

EVERYWOMAN Study



Reproductive care in underserved communities: women's health after the Affordable Care Act

Care Challenge

Women from underrepresented racial and ethnic groups and/or living in poverty are less likely to receive reproductive health care, often due to cost and lack of health insurance.

Study Goal

To understand the impact of the ACA and statelevel reproductive health policies, across the full spectrum of women's care in community health centers (health centers).

Research Methods

Quantitative electronic health record and community data were used to analyze policy impacts and social determinants associated with preventive, contraceptive, and pregnancy related care.

Qualitative interviews with patients and providers helped explain how women access and use available care.

Key Findings



ACA/Medicaid expansion improves access and utilization of reproductive services.



Prenatal care and pregnancy intention screening in primary care helps drive health equity.



Funding health centers is an effective way to close disparities in reproductive health.



OCHIN members provide equitable and comprehensive reproductive care to the people they serve.

Over 40%

of health centers provide primary care-based prenatal care

44%

of women who gained Medicaid coverage in expansion states during pregnancy kept Medicaid after childbirth, vs. 12% in non-expansion states

Health centers and policies that expand health care coverage are essential for providing access to effective, equitable reproductive care.

Learn more: advancecollaborative.org/everywoman