

MAIN FINDINGS

PRATS 2001: MAIN FINDINGS

Intendedness of Pregnancy

- Over one-third (37.5 percent) of Idaho resident adult mothers reported that their pregnancy was unintended at the time of conception: 29.8 percent wanted to be pregnant later and 7.7 percent never wanted to be pregnant.
- Among mothers with an unintended pregnancy, 54.9 percent reported that they were not using birth control at the time of conception.
- Nearly three-quarters (71.7 percent) of mothers 18-19 years of age indicated that their pregnancy was unintended at the time of conception; this age-group represented 12.9 percent of all unintended pregnancies among Idaho resident adult mothers.
- Mothers who were NOT married were 2.4 times more likely to report that their pregnancy was unintended, compared with mothers who were married.
- Mothers who reported that their pregnancy was unintended were less likely to have taken vitamins just before and during pregnancy, more likely to have smoked just before and during pregnancy, less likely to initiate prenatal care in the first trimester, and less likely to have their new baby's immunizations up-to-date (at the time of the survey).
- Among mothers who reported that Medicaid paid for the delivery of their new baby, 55.5 percent indicated that their pregnancy was unintended at the time of conception.

Household Income and Health Insurance

- More than 1 of 3 (36.4 percent) Idaho resident adult mothers did NOT have health insurance at the time just before becoming pregnant (excluding Medicaid).
- Two-thirds (67.1 percent) of Hispanic mothers did NOT have health insurance at the time just before becoming pregnant (excluding Medicaid). Among U.S.-born Hispanic mothers, 37.3 percent were uninsured. Among foreign-born Hispanic mothers, 85.4 percent were uninsured.
- Among mothers with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (23.8 percent of all mothers), 72.7 percent were uninsured. Among mothers with an annual household income of \$35,000 or more (38.3 percent of all mothers), 5.1 percent were uninsured.
- The relative risk of being uninsured just before pregnancy (excluding Medicaid) was two times higher for mothers who were not married than for married mothers; 66.4 percent and 30.1 percent, respectively.

PRATS 2001: MAIN FINDINGS

Medicaid Utilization

- Less than 5.0 percent of Idaho resident adult mothers reported using Medicaid prior to their pregnancy. More than one-third (39.4 percent) of mothers applied for Medicaid coverage during their pregnancy with 34.2 reporting that Medicaid paid for prenatal care and 38.8 percent reporting Medicaid paid for their delivery.
- Hispanic mothers and those living in rural or frontier counties were more likely to apply for Medicaid than mothers living in urban counties.

Prenatal Health Care

- Most (88.5 percent) Idaho resident adult mothers initiated prenatal care in the first trimester.
- Among mothers who received prenatal care, 19.2 percent reported that they did NOT receive care as early in their pregnancy as they wanted.
- The Children's Dental Health Project, a non-profit organization dedicated to improving oral health and access to dental care, has noted that poor maternal oral health may be associated with preterm low birth weight pregnancy outcomes. Two-thirds (62.5 percent) of mothers did not receive dental care during their pregnancy.
- Mothers who received information on the importance of dental care during prenatal care visits were more likely to receive dental care during their pregnancy than mothers who did not receive information about dental care.

Maternal Infections

- Group B Strep was the most commonly reported maternal infection (of those asked) among Idaho resident adult mothers.
- Half (49.0 percent) of mothers reported being tested for HIV during their pregnancy.
- Almost all (94.8 percent) mothers who were tested for HIV had received information about testing during prenatal care visits.

Maternal Weight and Nutrition

- One-third (33.7 percent) of Idaho resident adult mothers participated in the WIC Program (Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) during their pregnancy.

PRATS 2001: MAIN FINDINGS

- Nearly two-thirds (62.1 percent) of Hispanic mothers participated in the WIC program. Participation in WIC varied significantly by mother's place of birth (proxy for legal status): 43.8 percent of U.S.-born Hispanic mothers, and 73.5 percent of Hispanic mothers (foreign born) participated in WIC.
- Based on the Body Mass Index, more than 1 of 3 mothers (38.4 percent) were overweight or obese just before becoming pregnant.

Tobacco and Alcohol Use

- One of five Idaho resident adult mothers (19.7 percent) smoked before pregnancy. During pregnancy one in ten mothers (9.7 percent) reported smoking.
- Younger mothers were at higher risk for smoking before, during, and after pregnancy.
- One of four mothers (19.5 percent) with low education attainment for their age smoked during the last 3 months of pregnancy, a rate 3.9 times higher than for mothers with high education attainment for age (5.0 percent).
- One-third (38.0 percent) of mothers reported that they drank during the three months before pregnancy.

Labor and Delivery

- Infants who were born preterm were 2.4 times more likely to spend three or more days in the hospital after delivery than babies who were born at term.
- Three-quarters (74.5 percent) of Idaho resident adult mothers reported that their baby's hearing was tested after birth.
- Hispanic mothers were less likely to report that their baby's hearing had been screened than non-Hispanic mothers.

Postpartum Depression

- The majority of Idaho resident adult mothers (60.9 percent) reported feeling at least a little depressed during the three months after delivery.
- Mothers who were not married were more likely to be at least a little depressed during the three months after delivery than mothers who were married.
- Mothers whose delivery was paid for by Medicaid were more likely to be at least a little depressed during the three months after delivery than mothers whose delivery was paid for by some other source.

PRATS 2001: MAIN FINDINGS

- Mothers who gave birth to a preterm baby were 3.6 times more likely to be very depressed during the three months after delivery than mothers who gave birth to a full term baby.

Breastfeeding

- Just less than nine of ten Idaho resident adult mothers (89.2 percent) reported that they breastfed their baby.
- Mothers who reported breastfeeding were more likely to have high educational attainment for age, be married, and had received information about breastfeeding during prenatal care visits than mothers who did not breastfeed.

Physical Abuse

- During the 12 months before pregnancy, 6.5 percent of Idaho resident adult mothers reported that they were physically abused.
- During pregnancy, 4.2 percent of mothers reported that they were physically abused.
- Women 18-24 years of age had a higher incidence of physical abuse during the 12 months before pregnancy (11.8 percent), compared with women 25 years of age or older (5.7 percent).
- Women who were not married had a higher incidence of physical abuse during the 12 months before pregnancy (19.6 percent), compared with married women (3.8 percent).

Infant Health and Safety

- Since 1992, the American Academy of Pediatrics has recommended that infants be put down to sleep on their backs to reduce the risk of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS). Two-thirds (68.1 percent) of Idaho resident adult mothers reported that they put their baby down to sleep on their back.
- The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development and the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission warn against placing any soft, plush, or bulky items in the baby's sleep area. One-third (33.3 percent) of mothers reported that their baby sometimes or always slept on a soft surface.
- Nine of ten mothers (92.3 percent) reported that their baby was never in the same room with someone who was smoking.

PRATS 2001: MAIN FINDINGS

- One of five mothers (19.0 percent) reported that their baby's immunizations were NOT up-to-date at the time of the survey.
- Women who indicated that they had not wanted to be pregnant then or at any time in the future were the most likely to have reported that their baby's immunizations were NOT up-to-date (33.1 percent).
- Nearly 1 of 6 mothers (14.2 percent) had enrolled their baby in Idaho's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP).
- Hispanic mothers and mothers who were not married were more likely to enroll their baby in CHIP than non-Hispanic and married mothers.
- Two out of five mothers (43.3 percent) participated in the Idaho Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) after delivery.

Return to Table of Contents