

2015 Michigan Behavioral Risk Factor Survey Family Planning Report

Family Planning is a public health service that helps individuals and families to plan for their desired family size and birth spacing or to prevent an undesired pregnancy. Michigan's Family Planning Program provides high quality reproductive health care to women, men, and teens at low or no-cost. The program is funded in part by the Title X Program administered by the Office of Population Affairs under the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

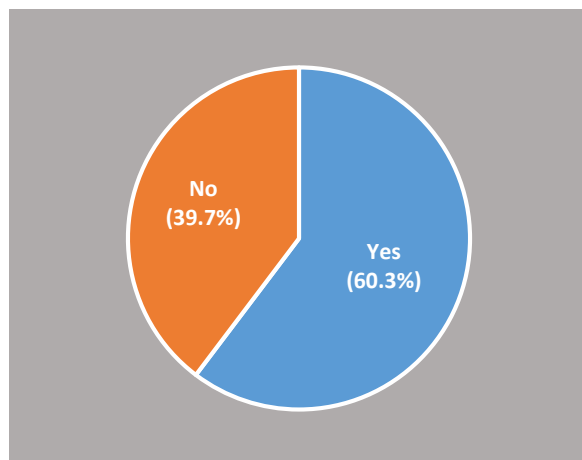
Introduction

The Michigan Behavioral Risk Factor Survey (MiBRFS) is an annual, statewide telephone survey of Michigan adults aged 18 years and older which assesses health risk behaviors in the State of Michigan. For the first time in 2015, the MiBRFS included questions related to family planning practices. Weighted estimates for these questions among women of reproductive age (18-44 years) are presented in this report.

2015 MiBRFS Results

In 2015, an estimated 60.3% of Michigan women aged 18-44 years (Approx. 846,000) reported having ever visited a doctor, nurse or other health professional where pregnancy planning or prevention was discussed (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Ever Discussed Pregnancy Planning and Prevention with a Health Professional: MiBRFS, 2015



The occurrence of a family planning discussion was more common among:

- Women aged 25-34 years (72.1%)
- Hispanics (65.1%)
- College graduates (75.9%)
- Women with a household income of \$35,000-\$49,999 (71.6%)
- Women who had health insurance (61.7%; Table 1).

Women aged 18-24 years (58.3%), women who were high school graduates (49.1%), women with a household income of less than \$20,000 (49.7%), and uninsured women (53.3%) were less likely to have a discussion with a health professional regarding family planning or prevention (Table 1).

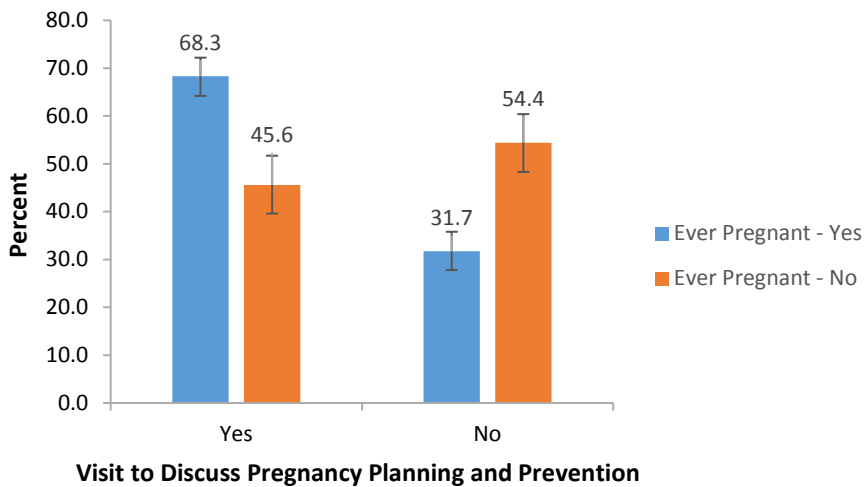
Table 1: Ever Discussed Pregnancy Planning and Prevention with a Health Professional by Demographic Characteristics: MiBRFS, 2015

Demographic Characteristics	Percent (95% Confidence Interval)	
	Yes	No
Age		
18-24 years	41.7 (34.8-48.9)	58.3 (51.1-65.2)
25-34 years	72.1 (66.5-77.0)	27.9 (23.0-33.5)
35-44 years	63.8 (58.5-68.8)	36.2 (31.2-41.5)
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	62.9 (58.7-66.9)	37.1 (33.1-41.3)
Black, non-Hispanic	53.9 (44.9-62.7)	46.1 (37.3-55.1)
Other, non-Hispanic	47.4 (33.7-61.6)	52.6 (38.4-66.3)
Hispanic	65.1 (50.3-77.4)	34.9 (22.6-49.7)
Education		
Less than high school	*	*
High school graduate	50.9 (44.0-57.6)	49.1 (42.4-56.0)
Some college	61.6 (56.1-66.9)	38.4 (33.1-43.9)
College graduate	75.9 (71.2-80.0)	24.1 (20.0-28.8)
Household Income		
<\$20,000	50.3 (41.8-58.7)	49.7 (41.3-58.2)
\$20,000-\$34,999	58.9 (50.4-67.0)	41.1 (33.0-49.6)
\$35,000-\$49,999	71.6 (60.3-80.7)	28.4 (19.3-39.7)
\$50,000-\$74,999	69.0 (59.7-77.1)	31.0 (22.9-40.3)
\$75,000 or more	66.3 (59.8-72.2)	33.7 (27.8-40.2)
Health Insurance		
Insured	61.7 (58.1-65.2)	38.3 (34.8-41.9)
Uninsured	46.7 (35.4-58.5)	53.3 (41.5-64.6)

*suppressed due to a denominator < 50 and/or a relative standard error > 30%.

In 2015, an estimated 31.7% of Michigan women 18-44 years who reported ever being pregnant (Approx. 285,000) also reported never having visited a doctor, nurse or other health professional in which family planning or prevention was discussed (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Ever Visited a Health Professional to Discuss Pregnancy Planning and Prevention vs. Ever Been Pregnant: MiBRFS, 2015



In 2015, an estimated 64.2% of Michigan women aged 18-44 years (Approx. 900,000) indicated that they had ever been pregnant. Pregnancy was more likely among:

- Women aged 35-44 years (89.7%)
- Hispanics (70.2%)
- Women with a high school degree (70.6%)
- Women with a household income of \$50,000-\$74,999 (73.6%)
- Women with health insurance (64.8%; Table 2).

Women who reported that they had never been pregnant were more likely to be:

- Younger women between the ages of 18 and 24 years (80.1%)
- Other, non-Hispanic (54.1%)
- Women with some college education (41.6%)
- Women with a household income of \$35,000-\$49,999 (33.3%)
- Women with no health insurance (37.2%; Table 2).

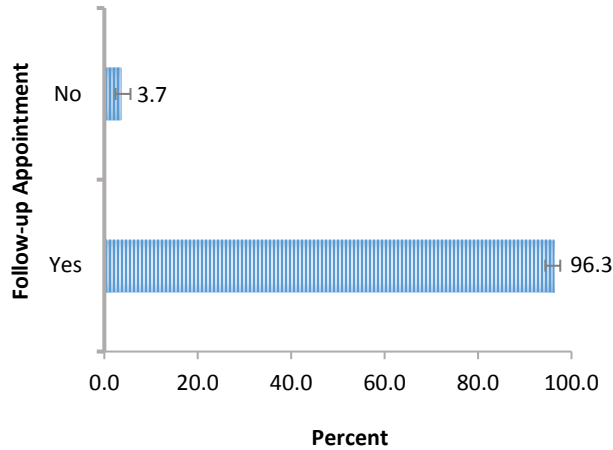
Table 2: Ever Been Pregnant by Demographic Characteristics: MiBRFS, 2015

Demographic Characteristics	Percent (95% Confidence Interval)	
	Yes	No
18-24 years	19.9 (15.0-25.8)	80.1 (74.2-85.0)
25-34 years	74.2 (69.1-78.7)	25.8 (21.3-30.9)
35-44 years	89.7 (86.4-92.3)	10.3 (7.7-13.6)
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	64.0 (59.8-68.0)	36.0 (32.0-40.2)
Black, non-Hispanic	69.4 (60.6-77.0)	30.6 (23.0-39.4)
Other, non-Hispanic	45.9 (32.4-60.1)	54.1 (39.9-67.6)
Hispanic	70.2 (55.4-81.8)	29.8 (18.2-44.6)
Education		
Less than high school	*	*
High school graduate	70.6 (63.8-76.5)	29.4 (23.5-36.2)
Some college	58.4 (52.7-63.8)	41.6 (36.2-47.3)
College graduate	65.8 (60.7-70.6)	34.2 (29.4-39.3)
Household Income		
<\$20,000	68.4 (60.0-75.7)	31.6 (24.3-40.0)
\$20,000-\$34,999	72.3 (64.2-79.1)	27.7 (20.9-35.8)
\$35,000-\$49,999	66.7 (55.1-76.6)	33.3 (23.4-44.9)
\$50,000-\$74,999	73.6 (64.8-80.8)	26.4 (19.2-35.2)
\$75,000 or more	66.8 (60.6-72.4)	33.2 (27.6-39.4)
Health Insurance		
Has insurance	64.8 (61.2-68.2)	35.2 (31.8-38.8)
No insurance	62.8 (49.8-74.2)	37.2 (25.8-50.2)

**suppressed due to a denominator < 50 and/or a relative standard error > 30%.*

In 2015, among Michigan women who had ever been pregnant, only 3.7% (Approx. 33,000) didn't have a follow-up appointment with a health professional after their pregnancy (Figure 3). These women were more likely to be 25-34 years old (5.0%), White, non-Hispanic (3.1%), and have health insurance (3.7%; data not shown).

Figure 3: Follow-up Appointment with a Health Professional after Most Recent Pregnancy: MiBRFS, 2015

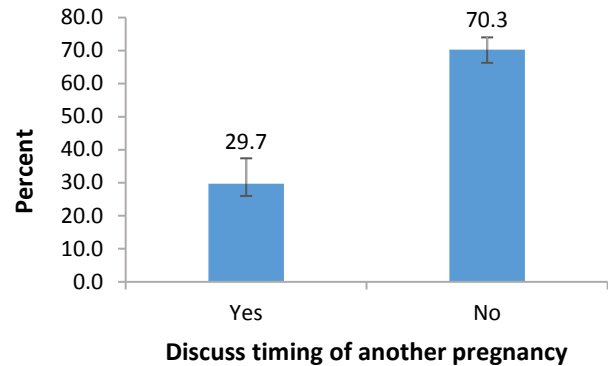


An estimated 96.3% of Michigan women aged 18-44 years who had ever been pregnant (Approx. 860,000) indicated that they had a follow-up appointment with a health professional after their most recent pregnancy (Figure 3). These women were more likely to be:

- Aged 25-34 years (95.0%)
- White, non-Hispanic (96.9%)
- Have health insurance (96.3%; data not shown).

In 2015, among Michigan women aged 18-44 years who had ever been pregnant, only 29.7% (Approx. 251,000) reported that they discussed the timing of another pregnancy with their doctor, nurse, or other health professional during the follow-up appointment after their most recent pregnancy (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Discussion of Timing of Another Pregnancy with a Health Professional after Most Recent Pregnancy: MiBRFS, 2015



Discussing the timing of another pregnancy with a health professional was more common among:

- Women aged 25-34 years (34.8%)
- White, non-Hispanics (33.6%)
- College graduates (44.9%)
- Women with a household income of \$75,000 or more (40.0%)
- Women who had health insurance (30.7%, Table 3).

Table 3: Discussion of Timing of another Pregnancy with a Health Professional after Most Recent Pregnancy by Demographic Characteristics: MiBRFS, 2015

Demographic Characteristics	Percent & 95% Confidence Interval	
	Yes	No
Age		
18-24 years	*	*
25-34 years	34.8 (28.4-41.7)	65.2 (58.3-71.6)
35-44 years	29.3 (24.5-34.6)	70.7 (65.4-75.5)
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	33.6 (29.2-38.4)	66.4 (61.6-70.8)
Black, non-Hispanic	21.2 (13.6-31.5)	78.8 (68.5-86.4)
Other, non-Hispanic	*	*
Hispanic	*	*
Education		
Less than high school	*	*
High school graduate	19.0 (13.5-26.1)	81.0 (73.9-86.5)
Some college	33.2 (26.5-40.7)	66.8 (59.3-73.5)
College graduate	44.9 (38.6-51.4)	55.1 (48.6-61.4)
Household Income		
<\$20,000	22.2 (15.2-31.2)	77.8 (68.8-84.8)
\$20,000-\$34,999	23.1 (15.6-32.8)	76.9 (67.2-84.4)
\$35,000-\$49,999	36.9 (24.3-51.6)	63.1 (48.4-75.7)
\$50,000-\$74,999	32.8 (23.4-43.8)	67.2 (56.2-76.6)
\$75,000 or more	40.0 (32.9-47.7)	60.0 (52.3-67.1)
Health Insurance		
Has insurance	30.7 (26.7-35.0)	69.3 (65.0-73.3)
No insurance	19.9 (11.9-31.4)	80.1 (68.6-88.1)

*suppressed due to a denominator < 50 and/or a relative standard error > 30%.

Public Health Implication

Findings from the data underscore the need for improved family planning education. Healthcare providers can educate pregnant women and/or women of reproductive age about pregnancy planning and the prevention of undesired pregnancy.

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