

Tennessee

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 Tennessee has made towards reducing maternal mortality. To view other state fact sheets, visit SMFM.org/scorecard.



State Activities Aimed at Reducing Maternal Deaths

- | | | |
|------|------|---|
| 2018 | 2019 | |
| ✓ | ✓ | Maternal Mortality Review Committee |
| ✓ | ✓ | Perinatal Quality Collaborative |
| ✗ | ✗ | Medicaid Expansion |
| ✓ | ✓ | Reports Maternal Mortality Data by Race |

Exists in the State  In Progress  Does Not Yet Exist 

Local Resources

Tennessee Maternal Mortality Review and Prevention Committee
tn.gov/health/health-program-areas/fhw/maternal-mortality-review.html

Tennessee Perinatal Quality Collaborative
tipqc.org

Tennessee Medicaid
tenncareconnect.tn.gov

Insurance Coverage for Reproductive-Aged Women

89% of women aged 19-64 years old have health insurance.

Tennessee's Medicaid program will cover pregnant women up to 200% of the federal poverty level.

SMFM State Liaison
 Connie Graves, MD

Race	Tennessee	USA
White	31.0	26.1
Black	55.0	63.8
Hispanic	30.2	19.6
Overall	35.8	29.6

Hispanic women in Tennessee are fifty-percent more likely to die from pregnancy-related causes than Hispanic women in the rest of the country.

Questions? Contact Katie Schubert at kschubert@smfm.org.

Data Sources: 1.) America's Health Rankings ("Maternal Mortality in the United States in 2019"); 2.) Kaiser Family Foundation ("Medicaid and CHIP Income Eligibility Limits for Pregnant Women as a Percent of the Federal Poverty Level" and "Health Insurance Coverage of Women 19-64"); 3.) Review to Action ("MMR Map"); 4.) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "State Perinatal Quality Collaboratives"; and 5.) American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists ("State Maternal Mortality Review Committees, POCs, and AIM").

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