

Maternal Health Begins Where Moms Live, Learn, and Work

Access to quality health-care is essential. Better health starts in homes, neighborhoods, and communities

BACKGROUND

- The U.S. has the highest maternal mortality rate of developed countries.
- Ensuring ready access to prenatal, labor and delivery, and post-partum care are maternal health priorities.
- To make childbirth safe for all, it is important to improve social and economic conditions and provide mothers with access to healthcare where they live.
- Mothers who struggle financially, live in rural areas, or experience chronic illness are at greater risk for delivery complications, preterm delivery, and maternal death.



DEFINITIONS:

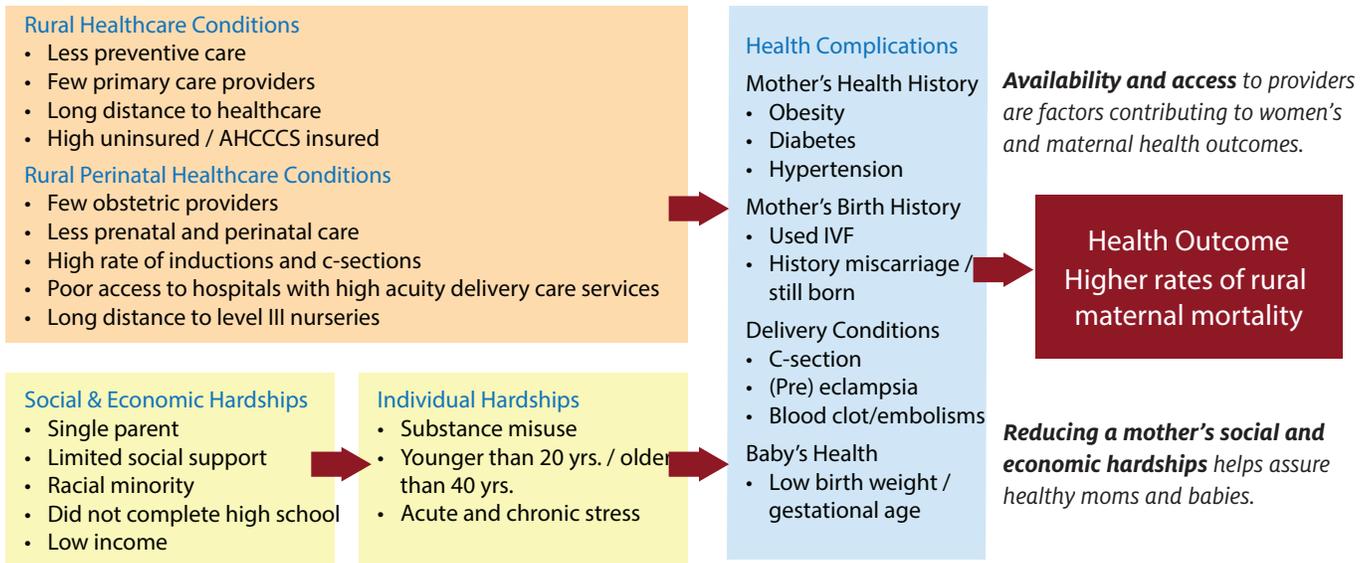
Women's Health

The promotion of well-being by improving the opportunities for health (e.g., education, poverty, housing) that affect women. The preservation of health and prevention of illness via screening and management of conditions that are unique, more common, and more serious in women.

Maternal Health & Health Care

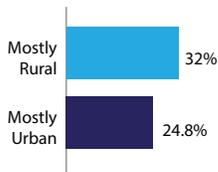
The health of women and the services provided before and during pregnancy, childbirth and post-delivery.

SOCIAL AND HEALTH CARE INFLUENCES ON MATERNAL HEALTH

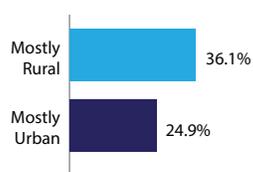


ARIZONA RURAL - URBAN DIFFERENCES IN HEALTH & OPPORTUNITY

Women Ages 15-44 in Rural Counties Have a Higher Poverty Rate



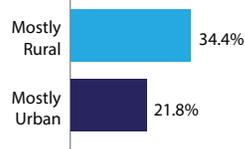
Women Ages 15-44 in Rural Counties Have a Higher Rate of AHCCCS Coverage



A Higher Percentage of Births in Rural Counties are Covered by AHCCCS



A Higher Percentage of Rural Women Had Less Than 8 Prenatal Visits



A Lower Percentage of Rural Women Initiated Care by the 2nd Trimester

