

**WHY IS RACE CONCORDANT CARE CENTRAL TO  
ADDRESSING MATERNAL MORTALITY**

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**SACIM Meeting**

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# RACE CONCORDANT CARE AND MATERNAL MORTALITY

Maternal mortality is a key indicator of health inequity which is impacted by social determinants of health more than health behaviors and clinical care

# CLINICAL CARE IS IMPORTANT

Involves The Immediate Care Team

The Woman, Care Providers (e.g., Nurses, Clinicians, Pharmacists, and Others), and Family Members

# WOMEN OF COLOR OFTEN PREFER PROVIDERS WHO ARE RACIALLY AND ETHNICALLY CONCORDANT WITH THEMSELVES

Race concordant providers frequently reside in the same community and possess shared experiences of daily life, language, values, customs, mores and cultural norms.

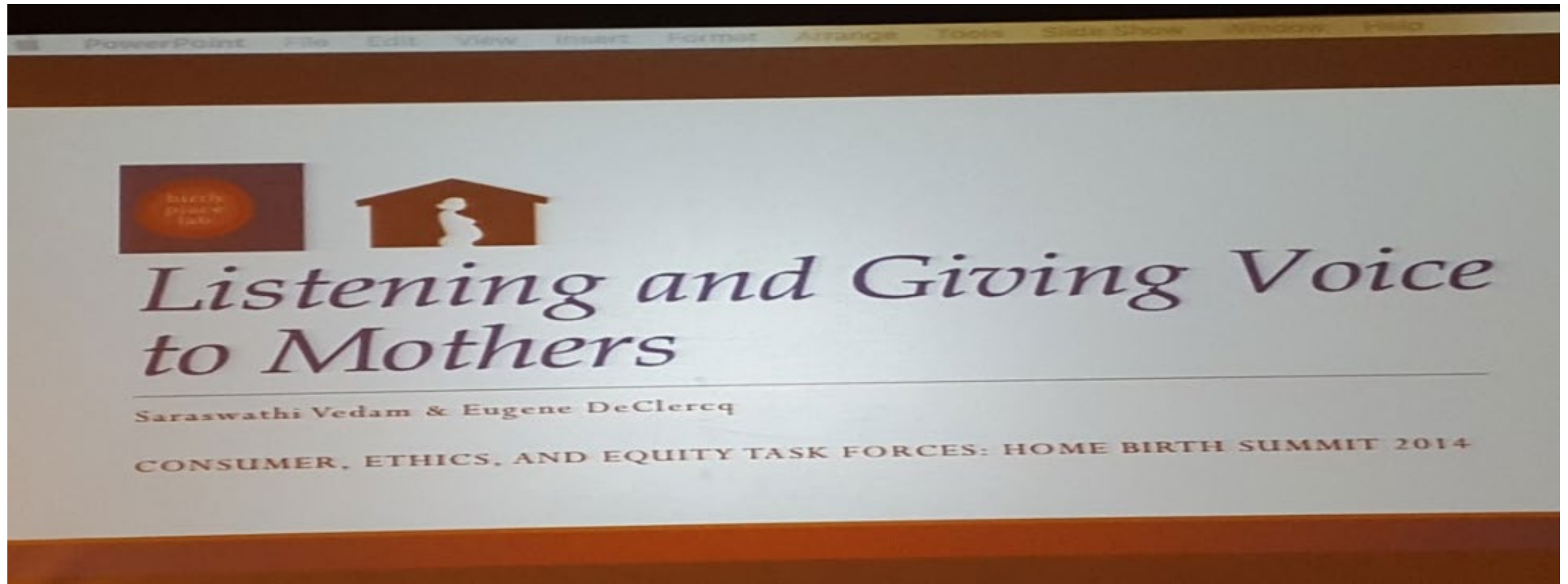
Among clients who could choose their providers, there was a preference for race concordance.

The IOM (2004) and the Sullivan Report (2004) state that upon graduation, professionals of color consistently return to work and serve in their communities.

This factor facilitated increased adherence with appointments and treatment plans. Patients reported feeling more connected and comfortable, respected and trusted, and had more confidence in these providers. They also had the highest level of satisfaction with these providers.

Remained in the health care system.

# WOMEN OF COLOR CONSISTENTLY REPORT DISRESPECTFUL CARE FROM OBSTETRICAL PROVIDERS



The image shows a screenshot of a PowerPoint presentation. At the top, a menu bar is visible with options: PowerPoint, File, Edit, View, Insert, Format, Arrange, Tools, Slide Show, Window, and Help. Below the menu bar, there is a dark blue header area. On the left side of the header, there is a small square logo with the text 'Birth Place Task' inside. To the right of the logo is a white silhouette of a person standing inside a house. The main title of the slide is 'Listening and Giving Voice to Mothers' in a large, elegant, serif font. Below the title, the authors' names 'Saraswathi Vedam & Eugene DeClercq' are listed in a smaller, sans-serif font. At the bottom of the slide, the text 'CONSUMER, ETHICS, AND EQUITY TASK FORCES: HOME BIRTH SUMMIT 2014' is displayed in a small, all-caps, sans-serif font.

PowerPoint File Edit View Insert Format Arrange Tools Slide Show Window Help

Birth Place Task

*Listening and Giving Voice  
to Mothers*

Saraswathi Vedam & Eugene DeClercq

CONSUMER, ETHICS, AND EQUITY TASK FORCES: HOME BIRTH SUMMIT 2014

# WOMEN OF COLOR CONSISTENTLY REPORT DISRESPECTFUL CARE FROM OBSTETRICAL PROVIDERS, CONT'D

## *Identify the gap*

### Listening to Mothers™ III Pregnancy and Birth



Report of the Third National U.S. Survey of Women's Childbearing Experiences



Eugene R. Declercq  
Carol Kubicek  
Mouwun P. Curry  
Sandra Applebaum  
Alicia Minicuci  
May 2013

### Listening to Mothers™ III New Mothers Speak Out



Report of National Surveys of Women's Childbearing Experiences  
Conducted October - December 2012 and January - April 2013



Eugene R. Declercq  
Carol Kubicek  
Mouwun P. Curry  
Sandra Applebaum  
Alicia Minicuci  
June 2013

*Focus on how often mothers reported on being treated poorly because of.....*

# MOTHER'S EXPERIENCE OF DISCRIMINATION DURING CHILDBIRTH HOSPITAL STAY

## Mothers' experience of discrimination during childbirth hospital stay

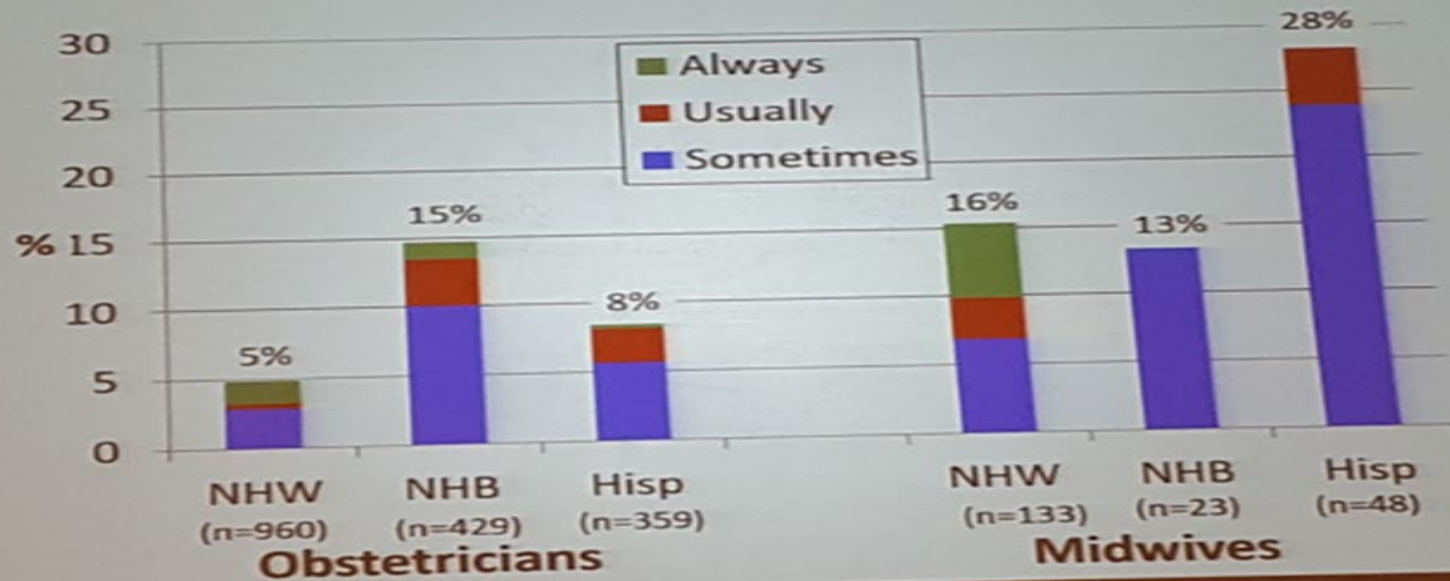
During your recent hospital stay when you had your baby, how often were you treated poorly because of...?:

Base: all mothers <i>n</i> =2400	Never	Sometimes	Usually	Always	At Least "Some"
Your race, ethnicity, cultural background, or language	86%	8%	3%	3%	<b>14%</b>
Your health insurance situation	84%	8%	5%	4%	<b>17%</b>
A difference of opinion with your caregivers about the right care for yourself or your baby	80%	11%	6%	3%	<b>20%</b>



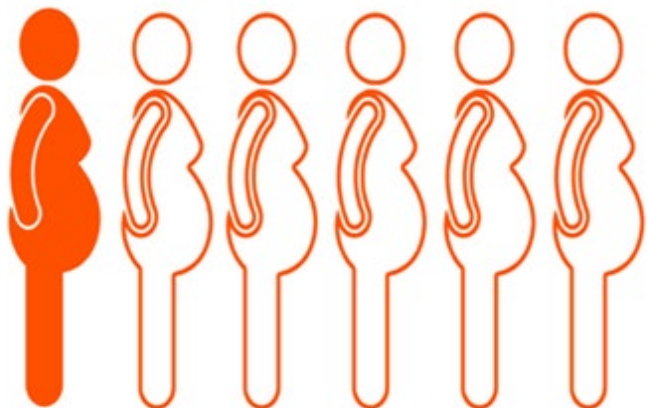
# MOTHER'S REPORTS OF DISRESPECTFUL CARE

*During your recent hospital stay when you had your baby, how often were you treated poorly because of your race, ethnicity, cultural background or language?*





# EXPERIENCE OF MISTREATMENT DURING CHILDBIRTH



**1 IN 6 WOMEN EXPERIENCE MISTREATMENT DURING CHILDBIRTH MOST COMMON:**

- Being shouted at or scolded by a health care provider
- Health care providers ignoring women, refusing their request for help, or failing to respond to requests for help in a reasonable amount of time

## TOP 4 TYPES OF MISTREATMENT DURING CHILDBIRTH BY HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS

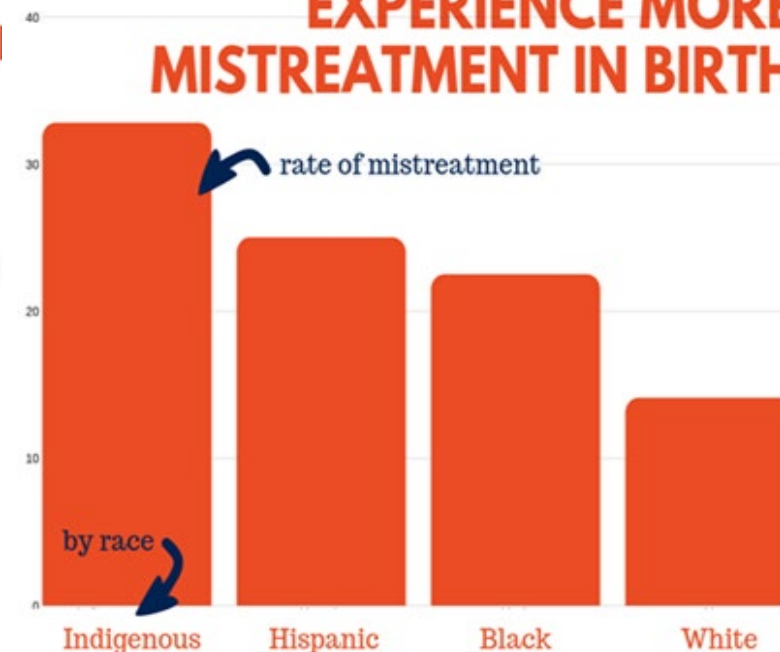
**Being shouted at** or scolding

Ignoring women, **refusing their request for help**, or failing to respond to requests for help in a reasonable amount of time

**Violation of physical privacy**

**Threatening to withhold treatment** or forcing them to accept treatment they did not want

## PEOPLE OF COLOR EXPERIENCE MORE MISTREATMENT IN BIRTH



[www.birthplacelab.org/mistreatment](http://www.birthplacelab.org/mistreatment)



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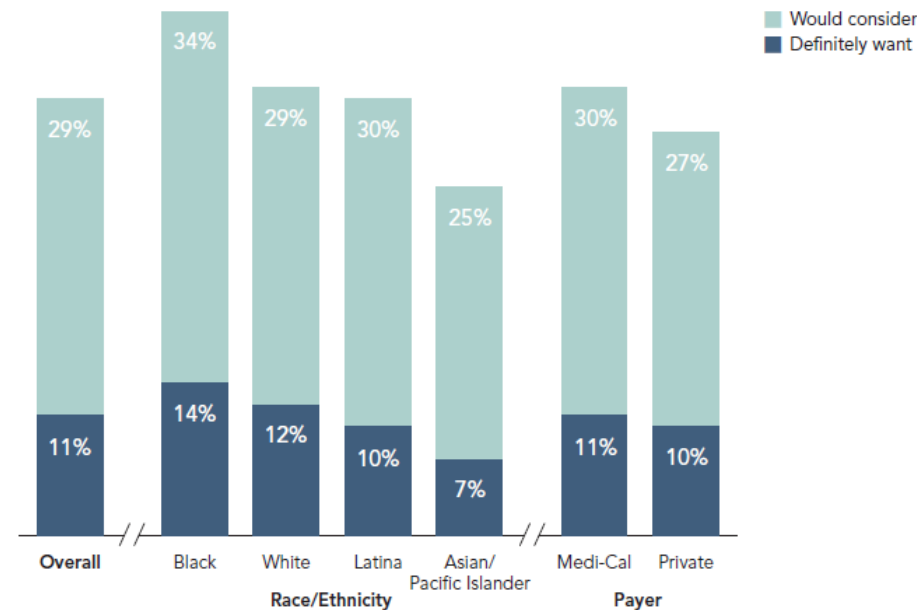
[www.birthplacelab.org/mistreatment](http://www.birthplacelab.org/mistreatment)

# FUTURE INTEREST IN BIRTH CENTER USE

## Future Interest in Birth Center Use by Race/Ethnicity and Payer, California, 2016

BASE: ALL WOMEN WHO ANSWERED THIS QUESTION (n = 2,482)

If you have a future pregnancy, how open would you be to giving birth in a birth center that is separate from a hospital (with hospital care, if needed)?



Notes: "Would definitely not want this" and "not sure" not shown. Medi-Cal respondents were identified based upon a Medi-Cal record of a paid 2016 childbirth claim. Privately insured respondents self-identified in the survey. Not all eligible respondents answered each item.  $p < .01$  for differences by race/ethnicity and by payer.

Sources: *Listening to Mothers in California* (statewide survey of 2,539 women who gave birth in California hospitals in 2016), National Partnership for Women & Families, 2018; California Department of Health Care Services MIS/DSS Data Warehouse; Natality public-use data 2007–16 in CDC WONDER database, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, February 2018, accessed March 6, 2018, [wonder.cdc.gov](http://wonder.cdc.gov).

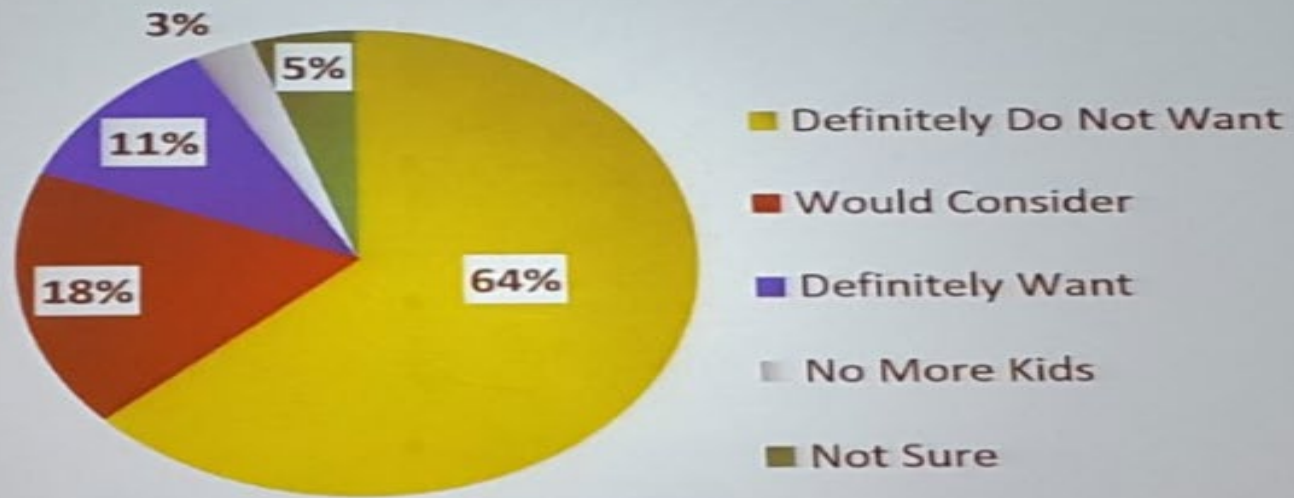
### Care Team and Place of Birth

In 2016, less than one percent (0.3%) of California women gave birth in a free-standing birth center (not shown). While all survey respondents had hospital births,\* 11% would definitely want a birth center birth for a future pregnancy, and an additional 29% would consider it. Black women expressed the greatest interest in giving birth at a birth center, and women with Medi-Cal were more interested than women with private insurance.

\*Survey was limited to women who gave birth in a hospital.

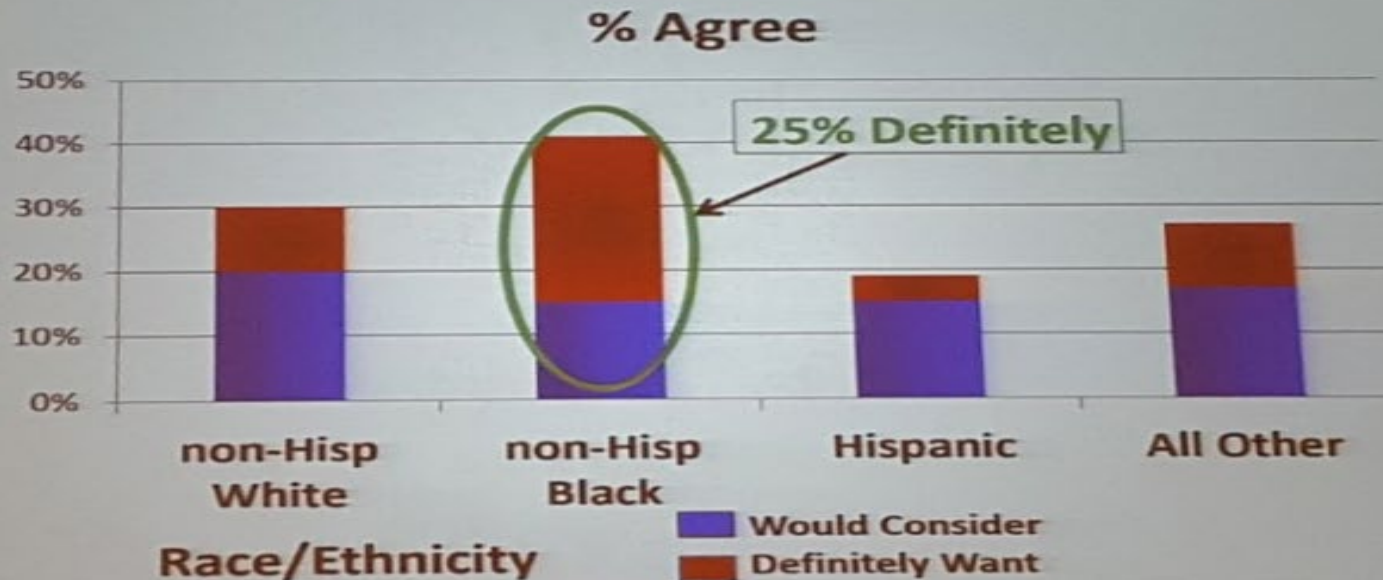
# FUTURE INTEREST IN HOME BIRTH

*For any future births, how open would you be to giving birth at home?*



# FUTURE INTEREST IN HOME BIRTH, CONT'D

*For any future births, how open would you be to giving birth at home?*

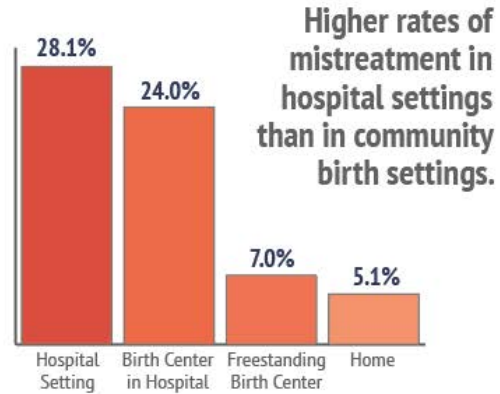




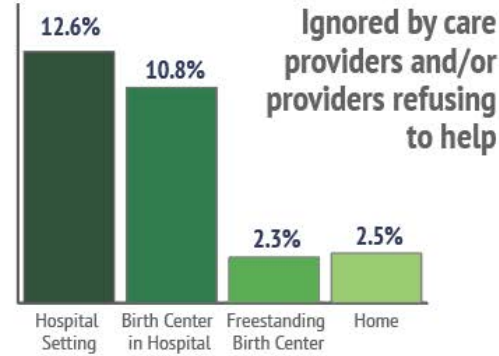
# Impact of Place of Birth on Mistreatment

Global health experts agree that how people are treated during childbirth can affect the health and well-being of mother, child, and family. How does the place of birth - hospital or community - affect rates of mistreatment?

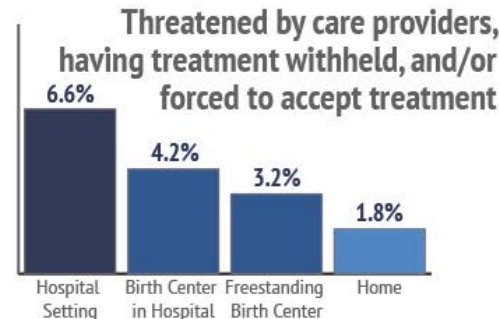
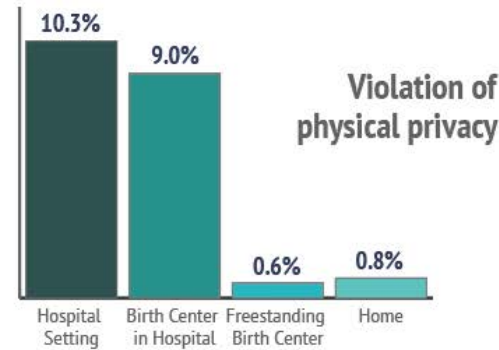
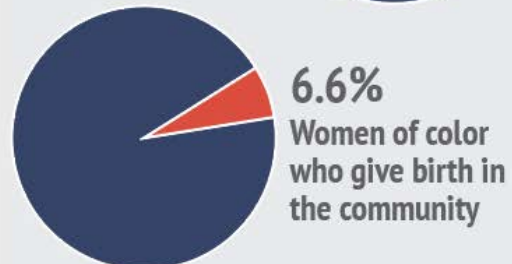
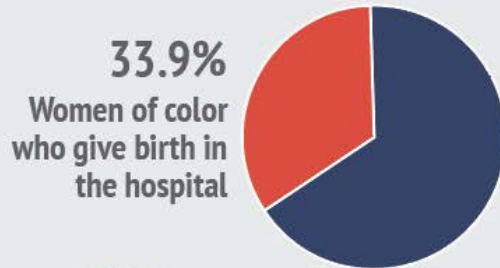
## Place of Birth Impacts Rate of Mistreatment



## Types of Mistreatment by Place of Birth



## Place of Birth Impacts Mistreatment for Women of Color



# AMERICAN COLLEGE OF NURSE MIDWIVES (ACNM) 2021

13,500 Midwives

90 Percent White and Female

Midwives of Color = Black, Latinx, Asian,  
Indigenous = 10 Percent Nationally



# AMERICAN COLLEGE OF NURSE MIDWIVES (ACNM) 2021

40 ACNM Midwifery Education Programs

87 Percent Midwifery Education Program Directors Are White

Three Midwifery Education Program Directors Midwives Of Color

75 Percent Faculty All White

All New Midwifery Education Programs Are In Predominately White Institutions

Have Not Done The Internal Anti-Racism, Equity Work

# Diversity of Midwifery Students

Ethnicity/Race	Diversity of Midwifery Student Population in 2018	Diversity of US Population
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	0.42%	N/A
Asian	2.44%	5.2%
African American/ Black	11.43%	12.6%
Hispanic/Latinx	7.20%	16.9%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.11%	N/A
Caucasian	72.65%	62.0%

*Source:AMCB December 31, 2019*

# STRATEGIES TO ADDRESS WORKFORCE DIVERSIFICATION

- Federal Legislation Around Workforce Diversification
- Federal Funding Lacks Accountability Metrics:
  - How Many Students of Color Are Enrolled
  - How Many Graduate
  - How Many Pass The Certification Exam
  - How Long To Employment

# PIPELINE CONCERNS

Practitioners

Retention Measures

Educators

Scholars

Researchers: Need To Consciously and Strategically Begin To Collect Data on Outcomes

**UIC Researchers Awarded \$7.1M For Black Midwives Program**

**<https://today.uic.edu/uic-researchers-awarded-9-9m-for-black-midwives-program>**