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 five 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, 4) reporting of maternal death data stratified by race/ethnicity, and 5) participation in the Alliance for Innovation on Maternal Health program. This fact sheet details the progress Indiana has made toward reducing maternal mortality. To view other state fact sheets, visit SMFM.org/scorecard.

### Efforts by Indiana to Prevent Maternal Deaths

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>✔</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- **Maternal Mortality Review Committee**
- **Perinatal Quality Collaborative**
- **Medicaid Expansion**
- **Reports Maternal Mortality Data by Race/Ethnicity**
- **Alliance for Innovation on Maternal Health**

### Pregnancy-Related Mortality Ratio

(number of pregnancy-related deaths per 100,000 live births)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Indiana*</th>
<th>USA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Indian</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>28.3^</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian or Pacific Islander</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>13.8^</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic Black</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>41.7^</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>11.6^</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic White</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>13.4^</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>17.3**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*2018 | **2017 | ^2014-2017 | +data suppressed due to low numbers. Indiana does report pregnancy-associated mortality ratios stratified by race: non-Hispanic White (86.0), non-Hispanic Black (103.1), and Hispanic (25.4). The stability of these ratios will improve as Indiana collects additional years of data.

### Insurance Coverage for Reproductive-Aged Women and New Mothers in Indiana

- **12%** of women 15-44 years of age are without health insurance.

Indiana’s Medicaid program covers pregnant people up to **218%** of the federal poverty level.

- Pregnant people and new mothers with monthly incomes of **$3,946** or less are eligible for Medicaid coverage (family of 3).
- Many new mothers lose Medicaid coverage **60 days** after giving birth.
Postpartum Medicaid Extension

SMFM recommends that states provide 12 months of comprehensive postpartum Medicaid coverage to all new mothers.

State Actions Aimed at Reducing Maternal Deaths

- Maternal Mortality Review Committees
  - Gather and analyze data and
  - Make recommendations

- Perinatal Quality Collaboratives
  - Build the infrastructure for and advance system-wide quality improvement efforts

- AIM
  - Implement patient safety bundles

- Policymakers
  - Advance policy reforms, including expanding and extending Medicaid coverage

Questions? Contact Rebecca Abbott (rabbott@smfm.org)

Review data sources and methodology at https://www.smfm.org/scorecardmethodology.

Local Resources

Perinatal Quality Collaborative

Medicaid

SMFM State Liaison

Mary Pell Abernathy, MD, MS, MBA

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