



#### **Fast Facts about Midwives**

- Midwifery is legal in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, and Guam.
- The vast majority of US midwives—more than 12,000—are certified nurse-midwives (CNMs) and certified midwives (CMs).<sup>1</sup>
- CNMs/CMs attend more than 300,000 births annually, and provide primary care services, including annual exams, writing prescriptions, patient education, and reproductive health services.<sup>2,3</sup>
- More than 50% of CNMs/CMs list physician practices or hospitals/medical centers as their principal employers. Of CNM/CM-attended births, 96.1% occur in hospitals, 2% occur in freestanding birth centers, and 1.8% occur in homes.<sup>4</sup>

# **Midwives Provide High Quality Care**

Women cared for by midwives compared to women of the same risk status cared for by physicians have: 5.6

- Higher chance for a normal vaginal birth
- Lower rates of cesarean section
- Reduced rates of labor induction and augmentation
- Significant reduction in incidence of third and fourth degree perineal tears
- Higher rates of breastfeeding
- Lowered risk of neonatal mortality, low birth weight, and infant mortality
- Less use of epidural anesthesia
- Shorter length of stay in the birth facility

### **Midwives Provide Cost Effective Care**

- Midwifery care results in fewer cesarean births than physician care for equally low-risk women.<sup>2</sup>
   The average costs for vaginal birth are approximately 50% lower than those for cesarean birth.<sup>7</sup>
   Every 1,000 women who avoid unnecessary cesarean births amounts to over \$7 million in health care cost savings.<sup>8</sup>
- During pregnancy, 9% fewer women in collaborative care than in physician only care make costly visits to the Emergency Room.<sup>9</sup>
- Each day in the hospital is a significant cost. Of women cared for by midwives and physicians working collaboratively, 28% are discharged before 24 hours. 9
- Compared to women cared for exclusively by physicians, 6% fewer women cared for by midwives and physicians collaboratively have stays longer than 72 hours.<sup>9</sup>

## Midwives are a Solution to the Health Care Workforce Shortage

"Ob-gyns working collaboratively with midwives is a way to address the gap between the supply of obgyns and the demand for women's health care services."

-Richard N. Waldman, MD, FACOG, Past President, American College of Obstetricians & Gynecologists<sup>10</sup>

"The US population is growing, yet the number of new medical graduates has basically plateaued—hiring nonphysician clinicians is a good solution to accommodate the health care needs of the growing population."

-The Obstetrician-Gynecologist Workforce in the United States 2011<sup>11</sup>

"CNMs should be better utilized to address the projected health care workforce shortages."

-Women's Health Issues, January 2012<sup>12</sup>





### References

- 1. American Midwifery Certification Board
- Hamilton BE, Martin JA, Ventura SJ, et al. Births: final data for 2009. Natl Vital Stat Rep. 2010;59(3):1-19. <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr59/nvsr59">http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr59/nvsr59</a> 03.pdf. Accessed March 26, 2012.
- 3. Schuiling KD, Sipe TA, Fullerton J. Findings from the analysis of the American College of Nurse-Midwives' memberships surveys: 2000-2003. *J Midwifery Womens Health*. 2009; 50(1):8-15.
- 5. Newhouse RP, Stanik-Hutt J, White KM, et al. Advanced practice nursing outcomes 1990-2008: a systematic review. *Nurs Econ.* 2011;29(5):1-22.
- 6. MacDorman MF, Singh GK. Midwifery care, social and medical risk factors, and birth outcomes in the US. *J Epidemiol Community Health*, 1998; 52(5):310-317.
- 7. Thomson Healthcare. *The healthcare costs of having a baby*. http://www.kff.org/womenshealth/upload/whp061207othc.pdf. Published June 2007. Accessed March 28, 2012.
- 8. Health Insurance Association of America and National Association of Childbearing Centers Annual Survey Data, 1995.
- Jackson, DJ, Lang, JM, Swartz WH, et al. Outcomes, safety, and resource utilization in a collaborative care birth center. Am J Public Health. 2003; 93(6):999-1006.
- American College of Nurse-Midwives, News Release: Ob-Gyns and Midwives Seek to Improve Health Care for Women and Their Newborns, March 31, 2011. http://www.midwife.org/index.asp?bid=610. Accessed April 19, 2012.
- 11. Rayburn, WF. The Obstetrician-Gynecologist Workforce in the United States: Facts, Figures, and Implications, 2011.
- 12. Johantgen M, Fountain L, Zangaro G, Newhouse RP, Stanik-Hutt J, White KM, et al. Comparison of Labor and Delivery Care Provided by Certified Nurse-Midwives and Physicians: A Systematic Review, 1990 to 2008. *Women Health Iss.* 2012;22(1):e73-e81.