Maternal Health Statistics and Policies
NEW JERSEY FACT SHEET

99,585 births\(^1\) each year

Births by insurance type\(^1\)

- Private: 61%
- Medicaid: 30%
- Self Pay: 8%
- Other: 1%

Births by race-ethnicity\(^1\)

- Non-Hispanic White: 46%
- Non-Hispanic Black: 13%
- Hispanic or Latino: 28%
- Indigenous: 0.2%

Maternal mortality

Maternal mortality ratio

2019

36 per 100,000 births\(^2\)

- White people: 13 per 100,000 births
- Black people: 47 per 100,000 births

Black people in New Jersey are **3.6x more likely** to die from pregnancy-related causes compared to white people\(^3\)

1 to 42 days postpartum: 18%
43+ days postpartum: 50%

68% of pregnancy-related deaths in New Jersey occur postpartum\(^3\)

Antepartum or intrapartum: 19%

New Jersey Medicaid income eligibility thresholds\(^4\)

- % of Federal Poverty Level
  - Low-income adults/parents: 138%
  - Pregnant women: 199%
  - Children: 355%

Key Medicaid policies and other initiatives adopted by New Jersey to promote maternal-child health

- ACA Medicaid expansion\(^4\): **Adopted**
- Medicaid unborn child option\(^5\): **Not adopted**
- State maternal mortality review committee\(^6\): **Active**
- State perinatal quality collaborative\(^7\): **Active**
- Postpartum uninsurance rate for Medicaid births\(^8\): 21.9%

References:
1. CDC 2019
2. CDC 2019
4. KFF 2021
5. KFF 2021
6. Guttmacher 2021
7. CDC 2021
8. Daw 2021

This work is undertaken as part of the Columbia World Project Leveraging Policy to Improve Maternal Health in the Fourth Trimester/Columbia University.