## The U.S. Maternity Care Crisis

## It's about life or death

The U.S. ranks last for infant mortality among 17 industrialized peer nations.

Pregnancy-related deaths have increased 26% since 2009...

...and 60% since 1989!



But that's the tip of the iceberg: severe maternal morbidity during labor increased about 75% between 1999 and 2009. That's a 75% increase in "near-misses."<sup>2</sup>

In 2009 black women died as a result of birth at rates 67% higher than white women.3

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While overall infant mortality rate has declined, black women are 55% more likely to lose a baby during childbirth than are white women.4

## The way women deliver

How women deliver babies in the U.S. has changed dramatically in the past two decades.

UTAH 22.6%

There are large variations in the cesarean rate across the country.<sup>8</sup>

Louisiana 40.2%

The 2012 U.S. cesarean delivery rate was 32.8%.6

The World Health Organization reports that the best outcomes for women and babies occur with cesarean section rates of 5% to 10%.

Rates above 15% seem to do more harm than good.<sup>7</sup>

If the U.S. cesarean birth rate was reduced

from 33% to 15%,

national spending

on maternity care would *decline* by more than **\$5 billion** each year.

## Cost of maternity care

A lot of money, mostly public dollars, is being spent on the U.S. maternity care system and its relatively poor outcomes.

Americans spent **\$51 billion** on hospital charges for maternity care in 2009, a 263 percent increase since 1993.

In that same period, the total number of births increased just 3.3 percent.

Medicaid pays for 43 percent of all maternity care in America.

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These foundations are focused on finding solutions:





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For more information, contact HFWCNY Program Officer Kara Williams at kwilliams@hfwcny.org.

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