

Maternal deaths and mortality rates: Each state, the District of Columbia, United States, 2018-2020
 [Rates are per 100,000 live births. Data are tabulated by place of residence]

Area	Deaths	Maternal mortality rate
Alabama	63	36.2
Alaska	8	*
Arizona	67	28.3
Arkansas	44	40.4
California	135	10.2
Colorado	27	14.4
Connecticut	18	*
Delaware	5	*
District of Columbia	7	*
Florida	141	21.7
Georgia	108	28.8
Hawaii	7	*
Idaho	11	*
Illinois	54	12.9
Indiana	68	28.2
Iowa	14	*
Kansas	23	21.7
Kentucky	63	39.7
Louisiana	56	31.8
Maine	3	*
Maryland	39	18.6
Massachusetts	30	14.7
Michigan	63	19.6
Minnesota	19	*
Mississippi	33	30.2
Missouri	54	25.2
Montana	8	*
Nebraska	21	28.2
Nevada	20	19.2
New Hampshire	2	*
New Jersey	72	24.1
New Mexico	10	*
New York	133	20.2
North Carolina	73	20.6
North Dakota	7	*
Ohio	85	21.3
Oklahoma	36	24.6
Oregon	18	*
Pennsylvania	60	15.0
Rhode Island	5	*
South Carolina	49	28.9

South Dakota	7	*
Tennessee	83	34.6
Texas	257	22.9
Utah	17	*
Vermont	1	*
Virginia	65	22.3
Washington	52	20.5
West Virginia	12	*
Wisconsin	17	*
Wyoming	3	*
United States	2,273	20.4

* Data suppressed due to confidentiality restrictions.

¹Maternal deaths include deaths of women while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and the site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management, but not from accidental or incidental causes.

NOTES: Caution should be taken in interpreting these data and comparing states for the following reasons.

- For many states, the data are based on small numbers and are, therefore, statistically unreliable.

Statistical variability in the maternal mortality rate is determined largely by the number of maternal deaths (i.e., as the number of deaths decreases, the variance, or measure of uncertainty, increases). Rates based on fewer than 20 deaths are suppressed because of reliability and confidentiality.

- It is likely that some of the variation in state rates is due to the marked differences in the quality of state maternal mortality data. Variation in the quality of reporting maternal deaths may be due to differences in electronic registration systems and differences in policies and programs designed to verify the pregnancy status of female decedents of reproductive age. These differences may result in underestimates of maternal deaths in some cases, and overestimates in others.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Vital Statistics System