DELAWARE HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

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Center for Family Health Research and Epidemiology

Delaware Fetal and Infant Mortality Review FY 2007-2012

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REFERENCING

When this report is quoted or referenced, the Delaware Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Public Health (DPH) must be acknowledged using the following format: *Delaware Health and Social Services, Division of Public Health, Delaware Fetal and Infant Mortality Review, November 2012.*

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The Fetal and Infant Mortality Review (FIMR) program seeks to enhance the health and well-being of women, infants, and their families by improving community resources and service delivery systems. In Delaware, the FIMR program exists under the authority of the Child Death, Near Death and Stillbirth Commission (CDNDSC) and operates through the work of a community coalition and health professionals. This program includes Case Review Teams (CRTs) that thoroughly review each case of fetal and infant death in order to understand how a wide array of factors – such as economic, educational, environmental, public health, safety, and social issues – relate to fetal and infant loss. This report analyzes the FIMR data collected in the period between fiscal year (FY) 2007 and FY 2012 in the State of Delaware.

Methods

An analysis was carried out on a comprehensive dataset provided by Delaware's FIMR program. The FIMR cases were aggregated and demographic indicators (i.e., county of residence, marital status, maternal age, maternal education, and maternal race) were compared. Chi-square statistics were calculated to determine whether any significant differences were apparent when measures in data sections captured by FIMR (e.g., pre-existing medical conditions of the mother, socio-economic stressors, etc.) were stratified by these demographic indicators.

Results

The State of Delaware's CRTs deliberated 410 cases between FY 2007 and FY 2012. Overall, demographic characteristics of these cases were not significantly different when compared by year, case type (i.e., fetal versus infant), or by state vital statistics data. An analysis of the demographic indicators, however, yielded contrary results. Several statistically significant differences exist when the measures in the FIMR sections were stratified by demographic indicators. Generally speaking, mothers from New Castle County excluding Wilmington as well as mothers who are married had more favorable results on the measures in the FIMR sections as compared to mothers from other counties and single mothers, respectively. In addition, White mothers mostly had more favorable results on the measures as compared to Black mothers.

Conclusions

These results are not surprising and align with results present in other statewide analyses. As an analysis of a comprehensive dataset, the insights afforded by this report may ultimately assist maternal, fetal, and infant health programs. However, it is important to recognize that this is a preliminary assessment of FIMR data and that additional reviews of more recent fetal and infant deaths will need to be conducted and reported in order to generate more tenable results.

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INTRODUCTION

The National Fetal-Infant Mortality Review Program (NFIMR) represents a joint effort of the American College of Obstetrics & Gynecology, the Maternal and Child Health Bureau (MCHB), and the Health Resources and Service Administration (HRSA).[1] The program serves as a concerted effort to improve the health and service provision of women and children. The NFIMR sets the standards for The Fetal and Infant Mortality Review, FIMR, an action-oriented community process that continually assesses, monitors, and works to improve service systems and community resources for women, infants, and families.[1] The FIMR model is effective because it considers a broad range of health factors, its data is enhanced by the inclusion of the mother's voice and perspective, and it engages key public health and community members.[1]

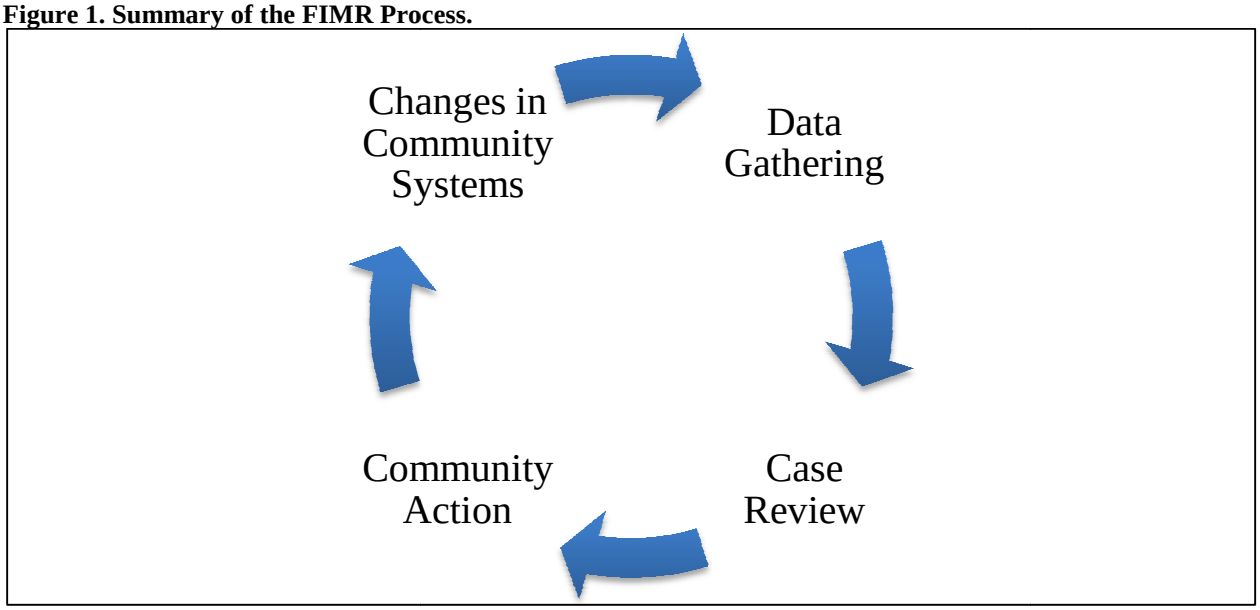
Piloted after the national model, the FIMR program in the State of Delaware was fully implemented in 2007 and is a functioning entity of the Child Death, Near Death, and Stillbirth Commission (CDNDSC). Under the Delaware Code, FIMR is mandated to conduct fetal and infant mortality reviews.[2] To meet this requirement, Delaware's FIMR program features multidisciplinary case review teams comprised of medical, public health, and community members who review fetal and infant deaths within the state.[3] The FIMR process involves the following four activities:

1. *Gathering of Data*. Infant and fetal deaths are routinely reported to the CDNDSC from the Office of Vital Statistics at the Delaware Division of Public Health (DPH). Potential FIMR cases include infant deaths not suspected of abuse, neglect, or SIDS (sudden infant death syndrome), as well as fetal deaths after 20 weeks gestation. Clinical, hospital, and medical records are subpoenaed. Finally, mothers of FIMR cases are invited to participate in in-depth maternal interviews by the FIMR senior medical social worker.
2. *Case Review.* The case review teams evaluate all cases between July 1, 2006 and June 30, 2009. Cases without a maternal interview are randomly selected by date of death after July 1, 2009. Each case is discussed to identify positive factors on behalf of the mother ("Strengths"), risk factors that may have contributed to a poor pregnancy outcome ("Contributing Factors"), and recommendations to improve current systems ("Suggestions").
3. *Community Action*. Recommendations are made based on gathered information and presented to the CDNDSC. Upon approval, FIMR recommendations are disseminated to community action groups (e.g., state agencies, community groups, Delaware Healthy Mothers & Infant Consortium (DHMIC), etc.).
4. *Changes in Community Systems*. Programmatic changes and educational initiatives are implemented to improve women's perinatal health and care. These efforts are

continually tracked and evaluated by the committee as well as other community and state groups.[4]

Figure 1 summarizes the FIMR process.

Figure 1. Summary of the FIMR Process.



Source: *Preventing Child Deaths in the First State: Child Death, Near Death, and Stillborn Commission Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2011.*

This report examines the fetal and infant deaths that occurred in the State of Delaware between fiscal year (FY)* 2007 and FY 2012 and were reviewed by the case review teams. The analysis centers on whether any statistically significant differences exist within the data captured by the FIMR model when this data is stratified by a set of demographic indicators. It is anticipated that this report will expand as the FIMR program continues to deliberate fetal and infant death cases. This report may contribute additional knowledge and resources that may be helpful for fetal and infant health programs and policies.

METHODOLOGY

Case data was extracted from the Baby Abstracting System & Information Network (BASINET), an online portal where FIMR case data is entered and tracked. As case summaries are reviewed by CRTs, the FIMR coordinator uses the Deliberations Values checklist based on BASINET to capture key issues. Reviewed cases included cases accompanied by a maternal interview, cases of mothers who suffered multiple losses, and, after July 1, 2009, date-randomized cases. Upon

* Fiscal Year (FY) is defined as the period between July 1st of the preceding year and June 30th of the calendar year. For example, FY 2008 is the period between July 1, 2007 and June 30, 2008.

evaluation, CRTs determined the "Strengths", "Contributing Factors", and "Suggestions" of each case. "Strengths" are considered to be positive factors that may have mitigated the mother's birth outcome; "Contributing Factors" are risk factors that may have contributed to negative pregnancy outcomes; "Suggestions" are recommendations that may enhance positive perinatal outcomes for future women. BASINET utilization and proficiency has steadily increased since its implementation. The capturing of data is continually improving and is an ongoing process.

To assess what proportion of all the fetal and infant deaths in Delaware the FIMR cases represented, the number of fetal and infant death cases in FIMR were first compared to the number of fetal and infant deaths that occurred within the state as reported by the Delaware Health Statistics Center.[†] The demographic indicators of the FIMR cases were then compared to the demographic indicators of all of the fetal and infant deaths that occurred in the state in order to elucidate how representative the FIMR cases are of all fetal and infant deaths that took place in the state. In similar fashion, a comparison of demographic indicators was carried out to compare the reviewed FIMR cases to non-reviewed FIMR cases.

The set of reviewed cases were then investigated further. Data from these cases were organized into several key sections. These sections are as follows:

1. Pre-Existing Medical Conditions;
2. Obesity/Nutrition;
3. Preterm Labor;
4. Bereavement Counseling/Support;
5. Family Planning;/Birth Spacing;
6. Socio-economic Stressors;
7. Fetal Deaths Later in Pregnancy; and
8. Medical and Social Services/Community Resources Available but Not Used.

For each of these sections, available data in each case was analyzed in two methods:

1. Where applicable, the data was stratified by fiscal year to assess whether it could be aggregated over the five-year FIMR period. Chi-square statistics were used to determine whether any statistically significant associations (at $\alpha = 0.05$) existed across the fiscal years. Once aggregated, the data was stratified by five demographic indicators: county of residence[‡], marital status, maternal age, maternal education, and maternal race. Each demographic indicator was further divided into sub-indicators (e.g., "Black" for maternal

[†] Note that only calendar years 2007, 2008, and 2009 were compared given that the number of fetal and infant deaths that occurred within the state in 2010 and 2011 were not available as of September 1, 2012.
[‡] Where available, New Castle County was segmented into "New Castle County excluding Wilmington" and "Wilmington".

race, "Single" for marital status). Using data for these sub-indicators, chi-square statistics were performed to determine whether any statistically significant differences (at $\alpha = 0.05$) exist between and among the sub-indicators. Finally, if the CRTs established that enough data was available, additional analyses were performed.

2. The data was stratified by deliberation factors that were identified as "Strengths," "Contributing Factors," and "Suggestions." Each of these factors was also assessed by the same five demographic indicators mentioned above. Note that chi-square statistics were not performed on data for FY 2012 given the small sample size.

All data was analyzed using IBM SPSS Statistics 20 and Microsoft Excel 2011. Chi-square tests were not performed on any matrices that had at least one cell with a count of less than five.

RESULTS

Demographics

Between FY 2007 and FY 2012, 750 cases of fetal and infant deaths were reported to the Delaware FIMR program.[§] From these 750 cases, 410 cases were deliberated by Delaware's FIMR CRTs. These 410 cases represent 201 infant deaths and 209 fetal deaths occurring to 377 mothers. Table 1 presents the percent of fetal and infant deaths reported to FIMR and the percent of fetal and infant deaths reported to FIMR and reviewed by CRTs. According to this table, the majority of the FIMR cases in the years compared are reported to the FIMR program and reviewed by the FIMR CRTs (100% in 2007, 90.5% in 2008, and 51.6% in 2009).[**] As aforementioned, all cases reviewed after July 1, 2009 were date-randomized cases; accordingly, out of 64 reviewed cases in calendar year 2009, 40 (62.5%) were cases not randomized by date while the remaining 24 (37.5%) were date-randomized cases.

As evidenced by Table A1 (fetal death) and Table A2 (infant death) in the Appendix, no statistically significant differences were apparent between the FIMR cases and fetal and infant death data at the state level ("State" column). This finding suggests that the FIMR cases examined are representative – vis-à-vis the available demographic indicators– of the fetal and infant deaths that occurred in the state in this time period.

[§] Note that the year of deliberation does not correspond to the year of death. For example, a fetal death occurring in calendar year 2007 may be deliberated in fiscal year 2009.

[**] The total number of mothers for each issue varied depending upon the data source. Data was linked by one of three identification fields: Baby ID (unique to each fetus or infant), Pregnancy ID (unique to each pregnancy), and Mother ID (unique to each mother). For some cases, linkages occurred between Mother IDs and Pregnancy IDs as well as between Pregnancy IDs and Baby IDs. Each FIMR case is represented by a unique Baby ID. Therefore, data gathered on each mother (e.g. medical history, obstetric history, etc.) differed in the total number of presented cases.

Table 1. Live Births, Fetal and Infant Deaths, and FIMR Cases in Delaware, Calendar Years 2007-2009.

	2007	2008	2009
Total Fetal and Infant Deaths in Delaware	**153**	**178**	**157**
Infant Deaths	91	101	91
Fetal Deaths	62	77	66
Total Reported FIMR Cases in Delaware	**112**	**147**	**124**
Infant Deaths	57	75	64
Fetal Deaths	55	72	60
Percent of Fetal and Infant Deaths Reported to FIMR	**73.2%**	**82.5%**	**79.0%**
Total Reviewed FIMR Cases by Delaware CRTs/	**112**	**133**	**64**
Infant Death	57	65	30
Fetal Deaths	55	68	34
Percent of Fetal and Infant Deaths Reported to FIMR and Reviewed by CRTs	**100%**	**90.5%**	**51.6%**

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center.

The comparison between the 410 reviewed cases and 340 non-reviewed cases by demographic indicators (Table A3 of the Appendix) and health-related indicators (Appendix Table A4) showed little difference between the two cohorts with minor exceptions. Non-reviewed cases include cases that were excluded based on date of death randomization and cases that are pending CRT deliberation. Both reviewed and non-reviewed cohorts have similar proportions of cases by marital status, maternal age, maternal race, plurality, and sex of fetus or infant. However, the cohorts differed in the proportion of cases by both county of residence (compared to the non-reviewed cases, the reviewed cases consisted of a higher percentage of individuals residing in Sussex County) and by maternal education (compared to non-reviewed cases, reviewed cases comprised of a higher percentage of individuals who had not completed high school). Overall, the 410 reviewed cases were considered to be a fairly robust representation of the FIMR cases and were assessed in all subsequent analyses.

Table 2 summarizes the demographic indicators of the mothers for all reviewed FIMR cases by fetal deaths and infant deaths. Out of the 410 cases, 209 were fetal deaths (51.0%) and 201 were infant deaths (49.0%). As shown in the p-value column, no statistically significant differences exist between the number of fetal deaths and infant deaths for each demographic indicator. Note that Black mothers made up 44.9% of the cases despite the fact that Black mothers comprised only 28.0% of women giving birth in Delaware in calendar year 2009.[5] The majority (62.2%) of reviewed FIMR cases were to mothers who either had a high school degree or less.

Table 2. Maternal Demographics of Reviewed FIMR Cases by Fetal Deaths and Infant Deaths.

	Total	Fetal Death	Infant Death	χ^2	p-value
	N = 410 (%)	N = 209 (%)	N = 201 (%)		
County of Residence					
Kent	57 (13.9%)	30 (14.4%)	27 (13.4%)	0.83	0.84
New Castle w/o Wilmington	191 (46.6%)	94 (45.0%)	97 (48.3%)		
Sussex	82 (20.0%)	45 (21.5%)	37 (18.4%)		
Wilmington	80 (19.5%)	40 (19.1%)	40 (19.9%)		
Marital Status					
Married	165 (40.2%)	84 (40.2%)	81 (40.3%)	0.10	0.75
Single	192 (46.8%)	101 (48.3%)	91 (45.3%)		
Maternal Age					
19 and Under	53 (12.9%)	27 (12.9%)	26 (12.9%)	2.95	0.71
20-24	99 (24.1%)	45 (21.5%)	54 (26.9%)		
25-29	115 (28.0%)	60 (28.7%)	55 (27.4%)		
30-34	87 (21.2%)	49 (23.4%)	38 (18.9%)		
35-39	40 (9.8%)	19 (9.1%)	21 (10.4%)		
40 and Over	15 (3.7%)	9 (4.3%)	6 (0.0%)		
Maternal Education					
Less Than HS Grad	108 (26.3%)	49 (23.4%)	59 (29.4%)	1.78	0.62
HS Grad	147 (35.9%)	79 (37.8%)	68 (33.8%)		
Some College	77 (18.8%)	39 (18.7%)	38 (18.9%)		
College Grad or More	59 (14.4%)	29 (13.9%)	30 (14.9%)		
Maternal Race					
Black	184 (44.9%)	84 (40.2%)	100 (49.8%)	2.97*	0.08
White	204 (49.8%)	111 (53.1%)	93 (46.3%)		
Other	21 (5.1%)	13 (6.2%)	8 (4.0%)		

* Comparison does not include “Other” category.

In the set of deliberated cases, the health-related indicators for the fetal and infant deaths are summarized in Table 3. As evidenced by the p-value column – with one exception – no statistically significant differences exist between the number of fetal deaths and infant deaths for each health-related indicator. The exception was gestational age, which is not surprising given the difference in the time frames in which fetal and infant deaths generally occur.

Table 3. Health-Related Indicators of Reviewed FIMR Cases by Fetal Deaths and Infant Deaths.

	Total	Fetal Death	Infant Death	χ^2	p-value
	N = 410 (%)	N = 209 (%)	N = 201 (%)		
Birth Weight					
499 grams or less	93 (22.7%)	45 (21.5%)	48 (23.9%)	2.38	0.79
500-999 grams	103 (25.1%)	51 (24.4%)	52 (25.9%)		
1000-1499 grams	33 (8.0%)	20 (9.6%)	13 (6.5%)		
1500-1999 grams	33 (8.0%)	19 (9.1%)	14 (7.0%)		
2000-2499 grams	26 (6.3%)	12 (5.7%)	14 (7.0%)		
2500 grams or more	63 (15.4%)	33 (15.8%)	30 (14.9%)		
Gestational Age					
20-27 Weeks	192 (46.8%)	90 (43.1%)	102 (50.7%)	10.67	0.01*
28-31 Weeks	44 (10.7%)	29 (13.9%)	15 (7.5%)		
32-36 Weeks	60 (14.6%)	38 (18.2%)	22 (10.9%)		
37+ Weeks	57 (13.9%)	24 (11.5%)	33 (16.4%)		
Method of Payment at Delivery					
Medicaid	187 (45.6%)	106 (50.7%)	81 (40.3%)	0.96**	0.33
Private insurance	167 (40.7%)	86 (41.1%)	81 (40.3%)		
Self Pay	13 (3.2%)	5 (2.4%)	8 (4.0%)		
Other	26 (6.3%)	14 (6.7%)	12 (6.0%)		
Plurality					
Single	304 (74.1%)	157 (75.1%)	147 (73.1%)	0.01	0.93
Plural	51 (12.4%)	26 (12.4%)	25 (12.4%)		
Sex of Fetus/Infant					
Male	218 (53.2%)	114 (54.5%)	105 (52.2%)	0.22	0.64
Female	191 (46.6%)	95 (45.5%)	96 (47.8%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.
** Comparison does not include "Other" category.

Tables 4 and 5 on the following pages present the cross-table of the deliberated cases by demographic indicators and statistical significance, respectively. As shown in Table 5, statistically significant relationships were found between "Maternal Age" and "Maternal Race", "Maternal Age" and "Marital Status", "Maternal Age" and "Method of Payment", and "Married" and "Method of Payment". Overall, this suggests that mothers of reviewed cases that were of a younger age, were more likely to be Black, single, and on Medicaid. Conversely, mothers of reviewed cases that were of an older age were generally more likely to be White, married, and have private insurance.

Table 4. Cross-Table of Reviewed FIMR Cases by Maternal Demographic Indicators and Method of Payment, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

		Total	Maternal Race		Marital Status	
			Black	White	Married	Single
Maternal Age	19 & Under	53	30 (56.6%)	21 (39.6%)	2 (3.8%)	39 (73.6%)
	20-24	99	54 (54.5%)	43 (43.4%)	14 (14.1%)	67 (67.7%)
	25-34	202	76 (37.6%)	111 (55.0%)	109 (54.0%)	75 (37.1%)
	35 & Older	55	24 (43.6%)	28 (50.9%)	40 (72.7%)	10 (18.2%)
Maternal Race	Black	184			58 (31.5%)	96 (52.2%)
	White	204			91 (44.6%)	90 (44.1%)
	Other	21			16 (76.2%)	4 (19.0%)
Marital Status	Married	165				
	Single	192				
Maternal Education	Less Than HS Grad	108				
	HS Grad	147				
	Some College	77				
	College Grad or More	59				
Method of Payment	Medicaid	187				
	Private Insurance	167				
	Self Pay	13				
	Other	26				

Table 4. Cross-Table of Reviewed FIMR Cases by Maternal Demographic Indicators and Method of Payment, Fiscal Years 2007-2012, *Continued*.

		Total	Maternal Education				Method of Payment			
			Less Than HS Grad	HS Grad	Some College	College Grad or More	Medicaid	Private Insurance	Self Pay	Other
Maternal Age	19 & Under	53	14 (26.4%)	17 (32.1%)	11 (20.8%)	9 (17.0%)	39 (73.6%)	6 (11.3%)	3 (5.7%)	3 (5.7%)
	20-24	99	29 (29.3%)	27 (27.3%)	22 (22.2%)	15 (15.2%)	59 (59.6%)	23 (23.2%)	5 (5.1%)	6 (6.1%)
	25-34	202	49 (24.3%)	82 (40.6%)	30 (14.9%)	31 (15.3%)	77 (38.1%)	101 (50.0%)	5 (2.5%)	13 (6.4%)
	35 & Older	55	15 (27.3%)	21 (38.2%)	14 (25.5%)	4 (7.3%)	12 (21.8%)	36 (65.5%)	-	4 (7.3%)
Maternal Race	Black	184	20 (10.9%)	28 (15.2%)	17 (9.2%)	9 (4.9%)	93 (50.5%)	69 (37.5%)	5 (2.7%)	8 (4.3%)
	White	204	26 (12.7%)	44 (21.6%)	22 (10.8%)	16 (7.8%)	87 (42.6%)	86 (42.2%)	7 (3.4%)	16 (7.8%)
	Other	21	7 (33.3%)	3 (14.3%)	1 (4.8%)	1 (4.8%)	6 (28.6%)	12 (57.1%)	1 (4.8%)	2 (9.5%)
Marital Status	Married	165	41 (24.8%)	68 (41.2%)	30 (18.2%)	18 (10.9%)	37 (22.4%)	114 (69.1%)	4 (2.4%)	5 (3.0%)
	Single	192	49 (25.5%)	63 (32.8%)	35 (18.2%)	35 (18.2%)	121 (63.0%)	36 (18.8%)	8 (4.2%)	17 (8.9%)
Maternal Education	Less Than HS Grad	108					49 (45.4%)	44 (40.7%)	1 (0.9%)	8 (7.4%)
	HS Grad	147					69 (46.9%)	64 (43.5%)	1 (0.7%)	9 (6.1%)
	Some College	77					34 (44.2%)	36 (46.8%)	3 (3.9%)	3 (3.9%)
	College Grad or More	59					27 (45.8%)	19 (32.2%)	7 (11.9%)	4 (6.8%)
Method of Payment	Medicaid	187								
	Private Insurance	167								
	Self Pay	13								
	Other	26								

Table 5. Cross-Table of Significance among Reviewed FIMR Cases by Maternal Demographic Indicators and Method of Payment.

	Maternal Race*	Marital Status	Education	Method of Payment**
Maternal Age	**8.78 (S)**	**90.43 (S)**	10.18 (N/S)	**54.18 (S)**
Maternal Race		0.04 (N/S)	0.61 (N/S)	1.70 (N/S)
Married			4.92 (N/S)	**85.13 (S)**
Education				1.16 (N/S)
Method of Payment				

Significant (S) and non-significant (N/S), χ^2 tests of significance, $\alpha = 0.05$.

* Comparison made between Black and White mothers only.

** Comparison made between Medicaid and Private Insurance only. Low cell counts for "Self Pay" rendered unreliable calculations for this sub-indicator.

Pre-Existing Conditions

The medical histories of 377 mothers were examined and 96.0% of the women reviewed were reported as having at least one pre-existing condition prior to pregnancy. The pre-existing medical conditions for these mothers are presented in Tables B1 and B2 of the Appendix. According to Table B1, the most commonly reported pre-existing conditions were diabetes (including diabetes prior to pregnancy, gestational diabetes, and family history of diabetes; 45.5% of mothers), gynecological issues (44.1% of mothers), and hypertension (including hypertension prior to pregnancy, pregnancy-induced hypertension, and family history of hypertension; 43.8% of mothers). Table B2 shows that the most commonly reported referral for a pre-existing medical condition was to a perinatologist (34.6% of mothers). According to Table B3, in each year with available data, the percentage of mothers with a pre-existing condition was relatively the same when stratified by age and race. For example, the percentage of mothers age 19 years and under was 16.7% in 2007, 12.1% in 2008, and 14.6% in 2009; in similar fashion, the percentage of Black mothers was 50.5% in 2007, 44.5% in 2008, and 50.6% in 2009. However, when stratified by county of residence, marital status, and maternal education, the percentage of mothers reported as having data on a pre-existing condition was markedly different. Specifically, a higher percentage of single mothers was reported in FY 2007. In addition, the percentage of mothers reported each year varied considerably for each of the counties of residence and education sub-indicators.

When the presence of a pre-existing condition was examined by an individual demographic indicator (Tables B4-B8 of the Appendix), statistically significant differences emerged as follows:

- *County of Residence.* Compared to other counties, a smaller proportion of mothers in Sussex County were reported as having pre-existing conditions related to gastrointestinal conditions (10.9% of Sussex County mothers compared to 26.3% of Kent County mothers, 30.7% of New Castle County (excluding Wilmington) mothers, and 20.0% of Wilmington mothers);
- *Marital Status.* Compared to single mothers, a larger proportion of married mothers were reported as having pre-existing conditions related to allergies (29.3% for married mothers compared to 9.8% for single mothers);
- *Maternal Educational Attainment.* Compared to mothers with a lower level of educational attainment, a larger proportion of mothers with a higher level of educational attainment were reported to have pre-existing conditions related to neurological conditions (27.5% and 27.9% of mothers with some college and with a college degree, respectively, compared to 13.8% and 11.3% of mothers with a high school degree or less).

- *Maternal Race.* As compared to Black mothers, a greater proportion of White mothers were reported as having pre-existing conditions related to:
    - Musculoskeletal conditions (13.7% of Black mothers compared to 25.9% of White mothers); and
    - Urinary tract infections (13.7% of Black mothers compared to 24.5% of White mothers).

After reviewing the associated Deliberation data (Appendix tables I1-I6), the following statistically significant results were uncovered:[††]

- *Fiscal Year.* The percentage of mothers who were reported to have had a high risk consultation [Strength] increased considerably between FY 2007 and FY 2011. Likewise, the percentage of mothers reported as having a history of sexually transmitted diseases [Contributing Factor], as well as taking prescription drugs [Contributing Factor] increased between FY 2007 and FY 2011. It is important to note, however, that the overall number of cases reviewed generally decreased over the years, which may have greatly impacted these results;
- *County of Residence.* Compared to other counties, a smaller percentage of mothers in Sussex County were reported as having the following:
    - High risk consultations [Strength] (37.8% of Sussex County mothers compared to 56.1% of Kent County mothers, 61.8% of New Castle County (excluding Wilmington) mothers, and 56.2% of Wilmington mothers);
    - Medication compliance [Strength] (17.1% of Sussex County mothers compared to 19.3% of Kent County mothers, 42.4% of New Castle County (excluding Wilmington) mothers, and 20.0% of Wilmington mothers);
    - Mental health referrals [Strength] (7.3% of Sussex County mothers compared to 14.0% of Kent County mothers, 20.9% of New Castle County (excluding Wilmington) mothers, and 10.0% of Wilmington mothers); and
    - Prescription drug use [Contributing Factor] (14.6% of Sussex County mothers compared to 29.8% of Kent County mothers, 46.1% of New Castle County (excluding Wilmington) mothers, and 22.5% of Wilmington mothers).
- *Marital Status.* Compared to single mothers, a larger proportion of married mothers were reported as having the following:
    - High risk consultations [Strength] (63.6% of married mothers compared to 52.9% of single mothers);

[††] Throughout the Results section, the type of deliberation factor for each reported measure has been noted in brackets (i.e., [Strength], [Contributing Factor], or [Suggestion]).

- Medication compliance [Strength] (44.8% of married mothers compared to 22.0% of single mothers);
- A history of uterine surgery [Contributing Factor] (13.9% of married mothers compared to 3.7% of single mothers); and
- A greater use of prescription drugs [Contributing Factor] (40.6% of married mothers compared to 26.7% of single mothers);

However, compared to single mothers, a lower proportion of married mothers were reported as having a history of sexually transmitted diseases [Contributing Factor] (13.2% of married mothers compared to 25.9% of single mothers). Moreover, a higher proportion of single mothers were reported as having more intensive services and follow-up addressing patient education and non-compliance issues [Suggestion] as well as a recommendation for education on the importance of protected sex and STD/HIV prevention [Suggestion] (22.0% and 31.9%, respectively, of single mothers compared to 10.9% and 10.3%, respectively, of married mothers);

- *Maternal Age.* Compared to younger mothers, a larger proportion of older mothers were reported as taking prescription drugs [Contributing Factor] (41.4% and 40.0% of mothers age 30-34 years and age 40 years and older, respectively, compared to 18.5% and 26.3% of mothers age 19 years and younger and age 20-24 years, respectively);
- *Maternal Educational Attainment*. Compared to mothers with a lower level of educational attainment, a higher proportion of mothers with a higher level of educational attainment were reported to have received education on the importance of being healthy prior to pregnancy [Suggestion] (39.0% of mothers with a college degree of more compared to 19.7% with a high school degree);
- *Maternal Race.* As compared to White mothers, a larger proportion of Black mothers were reported as having the following:
  - A history of genitourinary infection [Contributing Factor] (22.8% of Black mothers compared to 14.2% of White mothers);
  - A pre-existing condition [Contributing Factor] (16.3% of Black mothers, compared to 8.3% of White mothers);
  - A recommendation for education on the importance of being healthy before pregnancy [Suggestion] (82.6% of Black mothers compared to 70.1% of White mothers);
  - A recommendation for home visits during pregnancy to monitor clinical status in high risk patients [Suggestion] (50.0% of Black mothers compared to 37.7% of White mothers);

- A recommendation for education on the importance of protected sex and STD/HIV prevention [Suggestion] (32.6% of Black mothers compared to 19.6% of White mothers); and
- A recommendation for education on pre-conceptual care [Suggestion] (9.8% of Black mothers compared to 4.4% of White mothers).

Obesity and Nutrition

According to Table C1 of the Appendix, almost two-thirds of mothers (64.4%) were reported as having received prenatal education on proper nutrition and almost half of mothers (49.8%) were reported as having received prenatal education on physical activity. In addition, 39.3% of mothers were reported as obese. According to Table C2, in each year with available data, the percentage of mothers reported as having data on Obesity and Nutrition was relatively the same when stratified by age, educational attainment, and race. However, when stratified by county of residence and marital status, the percentage of mothers reported as having data on Obesity and Nutrition was significantly different. In particular, a higher percentage of single mothers was reported in FY 2007. In addition, the percentage of mothers reported each year varied considerably for each of the counties of residence.

When examined by individual demographic indicator (Tables C3-C7 of the Appendix), statistically significant differences were apparent as follows:

- *County of Residence.* Compared to other counties, a larger percentage of mothers in New Castle County (excluding Wilmington) and Wilmington had prenatal education on the following:
  - Nutrition (78.4% of New Castle County (excluding Wilmington) mothers and 70.4% of Wilmington mothers compared to 24.1% of Kent County mothers and 35.3% of Sussex County mothers); and
  - Physical activity (56.0% of New Castle County (excluding Wilmington) mothers and 63.0% of Wilmington mothers compared to 17.2% of Kent County mothers and 35.3% of Sussex County mothers).
- *Marital Status.* Compared to single mothers, a larger proportion of married mothers were reported as the following:
  - Obese or overweight during their prenatal visits (57.6% of married mothers compared to 43.1% of single mothers); and
  - Receiving prenatal education on physical activity (61.1% of married mothers compared to 42.2% of single mothers);

- *Maternal Age.* Compared to younger mothers, a larger proportion of older mothers were reported as being overweight or obese during their prenatal visits (60.0% and 59.0% of mothers age 30-34 years and age 35 years and over, respectively, compared to 31.0% and 48.0% of mothers age 19 years and under and age 20-24 years, respectively). Conversely, a higher proportion of younger mothers were reported as having inadequate weight gain during pregnancy (50.0% of mothers age 19 years and under compared to 29.0% of mothers age 35 years and over). Lastly, a larger proportion of mothers age 20-24 years were reported as having adequate weight gain during pregnancy (46.0% of mothers age 20-24 years compared to 20.0% of mothers age 25-29 years);
- *Maternal Educational Attainment.* Compared to mothers with a higher level of educational attainment, a larger proportion of mothers with a lower level of educational attainment were reported as receiving prenatal education on nutrition (66.7% and 72.6% of mothers with less than a high school degree and a high school degree, respectively, compared to 44.4% of mothers with a college degree or more); and
- *Maternal Race.* Compared to White mothers, a higher percentage of Black mothers were reported as the following:
    - Overweight or obese during their prenatal visits (61.2% of Black mothers compared to 43.1% of White mothers); and
    - Overweight or obese overall (48.1% of Black mothers as obese compared to 31.4% of White mothers, or conversely, 30.2% of Black mothers with a normal body mass index (BMI) compared to 42.3% of White mothers).

According to the Deliberation data (Appendix Tables J1-J6), the following statistically significant results were revealed:

- *Fiscal Year*. The percentage of mothers reported as being anemic after their first trimester of pregnancy [Contributing Factor] increased between FY 2007 and FY 2011 (7.9% in FY 2007 to 30.8% in FY 2011). The percentage of mothers reported as having a recommendation for education on the importance of proper nutrition [Suggestion] also increased between FY 2007 and FY 2010 (38.6% in FY 2007 to 70.0% in FY 2010). Again, it is important to note that the number of cases reviewed generally decreased over the years, which may have greatly impacted these results;
- *County of Residence.* Compared to other counties, a smaller proportion of mothers in Sussex County were reported as having the following:
    - Nutritional education [Strength] (19.5% of Sussex County mothers compared to 29.8% of Kent County mothers, 70.0% of New Castle County (excluding Wilmington) mothers, and 63.7% of Wilmington mothers); and

- Inadequate nutrition [Contributing Factor] (17.1% of mothers in Sussex County compared to 36.8% of mothers in Kent County, 30.4% of mothers in New Castle County (excluding Wilmington), and 21.2% of mothers in Wilmington).

- *Marital Status.* Compared to single mothers, a higher proportion of married mothers were reported as having the following:
  - Nutritional education [Strength] (63.0% of married mothers compared to 46.6% of single mothers); and
  - A recommendation for education on the risks of obesity [Suggestion] (46.7% of married mothers compared to 36.1% of single mothers).

  However, a higher proportion of single mothers were reported as having a recommendation for referrals for financial assistance, WIC, food stamps, emergency shelter, etc. [Suggestion] (16.8% of single mothers compared to 7.9% of married mothers);
- *Maternal Age.* Compared to younger mothers, a larger percentage of older mothers were reported as having nutritional education [Strength] (66.7% of mothers age 30-34 years compared to 38.9% and 47.5% of mothers age 19 years and younger and age 20-24 years, respectively; and
- *Maternal Race.* As compared to White mothers, a larger proportion of Black mothers were reported as the following:
  - Anemia diagnosis after first trimester of pregnancy [Contributing Factor] (22.3% of Black mothers compared to 11.8% of White mothers);
  - A recommendation for closer evaluation of dietary habits and evaluation of diet content/nutritional counseling [Suggestion] (39.1% of Black mothers compared to 28.9% of White mothers); and
  - A recommendation for education on the risks of obesity [Suggestion] (52.2% of Black mothers compared to 34.3% of White mothers);

Preterm Labor

Seventy-five percent (75.0%) of mothers were reported as having entered prenatal care in their first trimester according to Table D1 of the Appendix. In addition, 26.0% of mothers were reported as having had a spontaneous abortion (SAB), or miscarriage, in their obstetric history. A little less than half of all mothers (47.0%) reported that their pregnancy was planned and more than half of mothers (54.0%) had received prenatal education on childbirth. As shown in Table D2, in each year with available data, the percentage of mothers reported as having data on Preterm Labor was relatively the same when stratified by age, educational attainment, and race. Similar to the analysis of Obesity and Nutrition (Table C2), the percentage of mothers reported

as having data on Preterm Labor was significantly different when stratified by county of residence and marital status. In particular, a higher percentage of single mothers was reported in FY 2007. Furthermore, the percentage of mothers reported each year varied considerably for each of the counties of residence.

The following are the demographic indicator analyses by Preterm Labor subsection (Obstetric History, Prenatal Care, Prenatal Education, and Referrals). Note that Deliberations for Preterm Labor were looked at comprehensively, and consequently, were not assessed by each of these subsections.

Obstetric History

When assessed by individual demographic indicator (Tables D3-D7 of the Appendix), statistically significant differences were apparent in reported obstetric history as follows:

- *Maternal Educational Attainment.* Compared to mothers with a higher level of educational attainment, a smaller percentage of mothers with a lower level of educational attainment were reported as having had a spontaneous abortion (17.1% and 22.9% of mothers with less than a high school degree and a high school degree, respectively, compared to 30.0% of mothers with some college and 42.2% of mothers with a college degree or more); and
- *Maternal Race.* Compared to White mothers, a higher percentage of Black mothers were reported as having had a termination of pregnancy (22.1% of Black mothers compared to 9.9% of White mothers).

Prenatal Care

Statistically significant differences were evident in reported prenatal care when examined by individual demographic indicators (Tables D8-D12 of the Appendix). These differences are as follows:

- *Marital Status.* Compared to single mothers, a larger proportion of married mothers reported their pregnancy as planned (86.1% for married mothers compared to 18.8% of single mothers). However, compared to married mothers, a higher percentage of single mothers were reported as having used tobacco (24.8% for single mothers compared to 8.9% of married mothers); and
- *Maternal Age.* Compared to younger mothers, a lower percentage of older mothers were reported as having a genitourinary infection (28.0% and 27.0% of mothers age 19 years and under and age 20-24 years, respectively, compared to 9.0% and 14.0% of mothers age 30-34 years and age 35 years and over, respectively).

Prenatal Education

When examined by individual demographic indicators, statistically significant differences were uncovered in reported prenatal education (Tables D13-D17 of the Appendix). These differences are as follows:

- *County of Residence*. A higher percentage of mothers in New Castle County (excluding Wilmington) and Wilmington were reported as having prenatal education on the following:
    - Breastfeeding (64.0% of New Castle County (excluding Wilmington) mothers and 57.4% of Wilmington mothers compared to 17.2% of Kent County mothers and 35.3% of Sussex County mothers);
    - Car safety (56.0% of New Castle County (excluding Wilmington) mothers and 51.9% of Wilmington mothers compared to 17.2% for Kent County mothers and 14.7% of Sussex County mothers);
    - Child birth education (63.2% of New Castle County (excluding Wilmington) mothers and 68.5% of Wilmington mothers compared to 20.7% of Kent County mothers and 29.4% of Sussex County mothers);
    - Preterm labor (64.0% of New Castle County (excluding Wilmington) mothers and 55.6% of Wilmington mothers compared to 27.6% of Kent County mothers and 38.2% of Sussex County mothers); and
    - Who to call after hours/weekends (89.6% of New Castle County (excluding Wilmington) mothers and 88.9% of Wilmington mothers compared to 75.9% for Kent County mothers and 55.9% of Sussex County mothers);
- *Marital Status.* Compared to married mothers, a higher percentage of single mothers were reported as having more prenatal education on alcohol/tobacco/drug use (40.2% for single mothers compared to 25.0% of married mothers);
- *Maternal Educational Attainment.* Compared to mothers with a higher level of educational attainment, a higher proportion of mothers with a lower level of educational attainment were instructed on whom to call after hours/weekends (92.8% and 81.0% of mothers with less than a high school degree and a high school degree, respectively, compared to 72.2% of mothers with a college degree or more); and
- *Maternal Race.* Compared to White mothers, a higher percentage of Black mothers were reported as having received prenatal education on STI prevention (17.8% of Black mothers compared to 5.7% of White mothers).

Referrals

When assessed by individual demographic indicator (Tables D18-D22 of the Appendix), the following statistically significant differences were apparent in reported referrals:

- *Marital Status.* Compared to married mothers, a lower percentage of single mothers were reported as having seen a perinatalogist (25.5% for single mothers compared to 40.2% of married mothers); and
- *Maternal Age.* Similar to married mothers, a higher proportion of older mothers compared to younger mothers were reported as having seen a perinatalogist (42.4% and 41.9% of mothers age 30-34 years and age 35 years and over, respectively, compared to 21.7% and 12.5% of mothers age 19 years and under and age 20-24 years, respectively).

Reviewing the associated Deliberation data for the entire Preterm Labor section (Appendix Tables K1-K6), the following statistically significant results were evident:

- *Fiscal Year.* The percentage of mothers reported as receiving communication between providers [Strength], as recorded as having comprehensive prenatal teaching [Strength], reported as having received a neonatology consult [Strength], and as recorded as having patient/provider communication regarding pregnancy and plan of care [Strength] significantly increased between FY 2007 and FY 2011. The percentage of mothers reported as having recognized signs/symptoms of preterm labor, PROM, etc. and sought immediate care also significantly increased between FY 2007 to FY 2011. Again, it is important to note that the number of cases reviewed generally decreased over the years, which may have greatly impacted these results;
- *County of Residence.* A lower proportion of mothers in Sussex County were reported as having the following:
    - Communication between providers [Strength] (13.4% of Sussex County mothers compared to 26.3% of Kent County mothers, 33.5% of New Castle County (excluding Wilmington) mothers, and 32.5% of Wilmington mothers);
    - Comprehensive prenatal teaching [Strength] (14.6% of Sussex County mothers compared to 26.3% of Kent County mothers, 46.1% of New Castle County (excluding Wilmington) mothers, and 27.5% of Wilmington mothers);
    - Early prenatal care [Strength] (50.0% of Sussex County mothers compared to 70.2% of Kent County mothers, 78.0% of New Castle County (excluding Wilmington] mothers, and 73.8% of Wilmington mothers); and
    - Adequate prenatal care with appropriate referrals [Strength] (46.3% of Sussex County mothers compared to 71.9% of Kent County mothers, 71.7% of New Castle County (excluding Wilmington) mothers, and 66.2% of Wilmington mothers).

Conversely, a higher proportion mothers in Sussex County were reported to have late entry into prenatal care [Contributing Factor] (31.7% of Sussex County mothers compared to 19.3% of Kent County mothers, 16.2% of New Castle County (excluding Wilmington) mothers, and 21.2% of Wilmington mothers).

Lastly, a higher proportion of mothers in Wilmington were reported as having the following:

- An infection [Contributing Factor] (27.5% of Wilmington mothers compared to 12.3% of Kent County mothers, 14.6% of Sussex County mothers, and 26.7% of New Castle County (excluding Wilmington) mothers); and
- Prematurity [Contributing Factor] (71.2% of Wilmington mothers compared to 56.1% of Kent County mothers, 50.0% of Sussex County mothers, and 54.5% of New Castle County (excluding Wilmington) mothers);

- *Marital Status.* Compared to single mothers, a larger percentage of married mothers were reported as having:
  - Adequate prenatal care with proper referrals [Strength] (79.9% of married mothers compared to 56.5% of single mothers);
  - Compliance with bedrest recommendations [Strength], as well as compliance with prenatal care [Strength] (21.8% and 69.1% of married mothers, respectively, compared to 12.6% and 47.1% of single mothers, respectively,);
  - Comprehensive prenatal teaching [Strength] (40.6% of married mothers compared to 27.2% of single mothers); and
  - Recognition by mother of signs/symptoms of preterm labor and seeking immediate medical care [Strength] (33.9% of married mothers compared to 23.0% of single mothers);

  Conversely, compared to married mothers, a larger percentage of single mothers were reported as having received:
  - Early prenatal care [Strength] (40.3% of single mothers compared to 15.8% of married mothers); and
  - A recommendation of education on the importance of compliance with plan of care [Suggestion] (28.8% of single mothers compared to 13.9% of married mothers);
- *Maternal Age*. Compared to older mothers, a smaller proportion of younger mothers were reported as having the following:
  - Adequate prenatal care [Strength] (50.0% and 55.6% of mothers age 19 years and under and age 20-24 years, respectively, compared to 71.3% and 78.2% of mothers age 25-29 years and age 30-34 years, respectively);

- Compliance with prenatal care [Strength] (37.0% of mothers age 19 years and under compared to 65.5% and 60.0% of mothers age 30-34 years and age 40 years and over, respectively);
- Early prenatal care [Strength] (51.9% of mothers age 19 years and under compared to 81.6% and 82.5% of mothers age 30-34 years and age 35-39 years, respectively);
- A history of fetal or infant loss [Contributing Factor] (13.0% of mothers age 19 years and under compared to 50.0% and 60.0% of mothers age 35-39 years and age 40 years and over, respectively); and
- A history of previous preterm labor [Contributing Factor] (13.0% and 11.1% of mothers age 19 years and under and age 20-24 years, respectively, compared to 35.0% and 33.3% of mothers age 35-39 years and age 40 years and over, respectively);

- *Maternal Educational Attainment*. Compared to mothers with a lower level of educational attainment, a higher proportion of mothers with a higher level of educational attainment were reported as having the following:
  - Compliance with bedrest recommendations [Strength] (22.0% of mothers with a college degree compared to 7.4% of mothers with less than a high school degree);
  - Patient/provider communication [Strength] (59.3% of mothers with a college degree compared to 41.7% of mothers with less than a high school degree); and
  - History of previous preterm labor and/or low birth weight baby [Contributing Factor] (35.6% of mothers with a college degree compared to 13.9% of mothers with less than a high school degree).
- *Maternal Race.* Compared to White mothers, a larger proportion of Black mothers were reported as having:
  - Recognition of signs/symptoms of preterm labor and sought immediate medical care [Strength] (32.6% of Black mothers compared to 23.5% of White mothers);
  - History of incompetent cervix [Contributing Factor] (9.2% of Black mothers compared to 2.9% of White mothers);
  - History of preterm labor [Contributing Factor] (20.1% of Black mothers compared to 8.8% of White mothers); and
  - Previability [Contributing Factor] (33.7% of Black mothers compared to 22.5% of White mothers);

Bereavement Counseling/Support

As evidenced by Table E1 of the Appendix, approximately one-quarter of the mothers (25.1%) were reported as having received bereavement counseling/support follow-up through their hospital. According to Table E2, in each year with available data, the percentage of mothers reported as having data on Bereavement Counseling/Support was relatively the same when stratified by age, educational attainment, and race. However, when stratified by county of residence and marital status, the percentage of mothers reported as having data on Bereavement Counseling/Support was significantly different. Specifically, a higher percentage of single mothers was reported in FY 2007. Moreover, the percentage of mothers reported each year varied considerably for each of the counties of residence.

When examined by individual demographic indicator (Tables E3-E7 of the Appendix), statistically significant differences were uncovered. These differences are as follows:

- *County of Residence.* Compared to other counties, a higher percentage of mothers in New Castle County (excluding Wilmington) and Wilmington were reported as having:
    - Received bereavement counseling/support from clergy (57.7% of New Castle County (excluding Wilmington) mothers and 56.2% of Wilmington mothers compared to 37.0% for Kent County mothers and 38.9% of Sussex County mothers); and
    - Received a grief packet (80.0% of New Castle County (excluding Wilmington) mothers and 76.7% of Wilmington mothers compared to 64.8% of Kent County mothers and 61.1% of Sussex County mothers); and
- *Marital Status.* Compared to single mothers, a higher percentage of married mothers were reported as receiving a referral to a grief support group or counselor (58.9% for married mothers compared to 41.7% of single mothers).

According to the Deliberation data (Appendix Tables L1-L6), the following statistically significant results were apparent:

- *Fiscal Year*. The percentage of families reported as requesting to see the baby's body to bond [Strength] significantly increased between FY 2007 and FY 2011 (26.7% in FY 2007 to 65.4% in FY 2011). The percentage of postpartum depression screening as well as education and assessment of grieving status with appropriate referrals [Suggestion] also significantly increased between FY 2007 and FY 2011 (20.8% in FY 2007 to 42.3% in FY 2011). Again, it is important to note that the number of cases reviewed generally decreased over the years, which may have greatly impacted these results;
- *County of Residence.* Compared to other counties, a significantly higher proportion of mothers in New Castle County (excluding Wilmington) were reported as having received

a referral to community grief support services after discharge [Strength] (73.8% of New Castle County (excluding Wilmington) mothers compared to 57.9% of Kent County mothers, 53.7% of Sussex County mothers, and 66.3% of Wilmington mothers);

- *Marital Status.* Compared to single mothers, a significantly larger percentage of married mothers were reported as receiving a referral to a community agency for grief counseling [Strength] (73.9% of married mothers compared to 61.3% of single mothers); and
- *Maternal Race.* As compared to Black mothers, a larger proportion of White mothers were reported as receiving follow-up per hospital bereavement team [Strength] (44.6% of White mothers compared to 27.7% of Black mothers).

Family Planning/Birth Spacing

Table F1 of the Appendix indicates that a sizeable percentage of mothers scheduled a postpartum visit (83.0%) while a slight majority kept the postpartum visit (52.6%). According to Table F2, in each year with available data, the percentage of mothers reported as having data on Family Planning/Birth Spacing was relatively the same when stratified by age, educational attainment, and race. However, when stratified by county of residence and marital status, the percentage of mothers reported as having data on Family Planning/Birth Spacing was significantly different. In particular, a higher percentage of single mothers was reported in FY 2007. Moreover, the percentage of mothers reported each year varied considerably for each of the counties of residence.

Through an investigation of the data by individual demographic indicator (Tables F3-F7 of the Appendix), the following statistically significant differences were revealed:

- *County of Residence.* Compared to the other counties, a higher percentage of mothers in Kent County were reported as receiving a 6-week postpartum visit (36.4% of Kent County mothers compared to 24.7% of mothers in New Castle County (excluding Wilmington), 18.2% of Sussex County mothers, and 15.6% of mothers in Wilmington);
- *Marital Status.* Compared to single mothers, a higher proportion of married mothers were reported as having:
    - A planned pregnancy (25.5% for married mothers compared to 3.8% of single mothers); and
    - Kept a postpartum visit (65.4% for married mothers compared to 42.4% of single mothers).

Conversely, compared to single mothers, a lower percentage of married mothers were reported as having:
    - An unplanned pregnancy (5.2% for married mothers compared to 15.8% of single mothers); and
    - Not kept a postpartum visit (7.2% for married mothers compared to 25.5% of single mothers);
- *Maternal Age.* Compared to younger mothers, a higher percentage of older mothers were reported as having kept their postpartum visit (63.4% and 62.7% of mothers age 30-34 years and age 35 years and over, respectively, compared to 40.0% and 47.4% of mothers age 19 years and under and age 20-24 years, respectively); and
- *Maternal Race*. Compared to White mothers, a higher percentage of Black mothers were reported as using birth control when postpartum (16.9% of Black mothers compared to 8.3% of White mothers).

The following statistically significant results were uncovered in the Deliberation data (Appendix Tables M1-M6):

- *County of Residence.* Compared to other counties, a higher proportion of mothers in New Castle County (excluding Wilmington) were reported as having a pregnancy interval of at least 24 months [Strength] (46.1% of New Castle County (excluding Wilmington) mothers compared to 36.8% of Kent County mothers, 32.9% of Sussex County mothers, and 30.0% of Wilmington mothers). Mothers in Sussex County reported a higher percentage of family planning counseling with contraception dose [Suggestion] and the persistent follow up regarding contraception and family planning [Suggestion];
- *Marital Status.* Compared to single mothers, a higher percentage of married mothers were reported as having a planned pregnancy and pregnancy interval of at least 24 months [Strengths] (47.9% of married mothers compared to 9.4% of single mothers and 48.5% of married mothers compared to 30.9% of single mothers, respectively). Moreover, compared to married mothers, a higher percentage of single mothers were reported as having an unplanned pregnancy [Contributing Factor] (36.6% of single mothers compared to 11.5% of married mothers). Similar results to the latter case occurred on the recommendation for birth control in the immediate postpartum period and compliance with chosen contraceptive method [Suggestion] and the recommendation for family planning counseling with contraception dose/script or bilateral tubal ligation prior to discharge [Suggestion]; and
- *Maternal Race.* As compared to Black mothers, a larger proportion of White mothers were reported as complying with postpartum care and kept appointments [Strength]

(65.7% of White mothers compared to 56.0% of Black mothers). Conversely, as compared to White mothers, a higher percentage of Black mothers were reported to have:

- An unplanned pregnancy [Contributing Factor] (31.5% of Black mothers compared to 22.1% of White mothers); and
- A recommendation for the importance of family planning and preconception and inter-conception care [Suggestion] (75.7% of Black mothers compared to 62.3% of White mothers).

Socio-economic Stressors

As shown in Table G1 of the Appendix, limited data was available to robustly analyze the Socio-economic Stressors of the mothers. This helps to explain the considerable variability in the percentages for the Socio-economic Stressor Categories reported in Table G2 of the Appendix. According to Table G3, in each year with available data, the percentage of mothers reported as having data on Socio-economic Stressors was relatively the same when stratified by age, educational attainment, and race. However, when stratified by county of residence and marital status, the percentage of mothers reported as having data on Socio-economic Stressors was significantly different. Specifically, a higher percentage of single mothers was reported in FY 2007. In addition, the percentage of mothers reported each year varied considerably for each of the counties of residence.

Socio-economic Stressors were only investigated on Maternal Race given the sparse data available on the other demographic indicators. As shown in Table G4 of the Appendix, one statistically significant outcome is apparent: as compared to Black mothers, a higher percentage of White mothers were reported as Medicaid pending (8.8% of White mothers compared to 3.5% of Black Mothers). Note, however, that the relative difference between these percentages is quite small as were the corresponding counts (6 for Black mothers and 17 for White mothers).

Ample data on Socio-economic Stressors was available in the Deliberation data set. In the Deliberation data for Socio-economic Stressors (Appendix Tables N1-N6), statistically significant results were as follows:

- *Fiscal Year*. The percentage of mothers reported as having church support [Strength], having the father of the baby involved and supportive [Strength], having parents in a stable marriage [Strength], having demonstrated self-advocacy [Strength], and having a stable financial situation significantly increased between FY 2007 and FY 2011. The proportion of mothers reported as having a lack of a support system during pregnancy/infant's life [Contributing Factor], being in poverty during pregnancy or

infant's life [Contributing Factor], having other emotional stressors during pregnancy such as a loss of a job, loss of a loved one, incarceration, etc. [Contributing Factor], and having the presence of life course perspective risk factors also increased significantly between FY 2007 and FY 2011. Again, it is important to note that the number of cases reviewed generally decreased over the years, which may have greatly impacted these results;

- *County of Residence.* Compared to other counties, a higher proportion of mothers in Kent County and New Castle County (excluding Wilmington) were reported as having family support [Strength] (68.4% of Kent County mothers and 72.8% of New Castle County (excluding Wilmington) mothers compared to 48.8% of Sussex County mothers and 51.3% of Wilmington mothers). Similar results occurred on father of baby involved/supportive [Strength], mother demonstrated self-advocacy [Strength], stable financial situation [Strength], and supportive friends [Strength]. Moreover, compared to other counties, a higher proportion of mothers in Sussex County were reported as being in poverty during pregnancy or infant's life [Contributing Factor] (36.6% of Sussex County mothers compared to 28.1% of Kent County mothers, 17.8% of New Castle County (excluding Wilmington) mothers, and 22.5% of Wilmington mothers). In addition, a higher percentage of mothers in New Castle County (excluding Wilmington) reported a recommendation of consistent and ongoing domestic violence screening [Suggestion] compared to other counties (44.5% of New Castle County (excluding Wilmington) mothers compared to 36.8% of Kent County mothers, 24.4% of Sussex County mothers, and 22.5% of Wilmington mothers);
- *Marital Status.* Compared to single mothers, a higher proportion of married mothers were reported as having church support [Strength] (23.6% of married mothers compared to 9.9% of single mothers). Similar results occurred on family support [Strength], father of baby involved/supportive [Strength], mother demonstrating self-advocacy [Strength], parents in stable marriage [Strength], stable financial situation [Strength], and supportive friends [Strength];
- *Maternal Educational Attainment.* Compared to mothers with a higher level of educational attainment, a higher proportion of mothers with a lower level of educational attainment reported father of the baby involved/supportive [Strength] (71.3% and 66.0% of mothers with less than a high school degree and a high school degree, respectively, compared to 64.9% and 47.5% of mothers with some college and a college degree, respectively); and
- *Maternal Race.* Compared to Black mothers, a larger proportion of White mothers were reported as having parents in a stable marriage [Strength] (34.8% of White mothers compared to 22.8% of Black mothers). Similar results occurred on stable financial

situation [Strength], and mother's positive attitude despite multiple hardships and challenges in her life [Strength]. In addition, compared to White mothers, a higher percentage of Black mothers were reported to have a recommendation for early referrals to social services [Suggestion] (46.2% of Black mothers compared to 32.8% of White mothers).

Fetal Deaths Later in Pregnancy

Table 6 presents the percentage of fetal deaths by gestational age for each fiscal year. Note that this table captures only fetal deaths from reviewed cases that had a gestational week listed. Moreover, note that the reported number of fetal deaths decreased over time because the corresponding number of cases reviewed decreased as well. According to this table, slightly more than half (56.9%) of all reported fetal deaths occurred at 28 weeks of gestation or later.

Table 6. Fetal Deaths of Reviewed Cases by Week of Gestation.

FETAL DEATHS BY WEEK OF GESTATION							
FISCAL YEAR							
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
	N=54 (%)	N=69 (%)	N=47 (%)	N=25 (%)	N=14 (%)	N=0 (%)	N=209 (%)
20-27 Weeks	23 (42.6%)	31 (44.9%)	27 (57.4%)	6 (24.0%)	3 (21.4%)	-	90 (43.1%)
28-31 Weeks	11 (20.4%)	10 (14.5%)	6 (12.8%)	1 (4.0%)	1 (7.1%)	-	29 (13.9%)
32-36 Weeks	13 (24.1%)	12 (17.4%)	8 (17.0%)	3 (12.0%)	2 (14.3%)	-	38 (18.2%)
37+ Weeks	5 (9.3%)	14 (20.3%)	4 (8.5%)	-	1 (7.1%)	-	24 (11.5%)
Missing	2 (3.7%)	2 (2.9%)	2 (4.3%)	15 (60.0%)	7 (50.0%)	-	28 (13.4%)

Unlike the other sections, only two items were assessed in the Fetal Deaths Later in Pregnancy section: education on complications and danger signs as well as education on fetal movement monitoring. According to Table H1 of the Appendix, the percentage of mothers reported as having received education on complications and danger signs or education on fetal movement monitoring was not significantly different among each year with available data.

According to Table H2, in each year with available data, the percentage of mothers reported as having data on Fetal Deaths Later in Pregnancy was relatively the same when stratified by age, educational attainment, and race. However, when stratified by county of residence and marital status, the percentage of mothers reported as having data on Fetal Deaths Later in Pregnancy was significantly different. In particular, a higher percentage of single mothers was reported in FY 2007. Moreover, the percentage of mothers reported each year varied considerably for each of the counties of residence.

After aggregating this data and stratifying by county of residence, marital status, maternal age, maternal education, and maternal race (Tables H3-H7 of the Appendix) no statistically significant differences were evident.

According to the Deliberation data (Appendix Tables O1-O6), there were no statistically significant results within demographic groups. The following observations were noted:

- *County of Residence.* Compared to other counties, a higher proportion of mothers in New Castle County (excluding Wilmington) were reported as not having received Kick Counts teaching on the signs of decreased fetal movement and when to call a health provider [Contributing Factor] (24.6% of New Castle County (excluding Wilmington) mothers compared to 12.3% of Kent County mothers, 19.5% of Sussex County mothers, and 17.5% of Wilmington mothers); and
- *Marital Status*. Compared to single mothers, a higher proportion of married mothers were reported as not having received Kick Counts teaching on the signs of decreased fetal movement and when to call a health provider [Contributing Factor] (24.8% of married mothers compared to 17.8% of single mothers).
- *Maternal Age*. Compared to younger mothers, a higher percentage of older mothers received the recommendation of continuing "Kicks Counts" education [Suggestions] (46.7% of mothers age 40 years and older compared to 22.2% and 18.2% of mothers age 19 years and under and 20-24 years respectively).

Medical and Social Services/Community Resource Utilization

Compared to the other sections presented in this report, limited data was available on Medical and Social Services/Community Resource Utilization from the BASINET system. However, more viable data was available from the Deliberation tables. The Deliberation data (Appendix Tables P1-P6) yielded the following statistically significant results:

- *Fiscal Year*. The percentage of mothers reported as having been referred to community resources [Strength] generally increased between FY 2007 and FY 2011. However, the percentage of mothers reported as having received no Smart Start/Nurse Family Partnership/Resource Mothers screening [Contributing Factor] generally increased between FY 2007 to FY 2011, as well as the percentage of mothers receiving a recommendation for ongoing domestic violence screenings [Suggestion]. Again, it is important to note that the number of cases reviewed generally decreased over the years, which may have greatly impacted these results;
- *County of Residence.* Compared to other counties, a higher proportion of mothers in New Castle County (excluding Wilmington) and Wilmington were reported as having been

referred to community resources [Strength] (36.1% of New Castle County (excluding Wilmington) mothers and 25.0% of Wilmington mothers compared to 22.8% of Kent County mothers, 22.0% of Sussex County mothers). Moreover, a higher proportion of mothers in New Castle County (excluding Wilmington) reported:

  - Having no Smart Start/Nurse Family Partnership/Resource Mothers screening [Contributing Factor] (40.8% of New Castle County (excluding Wilmington) mothers compared to 22.8% of Kent County mothers, 25.6% of Sussex County mothers, and 15.0% of Wilmington mothers);
  - Receiving recommendations for home visits during pregnancy [Suggestion] (44.5% of New Castle County (excluding Wilmington) mothers compared to 36.8% of Kent County mothers, 24.4% of Sussex County mothers, and 22.5% of Wilmington mothers); and
  - Receiving ongoing domestic violence screenings [Suggestion] (34.0% of New Castle County (excluding Wilmington) mothers compared to 15.8% of Kent County mothers, 13.4% of Sussex County mothers, and 16.2% of Wilmington mothers);

- *Marital Status*. Compared to married mothers, a higher proportion of single mothers were reported as having the following:
  - Active social service involvement [Strength] (27.2% of single mothers compared to 14.5% of married mothers);
  - Past social service involvement [Strength] (57.1% of single mothers compared to 42.4% of married mothers);
  - Referrals to community resources [Strength] (35.1% of single mothers compared to 23.6% of married mothers);
  - Medical and social services/community resources available but not used [Contributing Factor] (49.7% of single mothers compared to 28.5% of married mothers);
  - A recommendation for Smart Start/Nurse Family Partnership/Resource Mothers postnatal screenings after delivery [Suggestion] (22.0% of single mothers compared to 10.9% of married mothers); and
  - A recommendation for more intensive services/follow-up to address patient education and noncompliance issues [Suggestion] (19.4% of single mothers compared to 9.7% of married mothers); and
- *Maternal Race.* Compared to White mothers, a larger proportion of Black mothers were reported as having Smart Start/Nurse Family Partnership/Resource Mothers prenatal screening [Strength] (50.0% of Black mothers compared to 37.7% of White mothers).

DISCUSSION

This assessment of five-years of FIMR data has generated an understanding of how the FIMR program may provide additional insights toward improving maternal, fetal, and infant health. This is especially true given that the reviewed FIMR cases were fairly representative, with respect to the demographic indicators studied, of both the non-reviewed FIMR cases and the overall set of fetal and infant deaths that occurred within the State of Delaware over roughly the same time frame.

Moreover, this investigation suggests that confounding demographic indicators exist and that mothers of reviewed cases could generally be segmented into two groups:

- Mothers who were young, Black, single, and on Medicaid, and
- Mothers who were older, White, married, and had private insurance.

Though this may sound both deterministic and simplistic, this finding was also evident in other recently carried out maternal and infant health evaluations within the State of Delaware.[6,7]

Recognizing that these confounders exist, many of the results of the tests for statistical significance were not surprising. Generally speaking, mothers residing in New Castle County (excluding Wilmington) were more likely to have more favorable socio-economic measures, better nutrition and prenatal education, higher reported levels of Kicks Count teaching, and greater social service involvement than mothers in the other counties. In certain measures, Kent County and Wilmington also featured these results. Sussex County, however, often did not share in these advantageous results. Like New Castle County (excluding Wilmington), married mothers frequently had favorable results as compared to single mothers. To a certain extent, older mothers and mothers with higher levels of education did as well.

Arguably, the most telling findings occurred between Black and White mothers. Generally, White mothers compared to Black mothers were reported as having more favorable health and socio-economic outcomes. Specifically, a significantly lower percentage of White mothers were reported as having a history of sexually transmitted disease, as being obese, as having a history of previous preterm labor and/or low birth weight baby, and having a history of fetal loss. White mothers were also significantly more likely to be reported as having parents in a stable marriage, as being in a stable financial situation, and as having a positive attitude despite multiple hardships and challenges in life. Interestingly, these beneficial outcomes for White mothers are conversely linked with significantly higher levels of "Suggestions" reported for Black mothers. More explicitly, a significantly higher percentage of Black mothers were reported as having "Suggestions" for education on dietary habits and obesity risks, for family planning and preconception care, and for early referrals to social services. These "Suggestions", as well as

others listed throughout the report, may ultimately help improve the maternal health indicators for Black mothers. From a life-course perspective,[8] improvement on these indicators may help mitigate the health disparities present between White and Black mothers.

It is important to recognize that this is a preliminary assessment of FIMR data and that additional reviews of more recent fetal and infant deaths will need to be conducted and reported in order to produce more tenable results. In several sections of the analysis, only three of the five years (i.e., FY 2007-2009) could be properly examined. In addition, the percentage of cases by county of residence and marital status changed over the years examined, and accordingly, may have greatly affected many of the results presented. Nevertheless, this report should serve an instrumental role toward building the knowledge of what the FIMR dataset can provide to maternal, fetal, and infant health professionals.

Appendix A. Demographics Tables

Table A1. State Fetal Deaths and FIMR Reported Fetal Deaths, Calendar Years 2007-2009.

	2007			2008			2009		
	State N = 62 (%)	FIMR N = 55 (%)	χ^2 (p-value)	State N = 77 (%)	FIMR N = 72 (%)	χ^2 (p-value)	State N = 66 (%)	FIMR N = 60 (%)	χ^2 (p-value)
County of Residence									
Kent	6 (9.7%)	4 (7.3%)	0.46 (0.80)	20 (26.0%)	17 (23.6%)	0.12 (0.94)	7 (10.6%)	4 (6.7%)	0.62 (0.74)
New Castle	45 (72.6%)	39 (70.9%)		48 (62.3%)	46 (63.9%)		45 (68.2%)	43 (71.7%)	
Sussex	11 (17.7%)	12 (21.8%)		9 (11.7%)	9 (12.5%)		14 (21.2%)	13 (21.7%)	
Marital Status									
Married	24 (38.7%)	21 (38.2%)	0.07 (0.79)	32 (41.6%)	31 (43.1%)	3.60 (0.06)	30 (45.5%)	26 (43.3%)	0.02 (0.88)
Single	38 (61.3%)	30 (54.5%)		45 (58.4%)	22 (30.6%)		36 (54.5%)	33 (55.0%)	
Maternal Age									
19 and Under	10 (16.1%)	9 (16.4%)	0.02 (0.99)	8 (10.4%)	7 (9.7%)	0.41 (0.94)	8 (12.1%)	8 (13.3%)	0.10 (0.99)
20-24	13 (21.0%)	12 (21.8%)		16 (20.8%)	12 (16.7%)		16 (24.2%)	14 (23.3%)	
25-34	30 (48.4%)	26 (47.3%)		41 (53.2%)	40 (55.6%)		30 (45.5%)	28 (46.7%)	
35 and Older	9 (14.5%)	8 (14.5%)		12 (15.6%)	12 (16.7%)		12 (18.2%)	10 (16.7%)	
Maternal Education									
Less Than HS Grad	16 (25.8%)	15 (27.3%)	0.62 (0.89)	25 (32.5%)	20 (27.8%)	6.64 (0.08)	15 (22.7%)	12 (20.0%)	4.19 (0.24)
HS Grad	21 (33.9%)	17 (30.9%)		24 (31.2%)	23 (31.9%)		27 (40.9%)	25 (41.7%)	
Some College	11 (17.7%)	12 (21.8%)		12 (15.6%)	15 (20.8%)		10 (15.2%)	12 (20.0%)	
College Grad or More	14 (22.6%)	10 (18.2%)		16 (20.8%)	8 (11.1%)		9 (13.6%)	2 (3.3%)	
Maternal Race									
Black	24 (38.7%)	22 (40.0%)	0.06** (0.81)	29 (37.7%)	26 (36.1%)	0.00** (0.97)	28 (42.4%)	26 (43.3%)	0.33** (0.56)
White	36 (58.1%)	30 (54.5%)		43 (55.8%)	39 (54.2%)		25 (37.9%)	29 (48.3%)	
Other	2 (3.2%)	3 (5.5%)		5 (6.5%)	6 (8.3%)		3 (4.5%)	4 (6.7%)	

* State Data from Delaware Health Statistics Center (DHSC). *Delaware Vital Statistics Annual Reports 2007, 2008,* and *2009*.

** Comparison does not include "Other" category.

Table A2. State Infant Deaths and FIMR Reported Infant Deaths, Calendar Years 2007-2009.

	2007			2008			2009		
	State N = 91 (%)	FIMR N = 57 (%)	χ^2 (p-value)	State N = 101 (%)	FIMR N = 75 (%)	χ^2 (p-value)	State N = 91 (%)	FIMR N = 64 (%)	χ^2 (p-value)
County of Residence									
Kent	9 (9.9%)	3 (5.3%)	5.95 (0.05)	18 (17.8%)	11 (14.7%)	1.78 (0.74)	16 (17.6%)	14 (21.9%)	3.31 (0.19)
New Castle	60 (65.9%)	38 (66.7%)		70 (69.3%)	57 (76.0%)		57 (62.6%)	45 (70.3%)	
Sussex	22 (24.2%)	13 (22.8%)		13 (12.9%)	16 (21.3%)		16 (17.6%)	5 (7.8%)	
Maternal Race									
Black	38 (41.8%)	19 (33.3%)	0.57** (0.45)	52 (51.5%)	41 (54.7%)	0.26** (0.61)	54 (59.3%)	40 (62.5%)	0.01** (0.92)
White	52 (57.1%)	34 (59.6%)		49 (48.5%)	33 (44.0%)		30 (33.0%)	23 (35.9%)	
Other	1 (1.1%)	4 (7.0%)		–	1 (1.3%)		7 (7.7%)	1 (1.6%)	

* State Data from Delaware Health Statistics Center (DHSC). *Delaware Vital Statistics Annual Reports 2007*, *2008*, and *2009*.
** Comparison does not include "Other" category.

Table A3. Reviewed FIMR Cases and Non-Reviewed FIMR Cases by Demographics.

	Reviewed FIMR Cases	Non-Reviewed FIMR Cases	Statistical Significance	
	N = 410 (%)	N = 340 (%)	χ^2	p-value
County of Residence				
Kent	57 (13.9%)	51 (15.0%)	12.50	0.01*
New Castle w/o Wilmington	191 (46.6%)	168 (49.4%)		
Sussex	82 (20.0%)	37 (10.9%)		
Wilmington	80 (19.5%)	84 (24.7%)		
Marital Status				
Married	141 (34.9%)	39 (11.5%)	3.66	0.06
Single	158 (38.5%)	68 (20.0%)		
Maternal Age				
19 and Under	53 (12.9%)	33 (9.7%)	5.39	0.37
20-24	99 (24.1%)	77 (22.6%)		
25-29	115 (28.0%)	101 (29.7%)		
30-34	87 (21.2%)	72 (21.2%)		
35-39	40 (9.8%)	41 (12.1%)		
40 and Older	15 (3.7%)	16 (4.7%)		
Maternal Education				
Less Than HS Grad	108 (26.3%)	59 (17.4%)	9.03**	0.03*
HS Grad	147 (35.9%)	138 (40.6%)		
Some College	77 (18.8%)	76 (22.4%)		
College Grad or More	59 (14.4%)	47 (13.8%)		
Missing Data	19 (4.6%)	59 (17.4%)		
Maternal Race				
Black	184 (44.9%)	145 (42.6%)	0.62**	0.43
White	204 (49.8%)	181 (53.2%)		
Other	21 (5.1%)	9 (2.6%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.
** Comparison does not include “Other” category, or where applicable, “Missing Data”.

Table A4. Reviewed FIMR Cases and Non-Reviewed FIMR Cases by Health-Related Indicators.

	Reviewed FIMR Cases	Non-Reviewed FIMR Cases	Statistical Significance	
	N = 410 (%)	N = 340 (%)	χ^2	p-value
Entry into Prenatal Care				
1st Trimester	276 (67.3%)	25 (6.1%)	N/A	N/A
2nd Trimester	88 (21.5%)	9 (2.2%)		
3rd Trimester	3 (0.7%)	–		
Missing Data	43 (10.5%)	306 (74.6%)		
Method of Payment				
Medicaid	187 (45.6%)	31 (7.6%)	N/A	N/A
Private Insurance	167 (40.7%)	23 (5.6%)		
Self Pay	13 (3.2%)	3 (0.7%)		
Other	26 (6.3%)	4 (1.0%)		
Missing Data	16 (3.9%)	279 (68.0%)		
Plurality				
Single	304 (74.1%)	96 (23.4%)	0.14	0.71
Multiple	51 (12.4%)	18 (4.4%)		
Missing Data	55 (13.4%)	226 (55.1%)		
Sex of Fetus or infant				
Male	219 (53.4%)	186 (45.4%)	0.16	0.69
Female	191 (46.6%)	153 (37.3%)		

* Comparison does not include “Other” category, or where applicable, “Missing Data”.

Appendix B. Pre-Existing Medical Conditions Tables

Table B1. Pre-Existing Medical Conditions of Mothers, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

PRE-EXISTING MEDICAL CONDITIONS							
FISCAL YEAR							
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
	N = 96	N = 132	N = 89	N = 36	N = 22	N = 2	N = 377
Allergies	11 (12.6%)	31 (26.1%)	23 (27.4%)	3 (9.4%)	9 (42.9%)	1 (50.0%)	78 (22.6%)
Anemia	7 (8.0%)	12 (10.1%)	5 (6.0%)	3 (9.4%)	–	–	27 (7.8%)
Cancer	13 (14.9%)	24 (20.2%)	18 (21.4%)	4 (12.5%)	7 (33.3%)	–	66 (19.1%)
Dental Issues	9 (10.3%)	10 (8.4%)	14 (16.7%)	6 (18.8%)	3 (14.3%)	1 (50.0%)	43 (12.5%)
Developmental Delays	3 (3.4%)	2 (1.7%)	–	2 (6.2%)	–	–	7 (2.0%)
Diabetes	33 (37.9%)	54 (45.4%)	41 (48.8%)	14 (43.8%)	14 (66.7%)	1 (50.0%)	157 (45.5%)
Endocrine Disorder	4 (11.8%)	9 (7.6%)	12 (14.3%)	3 (9.4%)	6 28.6%)	–	34 (9.9%)
Gastrointestinal Issues	19 (21.8%)	31 (26.1%)	20 (23.8%)	7 (21.9%)	5 (23.8%)	2 (100%)	84 (24.3%)
Gynecological Issues	36 (41.4%)	54 (45.4%)	36 (42.9%)	17 (53.1%)	7 (33.3%)	2 (100%)	152 (44.1%)
Heart Disease	11 (12.6%)	34 (28.6%)	27 (32.1%)	10 (31.2%)	9 (42.9%)	–	91 (26.4%),
High Risk Sexual Behavior	–	2 (1.7%)	1 (1.2%)	–	–	–	3 (0.9%)
Hypertension	27 (31%)	57 (47.9%)	33 (39.3%)	19 (59.4%)	14 (66.7%)	1 (50.0%)	151 (43.8%)
Mental Health	11 (12.6%)	26 (21.8%)	24 (28.6%)	7 (21.9%)	5 (23.8%)	1 (50.0%)	74 (21.4%)
Musculoskeletal	12 (13.8%)	26 (21.8%)	17 (20.2%)	3 (9.4%)	9 (42.9%)	–	67 (19.4%)
Neurological Condition	15 (17.2%)	17 (14.3%)	20 (23.8%)	2 (6.2%)	4 (19%)	1 (50.0%)	59 (17.1%)
OTC Drug Use	–	2 (1.6%)	1 (1.2%)	–	–	–	3 (0.8%)
Prescription Drug Use	1 (1.1%)	6 (4.7%)	4 (4.7%)	–	1 (4.3%)	–	12 (3.3%)
Respiratory Problems	17 (19.5%)	37 (31.1%)	23 (27.4%)	11 (34.4%)	8 (38.1%)	1 (50.0%)	97 (28.1%)
UT Disorder	15 (17.2%)	25 (21%)	15 (17.9%)	6 (18.8%)	5 (23.8%)	–	66 (19.1%)

Table B2. Referrals for Pre-Existing Medical Conditions of Mothers, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

REFERRALS FOR PRE-EXISTING MEDICAL CONDITIONS							
FISCAL YEAR							
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
	N = 97	N = 135	N = 91	N = 38	N = 24	N = 2	N = 387
Case Management	–	1 (0.7%)	–	–	–	–	1 (0.3%)
Diabetes Care	1 (1.0%)	1 (0.7%)	2 (2.2%)	–	3 (12.5%)	–	7 (1.8%)
Drug Treatment	–	–	1 (1.1%)	–	–	–	1 (0.3%)
High Risk Center	1 (1.0%)	3 (2.2%)	3 (3.3%)	–	1 (4.2%)	1 (50.0%)	9 (2.3%)
Home Health Services	1 (1.0%)	1 (0.7%)	2 (2.2%)	2 (5.3%)	–	–	6 (1.6%)
Medical Specialist	3 (3.1%)	11 (8.1%)	7 (7/7%)	2 (5.3%)	3 (12.5%)	–	26 (6.7%)
Mental Health Services	1 (1.0%)	1 (0.7%)	1 (1.1%)	1 (2.6%)	1 (4.2%)	–	5 (1.3%)
Non-WIC Nutrition	–	2 (1.5%)	5 (5.5%)	2 (5.3%)	1 (4.2%)	–	10 (2.6%)
Perinatologist	15 (15.5%)	33 (24.4%)	49 (53.8%)	18 (47.4%)	17 (70.8%)	2 (100%)	134 (34.6%)
Smoking Cessation	–	1 (0.7%)	1 (1.1%)	1 (2.6%)	–	–	3 (0.8%)

Table B3. Demographics for Mothers with Data on Pre-Existing Conditions, Fiscal Years 2007-2009.

PRE-EXISTING CONDITIONS						
AGGREGATE DEMOGRAPHICS BY FISCAL YEAR						
	2007	**2008**	**2009**	**Total**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
	N = 96	**N = 132**	**N = 89**	**N = 317**		
County of Residence						
Kent	9 (9.4%)	18 (13.6%)	17 (19.1%)	44 (13.9%)	23.31	0.00*
New Castle w/o Wilmington	32 (33.3%)	77 (58.3%)	39 (43.8%)	148 (46.7%)		
Sussex	26 (27.1%)	19 (14.4%)	17 (19.1%)	62 (19.6%)		
Wilmington	29 (30.2%)	18 (13.6%)	16 (18.0%)	63 (19.9%)		
Marital Status						
Married	33 (35.9%)	51 (50.5%)	43 (57.3%)	127 (47.4%)	8.26	0.04*
Single	59 (64.1%)	50 (49.5%)	32 (42.7%)	141 (52.6%)		
Maternal Age						
19 Years and Under	16 (16.7%)	16 (12.1%)	13 (14.6%)	45 (14.2%)	14.30	0.07
20-24 Years	32 (33.3%)	28 (21.2%)	18 (20.2%)	78 (24.6%)		
25-29 Years	23 (24%)	41 (31.1%)	23 (25.8%)	87 (27.4%)		
30-34 Years	17 17.7%)	32 (24.2%)	16 (18.0%)	65 (20.5%)		
35 Years and Over	8 (8.3%)	15 (11.4%)	19 (21.3%)	42 (13.2%)		
Maternal Education						
Less Than HS Grad	30 (31.9%)	43 (33.3%)	20 (24.4%)	93 (30.5%)	13.48	0.04*
HS Grad	33 (35.1%)	44 (34.1%)	29 (35.4%)	106 (34.8%)		
Some College	10 (10.6%)	22 (17.1%)	24 (29.3%)	56 (18.4%)		
College Grad or More	21 (22.3%)	20 (15.5%)	9 (11.0%)	50 (16.4%)		
Maternal Race						
Black	47 (50.5%)	53 (44.5%)	43 (50.6%)	143 (48.1%)	1.03	0.60
White	46 (49.5%)	66 (55.5%)	42 (49.4%)	154 (51.9%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table B4. Pre-Existing Conditions for Mothers by County of Residence, Fiscal Years 2007-2009.

PRE-EXISTING CONDITIONS							
COUNTY OF RESIDENCE							
Condition	**Present**	**Kent**	**New Castle (w/o Wilmington)**	**Sussex**	**Wilmington**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 44	**N = 148**	**N = 62**	**N = 63**		
Allergies	Yes	12 (31.6%)	29 (21.2%)	9 (16.4%)	15 (25.0%)	3.35	0.34
	No	26 (68.4%)	108 (78.8%)	46 (83.6%)	45 (75.0%)		
Anemia	Yes	2 (5.3%)	17 (12.4%)	3 (5.5%)	2 (3.3%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Cancer	Yes	5 (13.2%)	31 (22.6%)	9 (16.4%)	10 (16.7%)	2.48	0.48
	No	33 (86.8%)	106 (77.4%)	46 (83.6%)	50 (83.3%)		
Development Delay	Yes	–	3 (2.2%)	1 (1.8%)	1 (1.7%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Dental Issues	Yes	2 (5.3%)	20 (14.6%)	6 (10.9%)	5 (8.3%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Diabetes	Yes	16 (42.1%)	62 (45.3%)	21 (38.2%)	29 (48.3%)	1.35	0.72
	No	22 (57.9%)	75 (54.7%)	34 (61.8%)	31 (51.7%)		
Endocrine	Yes	3 (7.9%)	13 (9.5%)	2 (3.6%)	7 (11.7%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Gastro-intestinal	Yes	10 (26.3%)	42 (30.7%)	6 (10.9%)	12 (20.0%)	9.10	0.03*
	No	28 (73.7%)	95 (69.3%)	49 (89.1%)	48 (80.0%)		
Gyneco-logical	Yes	16 (42.1%)	63 (46%)	22 (40.0%)	25 (41.7%)	0.73	0.87
	No	22 (57.9%)	74 (54%)	33 (60.0%)	35 (58.3%)		
Heart Disease	Yes	10 (26.3%)	34 (24.8%)	11 (20.0%)	17 (28.3%)	1.13	0.77
	No	28 (73.7%)	103 (75.2%)	44 (80.0%)	43 (71.7%)		
High Risk Sex	Yes	1 (2.6%)	2 (1.5%)	–	–	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Hypertension	Yes	15 (39.5%)	58 (42.3%)	17 (30.9%)	27 (45.0%)	2.81	0.42
	No	23 (60.5%)	79 (57.7%)	38 (69.1%)	33 (55.0%)		
Mental Health	Yes	10 (26.3%)	36 (26.3%)	5 (9.1%)	10 (16.7%)	8.32	0.04*
	No	28 (73.7%)	101 (73.7%)	50 (90.9%)	50 (83.3%)		
Musculo-skeletal	Yes	3 (7.9%)	33 (24.1%)	7 (12.7%)	12 (20.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Neurological	Yes	3 (7.9%)	33 (24.1%)	6 (10.9%)	10 (16.7%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Respiratory	Yes	13 (34.2%)	32 (23.4%)	13 (23.6%)	19 (31.7%)	2.90	0.41
	No	25 (65.8%)	105 (76.6%)	42 (76.4%)	41 (68.3%)		
UTI Disorder	Yes	9 (23.7%)	29 (21.2%)	6 (10.9%)	11 (18.3%)	3.32	0.35
	No	29 (76.3%)	108 (78.8%)	49 (89.1%)	49 (81.7%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table B5. Pre-Existing Conditions for Mothers by Marital Status, Fiscal Years 2007-2009.

PRE-EXISTING CONDITIONS					
MARITAL STATUS					
Condition	**Present**	**Married**	**Single**	χ^2	**p-value**
		N = 127	**N = 141**		
Allergies	Yes	36 (29.3%)	12 (9.8%)	14.91	0.00*
	No	87 (70.7%)	111 (90.2%)		
Anemia	Yes	10 (8.1%)	10 (8.1%)	0.00	1.00
	No	113 (91.9%)	113 (91.9%)		
Cancer	Yes	21 (43.8%)	27 (22.0%)	0.93	0.33
	No	102 (82.9%)	96 (78.0%)		
Development Delay	Yes	3 (2.4%)	1 (0.8%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Dental Issues	Yes	19 (15.4%)	10 (8.1%)	3.17	0.08
	No	104 (84.6%)	113 (91.9%)		
Diabetes	Yes	52 (42.3%)	53 (43.1%)	0.02	0.90
	No	71 (57.7%)	70 (56.9%)		
Endocrine	Yes	14 (11.4%)	8 (6.5%)	1.80	0.18
	No	109 (88.6%)	115 (93.5%)		
Gastrointestinal	Yes	35 (28.5%)	25 (20.3%)	2.20	0.14
	No	88 (71.5%)	98 (79.7%)		
Gynecological	Yes	59 (48.0%)	46 (37.4%)	2.81	0.09
	No	64 (52.0%)	77 (62.6%)		
Heart Disease	Yes	33 (26.8%)	27 (22.0%)	0.79	0.37
	No	90 (73.2%)	96 (78.0%)		
High Risk Sex	Yes	–	1 (0.8%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Hypertension	Yes	52 (42.3%)	46 (37.4%)	0.61	0.44
	No	71 (57.7%)	77 (62.6%)		
Mental Health	Yes	19 (15.4%)	29 (23.6%)	2.59	0.11
	No	104 (84.6%)	94 (76.4%)		
Musculoskeletal	Yes	21 (17.1%)	24 (19.5%)	0.25	0.62
	No	102 (82.9%)	99 (80.5%)		
Neurological	Yes	25 (20.3%)	19 (15.4%)	1.00	0.32
	No	98 (79.7%)	104 (84.6%)		
Respiratory	Yes	30 (24.4%)	32 (26.0%)	0.09	0.77
	No	93 (75.6%)	91 (74.0%)		
UTI Disorder	Yes	21 (17.1%)	23 (18.7%)	0.11	0.74
	No	102 (82.9%)	100 (81.3%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table B6. Pre-Existing Conditions for Mothers by Maternal Age, Fiscal Years 2007-2009.

PRE-EXISTING CONDITIONS								
MATERNAL AGE								
Condition	**Present**	**19 Years and Under**	**20-24 Years**	**25-29 Years**	**30-34 Years**	**35 Year and Overs**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 45	**N = 78**	**N = 87**	**N = 65**	**N = 42**		
Allergies	Yes	4 (10.5%)	6 (8.6%)	27 (33.8%)	15 (24.2%)	13 (32.5%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
Anemia	Yes	1 (2.6%)	6 (8.6%)	9 (11.2%)	2 (3.2%)	6 (15.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
Cancer	Yes	4 (10.5%)	15 (21.4%)	18 (22.5%)	7 (11.3%)	11 (27.5%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
Development Delay	Yes	2 (5.3%)	1 (1.4%)	1 (1.2%)	1 (1.6%)	–	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
Dental Issues	Yes	2 (5.3%)	5 (7.1%)	9 (11.2%)	10 (16.1%)	7 (17.5%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
Diabetes	Yes	17 (44.7%)	28 (40.0%)	40 (50.0%)	26 (41.9%)	17 (42.5%)	1.72	0.78
	No	21 (55.3%)	42 (60.0%)	40 (50.0%)	36 (58.1%)	23 (57.5%)		
Endocrine	Yes	2 (5.3%)	3 (4.3%)	13 (16.2%)	4 (6.5%)	3 (7.5%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
Gastro-intestinal	Yes	1 (2.6%)	16 (22.9%)	26 (32.5%)	17 (27.4%)	10 (25.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
Gyneco-logical	Yes	12 (31.6%)	31 (44.3%)	38 (47.5%)	29 (46.8%)	16 (40.0%)	3.21	0.52
	No	26 (68.4%)	39 (55.7%)	42 (52.5%)	33 (53.2%)	24 (60.0%)		
Heart Disease	Yes	7 (18.4%)	12 (17.1%)	25 (31.2%)	19 (30.6%)	9 (22.5%)	6.06	0.20
	No	31 (81.6%)	58 (82.9%)	55 (68.8%)	43 (69.4%)	31 (77.5%)		
High Risk Sex	Yes	1 (2.6%)	2 (2.9%)	–	–	–	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
Hypertension	Yes	18 (47.4%)	20 (28.6%)	35 (43.5%)	28 (45.2%)	16 (40.0%)	5.80	0.22
	No	20 (52.6%)	50 (71.4%)	45 (56.2%)	34 (54.8%)	24 (60.0%)		
Mental Health	Yes	8 (21.1%)	14 (20.0%)	19 (23.8%)	12 (19.4%)	8 (20.0%)	0.53	0.97
	No	30 (78.9%)	56 (80.0%)	61 (76.2%)	50 (80.6%)	32 (80.0%)		
Musculo-skeletal	Yes	3 (7.9%)	12 (17.1%)	16 (20%)	14 (22.6%)	19 (25.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
Neurological	Yes	2 (5.3%)	14 (20.0%)	19 (23.8%)	10 (16.1%)	7 (17.5%)	N/A	N/A
	No							
Respiratory	Yes	10 (26.3%)	13 (18.6%)	29 (36.2%)	16 (25.8%)	9 (22.5%)	6.50	0.17
	No	28 (73.7%)	57 (81.4%)	51 (63.7%)	46 (74.2%)	31 (77.5%)		
UTI Disorder	Yes	5 (13.2%)	13 (18.6%)	23 (28.7%)	10 (16.1%)	4 (10.0%)	8.56	0.08
	No	33 (86.8%)	57 (81.4%)	57 (71.2%)	52 (83.9%)	36 (90.0%)		

Table B7. Pre-Existing Conditions for Mothers by Maternal Education, Fiscal Years 2007-2009.

PRE-EXISTING CONDITIONS							
MATERNAL EDUCATION							
Condition	**Present**	**Less Than HS Grad**	**HS Grad**	**Some College**	**College Grad**	χ^2	**p-value**
		N = 93	**N = 106**	**N = 56**	**N = 50**		
Allergies	Yes	22 (25.3%)	23 (23.7%)	12 (23.5%)	7 (16.3%)	1.39	0.71
	No	65 (74.7%)	74 (76.3%)	39 (76.5%)	36 (83.7%)		
Anemia	Yes	9 (10.3%)	5 (5.2%)	4 (7.8%)	6 (14.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Cancer	Yes	17 (19.5%)	17 (17.5%)	13 (25.5%)	7 (16.3%)	0.64	0.64
	No	70 (80.5%)	80 (82.5%)	38 (74.5%)	36 (83.7%)		
Development Delay	Yes	1 (1.1%)	2 (2.1%)	1 (2.0%)	1 (2.3%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Dental Issues	Yes	12 (13.8%)	9 (9.3%)	9 (17.6%)	2 (4.7%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Diabetes	Yes	34 (39.1%)	42 (43.3%)	29 (56.9%)	20 (46.5%)	4.29	0.23
	No	53 (60.9%)	55 (56.7%)	22 (43.1%)	23 (53.5%)		
Endocrine	Yes	7 (8%)	8 (8.2%)	6 (11l8%)	4 (9.3%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Gastro-intestinal	Yes	18 (20.7%)	24 (24.7%)	13 (25.5%)	12 (27.9%)	0.97	0.81
	No	69 (79.3%)	73 (75.3%)	28 (74.5%)	31 (72.1%)		
Gyneco-logical	Yes	35 (40.2%)	45 (46.4%)	22 (43.1%)	19 (44.2%)	0.72	0.87
	No	52 (59.8%)	52 (53.6%)	29 (56.9%)	24 (55.8%)		
Heart Disease	Yes	18 (20.7%)	23 (23.7%)	20 (39.2%)	11 (25.6%)	6.19	0.10
	No	69 (79.3%)	74 (76.3%)	31 (60.8%)	32 (74.4%)		
High Risk Sex	Yes	3 (3.4%)	–	–	–	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Hypertension	Yes	33 (37.9%)	33 (34%)	32 (62.7%)	15 (34.9%)	12.95	0.01
	No	54 (62.1%)	64 (66%)	19 (37.3%)	28 (65.1%)		
Mental Health	Yes	13 (14.9%)	19 (19.6%)	16 (31.4%)	12 (27.9%)	6.40	0.09
	No	74 (85.1%)	78 (80.4%)	35 (68.6%)	31 (72.1%)		
Musculo-skeletal	Yes	14 (16.1%)	15 (15.5%)	15 (29.4%)	10 (23.3%)	5.24	0.16
	No	73 (83.9%)	82 (84.5%)	36 (70.6%)	33 (76.7%)		
Neurological	Yes	12 (13.8%)	11 (11.3%)	14 (27.5%)	12 (27.9%)	10.04	0.02*
	No	75 (86.2%)	86 (88.7%)	37 (72.5%)	31 (72.1%)		
Respiratory	Yes	19 (21.8%)	25 (25.8%)	20 (39.2%)	10 (23.3%)	5.45	0.14
	No	68 (78.2%)	72 (74.2%)	31 (60.8%)	33 (76.7%)		
UTI Disorder	Yes	14 (16.1%)	23 (23.7%)	10 (19.6%)	7 (16.3%)	2.03	0.56
	No	73 (83.9%)	74 (76.3%)	41 (80.4%)	36 (83.7%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table B8. Pre-Existing Conditions for Mothers by Maternal Race, Fiscal Years 2007-2009.

PRE-EXISTING CONDITIONS					
MATERNAL RACE					
Condition	**Present**	**Black**	**White**	χ^2	**p-value**
		N = 143	**N = 154**		
Allergies	Yes	25 (19.1%)	38 (27.3%)	2.57	0.11
	No	106 (80.9%)	101 (72.7%)		
Anemia	Yes	10 (7.6%)	13 (9.4%)	0.26	0.61
	No	121 (92.4%)	126 (90.6%)		
Cancer	Yes	21 (16%)	33 (23.7%)	2.51	0.11
	No	110 (84%)	106 (76.3%)		
Development Delay	Yes	1 (0.8%)	4 (2.9%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Dental Issues	Yes	4 (3.1%)	28 (20.1%)	N/A	N/A
	No	127 (96.9%)	111 (79.9%)		
Diabetes	Yes	66 (50.4%)	58 (41.7%)	2.03	0.15
	No	65 (49.6%)	81 (58.3%)		
Endocrine	Yes	10 (7.6%)	13 (9.4%)	0.26	0.61
	No	121 (92.4%)	126 (90.6%)		
Gastrointestinal	Yes	26 (19.8%)	41 (29.5%)	3.37	0.07
	No	105 (80.2%)	98 (70.5%)		
Gynecological	Yes	64 (48.9%)	59 (42.4%)	1.12	0.29
	No	67 (51.1%)	80 (57.6%)		
Heart Disease	Yes	34 (26.0%)	35 (25.2%)	0.02	0.88
	No	97 (74.0%)	104 (74.8%)		
High Risk Sex	Yes	–	3 (2.2%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Hypertension	Yes	61 (46.6%)	50 (36.0%)	3.13	0.08
	No	70 (53.4%)	89 (64.0%)		
Mental Health	Yes	23 (17.6%)	36 (25.9%)	2.75	0.10
	No	108 (82.4%)	103 (74.1%)		
Musculoskeletal	Yes	18 (13.7%)	36 (25.9%)	6.23	0.01*
	No	113 (86.3%)	103 (74.1%)		
Neurological	Yes	22 (16.8%)	30 (21.6%)	0.99	0.32
	No	109 (83.2%)	109 (78.4%)		
Respiratory	Yes	40 (30.5%)	36 (25.9%)	0.72	0.40
	No	91 (69.5%)	103 (74.1%)		
UTI Disorder	Yes	18 (13.7%)	34 (24.5%)	4.98	0.03*
	No	113 (86.3%)	105 (75.5%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Appendix C. Obesity and Nutrition Tables

Table C1. Obesity and Nutrition of Mothers, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

OBESITY AND NUTRITION							
FISCAL YEAR							
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
	N = 97	N = 135	N = 91	N = 38	N = 24	N = 2	N = 387
Prenatal Education							
Nutrition	35 (62.5%)	72 (66.7%)	48 (61.5%)	18 (64.3%)	15 (65.2%)	2 (100%)	190 (64.4%)
Physical Activity	31 (55.4%)	50 (46.3%)	40 (51.3%)	15 (53.6%)	10 (43.5%)	1 (50.0%)	147 (49.8%)
Pregnancy Weight Gain	2 (3.6%)	11 (10.2%)	4 (5.1%)	2 (7.1%)	1 (4.3%)	–	20 (6.8%)
During Prenatal Care							
Normal	30 (35.7%)	48 (42.1%)	28 (32.9%)	10 (35.7%)	10 (43.5%)	2 (100%)	128 (38.1%)
Underweight	13 (15.5%)	10 (8.8%)	11 (12.9%)	2 (7.1%)	–	–	36 (10.7%)
Overweight	6 (7.1%)	15 (13.2%)	14 (16.5%)	2 (7.1%)	3 (13.0%)	–	40 (11.9%)
Obese	35 (41.7%)	41 (36.0%)	32 (37.6%)	14 (50.0%)	10 (43.5%)	–	132 (39.3%)
Poor Nutrition	–	1 (0.8%)	1 (1.1%)	–	–	–	2 (0.5%)
Adequacy of Weight Gain							
Adequate	17 (43.6%)	23 (25.8%)	19 (26%)	8 (33.3%)	7 (35.0%)	1 (50.0%)	75 (30.4%)
Inadequate	15 (38.5%)	31 (34.8%)	22 (30.1%)	6 (25.0%)	8 (40.0%)	–	82 (33.2%)
Excessive	7 (17.9%)	35 (39.3%)	32 (43.8%)	10 (41.7%)	5 (25.0%)	1 (50.0%)	90 (36.4%)

Table C2. Demographics for Mothers with Data on Obesity and Nutrition, Fiscal Years 2007-2009.

OBESITY AND NUTRITION						
AGGREGATE DEMOGRAPHICS BY FISCAL YEAR						
	2007	**2008**	**2009**	**Total**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
	N = 97	**N = 135**	**N = 91**	**N = 323**		
County of Residence						
Kent	10 (10.3%)	18 (13.3%)	17 (18.7%)	45 (13.9%)	21.40	0.00*
New Castle w/o Wilmington	32 (33.0%)	78 (57.8%)	39 (42.9%)	149 (46.1%)		
Sussex	26 (26.8%)	19 (14.1%)	18 (19.8%)	63 (19.5%)		
Wilmington	29 (29.9%)	20 (14.8%)	17 (18.7%)	66 (20.4%)		
Marital Status						
Married	33 (35.9%)	51 (49.5%)	43 (55.8%)	127 (46.7%)	7.25	0.03*
Single	59 (64.1%)	52 (50.5%)	34 (44.2%)	145 (53.3%)		
Maternal Age						
19 Years and Under	16 (16.5%)	17 (12.6%)	13 (14.3%)	46 (14.2%)	14.09	0.08
20-24 Years	32 (33.0%)	30 (22.2%)	18 (19.8%)	80 (24.8%)		
25-29 Years	24 (24.7%)	41 (30.4%)	23 (25.3%)	88 (27.2%)		
30-34 Years	17 (17.5%)	32 (23.7%)	17 (18.7%)	66 (20.4%)		
35 Years and Over	8 (8.2%)	15 (11.1%)	20 (22.0%)	43 (13.3%)		
Maternal Education						
Less Than HS Degree	30 (31.6%)	42 (31.8%)	20 (23.8%)	92 (29.6%)	12.17	0.06
HS Degree/GED	34 (35.8%)	46 (34.8%)	30 (35.7%)	110 (35.4%)		
Some College	10 (10.5%)	24 (18.2%)	24 (28.6%)	58 (18.6%)		
College Grad or More	21 (22.1%)	20 (15.2%)	10 (11.9%)	51 (16.4%)		
Maternal Race						
Black	47 (50.0%)	54 (44.3%)	44 (50.6%)	145 (47.9%)	1.06	0.59
White	47 (50.0%)	68 (55.7%)	43 (49.4%)	158 (52.1%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table C3. Obesity and Nutrition for Mothers by County of Residence, Fiscal Years 2007-2009.

OBESITY AND NUTRITION							
COUNTY OF RESIDENCE							
Conditions	**Present**	**Kent**	**New Castle (w/o Wilmington)**	**Sussex**	**Wilmington**	χ^2	**p-value**
		N = 45	**N = 149**	**N = 63**	**N = 66**		
Prenatal Education							
Nutrition	Yes	7 (24.1%)	98 (78.4%)	12 (35.3%)	38 (70.4%)	44.39	0.00*
	No	22 (75.9%)	27 (21.6%)	22 (64.7%)	16 (29.6%)		
Physical Activity	Yes	5 (17.2%)	70 (56.0%)	12 (35.3%)	34 (63.0%)	20.82	0.00*
	No	24 (82.8%)	55 (44.0%)	22 (64.7%)	20 (37.0%)		
Pregnancy Weight Gain	Yes	–	9 (7.2%)	–	8 (14.8%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
During Prenatal Care							
BMI Overweight/Obese	Yes	14 (35.0%)	71 (52.6%)	25 (54.3%)	33 (53.2%)	4.54	0.21
	No	–	–	–	–		
Poor Nutrition	Yes	1 (2.2%)	1 (0.7%)	–	–	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Adequacy of Weight Gain							
Adequate	N/A	7 (23.3%)	25 (25.0%)	13 (39.4%)	14 (36.8%)	7.18	0.31
Inadequate	N/A	14 (46.7%)	37 (37.0%)	8 (24.2%)	9 (23.7%)		
Excessive	N/A	9 (30.0%)	38 (38.0%)	12 (36.4%)	15 (39.5%)		
BMI Classification							
Normal	N/A	17 (42.5%)	49 (36.3%)	18 (39.1%)	22 (35.5%)	N/A	N/A
Underweight	N/A	9 (22.5%)	15 (11.1%)	3 (6.5%)	4 (6.5%)		
Overweight	N/A	–	25 (18.5%)	6 (13.0%)	4 (6.5%)		
Obese	N/A	14 (35.0%)	46 (34.1%)	19 (41.3%)	29 (46.8%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table C4. Obesity and Nutrition for Mothers by Marital Status, Fiscal Years 2007-2009.

OBESITY AND NUTRITION					
MARITAL STATUS					
	Present	**Married**	**Single**	χ^2	**p-value**
		N = 127	**N = 145**		
Prenatal Education					
Nutrition	Yes	76 (70.4%)	61 (59.8%)	2.58	0.12
	No	32 (29.6%)	41 (40.2%)		
Physical Activity	Yes	66 (61.1%)	43 (42.2%)	7.55	0.01*
	No	42 (38.9%)	59 (57.8%)		
Pregnancy Weight Gain	Yes	5 (4.6%)	10 (9.8%)	0.56	0.15
	No	103 (95.4%)	92 (90.2%)		
During Prenatal Care					
BMI Overweight/Obese	Yes	68 (57.6%)	53 (43.1%)	5.09	0.02*
	No	50 (42.4%)	70 (56.9%)		
Poor Nutrition	Yes	–	–	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Adequacy of Weight Gain					
Adequate	N/A	25 (28.4%)	27 (33.3%)	4.82	0.09
Inadequate	N/A	24 (27.3%)	31 (38.3%)		
Excessive	N/A	39 (44.3%)	23 (28.4%)		
BMI Classification					
Normal	N/A	38 (32.2%)	52 (42.3%)	5.75	0.12
Underweight	N/A	12 (10.2%)	18 (14.6%)		
Overweight	N/A	15 (12.7%)	15 (12.2%)		
Obese	N/A	53 (44.9%)	38 (30.9%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table C5. Obesity and Nutrition for Mothers by Maternal Age, Fiscal Years 2007-2009.

OBESITY AND NUTRITION OF MOTHER								
MATERNAL AGE								
	Present	**19 Years and Under**	**20-24 Years**	**25-29 Years**	**30-34 Years**	**35 Years and Over**	χ^2	**p-value**
		N = 46	**N = 80**	**N = 88**	**N = 66**	**N = 43**		
Prenatal Education								
Nutrition	Yes	19 (59.0%)	33 (59.0%)	41 (60.0%)	39 (71%)	26 (77.0%)	4.77	0.31
	No	13 (41.0%)	23 (41.0%)	27 (40.0%)	16 (29%)	8 (24.0%)		
Physical Activity	Yes	14 (44.0%)	25 (45.0%)	32 (47.0%)	29 (53%)	23 (68.0%)	5.77	0.22
	No	18 (56.0%)	31 (55.0%)	36 (53.0%)	26 (47%)	11 (32.0%)		
Pregnancy Weight Gain	Yes	4 (13.0%)	3 (5.0%)	4 (10.0%)	4 (7%)	2 (6.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
During Prenatal Care								
BMI Overweight/ Obese	Yes	13 (31.0%)	31 (48.0%)	39 (51.0%)	36 (60.0%)	24 (59.0%)	9.78	0.04*
	No	29 (69.0%)	33 (52.0%)	37 (49.0%)	24 (40.0%)	17 (42.0%)		
Poor Nutrition	Yes	--	1 (1.0%)	1 (1.0%)	--	--	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
Adequacy of Weight Gain								
Adequate	N/A	10 (36.0%)	18 (46.0%)	12 (20.0%)	11 (26.0%)	8 (26.0%)	16.76	0.03*
Inadequate	N/A	14 (50.0%)	11 (28.0%)	21 (34.0%)	13 (31.0%)	9 (29.0%)		
Excessive	N/A	4 (14.0%)	10 (26.0%)	28 (46.0%)	18 (43.0%)	14 (45.0%)		
BMI Classification								
Normal	N/A	21 (50.0%)	24 (38.0%)	35 (33.0%)	22 (37.0%)	14 (34.0%)	N/A	N/A
Underweight	N/A	8 (29.0%)	9 (14.0%)	12 (16.0%)	2 (3.0%)	3 (7.0%)		
Overweight	N/A	2 (5.0%)	12 (19.0%)	5 (7.0%)	10 (17.0%)	6 (15.0%)		
Obese	N/A	11 (26.0%)	19 (30.0%)	34 (45.0%)	26 (43.0%)	18 (44.0%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table C6. Obesity and Nutrition for Mothers by Maternal Education, Fiscal Years 2007-2009.

OBESITY AND NUTRITION							
MATERNAL EDUCATION							
	Present	**Less Than HS Grad**	**HS Grad**	**Some College**	**College Grad or More**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 92	**N = 110**	**N = 58**	**N = 51**		
Prenatal Education							
Nutrition	Yes	46 (66.7%)	61 (72.6%)	29 (63.0%)	16 (44.4%)	8.94	0.03*
	No	23 (33.3%)	23 (27.4%)	17 (37.0%)	20 (55.6%)		
Physical Activity	Yes	43 (62.3%)	42 (50.0%)	20 (43.5%)	15 (41.7%)	5.87	0.12
	No	26 (37.7%)	42 (50.0%)	26 (56.5%)	21 (58.3%)		
Pregnancy Weight Gain	Yes	5 (7.2%)	6 (7.1%)	2 (4.3%)	2 (5.6%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
During Prenatal Care							
BMI Overweight/Obese	Yes	48 (61.5%)	45 (46.4%)	26 (49.1%)	21 (47.7%)	5.44	0.21
	No	30 (38.5%)	52 (53.6%)	27 (50.9%)	23 (52.3%)		
Poor Nutrition	Yes	1 (1.1%)	–	1 (1.8%)	–	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Adequacy of Weight Gain							
Adequate	N/A	20 (37.0%)	15 (23.1%)	11 (27.5%)	8 (24.2%)	5.05	0.54
Inadequate	N/A	18 (33.3%)	21 (32.3%)	13 (32.5%)	14 (42.4%)		
Excessive	N/A	16 (29.6%)	29 (44.6%)	16 (40.0%)	11 (33.3%)		
BMI Classification							
Normal	N/A	21 (26.9%)	43 (44.3%)	19 (35.8%)	16 (36.4%)	9.20	0.42
Underweight	N/A	9 (11.5%)	9 (9.3%)	8 (15.1%)	7 (15.9%)		
Overweight	N/A	14 (17.9%)	11 (11.3%)	4 (7.5%)	5 (11.4%)		
Obese	N/A	34 (43.6%)	34 (35.1%)	22 (41.5%)	16 (36.4%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table C7. Obesity and Nutrition for Mothers by Maternal Race, Fiscal Years 2007-2009.

OBESITY AND NUTRITION OF MOTHER					
MATERNAL RACE					
	Present	**Black**	**White**	χ^2	**p-value**
		N = 127	**N = 145**		
Prenatal Education					
Nutrition	Yes	66 (61.7%)	82 (66.7%)	0.62	0.43
	No	41 (38.3%)	41 (33.3%)		
Physical Activity	Yes	57 (53.3%)	58 (47.2%)	0.86	0.36
	No	50 (46.7%)	65 (52.8%)		
Pregnancy Weight Gain	Yes	6 (5.6%)	10 (8.1%)	0.56	0.45
	No	101 (94.4%)	113 (91.9%)		
During Prenatal Care					
BMI Overweight/Obese	Yes	79 (61.2%)	59 (43.1%)	8.79	0.00*
	No	50 (38.8%)	78 (56.9%)		
Poor Nutrition	Yes	2 (1.4%)	–	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Adequacy of Weight Gain					
Adequate	N/A	21 (23.6%)	33 (32.7%)	3.37	0.19
Inadequate	N/A	28 (31.5%)	35 (34.7%)		
Excessive	N/A	40 (44.9%)	33 (32.7%)		
BMI Classification					
Normal	N/A	39 (30.2%)	58 (42.3%)	9.57	0.02*
Underweight	N/A	11 (8.5%)	20 (14.6%)		
Overweight	N/A	17 (13.2%)	16 (11.7%)		
Obese	N/A	62 (48.1%)	43 (31.4%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Appendix D. Preterm Labor Tables

Table D1. Preterm Labor of Mothers, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

PRETERM LABOR							
FISCAL YEAR							
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
	N = 97	N = 135	N = 91	N = 38	N = 24	N = 2	
Obstetric History							
Chorioamnionitis	–	2 (2.0%)	1 (1.0%)	–	1 (5.0%)	–	4 (1.0%)
Ectopic Pregnancy	2 (2.0%)	9 (8.0%)	1 (1.0%)	2 (6.0%)	–	–	14 (4.0%)
Fetal Loss	7 (8.0%)	8 (7.0%)	11 (13.0%)	–	1 (5.0%)	–	27 (8.0%)
Gestational Diabetes	2 (2.0%)	5 (4.0%)	1 (1.0%)	1 (3.0%)	1 (5.0%)	–	10 (3.0%)
History of Multiple Gestations	7 (8.0%)	11 (9.0%)	11 (13.0%)	1 (3.0%)	2 (9.0%)	1 (50.0%)	33 (9.0%)
Incompetent Cervix	3 (3.0%)	5 (4.0%)	2 (2.0%)	–	–	–	10 (3.0%)
Infant Loss <1 Year of Age	4 (5.0%)	1 (1.0%)	1 (1.0%)	–	1 (5.0%)	0	7 (2.0%)
Infertility	5 (6.0%)	9 (8.0%)	4 (5.0%)	1 (3.0%)	3 (14.0%)	–	22 (6.0%)
Low Birth Weight	2 (2.0%)	1 (1.0%)	4 (5.0%)	–	–	–	7 (2.0%)
PPROM	–	4 (3.0%)	2 (2 .0%)	1 (3.0%)	–	–	7 (2.0%)
Pre-Eclampsia	1 (1.0%)	16 (13.0%)	2 (2.0%)	2 (6.0%)	–	–	21 (6.0%)
Preterm Labor	5 (6.0%)	24 (20.0%)	9 (11.0%)	2 (6.0%)	3 (14.0%)	1 (50.0%)	44 (13.0%)
Previous Caesarean Section	12 (14.0%)	15 (13.0%)	11 (13.0%)	4 (12.0%)	3 (14.0%)	1 (50.0%)	46 (13.0%)
SAB 20 Weeks	19 (22.0%)	29 (24.0%)	28 (33.0%)	8 (24.0%)	6 (27.0%)	1 (50.0%)	91 (26.0%)
Termination of Pregnancy	8 (10.0%)	18 (15.0%)	17 (20.0%)	8 (24.0%)	4 (18.0%)	1 (50.0%)	55 (16.0%)
Vaginal Birth after C-Section	–	2 (2.0%)	2 (2.0%)	–	–	–	4 (1.0%)
Prenatal Care							
Entered Care in 1st Trimester	65 (72.0%)	92 (76.0%)	63 (77.0%)	19 (66.0%)	18 (78.0%)	2 (100%)	259 (75.0%)
Genitourinary Condition	18 (19.0%)	27 (21.0%)	16 (18.0%)	9 (27.0%)	6 (25.0%)	–	76 (20.0%)
Gestational Diabetes	3 (3.0%)	4 (3.0%)	3 (3.0%)	4 (12.0%)	2 (8.0%)	–	16 (4.0%)
Hypertension	2 (2.0%)	5 (4.0%)	–	1 (3.0%)	–	–	8 (2.0%)
Incompetent Cervix	3 (3.0%)	7 (5.0%)	9 (10.0%)	4 (12.0%)	1 (4.0%)	2 (100%)	26 (7.0%),
Loss of Fetal Activity	1 (1.0%)	19 (14.0%)	30 (34.0%)	9 (27.0%)	9 (28.0%)	–	68 (18.0%)
Missed Appointments	9 (10.0%)	11 (8.0%)	5 (6.0%)	4 (11.0%)	2 (8.0%)	–	31 (8.0%)
No Prenatal Care	7 (7.0%)	10 (8.0%)	5 (6.0%)	7 (18.0%)	–	–	29 (8.0%)

Table D1. Preterm Labor of Mothers, Fiscal Years 2007-2012. *Continued*.

PRETERM LABOR							
FISCAL YEAR							
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
	N = 97	N = 135	N = 91	N = 38	N = 24	N = 2	
Prenatal Care							
Obesity	3 (3.0%)	7 (5.0%)	1 (1.0%)	1 (3.0%)	2 (8.0%)	–	14 (4.0%)
PPROM	3 (3.0%)	6 (5.0%)	4 (5.0%)	5 (15.0%)	5 (21.0%)	–	23 (6.0%)
Pre-Existing Condition	89 (95.7%)	124 (93.9%)	87 (97.8%)	33 (100%)	23 (95.8%)	2 (100%)	358 (96.0%)
Pregnancy Interval >24 Mo.	21 (51.0%)	23 (38.0%)	12 (39.0%)	3 (27.0%)	4 (44.0%)	–	63 (41.0%)
Pregnancy Planned	14 (47.0%)	18 (53.0%)	7 (54.0%)	3 (25.0%)	5 (46.0%)	–	47 (47.0%)
Pregnancy Unplanned	9 (30.0%)	14 (40.0%)	5 (39.0%)	7 (58.0%)	6 (55.0%)	–	41 (41.0%)
Preterm Labor	7 (7.0%)	14 (11.0%)	12 (14.0%)	3 (9.0%)	3 (13.0%)	1 (50.0%)	40 (11.0%)
PROM	3 (3.0%)	4 (3.0%)	6 (7.0%)	2 (6.0%)	2 (8.0%)	–	17 (5.0%)
Prenatal Education							
Bottle Feeding	12 (21.0%)	24 (22.0%)	19 (24.0%)	7 (25%)	3 (13.0%)	1 (50.0%)	66 (22.0%)
Breastfeeding	32 (57.0%)	55 (51.0%)	41 (53.0%)	13 (46%)	9 (39.0%)	1 (50.0%)	151 (51.0%)
Care Safety	27 (8.0%)	47 (44.0%)	34 (44.0%)	15 (54%)	8 (35.0%)	1 (50.0%)	132 (45.0%)
Childbirth Education	31 (54.0%)	57 (53.0%)	44 (56.0%)	16 (57%)	9 (39.0%)	1 (50.0%)	158 (54.0%)
Complications	8 (14.0%)	22 (20.0%)	13 (17.0%)	7 (25%)	6 (26.0%)	1 (50.0%)	57 (19.0%)
Dental Care	–	1 (1.0%)	–	–	–	–	1 (1.0%)
Douching	–	5 (5.0%)	1 (1.0%)	–	–	–	6 (2.0%)
Fetal Movement	6 (11.0%)	21 (19.0%)	18 (23.0%)	6 (21%)	8 (35.0%)	–	59 (20.0%)
GNU Signs	2 (4.0%)	8 (7.0%)	3 (4.0%)	–	–	–	13 (4.0%)
HIV	–	2 (2.0%)	1 (1.0%)	–	–	–	3 (1.0%)
Labor Symptoms	10 (18.0%)	26 (24.0%)	14 (18.0%)	5 (18%)	6 (26.0%)	–	61 (21.0%)
Miscarriage Signs	2 (4.0%)	8 (7.0%)	6 (8.0%)	8 (29%)	10 (44.0%)	1 (50.0%)	35 (12.0%)
OTC/Herbal Usage	3 (5.0%)	10 (9.0%)	2 (3.0%)	–	–	–	15 (5.0%)
Pregnancy Pains	28 (50.0%)	46 (43.0%)	35 (45.0%)	15 (54%)	9 (39.0%)	1 (50.0%)	134 (45.0%)
Preterm Labor Signs	29 (52.0%)	63 (58.0%)	39 (50.0%)	17 (61%)	12 (52.0%)	2 (100%)	162 (55.0%)
Relaxation Techniques	1 (2.0%)	1 (1.0%)	–	–	–	–	2 (1.0%)
Ruptured Membrane Signs	3 (5.0%)	7 (7.0%)	4 (5.0%)	–	–	–	14 (5.0%)
Safe Sleep	5 (9.0%)	8 (7.0%)	6 (8.0%)	4 (14%)	4 (17.0%)	–	27 (9.0%)

Table D1. Preterm Labor of Mothers, Fiscal Years 2007-2012. *Continued*.

PRETERM LABOR							
FISCAL YEAR							
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
	N = 97	N = 135	N = 91	N = 38	N = 24	N = 2	
Prenatal Education							
STI Prevention	9 (16.0%)	10 (9.0%)	7 (9.0%)	4 (14%)	4 (17.0%)	–	34 (12.0%)
Substance Effects: Tobacco, Alcohol, Drug	17 (30.0%)	36 (33.0%)	27 (35.0%)	10 (36%)	10 (44.0%)	–	100 (34.0%)

Table D2. Demographics for Mothers with Data on Preterm Labor, Fiscal Years 2007-2009.

PRETERM LABOR						
AGGREGATE DEMOGRAPHICS BY FISCAL YEAR						
	2007	**2008**	**2009**	**Total**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
	N = 97	**N = 135**	**N = 91**	**N = 323**		
County of Residence						
Kent	10 (10.3%)	18 (13.3%)	17 (18.7%)	45 (13.9%)	21.40	0.00*
New Castle w/o Wilmington	32 (33.0%)	78 (57.8%)	39 (42.9%)	149 (46.1%)		
Sussex	26 (26.8%)	19 (14.1%)	18 (19.8%)	63 (19.5%)		
Wilmington	29 (29.9%)	20 (14.8%)	17 (18.7%)	66 (20.4%)		
Marital Status						
Married	33 (35.9%)	51 (49.5%)	43 (55.8%)	127 (46.7%)	7.25	0.03*
Single	59 (64.1%)	52 (50.5%)	34 (44.2%)	145 (53.3%)		
Maternal Age						
<19 Years	16 (16.5%)	17 (12.6%)	13 (14.3%)	46 (14.2%)	14.09	0.08
20-24 Years	32 (33.0%)	30 (22.2%)	18 (19.8%)	80 (24.8%)		
25-29 Years	24 (24.7%)	41 (30.4%)	23 (25.3%)	88 (27.2%)		
30-34 Years	17 (17.5%)	32 (23.7%)	17 (18.7%)	66 (20.4%)		
35+ Years	8 (8.2%)	15 (11.1%)	20 (22.0%)	43 (13.3%)		
Maternal Education						
Less Than HS Grad	30 (31.6%)	42 (31.8%)	20 (23.8%)	92 (29.6%)	12.17	0.06
HS Grad	34 (35.8%)	46 (34.8%)	30 (35.7%)	110 (35.4%)		
Some College	10 (10.5%)	24 (18.2%)	24 (28.6%)	58 (18.6%)		
College Grad or More	21 (22.1%)	20 (15.2%)	10 (11.9%)	51 (16.4%)		
Maternal Race						
Black	47 (50.0%)	54 (44.3%)	44 (50.6%)	145 (47.9%)	1.06	0.59
White	47 (50.0%)	68 (55.7%)	43 (49.4%)	158 (52.1%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table D3. Preterm Labor – Obstetric History of Mother for Mothers by County of Residence, Fiscal Years 2007-2009.

PRETERM LABOR – OBSTETRIC HISTORY OF MOTHER							
COUNTY OF RESIDENCE							
	Present	Kent	New Castle (w/o Wilmington)	Sussex	Wilmington	χ^2	p-value
		N = 44	N = 148	N = 62	N = 63		
C-Section	Yes	2 (4.9%)	21 (14.9%)	7 (12.7%)	8 (14.3%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Ectopic Pregnancy	Yes	1 (2.4%)	9 (6.4%)	–	2 (3.6%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Fetal Loss	Yes	4 (9.8%)	10 (7.1%)	2 (3.6%)	9 (16.1%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Gestational Diabetes	Yes	1 (2.4%)	5 (3.5%)	1 (1.9%)	1 (1.8%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
History of Multiple Gestation	Yes	5 (11.9%)	14 (9.7%)	6 (10.9%)	4 (6.8%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Incompetent Cervix	Yes	–	6 (4.3%)	2 (3.7%)	1 (1.8%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Infant Loss	Yes	–	1 (0.7%)	3 (5.5%)	2 (3.6%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Infertility	Yes	4 (9.8%)	9 (6.4%)	1 (1.8%)	4 (7.1%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Low Birth Weight Delivery	Yes	–	3 (2.1%)	3 (5.5%)	1 (1.8%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
PPROM	Yes	1 (2.4%)	4 (2.8%)	1 (1.8%)	–	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Pre-Eclampsia	Yes	4 (9.8%)	8 (5.7%)	3 (5.5%)	4 (7.1%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Preterm Labor	Yes	6 (14.6%)	19 (13.5%)	9 (12.7%)	6 (10.7%)	0.39	0.94
	No	35 (85.4%)	122 (86.5%)	48 (87.3%)	50 (89.3%)		
SAB (Miscarriage) at 20 Weeks	Yes	7 (17.1%)	42 (29.8%)	15 (27.3%)	12 (21.4%)	3.41	0.33
	No	34 (82.9%)	99 (70.2%)	40 (72.7%)	44 (78.6%)		
Termination of Pregnancy	Yes	5 (12.2%)	22 (15.6%)	5 (9.3%)	11 (19.6%)	2.66	0.45
	No	36 (87.8%)	119 (84.4%)	49 (90.7%)	45 (80.4%)		
Vaginal Birth after Cesarean	Yes	–	2 (1.4%)	1 (1.9%)	1 (11.8%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table D4. Preterm Labor – Obstetric History of Mother for Mothers by Marital Status, Fiscal Years 2007-2009.

PRETERM LABOR – OBSTETRIC HISTORY OF MOTHER					
MARITAL STATUS					
	Present	Married	Single	χ^2	p-value
		N = 127	N = 141		
C-Section	Yes	20 (15.7%)	13 (10.7%)	1.40	0.24
	No	107 (84.3%)	109 (89.3%)		
Ectopic Pregnancy	Yes	5 (3.9%)	6 (4.9%)	0.14	0.71
	No	122 (96.1%)	116 (95.1%)		
Fetal Loss	Yes	8 (6.3%)	14 (11.5%)	2.07	0.15
	No	119 (93.7%)	108 (88.5%)		
Gestational Diabetes	Yes	4 (3.1%)	3 (2.5%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
History of Multiple Gestation	Yes	16 (12.6%)	9 (7.1%)	2.11	0.15
	No	111 (87.4%)	117 (92.9%)		
Incompetent Cervix	Yes	4 (3.1%)	3 (2.5%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Infant Loss	Yes	4 (3.1%)	2 (1.6%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Infertility	Yes	16 (12.6%)	1 (0.8%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Low Birth Weight Delivery	Yes	3 (2.4%)	2 (1.6%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
PPROM	Yes	2 (1.6%)	2 (1.6%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Pre-Eclampsia	Yes	9 (7.1%)	6 (4.9%)	0.52	0.47
	No	118 (92.9%)	116 (95.1%)		
Preterm Labor	Yes	19 (15.0%)	12 (9.8%)	1.45	0.22
	No	108 (85.0%)	110 (90.2%)		
SAB (Miscarriage) at 20 Weeks	Yes	34 (26.8%)	32 (26.2%)	0.01	0.92
	No	93 (73.2%)	90 (73.8%)		
Termination of Pregnancy	Yes	16 (12.6%)	22 (18.0%)	1.42	0.23
	No	111 (87.4%)	100 (82.0%)		
Vaginal Birth after Cesarean	Yes	1 (0.8%)	3 (2.5%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table D5. Preterm Labor – Obstetric History of Mother for Mothers by Maternal Age, Fiscal Years 2007-2009.

PRETERM LABOR – OBSTETRIC HISTORY OF MOTHER								
MATERNAL AGE								
	Present	19 Years and Under	20-24 Years	25-29 Years	30-34 Years	35 Years and Over	χ^2	p-value
		N = 45	N = 78	N = 87	N = 65	N = 42		
C-Section	Yes	2 (5.0%)	4 (6.0%)	11 (14.0%)	11 (18.0%)	10 (24.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
Ectopic Pregnancy	Yes	–	2 (3.0%)	4 (5.0%)	5 (8.0%)	1 (2.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
Fetal Loss	Yes	3 (8.0%)	4 (6.0%)	8 (10.0%)	8 (13.0%)	2 (5.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
Gestational Diabetes	Yes	–	1 (1.0%)	2 (3.0%)	5 (8.0%)	–	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
History of Multiple Gestation	Yes	2 (5.0%)	9 (12.0%)	11 (14.0%)	4 (6.0%)	3 (7.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
Incompetent Cervix	Yes	3 (8.0%)	1 (1.0%)	–	2 (3.0%)	3 (7.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
Infant Loss	Yes	–	1 (1.0%)	1 (1.0%)	1 (2.0%)	3 (7.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
Infertility	Yes	–	1 (1.0%)	7 (9.0%)	7 (11.0%)	3 (7.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
Low Birth Weight Delivery	Yes	1 (3.0%)	1 (1.0%)	1 (1.0%)	2 (3.0%)	2 (5.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
PPROM	Yes	–	3 (4.0%)	2 (3.0%)	–	1 (2.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
Pre-Eclampsia	Yes	1 (3.0%)	3 (4.0%)	8 (10.0%)	5 (8.0%)	2 (5.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
Preterm Labor	Yes	4 (11.0%)	5 (7.0%)	11 (14.0%)	8 (13.0%)	10 (24.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		

Table D5. Preterm Labor – Obstetric History of Mother for Mothers by Maternal Age, Fiscal Years 2007-2009. *Continued.*

PRETERM LABOR – OBSTETRIC HISTORY OF MOTHER								
MATERNAL AGE								
	Present	**19 Years and Under**	**20-24 Years**	**25-29 Years**	**30-34 Years**	**35 Years and Over**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 45	**N = 78**	**N = 87**	**N = 65**	**N = 42**		
SAB (Miscarriage) at 20 Weeks	Yes	7 (18.0%)	13 (18.0%)	26 (33.0%)	18 (29.0%)	12 (29.0%)	5.91	0.21
	No	31 (82.0%)	59 (82.0%)	53 (67.0%)	45 (71.0%)	29 (71.0%)		
Termination of Pregnancy	Yes	6 (16.0%)	9 (13.0%)	11 (14.0%)	11 (18.0%)	6 (15.0%)	0.69	0.95
	No	32 (84.0%)	62 (87.0%)	68 (86.0%)	52 (83.0%)	35 (85.0%)		
Vaginal Birth after Cesarean	Yes	–	1 (1.0%)	1 (1.0%)	2 (3.0%)	–	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table D6. Preterm Labor – Obstetric History of Mother for Mothers by Maternal Education, Fiscal Years 2007-2009.

PRETERM LABOR – OBSTETRIC HISTORY OF MOTHER							
MATERNAL EDUCATION							
	Present	**Less Than HS Grad**	**HS Grad**	**Some College**	**College Grad or More**	χ^2	**p-value**
		N = 93	**N = 106**	**N = 56**	**N = 50**		
C-Section	Yes	11 (13.4%)	12 (11.4%)	7 (14.0%)	7 (15.6%)	0.54	0.91
	No	71 (86.6%)	93 (88.6%)	43 (86.0%)	38 (84.4%)		
Ectopic Pregnancy	Yes	3 (3.7%)	3 (2.9%)	1 (2.0%)	5 (11.1%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Fetal Loss	Yes	8 (9.8%)	9 (8.6%)	6 (12.0%)	2 (4.4%)	1.79	0.62
	No	79 (96.3%)	102 (97.1%)	49 (98.0%)	40 (88.9%)		
Gestational Diabetes	Yes	2 (2.4%)	4 (3.8%)	–	2 (4.4%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
History of Multiple Gestation	Yes	6 (7.1%)	9 (8.5%)	9 (17.6%)	5 (10.6%)	4.41	0.22
	No	79 (92.9%)	97 (91.5%)	42 (82.4%)	42 (89.4%)		
Incompetent Cervix	Yes	6 (7.3%)	–	1 (2.0%)	1 (2.2%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Infant Loss	Yes	1 (1.2%)	2 (1.9%)	2 (4.0%)	1 (2.2%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Infertility	Yes	5 (6.1%)	8 (7.6%)	3 (6.0%)	2 (4.4%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Low Birth Weight Delivery	Yes	2 (2.4%)	1 (1.0%)	2 (4.0%)	2 (4.4%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
PPROM	Yes	2 (2.4%)	1 (1.0%)	2 (4.0%)	1 (2.2%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Pre-Eclampsia	Yes	8 (9.8%)	3 (2.9%)	2 (4.0%)	6 (13.3%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Preterm Labor	Yes	7 (8.5%)	11 (10.5%)	8 (16.0%)	10 (22.2%)	5.89	0.12
	No	75 (91.5%)	94 (89.5%)	42 (84.0%)	35 (77.8%)		
SAB (Miscarriage) at 20 Weeks	Yes	14 (17.1%)	24 (22.9%)	15 (30.0%)	19 (42.2%)	10.60	0.01*
	No	68 (82.9%)	81 (77.1%)	35 (70.0%)	26 (57.8%)		
Termination of Pregnancy	Yes	8 (9.8%)	12 (11.4%)	12 (24.0%)	9 (20.5%)	7.15	0.07
	No	74 (90.2%)	93 (88.6%)	38 (76.0%)	35 (79.5%)		
Vaginal Birth after Cesarean	Yes	–	2 (1.9%)	1 (2.0%)	1 (2.3%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table D7. Preterm Labor – Obstetric History of Mother for Mothers by Maternal Race, Fiscal Years 2007-2009.

PRETERM LABOR – OBSTETRIC HISTORY OF MOTHER					
MATERNAL RACE					
	Present	Black	White	χ^2	p-value
		N = 143	N = 154		
C-Section	Yes	15 (11.4%)	21 (14.8%)	0.70	0.40
	No	117 (88.6%)	121 (85.2%)		
Ectopic Pregnancy	Yes	10 (7.6%)	2 (1.4%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Fetal Loss	Yes	13 (9.8%)	11 (7.7%)	0.38	0.54
	No	119 (90.2%)	131 (92.3%)		
Gestational Diabetes	Yes	1 (0.8%)	6 (4.2%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
History of Multiple Gestation	Yes	15 (10.9%)	13 (9.1%)	0.25	0.62
	No	123 (89.1%)	130 (90.9%)		
Incompetent Cervix	Yes	8 (6.1%)	1 (0.7%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Infant Loss	Yes	3 (2.1%)	–	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Infertility	Yes	7 (5.3%)	10 (7.0%)	0.36	0.55
	No	125 (94.7%)	132 (93.0%)		
Low Birth Weight Delivery	Yes	2 (1.4%)	–	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
PPROM	Yes	2 (1.4%)	–	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Pre-Eclampsia	Yes	10 (7.6%)	7 (4.9%)	0.82	0.36
	No	122 (92.4%)	135 (95.1%)		
Preterm Labor	Yes	22 (16.750	16 (11.3%)	1.67	0.20
	No	110 (83.3%)	126 (88.7%)		
SAB (Miscarriage) at 20 Weeks	Yes	34 (25.8%)	37 (26.1%)	0.00	0.96
	No	98 (74.2%)	105 (73.9%)		
Termination of Pregnancy	Yes	29 (22.1%)	14 (9.9%)	7.74	0.01*
	No	102 (77.9%)	128 (90.1%)		
Vaginal Birth after Cesarean	Yes	3 (2.1%)	–	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table D8. Preterm Labor – Prenatal Care for Mothers by County of Residence, Fiscal Years 2007-2009.

PRETERM LABOR – PRENATAL CARE							
COUNTY OF RESIDENCE							
	Present	Kent	New Castle (w/o Wilmington)	Sussex	Wilmington	χ^2	p-value
		N = 45	N = 149	N = 63	N = 66		
Alcohol Use	Yes	–	5 (3.5%)	2 (3.6%)	2 (3.2%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Chorioamnionitis	Yes	–	10 (6.8%)	1 (1.7%)	2 (3.2%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Dental	Yes	–	2 (1.4%)	–	–	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Gestational Diabetes	Yes	1 (2.2%)	7 (4.8%)	–	2 (3.2%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Genitourinary Infection	Yes	7 (15.6%)	29 (19.7%)	13 (21.7%)	12 (19.4%)	0.63	0.89
	No	38 (84.4%)	118 (80.3%)	47 (78.3%)	50 (80.6%)		
Hypertension	Yes	–	3 (2.0%)	–	4 (6.5%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Incompetent Cervix	Yes	3 (6.37%)	6 (4.1%)	6 (10.0%)	4 (6.5%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Loss of Fetal Activity	Yes	5 (11.1%)	31 (21.1%)	10 (16.7%)	4 (6.5%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Followed Up after Missed Appointment	Yes	–	4 (2.7%)	1 (1.7%)	4 (6.2%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
No Reschedule after Missed Appointment	Yes	2 (4.5%)	13 (8.8%)	6 (10.0%)	4 (6.2%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
No Prenatal Care	Yes	3 (6.8%)	10 (6.7%)	6 (9.7%)	3 (4.7%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Ogliohydramnios	Yes	6 (13.3%)	12 (8.2%)	2 (3.3%)	1 (1.6%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Over-the-Counter Drug Use	Yes	–	3 (2.1%)	–	–	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Placenta Abrevia	Yes	7 (15.6%)	16 (10.9%)	2 (3.3%)	8 (12.7%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
PPROM	Yes	2 (4.4%)	7 (4.7%)	2 (3.3%)	2 (3.2%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Pre-Eclampsia	Yes	1 (2.2%)	3 (2.0%)	–	2 (3.2%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Pregnancy Planned	Yes	2 (28.6%)	26 (60.5%)	4 (25%)	7 (63.6%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		

Table D8. Preterm Labor – Prenatal Care for Mothers by County of Residence, Fiscal Years 2007-2009. *Continued*.

PRETERM LABOR – PRENATAL CARE							
COUNTY OF RESIDENCE							
	Present	**Kent**	**New Castle (w/o Wilmington)**	**Sussex**	**Wilmington**	χ^2	**p-value**
		N = 45	**N = 149**	**N = 63**	**N = 66**		
Pregnancy Unplanned	Yes	1 (14.3%)	17 (38.6%)	7 (43.8%)	3 (27.3%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Preterm Labor	Yes	4 (8.9%)	15 (10.2%)	6 (9.7%)	8 (12.9%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
PROM	Yes	2 (4.4%)	8 (5.4%)	1 (1.7%)	2 (3.2%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Prescription Drug Use	Yes	3 (7.0%)	7 (4.2%)	–	2 (3.2%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Subchorionic Hemorrhage	Yes	2 (4.4%)	4 (2.7%)	2 (3.3%)	–	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Tobacco Use	Yes	11 (25.6%)	28 (19.4%)	15 (27.3%)	8 (12.7%)	4.70	0.20
	No	32 (74.4%)	116 (80.6%)	40 (72.7%)	55 (87.3%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table D9. Preterm Labor – Prenatal Care by Marital Status, Fiscal Years2007-2009.

PRETERM LABOR – PRENATAL CARE					
MARITAL STATUS					
	Present	Married	Single	χ^2	p-value
		N = 127	N = 145		
Alcohol Use	Yes	1 (0.8%)	5 (3.6%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Chorioamnionitis	Yes	6 (4.9%)	5 (3.5%)	0.31	0.58
	No	117 (95.1%)	137 (96.5%)		
Dental	Yes	1 (0.8%)	–	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Gestational Diabetes	Yes	7 (5.7%)	3 (2.1%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Genitourinary Infection	Yes	14 (11.4%)	27 (19%)	2.94	0.09
	No	109 (88.6%)	115 (81%)		
Hypertension	Yes	1 (0.8%)	4 (2.8%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Incompetent Cervix	Yes	11 (8.9%)	5 (3.5%)	3.42	0.07
	No	112 (91.1%)	137 (96.5%)		
Loss of Fetal Activity	Yes	25 (20.3%)	17 (12.0%)	3.45	0.06
	No	98 (79.7%)	125 (88.0%)		
Followed Up after Missed Appointment	Yes	4 (3.2%)	4 (2.8%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
No Reschedule after Missed Appointment	Yes	6 (4.8%)	13 (9.0%)	1.82	0.18
	No	119 (95.2%)	131 (91.0%)		
No Prenatal Care	Yes	3 (2.4%)	13 (9.1%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Ogliohydramnios	Yes	6 (4.9%)	7 (4.9%)	0.00	0.99
	No	117 (95.1%)	135 (95.1%)		
Over-the-Counter Drug Use	Yes	1 (0.8%)	1 (0.7%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Placenta Abrevia	Yes	13 (10.4%)	14 (9.9%)	0.02	0.88
	No	112 (89.6%)	128 (90.1%)		
PPROM	Yes	7 (5.6%)	4 (2.8%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Pre-Eclampsia	Yes	4 (3.3%)	2 (1.4%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Pregnancy Planned	Yes	31 (86.1%)	6 (18.8%)	30.99	0.00*
	No	5 (13.9%)	26 (81.2%)		
Pregnancy Unplanned	Yes	3 (8.3%)	20 (60.6%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Preterm Labor	Yes	14 (11.3%)	10 (7%)	1.50	0.22
	No	110 (88.7%)	133 (93%)		

Table D9. Preterm Labor – Prenatal Care by Marital Status, Fiscal Years 2007-2009. *Continued*.

PRETERM LABOR – PRENATAL CARE					
MARITAL STATUS					
	Present	**Married**	**Single**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 127	**N = 145**		
PROM	Yes	5 (4%)	6 (4.2%)	0.01	0.94
	No	119 (96%)	136 (95.8%)		
Prescription Drug Use	Yes	3 (2.4%)	7 (5.1%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Subchorionic Hemorrhage	Yes	5 (4.1%)	2 (1.4%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Tobacco Use	Yes	11 (8.9%)	34 (24.8%)	11.41	0.00*
	No	112 (91.1%)	103 (75.2%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table D10. Preterm Labor – Prenatal Care for Mothers by Maternal Age, Fiscal Years 2007-2009.

PRETERM LABOR – PRENATAL CARE								
MATERNAL AGE								
	Present	**19 Years and Under**	**20-24 Years**	**25-29 Years**	**30-34 Years**	**35 Years and Over**	χ^2	**p-value**
		N = 46	**N = 80**	**N = 88**	**N = 66**	**N = 43**		
Alcohol Use	Yes	–	2 (3.0%)	1 (1.0%)	4 (6.0%)	2 (5.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
Chorioamnionitis	Yes	1 (2.0%)	3 (4.0%)	5 (6.0%)	3 (5.0%)	1 (2.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
Dental	Yes	–	–	–	1 (2.0%)	1 (2.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
Gestational Diabetes	Yes	–	–	4 (5.0%)	5 (8.0%)	1 (2.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
Genitourinary Infection	Yes	12 (28.0%)	21 (27.0%)	16 (19.0%)	6 (9.0%)	6 (14.0%)	9.71	0.05*
	No	31 (72.0%)	58 (73.0%)	68 (81.0%)	59 (91.0%)	37 (86.0%)		
Hypertension	Yes	1 (2.0%)	1 (1.0%)	1 (1.0%)	3 (5.0%)	1 (2.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
Incompetent Cervix	Yes	3 (7.0%)	1 (1.0%)	7 (8.0%)	5 (8.0%)	3 (7.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
Loss of Fetal Activity	Yes	5 (12.0%)	8 (10.0%)	16 (19.0%)	15 (23.0%)	6 (14.0%)	5.80	0.22
	No	38 (88.0%)	71 (90.0%)	68 (81.0%)	50 (77.0%)	37 (86.0%)		
Followed Up after Missed Appointment	Yes	1 (2.0%)	2 (3.0%)	2 (2.0%)	3 (5.0%)	1 (2.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
No Reschedule after Missed Appointment	Yes	4 (9.0%)	8 (10.0%)	1 (1.0%)	9 (14.0%)	3 (7.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
No Prenatal Care	Yes	5 (11.0%)	9 (11.0%)	2 (2.0%)	5 (8.0%)	1 (2.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
Ogliohydramnios	Yes	3 (7.0%)	5 (6.0%)	5 (6.0%)	6 (9.0%)	2 (5.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		

Table D10. Preterm Labor – Prenatal Care for Mothers by Maternal Age, Fiscal Years 2007-2009. *Continued*.

PRETERM LABOR – PRENATAL CARE								
MATERNAL AGE								
	Present	**19 Years and Under**	**20-24 Years**	**25-29 Years**	**30-34 Years**	**35 Years and Over**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 46	**N = 80**	**N = 88**	**N = 66**	**N = 43**		
Over-the-Counter Drug Use	Yes	1 (2.0%)	–	–	1 (2.0%)	1 (3.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
Placenta Abrevia	Yes	2 (5.0%)	7 (9.0%)	14 (16.3%)	6 (9.0%)	4 (9.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
PPROM	Yes	–	4 (6.0%)	3 (4.0%)	2 (3.0%)	4 (9.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
Pre-Eclampsia	Yes	–	–	2 (2.0%)	3 (5.0%)	1 (2.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
Pregnancy Planned	Yes	2 (17.0%)	2 (20.0%)	12 (52.0%)	17 (74.0%)	6 (67.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
Pregnancy Unplanned	Yes	7 (58.0%)	6 (55.0%)	7 (30.0%)	5 (22.0%)	3 (33.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	5 (42.0%)	5 (46.0%)	16 (70.0%)	18 (78.0%)	6 (67.0%)		
Preterm Labor	Yes	3 (7.0%)	8 (10.0%)	11 (13.0%)	6 (9.0%)	5 (12.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
PROM	Yes	1 (2.0%)	2 (3.0%)	7 (8.0%)	1 (2.0%)	2 (5.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
Prescription Drug Use	Yes	2 (5.0%)	1 (1.0%)	2 (2.0%)	4 (6.0%)	2 (5.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
Subchorionic Hemorrhage	Yes	–	1 (1.0%)	6 (7.0%)	–	1 (2.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
Tobacco Use	Yes	6 (15.0%)	17 (22.0%)	23 (27.0%)	11 (18.0%)	5 (13.0%)	5.38	0.25
	No	35 (85.0%)	60 (78.0%)	61 (73.0%)	52 (83.0%)	35 (88.0%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table D11. Preterm Labor – Prenatal Care for Mothers by Maternal Education, Fiscal Years 2007-2009.

PRETERM LABOR – PRENATAL CARE							
MATERNAL EDUCATION							
	Present	Less Than HS Grad	HS Grad	Some College	College Grad or More	χ^2	p-value
		N = 92	N = 110	N = 58	N = 51		
Alcohol Use	Yes	4 (4.7%)	4 (3.9%)	–	1 (2.1%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Chorioamnionitis	Yes	3 (3.4%)	5 (4.6%)	3 (5.3%)	1 (2.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Dental	Yes	–	2 (1.9%)	–	–	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Gestational Diabetes	Yes	1 (1.1%)	5 (4.6%)	1 (1.8%)	3 (6.1%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Genitourinary Infection	Yes	22 (25.0%)	19 (17.6%)	7 (12.3%)	11 (22.4%)	4.10	0.25
	No	66 (75.0%)	89 (82.4%)	50 (87.7%)	38 (77.6%)		
Hypertension	Yes	2 (2.3%)	4 (3.7%)	–	1 (2.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Incompetent Cervix	Yes	7 (8.0%)	6 (5.6%)	3 (5.3%)	3 (6.1%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Loss of Fetal Activity	Yes	14 (15.9%)	19 (17.6%)	6 (10.5%)	7 (14.3%)	1.51	0.68
	No	74 (84.1%)	89 (82.4%)	51 (89.5%)	42 (85.7%)		
Followed Up after Missed Appointment	Yes	2 (2.2%)	3 (2.8%)	1 (1.8%)	3 (6.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
No Reschedule after Missed Appointment	Yes	10 (11.1%)	5 (4.6%)	4 (7%)	6 (12.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
No Prenatal Care	Yes	5 (5.44%)	8 (7.5%)	3 (5.2%)	4 (8.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Ogliohydramnios	Yes	6 (6.8%)	6 (5.6%)	7 (12.3%)	–	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Over-the-Counter Drug Use	Yes	2 (2.3%)	1 (1%)	–	–	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Placenta Abrevia	Yes	7 (7.9%)	11 (10.2%)	7 (12.1%)	7 (14.3%)	1.56	0.67
	No	82 (92.1%)	97 (89.8%)	51 (87.9%)	42 (85.7%)		
PPROM	Yes	1 (1.1%)	7 (6.4%)	3 (5.3%)	2 (4.1%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Pre-Eclampsia	Yes	3 (3.4%)	–	1 (1.8%)	2 (4.1%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Pregnancy Planned	Yes	10 (43.5%)	17 (58.6%)	4 (44.4%)	7 (46.7%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Pregnancy Unplanned	Yes	7 (30.4%)	10 (34.5%)	5 (50.0%)	6 (40.0%)	1.28	0.73
	No	16 (69.6%)	19 (65.5%)	5 (50.0%)	9 (60.0%)		

Table D11. Preterm Labor – Prenatal Care for Mothers by Maternal Education, Fiscal Years 2007-2009. Continued.

PRETERM LABOR – PRENATAL CARE							
MATERNAL EDUCATION							
	Present	**Less Than HS Grad**	**HS Grad**	**Some College**	**College Grad or More**	χ^2	**p-value**
		N = 92	**N = 110**	**N = 58**	**N = 51**		
Preterm Labor	Yes	10 (11.2%)	14 (13%)	6 (10.3%)	3 (6.1%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
PROM	Yes	2 (2.3%)	7 (6.4%)	1 (1.8%)	3 (6.1%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Prescription Drug Use	Yes	2 (2.3%)	4 (3.9%)	3 (5.34%)	2 (4.2%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Subchorionic hemorrhage	Yes	1 (1.1%)	3 (2.8%)	2 (3.5%)	2 (4.1%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Tobacco Use	Yes	16 (18.6%)	23 (22.3%)	11 (19.6%)	11 (22.9%)	0.57	0.90
	No	70 (81.4%)	80 (77.7%)	45 (80.4%)	37 (77.1%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table D12. Preterm Labor – Prenatal Care for Mothers by Maternal Race, Fiscal Years 2007-2009.

PRETERM LABOR – PRENATAL CARE					
MATERNAL RACE					
	Present	Black	White	χ^2	p-value
		N = 145	N = 158		
Alcohol Use	Yes	5 (3.6%)	4 (2.7%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Chorioamnionitis	Yes	7 (4.9%)	5 (3.3%)	0.47	0.49
	No	–	–		
Dental	Yes	1 (0.7%)	1 (0.7%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Gestational Diabetes	Yes	3 (2.1%)	7 (4.6%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Genitourinary Infection	Yes	33 (23.1%)	23 (15.2%)	2.93	0.09
	No	–	–		
Hypertension	Yes	4 (2.8%)	3 (2%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Incompetent Cervix	Yes	14 (9.8%)	5 (3.3%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Loss of Fetal Activity	Yes	21 (14.7%)	24 (15.9%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Followed Up after Missed Appointment	Yes	4 (2.8%)	5 (3.2%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
No Reschedule after Missed Appointment	Yes	14 (9.9%)	11 (7.1%)	0.76	0.38
	No	128 (90.1%)	145 (92.9%)		
No Prenatal Care	Yes	10 (7.0%)	12 (7.7%)	0.05	0.82
	No	133 (93.0%)	144 (92.3%)		
Ogliohydramnios	Yes	9 (6.3%)	10 (6.6%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Over-the-Counter Drug Use	Yes	–	3 (2.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Placenta Abrevia	Yes	16 (11.2%)	15 (9.8%)	0.15	0.69
	No	–	–		
PPROM	Yes	3 (2.1%)	10 (6.6%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Pre-Eclampsia	Yes	2 (1.4%)	3 (2%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Pregnancy Planned	Yes	15 (45.5%)	21 (52.5%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Pregnancy Unplanned	Yes	14 (41.2%)	13 (32.5%)	0.60	0.44
	No	20 (58.8%)	27 (67.5%)		
Preterm Labor	Yes	21 (14.7%)	11 (7.2%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		

Table D12. Preterm Labor – Prenatal Care for Mothers by Maternal Race, Fiscal Years 2007-2009. ***Continued*.**

PRETERM LABOR – PRENATAL CARE					
MATERNAL RACE					
	Present	**Black**	**White**	χ^2	**p-value**
		N = 145	**N = 158**		
PROM	Yes	6 (4.2%)	7 (4.6%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Prescription Drug Use	Yes	2 (1.5%)	9 (6.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Subchorionic Hemorrhage	Yes	5 (3.5%)	3 (2.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Tobacco Use	Yes	23 (16.8%)	38 (25.3%)	3.12	0.08
	No	114 (83.2%)	112 (74.7%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table D13. Preterm Labor – Prenatal Education by County of Residence, Fiscal Years 2007-2009.

PRETERM LABOR – PRENATAL EDUCATION							
COUNTY OF RESIDENCE							
	Present	Kent	New Castle (w/o Wilmington)	Sussex	Wilmington	χ^2	p-value
		N = 45	N = 149	N = 63	N = 66		
Alcohol/ Tobacco/Rx	Yes	6 (20.7%)	44 (35.2%)	9 (26.5%)	21 (38.95%)	3.76	0.29
	No	23 (79.3%)	81 (64.8%)	25 (73.5%)	33 (61.1%)		
Bottle Feed	Yes	3 (10.3%)	29 (23.2%)	5 (14.7%)	18 (33.3%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Breastfeeding	Yes	5 (17.2%)	80 (64.0%)	12 (35.3%)	31 (57.4%)	25.65	0.00*
	No	24 (82.8%)	45 (36.0%)	22 (64.7%)	23 (42.6%)		
Car Safety	Yes	5 (17.2%)	70 (56.0%)	5 (14.7%)	28 (51.9%)	28.80	0.00*
	No	24 (82.8%)	55 (44.0%)	29 (85.3%)	26 (48.1%)		
Childbirth Education	Yes	6 (20.7%)	79 (63.2%)	10 (29.4%)	37 (68.5%)	30.10	0.00*
	No	23 (79.3%)	46 (36.8%)	24 (70.6%)	17 (31.5%)		
Complications	Yes	3 (10.3%)	22 (17.6%)	6 (17.6%)	12 (22.2%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Douching	Yes	–	5 (4.0%)	–	1 (1.9%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Fetal Movements	Yes	4 (13.8%)	23 (18.4%)	8 (23.5%)	10 (18.5%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Genitourinary Signs	Yes	2 (6.9%)	7 (5.6%)	–	4 (7.4%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
HIV	Yes	–	1 (0.8%)	1 (2.9%)	1 (1.9%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Labor Symptoms	Yes	6 (20.7%)	30 (24%)	4 (11.8%)	10 (18.5%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Miscarriage	Yes	1 (3.4%)	9 (7.2%)	3 (8.8%)	3 (5.6%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
OB Pain	Yes	5 (17.2%)	68 (54.4%)	5 (14.7%)	31 (57.4%)	29.45	0.00*
	No	24 (82.8%)	57 (45.6%)	29 (85.3%)	23 (42.6%)		
OTC/Herbal	Yes	–	9 (7.2%)	2 (5.9%)	4 (7.4%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Parenting Prep	Yes	2 (6.9%)	16 (12.8%)	1 (2.9%)	7 (13.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Preterm Labor	Yes	8 (27.6%)	80 (64.0%)	13 (38.2%)	30 (55.6%)	16.64	0.00*
	No	21 (72.4%)	45 (36.0%)	21 (61.8%)	24 (44.4%)		
Report	Yes	7 (24.1%)	48 (38.4%)	9 (26.5%)	21 (38.9%)	3.58	0.31
	No	22 (75.9%)	77 (61.6%)	25 (73.5%)	33 (61.1%)		
Ruptured Membrane	Yes	–	9 (7.2%)	3 (8.8%)	2 (3.7%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		

Table D13. Preterm Labor – Prenatal Education by County of Residence, Fiscal Years 2007-2009. *Continued*.

PRETERM LABOR – PRENATAL EDUCATION							
COUNTY OF RESIDENCE							
	Present	**Kent**	**New Castle (w/o Wilmington)**	**Sussex**	**Wilmington**	χ^2	**p-value**
		N = 45	**N = 149**	**N = 63**	**N = 66**		
STI Prevention	Yes	–	2 (1.6%)	–	–	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Who to Call After Hours/ Weekend	Yes	22 (75.9%)	112 (89.6%)	19 (55.9%)	48 (88.9%)	24.02	0.00*
	No	7 (24.1%)	13 (10.4%)	15 (44.1%)	6 (11.1%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table D14. Preterm Labor – Prenatal Education by Marital Status, Fiscal Years 2007-2009.

PRETERM LABOR – PRENATAL EDUCATION					
MARITAL STATUS					
	Present	Married	Single	χ^2	p-value
		N = 127	N = 145		
Alcohol/Tobacco/Drug Use	Yes	27 (25.0%)	41 (40.2%)	5.53	0.02*
	No	81 (75.0%)	61 (59.8%)		
Bottle Feed	Yes	24 (22.2%)	26 (25.5%)	0.31	0.58
	No	84 (77.8%)	76 (74.5%)		
Breastfeeding	Yes	63 (58.3%)	53 (52.0%)	0.86	0.35
	No	45 (41.7%)	49 (48.0%)		
Car Safety	Yes	53 (49.1%)	48 (47.1%)	0.09	0.77
	No	55 (50.9%)	54 (52.9%)		
Childbirth Education	Yes	64 (59.3%)	54 (52.9%)	0.85	0.36
	No	44 (40.7%)	48 (47.1%)		
Complications	Yes	15 (13.9%)	23 (22.5%)	2.65	0.10
	No	93 (86.1%)	79 (77.5%)		
Douching	Yes	3 (2.8%)	1 (1.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Fetal Movements	Yes	16 (14.8%)	23 (22.5%)	2.08	0.15
	No	92 (85.2%)	79 (77.5%)		
Genitourinary Signs	Yes	3 (2.8%)	7 (6.9%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
HIV	Yes	–	3 (2.9%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Labor Symptoms	Yes	20 (18.5%)	24 (23.5%)	0.80	0.37
	No	88 (81.5%)	78 (76.5%)		
Miscarriage	Yes	6 (5.6%)	4 (3.9%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
OB Pain	Yes	51 (47.2%)	47 (46.1%)	0.03	0.87
	No	57 (52.8%)	55 (53.9%)		
OTC/Herbal	Yes	4 (3.7%)	9 (8.8%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Preterm Labor	Yes	65 (60.2%)	51 (50.0%)	2.20	0.14
	No	43 (39.8%)	51 (50.0%)		
Report	Yes	36 (33.3%)	41 (40.2%)	1.06	0.30
	No	72 (66.7%)	61 (59.8%)		
Ruptured Membrane	Yes	5 (4.6%)	7 (6.9%)	0.49	0.49
	No	103 (95.4%)	95 (93.1%)		
Safe Sleep	Yes	6 (5.63%)	12 (11.8%)	2.58	0.11
	No	102 (94.4%)	90 (88.2%)		
STI Prevention	Yes	8 (7.4%)	15 (14.7%)	2.87	0.09
	No	100 (92.6%)	87 (85.3%)		

Table D14. Preterm Labor – Prenatal Education by Marital Status, Fiscal Years 2007-2009. *Continued*.

PRETERM LABOR – PRENATAL EDUCATION					
MARITAL STATUS					
	Present	**Married**	**Single**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 127	**N = 145**		
Who to Call After Hours/Weekend	Yes	95 (88.0%)	84 (82.4%)	1.31	0.25
	No	13 (12.0%)	18 (17.6%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table D15. Preterm Labor – Prenatal Education by Maternal Age, Fiscal Years 2007-2009.

PRETERM LABOR – PRENATAL EDUCATION								
MATERNAL AGE								
	Present	**19 Years and Under**	**20-24 Years**	**25-29 Years**	**30-34 Years**	**35+ Years**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 46	**N = 80**	**N = 88**	**N = 66**	**N = 2**		
Alcohol/Tobacco/Drug Use	Yes	12 (38.0%)	22 (39.0%)	17 (25.0%)	15 (27.0%)	15 (44.0%)	5.97	0.20
	No	20 (63.0%)	34 (61.0%)	51 (75.0%)	40 (73.0%)	19 (56.0%)		
Bottle Feed	Yes	9 (28.0%)	11 (20.0%)	15 (22.0%)	10 (18.0%)	10 (29.0%)	2.37	0.67
	No	23 (72.0%)	45 (80.0%)	53 (78.0%)	45 (82.0%)	24 (71.0%)		
Breastfeeding	Yes	16 (50.0%)	24 (43.0%)	35 (52.0%)	34 (62.0%)	21 (62.0%)	5.26	0.26
	No	16 (50.0%)	32 (57.0%)	33 (49.0%)	21 (38.0%)	13 (38.0%)		
Car Safety	Yes	12 (38.0%)	24 (43.0%)	30 (44.0%)	31 (56.0%)	13 (38.0%)	4.35	0.36
	No	20 (63.0%)	32 (57.0%)	38 (56.0%)	24 (44.0%)	21 (62.0%)		
Childbirth Education	Yes	15 (47.0%)	29 (52.0%)	37 (54.0%)	32 (58.0%)	21 (62.0%)	1.94	0.75
	No	17 (53.0%)	27 (48.0%)	31 (46.0%)	23 (42.0%)	13 (38.0%)		
Complications	Yes	7 (22.0%)	10 (18.0%)	11 (16.0%)	10 (18.0%)	7 (21.0%)	0.60	0.96
	No	25 (78.0%)	46 (82.0%)	57 (84.0%)	45 (82.0%)	27 (79.0%)		
Douching	Yes	–	–	2 (3.0%)	2 (4.0%)	2 (6.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
Fetal Movements	Yes	5 (16.0%)	11 (20.0%)	11 (16.0%)	11 (20.0%)	7 (21.0%)	0.65	0.96
	No	27 (84.0%)	45 (80.0%)	57 (84.0%)	44 (80.0%)	27 (79.0%)		
Genitourinary Signs	Yes	1 (3.0%)	3 (5.0%)	7 (10.0%)	1 (2.0%)	1 (8.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
HIV	Yes	1 (3.0%)	–	–	1 (2.0%)	1 (3.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
Labor Symptoms	Yes	4 (13.0%)	17 (30.0%)	10 (13.0%)	13 (24.0%)	7 (21.0%)	7.15	0.13
	No	28 (88.0%)	39 (70.0%)	59 (87.0%)	42 (76.0%)	27 (80.0%)		
Miscarriage	Yes	1 (3.0%)	5 (9.0%)	3 (4.0%)	3 (6.0%)	3 (9.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
OB Pain	Yes	13 (41.0%)	24 (43.0%)	30 (44.0%)	27 (49.0%)	17 (50.0%)	1.08	0.90
	No	19 (59.0%)	32 (57.0%)	38 (56.0%)	28 (51.0%)	17 (50.0%)		
OTC/Herbal	Yes	1 (3.0%)	4 (7.0%)	4 (6.0%)	3 (6.0%)	3 (9.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
Preterm Labor	Yes	18 (56.0%)	29 (52.0%)	36 (53.0%)	29 (53.0%)	22 (65.0%)	1.77	0.78
	No	14 (44.0%)	27 (48.0%)	32 (47.0%)	26 (47.0%)	12 (35.0%)		
Report	Yes	13 (41.0%)	25 (45.0%)	20 (29.0%)	18 (33.0%)	13 (38.0%)	3.70	0.45
	No	19 (59.0%)	31 (55.0%)	48 (71.0%)	37 (67.0%)	21 (62.0%)		

Table D15. Preterm Labor – Prenatal Education by Maternal Age, Fiscal Years 2007-2009. *Continued*.

PRETERM LABOR – PRENATAL EDUCATION								
MATERNAL AGE								
	Present	**19 Years and Under**	**20-24 Years**	**25-29 Years**	**30-34 Years**	**35+ Years**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 46	**N = 80**	**N = 88**	**N = 66**	**N = 2**		
Ruptured Membrane	Yes	1 (3.0%)	5 (9.0%)	2 (23.0%)	2 (4.0%)	4 (12.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
Safe Sleep	Yes	4 (13.0%)	5 (9.0%)	4 (6.0%)	3 (6.0%)	3 (9.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
STI Prevention	Yes	3 (9.0%)	12 (21.0%)	5 (7.0%)	4 (7.0%)	3 (9.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
Who to Call After Hours/Weekend	Yes	27 (84.0%)	41 (73.0%)	56 (82.0%)	50 (91.0%)	30 (88.0%)	7.04	0.13
	No	5 (16.0%)	15 (27.0%)	12 (18.0%)	5 (9.0%)	4 (12.0%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table D16. Preterm Labor – Prenatal Education by Maternal Education, Fiscal Years 2007-2009.

PRETERM LABOR – PRENATAL EDUCATION							
MATERNAL EDUCATION							
	Present	Less Than HS Grad	HS Grad	Some College	College Grad or More	χ^2	p-value
		N = 92	N = 110	N = 58	N = 51		
Alcohol/Tobacco /Rx	Yes	29 (42.0%)	28 (33.3%)	12 (26.1%)	7 (19.4%)	6.56	0.09
	No	40 (58.0%)	56 (66.7%)	34 (73.9%)	29 (80.6%)		
Bottle Feed	Yes	15 (21.7%)	22 (26.2%)	12 (26.1%)	5 (13.9%)	2.48	0.48
	No	54 (78.3%)	62 (73.8%)	34 (73.9%)	31 (86.1%)		
Breastfeeding	Yes	41 (59.4%)	48 (57.1%)	19 (41.3%)	15 (41.7%)	6.05	0.11
	No	28 (40.6%)	36 (42.9%)	27 58.7%)	21 (58.3%)		
Car Safety	Yes	32 (46.4%)	42 (50.0%)	19 (41.3%)	14 (38.9%)	1.67	0.64
	No	37 (53.6%)	42 (50.0%)	27 (58.7%)	22 (61.1%)		
Childbirth Education	Yes	41 (59.4%)	50 (59.5%)	21 (45.7%)	15 (41.7%)	5.34	0.15
	No	28 (40.6%)	34 (40.5%)	25 (54.3%)	21 (58.3%)		
Complications	Yes	17 (24.6%)	14 (16.7%)	5 (10.9%)	7 (19.4%)	3.73	0.29
	No	52 (75.4%)	70 (83.3%)	41 (89.1%)	29 (80.6%)		
Douching	Yes	3 (4.3%)	–	1 (2.2%)	–	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Fetal Movements	Yes	14 (20.3%)	15 (17.9%)	8 (17.4%)	6 (16.7%)	0.28	0.96
	No	55 (79.7%)	69 (82.1%)	38 (82.6%)	30 (83.3%)		
Genitourinary Signs	Yes	5 (7.2%)	6 (7.1%)	1 (2.2%)	1 (2.8%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
HIV	Yes	1 (1.4%)	1 (1.2%)	1 (2.2%)	–	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Labor Symptoms	Yes	19 (27.5%)	18 (21.4%)	5 (10.9%)	6 (16.7%)	5.10	0.17
	No	50 (72.5%)	66 (78.6%)	41 (89.1%)	30 (83.3%)		
Miscarriage	Yes	4 (5.8%)	7 (8.3%)	1 (2.2%)	2 (5.6%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
OB Pain	Yes	34 (49.3%)	41 (48.8%)	22 (47.8%)	14 (38.9%)	1.21	0.75
	No	35 (50.7%)	43 (51.2%)	24 (52.2%)	22 (61.1%)		
OTC/Herbal	Yes	6 (8.7%)	5 (6%)	1 (2.2%)	2 (5.6%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Preterm Labor	Yes	43 (62.3%)	49 (58.3%)	19 (41.3%)	18 (50.0%)	5.72	0.13
	No	26 (37.7%)	35 (41.7%)	27 (58.7%)	18 (50.0%)		
Report	Yes	32 (46.4%)	30 (35.7%)	11 (23.9%)	12 (33.3%)	6.24	0.10
	No	37 (53.6%)	54 (64.3%)	35 (76.1%)	24 (66.7%)		
Ruptured Membrane	Yes	6 (8.7%)	5 (6.0%)	1 (2.2%)	1 (2.8%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Safe Sleep	Yes	8 (11.6%)	8 (9.5%)	3 (6.5%)	–	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		

Table D16. Preterm Labor – Prenatal Education by Maternal Education, Fiscal Years 2007-2009. *Continued.*

PRETERM LABOR – PRENATAL EDUCATION							
MATERNAL EDUCATION							
	Present	**Less Than HS Grad**	**HS Grad**	**Some College**	**College Grad or More**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 92	**N = 110**	**N = 58**	**N = 51**		
STI Prevention	Yes	13 (18.8%)	8 (9.5%)	4 (8.7%)	2 (5.6%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Who to Call After Hours/Weekend	Yes	64 (92.8%)	68 (81.0%)	38 (82.6%)	26 (72.2%)	8.00	0.05*
	No	5 (7.2%)	16 (19.0%)	8 (17.4%)	10 (27.8%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table D17. Preterm Labor – Prenatal Education by Maternal Race, Fiscal Years 2007-2009.

PRETERM LABOR – PRENATAL EDUCATION					
MATERNAL RACE					
	Present	Black	White	χ^2	p-value
		N = 145	N = 158		
Alcohol/Tobacco/Drug Use	Yes	40 (37.4%)	38 (30.9%)	1.08	0.30
	No	67 (62.6%)	85 (69.1%)		
Bottle Feed	Yes	30 (28.0%)	23 (18.7%)	2.81	0.09
	No	77 (72.0%)	100 (81.3%)		
Breastfeeding	Yes	53 (49.5%)	68 (55.3%)	0.76	0.38
	No	54 (50.5%)	55 (44.7%)		
Car Safety	Yes	50 (46.7%)	53 (43.1%)	0.31	0.58
	No	57 (53.3%)	70 956.9%)		
Childbirth Education	Yes	58 (54.2%)	65 (52.8%)	0.04	0.84
	No	49 (45.8%)	58 (47.2%)		
Complications	Yes	22 (20.6%)	19 (15.4%)	1.02	0.31
	No	85 (79.4%)	104 (84.6%)		
Douching	Yes	1 (0.9%)	4 (3.3%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Fetal Movements	Yes	17 (15.9%)	26 (21.1%)	1.04	0.31
	No	90 (84.1%)	97 (78.9%)		
Genitourinary Signs	Yes	8 (7.5%)	5 (4.1%)	1.25	0.26
	No	99 (92.5%)	118 (95.9%)		
HIV	Yes	1 (0.9%)	2 (1.6%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Labor Symptoms	Yes	20 (18.7%)	28 (22.8%)	0.58	0.45
	No	87 (81.3%)	95 (77.2%)		
Miscarriage	Yes	9 (8.4%)	5 (35.7%)	1.89	0.17
	No	98 (91.6%)	118 (95.9%)		
OB Pain	Yes	51 (47.7%)	51 (41.5%)	0.89	0.35
	No	56 (52.3%)	72 (58.5%)		
OTC/Herbal	Yes	5 (4.7%)	8 (6.5%)	0.36	0.55
	No	102 (95.3%)	115 (93.5%)		
Preterm Labor	Yes	56 (52.3%)	68 (55.3%)	0.20	0.66
	No	51 (47.7%)	55 (44.7%)		
Report	Yes	45 (42.1%)	37 (30.1%)	3.58	0.06
	No	62 (57.9%)	86 (69.9%)		
Ruptured Membrane	Yes	8 (7.5%)	6 (4.9%)	0.68	0.41
	No	99 (92.5%)	117 (95.1%)		
Safe Sleep	Yes	10 (9.3%)	8 (6.5%)	0.64	0.42
	No	97 (90.7%)	115 (93.5%)		
STI Prevention	Yes	19 (17.8%)	7 (5.7%)	8.31	0.00*
	No	88 (82.2%)	116 (94.3%)		

Table D17. Preterm Labor – Prenatal Education by Maternal Race, Fiscal Years 2007-2009. *Continued.*

PRETERM LABOR – PRENATAL EDUCATION					
MATERNAL RACE					
	Present	**Black**	**White**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 145	**N = 158**		
Who to Call After Hours/Weekend	Yes	87 (81.3%)	102 (82.7%)	0.10	0.75
	No	20 (18.7%)	21 (17.1%)		

Table D18. Preterm Labor – Referrals by County of Residence, Fiscal Years 2007-2009.

PRETERM LABOR – REFERRALS							
COUNTY OF RESIDENCE							
	Present	Kent	New Castle w/o Wilmington	Sussex	Wilmington	χ^2	p-value
		N = 45	N = 149	N = 63	N = 66		
Case Management	Yes	1 (2.2%)	–	–	–	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Childbirth Education	Yes	–	–	–	2 (3.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Diabetes Care	Yes	–	2 (1.3%)	–	2 (3.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Drug Treatment	Yes	–	1 (0.7%)	–	–	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
High Risk Care	Yes	1 (2.2%)	4 (2.7%)	2 (3.2%)	–	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Home Health	Yes	–	3 (2%)	–	1 (1.5%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Medical Specialist	Yes	4 (8.9%)	12 (8.1%)	3 (4.8%)	2 (3.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Mental Health Referral	Yes	–	2 (1.3%)	–	1 (1.5%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Non-WIC Nutrition	Yes	–	4 (2.7%)	1 (1.6%)	2 (3%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Perinatalogist	Yes	13 (28.9%)	50 (33.6%)	15 (23.8%)	19 (28.8%)	2.12	0.55
	No	32 (71.1%)	99 (66.4%)	48 (76.2%)	47 (71.2%)		
Smoking Cessation	Yes	–	2 (1.3%)	–	–	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table D19. Preterm Labor – Referrals by Marital Status, Fiscal Years 2007-2009.

PRETERM LABOR – REFERRALS					
MARITAL STATUS					
	Present	Married	Single	χ^2	p-value
		N = 127	N = 145		
Case Management	Yes	–	–	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Childbirth Education	Yes	–	2 (1.4%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Diabetes Care	Yes	1 (0.8%)	3 (2.1%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Drug Treatment	Yes	1 (0.8%)	–	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
High Risk Care	Yes	2 (1.6%)	4 (2.8%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Home Health	Yes	1 (0.8%)	2 (1.4%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Medical Specialist	Yes	6 (4.7%)	10 (6.9%)	0.58	0.45
	No	121 (95.3%)	135 (93.1%)		
Mental Health Referral	Yes	–	2 (1.4%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Non-WIC Nutrition	Yes	2 (1.6%)	4 (2.8%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Perinatalogist	Yes	51 (40.2%)	37 (25.5%)	6.63	0.01*
	No	76 (59.8%)	108 (74.5%)		
Smoking Cessation	Yes	1 (0.8%)	–	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table D20. Preterm Labor – Referrals by Maternal Age, Fiscal Years 2007-2009.

PRETERM LABOR – REFERRALS								
MATERNAL AGE								
	Present	19 Years and Under	20-24 Years	25-29 Years	30-34 Years	35 Years and Over	χ^2	p-value
		N = 46	N = 80	N = 88	N = 66	N = 43		
Case Manage-ment	Yes	–	–	1 (1.1%)	–	–	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
Childbirth Education	Yes	–	2 (2.5%)	–	–	–	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
Diabetes Care	Yes	–	–	1 (1.1%)	2 (3.0%)	1 (2.3%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
Drug Treatment	Yes	–	–	–	1 (1.5%)	–	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
High Risk Care	Yes	1 (2.2%)	1 (1.2%)	3 (3.4%)	2 (3.0%)	–	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
Home Health	Yes	–	–	1 (1.1%)	2 (3.0%)	1 (2.3%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
Medical Specialist	Yes	1 (2.2%)	5 (6.2%)	10 (11.4%)	5 (7.6%)	–	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
Mental Health Referral	Yes	–	2 (2.5%)	1 (1.1%)	–	–	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
Non-WIC Nutrition	Yes	2 (4.3%)	1 (1.2%)	2 (2.3%)	–	2 (4.7%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		
Perinatal-ogist	Yes	10 (21.7%)	10 (12.5%)	31 (35.2%)	28 (42.4%)	18 (41.9%)	22.03	0.00*
	No	36 (78.3%)	70 (87.5%)	57 (64.8%)	38 (57.6%)	25 (58.1%)		
Smoking Cessation	Yes	–	–	1 (1.1%)	1 (1.5%)	–	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–	–		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table D21. Preterm Labor – Referrals by Maternal Education, Fiscal Years 2007-2009.

PRETERM LABOR – REFERRALS							
MATERNAL EDUCATION							
	Present	**Less Than HS Grad**	**HS Grad**	**Some College**	**College Grad or More**	χ^2	**p-value**
		N = 92	**N = 110**	**N = 58**	**N = 51**		
Case Management	Yes	1 (1.1%)	–	–	–	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Childbirth Education	Yes	–	2 (1.8%)	–	–	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Diabetes Care	Yes	–	3 (2.7%)	–	1 (2.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Drug Treatment	Yes	–	–	–	1 (2.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
High Risk Care	Yes	3 (3.3%)	1 (0.9%)	2 (3.4%)	1 (2.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Home Health	Yes	–	2 (1.8%)	1 (1.7%)	–	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Medical Specialist	Yes	9 (9.8%)	4 (3.6%)	4 (6.9%)	4 (7.8%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Mental Health Referral	Yes	1 (1.1%)	2 (1.8%)	–	–	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Non-WIC Nutrition	Yes	3 (3.3%)	2 (1.8%)	1 (1.7%)	–	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		
Perinatalogist	Yes	20 (21.7%)	37 (33.6%)	18 (31.0%)	17 (33.3%)	3.99	0.26
	No	72 (78.3%)	73 (66.4%)	40 (69.0%)	34 (66.7%)		
Smoking Cessation	Yes	1 (1.1%)	–	–	1 (2.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–	–	–		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table D22. Preterm Labor – Referrals by Maternal Race, Fiscal Years 2007-2009.

PRETERM LABOR – REFERRALS					
MATERNAL RACE					
	Present	**Black**	**White**	χ^2	**p-value**
		N = 145	**N = 158**		
Case Management	Yes	1 (0.7%)	–	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Childbirth Education	Yes	–	2 (1.3%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Diabetes Care	Yes	–	4 (2.5%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Drug Treatment	Yes	–	1 (0.6%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
High Risk Care	Yes	2 (1.4%)	4 (2.5%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Home Health	Yes	2 (1.4%)	2 (1.3%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Medical Specialist	Yes	9 (6.2%)	10 (6.3%)	0.00	0.97
	No	136 (93.8%)	148 (93.7%)		
Mental Health Referral	Yes	1 (0.7%)	2 (1.3%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Non-WIC Nutrition	Yes	4 (2.8%)	3 (1.9%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Perinatalogist	Yes	41 (28.3%)	50 (31.6%)	0.41	0.52
	No	104 (71.7%)	108 (68.4%)		
Smoking Cessation	Yes	1 (0.7%)	1 (0.6%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Appendix E. Bereavement Counseling/Support Tables

Table E1. Bereavement Counseling/Support by Fiscal Year of Death 2007-2012.

BEREAVEMENT COUNSELING/SUPPORT							
FISCAL YEAR							
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
	N = 89 (%)	N = 132 (%)	N = 90 (%)	N = 38 (%)	N = 23 (%)	N = 2 (%)	N = 374 (%)
Bereavement Follow-Up through Hospital	40 (44.9%)	40 (30.3%)	11 (12.2%)	2 (5.3%)	1 (4.3%)	–	94 (25.1%)
Bereavement Follow-Up through PNC Provider	1 (1.1%)	5 (3.8%)	1 (1.1%)	–	–	–	7 (1.9%)
Bereavement Support at Follow-Up Visit	3 (3.4%)	9 (6.8%)	3 (3.3%)	–	1 (4.3%)	1 (50.0%)	17 (4.5%)
Clergy	33 (37.1%)	72 (54.5%)	52 (57.8%)	18 (47.4%)	14 (60.9%)	1 (50.0%)	19 (5.1%)
Grief Packet	52 (58.4%)	94 (71.2%)	74 (82.2%)	34 (89.5%)	19 (82.6%)	2 (100%)	27 (7.2%)
Grief Support	–	–	1 (1.1%)	–	–	–	1 (0.3%)
Nurses Support	59 (66.3%)	98 (74.2%)	73 (81.1%)	25 (65.8%)	12 (52.2%)	–	26 (7.0%)
Previous Fetal Loss	3 (3.4%)	14 (10.6%)	10 (11.1%)	–	1 (4.3%)	–	28 (7.5%)
Previous Infant Loss	5 (5.6%)	1 (0.8%)	1 (1.1%)	1 (2.6%)	–	–	8 (2.1%)
Referral to Community Agency	2 (2.2%)	3 (2.3%)	2 (2.2%)	3 (7.9%)	1 (4.3%)	–	11 (2.9%)
Referral to Grief Support Group/Counselor	30 (33.7%)	54 (40.9%)	60 (66.7%)	21 (55.3%)	15 (65.2%)	2 (100%)	18 (4.8%)

Table E2. Demographics for Mothers with Data on Bereavement Counseling/Support, Fiscal Years 2007-2009.

BEREAVEMENT COUNSELING/SUPPORT AGGREGATE DEMOGRAPHICS BY FISCAL YEAR						
	2007 N = 98	2008 N = 134	2009 N = 91	Total N = 323	χ^2	p-value
County of Residence						
Kent	10 (10.2%)	18 (13.4%)	17 (18.7%)	45 (13.9%)	20.29	0.00*
New Castle w/o Wilmington	33 (33.7%)	77 (57.5%)	39 (42.9%)	149 (46.1%)		
Sussex	26 (26.5%)	19 (14.2%)	18 (19.8%)	63 (19.5%)		
Wilmington	29 (29.6%)	20 (14.9%)	17 (18.7%)	66 (20.4%)		
Marital Status						
Married	34 (34.7%)	50 (37.3%)	43 (47.3%)	127 (39.3%)	6.99	0.03*
Single	60 (61.2%)	52 (38.8%)	34 (37.4%)	146 (45.2%)		
Maternal Age						
19 Years and Under	16 (16.3%)	16 (11.9%)	13 (14.3%)	45 (13.9%)	14.42	0.07
20-24 Years	32 (32.7%)	30 (22.4%)	18 (19.8%)	80 (24.8%)		
25-29 Years	25 (25.5%)	40 (29.9%)	23 (25.3%)	88 (27.2%)		
30-34 Years	17 (17.3%)	32 (23.9%)	17 (18.7%)	66 (20.4%)		
35 Years and Over	8 (8.2%)	15 (11.2%)	20 (21.9%)	43 (13.3%)		
Maternal Education						
Less Than HS Grad	30 (30.6%)	41 (30.6%)	20 (22.0%)	91 (28.2%)	10.21	0.12
HS Grad	34 (34.7%)	46 (34.3%)	31 (34.1%)	111 (34.4%)		
Some College	11 (11.2%)	24 (17.9%)	23 (25.3%)	58 (18.0%)		
College Grad or More	21 (21.4%)	20 (14.9%)	10 (11.0%)	51 (15.8%)		
Maternal Race						
Black	47 (48.0%)	54 (40.3%)	44 (48.4%)	145 (44.9%)	0.86	0.65
White	48 (49.0%)	67 (50.0%)	43 (47.3%)	158 (48.9%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table E3. Bereavement Counseling/Support for Mothers by County of Residence, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

BEREAVEMENT COUNSELING/SUPPORT							
COUNTY OF RESIDENCE							
	Present	**Kent**	**New Castle w/o Wilmington**	**Sussex**	**Wilmington**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 54 (%)	**N = 175 (%)**	**N = 72 (%)**	**N = 73 (%)**		
Bereavement Follow-Up through Hospital	Yes	13 (24.1%)	38 (21.7%)	18 (25.0%)	25 (34.2%)	4.34	0.23
	No	41 (75.9%)	137 (78.3%)	54 (75.0%)	48 (65.8%)		
Bereavement Follow-Up through PNC Provider	Yes	–	5 (2.9%)	1 (1.4%)	1 (1.4%)	N/A	N/A
	No	54 (100%)	170 (97.1%)	71 (98.6%)	72 (98.6%)		
Bereavement Support at Follow-Up Visit	Yes	1 (1.9%)	10 (5.7%)	2 (2.8%)	4 (5.5%)	N/A	N/A
	No	53 (98.1%)	163 (93.1%)	72 (100%)	71 (97.3%)		
Clergy	Yes	20 (37.0%)	101 (57.7%)	28 (38.9%)	41 (56.2%)	12.37	0.01*
	No	34 (63.0%)	74 (42.3%)	44 (61.1%)	32 (43.8%)		
Grief Packet	Yes	35 (64.8%)	140 (80.0%)	44 (61.1%)	56 (76.7%)	11.96	0.01*
	No	19 (35.2%)	35 (20.0%)	28 (38.9%)	17 (23.3%)		
Nurses Support	Yes	38 (70.4%)	119 (68.0%)	55 (76.4%)	55 (75.3%)	2.45	0.48
	No	16 (29.6%)	56 (32.0%)	17 (23.6%)	18 (24.7%)		
Previous Fetal Loss	Yes	2 (3.7%)	18 (10.3%)	3 (4.2%)	5 (6.8%)	N/A	N/A
	No	42 (77.8%)	128 (73.1%)	55 (76.4%)	59 (80.8%)		
Previous Infant Loss	Yes	2 (3.7%)	2 (1.1%)	3 (4.2%)	1 (1.4%)	N/A	N/A
	No	42 (77.8%)	144 (82.3%)	55 (76.4%)	63 (86.3%)		
Referral to Community Agency	Yes	3 (5.6%)	4 (2.3%)	2 (2.8%)	2 (2.7%)	N/A	N/A
	No	51 (94.4%)	171 (97.7%)	70 (97.2%)	71 (97.3%)		
Referral to Grief Support Group or Counselor	Yes	24 (44.4%)	104 (59.4%)	29 (40.3%)	25 (34.2%)	16.60	0.00*
	No	30 (55.6%)	71 (40.6%)	43 (59.7%)	48 (65.8%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table E4. Bereavement Counseling/Support for Mothers by Marital Status, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

BEREAVEMENT COUNSELING/SUPPORT					
MARITAL STATUS					
	Present	Married	Single	χ^2	p-value
		N = 151 (%)	N = 175 (%)		
Bereavement Follow-Up through Hospital	Yes	41 (27.2%)	42 (24.0%)	0.57	0.75
	No	110 (72.8%)	133 (76.0%)		
Bereavement Follow-Up through PNC Provider	Yes	2 (1.3%)	3 (1.7%)	N/A	N/A
	No	149 (98.7%)	172 (98.3%)		
Bereavement Support at Follow-Up Visit	Yes	6 (4.0%)	9 (5.1%)	0.25	0.88
	No	144 (95.4%)	168 (96.0%)		
Clergy	Yes	85 (56.3%)	84 (48.0%)	3.33	0.19
	No	66 (43.7%)	91 (52.0%)		
Grief Packet	Yes	114 (75.5%)	124 (70.9%)	1.25	0.53
	No	37 (24.5%)	51 (29.1%)		
Nurses Support	Yes	107 (70.9%)	126 (72.0%)	0.06	0.97
	No	44 (29.1%)	49 (28.0%)		
Previous Fetal Loss	Yes	15 (9.9%)	9 (5.1%)	2.69	0.26
	No	109 (72.2%)	133 (76.0%)		
Previous Infant Loss	Yes	4 (2.6%)	4 (2.3%)	N/A	N/A
	No	120 (79.5%)	138 (78.9%)		
Referral to Community Agency	Yes	5 (3.3%)	5 (2.9%)	0.20	0.91
	No	146 (96.7%)	170 (97.1%)		
Referral to Grief Support Group or Counselor	Yes	89 (58.9%)	73 (41.7%)	10.70	0.01*
	No	62 (41.1%)	102 (58.3%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table E5. Bereavement Counseling/Support for Mothers by Maternal Age, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

BEREAVEMENT COUNSELING/SUPPORT								
MATERNAL AGE								
	Present	19 Years and Under	20-24 Years	25-29 Years	30-34 Years	35 Years and Over	χ^2	p-value
		N = 50 (%)	N = 86 (%)	N = 106 (%)	N = 82 (%)	N = 49 (%)		
Bereavement Follow-Up through Hospital	Yes	11 (22.0%)	24 (27.9%)	27 (25.5%)	19 (23.2%)	13 (26.5%)	0.84	0.93
	No	39 (78.0%)	62 (72.1%)	79 (74.5%)	63 (76.8%)	36 (73.5%)		
Bereavement Follow-Up through PNC Provider	Yes	–	2 (2.3%)	3 (2.8%)	1 (1.2%)	1 (2.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	50 (100%)	84 (97.7%)	103 (97.2%)	81 (98.8%)	48 (98.0%)		
Bereavement Support at Follow-Up visit	Yes	2 (4.0%)	1 (1.2%)	7 (6.6%)	3 (3.7%)	4 (8.2%)	N/A	N/A
	No	48 (96.0%)	88 (102.3%)	100 (94.3%)	77 (93.9%)	46 (93.9%)		
Clergy	Yes	19 (38.0%)	40 (46.5%)	60 (56.6%)	44 (53.7%)	26 (53.1%)	5.70	0.22
	No	31 (62.0%)	46 (53.5%)	46 (43.4%)	38 (46.3%)	23 (46.9%)		
Grief Packet	Yes	32 (64.0%)	62 (72.1%)	77 (72.6%)	65 (79.3%)	38 (77.6%)	4.25	0.37
	No	18 (36.0%)	24 (27.9%)	29 (27.4%)	17 (20.7%)	11 (22.4%)		
Grief Support	Yes	–	–	1 (0.9%)	–	–	N/A	N/A
	No	50 (100%)	86 (100%)	105 (99.1%)	82 (100%)	49 (100%)		
Nurses Support	Yes	37 (74.0%)	60 (69.8%)	72 (67.9%)	59 (72.0%)	38 (77.6%)	1.82	0.77
	No	13 (26.0%)	26 (30.2%)	34 (32.1%)	23 (28.0%)	11 (22.4%)		
Previous Fetal Loss	Yes	2 (4.0%)	9 (10.5%)	8 (7.5%)	6 (7.3%)	3 (6.1%)	N/A	N/A
	No	43 (86.0%)	67 (77.9%)	76 (71.7%)	59 (72.0%)	38 (77.6%)		
Previous Infant Loss	Yes	1 (2.0%)	1 (1.2%)	3 (2.8%)	–	3 (6.1%)	N/A	N/A
	No	44 (88.0%)	75 (87.2%)	81 (76.4%)	65 (79.3%)	38 (77.6%)		
Referral to Community Agency	Yes	–	6 (7.0%)	2 (1.9%)	1 (1.2%)	2 (4.1%)	N/A	N/A
	No	50 (100%)	80 (93.0%)	104 (98.1%)	81 (98.8%)	47 (95.9%)		
Referral to Grief Support Group or Counselor	Yes	18 (36.0%)	40 (46.5%)	51 (48.1%)	44 (53.7%)	29 (59.2%)	6.37	0.17
	No	32 (64.0%)	46 (53.5%)	55 (51.9%)	38 (46.3%)	20 (40.8%)		

Table E6. Bereavement Counseling/Support for Mothers by Maternal Education, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

BEREAVEMENT COUNSELING/SUPPORT							
MATERNAL EDUCATION							
	Present	**Less Than HS Grad**	**HS Grad**	**Some College**	**College Grad or More**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 95 (%)	**N = 135 (%)**	**N = 70 (%)**	**N = 56 (%)**		
Bereavement Follow-Up through Hospital	Yes	28 (29.5%)	33 (24.4%)	15 (21.4%)	14 (25.0%)	1.57	0.81
	No	67 (70.5%)	102 (75.6%)	55 (78.6%)	42 (75.0%)		
Bereavement Follow-Up through PNC Provider	Yes	2 (2.1%)	3 (2.2%)	–	2 (3.6%)	2.68	0.61
	No	93 (97.9%)	132 (97.8%)	70 (100%)	54 (96.4%)		
Bereavement Support at Follow-Up visit	Yes	4 (4.2%)	4 (3.0%)	4 (5.7%)	5 (8.9%)	4.68	0.32
	No	94 (98.9%)	132 (97.8%)	64 (91.4%)	50 (89.3%)		
Clergy	Yes	44 (46.3%)	69 (51.1%)	35 (50.0%)	33 (58.9%)	2.27	0.69
	No	51 (53.7%)	66 (48.9%)	35 (50.0%)	23 (41.1%)		
Grief Packet	Yes	68 (71.6%)	102 (75.6%)	52 (74.3%)	38 (67.9%)	2.31	0.68
	No	27 (28.4%)	33 (24.4%)	18 (25.7%)	18 (32.1%)		
Nurses Support	Yes	70 (73.7%)	95 (70.4%)	48 (68.6%)	41 (73.2%)	0.68	0.96
	No	25 (26.3%)	40 (29.6%)	22 (31.4%)	15 (26.8%)		
Previous Fetal Loss	Yes	12 (12.6%)	11 (8.1%)	3 (4.3%)	1 (1.8%)	5.90	0.21
	No	77 (81.1%)	99 (73.3%)	47 (67.1%)	49 (87.5%)		
Previous Infant Loss	Yes	2 (2.1%)	1 (0.7%)	3 (4.3%)	2 (3.6%)	4.36	0.36
	No	87 (91.6%)	109 (80.7%)	47 (67.1%)	48 (85.7%)		
Referral to Community Agency	Yes	5 (5.3%)	2 (1.5%)	2 (2.9%)	–	8.71	0.07
	No	90 (94.7%)	133 (98.5%)	68 (97.1%)	56 (100%)		
Referral to Grief Support Group or Counselor	Yes	38 (40.0%)	71 (52.6%)	37 (52.9%)	26 (46.4%)	4.64	0.33
	No	57 (60.0%)	64 (47.4%)	33 (47.1%)	30 (53.6%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table E7. Bereavement Counseling/Support for Mothers by Maternal Race, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

BEREAVEMENT COUNSELING/SUPPORT					
MATERNAL RACE					
	Present	Black Mothers	White Mothers	χ^2	p-value
		N = 165 (%)	N = 187 (%)		
Bereavement Follow-Up through Hospital	Yes	34 (20.6%)	55 (29.4%)	3.60	0.06
	No	131 (79.4%)	132 (70.6%)		
Bereavement Follow-Up through PNC Provider	Yes	4 (2.4%)	3 (1.6%)	N/A	N/A
	No	161 (97.6%)	184 (98.4%)		
Bereavement Support at Follow-Up Visit	Yes	7 (4.2%)	9 (4.8%)	0.09	0.77
	No	161 (97.6%)	178 (95.2%)		
Clergy	Yes	89 (53.9%)	97 (51.9%)	0.15	0.70
	No	76 (46.1%)	90 (48.1%)		
Grief Packet	Yes	124 (75.2%)	138 (73.8%)	0.09	0.77
	No	41 (24.8%)	49 (26.2%)		
Nurses Support	Yes	110 (66.7%)	142 (75.9%)	3.70	0.05
	No	55 (33.3%)	45 (24.1%)		
Previous Fetal Loss	Yes	9 (5.5%)	18 (9.6%)	1.66	0.20
	No	124 (75.2%)	144 (77.0%)		
Previous Infant Loss	Yes	6 (3.6%)	2 (1.1%)	N/A	N/A
	No	127 (77.0%)	160 (85.6%)		
Referral to Community Agency	Yes	2 (1.2%)	7 (3.7%)	2.25	0.13
	No	163 (98.8%)	180 (96.3%)		
Referral to Grief Support Group/Counselor	Yes	81 (49.1%)	93 (49.7%)	0.01	0.90
	No	84 (50.9%)	94 (50.3%)		

Appendix F. Family Planning/Birth Spacing Tables

Table F1. Family Planning/Birth Spacing by Fiscal Year of Death 2007-2011.

FAMILY PLANNING/BIRTH SPACING						
FISCAL YEAR						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
	N = 95 (%)	N = 121 (%)	N = 87 (%)	N = 37 (%)	N = 23 (%)	N = 365 (%)
4 Week Postpartum Visit	14 (14.7%)	28 (23.1%)	15 (17.2%)	6 (16.2%)	2 (8.7%)	65 (17.8%)
6 Week Postpartum Visit	11 (11.6%)	34 (28.1%)	25 (28.7%)	12 (32.4%)	8 (34.8%)	90 (24.7%)
Enter PNC in First Trimester	66 (69.5%)	91 (75.2%)	63 (72.4%)	19 (51.4%)	18 (78.3%)	259 (71.0%)
Enter PNC in Second Trimester	25 (26.3%)	27 (22.3%)	18 (20.7%)	10 (27.0%)	5 (21.7%)	85 (23.3%)
Enter PNC in Third Trimester	–	3 (2.5%)	1 (1.1%)	–	–	4 (1.1%)
First Pregnancy	31 (32.6%)	39 (32.2%)	28 (32.2%)	13 (35.1%)	6 (26.1%)	117 (32.1%)
Less than 24 Months Since Last Pregnancy	21 (22.1%)	36 (29.8%)	19 (21.8%)	8 (21.6%)	5 (21.7%)	91 (24.9%)
Missed Appointment Not Rescheduled	9 (9.5%)	11 (9.1%)	5 (5.7%)	4 (10.8%)	2 (8.7%)	31 (8.5%)
Missed Follow-Up Appointment	4 (4.2%)	2 (1.7%)	3 (3.4%)	1 (2.7%)	1 (4.3%)	11 (3.0%)
More than 24 Months Since Last Pregnancy	21 (22.1%)	23 (19.0%)	12 (13.8%)	3 (8.1%)	4 (17.4%)	63 (17.3%)
Mother Declined Birth Control	6 (6.3%)	16 (13.2%)	5 (5.7%)	2 (5.4%)	–	29 (7.9%)
No PNC	7 (7.4%)	10 (8.3%)	5 (5.7%)	7 (18.9%)	–	29 (7.9%)
Planned Pregnancy	14 (14.7%)	18 (14.9%)	7 (8.0%)	3 (8.1%)	5 (21.7%)	47 (12.9%)
Postpartum Birth Control	10 (10.5%)	15 (12.4%)	13 (14.9%)	5 (13.5%)	2 (8.7%)	45 (12.3%)
Postpartum Family Spacing Education	5 (5.3%)	10 (8.3%)	2 (2.3%)	1 (2.7%)	–	18 (4.9%)
Postpartum Visit Kept	33 (34.7%)	77 (63.6%)	57 (65.5%)	19 (51.4%)	4 (17.4%)	204 (52.6%)
Postpartum Visit Not Kept	17 (17.9%)	24 (19.8%)	17 (19.5%)	6 (16.2%)	4 (17.4%)	68 (18.6%)
Postpartum Visit Scheduled by Mother	60 (63.2%)	114 (94.2%)	74 (85.1%)	32 (86.5%)	21 (91.3%)	303 (83.0%)
Postpartum Visit Scheduled Prior to Discharge	4 (4.2%)	13 (10.7%)	8 (9.2%)	1 (2.7%)	2 (8.7%)	28 (7.7%)
Undesired Pregnancy	–	1 (0.8%)	–	–	–	1 (0.0%)
Unplanned Pregnancy	9 (9.5%)	14 (11.6%)	5 (5.7%)	7 (18.9%)	6 (26.1%)	41 (11.2%)

Table F2. Demographics for Mothers with Data on Family Planning/Birth Spacing, Fiscal Years 2007-2009.

FAMILY PLANNING/BIRTH SPACING AGGREGATE DEMOGRAPHICS BY FISCAL YEAR						
	2007 N = 98	2008 N = 134	2009 N = 91	Total N = 323	χ^2	p-value
County of Residence						
Kent	10 (10.2%)	18 (13.4%)	17 (18.7%)	45 (13.9%)	20.29	0.00*
New Castle w/o Wilmington	33 (33.7%)	77 (57.5%)	39 (42.9%)	149 (46.1%)		
Sussex	26 (26.5%)	19 (14.2%)	18 (19.8%)	63 (19.5%)		
Wilmington	29 (29.6%)	20 (14.9%)	17 (18.7%)	66 (20.4%)		
Marital Status						
Married	34 (34.7%)	50 (37.3%)	43 (47.3%)	127 (39.3%)	6.99	0.03*
Single	60 (61.2%)	52 (38.8%)	34 (37.4%)	146 (45.2%)		
Maternal Age						
19 Years and Under	16 (16.3%)	16 (11.9%)	13 (14.3%)	45 (13.9%)	14.42	0.07
20-24 Years	32 (32.7%)	30 (22.4%)	18 (19.8%)	80 (24.8%)		
25-29 Years	25 (25.5%)	40 (29.9%)	23 (25.3%)	88 (27.2%)		
30-34 Years	17 (17.3%)	32 (23.9%)	17 (18.7%)	66 (20.4%)		
35 Years and Over	8 (8.2%)	15 (11.2%)	20 (21.9%)	43 (13.3%)		
Maternal Education						
Less Than HS Grad	30 (30.6%)	41 (30.6%)	20 (22.0%)	91 (28.2%)	10.21	0.12
HS Grad	34 (34.7%)	46 (34.3%)	31 (34.1%)	111 (34.4%)		
Some College	11 (11.2%)	24 (17.9%)	23 (25.3%)	58 (18.0%)		
College Grad or More	21 (21.4%)	20 (14.9%)	10 (11.0%)	51 (15.8%)		
Maternal Race						
Black	47 (48.0%)	54 (40.3%)	44 (48.4%)	145 (44.9%)	0.86	0.65
White	48 (49.0%)	67 (50.0%)	43 (47.3%)	158 (48.9%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table F3. Family Planning/Birth Spacing for Mothers by County of Residence, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

FAMILY PLANNING/BIRTH SPACING							
COUNTY OF RESIDENCE							
	Present	Kent	New Castle w/o Wilmington	Sussex	Wilmington	χ^2	p-value
		N = 55 (%)	N =178 (%)	N = 77 (%)	N = 77 (%)		
4-Week Postpartum Visit	Yes	4 (7.3%)	37 (20.8%)	11 (14.3%)	13 (16.9%)	N/A	N/A
	No	50 (90.9%)	136 (76.4%)	63 (81.8%)	62 (80.5%)		
6-Week Postpartum Visit	Yes	20 (36.4%)	44 (24.7%)	14 (18.2%)	12 (15.6%)	8.92	0.03*
	No	34 (61.8%)	129 (72.5%)	60 (77.9%)	63 (81.8%)		
Missed Appointment Not Rescheduled	Yes	3 (5.5%)	16 (9.0%)	7 (9.1%)	5 (6.5%)	N/A	N/A
	No	52 (94.5%)	162 (91.0%)	70 (90.9%)	72 (93.5%)		
Missed Follow-Up Appointment	Yes	1 (1.8%)	4 (2.2%)	2 (2.6%)	4 (5.2%)	N/A	N/A
	No	54 (98.2%)	174 (97.8%)	75 (97.4%)	73 (94.8%)		
Mom Declined Birth Control	Yes	3 (5.5%)	15 (8.4%)	6 (7.8%)	5 (6.5%)	N/A	N/A
	No	51 (92.7%)	158 (88.8%)	68 (88.3%)	70 (90.9%)		
Planned Pregnancy	Yes	4 (7.3%)	31 (17.4%)	5 (6.5%)	8 (10.4%)	N/A	N/A
	No	51 (92.7%)	147 (82.6%)	72 (93.5%)	69 (89.6%)		
Postpartum Birth Control	Yes	6 (10.9%)	24 (13.5%)	5 (6.5%)	10 (13.0%)	2.05	0.56
	No	47 (85.5%)	147 (82.6%)	62 (80.5%)	65 (84.4%)		
Postpartum Family Spacing Education	Yes	3 (5.5%)	10 (5.6%)	4 (5.2%)	1 (1.3%)	N/A	N/A
	No	52 (94.5%)	161 (90.4%)	63 (81.8%)	74 (96.1%)		
Postpartum Visit Kept	Yes	29 (52.7%)	103 (57.9%)	34 (44.2%)	38 (49.4%)	11.48	0.72
	No	25 (45.5%)	68 (38.2%)	39 (50.6%)	37 (48.1%)		
Postpartum Visit Scheduled by Mother	Yes	42 (76.4%)	147 (82.6%)	58 (75.3%)	56 (72.7%)	N/A	N/A
	No	1 (1.8%)	13 (7.3%)	4 (5.2%)	11 (14.3%)		
Postpartum Visit Scheduled Prior to Discharge	Yes	1 (1.8%)	11 (6.2%)	4 (5.2%)	12 (15.6%)	N/A	N/A
	No	44 (80.0%)	149 (83.7%)	58 (75.3%)	54 (70.1%)		
Undesired Pregnancy	Yes	3 (5.5%)	24 (13.5%)	9 (11.7%)	7 (9.1%)	N/A	N/A
	No	52 (94.5%)	154 (86.5%)	68 (88.3%)	70 (90.9%)		

Table F3. Family Planning/Birth Spacing for Mothers by County of Residence, Fiscal Years 2007-2012. *Continued.*

FAMILY PLANNING/BIRTH SPACING							
COUNTY OF RESIDENCE							
	Present	**Kent**	**New Castle w/o Wilmington**	**Sussex**	**Wilmington**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 55 (%)	**N =178 (%)**	**N = 77 (%)**	**N = 77 (%)**		
Unplanned Pregnancy	Yes	–	2 (1.1%)	–	–	3.14	0.37
	No	55 (100%)	176 (98.9%)	77 (100%)	77 (100%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$

Table F4. Family Planning/Birth Spacing for Mothers by Marital Status, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

FAMILY PLANNING/BIRTH SPACING					
MARITAL STATUS					
	Present	Married	Single	χ^2	p-value
		N = 153 (%)	N = 184 (%)		
4-Week Postpartum Visit	Yes	29 (19.0%)	47 (25.5%)	0.99	0.61
	No	121 (79.1%)	150 (81.5%)		
6-Week Postpartum Visit	Yes	43 (28.1%)	37 (20.1%)	3.07	0.22
	No	107 (69.9%)	140 (76.1%)		
Planned Pregnancy	Yes	39 (25.5%)	7 (3.8%)	39.89	0.00*
	No	114 (74.5%)	177 (96.2%)		
Missed Appointment Not Rescheduled	Yes	10 (6.5%)	15 (8.2%)	1.54	0.46
	No	143 (93.5%)	169 (91.8%)		
Missed Follow-Up Appointment	Yes	5 (3.3%)	5 (2.7%)	0.24	0.89
	No	148 (96.7%)	179 (97.3%)		
Mother Declined Birth Control	Yes	17 (11.1%)	9 (4.9%)	4.65	0.10
	No	133 (86.9%)	168 (91.3%)		
Postpartum Birth Control	Yes	10 (6.5%)	26 (14.1%)	7.48	0.02
	No	138 (90.2%)	144 (78.3%)		
Postpartum Family Spacing Education	Yes	5 (3.3%)	8 (4.3%)	3.87	0.14
	No	143 (93.5%)	162 (88.0%)		
Postpartum Visit Kept	Yes	100 (65.4%)	78 (42.4%)	26.14	0.00*
	No	50 (32.7%)	97 (52.7%)		
Postpartum Visit Not Kept	Yes	11 (7.2%)	47 (25.5%)	20.45	0.00*
	No	139 (90.8%)	130 (70.7%)		
Postpartum Visit Scheduled by Mother	Yes	127 (83.0%)	135 (73.4%)	7.50	0.28
	No	9 (5.9%)	17 (9.2%)		
Postpartum Visit Scheduled Prior to Discharge	Yes	7 (4.6%)	18 (9.8%)	6.03	0.42
	No	128 (83.7%)	137 (74.5%)		
Undesired Pregnancy	Yes	1 (0.7%)	–	3.15	0.21
	No	152 (99.3%)	184 (100%)		
Unplanned Pregnancy	Yes	8 (5.2%)	29 (15.8%)	9.43	0.01*
	No	145 (94.8%)	155 (84.2%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table F5. Family Planning/Birth Spacing for Mothers by Maternal Age, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

FAMILY PLANNING/BIRTH SPACING								
MATERNAL AGE								
	Present	**19 Years and Under**	**20-24 Years**	**25-29 Years**	**30-34 Years**	**35 Years and Over**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 50 (%)	**N = 95 (%)**	**N = 108 (%)**	**N = 82 (%)**	**N = 51 (%)**		
4-Week Postpartum Visit	Yes	9 (18.0%)	12 (12.6%)	20 (18.5%)	10 (12.2%)	14 (27.5%)	6.36	0.17
	No	41 (82.0%)	77 (81.1%)	87 (80.6%)	70 (85.4%)	36 (70.6%)		
6-Week Postpartum Visit	Yes	7 (14.0%)	20 (21.1%)	23 (21.3%)	25 (30.5%)	15 (29.4%)	6.53	0.16
	No	43 (86.0%)	69 (72.6%)	84 (77.8%)	55 (67.1%)	35 (68.6%)		
Missed Appointment Not Rescheduled	Yes	4 (8.0%)	8 (8.4%)	7 (6.5%)	9 (11.0%)	3 (5.9%)	N/A	N/A
	No	46 (92.0%)	87 (91.6%)	101 (93.5%)	73 (89.0%)	48 (94.1%)		
Missed Follow-Up Appointment	Yes	1 (2.0%)	2 (2.1%)	4 (3.7%)	3 (3.7%)	1 (2.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	49 (98.0%)	93 (97.9%)	104 (96.3%)	79 (96.3%)	50 (98.0%)		
Mom Declined Birth Control	Yes	2 (4.0%)	6 (6.3%)	9 (8.3%)	11 (13.4%)	1 (2.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	48 (96.0%)	83 (87.4%)	98 (90.7%)	69 (84.1%)	49 (96.1%)		
Planned Pregnancy	Yes	2 (4.0%)	2 (2.1%)	14 (13.0%)	23 (28.0%)	7 (13.7%)	N/A	N/A
	No	48 (96.0%)	93 (97.9%)	94 (87.0%)	59 (72.0%)	44 (86.3%)		
Postpartum Birth Control	Yes	13 (26.0%)	14 (14.7%)	8 (7.4%)	9 (11.0%)	1 (2.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	33 (66.0%)	73 (76.8%)	96 (88.9%)	70 (85.4%)	49 (96.1%)		
Postpartum Family Spacing Education	Yes	2 (4.0%)	7 (7.4%)	3 (2.8%)	4 (4.9%)	2 (3.9%)	N/A	N/A
	No	44 (88.0%)	80 (84.2%)	101 (93.5%)	75 (91.5%)	48 (94.1%)		
Postpartum Visit Kept	Yes	20 (40.0%)	45 (47.4%)	55 (50.9%)	52 (63.4%)	32 (62.7%)	9.77	0.04*
	No	29 (58.0%)	43 (45.3%)	51 (47.2%)	28 (34.1%)	18 (35.3%)		
Postpartum Visit Scheduled by Mother	Yes	36 (72.0%)	70 (73.7%)	89 (82.4%)	70 (85.4%)	38 (74.5%)	N/A	N/A
	No	5 (10.0%)	9 (9.5%)	4 (3.7%)	5 (6.1%)	6 (11.8%)		
Postpartum Visit Scheduled Prior to Discharge	Yes	4 (8.0%)	9 (9.5%)	5 (4.6%)	6 (7.3%)	4 (7.8%)	N/A	N/A
	No	35 (70.0%)	72 (75.8%)	89 (82.4%)	69 (84.1%)	40 (78.4%)		
Undesired Pregnancy	Yes	1 (2.0%)	–	–	–	1 (2.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	49 (98.0%)	95 (100%)	108 (100%)	82 (100%)	50 (98.0%)		
Unplanned Pregnancy	Yes	8 (16.0%)	11 (11.6%)	12 (11.1%)	8 (9.8%)	4 (7.8%)	N/A	N/A
	No	42 (84.0%)	84 (88.4%)	96 (88.9%)	74 (90.2%)	35 (68.6%)		

Table F6. Family Planning/Birth Spacing for Mothers by Maternal Education, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

FAMILY PLANNING/BIRTH SPACING							
MATERNAL EDUCATION							
	Present	Less Than HS Grad	HS Grad	Some College	College Grad or More	χ^2	p-value
		N = 102 (%)	N = 138 (%)	N = 71 (%)	N = 57 (%)		
4-Week Postpartum Visit	Yes	19 (18.6%)	23 (16.7%)	14 (19.7%)	7 (12.3%)	2.24	0.69
	No	79 (77.5%)	113 (81.9%)	54 (76.1%)	48 (84.2%)		
6-Week Postpartum Visit	Yes	20 (19.6%)	36 (26.1%)	14 (19.7%)	15 (26.3%)	1.96	0.74
	No	78 (76.5%)	100 (72.5%)	54 (76.1%)	40 (70.2%)		
Missed Appointment Not Rescheduled	Yes	11 (10.8%)	7 (5.1%)	5 (7.0%)	6 (10.5%)	3.43	0.49
	No	91 (89.2%)	131 (94.9%)	66 (93.0%)	51 (89.5%)		
Missed Follow-Up Appointment	Yes	2 (2.0%)	3 (2.2%)	2 (2.8%)	3 (5.3%)	2.12	0.71
	No	100 (98.0%)	135 (97.8%)	69 (97.2%)	54 (94.7%)		
Mom Declined Birth Control	Yes	9 (8.8%)	10 (7.2%)	6 (8.5%)	3 (5.3%)	N/A	N/A
	No	89 (87.3%)	126 (91.3%)	62 (87.3%)	52 (91.2%)		
Planned Pregnancy	Yes	15 (14.7%)	21 (15.2%)	5 (7.0%)	6 (10.5%)	4.46	0.35
	No	87 (85.3%)	117 (84.8%)	66 (93.0%)	51 (89.5%)		
Postpartum Birth Control	Yes	17 (16.7%)	15 (10.9%)	5 (7.0%)	4 (7.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	76 (74.5%)	118 (85.5%)	62 (87.3%)	50 (87.7%)		
Postpartum Family Spacing Education	Yes	7 (6.9%)	6 (4.3%)	1 (1.4%)	4 (7.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	86 (84.3%)	127 (92.0%)	66 (93.0%)	50 (87.7%)		
Postpartum Visit Kept	Yes	53 (52.0%)	76 (55.1%)	39 (54.9%)	26 (45.6%)	10.60	0.96
	No	44 (43.1%)	58 (42.0%)	29 (40.8%)	29 (50.9%)		
Postpartum Visit Scheduled by Mother	Yes	77 (75.5%)	110 (79.7%)	55 (77.5%)	45 (78.9%)	N/A	N/A
	No	8 (7.8%)	11 (8.0%)	4 (5.6%)	3 (5.3%)		
Postpartum Visit Scheduled Prior to Discharge	Yes	10 (9.8%)	10 (7.2%)	4 (5.6%)	3 (5.3%)	N/A	N/A
	No	78 (76.5%)	110 (79.7%)	55 (77.5%)	45 (78.9%)		
Undesired Pregnancy	Yes	–	1 (0.7%)	–	–	N/A	N/A
	No	102 (100%)	137 (99.3%)	71 (100%)	57 (100%)		
Unplanned Pregnancy	Yes	9 (8.8%)	17 (12.3%)	8 (11.3%)	6 (10.5%)	1.19	0.88
	No	93 (91.2%)	121 (87.7%)	63 (88.7%)	51 (89.5%)		

Table F7. Family Planning/Birth Spacing for Mothers by Maternal Race, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

FAMILY PLANNING/BIRTH SPACING					
MATERNAL RACE					
	Present	Black Mothers N = 172 (%)	White Mothers N = 193 (%)	χ^2	p-value
4-Week Postpartum Visit	Yes	31 (18.0%)	32 (16.6%)	0.11	0.74
	No	137 (79.7%)	155 (80.3%)		
6-Week Postpartum Visit	Yes	34 (19.8%)	49 (25.4%)	1.76	0.19
	No	134 (77.9%)	138 (71.5%)		
Missed Appointment Not Rescheduled	Yes	15 (8.7%)	16 (8.3%)	0.02	0.88
	No	157 (91.3%)	177 (91.7%)		
Missed Follow-Up Appointment	Yes	4 (2.3%)	7 (3.6%)	N/A	N/A
	No	168 (97.7%)	186 (96.4%)		
Mother Declined Birth Control	Yes	9 (5.2%)	17 (8.8%)	1.82	0.18
	No	159 (92.4%)	170 (88.1%)		
Planned Pregnancy	Yes	16 (9.3%)	28 (14.5%)	2.33	0.13
	No	156 (90.7%)	165 (85.5%)		
Postpartum Birth Control	Yes	29 (16.9%)	16 (8.3%)	6.18	0.01*
	No	143 (83.1%)	177 (91.7%)		
Postpartum Family Spacing Education	Yes	8 (4.7%)	10 (5.2%)	0.03	0.86
	No	153 (89.0%)	175 (90.7%)		
Postpartum Visit Kept	Yes	82 (47.7%)	108 (56.0%)	5.26	0.26
	No	86 (50.0%)	77 (39.9%)		
Postpartum Visit Not Kept	Yes	36 (20.9%)	28 (14.5%)	2.50	0.11
	No	132 (76.7%)	159 (82.4%)		
Postpartum Visit Scheduled by Mother	Yes	133 (77.3%)	153 (79.3%)	1.97	0.58
	No	11 (6.4%)	17 (8.8%)		
Postpartum Visit Scheduled Prior to Discharge	Yes	12 (7.0%)	15 (7.8%)	1.19	0.76
	No	133 (77.3%)	154 (79.8%)		
Undesired Pregnancy	Yes	2 (1.2%)	–	N/A	N/A
	No	170 (98.8%)	193 (100%)		
Unplanned Pregnancy	Yes	22 (12.8%)	19 (9.8%)	0.79	0.37
	No	150 (87.2%)	174 (90.2%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$

Appendix G. Socio-economic Stressors Tables

Table G1. Socio-economic Stressors by Fiscal Year of Death, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRESSORS							
FISCAL YEAR							
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
	N = 98 (%)	N = 134 (%)	N = 91 (%)	N = 38 (%)	N = 24 (%)	N = 2 (%)	N = 387 (%)
Abuse/Neglect of other Children	–	4 (3.0%)	–	–	–	–	4 (1.0%)
Beliefs Interfere with Child Care	–	–	–	1 (2.6%)	–	–	1 (0.3%)
Childhood Issues	1 (1.0%)	2 (1.5%)	4 (4.4%)	5 (13.2%)	3 (12.5%)	1 (50.0%)	16 (4.1%)
Church Member	–	–	2 (2.2%)	–	–	–	2 (0.5%)
Clergy	–	1 (0.7%)	2 (2.2%)	–	1 (4.2%)	–	4 (1.0%)
Culture Dictates Gender of Provider	–	–	2 (2.2%)	–	–	–	2 (0.5%)
Culture Dictates Role of Father	–	2 (1.5%)	–	–	–	–	2 (0.5%)
Emergency Domestic Violence Shelter	–	–	–	1 (2.6%)	–	–	1 (0.3%)
Emergency Housing	–	–	–	1 (2.6%)	–	–	1 (0.3%)
Family Member Support	4 (4.1%)	11 (8.2%)	14 (15.4%)	14 (36.8%)	8 (33.3%)	1 (50.0%)	52 (13.4%)
Father Employed	12 (12.2%)	1 (0.7%)	2 (2.2%)	–	1 (4.2%)	–	16 (4.1%)
Father of Baby Support	6 (6.1%)	22 (16.4%)	25 (27.5%)	13 (34.2%)	18 (75.0%)	1 (50.0%)	85 (22.0%)
Father Incarcerated	1 (1.0%)	2 (1.5%)	–	–	–	–	3 (0.8%)
Financial Support from Family Members	–	–	–	5 (13.2%)	–	–	5 (1.3%)
Financial Support from Father of Baby	–	1 (0.7%)	–	1 (2.6%)	2 (8.3%)	–	4 (1.0%)
Food Stamps	1 (1.0%)	–	–	6 (15.8%)	3 (12.5%)	–	10 (2.6%)
Friends Support	–	3 (2.2%)	5 (5.5%)	1 (2.6%)	2 (8.3%)	–	11 (2.8%)
Funeral Expenses	–	–	–	1 (2.6%)	1 (4.2%)	–	2 (0.5%)
History of Abusive Partner	–	1 (0.7%)	2 (2.2%)	1 (2.6%)	1 (4.2%)	–	5 (1.3%)
Homeless	–	1 (0.7%)	–	1 (2.6%)	–	–	2 (0.5%)

Table G1. Socio-economic Stressors by Fiscal Year of Death, Fiscal Years 2007-2012. *Continued.*

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRESSORS							
FISCAL YEAR							
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
	N = 98 (%)	N = 134 (%)	N = 91 (%)	N = 38 (%)	N = 24 (%)	N = 2 (%)	N = 387 (%)
Home Visitor	–	–	1 (1.1%)	–	–	–	1 (0.3%)
HUD	–	–	–	–	1 (4.2%)	–	1 (0.3%)
Live with Father of Baby	1 (1.0%)	6 (4.5%)	16 (17.6%)	4 (10.5%)	14 (58.3%)	–	41 (10.6%)
Live with Friends	–	–	–	2 (5.3%)	–	–	2 (0.5%)
Live with Parents	–	6 (4.5%)	4 (4.4%)	11 (28.9%)	7 (29.2%)	–	28 (7.2%)
Medicaid	2 (2.0%)	4 (3.0%)	3 (3.3%)	–	2 (8.3%)	–	11 (2.8%)
Medicaid Pending	5 (5.1%)	11 (8.2%)	4 (4.4%)	3 (7.9%)	1 (4.2%)	–	24 (6.2%)
Mother Abused as Child	–	1 (0.7%)	–	4 (10.5%)	–	–	5 (1.3%)
Mother Abused by Partner	1 (1.0%)	1 (0.7%)	–	3 (7.9%)	1 (4.2%)	–	6 (1.6%)
Mother Employed	16 (16.3%)	1 (0.7%)	2 (2.2%)	–	2 (8.3%)	–	21 (5.4%)
Mother Incarcerated	–	1 (0.7%)	–	–	–	–	1 (0.3%)
Negative Influence from Father of Baby	–	1 (0.7%)	–	3 (7.9%)	2 (8.3%)	–	6 (1.6%)
Negative Influence from Friend	–	1 (0.7%)	–	–	–	–	1 (0.3%)
No Data	62 (63.3%)	106 (79.1%)	78 (85.7%)	35 (92.1%)	22 (91.7%)	2 (100%)	305 (78.8%)
No Issues	2 (2.0%)	2 (1.5%)	–	–	–	–	4 (1.0%)
Owns a Car	1 (1.0%)	–	–	1 (2.6%)	3 (12.5%)	–	5 (1.3%)
Rape History	–	–	–	1 (2.6%)	–	–	1 (0.3%)
Relies on Friends and/or Family for Transportation	–	–	2 (2.2%)	4 (10.5%)	2 (8.3%)	–	8 (2.1%)
Social Worker	–	3 (2.2%)	2 (2.2%)	2 (5.3%)	1 (4.2%)	–	8 (2.1%)
SSI	–	–	–	1 (2.6%)	1 (4.2%)	–	2 (0.5%)
Unstable Housing	1 (1.0%)	1 (0.7%)	1 (1.1%)	–	–	–	3 (0.8%)
Welfare	–	2 (1.5%)	–	1 (2.6%)	–	–	3 (0.8%)
WIC	–	3 (2.2%)	2 (2.2%)	6 (15.8%)	1 (4.2%)	–	12 (3.1%)

Table G2. Socio-economic Stressors Categories by Fiscal Year.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
	N = 98	N = 134	N = 91	N = 38	N = 24	N = 2	N = 387
Life Course Stressors							
Childhood Issues, Incarceration, Unstable Housing, Receiving Social Services, Negative Influence from Father/Friends, Cultural and Beliefs Interfere with Childcare, History of Abuse/Neglect/Rape.	4 (4.1%)	18 (13.4%)	9 (9.9%)	22 (57.9%)	8 (33.3%)	1 (50.0%)	62 (16.0%)
State and/or Federal Support							
Food Stamps, SSI, Welfare, WIC, Transport Voucher, other.	12 (12.2%)	24 (17.9%)	13 (14.3%)	26 (68.4%)	15 (62.5%)	1 (50.0%)	91 (23.5%)
Social Support							
Clergy, Family Members, Father of the Baby, Friends, Home Visitor, Social Worker.	11 (11.2%)	53 (39.6%)	72 (79.1%)	48 (126.3%)	52 (216.7%)	2 (100%)	238 (61.5%)

Table G3. Demographics for Mothers with Data on Socio-economic Stressors, Fiscal Years 2007-2009.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRESSORS						
AGGREGATE DEMOGRAPHICS BY FISCAL YEAR						
	2007	2008	2009	Total	χ^2	p-value
	N = 96	N = 132	N = 89	N = 317		
County of Residence						
Kent	10 (10.2%)	18 (13.4%)	17 (18.7%)	45 (13.9%)	20.29	0.00*
New Castle w/o Wilmington	33 (33.7%)	77 (57.5%)	39 (42.9%)	149 (46.1%)		
Sussex	26 (26.5%)	19 (14.2%)	18 (19.8%)	63 (19.5%)		
Wilmington	29 (29.6%)	20 (14.9%)	17 (18.7%)	66 (20.4%)		
Marital Status						
Married	34 (34.7%)	50 (37.3%)	43 (47.3%)	127 (39.3%)	6.99	0.03*
Single	60 (61.2%)	52 (38.8%)	34 (37.4%)	146 (45.2%)		
Maternal Age						
19 Years and Under	16 (16.3%)	16 (11.9%)	13 (14.3%)	45 (13.9%)	14.42	0.07
20-24 Years	32 (32.7%)	30 (22.4%)	18 (19.8%)	80 (24.8%)		
25-29 Years	25 (25.5%)	40 (29.9%)	23 (25.3%)	88 (27.2%)		
30-34 Years	17 (17.3%)	32 (23.9%)	17 (18.7%)	66 (20.4%)		
35 Years and Over	8 (8.2%)	15 (11.2%)	20 (21.9%)	43 (13.3%)		
Maternal Education						
Less Than HS Grad	30 (30.6%)	41 (30.6%)	20 (22.0%)	91 (28.2%)	10.21	0.12
HS Grad	34 (34.7%)	46 (34.3%)	31 (34.1%)	111 (34.4%)		
Some College	11 (11.2%)	24 (17.9%)	23 (25.3%)	58 (18.0%)		
College Grad or More	21 (21.4%)	20 (14.9%)	10 (11.0%)	51 (15.8%)		
Maternal Race						
Black	47 (48.0%)	54 (40.3%)	44 (48.4%)	145 (44.9%)	0.86	0.65
White	48 (49.0%)	67 (50.0%)	43 (47.3%)	158 (48.9%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table G4. Socio-economic Stressors for Mothers by Maternal Race, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRESSORS					
MATERNAL RACE					
	Present	**Black Mothers**	**White Mothers**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 172 (%)	**N = 193 (%)**		
Abuse/Neglect of other Children	Yes	2 (1.2%)	1 (0.5%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Beliefs Interfere with Child Care	Yes	1 (0.6%)	–	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Childhood Issues	Yes	9 (5.2%)	7 (3.6%)	0.56	0.46
	No	163 (94.8%)	186 (96.4%)		
Church Member	Yes	3 (1.7%)	8 (4.1%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Clergy	Yes	1 (0.6%)	–	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Culture Dictates Gender of Provider	Yes	1 (0.6%)	–	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Culture Dictates Role of Father	Yes	–	1 (0.5%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Emergency Domestic Shelter	Yes	7 (4.1%)	4 (2.1%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Emergency Housing	Yes	1 (0.6%)	–	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Family Member Support	Yes	1 (0.6%)	2 (1.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Father of Baby Support	Yes	29 (16.9%)	21 (10.9%)	2.75	0.10
	No	143 (83.1%)	172 (89.1%)		
Father Employed	Yes	12 (7.0%)	10 (5.2%)	0.52	0.47
	No	160 (93.0%)	183 (94.8%)		
Father Incarcerated	Yes	8 (4.7%)	8 (4.1%)	0.06	0.81
	No	164 (95.3%)	185 (95.9%)		
Financial Support from Father of Baby	Yes	5 (2.9%)	2 (1.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Financial Support from Family Members	Yes	2 (1.2%)	2 (1.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Food Stamps	Yes	3 (1.7%)	2 (1.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Friends Support	Yes	38 (22.1%)	41 (21.2%)	0.04	0.84
	No	134 (77.9%)	152 (78.8%)		
Funeral Expenses	Yes	1 (0.6%)	–	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
History of Abusive Partner	Yes	2 (1.2%)	2 (1.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		

Table G4. Socio-economic Stressors for Mothers by Maternal Race, Fiscal Years 2007-2012. *Continued*

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRESSORS					
MATERNAL RACE					
	Present	Black Mothers N = 172 (%)	White Mothers N = 193 (%)	χ^2	p-value
Homeless	Yes	–	1 (0.5%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Home Visitor	Yes	3 (1.7%)	7 (3.6%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
HUD Housing	Yes	1 (0.6%)	1 (0.5%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Live with Father of Baby	Yes	2 (1.2%)	–	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Live with Friends	Yes	17 (9.9%)	10 (5.2%)	2.94	0.040
	No	155 (90.1%)	183 (94.8%)		
Live with Parents	Yes	15 (8.7%)	22 (11.4%)	0.72	0.40
	No	157 (91.3%)	171 (88.6%)		
Medicaid	Yes	–	1 (0.5%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Medicaid Pending	Yes	6 (3.5%)	17 (8.8%)	4.24	0.04*
	No	166 (96.5%)	175 (90.7%)		
Mother Abused as Child	Yes	–	5 (2.6%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Mother Abused by Partner	Yes	3 (1.7%)	3 (1.6%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Mother Employed	Yes	26 (15.1%)	22 (11.4%)	1.10	0.29
	No	146 (84.9%)	171 (88.6%)		
Mother Incarcerated	Yes	1 (0.6%)	2 (1.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Negative Influence from Father of Baby	Yes	5 (2.9%)	1 (0.5%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Negative Influence from Friend	Yes	1 (0.6%)	–	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Owns a Car	Yes	1 (0.6%)	2 (1.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Rape History	Yes	–	1 (0.5%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Relies on Friends/Family for Transportation	Yes	1 (0.6%)	4 (2.1%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Unstable Housing	Yes	1 (0.6%)	1 (0.5%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
SSI	Yes	6 (3.5%)	3 (1.6%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		

Table G4. Socio-economic Stressors for Mothers by Maternal Race, Fiscal Years 2007-2012. *Continued.*

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRESSORS					
MATERNAL RACE					
	Present	**Black Mothers**	**White Mothers**	χ^2	**p-value**
		N = 172 (%)	**N = 193 (%)**		
Social Worker	Yes	3 (1.7%)	4 (2.1%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
Welfare	Yes	1 (0.6%)	1 (0.5%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		
WIC	Yes	1 (0.6%)	1 (0.5%)	N/A	N/A
	No	–	–		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Appendix H. Fetal Deaths Later in Pregnancy Tables

Table H1. Fetal Deaths Later in Pregnancy, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.*

FETAL DEATHS LATER IN PREGNANCY									
FISCAL YEAR									
	Present	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**Total**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 58 (%)	**N = 109 (%)**	**N = 79 (%)**	**N = 32 (%)**	**N = 23 (%)**	**N = 303 (%)**		
Education on Fetal Movement Monitoring	Yes	7 (12.1%)	20 (18.3%)	18 (22.8%)	6 (18.8%)	8 (34.8%)	59 (19.5%)	6.08	0.19
	No	51 (87.9%)	89 (81.7%)	61 (77.2%)	26 (81.3%)	15 (65.2%)	244 (80.5%)		
Education on Pregnancy Complications and Danger Signs	Yes	8 (13.8%)	22 (20.2%)	13 (16.5%)	7 (21.9%)	6 (26.1%)	57 (18.8%)	2.38	0.67
	No	50 (86.2%)	87 (79.8%)	66 (83.5%)	25 (78.1%)	17 (73.9%)	246 (81.2%)		

* 2012 data is not included as there were only 2 deliberated cases. However, these 2 cases were included in the total.

Table H2. Demographics for Mothers with Data on Fetal Deaths Later in Pregnancy, Fiscal Years 2007-2009.

FETAL DEATHS LATER IN PREGNANCY AGGREGATE DEMOGRAPHICS BY FISCAL YEAR						
	2007 N = 98	2008 N = 134	2009 N = 91	Total N = 323	χ^2	p-value
County of Residence						
Kent	10 (10.2%)	18 (13.4%)	17 (18.7%)	45 (13.9%)	20.29	0.00*
New Castle w/o Wilmington	33 (33.7%)	77 (57.5%)	39 (42.9%)	149 (46.1%)		
Sussex	26 (26.5%)	19 (14.2%)	18 (19.8%)	63 (19.5%)		
Wilmington	29 (29.6%)	20 (14.9%)	17 (18.7%)	66 (20.4%)		
Marital Status						
Married	34 (34.7%)	50 (37.3%)	43 (47.3%)	127 (39.3%)	6.99	0.03*
Single	60 (61.2%)	52 (38.8%)	34 (37.4%)	146 (45.2%)		
Maternal Age						
19 Years and Under	16 (16.3%)	16 (11.9%)	13 (14.3%)	45 (13.9%)	14.42	0.07
20-24 Years	32 (32.7%)	30 (22.4%)	18 (19.8%)	80 (24.8%)		
25-29 Years	25 (25.5%)	40 (29.9%)	23 (25.3%)	88 (27.2%)		
30-34 Years	17 (17.3%)	32 (23.9%)	17 (18.7%)	66 (20.4%)		
35 Years and Over	8 (8.2%)	15 (11.2%)	20 (21.9%)	43 (13.3%)		
Maternal Education						
Less Than HS Grad	30 (30.6%)	41 (30.6%)	20 (22.0%)	91 (28.2%)	10.21	0.12
HS Grad	34 (34.7%)	46 (34.3%)	31 (34.1%)	111 (34.4%)		
Some College	11 (11.2%)	24 (17.9%)	23 (25.3%)	58 (18.0%)		
College Grad or More	21 (21.4%)	20 (14.9%)	10 (11.0%)	51 (15.8%)		
Maternal Race						
Black	47 (48.0%)	54 (40.3%)	44 (48.4%)	145 (44.9%)	0.86	0.65
White	48 (49.0%)	67 (50.0%)	43 (47.3%)	158 (48.9%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table H3. Fetal Deaths Later in Pregnancy by County of Residence, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

FETAL DEATHS LATER IN PREGNANCY							
COUNTY OF RESIDENCE							
	Present	**Kent**	**New Castle w/o Wilmington**	**Sussex**	**Wilmington**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 38 (%)	**N = 157 (%)**	**N = 43 (%)**	**N = 65 (%)**		
Education on Fetal Movement Monitoring	Yes	6 (15.8%)	31 (19.7%)	10 (23.3%)	12 (18.5%)	0.77	0.86
	No	32 (84.2%)	126 (80.3%)	33 (76.7%)	53 (81.5%)		
Education on Pregnancy Complications/ and Danger Signs	Yes	4 (10.5%)	32 (20.4%)	8 (18.6%)	13 (20.0%)	2.02	0.57
	No	34 (89.5%)	125 (79.6%)	35 (81.4%)	52 (80.0%)		

Table H4. Fetal Deaths Later in Pregnancy by Marital Status, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

FETAL DEATHS LATER IN PREGNANCY					
MARITAL STATUS					
	Present	**Married**	**Single**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 130 (%)	**N = 135 (%)**		
Education on Fetal Movement Monitoring	Yes	20 (15.4%)	33 (24.4%)	3.84	0.15
	No	110 (84.6%)	102 (75.6%)		
Education on Pregnancy Complications/ and Danger Signs	Yes	21 (16.2%)	29 (21.5%)	1.24	0.54
	No	109 (83.8%)	106 (78.5%)		

Table H5. Fetal Deaths Later in Pregnancy by Maternal Age, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

FETAL DEATHS LATER IN PREGNANCY									
MATERNAL AGE									
	Present	**19 and Under**	**20-24**	**25-29**	**30-34**	**35-39**	**40 and Over**	χ^2	**p-value**
		N = 37 (%)	**N = 68 (%)**	**N = 85 (%)**	**N = 69 (%)**	**N = 30 (%)**	**N = 13 (%)**		
Education on Fetal Movement Monitoring	Yes	5 (13.5%)	13 (19.1%)	21 (24.7%)	12 (17.4%)	4 (13.3%)	4 (30.8%)	N/A	N/A
	No	32 (86.5%)	55 (80.9%)	64 (75.3%)	57 (82.6%)	26 (86.7%)	9 (69.2%)		
Education on Pregnancy Complications/ and Danger Signs	Yes	7 (18.9%)	13 (19.1%)	19 (22.4%)	13 (18.8%)	2 (6.7%)	3 (23.1%)	N/A	N/A
	No	30 (81.1%)	55 (80.9%)	66 (77.6%)	56 (81.2%)	28 (93.3%)	10 (76.9%)		

Table H6. Fetal Deaths Later in Pregnancy by Maternal Education, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

FETAL DEATHS LATER IN PREGNANCY							
MATERNAL EDUCATION							
	Present	**Less Than HS Grad**	**HS Grad**	**Some College**	**College Grad or More**	χ^2	**p-value**
		N = 79 (%)	**N = 108 (%)**	**N = 58 (%)**	**N = 42 (%)**		
Education on Fetal Movement Monitoring	Yes	16 (20.3%)	15 (13.9%)	15 (25.9%)	10 (23.8%)	4.20	0.38
	No	63 (79.7%)	93 (86.1%)	43 (74.1%)	32 (76.2%)		
Education on Pregnancy Complications/ and Danger Signs	Yes	17 (21.5%)	17 (15.7%)	18 (31.0%)	11 (26.2%)	3.90	0.42
	No	62 (78.5%)	91 (84.3%)	50 (86.2%)	31 (73.8%)		

Table H7. Fetal Deaths Later in Pregnancy by Maternal Race, Fiscal Years 2007-2012..

FETAL DEATHS LATER IN PREGNANCY					
MATERNAL RACE					
	Present	Black Mothers	White Mothers	χ^2	p-value
		N = 132 (%)	N = 155 (%)		
Education on Fetal Movement Monitoring	Yes	22 (16.7%)	34 (21.9%)	1.26	0.26
	No	110 (83.3%)	121 (78.1%)		
Education on Pregnancy Complications and Danger Signs	Yes	25 (18.9%)	27 (17.4%)	0.11	0.74
	No	107 (81.1%)	128 (82.6%)		

Appendix I. Deliberation Tables for Pre-Existing Medical Conditions

Table I1. Pre-Existing Medical Conditions by Fiscal Year.

PRE-EXISTING MEDICAL CONDITIONS									
FISCAL YEAR									
	Present	2007 N = 101 (%)	2008 N = 146 (%)	2009 N = 95 (%)	2010 N = 40 (%)	2011 N = 26 (%)	2012 N = 2 (%)	χ^2	p-value
Strengths									
High Risk Consultation	Yes	33 (32.7%)	76 (52.1%)	66 (69.5%)	28 (70.0%)	21 (80.8%)	2 (100%)	39.49	0.00*
	No	68 (67.3%)	70 (47.9%)	29 (30.5%)	12 (30.0%)	5 (19.2%)	-		
Medication Compliance	Yes	24 (23.8%)	44 (30.1%)	24 (25.3%)	19 (47.5%)	9 (34.6%)	2 (100%)	9.02	0.06
	No	77 (76.2%)	102 (69.9%)	71 (74.7%)	21 (52.5%)	17 (65.4%)	-		
Mental Health Referral	Yes	8 (7.9%)	20 (13.7%)	22 (23.2%)	8 (20.0%)	4 (15.4%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	93 (92.1%)	126 (86.3%)	73 (76.8%)	32 (80.0%)	22 (84.6%	2 (100%)		
Contributing Factors									
History of Cervical Conization	Yes	2 (2.0%)	2 (1.4%)	6 (6.3%)	2 (5.0%)	3 (11.5%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	99 (98.0%)	144 (98.6%)	89 (93.7%)	38 (95.0%)	23 (88.5%)	2 (100%)		
History of Genitourinary Infection	Yes	4 (4.0%)	23 (15.8%)	23 (24.2%)	17 (42.5%)	7 (26.9%)	1 (50.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	97 (96.0%)	123 (84.2%)	72 (75.8%)	23 (57.5%)	19 (73.1%)	1 (50.0%)		
History of Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)	Yes	14 (13.9%)	31 (21.2%)	29 (30.5%)	12 (30.0%)	9 (34.6%)	1 (50.0%)	11.03	0.03*
	No	87 (86.1%)	115 (78.8%)	66 (69.5%)	28 (70.0%)	17 (65.4%)	1 (50.0%)		
History of Uterine Surgery	Yes	-	11 (7.5%)	10 (10.5%)	3 (7.5%)	6 (23.1%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	101 (100%)	135 (92.5%)	85 (89.5%)	37 (92.5%)	20 (76.9%)	2 (100%)		
Mother Taking OTC (Over The Counter) Drugs	Yes	1 (1.0%)	16 (11.0%)	17 (17.9%)	18 (45.0%)	12 (46.2%)	2 (100%)	N/A	N/A
	No	100 (99.0%)	130 (89.0%)	78 (82.1%)	22 (55.0%)	14 (53.8%)	-		
Mother Taking Prescription Drugs	Yes	7 (6.9%)	44 (30.1%)	46 (48.4%)	23 (57.5%)	13 (50.0%)	2 (100%)	53.39	0.00*
	No	94 (93.1%)	102 (69.9%)	49 (51.6%)	17 (42.5%)	13 (50.0%)	-		
Mother Using Herbal Remedies (Orally or Topically)	Yes	-	-	-	2 (5.0%)	1 (3.8%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	101 (100%)	146 (100%)	95 (100%)	38 (95.0%)	25 (96.2%)	2 (100%)		
Noncompliance with Plan of Care	Yes	18 (17.8%)	15 (10.3%)	9 (9.5%)	7 (17.5%)	5 (19.2%)	-	5.58	0.23
	No	83 (82.2%)	131 (89.7%)	86 (90.5%)	33 (82.5%)	21 (80.8%)	2 (100%)		

Table I1. Pre-Existing Medical Conditions by Fiscal Year. ***Continued.***

PRE-EXISTING MEDICAL CONDITIONS									
FISCAL YEAR									
	Present	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 101 (%)	**N = 146 (%)**	**N = 95 (%)**	**N = 40 (%)**	**N = 26 (%)**	**N = 2 (%)**		
Contributing Factors									
Pre-Existing Medical Conditions - Asthma, Hypertension, Diabetes, Mental Health Disorders, etc.	Yes	-	6 (4.1%)	19 (20.0%)	9 (22.5%)	12 (46.2%)	1 (50.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	101 (100%)	140 (95.9%)	76 (80.0%)	31 (77.5%)	14 (53.8%)	1 (50.0%)		
Suggestions									
Better Communication Among Healthcare Providers with Patients	Yes	-	8 (5.5%)	7 (7.4%)	4 (10.0%)	2 (7.7%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	101 (100%)	138 (94.5%)	88 (92.6%)	36 (90.0%)	24 (92.3%)	2 (100%)		
Education on Folic Acid Intake	Yes	-	2 (1.4%)	5 (5.3%)	3 (7.5%)	6 (23.1%)	1 (50.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	101 (100%)	144 (98.6%)	90 (94.7%)	37 (92.5%)	20 (76.9%)	1 (50.0%)		
Home Visits During Pregnancy to Monitor Clinical Status in High Risk Patients and Provide Education	Yes	45 (44.6%)	68 (46.6%)	33 (34.7%)	21 (52.5%)	11 (42.3%)	2 (100%)	4.90	0.30
	No	56 (55.4%)	78 (53.4%)	62 (65.3%)	19 (47.5%)	15 (57.7%)	-		
Importance of Being Healthy Before Pregnancy	Yes	74 (73.3%)	109 (74.7%)	78 (82.1%)	30 (75.0%)	14 (53.8%)	2 (100%)	8.86	0.07
	No	27 (26.7%)	37 (25.3%)	17 (17.9%)	10 (25.0%)	12 (46.2%)	-		
Importance of Protected Sex, STD/HIV Prevention	Yes	26 (25.7%)	28 (19.2%)	25 (26.3%)	17 (42.5%)	4 (15.4%)	2 (100%)	N/A	N/A
	No	75 (74.3%)	118 (80.8%)	70 (73.7%)	23 (57.5%)	22 (84.6%)	-		
More Intensive Services/Follow-Up to Address Patient Education & Noncompliance	Yes	20 (19.8%)	31 (21.2%)	10 (10.5%)	8 (20.0%)	3 (11.5%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	81 (80.2%)	115 (78.8%)	85 (89.5%)	32 (80.0%)	23 (88.5%)	2 (100%)		
Pre-Conceptual Care Teaching	Yes	-	5 (3.4%)	10 (10.5%)	5 (12.5%)	6 (23.1%)	1 (50.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	101 (100%)	141 (96.6%)	85 (89.5%)	35 (87.5%)	20 (76.96%)	1 (50.0%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table I2. Pre-Existing Medical Conditions by County of Residence, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

PRE-EXISTING MEDICAL CONDITIONS							
COUNTY OF RESIDENCE							
	Present	Kent	New Castle w/o Wilmington	Sussex	Wilmington	χ^2	p-value
		N = 57 (%)	N = 191 (%)	N = 82 (%)	N = 80 (%)		
Strengths							
High Risk Consultation	Yes	32 (56.1%)	118 (61.8%)	31 (37.8%)	45 (56.2%)	13.43	0.00*
	No	25 (43.9%)	73 (38.2%)	51 (62.2%)	35 (43.8%)		
Medication Compliance	Yes	11 (19.3%)	81 (42.4%)	14 (17.1%)	16 (20.0%)	27.56	0.00*
	No	46 (80.7%)	110 (57.6%)	68 (82.9%)	64 (80.0%)		
Mental Health Referral	Yes	8 (14.0%)	40 (20.9%)	6 (7.3%)	8 (10.0%)	10.62	0.01*
	No	49 (86.0%)	151 (79.1%)	76 (92.7%)	72 (90.0%)		
Contributing Factors							
History of Cervical Conization	Yes	2 (3.5%)	5 (2.6%)	5 (6.1%)	3 (3.8%)	N/A	N/A
	No	55 (96.5%)	186 (97.4%)	77 (93.9%)	77 (96.2%)		
History of Genitourinary Infection	Yes	8 (14.0%)	46 (24.1%)	12 (14.6%)	9 (11.2%)	8.37	0.04*
	No	49 (86.0%)	145 (75.9%)	70 (85.4%)	71 (88.8%)		
History of Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)	Yes	8 (14.0%)	48 (25.1%)	21 (25.6%)	19 (23.8%)	3.34	0.34
	No	49 (86.0%)	143 (74.9%)	61 (74.4%)	61 (76.2%)		
History of Uterine Surgery	Yes	6 (10.5%)	15 (7.9%)	8 (9.8%)	1 (1.2%)	N/A	N/A
	No	51 (89.5%)	176 (92.1%)	74 (90.2%)	79 (98.8%)		
Mother Taking OTC (Over The Counter) Drugs	Yes	10 (17.5%)	38 (19.9%)	7 (8.5%)	11 (13.8%)	5.93	0.12
	No	47 (82.5%)	153 (80.1%)	75 (91.5%)	69 (86.2%)		
Mother Taking Prescription Drugs	Yes	17 (29.8%)	88 (46.1%)	12 (14.6%)	18 (22.5%)	31.56	0.00*
	No	40 (70.2%)	103 (53.9%)	70 (85.4%)	62 (77.5%)		
Mother Using Herbal Remedies (Orally or Topically)	Yes	-	1 (0.5%)	1 (1.2%)	1 (1.2%)	N/A	N/A
	No	57 (100%)	190 (99.5%)	81 (98.8%)	79 (98.8%)		
Noncompliance with Plan of Care	Yes	7 (12.3%)	26 (13.6%)	10 (12.2%)	11 (13.8%)	0.16	0.98
	No	50 (87.7%)	165 (86.4%)	72 (87.8%)	69 (86.2%)		
Pre-Existing Medical Conditions - Asthma, Hypertension, Diabetes, Mental Health Disorders, etc.	Yes	6 (10.5%)	30 (15.7%)	3 (3.7%)	9 (11.2%)	N/A	N/A
	No	51 (89.5%)	161 (84.3%)	79 (96.3%)	71 (88.8%)		

Table I2. Pre-Existing Medical Conditions by County of Residence, Fiscal Years 2007-2012. *Continued.*

PRE-EXISTING MEDICAL CONDITIONS							
COUNTY OF RESIDENCE							
	Present	**Kent**	**New Castle w/o Wilmington**	**Sussex**	**Wilmington**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 57 (%)	**N = 191 (%)**	**N = 82 (%)**	**N = 80 (%)**		
Suggestions							
Better Communication Among Healthcare Providers with Patients	Yes	9 (15.8%)	9 (4.7%)	-	3 (3.8%)	N/A	N/A
	No	48 (84.2%)	182 (95.3%)	82 (100%)	77 (96.2%)		
Education on Folic Acid Intake	Yes	1 (1.8%)	9 (4.7%)	3 (3.7%)	4 (5.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	56 (98.2%)	182 (95.3%)	79 (96.3%)	76 (95.0%)		
Home Visits During Pregnancy to Monitor Clinical Status in High Risk Patients and Provide Education	Yes	22 (38.6%)	93 (48.7%)	34 (41.5%)	31 (38.8%)	3.49	0.32
	No	35 (61.4%)	98 (51.3%)	48 (58.5%)	49 (61.3%)		
Importance of Being Healthy Before Pregnancy	Yes	43 (75.4%)	147 (77.0%)	54 (65.9%)	63 (78.8%)	4.64	0.20
	No	14 (24.6%)	44 (23.0%)	28 (34.1%)	17 (21.2%)		
Importance of Protected Sex, STD/HIV Prevention	Yes	12 (21.1%)	48 (25.1%)	23 (28.0%)	19 (23.8%)	0.95	0.81
	No	45 (78.9%)	143 (74.9%)	59 (72.0%)	61 (76.2%)		
More Intensive Services/Follow-Up to Address Patient Education & Noncompliance	Yes	8 (14.0%)	39 (20.4%)	18 (22.0%)	7 (8.8%)	6.95	0.07
	No	49 (86.0%)	152 (79.6%)	64 (78.0%)	73 (91.2%)		
Pre-Conceptual Care Teaching	Yes	4 (7.0%)	15 (7.9%)	4 (4.9%)	4 (5.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	53 (93.0%)	176 (92.1%)	78 (95.1%)	76 (95.0%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table I3. Pre-Existing Medical Conditions by Marital Status, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

PRE-EXISTING MEDICAL CONDITIONS					
MARITAL STATUS					
	Present	Married	Single	χ^2	p-value
		N = 165 (%)	N = 191 (%)		
Strengths					
High Risk Consultation	Yes	105 (63.6%)	101 (52.9%)	4.20	0.04*
	No	60 (36.4%)	90 (47.1%)		
Medication Compliance	Yes	74 (44.8%)	42 (22.0%)	21.06	0.00*
	No	91 (55.2%)	149 (78.0%)		
Mental Health Referral	Yes	21 (12.7%)	29 (15.2%)	0.44	0.51
	No	144 (87.3%)	162 (84.8%)		
Contributing Factors					
History of Cervical Conization	Yes	6 (3.6%)	9 (4.7%)	0.25	0.61
	No	159 (96.4%)	182 (95.3%)		
History of Genitourinary Infection	Yes	23 (13.9%)	36 (18.8%)	1.54	0.21
	No	142 (86.1%)	155 (81.2%)		
History of Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)	Yes	22 (13.3%)	48 (25.1%)	7.80	0.01*
	No	143 (86.7%)	143 (74.9%)		
History of Uterine Surgery	Yes	23 (13.9%)	7 (3.7%)	12.11	0.00*
	No	142 (86.1%)	184 (96.3%)		
Mother Taking OTC (Over The Counter) Drugs	Yes	27 (16.4%)	33 (17.3%)	0.05	0.82
	No	138 (83.6%)	158 (82.7%)		
Mother Taking Prescription Drugs	Yes	67 (40.6%)	51 (26.7%)	7.72	0.01*
	No	98 (59.4%)	140 (73.3%)		
Mother Using Herbal Remedies (Orally or Topically)	Yes	1 (0.6%)	2 (1.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	164 (99.4%)	189 (99.0%)		
Noncompliance with Plan of Care	Yes	17 (10.3%)	30 (15.7%)	2.26	0.13
	No	148 (89.7%)	161 (84.3%)		
Pre-Existing Medical Conditions - Asthma, Hypertension, Diabetes, Mental Health Disorders, etc.	Yes	17 (10.3%)	23 (12.0%)	0.27	0.60
	No	148 (89.7%)	168 (88.0%)		

Table I3. Pre-Existing Medical Conditions by Marital Status, Fiscal Years 2007-2012. *Continued.*

PRE-EXISTING MEDICAL CONDITIONS					
MARITAL STATUS					
	Present	**Married**	**Single**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 165 (%)	**N = 191 (%)**		
Suggestions					
Better Communication Among Healthcare Providers with Patients	Yes	13 (7.9%)	8 (4.2%)	2.17	0.14
	No	152 (92.1%)	183 (95.8%)		
Education on Folic Acid Intake	Yes	4 (2.4%)	10 (5.2%)	N/A	N/A
	No	161 (97.6%)	181 (94.8%)		
Home Visits During Pregnancy to Monitor Clinical Status in High Risk Patients and Provide Education	Yes	70 (42.4%)	88 (46.1%)	0.48	0.49
	No	95 (57.6%)	103 (53.9%)		
Importance of Being Healthy Before Pregnancy	Yes	115 (69.7%)	144 (75.4%)	1.45	0.23
	No	50 (30.3%)	47 (24.6%)		
Importance of Protected Sex, STD/HIV Prevention	Yes	17 (10.3%)	61 (31.9%)	24.22	0.00*
	No	148 (89.7%)	130 (68.1%)		
More Intensive Services/Follow-Up to Address Patient Education & Noncompliance	Yes	18 (10.9%)	42 (22.0%)	7.76	0.01*
	No	147 (89.1%)	149 (78.0%)		
Pre-Conceptual Care Teaching	Yes	6 (3.6%)	14 (7.3%)	2.28	0.13
	No	159 (96.4%)	177 (92.7%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table I4. Pre-Existing Medical Conditions by Maternal Age, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

PRE-EXISTING MEDICAL CONDITIONS									
MATERNAL AGE									
	Present	19 Years and Under	20-24 Years	25-29 Years	30-34 Years	35-39 Years	40 Years and Over	χ^2	p-value
		N = 54 (%)	N = 99 (%)	N = 115 (%)	N = 87 (%)	N = 40 (%)	N = 15 (%)		
Strengths									
High Risk Consultation	Yes	23 (42.6%)	41 (41.4%)	68 (59.1%)	58 (66.7%)	24 (60.0%)	12 (80.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	31 (57.4%)	58 (58.6%)	47 (40.9%)	29 (33.3%)	16 (40.0%)	3 (20.0%)		
Medication Compliance	Yes	7 (13.0%)	22 (22.2%)	39 (33.9%)	35 (40.2%)	15 (37.5%)	4 (26.7%)	N/A	N/A
	No	47 (87.0%)	77 (77.8%)	76 (66.1%)	52 (59.8%)	25 (62.5%)	11 (73.3%)		
Mental Health Referral	Yes	6 (11.1%)	10 (10.1%)	18 (15.7%)	15 (17.2%)	9 (22.5%)	4 (26.7%)	N/A	N/A
	No	48 (88.9%)	89 (89.9%)	97 (84.3%)	72 (82.8%)	31 (77.5%)	11 (73.3%)		
Contributing Factors									
History of Cervical Conization	Yes	-	4 (4.0%)	4 (3.5%)	4 (4.6%)	2 (5.0%)	1 (6.7%)	N/A	N/A
	No	54 (100%)	95 (96.0%)	111 (96.5%)	83 (95.4%)	38 (95.0%)	14 (93.3%)		
History of Genitourinary Infection	Yes	6 (11.1%)	26 (26.3%)	20 (17.4%)	13 (14.9%)	4 (10.0%)	6 (40.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	48 (88.9%)	73 (73.7%)	95 (82.6%)	74 (85.1%)	36 (90.0%)	9 (60.0%)		
History of Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)	Yes	12 (22.2%)	25 (25.3%)	33 (28.7%)	14 (16.1%)	8 (20.0%)	4 (26.7%)	N/A	N/A
	No	42 (77.8%)	74 (74.7%)	82 (71.3%)	73 (83.9%)	32 (80.0%)	11 (73.3%)		
History of Uterine Surgery	Yes	1 (1.9%)	3 (3.0%)	8 (7.0%)	6 (6.9%)	8 (20.0%)	4 (26.7%)	N/A	N/A
	No	53 (98.1%)	96 (97.0%)	107 (93.0%)	81 (93.1%)	32 (80.0%)	11 (73.3%)		
Mother Taking OTC (Over The Counter) Drugs	Yes	3 (5.6%)	15 (15.2%)	17 (14.8%)	20 (23.0%)	5 (12.5%)	6 (40.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	51 (94.4%)	84 (84.8%)	98 (85.2%)	67 (77.0%)	35 (87.5%)	9 (60.0%)		
Mother Taking Prescription Drugs	Yes	10 (18.5%)	26 (26.3%)	43 (37.4%)	36 (41.4%)	14 (35.0%)	6 (40.0%)	11.34	0.05*
	No	44 (81.5%)	73 (73.7%)	72 (62.6%)	51 (58.6%)	26 (65.0%)	9 (60.0%)		
Mother Using Herbal Remedies (Orally or Topically)	Yes	-	1 (1.0%)	2 (1.7%)	-	-	-	N/A	N/A
	No	54 (100%)	98 (99.0%)	113 (98.3%)	87 (100%)	40 (100%)	15 (100%)		
Noncompliance with Plan of Care	Yes	4 (7.4%)	13 (13.1%)	119 (16.5%)	12 (13.8%)	5 (12.5%)	1 (6.7%)	N/A	N/A
	No	50 (92.6%)	86 (86.9%)	96 (83.5%)	75 (86.2%)	35 (87.5%)	14 (93.3%)		

Table I4. Pre-Existing Medical Conditions by Maternal Age, Fiscal Years 2007-2012. *Continued.*

PRE-EXISTING MEDICAL CONDITIONS									
MATERNAL AGE									
	Present	**19 Years and Under**	**20-24 Years**	**25-29 Years**	**30-34 Years**	**35-39 Years**	**40 Years and Over**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 54 (%)	**N = 99 (%)**	**N = 115 (%)**	**N = 87 (%)**	**N = 40 (%)**	**N = 15 (%)**		
Contributing Factors									
Pre-Existing Medical Conditions - Asthma, Hypertension, Diabetes, Mental Health Disorders, etc.	Yes	6 (11.1%)	12 (12.1%)	13 (11.3%)	10 (11.5%)	4 (10.0%)	3 (20.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	48 (88.9%)	87 (87.9%)	102 (88.7%)	77 (88.5%)	36 (90.0%)	12 (80.0%)		
Suggestions									
Better Communication Among Healthcare Providers with Patients	Yes	-	1 (1.0%)	10 (8.7%)	5 (5.7%)	4 (10.0%)	1 (6.7%)	N/A	N/A
	No	54 (100%)	98 (99.0%)	105 (91.3%)	82 (94.3%)	36 (90.0%)	14 (93.3%)		
Education on Folic Acid Intake	Yes	3 (5.6%)	5 (5.1%)	4 (3.5%)	3 (3.4%)	2 (5.0%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	51 (94.4%)	94 (94.9%)	111 (96.5%)	84 (96.6%)	38 (95.0%)	15 (100%)		
Home Visits During Pregnancy to Monitor Clinical Status in High Risk Patients and Provide Education	Yes	22 (40.7%)	39 (39.4%)	52 (45.2%)	39 (44.8%)	21 (52.5%)	7 (46.7%)	2.39	0.79
	No	32 (59.3%)	60 (60.6%)	63 (54.8%)	48 (55.2%)	19 (47.5%)	8 (53.3%)		
Importance of Being Healthy Before Pregnancy	Yes	39 (72.2%)	76 (76.8%)	90 (78.3%)	63 (70.0%)	28 (70.0%)	11 (73.3%)	N/A	N/A
	No	15 (27.8%)	23 (23.2%)	25 (21.7%)	24 (27.6%)	12 (30.0%)	4 (26.7%)		
Importance of Protected Sex, STD/HIV Prevention	Yes	25 (46.3%)	31 (31.3%)	23 (20.0%)	14 (16.1%)	6 (15.0%)	3 (20.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	29 (53.7%)	68 (68.7%)	92 (80.0%)	73 (93.9%)	34 (85.0%)	12 (80.0%)		
More Intensive Services/Follow-Up to Address Patient Education & Noncompliance	Yes	8 (14.8%)	16 (16.2%)	27 (23.5%)	12 (13.8%)	8 (20.0%)	1 (6.7%)	N/A	N/A
	No	46 (85.2%)	83 (83.8%)	88 (76.5%)	75 (86.2%)	32 (80.0%)	14 (93.3%)		
Pre-Conceptual Care Teaching	Yes	4 (7.4%)	9 (9.1%)	6 (5.2%)	6 (6.9%)	1 (2.5%)	1 (6.7%)	N/A	N/A
	No	50 (92.6%)	90 (90.9%)	109 (94.8%)	81 (93.1%)	39 (97.5%)	14 (93.3%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table I5. Pre-Existing Medical Conditions by Maternal Education, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

PRE-EXISTING MEDICAL CONDITIONS							
MATERNAL EDUCATION							
	Present	Less Than HS Grad	HS Grad	Some College	College Grad or More	χ^2	p-value
		N = 108 (%)	N = 147 (%)	N = 77 (%)	N = 59 (%)		
Strengths							
High Risk Consultation	Yes	52 (48.1%)	83 (56.5%)	43 (55.8%)	36 (61.0%)	3.05	0.39
	No	56 (51.9%)	64 (43.5%)	34 (44.2%)	23 (39.0%)		
Medication Compliance	Yes	33 (30.6%)	34 (23.1%)	23 (29.9%)	22 (37.3%)	4.59	0.20
	No	75 (69.4%)	113 (76.9%)	54 (70.1%)	37 (62.7%)		
Mental Health Referral	Yes	15 (13.9%)	25 (17.0%)	10 (13.0%)	8 (13.6%)	0.91	0.82
	No	93 (86.1%)	122 (83.0%)	67 (87.0%)	51 (86.4%)		
Contributing Factors							
History of Cervical Conization	Yes	2 (1.9%)	9 (6.1%)	2 (2.6%)	2 (3.4%)	N/A	N/A
	No	106 (98.1%)	138 (93.9%)	75 (97.4%)	57 (96.6%)		
History of Genitourinary Infection	Yes	22 (20.4%)	19 (12.9%)	13 (16.9%)	14 (23.7%)	4.37	0.22
	No	86 (79.6%)	128 (87.1%)	64 (83.1%)	45 (76.3%)		
History of Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)	Yes	29 (26.9%)	23 (15.6%)	19 (24.7%)	17 (28.8%)	6.69	0.08
	No	79 (73.1%)	124 (84.4%)	58 (75.3%)	42 (71.2%)		
History of Uterine Surgery	Yes	8 (7.4%)	13 (8.8%)	4 (5.2%)	2 (3.4%)	N/A	N/A
	No	100 (92.6%)	134 (91.2%)	73 (94.8%)	57 (96.6%)		
Mother Taking OTC (Over The Counter) Drugs	Yes	16 (14.8%)	21 (14.3%)	18 (23.4%)	7 (11.9%)	4.33	0.23
	No	92 (85.2%)	126 (85.7%)	59 (76.6%)	52 (88.1%)		
Mother Taking Prescription Drugs	Yes	30 (27.8%)	50 (34.0%)	25 (32.5%)	17 (28.8%)	1.35	0.72
	No	78 (72.2%)	97 (66.0%)	52 (67.5%)	42 (71.2%)		
Mother Using Herbal Remedies (Orally or Topically)	Yes	1 (0.9%)	1 (0.7%)	1 (1.3%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	107 (99.1%)	146 (99.3%)	76 (98.7%)	59 (100%)		
Noncompliance with Plan of Care	Yes	14 (13.0%)	16 (10.9%)	12 (15.6%)	7 (11.9%)	1.06	0.79
	No	94 (87.0%)	131 (89.1%)	65 (84.4%)	52 (88.1%)		
Pre-Existing Medical Conditions - Asthma, Hypertension, Diabetes, Mental Health Disorders, etc.	Yes	10 (9.3%)	19 (12.9%)	10 (13.0%)	3 (5.1%)	N/A	N/A
	No	98 (90.7%)	128 (87.1%)	67 (87.0%)	56 (94.9%)		

Table I5. Pre-Existing Medical Conditions by Maternal Education, Fiscal Years 2007-2012. *Continued.*

PRE-EXISTING MEDICAL CONDITIONS							
MATERNAL EDUCATION							
	Present	**Less Than HS Grad**	**HS Grad**	**Some College**	**College Grad or More**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 108 (%)	**N = 147 (%)**	**N = 77 (%)**	**N = 59 (%)**		
Suggestions							
Better Communication Among Healthcare Providers with Patients	Yes	4 (3.7%)	8 (5.4%)	6 (7.8%)	3 (5.1%)	N/A	N/A
	No	104 (96.3%)	139 (94.6%)	71 (92.2%)	56 (94.9%)		
Education on Folic Acid Intake	Yes	5 (4.6%)	5 (3.4%)	1 (1.3%)	1 (1.7%)	N/A	N/A
	No	103 (95.4%)	142 (96.6%)	76 (98.7%)	58 (98.3%)		
Home Visits During Pregnancy to Monitor Clinical Status in High Risk Patients and Provide Education	Yes	39 (36.1%)	69 (46.9%)	31 (40.3%)	31 (52.5%)	5.40	0.15
	No	69 (63.9%)	78 (53.1%)	46 (59.7%)	28 (47.5%)		
More Intensive Services/Follow-Up to Address Patient Education & Noncompliance	Yes	87 (80.6%)	102 (69.4%)	57 (74.0%)	44 (74.6%)	4.06	0.26
	No	21 (19.4%)	45 (30.6%)	20 (26.0%)	15 (25.4%)		
Importance of Being Healthy Before Pregnancy	Yes	33 (30.6%)	29 (19.7%)	13 (16.9%)	23 (39.0%)	12.79	0.01*
	No	75 (69.4%)	118 (80.3%)	64 (83.1%)	36 (61.0%)		
Importance of Protected Sex, STD/HIV Prevention	Yes	23 (21.3%)	23 (15.6%)	11 (14.3%)	14 (23.7%)	3.35	0.34
	No	85 (78.7%)	124 (84.4%)	66 (85.7%)	45 (76.3%)		
Pre-Conceptual Care Teaching	Yes	7 (6.5%)	8 (5.4%)	5 (6.5%)	1 (1.7%)	N/A	N/A
	No	101 (93.5%)	139 (94.6%)	72 (93.5%)	58 (98.3%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table I6. Pre-Existing Medical Conditions by Maternal Race, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

PRE-EXISTING MEDICAL CONDITIONS						
MATERNAL RACE						
	Present	**Black**	**White**	**Other**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 184 (%)	**N = 204 (%)**	**N = 21 (%)**		
Strengths						
High Risk Consultation	Yes	97 (52.7%)	119 (58.3%)	10 (47.6%)	1.24	0.27
	No	87 (47.3%)	85 (41.7%)	11 (52.4%)		
Medication Compliance	Yes	49 (26.6%)	64 (31.4%)	9 (42.9%)	1.05	0.31
	No	135 (73.4%)	140 (68.6%)	12 (57.1%)		
Mental Health Referral	Yes	23 (12.5%)	35 (17.2%)	4 (19.0%)	1.65	0.20
	No	161 (87.5%)	169 (82.8%)	17 (81.0%)		
Contributing Factors						
History of Cervical Conization	Yes	4 (2.2%)	11 (5.4%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	180 (97.8%)	193 (94.6%)	21 (100%)		
History of Genitourinary Infection	Yes	42 (22.8%)	29 (14.2%)	4 (19.0%)	4.80	0.03*
	No	142 (77.2%)	175 (85.8%)	17 (81.0%)		
History of Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)	Yes	53 (28.8%)	42 920.6%)	1 (4.8%)	3.53	0.06
	No	131 (71.2%)	162 (79.4%)	20 (95.2%)		
History of Uterine Surgery	Yes	13 (7.1%)	14 (6.9%)	3 (14.3%)	0.01	0.94
	No	171 (92.9%)	190 (93.1%)	18 (85.7%)		
Mother Taking OTC (Over The Counter) Drugs	Yes	30 (16.3%)	34 (16.7%)	2 (9.5%)	0.01	0.93
	No	154 (83.7%)	170 (83.3%)	19 (90.5%)		
Mother Taking Prescriptions Drugs	Yes	65 (35.3%)	63 (30.9%)	7 (33.3%)	0.86	0.35
	No	119 (64.7%)	141 (69.1%)	14 (66.7%)		
Mother Using Herbal Remedies (Orally or Topically)	Yes	1 (0.5%)	2 (1.0%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	183 (99.5%)	202 (99.0%)	21 (100%)		
Noncompliance with Plan of Care	Yes	31 (16.8%)	21 (10.3%)	2 (9.5%)	3.58	0.06
	No	153 (83.2%)	183 (89.7%)	19 (90.5%)		
Pre-Existing Medical Conditions - Asthma, Hypertension, Diabetes, Mental Health Disorders, etc.	Yes	30 (16.3%)	17 (8.3%)	1 (4.8%)	5.77	0.02*
	No	154 (83.7%)	187 (91.7%)	20 (95.2%)		

Table I6. Pre-Existing Medical Conditions by Maternal Race, Fiscal Years 2007-2012. *Continued.*

PRE-EXISTING MEDICAL CONDITIONS						
MATERNAL RACE						
	Present	**Black**	**White**	**Other**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 184 (%)	**N = 204 (%)**	**N = 21 (%)**		
Suggestions						
Better Communication Among Healthcare Providers with Patients	Yes	7 (3.8%)	12 (5.9%)	2 (9.5%)	0.90	0.34
	No	77 (96.2%)	192 (94.1%)	19 (90.5%)		
Education on Folic Acid Intake	Yes	12 (6.5%)	4 (2.0%)	1 (4.8%)	N/A	N/A
	No	172 (93.5%)	200 (98.0%)	20 (95.2%)		
Home Visits During Pregnancy to Monitor Clinical Status in High Risk Patients and Provide Education	Yes	92 (50.0%)	77 (37.7%)	10 (47.6%)	5.91	0.02*
	No	92 (50.0%)	127 (62.3%)	11 (52.4%)		
Importance of Being Healthy Before Pregnancy	Yes	152 (82.6%)	143 (70.1%)	11 (52.4%)	8.31	0.00*
	No	32 (17.4%)	61 (29.9%)	10 (47.6%)		
Importance of Protected Sex, STD/HIV Prevention	Yes	60 (32.6%)	40 (19.6%)	2 (9.5%)	8.55	0.00*
	No	124 (67.4%)	164 (80.4%)	19 (90.5%)		
More Intensive Services/Follow-Up to Address Patient Education & Noncompliance	Yes	38 (20.7%)	28 (13.7%)	5 (23.8%)	3.23	0.07
	No	146 (79.3%)	176 (86.3%)	16 (76.2%)		
Pre-Conceptual Care Teaching	Yes	18 (9.8%)	9 (4.4%)	-	4.31	0.04*
	No	166 (90.2%)	195 (95.6%)	21 (100%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Appendix J. Deliberation Tables for Obesity and Nutrition

Table J1. Obesity and Nutrition by Fiscal Year.

OBESITY AND NUTRITION									
FISCAL YEAR									
	Present	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	χ^2	p-value
		N = 101 (%)	N = 146 (%)	N = 95 (%)	N = 40 (%)	N = 26 (%)	N = 2 (%)		
Strengths									
Nutritional Education	Yes	46 (45.5%)	81 (55.5%)	49 (51.6%)	24 (60.0%)	16 (61.5%)	2 (100%)	4.24	0.38
	No	55 (54.5%)	65 (44.5%)	46 (48.4%)	16 (40.0%)	10 (38.5%)	-		
Weight Loss as Directed per Physician	Yes	2 (2.0%)	1 (0.7%)	5 (5.3%)	1 (2.5%)	1 (3.8%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	99 (98.0%)	145 (99.3%)	90 (94.7%)	39 (97.5%)	25 (96.2%)	2 (100%)		
Contributing Factors									
Anemia (Diagnosed after First Trimester)	Yes	8 (7.9%)	19 (13.0%)	24 (25.3%)	8 (20.0%)	8 (30.8%)	-	16.24	0.00*
	No	93 (92.1%)	127 (87.0%)	71 (74.7%)	32 (80.0%)	18 (69.2%)	2 (100%)		
Excessive Weight Gain	Yes	1 (1.0%)	24 (16.4%)	32 (33.7%)	9 (22.5%)	5 (19.2%)	1 (50.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	100 (99.0%)	122 (83.6%)	63 (66.3%)	31 (77.5%)	21 (80.8%)	1 (50.0%)		
Inadequate Nutrition (Includes Anemia at First Trimester PNC Visit)	Yes	28 (27.7%)	33 (22.6%)	29 (30.5%)	12 (30.0%)	7 (26.9%)	1 (50.0%)	2.24	0.69
	No	73 (72.3%)	113 (77.4%)	66 (69.5%)	28 (70.0%)	19 (73.1%)	1 (50.0%)		
Inadequate Weight Gain	Yes	7 (6.9%)	21 (14.4%)	19 (20.0%)	6 (15.0%)	4 (15.4%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	94 (93.1%)	125 (85.6%)	76 (80.0%)	34 (85.0%)	22 (84.6%)	2 (100%)		
Lack of or Inadequate Prenatal Education	Yes	-	1 (0.7%)	7 (7.4%)	1 (2.5%)	4 (15.4%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	101 (100%)	145 (99.3%)	88 (92.6%)	39 (97.5%)	22 (84.6%)	2 (100%)		
Obesity	Yes	-	3 (2.1%)	11 (11.6%)	4 (10.0%)	8(30.8%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	101 (100%)	143 (97.9%)	84 (88.4%)	36 (90.0%)	18 (69.2%)	2 (100%)		
Overweight	Yes	-	1 (0.7%)	6 (6.3%)	-	1 (3.8%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	101 (100%)	145 (99.3%)	89 (93.7%)	40 (100%)	25 (96.2%)	2 (100%)		

Table J1. Obesity and Nutrition by Fiscal Year. *Continued.*

OBESITY AND NUTRITION									
FISCAL YEAR									
	Present	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	χ^2	**p-value**
		N = 101 (%)	**N = 146 (%)**	**N = 95 (%)**	**N = 40 (%)**	**N = 26 (%)**	**N = 2 (%)**		
Suggestions									
Closer Evaluation of Dietary Habits and Evaluation of Diet Content/Nutritional Counseling	Yes	22 (21.8%)	48 (32.9%)	37 (38.9%)	16 (40.0%)	10 (38.5%)	2 (100%)	8.53	0.07
	No	79 (78.2%)	98 (67.1%)	58 (61.1%)	24 (60.0%)	16 (61.5%)	-		
Education of Obesity Risks	Yes	41 (40.6%)	60 (41.1%)	40 (42.1%)	17 (42.5%)	11 (42.3%)	-	0.08	1.00
	No	60 (59.4%)	86 (58.9%)	55 (57.9%)	23 (57.5%)	15 (57.7%)	2 (100%)		
Importance of Proper Nutrition and Weight Gain During Pregnancy	Yes	39 (38.6%)	77 (52.7%)	65 (68.4%)	28 (70.0%)	14 (53.8%)	2 (100%)	21.77	0.00*
	No	62 (61.4%)	69 (47.3%)	30 (31.6%)	12 (30.0%)	12 (46.2%)	-		
Referral for Financial Assistance, WIC, Food Stamps, Emergency Shelter, etc.	Yes	10 (9.9%)	19 (13.0%)	16 (16.8%)	10 (25.0%)	2 (7.7%)	1 (50.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	91 (90.1%)	127 (87.0%)	79 (83.2%)	30 (75.0%)	24 (92.3%)	1 (50.0%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table J2. Obesity and Nutrition by County of Residence, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

OBESITY AND NUTRITION							
COUNTY OF RESIDENCE							
	Present	**Kent**	**New Castle w/o Wilmington**	**Sussex**	**Wilmington**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 57 (%)	**N = 191 (%)**	**N = 82 (%)**	**N = 80 (%)**		
Strengths							
Nutritional Education	Yes	17 (29.8%)	134 (70.2%)	16 (19.5%)	51 (63.7%)	75.52	0.00*
	No	40 (70.2%)	57 (29.8%)	66 (80.5%)	29 (36.2%)		
Weight Loss as Directed per Physician	Yes	1 (1.8%)	5 (2.6%)	3 (3.7%)	1 (1.2%)	N/A	N/A
	No	56 (98.2%)	186 (97.4%)	79 (96.3%)	79 (98.8%)		
Contributing Factors							
Anemia (Diagnosed after First Trimester)	Yes	5 (8.8%)	39 (20.4%)	10 (12.2%)	13 (16.2%)	5.74	0.13
	No	52 (91.2%)	152 (79.6%)	72 (87.8%)	67 (83.8%)		
Excessive Weight Gain	Yes	9 (15.8%)	39 (20.4%)	11 (13.4%)	13 (16.2%)	2.27	0.52
	No	48 (84.2%)	152 (79.6%)	71 (86.6%)	67 (83.8%)		
Inadequate Nutrition (Includes Anemia at First Trimester PNC Visit)	Yes	21 (36.8%)	58 (30.4%)	14 (17.1%)	17 (21.2%)	9.37	0.03*
	No	36 (63.2%)	133 (69.6%)	68 (82.9%)	63 (78.8%)		
Inadequate Weight Gain	Yes	12 (21.1%)	35 (18.3%)	6 (7.3%)	4 (5.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	45 (78.9%)	156 (81.7%)	76 (92.7%)	76 (95.0%)		
Lack of or Inadequate Prenatal Education	Yes	1 (1.8%)	5 (2.6%)	2 (2.4%)	5 (6.2%)	N/A	N/A
	No	56 (98.2%)	186 (97.4%)	80 (97.6%)	75 (93.8%)		
Obesity	Yes	5 (8.8%)	13 (6.8%)	1 (1.2%)	7 (8.8%)	N/A	N/A
	No	52 (91.2%)	178 (93.2%)	81 (98.8%)	73 (91.2%)		
Overweight	Yes	-	4 (2.1%)	-	4 (5.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	57 (100%)	187 (97.9%)	82 (100%)	76 (95.0%)		
Suggestions							
Closer Evaluation of Dietary Habits and Evaluation of Diet Content/Nutritional Counseling	Yes	22 (38.6%)	70 (36.6%)	20 (24.4%)	23 (28.7%)	5.37	0.15
	No	37 (61.4%)	121 (63.4%)	62 (75.6%)	57 (71.2%)		

Table J2. Obesity and Nutrition by County of Residence, Fiscal Years 2007-2012. *Continued.*

OBESITY AND NUTRITION							
COUNTY OF RESIDENCE							
	Present	**Kent**	**New Castle w/o Wilmington**	**Sussex**	**Wilmington**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 57 (%)	**N = 191 (%)**	**N = 82 (%)**	**N = 80 (%)**		
Suggestions							
Education of Obesity Risks	Yes	25 (43.9%)	78 (40.8%)	27 (32.9%)	39 (48.8%)	4.38	0.22
	No	32 (56.1%)	113 (59.2%)	55 (67.1%)	41 (51.2%)		
Importance of Proper Nutrition and Weight Gain During Pregnancy	Yes	35 (61.4%)	117 (61.3%)	38 (46.3%)	35 (43.8%)	10.53	0.02*
	No	22 (38.6%)	74 (38.7%)	44 (53.7%)	45 (56.2%)		
Referral for Financial Assistance, WIC, Food Stamps, Emergency Shelter, etc.	Yes	9 (15.8%)	27 (14.1%)	13 (15.9%)	9 (11.2%)	0.88	0.83
	No	48 (84.2%)	164 (85.9%)	69 (84.1%)	71 (88.8%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table J3. Obesity and Nutrition by Marital Status, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

OBESITY AND NUTRITION					
MARITAL STATUS					
	Present	**Married**	**Single**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 165 (%)	**N = 191 (%)**		
Strengths					
Nutritional Education	Yes	104 (63.0%)	89 (46.6%)	9.63	0.00*
	No	61 (37.0%)	102 (53.4%)		
Weight Loss as Directed per Physician	Yes	7 (4.2%)	2 (1.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	158 (95.8%)	189 (99.0%)		
Contributing Factors					
Anemia (Diagnosed after First Trimester)	Yes	24 (14.5%)	29 (15.2%)	0.03	0.87
	No	141 (85.5%)	162 (84.8%)		
Excessive Weight Gain	Yes	34 (20.6%)	29 (15.2%)	1.79	0.18
	No	131 (79.4%)	162 (84.8%)		
Inadequate Nutrition (Includes Anemia at First Trimester PNC Visit)	Yes	37 (22.4%)	56 (29.3%)	2.18	0.14
	No	128 (77.6%)	135 (70.7%)		
Inadequate Weight Gain	Yes	16 (9.7%)	31 (16.2%)	3.30	0.07
	No	149 (90.3%)	160 (83.8%)		
Lack of or Inadequate Prenatal Education	Yes	2 (1.2%)	9 (4.7%)	N/A	N/A
	No	163 (98.8%)	182 (95.3%)		
Obesity	Yes	10 (6.1%)	12 (6.3%)	0.01	0.93
	No	155 (93.9%)	179 (93.7%)		
Overweight	Yes	3 (1.8%)	4 (2.1%)	N/A	N/A
	No	162 (98.2%)	187 (97.9%)		
Suggestions					
Closer Evaluation of Dietary Habits and Evaluation of Diet Content/Nutritional Counseling	Yes	51 (30.9%)	65 (34.0%)	0.39	0.53
	No	114 (69.1%)	126 (66.0%)		

Table J3. Obesity and Nutrition by Marital Status, Fiscal Years 2007-2012. *Continued.*

OBESITY AND NUTRITION					
MARITAL STATUS					
	Present	**Married**	**Single**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 165 (%)	**N = 191 (%)**		
Suggestions					
Education of Obesity Risks	Yes	77 (46.7%)	69 (36.1%)	4.07	0.04*
	No	88 (53.3%)	122 (63.9%)		
Importance of Proper Nutrition and Weight Gain During Pregnancy	Yes	89 (53.9%)	102 (53.4%)	0.01	0.92
	No	76 (46.1%)	89 (46.6%)		
Referral for Financial Assistance, WIC, Food Stamps, Emergency Shelter, etc.	Yes	13 (7.9%)	32 (16.8%)	6.32	0.01*
	No	152 (92.1%)	159 (83.2%)		

Table J4. Obesity and Nutrition by Maternal Age, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

OBESITY AND NUTRITION									
MATERNAL AGE									
	Present	**19 Years and Under**	**20-24 Years**	**25-29 Years**	**30-34 Years**	**35-39 Years**	**40 Years and Over**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 54 (%)	**N = 99 (%)**	**N = 115 (%)**	**N = 87 (%)**	**N = 40 (%)**	**N = 15 (%)**		
Strengths									
Nutritional Education	Yes	21 (38.9%)	47 (47.5%)	59 (51.3%)	58 (66.7%)	24 (60.0%)	9 (60.0%)	13.27	0.02*
	No	33 (61.1%)	52 (52.5%)	56 (48.7%)	29 (33.3%)	16 (40.0%)	6 (40.0%)		
Weight Loss as Directed per Physician	Yes	2 (3.7%)	-	2 (1.7%)	1 (1.1%)	3 (7.5%)	2 (13.3%)	N/A	N/A
	No	52 (96.3%)	99 (100%)	113 (98.3%)	86 (98.9%)	37 (92.5%)	13 (86.7%)		
Contributing Factors									
Anemia (Diagnosed after First Trimester)	Yes	12 (22.2%)	19 (19.2%)	17 (14.8%)	8 (9.2%)	8 (20.0%)	3 (20.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	42 (77.8%	80 (80.8%)	98 (85.2%)	79 (90.8%)	32 (80.0%)	12 (80.0%)		
Excessive Weight Gain	Yes	4 (7.4%)	12 (12.1%)	24 (20.9%)	20 (23.0%)	7 (17.5%)	5 (33.3%)	N/A	N/A
	No	50 (92.6%)	87 (87.9%)	91 (79.1%)	67 (77.0%)	33 (82.5%)	10 (66.7%)		
Inadequate Nutrition (Includes Anemia at First Trimester PNC Visit)	Yes	13 (24.1%)	29 (29.3%)	35 (30.4%)	16 (18.4%)	11 (27.5%)	6 (40.0%)	5.77	0.33
	No	41 (75.9%)	70 (70.7%)	80 (69.6%)	71 (81.6%)	29 (72.5%)	9 (60.0%)		
Inadequate Weight Gain	Yes	9 (16.7%)	13 (13.1%)	15 (13.0%)	13 (14.9%)	5 (12.5%)	2 (13.3%)	N/A	N/A
	No	45 (83.3%)	86 (86.9%)	100 (87.0%)	74 (85.1%)	35 (87.5%)	13 (86.7%)		
Lack of or Inadequate Prenatal Education	Yes	3 (5.6%)	7 (7.1%)	1 (0.9%)	1 (1.1%)	1 (2.5%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	51 (94.4%)	92 (92.9%)	114 (99.1%)	86 (98.9%)	39 (97.5%)	15 (100%)		
Obesity	Yes	3 (5.6%)	6 (6.1%)	7 (6.1%)	5 (5.7%)	4 (10.0%)	1 (6.7%)	N/A	N/A
	No	51 (94.4%)	93 (93.9%)	108 (93.9%)	82 (94.3%)	36 (90.0%)	14 (93.3%)		
Overweight	Yes	2 (3.7%)	1 (1.0%)	2 (1.7%)	1 (1.1%)	-	2 (13.3%)	N/A	N/A
	No	52 (96.3%)	98 (99.0%)	113 (98.3%)	86 (98.9%)	40 (100%)	13 (86.7%)		

Table J4. Obesity and Nutrition by Maternal Age, Fiscal Years 2007-2012. *Continued.*

OBESITY AND NUTRITION									
MATERNAL AGE									
Suggestions									
	Present	**19 Years and Under**	**20-24 Years**	**25-29 Years**	**30-34 Years**	**35-39 Years**	**40 Years and Over**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 54 (%)	**N = 99 (%)**	**N = 115 (%)**	**N = 87 (%)**	**N = 40 (%)**	**N = 15 (%)**		
Closer Evaluation of Dietary Habits and Evaluation of Diet Content/Nutritional Counseling	Yes	14 (25.9%)	33 (33.3%)	38 (33.0%)	35 (40.2%)	11 (27.5%)	4 (26.7%)	N/A	N/A
	No	40 (74.1%)	66 (66.7%)	77 (67.0%)	52 (59.8%)	29 (72.5%)	11 (73.3%)		
Education of Obesity Risks	Yes	15 (27.8%)	34 (34.3%)	54 (47.0%)	40 (46.0%)	20 (50.0%)	6 (40.0%)	9.62	0.09
	No	39 (72.2%)	65 (65.7%)	61 (53.0%)	47 (54.0%)	20 (50.0%)	9 (60.0%)		
Importance of Proper Nutrition and Weight Gain During Pregnancy	Yes	27 (50.0%)	48 (48.5%)	70 (60.9%)	48 (55.2%)	23 (57.5%)	9 (60.0%)	4.09	0.54
	No	27 (50.0%)	51 (51.5%)	45 (39.1%)	39 (44.8%)	17 (42.5%)	6 (40.0%)		
Referral for Financial Assistance, WIC, Food Stamps, Emergency Shelter, etc.	Yes	7 (13.0%)	15 (15.2%)	20 (17.4%)	11 (12.6%)	5 (12.5%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	47 (87.0%)	84 (84.8%)	95 (82.6%)	76 (87.4%)	35 (87.5%)	15 (100%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table J5. Obesity and Nutrition by Maternal Age, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

OBESITY AND NUTRITION							
MATERNAL EDUCATION							
	Present	**Less Than HS Grad**	**HS Grad**	**Some College**	**College Grad or More**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 108 (%)	**N = 147 (%)**	**N = 77 (%)**	**N = 59 (%)**		
Strengths							
Nutritional Education	Yes	55 (50.9%)	81 (55.1%)	41 (53.2%)	29 (49.2%)	0.78	0.85
	No	53 (49.1%)	66 (44.9%)	36 (46.8%)	30 (50.8%)		
Weight Loss as Directed per Physician	Yes	2 (1.9%)	4 (2.7%)	2 (2.6%)	1 (1.7%)	N/A	N/A
	No	106 (98.1%)	143 (97.3%)	75 (97.4%)	58 (98.3%)		
Contributing Factors							
Anemia (Diagnosed after First Trimester)	Yes	19 (17.6%)	17 (11.6%)	18 (23.4%)	7 (11.9%)	6.31	0.10
	No	89 (82.4%)	130 (88.4%)	59 (76.6%)	52 (88.1%)		
Excessive Weight Gain	Yes	20 (18.5%)	26 (17.7%)	13 (16.9%)	11 (18.6%)	0.11	0.99
	No	88 (81.5%)	121 (82.3%)	64 (83.1%)	48 (81.4%)		
Inadequate Nutrition (Includes Anemia at First Trimester PNC Visit)	Yes	35 (32.4%)	29 (19.7%)	24 (31.2%)	17 (28.8%)	6.34	0.10
	No	73 (67.6%)	118 (80.3%)	53 (68.8%)	42 (71.2%)		
Inadequate Weight Gain	Yes	14 (13.0%)	19 (12.9%)	12 (15.6%)	8 (13.6%)	0.35	0.95
	No	94 (87.0%)	128 (87.1%)	65 (84.4%)	51 (86.4%)		
Lack of or Inadequate Prenatal Education	Yes	4 (3.7%)	6 (4.1%)	2 (2.6%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	104 (96.3%)	141 (95.9%)	75 (97.4%)	59 (100%)		
Obesity	Yes	4 (3.7%)	10 (6.8%)	7 (9.1%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	104 (96.3%)	137 (93.2%)	70 (90.9%)	59 (100%)		
Overweight	Yes	3 (2.8%)	2 (1.4%)	3 (3.9%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	105 (97.2%)	145 (98.6%)	74 (96.1%)	59 (100%)		
Suggestions							
Closer Evaluation of Dietary Habits and Evaluation of Diet Content/Nutritional Counseling	Yes	26 (24.1%)	52 (35.4%)	30 (39.0%)	22 (37.3%)	5.96	0.11
	No	82 (75.9%)	95 (64.6%)	47 (61.0%)	37 (62.7%)		

Table J5. Obesity and Nutrition by Maternal Education, Fiscal Years 2007-2012. *Continued.*

OBESITY AND NUTRITION							
MATERNAL EDUCATION							
	Present	**Less Than HS Grad**	**HS Grad**	**Some College**	**College Grad or More**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 108 (%)	**N = 147 (%)**	**N = 77 (%)**	**N = 59 (%)**		
Suggestions							
Education of Obesity Risks	Yes	48 (44.4%)	57 (38.8%)	34 (44.2%)	21 (35.6%)	1.86	0.60
	No	60 (55.6%)	90 (61.2%)	43 (55.8%)	38 (64.4%)		
Importance of Proper Nutrition and Weight Gain During Pregnancy	Yes	59 (54.6%)	77 (52.4%)	43 (55.8%)	35 (59.3%)	0.87	0.83
	No	49 (45.4%)	70 (47.6%)	34 (44.2%)	24 (40.7%)		
Referral for Financial Assistance, WIC, Food Stamps, Emergency Shelter, etc.	Yes	19 (17.6%)	16 (10.9%)	9 (11.7%)	11 (18.6%)	3.73	0.29
	No	89 (82.4%)	131 (89.1%)	68 (88.3%)	48 (81.4%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table J6. Obesity and Nutrition by Maternal Race, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

OBESITY AND NUTRITION						
MATERNAL RACE						
	Present	**Black**	**White**	**Other**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 184 (%)	**N = 204 (%)**	**N = 21 (%)**		
Strengths						
Nutritional Education	Yes	91 (49.5%)	91 (44.6%)	9 (42.9%)	0.91	0.34
	No	93 (50.5%)	113 (55.4%)	12 (57.1%)		
Weight Loss as Directed per Physician	Yes	4 (2.2%)	6 (2.9%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	180 (97.8%)	198 (97.1%)	21 (100%)		
Contributing Factors						
Anemia (Diagnosed after First Trimester)	Yes	41 (22.3%)	24 (11.8%)	2 (9.5%)	7.67	0.01*
	No	143 (77.7%)	180 (88.2%)	19 (90.5%)		
Excessive Weight Gain	Yes	41 (22.3%)	30 (14.7%)	1 (4.8%)	3.72	0.05
	No	143 (77.7%)	174 (85.3%)	20 (95.2%)		
Inadequate Nutrition (Includes Anemia at First Trimester Prenatal Care Visit)	Yes	55 (29.9%)	49 (24.0%)	5 (23.8%)	1.70	0.19
	No	129 (70.1%)	155 (76.0%)	16 (76.2%)		
Inadequate Weight Gain	Yes	25 (13.6%)	29 (14.2%)	2 (9.5%)	0.03	0.86
	No	159 (86.4%)	175 (85.8%)	19 (90.5%)		
Lack of or Inadequate Prenatal Education	Yes	9 (4.9%)	4 (2.0%)	-	2.57	0.11
	No	175 (95.1%)	200 (98.0%)	21 (100%)		
Obesity	Yes	16 (8.7%)	10 (4.9%	-	2.23	0.14
	No	168 (91.3%)	194 (95.1%)	21 (100%)		
Overweight	Yes	8 (4.3%)	-	-	N/A	N/A
	No	176 (95.7%)	204 (100%)	21 (100%)		
Suggestions						
Closer Evaluation of Dietary Habits and Evaluation of Diet Content/Nutritional Counseling	Yes	72 (39.1%)	59 (28.9%)	3 (14.3%)	4.51	0.03*
	No	112 (60.9%)	145 (71.1%)	18 (85.7%)		

Table J6. Obesity and Nutrition by Maternal Race, Fiscal Years 2007-2012. *Continued.*

OBESITY AND NUTRITION						
MATERNAL RACE						
	Present	**Black**	**White**	**Other**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 184 (%)	**N = 204 (%)**	**N = 21 (%)**		
Suggestions						
Education of Obesity Risks	Yes	96 (52.2%)	70 (34.3%)	3 (14.3%)	12.61	0.00*
	No	88 (47.8%)	134 (65.7%)	18 (85.7%)		
Importance of Proper Nutrition and Weight Gain During Pregnancy	Yes	109 (59.2%)	110 (53.9%)	5 (23.8%)	1.11	0.29
	No	75 (40.8%)	94 (46.1%)	16 (76.2%)		
Referral for Financial Assistance, WIC, Food Stamps, Emergency Shelter, etc.	Yes	27 (14.7%)	29 (14.2%)	1 (4.8%)	0.02	0.90
	No	157 (85.3%)	175 (85.8%)	20 (95.2%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Appendix K. Deliberation Tables for Preterm Labor

Table K1. Preterm Labor by Fiscal Year.

PRETERM LABOR									
FISCAL YEAR									
	Present	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	χ^2	p-value
		N = 101 (%)	N = 146 (%)	N = 95 (%)	N = 40 (%)	N = 26 (%)	N = 2 (%)		
Strengths									
Adequate Prenatal Care with Appropriate Referrals	Yes	59 (58.4%)	101 (69.2%)	67 (70.5%)	23 (57.5%)	17 (65.4%)	2 (100%)	5.31	0.26
	No	42 (41.6%)	45 (30.8%)	28 (29.5%)	17 (42.5%)	9 (34.6%)	-		
Communication Between Providers	Yes	17 (16.8%)	33 (22.6%)	34 (35.8%)	13 (32.5%)	17 (65.4%)	-	29.68	0.00*
	No	84 (83.2%)	113 (77.4%)	61 (64.2%)	27 (67.5%)	9 (34.6%)	2 (100%)		
Compliance with Bedrest, Activity Limitations and/or No Intercourse Orders	Yes	4 (4.0%)	16 (11.0%)	19 (20.0%)	11 (27.5%)	13 (50.0%)	2 (100%)	N/A	N/A
	No	97 (96.0%)	130 (89.0%)	76 (80.0%)	29 (72.5%)	13 (50.0%)	-		
Compliance with Prenatal Care/Kept Appointments	Yes	45 (44.6%)	80 (54.8%)	61 (64.2%)	24 (60.0%)	15 (57.7%)	2 (100%)	8.19	0.09
	No	56 (55.4%)	66 (45.2%)	34 (35.8%)	16 (40.0%)	11 (42.3%)	-		
Comprehensive Prenatal Teaching	Yes	7 (6.9%)	43 (29.5%)	49 (51.6%)	23 (57.5%)	15 (57.7%)	-	64.11	0.00*
	No	94 (93.1%)	103 (70.5%)	46 (48.4%)	17 (42.5%)	11 (42.3%)	2 (100%)		
Early Prenatal Care (First Trimester)	Yes	69 (68.3%)	108 (74.0%)	69 (72.6%)	24 (60.0%)	17 (65.4%)	2 (100%)	3.72	0.45
	No	32 (31.7%)	38 (26.0%)	26 (27.4%)	16 (40.0%)	9 (34.6%)	-		
Good Obstetric Management of Incompetent Cervix	Yes	2 (2.0%)	10 (6.8%)	9 (9.5%)	4 (10.0%)	-	2 (100%)	N/A	N/A
	No	99 (98.0%)	136 (93.2%)	86 (90.5%)	36 (90.0%)	26 (100%)	-		
Good Obstetric Management of Preterm Labor	Yes	15 (14.9%)	27 (18.5%)	22 (23.2%)	14 (35.0%)	7 (26.9%)	-	8.44	0.08
	No	86 (85.1%)	119 (81.5%)	73 (76.8%)	26 (65.0%)	19 (73.1%)	2 (100%)		
Mother Recognized Signs/Symptoms of Preterm Labor, PROM, etc., and Sought Immediate Medical Care	Yes	15 (14.9%)	39 (26.7%)	35 (36.8%)	16 (40.0%)	7 (26.9%)	2 (100%)	15.46	0.00*
	No	86 (85.1%)	107 (73.3%)	60 (63.2%)	24 (60.0%)	19 (73.1%)	-		
Neonatology Consult (Prenatally)	Yes	6 (5.9%)	36 (24.7%)	38 (40.0%)	15 (37.5%)	13 (50.0%)	2 (100%)	40.95	0.00*
	No	95 (94.1%)	110 (75.3%)	57 (60.0%)	25 (62.5%)	13 (50.0%)	-		
Patient/Provider Communication Regarding Pregnancy and Plan of Care	Yes	37 (36.6%)	59 (40.4%)	59 (62.1%)	23 (57.5%)	15 (57.7%)	2 (100%)	18.84	0.00*
	No	64 (63.4%)	87 (59.6%)	36 (37.9%)	17 (42.5%)	11 (42.3%)	-		

Table K1. Preterm Labor by Fiscal Year. *Continued.*

PRETERM LABOR									
FISCAL YEAR									
	Present	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 101 (%)	**N = 146 (%)**	**N = 95 (%)**	**N = 40 (%)**	**N = 26 (%)**	**N = 2 (%)**		
Contributing Factors									
Prenatal Education Appropriate in Each Trimester	Yes	-	2 (1.4%)	2 (2.1%)	1 (2.5%)	3 (11.5%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	101 (100%)	144 (98.6%)	93 (97.9%)	39 (97.5%)	23 (88.5%)	2 (100%)		
Genetic/Congenital Anomaly Incompatible with Life	Yes	12 (11.9%)	14 (9.6%)	16 (16.8%)	4 (10.0%)	2 (7.7%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	89 (88.1%)	132 (90.4%)	79 (83.2%)	36 (90.0%)	24 (92.3%)	2 (100%)		
History of Ectopic Pregnancy	Yes	-	-	-	2 (5.0%)	-	-	N/A	N/A
	No	101 (100%)	146 (100%)	95 (100%)	38 (95.0%)	26 (100%)	2 (100%)		
History of Fetal Loss >20 Weeks but <23 Weeks	Yes	2 (2.0%)	7 (4.8%)	12 (12.6%)	3 (7.5%)	7 (26.9%)	2 (100%)	N/A	N/A
	No	99 (98.0%)	139 (98.0%)	83 (87.4%)	37 (92.5%)	19 (73.1%)	-		
History of Fetal or Infant Loss	Yes	35 (34.7%)	56 (38.4%)	37 (38.9%)	11 (27.5%)	8 (30.8%)	2 (100%)	2.35	0.67
	No	66 (65.3%)	90 (61.6%)	58 (61.1%)	29 (72.5%)	18 (69.2%)	-		
History of Incompetent Cervix	Yes	4 (4.0%)	6 (4.1%)	7 (7.4%)	4 (10.0%)	2 (7.7%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	97 (96.0%)	140 (95.9%)	88 (92.6%)	36 (90.0%)	24 (92.3%)	2 (100%)		
History of Preterm Labor	Yes	10 (9.9%)	17 (11.6%)	20 (21.1%)	5 (12.5%)	4 (15.4%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	91 (90.1%)	129 (88.4%)	75 (78.9%)	35 (87.5%)	22 (84.6%)	2 (100%)		
History of Previous Preterm Labor and/or Low Birth Weight Baby	Yes	12 (11.9%)	32 (21.9%)	26 (27.4%)	7 (17.5%)	8 (30.8%)	-	9.30	0.05
	No	89 (88.1%)	114 (78.1%)	69 (72.6%)	33 (82.5%)	18 (69.2%)	2 (100%)		
History of Spontaneous Abortion >13 Weeks but <20 Weeks	Yes	5 (5.0%)	10 (6.8%)	24 (25.3%)	3 (7.5%)	6 (23.1%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	96 (95.0%)	136 (93.2%)	71 (74.7%)	37 (92.5%)	20 (76.9%)	2 (100%)		
Inconsistent Prenatal Care (Missed Visits)	Yes	20 (19.8%)	23 (15.8%)	11 (11.6%)	7 (17.5%)	3 (11.5%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	81 (80.2%)	123 (84.2%)	84 (88.4%)	33 (82.5%)	23 (88.5%)	2 (100%)		
Infection	Yes	30 (29.7%)	32 (21.9%)	16 (16.8%)	10 (25.0%)	4 (15.4%)	-	5.67	0.23
	No	71 (70.3%)	114 (78.1%)	79 (83.2%)	30 (75.0%)	22 (84.6%)	2 (100%)		
Late Entry into Prenatal Care after 13th Week	Yes	24 (23.8%)	30 (20.5%)	20 (21.1%)	8 (20.0%)	3 (11.5%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	77 (76.2%)	116 (79.5%)	75 (78.9%)	32 (80.0%)	23 (88.5%)	2 (100%)		

Table K1. Preterm Labor by Fiscal Year. *Continued.*

PRETERM LABOR									
FISCAL YEAR									
	Present	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 101 (%)	**N = 146 (%)**	**N = 95 (%)**	**N = 40 (%)**	**N = 26 (%)**	**N = 2 (%)**		
Contributing Factors									
Multiple Gestation	Yes	12 (11.9%)	26 (17.8%)	15 (15.8%)	4 (10.0%)	2 (7.7%)	-	3.61	0.46
	No	89 (88.1%)	120 (82.2%)	80 (84.2%)	36 (90.0%)	24 (92.3%)	2 (100%)		
Prematurity	Yes	62 (61.4%)	86 (58.9%)	54 (56.8%)	17 (42.5%)	13 (50.0%)	2 (100%)	4.95	0.29
	No	39 (38.6%)	60 (41.1%)	41 (43.2%)	23 (57.5%)	13 (50.0%)	-		
Previability	Yes	25 (24.8%)	44 (30.1%)	27 (28.4%)	12 (30.0%)	4 (15.4%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	76 (75.2%)	102 (69.9%)	68 (71.6%)	28 (70.0%)	22 (84.6%)	2 (100%)		
Suggestions									
Better Management of Incompetent Cervix	Yes	1 (1.0%)	1 (0.7%)	2 (2.1%)	1 (2.5%)	2 (7.7%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	100 (99.0%)	145 (99.3%)	93 (97.9%)	39 (97.5%)	24 (92.3%)	2 (100%)		
Better Management of Labor	Yes	1 (1.0%)	2 (1.4%)	-	3 (7.5%)	-	-	N/A	N/A
	No	100 (99.0%)	144 (98.6%)	95 (100%)	37 (92.5%)	26 (100%)	2 (100%)		
Better Management of Multiple Genitourinary Infections	Yes	6 (5.9%)	3 (2.1%)	2 (2.1%)	-	3 (11.5%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	95 (94.1%)	143 (97.9%)	93 (97.9%)	40 (100%)	23 (88.5%)	2 (100%)		
Importance of Compliance with Plan of Care	Yes	26 (25.7%)	28 (19.2%)	18 (18.9%)	12 (30.0%)	6 (23.1%)	-	3.52	0.48
	No	75 (74.3%)	118 (80.8%)	77 (81.1%)	28 (70.0%)	20 (76.9%)	2 (100%)		
Importance of Early and Consistent Prenatal Care	Yes	-	3 (2.1%)	14 (14.7%)	8 (20.0%)	5 (19.2%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	101 (100%)	143 (97.9%)	81 (85.3%)	32 (80.0%)	21 (80.8%)	2 (100%)		
Importance of Proper Hydration to Prevent Preterm Labor	Yes	3 (3.0%)	5 (3.4%)	5 (5.3%)	-	1 (3.8%)	1 (50.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	98 (97.0%)	141 (96.6%)	50 (94.7%)	40 (100%)	25 (96.2%)	1 (50.0%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table K2. Preterm Labor by County of Residence, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

PRETERM LABOR							
COUNTY OF RESIDENCE							
	Present	**Kent**	**New Castle w/o Wilmington**	**Sussex**	**Wilmington**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 57 (%)	**N = 191 (%)**	**N = 82 (%)**	**N = 80 (%)**		
Strengths							
Adequate Prenatal Care with Appropriate Referrals	Yes	41 (71.9%)	137 (71.7%)	38 (46.3%)	53 (66.2%)	17.69	0.00*
	No	16 (28.1%)	54 (28.3%)	44 (53.7%)	27 (33.8%)		
Communication Between Providers	Yes	15 (26.3%)	64 (33.5%)	11 (13.4%)	26 (32.5%)	12.32	0.01*
	No	42 (73.7%)	127 (66.5%)	71 (86.6%)	54 (67.5%)		
Compliance with Bedrest, Activity Limitations and/or No Intercourse Orders	Yes	12 (21.1%)	34 (17.8%)	8 (9.8%)	11 (13.8%)	4.25	0.24
	No	45 (78.9%)	157 (82.2%)	74 (90.2%)	69 (86.2%)		
Compliance with Prenatal Care/Kept Appointments	Yes	33 (57.9%)	115 (60.2%)	35 (42.7%)	44 (55.0%)	7.30	0.06
	No	24 (42.1%)	76 (39.8%)	47 (57.3%)	36 (45.0%)		
Comprehensive Prenatal Teaching	Yes	15 (26.3%)	88 (46.1%)	12 (14.6%)	22 (27.5%)	29.30	0.00*
	No	42 (73.7%)	103 (53.9%)	70 (85.4%)	58 (72.5%)		
Early Prenatal Care (First Trimester)	Yes	40 (70.2%)	149 (78.0%)	41 (50.0%)	59 (73.8%)	22.15	0.00*
	No	17 (29.8%)	42 (22.0%)	41 (50.0%)	21 (26.2%)		
Good Obstetric Management of Incompetent Cervix	Yes	1 (1.8%)	15 (7.9%)	5 (6.1%)	6 (7.5%)	N/A	N/A
	No	56 (98.2%)	176 (92.1%)	77 (93.9%)	74 (92.5%)		
Good Obstetric Management of Preterm Labor	Yes	8 (14.0%)	45 (23.6%)	7 (8.5%)	25 (31.2%)	15.92	0.00*
	No	49 (86.0%)	146 (76.4%)	75 (91.5%)	55 (68.8%)		
Mother Recognized Signs/Symptoms of Preterm Labor, PROM, etc., and Sought Immediate Medical Care	Yes	18 (31.6%)	60 (31.4%)	16 (19.5%)	20 (25.0%)	4.77	0.19
	No	39 (68.4%)	131 (68.6%)	66 (80.5%)	60 (75.0%)		
Neonatology Consult (Prenatally)	Yes	18 (31.6%)	65 (34.0%)	7 (8.5%)	20 (25.0%)	19.81	0.00*
	No	39 (68.4%)	126 (66.0%)	75 (91.5%)	60 (75.0%)		
Patient/Provider Communication Regarding Pregnancy and Plan of Care	Yes	29 (50.9%)	95 (49.7%)	30 (36.6%)	41 (51.2%)	5.01	0.17
	No	28 (49.1%)	96 (50.3%)	52 (63.4%)	39 (48.8%)		
Prenatal Education Appropriate in Each Trimester	Yes	1 (1.8%)	5 (2.6%)	-	2 (2.5%)	N/A	N/A
	No	56 (98.2%)	186 (97.4%)	82 (100%)	78 (97.5%)		

Table K2. Preterm Labor by County of Residence, Fiscal Years 2007-2012. *Continued.*

PRETERM LABOR							
COUNTY OF RESIDENCE							
	Present	**Kent**	**New Castle w/o Wilmington**	**Sussex**	**Wilmington**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 57 (%)	**N = 191 (%)**	**N = 82 (%)**	**N = 80 (%)**		
Contributing Factors							
Genetic/Congenital Anomaly Incompatible with Life	Yes	11 (19.3%)	15 (7.9%)	14 (17.1%)	8 (10.0%)	8.43	0.04*
	No	46 (80.7%)	176 (92.1%)	68 (82.9%)	72 (90.0%)		
History of Ectopic Pregnancy	Yes	1 (1.8%)	-	1 (1.2%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	56 (98.2%)	191 (100%)	81 (98.8%)	80 (100%)		
History of Fetal Loss >20 Weeks but <23 Weeks	Yes	4 (7.0%)	14 (7.3%)	9 (11.0%)	6 (7.5%)	N/A	N/A
	No	53 (93.0%)	177 (92.7%)	73 (89.0%)	74 (92.5%)		
History of Fetal or Infant Loss	Yes	16 (28.1%)	73 (38.2%)	33 (40.2%)	27 (33.8%)	2.75	0.43
	No	41 (71.9%)	118 (61.8%)	49 (59.8%)	53 (66.2%)		
History of Incompetent Cervix	Yes	2 (3.5%)	13 (6.8%)	5 (6.1%)	4 (5.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	55 (96.5%)	178 (93.2%)	77 (93.9%)	76 (95.0%)		
History of Preterm Labor	Yes	8 (14.0%)	28 (14.7%)	10 (12.2%)	11 (13.8%)	0.29	0.96
	No	49 (86.0%)	163 (85.3%)	72 (87.8%)	69 (86.2%)		
History of Previous Preterm Labor and/or Low Birth Weight Baby	Yes	15 (26.3%)	38 (19.9%)	19 (23.2%)	14 (17.5%)	1.94	0.59
	No	42 (73.7%)	153 (80.1%)	63 (76.8%)	66 (82.5%)		
History of Spontaneous Abortion >13 Weeks but <20 Weeks	Yes	9 (15.8%)	20 (10.5%)	8 (9.8%)	11 (13.8%)	1.83	0.61
	No	48 (84.2%)	171 (89.5%)	74 (90.2%)	69 (86.2%)		
Inconsistent Prenatal Care (Missed Visits)	Yes	8 (14.0%)	29 (15.2%)	15 (18.3%)	12 (15.0%)	0.60	0.90
	No	49 (86.0%)	162 (84.8%)	67 (81.7%)	68 (85.0%)		
Infection	Yes	7 (12.3%)	51 (26.7%)	12 (14.6%)	22 (27.5%)	9.42	0.02*
	No	50 (87.7%)	140 (73.3%)	70 (85.4%)	58 (72.5%)		
Late Entry into Prenatal Care after 13th Week	Yes	11 (19.3%)	31 (16.2%)	26 (31.7%)	17 (21.2%)	8.45	0.04*
	No	46 (80.7%)	160 (83.8%)	56 (68.3%)	63 (78.8%)		
Multiple Gestation	Yes	6 (10.5%)	33 (17.3%)	10 (12.2%)	10 (12.5%)	2.54	0.47
	No	51 (89.5%)	158 (82.7%)	72 (87.8%)	70 (87.5%)		

Table K2. Preterm Labor by County of Residence, Fiscal Years 2007-2012. *Continued.*

PRETERM LABOR							
COUNTY OF RESIDENCE							
	Present	**Kent**	**New Castle w/o Wilmington**	**Sussex**	**Wilmington**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 57 (%)	**N = 191 (%)**	**N = 82 (%)**	**N = 80 (%)**		
Contributing Factors							
Prematurity	Yes	32 (56.1%)	104 (54.5%)	41 (50.0%)	57 (71.2%)	8.79	0.03*
	No	25 (43.9%)	87 (45.5%)	41 (50.0%)	23 (28.7%)		
Previability	Yes	16 (28.1%)	56 (29.3%)	20 (24.4%)	21 (26.2%)	0.79	0.85
	No	41 (71.9%)	135 (70.7%)	62 (75.6%)	59 (73.8%)		
Suggestions							
Better Management of Incompetent Cervix	Yes	1 (1.8%)	3 (1.6%)	1 (1.2%)	2 (2.5%)	N/A	N/A
	No	56 (98.2%)	188 (98.4%)	81 (98.8%)	78 (97.5%)		
Better Management of Labor	Yes	2 (3.5%)	3 (1.6%)	-	1 (1.2%)	N/A	N/A
	No	55 (96.5%)	188 (98.4%)	82 (100%)	79 (98.8%)		
Better Management of Multiple Genitourinary Infections	Yes	2 (3.5%)	8 (4.2%)	1 (1.2%)	3 (3.8%)	N/A	N/A
	No	55 (96.5%)	183 (95.8%)	81 (98.8%)	77 (96.2%)		
Importance of Compliance with Plan of Care	Yes	15 (26.3%)	50 (26.2%)	17 (20.7%)	8 (10.0%)	9.37	0.03*
	No	42 (73.7%)	141 (73.8%)	65 (79.3%)	72 (90.0%)		
Importance of Early and Consistent Prenatal Care	Yes	4 (7.0%)	16 (8.4%)	5 (6.1%)	5 (6.2%)	N/A	N/A
	No	53 (93.0%)	175 (91.6%)	77 (93.9%)	75 (93.8%)		
Importance of Proper Hydration to Prevent Preterm Labor	Yes	1 (1.8%)	8 (4.2%)	4 (4.9%)	2 (2.5%)	N/A	N/A
	No	56 (98.2%)	183 (95.8%)	78 (95.1%)	78 (97.5%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table K3. Preterm Labor by Marital Status, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

PRETERM LABOR					
MARITAL STATUS					
	Present	Married N = 165 (%)	Single N = 191 (%)	χ^2	p-value
Strengths					
Adequate Prenatal Care with Appropriate Referrals	Yes	131 (79.4%)	108 (56.5%)	20.95	0.00*
	No	34 (20.6%)	83 (43.5%)		
Communication Between Providers	Yes	49 (29.7%)	49 (25.7%)	0.73	0.39
	No	116 (70.3%)	142 (74.3%)		
Compliance with Bedrest, Activity Limitations and/or No Intercourse Orders	Yes	36 (21.8%)	24 (12.6%)	5.41	0.02*
	No	129 (78.2%)	167 (87.4%)		
Compliance with Prenatal Care/Kept Appointments	Yes	114 (69.1%)	90 (47.1%)	17.47	0.00*
	No	51 (30.9%)	101 (52.9%)		
Comprehensive Prenatal Teaching	Yes	67 (40.6%)	52 (27.2%)	7.12	0.01*
	No	98 (59.4%)	139 (72.8%)		
Early Prenatal Care (First Trimester)	Yes	26 (15.8%)	77 (40.3%)	25.96	0.00*
	No	139 (84.2%)	114 (59.7%)		
Good Obstetric Management of Incompetent Cervix	Yes	14 (8.5%)	10 (5.2%)	1.49	0.22
	No	151 (91.5%)	181 (94.8%)		
Good Obstetric Management of Preterm Labor	Yes	34 (20.6%)	40 (20.9%)	0.01	0.94
	No	131 (79.4%)	151 (79.1%)		
Mother Recognized Signs/Symptoms of Preterm Labor, PROM, etc., and Sought Immediate Medical Care	Yes	56 (33.9%)	44 (23.0%)	5.21	0.02*
	No	109 (66.1%)	147 (77.0%)		
Neonatology Consult (Prenatally)	Yes	46 (27.9%)	49 (25.7%)	0.22	0.64
	No	119 (72.1%)	142 (74.3%)		
Patient/Provider Communication Regarding Pregnancy and Plan of Care	Yes	88 (53.3%)	86 (45.0%)	2.45	0.12
	No	77 (46.7%)	105 (55.0%)		
Prenatal Education Appropriate in Each Trimester	Yes	5 (3.0%)	2 (1.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	160 (97.0%)	189 (99.0%)		

Table K3. Preterm Labor by Marital Status, Fiscal Years 2007-2012. *Continued.*

PRETERM LABOR					
MARITAL STATUS					
	Present	**Married**	**Single**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 165 (%)	**N = 191 (%)**		
Contributing Factors					
Genetic/Congenital Anomaly Incompatible with Life	Yes	21 (12.7%)	24 (12.6%)	0.00	0.96
	No	144 (87.3%)	167 (87.4%)		
History of Ectopic Pregnancy	Yes	1 (0.6%)	1 (0.5%)	N/A	N/A
	No	164 (99.4%)	190 (99.5%)		
History of Fetal Loss >20 Weeks but <23 Weeks	Yes	11 (6.7%)	19 (9.9%)	1.24	0.27
	No	154 (93.3%)	172 (90.1%)		
History of Fetal or Infant Loss	Yes	69 (41.8%)	62 (32.5%)	3.33	0.07
	No	96 (58.2%)	129 (67.5%)		
History of Incompetent Cervix	Yes	12 (7.3%)	9 (4.7%)	1.05	0.31
	No	153 (92.7%)	182 (95.3%)		
History of Preterm Labor	Yes	28 (17.0%)	22 (11.5%)	2.18	0.14
	No	137 (83.0%)	169 (88.5%)		
History of Previous Preterm Labor and/or Low Birth Weight Baby	Yes	38 (23.0%)	36 (18.8%)	0.94	0.33
	No	127 (77.0%)	155 (81.2%)		
History of Spontaneous Abortion >13 Weeks but <20 Weeks	Yes	26 (15.8%)	18 (9.4%)	3.28	0.07
	No	139 (84.2%)	173 (90.6%)		
Inconsistent Prenatal Care (Missed Visits)	Yes	20 (12.1%)	35 (18.3%)	2.61	0.11
	No	145 (87.9%)	156 (81.7%)		
Infection	Yes	37 (22.4%)	41 (21.5%)	0.05	0.83
	No	128 (77.6%)	150 (78.5%)		
Multiple Gestation	Yes	22 (13.3%)	54 (28.3%)	11.77	0.00*
	No	143 (86.7%)	137 (71.7%)		
Late Entry into Prenatal Care after 13th Week	Yes	35 (21.2%)	18 (9.4%)	9.71	0.00*
	No	130 (78.8%)	173 (90.6%)		

Table K3. Preterm Labor by Marital Status, Fiscal Years 2007-2012. *Continued.*

PRETERM LABOR					
MARITAL STATUS					
	Present	**Married**	**Single**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 165 (%)	**N = 191 (%)**		
Contributing Factors					
Prematurity	Yes	94 (57.0%)	109 (57.1%)	0.00	0.99
	No	71 (43.0%)	82 (42.9%)		
Previability	Yes	37 (22.4%)	57 (29.8%)	2.51	0.11
	No	128 (77.6%)	134 (70.2%)		
Suggestions					
Better Management of Incompetent Cervix	Yes	4 (2.4%)	3 (1.6%)	N/A	N/A
	No	161 (97.6%)	188 (98.4%)		
Better Management of Labor	Yes	5 (3.0%)	1 (0.5%)	N/A	N/A
	No	160 (45.7%)	190 (99.5%)		
Better Management of Multiple Genitourinary Infections	Yes	6 (3.6%)	6 (3.1%)	0.07	0.80
	No	159 (96.4%)	185 (96.9%)		
Importance of Compliance with Plan of Care	Yes	23 (13.9%)	55 (28.8%)	11.42	0.00*
	No	142 (86.1%)	136 (71.2%)		
Importance of Early and Consistent Prenatal Care	Yes	7 (4.2%)	17 (8.9%)	3.06	0.08
	No	158 (95.8%)	174 (91.1%)		
Importance of Proper Hydration to Prevent Preterm Labor	Yes	4 (2.4%)	7 (3.7%)	N/A	N/A
	No	161 (97.6%)	184 (96.3%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table K4. Preterm Labor by Maternal Age, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

PRETERM LABOR									
MATERNAL AGE									
	Present	19 Years and Under	20-24 Years	25-29 Years	30-34 Years	35-39 Years	40 Years and Over	χ^2	p-value
		N = 54 (%)	N = 99 (%)	N = 115 (%)	N = 87 (%)	N = 40 (%)	N = 15 (%)		
Strengths									
Adequate Prenatal Care with Appropriate Referrals	Yes	27 (50.0%)	55 (55.6%)	82 (71.3%)	68 (78.2%)	27 (67.5%)	10 (66.7%)	18.07	0.00*
	No	27 (50.0%)	44 (44.4%)	33 (28.7%)	19 (21.8%)	13 (32.5%)	5 (33.3%)		
Communication Between Providers	Yes	16 (29.6%)	26 (26.3%)	29 (25.2%)	28 (32.2%)	10 (25.0%)	7 (46.7%)	4.14	0.53
	No	38 (70.4%)	73 (73.7%)	86 (74.8%)	59 (67.8%)	30 (75.0%)	8 (53.3%)		
Compliance with Bedrest, Activity Limitations and/or No Intercourse Orders	Yes	5 (9.3%)	13 (13.1%)	19 (16.5%)	16 (18.4%)	9 (22.5%)	3 (20.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	49 (90.7%)	86 (86.9%)	96 (83.5%)	71 (81.6%)	31 (77.5%)	12 (80.0%)		
Compliance with Prenatal Care/Kept Appointments	Yes	20 (37.0%)	52 (52.5%)	67 (58.3%)	57 (65.5%)	22 (55.0%)	9 (60.0%)	11.82	0.04*
	No	34 (63.0%)	47 (47.5%)	48 (41.7%)	30 (34.5%)	18 (45.0%)	6 (40.0%)		
Comprehensive Prenatal Teaching	Yes	14 (25.9%)	25 (25.3%)	41 (35.7%)	34 (39.1%)	15 (37.5%)	8 (53.3%)	8.81	0.12
	No	40 (74.1%)	74 (74.7%)	74 (64.3%)	53 (60.9%)	25 (62.5%)	7 (46.7%)		
Early Prenatal Care (First Trimester)	Yes	28 (51.9%)	59 (59.6%)	88 (76.5%)	71 (81.6%)	33 (82.5%)	10 (66.7%)	24.73	0.00*
	No	26 (48.1%)	40 (40.4%)	27 (23.5%)	16 (18.4%)	7 (17.5%)	5 (33.3%)		
Good Obstetric Management of Incompetent Cervix	Yes	2 (3.7%)	4 (4.0%)	9 (7.8%)	9 (10.3%)	-	3 (20.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	52 (96.3%)	95 (96.0%)	106 (92.2%)	78 (89.7%)	40 (100%)	12 (80.0%)		
Good Obstetric Management of Preterm Labor	Yes	11 (20.4%)	25 (25.3%)	18 (15.7%)	23 (26.4%)	5 (12.5%)	3 (20.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	43 (79.6%)	74 (74.7%)	97 (84.3%)	64 (73.6%)	35 (87.5%)	12 (80.0%)		
Mother Recognized Signs/Symptoms of Preterm Labor, PROM, etc., and Sought Immediate Medical Care	Yes	11 (20.4%)	26 (26.3%)	33 (28.7%)	31 (35.6%)	11 (27.5%)	2 (13.3%)	N/A	N/A
	No	43 (79.6%)	73 (73.7%)	82 (71.3%)	56 (64.4%)	29 (72.5%)	13 (86.7%)		
Neonatology Consult (Prenatally)	Yes	11 (20.4%)	28 (28.3%)	32 (27.8%)	23 (26.4%)	11 (27.5%)	5 (33.3%)	1.65	0.90
	No	43 (79.6%)	71 (71.7%)	83 (72.2%)	64 (73.6%)	29 (72.5%)	10 (66.7%)		

Table K4. Preterm Labor by Maternal Age, Fiscal Years 2007-2012. *Continued.*

PRETERM LABOR									
MATERNAL AGE									
	Present	**19 Years and Under**	**20-24 Years**	**25-29 Years**	**30-34 Years**	**35-39 Years**	**40 Years and Over**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 54 (%)	**N = 99 (%)**	**N = 115 (%)**	**N = 87 (%)**	**N = 40 (%)**	**N = 15 (%)**		
Strengths									
Patient/Provider Communication Regarding Pregnancy and Plan of Care	Yes	22 (40.7%)	46 (46.5%)	58 (50.4%)	42 (48.3%)	19 (47.5%)	8 (53.3%)	1.65	0.90
	No	32 (59.3%)	53 (53.5%)	57 (49.6%)	45 (51.7%)	21 (52.5%)	7 (46.7%)		
Prenatal Education Appropriate in Each Trimester	Yes	-	-	4 (3.5%)	1 (1.1%)	1 (2.5%)	2 (13.3%)	N/A	N/A
	No	54 (100%)	99 (100%)	111 (96.5%)	86 (98.9%)	39 (97.5%)	13 (86.7%)		
Contributing Factors									
Genetic/Congenital Anomaly Incompatible with Life	Yes	8 (14.8%)	13 (13.1%)	15 (13.0%)	7 (8.0%)	2 (5.0%)	3 (20.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	46 (85.2%)	86 (86.9%)	100 (87.0%)	80 (92.0%)	38 (95.0%)	12 (80.0%)		
History of Ectopic Pregnancy	Yes	-	-	-	2	-	-	N/A	N/A
	No	54 (100%)	99 (100%)	115 (100%)	85 (97.7%)	40 (100%)	15 (100%)		
History of Fetal Loss >20 Weeks but <23 Weeks	Yes	4 (7.4%)	7 (7.1%)	9 (7.8%)	7 (8.0%)	3 (7.5%)	3 (20.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	50 (92.6%)	92 (92.9%)	106 (92.2%)	80 (92.0%)	37 (92.5%)	12 (80.0%)		
History of Fetal or Infant Loss	Yes	7 (13.0%)	27 (27.3%)	49 (42.6%)	37 (42.5%)	20 (50.0%)	9 (60.0%)	26.52	0.00*
	No	47 (87.0%)	72 (72.7%)	66 (57.4%)	50 (57.5%)	20 (50.0%)	6 (40.0%)		
History of Incompetent Cervix	Yes	2 (3.7%)	2 (2.0%)	6 (5.2%)	8 (9.2%)	4 (10.0%)	2 (13.3%)	N/A	N/A
	No	52 (96.3%)	97 (98.0%)	109 (94.8%)	79 (90.8%)	36 (90.0%)	13 (86.7%)		
History of Preterm Labor	Yes	3 (5.6%)	8 (8.1%)	22 (19.1%)	10 (11.5%)	12 (30.0%)	2 (13.3%)	N/A	N/A
	No	51 (94.4%)	91 (91.9%)	93 (80.9%)	77 (88.5%)	28 (70.0%)	13 (86.7%)		
History of Previous Preterm Labor and/or Low Birth Weight Baby	Yes	7 (13.0%)	11 (11.1%)	32 (27.8%)	17 (19.5%)	14 (35.0%)	5 (33.3%)	17.40	0.00*
	No	47 (87.0%)	88 (88.9%)	83 (72.2%)	70 (80.5%)	26 (65.0%)	10 (66.7%)		
History of Spontaneous Abortion >13 Weeks but <20 Weeks	Yes	3 (5.6%)	7 (7.1%)	15 (13.0%)	11 (12.6%)	6 (15.0%)	6 (40.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	51 (94.4%)	92 (92.9%)	100 (87.0%)	76 (87.4%)	34 (85.0%)	9 (60.0%)		

Table K4. Preterm Labor by Maternal Age, Fiscal Years 2007-2012. *Continued.*

PRETERM LABOR									
MATERNAL AGE									
	Present	**19 Years and Under**	**20-24 Years**	**25-29 Years**	**30-34 Years**	**35-39 Years**	**40 Years and Over**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 54 (%)	**N = 99 (%)**	**N = 115 (%)**	**N = 87 (%)**	**N = 40 (%)**	**N = 15 (%)**		
Contributing Factors									
Inconsistent Prenatal Care (Missed Visits)	Yes	8 (14.8%)	13 (13.1%)	20 (17.4%)	16 (18.4%)	6 (15.0%)	1 (6.7%)	N/A	N/A
	No	46 (85.2%)	86 (86.9%)	95 (82.6%)	71 (81.6%)	34 (85.0%)	14 (93.3%)		
Infection	Yes	15 (27.8%)	17 (17.2%)	27 (23.5%)	22 (25.3%)	9 (22.5%)	2 (13.3%)	N/A	N/A
	No	39 (72.2%)	82 (82.8%)	88 (76.5%)	65 (74.7%)	31 (77.5%)	13 (86.7%)		
Late Entry into Prenatal Care after 13th Week	Yes	18 (33.3%)	25 (25.3%)	24 (20.9%)	11 (12.6%)	3 (7.5%)	4 (26.7%)	N/A	N/A
	No	36 (66.7%)	74 (74.7%)	91 (79.1%)	76 (87.4%)	37 (92.5%)	11 (73.3%)		
Multiple Gestation	Yes	7 (13.0%)	12 (12.1%)	18 (15.7%	14 (16.1%)	8 (20.0%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	47 (87.0%)	87 (87.9%)	97 (84.3%)	73 (83.9%)	32 (80.0%)	15 (100%)		
Previability	Yes	35 (64.8%)	58 (58.6%)	60 (52.2%)	50 (57.5%)	28 (70.0%)	3 (20.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	19 (35.2%)	41 (41.4%)	55 (47.8%)	37 (42.5%)	12 (30.0%)	12 (80.0%)		
Prematurity	Yes	13 (24.1%)	30 (30.3%)	31 (27.0%)	24 (27.6%)	12 (30.0%)	3 (20.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	41 (75.9%)	69 (69.7%)	84 (73.0%)	63 (72.4%)	28 (70.0%)	12 (80.0%)		
Suggestions									
Better Management of Incompetent Cervix	Yes	-	-	1 (0.9%)	5 (5.7%)	-	1 (6.7%)	N/A	N/A
	No	54 (100%)	99 (100%)	114 (99.1%)	82 (94.3%)	40 (100%)	14 (93.3%)		
Better Management of Labor	Yes	-	1 (1.0%)	1 (0.9%)	3 (3.4%)	1 (2.5%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	54 (100%)	98 (99.0%)	114 (99.1%)	84 (96.6%)	39 (97.5%)	15 (100%)		
Better Management of Multiple Genitourinary Infections	Yes	2 (3.7%)	5 (5.1%)	1 (0.9%)	5 (5.7%)	1 (2.5%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	52 (96.3%)	94 (94.9%)	114 (99.1%)	82 (94.3%)	39 (97.5%)	15 (100%)		
Importance of Compliance with Care	Yes	9 (16.7%)	24 (24.2%)	32 (27.8%)	16 (18.4%)	7 (17.5%)	2 (13.3%)	N/A	N/A
	No	45 (83.3%)	75 (75.8%)	83 (72.2%)	71 (81.6%)	33 (82.5%)	13 (83.7%)		
Importance of Early and Consistent Prenatal Care	Yes	6 (11.1%)	6 (6.1%)	7 (6.1%)	7 (6.9%)	2 (5.0%)	3 (20.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	48 (88.9%)	93 (93.9%)	108 (93.9%)	81 (93.1%)	38 (95.0%)	12 (80.0%)		

Table K4. Preterm Labor by Maternal Age, Fiscal Years 2007-2012. *Continued.*

PRETERM LABOR									
MATERNAL AGE									
	Present	**19 Years and Under**	**20-24 Years**	**25-29 Years**	**30-34 Years**	**35-39 Years**	**40 Years and Over**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 54 (%)	**N = 99 (%)**	**N = 115 (%)**	**N = 87 (%)**	**N = 40 (%)**	**N = 15 (%)**		
Suggestions									
Importance of Proper Hydration to Prevent Preterm Labor	Yes	2 (3.7%)	3 (3.0%)	4 (3.5%)	6 (6.9%)	-	-	N/A	N/A
	No	52 (96.3%)	96 (97.0%)	111 (96.5%)	81 (93.1%)	40 (100%)	15 (100%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table K5. Preterm Labor by Maternal Education, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

PRETERM LABOR							
MATERNAL EDUCATION							
	Present	**Less Than HS Grad**	**HS Grad**	**Some College**	**College Grad or More**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 108 (%)	**N = 147 (%)**	**N = 77 (%)**	**N = 59 (%)**		
Strengths							
Adequate Prenatal Care with Appropriate Referrals	Yes	68 (63.0%)	95 (64.6%)	54 (70.1%)	40 (67.8%)	1.22	0.75
	No	40 (37.0%)	52 (35.4%)	23 (29.9%)	19 (32.2%)		
Communication Between Providers	Yes	26 (24.1%)	40 (27.2%)	25 (32.5%)	20 (33.9%)	2.60	0.46
	No	82 (75.9%)	107 (72.8%)	52 (67.5%)	39 (66.1%)		
Compliance with Bedrest, Activity Limitations and/or No Intercourse Orders	Yes	8 (7.4%)	27 (18.4%)	13 (16.9%)	13 (22.0%)	8.31	0.04*
	No	100 (92.6%)	120 (81.6%)	64 (83.1%)	46 (78.0%)		
Compliance with Prenatal Care/Kept Appointments	Yes	58 (53.7%)	81 (55.1%)	46 (59.7%)	31 (52.5%)	0.91	0.82
	No	50 (46.3%)	66 (44.9%)	31 (40.3%)	28 (47.5%)		
Comprehensive Prenatal Teaching	Yes	37 (34.3%)	46 (31.3%)	32 (41.6%)	16 (27.1%)	3.67	0.30
	No	71 (65.7%)	101 (68.7%)	45 (58.4%)	43 (72.9%)		
Early Prenatal Care (First Trimester)	Yes	73 (67.6%)	100 (68.0%)	59 (76.6%)	43 (72.9%)	2.41	0.49
	No	35 (32.4%)	47 (32.0%)	18 (23.4%)	16 (27.1%)		
Good Obstetric Management of Incompetent Cervix	Yes	5 (4.6%)	9 (6.1%)	2 (2.6%)	7 (11.9%)	N/A	N/A
	No	103 (95.4%)	138 (93.9%)	75 (97.4%)	52 (88.1%)		
Good Obstetric Management of Preterm Labor	Yes	19 (17.6%)	32 (21.8%)	14 (18.2%)	15 (25.4%)	1.84	0.61
	No	89 (82.4%)	115 (78.2%)	63 (81.8%)	44 (74.6%)		
Mother Recognized Signs/Symptoms of Preterm Labor, PROM, etc., and Sought Immediate Medical Care	Yes	25 (23.1%)	37 (25.2%)	28 (36.4%)	17 (28.8%)	4.52	0.21
	No	83 (76.9%)	110 (74.8%)	49 (63.6%)	42 (71.2%)		
Neonatology Consult (Prenatally)	Yes	28 (25.9%)	35 (23.8%)	26 (33.8%)	14 (23.7%)	2.89	0.41
	No	80 (74.1%)	112 (76.2%)	51 (66.2%)	45 (76.3%)		
Patient/Provider Communication Regarding Pregnancy and Plan of Care	Yes	45 (41.7%)	62 (42.2%)	42 (54.5%)	35 (59.3%)	7.96	0.05*
	No	63 (58.3%)	85 (57.8%)	35 (45.5%)	24 (40.7%)		
Prenatal Education Appropriate in Each Trimester	Yes	2 (1.9%)	3 (2.0%)	3 (3.9%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	106 (98.1%)	144 (98.0%)	74 (96.1%)	59 (100%)		

Table K5. Preterm Labor by Maternal Education, Fiscal Years 2007-2012. *Continued.*

PRETERM LABOR							
MATERNAL EDUCATION							
	Present	**Less Than HS Grad**	**HS Grad**	**Some College**	**College Grad or More**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 108 (%)	**N = 147 (%)**	**N = 77 (%)**	**N = 59 (%)**		
Contributing Factors							
Genetic/Congenital Anomaly Incompatible with Life	Yes	17 (15.7%)	18 (12.2%)	7 (9.1%)	5 (8.5%)	2.75	0.43
	No	91 (84.3%)	129 (87.8%)	70 (90.9%)	54 (91.5%)		
History of Ectopic Pregnancy	Yes	1 (0.9%)	-	-	-	N/A	N/A
	No	107 (99.1%)	147 (100%)	77 (100%)	59 (100%)		
History of Fetal Loss >20 Weeks but <23 Weeks	Yes	4 (3.7%)	14 (9.5%)	6 (7.8%)	8 (13.6%)	N/A	N/A
	No	104 (96.3%)	133 (90.5%)	71 (92.2%)	51 (86.4%)		
History of Fetal or Infant Loss	Yes	35 (32.4%)	52 (35.4%)	27 (35.1%)	26 (44.1%)	2.33	0.51
	No	73 (67.6%)	95 (64.6%)	50 (64.9%)	33 (55.9%)		
History of Incompetent Cervix	Yes	8 (7.4%)	7 (4.8%)	3 (3.9%)	4 (6.8%)	N/A	N/A
	No	100 (92.6%)	140 (95.2%)	74 (96.1%)	55 (93.2%)		
History of Preterm Labor	Yes	14 (13.0%)	16 (10.9%)	11 (14.3%)	11 (18.6%)	2.28	0.52
	No	94 (87.0%)	131 (89.1%)	66 (85.7%)	48 (81.4%)		
History of Previous Preterm Labor and/or Low Birth Weight Baby	Yes	15 (13.9%)	28 (19.0%)	15 (19.5%)	21 (35.6%)	11.49	0.01*
	No	93 (86.1%)	119 (81.0%)	62 (80.5%)	38 (64.4%)		
History of Spontaneous Abortion >13 Weeks but <20 Weeks	Yes	8 (7.4%)	18 (12.2%)	9 (11.7%)	6 (10.2%)	1.70	0.64
	No	100 (92.6%)	129 (87.8%)	68 (88.3%)	53 (89.8%)		
Inconsistent Prenatal Care (Missed Visits)	Yes	21 (19.4%)	19 (12.9%)	8 (10.4%)	12 (20.3%)	4.65	0.20
	No	87 (80.6%)	128 (87.1%)	69 (89.6%)	47 (79.7%)		
Infection	Yes	31 (28.7%)	30 (20.4%)	13 (16.9%)	14 (23.7%)	4.20	0.24
	No	77 (71.3%)	117 (79.6%)	64 (83.1%)	45 (76.3%)		
Late Entry into Prenatal Care after 13th Week	Yes	28 (25.9%)	30 (20.4%)	13 (16.9%)	11 (18.6%)	2.60	0.46
	No	80 (74.1%)	117 (79.6%)	64 (83.1%)	48 (81.4%)		
Multiple Gestation	Yes	13 (12.0%)	25 (17.0%)	13 (16.9%)	8 (13.6%)	1.51	0.68
	No	95 (88.0%)	122 (83.0%)	64 (83.1%)	51 (86.4%)		

Table K5. Preterm Labor by Maternal Education, Fiscal Years 2007-2012. *Continued.*

PRETERM LABOR							
MATERNAL EDUCATION							
	Present	**Less Than HS Grad**	**HS Grad**	**Some College**	**College Grad or More**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 108 (%)	**N = 147 (%)**	**N = 77 (%)**	**N = 59 (%)**		
Prematurity	Yes	55 (50.9%)	86 (58.5%)	47 (61.0%)	37 (62.7%)	3.02	0.39
	No	53 (49.1%)	61 (41.5%)	30 (39.0%)	22 (37.3%)		
Previability	Yes	31 (28.7%)	38 (25.9%)	23 (29.9%)	18 (30.5%)	0.68	0.88
	No	77 (71.3%)	109 (74.1%)	54 (70.1%)	41 (69.5%)		
Suggestions							
Better Management of Incompetent Cervix	Yes	-	4 (2.7%)	2 (2.6%)	1 (1.7%)	N/A	N/A
	No	108 (100%)	143 (97.3%)	75 (97.4%)	58 (98.3%)		
Better Management of Labor	Yes	2 (1.9%)	-	-	4 (6.8%)	N/A	N/A
	No	106 (98.1%)	147 (100%)	77 (100%)	55 (93.2%)		
Better Management of Multiple Genitourinary Infections	Yes	3 (2.8%)	4 (2.7%)	3 (3.9%)	3 (5.1%)	N/A	N/A
	No	105 (97.2%)	143 (97.3%)	74 (96.1%)	56 (94.9%)		
Importance of Compliance with Plan of Care	Yes	27 (25.0%)	30 (20.4%)	11 (14.3%)	16 (27.1%)	4.37	0.22
	No	81 (75.0%)	117 (79.6%)	66 (85.7%)	43 (72.9%)		
Importance of Early and Consistent Prenatal Care	Yes	11 (10.2%)	10 (6.8%)	4 (5.2%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	97 (89.8%)	137 (93.2%)	73 (94.8%)	59 (100%)		
Importance of Proper Hydration to Prevent Preterm Labor	Yes	3 (2.8%)	4 (2.7%)	3 (3.9%)	3 (5.1%)	N/A	N/A
	No	105 (97.2%)	143 (97.3%)	74 (96.1%)	56 (94.9%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table K6. Preterm Labor by Maternal Race, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

PRETERM LABOR						
MATERNAL RACE						
	Present	Black N = 184 (%)	White N = 204 (%)	Other N = 21 (%)	χ^2	p-value
Strengths						
Adequate Prenatal Care with Appropriate Referrals	Yes	113 (61.4%)	138 (67.6%)	17 (81.0%)	1.65	0.20
	No	71 (38.6%)	66 (32.4%)	4 (19.0%)		
Communication Between Providers	Yes	56 (30.4%)	56 (27.5%)	4 (19.0%)	0.42	0.52
	No	128 (69.6%)	148 (72.5%)	17 (81.0%)		
Compliance with Bedrest, Activity Limitations and/or No Intercourse Orders	Yes	30 (16/3%)	33 (16.2%)	2 (9.5%)	0.00	0.97
	No	154 (83.7%)	171 (83.8%)	19 (90.5%)		
Compliance with Prenatal Care/Kept Appointments	Yes	98 (53.3%)	114 (55.9%)	15 (71.4%)	0.27	0.61
	No	86 (46.7%)	90 (44.1%)	6 (28.6%)		
Comprehensive Prenatal Teaching	Yes	57 (31.0%)	71 (34.8%)	9 (42.9%)	0.64	0.42
	No	127 (69.0%)	133 (65.2%)	12 (57.1%)		
Early Prenatal Care (First Trimester)	Yes	135 (73.4%)	138 (67.6%)	16 (76.2%)	1.52	0.22
	No	49 (26.6%)	66 (32.4%)	5 (23.8%)		
Good Obstetric Management of Incompetent Cervix	Yes	16 (8.7%)	9 (4.4%)	2 (9.5%)	2.95	0.09
	No	168 (71.3%)	195 (95.6%)	19 (90.5%)		
Good Obstetric Management of Preterm Labor	Yes	46 (25.0%)	36 (17.6%)	3 (14.3%)	3.14	0.08
	No	138 (75.0%)	168 (82.4%)	18 (85.7%)		
Mother Recognized Signs/Symptoms of Preterm Labor, PROM, etc., and Sought Immediate Medical Care	Yes	60 (32.6%)	48 (23.5%)	5 (23.8%)	3.97	0.05*
	No	124 (67.4%)	156 (76.5%)	16 (76.2%)		
Neonatology Consult (Prenatally)	Yes	53 (28.8%)	53 (26.0%)	4 (19.0%)	0.39	0.53
	No	131 (71.2%)	151 (74.0%)	17 (81.0%)		
Patient/Provider Communication Regarding Pregnancy and Plan of Care	Yes	83 (45.1%)	104 (51.0%)	8 (38.1%)	1.34	0.25
	No	101 (54.9%)	100 (49.0%)	13 (61.9%)		
Prenatal Education Appropriate in Each Trimester	Yes	3 (1.6%)	4 (2.0%)	1 (4.8%)	N/A	N/A
	No	181 (98.4%)	200 (98.0%)	20 (95.2%)		

Table K6. Preterm Labor by Maternal Race, Fiscal Years 2007-2012. *Continued.*

PRETERM LABOR						
MATERNAL RACE						
	Present	Black N = 184 (%)	White N = 204 (%)	Other N = 21 (%)	χ^2	p-value
Contributing Factors						
Genetic/Congenital Anomaly Incompatible with Life	Yes	17 (9.2%)	26 (12.7%)	5 (23.8%)	1.21	0.27
	No	167 (90.8%)	178 (87.3%)	16 (76.2%)		
History of Ectopic Pregnancy	Yes	2 (1.1%)	-	-	N/A	N/A
	No	182 (98.9%)	204 (100%)	21 (100%)		
History of Fetal Loss >20 Weeks but <23 Weeks	Yes	18 (9.8%)	15 (7.4%)	-	0.73	0.39
	No	166 (90.2%)	189 (92.6%)	21 (100%)		
History of Fetal or Infant Loss	Yes	73 (39.7%)	68 (33.3%)	8 (38.1%)	1.68	0.20
	No	111 (60.3%)	136 (66.7%)	13 (61.9%)		
History of Incompetent Cervix	Yes	17 (9.2%)	6 (2.9%)	1 (4.8%)	6.88	0.01*
	No	167 (90.8%)	198 (97.1%)	20 (95.2%)		
History of Preterm Labor	Yes	37 (20.1%)	18 (8.8%)	2 (9.5%)	10.13	0.00*
	No	147 (79.9%)	186 (91.2%)	19 (90.5%)		
History of Previous Preterm Labor and/or Low Birth Weight Baby	Yes	51 (27.7%)	33 (16.2%)	2 (9.5%)	7.60	0.01
	No	133 (72.3%)	171 (83.8%)	19 (90.5%)		
History of Spontaneous Abortion >13 Weeks but <20 Weeks	Yes	20 (10.9%)	(25 (12.3%)	3 (14.3%)	0.18	0.67
	No	164 (89.1%)	179 (87.7%)	18 (85.7%)		
Inconsistent Prenatal Care (Missed Visits)	Yes	35 (19.0%)	27 (13.2%)	2 (9.5%)	2.41	0.12
	No	149 (81.0%)	177 (86.8%)	19 (91.05%)		
Infection	Yes	43 (23.4%)	46 (22.5%)	2 (9.5%)	0.04	0.85
	No	141 (76.6%)	158 (77.5%)	19 (90.5%)		
Late Entry into Prenatal Care after 13th Week	Yes	38 (20.7%)	40 (19.6%)	6 (28.6%)	0.07	0.80
	No	146 (79.3%)	164 (80.4%)	15 (71.4%)		
Multiple Gestation	Yes	30 (16.3%)	27 (13.2%)	2 (9.5%)	0.73	0.39
	No	154 (83.7%)	177 (86.8%)	19 (90.5%)		

Table K6. Preterm Labor by Maternal Race, Fiscal Years 2007-2012. *Continued.*

PRETERM LABOR						
MATERNAL RACE						
	Present	**Black**	**White**	**Other**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 184 (%)	**N = 204 (%)**	**N = 21 (%)**		
Contributing Factors						
Prematurity	Yes	115 (62.5%)	109 (53.4%)	9 (42.9%)	3.26	0.07
	No	69 (37.5%)	95 (46.6%)	12 (57.1%)		
Previability	Yes	62 (33.7%)	46 (22.5%)	4 (19.0%)	5.98	0.01*
	No	122 (66.3%)	158 (77.5%)	17 (81.0%)		
Suggestions						
Better Management of Incompetent Cervix	Yes	5 (2.7%)	2 (1.0%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	179 (97.3%)	202 (99.0%)	21 (100%)		
Better Management of Labor	Yes	2 (1.1%)	4 (2.0%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	182 (98.9%)	200 (98.0%)	21 (100%)		
Better Management of Multiple Genitourinary Infections	Yes	9 (4.9%)	5 (2.5%)	-	1.66	0.20
	No	175 (95.1%)	199 (97.5%)	21 (100%)		
Importance of Compliance with Plan of Care	Yes	41 (22.3%)	46 (22.5%)	3 (14.3%)	0.00	0.95
	No	143 (77.7%)	158 (77.5%)	18 (85.7%)		
Importance of Early and Consistent Prenatal Care	Yes	18 (9.8%)	12 (5.9%)	-	2.06	0.15
	No	166 (90.2%)	192 (94.1%)	21 (100%)		
Importance of Proper Hydration to Prevent Preterm Labor	Yes	10 (5.4%)	3 (1.5%)	2 (9.5%)	N/A	N/A
	No	174 (94.6%)	201 (98.5%)	19 (90.5%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Appendix L. Deliberation Tables for Bereavement Counseling/Support

Table L1. Bereavement Counseling/Support by Fiscal Year.

BEREAVEMENT COUNSELING/SUPPORT									
FISCAL YEAR									
	Present	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	χ^2	p-value
		N = 101 (%)	N = 146 (%)	N = 95 (%)	N = 40 (%)	N = 26 (%)	N = 2 (%)		
Strengths									
Chaplain, Pastor, Nurse, Smart Start, Nurse Family Partnership, Resource Mothers, or Social Work Grief Support in Hospital	Yes	90 (89.1%)	135 (92.5%)	87 (91.6%)	37 (92.5%)	21 (80.8%)	2 (100%)	N/A	N/A
	No	11 (10.9%)	11 (7.5%)	8 (8.4%)	3 (7.5%)	5 (19.2%)	-		
Family Requested to See Baby to Bond	Yes	27 (26.7%)	59 (40.4%)	56 (58.9%)	29 (72.5%)	17 (65.4%)	1 (50.0%)	38.57	0.00*
	No	74 (73.3%)	87 (59.6%)	39 (41.1%)	11 (27.5%)	9 (34.6%)	1 (50.0%)		
Follow-Up Per Hospital Bereavement Team	Yes	54 (53.5%)	61 (41.8%)	24 (25.3%)	6 (15.0%)	4 (15.4%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	47 (46.5%)	85 (58.2%)	71 (74.7%)	34 (85.0%)	22 (84.6%)	2 (100%)		
Referral to Community Grief Support Services after Discharge	Yes	60 (59.4%)	97 (66.4%)	67 (70.5%)	28 (70.0%)	17 (65.4%)	2 (100%)	3.12	0.54
	No	41 (40.6%)	49 (33.6%)	28 (29.5%)	12 (30.0%)	9 (34.6%)	-		
Contributing Factors									
History of Fetal or Infant Loss	Yes	35 (34.7%)	56 (38.4%)	37 (38.9%)	10 (25.0%)	8 (30.8%)	2 (100%)	3.20	0.53
	No	66 (65.3%)	90 (61.6%)	58 (61.1%)	30 (75.0%)	18 (69.2%)	-		
Suggestions									
Debrief Parents 2-3 Months after Loss to Assess Understanding of Causes/Circumstances of Death	Yes	37 (36.6%)	47 (32.2%)	41 (43.2%)	18 (45.0%)	7 (26.9%)	-	5.23	0.26
	No	64 (63.4%)	99 (67.8%)	54 (56.8%)	22 (55.0%)	19 (73.1%)	2 (100%)		
Follow Up with Patients that Initially Decline Grief Support Services	Yes	7 (6.9%)	14 (9.6%)	17 (17.9%)	7 (17.5%)	1 (3.8%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	94 (93.1%)	132 (90.4%)	78 (82.1%)	33 (82.5%)	25 (96.2%)	2 (100%)		
Grief Counseling/Support at Delivery and/or Pediatric Care Facility	No	10 (9.9%)	21 (14.4%)	17 (17.9%)	10 (25.0%)	6 (23.1%)	-	6.79	0.15
	Yes	91 (90.1%)	125 (85.6%)	78 (82.1%)	30 (75.0%)	20 (76.9%)	2 (100%)		
Have Clergy/Pastoral Care See Patient to Assess Needs	Yes	8 (7.9%)	14 (9.6%)	10 (10.5%)	10 (25.0%)	2 (7.7%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	93 (92.1%)	132 (90.4%)	85 (89.5%)	30 (75.0%)	24 (92.3%)	2 (100%)		
Offer Autopsy	Yes	-	1 (0.7%)	3 (3.2%)	1 (2.5%)	2 (7.7%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	101 (100%)	145 (99.3%)	92 (96.8%)	39 (97.5%)	24 (92.3%)	2 (100%)		

Table L1. Bereavement Counseling/Support by Fiscal Year. *Continued.*

BEREAVEMENT COUNSELING/SUPPORT									
FISCAL YEAR									
	Present	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 101 (%)	**N = 146 (%)**	**N = 95 (%)**	**N = 40 (%)**	**N = 26 (%)**	**N = 2 (%)**		
Suggestions									
Postpartum Depression Screening/Education and Assessment of Grieving Status with Appropriate Referrals	Yes	21 (20.8%)	49 (33.6%)	37 (38.9%)	17 (42.5%)	11 (42.3%)	2 (100%)	10.98	0.03*
	No	80 (79.2%)	97 (66.4%)	58 (61.1%)	23 (57.5%)	15 (57.7%)	-		
Prenatal Care Providers to Take an Active Part in Addressing Grief and Denial Issues	Yes	101 (100%)	141 (96.6%)	88 (92.6%)	38 (95.0%)	19 (73.1%)	2 (100%)	N/A	N/A
	No	-	5 (3.4%)	7 (7.4%)	2 (5.0%)	7 (26.9%)	-		
Referral to Community Agency for Grief Counseling	Yes	98 (97.0%)	136 (93.2%)	87 (91.6%)	38 (95.0%)	18 (69.2%)	1 (50.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	3 (3.0%)	10 (6.8%)	8 (8.4%)	2 (5.0%)	8 (30.8%)	1 (50.0%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table L2. Bereavement Counseling/Support by County of Residence, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

BEREAVEMENT COUNSELING/SUPPORT							
COUNTY OF RESIDENCE							
	Present	Kent	New Castle w/o Wilmington	Sussex	Wilmington	χ^2	p-value
		N = 57 (%)	N = 191 (%)	N = 82 (%)	N = 80 (%)		
Strengths							
Chaplain, Pastor, Nurse, Smart Start, Nurse Family Partnership, Resource Mothers, or Social Work Grief Support in Hospital	Yes	53 (93.0%)	179 (93.7%)	69 (84.1%)	71 (88.8%)	N/A	N/A
	No	4 (7.0%)	12 (6.3%)	13 (15.9%)	9 (11.3%)		
Family Requested to See Baby to Bond	Yes	33 (57.9%)	87 (45.5%)	40 (48.8%)	29 (36.3%)	6.58	0.09
	No	24 (42.1%)	104 (54.5%)	42 (51.2%)	51 (63.8%)		
Follow-Up Per Hospital Bereavement Team	Yes	19 (33.3%)	64 (33.5%)	33 (40.2%)	33 (41.3%)	2.26	0.52
	No	38 (66.7%)	127 (66.5%)	49 (59.8%)	47 (58.8%)		
Referral to Community Grief Support Services after Discharge	Yes	33 (57.9%)	141 (73.8%)	44 (53.7%)	53 (66.3%)	12.46	0.00*
	No	24 (42.1%)	50 (26.2%)	38 (46.3%)	27 (33.8%)		
Contributing Factors							
History of Fetal or Infant Loss	Yes	16 (28.1%)	72 (37.7%)	33 (40.2%)	27 (33.8%)	2.61	0.46
	No	41 (71.9%)	119 (62.3%)	49 (59.8%)	53 (66.3%)		
Suggestions							
Debrief Parents 2-3 Months after Loss to Assess Understanding of Causes/Circumstances of Death	Yes	22 (38.6%)	68 (35.6%)	32 (39.0%)	28 (35.0%)	0.48	0.92
	No	35 (61.4%)	123 (64.4%)	50 (61.0%)	52 (65.0%)		
Follow Up with Patients that Initially Decline Grief Support Services	Yes	7 (12.3%)	19 (9.9%)	15 (18.3%)	5 (6.3%)	6.48	0.09
	No	50 (87.7%)	172 (90.1%)	67 (81.7%)	75 (93.8%)		
Grief Counseling/Support at Delivery and/or Pediatric Care Facility	Yes	14 (24.6%)	22 (11.5%)	20 (24.4%)	8 (10.0%)	12.60	0.01*
	No	43 (75.4%)	169 (88.5%)	62 (75.6%)	72 (90.0%)		
Have Clergy/Pastoral Care See Patient to Assess Needs	Yes	7 (12.3%)	19 (9.9%)	12 (14.6%)	6 (7.5%)	2.44	0.48
	No	50 (87.7%)	172 (90.1%)	70 (85.4%)	74 (92.5%)		
Offer Autopsy	Yes	-	4 (2.1%)	2 (2.4%)	1 (1.3%)	N/A	N/A
	No	57 (100%)	187 (97.9%)	80 (97.6%)	79 (98.8%)		

Table L2. Bereavement Counseling/Support by County of Residence, Fiscal Years 2007-2012. *Continued.*

BEREAVEMENT COUNSELING/SUPPORT							
COUNTY OF RESIDENCE							
	Present	**Kent**	**New Castle w/o Wilmington**	**Sussex**	**Wilmington**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 57 (%)	**N = 191 (%)**	**N = 82 (%)**	**N = 80 (%)**		
Suggestions							
Postpartum Depression Screening/Education and Assessment of Grieving Status with Appropriate Referrals	Yes	17 (29.8%)	69 (36.1%)	25 (30.5%)	26 (32.5%)	1.31	0.73
	No	40 (70.2%)	122 (63.9%)	57 (69.5%)	54 (67.5%)		
Prenatal Care Providers to Take an Active Part in Addressing Grief and Denial Issues	Yes	55 (96.5%)	182 (95.3%)	74 (90.2%)	78 (97.5%)	N/A	N/A
	No	2 (3.5%)	9 (4.7%)	8 (9.8%)	2 (2.5%)		
Referral to Community Agency for Grief Counseling	Yes	54 (94.7%)	174 (91.1%)	74 (90.2%)	76 (95.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	3 (5.3%)	17 (8.9%)	8 (9.8%)	4 (5.0%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table L3. Bereavement Counseling/Support by Marital Status, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

BEREAVEMENT COUNSELING/SUPPORT					
MARITAL STATUS					
	Present	**Married**	**Single**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 165 (%)	**N = 191 (%)**		
Strengths					
Chaplain, Pastor, Nurse, Smart Start, Nurse Family Partnership, Resource Mothers, or Social Work Grief Support in Hospital	Yes	149 (90.3%)	174 (91.1%)	0.07	0.80
	No	16 (9.7%)	17 (8.9%)		
Family Requested to See Baby to Bond	Yes	81 (49.1%)	80 (41.9%)	1.86	0.17
	No	84 (50.9%)	111 (58.1%)		
Follow-Up Per Hospital Bereavement Team	Yes	68 (41.2%)	64 (33.5%)	2.25	0.13
	No	97 (58.8%)	127 (66.5%)		
Referral to Community Grief Support Services after Discharge	Yes	122 (73.9%)	117 (61.3%)	6.45	0.01*
	No	43 (26.1%)	74 (38.7%)		
Contributing Factors					
History of Fetal or Infant Loss	Yes	68 (41.2%)	63 (33.0%)	2.58	0.11
	No	97 (58.8%)	128 (67.0%)		
Suggestions					
Debrief Parents 2-3 Months after Loss to Assess Understanding of Causes/Circumstances of Death	Yes	66 (40.0%)	64 (33.5%)	1.61	0.20
	No	99 (60.0%)	127 (66.5%)		
Follow Up with Patients that Initially Decline Grief Support Services	Yes	18 (10.9%)	22 (11.5%)	0.03	0.86
	No	147 (89.1%)	169 (88.5%)		
Grief Counseling/Support at Delivery and/or Pediatric Care Facility	Yes	20 (12.1%)	34 (17.8%)	2.22	0.17
	No	145 (87.9%)	157 (82.2%)		
Have Clergy/Pastoral Care See Patient to Assess Needs	Yes	15 (9.1%)	24 (12.6%)	1.10	0.30
	No	150 (90.9%)	167 (87.4%)		
Offer Autopsy	Yes	3 (1.8%)	3 (1.6%)	N/A	N/A
	No	162 (98.2%)	188 (98.4%)		
Postpartum Depression Screening/Education and Assessment of Grieving Status with Appropriate Referrals	Yes	56 (33.9%)	59 (30.9%)	0.38	0.54
	No	109 (66.1%)	132 (69.1%)		

Table L3. Bereavement Counseling/Support by Marital Status, Fiscal Years 2007-2012. *Continued.*

BEREAVEMENT COUNSELING/SUPPORT					
MARITAL STATUS					
	Present	**Married**	**Single**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 165 (%)	**N = 191 (%)**		
Suggestions					
Prenatal Care Providers to Take an Active Part in Addressing Grief and Denial Issues	Yes	156 (94.5%)	183 (95.8%)	0.31	0.58
	No	9 (5.5%)	8 (4.2%)		
Referral to Community Agency for Grief Counseling	Yes	150 (90.9%)	178 (93.2%)	0.64	0.42
	No	15 (9.1%)	13 (6.8%)		

Table L4. Bereavement Counseling/Support by Maternal Age, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

BEREAVEMENT COUNSELING/SUPPORT									
MATERNAL AGE									
	Present	19 Years and Under	20-24 Years	25-29 Years	30-34 Years	35-39 Years	40 Years and Over	χ^2	p-value
		N = 54 (%)	N = 99 (%)	N = 115 (%)	N = 87 (%)	N = 40 (%)	N = 15 (%)		
Strengths									
Chaplain, Pastor, Nurse, Smart Start, Nurse Family Partnership, Resource Mothers, or Social Work Grief Support in Hospital	Yes	48 (88.9%)	88 (88.9%)	104 (90.4%)	83 (95.4%)	36 (90.0%)	12 (80.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	6 (11.1%)	11 (11.1%)	11 (9.6%)	4 (4.6%)	4 (10.0%)	3 (20.0%)		
Family Requested to See Baby to Bond	Yes	26 (48.1%)	41 (41.4%)	59 (51.3%)	34 (39.1%)	21 (52.5%)	8 (53.3%)	4.92	0.43
	No	28 (51.9%)	58 (58.6%)	56 (48.7%)	53 (60.9%)	19 (47.5%)	7 (46.7%)		
Follow-Up Per Hospital Bereavement Team	Yes	17 (31.5%)	39 (39.4%)	42 (36.5%)	28 (32.2%)	18 (45.0%)	5 (33.3%)	2.96	0.71
	No	37 (68.5%)	60 (60.6%)	73 (63.5%)	59 (67.8%)	22 (55.0%)	10 (66.7%)		
Referral to Community Grief Support Services after Discharge	Yes	29 (53.7%)	65 (65.7%)	79 (68.7%)	62 (71.3%)	26 (65.0%)	10 (66.7%)	5.12	0.40
	No	25 (46.3%)	34 (34.3%)	36 (31.3%)	25 (28.7%)	14 (35.0%)	5 (33.3%)		
Contributing Factors									
History of Fetal or Infant Loss	Yes	7 (13.0%)	27 (27.3%)	48 (41.7%)	37 (42.5%)	20 (50.0%)	9 (60.0%)	26.08	0.00*
	No	47 (87.0%)	72 (72.7%)	67 (58.3%)	50 (57.5%)	20 (50.0%)	6 (40.0%)		
Suggestions									
Debrief Parents 2-3 Months after Loss to Assess Understanding of Causes/Circumstances of Death	Yes	19 (35.2%)	36 (36.4%)	47 (40.9%)	36 (41.4%)	6 (15.0%)	6 (40.0%)	9.93	0.08
	No	35 (64.8%)	63 (63.6%)	68 (59.1%)	51 (58.6%)	34 (85.0%)	9 (60.0%)		
Follow Up with Patients that Initially Decline Grief Support Services	Yes	7 (13.0%)	11 (11.1%)	14 (12.2%)	9 (10.3%)	3 (7.5%)	2 (13.3%)	N/A	N/A
	No	47 (87.0%)	88 (88.9%)	101 (87.8%)	78 (89.7%)	37 (92.5%)	13 (86.7%)		
Grief Counseling/Support at Delivery and/or Pediatric Care Facility	Yes	15 (27.8%)	14 (14.1%)	21 (18.3%)	9 (10.3%)	3 (7.5%)	2 (13.3%)	N/A	N/A
	No	39 (72.2%)	85 (85.9%)	94 (81.7%)	78 (89.7%)	37 (92.5%)	13 (86.7%)		
Have Clergy/Pastoral Care See Patient to Assess Needs	Yes	6 (11.1%)	13 (13.1%)	10 (8.7%)	11 (12.6%)	3 (7.5%)	1 (6.7%)	N/A	N/A
	No	48 (88.9%)	86 (86.9%)	105 (91.3%)	76 (87.4%)	37 (92.5%)	14 (93.3%)		
Offer Autopsy	Yes	1 (1.9%)	2 (2.0%)	1 (0.9%)	1 (1.1%)	-	2 (13.3%)	N/A	N/A
	No	53 (98.1%)	97 (98.0%)	114 (99.1%)	86 (98.9%)	40 (100%)	13 (86.7%)		

Table L4. Bereavement Counseling/Support by Maternal Age, Fiscal Years 2007-2012. *Continued.*

BEREAVEMENT COUNSELING/SUPPORT									
MATERNAL AGE									
	Present	**19 Years and Under**	**20-24 Years**	**25-29 Years**	**30-34 Years**	**35-39 Years**	**40 Years and Over**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 54 (%)	**N = 99 (%)**	**N = 115 (%)**	**N = 87 (%)**	**N = 40 (%)**	**N = 15 (%)**		
Suggestions									
Postpartum Depression Screening/Education and Assessment of Grieving Status with Appropriate Referrals	Yes	16 (29.6%)	33 (33.3%)	38 (33.0%)	28 (32.2%)	14 (35.0%)	8 (53.3%)	3.13	0.68
	No	38 (70.4%)	66 (66.7%)	77 (67.0%)	59 (67.8%)	26 (65.0%)	7 (46.7%)		
Prenatal Care Providers to Take an Active Part in Addressing Grief and Denial Issues	Yes	52 (96.3%)	94 (94.9%)	110 (95.7%)	84 (96.6%)	36 (90.0%)	12 (80.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	2 (3.7%)	5 (5.1%)	5 (4.3%)	3 (3.4%)	4 (10.0%)	3 (20.0%)		
Referral to Community Agency for Grief Counseling	Yes	51 (94.4%)	95 (96.0%)	105 (91.3%)	80 (92.0%)	33 (82.5%)	13 (86.7%)	N/A	N/A
	No	3 (5.6%)	4 (4.0%)	10 (8.7%)	7 (8.0%)	7 (17.5%)	2 (13.3%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table L5. Bereavement Counseling/Support by Maternal Education, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

BEREAVEMENT COUNSELING/SUPPORT							
MATERNAL EDUCATION							
	Present	**Less Than HS Grad**	**HS Grad**	**Some College**	**College Grad or More**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 108 (%)	**N = 147 (%)**	**N = 77 (%)**	**N = 59 (%)**		
Strengths							
Chaplain, Pastor, Nurse, Smart Start, Nurse Family Partnership, Resource Mothers, or Social Work Grief Support in Hospital	Yes	98 (90.7%)	135 (91.8%)	68 (88.3%)	53 (89.8%)	0.77	0.86
	No	10 (9.3%)	12 (8.2%)	9 (11.7%)	6 (10.2%)		
Family Requested to See Baby to Bond	Yes	48 (44.4%)	72 (49.0%)	33 (42.9%)	27 (45.8%)	0.94	0.82
	No	60 (55.6%)	75 (51.0%)	44 (57.1%)	32 (54.2%)		
Follow-Up Per Hospital Bereavement Team	Yes	38 (35.2%)	52 (35.4%)	34 (44.2%)	18 (30.5%)	3.02	0.39
	No	70 (64.8%)	95 (64.6%)	43 (55.8%)	41 (69.5%)		
Referral to Community Grief Support Services after Discharge	Yes	67 (62.0%)	96 (65.3%)	54 (70.1%)	40 (67.8%)	1.44	0.70
	No	41 (38.0%)	51 (34.7%)	23 (29.9%)	19 (32.2%)		
Contributing Factors							
History of Fetal or Infant Loss	Yes	35 (32.4%)	51 (34.7%)	27 (35.1%)	26 (44.1%)	2.39	0.50
	No	73 (67.6%)	96 (65.3%)	50 (64.9%)	33 (55.9%)		
Suggestions							
Debrief Parents 2-3 Months after Loss to Assess Understanding of Causes/Circumstances of Death	Yes	39 (36.1%)	54 (36.7%)	28 (36.4%)	22 (37.3%)	0.03	0.99
	No	69 (63.9%)	93 (63.3%)	49 (63.6%)	37 (62.7%)		
Follow Up with Patients that Initially Decline Grief Support Services	Yes	10 (9.3%)	22 (15.0%)	7 (9.1%)	4 (6.8%)	N/A	N/A
	No	98 (90.7%)	125 (85.0%)	70 (90.9%)	55 (93.2%)		
Grief Counseling/Support at Delivery and/or Pediatric Care Facility	Yes	16 (14.8%)	24 (16.3%)	12 (15.6%)	11 (18.6%)	0.44	0.93
	No	92 (85.2%)	123 (83.7%)	65 (84.4%)	48 (81.4%)		
Have Clergy/Pastoral Care See Patient to Assess Needs	Yes	6 (5.6%)	21 (14.3%)	8 (10.4%)	7 (11.9%)	5.04	0.17
	No	102 (94.4%)	126 (85.7%)	69 (89.6%)	52 (88.1%)		
Offer Autopsy	Yes	3 (2.8%)	1 (0.7%)	-	-	N/A	N/A
	No	105 (97.2%)	146 (99.3%)	77 (100%)	59 (100%)		

Table L5. Bereavement Counseling/Support by Maternal Education, Fiscal Years 2007-2012. *Continued.*

BEREAVEMENT COUNSELING/SUPPORT							
MATERNAL EDUCATION							
	Present	**Less Than HS Grad**	**HS Grad**	**Some College**	**College Grad or More**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 108 (%)	**N = 147 (%)**	**N = 77 (%)**	**N = 59 (%)**		
Suggestions							
Postpartum Depression Screening/Education and Assessment of Grieving Status with Appropriate Referrals	Yes	39 (36.1%)	43 (29.3%)	24 (31.2%)	23 (39.0%)	2.50	0.48
	No	69 (63.9%)	104 (70.7%)	53 (68.8%)	36 (61.0%)		
Prenatal Care Providers to Take an Active Part in Addressing Grief and Denial Issues	Yes	104 (96.3%)	136 (92.5%)	73 (94.8%)	57 (96.6%)	N/A	N/A
	No	4 (3.7%)	11 (7.5%)	4 (5.2%)	2 (3.4%)		
Referral to Community Agency for Grief Counseling	Yes	103 (95.4%)	133 (90.5%)	69 (89.6%)	54 (91.5%)	2.67	0.45
	No	5 (4.6%)	14 (9.5%)	8 (10.4%)	5 (8.5%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table L6. Bereavement Counseling/Support by Maternal Race, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

BEREAVEMENT COUNSELING/SUPPORT						
MATERNAL RACE						
	Present	**Black**	**White**	**Other**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 184 (%)	**N = 204 (%)**	**N = 21 (%)**		
Strengths						
Chaplain, Pastor, Nurse, Smart Start, Nurse Family Partnership, Resource Mothers, or Social Work Grief Support in Hospital	Yes	166 (90.2%)	185 (90.7%)	20 (95.2%)	0.02	0.88
	No	18 (9.8%)	19 (9.3%)	1 (4.8%)		
Family Requested to See Baby to Bond	Yes	88 (47.8%)	91 (44.6%)	9 (42.9%)	0.40	0.53
	No	96 (52.2%)	113 (55.4%)	12 (57.1%)		
Follow-Up Per Hospital Bereavement Team	Yes	51 (27.7%)	91 (44.6%)	6 (28.6%)	11.89	0.00*
	No	133 (72.3%)	113 (55.4%)	15 (71.4%)		
Referral to Community Grief Support Services after Discharge	Yes	115 (62.5%)	142 (69.6%)	14 (66.7%)	2.19	0.14
	No	69 (37.5%)	62 (30.4%)	7 (33.3%)		
Contributing Factors						
History of Fetal or Infant Loss	Yes	72 (39.1%)	68 (33.3%)	8 (38.1%)	1.41	0.24
	No	112 (60.9%)	136 (66.7%)	13 (61.9%)		
Suggestions						
Debrief Parents 2-3 Months after Loss to Assess Understanding of Causes/Circumstances of Death	Yes	69 (37.5%)	72 (35.3%)	8 (38.1%)	0.20	0.65
	No	115 (62.5%)	132 (64.7%)	13 (61.9%)		
Follow Up with Patients that Initially Decline Grief Support Services	Yes	25 (13.6%)	16 (7.8%)	4 (19.0%)	3.38	0.07
	No	159 (86.4%)	188 (92.2%)	17 (81.0%)		
Grief Counseling/Support at Delivery and/or Pediatric Care Facility	Yes	30 (16.3%)	29 (14.2%)	4 (19.0%)	0.33	0.58
	No	154 (83.7%)	175 (85.8%)	17 (81.0%)		
Have Clergy/Pastoral Care See Patient to Assess Needs	Yes	21 (11.4%)	22 (10.8%)	1 (4.8%)	0.39	0.84
	No	163 (88.6%)	182 (89.2%)	20 (95.2%)		
Offer Autopsy	Yes	5 (2.7%)	2 (1.0%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	179 (97.3%)	202 (99.0%)	21 (100%)		
Postpartum Depression Screening/Education and Assessment of Grieving Status with Appropriate Referrals	Yes	68 (37.0%)	59 (28.9%)	9 (42.9%)	2.84	0.09
	No	116 (63.0%)	145 (71.1%)	12 (57.1%)		

Table L6. Bereavement Counseling/Support by Maternal Race, Fiscal Years 2007-2012. *Continued.*

BEREAVEMENT COUNSELING/SUPPORT						
MATERNAL RACE						
	Present	**Black**	**White**	**Other**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 184 (%)	**N = 204 (%)**	**N = 21 (%)**		
Suggestions						
Prenatal Care Providers to Take an Active Part in Addressing Grief and Denial Issues	Yes	176 (95.7%)	191 (93.6%)	21 (100%)	0.77	0.38
	No	8 (4.3%)	13 (6.4%)	-		
Referral to Community Agency for Grief Counseling	Yes	172 (93.5%)	184 (90.2%)	21 (100%)	1.38	0.24
	No	12 (6.5%)	20 (9.8%)	-		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Appendix M. Deliberation Tables for Family Planning/Birth Spacing

Table M1. Family Planning/Birth Spacing by Fiscal Year.

FAMILY PLANNING/BIRTH SPACING									
FISCAL YEAR									
	Present	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	χ^2	p-value
		N = 101 (%)	N = 146 (%)	N = 95 (%)	N = 40 (%)	N = 26 (%)	N = 2 (%)		
Strengths									
Compliance with Postpartum Care/Kept Appointments	Yes	58 (57.4%)	94 (64.4%)	60 (63.2%)	25 (62.5%)	15 (57.7%)	2 (100%)	1.50	0.83
	No	43 (42.6%)	52 (35.6%)	35 (36.8%)	15 (37.5%)	11 (42.3%)	-		
Contraceptives or Prescription Given Postpartum at Discharge	Yes	19 (18.8%)	27 (18.5%)	26 (27.4%)	10 (25.0%)	3 (11.5%)	1 (50.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	82 (81.2%)	119 (81.5%)	69 (72.6%)	30 (75.0%)	23 (88.5%)	1 (50.0%)		
Family Planning Counseling	Yes	29 (28.7%)	63 (43.2%)	40 (42.1%)	17 (42.5%)	15 (57.7%)	1 (50.0%)	9.61	0.05*
	No	72 (71.3%)	83 (56.8%)	55 (57.9%)	23 (57.5%)	11 (42.3%)	1 (50.0%)		
Offered Contraception at Postpartum Visit	Yes	-	1 (0.7%)	7 (7.4%)	1 (2.5%)	6 (23.1%)	1 (50.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	101 (100%)	145 (99.3%)	88 (92.6%)	39 (97.5%)	20 (76.9%)	1 (50.0%)		
Planned Pregnancy	Yes	20 (19.8%)	37 (25.3%)	27 (28.4%)	9 (22.5%)	9 (34.6%)	-	3.47	0.48
	No	81 (80.2%)	109 (74.7%)	68 (71.6%)	31 (77.5%)	17 (65.4%)	2 (100%)		
Pregnancy Interval at least 24 months	Yes	37 (36.6%)	61 (41.8%)	34 (35.8%)	15 (37.5%)	12 (46.2%)	1 (50.0%)	1.72	0.79
	No	64 (63.4%)	85 (58.2%)	61 (64.2%)	25 (62.5%)	14 (53.8%)	1 (50.0%)		
Unintended Pregnancy but Parent(s) Happy	Yes	6 (5.9%)	11 (7.5%)	14 (14.7%)	14 (35.0%)	11 (42.3%)	1 (50.0%)	43.20	0.00*
	No	95 (94.1%)	135 (92.5%)	81 (85.3%)	26 (65.0%)	15 (57.7%)	1 (50.0%)		
Contributing Factors									
Ambivalent Feelings Toward Pregnancy	Yes	2 (2.0%)	3 (2.1%)	3 (3.2%)	2 (5.0%)	1 (3.8%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	99 (98.0%)	143 (97.9%)	92 (96.8%)	38 (95.0%)	25 (96.2%)	2 (100%)		
Inadequate Birth Spacing	Yes	20 (19.8%)	32 (21.9%)	24 (25.3%)	7 (17.5%)	3 (11.5%)	1 (50.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	81 (80.2%)	114 (78.1%)	71 (74.7%)	33 (82.5%)	23 (88.5%)	1 (50.0%)		
Lack of or Inadequate Family Planning Education (Per Provider)	Yes	2 (2.0%)	14 (9.6%)	11 (11.6%)	3 (7.5%)	3 (11.5%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	99 (98.0%)	132 (90.4%)	84 (88.4%)	37 (92.5%)	23 (88.5%)	2 (100%)		
Undesired Pregnancy (Parental Compliance/Knowledge)	Yes	4 (4.0%)	8 (5.5%)	3 (3.2%)	2 (5.0%)	-	-	N/A	N/A
	No	97 (96.0%)	138 (94.5%)	92 (96.8%)	38 (95.0%)	26(100%)	2 (100%)		

Table M1. Family Planning/Birth Spacing by Fiscal Year. ***Continued.***

FAMILY PLANNING/BIRTH SPACING									
FISCAL YEAR									
	Present	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 101 (%)	**N = 146 (%)**	**N = 95 (%)**	**N = 40 (%)**	**N = 26 (%)**	**N = 2 (%)**		
Contributing Factors									
Unplanned Pregnancy (Parental Compliance/Knowledge)	Yes	18 (17.8%)	36 (24.7%)	24 (25.3%)	19 (47.5%)	11 (42.3%)	1 (50.0%)	16.64	0.00*
	No	83 (82.2%)	110 (75.3%)	71 (74.7%)	21 (52.5%)	15 (57.7%)	1 (50.0%)		
Suggestions									
Appropriate Birth Spacing	Yes	54 (53.5%)	103 (70.5%)	80 (84.2%)	34 (85.0%)	12 (46.2%)	2 (100%)	33.16	0.00*
	No	47 (46.5%)	43 (29.5%)	15 (15.8%)	6 (15.0%)	14 (53.8%)	-		
Birth Control in the Immediate Postpartum Period and Compliance with Chosen Contraceptive Method	Yes	24 (23.8%)	55 (37.7%)	35 (36.8%)	16 (40.0%)	9 (34.6%)	1 (50.0%)	6.58	0.16
	No	77 (76.2%)	91 (62.3%)	60 (63.2%)	24 (60.0%)	17 (65.4%)	1 (50.0%)		
Family Planning Counseling with Contraception Dose/Script or Bilateral Tubal Ligation prior to Discharge	Yes	19 (18.8%)	35 (24.0%)	25 (26.3%)	11 (27.5%)	7 (26.9%)	-	2.16	0.71
	No	82 (81.2%)	111 (76.0%)	70 (73.7%)	29 (72.5%)	19 (73.1%)	2 (100%)		
Importance of Family Planning/Preconception/Inter-Conception Care	Yes	69 (68.3%)	96 (65.8%)	68 (71.6%)	31 (77.5%)	12 (46.2%)	2 (100%)	8.19	0.08
	No	32 (31.7%)	50 (34.2%)	27 (28.4%)	9 (22.5%)	14 (53.8%)	-		
Persistent Follow up Regarding Contraception/Family Planning when Patients Initially Refuse Services in Hospital or at Postpartum Visit	Yes	19 (18.8%)	29 (19.9%)	15 (15.8%)	9 (22.5%)	3 (11.5%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	82 (81.2%)	117 (80.1%)	80 (84.2%)	31 (77.5%)	23 (88.5%)	2 (100%)		

Table M2. Family Planning/Birth Spacing by County of Residence, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

FAMILY PLANNING/BIRTH SPACING							
COUNTY OF RESIDENCE							
	Present	Kent	New Castle w/o Wilmington	Sussex	Wilmington	χ^2	p-value
		N = 57 (%)	N = 191 (%)	N = 82 (%)	N = 80 (%)		
Strengths							
Compliance with Postpartum Care/Kept Appointments	Yes	34 (59.6%)	127 (66.5%)	44 (53.7%)	49 (61.3%)	4.21	0.24
	No	23 (40.4%)	64 (33.5%)	38 (46.3%)	31 (38.8%)		
Contraceptives or Prescription Given Postpartum at Discharge	Yes	16 (28.1%)	37 (19.4%)	14 (17.1%)	19 (23.8%)	3.15	0.37
	No	41 (71.9%)	154 (80.6%)	68 (82.9%)	61 (76.3%)		
Family Planning Counseling	Yes	22 (38.6%)	89 (46.6%)	22 (26.8%)	32 (40.0%)	9.41	0.02
	No	35 (61.4%)	102 (53.4%)	60 (73.2%)	48 (60.0%)		
Offered Contraception at Postpartum Visit	Yes	2 (3.5%)	11 (5.8%)	1 (1.2%)	2 (2.5%)	N/A	N/A
	No	55 (96.5%)	180 (94.2%)	81 (98.8%)	78 (97.5%)		
Planned Pregnancy	Yes	10 (17.5%)	59 (30.9%)	13 (15.9%)	20 (25.0%)	8.91	0.03
	No	47 (82.5%)	132 (69.1%)	69 (84.1%)	60 (75.0%)		
Pregnancy Interval at least 24 months	Yes	21 (36.8%)	88 (46.1%)	27 (32.9%)	24 (30.0%)	8.12	0.04*
	No	36 (63.2%)	103 (53.9%)	55 (67.1%)	56 (70.0%)		
Unintended Pregnancy but Parent(s) Happy	Yes	8 (14.0%)	30 (15.7%)	6 (7.3%)	13 (16.3%)	3.86	0.28
	No	49 (86.0%)	161 (84.3%)	76 (92.7%)	67 (83.8%)		
Contributing Factors							
Ambivalent Feelings Toward Pregnancy	Yes	-	10 (5.2%)	1 (1.2%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	57 (100%)	181 (94.8%)	81 (98.8%)	80 (100%)		
Inadequate Birth Spacing	Yes	11 (19.3%)	41 (21.5%)	20 (24.4%)	15 (18.8%)	0.92	0.82
	No	46 (80.7%)	150 (78.5%)	62 (75.6%)	65 (81.3%)		
Lack of or Inadequate Family Planning Education (Per Provider)	Yes	6 (10.5%)	16 (8.4%)	8 (9.8%)	3 (3.8%)	N/A	N/A
	No	51 (89.5%)	175 (91.6%)	74 (90.2%)	77 (96.3%)		
Undesired Pregnancy (Parental Compliance/Knowledge)	Yes	2 (3.5%)	11 (5.8%)	1 (1.2%)	3 (3.8%)	N/A	N/A
	No	55 (96.5%)	180 (94.2%)	81 (98.8%)	77 (96.3%)		

Table M2. Family Planning/Birth Spacing by County of Residence, Fiscal Years 2007-2012. *Continued.*

FAMILY PLANNING/BIRTH SPACING							
COUNTY OF RESIDENCE							
	Present	**Kent**	**New Castle w/o Wilmington**	**Sussex**	**Wilmington**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 57 (%)	**N = 191 (%)**	**N = 82 (%)**	**N = 80 (%)**		
Contributing Factors							
Unplanned Pregnancy (Parental Compliance/Knowledge)	Yes	12 (21.1%)	54 (28.3%)	22 (26.8%)	21 (26.3%)	1.18	0.76
	No	45 (78.9%)	137 (71.7%)	60 (73.2%)	59 (73.8%)		
Suggestions							
Appropriate Birth Spacing	Yes	38 (66.7%)	141 (73.8%)	56 (68.3%)	50 (62.5%)	3.81	0.28
	No	19 (33.3%)	50 (26.2%)	26 (31.7%)	30 (37.5%)		
Birth Control in the Immediate Postpartum Period and Compliance with Chosen Contraceptive Method	Yes	20 (35.1%)	70 (36.6%)	30 (36.6%)	20 (25.0%)	3.75	0.29
	No	37 (64.9%)	121 (63.4%)	52 (63.4%)	60 (75.0%)		
Family Planning Counseling with Contraception Dose/Script or Bilateral Tubal Ligation prior to Discharge	Yes	15 (26.3%)	40 (20.9%)	28 (34.1%)	14 (17.5%)	7.68	0.05*
	No	42 (73.7%)	151 (79.1%)	54 (65.9%)	66 (82.5%)		
Importance of Family Planning/Preconception/Inter-Conception Care	Yes	41 (71.9%)	125 (65.4%)	55 (67.1%)	57 (71.3%)	1.39	0.71
	No	16 (28.1%)	66 (34.6%)	27 (32.9%)	23 (28.8%)		
Persistent Follow up Regarding Contraception/Family Planning when Patients Initially Refuse Services in Hospital or at Postpartum Visit	Yes	8 (14.0%)	26 (13.6%)	22 (26.8%)	19 (23.8%)	9.08	0.03*
	No	49 (86.0%)	165 (86.4%)	60 (73.2%)	61 (76.3%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table M3. Family Planning/Birth Spacing by Marital Status, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

FAMILY PLANNING/BIRTH SPACING					
MARITAL STATUS					
	Present	Married	Single	χ^2	p-value
		N = 165 (%)	N = 191 (%)		
Strengths					
Compliance with Postpartum Care/Kept Appointments	Yes	128 (77.6%)	99 (51.8%)	25.39	0.00*
	No	37 (22.4%)	92 (48.2%)		
Contraceptives or Prescription Given Postpartum at Discharge	Yes	21 (12.7%)	51 (26.7%)	10.71	0.00*
	No	144 (87.3%)	140 (73.3%)		
Family Planning Counseling	Yes	67 (40.6%)	70 (36.6%)	0.59	0.44
	No	98 (59.4%)	121 (63.4%)		
Offered Contraception at Postpartum Visit	Yes	8 (4.8%)	6 (3.1%)	0.68	0.41
	No	157 (95.2%)	185 (96.9%)		
Planned Pregnancy	Yes	79 (47.9%)	18 (9.4%)	66.04	0.00*
	No	86 (52.1%)	173 (90.6%)		
Pregnancy Interval at least 24 months	Yes	80 (48.5%)	59 (30.9%)	11.51	0.00*
	No	85 (51.5%)	132 (69.1%)		
Unintended Pregnancy but Parent(s) Happy	Yes	21 (12.7%)	28 (14.7%)	0.28	0.60
	No	144 (87.3%)	163 (85.3%)		
Contributing Factors					
Ambivalent Feelings Toward Pregnancy	Yes	2 (1.2%)	6 (3.1%)	N/A	N/A
	No	163 (98.8%)	185 (96.9%)		
Inadequate Birth Spacing	Yes	29 (17.6%)	44 (23.0%)	1.62	0.20
	No	136 (82.4%)	147 (77.0%)		
Lack of or Inadequate Family Planning Education (Per Provider)	Yes	17 (10.3%)	14 (7.3%)	0.98	0.32
	No	148 (89.7%)	177 (92.7%)		
Undesired Pregnancy (Parental Compliance/Knowledge)	Yes	4 (2.4%)	7 (3.7%)	N/A	N/A
	No	161 (97.6%)	184 (96.3%)		
Unplanned Pregnancy (Parental Compliance/Knowledge)	Yes	19 (11.5%)	70 (36.6%)	29.83	0.00*
	No	146 (88.5%)	121 (63.4%)		

Table M3. Family Planning/Birth Spacing by Marital Status. *Continued.*

FAMILY PLANNING/BIRTH SPACING					
MARITAL STATUS					
	Present	**Married**	**Single**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 165 (%)	**N = 191 (%)**		
Suggestions					
Appropriate Birth Spacing	Yes	107 (64.8%)	136 (71.2%)	1.65	0.20
	No	58 (35.2%)	55 (28.8%)		
Birth Control in the Immediate Postpartum Period and Compliance with Chosen Contraceptive Method	Yes	39 (23.6%)	78 (40.8%)	11.87	0.00*
	No	126 (76.4%)	113 (59.2%)		
Family Planning Counseling with Contraception Dose/Script or Bilateral Tubal Ligation prior to Discharge	Yes	28 (17.0%)	54 (28.3%)	6.38	0.01*
	No	137 (83.0%)	137 (71.7%)		
Importance of Family Planning/Preconception/Inter-Conception Care	Yes	96 (58.2%)	141 (73.8%)	9.73	0.00*
	No	69 (41.8%)	50 (26.2%)		
Persistent Follow up Regarding Contraception/Family Planning when Patients Initially Refuse Services in Hospital or at Postpartum Visit	Yes	35 (21.2%)	34 (17.8%)	0.66	0.42
	No	130 (78.8%)	157 (82.2%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table M4. Family Planning/Birth Spacing by Maternal Age.

FAMILY PLANNING/BIRTH SPACING									
MATERNAL AGE									
	Present	19 Years and Under	20-24 Years	25-29 Years	30-34 Years	35-39 Years	40 Years and Over	χ^2	p-value
		N = 54 (%)	N = 99 (%)	N = 115 (%)	N = 87 (%)	N = 40 (%)	N = 15 (%)		
Strengths									
Compliance with Postpartum Care/Kept Appointments	Yes	24 (44.4%)	54 (54.5%)	72 (62.6%)	67 (77.0%)	28 (70.0%)	9 (60.0%)	18.84	0.00*
	No	30 (55.6%)	45 (45.5%)	43 (37.4%)	20 (23.0%)	12 (30.0%)	6 (40.0%)		
Contraceptives or Prescription Given Postpartum at Discharge	Yes	22 (40.7%)	21 (21.2%)	26 (22.6%)	11 (12.6%)	5 (12.5%)	1 (6.7%)	N/A	N/A
	No	32 (59.3%)	78 (78.8%)	89 (77.4%)	76 (87.4%)	35 (87.5%)	14 (93.3%)		
Family Planning Counseling	Yes	17 (31.5%)	39 (39.4%)	51 (44.3%)	36 (41.4%)	16 (40.0%)	6 (40.0%)	2.61	0.76
	No	37 (68.5%)	60 (60.6%)	64 (55.7%)	51 (58.6%)	24 (60.0%)	9 (60.0%)		
Offered Contraception at Postpartum Visit	Yes	1 (1.9%)	6 (6.1%)	2 (1.7%)	4 (4.6%)	1 (2.5%)	2 (13.3%)	N/A	N/A
	No	53 (98.1%)	93 (93.9%)	113 (98.3%)	83 (95.4%)	39 (97.5%)	13 (86.7%)		
Planned Pregnancy	Yes	3 (5.6%)	10 (10.1%)	28 (24.3%)	43 (49.4%)	13 (32.5%)	5 (33.3%)	N/A	N/A
	No	51 (94.4%)	89 (89.9%)	87 (75.7%)	44 (50.6%)	27 (67.5%)	10 (66.7%)		
Pregnancy Interval at least 24 months	Yes	6 (11.1%)	29 (29.3%)	53 (46.1%)	40 (46.0%)	23 (57.5%)	9 (60.0%)	34.31	0.00*
	No	48 (88.9%)	70 (70.7%)	62 (53.9%)	47 (54.0%)	17 (42.5%)	6 (40.0%)		
Unintended Pregnancy but Parent(s) Happy	Yes	1 (1.9%)	18 (18.2%)	20 (17.4%)	7 (8.0%)	8 (20.0%)	3 (20.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	53 (98.1%)	81 (81.8%)	95 (82.6%)	80 (92.0%)	32 (80.0%)	12 (80.0%)		
Contributing Factors									
Ambivalent Feelings Toward Pregnancy	Yes	-	4 (4.0%)	3 (2.6%)	3 (3.4%)	1 (2.5%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	54 (100%)	95 (96.0%)	112 (97.4%)	84 (96.6%)	39 (97.5%)	15 (100%)		
Inadequate Birth Spacing	Yes	10 (18.5%)	23 (23.2%)	23 (20.0%)	14 (16.1%)	9 (22.5%)	8 (53.3%)	11.24	0.05*
	No	44 (81.5%)	76 (76.8%)	92 (80.0%)	73 (83.9%)	31 (77.5%)	7 (46.7%)		
Lack of or Inadequate Family Planning Education (Per Provider)	Yes	1 (1.9%)	8 (8.1%)	7 (6.1%)	9 (10.3%)	5 (12.5%)	3 (20.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	53 (98.1%)	91 (91.9%)	108 (93.9%)	78 (89.7%)	35 (87.5%)	12 (80.0%)		
Undesired Pregnancy (Parental Compliance/Knowledge)	Yes	4 (7.4%)	3 (3.0%)	2 (1.7%)	4 (4.6%)	3 (7.5%)	1 (6.7%)	N/A	N/A
	No	50 (92.6%)	96 (97.0%)	113 (98.3%)	83 (95.4%)	37 (92.5%)	14 (93.3%)		

Table M4. Family Planning/Birth Spacing by Maternal Age, Fiscal Years 2007-2012. *Continued.*

FAMILY PLANNING/BIRTH SPACING									
MATERNAL AGE									
	Present	**19 Years and Under**	**20-24 Years**	**25-29 Years**	**30-34 Years**	**35-39 Years**	**40 Years and Over**	χ^2	**p-value**
		N = 54 (%)	**N = 99 (%)**	**N = 115 (%)**	**N = 87 (%)**	**N = 40 (%)**	**N = 15 (%)**		
Contributing Factors									
Unplanned Pregnancy (Parental Compliance/Knowledge)	Yes	25 (46.3%)	30 (30.3%)	27 (23.5%)	16 (18.4%)	7 (17.5%)	4 (26.7%)	N/A	N/A
	No	29 (53.7%)	69 (69.7%)	88 (76.5%)	71 (81.6%)	33 (82.5%)	11 (73.3%)		
Suggestions									
Appropriate Birth Spacing	Yes	42 (77.8%)	67 (67.7%)	78 (67.8%)	58 (66.7%)	28 (70.0%)	12 (80.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	12 (22.2%)	32 (32.3%)	37 (32.2%)	29 (33.3%)	12 (30.0%)	3 (20.0%)		
Birth Control in the Immediate Postpartum Period and Compliance with Chosen Contraceptive Method	Yes	17 (31.5%)	37 (37.4%)	46 (40.0%)	25 (28.7%)	12 (30.0%)	3 (20.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	37 (68.5%)	62 (62.6%)	69 (60.0%)	62 (71.3%)	28 (70.0%)	12 (80.0%)		
Family Planning Counseling with Contraception Dose/Script or Bilateral Tubal Ligation prior to Discharge	Yes	14 (25.9%)	26 (26.3%)	25 (21.7%)	20 (23.0%)	10 (25.0%)	2 (13.3%)	N/A	N/A
	No	40 (74.1%)	73 (73.7%)	90 (78.3%)	67 (77.0%)	30 (75.0%)	13 (86.7%)		
Importance of Family Planning/Preconception/Inter-Conception Care	Yes	38 (70.4%)	70 (70.7%)	81 (70.4%)	53 (60.9%)	28 (70.0%)	8 (53.3%)	4.33	0.50
	No	16 (29.6%)	29 (29.3%)	34 (29.6%)	34 (39.1%)	12 (30.0%)	7 (46.7%)		
Persistent Follow up Regarding Contraception/Family Planning when Patients Initially Refuse Services in Hospital or at Postpartum Visit	Yes	6 (11.1%)	24 (24.2%)	18 (15.7%)	23 (26.4%)	1 (2.5%)	3 (20.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	48 (88.9%)	75 (75.8%)	97 (84.3%)	64 (73.6%)	39 (97.5%)	12 (80.0%)		

Table M5. Family Planning/Birth Spacing by Maternal Education, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

FAMILY PLANNING/BIRTH SPACING							
MATERNAL EDUCATION							
	Present	**Less Than HS Grad**	**HS Grad**	**Some College**	**College Grad or More**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 108 (%)	**N = 147 (%)**	**N = 77 (%)**	**N = 59 (%)**		
Strengths							
Compliance with Postpartum Care/Kept Appointments	Yes	65 (60.2%)	95 (64.6%)	49 (63.6%)	34 (57.6%)	1.15	0.77
	No	43 (39.8%)	52 (35.4%)	28 (36.4%)	25 (42.4%)		
Contraceptives or Prescription Given Postpartum at Discharge	Yes	27 (25.0%)	27 (18.4%)	14 (18.2%)	13 (22.0%)	2.06	0.56
	No	81 (75.0%)	120 (81.6%)	63 (81.8%)	46 (78.0%)		
Family Planning Counseling	Yes	45 (41.7%)	54 (36.7%)	33 (42.9%)	26 (44.1%)	1.41	0.70
	No	63 (58.3%)	93 (63.3%)	44 (57.1%)	33 (55.9%)		
Offered Contraception at Postpartum Visit	Yes	1 (0.9%)	5 (3.4%)	6 (7.8%)	2 (3.4%)	N/A	N/A
	No	107 (99.1%)	142 (96.6%)	71 (92.2%)	57 (96.6%)		
Planned Pregnancy	Yes	25 (23.1%)	42 (28.6%)	17 (22.1%)	12 (20.3%)	2.22	0.53
	No	83 (76.9%)	105 (71.4%)	60 (77.9%)	47 (79.7%)		
Pregnancy Interval at least 24 months	Yes	44 (40.7%)	57 (38.8%)	30 (39.0%)	25 (42.4%)	0.29	0.96
	No	64 (59.3%)	90 (61.2%)	47 (61.0%)	34 (57.6%)		
Unintended Pregnancy but Parent(s) Happy	Yes	11 (10.2%)	20 (13.6%)	14 (18.2%)	7 (11.9%)	2.62	0.45
	No	97 (89.8%)	127 (86.4%)	63 (81.8%)	52 (88.1%)		
Contributing Factors							
Ambivalent Feelings Toward Pregnancy	Yes	3 (2.8%)	2 (1.4%)	2 (2.6%)	2 (3.4%)	N/A	N/A
	No	105 (97.2%)	145 (98.6%)	75 (97.4%)	57 (96.6%)		
Inadequate Birth Spacing	Yes	21 (19.4%)	26 (17.7%)	18 (23.4%)	16 (27.1%)	2.73	0.43
	No	87 (80.6%)	121 (82.3%)	59 (76.6%)	43 (72.9%)		
Lack of or Inadequate Family Planning Education (Per Provider)	Yes	5 (4.6%)	14 (9.5%)	8 (10.4%)	2 (3.4%)	N/A	N/A
	No	103 (95.4%)	133 (90.5%)	69 (89.6%)	57 (96.6%)		
Undesired Pregnancy (Parental Compliance/Knowledge)	Yes	6 (5.6%)	7 (4.8%)	2 (2.6%)	1 (1.7%)	N/A	N/A
	No	102 (94.4%)	140 (95.2%)	75 (97.4%)	58 (98.3%)		

Table M5. Family Planning/Birth Spacing by Maternal Education, Fiscal Years 2007-2012. *Continued.*

FAMILY PLANNING/BIRTH SPACING							
MATERNAL EDUCATION							
	Present	**Less Than HS Grad**	**HS Grad**	**Some College**	**College Grad or More**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 108 (%)	**N = 147 (%)**	**N = 77 (%)**	**N = 59 (%)**		
Contributing Factors							
Unplanned Pregnancy (Parental Compliance/Knowledge)	Yes	28 (25.9%)	38 (25.9%)	22 (28.6%)	16 (27.1%)	0.23	0.97
	No	80 (74.1%)	109 (74.1%)	55 (71.4%)	43 (72.9%)		
Suggestions							
Appropriate Birth Spacing	Yes	81 (75.0%)	99 (67.3%)	46 (59.7%)	42 (71.2%)	5.14	0.16
	No	27 (25.0%)	48 (32.7%)	31 (40.3%)	17 (28.8%)		
Birth Control in the Immediate Postpartum Period and Compliance with Chosen Contraceptive Method	Yes	33 (30.6%)	56 (38.1%)	21 (27.3%)	23 (39.0%)	3.87	0.28
	No	75 (69.4%)	91 (61.9%)	56 (72.7%)	36 (61.0%)		
Family Planning Counseling with Contraception Dose/Script or Bilateral Tubal Ligation prior to Discharge	Yes	25 (23.1%)	36 (24.5%)	16 (20.8%)	14 (23.7%)	0.40	0.94
	No	83 (76.9%)	111 (75.5%)	61 (79.2%)	45 (76.3%)		
Importance of Family Planning/Preconception/Inter-Conception Care	Yes	79 (73.1%)	95 (64.6%)	49 (63.6%)	43 (72.9%)	3.41	0.33
	No	29 (26.9%)	52 (35.4%)	28 (36.4%)	16 (27.1%)		
Persistent Follow up Regarding Contraception/Family Planning when Patients Initially Refuse Services in Hospital or at Postpartum Visit	Yes	22 (20.4%)	22 (15.0%)	15 (19.5%)	13 (22.0%)	2.01	0.57
	No	86 (79.6%)	125 (85.0%)	62 (80.5%)	46 (78.0%)		

Table M6. Family Planning/Birth Spacing by Maternal Race, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

FAMILY PLANNING/BIRTH SPACING						
MATERNAL RACE						
	Present	Black N = 184 (%)	White N = 204 (%)	Other N = 21 (%)	χ^2	p-value
Strengths						
Compliance with Postpartum Care/Kept Appointments	Yes	103 (56.0%)	134 (65.7%)	17 (81.0%)	3.84	0.05*
	No	81 (44.0%)	70 (34.3%)	4 (19.0%)		
Contraceptives or Prescription Given Postpartum at Discharge	Yes	40 (21.7%)	44 (21.6%)	2 (9.5%)	0.00	0.97
	No	144 (78.3%)	160 (78.4%)	19 (90.5%)		
Family Planning Counseling	Yes	76 (41.3%)	81 (39.7%)	7 (33.3%)	0.10	0.75
	No	108 (58.7%)	123 (60.3%)	14 (66.7%)		
Offered Contraception at Postpartum Visit	Yes	11 (6.0%)	5 (2.5%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	173 (94.0%)	199 (97.5%)	21 (100%)		
Planned Pregnancy	Yes	40 (21.7%)	54 (26.5%)	8 (38.1%)	1.18	0.28
	No	144 (78.3%)	150 (73.5%)	13 (61.9%)		
Pregnancy Interval at least 24 months	Yes	70 (38.0%)	79 (38.7%)	11 (52.4%)	0.02	0.89
	No	114 (62.0%)	125 (61.3%)	10 (47.6%)		
Unintended Pregnancy but Parent(s) Happy	Yes	25 (13.6%)	29 (14.2%)	3 (14.3%)	0.03	0.86
	No	159 (86.4%)	175 (85.8%)	18 (85.7%)		
Contributing Factors						
Ambivalent Feelings Toward Pregnancy	Yes	9 (4.9%)	2 (1.0%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	175 (95.1%)	202 (99.0%)	21 (100%)		
Inadequate Birth Spacing	Yes	45 (24.5%)	38 (18.6%)	4 (19.0%)	1.95	0.16
	No	139 (75.5%)	166 (81.4%)	17 (81.0%)		
Lack of or Inadequate Family Planning Education (Per Provider)	Yes	10 (5.4%)	19 (9.3%)	4 (19.0%)	2.10	0.15
	No	174 (94.6%)	185 (90.7%)	17 (81.0%)		
Undesired Pregnancy (Parental Compliance/Knowledge)	Yes	12 (6.5%)	4 (2.0%)	1 (4.8%)	N/A	N/A
	No	172 (93.5%)	200 (98.0%)	20 (95.2%)		
Unplanned Pregnancy (Parental Compliance/Knowledge)	Yes	58 (31.5%)	45 (22.1%)	6 (28.6%)	4.44	0.04*
	No	126 (68.5%)	159 (77.9%)	15 (71.4%)		

Table M6. Family Planning/Birth Spacing by Maternal Race, Fiscal Years 2007-2012. *Continued.*

FAMILY PLANNING/BIRTH SPACING						
MATERNAL RACE						
	Present	**Black**	**White**	**Other**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 184 (%)	**N = 204 (%)**	**N = 21 (%)**		
Suggestions						
Appropriate Birth Spacing	Yes	133 (72.3%)	137 (67.2%)	14 (66.7%)	1.20	0.27
	No	51 (27.7%)	67 (32.8%)	7 (33.3%)		
Birth Control in the Immediate Postpartum Period and Compliance with Chosen Contraceptive Method	Yes	71 (38.6%)	62 (30.4%)	7 (33.3%)	2.88	0.09
	No	113 (61.4%)	142 (69.6%)	14 (66.7%)		
Family Planning Counseling with Contraception Dose/Script or Bilateral Tubal Ligation prior to Discharge	Yes	45 (24.5%)	45 (22.1%)	7 (33.3%)	0.31	0.58
	No	139 (75.5%)	159 (77.9%)	14 (66.7%)		
Importance of Family Planning/Preconception/Inter-Conception Care	Yes	139 (75.5%)	127 (62.3%)	12 (57.1%)	7.92	0.00*
	No	45 (24.5%)	77 (37.7%)	9 (42.9%)		
Persistent Follow up Regarding Contraception/Family Planning when Patients Initially Refuse Services in Hospital or at Postpartum Visit	Yes	33 (17.9%)	37 (18.1%)	4 (19.0%)	0.00	0.96
	No	151 (82.1%)	167 (81.9%)	17 (81.0%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Appendix N. Deliberation Tables for Socio-economic Stressors

Table N1. Socio-economic Stressors by Fiscal Year.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRESSORS									
FISCAL YEAR									
	Present	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	χ^2	p-value
		N = 101 (%)	N = 146 (%)	N = 95 (%)	N = 40 (%)	N = 26 (%)	N = 2 (%)		
Strengths									
Church Support	Yes	6 (5.9%)	19 (13.0%)	19 (20.0%)	11 (27.5%)	9 (34.6%)	-	20.64	0.00*
	No	95 (94.1%)	127 (87.0%)	76 (80.0%)	29 (72.5%)	17 (65.4%)	2 (100%)		
Family Support	Yes	29 (28.7%)	93 (63.7%)	79 (83.2%)	36 (90.0%)	20 (76.9%)	2 (100%)	N/A	N/A
	No	72 (71.3%)	53 (36.3%)	16 (16.8%)	4 (10.0%)	6 (23.1%)	-		
Father of Baby Involved/Supportive	Yes	43 (42.6%)	103 (70.5%)	75 (78.9%)	23 (57.5%)	21 (80.8%)	2 (100%)	36.23	0.00*
	No	58 (57.4%)	43 (29.5%)	20 (21.1%)	17 (42.5%)	5 (19.2%)	-		
Mother Demonstrated Self-Advocacy	Yes	5 (5.0%)	24 (16.4%)	32 (33.7%)	15 (37.5%)	13 (50.0%)	-	45.04	0.00*
	No	96 (95.0%)	122 (83.6%)	63 (66.3%)	25 (62.5%)	13 (50.0%)	2 (100%)		
Mother's Positive Attitude Despite Multiple Hardships and Challenges in Her Life	Yes	3 (3.0%)	19 (13.0%)	17 (17.9%)	15 (37.5%)	10 (38.5%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	98 (97.0%)	127 (87.0%)	78 (82.1%)	25 (62.5%)	16 (61.5%)	2 (100%)		
Parents in Stable Marriage	Yes	21 (20.8%)	41 (28.1%)	39 (41.1%)	13 (32.5%)	12 (46.2%)	-	12.85	0.01*
	No	80 (79.2%)	105 (71.9%)	56 (58.9%)	27 (67.5%)	14 (53.8%)	2 (100%)		
Patient with Strong Family History of Abuse, Yet She Has Not Abused Her Children	Yes	3 (3.0%)	11 (7.5%)	3 (3.2%)	6 (15.0%)	1 (3.8%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	98 (97.0%)	135 (92.5%)	92 (96.8%)	34 (85.0%)	25 (96.2%)	2 (100%)		
Stable Financial Situation	Yes	13 (12.9%)	29 (19.9%)	33 (34.7%)	10 (25.0%)	11 (42.3%)	-	19.24	0.00*
	No	88 (87.1%)	117 (80.1%)	62 (65.3%)	30 (75.0%)	15 (57.7%)	2 (100%)		
Supportive Friends	Yes	12 (11.9%)	33 (22.6%)	30 (31.6%)	13 (32.5%)	14 (53.8%)	-	24.65	0.00*
	No	89 (88.1%)	113 (77.4%)	65 (68.4%)	27 (67.5%)	12 (46.2%)	2 (100%)		
Contributing Factors									
Domestic Abuse (During Pregnancy or Infant's Life)	Yes	5 (5.0%)	7 (4.8%)	4 (4.2%)	4 (10.0%)	-	-	N/A	N/A
	No	96 (95.0%)	139 (95.2%)	91 (95.8%)	36 (90.0%)	26(100%)	2 (100%)		

Table N1. Socio-economic Stressors by Fiscal Year. *Continued*.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRESSORS									
FISCAL YEAR									
	Present	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 101 (%)	**N = 146 (%)**	**N = 95 (%)**	**N = 40 (%)**	**N = 26 (%)**	**N = 2 (%)**		
Contributing Factors									
Lack of Support System (During Pregnancy/Infant's Life)	Yes	17 (16.8%)	30 (20.5%)	15 (15.8%)	17 (42.5%)	5 (19.2%)	-	13.99	0.01*
	No	84 (83.2%)	116 (79.5%)	80 (84.2%)	23 (57.5%)	21 (80.8%)	2 (100%)		
Other Emotional Stressors During Pregnancy such as Loss of Job, Loss of Loved One, Incarceration, Divorce, Natural Disaster, etc.)	Yes	20 (19.8%)	59 (40.4%)	47 (49.5%)	28 (70.0%)	11 (42.3%)	2 (100%)	35.63	0.00*
	No	81 (80.2%)	87 (59.6%)	48 (50.5%)	12 (30.0%)	15 (57.7%)	-		
Poverty (During Pregnancy or Infant's Life)	Yes	17 (16.8%)	33 (22.6%)	22 (23.2%)	19 (47.5%)	7 (26.9%)	-	15.26	0.00*
	No	84 (83.2%)	113 (77.4%)	73 (76.8%)	21 (52.5%)	19 (73.1%)	2 (100%)		
Presence of Life Course Perspective Risk Factors (Stressors in Childhood, History of Abuse, Poverty, etc.)	Yes	32 (31.7%)	61 (41.8%)	42 (44.2%)	24 (60.0%)	9 (34.6%)	1 (50.0%)	10.45	0.03*
	No	69 (68.3%)	85 (58.2%)	53 (55.8%)	16 (40.0%)	17 (65.4%)	1 (50.0%)		
Sexual Abuse (During Pregnancy or Infant's Life)	Yes	-	1 (0.7%)	3 (3.2%)	2 (5.0%)	1 (3.8%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	101 (100%)	145 (99.3%)	92 (96.8%)	38 (95.0%)	25 (96.2%)	2 (100%)		
Suggestions									
Better Assessment of Family's Home/Socio-economic Situation	Yes	48 (47.5%)	51 (34.9%)	28 (29.5%)	13 (32.5%)	1 (3.8%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	53 (52.5%)	95 (65.1%)	67 (70.5%)	27 (67.5%)	25 (96.2%)	2 (100%)		
Consistent/Ongoing Domestic Violence Screening	Yes	15 (14.9%)	56 (38.4%)	45 (47.4%)	24 (60.0%)	4 (15.4%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	86 (85.1%)	90 (61.6%)	50 (52.6%)	16 (40.0%)	22 (84.6%)	2 (100%)		
Early Referrals to Social Services	Yes	46 (45.5%)	57 (39.0%)	34 (35.8%)	18 (45.0%)	5 (19.2%)	1 (50.0%)	7.08	0.13
	No	55 (54.5%)	89 (61.0%)	61 (64.2%)	22 (55.0%)	21 (80.8%)	1 (50.0%)		
Referral for Financial Assistance, WIC, Food Stamps, Emergency Shelter, etc.	Yes	10 (9.9%)	19 (13.0%)	16 (16.8%)	10 (25.0%)	2 (7.7%)	1 (50.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	91 (90.1%)	127 (87.0%)	79 (83.2%)	30 (75.0%)	24 (92.3%)	1 (50.0%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table N2. Socio-economic Stressors by County of Residence, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRESSORS							
COUNTY OF RESIDENCE							
	Present	Kent	New Castle w/o Wilmington	Sussex	Wilmington	χ^2	p-value
		N = 57 (%)	N = 191 (%)	N = 82 (%)	N = 80 (%)		
Strengths							
Church Support	Yes	11 (19.3%)	33 (17.3%)	11 (13.4%)	9 (11.3%)	2.44	0.49
	No	46 (80.7%)	158 (82.7%)	71 (86.6%)	71 (88.8%)		
Family Support	Yes	39 (68.4%)	139 (72.8%)	40 (48.8%)	41 (51.3%)	20.43	0.00*
	No	18 (31.6%)	52 (27.2%)	42 (51.2%)	39 (48.8%)		
Father of Baby Involved/Supportive	Yes	36 (63.2%)	145 (75.9%)	43 (52.4%)	43 (53.8%)	20.26	0.00*
	No	21 (36.8%)	46 (24.1%)	39 (47.6%)	37 (46.3%)		
Parents in Stable Marriage	Yes	14 (24.6%)	45 (23.6%)	12 (14.6%)	18 (22.5%)	3.10	0.38
	No	43 (75.4%)	146 (76.4%)	70 (85.4%)	62 (77.5%)		
Patient with Strong Family History of Abuse, Yet She Has Not Abused Her Children	Yes	5 (8.8%)	36 (18.8%)	9 (11.0%)	14 (17.5%)	5.10	0.16
	No	52 (91.2%)	155 (81.2%)	73 (89.0%)	66 (82.5%)		
Mother Demonstrated Self-Advocacy	Yes	17 (29.8%)	72 (37.7%)	15 (18.3%)	22 (27.5%)	10.73	0.01*
	No	40 (70.2%)	119 (62.3%)	67 (81.7%)	58 (72.5%)		
Mother's Positive Attitude Despite Multiple Hardships and Challenges in Her Life	Yes	2 (3.5%)	16 (8.4%)	5 (6.1%)	1 (1.3%)	N/A	N/A
	No	55 (96.5%)	175 (91.6%)	77 (93.9%)	79 (98.8%)		
Stable Financial Situation	Yes	18 (31.6%)	54 (28.3%)	11 (13.4%)	13 (16.3%)	11.49	0.01*
	No	39 (68.4%)	137 (71.7%)	71 (86.6%)	67 (83.8%)		
Supportive Friends	Yes	17 (29.8%)	57 (29.8%)	11 (13.4%)	17 (21.3%)	9.59	0.02*
	No	40 (70.2%)	134 (70.2%)	71 (86.6%)	63 (78.8%)		
Contributing Factors							
Domestic Abuse (During Pregnancy or Infant's Life)	Yes	4 (7.0%)	10 (5.2%)	2 (2.4%)	4 (5.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	53 (93.0%)	181 (94.8%)	80 (97.6%)	76 (95.0%)		

Table N2. Socio-economic Stressors by County of Residence, Fiscal Years 2007-2012. *Continued.*

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRESSORS							
COUNTY OF RESIDENCE							
	Present	**Kent**	**New Castle w/o Wilmington**	**Sussex**	**Wilmington**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 57 (%)	**N = 191 (%)**	**N = 82 (%)**	**N = 80 (%)**		
Contributing Factors							
Lack of Support System (During Pregnancy/Infant's Life)	Yes	9 (15.8%)	39 (20.4%)	23 (28.0%)	13 (16.3%)	4.53	0.21
	No	48 (84.2%)	152 (79.6%)	59 (72.0%)	67 (83.8%)		
Other Emotional Stressors During Pregnancy such as Loss of Job, Loss of Loved One, Incarceration, Divorce, Natural Disaster, etc.)	Yes	26 (45.6%)	86 (45.0%)	31 (37.8%)	24 (30.0%)	6.13	0.11
	No	31 (54.4%)	105 (55.0%)	51 (62.2%)	56 (70.0%)		
Poverty (During Pregnancy or Infant's Life)	Yes	16 (28.1%)	34 (17.8%)	30 (36.6%)	18 (22.5%)	11.79	0.01*
	No	41 (71.9%)	157 (82.2%)	52 (63.4%)	62 (77.5%)		
Presence of Life Course Perspective Risk Factors (Stressors in Childhood, History of Abuse, Poverty, etc.)	Yes	26 (45.6%)	81 (42.4%)	33 (40.2%)	29 (36.3%)	1.41	0.70
	No	31 (54.4%)	110 (57.6%)	49 (59.8%)	51 (63.8%)		
Sexual Abuse (During Pregnancy or Infant's Life)	Yes	-	1 (0.5%)	5 (6.1%)	1 (1.3%)	N/A	N/A
	No	57 (100%)	190 (99.5%)	77 (93.9%)	79 (98.8%)		
Suggestions							
Better Assessment of Family's Home/Socio-economic Situation	Yes	21 (36.8%)	64 (33.5%)	34 (41.5%)	22 (27.5%)	3.72	0.29
	No	36 (63.2%)	127 (66.5%)	48 (58.5%)	58 (72.5%)		
Consistent/Ongoing Domestic Violence Screening	Yes	21 (36.8%)	85 (44.5%)	20 (24.4%)	18 (22.5%)	17.19	0.00*
	No	36 (63.2%)	106 (55.5%)	62 (75.6%)	62 (77.5%)		
Early Referrals to Social Services	Yes	28 (49.1%)	79 (41.4%)	28 (34.1%)	26 (32.5%)	5.11	0.16
	No	29 (50.9%)	112 (58.6%)	54 (65.9%)	54 (67.5%)		
Referral for Financial Assistance, WIC, Food Stamps, Emergency Shelter, etc.	Yes	9 (15.8%)	27 (14.1%)	13 (15.9%)	9 (11.3%)	0.88	0.83
	No	48 (84.2%)	164 (85.9%)	69 (84.1%)	71 (88.8%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table N3. Socio-economic Stressors by Marital Status, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRESSORS					
MARITAL STATUS					
	Present	**Married**	**Single**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 165 (%)	**N = 191 (%)**		
Strengths					
Church Support	Yes	39 (23.6%)	19 (9.9%)	12.16	0.00*
	No	126 (76.4%)	172 (90.1%)		
Family Support	Yes	111 (67.3%)	107 (56.0%)	4.72	0.03*
	No	54 (32.7%)	84 (44.0%)		
Father of Baby Involved/Supportive	Yes	143 (86.7%)	94 (49.2%)	55.80	0.00*
	No	22 (13.3%)	97 (50.8%)		
Mother Demonstrated Self-Advocacy	Yes	47 (28.5%)	28 (14.7%)	10.18	0.00*
	No	118 (71.5%)	163 (85.3%)		
Mother's Positive Attitude Despite Multiple Hardships and Challenges in Her Life	Yes	24 (14.5%)	27 (14.1%)	0.01	0.91
	No	141 (85.5%)	164 (85.9%)		
Parents in Stable Marriage	Yes	117 (70.9%)	7 (3.7%)	176.35	0.00*
	No	48 (29.1%)	184 (96.3%)		
Patient with Strong Family History of Abuse, Yet She Has Not Abused Her Children	Yes	8 (4.8%)	12 (6.3%)	0.34	0.56
	No	157 (95.2%)	179 (93.7%)		
Stable Financial Situation	Yes	72 (43.6%)	19 (9.9%)	52.80	0.00*
	No	93 (56.4%)	172 (90.1%)		
Supportive Friends	Yes	59 (35.8%)	26 (13.6%)	23.89	0.00*
	No	106 (64.2%)	165 (86.4%)		
Contributing Factors					
Domestic Abuse (During Pregnancy or Infant's Life)	Yes	5 (3.0%)	11 (5.8%)	1.54	0.22
	No	160 (97.0%)	180 (94.2%)		
Lack of Support System (During Pregnancy/Infant's Life)	Yes	16 (9.7%)	54 (28.3%)	10.34	0.00*
	No	149 (90.3%)	137 (71.7%)		

Table N3. Socio-economic Stressors by Marital Status, Fiscal Years 2007-2012. *Continued.*

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRESSORS					
MARITAL STATUS					
	Present	**Married**	**Single**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 165 (%)	**N = 191 (%)**		
Other Emotional Stressors During Pregnancy such as Loss of Job, Loss of Loved One, Incarceration, Divorce, Natural Disaster, etc.)	Yes	54 (32.7%)	83 (43.5%)	4.30	0.04*
	No	111 (67.3%)	108 (56.5%)		
Poverty (During Pregnancy or Infant's Life)	Yes	19 (11.5%)	66 (34.6%)	25.85	0.00*
	No	146 (88.5%)	125 (65.4%)		
Presence of Life Course Perspective Risk Factors (Stressors in Childhood, History of Abuse, Poverty, etc.)	Yes	45 (27.3%)	95 (49.7%)	18.72	0.00*
	No	120 (72.7%)	96 (50.3%)		
Sexual Abuse (During Pregnancy or Infant's Life)	Yes	1 (0.6%)	5 (2.6%)	N/A	N/A
	No	164 (99.4%)	186 (97.4%)		
Suggestions					
Better Assessment of Family's Home/Socio-economic Situation	Yes	48 (29.1%)	74 (38.7%)	3.66	0.06
	No	117 (70.9%)	117 (61.3%)		
Consistent/Ongoing Domestic Violence Screening	Yes	59 (35.8%)	66 (34.6%)	0.06	0.81
	No	106 (64.2%)	125 (65.4%)		
Early Referrals to Social Services	Yes	54 (32.7%)	87 (45.5%)	6.08	0.01*
	No	111 (67.3%)	104 (54.5%)		
Referral for Financial Assistance, WIC, Food Stamps, Emergency Shelter, etc.	Yes	13 (7.9%)	33 (17.3%)	6.95	0.01*
	No	152 (92.1%)	158 (82.7%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table N4. Socio-economic Stressors by Maternal Age, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRESSORS									
MATERNAL AGE									
	Present	19 Years and Under	20-24 Years	25-29 Years	30-34 Years	35-39 Years	40 Years and Over	χ^2	p-value
		N = 54 (%)	N = 99 (%)	N = 115 (%)	N = 87 (%)	N = 40 (%)	N = 15 (%)		
Strengths									
Church Support	Yes	4 (7.4%)	10 (10.1%)	20 (17.4%)	15 (17.2%)	8 (20.0%)	7 (46.7%)	N/A	N/A
	No	50 (92.6%)	89 (89.9%)	95 (82.6%)	72 (82.8%)	32 (80.0%)	8 (53.3%)		
Family Support	Yes	33 (61.1%)	53 (53.5%)	74 (64.3%)	60 (69.0%)	24 (60.0%)	14 (93.3%)	N/A	N/A
	No	21 (38.9%)	46 (46.5%)	41 (35.7%)	27 (31.0%)	16 (40.0%)	1 (6.7%)		
Father of Baby Involved/Supportive	Yes	17 (31.5%)	59 (59.6%)	78 (67.8%)	70 (80.5%)	28 (70.0%)	14 (93.3%)	N/A	N/A
	No	37 (68.5%)	40 (40.4%)	37 (32.2%)	17 (19.5%)	12 (30.0%)	1 (6.7%)		
Mother Demonstrated Self-Advocacy	Yes	8 (14.8%)	19 (19.2%)	20 (17.4%)	24 (27.6%)	12 (30.0%)	5 (33.3%)	7.77	0.17
	No	46 (85.2%)	80 (80.8%)	95 (82.6%)	63 (72.4%)	28 (70.0%)	10 (66.7%)		
Mother's Positive Attitude Despite Multiple Hardships and Challenges in Her Life	Yes	8 (14.8%)	9 (9.1%)	24 (20.9%)	13 (14.9%)	8 (20.0%)	2 (13.3%)	N/A	N/A
	No	46 (85.2%)	90 (90.9%)	91 (79.1%)	74 (85.1%)	32 (80.0%)	13 (86.7%)		
Parents in Stable Marriage	Yes	1 (1.9%)	10 (10.1%)	35 (30.4%)	46 (52.9%)	24 (60.0%)	9 (60.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	53 (98.1%)	89 (89.9%)	80 (69.6%)	41 (47.1%)	16 (40.0%)	6 (40.0%)		
Patient with Strong Family History of Abuse, Yet She Has Not Abused Her Children	Yes	3 (5.6%)	5 (5.1%)	7 (6.1%)	6 (6.9%)	3 (7.5%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	51 (94.4%)	94 (94.9%)	108 (93.9%)	81 (93.1%)	37 (92.5%)	15(100%)		
Stable Financial Situation	Yes	3 (5.6%)	12 (12.1%)	29 (25.2%)	30 (34.5%)	16 (40.0%)	6 (40.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	51 (94.4%)	87 (87.9%)	86 (74.8%)	57 (65.5%)	24 (60.0%)	9 (60.0%)		
Supportive Friends	Yes	4 (7.4%)	17 (17.2%)	30 (26.1%)	25 (28.7%)	16 (40.0%)	9 (60.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	50 (92.6%)	82 (82.8%)	85 (73.9%)	62 (71.3%)	24 (60.0%)	6 (40.0%)		
Contributing Factors									
Domestic Abuse (During Pregnancy or Infant's Life)	Yes	-	4 (4.0%)	8 (7.0%)	4 (4.6%)	4 (10.0%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	54 (100%)	95 (96.0%)	107 (93.0%)	83 (95.4%)	36 (90.0%)	15 (100%)		
Lack of Support System (During Pregnancy/Infant's Life)	Yes	15 (27.8%)	17 (17.2%)	27 (23.5%)	13 (14.9%)	9 (22.5%)	3 (20.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	39 (72.2%)	82 (82.8%)	88 (76.5%)	74 (85.1%)	31 (77.5%)	12 (80.0%)		

Table N4. Socio-economic Stressors by Maternal Age, Fiscal Years 2007-2012. *Continued.*

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRESSORS									
MATERNAL AGE									
	Present	**19 Years and Under**	**20-24 Years**	**25-29 Years**	**30-34 Years**	**35-39 Years**	**40 Years and Over**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 54 (%)	**N = 99 (%)**	**N = 115 (%)**	**N = 87 (%)**	**N = 40 (%)**	**N = 15 (%)**		
Contributing Factors									
Other Emotional Stressors During Pregnancy such as Loss of Job, Loss of Loved One, Incarceration, Divorce, Natural Disaster, etc.)	Yes	21 (38.9%)	33 (33.3%)	57 (49.6%)	35 (40.2%)	13 (32.5%)	8 (53.3%)	8.16	0.15
	No	33 (61.1%)	66 (66.7%)	58 (50.4%)	52 (59.8%)	27 (67.5%)	7 (46.7%)		
Poverty (During Pregnancy or Infant's Life)	Yes	15 (27.8%)	29 (29.3%)	34 (29.6%)	15 (17.2%)	3 (7.5%)	2 (13.3%)	N/A	N/A
	No	39 (72.2%)	70 (70.7%)	81 (70.4%)	72 (82.8%)	37 (92.5%)	13 (86.7%)		
Presence of Life Course Perspective Risk Factors (Stressors in Childhood, History of Abuse, Poverty, etc.)	Yes	31 (57.4%)	38 (38.4%)	51 (44.3%)	31 (35.6%)	13 (32.5%)	5 (33.3%)	9.39	0.09
	No	23 (42.6%)	61 (61.6%)	64 (55.7%)	56 (64.4%)	27 (67.5%)	10 (66.7%)		
Sexual Abuse (During Pregnancy or Infant's Life)	Yes	1 (1.9%)	4 (4.0%)	1 (0.9%)	-	1 (2.5%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	53 (98.1%)	95 (96.0%)	114 (99.1%)	87(100%)	39 (97.5%)	15(100%)		
Suggestions									
Better Assessment of Family's Home/Socio-economic Situation	Yes	22 (40.7%)	36 (36.4%)	40 (34.8%)	25 (28.7%)	15 (37.5%)	3 (20.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	32 (59.3%)	63 (63.6%)	75 (65.2%)	62 (71.3%)	25 (62.5%)	12 (80.0%)		
Consistent/Ongoing Domestic Violence Screening	Yes	12 (22.2%)	33 (33.3%)	43 (37.4%)	38 (43.7%)	13 (32.5%)	5 (33.3%)	7.28	0.20
	No	42 (77.8%)	66 (66.7%)	72 (62.6%)	49 (56.3%)	27 (67.5%)	10 (66.7%)		
Early Referrals to Social Services	Yes	20 (37.0%)	41 (41.4%)	47 (40.9%)	31 (35.6%)	16 (40.0%)	6 (40.0%)	0.92	0.97
	No	34 (63.0%)	58 (58.6%)	68 (59.1%)	56 (64.4%)	24 (60.0%)	9 (60.0%)		
Referral for Financial Assistance, WIC, Food Stamps, Emergency Shelter, etc.	Yes	7 (13.0%)	15 (15.2%)	20 (17.4%)	11 (12.6%)	5 (12.5%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	47 (87.0%)	84 (84.8%)	95 (82.6%)	76 (87.4%)	35 (87.5%)	15(100%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table N5. Socio-economic Stressors by Maternal Education, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRESSORS							
MATERNAL EDUCATION							
	Present	**Less Than HS Grad**	**HS Grad**	**Some College**	**College Grad or More**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 108 (%)	**N = 147 (%)**	**N = 77 (%)**	**N = 59 (%)**		
Strengths							
Church Support	Yes	18 (16.7%)	22 (15.0%)	13 (16.9%)	8 (13.6%)	0.42	0.94
	No	90 (83.3%)	125 (85.0%)	64 (83.1%)	51 (86.4%)		
Family Support	Yes	65 (60.2%)	93 (63.3%)	51 (66.2%)	39 (66.1%)	0.93	0.82
	No	43 (39.8%)	54 (36.7%)	26 (33.8%)	20 (33.9%)		
Father of Baby Involved/Supportive	Yes	77 (71.3%)	97 (66.0%)	50 (64.9%)	28 (47.5%)	9.80	0.02*
	No	31 (28.7%)	50 (34.0%)	27 (35.1%)	31 (52.5%)		
Mother Demonstrated Self-Advocacy	Yes	22 (20.4%)	25 (17.0%)	24 (31.2%)	12 (20.3%)	6.19	0.10
	No	86 (79.6%)	122 (83.0%)	53 (68.8%)	47 (79.7%)		
Mother's Positive Attitude Despite Multiple Hardships and Challenges in Her Life	Yes	16 (14.8%)	26 (17.7%)	10 (13.0%)	8 (13.6%)	1.12	0.77
	No	92 (85.2%)	121 (82.3%)	67 (87.0%)	51 (86.4%)		
Parents in Stable Marriage	Yes	36 (33.3%)	53 (36.1%)	19 (24.7%)	11 (18.6%)	7.70	0.05*
	No	72 (66.7%)	94 (63.9%)	58 (75.3%)	48 (81.4%)		
Patient with Strong Family History of Abuse, Yet She Has Not Abused Her Children	Yes	8 (7.4%)	4 (2.7%)	4 (5.2%)	6 (10.2%)	N/A	N/A
	No	100 (92.6%)	143 (97.3%)	73 (94.8%)	53 (89.8%)		
Stable Financial Situation	Yes	28 (25.9%)	34 (23.1%)	23 (29.9%)	9 (15.3%)	4.20	0.24
	No	80 (74.1%)	113 (76.9%)	54 (70.1%)	50 (84.7%)		
Supportive Friends	Yes	22 (20.4%)	39 (26.5%)	22 (28.6%)	16 (27.1%)	2.04	0.56
	No	86 (79.6%)	108 (73.5%)	55 (71.4%)	43 (72.9%)		
Contributing Factors							
Domestic Abuse (During Pregnancy or Infant's Life)	Yes	4 (3.7%)	9 (6.1%)	5 (6.5%)	2 (3.4%)	N/A	N/A
	No	104 (96.3%)	138 (93.9%)	72 (93.5%)	57 (96.6%)		
Lack of Support System (During Pregnancy/Infant's Life)	Yes	18 (16.7%)	36 (24.5%)	11 (14.3%)	12 (20.3%)	4.20	0.24
	No	90 (83.3%)	111 (75.5%)	66 (85.7%)	47 (79.7%)		

Table N5. Socio-economic Stressors by Maternal Education, Fiscal Years 2007-2012. *Continued.*

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRESSORS							
MATERNAL EDUCATION							
	Present	**Less Than HS Grad**	**HS Grad**	**Some College**	**College Grad or More**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 108 (%)	**N = 147 (%)**	**N = 77 (%)**	**N = 59 (%)**		
Contributing Factors							
Other Emotional Stressors During Pregnancy such as Loss of Job, Loss of Loved One, Incarceration, Divorce, Natural Disaster, etc.)	Yes	42 (38.9%)	54 (36.7%)	31 (40.3%)	27 (45.8%)	1.47	0.69
	No	66 (61.1%)	93 (63.3%)	46 (59.7%)	32 (54.2%)		
Poverty (During Pregnancy or Infant's Life)	Yes	22 (20.4%)	36 (24.5%)	15 (19.5%)	14 (23.7%)	1.06	0.79
	No	86 (79.6%)	111 (75.5%)	62 (80.5%)	45 (76.3%)		
Presence of Life Course Perspective Risk Factors (Stressors in Childhood, History of Abuse, Poverty, etc.)	Yes	45 (41.7%)	50 (34.0%)	30 (39.0%)	34 (57.6%)	9.87	0.02*
	No	63 (58.3%)	97 (66.0%)	47 (61.0%)	25 (42.4%)		
Sexual Abuse (During Pregnancy or Infant's Life)	Yes	1 (0.9%)	4 (2.7%)	1 (1.3%)	1 (1.7%)	N/A	N/A
	No	107 (99.1%)	143 (97.3%)	76 (98.7%)	58 (98.3%)		
Suggestions							
Better Assessment of Family's Home/Socio-economic Situation	Yes	36 (33.3%)	53 (36.1%)	22 (28.6%)	26 (44.1%)	3.73	0.29
	No	72 (66.7%)	94 (63.9%)	55 (71.4%)	33 (55.9%)		
Consistent/Ongoing Domestic Violence Screening	Yes	39 (36.1%)	53 (36.1%)	22 (28.6%)	21 (35.6%)	1.51	0.68
	No	69 (63.9%)	94 (63.9%)	55 (71.4%)	38 (64.4%)		
Early Referrals to Social Services	Yes	38 (35.2%)	62 (42.2%)	27 (35.1%)	26 (44.1%)	2.42	0.49
	No	70 (64.8%)	85 (57.8%)	50 (64.9%)	33 (55.9%)		
Referral for Financial Assistance, WIC, Food Stamps, Emergency Shelter, etc.	Yes	19 (17.6%)	16 (10.9%)	9 (11.7%)	11 (18.6%)	3.73	0.29
	No	89 (82.4%)	131 (89.1%)	68 (88.3%)	48 (81.4%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table N6. Socio-economic Stressors by Maternal Race, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRESSORS						
MATERNAL RACE						
	Present	**Black**	**White**	**Other**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 184 (%)	**N = 204 (%)**	**N = 21 (%)**		
Strengths						
Church Support	Yes	23 (12.5%)	36 (17.6%)	5 (23.8%)	1.99	0.16
	No	161 (87.5%)	168 (82.4%)	16 (76.2%)		
Family Support	Yes	115 (62.5%)	133 (65.2%)	10 (47.6%)	0.30	0.58
	No	69 (37.5%)	71 (34.8%)	11 (52.4%)		
Father of Baby Involved/Supportive	Yes	110 (59.8%)	139 (68.1%)	17 (81.0%)	2.94	0.09
	No	74 (40.2%)	65 (31.9%)	4 (19.0%)		
Mother Demonstrated Self-Advocacy	Yes	37 (20.1%)	49 (24.0%)	3 (14.3%)	0.86	0.35
	No	147 (79.9%)	155 (76.0%)	18 (85.7%)		
Mother's Positive Attitude Despite Multiple Hardships and Challenges in Her Life	Yes	22 (12.0%)	39 (19.1%)	3 (14.3%)	3.74	0.05*
	No	162 (88.0%)	165 (80.9%)	18 (85.7%)		
Parents in Stable Marriage	Yes	42 (22.8%)	71 (34.8%)	13 (61.9%)	6.72	0.01*
	No	142 (77.2%)	133 (65.2%)	8 (38.1%)		
Patient with Strong Family History of Abuse, Yet She Has Not Abused Her Children	Yes	9 (4.9%)	14 (6.9%)	1 (4.8%)	0.67	0.41
	No	175 (95.1%)	190 (93.1%)	20 (95.2%)		
Stable Financial Situation	Yes	32 (17.4%)	59 (28.9%)	5 (23.8%)	7.16	0.01*
	No	152 (82.6%)	145 (71.1%)	16 (76.2%)		
Supportive Friends	Yes	40 (21.7%)	59 (28.9%)	3 (14.3%)	2.63	0.11
	No	144 (78.3%)	145 (71.1%)	18 (85.7%)		
Contributing Factors						
Domestic Abuse (During Pregnancy or Infant's Life)	Yes	11 (6.0%)	9 (4.4%)	-	0.49	0.49
	No	173 (94.0%)	195 (95.6%)	21 (100%)		
Lack of Support System (During Pregnancy/Infant's Life)	Yes	34 (18.5%)	44 (21.6%)	6 (28.6%)	0.58	0.45
	No	150 (81.5%)	160 (78.4%)	15 (71.4%)		

Table N6. Socio-economic Stressors by Maternal Race, Fiscal Years 2007-2012. *Continued.*

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRESSORS						
MATERNAL RACE						
	Present	**Black**	**White**	**Other**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 184 (%)	**N = 204 (%)**	**N = 21 (%)**		
Contributing Factors						
Other Emotional Stressors During Pregnancy such as Loss of Job, Loss of Loved One, Incarceration, Divorce, Natural Disaster, etc.)	Yes	76 (41.3%)	83 (40.7%)	8 (38.1%)	0.02	0.90
	No	108 (58.7%)	121 (59.3%)	13 (61.9%)		
Poverty (During Pregnancy or Infant's Life)	Yes	47 (25.5%)	47 (23.0%)	4 (19.0%)	0.33	0.57
	No	137 (74.5%)	157 (77.0%)	17 (81.0%)		
Presence of Life Course Perspective Risk Factors (Stressors in Childhood, History of Abuse, Poverty, etc.)	Yes	82 (44.6%)	81 (39.7%)	6 (28.6%)	0.94	0.33
	No	102 (55.4%)	123 (60.3%)	15 (71.4%)		
Sexual Abuse (During Pregnancy or Infant's Life)	Yes	4 (2.2%)	2 (1.0%)	1 (4.8%)	N/A	N/A
	No	180 (97.8%)	202 (99.0%)	20 (95.2%)		
Suggestions						
Better Assessment of Family's Home/Socio-economic Situation	Yes	67 (36.4%)	63 (30.9%)	10 (47.6%)	1.33	0.25
	No	117 (63.6%)	141 (69.1%)	11 (52.4%)		
Consistent/Ongoing Domestic Violence Screening	Yes	57 (31.0%)	80 (39.2%)	6 (28.6%)	2.87	0.09
	No	127 (69.0%)	124 (60.8%)	15 (71.4%)		
Early Referrals to Social Services	Yes	85 (46.2%)	67 (32.8%)	8 (38.1%)	7.24	0.01*
	No	99 (53.8%)	137 (67.2%)	13 (61.9%)		
Referral for Financial Assistance, WIC, Food Stamps, Emergency Shelter, etc.	Yes	27 (14.7%)	29 (14.2%)	1 (4.8%)	0.02	0.90
	No	157 (85.3%)	175 (85.8%)	20 (95.2%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Appendix O. Deliberation Tables for Fetal Deaths Later in Pregnancy

Table O1. Fetal Deaths Later in Pregnancy by Fiscal Year.

FETAL DEATHS LATER IN PREGNANCY									
FISCAL YEAR									
	Present	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 101 (%)	**N = 146 (%)**	**N = 95 (%)**	**N = 40 (%)**	**N = 26 (%)**	**N = 2 (%)**		
Strengths									
Kick Counts Teaching	Yes	-	2 (1.4%)	4 (4.2%)	6 (15.0%)	4 (15.4%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	101 (100%)	144 (98.6%)	91 (95.8%)	34 (85.0%)	22 (84.6%)	2 (100%)		
Contributing Factors									
Did Not Receive Kick Counts Teaching on the Signs of Decreased Fetal Movement and When to Call a Health Provider	Yes	17 (16.8%)	35 (24.0%)	19 (20.0%)	9 (22.5%)	4 (15.4%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	84 (83.2%)	111 (76.0%)	76 (80.0%)	31 (77.5%)	22 (84.6%)	2 (100%)		
Suggestions									
Continuing "Kick Counts" Education; Signs and Symptoms of Decreased Fetal Movement and When to Call Health Provider	Yes	19 (18.8%)	43 (29.5%)	21 (22.1%)	11 (27.5%)	8 (30.8%)	-	4.63	0.33
	No	82 (81.2%)	103 (70.5%)	74 (77.9%)	29 (72.5%)	18 (69.2%)	2 (100%)		

Table O2. Fetal Deaths Later in Pregnancy by County of Residence, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

FETAL DEATHS LATER IN PREGNANCY							
COUNTY OF RESIDENCE							
	Present	**Kent**	**New Castle w/o Wilmington**	**Sussex**	**Wilmington**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 57 (%)	**N = 191 (%)**	**N = 82 (%)**	**N = 80 (%)**		
Strengths							
Kick Counts Teaching	Yes	2 (3.5%)	10 (5.2%)	1 (1.2%)	3 (3.8%)	N/A	N/A
	No	55 (96.5%)	181 (94.8%)	81 (98.8%)	77 (96.3%)		
Contributing Factors							
Did Not Receive Kick Counts Teaching on the Signs of Decreased Fetal Movement and When to Call a Health Provider	Yes	7 (12.3%)	47 (24.6%)	16 (19.5%)	14 (17.5%)	4.83	0.18
	No	50 (87.7%)	144 (75.4%)	66 (80.5%)	66 (82.5%)		
Suggestions							
Continuing "Kick Counts" Education; Signs and Symptoms of Decreased Fetal Movement and When to Call Health Provider	Yes	11 (19.3%)	55 (28.8%)	19 (23.2%)	17 (21.3%)	3.21	0.36
	No	46 (80.7%)	136 (71.2%)	63 (76.8%)	63 (78.8%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table O3. Fetal Deaths Later in Pregnancy by Marital Status, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

FETAL DEATHS LATER IN PREGNANCY					
MARITAL STATUS					
	Present	**Married**	**Single**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 165 (%)	**N = 191 (%)**		
Strengths					
Kick Counts Teaching	Yes	8 (4.8%)	8 (4.2%)	0.09	0.76
	No	157 (95.2%)	183 (95.8%)		
Contributing Factors					
Did Not Receive Kick Counts Teaching on the Signs of Decreased Fetal Movement and When to Call a Health Provider	Yes	41 (24.8%)	34 (17.8%)	2.64	0.10
	No	124 (75.2%)	157 (82.2%)		
Suggestions					
Continuing "Kick Counts" Education; Signs and Symptoms of Decreased Fetal Movement and When to Call Health Provider	Yes	47 (28.5%)	43 (22.5%)	1.67	0.20
	No	118 (71.5%)	148 (77.5%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table O4. Fetal Deaths Later in Pregnancy by Maternal Age, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

FETAL DEATHS LATER IN PREGNANCY									
MATERNAL AGE									
	Present	**19 Years and Under**	**20-24 Years**	**25-29 Years**	**30-34 Years**	**35-39 Years**	**40 Years and Over**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 54 (%)	**N = 99 (%)**	**N = 115 (%)**	**N = 87 (%)**	**N = 40 (%)**	**N = 15 (%)**		
Strengths									
Kick Counts Teaching	Yes	1 (1.9%)	2 (2.0%)	6 (5.2%)	5 (5.7%)	-	2 (13.3%)	N/A	N/A
	No	53 (98.1%)	97 (98.0%)	109 (94.8%)	82 (94.3%)	40(100%)	13 (86.7%)		
Contributing Factors									
Did Not Receive Kick Counts Teaching on the Signs of Decreased Fetal Movement and When to Call a Health Provider	Yes	12 (22.2%)	14 (14.1%)	25 (21.7%)	19 (21.8%)	8 (20.0%)	6 (40.0%)	6.27	0.28
	No	42 (77.8%)	85 (85.9%)	90 (78.3%)	68 (78.2%)	32 (80.0%)	9 (60.0%)		
Suggestions									
Continuing "Kick Counts" Education; Signs and Symptoms of Decreased Fetal Movement and When to Call Health Provider	Yes	12 (22.2%)	18 (18.2%)	30 (26.1%)	27 (31.0%)	8 (20.0%)	7 (46.7%)	8.75	0.12
	No	42 (77.8%)	81 (81.8%)	85 (73.9%)	60 (69.0%)	32 (80.0%)	8 (53.3%)		

Table O5. Fetal Deaths Later in Pregnancy by Maternal Education, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

FETAL DEATHS LATER IN PREGNANCY							
MATERNAL EDUCATION							
	Present	**Less Than HS Grad**	**HS Grad**	**Some College**	**College Grad or More**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 108 (%)	**N = 147 (%)**	**N = 77 (%)**	**N = 59 (%)**		
Strengths							
Kick Counts Teaching	Yes	1 (0.9%)	5 (3.4%)	6 (7.8%)	1 (1.7%)	N/A	N/A
	No	107 (99.1%)	142 (96.6%)	71 (92.2%)	58 (98.3%)		
Contributing Factors							
Did Not Receive Kick Counts Teaching on the Signs of Decreased Fetal Movement and When to Call a Health Provider	Yes	26 (24.1%)	29 (19.7%)	14 (18.2%)	9 (15.3%)	2.12	0.55
	No	82 (75.9%)	118 (80.3%)	63 (81.8%)	50 (84.7%)		
Suggestions							
Continuing "Kick Counts" Education; Signs and Symptoms of Decreased Fetal Movement and When to Call Health Provider	Yes	32 (29.6%)	36 (24.5%)	17 (22.1%)	10 (16.9%)	3.61	0.31
	No	76 (70.4%)	111 (75.5%)	60 (77.9%)	49 (83.1%)		

Table O6. Fetal Deaths Later in Pregnancy by Maternal Race, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

FETAL DEATHS LATER IN PREGNANCY						
MATERNAL RACE						
	Present	**Black**	**White**	**Other**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 184 (%)	**N = 204 (%)**	**N = 21 (%)**		
Strengths						
Kick Counts Teaching	Yes	8 (4.3%)	7 (3.4%)	1 (4.8%)	0.22	0.64
	No	176 (95.7%)	197 (96.6%)	20 (95.2%)		
Contributing Factors						
Did Not Receive Kick Counts Teaching on the Signs of Decreased Fetal Movement and When to Call a Health Provider	Yes	35 (19.0%)	42 (20.6%)	7 (33.3%)	0.15	0.70
	No	149 (81.0%)	162 (79.4%)	14 (66.7%)		
Suggestions						
Continuing "Kick Counts" Education; Signs and Symptoms of Decreased Fetal Movement and When to Call Health Provider	Yes	41 (22.3%)	53 (26.0%)	8 (38.1%)	0.72	0.40
	No	143 (77.7%)	151 (74.0%)	13 (61.9%)		

Appendix P. Deliberation Tables for Medical and Social Services/Community Resources Available But Not Used

Table P1. Medical and Social Services/Community Resources Available But Not Used by Fiscal Year.

MEDICAL AND SOCIAL SERVICES/COMMUNITY RESOURCES AVAILABLE BUT NOT USED									
FISCAL YEAR									
	Present	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	χ^2	p-value
		N = 101 (%)	N = 146 (%)	N = 95 (%)	N = 40 (%)	N = 26 (%)	N = 2 (%)		
Strengths									
Active Social Services Involvement	Yes	3 (3.0%)	29 (19.9%)	35 (36.8%)	19 (47.5%)	8 (30.8%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	98 (97.0%)	117 (80.1%)	60 (63.2%)	21 (52.5%)	18 (69.2%)	2 (100%)		
Past Social Services Involvement	Yes	48 (47.5%)	81 (55.5%)	47 (49.5%)	24 (60.0%)	9 (34.6%)	-	5.83	0.21
	No	53 (52.5%)	65 (44.5%)	48 (50.5%)	16 (40.0%)	17 (65.4%)	2 (100%)		
Referrals to Community Resources such as WIC, Food Stamps, Shelter, etc.	Yes	19 (18.8%)	36 (24.7%)	32 (33.7%)	21 (52.5%)	11 (42.3%)	1 (50.0%)	20.33	0.00*
	No	82 (81.2%)	110 (75.3%)	63 (66.3%)	19 (47.5%)	15 (57.7%)	1 (50.0%)		
Referral for SS/NFP/RP Involvement	Yes	-	6 (4.1%)	8 (8.4%)	2 (5.0%)	1 (3.8%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	101 (100%)	140 (95.9%)	87 (91.6%)	38 (95.0%)	25 (96.2%)	2 (100%)		
Screened for SS (Smart Start)/NFP (Nurse Family Partnership)/RM (Resource Mothers)	Yes	-	4 (2.7%)	7 (7.4%)	4 (10.0%)	1 (3.8%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	101 (100%)	142 (97.3%)	88 (92.6%)	36 (90.0%)	25 (96.2%)	2 (100%)		
Contributing Factors									
Delay in SS/NFP/RM Initiation	Yes	-	-	1 (1.1%)	-	-	-	N/A	N/A
	No	101 (100%)	146 (100%)	94 (98.9%)	40 (100%)	26 (100%)	2 (100%)		
Medical and Social Services/Community Resources Available, but Not Used	Yes	42 (41.6%)	57 (39.0%)	33 (34.7%)	23 (57.5%)	8 (30.8%)	2 (100%)	7.29	0.12
	No	59 (58.4%)	89 (61.0%)	62 (65.3%)	17 (42.5%)	18 (69.2%)	-		
Medical and Social Services/Community Resources Unavailable in Area	Yes	-	3 (2.1%)	5 (5.3%)	1 (2.5%)	-	-	N/A	N/A
	No	101 (100%)	143 (97.9%)	90 (94.7%)	39 (97.5%)	26 (100%)	2 (100%)		
No SS/NFP/RM Screening	Yes	7 (6.9%)	40 (27.4%)	40 (42.1%)	19 (47.5%)	16 (61.5%)	2 (100%)	50.94	0.00*
	No	94 (93.1%)	106 (72.6%)	55 (57.9%)	21 (52.5%)	10 (38.5%)	-		

Table P1. Medical and Social Services/Community Resources Available But Not Used by Fiscal Year. *Continued.*

MEDICAL AND SOCIAL SERVICES/COMMUNITY RESOURCES AVAILABLE BUT NOT USED									
		FISCAL YEAR							
	Present	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	χ^2	p-value
		N = 101 (%)	N = 146 (%)	N = 95 (%)	N = 40 (%)	N = 26 (%)	N = 2 (%)		
Contributing Factors									
Patient Fear of/or Dissatisfaction with System	Yes	3 (3.0%)	13 (8.9%)	19 (20.0%)	6 (15.0%)	5 (19.2%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	98 (97.0%)	133 (91.1%)	76 (80.0%)	34 (85.0%)	21 (80.8%)	2 (100%)		
SS/NFP/RM Screening Done with Score Indicating Risk, but No Referral Given	Yes	-	-	1 (1.1%)	-	-	-	N/A	N/A
	No	101 (100%)	146 (100%)	94 (98.9%)	40 (100%)	26 (100%)	2 (100%)		
Suggestions									
Home Visits During Pregnancy to Monitor Clinical Status in High Risk Points and Provide Education	Yes	15 (14.9%)	56 (38.4%)	45 (47.4%)	24 (60.0%)	4 (15.4%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	86 (85.1%)	90 (61.6%)	50 (52.6%)	16 (40.0%)	22 (84.6%)	2 (100%)		
SS/NFP/RM Postnatal Screening After Delivery Before Baby is Discharged.	Yes	20 (19.8%)	31 (21.2%)	10 (10.5%)	8 (20.0%)	3 (11.5%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	81 (80.2%)	115 (78.8%)	85 (89.5%)	32 (80.0%)	23 (88.5%)	2 (100%)		
SS/NFP/RM Prenatal Screening on Initial PNC Visit	Yes	45 (44.6%)	68 (46.6%)	33 (34.7%)	21 (52.5%)	11 (42.3%)	2 (100%)	4.90	0.30
	No	56 (55.4%)	78 (53.4%)	62 (65.3%)	19 (47.5%)	15 (57.7%)	-		
Understanding Benefits of SS/NFP/RM Services as Evidenced by Referrals	Yes	1 (1.0%)	-	2 (2.1%)	2 (5.0%)	-	-	N/A	N/A
	No	100 (99.0%)	146 (100%)	93 (97.9%)	38 (95.0%)	26 (100%)	2 (100%)		
Consistent/Ongoing Domestic Violence (DV) Screening	Yes	7 (6.9%)	38 (26.0%)	31 (32.6%)	15 (37.5%)	7 (26.9%)	-	24.45	0.00*
	No	94 (93.1%)	108 (74.0%)	64 (67.4%)	25 (62.5%)	19 (73.1%)	2 (100%)		
More Intensive Services/Follow-Up to Address Patient Education and Non-Compliance Issues	Yes	3 (3.0%)	21 (14.4%)	19 (20.0%)	12 (30.0%)	6 (23.1%)	2 (100%)	N/A	N/A
	No	98 (97.0%)	125 (85.6%)	76 (80.0%)	28 (70.0%)	20 (76.9%)	-		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table P2. Medical and Social Services/Community Resources Available But Not Used by County of Residence, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

MEDICAL AND SOCIAL SERVICES/COMMUNITY RESOURCES AVAILABLE BUT NOT USED							
COUNTY OF RESIDENCE							
	Present	Kent	New Castle w/o Wilmington	Sussex	Wilmington	χ^2	p-value
		N = 57 (%)	N = 191 (%)	N = 82 (%)	N = 80 (%)		
Strengths							
Active Social Services Involvement	Yes	12 (21.1%)	45 (23.6%)	15 (18.3%)	22 (27.5%)	2.10	0.55
	No	45 (78.9%)	146 (76.4%)	67 (81.7%)	58 (72.5%)		
Past Social Services Involvement	Yes	27 (47.4%)	110 (57.6%)	34 (41.5%)	38 (47.5%)	7.00	0.07
	No	30 (52.6%)	81 (42.4%)	48 (58.5%)	42 (52.5%)		
Referrals to Community Resources such as WIC, Food Stamps, Shelter, etc.	Yes	13 (22.8%)	69 (36.1%)	18 (22.0%)	20 (25.0%)	8.31	0.04*
	No	44 (77.2%)	122 (63.9%)	64 (78.0%)	60 (75.0%)		
Referral for SS/NFP/RP Involvement	Yes	3 (5.3%)	9 (4.7%)	1 (1.2%)	4 (5.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	54 (94.7%)	182 (95.3%)	81 (98.8%)	76 (95.0%)		
Screened for SS (Smart Start)/NFP (Nurse Family Partnership)/RM (Resource Mothers)	Yes	5 (8.8%)	6 (3.1%)	1 (1.2%)	4 (5.0%)	N/A	N/A
	No	52 (91.2%)	185 (96.9%)	81 (98.8%)	76 (95.0%)		
Contributing Factors							
Delay in SS/NFP/RM Initiation	Yes	-	-	-	1 (1.2%)	N/A	N/A
	No	57 (100%)	191 (100%)	82 (100%)	79 (98.8%)		
Medical and Social Services/Community Resources Available, but Not Used	Yes	19 (33.3%)	79 (41.4%)	40 (48.8%)	27 (33.8%)	5.12	0.16
	No	38 (66.7%)	112 (58.6%)	42 (51.2%)	53 (66.2%)		
Medical and Social Services/Community Resources Unavailable in Area	Yes	1 (1.8%)	3 (1.6%)	4 (4.9%)	1 (1.2%)	N/A	N/A
	No	56 (98.2%)	188 (98.4%)	78 (95.1%)	79 (98.8%)		
No SS/NFP/RM Screening	Yes	13 (22.8%)	78 (40.8%)	21 (25.6%)	12 (15.0%)	21.30	0.00*
	No	44 (77.2%)	113 (59.2%)	61 (74.4%)	68 (85.0%)		
Patient Fear of/or Dissatisfaction with System	Yes	9 (15.8%)	25 (13.1%)	6 (7.3%)	6 (7.5%)	4.23	0.24
	No	48 (84.2%)	166 (86.9%)	76 (92.7%)	74 (92.5%)		
SS/NFP/RM Screening Done with Score Indicating Risk, but No Referral Given	Yes	-	-	1 (1.2%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	57 (100%)	191 (100%)	81 (98.8%)	80 (100%)		

Table P2. Medical and Social Services/Community Resources Available But Not Used by County of Residence, Fiscal Years 2007-2012. *Continued.*

MEDICAL AND SOCIAL SERVICES/COMMUNITY RESOURCES AVAILABLE BUT NOT USED							
COUNTY OF RESIDENCE							
	Present	**Kent**	**New Castle w/o Wilmington**	**Sussex**	**Wilmington**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 57 (%)	**N = 191 (%)**	**N = 82 (%)**	**N = 80 (%)**		
Suggestions							
Home Visits During Pregnancy to Monitor Clinical Status in High Risk Points and Provide Education	Yes	21 (36.8%)	85 (44.5%)	20 (24.4%)	18 (22.5%)	17.19	0.00*
	No	36 (63.2%)	106 (55.5%)	62 (75.6%)	62 (77.5%)		
SS/NFP/RM Postnatal Screening After Delivery Before Baby is Discharged	Yes	8 (14.0%)	39 (20.4%)	18 (22.0%)	7 (8.8%)	6.95	0.07
	No	49 (86.0%)	152 (79.6%)	64 (78.0%)	73 (91.2%)		
SS/NFP/RM Prenatal Screening on Initial Prenatal Care Visit	Yes	22 (38.6%)	93 (48.7%)	34 (41.5%)	31 (38.8%)	3.49	0.32
	No	35 (61.4%)	98 (51.3%)	48 (58.5%)	49 (61.3%)		
Understanding Benefits of SS/NFP/RM Services as Evidenced by Referrals	Yes	2 (3.5%)	2 (1.0%)	1 (1.2%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	55 (963.5%)	189 (99.0%)	81 (98.8%)	80 (100%)		
Consistent/Ongoing Domestic Violence (DV) Screening	Yes	9 (15.8%)	65 (34.0%)	11 (13.4%)	13 (16.2%)	20.37	0.00*
	No	48 (84.2%)	126 (66.0%)	71 (86.6%)	67 (83.8%)		
More Intensive Services/Follow-Up to Address Patient Education and Non-Compliance Issues	Yes	3 (5.3%)	45 (23.6%)	9 (11.0%)	6 (7.5%)	N/A	N/A
	No	54 (94.7%)	146 (76.4%)	73 (89.0%)	74 (92.5%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table P3. Medical and Social Services/Community Resources Available But Not Used by Marital Status, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

MEDICAL AND SOCIAL SERVICES/COMMUNITY RESOURCES AVAILABLE BUT NOT USED					
MARITAL STATUS					
	Present	Married	Single	χ^2	p-value
		N = 165 (%)	N = 191 (%)		
Strengths					
Active Social Services Involvement	Yes	24 (14.5%)	52 (27.2%)	8.48	0.00*
	No	141 (85.5%)	139 (72.8%)		
Past Social Services Involvement	Yes	70 (42.4%)	109 (57.1%)	7.59	0.00*
	No	95 (57.6%)	82 (42.9%)		
Referrals to Community Resources such as WIC, Food Stamps, Shelter, etc.	Yes	39 (23.6%)	67 (35.1%)	5.54	0.02*
	No	126 (76.4%)	124 (64.9%)		
Referral for SS/NFP/RP Involvement	Yes	1 (0.6%)	14 (7.3%)	N/A	N/A
	No	164 (99.4%)	177 (92.7%)		
Screened for SS (Smart Start)/NFP (Nurse Family Partnership)/RM (Resource Mothers)	Yes	3 (1.8%)	11 (5.8%)	N/A	N/A
	No	162 (98.2%)	180 (94.2%)		
Contributing Factors					
Delay in SS/NFP/RM Initiation	Yes	-	1 (0.5%)	N/A	N/A
	No	165 (100%)	191 (99.5%)		
Medical and Social Services/Community Resources Available, but Not Used	Yes	47 (28.5%)	95 (49.7%)	16.68	0.00*
	No	118 (71.5%)	96 (50.3%)		
Medical and Social Services/Community Resources Unavailable in Area	Yes	4 (2.4%)	3 (1.6%)	N/A	N/A
	No	161 (97.6%)	188 (98.4%)		
No SS/NFP/RM Screening	Yes	48 (29.1%)	61 (31.9%)	0.34	0.56
	No	117 (70.9%)	130 (68.1%)		
Patient Fear of/or Dissatisfaction with System	Yes	27 (16.4%)	15 (7.9%)	6.16	0.01*
	No	138 (83.6%)	176 (92.1%)		
SS/NFP/RM Screening Done with Score Indicating Risk, but No Referral Given	Yes	1 (0.6%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	164 (99.4%)	191 (100%)		

Table P3. Medical and Social Services/Community Resources Available But Not Used by Marital Status, Fiscal Years 2007-2012. *Continued.*

MEDICAL AND SOCIAL SERVICES/COMMUNITY RESOURCES AVAILABLE BUT NOT USED					
MARITAL STATUS					
	Present	**Married**	**Single**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 165 (%)	**N = 191 (%)**		
Suggestions					
Home Visits During Pregnancy to Monitor Clinical Status in High Risk Points and Provide Education	Yes	59 (35.8%)	65 (34.0%)	0.12	0.73
	No	106 (64.2%)	126 (66.0%)		
SS/NFP/RM Postnatal Screening After Delivery Before Baby is Discharged	Yes	18 (10.9%)	42 (22.0%)	7.76	0.01*
	No	147 (89.1%)	149 (78.0%)		
SS/NFP/RM Prenatal Screening on Initial PNC Visit	Yes	70 (42.4%)	88 (46.1%)	0.48	0.49
	No	95 (57.6%)	103 (53.9%)		
Understanding Benefits of SS/NFP/RM Services as Evidenced by Referrals	Yes	2 (1.2%)	3 (1.6%)	N/A	N/A
	No	163 (98.8%)	188 (98.4%)		
Consistent/Ongoing Domestic Violence (DV) Screening	Yes	35 (21.2%)	50 (26.2%)	1.20	0.27
	No	130 (78.8%)	141 (73.8%)		
More Intensive Services/Follow-Up to Address Patient Education and Non-Compliance Issues	Yes	16 (9.7%)	37 (19.4%)	6.54	0.01*
	No	149 (90.3%)	154 (80.6%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table P4. Medical and Social Services/Community Resources Available But Not Used by Maternal Age, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

MEDICAL AND SOCIAL SERVICES/COMMUNITY RESOURCES AVAILABLE BUT NOT USED									
MATERNAL AGE									
	Present	19 Years and Under	20-24 Years	25-29 Years	30-34 Years	35-39 Years	40 Years and Over	χ^2	p-value
		N = 54 (%)	N = 99 (%)	N = 115 (%)	N = 87 (%)	N = 40 (%)	N = 15 (%)		
Strengths									
Active Social Services Involvement	Yes	15 (27.8%)	24 (24.2%)	28 (24.3%)	15 (17.2%)	7 (17.5%)	5 (33.3%)	4.13	0.53
	No	39 (72.2%)	75 (75.8%)	87 (75.7%)	72 (82.8%)	33 (82.5%)	10 (66.7%)		
Past Social Services Involvement	Yes	35 (64.8%)	45 (45.5%)	57 (49.6%)	45 (51.7%)	20 (50.0%)	7 (46.7%)	5.58	0.35
	No	19 (35.2%)	54 (54.5%)	58 (50.4%)	42 (48.3%)	20 (50.0%)	8 (53.3%)		
Referrals to Community Resources such as WIC, Food Stamps, Shelter, etc.	Yes	18 (33.3%)	30 (30.3%)	37 (32.2%)	21 (24.1%)	7 (17.5%)	7 (46.7%)	6.93	0.23
	No	36 (66.7%)	69 (69.7%)	78 (67.8%)	66 (75.9%)	33 (82.5%)	8 (53.3%)		
Referral for SS/NFP/RP Involvement	Yes	4 (7.4%)	4 (4.0%)	8 (7.0%)	1 (1.1%)	-	-	N/A	N/A
	No	50 (92.6%)	95 (96.0%)	107 (93.0%)	86 (98.9%)	40 (100%)	15 (100%)		
Screened for SS (Smart Start)/NFP (Nurse Family Partnership)/RM (Resource Mothers)	Yes	4 (7.4%)	4 (4.0%)	7 (6.1%)	1 (1.1%)	-	-	N/A	N/A
	No	50 (92.6%)	95 (96.0%)	108 (93.9%)	86 (98.9%)	40 (100%)	15 (100%)		
Contributing Factors									
Delay in SS/NFP/RM Initiation	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	1 (6.7%)	N/A	N/A
	No	54 (100%)	99 (100%)	115 (100%)	87 (100%)	40 (100%)	14 (93.3%)		
Medical and Social Services/Community Resources Available, but Not Used	Yes	28 (51.9%)	29 (39.4%)	47 (40.9%)	32 (36.8%)	12 (30.0%)	7 (46.7%)	5.51	0.36
	No	26 (48.1%)	60 (60.6%)	68 (59.1%)	55 (63.2%)	28 (70.0%)	8 (53.3%)		
Medical and Social Services/Community Resources Unavailable in Area	Yes	-	2 (2.0%)	3 (2.6%)	3 (3.4%)	1 (2.5%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	54 (100%)	97 (98.0%)	112 (97.4%)	84 (96.6%)	39 (97.5%)	15 (100%)		

Table P4. Medical and Social Services/Community Resources Available But Not Used by Maternal Age, Fiscal Years 2007-2012. *Continued.*

MEDICAL AND SOCIAL SERVICES/COMMUNITY RESOURCES AVAILABLE BUT NOT USED									
MATERNAL AGE									
	Present	**19 Years and Under**	**20-24 Years**	**25-29 Years**	**30-34 Years**	**35-39 Years**	**40 Years and Over**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 54 (%)	**N = 99 (%)**	**N = 115 (%)**	**N = 87 (%)**	**N = 40 (%)**	**N = 15 (%)**		
Contributing Factors									
No SS/NFP/RM Screening	Yes	14 (25.9%)	28 (28.3%)	37 (32.2%)	27 (31.0%)	11 (27.5%)	7 (46.7%)	2.95	0.71
	No	40 (74.1%)	71 (71.7%)	78 (67.8%)	60 (69.0%)	29 (72.5%)	8 (53.3%)		
Patient Fear of/or Dissatisfaction with System	Yes	2 (3.7%)	5 (5.1%)	16 (13.9%)	13 (14.9%)	9 (22.5%)	1 (6.7%)	N/A	N/A
	No	52 (96.3%)	94 (94.9%)	99 (86.1%)	74 (85.1%)	31 (77.5%)	14 (93.3%)		
SS/NFP/RM Screening Done with Score Indicating Risk, but No Referral Given	Yes	-	1 (1.0%)	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A
	No	54 (100%)	98 (99.0%)	115 (100%)	87 (100%)	40 (100%)	15 (100%)		
Suggestions									
Home Visits During Pregnancy to Monitor Clinical Status in High Risk Points and Provide Education	Yes	12 (22.2%)	33 (33.3%)	43 (37.4%)	38 (43.7%)	13 (32.5%)	5 (33.3%)	7.28	0.20
	No	42 (77.8%)	66 (66.7%)	72 (62.6%)	49 (56.3%)	27 (67.5%)	10 (66.7%)		
SS/NFP/RM Postnatal Screening After Delivery Before Baby is Discharged	Yes	8 (14.8%)	16 (16.2%)	27 (23.5%)	12 (13.8%)	8 (20.0%)	1 (6.7%)	N/A	N/A
	No	46 (85.2%)	83 (83.8%)	88 (76.5%)	75 (86.2%)	32 (80.0%)	14 (93.3%)		
SS/NFP/RM Prenatal Screening on Initial PNC Visit	Yes	22 (40.7%)	39 (39.4%)	52 (45.2%)	39 (44.8%)	21 (52.5%)	7 (46.7%)	2.29	0.79
	No	32 (59.3%)	60 (60.6%)	63 (54.8%)	48 (55.2%)	19 (47.5%)	8 (53.3%)		
Understanding Benefits of SS/NFP/RM Services as Evidenced by Referrals	Yes	1 (1.9%)	-	1 (0.9%)	1 (1.1%)	2 (5.0%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	53 (98.1%)	99 (100%)	114 (99.1%)	86 (98.9%)	38 (95.0%)	15 (100%)		
Consistent/Ongoing Domestic Violence (DV) Screening	Yes	10 (18.5%)	19 (19.2%)	34 (29.6%)	18 (20.7%)	10 (25.0%)	7 (46.7%)	8.89	0.11
	No	44 (81.5%)	80 (80.8%)	81 (70.4%)	69 (79.3%)	30 (75.0%)	8 (53.3%)		
More Intensive Services/Follow-Up to Address Patient Education and Non-Compliance Issues	Yes	6 (11.1%)	17 (17.2%)	17 (14.8%)	12 (13.8%)	7 (17.5%)	4 (26.7%)	N/A	N/A
	No	48 (88.9%)	82 (82.8%)	98 (85.2%)	75 (86.2%)	33 (82.5%)	11 (73.3%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table P5. Medical and Social Services/Community Resources Available But Not Used by Maternal Education, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

MEDICAL AND SOCIAL SERVICES/COMMUNITY RESOURCES AVAILABLE BUT NOT USED							
MATERNAL EDUCATION							
	Present	Less Than HS Grad	HS Grad	Some College	College Grad or More	χ^2	p-value
		N = 108 (%)	N = 147 (%)	N = 77 (%)	N = 59 (%)		
Strengths							
Active Social Services Involvement	Yes	28 (25.9%)	32 (21.8%)	15 (19.5%)	7 (11.9%)	4.71	0.19
	No	80 (74.1%)	115 (78.2%)	62 (80.5%)	52 (88.1%)		
Past Social Services Involvement	Yes	63 (58.3%)	74 (50.3%)	29 (37.7%)	33 (55.9%)	8.40	0.04*
	No	45 (41.7%)	73 (49.7%)	48 (62.3%)	26 (44.1%)		
Referrals to Community Resources such as WIC, Food Stamps, Shelter, etc.	Yes	32 (29.6%)	42 (28.6%)	20 (26.0%)	15 (25.4%)	0.52	0.92
	No	76 (70.4%)	105 (71.4%)	57 (74.0%)	44 (74.6%)		
Referral for SS/NFP/RP Involvement	Yes	5 (4.6%)	4 (2.7%)	4 (5.2%)	2 (3.4%)	N/A	N/A
	No	103 (95.4%)	143 (97.3%)	73 (94.8%)	57 (96.6%)		
Screened for SS (Smart Start)/NFP (Nurse Family Partnership)/RM (Resource Mothers)	Yes	5 (4.6%)	5 (3.4%)	4 (5.2%)	1 (1.7%)	N/A	N/A
	No	103 (95.4%)	142 (96.6%)	73 (94.8%)	58 (98.3%)		
Contributing Factors							
Delay in SS/NFP/RM Initiation	Yes	-	1 (0.7%)	-	-	N/A	N/A
	No	108 (100%)	146 (99.3%)	77 (100%)	59 (100%)		
Medical and Social Services/Community Resources Available, but Not Used	Yes	45 (41.7%)	58 (39.5%)	23 (29.9%)	28 (47.5%)	4.77	0.19
	No	63 (58.3%)	89 (60.5%)	54 (70.1%)	31 (52.5%)		
Medical and Social Services/Community Resources Unavailable in Area	Yes	4 (3.74%)	4 (2.7%)	-	1 (1.7%)	N/A	N/A
	No	104 (96.3%)	143 (97.3%)	77 (100%)	58 (98.3%)		
No SS/NFP/RM Screening	Yes	28 (25.9%)	41 (27.9%)	27 (35.1%)	19 (32.2%)	2.20	0.53
	No	80 (74.1%)	106 (72.1%)	50 (64.9%)	40 (67.8%)		
Patient Fear of/or Dissatisfaction with System	Yes	8 (7.4%)	18 (12.2%)	11 (14.3%)	7 (11.9%)	2.48	0.48
	No	100 (92.6%)	129 (87.8%)	66 (85.7%)	52 (88.1%)		
SS/NFP/RM Screening Done with Score Indicating Risk, but No Referral Given	Yes	-	1 (0.7%)	-	-	N/A	N/A
	No	108 (100%)	146 (99.3%)	77 (100%)	59 (100%)		

Table P5. Medical and Social Services/Community Resources Available But Not Used by Maternal Education, Fiscal Years 2007-2012. *Continued.*

MEDICAL AND SOCIAL SERVICES/COMMUNITY RESOURCES AVAILABLE BUT NOT USED							
MATERNAL EDUCATION							
	Present	**Less Than HS Grad**	**HS Grad**	**Some College**	**College Grad or More**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 108 (%)	**N = 147 (%)**	**N = 77 (%)**	**N = 59 (%)**		
Suggestions							
Home Visits During Pregnancy to Monitor Clinical Status in High Risk Points and Provide Education	Yes	39 (36.1%)	53 (36.1%)	22 (28.6%)	21 (35.6%)	1.51	0.68
	No	69 (63.9%)	94 (63.9%)	55 (71.4%)	38 (64.4%)		
SS/NFP/RM Postnatal Screening After Delivery Before Baby is Discharged	Yes	23 (21.3%)	23 (15.6%)	11 (14.3%)	14 (23.7%)	3.35	0.34
	No	85 (78.7%)	124 (84.4%)	66 (85.7%)	45 (76.3%)		
SS/NFP/RM Prenatal Screening on Initial Prenatal Care Visit	Yes	39 (36.1%)	69 (46.9%)	31 (40.3%)	31 (52.5%)	5.40	0.15
	No	69 (63.9%)	78 (53.1%)	46 (59.7%)	28 (47.5%)		
Understanding Benefits of SS/NFP/RM Services as Evidenced by Referrals	Yes	2 (1.9%)	1 (0.7%)	-	2 (3.4%)	N/A	N/A
	No	106 (98.1%)	146 (99.3%)	77 (100%)	57 (96.6%)		
Consistent/Ongoing Domestic Violence (DV) Screening	Yes	28 (25.9%)	32 (21.8%)	20 (26.0%)	12 (20.3%)	1.19	0.76
	No	80 (74.1%)	115 (78.2%)	57 (74.0%)	47 (79.7%)		
More Intensive Services/Follow-Up to Address Patient Education and Non-Compliance Issues	Yes	16 (14.8%)	22 (15.0%)	8 (10.4%)	13 (22.0%)	3.56	0.31
	No	92 (85.2%)	125 (85.0%)	69 (89.6%)	46 (78.0%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table P6. Medical and Social Services/Community Resources Available But Not Used by Maternal Race, Fiscal Years 2007-2012.

MEDICAL AND SOCIAL SERVICES/COMMUNITY RESOURCES AVAILABLE BUT NOT USED						
MATERNAL RACE						
	Present	Black	White	Other	χ^2	p-value
		N = 184 (%)	N = 204 (%)	N = 21 (%)		
Strengths						
Active Social Services Involvement	Yes	50 (27.2%)	42 (20.6%)	2 (9.5%)	2.30	0.13
	No	134 (72.8%)	162 (79.4%)	19 (90.5%)		
Past Social Services Involvement	Yes	95 (51.6%)	103 (50.5%)	10 (47.6%)	0.05	0.82
	No	89 (48.4%)	101 (49.5%)	11 (52.4%)		
Referrals to Needing Community Resources such as WIC, Food Stamps, Shelter, etc.	Yes	55 (29.9%)	61 (29.9%)	4 (19.0%)	0.00	1.00
	No	129 (70.1%)	143 (70.1%)	17 (81.0%)		
Referral for SS/NFP/RP Involvement	Yes	10 (5.4%)	6 (2.9%)	1 (4.8%)	1.52	0.22
	No	174 (94.6%)	198 (97.1%)	20 (95.2%)		
Screened for SS (Smart Start)/NFP (Nurse Family Partnership)/RM (Resource Mothers)	Yes	10 (5.4%)	5 (2.5%)	1 (4.8%)	2.32	0.13
	No	174 (94.6%)	199 (97.5%)	20 (95.2%)		
Contributing Factors						
Delay in SS/NFP/RM Initiation	Yes	1 (0.5%)	-	-	N/A	N/A
	No	183 (99.5%)	204 (100%)	21 (100%)		
Medical and Social Services/Community Resources Available, but Not Used	Yes	81 (44.0%)	75 (36.8%)	9 (42.9%)	2.12	0.15
	No	103 (56.0%)	129 (63.2%)	12 (57.1%)		
Medical and Social Services/Community Resources Unavailable in Area	Yes	4 (2.2%)	4 (2.0%)	1 (4.8%)	N/A	N/A
	No	180 (97.8%)	200 (98.0%)	20 (95.2%)		
No SS/NFP/RM Screening	Yes	55 (29.9%)	60 (29.4%)	8 (38.1%)	0.01	0.92
	No	129 (70.1%)	144 (70.6%)	13 (61.9%)		
Patient Fear of/or Dissatisfaction with System	Yes	22 (12.0%)	22 (10.8%)	2 (9.5%)	0.13	0.72
	No	162 (88.0%)	182 (89.2%)	19 (90.5%)		
SS/NFP/RM Screening Done with Score Indicating Risk, but No Referral Given	Yes	0	0	1 (4.8%)	N/A	N/A
	No	184 (100%)	204 (100%)	20 (95.2%)		

Table P6. Medical and Social Services/Community Resources Available But Not Used by Maternal Race. *Continued.*

MEDICAL AND SOCIAL SERVICES/COMMUNITY RESOURCES AVAILABLE BUT NOT USED						
MATERNAL RACE						
	Present	**Black**	**White**	**Other**	**χ^2**	**p-value**
		N = 184 (%)	**N = 204 (%)**	**N = 21 (%)**		
Suggestions						
Home Visits During Pregnancy to Monitor Clinical Status in High Risk Points and Provide Education	Yes	57 (31.0%)	80 (39.2%)	6 (28.6%)	2.87	0.09
	No	127 (69.0%)	124 (60.8%)	15 (71.4%)		
SS/NFP/RM Postnatal Screening After Delivery Before Baby is Discharged	Yes	38 (20.7%)	28 (13.7%)	5 (23.8%)	3.23	0.07
	No	146 (79.3%)	176 (86.3%)	16 (76.2%)		
SS/NFP/RM Prenatal Screening on Initial Prenatal Care Visit	Yes	92 (50.0%)	77 (37.7%)	10 (47.6%)	5.91	0.02*
	No	92 (50.0%)	127 (62.3%)	11 (52.4%)		
Understanding Benefits of SS/NFP/RM Services as Evidenced by Referrals	Yes	3 (1.6%)	2 (1.0%)	-	N/A	N/A
	No	181 (98.4%)	202 (99.0%)	21 (100%)		
Consistent/Ongoing Domestic Violence (DV) Screening	Yes	50 (27.2%)	42 (20.6%)	5 (23.8%)	2.32	0.13
	No	134 (72.8%)	162 (79.4%)	16 (76.2%)		
More Intensive Services/Follow-Up to Address Patient Education and Non-Compliance Issues	Yes	31 (16.8%)	30 (14.7%)	1 (4.8%)	0.34	0.56
	No	153 (83.2%)	174 (85.3%)	20 (95.2%)		

* Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

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