

# New Jersey women living in costly rental areas more likely to experience labor and delivery complications

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Women living in high-cost rental areas are more likely to suffer hemorrhage, heart failure and other life-threatening outcomes during

labor and delivery, according to a Rutgers study.

Researchers found an even greater discrepancy for those women without a [high school education](#) with 260 life-threatening maternal health outcomes for every 10,000 deliveries in New Jersey, including [heart failure](#), [kidney failure](#), heart attacks and blood transfusions. For those with a [college education](#), 160 women out of 10,000 faced health risks during labor and delivery.

More publicly supported [affordable housing](#) could reduce this discrepancy by mitigating the link between high rental housing costs—relative to income—and life-threatening maternal outcomes, said Felix Muchomba, an assistant professor at the Rutgers School of Social Work and lead author of the study, published in the *JAMA Network Open*.

The probability of experiencing life-threatening maternal outcomes among less educated mothers was 8 percent lower if \$1,000 of affordable housing was provided to those with incomes lower than the poverty level where they live. Researchers believe such an increase in funding for affordable housing would reduce the gap in poor maternal outcomes between mothers with [college degrees](#) and those with less than a high school degree by 20 percent.

"There is an ongoing housing affordability crisis in the U.S. due to rising housing costs that are outpacing income growth," said Muchomba. "Housing cost burden is disproportionately high among women of reproductive age who have low incomes or have low education."

The researchers said the U.S. has the highest rate of maternal mortality—i.e., deaths during pregnancy, at delivery or soon after delivery—among high-income countries.

"For every maternal death, hundreds more experience severe maternal morbidity, where women experience life-threatening outcomes of labor and delivery," said Muchomba.

Furthermore, severe maternal morbidity may negatively affect the long- and short-term health of women, as well as the bonding between mothers and their children, adversely affecting the social and emotional development of children. Families, insurers and the community bear substantial economic costs related to severe maternal morbidity.

According to researchers, a lack of affordable housing can lead to crowding, homelessness or housing instability. The pressure to make timely housing payments can exert a psychological toll, and perinatal depression or fears of losing custody may exacerbate concerns about losing housing during pregnancy. Households with high housing costs also have fewer resources left for food and health care.

The researchers examined more than one million New Jersey birth records from 2008-2018 and linked them with mothers' hospital discharge records within six weeks of delivery. The analysis included data from the U.S. Census Bureau on housing costs and from the New Jersey Department of Consumer Affairs about the number of publicly supported affordable housing units.

**More information:** Association Between Housing Affordability and Severe Maternal Morbidity, *JAMA Network Open* (2022). [DOI: 10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2022.43225](https://doi.org/10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2022.43225).  
[jamanetwork.com/journals/jamanetworkopen.2022.43225](https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamanetworkopen.2022.43225)

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