Maternal mortality rates in the United States are rising. The U.S. has the highest rate of maternal death among developed nations with significant racial disparities and large differences in rates between states. The Society for Maternal-Fetal Medicine (SMFM) has identified four important ways that states are addressing the rising rates of maternal mortality: 1.) the establishment of maternal mortality review committees; 2.) the establishment of perinatal quality collaboratives; 3.) the expansion of Medicaid; and 4.) reporting of data stratified by race/ethnicity. This fact sheet details the progress Georgia has made towards reducing maternal mortality. To view other state fact sheets, visit SMFM.org/USA.

State Activities Aimed at Reducing Maternal Deaths

✓ Maternal Mortality Review Committee
✓ Perinatal Quality Collaborative
✗ Medicaid Expansion
✓ Reports Maternal Mortality Data by Race

Medicaid Coverage for Pregnant Women

Georgia’s Medicaid program will cover pregnant women with family incomes up to 225% of the federal poverty level (FPL). In 2018, the FPL for a family of three is $20,780.

SMFM State Liaisons

Naïma Thavory, MD
Ryan Schlueter, DO

Local Resources

Georgia Perinatal Quality Collaborative
gorgiaapqc.org

Georgia Medicaid
benefits.gov/benefits/benefit-details/1626

Rate of Maternal Mortality per 100,000 Live Births

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Georgia</th>
<th>USA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>43.2</td>
<td>18.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>66.6</td>
<td>47.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>23.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>20.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Black women are nearly three times more likely to die from a pregnancy-related cause than white women. In Georgia, disparities between black and white women exist, but are not as stark as the national average. Hispanic women have the best birth outcomes in the state.

Questions? Contact Katie Schubert at kschubert@smfm.org