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Number 3

BIRTHS AT FACILITIES AND AT HOME Data are from the

MAINE VITAL STATISTICS SYSTEM: 1993-2002 (Preliminary Data) and the PREGNANCY RISK ASSESSMENT MONITORING SYSTEM (PRAMS): 2000-2002

- → During the 10 year period 1993-2002, 1,320 babies were born at home in Maine; this was 1% of live births— a rate consistent with what was observed nationally¹.
- → 69% of women who delivered at home had had a previous live birth. 57% of mothers delivering in a birthing facility had already had a baby.
- → Women who went to birthing facilities were more likely to have delivered a premature infant before their current birth than mothers who delivered their babies at home.
- → 69% of mothers with facility births went to a doctor or HMO for their prenatal care. Other sources of prenatal care were hospital clinics (10%), family practice residency programs (8%), rural health centers (4%) and other sources

(9%). Women who had their babies at home were more likely to use other prenatal care sources such as midwives or women's health centers.

→ Women who delivered in birthing facilities were more likely to

were more likely to use	PLACE OF BIRTH		STRESSES
other prenatal care	HOME	OTHER	5 11125525
sources such as mid- wives or women's	7%	24%	More arguments with husband/partner
health centers.	2%	8%	Mom got separated or divorced
Women who delivered	1%	5%	Mom or partner went to jail
in birthing facilities	1%	10%	Mom lost her job
were more likely to	1%	4%	Mom was in a physical fight
experience stresses during pregnancy than mothers with home births.			

- → More women who delivered at home had heard about the benefits of taking folic acid to prevent birth defects than mothers with deliveries at birthing facilities.
- → 78% of mothers delivering in birthing facilities were talked with by health professionals during prenatal care about drinking alcohol during pregnancy. Women who delivered at home were 26% less likely to hear about the risks of alcohol use during pregnancy.
- → 64% of mothers delivering at home reported personal income as a payment



source for delivery. Health insurance or Medicaid/ MaineCare were cited as more likely payment sources for women delivering in facilities.

→ 98% of women delivering at home breastfed their infants. Mothers who had their babies in birthing facilities were nearly 25% less likely to breastfeed than mothers with home births.

Notes: Premature birth is one born before 37 weeks gestation. Birthing facilities include hospitals with maternity/newborn services or non-hospital health facilities such as a birthing center. Differences in rates and percentages are statistically significant unless noted, i.e., they could not be accounted for by chance alone. 'National Vital Statistics Reports, December 17, 2003. Full citations are available upon request.

For further data on this topic, please contact: the Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics, BUREAU OF HEALTH 244 Water Street, #11 State House Station, Augusta, Maine 04333-0011 The contact person is: Marty Henson - (207) 287-5500 (207) 287-4528 (TTY)

Visit the PRAMS website at:: http://www.maine.gov/dhs/bohodr/prams.htm

John Elias Baldacci Governor



John R. Nicholas Commissioner

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