% (8,394 cycles)

- **Age: >44**
  - 4.6% (6,790 cycles)

- **Age: <35**
  - 38.9% (57,299 cycles)

- **Age: 35–37**
  - 20.3% (29,826 cycles)

- **Age: 38–40**
  - 20.3% (29,936 cycles)

- **Age: 41–42**
  - 10.2% (15,015 cycles)

- **Age: 43–44**
  - 5.7% (8,394 cycles)

- **Age: >44**
  - 4.6% (6,790 cycles)
Types of ART Cycles by Age Group—United States, 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th>Fresh nondonor</th>
<th>Fresh donor</th>
<th>Frozen nondonor</th>
<th>Frozen donor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;35</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35–37*</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38–40*</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41–42*</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43–44</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;44</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Total does not equal 100% due to rounding.
Percentages of ART Cycles That Resulted in Live Births, by Type of ART and Clinic Size—United States, 2010
Outcomes of ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, by Stage, 2010

- 100,824 cycles started
- 90,241 retrievals
- 82,624 transfers
- 37,191 pregnancies
- 30,425 live-birth deliveries
Reasons ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos Were Discontinued, *† 2010

- No or inadequate egg production: 83.5%
- Patient withdrawal for other reasons: 11.5%
- Too-high response to ovarian stimulation medication: 4.1%
- Concurrent illness: 0.8%
- Unknown: <0.1%

* Based on 10,583 ART cycles.
† Total does not equal 100% due to rounding.
Measures of Success for ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, 2010

- Cycles resulting in pregnancies: 36.9%
- Cycles resulting in live births: 30.2%
- Retrievals resulting in live births: 33.7%
- Transfers resulting in live births: 36.8%
- Cycles resulting in singleton live births: 23.5%
- Transfers resulting in singleton live births: 25.7%
Outcomes of ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, * 2010

- No pregnancy: 62.4%
- Ectopic pregnancy: 0.7%
- Multiple-fetus pregnancy: 11.5%
- Single-fetus pregnancy: 23.1%
- Not able to determine number of fetuses: 2.2%
- Clinical pregnancy: 36.8%

* Total does not equal 100% due to rounding.
Outcomes of Pregnancies Resulting from ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos,* 2010

- Stillbirth: 0.6%
- Miscarriage: 16.1%
- Induced abortion: 1.0%
- Unknown: 0.4%
- Singleton birth: 57.1%
- Multiple-infant birth: 24.8%

Total live births: 81.9%

* Maternal deaths prior to birth are not displayed due to small number (n = 2).
Distribution of Multiple-Fetus Pregnancies and Multiple-Infant Live Births from ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, 2010

A. 37,191 Pregnancies
- Singletons: 62.6%
- Twins: 28.4%
- Triplets or more: 2.9%
- Not able to determine number of fetuses: 6.1%

B. 30,425 Live births
- Singletons: 69.7%
- Twins: 28.8%
- Triplets or more: 1.5%

Total multiple-fetus pregnancies: 31.3%
Total multiple-infant live births: 30.3%
Percentages of Births That Are Preterm or Low Birth Weight from ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, by Number of Infants Born, 2010

- Singleton from single-fetus pregnancy: Preterm births 11.7%, Low-birth-weight infants 9.8%
- Singleton from multiple-fetus pregnancy: Preterm births 16.7%, Low-birth-weight infants 13.4%
- Twins: Preterm births 59.4%, Low-birth-weight infants 56.3%
- Triplets or more: Preterm births 96.1%, Low-birth-weight infants 93.4%
Age Distribution of Women Who Had ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, 2010

Percent

Age (years)

<24 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 >48
Percentages of ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos That Resulted in Pregnancies, Live Births, and Singleton Live Births, by Age of Woman, * 2010

* For consistency, all percentages are based on cycles started.
Percentages of ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos That Resulted in Pregnancies, Live Births, and Singleton Live Births Among Women Aged 40 or Older,* 2010

* For consistency, all percentages are based on cycles started.
Percentages of ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos That Resulted in Miscarriage, by Age of Woman, 2010

The graph shows the percentage of ART cycles that resulted in miscarriage by age of the woman. The percentages increase significantly as the age of the woman increases. The data is presented for age groups: <24, 24-26, 26-28, 28-30, 30-32, 32-34, 34-36, 36-38, 38-40, 40-42, and 42-44 years. The highest percentage of miscarriages is observed in the age group 42-44 years.
Percentages of Pregnancies That Were Lost Through Week 24 Among ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, by Age Group, 2010
Outcomes of ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, by Stage and Age Group, 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th>&lt;35</th>
<th>35–37</th>
<th>38–40</th>
<th>41–42</th>
<th>43–44</th>
<th>&gt;44</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retrieval</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnancy</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Live birth</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Infertility Diagnoses Among Patients Who Had ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos* , 2010

- Tubal factor: 7.3%
- Ovulatory dysfunction: 6.9%
- Diminished ovarian reserve: 12.1%
- Endometriosis: 4.0%
- Uterine factor: 1.3%
- Male factor: 18.8%
- Other causes: 7.0%
- Unexplained cause: 13.9%
- Multiple factors, female only: 10.5%
- Multiple factors, female and male: 18.1%

*Total does not equal 100% due to rounding.
Percentages of ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos That Resulted in Live Births, by Diagnosis, 2010

- Tubal factor: 33.1%
- Ovulatory dysfunction: 15.0%
- Diminished ovarian reserve: 15.0%
- Endometriosis: 35.3%
- Uterine factor: 25.7%
- Male factor: 28.8%
- Other causes: 33.6%
- Unexplained cause: 23.7%
- Multiple factors, female only: 28.4%
- Multiple factors, female + male: 28.4%
Numbers of Previous Births Among Women Who Had ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, 2010

- None: 70.2%
- One: 21.5%
- Two: 5.0%
- Three or more: 2.7%
- Unknown: 0.6%
Percentages of ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos That Resulted in Live Births, by Age Group and Number of Previous Live Births, 2010

- <35 years: 40.9% (No previous live births) / 43.5% (1 or more previous live births)
- 35–37 years: 30.6% / 34.5%
- 38–40 years: 21.0% / 24.2%
- 41–42 years: 11.0% / 14.9%
- 43–44 years: 4.5% / 5.8%
- >44 years: 1.0% / 1.0%

Age categories: <35, 35–37, 38–40, 41–42, 43–44, >44
Number of previous live births: No previous live births, 1 or more previous live births

CDC
National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
Division of Reproductive Health
Percentages of ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos That Resulted in Live Births, by Age Group and History of Miscarriage, Among Women with No Previous Births,* 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th>No previous pregnancies</th>
<th>1 or more previous miscarriages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;35</td>
<td>41.5</td>
<td>39.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35–37</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>29.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38–40</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>20.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41–42</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43–44</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;44</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Women reporting only previous ectopic pregnancies or pregnancies that ended in induced abortion are not included.
Numbers of Previous ART Cycles Among Women Undergoing ART with Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos,* 2010

- None: 55.6%
- One: 20.4%
- Two: 11.2%
- Three: 5.8%
- Four or more: 7.1%
- Unknown: <0.1%

* Total does not equal 100% due to rounding.
Percentages of ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos That Resulted in Live Births, by Age Group and History of Previous ART Cycles, Among Women with No Previous Births, 2010

Percent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th>No previous ART and no previous births</th>
<th>1 or more previous ART cycles and no previous births</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;35</td>
<td>43.4</td>
<td>35.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35–37</td>
<td>32.9</td>
<td>27.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38–40</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>19.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41–42</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43–44</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;44</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Percentages of ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos That Resulted in Live Births, by Age Group and History of Previous ART Cycles, Among Women with One or More Previous Births, 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th>No previous ART and 1 or more previous births</th>
<th>1 or more previous ART cycles and 1 or more previous births</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;35</td>
<td>43.3</td>
<td>43.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35–37</td>
<td>35.3</td>
<td>33.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38–40</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>24.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41–42</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>14.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43–44</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;44</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Types of ART Procedures Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, * 2010

- IVF without ICSI: 25.9%
- IVF with ICSI: 74.1%
- GIFT: <0.1%
- ZIFT: <0.1%
- Combination†: <0.1%

* Total does not equal 100% due to rounding.
† Combination of IVF with or without ICSI and either GIFT or ZIFT.
Percentages of Retrievals That Resulted in Live Births Among Couples with Diagnosed Male Factor Infertility Who Used IVF with ICSI, Compared with Couples Without Diagnosed Male Factor Infertility Who Used IVF Without ICSI, by Age Group, * 2010

* Cycles using donor sperm and cycles using GIFT or ZIFT are excluded.
Percentages of Retrievals That Resulted in Live Births Among Patients Without Diagnosed Male Factor Infertility, by Use of ICSI and Age Group,* 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th>IVF with ICSI, with no male factor infertility</th>
<th>IVF without ICSI, with no male factor infertility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;35</td>
<td>42.8</td>
<td>45.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35–37</td>
<td>32.8</td>
<td>37.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38–40</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>27.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41–42</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>17.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43–44</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;44</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Cycles using donor sperm and cycles using GIFT or ZIFT are excluded.
Numbers of Embryos Transferred During ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, * 2010

- One: 15.4%
- Two: 52.8%
- Three: 21.3%
- Four: 7.1%
- Five: 2.4%
- Six: 0.6%
- Seven or more: 0.3%
- Unknown: <0.1%

* Total does not equal 100% due to rounding.
Percentages of Embryos Transferred That Resulted in Implantation Among Women Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, by Age Group, 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;35</td>
<td>36.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35–37</td>
<td>26.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38–40</td>
<td>17.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41–42</td>
<td>9.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43–44</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;44</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Percentages of Transfers That Resulted in Live Births and Percentages of Multiple-Infant Live Births for ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, by Number of Embryos Transferred,* 2010

* Percentages of live births that were singletons, twins, and triplets or more are in parentheses.

Note: In rare cases a single embryo may divide and thus produce twins or triplets. For this reason, small percentages of twins and triplets resulted from a single embryo transfer, and a small percentage of triplets resulted when two embryos were transferred.

† Totals do not equal 100% due to rounding.
Percentages of Transfers That Resulted in Live Births and Percentages of Multiple-Infant Live Births for ART Cycles Among Women Who Were Younger Than 35, Used Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, and Set Aside Extra Embryos for Future Use, by Number of Embryos Transferred,* 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Embryos Transferred</th>
<th>Singletons</th>
<th>Twins</th>
<th>Triplets or more</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1†</td>
<td>50.9%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>(0.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(98.0)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>57.3%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>(1.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(56.5)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>46.5%</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
<td>(10.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(49.4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>48.9%</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>(6.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(53.3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5+</td>
<td>46.7%</td>
<td>28.6%</td>
<td>(28.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(71.4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Percentages of live births that were singletons, twins, and triplets or more are in parentheses.

Note: In rare cases a single embryo may divide and thus produce twins or triplets. For this reason, small percentages of twins and triplets resulted from a single embryo transfer, and a small percentage of triplets resulted when two embryos were transferred.

† Total does not equal 100% due to rounding.
Day of Embryo Transfer* Among ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos,† 2010

- Day 1: 0.1%
- Day 2: 5.0%
- Day 3: 52.4%
- Day 4: 2.4%
- Day 5: 37.6%
- Day 6: 2.5%

* Number of days following egg retrieval.
† Cycles using GIFT or ZIFT are excluded. Missing or implausible values for day of embryo transfer (i.e., 0 or >6) are not included.
Percentages of Day 3 and Day 5 Embryo Transfers Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos That Resulted in Live Births, by Age Group, * 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th>Day 3</th>
<th>Day 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;35</td>
<td>41.7</td>
<td>54.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35–37</td>
<td>33.8</td>
<td>46.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38–40</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>37.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41–42</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>24.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43–44</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>13.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;45</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Cycles using GIFT or ZIFT are excluded. Embryo transfers performed on days 1, 2, 4, and 6 are not included because each of these accounted for a small proportion of procedures.
Numbers of Embryos Transferred Among ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos for Day 3 and Day 5 Embryo Transfers, * 2010

Day 3

- One: 11.6%
- Two: 44.6%
- Three: 28.2%
- Four or more: 15.6%

Day 5†

- One: 18.5%
- Two: 66.1%
- Three: 12.2%
- Four or more: 3.1%

* Cycles using GIFT or ZIFT are excluded. Embryo transfers performed on days 1, 2, 4, and 6 are not included because each of these accounted for a small proportion of procedures.
† Totals do not equal 100% due to rounding.
Distribution of Multiple-Infant Live Births Among ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos for Day 3 and Day 5 Embryo Transfers,* 2010

Day 3

- Total multiple-infant live births: 27.0%
  - Singletons: 73.0%
  - Twins: 25.3%
  - Triplets or more: 1.7%

Day 5

- Total multiple-infant live births: 33.9%
  - Singletons: 66.1%
  - Twins: 32.5%
  - Triplets or more: 1.4%

A. 13,247 Live births
B. 14,827 Live births

* Cycles using GIFT or ZIFT are excluded. Embryo transfers performed on days 1, 2, 4, and 6 are not included because each of these accounted for a small proportion of procedures.
Percentages of Transfers That Resulted in Live Births and Percentages of Multiple-Infant Live Births for Day 5 Embryo Transfers Among Women Who Were Younger Than 35, Used Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, and Set Aside Extra Embryos for Future Use, by Number of Embryos Transferred,* 2010

Number of Embryos Transferred

- **Singletons**: 52.7% (97.8)
- **Twins**: 61.3% (46.7)
- **Triplets or more**: 49.1% (14.8)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Embryos Transferred</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Twins</th>
<th>Triplets or more</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>52.7%</td>
<td></td>
<td>(2.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2†</td>
<td>61.3%</td>
<td>(1.3)</td>
<td>(46.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3+</td>
<td>49.1%</td>
<td>(14.8)</td>
<td>(42.6)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Percentages of live births that were singletons, twins, and triplets or more are in parentheses. Cycles using GIFT or ZIFT are excluded. Note: In rare cases a single embryo may divide and thus produce twins or triplets. For this reason, small percentages of twins and triplets resulted from a single embryo transfer, and a small percentage of triplets resulted when two embryos were transferred.

† Total does not equal 100% due to rounding.
Comparison of Percentages of Transfers Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos That Resulted in Live Births Between ART Cycles That Used Gestational Carriers and Those That Did Not, by Age Group, * 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Used a gestational carrier</th>
<th>Did not use a gestational carrier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;35</td>
<td>54.2%</td>
<td>47.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35–37</td>
<td>43.9%</td>
<td>38.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38–40</td>
<td>37.9%</td>
<td>27.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41–42</td>
<td>18.9%</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43–44</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;44†</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Age categories reflect the age of the ART patient, not the age of the gestational carrier.
† There were no transfers resulting in live births among ART patients older than 44 who used gestational carriers.
Percentages of Embryos Transferred That Resulted in Implantation Among Women Using Frozen Nondonor Embryos, by Age Group, 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;35</td>
<td>28.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35–37</td>
<td>26.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38–40</td>
<td>20.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41–42</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43–44</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;44</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Frozen embryos**
  - Thawed embryos resulting in live births: 33.2%
  - Transfers resulting in live births: 33.7%
  - Transfers resulting in singleton live births: 25.6%
  - Transfers resulting in live births: 36.8%
  - Transfers resulting in singleton live births: 25.7%

- **Fresh embryos**

National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
Division of Reproductive Health
Distribution of Multiple-Fetus Pregnancies and Multiple-Infant Live Births from ART Cycles Using Frozen Nondonor Embryos, 2010

A. 11,209 Pregnancies
- Singletons: 66.7%
- Twins: 22.0%
- Triplets or more: 2.1%
- Not able to determine number of fetuses: 9.2%

B. 8,838 Live births
- Singletons: 76.1%
- Twins: 22.8%
- Triplets or more: 1.1%

Total multiple-fetus pregnancies: 24.1%
Total multiple-infant live births: 23.9%
Percentages of ART Cycles Using Donor Eggs, by Age of Woman, 2010
Percentages of Transfers That Resulted in Live Births for ART Cycles Using Fresh Embryos from Own Eggs and ART Cycles Using Fresh Embryos from Donor Eggs, by Age of Woman, 2010
Percentages of Transfers That Resulted in Live Births and Singleton Live Births for ART Cycles Using Fresh Embryos from Donor Eggs, by Age of Woman, 2010

- Transfers resulting in live births (donor egg)
- Transfers resulting in singleton live birth (donor egg)
Distribution of Multiple-Fetus Pregnancies and Multiple-Infant Live Births from ART Cycles Using Fresh Embryos from Donor Eggs, 2010

A. 6,459 Pregnancies
- Singletons: 54.8%
- Twins: 37.3%
- Triplets or more: 3.9%
- Not able to determine number of fetuses: 5.9%

B. 5,501 Live births
- Singletons: 62.5%
- Twins: 36.7%
- Triplets or more: 0.8%
- Not able to determine number of fetuses: 5.9%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Frozen embryos</th>
<th>Fresh embryos</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transfers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resulting in</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>live births</td>
<td>34.9%</td>
<td>55.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resulting in</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>singleton live</td>
<td>26.2%</td>
<td>34.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>births</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
Division of Reproductive Health
Numbers of ART Cycles Performed, Live-Birth Deliveries, and Infants Born Using ART, 2001–2010

- ART cycles
- Live-birth deliveries
- Infants born
Numbers of ICSI Procedures Performed, by Type of ART Cycle, 2001–2010

- Fresh nondonor with ICSI
- Fresh donor with ICSI
- Frozen nondonor
- Frozen donor
Percentages of Transfers That Resulted in Live Births, by Type of ART Cycle and ICSI, 2001–2010

- Fresh nondonor without ICSI
- Fresh donor without ICSI
- Fresh nondonor with ICSI
- Fresh donor with ICSI
- Frozen nondonor
- Frozen donor
Percentages of Transfers That Resulted in Singleton Live Births, by Type of ART Cycle and ICSI, 2001–2010
Percentages of Transfers That Resulted in Live Births for ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, by Age Group, 2001–2010

* 2006 was the last year in which data were reported together for women older than 42.
† 2007 was the first year in which data for women older than 42 were subdivided into ages 43–44 and >44.
Percentages of Transfers That Resulted in Singleton Live Births for ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, by Age Group, 2001–2010

* 2006 was the last year in which data were reported together for women older than 42.
† 2007 was the first year in which data for women older than 42 were subdivided into ages 43–44 and >44.
Percentages of Fresh Nondonor Cycles That Involved the Transfer of One, Two, Three, or Four or More Embryos, 2001–2010

* Totals do not equal 100% due to rounding.
Percentages of Fresh Nondonor Cycles That Involved the Transfer of One, Two, Three, or Four or More Embryos Among Women Who Were Younger Than 35 and Set Aside Extra Embryos for Future Use, 2001–2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>One</th>
<th>Two</th>
<th>Three</th>
<th>Four or more</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001*†</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004†</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006†</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010†</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Cycles involving the transfer of one embryo are not included because of the small number of cycles where one embryo was transferred and extra embryos were set aside for future use.
† Totals do not equal 100% due to rounding.
Percentages of Transfers That Resulted in Live Births Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, by Number of Embryos Transferred, 2001–2010
Percentages of Transfers That Resulted in Live Births Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos Among Women Who Were Younger Than 35 and Set Aside Extra Embryos for Future Use, by Number of Embryos Transferred, 2001–2010
Percentages of ART Cycles That Resulted in Multiple-Infant Live Births, by Type of ART Cycle, 2001–2010

Year

2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010

Percent

Fresh nondonor
Fresh donor
Frozen nondonor
Frozen donor

National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
Division of Reproductive Health
Percentages of ART Cycles That Resulted in Multiple-Infant Live Births Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, by Age Group, 2001–2010

* 2006 was the last year in which data were reported together for women older than 42.
† 2007 was the first year in which data for women older than 42 were subdivided into ages 43–44 and >44.
Percentages of Transfers That Resulted in Live Births and Percentages of Multiple-Infant Live Births for ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos,* 2001–2010

* Percentages of live births that were singletons, twins, and triplets or more are in parentheses.
† Total does not equal 100% due to rounding.