

During 2007, 41,951 live births occurred to Kansas residents, representing a birth rate of 15.1 per 1,000 population. This rate was 2.0 percent higher than the rate in 2006. ([Table 8](#))

In 2007, Geary (30.8), Seward (23.3) and Stevens (21.5) counties had the highest county birth rates per 1,000 population. Junction City (33.9), Liberal (24.9), and Garden City (23.0) had the highest 2007 city birth rates per 1,000 population. ([Tables 8](#) and [9](#), [Figure 14](#))

Since reaching a peak in 1954 (26.8), Kansas birth rates have followed national trends and generally declined. After dropping steadily from the most recent peak in 1990 (15.7 per 1,000 population), to 1996 (14.2 per 1,000 population), the rate has fluctuated between 14.3 and 14.8 per 1,000 population through 2006. The Kansas birth rate for 2007 (15.1) was the highest since 1992 (15.0). The 2007 Kansas rate was 5.6 percent higher than the national rate of 14.3. ([Table 9](#), [Figure 11](#))

Fertility rates for the Kansas female population aged 15-44 decreased most years in the period from 1988 to 1996 (68.2 to 64.8 births per 1,000 women in the 15-44 age group), but have increased most years from 1997 to 2007 (65.6 to 75.5). Over the entire period, Kansas fertility rates have risen by 10.7 percent, while national fertility rates have risen 2.8 percent (67.3 to 69.2). The Kansas fertility rate (75.5) in 2007 was 9.1 percent higher than the national rate of 69.2. ([Table 11](#), [Figure 12](#))

Fifty-one percent (51.1) of Kansas live births were male and 48.9 percent were female. ([Table 13](#))

In 2007, 37.9 percent of all Kansas live births occurred to women in the 15-24 age-group. Just over fifty-one percent (51.1) of live births occurred to women in the 25-34 age-group, and 10.9 percent occurred to women 35-44. For comparison, in 2007, 23.3 percent of all Kansas live births had fathers in the 15-24 age-group, 55.0 percent had fathers in the 25-34 age-group, and 19.4 percent had fathers in the 35-44 age group. ([Tables 14](#) and [15](#))

Of the births to mothers 10-19 years of age where the age of the father is known, over one-third (36.7 percent) of fathers were 10-19 while nearly two-thirds (63.3 percent) of fathers were 20 and over. ([Table 14](#))

Over nine percent (9.2) of live births in 2007 were preterm (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation). Ninety-one percent (90.8) occurred at 37 or more weeks of gestation. ([Table 16](#))

In 2007, 72.4 percent of all Kansas resident births were to mothers who received prenatal care that began in the first trimester (first 3 months) of pregnancy. Twenty-two percent (22.0) began care in the second trimester, and 4.3 percent began in the third trimester. One percent (1.3) received no prenatal care. ([Table 17](#))

Of the 41,951 Kansas resident live births in 2007, 77.3 percent received adequate or better prenatal care, including 31.9 percent with adequate-plus care; 22.7 percent

## Pregnancy Outcomes (Cont.)

received less than adequate prenatal care, including 16.3 percent with inadequate care. ([Table 18](#))

Hodgeman County had the highest percentage of mothers with adequate or better prenatal care (90.0 percent) followed by Anderson (89.8 percent) and Allen and Mitchell counties (both 87.5 percent). Wichita County had the lowest percentage of mothers with adequate or better prenatal care (50.0 percent), followed by Hamilton (51.2 percent), and Seward (52.8 percent). ([Table 18](#))

In 2007, of all Kansas live births, 81.8 percent occurred to women 15-34 years of age and weighed 2,500-4,499 grams. ([Table 20](#))

Birth weights for Kansas live births in 2007 were distributed as follows: 7.1 percent of live births weighed under 2,500 grams (low birth weight), 91.9 percent weighed 2,500-4,499 grams (normal birth weight), and 1.0 percent weighed over 4,499 grams (heavy birth weight). ([Tables 19](#) and [20](#))

In 2007, 38.1 percent of Kansas live births were first births. Of the 15,988 first births, 56.0 percent occurred to women in the 15-24 age-group. ([Table 21](#), [Figure 15](#))

In 2007, 72.0 percent of Kansas live births were to White non-Hispanic mothers, 6.8 percent were to Black non-Hispanic mothers, 5.3 percent were to mothers of Other/Multiple non-Hispanic races, and 15.9 percent were to Hispanic mothers. ([Table 22](#))

In 2007, there were 15,252 out-of-wedlock births to Kansas residents. Of those births, 59.2 percent were to White non-Hispanic mothers, 13.6 percent were to Black non-Hispanic mothers, 4.7 percent were to mothers of Other non-Hispanic races, and 22.5 percent were to Hispanic mothers. ([Table 23](#))

The out-of-wedlock birth ratio has continued an upward trend over the years in both Kansas and the U.S. Out-of-wedlock births comprised 36.4 percent of all live births that occurred to Kansas residents in 2007, a 102.2 percent increase from 18.0 percent of live births in 1988. ([Table 2](#), [Figure 16](#))

In 2007, 74.5 percent of non-teen mothers with live births received prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy, while only 54.6 percent of teen mothers received prenatal care in the first trimester. The percent of teens who received no prenatal care (2.5) was higher than that for non-teens (1.1). ([Figure 17](#))

Of the births to teenage women in 2007, 58.3 percent were to White non-Hispanics, and 11.9 percent were to Black non-Hispanics, 4.5 percent were to Other non-Hispanics and 25.3 percent were to Hispanics of any race. ([Figure 18](#))

The pregnancy rate for females ages 10-19 was 27.8 per 1,000 women in 2007, up 2.6 percent from 2006 (27.1). The 2007 rate was 17.5 percent lower than the rate in 1988 (33.7). Pregnancy rates for females ages 10-17 decreased 31.4 percent during this same time frame. ([Table 24](#), [Figure 19](#))

## Pregnancy Outcomes (Cont.)

Teenage pregnancy rates (10-19) varied somewhat by population group. Non-Hispanic black teenagers decreased 7.1 percent from 2006 (46.4) to 2007 (43.1); while both white non-Hispanic (3.4) and Hispanic (3.1) teenagers increased over 3 percent. ([Table 25](#))

In 2007, 56.5 percent of the reported stillbirths occurred to mothers in the 20-29 age-group. ([Table 28](#))

Stillbirth rates in 2007 were highest for unmarried mothers: 5.9 per 1,000 live births plus stillbirths. ([Figure 20](#))

In 2007, the abortion ratio for Kansas residents was 135.4 abortions per 1,000 live births, a decrease of 5.9 percent from the 143.9 ratio in 2006. Ratios increased from 161.3 in 1991 to a high of 186.3 in 1996, then generally declined for the next eleven years. ([Figure 21](#), [Table 29](#))

The abortion ratio for Kansas residents in 2007 varied substantially by age-group. The ratio per 1,000 live births was highest for women under 20 years of age. Since 1988, the abortion ratio declined for women in age groups 10-14 and 15-19, but increased for women in all other age-groups. ([Figure 22](#))

In 2007, 5,679 abortions were performed for Kansas residents and 5,162 were performed for non-Kansans. Of the 5,679 resident abortions, 35 occurred out-of-state. ([Figure 23](#), [Tables 29](#) and [31](#))

Of Kansas residents having abortions, 51.7 percent were in the 15-24 age-group. Eighty-two (81.9) percent were unmarried, and 60.7 percent were White non-Hispanic. ([Figure 23](#), [Table 30](#))

In 2007, 63.1 percent of all reported abortions occurred prior to nine completed weeks of gestational age. Ten percent (10.4) of teenage women obtained an abortion after 16 weeks gestation, compared to 5.9 percent of women 20 and older. ([Table 31](#), [Figure 24](#))

Eighty-three percent (83.3) of all reported abortions in 2007 were to unmarried women. Among Black non-Hispanic women in this group, 89.9 percent were unmarried, while 83.2 percent of White non-Hispanic women and 80.2 percent of Hispanic women were unmarried. ([Table 32](#))

Eighty-six percent (85.5) of all reported abortions were performed prior to the 13<sup>th</sup> week of gestation. Suction curettage was the procedure used in 80.5 percent of these terminations. Only 6.6 percent of induced terminations were performed after 16 weeks gestation, and 59.0 percent of these (>16 weeks) used dilation and evacuation and 39.4 percent used Digoxin/Induction. ([Table 34](#))