



# Executive Summary

## California's Midwife Workforce

**M**idwives are licensed clinicians who play a key role in the maternity care workforce. California credentials two types of midwives: licensed midwives (LMs) and nurse-midwives (NMs). Although there are differences in the training and typical practice of LMs and NMs, both types of midwives provide high-quality, comprehensive, person-centered care focused on pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period.

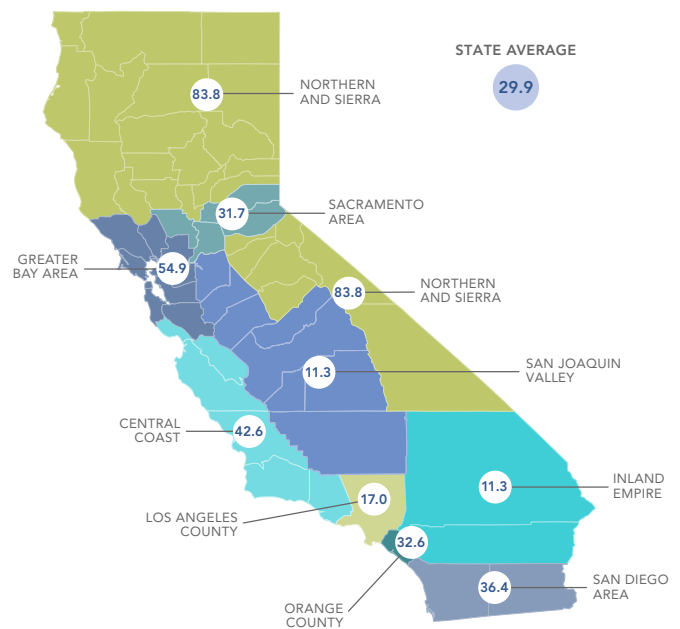
To better understand the midwife workforce, the University of California, San Francisco, with funding from the California Health Care Foundation, conducted the Survey of California Nurse Practitioners and Nurse-Midwives and the Survey of California Licensed Midwives from July 18, 2022, to March 31, 2023. These three snapshots provide survey findings on LMs and NMs.

### Key findings include these:

#### Midwife Supply

- ▶ In 2023, 79% of LMs and 76% of NMs reported they practiced midwifery.
- ▶ Statewide, there were 30 practicing midwives (both LMs and NMs) per 10,000 births.
- ▶ Supply varied across regions, from a low of 11 in the Inland Empire and the San Joaquin Valley to a high of 84 in the Northern and Sierra Region.
- ▶ Despite having the largest population and births of any region, Los Angeles County had relatively few practicing midwives: 17 per 10,000 births.

### Practicing Midwives per 10,000 Births, by Region, California, 2023



Notes: Sample includes 229 licensed midwives (LMs), 149 nurse-midwives (NMs), and 118 dual-licensed nurse practitioners / NMs. Data are weighted to reflect the full statewide population of LMs and NMs with active California licenses. Births data are from 2022.

Source: Survey of California Nurse Practitioners and Nurse-Midwives conducted by UCSF (July 18, 2022 to March 31, 2023); Survey of California Licensed Midwives conducted by UCSF (July 18, 2022, to March 31, 2023); "Births," California Department of Public Health, last updated April 5, 2024.

### Education, Training, and Licensure

- ▶ The most common pathway used by LMs (67%) to qualify as a midwife was the completion of a three-year midwifery education and training program approved by the Medical Board of California.
- ▶ There are currently no accredited midwifery programs for LMs in California.

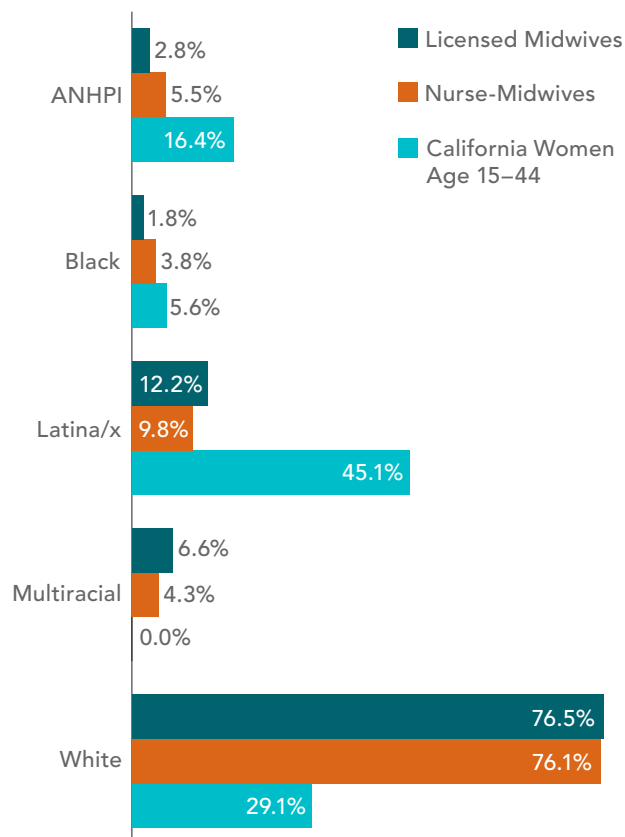
- ▶ Eighty-five percent of NMs have a master's degree and 6% have a doctorate, including 4% who have a doctor of nursing practice degree.
- ▶ California currently has two programs for nurse-midwife education, one of which is not currently admitting students.

## Who Midwives Are and Who They Serve

- ▶ Only 12% of LMs and 10% of NMs were Latina/x, while 45% of the state's population of women age 15 to 44 (considered reproductive age by the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) was Latina/x.
- ▶ Two percent of LMs and 4% of NMs were Black, compared to 6% of women of reproductive age.
- ▶ Many LMs (25%) and NMs (33%) said they spoke a language other than English fluently.
- ▶ LMs estimated that 6% of their patients preferred to receive services in a language other than English, and NMs reported that 33% of their patients preferred to receive services in a language other than English.

## Midwives and Women Age 15 to 44, by Race/Ethnicity, California, 2023

Q: What is your racial/ethnic background? Check all that apply. (n = 204 for LMs, 253 for NMs)



Notes: Sample includes 229 licensed midwives (LMs), 149 nurse-midwives (NMs), and 118 dual-licensed nurse practitioners / NMs. Data are weighted to reflect the full statewide population of LMs and NMs with active California licenses. Data reported only for respondents who answered this question. Mean percentage of patients. American Indian and Alaska Native was too small to report. Multiracial data was not available for California women age 15-44. ANHPI is Asian, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander. Age 15 to 44 is considered "reproductive age" according to the CDC.

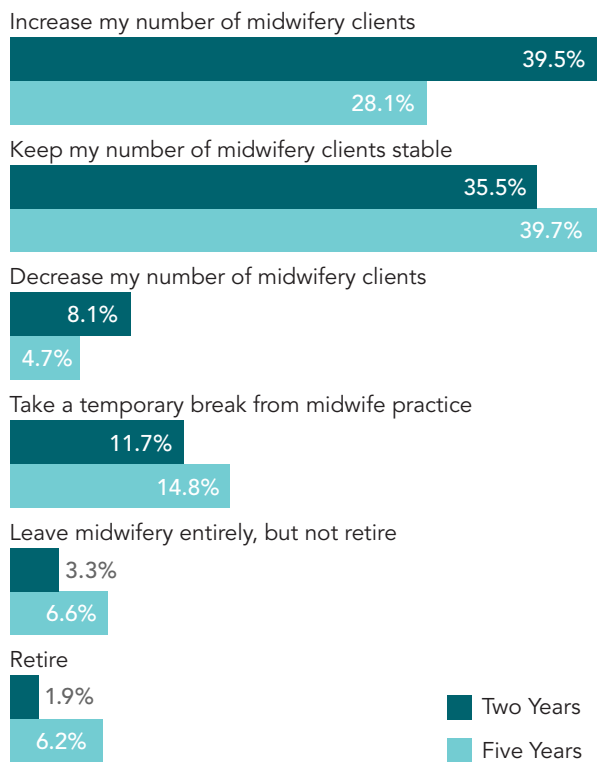
Sources: *Survey of California Nurse Practitioners and Nurse-Midwives* conducted by UCSF (July 18, 2022 to March 31, 2023); *Survey of California Licensed Midwives* conducted by UCSF (July 18, 2022, to March 31, 2023); and Population estimates based on bridged race categories released by the National Center for Health Statistics, US Census Bureau, retrieved June 7, 2024, from [www.marchofdimes.org/peristats](http://www.marchofdimes.org/peristats).

## Practice Settings, Work Experiences, and Future Practice Plans

- Two in three LMs (66%) and three in four NMs (75%) said they were “very satisfied” or “satisfied” with their midwifery careers.

### Future Practice Plans of Licensed Midwives, California, 2023

Q: What are your practice and/or employment plans regarding your midwifery practice in the next two (n = 146) and five years (n = 130)?



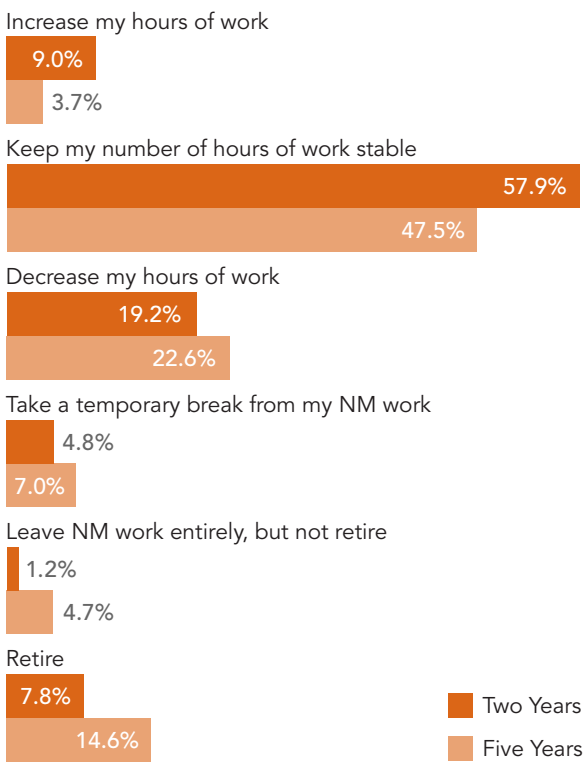
Notes: Sample includes 229 licensed midwives (LMs). Data are weighted to reflect the full statewide population of LMs with active California licenses. Data reported only for respondents who answered this question.

Source: Survey of California Licensed Midwives conducted by UCSF (July 18, 2022, to March 31, 2023).

- One in three practicing LMs (32%) and nearly half of practicing NMs (49%) planned to take a temporary break from midwifery work, leave midwifery work entirely, retire, or decrease their clients in the next five years.

### Future Practice Plans of Nurse-Midwives, California, 2023

Q: What are your practice and/or employment plans regarding your NM practice in the next two (n = 152) and five years (n = 125)?



Notes: Sample includes 149 nurse-midwives (NMs) and 118 dual-licensed nurse practitioners / NMs. Data are weighted to reflect the full statewide population of NMs with active California licenses. Data reported only for respondents who answered this question.

Source: Survey of California Nurse Practitioners and Nurse-Midwives conducted by UCSF (July 18, 2022 to March 31, 2023).