## THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA

## HOUSE RESOLUTION

No. 373

Session of 2024

INTRODUCED BY CURRY, MAYES, CEPHAS, PROBST, DONAHUE, BULLOCK, GIRAL, HOHENSTEIN, WAXMAN, SCHLOSSBERG, VENKAT, KHAN, PISCIOTTANO, SANCHEZ, KENYATTA, RABB, KINSEY, POWELL, McANDREW, HANBIDGE, HILL-EVANS AND N. NELSON, APRIL 3, 2024

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON HUMAN SERVICES, APRIL 3, 2024

## A RESOLUTION

- Recognizing the week of April 11 through 17, 2024, as "Black 1 Maternal Health Week" in Pennsylvania to bring attention to 2 the maternal health crisis and the importance of reducing maternal mortality and morbidity among Black women and birthing persons. 5 6 WHEREAS, According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Black women in the United States are 2.6 times more 7 likely than White women to die from pregnancy-related causes; 8 9 and 10 WHEREAS, Black women in the United States suffer from life-11 threatening pregnancy complications, known as maternal 12 morbidities, twice as often as White women; and 13 WHEREAS, Maternal mortality rates in the United States are among the highest of any member country of the Organization for 14 15 Economic Co-operation and Development and are increasing rapidly from 17.4 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2018, to 32.1 deaths
- 18 WHEREAS, The United States has the highest maternal mortality

per 100,000 live births in 2021; and

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- 1 rate among affluent countries, in part because of the
- 2 disproportionate maternal mortality rate of Black women; and
- 3 WHEREAS, The rate of preterm births among Black women is
- 4 nearly 50% higher than the preterm birth rate among White or
- 5 Hispanic women; and
- 6 WHEREAS, The high rates of maternal mortality among Black
- 7 women span across income levels, education levels and
- 8 socioeconomic status; and
- 9 WHEREAS, In 2018, the overall pregnancy-associated mortality
- 10 rate for Pennsylvania was 82 deaths per 100,000 live births; and
- 11 WHEREAS, In 2018, the pregnancy-associated mortality rate for
- 12 non-Hispanic Blacks was 163 deaths per 100,000 live births, two
- 13 times the rate of deaths for non-Hispanic Whites; and
- 14 WHEREAS, Individuals 40 years of age or older had a
- 15 pregnancy-associated mortality rate more than two times higher
- 16 than individuals 25 to 29 years of age, 30 to 34 years of age
- 17 and 35 to 39 years of age; and
- 18 WHEREAS, Fifty-eight percent of deaths occurred between 42
- 19 and 365 days of delivery, beyond the standard 60 days of medical
- 20 assistance coverage for pregnant women in Pennsylvania; and
- 21 WHEREAS, Ninety-two percent of pregnancy-related deaths in
- 22 Pennsylvania are considered preventable; and
- 23 WHEREAS, Fifty-three percent of cases of maternal death in
- 24 Pennsylvania between 2013 and 2018 affected mothers who were
- 25 enrolled in medical assistance when they delivered; and
- 26 WHEREAS, Approximately one-half of pregnancy-associated death
- 27 cases in Pennsylvania did not receive adequate prenatal care;
- 28 and
- 29 WHEREAS, Philadelphia County accounts for 20% of
- 30 Pennsylvania's maternal deaths with an average of 18 deaths per

- 1 year; and
- 2 WHEREAS, Philadelphia County's rate of pregnancy-related
- 3 deaths from 2013 to 2018 was approximately 20 per 100,000 live
- 4 births, which is higher than the 2018 national rate of 17.4 per
- 5 100,000 live births; and
- 6 WHEREAS, Pregnancy-related deaths for Black women and
- 7 birthing persons in Pittsburgh is higher than 97% of similar
- 8 cities in the United States, despite starting prenatal care
- 9 earlier than Black pregnant individuals in similar cities and
- 10 having lower rates of gestational diabetes, hypertension and
- 11 infection; and
- 12 WHEREAS, In Allegheny County at large, Black women are dying
- 13 at a rate three times higher than White women; therefore be it
- 14 RESOLVED, That the House of Representatives recognize the
- 15 week of April 11 through 17, 2024, as "Black Maternal Health
- 16 Week" in Pennsylvania to bring attention to the maternal health
- 17 crisis and the importance of reducing maternal mortality and
- 18 morbidity among Black women and birthing persons.