

Michigan PRAMS 2012-2015 Birth Year

City of Detroit and Wayne County Regional Report

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Michigan's Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (MI PRAMS) is an annual population-based survey of new mothers that assesses a wide range of behaviors and experiences around the time of pregnancy. MI PRAMS is a collaboration between the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS). The goal of MI PRAMS is to collect information that will help MDHHS reduce disparities in poor health outcomes and improve the health of all Michigan moms and babies.

This is the first report produced using a new version of the MI PRAMS data set. Typically, MI PRAMS can describe the experiences of mothers only at the state level. However, MI PRAMS has reanalyzed the data set used for this report in order to provide population-level estimates for mothers in three geographic areas: the City of Detroit, Wayne County (excluding Detroit), and the rest of Michigan.

Survey Operations |

MI PRAMS mail data collection and analysis operations are housed within the Maternal and Child Health Epidemiology Section, a part of the MDHHS Lifecourse Epidemiology and Genomics Division. Every year, MI PRAMS randomly selects about one to two percent of all Michigan mothers of live births for participation in the survey. In our efforts to secure responses from at least 55 percent of selected mothers we send out over 15,000 letters and make over 20,000 phone calls each year.

Strengths of the MI PRAMS Method and Instrument |

To ensure that the MI PRAMS data set is able to address the MDHHS's mission of improving health and reducing disparities, MI PRAMS oversamples women of special interest: mothers who have had a low-birthweight infant, Black mothers, and mothers who reside in seven Southeast Michigan counties. Random selection and high response rates ensure that MI PRAMS hears from a wide spectrum of Michigan mothers - from across the state and with many different life stories. As a result, MI PRAMS data provides population-based estimates about a mother's positive and negative life experiences before and during pregnancy and in the months since her baby was born.

Topics of Interest |

For many survey topics, the range of experiences measured in PRAMS is similar regardless of whether a mother lived in Detroit, Wayne County, or elsewhere in Michigan:

- **Family planning** [Table 6-7b]: Among all three geographic regions, roughly four out of ten mothers who were not trying to get pregnant say they were using some sort of birth control when they became pregnant [Table 6]. For the six of ten mothers who were not using birth control, some of the reasons for not using birth control were also evenly distributed by region: about 30 percent thought they couldn't get pregnant at the time, about 20 percent of mothers' partners didn't want to use birth control, and less than 10 percent had problems getting birth control [Table 7].

- **Late prenatal care (PNC) opinions** [Table 9]: Initiating PNC in the first trimester is important for a healthy pregnancy. Among mothers entering PNC late (after the first trimester), in all geographic groups, about three out of five say they did not start their care as early as they wanted to.
- **Prenatal care discussions** [Table 12-13e]: Among all geographic regions, roughly four out of five mothers report talking about the signs and symptoms of preterm labor during their PNC. Discussions of some meaningful PNC topics are more prevalent in Detroit, including the importance of wearing a seatbelt, breastfeeding, getting tested for HIV, and what to do if experiencing domestic abuse by partners [Table 12].

However, for some experiences, where a mother lives matters. Highlighted below are report topics where there are statistically significant geographic differences in pregnancy experiences between the City of Detroit, outer Wayne County, and the rest of Michigan:

- **Pregnancy intention** [Tables 4-7b]: Unintended pregnancy in Detroit (70.4%) differs from Outer Wayne (47.6%, $p < .05$) and the rest of Michigan (45.4%, $p < .05$). Significant geographic differences exist in other subcategories of pregnancy intention [Table 5].
- **Prenatal care** [Tables 8-12k]: Detroit mothers were less likely to start PNC in the first trimester (68.7%) than mothers in outer Wayne County (85.3%, $p < .05$) or the rest of Michigan (84.5%, $p < .05$ [Table 8]). Primary source of PNC differs in Detroit compared to Outer Wayne ($p < .05$) and the rest of Michigan ($p < .05$ [Table 11]).
- **Satisfaction with care** [Tables 13-14a]: Across all three regions, approximately 90 percent of mothers report they were either satisfied or very satisfied with the advice they received during PNC [Table 13]. However, fewer Detroit mothers (49.5%) were very satisfied with their PNC compared to Outer Wayne (62.1%, $p < .05$) and the rest of Michigan (65.4%, $p < .0001$ [Table 13]). Also, overall birth experience satisfaction was lower in Detroit mothers than in other regions ($p < .05$ [Table 14]).
- **Reactions to Race** [Tables 15-16a]: PRAMS asks about some physiological and psychological effects of racial discrimination. About twice as many Detroit mothers reported two to three negative race-related health effects in the year before their baby was born (5.2%) than mothers in Outer Wayne (2.7%, $p < .05$) and the rest of Michigan (1.8%, $p < .05$ [Table 16]).
- **Life stressors** [Tables 17-17a]: Experiencing many life stressors in the year before delivery - such as the serious illness or death of a loved one, financial problems, loss of work, or homelessness - was more common for Detroit mothers than for mothers in Outer Wayne County and the rest of Michigan. More Detroit mothers (11.1%) lived with six or more life stressors compared to mothers in Outer Wayne (8.4%, $p < .05$) and the rest of Michigan (6.5%, $p < .05$ [Table 17]).
- **Safe infant sleep** [Tables 18-23a]: PRAMS asks many questions about infant sleep. Compared to other regions (4.2% Outer Wayne, 5.1% rest of Michigan), about twice as many Detroit mothers sleep their infants in environments with four or more hazards (8.8%, $p < .05$ [Table 23]).

For additional information |

State-level estimates from MI PRAMS 2016 and 2017 Birth Year Maternal and Infant Health Summary Tables are available online at www.michigan.gov/prams. For more information about Michigan PRAMS contact Pete Haak, Michigan PRAMS Project Coordinator at haakp@michigan.gov or 517-335-9509.