

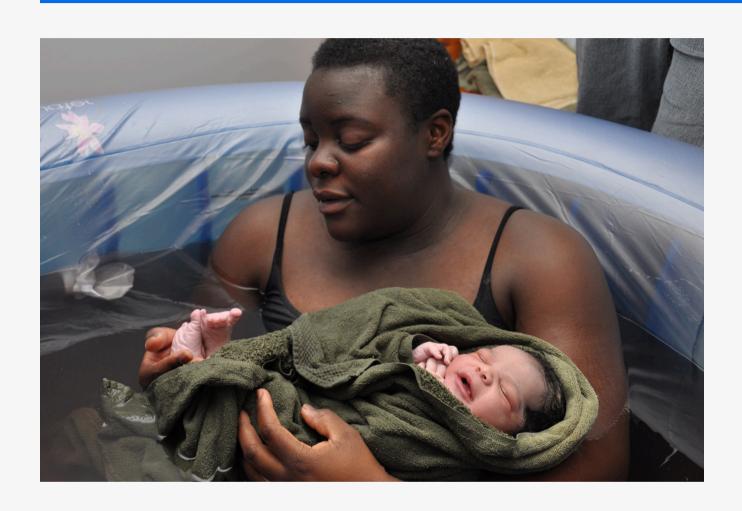
Feeling heard and listened to by providers during delivery

Findings from the 2021-2022 California Maternal and Infant Health Assessment (MIHA) Center for Health Equity



University of California

#### Assessing Maternal Experiences



The Maternal and Infant Health Assessment (MIHA) survey is a population-based, representative survey of people with a recent live birth in California. It collects self-reported information about maternal and infant experiences and maternal attitudes and behaviors before, during, and shortly after pregnancy.

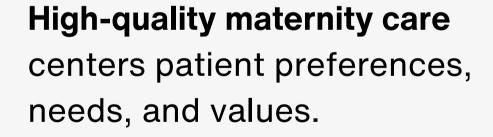
Since 1999, data from MIHA have guided health policies and programs for California birthing people\*, infants, and families. The following are key findings from the 2021-22 MIHA survey.

MIHA is led by the Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health Division of the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) in collaboration with the Women, Infants and Children Division, CDPH and the Center for Health Equity at the University of California, San Francisco. Learn more at www.cdph.ca.gov/MIHA.

<sup>\*</sup>Not everyone who experiences pregnancy and gives birth identifies as a woman or a mother. Accordingly, we use the words "birthing people" to describe the population experiencing pregnancy, birth, and parenthood.

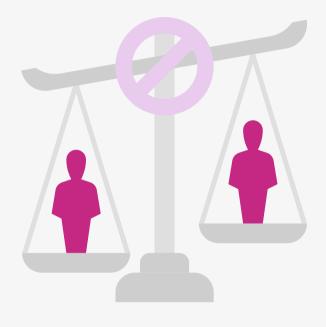
### Background







Poor-quality maternity care is associated with severe maternal complications and death.



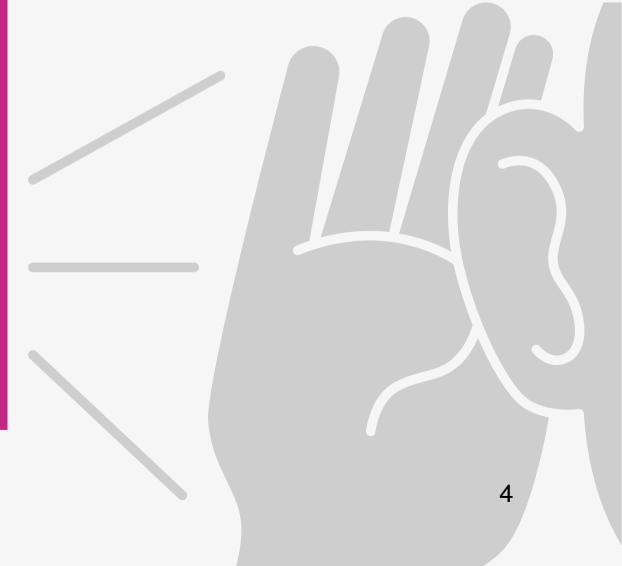
Racial discrimination in health care increases the risk of poor health outcomes.

### MIHA asked: Did you feel heard/listened to?

Respectful communication, including listening to pregnant people's values and wishes, is an important component of high-quality maternity care. In 2021-2022, MIHA asked respondents whether they felt heard and listened to by providers during delivery. This question was adapted from the Person-Centered Prenatal Care scale (Afulani, 2021).

During your most recent delivery, did you feel heard and listened to by your doctors, nurses, and midwives?

- ☐ Yes, all the time
- ☐ Yes, most of the time
- ☐ Yes, a few times
- □ No, never



#### Many birthing people didn't feel heard or listened to

I think having a doctor who listens is very important in pregnancy, and I don't feel like patients are heard enough. There was a point when I was obviously in a lot of pain post-birth, and nobody heard me ask to decrease the Pitocin, despite the fact that I'd asked several times.

- MIHA participant, 2022

I feel like the nurses need to listen to the mothers more in the hospital during birth and after birth. They just do what they feel without consulting me even though I'm right there.

- MIHA participant, 2022

# How often did you feel heard by providers during delivery?

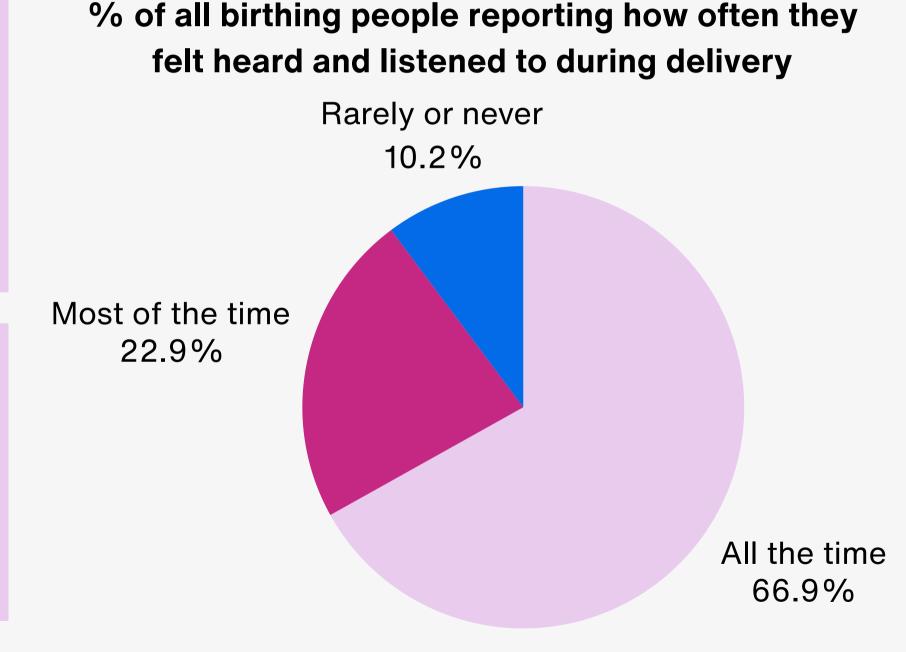
1 in 10

rarely or never
felt heard and listened to

1 in 3

did not always

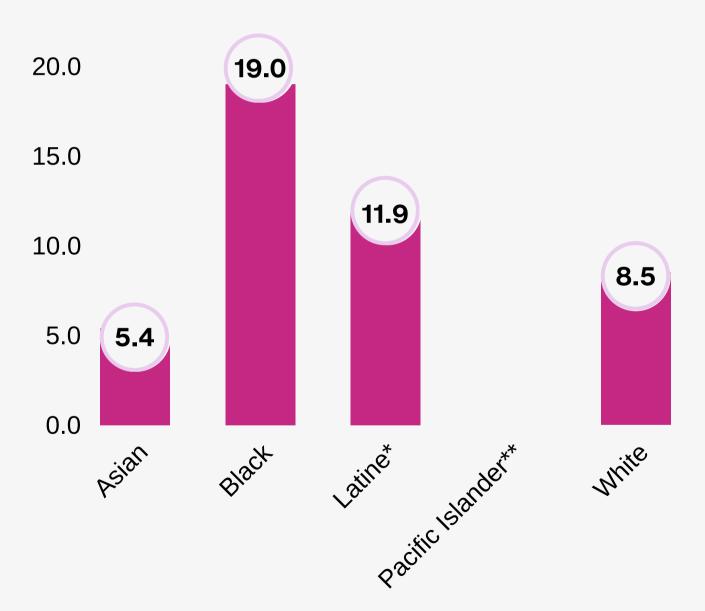
feel heard and listened to





## Black and Latine birthing people were less likely to feel heard

#### % who <u>rarely or never</u> felt heard during delivery



Black birthing people rarely or never felt heard and listened to by providers during delivery, far more frequently than other groups.

1 in 8

Latine birthing people <u>rarely</u> or <u>never</u> felt heard and listened to during delivery.

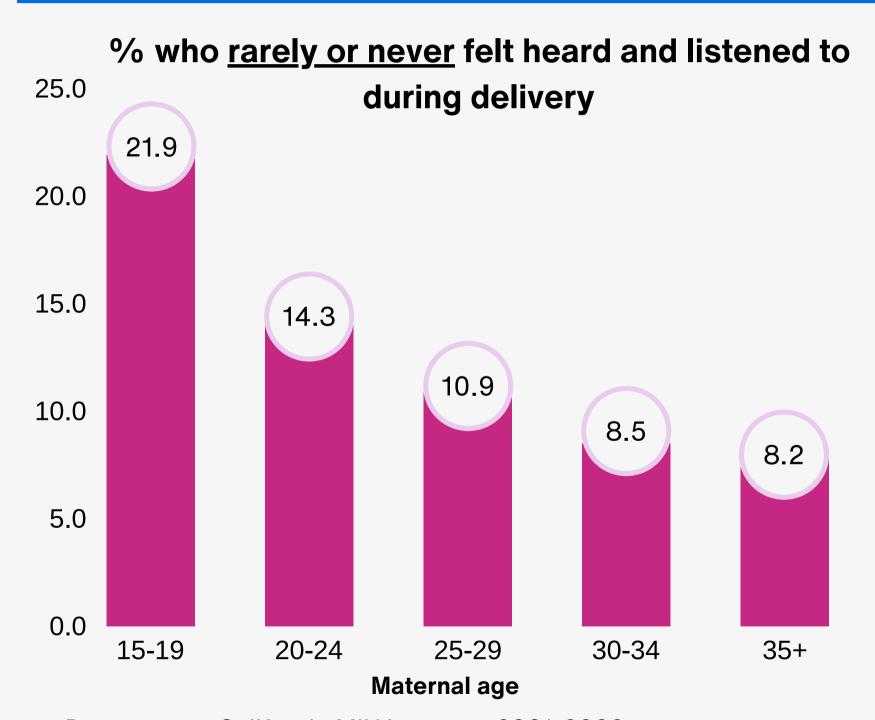
<sup>1</sup> in 5

<sup>\*</sup>Latine is used as a gender neutral term for Latina or Latino.

<sup>\*\*</sup>Estimate not shown because the relative standard error (RSE) is greater than 50% or fewer than 5 people reported.



# Younger birthing people were less likely to feel heard and listened to by providers



## Rarely or never feeling heard and listened to during delivery was

2.7x

more common among adolescents

1.7x

more common among young adults (age 20-24)

compared to those who were 35 years or older.



## People with lower incomes were less likely to feel heard

% who report <u>rarely or never</u> feeling heard and listened to during delivery

20.0 15.0 14.9

10.0 10.5 7.8 5.0 5.1 5.1 5.1 5.1 People with income below poverty guidelines were

3x more likely

to report <u>rarely or never</u> feeling heard and listened to during delivery compared to those with higher incomes (>400% of FPG).

### People with Medi-Cal were less likely to feel heard

#### Compared to those with private insurance:

people with **Medi-Cal** were

2.1x
more likely

to report <u>rarely or never</u> feeling heard and listened to during delivery. people with military or other government insurance were

1.8x more likely

to report <u>rarely or never</u> feeling heard and listened to during delivery.

### High-quality maternity care includes



Respect for and listening to patient values, preferences, and needs

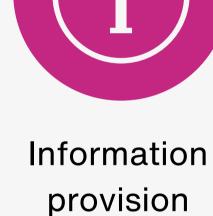


Establishing

rapport and

supportive

communication





Autonomy in decision-making



Lack of discrimination or stigma



Involvement of family and friends



Physical comfort

When I was pregnant I had a lot of pain. A lot of doctors, even ER doctors, turned me away. It turned out I had osteomyelitis, a bone infection in my pelvic floor. So, listen to pregnant women and how they feel, when they have pain. I think that's what gave me the depression. I believed them that it was all in my head, but it wasn't. It just hurt so bad.

- MIHA participant, 2021



## People who felt heard and listened to all the time were more likely to have positive outcomes

Compared to people who <u>rarely or never</u> felt heard and listened to during delivery, they were:

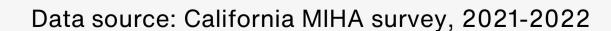


#### more likely to

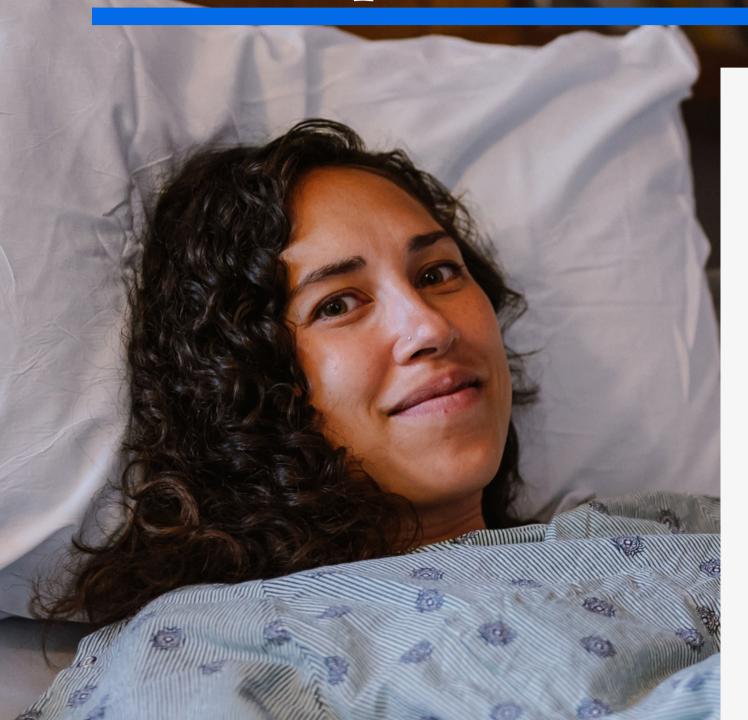
- Have a postpartum medical visit
- Breastfeed

#### less likely to

- Have postpartum depressive symptoms
- Have postpartum anxiety symptoms



#### Next steps





Improving maternity care is critical to achieving birth equity.



Listening to birthing people about their experiences of maternity care will help inform policy and quality improvement efforts.



More information about people's experiences is needed.



MIHA has expanded the assessment of maternity care experiences to include 10 questions on autonomy, communication, mistreatment and racial discrimination during delivery.

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Find data and technical information at healthequity.ucsf.edu/mce