



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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Mississippi PRAMS  
Surveillance Report  
Year 2008 Births



## Foreword

The Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) has collected data on mothers and children in Mississippi for almost ten years. Since its inception, PRAMS has been a valuable resource for maternal and child health (MCH) activities in Mississippi. Mississippi has alarming rates in infant mortality, preterm birth, and low birth weight births. The survey data provide insight for medical providers, public health practitioners, and other MCH partners working to improve the health of MCH populations in Mississippi. There is no comparable surveillance system in our state that adds to the body of knowledge concerning women's health before, during and after pregnancy.

These data and the analysis have been presented at the local, state, and national level. MS PRAMS is continuously working to improve public health practice and impact the health of mothers and children across the state. I hope this report is informative and increases public awareness of MCH issues in Mississippi.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Mary Currier". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a small mark above the 'i' in "Currier".

**Mary Currier, MD, MPH**  
**State Health Officer**

## **Acknowledgments**

Success for the 2008 Mississippi PRAMS Surveillance Report was made possible through the support and effort of many individuals who believe 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 in the survey and contributed directly to the quality of the resulting surveillance report.

Thanks go to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Mississippi PRAMS staff, Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH), Health Services, Office of Health Data and Research, and Office of Vital Statistics for their contributions to making the project a success.

The MSDH PRAMS team would like to thank Dr. Connie L. Bish and the Maternal and Child Health Epidemiology Program, Applied Sciences Branch, Division of Reproductive Health, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Public Health Promotion, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, for scientific guidance and technical assistance on this report.

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### **Suggested citation**

Mississippi PRAMS Surveillance Report, Year 2008 Births. Office of Health Data and Research, Health Services, Mississippi State Department of Health, 2011.

### **Sources for more information:**

Mississippi PRAMS provides more information about PRAMS on its website,

[http://msdh.ms.gov/msdhsite/\\_static/31,0,299,361.html](http://msdh.ms.gov/msdhsite/_static/31,0,299,361.html)

CDC PRAMS also provides information about PRAMS on its website,

<http://www.cdc.gov/prams/>

## Introduction

The Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) is the only instrument used in Mississippi which provides comprehensive data collection relating to maternal experiences before, during, and after pregnancy. The 69-question survey collects information that increases the Mississippi State Department of Health's (MSDH) knowledge about women who recently delivered an infant and newborns in Mississippi. The information presented in this report represents a description 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.

PRAMS is coordinated and funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Division of Reproductive Health (DRH), in collaboration with state health departments. The goal of the project is to provide data that may be used to help 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, infant mortality, access to maternal and pediatric care, teen births, and unhealthy behaviors such as cigarette and alcohol use.

PRAMS procedures and instruments are standardized to allow comparisons among states. Selected women (sampled from birth certificates) are first contacted by mail. If there is no response, attempts are made to interview women by telephone. The 2008 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.

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

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

Responses to questions are given first for all women with a recent birth, then by maternal age, race, education 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 2020 objectives related to the questions are given whenever possible (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. Healthy People 2020. Washington, DC. Available at <http://www.health.gov/healthypeople>. Accessed January 26, 2011.)

## **Data Analysis and Interpretation of Text and Tables**

The PRAMS survey requires special weighted calculations to account for the survey design and to allow presentation of population level estimates for all Mississippi resident women with an in-state live birth in 2008 (not just the respondents). "Percent of women" means Mississippi residents with an in-state live birth, minus adopted infants and other exclusions.

Because of the survey design, we report a margin of error, the 95% confidence interval (95% CI). Categories of maternal characteristics that have non-overlapping 95% CIs are statistically significantly different from each other. This conservative statistical test was used to describe findings for each PRAMS item analyzed (pages 1 - 166). In the tables, grey shading is used to identify estimates that the reader must interpret with caution. In general, we suppress estimates based on sample size less than 50; the exception is "Other" race/ethnicity, which some data users requested. This category of "Other" includes the following races and ethnicities: Alaska Native, American Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Japanese, mixed race, other Asian, other non-white race. The "Other" category for race/ethnicity was not used in any comparisons of race/ethnicity because of the small sample size and the unreliable prevalence estimates. The charts do not caution the reader and should always be used together with the tables.

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# Survey Results

# PRECONCEPTION PLANNING

Mississippi, year 2008 births

## Previous Live Birth

Percent of women with a previous live birth

### PRAMS question 7:

Q7: Before your new baby, did you ever have any other babies who were born alive? No - Go to Question 10 / Yes

### Findings

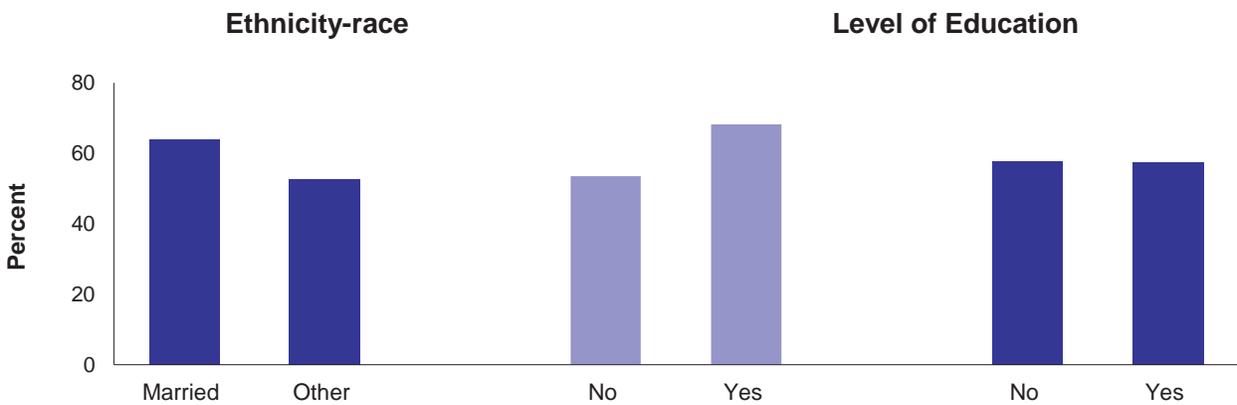
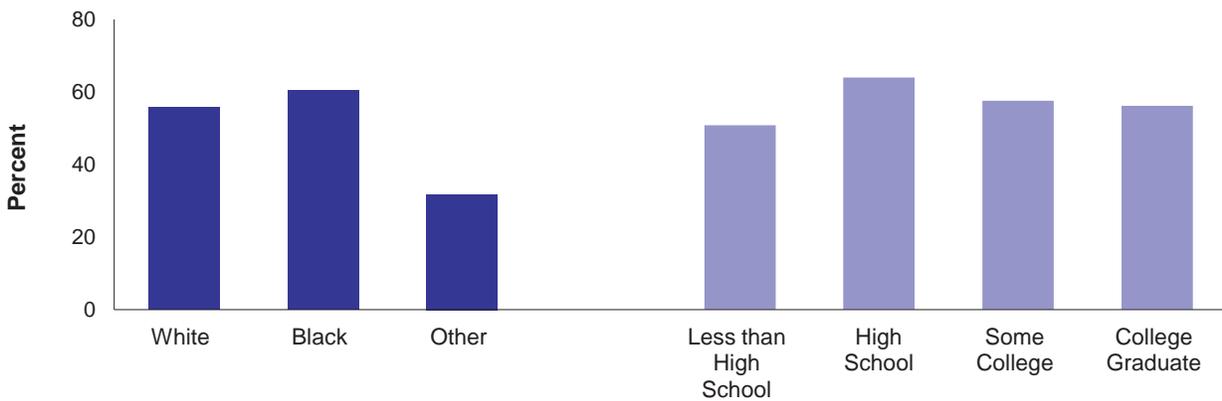
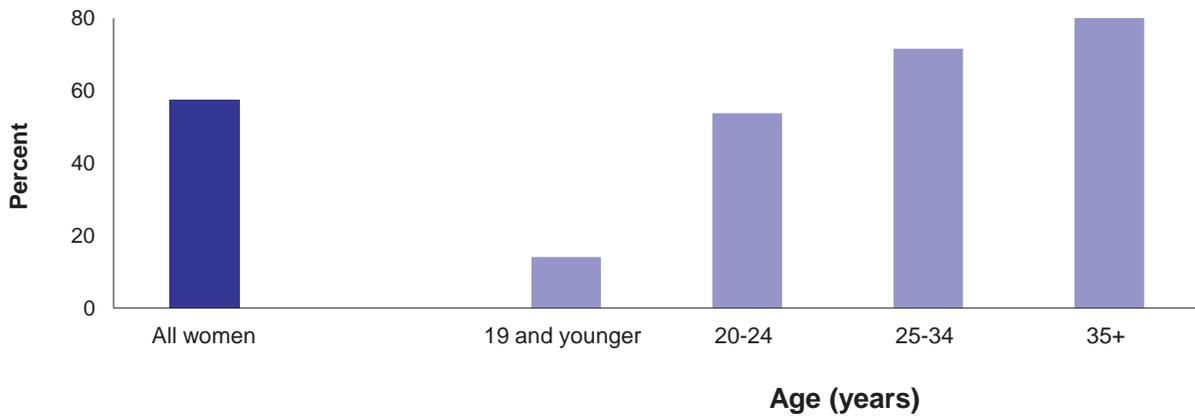
Among all women with a live birth, 57.4% reported having a previous live birth. The percentage of women with a previous live birth increased with the mother's age, was significantly higher among married women, or was significantly higher among women who received income from aid. Women with less than a high school education had significantly lower percent previous live births than high school graduates.

### Percent of women with a previous live birth

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>57.4</b>	54.1	60.6
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	14.1	9.5	20.5
20-24	53.7	48.0	59.4
25-34	71.6	67.0	75.8
35+	80.3	69.4	88.0
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	55.7	51.2	60.1
Black	60.4	55.5	65.0
Other	31.7	14.1	56.8
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	50.8	44.1	57.5
High School	64.0	58.0	69.5
Some College	57.6	51.1	63.7
College Graduate	56.1	48.9	63.1
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	63.8	59.2	68.1
Other	52.4	47.9	57.0
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	53.4	49.6	57.2
Yes	68.2	62.1	73.7
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	57.7	51.7	63.4
Yes	57.3	53.4	61.1

*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**



**Marital status**

**Income from aid**

**Medicaid for health care**

Mississippi, year 2008 births

## Low Birth Weight

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

Healthy People 2020 Objective MICH - 8.1: Reduce total low birth weight to 7.8%

### PRAMS question 8:

Q8: Did the baby born just before your new one weigh 5 pounds, 8 ounces (2.5 kilos) or less at birth?

### Findings

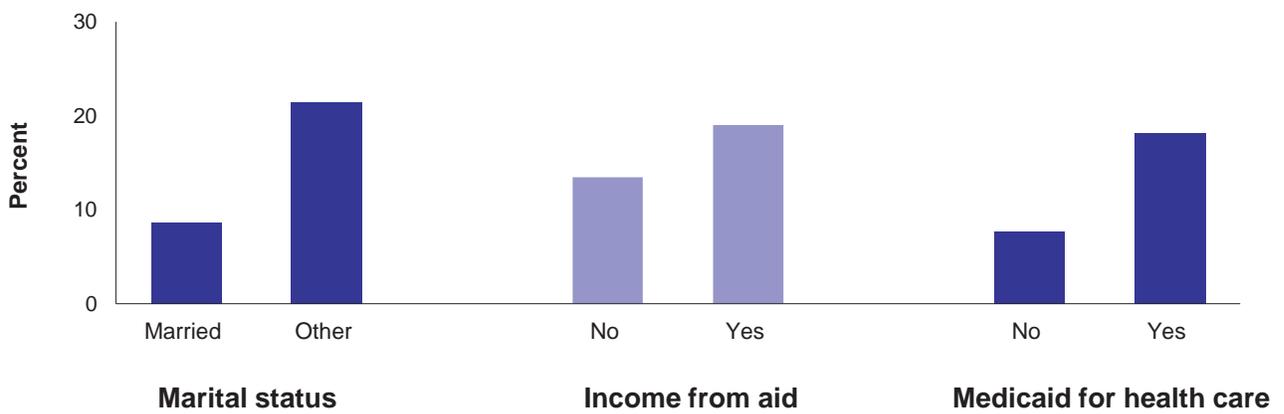
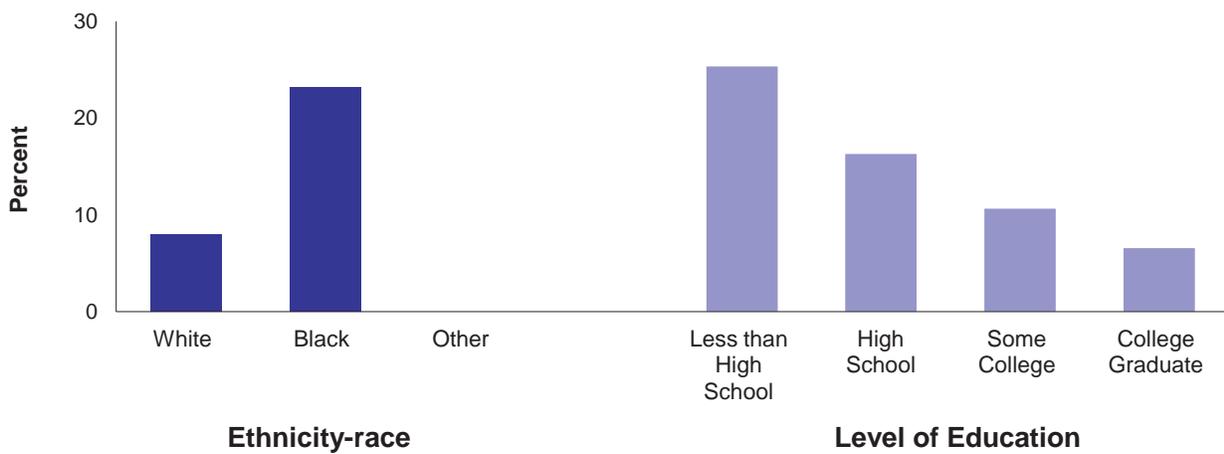
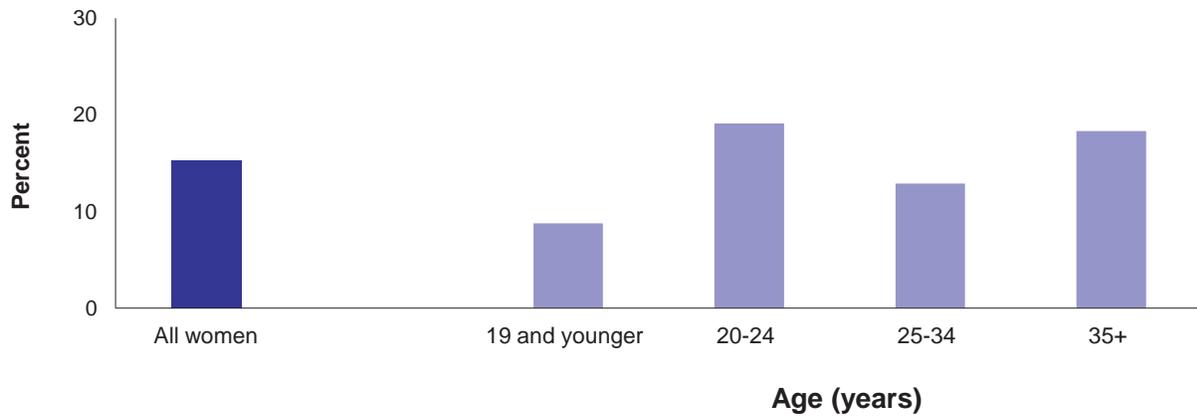
Among all women with a live birth, 15.3% reported giving birth to a previous low birth weight infant. The percentage of women with a previous low birth weight infant was significantly higher among black women, less than a high school vs. some college or college graduate women, unmarried women, or women receiving Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>15.3</b>	12.3	18.8
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	<b>8.8</b>	4.2	17.3
20-24	<b>19.1</b>	13.7	26.0
25-34	<b>12.9</b>	9.3	17.6
35+	<b>18.3</b>	9.1	33.4
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	<b>8.0</b>	5.2	12.0
Black	<b>23.1</b>	18.1	29.1
Other	<b>0.0</b>		
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	<b>25.3</b>	17.6	35.0
High School	<b>16.3</b>	11.6	22.4
Some College	<b>10.6</b>	6.4	17.2
College Graduate	<b>6.6</b>	3.0	13.7
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	<b>8.6</b>	5.9	12.5
Other	<b>21.5</b>	16.6	27.3
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	<b>13.5</b>	10.1	17.6
Yes	<b>19.0</b>	13.5	26.0
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	<b>7.6</b>	4.4	12.9
Yes	<b>18.2</b>	14.4	22.7

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 2,500 g)**



Mississippi, year 2008 births

## Previous Premature Infant

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

Healthy People 2020 Objective MICH - 9.1: Reduce total preterm births to 11.4 %

### PRAMS questions 7, 9:

Q7: Before you got pregnant with your new baby, did you ever have any other babies who were born alive?

Q9: Was the baby just before your new one born more than 3 weeks before its due date? No/Yes

### Findings

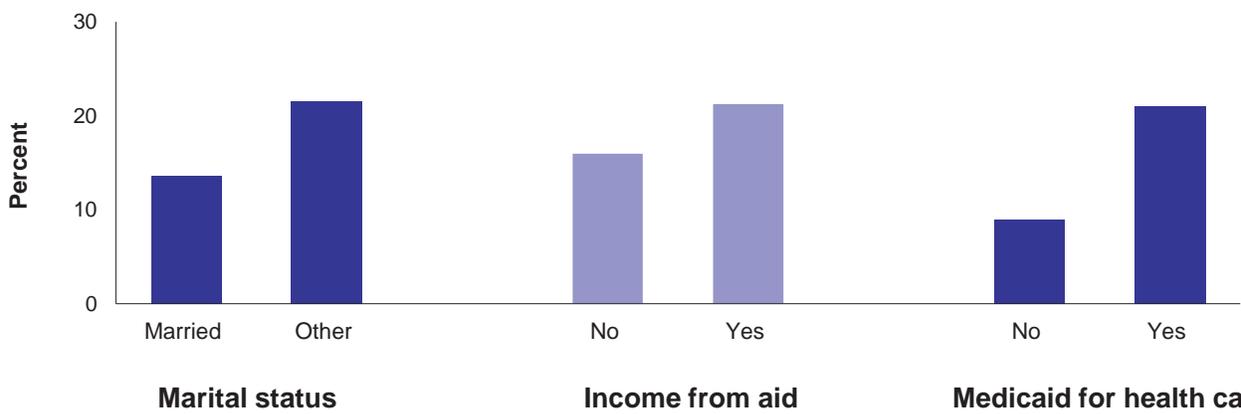
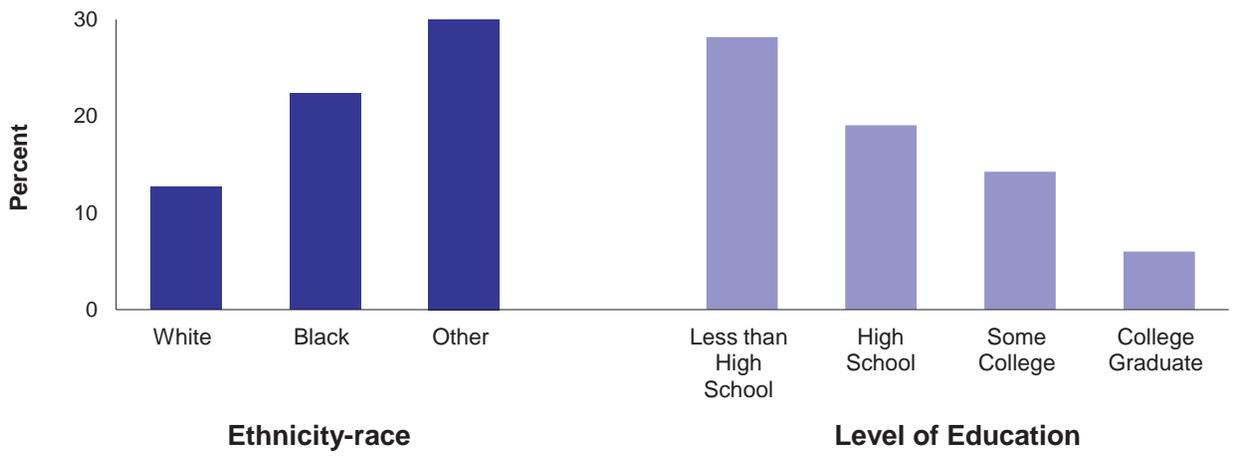
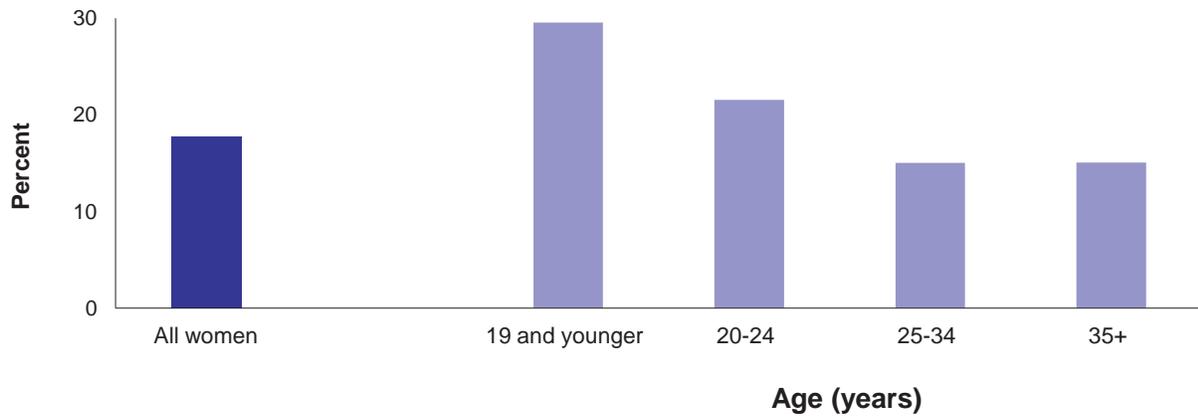
Among all women with a live birth, 17.7% reported having a previous premature infant. The percentage of women with a previous premature infant was significantly higher among black vs. white women, women with less than a high school education vs. college graduate women, or women receiving Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>17.7</b>	14.6	21.3
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	<b>29.6</b>	14.5	51.0
20-24	<b>21.6</b>	15.8	28.6
25-34	<b>15.0</b>	11.2	19.9
35+	<b>15.1</b>	7.4	28.1
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	<b>12.6</b>	9.1	17.3
Black	<b>22.4</b>	17.5	28.2
Other	<b>37.1</b>	8.8	78.2
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	<b>28.2</b>	20.2	37.9
High School	<b>19.1</b>	14.0	25.5
Some College	<b>14.3</b>	9.3	21.3
College Graduate	<b>6.0</b>	2.9	12.0
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	<b>13.6</b>	10.0	18.2
Other	<b>21.5</b>	16.7	27.2
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	<b>16.0</b>	12.4	20.3
Yes	<b>21.3</b>	15.5	28.4
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	<b>8.9</b>	5.5	14.3
Yes	<b>21.0</b>	17.0	25.6

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 2008 births

## Multivitamin Use Before Pregnancy: Daily

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

Healthy People 2020 Objective MICH – 16.2: Increase percent of women taking a multivitamin to 33.1%

### PRAMS question 3:

Q3: 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.

### Findings

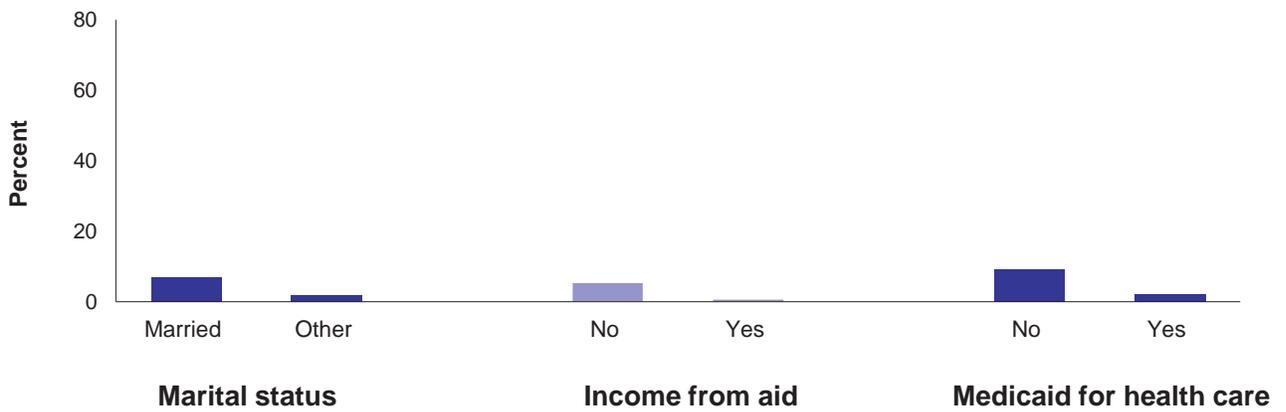
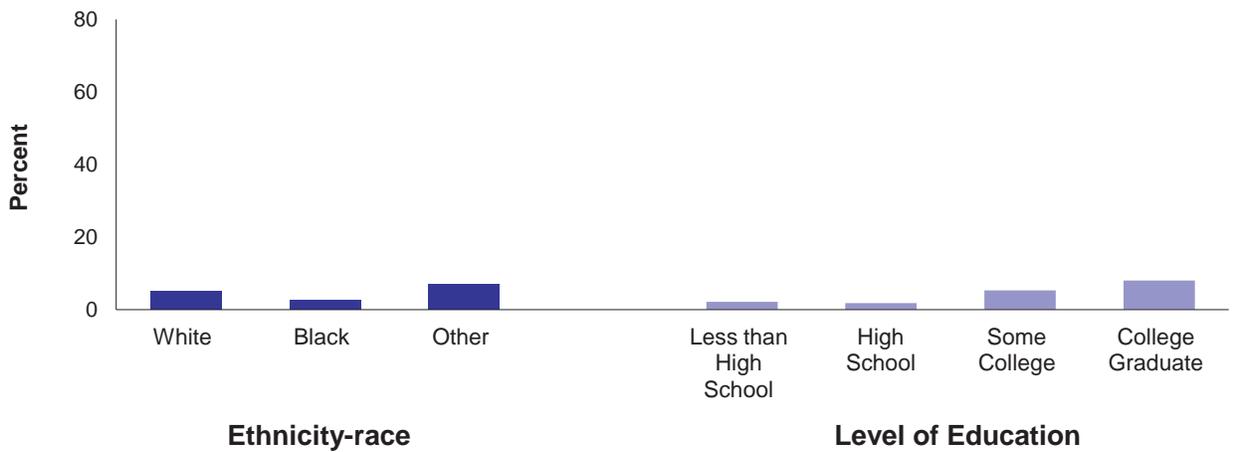
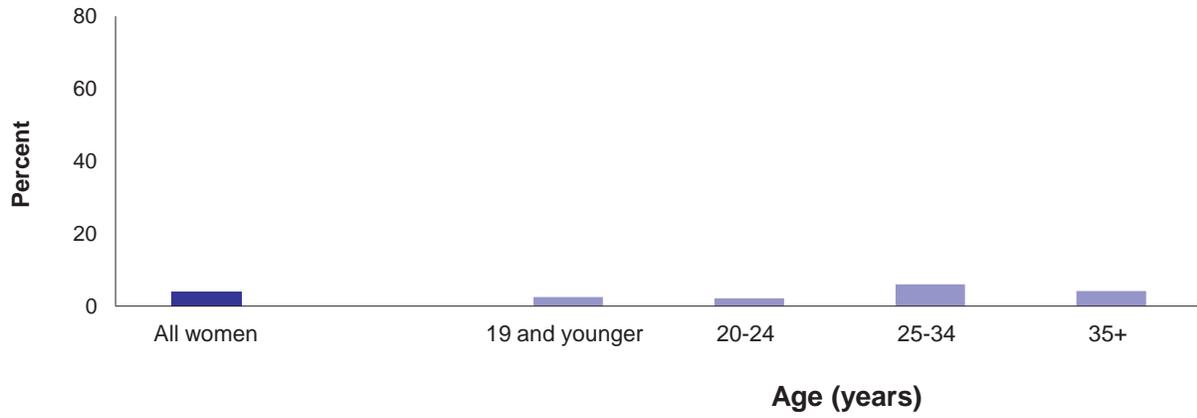
Among women with a live birth, 4.0% took a multivitamin daily, during the month before pregnancy. A significantly higher percentage of women took a multivitamin who were college vs. high school graduates, married, did not receive income from aid, or did not receive Medicaid assistance for prenatal care and/or delivery.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>4.0</b>	2.9	5.5
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	2.5	0.9	6.6
20-24	2.1	1.0	4.4
25-34	6.0	4.0	8.8
35+	4.1	1.3	12.2
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	5.1	3.5	7.5
Black	2.6	1.5	4.6
Other	6.9	1.0	35.6
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	2.1	0.9	5.2
High School	1.8	0.8	3.9
Some College	5.3	3.1	9.1
College Graduate	8.0	4.8	13.1
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	6.8	4.7	9.7
Other	1.9	1.0	3.5
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	5.3	3.8	7.2
Yes	0.6	0.2	2.4
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	9.1	6.1	13.2
Yes	2.1	1.2	3.5

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 2008 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:

Q3: 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.

### Findings

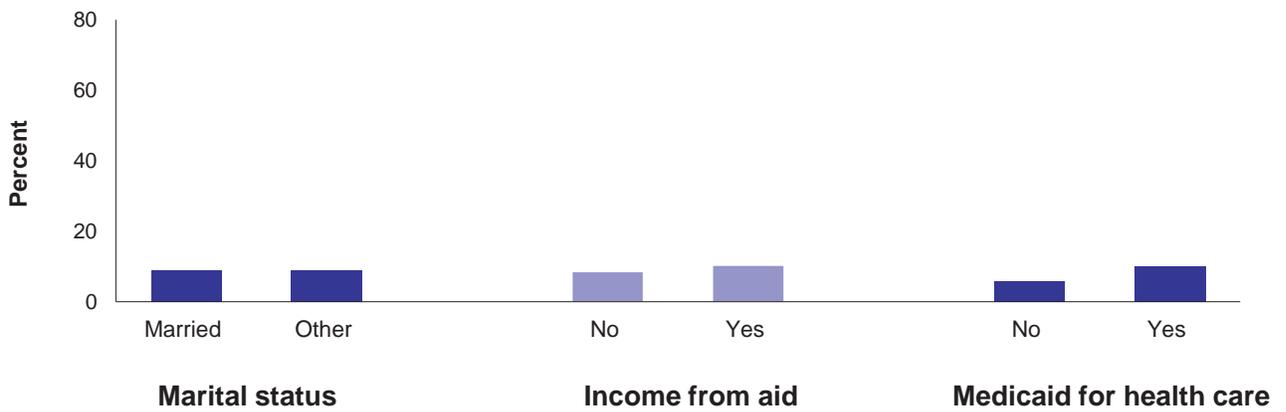
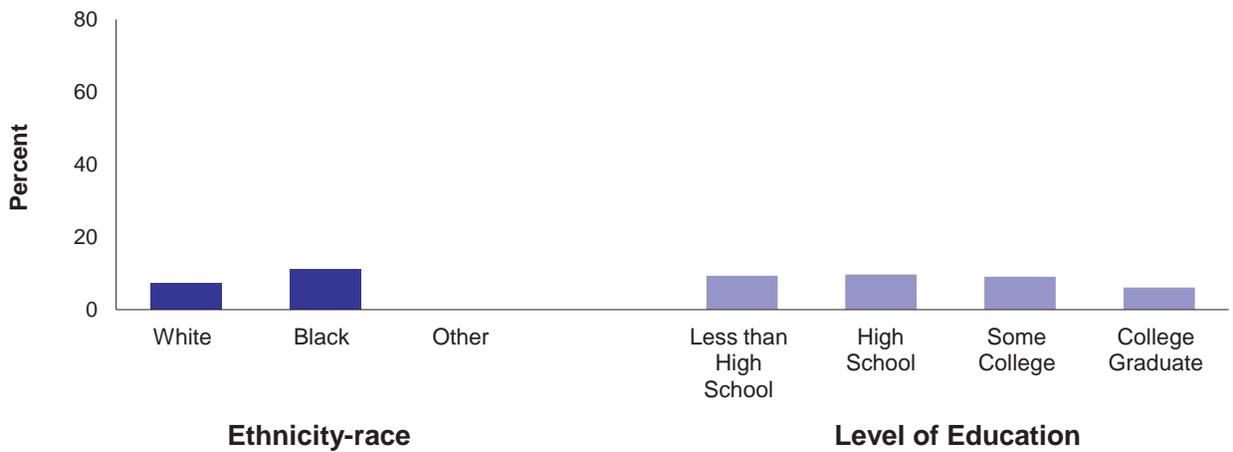
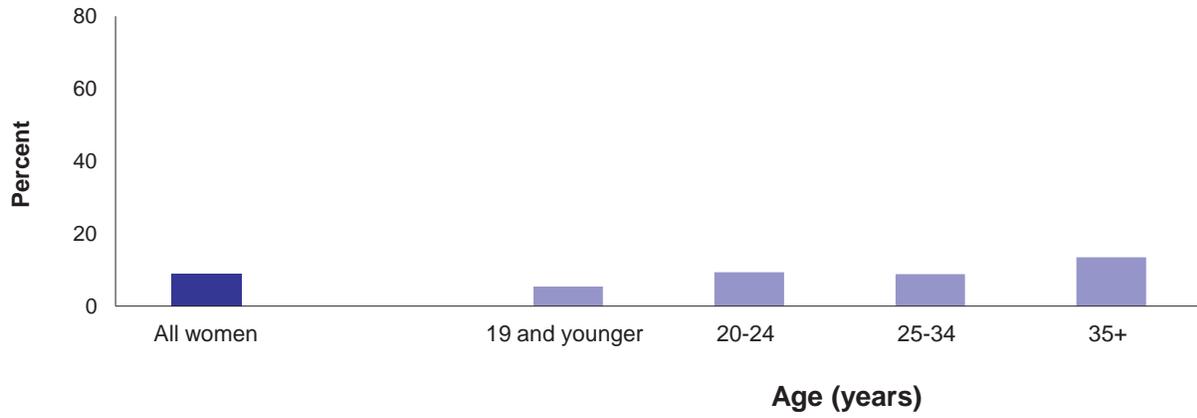
Among all women with a live birth, 8.8% of women took a multivitamin, but not daily, during the month before pregnancy. No significant differences existed between any maternal characteristic categories.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>8.8</b>	7.1	10.9
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	5.4	3.0	9.6
20-24	9.4	6.5	13.4
25-34	8.8	6.3	12.2
35+	13.4	6.5	25.8
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	7.1	5.1	9.9
Black	11.0	8.3	14.5
Other	0.0		
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	9.4	6.1	14.2
High School	9.7	6.6	14.0
Some College	9.1	6.0	13.6
College Graduate	6.1	3.5	10.6
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	8.9	6.5	12.0
Other	8.7	6.5	11.7
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	8.3	6.4	10.8
Yes	10.2	6.9	14.7
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	5.6	3.4	9.1
Yes	10.0	7.8	12.6

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 2008 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:

Q3: 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.

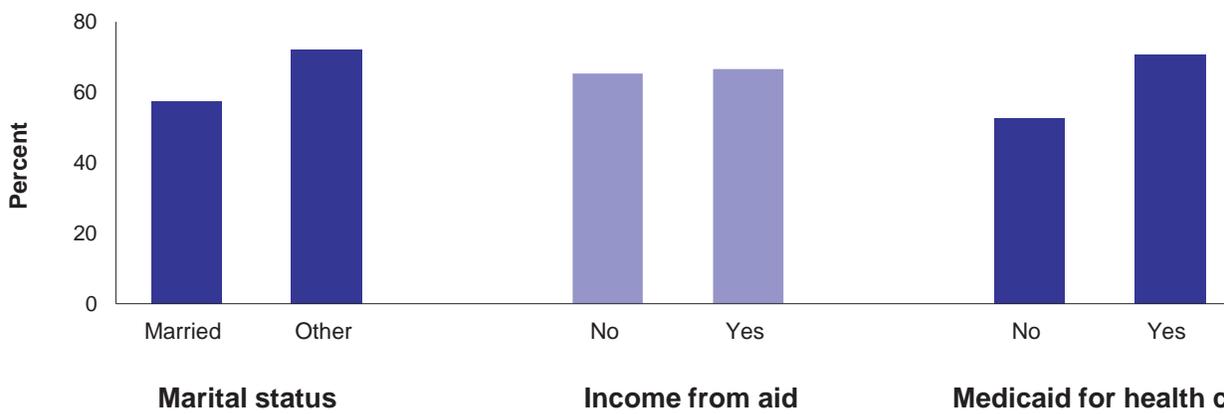
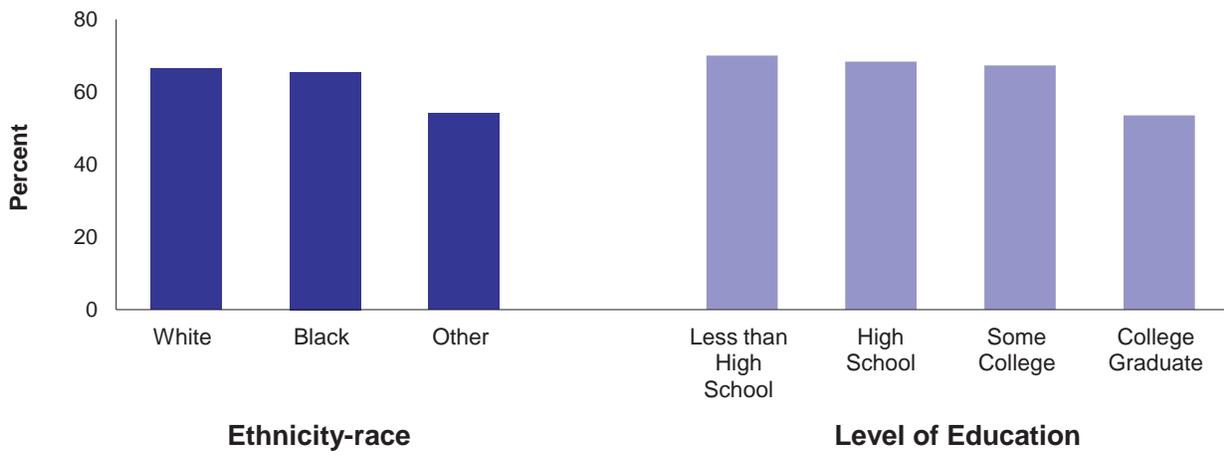
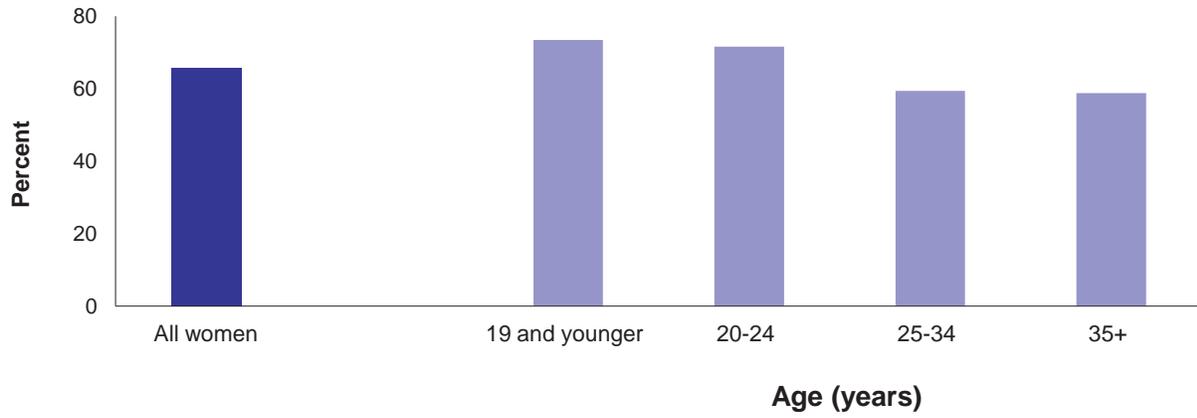
### Findings

Among women with a live birth, 65.7% did not take a multivitamin at all during the month before their pregnancy. A significantly higher percentage of women who reported no multivitamin use were <25 vs. 25-34 years old, had less than a college education, were not married, or received 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
<b>All women</b>	<b>65.7</b>	62.6	68.8
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	<b>73.4</b>	65.9	79.8
20-24	<b>71.6</b>	66.2	76.5
25-34	<b>59.4</b>	54.5	64.2
35+	<b>58.7</b>	46.0	70.4
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	<b>66.4</b>	62.1	70.5
Black	<b>65.5</b>	60.7	70.0
Other	<b>54.1</b>	31.0	75.6
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	<b>70.0</b>	63.5	75.8
High School	<b>68.4</b>	62.6	73.7
Some College	<b>67.3</b>	61.1	73.1
College Graduate	<b>53.5</b>	46.3	60.6
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	<b>57.3</b>	52.5	61.9
Other	<b>72.2</b>	67.9	76.0
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	<b>65.3</b>	61.6	68.8
Yes	<b>66.6</b>	60.3	72.4
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	<b>52.5</b>	46.5	58.4
Yes	<b>70.7</b>	67.0	74.1

*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 2008 births

## Pre-pregnancy Weight: Normal

Percent of women whose pre-pregnancy weight was normal (18.5-24.9 kg/m<sup>2</sup>)

Healthy People 2020 Objective MICH – 16.5: Increase percent of women with healthy body weight (18.5-24.9 kg/m<sup>2</sup>) to 53.4%

### 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

### Findings

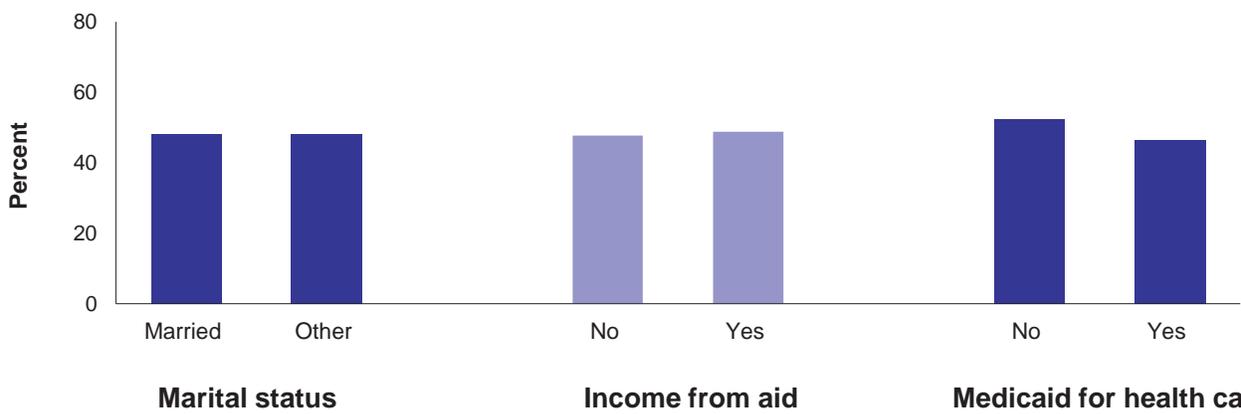
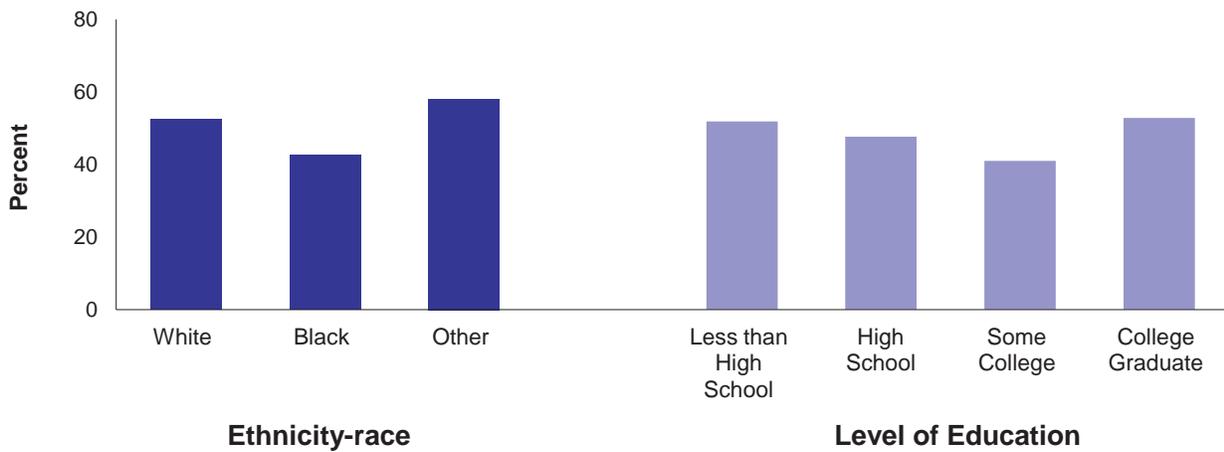
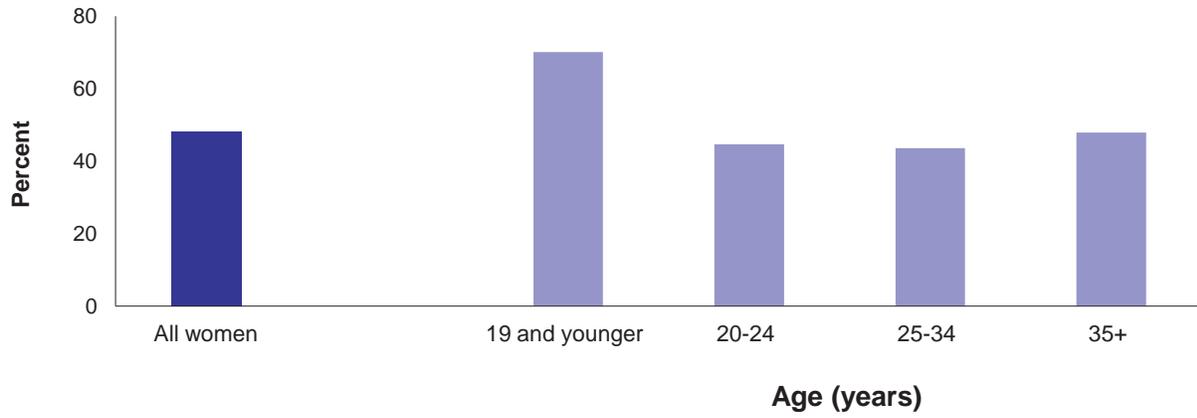
Among women with a live birth, 48.0% had a normal pre-pregnancy body mass index (BMI, kg/m<sup>2</sup>). Women 19 and younger or white women had the highest prevalence of normal BMI.

### Percent of women whose pre-pregnancy weight was normal

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>48.0</b>	44.7	51.3
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	<b>70.1</b>	62.4	76.9
20-24	<b>44.6</b>	39.0	50.4
25-34	<b>43.6</b>	38.7	48.6
35+	<b>47.9</b>	35.7	60.4
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	<b>52.6</b>	48.0	57.1
Black	<b>42.6</b>	37.9	47.5
Other	<b>58.1</b>	34.2	78.7
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	<b>51.8</b>	45.1	58.5
High School	<b>47.7</b>	41.7	53.8
Some College	<b>41.0</b>	34.9	47.5
College Graduate	<b>52.8</b>	45.6	60.0
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	<b>48.1</b>	43.4	52.8
Other	<b>48.0</b>	43.5	52.6
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	<b>47.7</b>	43.9	51.6
Yes	<b>48.8</b>	42.4	55.2
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	<b>52.3</b>	46.3	58.3
Yes	<b>46.4</b>	42.5	50.4

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

**Percent of women whose pre-pregnancy weight was normal**



Mississippi, year 2008 births

## Pre-pregnancy Weight: Above Normal

Percent of women whose pre-pregnancy weight was above normal (overweight ( BMI 25-29.9 kg/m<sup>2</sup>) or obese (BMI ≥ 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>))

Healthy People 2020 Objective MICH – 16.5: Increase percent of women with healthy body weight (18.5-24.9 kg/m<sup>2</sup>) to 53.4%

### 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

### Findings

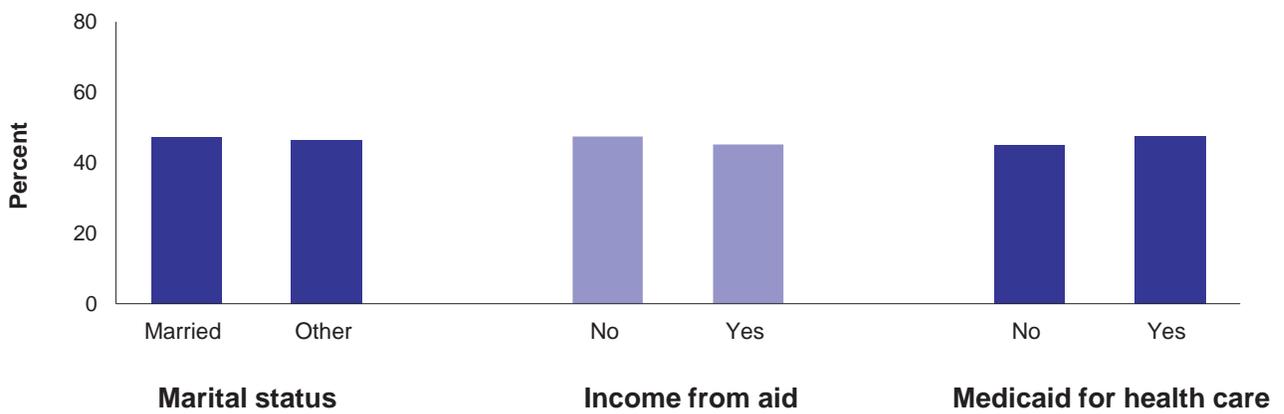
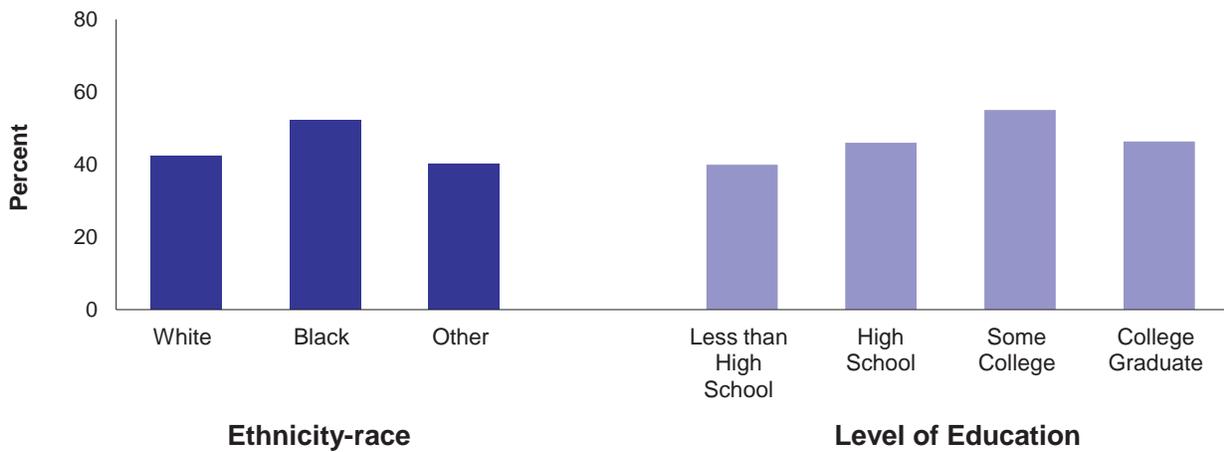
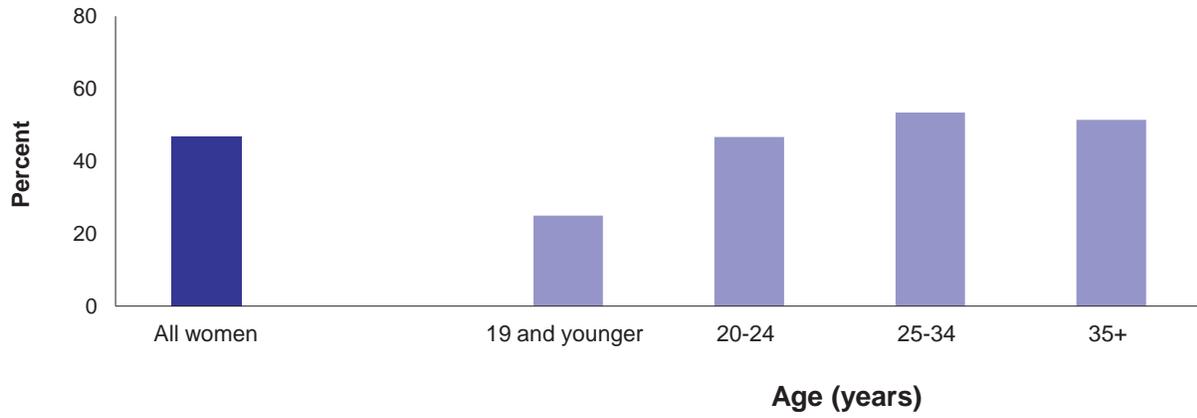
Among women with a live birth, 46.8% had above normal pre-pregnancy BMI (overweight or obese). Women 20 and older, black women, or women with some college vs. less than high school had the highest prevalence of above normal pre-pregnancy BMI.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>46.8</b>	43.5	50.1
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	25.0	18.8	32.5
20-24	46.6	40.9	52.4
25-34	53.4	48.4	58.3
35+	51.4	39.0	63.6
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	42.2	37.8	46.8
Black	52.1	47.2	57.0
Other	40.1	19.8	64.4
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	39.9	33.5	46.7
High School	46.0	40.0	52.1
Some College	55.0	48.6	61.3
College Graduate	46.3	39.2	53.6
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	47.3	42.6	52.0
Other	46.5	41.9	51.1
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	47.4	43.6	51.3
Yes	45.2	38.9	51.6
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	44.9	39.0	50.9
Yes	47.5	43.6	51.5

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

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



Mississippi, year 2008 births

## Pre-pregnancy Weight: Below Normal

Percent of women whose pre-pregnancy weight was below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m<sup>2</sup>)

### 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

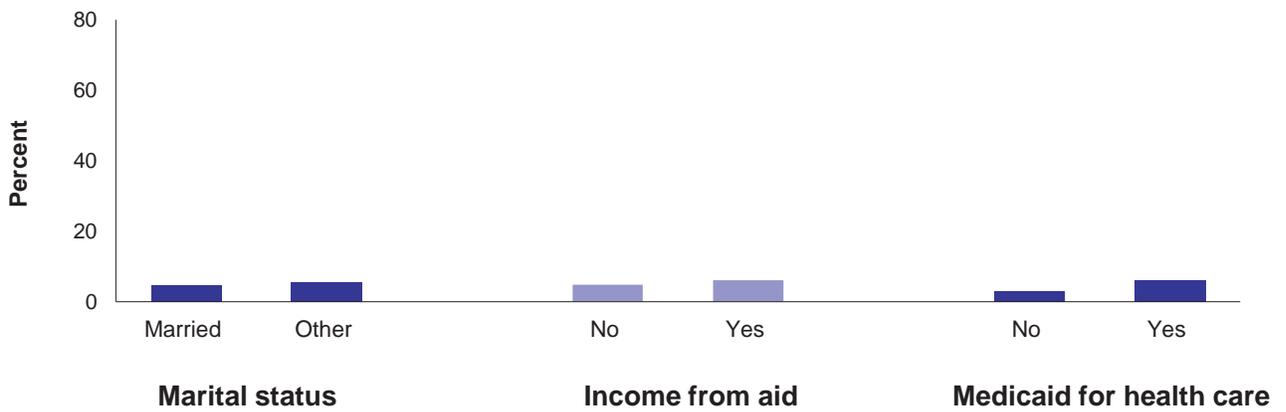
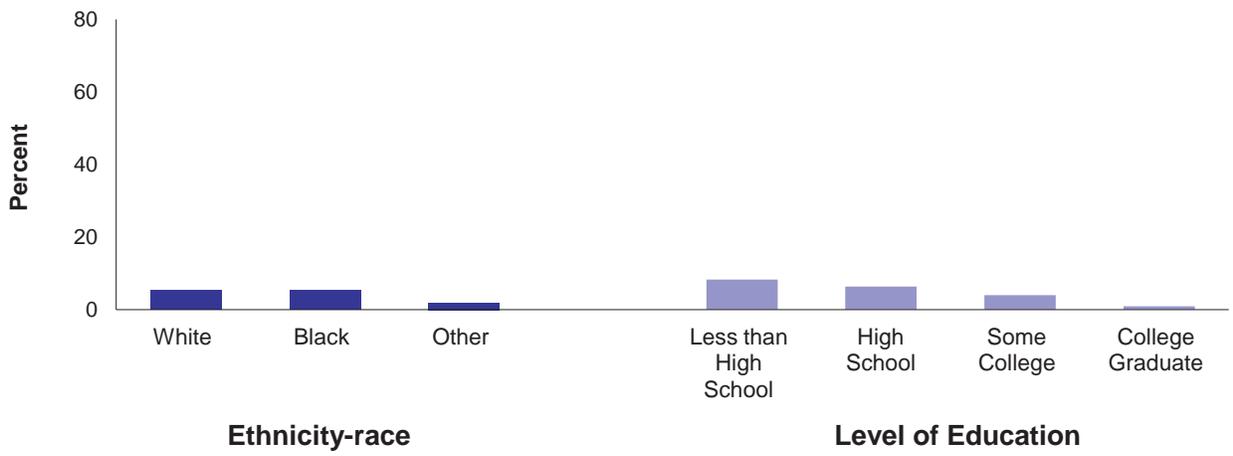
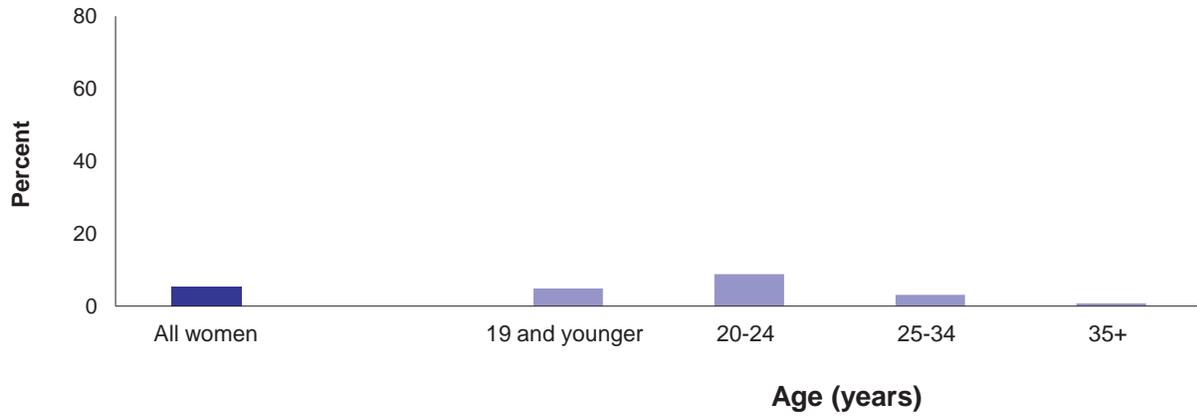
### Findings

Among all women, 5.2% were underweight before pregnancy. Women 20-24 vs. ≥ 25 years of age, or women with less than a college education had the highest prevalence of underweight.

Percent of women whose pre-pregnancy weight was below normal			
Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>5.2</b>	3.9	6.8
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	<b>4.9</b>	2.4	9.7
20-24	<b>8.8</b>	6.0	12.7
25-34	<b>3.1</b>	1.8	5.2
35+	<b>0.7</b>	0.2	2.3
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	<b>5.2</b>	3.5	7.6
Black	<b>5.3</b>	3.5	8.0
Other	<b>1.9</b>	0.5	7.2
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	<b>8.3</b>	5.2	12.8
High School	<b>6.3</b>	4.0	9.9
Some College	<b>3.9</b>	2.1	7.4
College Graduate	<b>0.9</b>	0.3	2.9
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	<b>4.7</b>	3.1	7.1
Other	<b>5.5</b>	3.8	8.0
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	<b>4.9</b>	3.4	6.8
Yes	<b>6.1</b>	3.7	9.8
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	<b>2.8</b>	1.4	5.5
Yes	<b>6.0</b>	4.4	8.2

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

**Percent of women whose pre-pregnancy weight was below normal**



Mississippi, year 2008 births

## Intended Pregnancy

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

Healthy People 2020 Objective FP-1: Increase the proportion of pregnancies that are intended to 56.0%

### PRAMS question 10:

Q10: 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.

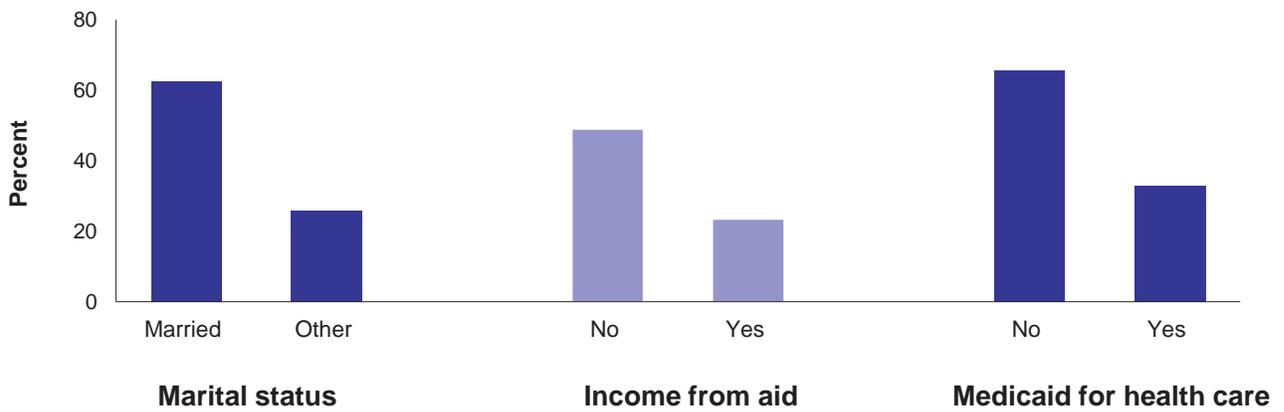
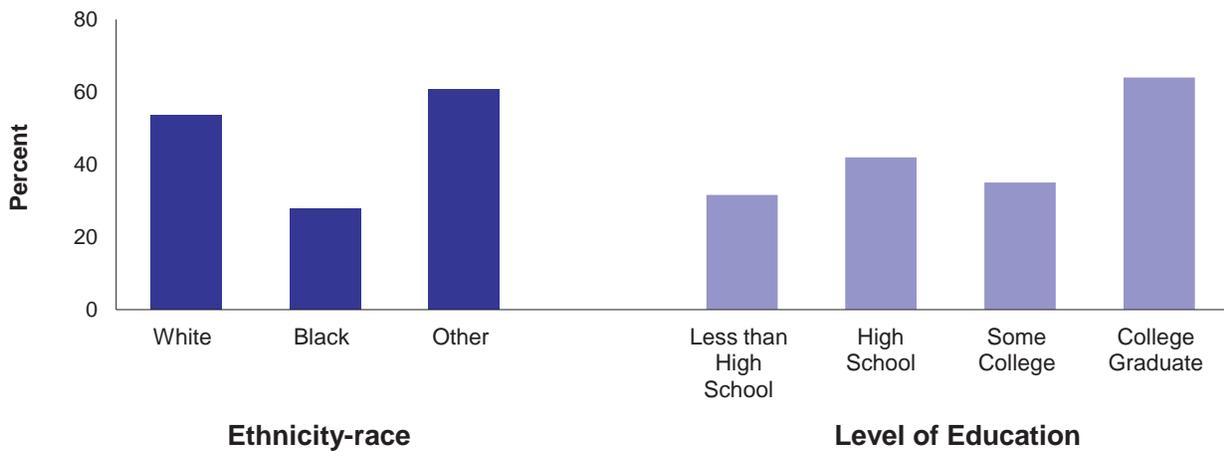
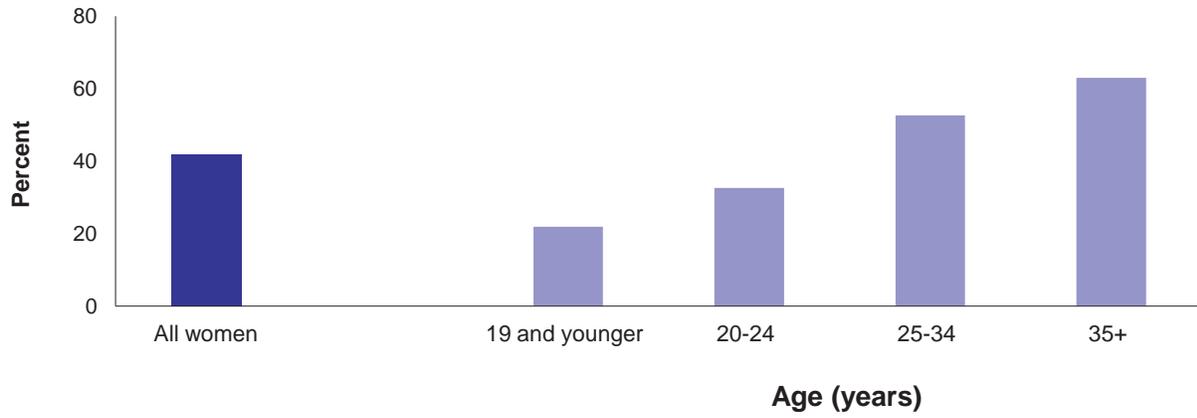
### Findings

Among women with a live birth, 41.7% expressed an intention to be pregnant. More women age  $\geq 25$  vs.  $< 25$ , white, college graduates, married, did not receive income from aid, or did not receive Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery reported an intention to be pregnant.

Percent of women with intended pregnancy (wanted sooner or then)			
Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>41.7</b>	38.5	44.9
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	21.9	16.1	29.1
20-24	32.6	27.5	38.1
25-34	52.6	47.6	57.6
35+	63.0	49.9	74.4
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	53.6	49.0	58.0
Black	27.7	23.6	32.3
Other	60.7	35.9	80.9
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	31.6	25.7	38.2
High School	42.0	36.2	48.0
Some College	35.0	29.2	41.4
College Graduate	63.9	56.6	70.6
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	62.5	57.8	67.0
Other	25.7	21.9	29.9
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	48.7	44.9	52.6
Yes	23.2	18.3	29.0
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	65.7	59.7	71.2
Yes	32.7	29.1	36.5

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 2008 births

## Unintended Pregnancy

Percent of women with unintended pregnancy (mistimed or unwanted)

### PRAMS question 10:

Q10: 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.

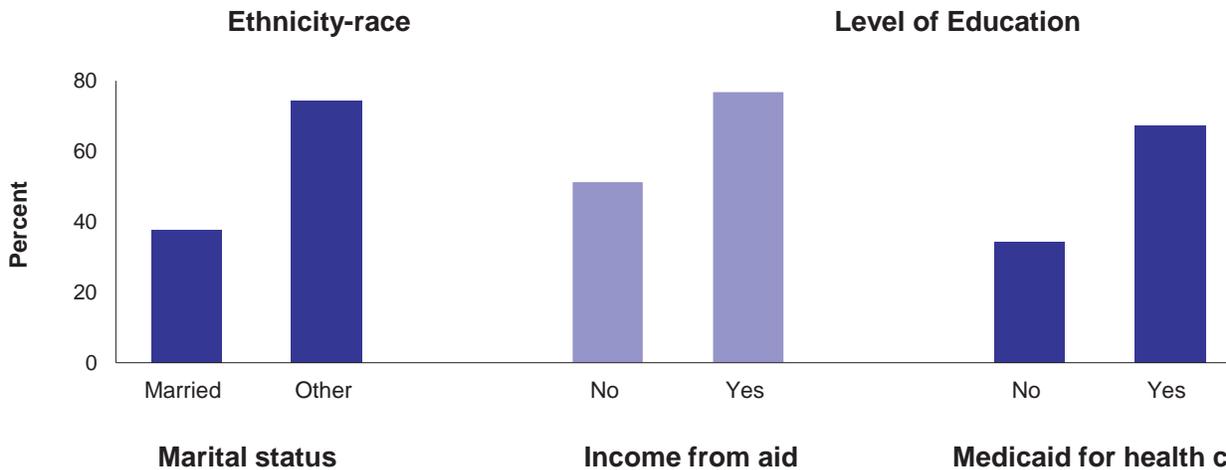
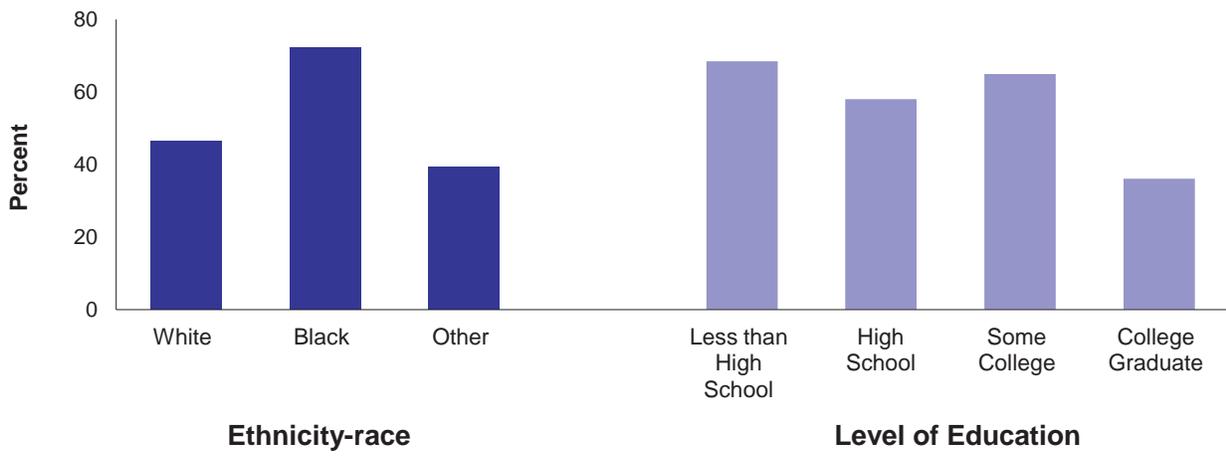
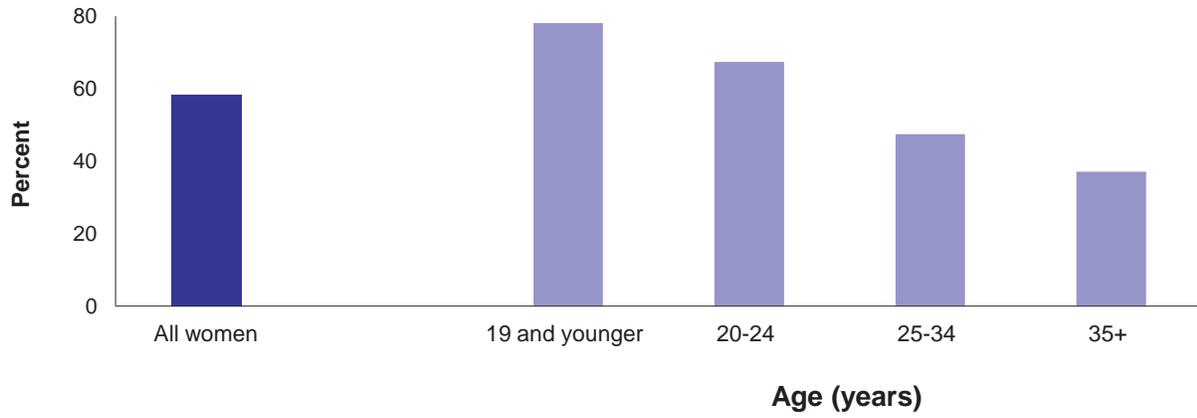
### Findings

Among all women with a live birth, 58.4% resulted from unintended pregnancy. A significantly higher percentage of women who were less than 25 years old, were black, did not graduate from college, were unmarried, received income from aid, or received Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery report unintended pregnancy.

Percent of women with unintended pregnancy (mistimed or unwanted)			
Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>58.4</b>	55.1	61.5
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	<b>78.1</b>	71.0	83.9
20-24	<b>67.4</b>	61.9	72.5
25-34	<b>47.4</b>	42.4	52.4
35+	<b>37.1</b>	25.6	50.1
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	<b>46.5</b>	42.0	51.0
Black	<b>72.3</b>	67.7	76.4
Other	<b>39.4</b>	19.1	64.1
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	<b>68.4</b>	61.8	74.4
High School	<b>58.0</b>	52.0	63.8
Some College	<b>65.0</b>	58.7	70.8
College Graduate	<b>36.1</b>	29.4	43.4
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	<b>37.5</b>	33.0	42.2
Other	<b>74.3</b>	70.1	78.1
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	<b>51.3</b>	47.4	55.1
Yes	<b>76.8</b>	71.0	81.7
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	<b>34.4</b>	28.8	40.3
Yes	<b>67.3</b>	63.5	70.9

*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 2008 births

## Mistimed Pregnancy

Percent of women with mistimed pregnancy (wanted later)

### PRAMS question 10:

Q10: 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.

### Findings

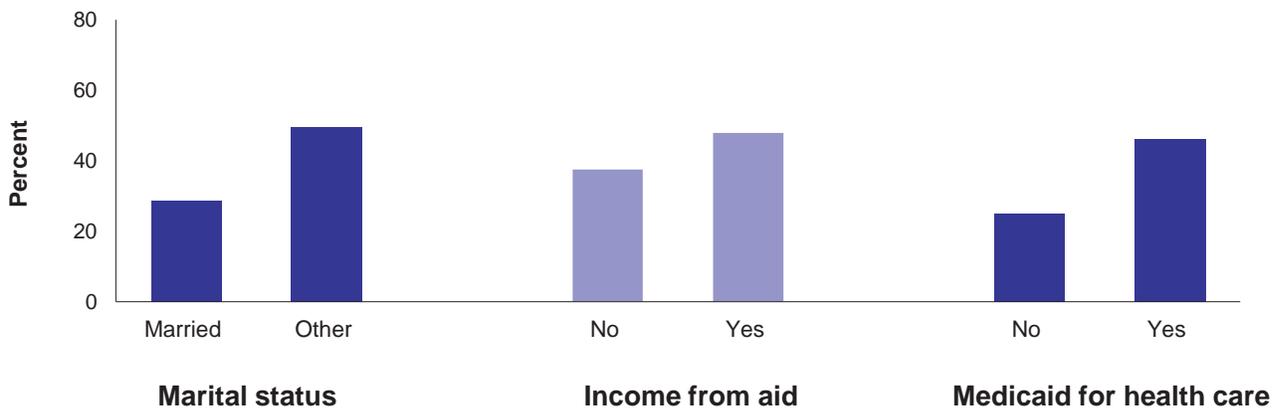
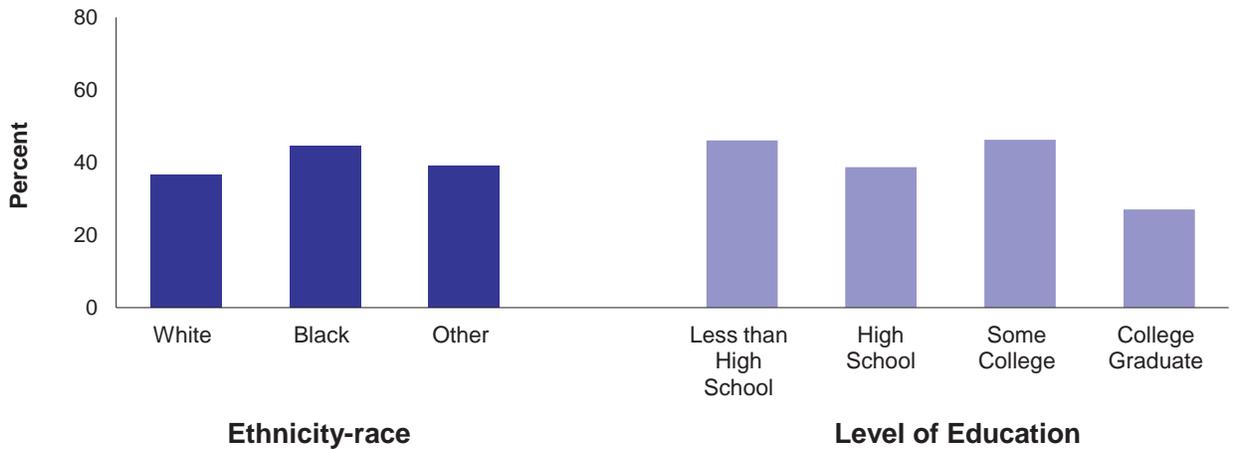
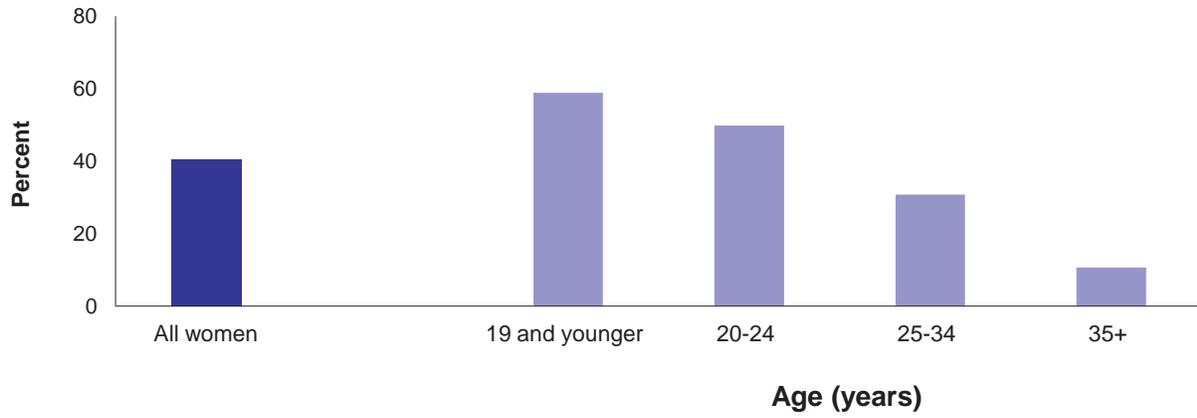
Among all women with a live birth, 40.4% said their pregnancy was mistimed. A significantly higher percentage of women <25, less than college educated, unmarried, received income from aid, or received Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery reported a mistimed pregnancy.

### Percent of women with mistimed pregnancy (wanted later)

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>40.4</b>	37.2	43.6
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	<b>58.9</b>	51.0	66.3
20-24	<b>49.8</b>	44.1	55.6
25-34	<b>30.8</b>	26.3	35.6
35+	<b>10.6</b>	5.0	21.3
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	<b>36.6</b>	32.3	41.0
Black	<b>44.6</b>	39.8	49.5
Other	<b>39.1</b>	18.9	63.9
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	<b>46.1</b>	39.5	52.8
High School	<b>38.7</b>	33.0	44.7
Some College	<b>46.3</b>	39.9	52.8
College Graduate	<b>27.1</b>	21.1	34.1
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	<b>28.5</b>	24.4	32.9
Other	<b>49.5</b>	44.9	54.0
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	<b>37.5</b>	33.9	41.3
Yes	<b>47.9</b>	41.6	54.3
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	<b>24.9</b>	20.0	30.4
Yes	<b>46.1</b>	42.3	50.1

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 2008 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:

Q10: 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.

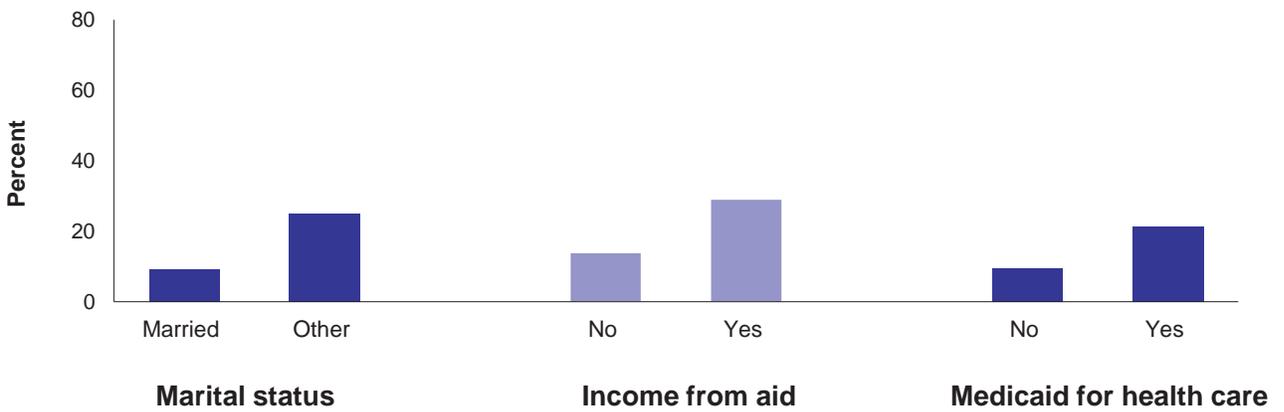
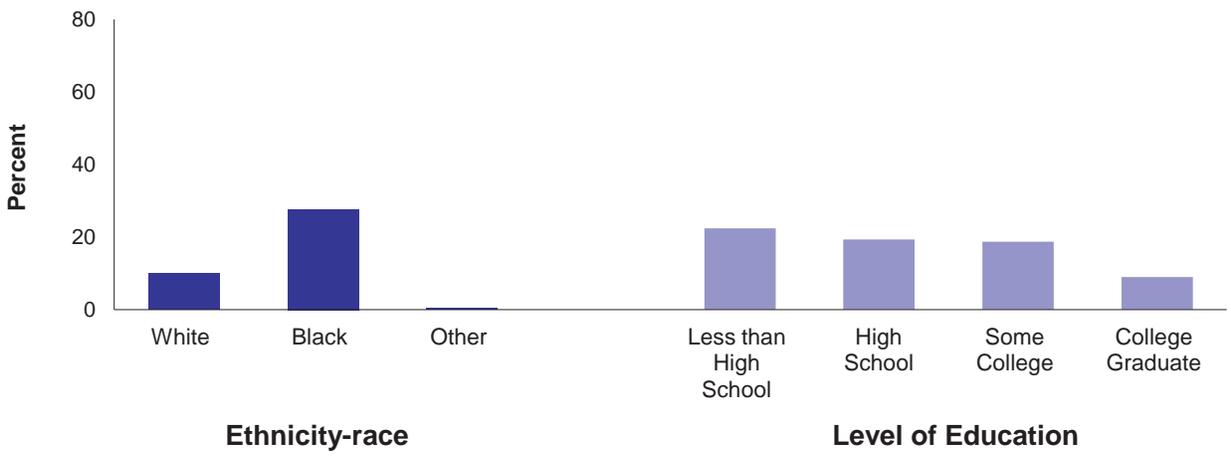
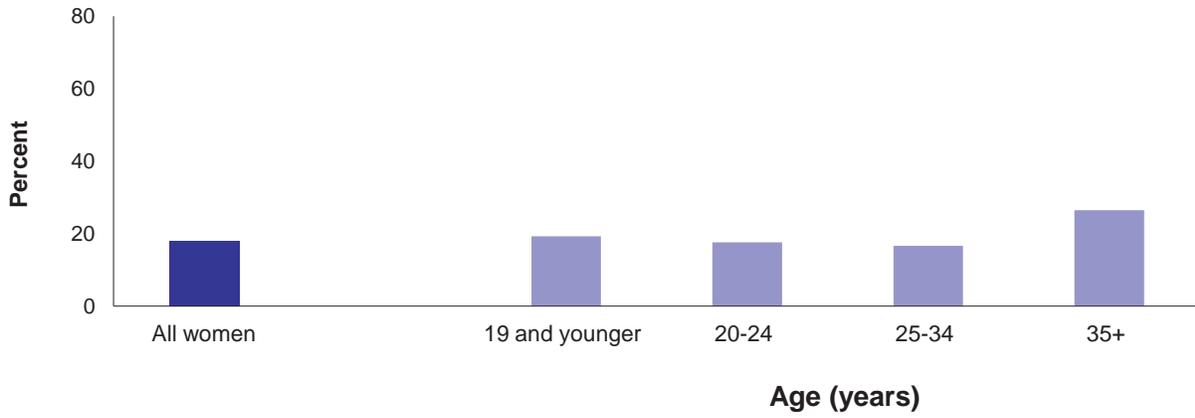
### Findings

Among all women with a live birth, 18.0% reported an unwanted pregnancy. A significantly higher percentage of black women, women with ≤ high school vs. college education, unmarried women, women who received income from aid, or Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery reported that they did not want to be pregnant then or at any time in the future.

<b>Percent of women with unwanted pregnancy (not wanted at the time of conception or any time in the future)</b>			
<b>Characteristic</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>95% CI</b>	
		<i>Lower</i>	<i>Upper</i>
<b>All women</b>	<b>18.0</b>	15.6	20.7
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	<b>19.2</b>	13.8	26.1
20-24	<b>17.6</b>	13.5	22.6
25-34	<b>16.6</b>	13.2	20.8
35+	<b>26.4</b>	16.5	39.4
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	<b>9.9</b>	7.4	13.1
Black	<b>27.7</b>	23.5	32.3
Other	<b>0.3</b>	0.1	1.5
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	<b>22.4</b>	17.2	28.6
High School	<b>19.3</b>	15.0	24.6
Some College	<b>18.7</b>	14.1	24.4
College Graduate	<b>9.0</b>	5.5	14.4
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	<b>9.0</b>	6.6	12.3
Other	<b>24.9</b>	21.1	29.0
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	<b>13.8</b>	11.3	16.7
Yes	<b>28.9</b>	23.3	35.2
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	<b>9.5</b>	6.3	14.0
Yes	<b>21.2</b>	18.1	24.6

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

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



Mississippi, year 2008 births

## Trying To Get Pregnant

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

Healthy People 2020 Objective FP-1: Increase the proportion of pregnancies that are intended to 56.0%

### PRAMS question 11:

Q11: When you got pregnant with your new baby, were you trying to become pregnant? No/Yes - Go to Question 14.

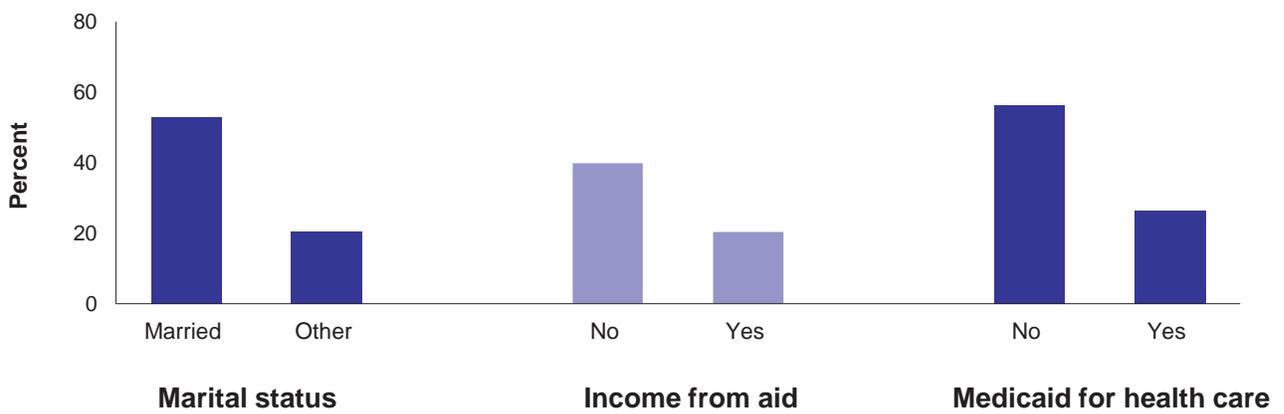
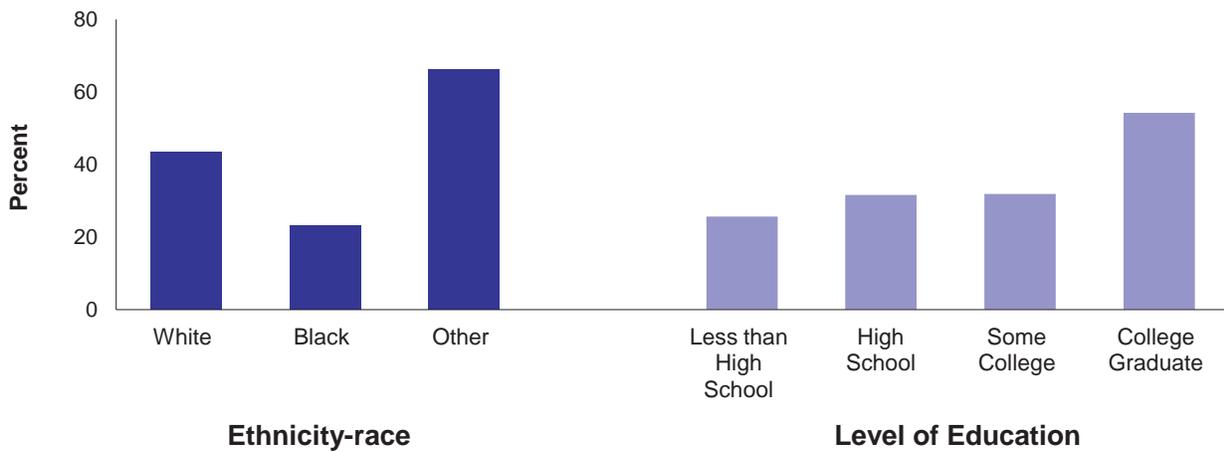
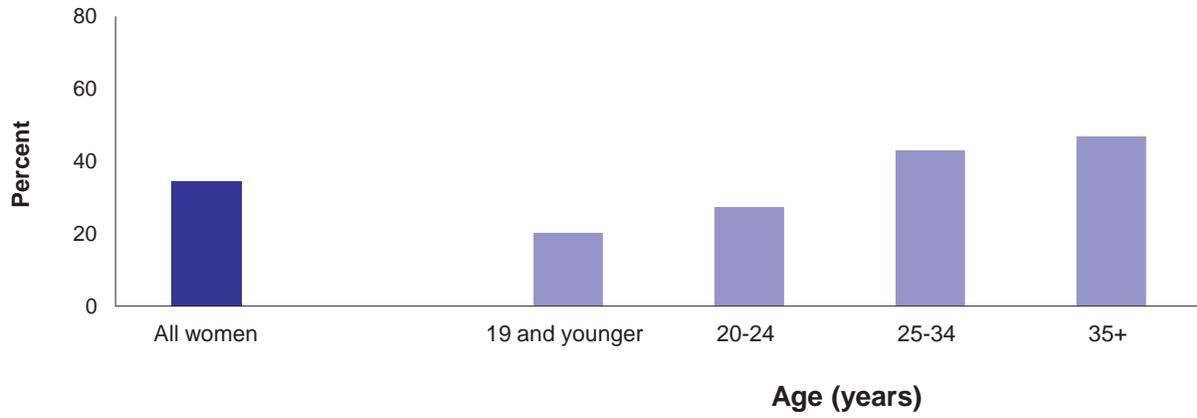
### Findings

Among women who had delivered a live birth, 34.4% were trying to get pregnant. A significantly higher percentage of women who were  $\geq 25$  years of age, white, had a college education, did not receive income from aid, or were not on Medicaid reported trying to get pregnant when they conceived.

Percent of women who were trying to get pregnant at time of conception			
Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>34.4</b>	31.3	37.5
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	20.2	14.6	27.3
20-24	27.3	22.6	32.7
25-34	43.0	38.1	48.0
35+	46.8	34.7	59.3
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	43.5	39.1	48.0
Black	23.1	19.3	27.5
Other	66.1	41.1	84.5
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	25.6	20.2	32.0
High School	31.6	26.3	37.4
Some College	31.9	26.2	38.1
College Graduate	54.2	47.0	61.3
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	52.8	48.1	57.4
Other	20.4	16.9	24.4
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	39.8	36.1	43.6
Yes	20.4	15.7	26.0
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	56.1	50.0	61.9
Yes	26.3	23.0	29.9

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

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



Mississippi, year 2008 births

## Not Trying To Get Pregnant and Not Using Contraception

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

### PRAMS question 12:

Q12: 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.

### Findings

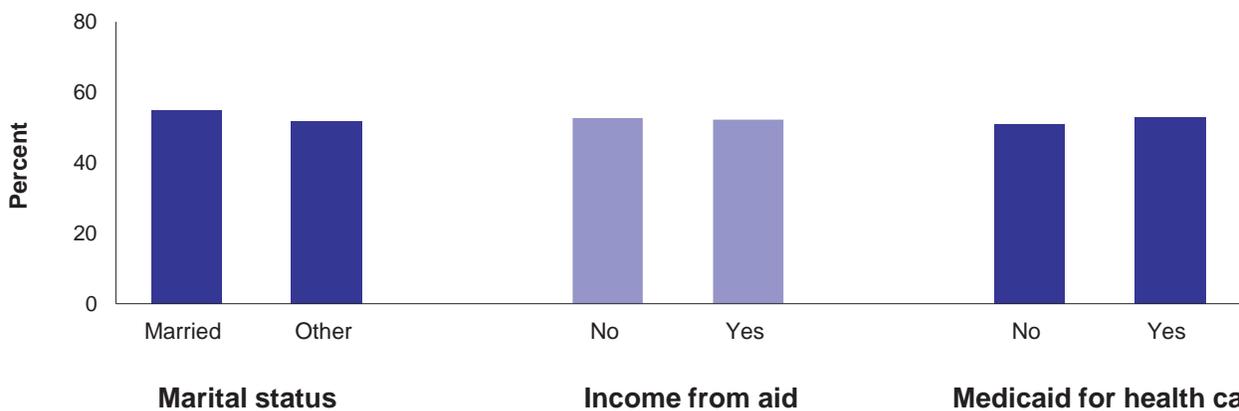
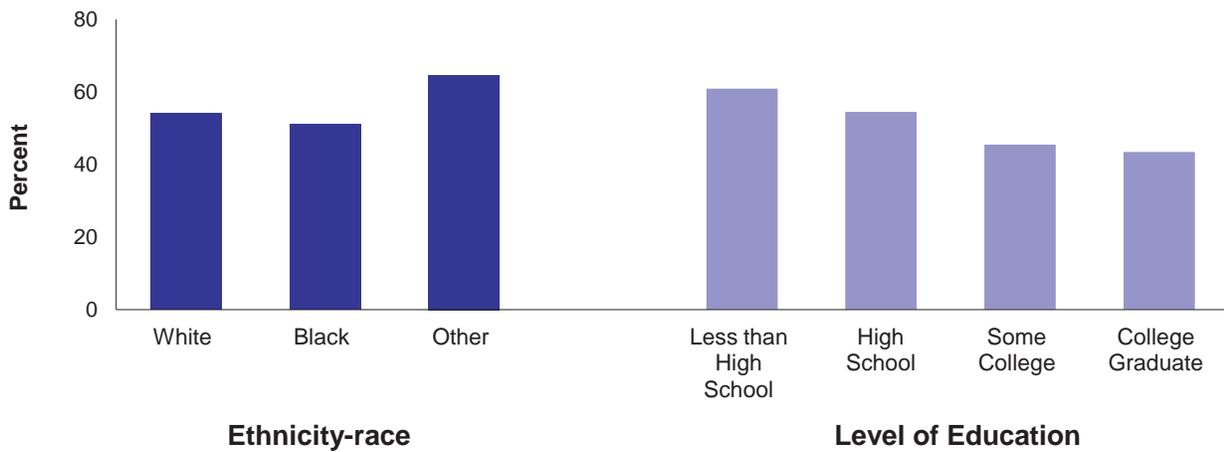
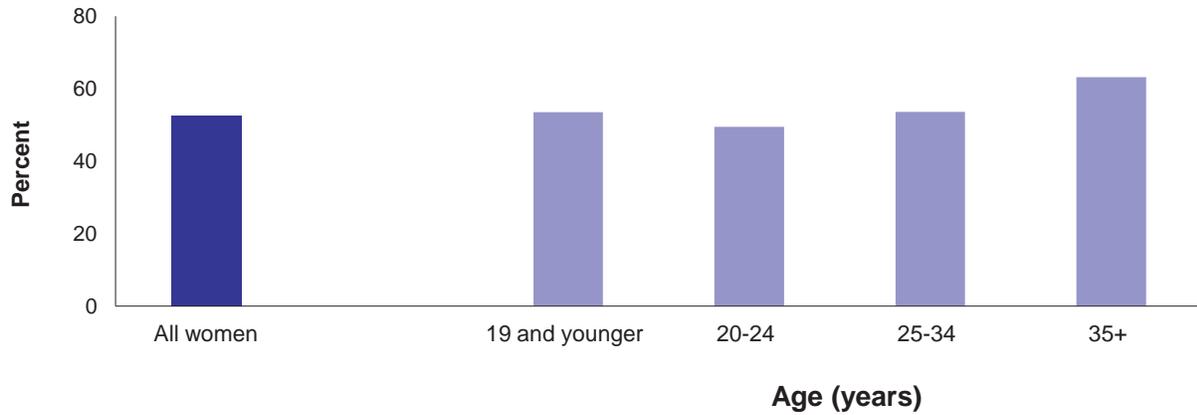
Among women who were not trying to get pregnant at the time of conception, 52.5% were not using birth control.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>52.5</b>	48.4	56.7
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	53.5	44.6	62.2
20-24	49.4	42.5	56.4
25-34	53.6	46.9	60.2
35+	63.2	44.9	78.3
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	54.1	47.9	60.2
Black	51.1	45.5	56.7
Other	64.7	17.7	94.0
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	60.9	53.1	68.2
High School	54.5	47.0	61.8
Some College	45.4	37.7	53.4
College Graduate	43.5	33.2	54.4
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	54.7	47.8	61.5
Other	51.5	46.4	56.7
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	52.7	47.6	57.7
Yes	52.2	44.9	59.3
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	50.9	41.8	60.0
Yes	52.9	48.3	57.5

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

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



Mississippi, year 2008 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

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### PRAMS question 13:

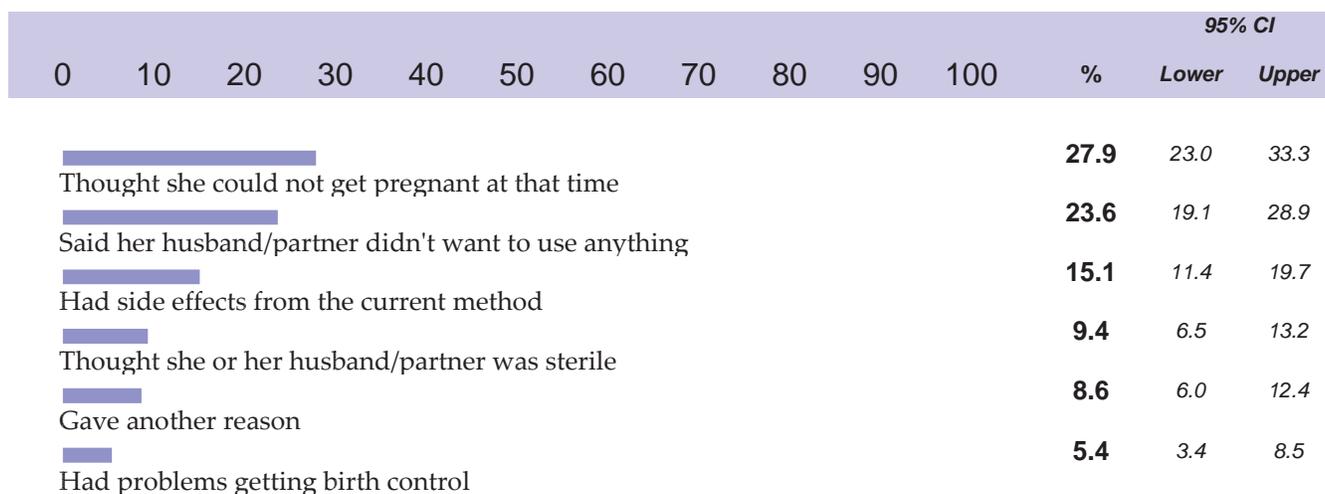
Q13: What were your or your husband's or partner's reasons for not doing anything to keep from getting pregnant? Check all that apply.

(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: \_\_\_\_\_.

### Findings

Among women who were not trying to get pregnant at the time of conception, 52.5% were not using birth control (previous section). Among the "non-users" reasons for not using birth control, women most often said "they thought they could not get pregnant at that time" (27.9%), "the husband or partner opposed using a method" (23.6%), "had side effects from the current method" (15.1%), "thought she or her husband/partner was sterile" (9.4%), followed by "various reasons" (8.6%), and "had problems getting birth control" (5.4%).

**Among women not trying to get pregnant and not using contraception, reasons for nonuse**



Mississippi, year 2008 births

## Postpartum Birth Control (Contraception): Used

Percent of women who were using postpartum birth control

### PRAMS question 52:

Q52: 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 54.

### Findings

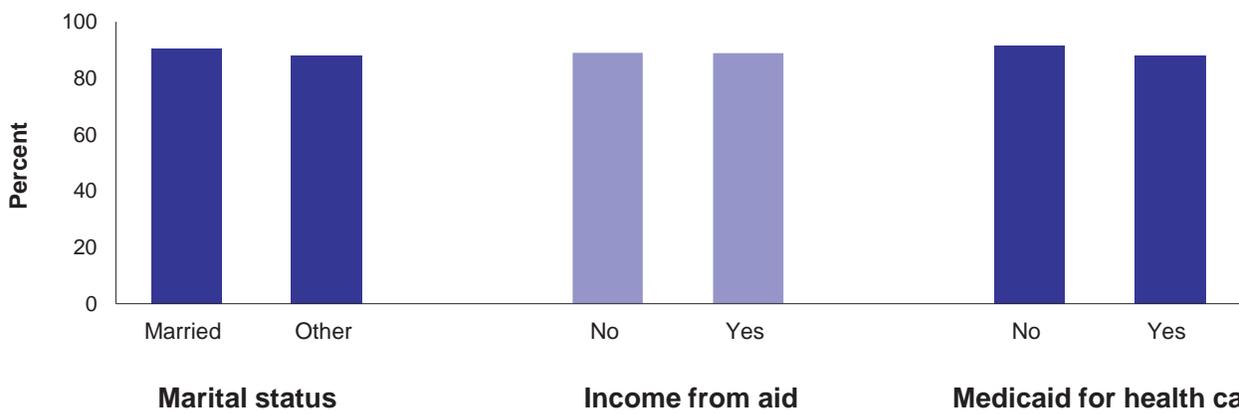
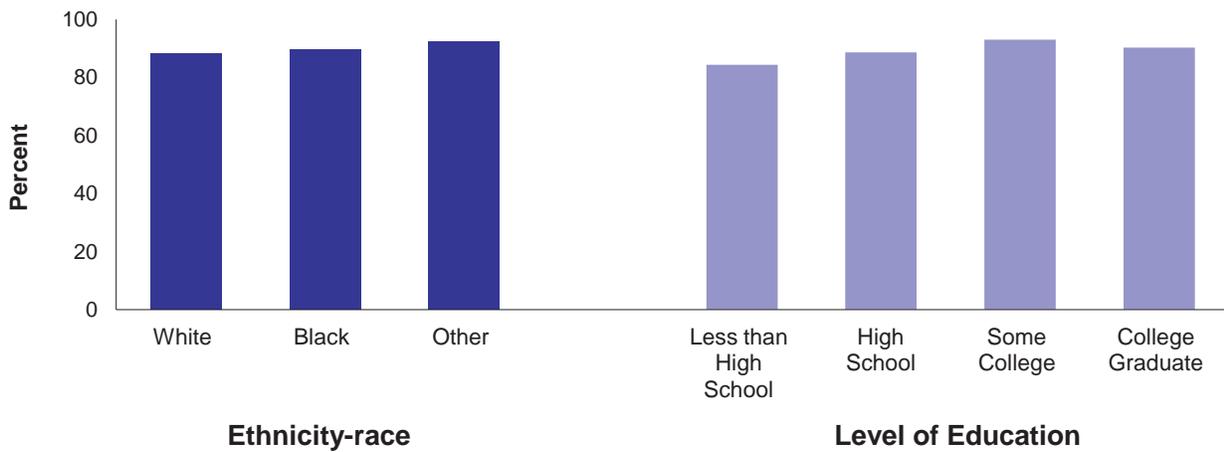
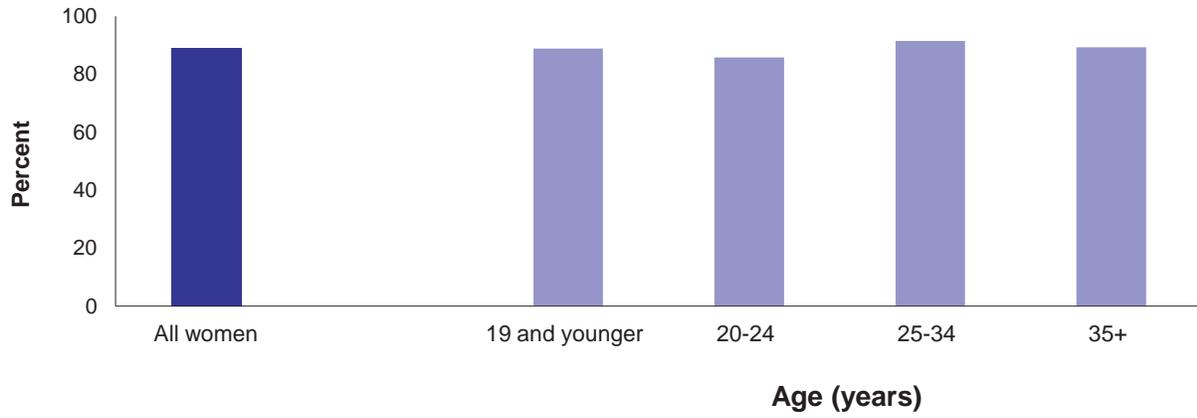
Among all women with a live birth, 88.9% were using postpartum birth control. No significant differences existed between any category of maternal characteristic.

### Percent of women who were using postpartum birth control

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>88.9</b>	86.7	90.8
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	<b>88.8</b>	82.8	92.9
20-24	<b>85.7</b>	81.1	89.4
25-34	<b>91.5</b>	88.3	93.9
35+	<b>89.3</b>	80.4	94.4
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	<b>88.3</b>	85.0	91.0
Black	<b>89.5</b>	86.2	92.1
Other	<b>92.2</b>	64.1	98.8
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	<b>84.4</b>	78.9	88.6
High School	<b>88.6</b>	84.2	91.9
Some College	<b>93.0</b>	89.0	95.6
College Graduate	<b>90.3</b>	84.9	93.9
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	<b>90.3</b>	87.2	92.8
Other	<b>87.9</b>	84.6	90.5
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	<b>89.0</b>	86.3	91.1
Yes	<b>88.8</b>	84.1	92.3
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	<b>91.3</b>	87.3	94.1
Yes	<b>88.1</b>	85.3	90.4

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 2008 births

## Postpartum Birth Control Methods

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

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### PRAMS question 59:

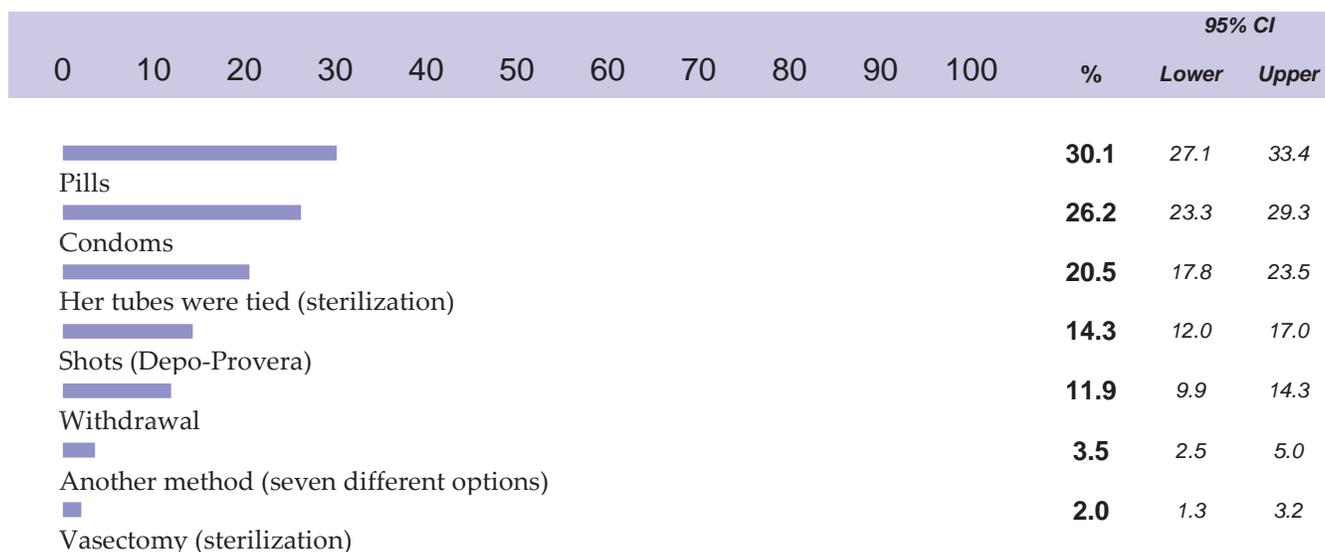
Q59: What kind of birth control are you or your husband or partner using now to keep from getting pregnant? Check all that apply.

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

### Findings

Among women using postpartum birth control, the most commonly cited methods were “the pill” (30.1%), “condoms” (26.2%), “tubes tied for sterilization” (20.5%), “shots” (Depo-Provera) (14.3%), or “withdrawal” (11.9%). The other seven methods had responses less than 5%.

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



Mississippi, year 2008 births

## Postpartum Birth Control: Reasons for Non-use

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

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### PRAMS question 53:

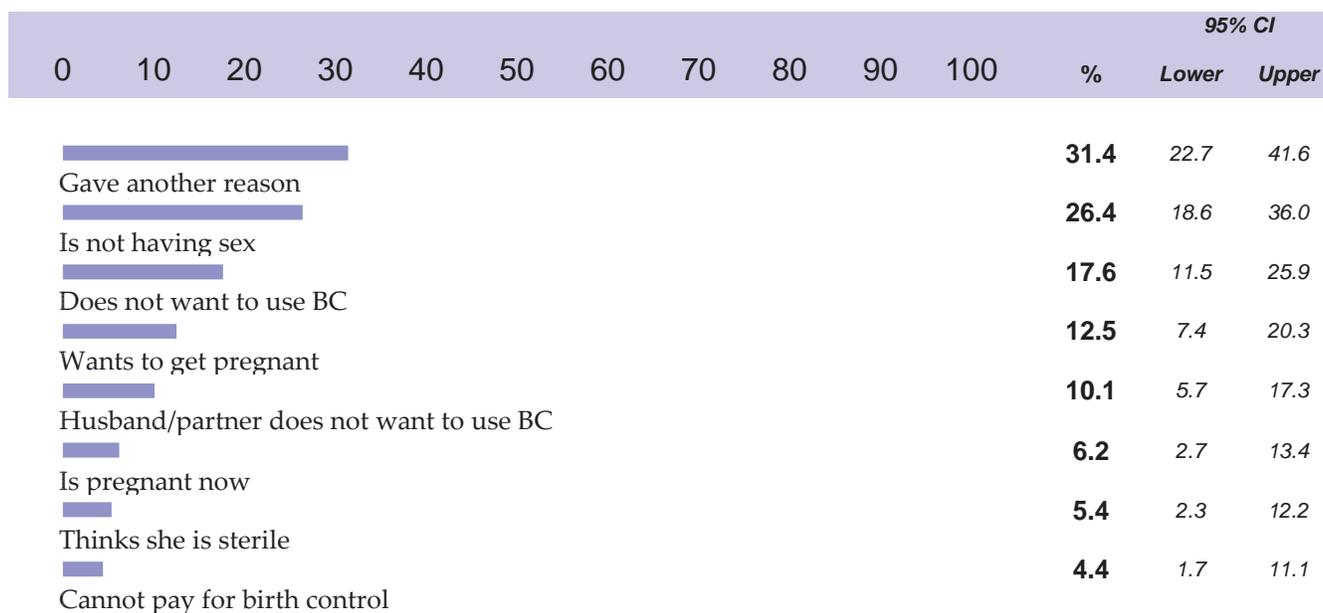
Q53: What are your or your husband's or partner's reasons for not doing anything to keep from getting pregnant now? Check all that apply.

(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 \_\_\_\_\_.

### Findings

Among women not using postpartum birth control, the majority cited were "other" which had 22 different reasons (31.4%). The remaining reasons were "not having sex" (26.4), "did not want to use" (17.6%), "wants to get pregnant" (12.5%), "husband/partner does not want to use birth control", "is pregnant now" (6.2%), "thinks she is sterile" (5.4%), or "cannot pay for birth control" (4.4%).

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



Mississippi, year 2008 births

## Rubella (German Measles) Immune Status

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

### PRAMS question 64:

Q64: Have you ever had German measles (rubella) or been vaccinated for German measles? No / Yes

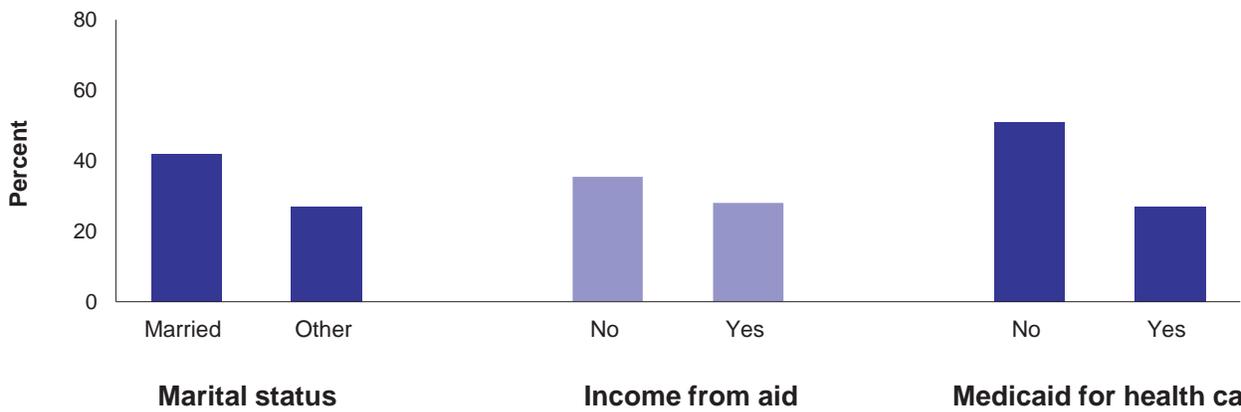
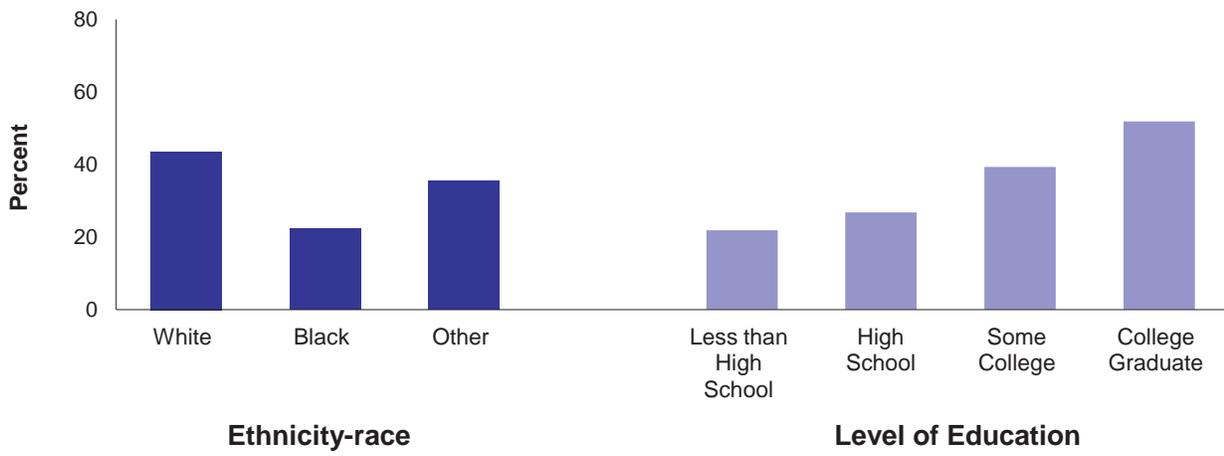
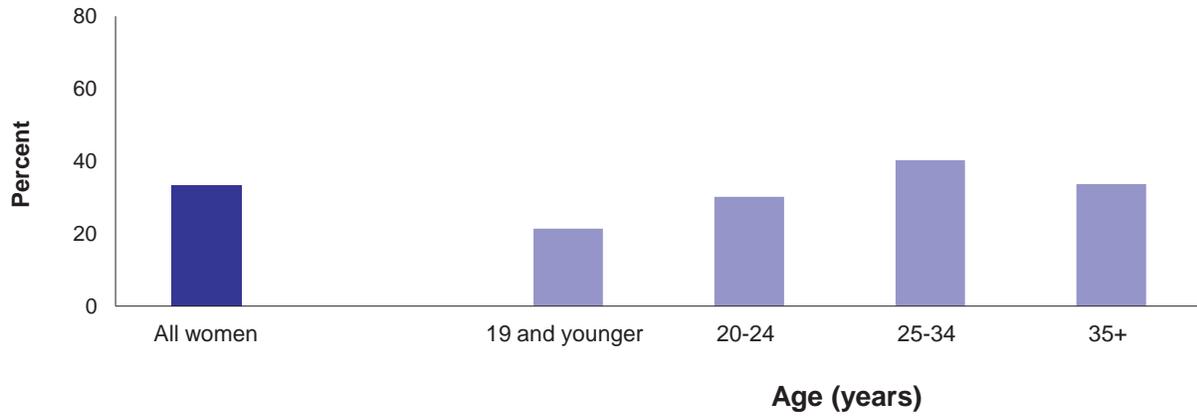
### Findings

Among all women, 33.4% reported immunity to rubella. The percentage of women with rubella immune status was significantly higher among white women, some college and college graduates vs. high school or less, married, not receiving income from aid, or had Medicaid for prenatal care and/ or delivery.

Percent of women who have ever had German measles or rubella vaccine			
Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>33.4</b>	30.3	36.6
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	21.4	15.6	28.6
20-24	30.2	25.1	35.8
25-34	40.3	35.4	45.3
35+	33.7	22.8	46.6
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	43.6	39.0	48.2
Black	22.3	18.5	26.7
Other	35.6	15.4	62.6
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	21.8	16.7	28.1
High School	26.8	21.7	32.6
Some College	39.3	33.1	45.9
College Graduate	51.9	44.5	59.1
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	41.9	37.3	46.8
Other	27.0	23.1	31.3
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	35.4	31.7	39.2
Yes	28.0	22.6	34.2
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	50.9	44.8	57.0
Yes	27.1	23.7	30.7

*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 2008 births

## Varicella (Chickenpox) Immune Status

Percent of women who have ever had chickenpox or varicella vaccine

### PRAMS question 65:

Q65: Have you ever had chickenpox (varicella) or been vaccinated for chickenpox? No / Yes

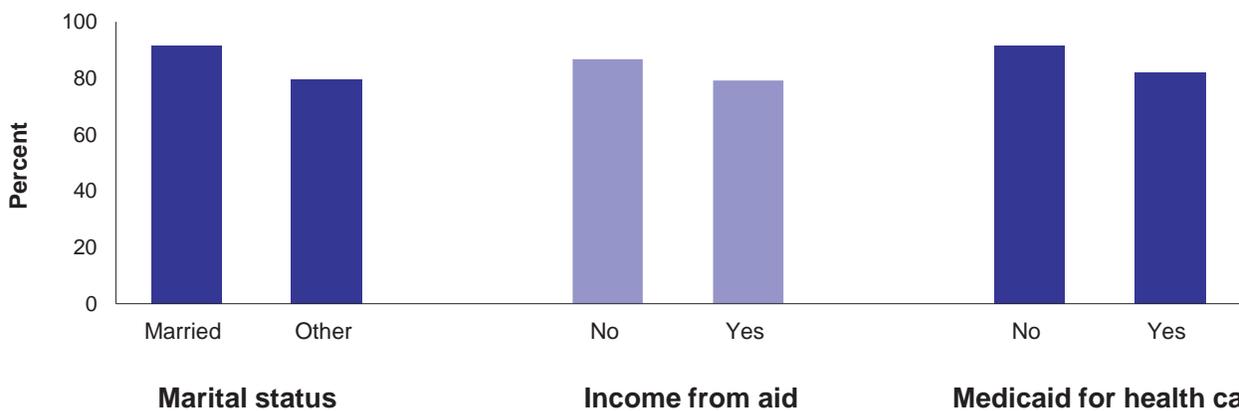
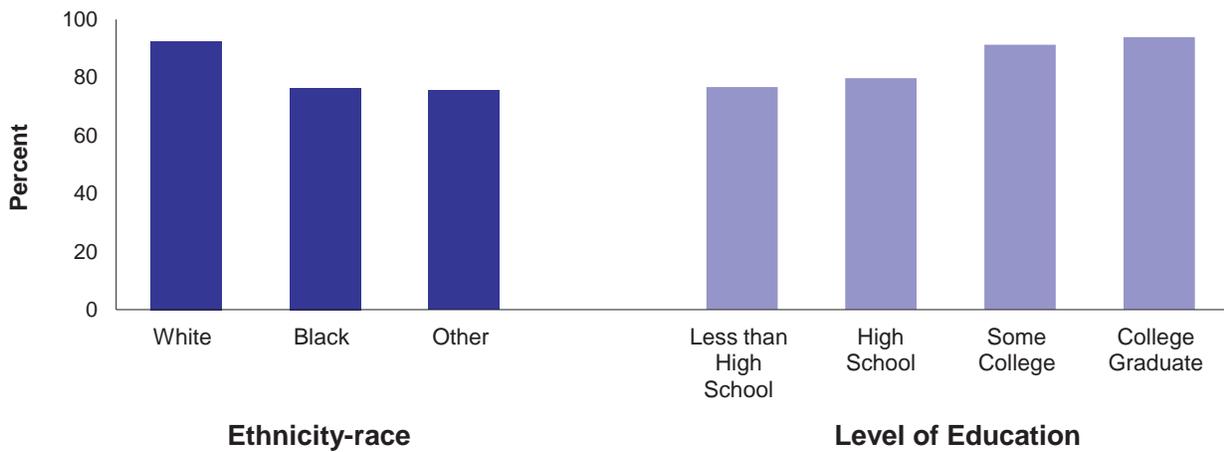
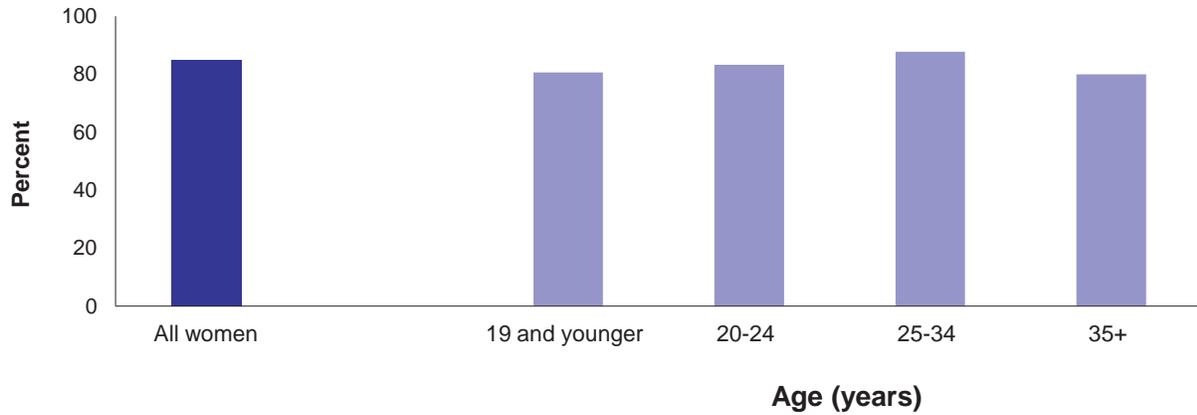
### Findings

Among all women, 84.6% reported immunity to varicella. The percentage of women with varicella immune status was significantly higher among white women, greater than high school education vs. high school or less, married or did not receive Medicaid for prenatal care and/ or delivery.

Percent of women who have ever had chickenpox or varicella vaccine			
Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>84.6</b>	82.0	86.9
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	<b>80.6</b>	73.8	86.0
20-24	<b>83.3</b>	78.4	87.2
25-34	<b>87.8</b>	84.0	90.8
35+	<b>80.0</b>	67.1	88.6
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	<b>92.5</b>	89.7	94.6
Black	<b>76.4</b>	71.9	80.4
Other	<b>75.5</b>	51.7	89.8
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	<b>76.7</b>	70.5	82.0
High School	<b>79.7</b>	74.4	84.2
Some College	<b>91.3</b>	86.8	94.4
College Graduate	<b>93.9</b>	89.4	96.6
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	<b>91.4</b>	88.4	93.7
Other	<b>79.4</b>	75.5	82.9
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	<b>86.7</b>	83.8	89.1
Yes	<b>79.1</b>	73.4	84.0
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	<b>91.4</b>	87.2	94.2
Yes	<b>82.1</b>	78.9	85.0

*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



# MATERNAL BEHAVIORS OR EXPERIENCES: PRECONCEPTION THROUGH POSTPARTUM

Mississippi, year 2008 births

## Cigarette Smoking During the Last Two Years

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

### PRAMS question 25:

Q25: Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in the past 2 years? (A pack has 20 cigarettes.) No - Go to Question 29 / Yes

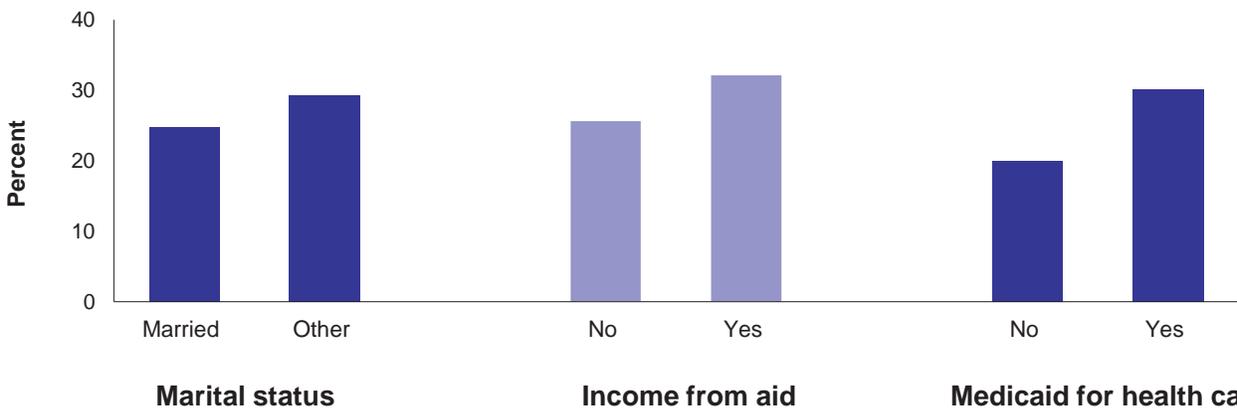
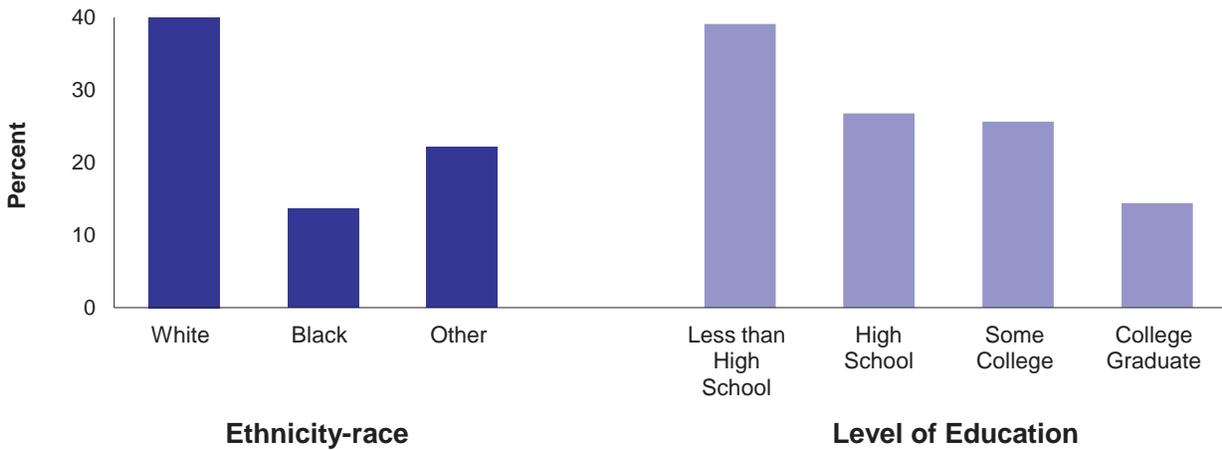
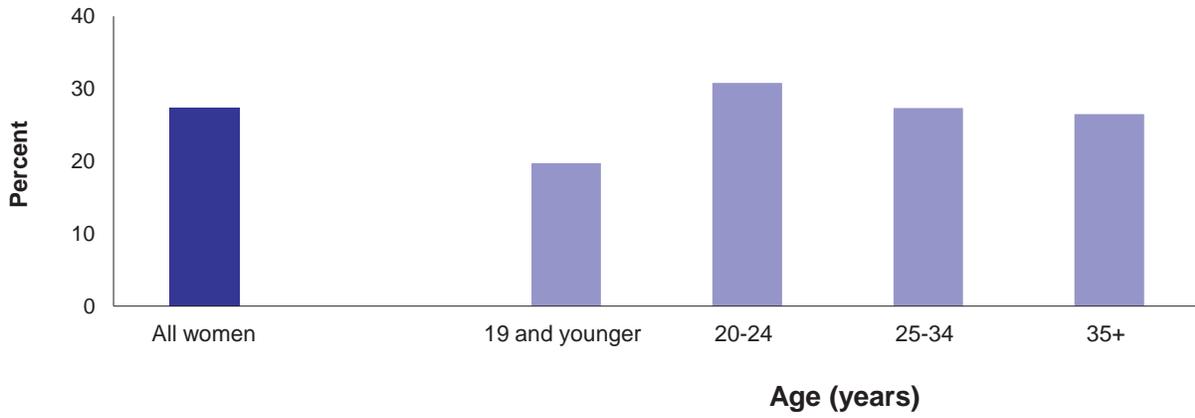
### Findings

Among all mothers, 27.3% reported having smoked at least 100 cigarettes in the past two years. The percentage of women who smoked at least 100 cigarettes during the last two years was significantly higher among women who were white, had less than a high school education, or received Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery.

Percent of women who smoked at least 100 cigarettes during the last two years			
Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>27.3</b>	24.5	30.4
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	19.7	14.2	26.7
20-24	30.8	25.8	36.4
25-34	27.3	23.1	32.1
35+	26.5	16.7	39.3
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	40.3	35.9	44.8
Black	13.6	10.5	17.3
Other	22.2	7.6	49.7
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	39.1	32.7	45.9
High School	26.8	21.8	32.4
Some College	25.6	20.4	31.6
College Graduate	14.4	10.0	20.4
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	24.8	21.0	29.1
Other	29.3	25.2	33.6
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	25.6	22.4	29.1
Yes	32.1	26.4	38.4
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	19.9	15.5	25.2
Yes	30.1	26.6	33.9

*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 two years**



Mississippi, year 2008 births

## Cigarette Smoking During the Three Months Before Pregnancy

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

### PRAMS question 26:

Q26: In the three 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.]

### Findings

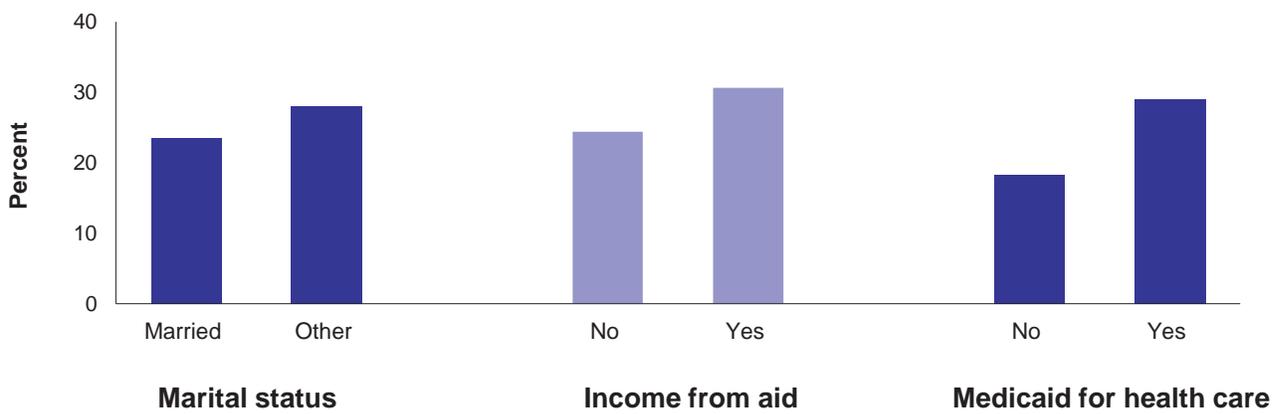
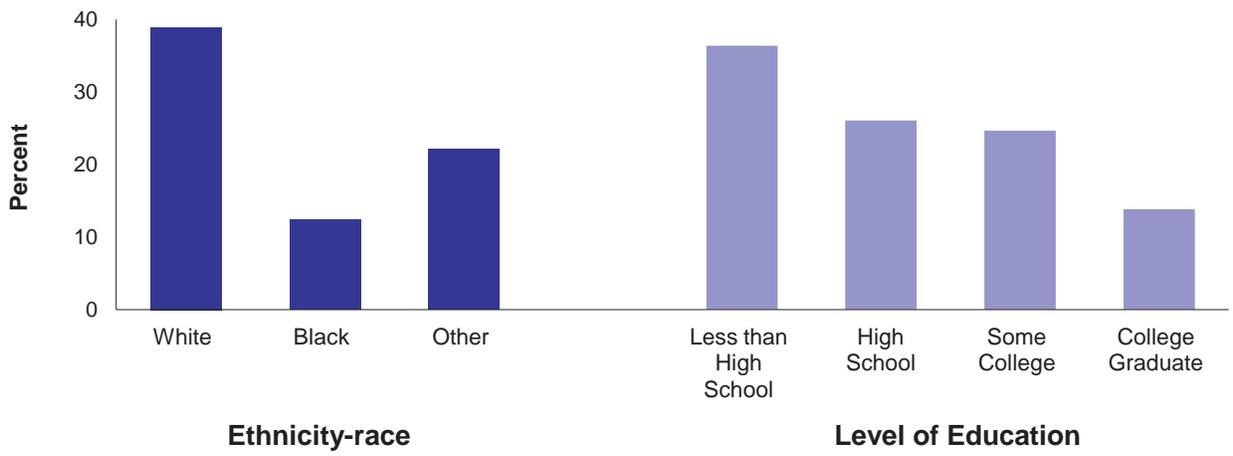
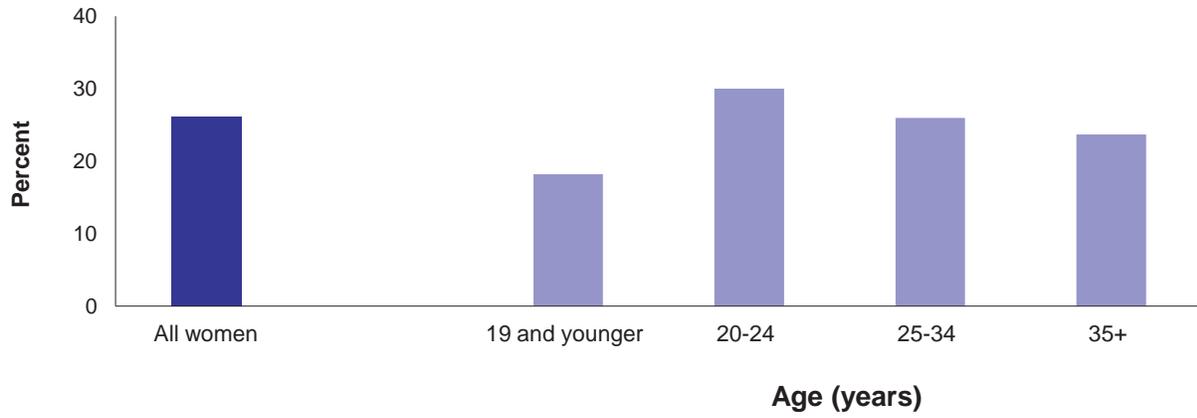
Among all women, 26.0% smoked cigarettes during the three months before pregnancy. The percentage of women who smoked during the three months before pregnancy was significantly higher for white women, women with a high school education or less vs. college graduates, or women who received Medicaid for prenatal care/and or delivery.

### Percent of women who smoked cigarettes during the three months before pregnancy

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>26.0</b>	23.2	29.1
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	<b>18.2</b>	12.9	25.0
20-24	<b>30.0</b>	25.0	35.6
25-34	<b>26.0</b>	21.8	30.7
35+	<b>23.7</b>	14.5	36.2
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	<b>38.9</b>	34.5	43.5
Black	<b>12.3</b>	9.4	16.0
Other	<b>22.2</b>	7.6	49.7
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	<b>36.4</b>	30.1	43.2
High School	<b>26.1</b>	21.1	31.7
Some College	<b>24.7</b>	19.5	30.6
College Graduate	<b>13.8</b>	9.5	19.7
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	<b>23.5</b>	19.8	27.7
Other	<b>28.0</b>	24.0	32.4
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	<b>24.4</b>	21.2	27.9
Yes	<b>30.6</b>	25.0	36.9
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	<b>18.2</b>	14.0	23.4
Yes	<b>28.9</b>	25.5	32.6

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 three months before pregnancy**



Mississippi, year 2008 births

## Cigarette Smoking During the Last Three Months of Pregnancy

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

### PRAMS question 27:

Q27: In the last three 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. [The percent of women reporting any smoking is computed.]

### Findings

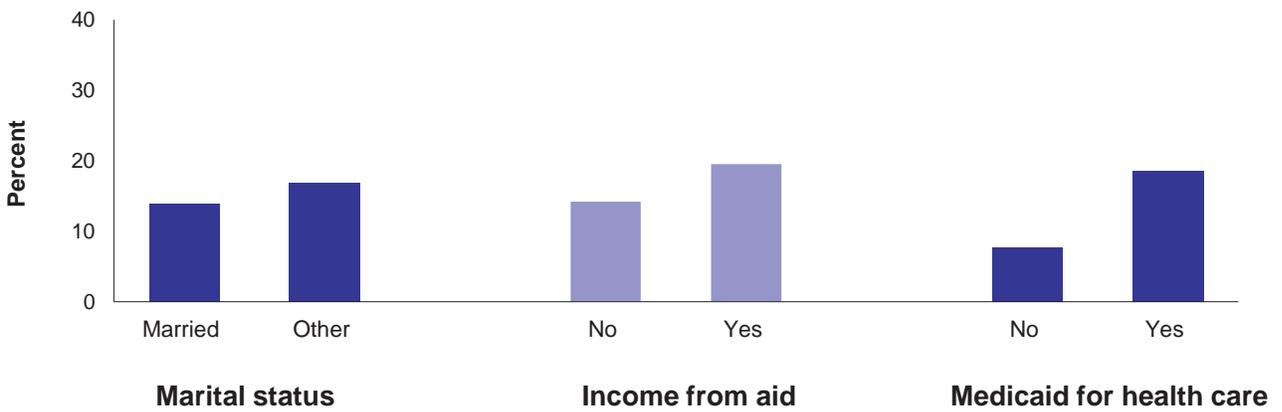
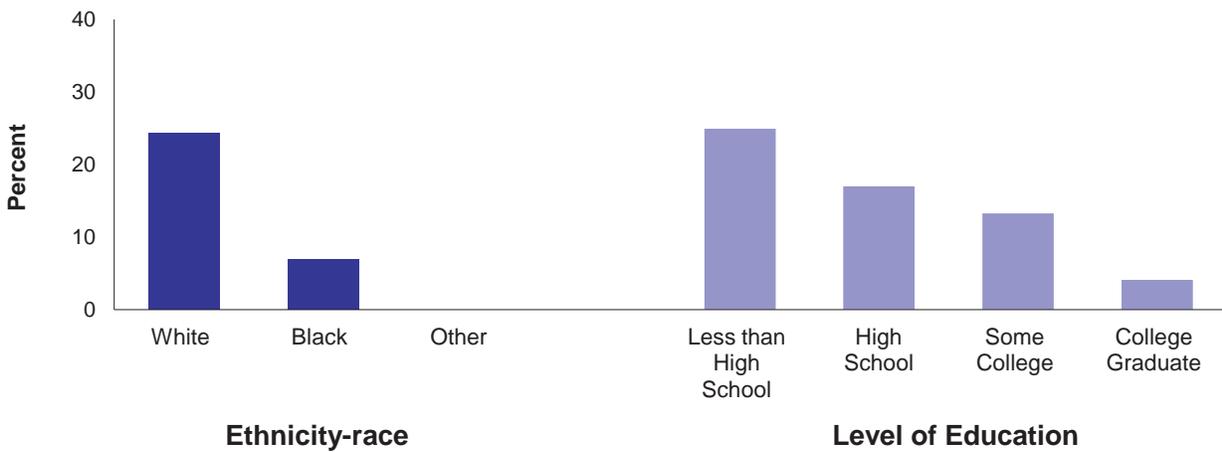
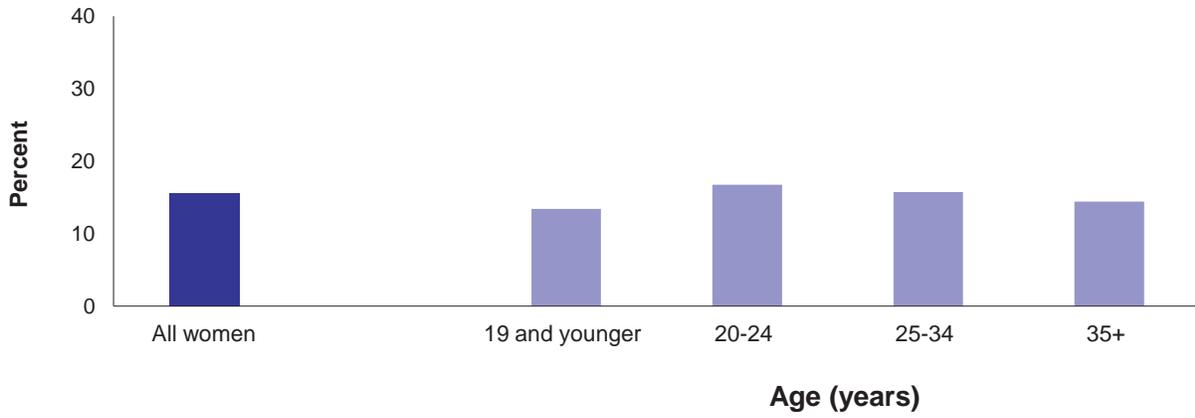
Among all women, 15.6 % smoked during the last three months of pregnancy. A significantly higher percentage of white women or women who received Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery smoked during the last three months of pregnancy.

### Percent of women who smoked cigarettes during the last three months of pregnancy

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>15.6</b>	13.4	18.2
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	<b>13.4</b>	8.9	19.7
20-24	<b>16.7</b>	12.8	21.5
25-34	<b>15.7</b>	12.3	19.8
35+	<b>14.4</b>	7.4	26.2
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	<b>24.4</b>	20.6	28.6
Black	<b>6.9</b>	4.7	9.8
Other	<b>0.0</b>		
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	<b>24.9</b>	19.5	31.3
High School	<b>17.0</b>	12.9	22.0
Some College	<b>13.2</b>	9.5	18.2
College Graduate	<b>4.1</b>	2.0	8.4
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	<b>13.9</b>	11.0	17.5
Other	<b>16.9</b>	13.7	20.7
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	<b>14.2</b>	11.7	17.2
Yes	<b>19.5</b>	14.9	25.1
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	<b>7.7</b>	5.0	11.6
Yes	<b>18.6</b>	15.7	21.8

*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 three months of pregnancy**



Mississippi, year 2008 births

## Current Cigarette Smoking

Percent of women who smoke cigarettes currently

### PRAMS question 28:

Q28: 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 don't smoke; (4) I don't know. [The percent of women reporting any smoking is computed.]

### Findings

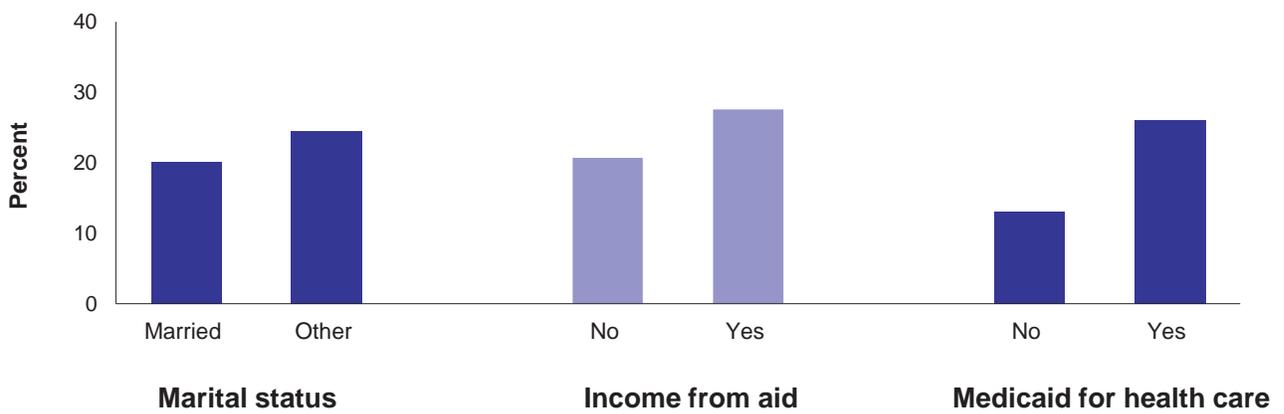
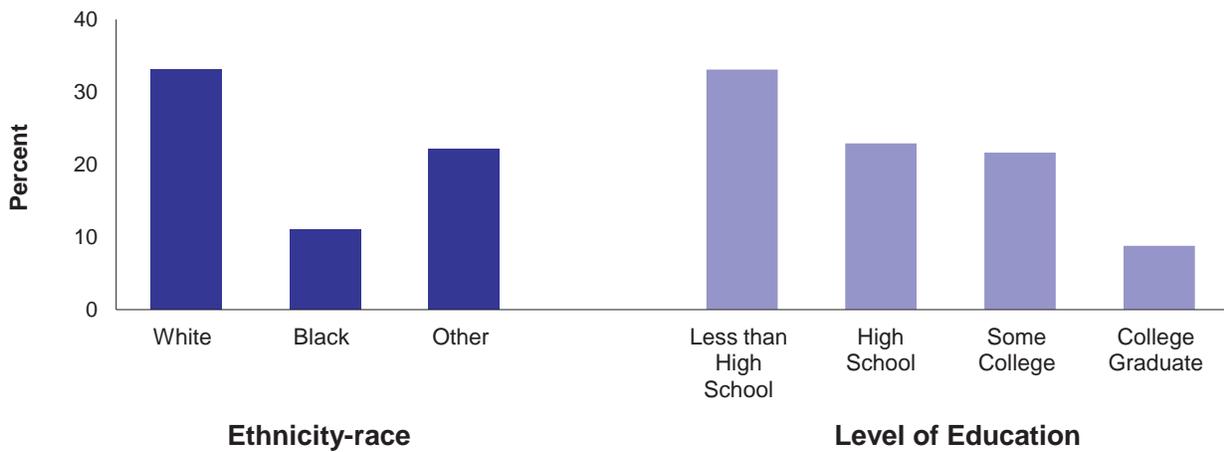
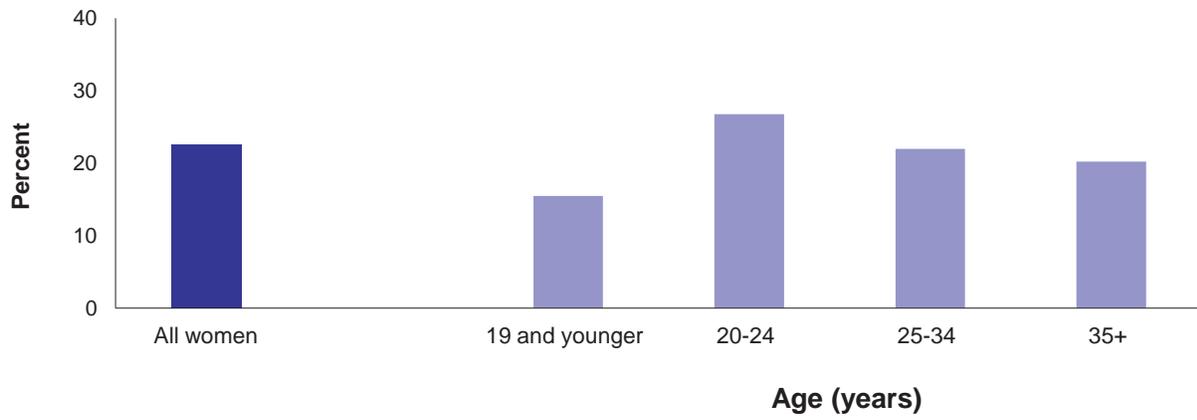
Among all women, 22.5% reported smoking at the time of the survey. The percentage of women who were smoking at the time of the survey was significantly higher among women who were white, had less than a college education, or received Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery.

### Percent of women who smoke cigarettes currently

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>22.5</b>	19.8	25.4
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	15.5	10.7	22.0
20-24	26.7	21.9	32.2
25-34	22.0	18.0	26.5
35+	20.2	11.8	32.5
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	33.1	28.9	37.6
Black	11.1	8.3	14.6
Other	22.2	7.6	49.7
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	33.1	27.0	39.8
High School	22.9	18.2	28.4
Some College	21.6	16.8	27.4
College Graduate	8.8	5.4	13.9
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	20.1	16.6	24.1
Other	24.4	20.6	28.6
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	20.7	17.7	24.0
Yes	27.5	22.1	33.7
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	13.0	9.5	17.5
Yes	26.1	22.7	29.7

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 2008 births

## Use of Alcohol in the Last Two Years

Percent of women who drank any alcohol in last two years

### PRAMS question 29:

Q29: 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

### Findings

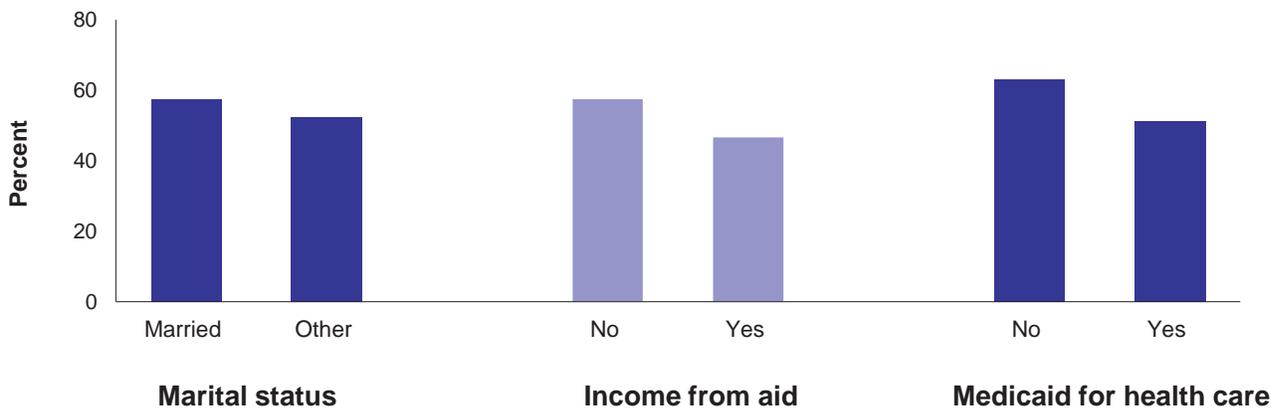
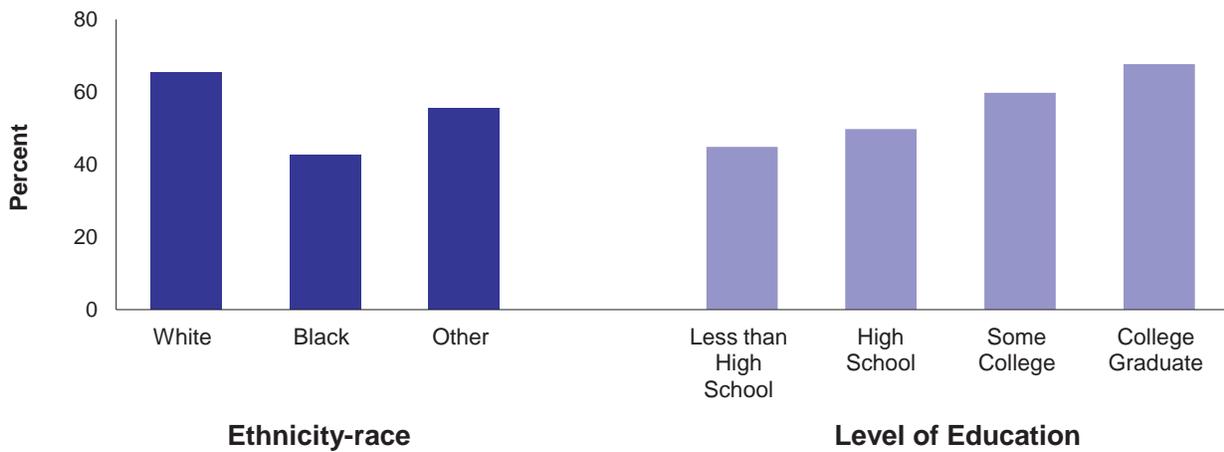
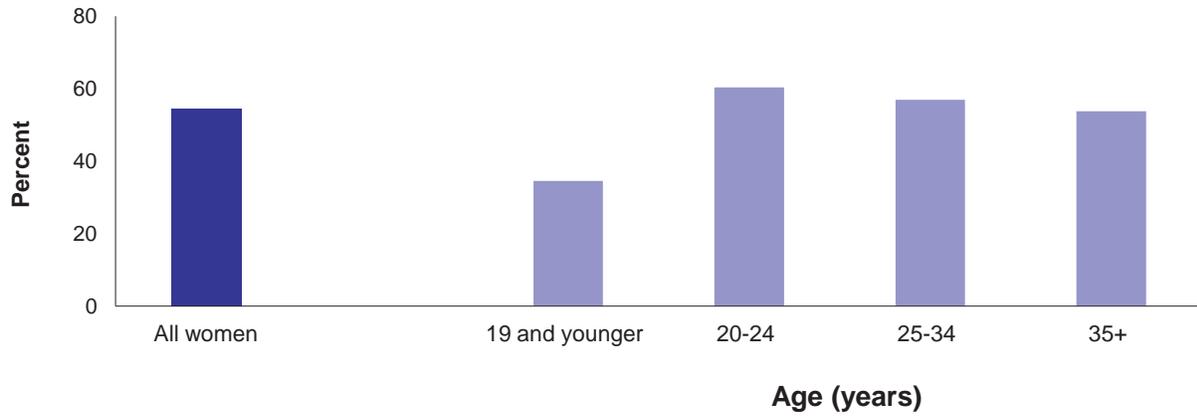
Among all women, 54.4% reported having some alcohol consumption during the past two years. The percentage of women having a drink of alcohol during the past two years was significantly higher among women who were  $\geq 20$  years of age, white, college educated vs.  $\leq$  high school, did not receive income from aid, or did not receive Medicaid for prenatal care and/ or delivery.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>54.4</b>	51.2	57.7
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	<b>34.5</b>	27.5	42.3
20-24	<b>60.3</b>	54.6	65.8
25-34	<b>56.9</b>	51.9	61.8
35+	<b>53.8</b>	41.2	65.8
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	<b>65.4</b>	61.0	69.5
Black	<b>42.5</b>	37.7	47.3
Other	<b>55.5</b>	32.6	76.3
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	<b>44.8</b>	38.3	51.6
High School	<b>49.8</b>	43.8	55.8
Some College	<b>59.8</b>	53.4	65.9
College Graduate	<b>67.7</b>	60.6	74.0
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	<b>57.4</b>	52.6	62.0
Other	<b>52.2</b>	47.7	56.7
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	<b>57.5</b>	53.6	61.2
Yes	<b>46.6</b>	40.4	53.0
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	<b>63.0</b>	57.0	68.6
Yes	<b>51.2</b>	47.3	55.1

*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 last two years**



Mississippi, year 2008 births

## Use of Alcohol During the Three Months Before Pregnancy

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

### PRAMS question 30a:

Q30a: During the three months before you got pregnant, how many alcoholic drinks did you have in an average week?

### Findings

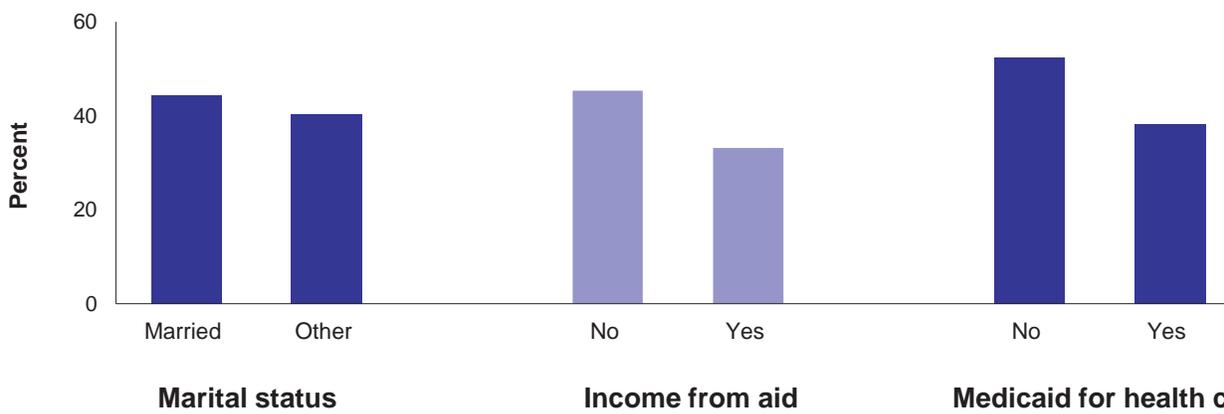
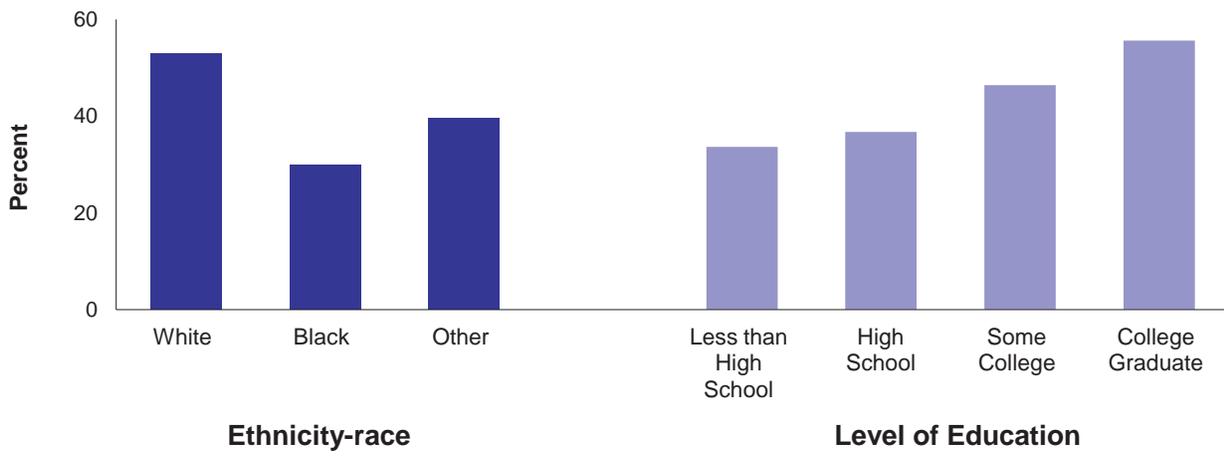
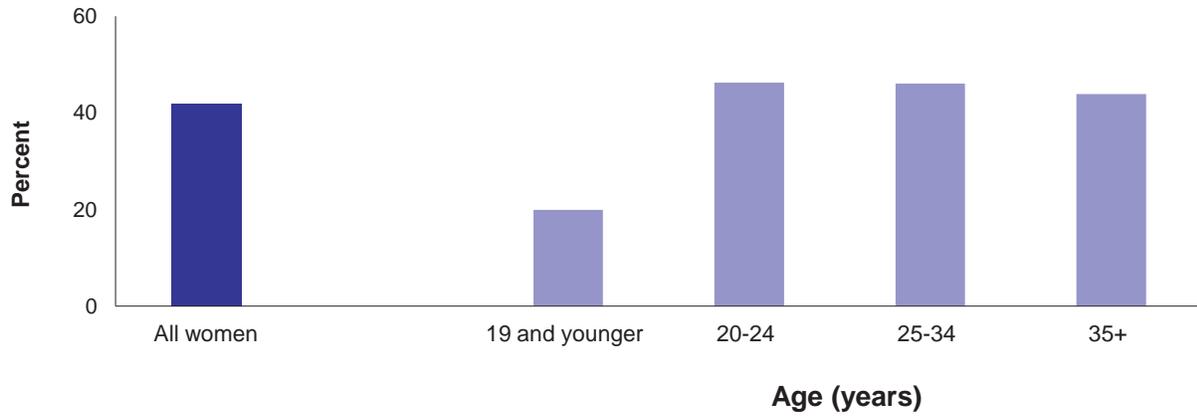
Among all women, 41.9% drank alcohol during the three months before pregnancy. The percentage of women who drank alcohol during the three months before pregnancy was significantly higher among women who were  $\geq 20$  years old, white, college graduates, did not receive income from aid, or did not receive Medicaid for prenatal care and/ or delivery.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>41.9</b>	38.7	45.2
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	19.9	14.4	26.8
20-24	46.3	40.6	52.1
25-34	46.0	41.1	51.1
35+	43.9	31.8	56.7
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	53.0	48.5	57.5
Black	30.0	25.6	34.7
Other	39.5	19.5	63.9
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	33.6	27.5	40.5
High School	36.7	31.1	42.7
Some College	46.4	40.0	52.9
College Graduate	55.6	48.4	62.7
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	44.3	39.6	49.0
Other	40.2	35.8	44.8
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	45.3	41.5	49.2
Yes	33.1	27.3	39.5
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	52.3	46.3	58.3
Yes	38.1	34.3	42.0

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 2008 births

## Binge Drinking Just Before Pregnancy

Percent of women who binge drank during the three months before pregnancy

### PRAMS question 31b:

Q31b: During the three months before you got pregnant, how many times did you drink five alcoholic drinks or more in one sitting? (1) \_\_\_\_\_ Times; (2) I didn't drink then; (3) I don't know.

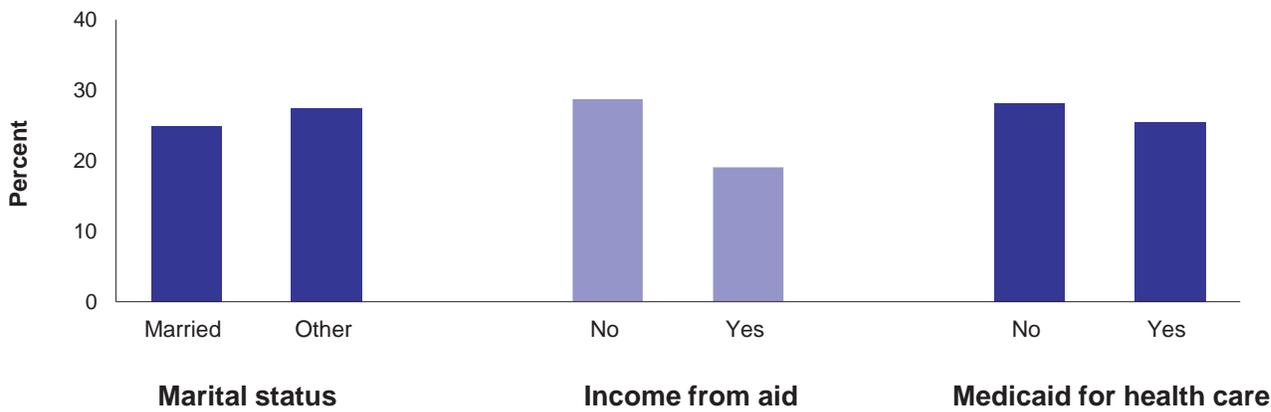
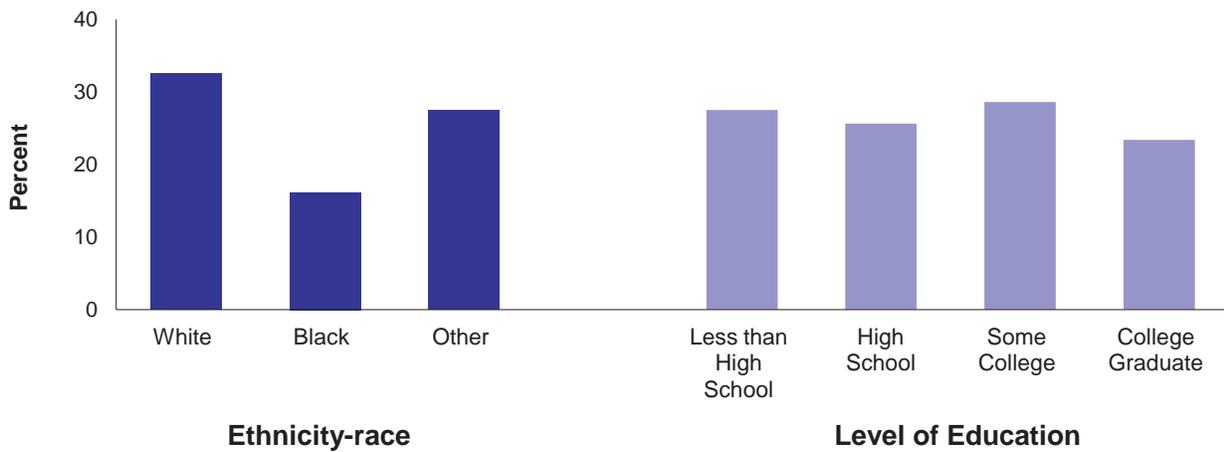
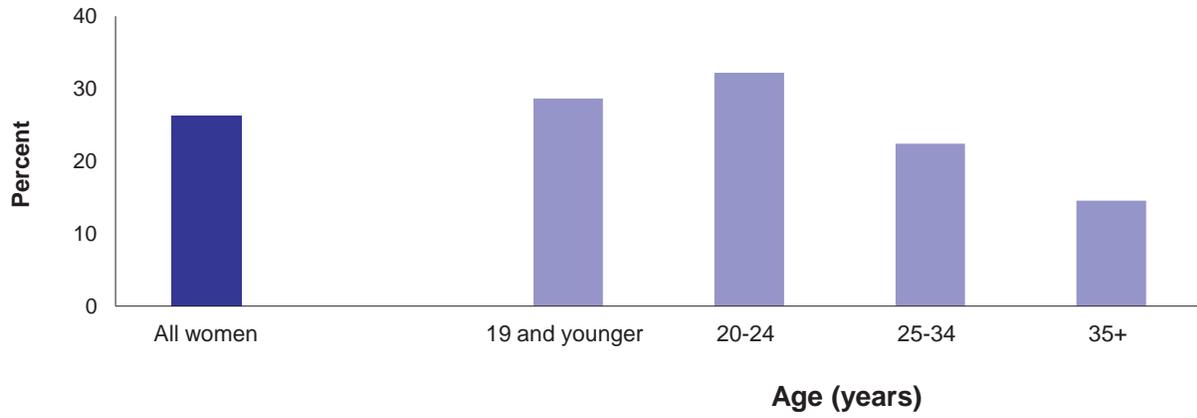
### Findings

Among all women, 26.3% reported binge drinking during the three months before pregnancy. A significantly higher percentage of women who were white reported binge drinking.

Percent of women who binge drank during the three months before pregnancy			
Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>26.3</b>	22.5	30.6
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	<b>28.6</b>	18.0	42.3
20-24	<b>32.2</b>	25.5	39.7
25-34	<b>22.4</b>	17.3	28.6
35+	<b>14.5</b>	6.2	30.6
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	<b>32.5</b>	27.3	38.2
Black	<b>16.2</b>	11.2	22.7
Other	<b>27.4</b>	7.2	64.9
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	<b>27.5</b>	19.2	37.7
High School	<b>25.6</b>	18.8	33.9
Some College	<b>28.6</b>	21.4	37.1
College Graduate	<b>23.4</b>	16.6	31.9
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	<b>24.9</b>	19.9	30.7
Other	<b>27.5</b>	21.9	33.8
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	<b>28.7</b>	24.2	33.7
Yes	<b>19.1</b>	12.6	27.9
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	<b>28.1</b>	21.7	35.5
Yes	<b>25.5</b>	20.8	30.8

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

**Percent of women who binge drank during the three months before pregnancy**



Mississippi, year 2008 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:

Q31a: During the last three months of your pregnancy, how many alcoholic drinks did you have in an average week?

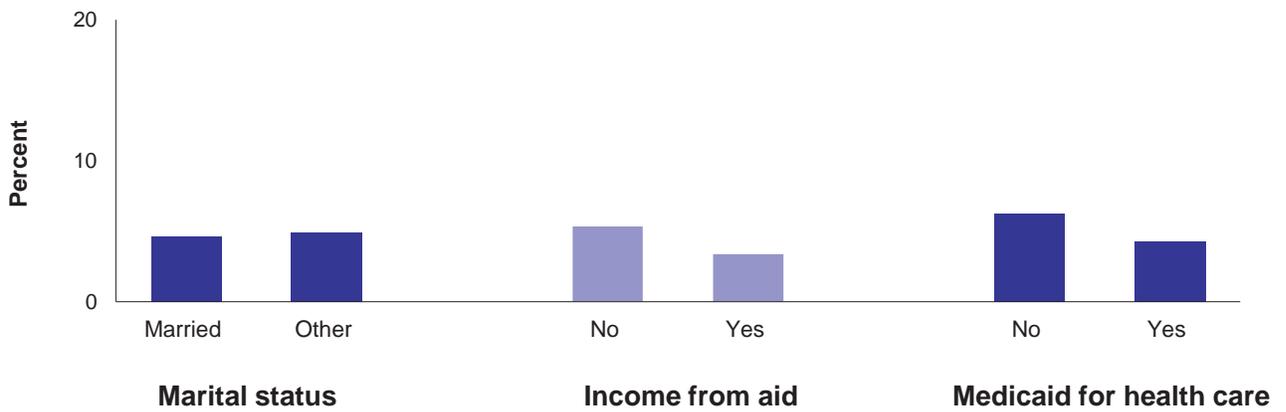
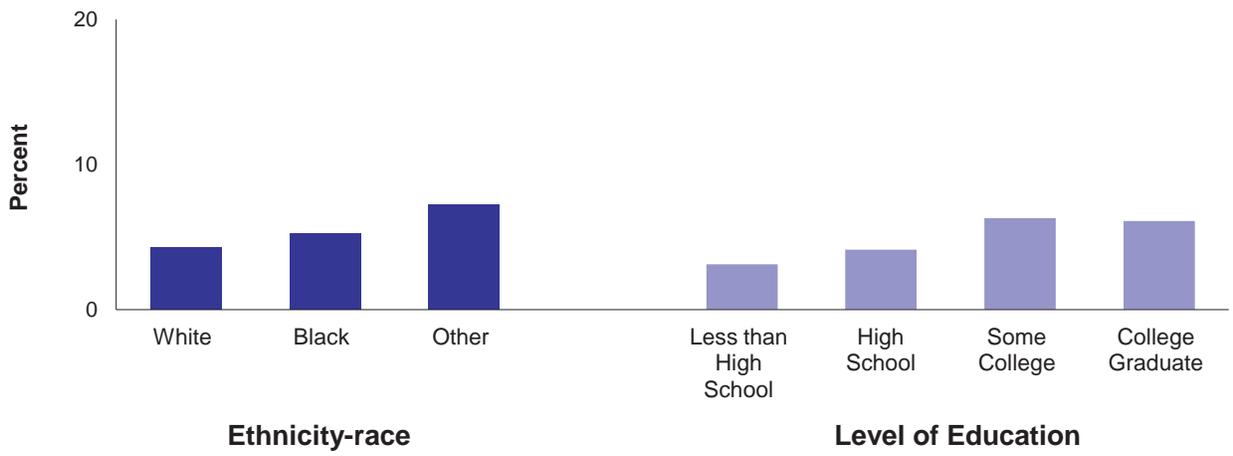
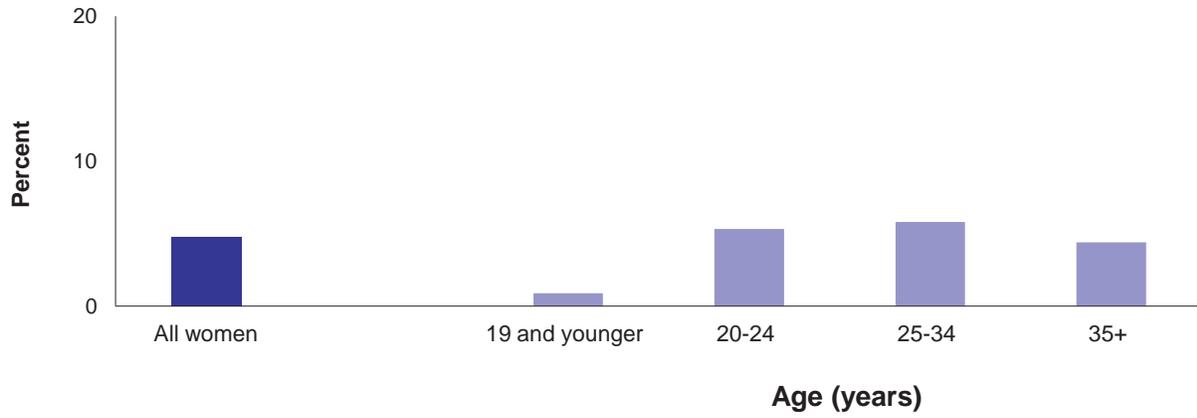
### Findings

Among all women, 4.8% reported drinking any alcohol during the last three months of pregnancy. No significant differences existed between any categories of maternal characteristics.

Percent of women who drank any alcohol during the last three months of pregnancy			
Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>4.8</b>	3.6	6.4
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	<b>0.9</b>	0.2	4.4
20-24	<b>5.3</b>	3.2	8.6
25-34	<b>5.8</b>	3.9	8.6
35+	<b>4.4</b>	1.3	13.9
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	<b>4.3</b>	2.8	6.5
Black	<b>5.2</b>	3.4	8.0
Other	<b>7.2</b>	1.1	34.9
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	<b>3.1</b>	1.5	6.4
High School	<b>4.1</b>	2.3	7.4
Some College	<b>6.3</b>	3.7	10.5
College Graduate	<b>6.1</b>	3.5	10.5
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	<b>4.6</b>	3.0	7.1
Other	<b>4.9</b>	3.3	7.3
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	<b>5.3</b>	3.8	7.4
Yes	<b>3.4</b>	1.7	6.6
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	<b>6.3</b>	3.9	9.8
Yes	<b>4.2</b>	2.9	6.2

*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 2008 births

## Binge Drinking During the Last Three Months of Pregnancy

Percent of women who binge drank during the last three months of pregnancy

### PRAMS question 31b:

Q31b: During the last three 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.

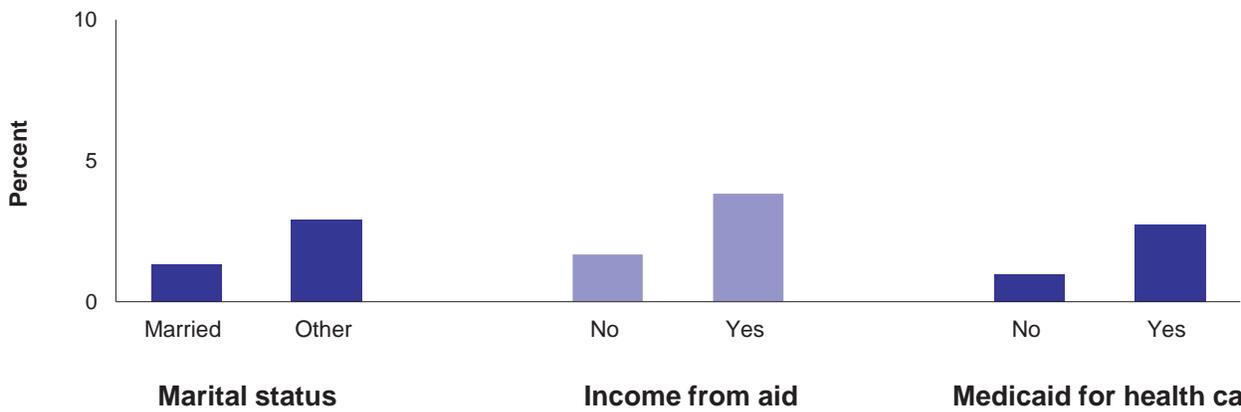
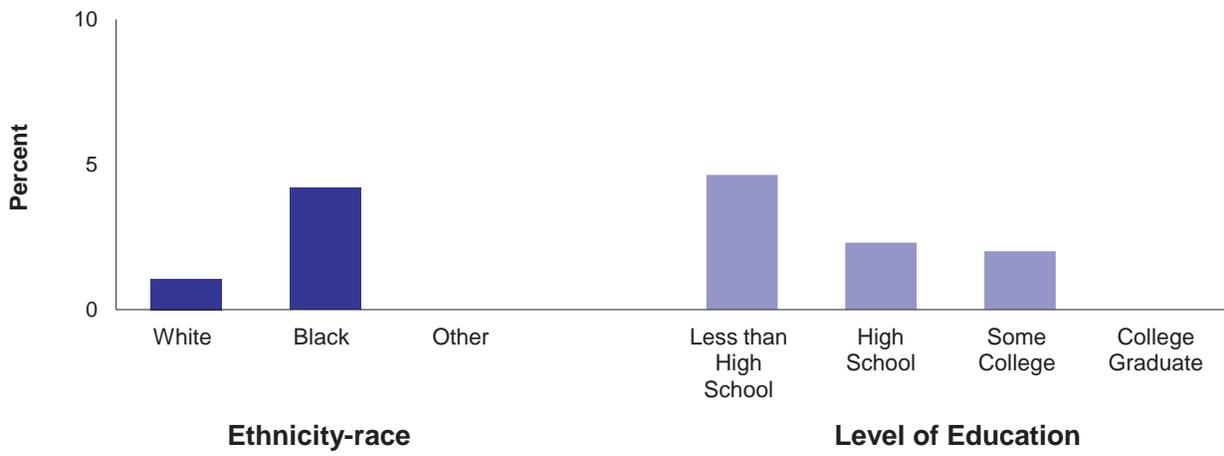
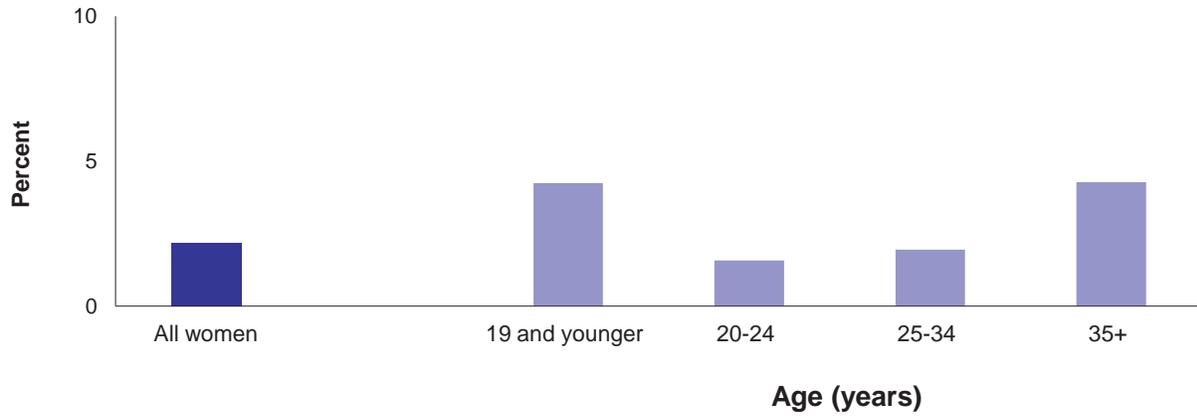
### Findings

Among all women, 2.2% reported binge drinking during late pregnancy. No significant differences existed between any categories of maternal characteristics.

Percent of women who binge drank during the last three months of pregnancy			
Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>2.2</b>	1.2	4.0
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	4.2	1.1	15.2
20-24	1.6	0.5	4.7
25-34	2.0	0.7	5.2
35+	4.3	0.7	23.0
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	1.1	0.3	3.5
Black	4.2	2.1	8.4
Other	0.0		
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	4.6	1.8	11.3
High School	2.3	0.8	6.5
Some College	2.0	0.6	7.0
College Graduate	0.0		
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	1.3	0.5	3.5
Other	2.9	1.4	6.1
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	1.7	0.7	3.8
Yes	3.8	1.6	9.1
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	1.0	0.2	5.1
Yes	2.7	1.4	5.2

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

**Percent of women who binge drank during the last three months of pregnancy**



Mississippi, year 2008 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:

Q32: 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.]

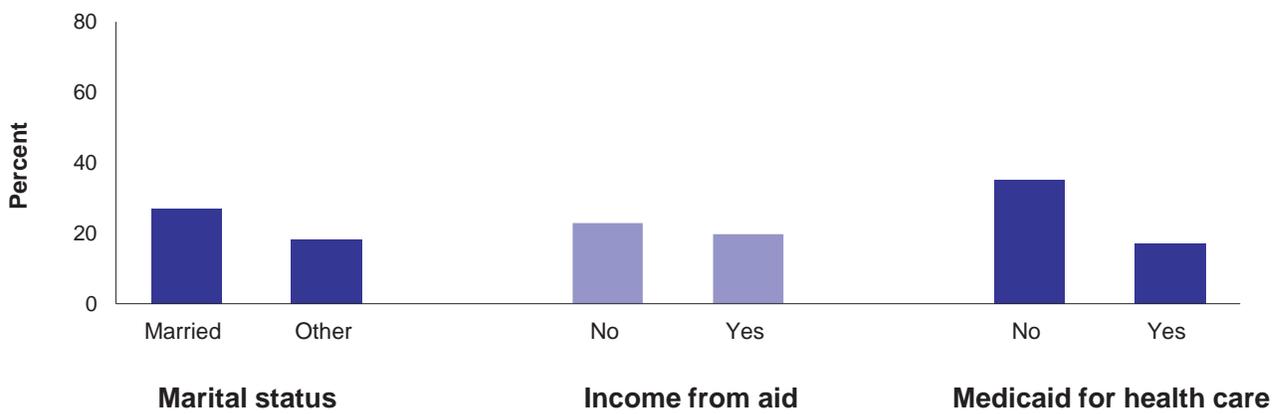
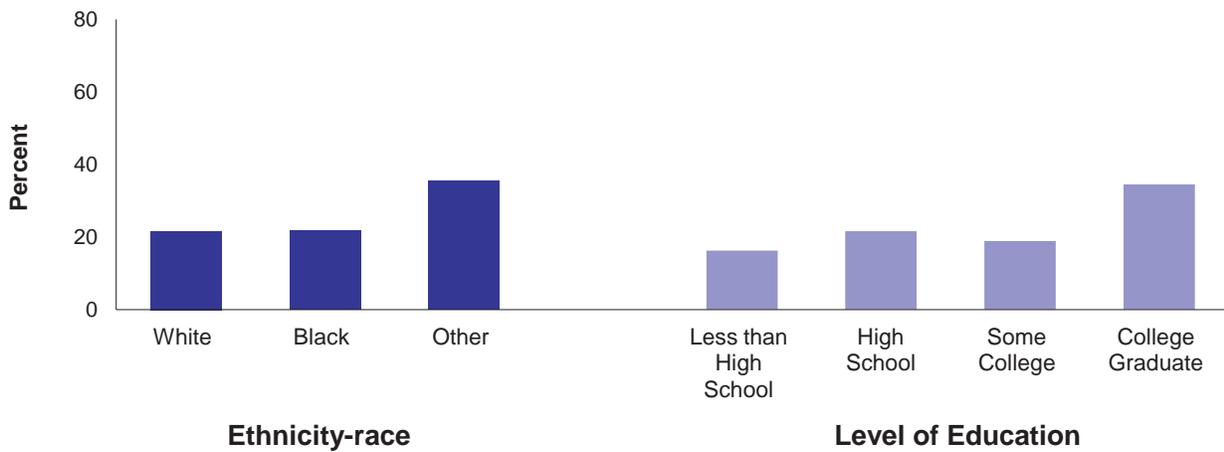
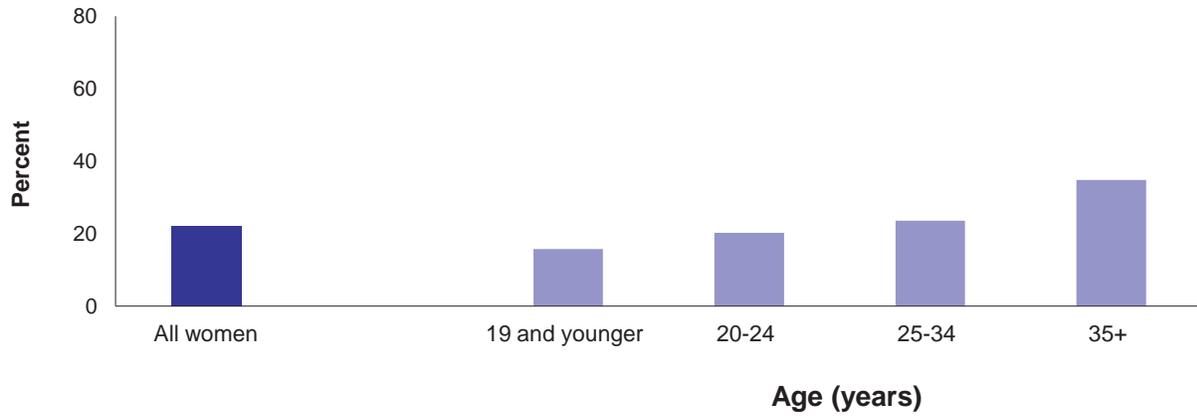
### Findings

Among all women with a live birth, 21.9% reported that they did not experience any of these stressful events. This response was significantly higher among women who were college educated, married, or did not receive Medicaid 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.	<b>All women</b>	<b>21.9</b>	19.4 24.8
b. You got separated or divorced from your husband or partner.	<b>Age (years)</b>		
c. You moved to a new address.	19 and younger	15.7	10.9 22.2
d. You were homeless.	20-24	20.2	16.0 25.2
e. Your husband or partner lost his job.	25-34	23.6	19.6 28.0
f. You lost your job even though you wanted to go on working.	35+	34.8	24.1 47.3
g. You argued with your husband or partner more than usual.	<b>Race-ethnicity</b>		
h. Your husband or partner said he did not want you to be pregnant.	White	21.6	18.2 25.5
i. You had a lot of bills you could not pay.	Black	21.7	18.0 26.0
j. You were in a physical fight.	Other	35.5	17.5 58.9
k. You or your husband or partner went to jail.	<b>Level of education</b>		
l. Someone very close to you had a bad problem with drinking or drugs.	Less than High School	16.2	11.9 21.8
m. Someone very close to you died.	High School	21.6	17.1 27.0
	Some College	18.9	14.4 24.5
	College Graduate	34.5	28.0 41.7
	<b>Marital status</b>		
	Married	26.8	22.9 31.2
	Other	18.3	15.0 22.0
	<b>Income from aid</b>		
	No	22.9	19.8 26.2
	Yes	19.7	15.1 25.3
	<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>		
	No	35.2	29.6 41.1
	Yes	17.0	14.3 20.2

*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 13 stressful events during the 12 months before delivery**



Mississippi, year 2008 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:

Q32: 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.]

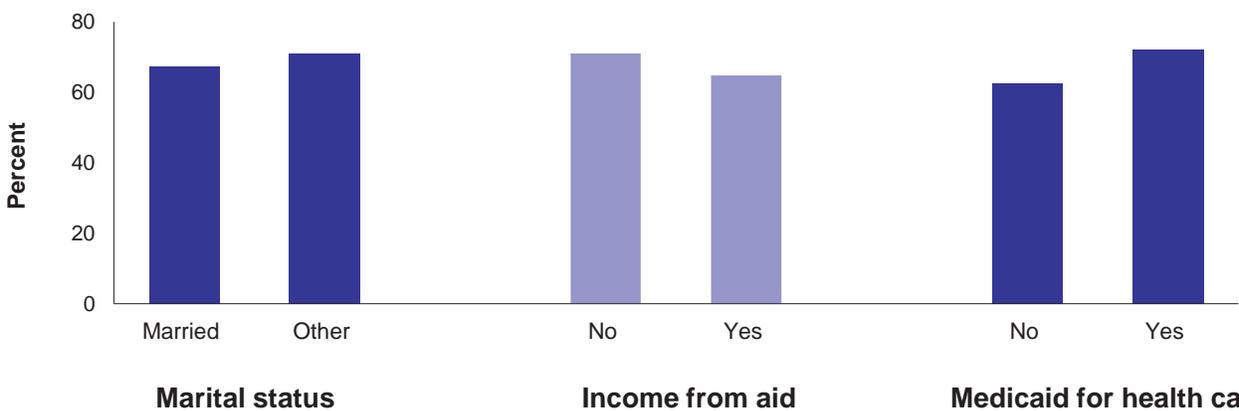
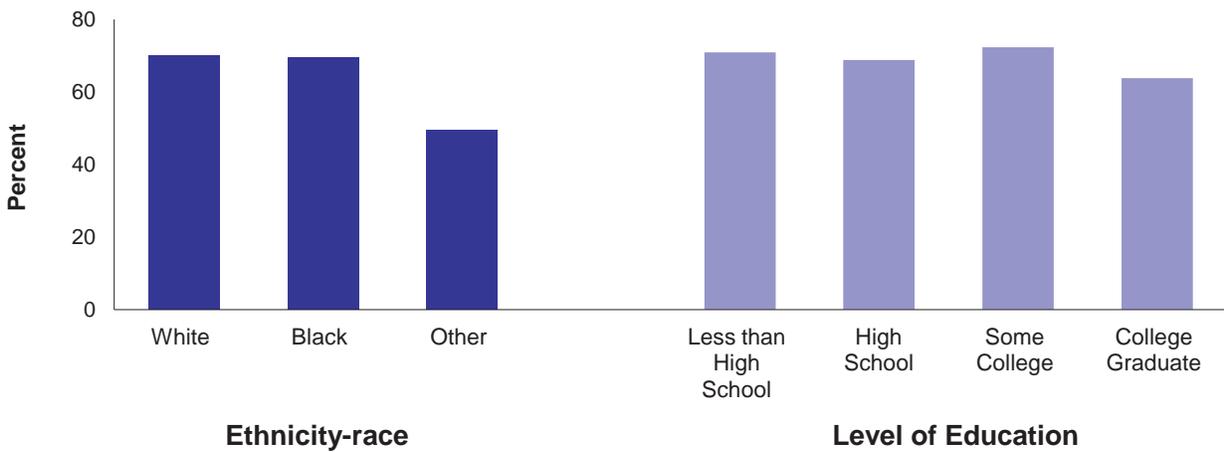
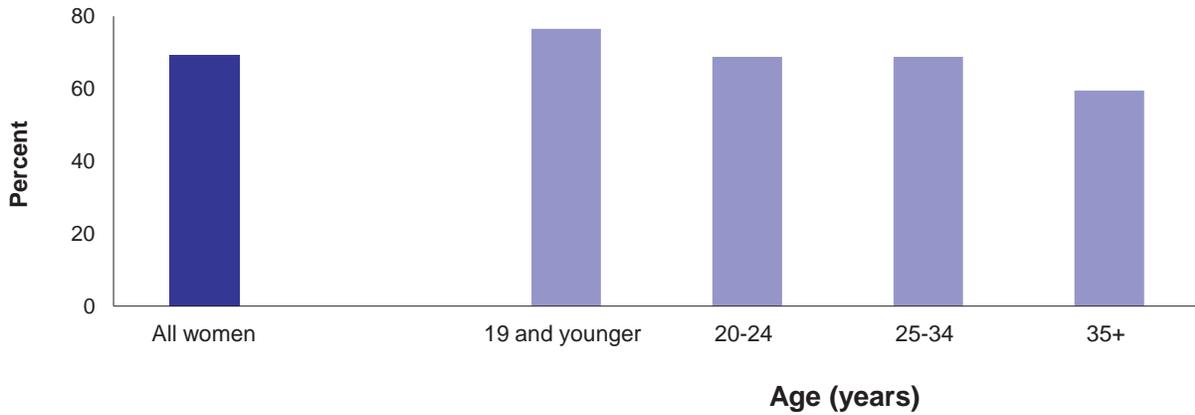
### Findings

Among all women with a live birth, 69.3% reported experiencing one to five of these stressful events. A significantly higher percentage of women who received Medicaid reported one to five stressful life events.

Response options	Percent of women who experienced one to five stressful events during the 12 months before delivery		
	Characteristic	%	95% CI <i>Lower Upper</i>
a. A close family member was very sick and had to go into the hospital.	<b>All women</b>	<b>69.3</b>	66.2 72.3
b. You got separated or divorced from your husband or partner.	<b>Age (years)</b>		
c. You moved to a new address.	19 and younger	<b>76.5</b>	69.3 82.5
d. You were homeless.	20-24	<b>68.8</b>	63.2 73.9
e. Your husband or partner lost his job.	25-34	<b>68.7</b>	64.0 73.2
f. You lost your job even though you wanted to go on working.	35+	<b>59.4</b>	46.9 70.9
g. You argued with your husband or partner more than usual.	<b>Race-ethnicity</b>		
h. Your husband or partner said he did not want you to be pregnant.	White	<b>70.0</b>	65.7 74.0
i. You had a lot of bills you could not pay.	Black	<b>69.5</b>	64.8 73.8
j. You were in a physical fight.	Other	<b>49.5</b>	27.3 71.9
k. You or your husband or partner went to jail.	<b>Level of education</b>		
l. Someone very close to you had a bad problem with drinking or drugs.	Less than High School	<b>71.0</b>	64.5 76.7
m. Someone very close to you died.	High School	<b>68.8</b>	63.0 74.1
	Some College	<b>72.3</b>	66.2 77.6
	College Graduate	<b>63.8</b>	56.6 70.4
	<b>Marital status</b>		
	Married	<b>67.2</b>	62.6 71.4
	Other	<b>71.0</b>	66.7 74.9
	<b>Income from aid</b>		
	No	<b>71.0</b>	67.4 74.3
	Yes	<b>64.8</b>	58.4 70.7
	<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>		
	No	<b>62.4</b>	56.4 68.0
	Yes	<b>71.9</b>	68.3 75.3

*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 during the 12 months before delivery**



Mississippi, year 2008 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:

Q32: 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.]

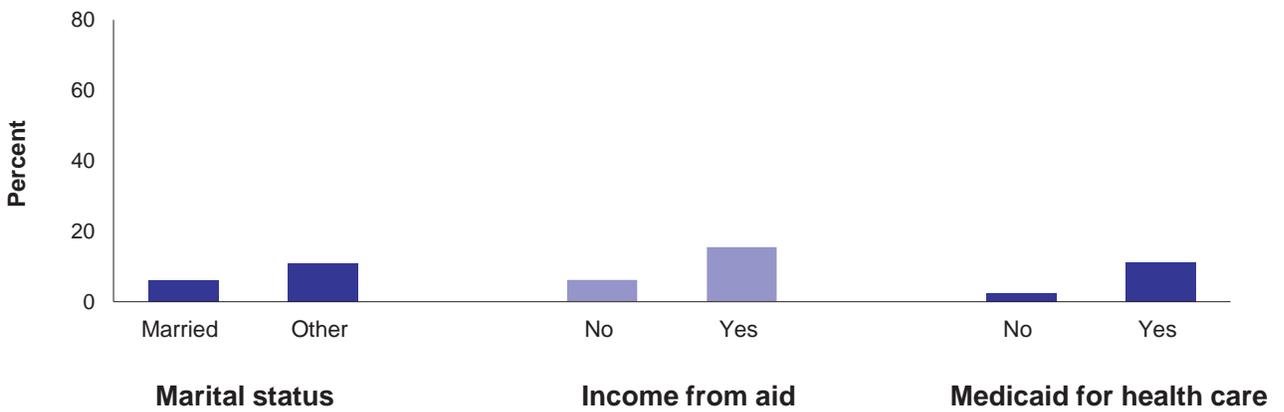
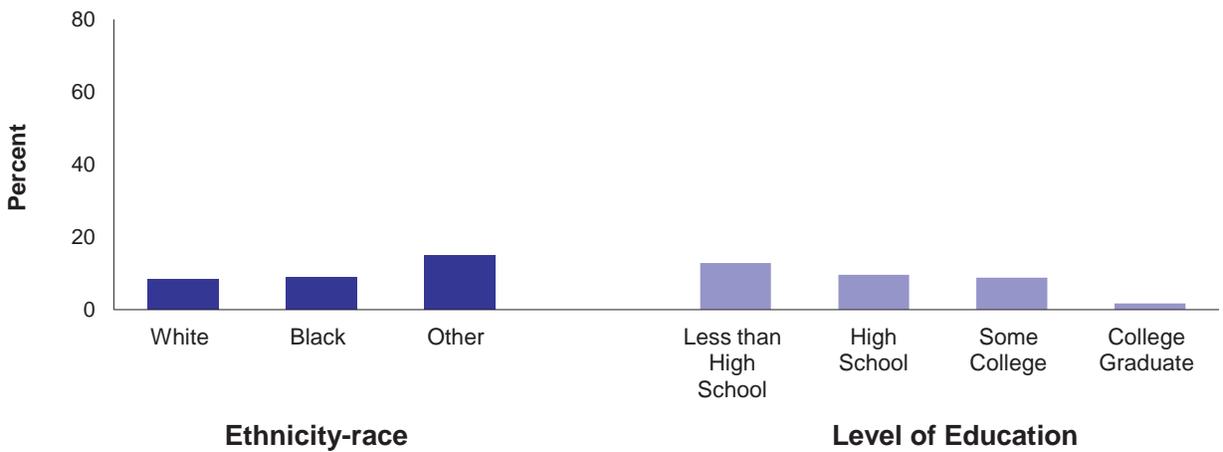
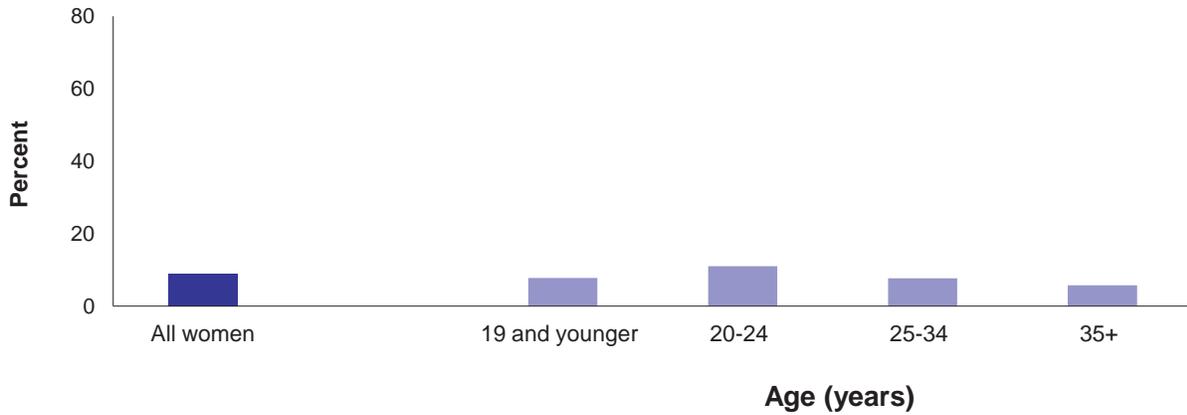
### Findings

Among all women with a live birth, 8.7% reported experiencing six to thirteen of these stressful events. The percentage of women who experienced six to thirteen of these stressful events was significantly higher among women who were not married, had some college vs. college educated, received income from aid or received Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery.

Response options	Percent of women who experienced 6 to 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.	<b>All women</b>	<b>8.7</b>	7.0 10.8
b. You got separated or divorced from your husband or partner.	<b>Age (years)</b>		
c. You moved to a new address.	19 and younger	7.8	4.5 13.2
d. You were homeless.	20-24	11.0	7.8 15.2
e. Your husband or partner lost his job.	25-34	7.7	5.4 11.0
f. You lost your job even though you wanted to go on working.	35+	5.7	2.0 15.3
g. You argued with your husband or partner more than usual.	<b>Race-ethnicity</b>		
h. Your husband or partner said he did not want you to be pregnant.	White	8.4	6.2 11.4
i. You had a lot of bills you could not pay.	Black	8.8	6.4 12.1
j. You were in a physical fight.	Other	14.9	4.1 41.7
k. You or your husband or partner went to jail.	<b>Level of education</b>		
l. Someone very close to you had a bad problem with drinking or drugs.	Less than High School	12.8	8.8 18.2
m. Someone very close to you died.	High School	9.6	6.6 13.7
	Some College	8.8	5.8 13.1
	College Graduate	1.7	0.5 5.5
	<b>Marital status</b>		
	Married	6.0	4.1 8.7
	Other	10.8	8.3 14.0
	<b>Income from aid</b>		
	No	6.2	4.6 8.4
	Yes	15.5	11.4 20.8
	<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>		
	No	2.5	1.1 5.3
	Yes	11.1	8.8 13.8

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

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



Mississippi, year 2008 births

## Stressful Events

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

---

### PRAMS question 32:

Q32: 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: 38.4% reported “arguing with their husband or partner more than usual”; 11.9% “became divorced or separated”; and 9.7% said “their partner did not want the pregnancy.”

Emotional (related to family or friends): 28.6% said “a close family member was very sick and was hospitalized”, and 24.9% said “someone died.”

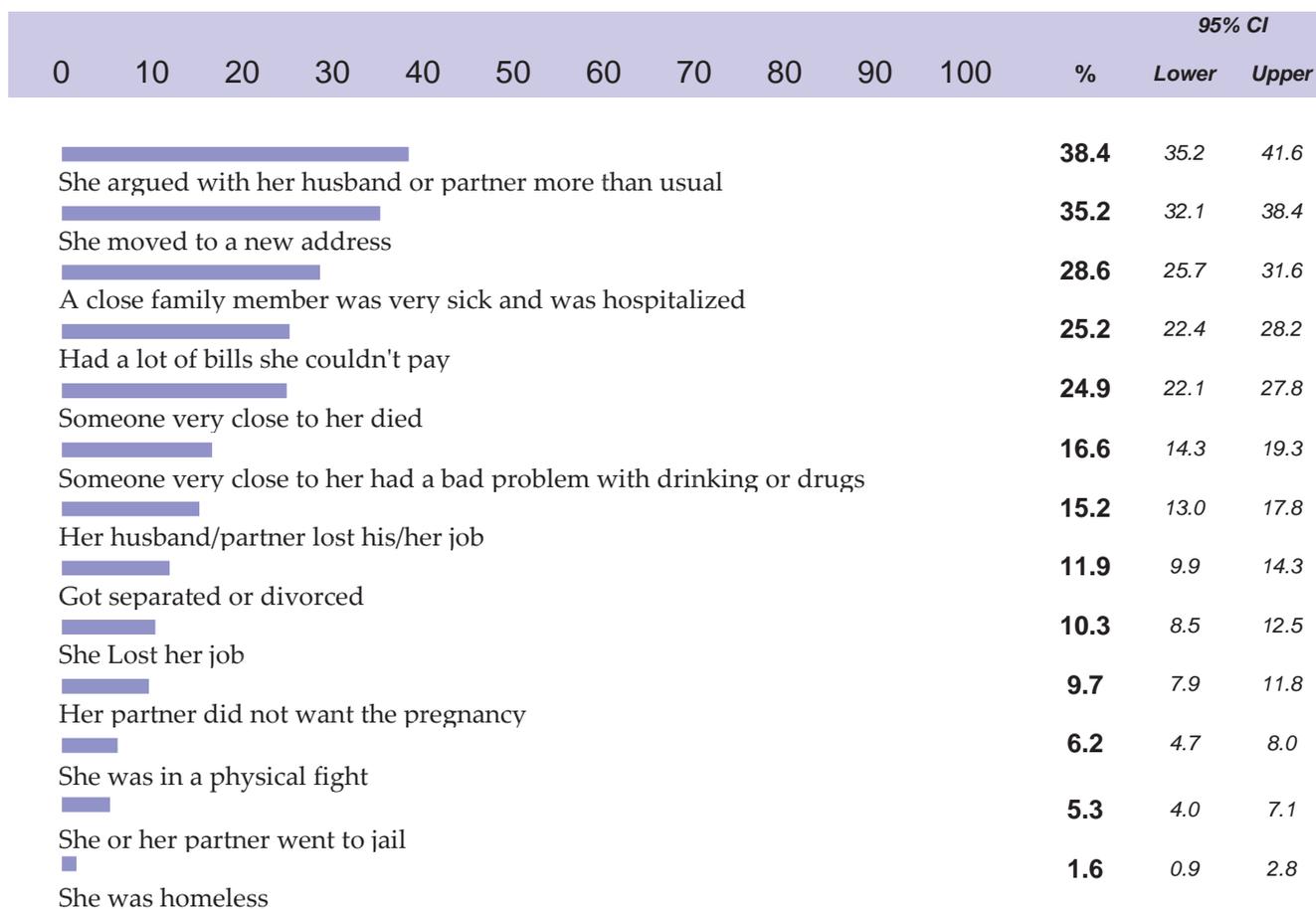
Financial: 35.2% “moved to a new address”, 25.2% “had a lot of bills they could not pay”; 15.2% “had a partner who lost his/her job”; and 10.3% “lost their job.”

Traumatic: 16.6% said “someone very close to her had a bad problem with drinking or drugs”; 6.2% “were in a physical fight”; 5.3% said “she or her partner went to jail”; and 1.6% “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 2008 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:

Q33a: 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

### Findings

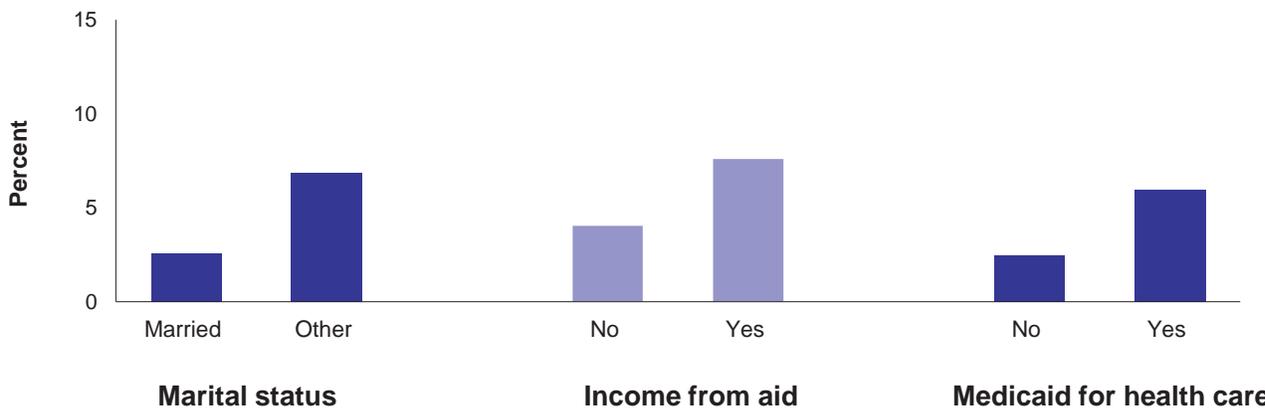
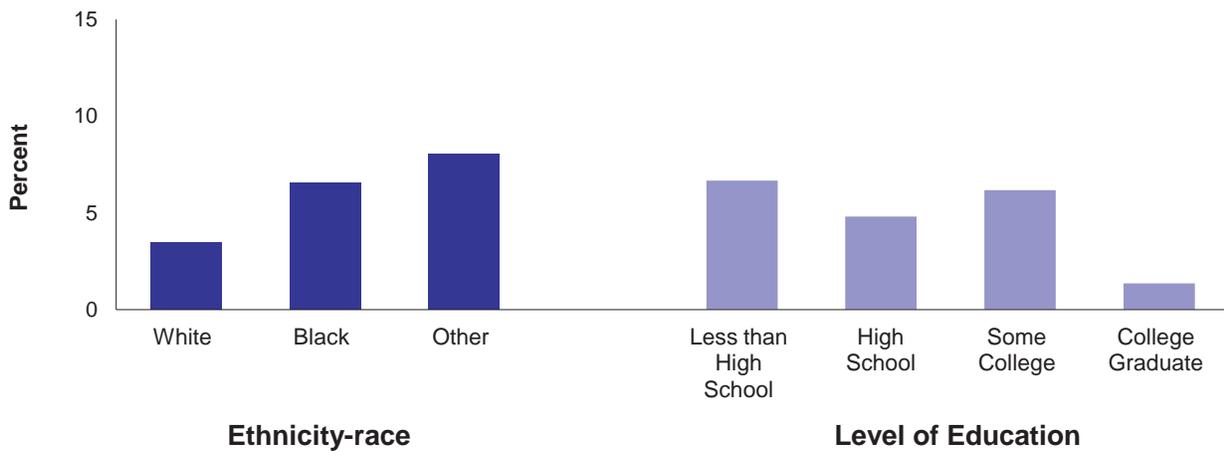
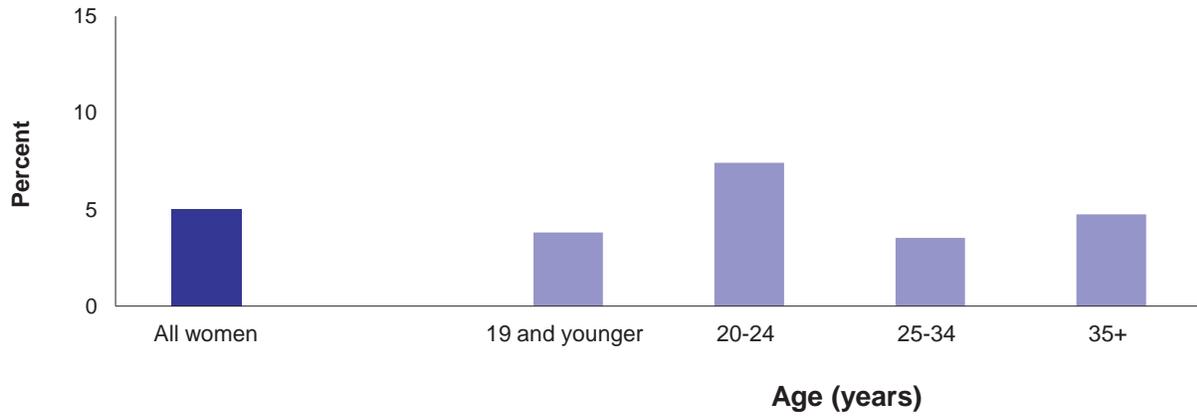
Among all women with a live birth, 5.0% reported partner abuse before pregnancy. A significantly higher percentage was found among women who were not married.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>5.0</b>	3.7	6.7
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	3.8	1.8	7.9
20-24	7.4	4.9	11.1
25-34	3.5	2.1	6.0
35+	4.7	1.2	16.5
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	3.5	2.1	5.6
Black	6.5	4.5	9.5
Other	8.0	1.5	33.9
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	6.7	3.9	11.1
High School	4.8	2.9	8.0
Some College	6.2	3.7	10.2
College Graduate	1.4	0.4	5.1
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	2.6	1.4	4.6
Other	6.8	4.9	9.5
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	4.0	2.8	5.9
Yes	7.6	4.7	11.9
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	2.4	1.1	5.2
Yes	6.0	4.3	8.1

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 2008 births

## Physical Abuse by a Partner During Pregnancy

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

### PRAMS question 34b:

Q34b: 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

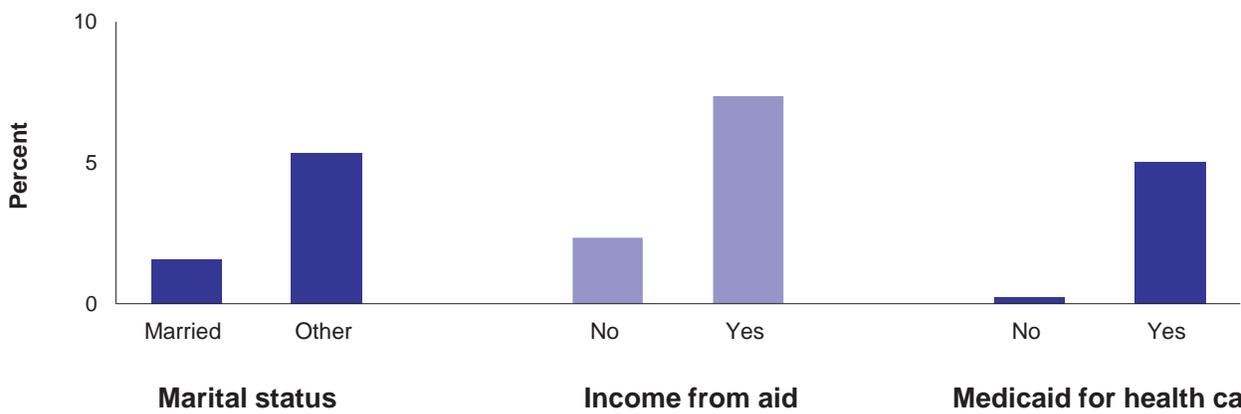
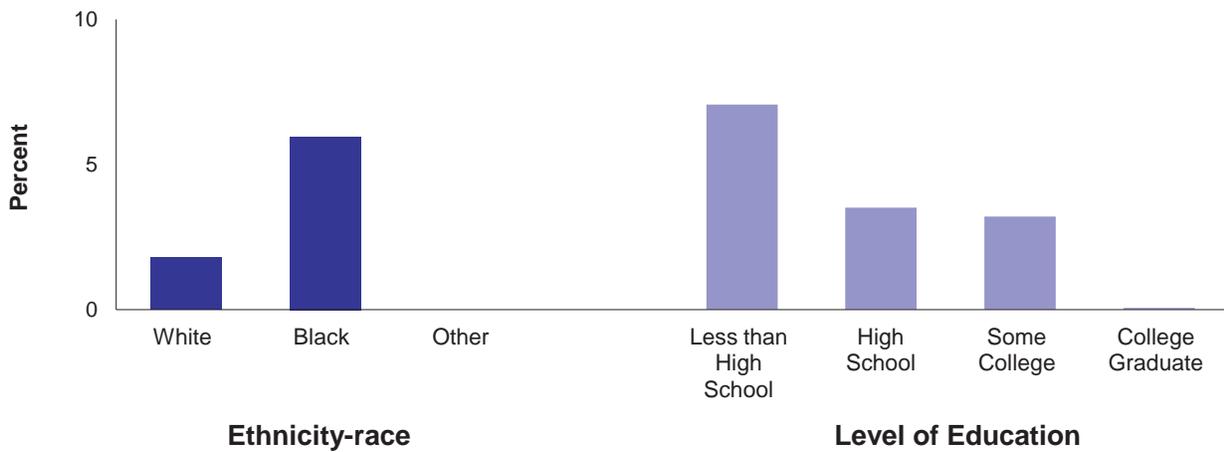
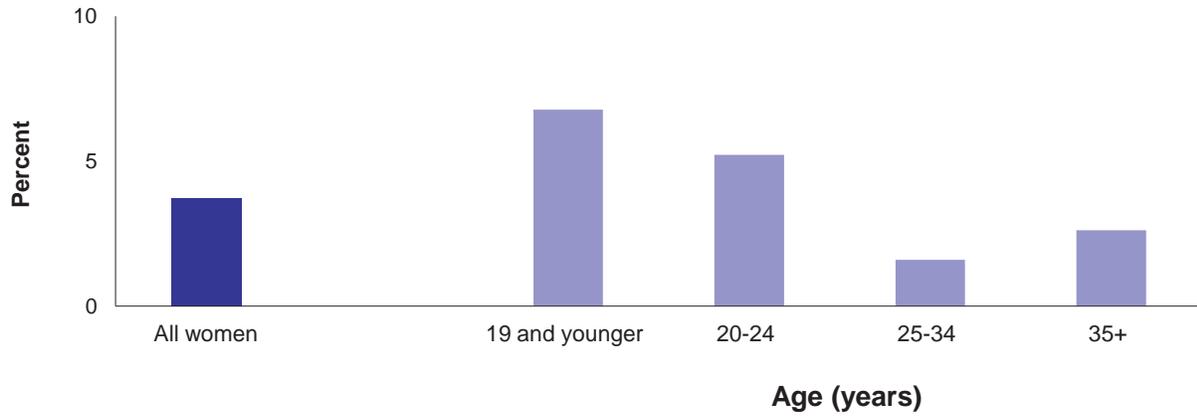
### Findings

Among all women with a live birth, 3.7% reported partner abuse during pregnancy. A significantly higher percentage of black women, women with less than a college education, women who were not married, women who received income from aid, or women who received Medicaid reported physical abuse by a partner during their pregnancy.

Percent of women who were physically abused by a partner during pregnancy			
Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>3.7</b>	2.6	5.2
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	<b>6.8</b>	3.7	12.1
20-24	<b>5.2</b>	3.2	8.5
25-34	<b>1.6</b>	0.7	3.5
35+	<b>2.6</b>	0.4	15.2
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	<b>1.8</b>	0.9	3.5
Black	<b>6.0</b>	4.0	8.8
Other	<b>0.0</b>		
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	<b>7.1</b>	4.2	11.5
High School	<b>3.5</b>	1.9	6.3
Some College	<b>3.2</b>	1.6	6.5
College Graduate	<b>0.1</b>	0.0	0.2
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	<b>1.6</b>	0.7	3.3
Other	<b>5.3</b>	3.6	7.8
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	<b>2.3</b>	1.5	3.8
Yes	<b>7.4</b>	4.5	11.8
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	<b>0.2</b>	0.1	0.6
Yes	<b>5.0</b>	3.5	7.1

*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**



# PRENATAL CARE AND MATERNAL HEALTH

Mississippi, year 2008 births

## When the Woman Was Sure of Her Pregnancy: One to Four Weeks

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

### PRAMS question 14:

Q14: 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.

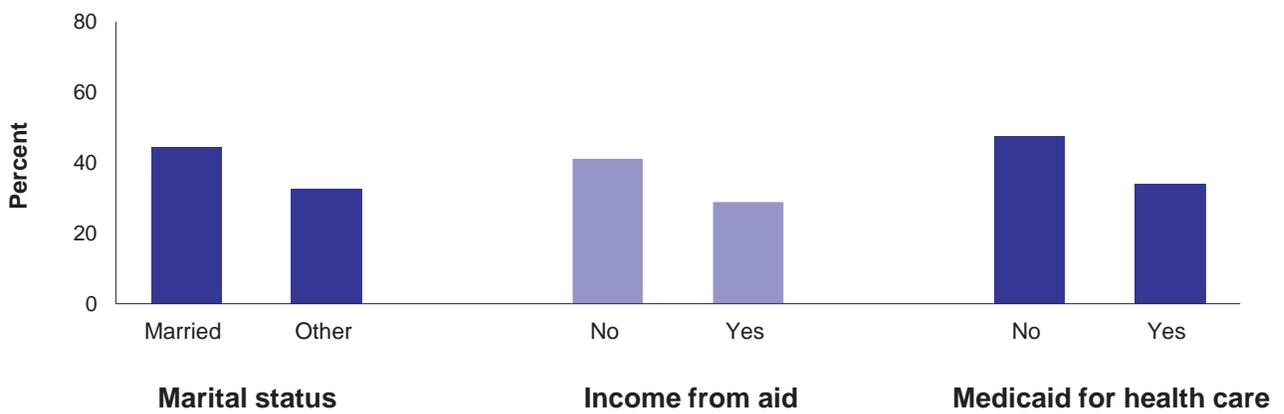
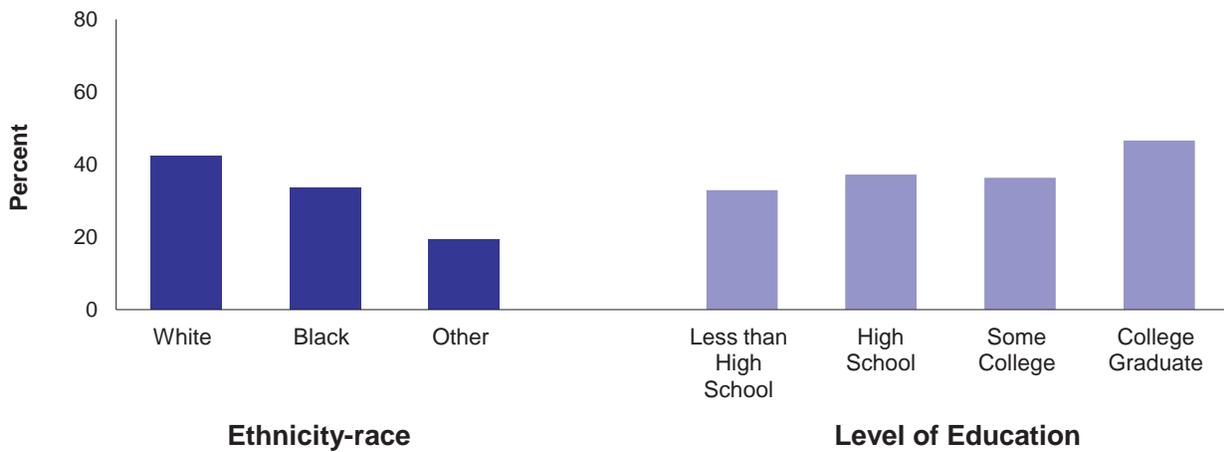
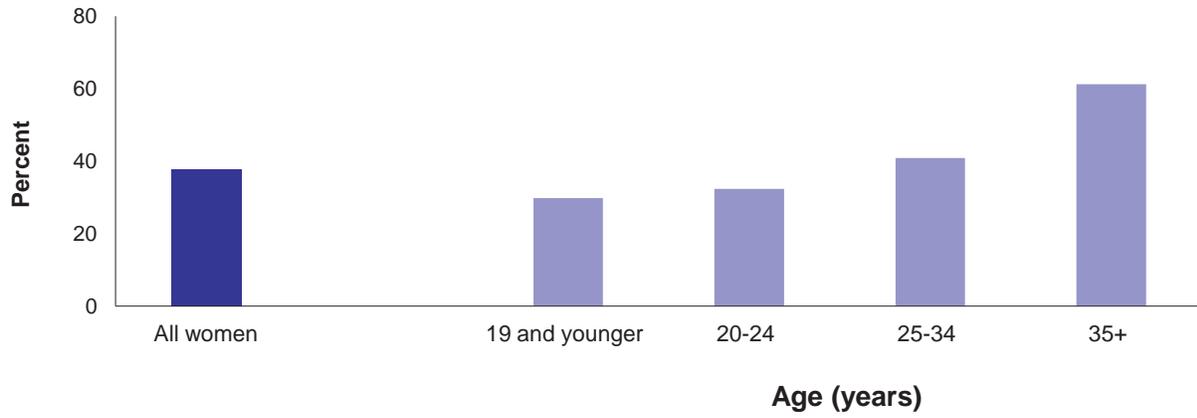
### Findings

Among all women with a live birth, 37.7% reported being sure of her pregnancy at one to four weeks. The percentage of women who were sure of pregnancy within one to four weeks was significantly higher among women who were 35+ years old, married, did not receive income from aid, or did not receive Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery.

Percent of women who were sure of their pregnancy at 1 to 4 weeks			
Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>37.7</b>	34.5	41.0
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	29.8	22.9	37.8
20-24	32.3	27.0	38.1
25-34	40.9	36.0	46.0
35+	61.2	48.4	72.7
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	42.2	37.7	46.8
Black	33.5	28.9	38.5
Other	19.4	7.1	43.0
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	32.9	26.7	39.7
High School	37.2	31.3	43.5
Some College	36.4	30.3	42.9
College Graduate	46.6	39.4	54.0
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	44.3	39.6	49.1
Other	32.4	28.1	37.0
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	41.1	37.3	45.1
Yes	28.8	23.2	35.2
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	47.5	41.5	53.6
Yes	33.9	30.2	37.9

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 2008 births

## When the Woman Was Sure of Her Pregnancy: Five to Twelve Weeks

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

### PRAMS question 14:

Q14: 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.

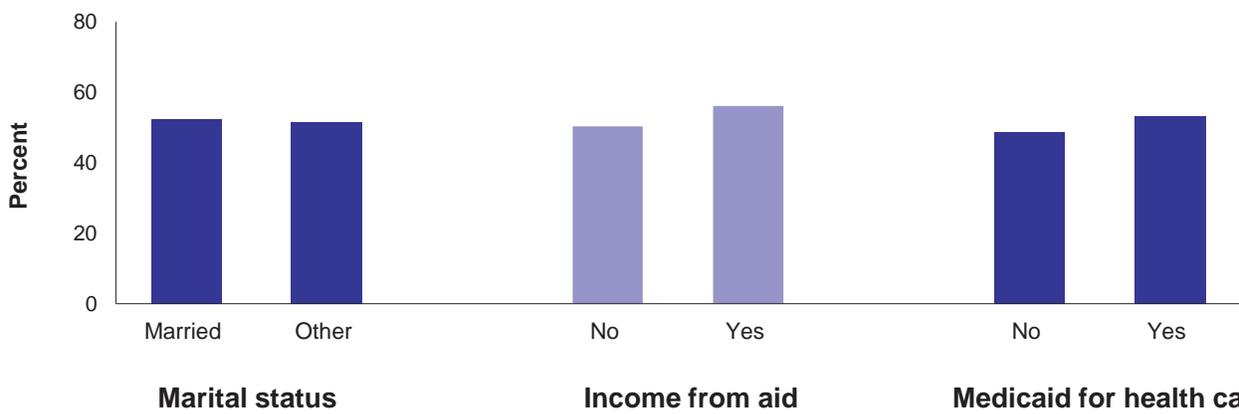
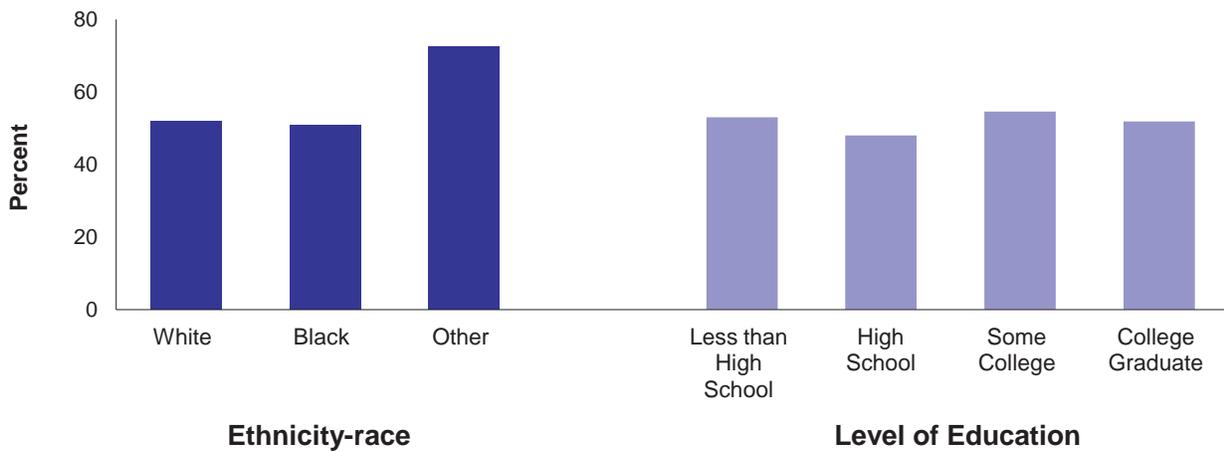
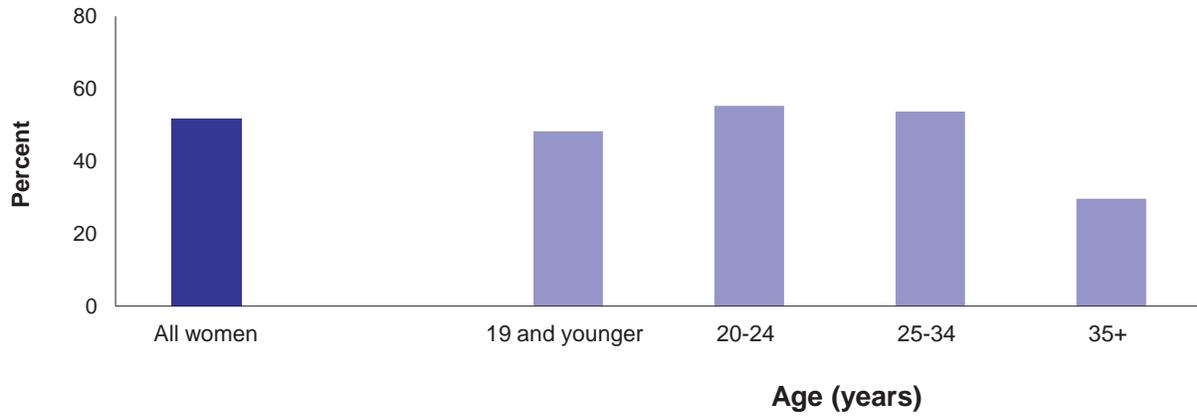
### Findings

Among all women with a live birth, 51.8% reported being sure of their pregnancy at five to twelve weeks. A significantly higher percentage of women who were 20-34 vs. 35+ reported being sure of their pregnancy at five to twelve weeks.

Percent of women who were sure of their pregnancy at 5 to 12 weeks			
Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>51.8</b>	48.4	55.1
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	48.2	40.2	56.3
20-24	55.3	49.3	61.1
25-34	53.7	48.6	58.7
35+	29.6	19.6	42.1
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	51.9	47.2	56.5
Black	50.8	45.7	55.8
Other	72.5	48.0	88.2
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	53.0	46.1	59.8
High School	48.0	41.8	54.3
Some College	54.6	48.0	61.0
College Graduate	51.9	44.6	59.1
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	52.2	47.4	56.9
Other	51.5	46.7	56.2
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	50.3	46.4	54.2
Yes	56.1	49.5	62.6
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	48.7	42.6	54.8
Yes	53.0	48.9	57.0

*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 2008 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:

Q14: 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.

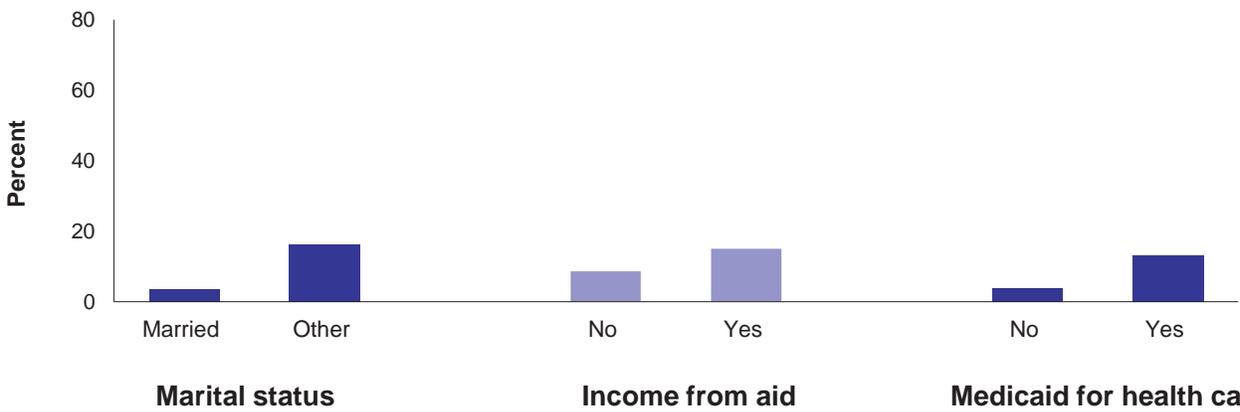
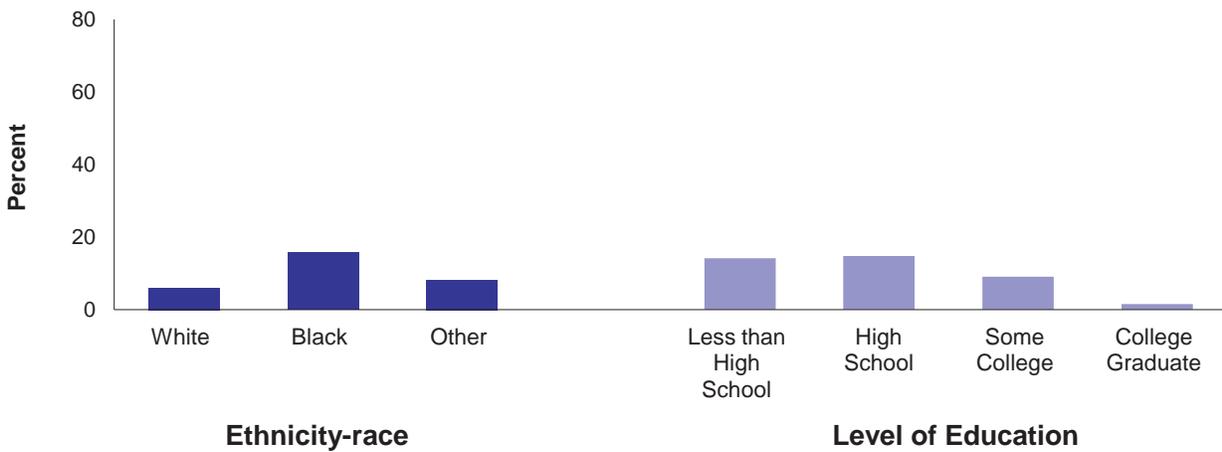
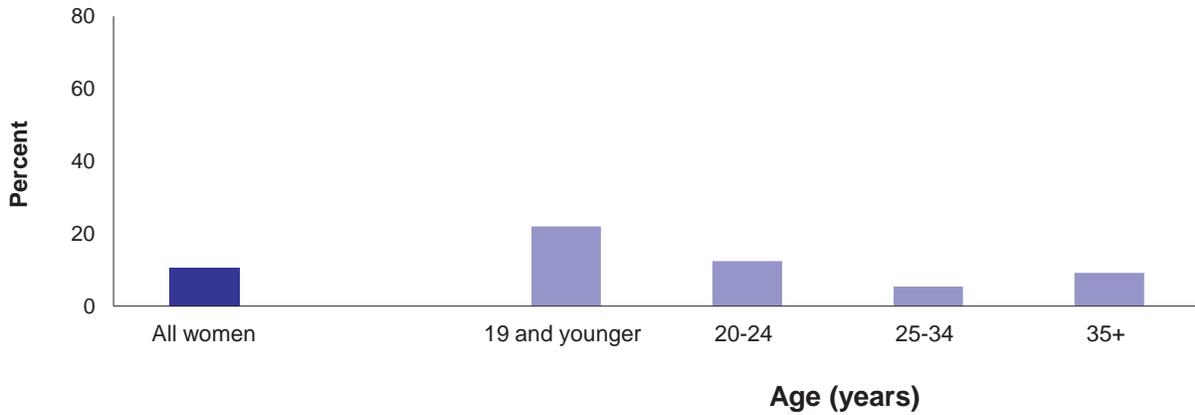
### Findings

Among all women with a live birth, 10.5% responded that they were sure of their pregnancy at 13 weeks or more. The percent of women who were sure of their pregnancy at 13 or more weeks was significantly higher among women who were  $\leq 19$  vs.  $\geq 25 - 34$  years old, black, not a college graduate, unmarried, received income from aid, or received Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery.

Percent of women who were sure of their pregnancy at 13 weeks or more (late diagnosis of pregnancy)			
Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>10.5</b>	8.6	12.8
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	<b>22.0</b>	16.0	29.4
20-24	<b>12.4</b>	8.9	17.0
25-34	<b>5.4</b>	3.5	8.3
35+	<b>9.2</b>	3.9	19.9
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	<b>6.0</b>	4.1	8.6
Black	<b>15.7</b>	12.4	19.7
Other	<b>8.2</b>	1.5	34.4
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	<b>14.1</b>	10.1	19.5
High School	<b>14.8</b>	10.8	19.9
Some College	<b>9.0</b>	5.9	13.5
College Graduate	<b>1.5</b>	0.4	5.2
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	<b>3.5</b>	2.2	5.7
Other	<b>16.1</b>	13.0	19.9
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	<b>8.6</b>	6.6	11.1
Yes	<b>15.1</b>	10.9	20.4
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	<b>3.9</b>	2.0	7.2
Yes	<b>13.1</b>	10.6	16.0

*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 weeks or more (late diagnosis of pregnancy)**



Mississippi, year 2008 births

## Prenatal Care: Later Than First Trimester (Three months) or Not at All

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

### PRAMS question 15:

Q15: 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.

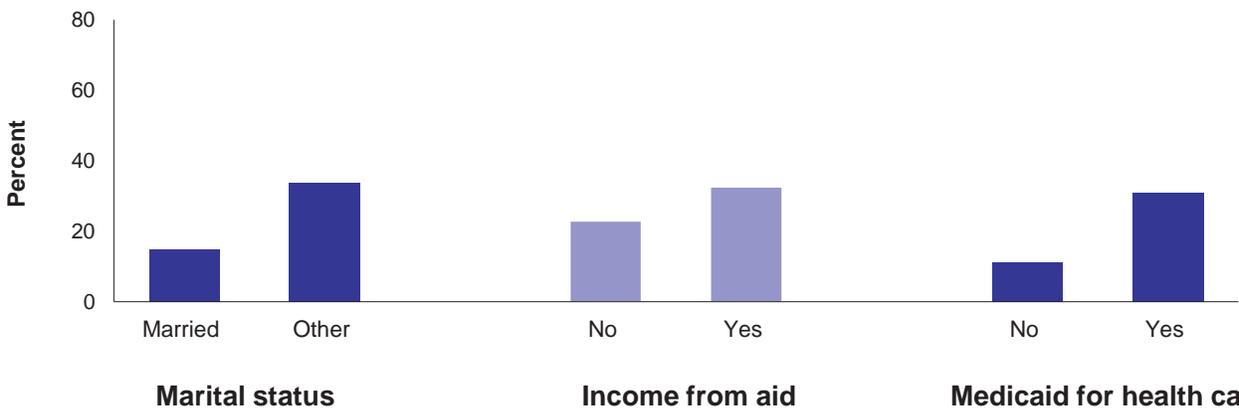
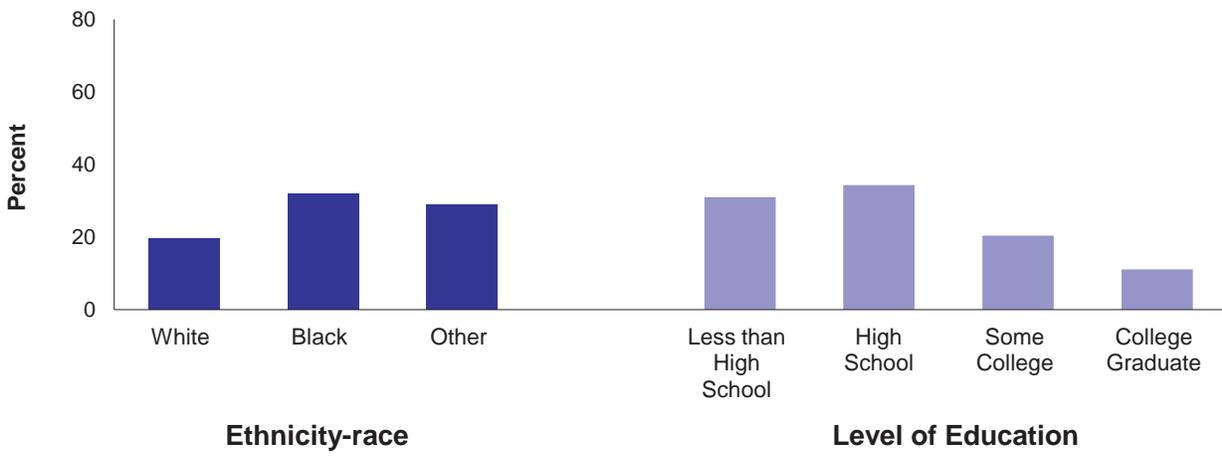
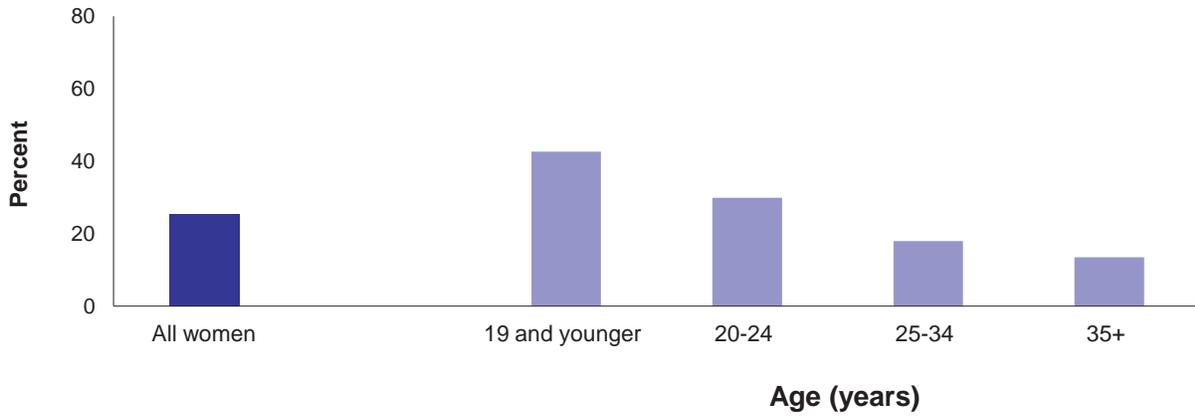
### Findings

Among all women with a live birth, 25.4% reported delayed or no PNC. The percentage of women with delayed or no prenatal care was significantly higher among women who were < 25 years of age, black, ≤ high school education vs. college graduate, not married, received income from aid, or received Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery.

Percent of women with delayed (after first trimester) or no prenatal care (PNC)			
Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>25.4</b>	22.6	28.4
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	<b>42.6</b>	35.0	50.5
20-24	<b>29.9</b>	24.8	35.5
25-34	<b>17.9</b>	14.3	22.2
35+	<b>13.4</b>	6.8	24.9
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	<b>19.5</b>	16.1	23.4
Black	<b>31.9</b>	27.5	36.6
Other	<b>28.8</b>	12.0	54.4
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	<b>31.0</b>	25.1	37.5
High School	<b>34.3</b>	28.7	40.3
Some College	<b>20.4</b>	15.7	26.1
College Graduate	<b>11.1</b>	7.1	16.8
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	<b>14.7</b>	11.5	18.4
Other	<b>33.8</b>	29.6	38.2
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	<b>22.7</b>	19.6	26.2
Yes	<b>32.4</b>	26.6	38.7
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	<b>11.3</b>	7.9	15.9
Yes	<b>30.7</b>	27.2	34.5

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

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



Mississippi, year 2008 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 questions 15, 16:

Q15: 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.

Q16: Did you get prenatal care as early in your pregnancy as you wanted? (1) No (2) Yes - Go to 18 (3) I didn't want prenatal care.

### Findings

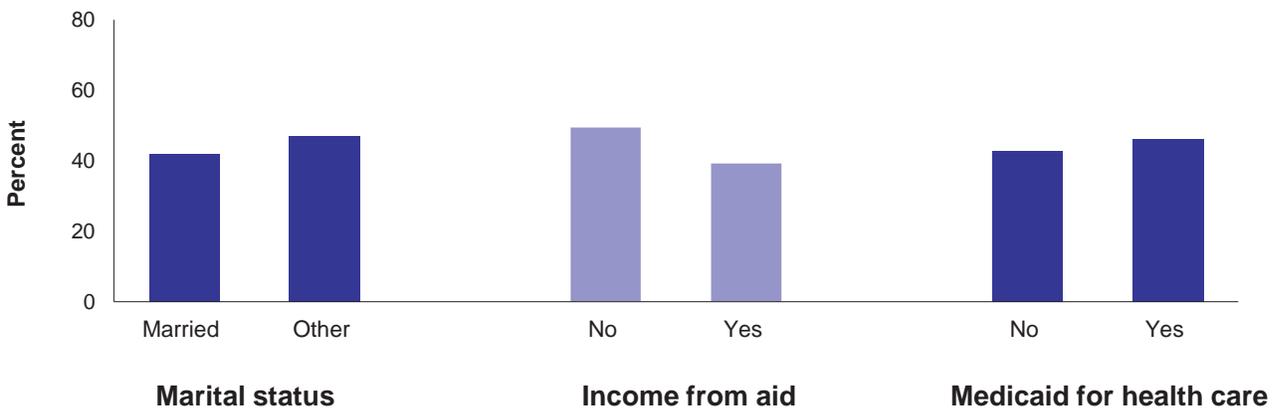
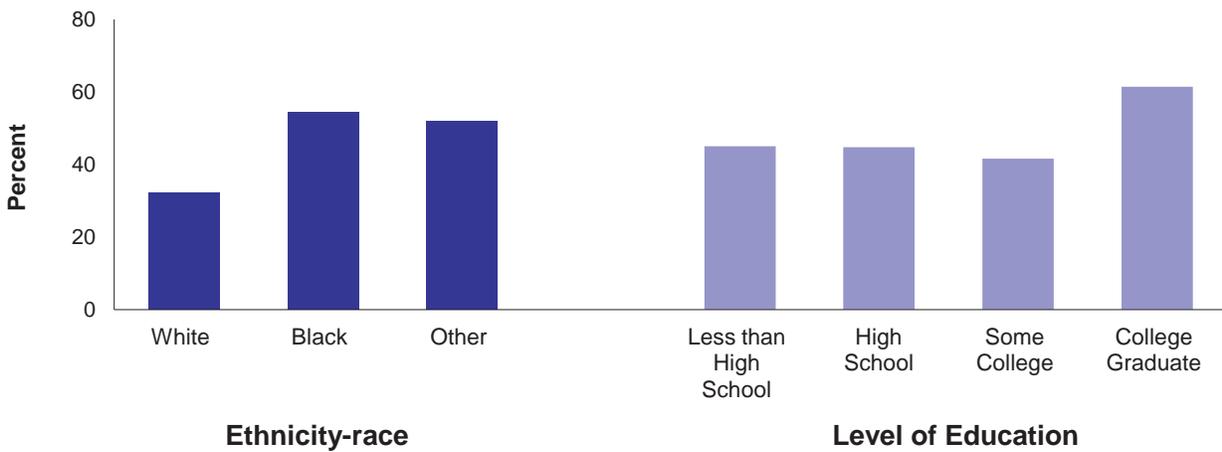
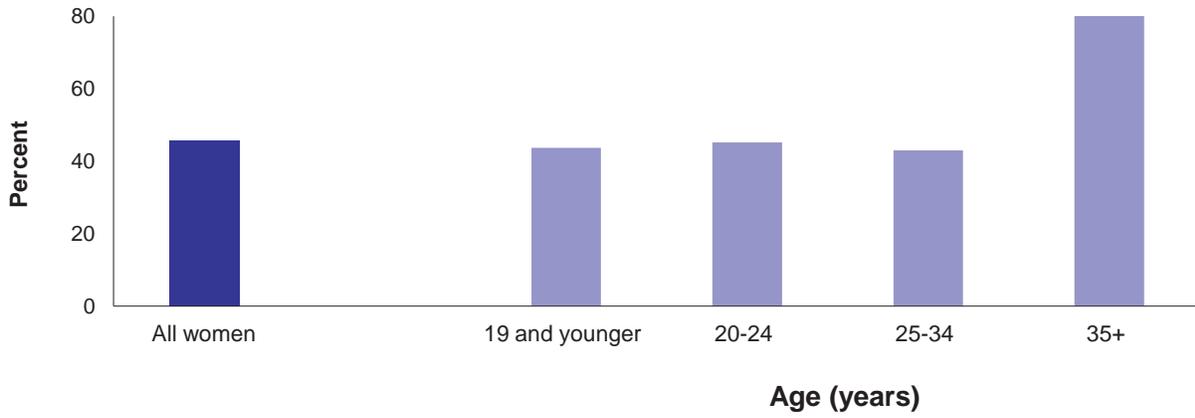
Among women with delayed or no prenatal care, 45.6% said they started as early as they wanted. The percentage of women who were satisfied with the start of their prenatal care was significantly higher among women who were 35+ vs. 25 and younger, black, or unmarried.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>45.6</b>	39.1	52.3
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	43.7	32.1	56.1
20-24	45.2	34.8	56.1
25-34	43.0	31.4	55.3
35+	87.5	70.0	95.4
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	32.2	23.3	42.6
Black	54.3	45.5	62.8
Other	51.9	14.4	87.4
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	45.0	33.6	57.1
High School	44.8	34.6	55.5
Some College	41.6	28.2	56.3
College Graduate	61.4	38.2	80.4
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	41.9	30.1	54.8
Other	46.9	39.2	54.7
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	49.4	41.3	57.6
Yes	39.2	28.6	50.9
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	42.6	25.9	61.3
Yes	46.0	39.0	53.2

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 as early as wanted**



Mississippi, year 2008 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 questions 15, 16:

Q15: 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.

Q16: Did you get prenatal care as early in your pregnancy as you wanted? (1) No (2) Yes - Go to 18 (3) I didn't want prenatal care.

### Findings

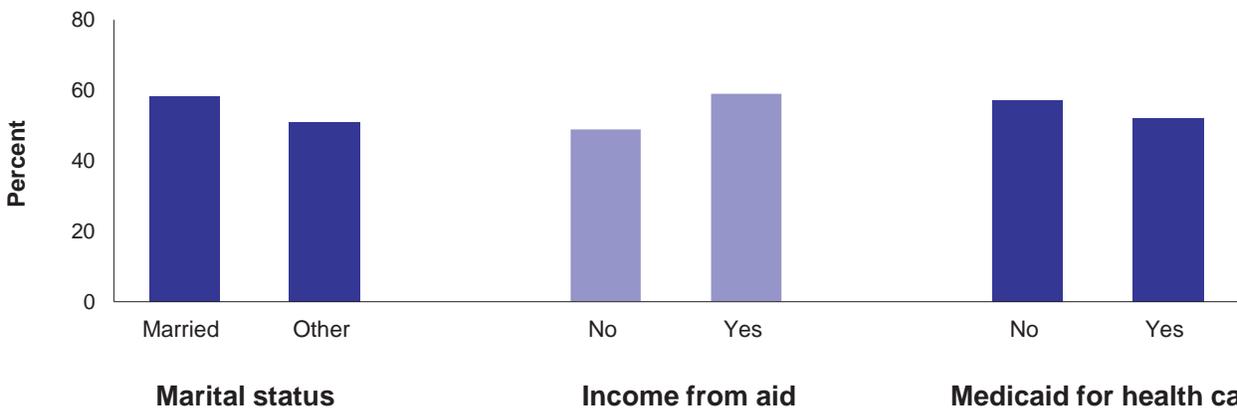
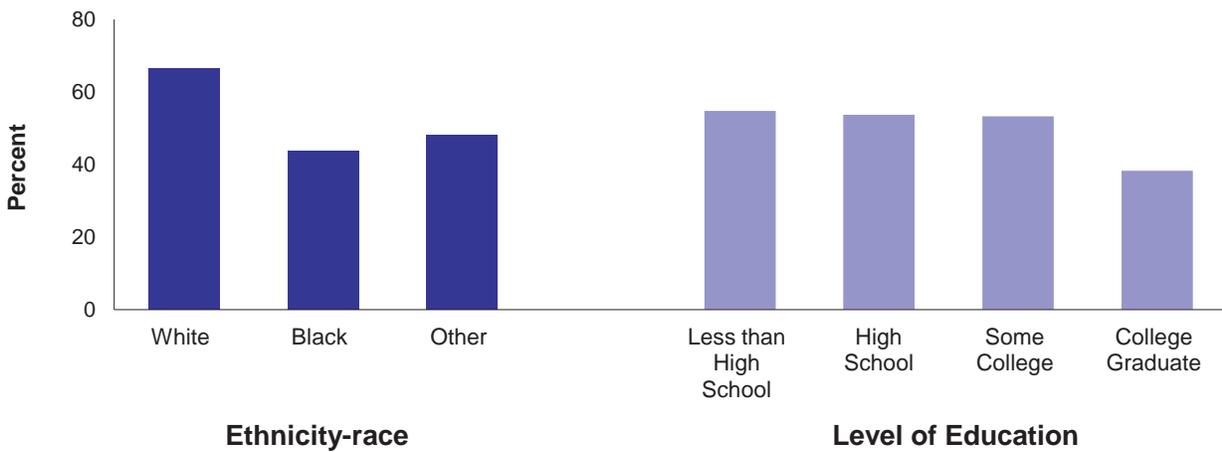
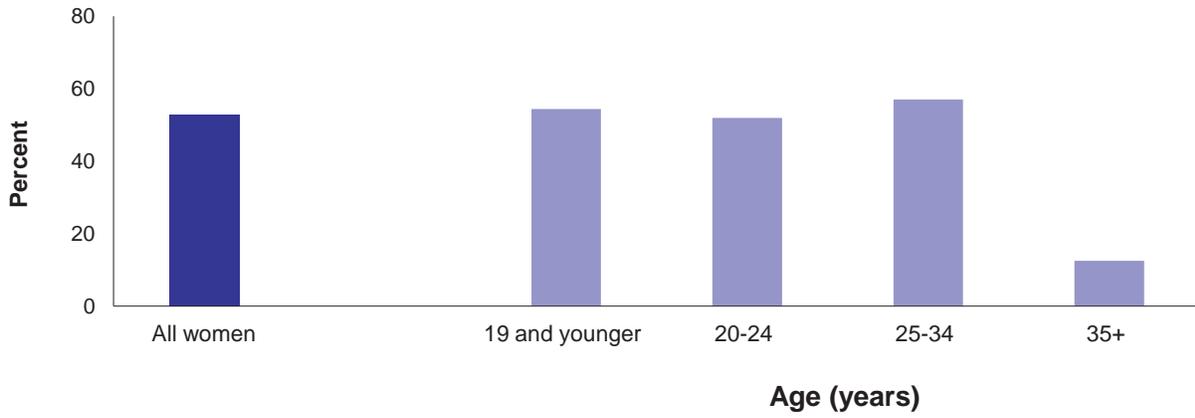
Among women with delayed or no PNC, 52.7% said they started later than desired. The percentage of dissatisfaction was significantly higher for women who were less than 35+ years of age, or had some college vs. high school graduate.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>52.7</b>	46.0	59.3
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	<b>54.4</b>	42.1	66.2
20-24	<b>51.9</b>	41.1	62.4
25-34	<b>57.0</b>	44.6	68.5
35+	<b>12.5</b>	4.6	30.0
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	<b>66.5</b>	56.1	75.6
Black	<b>43.7</b>	35.3	52.4
Other	<b>48.1</b>	12.6	85.6
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	<b>54.8</b>	42.8	66.3
High School	<b>53.7</b>	43.1	64.0
Some College	<b>53.3</b>	38.9	67.2
College Graduate	<b>38.3</b>	19.4	61.6
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	<b>58.1</b>	45.2	69.0
Other	<b>50.9</b>	43.1	58.6
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	<b>48.9</b>	40.8	57.1
Yes	<b>59.0</b>	47.3	69.8
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	<b>57.2</b>	38.6	74.0
Yes	<b>52.1</b>	44.9	59.1

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 2008 births

## Reasons for Starting Prenatal Care (PNC) Later Than Wanted

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

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### PRAMS question 17:

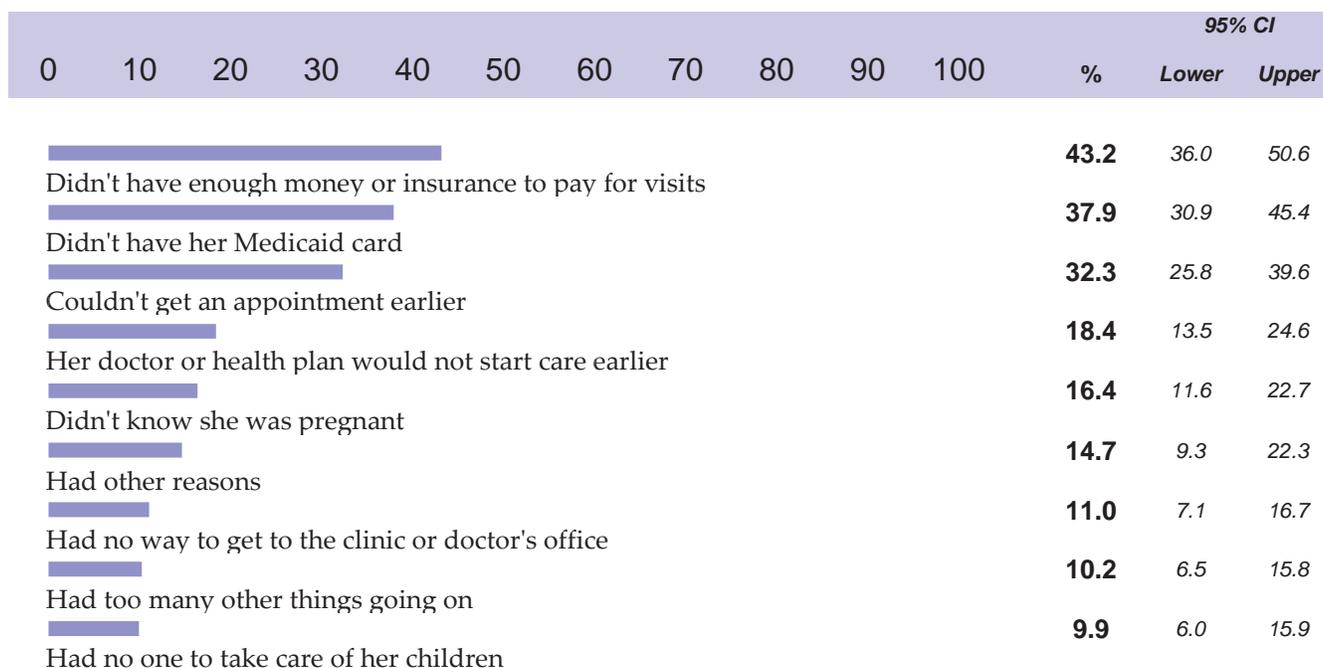
Q17: Did any of these things keep you from getting prenatal care as early as you wanted? Check all that apply.

- (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 had no way to get to the clinic or doctor's office.
- (4) I couldn't take time off from work.
- (5) The doctor or my health plan would not start care as early as I wanted.
- (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) I didn't want anyone to know I was pregnant.
- (10) Other - Please tell us: \_\_\_\_\_.

### Findings

The most common reason for delay of care was the client "not having enough money or insurance to pay for visits" (43.2%). This was followed by the client "not having her Medicaid card" (37.9%), "couldn't get an appointment earlier" (32.3%), "doctor or health plan would not start care earlier" (18.4%), "didn't want anyone to know she was pregnant" (16.4%), general grouping of "had other reasons" (14.7%), "had no way to get to the clinic or doctor's office" (11.0%), "had too many things going on" (10.2%), and "had no one to take care of her children" (9.9%). These categories were not mutually exclusive; a woman could select more than one reason for not getting prenatal care as early as she wanted.

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



Mississippi, year 2008 births

## WIC During Pregnancy

Percent of women who were on WIC during pregnancy

### PRAMS question 22:

Q22: During your pregnancy, were you on WIC (Women, Infants, and Children's Nutrition Program)? No / Yes

### Findings

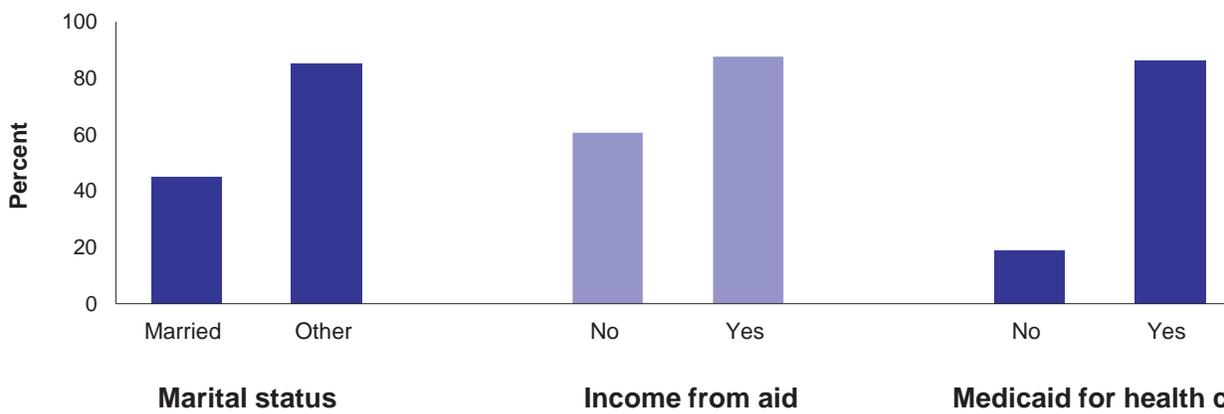
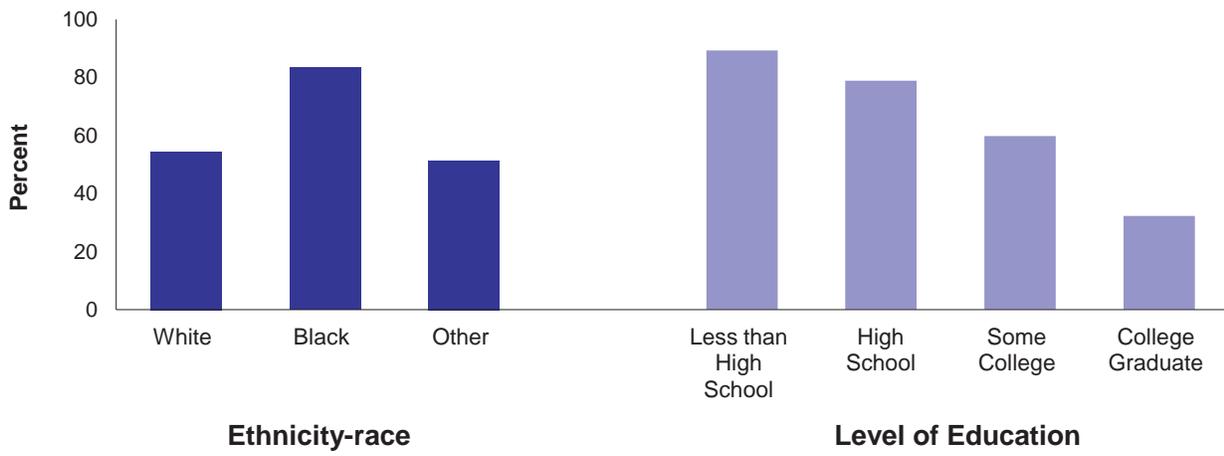
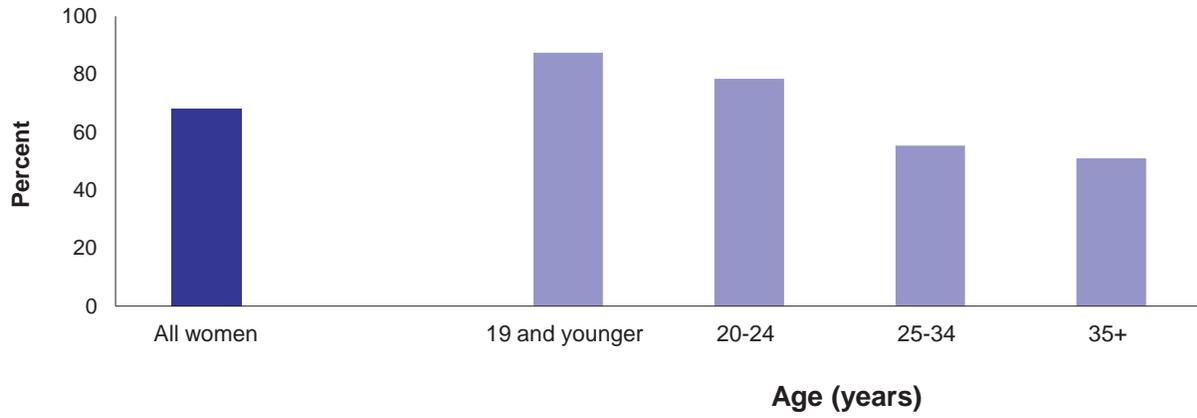
Among all women, 67.9% said they were on WIC during pregnancy. This response was significantly higher among women who were  $\leq 24$  vs.  $\geq 25$  years of age, black, not married, received income from aid, or had Medicaid as payer for prenatal care and/or delivery. Additionally, women with less than a high school education had the highest level of WIC participation, and all education levels differed from one another and had fewer participants as educational attainment increased.

### Percent of women who were on WIC during pregnancy

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>67.9</b>	64.8	70.8
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	<b>87.4</b>	81.1	91.8
20-24	<b>78.4</b>	73.5	82.6
25-34	<b>55.3</b>	50.3	60.2
35+	<b>50.9</b>	38.6	63.2
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	<b>54.4</b>	49.9	58.8
Black	<b>83.4</b>	79.5	86.6
Other	<b>51.3</b>	28.8	73.3
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	<b>89.3</b>	84.6	92.7
High School	<b>78.9</b>	73.6	83.3
Some College	<b>59.8</b>	53.4	65.9
College Graduate	<b>32.2</b>	25.7	39.5
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	<b>45.0</b>	40.4	49.8
Other	<b>85.2</b>	81.7	88.2
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	<b>60.6</b>	56.8	64.2
Yes	<b>87.6</b>	82.7	91.2
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	<b>18.8</b>	14.5	24.1
Yes	<b>86.2</b>	83.3	88.7

*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 2008 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

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### PRAMS questions 19, 20:

Q19: 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.

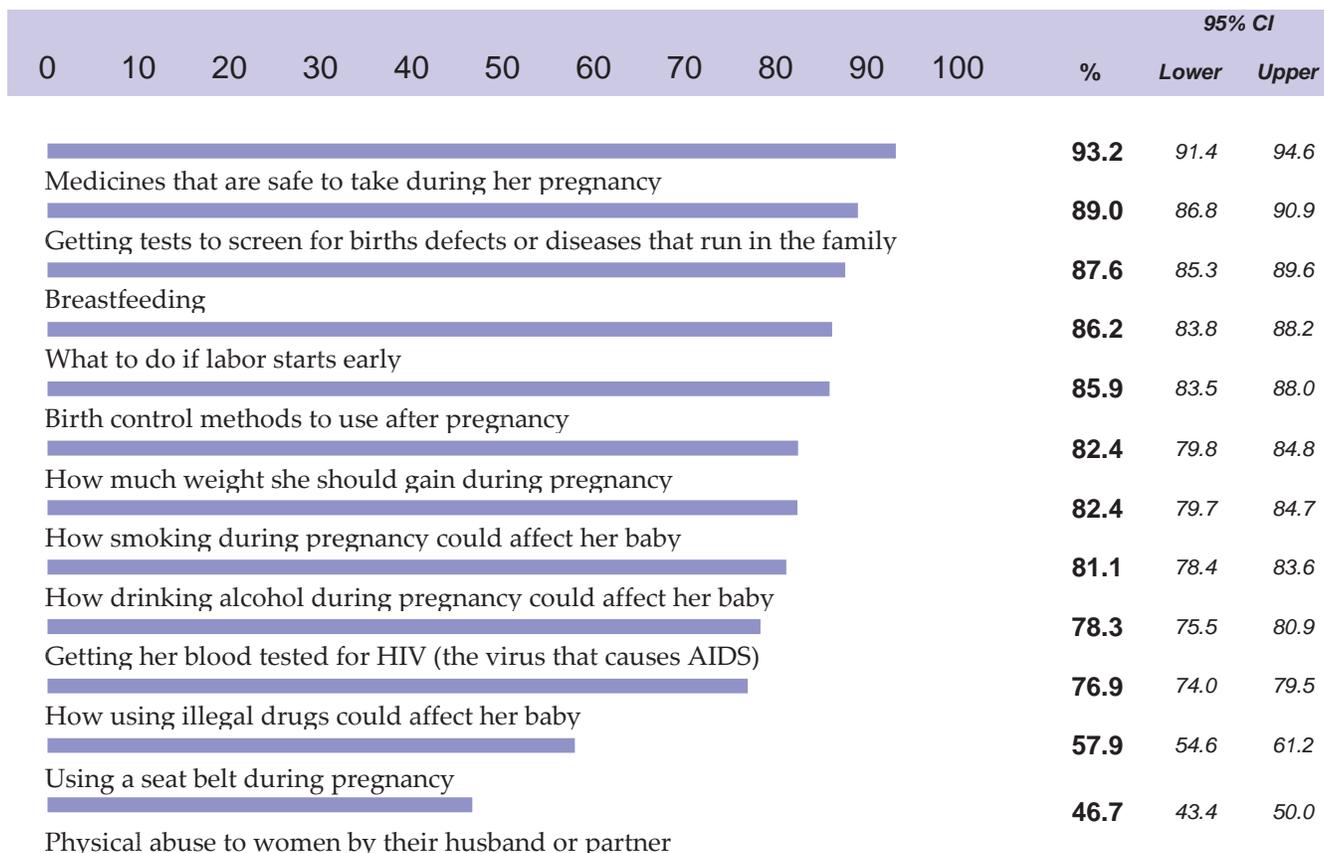
a. How smoking during pregnancy could affect your baby, b. Breast feeding your baby, c. How drinking alcohol during pregnancy could affect your baby, d. Using a seat belt during your pregnancy, e. Birth control methods to use after your pregnancy, f. Medicines that are safe to take during your pregnancy, 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.

Q20: 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

### Findings

Discussions with health care providers during prenatal care (PNC) “revealed conversations regarding which medicines are safe to take during pregnancy” (93.2%), “getting tests to screen for birth defects” (89.0%), “breastfeeding” (87.6%) and “early labor” (86.2%). Other discussions identified were “birth control methods to use after pregnancy” (85.9%), “weight gain during pregnancy” (82.4%), “smoking during pregnancy” (82.4%), and “alcohol consumption” (81.1%). Four other categories were identified as “getting blood tests for HIV” (78.3%), “use of illegal drugs” (76.9%), “seat belt usage” (57.9%), and “physical abuse” (46.7%).

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



Mississippi, year 2008 births

## Blood Tests for Birth Defects

Percent that had prenatal blood tests for birth defects

### PRAMS question 58:

Q58: 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

### Findings

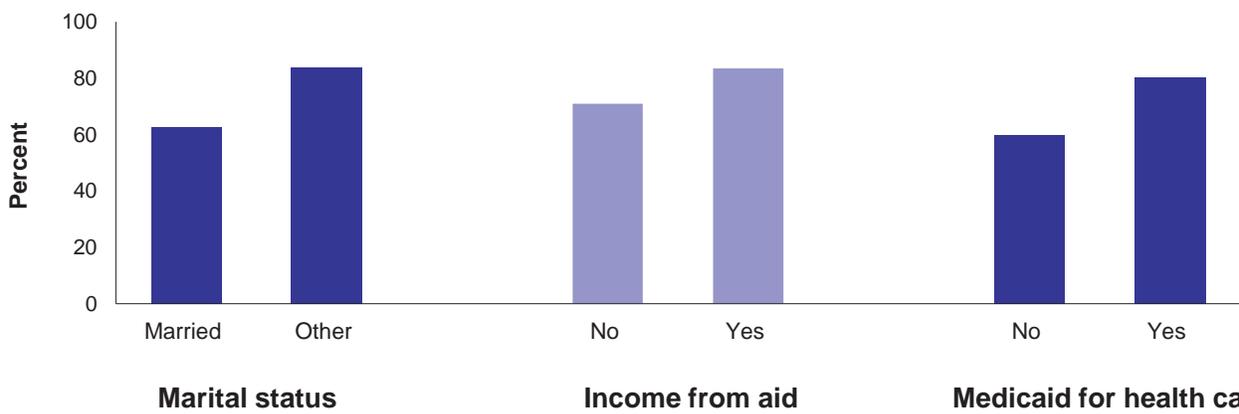
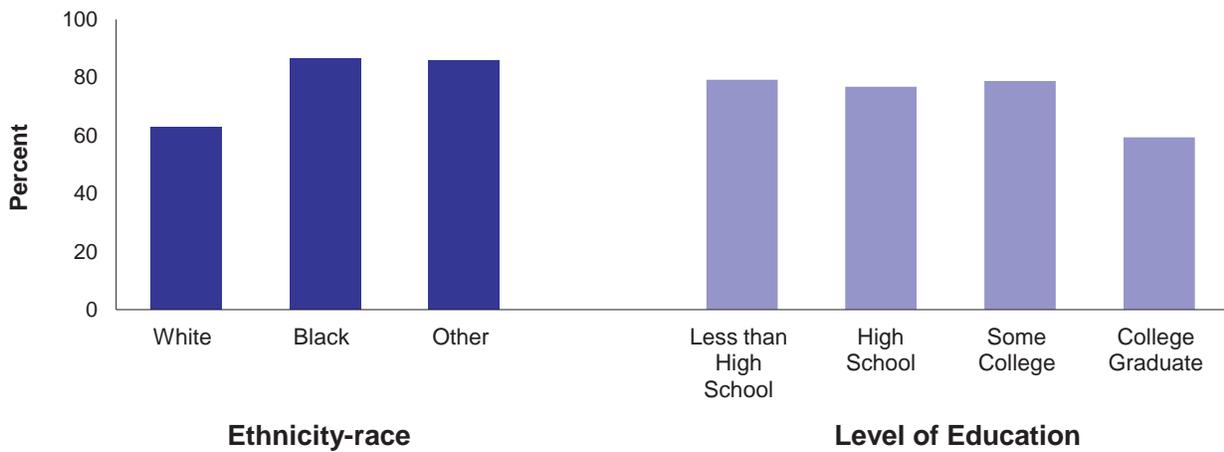
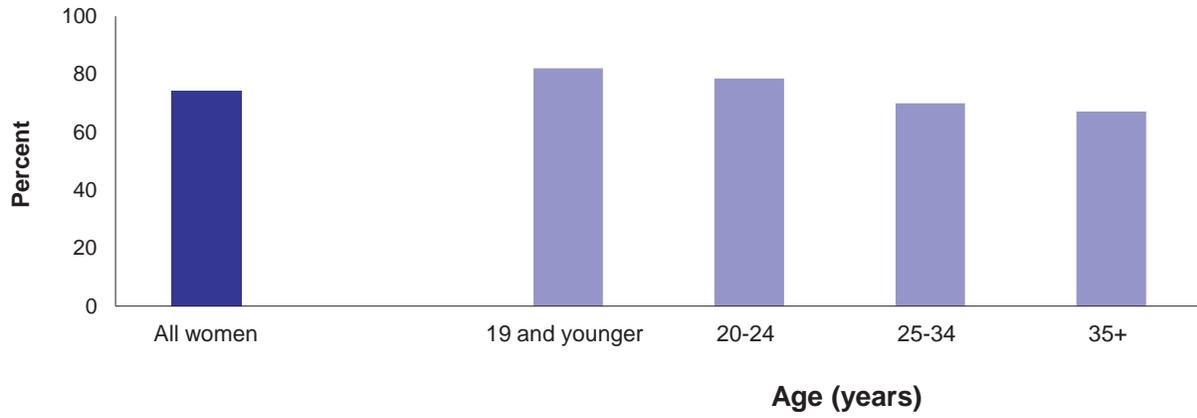
Among all women, 74.4% reported having blood drawn to test for birth defects during prenatal care. The percentage of women with knowledge of their blood being drawn for birth defects during prenatal care was significantly higher among women who were ≤ 19 years of age, black, not married, received income from aid, or received Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery.

### Percent who had prenatal blood tests for birth defects

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>74.4</b>	71.3	77.3
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	<b>82.0</b>	74.7	87.5
20-24	<b>78.5</b>	73.2	83.0
25-34	<b>69.9</b>	65.0	74.4
35+	<b>67.1</b>	54.2	77.8
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	<b>62.7</b>	58.1	67.2
Black	<b>86.5</b>	82.7	89.6
Other	<b>85.8</b>	59.5	96.2
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	<b>79.2</b>	72.8	84.3
High School	<b>76.8</b>	70.9	81.7
Some College	<b>78.7</b>	72.8	83.7
College Graduate	<b>59.4</b>	52.0	66.4
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	<b>62.5</b>	57.6	67.1
Other	<b>83.7</b>	79.8	87.0
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	<b>70.9</b>	67.2	74.4
Yes	<b>83.4</b>	77.8	87.8
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	<b>59.7</b>	53.4	65.6
Yes	<b>80.1</b>	76.7	83.2

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

### Percent who had prenatal blood tests for birth defects



Mississippi, year 2008 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

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### PRAMS question 59:

Q59: 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.

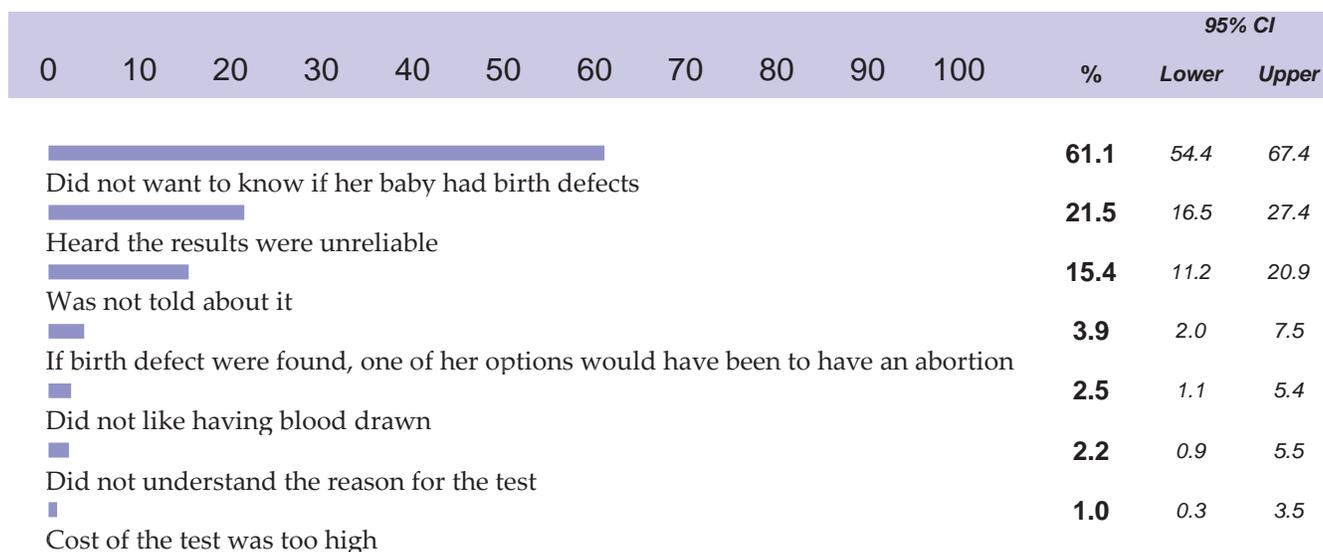
If a birth defect were found, one of my options would have been to have an abortion.

The cost of the blood test was too high.

### Findings

Among women who had PNC, the most common reason selected for not having blood drawn for birth defects was that the woman “did not want to know if her baby had birth defects” (61.1%), followed by “hearing that the results were unreliable” (21.5%), “not being told about the tests” (15.4%), saying that “if birth defect were found, one of her options would have been to have an abortion” ( 3.9%), “not liking to have blood drawn” (2.5%), “not understanding the reason for the test” (2.2%), and “cost of the test” (1.0%).

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



Mississippi, year 2008 births

## Medical Problems During Pregnancy

Percent of women with these problems during pregnancy

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### PRAMS question 23:

Q23: 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.

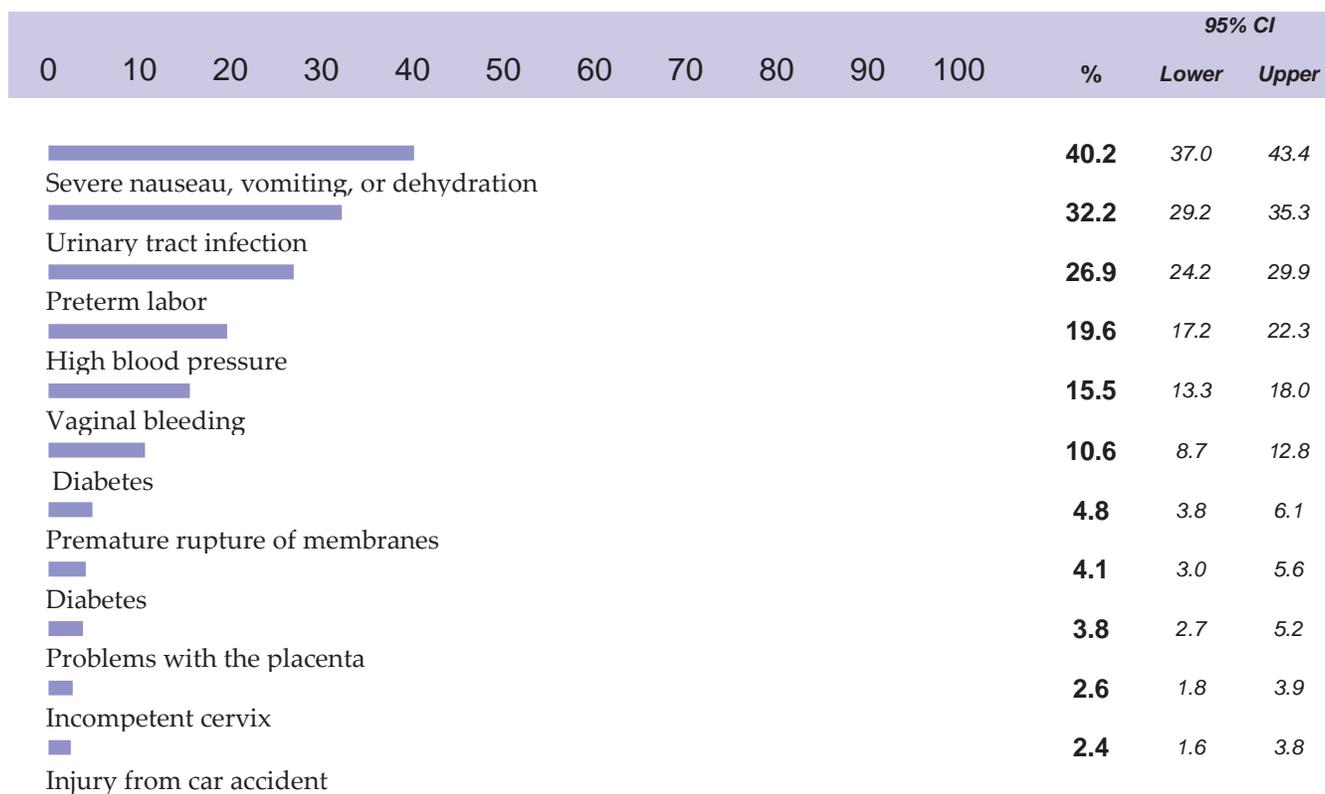
- a. High blood sugar (diabetes) that started before pregnancy
- b. High blood sugar (diabetes) that started during this pregnancy
- c. Vaginal bleeding
- d. Kidney or bladder (urinary tract) infection
- e. Severe nausea, vomiting, or dehydration
- f. Cervix had to be sewn shut (incompetent cervix, cerclage)
- g. High blood pressure (including pregnancy-induced hypertension [PIH], preeclampsia, or toxemia)
- h. Problems with the placenta (such as abruption placentae or placenta previa)
- i. Labor pains more than 3 weeks before the baby due (preterm or early labor)
- j. Water broke more than 3 weeks before the baby due (premature rupture of membranes [PROM])
- k. I had to have a blood transfusion
- l. I was hurt in a car accident

If you did not have any of these problems, go to Question 25.

### Findings

The most common responses chosen were “severe nausea, vomiting, or dehydration” (40.2%) or “urinary tract infection” (32.2%), followed by “early labor” (26.9%), “high blood pressure” (19.6%), “vaginal bleeding” (15.5%), “diabetes started during pregnancy” (10.6%), “premature rupture of membranes” (4.8%), “diabetes started before pregnancy” (4.1%), “problems with the placenta” (3.8%), “incompetent cervix” (2.6%), or “injury from car accident” (2.4%).

## Percent of women with these problems during pregnancy



Mississippi, year 2008 births

## Bed Rest During Pregnancy

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

### PRAMS question 24:

Q24: 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.

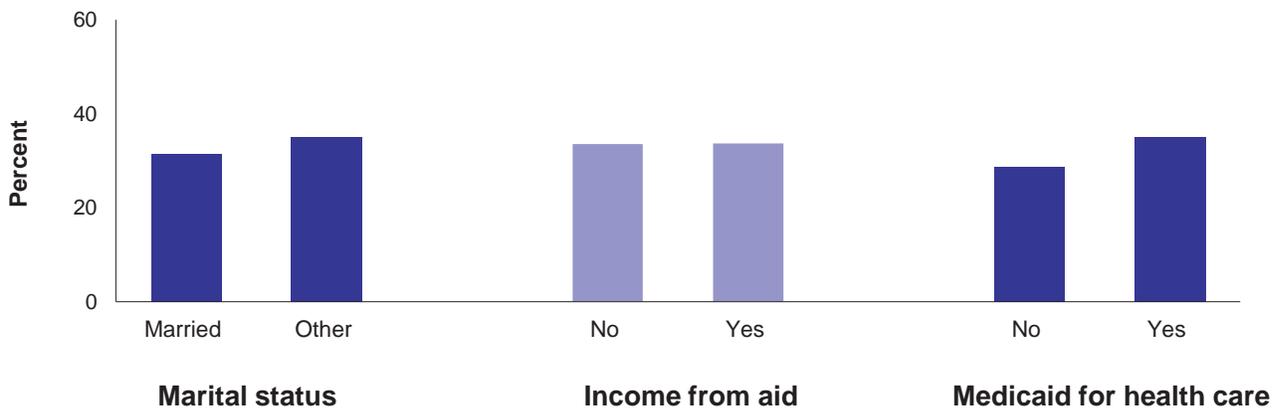
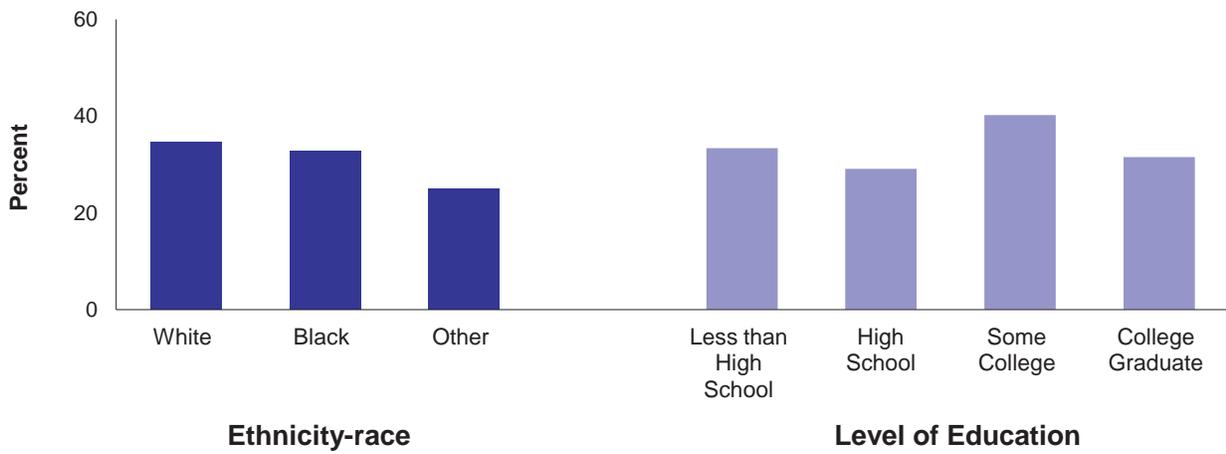
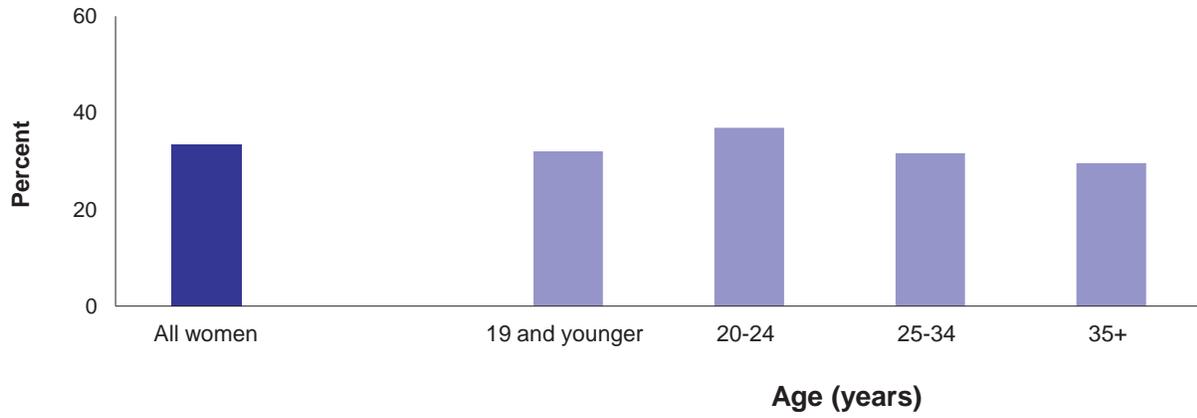
### Findings

Among women who had one or more of the problems listed in Question 23, 33.5% reported having bed rest more than two days during pregnancy. No significant differences existed between any categories of maternal characteristics.

<b>Percent of women who stayed in bed more than two days during pregnancy</b>			
<b>Characteristic</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>95% CI</b>	
		<i>Lower</i>	<i>Upper</i>
<b>All women</b>	<b>33.5</b>	29.9	37.2
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	<b>32.0</b>	24.4	40.7
20-24	<b>36.9</b>	30.8	43.4
25-34	<b>31.7</b>	26.3	37.6
35+	<b>29.6</b>	17.7	45.1
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	<b>34.6</b>	29.5	40.0
Black	<b>32.7</b>	27.8	38.1
Other	<b>24.9</b>	7.9	56.3
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	<b>33.4</b>	26.7	40.8
High School	<b>29.1</b>	23.2	35.9
Some College	<b>40.2</b>	32.9	48.0
College Graduate	<b>31.5</b>	23.8	40.4
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	<b>31.4</b>	26.3	36.9
Other	<b>34.9</b>	30.1	40.0
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	<b>33.6</b>	29.4	38.0
Yes	<b>33.7</b>	27.2	40.8
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	<b>28.6</b>	22.3	35.8
Yes	<b>35.0</b>	30.8	39.4

*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 two days during pregnancy**



Mississippi, year 2008 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:

Q24: 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.

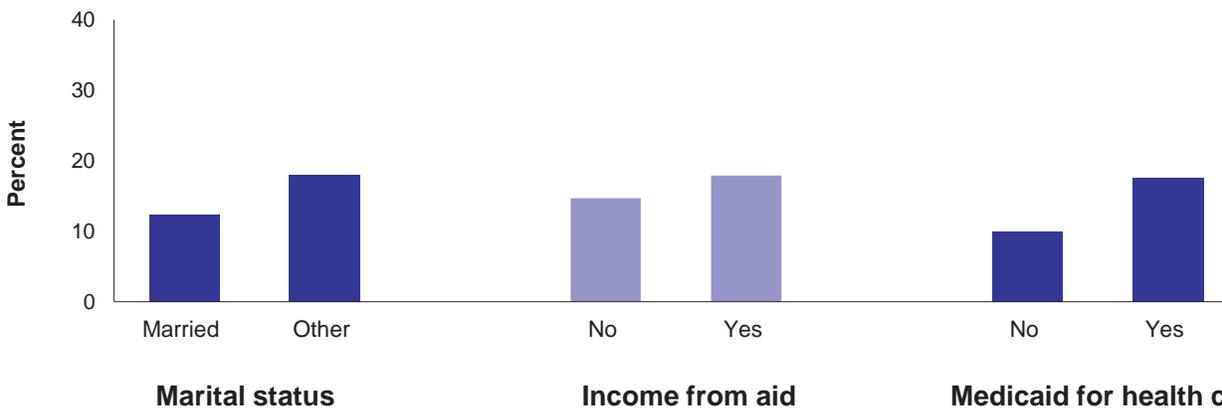
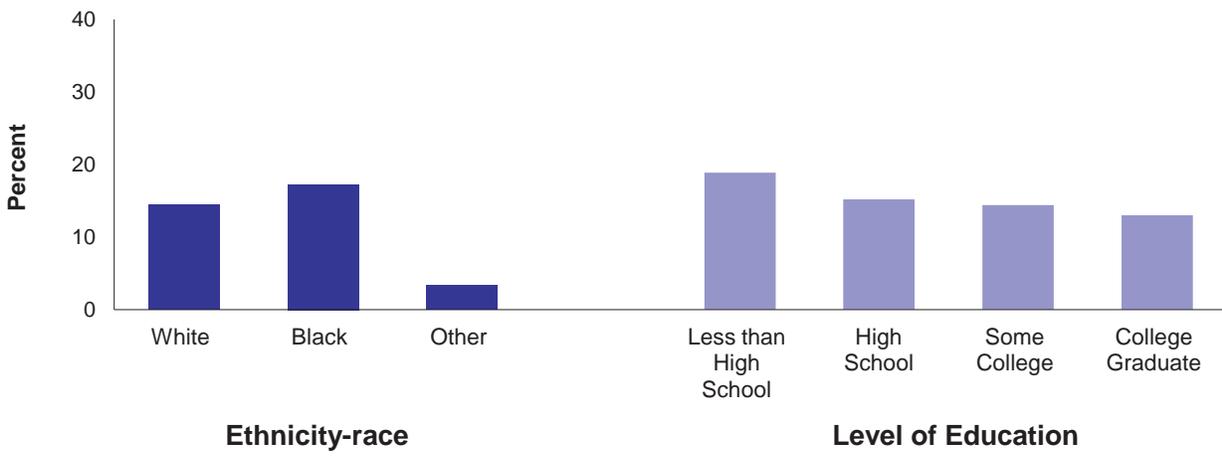
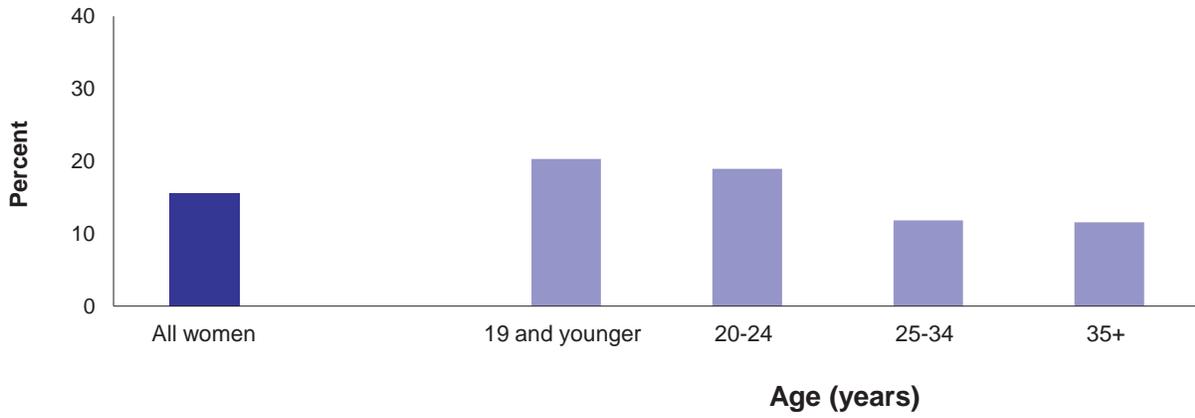
### Findings

Among women who had one or more of the problems, 15.6% reported hospitalization for at least one day.

Percent of women who were hospitalized at least one day during pregnancy			
Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>15.6</b>	13.4	17.9
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	<b>20.3</b>	14.9	27.1
20-24	<b>18.9</b>	15.0	23.6
25-34	<b>11.8</b>	9.1	15.3
35+	<b>11.5</b>	6.0	21.1
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	<b>14.5</b>	11.7	17.8
Black	<b>17.3</b>	14.1	21.0
Other	<b>3.4</b>	1.2	9.2
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	<b>18.9</b>	14.3	24.5
High School	<b>15.2</b>	11.6	19.7
Some College	<b>14.4</b>	10.7	19.2
College Graduate	<b>13.0</b>	9.0	18.4
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	<b>12.3</b>	9.7	15.5
Other	<b>18.0</b>	14.9	21.5
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	<b>14.7</b>	12.3	17.4
Yes	<b>17.9</b>	13.6	23.2
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	<b>10.0</b>	7.2	13.6
Yes	<b>17.6</b>	14.9	20.6

*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 2008 births

## Vaginal Infection During Pregnancy

Percent of women who reported having a vaginal infection during pregnancy

### PRAMS question 60:

Q60: 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 62 / Yes

### Findings

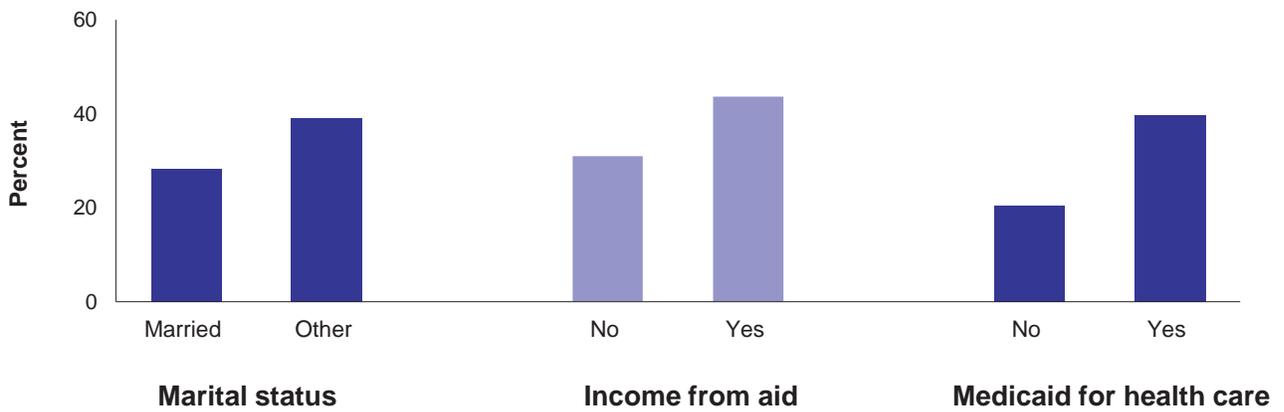
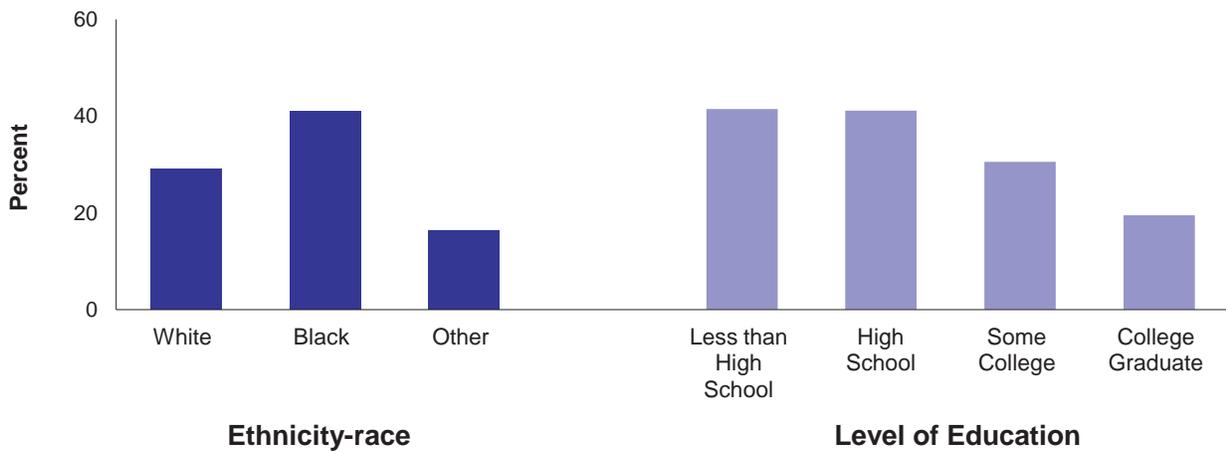
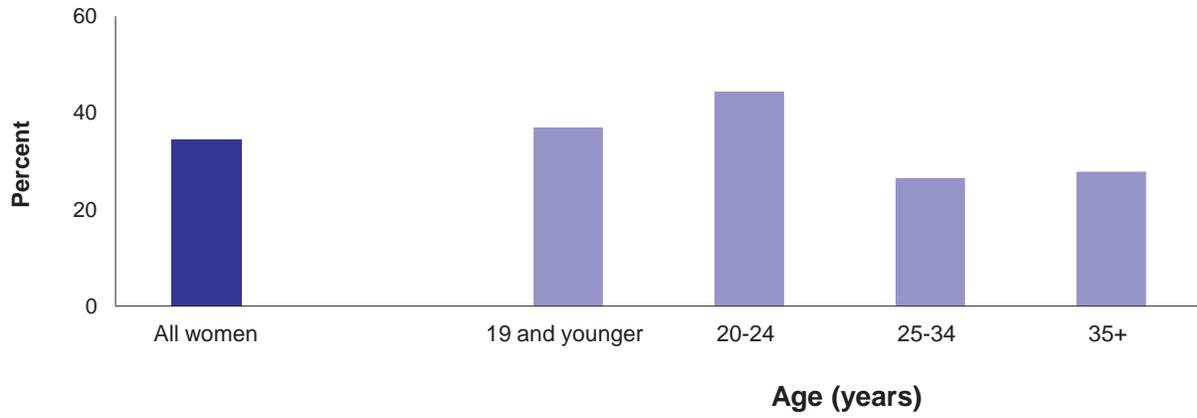
Among all women with a live birth, 34.4% reported having a vaginal infection during pregnancy. The percentage of women with a reported infection was significantly higher among women who were black, had less than a college degree, received income from aid, and received Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery.

### Percent of women who reported having a vaginal infection during pregnancy

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>34.4</b>	31.3	37.6
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	<b>36.9</b>	29.8	44.8
20-24	<b>44.4</b>	38.8	50.1
25-34	<b>26.5</b>	22.3	31.1
35+	<b>27.8</b>	17.8	40.7
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	<b>29.1</b>	25.1	33.4
Black	<b>41.0</b>	36.3	45.9
Other	<b>16.3</b>	4.6	44.0
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	<b>41.4</b>	35.0	48.2
High School	<b>41.1</b>	35.3	47.2
Some College	<b>30.5</b>	24.9	36.8
College Graduate	<b>19.5</b>	14.3	25.9
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	<b>28.2</b>	24.1	32.6
Other	<b>39.1</b>	34.8	43.6
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	<b>31.0</b>	27.5	34.7
Yes	<b>43.6</b>	37.4	50.0
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	<b>20.4</b>	16.0	25.7
Yes	<b>39.6</b>	35.9	43.5

*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 2008 births

## Vaginal Infection During Pregnancy: Which One(s)

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

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### PRAMS question 61:

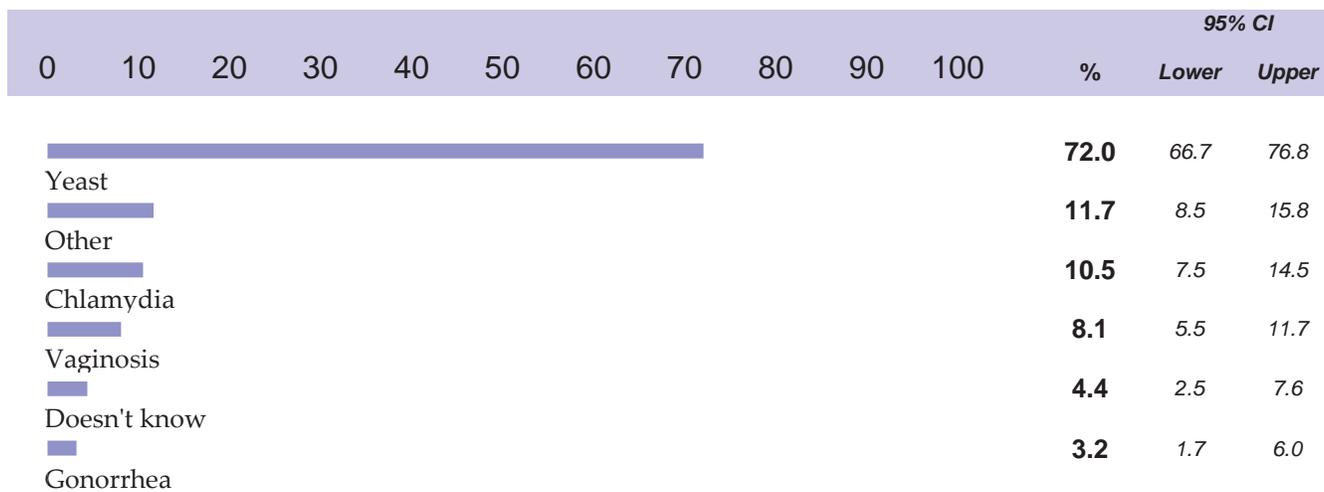
Q61: Which vaginal infections did you have during your most recent pregnancy? Check all that apply.

- Yeast
- Vaginitis
- Chlamydia
- Gonorrhea
- Other vaginal infections - Please tell us

### Findings

Among all women who reported having one or more vaginal infections during pregnancy in Question 60, 72.0% reported "having a yeast infection." This was followed by "other" (11.7%), "chlamydia" (10.5%), "vaginosis" (8.1%), "did not know" (4.4%), and "gonorrhea" (3.2%).

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



Mississippi, year 2008 births

## Vaginal Douching

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

### PRAMS question 62:

Q62: Did you douche at any time during your most recent pregnancy? No - Go to Question 64 / Yes

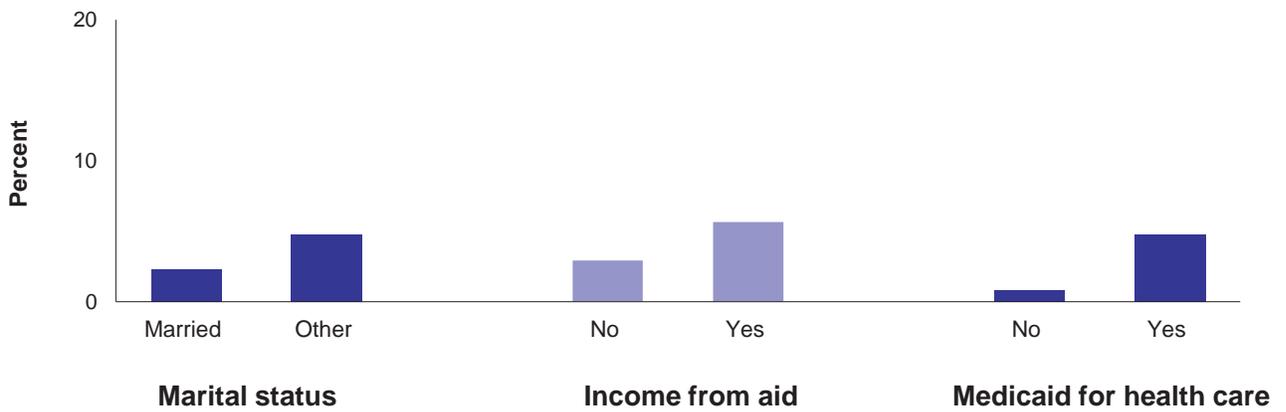
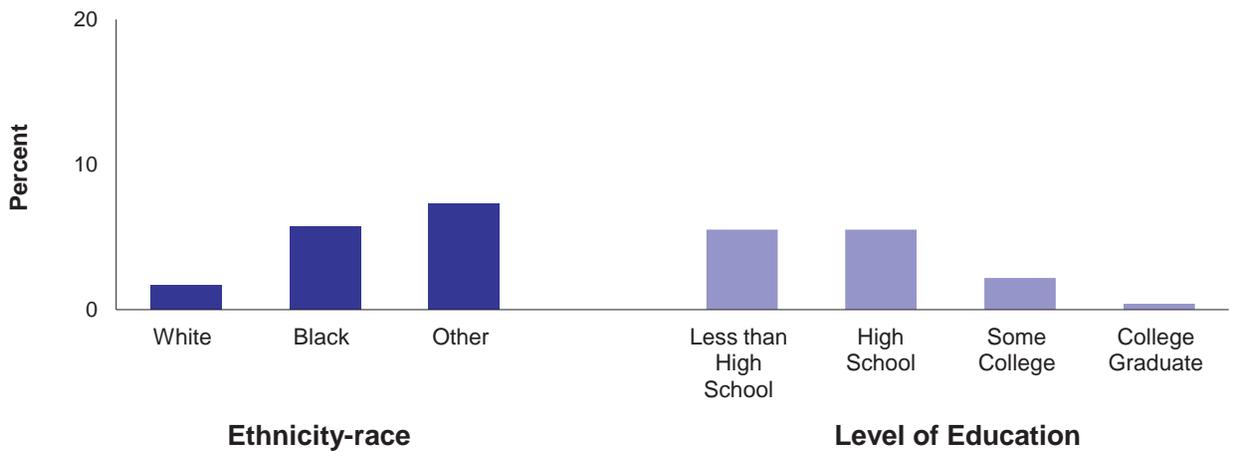
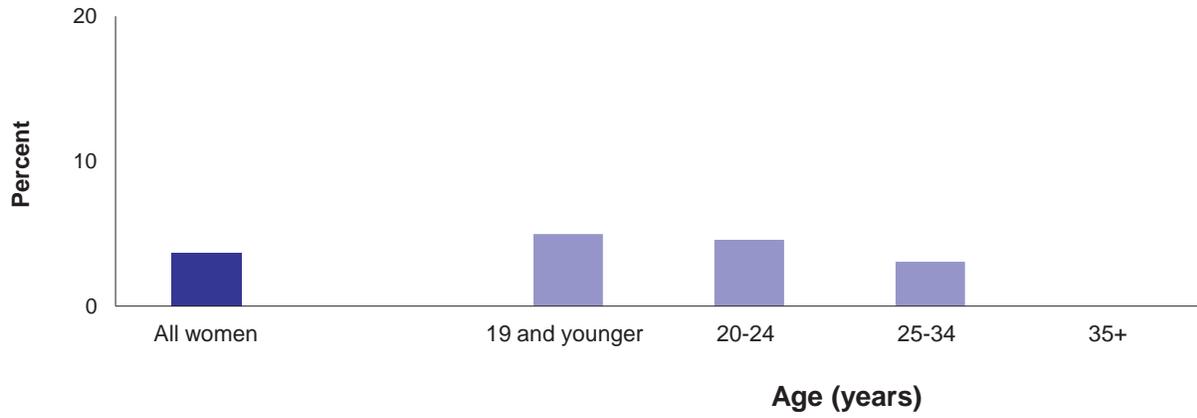
### Findings

Among all women, 3.7% reported douching during pregnancy. The percentage was significantly higher among black women, women with  $\leq$  high school education, women who received income from aid, or women who received Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery.

Percent of women who douched [vaginally] during the most recent pregnancy			
Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>3.7</b>	2.6	5.2
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	<b>5.0</b>	2.5	9.7
20-24	<b>4.6</b>	2.7	7.6
25-34	<b>3.1</b>	1.7	5.5
35+	<b>0.0</b>		
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	<b>1.7</b>	0.9	3.2
Black	<b>5.7</b>	3.8	8.5
Other	<b>7.3</b>	1.0	36.9
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	<b>5.5</b>	3.1	9.6
High School	<b>5.5</b>	3.3	8.9
Some College	<b>2.2</b>	0.9	5.4
College Graduate	<b>0.4</b>	0.2	1.0
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	<b>2.3</b>	1.3	4.1
Other	<b>4.7</b>	3.1	7.1
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	<b>2.9</b>	1.9	4.5
Yes	<b>5.7</b>	3.3	9.5
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	<b>0.8</b>	0.2	2.9
Yes	<b>4.8</b>	3.3	6.7

*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**



# INFANT'S DELIVERY, HEALTH, AND CARE

Mississippi, year 2008 births

## Maternal Hospitalization After Delivery: Zero to Two Nights

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

### PRAMS questions 36, 38:

Q36: 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.

Q38: 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

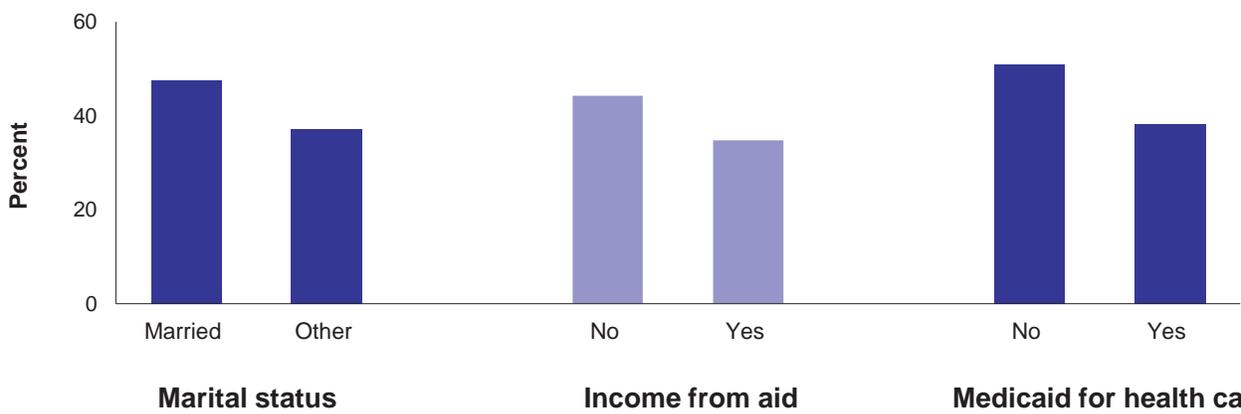
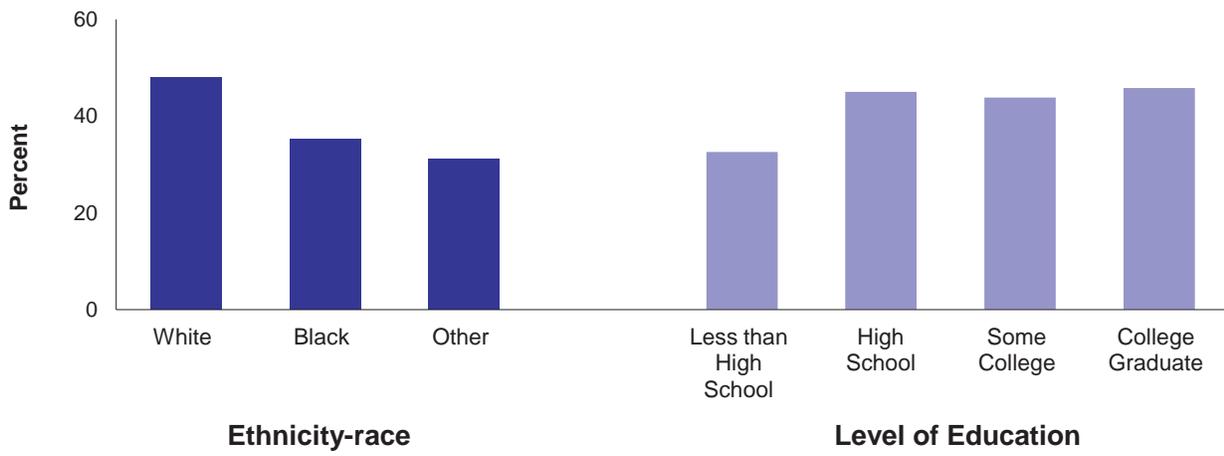
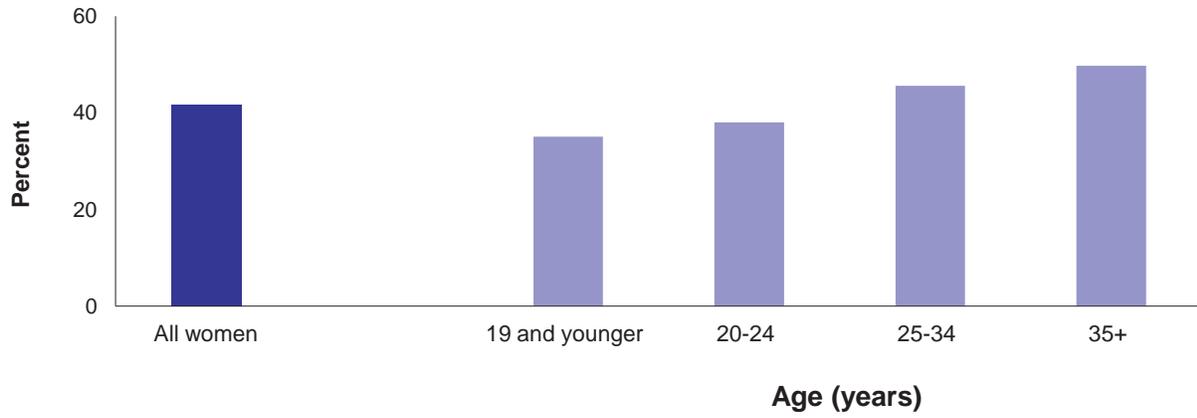
41.6% of women reported staying zero to two nights. Significantly more women who were white, married, or did not receive Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery stayed in the hospital for zero to two days.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>41.6</b>	38.4	44.9
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	35.1	27.9	43.0
20-24	38.0	32.6	43.8
25-34	45.6	40.6	50.6
35+	49.7	37.4	62.1
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	48.0	43.4	52.5
Black	35.2	30.6	40.1
Other	31.1	13.8	56.0
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	32.6	26.6	39.2
High School	45.0	39.0	51.2
Some College	43.9	37.6	50.4
College Graduate	45.8	38.7	53.2
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	47.6	42.8	52.3
Other	37.1	32.8	41.7
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	44.2	40.4	48.1
Yes	34.8	28.9	41.2
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	50.9	44.8	56.9
Yes	38.2	34.4	42.1

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 2008 births

## Maternal Hospitalization After Delivery: Three to Four Nights

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

### PRAMS questions 36, 38:

Q36: 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.

Q38: 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.

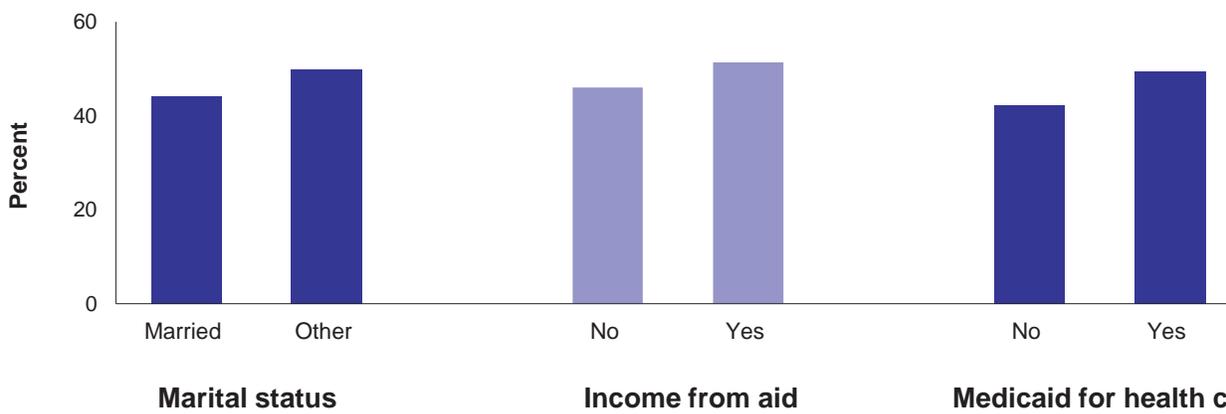
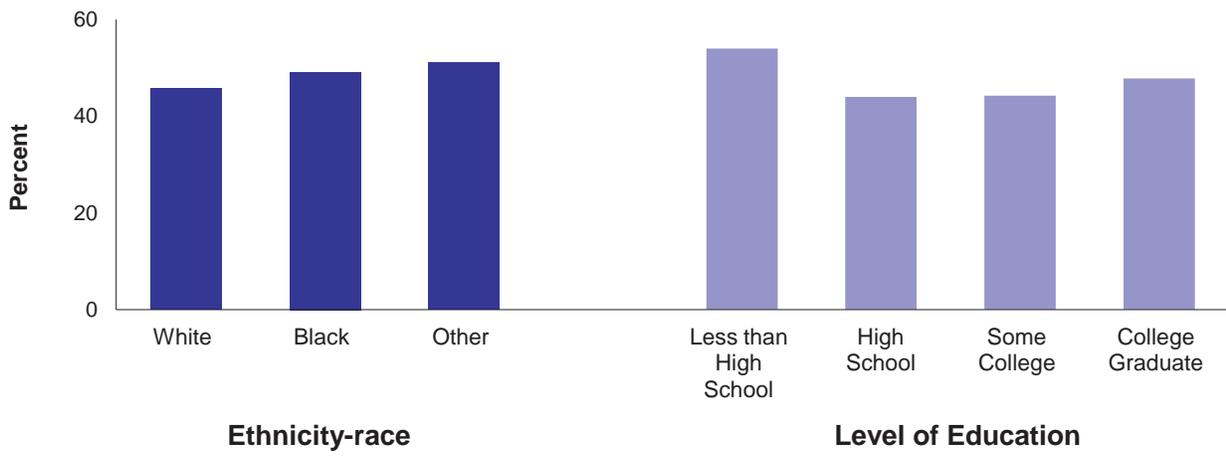
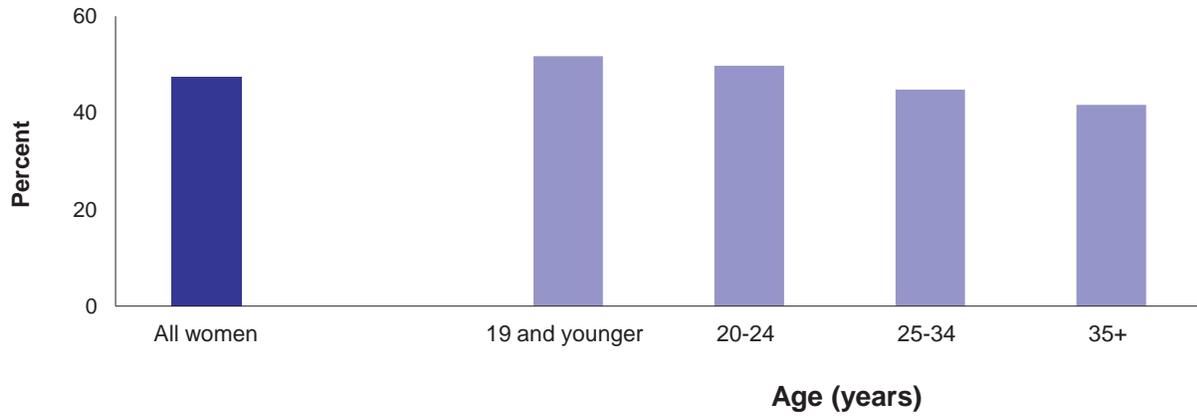
### Findings

47.4% of women reported staying three to four nights. No significant differences existed between any categories of maternal characteristics.

Percent of women who stayed in hospital three to four nights after delivery			
Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>47.4</b>	44.1	50.7
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	51.7	43.9	59.5
20-24	49.8	44.0	55.5
25-34	44.8	39.9	49.9
35+	41.6	29.9	54.4
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	45.7	41.2	50.2
Black	49.1	44.2	54.0
Other	51.0	28.6	73.1
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	54.0	47.2	60.6
High School	44.0	38.0	50.1
Some College	44.3	38.0	50.8
College Graduate	47.8	40.6	55.1
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	44.1	39.4	48.8
Other	49.9	45.3	54.4
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	46.0	42.2	49.9
Yes	51.4	44.9	57.7
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	42.1	36.3	48.2
Yes	49.4	45.4	53.3

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 to four nights after delivery**



Mississippi, year 2008 births

## Maternal Hospitalization After Delivery: Five or More Nights

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

### PRAMS questions 36, 38:

Q36: 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.

Q38: 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

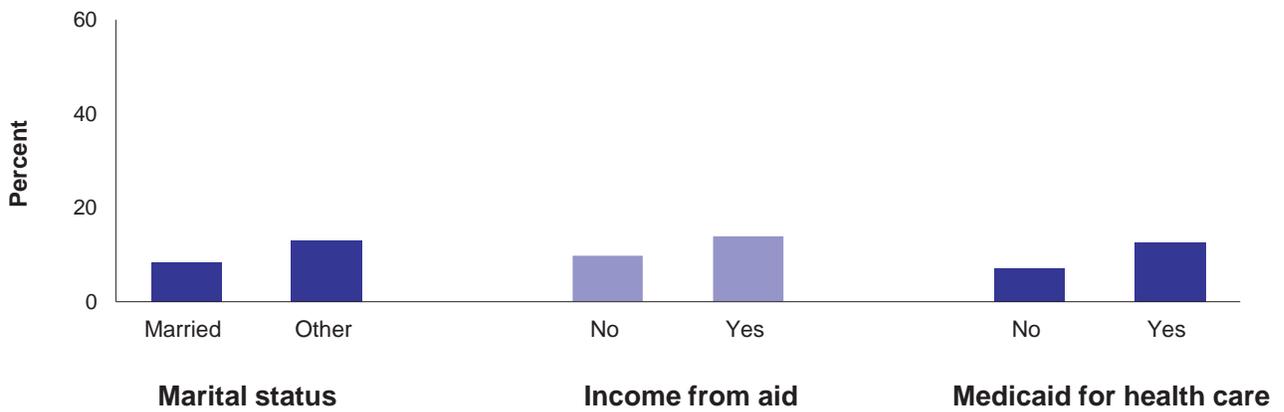
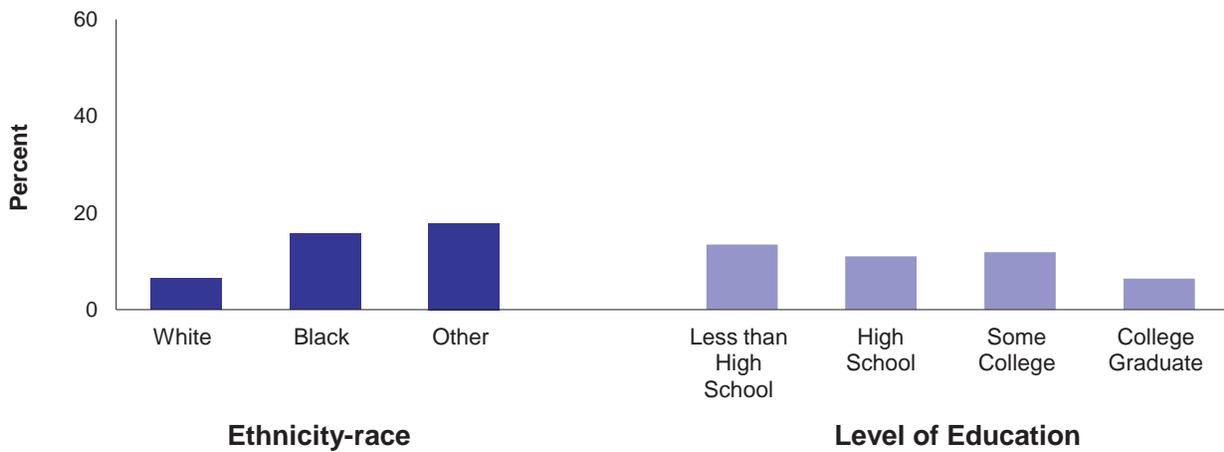
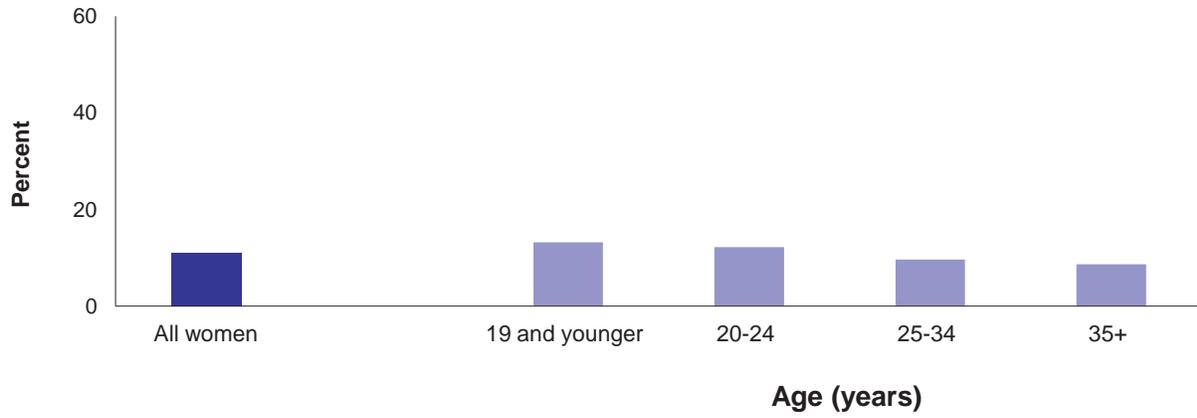
11.0% of women reported staying five or more nights. The percentage was significantly higher among women who were black.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>11.0</b>	9.2	13.1
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	<b>13.2</b>	9.0	19.0
20-24	<b>12.2</b>	9.0	16.2
25-34	<b>9.6</b>	7.2	12.8
35+	<b>8.7</b>	4.5	15.9
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	<b>6.4</b>	4.7	8.7
Black	<b>15.7</b>	12.6	19.3
Other	<b>17.9</b>	6.0	42.4
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	<b>13.4</b>	9.6	18.5
High School	<b>11.0</b>	8.0	15.0
Some College	<b>11.9</b>	8.5	16.3
College Graduate	<b>6.4</b>	4.1	10.0
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	<b>8.4</b>	6.3	11.0
Other	<b>13.0</b>	10.4	16.1
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	<b>9.8</b>	7.9	12.1
Yes	<b>13.9</b>	10.2	18.6
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	<b>7.0</b>	4.8	10.3
Yes	<b>12.5</b>	10.2	15.1

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

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



Mississippi, year 2008 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 41:

Q41: 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. → Go to Question 44

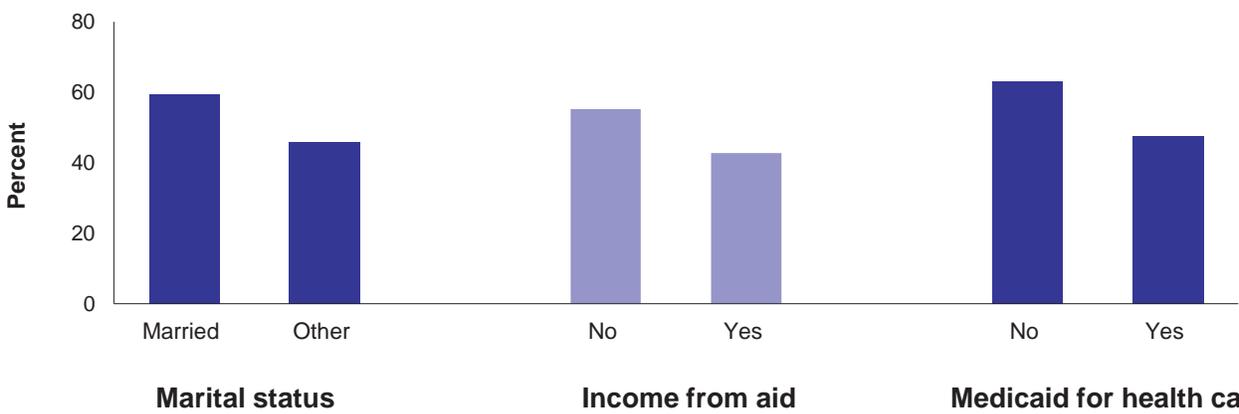
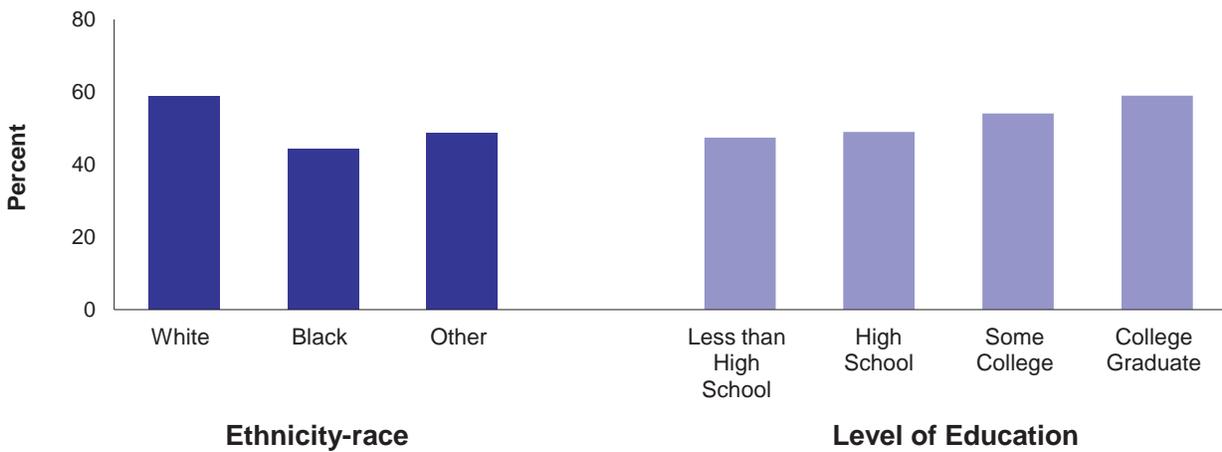
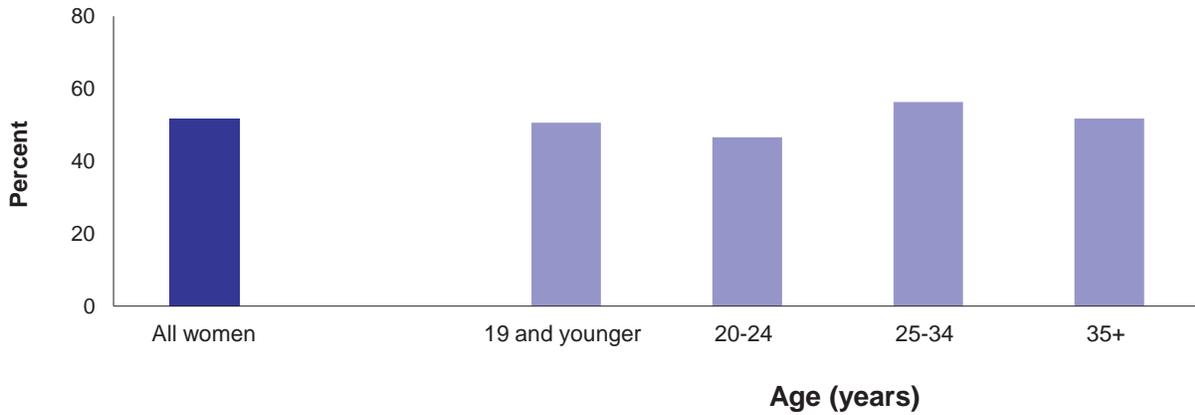
### Findings

Among all women with a live birth, 51.7% reported their infant stayed in hospital from zero to two days after delivery. The percentage of women whose infant stayed in the hospital from zero to two days after delivery was significantly higher among women who were white, married, did not receive income from aid, or did not receive Medicaid for prenatal and/or delivery care.

Percent of women whose infant stayed in hospital zero to two days after delivery			
Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>51.7</b>	48.5	55.0
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	<b>50.6</b>	42.9	58.4
20-24	<b>46.6</b>	40.9	52.3
25-34	<b>56.3</b>	51.3	61.2
35+	<b>51.8</b>	39.4	64.0
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	<b>58.8</b>	54.3	63.1
Black	<b>44.2</b>	39.4	49.1
Other	<b>48.6</b>	26.5	71.2
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	<b>47.4</b>	40.8	54.1
High School	<b>48.9</b>	42.9	55.0
Some College	<b>54.0</b>	47.6	60.3
College Graduate	<b>59.0</b>	51.7	65.8
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	<b>59.4</b>	54.7	63.9
Other	<b>45.9</b>	41.4	50.5
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	<b>55.2</b>	51.4	58.9
Yes	<b>42.8</b>	36.6	49.2
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	<b>62.8</b>	57.0	68.4
Yes	<b>47.6</b>	43.7	51.5

*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 2008 births

## Infant's Hospitalization After Delivery: Three to Four Days

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

### PRAMS question 41:

Q41: 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. → Go to Question 44

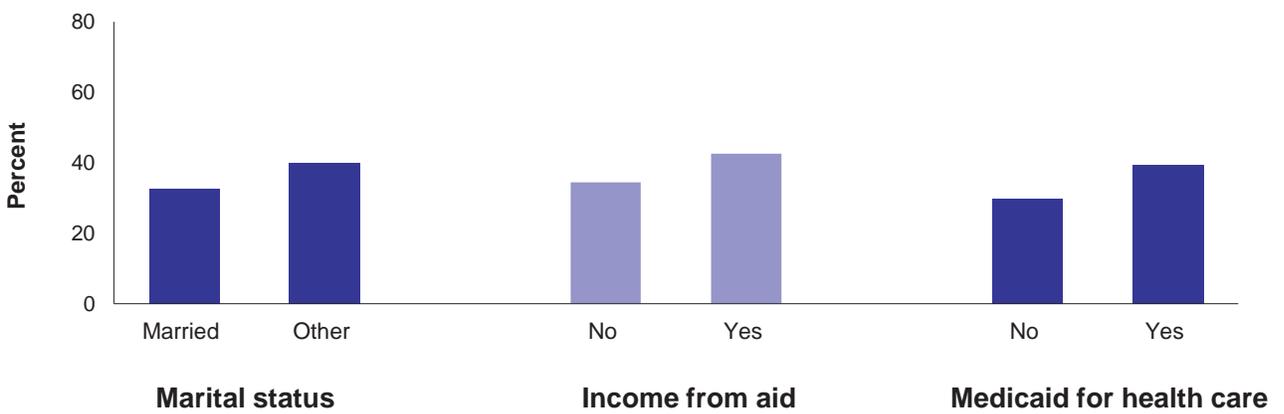
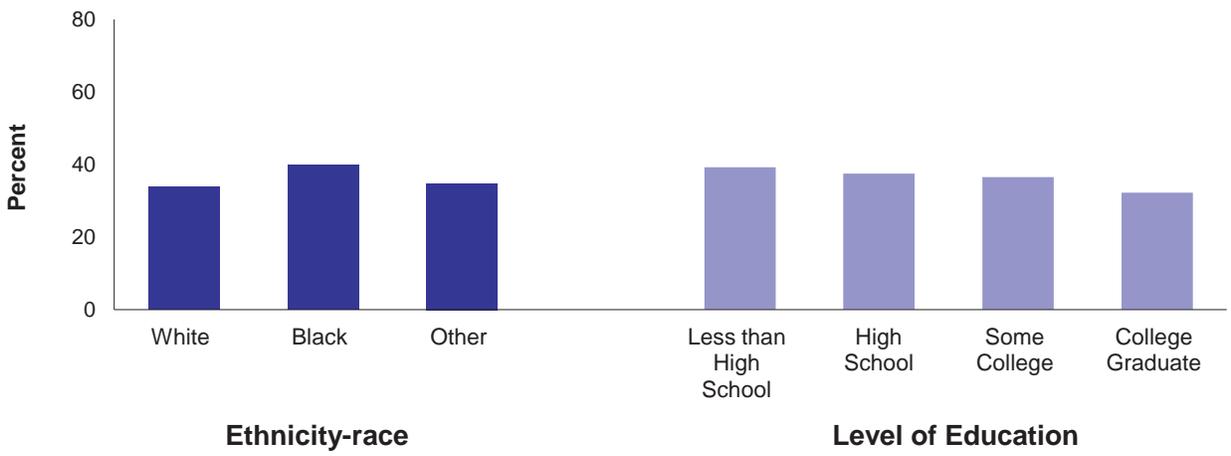
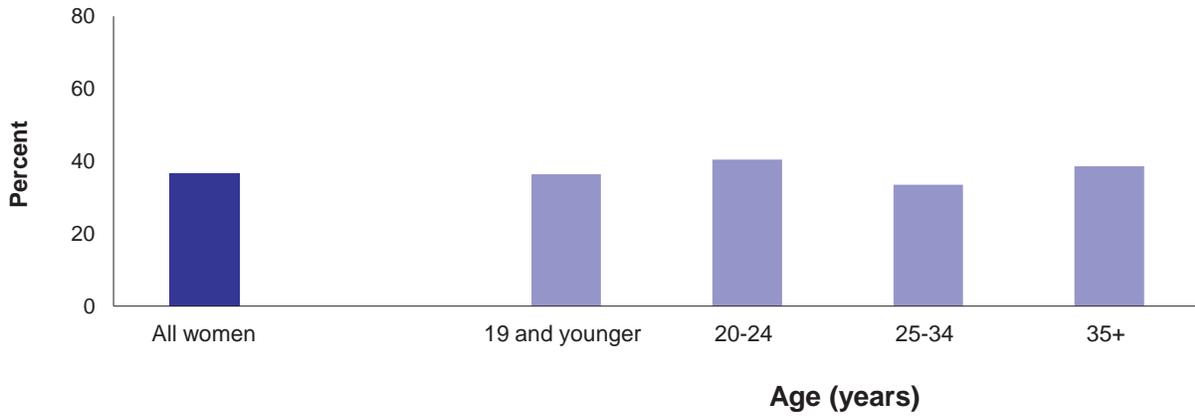
### Findings

Among all women with live birth, 36.7% reported that their infant stayed in hospital three to four days after delivery. The percentage of women whose infant stayed three to four days after delivery was higher among women who received Medicaid for prenatal and/or delivery care.

Percent of women whose infant stayed in hospital three to four days after delivery			
Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>36.7</b>	33.5	39.9
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	36.4	29.2	44.2
20-24	40.5	34.9	46.2
25-34	33.4	28.8	38.4
35+	38.6	27.2	51.5
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	33.9	29.7	38.3
Black	39.8	35.1	44.7
Other	34.8	15.8	60.3
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	39.3	32.9	46.0
High School	37.4	31.7	43.5
Some College	36.5	30.5	43.0
College Graduate	32.2	25.7	39.4
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	32.5	28.3	37.2
Other	39.8	35.4	44.4
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	34.4	30.8	38.2
Yes	42.5	36.3	49.0
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	29.7	24.5	35.5
Yes	39.3	35.5	43.2

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 to four days after delivery**



Mississippi, year 2008 births

## Infant's Hospitalization After Delivery: Five or More Days

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

### PRAMS question 41:

Q41: 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. → Go to Question 44

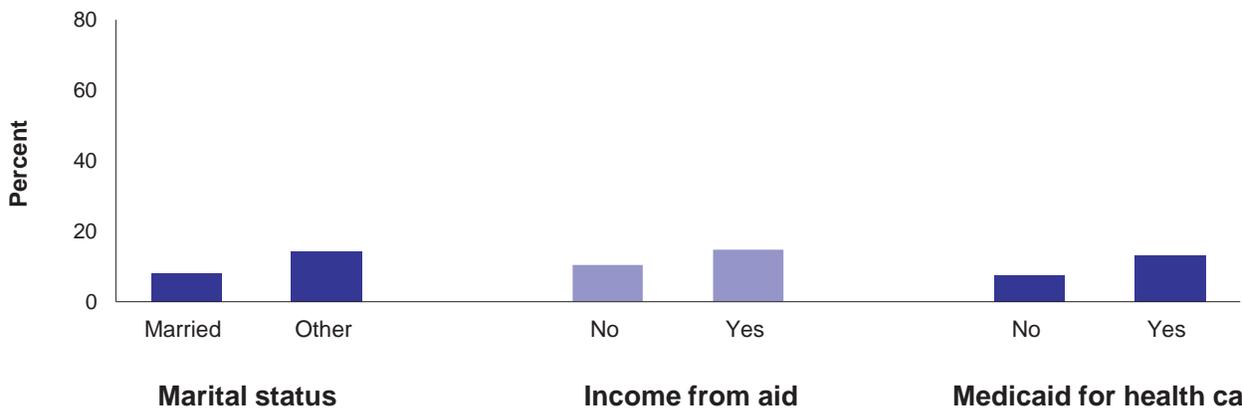
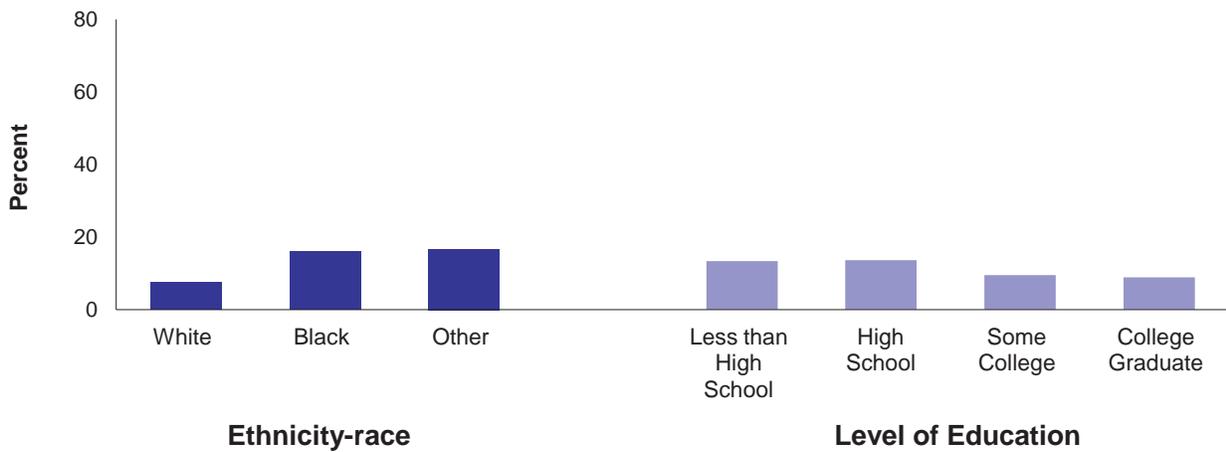
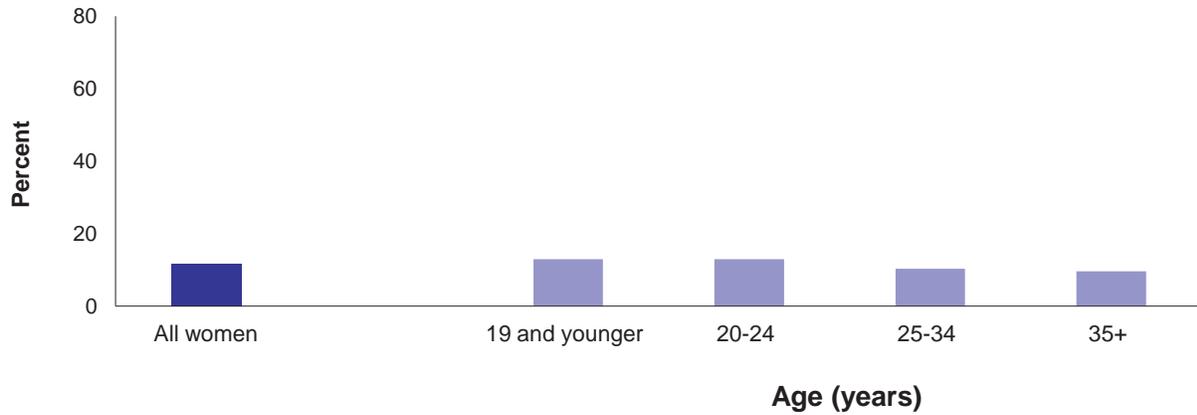
### Findings

Among all women with a live birth, 11.6% reported that their infant stayed in the hospital five or more days after delivery. The percentage of women whose infants stayed five or more days was significantly higher among women who were black, unmarried, or received Medicaid for prenatal and/or delivery care.

Percent of women whose infant stayed in hospital five or more days after delivery			
Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>11.6</b>	9.9	13.5
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	13.0	9.2	18.0
20-24	13.0	10.0	16.6
25-34	10.3	7.9	13.2
35+	9.6	5.3	16.9
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	7.4	5.7	9.4
Black	16.0	13.1	19.3
Other	16.7	5.8	39.6
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	13.3	9.8	17.9
High School	13.6	10.4	17.6
Some College	9.5	6.8	13.0
College Graduate	8.9	6.1	12.7
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	8.1	6.3	10.3
Other	14.3	11.7	17.2
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	10.4	8.6	12.5
Yes	14.7	11.2	19.1
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	7.5	5.4	10.3
Yes	13.1	11.0	15.5

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 2008 births

## Newborn Intensive Care

Percent of women whose infant was put in a newborn intensive care unit (NICU) after birth

### PRAMS question 40:

Q40: 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

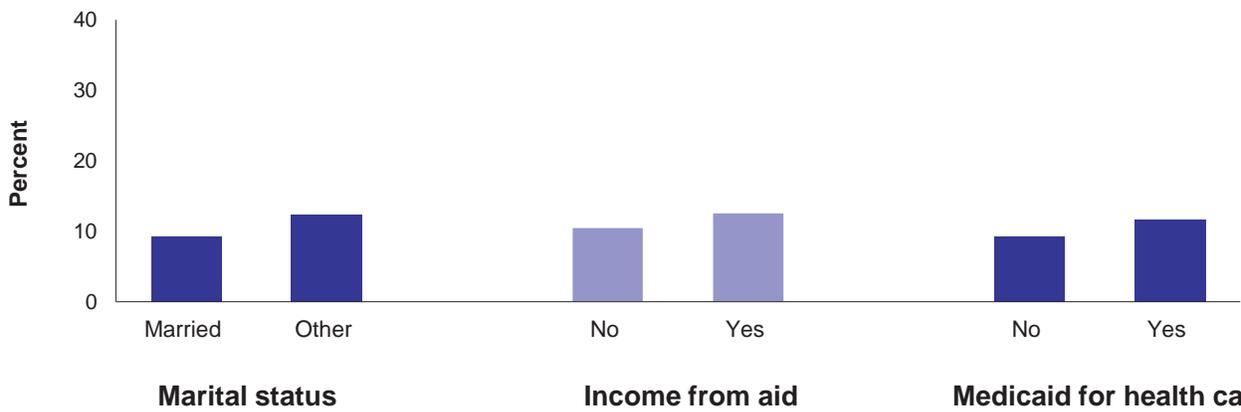
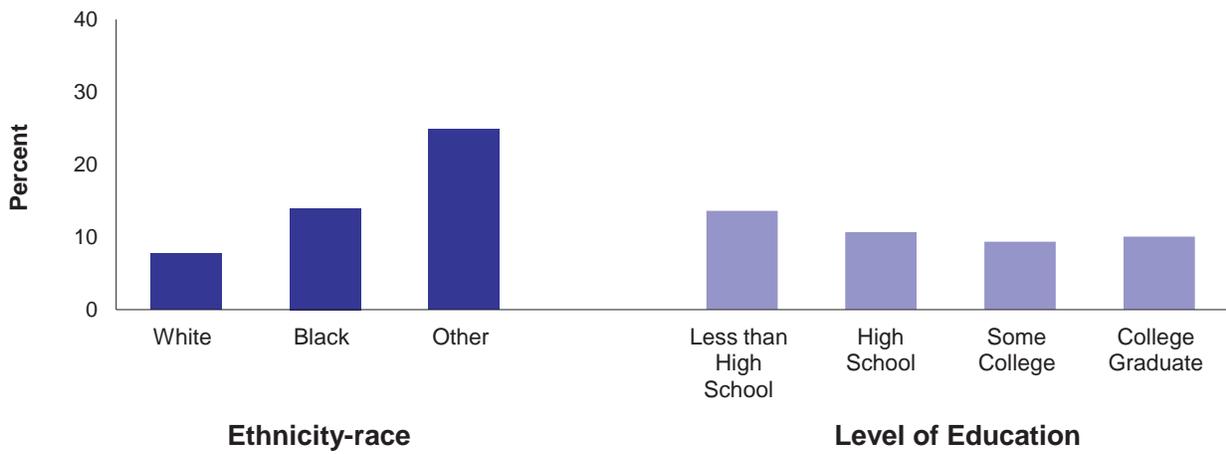
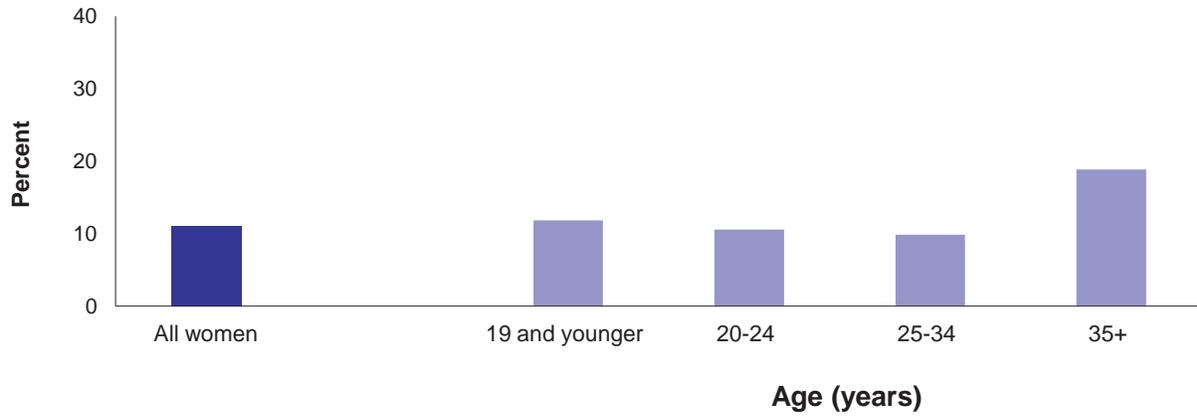
Among all women with a live birth, 11.0% reported that their infant stayed in a NICU after delivery. The highest percentage of infants put into a NICU was among women who were 35+ years old.

### Percent of women whose infant was put in a newborn intensive care unit (NICU) after birth

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>11.0</b>	9.4	12.8
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	11.8	8.2	16.7
20-24	10.6	8.0	13.8
25-34	9.9	7.6	12.7
35+	18.9	11.2	29.9
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	7.7	6.0	9.9
Black	14.0	11.3	17.1
Other	24.9	9.9	50.0
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	13.6	9.9	18.3
High School	10.7	8.0	14.1
Some College	9.4	6.7	12.9
College Graduate	10.1	7.0	14.2
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	9.2	7.1	11.8
Other	12.4	10.1	15.1
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	10.4	8.7	12.6
Yes	12.5	9.3	16.7
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	9.3	6.8	12.6
Yes	11.6	9.7	13.9

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 a newborn intensive care unit (NICU) after birth**



Mississippi, year 2008 births

## Breastfeeding Initiation

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

### PRAMS question 44:

Q44: Did you ever breastfeed or pump breast milk to feed your new baby after delivery? No - Go to Question 48 / Yes

### Findings

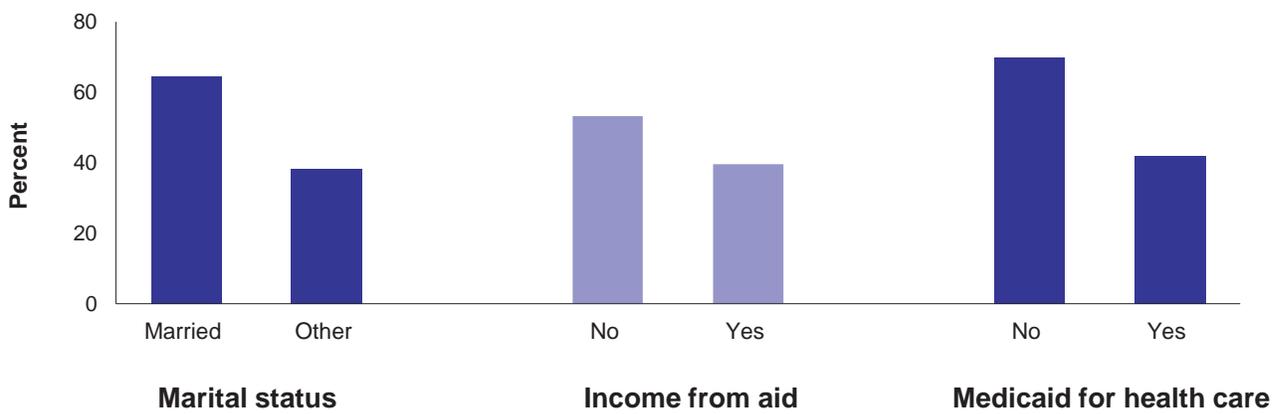
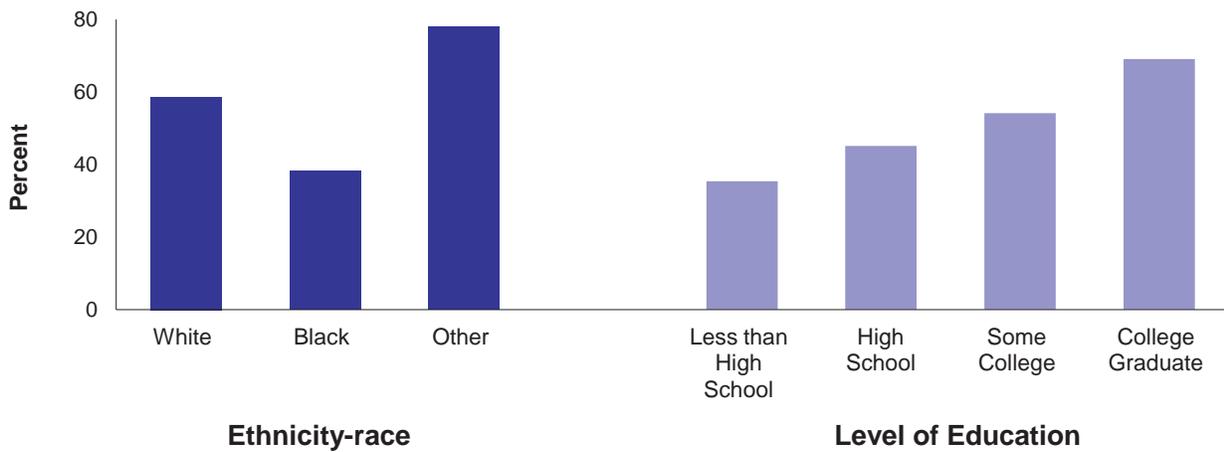
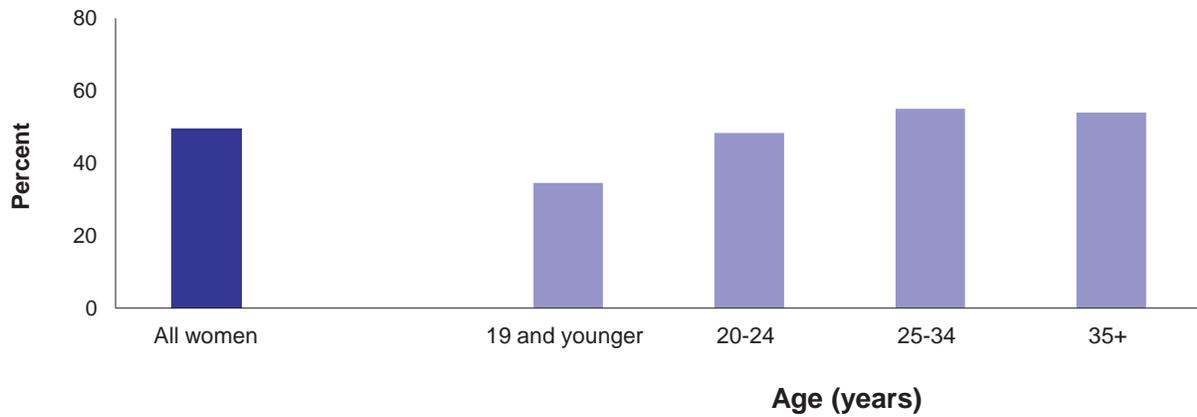
Among all women currently living with their infant, 49.5% reported that they fed breast milk. The percentage of women who ever breastfed or pumped milk to feed their baby after delivery was significantly higher among women who were  $\geq 20$  years of age, white, had some college vs.  $\leq$  high school, had a college degree vs.  $\leq$  some college, married, did not receive income from aid, or who did not receive Medicaid for prenatal and/or delivery care.

### Percent of women who ever breastfed or pumped milk

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>49.5</b>	46.2	52.8
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	34.5	27.5	42.3
20-24	48.3	42.6	54.1
25-34	55.0	50.0	60.0
35+	53.9	41.1	66.2
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	58.7	54.1	63.1
Black	38.1	33.5	43.0
Other	78.0	53.2	91.7
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	35.4	29.2	42.0
High School	45.1	39.2	51.3
Some College	54.1	47.6	60.5
College Graduate	69.1	61.9	75.5
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	64.3	59.6	68.7
Other	38.2	33.8	42.7
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	53.2	49.4	57.1
Yes	39.6	33.5	46.0
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	69.9	64.0	75.2
Yes	41.9	38.1	45.8

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 2008 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 two months

### PRAMS questions 45, 46:

Q45: Are you still breastfeeding or feeding pumped milk to your new baby?

No / Yes - Go to Question 47.

Q46: How many weeks or months did you breastfeed or pump milk to feed your baby? (1) \_\_\_ Weeks or \_\_\_ Months (2) Less than 1 week.

### Findings

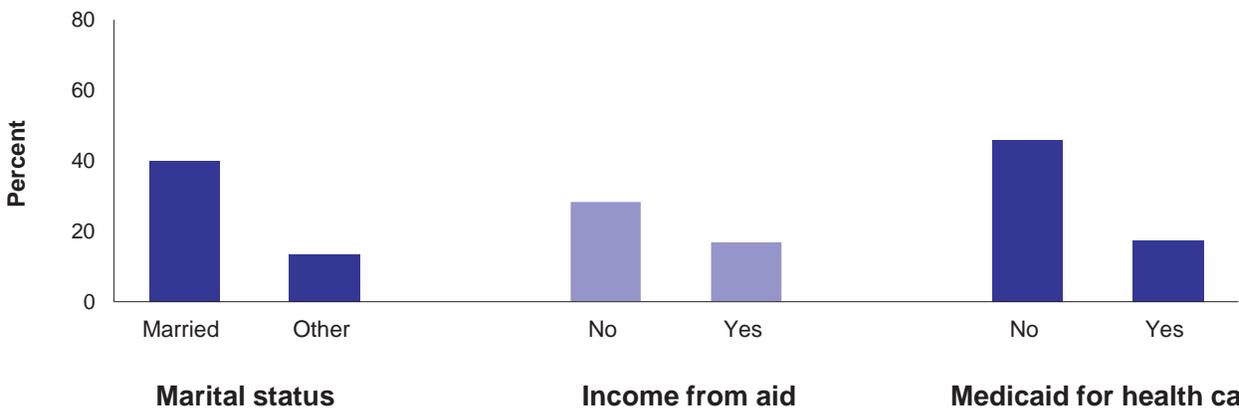
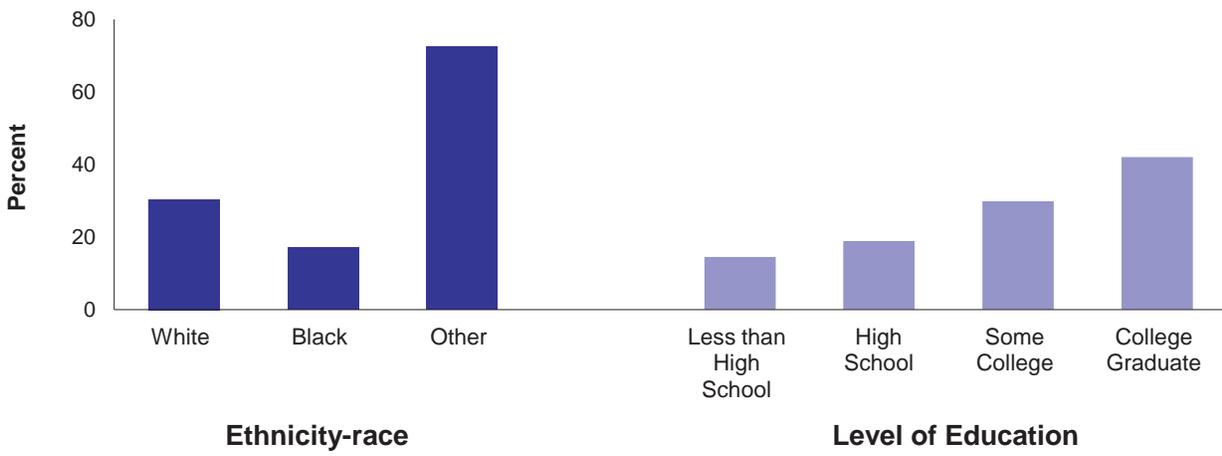
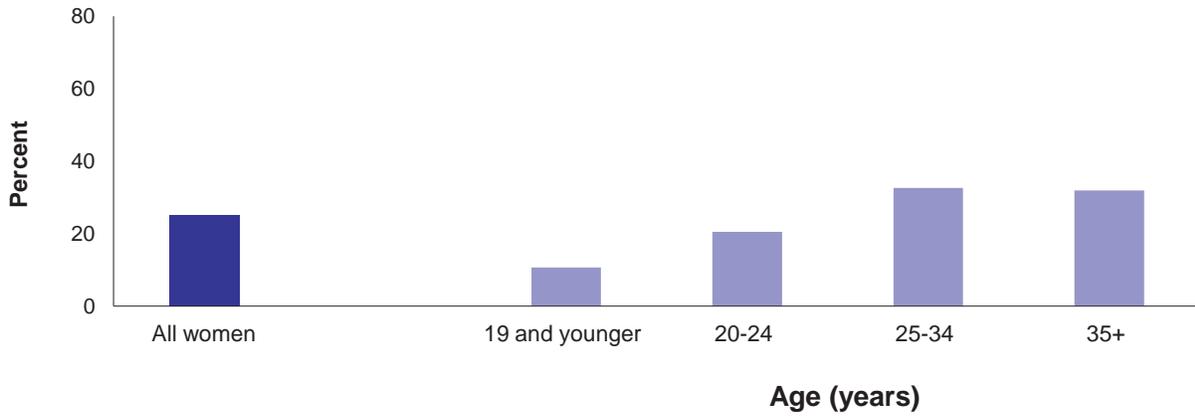
Among all women currently living with their infant, 25.1% reported feeding breast milk at least two months. The percentage of women breastfeeding their infant at least two months was significantly higher among women who were 25-34 vs. <25, white, educated beyond high school, married, did not receive income from aid, or did not receive Medicaid for prenatal and/or delivery care.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>25.1</b>	22.3	28.1
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	10.6	6.5	16.8
20-24	20.5	16.3	25.4
25-34	32.6	28.0	37.5
35+	31.9	21.5	44.5
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	30.4	26.3	34.7
Black	17.1	13.7	21.2
Other	72.6	48.0	88.3
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	14.5	10.2	20.1
High School	18.9	14.6	24.1
Some College	29.9	24.3	36.1
College Graduate	42.1	35.0	49.4
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	39.9	35.3	44.6
Other	13.4	10.5	16.9
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	28.3	24.9	31.9
Yes	16.8	12.5	22.2
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	45.9	39.8	52.0
Yes	17.2	14.5	20.4

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 2008 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 47:

Q47: 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.

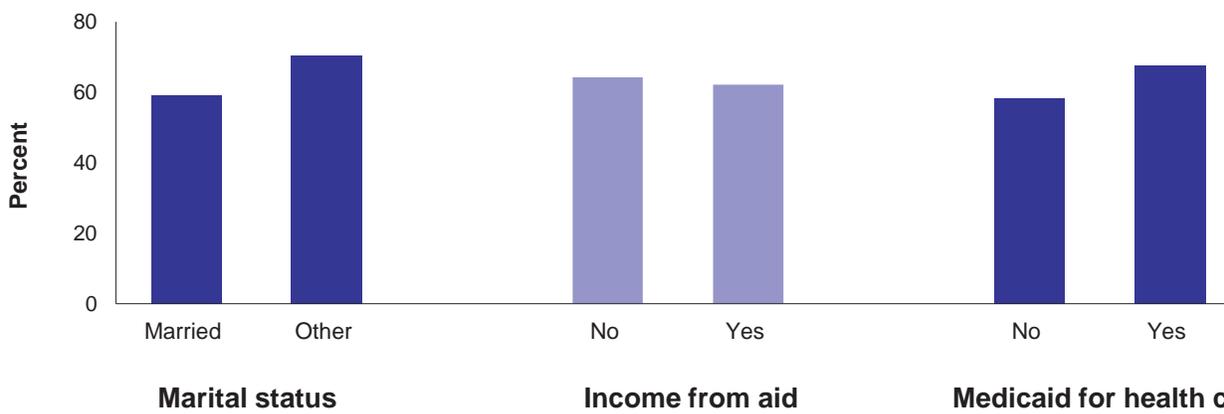
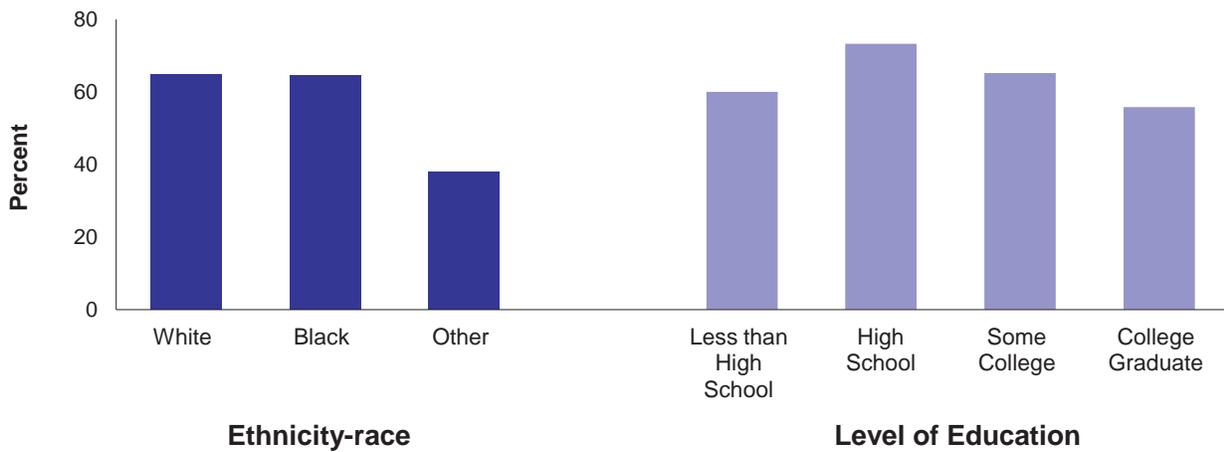
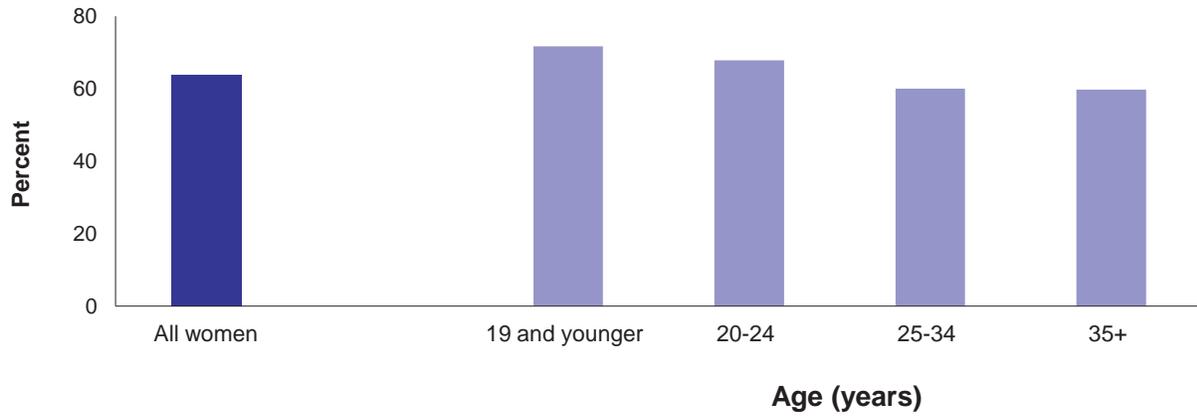
### Findings

Among women who ever breastfed or pumped milk to feed the baby, 63.9% started feeding something besides breast milk before the infant was two months old. There were no significant percentages of women who reported feeding their infant anything else before two months.

<b>Among mothers who ever breastfed or pumped milk, percent who fed the infant anything else before infant was 2 months of age</b>			
<b>Characteristic</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>95% CI</b>	
		<i>Lower</i>	<i>Upper</i>
<b>All women</b>	<b>63.9</b>	59.3	68.2
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	<b>71.7</b>	57.7	82.5
20-24	<b>67.8</b>	59.8	74.9
25-34	<b>60.0</b>	53.3	66.4
35+	<b>59.7</b>	42.2	75.1
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	<b>64.8</b>	59.0	70.2
Black	<b>64.6</b>	56.7	71.9
Other	<b>38.0</b>	16.1	66.1
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	<b>60.0</b>	48.3	70.6
High School	<b>73.3</b>	64.5	80.5
Some College	<b>65.2</b>	56.6	73.0
College Graduate	<b>55.8</b>	47.0	64.2
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	<b>59.0</b>	53.0	64.7
Other	<b>70.3</b>	63.0	76.6
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	<b>64.2</b>	59.0	69.1
Yes	<b>62.1</b>	51.8	71.5
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	<b>58.2</b>	50.9	65.1
Yes	<b>67.5</b>	61.5	72.9

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

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



Mississippi, year 2008 births

## Secondhand Smoke Exposure

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

### PRAMS question 48:

Q48: 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.

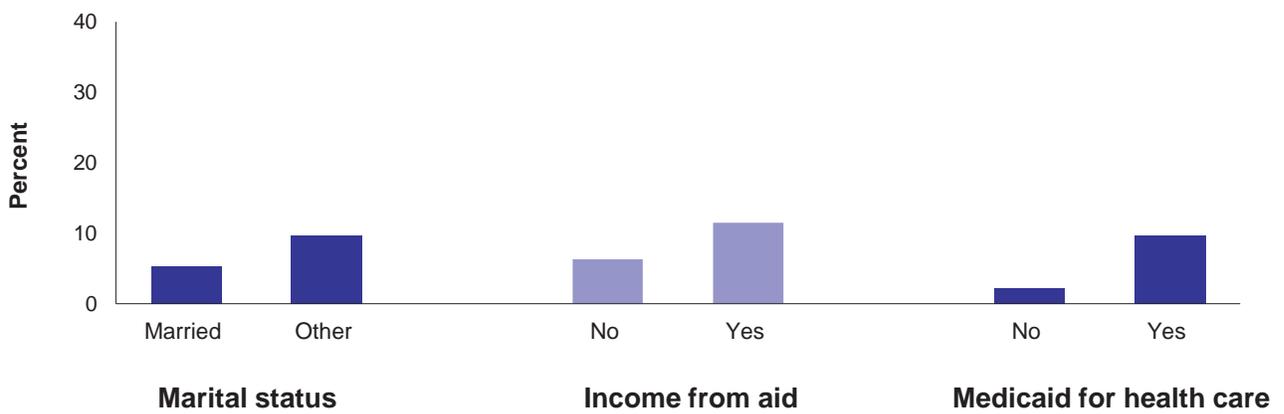
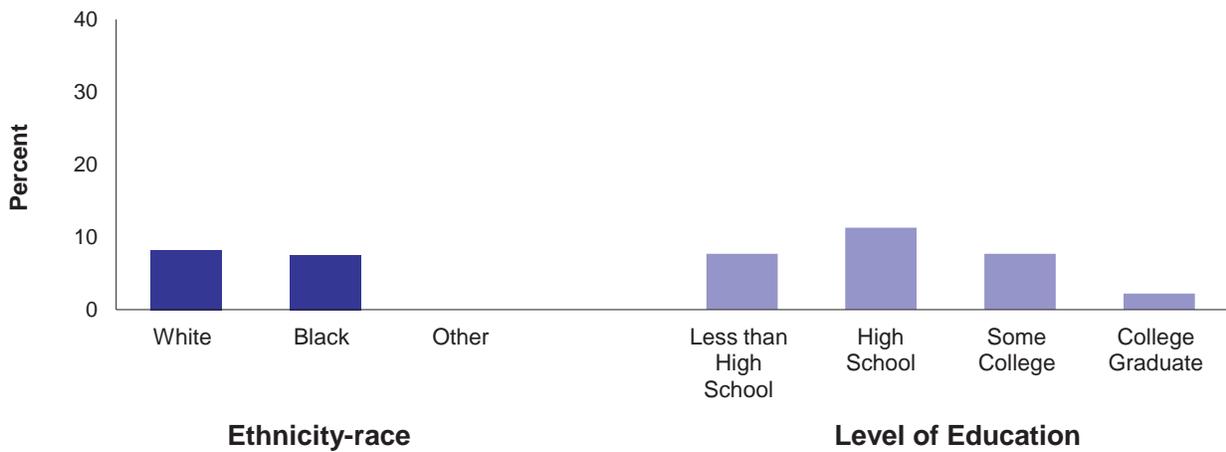
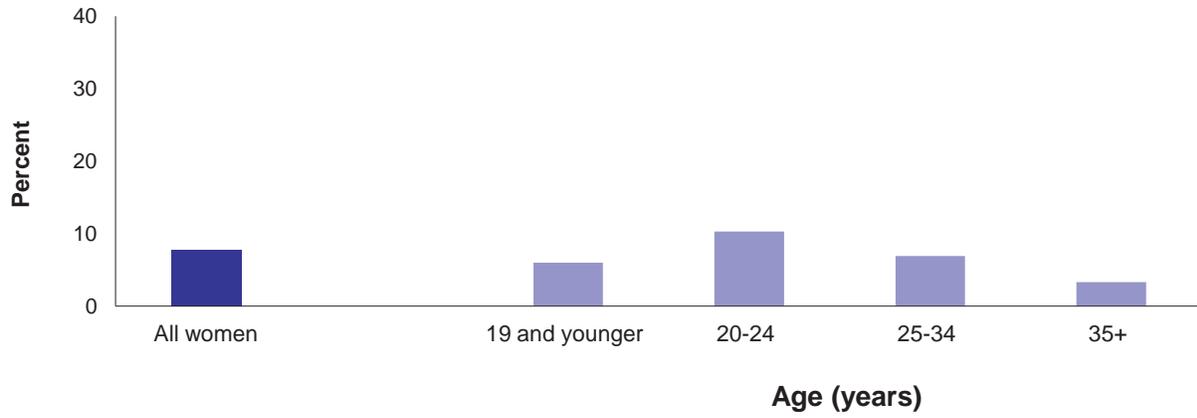
### Findings

Among all women currently living with their infant, 7.7% responded that their infant was exposed to secondhand smoke. The percentage of infants exposed to secondhand smoke was significantly higher among women who received Medicaid for prenatal and/or delivery care.

Among all mothers currently living with their infant, percent whose infant is exposed to secondhand smoke (ETS)			
Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>7.7</b>	6.1	9.7
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	<b>6.0</b>	3.2	11.0
20-24	<b>10.3</b>	7.2	14.5
25-34	<b>6.9</b>	4.7	10.1
35+	<b>3.3</b>	0.9	12.1
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	<b>8.2</b>	5.9	11.1
Black	<b>7.5</b>	5.2	10.7
Other	<b>0.0</b>		
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	<b>7.7</b>	4.8	12.1
High School	<b>11.3</b>	7.8	16.0
Some College	<b>7.7</b>	4.8	12.1
College Graduate	<b>2.2</b>	0.8	6.3
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	<b>5.2</b>	3.4	7.8
Other	<b>9.7</b>	7.2	12.8
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	<b>6.3</b>	4.6	8.5
Yes	<b>11.5</b>	7.9	16.5
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	<b>2.2</b>	1.0	5.0
Yes	<b>9.7</b>	7.6	12.4

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 2008 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 49:

Q49: 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.

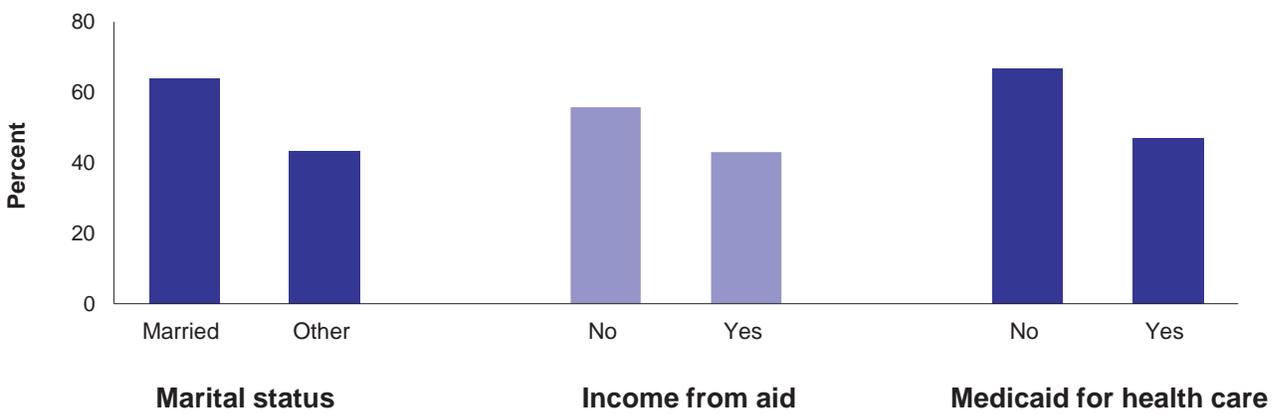
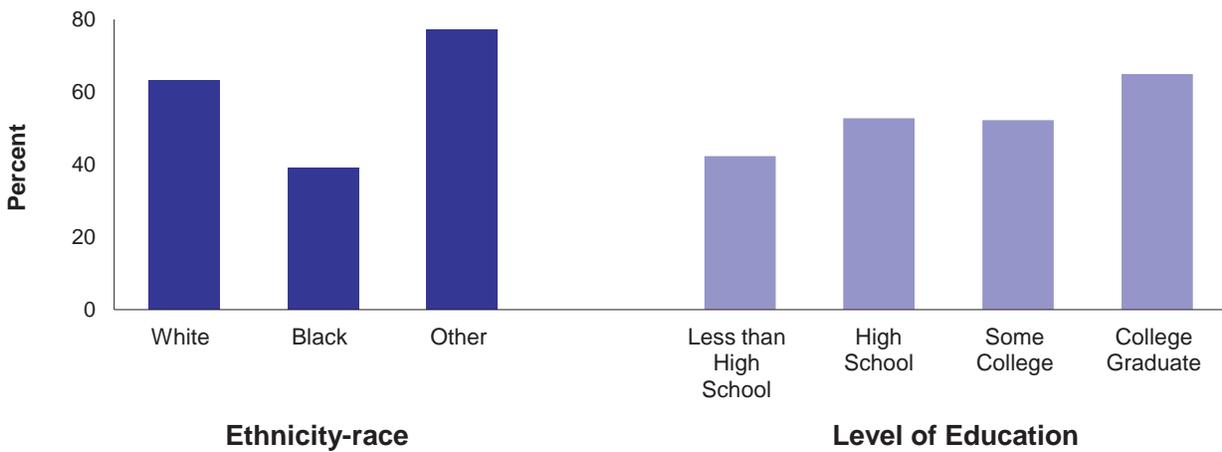
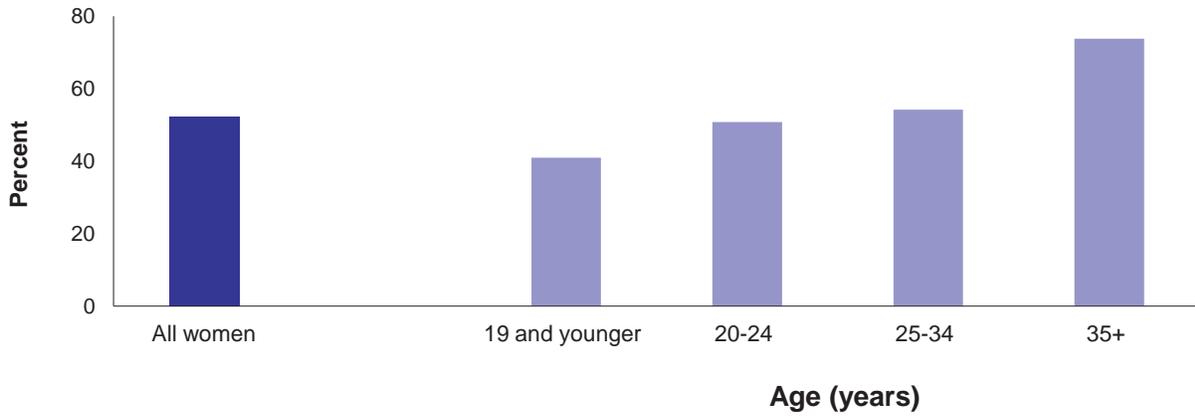
### Findings

Among all women currently living with their infant, 52.2% placed their infant exclusively on the back to sleep. The percentage of women was significantly higher among women who were 35+ years of age, white, college graduates, did not get income from aid, or did not receive Medicaid for prenatal and/or delivery care.

<b>Among all mothers currently living with their infant, percent who place their infant exclusively on the back to sleep ("used the back position")</b>			
<b>Characteristic</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>95% CI</b>	
		<i>Lower</i>	<i>Upper</i>
<b>All women</b>	<b>52.2</b>	48.9	55.5
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	<b>41.0</b>	33.5	48.9
20-24	<b>50.7</b>	44.9	56.5
25-34	<b>54.2</b>	49.1	59.2
35+	<b>73.8</b>	61.3	83.4
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	<b>63.2</b>	58.7	67.5
Black	<b>39.0</b>	34.3	43.9
Other	<b>77.2</b>	49.9	92.0
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	<b>42.3</b>	35.8	49.2
High School	<b>52.7</b>	46.6	58.8
Some College	<b>52.2</b>	45.8	58.6
College Graduate	<b>65.0</b>	57.7	71.7
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	<b>63.9</b>	59.3	68.4
Other	<b>43.2</b>	38.7	47.8
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	<b>55.8</b>	51.9	59.6
Yes	<b>43.0</b>	36.8	49.4
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	<b>66.6</b>	60.7	72.1
Yes	<b>46.9</b>	43.0	50.8

*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 exclusively on the back to sleep ("used the back position")**



Mississippi, year 2008 births

## Well Baby Checkup at Two, Four, or Six Months of Age

Percent of women whose infant had a well-baby checkup

### PRAMS question 51:

Q51: Has your baby had a well-baby check? (A well-baby checkup is a regular health visit for your baby usually at two, four, or six months of age.)

### Findings

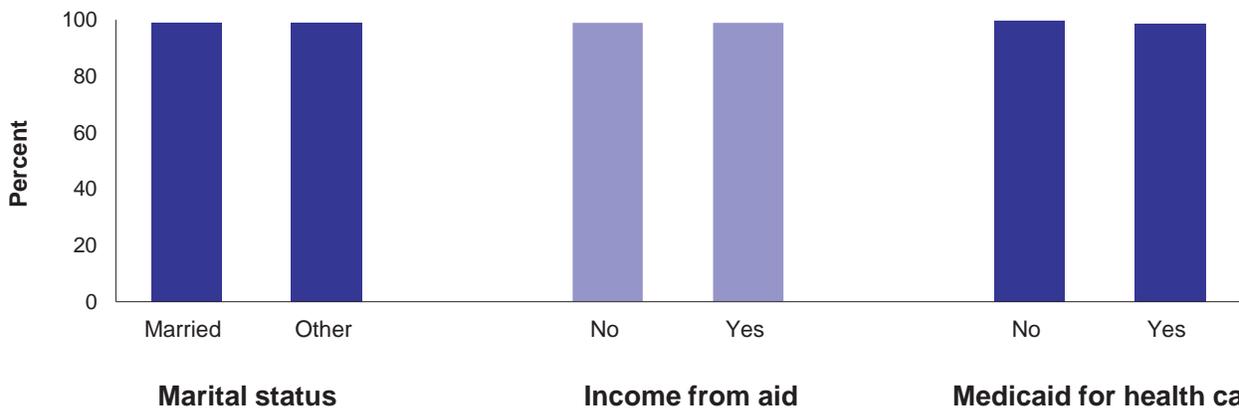
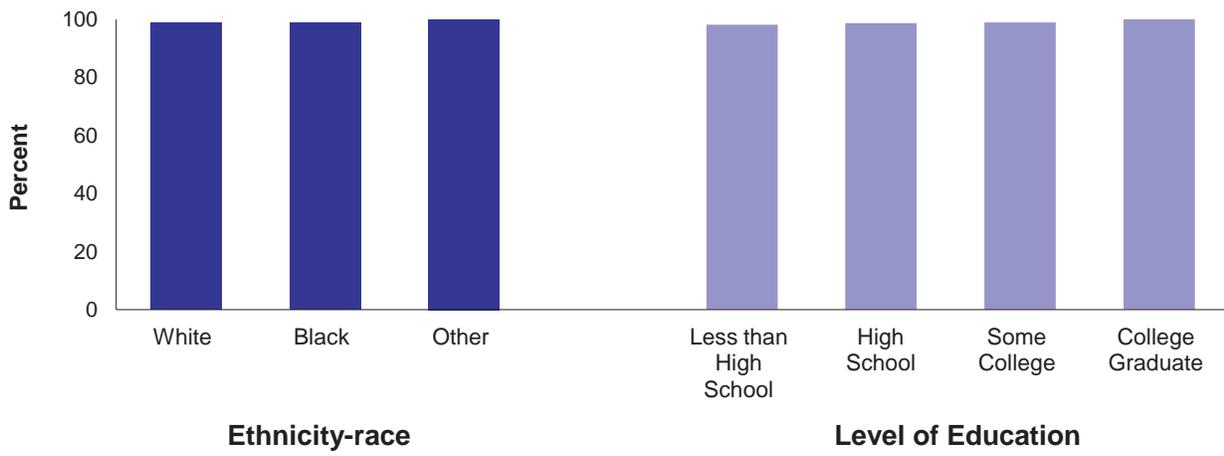
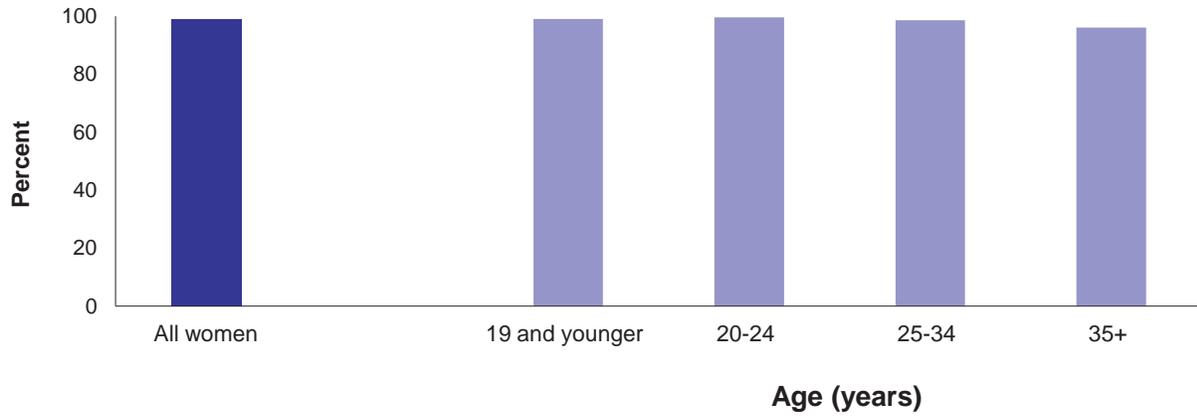
Among all women 98.9% had a well-baby checkup at two, four, or six months of age. No significant differences existed between categories of maternal characteristics.

### Percent of women whose infant had a well-baby checkup

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>98.9</b>	97.8	99.4
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	99.1	95.6	99.8
20-24	99.6	98.4	99.9
25-34	98.6	96.4	99.5
35+	96.0	85.6	99.0
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	98.9	97.1	99.6
Black	98.8	97.1	99.5
Other	100.0		
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	98.2	94.7	99.4
High School	98.7	96.3	99.5
Some College	98.9	96.3	99.7
College Graduate	100.0		
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	98.9	97.0	99.6
Other	98.9	97.3	99.5
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	98.8	97.5	99.5
Yes	98.9	96.2	99.7
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	99.6	97.1	99.9
Yes	98.6	97.2	99.3

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

**Percent of women whose infant had a well-baby checkup**



# PAYER OF HEALTHCARE AND ECONOMIC FACTORS

Mississippi, year 2008 births

## Preconception Medicaid

Percent of women with Medicaid just before pregnancy

### PRAMS question 2:

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

### Findings

Among all women with a live birth, 18.8% were on Medicaid just before they were pregnant. The percentage with Medicaid just before pregnancy was significantly higher for women who were ≤ 19 years of age, black, not married, received income from aid or had Medicaid for prenatal &/or delivery care. Every educational level was significantly different from each other, and the highest percent of women on Medicaid before pregnancy was among women who had not attained a high school degree.

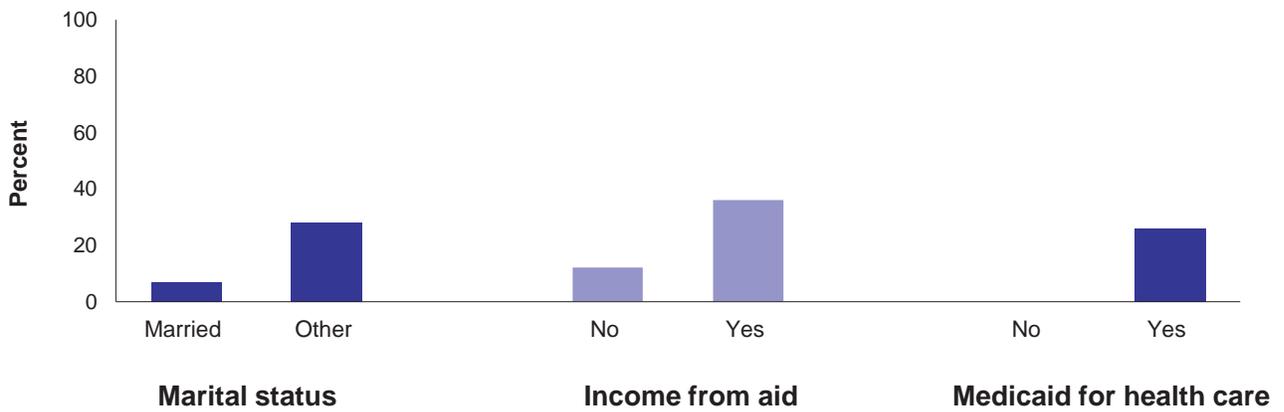
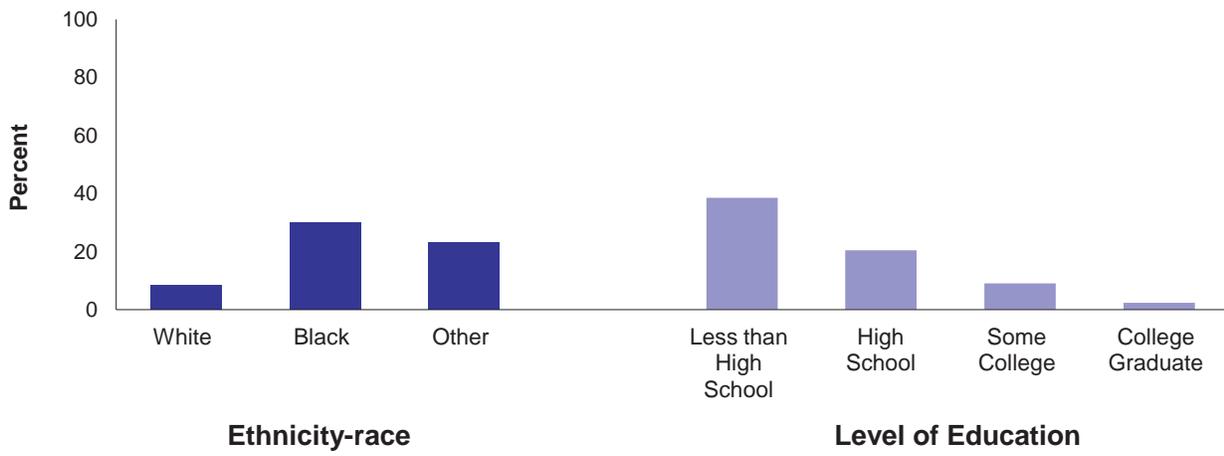
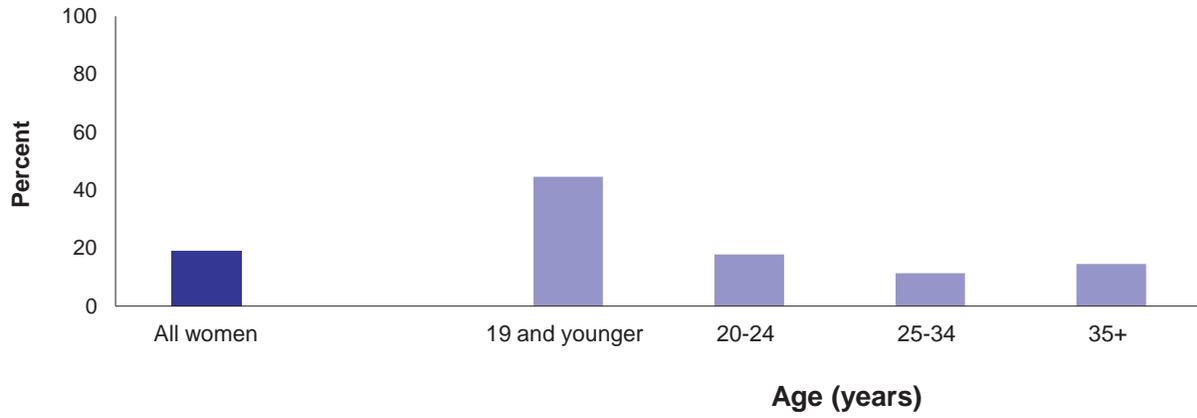
### Percent of women with Medicaid just before pregnancy

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>18.8</b>	16.4	21.6
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	<b>44.6</b>	37.0	52.4
20-24	<b>17.9</b>	13.8	22.8
25-34	<b>11.3</b>	8.4	15.0
35+	<b>14.5</b>	7.3	26.7
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	<b>8.3</b>	6.1	11.2
Black	<b>30.1</b>	25.8	34.7
Other	<b>23.0</b>	8.5	48.9
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	<b>38.5</b>	32.3	45.2
High School	<b>20.4</b>	16.0	25.7
Some College	<b>9.0</b>	6.0	13.5
College Graduate	<b>2.4</b>	0.9	5.9
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	<b>6.9</b>	4.8	9.8
Other	<b>27.8</b>	24.0	32.0
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	<b>12.2</b>	9.9	14.9
Yes	<b>36.1</b>	30.2	42.4
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No			
Yes	<b>25.8</b>	22.6	29.4

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

Note: Women could report multiple sources for payers of preconception care. Therefore, the combined percentage of preconception care payers from Medicaid sources, Private Insurance sources, or no insurance reported is greater than 100%.

### Percent of women with Medicaid just before pregnancy



Mississippi, year 2008 births

## Preconception Insurance

Percent of women with Insurance just before pregnancy

### PRAMS question 1:

Q1: Just before you got pregnant, did you have health insurance? No/Yes

### Findings

Among all women with a live birth, 41.9% reported having health insurance just before pregnancy. The percentage of women with insurance just prior to being pregnant was significantly higher among women who were 25+ years of age, white, married, did not receive income from aid, or did not receive Medicaid for prenatal and/or delivery care. The percentage of women with insurance just before pregnancy increased as the level of education increased.

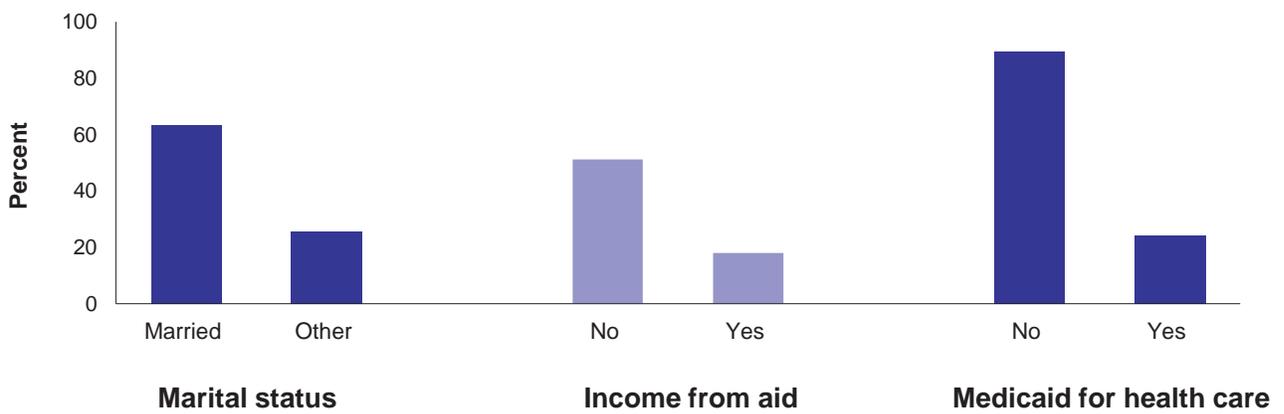
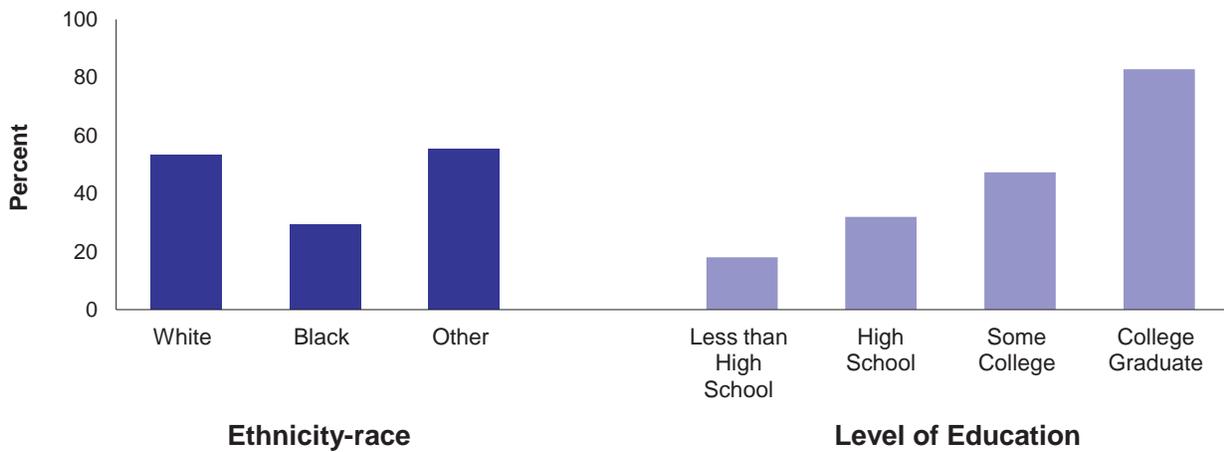
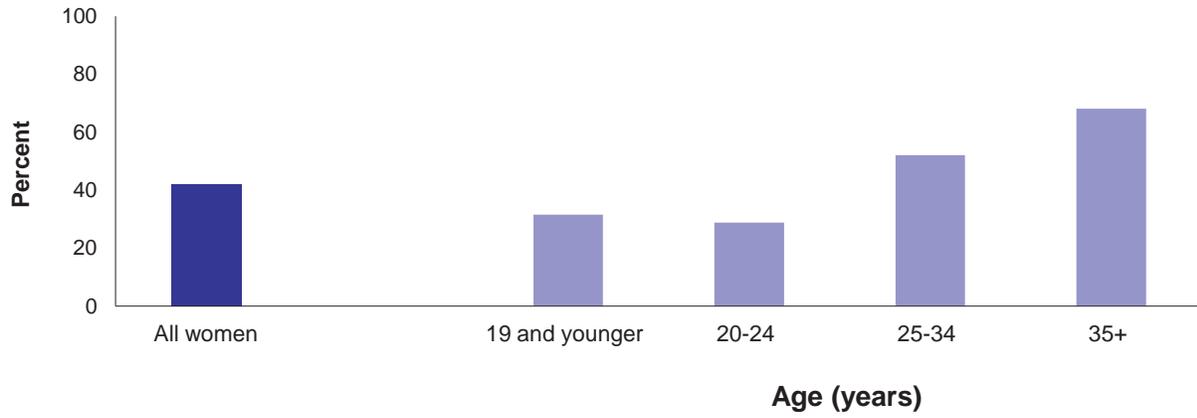
### Percent of women with insurance just before pregnancy

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>41.9</b>	38.7	45.2
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	<b>31.6</b>	24.8	39.3
20-24	<b>28.8</b>	24.0	34.1
25-34	<b>52.0</b>	47.0	57.0
35+	<b>68.1</b>	55.2	78.8
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	<b>53.1</b>	48.5	57.6
Black	<b>29.2</b>	25.1	33.7
Other	<b>55.3</b>	31.4	77.0
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	<b>18.0</b>	13.6	23.5
High School	<b>31.9</b>	26.6	37.7
Some College	<b>47.3</b>	41.0	53.7
College Graduate	<b>82.8</b>	76.4	87.7
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	<b>63.4</b>	58.7	67.8
Other	<b>25.6</b>	21.9	29.6
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	<b>51.2</b>	47.3	55.0
Yes	<b>18.0</b>	13.7	23.2
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	<b>89.2</b>	84.8	92.4
Yes	<b>24.3</b>	21.1	27.7

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

Note: Women could report multiple sources for payers of preconception care. Therefore, the combined percentage of preconception care payers from Medicaid sources, Private Insurance sources, or no insurance reported is greater than 100%.

### Percent of women with insurance just before pregnancy



Mississippi, year 2008 births

## Preconception: Neither Medicaid Nor Insurance

Percent of women with neither Medicaid nor insurance just before pregnancy

### PRAMS questions 1, 2:

Q1: Just before you got pregnant, did you have health insurance? No/Yes

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

### Findings

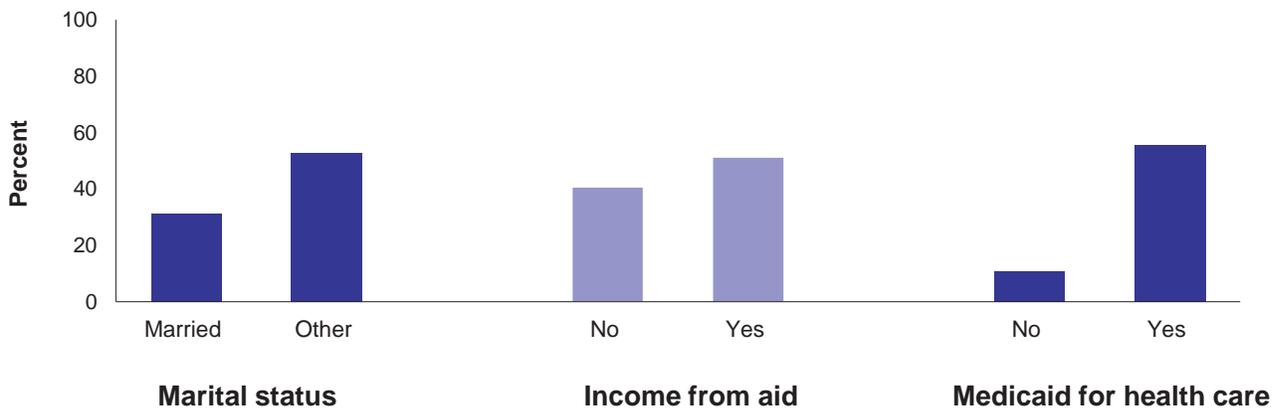
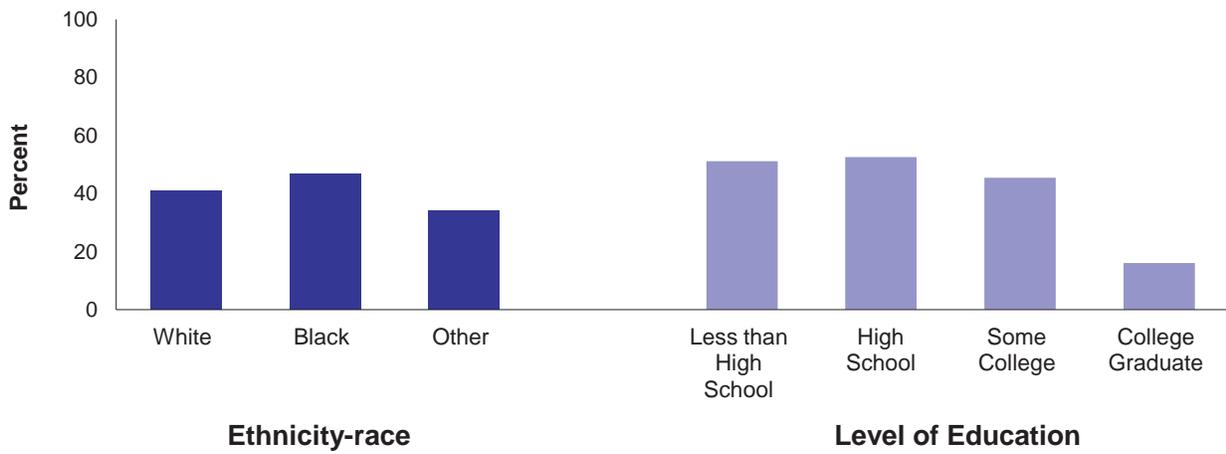
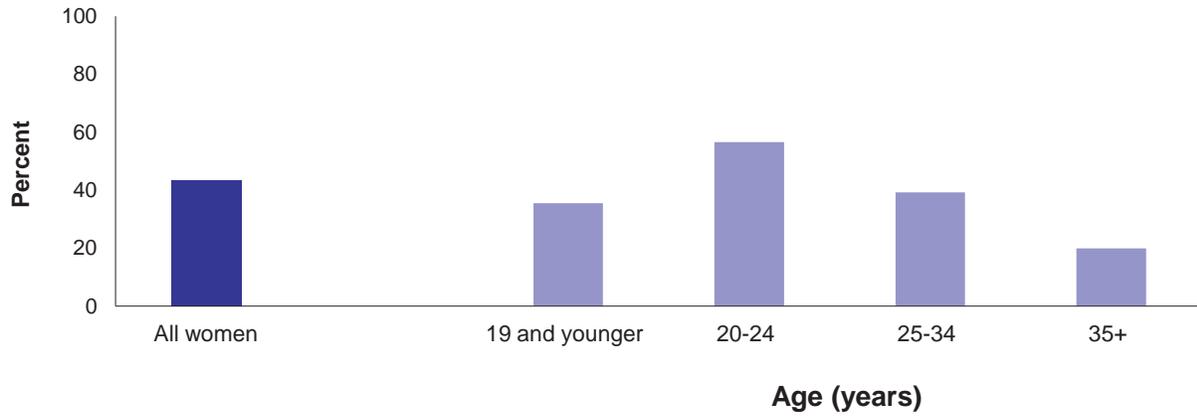
Among all women with a live birth, 43.4% reported not having Medicaid or insurance just before pregnancy. The percentage of women with neither Medicaid nor insurance was significantly higher among women 20-24 yrs, high school vs. college graduate, unmarried vs. married, women who received income from aid, and had Medicaid for prenatal care and/ or delivery.

Percent of women with neither Medicaid nor insurance just before pregnancy			
Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>43.4</b>	40.2	46.7
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	<b>35.5</b>	28.4	43.3
20-24	<b>56.5</b>	50.8	62.1
25-34	<b>39.2</b>	34.4	44.3
35+	<b>19.9</b>	11.7	31.9
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	<b>40.8</b>	36.4	45.4
Black	<b>46.6</b>	41.8	51.5
Other	<b>34.2</b>	15.8	58.9
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	<b>51.1</b>	44.4	57.7
High School	<b>52.6</b>	46.5	58.5
Some College	<b>45.4</b>	39.1	51.8
College Graduate	<b>16.0</b>	11.2	22.3
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	<b>31.1</b>	26.9	35.6
Other	<b>52.8</b>	48.2	57.2
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	<b>40.5</b>	36.7	44.3
Yes	<b>51.0</b>	44.7	57.3
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	<b>10.8</b>	7.6	15.2
Yes	<b>55.6</b>	51.7	59.4

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

Note: Women could report multiple sources for payers of preconception care. Therefore, the combined percentage of preconception care payers from Medicaid sources, Private Insurance sources, or no insurance reported is greater than 100%.

**Percent of women with neither Medicaid nor insurance just before pregnancy**



Mississippi, year 2008 births

## Prenatal Medicaid

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

### PRAMS question 18:

Q18: 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: \_\_\_\_\_.

### Findings

Among women who had prenatal care, 69.2% reported having Medicaid as payer. The percentage of women reporting Medicaid as PNC payer was significantly higher for mothers ≤19 vs. 20+ years of age, 20-24 vs. 25+ years of age, black, not married, or received income from aid. Women with different educational levels were all significantly different and the highest percentage of women with PNC paid by Medicaid were those who did not have a high school degree.

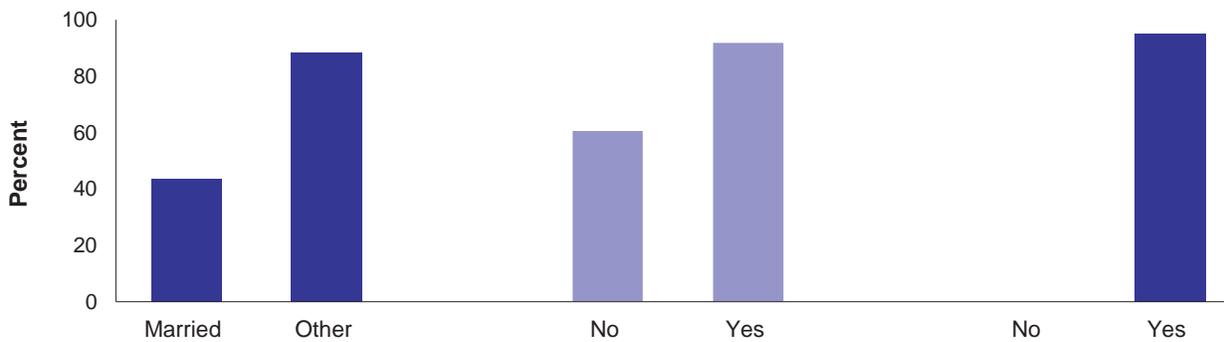
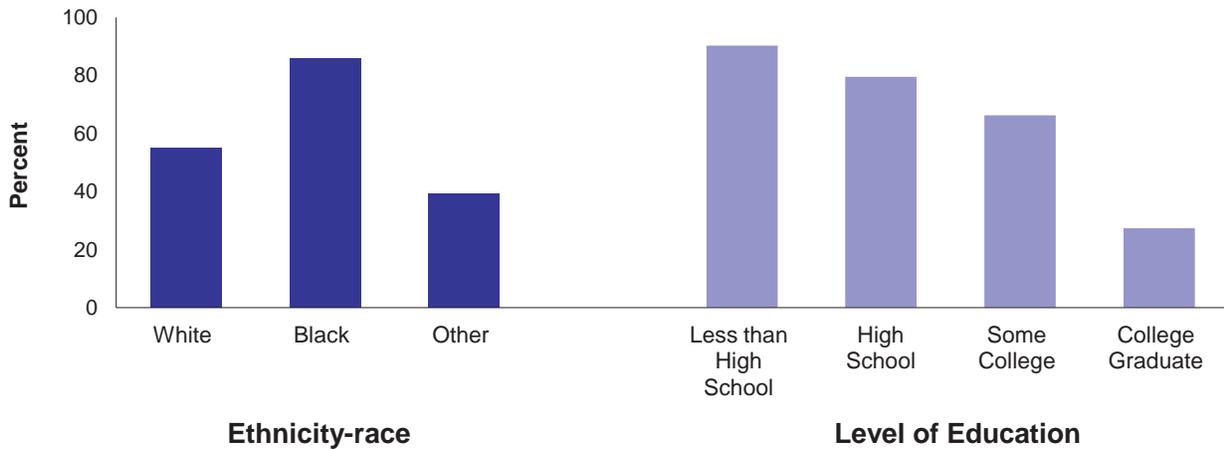
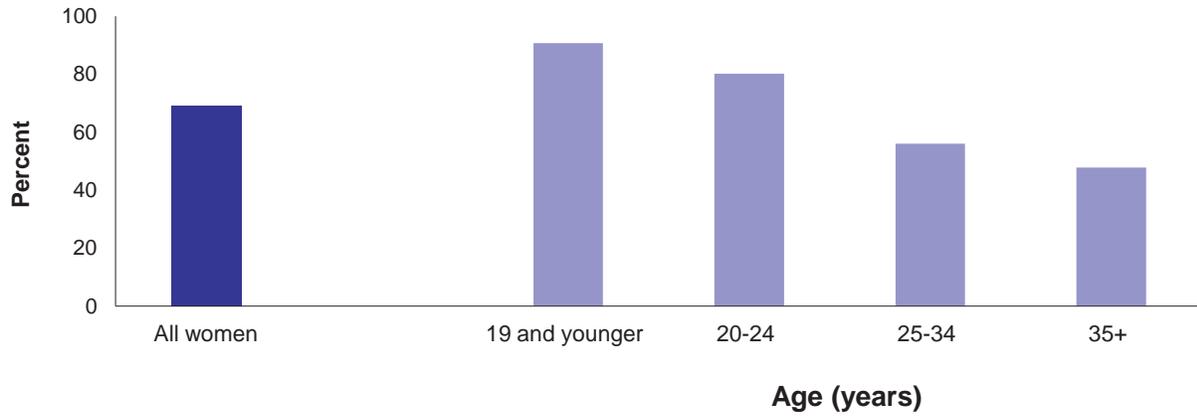
### Among women with prenatal care (PNC), percent whose PNC was paid by Medicaid

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>69.2</b>	66.1	72.1
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	<b>92.7</b>	87.6	95.8
20-24	<b>80.2</b>	75.4	84.3
25-34	<b>55.8</b>	50.8	60.7
35+	<b>45.9</b>	33.6	58.7
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	<b>54.8</b>	50.3	59.2
Black	<b>86.2</b>	82.7	89.2
Other	<b>39.2</b>	19.2	63.7
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	<b>91.1</b>	86.5	94.2
High School	<b>79.7</b>	74.5	84.1
Some College	<b>66.4</b>	60.1	72.1
College Graduate	<b>27.4</b>	21.2	34.5
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	<b>43.0</b>	38.4	47.7
Other	<b>89.1</b>	85.9	91.7
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	<b>60.4</b>	56.6	64.0
Yes	<b>92.6</b>	88.5	95.4
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	<b>0.0</b>		
Yes	<b>95.2</b>	93.2	96.6

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

Note: Women could report multiple sources for payers of prenatal care. Therefore, the combined percentage of prenatal care payers from Medicaid sources, Private Insurance sources, or no insurance reported is greater than 100%.

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



**Marital status**

**Income from aid**

**Medicaid for health care**

Mississippi, year 2008 births

## Prenatal Insurance

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

### PRAMS question 18:

Q18: 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: \_\_\_\_\_.

### Findings

Among women who had prenatal care, 30.5% reported having insurance as payer. The percentage of women whose PNC was paid by insurance was significantly higher among women who were 25+ vs. <25 years of age, 20-24 vs. ≤19 years of age, white, married, did not receive income from aid, or did not receive Medicaid for prenatal or delivery care. Women with different educational levels were all significantly different and the highest percentage of women with PNC paid by insurance were those who had a college degree.

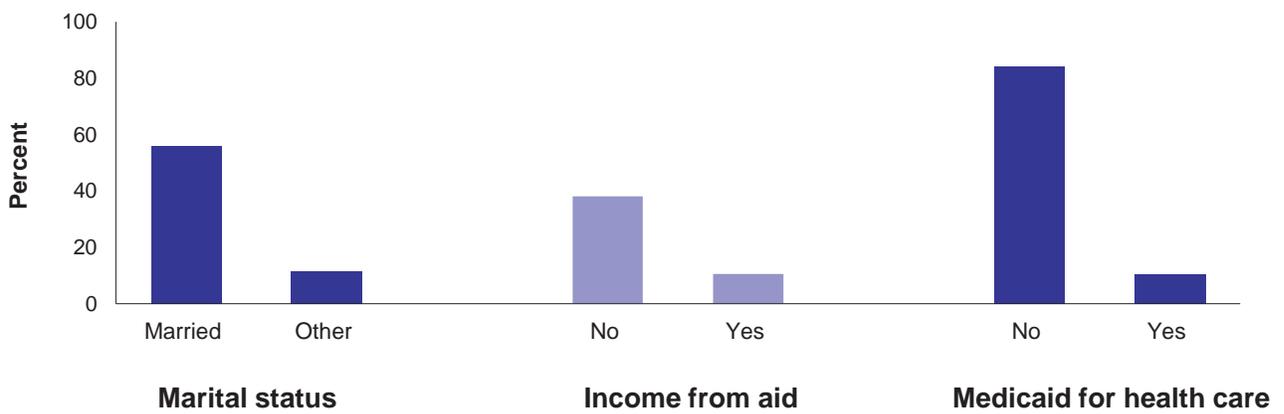
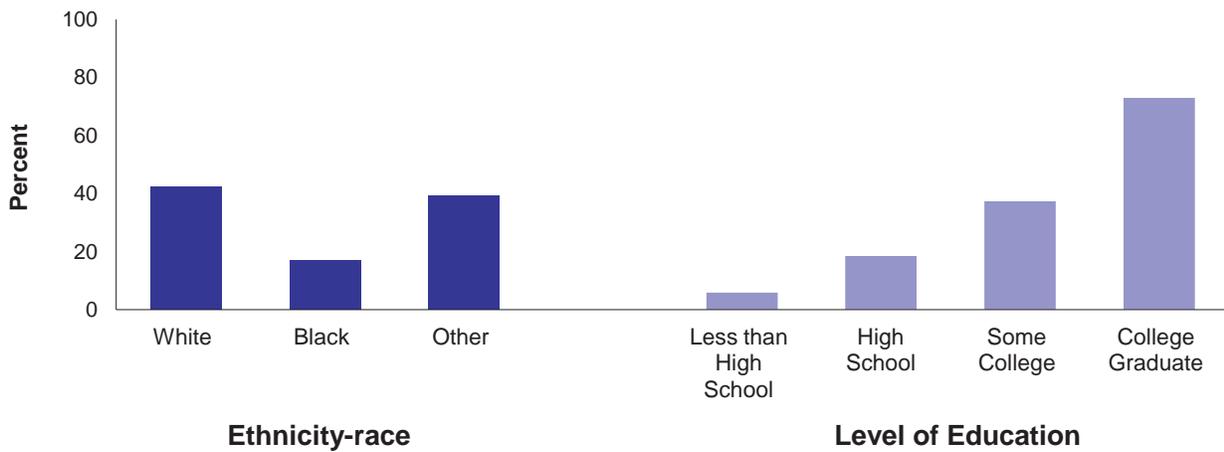
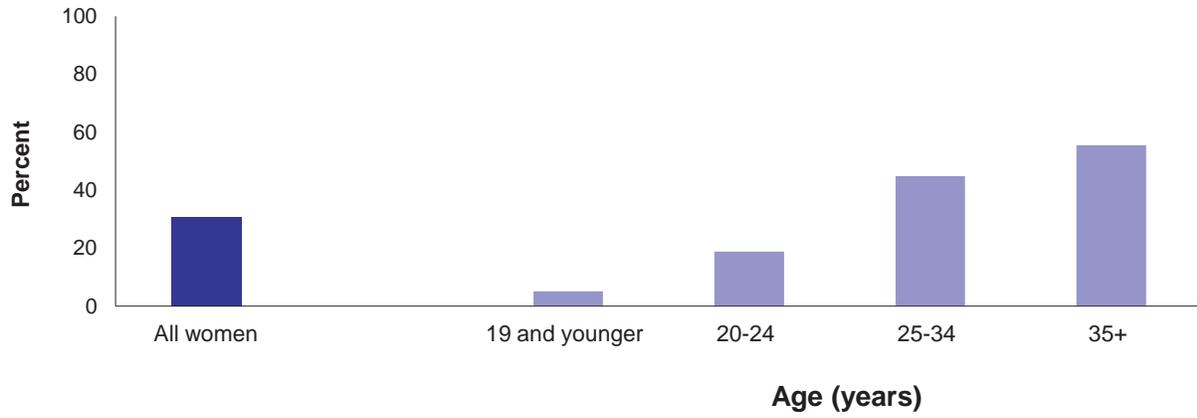
### Among women with prenatal care (PNC), percent whose PNC was paid by insurance

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>30.5</b>	27.6	33.5
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	5.1	2.7	9.5
20-24	18.8	14.9	23.5
25-34	44.8	40.0	49.8
35+	55.5	42.6	67.7
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	42.4	38.1	47.0
Black	17.0	13.8	20.9
Other	39.2	19.6	63.0
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	5.8	3.6	9.4
High School	18.5	14.3	23.5
Some College	37.3	31.3	43.7
College Graduate	72.9	65.8	79.0
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	55.7	50.9	60.3
Other	11.3	8.8	14.6
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	38.1	34.5	41.9
Yes	10.5	7.2	15.0
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	84.0	78.9	88.0
Yes	10.4	8.3	13.0

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

Note: Women could report multiple sources for payers of prenatal care. Therefore, the combined percentage of prenatal care payers from Medicaid sources, Private Insurance sources, or no insurance reported is greater than 100%.

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



Mississippi, year 2008 births

## Delivery Paid by Medicaid

Percent of all women whose delivery was paid by Medicaid

### PRAMS question 39:

Q39: 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: \_\_\_\_\_.

### Findings

Among women who reported having a live birth, 72.0% reported that Medicaid paid for the delivery. The percentage of women whose delivery was paid by Medicaid was significantly higher among women who were ≤24 vs. 25+ years of age, ≤19 vs. 20+ years of age, black, not married, or received income from aid.

Women with different educational levels were all significantly different and the highest percentage of women with delivery paid by Medicaid were those who did not have a high school degree.

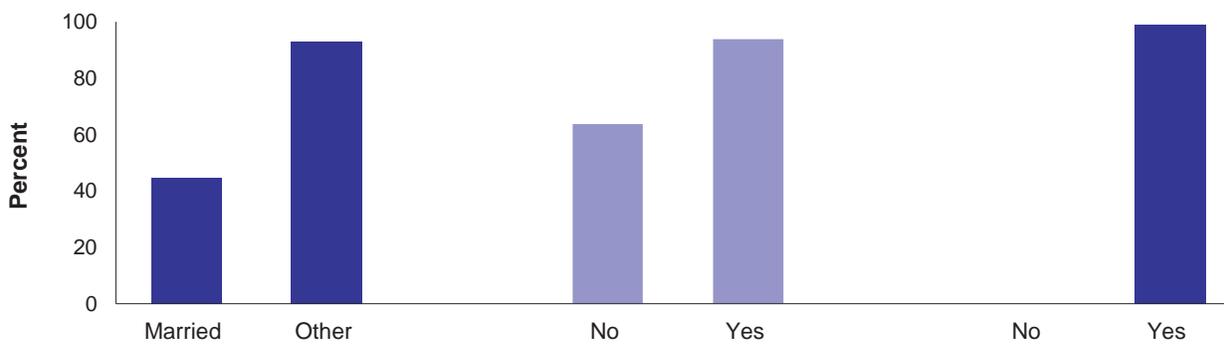
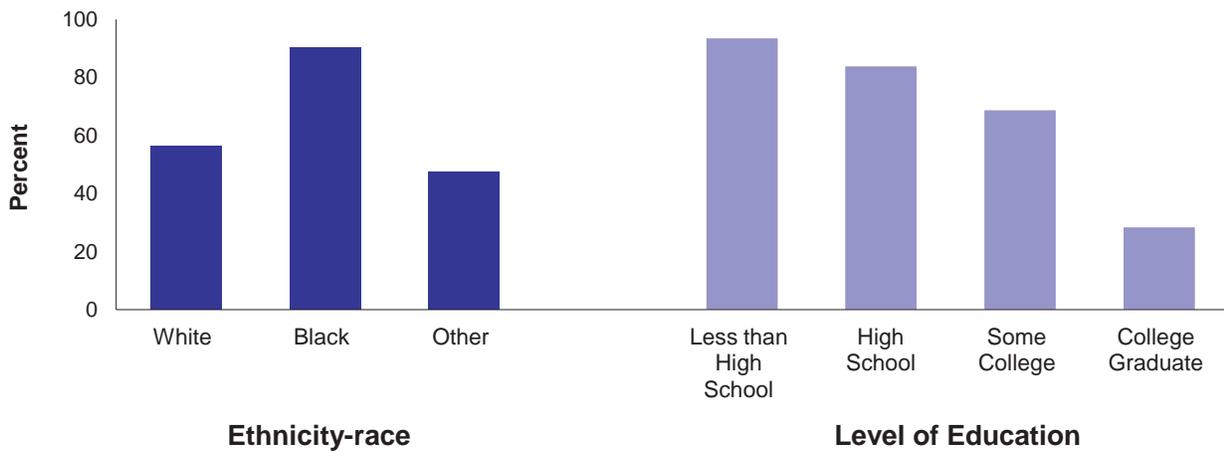
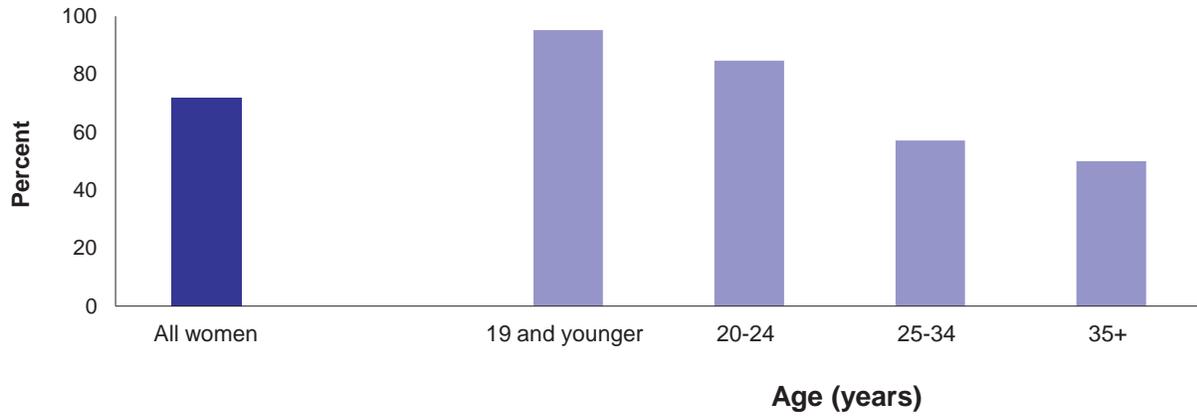
### Percent of all women whose delivery was paid by Medicaid

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>72.0</b>	69.0	74.7
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	<b>95.2</b>	91.1	97.5
20-24	<b>84.6</b>	80.3	88.1
25-34	<b>57.1</b>	52.1	61.9
35+	<b>50.0</b>	37.7	62.3
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	<b>56.3</b>	51.8	60.6
Black	<b>90.2</b>	87.1	92.6
Other	<b>47.6</b>	25.7	70.4
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	<b>93.4</b>	89.5	95.9
High School	<b>83.8</b>	78.9	87.7
Some College	<b>68.6</b>	62.5	74.2
College Graduate	<b>28.4</b>	22.2	35.5
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	<b>44.5</b>	39.9	49.2
Other	<b>92.7</b>	90.0	94.8
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	<b>63.7</b>	60.0	67.2
Yes	<b>93.8</b>	90.0	96.3
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	<b>0.0</b>		
Yes	<b>98.7</b>	97.4	99.4

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

Note: Women could report multiple sources for payers of delivery care. Therefore, the combined percentage of delivery care payers from Medicaid sources, Private Insurance sources, or no insurance reported is greater than 100%.

**Percent of all women whose delivery was paid by Medicaid**



Mississippi, year 2008 births

## Delivery Paid by Insurance

Percent of all women whose delivery was paid by insurance

### PRAMS question 39:

Q39: 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: \_\_\_\_\_.

### Findings

Among women who had a live birth, 27.9% reported that insurance paid for delivery. This is significantly higher among women who were 25+ years of age, white, married, did not receive income from aid, or did not have Medicaid as payer for prenatal care and/or delivery. Women with different educational levels were all significantly different and the highest percentage of women with delivery paid by insurance were college graduates.

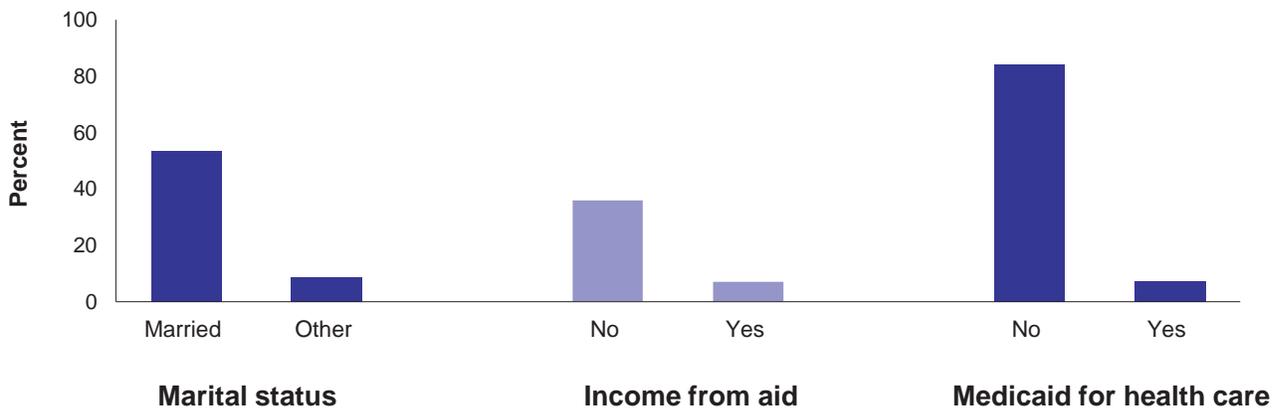
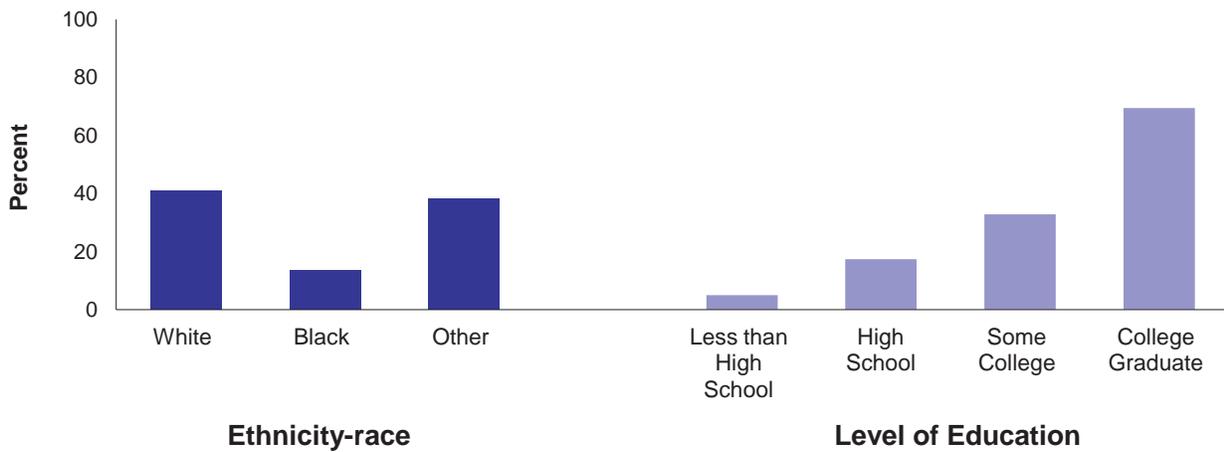
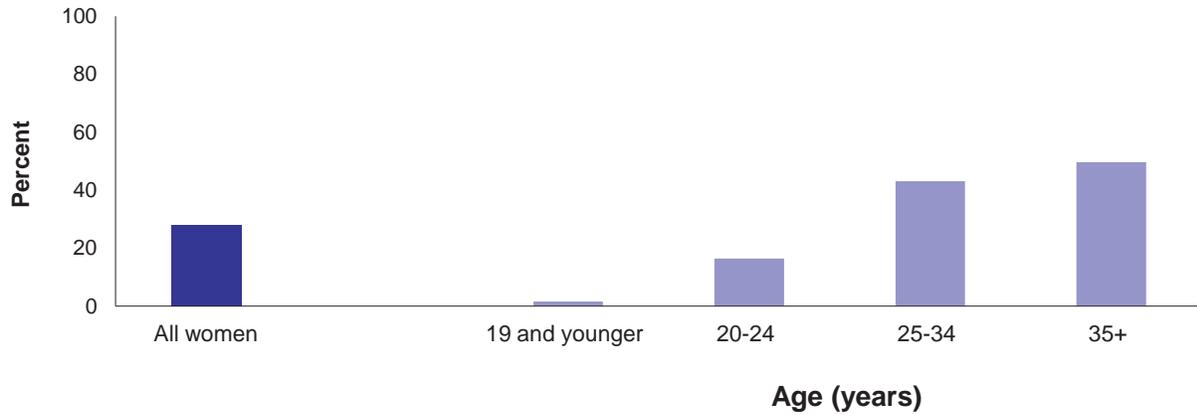
### Percent of all women whose delivery was paid by insurance

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>27.9</b>	25.2	30.9
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	1.6	0.7	3.7
20-24	16.4	12.8	20.9
25-34	43.0	38.2	48.0
35+	49.7	37.4	62.0
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	40.8	36.5	45.3
Black	13.4	10.6	16.9
Other	38.1	18.8	62.1
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	5.0	2.9	8.5
High School	17.4	13.3	22.4
Some College	32.8	27.2	39.0
College Graduate	69.5	62.3	75.9
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	53.5	48.8	58.1
Other	8.6	6.4	11.5
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	36.0	32.4	39.6
Yes	7.0	4.4	11.0
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	84.1	79.1	88.1
Yes	7.0	5.3	9.3

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

Note: Women could report multiple sources for payers of delivery care. Therefore, the combined percentage of delivery care payers from Medicaid sources, Private Insurance sources, or no insurance reported is greater than 100%.

### Percent of all women whose delivery was paid by insurance



Mississippi, year 2008 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 2, 18, 39:

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

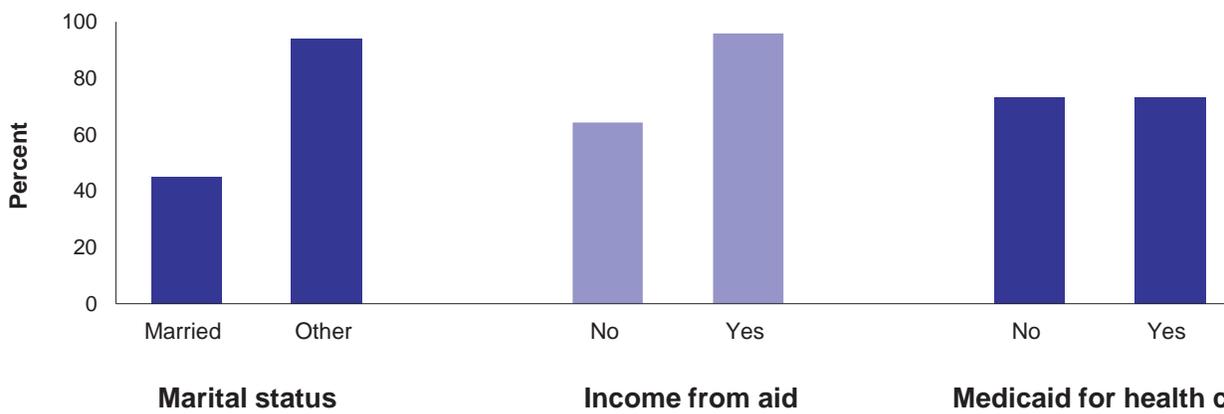
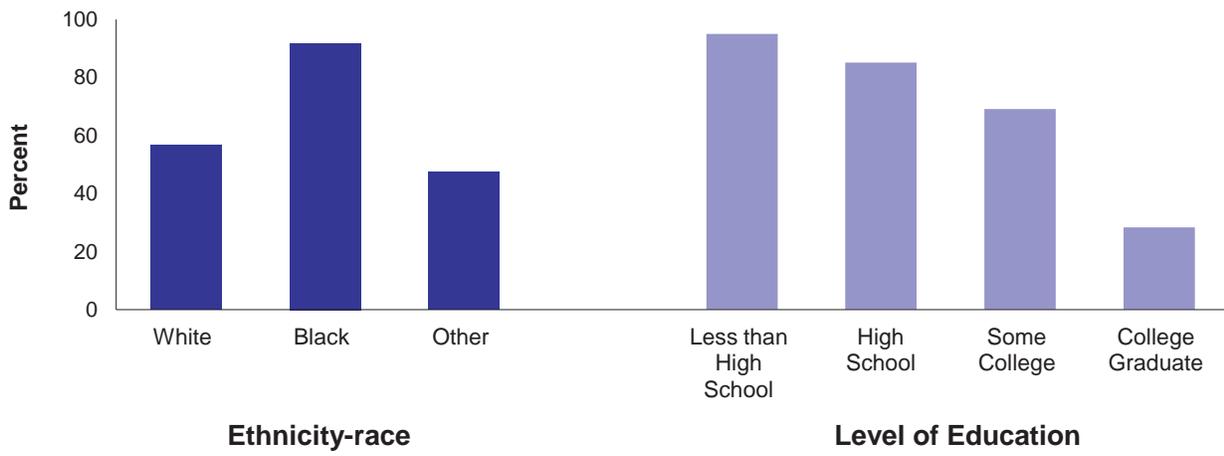
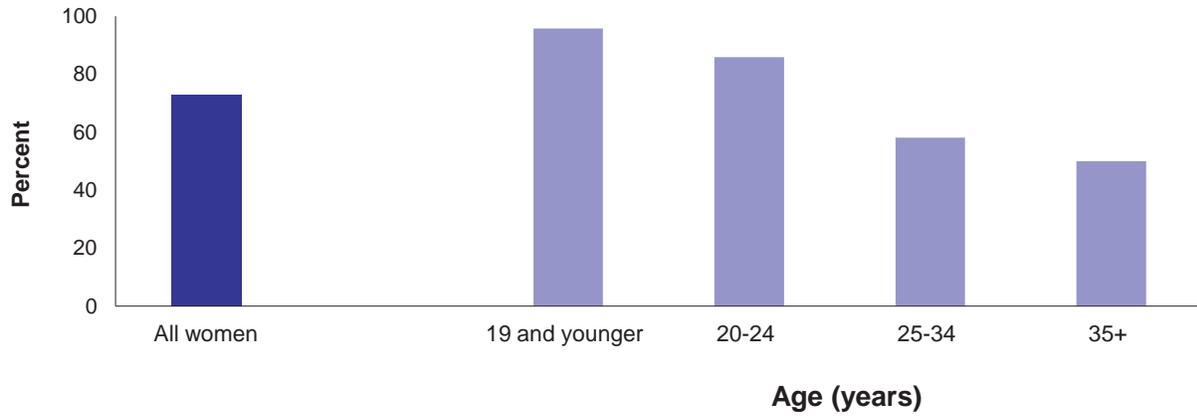
Q18: How was your prenatal care paid for? Check all that apply. (1) Medicaid; (2) Personal income (cash, check, or credit card); (3) Health insurance or HMO; (4) Military coverage; (5) Indian Health Service; (6) Other - Please tell us: \_\_\_\_\_.

Q39: 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: \_\_\_\_\_.

Findings	Percent of all women who had Medicaid before pregnancy, or had Medicaid pay for prenatal care or delivery		
	Characteristic	%	95% CI Lower Upper
Among all women, 72.9% said they had Medicaid at any time (just before pregnancy, prenatal, or delivery). This response was significantly higher among women who were <25 years of age, black, not married, or received income from aid. Women with different educational levels were all significantly different and the highest percentage of women with Medicaid at some did not have a high school degree.  <i>Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.</i>	<b>All women</b>	<b>72.9</b>	70.0 75.6
	<b>Age (years)</b>		
	19 and younger	<b>95.8</b>	91.5 97.9
	20-24	<b>85.9</b>	81.7 89.2
	25-34	<b>58.1</b>	53.1 62.8
	35+	<b>50.0</b>	37.7 62.3
	<b>Race-ethnicity</b>		
	White	<b>56.6</b>	52.1 60.9
	Black	<b>91.8</b>	89.1 94.0
	Other	<b>47.6</b>	25.7 70.4
	<b>Level of education</b>		
	Less than High School	<b>95.0</b>	91.6 97.1
	High School	<b>85.1</b>	80.4 88.9
	Some College	<b>69.1</b>	63.0 74.6
	College Graduate	<b>28.4</b>	22.2 35.5
	<b>Marital status</b>		
	Married	<b>45.0</b>	40.4 49.7
	Other	<b>94.0</b>	91.5 95.9
	<b>Income from aid</b>		
	No	<b>64.3</b>	60.6 67.8
Yes	<b>95.8</b>	92.6 97.7	
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No			
Yes	<b>72.9</b>	70.0 75.6	

\*from entire sample

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



Mississippi, year 2008 births

## Sources of Income

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

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### PRAMS question 55:

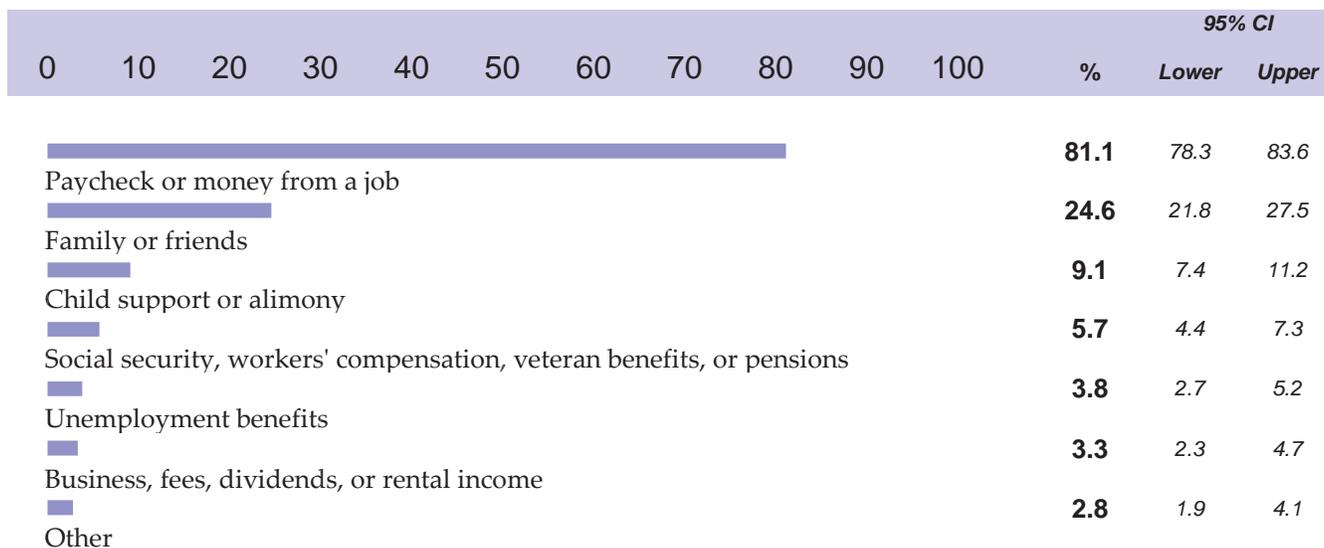
Q55: What were the sources of your household's income during the past 12 months? Check all that apply.

- Paycheck or money from a job
- Money from family or friends
- Money from a business, fees, dividends, or rental income
- 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
- Other - Please tell us: \_\_\_\_\_.

### Findings

For most women (81.1%), paycheck or money from a job was a source. Fewer women cited "family or friends" (24.6%), "child support or alimony" (9.1%), "Social Security, workers' compensation, veteran benefits, or pensions" (5.7%), "unemployment benefits" (3.8%), "money from a business, fees, dividends, or rental income" (3.3%) and "other" (2.8%).

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



Mississippi, year 2008 births

## Income from Aid

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

### PRAMS question 55:

Q55: 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, 27.5% reported having income from aid during the past 12 months. The percentage of women receiving income from aid was significantly higher among women who were <25 years of age, black, < some college, some college vs. college graduate, not married, or received Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery.

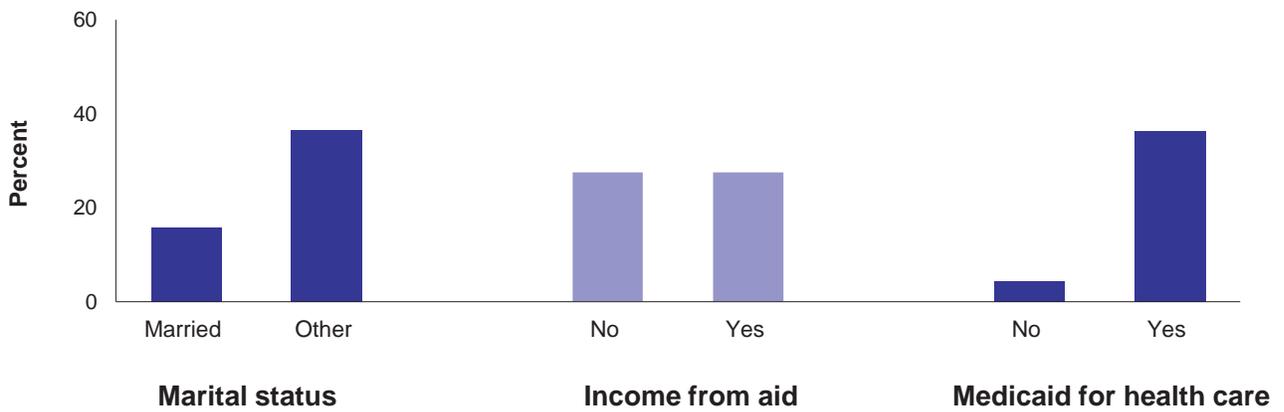
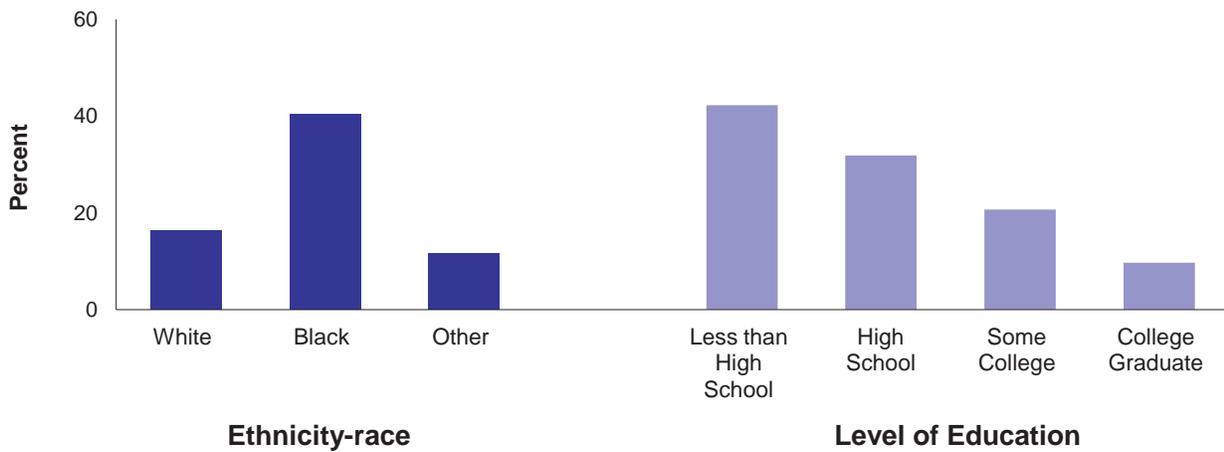
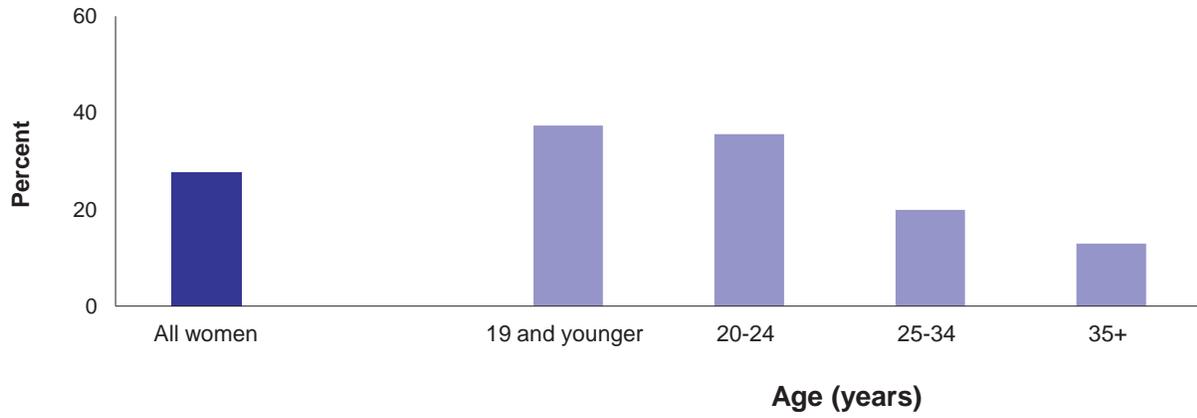
### Percent of women with household income from aid during the 12 months before the survey

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>27.5</b>	24.7	30.6
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	<b>37.4</b>	30.1	45.2
20-24	<b>35.6</b>	30.3	41.3
25-34	<b>19.9</b>	16.2	24.3
35+	<b>12.9</b>	6.6	23.9
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	<b>16.4</b>	13.3	20.0
Black	<b>40.4</b>	35.7	45.3
Other	<b>11.5</b>	2.8	37.1
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	<b>42.3</b>	35.8	49.0
High School	<b>31.9</b>	26.5	37.7
Some College	<b>20.7</b>	16.0	26.4
College Graduate	<b>9.7</b>	6.1	15.2
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	<b>15.7</b>	12.5	19.5
Other	<b>36.5</b>	32.2	40.9
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No			
Yes	<b>27.5</b>	24.7	30.6
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	<b>4.2</b>	2.4	7.5
Yes	<b>36.2</b>	32.5	40.0

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

\*from entire sample

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



# ORAL HYGIENE, DENTAL CARE

Mississippi, year 2008 births

## Dental Care After Most Recent Pregnancy

Percent of women seen by a dentist after most recent pregnancy

### PRAMS question 68:

Q68: When did you have your teeth cleaned by a dentist or dental hygienist? For each of the three time periods, circle Y (Yes) if you did have your teeth cleaned then or N (No) if you did not have your teeth cleaned then:

- a. Before my most recent pregnancy N/Y
- b. During my most recent pregnancy N/Y
- c. After my most recent pregnancy N/Y

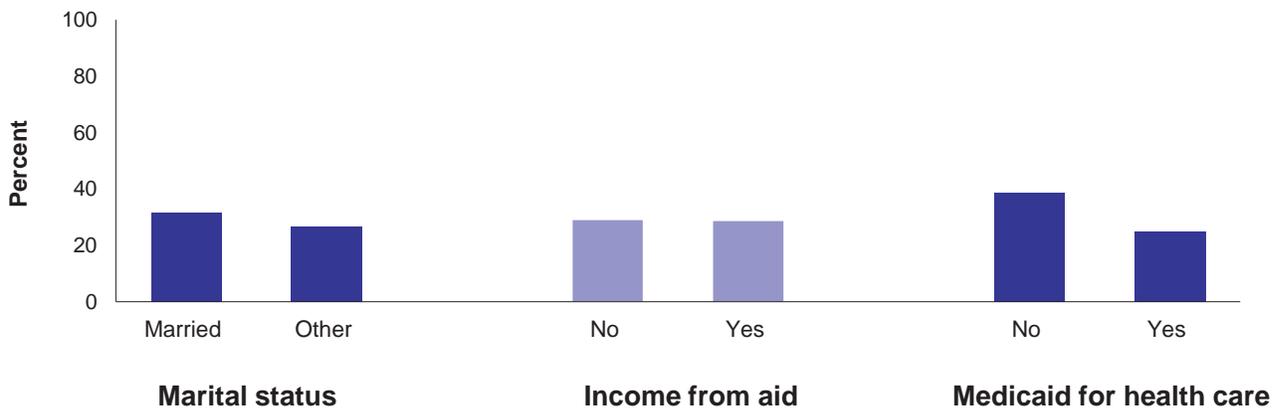
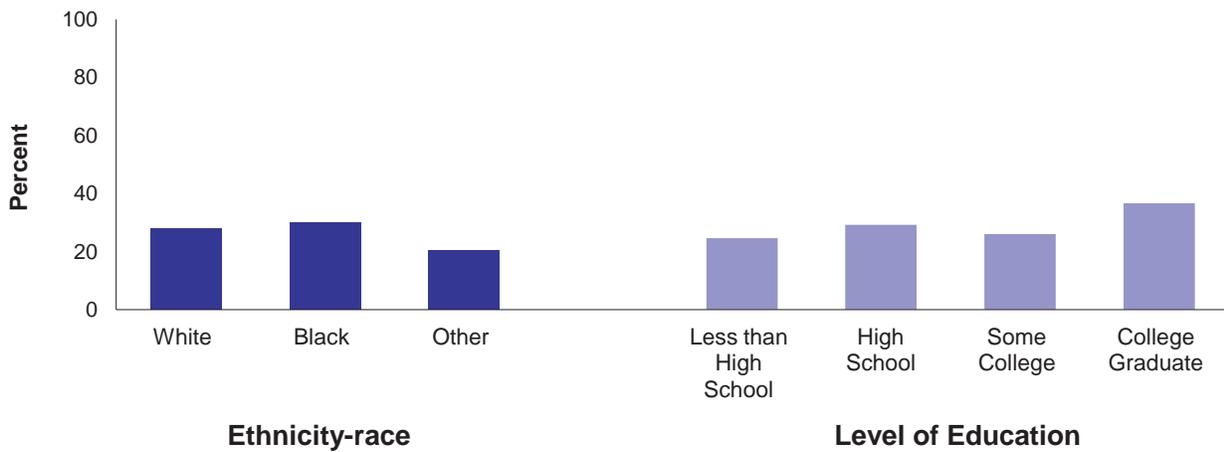
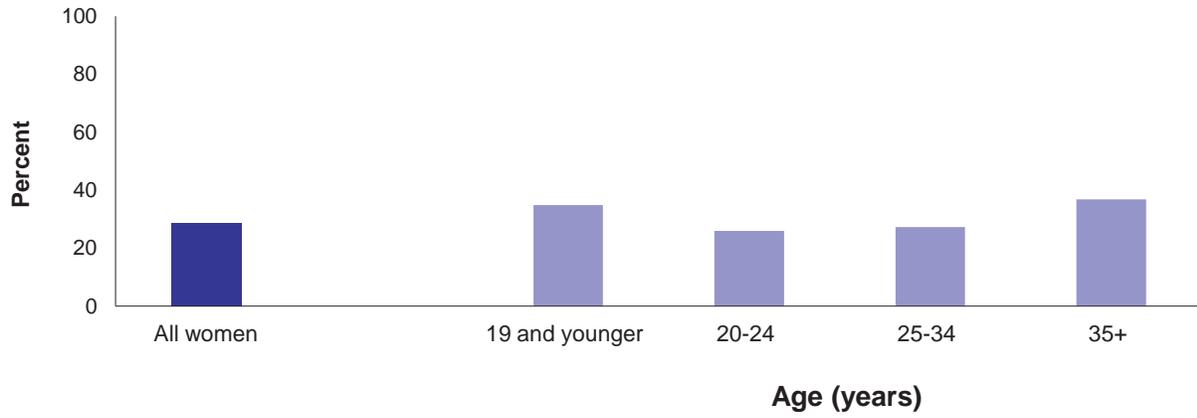
### Findings

Among all women, 28.7% saw a dentist or went to a dental clinic after their most recent pregnancy. The percentage was significantly higher among women who did not receive Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery.

Percent of women seen by a dentist after most recent pregnancy			
Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>28.7</b>	25.5	32.2
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	<b>34.9</b>	27.0	43.6
20-24	<b>26.0</b>	20.6	32.2
25-34	<b>27.3</b>	22.6	32.5
35+	<b>36.8</b>	24.7	50.7
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	<b>27.8</b>	23.5	32.5
Black	<b>30.1</b>	25.3	35.5
Other	<b>20.4</b>	6.1	50.1
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	<b>24.6</b>	18.6	31.8
High School	<b>29.2</b>	23.2	35.9
Some College	<b>26.0</b>	20.3	32.7
College Graduate	<b>36.7</b>	29.4	44.7
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	<b>31.5</b>	26.8	36.6
Other	<b>26.4</b>	22.1	31.2
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	<b>28.9</b>	25.1	33.0
Yes	<b>28.6</b>	22.5	35.5
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	<b>38.6</b>	32.4	45.3
Yes	<b>24.7</b>	21.0	28.7

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

**Percent of women seen by a dentist after most recent pregnancy**



Mississippi, year 2008 births

## Dental Care Before Pregnancy

Percent of women seen by a dentist before pregnancy

### PRAMS question 68:

Q68: When did you have your teeth cleaned by a dentist or dental hygienist? For each of the three time periods, circle Y (Yes) if you did have your teeth cleaned then or N (No) if you did not have your teeth cleaned then:

- a. Before my most recent pregnancy N/Y
- b. During my most recent pregnancy N/Y
- c. After my most recent pregnancy N/Y

### Findings

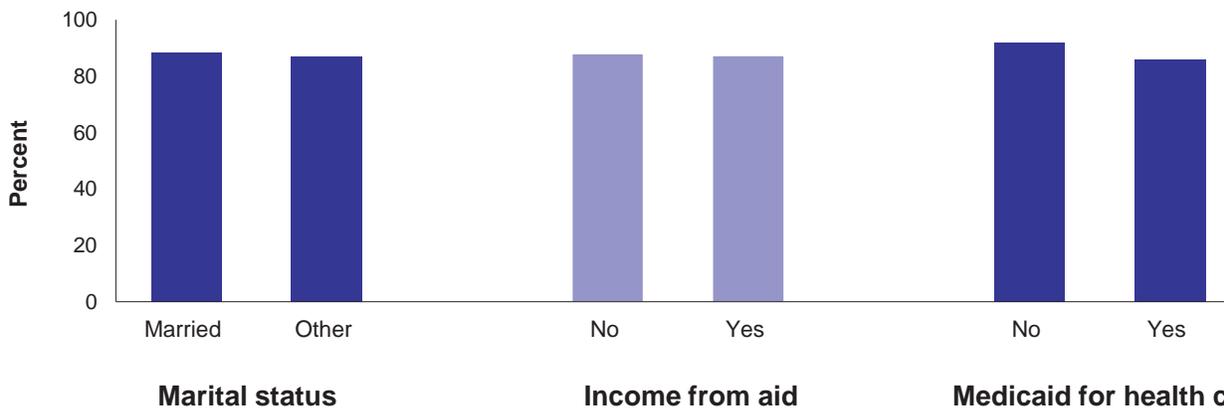
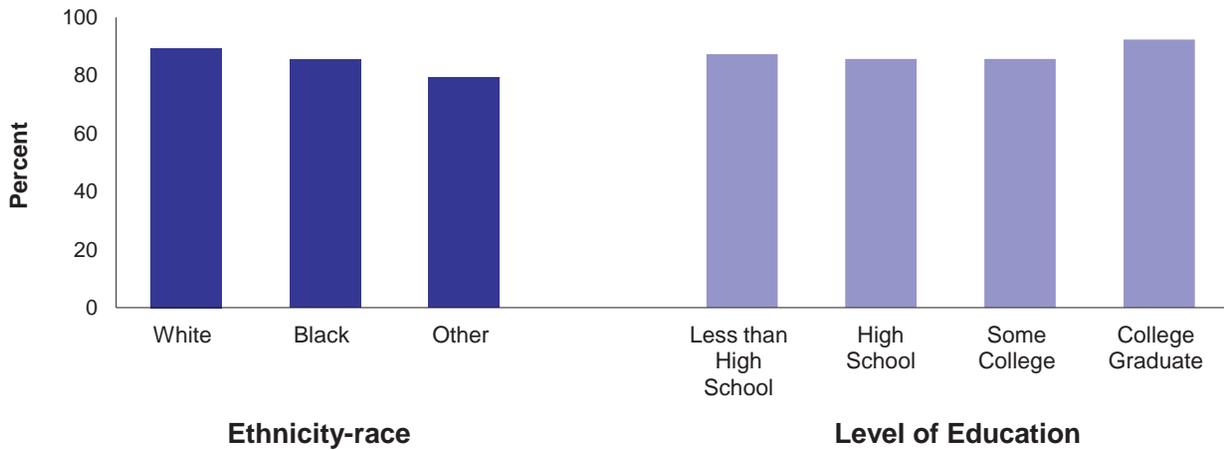
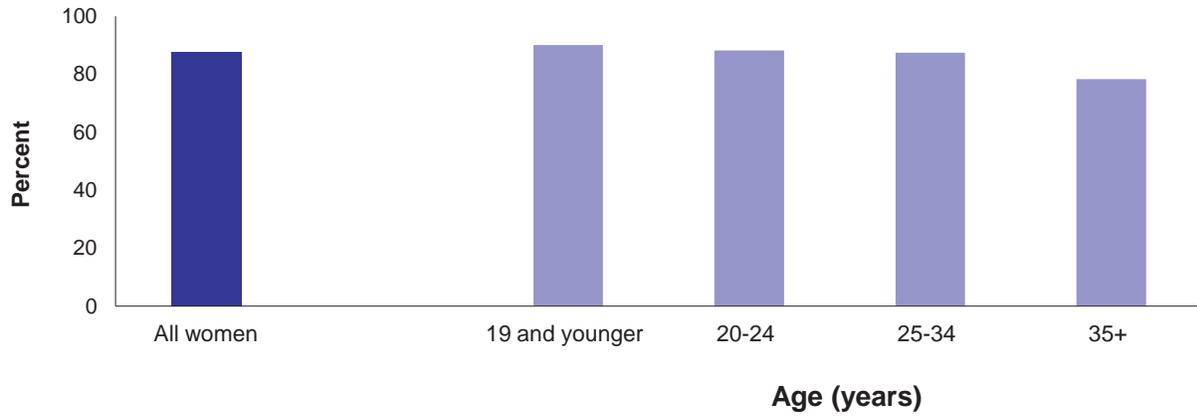
Among women surveyed, 87.5% reported seeing a dentist or dental hygienist before their most recent pregnancy. No significant differences existed between any categories of maternal characteristics.

### Percent of women seen by a dentist before pregnancy

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>87.5</b>	84.9	89.6
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	<b>90.0</b>	83.6	94.1
20-24	<b>88.2</b>	83.7	91.6
25-34	<b>87.4</b>	83.4	90.6
35+	<b>78.3</b>	64.8	87.6
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	<b>89.4</b>	86.0	92.0
Black	<b>85.5</b>	81.4	88.9
Other	<b>79.4</b>	52.8	93.0
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	<b>87.3</b>	81.6	91.4
High School	<b>85.7</b>	80.4	89.7
Some College	<b>85.7</b>	80.2	89.8
College Graduate	<b>92.3</b>	87.1	95.5
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	<b>88.3</b>	84.6	91.2
Other	<b>86.8</b>	83.1	89.8
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	<b>87.8</b>	84.8	90.2
Yes	<b>87.0</b>	81.8	90.9
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	<b>91.9</b>	87.7	94.7
Yes	<b>85.7</b>	82.4	88.4

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

**Percent of women seen by a dentist before pregnancy**



Mississippi, year 2008 births

## Dental Care Services: Dental or Health Care Worker Talked To Me Regarding How To Care For My Teeth and Gums

Percent of women who talked to a dental or health worker about how to care for teeth and gums

### PRAMS question 66:

Q66: This question is about the care of your teeth during pregnancy. For each item, Circle Y (yes) if it is true or circle N (no) if it is not true.

a. I needed to see a dentist for a problem. N/Y

b. I went to a dentist or dental clinic. N/Y

c. A dental or other health care worker talked with me about how to care for my teeth and gums. N/Y

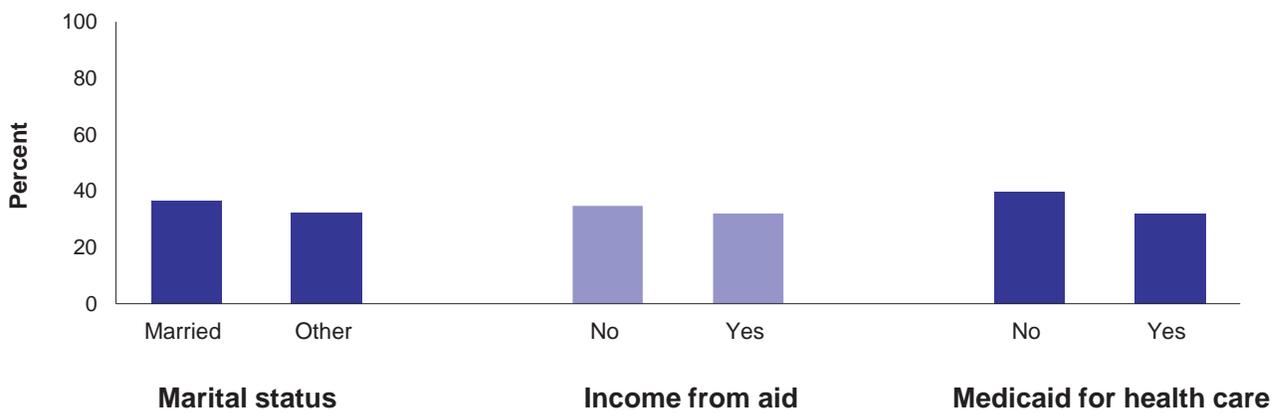
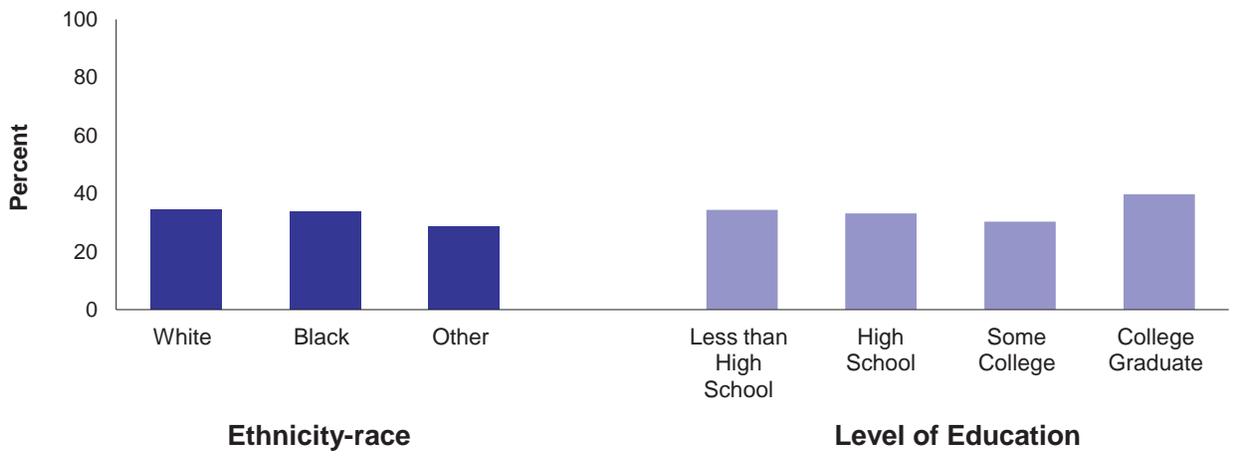
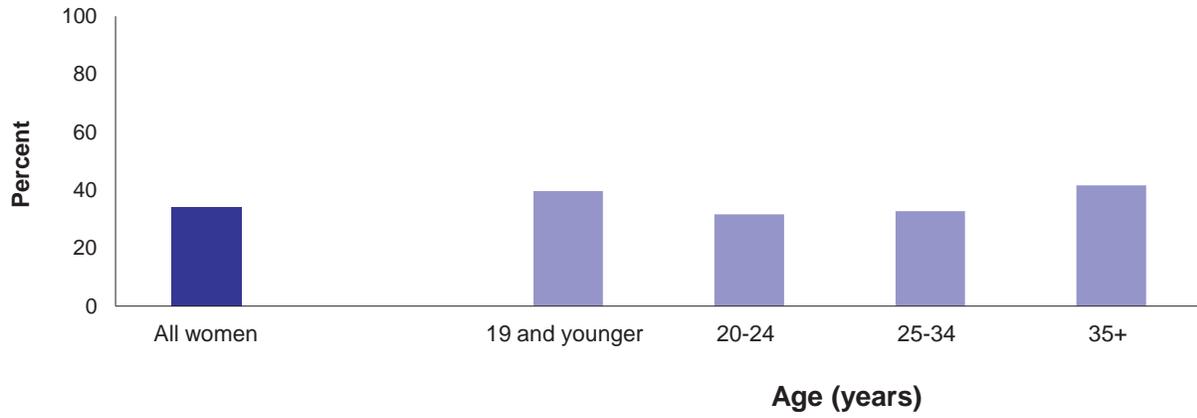
### Findings

Among all women, 34.0% were talked to by a dental or health care worker regarding how to care for their teeth and gums during pregnancy. No significant differences existed between any categories of maternal characteristics.

Percent of women who talked to a dental or health worker about how to care for teeth and gums			
Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>34.0</b>	30.9	37.2
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	<b>39.6</b>	32.2	47.6
20-24	<b>31.6</b>	26.5	37.2
25-34	<b>32.7</b>	28.2	37.6
35+	<b>41.6</b>	29.6	54.7
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	<b>34.5</b>	30.3	38.9
Black	<b>33.6</b>	29.1	38.4
Other	<b>28.5</b>	11.0	56.1
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	<b>34.4</b>	28.3	41.0
High School	<b>33.1</b>	27.6	39.1
Some College	<b>30.3</b>	24.7	36.5
College Graduate	<b>39.7</b>	32.8	47.1
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	<b>36.5</b>	32.0	41.2
Other	<b>32.1</b>	28.0	36.5
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	<b>34.7</b>	31.1	38.4
Yes	<b>32.0</b>	26.3	38.2
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	<b>39.6</b>	33.9	45.7
Yes	<b>31.8</b>	28.3	35.6

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

**Percent of women who talked to a dental or health worker about how to care for teeth and gums**



Mississippi, year 2008 births

## Dental Care Services: Had to See Dentist for a Problem During Pregnancy

Percent of women who have seen a dentist for a problem during pregnancy

### PRAMS question 66:

Q66: This question is about the care of your teeth during pregnancy. For each item, Circle Y(yes) if it is true or circle N (no) if it is not true.

a. I needed to see a dentist for a problem. N/Y

b. I went to a dentist or dental clinic. N/Y

c. A dental or other health care worker with me about how to care for my teeth and gums. N/Y

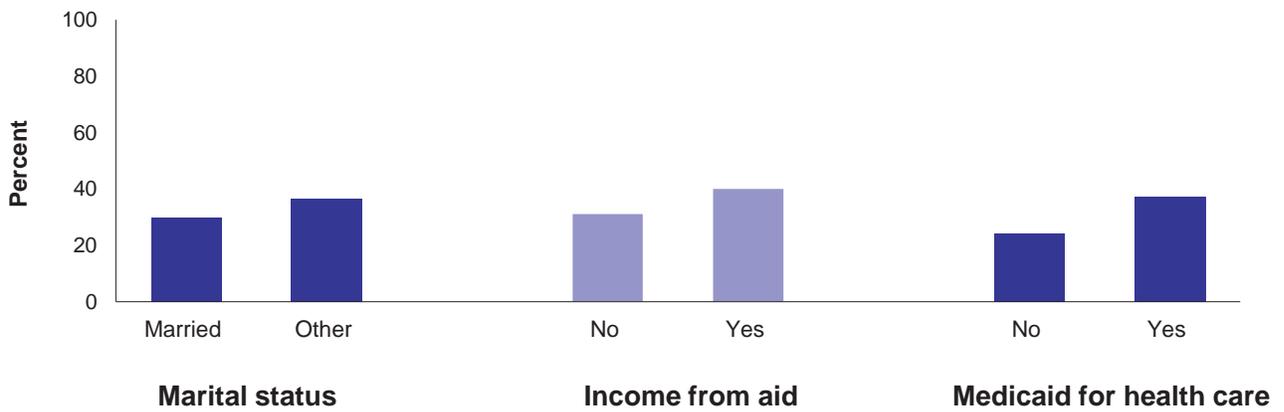
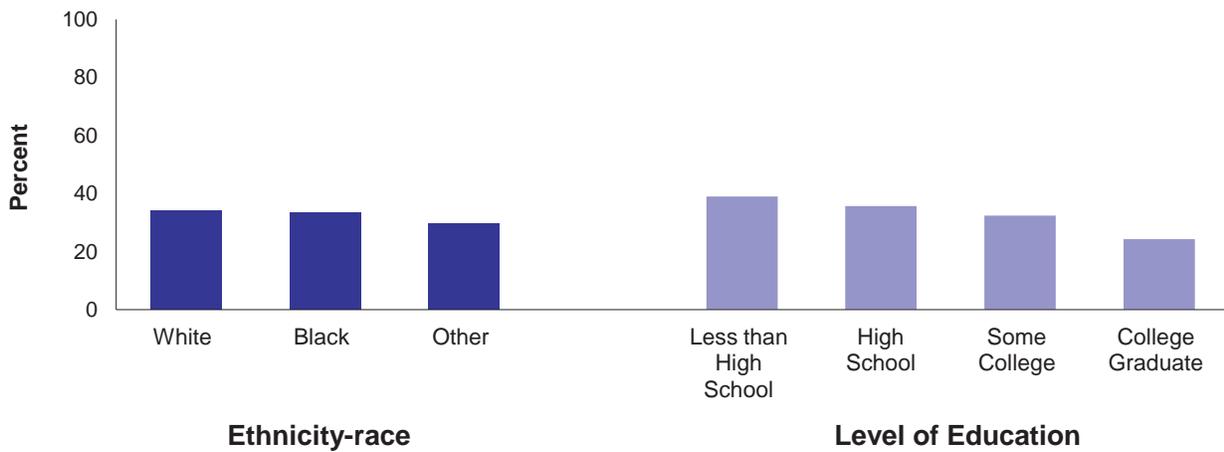
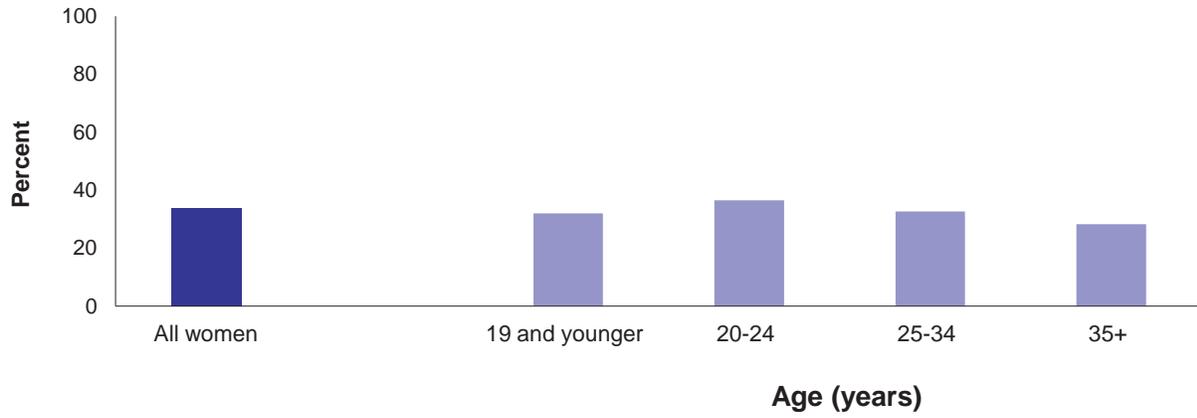
### Findings

Among women during pregnancy, 33.6% reported having seen a dentist for a problem. The percentage was significantly higher among women with less than a high school vs. college degree, or received Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery.

Percent of women who have seen a dentist for a problem during pregnancy			
Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>33.6</b>	30.5	36.8
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	32.0	25.0	39.8
20-24	36.5	31.1	42.2
25-34	32.6	28.0	37.6
35+	28.3	18.5	40.7
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	34.1	29.8	38.6
Black	33.2	28.7	38.1
Other	29.6	12.2	56.0
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	39.0	32.6	45.7
High School	35.6	30.0	41.7
Some College	32.4	26.6	38.8
College Graduate	24.3	18.4	31.3
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	29.6	25.4	34.1
Other	36.6	32.3	41.1
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	31.0	27.5	34.8
Yes	40.0	33.9	46.5
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	24.0	19.2	29.7
Yes	37.1	33.4	41.0

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

**Percent of women who have seen a dentist for a problem during pregnancy**



Mississippi, year 2008 births

## Dental Care During Pregnancy

Percent of women seen by a dentist during most recent pregnancy

### PRAMS question 68:

Q68: When did you have your teeth cleaned by a dentist or dental hygienist? For each of the three time periods, circle Y (Yes) if you did have your teeth cleaned then or N (No) if you did not have your teeth cleaned then:

- a. Before my most recent pregnancy N/Y
- b. During my most recent pregnancy N/Y
- c. After my most recent pregnancy N/Y

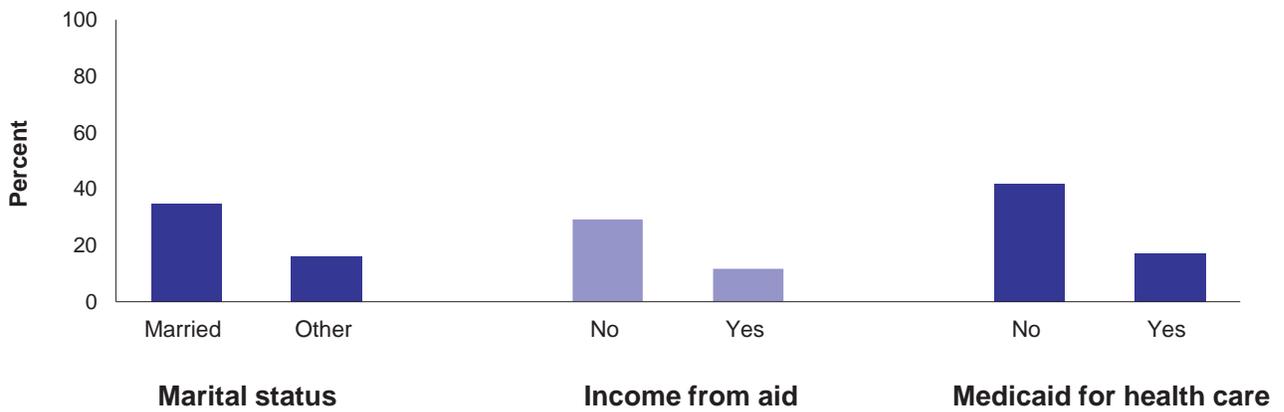
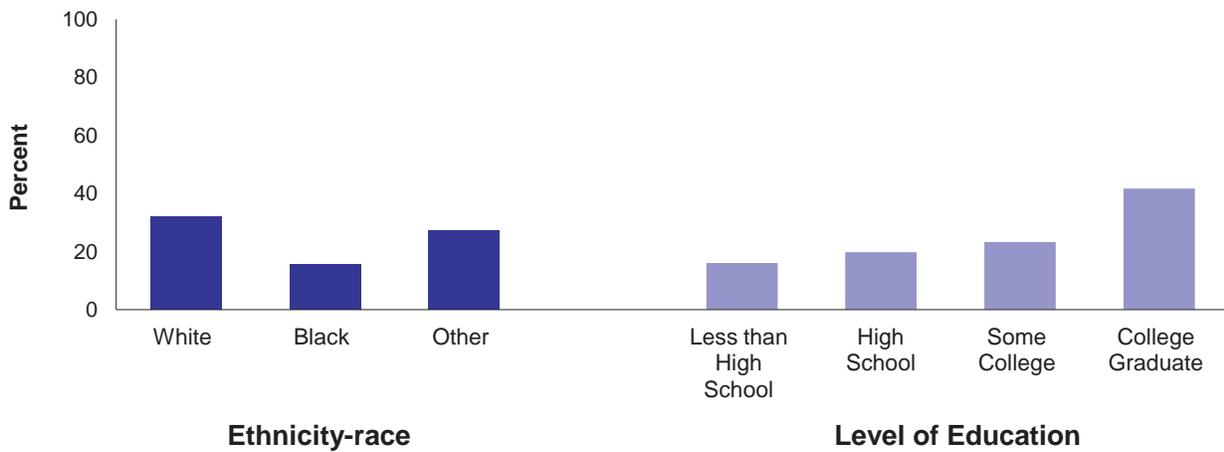
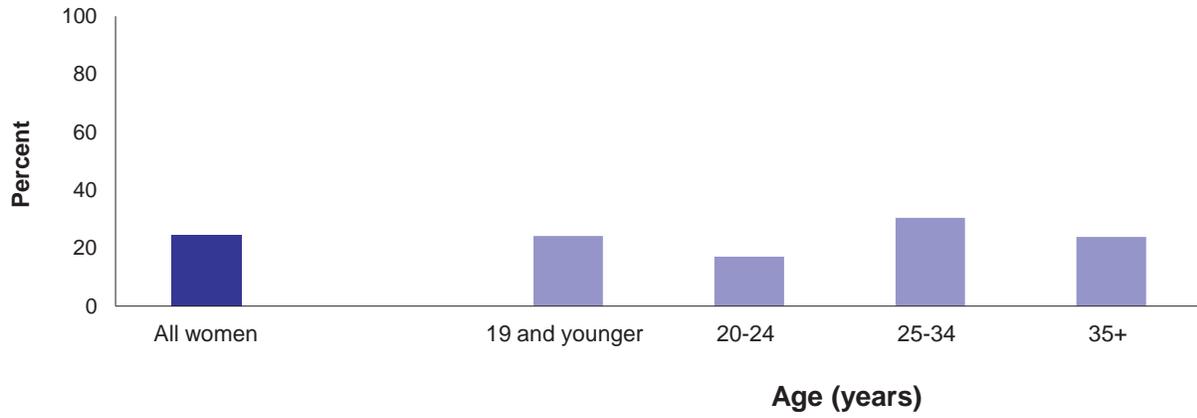
### Findings

Among all women, 24.5% reported having teeth cleaned during their most recent pregnancy. The percentage was significantly higher among women who were 25-34 vs. 20-24 years old, white, college graduates, married, did not receive income from aid, or did not receive Medicaid for prenatal and/or delivery care.

Percent of women seen by a dentist during most recent pregnancy			
Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>24.5</b>	21.5	27.7
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	24.2	17.4	32.6
20-24	17.1	12.8	22.4
25-34	30.4	25.6	35.7
35+	23.9	14.5	36.7
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	32.0	27.6	36.8
Black	15.6	12.0	20.0
Other	27.1	10.4	54.3
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	16.0	11.2	22.3
High School	19.8	14.8	25.9
Some College	23.3	17.9	29.7
College Graduate	41.7	34.4	49.4
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	34.5	29.8	39.6
Other	16.0	12.6	20.1
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	29.1	25.4	33.1
Yes	11.6	7.9	16.8
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	41.7	35.5	48.2
Yes	17.1	14.0	20.7

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

**Percent of women seen by a dentist during most recent pregnancy**



Mississippi, year 2008 births

## Dental Care Services: Teeth Ever Cleaned by Dentist or Dental Hygienist

Percent of women who have ever had their teeth cleaned by a dentist or dental hygienist

### PRAMS question 67:

Q67: Have you ever had your teeth cleaned by a dentist or dental hygienist? No → Go to Question 69 /Yes

### Findings

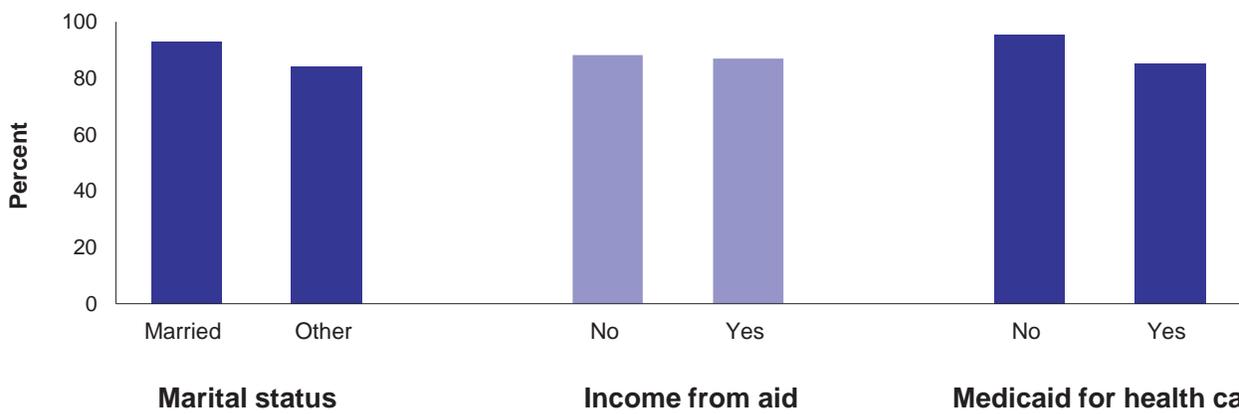
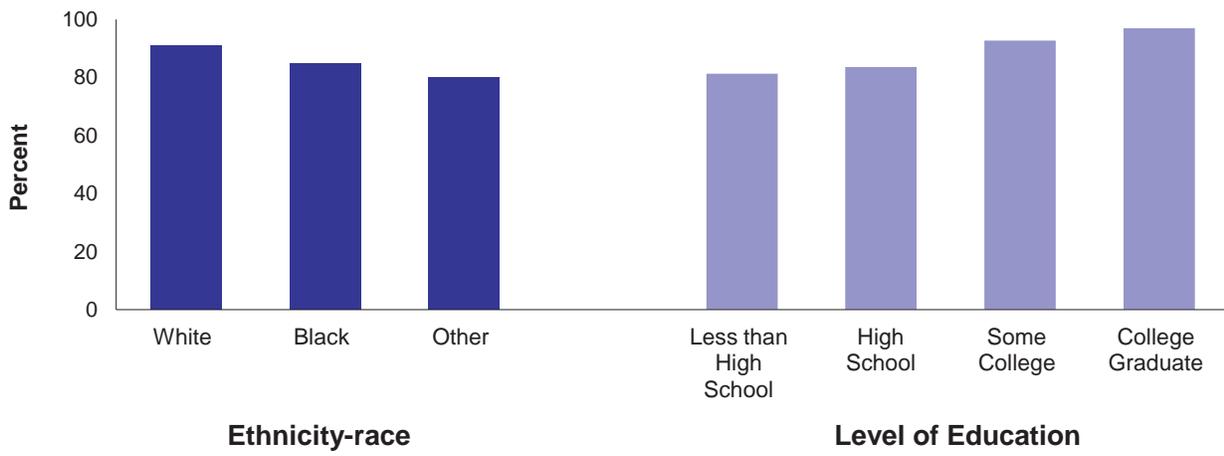
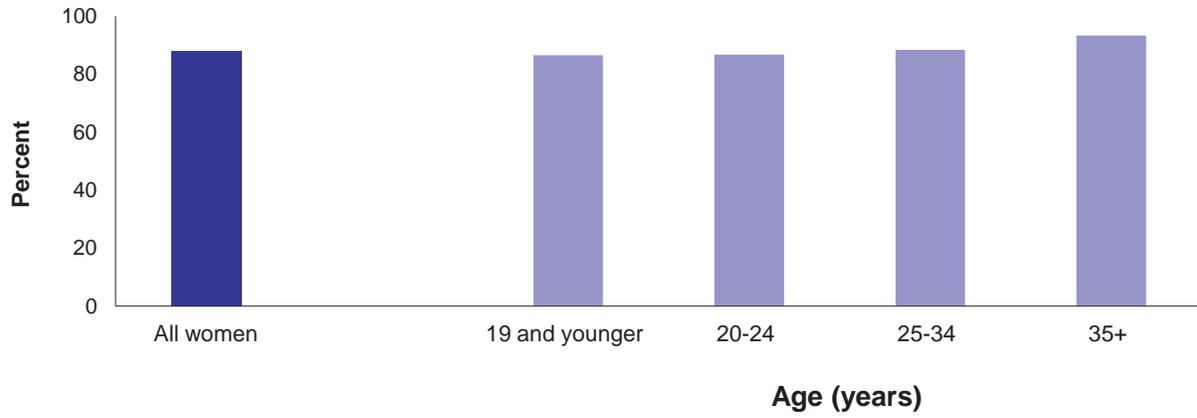
Among women questioned about the care of their teeth, 87.9% reported ever having their teeth cleaned by a dentist or dental hygienist. The percentage was significantly higher among women who were white, went to college vs. ≤ high school, married, or did not receive Medicaid for prenatal and/or delivery care.

### Percent of women who have ever had their teeth cleaned by a dentist or dental hygienist

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>87.9</b>	85.5	89.9
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	<b>86.5</b>	80.1	91.1
20-24	<b>86.8</b>	82.2	90.3
25-34	<b>88.4</b>	84.6	91.3
35+	<b>93.3</b>	82.5	97.6
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	<b>91.1</b>	88.0	93.4
Black	<b>84.7</b>	80.8	88.0
Other	<b>79.8</b>	54.4	92.9
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	<b>81.3</b>	75.4	86.0
High School	<b>83.6</b>	78.4	87.7
Some College	<b>92.7</b>	88.5	95.4
College Graduate	<b>96.9</b>	93.0	98.7
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	<b>92.9</b>	90.1	95.0
Other	<b>84.0</b>	80.4	87.1
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	<b>88.2</b>	85.4	90.5
Yes	<b>87.0</b>	81.9	90.8
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	<b>95.2</b>	91.7	97.3
Yes	<b>85.1</b>	82.1	87.8

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

**Percent of women who have ever had their teeth cleaned by a dentist or dental hygienist**



Mississippi, year 2008 births

## Dental Care Services: Went to Dentist or Dental Clinic During Most Recent Pregnancy

Percent of women who went to dentist or dental clinic during most recent pregnancy

### PRAMS question 66:

Q66. This question is about the care of your teeth during pregnancy. For each item, Circle Y (yes) if it is true or circle N (no) if it is not true.

a. I needed to see a dentist for a problem. N/Y

b. I went to a dentist or dental clinic. N/Y

c. A dental or other health care worker talked with me about how to care for my teeth and gums. N/Y

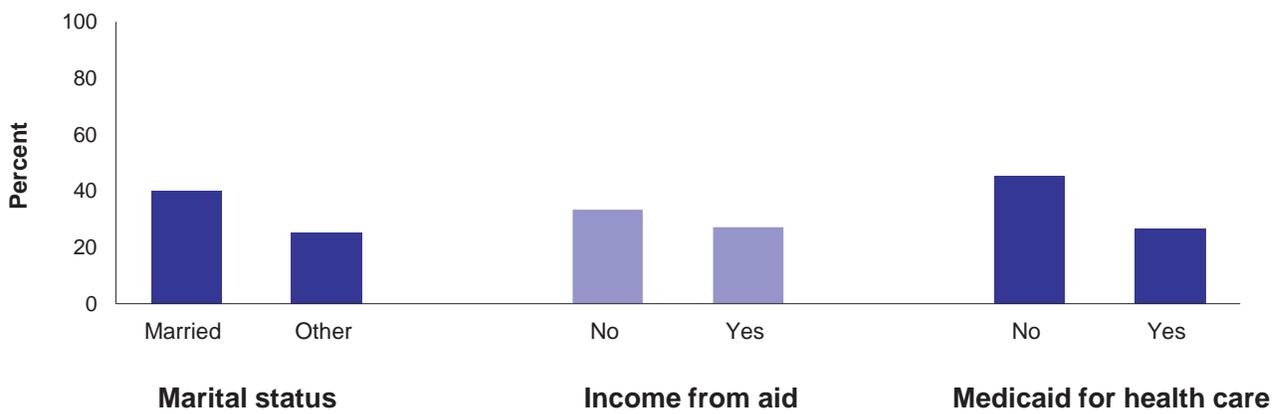
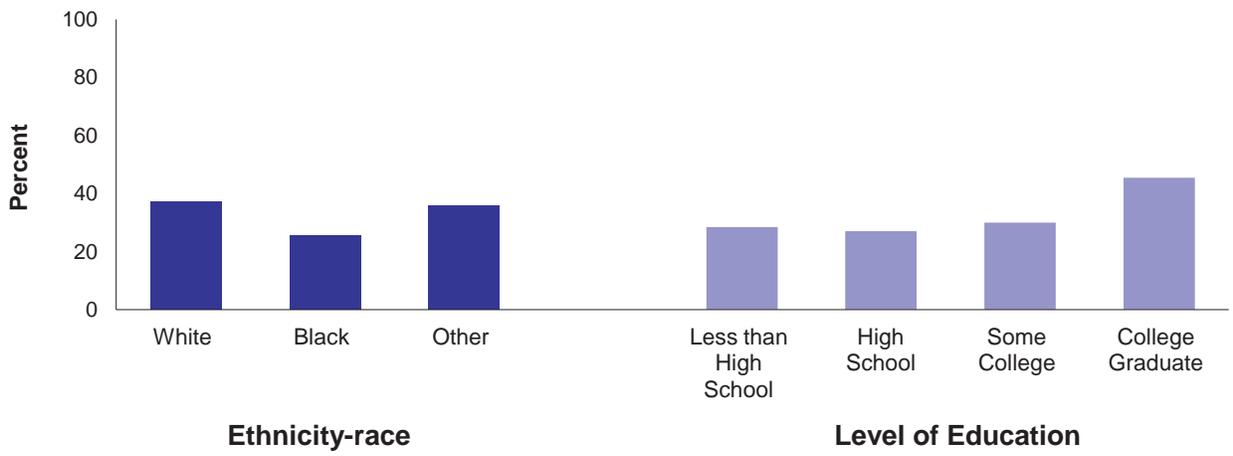
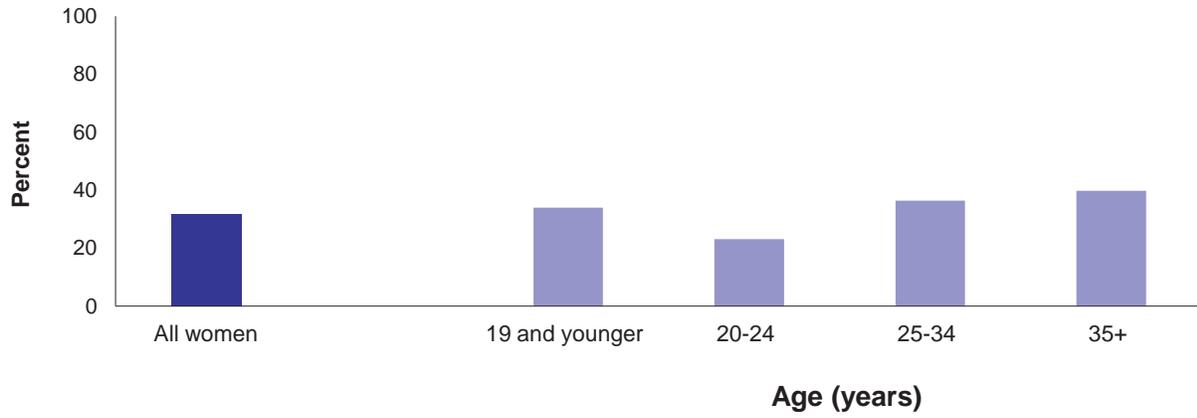
### Findings

Among all new mothers, 31.6% reported going to a dentist or dental clinic during their most recent pregnancy. The percentage was significantly higher for women who had a college degree, were married, or did not receive Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery.

Percent of women who went to dentist or dental clinic during most recent pregnancy			
Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
<b>All women</b>	<b>31.6</b>	28.6	34.8
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 and younger	<b>33.9</b>	26.8	41.9
20-24	<b>23.1</b>	18.7	28.2
25-34	<b>36.4</b>	31.7	41.4
35+	<b>39.7</b>	28.2	52.6
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>			
White	<b>37.1</b>	32.9	41.6
Black	<b>25.5</b>	21.5	30.0
Other	<b>35.7</b>	16.3	61.3
<b>Level of education</b>			
Less than High School	<b>28.4</b>	22.7	34.9
High School	<b>27.0</b>	21.9	32.7
Some College	<b>29.9</b>	24.4	36.1
College Graduate	<b>45.5</b>	38.3	52.8
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	<b>39.9</b>	35.4	44.7
Other	<b>25.3</b>	21.5	29.4
<b>Income from aid</b>			
No	<b>33.3</b>	29.8	37.0
Yes	<b>27.1</b>	21.8	33.2
<b>Medicaid for prenatal care &amp;/or delivery</b>			
No	<b>45.2</b>	39.3	51.3
Yes	<b>26.5</b>	23.1	30.1

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

**Percent of women who went to dentist or dental clinic during most recent pregnancy**





# 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. Thirty-seven 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 2008 births, the Phase V 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 2008, Mississippi PRAMS sampled 1,447 mothers (generalizing to a PRAMS-eligible population of 41,831). 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 was no response, attempts were made to interview women by telephone. The overall response rate was 68%.

### 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 10.0.1 software).

## 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

#### Q5, Q6

Body Mass Index (BMI) was calculated from the weight (kg) divided by height squared (m<sup>2</sup>). 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](http://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 fifth percentile 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 9/16/2011. 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 obese).

#### Q7

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

#### Q8

The survey asks whether the previous infant weighted 2.5 kgs 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, uses slightly different questions from PRAMS and the survey may be asked as late as five 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.

#### **Q25, 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.

#### **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.

## Statistical Methods

(SUDAAN 10.0.1 software)

Point estimates and their variances were calculated using the SAS-callable SUDAAN 10.0.1 release to account for the complex sample design.

Other than the greyed out categories, most estimates shown met the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) standard of having less than or equal to 30% relative standard error. For tables, categories of maternal characteristics that had non-overlapping 95% confidence intervals were determined to be statistically significant from each other. This conservative statistical test was used to describe findings for all PRAMS items presented in this report. Test of trend was not computed.

The approach for presenting point estimates and their variability is adapted from NCHS.

Details of NCHS guidelines are available at

<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/pubs/pubd/hestats/children2005/children2005.htm>

(accessed September 16, 2011).

## Strengths and Limitations

### Strengths:

PRAMS is a population-based survey allowing generalization to all women with a live birth, with relatively few exclusions (MS PRAMS Surveillance Protocol, February 19, 2004). This dataset represents births from 2008 and reached the necessary 65% response rate requirement.

### 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.

### Sample and Population, year 2008 births

Number of MS PRAMS respondents (unweighted number) and weighted estimates (numbers and percents of MS residents with in-state live birth) by maternal characteristics used in table and charts

Maternal characteristic	Weighted estimates				
	Unweighted responses	Weighted responses	Weighted percent	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI
<b>Age (years)</b>					
All women	1,447	41,831	100.0		
19 and younger	256	6,390	15.3	13.2	17.6
20-24	493	14,487	34.6	31.6	37.9
25-34	595	18,201	43.5	40.3	46.8
35+	103	2,753	6.6	5.2	8.4
<b>Race-ethnicity</b>					
All women	1,447	41,831	100.0		
White	649	21,388	51.1	47.9	54.4
Black	773	19,602	46.9	43.6	50.1
Other	25	840	2.0	1.3	3.2
<b>Education (years completed)</b>					
All women	1,443	41,820	100.0		
Less than high school	353	10,928	26.1	23.3	29.2
High school	461	12,250	29.3	26.4	32.4
Some college	361	10,777	25.8	23.0	28.7
College graduate	268	7,864	18.8	16.5	21.4
<b>Marital status</b>					
All women	1,447	41,831	100.0		
Married	614	18,009	43.1	39.9	46.3
Other	833	23,821	57.0	53.7	60.1
<b>Income from aid</b>					
All women	1,443	41,731	100.0		
No	1,034	30,244	72.5	69.4	75.3
Yes	409	11,487	27.5	24.7	31.0
<b>Medicaid for PNC &amp;/or delivery</b>					
All women	1,447	41,831	100.0		
No	374	11,332	27.1	24.4	30.0
Yes	1073	30,499	72.9	70.0	75.6



**Project Funded by  
The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
Grant Award Number: 5UR6DP000491**



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