

## OPAS Sample Population

- The statistics within this fact sheet refer to women with a live birth. Analyses were not limited by age range. Respondents self-reported Medicaid coverage for their prenatal care. Women not enrolled in Medicaid include those who had private health insurance, military health care, insurance from the Ohio Health Insurance Marketplace, or were uninsured during their recent pregnancy.
- The 2019 Ohio Pregnancy Assessment Survey (OPAS) collected 4,276 completed surveys from women 2 to 6 months following a live birth.
- A majority of women with a live birth in Ohio were between 25 to 34 years old (59%); 70% were non-Hispanic whites.

## Health Insurance

- Statewide, 42% of women had Medicaid coverage for their prenatal care. There was not a significant difference between the percentage of women with Medicaid from Ohio Equity Institute (OEI) counties (44%) and non-OEI counties (41%). Ohio's three largest counties (Cuyahoga, Franklin, and Hamilton) had comparable percentages of women who reported Medicaid coverage for prenatal care (48%, 37%, 39%, respectively). In other OEI counties, 48% had Medicaid coverage for their prenatal care.

## Pre-Pregnancy Health

- Statewide, 69% of women had a health care visit in the 12 months prior to pregnancy. Among women with a healthcare visit in the 12 months before their pregnancy, approximately 79% were asked if they smoked cigarettes.

- Among all women who had a healthcare visit within 12 months of pregnancy, 58% of the Medicaid women had a pre-pregnancy OB/GYN visit, compared to 72% of non-Medicaid women, and 22% of Medicaid women discussed strategies for improving health before pregnancy with their provider, compared to 29% for the non-Medicaid women.
- A slightly higher percentage of women (38%) residing in non-OEI counties reported having a pre-pregnancy health condition such as: diabetes, hypertension, depression or anxiety compared to women residing in OEI counties (32%).
- A higher proportion of Medicaid women reported having pre-pregnancy hypertension compared to non-Medicaid women (7% and 4%, respectively), and a greater proportion of Medicaid women reported pre-pregnancy depression and anxiety compared to non-Medicaid women (depression: 28% and 13%, respectively; anxiety: 38% and 23%, respectively).
- The percentage of Medicaid women who took multivitamins was about half that of non-Medicaid women (35% and 61%, respectively).

## Substance Use

- Women with Medicaid coverage for their prenatal care were much more likely to have smoked during the past 2 years compared to women not enrolled in Medicaid (35% versus 13%). These differences persisted during pregnancy.
- Among women who had smoked within the past 2 years, 52% of Medicaid women and 36% of women not enrolled in Medicaid smoked during their last trimester.

- Among women who smoked electronic cigarettes during the past 2 years, 58% smoked electronic cigarettes in the 3 months prior to pregnancy and 18% smoked electronic cigarettes in the last 3 months of pregnancy.
- Non-Hispanic white women were more likely to drink during the past 2 years (76%) compared to non-Hispanic black women (59%) and Hispanic women (45%). There was a significant difference by Medicaid status of women who reported drinking alcohol during the past 2 years. Sixty percent of Medicaid women compared to 76% of non-Medicaid women reported drinking alcohol during the past 2 years.
- Among women who received prenatal care, 88% had their first visit for prenatal care in the first trimester, 11% in the second trimester, and 1% in the third trimester. Approximately 84% of women covered by Medicaid had their first prenatal care visit in the first trimester compared to 96% of women covered by private insurance.
- Among women who received prenatal care, non-Hispanic black women were more likely to be asked if they were feeling down or depressed compared to non-Hispanic white women (89% versus 80%). Medicaid women were also asked about depression more often than non-Medicaid women (88% versus 78%).

### Pregnancy Intendedness & Prevention

- Statewide, 26% of women with a live birth reported that their pregnancy was wanted later or unwanted. Additionally, 39% of non-Hispanic black women reported their pregnancy was wanted later or unwanted, compared to 22% of non-Hispanic white women.
- Additionally, a higher percentage of Medicaid women compared to non-Medicaid women were asked by a provider about drug use (91% versus 81%), and if they intended to breastfeed (93% versus 91%).
- During the 12 months before the delivery of their new baby, 48% of mothers enrolled in Medicaid and 65% of mothers not enrolled in Medicaid received a flu shot.

### Prenatal Care

- In 2019, 98% of Ohio women with a live birth received prenatal care at some point during their pregnancy. Of these women, 96% were asked by a health care provider if they smoked cigarettes, 95% were asked if they drank alcohol at any point during pregnancy, and 97% discussed prescription medication use. There were no differences by Medicaid status in the frequency of prenatal care discussions with providers about cigarette use, alcohol use, or prescription medication use.

### Breastfeeding

- The gap of breastfeeding initiation by race has narrowed, with 85% of non-Hispanic white women reporting ever breastfeeding their baby and 84% of non-Hispanic black women reporting ever breastfeeding their baby in 2019.
- Approximately 64% of women who were living with their infant, or whose infant was still in the hospital, were breastfeeding at 8 weeks following delivery. Breastfeeding was higher among women not enrolled in Medicaid (72%) than women enrolled in Medicaid (52%).

- The most commonly cited reason for discontinuing breastfeeding was that mothers thought they were not producing enough milk, or their milk had dried up (59%).
- Among women who had breastfed but were no longer breastfeeding, 22% reported that they stopped because they went back to work. There were slight differences by Medicaid status (23% non-Medicaid and 20% Medicaid) and by race (23% non-Hispanic black women and 20% non-Hispanic white women) in the percentage of women reporting return to work as a reason for discontinuing breastfeeding.

### Safe Sleep

- Among mothers whose baby was alive and living with them, 88% reported that they most often put their baby to sleep on his or her back (versus on his/her side or on his/her stomach).
- Among mothers whose baby was alive and living with them, 65% reported that their baby usually slept alone in the past 2 weeks. Women not enrolled in Medicaid were more likely than women enrolled in Medicaid to report that their baby slept alone (68% and 61%, respectively).
- Among mothers whose baby was alive and living with them, most reported that in the past 2 weeks their baby slept in a crib (92%) and that their babies did not sleep with toys or cushions (95%). Additionally, 9% reported that their baby slept with bumper pads in the past 2 weeks.
- Among mothers whose baby was alive and living with them, a total of 31% reported following the ABCs of safe sleep: alone (with no objects), placed on back, and in a crib (not any other surfaces, including car seats or swings).

### Postpartum Care

- Approximately 7% of all women had no postpartum visit. Among women with no postpartum visit, 42% said they felt fine and did not think they needed to have a visit, and 15% said they did not have any transportation to get to the clinic or doctor's office.
- Among the 93% of women who did have a postpartum visit, about half said a health care professional talked to them about how long to wait before getting pregnant again, and 89% women said that their health care provider talked about the types of birth control they could use.
- Women enrolled in Medicaid were more likely to report feeling depressed after delivery compared to women not enrolled in Medicaid (12% and 5%, respectively).

### Postpartum Pregnancy Prevention

- Statewide, 79% of women reported they or their partner were currently doing something to prevent themselves from getting pregnant. There was no variation by geography or Medicaid status, but 81% of non-Hispanic white women reported using birth control currently compared to 75% of non-Hispanic Black women.
- Among women not using birth control, 18% indicated they wanted to be pregnant. This percentage was lower among Medicaid mothers than non-Medicaid mothers (15% versus 20%). The percentage of non-Hispanic white women (20%) who wanted to be pregnant was higher than non-Hispanic black or Hispanic women (14%).

- Among women who were using postpartum birth control, a higher percentage of Medicaid mothers reported their tubes were tied (tubal ligation) compared to non-Medicaid mothers (14% versus 6%). A higher percentage of Medicaid mothers also reported receiving a birth control shot (i.e., Depo-Provera) (10%) compared to non-Medicaid moms (4%).

### Change Over Time

- The percentage of women with a health care visit in the 12 months before pregnancy decreased 5 percentage points from 74% in 2016 to 69% in 2019.
- The percentage of Medicaid women who were breastfeeding at 8 weeks following delivery increased 22 percentage points from 30% in 2009 to 52% in 2019.
- The percentage of Medicaid women who placed their baby on their back to sleep increased 17 percentage points from 67% in 2009 to 84% in 2018.