



Maternal Health Services Utilization

What moms had to say:

"I couldn't get an appointment earlier in my pregnancy."

"I think that there should be some sort of affordable insurance for self-employed farmers. We make too much money to qualify for most programs and yet we cannot afford insurance for ourselves and our children. I live in fear of some accident and not being able to pay for my children's care. Please note I am an older mother. I have had 3 c-sections."

"I was a high risk pregnancy due to my heart. I was not supposed to have anymore kids because of the risk factors. Because of that reason it was hard to find prenatal care. Everyone was afraid to care for me and deliver the baby."

"I have the factor V Leiden gene. I had to take Heparin all through my pregnancy & 6 weeks after my daughter was born. Having the factor V gene I am more likely to have blood clots & miscarriages. I learned I had this gene after my parents found out they had it. Then I was tested. I had never heard of this before my parents told me about this. Since it can cause miscarriages, why haven't I heard of this before or read about it in books? When I hear of women who have had many miscarriages I wonder if they also have factor V. This blood disorder is never talked about. Why? I think it is important. I am glad that I could help you with your survey. I hope you get the answers you need or the answers you are looking for in this study."

"Very little information is taught @ the Dr's office. They check you & you're on your way. Being educated, I find needed info. But what about those who do not have guidance, ambition, or know-how to search for their info? Breastfeeding is also not as supported as I would like to see. Hosp/clinic staff needs more education. More nurses should be lactation consultants. Too much wrong & varying info. is given out. We need more consistent training."

"The Bambi program with ND Dept of health is wonderful. I would suggest more info re: RSV available to the public/new moms especially during the RSV "season." I suggest more info re: screenings for "older" moms (more than 35 yrs old)."

"I feel fortunate to have good health benefits coverage so as to never not go to the doctor due to \$. I wish all pregnant women in ND could enjoy the same sense of security I have. I am a full time employed healthcare provider (Occupational Therapist) and feel I am an informed patient and compliant with all recommendations."

"Medicaid has been a wonderful resource that has allowed us to feel confident during all three of our pregnancies - we are grateful for the program & all of the high-quality staff running it. Also, I recently met 3 mothers who had the unfortunate losses of babies, both during pregnancy & soon after birth. I think there is a need for more support & guidance for such mothers so they may have greater healing after such tragedies. Wounded mothers are such an unrecognized problem with badly needed solutions. Also, money & time should be invested in qualified MENTORING for women who haven't had good accessible role models of healthy, happy women. I'd be interested in participating in such programs :)"

"I was lucky and had an excellent doctor, for both of my pregnancies. However many of my friends and family have had to see other doctors because it take several months to get into a good doctor. Certain doctors don't run all the prenatal test for birth defects, but my doctor ran every test possible leaving me reassured and not worrying. I feel testing for all birth defects is necessary so a mother is at ease with what to expect."

Maternal Health Services Utilization

Prenatal Issues

REFERENCE TABLES 1-3.

- Eight out of 10 respondents indicated they received prenatal care as early as they had wanted (81.5 percent) (data not shown). For mothers who did not get prenatal care as early as they wanted, one-third said the reason they did not get early prenatal care was because they did not know they were pregnant (37.5 percent). One-fourth said they could not get an appointment earlier in their pregnancy (26.7 percent), and one-fifth said their doctor or health plan would not start prenatal care earlier (21.9 percent). One in 10 said they did not have enough money or insurance to pay for their prenatal care visits (12.4 percent).
- When asked where they went most of the time for their prenatal care, two of three respondents said they went to a hospital clinic (68.4 percent) (data not shown). One in five went to a private doctor's office or HMO clinic (22.0 percent) (data not shown).
- The number of prenatal care visits for respondents ranged from 0 to 30, with an average of 11 visits (data not shown).
- Two-thirds of respondents said they had between six and 12 prenatal care visits (69.7 percent), and one-fourth said they had 13 or more visits (26.4 percent). Four percent said they had, at most, five prenatal care visits.
- Two-thirds of respondents ages 20 to 24 said they had between six and 12 prenatal care visits (65.9 percent), whereas three-fourths of respondents ages 30 to 34 said they had between 6 and 12 prenatal care visits (78.0 percent). Caution should be used when interpreting data regarding respondents 35 years of age and older due to small numbers.

Table 1. Reasons Why Prenatal Care Was Not Received as Early as Wanted

Reasons	%	95% CI
Did not know they were pregnant	37.5	(30.2,44.7)
Could not get an appointment earlier in pregnancy	26.7	(19.8,33.7)
Doctor or health plan would not start earlier	21.9	(15.3,28.4)
Did not have enough money or insurance to pay for visits	12.4	(7.4,17.3)
Too many other things going on	7.7	(4.0,11.4)
No one to care for children	5.2	(1.9,8.5)
No way to get to the clinic or doctor's office	4.8	(1.8,7.8)
Did not have Medicaid card	2.2	(0.4,4.1)
Other reasons	15.1	(9.6,20.6)

Table 2. Number of Prenatal Care Visits

Number of prenatal care visits	%	95% CI
1 to 5 visits	3.9	(2.7,5.2)
6 to 12 visits	69.7	(66.7,72.6)
13 or more visits	26.4	(23.5,29.2)
Received no prenatal care	0.1	(0.0,0.2)
TOTAL %	100.1	

Table 3. Mother's Age by Number of Prenatal Care Visits

Mothers age*	1 to 5 visits		6 to 12 visits		13 or more visits		No PNC visits		TOTAL %
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
15 to 19 years	15.0	(5.6,24.3)	55.2	(42.1,68.3)	29.9	(17.3,42.4)	0.0	(0.0,0.0)	100.1
20 to 24 years	3.4	(1.3,5.6)	65.9	(60.1,71.6)	30.5	(24.9,36.1)	0.3	(0.0,0.7)	100.1
25 to 29 years	2.6	(0.9,4.3)	70.4	(65.2,75.6)	27.1	(22.0,32.2)	0.0	(0.0,0.0)	100.1
30 to 34 years	2.0	(0.3,3.6)	78.0	(72.6,83.5)	20.0	(14.7,25.3)	0.0	(0.0,0.0)	100.0
35 and older	5.4	(0.9,9.9)	68.8	(59.4,78.3)	25.8	(16.9,34.7)	0.0	(0.0,0.0)	100.0

*Caution should be used when interpreting data regarding respondents 35 years of age and older due to small numbers.

REFERENCE TABLES 4-5.

- Of all respondents, 20 percent said they did not receive prenatal care in the first trimester (data not shown).
- Medicaid recipients were less likely than non-Medicaid recipients to get prenatal care in the first trimester (69.0 percent and 84.0 percent, respectively). One-third of Medicaid recipients did not receive prenatal care in the first trimester (31.0 percent).
- WIC recipients were less likely than non-WIC recipients to get prenatal care in the first trimester (73.3 percent and 82.5 percent, respectively). One-fourth of WIC recipients did not receive prenatal care in the first trimester.
- Gravid status was not a factor in whether the respondent received prenatal care in the first trimester.
- Respondents were more likely to get prenatal care in the first trimester if:
 - They were older (25 to 34 years of age).
 - They had at least some college education.
 - They were married.
 - They were white.
- Urban/rural residence was not a factor in whether the respondent received prenatal care in the first trimester.
- Caution should be used when interpreting data regarding respondents who are 15 to 19 years of age, 35 years of age and older, have between 9 and 11 years of education, or are Native American due to small numbers. Unfortunately, data for respondents who have less than 9 years of education, and are of a race other than white or Native American are not reportable because of too few responses.

Table 4. Medicaid, WIC, and Gravid Status by Whether Mother Received Prenatal Care in the First Trimester

Status	Prenatal care first trimester		No prenatal care first trimester		Did not go for prenatal care		TOTAL %
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
Medicaid status							
Medicaid*	69.0	(63.8,74.3)	31.0	(25.7,36.2)	0.0	(0.0,0.0)	100.0
Non-Medicaid	84.0	(81.0,86.9)	16.0	(13.1,19.0)	0.0	(0.0,0.0)	100.0
WIC status							
WIC	73.3	(68.7,77.9)	25.1	(20.6,29.6)	1.6	(0.1,3.2)	100.0
Non-WIC	82.5	(79.3,85.7)	17.2	(14.1,20.4)	0.3	(0.0,0.7)	100.0

Status	Prenatal care first trimester		No prenatal care first trimester		Did not go for prenatal care		TOTAL %
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
Gravid status							
Primipara	77.8	(73.5,82.1)	20.6	(16.4,24.7)	1.7	(0.2,3.1)	100.1
Multipara	79.8	(76.5,83.1)	19.8	(16.5,23.2)	0.4	(0.0,0.7)	100.0

*CDC defines a Medicaid recipient as a woman who reported receiving Medicaid prior to pregnancy or used Medicaid to pay for prenatal care or the delivery.

Table 5. Whether Mother Received Prenatal Care in the First Trimester by Characteristics

Characteristics	Prenatal care first trimester		No prenatal care first trimester		Did not go for prenatal care		TOTAL %
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
Mother's age*							
15 to 19 years	45.2	(32.2,58.2)	48.4	(35.4,61.4)	6.4	(0.0,13.2)	100.0
20 to 24 years	76.4	(71.2,81.5)	22.9	(17.7,28.0)	0.8	(0.0,1.6)	100.1
25 to 29 years	83.8	(79.7,87.9)	16.2	(12.1,20.4)	0.0	(0.0,0.0)	100.0
30 to 34 years	86.8	(82.4,91.2)	13.2	(8.8,17.6)	0.0	(0.0,0.0)	100.0
35 and older	77.7	(69.2,86.2)	20.4	(12.1,28.7)	1.9	(0.0,4.5)	100.0
Mother's education*							
8 years or less	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
9 to 11 years	58.8	(46.1,71.6)	36.6	(24.2,49.1)	4.6	(0.0,9.4)	100.0
12 years	70.3	(64.4,76.3)	28.2	(22.4,34.1)	1.5	(0.0,3.3)	100.0
13 to 15 years	82.2	(77.8,86.6)	17.6	(13.2,22.0)	0.2	(0.0,0.6)	100.0
16 or more years	85.9	(82.2,89.6)	13.8	(10.1,17.5)	0.3	(0.0,0.9)	100.0
Mother's marital status							
Married	83.4	(80.7,86.1)	16.4	(13.6,19.1)	0.3	(0.0,0.6)	100.1
Not married	64.6	(58.1,71.0)	32.4	(26.1,38.7)	3.0	(0.5,5.5)	100.0
Mother's race*							
White	80.6	(77.9,83.3)	18.9	(16.3,21.6)	0.4	(0.0,1.0)	99.9
Native American	60.8	(49.5,72.2)	35.0	(23.8,46.1)	4.2	(0.3,8.2)	100.0
Other	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Urban/rural residence							
Urban	81.4	(77.6,85.2)	17.7	(14.0,21.3)	0.9	(0.0,2.1)	100.0
Rural	76.8	(73.1,80.5)	22.4	(18.7,26.1)	0.9	(0.1,1.6)	100.1

*Caution should be used when interpreting data regarding respondents who are 15 to 19 years of age, 35 years of age and older, have between 9 and 11 years of education, or are Native American due to small numbers.

NOTE: NR means not reportable due to too few responses.

REFERENCE TABLES 6-8.

- Of Medicaid recipients:
 - A large majority said Medicaid paid for their prenatal care (85.2 percent).
 - One in five said they used personal income to pay for their prenatal care (18.3 percent).
 - One in five indicated insurance or an HMO paid for their prenatal care.
 - Seven percent said Indian Health Service paid for their prenatal care.
 - One percent said their prenatal care was paid for by the military.

- Of WIC recipients:
 - One in two said Medicaid was the source of payment for their prenatal care (52.8 percent).
 - One in four said they used personal income to pay for their prenatal care (23.7 percent).
 - One in three said their prenatal care was paid for by insurance or an HMO (35.5 percent).

- Nine percent indicated the Indian Health Service paid for their prenatal care.
- Nine percent said their prenatal care was paid for by the military.
- Of primiparas:
 - One in four said Medicaid paid for their prenatal care (24.1 percent).
 - One in four indicated their prenatal care was paid for by personal income (27.1 percent).
 - Two in three said their insurance or an HMO paid for their prenatal care.
 - Four percent said their prenatal care was paid for by the Indian Health Service.
 - Eight percent said the military paid for their prenatal care.
- Of multiparas:
 - One in five indicated that Medicaid paid for their prenatal care (22.6 percent).
 - One in four said they paid for their prenatal care with personal income (29.8 percent).
 - Two in three indicated that insurance or an HMO paid for their prenatal care (67.7 percent).
 - Five percent said their prenatal care was paid for by the Indian Health Service.
 - Six percent indicated the Military paid for their prenatal care.

Table 6. Medicaid Status by Sources of Payment for Prenatal Care

Sources of payment for prenatal care	Medicaid*		Non-Medicaid	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Medicaid				
No	14.8	(10.3,19.2)	100.0	(100.0,100.0)
Yes	85.2	(80.8,89.7)	0.0	(0.0,0.0)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	
Personal income				
No	81.7	(77.1,86.2)	67.6	(63.9,71.3)
Yes	18.3	(13.8,22.9)	32.4	(28.8,36.1)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	
Insurance or HMO				
No	80.3	(75.6,85.0)	15.1	(12.2,18.1)
Yes	19.7	(15.0,24.4)	84.9	(81.9,87.8)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	
Indian Health Service				
No	93.2	(90.4,96.0)	97.0	(95.6,98.4)
Yes	6.8	(4.0,9.6)	3.0	(1.6,4.4)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	
Military				
No	99.1	(98.0,100.0)	90.7	(88.3,93.1)
Yes	0.9	(0.0,2.0)	9.3	(6.9,11.8)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	
Other source				
No	97.4	(95.4,99.4)	99.1	(98.3,100.0)
Yes	2.6	(0.6,4.6)	0.9	(0.0,1.7)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	

*CDC defines a Medicaid recipient as a woman who reported receiving Medicaid prior to pregnancy or used Medicaid to pay for prenatal care or the delivery.

Table 7. WIC Status by Sources of Payment for Prenatal Care

Sources of payment for prenatal care	WIC		Non-WIC	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Medicaid				
No	47.2	(42.5,51.9)	93.4	(91.6,95.1)
Yes	52.8	(48.1,57.6)	6.6	(4.9,8.4)

Sources of payment for prenatal care	WIC		Non-WIC	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	
Personal income				
No	76.3	(71.7,80.9)	68.5	(64.7,72.3)
Yes	23.7	(19.1,28.3)	31.5	(27.7,35.3)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	
Insurance or HMO				
No	64.5	(59.6,69.4)	15.4	(12.4,18.3)
Yes	35.5	(30.6,40.4)	84.6	(81.7,87.6)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	
Indian Health Service				
No	91.1	(88.1,94.1)	98.7	(97.7,99.7)
Yes	8.9	(5.9,11.9)	1.3	(0.3,2.3)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	
Military				
No	91.4	(88.1,94.7)	93.8	(91.7,95.9)
Yes	8.6	(5.3,11.9)	6.2	(4.1,8.3)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	
Other source				
No	97.0	(94.9,99.0)	99.6	(99.1,100.0)
Yes	3.1	(1.0,5.1)	0.4	(0.0,0.9)
TOTAL %	100.1		100.0	

Table 8 . Gravid Status by Sources of Payment for Prenatal Care

Sources of payment for prenatal care	Primiparas		Multiparas	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Medicaid				
No	76.0	(72.5,79.4)	77.4	(74.8,80.1)
Yes	24.1	(20.6,27.5)	22.6	(19.9,25.2)
TOTAL %	100.1		100.0	
Personal income				
No	72.9	(68.5,77.3)	70.2	(66.3,74.1)
Yes	27.1	(22.7,31.5)	29.8	(25.9,33.7)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	
Insurance or HMO				
No	33.6	(29.3,38.0)	32.4	(28.8,35.9)
Yes	66.4	(62.0,70.7)	67.7	(64.1,71.2)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.1	
Indian Health Service				
No	96.5	(94.7,98.3)	95.4	(93.5,97.2)
Yes	3.5	(1.8,5.3)	4.7	(2.8,6.5)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.1	
Military				
No	92.0	(88.9,95.1)	93.6	(91.5,95.8)
Yes	8.1	(5.0,11.2)	6.4	(4.2,8.5)
TOTAL %	100.1		100.0	
Other source				
No	98.6	(97.6,99.6)	98.7	(97.5,99.9)
Yes	1.4	(0.4,2.4)	1.3	(0.1,2.5)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	

Genetic Disorders/HIV/AIDS Testing

“A birth defect is any abnormality present at birth. Some birth defects are inherited, and some may be caused by infections or by exposure to certain substances. A genetic disorder is a disease or defect that is inherited. Genetic disorders are not always noticeable at birth, but appear later in life.

Every pregnant woman should be offered an HIV test as part of her normal prenatal care. North Dakota law requires physicians to obtain informed consent prior to testing for HIV/AIDS.”

1999 North Dakota New Mothers' Survey

REFERENCE TABLE 9.

- Eight out of 10 respondents indicated a health care worker talked with them about tests to screen for birth defects (80.9 percent).
- Three out of four respondents said a health care worker talked with them about testing for HIV (73.1 percent).

Table 9. Whether Health Care Worker Had Discussions with Mother Regarding Genetic Disorders and HIV Testing

Health care worker discussions during prenatal care visits	%	95% CI
Whether health care worker talked with mother about doing tests to screen for birth defects or diseases that run in the family		
No	19.1	(16.6, 21.6)
Yes	80.9	(78.4, 83.4)
TOTAL %	100.0	
Whether health care worker talked with mother about getting tested for HIV		
No	26.9	(24.0, 29.7)
Yes	73.1	(70.3, 76.0)
TOTAL %	100.0	

Resource Information

Genetic and birth defects counseling is a medical service helping families understand a family member's disorder. Clinics are offered throughout the state. To receive genetic and birth defects services ask your doctor for a referral, or call 701-777-4277 directly. You may also access information online at <http://www.med.und.nodak.edu/depts/peds/gf/genetics.htm>.

The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), formerly the Health Care Financing Administration, has developed the Maternal HIV Consumer Information Project (CIP) to increase patient and provider knowledge about the availability of drugs that reduce HIV transmission, and to expand knowledge of Medicaid eligibility and coverage of prenatal care. Health care providers are encouraged to contact the North Dakota Department of Health HIV/AIDS Program at 800-706-3448 or 701-328-2378 to obtain free CIP patient education materials for distribution to all women of childbearing age. You may also access information online at <http://ndhiv.com>.

Discussions With Health Care Workers

REFERENCE TABLES 10-12.

- Medicaid recipients were more likely than non-Medicaid recipients to have had discussions with a health care worker regarding:
 - Smoking during pregnancy and how it could affect the baby (78.7 percent and 63.5 percent, respectively).
 - Breastfeeding (87.9 percent and 81.3 percent, respectively).
 - Drinking alcohol during pregnancy and how it could affect the baby (77.3 percent and 65.4 percent, respectively).
 - Postpartum birth control methods to use (79.0 percent and 71.0 percent, respectively).
 - Use of illegal drugs during pregnancy and how they could affect the baby (67.3 percent and 51.3 percent, respectively).
 - Physical abuse to women by their husbands or partners (36.9 percent and 19.5 percent, respectively). The majority of both Medicaid and non-Medicaid recipients said they did not have discussions with health care workers about physical abuse to women by their husbands or partners (63.1 percent and 80.5 percent, respectively).
- There was very little difference between Medicaid and non-Medicaid recipients with respect to discussions with health care workers about using seat belts during pregnancy.
- WIC recipients were more likely than non-WIC recipients to have had discussions with a health care worker regarding:
 - Smoking during pregnancy and how it could affect the baby (78.2 percent and 61.6 percent, respectively).
 - Breastfeeding (89.2 percent and 79.6 percent, respectively).
 - Drinking alcohol during pregnancy and how it could affect the baby (77.0 percent and 63.8 percent, respectively).
 - Postpartum birth control methods to use (77.6 percent and 70.6 percent, respectively).
 - Use of illegal drugs during pregnancy and how they could affect the baby (67.0 percent and 49.2 percent, respectively).
 - Testing for HIV (77.8 percent and 70.3 percent, respectively).
 - Physical abuse to women by their husbands or partners (35.0 percent and 18.3 percent, respectively). The majority of WIC and non-WIC recipients said they did not have discussions with health care workers about physical abuse to women by their husbands or partners (65.1 percent and 81.7 percent, respectively).
- Primiparas were more likely than multiparas to have had discussions with health care workers regarding:
 - Smoking during pregnancy and how it could affect the baby (73.1 percent and 63.6 percent, respectively).
 - Breastfeeding (87.4 percent and 79.7 percent, respectively).
 - Drinking alcohol during pregnancy (75.5 percent and 63.8 percent, respectively).
 - Use of illegal drugs during pregnancy and how they could affect the baby (62.4 percent and 50.6 percent, respectively).

Table 10. Medicaid Status by Health Care Worker Discussions Regarding Various Topics

Topics of discussion	Medicaid*		Non-Medicaid	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
How smoking during pregnancy could affect the baby				
No	21.3	(16.7,25.9)	36.5	(32.7,40.3)
Yes	78.7	(74.1,83.3)	63.5	(59.8,67.3)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	
Breastfeeding the baby				
No	12.1	(8.5,15.8)	18.7	(15.6,21.8)
Yes	87.9	(84.2,91.6)	81.3	(78.3,84.4)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	
How drinking alcohol during pregnancy could affect the baby				
No	22.7	(18.0,27.4)	34.7	(30.9,38.4)
Yes	77.3	(72.6,82.0)	65.4	(61.6,69.1)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.1	
Using a seatbelt during pregnancy				
No	54.5	(49.0,59.9)	53.7	(49.8,57.7)
Yes	45.6	(40.1,51.0)	46.3	(42.3,50.2)
TOTAL %	100.1		100.0	
Birth control methods to use after pregnancy				
No	21.0	(16.6,25.4)	29.0	(25.4,32.6)
Yes	79.0	(74.6,83.4)	71.0	(67.5,74.6)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	
Medicines that are safe to take during pregnancy				
No	13.4	(9.7,17.2)	9.7	(7.4,12.0)
Yes	86.6	(82.8,90.4)	90.3	(88.0,92.6)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	
How using illegal drugs could affect the baby				
No	32.7	(27.4,38.0)	48.7	(44.8,52.7)
Yes	67.3	(62.0,72.6)	51.3	(47.3,55.3)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	
Doing tests to screen for birth defects or diseases that run in the family				
No	20.6	(16.4,24.9)	18.3	(15.2,21.3)
Yes	79.4	(75.1,83.6)	81.7	(78.7,84.8)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	
What to do if labor starts early				
No	20.0	(15.5,24.5)	24.6	(21.1,28.0)
Yes	80.0	(75.5,84.5)	75.5	(72.0,78.9)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.1	
Getting blood tested for HIV				
No	23.7	(19.1,28.3)	28.1	(24.6,31.7)
Yes	76.3	(71.7,80.9)	71.9	(68.3,75.4)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	
Physical abuse to women by their husbands or partners				
No	63.1	(57.9,68.3)	80.5	(77.3,83.7)
Yes	36.9	(31.7,42.2)	19.5	(16.4,22.7)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	

*CDC defines a Medicaid recipient as a woman who reported receiving Medicaid prior to pregnancy or used Medicaid to pay for prenatal care or the delivery.

Table 11. WIC Status by Health Care Worker Discussions Regarding Various Topics

Topics of discussion	WIC		Non-WIC	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
How smoking during pregnancy could affect the baby				
No	21.8	(17.5,26.2)	38.4	(34.4,42.4)
Yes	78.2	(73.8,82.5)	61.6	(57.6,65.6)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	
Breastfeeding the baby				
No	10.8	(7.5,14.1)	20.4	(17.1,23.7)
Yes	89.2	(85.9,92.5)	79.6	(76.3,82.9)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	
How drinking alcohol during pregnancy could affect the baby				
No	23.0	(18.5,27.4)	36.2	(32.3,40.2)
Yes	77.0	(72.6,81.5)	63.8	(59.8,67.8)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	
Using a seatbelt during pregnancy				
No	49.2	(43.9,54.4)	56.9	(52.8,61.1)
Yes	50.8	(45.6,56.1)	43.1	(38.9,47.2)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	
Birth control methods to use after pregnancy				
No	22.4	(18.0,26.7)	29.4	(25.6,33.1)
Yes	77.6	(73.3,82.0)	70.6	(66.9,74.4)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	
Medicines that are safe to take during pregnancy				
No	13.7	(10.2,17.2)	9.1	(6.7,11.5)
Yes	86.3	(82.8,89.8)	90.9	(88.6,93.3)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	
How using illegal drugs could affect the baby				
No	33.0	(28.0,38.0)	50.8	(46.7,55.0)
Yes	67.0	(62.0,72.0)	49.2	(45.0,53.3)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	
Doing tests to screen for birth defects or diseases that run in the family				
No	22.1	(17.8,26.4)	17.4	(14.3,20.5)
Yes	77.9	(73.6,82.2)	82.6	(79.5,85.7)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	
What to do if labor starts early				
No	20.5	(16.3,24.8)	25.2	(21.6,28.8)
Yes	79.5	(75.2,83.7)	74.8	(71.2,78.5)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	
Getting blood tested for HIV				
No	22.2	(17.9,26.5)	29.7	(25.9,33.4)
Yes	77.8	(73.5,82.1)	70.3	(66.6,74.1)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	
Physical abuse to women by their husbands or partners				
No	65.1	(60.2,70.0)	81.7	(78.5,84.9)
Yes	35.0	(30.1,39.9)	18.3	(15.1,21.5)
TOTAL %	100.1		100.0	

Table 12. Gravid Status by Health Care Worker Discussions Regarding Various Topics

Topics of discussion	Primipara		Multipara	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
How smoking during pregnancy could affect the baby				
No	26.9	(22.4,31.4)	36.4	(32.3,40.5)
Yes	73.1	(68.6,77.6)	63.6	(59.5,67.7)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	
Breastfeeding the baby				
No	12.6	(9.2,16.0)	20.3	(16.9,23.7)
Yes	87.4	(84.0,90.8)	79.7	(76.3,83.1)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	
How drinking alcohol during pregnancy could affect the baby				
No	24.5	(20.1,28.9)	36.2	(32.2,40.3)
Yes	75.5	(71.1,79.9)	63.8	(59.7,67.8)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	
Using a seatbelt during pregnancy				
No	50.2	(45.2,55.3)	57.0	(52.8,61.2)
Yes	49.8	(44.7,54.8)	43.0	(38.8,47.2)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	
Birth control methods to use after pregnancy				
No	28.8	(24.2,33.3)	25.6	(21.9,29.3)
Yes	71.2	(66.7,75.8)	74.4	(70.7,78.1)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	
Medicines that are safe to take during pregnancy				
No	8.7	(5.8,11.6)	12.4	(9.7,15.1)
Yes	91.3	(88.4,94.2)	87.6	(84.9,90.3)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	
How using illegal drugs could affect the baby				
No	37.6	(32.7,42.5)	49.4	(45.2,53.7)
Yes	62.4	(57.5,67.3)	50.6	(46.3,54.8)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	
Doing tests to screen for birth defects or diseases that run in the family				
No	16.5	(12.8,20.2)	20.9	(17.4,24.3)
Yes	83.5	(79.8,87.2)	79.2	(75.7,82.6)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.1	
What to do if labor starts early				
No	22.8	(18.4,27.1)	23.9	(20.3,27.6)
Yes	77.2	(72.9,81.6)	76.1	(72.5,79.7)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	
Getting blood tested for HIV				
No	23.7	(19.5,27.9)	29.2	(25.4,33.1)
Yes	76.3	(72.1,80.5)	70.8	(66.9,74.6)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	
Physical abuse to women by their husbands or partners				
No	72.8	(68.4,77.2)	77.7	(74.2,81.2)
Yes	27.2	(22.8,31.6)	22.3	(18.8,25.8)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	

REFERENCE TABLES 13-16.

- Health care workers are encouraged to discuss food safety issues. The topic of washing hands after contact with soil, sand, litter, or any other material that may be contaminated with

cat feces was the most discussed among respondents in each group (Medicaid, non-Medicaid, WIC, non-WIC, primiparas and multiparas), with approximately 50 percent of respondents saying they discussed that topic with a health care worker. In contrast, approximately two-thirds of respondents in each of the groups indicated they did not have discussions with a health care worker about any of the remaining food safety issues (i.e., handling raw meat, cooking meat to well done, washing hands and utensils after handling raw meat, and not feeding cats raw or undercooked meat).

- Medicaid recipients were more likely than non-Medicaid recipients to have discussions with health care workers regarding:
 - Cooking meat to “well done” (35.0 percent and 24.0 percent, respectively).
 - Washing hands and utensils after handling raw meat (27.7 percent and 18.6 percent, respectively).
- WIC recipients were more likely than non-WIC recipients to have discussions with health care workers regarding:
 - Handling raw meat (20.7 percent and 11.1 percent, respectively).
 - Cooking meat to “well done” (38.6 percent and 20.7 percent, respectively).
 - Washing hands and utensils after handling raw meat (30.3 percent and 16.1 percent, respectively).
 - Not feeding cats raw or undercooked meat (22.3 percent and 12.4 percent, respectively).
- There was very little difference between primiparas and multiparas, and urban and rural respondents, with respect to discussions with health care workers about food safety issues.

Table 13. Medicaid Status by Health Care Worker Discussions Regarding Food Safety Issues

Food safety issues	Medicaid*		Non-Medicaid	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Not touching your mouth or eyes while handling raw meat				
No	81.3	(77.0,85.5)	87.0	(84.3,89.7)
Yes	18.7	(14.5,23.0)	13.0	(10.3,15.7)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	
Cooking meat to “well done”				
No	65.0	(59.8,70.2)	76.0	(72.6,79.4)
Yes	35.0	(29.8,40.2)	24.0	(20.6,27.5)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	
Washing hands and utensils after handling raw meat				
No	72.3	(67.4,77.1)	81.4	(78.2,84.5)
Yes	27.7	(22.9,32.6)	18.6	(15.5,21.8)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	
Washing hands after contact with soil, sand, litter, or any other material that may be contaminated with cat feces				
No	51.2	(45.7,56.7)	53.7	(49.8,57.7)
Yes	48.8	(43.3,54.3)	46.3	(42.3,50.2)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	
Not feeding cats raw or undercooked meat				
No	80.4	(76.1,84.6)	85.4	(82.5,88.3)
Yes	19.6	(15.4,23.9)	14.6	(11.7,17.5)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	

*CDC defines a Medicaid recipient as a woman who reported receiving Medicaid prior to pregnancy or used Medicaid to pay for prenatal care or the delivery.

Table 14. WIC Status by Health Care Worker Discussions Regarding Food Safety Issues

Food safety issues	WIC		Non-WIC	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Not touching your mouth or eyes while handling raw meat				
No	79.3	(75.1,83.5)	88.9	(86.3,91.6)
Yes	20.7	(16.5,24.9)	11.1	(8.5,13.7)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	
Cooking meat to "well done"				
No	61.4	(56.4,66.5)	79.3	(75.9,82.6)
Yes	38.6	(33.5,43.6)	20.7	(17.4,24.1)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	
Washing hands and utensils after handling raw meat				
No	69.7	(64.9,74.5)	83.9	(80.8,87.0)
Yes	30.3	(25.5,35.1)	16.1	(13.0,19.2)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	
Washing hands after contact with soil, sand, litter, or any other material that may be contaminated with cat feces				
No	50.2	(45.0,55.4)	54.9	(50.8,59.0)
Yes	49.8	(44.6,55.0)	45.1	(41.0,49.2)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	
Not feeding cats raw or undercooked meat				
No	77.7	(73.3,82.2)	87.6	(84.8,90.4)
Yes	22.3	(17.9,26.7)	12.4	(9.6,15.2)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	

Table 15. Gravid Status by Health Care Worker Discussions Regarding Food Safety Issues

Food safety issues	Primipara		Multipara	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Not touching your mouth or eyes while handling raw meat				
No	85.4	(82.0,88.9)	85.6	(82.6,88.6)
Yes	14.6	(11.1,18.0)	14.4	(11.4,17.4)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	
Cooking meat to "well done"				
No	70.4	(65.8,74.9)	74.8	(71.2,78.5)
Yes	29.6	(25.1,34.2)	25.2	(21.5,28.9)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	
Washing hands and utensils after handling raw meat				
No	77.5	(73.3,81.7)	79.9	(76.5,83.3)
Yes	22.5	(18.3,26.7)	20.1	(16.7,23.6)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	
Washing hands after contact with soil, sand, litter, or any other material that may be contaminated with cat feces				
No	49.5	(44.4,54.5)	55.8	(51.6,60.0)
Yes	50.5	(45.5,55.6)	44.2	(40.0,48.5)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	
Not feeding cats raw or undercooked meat				
No	81.9	(78.0,85.9)	85.8	(82.8,88.8)
Yes	18.1	(14.1,22.0)	14.3	(11.3,17.3)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.1	

Table 16. Urban/Rural Residence by Health Care Worker Discussions Regarding Food Safety Issues

Food safety issues	Urban		Rural	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Not touching your mouth or eyes while handling raw meat				
No	84.9	(81.5,88.4)	85.9	(82.9,88.9)
Yes	15.1	(11.7,18.6)	14.1	(11.1,17.1)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	
Cooking meat to "well done"				
No	73.1	(68.9,77.3)	72.7	(68.8,76.6)
Yes	26.9	(22.7,31.1)	27.3	(23.4,31.2)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	
Washing hands and utensils after handling raw meat				
No	79.8	(75.9,83.6)	78.0	(74.3,81.6)
Yes	20.2	(16.4,24.1)	22.1	(18.4,25.7)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.1	
Washing hands after contact with soil, sand, litter, or any other material that may be contaminated with cat feces				
No	54.9	(50.2,59.6)	51.5	(47.0,56.0)
Yes	45.1	(40.4,49.8)	48.5	(44.0,53.0)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	
Not feeding cats raw or undercooked meat				
No	83.8	(80.2,87.3)	84.3	(81.0,87.5)
Yes	16.2	(12.7,19.8)	15.7	(12.5,19.0)
TOTAL %	100.0		100.0	

Postpartum Issues

REFERENCE TABLES 17-18.

- Respondents spent an average of three nights in the hospital after delivery (data not shown).
- Two-thirds of respondents said their delivery was paid for by health insurance or an HMO. One-third said personal income paid for the delivery. One-fourth said their delivery was paid for by Medicaid.
- Fourteen percent of respondents said that a health care worker did not talk to them about using birth control after their baby was born (data not shown).
- Fourteen percent of respondents said that at the time of the survey they were not doing anything to keep from getting pregnant (data not shown).
- Of respondents who were not doing anything to keep from getting pregnant now, one-third said the reason they were not doing anything was they did not want to use birth control (37.7 percent). One in three respondents said they were not having sex (29.1 percent), while one in ten said their husbands or partners did not want to use anything (13.0 percent). One in 10 indicated they wanted to get pregnant (11.7 percent).
- Several respondents indicated there were other reasons they were not using birth control. Some respondents said they did not want to use birth control for religious reasons, while others said they had side effects from using particular methods. Several said they were not having sex, and others said either they or their husband/partner had surgical procedures done to prevent pregnancy. A few said they wanted to get pregnant.

Table 17. Source of Payment for Delivery

Source of payment for delivery	%	95% CI
Health insurance or HMO	67.3	(64.9,69.6)
Personal income	33.5	(30.6,36.5)
Medicaid	26.9	(25.1,28.8)
Military	6.9	(5.1,8.6)
Indian Health Service (IHS)	2.1	(1.1,3.1)
Other source	0.9	(0.4,1.4)

Table 18. Of Respondents Who Were Not Doing Anything to Keep From Getting Pregnant Now, Respondent's or Husband's/Partner's Reasons For Not Doing Anything to Keep From Getting Pregnant

Reasons	%	95% CI
Does not want to use birth control	37.7	(29.5,45.9)
Not having sex	29.1	(21.6,36.7)
Husband/partner does not want to use anything	13.0	(7.4,18.7)
Wants to get pregnant	11.7	(6.3,17.1)
Doesn't think she can get pregnant (sterile)	7.0	(2.7,11.3)
Cannot pay for birth control	3.1	(0.2,6.0)
Mother is pregnant at time of survey	1.3	(0.0,3.1)
Other reasons	30.4	(22.5,38.2)