



The Maternal Wellbeing City Dashboard

Case Study Analysis: Pittsburgh, PA

Section 1:



Pittsburgh's Maternal Health Challenges

Maternal Health Challenges in Pittsburgh, PA:

Infant mortality, low birth weight, racial disparities

Infant mortality and low birth weight are persistent challenges in Pittsburgh and the disparities across these metrics illustrate a critical issue for the city – racial inequities in maternal health outcomes. To fully understand these issues, this report first examines how the city itself understands them.

In 2017, Pittsburgh’s Gender Equity Commission authorized a multi-year analysis of inequality across race and gender. In 2019, Pittsburgh’s Inequality Across Gender and Race (PIGR) report was published. According to data from the PIGR, fetal deaths are common in Pittsburgh with Black women experiencing 18 fetal deaths out of every 1,000 pregnancies and White women experiencing 9 fetal deaths. This rate puts Black women in the bottom 6% of Black fetal mortality across similar cities. The PIGR also identified low birth weight as an area of concern. 14% of babies born to Pittsburgh’s Black women have low birth weight, which is twice the rate of low birth weight infants born to White women. These concerns are similarly reflected in the Allegheny County Health Department’s data and stated priorities.¹

Allegheny County Health Department’s Maternal and Child Health dashboard identifies reducing the “proportion of preterm, low birth weight, and very low birth weight births” and “the overall infant mortality rate and the disparity in rates between White and Black populations” as two of their four stated objectives.² According to the Department’s 2018 data, Pittsburgh confronted a higher percentage of low weight births, 10.2% of births, than the county at 8.6% and the state at 8.2%.³ Allegheny County’s 2018 data also showed that Pittsburgh has a higher infant mortality rate at 8.8 deaths out of 1,000 births, than the county at 5.6 and the state at 5.9.⁴ This high rate is especially concerning given the history of infant mortality in Allegheny County. In 2017, the county experienced an infant mortality rate 5% higher than the national average with Black infants facing five times the risk of White infants.⁵ Local government agencies are not the only ones concerned about Pittsburgh’s high infant mortality rate.

In 2019, the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center’s (UPMC) Magee-Women’s Research Institute received a \$5.1 million grant from the Richard King Mellon Foundation to fund the next phase of their research project on “pregnancy health, infant mortality and morbidity, encouraging patient participation, and creating communication tools that may allow physicians to apply current research on infant mortality to their patients.”⁶ In 2021, the institute received additional funding to continue this work, suggesting that infant mortality and morbidity are still important issues in Pittsburgh.

Maternal health advocacy network

The city and county level data present a compelling narrative of Pittsburgh’s maternal health challenges. However, looking beyond the data can provide a deeper understanding of the city’s maternal health concerns. An analysis of Pittsburgh’s maternal health stakeholder network reveals that addressing racial disparities and developing a maternal health advocacy network are two primary concerns for community and philanthropic organizations. Over the last 5 years, a number of Pittsburgh’s major philanthropic foundations have focused on supporting community health advocacy. Much of this work centers around maternal health education and maternal justice advocacy training for community members and recent parents. Given the prominent issue of racial disparities, it is not surprising that a significant portion of this advocacy also focuses on addressing racial inequities in maternal healthcare.

The positive benefits of doula care are well documented and a push to expand access to such care is gaining traction across the country.⁷ Recently, it appears as though this idea has gained even more favor among Pennsylvania's maternal health advocates. At the state level, Senator Schwank and Representative Cephus issued memos indicating their intention to introduce legislation to expand Medicaid access to doula care and establish advisory boards to regulate it.⁸ The legislation has not been introduced yet; however, the presence of vocal advocates in the State Legislature is noteworthy.

There is also movement at the local level to increase access to doula care. In addition to their work on infant mortality and morbidity, Magee-Women's Research Institute expanded their research to include doula care. In January 2021, the institute announced their receipt of another round of funding from the Richard King Mellon Foundation. The approximately \$1 million grant is directed at three projects – providing doula care to socially disadvantaged women, researching infant mortality, and COVID-19 related concerns for pregnant women. The institute will partner with Healthy Start to research and collect data on how the provision of doula care benefits and protects women from adverse health outcomes during pregnancy, birth, and the postpartum period.⁹

The Jewish Healthcare Foundation (JHF), a prominent maternal health advocate and funder in Pittsburgh, identified the provision of doula care as a priority in their 2021 policy agenda. JHF's Chief Policy Officer, Robert Ferguson, discussed the Foundation's strategy to improve access to quality, culturally sensitive care through the formation of a perinatal community health worker and doula steering groups.¹⁰

Section 2:



**Assessing the
Sociopolitical Landscape**

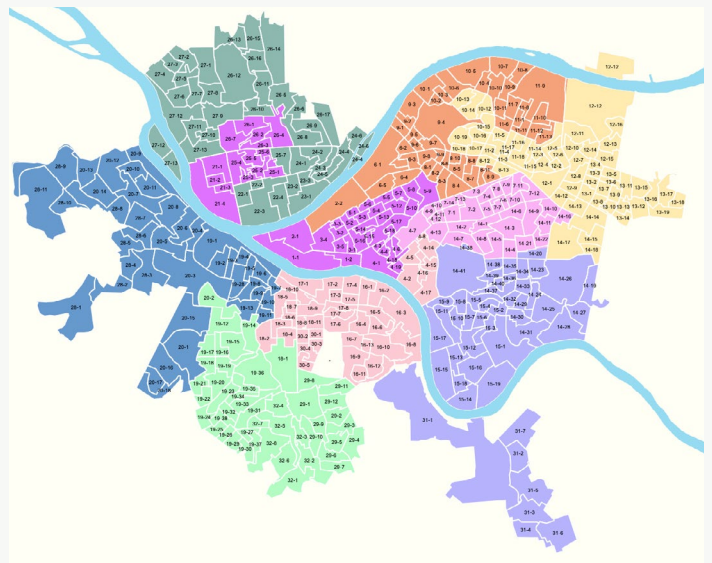
Pittsburgh, PA: City Summary

Pittsburgh is the second largest city in Pennsylvania and is situated within Allegheny County, serving as the county's seat. As of July 2019, Pittsburgh had a population of 300,286. The city has a larger share of White residents at 64.7%, followed by Black residents at 23%, Asian residents at 5.8%, and Hispanic or Latino residents at 3.2%.¹¹ The city has a substantial share of young residents with the 4th highest concentration of millennials in the nation.¹² As it concerns party affiliations, a majority of Pittsburgh and Allegheny county citizens identify as Democrats and the city is run by Democratic Mayor Bill Peduto with Democratic House Representative Mike Doyle.¹³ At the state-level, there is a greater mix of Democrat and Republican representation and each party claims one of the state's Senators.¹⁴

The primary industries comprising Pittsburgh's economy are advanced manufacturing, healthcare, energy, financial and business services, and information technology.¹⁵ During 2019, the city saw regional growth in the tech industry, financial business services, hospitality, and health, with tech representing the fastest growing industry sector. As of December 2019, the unemployment rate of the Pittsburgh Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) increased to 4.6% with all 7 counties in the MSA seeing increases in their rates.¹⁶ Like most cities across the country, COVID-19 substantially impacted city operations. Due to the pandemic, Pittsburgh lost \$52 million in anticipated revenue with losses expected to snowball over the next 5 years.¹⁷

Pittsburgh prides itself on its attention to sustainable living and involvement in the green building movement. In recent years, Pittsburgh has focused on making the city more pedestrian and ecologically friendly by investing in trails, bike lanes, and bike sharing systems. The city also contains the largest 2030 district in the world, an initiative driven by the Green Building Alliance that encourages building owners to work towards

a 50% reduction in energy use and transportation emissions.¹⁸ In the last year, the city has turned its attention towards addressing racial and social inequities. In 2019, Pittsburgh established the Office of Equity and invested in an annual gender equity analysis. In 2020, residents demanded even more change and the city responded. The Mayor redirected \$5.3 million into the Office of Community Health and Safety and Office of Equity to focus on non-policing approaches to public safety issues, like homelessness and mental health. Additionally, in Mayor Peduto's 2021 Budget Address, he expressed a commitment to addressing the economic consequences of racial and social inequities.¹⁹



Source: City of Pittsburgh

City Governance

The city of Pittsburgh is governed according to a **strong mayor-council system**.²⁰ In this dynamic, the Mayor operates as the city's chief executive and the nine person City Council serves as the city's primary legislative body. As of 2021, the city has 19 departments and a series of advisory boards and commissions. The most relevant to the Maternal Wellbeing City Dashboard project are the Office of Equity, Office of Community Health and Safety, Office of Community Affairs, Urban Redevelopment Authority, and the Gender Equity Commission.²¹



Pittsburgh Mayor: Bill Peduto (D)

Primary Responsibilities

- Prepare and propose budget for City Council approval
- Sign legislation into law
- Appoint departmental directors and committee members
- Oversee day to day operations of city activities

Term Limits

- 4 year term
- Next mayoral election: 2021

Pittsburgh City Council

Primary Responsibilities

- Review, refine, and adopt changes to proposed city budget according to the council's identified priorities
- Legislate by ordinance or resolution
 - Ordinance: rules of continuing effect
 - Resolution: rules regarding specific matters of fixed effect, such as budget transfers, authorizations of contracts or salaries
- Review, debate, and ultimately reject or approve proposed legislation
- Confirm mayoral appointments

Term Limits

- 4 year term
- Staggered elections every year
- Next City Council election (4 council members): November 2021

Commissions, Advisory Boards, and Committees

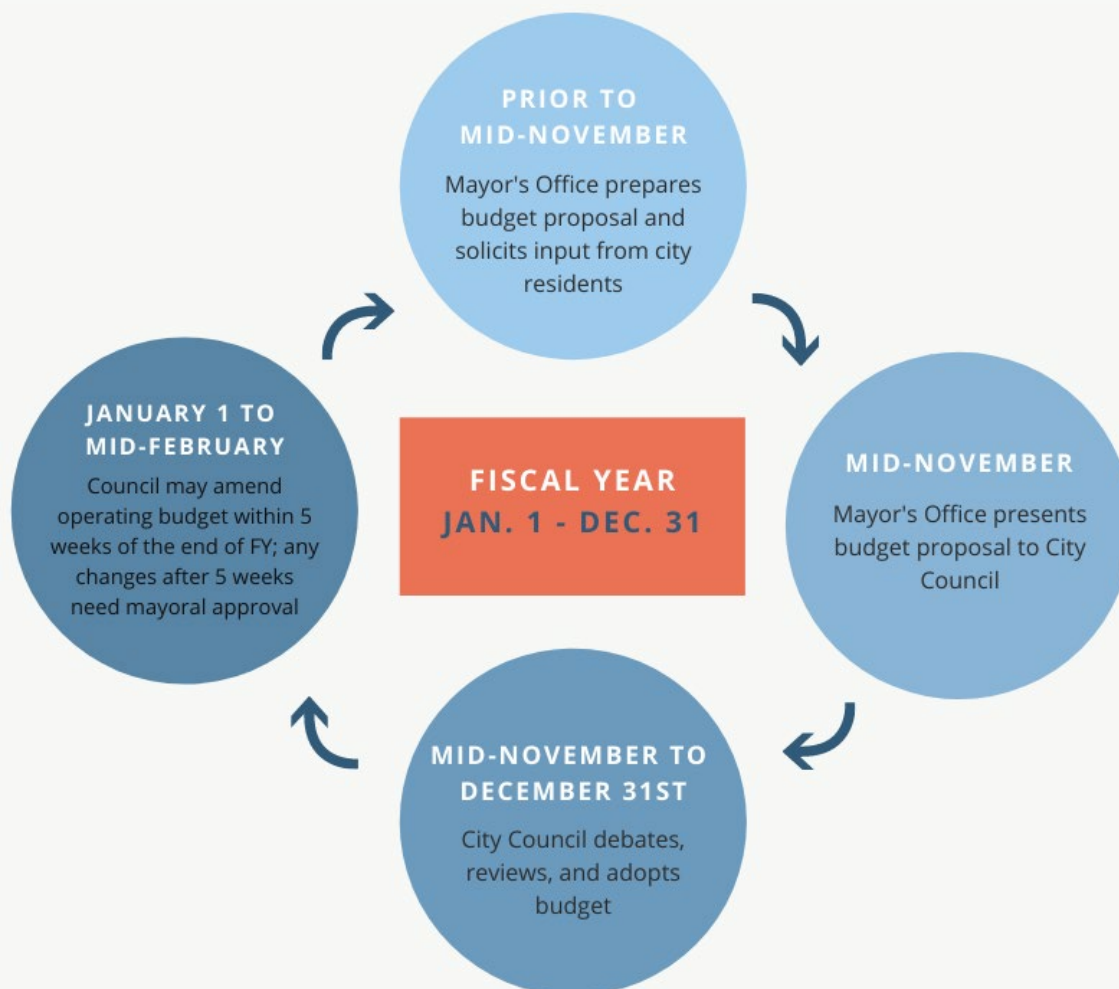
Primary Responsibilities

- Review, debate, and propose alterations to current city policies and programs and recommend strategies or policies relevant to their appointed position
- Advise the city council on matters related to their commission, board, or committee

Term Limits

- Serve at will of City Council and Mayor
- Appointed by Mayor, position approved by City Council

City Budget Cycle²⁴



Health Governance

The City of Pittsburgh does not hold any official authority over the legislation and regulation of health care delivery for city residents. This power lies with the Allegheny County Health Department, Pennsylvania State Legislature, and federal agencies.

Health governance in Pennsylvania operates according to a hybrid model, in which some local health departments are managed by the state and others by local governments.²² Allegheny County Health Department is managed by the county.²³ The most relevant departments and programs managed by the Allegheny County Health Department are the Chronic Disease Epidemiology department (Allegheny County Community Indicators), the Maternal and Child Health Services (Healthy Families Allegheny, We C.A.R.E., Nurse-Family Partnership), the county-managed WIC program, and the Housing and Community Environment Program.

Notable Neighborhoods, Communities, Populations

The following section provides a brief overview of neighborhoods, communities, and populations that have a unique relationship with the city due to 1) representing a significant percentage of the city's overall population, 2) their involvement or connection to a notable incident or historical event, or 3) the associated risk between their living conditions and poor health outcomes. The following is not an exhaustive list of notable communities in Pittsburgh. Further research or alternative perspectives may prompt the inclusion of additional, noteworthy populations.

Millennial Population

Pittsburgh has the 4th highest concentration of millennials in the nation.²⁵ This sizable reproductive-age population has important implications for the type of work prioritized and funded in the city's maternal health or healthcare space. A high percentage of millennials may affect which issues are prioritized by elected officials and public agencies, receive financial resources, or are given substantial programmatic support.

Tech Community

In recent years, Pittsburgh has emerged as a hub for tech talent and activity.²⁶ A 2019 Brookings Metropolitan Policy Report identified Pittsburgh as ninth among thirty-five metro areas with the infrastructure and talent base necessary to become national innovation centers,²⁷ largely due to support from institutions like Carnegie Mellon or the University of Pittsburgh. Today, the city boasts of a robust tech economy with well-established companies, like Google, Facebook, Uber, Apple, Microsoft, and Amazon, setting up shop and the emergence of promising tech start-ups.²⁸

Section 3:



Stakeholder Analysis

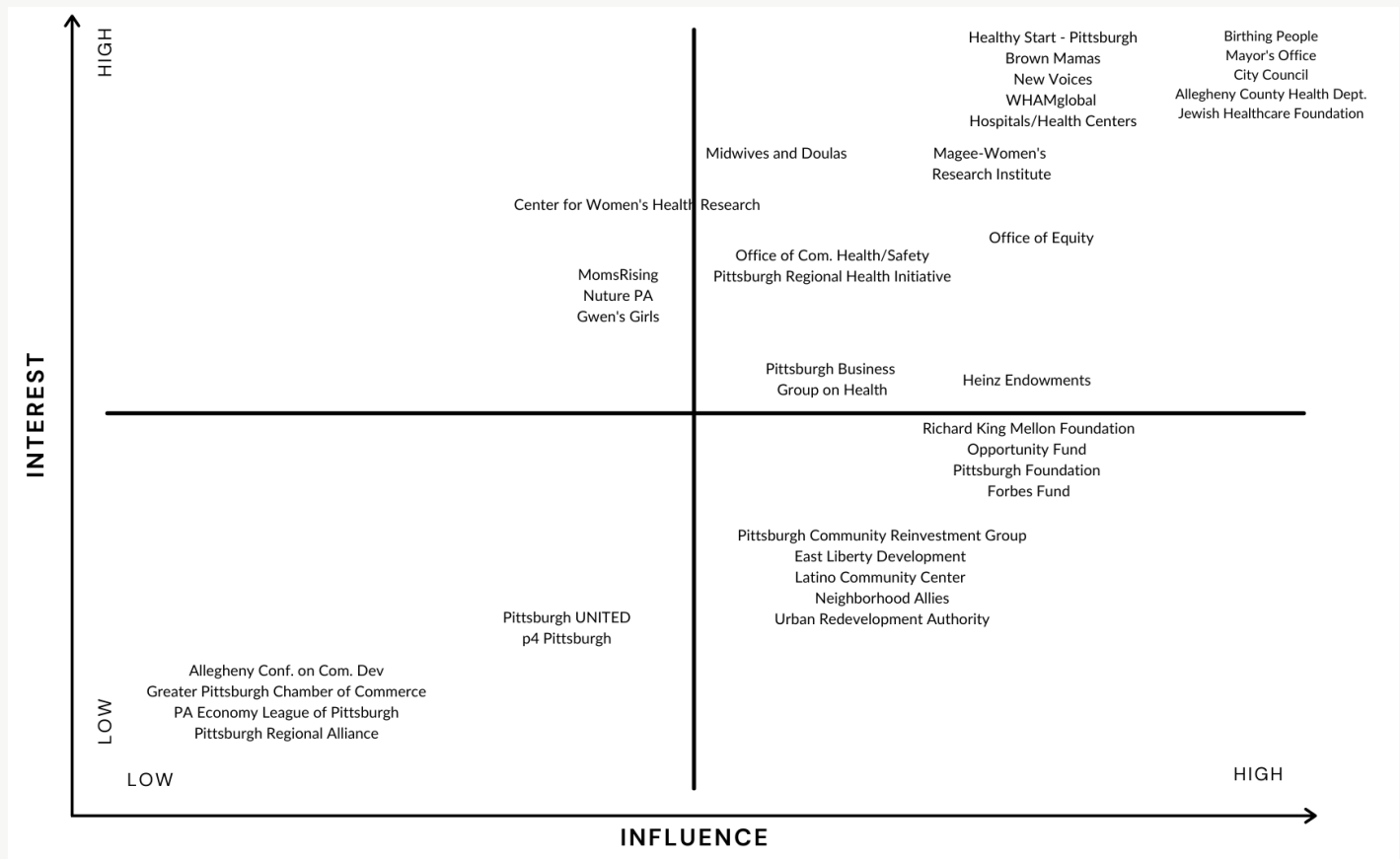
Stakeholder Analysis, Pittsburgh, PA:

Stakeholder Summary

Elected Offices	Public Bodies	Community Organizations	Advocacy Groups
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mayor Bill Peduto City Council Pittsburgh Black Elected Officials Coalition PA State Senators and Representatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office of Equity Gender Equity Commission Office of Community Health and Safety Allegheny County Health Department Urban Redevelopment Authority of Pittsburgh 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Healthy Start Pittsburgh Women & Girls Foundation NuturePA Pittsburgh Community Reinvestment Group East Liberty Development Neighborhood Allies Latino Community Center p4 Pittsburgh 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brown Mamas New Voices for Reproductive Justice WHAMglobal MomsRising Gwen's Girls
Research	Health Systems	Business Organizations	Funders
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Magee-Women's Research Institute (UPMC) UPitt Center for Women's Health Research and Innovation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UPMC Women's Hospital Allegheny Health Network (West Penn Hospital, Center for Inclusion Health) Adagio Health Gateway Health Planned Parenthood of Western PA Midwife Center for Birth and Women's Health, Birth Doulas of Pittsburgh, Steel City Midwives, Maya Organization, Birthing Hut, Elephant Song 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pittsburgh Business Group on Health Pittsburgh UNITED Allegheny Conference on Community Development Greater Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce PA Economy League of Greater Pittsburgh Pittsburgh Regional Alliance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jewish Healthcare Foundation Heinz Endowments Opportunity Fund The Pittsburgh Foundation Richard King Mellon Foundation

Stakeholder Analysis, Pittsburgh, PA:

Interest - Influence Matrix



See Appendix B for an evaluation of each stakeholders' interest and influence.

Stakeholder Descriptions

High-Impact Stakeholders: The maternal health network in Pittsburgh is extensive and in order to provide a prioritized assessment, stakeholders were evaluated based on interest and influence.

High-impact players are likely the most relevant stakeholders for the Maternal Wellbeing City Dashboard project. These stakeholders are defined as:

High to Moderate-High Interest: an expressed interest in supporting birthing people and healthy communities

High Influence: possessing between two to three levers of influence, or one lever that has been assessed as significant

High-impact stakeholders in Pittsburgh's maternal health network are located in the top, right quadrant of the matrix.

Stakeholder Analysis, Pittsburgh, PA:

Low-Interest Stakeholders: Low-interest stakeholders in Pittsburgh’s maternal health network are located in the bottom quadrants of the matrix. If the team is interested in looking beyond maternal health or health oriented organizations, examine the following:

Pittsburgh Community Reinvestment Group	East Liberty Development
Latino Community Center	Neighborhood Allies
Pittsburgh UNITED	Richard King Mellon Foundation
Urban Redevelopment Authority	MomsRising

Potential Opposition:

Opposition Based on Ideological Grounds: Some stakeholders may oppose the intervention for ideological reasons. They may believe its mission is not appropriate or ethical. These individuals and organizations may vary in the intensity of their opposition. Some might merely decline to engage with the work, others may proactively deter or prevent others in the network from engaging. In Pittsburgh, there were no stakeholders with ideological opposition identified; however, a more thorough analysis and engagement with the community is needed to confirm this hypothesis.

Opposition Based on Scope of Work: Other stakeholders may oppose the intervention based on its objectives or scope of work.

- *Overlap:* The intervention’s scope of work may overlap with work already occurring in the city. For example, the Allegheny County Health Department compiles and presents county health data using the Allegheny Community Indicators, “a set of interactive dashboards that enable users to see data about different public health topics.”²⁹ Even though the Maternal Wellbeing City Dashboard is structured differently than the Allegheny Community Indicators, DDI should be aware of this overlap and consider how it could incur resistance among county public health officials and organizations using the Allegheny Community Indicators.
- *Resistance to outsiders:* Other stakeholders may be resistant to outside organizations entering the city’s maternal health space. It is important to recognize which stakeholders are resistant to outside intervention and to understand why. Their opposition may stem from a recurring issue in the city’s maternal health or healthcare space in which organizations enter, take over the work and dominate resources without consideration to those already doing the work. Understanding this tension and where it lies is critical to developing a respectful testing or implementation strategy.

Opposition Based on Competition: Some stakeholders may oppose the intervention because it introduces competition over funding, political attention, or operational capacity. The stakeholders most susceptible to competition based opposition are organizations with either the same or similar objectives as the intervention.

Stakeholder Analysis, Pittsburgh, PA:

Stakeholder Spotlight

See Appendix for stakeholder list.

Elected Offices

1. Name: **Mayor Bill Peduto (D)**
2. Priorities: Reelection, appeasing constituents, and maintaining positive relationships with council members.
3. Scope of work: Mayor Peduto is responsible for day to day operations of city activities; managing city departments, advisory boards, and commissions; preparing Pittsburgh's budget for approval by City Council; and operating as the executive leader of Pittsburgh's government.
4. Notable work:
 - o Establish the Office of Equity
 - o Establish the Office of Community Health and Safety
 - o Declared racism a public health crisis
5. Role in this stakeholder network:
 - o Decision-maker, convene

1. Name: **Pittsburgh City Council**
2. Priorities: Reelection, appease district constituents, maintain positive relationships with Mayor and council members
3. Scope of work: Operates as the city's legislative authority; reviews and adopts city budget; confirms mayoral appointments
4. Notable members:
 - o Council members Rev. Ricky Burgess and Daniel Lavelle appear frequently as sponsors of city legislation that address racial and gender equity
5. Role in stakeholder network:
 - o Decision-maker, convene

Funders

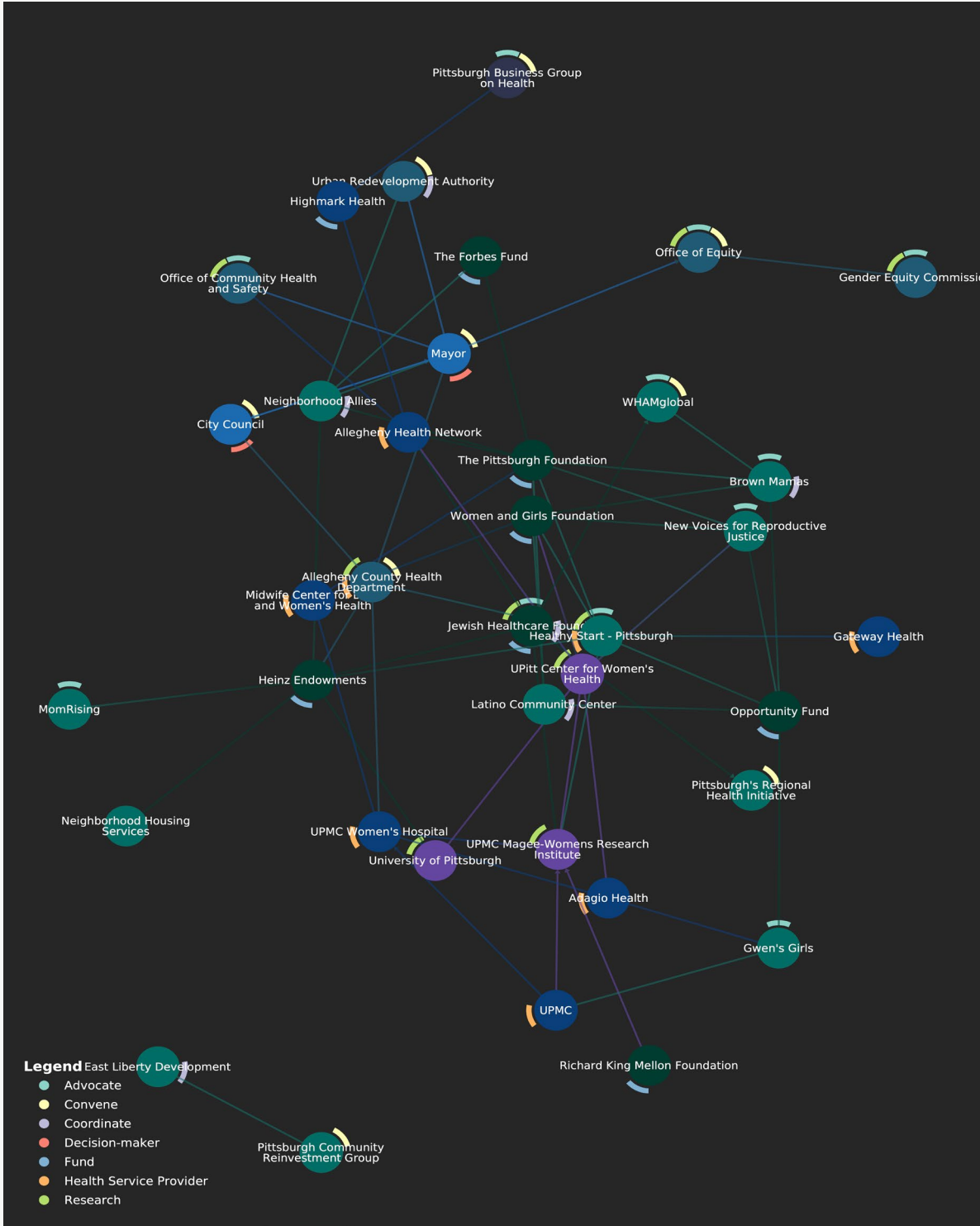
1. Name: **Jewish Healthcare Foundation**
2. Mission: A public charity that offers a unique brand of activist philanthropy to advance healthcare innovation, advocacy, collaboration, and education in the interest of better population health

3. Priorities: Community health, maternal and child health, health equity
4. Scope of work: Grantmaking organization that focuses on improving healthcare and health outcomes in the Pittsburgh region; coordinates and manages projects and programs; offers education, training, and coaching; conducts research on issues relevant to the organization's mission
5. Notable work:
 - o Comprehensive Approaches to Pregnancy & Postpartum Care Full Court Press Team
 - o Maternity Full Court Press Team
 - o WHAMglobal
 - o Pittsburgh Regional Health Initiative
6. Role in stakeholder network:
 - o Funder, research, advocate, coordinate

Research Institute

1. Name: **UPMC Magee-Women's Research Institute**
2. Mission: Largest research institute in the U.S. dedicated to women's health and reproductive biology
3. Priorities: maternal and infant health, reproductive health, women's health and wellness
4. Scope of work: A nationally recognized research organization that partners with nonprofits, corporations, and other research and educational institutions to advance research and awareness of women's health issues. Magee-Women's research focuses on: reproductive development, pregnancy and newborn medicine, infectious diseases, gynecological care, reproductive endocrinology and infertility, women's cancers, and women's wellness.
5. Notable work:
 - o Richard King Mellon Foundation Grant: January 2021, the institute received an additional \$1 million grant from RKM.³⁰
6. Role in stakeholder network:
 - o Research

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- Select organization category at the bottom of the page (ex: Funder, Elected Official) to isolate all organizations in the same category

Section 4:



Change Analysis

Change Analysis, Pittsburgh, PA:

Changes in the Health Landscape

City-Level Changes			
Stakeholder	Description	Type	Rationale
Mayor Bill Peduto	Mayor Peduto is running for reelection in November 2021 for his third term as the Mayor of Pittsburgh.	Opportunity	<p>Potential champion</p> <p>Potential collaboration: Supporting the use of the Maternal Wellbeing City Dashboard for city government and community activities presents an opportunity for Mayor Peduto to demonstrate community investment as he gears up for reelection. Peduto is active in addressing issues of racial and gender inequity and appears committed to learning how his administration should respond to these inequities.</p>
Mayor's Office; Mayor's Office of Community Health and Safety	In June 2020, the City established the Office of Community Health and Safety in the Mayor's Office to: coordinate public health informed practices; focus on non-policing approaches to public safety issues, like homelessness and mental health. ³¹	Opportunity	<p>Potential champion</p> <p>Potential collaboration: The Office's scope of work has not yet been published; however, if it is similar to other Mayor's Offices then it is likely they will conduct research on the status of community health and safety in Pittsburgh and provide recommended strategies to the Mayor and City Council. If so, then the Office may be interested in the Maternal Wellbeing City Dashboard.</p>
Mayor's Office of Community Health and Safety, Allegheny Health Network's Center for Inclusion Health	In February 2021, this Office in partnership with Allegheny Health Network were selected to join the National League of Cities' Cities of Opportunity for Cities and Health Systems Community of Practice cohort. ³²	Opportunity	Potential collaboration
State-Level Changes			
State Legislature, general public	In 2021, PA established its own exchange and has transitioned away from HealthCare.gov. cohort. ³³	Awareness	

Change Analysis, Pittsburgh, PA:

Changes in the Maternal Health Landscape

City-Level Changes			
Stakeholder	Description	Type	Rationale
Mayor's Office, Pittsburgh's Gender Equity Commission	The Gender Equity Commission produced their Inequality Across Gender and Race report in 2019. This report is the first in a planned series of publications.	Opportunity	Potential champions Potential collaborations: It is unclear what other reports are being developed, but it appears that the Commission is continuing their equity-driven work and their research team may have an interest in the Maternal Wellbeing City Dashboard. Furthermore, the Commission produces reports on other topics (example: COVID policy recommendations) that may benefit from the dashboard.
Allegheny Health Network, West Penn Hospital	In Allegheny Health Network's 2019 Community Assessment Plan, West Penn Hospital identified postpartum depression as a priority for their hospital and Allegheny Health Network in 2021. ³⁴	Opportunity	Potential champions
UPMC Magee-Women's Research Institute, Healthy Start, Richard King Mellon Foundation	In January 2021, the institute received a \$1 million grant for three projects – doula care for socially disadvantaged women, infant mortality, and COVID-19 related concerns for pregnant women. Magee-Women's will partner with Healthy Start to research and collect data on the benefits of doula care. ³⁵	Opportunity Awareness	Potential champions
Jewish Healthcare Foundation (JHF)	In January 2021, JHF's Chief Policy Officer announced the Foundation's 2021 priorities: "the formation and facilitation of regional WIC	Opportunity Awareness	Potential champions

Change Analysis, Pittsburgh, PA:

Changes in the Maternal Health Landscape

City-Level Changes			
Stakeholder	Description	Type	Rationale
	Action Groups, formation of a Perinatal CHW & Doula Steering Group, leveraging JHF's CHW Steering Group to gain consensus on certification standards and financing recommendations for perinatal CHWs, and an education and advocacy blitz to pass the Midwifery Moderation Bill in 2021. ³⁶		
Jewish Healthcare Foundation, Allegheny Health Network	In October 2020, the Foundation gave Allegheny Health Network \$75,000 to "launch a plan to redesign a value-based care model for women and infants." ³⁷	Awareness	
State-Level Changes			
State Legislature, State Senator Schwank, State House Representative Morgan Cephus	In September 2020, Senator Schwank issued a memo indicating she will introduce legislation to extend Medicaid coverage to Doulas and establish a Doula advisory board to monitor and regulate Doula care. ³⁸	Awareness	Legislation has not been introduced yet. However, Sen. Schwank and Rep. Cephus' efforts indicate the presence of maternal health advocates in the state legislature and suggest that this is an issue that may appear at the state level in the coming year(s).
Pennsylvania Perinatal Quality Collaborative, WHAMglobal	The Pennsylvania Perinatal Quality Collaborative is creating a "Moving on Maternal Depression" initiative to target perinatal depression screening, follow-up, and reduce racial and ethnic disparities. ³⁹	Opportunity Awareness	Potential champion

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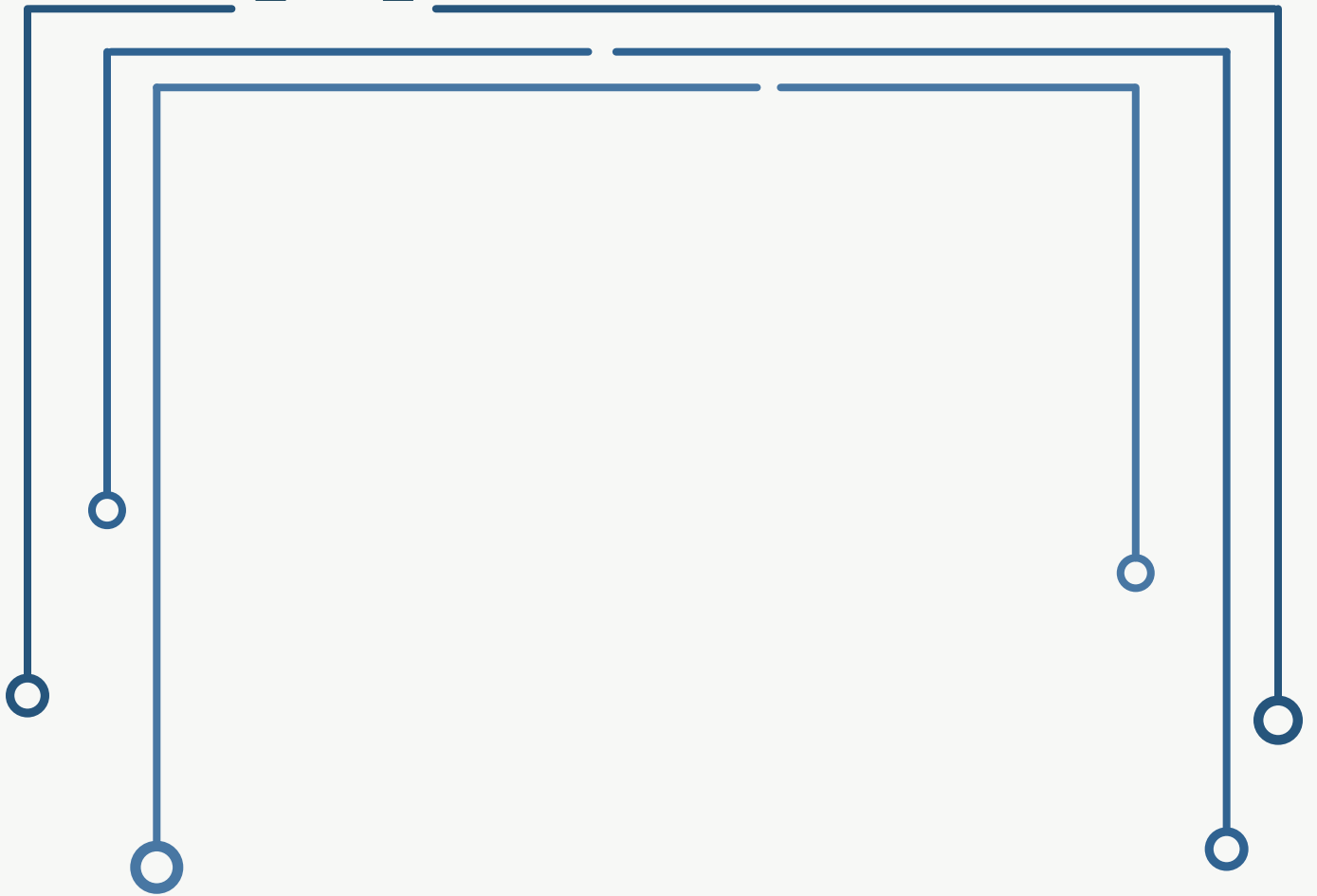
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Appendices



Appendix A: Pittsburgh Interest and Influence Mapping

<i>Name</i>	<i>Importance</i>	<i>Influence Metrics</i>
Birthing people	High	Specialist knowledge and skills [+] Accountability [+]
Mayor's Office	High	Legal authority [+] Control of strategic resources [+] Negotiating power (re: City Council, general public, community organizations) [+]
City Council	High	Legal authority [+] Control of strategic resources [+] Negotiating power (re: Mayor, general public, community organizations) [+]
Office of Equity	Moderate	Specialist knowledge and skills [+] Negotiating power (re: Mayor, City Council) [+]
Office of Community Health and Safety	Moderate	Specialist knowledge and skills [+] Negotiating power (re: Mayor, City Council) [+]
Allegheny County Health Department	High	Specialist knowledge and skills [+] Implementation authority [+] Negotiating power (re: Mayor, City Council, general public, community organizations) [+]
Healthy Start Pittsburgh	High	Specialist knowledge and skills [+] Implementation authority [+]
NuturePA	Moderate	Implementation authority [+]
Pittsburgh Community Reinvestment Group	Mod-Low	Implementation authority [+] Negotiating power (re: community organization member groups) [+]
East Liberty Development	Mod-Low	Specialist knowledge and skills (re: East Liberty community needs) [+] Implementation authority [+]

Appendix A: Pittsburgh Interest and Influence Mapping

Latino Community Center	Moderate	Specialist knowledge and skills (re: Pittsburgh's Latino community needs) [+] Implementation authority [+]
Neighborhood Allies	Moderate	Specialist knowledge and skills [+] Negotiating power (re: community partners) [+]
Brown Mamas	High	Specialist knowledge and skills [+] Accountability (group is partially comprised of birthing population) [+]
New Voices for Reproductive Justice	High	Specialist knowledge and skills [+]
WHAMglobal (JHF)	High	Specialist knowledge and skills [+] Negotiating power (re: community partners) [+]
Pittsburgh Regional Health Initiative (JHF)	Moderate	Specialist knowledge and skills [+] Negotiating power (re: community partners) [+]
Jewish Healthcare Foundation	High	Specialist knowledge and skills [+] Control of strategic resources [+] Negotiating power (re: JHF funded organizations and initiatives) [+]
Heinz Endowments	Moderate	Control of strategic resources [+] Negotiating power (re: Heinz funded organizations and initiatives) [+]
Opportunity Fund	Moderate	Control of strategic resources [+] Negotiating power (re: Opportunity funded organizations and initiatives) [+]
Pittsburgh Foundation	Moderate	Control of strategic resources [+] Negotiating power (re: Foundation funded organizations and initiatives) [+]
Richard King Mellon Foundation	Moderate	Control of strategic resources [+] Negotiating power (re: RKM funded organizations and initiatives) [+]

Appendix A: Pittsburgh Interest and Influence Mapping

Forbes Fund	Moderate	Control of strategic resources [+] Negotiating power (re: Forbes funded organizations and initiatives) [+]
Magee-Women's Research Institute	High	Specialist knowledge and skills [+]
University of Pittsburgh's Center for Women's Health Research and Innovation	High	Specialist knowledge and skills [+]
UPMC Women's Hospital	High	Specialist knowledge and skills [+] Implementation authority [+]
Allegheny Health Network	High	Specialist knowledge and skills [+] Implementation authority [+]
Adagio Health	High	Specialist knowledge and skills [+] Implementation authority [+]
Gateway Health	High	Specialist knowledge and skills [+] Implementation authority [+]
Planned Parenthood of Western PA	High	Specialist knowledge and skills [+] Implementation authority [+]
Midwife Center for Birth and Women's Health	High	Specialist knowledge and skills [+] Implementation authority [+]
Birth Doulas of Pittsburgh	High	Specialist knowledge and skills [+] Implementation authority [+]
Pittsburgh Business Group on Health	Moderate	Negotiating power (re: community organization member groups) [+]
Pittsburgh UNITED	Low	Negotiating power (re: member groups) [+] Control of strategic resources (re: operational bandwidth to advocate for agenda items) [+]
Allegheny Conference on Community Development	Low	Negotiating power (re: member groups) [+]

Appendix A: Pittsburgh Interest and Influence Mapping

Greater Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce	Low	Negotiating power (re: member groups) [+]
PA Economy League of Greater Pittsburgh	Low	Specialist knowledge and skills [+]
Pittsburgh Regional Alliance	Low	Negotiating power (re: member groups) [+]
Urban Redevelopment Authority	Low	Specialist knowledge and skills [+] Negotiating power (re: member groups) [+]

Appendix B: Stakeholder Spotlight

Pittsburgh, PA: Stakeholder Spotlight

Public Bodies

1. Name: **Office of Equity**
 2. Mission: Seeks to normalize social and racial equity within city government and Pittsburgh's communities
 3. Priorities: Social and racial equity
 4. Scope of work: Work alongside government agencies, the Mayor's Office, community partners, and experts to research and develop equity-driven policies, programs, and expenditures to improve the living conditions of all Pittsburgh residents
 5. Notable work:
 - o Gender Equity Commission
 - o Equal Opportunity Review Commission
 - o LGBTQIA+ Commission
 6. Role in stakeholder network:
 - o Research, convene, advocate
-
1. Name: **Allegheny County Health Dept.**
 2. Mission: To protect, promote, and preserve the health and well-being of all Allegheny County residents
 3. Priorities: Community health, environmental and public health
 4. Scope of work: County health department sets public health policies and assists in establishing the annual budget; coordinates maternal and child health services; manages WIC program
 5. Notable work:
 - o Allegheny County Community Indicators
 - o Maternal and Child Health services – Nurse-Family partnership, breastfeeding helpline, father/partner engagement program, Healthy Families Allegheny
 - o WIC program
 6. Role in stakeholder network:
 - o Health service provider, convene, research
-
1. Name: **Gender Equity Commission**
 2. Mission: Achieve equity for women and girls in the City of Pittsburgh
 3. Priorities: Gender equity
 4. Scope of work: Commission sits within the Office of Equity; researches and identifies instances of gender discrimination across Pittsburgh's government agencies and community services; researches inequities across social, economic, and health conditions; publishes reports to inform government officials and Pittsburgh community; available to propose strategies and policies to reduce incidences of gender inequity.
 5. Notable work:
 - o Pittsburgh's Inequality Across Gender and Race Report (PIGR): the first in a series of reports researching gender and racial inequities across health, education, poverty, and employment
 6. Post-COVID Policy Priorities: Building an Equitable New Normal: Responding to the Crises of Racist Violence and COVID-19
 7. Role in stakeholder network:
 - o Research, advocate
-
1. Name: **Office of Community Health and Safety**
 2. Mission: Undefined – Office is being created and detailed information is not public
 3. Priorities: Community health, public safety
 4. Scope of work: Tentative plans are to employ and support social service agencies and experts to deal with issues like homelessness, suicide prevention, and mental illness. Objective is to provide a more holistic approach to public safety than just employing police forces to confront the issue.
 5. Notable work:
 6. Health, Safety, and Violence Prevention Initiative: partnership with the Department of Public Safety's Office of Community Services and Violence Prevention to focus on alternative, non-policing responses to public safety
 7. Role in stakeholder network:
 8. Research, advocate

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Pittsburgh, PA: Stakeholder Spotlight

Community and Advocacy Organizations

1. Name: **Healthy Start – Pittsburgh**
2. Mission: To improve maternal and child health and to reduce poor birth outcomes and infant mortality in Allegheny County
3. Priorities: Maternal and infant health
4. Scope of work: Provides comprehensive community based programming, systems coordination, conducts research, and advocacy and training. Health services offered by Healthy Start include home visiting services, doula care, breastfeeding education and assistance.
5. Notable work:
 - o Community health advocate training program
 - o Virtual doula program
 - o Heart Health 4 New Moms, partnership with Magee-Women's Research Institute
 - o Healthy Start Center for Urban Breastfeeding
 - o Fatherhood Program
 - o Healthy Babies Zone Wilksburg
6. Role in stakeholder network:
 - o Health service provider, research, advocate

1. Name: **Brown Mamas**
2. Mission: Provide positive socialization opportunities for Black mothers and connect them with the resources, information and village they need to raise happy, healthy adults and remain happy, healthy women beyond motherhood
3. Priorities: Maternal and infant health, motherhood, community of Black mothers
4. Scope of work: Community network for Black mothers to seek advice and form relationships with peers; hosts community events; offers a variety of educational courses for mothers and their families; raise awareness on the challenges confronting

Black mothers

5. Role in stakeholder network:
 - o Advocate, coordinate
1. Name: **New Voices for Reproductive Justice**
2. Mission: Build a social change movement dedicated to the health and well-being of Black women and girls through leadership development, human rights and reproductive justice
3. Priorities: Reproductive health justice, racial equity,
4. Scope of work: Advocacy organization that directs its efforts towards community organizing, policy advocacy, and mentoring and community education
5. Notable work:
 - o Environmental Justice Project: connecting health, the environment, and the intersection of racial justice, gender justice, and reproductive justice; involves community organizing, policy advocacy, and leadership training
 - o Patients to Advocates: leadership development fellowship for women who have had an abortion
6. Role in stakeholder network:
 - o Advocate

1. Name: **Women's Health Activist Movement - WHAMglobal (JHF)**
2. Mission: To empower women to advocate for their own health and that of others
3. Priorities: Maternal health, women's health, gender equity
4. Scope of work: Operating arm of Jewish Healthcare Foundation; raise awareness on issues contributing to maternal mortality; form networks of advocates committed to improving women's health and wellness; support organizations that offer wrap-around maternity services; advocate for increased use of midwives and doulas; and host community events and engagement opportunities to

Appendix B: Stakeholder Spotlight

Pittsburgh, PA: Stakeholder Spotlight

raise awareness of issues related to women's health

5. Notable work:
 - o Partnership with the PA Perinatal Quality Collaborative
6. Role in stakeholder network:
 - o Advocate, convene
1. Name: **Pittsburgh Regional Health Initiative**
2. Priorities: Safe, quality healthcare
3. Scope of work: Operating arm of Jewish Healthcare Foundation; regional collaborative of medical, business, and civic leaders to confront issues surrounding healthcare safety and quality improvement; recent work has centered around: reducing hospital acquired infections, strengthening healthcare workforce, and integrating physical and behavioral health care

Funders

1. Name: **Heinz Endowments**
2. Mission: Seeks to help the Pittsburgh region thrive as a whole and just community, and through that work to model solutions to major national and global challenges
3. Priorities: sustainable living, healthy communities
4. Scope of work: Grant foundation that supports the following focus areas: arts and culture, learning (family and child wellbeing, education, and workforce readiness), and sustainability
5. Notable work:
6. Maternal health is an identified goal. The organization has provided substantial funding to groups supporting this mission – Healthy Start, Jewish Healthcare Foundation, MomsRising, Allegheny County Health Department
7. Sponsored 2003 RAND report on Improving Maternal and Child Health Care in Allegheny County
8. Role in stakeholder network:

- o Funder

Health Systems

1. Name: **UPMC Magee-Women's Hospital**
 - o Nonprofit, acute care teaching hospital serving men and women of Pittsburgh, with a focus on women's health; Hospital in UPMC network (a health care provider and insurer based in Pittsburgh)
 - o Recognized as a pioneering leader in women's health and research, national center of excellence in women's health, one of the nation's top hospital specializing in gynecological care, largest NICU in PA
 - o Accounts for approximately 45% of all births in Allegheny County
 - o Oversees Magee-Women's Research Institute
2. Name: **Allegheny Health Network**
 - o Integrated healthcare system within Highmark Health organized into hospitals, surgery centers, health and wellness pavilions, residency and fellowship program across Allegheny County
 - o AHN hospitals offering women's health care: West Penn Hospital, Allegheny General Hospital (does not provide pregnancy or obstetric services), Nurse Midwives program
 - o West Penn accepts most private and public insurance, including Medicare and Medicaid
 - o Operates the Center for Inclusion Health, a center focusing on increasing access, educating providers on complex cultural care, and program effectiveness; partnership with Office of Community Health and Public Safety
3. Name: **Highmark Health**
 - o National blended health organization, headquartered in Pittsburgh with a region-

Appendix B: Stakeholder Spotlight

Pittsburgh, PA: Stakeholder Spotlight

- al focus on Pennsylvania, Delaware, and West Virginia
 - o Highmark Health system includes HM Health Solutions, HM Home and Community Services, Allegheny Health Network, Highmark Health Plans and insurance group
4. Name: **Gateway Health**
- o Managed care organization serving approximately half a million across Pennsylvania, with attention to the physical health, behavioral health, and socioeconomic challenges of its patients
 - o Provides health services, pharmacy services, community outreach and engagement programs
 - o Partnership with Healthy Start, primarily provides financial support
5. Name: **Adagio Health**
- o Meets the health and wellness needs of communities across Western Pennsylvania, regardless of income, with a focus on women's health
 - o Offers family planning and reproductive healthcare, cancer screening; adult preventive care and immunizations, dietary counseling, behavioral health services, healthcare referrals, prenatal care, education and breastfeeding support for new moms; tobacco cessation, and health literacy education
 - o Notable activities: Western PA Women's Healthcare Consortium (coalition of non-profit healthcare providers and community organizations supporting women's health that advocate for policy action)
6. Name: **Planned Parenthood of Western PA**
- o Provides comprehensive and complementary healthcare; Pittsburgh's Family Planning Center offers reproductive health care, mental health care, LGBTQ services
 - o Advocacy action network to advance and support Planned Parenthood's mission
7. Name: **Midwife Center for Birth and Women's Health**
- o Gynecological care, pregnancy and birthing care, personalized prenatal care, independent birth center
 - o Accepts Medicaid and most private insurance
- Business Organizations
1. Name: **Pittsburgh Business Group on Health**
2. Mission: PBGH is the region's only non-profit dedicated to helping employers protect and promote their ability to provide high-quality, equitable and affordable healthcare to employees so our communities thrive; empowering employers to make positive impacts on healthcare
3. Priorities: Quality and affordable healthcare
4. Scope of work: PBGH convenes employers and organizations in the Pittsburgh region to support and advocate for employers' access to quality, affordable healthcare; lobby at local, state, and federal level; offers educational programming
5. Notable work:
- o 2021 Health Equity Series: in partnership with the Highmark Foundation, PBGH hosted a free webinar series that centered around the racial disparities in care received by pregnant Black women in the Pittsburgh region and the impact of maternal and infant deaths on black and brown communities.
6. Role in stakeholder network:
- o Advocate, convene

Appendix C: City and State Legislation

Pittsburgh, PA: City and State-Level Legislation

City Level Legislation				
Name	Topic	Dates	Description	Impact
<u>Will of Council:</u> Access to Abortion Coverage	Abortion coverage and access	Effective: Nov. 2017	<p>Pittsburgh's City Council called upon Congress to "reinstate abortion service coverage for women enrolled in public insurance programs by enacting the Equal Access to Abortion Coverage in Health Insurance (EACH Woman) Act and the PA General Assembly to provide abortion coverage in public insurance programs in PA and lift the ban on such coverage in private insurance plans sold through the PA Health Insurance Exchange."</p> <p>Called upon President Trump and Gov. Wolf to support these measures</p>	Suggests that not only is there a supportive political climate in City government for issues pertaining to women's health rights, but also the presence of local champions and advocates of reproductive justice, gender equity, and women's health.
<u>Resolution:</u> Recognizing Racism as a Public Health Crisis	Racial inequities in health	Effective: Dec. 2019	<p>Mayor and City Council formally acknowledge racism as a public health crisis in Pittsburgh and across the U.S.</p> <p>Support equitable policies, including but not limited to advocating for policies that seek to improve the health of communities of color (including the "Black Mamas Matter" policy agenda), support social justice initiatives, and build partnerships with governmental agencies and community organizations addressing racism</p>	<p>Demonstrates that the City of Pittsburgh has an expressed interest and commitment to confronting the adverse consequences of racism on the health of its residents.</p> <p>Commitment to supporting agencies and organizations whose scope of work falls at the intersection of public health and racial inequities.</p> <p>Reference to "Black Mamas Matter" policy agenda reflects interest in maternal health priorities.</p>
<u>Resolution:</u> Est. the All-In Cities Investment Fund	Racial equity	Effective: Dec. 2019	City Council, in association with the Poise Foundation, approves fund to invest in projects and activities that advance recommendations from PolicyLink's "Equitable Development."	PolicyLink's recommendations align with mission of DDI's dashboard to improve the lived conditions in Pittsburgh. Healthy neighborhoods
<u>Resolution:</u> Ten Commitments of Racial Equity	Racial equity	Effective: July 2020	City adopted ten commitments to addressing and reducing instances of racial inequity within city government and the Pittsburgh community; specific	Demonstrates City government's willingness to recognize and address systemic issues of racial inequities. Commitment to advance strategies, policies, and

Appendix C: City and State Legislation

Pittsburgh, PA: City and State-Level Legislation

			commitment to eliminating racial disparities connected to Social Determinants of Health.	programs that center racial equity.
<u>Ordinance:</u> Office of Community Health and Safety	Community health, public safety	Effective: Nov. 2020	Establishing the Office of Community Health and Safety within the Mayor's Office to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinate public health informed practices - Implement continuum of support - Participate in community engagement and establish transparency and sustainability 	New office specifically dedicated to support and promote public health at the city level, with key focus on the issue of racial inequities affecting health outcomes and public safety of city residents.
State Level Legislation				
<i>Name</i>	<i>Topic</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Impact</i>
HB 1869	Maternal mortality and morbidity	Effective: May 2018	Establishing the Maternal Mortality Review Committee (MMRC) for the state of PA to review maternal deaths and establish recommended strategies to reduce the rate of maternal deaths.	In 2018, PA became the 33 rd state to establish a MMRC to review maternal deaths.
<u>HB 1001:</u> Keystone Mothers' Milk Bank Act	Milk bank	Effective: Feb 2020	Call upon the PA Department of Health to license and regulate milk banks in PA.	Especially important for low birth weight infants

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