Essential Facts about Midwives

Midwives and Birth in the United States

- The American College of Nurse-Midwives (ACNM) is the professional association representing certified nurse-midwives (CNMs) and certified midwives (CMs) in the United States. According to the American Midwifery Certification Board, as of February 2015, there were 11,018 CNMs and 88 CMs. The vast majority of midwives in the United States are CNMs.¹
- In 2013, CNMs/CMs attended 320,983 births—a slight increase despite a decrease in total US births compared to 2012. In 2013, CNMs/CMs attended 92% of all midwife-attended births, 12% of all vaginal births, and 8.2% of total US births.²

Midwifery Practice

- CNMs are licensed, independent health care providers with prescriptive authority in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, and Puerto Rico. CNMs are defined as primary care providers under federal law.
- Because CM is a newer, equivalent pathway to midwifery, it is not yet reflected in all state legislatures. CMs are authorized to practice in Delaware, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island. CMs have prescription-writing authority in New York.
- While midwives are well-known for attending births, 53.3% of CNMs/CMs identify reproductive care and 33.1% identify primary care as main responsibilities in their full-time positions. Examples include annual exams, writing prescriptions, basic nutrition counseling, parenting education, patient education, and reproductive health visits.³
- In 2013, 94.6% of CNM/CM-attended births occurred in hospitals, 2.8% occurred in freestanding birth centers, and 2.6% occurred in homes.²
- More than 50% of CNMs/CMs list physician practices or hospitals/medical centers as their principal employers.⁴
- Medicaid reimbursement for CNM care is mandatory in all states. Medicare and most Medicaid programs reimburse CNMs/CMs at 100% of physician rates. The majority of states also mandate private insurance reimbursement for midwifery services.

Midwifery Education

- Standards for education and certification in midwifery are identical for CNMs and CMs.
- The Accreditation Commission for Midwifery Education (ACME) is the official accrediting body for CNM/CM education programs. There are 39 ACME-accredited midwifery education programs in the United States.⁵
- Approximately 82% of CNMs have a master’s degree.³ As of 2010, a graduate degree is required for entry to midwifery practice as a CNM/CM.⁶
- 4.8% of CNMs have doctoral degrees, the highest proportion of all APRN groups.⁷

Research Supporting Midwifery Care

“Provision of accessible quality midwifery services that are responsive to women’s needs and wants should be part of the design of health-care service delivery and should inform policies related to the composition, development, and distribution of the health workforce in all countries.” The Lancet, 2014 ⁸

“The review concludes that most women should be offered midwife-led continuity models of care, although caution should be exercised in applying this advice to women with substantial medical or obstetric complications.” Cochrane Reviews, 2009 and 2013 ⁹

“Based on this systematic review, there is moderate to high evidence that CNMs rely less on technology during labor and delivery than do physicians and achieve similar or better outcomes.” Women’s Health Issues, 2012 ¹⁰
1. American Midwifery Certification Board
2. CDC Vital Stats
4. ACNM Core Data Survey, 2010
5. Accreditation Commission for Midwifery Education
9. Meg Johantgen, PhD, RN a,*, Lily Fountain, MS, CNM, RN a, George Zangaro, PhD, RN b, Robin Newhouse, PhD, RN, NEA-BC a, Julie Stanik-Hutt, PhD, ACNP, CCNS, FAAN c, Kathleen White, PhD, RN, NEA-BC, FAAN, “Comparison of Labor and Delivery Care Provided by Certified Nurse-Midwives and Physicians: A Systematic Review: 1990 to 2008,” *Women’s Health Issues*, vol. 22, no. 1, 2012, pp. e73-e81.