

**SERVING TORONTO'S UNINSURED
POPULATIONS:
PREGNANT WOMEN FROM THE AFRICAN
DIASPORA - POLITICS AND PRACTICALITIES**

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West End Midwives

EXPERIENCES FROM A MIDWIFERY LENS

POLITICAL CONTEXT

- Number of uninsured in Canada increasing
- Changes to immigration policies
- Fewer accepted refugee claimants
- Global health and economic disparity
- More difficult for some groups to immigrate through legitimate channels (era of terror)
- Similar in all high immigrant receiving countries....post-colonial lens

Historically Uninsured

“Newly” Uninsured

No Identification
street affected/
Mental health

Obstetrical Obstetric
Tourists
Global Elite
Privileged,
red herring?

Permanent Residents
3 Month Wait
BC, Ontario, Quebec

IFH
Rejected/Failed Claimants
IFH Changes

Undocumented
‘Failed’ claimants, expired visas
Nonstatus, precarious,
ILLEGALIZED

- Newer Issue
- Few Systemic Responses
- Stress on health care and social services

UNINSURED POPULATIONS: WHAT DOES THE RESEARCH TELL US

- Highly vulnerable
- Poorer access to health care
 - including insured children of the uninsured
- More likely to be from racialized communities
- Pregnant Women and children disproportionately effected
- ↑ Vulnerability to intimate partner violence
 - Women as 'sponsored' immigrants
 - Fear/threat of deportation

UNINSURED + PREGNANCY: RESEARCH

- Poorer health in general (↑ pregnancy complications?)
- ↑ incidence psychiatric disorders: depression and anxiety
 - ↓ seeking of healthcare for psychological issues
- Inadequate prenatal care
 - Care later in pregnancy or no prenatal care
 - Missing important tests and interventions
 - Poor prenatal care ⇒ Higher LBW, PTL
 - long and short-term sequelae

MAGNITUDE OF THE PROBLEM

- Issue centralized to urban centers
 - Magnitude of problem unknown
 - 1,000,000 - 2,000,000 Nationally
 - 300,000 - 500,000 in Toronto/GTA
- High Need
 - 20-25% of all patients presenting to non-insured walk in clinics in Toronto have pregnancy related concerns
 - ER visits 2x higher for non-insured women than those with insurance

LATE/MINIMAL PRENATAL CARE REASONS AND PRACTICALITIES

Navigating the Maze:

finding a care provider when pregnant without insurance



PRACTICALITIES: COSTS OF CARE

Care Provider:

Obstetric retainer fee:

\$3000-4000

(? anesthesia, assist)

Hospital fee
\$500-3900/24 hr

-average length of stay:
24-48 hrs

Routine Diagnostics

\$500-1000
ultrasounds, blood work etc

Amnio (\$800)
Special U/S \$250

Hospital Admin
\$150

Total Costs

\$5000-9000 Low Risk Pregnancy

High Risk Pregnancy –
double? Triple?
Quadruple?

UNINSURED MATERNITY ADMISSION QUOTATION

Date _____

Patient Name _____

General ward (4 – 6 beds in a room) _____ \$3952.00 per day

Semi private Bed _____ \$285.00 per day

Private Bed _____ \$395.00 per day

Telephone charges _____ \$15.00 per admission or \$10 per month

Nursery _____ \$1,574.00 per day

Based on two days in a ward bed stay, a deposit of \$15,692.00 is required.

Should the deposit exceed relevant hospital stay charges, a refund for the remainder will be processed and if hospital charges exceed the deposit, the different will be settled upon discharge.

THE NON-INSURED WALK-IN CLINIC NIWIC

Partnership of CHCs:
Housed at Access Alliance
Point on Jane
Nurse-led clinic (innovation)
All pregnant people seen by
midwife: costs covered

CHC



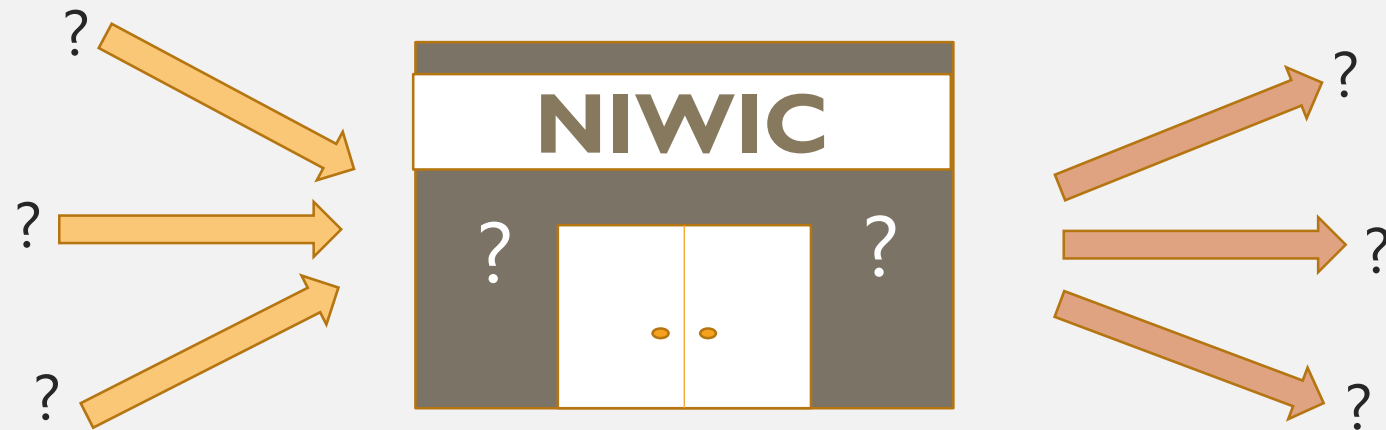
Midwifery



Non-Insured
Walk In
Clinic:
Midwife
Mondays
(on Thursdays)

RESEARCH: NIWIC FIRST 3 YEARS

- Partnership of CHCs, Nurse-led clinic (innovation)
 - All pregnant people seen by midwife: costs covered
 - Retrospective chart review done over a 3-year period
- (Ashley Raeside, Medical Resident, University of Toronto)



RESULTS: CHARACTERISTICS

- Many countries of origin
 - top regions: Caribbean and Latin American
 - 95% racialized (anecdotal)
- Explanation for demographics
- Politics of geography
 - Syria and Greece

NIWIC RESEARCH

- >60% annual household incomes <\$20,000
- Later to care
 - Average gestational age 16 weeks, 33% >20 weeks
- Minimal Social Support
 - 28% single/no partner
 - >1.5-fold higher for non-status

NARRATIVES

- Ordinary everyday people wanting a better life – like every immigrant in “Canadian” history (non-indigenous)
- Extra-ordinary
 - West African political asylum seeker
 - Caribbean married to Canadian – IPV
 - Latin American – c/section, unable to return home
 - East African – c-section, PIH, diabetic, no operative report

‘UNINSURED’ + PREGNANT + AFRICAN/DIASPORIA: PULLING IT TOGETHER

- Higher rates of PTL/Higher rates LBW
 - Both African diaspora (USA) and uninsured
 - Life long consequences/uninsured costs
 - Behavioural issues – inadequate systemic support
- Higher rates of hypertensive disorders of pregnancy
 - Life long consequences/birthing person
 - Effects on family of unwell ‘mothers’
 - Coroner’s report
- Higher rates of gestational diabetes
 - Issue of poverty?

'UNINSURED' + PREGNANT + AFRICAN/DIASPORIA: PULLING IT TOGETHER

- Higher rates of obesity
 - Issue of poverty
 - More complicated pregnancy
 - More 'medicalized'
- Newer immigrants
 - Less social support
 - Higher rates of depressive disorders
 - less likely to seek support/medical care
- Higher vulnerability to IPV
 - Higher vulnerability with police/justice system
 - Higher vulnerability with Child Protective Services
- No protection from labour laws
 - No pregnancy/parental leave
 - Working 'under the table'

SUMMARY

- Black Uninsured Pregnant Body – multiple jeopardy
- Uninsured populations increasing in Canada/GTA
- More likely to be racialized populations: Higher risk? Genetics/ epigenetics
- Few supports, increasing barriers
- Promise from Innovative interprofessional models: NIWIC
 - Addressing communities with poor access to health care
- Midwives: Important referral partners for marginalized populations
 - **All costs of diagnostic tests and referrals to physicians covered (2015)**
- Further research Canadian context, pregnant + racialized populations