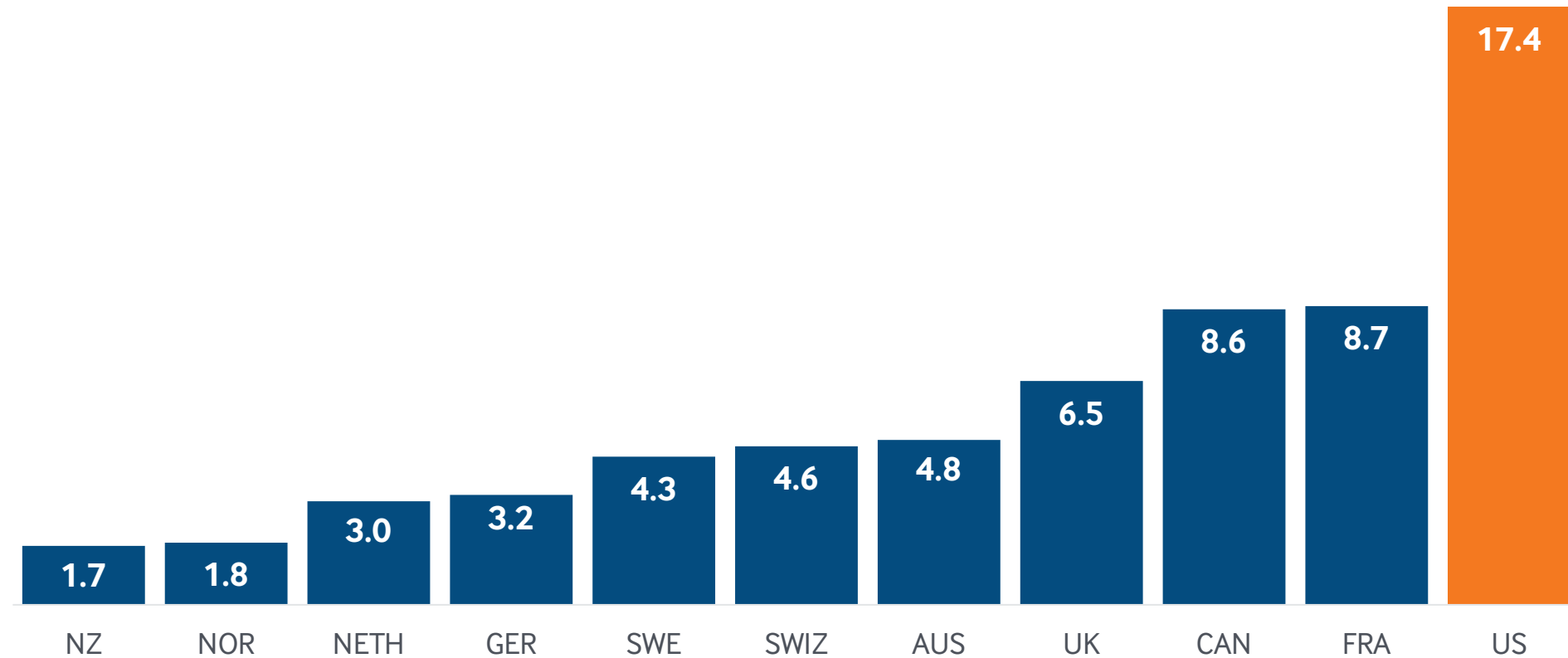


Maternal Mortality Ratios in Selected Countries, 2018 or Latest Year

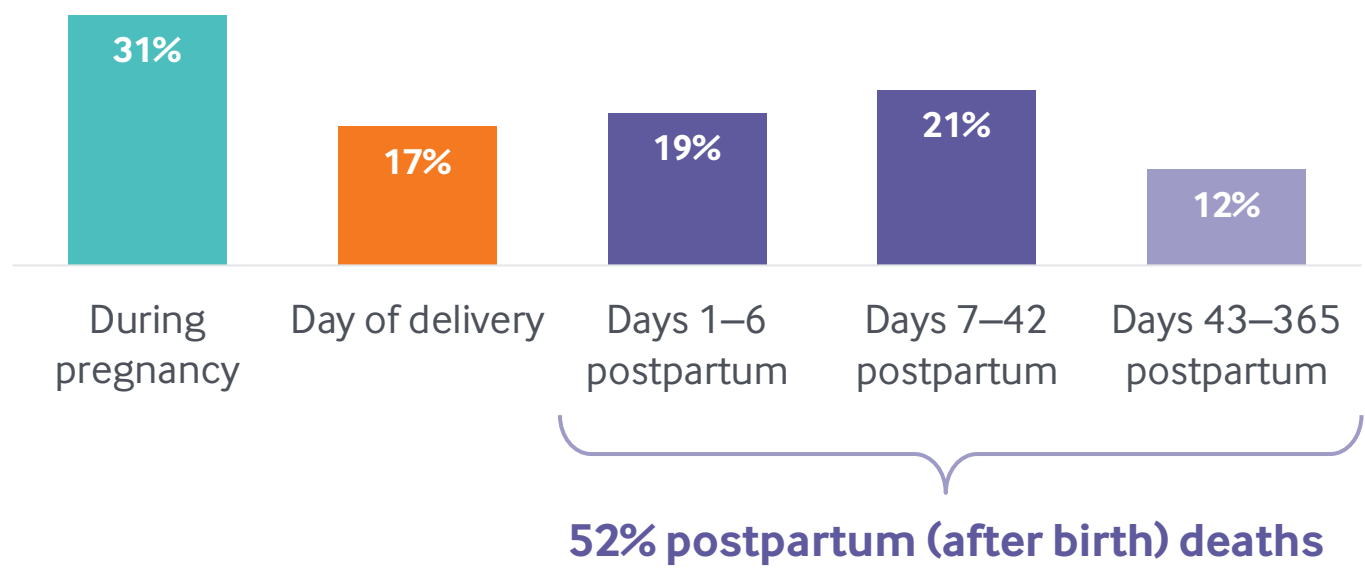
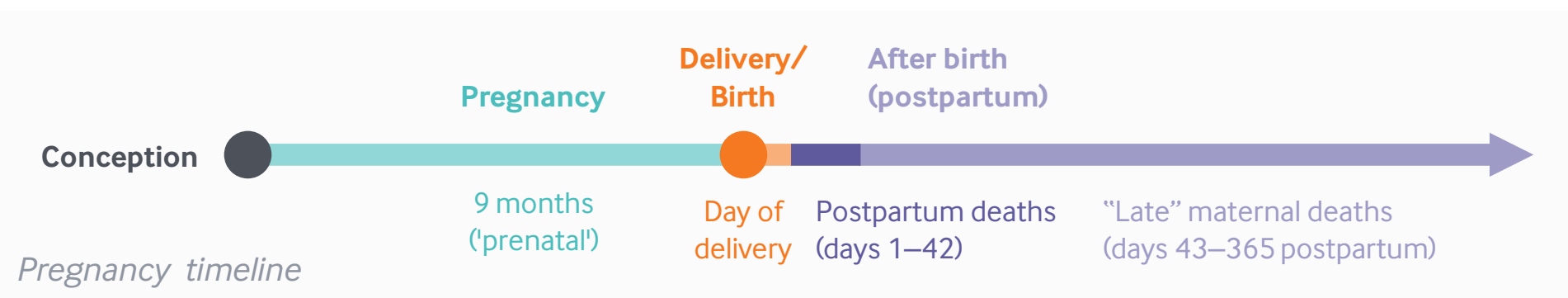
Deaths per 100,000 live births



Notes: The maternal mortality ratio is defined by the World Health Organization as the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes.

Data: OECD Health Data 2020, showing data for 2018 except 2017 for Switzerland and the UK; 2016 for New Zealand; 2012 for France.

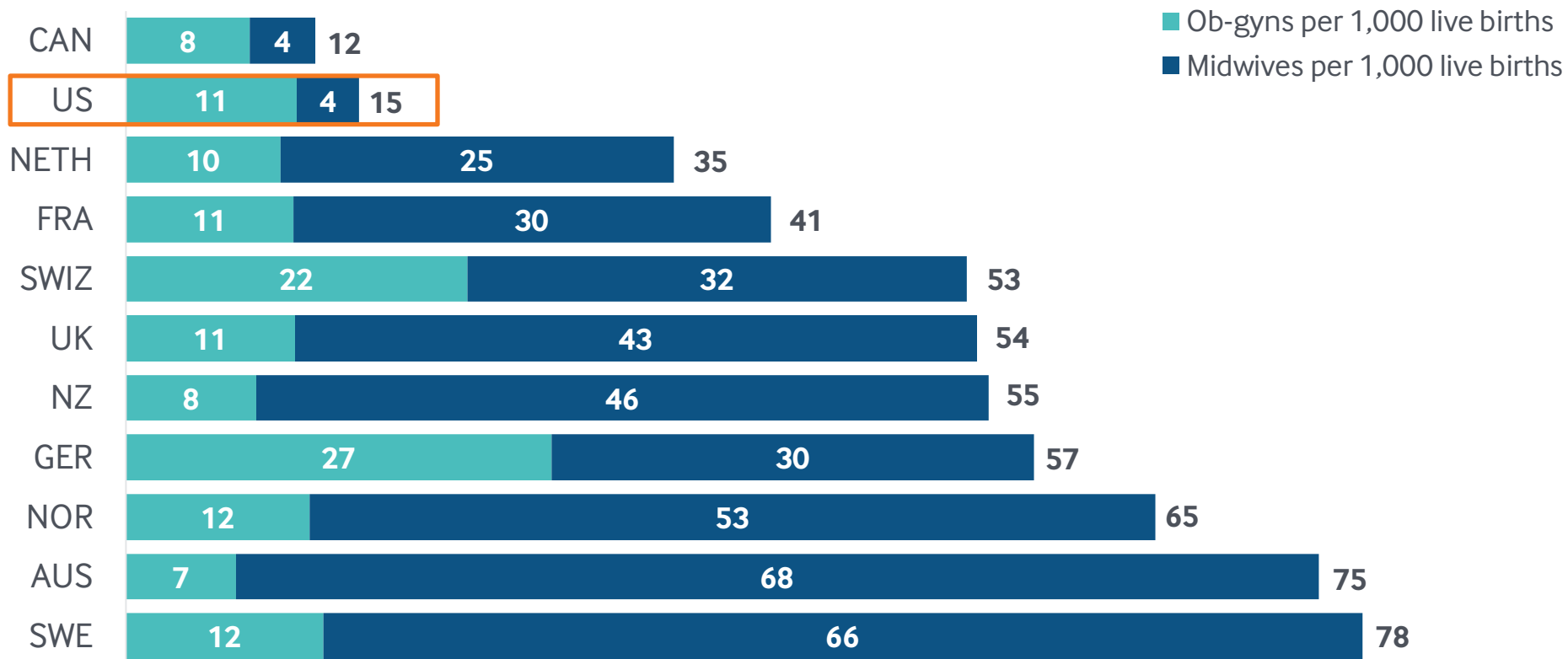
Timing of U.S. Maternal and Pregnancy-Related Deaths, 2011–2015



Data: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Pregnancy-Related Mortality Surveillance data from: Emily E. Petersen et al., "Vital Signs: Pregnancy-Related Deaths, United States, 2011–2015, and Strategies for Prevention, 13 States, 2013–2017," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 68, no. 18 (May 10, 2019): 423–29.

Maternal Care Workforce: Supply of Midwives and Ob-Gyns, 2018 or Latest Year

Number of providers (head counts) per 1,000 live births*



* The "sum" figure shown to the right of horizontal bars may not reflect arithmetic sum of figures shown for Ob-Gyn and midwife providers because calculations were performed on exact figures, while the figure presents rounded figures.

Data: OECD Health Data 2020, representing "practicing midwives" except: Canadian data reflect "professionally active" midwives; U.S. data reflect midwives "licensed to practice." Data for professionals "licensed to practice" tend to be higher than data for "professionally active," while numbers of "practicing" professionals tend to be the lowest. Data for 2018 except 2017 for Australia, Canada, Sweden, and 2015 for the U.S. Reflects midwifery professionals and midwifery associate professionals as defined by the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08 codes 2222 and 3222, respectively). U.S. data reflect certified nurse-midwives (CNM), certified midwives (CM), and certified professional midwives (CPM) by the AMCB, and the NARM, but excludes noncertified midwives (i.e., lay midwives). "Sum" does not reflect total maternity care workforce, since primary care physicians/family practitioners also deliver some care in many countries (not shown here).

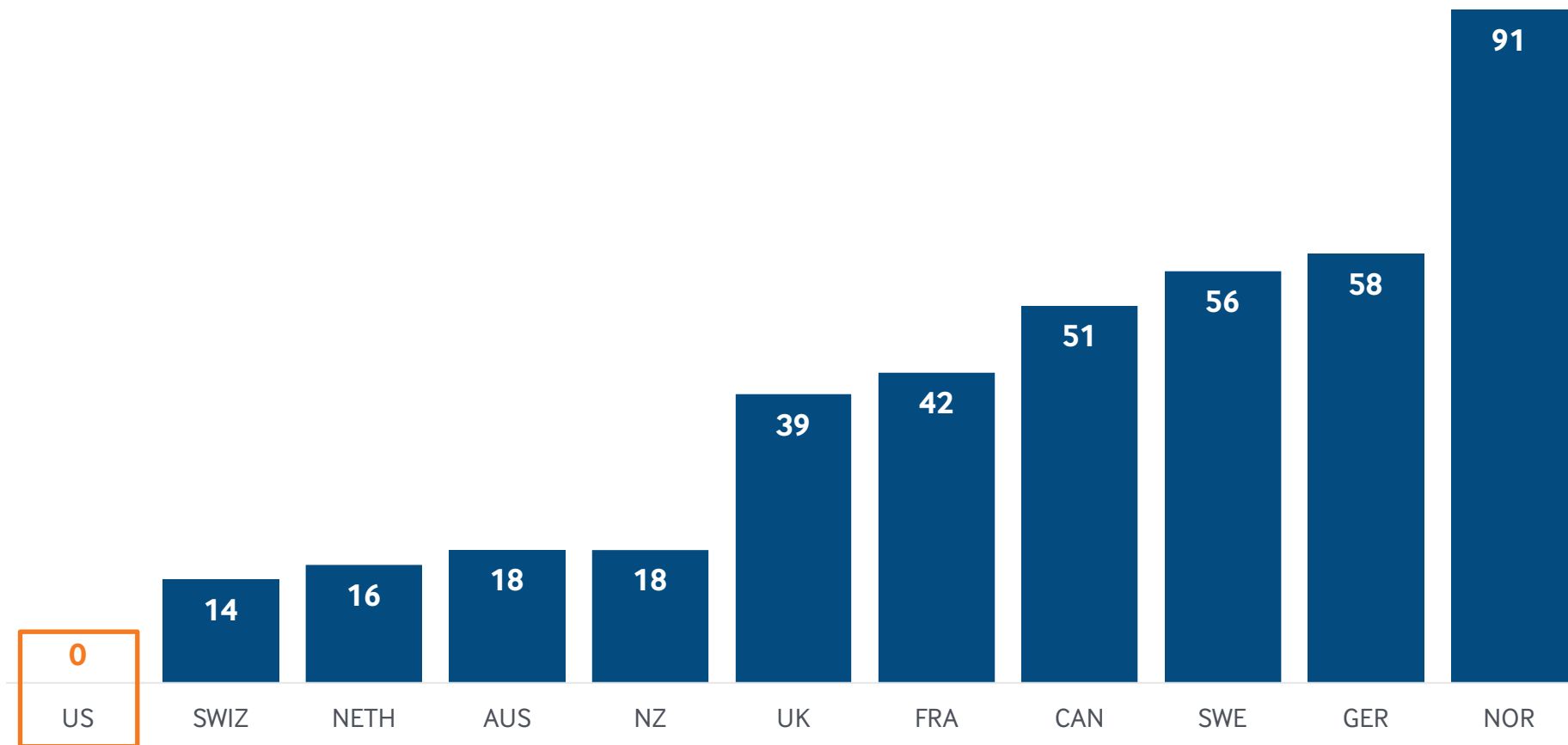
Postpartum Home Visits

Country	Covered by national insurance?	Timing and number of covered visits	Provider
Australia	Yes	Within week 1, typically one to three visits	Midwife
Canada	Yes	Contacted or visited within 24 to 48 hours after going home	Public health nurse
France	Yes	Starting within 24 hours after discharge, one to three visits	Midwife
Germany	Yes	Daily if needed until day 10, plus 16 visits as needed until 8 weeks postpartum	Midwife
Netherlands	Yes	Daily, starting immediately after birth and up to 10 days postpartum, staying at a minimum 4 hours per day	Maternity nurse
New Zealand	Yes	At least 5 visits over 6 weeks, starting within 48 hours postpartum	Midwife
Norway	Yes	Midwife: Starting at 24 to 48 hours, or 3 days (for low-risk multiparous women) after going home Nurse: First visit on days 7 to 10 postpartum; second visit on days 14 to 21	Midwife, nurse
Sweden	Yes	First visit during week 1; visits thereafter every 1 to 2 weeks until week 8	Midwife, nurse
Switzerland	Yes	Daily, up to 10 days postpartum	Midwife
United Kingdom	Yes	At least until 10 days postpartum	Midwife, nurse
United States	Covered by some state Medicaid programs and certain health plans	Varies by state Medicaid program and by individual insurer	Nurse, physician, community health worker, doula, home health worker

Data: Australia: [Pregnancy, Birth and Baby: Mum's First Few Days After Giving Birth](#) (Department of Health, Australia, Feb. 2018); and [Pregnancy, Birth and Baby: Medicare During Pregnancy](#) (Department of Health, Australia, June 2020). Canada: Steven Lewis, "A System in Name Only — Access, Variation, and Reform in Canada's Provinces," *New England Journal of Medicine* 372, no. 6 (Feb. 5, 2015): 497–500. France: [After Giving Birth: Going Home](#) (French Health Insurance Agency [L'Assurance Maladie], Mar. 2020). Germany: Stephanie Stock, "Integrated Ambulatory Specialist Care — Germany's New Health Care Sector," *New England Journal of Medicine* 372, no. 19 (May 7, 2015): 1781–85. Netherlands: Ewout van Ginneken, "Perennial Health Care Reform — The Long Dutch Quest for Cost Control and Quality Improvement," *New England Journal of Medicine* 373, no. 10 (Sept. 3, 2015): 885–89; [Pregnant! Information and Advice from Midwives, General Practitioners, and Obstetricians](#) (National Institute for Public Health and the Environment, June 2019); and [Renate de Bie — A Dutch Midwife Shares Her Experiences of Safe and Peaceful Home Births](#) (World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe, Jan. 2020). New Zealand: [Maternity Care After the Birth](#) (New Zealand Ministry of Health, Sept. 2016). Norway: [National Guidelines for Postnatal Care, National Professional Guideline IS-2057](#) (Norwegian Directorate of Health, 2014). Sweden: [Visits at the Child Healthcare Center](#) (Swedish Regional Care Guide, Mar. 2020); and Nordic Council and Nordic Council of Ministers, "Pregnancy and Childbirth in Sweden," n.d. Switzerland: Elisabeth Kurth et al., "Safe Start at Home: What Parents of Newborns Need After Early Discharge from Hospital — A Focus Group Study," *BMC Health Services Research* 16 (Mar. 8, 2016): 82. United Kingdom/England: [Pregnancy and Baby Guide: After the Baby Comes](#) (the Postnatal Period) (NHS England, Oct. 2018). United States: Mathematica Policy Research, [Inventory of State-Level Medicaid Policies, Programs, and Initiatives to Improve Maternity Care and Outcomes](#) (Medicaid and CHIP Payment and Access Commission, Mar. 2020).

Weeks of Paid Maternity Leave, 2018

Total weeks of paid leave available to mothers



Data: OECD Family Database, 2018 data. Data reflect paid maternity, parental, and home care leave available to mothers.