

Birth Equity Bill Package SB21-101, SB21-193, SB21-194

Discrimination, mistreatment and harm regularly occur during the perinatal period contributing to poor birth and health outcomes for parent and child. 1 in 6 surveyed reported experiencing one or more types of mistreatment during perinatal care, with the rate being higher in hospitals and for people of color. To improve care, human rights must be protected. Even though Colorado ranks mid- to average- in safe birthing indicators (21st in midwifery integration) and 8th in cesarean surgery rateiv, social determinants, like a significant racial wealth gap, are impacting Colorado's families. The pandemic is only worsening inequities. Further, less than 20% of births in Colorado are attended by midwives, the providers shown to provide optimal care. The Maternal Mortality Bill Package aims to address these perinatal racial inequities through 2 bills and a sunset by:

- 1) Addressing Structural Inequalities in Perinatal Care, by Aligning Data and Systems for Equity
- 2) Protecting the Perinatal Period by addressing Maternity Care with a Human Rights approach
- Supporting the integration of midwifery care through continuing the Direct-Entry Midwifery program.

Bill 1: Human Rights approach to Perinatal Care

- Ensure that malpractice insurance policies do not discriminate against vaginal birth after cesarean.
- Increase the statute of limitations for informed consent violations.
- Amend the advance directives law so that pregnant people aren't excluded.
- Require facilities to meet minimum standards for the care of incarcerated pregnant people during the perinatal period.
- Create a grievance process through the Colorado Civil Rights Division for mistreatment during the perinatal period where instances of mistreatment can be collected and reported.
- Ensure that every birthing person may have adequate support in the birth room or operating room, by client choice, in addition to a spouse.
- Require that licensed facilities have policies and procedures that keep the infant and birthing person/family together to 'room in'.
- Ensure families do not face medical interventions without consent.
- Require that licensed facilities streamline perinatal transfers from community to hospital birth using best practices.

Bill 2: Data & Systems for Equity

- Ensure that all licensed Colorado care providers can be reimbursed by public & private insurance.
- Streamline transfers between providers during prenatal/antepartum/postpartum care.
- Ensure the use of research evidence in policies related to the perinatal period in Colorado.
- Increase data collection for better insight into disparities by race and ethnicity.
- Make data public for increased transparency accountability.
- Increase Medicaid coverage from 2 months postpartum to one year postpartum.
- Add a question to birth certificate worksheets about intended place of birth at onset of labor.
- Direct-Entry Midwifery Sunset Continue the Direct-Entry Midwifery program and make improvements that support equity and integration of the model of midwifery care.

ENDORSEMENTS:



ⁱJamila Taylor et. al. Eliminating Racial Disparities in Maternal and Infant Mortality, Center for American Progress, May 2, 2019. Available at: https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/women/reports/2019/05/02/469186/eliminating-racial-disparities-maternal-infant-mortality/

ii Vedam, Saraswathi et al., The Giving Voice to Mothers Study: Inequity and Mistreatment during Pregnancy and Childbirth in the United States. 16 Reproductive Health. 77 (2019).

iii Colorado Midwifery Integration Report Card at https://www.birthplacelab.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/Colorado.pdf

iv CDC, Cesarean delivery rate by state, at https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/sosmap/cesarean_births/cesareans.htm

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^v UNFPA ICM, WHO: "The state of the world's midwifery 2014: A universal pathway. A women's right to health". 2014, New York: United Nations Population Fund https://www.unfpa.org/sowmy (87% of service need can be delivered by midwives, when educated to international standards).