2025 Title V MCH Block Grant

Needs Assessment

Data Indicator Report

Utah Department of
Health & Human Services
Family Health

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Utah Department of Health & Human Services
Family Health

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MCH/CSHCN
Data indicator report

Utah demographics

2022 Utah population: 3,380,800[1]

	Utah	U.S.	AIAN†	Asian	Black	NHPI‡	White	Other race or ≥2 races	Hispanic/Latino*	Data year
Life expectancy at birth										
Life expectancy for males, age in years [3,16,18,19]	76.4	73.5	75.5	87.0	77.9	72.7	75.9	83.9	81.7	Ω
Life expectancy for females, age in years [3,16,18,19]	80.8	79.3								
Age group										
Percentage of population younger than 10 years of age[1]	14.3	11.4	7.6	9.5	16.4	20.8	13.4	19.3	18.6	2022
Percentage of population aged 10–19 years [1]	16.4	12.9	18.0	10.5	20.6	16.3	15.8	20.3	20.2	2022
Percentage of population aged 20–34 years [1]	23.5	20.3	29.2	30.2	30.8	24.3	22.9	24.3	25.3	2022
Percentage of population aged 35–44 years [1]	13.6	13.2	12.3	17.9	9.3	13.2	13.7	13.1	13.0	2022
Percentage of population aged 45–64 years [1]	20.2	24.8	24.7	22.3	19.0	18.9	20.6	17.9	17.9	2022
Percentage of population 65 years or older [1]	11.9	17.3	8.2	9.6	4.0	6.4	13.5	5.1	5.0	2022
Race**										
Percentage of population who are White alone [1]	79.2	60.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2022
Percentage of population who are Black alone [1]	1.1	12.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2022
Percentage of population who are American Indian alone [1]	1.0	1.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2022
Percentage of population who are Asian alone [1]	2.5	5.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2022
Percentage of population who are Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander alone [1]	1.1	0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2022

†American Indian or Alaskan Native (AIAN); ‡Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (NHPI); *A person of any race can also have Hispanic/Latino ethnicity **Race is presented as single race alone and non-Hispanic unless otherwise noted;
ΩUT 2022: 5-year estimate for ethnicity (2018-2022); U.S. 2021; NA = Not available

Utah demographics

	Utah	U.S.	AIAN	Asian	Black	NHPI	White	Other race or ≥2 races	Hispanic/Latino*	Data year
Race (continued)**										
Percentage of population who are 2 or more races or some other race [1]	15.0	19.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2022
Percentage of population who are Hispanic/Latino* [1]	15.1	19.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2022
Gender										
Percentage of population who are males [1]	50.8	49.6	53.6	46.7	54.0	50.6	50.6	51.8	51.9	2022
Percentage of population who are females [1]	49.2	50.4	46.4	53.3	46.0	49.4	49.4	48.2	48.1	2022
Education										
Percentage of adults (aged ≥25), with less than a high school education [1]	7.0	10.4	19.4	13.9	14.3	7.3	4.1	22.1	24.6	2022
Percentage of adults (aged ≥25), who completed high school [1]	22.0	26.1	31.8	19.6	23.9	34.8	20.9	27.8	29.9	2022
Percentage of adults (aged ≥25), who completed some college or an associate's degree [1]	33.1	27.9	27.7	15.6	32.8	36.0	34.6	27.7	26.3	2022
Percentage of adults (aged ≥25), with a Bachelor's degree [1]	24.7	21.6	15.8	26.9	19.0	17.9	26.4	15.1	13.1	2022
Percentage of adults (aged ≥25), with a postgraduate or professional degree [1]	13.2	14.0	5.3	24.0	10.0	4.0	14.0	7.4	6.1	2022
Primary language spoken at home										
Percentage of population (aged ≥5) who only speak English at home [1]	84.2	78.0	49.9	30.1	68.1	51.1	94.1	38.4	35.8	2022
Percentage of population (aged ≥5) who speak a language other than English at home [1]	15.8	22.0	50.1	69.9	32.0	48.9	5.9	61.6	29.1	2022

*A person of any race can also have Hispanic/Latino ethnicity, **Race is presented as single race alone and non-Hispanic unless otherwise noted.

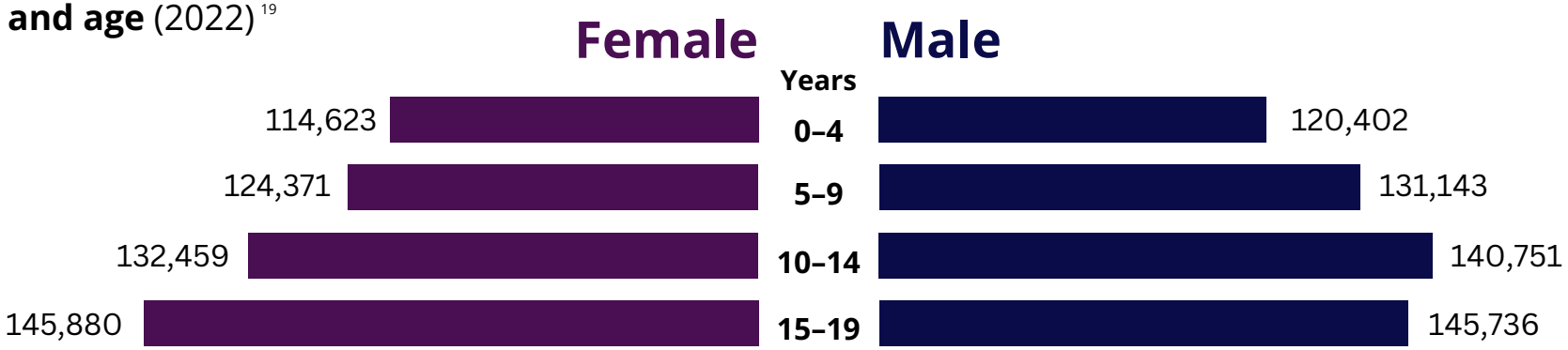
Utah demographics

	Utah	U.S.	AIAN	Asian	Black	NHPI	White	Other race or ≥2 races	Hispanic/Latino*	Data year
Foreign born										
Percentage of population who were not born in the United States [1]	8.6	13.9	16.8	64.1	22.9	29.1	2.4	29.4	32.0	2022
Household type										
Percentage of households that are families [1a]	73.5	64.1	69.8	71.1	73.9	90.2	73.0	76.9	76.1	2022
Percentage of occupied housing units that are owner occupied [1]	71.2	65.2	62.1	60.1	27.6	57.9	74.0	58.3	56.1	2022
Percentage of households that have one or more children younger than 18 years of age [1]	30.6	39.7	39.4	41.0	44.5	62.0	38.4	51.3	52.6	2017-2021
Employment status										
Percentage of Utahns (aged ≥16) who are employed [1]	67.8	60.3	63.5	72.1	75.1	63.1	66.7	72.1	72.1	2022
Poverty status										
Percentage of population living below 100% poverty [1]	8.2	12.6	18.2	10.0	14.3	11.6	7.4	10.9	12.0	2022
Percentage of children younger than 18 years of age living below 100% poverty [1]	8.4	16.3	17.2	12.9	13.8	14.3	7.1	12.4	14.4	2022
Percentage of households receiving food stamps or Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits in the past 12 months [1]	5.2	12.4	12.1	4.0	12.8	21.1	4.7	6.5	6.8	2022

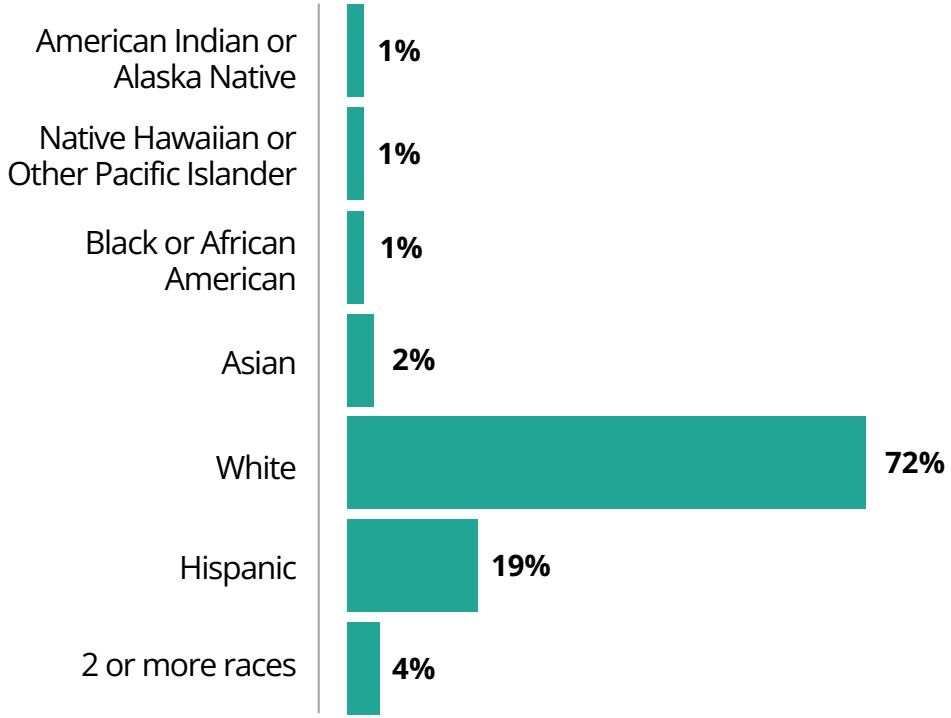
*A person of any race can also have Hispanic/Latino ethnicity, **Race is presented as single race alone and non-Hispanic unless otherwise noted.

Child demographics

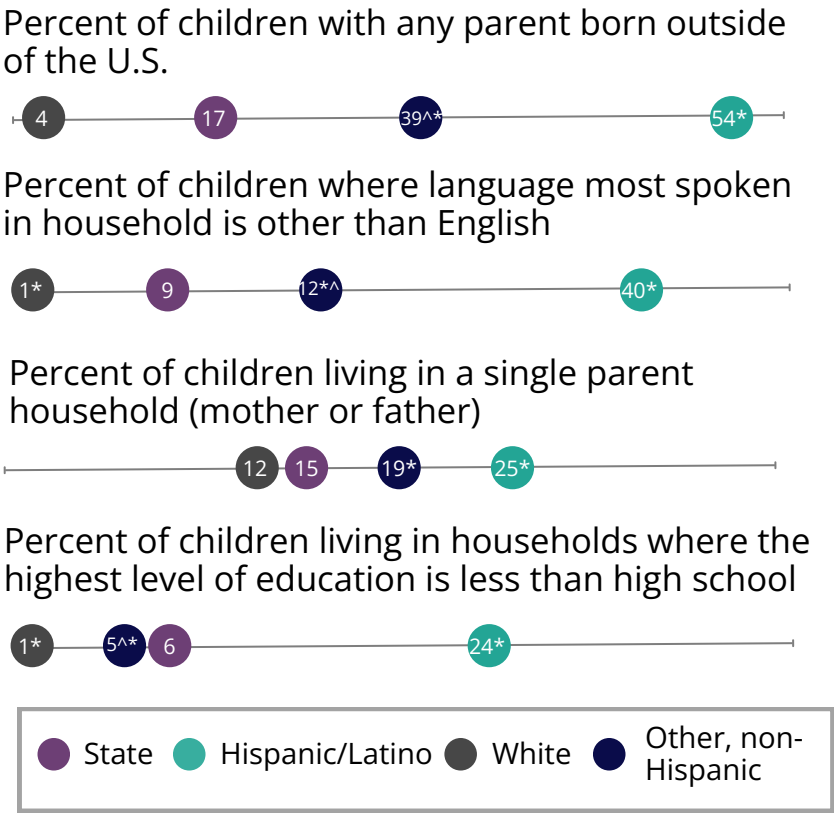
Gender and age (2022)[19]



Race/ethnicity (children aged 0–19) (2022)[19]



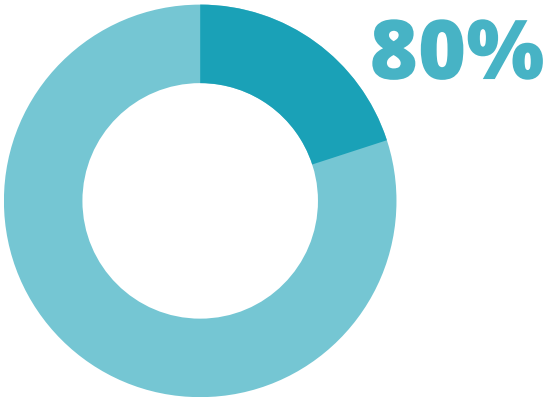
Family demographics (children aged 0–17) (2022)[6]



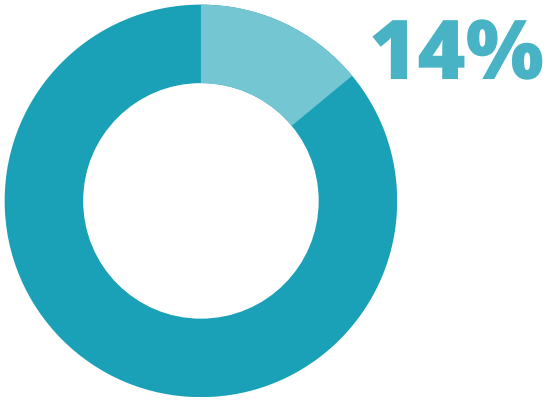
*Estimate should be interpreted with caution; ^Non-Hispanic Other Race does not include non-Hispanic Black in this case, and the non-Hispanic Other estimate should be interpreted with caution.

Maternal demographics

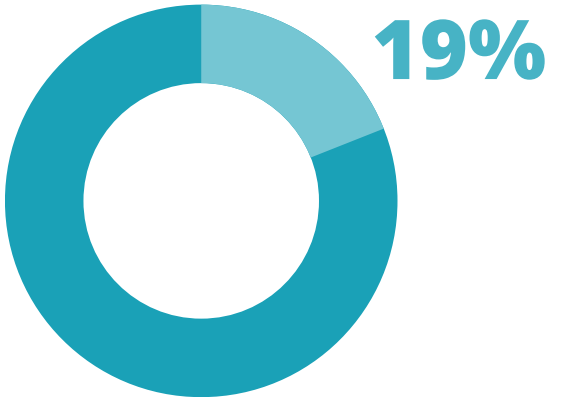
Mothers who are married at the time of birth:

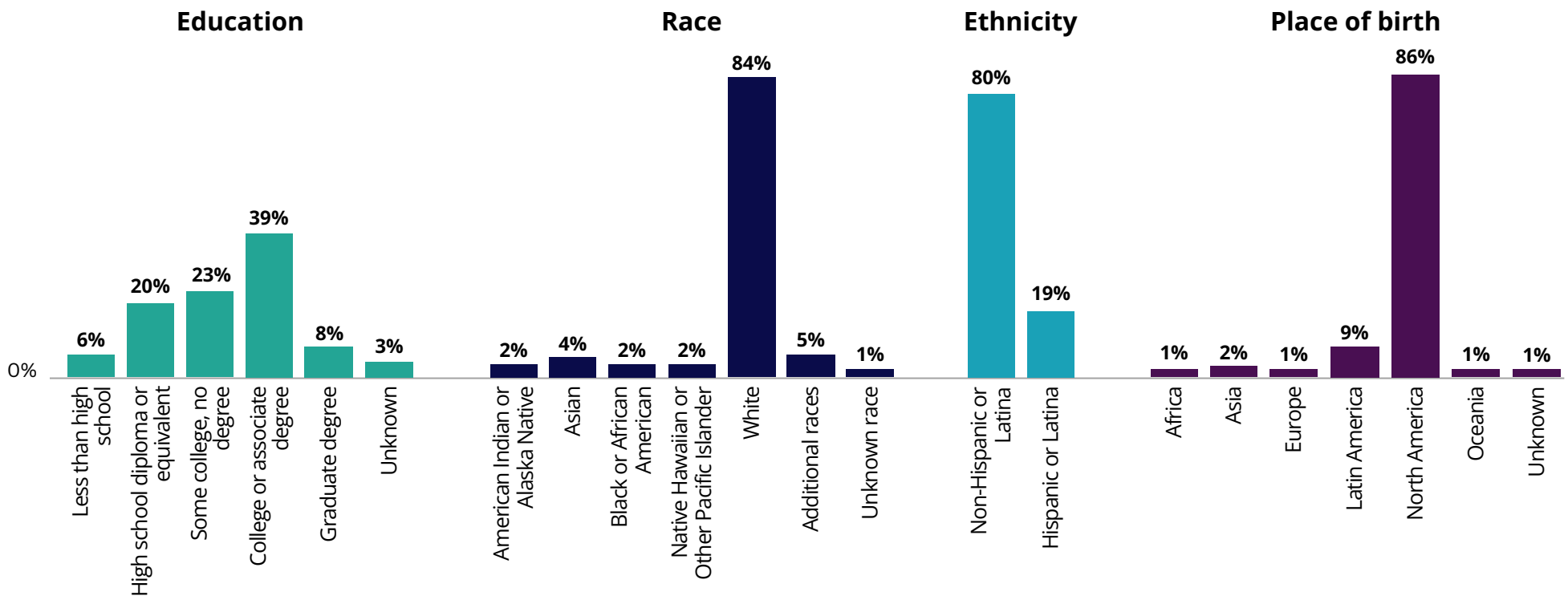


Mothers who participate in WIC:



Mothers who live in rural communities:

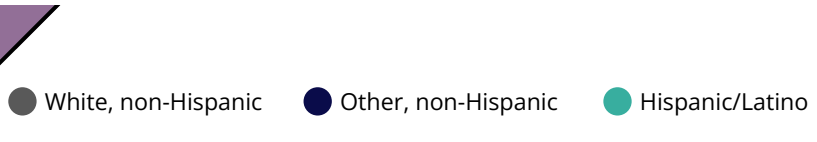




Data source: Utah birth certificate and fetal death records 2021–2022. Limited to births that occurred in Utah to Utah residents.

Title V National Performance Measures

National Performance Measures (NPMs) are short-to-medium term performance measures that use population-based, state-level data derived from national data sources and for which a state Title V program tracks prevalence rates and works towards demonstrated impact.



	Utah	U.S.	HP 2030 goal	
Women and maternal health				
Percentage of women who attended a postpartum check-up within 12 weeks after giving birth (2021) [2]	91	91	--	
Percentage of women who attended a postpartum checkup and received recommended care components (2021) [2]	77	--	--	
Percentage of women who were screened for depression or anxiety following a recent live birth [2]	--	--	--	Data for this measure is forthcoming
Percentage of women using a most or moderately effective contraceptive following a recent live birth (2021) [2h]	56	50	--	Data not available because of data suppression or lack of data
Percentage of women with a recent live birth who experienced racial/ethnic discrimination while getting health care during pregnancy, delivery, or at a postpartum care visit [2]	--	--	--	Data for this measure is forthcoming
Percentage of women who had a preventive dental visit during pregnancy (UT 2021; U.S. 2020) [2]	56	45	--	
Perinatal and infant health				
Percentage of very low birth weight (VLBW) infants born in a hospital with a level III+ neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) (2020-2022) [3]	85	--	--	Data not available because of data suppression or lack of data
Percentage of infants who were ever breastfed who were born in 2020 [8]	86	83	--	Data not available because of data suppression or lack of data
Percentage of children who were breastfed exclusively for 6 months [6]	27	28	--	

Healthy People (HP) 2030: https://health.gov/healthypeople

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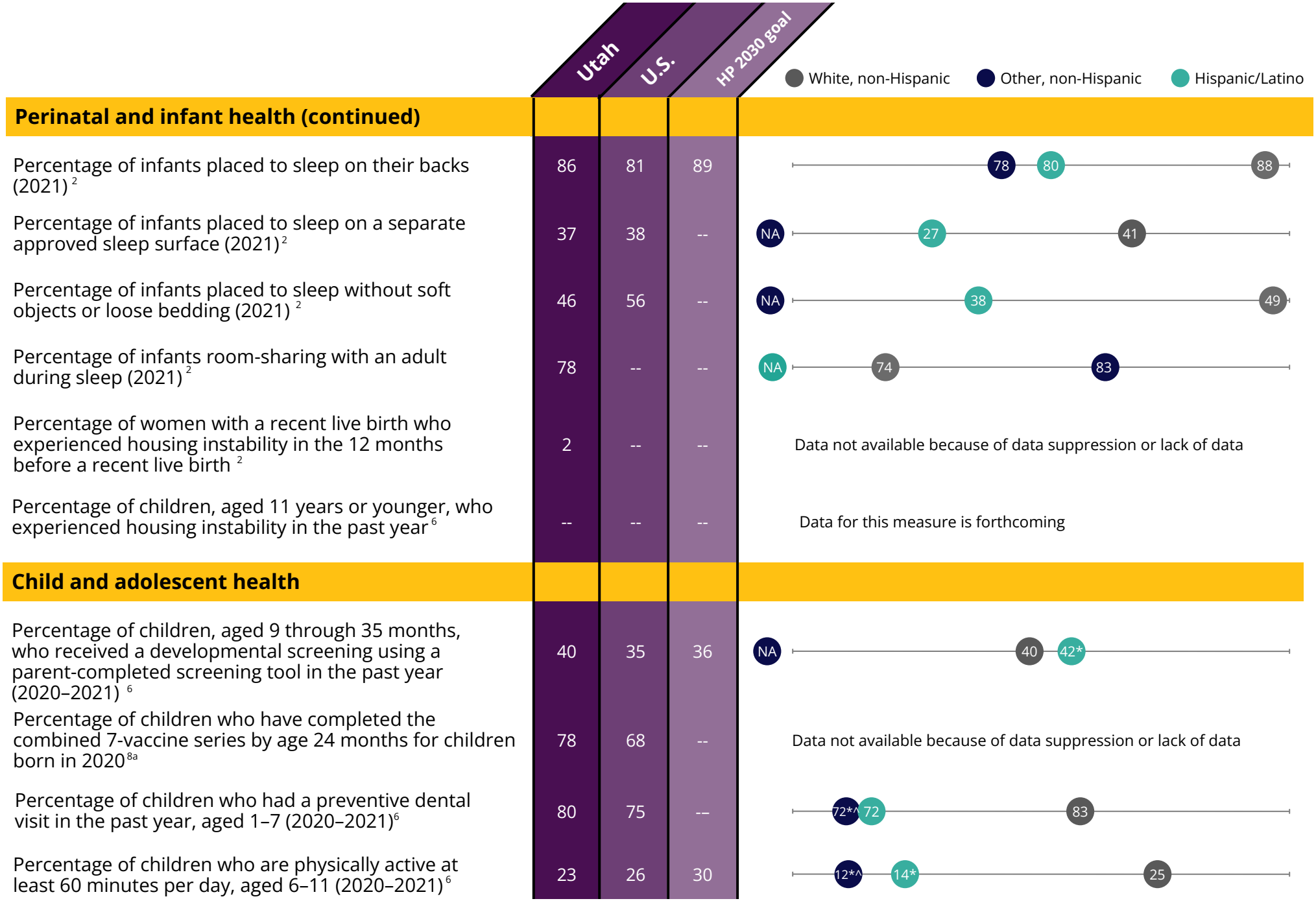
Title V National Performance Measures



Healthy People (HP) 2030: https://health.gov/healthypeople

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Title V National Performance Measures

Healthy People (HP) 2030: https://health.gov/healthypeople

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Title V National Performance Measures

CSHCN health (continued)

		Utah	U.S.	HP 2030 goal	White, non-Hispanic	Other, non-Hispanic	Hispanic/Latino
Percentage of children and adolescents with and without special health care needs who have usual source of care, aged 0–17 (2020–2021) [6]	**Overall:**	82	75	--	Data not available because of data suppression or lack of data		
	CSHCN:	89	80	--	Data not available because of data suppression or lack of data		
	non-CSHCN:	81	73	--	Data not available because of data suppression or lack of data		
Percentage of children and adolescents with and without special health care needs who have family centered care, aged 0–17 (2020–2021) [6]	**Overall:**	87	86	--	Data not available because of data suppression or lack of data		
	CSHCN:	87	83	--	Data not available because of data suppression or lack of data		
	non-CSHCN:	87	87	--	Data not available because of data suppression or lack of data		
Percentage of children and adolescents with and without special health care needs who receive needed referrals, aged 0–17 (2020–2021) [6]	**Overall:**	86	79	--	Data not available because of data suppression or lack of data		
	CSHCN:	81	71	--	Data not available because of data suppression or lack of data		
	non-CSHCN:	90	86	--	Data not available because of data suppression or lack of data		
Percentage of children and adolescents with and without special health care needs who receive needed care coordination, aged 0–17 (2020–2021) [6]	**Overall:**	74	70	--	Data not available because of data suppression or lack of data		
	CSHCN:	66	58	--	Data not available because of data suppression or lack of data		
	non-CSHCN:	76	75	--	Data not available because of data suppression or lack of data		
Percentage of adolescents with and without special health care needs who received services necessary to make transitions to adult health care, aged 12–17 (2020–2021) [6]	**Overall:**	13	17	--	1*^	14	15*
	CSHCN:	19	21	--	Data not available because of data suppression or lack of data		
	non-CSHCN:	11	16	--	NA	11	14

Healthy People (HP) 2030: https://health.gov/healthypeople

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Title V National Performance Measures

CSHCN health (continued)

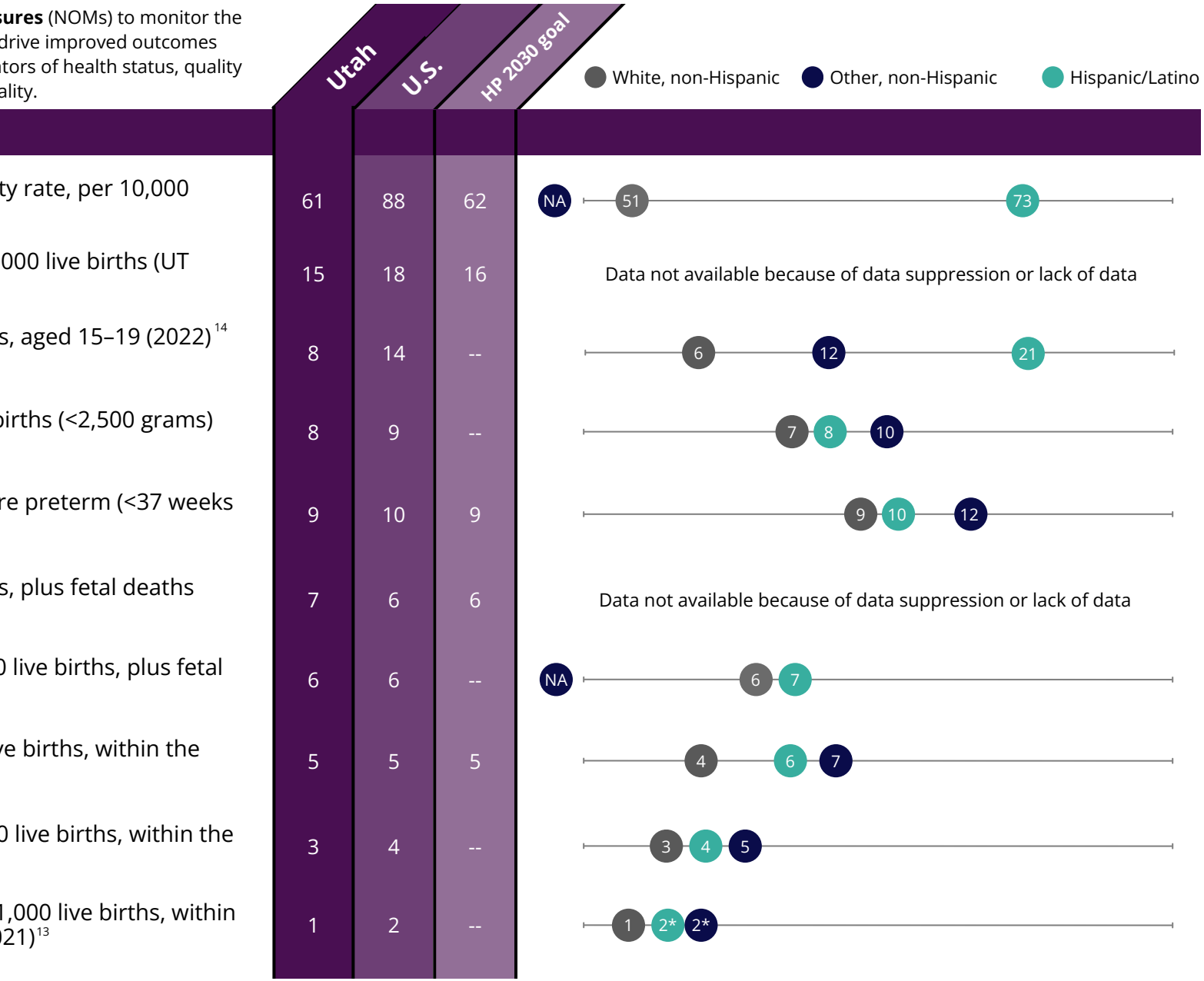
		Utah	U.S.	HP 2030 goal	
Percentage of adolescents with and without special health care needs who are bullied, aged 12–17 (2020–2021)[6]	**Overall:**	36	29	--	Data not available because of data suppression or lack of data
	CSHCN:	56	48	--	Data not available because of data suppression or lack of data
	non-CSHCN:	29	22	--	Data not available because of data suppression or lack of data
Percentage of adolescents with and without special health care needs who bully others, aged 12–17 (2020–2021)[6]	**Overall:**	14	11	--	Data not available because of data suppression or lack of data
	CSHCN:	21	20	--	Data not available because of data suppression or lack of data
	non-CSHCN:	11	8	--	Data not available because of data suppression or lack of data

White, non-Hispanic Other, non-Hispanic Hispanic/Latino

Healthy People (HP) 2030: https://health.gov/healthypeople

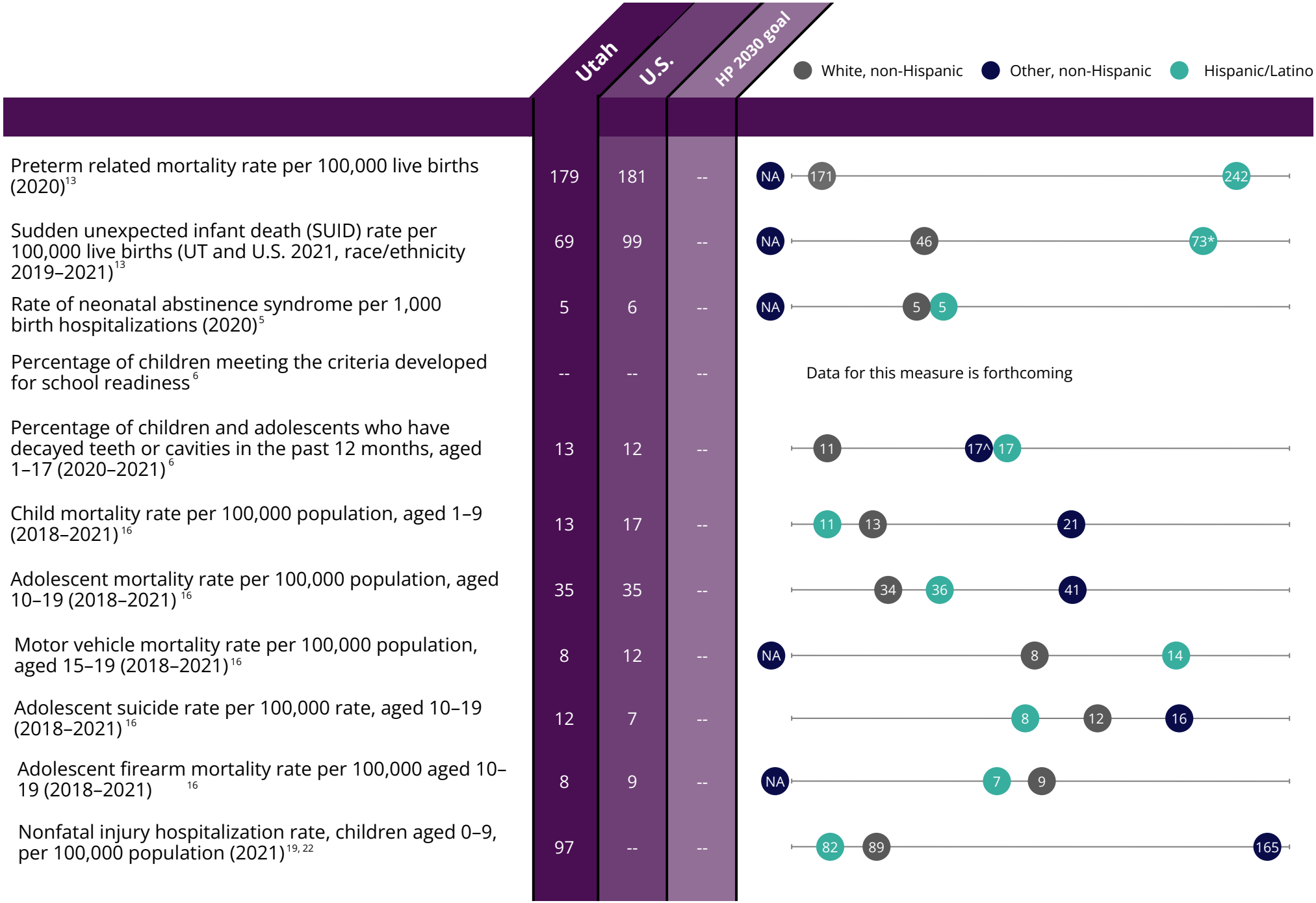
Title V National Outcome Measures (NOM)

A state tracks **National Outcome Measures** (NOMs) to monitor the impact of NPMs, which are intended to drive improved outcomes relative to one or more long-term indicators of health status, quality of life, preventable morbidity, and mortality.



Healthy People (HP) 2030: https://health.gov/healthypeople
*Estimate should be interpreted with caution; Ω Data years for Utah and U.S. 2020, race/ethnicity 2018-2020

Title V National Outcome Measures



Healthy People (HP) 2030: https://health.gov/healthypeople

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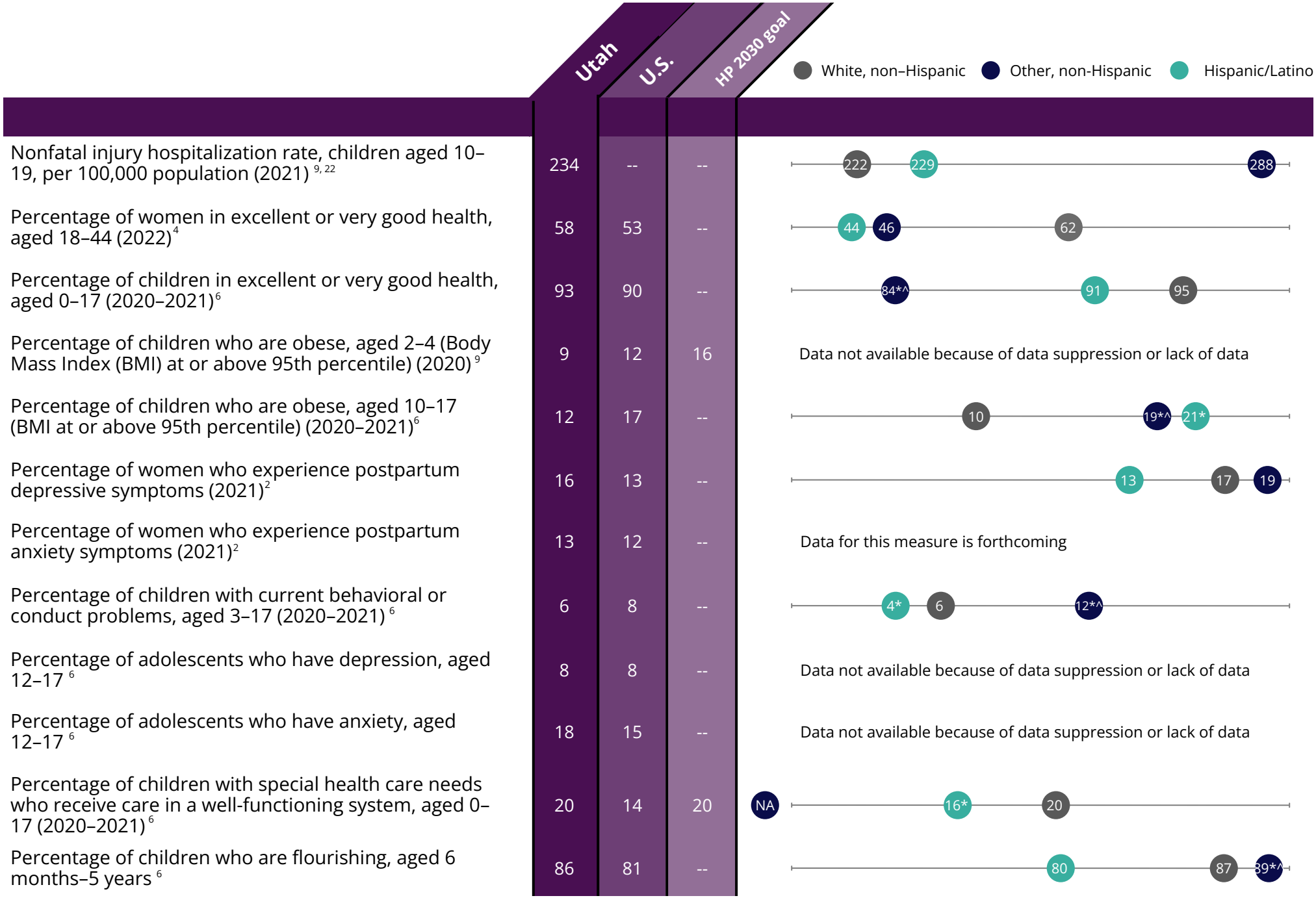
Title V National Outcome Measures



Healthy People (HP) 2030: https://health.gov/healthypeople

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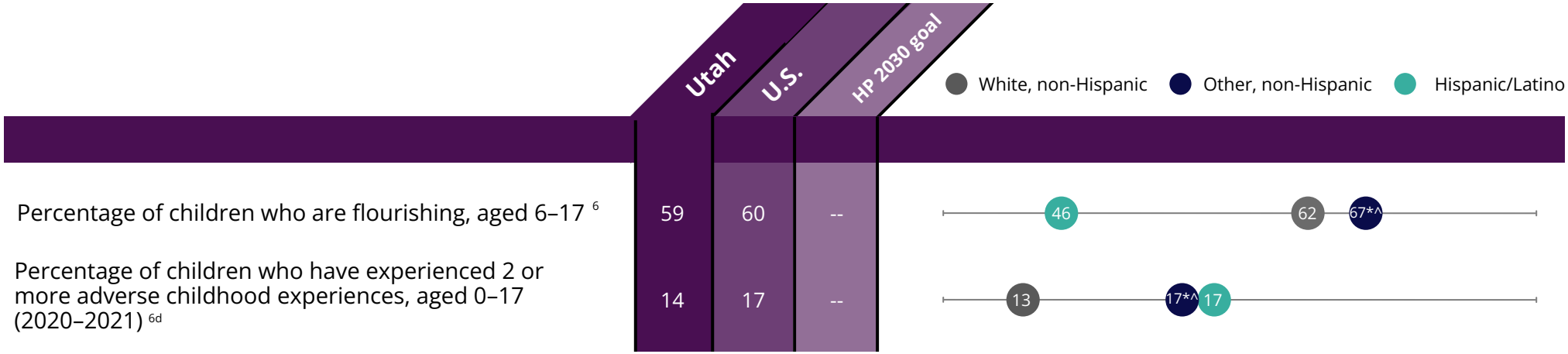
Title V National Outcome Measures



Healthy People (HP) 2030: https://health.gov/healthypeople

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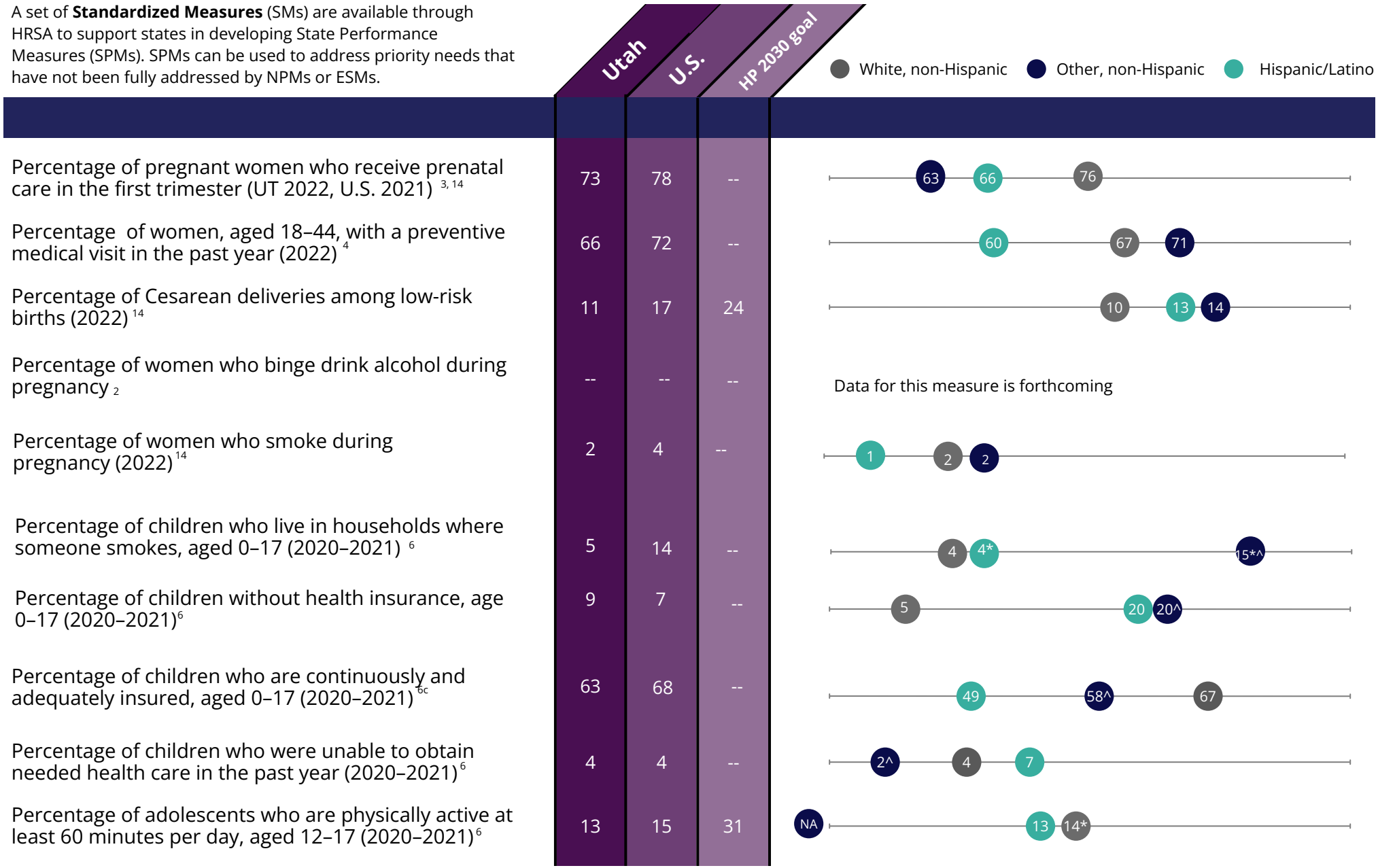
Standardized Measures (SM)

A set of **Standardized Measures** (SMs) are available through HRSA to support states in developing State Performance Measures (SPMs). SPMs can be used to address priority needs that have not been fully addressed by NPMs or ESMs.



Healthy People (HP) 2030: https://health.gov/healthypeople

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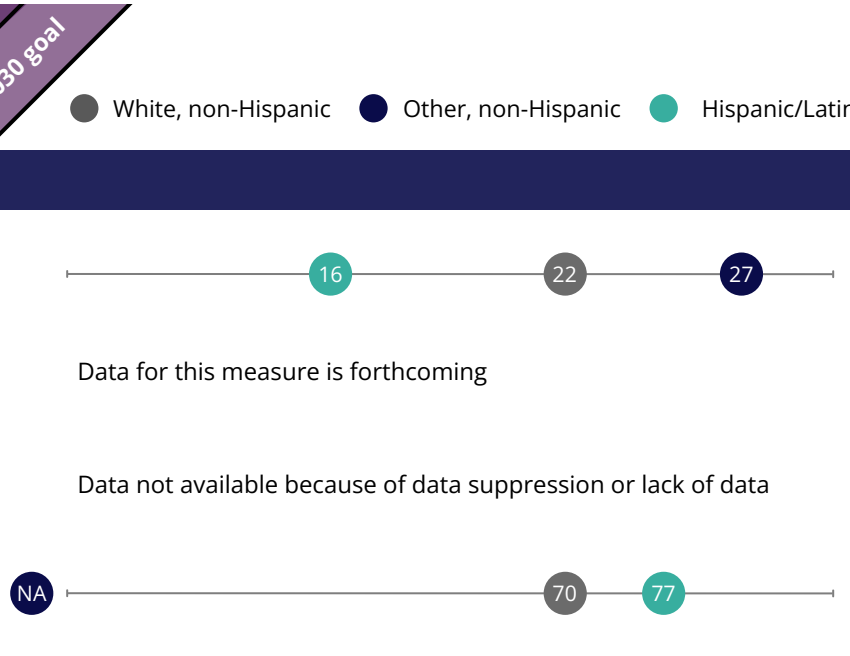
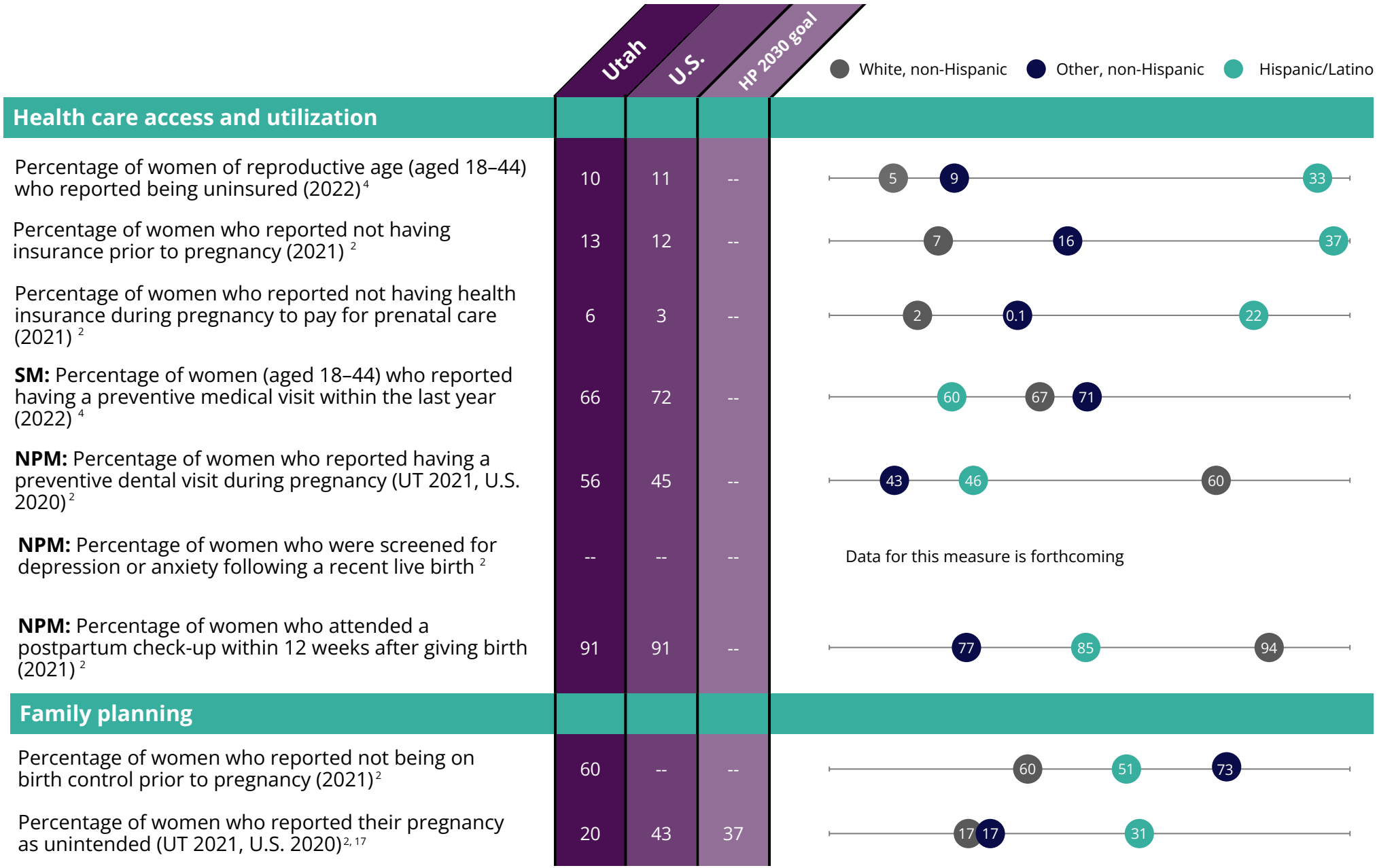
Standardized Measures

	Utah	U.S.	HP 2030 goal
Percentage of adolescents in grades 9–12 who are physically active at least 60 minutes per day (2021) [10]	22	31	--
Percentage of children in kindergarten who received at least 2 doses of the Measles, Mumps, and Rubella (MMR) vaccine [27]	--	--	--
Percentage of children who are vaccinated against seasonal influenza, aged 6 months to 17 years (2022–2023) [8]	56	57	17
Percentage of adolescents who have received at least one does of the Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine, aged 13–17 (2022) [8]	73	76	--



Healthy People (HP) 2030: https://health.gov/healthypeople

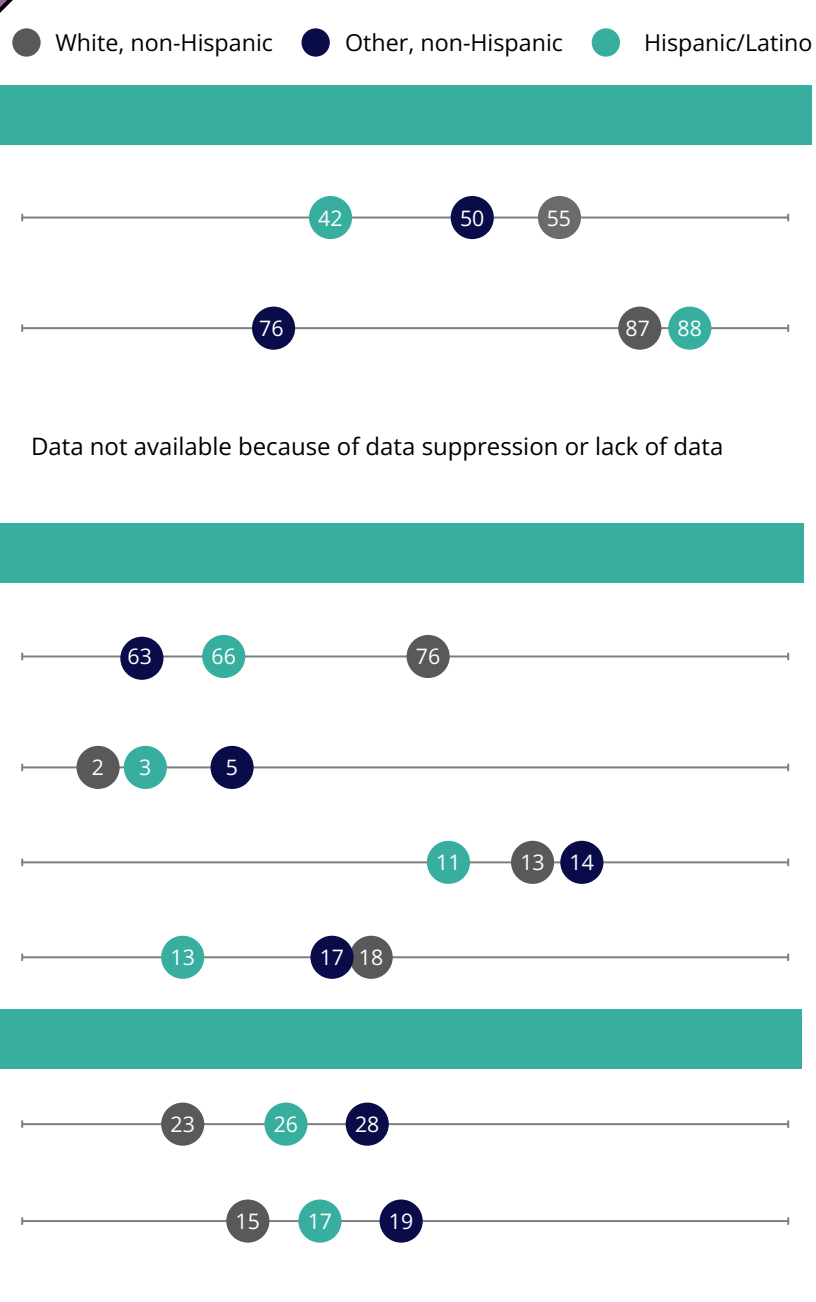
Maternal health



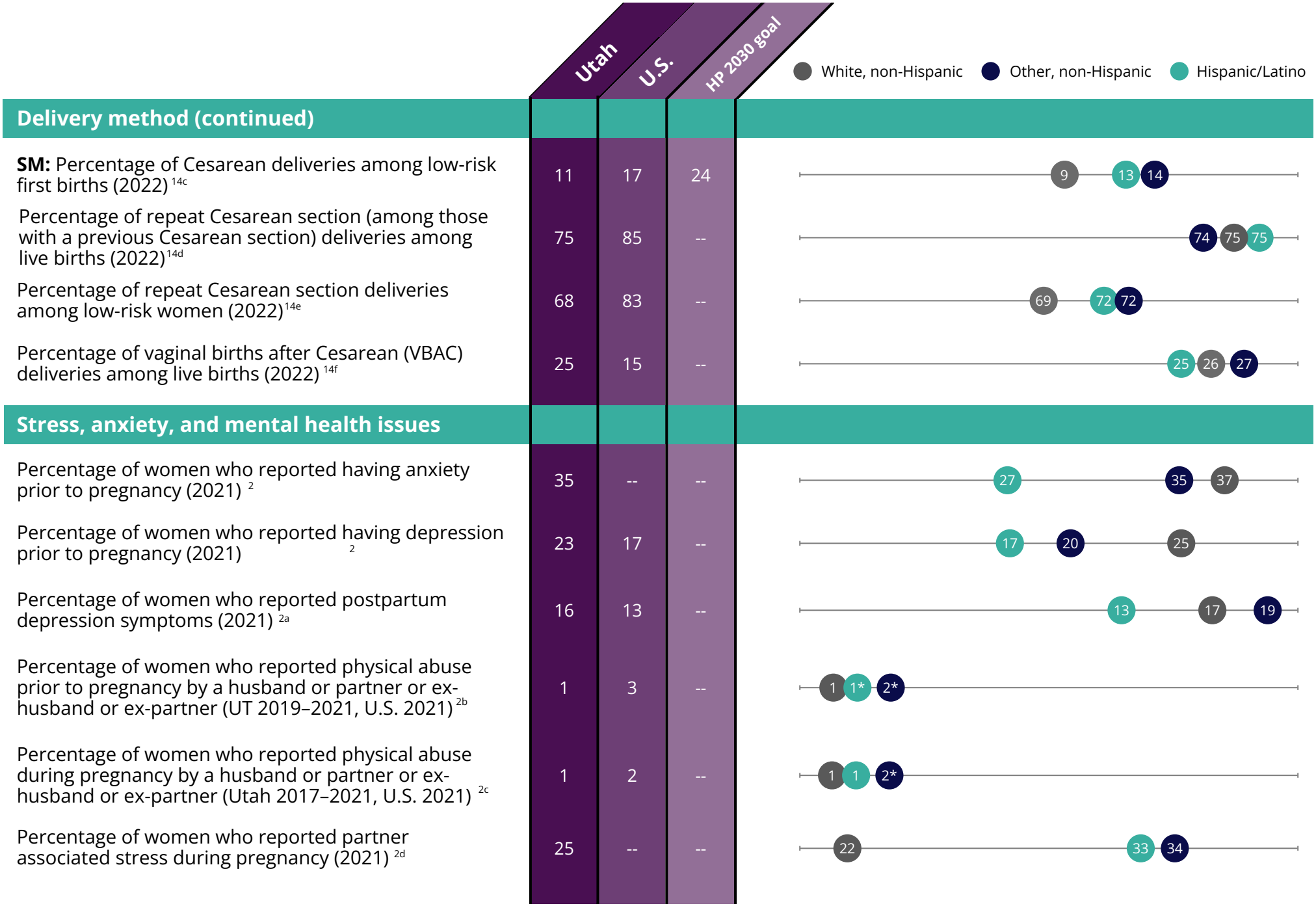
Healthy People (HP) 2030: https://health.gov/healthypeople

Maternal health

	Utah	U.S.	HP 2030 goal
Family planning (continued)			
Percentage of women who reported taking a multivitamin 4 or more days a week during the month before pregnancy (2021) [2]	52	44	--
Percentage of women who reported using contraception postpartum (UT 2021, U.S. 2020) [2]	87	75	--
NPM: Percentage of women using a most or moderately effective contraceptive following a recent live birth (2021) [2h]	56	50	--
Pregnancy related issues			
SM: Percentage of women who receive prenatal care beginning in the first trimester (UT 2022, U.S. 2021) [3, 14]	73	78	--
Percentage of women who became pregnant within 6 months of their last birth (2022) [3]	2	--	--
Percentage of women who became pregnant within 15 months of their last birth (2022) [3]	13	--	--
Percentage of women who became pregnant within 18 months of their last birth [3, 17]	17	27	27
Delivery method			
Percentage of Cesarean section deliveries among live births (2022) [14a]	24	32	--
Percentage of primary Cesarean section deliveries among live births (2022) [14b]	16	22	--



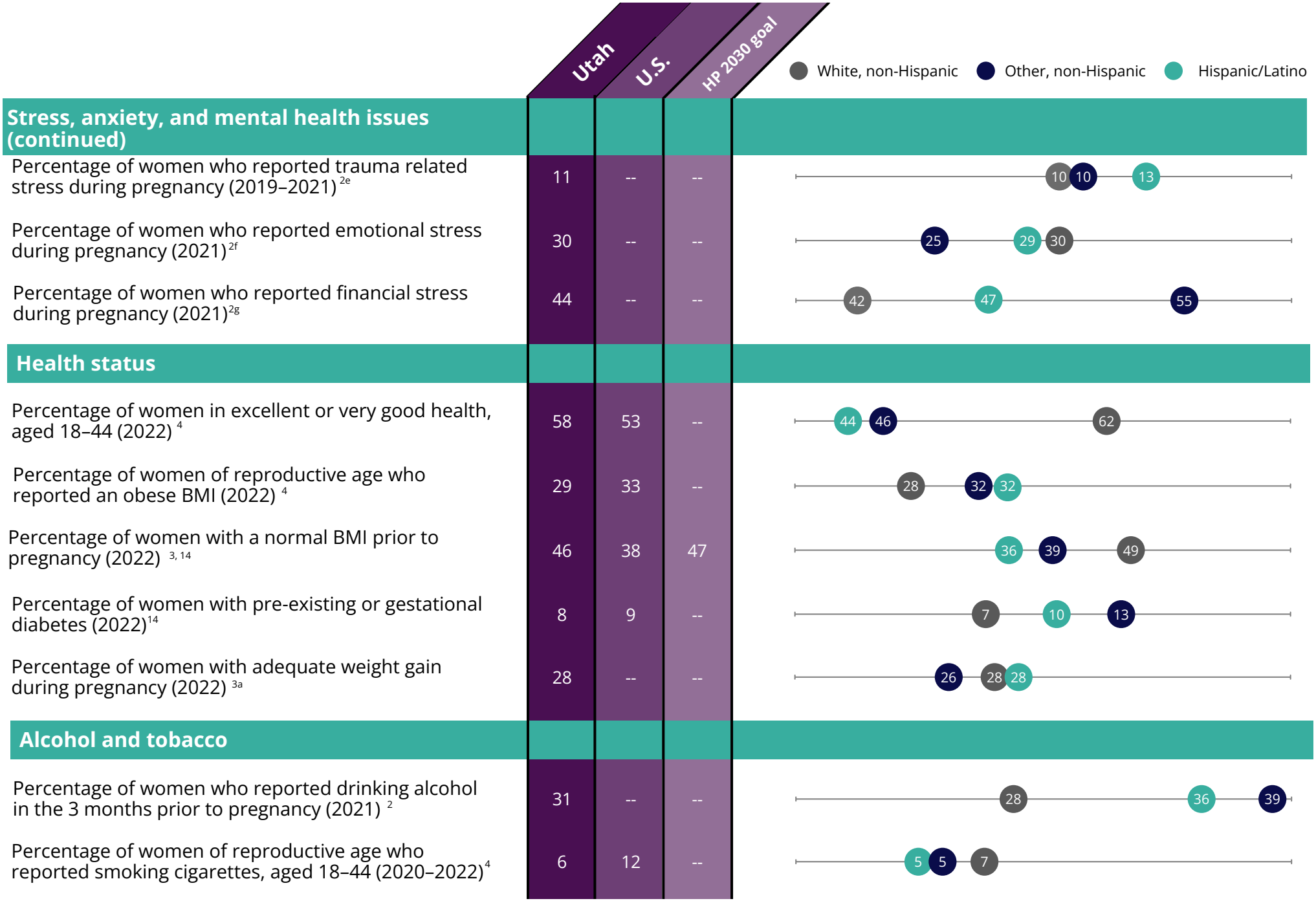
Maternal health



	Utah	U.S.	HP 2030 goal	White, non-Hispanic	Other, non-Hispanic	Hispanic/Latino
Delivery method (continued)						
SM: Percentage of Cesarean deliveries among low-risk first births (2022) [14c]	11	17	24	9	13	14
Percentage of repeat Cesarean section (among those with a previous Cesarean section) deliveries among live births (2022) [14d]	75	85	--	74	75	75
Percentage of repeat Cesarean section deliveries among low-risk women (2022) [14e]	68	83	--	69	72	72
Percentage of vaginal births after Cesarean (VBAC) deliveries among live births (2022) [14f]	25	15	--	25	26	27
Stress, anxiety, and mental health issues						
Percentage of women who reported having anxiety prior to pregnancy (2021) [2]	35	--	--	27	35	37
Percentage of women who reported having depression prior to pregnancy (2021) [2]	23	17	--	17	20	25
Percentage of women who reported postpartum depression symptoms (2021) [2a]	16	13	--	13	17	19
Percentage of women who reported physical abuse prior to pregnancy by a husband or partner or ex-husband or ex-partner (UT 2019–2021, U.S. 2021) [2b]	1	3	--	1	1*	2*
Percentage of women who reported physical abuse during pregnancy by a husband or partner or ex-husband or ex-partner (Utah 2017–2021, U.S. 2021) [2c]	1	2	--	1	1	2*
Percentage of women who reported partner associated stress during pregnancy (2021) [2d]	25	--	--	22	33	34

Healthy People (HP) 2030: https://health.gov/healthypeople
*Estimate should be interpreted with caution

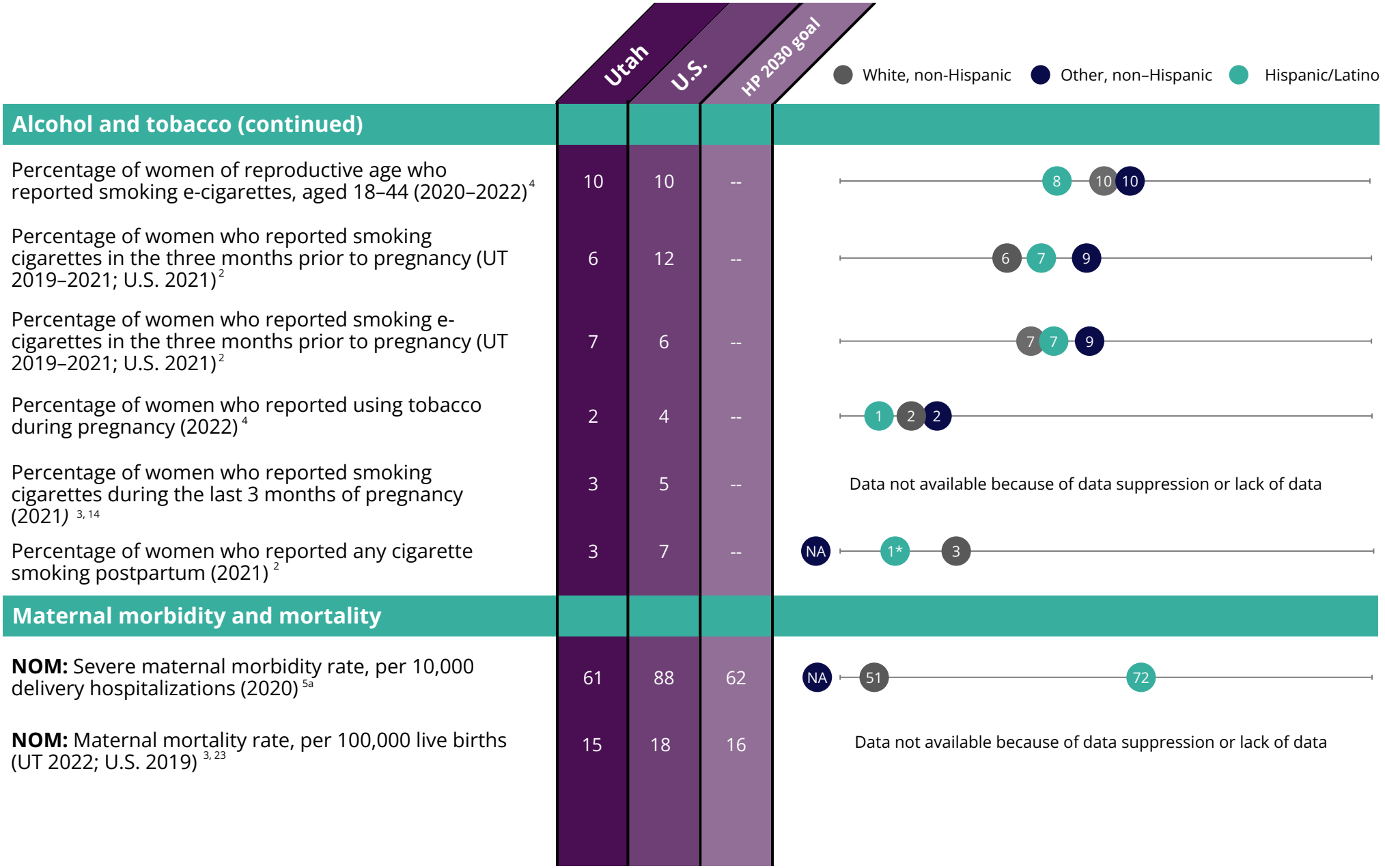
Maternal health



	Utah	U.S.	HP 2030 goal	White, non-Hispanic	Other, non-Hispanic	Hispanic/Latino
Stress, anxiety, and mental health issues (continued)						
Percentage of women who reported trauma related stress during pregnancy (2019–2021) [2e]	11	--	--	10	10	13
Percentage of women who reported emotional stress during pregnancy (2021) [2f]	30	--	--	30	25	29
Percentage of women who reported financial stress during pregnancy (2021) [2g]	44	--	--	42	47	55
Health status						
Percentage of women in excellent or very good health, aged 18–44 (2022) [4]	58	53	--	62	46	44
Percentage of women of reproductive age who reported an obese BMI (2022) [4]	29	33	--	28	32	32
Percentage of women with a normal BMI prior to pregnancy (2022) [3, 14]	46	38	47	49	39	36
Percentage of women with pre-existing or gestational diabetes (2022) [14]	8	9	--	7	10	13
Percentage of women with adequate weight gain during pregnancy (2022) [3a]	28	--	--	26	28	28
Alcohol and tobacco						
Percentage of women who reported drinking alcohol in the 3 months prior to pregnancy (2021) [2]	31	--	--	28	36	39
Percentage of women of reproductive age who reported smoking cigarettes, aged 18–44 (2020–2022) [4]	6	12	--	7	5	5

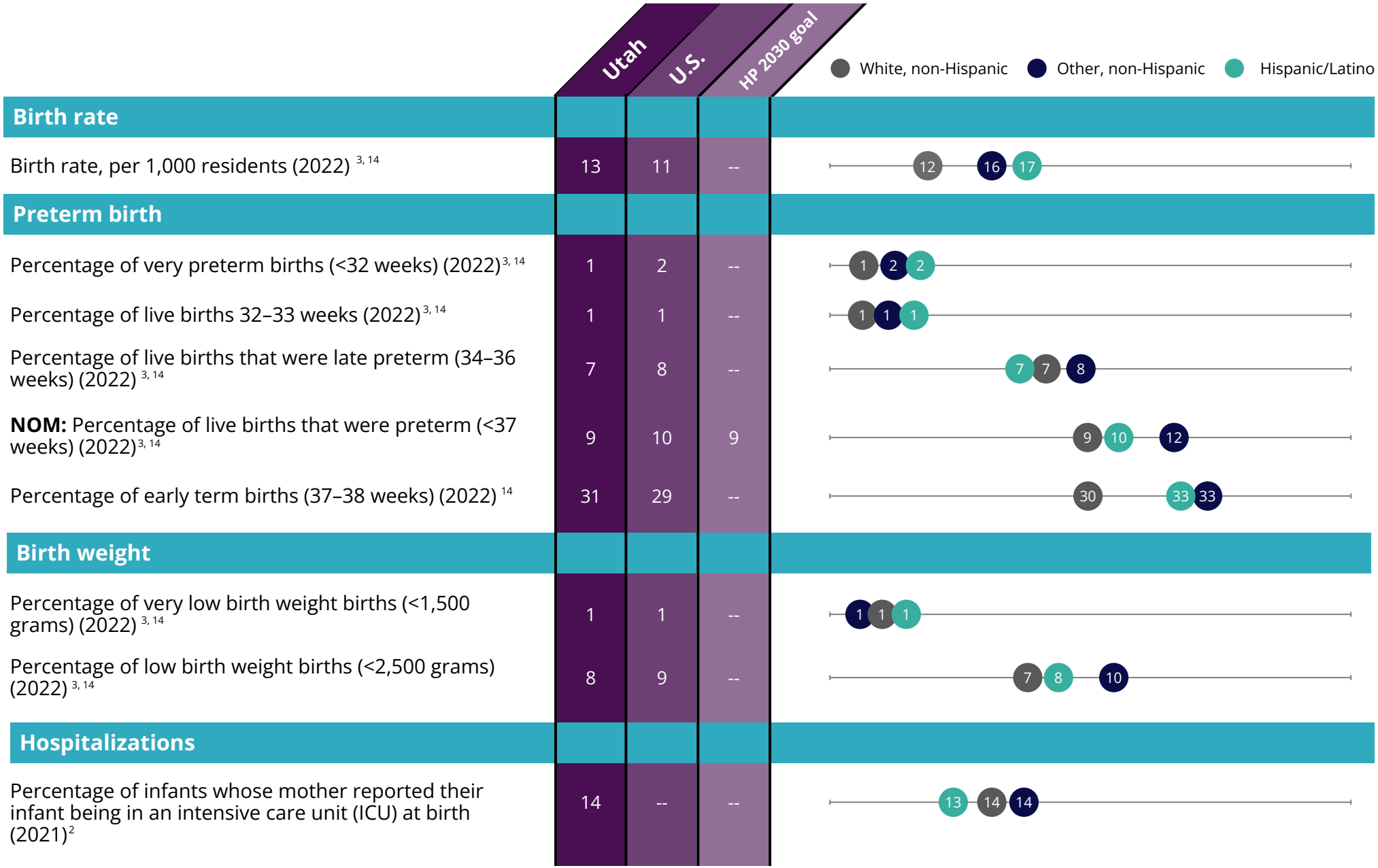
Healthy People (HP) 2030: https://health.gov/healthypeople

Maternal health



Healthy People (HP) 2030: https://health.gov/healthypeople
*Estimate should be interpreted with caution

Infant health

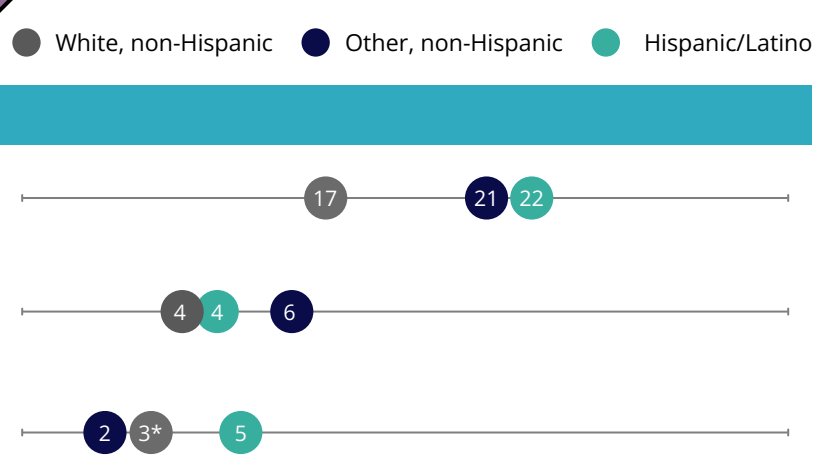


	Utah	U.S.	HP 2030 goal	White, non-Hispanic	Other, non-Hispanic	Hispanic/Latino
Birth rate						
Birth rate, per 1,000 residents (2022) [3, 14]	13	11	--	12	16	17
Preterm birth						
Percentage of very preterm births (<32 weeks) (2022) [3, 14]	1	2	--	1	2	2
Percentage of live births 32–33 weeks (2022) [3, 14]	1	1	--	1	1	1
Percentage of live births that were late preterm (34–36 weeks) (2022) [3, 14]	7	8	--	7	7	8
NOM: Percentage of live births that were preterm (<37 weeks) (2022) [3, 14]	9	10	9	9	10	12
Percentage of early term births (37–38 weeks) (2022) [14]	31	29	--	30	33	33
Birth weight						
Percentage of very low birth weight births (<1,500 grams) (2022) [3, 14]	1	1	--	1	1	1
Percentage of low birth weight births (<2,500 grams) (2022) [3, 14]	8	9	--	7	8	10
Hospitalizations						
Percentage of infants whose mother reported their infant being in an intensive care unit (ICU) at birth (2021) [2]	14	--	--	13	14	14

Healthy People (HP) 2030: https://health.gov/healthypeople

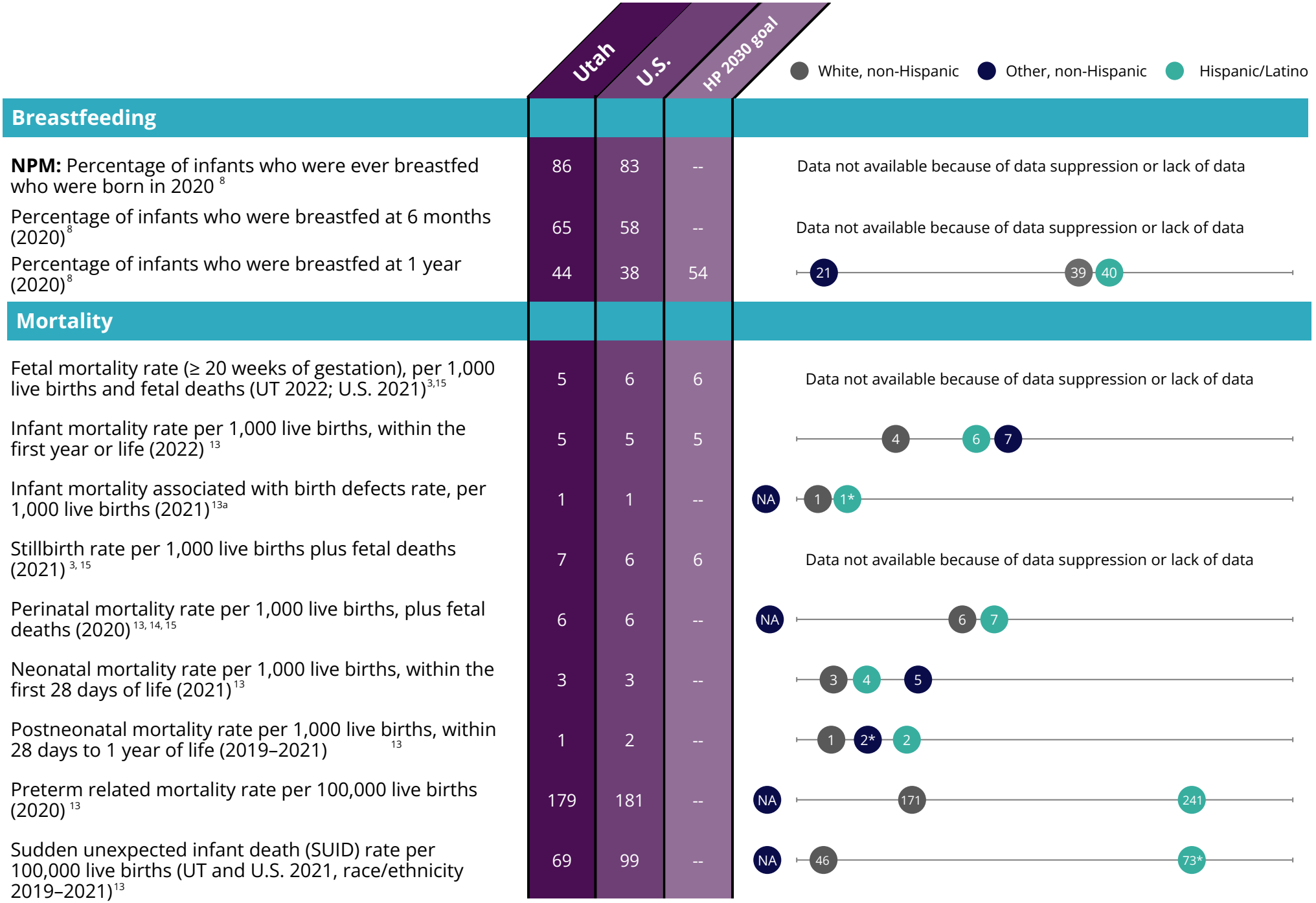
Infant health

	Utah	U.S.	HP 2030 goal
Hospitalizations (continued)			
Percentage of infants whose mother reported their infant spending 3–5 nights in the hospital after birth (2021) [2]	18	--	--
Percentage of infants whose mother reported their infant spending 6–14 nights in the hospital after birth (2017–2021) [2]	4	--	--
Percentage of infants whose mothers reported their infant spending more than 14 nights in the hospital after birth (2021) [2]	4	--	--
Percentage of very low birth weight (VLBW) infants born in a hospital level III+ neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) (2020–2022) [3]	85	--	--
Infant and developmental screenings			
Percentage of infants who received newborn blood-spot screening and follow-up testing within the recommended time period (newborn heel stick blood spot screen) (2022) [26]	100	--	--
Percentage of newborns who had newborn hearing screening by 1 month (2022) [7]	97	95	97
Percentage of infants who had a diagnostic hearing evaluation no later than 3 months of age following a failed hearing screening (2022) [7]	80	61	79
Percentage of infants with confirmed hearing loss enrolled in Baby Watch Early Intervention before 6 months of age (Overall, non-Hispanic White 2022; non-Hispanic Other race, Hispanic 2021–2022) [7]	66	51	63



Healthy People (HP) 2030: https://health.gov/healthypeople

Infant health

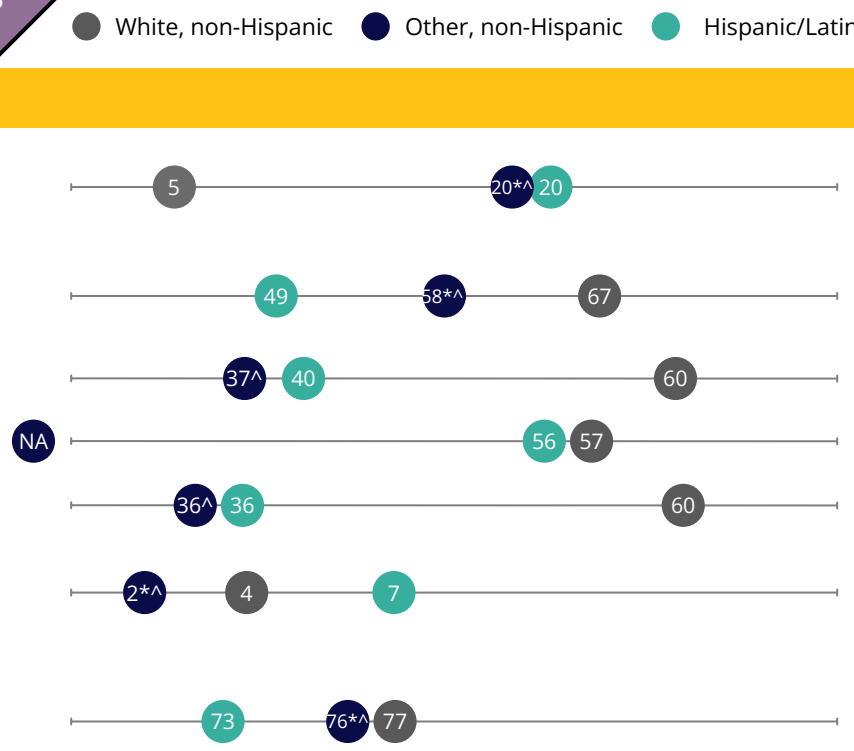


	Utah	U.S.	HP 2030 goal	
Breastfeeding				
NPM: Percentage of infants who were ever breastfed who were born in 2020 [8]	86	83	--	Data not available because of data suppression or lack of data
Percentage of infants who were breastfed at 6 months (2020)[8]	65	58	--	Data not available because of data suppression or lack of data
Percentage of infants who were breastfed at 1 year (2020)[8]	44	38	54	21, 39, 40
Mortality				
Fetal mortality rate (≥ 20 weeks of gestation), per 1,000 live births and fetal deaths (UT 2022; U.S. 2021)[3,15]	5	6	6	Data not available because of data suppression or lack of data
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births, within the first year or life (2022) [13]	5	5	5	4, 6, 7
Infant mortality associated with birth defects rate, per 1,000 live births (2021)[13a]	1	1	--	NA, 1, 1*
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths (2021) [3, 15]	7	6	6	Data not available because of data suppression or lack of data
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births, plus fetal deaths (2020) [13, 14, 15]	6	6	--	NA, 6, 7
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births, within the first 28 days of life (2021)[13]	3	3	--	3, 4, 5
Postneonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births, within 28 days to 1 year of life (2019–2021) [13]	1	2	--	1, 2*, 2
Preterm related mortality rate per 100,000 live births (2020) [13]	179	181	--	NA, 171, 241
Sudden unexpected infant death (SUID) rate per 100,000 live births (UT and U.S. 2021, race/ethnicity 2019–2021)[13]	69	99	--	NA, 46, 73*

Healthy People (HP) 2030: https://health.gov/healthypeople
*Estimate should be interpreted with caution

Child and adolescent health

	Utah	U.S.	HP 2030 goal
Health care access and utilization			
Percentage of children and adolescents who are uninsured, aged 0–17 (2020–2021) [6]	9	7	--
SM: Percentage of children and adolescents who are continuously and adequately insured, aged 0–17 (2020–2021) [6c]	63	68	--
Percentage of children and adolescents with and without special health care needs who have a medical home, aged 0–17 (2020–2021) [6a] — **Overall:**	55	47	54
CSHCN:	56	42	54
non-CSHCN:	54	48	54
SM: Percentage of children and adolescents who were unable to obtain needed health care in the last year, aged 0–17 (2020–2021) [6]	4	4	--
NPM: Percentage of children and adolescents who had a preventive medical visit in the past year, aged 0–17 (2020–2021) [6]	76	77	--
NPM: Percentage of children and adolescents with a mental/behavioral condition who receive treatment or counseling, age 3–17 (2020–2021) [6]	42	52	79
Health status			
NOM: Percentage of children and adolescents, aged 0–17, in excellent or very good health (2020–2021) [6]	93	90	--
NPM: Percentage of children who are physically active at least 60 minutes per day, aged 6–11 (2020–2021) [6]	23	26	30



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Healthy People (HP) 2030: https://health.gov/healthypeople

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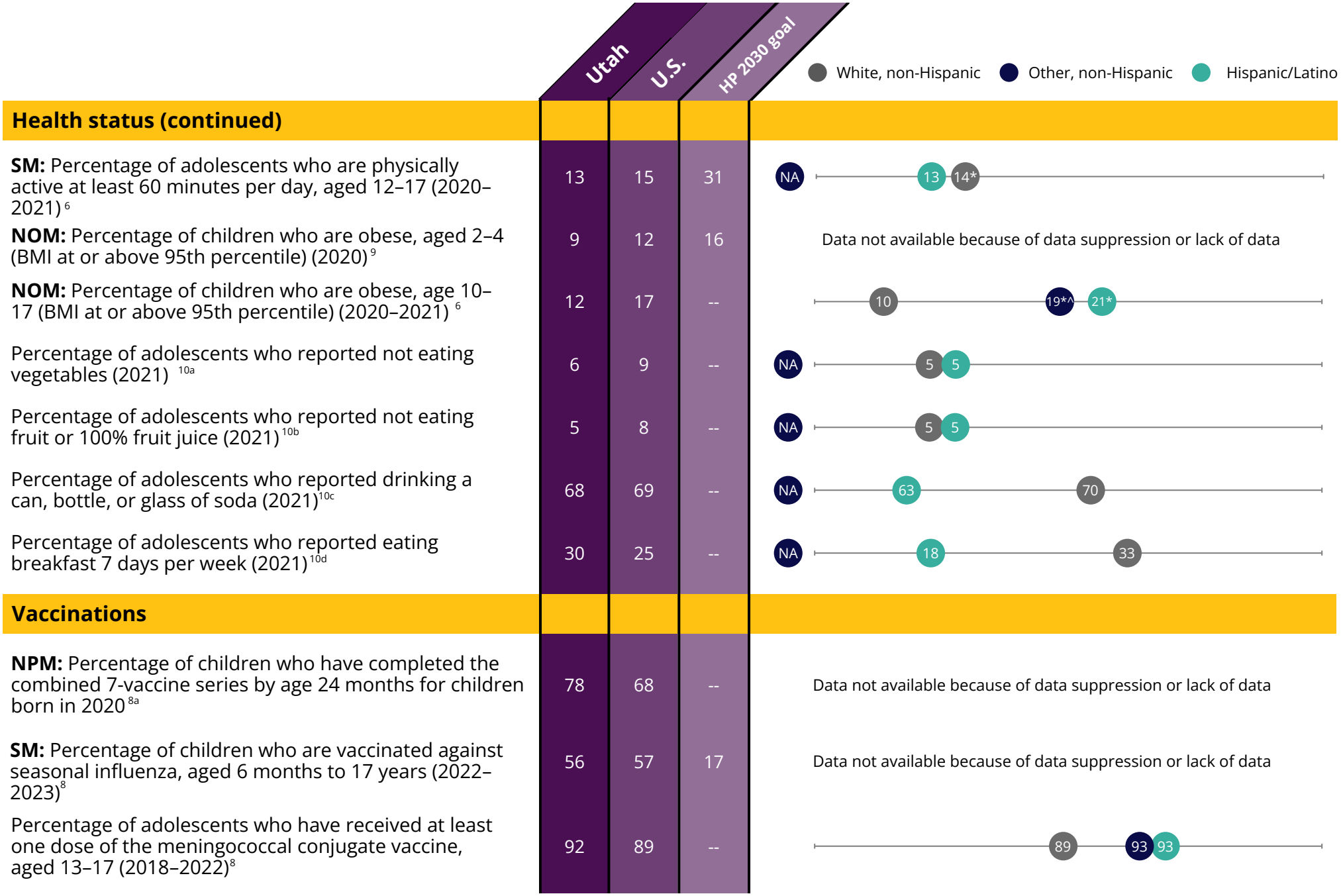
Children and adolescent health



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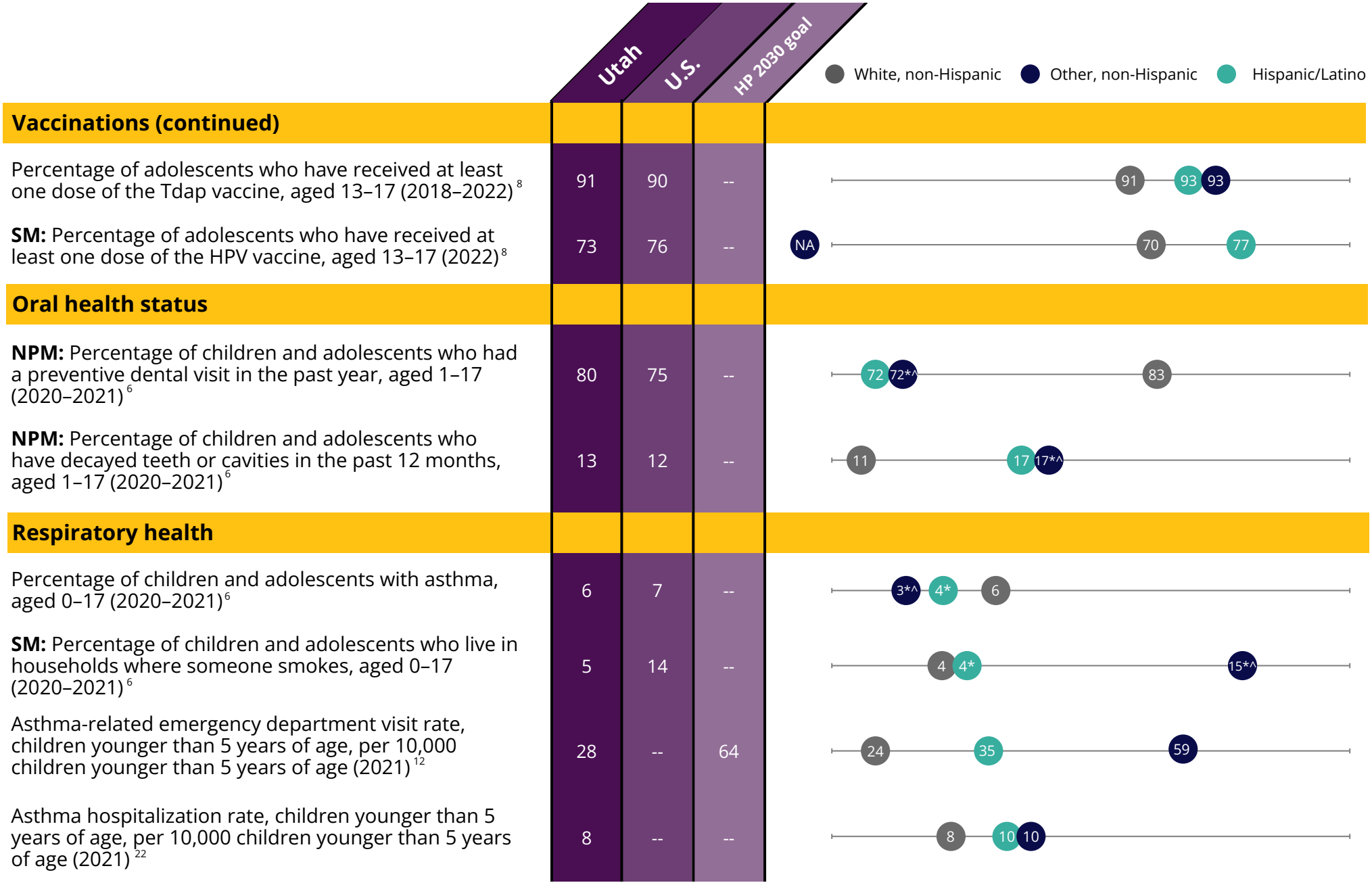
Children and adolescent health



	Utah	U.S.	HP 2030 goal	White, non-Hispanic	Other, non-Hispanic	Hispanic/Latino
Vaccinations (continued)						
Percentage of adolescents who have received at least one dose of the Tdap vaccine, aged 13–17 (2018–2022) [8]	91	90	--	91	93	93
SM: Percentage of adolescents who have received at least one dose of the HPV vaccine, aged 13–17 (2022) [8]	73	76	--	70	NA	77
Oral health status						
NPM: Percentage of children and adolescents who had a preventive dental visit in the past year, aged 1–17 (2020–2021) [6]	80	75	--	83	72*^	72
NPM: Percentage of children and adolescents who have decayed teeth or cavities in the past 12 months, aged 1–17 (2020–2021) [6]	13	12	--	11	17*^	17
Respiratory health						
Percentage of children and adolescents with asthma, aged 0–17 (2020–2021) [6]	6	7	--	6	3*^	4*
SM: Percentage of children and adolescents who live in households where someone smokes, aged 0–17 (2020–2021) [6]	5	14	--	15*^	4*	4
Asthma-related emergency department visit rate, children younger than 5 years of age, per 10,000 children younger than 5 years of age (2021) [12]	28	--	64	59	35	24
Asthma hospitalization rate, children younger than 5 years of age, per 10,000 children younger than 5 years of age (2021) [22]	8	--	--	10	10	8

Healthy People (HP) 2030: https://health.gov/healthypeople

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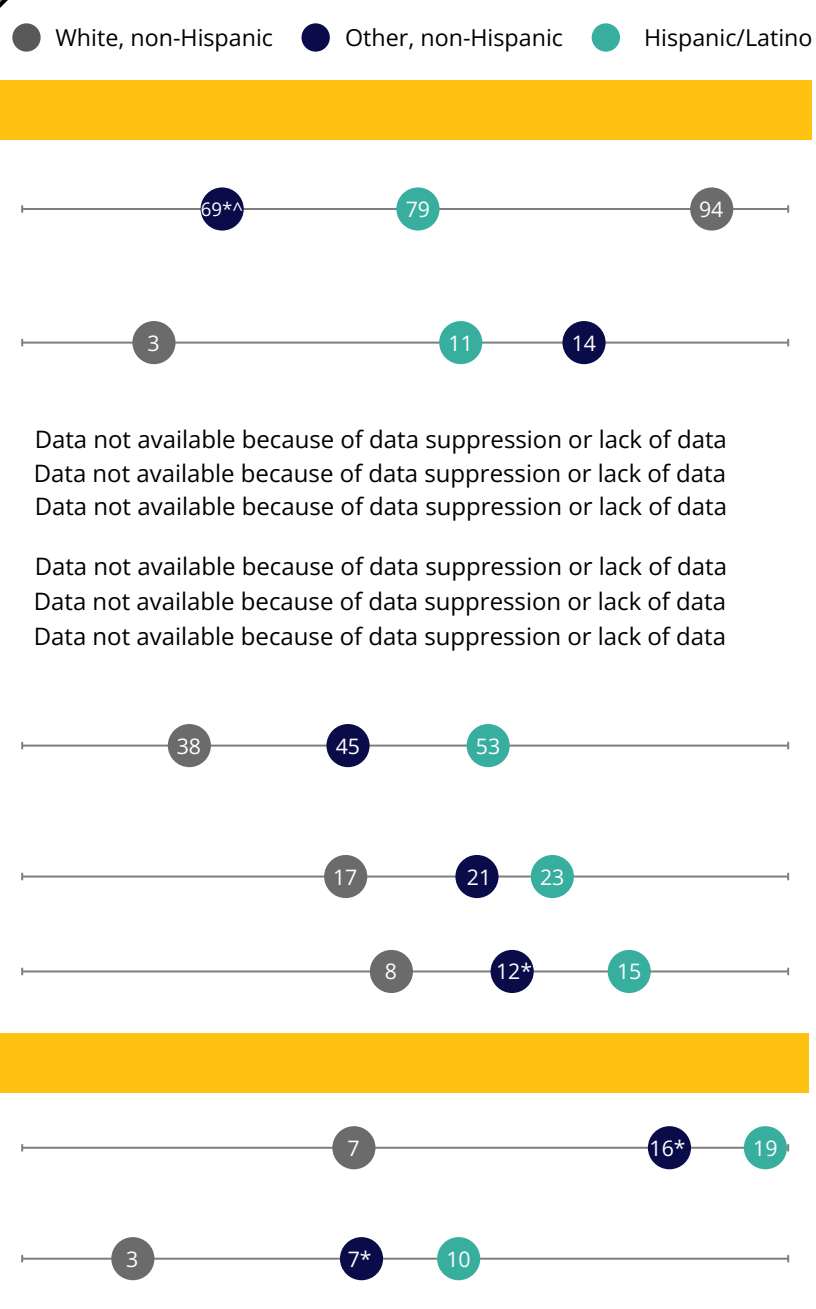
Children and adolescent health

		Utah	U.S.	HP 2030 goal
Mental health status				
NPM: Percentage of children and adolescents who have one or more adults outside the home who they can rely on for advice or guidance, aged 6–17 (2020–2021)[6]		91	90	--
Percentage of adolescents who reported they were treated badly or unfairly because of their race or ethnicity (2021)[10]		5	--	--
NPM: Percentage of adolescents with and without special health care needs, age 12–17, who are bullied (2020–2021)[6]	**Overall:**	36	29	--
	CSHCN:	56	48	--
	non-CSHCN:	29	22	--
NPM: Percentage of adolescents with and without special health care needs, aged 12–17, who bully others (2020–2021)[6]	**Overall:**	14	11	--
	CSHCN:	21	20	--
	non- CSHCN:	11	8	--
Percentage of adolescents who reported feeling sad and hopeless (almost every day for 2 weeks or more in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities) (2021)[10]		42	42	--
Percentage of adolescents who reported making a plan about how they would attempt suicide (2021)[10]		18	18	--
Percentage of adolescents who reported attempting suicide (2021)[10]		9	10	--
Tobacco use				
Percentage of adolescents who reported that they had ever smoked a cigarette (even 1 or 2 puffs) (2021)[10]		10	18	--
Percentage of adolescents who reported that they smoked their first cigarette before age 13 years (even 1 or 2 puffs) (2021)[10]		5	6	--



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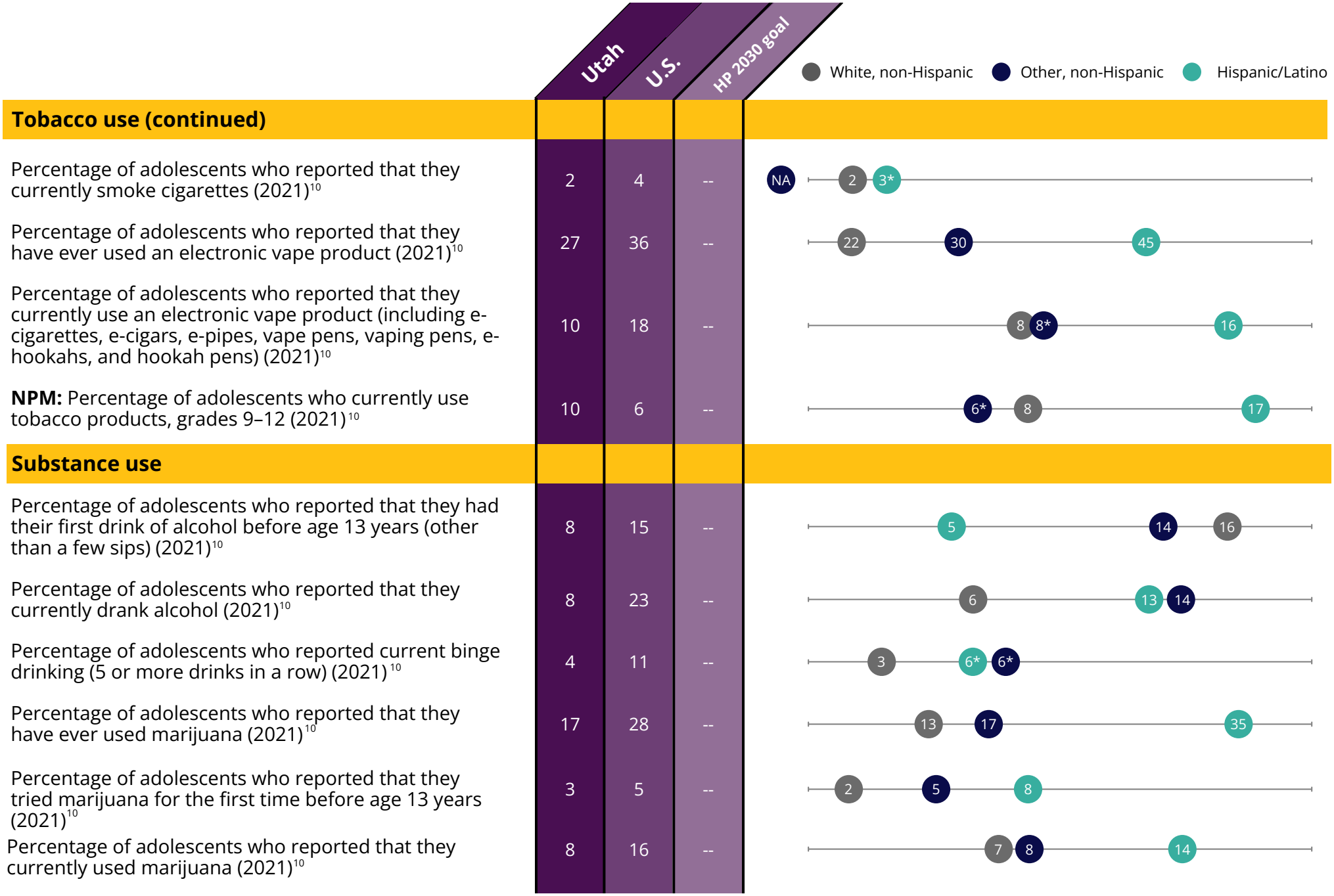
Children and adolescent health



	Utah	U.S.	HP 2030 goal	White, non-Hispanic	Other, non-Hispanic	Hispanic/Latino
Tobacco use (continued)						
Percentage of adolescents who reported that they currently smoke cigarettes (2021)[10]	2	4	--	2	NA	3*
Percentage of adolescents who reported that they have ever used an electronic vape product (2021)[10]	27	36	--	22	30	45
Percentage of adolescents who reported that they currently use an electronic vape product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pens, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens) (2021)[10]	10	18	--	8	8*	16
NPM: Percentage of adolescents who currently use tobacco products, grades 9–12 (2021)[10]	10	6	--	6*	8	17
Substance use						
Percentage of adolescents who reported that they had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips) (2021)[10]	8	15	--	5	14	16
Percentage of adolescents who reported that they currently drank alcohol (2021)[10]	8	23	--	6	13	14
Percentage of adolescents who reported current binge drinking (5 or more drinks in a row) (2021)[10]	4	11	--	3	6*	6*
Percentage of adolescents who reported that they have ever used marijuana (2021)[10]	17	28	--	13	17	35
Percentage of adolescents who reported that they tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years (2021)[10]	3	5	--	2	5	8
Percentage of adolescents who reported that they currently used marijuana (2021)[10]	8	16	--	7	8	14

Healthy People (HP) 2030: https://health.gov/healthypeople
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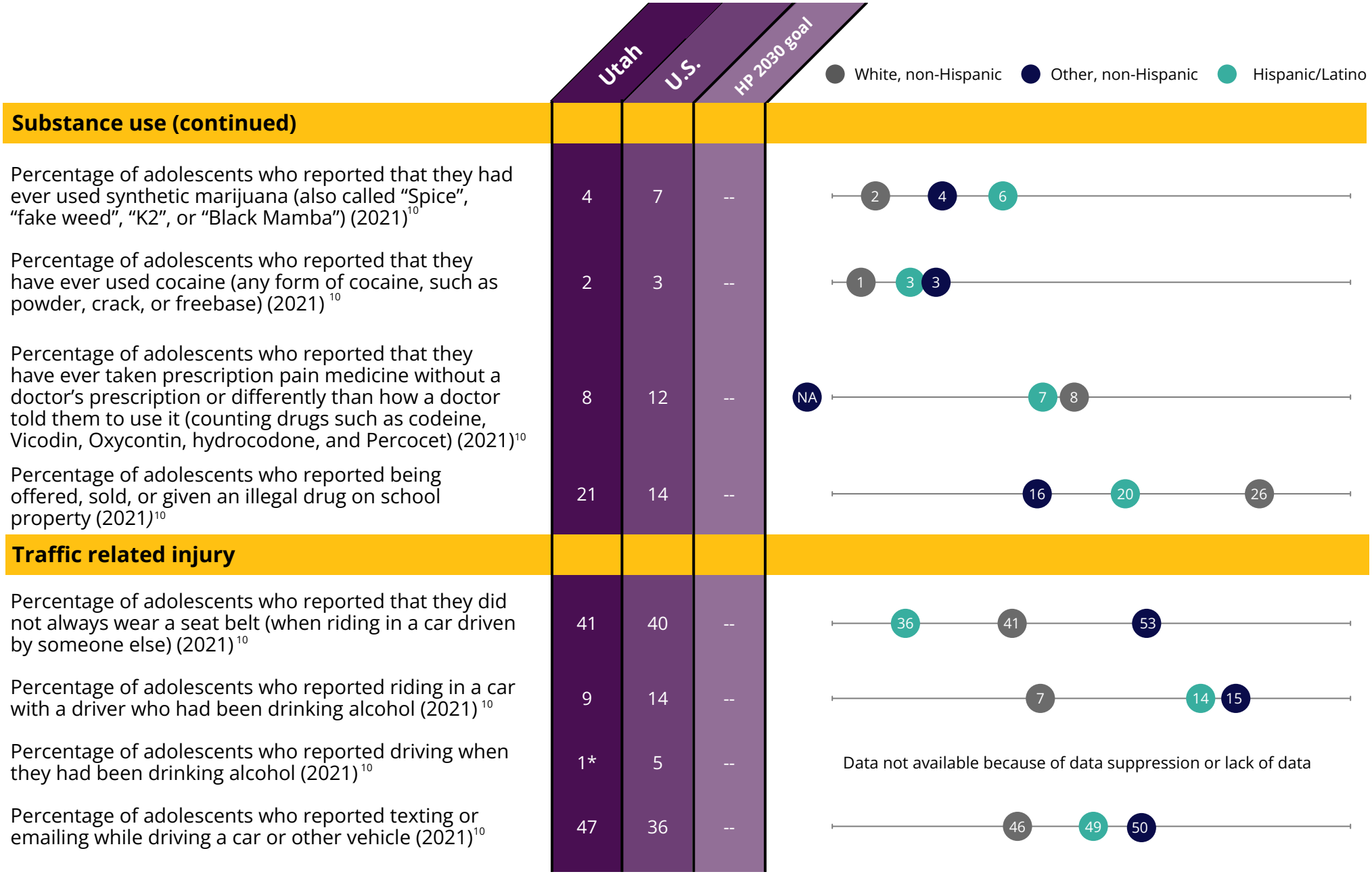
Children and adolescent health

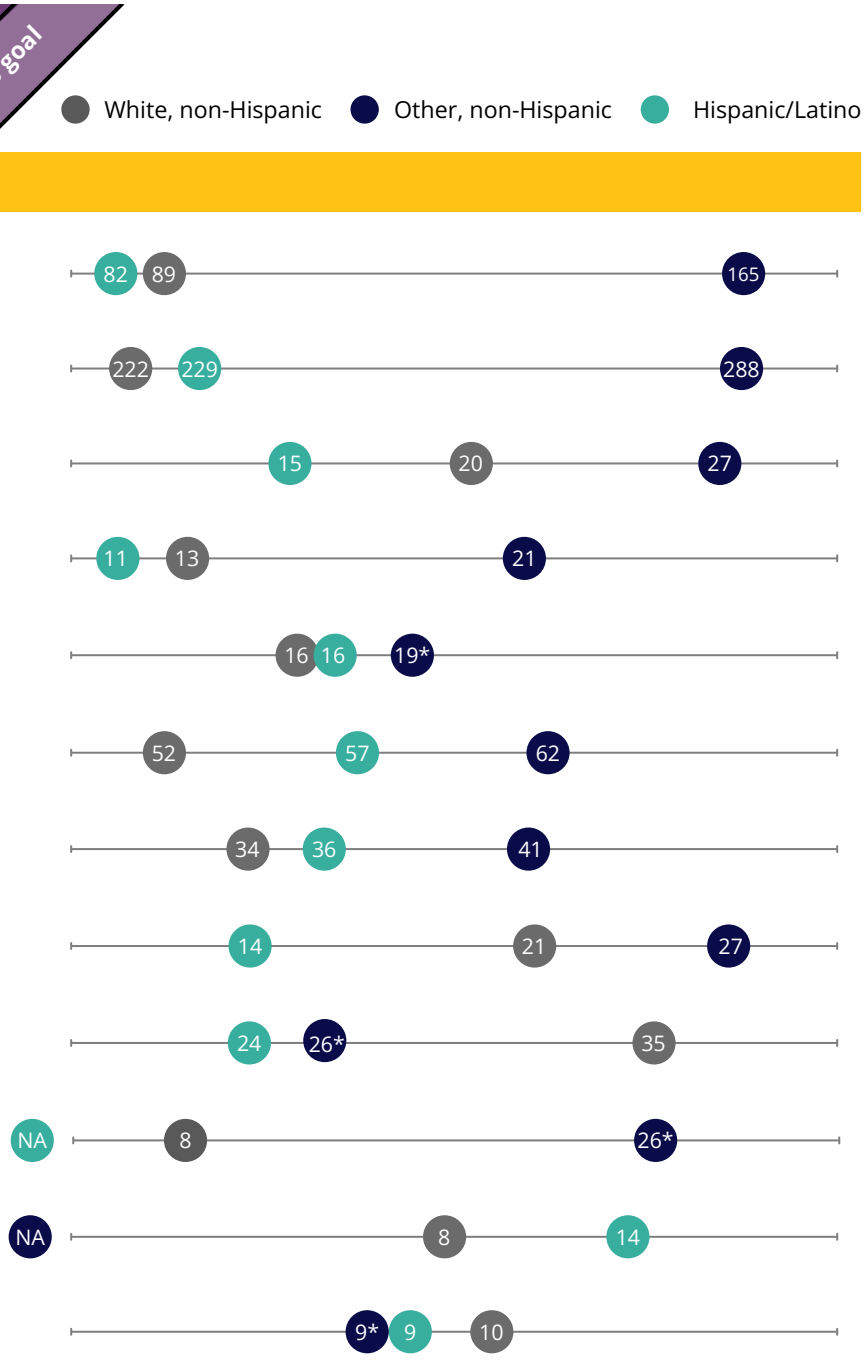


Healthy People (HP) 2030: https://health.gov/healthypeople
*Estimate should be interpreted with caution

Children and adolescent health

Injury and mortality

	Utah	U.S.	HP 2030 goal
NOM: Nonfatal injury hospitalization rate, children aged 0–9, per 100,000 population (2021) [19, 22]	97	--	--
NOM: Nonfatal injury hospitalization rate, children aged 10–19, per 100,000 population (2021) [19, 22]	234	--	--
Child mortality rate, age 1–4, per 100,000 population (2018–2021) [16]	20	24	--
NOM: Child mortality rate, aged 1–9, per 100,000 population (2018–2021) [16]	13	17	--
Adolescent mortality rate, aged 10–14, per 100,000 population (2018–2021) [16]	17	16	--
Adolescent mortality rate, aged 15–19, per 100,000 population (2018–2021) [16]	54	55	--
NOM: Adolescent mortality rate per 100,000 population, aged 10–19 (2018–2021) [16]	35	35	--
Adolescent suicide rate, aged 15–19, per 100,000 population (2018–2021) [16]	21	11	--
Adolescent suicide rate for males, aged 15–19, per 100,000 population (2018–2021) [16]	32	16	--
Adolescent suicide rate for females, aged 15–19, per 100,000 population (2018–2021) [16]	8	5	--
Motor vehicle death rate, aged 15–19, per 100,000 population (2018–2021) [16]	8	12	--
Drug related death rate, aged 15–24, per 100,000 (2018–2021) [16]	10	14	--

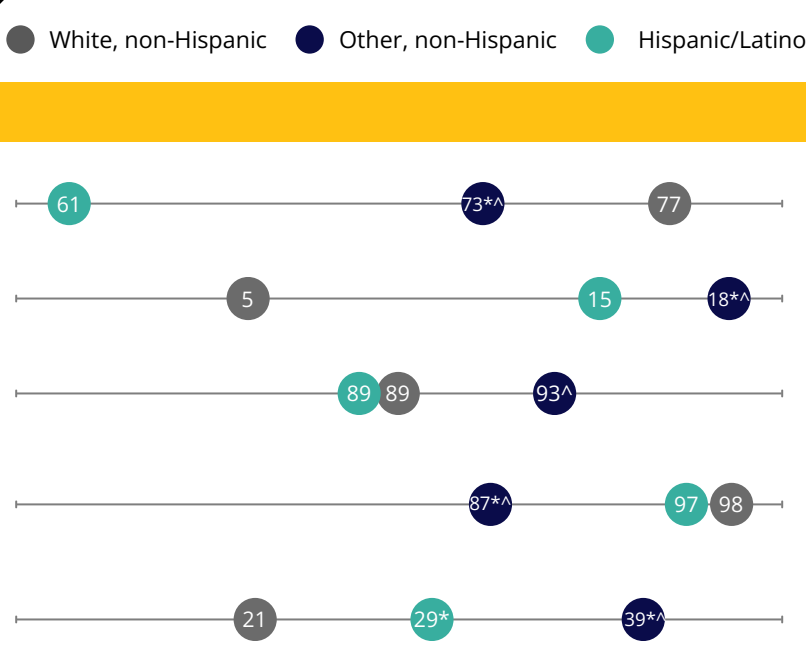


Healthy People (HP) 2030: https://health.gov/healthypeople
*Estimate should be interpreted with caution

Children and adolescent health

Social determinants

	Utah	U.S.	HP 2030 goal
NPM: Percentage of children whose households were food sufficient in the past year, aged 0–17 (2020–2021) [6b]	74	72	--
Percentage of parent who reported their child lives in a 'working poor' household, aged 0–17 (2020–2021)[6e]	8	13	--
Percentage of children living in neighborhoods with a park or playground, aged 0–17 (2020–2021)[6]	89	76	--
Percentage of parents who reported they definitely or somewhat agree their child lives in a safe neighborhood, aged 0–17 (2020–2021)[6]	97	95	--
Percentage of parents who reported their neighborhood has at least 1 detracting element, aged 0–17 (2020–2021)[6f]	23	27	--



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CSHCN health

	Utah	U.S.	HP 2030 goal	White, non-Hispanic	Other, non-Hispanic	Hispanic/Latino
Percentage of children with special health care needs (CSHCN), aged 0–17 (2020–2021)[6]	17	20	--	17	17*^	18
Physical functioning						
Percentage of children with 1 or more specific functional difficulties, aged 0–17 (2020–2021)[6g]	23	24	--	23	23	31*^
Percentage of children with 2 or more specific functional difficulties, aged 0–17 (2020–2021)[6g]	9	9	--	8	11	16*^
Percentage of children who have deafness or hearing problems, aged 0–17 (2020–2021)[6]	1	1	--	Data not available because of data suppression or lack of data		
Percentage of children who have blindness or problems seeing, even when wearing glasses, aged 0–17 (2020–2021)[6]	1	2	--	Data not available because of data suppression or lack of data		
Percentage of children who have difficulty with eating or swallowing because of a health condition (2020–2021)[6]	2	1	--	Data not available because of data suppression or lack of data		
Percentage of children who have difficulty with digesting food, including stomach/intestinal problems, constipation, or diarrhea, aged 0–17 (2020–2021)[6]	9	7	--	9*^	9	11
Percentage of children who have difficulty using hands, aged 0–5 (2020–2021)[6]	6	7	--	Data not available because of data suppression or lack of data		
Percentage of children who have difficulty coordinating or moving around, aged 0–5 (2020–2021)[6]	7	8	--	6	6*	23*^
Percentage of children who have difficulty with repeated or chronic physical pain, including headaches, aged 0–17 (2020–2021)[6]	6	5	--	5	9*	10*^

Healthy People (HP) 2030: https://health.gov/healthypeople

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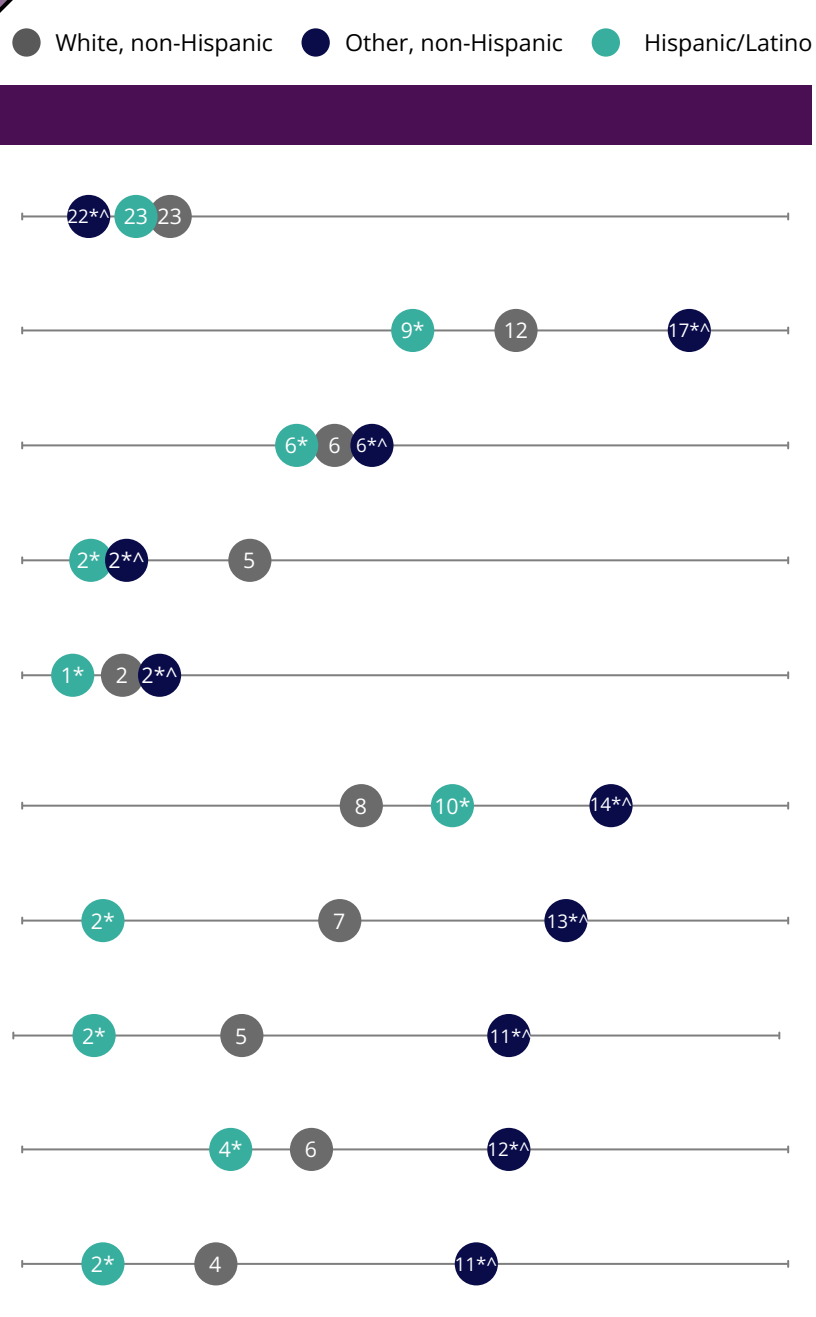
CSHCN health

Mental health and cognitive functioning

	Utah	U.S.	HP 2030 goal
Percentage of children with one or more current mental, emotional, developmental, or behavioral problem, aged 3–17 (2020–2021) [6]	23	23	--
Percentage of children with current anxiety problems, aged 3–17 (2020–2021) [6]	12	9	--
Percentage of children whose parent rated the severity of their child's current anxiety problems as moderate or severe, aged 3–17 (2020–2021) [6]	6	5	--
Percentage of children with current depression, aged 3–17 (2020–2021) [6]	4	4	--
Percentage of children whose parent rated the severity of their child's current depression as moderate or severe, aged 3–17 (2020–2021) [6]	2	2	--
Percentage of children with serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions, aged 6–17 (2020–2021) [6]	9	11	--
Percentage of children with current Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD) or Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), aged 3–17 (2020–2021) [6]	7	10	--
Percentage of children whose parent rated the severity of their child's current ADD or ADHD as moderate or severe, aged 3–17 (2020–2021) [6]	4	6	--
NOM: Percentage of children with current behavioral or conduct problems, aged 3–17 (2020–2021) [6]	6	8	--
Percentage of children whose parent rated the severity of their child's current behavioral or conduct problem as moderate or severe, aged 3–17 (2020–2021) [6]	4	4	--



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CSHCN health

	Utah	U.S.	HP 2030 goal	White, non-Hispanic / Other, non-Hispanic / Hispanic/Latino
Mental health and cognitive functioning (continued)				
Percentage of children with a mental or behavioral condition who receive treatment or counseling, aged 3–17 (2020–2021)[6]	42	52	79	Data not available because of data suppression or lack of data
Learning and development				
Percentage of children with a current developmental delay, aged 3–17 (2020–2021)[6]	5	6	--	4 / 4*^ / 8*
Percentage of children whose parent rated the severity of their child's current developmental delay as moderate or severe, aged 3–17 (2020–2021)[6]	3	3	--	2*^ / 2 / 6*
Percentage of children with a current speech or language disorder, aged 3–17 (2020–2021) [6]	5	6	--	3*^ / 4 / 9*
Percentage of children whose parent rated the severity of their child's current speech or language disorder as moderate or severe, aged 3–17 (2020–2021)[6]	2	3	--	1 / 2*^ / 4*
Percentage of children with a current learning disability, age 3–17 (2020–2021)[6]	5	8	--	3*^ / 4 / 9*
Percentage of children whose parent rated the severity of their child's current learning disability as moderate or severe, aged 3–17 (2020–2021)[6]	3	4	--	2 / 2*^ / 8*
Percentage of children with current autism spectrum disorder, age 16 (born in 2004) (2020)[25a]	3	NA	--	Data not available because of data suppression or lack of data
Birth defects and genetic conditions				
Percentage of children with any genetic or inherited condition, aged 0–17 (UT 2015–2019; U.S. 2010–2014)[11]	3	4	--	3 / 3 / 5

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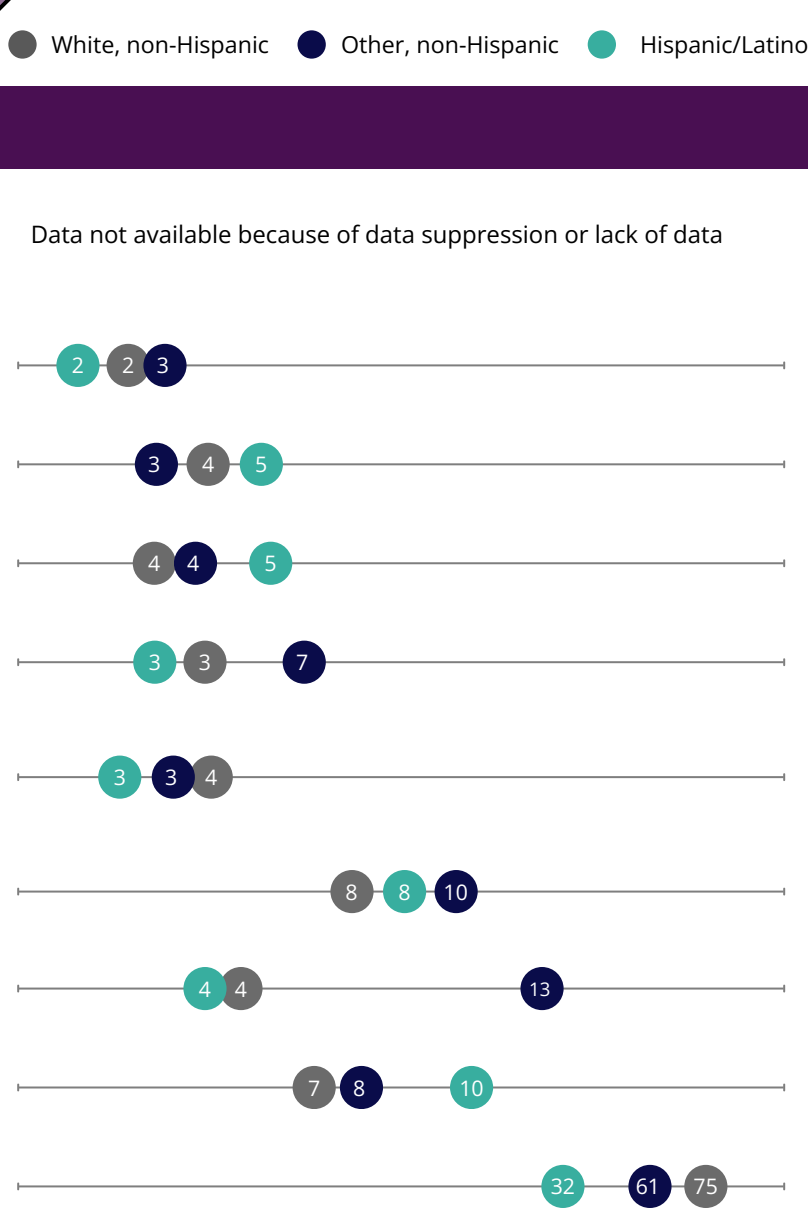
CSHCN health

Birth defects and genetic conditions (continued)

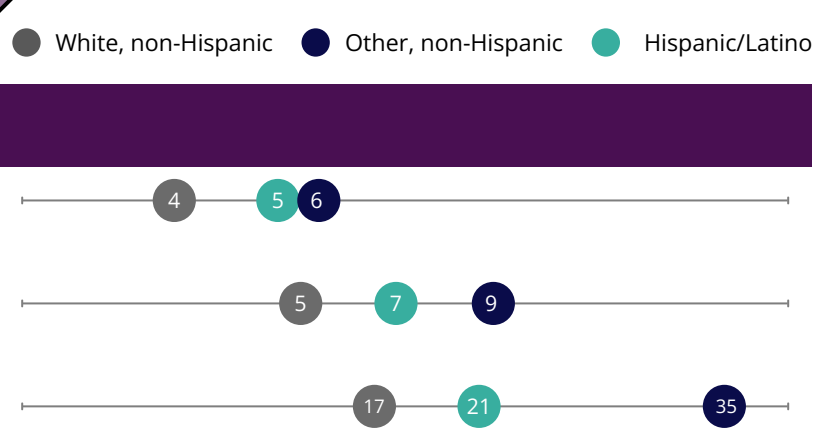
	Utah	U.S.	HP 2030 goal
Percentage of children whose parent rated the severity of their child's current genetic or inherited condition as moderate or severe, aged 0–17 (UT 2015–2019; U.S. 2010–2014)[11]	2	2	--
Children born with anencephaly, per 10,000 live births (UT 2015–2019; U.S. 2010–2014)[11]	2	2	--
Children born with spina bifida (without anencephaly), per 10,000 live births (UT 2015–2019; U.S. 2010–2014)[11]	4	4	--
Children born with hypoplastic left heart syndrome, per 10,000 live births (UT 2015–2019; U.S. 2010–2014)[11]	4	3	--
Children born with tetralogy of fallot, per 10,000 live births (UT 2015–2019; U.S. 2010–2014)[11]	3	5	--
Children born with transposition of great arteries (vessels), per 10,000 live births (UT 2015–2019; U.S. 2010–2014)[11]	3	4	--
Children born with cleft lip with cleft palate, per 10,000 live births (UT 2015–2019; U.S. 2010–2014)[11]	8	7	--
Children born with cleft lip without cleft palate, per 10,000 live births (UT 2015–2019; U.S. 2010–2014)[11]	5	4	--
Children born with cleft palate without cleft lip, per 10,000 live births (UT 2015–2019; U.S. 2010–2014)[11]	7	6	--
Children born with hypospadias, per 10,000 live births (UT 2015–2019; U.S. 2010–2014)[11]	65	--	--



CSHCN health

Birth defects and genetic conditions (continued)

	Utah	U.S.	HP 2030 goal
Children born with gastroschisis, per 10,000 live births (UT 2015–2019; U.S. 2010–2014)[11]	4	5	--
Children born with limb deficiencies combined, per 10,000 live births (UT 2015–2019; U.S. 2010–2014)[11]	6	5	--
Children born with Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome), per 10,000 live births (UT 2015–2019; U.S. 2010–2014)[11]	18	15	--



Utah local health departments

Bear River
Total population: 203,680
# of women of childbearing age (aged 15–44): 46,892
# of children aged 0–17: 59,590; # of CSHCN aged 0–17: 10,100

Davis
Total population: 373,651
# of women of childbearing age (aged 15–44): 79,208
# of children aged 0–17: 114,899; # of CSHCN aged 0–17: 19,400

Salt Lake
Total population: 1,207,538
# of women of childbearing age (aged 15–44): 269,213
# of children aged 0–17: 307,096; # of CSHCN aged 0–17: 51,900

Tooele
Total population: 77,681
# of women of childbearing age (aged 15–44): 16,537
# of children aged 0–17: 24,212; # of CSHCN aged 0–17: 4,100

Utah
Total population: 707,602
# of women of childbearing age (aged 15–44): 174,391
# of children aged 0–17: 223,743; # of CSHCN aged 0–17: 37,800

Central
Total population: 81,739
# of women of childbearing age (aged 15–44): 16,434
# of children aged 0–17: 23,613; # of CSHCN aged 0–17: 4,000

Southwest
Total population: 278,171
# of women of childbearing age (aged 15–44): 54,974
# of children aged 0–17: 70,622; # of CSHCN aged 0–17: 11,900

Weber–Morgan
Total population: 281,402
# of women of childbearing age (aged 15–44): 59,351
# of children aged 0–17: 76,814; # of CSHCN aged 0–17: 13,000

Summit
Total population: 43,268
# of women of childbearing age (aged 15–44): 7,294
# of children aged 0–17: 9,851; # of CSHCN aged 0–17: 1,700

Wasatch
Total population: 37,235
# of women of childbearing age (aged 15–44): 7,381
# of children aged 0–17: 10,624; # of CSHCN aged 0–17: 1,800

TriCounty
Total population: 57,476
# of women of childbearing age (aged 15–44): 11,394
# of children aged 0–17: 18,470; # of CSHCN aged 0–17: 3,100

Southeast
Total population: 40,392
# of women of childbearing age (aged 15–44): 7,665
# of children aged 0–17: 10,107; # of CSHCN aged 0–17: 1,700

San Juan
Total population: 14,924
# of women of childbearing age (aged 15–44): 3,063
# of children aged 0–17: 4,154; # of CSHCN aged 0–17: 700

Sources: total population (2022), number of women of childbearing age (most recent 3-year average 2020-2022), and number of children aged 0–17 (2021) - Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute; number of CSHCN - National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH) (2020-2021) and Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute. Estimates of CSHCN were calculated based on the assumption that the distribution of CSHCN is the same as the distribution of all children for each local health department.

Utah local health departments

Community health measures	Utah (State)	Bear River	Central	Davis	Salt Lake	San Juan	Southeast	Southwest	Summit	Tooele	Tricounty	Utah	Wasatch	Weber-Morgan
Demographics and social determinants														
Percentage of adults (aged 25+) with a bachelor's degree or higher (2018–2022)[1]	36.1	35.1	▼ 22.5	▲ 38.4	37.7	▼ 19.1	▼ 20.4	▼ 32.1	▲ 57.4	▼ 22.6	▼ 16.7	▲ 42.8	▲ 46.7	▼ 27.4
Family meals - percent of adults where family members ate meals together ≥5 times in 7 days (2019 and 2021)[4]	69.5	▲ 78.0	74.0	66.6	69.4	80.7*	77.6	69.8	61.7	64.5	75.4	69.7	69.0	68.0
Percentage of households with children younger than 18 years headed by a single female (no partner present) (2018–2022)[1]	4.6	4.3	3.8	5.1	5.0	6.2	4.6	3.5	4.6	5.4	4.7	3.5	3.5	5.4
Percentage of persons living in poverty (2022)[21]	8.3	▼ 10.9	▼ 11.6	6.4	7.7	▼ 22.8	▼ 12.4	▼ 10.3	▲ 5.4	▲ 6.5	▼ 12.5	8.1	▲ 5.0	8.3
Percentage of children (aged 0–17) living in poverty (2022)[21]	8.5	9.4	▼ 14.8	▲ 6.8	8.4	▼ 29.0	▼ 15.7	▼ 13.0	▲ 5.1	7.1	▼ 15.4	▲ 5.9	▲ 5.6	10.0
Maternal and women's health														
Percentage of women with obese BMI prior to pregnancy (2020–2022)[3]	24.4	▼ 27.5	24.9	24.4	▼ 25.0	▼ 37.1	▼ 28.1	▲ 22.0	▲ 13.0	▼ 32.1	▼ 30.5	▲ 21.2	▲ 18.4	▼ 29.2
Percentage of birth records indicating gestational diabetes (2020–2022)[3]	7.2	▲ 5.9	6.9	7.1	▼ 7.5	8.1	5.9	7.3	▲ 5.0	▼ 9.1	7.1	7.3	▲ 5.3	7.0
Percentage of women (40 years or older) who reported having a mammogram within the past 2 years, age-adjusted (2022)[4]	63.8	66.9	61.8	62.7	63.2	44.5	59.9	68.2	▲ 78.4	59.9	▼ 52.7	63.9	75.3	63.6
Breast cancer incidence rate per 100,000 women, age adjusted (2016–2020)[24]	115.2	107.5	▲ 90.2	118.1	▼ 119.9	82.8	▲ 87.3	107.8	▼ 147.2	105.2	102.2	▼ 123.2	103.5	▲ 105.2
Percentage of women with a pap test within the past 3 years, women 18 years or older, age adjusted (2019–2020)[4]	60.9	60.7	▼ 54.8	64.1	▲ 63.6	50.7	55.5	▼ 55.0	68.8	60.4	59.6	▼ 56.8	57.4	63.9
Cervical cancer incidence rate per 100,000 women 18 years or older, age-adjusted (2015–2019)[24]	5.4	4.3	5.7	4.5	5.5	**	**	3.9	**	4.7	6.9	5.3	▼ 14.7	▼ 7.8

▲ The rate in this community is better than the state, difference is statistically significant.

▼ The rate in this community is worse than the state, difference is statistically significant.

*Estimate should be interpreted with caution; **Estimate is suppressed due to small sample size

Utah local health departments

Community health measures	Utah (State)	Bear River	Central	Davis	Salt Lake	San Juan	Southeast	Southwest	Summit	Tooele	Tricounty	Utah	Wasatch	Weber-Morgan
Maternal and women's health (continued)														
Ovarian cancer incidence rate per 100,000 women, age adjusted (2014–2018)[24]	10.8	10.7	11	10	10.9	**	13.7	10.5	6.5*	11.4*	8.5*	12.6	9.8*	10.5
Percentage of women who reported smoking during their third trimester of pregnancy (2019–2021)[3]	1.7	1.5	▼ 3.5	▲ 1.4	1.7	**	▼ 10.3	2.3	**	▼ 3.4	▼ 6.4	▲ 0.6	▲ 0.9	▼ 2.7
Percentage of women with live births who reported their most recent pregnancy was unintended (2019–2021)[2]	19.4	▲ 13.1	▲ 12.2	22.4	20.3	**	**	15.6	**	20.9	22.4	18.8	**	20.4
Severe maternal morbidity per 10,000 delivery hospitalizations (2020–2021)[22a]	80.9	▲ 36	95.1	76.4	94.5	**	▼ 230	64.5	**	86.2	**	▲ 42.3	**	73.6
Infants														
Birth rate - number of live births per 1,000 population (2022)[3]	13.4	14.6	13.0	12.3	12.1	11.5	11.2	12.5	9.6	13.9	13.4	17.1	10.2	12.9
General fertility rate - number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15–44 (2022)[3]	60.7	63.5	64.5	58.1	54.4	56.2	59.1	63.5	56.6	65.4	67.5	69.5	51.2	61.3
Number of live births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15–19 (2022)[3]	8.2	▲ 6.3	7.6	▲ 5.0	▼ 12.1	13.6*	▼ 14.9	9.3	▲ 3.7*	6.7	▼ 16.8	▲ 4.4	▲ 3.6*	▼ 10.2
Prenatal care - percent of infants born to women who receive prenatal care in the first trimester (2022)[3]	72.8	▲ 75.8	72.2	▲ 77.2	▼ 70.1	▼ 64.0	68.6	▼ 64.2	▲ 79.4	75.2	▼ 59.2	▲ 75.8	▲ 77.5	▲ 75.8
Infant mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births) (2020–2022)[3]	5.0	4.5	5.8	4.2	5.2	**	▼ 9.7	5.2	**	6.9	7.6	4.6	4.3*	6.2
Percentage of live born infants with low birth weight (<2,500g) (2022)[3]	7.6	6.8	7.8	8.0	7.9	▲ 2.3*	9.7	7.2	7.3	9.0	8.6	▲ 7.0	7.1	▼ 8.6
Percentage of live born infants born preterm (<37 weeks gestation) (2022)[3]	9.4	9.4	10.4	9.9	9.3	5.8*	9.5	8.7	▲ 6.3	10.4	10.8	9.1	6.4	▼ 10.5

▲ The rate in this community is better than the state, difference is statistically significant.

▼ The rate in this community is worse than the state, difference is statistically significant.

*Estimate should be interpreted with caution; **Estimate is suppressed due to small sample size

Utah local health departments

Community health measures	Utah (State)	Bear River	Central	Davis	Salt Lake	San Juan	Southeast	Southwest	Summit	Tooele	Tricounty	Utah	Wasatch	Weber-Morgan
Children and adolescents														
Percentage of children (aged 0–17) who have ever been diagnosed with asthma and still have asthma *(*2020–2022)[4]	6.3	4.8	7.3	5.9	▼ 7.8	**	9.4	4.6	7.1	6.3	6.3	5.2	5.6*	5.3
Percentage of adolescents in grades 8,10, and 12 who were physically active for at least 60 minutes per day in all of the past 7 days (2023)[20]	18.0	18.7	▲ 22.3	17.3	18.0	17.0*	19.9	17.7	▲ 28.6	18.5	▲ 28.2	16.9	20.0	17.6
Percentage of adolescents who are obese (2023)[20]	10.4	9.6	9.6	10.6	12.0	**	14.4*	11.3	6.1	11.4	11.6*	▲ 8.6	11.2*	8.5
Percentage of students in grades 8,10, and 12 who have used electronic cigarettes in the past 30 days (2023)[20]	7.5	▲ 4.5	▲ 5.3	▲ 4.0	▼ 11.0	5.3*	▼ 12.4	7.2	▼ 11.8	▼ 9.3	7.7	▲ 4.1	7.1	9.6
Child injury death rate - injury deaths among children (aged 0–17) per 100,000 children (2013–2022)[3]	11.6	12.8	▼ 18.6	▲ 8.2	11.5	▼ 33.0	▼ 22.0	13.0	7.8*	17.2	▼ 18.4	▲ 9.7	8.0*	11.6

▲ The rate in this community is better than the state, difference is statistically significant.

▼ The rate in this community is worse than the state, difference is statistically significant.

The community value is considered statistically significantly different from the state value if the state value is outside the range of the community's 95% confidence interval.

*Estimate should be interpreted with caution; **Estimate is suppressed due to small sample size.

References

1 **American Community Survey (ACS)**
a. A family is defined for statistical purposes as “a group of two people or more (one or whom is the householder) related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such people (including related subfamily members) are considered members of one family.”

2 **Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)**
a. Postpartum depression symptoms: Defined as responding yes to either of the following, “Since your new baby was born, how often have you felt down, depressed, or hopeless?” or “Since your new baby was born, how often have you had little interest or little pleasure in doing things you usually enjoyed?”
b. Abuse prior to pregnancy: Defined as responding yes to following, “In the 12 months before you got pregnant with your new baby, did your husband, partner, ex-husband, ex-partner, or someone else push, hit, slap, kick, choke, or physically hurt you in any other way?”
c. Abuse during pregnancy: Defined as responding yes to following, “During your pregnancy with your new baby, did your husband or partner push, hit, slap, kick, choke, or physically hurt you in anyway?”
d. Partner-associated stress during pregnancy: Defined as responding yes to any of the following, “I got separated or divorced from my husband or partner,” or “I argued with my husband or partner more than usual,” or “My husband or partner said they didn't want me to be pregnant.”
e. Trauma related stress during pregnancy: Defined as responding yes to any of the following, “My husband, partner, or I went to jail,” or “I was homeless or had to sleep outside, in a car, or in a shelter,” or “Someone very close to me had a problem with drinking or drugs.”
f. Emotional stress during pregnancy: Defined as responding yes to either of the following, “A close family member was very sick and had to go to the hospital” or “Someone very close to me died.”
g. Financial stress during pregnancy: Defined as responding yes to any of the following, “My husband or partner lost their job,” or “I lost my job even though I wanted to go on working,” or “I had problems paying the rent, mortgage, or other bills,” or “I moved to a new address.”
h. Moderately or highly effective contraceptives include male or female sterilization or long-acting reversible contraception methods include intrauterine device (IUD) or contraceptive implant. Moderately effective methods include birth control pills, shots or injections (Depo-Provera), contraceptive patch, and vaginal ring. Least effective methods include condom, rhythm method or natural family planning, and withdrawal. Women who selected the “other” write-in option were excluded from the analysis.

3 **Utah Department of Health and Human Services Utah Office of Vital Records and Statistics (OVRS)**
a. Adequate weight gain during pregnancy: Defined as gaining the recommended amount of weight during pregnancy, based upon the mother’s pre-pregnancy BMI and whether the pregnancy is a single or multiple gestation.

4 **Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)**

5 **Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (HCUP)**
a. Severe maternal morbidity (SMM) includes unexpected outcomes of labor and delivery that result in significant short-or-long-term consequences to a woman's health. Does not include blood transfusions.

6 **National Survey of Children Health, Data Resource Center for Child and Adolescent Health Website (NSCH)**
a. Medical home: Defined as having a personal doctor or nurse, usual source for care, and family-centered care; referrals or care coordination if needed.
b. Food sufficient: Defined as always being able to afford to eat good nutritious meals during the past 12 months.
c. A child's current insurance was considered adequate when the following criteria were met: 1) the child currently has health insurance, and 2) benefits usually or always meet child's needs, and 3) the insurance usually or always allows the child to see needed providers, and 4) the insurance either has no out-of-pocket expenses or out-of-pocket expenses are usually or always reasonable.
d. This is a composite measure of all 10 adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) items on the NSCH: hard to cover basics on family's income; parent or guardian divorced or separated; parent or guardian died; parent or guardian served time in jail; saw or heard parents or adults slap, hit, kick, or punch one another in the home; was a victim of violence or witnessed violence in their neighborhood; lived with anyone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed; lived with anyone who had a problem with alcohol or drugs; treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity; treated or judged unfairly due to sexual orientation or gender identity.
e. Working poor household: Defined as a household with income less than 100% of the federal poverty level with at least 1 caregiver employed full- or part-time.
f. Detracting element: Defined as litter or garbage on the street or sidewalk, poorly kept or rundown housing, or vandalism such as broken windows and graffiti.
g. Functional difficulties: Defined as having any of 12 specific difficulties asked about through two questions: 1) During the past 12 months, whether the child had frequent or chronic difficulty with breathing or other respiratory problems; eating or swallowing; digesting food, including stomach/intestinal problems, constipation, or diarrhea; repeated or chronic physical pain, including headaches or other back or body pain; using his or her hands; coordination and moving around or 2) Whether the child has serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions; serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs; difficulty dressing or bathing; difficulty doing errands alone, such as visiting a doctor’s office or shopping; deafness or problems with hearing; and blindness or problems with seeing, even when wearing glasses.

7 **Utah Department of Health and Human Services Early Hearing Detection and Intervention (EHDI)**

8 **National Immunization Survey (NIS)**
a. The combined 7-vaccine series (4:3:1:3*:3:1:4) includes > 4 doses DTaP, > 3 doses poliovirus vaccine, > 1 dose measles-containing vaccine, the full series of Hib (> 3 or > 4 doses, depending on product type), > 3 doses HepB, > 1 dose VAR, and > 4 doses of PCV.

9 **WIC Participant and Program Characteristics (WIPCCC)**

References

10 **Utah Student Health and Risk Prevention Survey (SHARP), Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) form**
a. Defined as eating green salad, potatoes (not including French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables during the 7 days before the survey.
b. Defined as eating fruit or drinking 100% fruit juice (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice) but not counting punch, Kool-Aid, sports drinks, or other fruit-flavored drinks, during the 7 days before the survey.
c. Defined as drinking a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite) not counting diet soda or diet pop during the 7 days before the survey.

11 **Utah Department of Health and Human Services, Utah Birth Defect Network (UBDN) and National Birth Defects Prevention Network (NBDPN)**

12 **Emergency Department Encounter Database, Utah Department of Health and Human Services**

13 **National Vital Statistics System/CDC Wonder/infant deaths module (NVSS)**
a. Infant mortality associated with birth defects queried: [ICD-10 codes Q00-Q9]

14 **National Vital Statistics System/CDC Wonder/natality module (NVSS)**
a. Total Cesarean section rate: Calculated as the number of births delivered by Cesarean section divided by the total number of live births less the not-stated values for delivery method, multiplied by 100.
b. Primary Cesarean section rate: Calculated as the number of women having a first Cesarean delivery divided by the number of live births to women who have never had a Cesarean delivery, multiplied by 100. The denominator for this rate excludes those with method of delivery classified as repeat Cesarean, vaginal birth after previous Cesarean, or method not stated.
c. Primary Cesarean section rate among low risk females: Calculated as the number of live births to low risk females (full-term, singleton, vertex presentation) having a first Cesarean delivery divided by the number of live births to low risk females.
d. Repeat Cesarean section rate: Calculated as the number of repeat Cesarean deliveries resulting in a live birth divided by the sum of vaginal births after Cesarean section (VBAC) and repeat Cesarean deliveries, multiplied by 100.
e. Repeat Cesarean section rate among low risk females: Calculated as the number of live births to low risk females (full-term, singleton, vertex presentation) with a previous Cesarean delivery divided by the number of live births to low risk females with a previous Cesarean delivery.
f. Vaginal births after Cesarean section (VBAC) rate: Calculated as the number of VBAC deliveries resulting in a live birth divided by the sum of VBAC and repeat Cesarean deliveries, multiplied by 100.

15 **National Vital Statistics System/CDC Wonder/fetal deaths module (NVSS)**

16 **National Vital Statistics System/CDC Wonder/underlying cause of death module (NVSS)**

17 **National Survey for Family Growth (NSFG)**

18 **National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)**

19 **Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute** at the University of Utah

20 **Utah Student Health and Risk Prevention Survey (SHARP), Prevention Needs Assessment (PNA) form**

21 **U.S. Census Bureau small area income and poverty estimates, model-based estimates for states, counties, and school districts**

22 **Utah Department of Health and Human Services Office of Health Care Statistics, Utah Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data**
a. Severe maternal morbidity (SMM) includes unexpected outcomes of labor and delivery that result in significant short-or-long-term consequences to a woman's health. This measure includes blood transfusions.

23 **CDC Pregnancy Mortality Surveillance System (PMSS)**

24 **Utah Cancer Registry**

25 **Utah Registry of Autism and Developmental Disabilities (URADD)**
a. Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) prevalence in Utah is calculated for children born in 2004 and who were 16-years-old in 2020. National estimates come from the National Survey of Children's Health.

26 **Utah Department of Health and Human Services Newborn Screening Program**

27 **Annual School Assessment Reports**

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