

# Oregon PRAMS

October 25, 2005, Quarterly Board Meeting  
Northwest Portland Area Indian Health Board

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## **Rural AI/AN Women Compared to Urban AI/AN Women**

Data from Oregon PRAMS (2000-2001 combined) was analyzed to compare rural and urban AI/AN women who had recently had a baby.

Number of rural AI/AN women: 193

Number of urban AI/AN women: 257

All the differences noted below are statistically significant (at the level of  $p < 0.05$ ) using chi-square test.

### **FAMILY SICKNESS**

Rural women have less family sickness during pregnancy

Close family member was very sick; had to go into the hospital: rural 28%, urban 35%

### **DEATH IN FAMILY**

Rural women are more likely to have death of someone very close during pregnancy

Someone very close died in the 12 months before birth: rural 33%, urban 22%

### **PARTNER TO JAIL**

Rural women more likely to have had husband or partner go to jail during pregnancy

Husband/partner went to jail in the 12 months before birth: rural 17%, urban 10%

### **PARTNER LOST JOB**

Rural women are more likely to have had husband or partner lose a job during pregnancy

Husband/partner lost a job in the 12 months before birth: rural 20%, urban 27%

### **SOMEONE DRINKING OR USING DRUGS**

Rural women are more likely to have had someone close drinking or using drugs

Someone very close had a bad problem with drinking or drugs: rural 41%, urban 32%

### **PHYSICAL FIGHT**

Rural women are more likely to have been in a physical fight during pregnancy

In a physical fight in the 12 months before birth: rural 13%, urban 8%

### **ARGUED**

Rural women argued more than usual with husband/partner during pregnancy

Argued more than usual with husband/partner: rural 40%, urban 31%

#### PARTNER NOT WANT PREGNANCY

Rural women are less likely to have partner not want pregnancy  
Husband/partner not want pregnancy: rural 12%, urban 16%

#### WIC

Rural women are more likely to be on WIC during pregnancy  
WIC: enrolled during pregnancy: rural 67%, urban 58%

#### INSURANCE

Rural women were less likely to have had insurance that covered prenatal care  
Before pregnancy, had insurance that included PNC: rural 63%, urban 69%

#### OBESITY/DIABETES

Rural women have more obesity and more diabetes  
Mother overweight or obese (BMI > 25): rural 50%, urban 43%  
Mother obese (BMI > 30): rural 25%, urban 19%  
Gestational diabetes: rural 5%, urban 2%

#### TEEN MOTHERS

Rural new mothers are more likely to be teens  
Mother < 18 years old: rural 9%, urban 4%

#### MARRIED

Rural new mothers are less likely to be married  
Mother married: rural 35%, urban 49%

#### SEPARATED/DIVORCED

Rural new mothers are more likely to be separated or divorced  
Separated or divorced: rural 24%, urban 18%

#### EDUCATION

Rural new mothers are less likely to have finished high school  
Maternal education  $\geq$  12 years: rural 67%, urban 82%

#### DENTAL

Rural women are more likely to have had their teeth cleaned in the last year  
Dental: teeth cleaned not last year: rural 62%, urban 56%

#### SMOKING

Rural women are more likely to smoke  
Smoking in the 3 months before pregnancy: rural 53%, urban 47%  
Smoking 4 months after birth: rural 38%, urban 30%

#### DRINKING

Rural women are more likely to drink alcohol during pregnancy  
Drank in last 3 months of pregnancy: rural 9%, urban 3%

#### PRENATAL CARE INITIATION

Rural women are less likely to have begun prenatal care in the first 3 months  
PNC began in first trimester: rural 59%, urban 69%

#### PRENATAL CARE: ADVICE BY PROVIDER: SMOKING

Rural women were more likely to learn how smoking could affect baby  
PNC provider told woman how smoking could affect baby rural 84%, urban 77%

#### PRENATAL CARE: ADVICE BY PROVIDER: DRINKING

Rural women were more likely to learn how drinking could affect baby  
PNC provider told woman how drinking could affect baby rural 80%, urban 74%

#### PRENATAL CARE: ADVICE BY PROVIDER: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Rural women were more likely to learn how domestic violence could affect baby  
PNC provider talked with woman about domestic violence: rural 59%, urban 50%

#### EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION

Rural women were less likely to know about emergency contraception  
Ever heard about emergency contraception: rural 58%, urban 68%

#### BREASTFEEDING

Rural women were more likely to have received a gift pack with formula from hospital  
Hospital gift pack with formula: rural 79%, urban 69%

#### BEDSHARING

Rural women are more likely to be sharing their bed with their infant  
Infant bedsharing with mother: rural 50%, urban 42%

Analysis by Megan Mikkelsen, spring 2005

Rural: residence in any county with less than 60 people per square mile in 2001.

All other counties are treated as urban.

RURAL COUNTIES (26): Baker, Clatsop, Coos, Crook, Curry, Deschutes, Douglas, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Hood River, Jefferson, Josephine, Klamath, Lake, Lincoln, Linn, Malheur, Morrow, Sherman, Tillamook, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco, Wheeler.

URBAN COUNTIES (10): Benton, Clackamas, Columbia, Jackson, Lane, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Washington, Yamhill.

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