CORRECTION



Correction to: Demographic, Socioeconomic, Health Systems, and Geographic Factors Associated with Vaginal Birth After Cesarean: An Analysis of 2017 U.S. Birth Certificate Data

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Published online: 7 April 2021 © Springer Science+Business Media, LLC, part of Springer Nature 2021

Correction to: Maternal and Child Health Journal https://doi.org/10.1007/s10995-020-03066-3

The authors would like to correct the errors in the publication of the original article. The corrected details are given below.

(a) Page 2: "In spite of high success rates (Cunningham et al. 2010) and strong recommendations from birth professional organizations and the National Institutes of Health (American College of Nurse-Midwives 2017; American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists 2019; Cunningham et al. 2010) (Attanasio et al. 2019; Declercq et al. 2002, 2006, 2014), rates of VBAC in the United States have hovered just above 10% of births following cesarean for over ten years (Martin et al. 2018). This is despite fact that consistently over the past decade, approximately half of women with a history of cesarean were interested in having a VBAC (Declercq et al. 2002, 2006, 2014)."

(Cunningham et al. 2010) and strong recommendations from birth professional organizations and the National Institutes of Health (American College of Nurse-Midwives 2017; American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists 2019; Cunningham et al. 2010) rates of VBAC in the United States have hovered just above 10% of births following cesarean for over ten years (Martin et al. 2018). This is despite the fact that consistently over the past decade, approximately half of women with a history of cesarean were interested in having a VBAC (Attanasio et al. 2019; Declercq et al. 2002, 2006, 2014)."

(b) Page 7: The odds ratio (aOR) and confidence intervals (95% CI) in last portion of Table 3 referring to "Geographic region" were errantly printed in the incorrect location. These figures were shifted to the right to place them in the correct column entitled "Block 4: geography". A corrected version of the table appears below.

The original article has been corrected.

The original article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1007/s10995-020-03066-3.

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C statistic Variable	Block 1: demographic			Block 2: socioeconomic 0.547			Block 3: system factors 0.562			Block 4: geography 0.583		
	Maternal age											
Per + 5 year increment	0.98	0.97	0.98	0.97	0.96	0.97	0.96	0.95	0.96	0.95	0.94	0.96
Race	(Ref =	White)										
Black	1.03	1.01	1.05	1.03	1.01	1.05	0.97	0.95	0.99	1.06	1.04	1.08
American Indian-Alaska Native	1.18	1.10	1.27	1.17	1.09	1.26	1.23	1.15	1.33	1.18	1.10	1.27
Asian	1.03	1.003	1.06	0.97	0.95	1.01	0.91	0.89	0.94	0.91	0.88	0.94
Ethnicity	(Ref = not Latina)											
Latina	0.98	0.96	1.001	0.91	0.89	0.93	0.86	0.84	0.88	0.90	0.88	0.92
Maternal education	(Ref = 4 year degree or greater)											
No high school				1.13	1.09	1.16	1.15	1.12	1.19	1.13	1.10	1.16
High school/GED				0.84	0.82	0.86	0.86	0.84	0.88	0.85	0.83	0.88
Some college				0.84	0.83	0.86	0.86	0.85	0.89	0.85	0.84	0.87
Payor	(Ref =	private in	surance)									
Medicaid				1.03	1.01	1.05	1.04	1.02	1.38	1.05	1.03	1.07
Self-pay				1.76	1.69	1.83	1.86	1.79	1.93	1.99	1.92	2.07
Residence county population	(Ref =	= <100k pe	ersons)									
1,000,000 +							1.31	1.27	1.34	1.21	1.18	1.24
500,000-1,000,000							1.51	1.47	1.54	1.43	1.40	1.47
250,000-500,00							1.39	1.35	1.43	1.36	1.32	1.40
100,000-250,000							1.25	1.21	1.28	1.23	1.19	1.26
Geographic region	(Ref =	Northeas	t)									
South										0.72	0.71	0.74
Midwest										1.19	1.16	1.22
West										1.06	1.03	1.08

Table 3 Block logistic regression of sociodemographic, systems, and geographic factors associated with VBAC birth in the United States in 2017 (N = 540,711) (from 2017 U.S. Birth Certificate Data)

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