

Sociodemographic profile of primiparous mothers from nine birth cohorts in three Brazilian cities

Perfil sociodemográfico de mulheres primíparas de nove coortes de nascimentos em três cidades brasileiras

Perfil sociodemográfico de mujeres madres primíparas de nueve cohortes de nacimiento en tres ciudades brasileñas

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Abstract

Fertility reduction is a phenomenon observed in demographic transition. The demographic changes noted in female fertility represent a need for adjustment on health services regarding female health and family planning support. Thus, this study aimed to perform a descriptive analysis by tracing the sociodemographic profile of primiparous mothers belonging to nine Brazilian birth cohorts, in three cities from different states. Standardized questionnaires were applied to assess reproductive characteristics and covariables. Primiparous mothers were defined as women whose child included in birth cohorts was their firstborn child. Sample description was performed using analysis of variance (continuous variables) and chi-square (categorical variables). In total, 44,615 women were included in the analyses and 41.8% (95%CI: 41.3; 42.2) were categorized as primiparous. The primiparity rates were the lowest in Ribeirão Preto (São Paulo State) 1978 (32%; 95%CI: 30.9; 33.1) and the highest in most recent cohorts, reaching up to 50% of the participants (São Luís – Maranhão State 2010: 47.2%; 95%CI: 45.8; 48.6; Ribeirão Preto 2010: 50.2%; 95%CI: 49.1; 51.4); Pelotas (Rio Grande do Sul State) 2015: 49.4% (95%CI: 47.9; 50.9). Primiparous mothers' age and schooling increased over the years in all cohorts. Maternal age at the first childbirth behaved similarly in the three studied cities. There was an increase in the proportion of first-time mothers that were older, higher educated and belonged to richer income groups. Also, the proportion of teenage mothers (aged 15 years or younger) increased until the early 2000's and started decreasing around the years 2010, especially among women in the poorer income groups.

Parity; Pregnancy; Pregnancy in Adolescence; Socioeconomic Factors

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Introduction

The reduction of fertility is one of the transformations observed in demographic transition – along with mortality reduction and changes in morbidity patterns (from infectious to chronic diseases). This phenomenon has developed over the last 150 years, incurring changes in the population's structure with an increase in the absolute number of older adults as well as in the proportion of older adults over children in the population ¹. Women no longer reach an average of six or seven childbirths but rather less than two in most economically advanced countries (The World Bank. Fertility rate, total (births per woman), 2018. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.TFRT.IN>, accessed on Mar/2020).

In Brazil, fertility control was a heterogeneous event first observed, in the early 1940s, among the richer and higher educated women from urban areas in the country's most developed region (Southeast). The North and Northeast regions showed a noted decrease in fertility 20 years later, being this difference observed not exclusively in some regions but also among rural and urban areas ². These regional differences can still be observed. When compared to women living in the North, women from more developed regions show lower fertility levels, being the fertility profile influenced by education, socioeconomic status, age, macro-region, marital status, age of first sexual intercourse, and age at first birth ³.

Since the mid-2000s, fertility rates in Brazil have been below the replacement level. This, along with an increase in the mean age of fertility between 2000 and 2010, suggests that a fall in fertility levels in the country could have been intensified by the postponement of births ⁴. Postponing the first pregnancy could also result in a larger proportion of women reaching the end of the reproductive period without or with fewer children than planned.

Although an increase in the proportion of women aged over 30 years giving birth has been observed, the persistence of deliveries from girls aged under 15 years is still noted, representing 0.7% of total births, reaching up to 3.7% among indigenous women (Brazilian Health Informatics Department. <http://www2.datasus.gov.br/DATASUS/index.php?area=0205&id=6936>, accessed on 30/Sep/2020). An increasing tendency of unwanted pregnancies is also observed. Approximately three-quarters of pregnancies of single women aged from 15 to 19 years are unwanted ⁵. In addition to the social, economic, and family constraints this entails, many of these pregnancies are interrupted by unsafe abortion, a major cause of maternal mortality and morbidity ⁶.

Primiparous mothers' sociodemographic and health characteristics are especially relevant since first-time pregnancies are associated with a three times higher risk of pre-eclampsia ⁷ along with other complications during pregnancy and childbirth such as prolonged labor ^{8,9}, and emergency cesarean section ^{8,10}. Advanced maternal age – shown to be negatively associated with fecundability and the ability to conceive ¹¹ – also increases the risk of developing hypertension-related disorders during pregnancy ^{12,13,14}.

The changing scenario in childbearing will result in new demands to be met in healthcare services, including pregnancy and further family planning assistance. Considering this, this study aimed to perform a descriptive analysis by tracing the sociodemographic profile of primiparous mothers belonging to nine Brazilian birth cohorts, dating from 1978 to 2015 (1978, 1982, 1993, 1994, 1997, 2004, 2010, and 2015), in three different cities from three states.

Methodology

This was a cross-sectional population-based study using data from nine Brazilian birth cohorts conducted between 1978 and 2015 in the cities of Ribeirão Preto (São Paulo State), Pelotas (Rio Grande do Sul State), and São Luís (Maranhão State).

Ribeirão Preto is located in Southeast Brazil, in the State of São Paulo, and this city has a population of approximately 590,593. It has a high Human Development Index (HDI), 0.800 (as of 2010). Three birth cohorts were implemented in the city of Ribeirão Preto in the years 1978/1979, 1994, and 2010. From June 1, 1978, to May 31, 1979, 6,973 live births occurring in eight hospitals in the region were included in the study, representing 98% of those born in this period. In 1994, all live births between April 25 and August 25 in all maternity hospitals in the city were eligible for the study, totaling 2,846

individuals. A third birth cohort was developed in the city in 2010 as part of the BRISA (*Brazilian Birth Cohort Studies – Ribeirão Preto-São Luís*) multicenter study in Ribeirão Preto and São Luís, including all births from January 1 to December 31, 2010 and enrolling 7,794 children in Ribeirão Preto. Detailed information on the methodology of the Ribeirão Preto cohorts have been published elsewhere ^{15,16,17}.

Pelotas is a city with approximately 350,000 inhabitants located in Rio Grande do Sul, the Southernmost state of Brazil. In 2010, its HDI was 0.739. In the years 1982, 1993, 2004, and 2015, all live births from January 1 to December 31, to mothers that lived within the urban area of Pelotas and in the Jardim América district (which currently belongs to the neighboring municipality of Capão do Leão), were deemed eligible for the study. The total number of participants was 5,914 in 1982, 5,265 in 1993, 4,287 in 2004, and 4,275 in 2015, representing 98.4%, 99.1%, 99.2%, and 97.2% of the city births, respectively. More information on the Pelotas birth cohort methodology has been described previously ^{18,19,20,21}.

The city of São Luís is the capital of the state of Maranhão and it is located in the Northeast region, one of the poorest states in Brazil. With a population of 958,545, the HDI of São Luís in 2010 was 0.768. Two birth cohorts were initiated in the city. The first included all births that occurred in the city maternity wards from March 1, 1997 to February 28, 1998, totaling 2,831 eligible children with a response rate of 96.3%. The second cohort was part of the BRISA study and evaluated all live births from January 1 to December 31, 2010. One-third of all 21,401 live births in this period were systematically sampled into the study. A total of 5,212 individuals were included, comprising 95.4% of all eligible births. Details of the São Luís cohort methodology can be found in previous publications ^{22,23}.

The BRISA study was developed in 2010 aiming to analyze perinatal outcomes, sociodemographic and behavioral factors, and use of health and perinatal services in a new birth cohort in the cities of Ribeirão Preto and São Luís and to compare these indicators to those from the previous cohorts in each site ²². In 2018, Pelotas joined Ribeirão Preto and São Luís in a project intended to bring the three centers that manage the oldest and largest birth cohorts in Brazil (Ribeirão Preto, Pelotas, and São Luís) together to coordinate efforts (Figure 1).

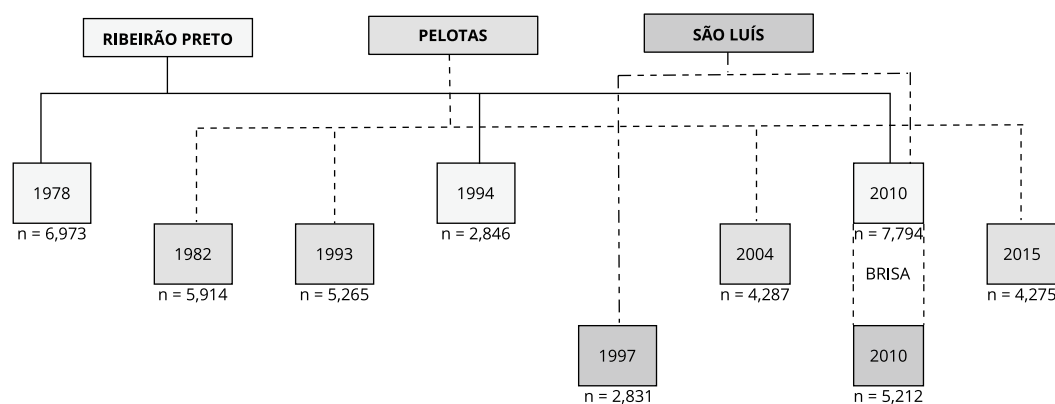
All cohorts included in this study applied standardized questionnaires to assess socioeconomic, demographic, reproductive, and behavioral information.

Primiparous mothers were defined as women whose pregnancy to the child included in any birth cohorts was their first. Only singleton births were included in the analysis.

This study included the following maternal characteristics as covariates: age (years), schooling (years), marital status (with or without a partner), skin color (white or other), and family income (quin-

Figure 1

Brazilian births cohorts included in the study.



BRISA: *Brazilian Birth Cohort Studies – Ribeirão Preto-São Luís*.

tiles). All cohorts collected maternal date of birth on the perinatal interviews enabling the estimation of maternal age at childbirth. Maternal schooling and, dwelling with or without a partner were collected with maternal self-report in all cohorts. The interviewed mothers answered questions about the latest grade they completed at school and this information was converted into years, considering the organization of the Brazilian schooling system. The mothers were also questioned about their relationship status (single, married, divorced, widowed, or living with a partner). These answers were categorized into living with (married or living with a partner) or without (single, divorced, widowed) a partner. Skin color was collected by the interviewer's perception in Pelotas 1982 and 1993, and Ribeirão Preto 1978, and maternal self-report in Pelotas 2004 and 2015, and 2010 BRISA Cohorts (Ribeirão Preto and São Luís). Also, the participants answered about family income, including the income anyone that lived in the household had received in the month preceding the interview.

A sample description according to the cohort of origin and socio-demographic characteristics was carried out using analysis of variance (continuous variables) and chi-square (categorical variables). Also, the frequency of primiparity and its respective confidence intervals in each cohort were described – considering a significance level of 0.05. Chi-square analysis and analysis of variance were used to describe the primiparous mothers belonging to each birth cohort. Furthermore, a detailed description of the primiparas according to the mother's age and family income in the perinatal period was performed.

Statistical analyses were performed using the Stata version 16 (<https://www.stata.com/>).

The cohorts included in this study were approved by the Ethics Research Committees of the Universities at each city, associated with the National Research Ethics Committee (CONEP, in Portuguese). Written informed consent form was obtained from all subjects.

Results

In total, 44,615 mother/child dyads were included in this study. In Ribeirão Preto, there were 6,827 in 1978, 2,846 in 1994, and 7,606 in 2010. The city of Pelotas had 5,816 dyads in its 1982 birth cohort, 5,168 in its 1993 cohort, 4,145 in its 2004 cohort, and 4,164 in its 2015 cohort. São Luís cohorts had 2,831 participants enrolled in the year of 1997, and 5,212 in 2010.

The average age of mothers included from all cities was 26.0 (SD: 6.9) years; for São Luís (1997), Pelotas (2015), and Ribeirão Preto (2010) the averages were 23.0 (SD: 5.5), 27.6 (SD: 6.6) and 27.0 (SD: 6.3) years, respectively. Mothers from Ribeirão Preto in 1994 had, on average, the lowest levels of schooling (4.3 years, SD: 2.5), while those who belonged to Pelotas (2015), Ribeirão Preto (2010), and São Luís (2010) presented the highest schooling levels, with approximately 10 years of formal schooling (Pelotas: 10.0, SD: 4.0; Ribeirão Preto: 10.3, SD: 3.1; and São Luís: 10.0, SD: 2.8). About 80% (79.7%; 95%CI: 79.3; 80.0) of women included in the cohort were married or living with a partner. The lowest prevalence was observed in São Luís in 1997 and 2010, with 75.6% (95%CI: 74.0; 77.2) and 77.6% (95%CI: 76.5; 78.8) of mothers living with a partner. The highest prevalence was observed in Ribeirão Preto in 1978 (92%; 95%CI: 91.4; 92.7) and in Pelotas in 1982 (91.8%; 95%CI: 91.1; 92.5). A total of 62.5% (95%CI: 62.0; 63.1) of women self-reported as being white. In São Luís (2010), 18.4% (95%CI: 17.4; 19.5) of the included mothers considered their skin color as white, while in Pelotas in 1982, 82.1% (95%CI: 81.1; 83.0) of the study's population was white (Table 1).

From the 81.1% (95%CI: 80.5; 82.6) of women that were classified as being non-white in São Luís (2010), 12.9% (95%CI: 12.1; 13.9) self-reported being black, 67.2% (95%CI: 65.9; 68.4) being brown, and less than 2% (1.4%; 95%CI: 1.1; 1.8) classified them-selves as yellow or indigenous. In the same year, 41.6% (95%CI: 40.5; 42.7) of mothers from Ribeirão Preto (2010) were categorized as black/brown/other being 9.6% (95%CI: 8.9; 10.3) of them black, 31.2% (95%CI: 30.1; 32.2) brown, and less than 1% (0.8%; 95%CI: 0.6; 1.0) yellow or indigenous (data not shown in tables).

Out of the 44,615 mothers included in the study, 41.8% (95%CI: 41.3; 42.2) were delivering their firstborn child, being categorized as primiparous for this study. The primiparity rates were lowest in Ribeirão Preto in 1978 (32%; 95%CI: 30.9; 33.1) and most recent cohorts presented the highest rate, reaching up to 50% of participants (São Luís 2010: 47.2%, 95%CI: 45.8; 48.6; Ribeirão Preto 2010: 50.2%, 95%CI: 49.1; 51.4; Pelotas 2015: 49.4%, 95%CI: 47.9; 50.9). Note that in the city of São Luís,

Table 1

Sociodemographic characteristics of the study population according to the nine birth cohorts.

Cohort	n	Age (years)	Schooling (years)	Marital status (living with partner)	Skin color (white)
		SD	SD	% (95%CI)	% (95%CI)
Ribeirão Preto					
1978	6,827	26.4 (9.1)	6.0 (4.0)	92.0 (91.4; 92.7)	69.7 (67.6; 71.6)
1994	2,846	25.7 (6.1)	4.3 (2.5)	87.3 (86.0; 88.5)	NA
2010	7,606	27.0 (6.3)	10.3 (3.1)	86.4 (85.6; 87.2)	58.4 (57.3; 59.5)
Pelotas					
1982	5,816	25.8 (6.1)	6.5 (4.2)	91.8 (91.1; 92.5)	82.1 (81.1; 83.0)
1993	5,168	26.0 (6.4)	6.7 (3.6)	87.6 (86.7; 88.5)	77.3 (76.2; 78.5)
2004	4,145	26.1 (6.8)	8.1 (3.5)	83.7 (82.5; 84.8)	68.1 (66.6; 69.6)
2015	4,164	27.6 (6.6)	10.0 (4.0)	85.8 (84.7; 86.8)	70.6 (69.2; 72.0)
São Luís					
1997	2,831	23.0 (5.5)	7.5 (3.5)	75.6 (74.0; 77.2)	NA
2010	5,212	25.2 (6.0)	10.0 (2.8)	77.6 (76.5; 78.8)	18.4 (17.4; 19.5)
Total	44,615	26.0 (6.9)	7.9 (4.0)	79.7 (79.3; 80.0)	62.5 (62.0; 63.1)

95%CI: 95% confidence interval; NA: not available; SD: standard deviation.

primiparity rates were consistently high between the two cohorts (1997: 47.8%, 95%CI: 46.0; 49.6; 2010: 47.2%, 95%CI: 45.8; 48.6) (Table 2).

In the earlier cohorts, women's mean age was approximately 22 years (Ribeirão Preto 1978: 22.4 years, SD: 4.9; Pelotas 1982: 22.5 years, SD: 5.0), and in the more recent cohorts, average age was 25 years (Ribeirão Preto 2010: 25.1 years, SD: 6.2; Pelotas 2015: 25.1 years, SD: 6.2). Average years of formal education varied from 7 to 11 among mothers from these two cities (Ribeirão Preto 1978: 7.3 years, SD: 4.0; Ribeirão Preto 2010: 11.1 years, SD: 2.8; Pelotas 1982: 7.3 years, SD: 4.1; Pelotas 2015: 10.8 years, SD: 3.8). In São Luís, although maternal mean age (São Luís 1997: 21.0 years, SD: 4.7; São Luís 2010: 23.2 years, SD: 5.7) and average schooling years (São Luís 1997: 8.2 years, SD: 3.1; São Luís 2010: 10.6 years, SD: 2.5) varied, the difference between the two periods is smaller than in the other two cities. In Pelotas, the proportion of primiparous mothers living with a partner at the time of childbirth decreased from 1982 to 2004 (1982: 86.4%, 95%CI: 85.0; 87.8; 1993: 78.9%, 95%CI: 77.0; 80.7; 2004: 76.6, 95%CI: 74.5; 78.6) and displayed an increase in 2015 (84.4%, 95%CI: 82.8; 85.9). In Ribeirão Preto, a similar pattern was observed, decreasing from 1978 to 1994 and increasing in 2010 (1978: 87.5, 95%CI: 86.0; 88.8; 1994: 79.6%, 95%CI: 77.1; 82.1; 2010: 84.3, 95%CI: 83.1; 85.4), whereas in São Luís the opposite pattern was observed, with an increase in women who reported being married or living with a partner (1997: 69.7%, 95%CI: 67.2; 72.1; 2010: 77.4%, 95%CI: 75.7; 79.0). Mothers having their first child and who belonged to the lowest income quintile were less prevalent over the years in Ribeirão Preto and Pelotas. São Luís showed no difference in the primiparous samples regarding income ($p = 0.093$). A similar pattern was observed in primiparous women's skin color in Ribeirão Preto and Pelotas (Table 3).

Maternal age at first childbirth exhibited similar trends in the three studied cities. The proportion of younger mothers – those aged 15 years or younger and from 16 to 19 years old at childbirth – increased until the early 2000s and started decreasing during the 2010s (Pelotas' mothers aged 15 years old or younger; 1982: 2.6%, 95%CI: 2.0; 3.3; 1993: 5.6%, 95%CI: 4.6; 6.7; 2004: 6.5%, 95%CI: 5.4; 7.7; 2015: 3.3%, 95%CI: 2.6; 4.2). The oldest age groups showed a linear increase over the years in Ribeirão Preto (30–34 years and 35 years or older) and Pelotas (30–34 years old). In Ribeirão Preto 2010 and Pelotas 2015, approximately 18% of the primiparous mothers were aged from 30–34 years, whereas in São Luís 2010 only 10.9% (95%CI: 9.7; 12.2) of mothers were in this age group. The same

Table 2

Distribution of primiparous mothers in the nine birth cohorts.

Cohort	n	% (95%CI)
Ribeirão Preto		
1978	2,182	32.0 (30.9; 33.1)
1994	1,040	36.8 (35.0; 38.6)
2010	3,760	49.8 (48.6; 50.9)
Pelotas		
1982	2,299	39.5 (38.3; 40.8)
1993	1,826	35.3 (34.0; 36.6)
2004	1,643	39.7 (38.2; 41.1)
2015	2,056	49.4 (47.9; 50.9)
São Luís		
1997	1,353	47.8 (46.0; 49.6)
2010	2,460	47.2 (45.8; 48.6)
Total	18,619	41.8 (41.3; 42.2)

95%CI: 95% confidence interval.

Table 3

Primiparous mothers' description, according to sociodemographic characteristics, in each cohort.

Cohort	Age (years)	Schooling (years)	Marital status (living with partner)	Income (poorer- quintil)	Skin color (white)
	SD	SD	% (95%CI)	% (95%CI)	% (95%CI)
Ribeirão Preto	p < 0.001	p < 0.001	p < 0.001	p < 0.001	p < 0.001
1978	22.4 (4.9)	7.3 (4.0)	87.5 (86.0; 88.8)	18.8 (17.0; 20.7)	70.2 (66.7; 73.5)
1994	22.6 (5.4)	4.7 (2.3)	79.6 (77.1; 82.1)	17.1 (14.8; 19.4)	-
2010	25.1 (6.2)	11.1 (2.8)	84.3 (83.1; 85.4)	16.5 (15.3; 17.7)	62.4 (60.9; 64.0)
Pelotas	p < 0.001	p < 0.001	p < 0.001	p < 0.001	p < 0.001
1982	22.5 (5.0)	7.3 (4.1)	86.4 (85.0; 87.8)	21.3 (19.7; 23.1)	84.3 (82.7; 85.7)
1993	22.2 (5.4)	7.5 (3.5)	78.9 (77.0; 80.7)	17.0 (15.3; 18.8)	80.3 (78.4; 82.0)
2004	22.4 (5.7)	9.1 (3.2)	76.6 (74.5; 78.6)	19.7 (17.9; 21.7)	71.2 (68.9; 73.4)
2015	25.1 (6.2)	10.8 (3.8)	84.4 (82.8; 85.9)	17.9 (16.3; 19.6)	72.1 (70.2; 74.0)
São Luís	p < 0.001	p < 0.001	p < 0.001	p = 0.093	-
1997	21.0 (4.7)	8.2 (3.1)	69.7 (67.2; 72.1)	17.9 (15.8; 19.9)	-
2010	23.2 (5.7)	10.6 (2.5)	77.4 (75.7; 79.0)	18.7 (17.2; 20.3)	20.1 (18.6; 21.8)
Total	23.2 (5.7)	9.0 (3.8)	74.2 (73.6; 74.9)	18.3 (17.7; 18.8)	63.7 (62.9; 64.4)

95%CI: 95% confidence interval; SD: standard deviation.

could be observed in the group of mothers aged 35 years or older at childbirth, approximately 7% in the former two cities and 4% in São Luís, in the same period (Table 4).

When describing primiparous aged 15 or younger and 35 or older according to family income, in the cities of Pelotas and Ribeirão Preto, the poorer income quintile showed an expressive decrease in the 1990s followed by a progressive increase of young mothers in the late 2000s and 2010s. A similar pattern can be observed in Ribeirão Preto for the second poorer income quintile but not in Pelotas. For the richer income quintile, the proportion of mothers that were aged 15 years or younger behaved similarly to the poorer quintile, a decrease followed by an increase in later years can be observed.

Table 4

Primiparous mothers' description according to age groups in each cohort.

Cohorts	Age (years)											
	≤ 15		16-19		20-24		25-29		29-34		≥ 35	
	n	% (95%CI)	n	% (95%CI)	n	% (95%CI)	n	% (95%CI)	n	% (95%CI)	n	% (95%CI)
Ribeirão Preto												
1978	48	2.2 (1.7; 2.9)	588	27.0 (25.1; 28.8)	928	42.5 (40.5; 44.6)	459	21.0 (19.4; 22.8)	129	5.9 (5.0; 7.0)	30	1.4 (0.9; 1.9)
1994	43	4.2 (3.1; 5.6)	324	31.3 (2.9; 3.4)	349	33.7; (30.9; 36.6)	194	18.7 (16.5; 21.2)	91	8.8 (7.2; 10.7)	35	3.4 (2.4; 4.7)
2010	114	3.0 (2.5; 3.6)	712	18.9 (17.7; 20.2)	1,002	26.7 (25.1; 27.9)	1,002	26.7 (25.3; 28.1)	670	17.8 (16.6; 19.1)	268	7.1 (6.3; 8.0)
Pelotas												
1982	60	2.6 (2.0; 3.3)	664	28.8 (27.1; 30.8)	888	38.6 (36.7; 40.6)	465	20.2 (18.9; 21.9)	159	6.9 (5.9; 8.0)	63	2.7 (2.1; 3.5)
1993	102	5.6 (4.6; 6.7)	580	31.8 (29.7; 33.9)	627	34.3 (32.2; 36.5)	324	17.7 (16.1; 19.6)	138	7.6 (6.4; 8.9)	55	3.0 (2.3; 3.9)
2004	106	6.5 (5.4; 7.7)	514	31.3 (29.1; 33.6)	508	30.9 (28.7; 33.2)	294	17.9 (16.1; 19.8)	160	9.7 (8.4; 11.3)	61	3.7 (2.9; 4.7)
2015	68	3.3 (2.6; 4.2)	459	22.3 (20.6; 24.2)	572	27.8 (25.9; 29.8)		22.2 (20.4; 24.0)	369	17.9 (16.3; 19.7)	132	6.4 (5.4; 7.6)
São Luís												
1997	99	7.3 (6.0; 8.8)	510	37.7 (35.2; 40.3)	474	35.1 (32.6; 37.6)	189	14.0 (12.2; 15.9)	59	4.4 (3.4; 5.6)	21	1.6 (1.0; 2.4)
2010	111	4.5 (3.8; 5.4)	648	26.3 (24.6; 28.1)	811	33.0 (31.1; 34.9)	524	21.3 (19.7; 23.0)	268	10.9 (9.7; 12.2)	98	4.0 (3.3; 4.8)
Total	751	4.0 (3.8; 4.3)	4,999	26.9 (26.2; 27.5)	6,151	33.1 (32.4; 33.7)	3,907	21.0 (20.4; 21.6)	2,043	11.0 (10.5; 11.4)	763	4.1 (3.8; 4.4)

95%CI: 95% confidence interval.

Among mothers aged 35 or older during their first childbirth a decrease of proportion was observed among the poorest income quintiles and a significant increase in the richer quintiles in the cities of Ribeirão Preto and Pelotas. In the city of São Luís, the poorer income quintiles suffer little variation between the two cohorts for the primiparous aged 15 or younger, and the proportion of mothers aged 35 or older increased in the fourth income quintile but not in the richest one (Table 5).

Discussion

Data from the Pelotas birth's cohorts show that maternal average age and schooling years increased over time. This information is also evident when comparing the data from 1978 and 2010 from Ribeirão Preto. Childbearing seems to have been postponed among the rich and higher-educated women. Primiparity among women aged over 30 years increased among the rich but remained stable for the poor. Teenage childbearing decreased until the early 2000s followed by an increase, especially among poor women.

The rise in the proportion of women who chose to delay childbearing reflects the stage of demographic transition Brazil is going through – where a low-level fertility equilibrium has been reached. The postponement of childbearing is associated with low fertility rates, as noted when women delay their first pregnancy to older ages, also reflecting on a reduced number of children per woman²⁵. Other than a reduced number of children, delaying childbearing has a demographic effect in popula-

Table 5Primiparous mothers, aged ≤ 15 years and ≥ 35 years, according to income quintiles in each cohort.

Cohorts	n *	Income (quintile)									
		1st (poorer)		2nd		3rd		4th		5th (richer)	
		≤ 15	≥ 35	≤ 15	≥ 35	≤ 15	≥ 35	≤ 15	≥ 35	≤ 15	≥ 35
		n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
Ribeirão Preto											
1978	54	17 (56.7)	4 (16.7)	4 (13.3)	6 (25.0)	6 (20.0)	5 (20.8)	1 (3.3)	3 (12.5)	2 (6.7)	6 (25.0)
1994	78	7 (16.3)	4 (11.4)	2 (4.7)	6 (17.1)	1 (2.3)	12 (34.3)	32 (74.4)	11 (31.4)	1 (2.3)	2 (5.7)
2010	382	40 (35.1)	13 (4.9)	24 (21.1)	29 (10.8)	14 (12.3)	44 (16.4)	4 (3.5)	108 (40.3)	32 (28.1)	74 (27.6)
Pelotas											
1982	122	28 (47.5)	6 (9.5)	29 (46.2)	29 (43.0)	-	-	2 (3.4)	15 (23.8)	-	13 (20.6)
1993	151	28 (29.2)	5 (9.1)	28 (29.2)	4 (7.3)	15 (15.6)	7 (12.7)	15 (15.6)	8 (14.6)	10 (10.4)	31 (56.4)
2004	167	36 (34.0)	2 (3.3)	26 (24.5)	4 (6.6)	22 (20.8)	10 (16.4)	16 (15.1)	13 (21.3)	6 (5.7)	32 (52.5)
2015	200	31 (45.6)	9 (6.8)	15 (22.1)	8 (6.1)	8 (11.8)	14 (10.6)	9 (13.2)	27 (20.5)	5 (7.4)	74 (56.1)
São Luís											
1997	120	27 (27.3)	1 (4.8)	22 (22.2)	1 (4.8)	17 (17.2)	3 (14.3)	18 (18.2)	3 (14.3)	15 (15.2)	13 (61.9)
2010	209	29 (26.1)	10 (10.2)	22 (19.8)	12 (12.2)	15 (13.5)	20 (20.4)	2 (1.8)	44 (44.9)	43 (38.7)	12 (12.2)
Total	1,483	243 (33.5)	54 (7.1)	172 (23.7)	99 (13.1)	98 (13.5)	115 (15.2)	99 (13.6)	232 (30.7)	114 (15.7)	257 (34.0)

* Number of primiparous mothers from the lowest and highest age groups with income information for each included cohort.

Note: missing data for this analysis: Ribeirão Preto: 1978 = 24; Pelotas: 1982 = 1; 1993 = 6.

tions growth since there will be fewer women in the future and therefore fewer births. Also, it causes a sociological effect, because of the idea of an ideal family portrayed for future generations to follow²⁵. Considering that there is a known association of age advance with fertility reduction, childlessness (reaching the end of the fertility stage without giving birth) is getting more common in countries that reached a low fertility equilibrium⁴.

In Brazil, this low fertility pattern was not evenly reached among different socioeconomic groups. White women and those women with a higher level of education (4-7 years of study) were the first to postpone fertility compared to black women and those with lower education levels (0-3 years) in the years 1980s and 1990s⁴.

In our sample, the proportion of primiparous mothers aged 35 years or older was higher among the richer. This is likely a reflection of the association between education and economic achievement that can result in the delaying of childbearing among higher educated women, that prioritize career fulfillment when planning to start a family²⁶.

Moreover, being a first-time mother when the woman is aged 35 years or older is related to a higher risk of complications due to the accumulation of risk factors. Primiparity and maternal older age are associated with the risk of developing hypertension and pre-eclampsia that can lead to preterm childbirth and complications to the infant^{8,13}. Considering the known risks for first-time mothers who are aged 35 years or older, this group's antenatal care can be especially directed to prevent and to control them.

Teenage childbearing is directly associated with unplanned pregnancies and it is more commonly observed among the poorest population strata, those living in rural areas, and with lower schooling years. Pregnancy and labor represent a health risk for this population of young women, being one of the main causes of death among girls aged from 15 to 19 years worldwide²⁷.

In this article, we observed that teenage pregnancies were rising when comparing the cohorts that date until 2004 and showed a decrease in the 2010 and 2015 cohorts, suggesting a patterns of growth followed by a decline that could be a reflection of the lack of continued investments in policies that focus in this age group when investing in women's health. Also, Brazilian economic policies that had been focusing on poverty reduction and human development [Brazil's HDI rising from 0.649 (2000)

to 0.755 (2015)] suffered a step back in recent years with drastic political changes that could make the scenario for teenage pregnancies in years to become even worse.

Reproductive health agenda should plan actions that focus on preventing possible complications associated with primiparity in mothers aged over 35, as well as, on younger girls under 19 years-old, in lower socioeconomic groups, aiming to reduce the vulnerability these women are placed in and the risk of unwanted pregnancies.

In Brazil, the female health agenda started being developed in the early 20th century, focusing exclusively on pregnancy and labor. These policies are characterized by not evaluating the population's health needs and establishing its goals on a general level. Since then, programs and policies have been trying to adjust to female health needs such as contraception and family planning. In 2003, the Woman's Integral Health Attention Policy was launched aiming to broadly cover female health needs. However, teenage female health is listed as one of the gaps still to be addressed ²⁸.

We also observed an increase in primiparous mothers with black or brown skin color, reaching up to about 30% of the mothers in the 2015 Pelotas cohort (compared to 18% in 1982) and 42% in Ribeirão Preto's 2010 cohort (compared to 30% in 1978). This could be due to how the variables were collected, with the interviewer in Pelotas 1982 and 1993, and Ribeirão Preto 1978, and self-report in Pelotas 2004 and 2015, and Ribeirão Preto 2010. Also, African ancestry consciousness has arisen over the years, possibly influencing participants' answers ²⁹.

The city of São Luís showed some results that did not agree with those observed in Ribeirão Preto and Pelotas (lower difference in maternal age and schooling over the studied periods, increase (and not decrease) in the proportion of primiparous living with a partner, lower proportion of mothers aged over 30 years old, smaller reduction among teenage mothers). Among the included cities, São Luís has the most disparities compared with the other included populations (about 80% of the black and brown-skinned population, seaside located, with an HDI near Pelotas' index). This could explain why the included covariates suffered lower improvements throughout the compared periods (1997 to 2010), for example, the lower increase of primiparous mothers aged 35 or over.

Regarding the study limitations, a clear disparity in the way information was collected in each cohort and especially through the years can be observed. Older cohorts tend to present greater proportions of missing information for the interviewed individuals turning the comparison within and between locations difficult to perform.

A strength of this study that should be highlighted is the high enrollment rates of all included cohorts – which are above 95%. This increases the representativeness of the findings of the included samples over the populations they were taken from.

Conclusion

In the 40 years covered by this study, primiparous mothers' profile has changed. Women who are delivering their first child tend to be older, higher educated, and to belong to richer income groups. A rise in the proportion of women having their first child after 30 years of age was also observed. Teenage childbearing showed a decrease in the whole population, however, an increase in the proportion of primiparous teenage mothers – notably among those in lower-income groups – in the late 2000s should be understood as an awakening sign to the direct political actions to be taken in order to break this rising phenomenon.

Contributors

S. Farias-Antunez participated in the study design, data analysis, writing and revision of the final text. V. M. F. Simões, V. C. Cardoso and M. F. Silveira contributed in the study design, data analysis and revision of the final text.

Additional informations

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Resumo

A redução na taxa de fertilidade é um fenômeno observado na transição demográfica. As mudanças demográficas na fertilidade feminina criam a necessidade de ajustes nos serviços de saúde em termos de saúde da mulher e planejamento familiar. Assim, o estudo buscou realizar uma análise descritiva, traçando o perfil sociodemográfico de mães primíparas em nove coortes de nascimentos, de três cidades em estados diferentes do Brasil. Foram aplicados questionários padronizados para avaliar as características reprodutivas e covariáveis. As mães primíparas foram definidas como mulheres cujos filhos incluídos nas coortes de nascimentos eram os seus primogênitos. A descrição da amostra foi realizada com a análise de variância (variáveis contínuas) e qui-quadrado (variáveis categóricas). Um total de 44.615 mulheres foram incluídas nas análises, e 41,8% (IC95%: 41,3; 42,2) foram categorizadas como primíparas. As taxas de primiparidade foram mais baixas em Ribeirão Preto (São Paulo) em 1978 (32%; IC95%: 30,9; 33,1), e as mais altas foram nas coortes mais recentes, atingindo 50% das participantes (São Luís – Maranhão, 2010: 47,2%; IC95%: 45,8; 48,6; Ribeirão Preto, 2010: 50,2%; IC95%: 49,1; 51,4); Pelotas (Rio Grande do Sul) 2015: 49,4% (IC95%: 47,9; 50,9). A idade e escolaridade das primíparas aumentaram ao longo dos anos em todas as coortes. A idade materna no primeiro parto mostrou perfil semelhante nas três cidades. Houve um aumento na proporção de primíparas mais velhas, com maior escolaridade e pertencentes aos estratos econômicos mais altos. Além disso, a proporção de mães adolescentes (até 15 anos de idade) aumentou até o início da década de 2000 e começou a diminuir em torno dos anos 2010, especialmente entre mulheres nos grupos de menor renda.

Paridade; Gravidez; Gravidez na Adolescência; Fatores Socioeconômicos

Resumen

La reducción de la fertilidad es un fenómeno observado en la transición demográfica. Los cambios demográficos observados en la fertilidad femenina representan la necesidad de un ajuste en los servicios de salud, en términos de salud femenina y asistencia a la planificación familiar. Teniendo esto en consideración, este estudio tuvo como objetivo realizar un análisis descriptivo, mediante el seguimiento del perfil sociodemográfico de las madres primíparas, que pertenecen a nueve cohortes de brasileñas nacimiento, en tres ciudades de diferentes estados. Se aplicaron cuestionarios estandarizados para evaluar las características reproductivas y covariables. Las madres primíparas fueron definidas como mujeres cuyos hijos incluidos en las cohortes de nacimiento eran sus primogénitos. La descripción de la muestra se realizó usando un análisis de variancia (variables continuas) y chi-cuadrado (variables categóricas). Un total de 44.615 mujeres estuvieron incluidas en el análisis y un 41,8% (IC95%: 41,3; 42,2) fueron categorizadas como primíparas. La tasas de primiparidad fueron las más bajas en Ribeirão Preto (Estado de São Paulo) 1978 (32%; 95%CI: 30,9; 33,1) y las más altas en las cohortes más recientes, alcanzando hasta a un 50% de los participantes (São Luís – Estado de Maranhão 2010: 47,2%; IC95%: 45,8; 48,6; Ribeirão Preto 2010: 50,2%; IC95%: 49,1; 51,4); Pelotas (Estado de Rio Grande do Sul) 2015: 49,4% (IC95%: 47,9; 50,9). La edad de las madres primíparas y escolaridad se incrementó a lo largo de los años en todas las cohortes. La edad maternal en el momento del nacimiento del primer hijo se comportó de forma similar en las tres ciudades estudiadas. Hubo un incremento en la proporción de las madres por primera vez, que eran más viejas, con más formación educativa, y pertenecientes a los grupos con ingresos más altos. Asimismo, la proporción de las madres adolescentes (15 años o más jóvenes) se incrementó hasta principios del año 2000 y empezó a decrecer a partir del año 2010, especialmente entre mujeres en los grupos con los ingresos más bajos.

Paridad; Embarazo; Embarazo en Adolescencia; Factores Socioeconómicos

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