

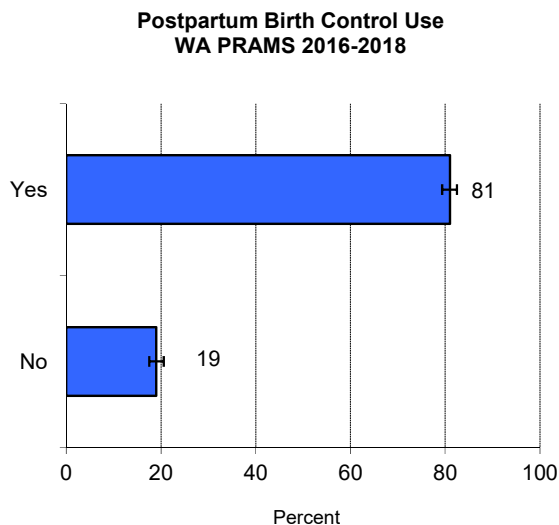
Postpartum Birth Control Use

Key Findings:

Postpartum Birth Control

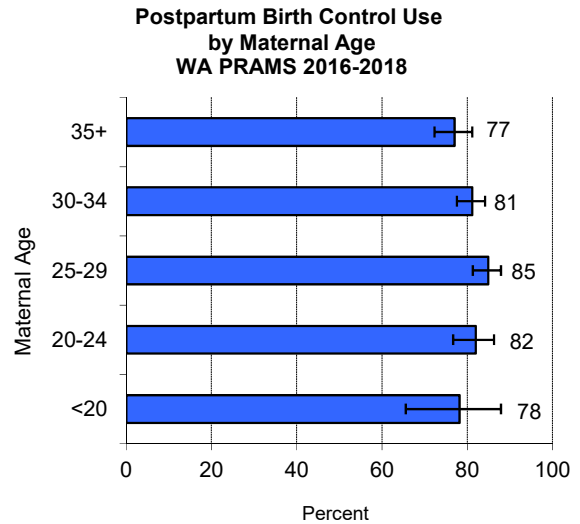
- In 2016-2018, about 81 percent of mothers were using birth control when surveyed 2-6 months after birth.¹
- Women in the Undocumented Medicaid eligibility group were more likely to use postpartum birth control than other Medicaid and non-Medicaid women.^{1,2}
- The three leading identified reasons women gave for not using postpartum birth control were: not wanting to use birth control (38 percent), respondent not having sex (31 percent), and wanting to get pregnant (18 percent).
- Relatively few women reported not being able to pay for birth control as a reason for not using it (1 percent).¹

Overall, ^{1,2}

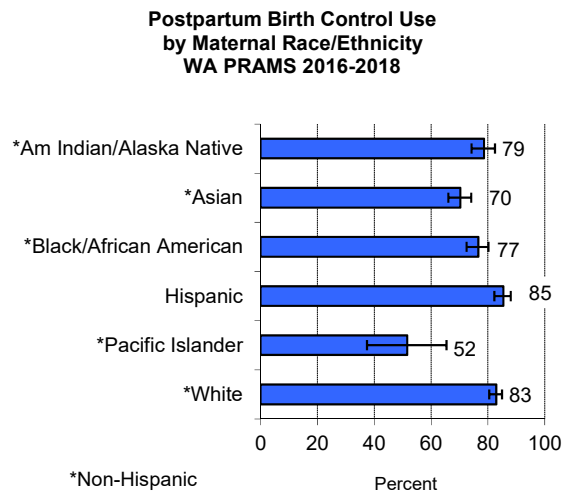


Definition: Self-reported data from Phase 8 (2016-2018) of the Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) on postpartum birth control.

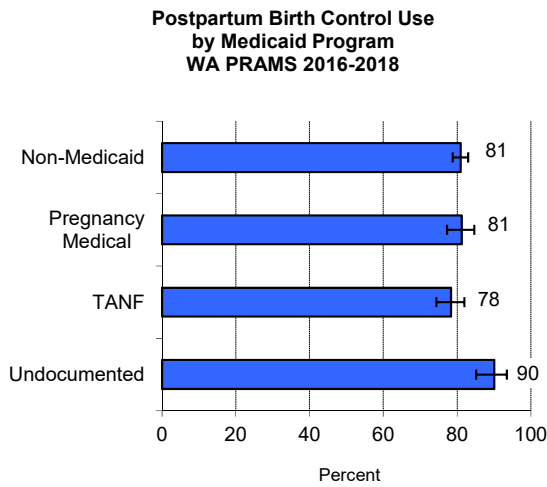
Maternal Age ¹



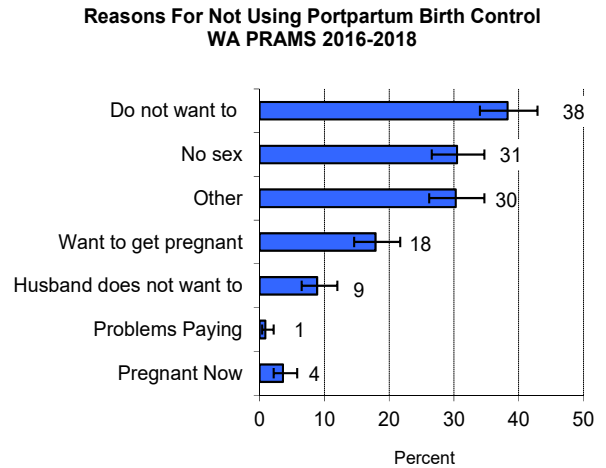
Race and Ethnicity ¹



Medicaid Status ^{1,2, a}



Reasons for No Birth Control Postpartum ^{1*}



*Respondents could select all responses that applied, so proportions will not add to 100

Data Sources

1. *Washington Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) Phase 8 (2016-2018)* [Data file]. (2020, February). Olympia, WA: Washington State Department of Health.
2. *First Steps Database 2018* [Data file]. Olympia, WA: Washington State Department of Social and Health Services, Research and Data Analysis Division.

Endnotes

- a. Medicaid women received maternity care paid for by Medicaid. Medicaid recipients were divided into three major subgroups (from highest to lowest socioeconomic status) based on program eligibility. **Pregnancy Medical** were women eligible for the pregnancy medical assistance “S” program. These women were U.S. citizens or legal US residents and were eligible to receive Medicaid because they were pregnant and had incomes at or below 185% the federal poverty line; **TANF** were women enrolled in the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. These women were very low income (generally < 50% the federal poverty level) and received cash assistance (TANF) in addition to Medicaid; and **Undocumented** were women who were not legally admitted for permanent residence, lack temporary residence status, or were not lawfully present in the U.S. They were eligible to receive Medicaid because they were pregnant and had incomes at or below 185% the federal poverty level. Undocumented women were not eligible for TANF although their incomes were often lower than women on TANF. All three Medicaid groups had incomes below most non-Medicaid women. Note that Medicaid eligibility status for pregnant legal residents who were not US Citizens changed in Spring 2009. Prior to Spring 2009, legal residents who were not US Citizens were grouped with Undocumented women (and called Non-Citizens).

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