



Postpartum Visit Attendance

Percent of women who attended a postpartum checkup within 12 weeks after giving birth

Statistically significant data points are expressed in color and bold. Other data points (those in gray) are presented for comparison and should be interpreted with caution.

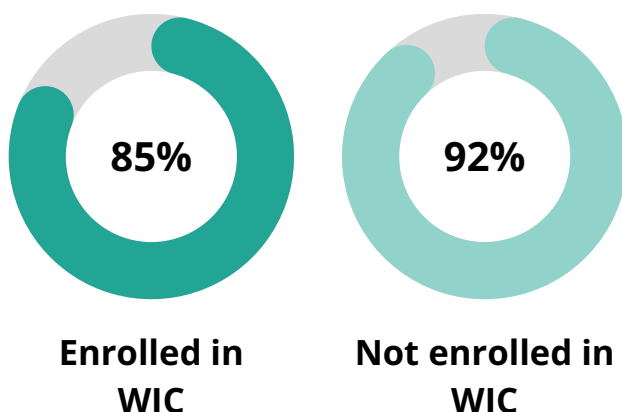
Hispanic women were less likely to attend a postpartum checkup when compared to other Utah women while Non-Hispanic White women were more likely to attend.



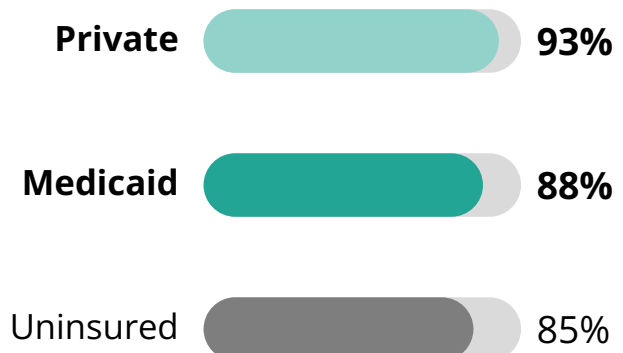
Women who were college graduates were more likely than high school graduates and those with less than a high school degree to attend a postpartum visit.



Women enrolled in WIC were less likely to attend a postpartum visit than women who were not enrolled.



Women with Medicaid insurance were less likely to attend a postpartum visit when compared to those with private insurance.



Postpartum Visit Recommended Components

Percent of women who attended a postpartum checkup and received recommended care components

Statistically significant data points are expressed in color and bold. Other data points (those in gray) are presented for comparison and should be interpreted with caution.

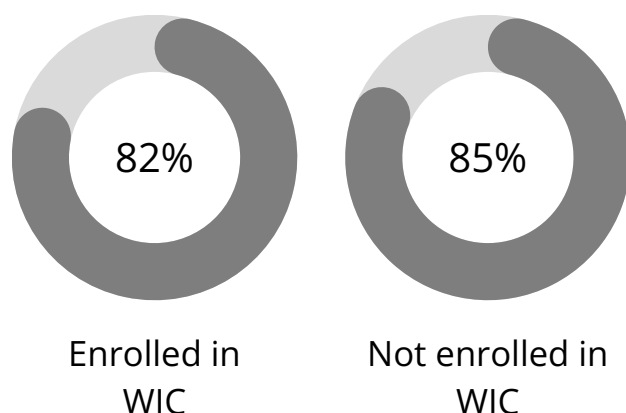
Women in Utah who attended a postpartum checkup were more likely to receive recommended care components than women in the U.S. overall.



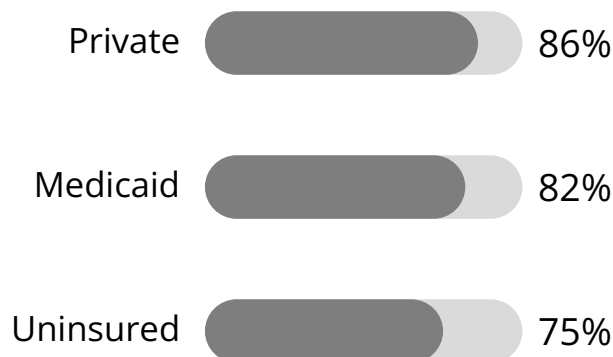
Women who were college graduates were more likely than women who were high school graduates to receive recommended care components.



WIC Enrollment



Insurance Type

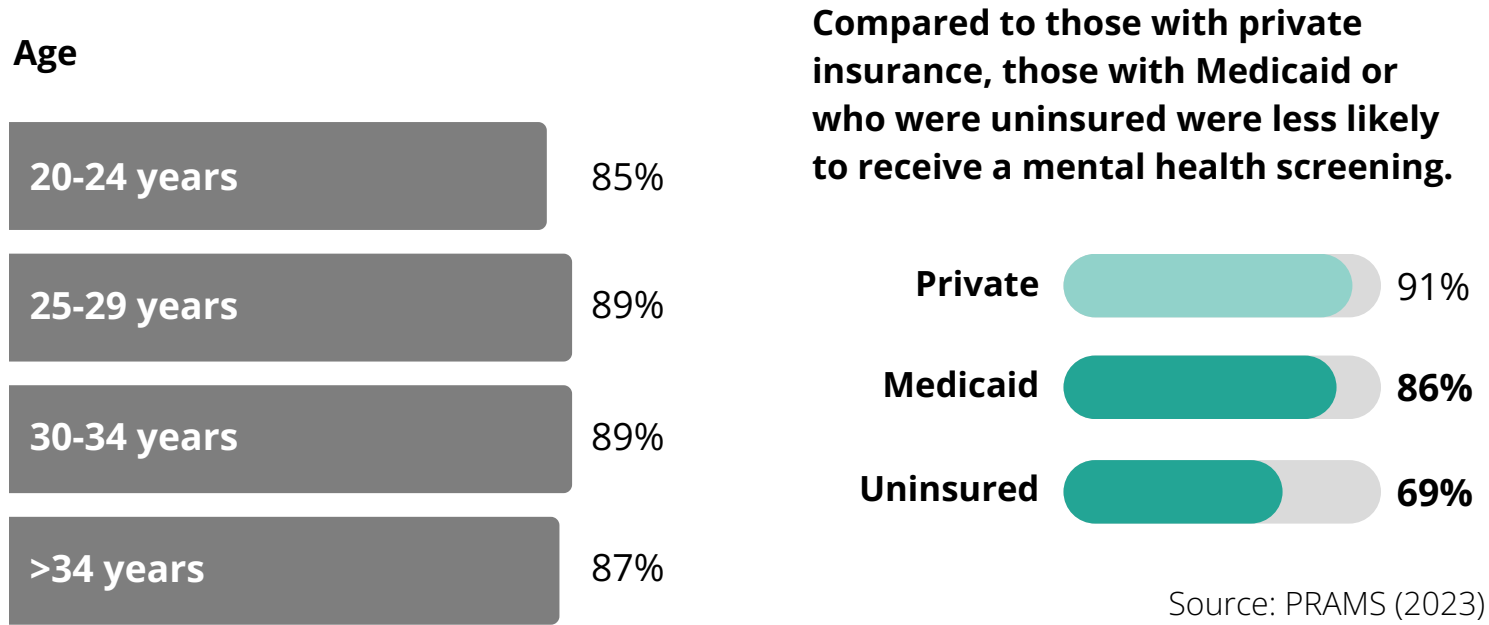
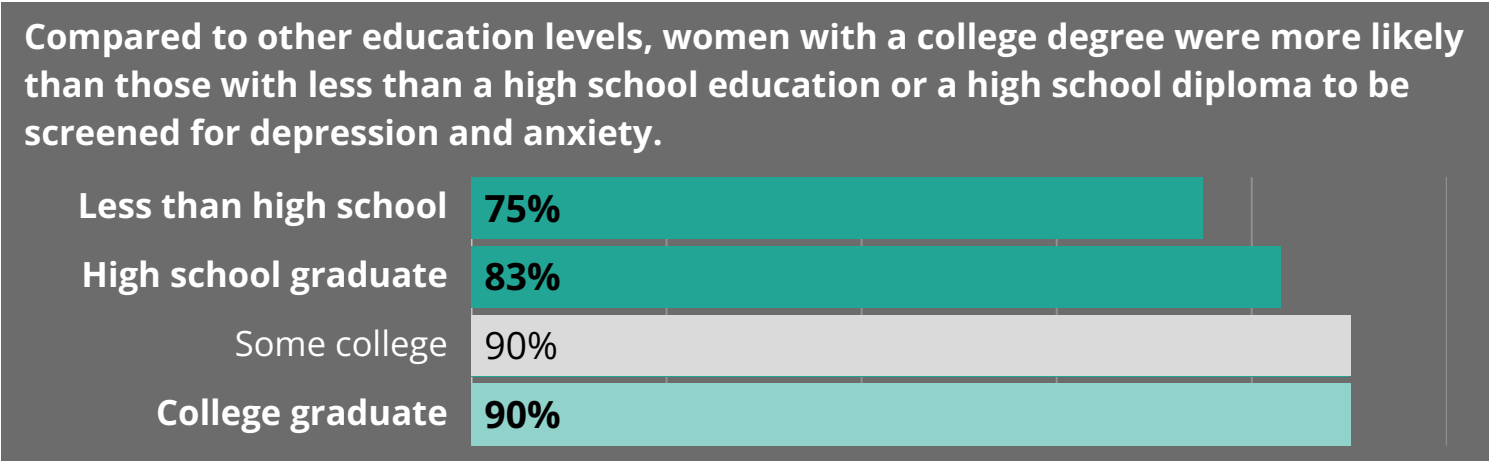
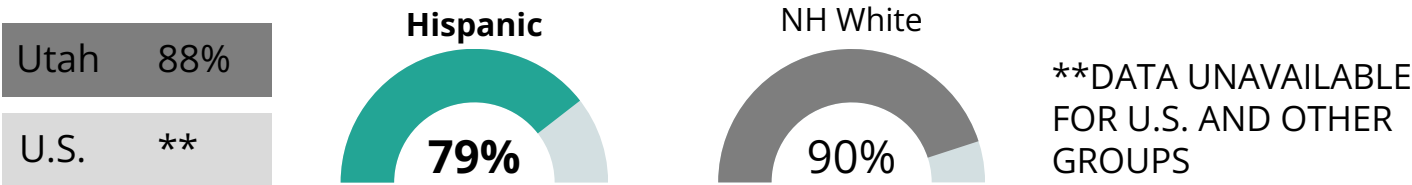


Postpartum mental health screening

Percent of women screened for depression and anxiety following a recent live birth

Statistically significant data points are expressed in color and bold. Other data points (those in gray) are presented for comparison and should be interpreted with caution.

Hispanic women in Utah were more likely to report being screened for depression and anxiety following a live birth.



Postpartum Contraception Use

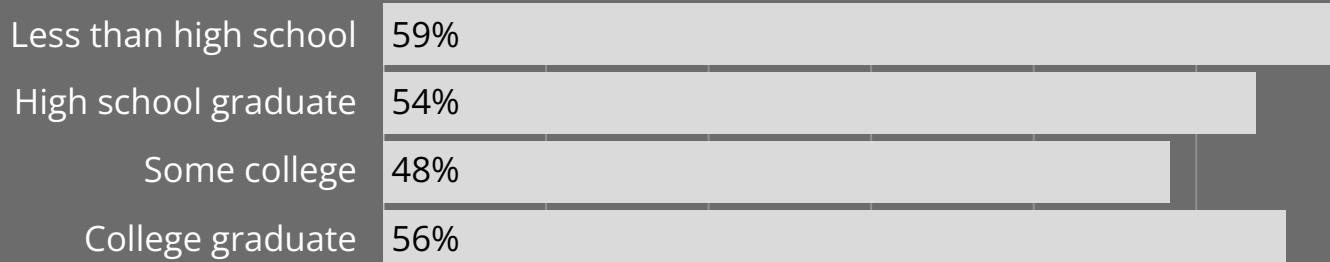
Percent of women who are using a most or moderately effective (hormonal) contraceptive following a recent live birth

Statistically significant data points are expressed in color and bold. Other data points (those in gray) are presented for comparison and should be interpreted with caution.

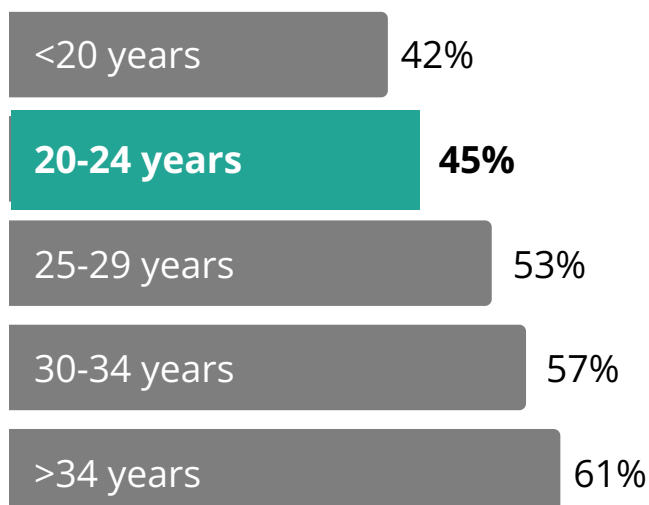
Utah women were more likely than other women in the U.S. to use postpartum contraception. Hispanic women in Utah were more likely to use postpartum contraception than other women in Utah.



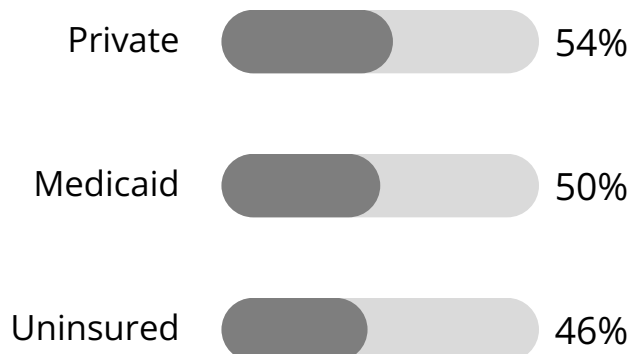
Education level



Women aged 20-24 were less likely to use postpartum contraception than other women overall.



Insurance type



Source: PRAMS (2022)

[Click here for the full dataset](#)

Preventive Dental Visit - Pregnancy

Percent of women who had a dental visit during pregnancy

Statistically significant data points are expressed in color and bold. Other data points (those in gray) are presented for comparison and should be interpreted with caution.

Utah women were more likely than other women in the U.S. to have a preventive dental visit during pregnancy. Non-Hispanic White women in Utah were more likely to have a preventive dental visit, but Hispanic women were less likely when compared to other Utah women overall.

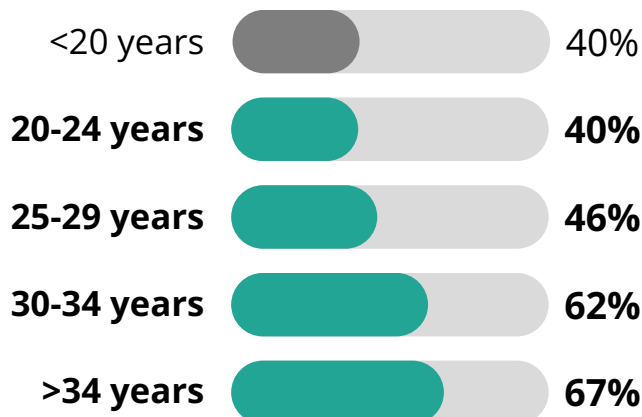


**DATA UNAVAILABLE FOR OTHER GROUPS

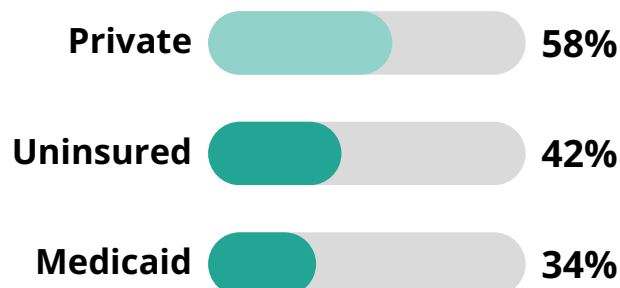
Compared to other education levels, women with a college degree were more likely to have a preventive dental visit during pregnancy.



Compared to Utah overall, women 30 years and older were more likely, and those 20-29 years were less likely to have a preventive dental visit during pregnancy.



Compared to those with private insurance, uninsured women and those with Medicaid were less likely to have a preventive dental visit during pregnancy.



Source: PRAMS (2022)

[Click here for the full dataset](#)

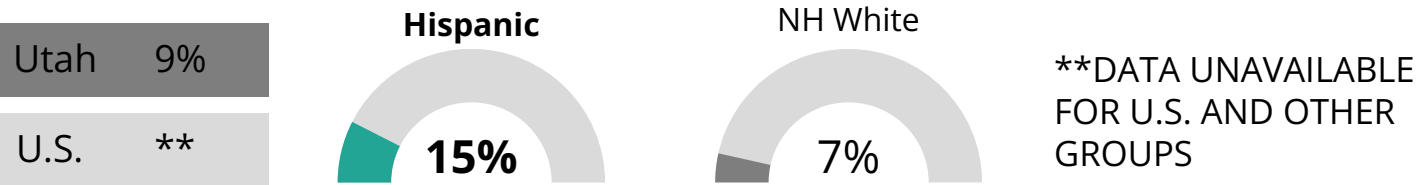
Women's Health Domain
National Performance Measure

Housing instability

Percent of women with a recent live birth who experienced housing instability in the 12 months before a recent live birth

Statistically significant data points are expressed in color and bold. Other data points (those in gray) are presented for comparison and should be interpreted with caution.

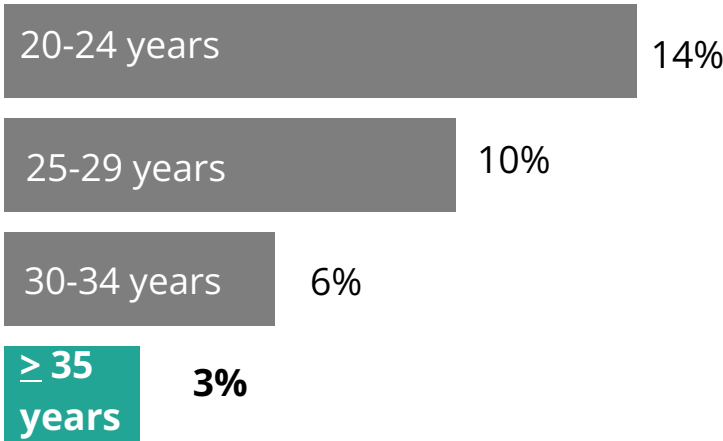
Hispanic women in Utah were more likely to report housing instability in the 12 months prior to a live birth when compared to other women in Utah.



Women who graduated from college were less likely than those with any other education level to experience housing instability in the 12 months before a live birth.



Women 35 years or older were less likely to experience housing instability compared to other Utah women in the 12 months before a recent live birth.



Women with private insurance were less likely to experience housing instability in the 12 months before a recent live birth.

