

## How are success rates of ART measured?

Figure 8 shows success rates using six different measures for ART cycles using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos in 2012, each providing slightly different information. The majority of success measures have increased slightly since CDC began monitoring them in 1995 (see Section 5, pages 49–62).

- **Percentage of cycles that resulted in a pregnancy:** This is higher than the percentage of cycles that resulted in a live birth because some pregnancies end in miscarriage, induced abortion, or stillbirth (see Figure 10, page 16).
- **Percentage of transfers that resulted in a pregnancy:** This is higher than the percentage of cycles that resulted in a pregnancy because not all cycles proceed to transfer.
- **Percentage of cycles that resulted in a live birth (delivery of one or more live-born infants):** This represents the average chance of having one or more live-born infants by using ART. This is referred to as the basic live birth rate in the Fertility Clinic Success Rate and Certification Act of 1992.
- **Percentage of transfers that resulted in a live birth:** This is higher than the percentage of cycles that resulted in a live birth because not all cycles proceed to transfer.
- **Percentage of cycles that resulted in a singleton live birth:** This is important because singleton live births have a much lower risk than multiple-infant births for adverse infant health outcomes, including prematurity, low birth weight, disability, and death.
- **Percentage of transfers that resulted in a singleton live birth:** This is higher than the percentage of cycles that resulted in a singleton live birth because not all cycles proceed to transfer.

**Figure 8**

Percentages of ART Cycles and Transfers Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos That Resulted in Pregnancies, Live Births, and Singleton Live Births, 2012

