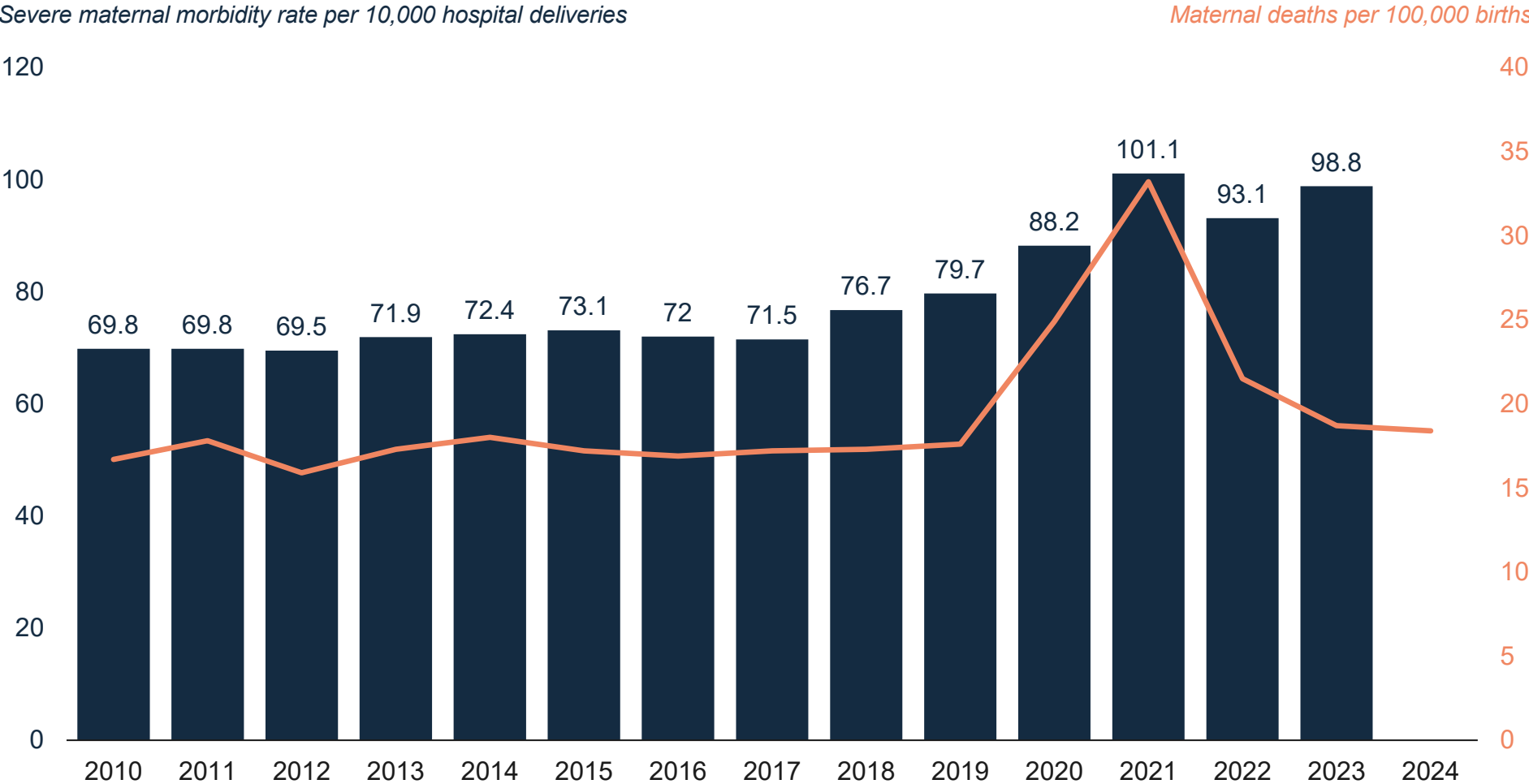


Both severe maternal morbidity and pregnancy-related mortality rates spiked during the COVID-19 pandemic and then fell in 2022.



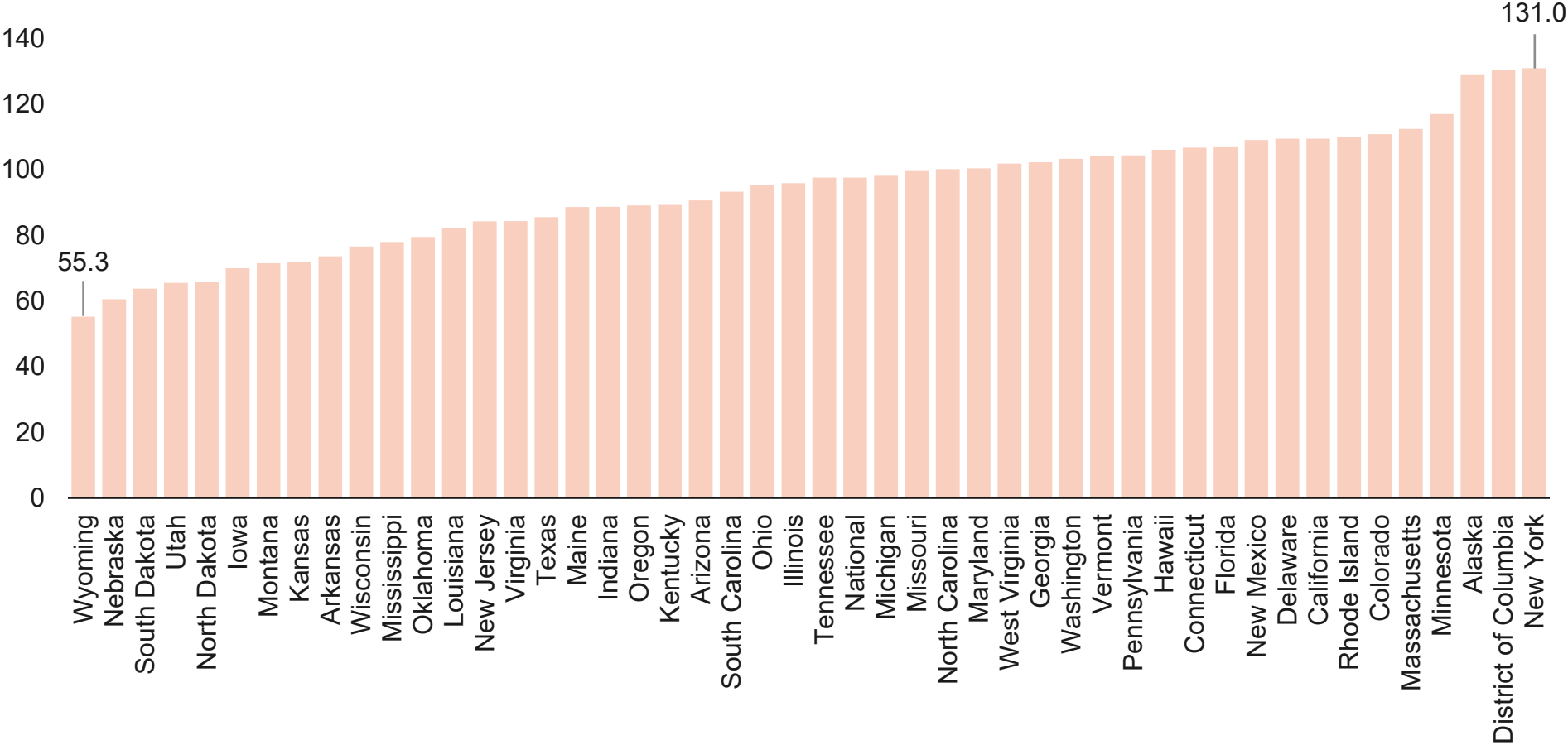
Note. Severe maternal morbidity data are available from 2010–2023, while mortality data run through 2024.
Data: Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project, “[HCUP Fast Stats](https://doi.org/10.26099/qn8r-3y56),” Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, June 2026.

Source: Eugene Declercq and Laurie C. Zephyrin, *Beyond Maternal Mortality: How Severe Morbidity Reveals Policy Gaps in Maternal Care* (Commonwealth Fund, June 2026). <https://doi.org/10.26099/qn8r-3y56>



States with the highest severe maternal morbidity rates reported about twice the burden of states with the lowest rates.

Severe maternal morbidity rate per 10,000 hospital deliveries, 2021–2023 average



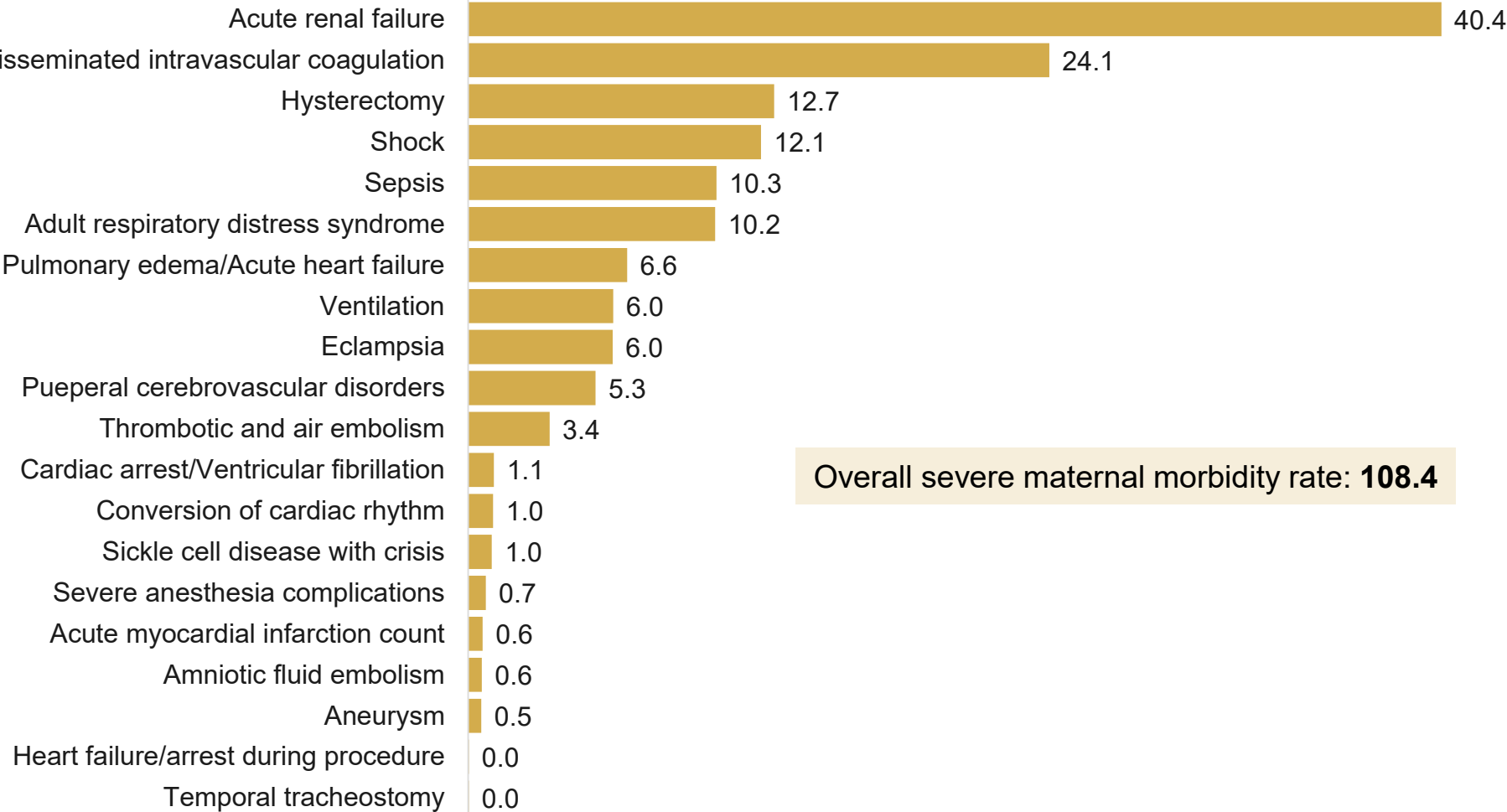
Note: Data not available for 2021–2023 for Alabama, Idaho, Nevada, New Hampshire; California and Vermont rates do not include 2023.

Data: Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project, "HCUP Fast Stats," Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Dec. 2024.



Acute renal failure is the most common severe maternal morbidity condition in Massachusetts, occurring nearly twice as often as abnormal blood clotting, the next-most-common condition.

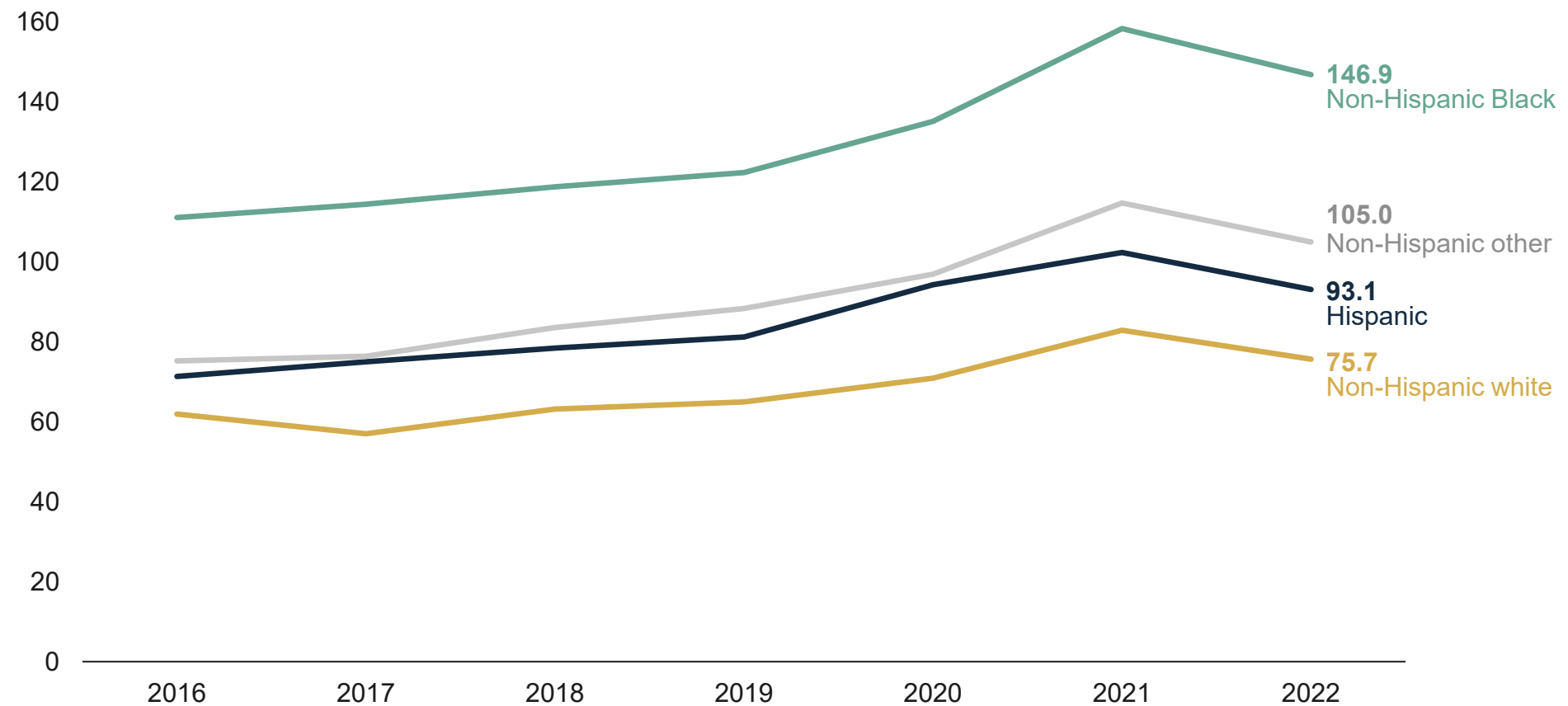
Rates of conditions (per 10,000) in severe maternal morbidity in Massachusetts, January 1, 2019–June 30, 2024



Data: Betsy Lehman Center for Patient Safety, [Severe Maternal Morbidity Statewide Indicator Report](#) (Betsy Lehman Center, 2025).

Severe maternal morbidity rates are consistently higher for non-Hispanic Black people than for other racial and ethnic groups — and this disparity widened during the COVID-19 pandemic.

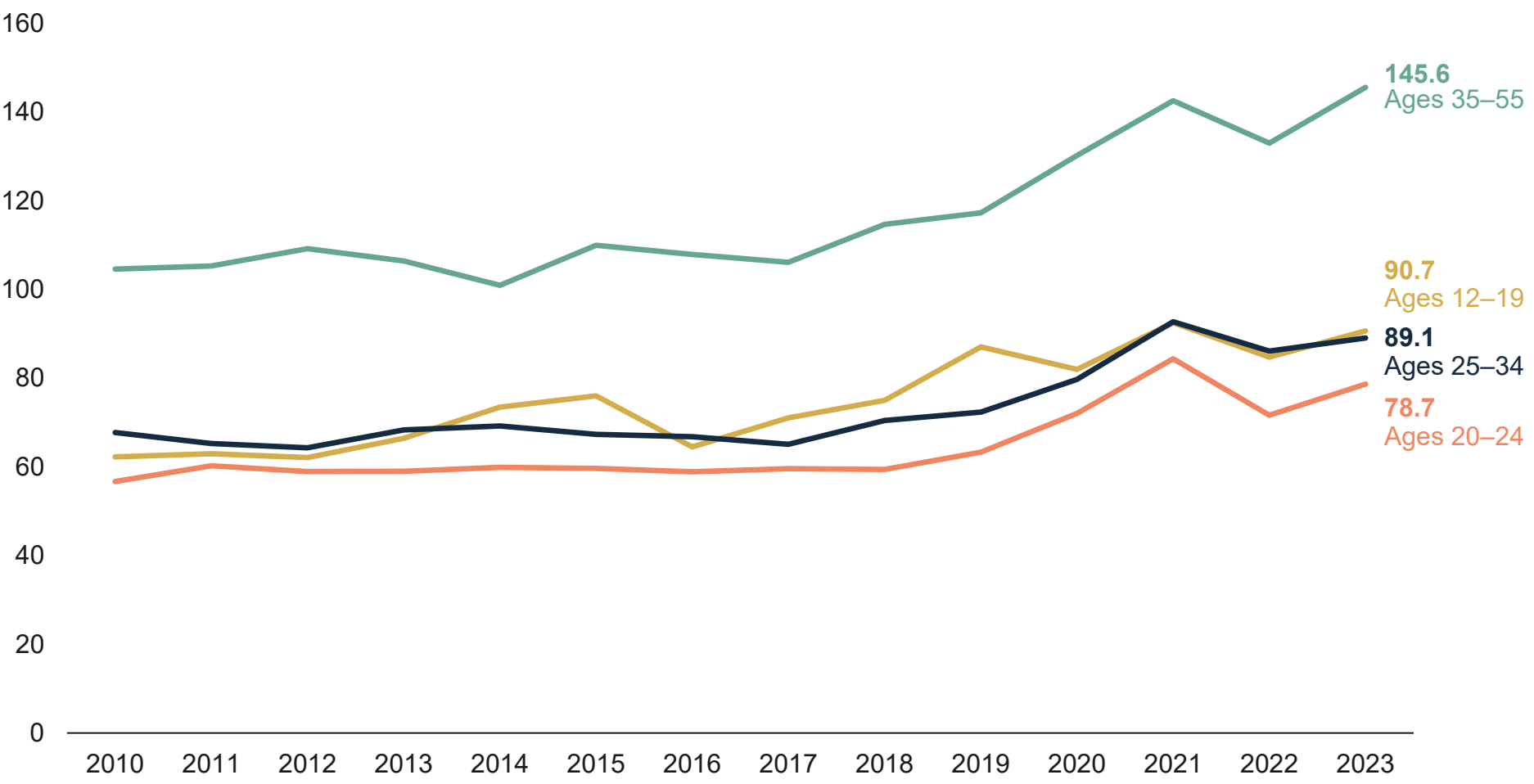
Severe maternal morbidity rate per 10,000 hospital deliveries



Data: Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project, "[HCUP Fast Stats](#)," Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, June 2026.

Severe maternal morbidity rates are higher among women age 35 and older.

Severe maternal morbidity rate per 10,000 hospital deliveries



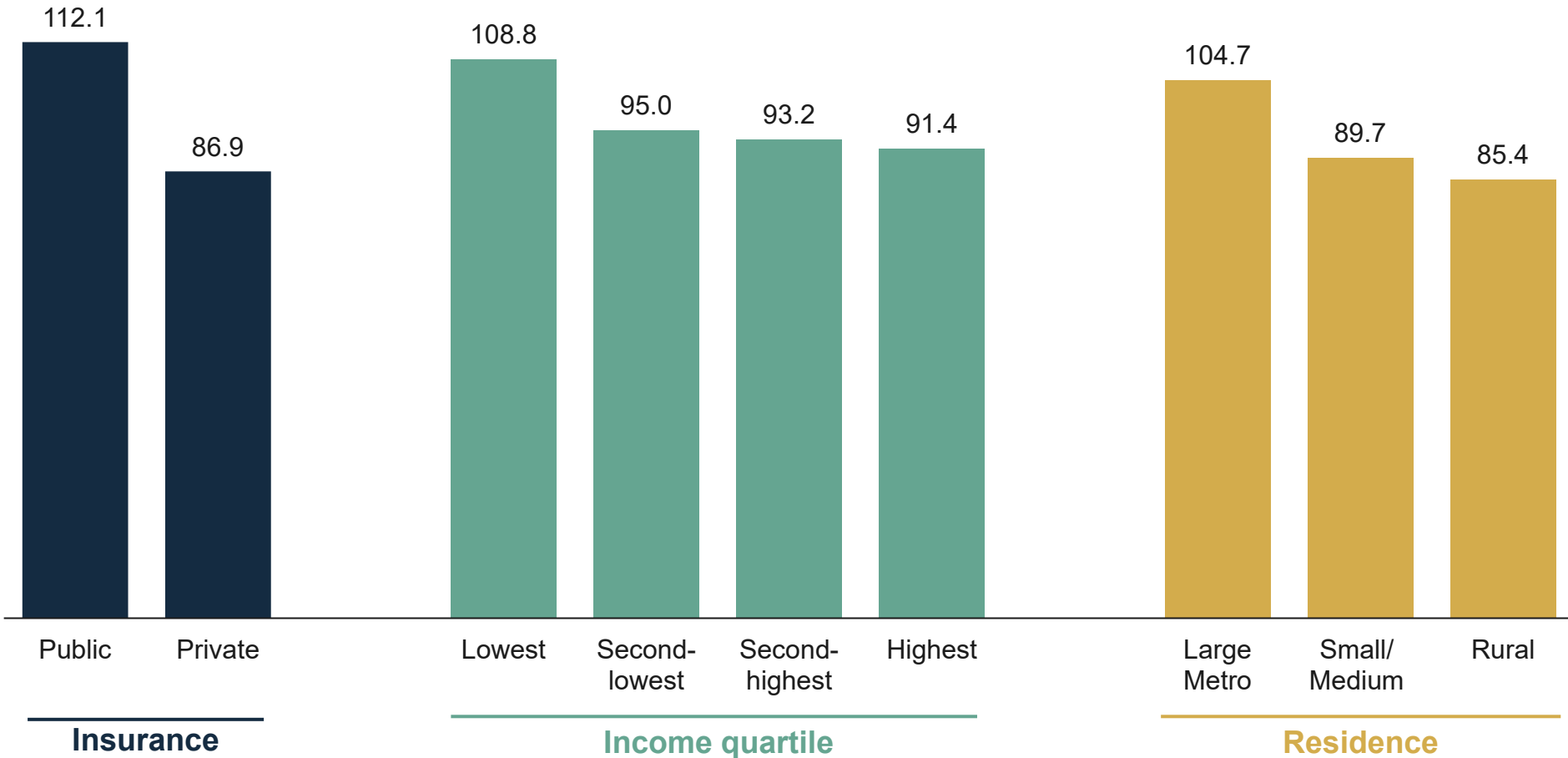
Data: Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project, "HCUP Fast Stats," Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, June 2026.

Source: Eugene Declercq and Laurie C. Zephyrin, *Beyond Maternal Mortality: How Severe Morbidity Reveals Policy Gaps in Maternal Care* (Commonwealth Fund, June 2026). <https://doi.org/10.26099/qn8r-3y56>



Severe maternal morbidity rates are higher among people with lower incomes, with public insurance, and those residing in large metropolitan areas.

Severe maternal morbidity rate per 10,000 hospital deliveries, 2021–2023



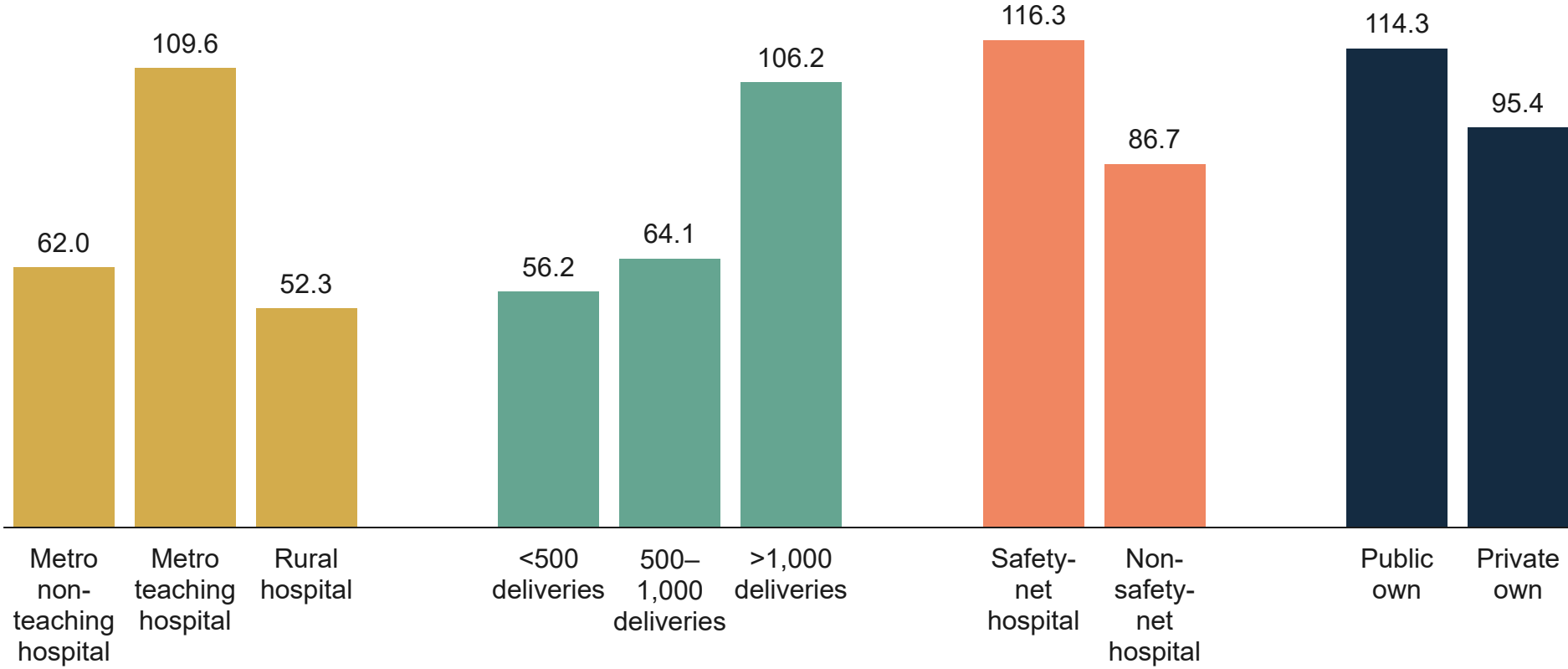
Data: Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project, "HCUP Fast Stats," Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, June 2026.

Source: Eugene Declercq and Laurie C. Zephyrin, *Beyond Maternal Mortality: How Severe Morbidity Reveals Policy Gaps in Maternal Care* (Commonwealth Fund, June 2026). <https://doi.org/10.26099/gn8r-3y56>



Severe maternal morbidity is recorded more often in large, teaching, high-volume hospitals than in small and rural hospitals.

Severe maternal morbidity rate per 10,000 hospital deliveries, 2021–2023



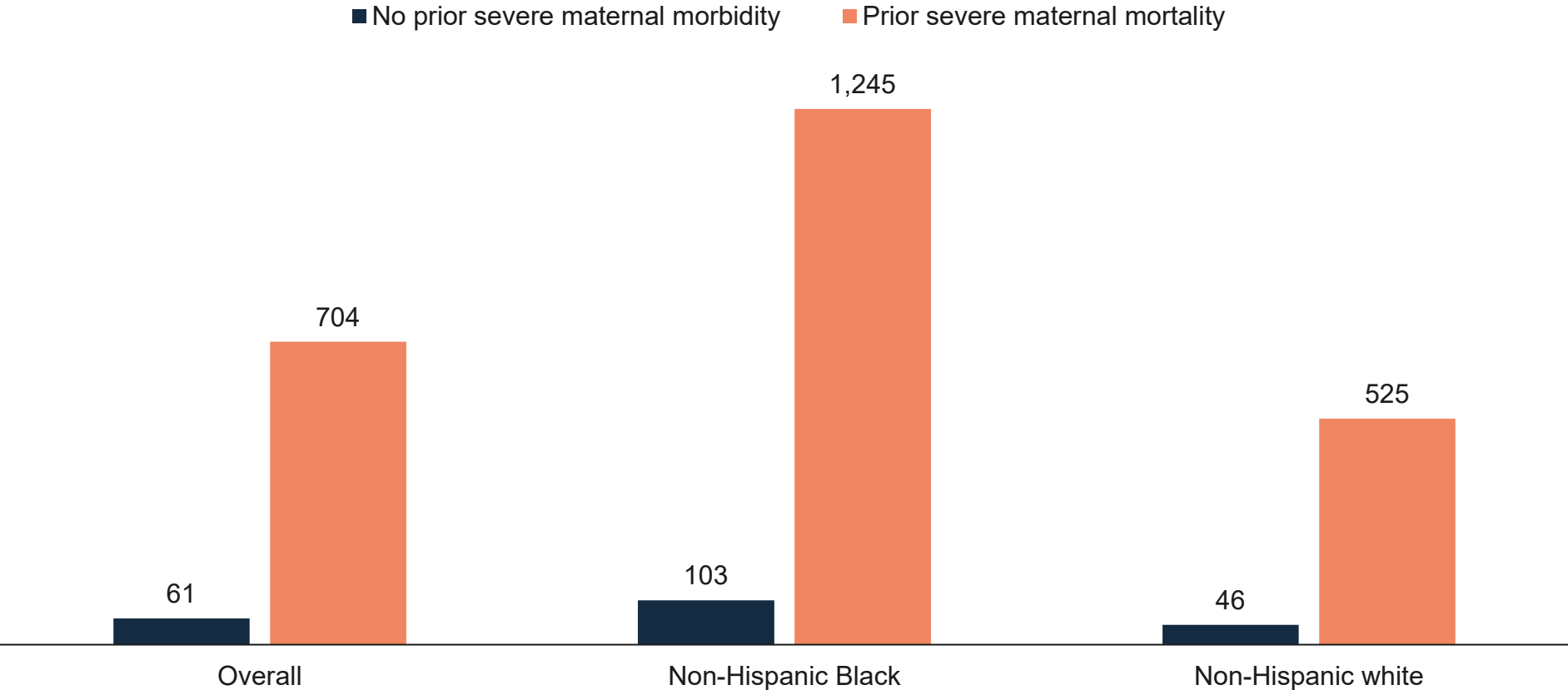
Data: Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project, "HCUP Fast Stats," Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, June 2026.

Source: Eugene Declercq and Laurie C. Zephyrin, *Beyond Maternal Mortality: How Severe Morbidity Reveals Policy Gaps in Maternal Care* (Commonwealth Fund, June 2026). <https://doi.org/10.26099/gn8r-3y56>



Severe maternal morbidity in one birth means it is 11 times more likely in a subsequent birth.

Severe maternal morbidity cases per 10,000 live births



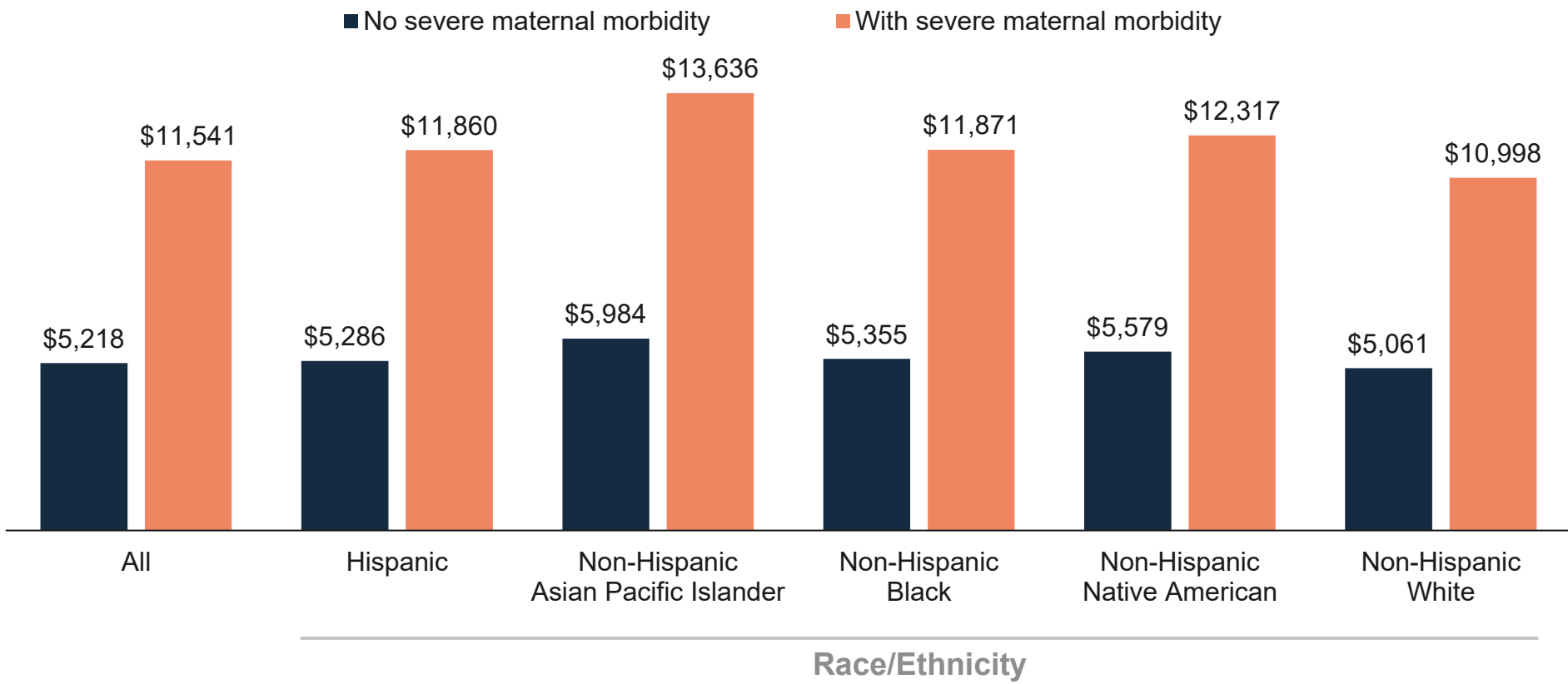
Data: Adapted from Hasaftu Diop et al., "Leveraging a Longitudinally Linked Dataset to Assess Recurrence of Severe Maternal Morbidity," *Women's Health Issues* 34, no. 5 (July 17, 2024):498–505.

Source: Eugene Declercq and Laurie C. Zephyrin, *Beyond Maternal Mortality: How Severe Morbidity Reveals Policy Gaps in Maternal Care* (Commonwealth Fund, June 2026). <https://doi.org/10.26099/gn8r-3y56>



In 2014–2019, deliveries with severe maternal morbidity were twice the cost of those without.

Average costs for hospital deliveries, 2014–2019



Note: Data represent average hospitalization costs by racial/ethnic group and severe maternal morbidity vs. no severe maternal morbidity. Costs are averaged over 2014–2019, adjusted, and presented in 2022 U.S. dollars.

Data: Adapted from Mohammad A. Salameh et al., “Hospital Costs of Severe Maternal Morbidity Hospitalizations in the United States from 2014 to 2019: A Nationwide Cross-Sectional Study,” *American Journal of Perinatology* 43, no. 3 (June 11, 2025): 344–54.

