

118TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 1416

Expressing support for the designation of the week of August 25, 2024, through August 31, 2024, as “Black Breastfeeding Week”.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 27, 2024

Ms. ADAMS (for herself and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce

RESOLUTION

Expressing support for the designation of the week of August 25, 2024, through August 31, 2024, as “Black Breastfeeding Week”.

Whereas, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention statistics from 2020 to 2021, Black mothers’ breastfeeding initiation rate was 74 percent compared to White mothers’ rate of 85 percent;

Whereas breastfeeding directly impacts the health and wellness of infants and the mothers who care for them;

Whereas Black mothers have reported greater barriers to breastfeeding compared to their counterparts, including pain or discomfort while breastfeeding, concerns about breastfeeding in public, insufficient availability of promotional and educational efforts, and the interference of breastfeeding with paid employment and other activities;

Whereas some Black mothers have also reported lack of a social support system for continued breastfeeding;

Whereas, in North Carolina, only 70 percent of Black mothers attempted to breastfeed in 2019 versus 84 percent of White mothers and the State average of 81 percent of all birthing parents in the State who breastfed during the same period;

Whereas Black babies suffer over a 2 times higher infant mortality rate than White babies in North Carolina;

Whereas low breastfeeding initiation rates directly correlate to high infant mortality rates;

Whereas babies who are breastfed for at least 3 months have a 38-percent reduced risk of infant mortality annually across the United States;

Whereas Black children are at a greater risk for childhood disease, and the inability to exclusively breastfeed for the recommended 6 months has been attributed to twice as many deaths and 3 times as many childhood diseases in Black infants as compared to White infants;

Whereas 1 in 4 mothers in the United States returns to work within 2 weeks of giving birth;

Whereas 60 percent of working mothers in the United States who are breastfeeding express breast milk in inadequate and unsanitary places on the job;

Whereas COVID–19 has tragically exposed the unfortunate impact of racial inequities in health for Black communities;

Whereas these inequities have led to Black communities being disproportionately impacted by the virus, including forced separations of mothers and infants after birth when

breast milk is the safest and most reliable form of infant feeding during an emergency or pandemic;

Whereas understanding such historical and contemporary racial inequities is important to address systemic injustices preventing families from achieving their breastfeeding potential;

Whereas, if mothers could meet current medical recommendations for breastfeeding, it would save the United States economy nearly \$13,000,000,000 per year in pediatric health costs and premature deaths;

Whereas “Black Breastfeeding Week” is an opportunity to raise awareness about the maternal child health crisis in Black communities and the important role that breastfeeding plays in improving maternal and infant health outcomes;

Whereas this week is dedicated to increasing awareness of the critical role of breastfeeding and the work of Black community-led groups in improving family health and reducing infant mortality rates in Black communities;

Whereas a week highlighting a unique and targeted approach to address the challenges facing Black mothers and families is critical to eliminating racial disparities in breastfeeding and breast cancer survival; and

Whereas “Black Breastfeeding Week” was created by Kimberly Seals Allers, Kiddada Green, and Anayah Sangodele-Ayoka to bring national attention to the United States maternal child health crisis in the Black community and the important role that breastfeeding plays in improving maternal and infant health outcomes: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives recog-
2 nizes—

3 (1) that systemic and institutional racism cre-
4 ates greater barriers for Black women committed to
5 meeting breastfeeding guidelines set out by Federal
6 public health officials;

7 (2) that these barriers contribute to increasing
8 health disparities leaving Black mothers and infants
9 particularly vulnerable;

10 (3) that disproportionate rates of maternal
11 mortality and morbidity in the United States and
12 the alarmingly high rates of maternal mortality
13 among Black women are unacceptable;

14 (4) that Congress must fully support and en-
15 courage policies that ensure Black parents have ac-
16 cess to affordable health care, allow parents to take
17 paid leave after the birth of a child, and ensure that
18 breastfeeding mothers have appropriate places to ex-
19 press breast milk; and

20 (5) that, in order to better mitigate the effects
21 of systemic and structural racism, Congress must
22 work toward ensuring that Black communities
23 have—

24 (A) adequate housing;

25 (B) transportation equity;

- 1 (C) nutritious food;
- 2 (D) clean water;
- 3 (E) environments free from toxins;
- 4 (F) fair treatment within the criminal jus-
- 5 tice system;
- 6 (G) safety and freedom from violence;
- 7 (H) a living wage;
- 8 (I) equal economic opportunity; and
- 9 (J) comprehensive, quality, and affordable
- 10 health care.

