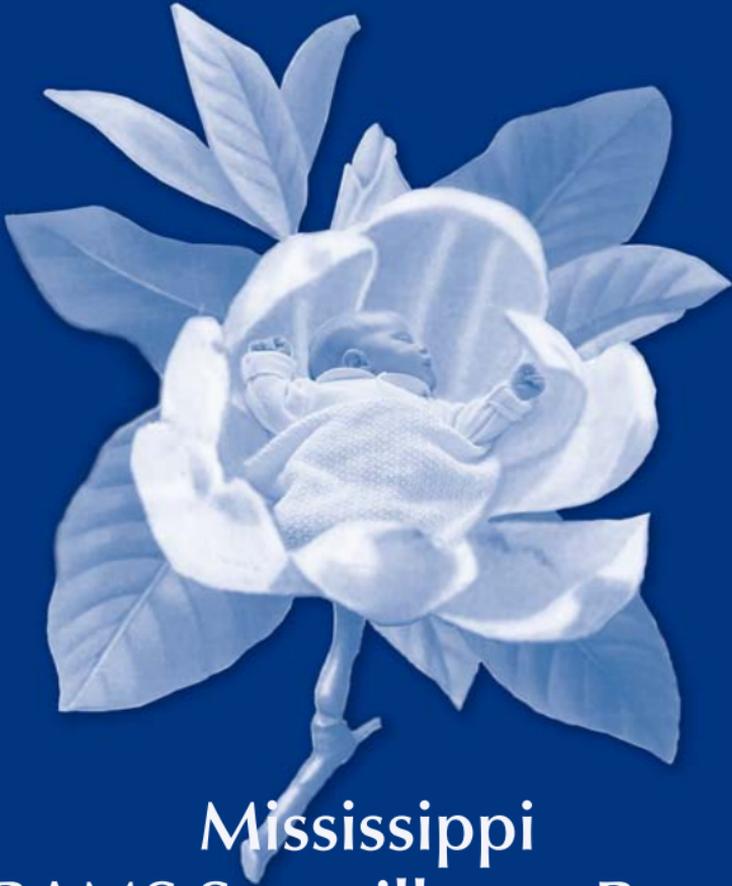


MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH



**Mississippi
PRAMS Surveillance Report
2003**

**Mississippi
PRAMS Surveillance Report
2003**

Foreword

The Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) is the only instrument used in Mississippi that provides comprehensive data collection relating to maternal experiences before, during, and after pregnancy. The 70-question survey allows for extensive knowledge about maternal and newborns in Mississippi.

In 2003, 1,453 mothers participated in the Mississippi Department of Health's (MDH) PRAMS Project. Thanks to the cooperation of the women, it was our first time to obtain an overall survey response rate of 72% - 2% above the required response rate of 70%. This rate is important because the survey results can be regarded as representative of all births occurring in the state. As a result, legislators, policy makers, community service planners, healthcare providers, and other agencies will have information that can lead to solutions to the challenges facing mothers and newborns in our state.

PRAMS procedures and instruments are standardized to allow comparisons among states. Selected women are first contacted by mail. If there is no response, attempts are made to interview women by telephone. The 2003 sample birth file was stratified by birth weight: women who had very low birth weight (under 1,500 g) or low birth weight (1,500 g to 2,499 g) infants were sampled at a higher rate. Records were excluded from the sample if the mother was a non-resident or gave birth out of state, her last name was missing, the gestation consisted of four or more siblings, the infant was given up for adoption, or the birth was reported too late for inclusion.

The purpose of the survey is to take a glimpse of the health and well being of mothers and newborns in Mississippi. The information presented in this report represents an analysis of maternal experiences in our state. By understanding the barriers facing our mothers and newborns, we can develop strategies that will ensure positive birth outcomes.

We must welcome the challenge to ensure that every mother and her newborn baby are healthy and are able to thrive to their fullest potential according to the Healthy People 2010 Objectives.

Brian W. Amy, MD, MHA, MPH
State Health Officer

Acknowledgments

Success for the 2003 Mississippi PRAMS Surveillance Report was made possible through the support and effort of many individuals who believe that obtaining this information is vital to the health and well-being of new mothers and their infants. Sincere appreciation is extended to the mothers who participated and made it possible to receive the exceptional response rate that contributed directly to the quality of the resulting surveillance report.

Thanks go to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Office of Women's Health, the Mississippi PRAMS Staff, Mississippi Department of Health, Health Services Data Unit, and Office of Vital Statistics for their contributions to making the project a success. Special thanks goes to Dr. Sue Weng, Consultant who provided the 2003 PRAMS data analyses.

Suggest Citation:

Health Services Data Unit. *2003 Mississippi PRAMS Report*. Mississippi Department of Health, 2006.

Introduction

The Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) project is led by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in collaboration with state health departments. The goal of this project is to improve the health outcomes of mothers and infants. State-specific findings describe maternal experiences and behaviors during the time before pregnancy through the months just after delivery. Reports are used to plan and evaluate health programs, and to inform policymakers and the general public. MS PRAMS addresses several Title V Maternal and Child Health priorities, including factors related to low birth weight or infant mortality, access to pediatric care, teen births, and unhealthy behaviors among pregnant teenagers, including cigarette smoking.

Most of the questions from the Mississippi PRAMS survey are covered in the five sections:

1. Preconception planning,
2. Maternal behaviors and experiences: preconception through postpartum,
3. Prenatal care and maternal health,
4. Infant's delivery, health, and care, and
5. Payer of health care and economic factors.

Responses to questions are given first for all women with recent birth, then by maternal age, race, educational level, marital status, and receipt of income from aid or use of Medicaid. Text, tables, and charts accompany each item. Methods are explained in the appendix, including guidelines for interpreting the report.

Healthy People 2010 objectives related to the questions are given whenever possible (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Healthy People 2010*, 2nd ed. *With Understanding and Improving Health and Objectives for Improving Health*. 2 vols. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, November 2000. Accessed 6/20/2006 at <http://www.health.gov/healthypeople>.

Interpretation of text and tables

PRAMS is a survey, and special calculations are done to account for the survey design. This allows us to present estimates for all MS resident women with in-state live birth in 2003 (not just the respondents). "Percent of women" means MS residents with in-state live birth, minus adopted infants and other exclusions.

Because of the survey design, we must report a margin of error, the 95% confidence interval. In the tables, we use grey shading to flag estimates that the reader must interpret with caution: confidence intervals spanning more than 15 percentage points or estimates with more than 30% relative standard error (see the appendix, methods). In general, we suppress estimates based on sample size less than 50; the exception is "other" ethnicity-race, which some data users requested. The charts do not caution the reader and should always be used together with the tables.

When comparing two subgroups, if the 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, differences are significant. For example, among women ages 19 years and younger, 19.9 % (95% CI was 14.1% to 27.3%) reported a previous live birth, and among women 20 to 24 years, the percentage was 54.7% (95% CI was 49.2% to 60.0%). Sometimes, differences may be significant even if the 95% confidence intervals overlap. In the text, terms such as "significant," "associated with," "less than," or "more than" refer to statistically significant differences. Terms such as "similar," "no difference," "apparent," or

"seemed" refer to differences that were not significant. In general, lack of significance is probably due to small sample size. The methods explain how differences were evaluated. The text omits comments about statistical significance for comparisons involving "other" ethnicity-race.

The appendix at the end of this document explains methods.

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Data tables and charts

- 1. Preconception planning*
- 2. Maternal behaviors or experiences: preconception through postpartum*
- 3. Prenatal care and maternal health*
- 4. Infant's delivery, health and care*
- 5. Payer of health care and economic factors*

Mississippi, year 2003 births

Previous live birth

Percent of women with a previous live birth

PRAMS question 7:

Before your new baby, did you ever have any other babies who were born alive?

No - Go to Question 10 / Yes

Findings

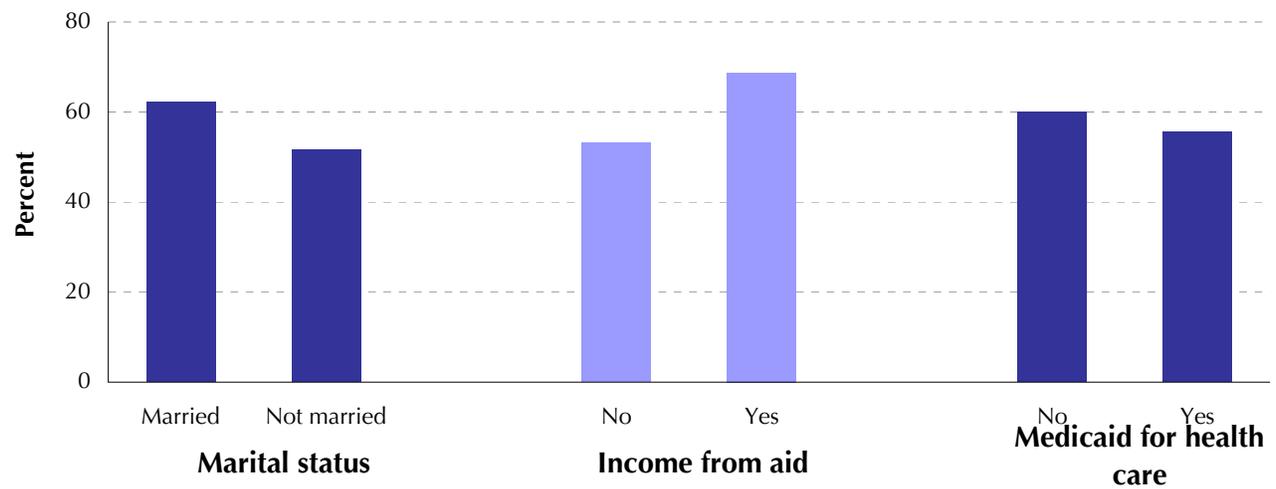
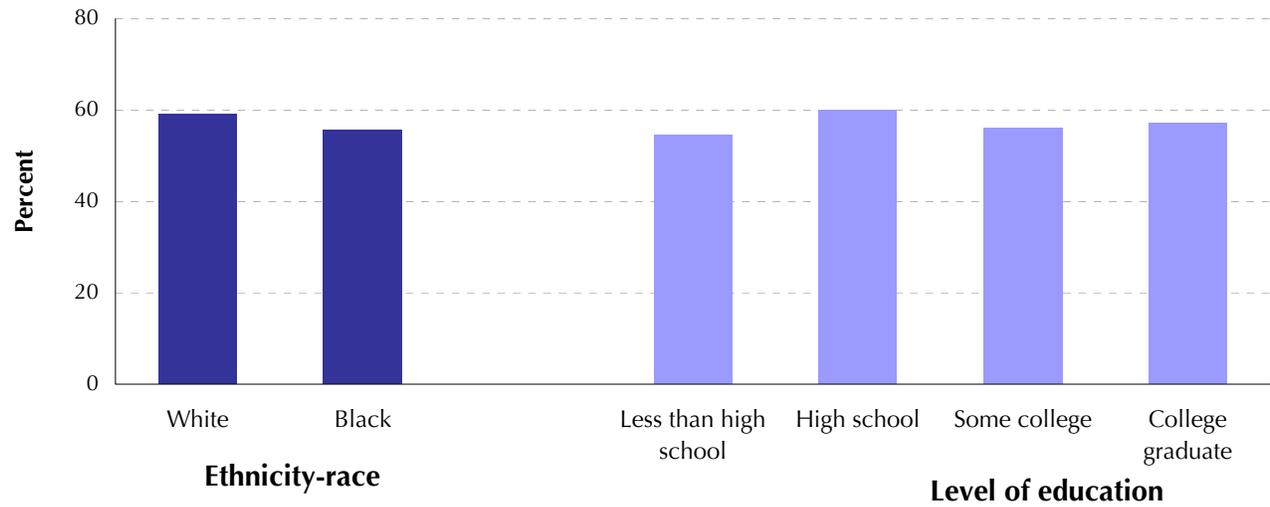
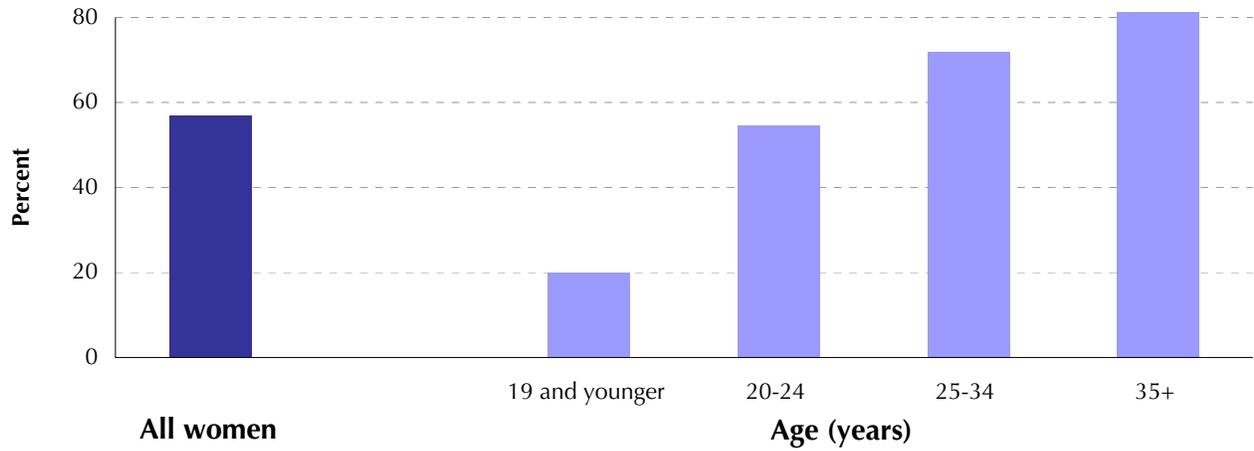
Among all new mothers, 57.1% reported having a previous live birth. This appeared more likely among women who were older (ages 25- to 34-years were similar to 35 or more), were married, or received income from aid. Previous live birth was similar for women who were white and black, had different levels of education, or had Medicaid payment for prenatal care and / or delivery compared with no Medicaid.

Percent of women with a previous live birth

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	57.1	53.8	60.3
Age (years)			
19 and younger	19.9	14.1	27.3
20-24	54.7	49.2	60.0
25-34	72.0	67.2	76.3
35+	81.4	70.8	88.8
Race-ethnicity			
White	59.1	54.6	63.4
Black	55.6	50.7	60.3
Other	42.5	23.1	64.5
Level of education			
Less than high school	54.5	47.5	61.3
High school	60.0	54.3	65.5
Some college	56.1	49.7	62.3
College graduate	57.1	49.8	64.1
Marital status			
Married	62.2	57.8	66.4
Not married	51.5	46.7	56.3
Income from aid			
No	53.2	49.5	57.0
Yes	68.8	62.3	74.6
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	60.0	54.4	65.4
Yes	55.7	51.6	59.6

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of women with a previous live birth



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Low birth weight

Among women with a previous live birth, percent with previous low birth weight infant (under 2,500g)

PRAMS question 8:

Did the baby born just before your new one weigh 5 pounds, 8 ounces (2.5 kilos) or less at birth?

No/Yes

Healthy People 2010 Objective 16-10a: Reduce low birth weight to five percent.

Findings

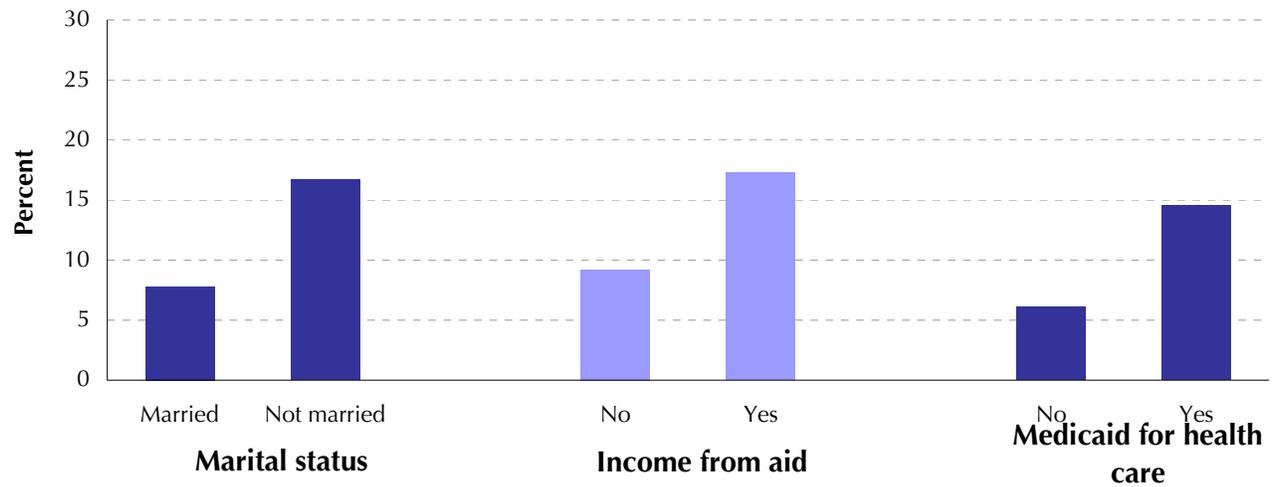
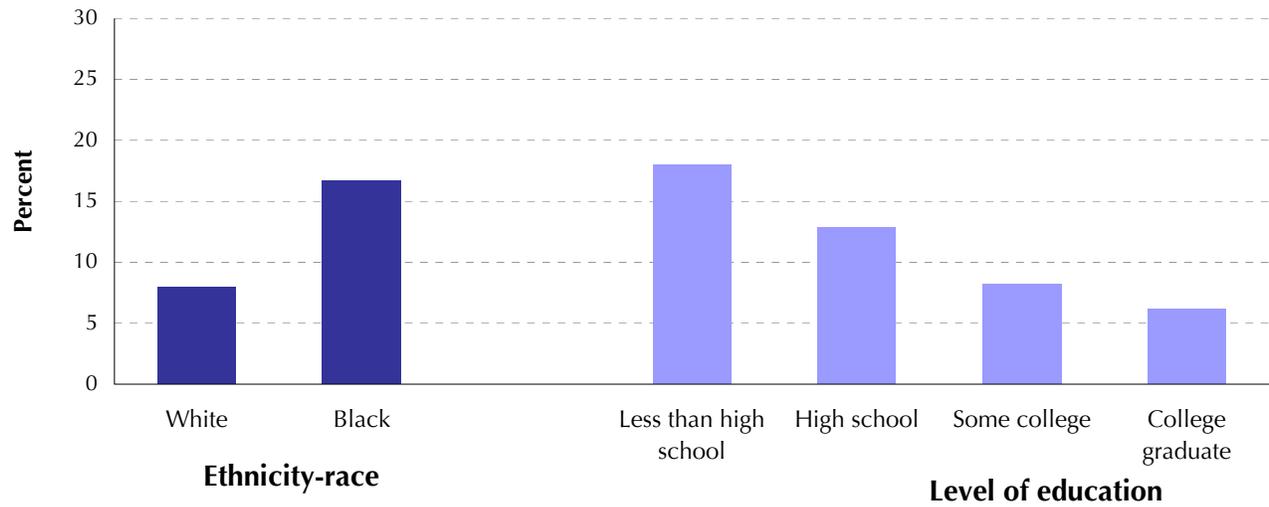
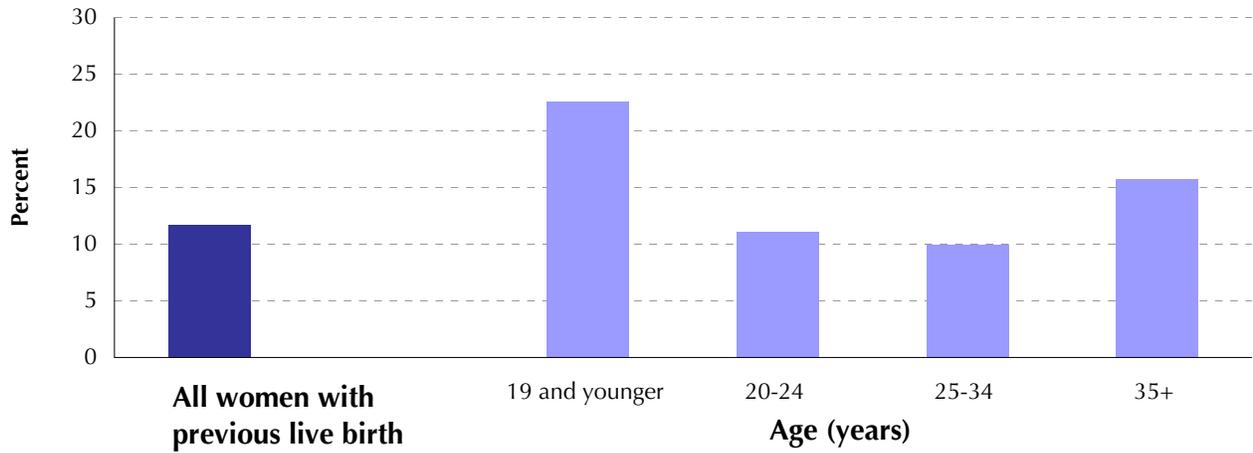
Among women with previous live birth, 11.7% reported LBW for that infant. This was more likely among women who were black than white, were not married, received income from aid, or had Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery. Previous LBW was also more likely among women with educational level of less than high school than either some college or college graduate, or high school than college graduate. Previous LBW seemed more likely among the youngest or oldest age groups than 20- to 24- or 25- to 34-year-olds, but the differences were not statistically significant.

Among women with a previous live birth, percent with previous low birth weight infant

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	11.7	9.4	14.5
Age (years)			
19 and younger	22.6	10.9	41.0
20-24	11.1	7.6	15.9
25-34	9.9	7.1	13.8
35+	15.8	8.5	27.3
Race-ethnicity			
White	8.0	5.5	11.5
Black	16.7	12.7	21.7
Other	2.1	0.3	13.3
Level of education			
Less than high school	18.0	12.2	25.8
High school	12.9	9.0	18.0
Some college	8.2	4.9	13.3
College graduate	6.1	2.9	12.5
Marital status			
Married	7.8	5.5	11.0
Not married	16.7	12.5	21.9
Income from aid			
No	9.2	6.9	12.3
Yes	17.3	12.4	23.7
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	6.1	3.6	10.2
Yes	14.5	11.4	18.4

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

**Among women with a previous live birth,
percent with previous low birth weight infant (under 2,500g)**



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Previous premature infant

Among women with a previous live birth, percent with previous premature infant (born more than 3 weeks before due date)

PRAMS question 9:

Was the baby just before your new one born more than 3 weeks before its due date? No/Yes

Healthy People 2010 Objective 16-11a: Reduce total preterm births to 7.6%.

Findings

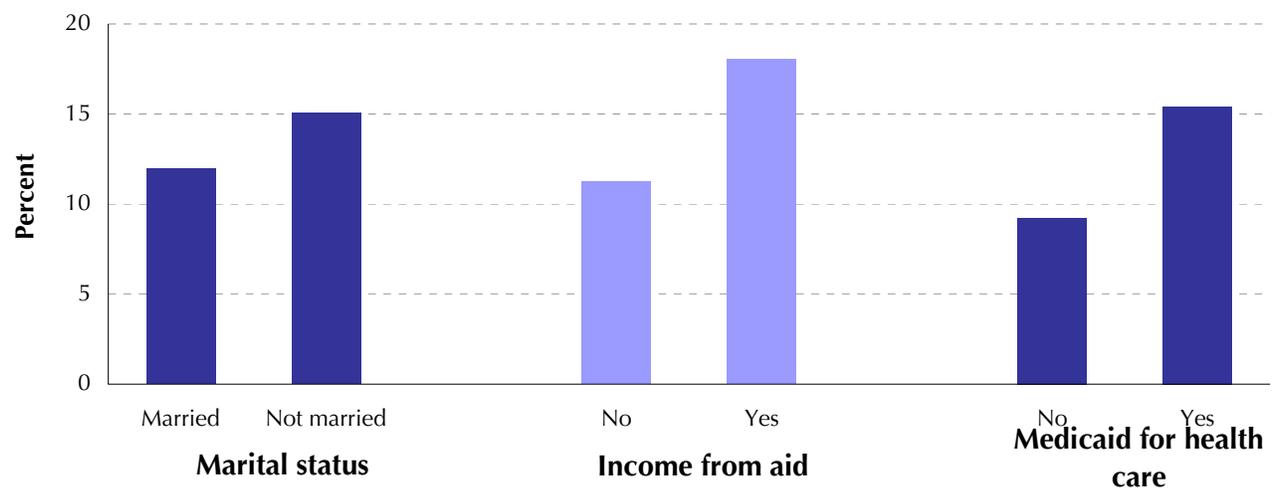
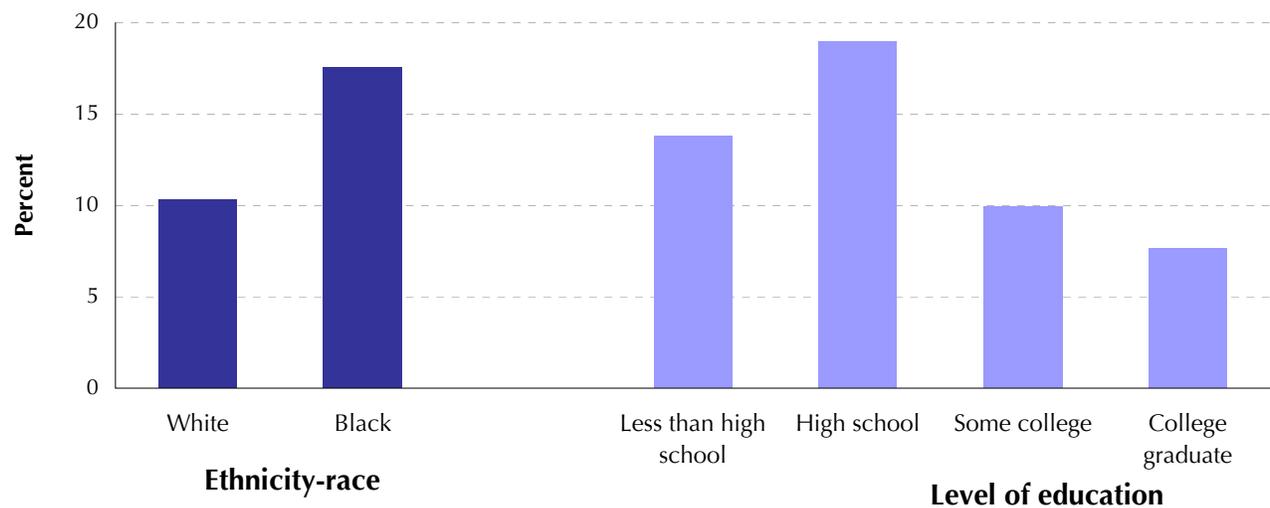
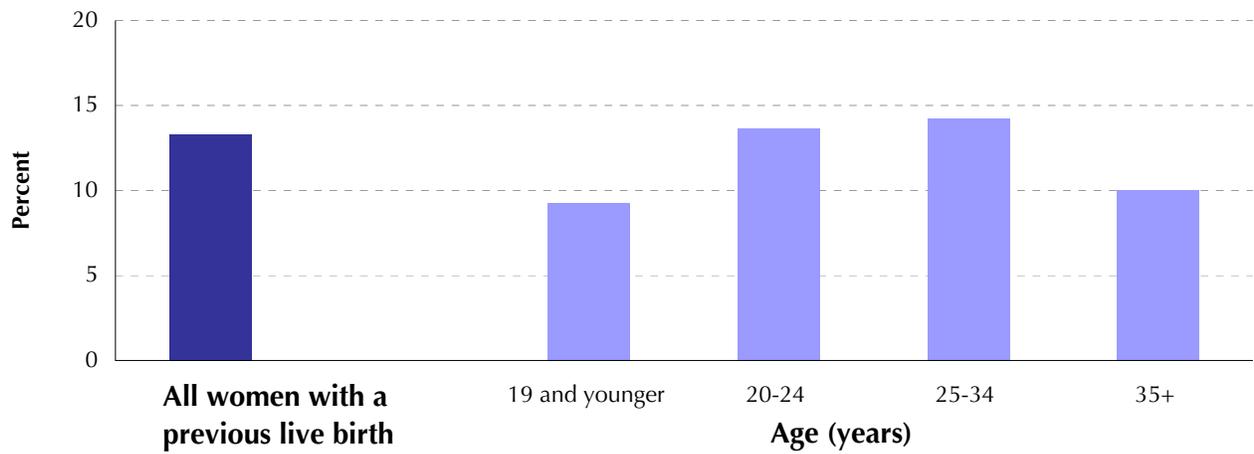
Among women with a previous live birth, 13.3% reported preterm birth for that infant. Preterm birth of the previous infant was more likely among women who were black than white; had finished high school than attended some college or graduated from college; received income from aid; or had Medicaid for prenatal care and / or delivery. Differences between age groups or between married and non-married women were not statistically significant.

Among women with a previous live birth, percent with previous premature infant

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	13.3	10.8	16.3
Age (years)			
19 and younger	9.3	3.4	23.1
20-24	13.6	9.6	19.0
25-34	14.2	10.6	18.9
35+	10.1	5.1	18.9
Race-ethnicity			
White	10.3	7.5	14.1
Black	17.5	13.3	22.7
Other	2.1	0.3	13.3
Level of education			
Less than high school	13.8	8.9	20.7
High school	19.0	14.0	25.2
Some college	9.9	6.2	15.4
College graduate	7.6	4.0	14.1
Marital status			
Married	12.0	9.0	15.8
Not married	15.1	11.1	20.1
Income from aid			
No	11.3	8.6	14.6
Yes	18.0	13.0	24.5
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	9.2	6.0	14.0
Yes	15.4	12.2	19.3

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Among women with a previous live birth, percent with previous premature infant



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Multivitamin use before pregnancy: daily

Percent of women who took a multivitamin daily during the month before pregnancy

PRAMS question 3:

In the month before you got pregnant with your new baby, how many times a week did you take a multivitamin (a pill that contains many different vitamins and minerals)? Responses: (1) I didn't take a multivitamin at all; (2) 1 to 3 times a week; (3) 4 to 6 times a week; (4) Every day of the week.

Healthy People 2010 Objective 16-16: Increase the proportion of pregnancies begun with an optimum folic acid level.

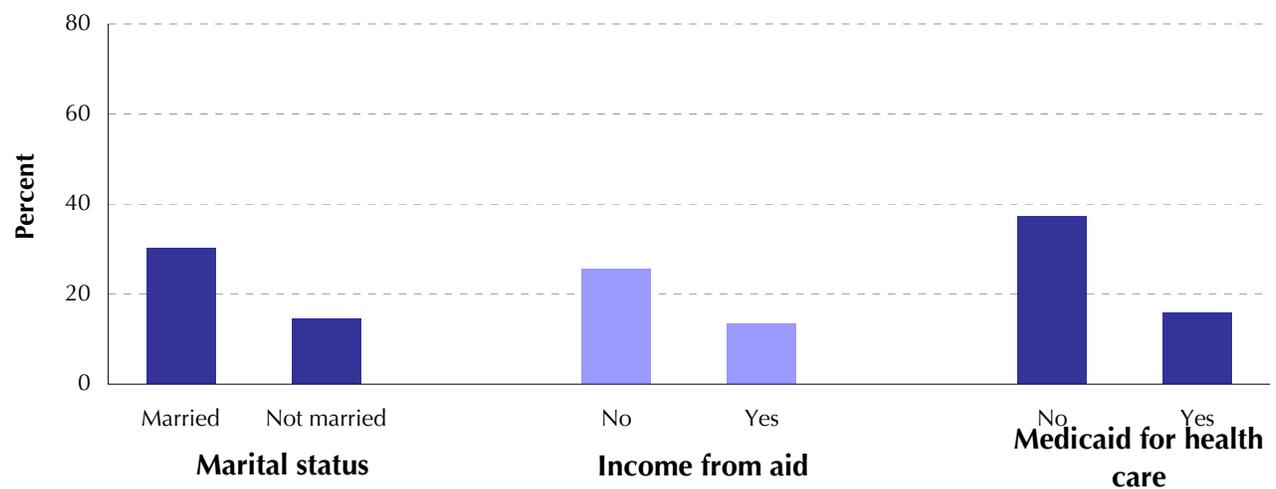
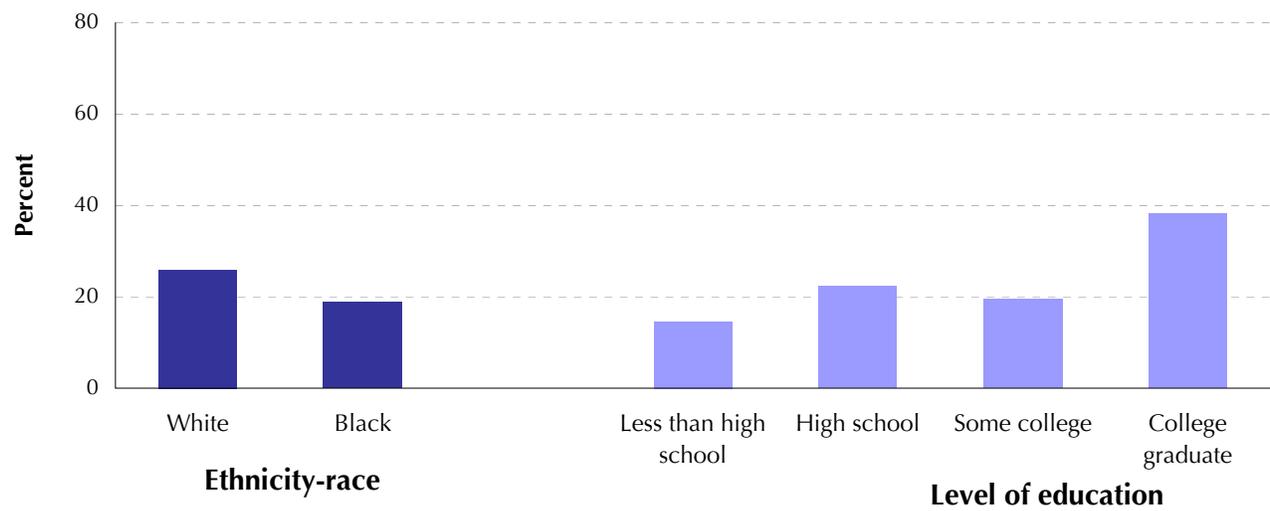
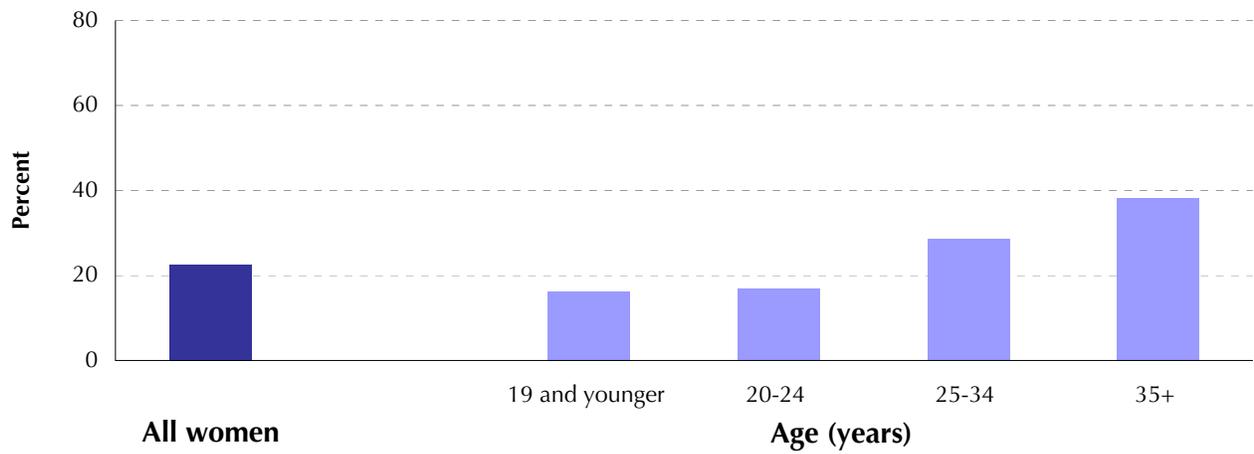
Findings: Among all women with live birth, 22.7% of women took a multivitamin daily during the month before pregnancy. This behavior was more likely among women aged 25-34 years than either 20-24 years or 19 and younger, and among those 35 or older than either 20-24 years or 19 and younger. Daily use was more likely among women who were white than black, had attained the educational level of college graduate than any of the lower levels, were married, did not receive income from aid, or did not have Medicaid payment for healthcare.

Percent of women who took a multivitamin daily during the month before pregnancy

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	22.7	20.1	25.5
Age (years)			
19 and younger	16.3	11.2	22.9
20-24	16.8	13.2	21.2
25-34	28.5	24.1	33.4
35+	38.3	27.8	50.1
Race-ethnicity			
White	25.9	22.2	30.0
Black	18.9	15.5	22.9
Other	23.0	9.3	46.7
Level of education			
Less than high school	14.6	10.5	19.9
High school	22.2	17.8	27.4
Some college	19.4	14.9	24.8
College graduate	38.3	31.5	45.5
Marital status			
Married	30.2	26.3	34.4
Not married	14.6	11.6	18.2
Income from aid			
No	25.6	22.5	29.0
Yes	13.5	9.7	18.3
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	37.3	32.1	42.9
Yes	15.8	13.1	18.8

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of women who took a multivitamin daily during the month before pregnancy



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Multivitamin use before pregnancy: taken, but not daily

Percent of women who took a multivitamin, but not daily, during the month before pregnancy

PRAMS question 3: In the month before you got pregnant with your new baby, how many times a week did you take a multivitamin (a pill that contains many different vitamins and minerals)?

Responses: (1) I didn't take a multivitamin at all; (2) 1 to 3 times a week; (3) 4 to 6 times a week; (4) Every day of the week.

Healthy People 2010 Objective 16-16: Increase the proportion of pregnancies begun with an optimum folic acid level.

Findings

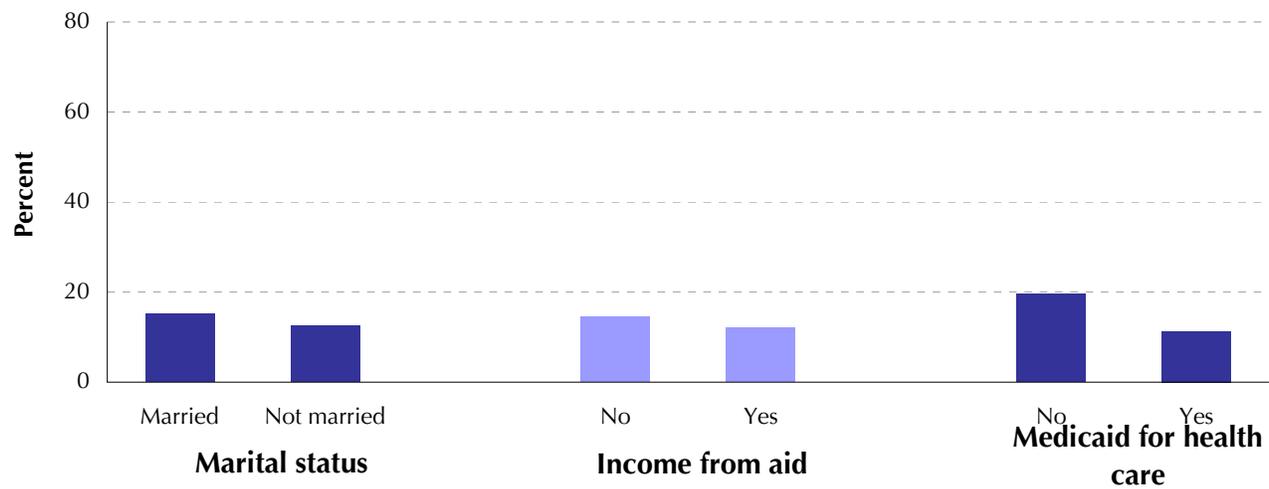
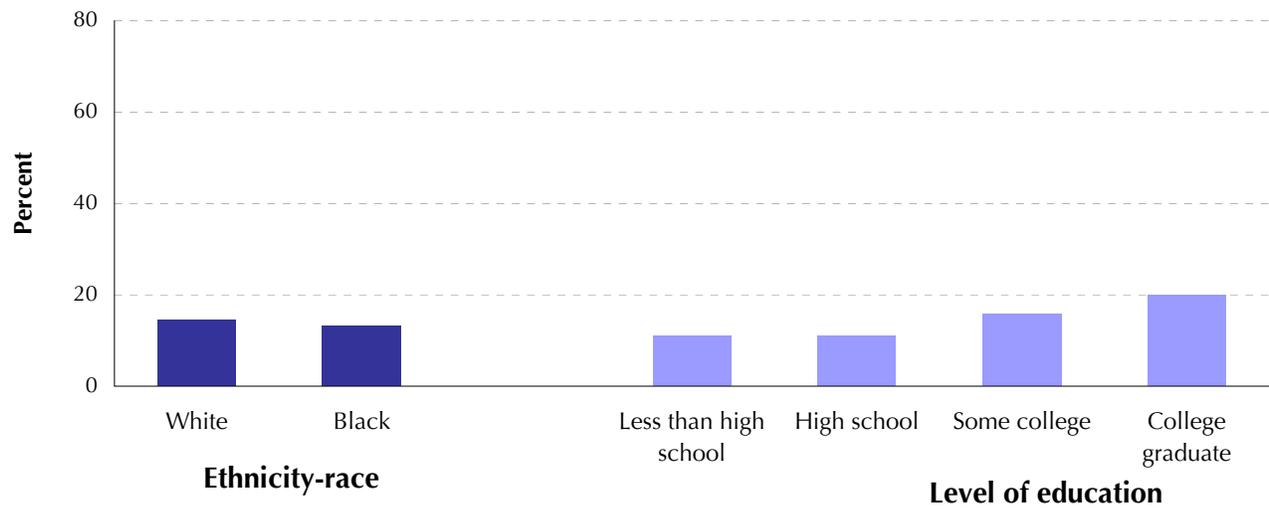
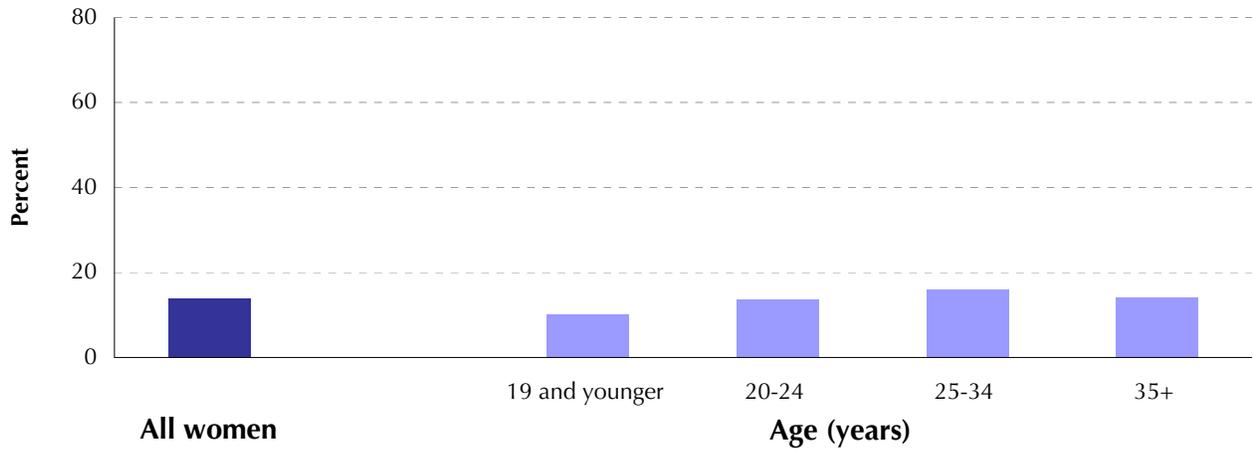
Among all women with live birth, 13.9% took a multivitamin, but not daily, during the month before pregnancy. College graduates were more likely to report this behavior than women who had either less than high school or high school education, as were women without Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery. There was no significant difference by ethnicity (white compared with black), marital status, or income from aid.

Percent of women who took a multivitamin, but not daily, during the month before pregnancy

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	13.9	11.8	16.3
Age (years)			
19 and younger	10.1	6.1	16.3
20-24	13.6	10.3	17.6
25-34	16.0	12.6	20.1
35+	14.1	7.9	23.7
Race-ethnicity			
White	14.4	11.5	17.8
Black	13.2	10.3	16.8
Other	17.7	6.2	41.2
Level of education			
Less than high school	11.0	7.5	16.1
High school	10.9	7.9	14.9
Some college	15.7	11.6	21.0
College graduate	20.0	14.8	26.5
Marital status			
Married	15.2	12.3	18.6
Not married	12.6	9.7	16.1
Income from aid			
No	14.6	12.2	17.4
Yes	12.0	8.4	17.0
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	19.6	15.5	24.4
Yes	11.3	9.0	14.0

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of women who took a multivitamin, but not daily, during the month before pregnancy



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Multivitamin use before pregnancy: none

Percent of women who did not take a multivitamin at all during the month before pregnancy

PRAMS question 3: In the month before you got pregnant with your new baby, how many times a week did you take a multivitamin (a pill that contains many different vitamins and minerals)?

Responses: (1) I didn't take a multivitamin at all; (2) 1 to 3 times a week; (3) 4 to 6 times a week; (4) Every day of the week.

Healthy People 2010 Objective 16-16: Increase the proportion of pregnancies begun with an optimum folic acid level.

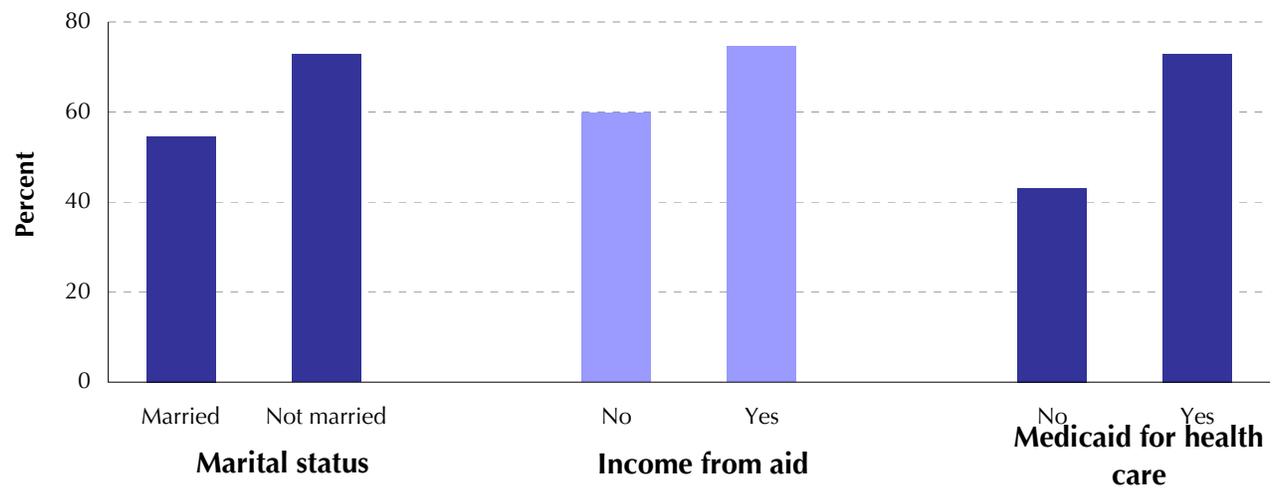
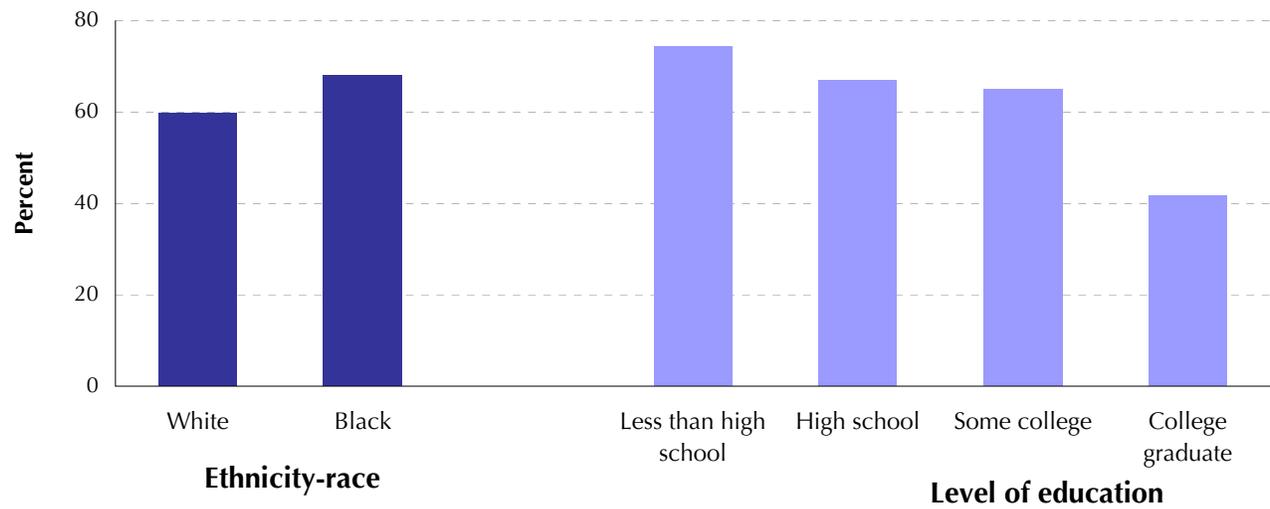
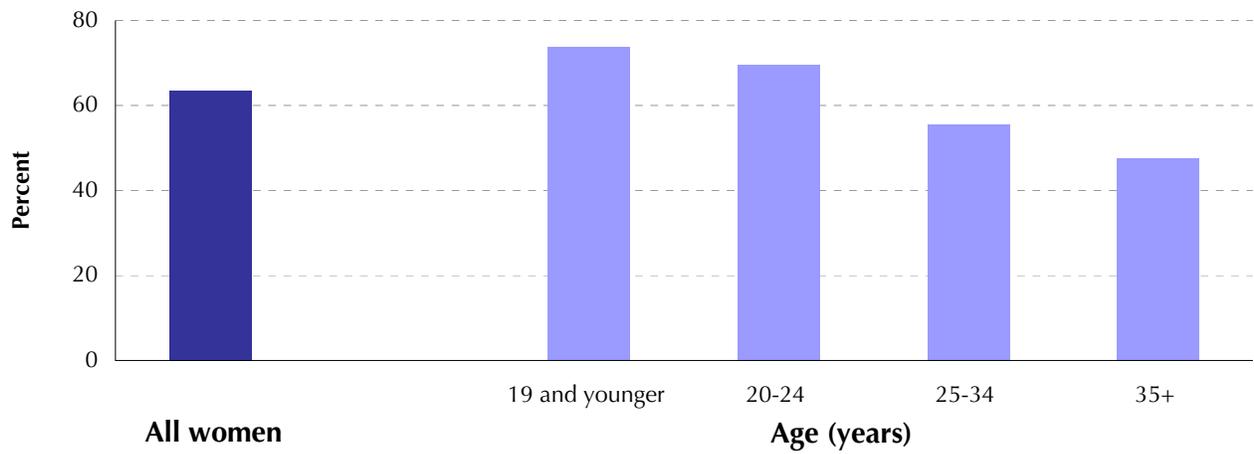
Findings: Among all women with live birth, 63.4% did not take a multivitamin at all during the month before pregnancy. This behavior seemed more likely as maternal age decreased, (except for comparisons of women ages 19 years of less with 20-24, or 25-34 with 35 or more); was more likely among women who were less educated (less than high school, high school, or some college) than college graduates; were not married; received income from aid; or had Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery.

Percent of women who did not take a multivitamin at all during the month before pregnancy

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	63.4	60.3	66.5
Age (years)			
19 and younger	73.7	66.0	80.1
20-24	69.6	64.5	74.3
25-34	55.5	50.3	60.5
35+	47.6	36.4	59.1
Race-ethnicity			
White	59.8	55.3	64.1
Black	67.9	63.3	72.2
Other	59.3	36.9	78.4
Level of education			
Less than high school	74.4	68.0	79.9
High school	66.8	61.2	72.0
Some college	64.9	58.6	70.7
College graduate	41.7	34.8	49.0
Marital status			
Married	54.6	50.2	59.0
Not married	72.9	68.5	76.9
Income from aid			
No	59.8	56.1	63.4
Yes	74.5	68.5	79.7
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	43.1	37.6	48.8
Yes	73.0	69.3	76.3

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of women who did not take a multivitamin at all during the month before pregnancy



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Pre-pregnancy weight: normal

Percent of women whose pre-pregnancy body mass index (BMI, kg/m²) was normal (defined in Appendix, Methods, Survey Variables, Q5, Q6).

PRAMS questions 5, 6: Q5: Just before you got pregnant, how much did you weigh? Pounds OR Kilos. Q6: How tall are you without shoes? ___Feet and ___inches OR ___centimeters.

Healthy People 2010 Objective 19-1: Increase the proportion of adults who are at a healthy weight to 60%. **Objective 16-12:** Increase the proportion of mothers who achieve a recommended weight gain during their pregnancies.

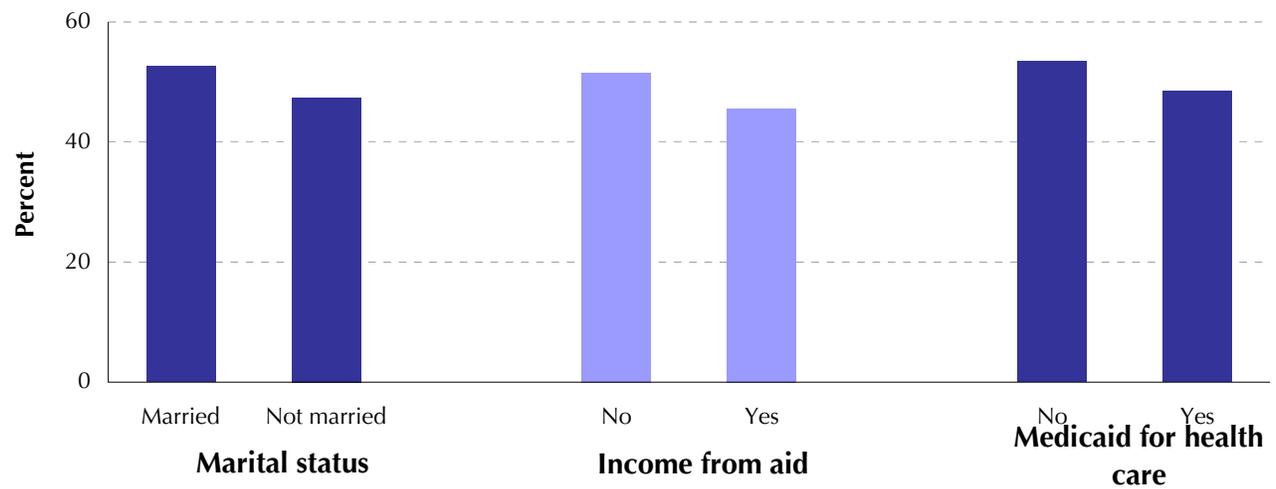
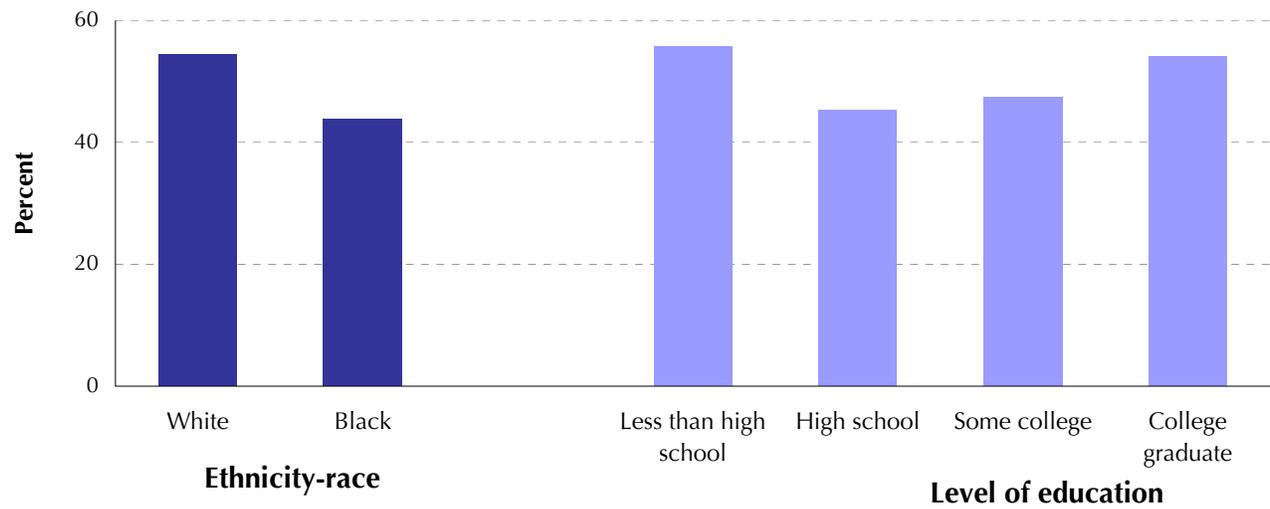
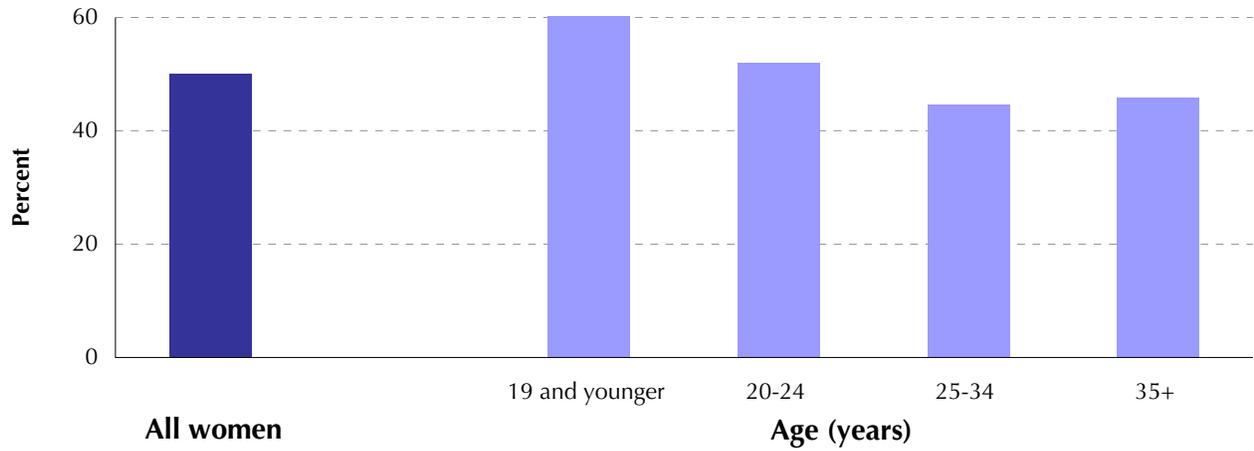
Findings: Among all women with live birth, 50.1% had a normal pre-pregnancy body mass index. Normal BMI appeared more likely among younger women (comparisons were significant between ages 19 years or younger with either 25-34 years or 35 or older, or 20-24 years with 25-34). Normal BMI was more likely among women who were white than black, or had attained an educational level less than high school than high school. Marital status, income from aid, and Medicaid status were not associated with whether BMI was normal.

Percent of women whose pre-pregnancy BMI was normal

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	50.1	46.9	53.4
Age (years)			
19 and younger	60.3	51.9	68.1
20-24	52.1	46.6	57.5
25-34	44.6	39.5	49.7
35+	45.9	34.7	57.4
Race-ethnicity			
White	54.4	49.9	58.8
Black	43.8	39.0	48.7
Other	72.3	49.0	87.7
Level of education			
Less than high school	55.8	48.7	62.6
High school	45.3	39.6	51.0
Some college	47.4	41.1	53.8
College graduate	54.1	46.9	61.2
Marital status			
Married	52.6	48.2	57.0
Not married	47.4	42.6	52.3
Income from aid			
No	51.6	47.8	55.3
Yes	45.6	39.0	52.3
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	53.5	47.8	59.0
Yes	48.5	44.5	52.6

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of women whose pre-pregnancy BMI was normal



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Pre-pregnancy weight: above normal

Percent of women whose pre-pregnancy body mass index (BMI, kg/m²) was above normal (overweight/obese/at risk for obesity - see Appendix, Methods, Survey Variables, Q5, Q6 for definition).

PRAMS questions 5, 6:

Q5: Just before you got pregnant, how much did you weigh? Pounds OR Kilos

Q6: How tall are you without shoes? ___Feet and ___inches OR ___centimeters

Healthy People 2010 Objective 19-2: Reduce the proportion of adults who are obese to 15 percent.

Findings

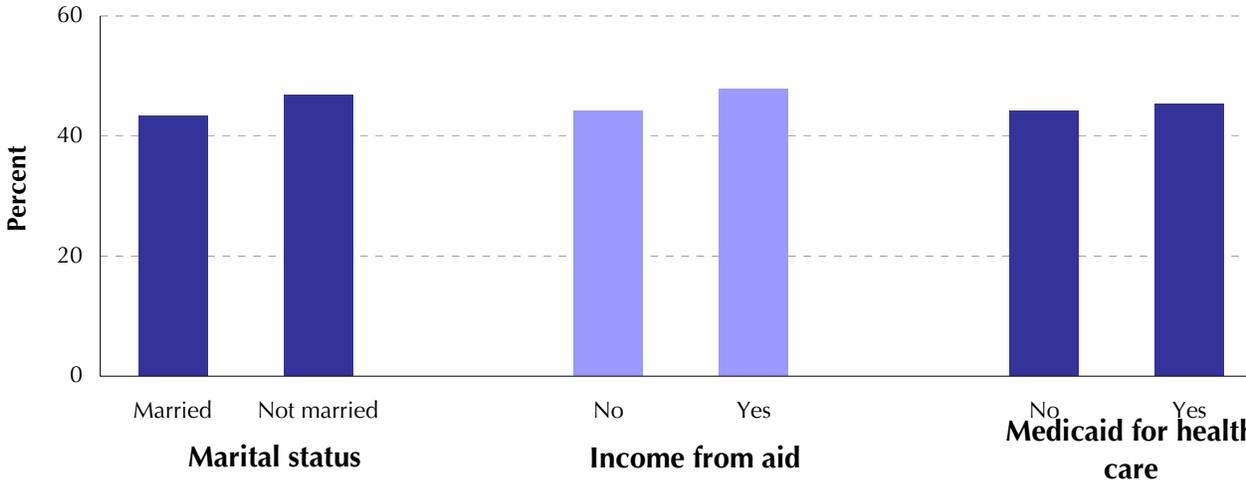
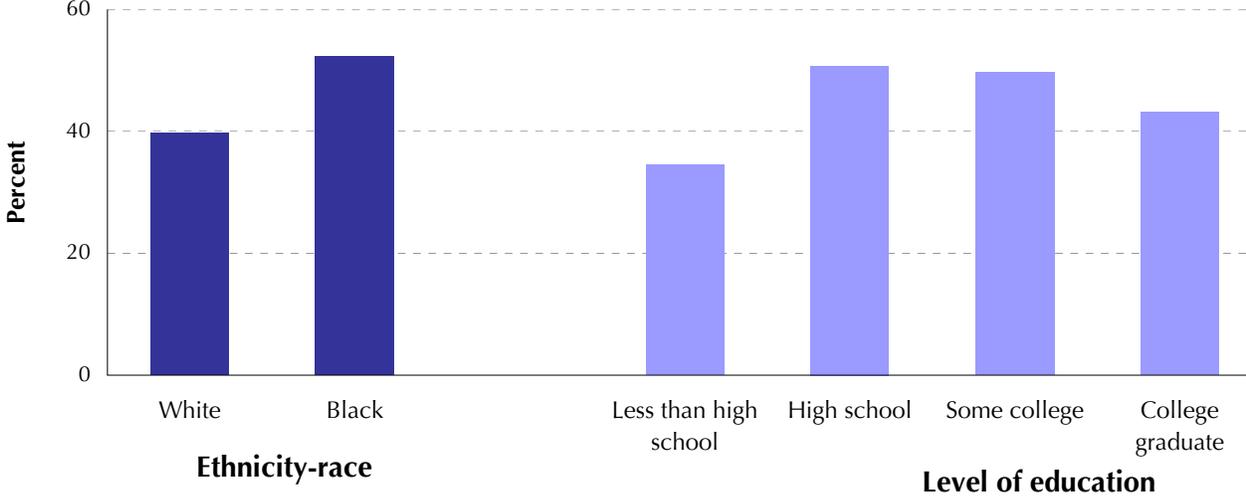
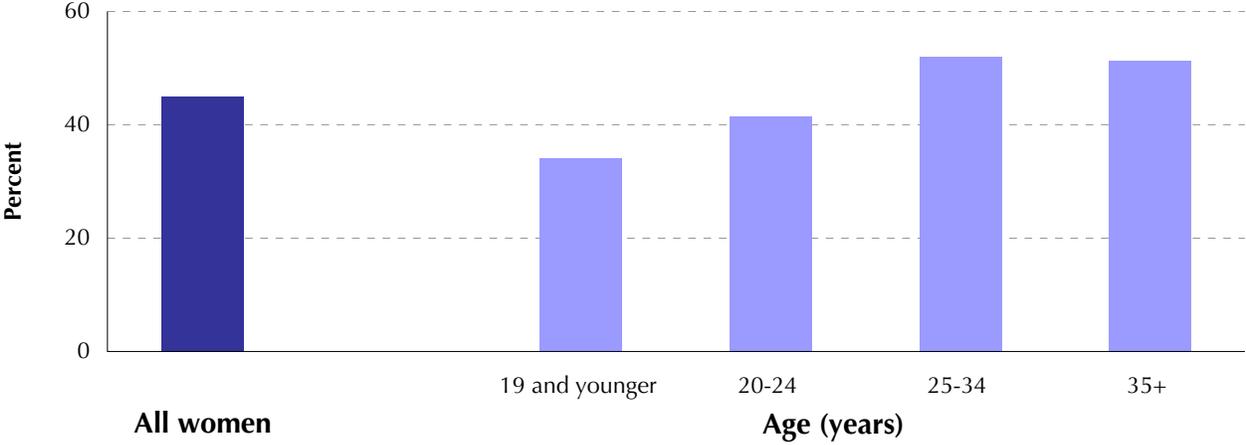
Among all women with live birth, 45.0% had above normal BMI (were overweight, obese, or at risk for overweight). This problem seemed to increase with age (comparisons were significant for ages 19 years or less with either 25-34 years or 35 or more, or 20-24 years with 25-34). Weight problem was more likely among women who were black or had the least education (less than high school compared with either high school or some college). Marital status, income from aid, and Medicaid status were not associated with above normal weight.

Percent of women whose pre-pregnancy BMI was above normal (overweight/obese/at risk for obesity)

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	45.0	41.8	48.3
Age (years)			
19 and younger	34.0	26.6	42.3
20-24	41.5	36.3	46.9
25-34	52.0	46.9	57.1
35+	51.4	39.9	62.7
Race-ethnicity			
White	39.7	35.4	44.2
Black	52.3	47.3	57.1
Other	26.8	11.6	50.4
Level of education			
Less than high school	34.6	28.2	41.5
High school	50.7	45.0	56.5
Some college	49.7	43.3	56.1
College graduate	43.2	36.3	50.5
Marital status			
Married	43.4	39.1	47.8
Not married	46.8	42.0	51.7
Income from aid			
No	44.1	40.4	47.9
Yes	47.8	41.2	54.5
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	44.2	38.7	49.8
Yes	45.4	41.4	49.4

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

**Percent of women whose pre-pregnancy BMI was above normal
(overweight/obese/at risk for obesity)**



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Pre-pregnancy weight: below normal

Percent of women whose pre-pregnancy body mass index (BMI, mg/kg²) was below normal (see Appendix, Methods, Survey Variables, Q5, Q6 for definition).

PRAMS questions 5, 6:

Q5: Just before you got pregnant, how much did you weigh? Pounds OR Kilos

Q6: How tall are you without shoes? __Feet and __inches OR __centimeters

Healthy People 2010 Objective 16-12: Increase the proportion of mothers who achieve a recommended weight gain during their pregnancies.

Findings

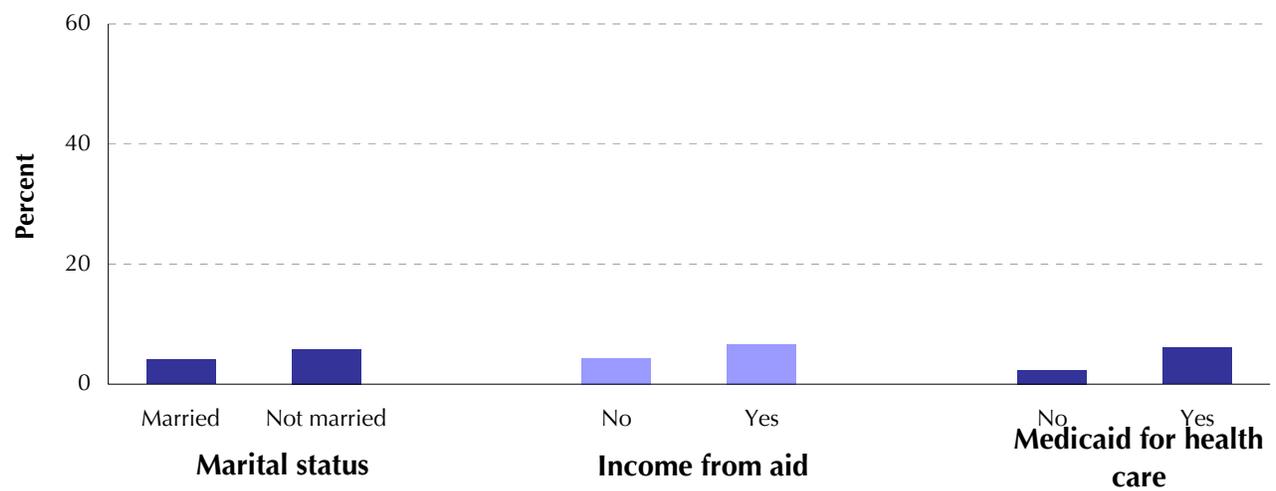
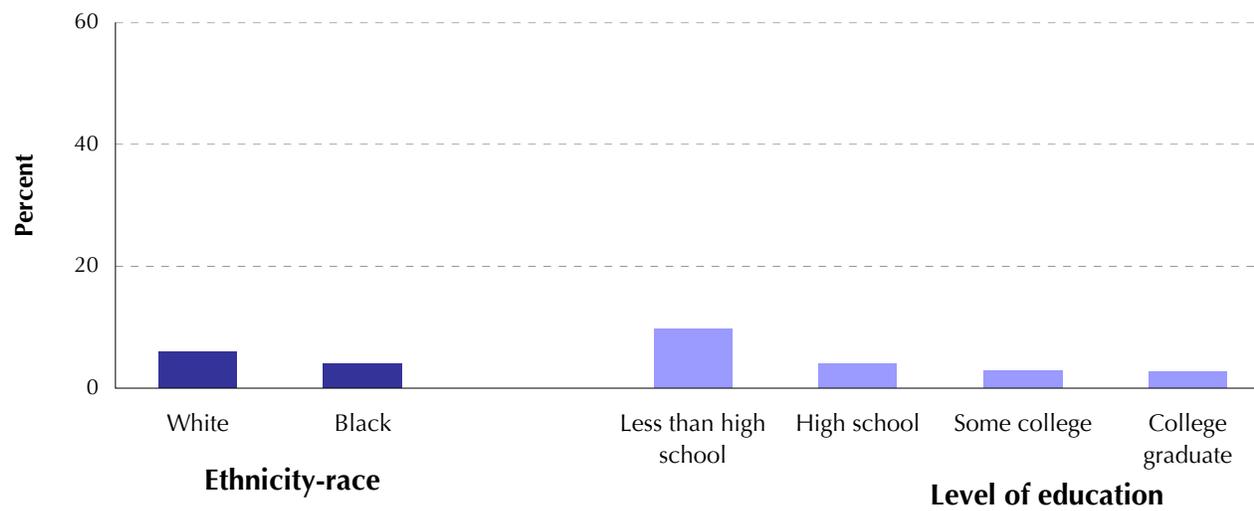
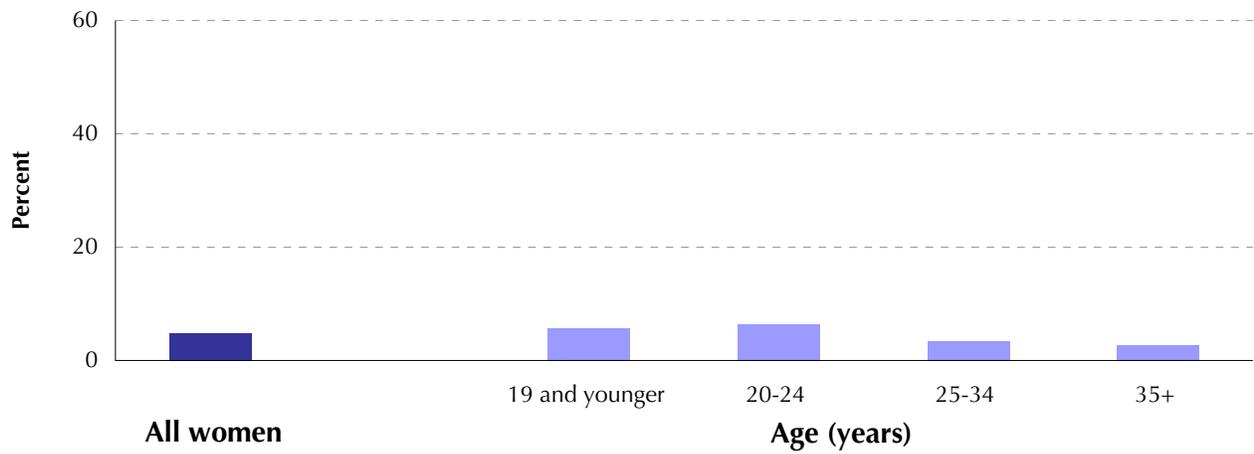
Among all women with live birth, 4.9% were underweight before pregnancy. This problem was more likely among woman with educational level less than high school than each of the higher levels, or with Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery. Sub-normal BMI seemed more likely among younger women, but the differences were not statistically significant. Ethnicity-race (black v. white), marital status, and income from aid were not associated with sub-normal BMI.

Percent of women whose pre-pregnancy BMI was below normal

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	4.9	3.7	6.5
Age (years)			
19 and younger	5.7	2.9	10.8
20-24	6.4	4.2	9.7
25-34	3.5	2.0	6.0
35+	2.8	0.9	8.3
Race-ethnicity			
White	5.9	4.1	8.4
Black	4.0	2.4	6.4
Other	0.9	0.1	5.7
Level of education			
Less than high school	9.7	6.3	14.7
High school	4.0	2.3	6.9
Some college	2.9	1.4	5.9
College graduate	2.7	1.2	6.2
Marital status			
Married	4.1	2.7	6.1
Not married	5.8	3.9	8.6
Income from aid			
No	4.3	3.0	6.1
Yes	6.7	4.0	11.0
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	2.4	1.2	4.8
Yes	6.1	4.4	8.3

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of women whose pre-pregnancy BMI was below normal



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Intended pregnancy

Percent of women with intended pregnancy (wanted sooner or then)

PRAMS question 10: Thinking back to just before you got pregnant, how did you feel about becoming pregnant? Check one answer.

(1) I wanted to be pregnant sooner (2) I wanted to be pregnant later (3) I wanted to be pregnant then (4) I didn't want to be pregnant then or at any time in the future

Healthy People 2010 Objective 9-1. Increase the proportion of pregnancies that are intended to 70%.

Findings

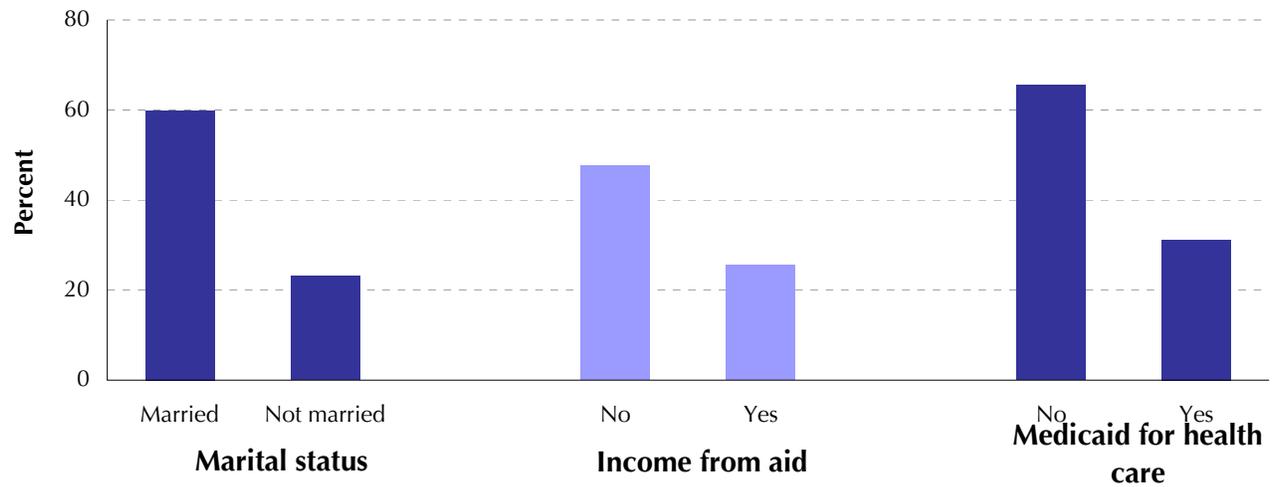
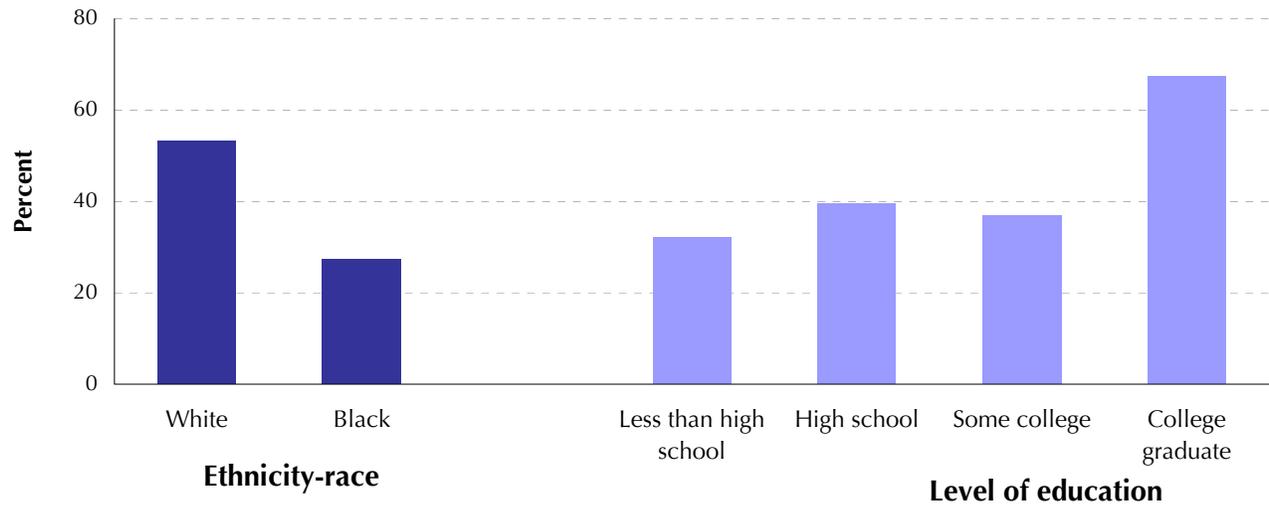
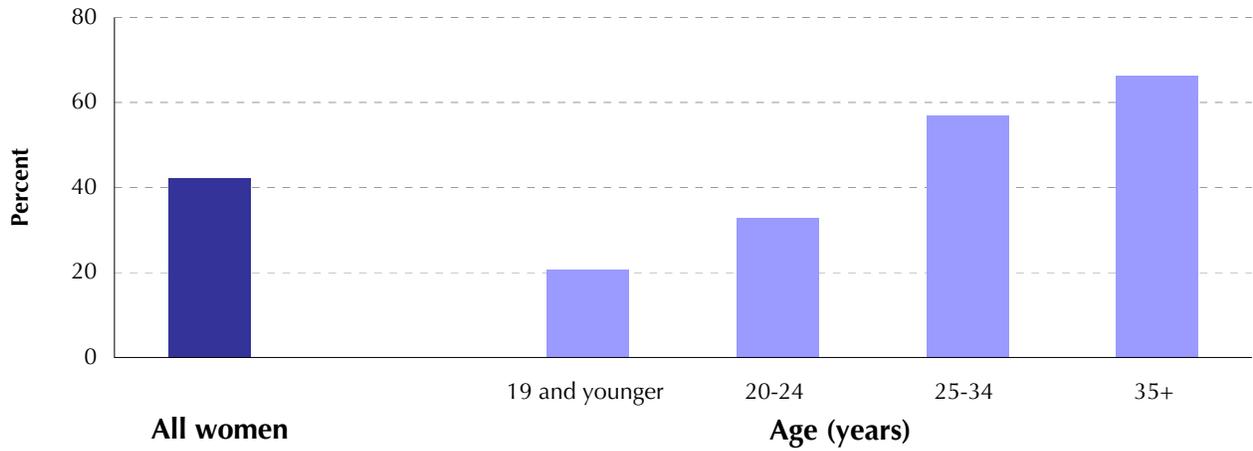
Among all women with live birth, 42.2% intended their pregnancy. This response was more likely among women who were white than black; attained the educational level of college graduate than each of the lower levels; were married, did not receive income from aid, or did not have Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery. Intended pregnancy increased with age, except that responses among women ages 25-34 years and 35 or older were not statistically different.

Percent of women with intended pregnancy

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	42.2	39.0	45.4
Age (years)			
19 and younger	20.6	14.7	28.1
20-24	32.8	27.9	38.1
25-34	57.0	51.8	62.0
35+	66.4	54.7	76.4
Race-ethnicity			
White	53.2	48.7	57.7
Black	27.3	23.2	31.8
Other	80.9	56.6	93.3
Level of education			
Less than high school	32.0	25.9	38.8
High school	39.4	33.9	45.2
Some college	36.8	30.9	43.1
College graduate	67.3	60.1	73.7
Marital status			
Married	59.9	55.5	64.1
Not married	23.1	19.3	27.5
Income from aid			
No	47.6	43.9	51.3
Yes	25.6	20.1	31.9
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	65.6	60.0	70.7
Yes	31.2	27.6	35.0

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of women with intended pregnancy (wanted sooner or then)



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Unintended pregnancy

Percent of women with unintended pregnancy (mistimed or unwanted)

PRAMS question 10: Thinking back to just before you got pregnant, how did you feel about becoming pregnant? Check one answer. (1) I wanted to be pregnant sooner (2) I wanted to be pregnant later (3) I wanted to be pregnant then (4) I didn't want to be pregnant then or at any time in the future

Healthy People 2010 Objective 9-1. Increase the proportion of pregnancies that are intended to 70%.

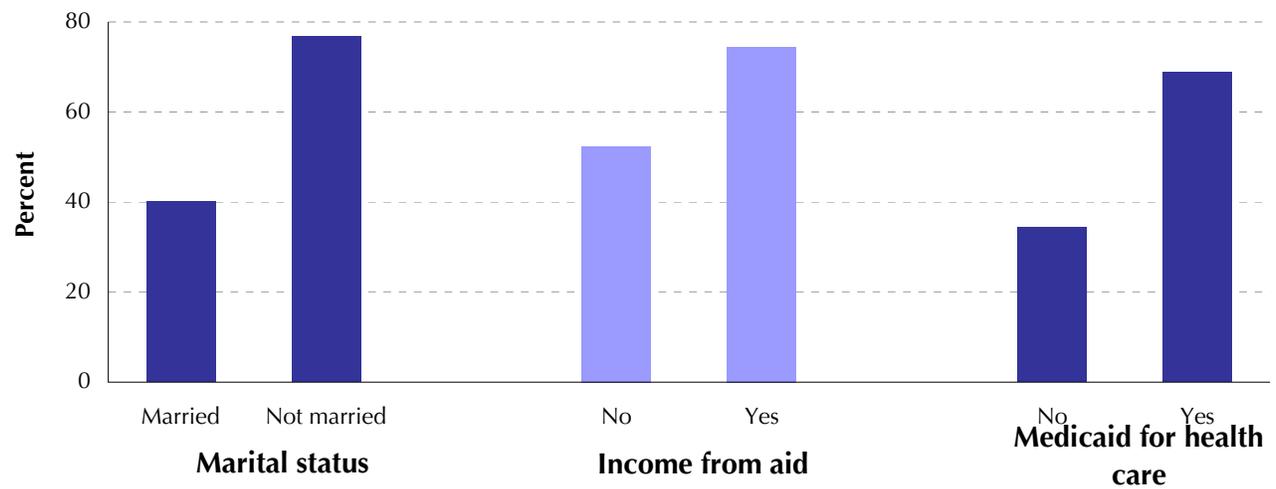
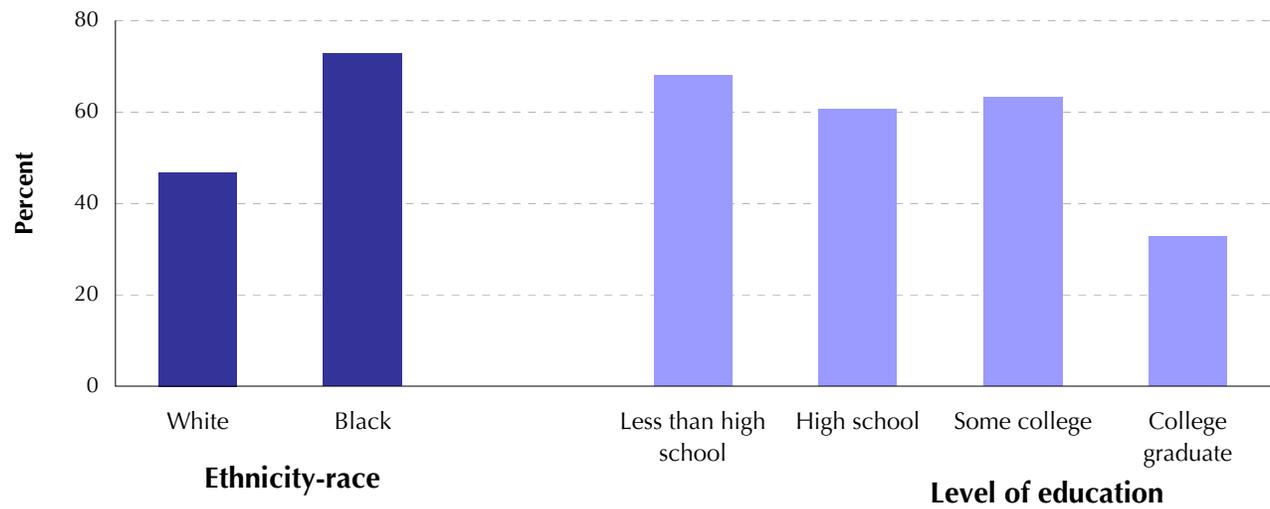
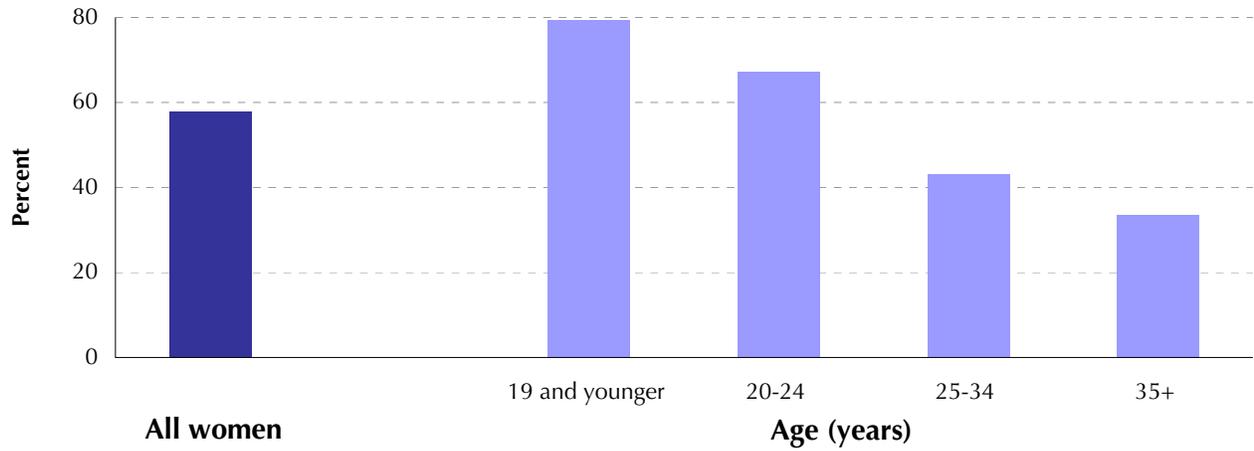
Findings: Among all women with live birth, 57.8% resulted from unintended pregnancy (42.0% mistimed + 15.8% unwanted, see the following pages). Unintended pregnancy appeared to decrease with age (except that 25- to 34 –year-olds were similar to women 35 or older); and was less likely among college graduates than women attaining each of the lower levels of education. Unintended pregnancy was more likely among women who were black than white, not married, received income from aid, or had Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery.

Percent of women whose pregnancy was unintended

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	57.8	54.6	61.0
Age (years)			
19 and younger	79.4	71.9	85.3
20-24	67.2	61.9	72.1
25-34	43.1	38.1	48.2
35+	33.6	23.6	45.3
Race-ethnicity			
White	46.8	42.3	51.3
Black	72.8	68.3	76.8
Other	19.1	6.8	43.4
Level of education			
Less than high school	68.0	61.2	74.1
High school	60.6	54.8	66.1
Some college	63.2	56.9	69.1
College graduate	32.7	26.3	39.9
Marital status			
Married	40.1	35.9	44.5
Not married	76.9	72.5	80.7
Income from aid			
No	52.4	48.7	56.1
Yes	74.5	68.1	79.9
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	34.4	29.3	40.0
Yes	68.8	65.0	72.4

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of women with unintended pregnancy (mistimed or unwanted)



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Mistimed pregnancy

Percent of women with mistimed pregnancy (wanted later)

PRAMS question 10:

Thinking back to just before you got pregnant, how did you feel about becoming pregnant? Check one answer.

(1) I wanted to be pregnant sooner (2) I wanted to be pregnant later (3) I wanted to be pregnant then (4) I didn't want to be pregnant then or at any time in the future

Healthy People 2010 Objective 9-1. Increase the proportion of pregnancies that are intended to 70%.

Findings

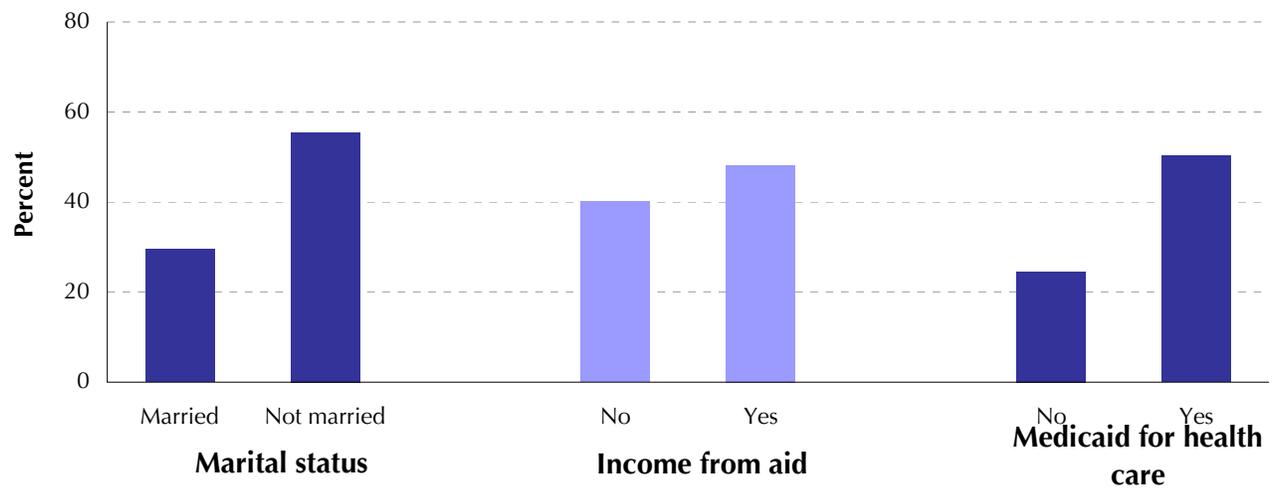
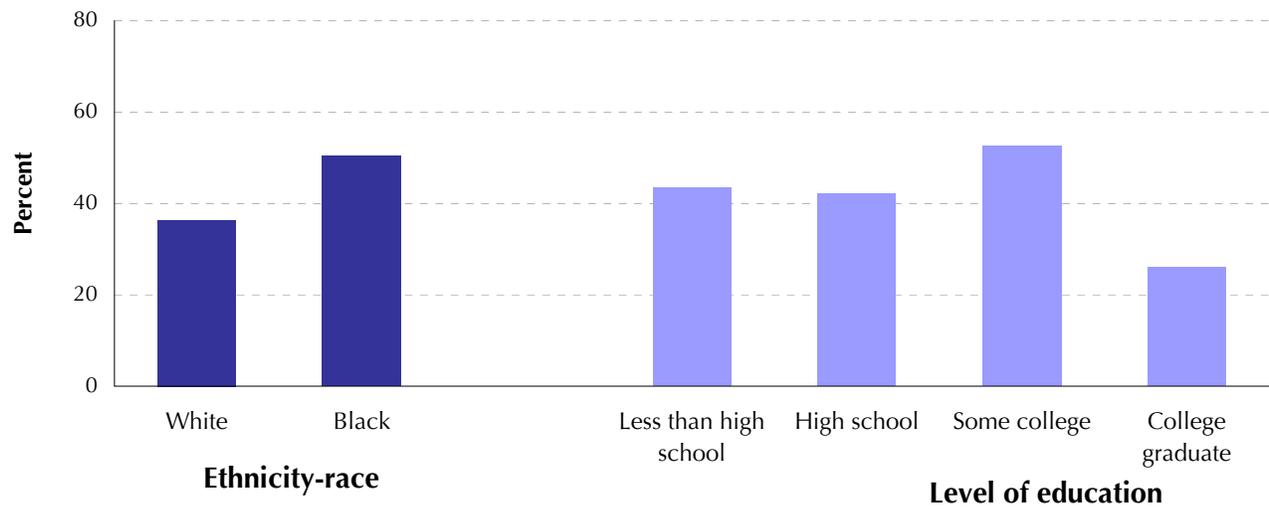
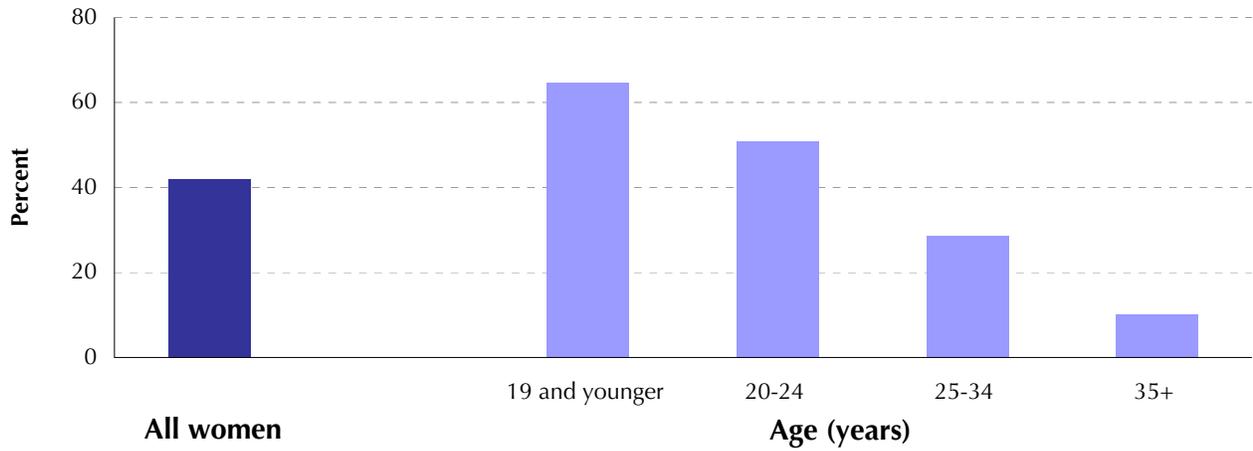
Among all women with live birth, 42.0% said their pregnancy was mistimed. This response was more likely among women who were black than white, were not married, received income from aid, or had Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery than no Medicaid. Mistimed pregnancy appeared to decrease with age and to decrease as educational level rose (but comparisons of less than high school with either high school or some college were not significant).

Percent of women with mistimed pregnancy

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	42.0	38.9	45.3
Age (years)			
19 and younger	64.7	56.5	72.1
20-24	50.9	45.5	56.3
25-34	28.6	24.2	33.4
35+	10.2	5.2	18.9
Race-ethnicity			
White	36.3	32.1	40.8
Black	50.3	45.5	55.2
Other	12.1	3.1	37.1
Level of education			
Less than high school	43.5	36.7	50.5
High school	42.1	36.5	47.8
Some college	52.6	46.2	58.8
College graduate	25.9	20.1	32.8
Marital status			
Married	29.5	25.6	33.7
Not married	55.5	50.7	60.3
Income from aid			
No	40.1	36.5	43.8
Yes	48.2	41.6	54.9
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	24.5	20.0	29.7
Yes	50.3	46.3	54.3

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of women with mistimed pregnancy (wanted later)



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Unwanted pregnancy

Percent of women with unwanted pregnancy (not wanted at the time of conception or any time in the future)

PRAMS question 10: Thinking back to just before you got pregnant, how did you feel about becoming pregnant? Check one answer.

(1) I wanted to be pregnant sooner (2) I wanted to be pregnant later (3) I wanted to be pregnant then (4) I didn't want to be pregnant then or at any time in the future

Healthy People 2010 Objective 9-1. Increase the proportion of pregnancies that are intended to 70%.

Findings

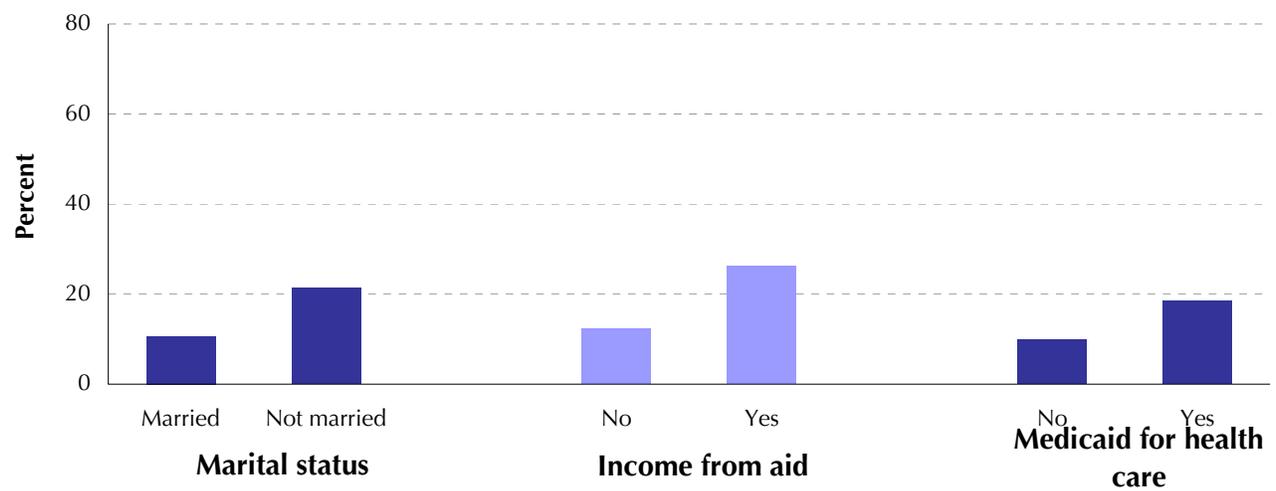
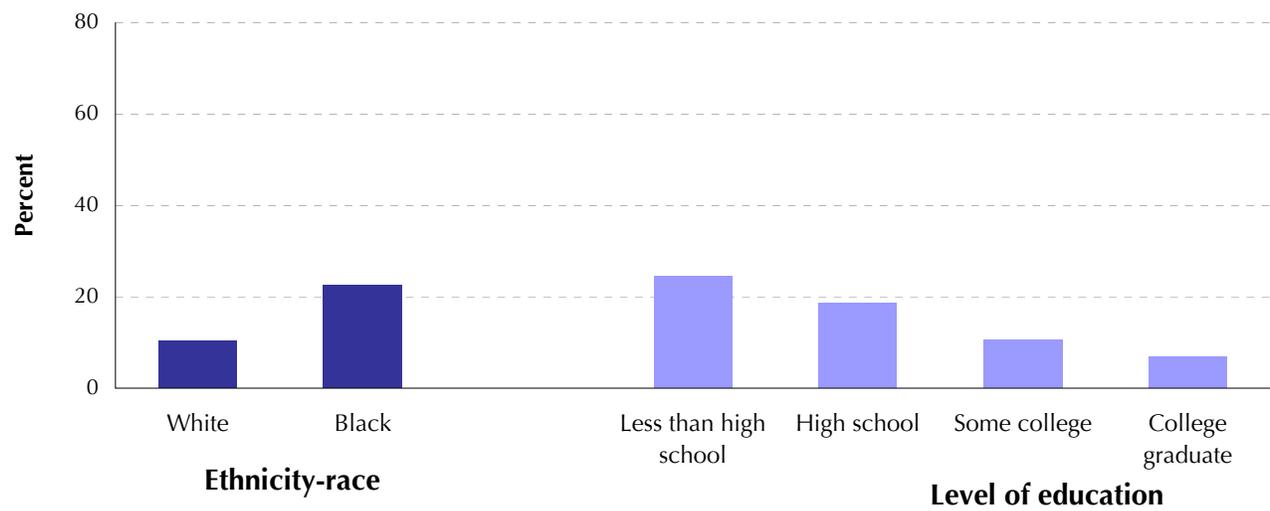
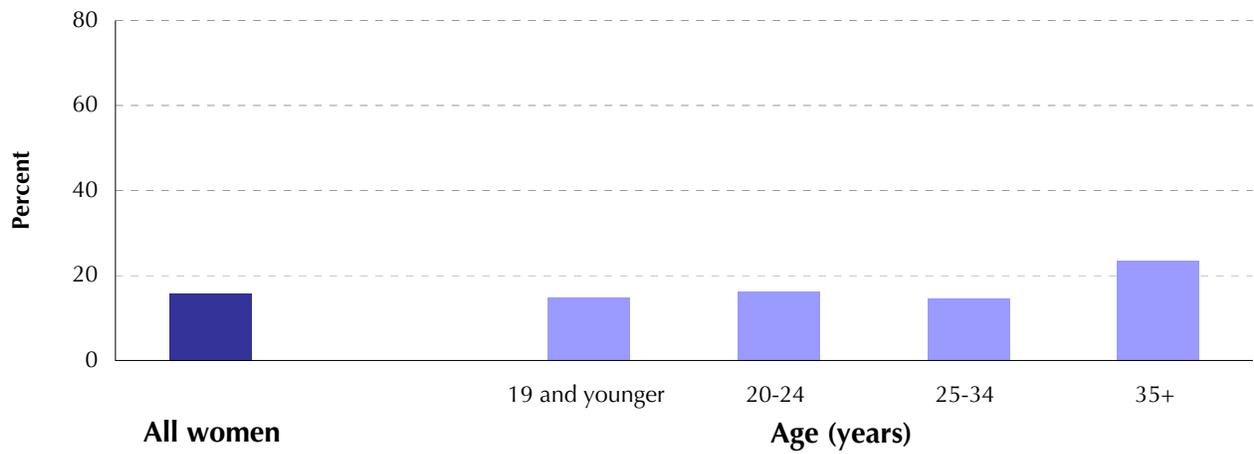
Among all women with live birth, 15.8% reported an unwanted pregnancy. This was more likely among women who were black than white, not married, received income from aid, or had Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery. Unwanted pregnancy seemed to decrease as educational level increased (but differences were not significant comparing high school graduates v. less than high school, or college graduates v. some college). Unwanted pregnancy seemed more likely among women ages 35 and older than other ages, but comparisons were not significant.

Percent of women with unwanted pregnancy

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	15.8	13.5	18.3
Age (years)			
19 and younger	14.7	9.8	21.5
20-24	16.3	12.7	20.7
25-34	14.5	11.2	18.5
35+	23.4	14.9	34.9
Race-ethnicity			
White	10.4	8.0	13.6
Black	22.4	18.6	26.8
Other	7.0	1.3	30.5
Level of education			
Less than high school	24.5	18.9	31.0
High school	18.5	14.5	23.4
Some college	10.6	7.4	15.1
College graduate	6.8	4.0	11.5
Marital status			
Married	10.6	8.2	13.7
Not married	21.3	17.6	25.6
Income from aid			
No	12.3	10.0	15.0
Yes	26.3	20.8	32.5
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	9.9	7.0	13.9
Yes	18.6	15.6	21.9

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of women with unwanted pregnancy



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Trying to get pregnant

Percent of women who were trying to get pregnant at the time of conception

PRAMS question 11:

When you got pregnant with your new baby, were you trying to become pregnant? No / Yes - Go to Question 14

Healthy People 2010 Objective 9-1. Increase the proportion of pregnancies that are intended to 70%.

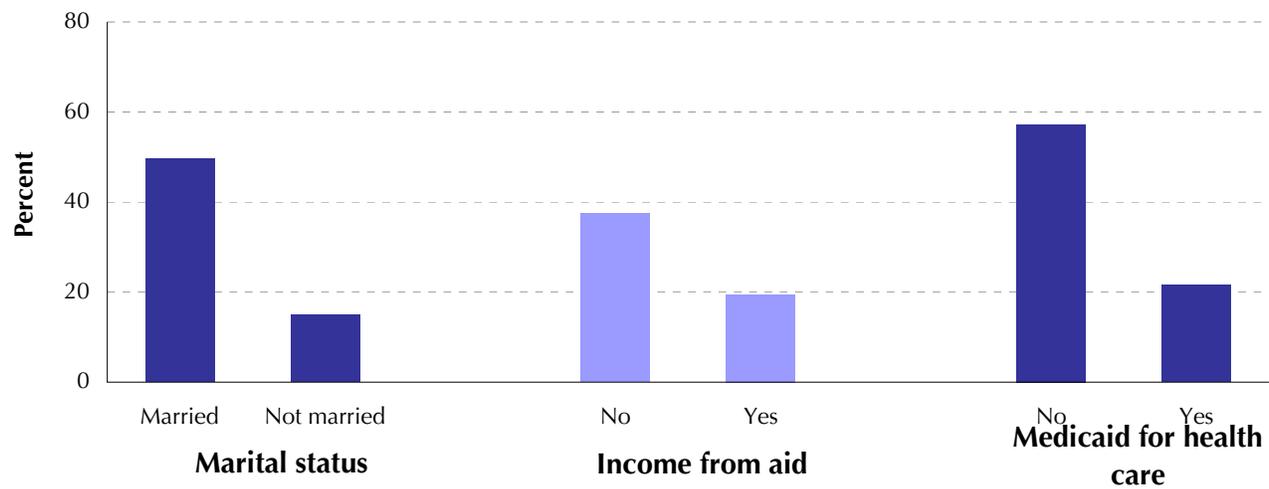
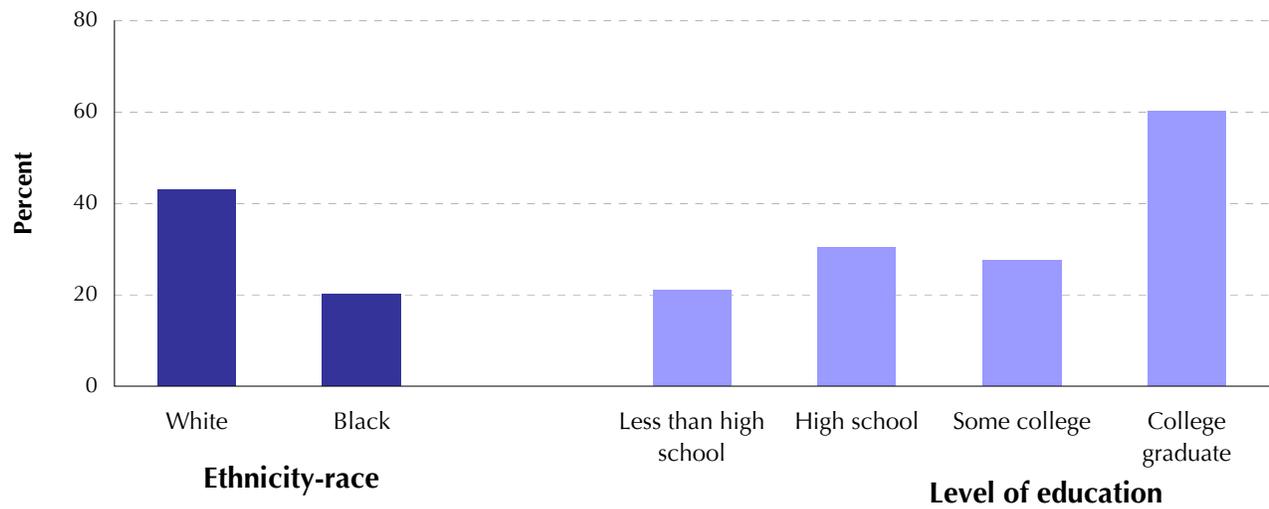
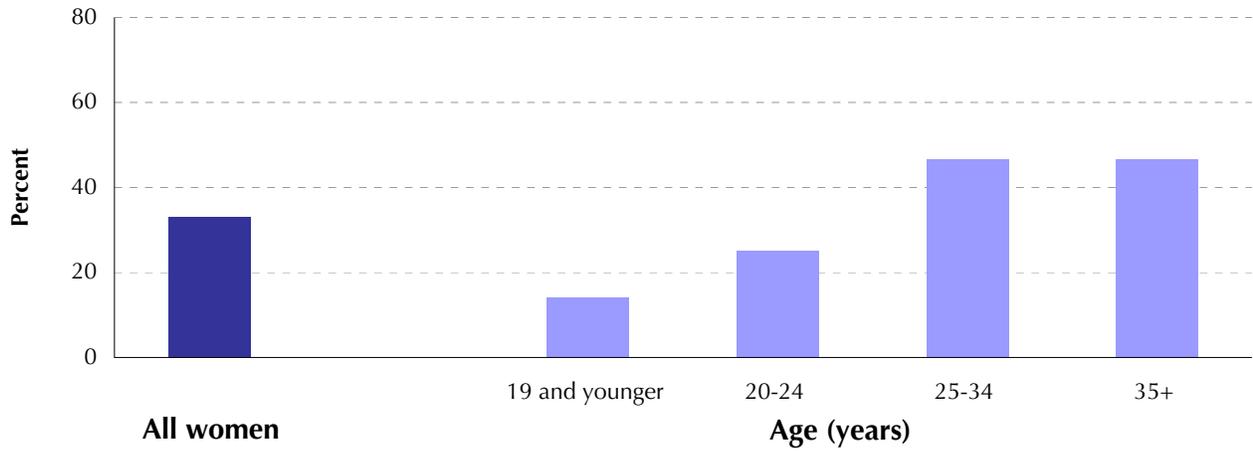
Findings

Among all women with live birth, 33.0% were trying to become pregnant at the time of conception. This behavior was more likely among women who were white than black, were married, had not received income from aid, or did not have Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery. Trying to get pregnant appeared to increase with age (but the difference between 25-34 years and 35 or older was not significant) and with increased educational level (but differences between women with some college level and either less than high school or high school education were not significant).

Percent of women who were trying to get pregnant

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	33.0	30.0	36.1
Age (years)			
19 and younger	14.2	9.4	20.8
20-24	25.0	20.6	30.0
25-34	46.8	41.7	51.9
35+	46.7	35.5	58.2
Race-ethnicity			
White	42.9	38.5	47.3
Black	20.1	16.5	24.2
Other	58.8	36.3	78.2
Level of education			
Less than high school	21.0	16.0	27.2
High school	30.4	25.3	36.0
Some college	27.5	22.3	33.4
College graduate	60.2	53.0	67.1
Marital status			
Married	49.7	45.3	54.1
Not married	15.0	11.8	18.8
Income from aid			
No	37.4	33.9	41.1
Yes	19.5	14.7	25.4
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	57.3	51.6	62.7
Yes	21.5	18.5	25.0

Percent of women who were trying to get pregnant



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Contraceptive non-use at conception

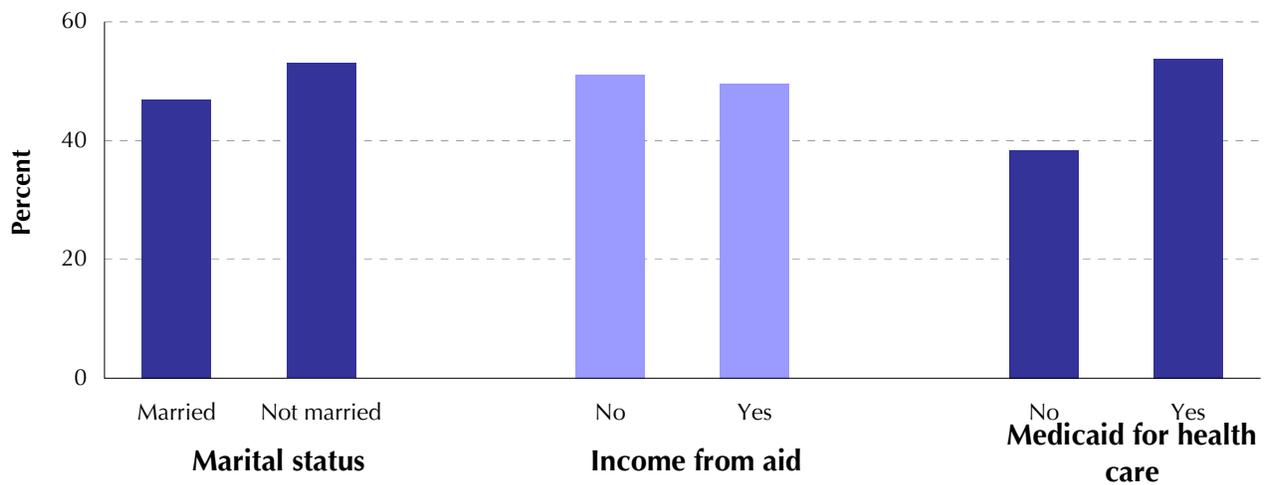
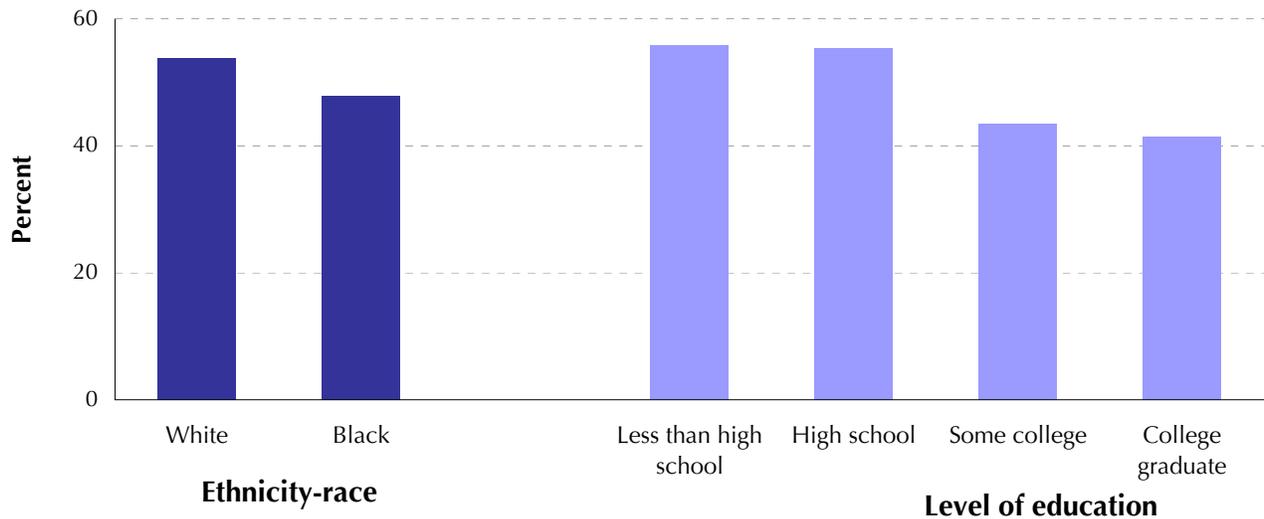
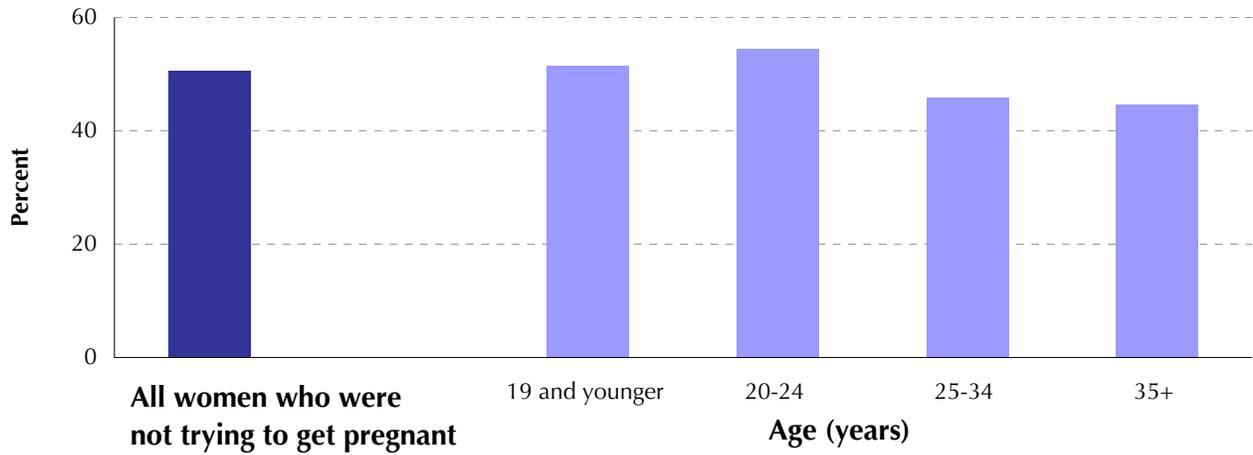
Among women who were not trying to get pregnant, percent not using contraception (birth control) at conception

PRAMS question 12: When you got pregnant with your new baby, were you or your husband or partner doing anything to keep from getting pregnant? (Some things people do to keep from getting pregnant include not having sex at certain times [rhythm], and using birth control methods such as the pill, Norplant®, shots [Depo-Provera®], condoms, diaphragm, foam, IUD, having their tubes tied, or their partner having a vasectomy.) No / Yes - Go to Question 14

Healthy People 2010 Objective 9-3. Increase the proportion of females at risk of unintended pregnancy (and their partners) who use contraception to 100 percent.

Findings	Among women who were not trying to get pregnant, percent not using contraception at conception		
	Characteristic	%	95% CI <i>lower upper</i>
Among women who were not trying to get pregnant at the time of conception, 50.7% were not and 49.3% were using birth control.	All women	50.7	46.6 54.7
	Age (years)		
Non-use was more likely for women who had lower educational levels (less than high school compared with some college or with college graduate, or high school graduate compared with some college or with college graduate), or Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery.	19 and younger	51.5	42.4 60.5
	20-24	54.5	48.2 60.7
	25-34	45.9	38.8 53.1
	35+	44.6	29.7 60.5
Non-use was not significantly associated with age, ethnicity-race, marital status, or income from aid.	Race-ethnicity		
	White	53.8	47.7 59.8
	Black	47.8	42.3 53.4
	Other	60.2	25.2 87.1
	Level of education		
	Less than high school	55.9	47.7 63.7
	High school	55.4	48.5 62.2
	Some college	43.5	36.1 51.1
	College graduate	41.4	30.5 53.3
	Marital status		
	Married	46.9	40.6 53.3
	Not married	53.1	47.8 58.3
	Income from aid		
	No	51.1	46.3 56.0
	Yes	49.6	42.2 57.0
	Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery		
	No	38.4	30.3 47.2
	Yes	53.9	49.2 58.4

**Among women who were not trying to get pregnant,
percent not using contraception at conception**



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Reasons for contraceptive non-use at the time of conception

Among women not trying to get pregnant and not using contraception, reasons for non-use

PRAMS question 13:

What were your or your husband's or partner's reasons for not doing anything to keep from getting pregnant? Check all that apply.

(1) I didn't mind if I got pregnant (2) I thought I could not get pregnant at that time (3) I had side effects from the birth control method I was using (4) I had problems getting birth control when I needed it (5) I thought my partner or I was sterile (could not get pregnant at all) (6) My husband or partner did not want to use anything (7) Other - Please tell us: _____

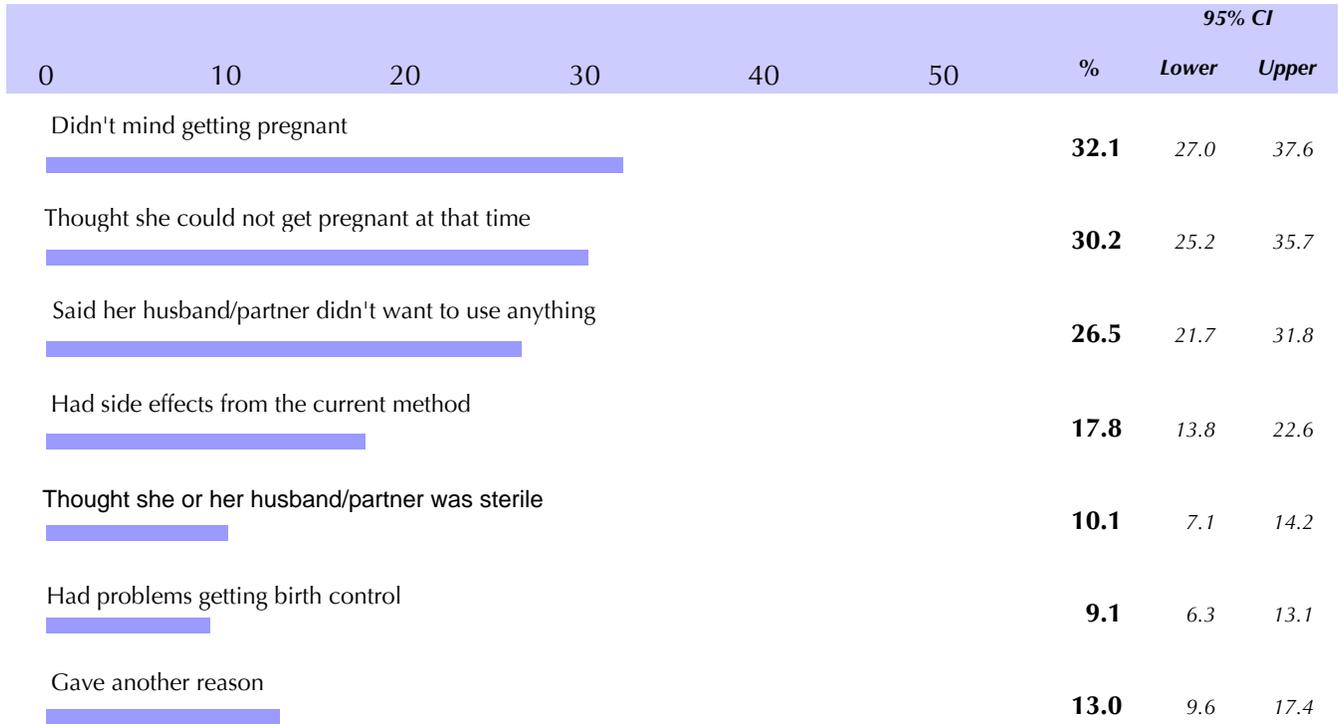
Healthy People 2010 Objective 9-3. Increase the proportion of females at risk of unintended pregnancy (and their partners) who use contraception to 100 percent.

Findings

Among women who were not trying to get pregnant at the time of conception, 50.7% were not using birth control (previous section). Among these "non-users," reasons for not using birth control, women most often said they thought they could not get pregnant at that time. The next most common responses were that the husband or partner's opposed using a method or side effects, followed by thinking that the woman or her partner was sterile, or problems getting birth control.

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Among women not trying to get pregnant and not using contraception, reasons for non-use at the time of conception



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Postpartum birth control (contraception): used

Percent of women who were using postpartum birth control

PRAMS question 57:

Are you or your husband or partner doing anything now to keep from getting pregnant? Some things people do to keep from getting pregnant include having their tubes tied or their partner having a vasectomy, using birth control methods like the pill, Norplant®, shots [Depo-Provera®], condoms, diaphragm, foam, IUD, and not having sex at certain times [rhythm].) No / Yes - Go to Page 10, Question 59

Healthy People 2010 Objective 9-3. Increase the proportion of females at risk of unintended pregnancy (and their partners) who use contraception to 100 percent.

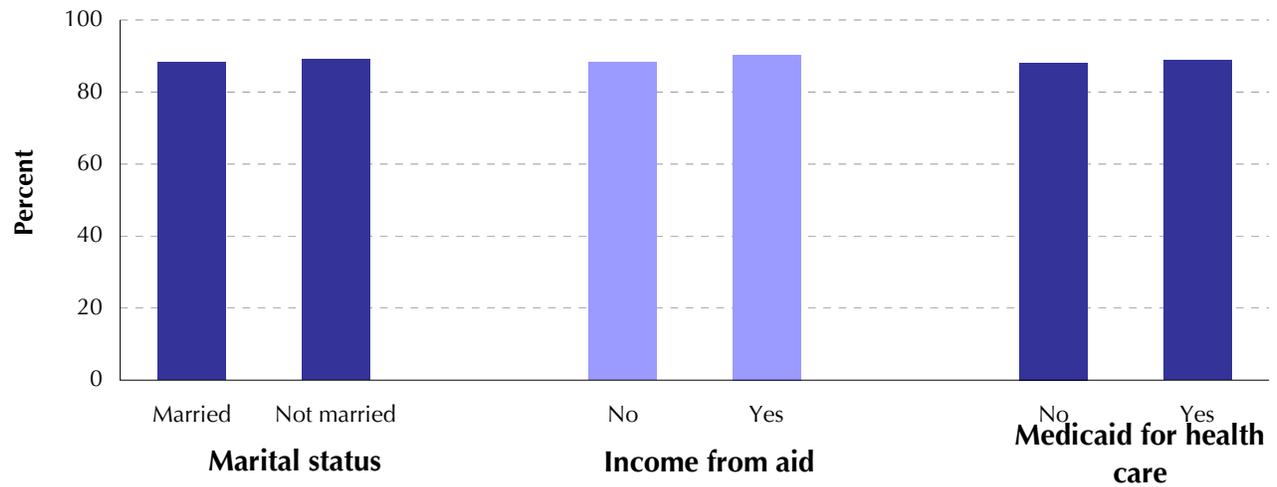
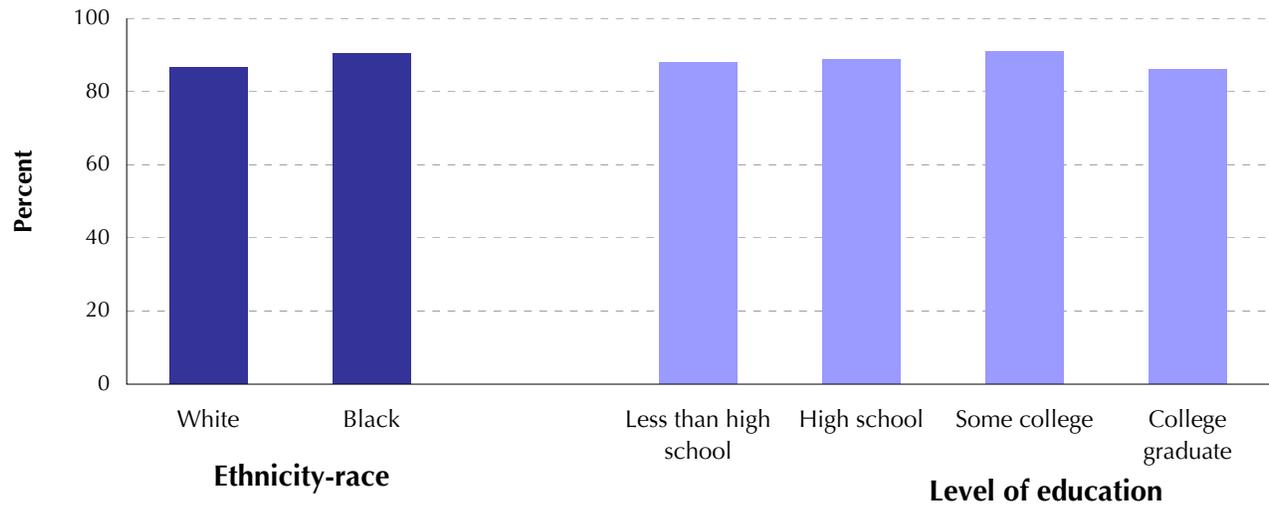
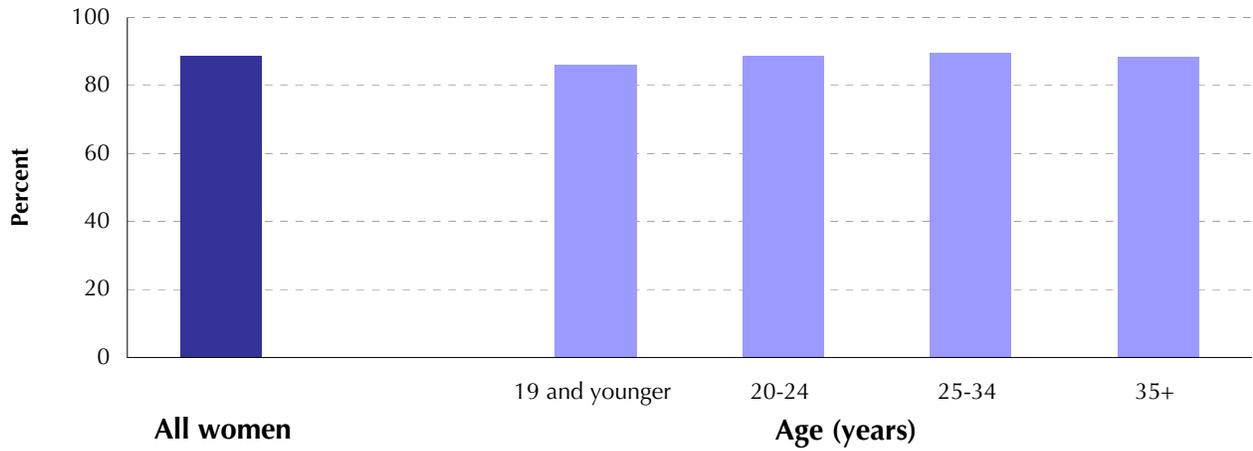
Findings: Among all women with live birth, 88.6% were using postpartum birth control. This behavior was similar for all comparisons by age, ethnicity-race, education, marital status, income from aid, or Medicaid payment for prenatal care and/ or delivery.

Percent of women who were using postpartum birth control

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	88.6	86.4	90.5
Age (years)			
19 and younger	86.0	79.3	90.8
20-24	88.8	85.0	91.7
25-34	89.6	86.2	92.3
35+	88.5	79.4	93.9
Race-ethnicity			
White	86.6	83.2	89.4
Black	90.4	87.4	92.8
Other	99.1	94.0	99.9
Level of education			
Less than high school	88.0	82.8	91.7
High school	88.8	84.6	91.9
Some college	91.0	86.8	94.0
College graduate	86.1	80.4	90.3
Marital status			
Married	88.3	85.1	90.8
Not married	89.0	85.7	91.6
Income from aid			
No	88.2	85.6	90.4
Yes	90.3	85.9	93.4
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	88.1	84.0	91.2
Yes	88.9	86.2	91.1

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of women who were using postpartum birth control



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Postpartum birth control methods

Among women using postpartum birth control (BC), percent using these methods

PRAMS question 59:

What kind of birth control are you or your husband or partner using now to keep from getting pregnant?

Check all that apply.

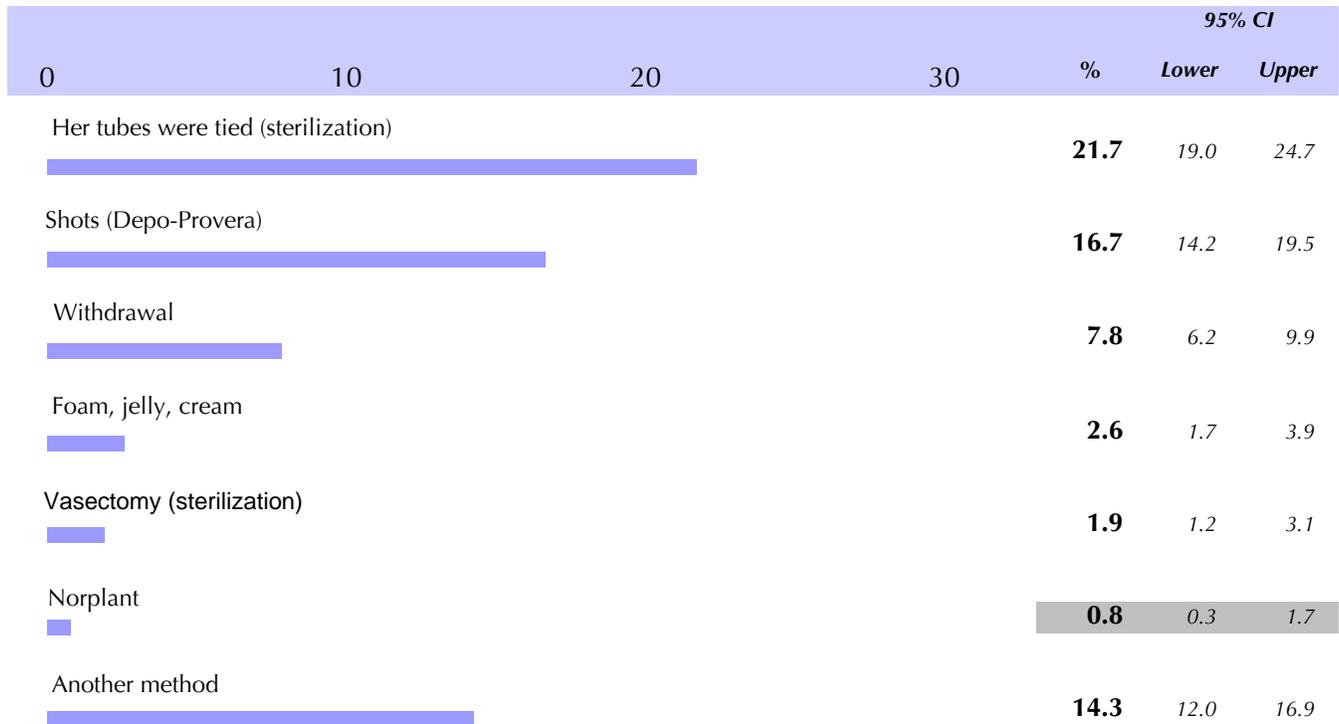
Tubes tied Vasectomy (sterilization) Pill Condoms Foam, jelly, cream Norplant Shots (Depo-Provera®) Withdrawal Other® Please tell us

Findings

Tubal ligation was the most commonly cited method, followed by Depo-Provera, withdrawal, spermicides, vasectomy, or Norplant. Fourteen percent of women stated that they were using another method; details are available from write-in responses.

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Among women using postpartum birth control (BC), percent using these methods



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Postpartum birth control: reasons for non-use

Among women not using postpartum birth control (BC), percent with these reasons

PRAMS question 58:

What are your or your husband's or partner's reasons for not doing anything to keep from getting pregnant now? Check all that apply, then go to question 60.

1) I am not having sex (2) I want to get pregnant (3) I don't want to use birth control (4) My husband or partner doesn't want to use anything (5) I don't think I can get pregnant (sterile) (6) I can't pay for birth control (7) I am pregnant now (8) Other - Please tell us: _____

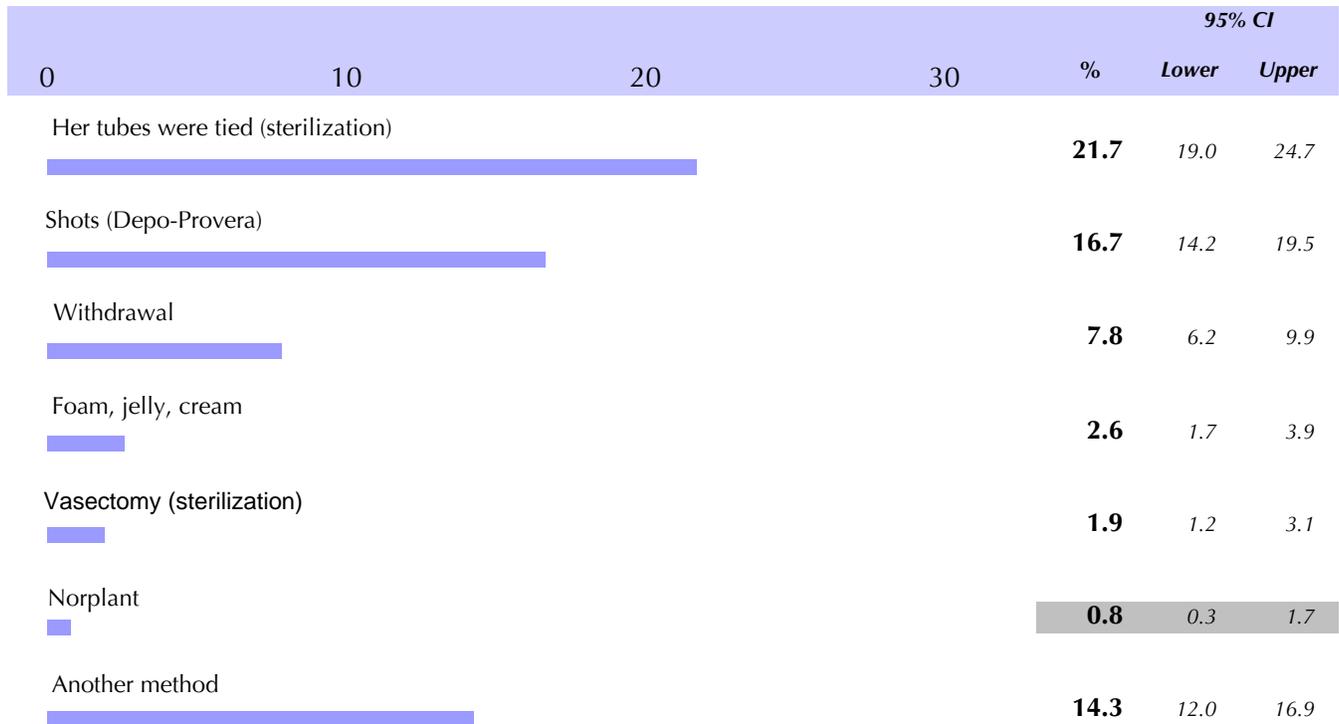
Healthy People 2010 Objective 9-3. Increase the proportion of females at risk of unintended pregnancy (and their partners) who use contraception to 100 percent **Objective 9-13.** Increase the proportion of health insurance policies that cover contraceptive supplies and services. **Objective 1-3f.** Increase the proportion of persons appropriately counseled about health behaviors...unintended pregnancy (females aged 15 to 44 years) to 50%.

Findings

The most frequently selected reasons were that the woman did not want to use birth control or was not having sex. These were followed by wanting to get pregnant or financial barriers, then by partner's unwillingness to use birth control, current pregnancy or thinking that she was sterile. Many (26.5%) gave another reason; details are available in the write-in responses.

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Among women using postpartum birth control (BC), percent using these methods



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Rubella (German measles) immune status

Percent of women who have ever had German measles or rubella vaccine

PRAMS question 69:

Have you ever had German measles (rubella) or been vaccinated for German measles?

No / Yes

Findings

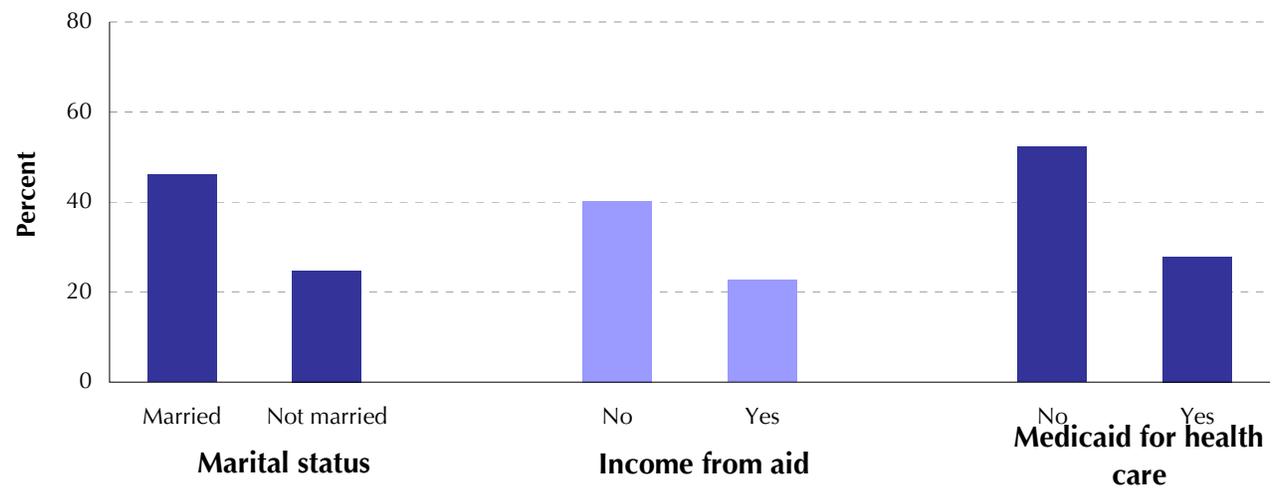
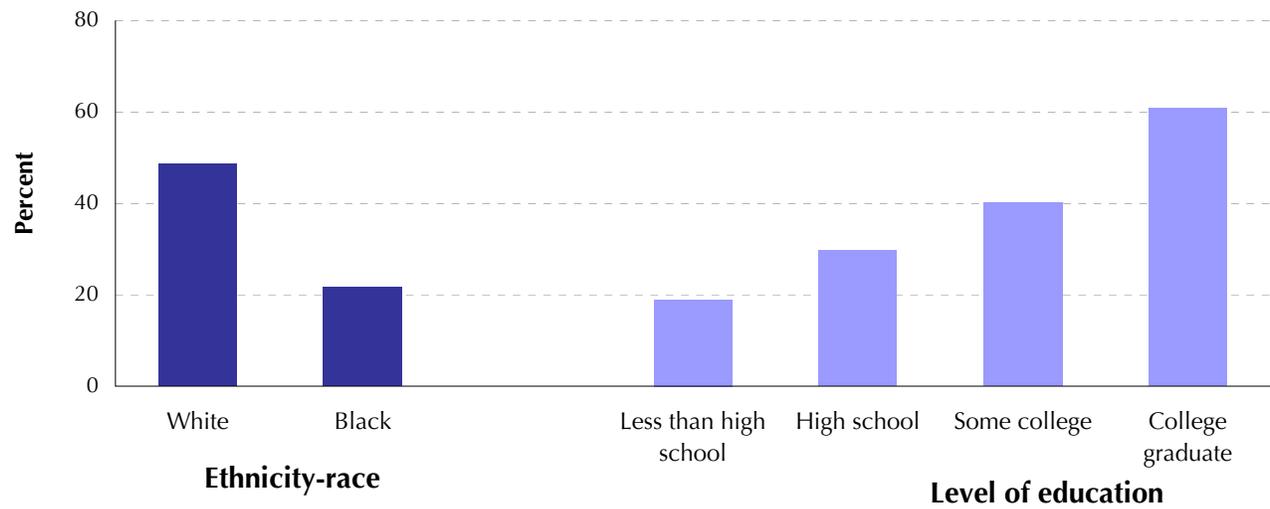
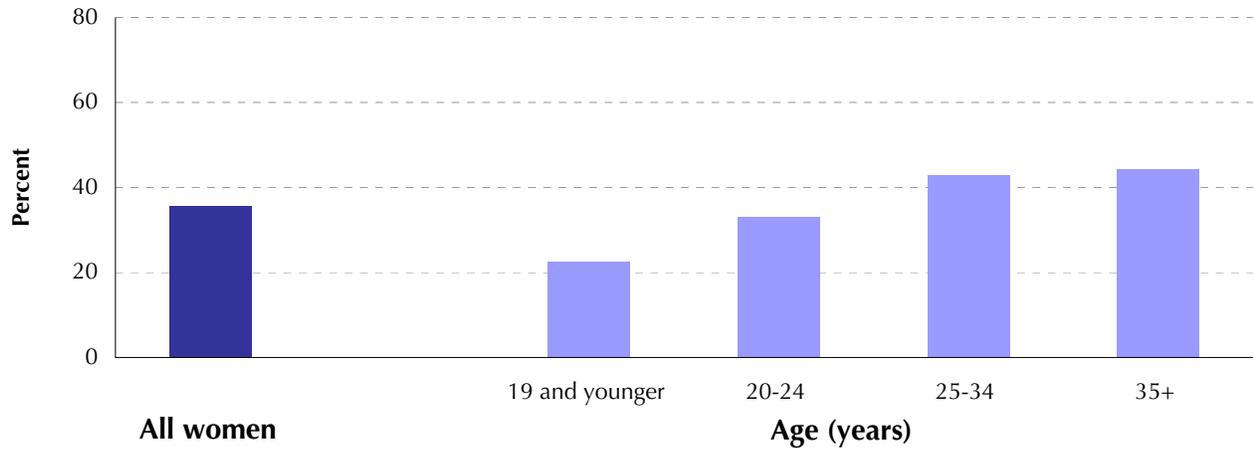
Among all women, only 35.8% reported immunity to rubella. This was less likely among women ages 19 years or younger than each of the older groups, or 20-24 years than 25-34. Self-reported immunity was more likely among women who were white than black, were married, did not receive income from aid, or did not have Medicaid pay for prenatal care and/ or delivery. Immunity appeared to be more likely as educational level increased; comparisons of all pairs of levels were significant.

Percent of women who have ever had German measles or rubella vaccine

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	35.8	32.7	39.0
Age (years)			
19 and younger	22.6	16.3	30.4
20-24	33.1	28.1	38.4
25-34	42.8	37.7	48.0
35+	44.3	33.1	56.2
Race-ethnicity			
White	48.6	44.0	53.2
Black	21.7	18.0	26.0
Other	32.1	15.2	55.5
Level of education			
Less than high school	18.9	14.0	25.1
High school	29.7	24.7	35.4
Some college	40.2	34.1	46.7
College graduate	60.9	53.6	67.7
Marital status			
Married	46.1	41.6	50.6
Not married	24.8	20.8	29.2
Income from aid			
No	40.3	36.6	44.1
Yes	22.6	17.5	28.6
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	52.3	46.6	58.0
Yes	27.9	24.4	31.6

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of women who have ever had German measles or rubella vaccine



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Varicella (chickenpox) immune status

Percent of women who have ever had chickenpox or varicella vaccine

PRAMS question 70:

Have you ever had chickenpox (varicella) or been vaccinated for chickenpox?

No / Yes

Findings

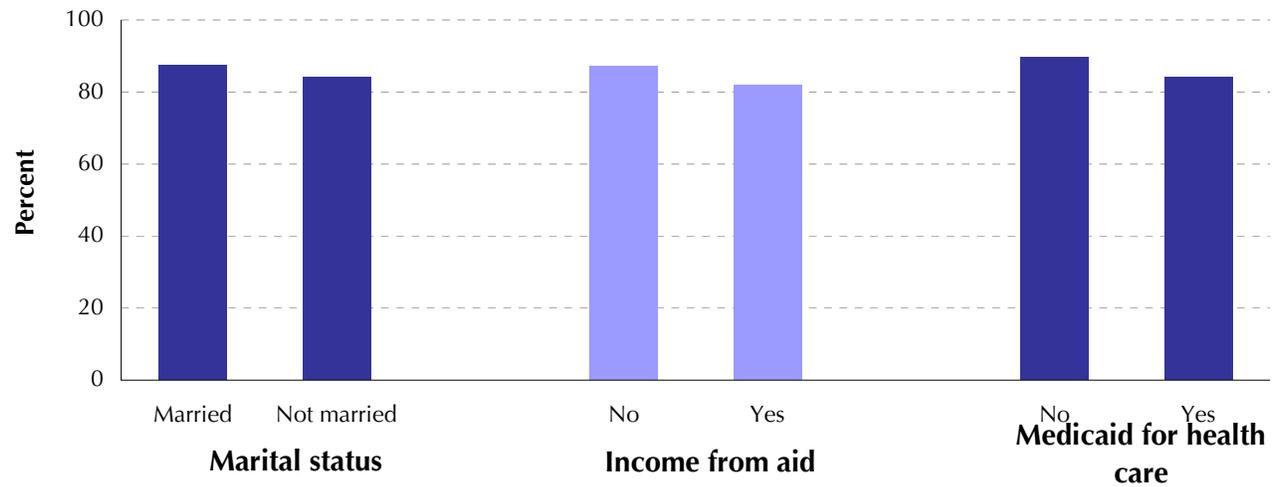
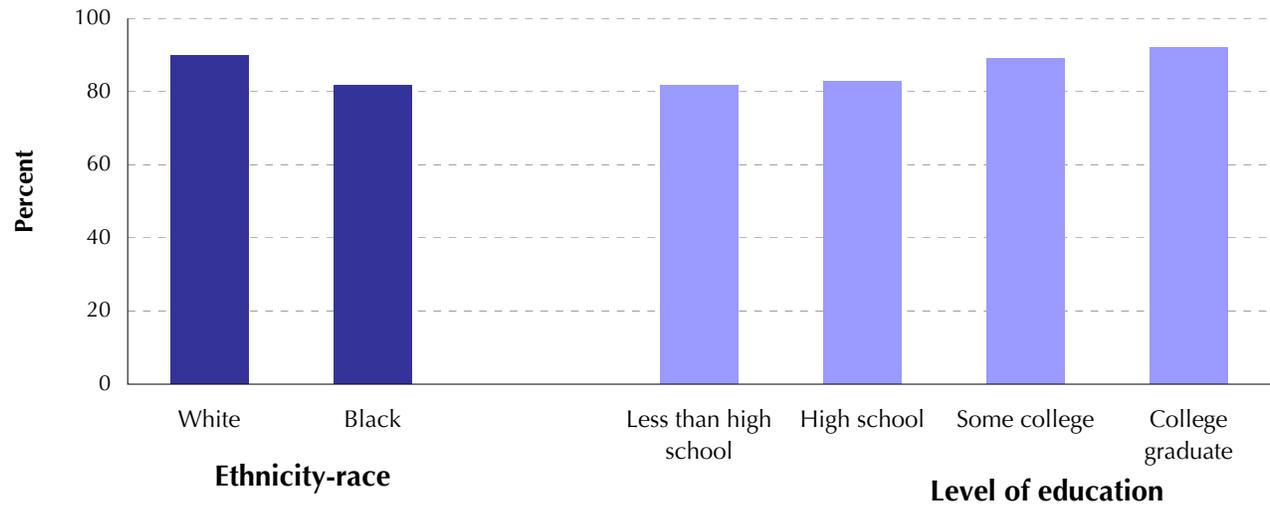
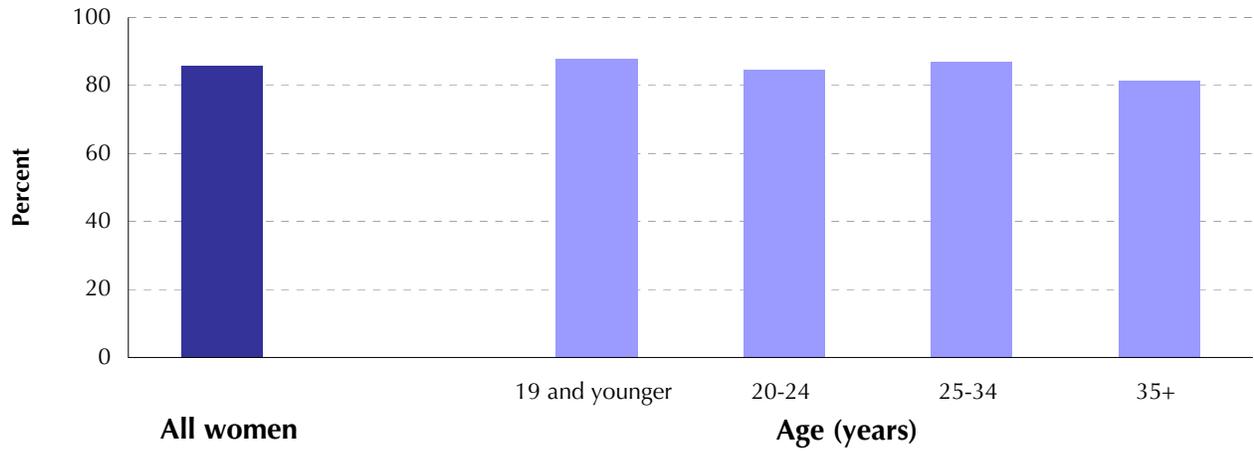
Among all women, 85.9% reported immunity to varicella. This was more likely among women who were white than black, or did not have Medicaid pay for prenatal care and / or delivery. Immunity was generally more likely as educational level increased, except that responses were similar for women with less than high school and high school education, or some college and college); Immune status was not associated with age, marital status, or receipt of income from aid.

Percent of women who have ever had chickenpox or varicella vaccine

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	85.9	83.5	88.0
Age (years)			
19 and younger	88.0	81.4	92.5
20-24	84.6	80.4	88.0
25-34	87.0	83.1	90.1
35+	81.4	70.6	88.9
Race-ethnicity			
White	89.8	86.8	92.2
Black	81.8	77.8	85.2
Other	76.6	54.6	89.9
Level of education			
Less than high school	81.6	75.7	86.4
High school	82.8	78.1	86.8
Some college	89.1	84.6	92.4
College graduate	91.9	87.1	95.1
Marital status			
Married	87.5	84.2	90.1
Not married	84.2	80.4	87.3
Income from aid			
No	87.2	84.5	89.5
Yes	81.9	76.2	86.4
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	89.7	85.8	92.6
Yes	84.1	81.0	86.8

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of women who have ever had chickenpox or varicella vaccine



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Cigarette smoking during the last 2 years

Percent of women who smoked at least 100 cigarettes during the last 2 years

PRAMS question 25:

Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in the past 2 years? (A pack has 20 cigarettes.) No - Go to Question 29 / Yes

Healthy People 2010 Objective 27-1a: Reduce tobacco use by adults to 12%.

Findings

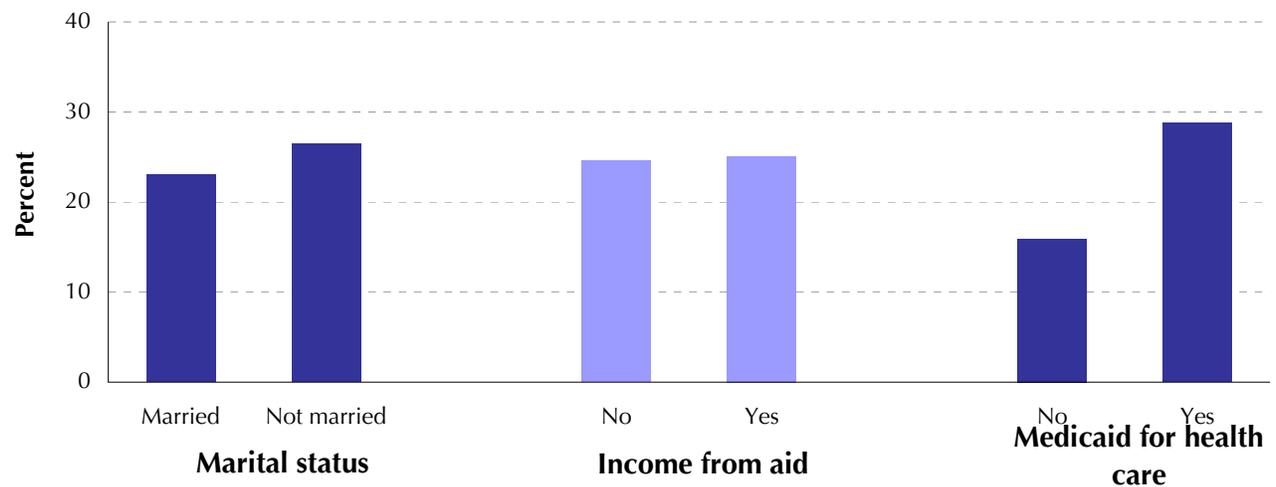
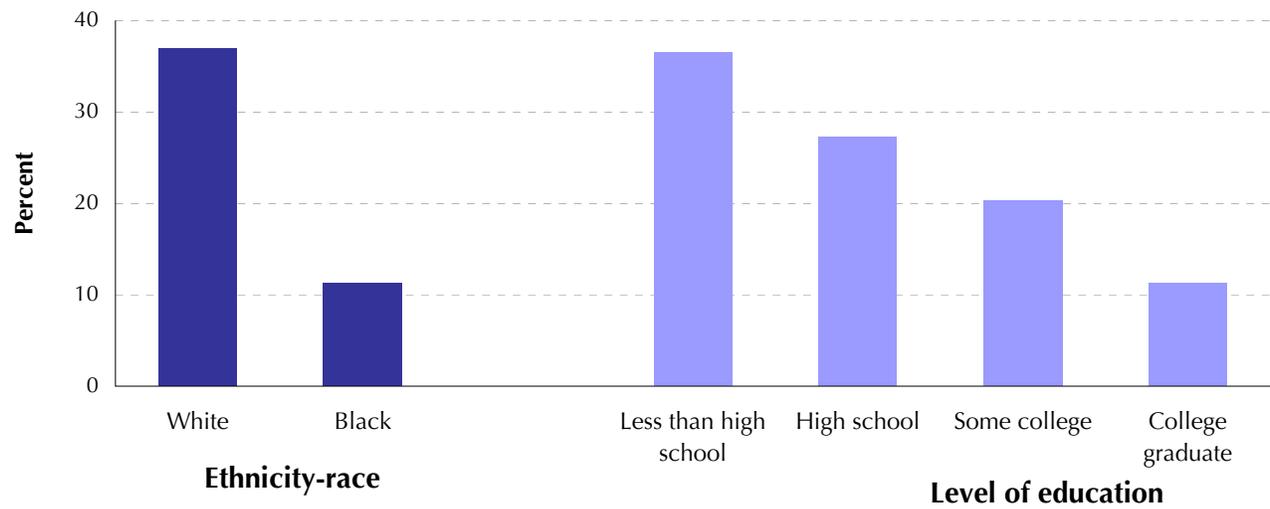
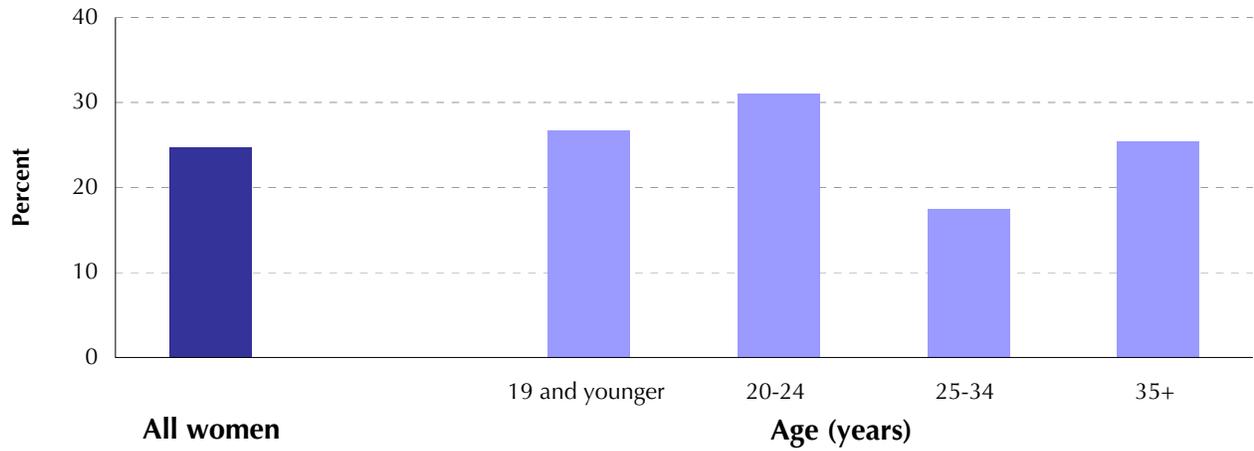
Among all mothers, 24.7% reported having smoked at least 100 cigarettes in the past two years. This was more likely among women who were ages 19 years or younger or 20-24 years than 25-34, white than black, or had Medicaid pay for prenatal care and/ or delivery, and appeared more likely as educational level decreased (except that women who finished high school were similar to those with some college). Marital status and income from aid were not associated with smoking during this time.

Percent of women who smoked at least 100 cigarettes during the last 2 years

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	24.7	22.0	27.6
Age (years)			
19 and younger	26.7	20.1	34.6
20-24	31.0	26.2	36.3
25-34	17.5	14.0	21.7
35+	25.4	16.8	36.5
Race-ethnicity			
White	36.9	32.7	41.4
Black	11.3	8.5	14.8
Other	12.1	3.1	37.1
Level of education			
Less than high school	36.5	30.0	43.4
High school	27.2	22.4	32.6
Some college	20.3	15.7	25.9
College graduate	11.2	7.4	16.6
Marital status			
Married	23.1	19.6	27.0
Not married	26.5	22.4	31.0
Income from aid			
No	24.6	21.5	27.9
Yes	25.1	19.7	31.4
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	15.9	12.2	20.5
Yes	28.8	25.3	32.6

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of women who smoked at least 100 cigarettes during the last 2 years



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Cigarette smoking during the 3 months before pregnancy

Percent of women who smoked cigarettes during the 3 months before pregnancy

PRAMS question 26:

In the 3 months before you got pregnant, how many cigarettes or packs of cigarettes did you smoke on an average day? (A pack has 20 cigarettes.) (1) __Cigarettes OR __ Packs (2) Less than 1 cigarette a day (3) I didn't smoke (4) I don't know. [The percent of women reporting any smoking is computed.]

Healthy People 2010 Objective 27-1a: Reduce tobacco use by adults to 12%.

Findings

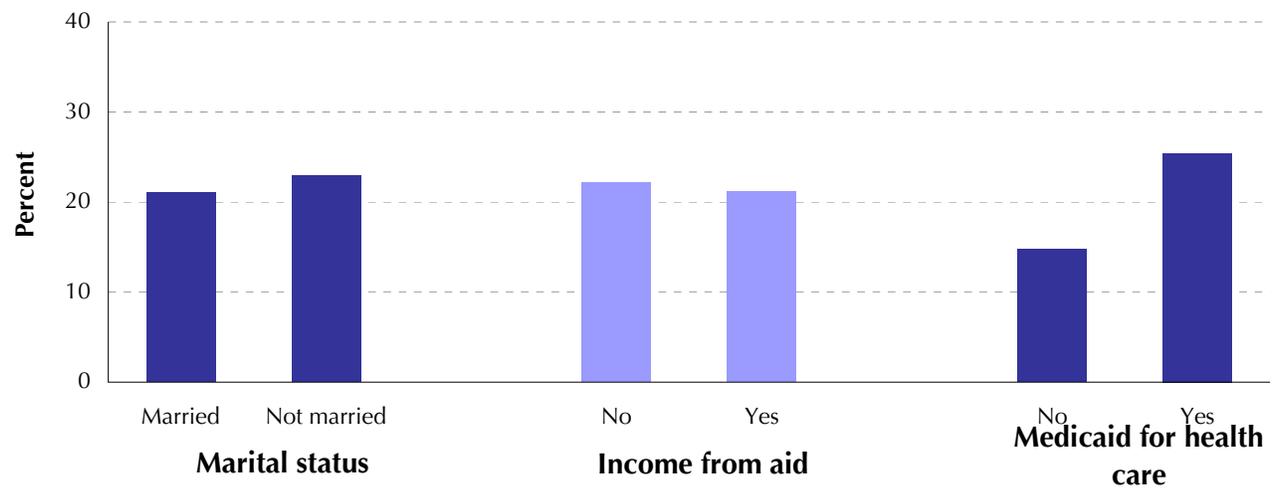
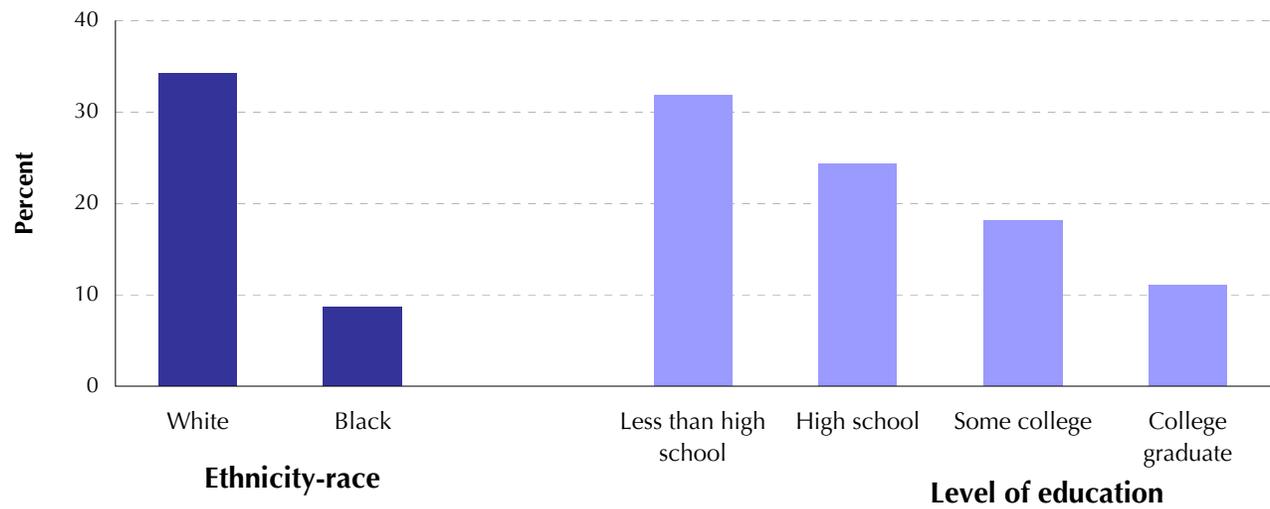
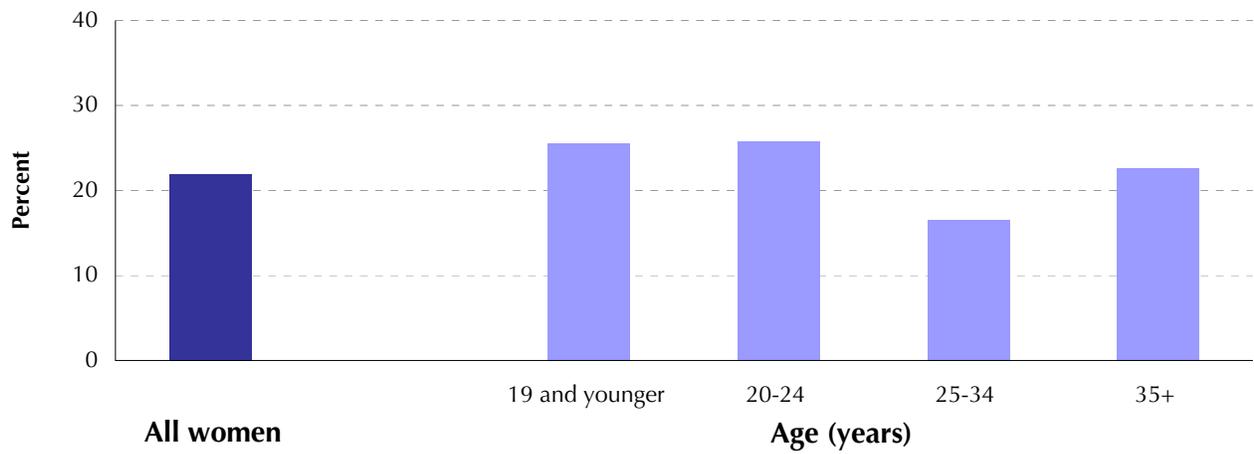
Among all women, 21.9% smoked any cigarettes during the three months before pregnancy. This behavior was more likely among women who were ages 19 years and younger or 20-24 years than 25-34 years, white than black, or had Medicaid pay prenatal care and/or delivery. Smoking before pregnancy appeared less likely as educational level increased (differences were not significant between less than high school and high school, or high school and college, but $p < 0.10$). Marital status and income from aid were not associated with smoking before pregnancy.

Percent of women who smoked cigarettes during the 3 months before pregnancy

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	21.9	19.3	24.8
Age (years)			
19 and younger	25.6	19.0	33.5
20-24	25.7	21.2	30.9
25-34	16.6	13.1	20.7
35+	22.6	14.5	33.5
Race-ethnicity			
White	34.2	30.0	38.6
Black	8.6	6.3	11.8
Other	12.1	3.1	37.1
Level of education			
Less than high school	31.8	25.6	38.7
High school	24.3	19.6	29.6
Some college	18.2	13.7	23.6
College graduate	11.1	7.3	16.4
Marital status			
Married	21.0	17.6	24.9
Not married	22.9	19.0	27.3
Income from aid			
No	22.2	19.2	25.5
Yes	21.2	16.2	27.3
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	14.7	11.2	19.2
Yes	25.4	22.0	29.1

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of women who smoked cigarettes during the 3 months before pregnancy



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Cigarette smoking during the last 3 months of pregnancy

Percent of women who smoked cigarettes during the last 3 months of pregnancy

PRAMS question 27:

In the last 3 months of your pregnancy, how many cigarettes or packs of cigarettes did you smoke on an average day? (1) __Cigarettes OR __ Packs (2) Less than 1 cigarette a day (3) I didn't smoke (4) I don't know.

Healthy People 2010 Objective 27-6. Increase smoking cessation during pregnancy to 30 percent.

Findings

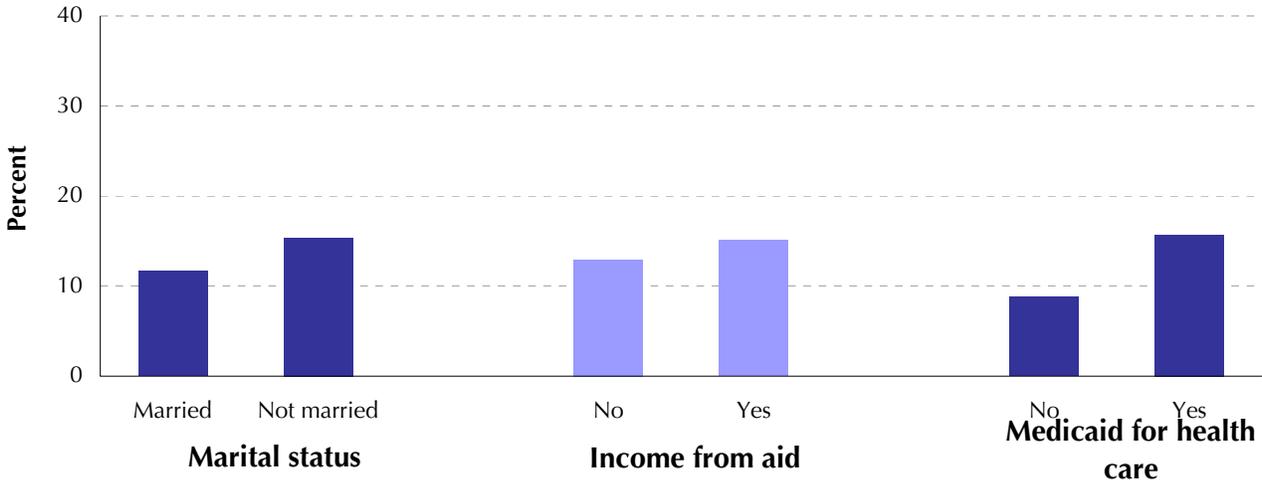
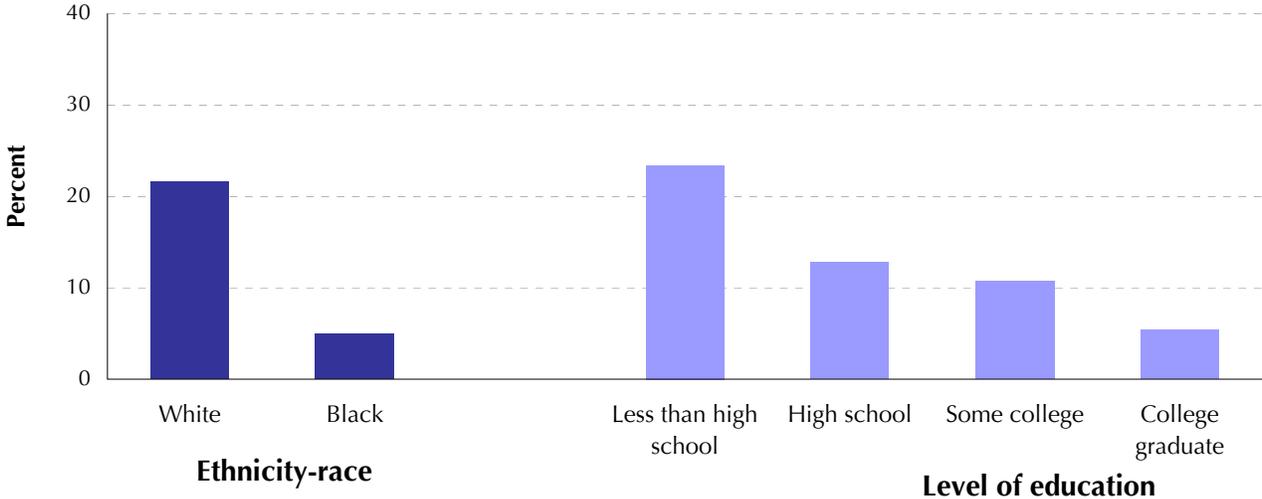
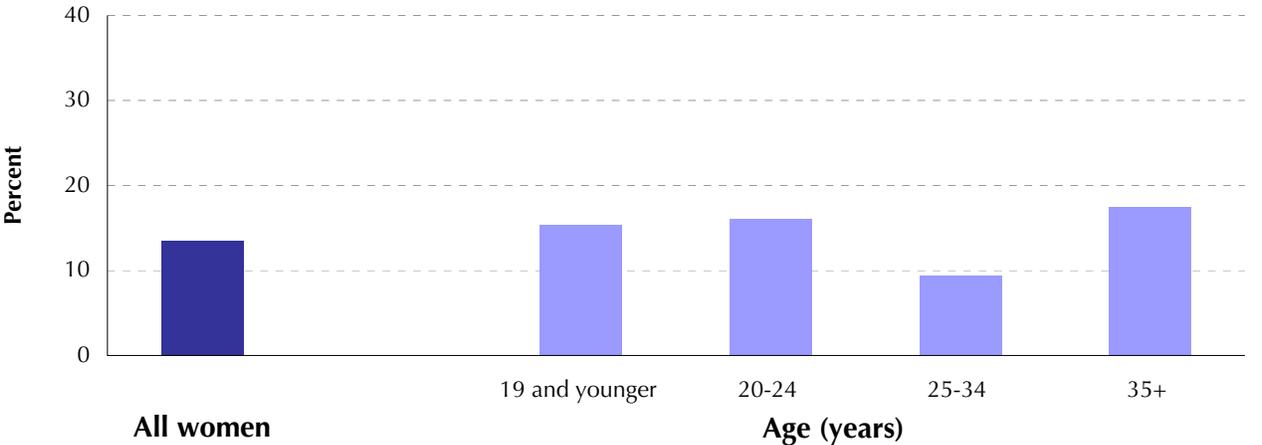
Among all women, 13.5% smoked during the last 3 months of pregnancy. This behavior was similar among women in all age groups except 25-34 years, who were less likely to smoke than 20-to 24-year-olds. Smoking at this time was more likely among women who were white than black or who had Medicaid pay for prenatal care and/or delivery. This behavior appeared to increase as educational level decreased (except that high school graduates were similar to women with some college). Marital status and income from aid were not associated with smoking during this period.

Percent of women who smoked cigarettes during the last 3 months of pregnancy

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	13.5	11.4	15.8
Age (years)			
19 and younger	15.4	10.3	22.3
20-24	16.1	12.4	20.5
25-34	9.4	6.8	12.7
35+	17.5	10.5	27.7
Race-ethnicity			
White	21.6	18.1	25.5
Black	4.9	3.2	7.6
Other	0.0	.	.
Level of education			
Less than high school	23.4	18.0	29.8
High school	12.8	9.4	17.1
Some college	10.7	7.4	15.3
College graduate	5.4	3.0	9.6
Marital status			
Married	11.7	9.2	14.7
Not married	15.4	12.2	19.3
Income from aid			
No	12.9	10.6	15.7
Yes	15.1	10.9	20.5
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	8.8	6.1	12.5
Yes	15.7	13.0	18.9

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of women who smoked cigarettes during the last 3 months of pregnancy



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Current cigarette smoking

Percent of women who smoke cigarettes currently

PRAMS question 28:

How many cigarettes or packs of cigarettes do you smoke on an average day now? (1) __ Cigarettes OR __ Packs (2) Less than 1 cigarette a day (3) I didn't smoke (4) I don't know.

Healthy People 2010 Objective 27-1a: Reduce tobacco use by adults to 12%. **Objective 27-6.** Increase smoking cessation during pregnancy to 30 percent.

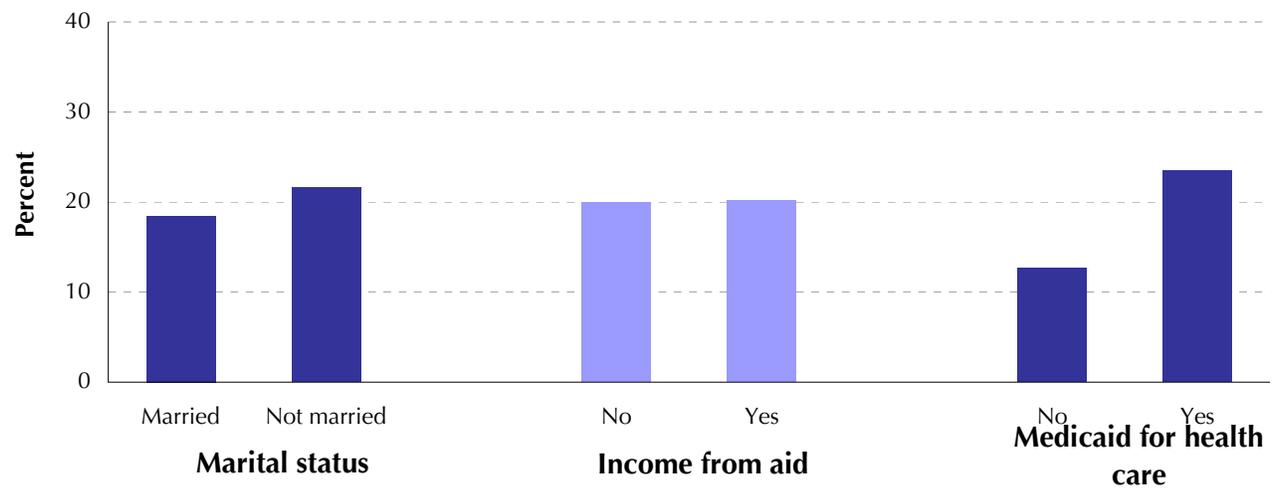
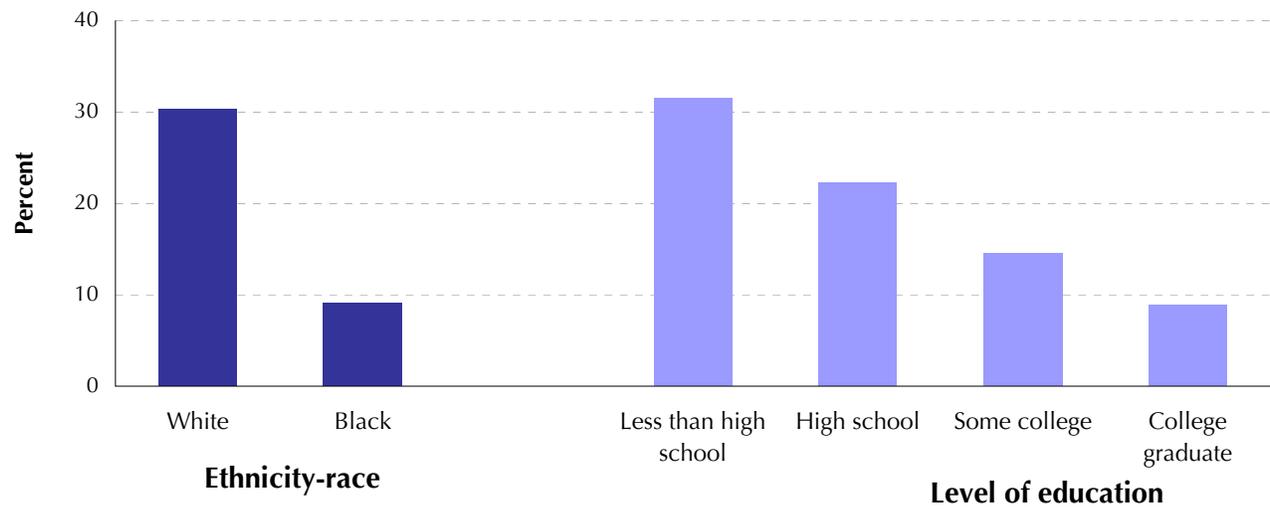
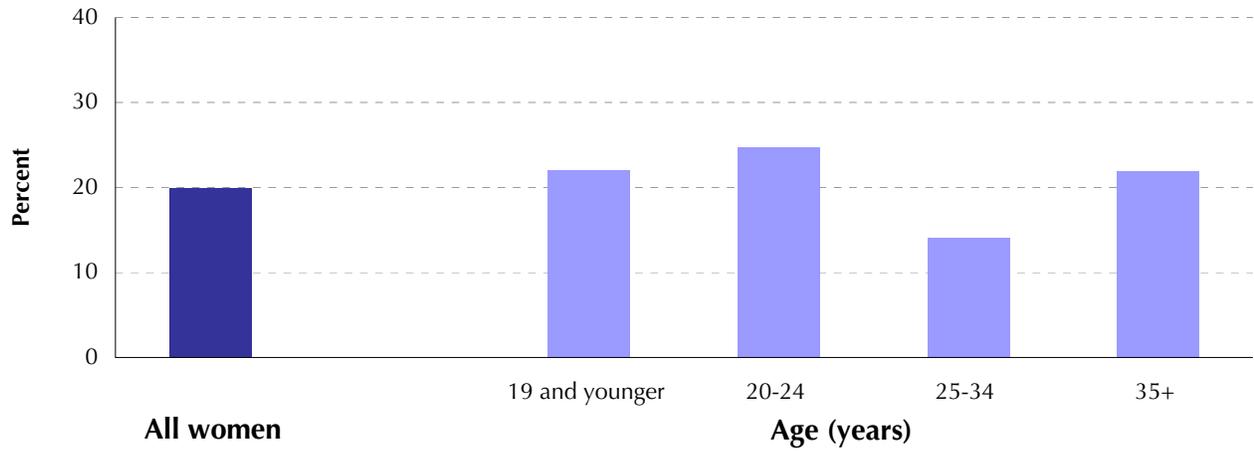
Findings: Among all women, 20.0% reported smoking at the time of the survey. This behavior was similar among women of all age groups except 25- to 34-year-olds, who were less likely to smoke currently than women ages 19 years or younger, or than 20- to 24-year-olds. Current smoking was more likely among women who were white than black, or who had Medicaid pay for prenatal care and/or delivery; this behavior appeared to increase with decreasing educational level (except for similar rates among women with some college and college graduates). Marital status and income from aid were not associated with current smoking.

Percent of women who smoke cigarettes currently

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	20.0	17.5	22.7
Age (years)			
19 and younger	22.1	16.0	29.7
20-24	24.7	20.3	29.7
25-34	14.1	10.9	18.1
35+	22.0	14.0	32.8
Race-ethnicity			
White	30.3	26.3	34.6
Black	9.1	6.6	12.3
Other	6.1	0.9	32.2
Level of education			
Less than high school	31.5	25.4	38.4
High school	22.3	17.9	27.4
Some college	14.5	10.6	19.6
College graduate	8.9	5.6	13.9
Marital status			
Married	18.5	15.3	22.2
Not married	21.6	17.9	25.9
Income from aid			
No	20.0	17.1	23.2
Yes	20.2	15.3	26.1
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	12.7	9.4	16.9
Yes	23.5	20.2	27.1

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of women who smoke cigarettes currently



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Use of alcohol in the last two years

Percent of women who drank any alcohol in last two years

PRAMS question 29:

Have you had any alcoholic drinks in the past 2 years? (A drink is 1 glass of wine, wine cooler, can or bottle of beer, shot of liquor, or mixed drink.) No - Go to Page 6, Question 32 / Yes

Healthy People 2010 Objective 16-17a: Increase abstinence from alcohol among pregnant women to 94%. **Objective 16-18.** Reduce the occurrence of fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS).

Findings

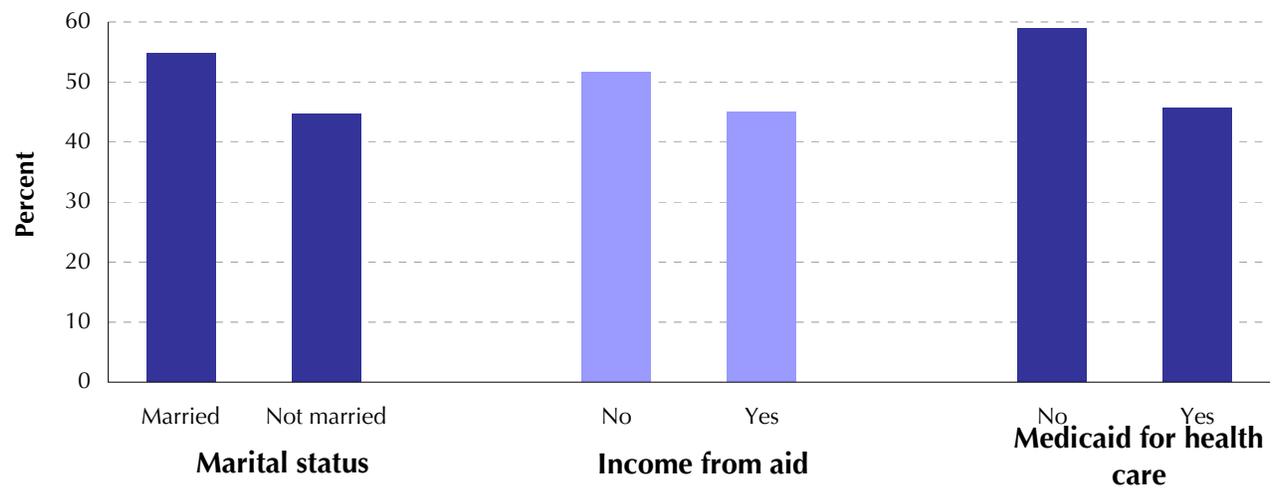
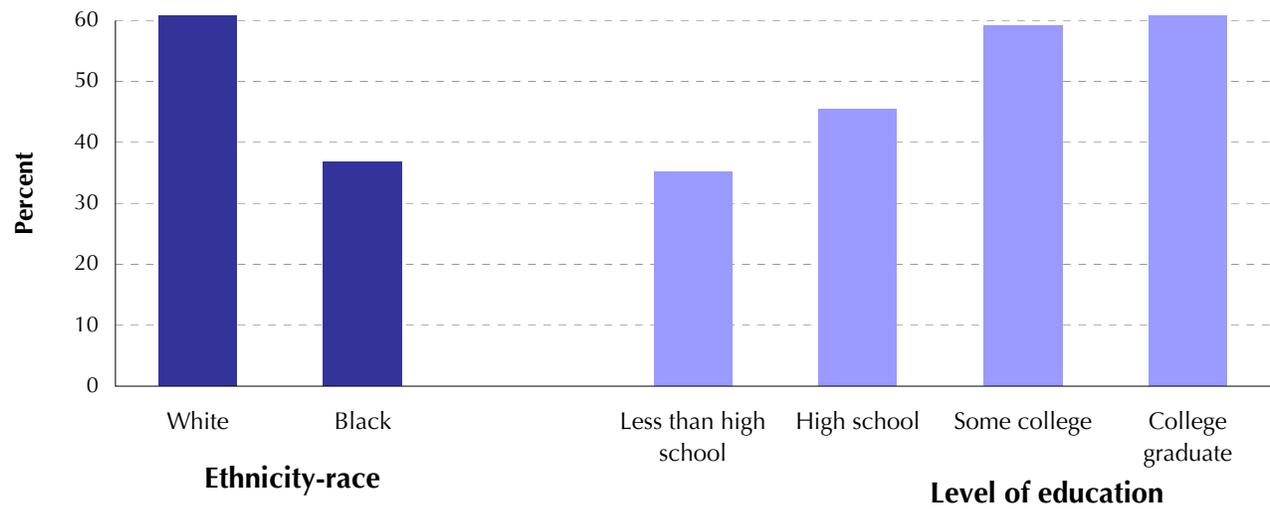
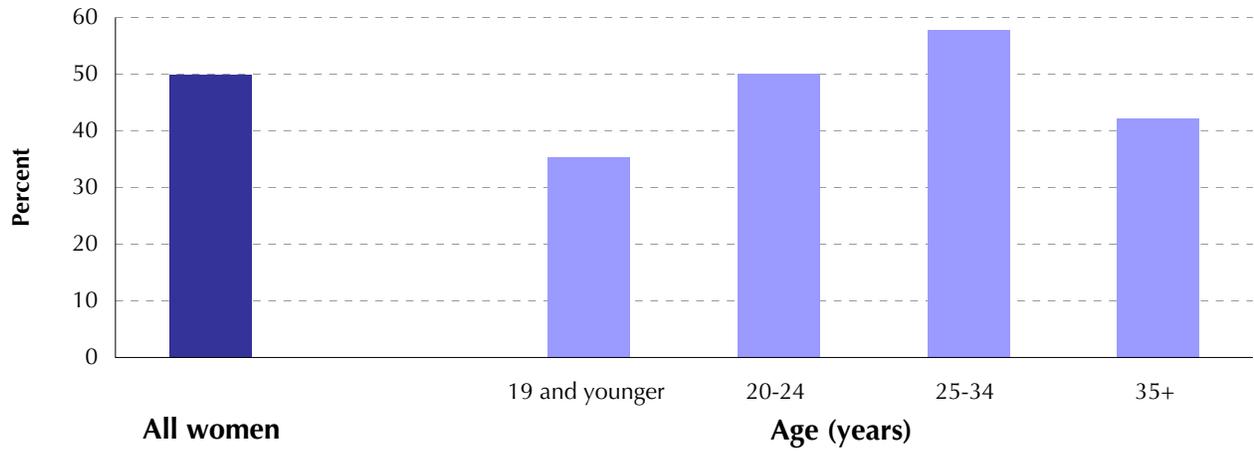
Among all women, 49.9% drank any alcohol during the past two years. This behavior was more likely among women who were ages 25-34 years than any other age groups, and among 20- to 24-year-olds than women 19 years or younger. Alcohol use was more likely among women who were white than black, had higher educational levels (except that women with some college and college graduates were similar), were married, or did not have Medicaid pay for prenatal care and/or delivery. Apparent differences between women with and without income from aid were not significant.

Percent of women who drank any alcohol in the last two years

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	49.9	46.7	53.2
Age (years)			
19 and younger	35.3	27.9	43.4
20-24	50.0	44.6	55.4
25-34	57.8	52.6	62.7
35+	42.2	31.4	53.8
Race-ethnicity			
White	62.0	57.5	66.2
Black	36.7	32.2	41.5
Other	38.2	19.6	61.0
Level of education			
Less than high school	35.2	28.8	42.2
High school	45.5	39.9	51.3
Some college	59.2	52.9	65.3
College graduate	63.8	56.6	70.4
Marital status			
Married	54.8	50.4	59.2
Not married	44.7	39.9	49.5
Income from aid			
No	51.7	47.9	55.4
Yes	45.0	38.5	51.7
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	58.9	53.3	64.3
Yes	45.6	41.7	49.7

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of women who drank any alcohol in the last two years



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Use of alcohol during the three months before pregnancy

Percent of women who drank any alcohol during the 3 months before pregnancy

PRAMS question 30a: During the 3 months before you got pregnant, how many alcoholic drinks did you have in an average week? (1) I didn't drink then (2) Less than 1 drink a week (3) 1 to 3 drinks a week (4) 4 to 6 drinks a week (5) 7 to 13 drinks a week (6) 14 drinks or more a week (7) I don't know.

Healthy People 2010 Objective 16-17a: Increase abstinence from alcohol among pregnant women to 94%. **Objective 16-18.** Reduce the occurrence of fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS).

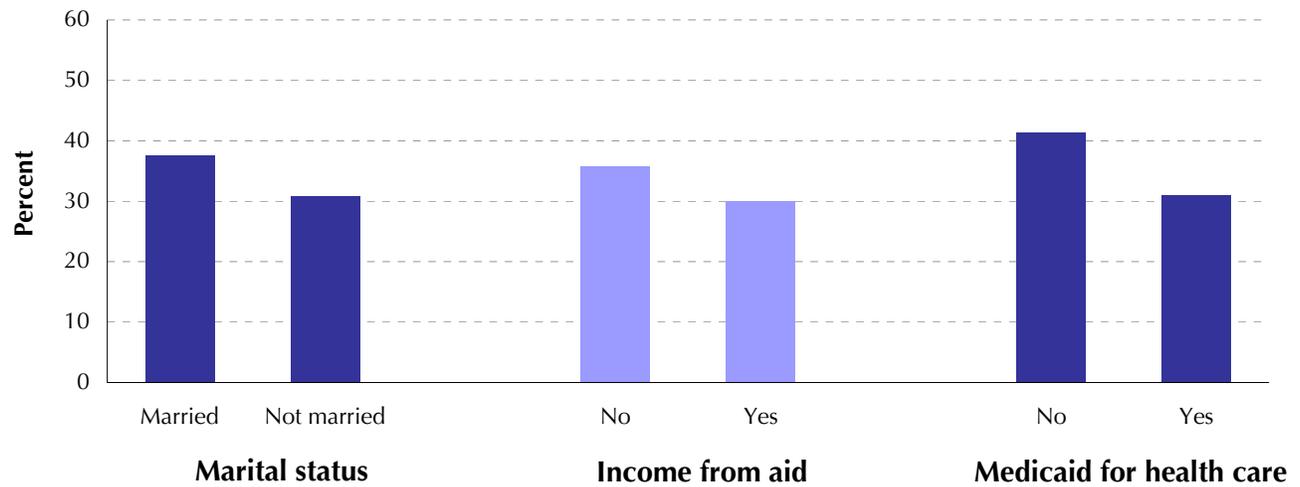
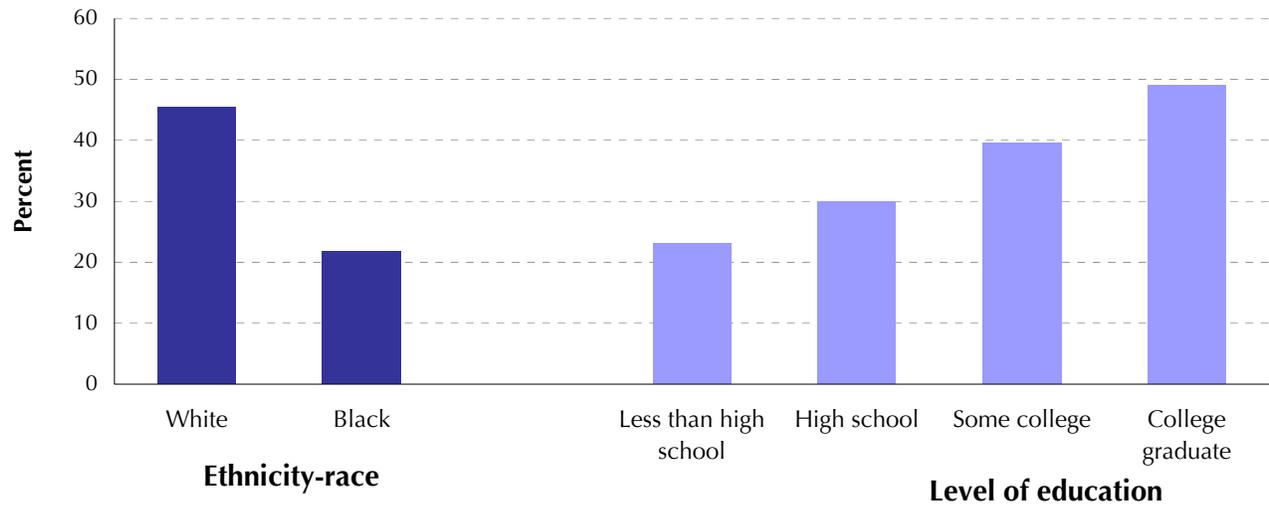
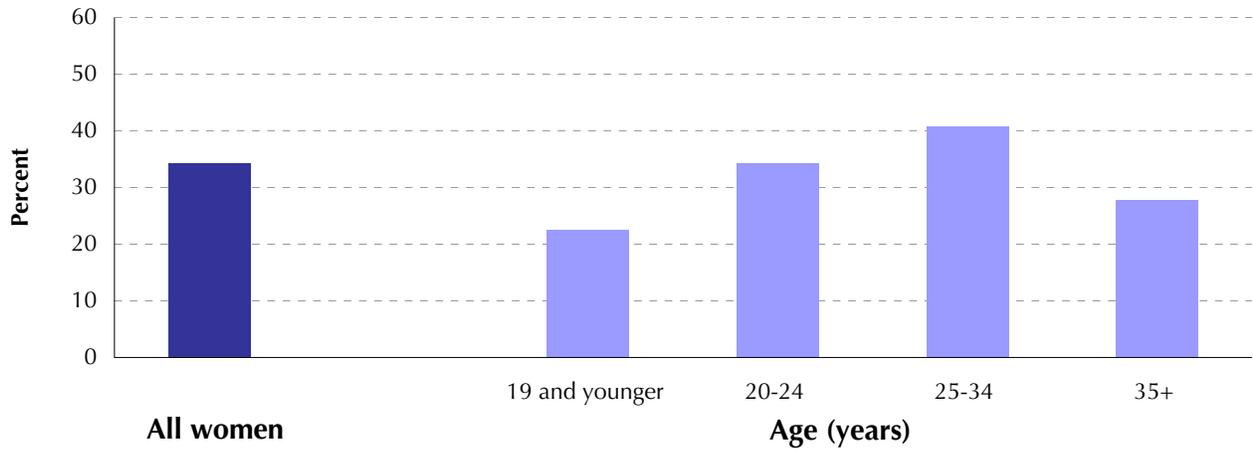
Findings: Among all women, 34.3% drank alcohol during the three months before pregnancy. This behavior was more likely among women who were ages 25-34 years than either 19 or younger or 35 or older, or ages 20-24 years than 19 or younger; or who were married or did not have Medicaid pay for prenatal care and/or delivery. Drinking appeared more likely as maternal educational level increased (but differences were not significant between less than high school v. high school or some college v. college). Alcohol use at this time was similar among women with or without income from aid.

Percent of women who drank any alcohol during the three months before pregnancy

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	34.3	31.3	37.5
Age (years)			
19 and younger	22.5	16.4	30.1
20-24	34.4	29.3	39.8
25-34	40.8	35.8	46.0
35+	27.7	18.6	39.1
Race-ethnicity			
White	45.4	40.9	49.9
Black	21.8	18.1	26.0
Other	32.1	15.2	55.5
Level of education			
Less than high school	23.1	17.6	29.6
High school	29.9	24.9	35.5
Some college	39.5	33.4	46.0
College graduate	49.0	41.8	56.2
Marital status			
Married	37.6	33.4	42.0
Not married	30.9	26.6	35.5
Income from aid			
No	35.9	32.3	39.6
Yes	30.0	24.2	36.5
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	41.3	35.9	47.0
Yes	31.0	27.4	34.9

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of women who drank any alcohol during the three months before pregnancy



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Binge drinking just before pregnancy

Percent of women who binged during the three months before pregnancy

PRAMS question 30b:

During the 3 months before you got pregnant, how many times did you drink 5 alcoholic drinks or more in one sitting? (1) ___ Times (2) I didn't drink then (3) I don't know.

Healthy People 2010 Objective 16-17b: Increase abstinence from binge drinking among pregnant women to 100%. **Objective 16-18.** Reduce the occurrence of fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS).

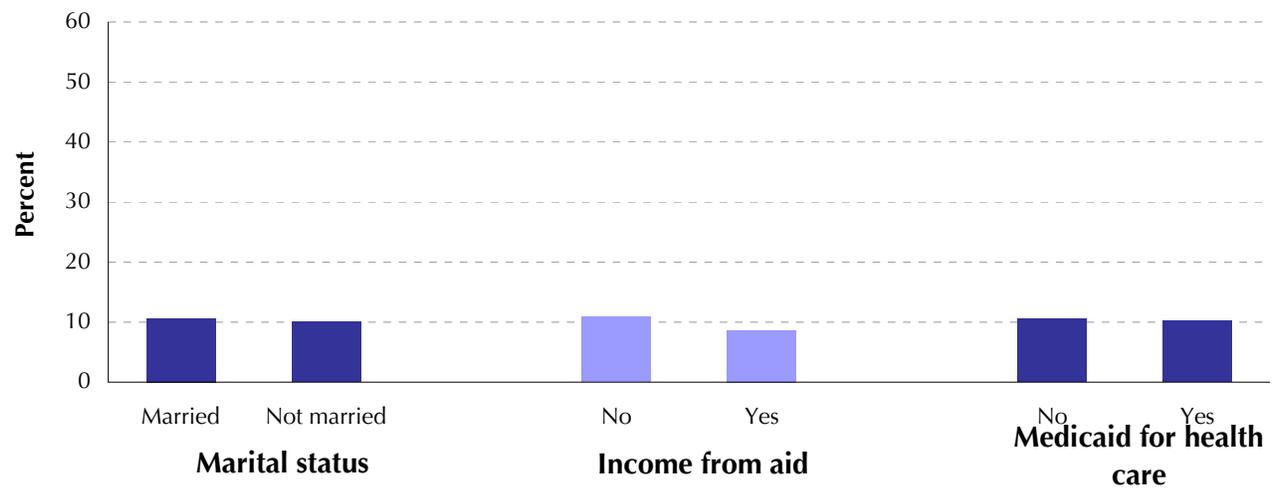
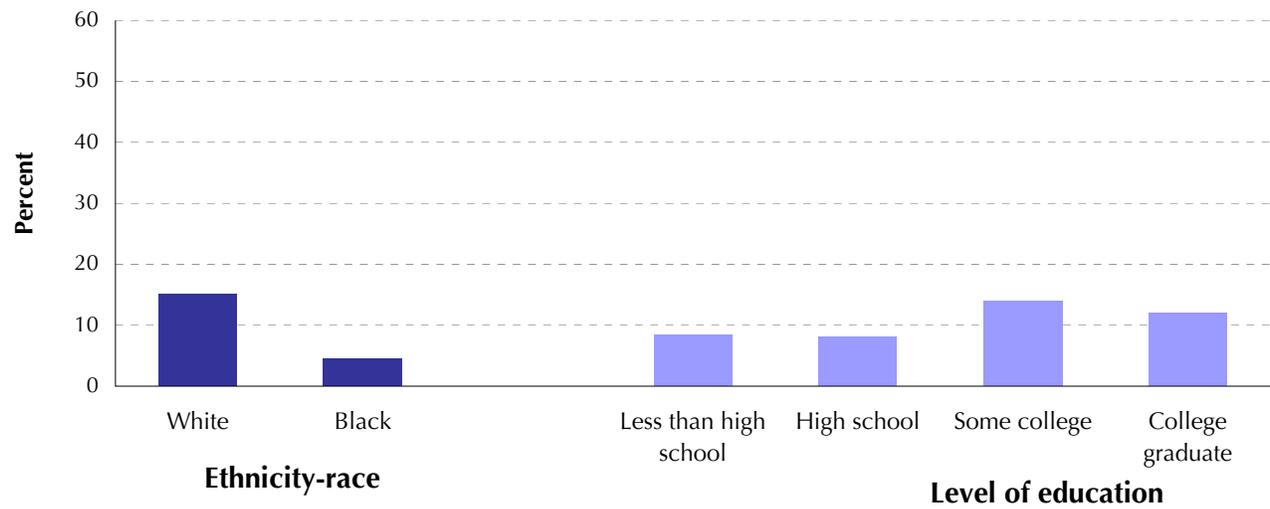
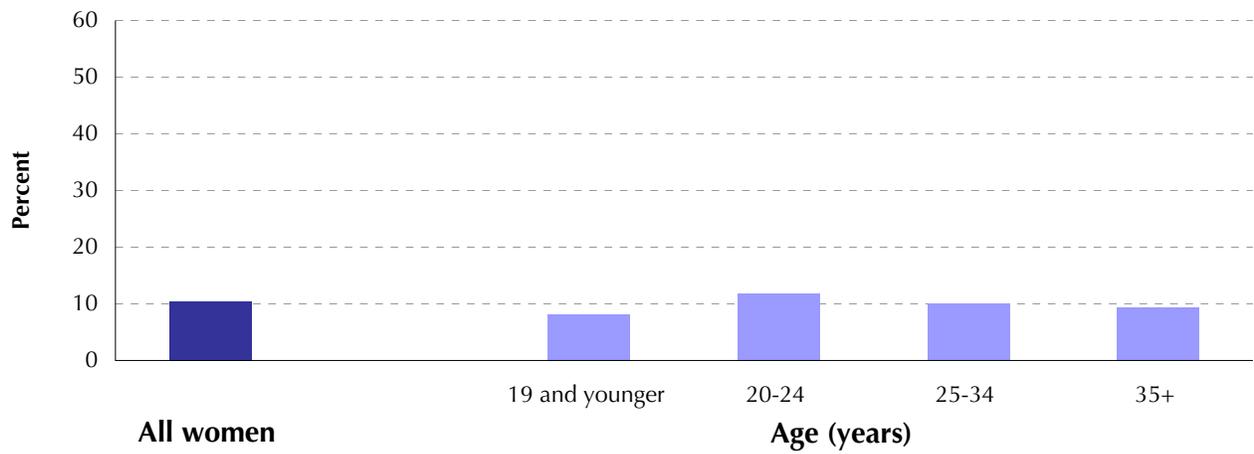
Findings: Among all women, 10.4% reported binge drinking during the 3 months before pregnancy. This was more likely among women who had attended some college than among high school graduates; comparisons between other educational levels were not significant. Binging was more likely among women who were white than black. This behavior seemed more likely among women who were ages 20-24 years or 24-35 than among the youngest or oldest groups, but differences were not significant. Binging was not associated with marital status, income from aid, or Medicaid payer for prenatal care and/or delivery.

Percent of women who binged during the three months before pregnancy

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	10.4	8.5	12.6
Age (years)			
19 and younger	8.2	4.7	13.9
20-24	11.9	8.7	16.0
25-34	10.0	7.3	13.6
35+	9.4	4.5	18.7
Race-ethnicity			
White	15.1	12.1	18.7
Black	4.5	2.9	6.9
Other	18.2	6.1	43.0
Level of education			
Less than high school	8.4	5.2	13.1
High school	8.0	5.4	11.7
Some college	14.0	9.9	19.2
College graduate	12.0	7.9	17.7
Marital status			
Married	10.6	8.2	13.7
Not married	10.0	7.5	13.4
Income from aid			
No	10.9	8.8	13.6
Yes	8.7	5.6	13.3
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	10.6	7.5	14.7
Yes	10.2	8.0	13.0

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of women who binged during the three months before pregnancy



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Use of alcohol during the last three months of pregnancy

Percent of women who drank any alcohol during the last three months of pregnancy

PRAMS question 31a: During the last 3 months of your pregnancy, how many alcoholic drinks did you have in an average week? (1) I didn't drink then (2) Less than 1 drink a week (3) 1 to 3 drinks a week (4) 4 to 6 drinks a week (5) 7 to 13 drinks a week (6) 14 drinks or more a week (7) I don't know.

Healthy People 2010 Objective 16-17a: Increase abstinence from alcohol among pregnant women to 94%.

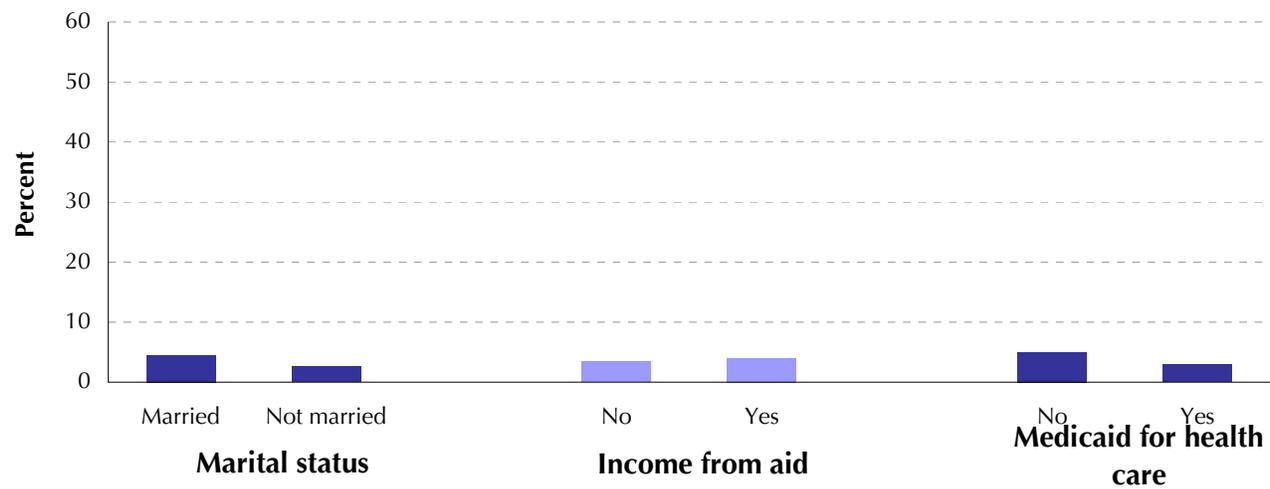
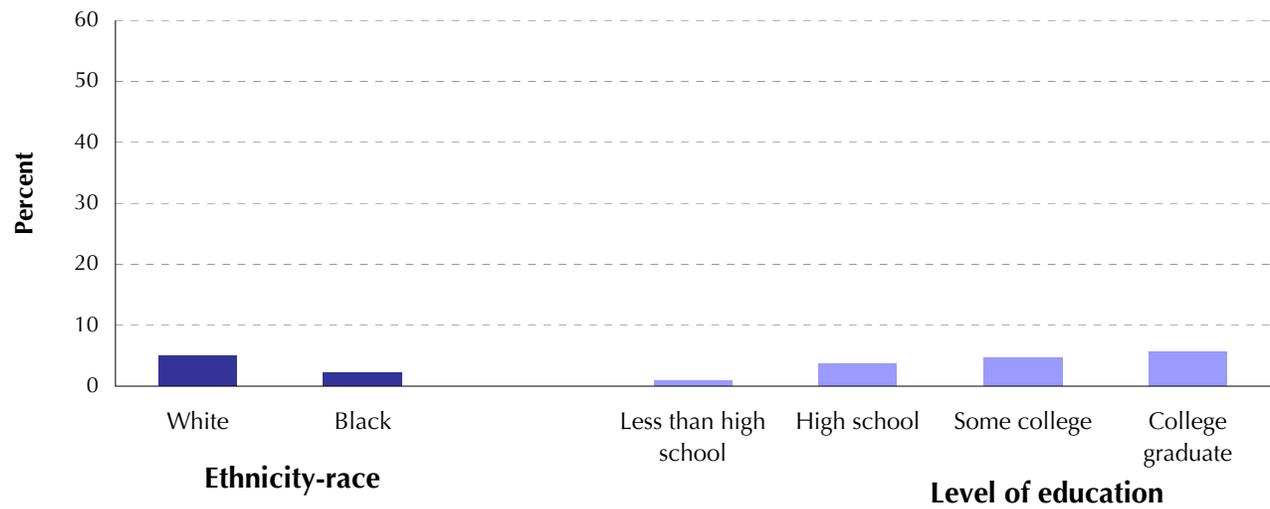
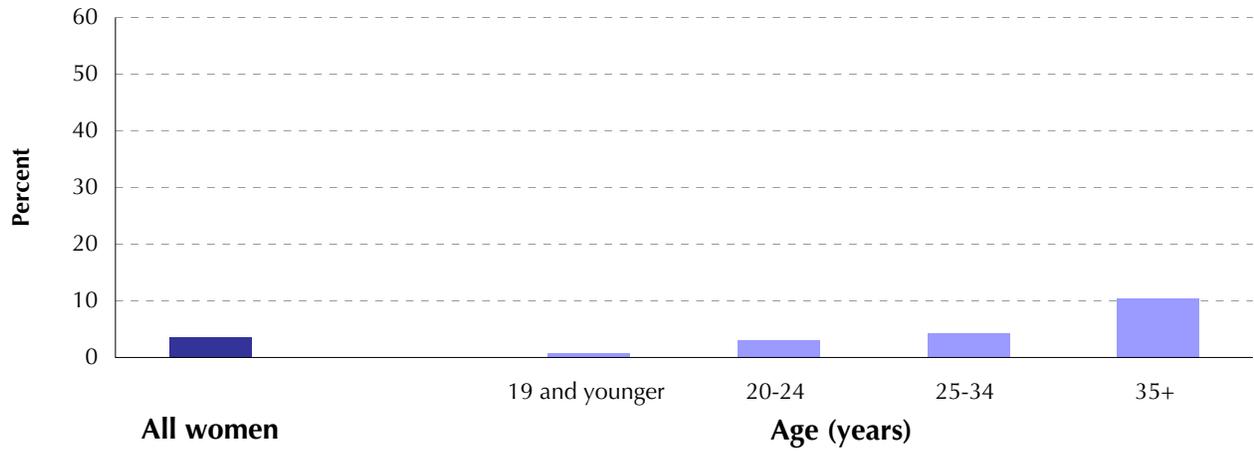
Findings: Among all women, 3.6% reported drinking any alcohol during the last 3 months of pregnancy. This behavior was more likely among women who were ages 19 years or younger than either 25-34 years or 35 or older (comparisons were not significant between 35 years or older and other ages); it was more likely among white women. Rates among women of each educational level from high school through college were similar, and for each of these levels, rates were higher than among women who did not finish high school. Drinking at this time was not associated with marital status, income from aid, or Medicaid payment for prenatal care and/or delivery, possibly because of small sample sizes.

Percent of women who drank any alcohol during the last three months of pregnancy

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	3.6	2.6	5.0
Age (years)			
19 and younger	0.8	0.1	4.4
20-24	3.1	1.7	5.6
25-34	4.2	2.6	6.7
35+	10.4	5.0	20.3
Race-ethnicity			
White	5.0	3.4	7.3
Black	2.2	1.2	4.0
Other	0.0	.	.
Level of education			
Less than high school	0.8	0.3	2.3
High school	3.7	2.0	6.8
Some college	4.7	2.6	8.3
College graduate	5.6	3.1	9.9
Marital status			
Married	4.5	3.0	6.7
Not married	2.6	1.5	4.6
Income from aid			
No	3.5	2.4	5.1
Yes	4.0	2.2	7.3
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	5.0	3.1	8.1
Yes	2.9	1.9	4.6

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of women who drank any alcohol during the last three months of pregnancy



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Binge drinking during last three months of pregnancy

Percent of women who binged during last three months of pregnancy

PRAMS question 31b: During the last 3 months of your pregnancy, how many times did you drink 5 alcoholic drinks or more in one sitting? (1) ___ Times (2) I didn't drink then (3) I don't know. During the last 3 months of your pregnancy, how many times did you drink 5 alcoholic drinks or more in one sitting? (1) ___ Times (2) I didn't drink then (3) I don't know.

Healthy People 2010 Objective 16-17b: Increase abstinence from binge drinking among pregnant women to 100%. **Objective 16-18.** Reduce the occurrence of fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS).

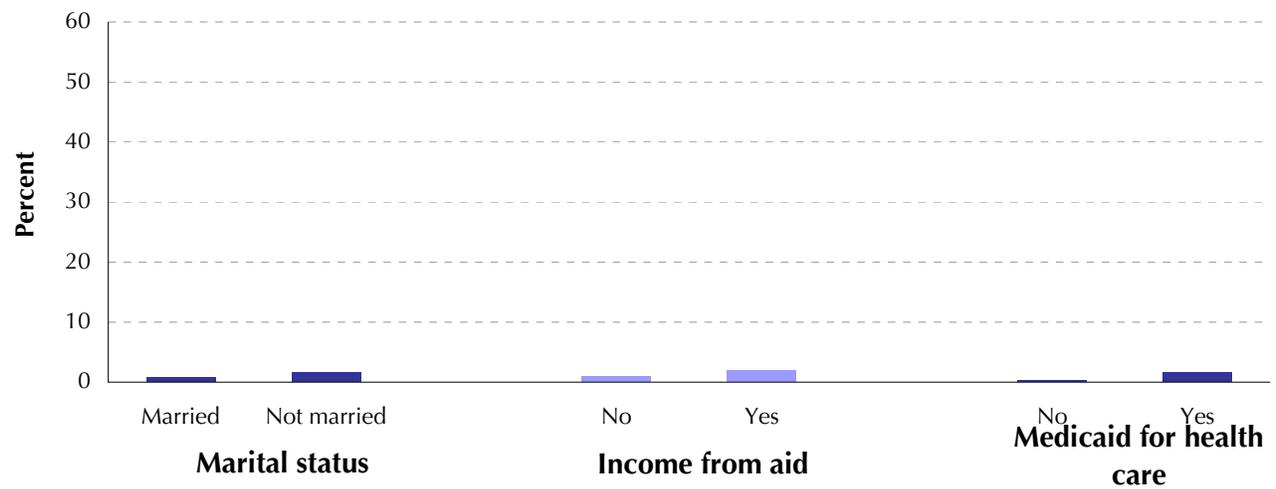
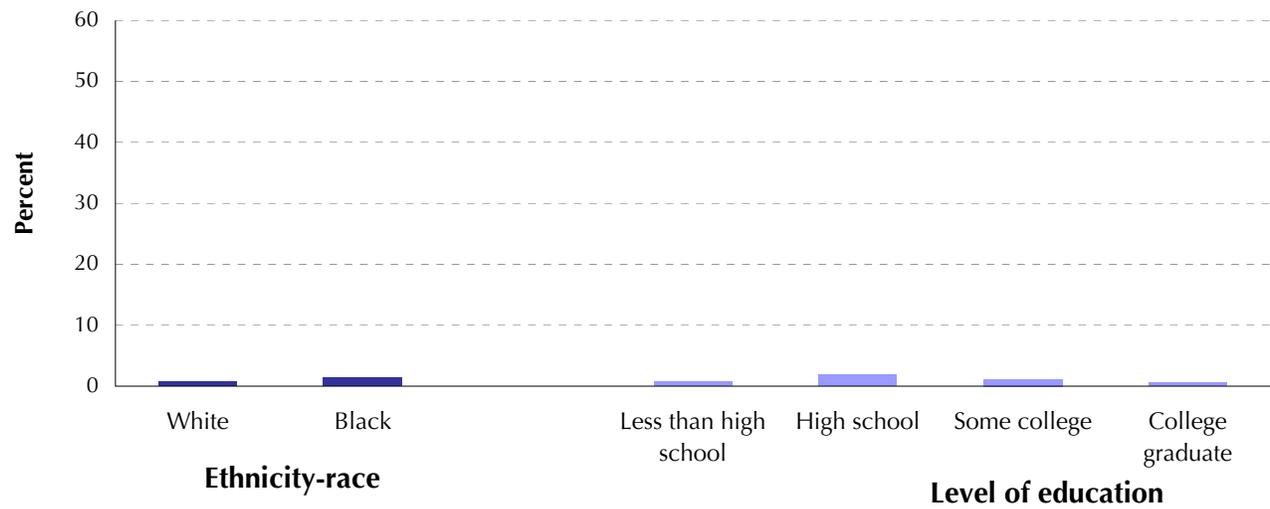
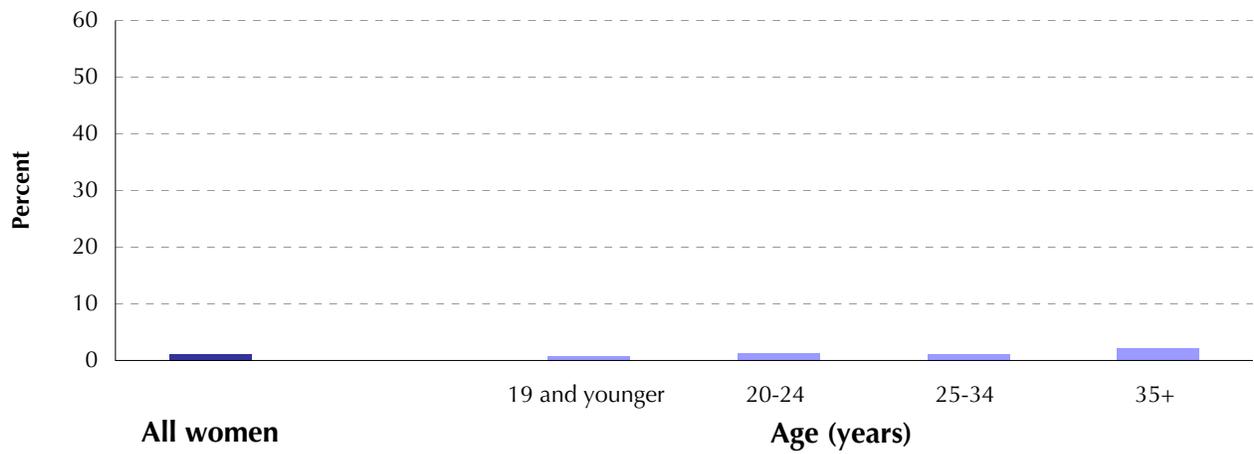
Findings: Among all women, 1.2 % reported bingeing during late pregnancy. This behavior was more likely among women with Medicaid as payer for prenatal care and/or delivery than no Medicaid. Bingeing during late pregnancy appeared more common among women who were older, black, had high school or some college education, were not married, or received income from aid, but differences were not statistically significant, perhaps because of small sample sizes.

Percent of women who binged during last three months of pregnancy

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	1.2	0.6	2.1
Age (years)			
19 and younger	0.8	0.2	4.2
20-24	1.3	0.5	3.3
25-34	1.1	0.4	3.0
35+	2.2	0.4	10.5
Race-ethnicity			
White	0.8	0.3	2.2
Black	1.3	0.6	2.9
Other	6.1	0.9	32.2
Level of education			
Less than high school	0.7	0.1	3.9
High school	2.0	0.9	4.3
Some college	1.1	0.3	4.2
College graduate	0.6	0.1	3.5
Marital status			
Married	0.7	0.3	2.0
Not married	1.6	0.8	3.5
Income from aid			
No	0.9	0.4	2.0
Yes	2.0	0.8	4.9
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	0.3	0.1	2.1
Yes	1.6	0.8	3.0

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of women who binged during last three months of pregnancy



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Stressful events: none of those listed

Percent of women who did not experience any of the 13 stressful events during the 12 months before delivery

PRAMS question 32:

This question is about things that may have happened during the 12 months before your new baby was born. For each item, circle Y (Yes) if it happened to you or circle N (No) if it did not. [Responses listed below.]

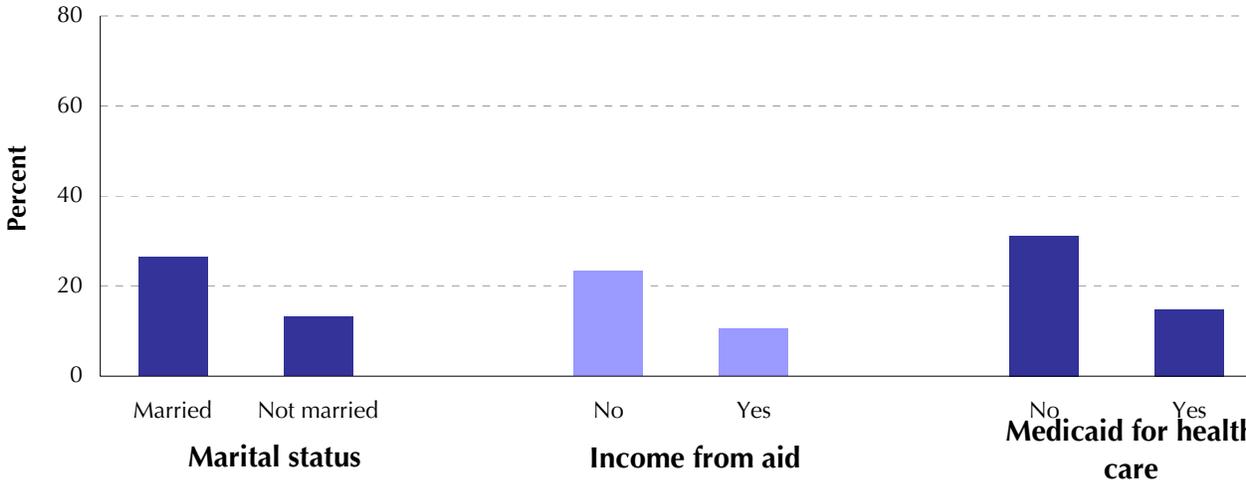
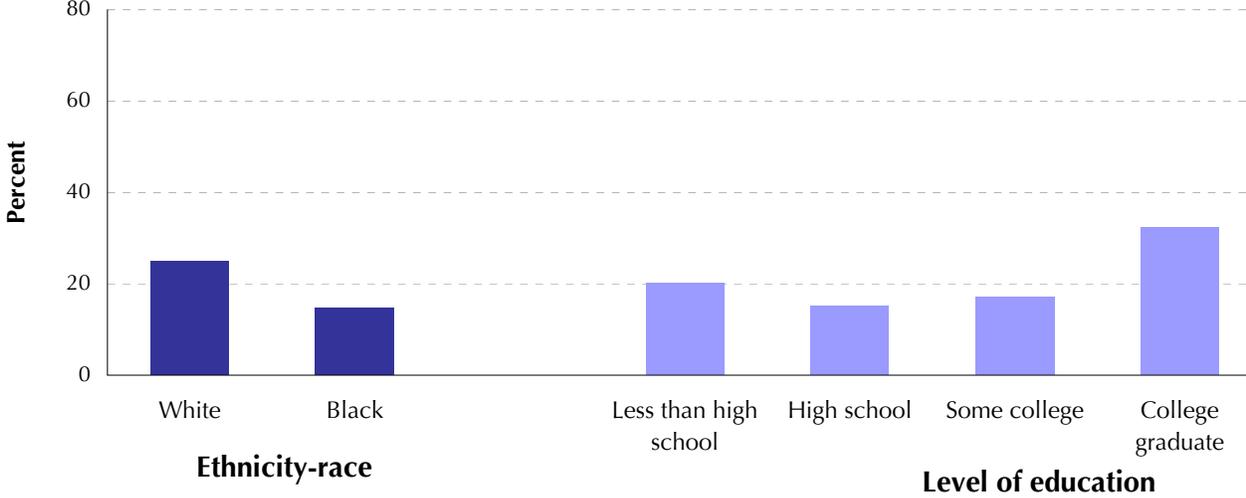
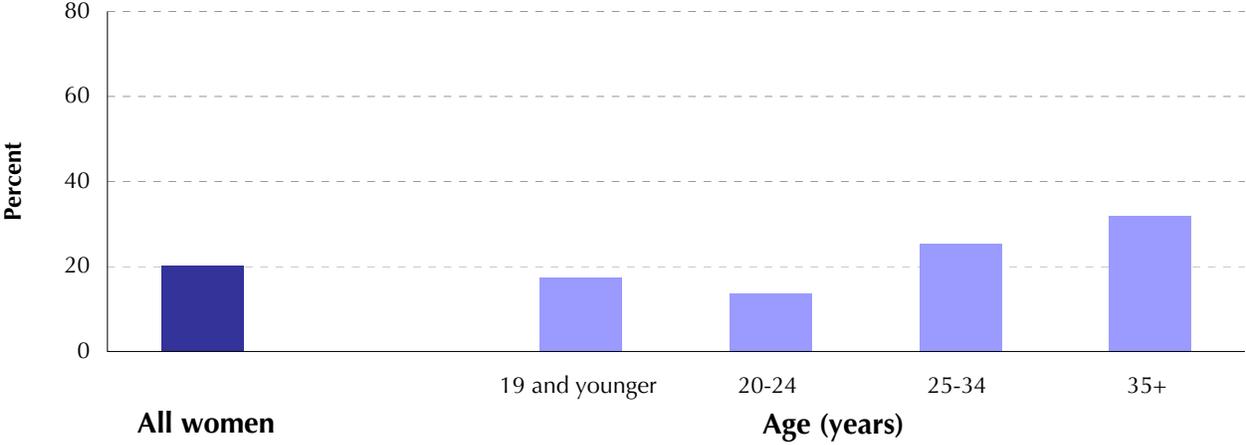
Findings

Among all women with live birth, 20.1% reported that they did not experience any of these stressful events. This response was more likely among women who were older (ages either 25-34 years or 35 or older v. either of the younger age groups), white than black, college graduates (v. any of the lower educational levels), married, did not receive income from aid, or did not have Medicaid pay for prenatal care and/or delivery.

Response options	Percent of women who did not experience any of the 13 stressful events during the 12 months before delivery		
	Characteristic	%	95% CI lower upper
a. A close family member was very sick and had to go into the hospital	All women	20.1	17.6 22.8
b. You got separated or divorced from your husband or partner	Age (years)		
c. You moved to a new address	19 and younger	17.5	12.1 24.7
d. You were homeless	20-24	13.7	10.5 17.8
e. Your husband or partner lost his job	25-34	25.4	21.2 30.1
f. You lost your job even though you wanted to go on working	35+	31.8	22.0 43.7
g. You argued with your husband or partner more than usual	Race-ethnicity		
h. Your husband or partner said he did not want you to be pregnant	White	24.9	21.3 29.0
i. You had a lot of bills you could not pay	Black	14.7	11.5 18.4
j. You were in a physical fight	Other	18.6	7.0 40.9
k. You or your husband or partner went to jail	Level of education		
l. Someone very close to you had a bad problem with drinking or drugs	Less than high school	20.1	15.1 26.2
m. Someone very close to you died	High school	15.1	11.4 19.6
	Some college	17.0	12.8 22.3
	College graduate	32.2	25.8 39.3
	Marital status		
	Married	26.5	22.8 30.5
	Not married	13.2	10.3 16.9
	Income from aid		
	No	23.3	20.3 26.6
	Yes	10.5	7.0 15.5
	Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery		
	No	31.2	26.2 36.5
	Yes	14.9	12.3 18.0

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of women who did not experience any of the listed 13 stressful events during the 12 months before delivery



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Stressful events: experienced one to five

Percent of women who experienced one to five stressful events during the 12 months before delivery

PRAMS question 32:

This question is about things that may have happened during the 12 months before your new baby was born. For each item, circle Y (Yes) if it happened to you or circle N (No) if it did not. [Responses listed below.]

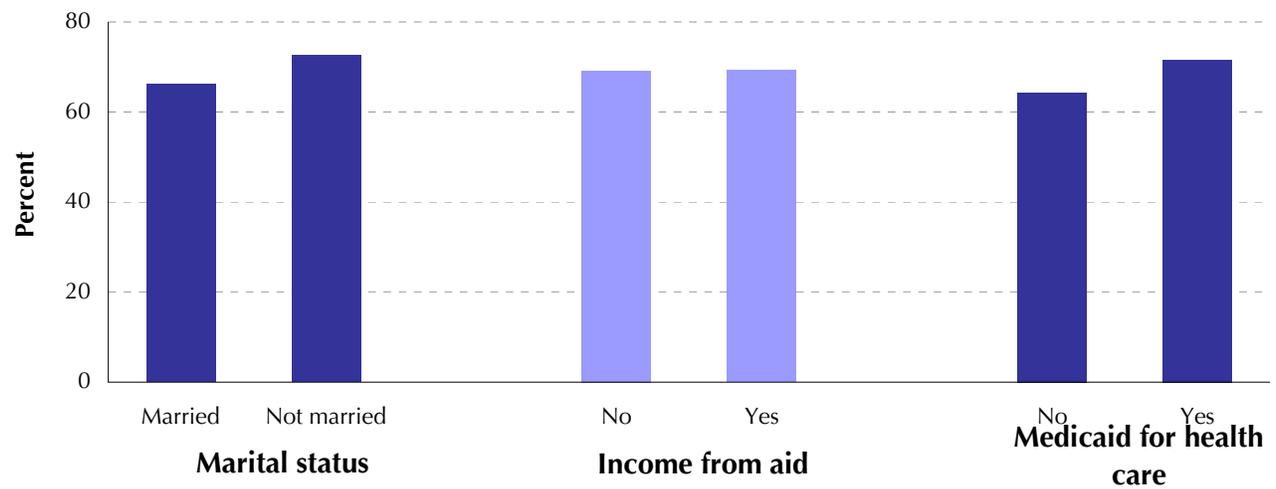
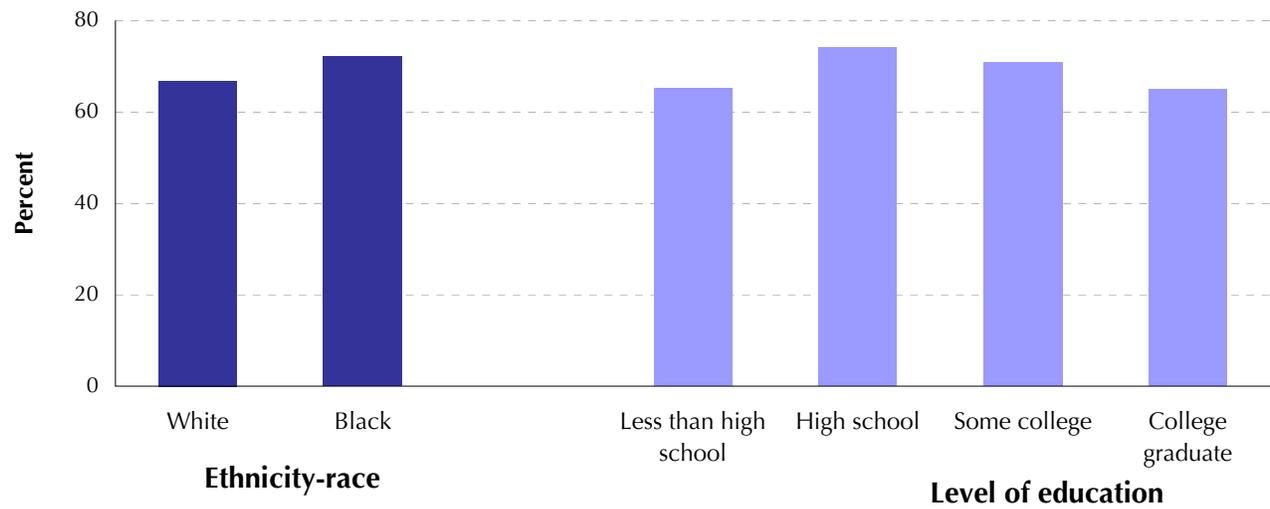
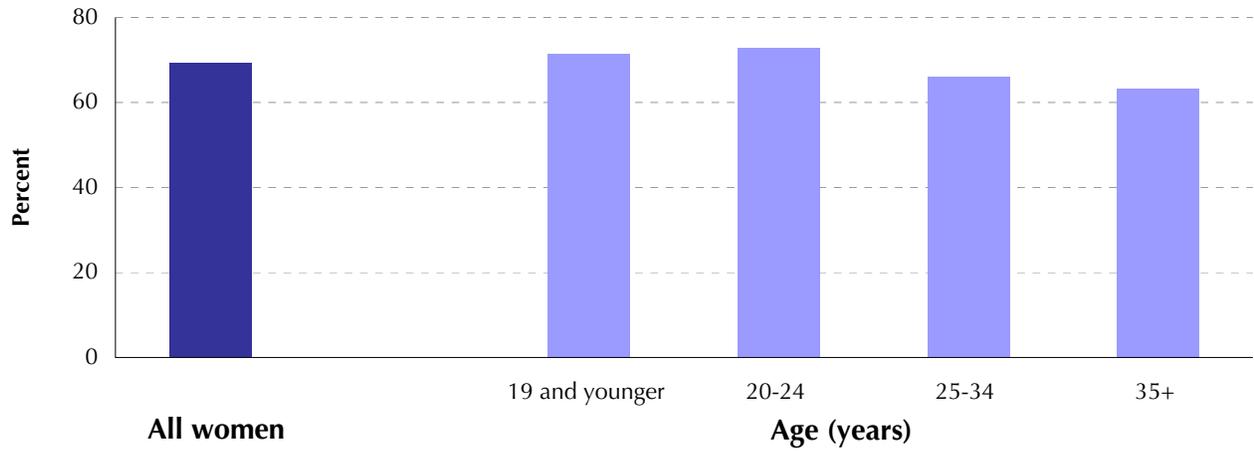
Findings

Among all women with live birth, 69.3% reported experiencing one to five of these stressful events. This was more likely among women who had finished high school than those with less than high school education or than college graduates; were not married; or had Medicaid pay for prenatal care and/or delivery. Apparent differences between women of various ages or ethnicity-race were not statistically significant, and responses were similar for women with and without income from aid.

Response options	Percent of women who experienced one to five stressful events		
	Characteristic	%	95% CI lower upper
a. A close family member was very sick and had to go into the hospital	All women	69.3	66.2 72.2
b. You got separated or divorced from your husband or partner	Age (years)		
c. You moved to a new address	19 and younger	71.5	63.4 78.3
d. You were homeless	20-24	72.7	67.6 77.3
e. Your husband or partner lost his job	25-34	66.0	60.9 70.6
f. You lost your job even though you wanted to go on working	35+	63.3	51.5 73.7
g. You argued with your husband or partner more than usual	Race-ethnicity		
h. Your husband or partner said he did not want you to be pregnant	White	66.8	62.4 70.8
i. You had a lot of bills you could not pay	Black	72.1	67.5 76.3
j. You were in a physical fight	Other	69.3	46.1 85.6
k. You or your husband or partner went to jail	Level of education		
l. Someone very close to you had a bad problem with drinking or drugs	Less than high school	65.2	58.3 71.6
m. Someone very close to you died	High school	74.0	68.7 78.7
	Some college	70.8	64.7 76.2
	College graduate	65.0	57.8 71.5
	Marital status		
	Married	66.2	61.9 70.2
	Not married	72.6	68.0 76.7
	Income from aid		
	No	69.2	65.6 72.5
	Yes	69.3	62.7 75.2
	Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery		
	No	64.3	58.8 69.5
	Yes	71.6	67.8 75.1

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of women who experienced one to five stressful events



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Stressful events: experienced six to thirteen

Percent of women who experienced 6 to 13 stressful events during the 12 months before delivery

PRAMS question 32:

Findings

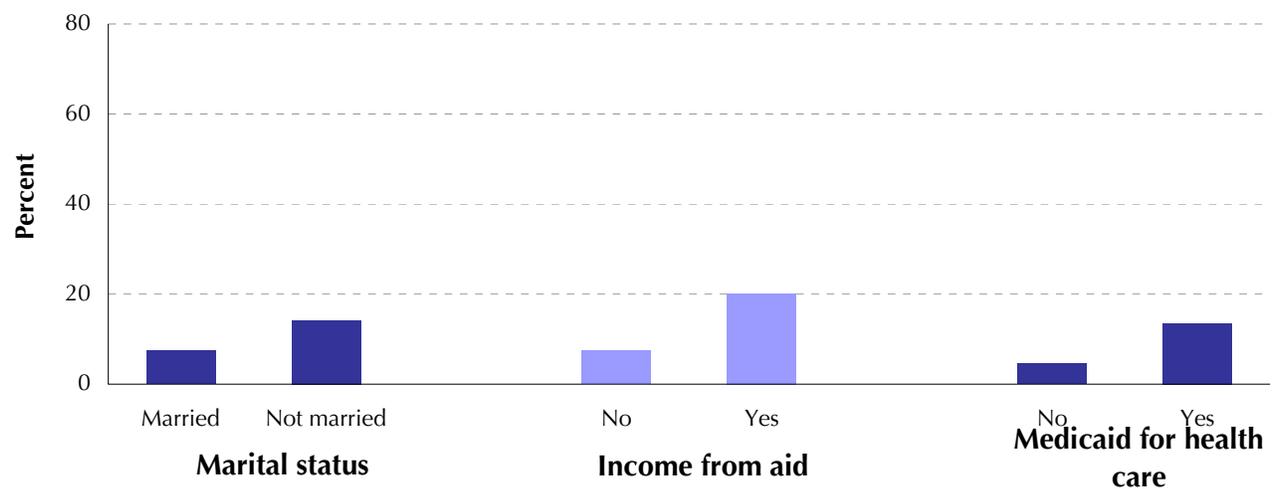
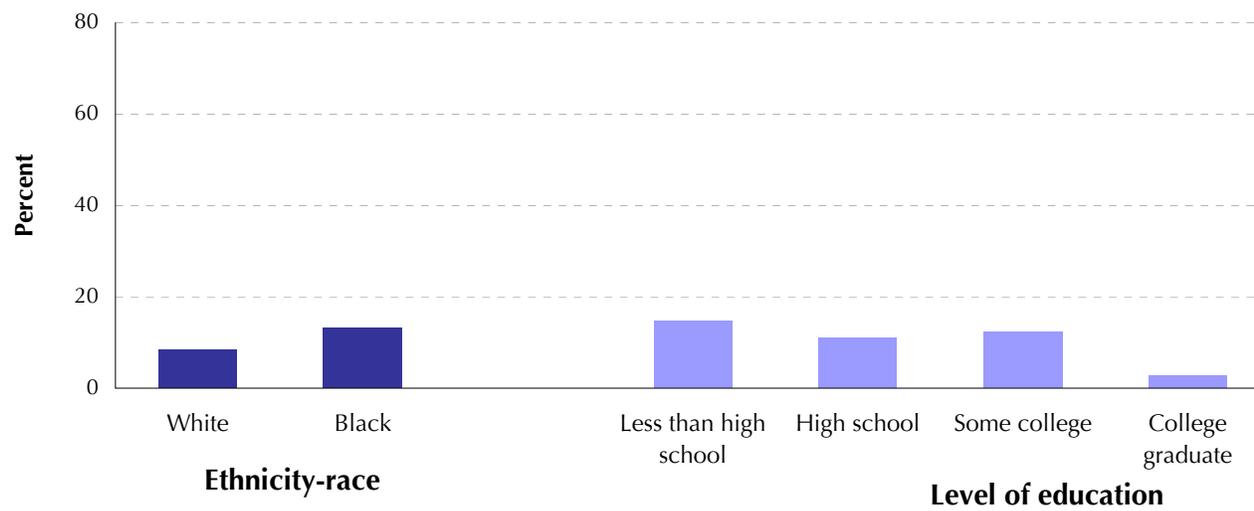
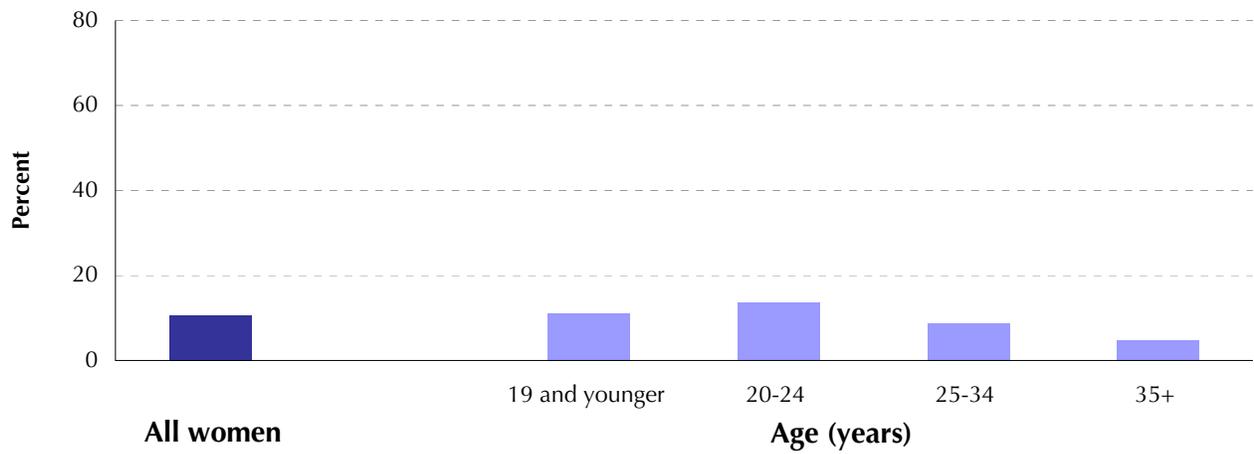
Among all women with live birth, 10.7% reported experiencing six or more of these stressful events. This was more likely among women who were ages 20-24 years than 25-34 years or 35 or more; 20-24-year-olds were similar to those 19 or younger. This experience was more likely among women who were black, not married, received income from aid, or had Medicaid as payer for prenatal care and/or delivery.

Experiencing six or more stressful events was less likely among college graduates than women with less education, and was similar among women of the lower educational levels.

Response options	Percent of women who experienced six to thirteen stressful events		
	Characteristic	%	95% CI lower upper
a. A close family member was very sick and had to go into the hospital	All women	10.7	8.8 12.9
b. You got separated or divorced from your husband or partner	Age (years)		
c. You moved to a new address	19 and younger	11.0	6.8 17.5
d. You were homeless	20-24	13.6	10.2 17.8
e. Your husband or partner lost his job	25-34	8.7	6.2 12.1
f. You lost your job even though you wanted to go on working	35+	4.8	1.9 12.1
g. You argued with your husband or partner more than usual	Race-ethnicity		
h. Your husband or partner said he did not want you to be pregnant	White	8.3	6.1 11.2
i. You had a lot of bills you could not pay	Black	13.2	10.2 17.0
j. You were in a physical fight	Other	12.1	3.1 37.1
k. You or your husband or partner went to jail	Level of education		
l. Someone very close to you had a bad problem with drinking or drugs	Less than high school	14.7	10.3 20.5
m. Someone very close to you died	High school	10.9	7.8 15.1
	Some college	12.2	8.6 17.1
	College graduate	2.8	1.2 6.4
	Marital status		
	Married	7.4	5.4 10.1
	Not married	14.2	11.1 18.0
	Income from aid		
	No	7.5	5.7 9.7
	Yes	20.2	15.2 26.2
	Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery		
	No	4.6	2.7 7.7
	Yes	13.5	11.0 16.5

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of women who experienced six to thirteen stressful events



Mississippi year 2003 births.

Stressful events

Percent of women who reported these stressful events during the 12 months before delivery.

PRAMS question 32: This question is about things that may have happened during the 12 months before your new baby was born. For each item, circle Y (Yes) if it happened to you or circle N (No) if it did not.

Findings

These events can be grouped into four categories: partner, emotional, traumatic, or financial. *

Partner relationships: 39.1% reported arguing with their husband or partner more than usual; 12.8% became divorced or separated; and 11.4% said their partner did not want the pregnancy.

Emotional (related to family or friends): 32.4% said a close family member was very sick and was hospitalized, and 25.8% said someone died.

Financial: 35.0% moved to a new address, 29.18% had a lot of bills they could not pay, 14.5% lost their job, and 12.6% had a partner who lost his/her job.

Traumatic: 16.8% said someone very close to her had a bad problem with drinking or drugs, 8.9% were in a physical fight, 7.1% said she or her partner went to jail, and 2.0% became homeless.

* The groupings were based on principal component analysis, which identified items that measured the same underlying construct.

Ahluwalia IB, Merritt R, Beck LF, Rogers M.

Multiple lifestyle and psychosocial risks and delivery of small for gestational infants.

Obstet Gynecol 2001;97:649-56.

Percent of women who reported these stressful events during the 12 months before delivery.



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Physical abuse by a partner before pregnancy

Percent of women who were physically abused by a partner during the 12 months before pregnancy

PRAMS question 33a:

During the 12 months before you got pregnant, did your husband or partner push, hit, slap, kick, choke, or physically hurt you in any other way? No / Yes

Healthy People 2010 Objective 15-34. Reduce the rate of physical assault by current or former intimate partners to 3.3 physical assaults per 1,000 persons aged 12 years and older.

Findings

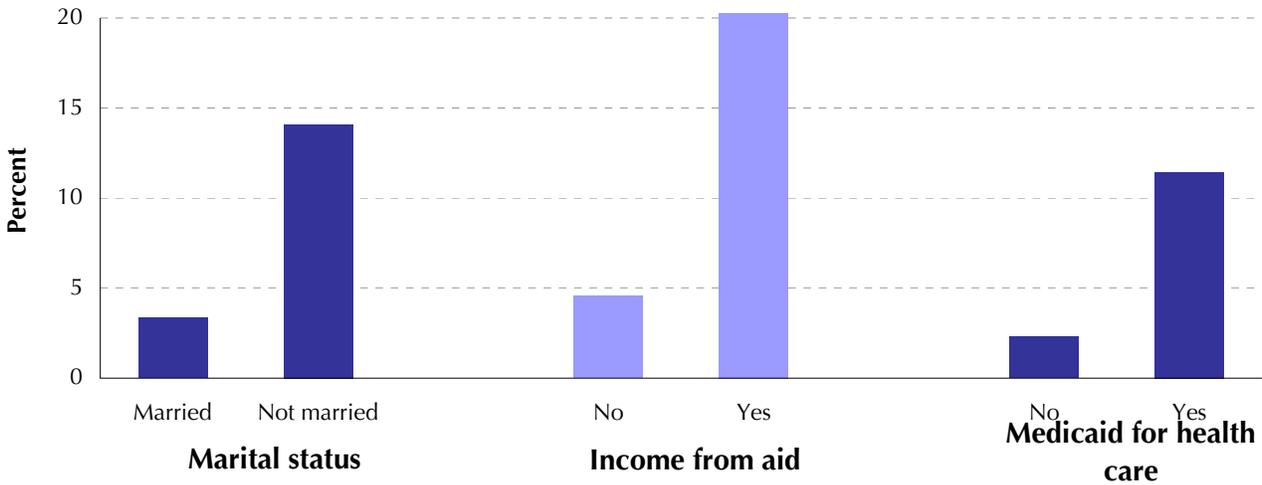
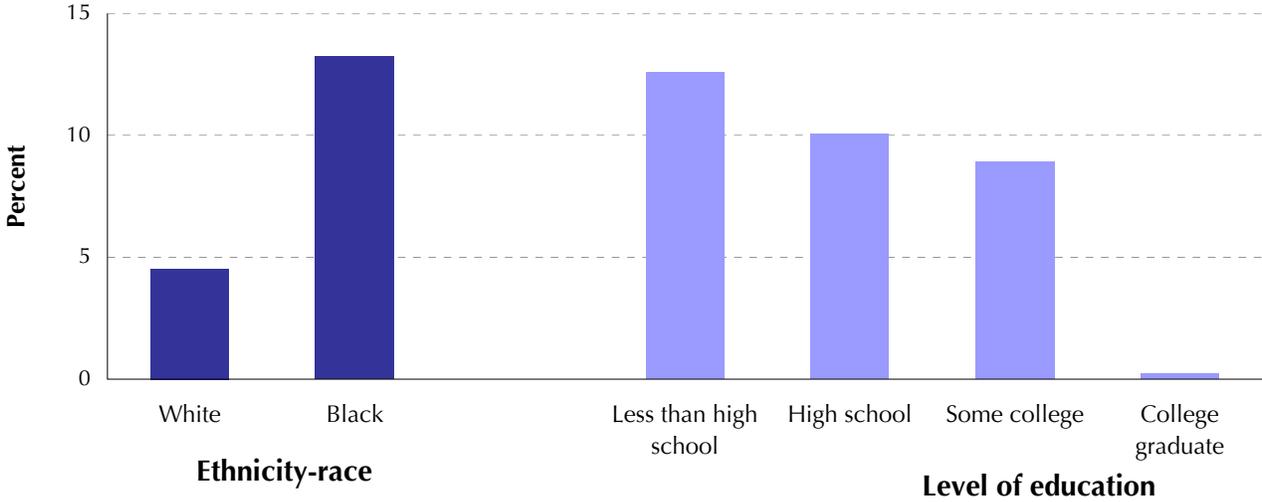
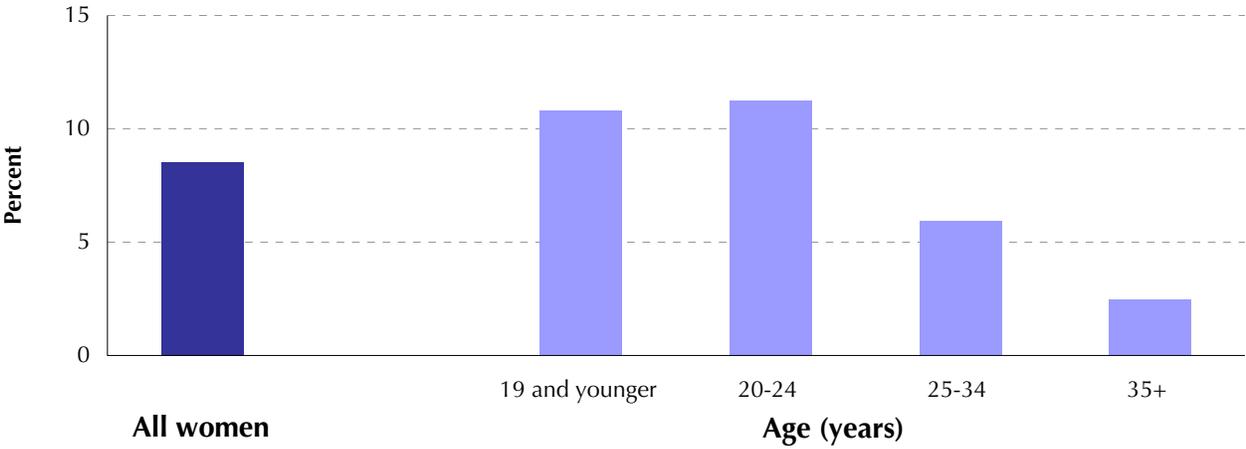
Among all women with live birth, 8.5% reported partner abuse before pregnancy. This was more likely among women who were ages 19 or younger than 35 or more, or 20-24 years than 25-35 years or 35 or more; black than white, not-married, received income from aid, or had Medicaid as payer for prenatal care and/or delivery. Partner abuse before pregnancy was less likely among college graduates than women having any of the lower levels of education.

Percent of women who were physically abused by a partner during the 12 months before pregnancy

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	8.5	6.8	10.6
Age (years)			
19 and younger	10.8	6.5	17.3
20-24	11.2	8.2	15.2
25-34	5.9	3.9	8.9
35+	2.5	0.7	8.2
Race-ethnicity			
White	4.5	3.0	6.8
Black	13.2	10.2	17.0
Other	6.1	0.9	32.2
Level of education			
Less than high school	12.6	8.5	18.2
High school	10.1	7.1	14.1
Some college	8.9	5.9	13.3
College graduate	0.2	0.1	0.6
Marital status			
Married	3.4	2.1	5.3
Not married	14.1	11.0	17.9
Income from aid			
No	4.6	3.3	6.4
Yes	20.3	15.4	26.4
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	2.3	1.1	4.7
Yes	11.4	9.1	14.3

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of women who were physically abused by a partner during the 12 months before pregnancy



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Physical abuse by a partner during pregnancy

Percent of women who were physically abused by a partner during pregnancy

PRAMS question 34a:

During your most recent pregnancy, did your husband or partner push, hit, slap, kick, choke, or physically hurt you in any other way? No / Yes

Healthy People 2010 Objective 15-34. Reduce the rate of physical assault by current or former intimate partners to 3.3 physical assaults per 1,000 persons aged 12 years and older.

Findings

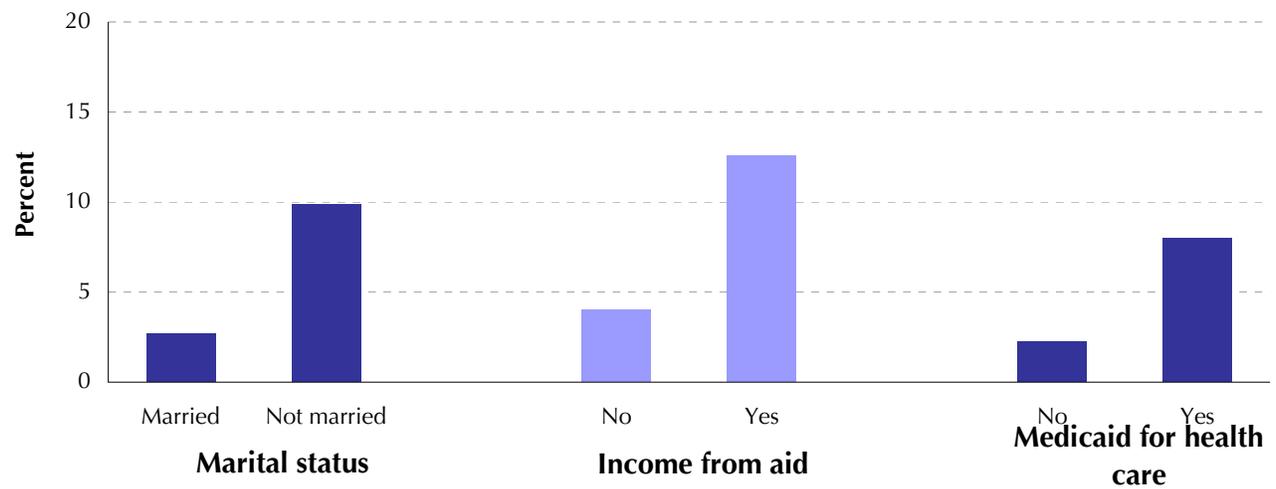
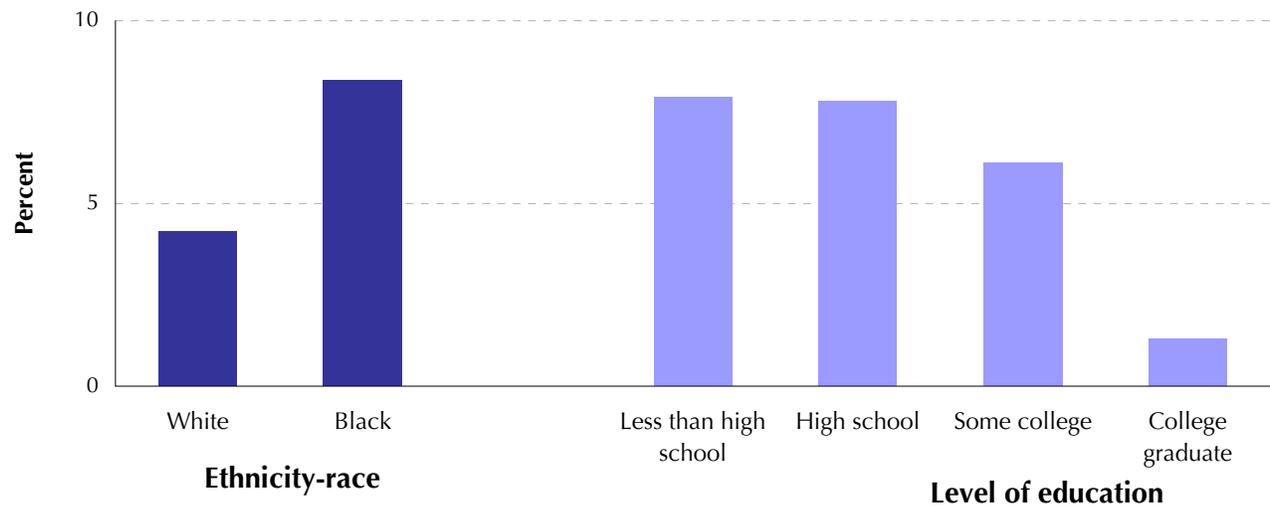
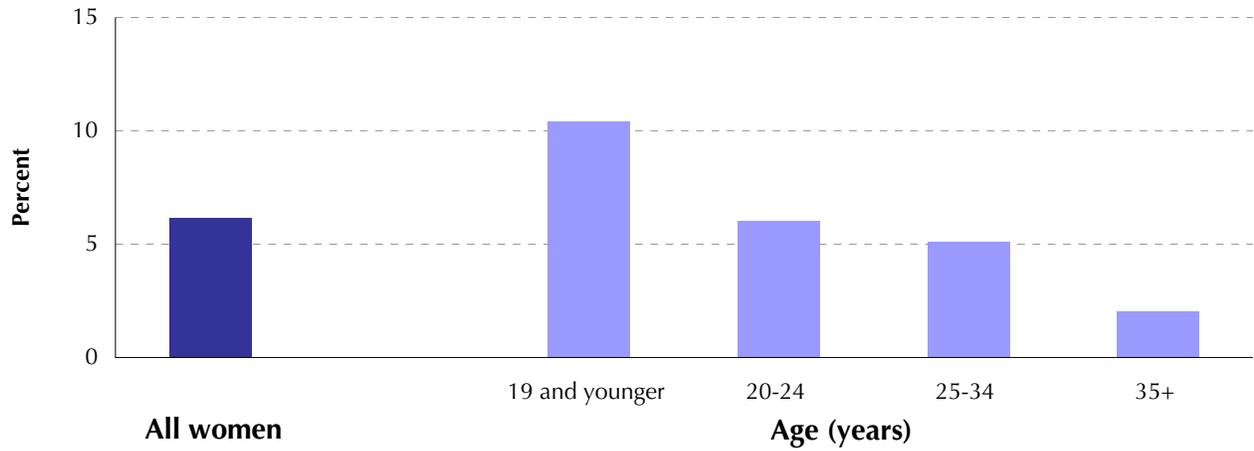
Among all women with live birth, 6.2% reported partner abuse during pregnancy. This was more likely among women who were ages either 19 years or younger or 20-24 years than 35 or more (differences were not significant between ages 19 or younger and other age groups). Partner abuse during pregnancy was more likely among women who were black than white, received income from aid, or had Medicaid as payer for prenatal care and/or delivery. College graduates were less likely to report this abuse than women of any of the lower levels of education.

Percent of women who were physically abused by a partner during pregnancy

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	6.2	4.7	8.0
Age (years)			
19 and younger	10.4	6.3	16.9
20-24	6.0	3.9	9.2
25-34	5.1	3.2	7.9
35+	2.0	0.5	8.4
Race-ethnicity			
White	4.2	2.8	6.5
Black	8.4	6.0	11.6
Other	6.1	0.9	32.2
Level of education			
Less than high school	7.9	4.8	12.7
High school	7.8	5.2	11.6
Some college	6.1	3.7	10.0
College graduate	1.3	0.4	4.4
Marital status			
Married	2.7	1.6	4.5
Not married	9.9	7.3	13.2
Income from aid			
No	4.0	2.8	5.8
Yes	12.6	8.7	17.8
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	2.3	1.1	4.6
Yes	8.0	6.0	10.5

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of women who were physically abused by a partner during pregnancy



Mississippi, year 2003 births

When the woman was sure of her pregnancy: 1 to 4 weeks

Percent of women who were sure of their pregnancy at 1 to 4 weeks

PRAMS question 14:

How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you were sure you were pregnant? (For example, you had a pregnancy test or a doctor or nurse said you were pregnant.) (1) ___Months OR (2) ___Weeks (3) I don't remember

Findings

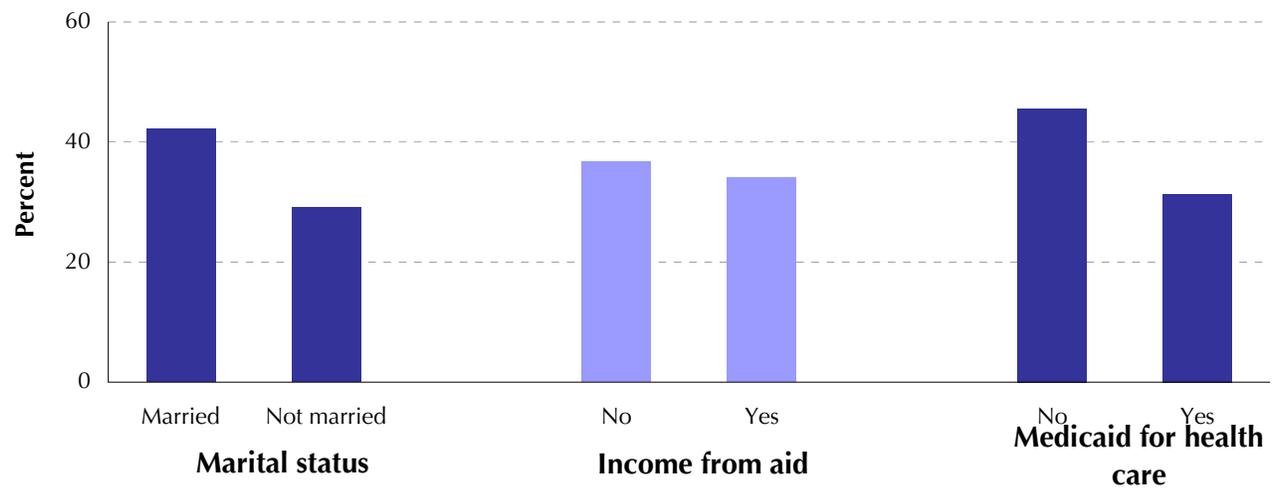
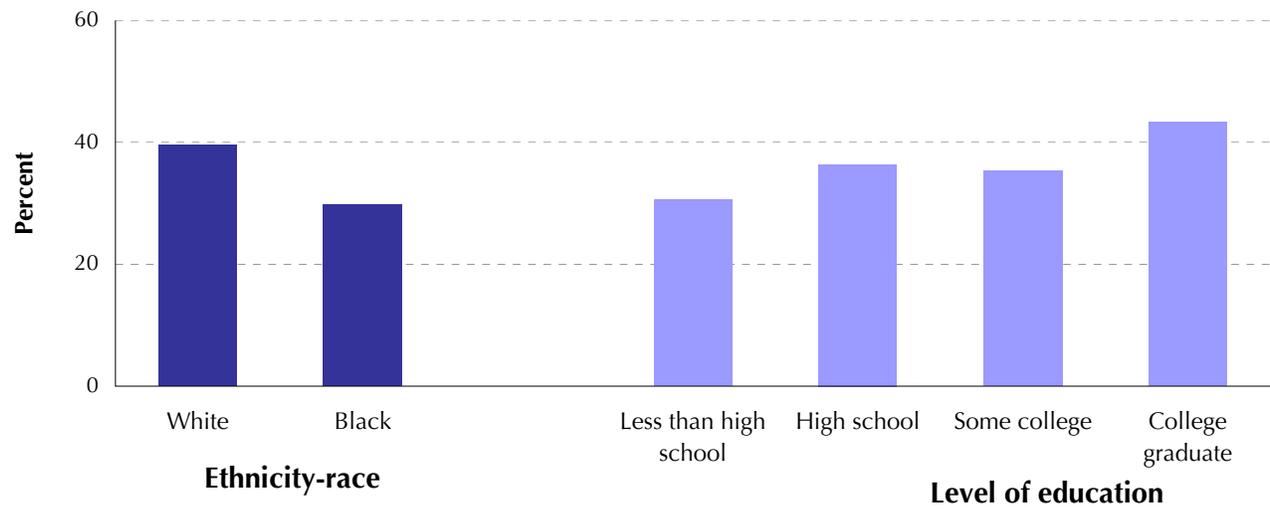
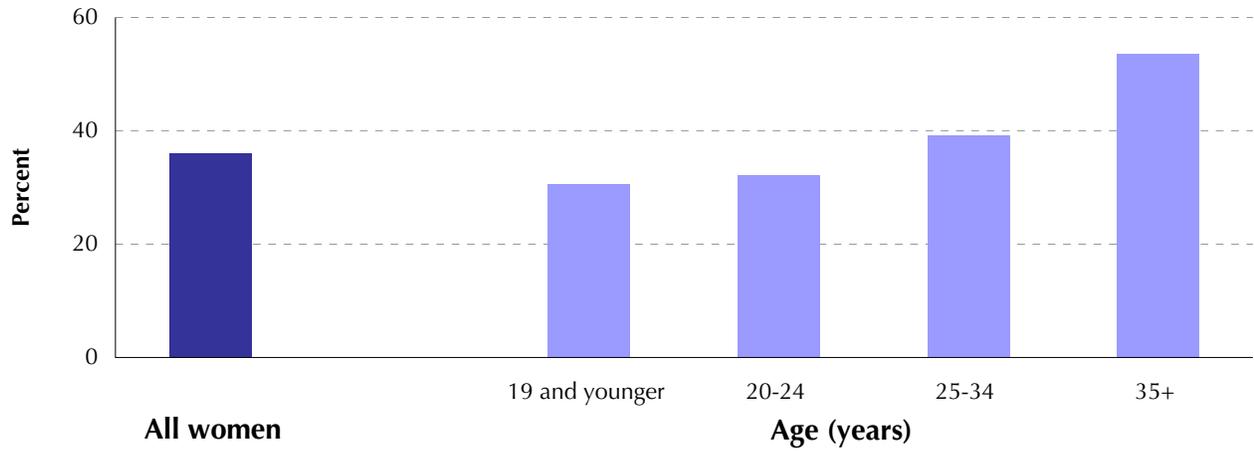
Among all women with live birth, 36.0% reported being sure at one to four weeks. This response was more likely among women who were white than black, college graduates (compared with those who did not finish high school), married, or did not have Medicaid as payer for prenatal care and/or delivery; it appeared to increase with maternal age (except for non-significant differences between women 19 years or younger v. 20- to 24-year-olds, or 20-24 years v. 25-34). There was no association with income from aid.

Percent of women who were sure of their pregnancy at 1 to 4 weeks

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	36.0	32.9	39.3
Age (years)			
19 and younger	30.6	23.4	38.9
20-24	32.2	27.3	37.5
25-34	39.1	34.1	44.3
35+	53.6	41.9	65.0
Race-ethnicity			
White	39.6	35.2	44.1
Black	29.8	25.4	34.5
Other	70.0	46.6	86.2
Level of education			
Less than high school	30.5	24.3	37.5
High school	36.4	30.9	42.2
Some college	35.4	29.5	41.8
College graduate	43.3	36.2	50.7
Marital status			
Married	42.2	37.8	46.7
Not married	29.1	24.8	33.8
Income from aid			
No	36.7	33.2	40.5
Yes	34.1	27.8	40.9
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	45.6	40.0	51.3
Yes	31.4	27.7	35.3

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of women who were sure of their pregnancy at 1 to 4 weeks



Mississippi, year 2003 births

When the woman was sure of her pregnancy: 5 to 12 weeks

Percent of women who were sure of their pregnancy at 5 to 12 weeks

PRAMS question 14:

How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you were sure you were pregnant? (For example, you had a pregnancy test or a doctor or nurse said you were pregnant.) (1) ___Months OR (2) ___Weeks (3) I don't remember

Findings

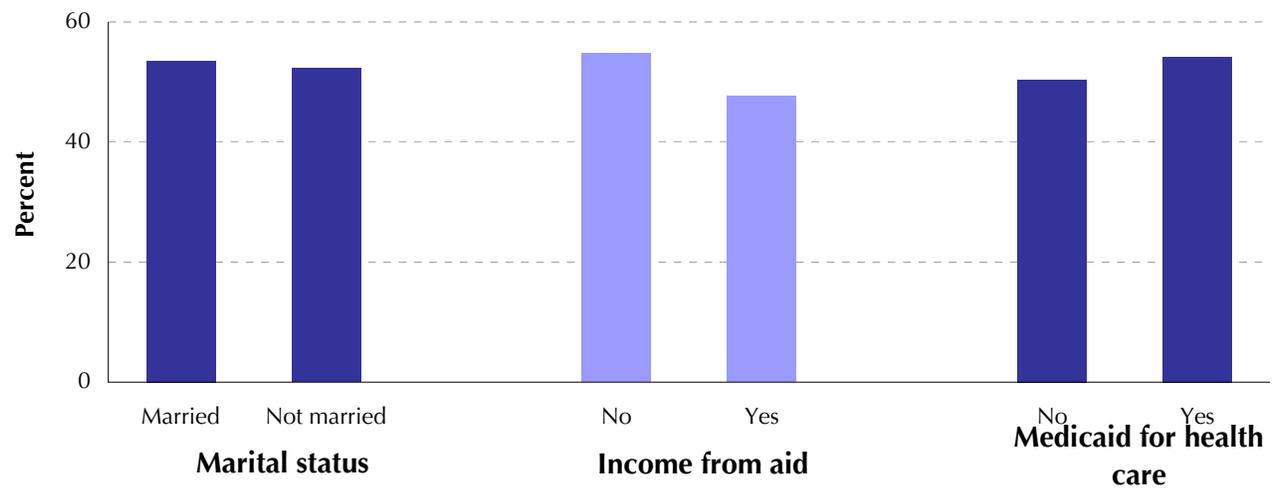
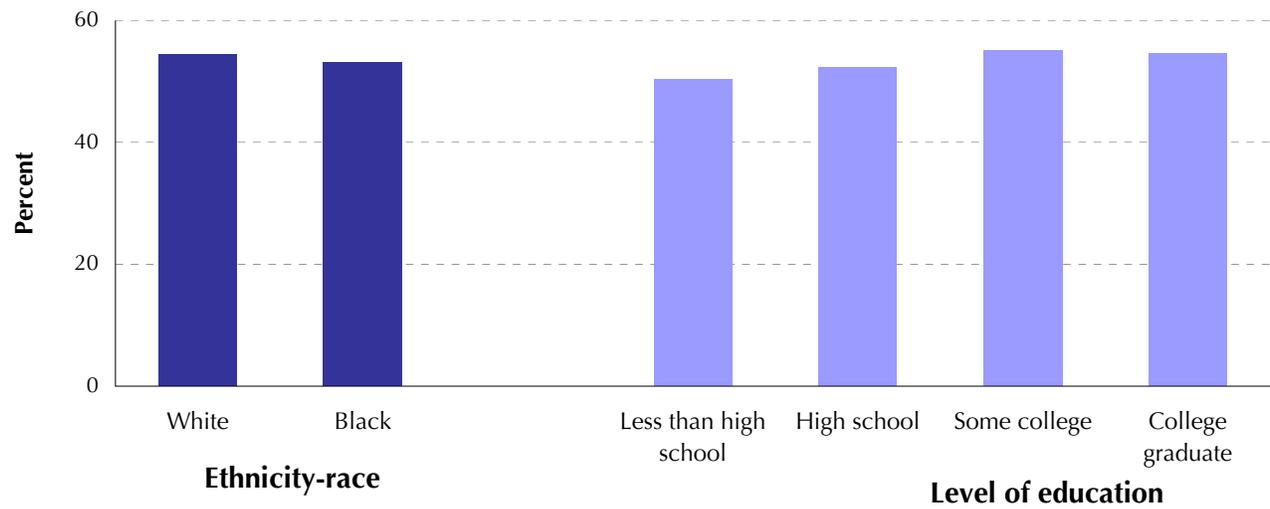
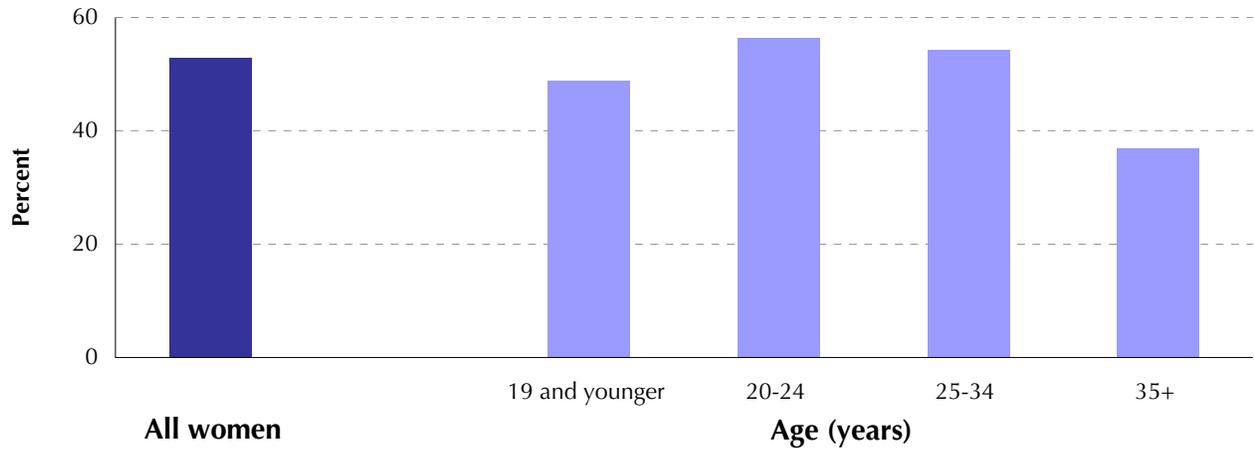
Among all women with live birth, 52.9% reported being sure of their pregnancy at five to twelve weeks. This response was more likely among women who were ages 20-24 years or 25-34 years than 35 or more (except for a non-significant difference between women ages 19 years or younger v. 35 or more). Ethnicity-race, educational level, marital status, income from aid, and Medicaid status were not associated with being sure at five to twelve weeks.

Percent of women who were sure of their pregnancy at 5 to 12 weeks

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	52.9	49.6	56.2
Age (years)			
19 and younger	48.9	40.6	57.3
20-24	56.4	50.9	61.7
25-34	54.2	49.0	59.4
35+	36.9	26.5	48.6
Race-ethnicity			
White	54.3	49.8	58.8
Black	53.1	48.1	58.0
Other	23.0	9.3	46.7
Level of education			
Less than high school	50.3	43.1	57.4
High school	52.2	46.3	58.0
Some college	55.0	48.6	61.3
College graduate	54.6	47.3	61.8
Marital status			
Married	53.5	49.1	58.0
Not married	52.3	47.3	57.2
Income from aid			
No	54.8	50.9	58.5
Yes	47.6	40.9	54.5
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	50.4	44.7	56.0
Yes	54.2	50.1	58.2

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of women who were sure of their pregnancy at 5 to 12 weeks



Mississippi, year 2003 births

When the woman was sure of her pregnancy: 13 weeks or more

Percent of women who were sure of their pregnancy at 13 weeks or more (late diagnosis of pregnancy)

PRAMS question 14:

How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you were sure you were pregnant? (For example, you had a pregnancy test or a doctor or nurse said you were pregnant.) (1) ___Months OR (2) ___Weeks (3) I don't remember

Findings

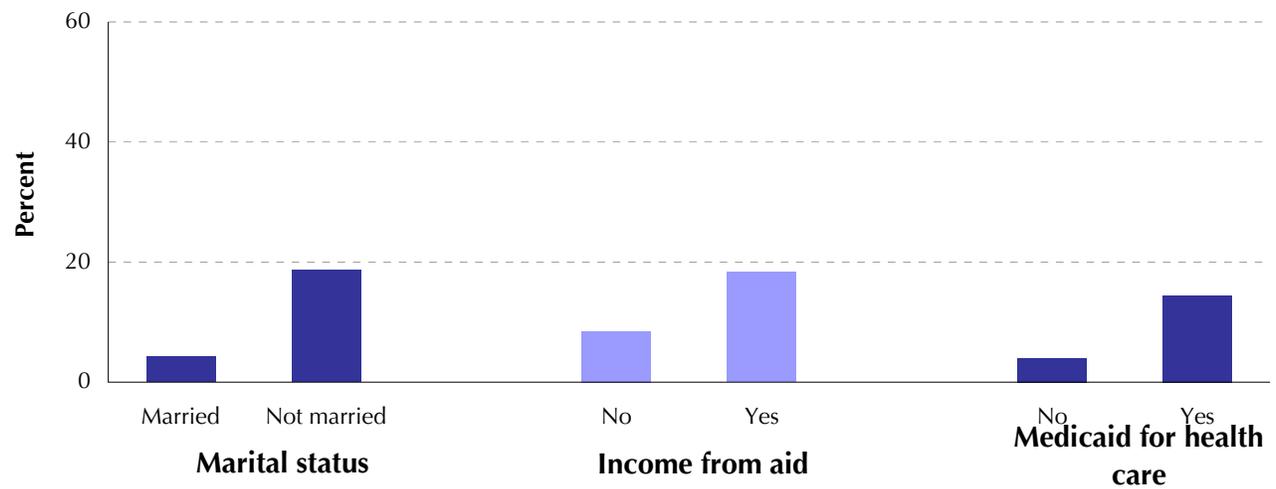
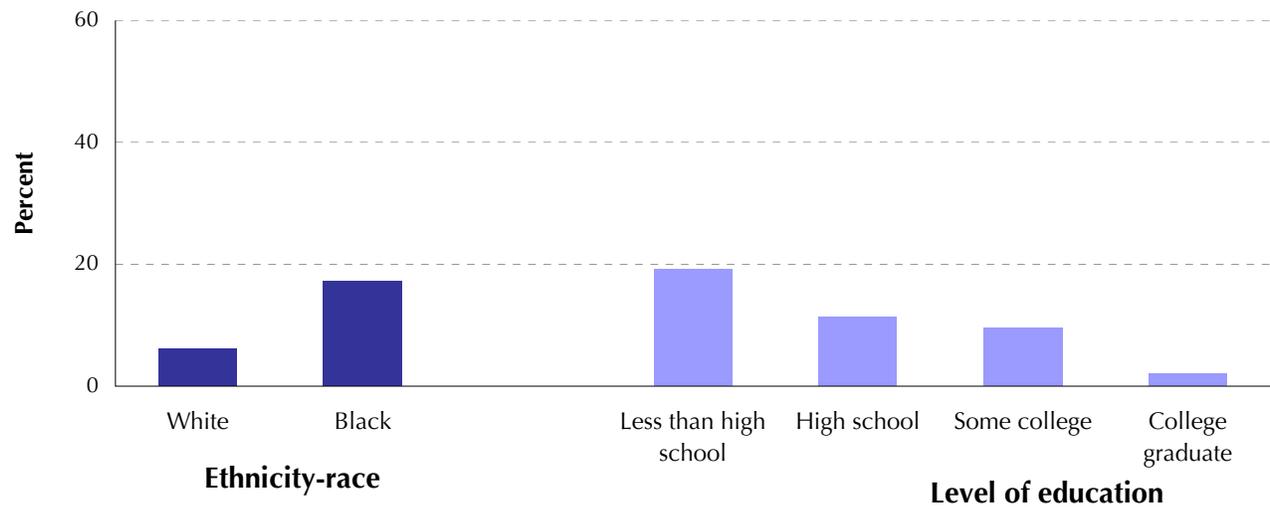
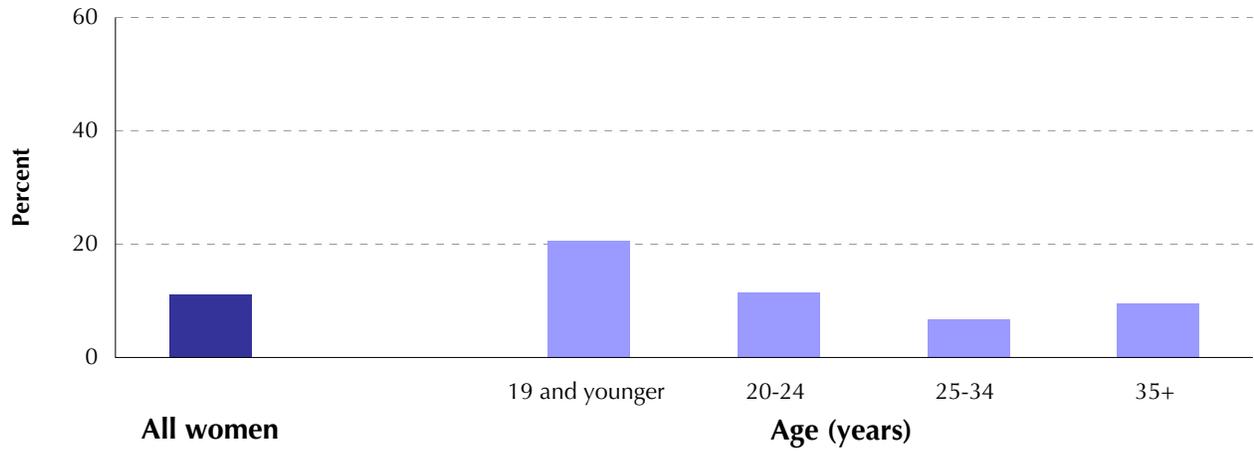
Among all women with live birth, 11.1% responded that they were sure at thirteen weeks or more. This response was more likely among women who were ages 19 years or younger than any of the higher age groups, or 20-24 years old than 25-34; who were black than white, were not married, received income from aid, or had Medicaid as payer for prenatal care and/or delivery. Diagnosis at 13 weeks or more appeared more likely with decreasing educational level (the only non-significant difference was between high school v. some college);

Percent of women who were sure of their pregnancy at 13 or more weeks

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	11.1	9.1	13.4
Age (years)			
19 and younger	20.5	14.5	28.3
20-24	11.4	8.4	15.4
25-34	6.7	4.5	9.8
35+	9.5	4.4	19.6
Race-ethnicity			
White	6.1	4.2	8.7
Black	17.2	13.7	21.3
Other	7.0	1.3	30.5
Level of education			
Less than high school	19.2	14.1	25.6
High school	11.4	8.2	15.7
Some college	9.6	6.4	14.0
College graduate	2.1	0.8	5.6
Marital status			
Married	4.3	2.8	6.5
Not married	18.7	15.1	22.9
Income from aid			
No	8.5	6.6	10.9
Yes	18.3	13.5	24.4
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	4.0	2.3	7.1
Yes	14.5	11.8	17.6

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of women who were sure of their pregnancy at 13 or more weeks



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Prenatal care: later than first trimester (3 months) or not at all

Percent of women with delayed (after first trimester) or no prenatal care (PNC)

PRAMS question 15: How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you had your first visit for prenatal care? (Do not count a visit that was only for a pregnancy test or only for WIC [the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children].) (1) ___Months OR (2) ___Weeks (3) I didn't go for prenatal care

Healthy People 2010 Objective16-6a: Increase the proportion of pregnant women who receive care beginning in first trimester of pregnancy to 90%.

Findings

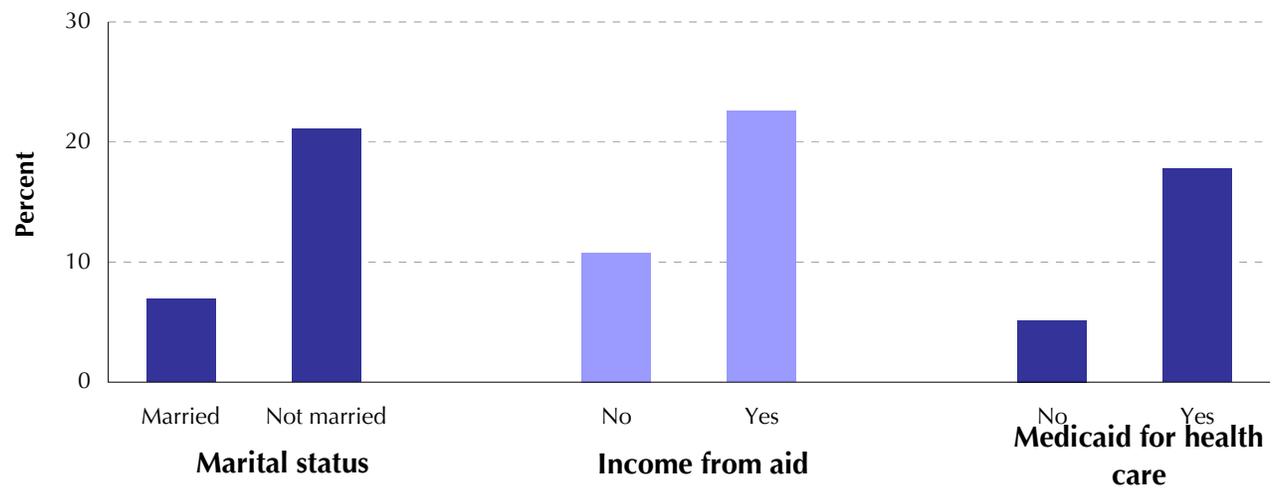
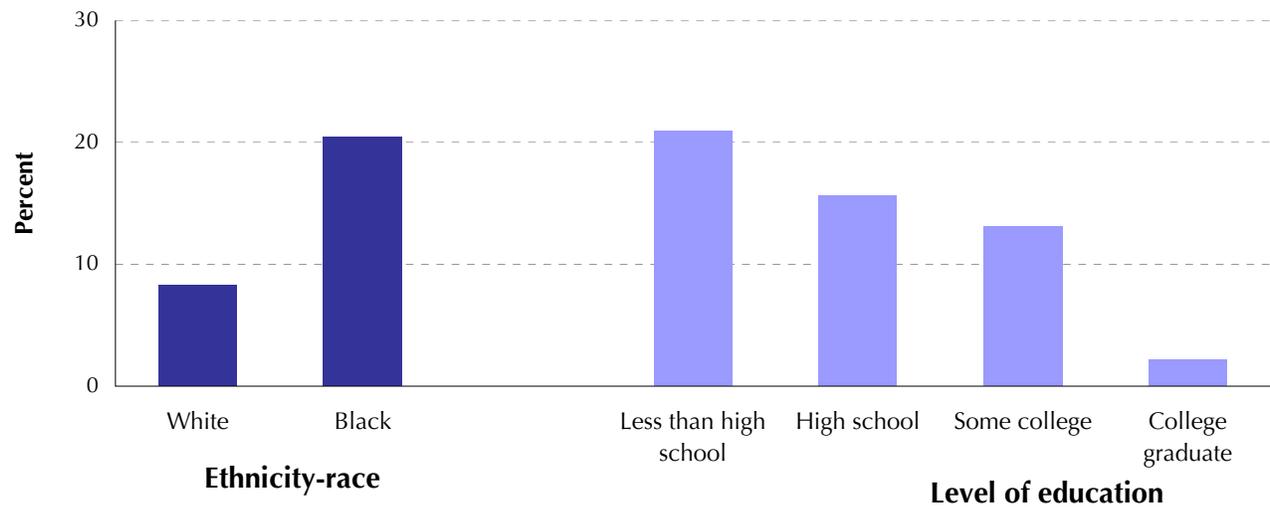
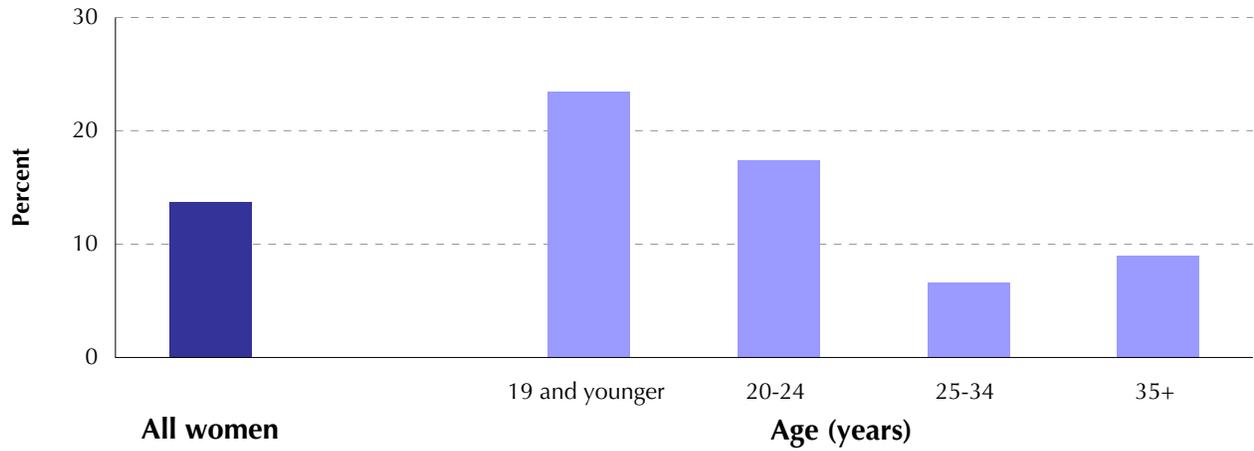
Among all women with live birth, 13.7% reported delayed or no PNC. This was more likely among women who were black than white, not married, received income from aid, or had Medicaid as payer for prenatal care and/or delivery. Delayed or no PNC appeared to increase with maternal age (except for non-significant comparisons between 19 years or younger v. 20-24, or 25-34 years v. 35 or more) or with decreasing educational level (except for less than high school v. high school).

Percent of women with later than first trimester or no prenatal care

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	13.7	11.6	16.1
Age (years)			
19 and younger	23.4	17.1	31.2
20-24	17.4	13.7	21.9
25-34	6.6	4.5	9.6
35+	9.0	4.4	17.7
Race-ethnicity			
White	8.3	6.1	11.2
Black	20.4	16.7	24.7
Other	6.1	0.9	32.2
Level of education			
Less than high school	20.9	15.8	27.2
High school	15.6	11.9	20.3
Some college	13.1	9.4	18.0
College graduate	2.2	0.8	5.7
Marital status			
Married	6.9	5.0	9.5
Not married	21.1	17.4	25.3
Income from aid			
No	10.8	8.7	13.4
Yes	22.6	17.4	28.7
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	5.2	3.2	8.3
Yes	17.8	14.9	21.1

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of women with later than first trimester or no prenatal care



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Starting prenatal care (PNC) as early as wanted

Among women with delayed (later than the first trimester) or no prenatal care, percent who were satisfied

PRAMS question 16:

Did you get prenatal care as early in your pregnancy as you wanted?

(1) No (2) Yes - Go to Question 18 (3) I didn't want prenatal care

Healthy People 2010 Objective16-6a: Increase the proportion of pregnant women who receive care beginning in first trimester of pregnancy to 90%.

Findings

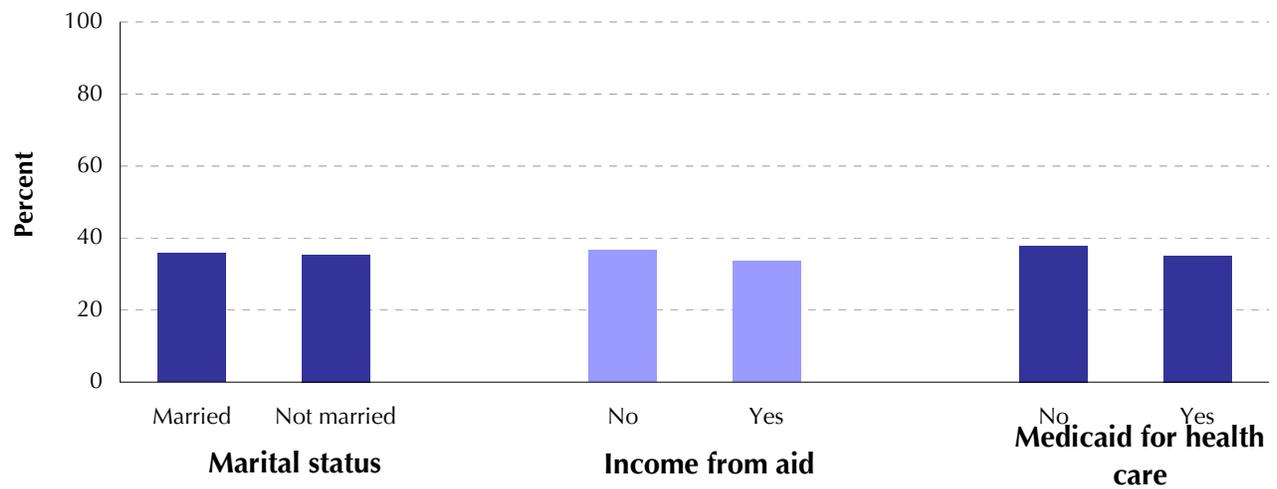
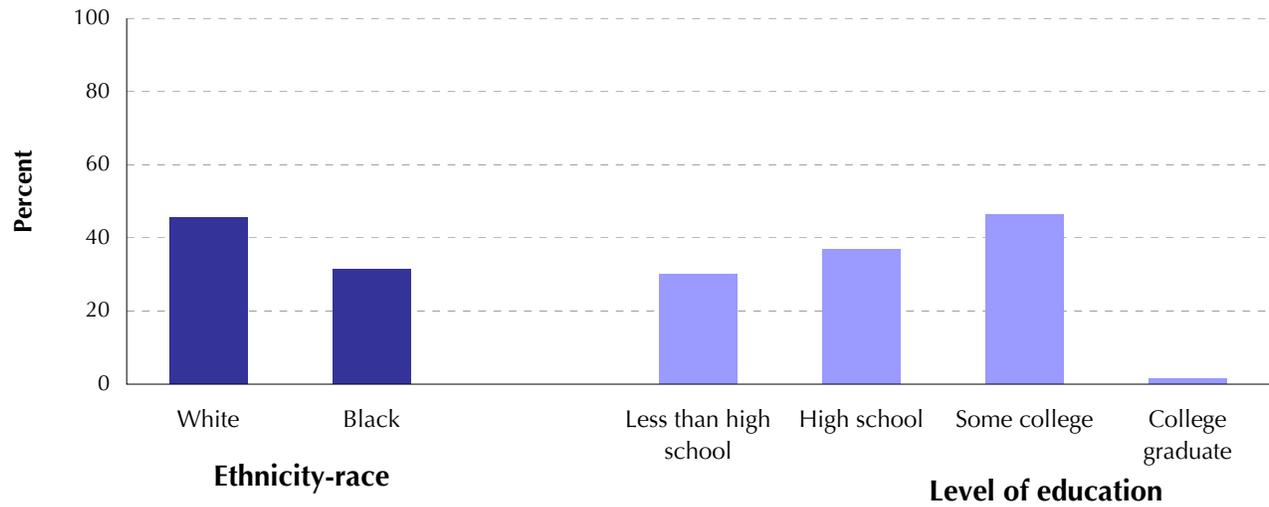
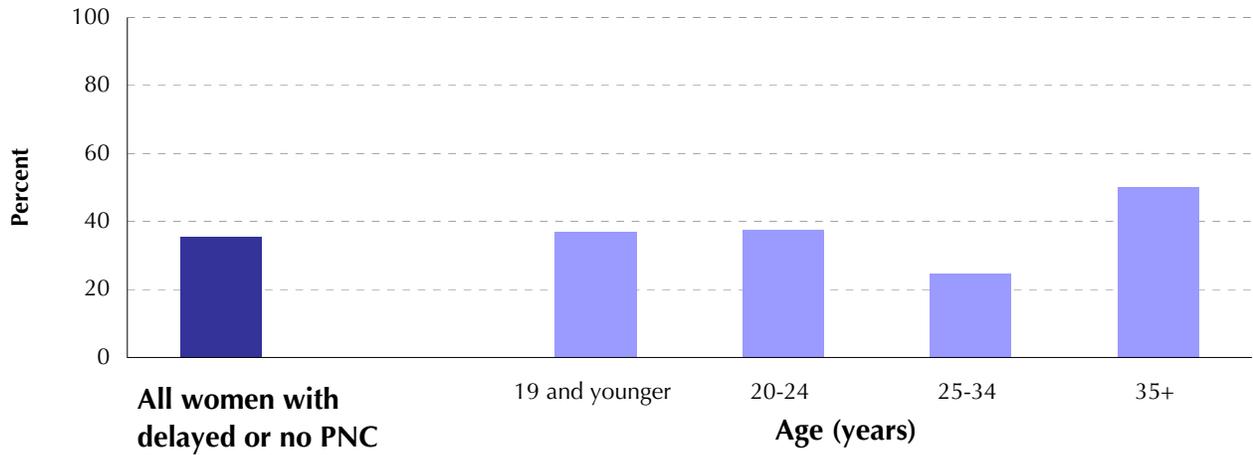
Among women with delayed or no PNC, 35.5% said they started as early as they wanted, 7% (3.6% to 13.4%) did not want PNC, and 57.5% (48.5% to 66.0%) said they started later than desired. Satisfaction was less likely among college graduates than any of the lower educational levels; it appeared more likely among women who were older than younger, or white than black, but differences were not statistically significant. Satisfaction was similar among women who were or were not married, did or did not have income from aid, or Medicaid as payer.

Among women with delayed or no PNC, percent who started as early as wanted

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	35.5	27.5	44.4
Age (years)			
19 and younger	36.8	22.4	54.1
20-24	37.6	26.0	50.8
25-34	24.7	12.0	44.2
35+	50.2	16.5	83.8
Race-ethnicity			
White	45.6	30.5	61.5
Black	31.3	22.3	42.0
Other	0.0	.	.
Level of education			
Less than high school	30.0	18.1	45.4
High school	36.9	24.1	51.9
Some college	46.3	29.8	63.6
College graduate	1.4	0.2	8.5
Marital status			
Married	35.7	21.5	53.0
Not married	35.4	26.1	46.0
Income from aid			
No	36.6	26.4	48.2
Yes	33.6	21.6	48.1
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	37.9	17.5	63.8
Yes	35.2	26.7	44.7

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

**Among women with delayed or no PNC,
percent who started as early as wanted**



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Starting prenatal care (PNC) later than wanted

Among women with delayed (later than the first trimester) or no PNC, percent who were not satisfied

PRAMS question 16:

Did you get prenatal care as early in your pregnancy as you wanted?

(1) No (2) Yes - Go to Question 18 (3) I didn't want prenatal care

Healthy People 2010 Objective16-6a: Increase the proportion of pregnant women who receive care beginning in first trimester of pregnancy to 90%.

Findings

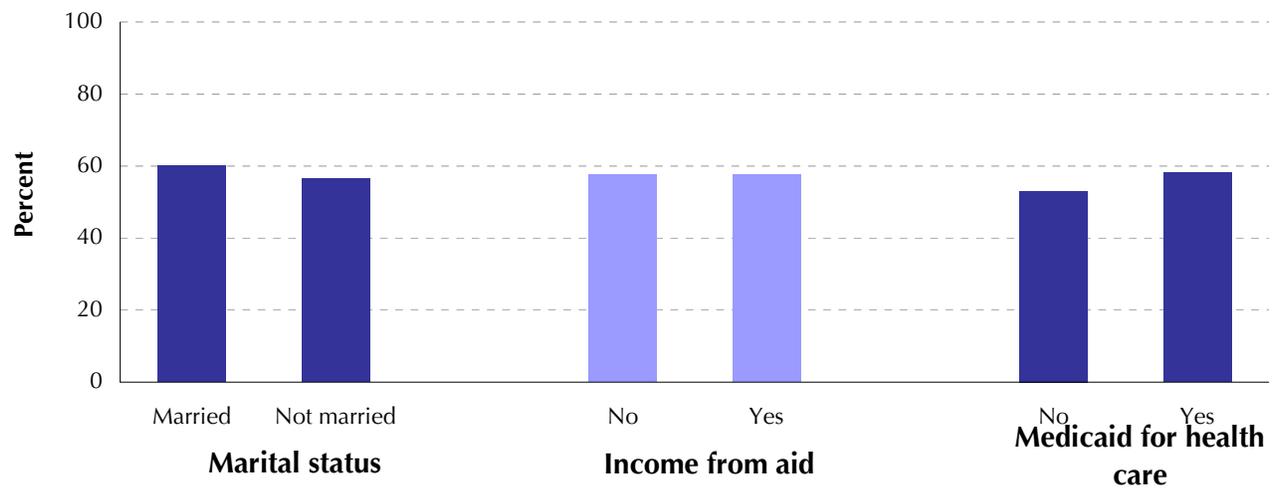
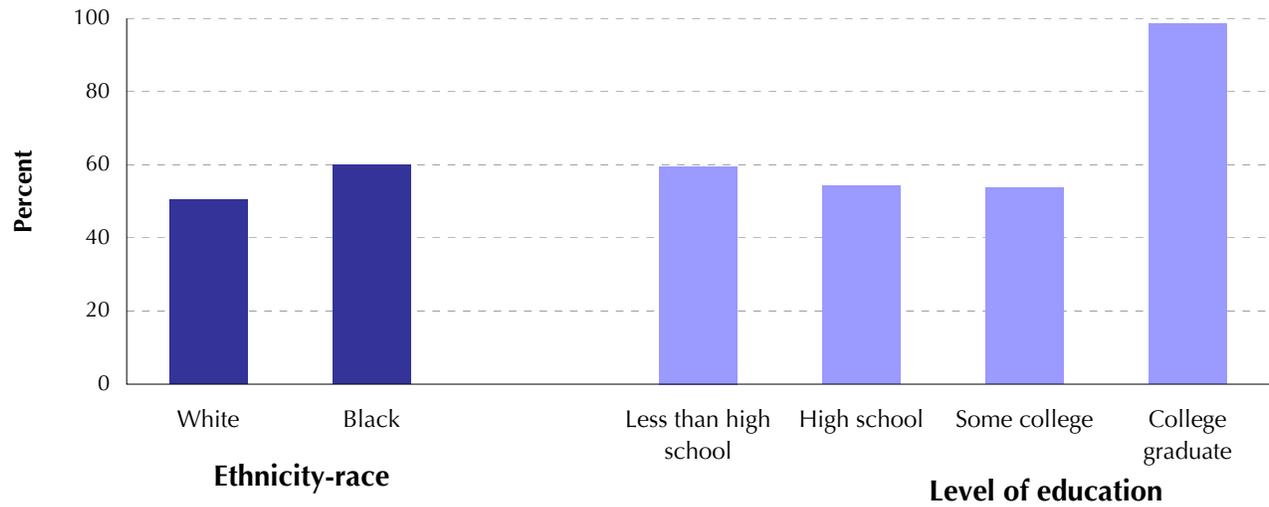
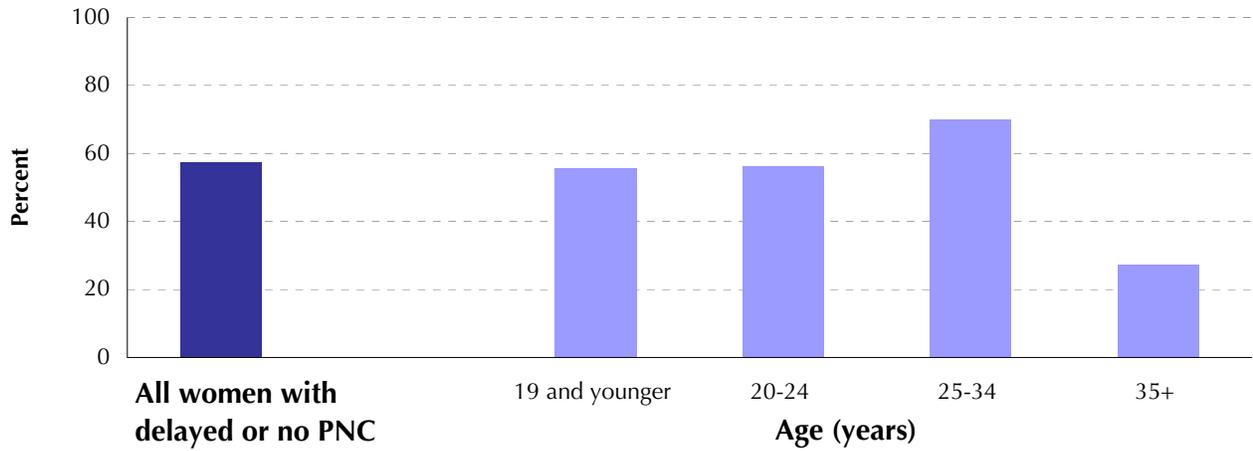
Among women with delayed or no PNC, 57.5% (48.5% to 66.0%) said they started later than desired. On the other hand, 7% (3.6% to 13.4%) did not want PNC and 35.5% said they started as early as they wanted. Dissatisfaction was more likely among college graduates than any of the lower educational levels; it appeared less likely among women who were older than younger, or black than white, but only the comparison of 35 years or older v. 25 to 34 years was significant. Marital status, receipt of income from aid, or payment of prenatal care and /or delivery was not associated with dissatisfaction.

Among women with delayed or no PNC, percent who started later than wanted

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	57.5	48.5	66.0
Age (years)			
19 and younger	55.7	38.7	71.5
20-24	56.2	43.1	68.4
25-34	70.0	50.5	84.3
35+	27.4	6.4	67.8
Race-ethnicity			
White	50.4	34.9	65.9
Black	60.1	49.1	70.1
Other	100.0	.	.
Level of education			
Less than high school	59.6	44.1	73.3
High school	54.2	39.6	68.1
Some college	53.7	36.4	70.2
College graduate	98.6	91.5	99.8
Marital status			
Married	60.1	43.1	75.0
Not married	56.5	45.9	66.6
Income from aid			
No	57.6	46.0	68.4
Yes	57.6	43.1	70.8
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	53.1	29.1	75.7
Yes	58.1	48.4	67.2

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

**Among women with delayed or no PNC,
percent who started later than wanted**



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Reasons for starting prenatal care (PNC) later than wanted

Percent of women who gave the following reasons for starting PNC later than wanted

PRAMS question 17: Did any of these things keep you from getting prenatal care as early as you wanted? Check all that apply.

- (1) I couldn't get an appointment earlier in my pregnancy
- (2) I didn't have enough money or insurance to pay for my visits
- (3) I didn't know that I was pregnant
- (4) I had no way to get to the clinic or doctor's office
- (5) The doctor or my health plan would not start care earlier
- (6) I did not have my Medicaid card
- (7) I had no one to take care of my children
- (8) I had too many other things going on
- (9) Other - Please tell us: _____.

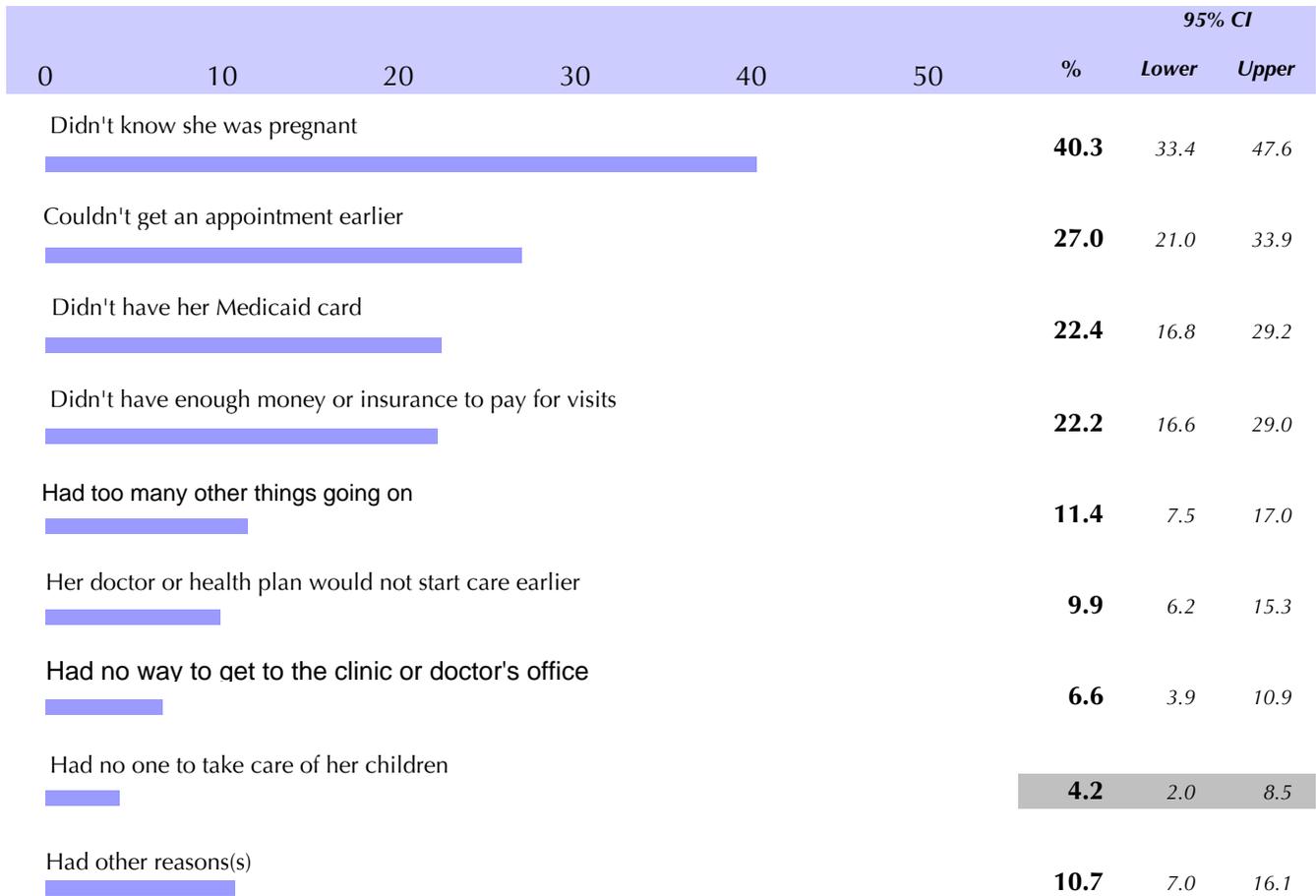
Healthy People 2010 Objective16-6a: Increase the proportion of pregnant women who receive care beginning in first trimester of pregnancy to 90%.

Findings

By far, the most common reason was that the woman did not know she was pregnant. This was followed by issues related to access to care: inability to get an appointment earlier, not having a Medicaid card, or lack of money. Fewer women selected being busy with other matters, having a doctor or health plan that would not start earlier, lack of transportation or child care.

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Among women who did not start PNC as early as wanted, percent with these reasons:



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Source (facility) of prenatal care (PNC)

Among women who had PNC, percent naming selected facilities where they received PNC

PRAMS question 18:

Where did you go most of the time for your prenatal visits? Don't include visits for WIC. Check one answer.

- (1) Hospital clinic
- (2) Health department clinic
- (3) Private doctor's office or HMO clinic
- (4) Primary care clinic or community health center
- (5) Indian Health Service
- (6) Other - Please tell us: _____

(This question asks about the facility, rather than type of provider.)

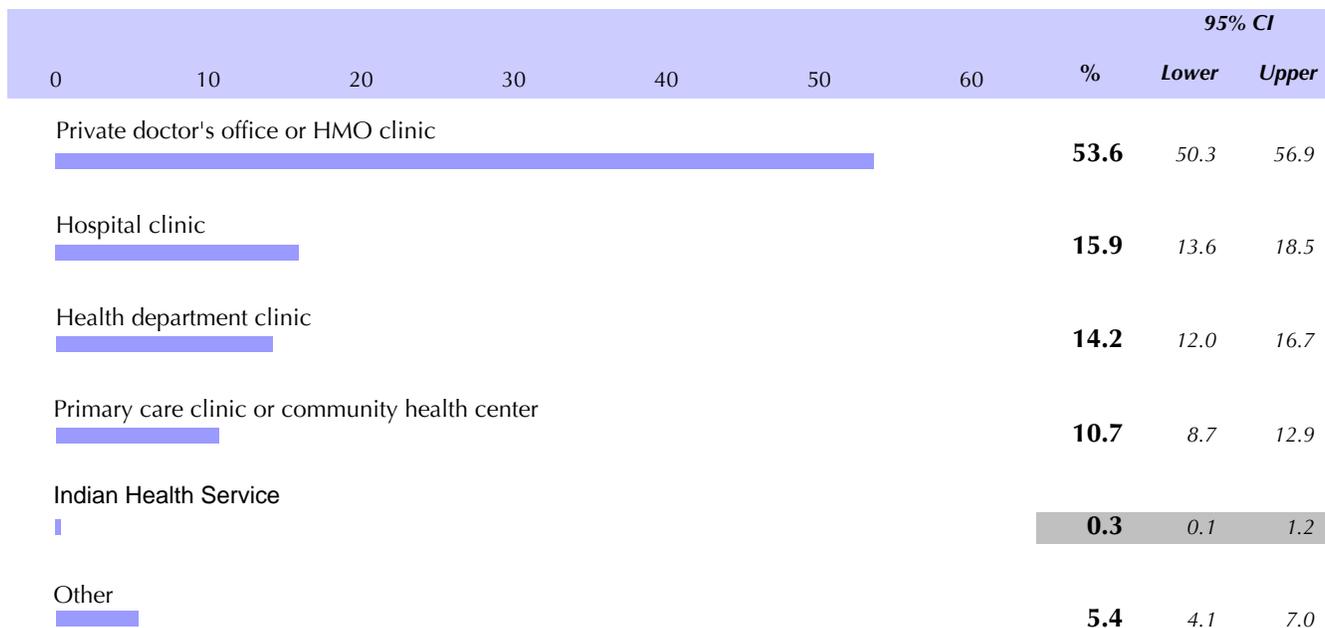
Findings

Among women who had PNC, the most common response was a private doctor's office or HMO clinic (53.6%); 15.9% went to a hospital clinic, 14.2% to a health department clinic, 10.7% to a primary care clinic or community health center, 0.3% to Indian Health Service, and 5.4% to another facility.

Gey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size).

Results should be interpreted with caution.

**Among women who had PNC,
percent naming selected facilities where they received PNC**



Mississippi, year 2003 births

WIC during pregnancy

Percent of women who were on WIC during pregnancy

PRAMS question 22:

During your pregnancy, were you on WIC (Women, Infants, and Children's Nutrition Program)? No / Yes

Findings

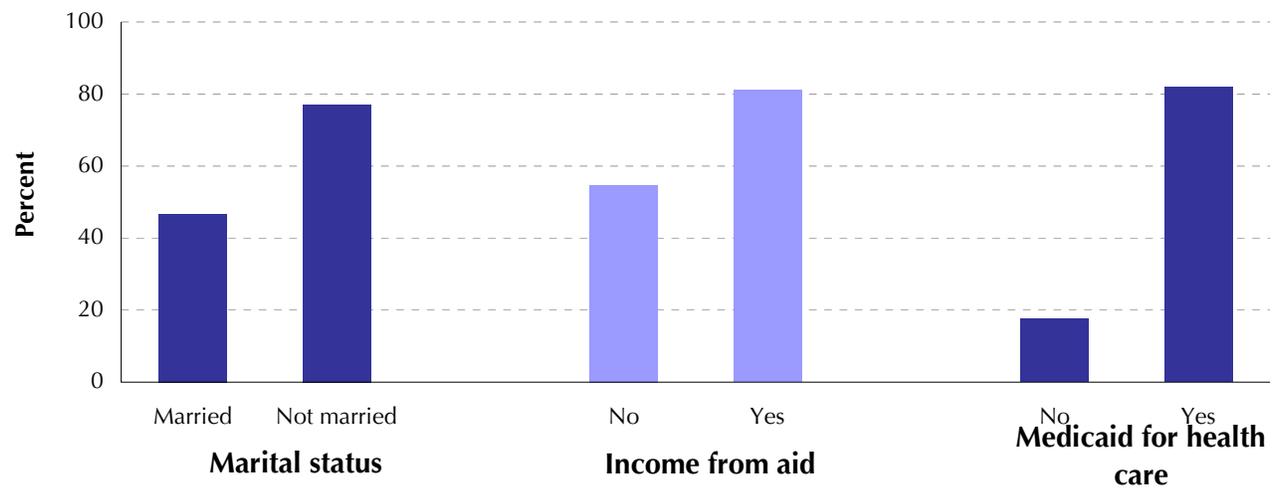
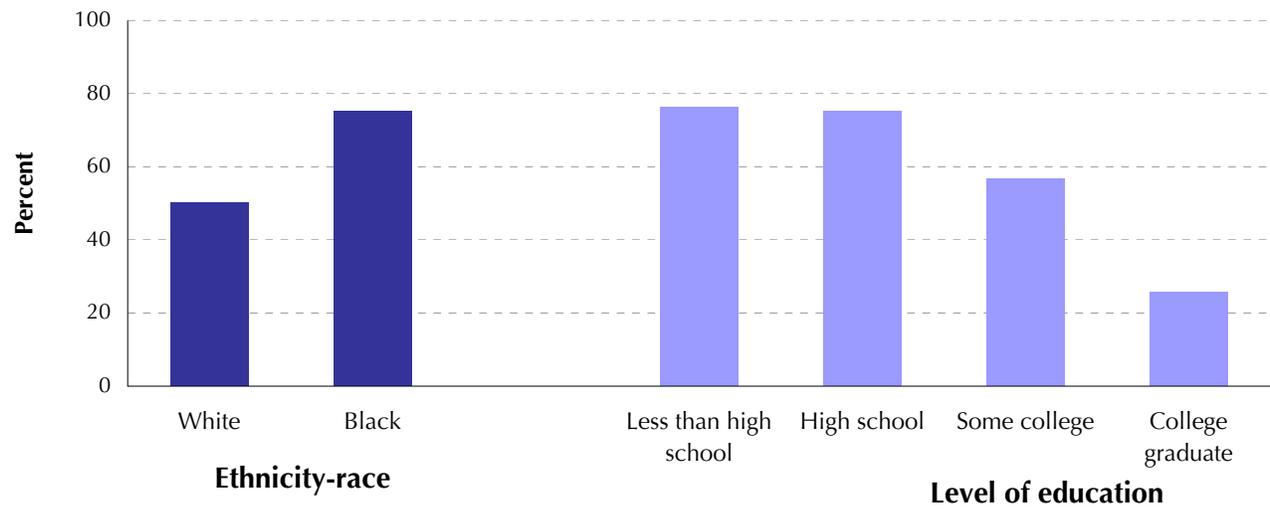
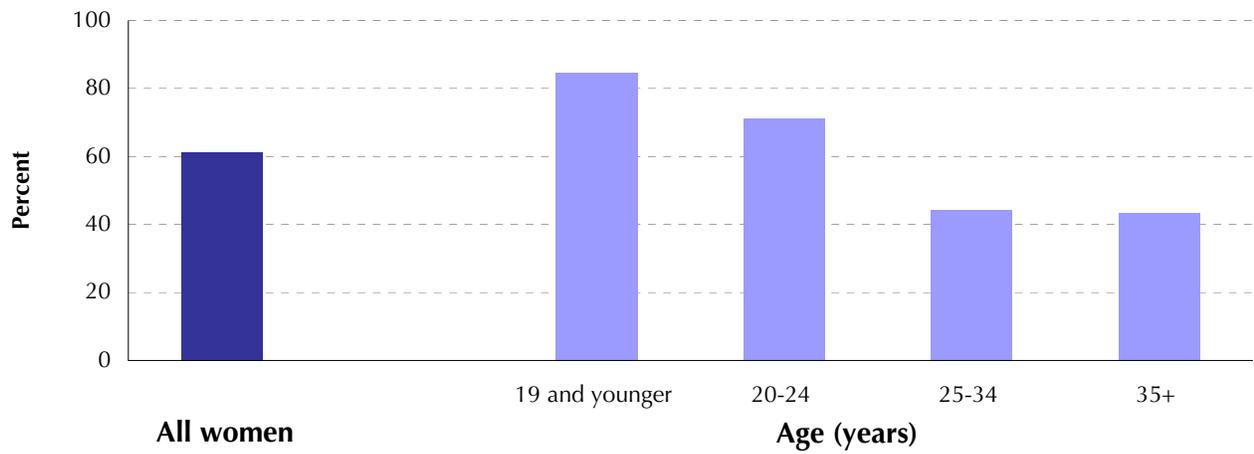
Among all women, 61.3% said they were on WIC during pregnancy. This response was more likely among women who were black than white, not married, received income from aid, or had Medicaid as payer for prenatal care and/or delivery. WIC participation appeared to increase with decreasing age (but it was similar among women ages 25-34 years and 35 or more), and with decreasing educational level (but rates were similar among less than high school and high school).

Percent of women who were on WIC during pregnancy

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	61.3	58.1	64.5
Age (years)			
19 and younger	84.5	77.7	89.6
20-24	71.1	65.9	75.7
25-34	44.4	39.3	49.5
35+	43.5	32.5	55.2
Race-ethnicity			
White	50.3	45.8	54.7
Black	75.1	70.7	79.1
Other	45.1	25.0	66.9
Level of education			
Less than high school	76.2	69.7	81.6
High school	75.3	70.0	79.9
Some college	56.6	50.3	62.8
College graduate	25.7	19.8	32.5
Marital status			
Married	46.8	42.4	51.2
Not married	77.1	72.8	80.9
Income from aid			
No	54.7	51.0	58.4
Yes	81.0	75.1	85.7
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	17.6	13.7	22.3
Yes	81.9	78.6	84.8

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of women who were on WIC during pregnancy



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Discussions with health care provider during prenatal care (PNC)

Among women with PNC, percent who recalled that a health care worker discussed these topics during PNC

PRAMS question 20:

During any of your prenatal care visits, did a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker talk with you about any of the things listed below?

Please count only discussions, not literature or videos. For each item, circle Y (Yes) if someone talked with you about it or circle N (No) if no one talked with you about it.

a. How smoking during pregnancy could affect your baby, b. Breast feeding your baby, c. How drinking alcohol during pregnancy could affect your baby, d. Using a seat belt during your pregnancy, e. Birth control methods to use after your pregnancy, f. Medicines that are safe to take during your pregnancy, g. How using illegal drugs could affect your baby, h. Doing tests to screen for birth defects or diseases that run in your family, i. What to do if your labor starts early, j. Getting your blood tested for HIV (the virus that causes AIDS), k. Physical abuse to women by their husbands or partners.

Q21. At any time during your prenatal care, did a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker talk with you about how much weight you should gain during your pregnancy? No / Yes

See recommendations in American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and the American Academy of Pediatrics. *Guidelines for Perinatal Care, Fifth Edition*. Elk Grove Village, IL: American Academy of Pediatrics; 5th edition, November 2002.

Healthy People Objective 1-3: Increase the proportion of persons appropriately counseled about health behaviors; **1-3c)** Smoking cessation; **1-3).**Reduced alcohol consumption (adults aged 18 years and older with excessive alcohol consumption); **1-3f)** Unintended pregnancy (females aged 15 to 44 years) – objective to counsel 50%.

Findings

More than 80% of women recalled discussing medicines that are safe to take during her pregnancy, breastfeeding, postpartum birth control, tests to screen for births defects, or inherited diseases, or what to do if labor starts early. Seventy to eighty percent recalled talking about weight gain during pregnancy, smoking during pregnancy, blood testing for HIV, or alcohol use during pregnancy. Fewer women recalled discussion about effects of illegal drugs on the baby (68.4%), seat belt use (51.4%), and only 38.8% reported talking about physical abuse to women by their husband or partner.

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size).

Results should be interpreted with caution.

**Among women with prenatal care,
percent who recalled that a health care worker discussed these topics during PNC**



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Blood tests for birth defects

Among women with prenatal care, percent who had prenatal blood tests for birth defects

PRAMS question 63: At any time during your prenatal care, did you have your blood drawn to test for birth defects? (1) No (2) Yes - Go to Question 65 (3) I don't know - Go to Question 65.

Healthy People 2010 Objective 16-1f: Reduce infant deaths related to birth defects to 1.1 per 1,000 live births. **Objective 16-15.** Reduce the occurrence of spina bifida and other neural tube defects (NTDs) to 3 new cases per 10,000 live births.

Findings

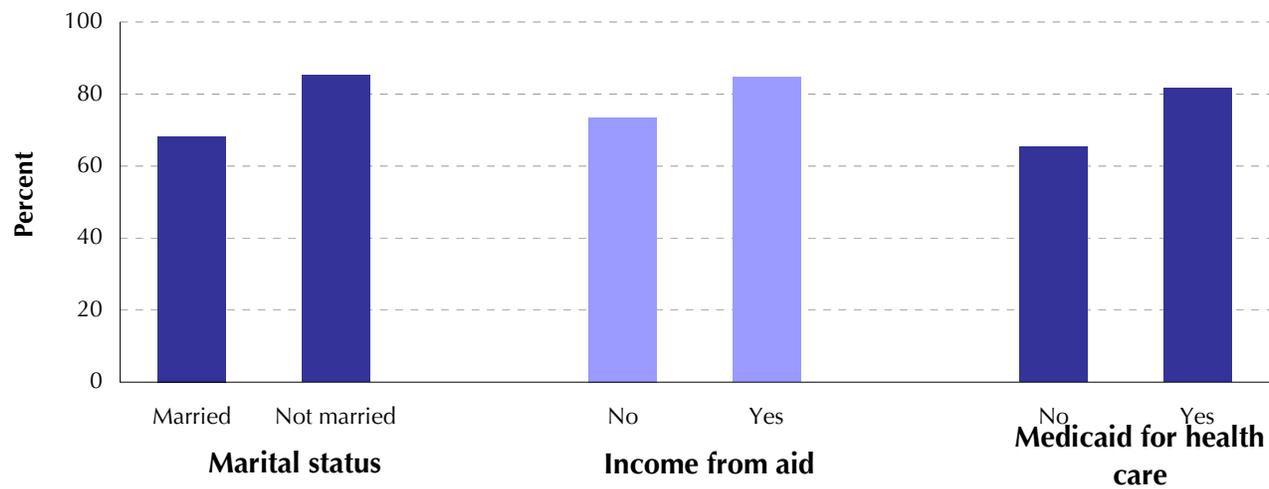
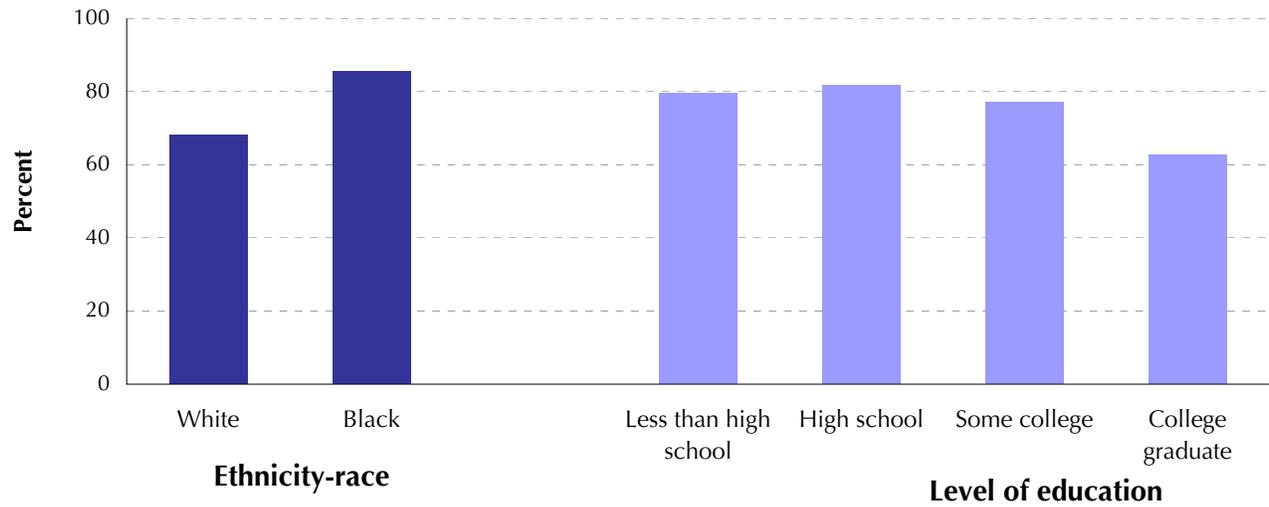
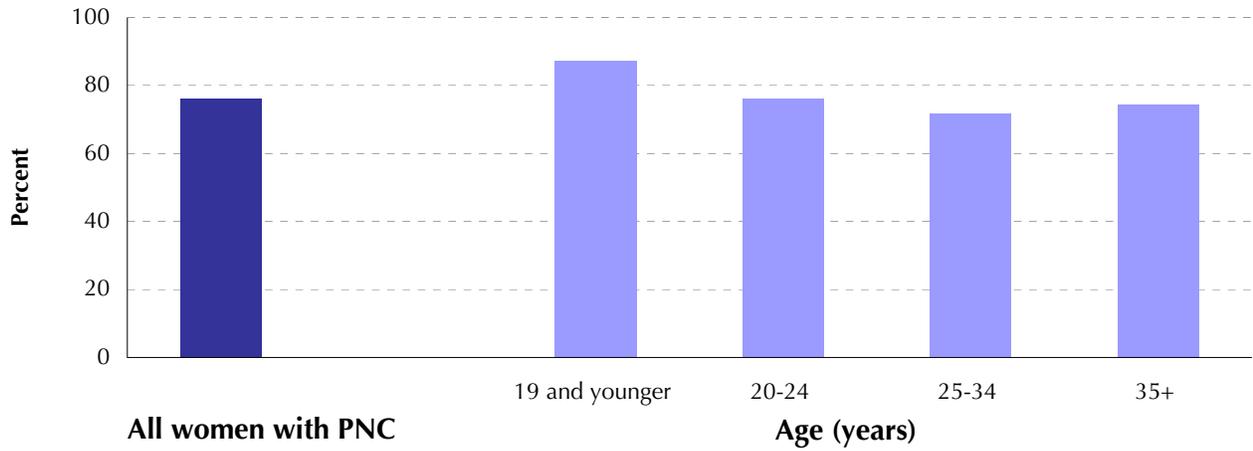
Among women with PNC, 76.2% reported having blood drawn to test for birth defects. This response was more likely among women in the age group 19 years or younger than any of the older groups, and among women who were black compared than white, not married, received income from aid, or had Medicaid as payer for prenatal care and/or delivery. These blood tests were less likely among college graduates than women in each of the lower educational levels.

Among women with prenatal care, percent who had prenatal blood tests for birth defects

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	76.2	73.2	79.0
Age (years)			
19 and younger	87.2	80.0	92.0
20-24	76.3	71.1	80.8
25-34	71.6	66.7	76.1
35+	74.4	63.2	83.1
Race-ethnicity			
White	68.0	63.5	72.1
Black	85.6	81.6	88.8
Other	81.8	57.0	93.9
Level of education			
Less than high school	79.4	72.8	84.8
High school	81.6	76.6	85.8
Some college	77.2	71.3	82.2
College graduate	62.7	55.2	69.5
Marital status			
Married	68.2	63.9	72.3
Not married	85.3	81.2	88.6
Income from aid			
No	73.5	70.0	76.7
Yes	84.7	78.6	89.2
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	65.3	59.7	70.5
Yes	81.7	78.2	84.7

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

**Among women with prenatal care,
percent who had prenatal blood tests for birth defects**



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Reasons for not having blood drawn for birth defects

Among women who did not have blood drawn for birth defects, percent giving these reasons:

PRAMS question 64:

What were your reasons for not having your blood drawn? Check all that apply.

- I was not told about it
- I did not understand the reason for the test
- I did not like having my blood drawn
- I heard the results are unreliable
- I did not want to know if my baby had birth defects
- If a birth defect were found, one of my options would have been to have an abortion
- The cost of the blood test was too high.

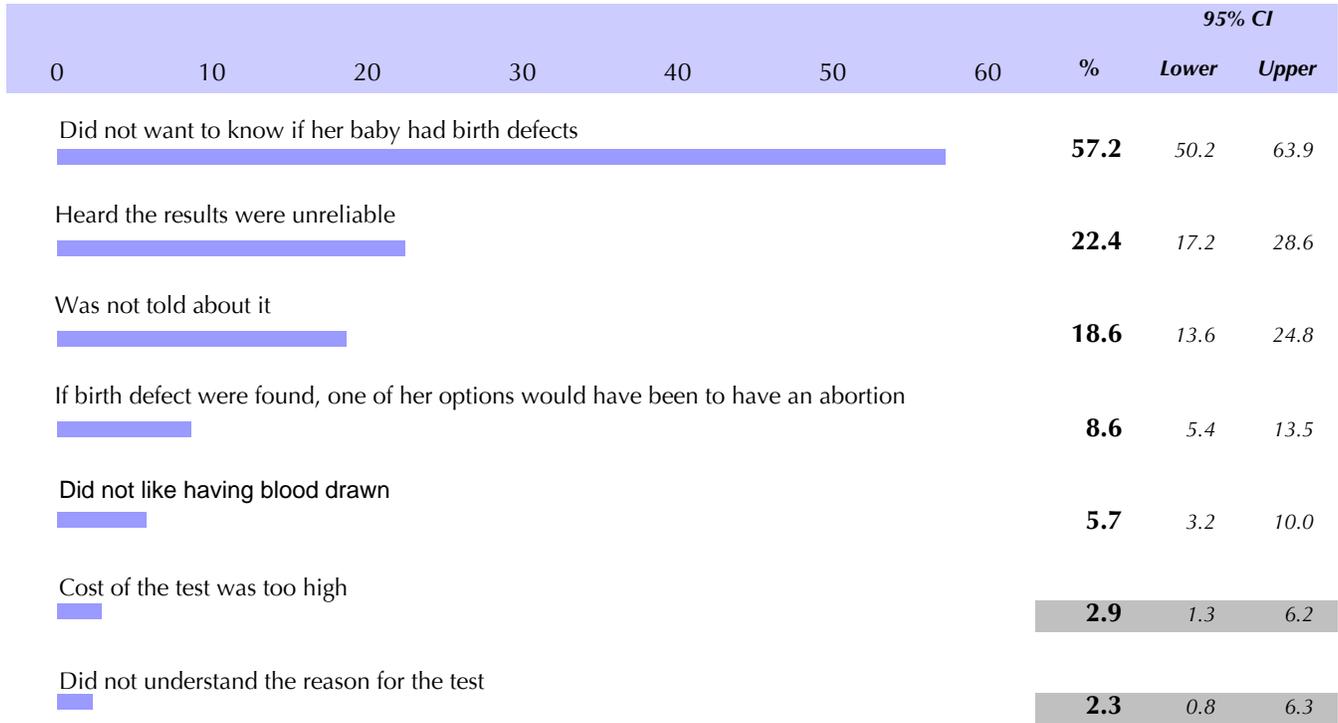
Findings

Among women who had PNC, the most common reason selected was that the woman did not want to know if her baby had birth defects (57.2%), followed by hearing that the results were unreliable (22.4%), not being told about the tests (8.6%), saying that "if birth defect were found, one of her options would have been to have an abortion" (8.6%), not liking to have blood drawn, (5.7%), cost of the test (2.9%), and not understanding the reason for the test (2.3%).

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size).

Results should be interpreted with caution.

Among women who did not have blood drawn for birth defects, percent giving these reasons:



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Medical problems during pregnancy

Percent of women with these problems during pregnancy

PRAMS question 23:

Did you have any of these problems during your pregnancy?

For each item, circle Y (Yes) if you had the problem or circle N (No) if you did not.

- a. Labor pains more than 3 weeks before your baby was due (preterm or early labor)
- b. High blood pressure (including preeclampsia or toxemia) or retained water (edema)
- c. Vaginal bleeding
- d. Problems with the placenta (such as abruptio placentae, placenta previa)
- e. Severe nausea, vomiting, or dehydration
- f. High blood sugar (diabetes)
- g. Kidney or bladder (urinary tract) infection
- h. Water broke more than 3 weeks before your baby was due (premature rupture of membranes, PROM)
- i. Cervix had to be sewn shut (incompetent cervix, cerclage)
- j. You were hurt in a car accident

Healthy People 2010 Objective 16-5a: Reduce maternal complications during hospitalized labor and delivery to 24 per 100 deliveries. **Objective 5-8.** Decrease the proportion of pregnant women with gestational diabetes. [PRAMS question 23 includes pre-existing and gestational diabetes].

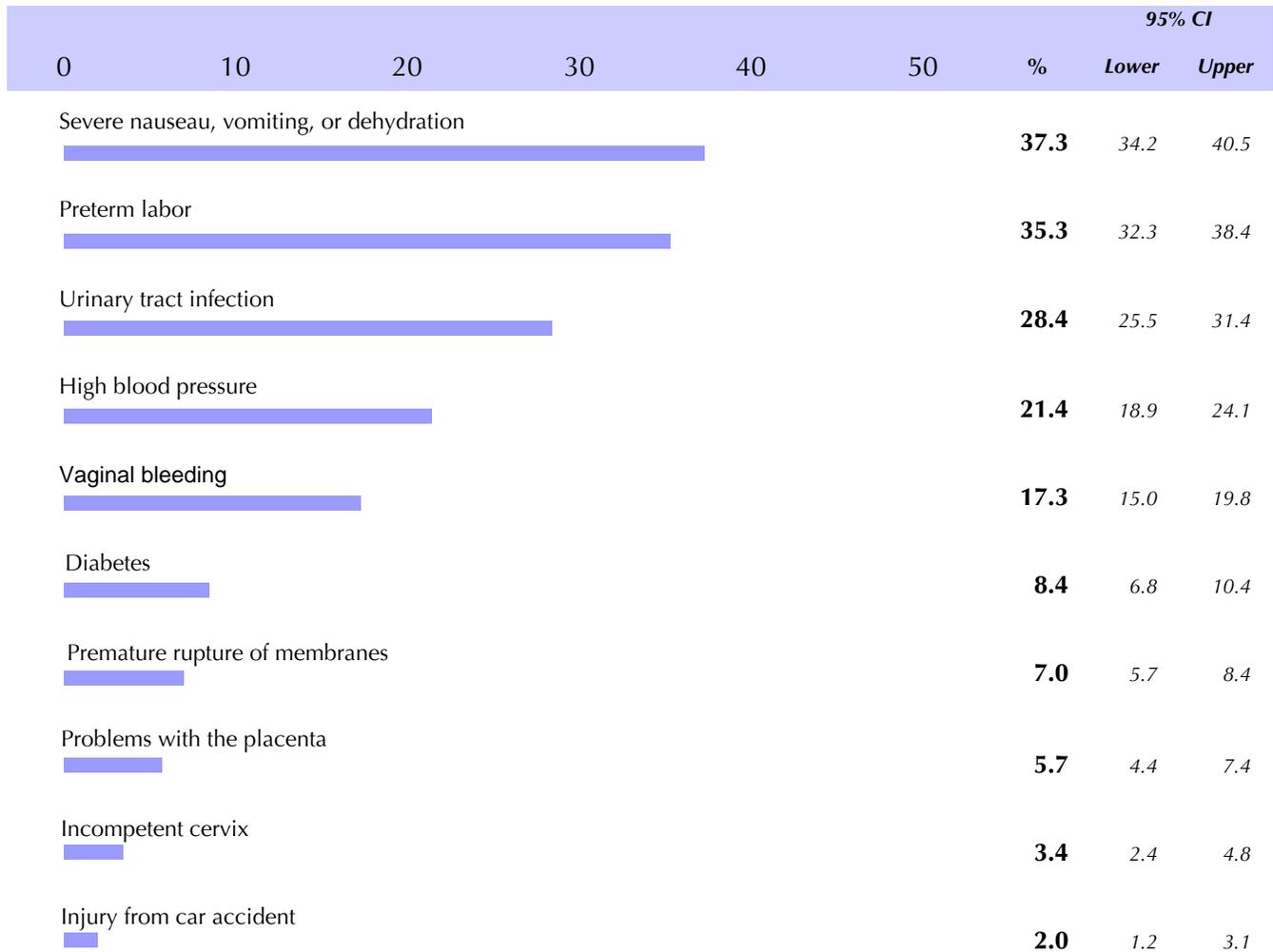
Findings

The most common responses chosen were severe nausea, vomiting, or dehydration (37.3%) or preterm labor (35.3%), followed by urinary tract infection (28.4%), high blood pressure (21.4%), vaginal bleeding (17.3%), diabetes (8.4%), premature rupture of membranes (7.0%), problems with the placenta (5.7%), incompetent cervix (3.4%), or injury from car accident (2.0%).

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size).

Results should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of women with these problems during pregnancy:



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Bed rest during pregnancy

Percent of women who stayed in bed more than 2 days during pregnancy because of the problem(s) in Question 23 and a doctor's or nurse's advice ("had bedrest")

PRAMS question 24:

Did you do any of the following things because of these problem(s)? Check all that apply. (1) I went to the hospital or emergency room and stayed less than 1 day (2) I went to the hospital and stayed 1 to 7 days (3) I went to the hospital and stayed more than 7 days (4) I stayed in bed at home more than 2 days because of my doctor's or nurse's advice.

Findings

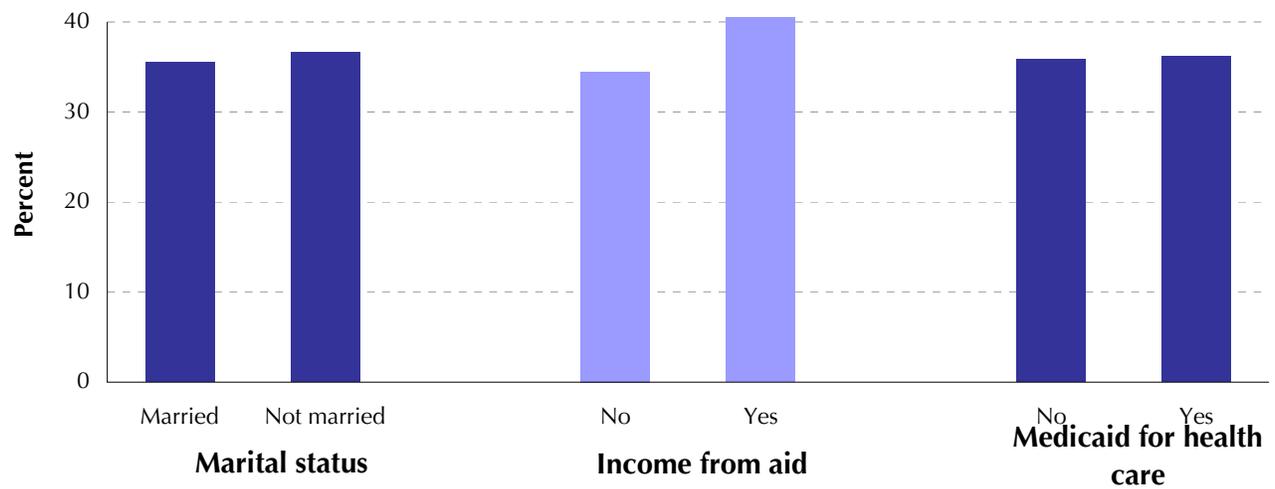
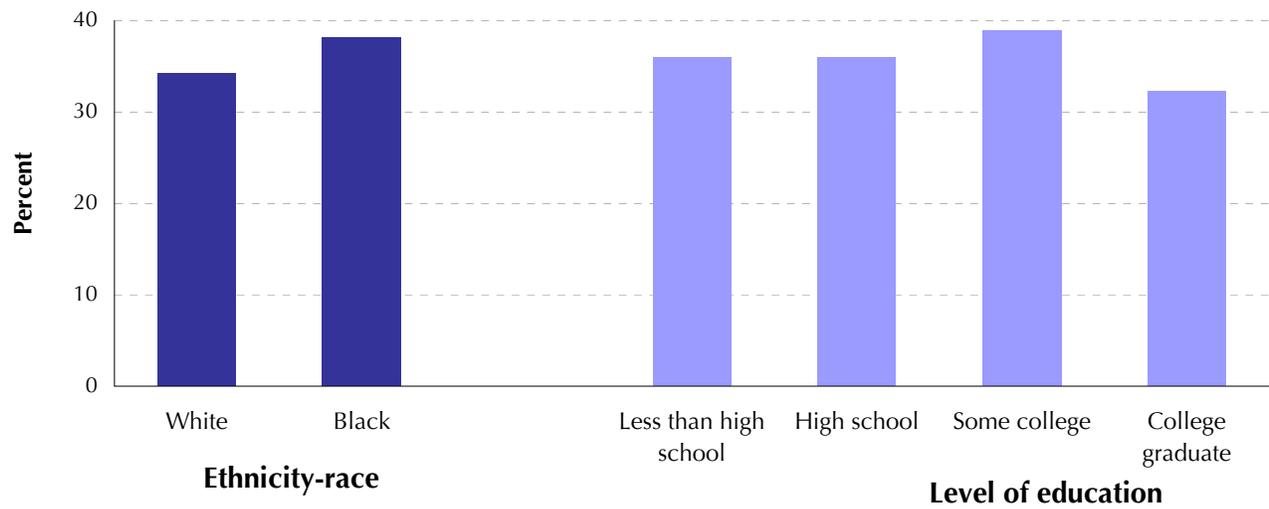
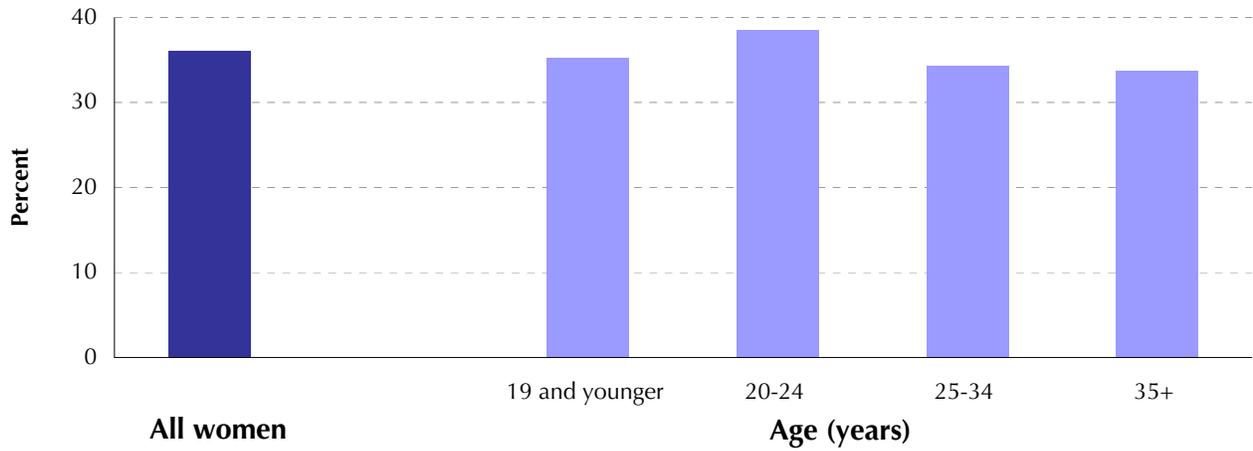
Among women who had one or more of the problems, 36.1% reported having bed rest. This response was not associated with maternal age, ethnicity-race, educational level, marital status, income from aid, or Medicaid status.

Percent of women who stayed in bed more than 2 days during pregnancy

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	36.1	32.6	39.7
Age (years)			
19 and younger	35.2	27.1	44.3
20-24	38.6	32.8	44.7
25-34	34.4	29.0	40.1
35+	33.8	22.6	47.0
Race-ethnicity			
White	34.2	29.4	39.2
Black	38.1	33.0	43.5
Other	35.9	14.9	64.3
Level of education			
Less than high school	35.9	28.9	43.6
High school	35.9	30.1	42.2
Some college	38.9	32.1	46.2
College graduate	32.3	24.6	41.0
Marital status			
Married	35.5	30.8	40.6
Not married	36.6	31.6	41.9
Income from aid			
No	34.5	30.5	38.7
Yes	40.5	33.6	47.7
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	35.8	29.8	42.4
Yes	36.2	32.0	40.6

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of women who stayed in bed more than 2 days during pregnancy



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Hospitalization during pregnancy

Percent of women who were hospitalized at least one day during pregnancy because of the problem(s) in Question 23.

PRAMS question 24:

Did you do any of the following things because of these problem(s)? Check all that apply. (1) I went to the hospital or emergency room and stayed less than 1 day (2) I went to the hospital and stayed 1 to 7 days (3) I went to the hospital and stayed more than 7 days (4) I stayed in bed at home more than 2 days because of my doctor's or nurse's advice. {Hospitalized at least one day means "yes" to (2) or (3)}

Findings

Among women who had one or more of the problems, 23.1% reported hospitalization for at least one day. This was less likely among women whose educational level was college graduate than any of the less educated levels, or did not than did have Medicaid as payer for prenatal care and/or delivery.

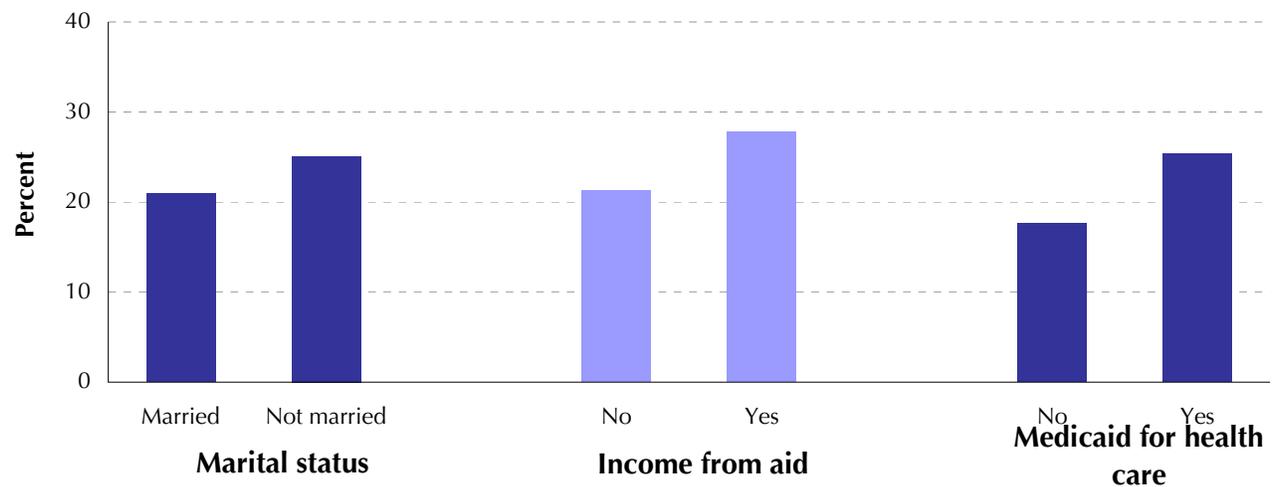
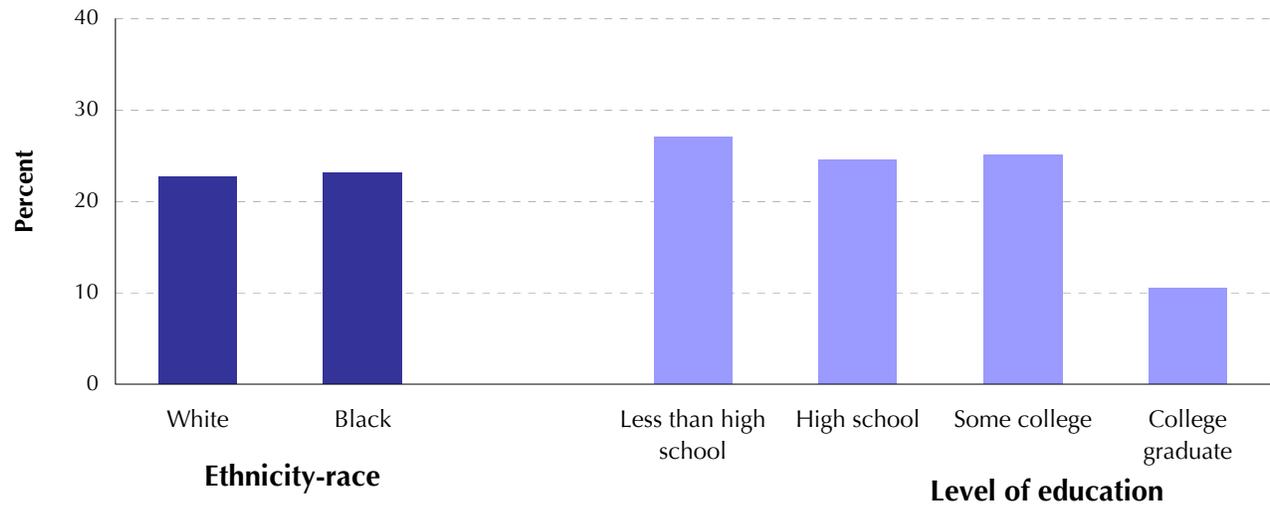
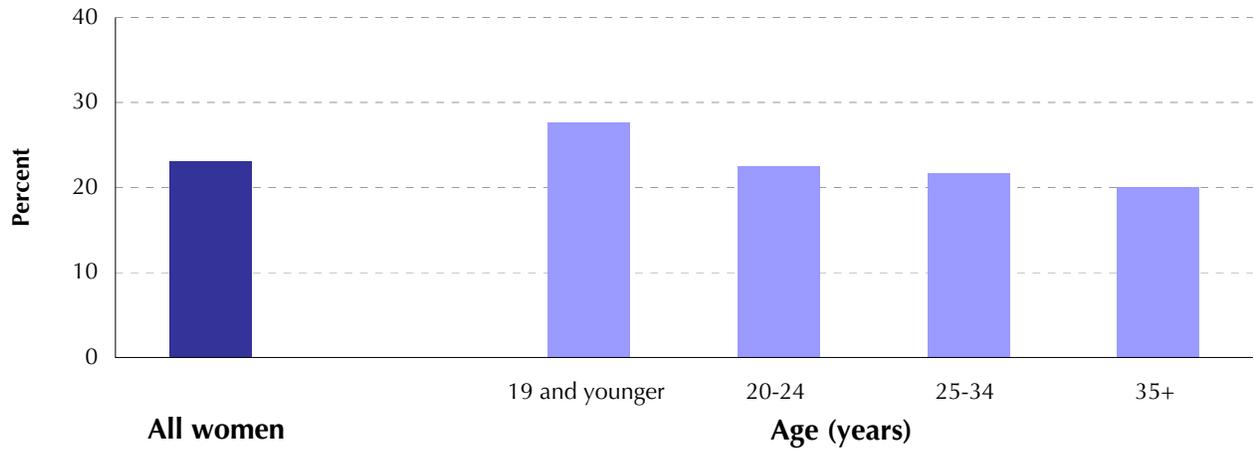
Maternal age, ethnicity-race, marital status and income from aid was not significantly associated with hospitalization.

Percent of women who were hospitalized at least one day during pregnancy

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	23.1	20.2	26.1
Age (years)			
19 and younger	27.7	20.5	36.3
20-24	22.6	18.1	27.8
25-34	21.7	17.5	26.6
35+	20.1	12.1	31.4
Race-ethnicity			
White	22.6	18.8	27.0
Black	23.2	19.1	27.7
Other	30.2	11.3	59.5
Level of education			
Less than high school	27.0	20.9	34.2
High school	24.5	19.7	30.0
Some college	25.0	19.5	31.5
College graduate	10.5	6.9	15.8
Marital status			
Married	20.9	17.3	25.2
Not married	25.1	20.9	29.8
Income from aid			
No	21.3	18.2	24.8
Yes	27.8	22.0	34.5
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	17.7	13.5	22.8
Yes	25.4	21.8	29.3

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of women who were hospitalized at least one day during pregnancy



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Vaginal infection during pregnancy

Percent of women who reported having a vaginal infection during pregnancy

PRAMS question 65:

During your most recent pregnancy, did you have vaginal infections, for example: yeast, bacterial vaginosis, and/or sexually transmitted diseases [STDs]? No - Go to Question 67 / Yes

Findings

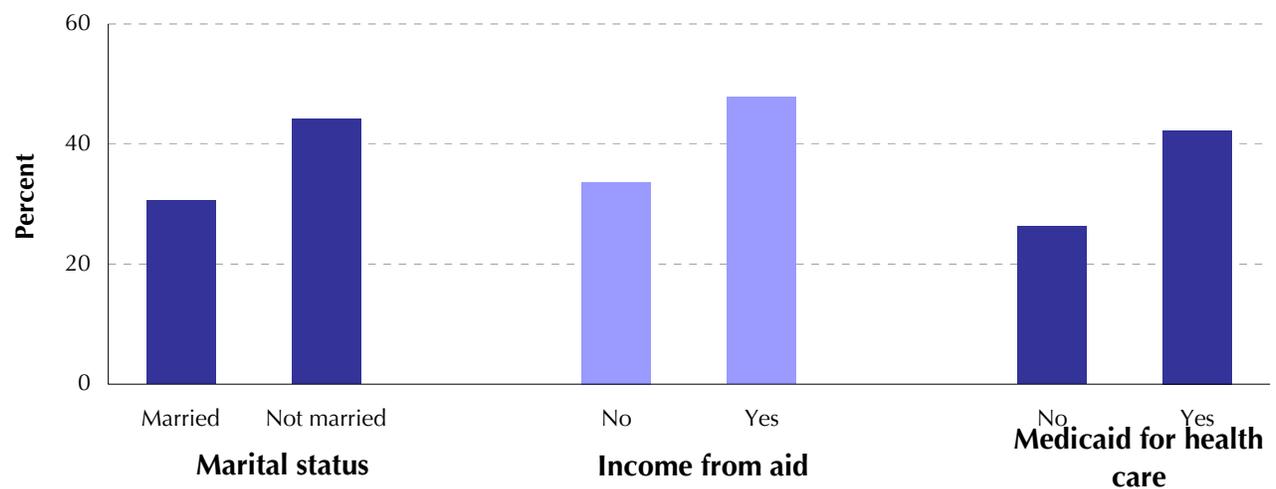
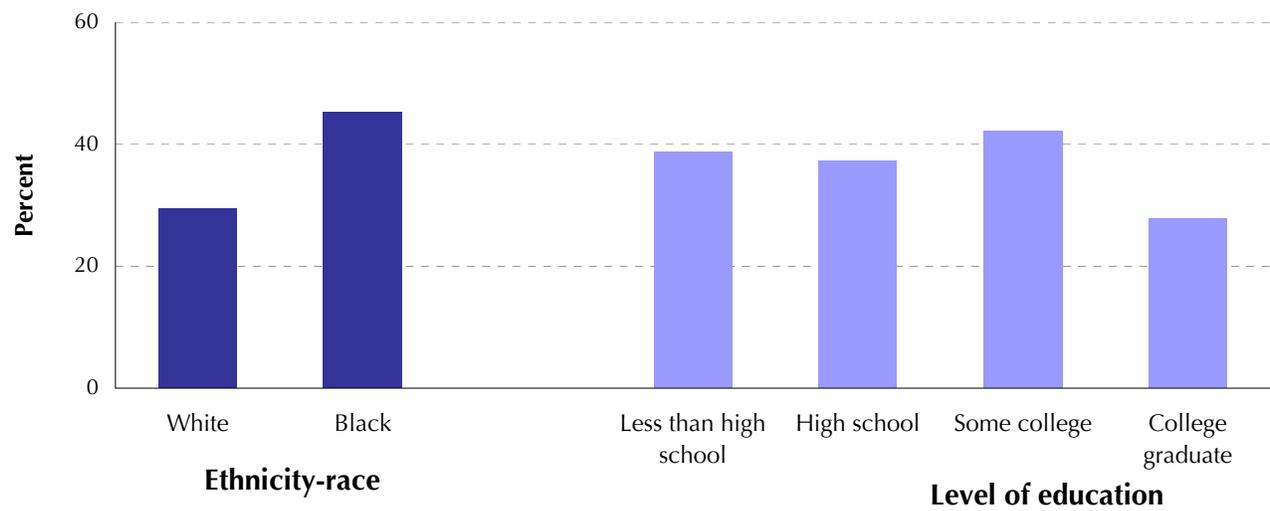
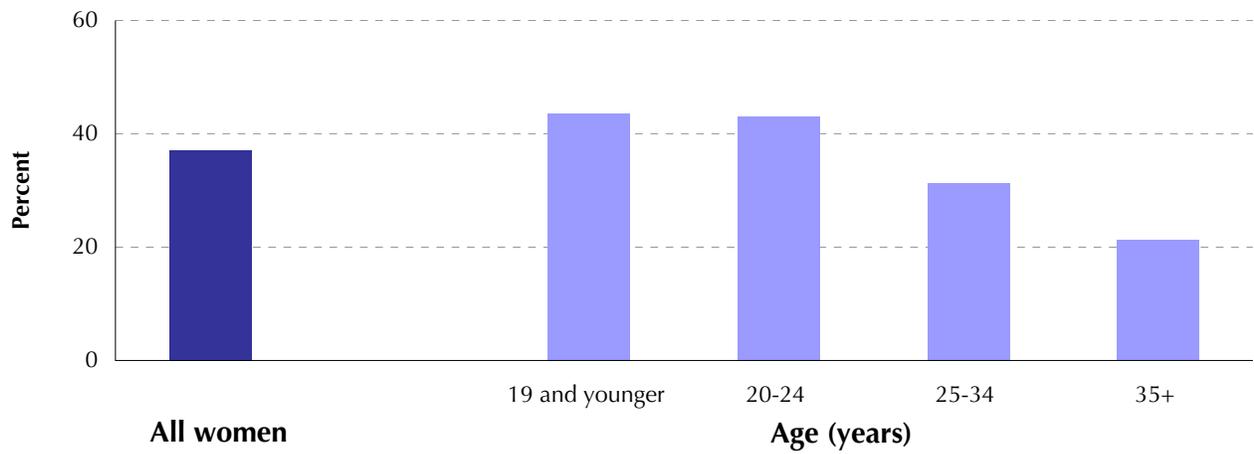
Among all women with live birth, 37.1% reported having a vaginal infection during pregnancy. This response was more likely among women who were black than white, not married, received income from aid, or had Medicaid as payer for prenatal care and/or delivery. College graduates were less likely report a vaginal infection than women with lower educational levels. Self-reported vaginal infection appeared to increase with decreasing age (but differences were not significant between ages 19 years or younger v. 20-24, or 25-34 years v. 35 or more).

Percent of women who reported having a vaginal infection during pregnancy

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	37.1	34.0	40.4
Age (years)			
19 and younger	43.6	35.6	51.9
20-24	43.1	37.8	48.5
25-34	31.3	26.7	36.2
35+	21.2	13.0	32.6
Race-ethnicity			
White	29.4	25.4	33.7
Black	45.2	40.4	50.1
Other	51.9	30.7	72.4
Level of education			
Less than high school	38.8	32.2	45.9
High school	37.4	31.9	43.1
Some college	42.1	36.0	48.5
College graduate	27.9	21.8	34.8
Marital status			
Married	30.6	26.7	34.9
Not married	44.2	39.4	49.0
Income from aid			
No	33.7	30.2	37.3
Yes	47.9	41.3	54.6
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	26.3	21.6	31.5
Yes	42.3	38.4	46.3

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of women who reported having a vaginal infection during pregnancy



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Vaginal infection during pregnancy: which one(s)

Among women who reported having a vaginal infection during pregnancy, percent with selected infections

PRAMS question 66:

Which vaginal infections did you have during your most recent pregnancy? Check all that apply.

Yeast

Vaginosis

Chlamydia

Gonorrhea

Other vaginal infections - Please tell us

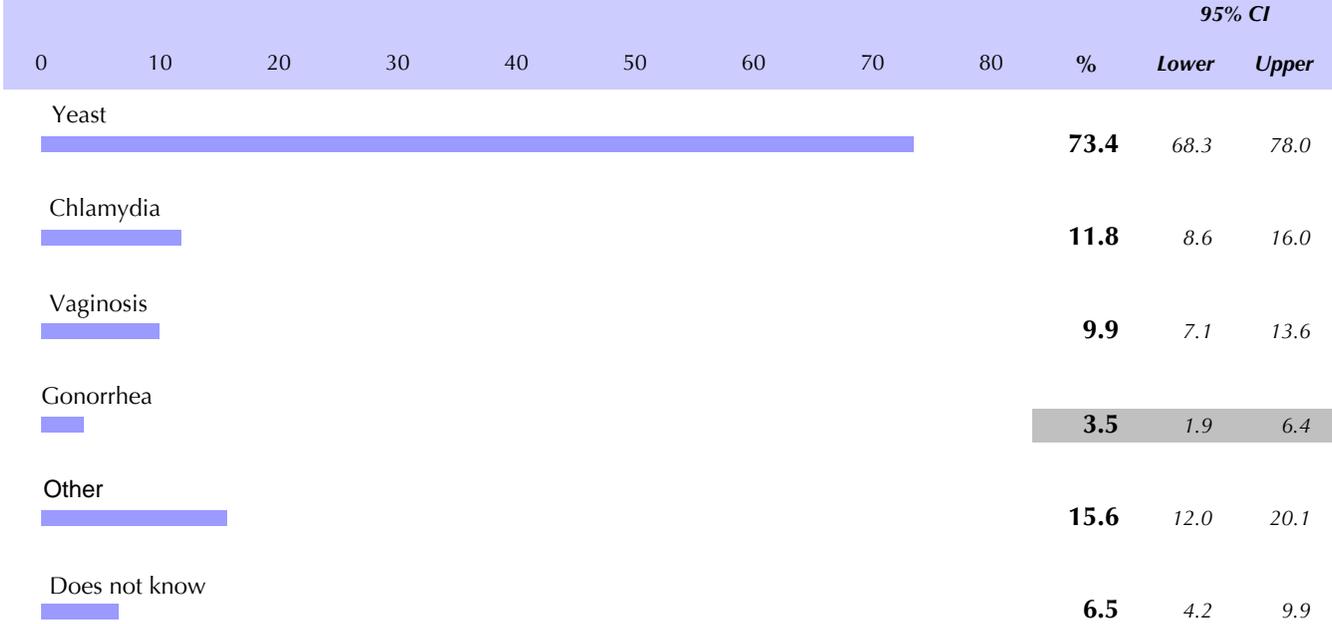
Findings

Among all women who reported having one or more vaginal infections during pregnancy in Question 65, most said they had yeast (73.4%). A minority had chlamydia (11.8%), vaginosis (9.9%), or gonorrhea (3.5%), or another infection (15.6%), and 6.5% did not know the name of the infection.

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size).

Results should be interpreted with caution.

Among women who reported having a vaginal infection during pregnancy, percent with these infections:



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Vaginal douching

Percent of women who douched [vaginally] during the most recent pregnancy

PRAMS question 67:

Did you douche at any time during your most recent pregnancy? No - Go to Question 69 / Yes

Findings

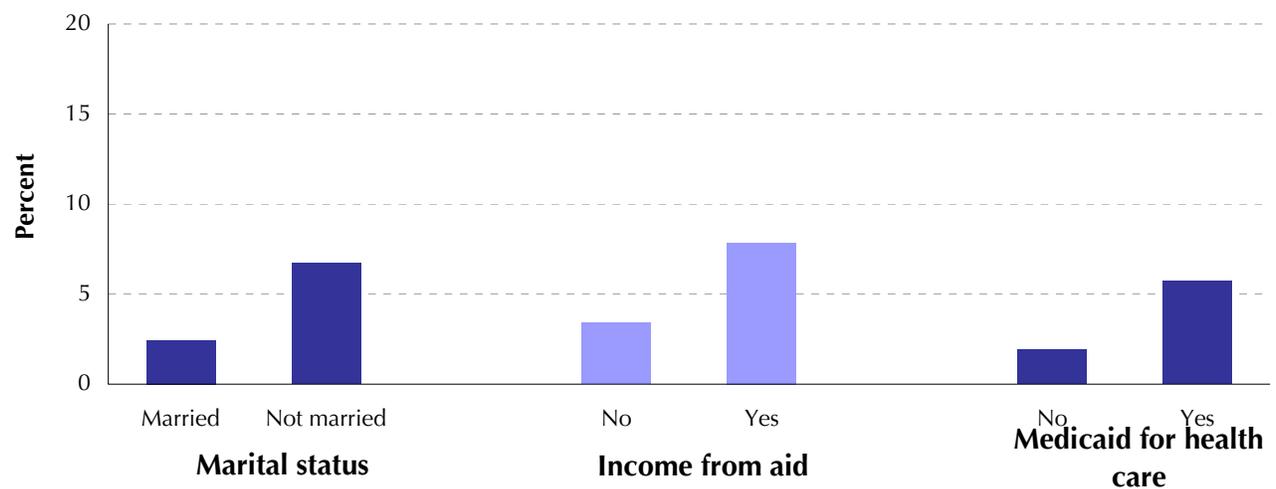
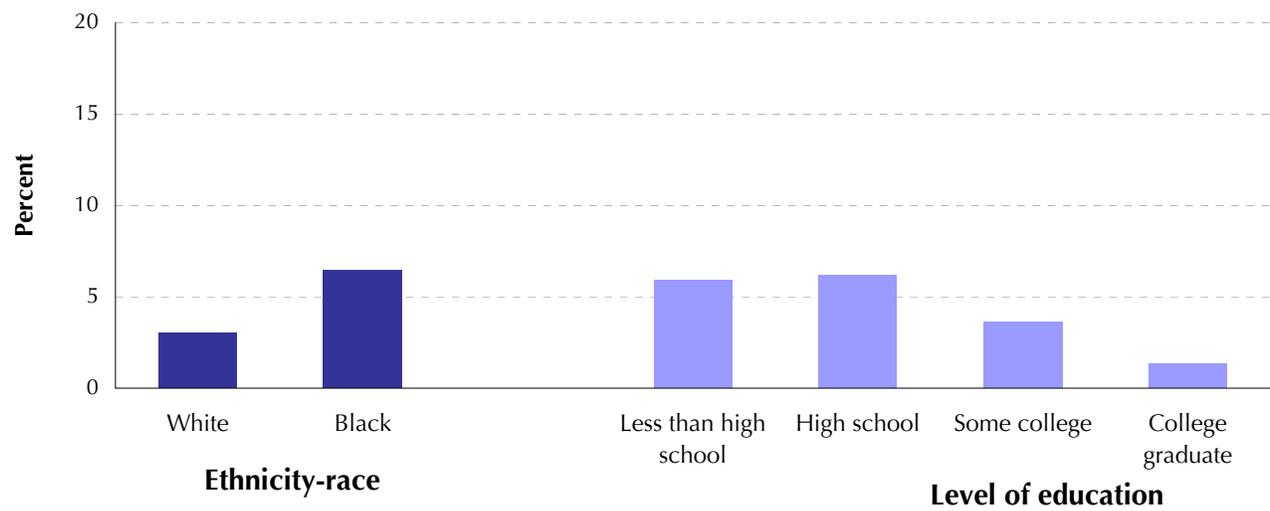
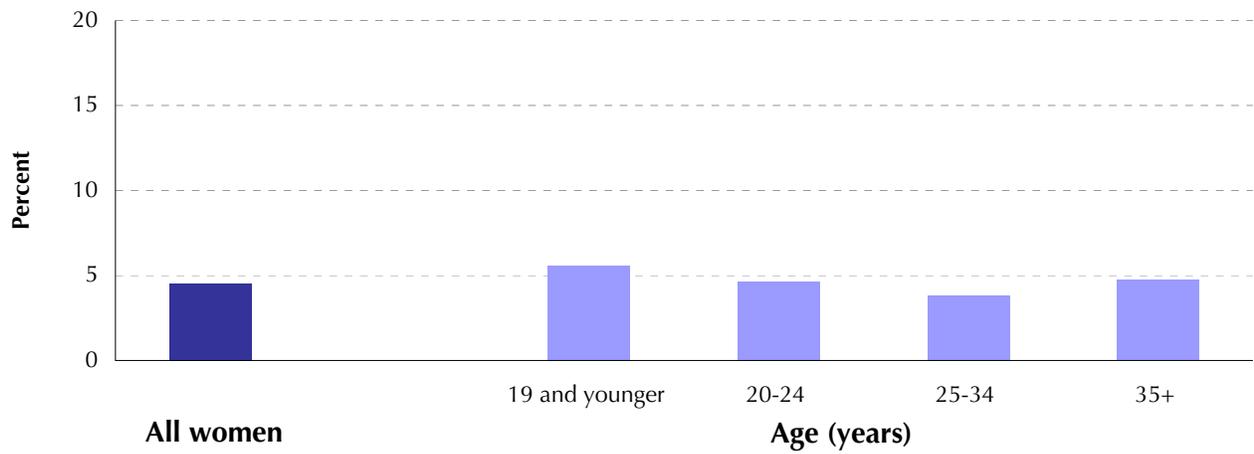
Among all women, 4.5% reported douching during pregnancy. This behavior was more likely among women who were black than white, were not married, received income from aid, or had Medicaid as payer for prenatal care and/or delivery. College graduates were less likely to report this behavior than women who had less than high school or high school education. Douching was not associated with maternal age.

Percent of women who douched [vaginally] during the most recent pregnancy

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	4.5	3.3	6.1
Age (years)			
19 and younger	5.6	2.8	10.9
20-24	4.7	2.8	7.7
25-34	3.8	2.3	6.4
35+	4.7	1.7	12.8
Race-ethnicity			
White	3.0	1.8	5.2
Black	6.5	4.4	9.3
Other	0.0	.	.
Level of education			
Less than high school	5.9	3.3	10.3
High school	6.2	3.9	9.7
Some college	3.6	1.8	6.9
College graduate	1.3	0.4	4.4
Marital status			
Married	2.4	1.4	4.3
Not married	6.7	4.7	9.6
Income from aid			
No	3.4	2.3	5.1
Yes	7.9	4.9	12.3
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	1.9	0.9	4.2
Yes	5.7	4.1	7.9

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of women who douched [vaginally] during the most recent pregnancy



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Maternal hospitalization after delivery: zero to two nights

Percent of women who stayed in hospital zero to two nights after delivery

PRAMS questions: Q35: When did you go into the hospital to have your baby? (1) Month ___ Day ___ Year ___ (2) I did not have my baby in a hospital.

Q37: When were you discharged from the hospital after your baby was born? (It may help to use the calendar.) (1) Month ___ Day ___ Year ___ (2) I did not have my baby in a hospital

Findings

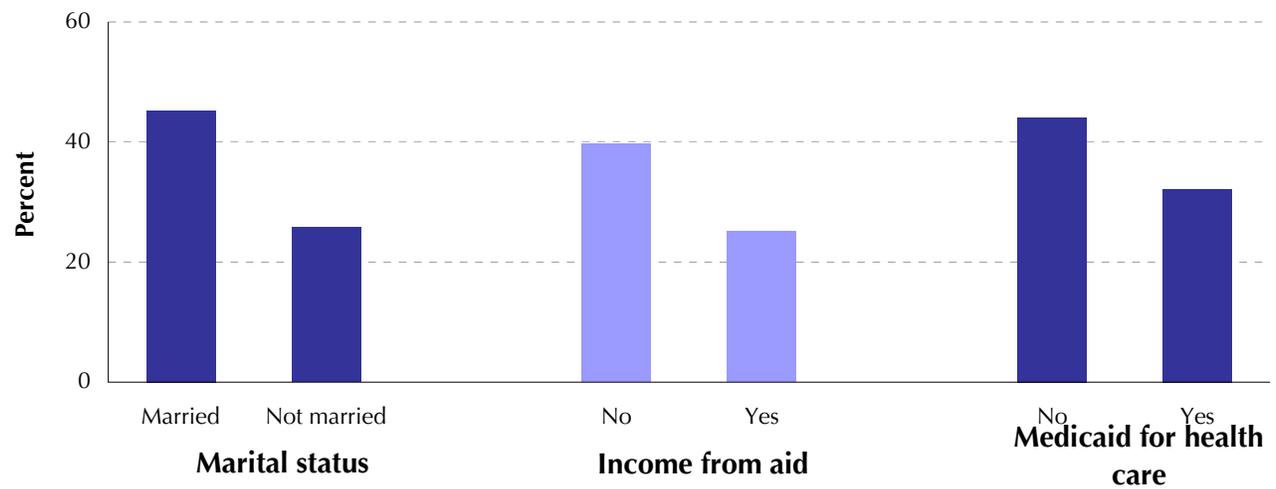
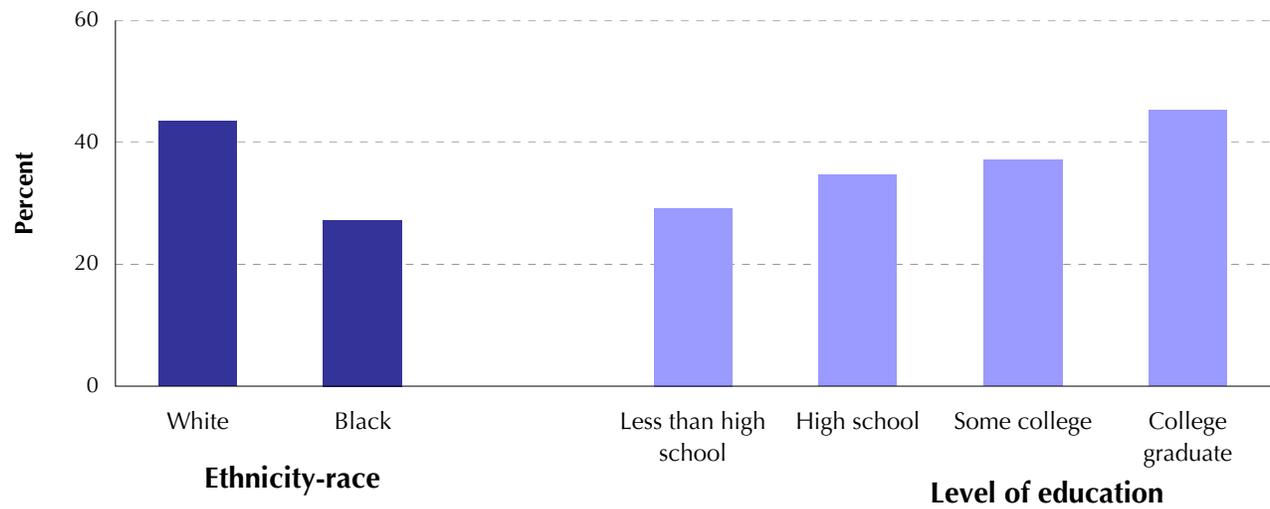
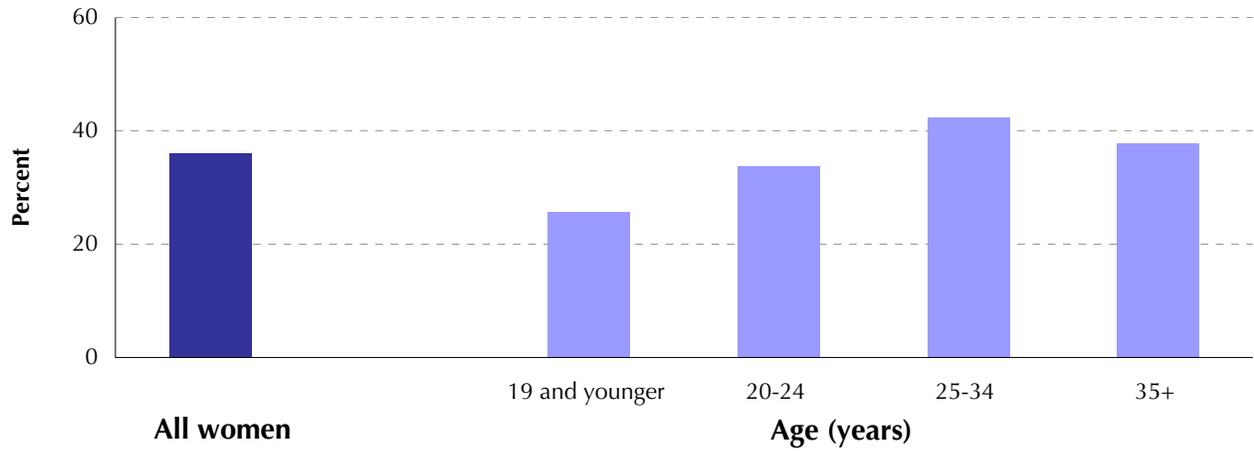
Thirty-six percent of women reported staying zero to two nights. This was more likely among women who were ages 25-34 years than 19 or younger, or than 20- to 24-year-olds; were white than black, were married, did not have income from aid, or did not have Medicaid as payer for prenatal care and/or delivery. This response appeared to increase with educational level (differences were significant between college graduates compared to women who did not finish high school or high school graduates).

Percent of women who stayed in hospital zero to two nights after delivery

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	36.0	32.9	39.3
Age (years)			
19 and younger	25.7	19.0	33.7
20-24	33.8	28.8	39.2
25-34	42.4	37.3	47.6
35+	37.8	27.1	49.9
Race-ethnicity			
White	43.4	39.0	47.9
Black	27.3	23.0	31.9
Other	36.1	18.2	58.9
Level of education			
Less than high school	29.2	23.1	36.1
High school	34.7	29.3	40.6
Some college	37.1	31.1	43.5
College graduate	45.3	38.2	52.6
Marital status			
Married	45.2	40.9	49.7
Not married	25.8	21.7	30.4
Income from aid			
No	39.7	36.1	43.5
Yes	25.1	19.7	31.5
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	44.1	38.5	49.8
Yes	32.2	28.5	36.1

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of women who stayed in hospital zero to two nights after delivery



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Maternal hospitalization after delivery: three or four nights

Percent of women who stayed in hospital three or four nights after delivery

PRAMS questions –

Q35: When did you go into the hospital to have your baby? (1) Month ___ Day ___ Year ___ (2) I did not have my baby in a hospital

Q37: When were you discharged from the hospital after your baby was born? (It may help to use the calendar.) (1) Month ___ Day ___ Year ___ (2) I did not have my baby in a hospital

Findings

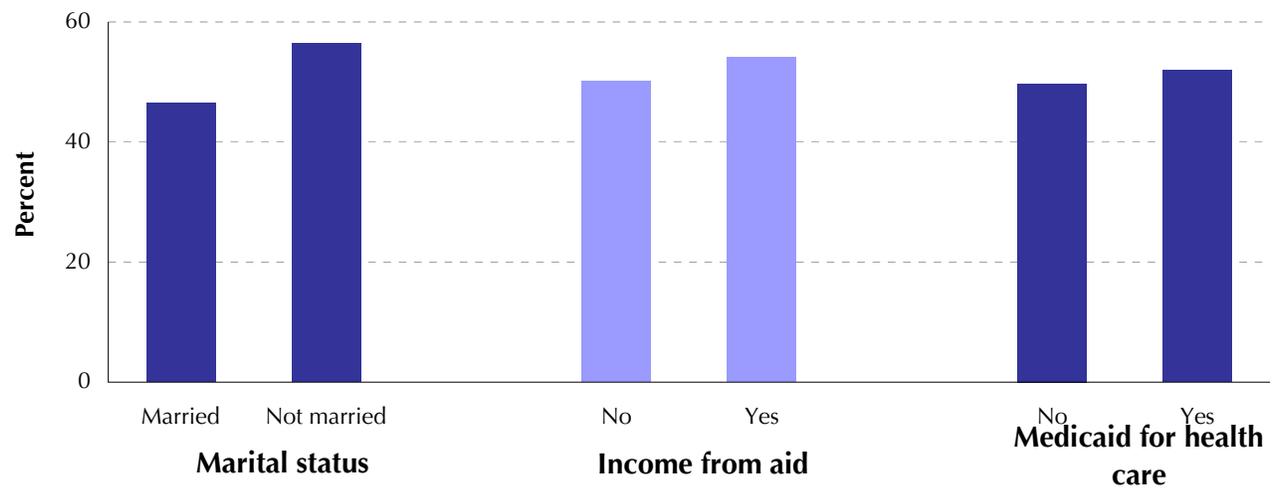
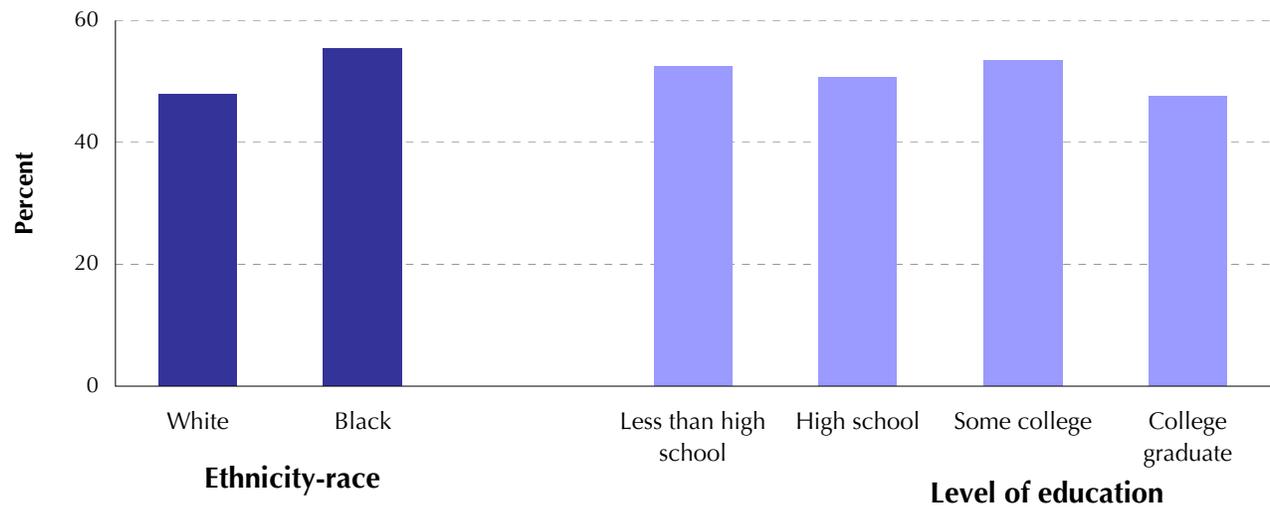
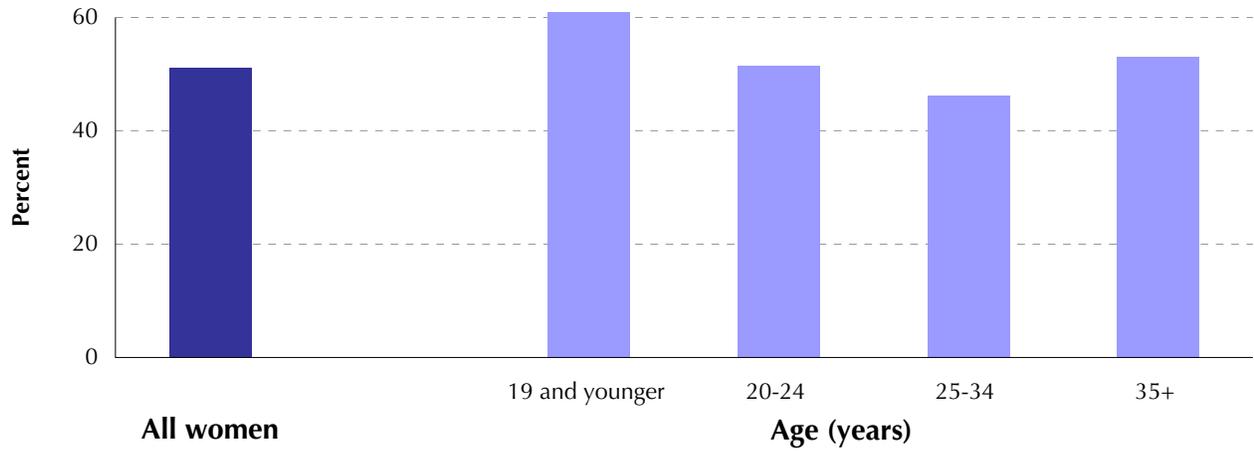
Among all women with live birth, 51.2% stayed in hospital three or four nights after delivery. This was more likely among who were black than white, or not married than married. Three- to four-day stay appeared more likely as maternal age decreased (comparison of 19 years or younger with 25-34 was significant). Educational levels, income from aid, or Medicaid status were not associated with this length of stay.

Percent of women who stayed in hospital three or four nights after delivery

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	51.2	47.9	54.5
Age (years)			
19 and younger	61.2	52.9	68.9
20-24	51.5	46.1	56.9
25-34	46.2	41.1	51.4
35+	53.0	41.2	64.5
Race-ethnicity			
White	47.9	43.4	52.4
Black	55.4	50.5	60.2
Other	47.0	26.6	68.4
Level of education			
Less than high school	52.5	45.4	59.5
High school	50.6	44.8	56.4
Some college	53.5	47.0	59.8
College graduate	47.5	40.4	54.8
Marital status			
Married	46.5	42.1	50.9
Not married	56.5	51.6	61.2
Income from aid			
No	50.2	46.4	53.9
Yes	54.1	47.4	60.7
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	49.7	44.1	55.4
Yes	51.9	47.9	56.0

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of women who stayed in hospital three or four nights after delivery



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Maternal hospitalization after delivery: five or more nights

Percent of women who stayed in hospital five or more nights after delivery

PRAMS questions –

Q35: When did you go into the hospital to have your baby? (1) Month ___ Day ___ Year ___ (2) I did not have my baby in a hospital

Q37: When were you discharged from the hospital after your baby was born? (It may help to use the calendar.) (1) Month ___ Day ___ Year ___ (2) I did not have my baby in a hospital

Findings

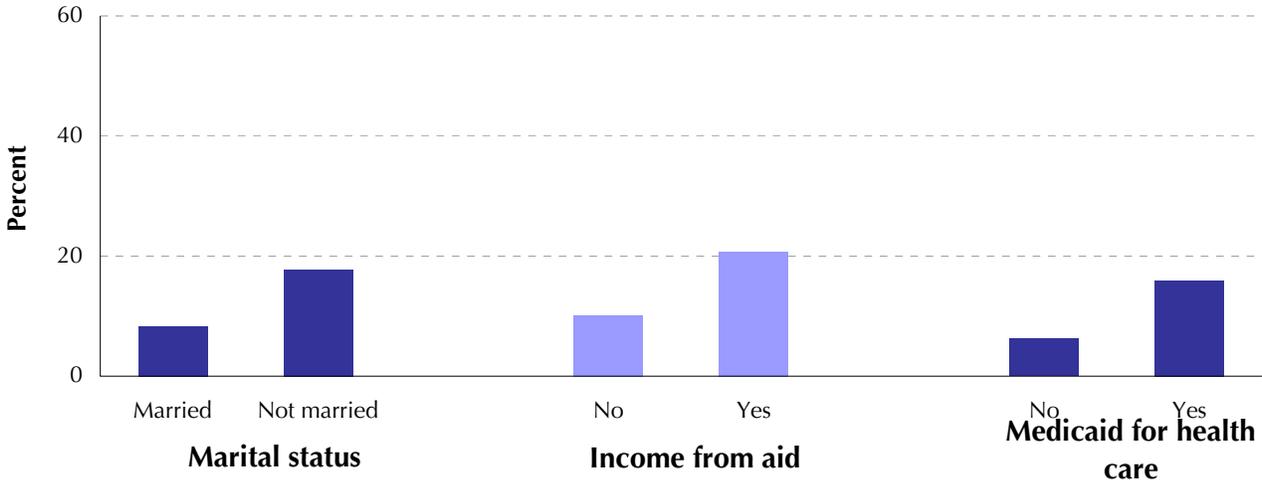
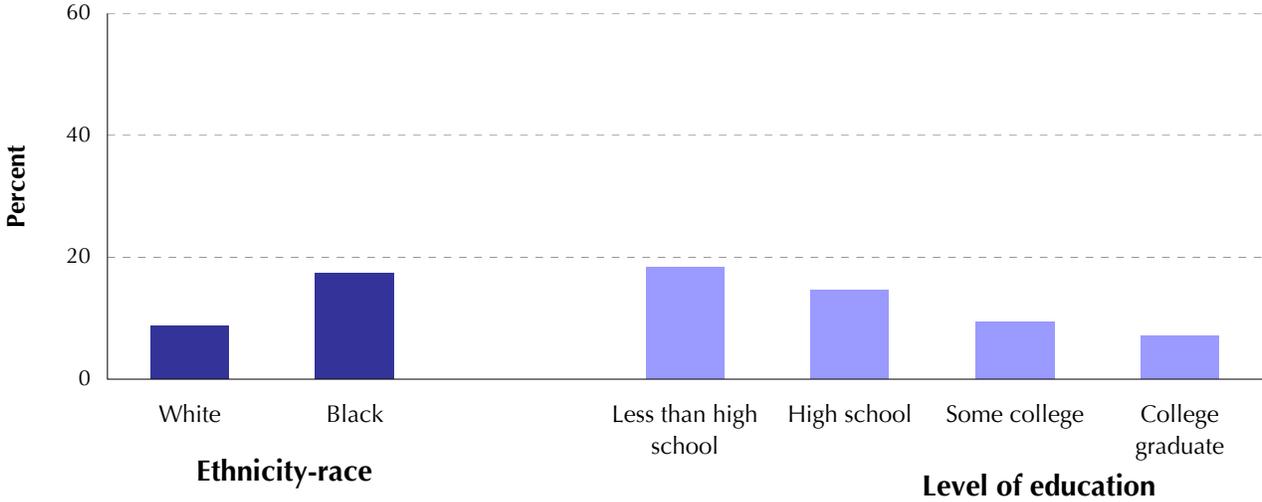
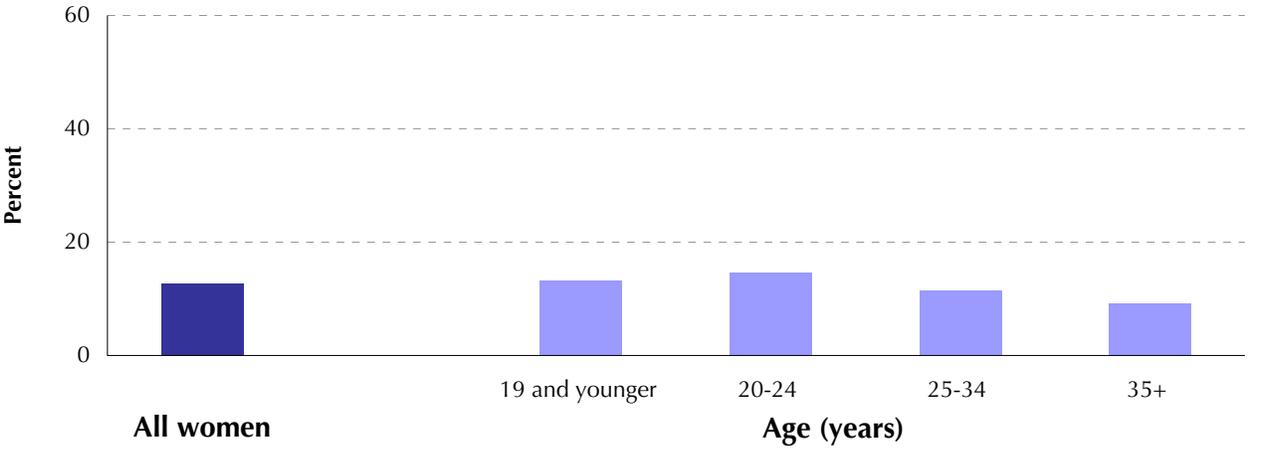
Among all women with live birth, 12.8% reported staying in hospital five or more nights after delivery. This was more likely among women who were black than white, were not married, received income from aid, or had Medicaid as payer for prenatal care and/or delivery. This length of stay appeared more likely as educational level decreased (but differences were not significant between less than high school v. high school, or some college v. college). Apparent differences among age groups were not statistically significant.

Percent of women who stayed in hospital five or more nights after delivery

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	12.8	10.9	14.9
Age (years)			
19 and younger	13.2	8.9	19.0
20-24	14.6	11.4	18.6
25-34	11.4	8.8	14.7
35+	9.2	4.5	17.9
Race-ethnicity			
White	8.7	6.7	11.3
Black	17.3	14.2	21.0
Other	17.0	5.8	40.2
Level of education			
Less than high school	18.3	13.7	24.1
High school	14.7	11.4	18.7
Some college	9.4	6.6	13.3
College graduate	7.2	4.4	11.3
Marital status			
Married	8.3	6.4	10.8
Not married	17.7	14.6	21.5
Income from aid			
No	10.1	8.2	12.4
Yes	20.8	16.2	26.3
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	6.2	4.2	9.1
Yes	15.9	13.4	18.8

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of women who stayed in hospital five or more nights after delivery



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Infant's hospitalization after delivery: zero to two days

Percent of women whose infant stayed in hospital zero to two days after delivery

PRAMS question 40:

After your baby was born, how long did he or she stay in the hospital?

(1) Less than 24 hours (Less than 1 day) (2) 24–48 hours (1–2 days) (3) 3 days (4) 4 days (5) 5 days (6) 6 days or more (7) My baby was not born in a hospital (8) My baby is still in the hospital

Findings

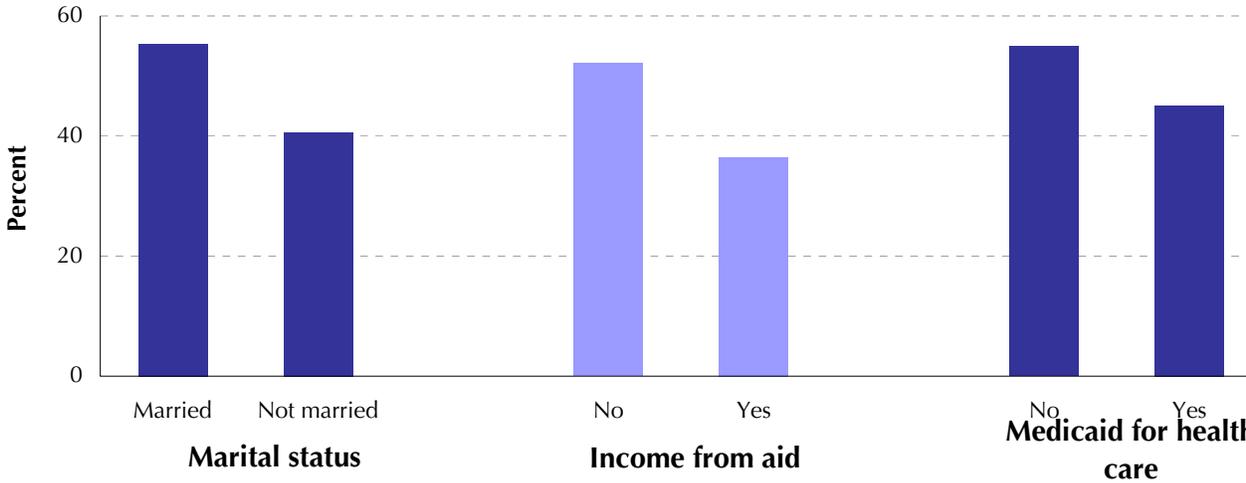
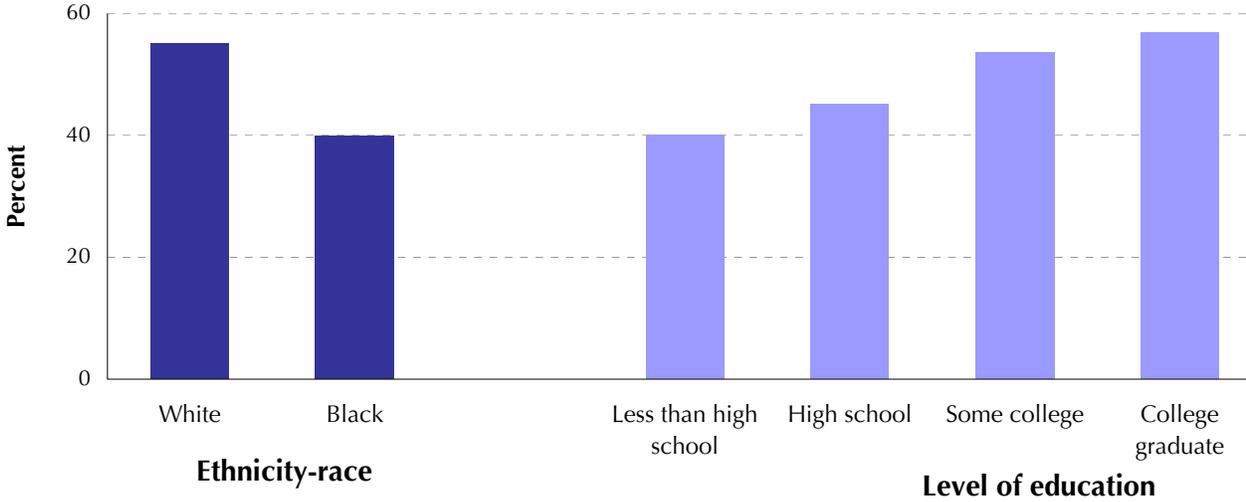
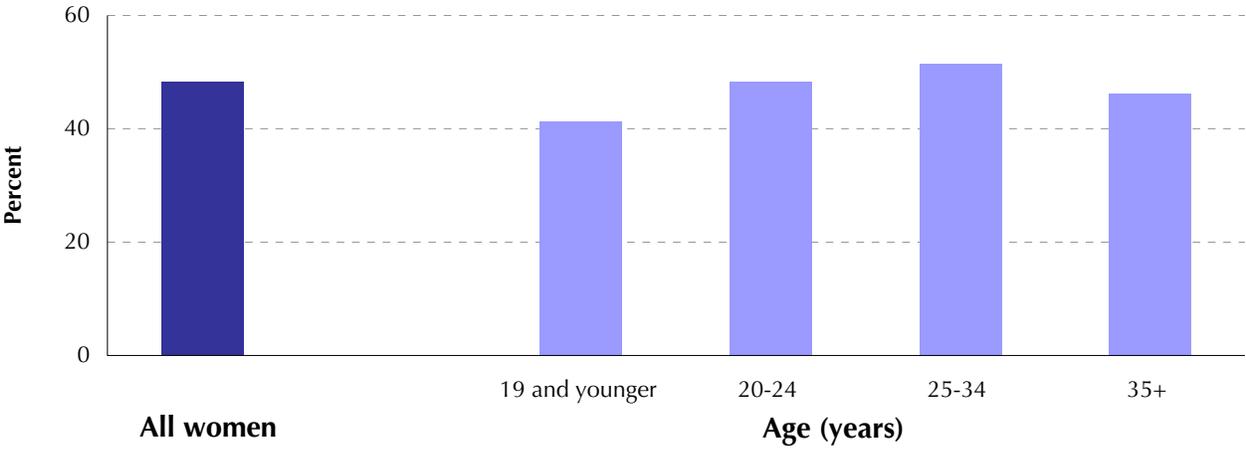
Among all women with live birth, 48.2% reported that their infant stayed in hospital zero to 2 days after delivery. This was more likely among women ages 25-34 years than 19 or younger; who were white than black, were married, did not have income from aid, or did not have Medicaid as payer for prenatal care and/or delivery. One- to two-day stay appeared to increase with higher educational levels (comparisons were significant between high school and some college, some high school and college graduate, or some college and less than high school).

Percent of women whose infant stayed in hospital zero to two days after delivery

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	48.2	45.0	51.5
Age (years)			
19 and younger	41.3	33.5	49.7
20-24	48.4	43.0	53.8
25-34	51.6	46.4	56.6
35+	46.3	35.0	58.0
Race-ethnicity			
White	55.0	50.6	59.4
Black	39.9	35.2	44.8
Other	56.1	34.2	75.9
Level of education			
Less than high school	40.1	33.4	47.1
High school	45.2	39.5	51.0
Some college	53.6	47.3	59.8
College graduate	56.8	49.6	63.7
Marital status			
Married	55.3	50.9	59.6
Not married	40.6	35.9	45.5
Income from aid			
No	52.2	48.4	55.9
Yes	36.5	30.3	43.2
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	54.9	49.3	60.4
Yes	45.1	41.1	49.1

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of women whose infant stayed in hospital zero to two days after delivery



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Infant's hospitalization after delivery: three or four days

Percent of women whose infant stayed in hospital three or four days after delivery

PRAMS question 40:

After your baby was born, how long did he or she stay in the hospital?

(1) Less than 24 hours (Less than 1 day) (2) 24–48 hours (1–2 days) (3) 3 days (4) 4 days (5) 5 days (6) 6 days or more (7) My baby was not born in a hospital (8) My baby is still in the hospital

Findings

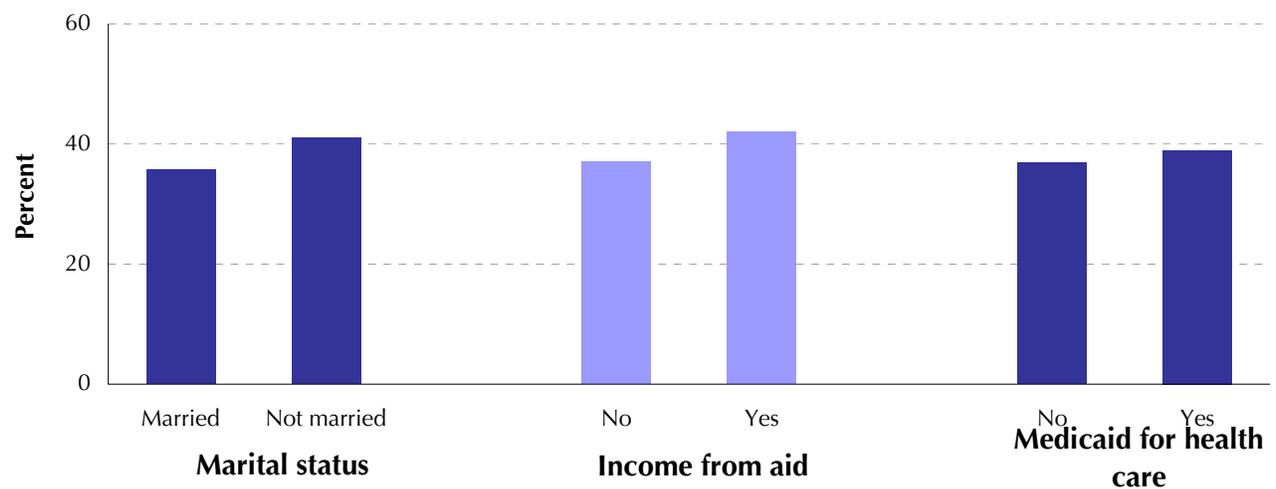
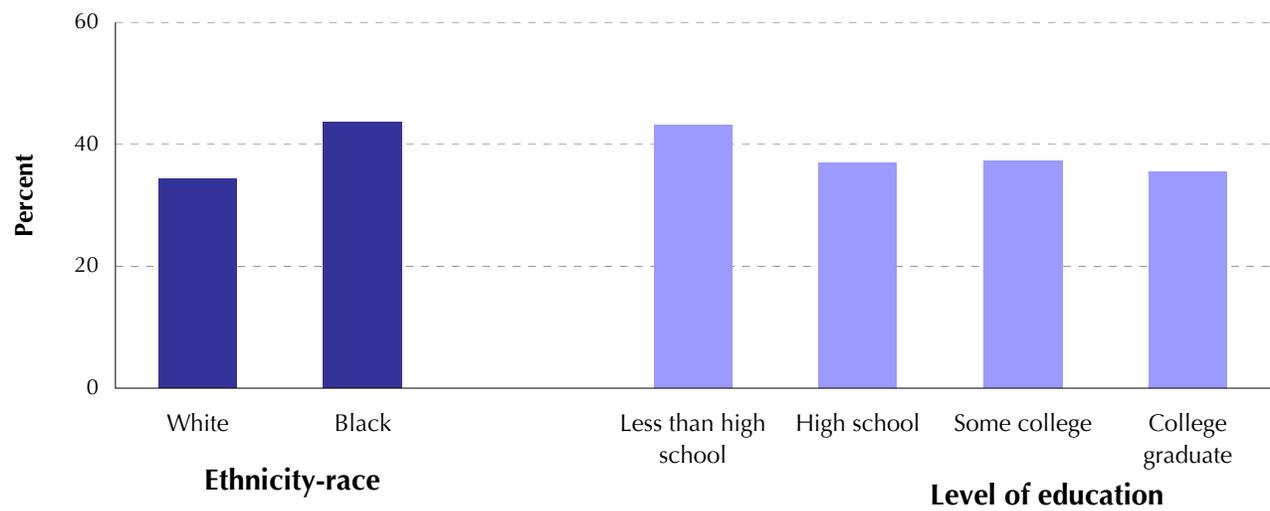
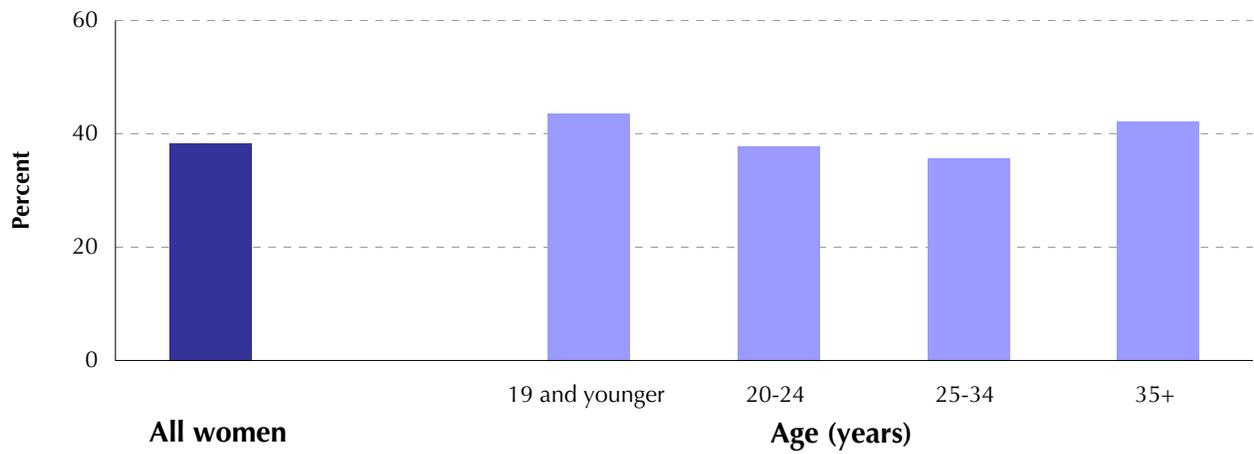
Among all women with live birth, 38.3% reported that their infant stayed in hospital three or four days after delivery. This was more likely among women who were black than white. Although appearing more likely among the youngest or oldest women, and among the least educated or most educated, these associations were not statistically significant; nor was there an association with marital status, income from aid, or Medicaid status.

Percent of women whose infant stayed in hospital three or four days after delivery

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	38.3	35.1	41.5
Age (years)			
19 and younger	43.6	35.7	51.9
20-24	37.8	32.7	43.2
25-34	35.7	30.9	40.8
35+	42.2	31.2	54.0
Race-ethnicity			
White	34.4	30.3	38.8
Black	43.6	38.8	48.5
Other	23.9	10.1	46.8
Level of education			
Less than high school	43.1	36.4	50.2
High school	36.9	31.5	42.6
Some college	37.2	31.3	43.6
College graduate	35.5	28.9	42.7
Marital status			
Married	35.8	31.6	40.1
Not married	41.0	36.3	45.9
Income from aid			
No	37.1	33.5	40.8
Yes	42.0	35.5	48.7
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	36.9	31.7	42.5
Yes	38.9	35.1	42.9

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of women whose infant stayed in hospital three or four days after delivery



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Infant's hospitalization after delivery: five or more days

Percent of women whose infant stayed in hospital after delivery for 5 days or more, or were still in hospital

PRAMS question 40: After your baby was born, how long did he or she stay in the hospital?

(1) Less than 24 hours (Less than 1 day) (2) 24–48 hours (1–2 days) (3) 3 days (4) 4 days (5) 5 days (6) 6 days or more (7) My baby was not born in a hospital (8) My baby is still in the hospital

Findings

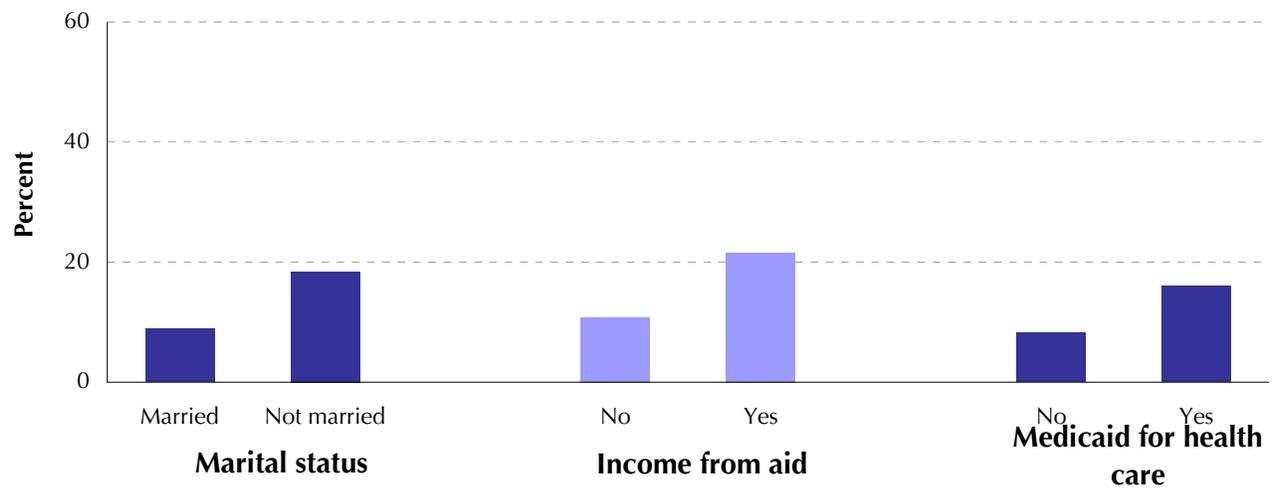
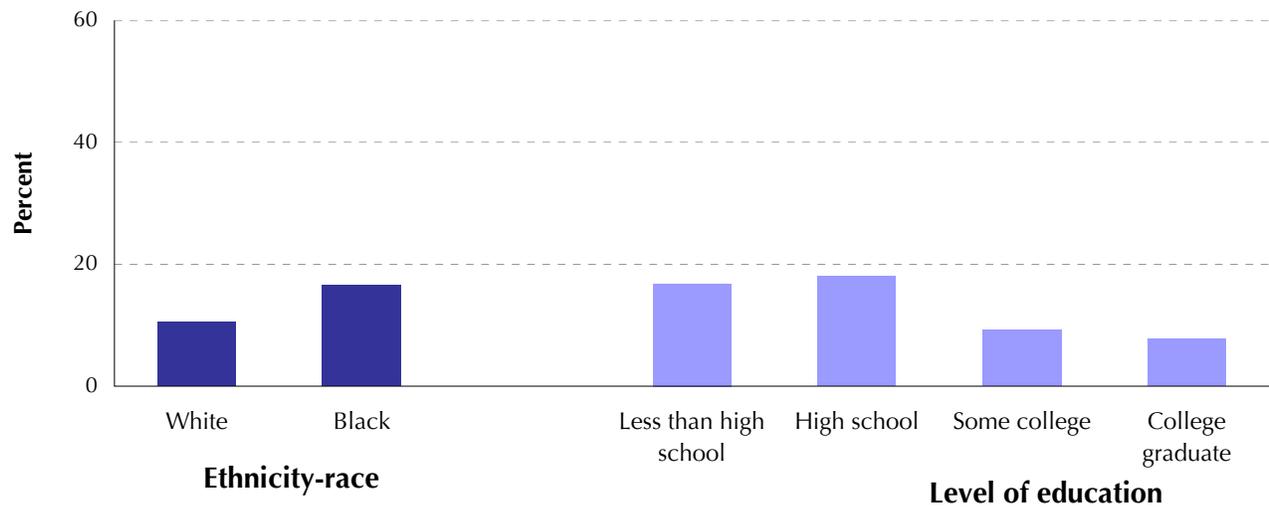
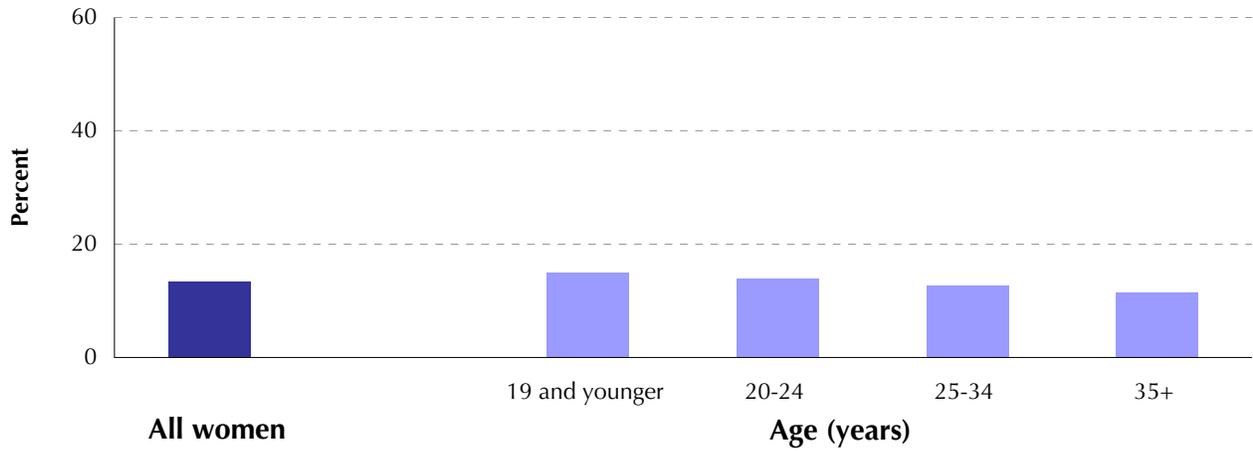
Among all women with live birth, 13.5% reported that their infant stayed in hospital five or more days after delivery or was still in hospital. This was more likely among women who were black than white, were not married, received income from aid, or had Medicaid as payer for prenatal care and/or delivery; and generally more likely among the less educated (except for comparisons between less than high school v. high school, or some college v. college). The apparent association with age was not statistically significant.

Percent of women whose infant stayed in hospital five or more days after delivery

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	13.5	11.7	15.5
Age (years)			
19 and younger	15.1	10.7	20.8
20-24	13.8	10.9	17.5
25-34	12.8	10.1	16.0
35+	11.5	7.2	17.9
Race-ethnicity			
White	10.6	8.4	13.1
Black	16.5	13.7	19.8
Other	20.0	7.4	43.8
Level of education			
Less than high school	16.8	12.8	21.7
High school	18.0	14.4	22.3
Some college	9.2	6.7	12.6
College graduate	7.7	5.1	11.6
Marital status			
Married	8.9	7.1	11.2
Not married	18.4	15.4	21.9
Income from aid			
No	10.8	9.0	12.9
Yes	21.6	17.2	26.7
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	8.2	5.9	11.2
Yes	16.0	13.6	18.6

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of women whose infant stayed in hospital five or more days after delivery



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Newborn intensive care

Percent of women whose infant was put in an intensive care unit (NBICU) after birth

PRAMS question 39:

After your baby was born, was he or she put in an intensive care unit? (1) No (2) Yes (3) I don't know

Findings

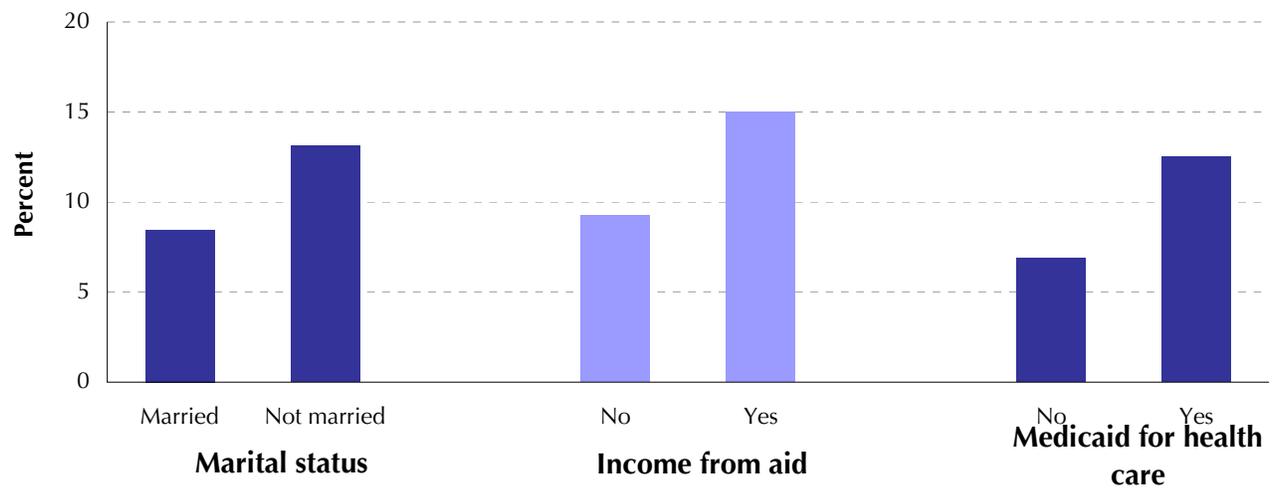
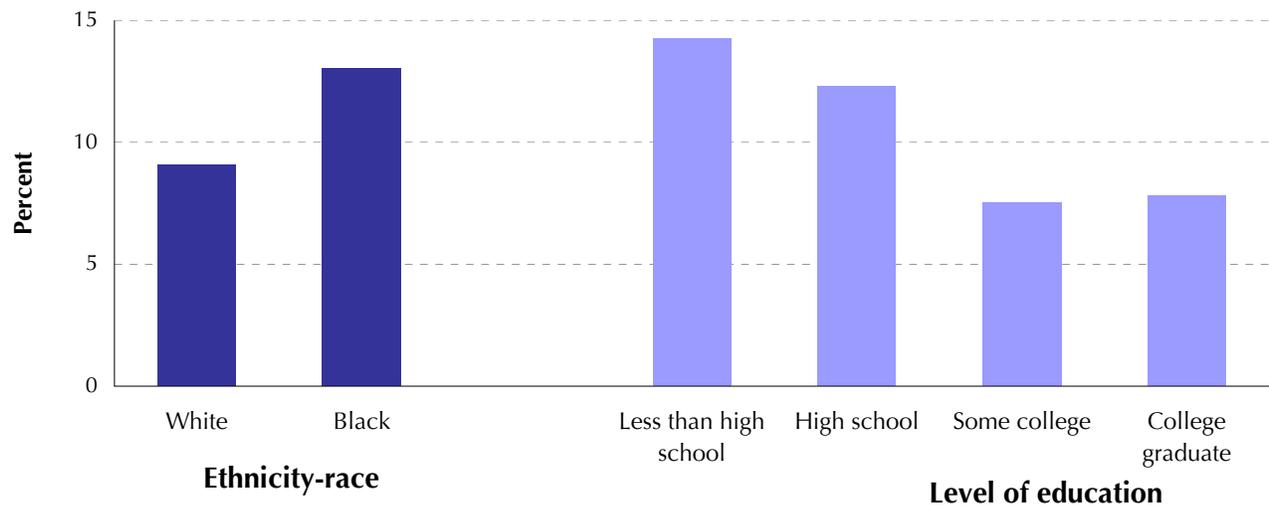
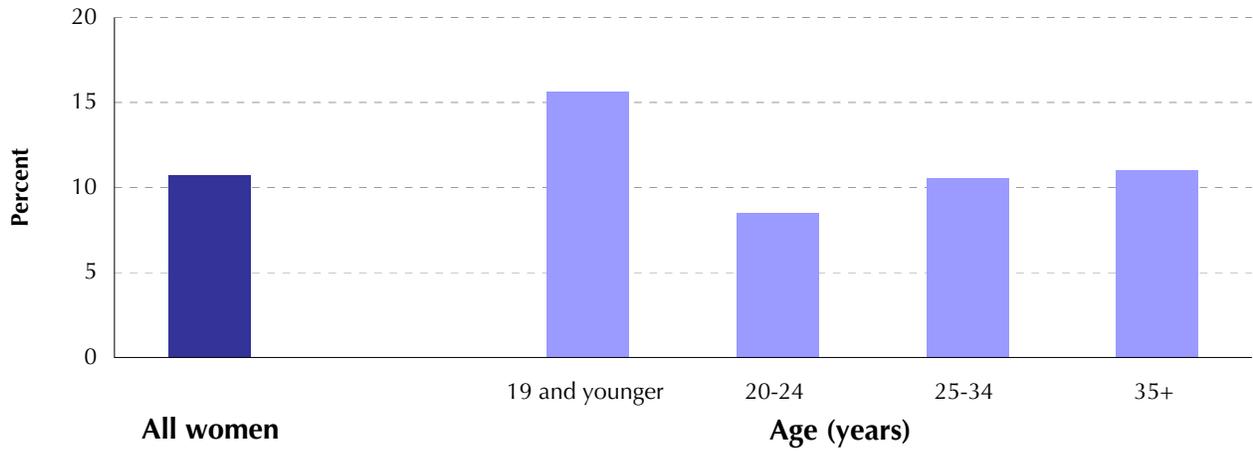
Among all women with live birth, 10.7% reported that their infant stayed in a NBICU after delivery. This was more likely for women who were ages 19 years or younger than 20-24, black than white, not married, received income from aid, or had Medicaid as payer for prenatal care and/or delivery. Although NBICU stay appeared more likely if the mother was 25-34 years or 35 or older compared with 20-24, the comparison was not statistically significant. NBICU stay appeared to increase with decreasing educational level, but only less than high school v. some college, less than high school v. college graduate, or high school v. some college were significantly different.

Percent of women whose infant was put in an intensive care unit after birth

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	10.7	9.2	12.4
Age (years)			
19 and younger	15.6	11.0	21.7
20-24	8.5	6.5	11.2
25-34	10.6	8.3	13.4
35+	11.0	6.3	18.6
Race-ethnicity			
White	9.1	7.2	11.4
Black	13.0	10.6	16.0
Other	2.0	0.5	7.5
Level of education			
Less than high school	14.3	10.6	19.0
High school	12.3	9.5	15.8
Some college	7.5	5.4	10.4
College graduate	7.8	5.2	11.7
Marital status			
Married	8.5	6.7	10.7
Not married	13.1	10.7	16.0
Income from aid			
No	9.3	7.7	11.1
Yes	15.0	11.4	19.5
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	6.9	5.0	9.4
Yes	12.5	10.5	14.9

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of women whose infant was put in an intensive care unit after birth



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Breastfeeding initiation

Among all mothers currently living with their infant, percent who ever breastfed or pumped milked to feed the baby ("ever fed breast milk")

PRAMS question 46:

Did you ever breastfeed or pump breast milk to feed your new baby after delivery?

No - Go to Question 50 / Yes.

Healthy People 2010 Objective 16-19a. Increase the proportion of mothers who breastfeed their babies in the early postpartum period to 75%.

Findings

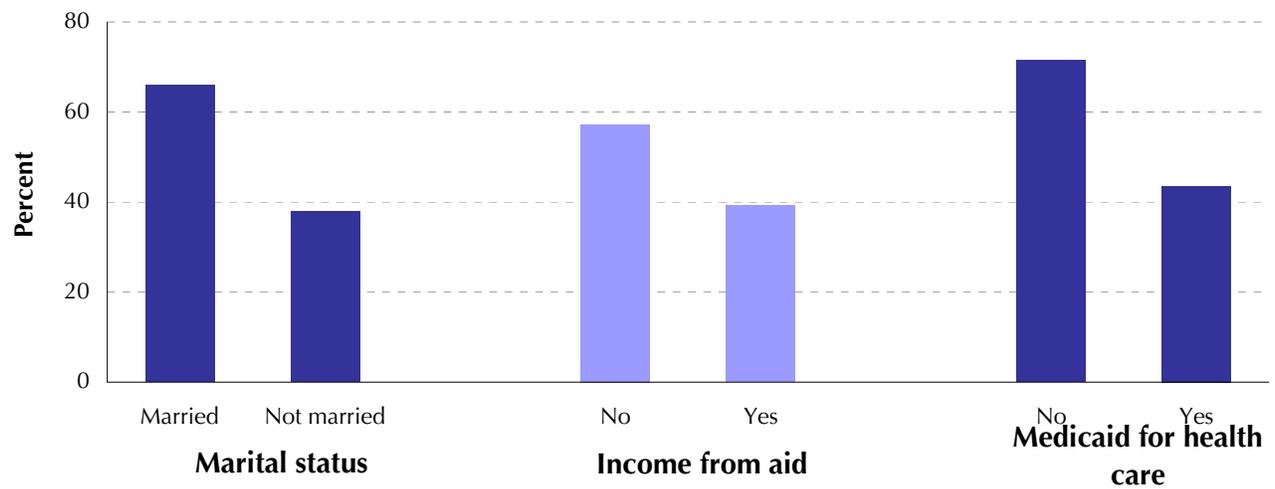
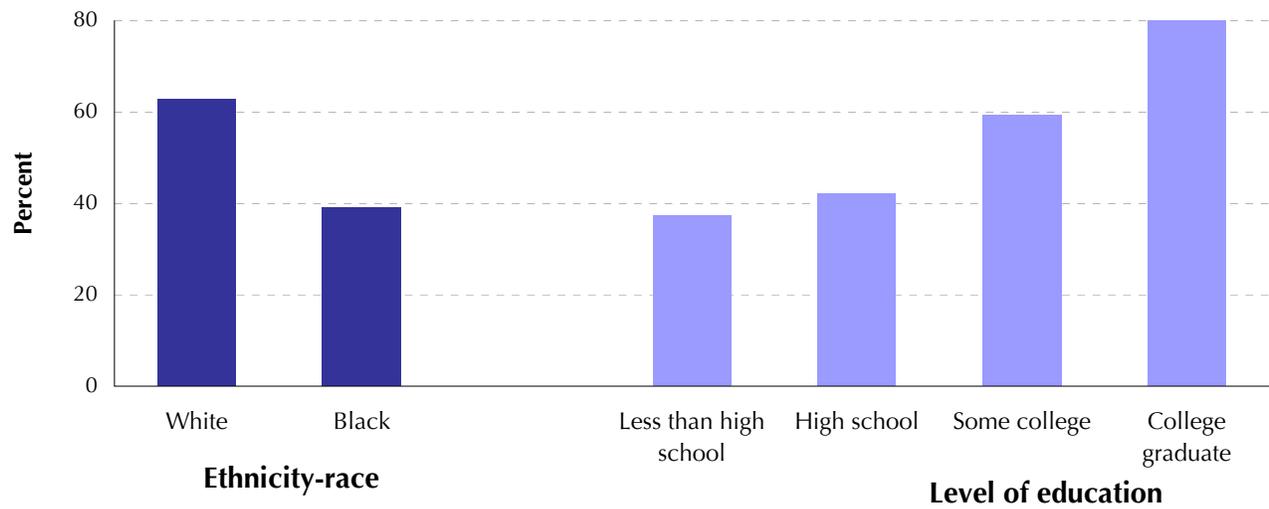
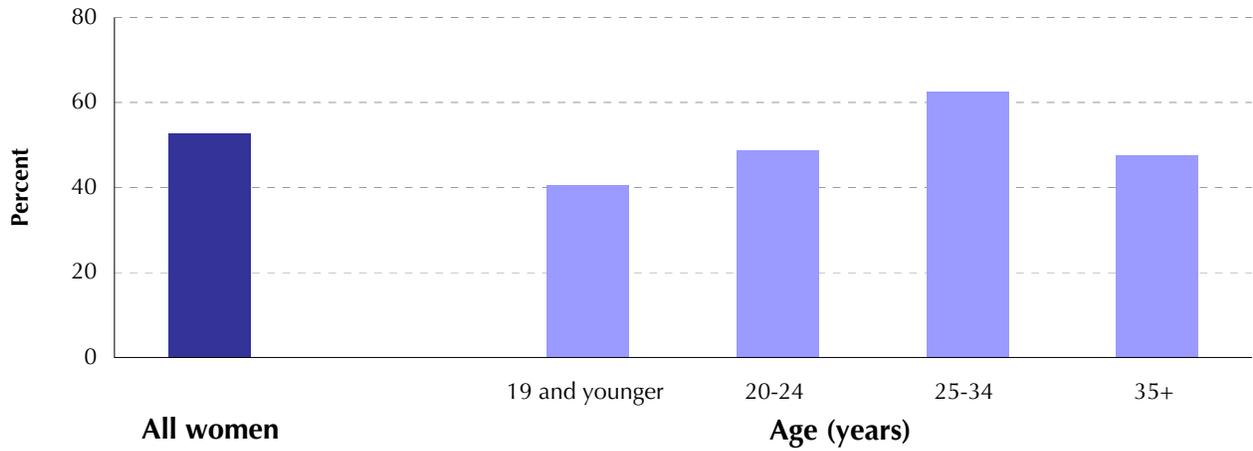
Among all women currently living with their infant, 52.7% reported that they ever fed breast milk. This was more likely among women who were 25-34-years old than either younger or older, white than black, married, did not receive income from aid, or have Medicaid as payer for prenatal care and/or delivery. Ever feeding breast milk appeared more likely as educational level increased (only the comparison between less than high school and high school was not significant).

Percent of women who ever breastfed or pumped milk

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	52.7	49.4	56.0
Age (years)			
19 and younger	40.5	32.4	49.1
20-24	48.8	43.3	54.3
25-34	62.6	57.4	67.5
35+	47.7	36.1	59.5
Race-ethnicity			
White	62.8	58.3	67.1
Black	39.1	34.4	44.1
Other	77.9	53.9	91.4
Level of education			
Less than high school	37.3	30.7	44.5
High school	42.1	36.4	48.1
Some college	59.2	52.7	65.4
College graduate	79.9	73.4	85.1
Marital status			
Married	66.0	61.6	70.1
Not married	38.0	33.3	42.9
Income from aid			
No	57.3	53.4	61.0
Yes	39.3	32.9	46.1
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	71.6	66.1	76.4
Yes	43.6	39.5	47.7

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of women who ever breastfed or pumped milk



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Breastfeeding continuation: all women

Among all mothers currently living with their infant, percent who continued breastfeeding or pumping milk ("feeding breast milk") at least 2 months

PRAMS question 47: Are you still breastfeeding or feeding pumped milk to your new baby? No / Yes - Go to Question 49. **Q48:** How many weeks did you breastfeed or pump milk to feed your baby? (1) ___ Weeks (2) Less than 1 week

Healthy People 2010 Objective 16-19b: Increase the proportion of mothers who breastfeed their babies at 6 months to 50%.

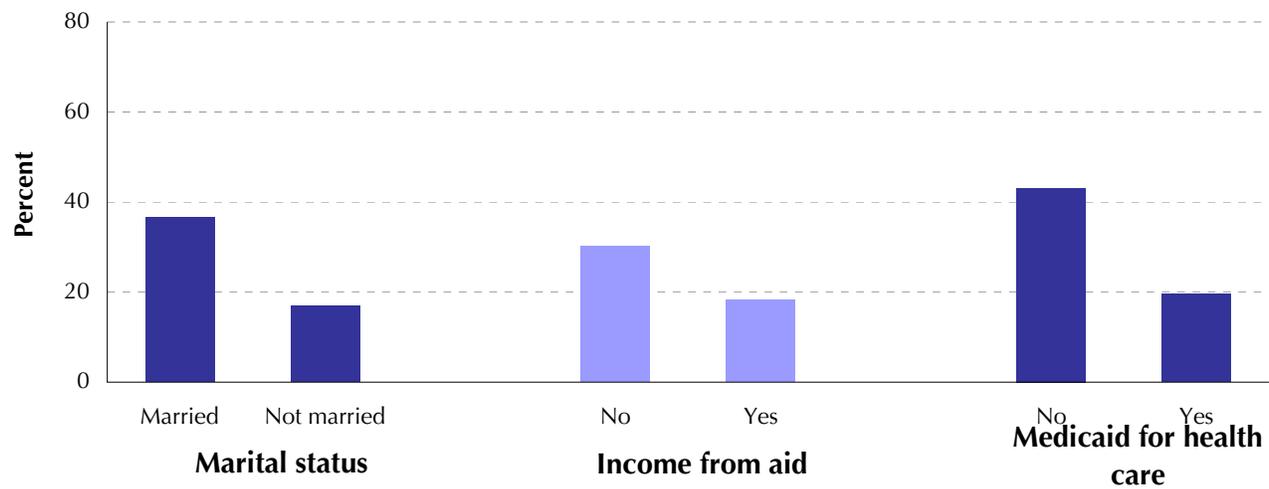
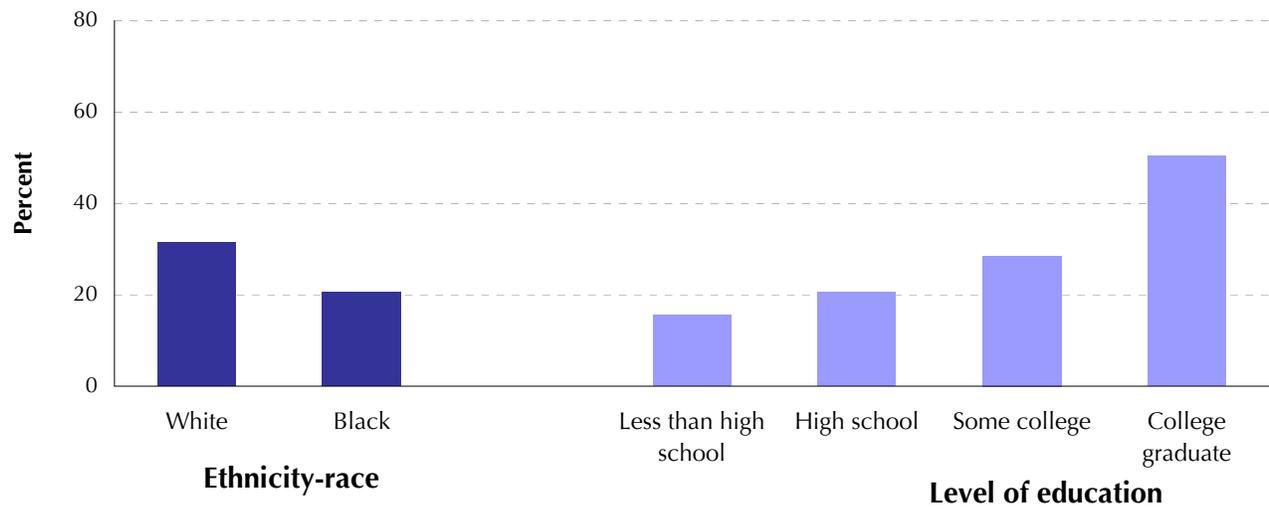
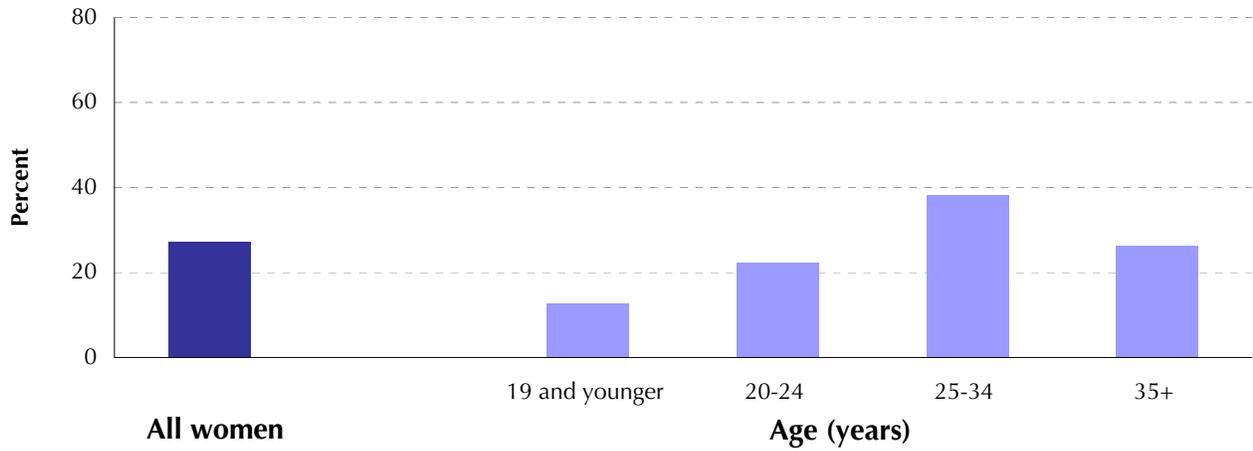
Findings: Among all women currently living with their infant, 27.2% reported feeding breast milk at least two months. This was more likely among women who were ages 25-34 years than either of the younger age groups, white than black, married, did not have receive from aid, or did not have Medicaid as payer for prenatal care and/or delivery. Ever feeding breast milk appeared more likely as educational level increased (only the comparison between less than high school and high school was not significant).

Percent of all women who breastfed or pumped milk at least two months after delivery

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	27.2	24.4	30.2
Age (years)			
19 and younger	12.8	8.1	19.8
20-24	22.3	18.1	27.2
25-34	38.1	33.2	43.3
35+	26.3	17.3	37.7
Race-ethnicity			
White	31.5	27.4	35.8
Black	20.6	16.8	24.8
Other	54.4	32.1	75.0
Level of education			
Less than high school	15.6	11.1	21.4
High school	20.6	16.2	25.9
Some college	28.5	23.0	34.7
College graduate	50.3	43.0	57.5
Marital status			
Married	36.5	32.3	41.0
Not married	17.0	13.6	21.0
Income from aid			
No	30.3	26.9	33.9
Yes	18.2	13.6	24.0
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	43.1	37.5	48.8
Yes	19.5	16.5	23.0

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of all women who breastfed or pumped milk at least two months after delivery



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Breastfeeding continuation: women who initiated breastfeeding

Among women who ever breastfed or pumped milk, percent who continued at least two months

PRAMS question 47: Are you still breastfeeding or feeding pumped milk to your new baby?

No / Yes - Go to Question 49. **Q48:** How many weeks did you breastfeed or pump milk to feed your baby? (1) ___ Weeks (2) Less than 1 week

Healthy People 2010 Objective 16-19b: Increase the proportion of mothers who breastfeed their babies at 6 months to 50%.

Findings

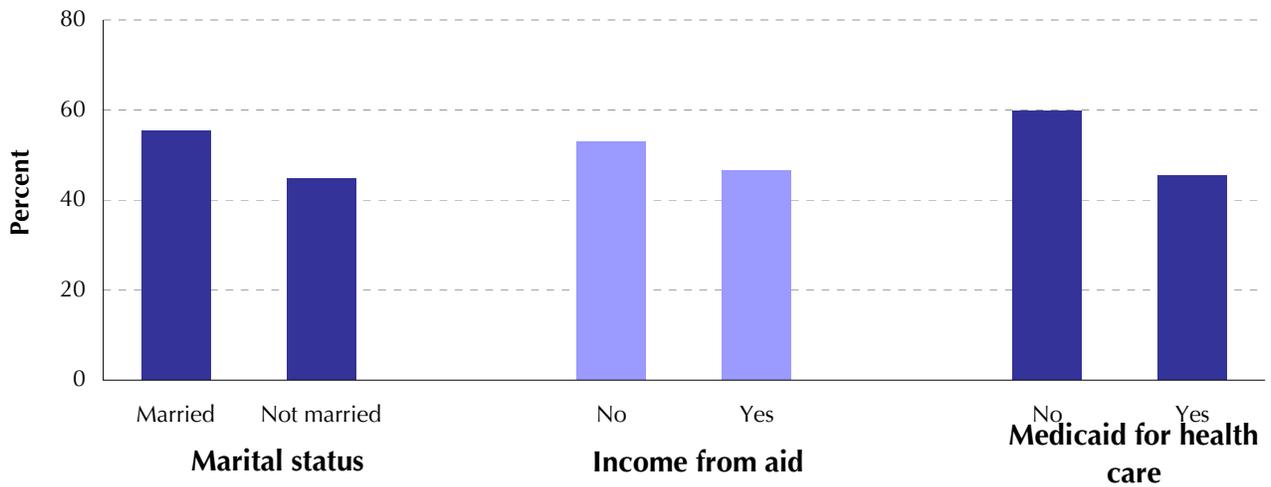
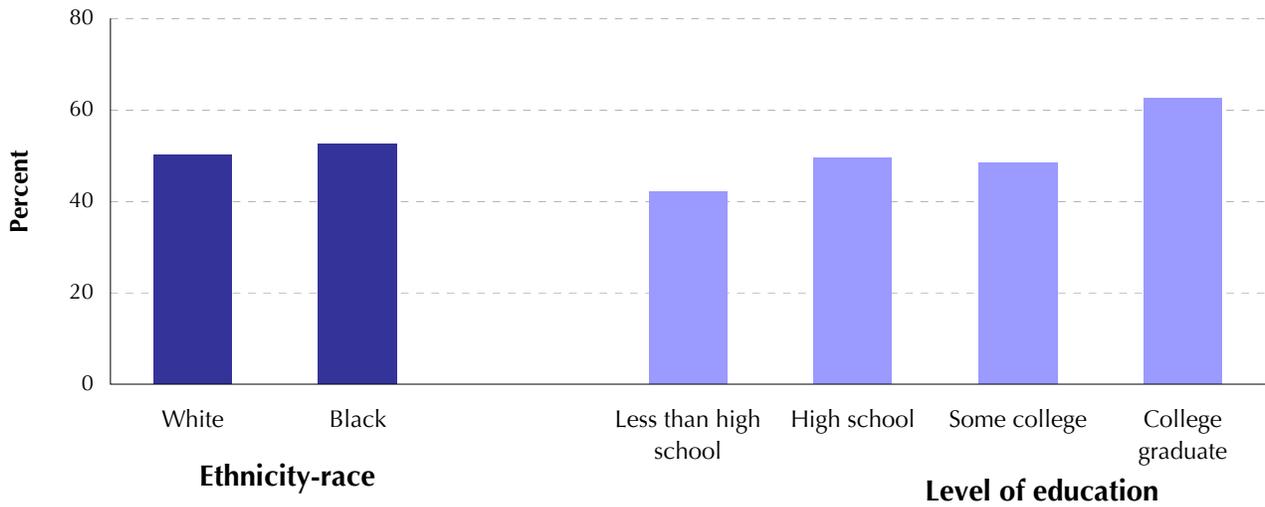
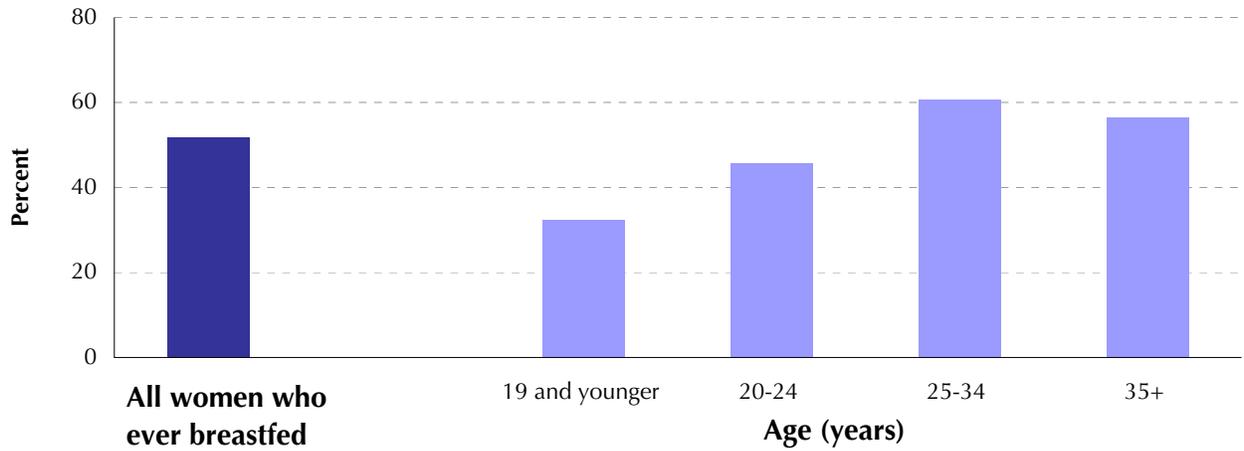
Among women who ever breastfed or pumped milk to feed the baby, 51.8% continued for at least two months. This was more likely among women who were ages 25-34 years than either of the younger age groups, or among those 35 years or older than 19 or younger. College graduates were more likely to continue than women of other educational levels, as were women who were married, or who did not have Medicaid as payer for prenatal care and/or delivery. There was no association with ethnicity-race or income from aid.

Among women who ever breastfed or pumped milk, percent who continued at least two months

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	51.8	47.2	56.3
Age (years)			
19 and younger	32.4	21.1	46.3
20-24	45.7	38.1	53.6
25-34	60.8	54.3	67.0
35+	56.4	39.7	71.8
Race-ethnicity			
White	50.2	44.5	55.9
Black	52.6	44.7	60.4
Other	71.2	43.7	88.7
Level of education			
Less than high school	42.0	31.1	53.7
High school	49.5	40.5	58.6
Some college	48.4	40.1	56.8
College graduate	62.5	54.3	70.1
Marital status			
Married	55.4	49.8	60.8
Not married	44.8	37.1	52.8
Income from aid			
No	53.0	47.9	57.9
Yes	46.5	36.0	57.3
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	59.7	53.0	66.1
Yes	45.4	39.3	51.6

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

**Among women who ever breastfed or pumped milk,
percent who continued at least two months**



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Food other than breast milk

Among mothers who ever breastfed or pumped milk,
percent who fed the infant anything else before infant was 2 months of age

PRAMS question 48: How old was your baby the first time you fed him or her anything besides breast milk? (Include formula, baby food, juice, cow's milk, water, sugar water, or anything else you fed your baby.) (1) __Weeks OR __Months (2) My baby was less than one week old (3) I have not fed my baby anything besides breast milk.

Healthy People 2010 Objective 16-19b: Increase the proportion of mothers who breastfeed their babies at 6 months to 50%. Many health organizations recommend exclusive breastfeeding for the first 6 months of life.*

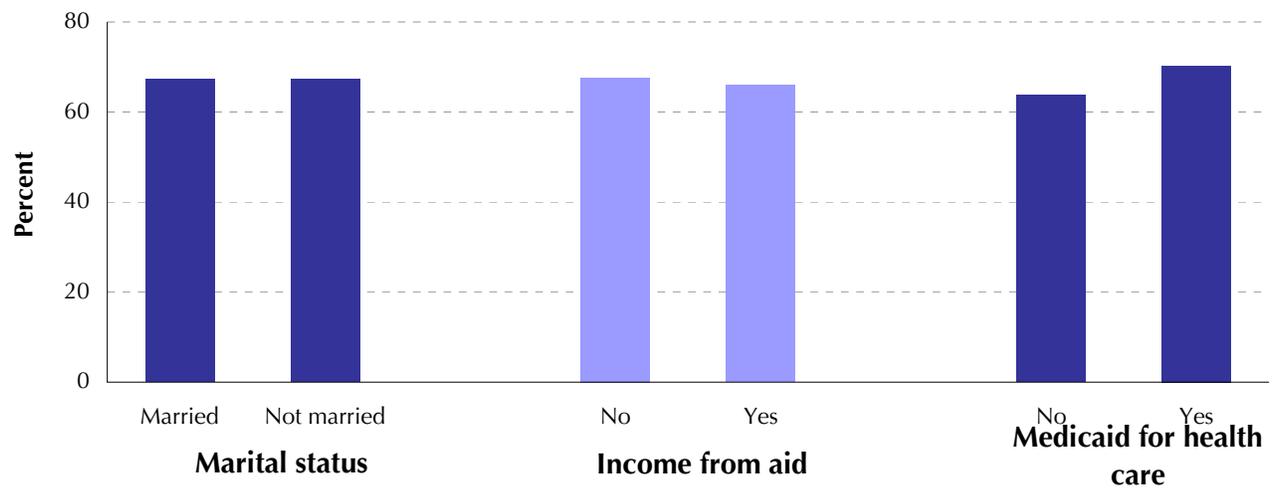
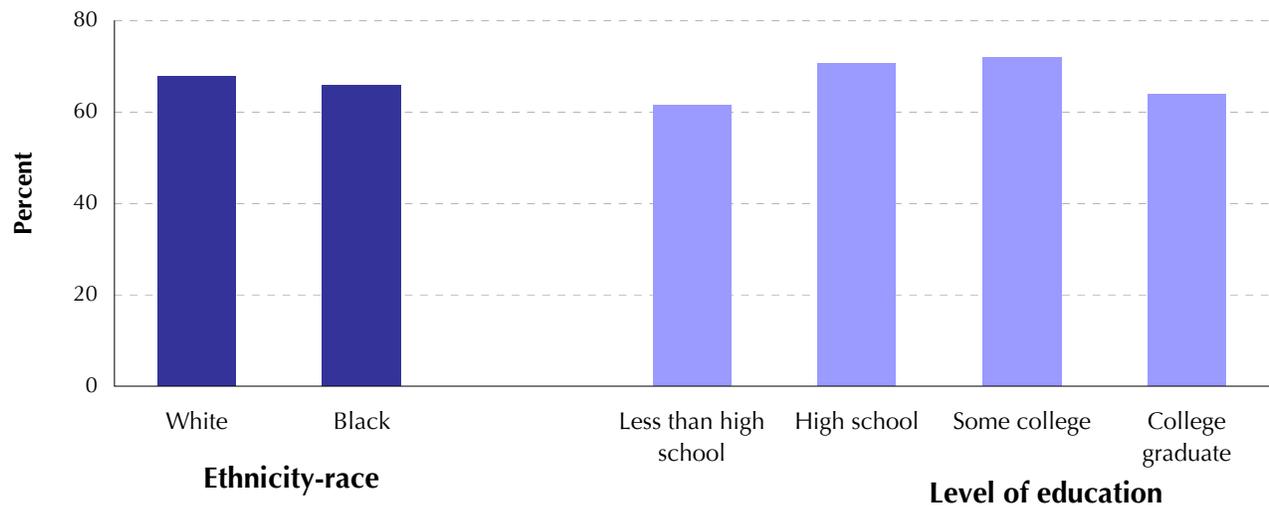
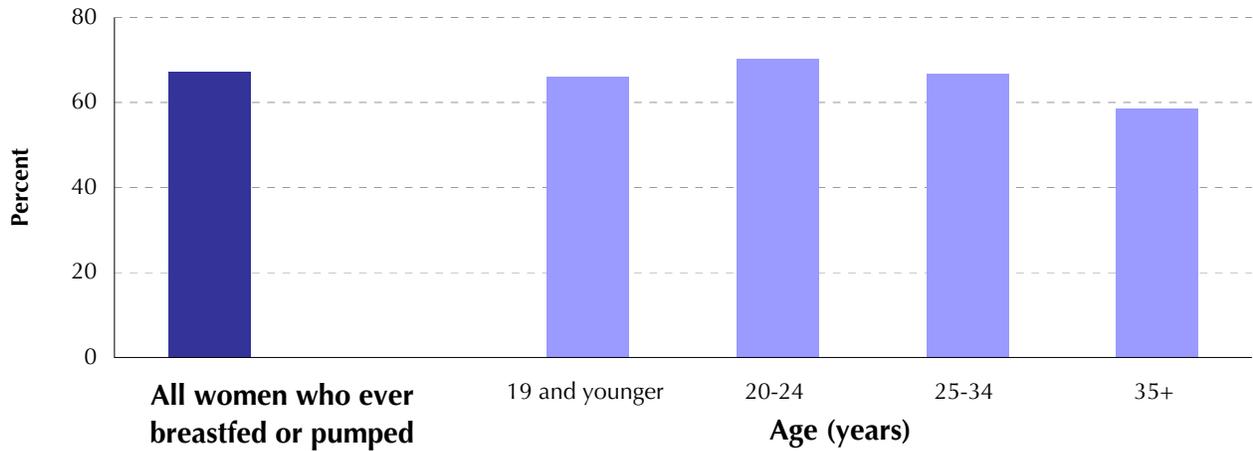
Findings: Among women who ever breastfed or pumped milked to feed the baby, 67.3% started feeding anything besides breast milk before the infant was two months old. There were no significant associations between this practice and age, ethnicity-race, educational level, marital status, income from aid, or Medicaid status.

* Organizations include the American Academy of Pediatrics, American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, American Academy of Family Physicians, Academy of Breastfeeding Medicine, World Health Organization, United Nations Children's Fund. (Section on Breastfeeding, American Academy of Pediatrics. Policy statement: Breastfeeding and the use of human Milk. Pediatrics 2005;115(2):496-506.).

Among mothers who ever breastfed or pumped milk, percent who fed the infant anything else before 2 months

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	67.3	62.9	71.5
Age (years)			
19 and younger	66.1	52.1	77.7
20-24	70.2	62.6	76.9
25-34	66.7	60.3	72.6
35+	58.5	41.6	73.6
Race-ethnicity			
White	67.7	62.2	72.9
Black	65.9	58.0	73.0
Other	73.2	47.1	89.3
Level of education			
Less than high school	61.5	49.7	72.1
High school	70.6	61.7	78.2
Some college	71.9	63.7	78.9
College graduate	63.9	55.8	71.3
Marital status			
Married	67.3	61.9	72.3
Not married	67.4	59.4	74.4
Income from aid			
No	67.6	62.8	72.2
Yes	66.0	54.9	75.6
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	63.8	57.1	69.9
Yes	70.3	64.3	75.6

**Among mothers who ever breastfed or pumped milk,
percent who fed the infant anything else before 2 months**



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Secondhand smoke exposure

Among all mothers living with their infant, percent whose infant is exposed to secondhand smoke (ETS)

PRAMS question 50: About how many hours a day, on average, is your new baby in the same room with someone who is smoking? (1) ___ Hours (2) Less than one hour a day (3) My baby is never in the same room with someone who is smoking

Healthy People 2010 Objective 27-9: Reduce the proportion of children who are regularly exposed to tobacco smoke at home to 10%.

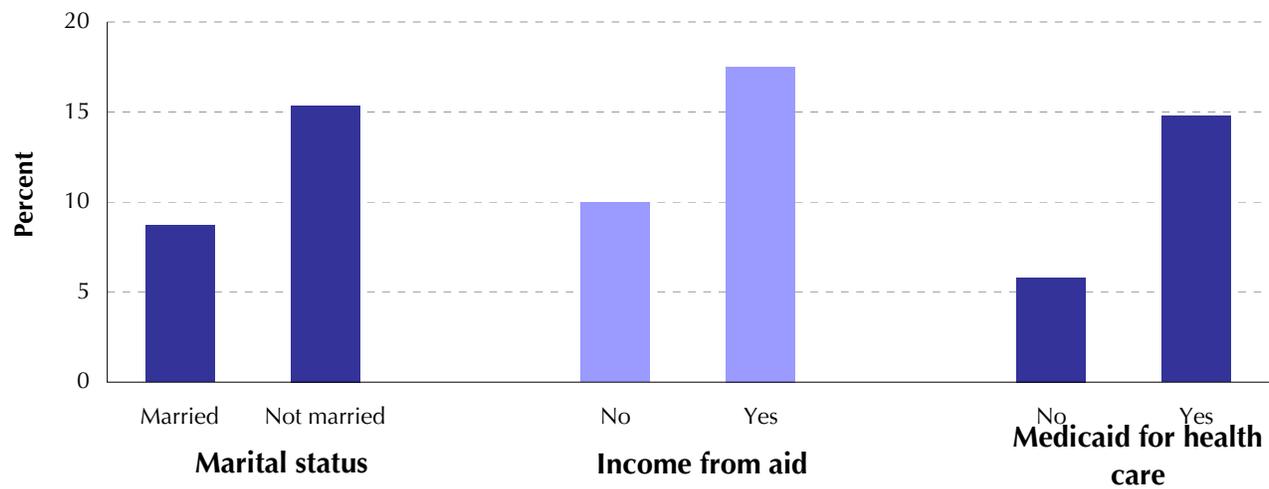
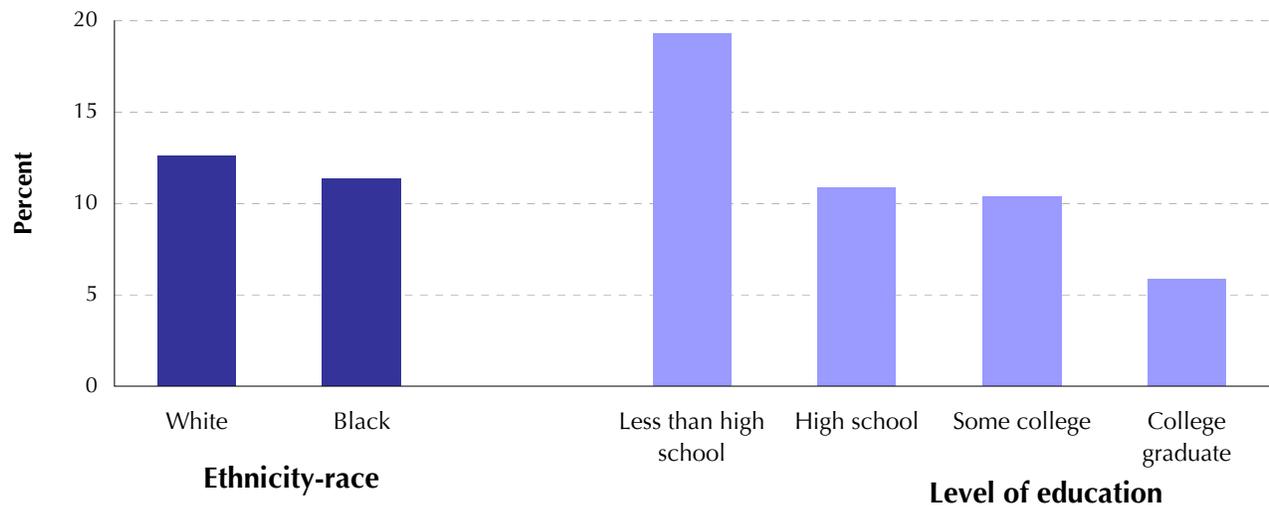
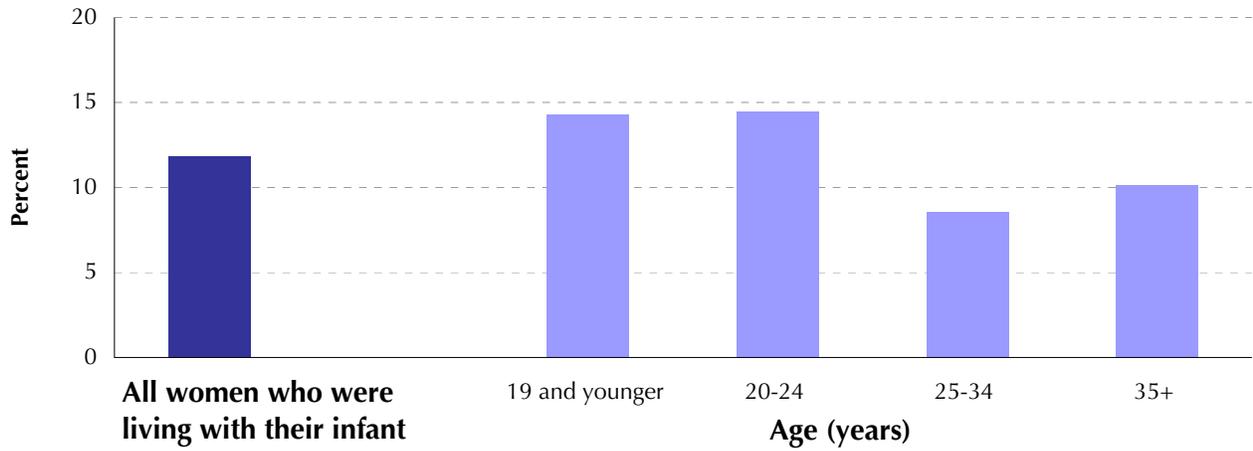
Findings: Among all women currently living with their infant, 11.9% responded that their infant was exposed to secondhand smoke. This appeared less likely among 25-34-year-olds than others, although only the comparison with 20-24-year-olds was significant. ETS was less likely among women who were married, not receiving income from aid, or did not have Medicaid as payer for prenatal care and/or delivery. ETS appeared to decrease with increased maternal educational level (except for non-significant comparisons between some college and either high school graduate or college graduate). There was no association with ethnicity-race.

Among all mothers currently living with their infant, percent whose infant is exposed to secondhand smoke

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	11.9	9.8	14.3
Age (years)			
19 and younger	14.3	9.2	21.6
20-24	14.5	10.9	18.9
25-34	8.6	6.0	12.1
35+	10.2	5.0	19.5
Race-ethnicity			
White	12.6	9.8	16.0
Black	11.4	8.5	15.1
Other	6.1	0.9	32.2
Level of education			
Less than high school	19.3	14.1	25.8
High school	10.9	7.7	15.1
Some college	10.4	7.0	15.0
College graduate	5.8	3.3	10.3
Marital status			
Married	8.7	6.5	11.6
Not married	15.4	12.0	19.4
Income from aid			
No	10.0	7.9	12.6
Yes	17.5	12.8	23.5
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	5.8	3.7	9.0
Yes	14.8	12.0	18.1

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

**Among all mothers currently living with their infant,
percent whose infant is exposed to secondhand smoke (ETS)**



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Sleep position

Among all mothers currently living with their infant, percent who place their infant exclusively on the back to sleep ("used the back position")

PRAMS question 51: How do you most often lay your baby down to sleep now? Check one answer
(1) On his or her side (2) On his or her back (3) On his or her stomach.

Healthy People 2010 Objective 16-1: Increase the percentage of healthy full-term infants who are put down to sleep on their backs to 70%.

Findings

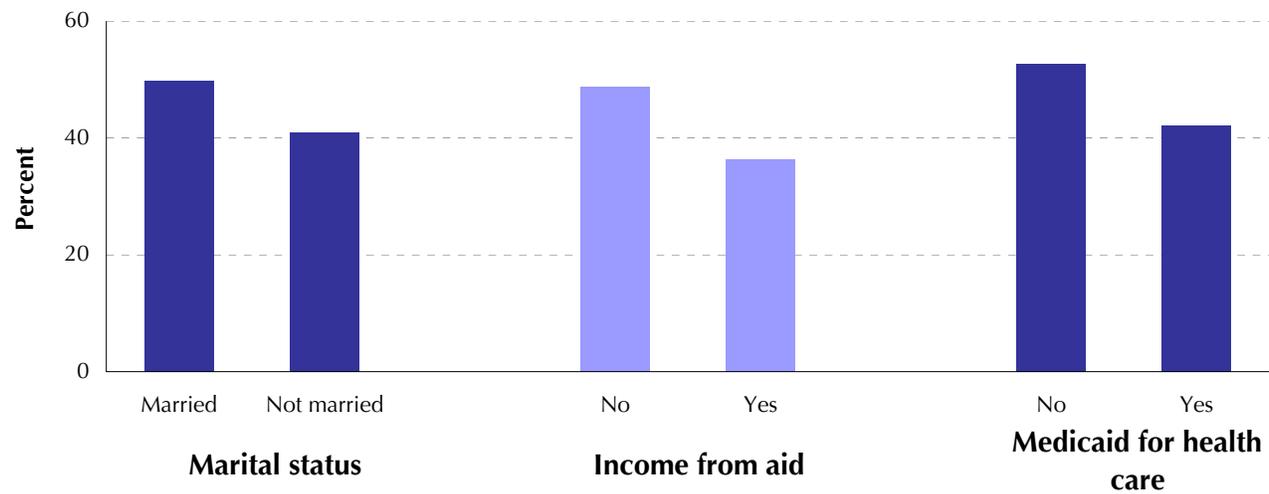
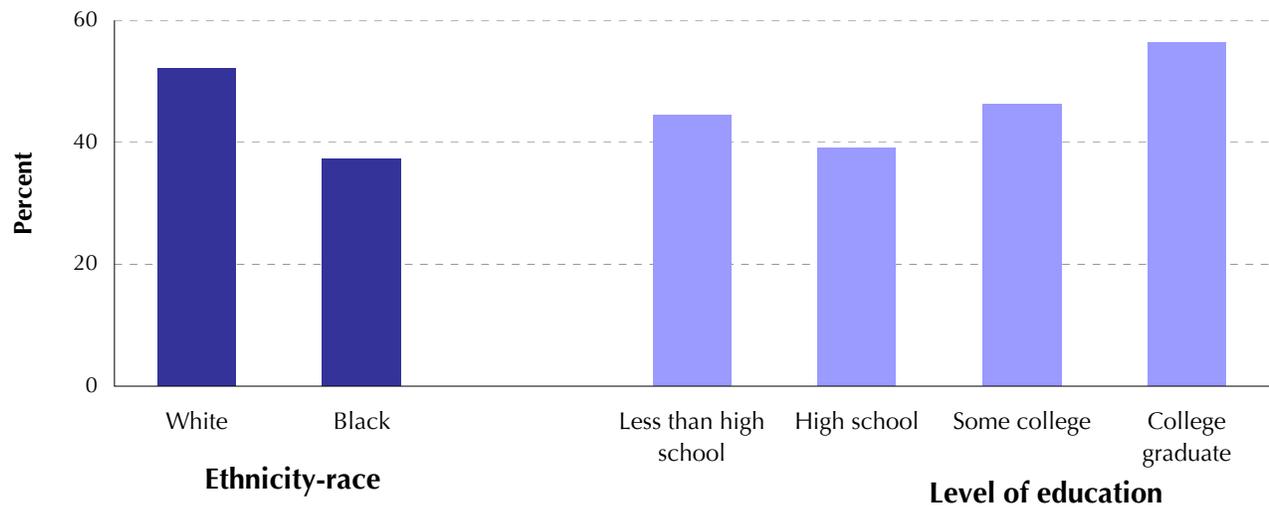
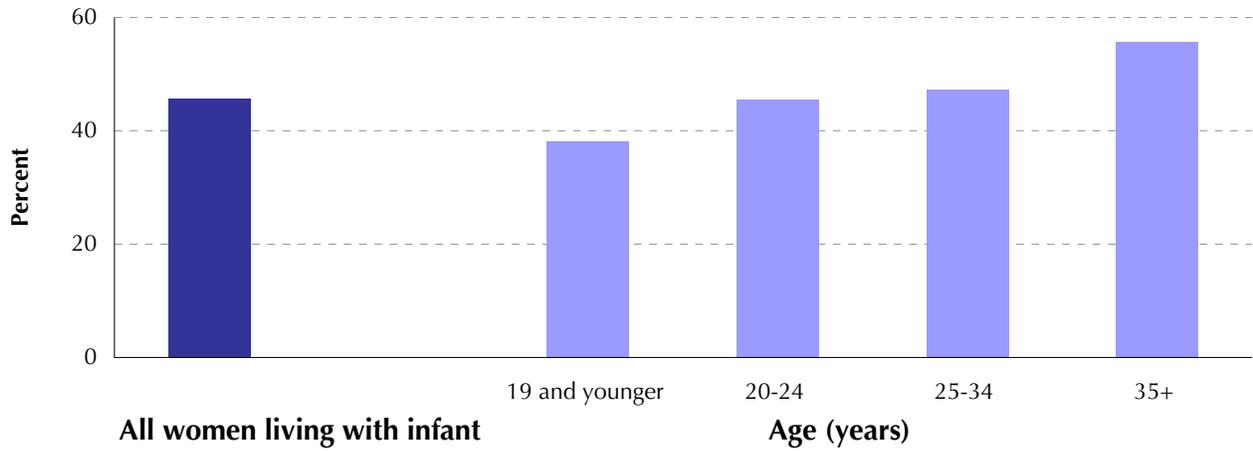
Among all women currently living with their infant, 45.6% placed their infant exclusively on the back to sleep. This practice was more likely to be used by women who had graduated from college graduates than attained a lower level of education, were white than black, were married, did not receive income from aid, or have Medicaid as payer for prenatal care and/or delivery. The back position appeared more likely among older mothers, although only comparison was between 35 years or older and 19 or younger was significant.

Among all mothers currently living with their infant, percent who place their infant to sleep on the back only

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	45.6	42.3	49.0
Age (years)			
19 and younger	38.2	30.3	46.7
20-24	45.5	40.0	51.0
25-34	47.3	42.1	52.5
35+	55.8	43.8	67.1
Race-ethnicity			
White	52.1	47.6	56.7
Black	37.3	32.5	42.2
Other	55.8	33.8	75.7
Level of education			
Less than high school	44.5	37.5	51.7
High school	39.0	33.5	44.9
Some college	46.2	39.9	52.7
College graduate	56.4	49.1	63.4
Marital status			
Married	49.8	45.4	54.3
Not married	41.0	36.1	46.0
Income from aid			
No	48.8	45.0	52.6
Yes	36.4	30.1	43.2
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	52.7	47.1	58.3
Yes	42.2	38.2	46.3

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

**Among all mothers currently living with their infant,
percent who place their infant to sleep on the back only**



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Infant's checkup after discharge

Among all mothers whose infant is not in hospital, percent whose infant saw a health care provider in the first week after discharge from hospital ("first-week well-baby visit")

PRAMS question 52:

Was your baby seen by a doctor, nurse, or other health care provider in the first week after he or she left the hospital? No - Go to Question 54 / Yes

Findings

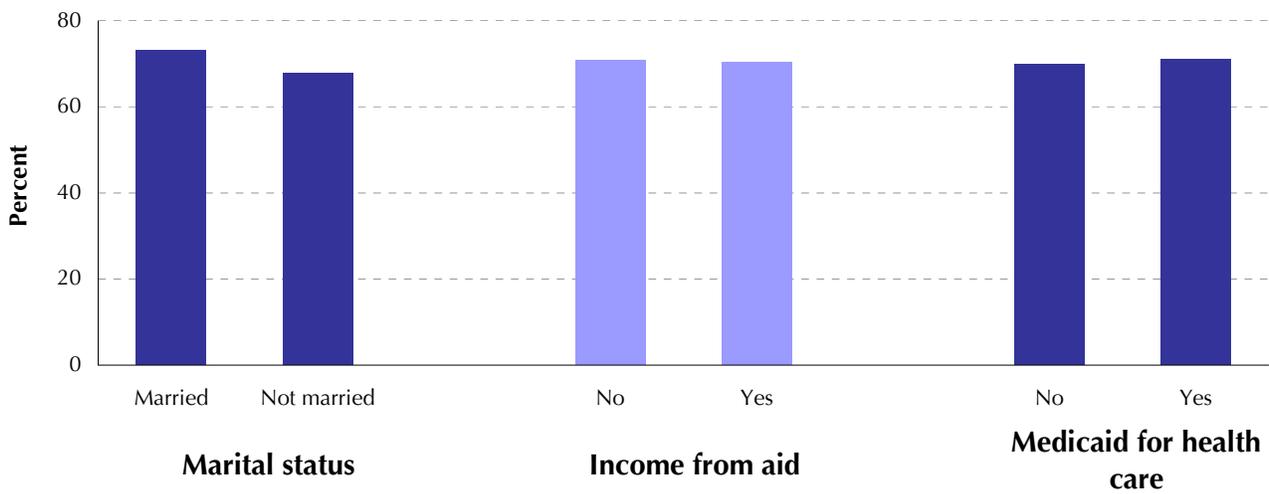
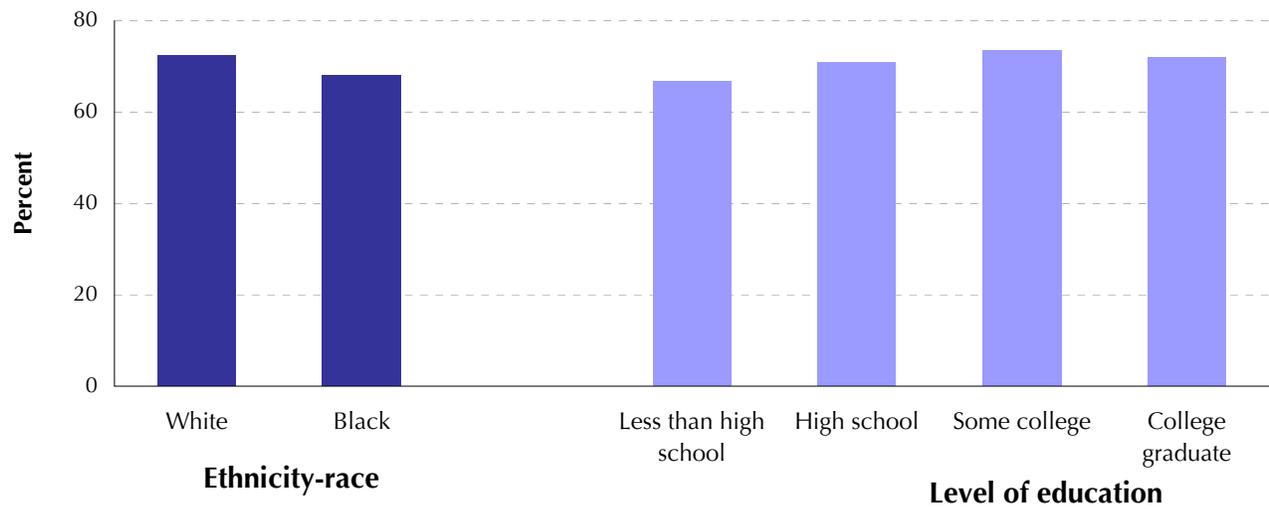
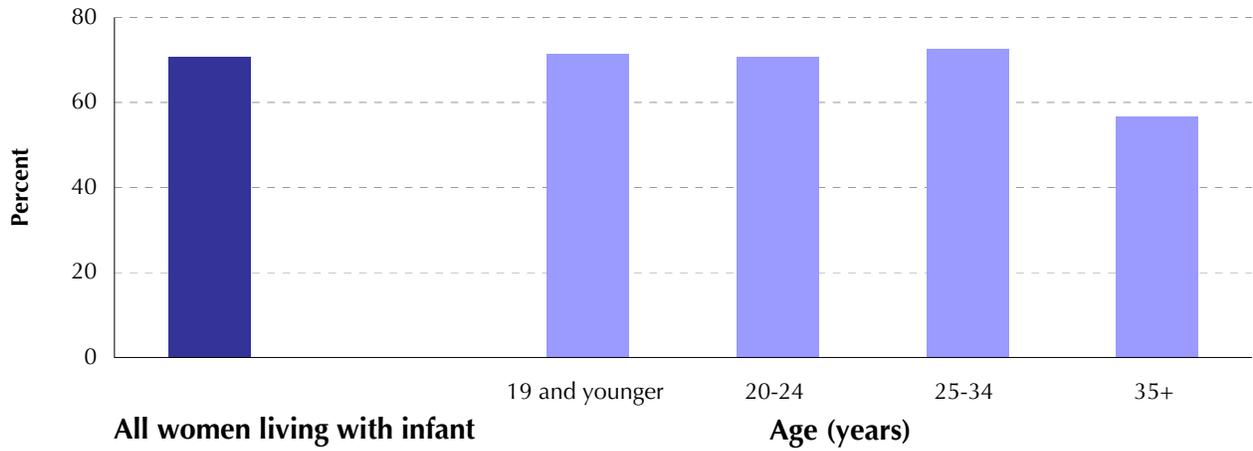
Among all women currently living with their infant, 70.7% reported a first-week well-baby visit. This response was less likely among women who were 35 years or older than the younger age groups. Married women appeared more likely to report this visit than non-married women, but the comparison was not significant. There were no associations with ethnicity-race, educational level, income from aid, or Medicaid status.

Among all mothers whose infant is not in hospital, percent whose infant had a first-week well-baby visit

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	70.7	67.5	73.7
Age (years)			
19 and younger	71.5	63.0	78.7
20-24	70.8	65.4	75.6
25-34	72.6	67.7	77.1
35+	56.7	44.6	68.1
Race-ethnicity			
White	72.3	68.0	76.2
Black	68.0	63.1	72.6
Other	82.1	60.2	93.3
Level of education			
Less than high school	66.7	59.5	73.2
High school	70.8	65.1	76.0
Some college	73.3	67.2	78.7
College graduate	71.9	64.9	78.1
Marital status			
Married	73.2	69.0	77.0
Not married	67.9	63.0	72.4
Income from aid			
No	70.7	67.1	74.1
Yes	70.3	63.6	76.3
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	69.8	64.3	74.8
Yes	71.1	67.1	74.7

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

**Among all mothers whose infant is not in hospital,
percent whose infant had a first-week well-baby visit**



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Home visit for infant's checkup after discharge

Among all mothers whose infant was not still in hospital and had a checkup during the first week after delivery ("first-week check-up), percent whose infant's checkup was at home (rather than in a provider's office)

PRAMS question 53: Was your new baby seen at home or at a health care facility? (1) At home (2) At a doctor's office, clinic, or other health care facility

Findings

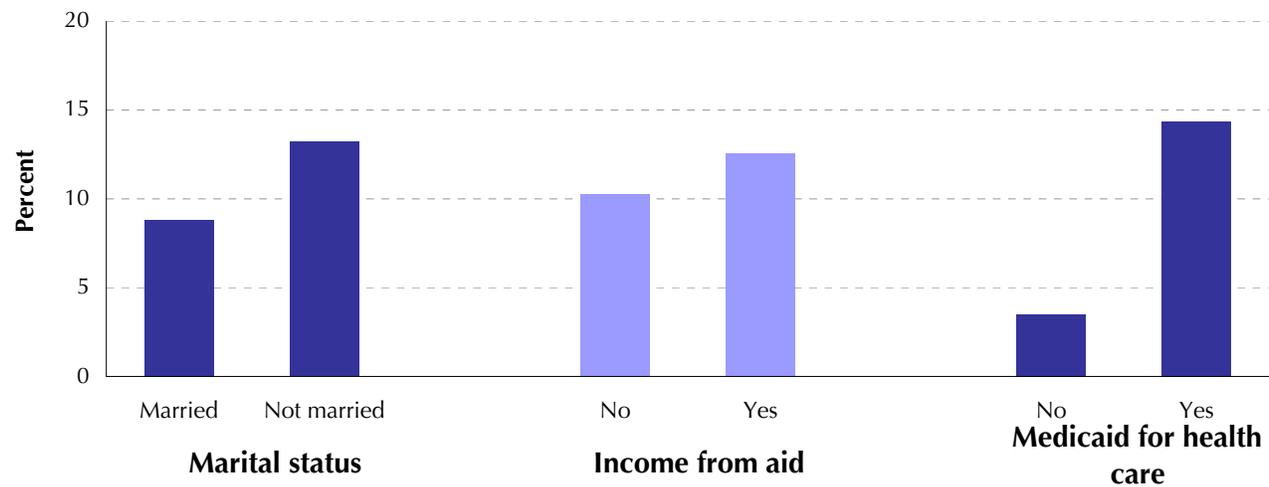
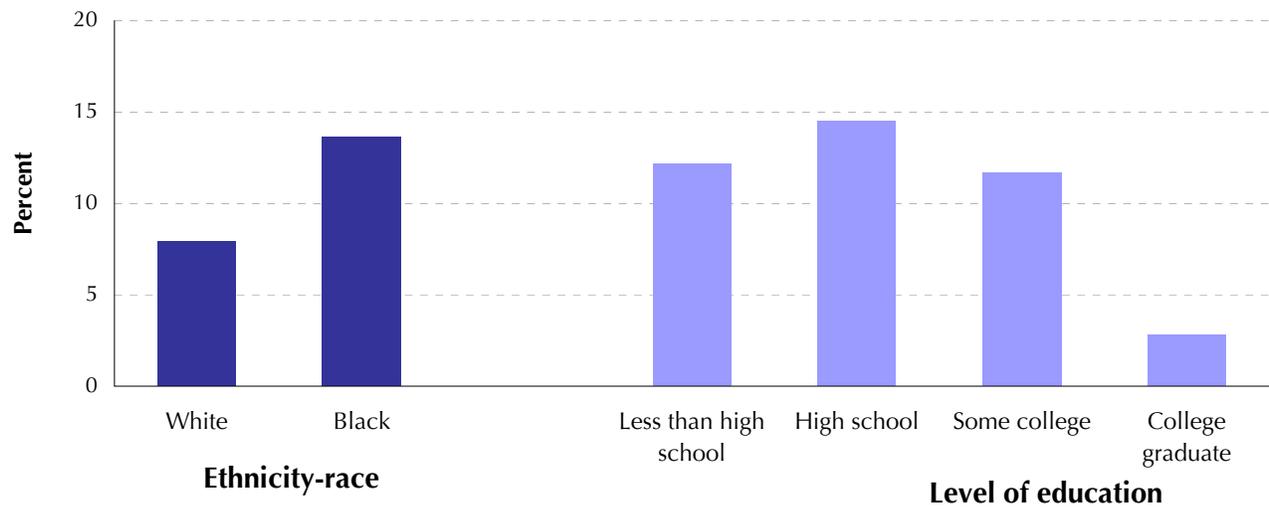
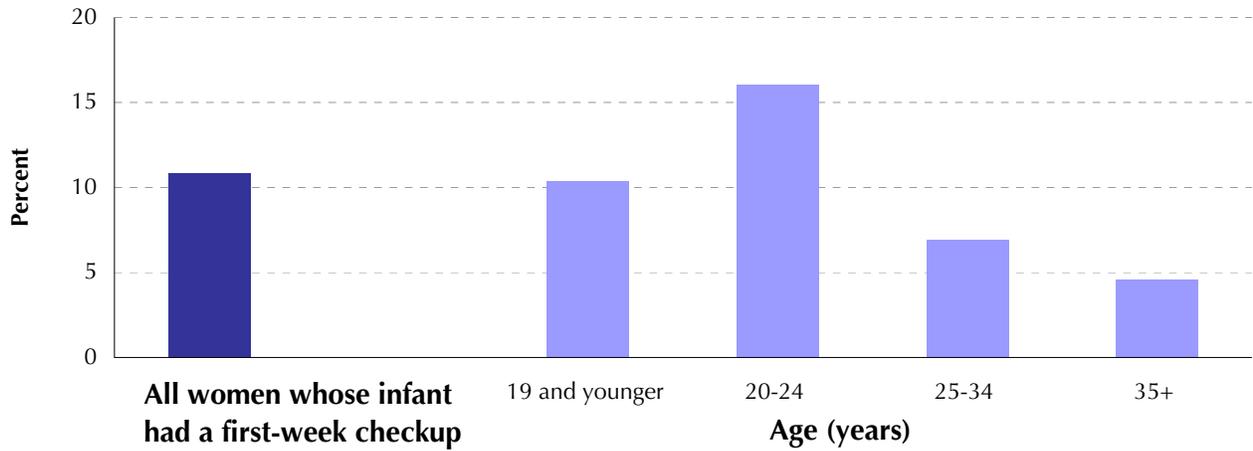
Among mothers whose infant had a checkup during the first week after delivery, 10.8% reported a checkup at home. This was more likely among mothers ages 20-24 years than either 25-34-years or 35 or older (lack of significance for comparisons with the group 19 years or younger may be due to the small sample). Home checkups were more likely among mothers who were black than white, or had Medicaid as payer for prenatal care and/or delivery, and less likely among college graduates than less educated women. Apparent differences by marital status or income from aid were not significant.

Among all mothers whose infant had a first-week checkup, percent whose infant's checkup was at home

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	10.8	8.6	13.6
Age (years)			
19 and younger	10.4	5.6	18.3
20-24	16.1	11.8	21.5
25-34	6.9	4.4	10.7
35+	4.6	1.1	17.2
Race-ethnicity			
White	7.9	5.5	11.3
Black	13.6	10.0	18.3
Other	23.9	8.2	52.6
Level of education			
Less than high school	12.2	7.6	18.9
High school	14.5	10.2	20.2
Some college	11.7	7.5	17.7
College graduate	2.8	1.0	7.5
Marital status			
Married	8.8	6.2	12.4
Not married	13.2	9.7	17.8
Income from aid			
No	10.3	7.8	13.5
Yes	12.6	8.2	18.6
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	3.5	1.6	7.6
Yes	14.3	11.3	18.1

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

**Among all mothers whose infant had a first-week checkup,
percent whose infant's checkup was at home**



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Recommended number of well-baby checkups

Among all mothers whose infant was not still in hospital, percent with the recommended number of well-baby checkups (based on American Academy of Pediatrics recommendations)

PRAMS question 55: How many times has your baby been to a doctor or nurse for a well-baby checkup? It may help to use the calendar. ___Times

Findings

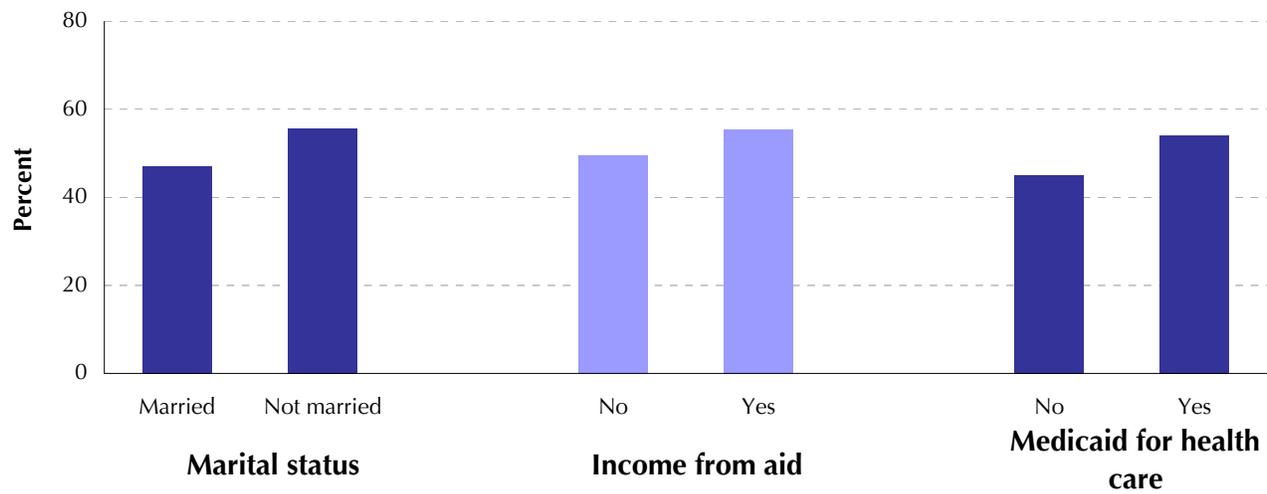
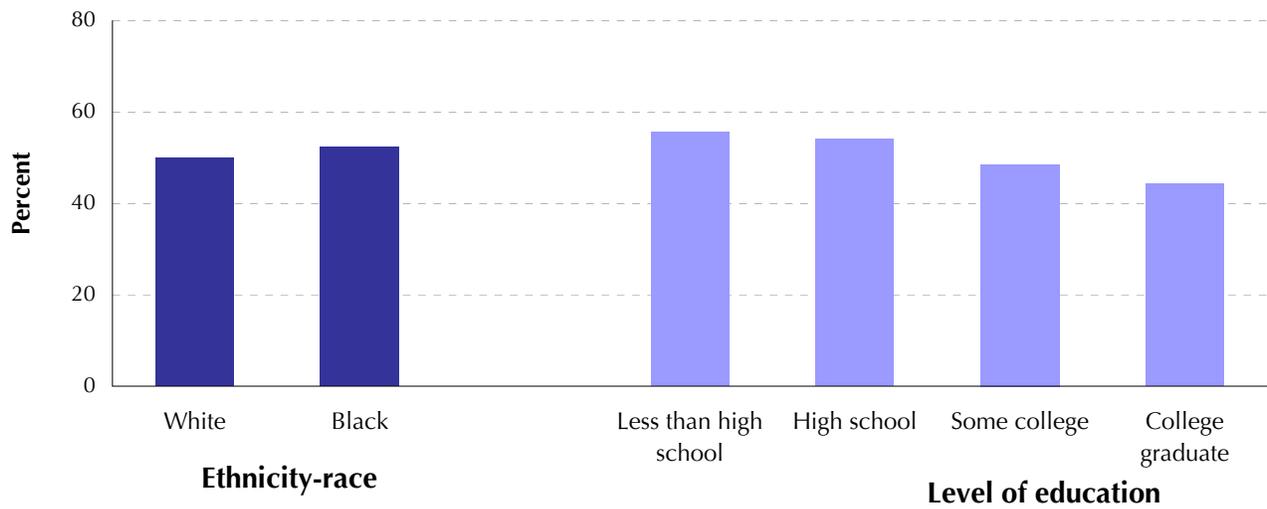
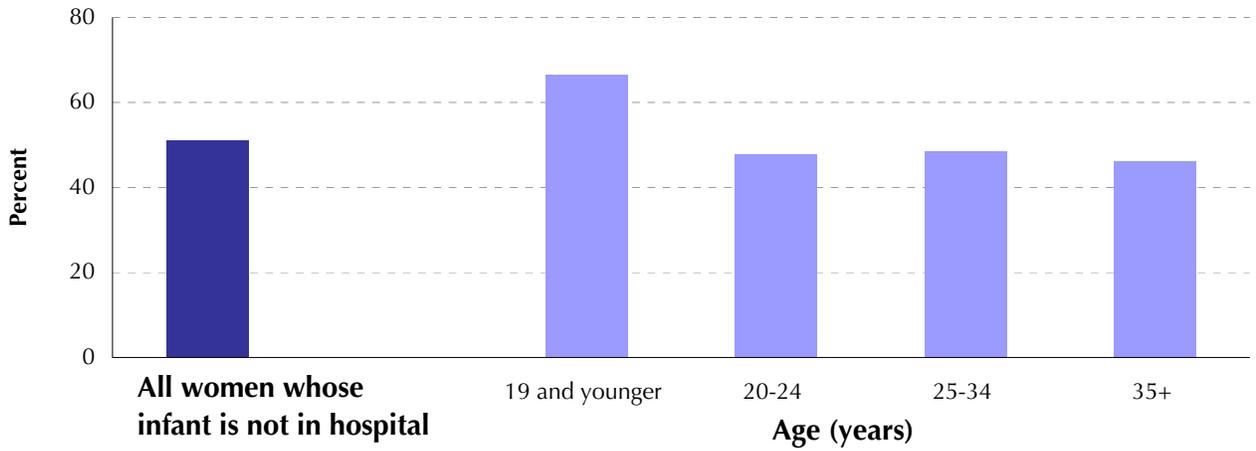
Among all mothers whose infant was not still in hospital, 51.0% reported the recommended number of well-baby checkups. This was more likely among mothers who were 19 years or younger than each of the older age groups; attained educational level of either less than high school or high school education than college graduate; were not married, or did not have Medicaid as payer for prenatal care and/or delivery. Ethnicity-race and income from aid were not associated with the recommended number of checkups.

Among all mothers whose infant was not still in hospital, % with the recommended number of well-baby checkups

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	51.0	47.5	54.5
Age (years)			
19 and younger	66.5	57.3	74.5
20-24	47.8	42.1	53.6
25-34	48.5	43.2	53.9
35+	46.1	34.5	58.2
Race-ethnicity			
White	50.0	45.3	54.7
Black	52.4	47.1	57.6
Other	48.6	26.4	71.4
Level of education			
Less than high school	55.6	47.9	63.0
High school	54.1	47.8	60.2
Some college	48.5	41.9	55.2
College graduate	44.2	36.9	51.7
Marital status			
Married	47.0	42.5	51.6
Not married	55.7	50.4	60.9
Income from aid			
No	49.5	45.5	53.4
Yes	55.5	48.3	62.5
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	45.1	39.4	50.9
Yes	54.1	49.7	58.3

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

**Among all mothers whose infant was not still in hospital,
percent with the recommended number of well-baby checkups**



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Source of well-baby checkups

Among all mothers whose infant was not still in hospital, percent getting checkups at selected facilities

PRAMS question 56:

Where do you usually take your baby for routine well-baby checkups? Check one answer.

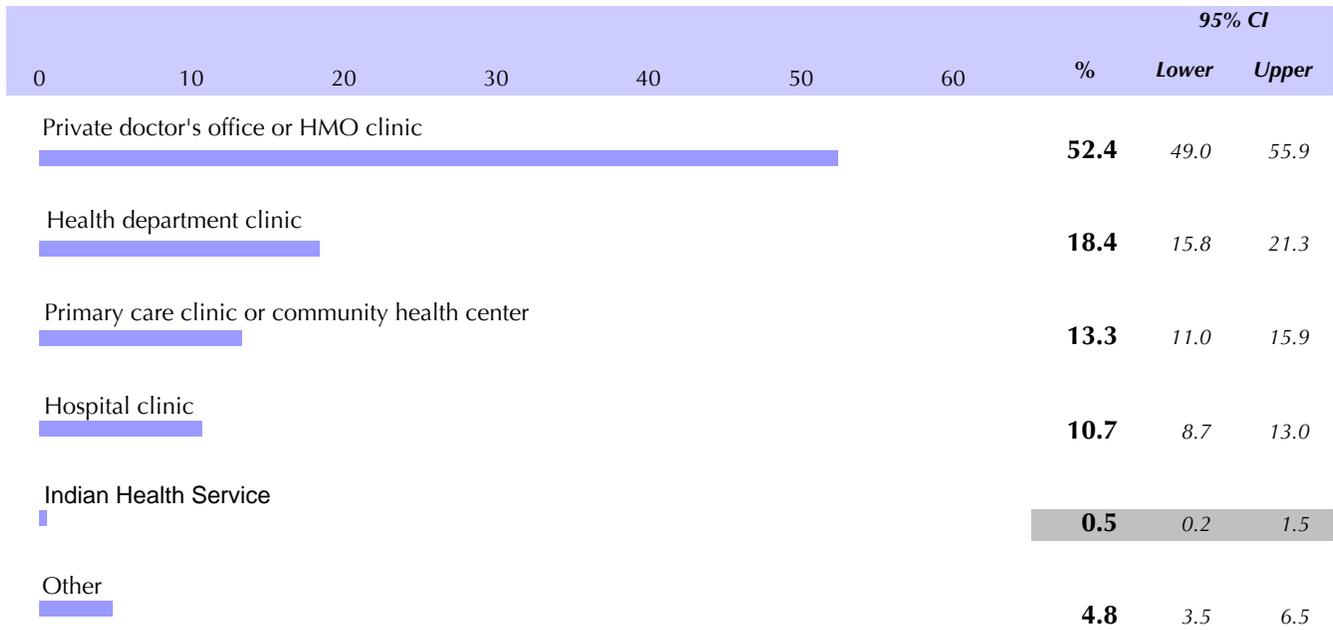
- Hospital clinic
- Health department clinic
- Private doctor's office or HMO clinic
- Primary care clinic or community health center
- Indian Health Service
- Other - Please tell us: _____

Findings

Among all mothers who were currently living with their infant, most reported taking their infant for checkups at a private doctor's office or HMO clinic (52.4%), followed by a health department clinic (18.4%), primary care clinic or community health center (13.3%), hospital clinic(10.7%), Indian Health Service (0.5%), or other facility (4.8%).

*Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size).
Results should be interpreted with caution.*

**Among all mothers whose infant was not still in hospital,
percent getting checkups at selected facilities**



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Preconception Medicaid

Percent of women with Medicaid just before pregnancy

PRAMS question 2: Just before you got pregnant, were you on Medicaid? No/Yes

Healthy People 2010 Objective 1-1. Increase the proportion of persons with health insurance to 100%.

Findings

Among all women with live birth, 19.2% reported being on Medicaid just before pregnancy. This percentage appeared to increase as age or educational level decreased (only the comparison between 25-34 and 35 or more was not significant). Medicaid at this time was more likely among women who were black than white, not married, received income from aid, or had Medicaid as payer for prenatal care and/or delivery. Among women with Medicaid for PNC and/or delivery, 27.4% had Medicaid, 25.9% had insurance, and 50.3% had neither Medicaid nor insurance before pregnancy – see previous and next sections.

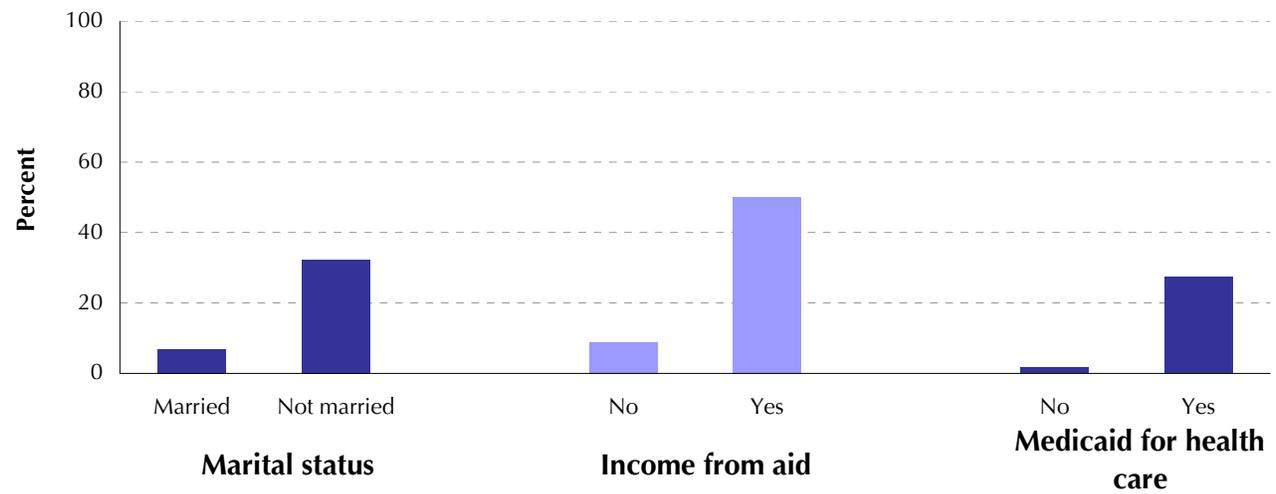
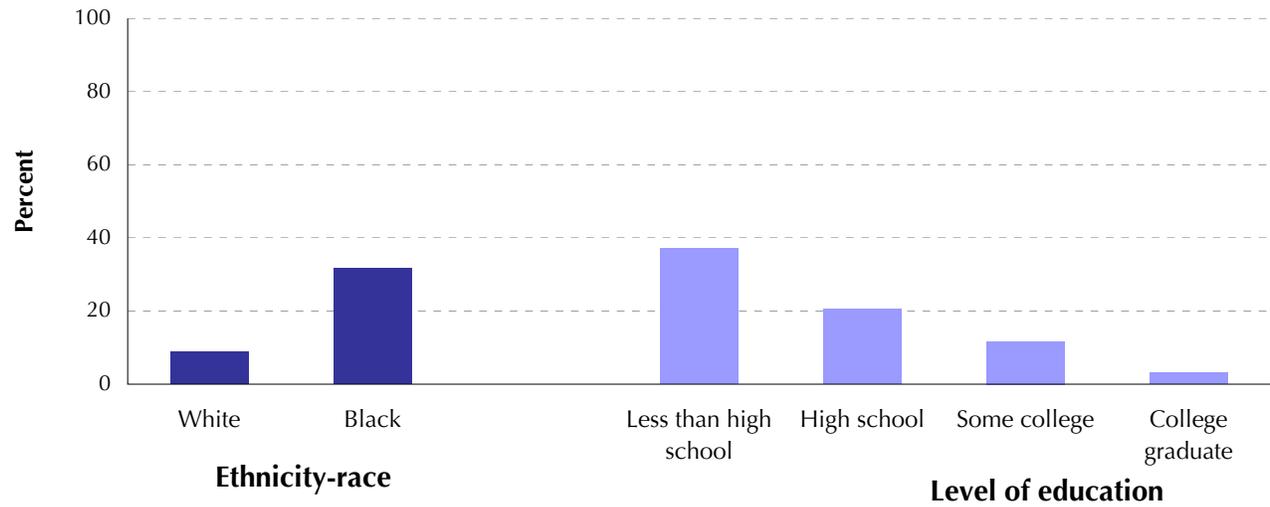
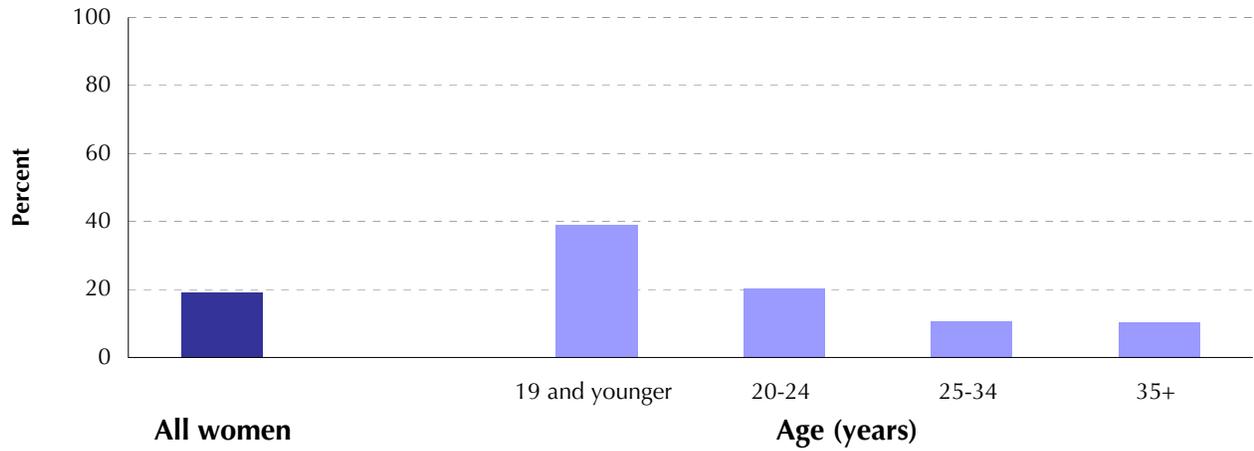
(These numbers do not total 100% because information is taken from two separate questions.)

Percent of women with Medicaid just before pregnancy

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	19.2	16.7	21.9
Age (years)			
19 and younger	38.9	31.2	47.2
20-24	20.2	16.2	24.9
25-34	10.7	7.9	14.4
35+	10.4	5.1	19.8
Race-ethnicity			
White	8.8	6.6	11.7
Black	31.7	27.3	36.5
Other	7.0	1.3	30.5
Level of education			
Less than high school	37.0	30.6	44.0
High school	20.5	16.3	25.5
Some college	11.7	8.2	16.4
College graduate	3.2	1.4	7.2
Marital status			
Married	6.9	5.0	9.4
Not married	32.3	28.0	37.0
Income from aid			
No	8.9	6.9	11.2
Yes	50.1	43.5	56.7
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	1.7	0.6	4.4
Yes	27.4	24.0	31.1

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of women with Medicaid just before pregnancy



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Preconception insurance

Percent of women with insurance just before pregnancy

PRAMS question 1: Just before you got pregnant, did you have health insurance? No/Yes

Healthy People 2010 Objective 1-1. Increase the proportion of persons with health insurance to 100%.

Findings: Among all women with live birth, 47.1% reported having health insurance just before pregnancy. This appeared to increase with age or educational level (except for non-significant comparisons of 20- to 24 year-olds with 19 or younger, or 25- to 34-year-olds with 35 or older). Insurance at this time was more likely among women who were white than black, married, or did not have income from aid. Among women without Medicaid as payer for prenatal care and/or delivery, 92.0% had insurance before pregnancy. Among women with Medicaid for PNC and / or delivery, 25.9% had insurance, 27.4% had Medicaid, and 50.3% had neither Medicaid nor insurance before pregnancy – see previous and next sections.

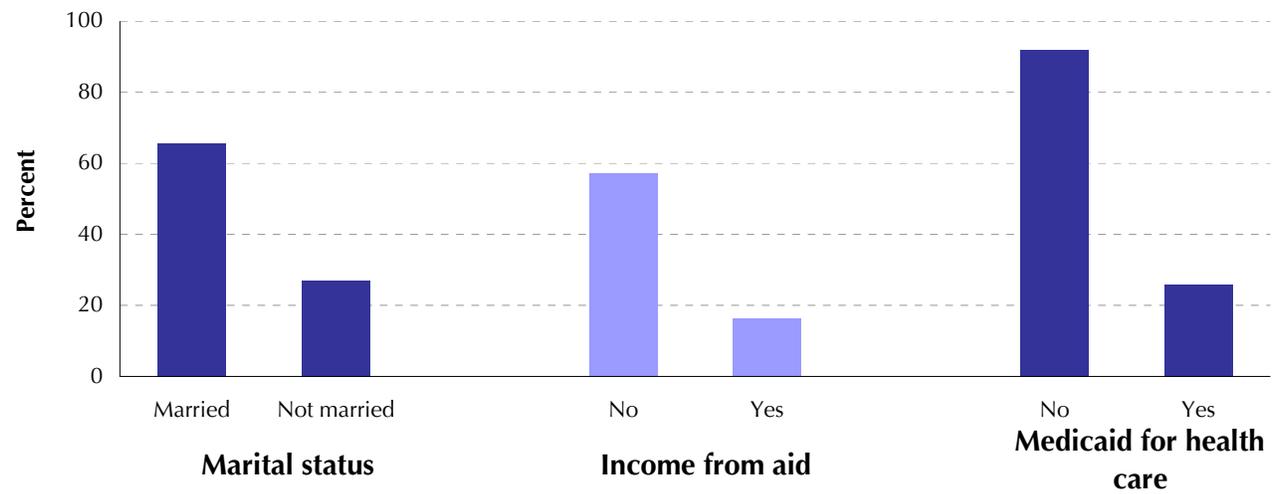
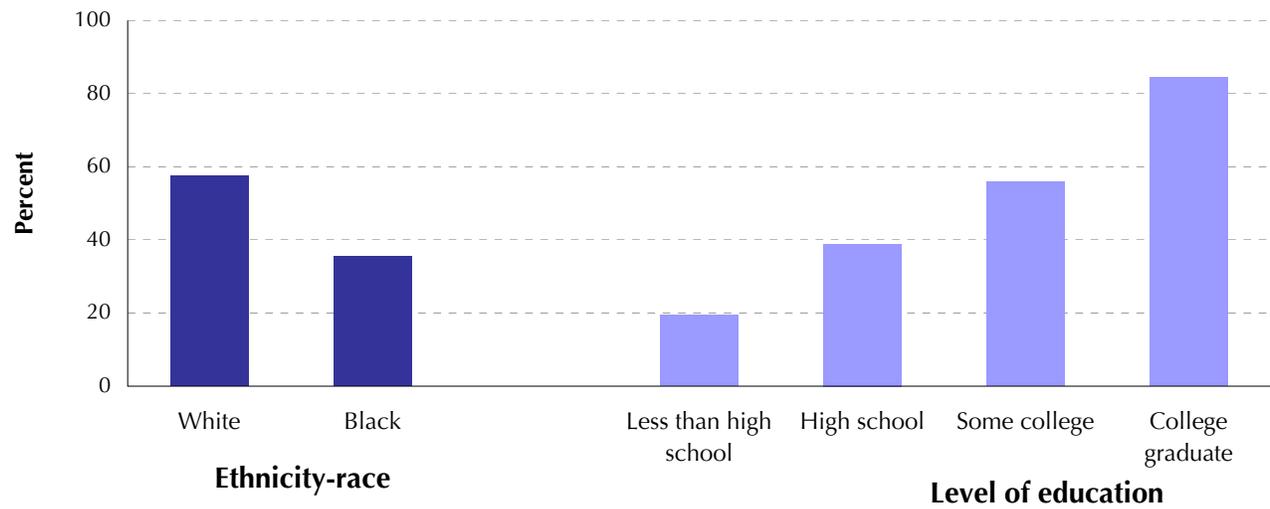
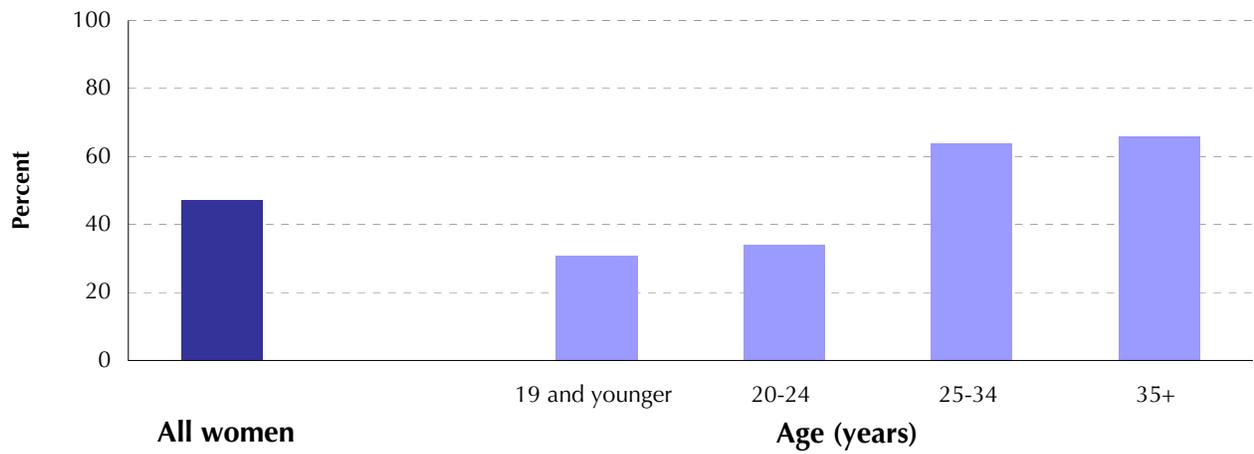
(These numbers do not total 100% because information is taken from two separate questions.)

Percent of women with insurance just before pregnancy

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	47.1	43.8	50.3
Age (years)			
19 and younger	30.9	24.0	38.8
20-24	33.9	29.0	39.2
25-34	63.9	58.8	68.7
35+	66.0	54.1	76.2
Race-ethnicity			
White	57.5	53.0	61.8
Black	35.4	31.0	40.1
Other	40.4	21.8	62.3
Level of education			
Less than high school	19.6	14.7	25.6
High school	38.9	33.5	44.6
Some college	55.9	49.5	62.1
College graduate	84.4	78.2	89.0
Marital status			
Married	65.6	61.3	69.7
Not married	27.1	23.1	31.4
Income from aid			
No	57.3	53.6	61.0
Yes	16.2	12.1	21.4
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	92.0	88.3	94.7
Yes	25.9	22.6	29.4

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of women with insurance just before pregnancy



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Preconception: neither Medicaid nor insurance

Percent of women with neither Medicaid nor insurance just before pregnancy

PRAMS question 1 Just before you got pregnant, did you have health insurance? No/Yes.

Q2: Just before you got pregnant, were you on Medicaid? No/Yes

Healthy People 2010 Objective 1-1. Increase the proportion of persons with health insurance to 100%.

Findings

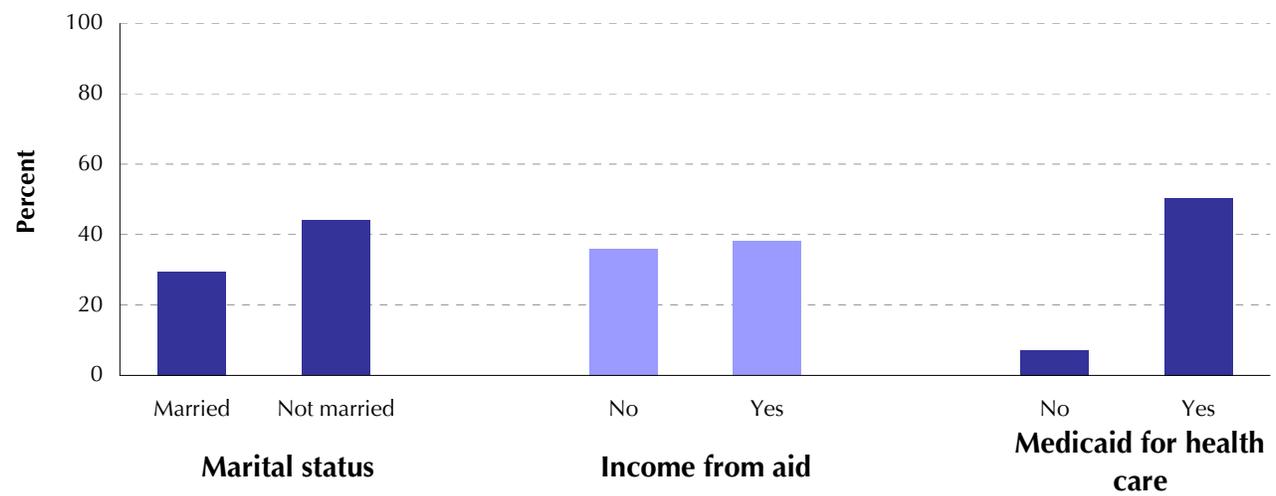
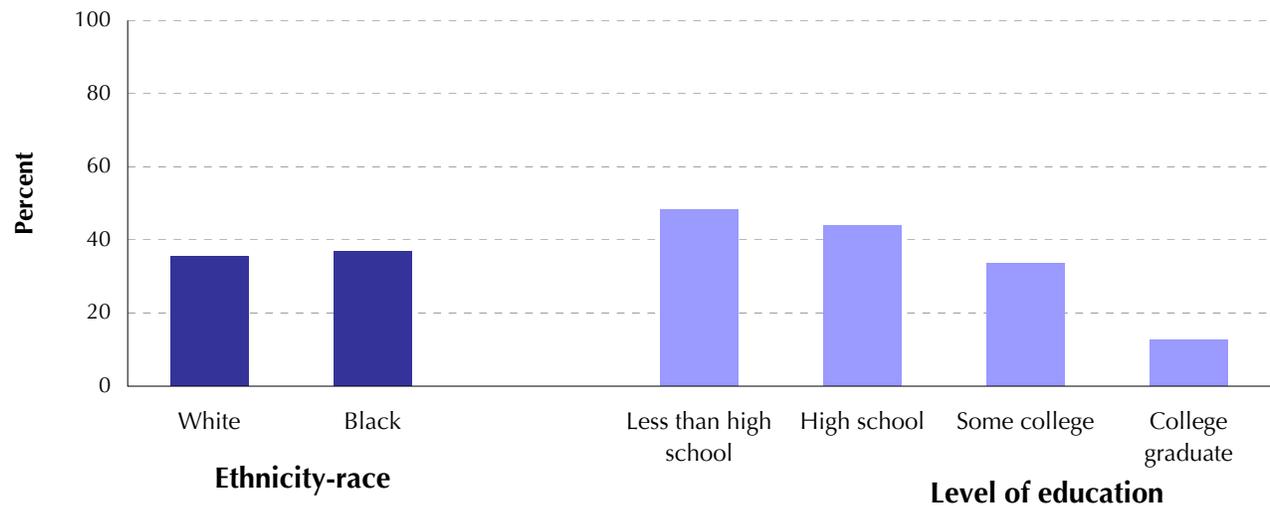
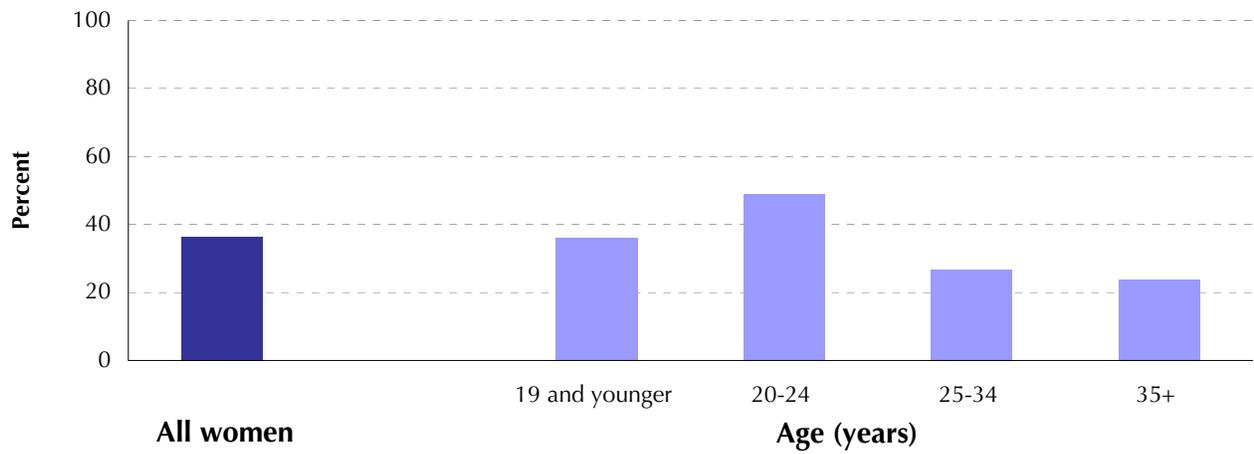
Among all women with live birth, 36.5% reported having neither insurance nor Medicaid before pregnancy. This was more likely among women who were 20- to 24 years old than others, or 19 years or younger than 25-34; were not married; or had Medicaid pay for prenatal or delivery. Of the last group, 50.3% had neither Medicaid nor insurance before pregnancy. Lack of coverage appeared to decrease as educational level increased (only the comparison of less than high school with high school was not significant). Ethnicity-race and income from aid were not significant factors.

Percent of women with neither Medicaid nor insurance just before pregnancy

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	36.5	33.4	39.7
Age (years)			
19 and younger	36.0	28.5	44.2
20-24	48.8	43.5	54.2
25-34	26.8	22.4	31.6
35+	23.9	15.2	35.5
Race-ethnicity			
White	35.4	31.2	39.8
Black	36.8	32.2	41.6
Other	52.6	31.4	73.0
Level of education			
Less than high school	48.3	41.4	55.3
High school	44.0	38.4	49.8
Some college	33.5	27.8	39.8
College graduate	12.6	8.4	18.4
Marital status			
Married	29.4	25.5	33.6
Not married	44.0	39.3	48.9
Income from aid			
No	36.0	32.4	39.7
Yes	38.1	31.9	44.7
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	7.2	4.7	10.7
Yes	50.3	46.3	54.3

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of women with neither Medicaid nor insurance just before pregnancy



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Prenatal Medicaid

Among women with prenatal care (PNC), percent whose PNC was paid by Medicaid

PRAMS question 19: How was your prenatal care paid for? Check all that apply. (1) Medicaid (2) Personal income (cash, check, or credit card) (3) Health insurance or HMO (4) Military coverage (5) Indian Health Service (6) Other - Please tell us: _____

Healthy People 2010 Objective 1-1. Increase the proportion of persons with health insurance to 100%.

Findings

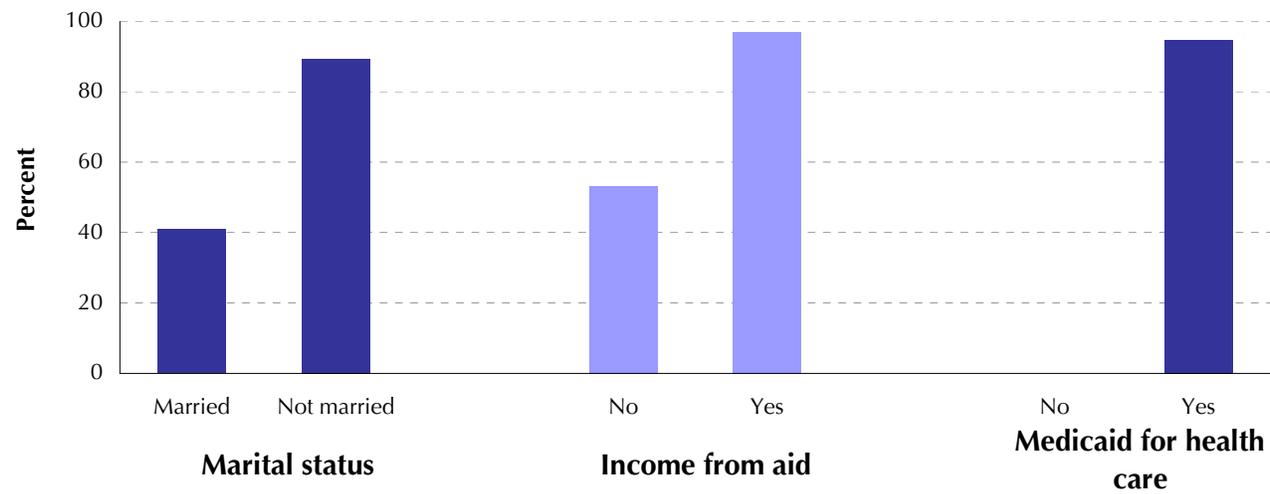
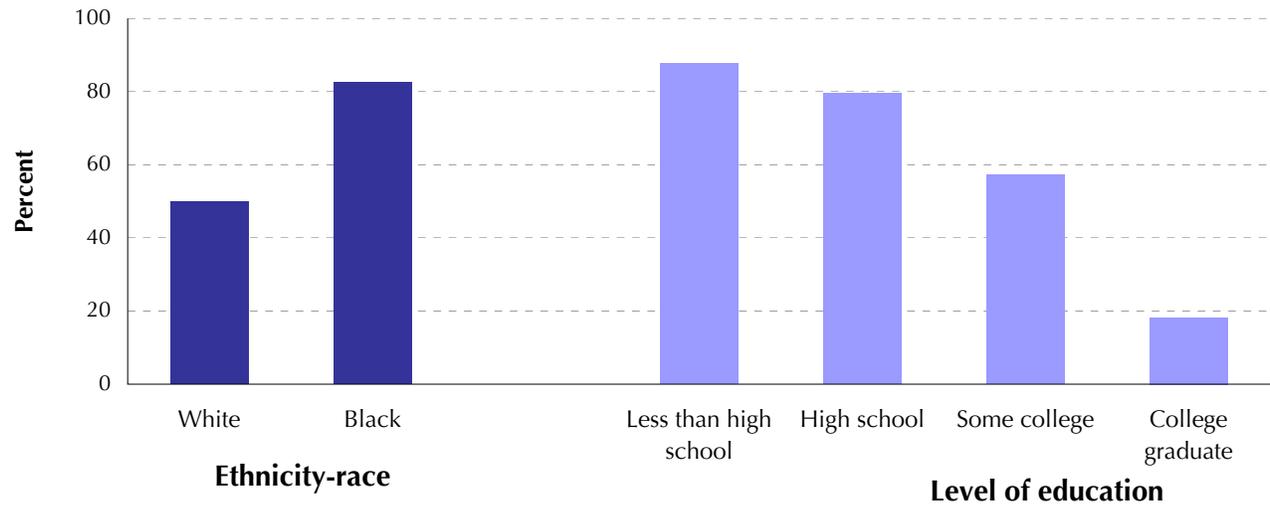
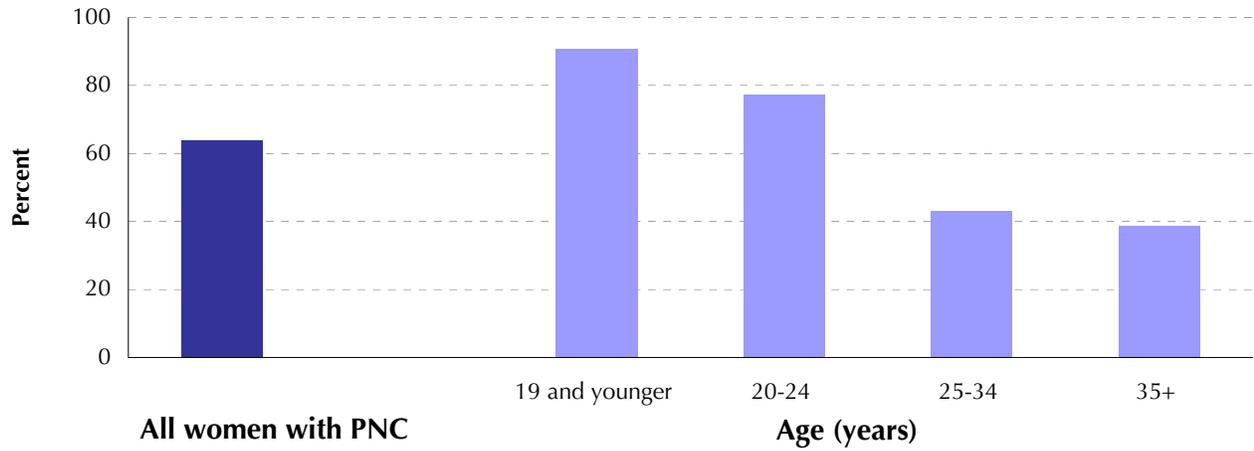
Among women who had prenatal care, 63.9% reported having Medicaid as payer. This response appeared to increase with decreasing age or decreasing educational level (only the comparison between 25-34 years and 35 or more was not significant). Prenatal Medicaid was more likely among women who were black than white, not married, or received income from aid.

Among women with prenatal care, percent whose PNC was paid by Medicaid

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	63.9	60.7	67.0
Age (years)			
19 and younger	90.9	84.9	94.6
20-24	77.4	72.5	81.6
25-34	43.1	38.1	48.3
35+	38.8	28.0	50.8
Race-ethnicity			
White	49.9	45.4	54.3
Black	82.5	78.6	85.8
Other	32.1	15.1	55.7
Level of education			
Less than high school	87.6	82.3	91.5
High school	79.6	74.5	83.8
Some college	57.2	50.9	63.4
College graduate	18.2	13.2	24.6
Marital status			
Married	40.9	36.7	45.3
Not married	89.4	86.1	92.0
Income from aid			
No	53.1	49.4	56.8
Yes	97.0	94.1	98.5
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	0.0	.	.
Yes	94.6	92.5	96.1

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Among women with prenatal care, percent whose PNC was paid by Medicaid



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Prenatal insurance

Among women with prenatal care (PNC), percent whose PNC was paid by insurance

PRAMS question 19: How was your prenatal care paid for? Check all that apply. (1) Medicaid (2) Personal income (cash, check, or credit card) (3) Health insurance or HMO (4) Military coverage (5) Indian Health Service (6) Other - Please tell us: _____

Healthy People 2010 Objective 1-1. Increase the proportion of persons with health insurance to 100%.

Findings

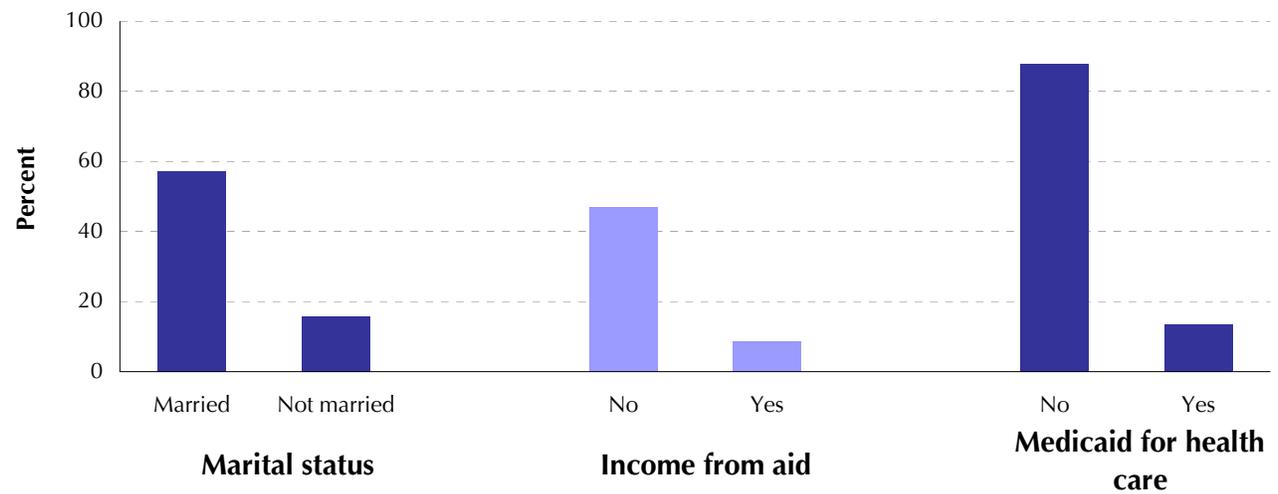
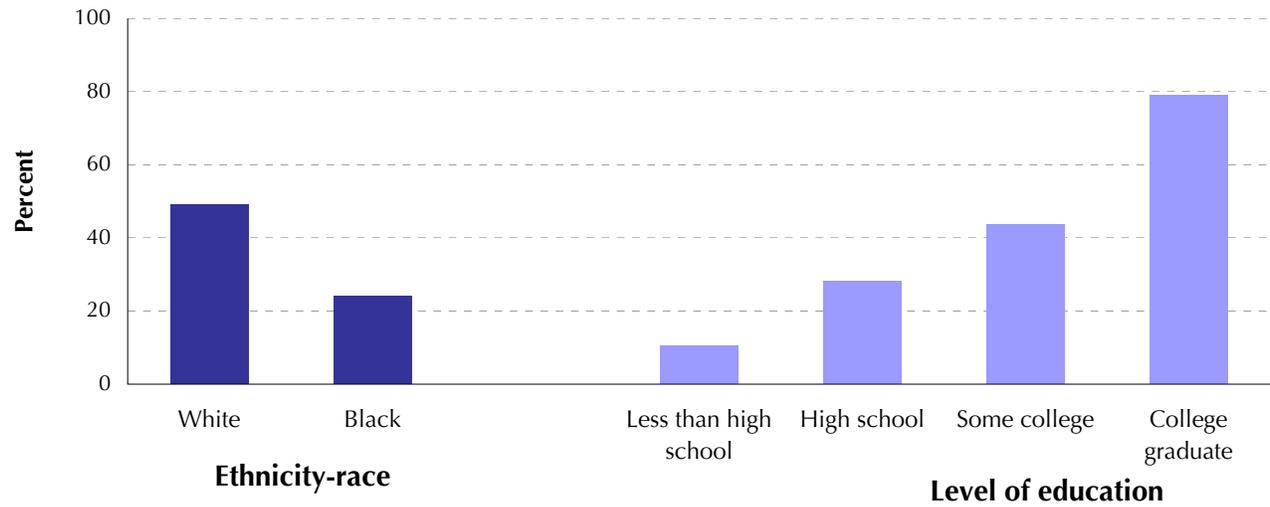
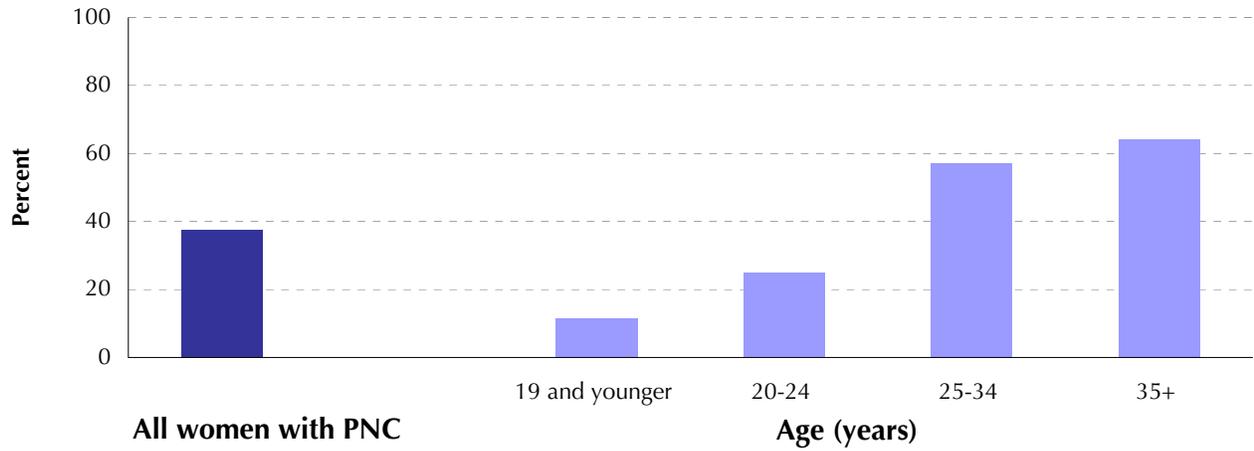
Among women who had PNC, 37.6% reported having insurance or an HMO as the payer. This coverage appeared to increase with age or educational level (only the comparison of 25-34 years with 35 or more was not significant). Prenatal insurance was more likely among women who were white than black, were married, or did not have income from aid, or did not have Medicaid as payer of prenatal care and/or delivery. Of this last group, 87.9% said they had insurance or HMO pay for PNC; 13.4% of women with Medicaid as payer for prenatal care and / or delivery gave this response.

Among women with prenatal care, percent whose PNC was paid by insurance

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	37.6	34.5	40.8
Age (years)			
19 and younger	11.5	7.3	17.7
20-24	24.8	20.4	29.8
25-34	57.1	51.9	62.1
35+	64.1	52.1	74.5
Race-ethnicity			
White	49.0	44.5	53.5
Black	24.1	20.2	28.5
Other	35.1	18.0	57.1
Level of education			
Less than high school	10.5	6.9	15.7
High school	28.1	23.1	33.5
Some college	43.7	37.5	50.0
College graduate	78.9	72.4	84.2
Marital status			
Married	57.3	52.8	61.6
Not married	15.8	12.6	19.6
Income from aid			
No	47.0	43.3	50.7
Yes	8.7	5.6	13.3
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	87.9	83.6	91.2
Yes	13.4	10.9	16.4

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Among women with prenatal care, percent whose PNC was paid by insurance



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Prenatal care payer: no third party

Among women with prenatal care (PNC), percent with none of the listed third-party payers for PNC

PRAMS question 19: How was your prenatal care paid for? Check all that apply. (1) Medicaid (2) Personal income (cash, check, or credit card) (3) Health insurance or HMO (4) Military coverage (5) Indian Health Service (6) Other - Please tell us: _____

Healthy People 2010 Objective 1-1. Increase the proportion of persons with health insurance to 100%.

Findings

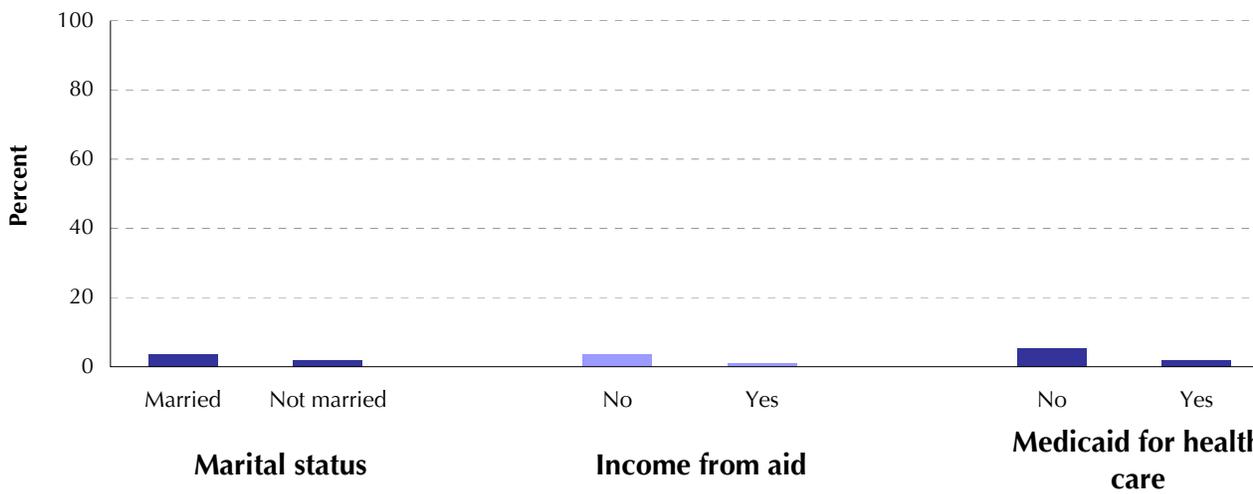
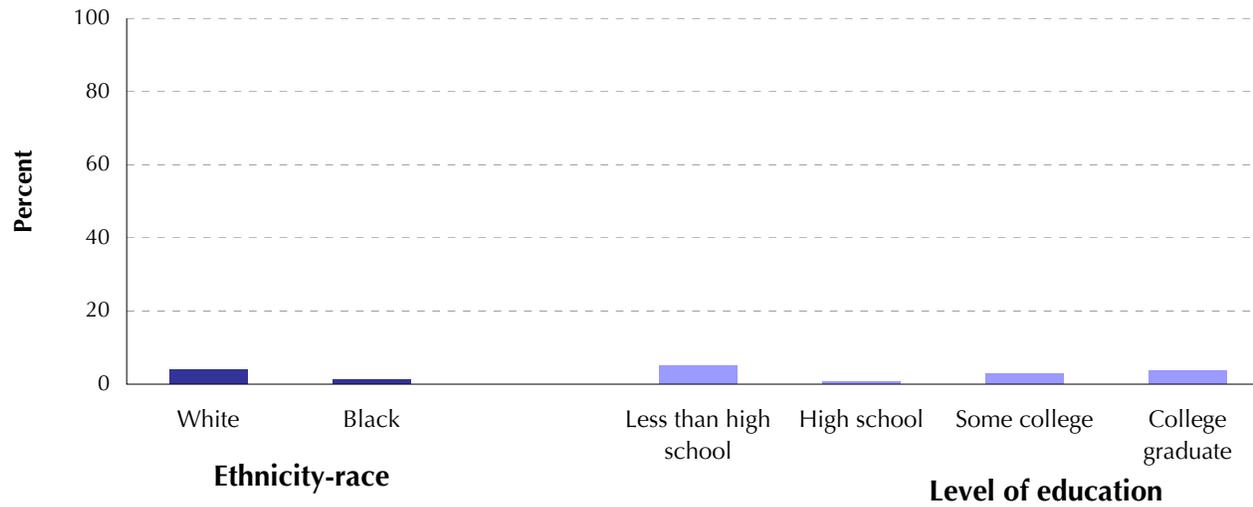
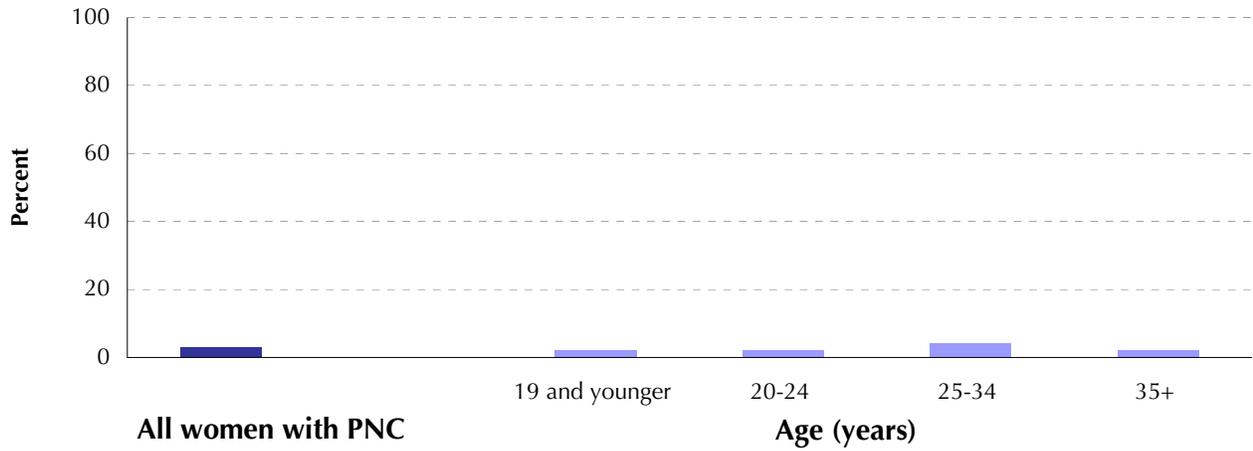
Among women who had prenatal care (PNC), 2.9% reported that none of the above payers covered their PNC. This was more likely among women who were white than black, did not have income from aid, or did not have Medicaid as payer for prenatal care and/or delivery. Lack of coverage was less likely among high school graduates than women of the other educational levels. Maternal age and marital status were not associated with this response.

Among women with PNC, percent with none of the listed third-party payers for PNC

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	2.9	2.0	4.2
Age (years)			
19 and younger	2.1	0.6	6.8
20-24	2.2	1.1	4.4
25-34	4.1	2.4	6.7
35+	2.1	0.5	8.7
Race-ethnicity			
White	3.9	2.5	6.1
Black	1.2	0.5	2.8
Other	10.7	2.7	34.2
Level of education			
Less than high school	5.0	2.7	9.0
High school	0.6	0.2	2.3
Some college	2.9	1.4	6.1
College graduate	3.6	1.7	7.6
Marital status			
Married	3.7	2.3	5.8
Not married	2.0	1.0	3.9
Income from aid			
No	3.5	2.4	5.3
Yes	0.9	0.3	2.8
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	5.2	3.2	8.4
Yes	1.8	1.0	3.2

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Among women with PNC, percent with none of the listed third-party payers for PNC



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Delivery paid by Medicaid

Percent of all women whose delivery was paid by Medicaid

PRAMS question 41: How was your delivery paid for? Check all that apply. (1) Medicaid (2) Personal income (cash, check, or credit card) (3) Health insurance or HMO (4) Military coverage (5) Indian Health Service (6) Other - Please tell us: _____

Healthy People 2010 Objective 1-1. Increase the proportion of persons with health insurance to 100%.

Findings

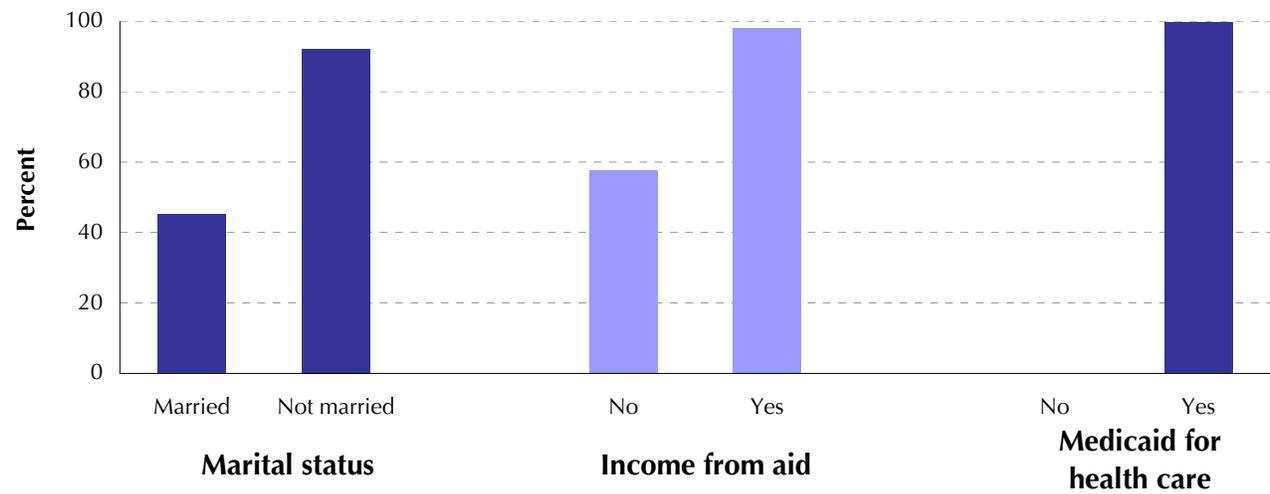
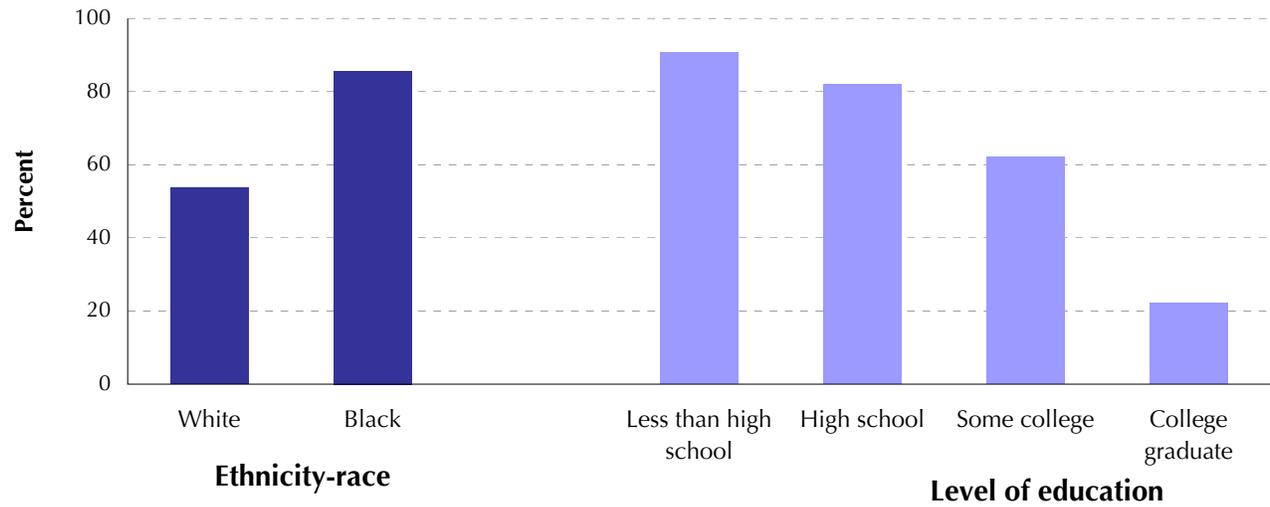
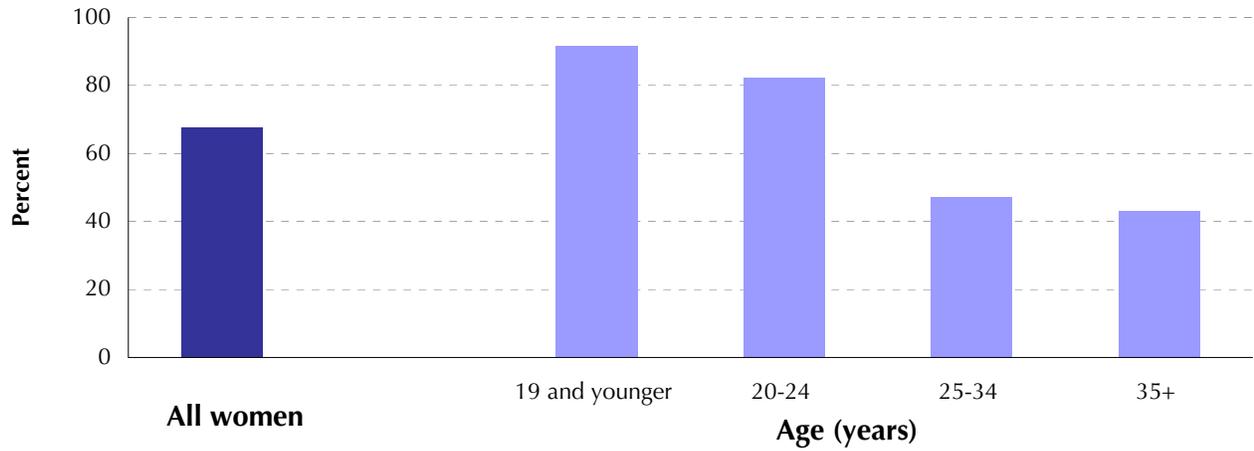
Among all women, 67.8% reported that Medicaid paid for delivery. This was more likely among women who were black than white, not married, received income from aid, or Medicaid as payer for prenatal care and/or delivery. Among the last group, almost all (99.6%) said Medicaid paid for delivery (for the others, Medicaid paid prenatal care only). Medicaid payment for delivery appeared to decrease with age or with educational level (except for a non-significant comparison between 25-34-year-olds and 35 or more),

Percent of all women whose delivery was paid by Medicaid

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	67.8	64.7	70.7
Age (years)			
19 and younger	91.5	85.6	95.2
20-24	82.2	77.8	86.0
25-34	47.2	42.1	52.3
35+	43.1	32.2	54.8
Race-ethnicity			
White	53.7	49.2	58.1
Black	85.7	82.0	88.6
Other	38.1	19.5	61.1
Level of education			
Less than high school	90.8	86.0	94.0
High school	82.0	77.3	86.0
Some college	62.1	55.8	68.0
College graduate	22.2	16.7	28.8
Marital status			
Married	45.2	40.8	49.6
Not married	92.1	89.1	94.3
Income from aid			
No	57.6	53.9	61.2
Yes	98.1	95.3	99.2
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	0.0	.	.
Yes	99.6	98.4	99.9

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of all women whose delivery was paid by Medicaid



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Delivery paid by insurance

Percent of all women whose delivery was paid by insurance

PRAMS question 40: How was your delivery paid for? Check all that apply. (1) Medicaid (2) Personal income (cash, check, or credit card) (3) Health insurance or HMO (4) Military coverage (5) Indian Health Service (6) Other - Please tell us: _____

Healthy People 2010 Objective 1-1. Increase the proportion of persons with health insurance to 100%.

Findings

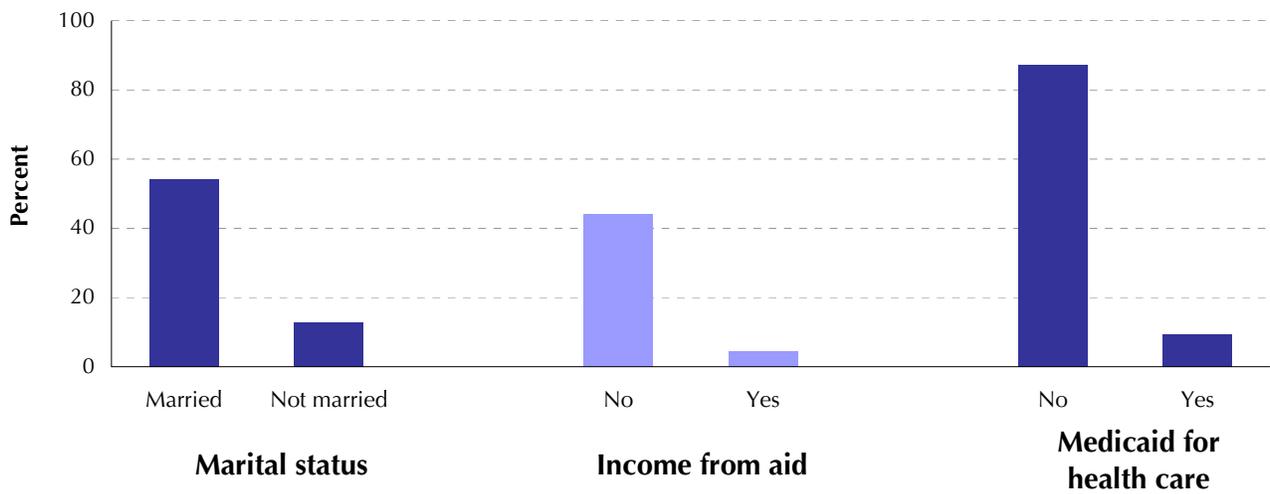
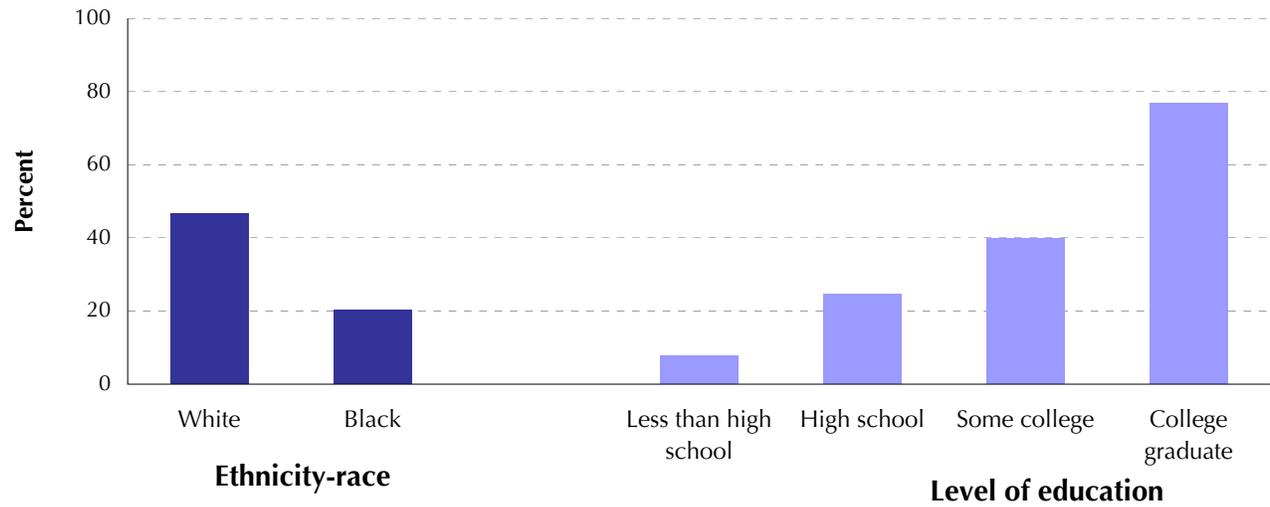
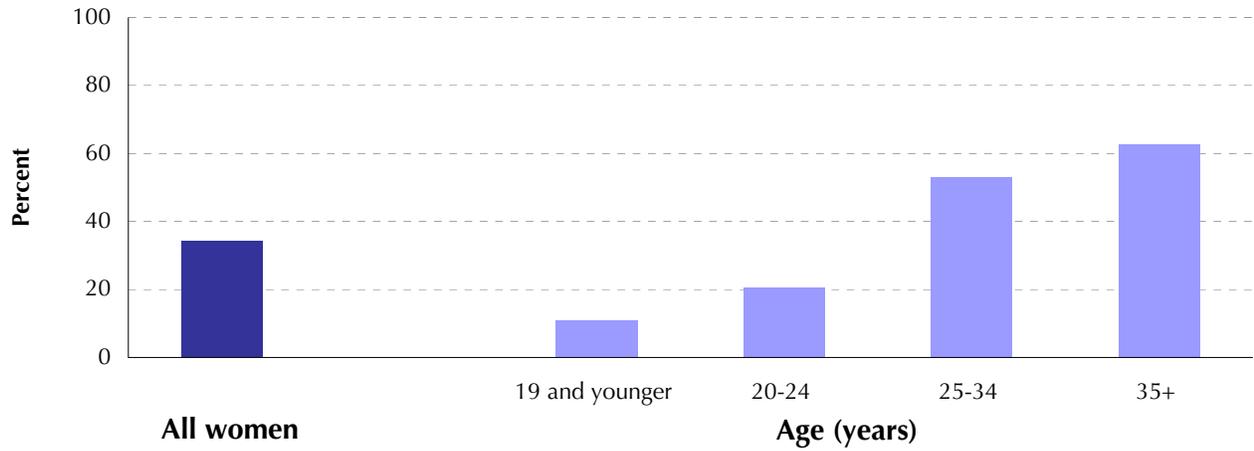
Among all women, 34.2% reported that insurance or HMO paid for delivery. This was more likely among women who were white than black, married, did not receive income from aid, or did not have Medicaid as payer for prenatal care and/or delivery. Insurance for delivery appeared to increase with maternal age or educational level (except for a non-significant difference between 25- to 34-year-olds with 35 or older).

Percent of all women whose delivery was paid by insurance

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	34.2	31.2	37.3
Age (years)			
19 and younger	10.8	6.8	16.9
20-24	20.5	16.5	25.2
25-34	53.1	48.0	58.2
35+	62.8	51.0	73.3
Race-ethnicity			
White	46.5	42.1	51.0
Black	20.2	16.7	24.3
Other	31.1	15.2	53.4
Level of education			
Less than high school	7.9	4.9	12.4
High school	24.7	20.1	30.0
Some college	39.9	33.9	46.2
College graduate	76.9	70.1	82.5
Marital status			
Married	54.2	49.8	58.5
Not married	12.7	9.9	16.1
Income from aid			
No	44.2	40.5	47.9
Yes	4.4	2.5	7.9
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	87.2	82.9	90.6
Yes	9.3	7.2	11.8

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of all women whose delivery was paid by insurance



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Delivery payer: no third party

Percent of all women with none of the listed third-party payers for delivery

PRAMS question 41: How was your delivery paid for? Check all that apply. (1) Medicaid (2) Personal income (cash, check, or credit card) (3) Health insurance or HMO (4) Military coverage (5) Indian Health Service (6) Other - Please tell us: _____

Healthy People 2010 Objective 1-1. Increase the proportion of persons with health insurance to 100%.

Findings

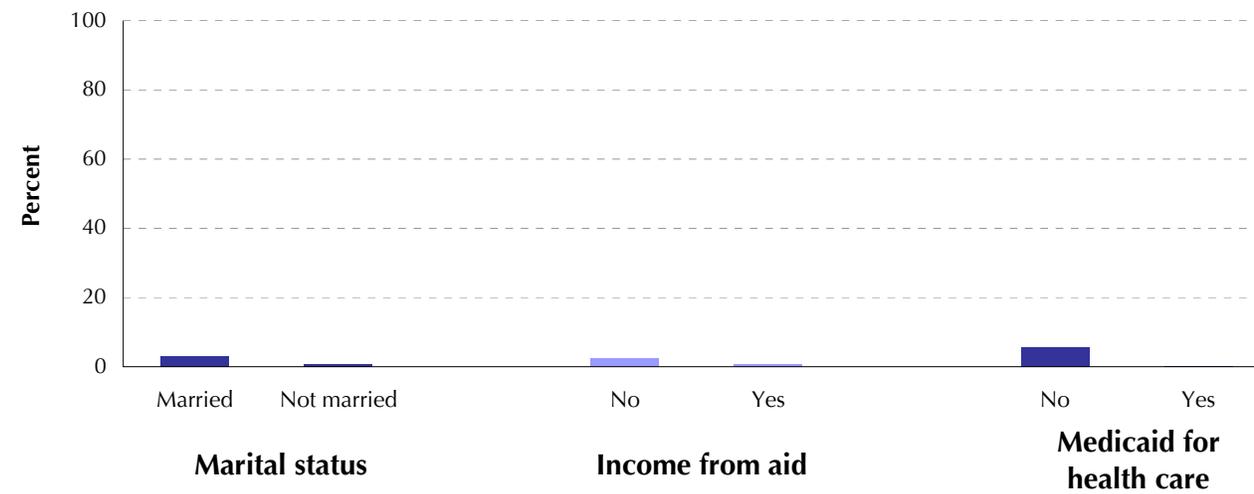
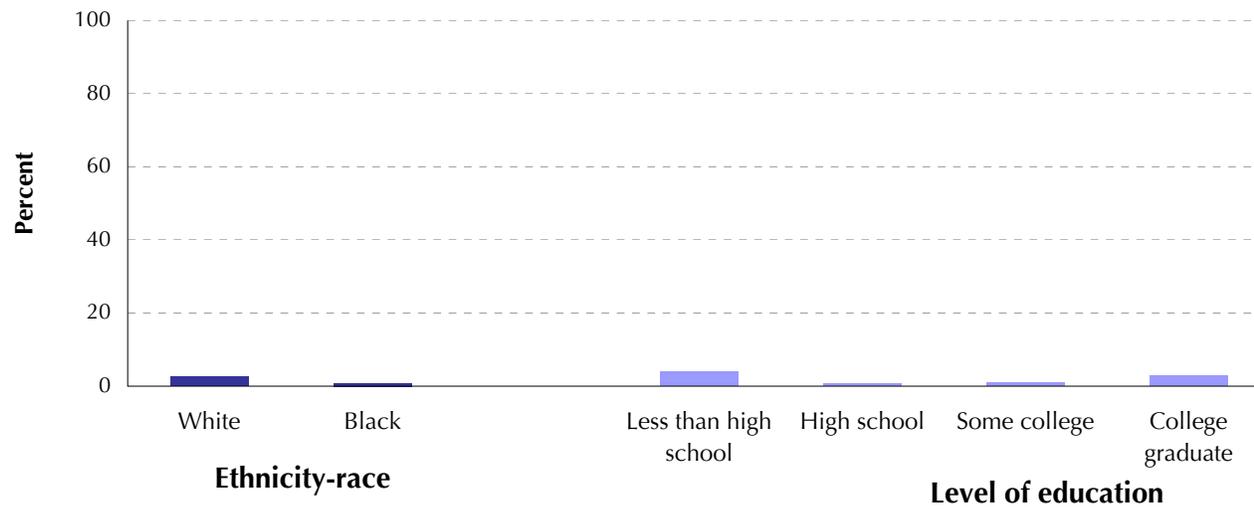
Among all women, 1.9% reported that none of the above third-party payers covered their delivery. This was more likely among women who were white than black, attained an educational level less than high school than either high school or some college, were married, or did not have Medicaid as payer for prenatal care and/or delivery. Women who did not receive have income from aid appeared more likely to lack coverage, but the difference was not statistically significant (p=0.0573).

Percent of all women with none of the listed third-party payers for delivery

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	1.9	1.2	3.1
Age (years)			
19 and younger	1.9	0.5	6.7
20-24	1.1	0.4	2.9
25-34	2.8	1.5	5.1
35+	1.8	0.3	8.9
Race-ethnicity			
White	2.6	1.5	4.4
Black	0.8	0.3	2.6
Other	8.6	2.2	28.8
Level of education			
Less than high school	3.9	1.9	7.6
High school	0.6	0.2	1.9
Some college	1.0	0.3	3.3
College graduate	2.9	1.2	6.6
Marital status			
Married	3.1	1.9	5.0
Not married	0.7	0.2	2.5
Income from aid			
No	2.3	1.5	3.8
Yes	0.7	0.1	3.8
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	5.5	3.5	8.8
Yes	0.3	0.0	1.5

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of all women with none of the listed third-party payers for delivery



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Medicaid during preconception, or as payer of prenatal care and/or delivery health

Percent of all women who had Medicaid before pregnancy, or had Medicaid pay for prenatal care or delivery

PRAMS questions:

Q2: Just before you got pregnant, were you on Medicaid? No/Yes.

Q19: How was your prenatal care paid for? Check all that apply. (1) Medicaid (2) Personal income (cash, check, or credit card) (3) Health insurance or HMO (4) Military coverage (5) Indian Health Service (6) Other - Please tell us: _____.

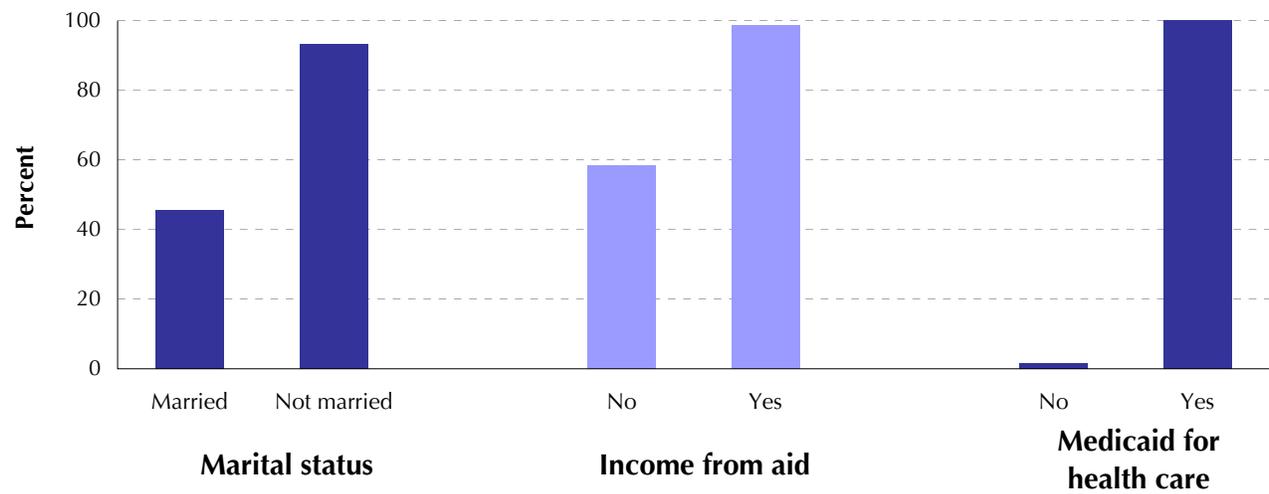
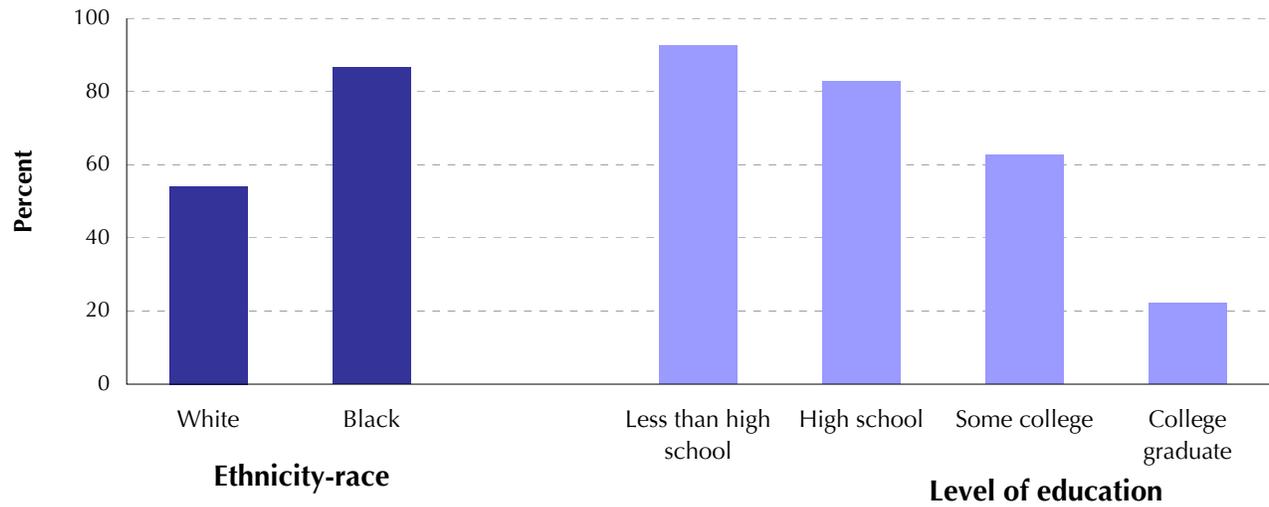
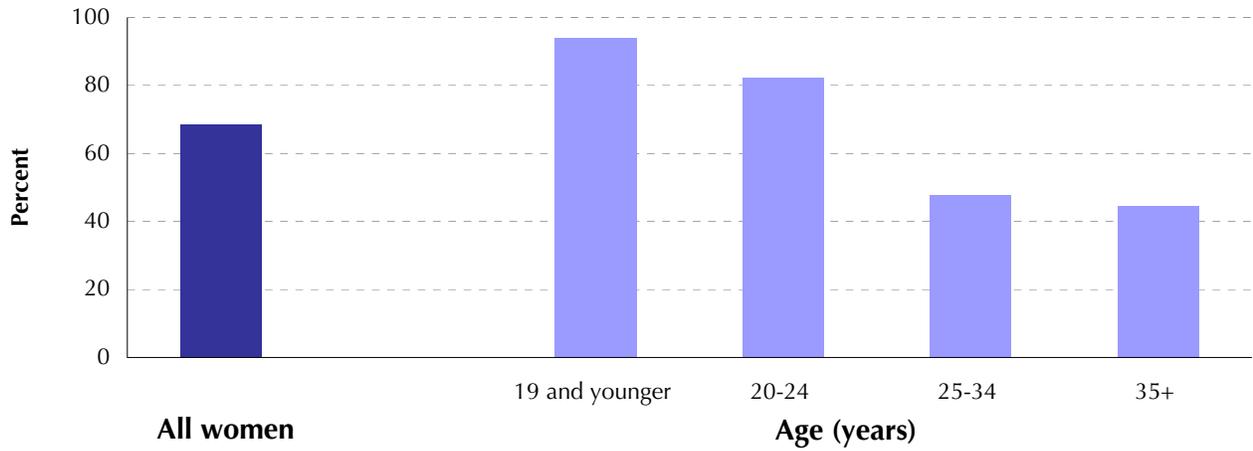
Q40: How was your delivery paid for? Check all that apply. (1) Medicaid (2) Personal income (cash, check, or credit card) (3) Health insurance or HMO (4) Military coverage (5) Indian Health Service (6) Other - Please tell us: _____

Q41: How was your delivery paid for? {Same response options as Q19}

Healthy People 2010 Objective 1-1. Increase the proportion of persons with health insurance to 100%.

Findings	Percent of all women who had Medicaid before pregnancy, or as payer for prenatal care or delivery		
	Characteristic	%	95% CI lower upper
Among all women, 68.6% said they had Medicaid at any time (just before pregnancy, prenatal, or delivery). This response was more likely among women who were black than white, were not married, or received income from aid. The percentage of women who had Medicaid at some time appeared to decrease with maternal age or educational level (except for a non-significant difference between ages 25-34 years and 35 or more). <i>Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.</i>	All women	68.6	65.5 71.5
	Age (years)		
	19 and younger	94.0	88.8 96.9
	20-24	82.3	77.8 86.0
	25-34	47.9	42.9 53.1
	35+	44.6	33.6 56.3
	Race-ethnicity		
	White	54.1	49.6 58.5
	Black	86.6	83.1 89.5
	Other	44.2	24.2 66.3
	Level of education		
	Less than high school	92.6	88.3 95.4
	High school	82.8	78.1 86.7
	Some college	62.6	56.3 68.5
	College graduate	22.2	16.7 28.8
	Marital status		
	Married	45.6	41.3 50.0
Not married	93.3	90.6 95.3	
Income from aid			
No	58.4	54.7 62.0	
Yes	98.7	96.6 99.5	
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	1.7	0.6 4.4	
Yes	100.0	. .	

Percent of all women who had Medicaid before pregnancy, or as payer for prenatal care or delivery



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Sources of income

Percent of women whose household received income from these sources during the 12 months before the survey

PRAMS question 62: What were the sources of your household's income during the past 12 months?
Check all that apply.

- Paycheck or money from a job
- Aid such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, welfare, public assistance, general assistance, food stamps, or Supplemental Security Income
- Unemployment benefits
- Child support or alimony
- Social security, workers' compensation, veteran benefits, or pensions
- Money from a business, fees, dividends, or rental income
- Money from family or friends
- Other - Please tell us: _____

Findings

For most women (82.9%), paycheck or money from a job was a source. A minority cited aid (25.0%), family or friends (23.1%), child support or alimony (10.8%), social security, workers' compensation, veteran benefits, or pensions (7.6%), unemployment benefits (6.9%), business, fees, dividends, or rental income (4.4%), or other sources (4.1%, details available from write-in responses).

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size).

Results should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of women whose household received income from these sources during the 12 months before the survey

											95% CI		
0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	%	Lower	Upper
Paycheck or money from a job											82.9	80.2	85.2
Aid such as TANF, welfare, public or general assistance, food stamps, SSI											25.0	22.3	28.0
Money from family or friends											23.1	20.4	26.0
Child support or alimony											10.8	8.9	13.0
Social security, workers' compensataion, veteran benefits, or pensions											7.6	6.0	9.5
Unemployment benefits											6.9	5.4	8.8
Money from a business, fees, dividends, or rental income											4.4	3.2	5.9
Other											4.1	3.0	5.7

Mississippi, year 2003 births

Income from aid

Percent of women with household income from aid during the 12 months before the survey

PRAMS question 62: What were the sources of your household's income during the past 12 months? Check all that apply. (1) Paycheck or money from a job (2) Aid such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, welfare, public assistance, general assistance, food stamps, or Supplemental Security Income (3) Unemployment benefits (4) Child support or alimony (5) Social security, workers' compensation, veteran benefits, or pensions (6) Money from a business, fees, dividends, or rental income (7) Money from family or friends (8) Other - Please tell us:___

Findings

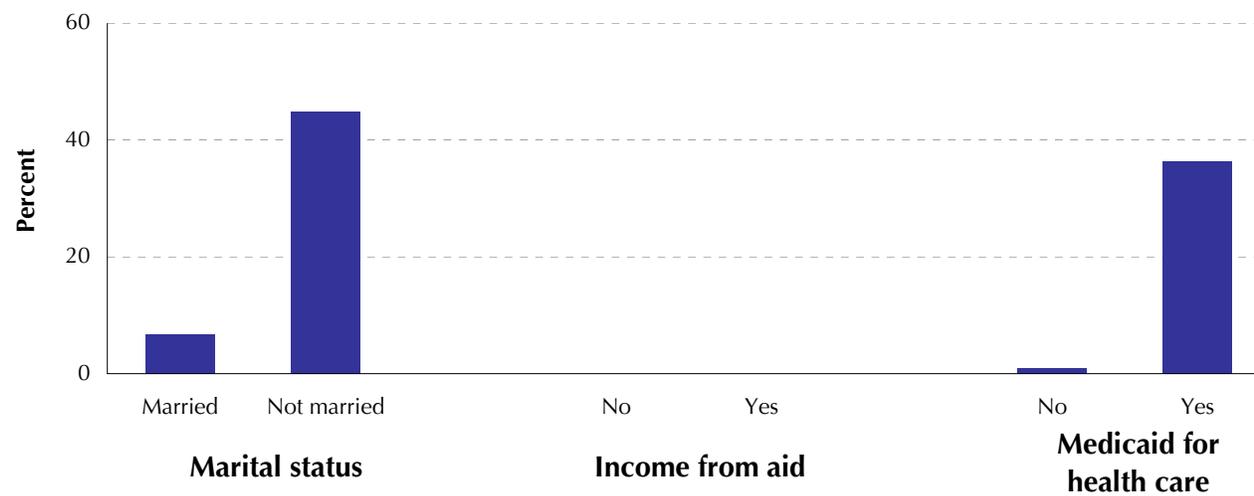
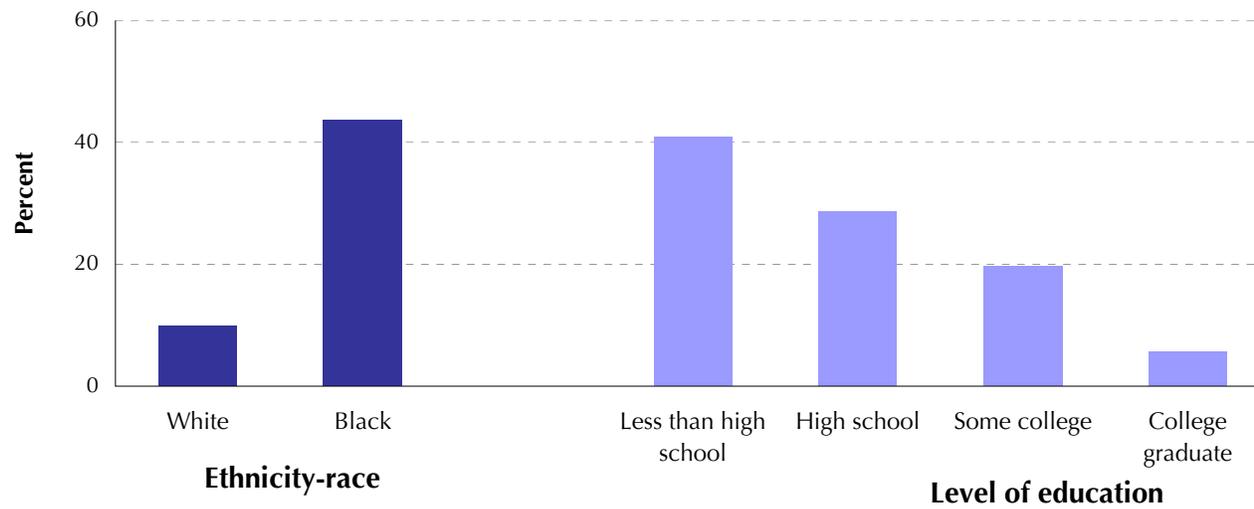
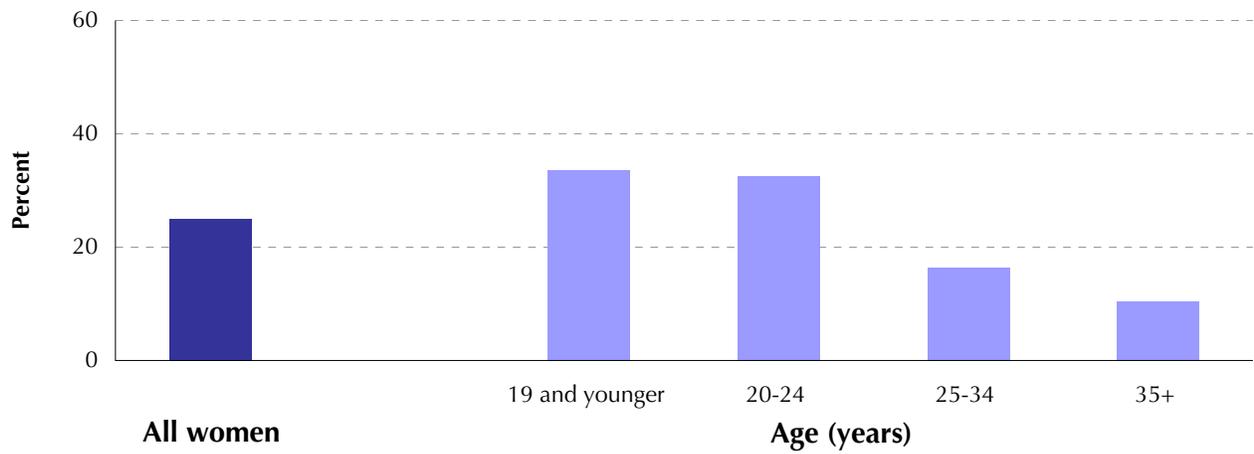
Among all women, 25.0% reported having income from aid during the past 12 months. This was more likely among women who were black than white, were not married, or had Medicaid as payer for prenatal care and/or delivery; it appeared to decrease with increased maternal age or educational level (except that ages 19 or younger and 20-24 were similar, as were 25-34 and 35 or more).

Percent of women with household income from aid during the 12 months before the survey

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	25.0	22.3	28.0
Age (years)			
19 and younger	33.6	26.3	41.8
20-24	32.5	27.6	37.8
25-34	16.5	13.0	20.6
35+	10.4	5.2	19.8
Race-ethnicity			
White	9.9	7.5	13.0
Black	43.6	38.8	48.5
Other	6.1	0.9	32.2
Level of education			
Less than high school	40.9	34.2	47.9
High school	28.6	23.7	34.0
Some college	19.7	15.2	25.2
College graduate	5.6	3.1	9.9
Marital status			
Married	6.7	4.8	9.2
Not married	44.9	40.1	49.7
Income from aid			
No			
Yes			
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	1.0	0.4	2.7
Yes	36.4	32.6	40.3

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of women with household income from aid during the 12 months before the survey



Mississippi, year 2003 births

Housing: ratio of persons to rooms

Mean ratio of persons per room in household by maternal characteristic

PRAMS questions: Q60. Which rooms are in the house, apartment, or trailer where you live? Check all that apply. __Living room __Separate dining room __Kitchen __Bathroom(s) __Recreation room, den, or family room __Finished basement __Bedrooms __ How many? **Q61.**Counting yourself, how many people live in your house, apartment, or trailer? __ Adults (people aged 18 years or older) __Babies, children, or teenagers (people aged 17 years or younger)

Findings

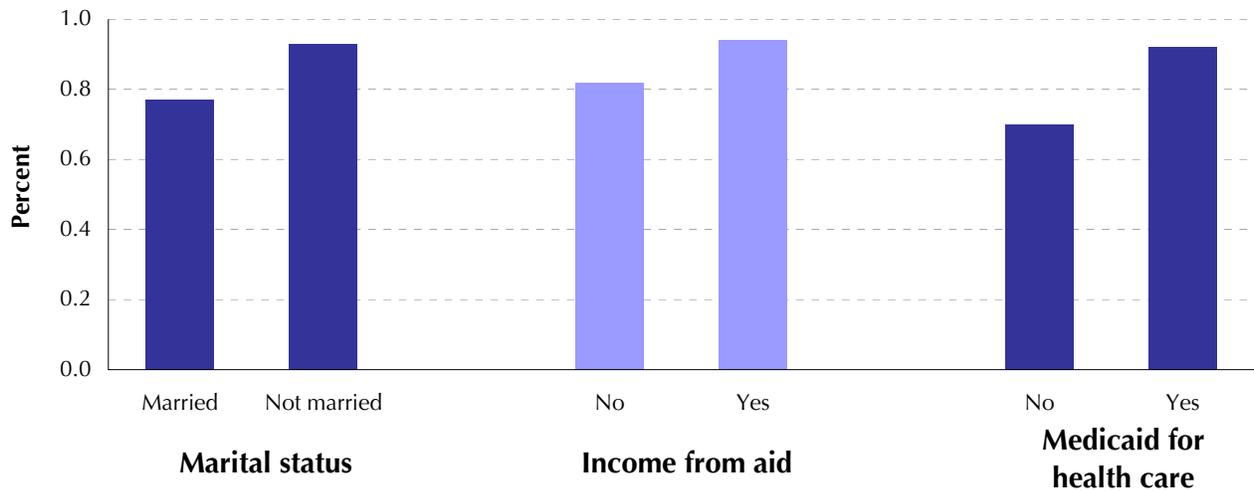
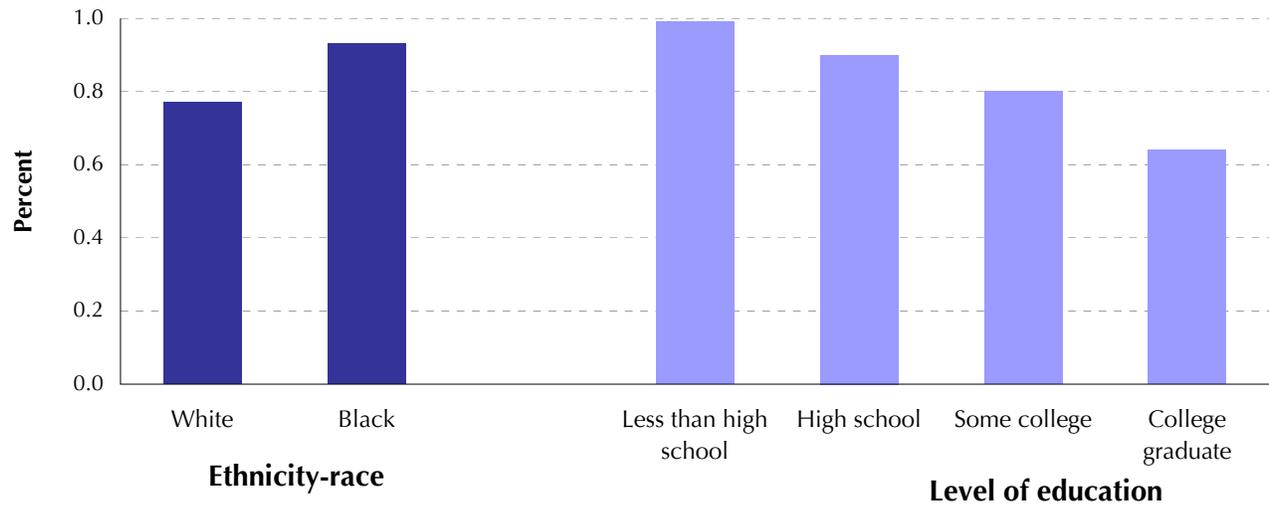
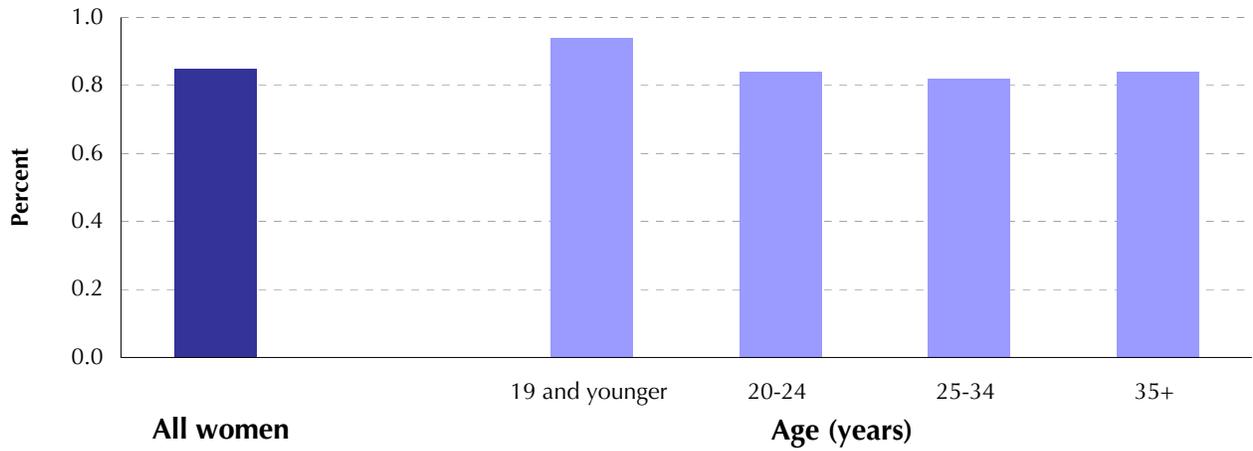
Among all women, the mean ratio of persons to rooms was 0.85. The ratio was higher among women who were black than white, were not married, received income from aid, or had Medicaid as payer for prenatal care and/or delivery. The ratio appeared to increase as maternal educational level decreased (except that the ratio was similar for than high school and high school); it was not associated with maternal age.

Mean ratio of persons per room in household

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	0.9	0.8	0.9
Age (years)			
19 and younger	0.9	0.8	1.1
20-24	0.8	0.8	0.9
25-34	0.8	0.8	0.9
35+	0.8	0.7	1.0
Race-ethnicity			
White	0.8	0.7	0.8
Black	0.9	0.9	1.0
Other	0.9	0.7	1.1
Level of education			
Less than high school	1.0	0.9	1.1
High school	0.9	0.8	1.0
Some college	0.8	0.8	0.8
College graduate	0.6	0.6	0.7
Marital status			
Married	0.8	0.7	0.8
Not married	0.9	0.9	1.0
Income from aid			
No	0.8	0.8	0.9
Yes	0.9	0.9	1.0
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	0.7	0.7	0.8
Yes	0.9	0.9	1.0

Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.

Mean ratio of persons per room in household



Appendix

Methods

Purpose and history

In 1987, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) initiated the PRAMS project in collaboration with state health departments. The purpose was to gather data about maternal experiences and behaviors relevant to maternal and infant health, especially low birth weight and infant mortality. Twenty-nine states and New York City currently participate in this project. Data can be used at the state level to plan and evaluate programs and to inform policymakers and the general public. PRAMS helps to identify families at risk for health problems and to monitor progress over time. At the national level, findings from different states may be compared. For year 2003 births, the Phase IV questionnaire was used.

Sampling

This description is based on information from the CDC PRAMS website <http://www.cdc.gov/prams/methodology.htm>. The PRAMS sample of women who have had a recent live birth was drawn from the state's birth certificate file. For birth year 2003, Mississippi PRAMS sampled 1453 mothers (generalizing to a PRAMS-eligible population of 41488). The sample was stratified by birth weight: women with very low birth weight (under 1,500 g) or low birth weight (1,500 to 2,499 g) infants were sampled at a higher rate. Records were excluded from the sample if the mother was non-resident or gave birth out of state, her last name was missing, the gestation consisted of four or more siblings, the infant was given up for adoption, or the birth was reported too late for inclusion.

Data collection

Procedures and instruments are standardized to allow comparisons between states. Selected women were first contacted by mail. If there is no response, attempts were made to interview women by telephone. The overall response rate was 72%.

Weighting and analysis

CDC PRAMS weighted the dataset, providing a final analysis weight that was the product of the weights for sampling, non-response, and non-coverage. Estimates for the PRAMS-eligible population were obtained by using the analysis weight, survey design variables, and software for survey analysis (SUDAAN v. 9, Research Triangle Park, NC). Proc descript was used for point estimates and standard errors, and pair-wise contrasts were used to assess statistical significance of differences between subgroups.

Variable definitions and cautions

Birth certificate variables

Demographics: Usually, the mother provided this information (maternal age, race, educational level, and marital status). Age and educational level were reported as completed years.

Survey variables

Q 5, Q6:

Body Mass Index (BMI) was calculated from the weight (kg) divided by height squared (m²). For adults over 20 years old, BMI was categorized as underweight if less than 18.5; normal if 18.5 to 24.9; overweight if 25.0 to 29.9; and obese if 30.0 or more (National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. *Clinical Guidelines on the Identification, Evaluation and Treatment of Overweight and Obesity in Adults: The Evidence Report*. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office; 1998.) BMI cutoffs are available from www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dnpa/bmi/bmi-adult.htm. For children through 240 months of age, gender and age-specific charts (BMI-for-age) define underweight as BMI-for-age at or below the fifth percentile; normal as 5th to below 85th percentile; at risk for overweight as 85th to below 95th percentile; and overweight as 95th percentile or more. BMI-for-age definitions and charts are available at <http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dnpa/bmi/bmi-for-age.htm>. Both URLs were accessed 2/24/2005. After BMI was calculated, a variable was created classifying weight as below normal, normal, or above normal (adults who were overweight or obese, or children through 240 months of age who were at risk for overweight or overweight). The Institute of Medicine uses different cutoffs for BMI (Institute of Medicine, Committee on Nutritional Status during Pregnancy and Lactation. *Nutrition during Pregnancy. Part 1: Weight Gain*. Washington DC: National Academy Press, 1990).

Q7

This report uses survey responses for previous live birth. Birth certificate information sometimes differs from the survey response.

Q8

The survey asks whether the previous infant weighed 2.5 kilos or less at birth. However, low birth weight is usually defined as less than 2,500 grams (United Nations Fund and World Health Organization. *Low birth weight: country, regional, and global estimates*. New York: UNICEF, 2004.)

Q10

Estimates are limited to live births and do not include terminations. The definitions in this report are used by CDC PRAMS and are described by the Committee on Unintended Pregnancy, Institute of Medicine, National Academy of Sciences. *The best intentions: unintended pregnancy and the well-being of children and families*. Washington, DC: National Academy Press, 1995. Because the National Survey of Family Growth uses live births + abortions, slightly different questions from PRAMS and may be asked as late as 5 years after birth, estimates may differ from PRAMS.)

Q14:

This report uses survey responses, not birth certificate data. The first trimester is defined as the first three months (through the completion of 14 weeks of pregnancy), based on the National Library of Medicine, MeSH <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez> and Cunningham FG et al. *Williams Obstetrics, 21st Edition*. New York: McGraw Hill, p. 226. In this report, "delayed" entry means after the first trimester, because National Center for Health Statistics uses "late prenatal care" for entry during the seventh month or later.

Q18

Six percent of respondents wrote in a source of prenatal care. These answers could potentially be recoded to other response options.

Q26, Q27, Q28

If the woman responded that she did not know how many cigarettes she smoked, she was coded as a smoker. Responses were dichotomized as yes or no.

Q30, Q31

Responses were dichotomized as yes or no.

Q37, Q38

From these questions, time when infant was discharged after delivery was calculated. US CODE: Title 29, 1185 (standards relating to benefits for mothers) requires at least 48 hours following normal vaginal delivery, or 96 hours following cesarean section.

Q36, Q38

From these questions, length of maternal hospitalization for delivery was calculated.

Q48

The duration of breastfeeding was truncated at 2 months because the first survey is mailed when the infant is 2 months of age. Responses were dichotomized as yes or no.

Q46, Q49

From these questions, the subpopulation of mothers who ever fed breast milk was identified; among these, the proportion who ever fed anything else was estimated. Responses were dichotomized as yes or no.

Q50

This response was dichotomized as yes or no.

Q51

For the report, a category "back only" was defined as a check for "on his or her back" and no checks for the other two responses.

Q55

Recommended number of visits was based on the American Academy of Pediatrics (Committee on Practice and Ambulatory Medicine. Recommendations for Preventive Pediatric Health Care. *Pediatrics* 2000;105:645-646).

Q60, Q61

From these questions, the ratio of persons (adults plus children) to number of rooms was calculated.

Q68

Responses were dichotomized as yes or no.

Statistical methods

Point estimates and their variances were calculated using the SUDAAN software package (SUDAAN (Release 9.1). Research Triangle Park, NC: Research Triangle Institute. 2004) to account for the complex sample design.

All estimates shown met the NCHS standard of having less than or equal to 30% relative standard error. Significance of comparisons are based on all pair wise linear contrasts between levels of

domains variables, using two-sided significance tests at the 0.05 level. For series of one-way tables, there were no tests of significance between response options. Test of trend were not done.

The approach for presenting point estimates and their variability is adapted from the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS); the relative standard error is the standard error of the estimate divided by the estimate itself. Details of NCHS guidelines are available at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/pubs/pubd/hestats/children2005/children2005.htm> (accessed Feb. 27, 2006).

Strengths and limitations

Strengths:

PRAMS is a population-based survey allowing generalization to all women with live birth, with relatively few exclusions (MS PRAMS Surveillance Protocol, February 19, 2004). Overall response rates were high, at least 70% except for women who attained an educational level less than 12 years (73.1% responded); were ages less than 20 years (66.5%), not married (66.8%), black (69.2%) or other (60.0% of 20 sampled) race, of Hispanic ethnicity (25.0% of 36 sampled); or had late or no prenatal care (64.7%). (CDC PRAMS, May 17, 2005, report sent to MS PRAMS).

Item non-response rate was less than 5% of eligible mothers except for these items:

Unweighted Percent of eligible respondents who were missing information for specific items		
Question		%
#	Item	missing
68	Frequency of douching	20.7
44	Date of infant's death (same % missing for day, month, year)	18.4
30	Number of binges during the three months before pregnant	14.3
26	Average number of cigarettes smoked during the three months before pregnancy	11.5
48	Duration of breastfeeding (unit) - 6.9% missing for length of time	7.9
27	Average number of cigarettes smoked during the last 3 months of pregnancy	7.6
55	Number of well-baby visits	6.6
28	Average number of cigarettes smoked currently	6.3
49	Food other than breast milk (unit) - 5.9% missing for baby's age	6.0
30	Average drinks per week during three months before pregnant	5.9
63	Had blood test for birth defects	5.7

Limitations

Sample sizes for some subpopulations were too small for precise estimates. If presented, these are shaded with grey. Potential sources of bias include non-response, recall, and non-coverage. Only 63.1% of mothers with less than high school education and 66.8% of non-married mothers responded (unweighted rates). Overall coverage rate was 94%, with no coverage for three hospitals, and only 88% coverage for very low birth weight babies.

Sample and Population, year 2003 births

Number of MS PRAMS respondents (unweighted number) and

Weighted estimates (numbers and percents of all MS residents with in-state live birth)

By maternal characteristics used in tables and charts

Maternal characteristic	Unweighted number	Weighted estimates					
		Number	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	Weighted percent	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI
Age (years)							
All women	1453	41488	41134	41842	100.0	.	.
19 and younger	260	7213	6124	8301	17.4	15.0	20.1
20-24	515	15548	14213	16883	37.5	34.4	40.7
25-34	560	15926	14666	17186	38.4	35.3	41.6
35+	118	2802	2179	3425	6.8	5.4	8.4
Race-ethnicity							
All women	1453	41488	41134	41842	100.0	.	.
White	671	21631	20329	22932	52.1	48.9	55.4
Black	761	18794	17403	20185	45.3	42.1	48.6
Other	21	1063	595	1531	2.6	1.6	4.0
Education (years completed)							
All women	1452	41485	41131	41840	100.0	.	.
Less than high school	357	10447	9153	11741	25.2	22.3	28.3
High school	474	12553	11354	13751	30.3	27.4	33.3
Some college	362	10599	9451	11748	25.6	22.8	28.5
College graduate	259	7886	6878	8893	19.0	16.6	21.6
Marital status							
All women	1453	41488	41134	41842	100.0	.	.
Married	714	21501	20251	22751	51.8	48.6	55.1
Not married	739	19987	18532	21442	48.2	44.9	51.4
Income from aid							
All women	1448	41414	41045	41782	100.0	.	.
No	1053	31046	29921	32171	75.0	72.0	77.7
Yes	395	10368	9151	11584	25.0	22.3	28.0
Medicaid for PNC &/or delivery							
All women	1453	41488	41134	41842	100.0	.	.
No	412	13256	12066	14447	32.0	29.0	35.0
Yes	1041	28232	26863	29600	68.1	65.0	71.0