



Nutrition during pregnancy is another major social factor. One study showed that women who participated in the WIC (Women, Infants and Children) were matched against women not participating, and the WIC pregnancies had lower incidence of low birth weight, lower neonatal mortality and increased gestational age. This means fewer babies died and they were born more mature and healthy. Medical intervention for improving the safety of birth are not addressing these social issues, and it is plain to see that improving a woman's diet and reducing her negative health habits do make a measurable difference in the birth process.