



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

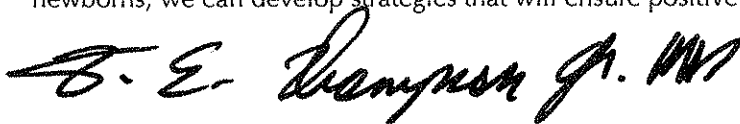
Mississippi
PRAMS Surveillance Report
2006

Foreword

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 allows for extensive knowledge about maternal and newborns in Mississippi.

PRAMS procedures and instruments are standardized to allow comparisons among states. Selected women are first contacted by mail. If there is no response, attempts are made to interview women by telephone. The 2006 sample birth file was stratified by birth weight: women who had very low birth weight (under 1,500 g) or low birth weight (1,500 g to 2,499 g) infants were sampled at a higher rate. Records were excluded from the sample if the mother was a non-resident or gave birth out of state, her last name was missing, the gestation consisted of four or more siblings, the infant was given up for adoption, or the birth was reported too late for inclusion.

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



F. E. Thompson, Jr., MD, MPH

State Health Officer

Acknowledgments

Success for the 2006 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, Office of Health Data and Research, and Office of Vital Statistics for their contributions to making the project a success.

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Suggested citation

Office of Health Data and Research, Mississippi State Department of Health. Mississippi PRAMS Surveillance Report, Year 2006 Births, Jackson, MS: Mississippi Department of Health, 2006.

Sources for more information:

CDC PRAMS provides more information about PRAMS on its website, <http://www.cdc.gov/prams/>

Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

Interpretation of text and tables

PRAMS is a survey, and special calculations are done to account for the survey design. This allows us to present estimates for all MS resident women with in-state live birth in 2006 (not just the respondents). "Percent of women" means MS residents with in-state live birth, minus adopted infants and other exclusions.

Because of the survey design, we must report a margin of error, the 95% confidence interval. In the tables, we use grey shading to flag estimates that the reader must interpret with caution. In general, we suppress estimates based on sample size less than 50; the exception is "other" ethnicity-race, which some data users requested. The charts do not caution the reader and should always be used together with the tables.

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Mississippi, year 2006 births

Previous live birth

Percent of women with a previous live birth

PRAMS question 7:

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

No - Go to Question 10 / Yes

Findings

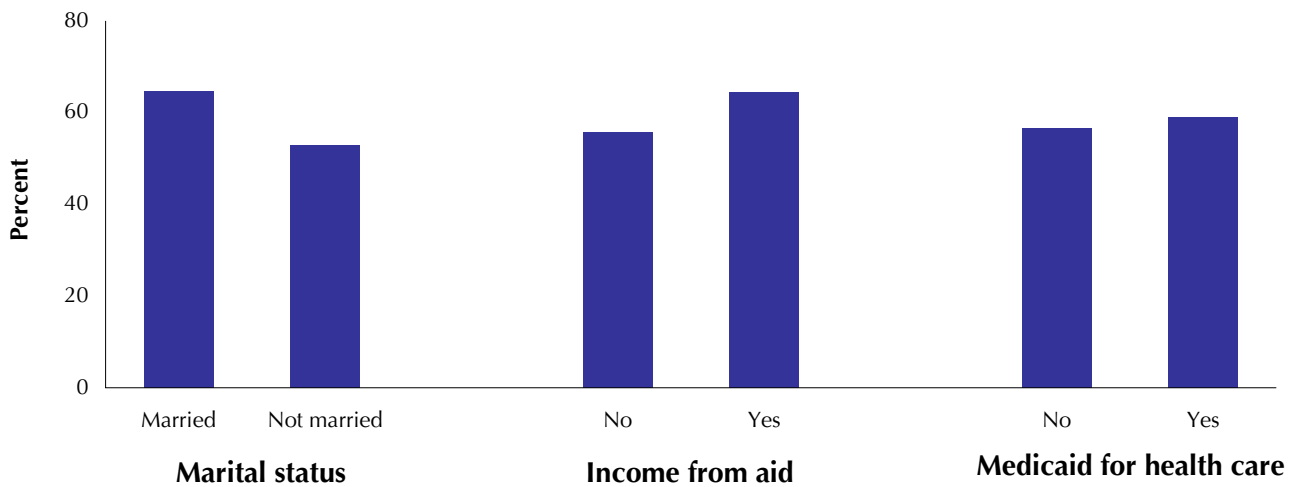
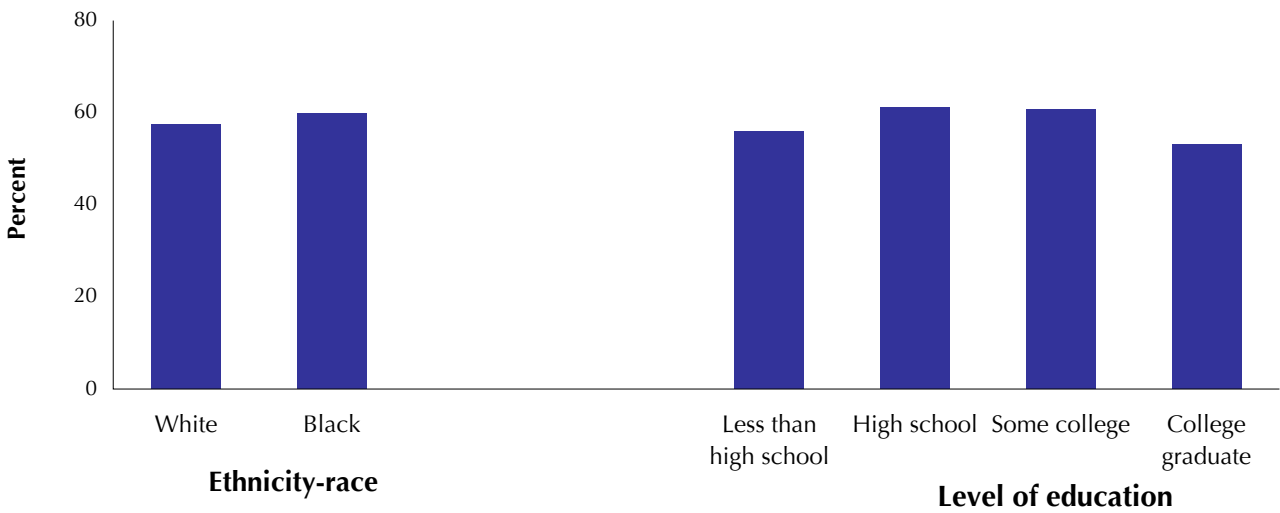
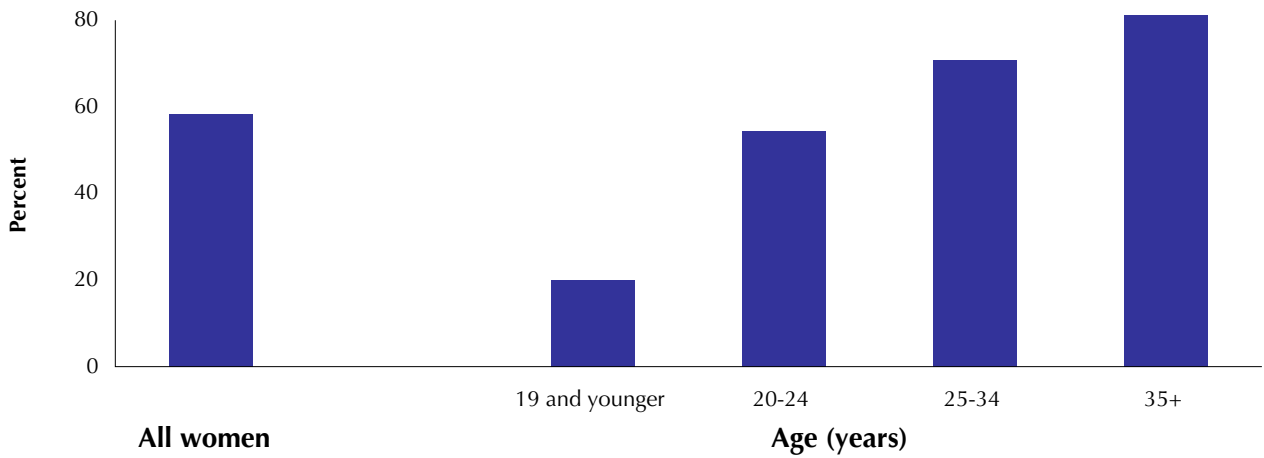
Among all women with a live birth, 58.3% reported having a previous live birth. The percentage of women with a previous live birth increased with the mother's age. Married women had a significantly higher percentage of a previous live birth compared to unmarried women.

Percent of women with a previous live birth

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	58.3	54.4	62.2
Age (years)			
19 and younger	20.0	12.9	29.5
20-24	54.4	47.5	61.2
25-34	70.8	65.2	75.8
35+	84.0	70.9	91.8
Race-ethnicity			
White	57.5	51.9	62.9
Black	59.9	54.0	65.4
Other	48.5	26.9	70.6
Level of education			
Less than high school	55.9	47.2	64.4
High school	61.2	54.2	67.8
Some college	60.8	53.2	67.9
College graduate	53.0	44.3	61.5
Marital status			
Married	64.6	59.0	69.7
Not married	52.8	47.2	58.3
Income from aid			
No	55.7	50.9	60.3
Yes	64.5	57.1	71.2
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	56.6	49.6	63.5
Yes	59.0	54.2	63.6

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

Percent of women with a previous live birth



Mississippi, year 2006 births

Low birth weight

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

PRAMS question 8:

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

No - Go to Question 10 / Yes

Findings

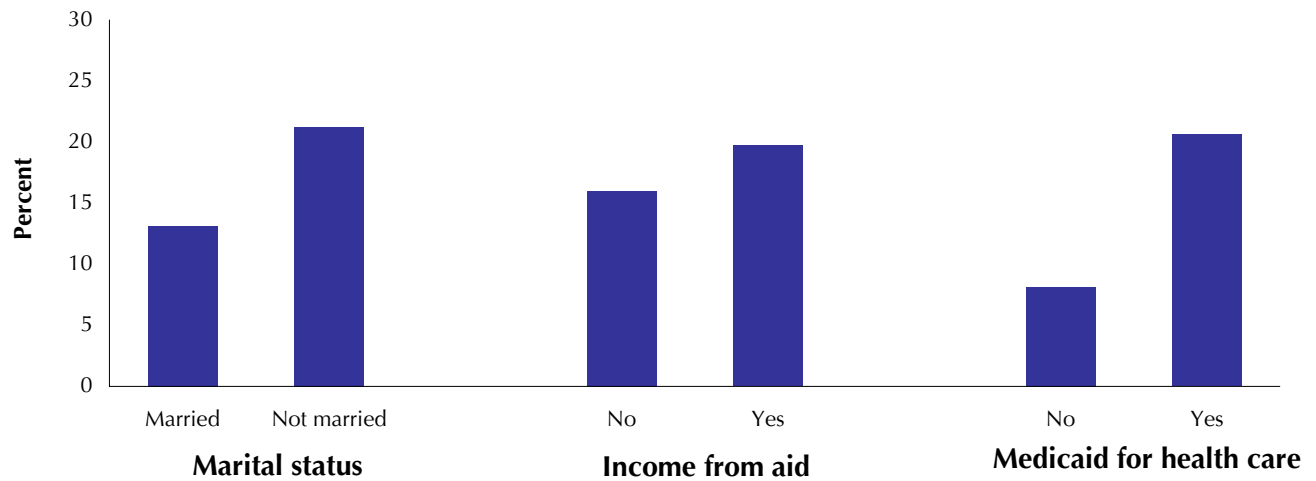
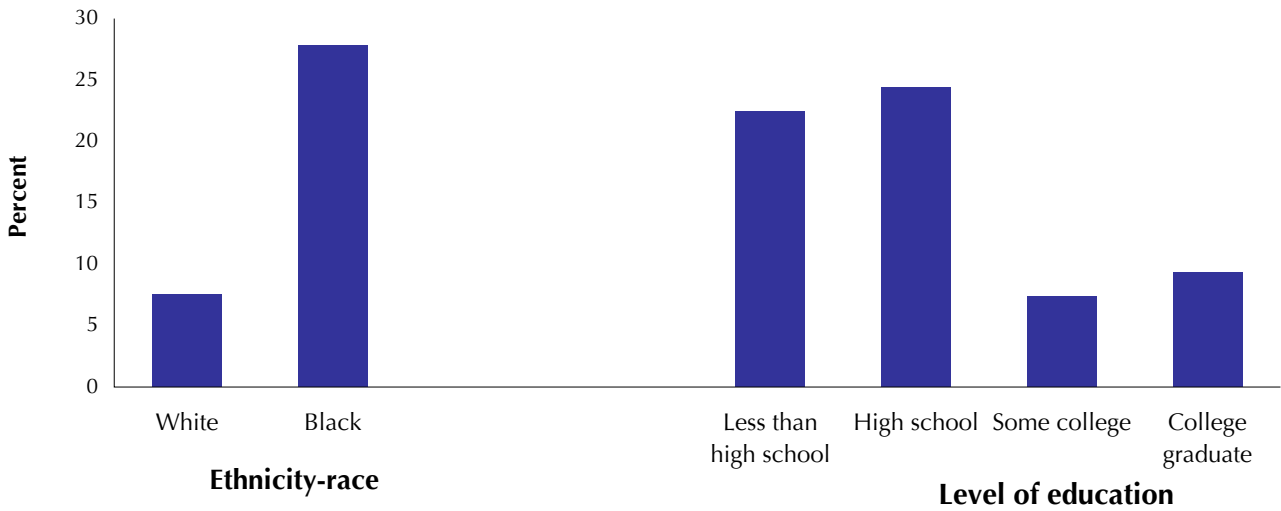
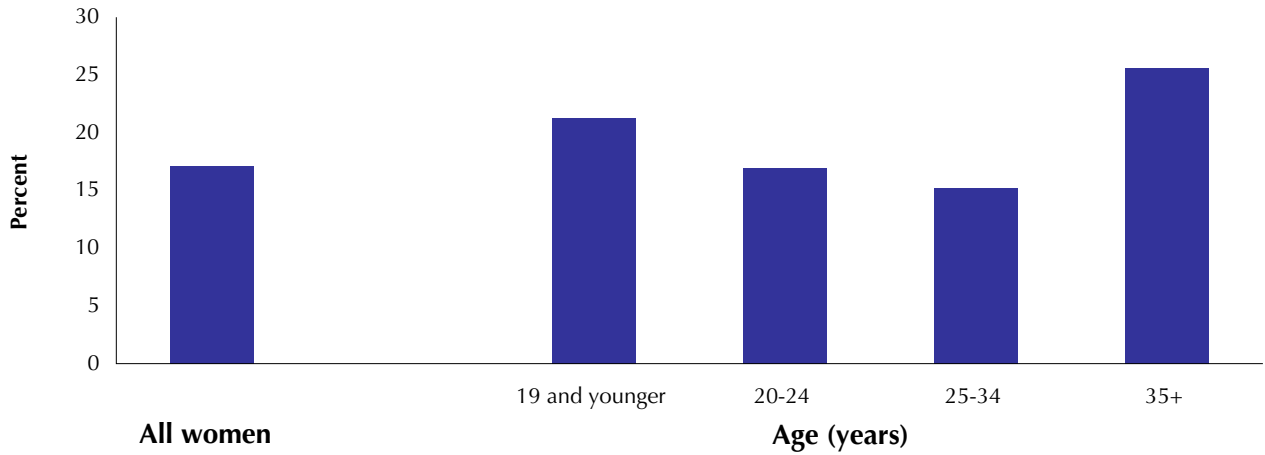
Among all women with a live birth, 17.1% reported giving birth to a previous low birth weight infant. The percentage of women with a previous low birth weight infant was significantly higher among women receiving Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery compared to women not receiving Medicaid assistance.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	17.1	13.5	21.5
Age (years)			
19 and younger	21.3	8.6	43.7
20-24	16.9	11.0	25.0
25-34	15.2	10.7	21.3
35+	25.6	14.0	42.1
Race-ethnicity			
White	7.5	4.5	12.1
Black	27.8	21.5	35.3
Other	0.0		
Level of education			
Less than high school	22.4	14.2	33.4
High school	24.4	17.4	33.0
Some college	7.4	4.0	13.1
College graduate	9.3	4.3	18.9
Marital status			
Married	13.1	9.0	18.8
Not married	21.2	15.6	28.1
Income from aid			
No	16.0	11.7	21.4
Yes	19.7	13.5	27.7
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	8.1	4.3	14.8
Yes	20.6	16.0	26.1

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 2006 births

Previous premature infant

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

PRAMS question 9:

Before your new baby, did you ever have any other babies who were born alive? Was the baby just before your new born more than 3 weeks before its due date? No/Yes

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

Findings

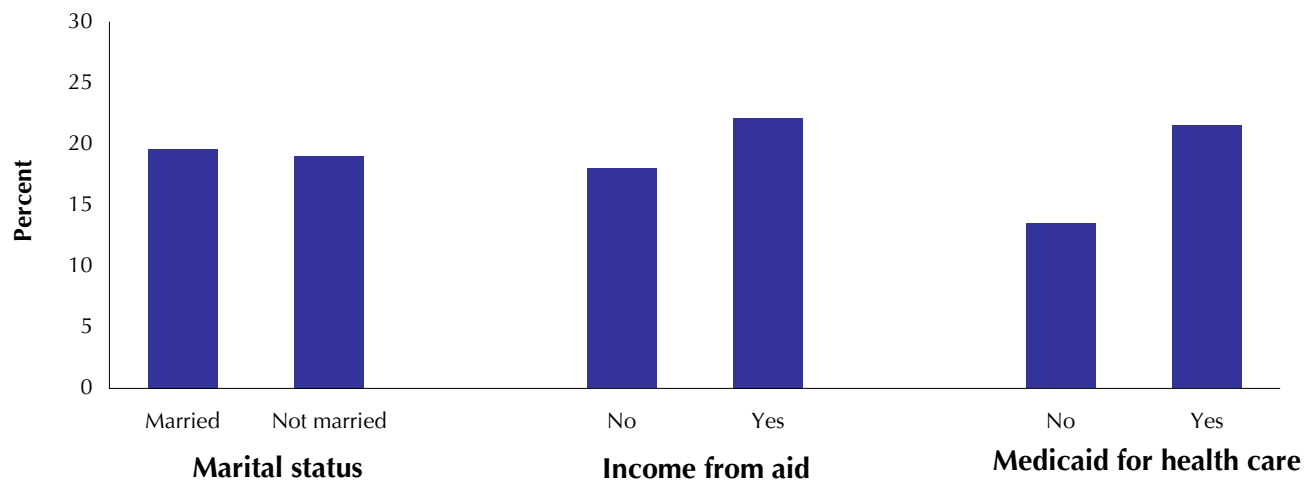
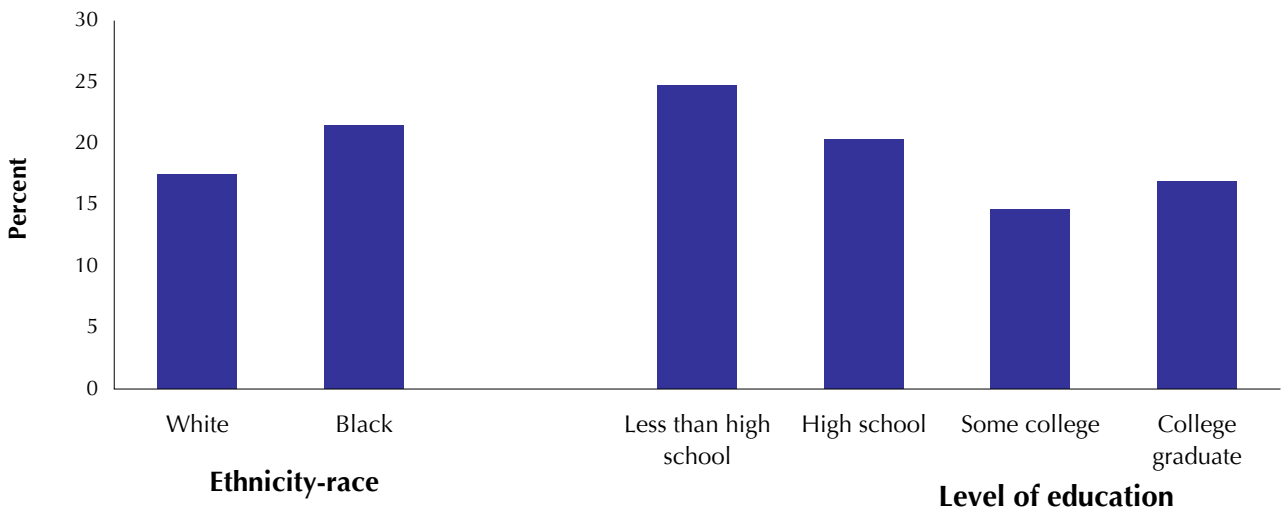
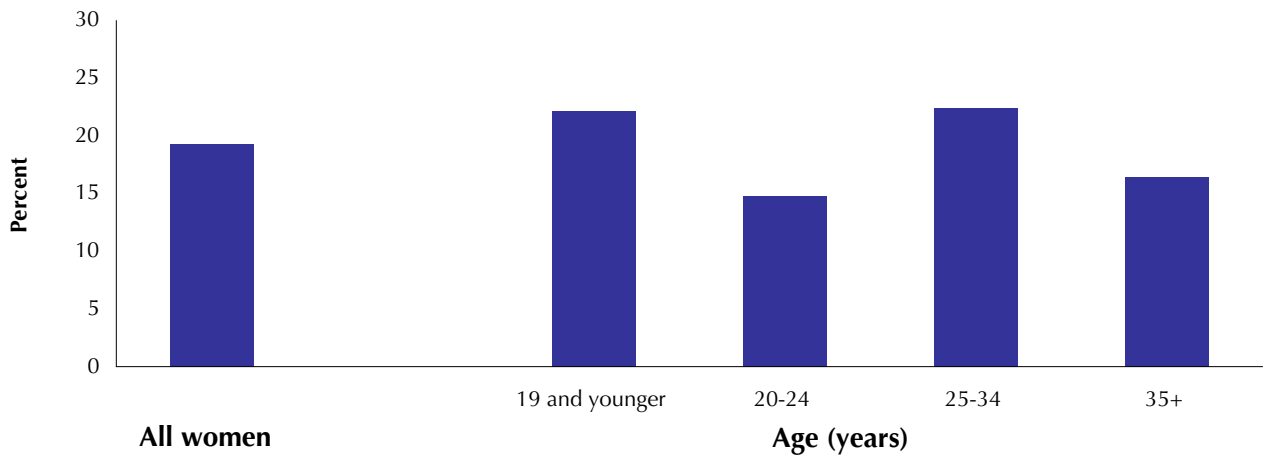
Among all women with a live birth, 19.3% reported having a previous premature infant.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	19.3	15.5	23.8
Age (years)			
19 and younger	22.1	9.2	44.3
20-24	14.8	9.5	22.5
25-34	22.4	16.8	29.1
35+	16.4	7.5	32.2
Race-ethnicity			
White	17.5	12.5	24.0
Black	21.5	16.0	28.3
Other	12.9	1.8	54.7
Level of education			
Less than high school	24.7	16.2	35.7
High school	20.3	14.1	28.5
Some college	14.6	8.9	22.9
College graduate	16.9	9.3	28.8
Marital status			
Married	19.6	14.4	26.0
Not married	19.0	13.8	25.7
Income from aid			
No	18.0	13.5	23.7
Yes	22.1	15.7	30.3
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	13.5	8.1	21.7
Yes	21.5	2.6	27.1

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 2006 births

Multivitamin use before pregnancy: daily

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

PRAMS question 3:

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

Findings

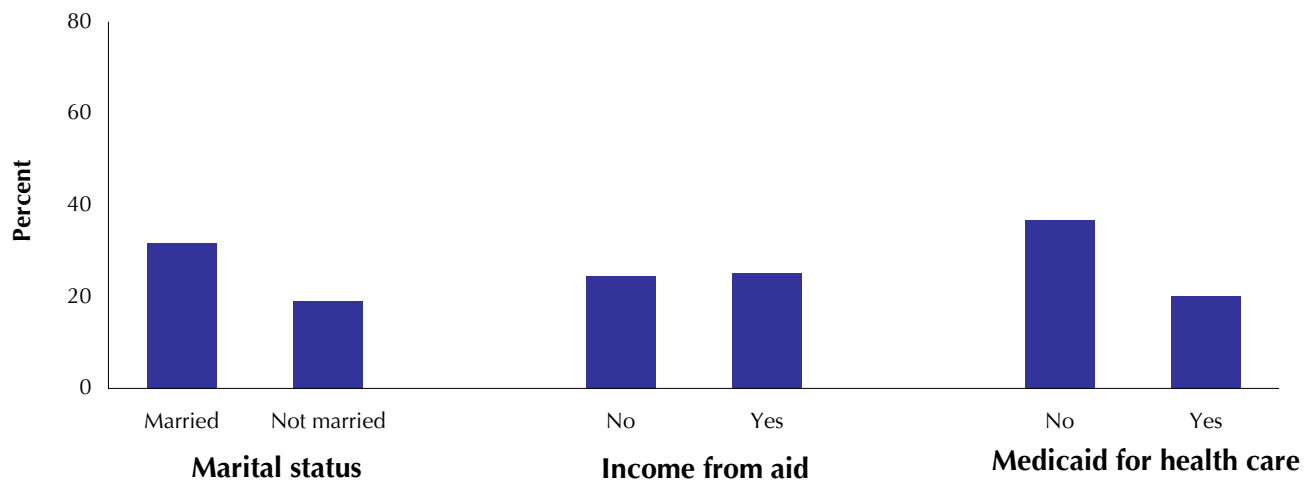
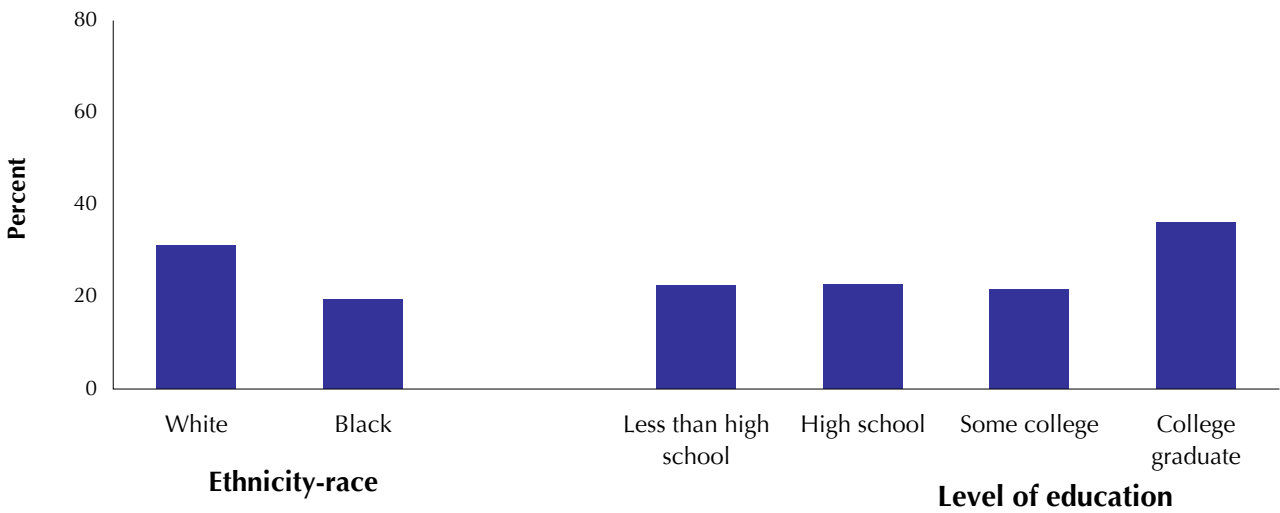
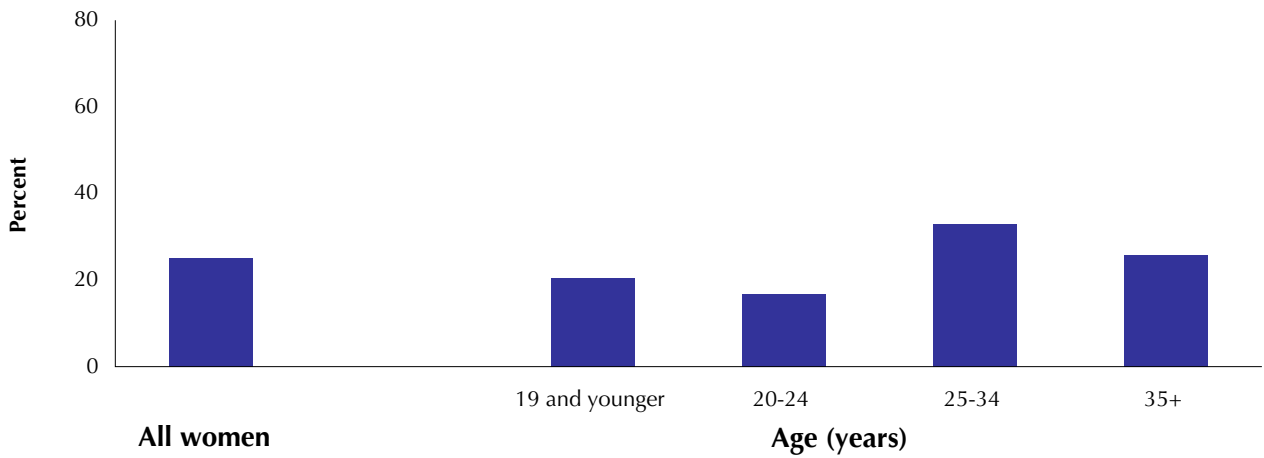
Among women with a live birth, 25.0% took a multivitamin daily during the month before pregnancy. A significantly higher percentage of married women took a multivitamin daily during the month before pregnancy compared to those not married. A significantly higher percentage of women took a multivitamin who were not receiving Medicaid assistance when compared to women receiving Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	25.0	21.7	28.6
Age (years)			
19 and younger	20.4	13.2	30.1
20-24	16.8	12.0	22.5
25-34	33.0	27.7	38.9
35+	25.8	15.5	39.8
Race-ethnicity			
White	31.1	26.1	36.5
Black	19.5	15.3	24.6
Other	13.7	3.8	38.5
Level of education			
Less than high school	22.4	15.9	30.6
High school	22.8	17.4	29.4
Some college	21.7	16.1	28.7
College graduate	36.1	28.3	44.7
Marital status			
Married	31.7	26.7	37.2
Not married	19.1	15.0	24.0
Income from aid			
No	24.5	20.7	28.8
Yes	25.2	19.2	32.4
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	36.8	30.3	43.8
Yes	20.1	16.5	24.3

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 2006 births

Multivitamin use before pregnancy: taken, but not daily

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

PRAMS question 3:

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

Findings

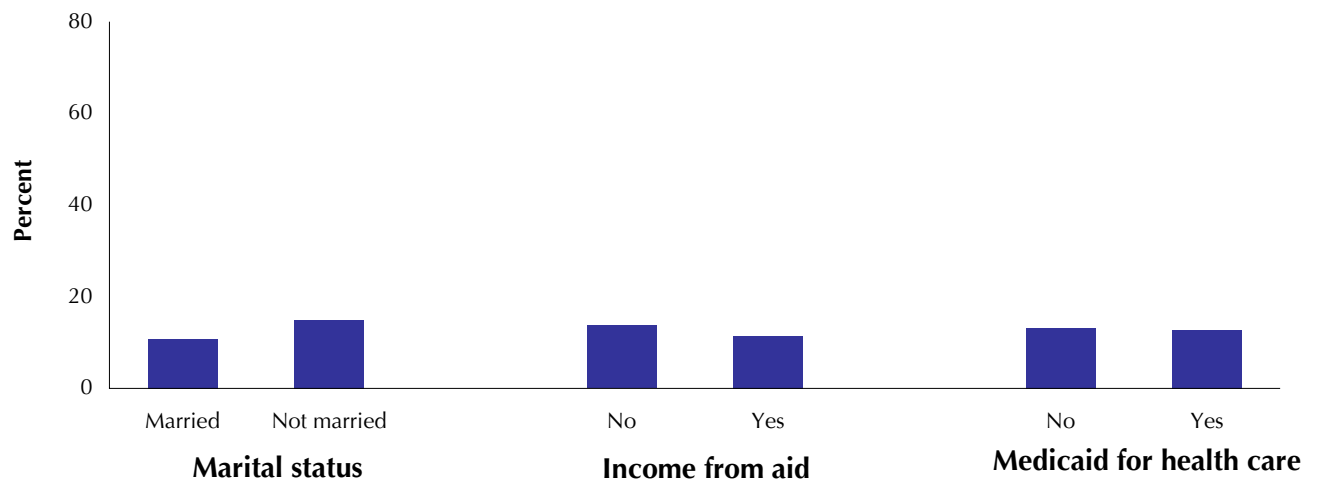
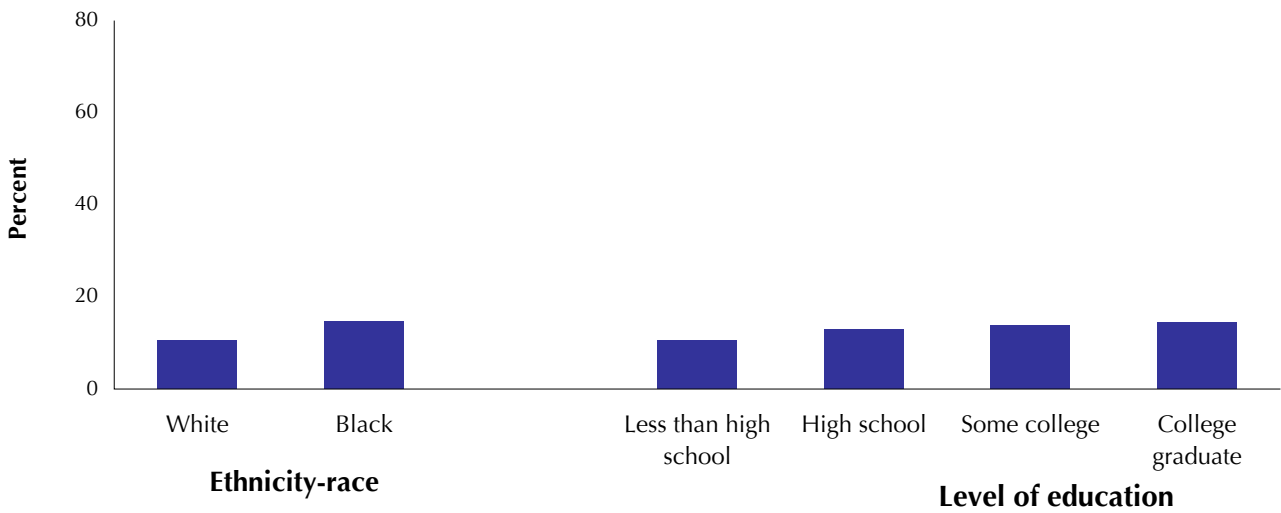
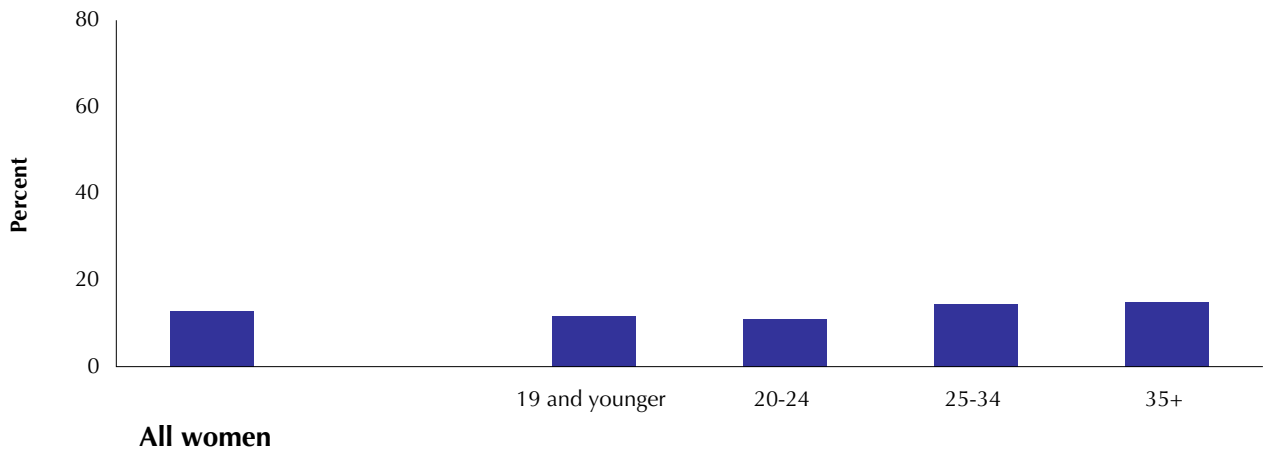
Among all women with a live birth, 12.9% of women took a multivitamin, but not daily during the month before pregnancy.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	12.9	10.5	15.9
Age (years)			
19 and younger	11.7	6.6	20.0
20-24	11.1	7.4	16.4
25-34	14.4	10.7	19.2
35+	14.9	7.5	27.4
Race-ethnicity			
White	10.6	7.6	14.5
Black	14.7	11.0	19.3
Other	23.5	9.1	48.6
Level of education			
Less than high school	10.5	6.3	17.2
High school	13.0	8.9	18.7
Some college	13.9	9.3	20.2
College graduate	14.5	9.3	21.8
Marital status			
Married	10.7	7.7	14.6
Not married	14.9	11.3	19.4
Income from aid			
No	13.7	10.7	17.3
Yes	11.5	7.4	17.3
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	13.2	9.1	18.8
Yes	12.8	9.9	16.5

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

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



Mississippi, year 2006 births

Multivitamin use before pregnancy: none

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

PRAMS question 3:

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

Findings

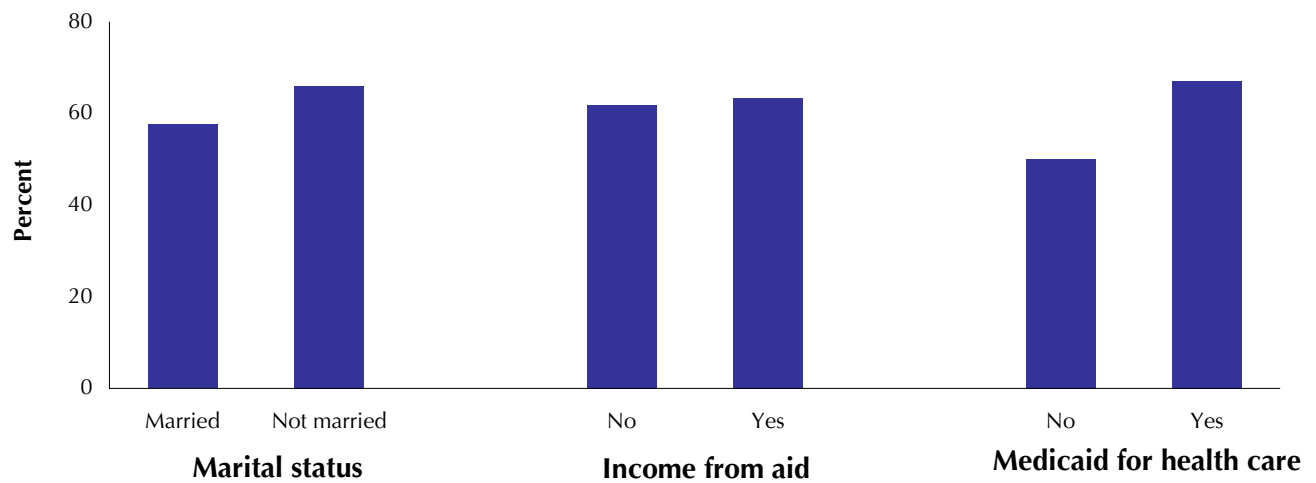
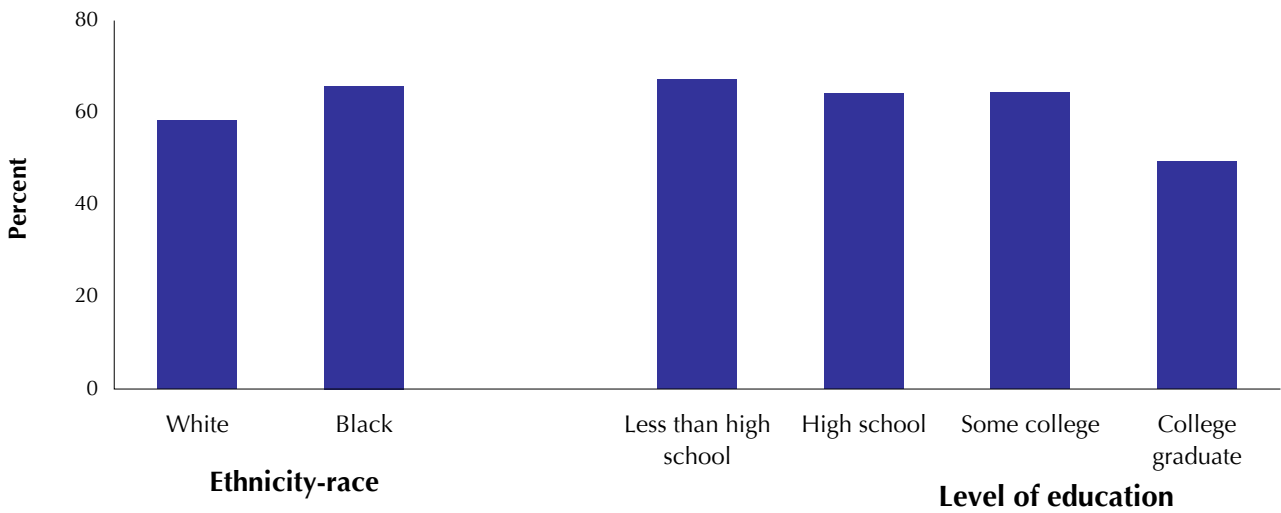
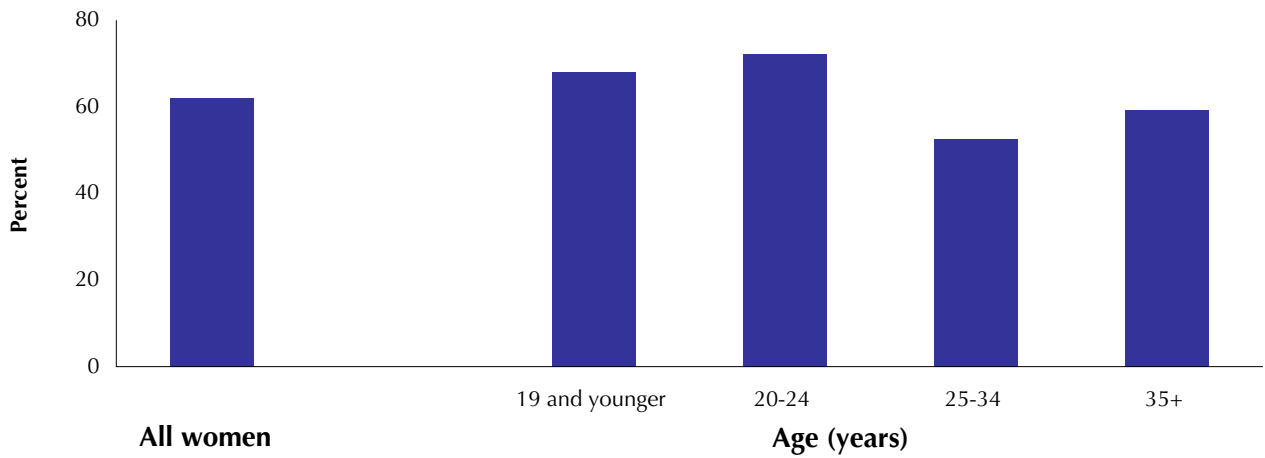
Among women with a live birth, 62.0% did not take a multivitamin at all during the month before their pregnancy. A significantly higher percentage of women who exhibited the behavior were receiving Medicaid for prenatal care and/ or delivery when compared to women not receiving Medicaid assistance.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	62.0	58.1	65.8
Age (years)			
19 and younger	67.9	57.6	76.8
20-24	72.2	65.5	78.1
25-34	52.5	46.6	58.4
35+	59.3	45.0	72.1
Race-ethnicity			
White	58.4	52.8	63.7
Black	65.8	60.1	71.2
Other	62.8	38.9	81.8
Level of education			
Less than high school	67.1	58.4	74.7
High school	64.1	57.1	70.7
Some college	64.4	56.8	71.4
College graduate	49.4	40.8	58.0
Marital status			
Married	57.6	51.9	63.0
Not married	66.0	60.4	71.1
Income from aid			
No	61.8	57.1	66.3
Yes	63.3	55.7	70.2
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	50.0	43.0	57.0
Yes	67.0	62.3	71.4

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 2006 births

Pre-pregnancy weight: normal

Percent of women whose pre-pregnancy weight was normal

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

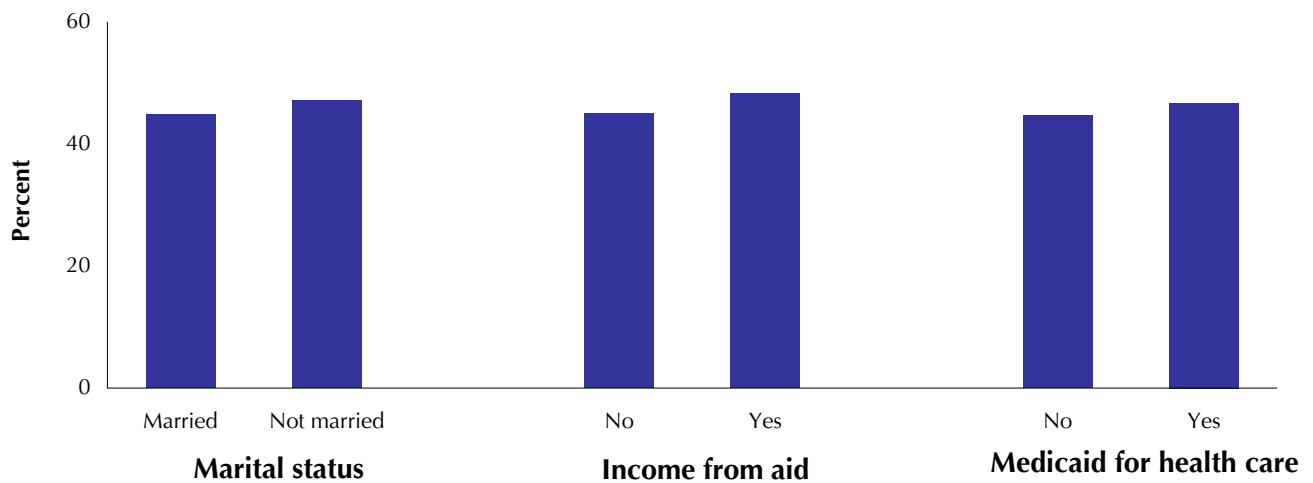
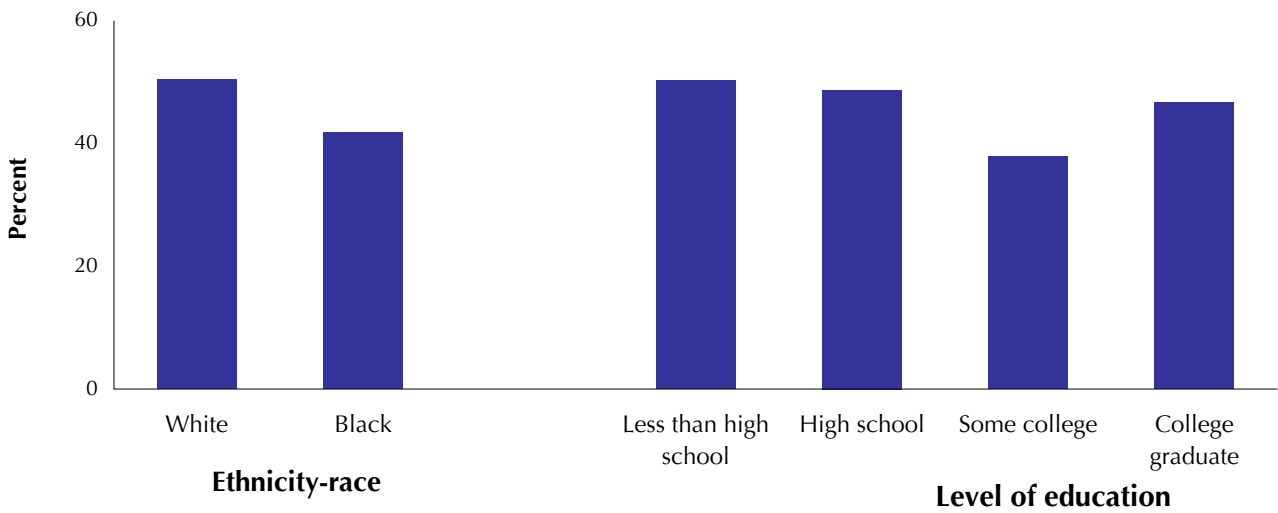
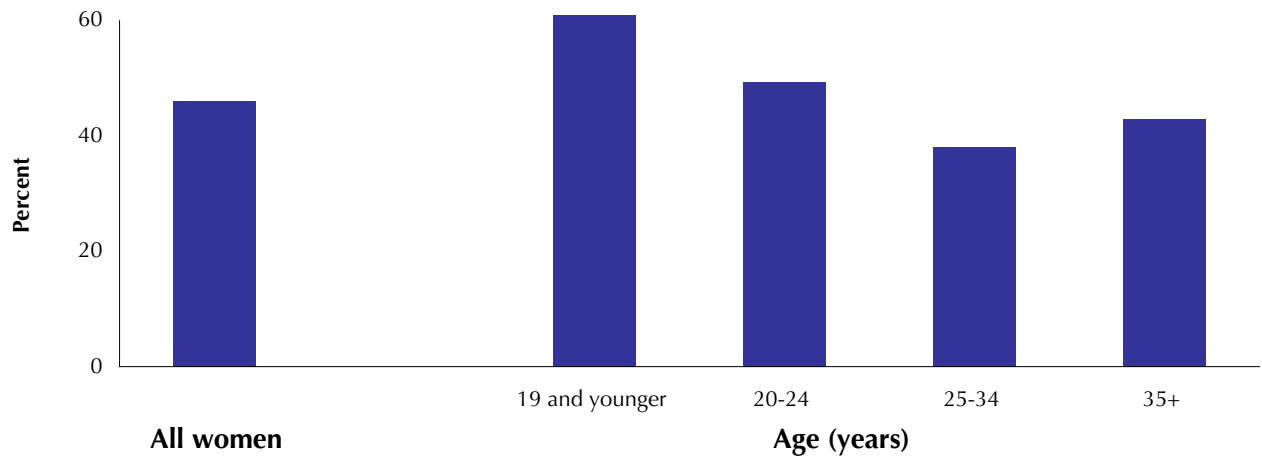
Among women with a live birth, 46.0% had a normal pre-pregnancy body mass index (BMI, kg/m²).

Percent of women whose pre-pregnancy weight was normal

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	46.0	42.0	50.0
Age (years)			
19 and younger	61.1	50.8	70.4
20-24	49.3	42.3	56.3
25-34	38.1	32.4	44.2
35+	42.9	29.4	57.6
Race-ethnicity			
White	50.4	44.9	56.0
Black	41.8	36.0	47.9
Other	34.8	15.9	59.9
Level of education			
Less than high school	50.3	41.5	59.1
High school	48.7	41.6	55.9
Some college	37.9	30.8	45.7
College graduate	46.7	38.1	55.6
Marital status			
Married	44.8	39.2	50.5
Not married	47.1	41.4	52.8
Income from aid			
No	45.0	40.2	49.8
Yes	48.3	40.8	55.9
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	44.7	37.8	51.9
Yes	46.7	41.8	51.6

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 2006 births

Pre-pregnancy weight: above normal

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

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

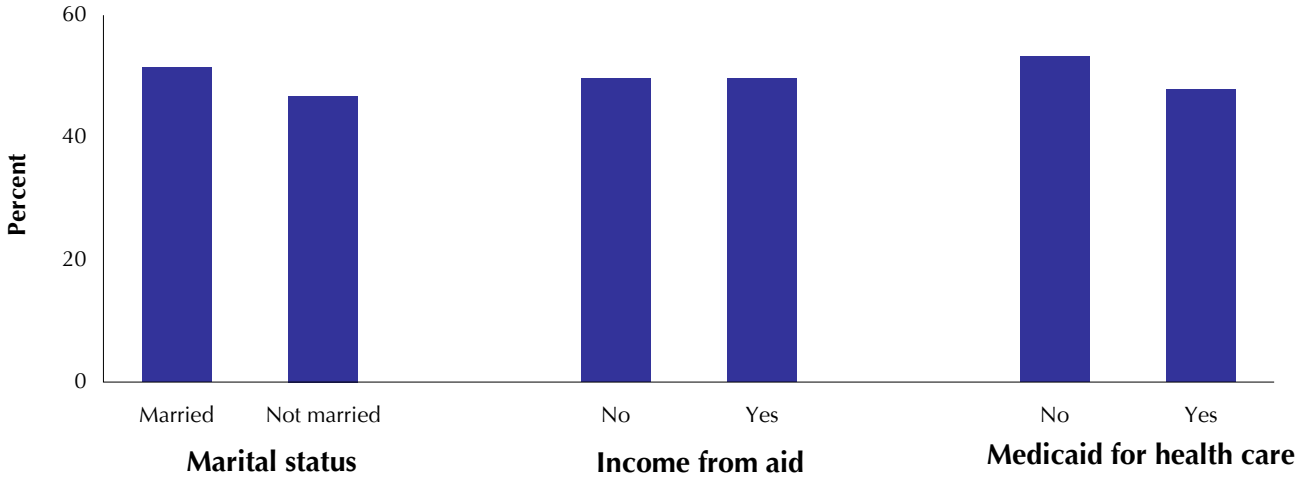
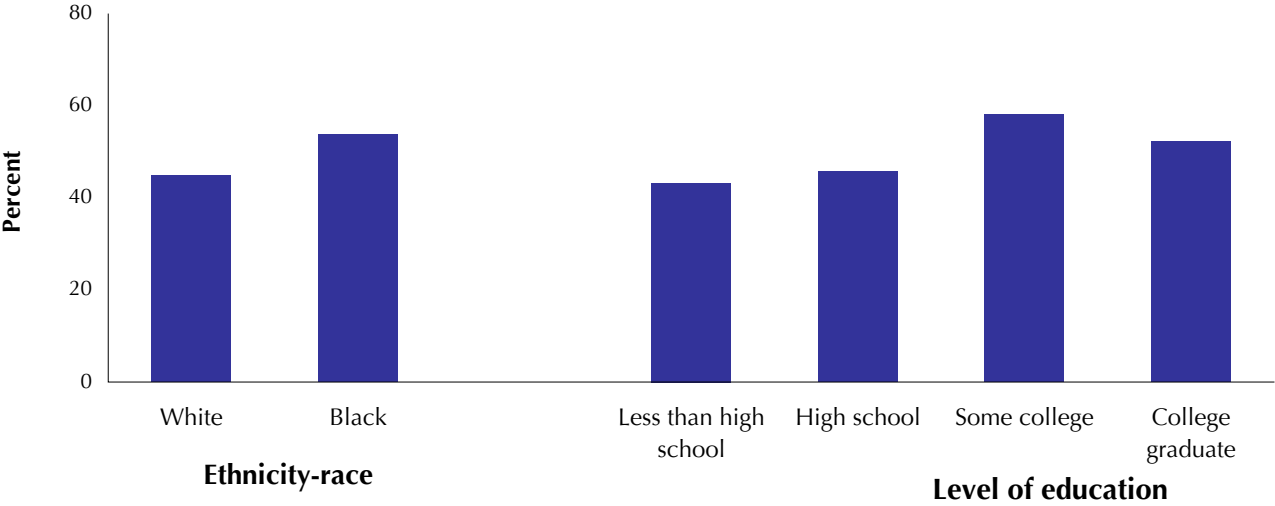
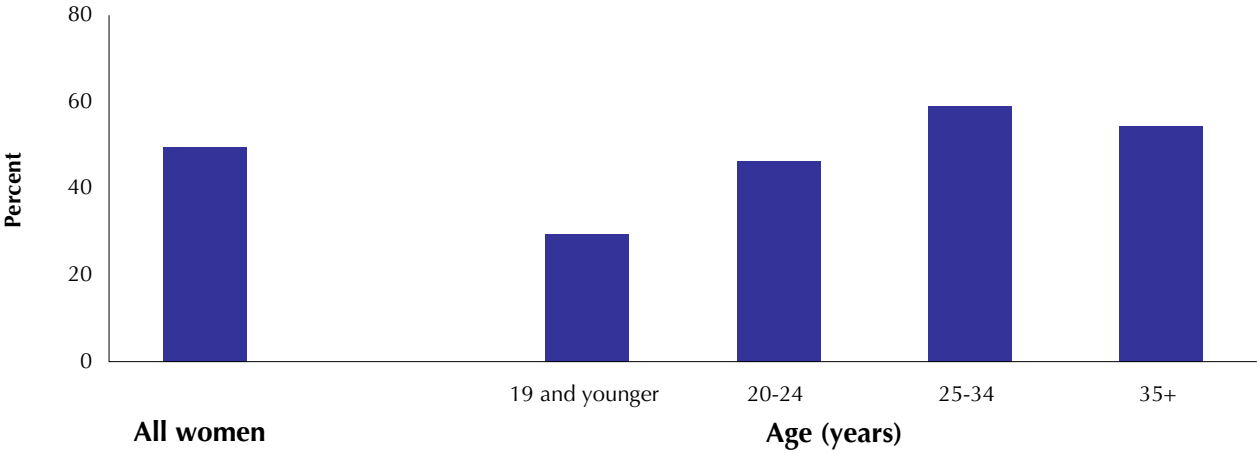
Among women with a live birth, 49.6% had above normal weight (were overweight, at risk for overweight, or obese).

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	49.6	45.5	53.6
Age (years)			
19 and younger	29.5	21.1	39.5
20-24	46.3	39.3	53.4
25-34	59.1	53.0	64.9
35+	54.3	39.8	68.2
Race-ethnicity			
White	44.9	39.4	50.5
Black	53.7	47.7	59.6
Other	64.4	39.4	83.4
Level of education			
Less than high school	43.2	34.6	52.1
High school	45.8	38.8	53.0
Some college	58.2	50.5	65.6
College graduate	52.2	43.4	60.9
Marital status			
Married	51.4	45.7	57.0
Not married	46.8	42.0	57.1
Income from aid			
No	49.6	44.8	54.3
Yes	49.7	42.2	57.3
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	53.2	46.1	60.2
Yes	47.9	43.0	52.8

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 2006 births

Pre-pregnancy weight: below normal

Percent of women whose pre-pregnancy weight was below normal

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

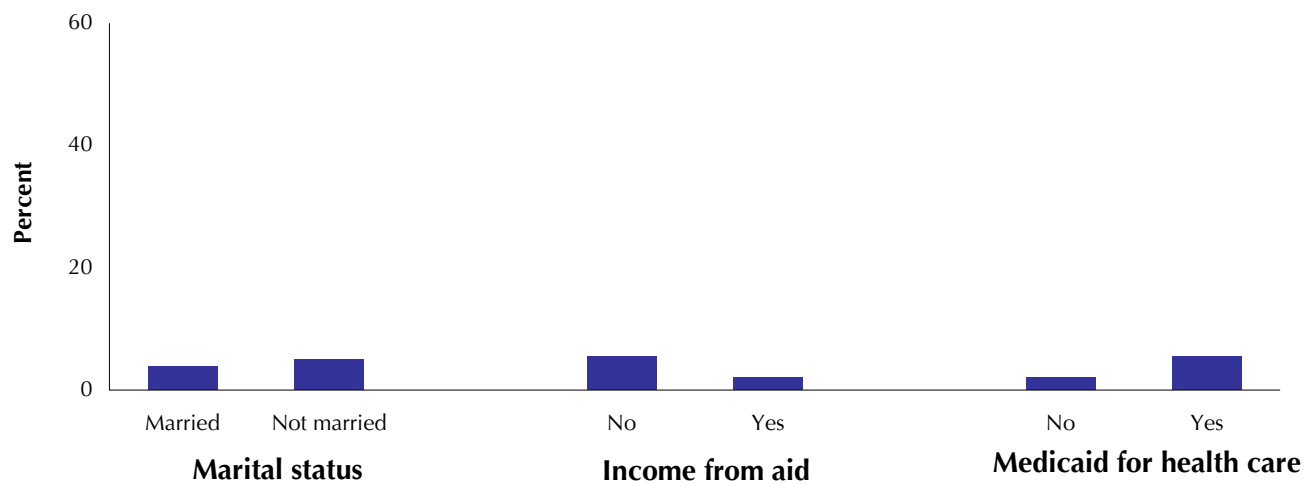
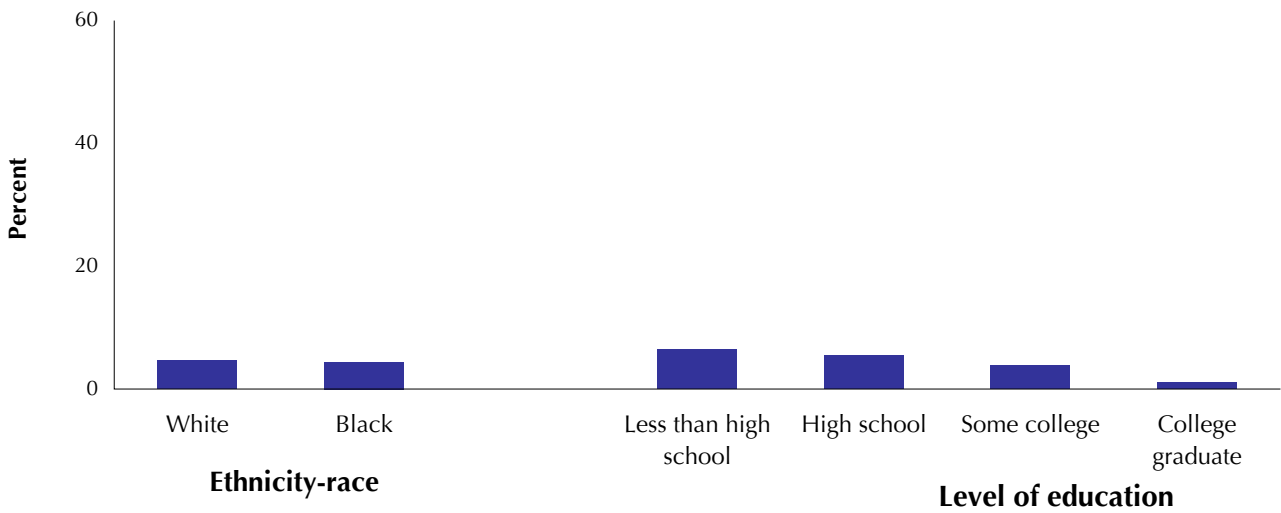
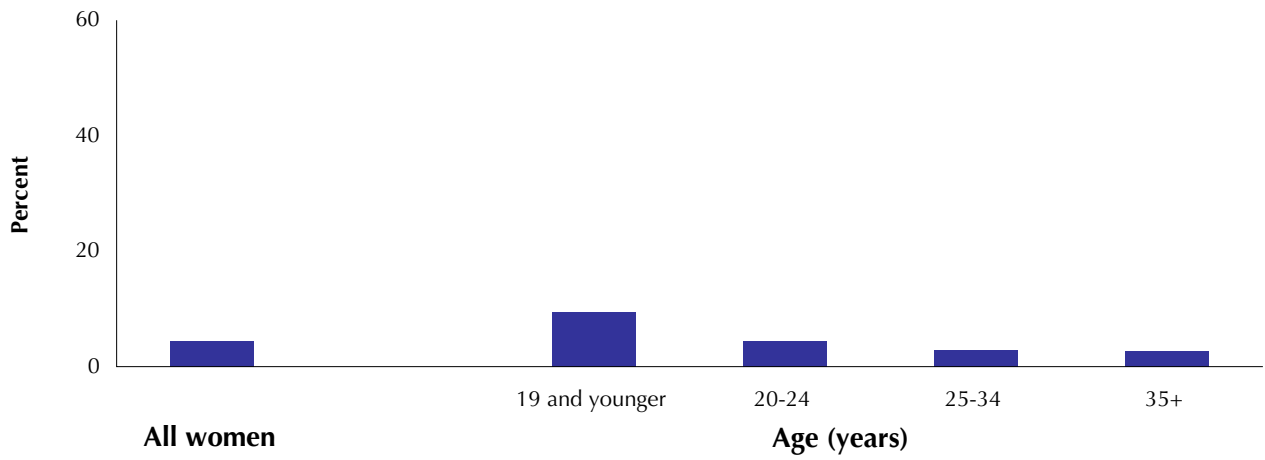
Among all women, 4.5% were underweight before pregnancy.

Percent of women whose pre-pregnancy weight was below normal

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	4.5	3.1	6.4
Age (years)			
19 and younger	9.4	5.0	17.1
20-24	4.4	2.4	8.0
25-34	2.8	1.4	5.6
35+	2.8	0.4	17.2
Race-ethnicity			
White	4.7	2.9	7.5
Black	4.4	2.6	7.6
Other	0.9	0.1	6.2
Level of education			
Less than high school	6.5	3.4	12.0
High school	5.5	3.0	9.8
Some college	3.9	2.0	7.5
College graduate	1.0	0.2	5.1
Marital status			
Married	3.8	2.1	6.7
Not married	5.0	3.1	8.0
Income from aid			
No	5.5	3.7	8.2
Yes	2.0	1.0	3.8
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	2.1	0.8	5.0
Yes	5.5	3.7	8.1

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 2006 births

Intended pregnancy

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

PRAMS question 10:

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

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

Findings

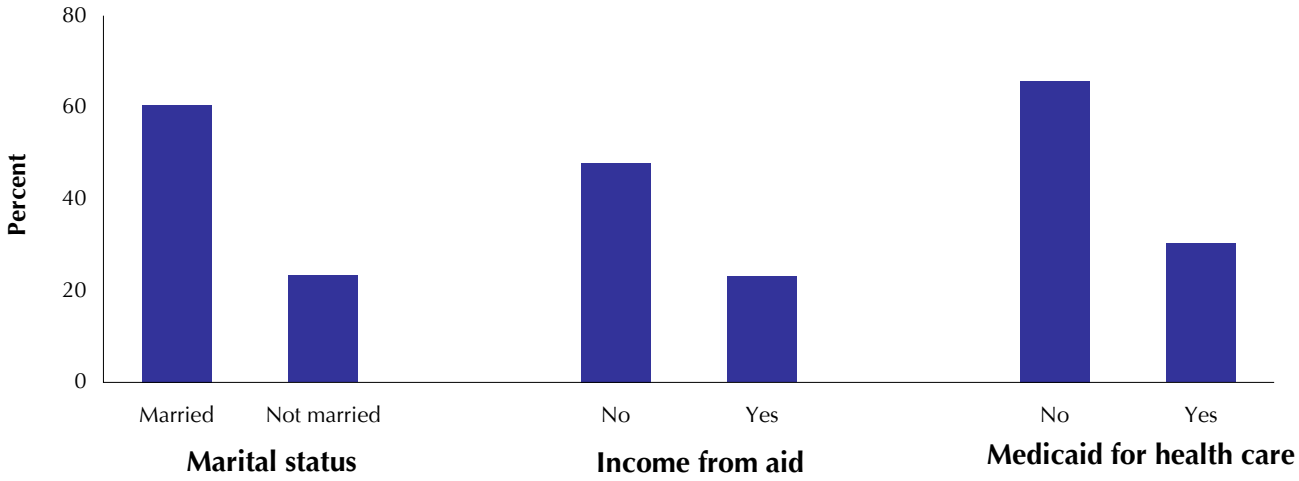
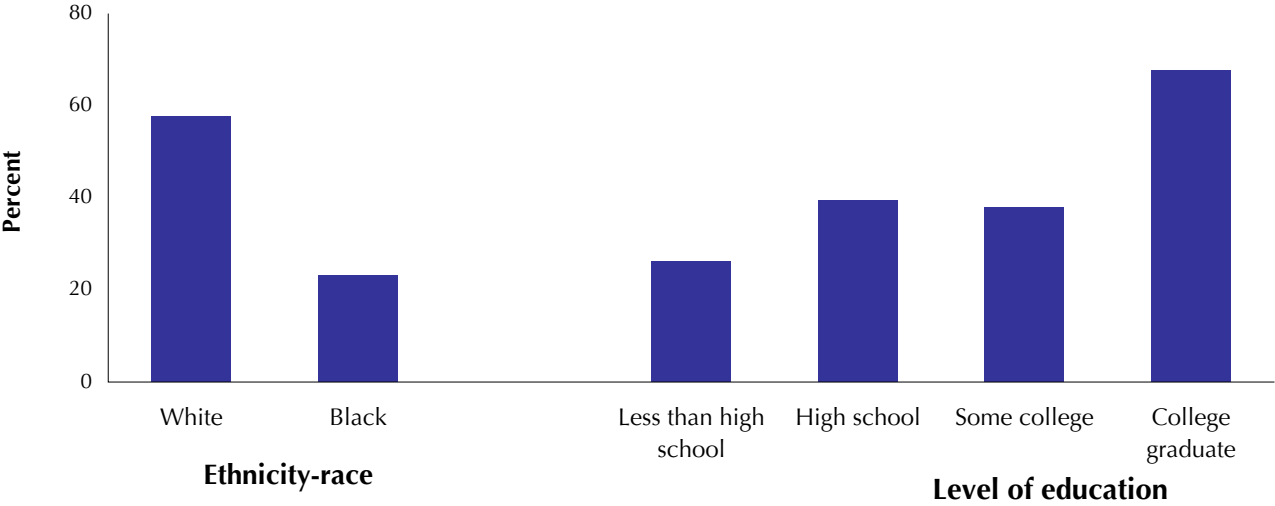
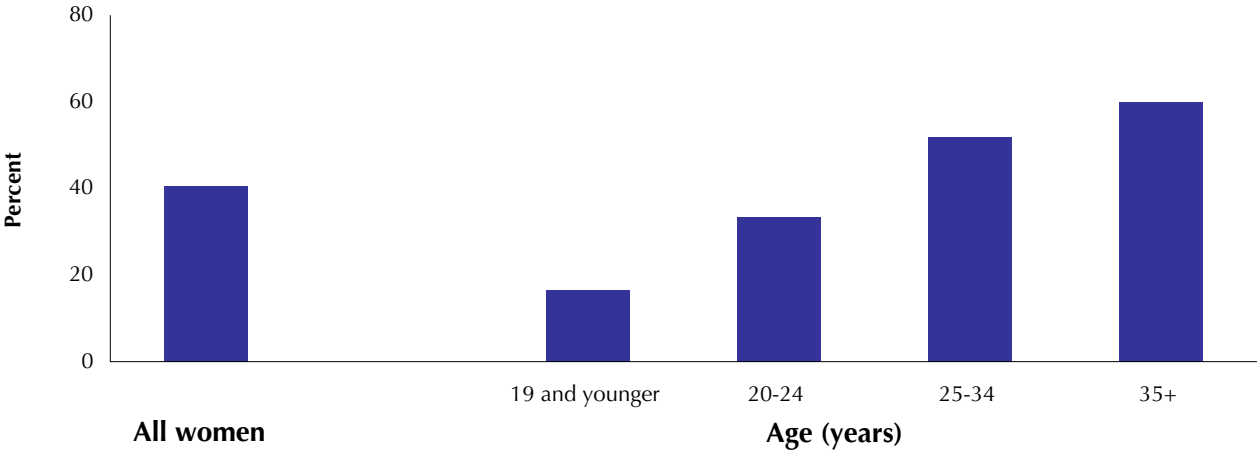
Among women with a live birth, 40.5% expressed an intention to be pregnant. Significantly more women were married compared to not married who expressed an intention to be pregnant. The percentage was significantly higher among women not receiving income from aid compared to women receiving income from aid. Also a significantly higher percentage was found among women not receiving Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery compared to women receiving Medicaid assistance.

Percent of women with intended pregnancy

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	40.5	36.7	44.5
Age (years)			
19 and younger	16.5	10.2	25.5
20-24	33.3	27.1	40.1
25-34	51.8	45.8	57.8
35+	60.0	45.0	73.2
Race-ethnicity			
White	57.7	52.0	63.1
Black	23.2	18.7	28.3
Other	39.0	19.2	63.3
Level of education			
Less than high school	26.2	19.3	34.5
High school	39.5	32.8	46.5
Some college	37.8	30.7	45.5
College graduate	67.6	54.8	71.7
Marital status			
Married	60.5	54.8	63.6
Not married	23.3	18.9	28.3
Income from aid			
No	47.9	43.2	52.7
Yes	23.1	17.5	29.9
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	65.7	58.5	72.2
Yes	30.3	26.1	34.9

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

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



Mississippi, year 2006 births

Unintended pregnancy

Percent of women with unintended pregnancy (mistimed or unwanted)

PRAMS question 10:

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

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

Findings:

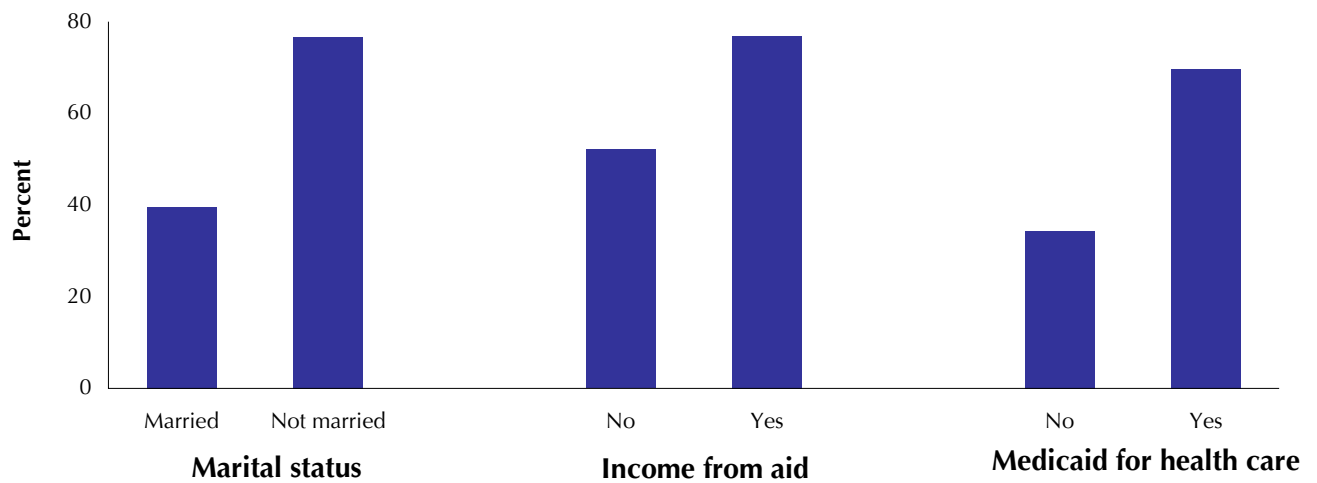
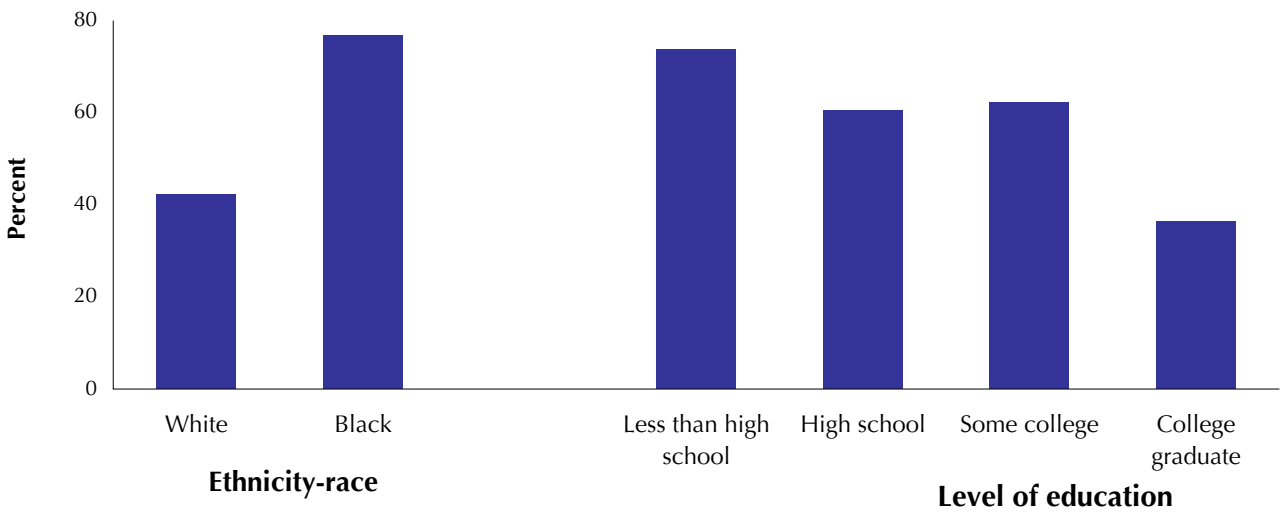
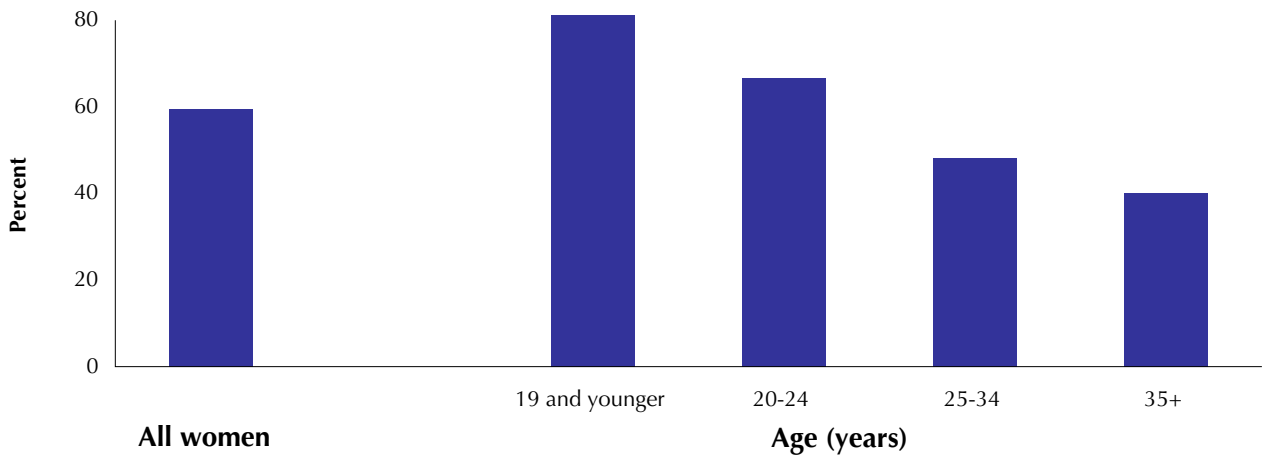
Among all women with a live birth, 59.5% resulted from unintended pregnancy. A significantly higher percentage of black women than white women had unintended pregnancy. There were also significantly higher percentages of unintended pregnancy among women who received income from aid or Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery compared to women not receiving income from aid or Medicaid assistance.

Percent of women whose pregnancy was unintended

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	59.5	55.5	63.3
Age (years)			
19 and younger	83.5	74.5	89.8
20-24	66.7	59.9	72.9
25-34	48.2	42.2	54.2
35+	40.0	26.8	55.0
Race-ethnicity			
White	42.3	36.9	48.0
Black	76.8	71.7	81.3
Other	49.2	27.0	71.7
Level of education			
Less than high school	73.8	65.5	80.7
High school	60.5	53.5	67.2
Some college	62.2	28.3	69.3
College graduate	36.4	28.3	45.2
Marital status			
Married	39.5	34.0	45.2
Not married	76.7	34.0	81.1
Income from aid			
No	52.1	47.3	56.8
Yes	76.9	70.1	82.5
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	34.3	27.8	41.5
Yes	69.7	65.1	73.9

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 2006 births

Mistimed pregnancy

Percent of women with mistimed pregnancy (wanted later)

PRAMS question 10:

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

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

Findings

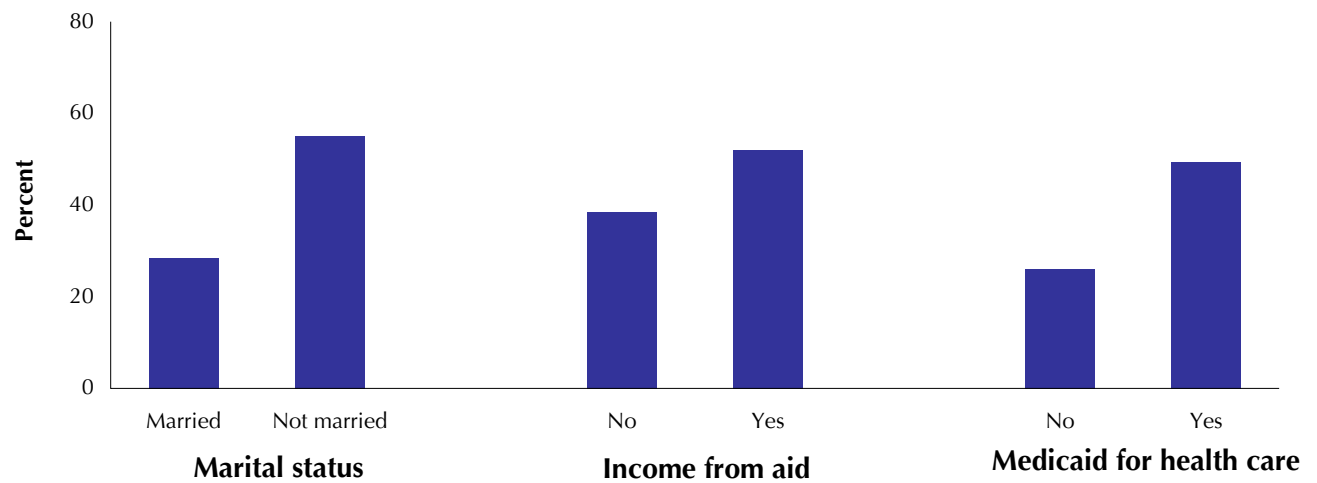
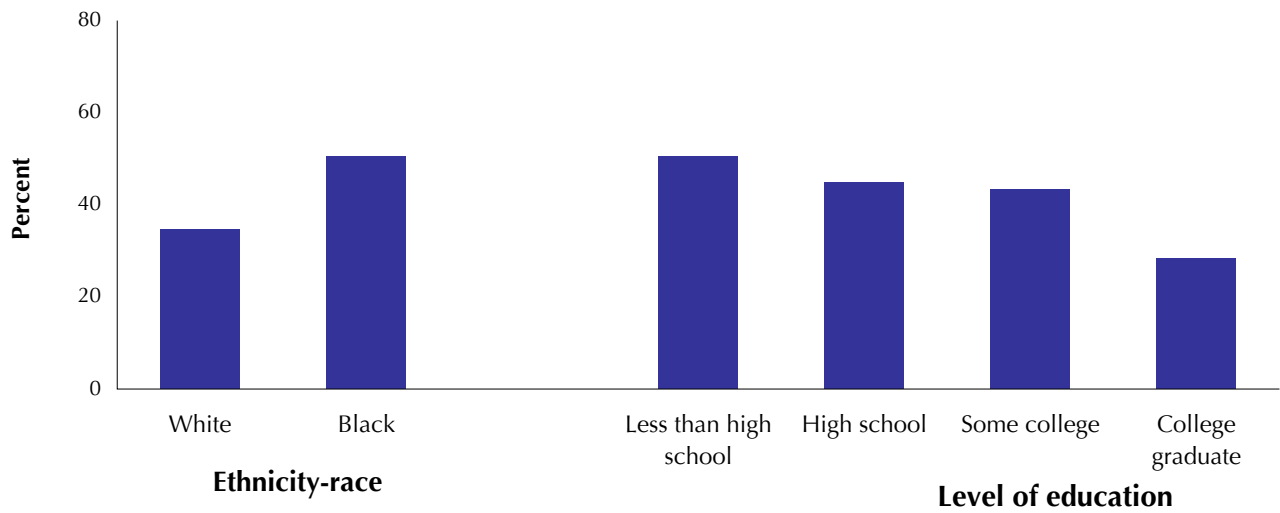
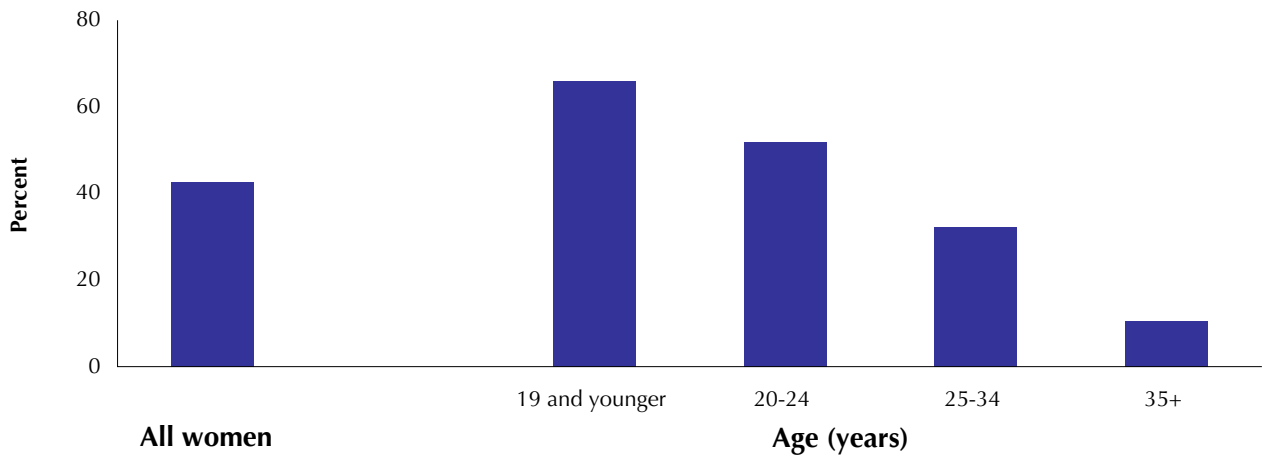
Among all women with a live birth, 42.7% said their pregnancy was mistimed. A significantly higher percentage of black than white women expressed mistimed pregnancy. Significantly higher percentages were found among women who received income from aid compared to women not receiving income from aid. A significantly higher percentage of the behavior was likely among women who received Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery compared to women not receiving Medicaid assistance.

Percent of women with mistimed pregnancy

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	42.7	38.8	46.7
Age (years)			
19 and younger	66.0	55.8	74.9
20-24	51.9	45.0	58.8
25-34	32.3	26.9	38.3
35+	10.6	4.5	22.8
Race-ethnicity			
White	34.7	29.5	40.3
Black	50.4	44.6	56.2
Other	49.2	27.0	71.7
Level of education			
Less than high school	50.5	41.9	59.1
High school	44.8	37.9	51.9
Some college	43.4	21.1	51.1
College graduate	28.4	21.1	37.1
Marital status			
Married	28.4	23.5	33.8
Not married	55.0	23.5	60.5
Income from aid			
No	38.5	34.0	43.3
Yes	52.0	44.5	59.4
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	26.1	20.2	32.9
Yes	49.4	44.6	54.2

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 2006 births

Unwanted pregnancy

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

PRAMS question 10:

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

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

Findings

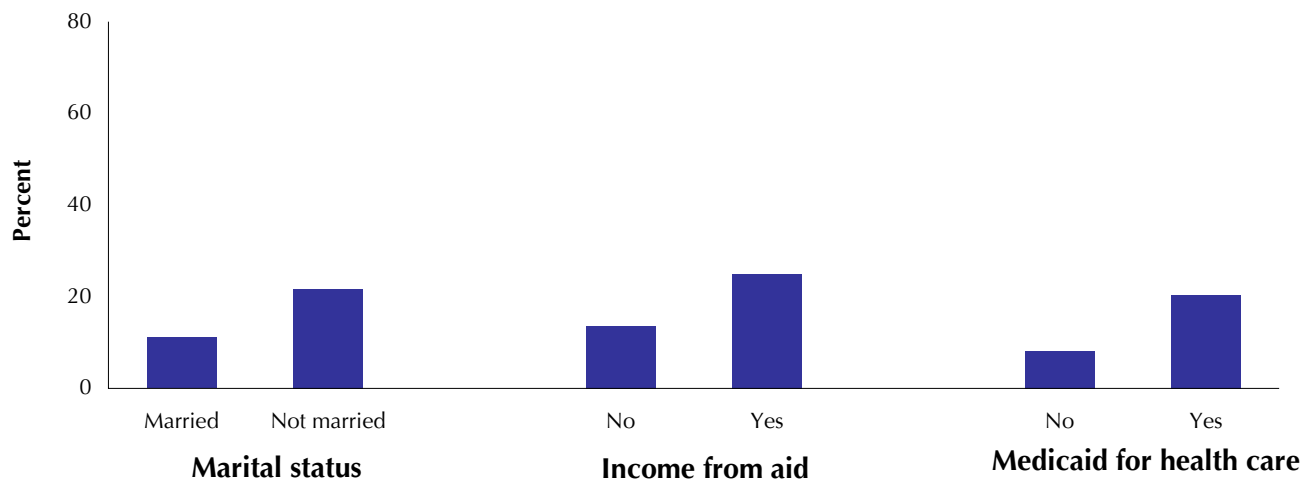
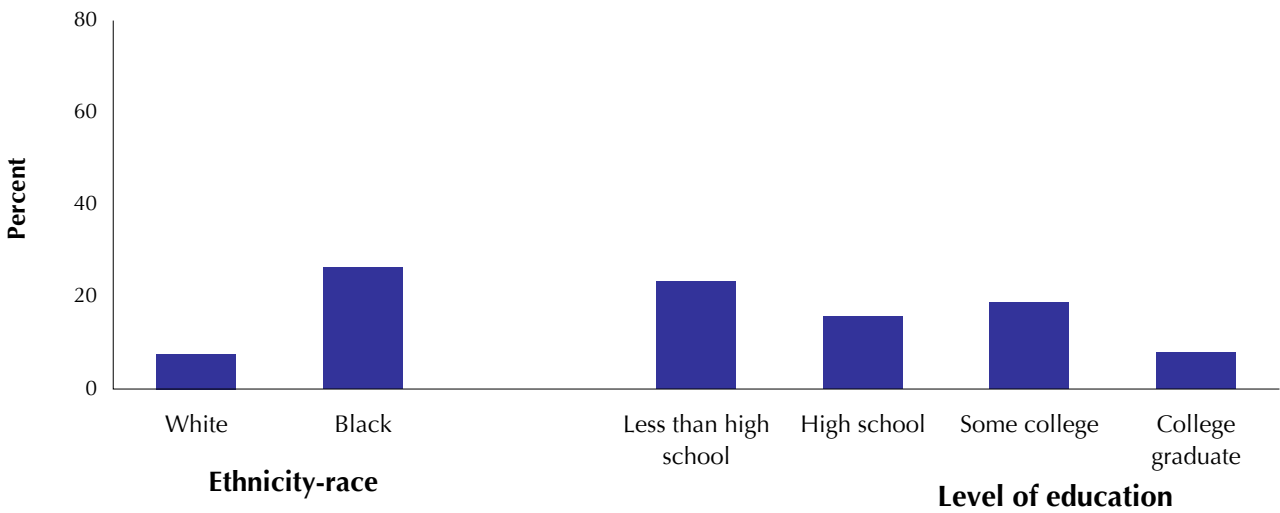
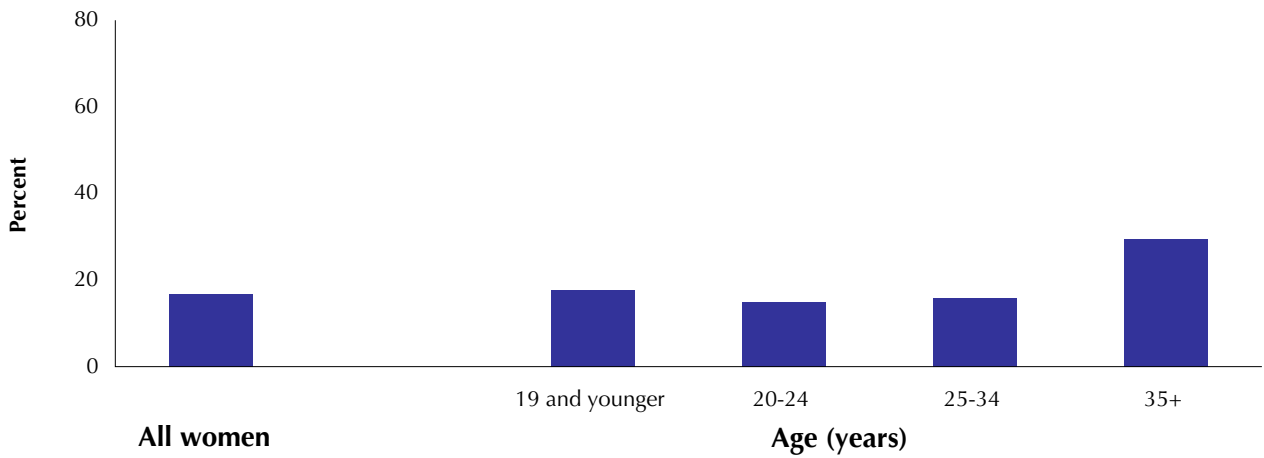
Among all women with a live birth, 16.8% reported an unwanted pregnancy. A significantly higher percentage of black women than white reported an unwanted pregnancy. The percentage of unwanted pregnancy was significantly higher among women who received income from aid or Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery compared to women not receiving income from aid or Medicaid assistance.

Percent of women with unwanted pregnancy

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	16.8	14.0	20.0
Age (years)			
19 and younger	17.6	11.2	26.5
20-24	14.8	10.5	20.3
25-34	15.9	12.0	20.8
35+	29.4	17.7	44.8
Race-ethnicity			
White	7.6	5.1	11.3
Black	26.4	21.6	31.8
Other	49.2	27.0	71.7
Level of education			
Less than high school	23.3	16.8	31.2
High school	15.8	11.2	21.8
Some college	18.8	4.3	25.4
College graduate	7.9	4.3	14.0
Marital status			
Married	11.1	7.9	15.3
Not married	21.7	7.9	26.0
Income from aid			
No	13.6	10.6	17.2
Yes	24.9	19.0	31.8
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	8.2	5.0	13.3
Yes	20.3	16.7	24.4

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

Percent of women with unwanted pregnancy



Mississippi, year 2006 births

Trying to get pregnant

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

PRAMS question 12:

When you got pregnant with your new baby, were you trying to become pregnant?

No/Yes - Go to Question 14

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

Findings

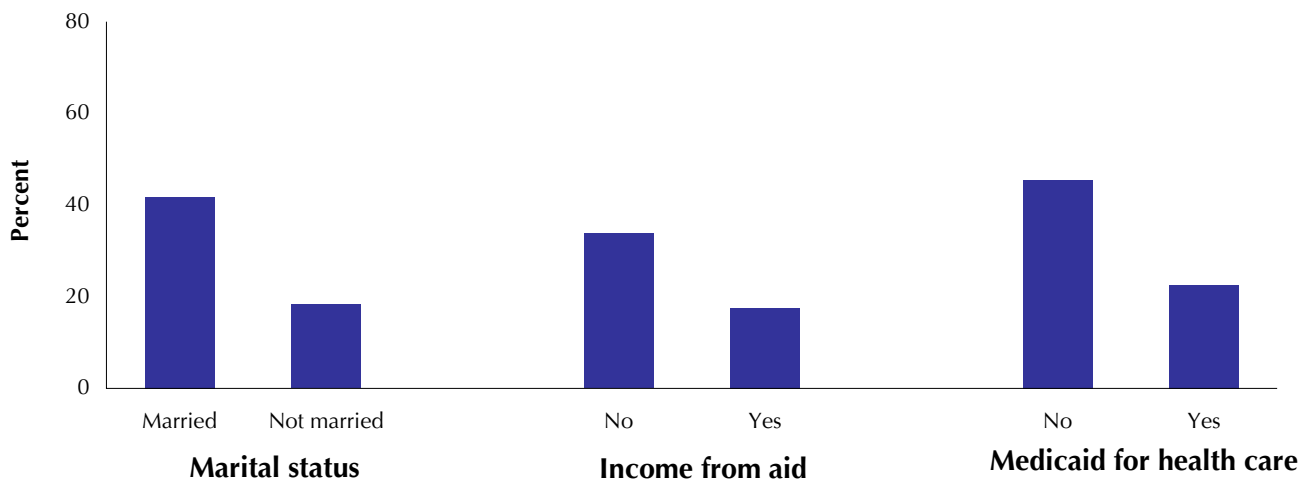
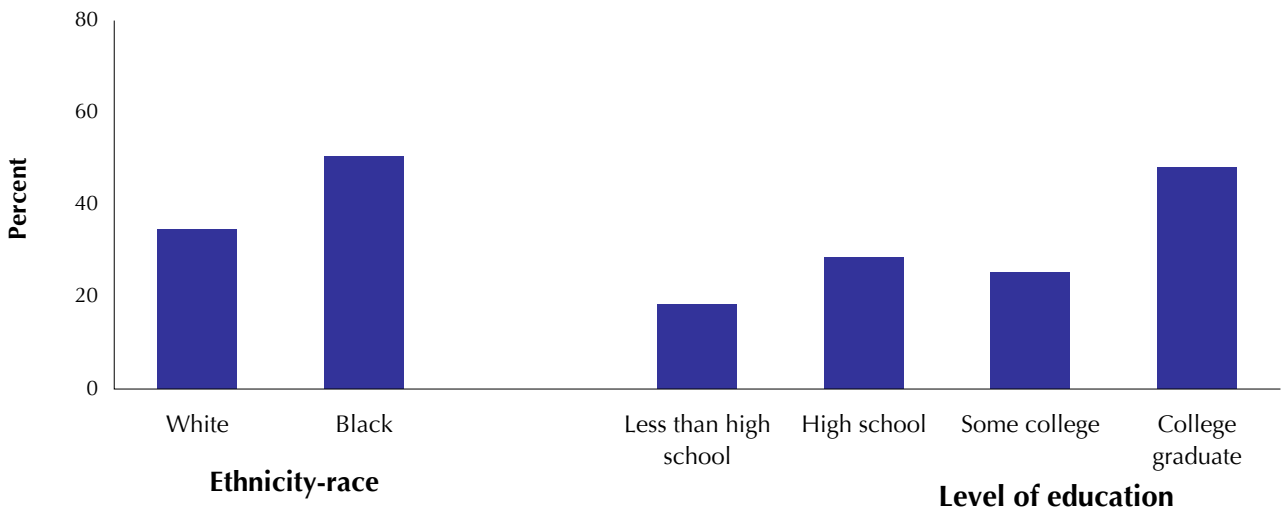
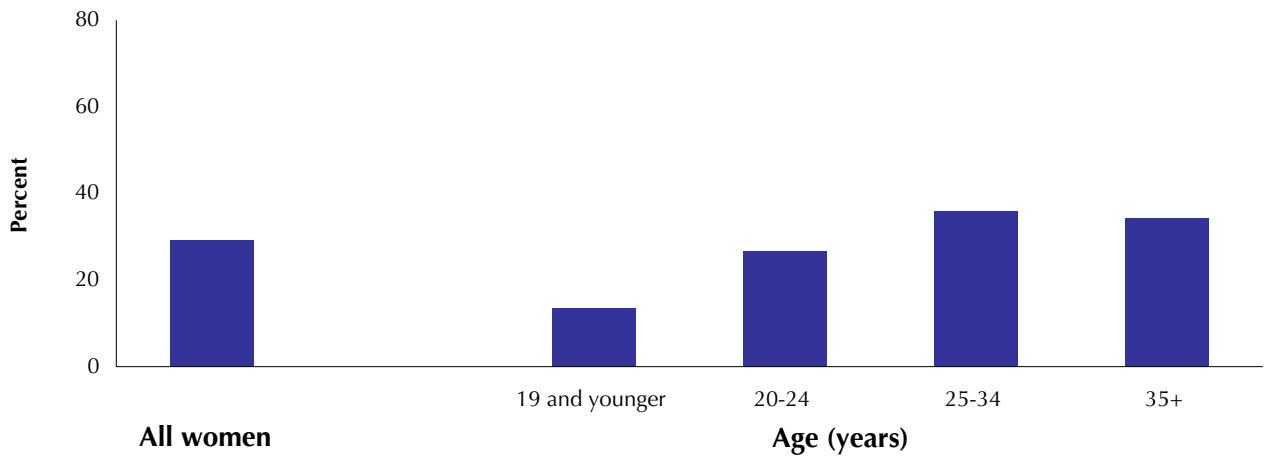
Among women who had delivered a live birth, 29.1% were trying to get pregnant. A significantly higher percentage of black women than white women were trying to get pregnant at conception. The percent of women who were trying to get pregnant at time of conception was significantly higher among women not receiving income from aid and Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery compared to their counterparts receiving assistance.

Percent of women who were trying to get pregnant

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	29.1	25.6	32.8
Age (years)			
19 and younger	13.4	7.8	21.9
20-24	26.6	20.9	33.2
25-34	36.0	30.5	41.9
35+	34.3	22.1	49.0
Race-ethnicity			
White	34.7	29.5	40.3
Black	50.4	44.6	56.2
Other	38.7	18.9	63.1
Level of education			
Less than high school	18.4	12.6	26.2
High school	28.6	22.7	35.3
Some college	25.4	19.3	32.6
College graduate	48.0	39.4	56.8
Marital status			
Married	41.7	36.2	47.4
Not married	18.3	14.3	22.9
Income from aid			
No	33.8	29.5	38.5
Yes	17.5	12.6	23.8
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	45.4	38.4	52.6
Yes	22.5	18.7	26.7

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



Mississippi, year 2006 births

Contraceptive non-use at conception

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

PRAMS question 12:

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

Findings

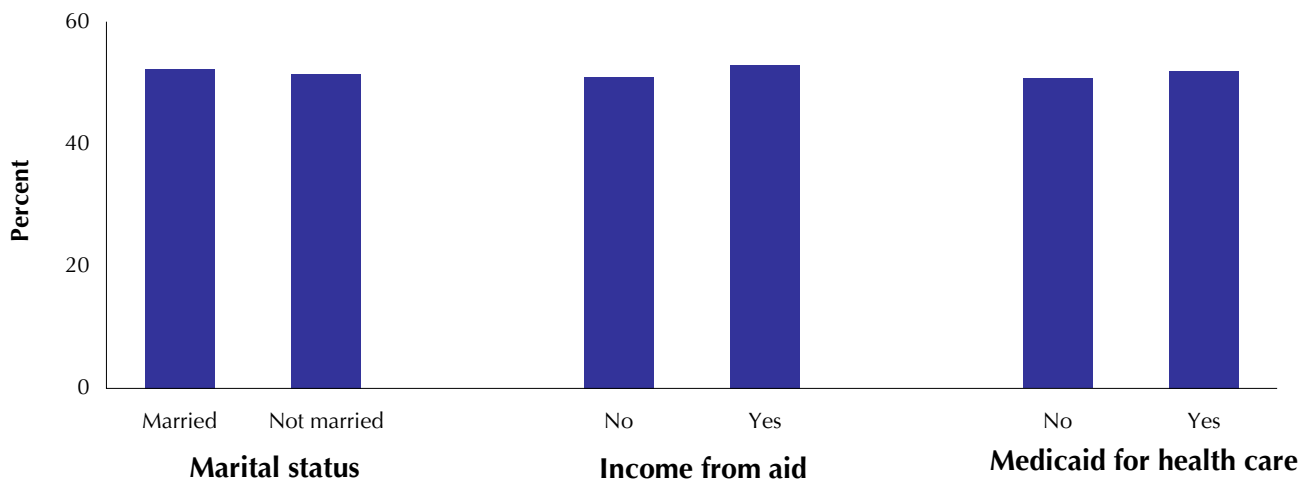
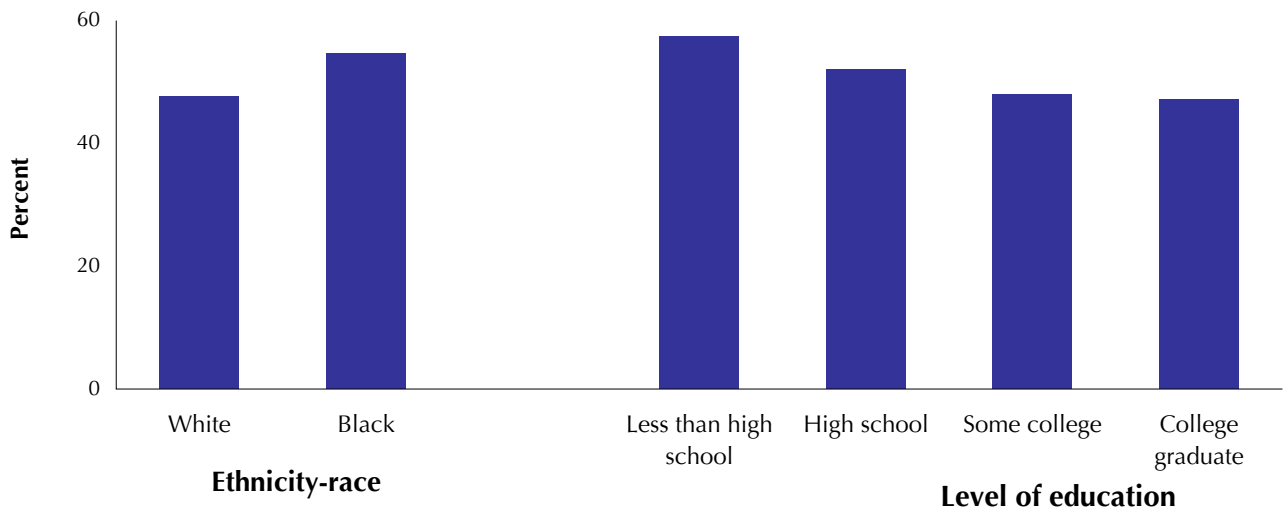
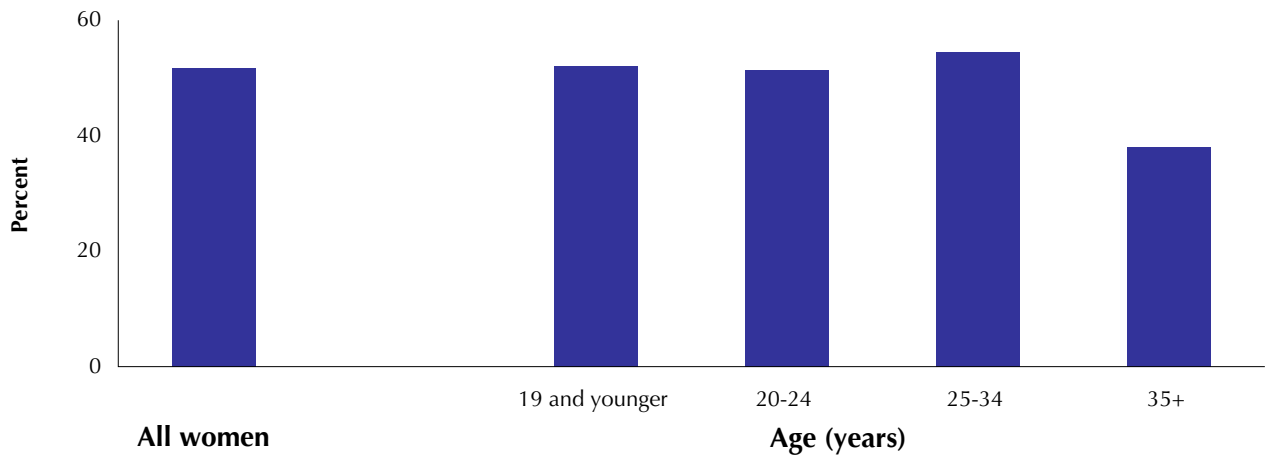
Among women who were not trying to get pregnant at the time of conception, 51.7% were not using birth control.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	51.7	46.8	56.6
Age (years)			
19 and younger	52.1	40.7	63.3
20-24	51.4	43.2	59.5
25-34	54.4	46.4	62.3
35+	38.0	22.4	56.6
Race-ethnicity			
White	47.6	39.9	55.5
Black	54.6	48.1	61.0
Other	48.8	24.4	73.8
Level of education			
Less than high school	57.4	47.7	67.0
High school	52.0	43.5	60.4
Some college	48.0	39.0	57.2
College graduate	47.1	34.5	60.1
Marital status			
Married	52.3	44.2	60.2
Not married	51.4	45.2	57.6
Income from aid			
No	50.9	44.7	57.0
Yes	52.9	44.6	61.1
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	50.7	39.9	61.4
Yes	51.9	46.3	57.4

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 2006 births

Reasons for contraceptive non-use at the time of conception

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

PRAMS question 13:

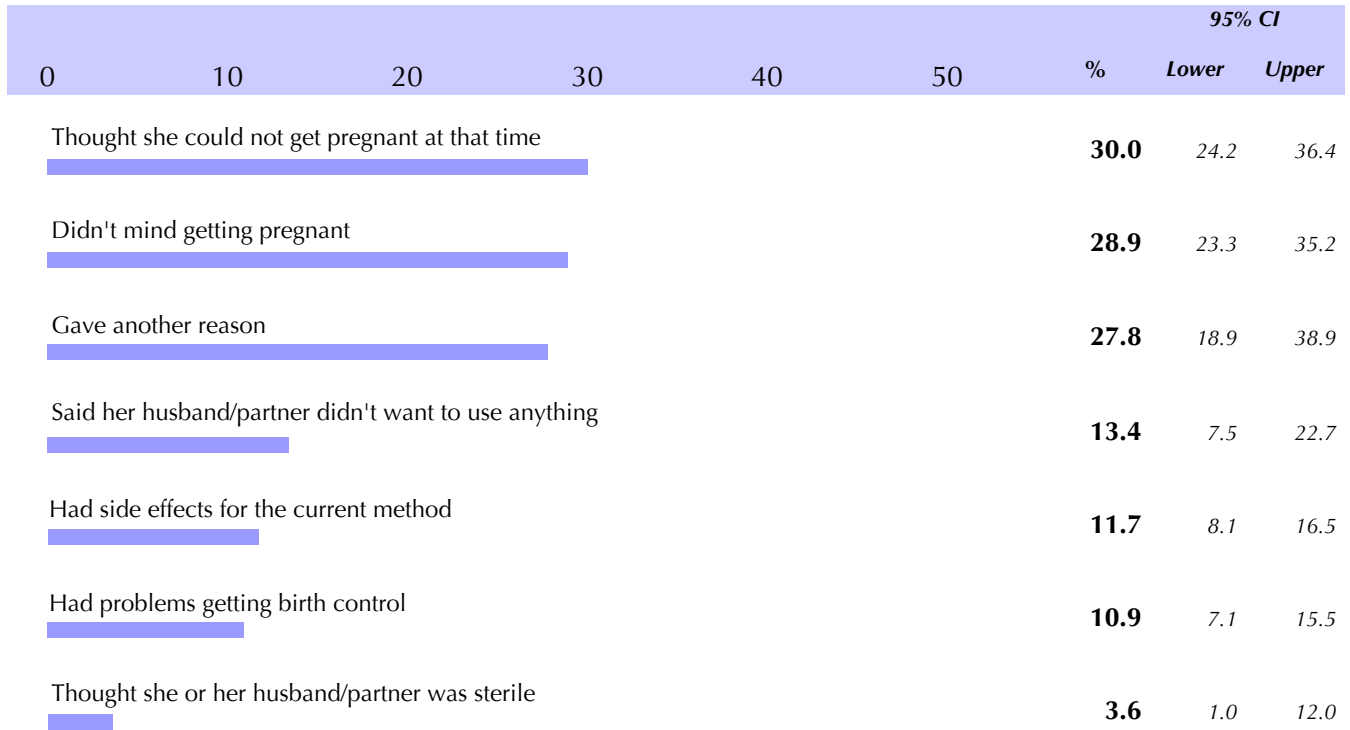
What were your or your husband's or partner's reasons for not doing anything to keep from getting pregnant?
Check all that apply.

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

Findings

Among women who were not trying to get pregnant at the time of conception, 51.7% 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 (30.0%). The next common responses were that they didn't mind getting pregnant (28.9%), various different reasons (27.8%), the husband or partner opposed using a method (13.4%), or side effects using current method (11.7%), followed by problems getting birth control (10.9%) and finally thought she or her husband/partner was sterile (3.6%).

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



Mississippi, year 2006 births

Postpartum birth control (contraception): used

Percent of women who were using postpartum birth control

PRAMS question 52:

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

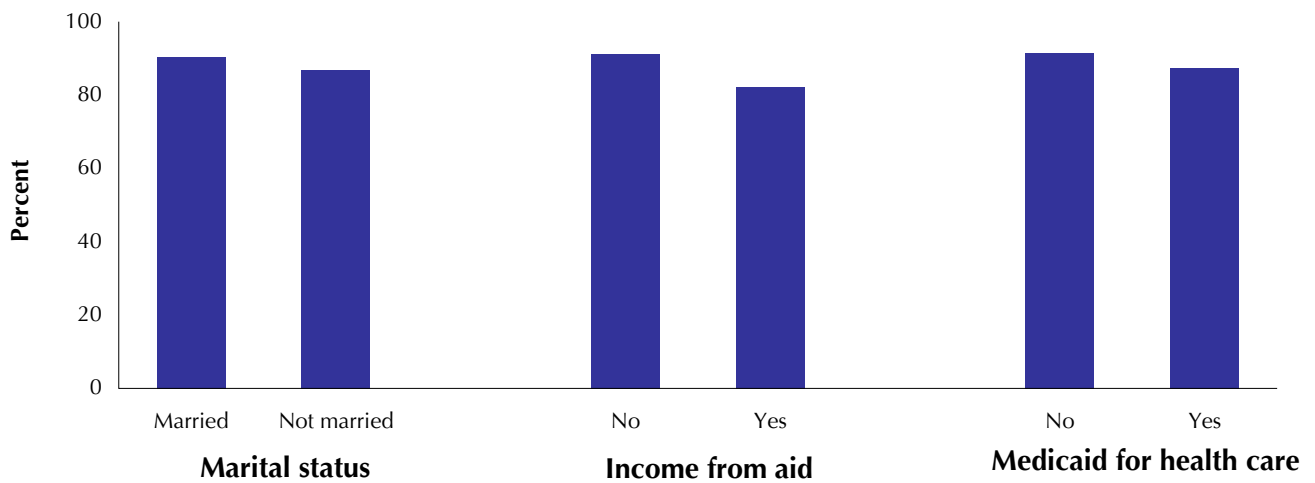
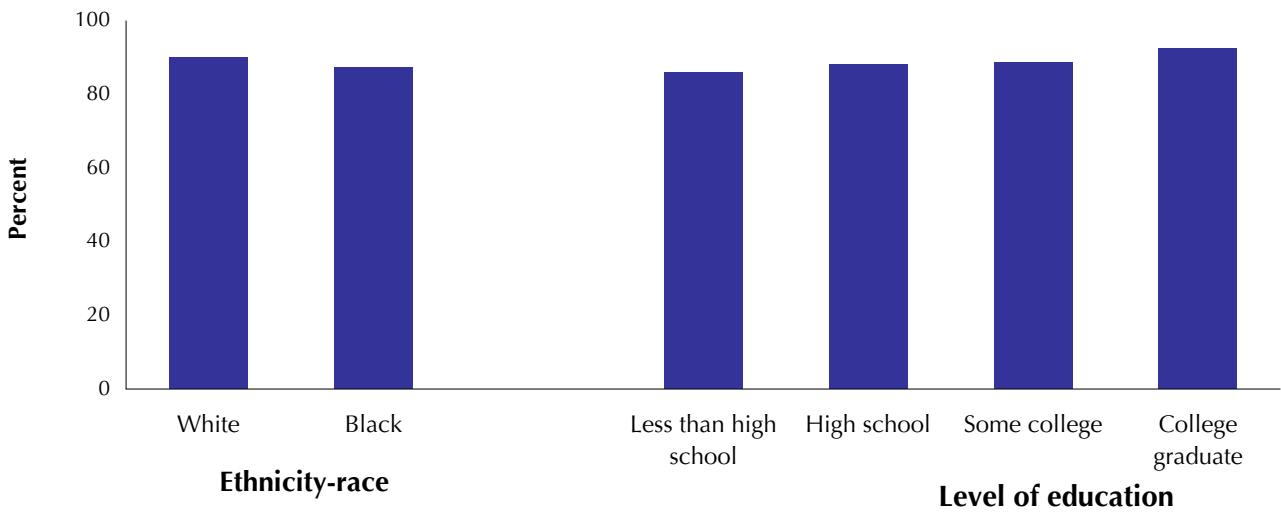
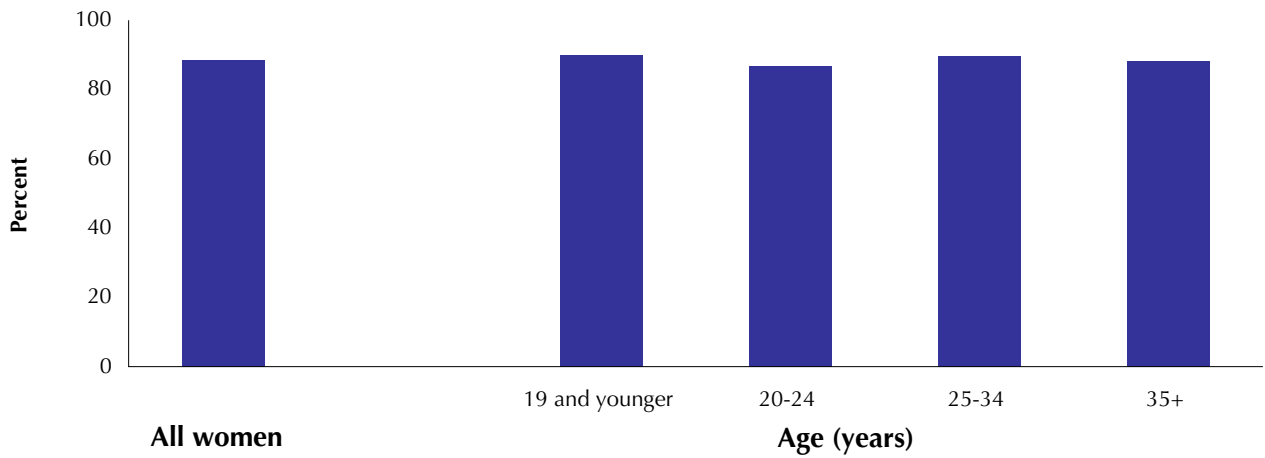
Among all women with a live birth, 88.6% were using postpartum birth control. This behavior was similar for all groups of women by age, ethnicity-race, education, marital status, or Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery. The percentage of women who were using postpartum birth control was significantly higher among women who did not receive income from aid compared to women who received income from aid.

Percent of women who were using postpartum birth control

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	88.6	85.8	90.9
Age (years)			
19 and younger	89.9	82.2	94.5
20-24	86.7	81.2	90.8
25-34	89.5	85.2	92.7
35+	88.2	75.6	94.8
Race-ethnicity			
White	90.0	86.2	92.8
Black	87.2	82.7	90.6
Other	87.2	61.5	96.7
Level of education			
Less than high school	85.9	78.9	90.8
High school	88.0	82.5	92.0
Some college	88.7	82.8	92.8
College graduate	92.5	86.4	96.0
Marital status			
Married	90.4	86.6	93.2
Not married	86.9	82.6	90.3
Income from aid			
No	91.2	88.2	93.5
Yes	82.3	75.8	87.3
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	91.5	86.5	94.7
Yes	87.3	83.8	90.2

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 2006 births

Postpartum birth control methods

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

PRAMS question 59:

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

Check all that apply.

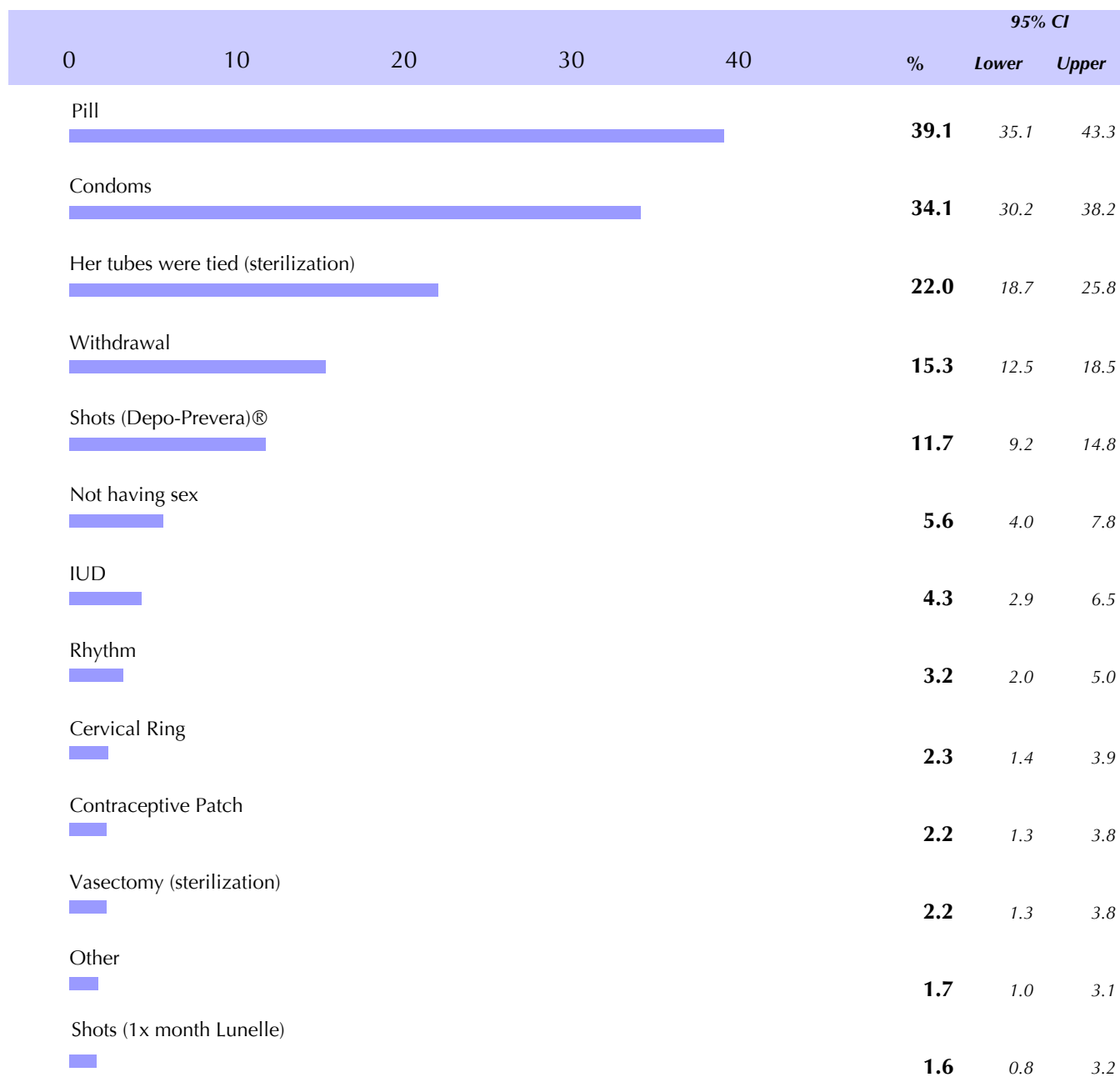
Tubes tied Vasectomy (sterilization) Pill Condoms Foam, jelly, cream Norplant

Shots (Depo-Provera®) Withdrawal Other Please tell us.

Findings

Among women using postpartum birth control, the most commonly cited methods were the pill (39.1%), condoms (34.1%) or tubes tied for sterilization (22.0%). The next most common methods were withdrawal (15.3%), shots (11.7%), or not having sex (5.6%). The other seven methods had responses less than 5% [less than 5% groups made up seven different categories].

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



Mississippi, year 2006 births

Postpartum birth control: reasons for non-use

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

PRAMS question 53:

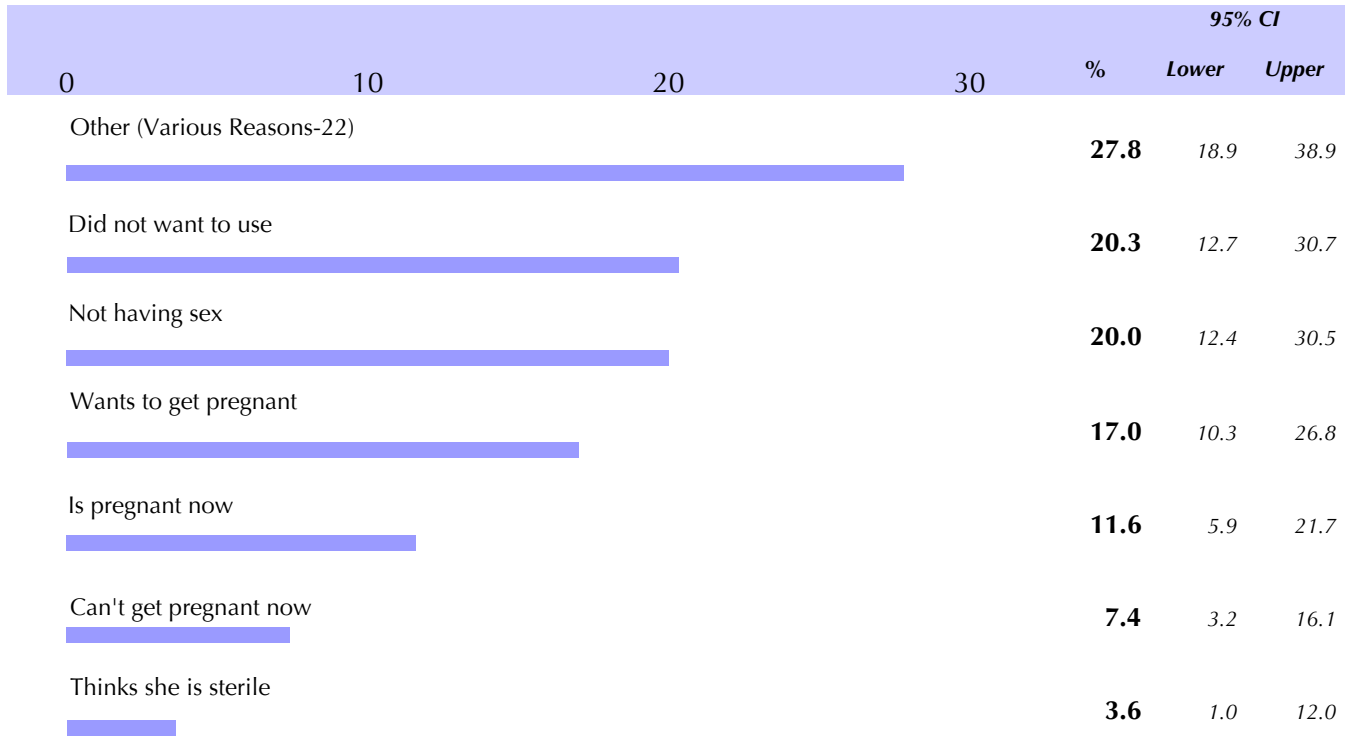
What are your or your husband's or partner's reasons for not doing anything to keep from getting pregnant now? Check all that apply.

(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 using postpartum birth control, the majority cited were an "other" (unlisted) reasons. This grouping was comprised of 22 different reasons (27.8%). The remaining three major groupings were "did not want to use" (20.3%), "not having sex" (20.0%), and "wants to get pregnant" (17.0%). Lower percent groupings were identified as "is pregnant now" (11.6%), "can't get pregnant now" (7.4%), and "thinks she is sterile" (3.6%).

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



Mississippi, year 2006 births

Rubella (German measles) immune status

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

PRAMS question 64:

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

No / Yes

Findings

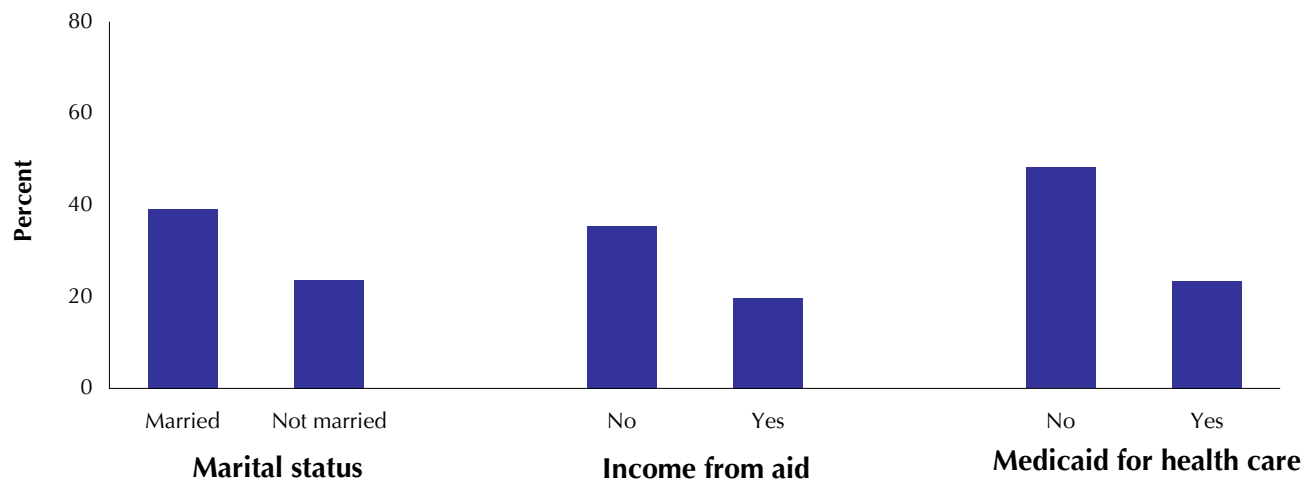
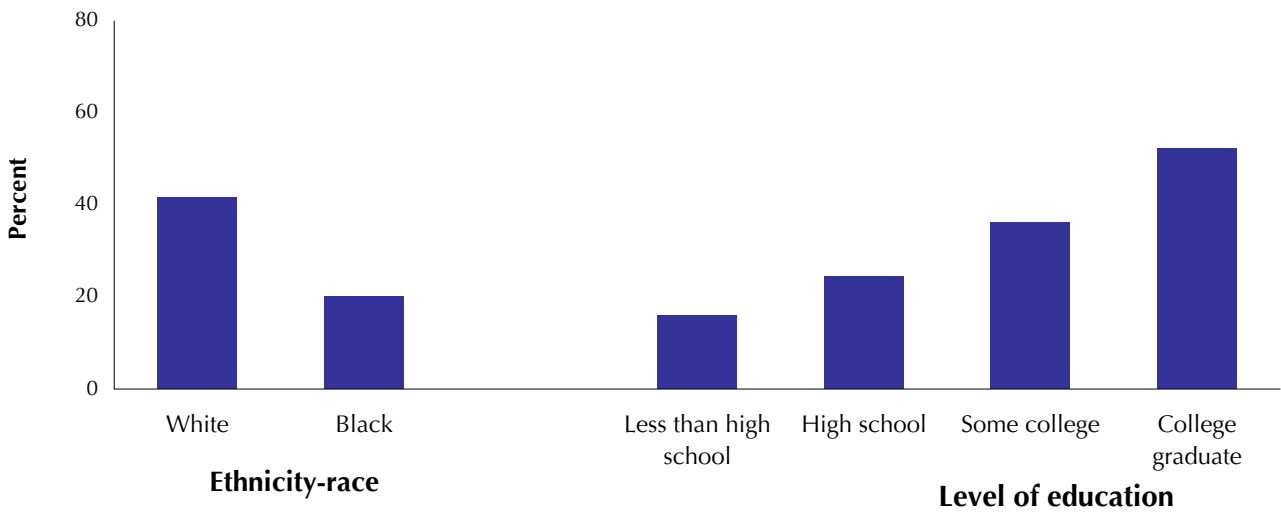
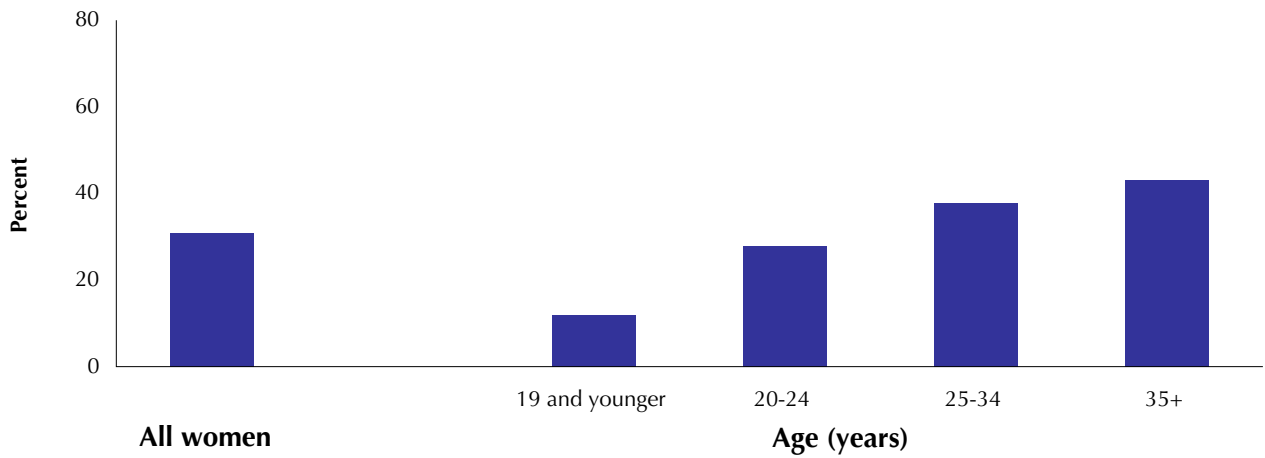
Among all women, 30.8% reported immunity to rubella. The percentage of women with rubella immune status was higher among white women than black or married than not married. The percentage was significantly higher for those not receiving income from aid or Medicaid for prenatal care and/ or delivery compared to their counterparts which received aid or assistance.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	30.8	27.2	34.6
Age (years)			
19 and younger	11.9	6.8	19.9
20-24	27.9	22.1	34.6
25-34	37.8	32.1	43.8
35+	43.1	29.7	57.6
Race-ethnicity			
White	41.7	36.3	47.4
Black	20.1	15.8	25.2
Other	23.6	9.1	48.7
Level of education			
Less than high school	15.9	10.4	23.4
High school	24.4	18.8	31.0
Some college	36.1	28.9	43.9
College graduate	52.3	43.6	60.9
Marital status			
Married	39.1	33.6	44.8
Not married	23.6	19.2	28.8
Income from aid			
No	35.5	31.1	40.1
Yes	19.7	14.4	26.3
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	48.2	41.1	55.4
Yes	23.5	19.6	27.8

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

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



Mississippi, year 2006 births

Varicella (chickenpox) immune status

Percent of women who have ever had chickenpox or varicella vaccine

PRAMS question 65:

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

No / Yes

Findings

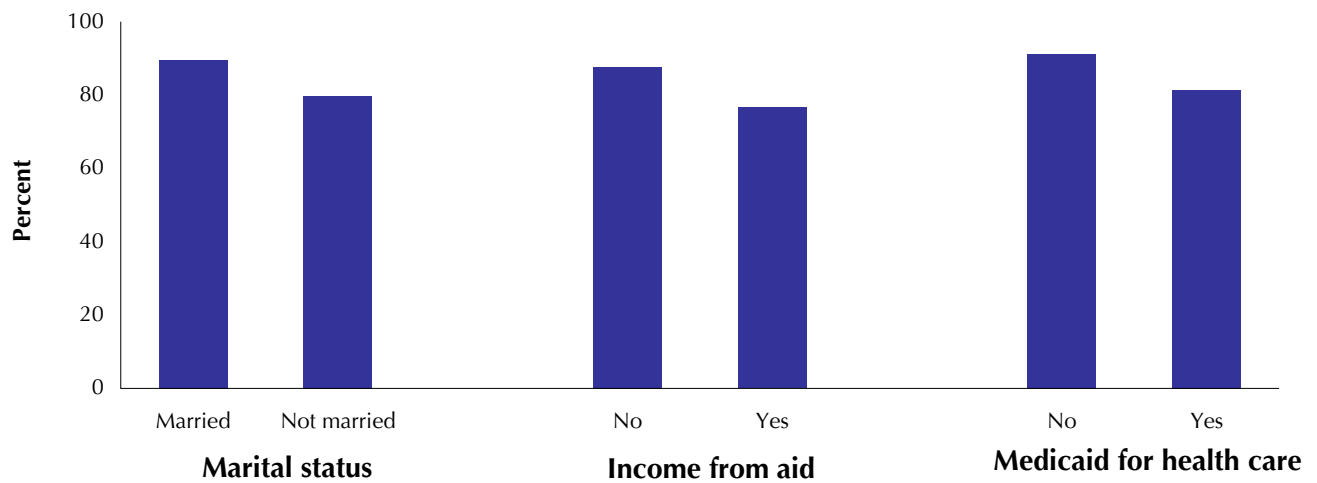
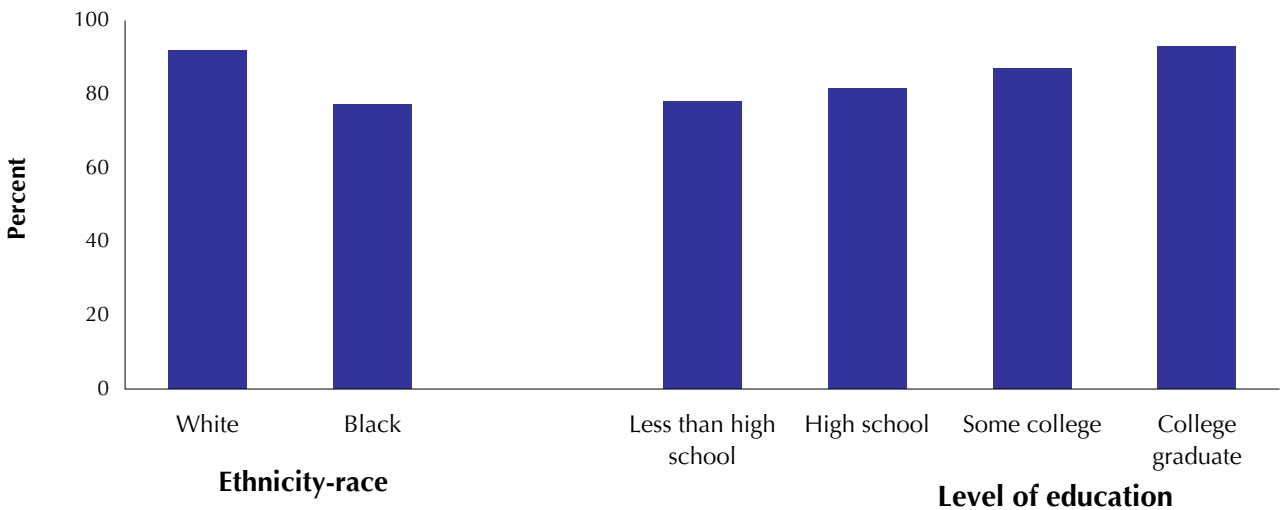
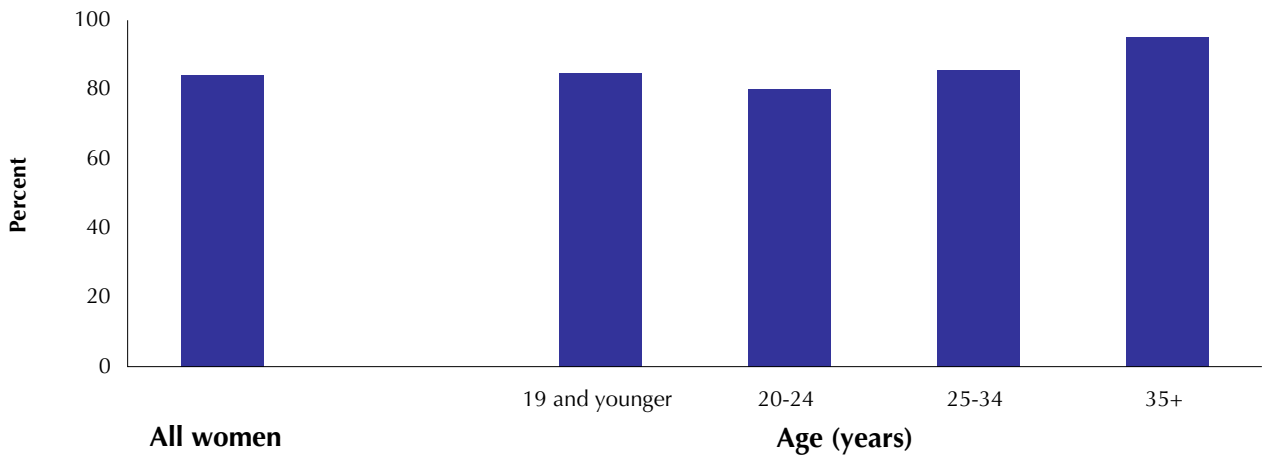
Among all women, 84.3% reported immunity to varicella. The percentage of women with varicella immune status was significantly higher among white women compared to black and married compared to not married. Immunity percentage was significantly higher for those not receiving income from aid or Medicaid for prenatal care and/ or delivery compared to their counterparts which received aid or assistance.

Percent of women who have ever had chickenpox or varicella vaccine

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	84.3	81.1	87.1
Age (years)			
19 and younger	84.6	75.5	90.7
20-24	80.1	73.8	85.2
25-34	85.5	80.7	89.3
35+	95.0	83.0	98.7
Race-ethnicity			
White	91.8	88.2	94.4
Black	77.3	71.9	81.9
Other	72.5	48.5	88.0
Level of education			
Less than high school	78.1	70.0	84.5
High school	81.6	75.4	86.6
Some college	86.9	80.9	91.2
College graduate	92.9	86.8	96.3
Marital status			
Married	89.6	85.6	92.7
Not married	79.7	74.7	83.9
Income from aid			
No	87.7	84.4	90.5
Yes	76.6	69.6	82.4
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	91.2	86.1	94.5
Yes	81.4	77.3	84.9

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

Percent of women who have ever had chickenpox or varicella vaccine



Mississippi, year 2006 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:

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

Findings

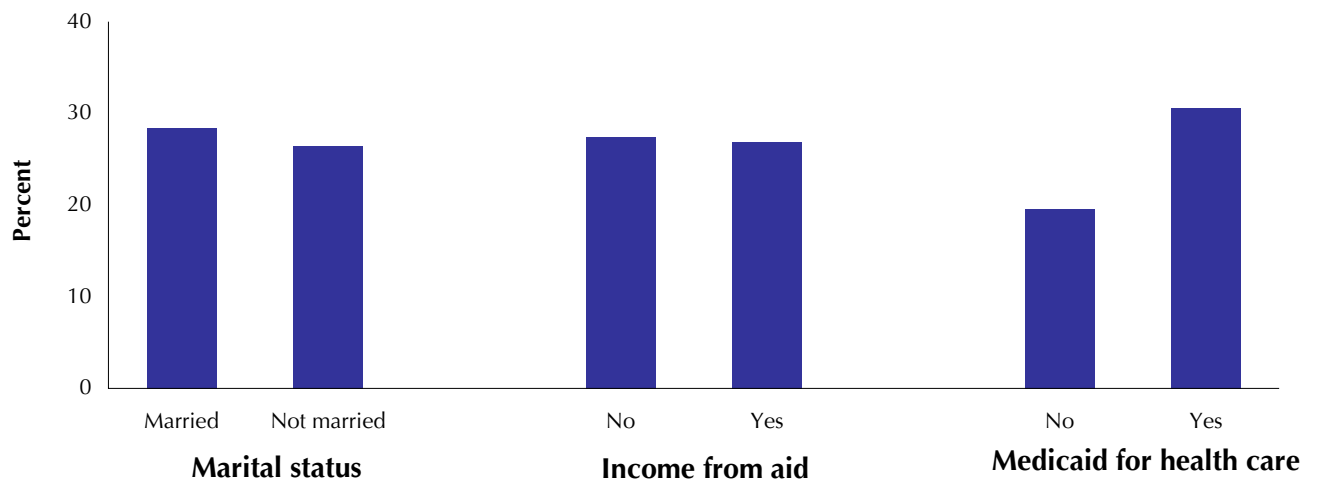
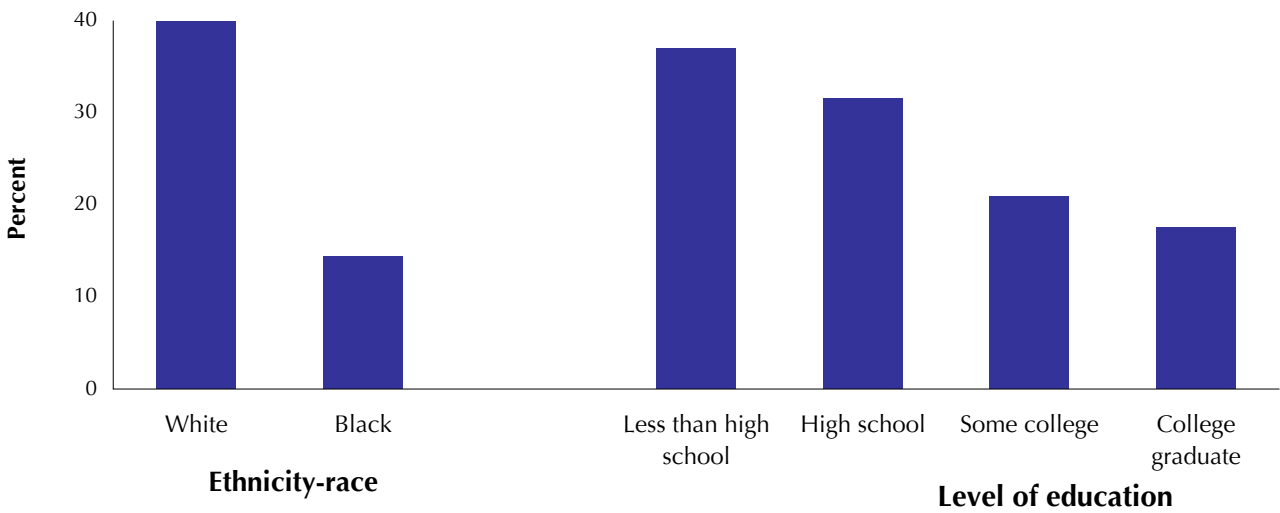
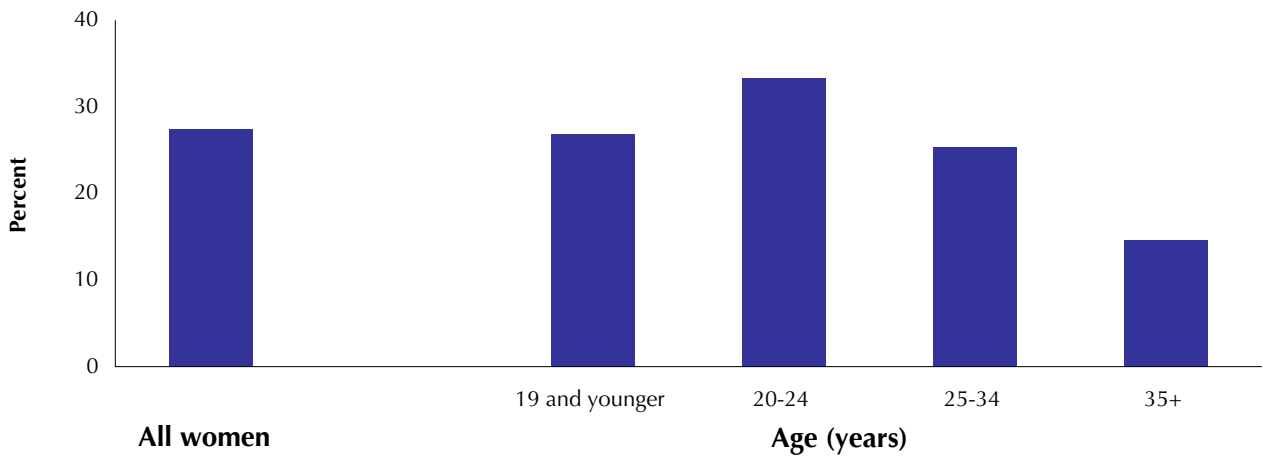
Among all mothers, 27.4% reported having smoked at least 100 cigarettes in the past two years. The percentage of women smoking at least 100 cigarettes during the last 2 years was significantly higher among women who were white compared to black. The behavior was significantly higher among women who received Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery compared to women without Medicaid assistance.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	27.4	23.9	31.1
Age (years)			
19 and younger	26.8	18.6	36.9
20-24	33.3	27.0	40.2
25-34	25.3	20.5	30.8
35+	14.6	7.2	27.4
Race-ethnicity			
White	39.9	34.6	45.4
Black	14.4	10.7	19.2
Other	17.3	5.6	42.2
Level of education			
Less than high school	37.0	29.0	45.9
High school	31.5	25.3	38.3
Some college	20.9	15.3	27.8
College graduate	17.5	11.8	25.1
Marital status			
Married	28.4	23.6	33.8
Not married	26.4	21.7	31.7
Income from aid			
No	27.4	23.4	31.9
Yes	26.9	20.8	34.0
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	19.6	14.6	25.9
Yes	30.6	26.4	35.3

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 2006 births

Cigarette smoking during the three months before pregnancy

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

PRAMS question 26:

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

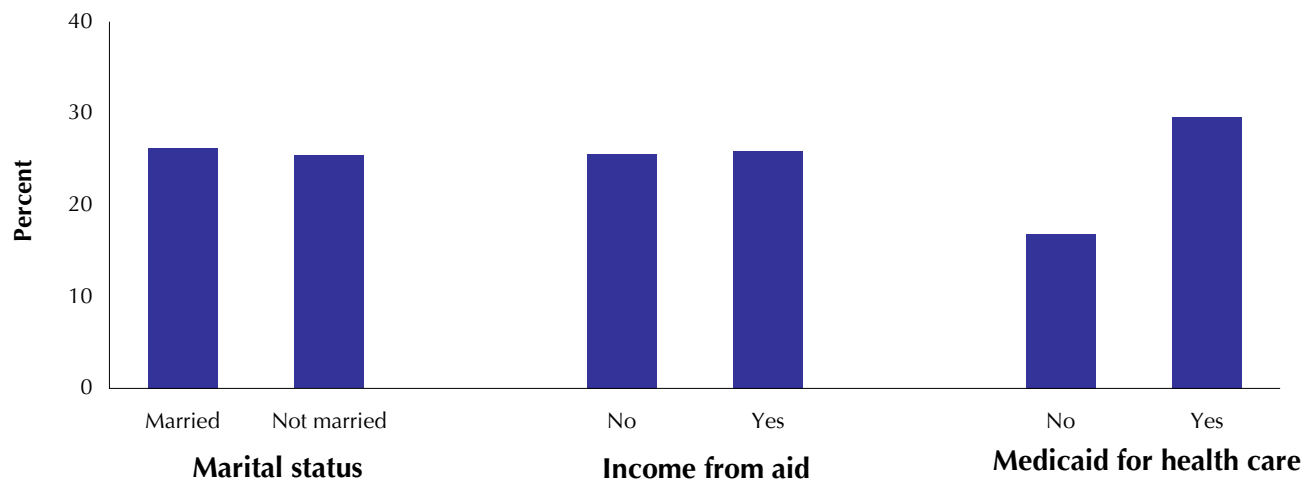
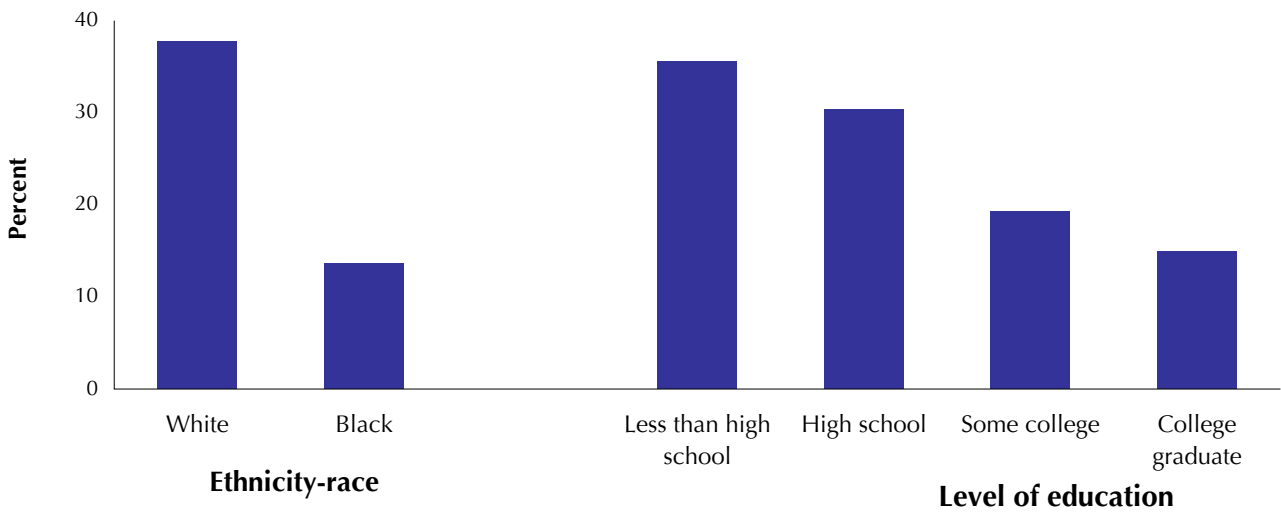
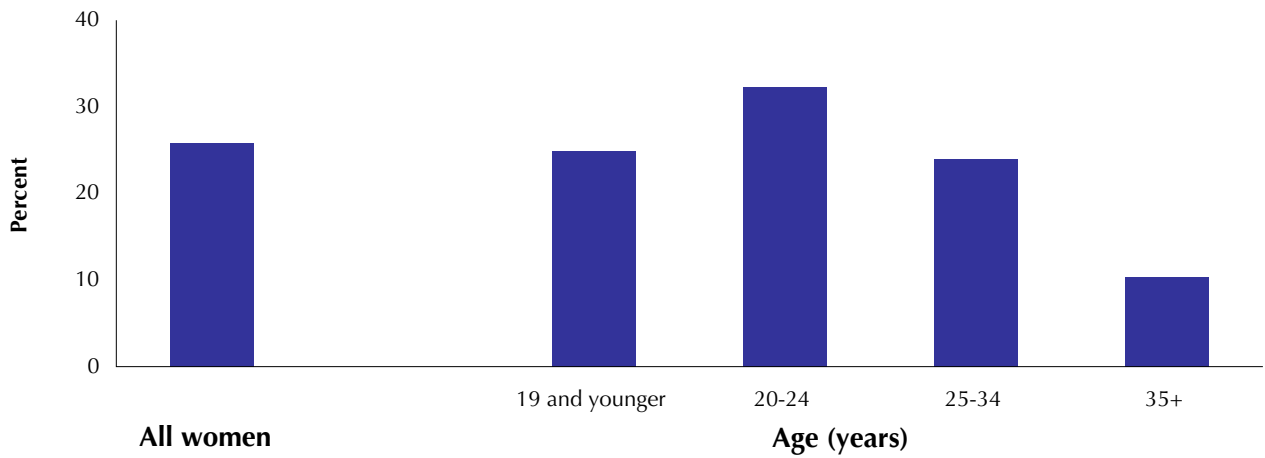
Among all women, 25.8% smoked cigarettes during the three months before pregnancy. The percentage of women who smoked during the three months before pregnancy was significantly higher for white compared to black women. A significantly higher percentage was found among women who received Medicaid for prenatal care/and or delivery compared to women not receiving Medicaid assistance.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	25.8	22.4	29.4
Age (years)			
19 and younger	24.9	17.0	35.0
20-24	32.3	26.1	39.2
25-34	23.9	19.2	29.3
35+	10.3	4.4	22.0
Race-ethnicity			
White	37.7	32.4	43.2
Black	13.6	10.0	18.3
Other	17.3	5.6	42.2
Level of education			
Less than high school	35.6	27.7	44.4
High school	30.3	24.3	37.2
Some college	19.3	14.0	26.0
College graduate	14.9	9.7	22.2
Marital status			
Married	26.2	21.5	31.4
Not married	25.4	20.9	30.7
Income from aid			
No	25.6	21.6	29.9
Yes	25.9	19.9	33.0
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	16.8	12.2	22.8
Yes	29.6	25.4	34.2

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 2006 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:

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.

Findings

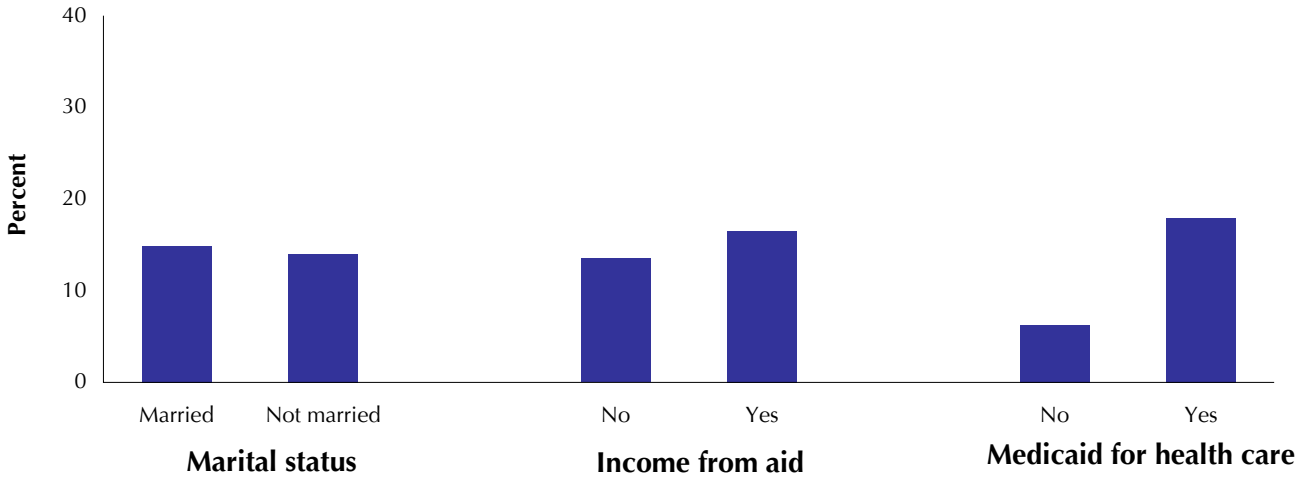
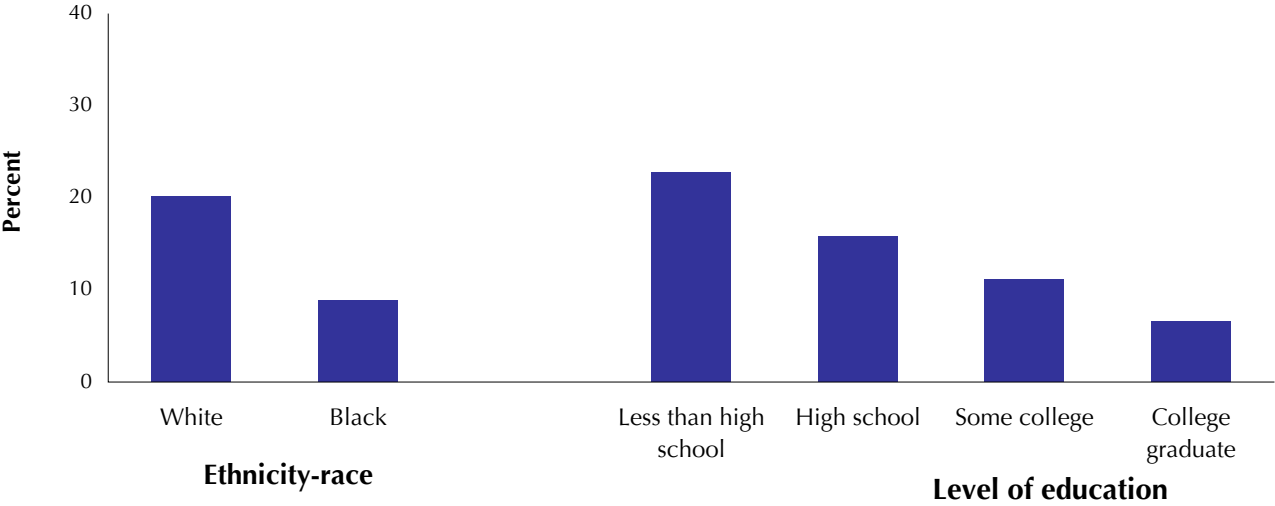
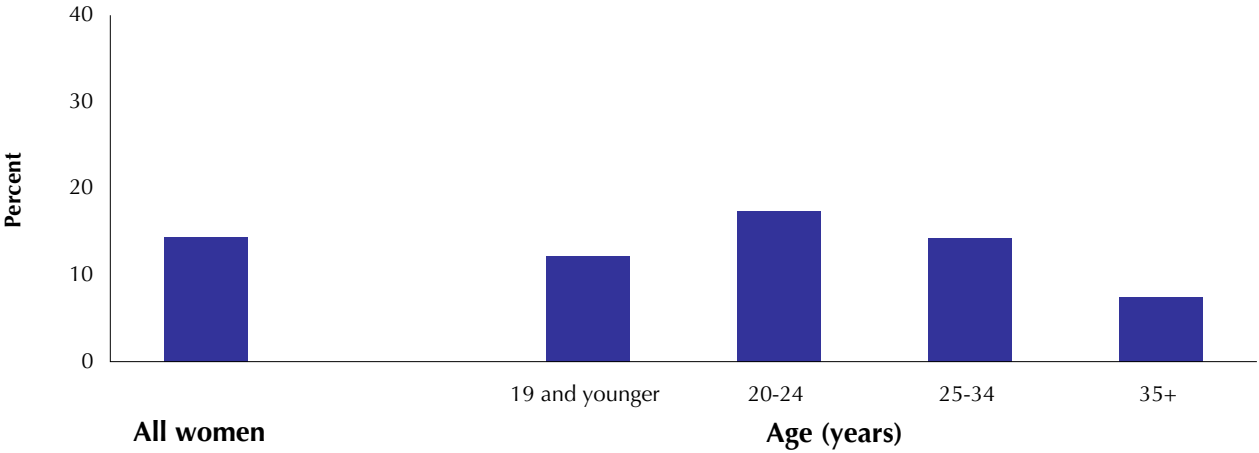
Among all women, 14.4% smoked during the last three months of pregnancy. A significantly higher percentage of white women than black smoked the last three months of pregnancy. The behavior was also significantly higher among women who received Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery compared to women not receiving Medicaid assistance.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	14.4	11.8	17.4
Age (years)			
19 and younger	12.2	6.8	20.7
20-24	17.4	12.7	23.5
25-34	14.2	10.5	18.8
35+	7.4	2.9	17.6
Race-ethnicity			
White	20.1	16.0	24.9
Black	8.9	6.1	12.9
Other	6.3	0.9	33.6
Level of education			
Less than high school	22.7	16.3	30.8
High school	15.8	11.4	21.6
Some college	11.1	7.1	16.8
College graduate	6.6	3.3	12.8
Marital status			
Married	14.9	11.3	19.4
Not married	14.0	10.5	18.3
Income from aid			
No	13.5	10.6	17.2
Yes	16.5	11.7	22.8
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	6.3	3.6	10.7
Yes	17.9	14.5	21.9

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

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



Mississippi, year 2006 births

Current cigarette smoking

Percent of women who smoke cigarettes currently

PRAMS question:

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.

Findings

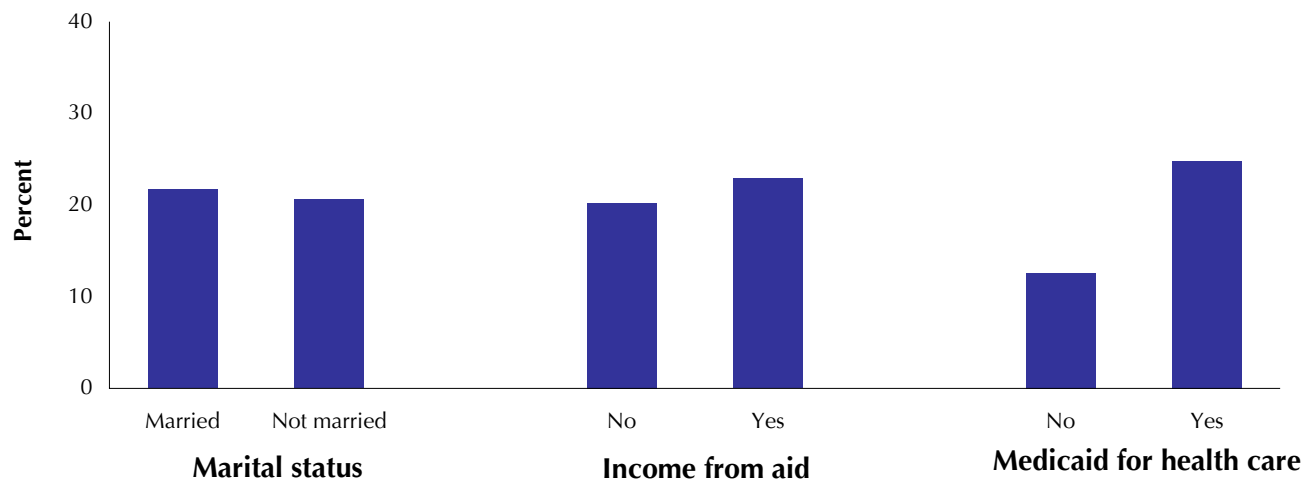
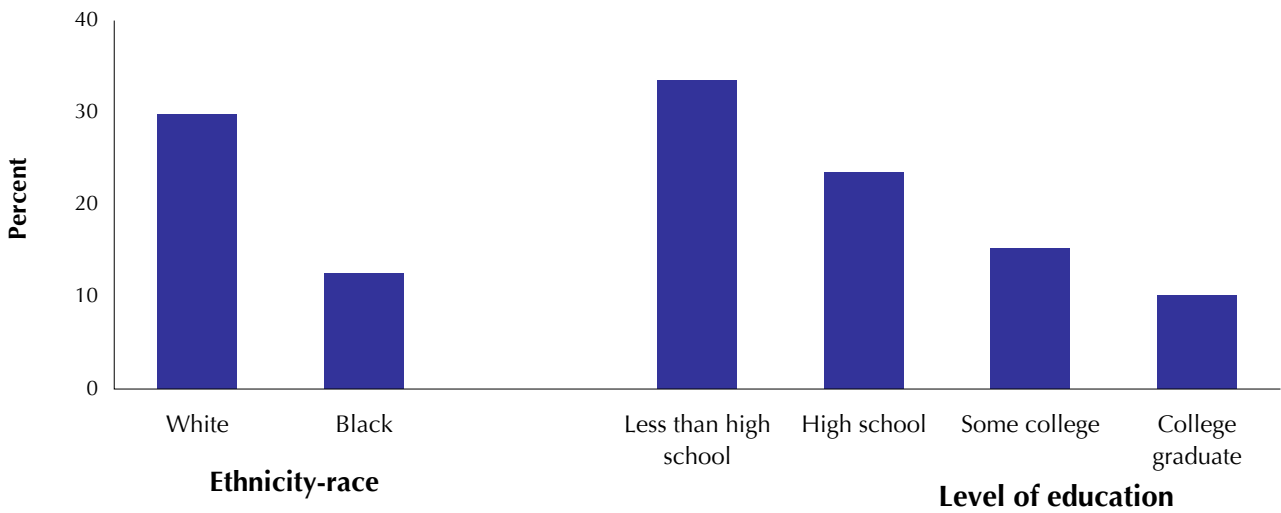
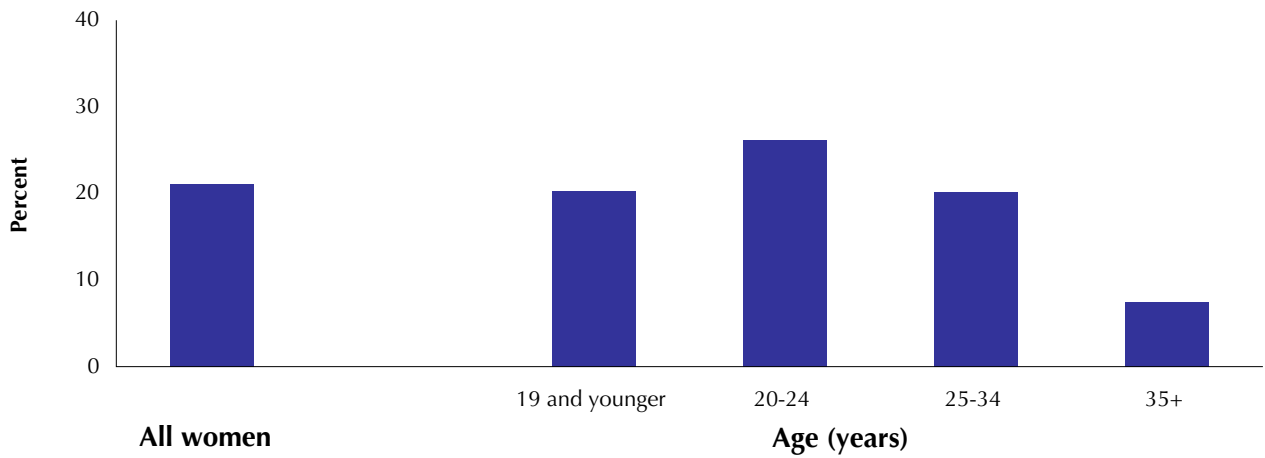
Among all women, 21.1% reported smoking at the time of the survey. The percentage of women smoking was significantly higher among women who were white compared to black. The percentage was significantly higher for women who received Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery compared to women not receiving Medicaid assistance.

Percent of women who smoke cigarettes currently

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	21.1	18.1	24.6
Age (years)			
19 and younger	20.3	13.2	29.8
20-24	26.2	20.5	32.9
25-34	20.1	15.7	25.3
35+	7.4	2.9	17.6
Race-ethnicity			
White	29.8	24.9	35.2
Black	12.6	9.1	17.0
Other	12.6	3.2	38.6
Level of education			
Less than high school	33.5	25.7	42.2
High school	23.5	18.1	29.9
Some college	15.3	10.6	21.6
College graduate	10.2	6.0	16.9
Marital status			
Married	21.7	17.4	26.8
Not married	20.6	16.4	25.5
Income from aid			
No	20.2	16.7	24.3
Yes	22.9	17.3	29.7
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	12.6	8.6	18.2
Yes	24.8	20.8	29.2

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 2006 births

Use of alcohol in the last two years

Percent of women who drank any alcohol in last two years

PRAMS question 29:

Have you had any alcoholic drinks in the past 2 years? (A drink is 1 glass of wine, wine cooler, can or bottle of beer, shot of liquor, or mixed drink.)

No - Go to Page 6, Question 32 / Yes

Findings

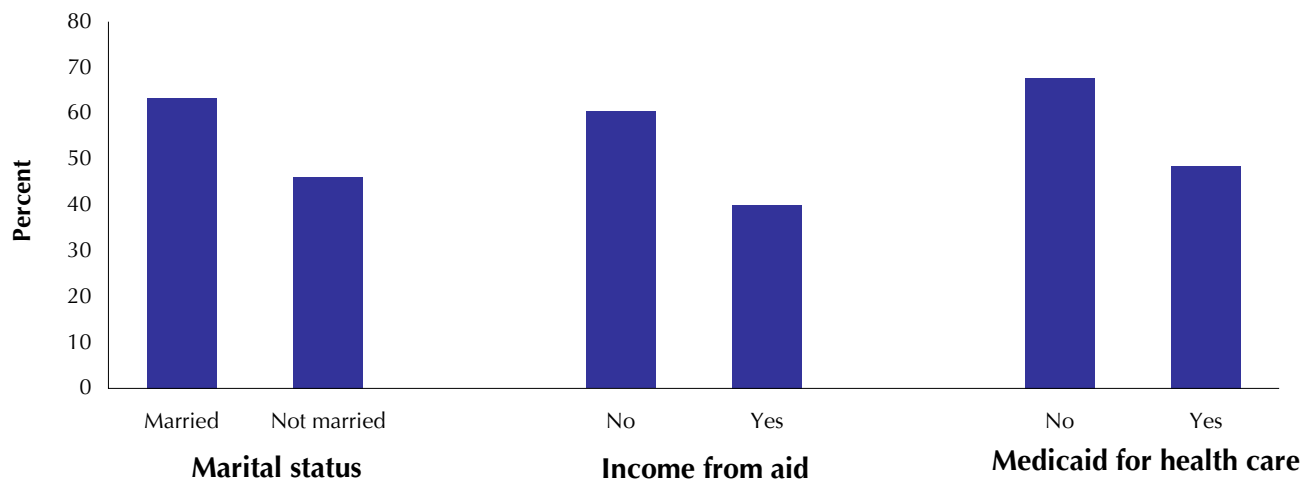
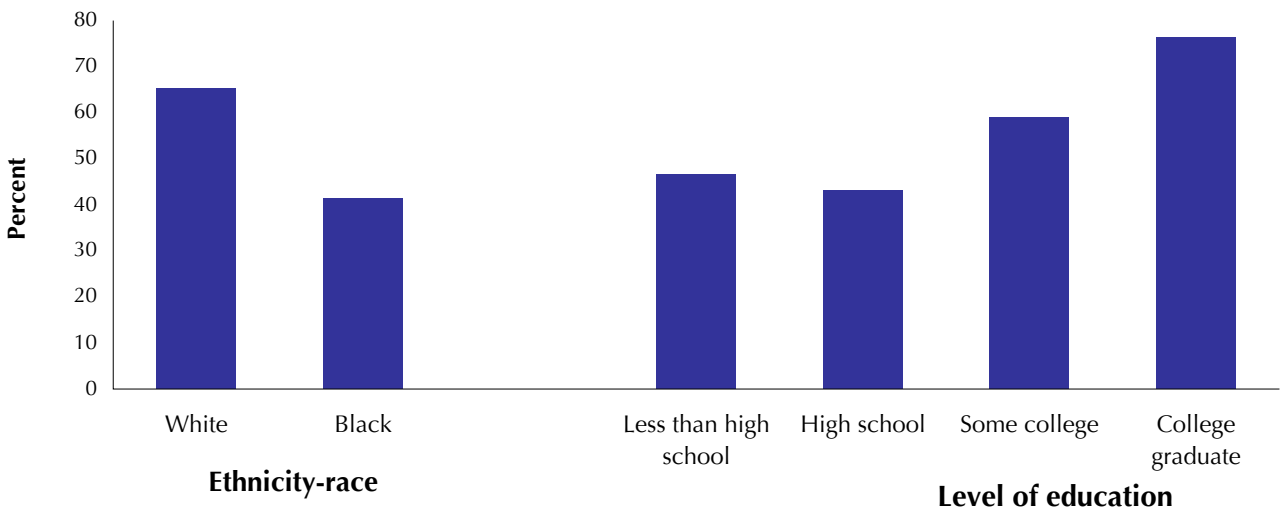
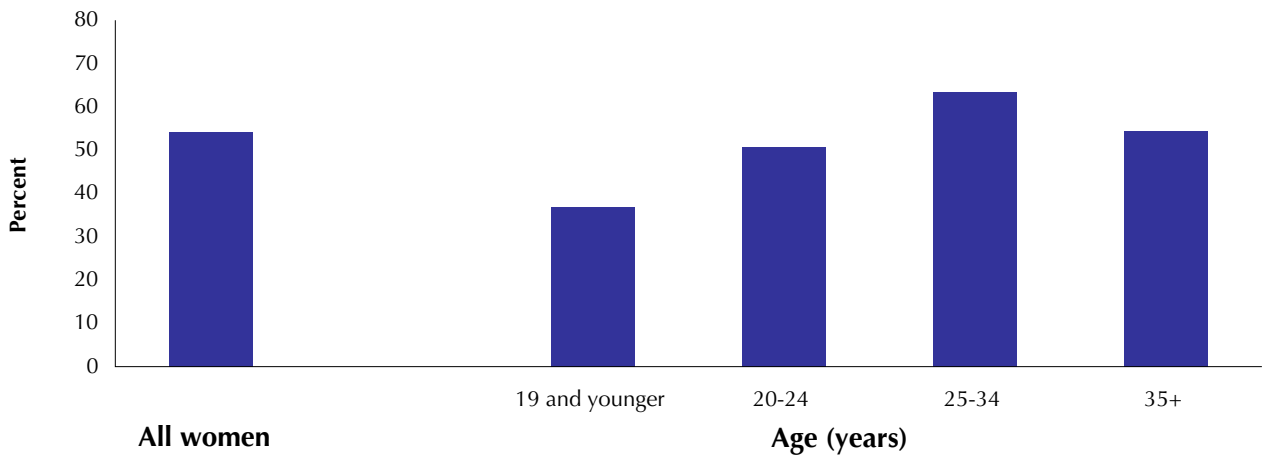
Among all women, 54.2% reported having some alcohol consumption during the past two years. The percentage of women having a drink of alcohol during the past two years was significantly higher among white women than black and also among married women than not married. The percentage was significantly higher for women not receiving Medicaid for prenatal care and/ or delivery compared to women receiving Medicaid assistance.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	54.2	50.2	58.2
Age (years)			
19 and younger	36.9	27.6	47.2
20-24	50.6	43.6	57.6
25-34	63.3	57.4	68.9
35+	54.4	40.2	68.0
Race-ethnicity			
White	65.2	59.7	70.4
Black	41.4	35.7	47.3
Other	70.1	46.0	86.6
Level of education			
Less than high school	46.6	38.0	59.5
High school	43.0	36.2	50.1
Some college	59.0	51.3	66.3
College graduate	76.3	68.2	82.9
Marital status			
Married	63.4	57.8	68.7
Not married	46.1	40.6	51.8
Income from aid			
No	60.4	55.7	65.0
Yes	40.0	33.0	47.5
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	67.7	60.7	73.9
Yes	48.5	43.6	53.3

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

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



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:

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

Findings

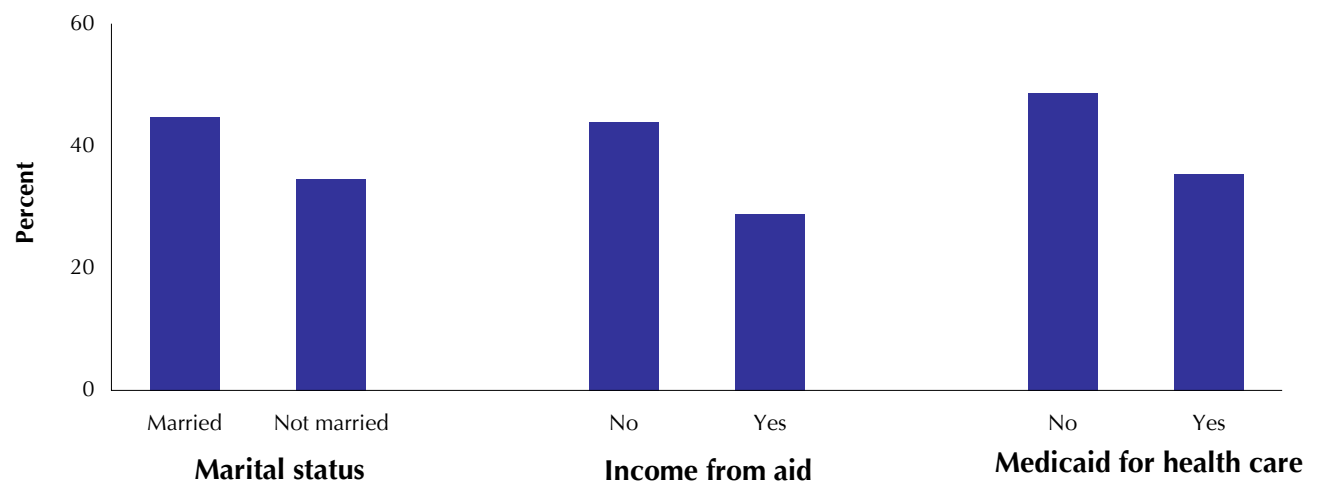
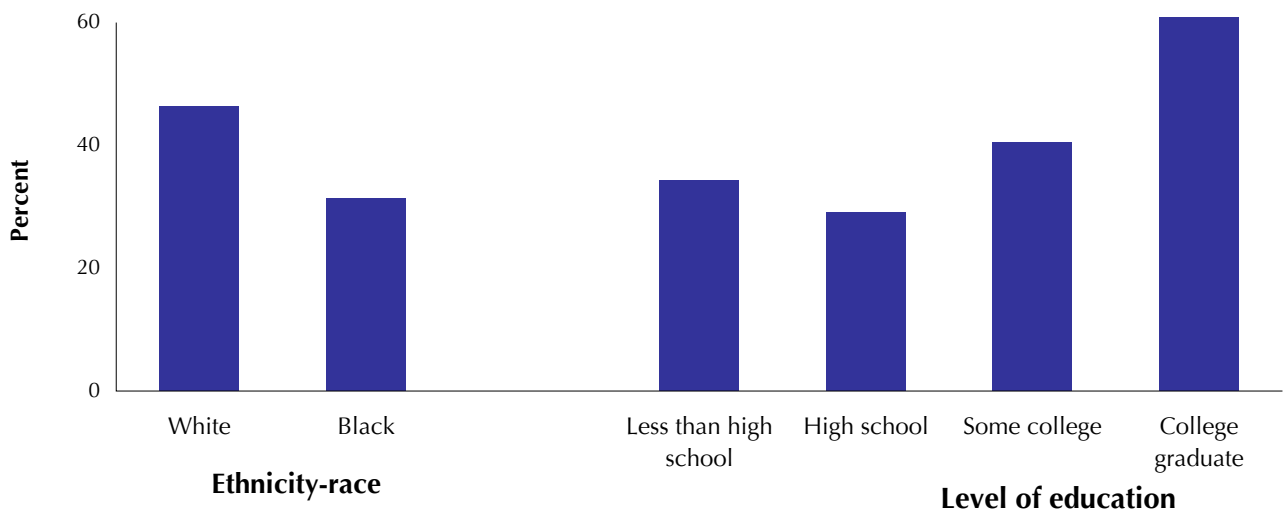
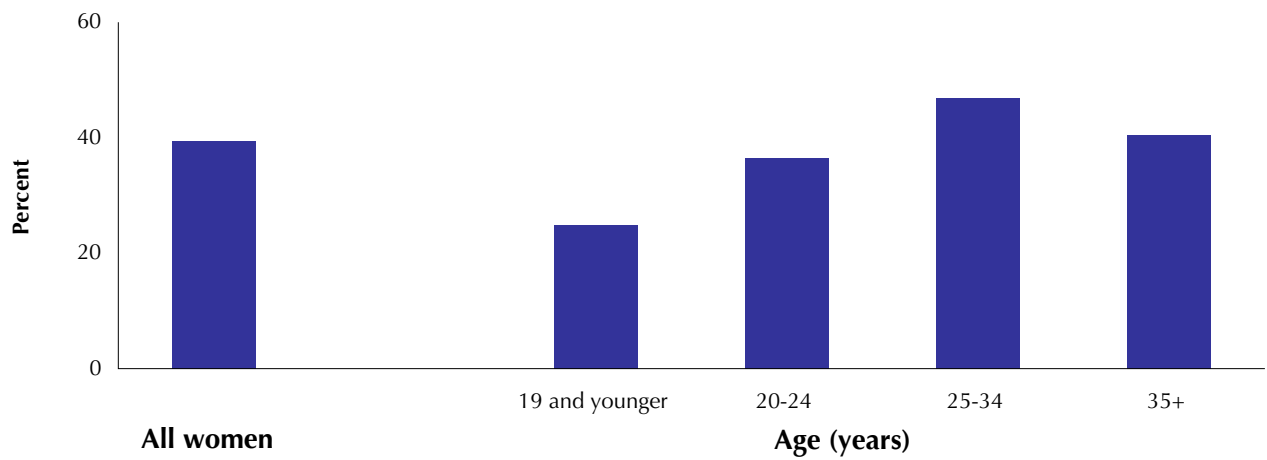
Among all women, 39.4% drank alcohol during the three months before pregnancy. The percentage of women drinking alcohol during the three months before pregnancy was significantly higher among women who were white compared to black. The percentage was significantly lower for women receiving income from aid or receiving Medicaid for prenatal care and/ or delivery compared to those individuals not receiving aid.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	39.4	35.5	43.4
Age (years)			
19 and younger	24.9	17.1	34.8
20-24	36.4	30.0	43.4
25-34	46.8	40.8	52.8
35+	40.5	27.6	54.9
Race-ethnicity			
White	46.3	40.8	51.9
Black	31.4	26.2	37.1
Other	48.1	26.6	70.3
Level of education			
Less than high school	34.2	26.4	43.0
High school	29.0	23.1	35.8
Some college	40.4	33.1	48.2
College graduate	62.1	53.3	70.2
Marital status			
Married	44.8	39.2	50.5
Not married	34.6	29.5	40.1
Income from aid			
No	43.9	39.2	48.6
Yes	28.9	22.7	36.0
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	48.6	41.6	55.7
Yes	35.4	30.9	40.2

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 three months before pregnancy



Mississippi, year 2006 births

Binge drinking just before pregnancy

Percent of women who binged during the three months before pregnancy

PRAMS question 31b:

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. During the last three months of your pregnancy, 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

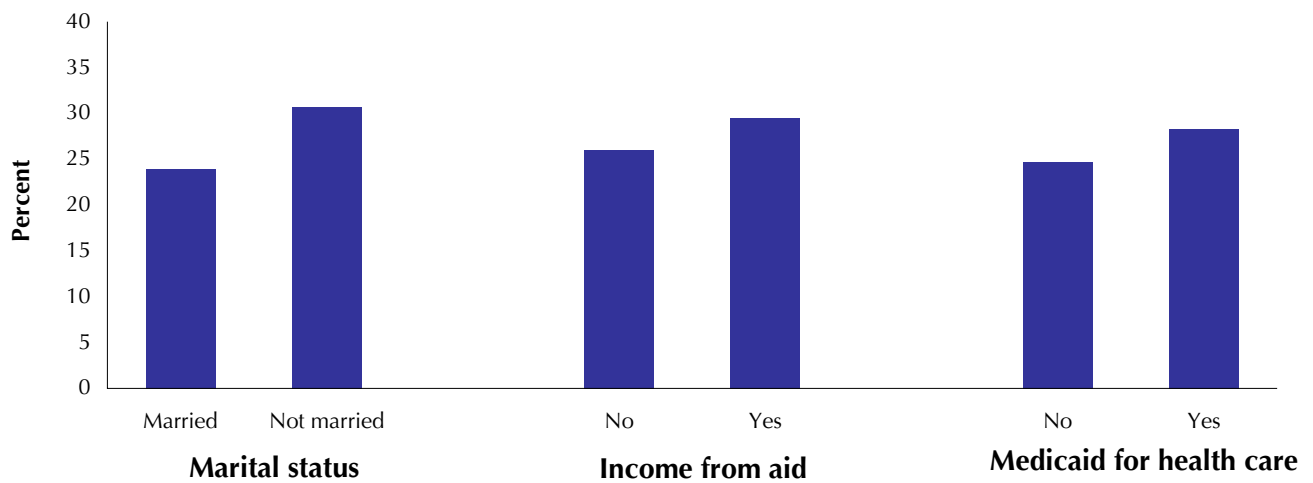
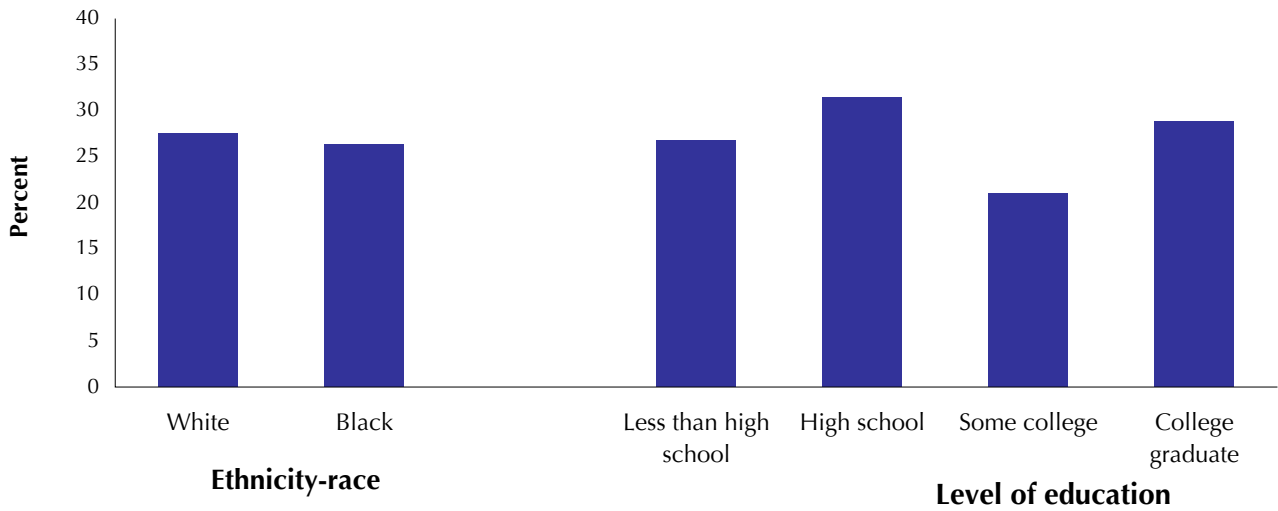
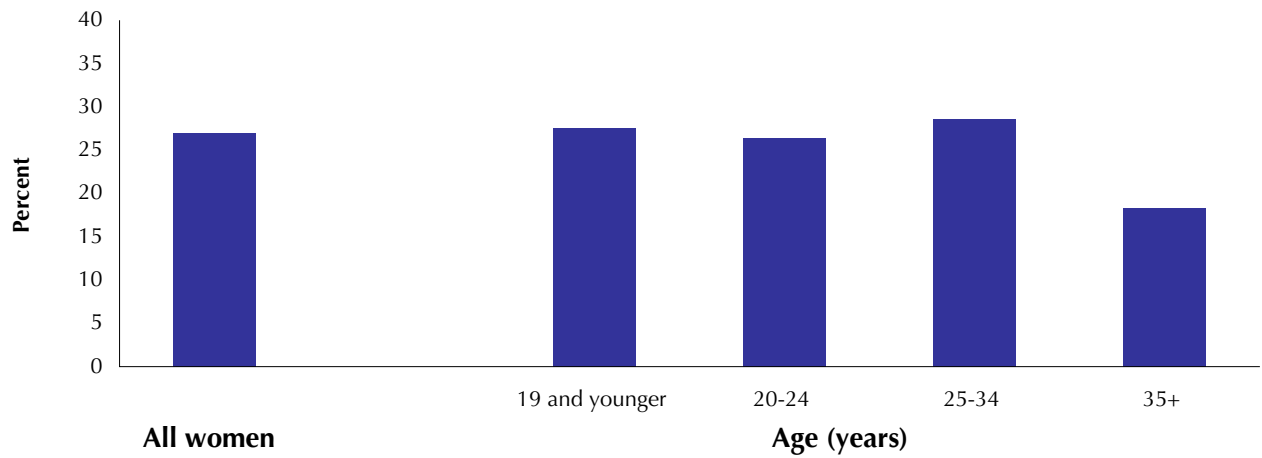
Among all women, 27.0 % reported binge drinking during the three months before pregnancy.

Percent of women who binged during the three months before pregnancy

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	27.0	22.4	32.1
Age (years)			
19 and younger	27.5	14.9	45.0
20-24	26.4	18.6	36.0
25-34	28.6	22.3	35.9
35+	18.3	8.2	36.0
Race-ethnicity			
White	27.5	21.8	34.1
Black	26.3	19.1	35.2
Other	24.9	8.3	55.0
Level of education			
Less than high school	26.8	17.2	39.3
High school	31.4	22.2	42.3
Some college	21.0	14.0	30.3
College graduate	28.8	20.5	38.8
Marital status			
Married	23.9	18.4	30.5
Not married	30.7	23.6	38.8
Income from aid			
No	26.0	21.0	31.7
Yes	29.5	19.9	41.3
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	24.7	18.2	32.8
Yes	28.3	22.5	35.1

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

Percent of women who binged during the three months before pregnancy



Mississippi, year 2006 births

Use of alcohol during the last three months of pregnancy

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

PRAMS question **31a**:

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

Findings

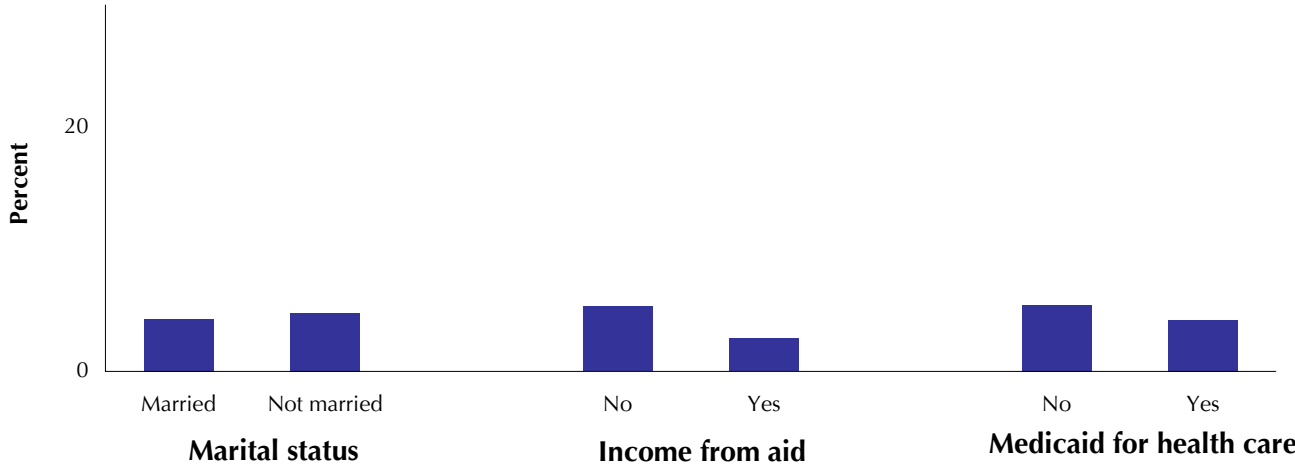
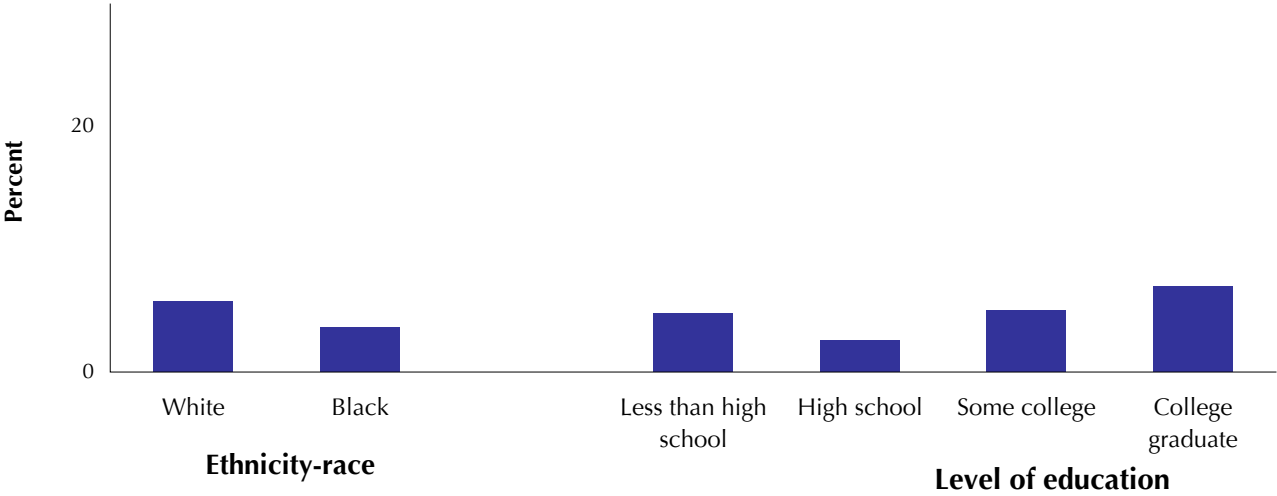
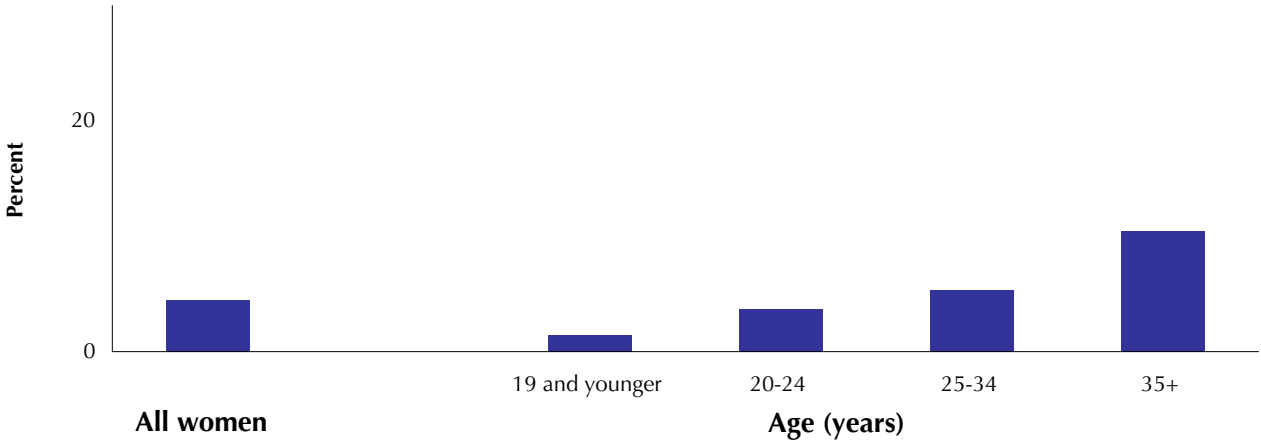
Among all women, 4.5% reported drinking any alcohol during the last 3 months of pregnancy.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	4.5	3.2	6.5
Age (years)			
19 and younger	1.4	0.3	5.9
20-24	3.7	1.8	7.4
25-34	5.3	3.1	8.7
35+	10.4	4.5	22.3
Race-ethnicity			
White	5.7	3.6	9.0
Black	3.6	2.0	6.4
Other	6.3	0.9	33.6
Level of education			
Less than high school	4.8	2.2	10.0
High school	2.6	1.1	6.0
Some college	5.0	2.5	9.7
College graduate	7.0	3.7	13.0
Marital status			
Married	4.3	2.5	7.3
Not married	4.8	2.9	7.7
Income from aid			
No	5.3	3.6	7.9
Yes	2.7	1.1	6.5
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	5.4	3.0	9.4
Yes	4.2	2.6	6.6

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

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



Mississippi, year 2006 births

Binge drinking during last three months of pregnancy

Percent of women who binged during last three months of pregnancy

PRAMS question 31b:

During the last 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. 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

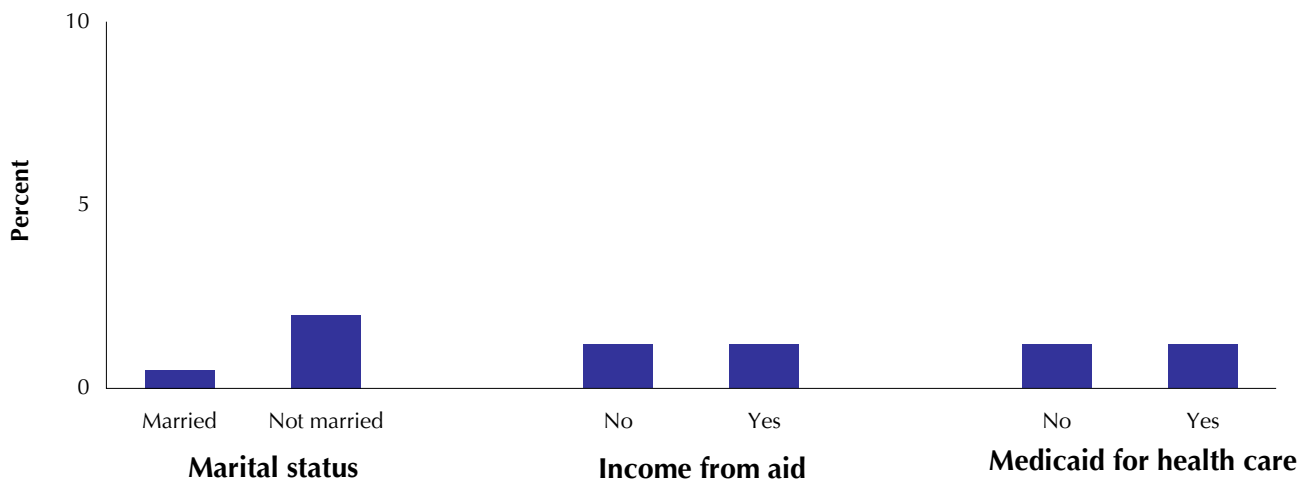
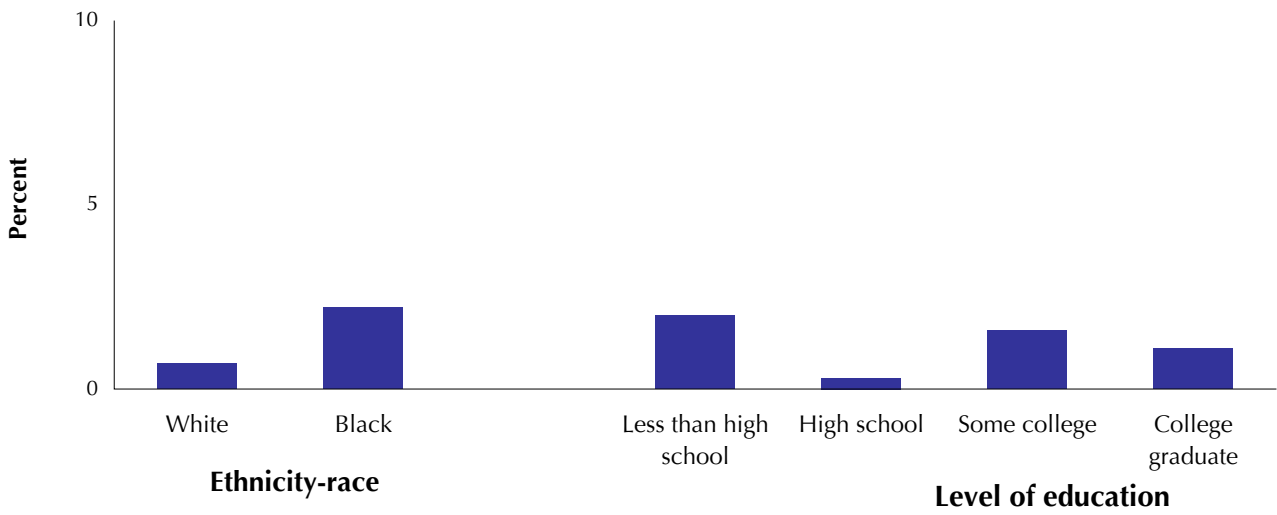
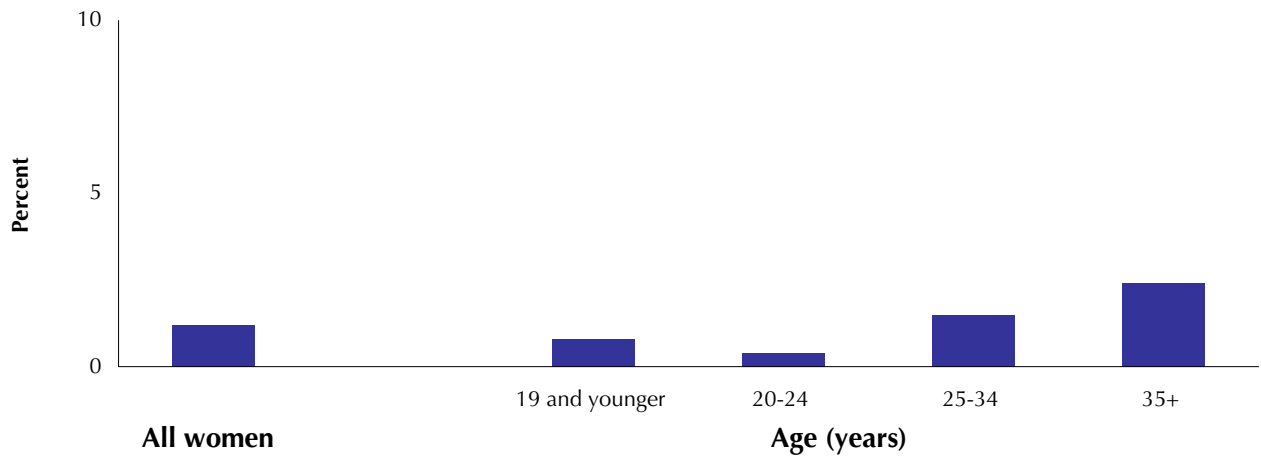
Among all women, 1.2 % reported binge drinking during late pregnancy.

Percent of women who binged during last three months of pregnancy

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	1.2	0.6	2.5
Age (years)			
19 and younger	0.8	0.2	4.2
20-24	0.4	0.1	1.4
25-34	1.5	0.5	4.4
35+	2.4	0.7	7.6
Race-ethnicity			
White	0.7	0.1	2.9
Black	2.2	0.9	5.1
Other	0.3	0.0	2.2
Level of education			
Less than high school	2.0	0.9	4.3
High school	0.3	0.1	1.2
Some college	1.6	0.4	6.3
College graduate	1.1	0.2	7.3
Marital status			
Married	0.5	0.1	3.7
Not married	2.0	0.9	4.2
Income from aid			
No	1.2	0.5	3.0
Yes	1.2	0.6	3.1
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	0.3	0.1	2.1
Yes	1.6	0.8	3.0

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

Percent of women who binged during last three months of pregnancy



Mississippi, year 2006 births

Stressful events: none of those listed

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

PRAMS question 32:

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

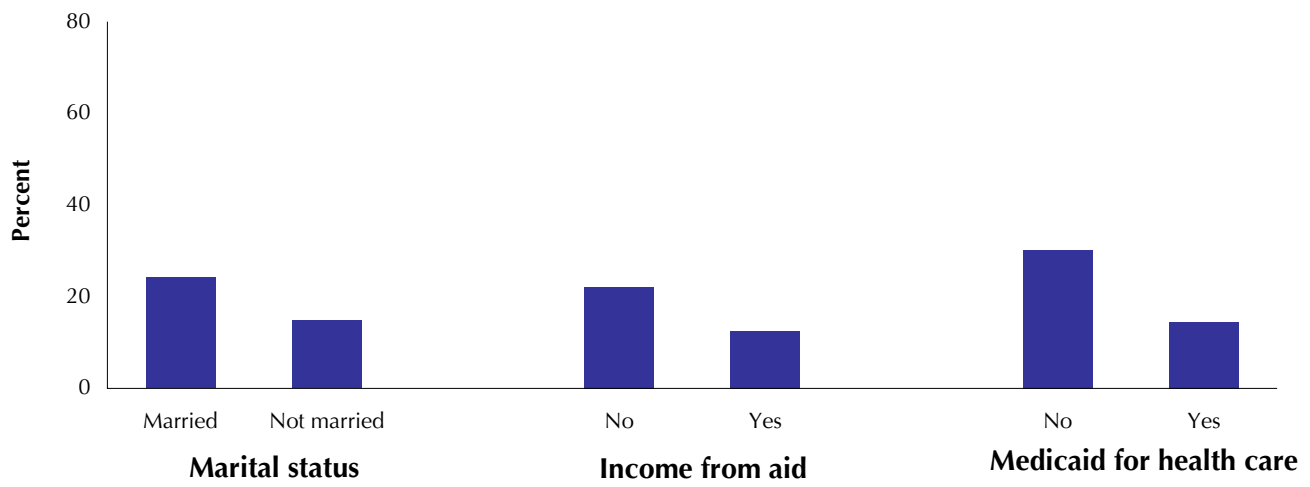
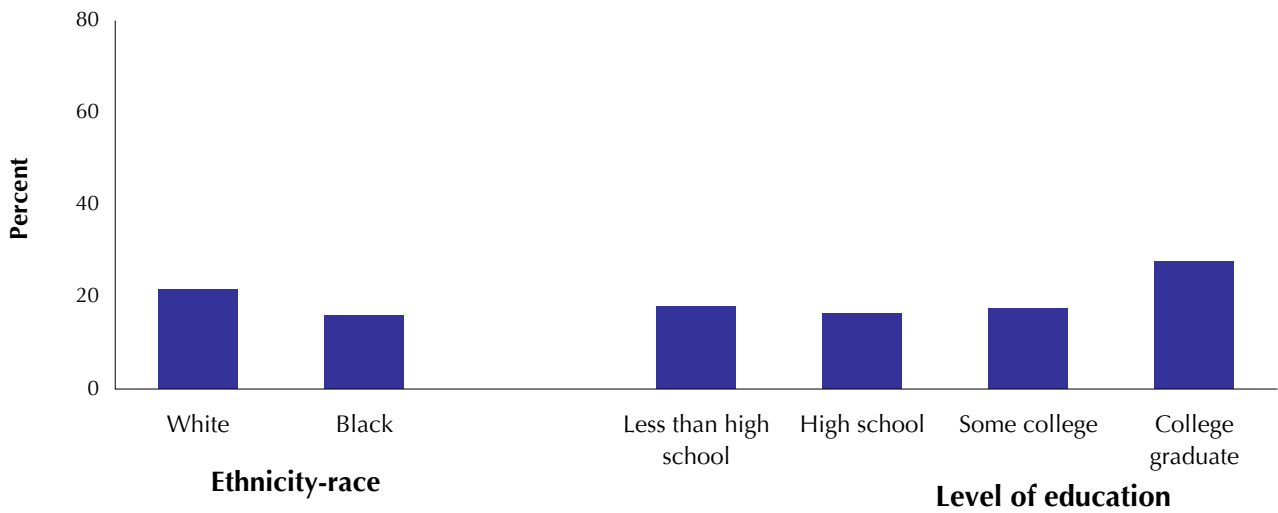
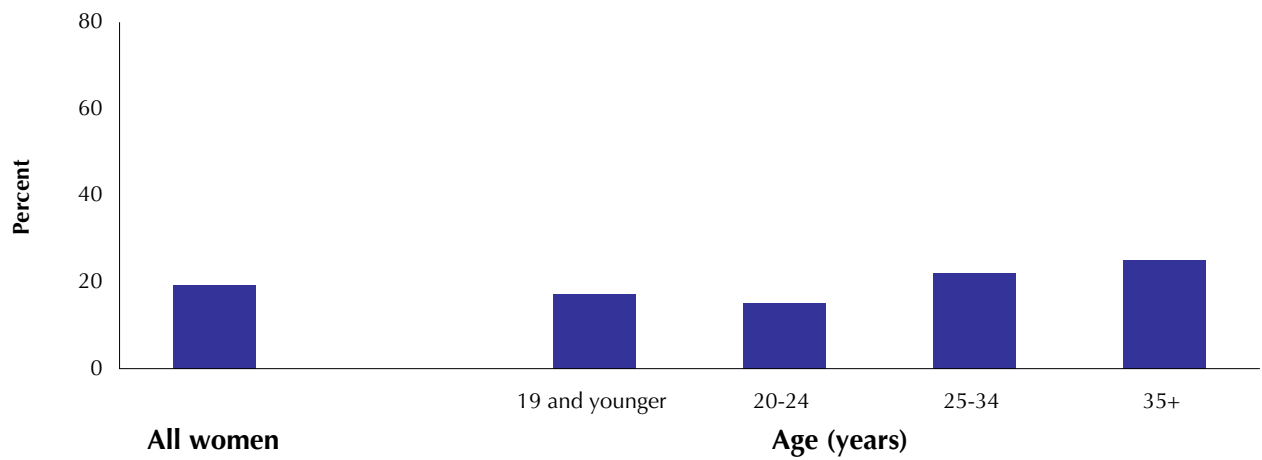
Findings

Among all women with a live birth, 19.2% reported that they did not experience any of these stressful events. This response was significantly higher among women who were married compared to not married. A significantly higher response was found among women who did not receive income from aid compared to women receiving income from aid. Also a significantly higher percentage was observed among women who did not receive Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery compared to women receiving Medicaid assistance.

Response options	Percent of women who did not experience any of the 13 stressful events during the 12 months before delivery		
	Characteristic	%	95% CI lower upper
a. A close family member was very sick and had to go into the hospital	All women	19.2	16.3 22.5
b. You got separated or divorced from your husband or partner	Age (years)		
c. You moved to a new address	19 and younger	17.1	10.7 26.2
d. You were homeless	20-24	15.1	10.7 21.0
e. Your husband or partner lost his job	25-34	22.0	17.5 27.2
f. You lost your job even though you wanted to go on working	35+	25.1	14.9 39.2
g. You argued with your husband or partner more than usual	Race-ethnicity		
h. Your husband or partner said he did not want you to be pregnant	White	21.6	17.4 26.5
i. You had a lot of bills you could not pay	Black	15.9	12.1 20.7
j. You were in a physical fight	Other	29.4	13.0 53.6
k. You or your husband or partner went to jail	Level of education		
l. Someone very close to you had a bad problem with drinking or drugs	Less than high school	18.0	12.2 25.9
m. Someone very close to you died	High school	16.4	11.8 22.4
	Some college	17.4	12.4 23.8
	College graduate	27.8	20.7 36.1
	Marital status		
	Married	24.2	19.7 29.4
	Not married	14.8	11.2 19.2
	Income from aid		
	No	22.1	18.4 26.3
	Yes	12.5	8.5 18.2
	Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery		
	No	30.2	24.1 37.0
	Yes	14.5	11.4 18.3

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

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



Mississippi, year 2006 births

Stressful events: experienced one to five

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

PRAMS question 32:

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

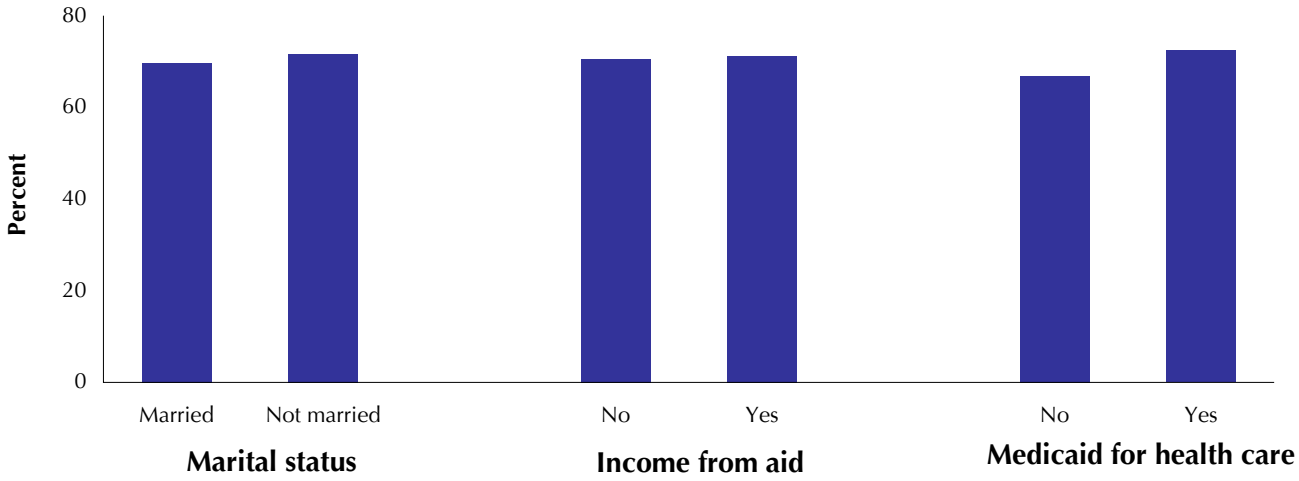
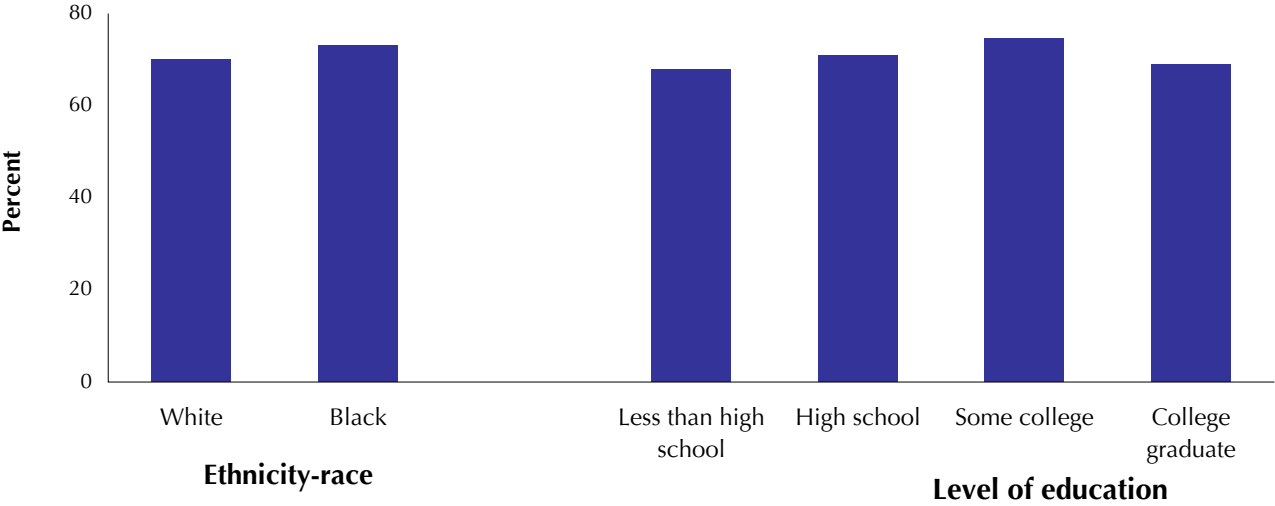
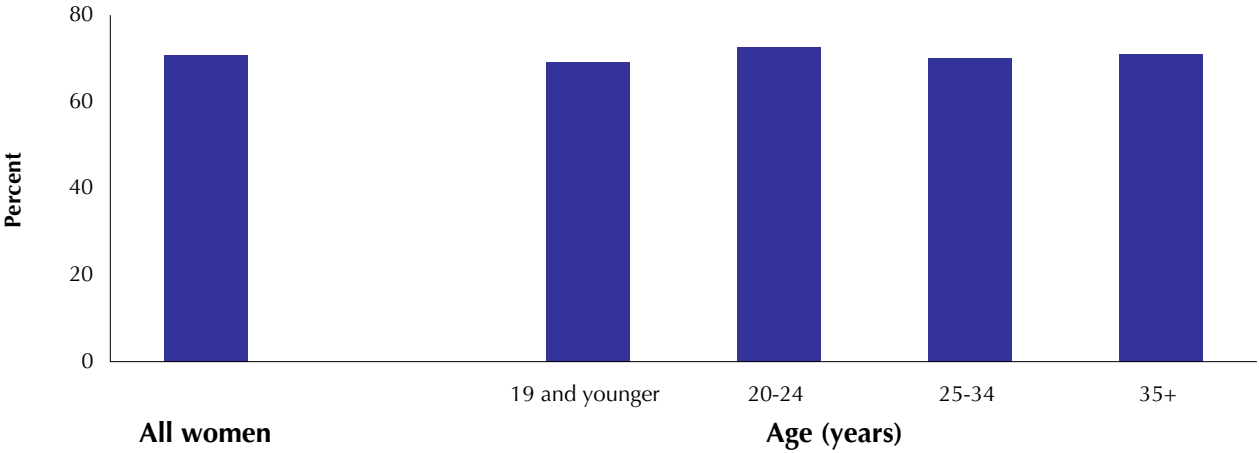
Findings

Among all women with a live birth, 70.8% reported experiencing one to five of these stressful events.

Response options	Percent of women who experienced one to five stressful events		
	Characteristic	%	95% CI lower upper
a. A close family member was very sick and had to go into the hospital	All women	70.8	67.0 74.3
b. You got separated or divorced from your husband or partner	Age (years)		
c. You moved to a new address	19 and younger	69.2	59.0 77.8
d. You were homeless	20-24	72.6	65.7 78.5
e. Your husband or partner lost his job	25-34	70.0	64.3 75.1
f. You lost your job even though you wanted to go on working	35+	71.0	56.7 82.0
g. You argued with your husband or partner more than usual	Race-ethnicity		
h. Your husband or partner said he did not want you to be pregnant	White	70.0	64.6 74.9
i. You had a lot of bills you could not pay	Black	73.0	67.4 77.9
j. You were in a physical fight	Other	51.8	29.6 73.3
k. You or your husband or partner went to jail	Level of education		
l. Someone very close to you had a bad problem with drinking or drugs	Less than high school	67.9	59.2 75.6
m. Someone very close to you died	High school	70.8	63.9 76.8
	Some college	74.7	67.5 80.8
	College graduate	69.0	60.5 76.5
	Marital status		
	Married	69.7	64.3 74.7
	Not married	71.7	66.3 76.5
	Income from aid		
	No	70.5	66.0 74.7
	Yes	71.2	64.1 77.5
	Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery		
	No	66.9	60.0 73.2
	Yes	72.4	67.8 76.5

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

Percent of women who experienced one to five stressful events



Mississippi, year 2006 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:

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

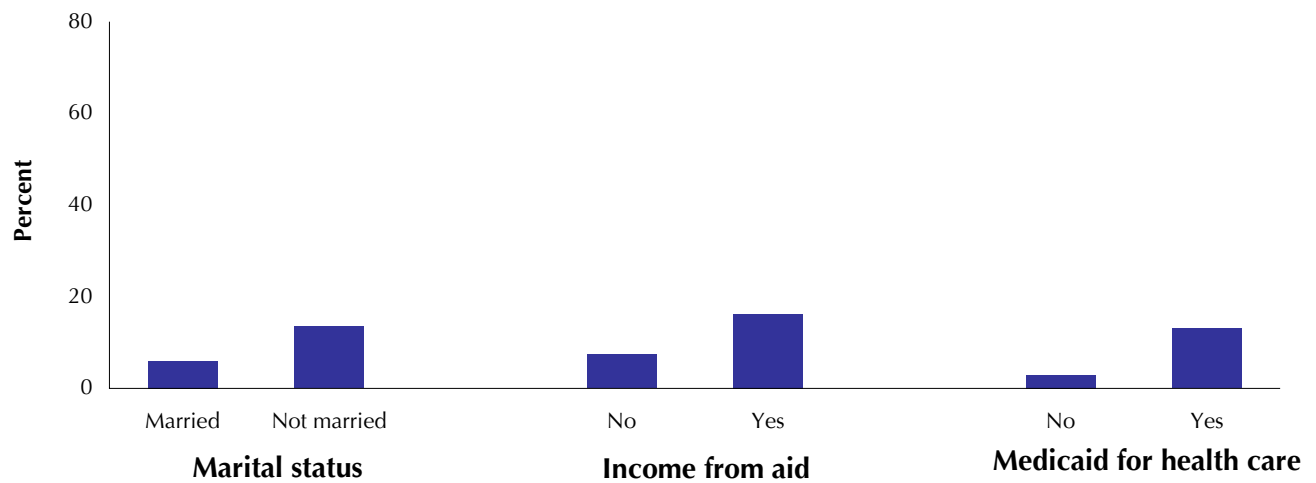
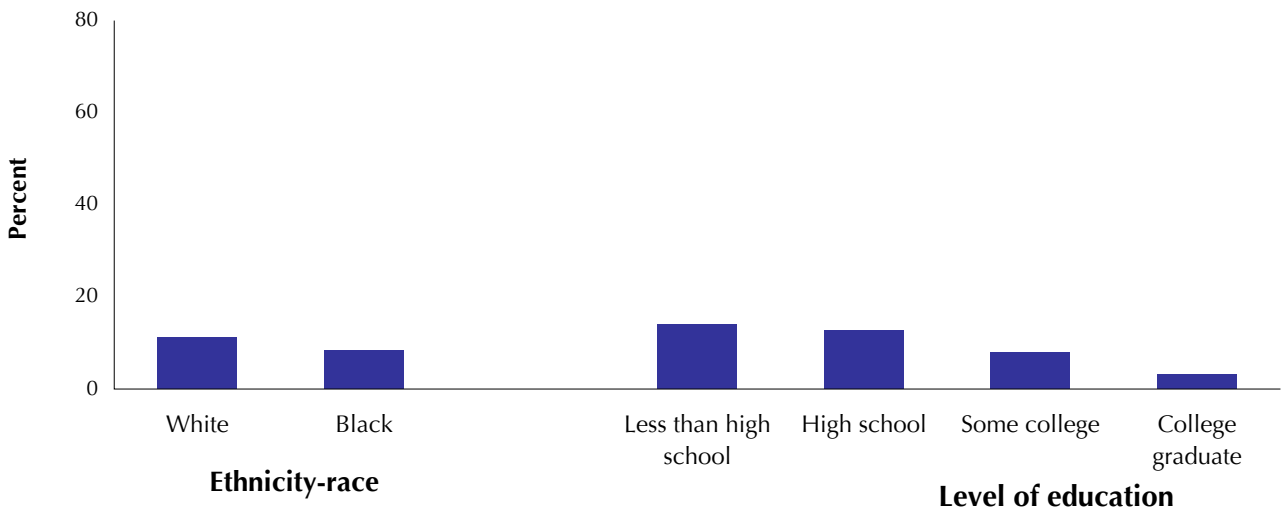
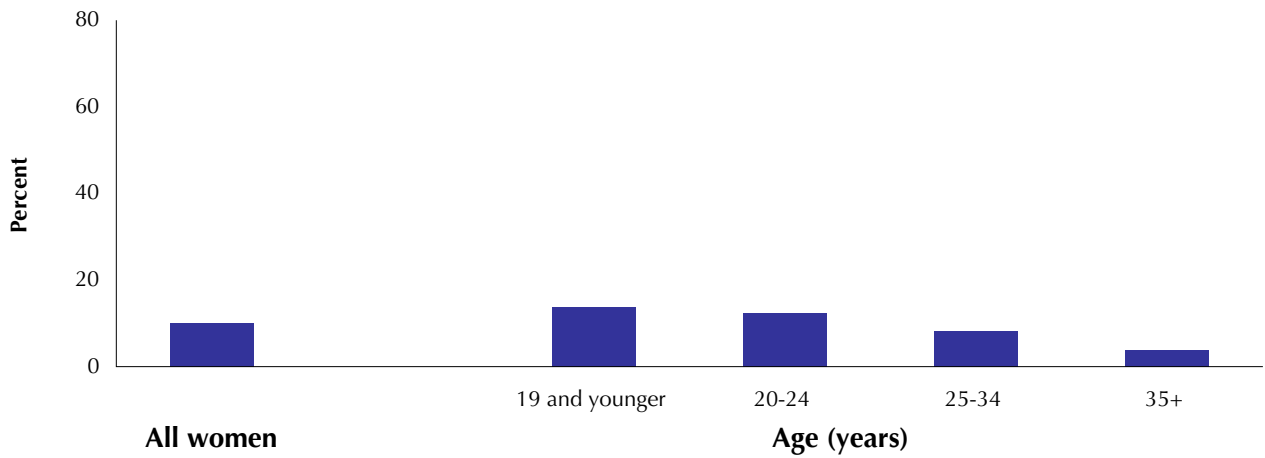
Findings

Among all women with live birth, 10.0% 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 compared to married. The percentages were significantly higher for women receiving income from aid or Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery compared to not receiving aid or assistance compared to women from receiving income from aid or Medicaid assistance respectively.

Response options	Percent of women who experienced six to thirteen stressful events		
	Characteristic	%	95% CI lower upper
a. A close family member was very sick and had to go into the hospital	All women	10.0	7.8 12.8
b. You got separated or divorced from your husband or partner	Age (years)		
c. You moved to a new address	19 and younger	13.7	8.1 22.4
d. You were homeless	20-24	12.3	8.2 17.9
e. Your husband or partner lost his job	25-34	8.1	5.3 12.0
f. You lost your job even though you wanted to go on working	35+	3.9	0.9 14.6
g. You argued with your husband or partner more than usual	Race-ethnicity		
h. Your husband or partner said he did not want you to be pregnant	White	11.1	7.9 15.4
i. You had a lot of bills you could not pay	Black	8.4	5.7 12.2
j. You were in a physical fight	Other	18.8	6.3 44.6
k. You or your husband or partner went to jail	Level of education		
l. Someone very close to you had a bad problem with drinking or drugs	Less than high school	14.0	9.0 21.3
m. Someone very close to you died	High school	12.8	8.8 18.4
	Some college	7.9	4.6 13.3
	College graduate	3.2	1.1 8.9
	Marital status		
	Married	6.0	3.8 9.5
	Not married	13.5	10.1 17.9
	Income from aid		
	No	7.4	5.2 10.4
	Yes	16.2	11.4 22.5
	Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery		
	No	2.9	1.3 6.6
	Yes	13.1	10.1 16.7

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

Percent of women who experienced six to thirteen stressful events



Mississippi year 2006 births.

Stressful events

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

PRAMS question:

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: 38.9% reported arguing with their husband or partner more than usual; 13.7% became divorced or separated; and 10.0% said their partner did not want the pregnancy.

Emotional (related to family or friends): 28.5% said a close family member was very sick and was hospitalized, and 25.5% said someone died.

Financial: 33.8% moved to a new address, 25.5% had a lot of bills they could not pay, 12.7% had a partner who lost his/her job and 12.6% lost their job.

Traumatic: 18.5% said someone very close to her had a bad problem with drinking or drugs, 9.3% were in a physical fight, 6.2% said she or her partner went to jail, and 4.1% 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.



Physical abuse by a partner before pregnancy

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

PRAMS question 33a:

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

Findings

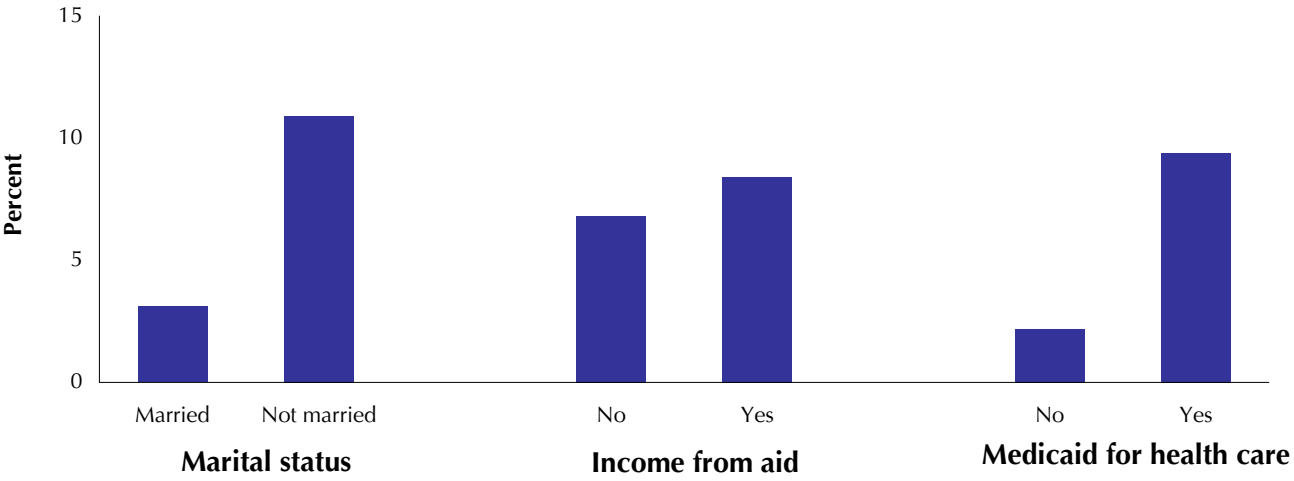
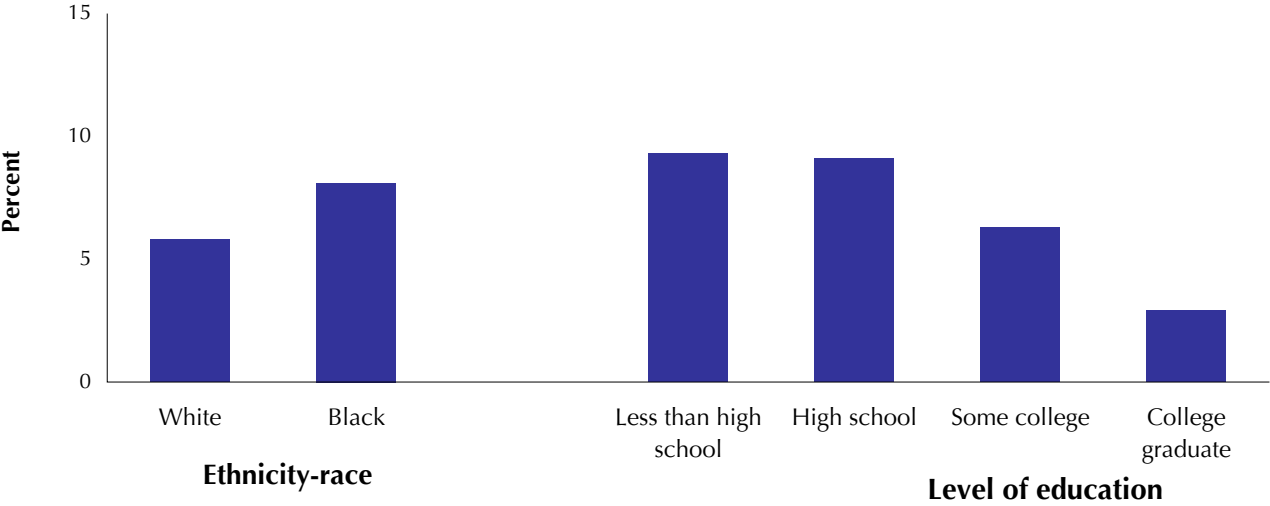
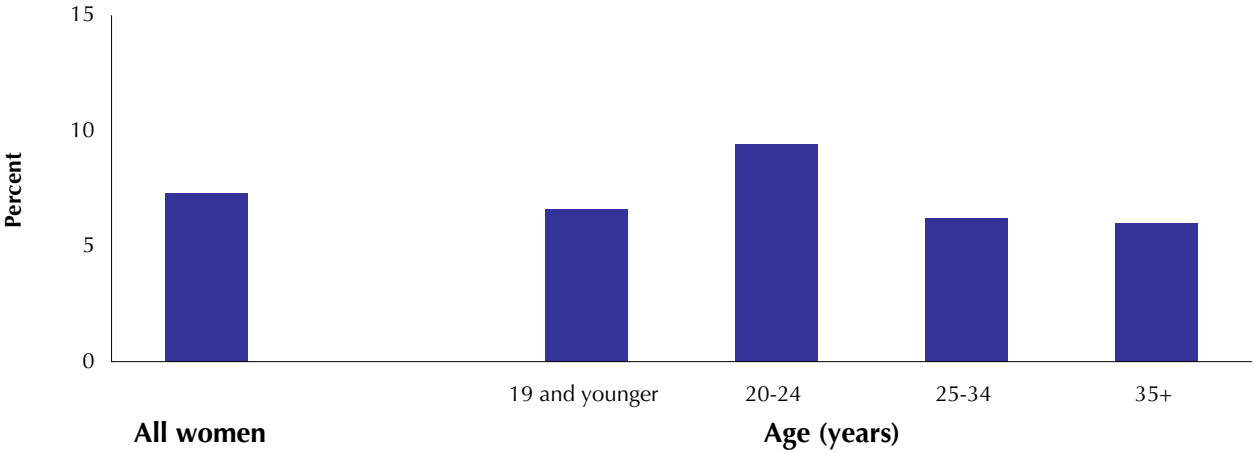
Among all women with a live birth, 7.3% reported partner abuse before pregnancy. A significantly higher percentage was found among women who were not married compared to married. There was also a significantly higher percentage among women who received Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery compared to women not receiving Medicaid assistance.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	7.3	5.4	9.8
Age (years)			
19 and younger	6.6	3.0	13.9
20-24	9.4	5.8	14.7
25-34	6.2	3.8	9.9
35+	6.0	1.7	18.9
Race-ethnicity			
White	5.8	3.6	9.2
Black	8.1	5.3	12.2
Other	17.3	5.6	42.2
Level of education			
Less than high school	9.3	5.3	15.9
High school	9.1	5.7	14.3
Some college	6.3	3.3	11.7
College graduate	2.9	1.0	8.0
Marital status			
Married	3.1	1.7	5.8
Not married	10.9	7.8	15.1
Income from aid			
No	6.8	4.7	9.7
Yes	8.4	5.0	13.9
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	2.2	0.8	6.3
Yes	9.4	6.9	12.8

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 2006 births

Physical abuse by a partner during pregnancy

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

PRAMS question 34a:

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

Findings

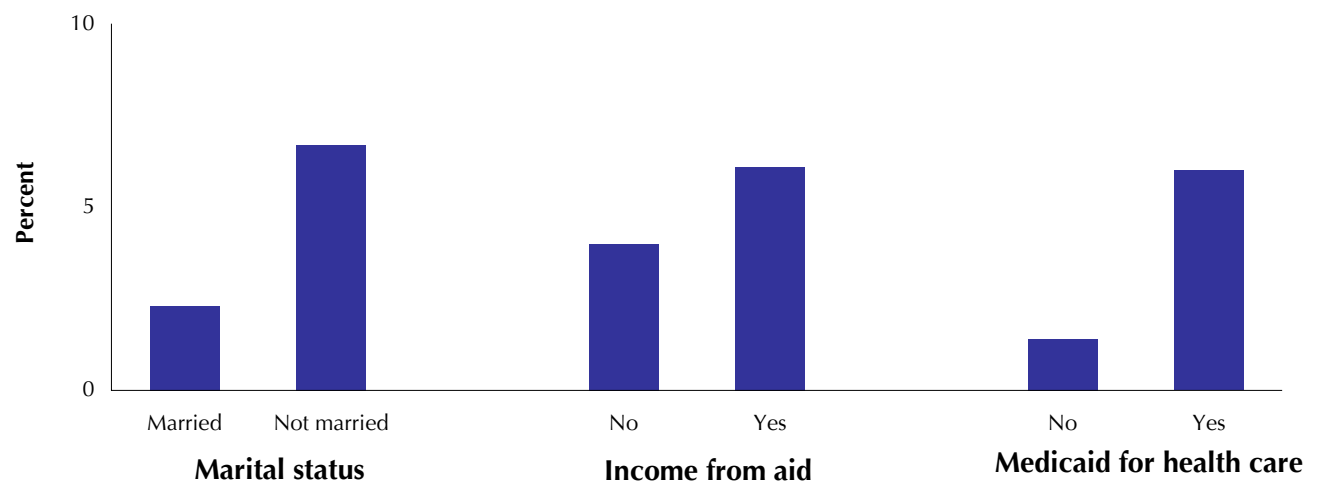
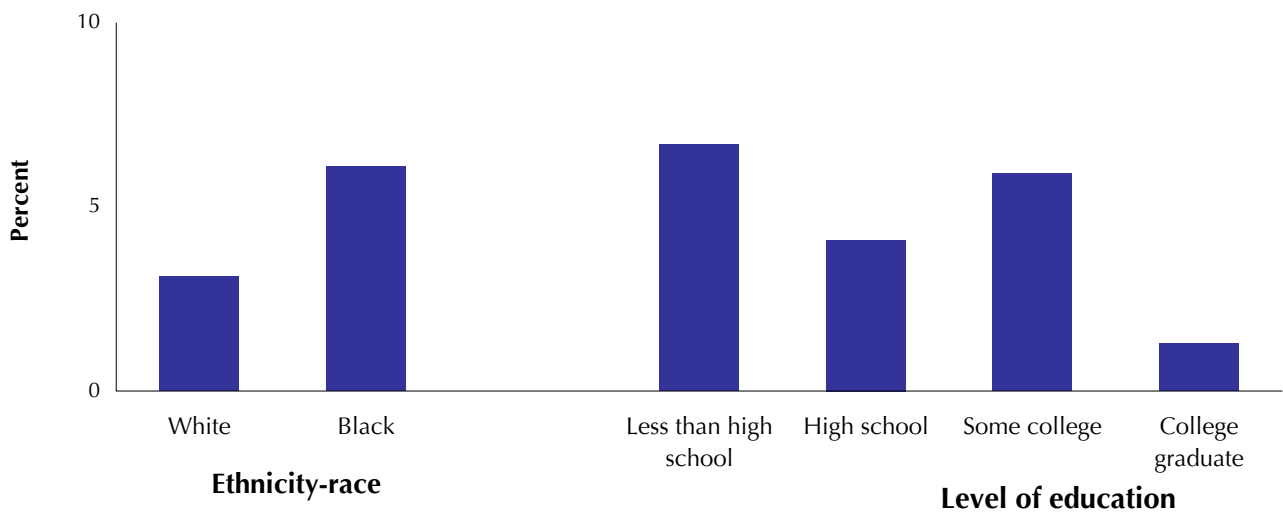
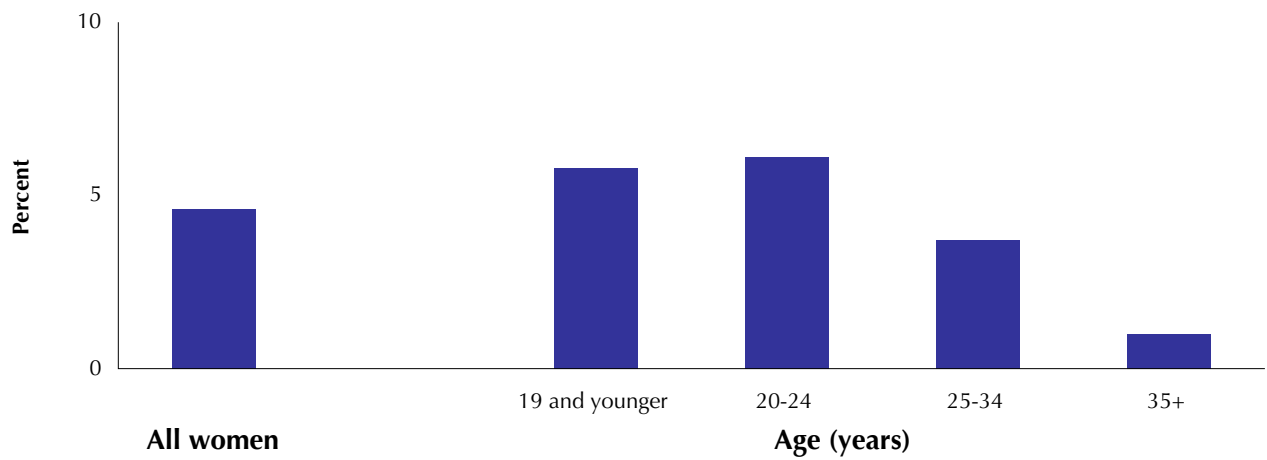
Among all women with a live birth, 4.6% reported partner abuse during pregnancy.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	4.6	3.2	6.7
Age (years)			
19 and younger	5.8	2.5	12.9
20-24	6.1	3.4	10.7
25-34	3.7	1.9	6.8
35+	1.0	0.2	3.9
Race-ethnicity			
White	3.1	1.6	5.8
Black	6.1	3.8	9.6
Other	6.3	0.9	33.6
Level of education			
Less than high school	6.7	3.5	12.5
High school	4.1	2.0	8.2
Some college	5.9	3.1	11.0
College graduate	1.3	0.2	6.6
Marital status			
Married	2.3	1.1	4.8
Not married	6.7	4.3	10.1
Income from aid			
No	4.0	2.4	6.3
Yes	6.1	3.3	11.0
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	1.4	0.4	4.7
Yes	6.0	4.0	8.8

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

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



Mississippi, year 2006 births

When the woman was sure of her pregnancy: one to four weeks

Percent of women who were sure of their pregnancy at one to four weeks

PRAMS question 14:

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

Findings

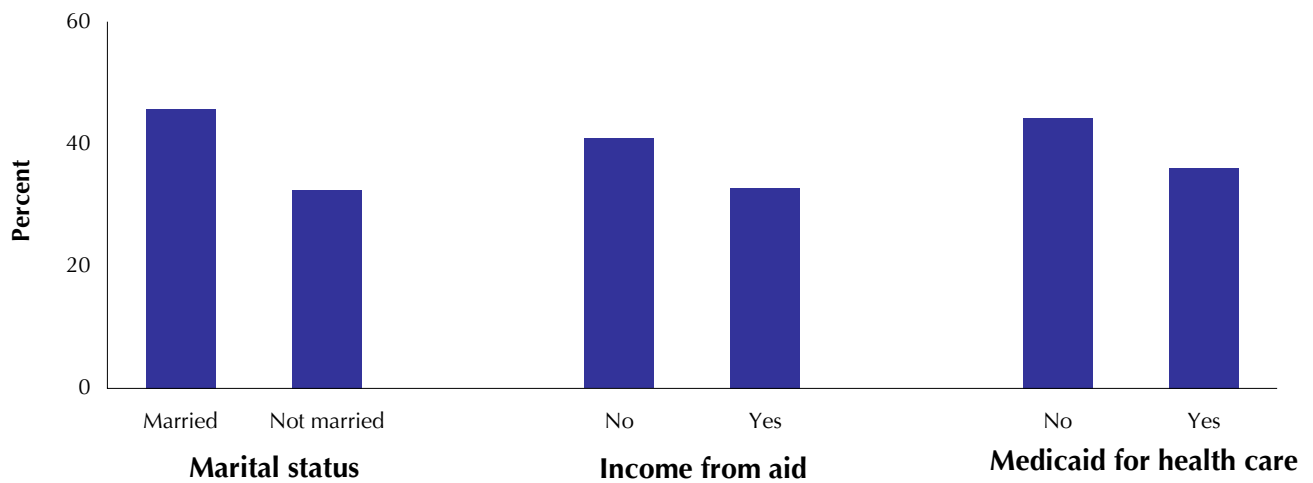
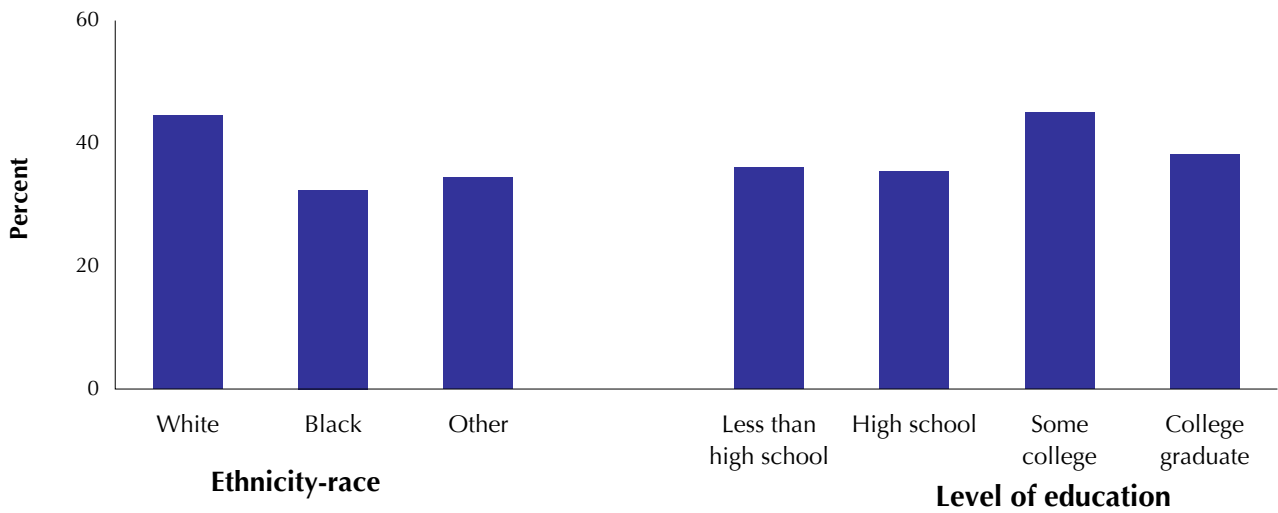
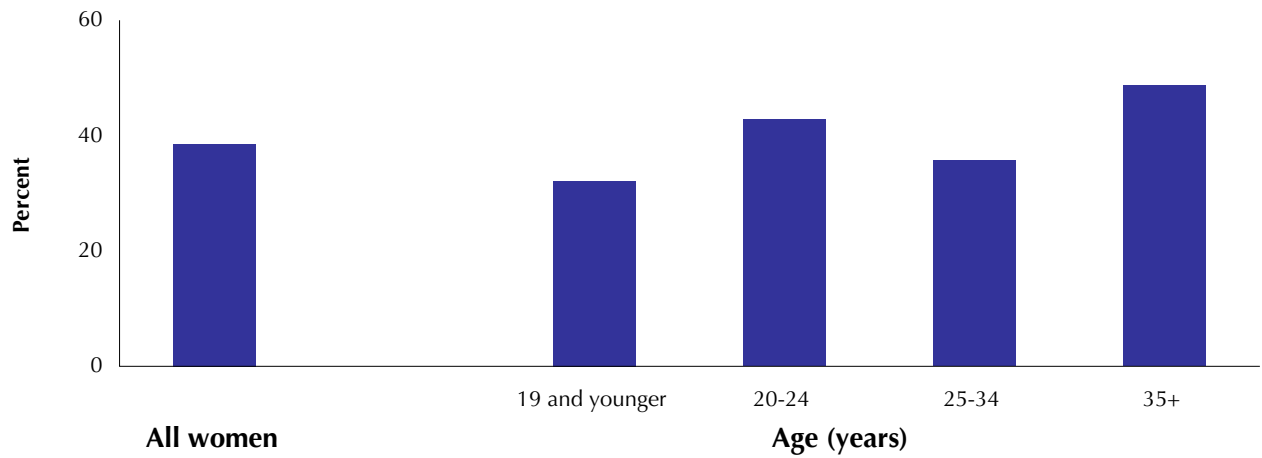
Among all women with a live birth, 38.5% reported being sure of her pregnancy at one to four weeks. The percentage of women who was sure of her pregnancy within one to four weeks was significantly higher among women who were white compared to black. Significantly higher percentages were observed among women not receiving Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery compared to women receiving assistance.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	38.5	34.6	42.5
Age (years)			
19 and younger	32.1	22.9	42.8
20-24	42.8	35.8	50.0
25-34	35.7	30.1	41.8
35+	48.7	34.6	63.0
Race-ethnicity			
White	44.5	38.9	50.3
Black	32.4	27.0	38.3
Other	34.5	16.2	58.8
Level of education			
Less than high school	36.0	27.8	45.1
High school	35.4	28.7	42.7
Some college	45.0	37.3	52.9
College graduate	38.2	30.0	47.2
Marital status			
Married	45.7	39.9	51.6
Not married	32.4	27.2	38.0
Income from aid			
No	40.9	36.2	45.8
Yes	32.8	26.0	40.4
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	44.2	37.1	51.5
Yes	36.1	31.5	41.0

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 one to four weeks



Mississippi, year 2006 births

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

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

PRAMS question 14:

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

Findings

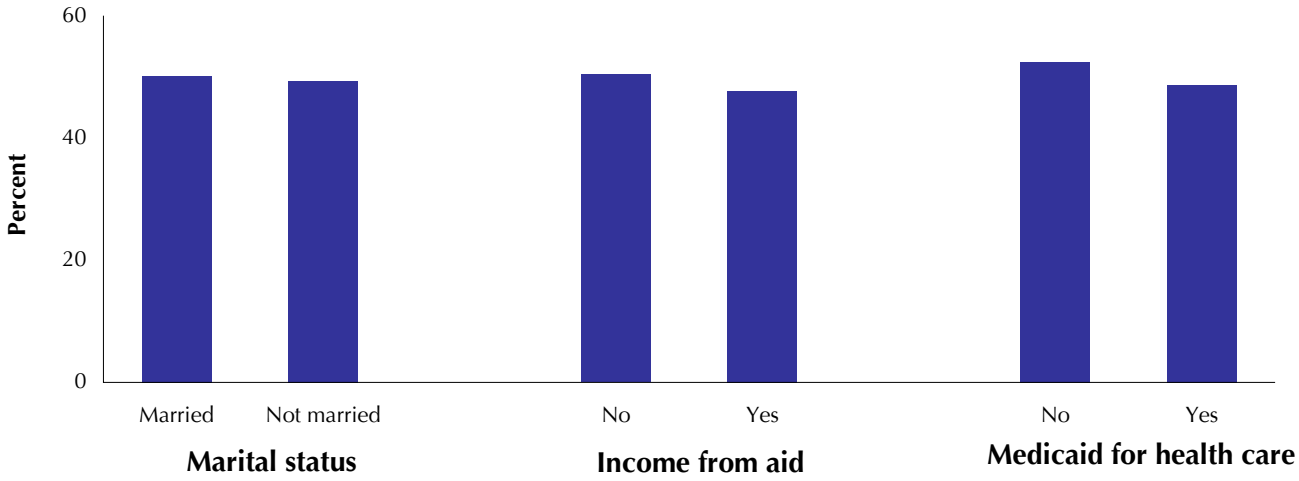
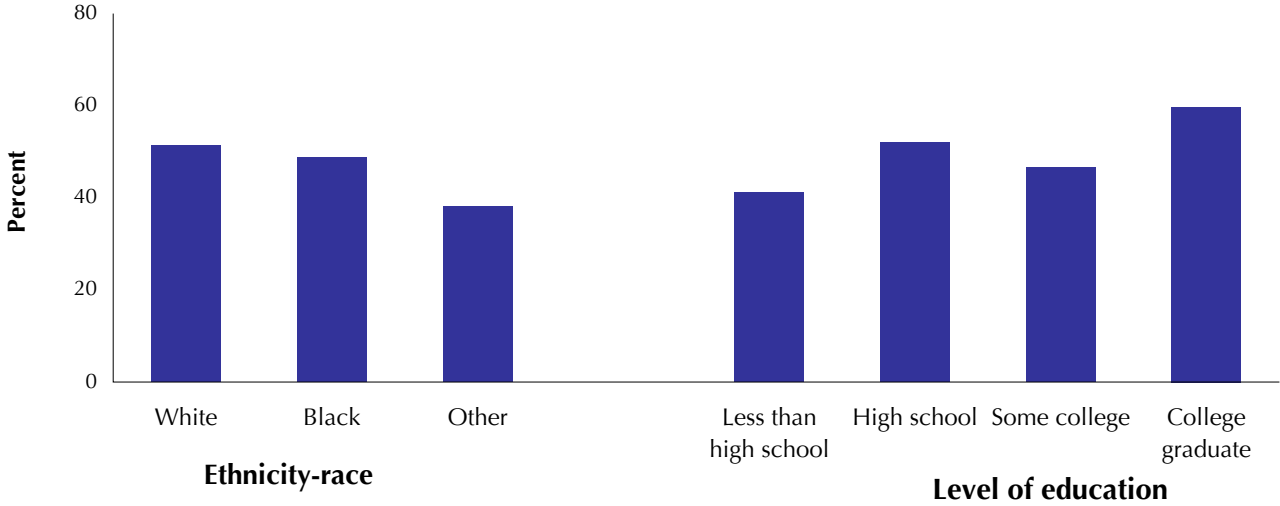
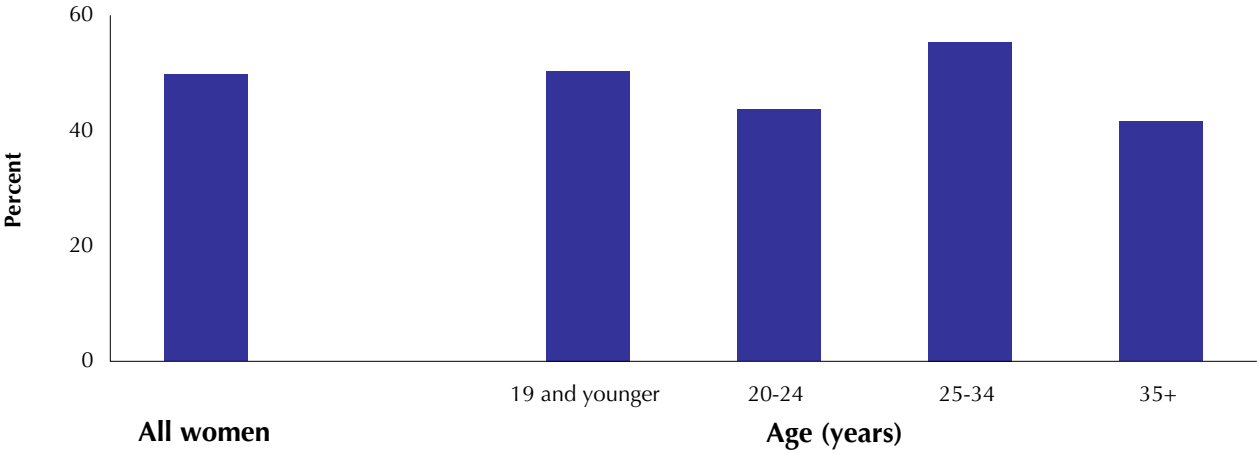
Among all women with live birth, 49.7% reported being sure of their pregnancy at five to twelve weeks.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	49.7	45.6	53.8
Age (years)			
19 and younger	50.3	39.8	60.8
20-24	43.7	36.7	50.9
25-34	55.4	49.3	61.4
35+	41.6	28.3	56.3
Race-ethnicity			
White	51.3	45.6	57.0
Black	48.8	42.8	54.9
Other	38.1	18.5	62.5
Level of education			
Less than high school	41.2	32.6	50.4
High school	52.0	44.7	59.2
Some college	46.5	38.8	54.4
College graduate	59.7	50.7	68.0
Marital status			
Married	50.1	44.3	56.0
Not married	49.3	43.6	55.0
Income from aid			
No	50.4	45.5	55.2
Yes	47.7	40.1	55.4
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	52.4	45.1	59.6
Yes	48.6	43.6	53.5

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 2006 births

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

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

PRAMS question 14:

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

Findings

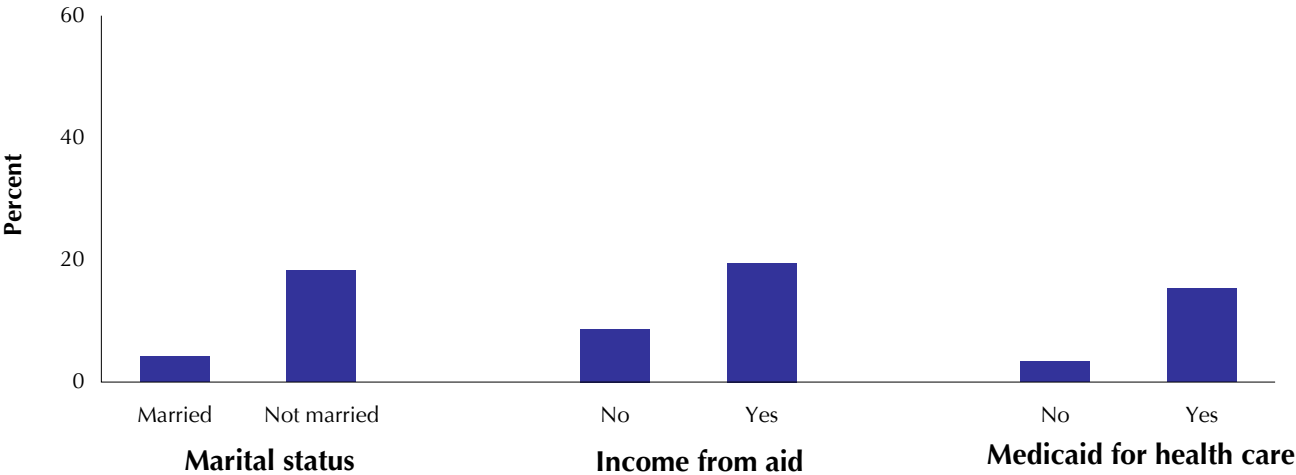
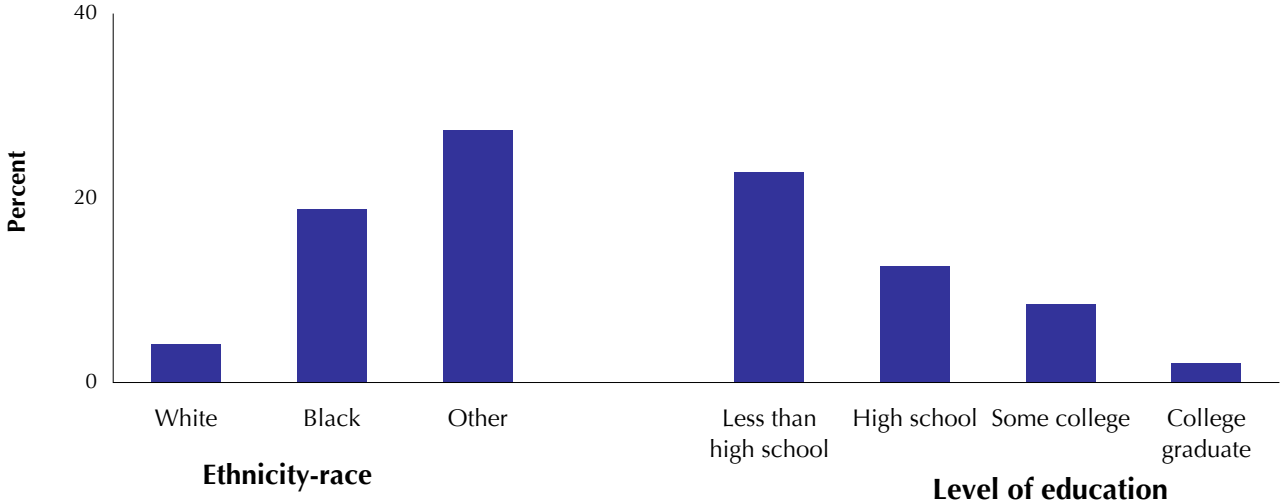
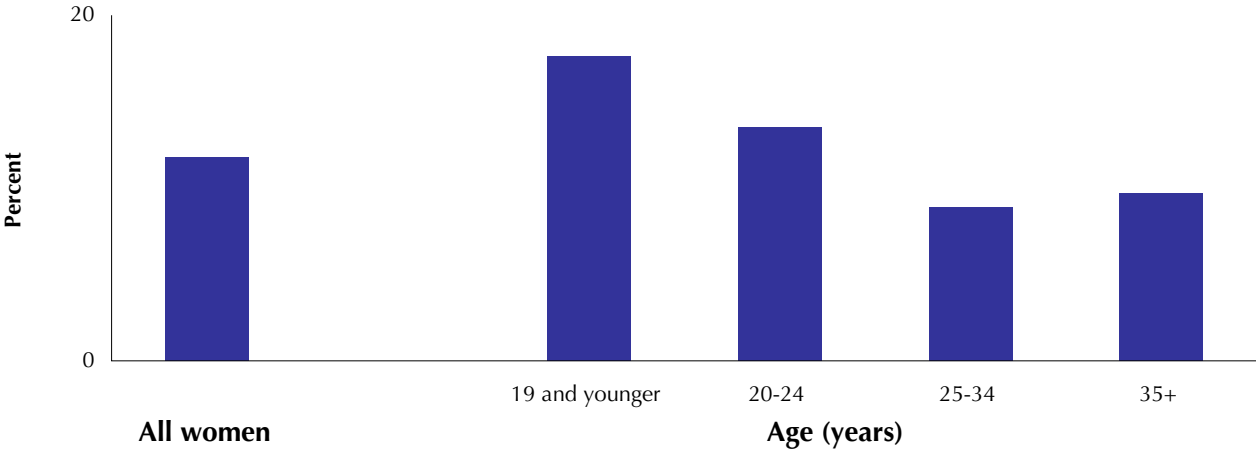
Among all women with a live birth, 11.8% responded that they were sure of their pregnancy at 13 weeks or more. The percent of women who were sure of their pregnancy at 13 or more weeks was significantly among black women compared to white. The percentages were also significantly higher among women receiving income from aid compared to not receiving income from aid and receiving Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery compared to women not receiving Medicaid assistance.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	11.8	9.4	14.8
Age (years)			
19 and younger	17.6	11.1	60.8
20-24	13.5	9.2	19.5
25-34	8.9	5.8	13.2
35+	9.7	3.8	22.4
Race-ethnicity			
White	4.2	2.4	7.1
Black	18.8	14.5	24.1
Other	27.4	11.0	53.5
Level of education			
Less than high school	22.8	16.0	31.3
High school	12.6	8.5	18.4
Some college	8.5	5.2	13.8
College graduate	2.1	0.5	7.6
Marital status			
Married	4.2	2.3	7.4
Not married	18.3	14.3	23.2
Income from aid			
No	8.7	6.3	11.9
Yes	19.5	14.0	26.5
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	3.4	1.6	6.9
Yes	15.3	12.0	19.3

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

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



Mississippi, year 2006 births

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

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

PRAMS question 15:

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

Findings

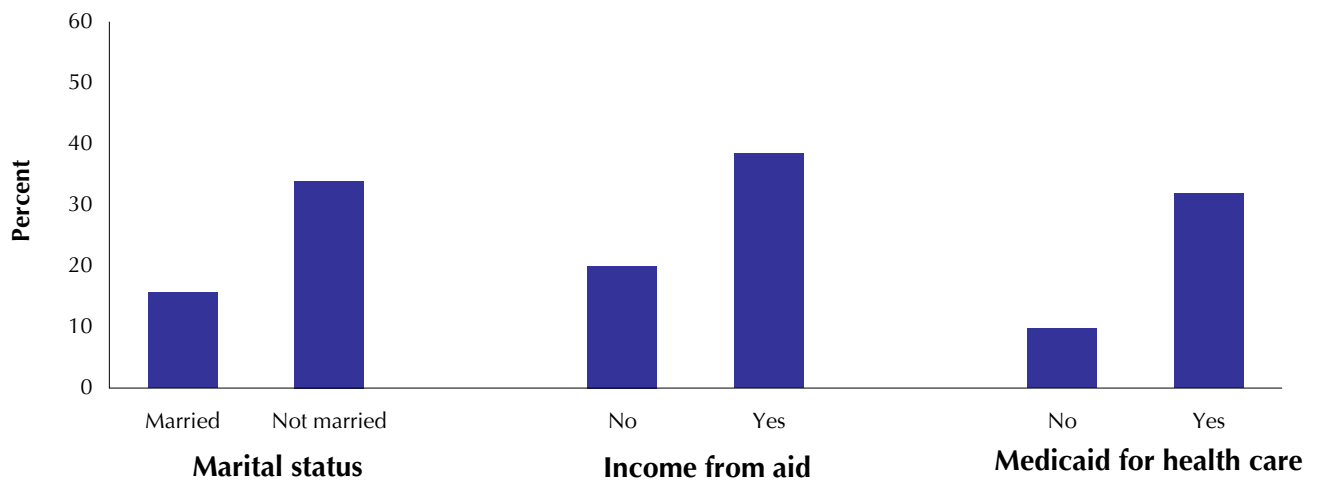
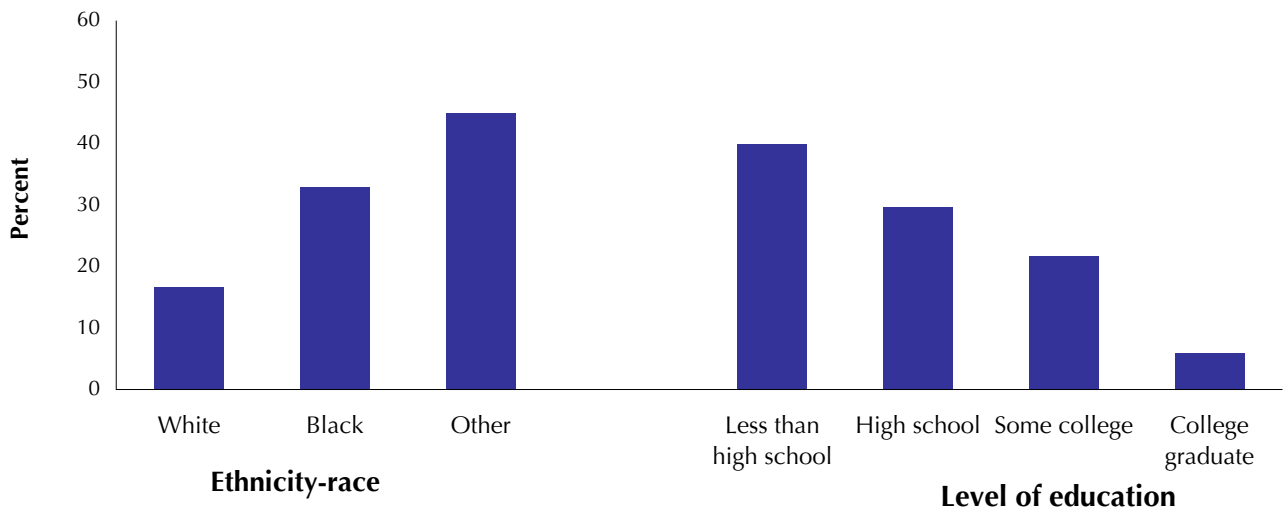
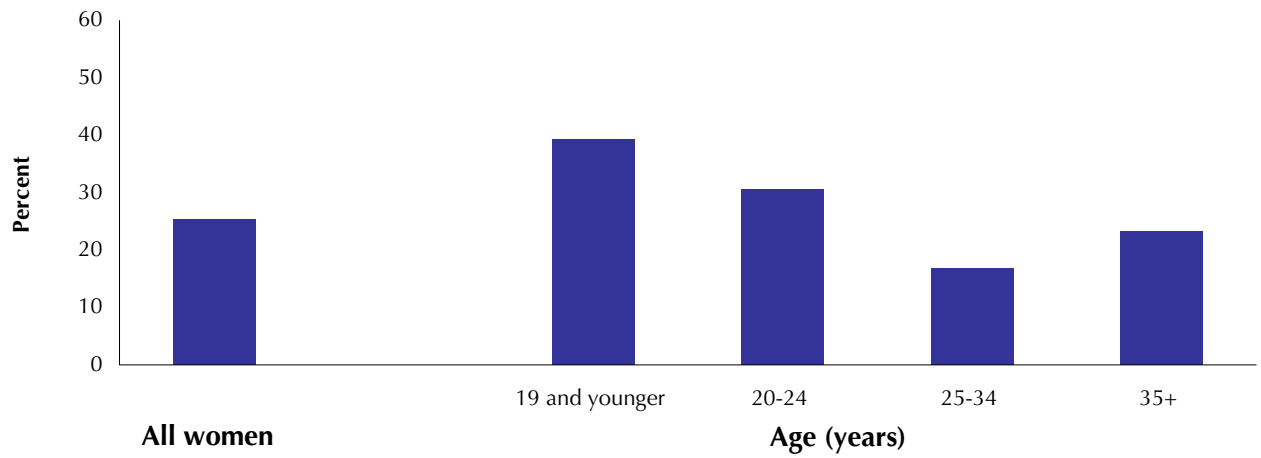
Among all women with a live birth, 25.4% reported delayed or no PNC. The percentage of women with delayed or no prenatal care was significantly higher among women who were black compared to white or not married compared to married. Percentages were significantly higher for women receiving income from aid or Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery compared to women not receiving income from aid or Medicaid assistance respectively.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	25.4	22.0	29.1
Age (years)			
19 and younger	39.3	29.8	49.8
20-24	30.6	24.5	37.6
25-34	16.8	12.6	21.9
35+	23.2	13.1	37.7
Race-ethnicity			
White	16.7	12.9	21.5
Black	33.0	27.7	38.8
Other	44.9	23.5	68.4
Level of education			
Less than high school	40.0	31.7	48.9
High school	29.6	23.5	36.6
Some college	21.7	16.0	28.7
College graduate	5.9	2.9	11.9
Marital status			
Married	15.6	11.9	20.3
Not married	33.9	28.7	39.4
Income from aid			
No	20.0	16.4	24.1
Yes	38.4	31.3	46.0
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	9.8	6.2	15.1
Yes	31.9	27.5	36.6

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

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



Mississippi, year 2006 births

Starting prenatal care (PNC) as early as wanted

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

PRAMS question 16:

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

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

Findings

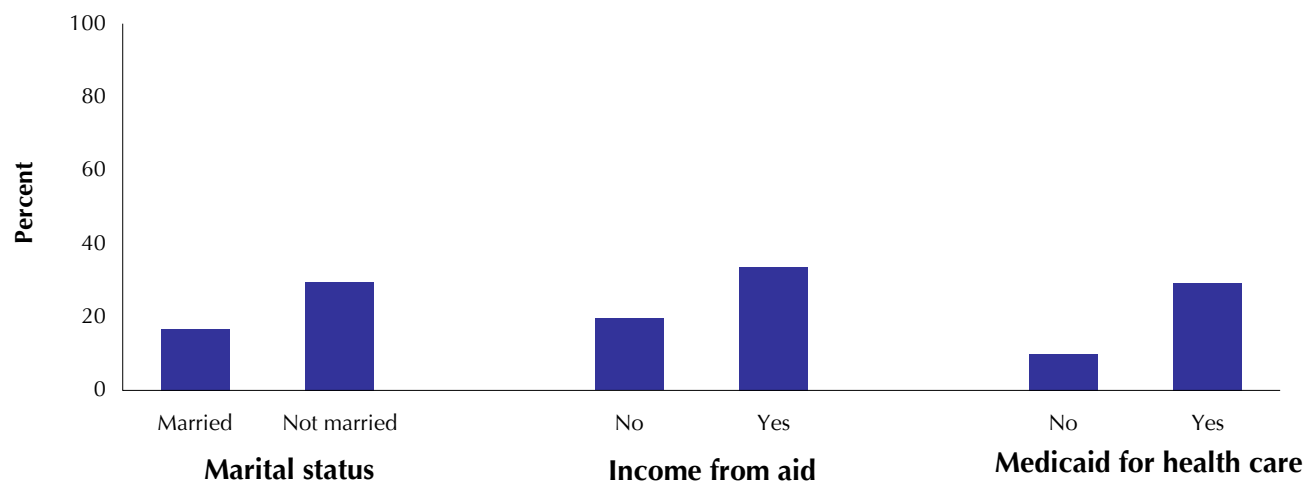
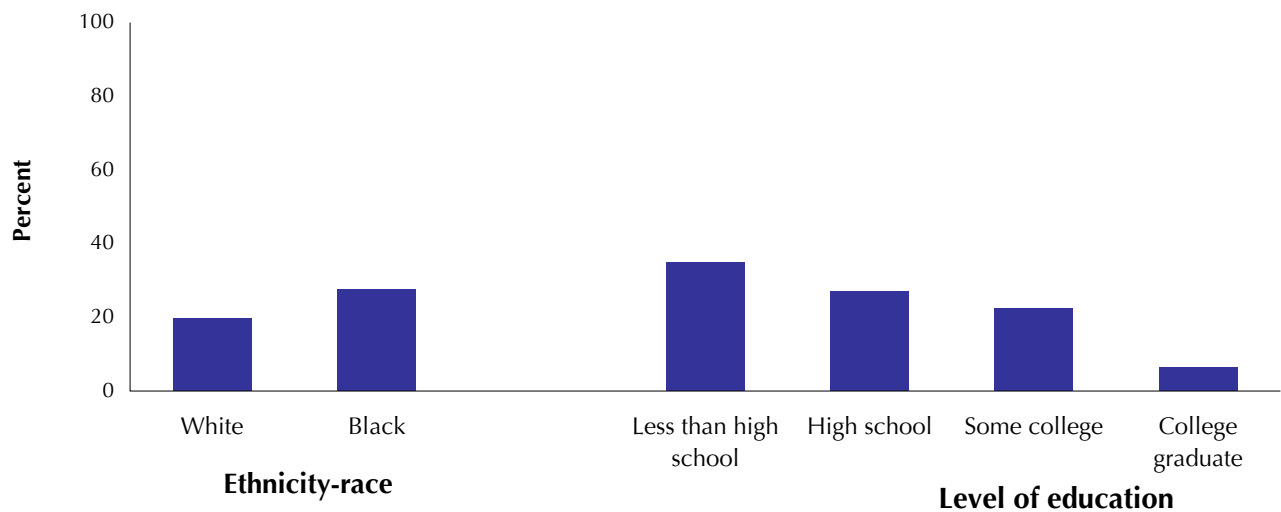
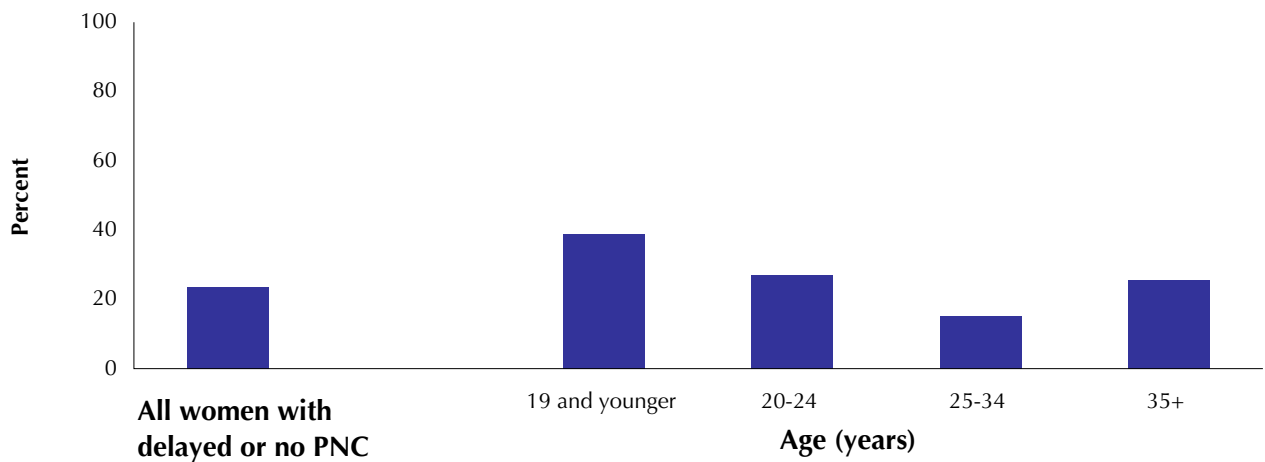
Among women with delayed or no PNC, 23.6% said they started as early as they wanted. The percentage of women with delayed prenatal care and satisfied was significantly higher among women who were not married compared to married. The percentages were also significantly higher among women receiving income from aid compared to women not receiving income from aid.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	23.6	20.4	27.2
Age (years)			
19 and younger	38.7	29.2	49.1
20-24	26.9	21.2	33.6
25-34	15.2	11.4	20.1
35+	25.6	14.9	40.2
Race-ethnicity			
White	19.8	15.6	24.8
Black	27.6	22.7	33.1
Other	23.8	9.3	48.8
Level of education			
Less than high school	34.8	27.0	43.6
High school	26.9	21.1	33.6
Some college	22.4	16.6	29.5
College graduate	6.3	3.3	11.9
Marital status			
Married	16.8	12.9	21.6
Not married	29.5	24.7	34.9
Income from aid			
No	19.6	16.1	23.7
Yes	33.6	26.3	40.4
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	10.0	6.4	15.3
Yes	29.3	25.1	33.9

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 2006 births

Starting prenatal care (PNC) later than wanted

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

PRAMS question 16:

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

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

Findings

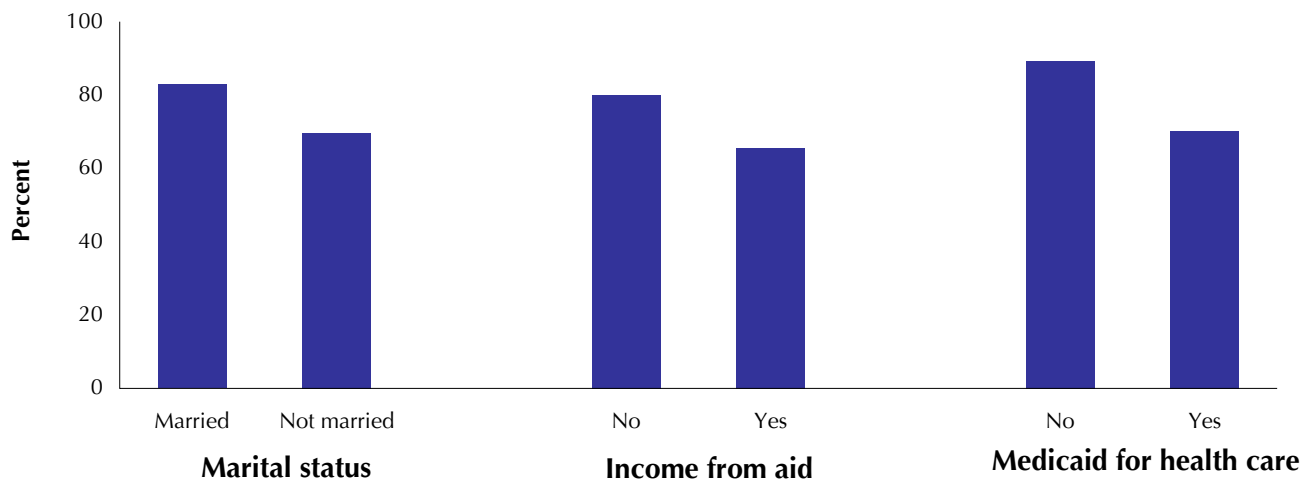
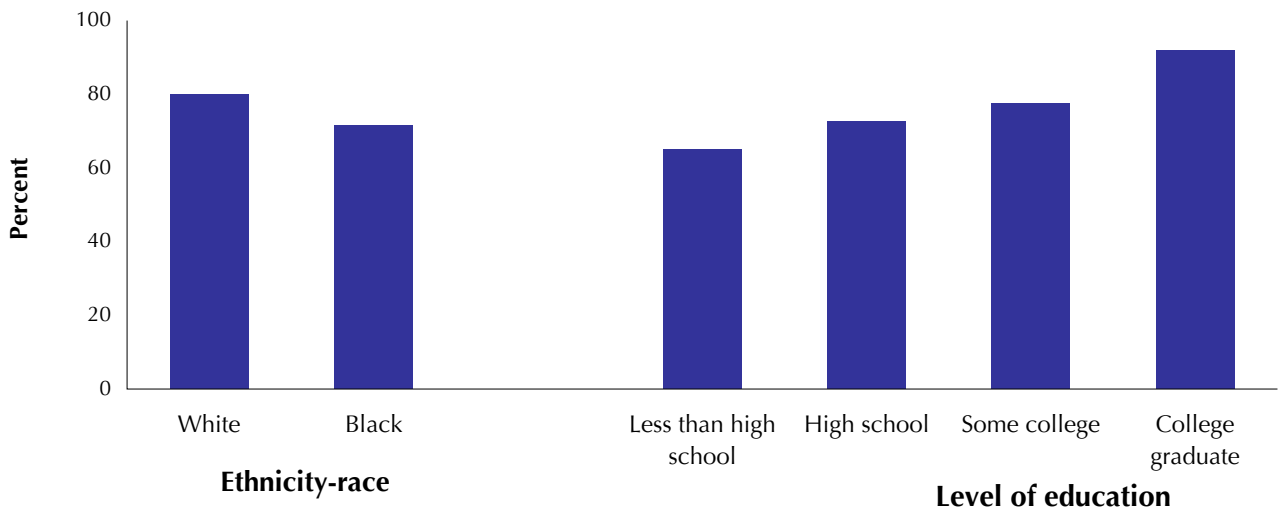
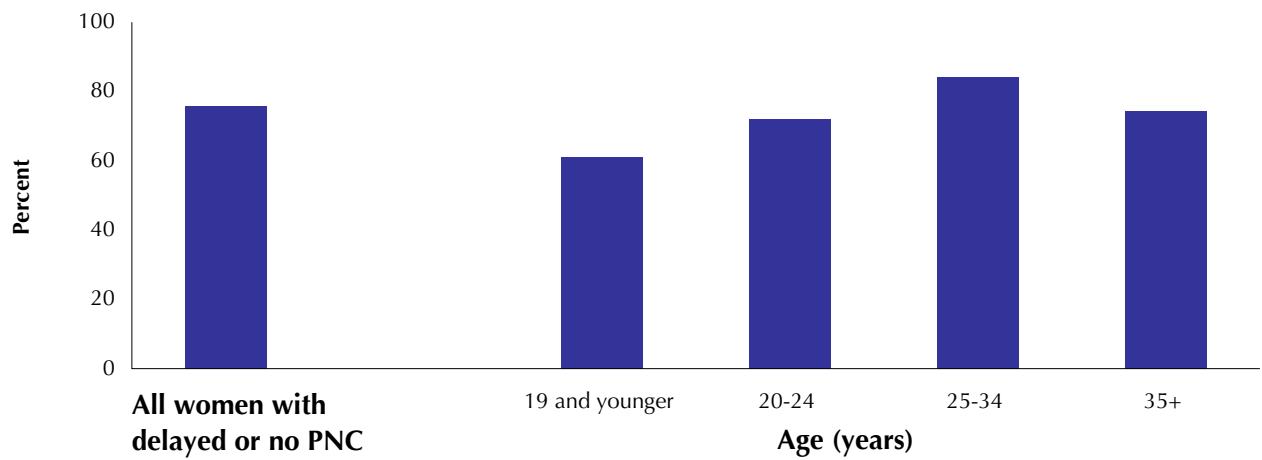
Among women with delayed or no PNC, 75.8% said they started later than desired. The percentage of dissatisfaction was significantly higher for women who were college graduates compared to other education categories. The percentage of women dissatisfied with the prenatal care being delayed was significantly higher among women who were married compared to not married. The percentages were also significantly higher among women who did not receive income from aid compared to women receiving income from aid or not receiving Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery compared to women receiving Medicaid assistance.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	75.8	72.1	79.1
Age (years)			
19 and younger	61.1	50.7	70.6
20-24	72.0	65.3	77.8
25-34	84.3	79.3	88.2
35+	74.4	59.8	85.1
Race-ethnicity			
White	79.8	74.8	84.0
Black	71.5	66.0	76.5
Other	76.2	51.2	90.7
Level of education			
Less than high school	65.0	56.3	72.9
High school	72.5	65.7	78.4
Some college	77.6	70.5	83.4
College graduate	91.8	85.6	95.5
Marital status			
Married	82.9	78.1	86.8
Not married	69.6	64.2	74.5
Income from aid			
No	80.1	76.0	83.7
Yes	65.6	58.1	72.4
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	89.3	83.9	93.0
Yes	70.2	65.6	74.4

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 2006 births

Reasons for starting prenatal care (PNC) later than wanted

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

PRAMS question 17:

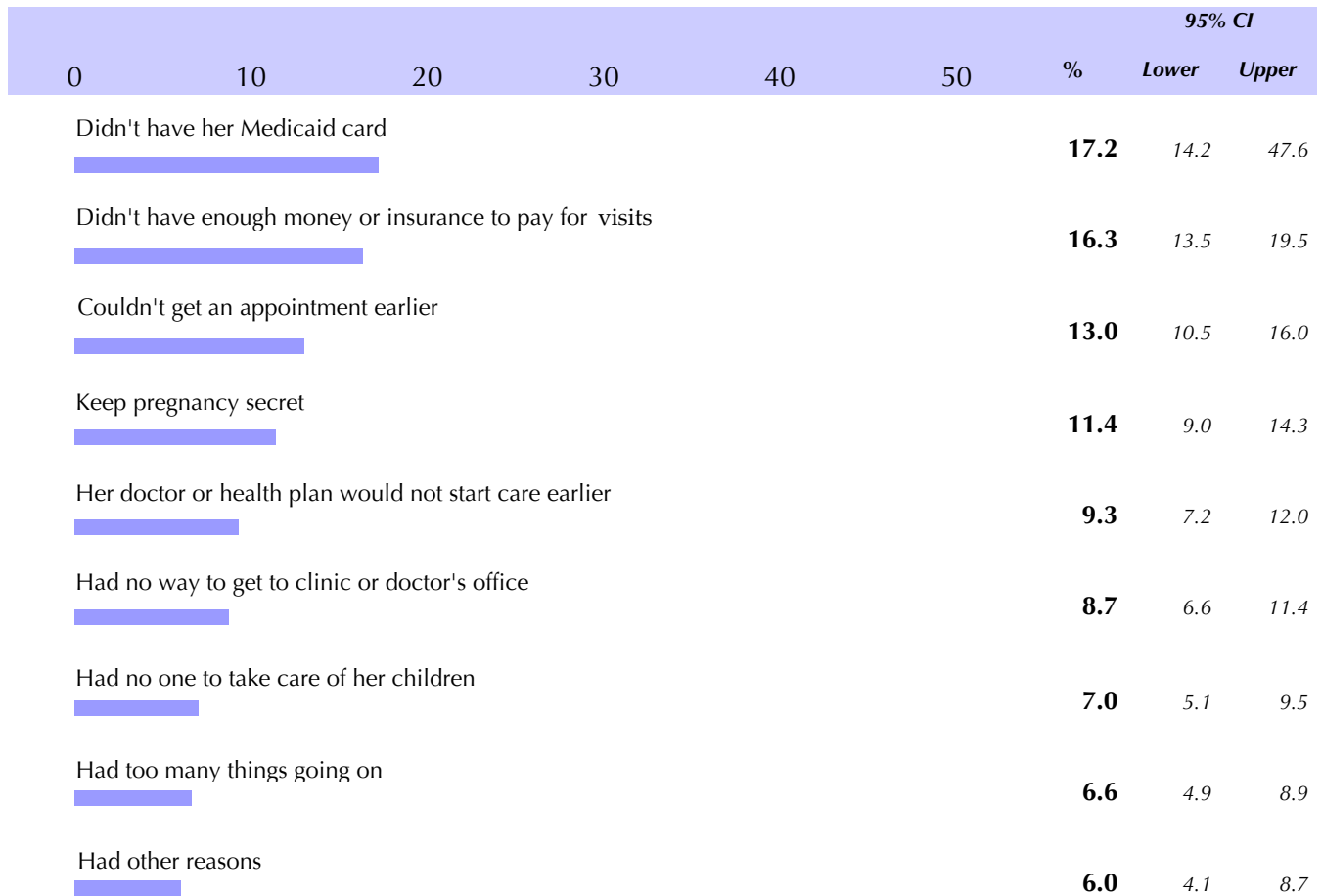
Did any of these things keep you from getting prenatal care as early as you wanted? Check all that apply.

- (1) I couldn't get an appointment earlier in my pregnancy.
- (2) I didn't have enough money or insurance to pay for my visits.
- (3) I 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 her Medicaid card. This was followed by issues related to money and insurance, couldn't get an appointment earlier, keeping pregnancy secret, doctor or health plan would not start care earlier, no insurance to pay, and the last three reasons of had no one to care for children, too many things going on and general grouping of had other reasons.

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



Mississippi, year 2006 births

WIC during pregnancy

Percent of women who were on WIC during pregnancy

PRAMS question 22:

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

Findings

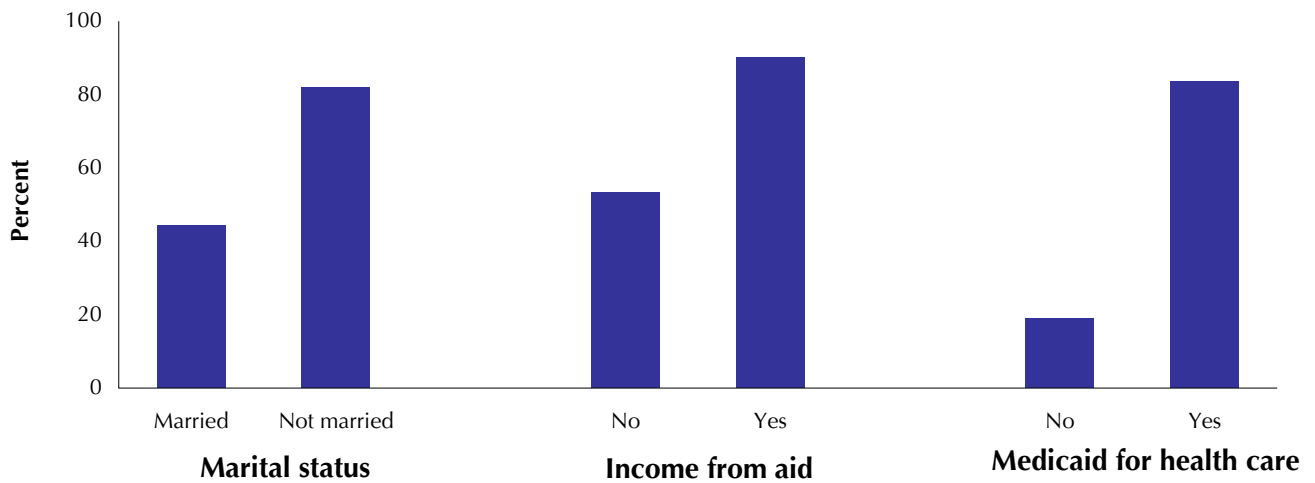
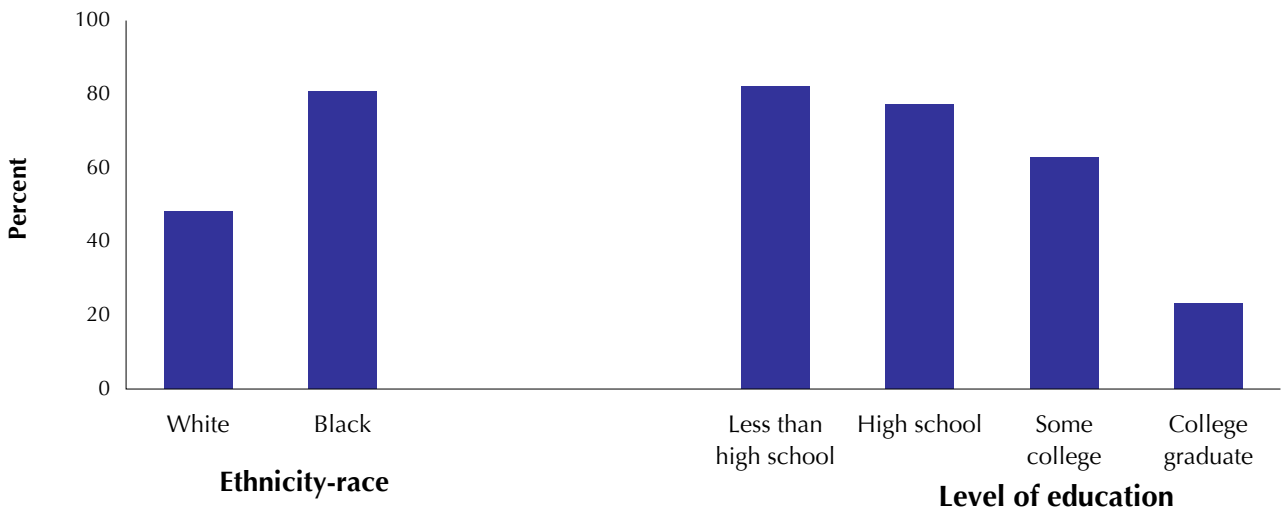
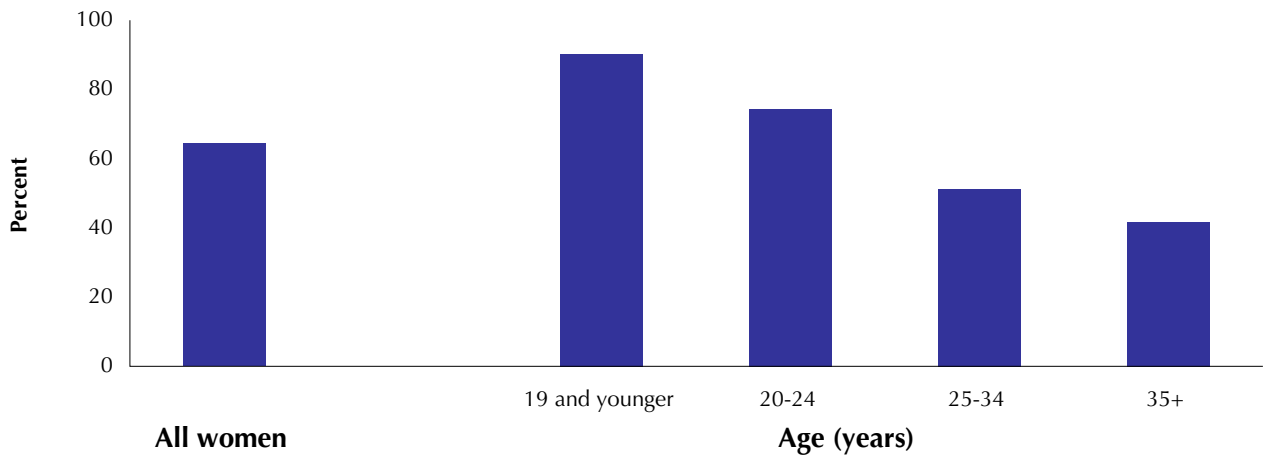
Among all women, 64.4% said they were on WIC during pregnancy. This response was significantly higher among women who were black than white, not married compared to married, received income from aid compared to not receiving income from aid, or had Medicaid as payer for prenatal care and/or delivery compared to not receiving Medicaid assistance. The percentage of women who were on WIC during pregnancy is higher for age 19 and younger compared to the remaining age groupings (the difference between the 25-34 and 35+ age groups were not statistically significant). There is a general increase among women on WIC during pregnancy as the educational level decreases (the difference between less than high school and high school is not significant).

Percent of women who were on WIC during pregnancy

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	64.4	60.6	68.1
Age (years)			
19 and younger	90.3	82.6	94.8
20-24	74.3	67.8	79.8
25-34	51.3	45.3	57.3
35+	41.7	28.5	56.2
Race-ethnicity			
White	48.1	42.6	53.7
Black	80.8	75.7	85.0
Other	77.1	52.9	91.0
Level of education			
Less than high school	82.2	74.4	88.0
High school	77.3	71.0	82.6
Some college	62.8	55.1	69.9
College graduate	23.3	16.8	31.3
Marital status			
Married	44.4	38.8	50.1
Not married	82.0	77.2	85.9
Income from aid			
No	53.2	48.5	57.9
Yes	90.1	84.9	93.7
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	19.0	14.0	25.2
Yes	83.5	79.6	86.8

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

Percent of women who were on WIC during pregnancy



Mississippi, year 2006 births

Discussions with health care provider during prenatal care (PNC)

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

PRAMS Question 19:

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. **PRAMS Question 20:** At anytime 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 (90.8%), getting tests to screen for birth defects (88.7%), breastfeeding (87.0%) and birth control methods to use after pregnancy (86.3%). Other discussions identified were early labor (86.3%), smoking during pregnancy (81.6%), alcohol consumption (80.6%) and getting blood tests for HIV (77.9%). Four other categories were identified as weight gain during pregnancy (76.7%), use of illegal drugs (74.4%), seat belt usage (53.3%), and physical abuse (44.5%).

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



Mississippi, year 2006 births

Blood tests for birth defects

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

PRAMS question 58:

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

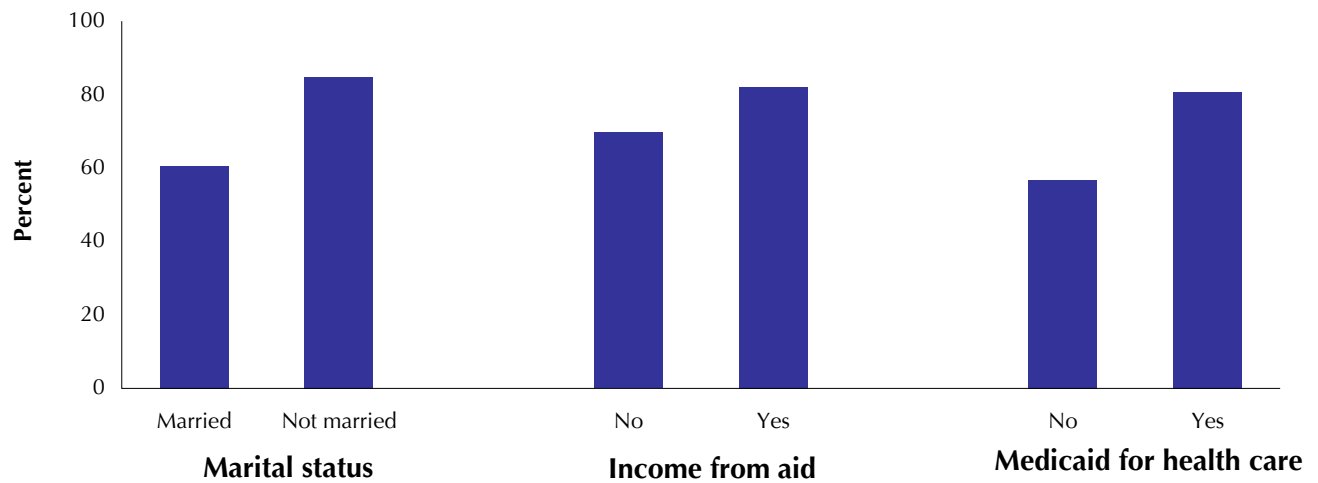
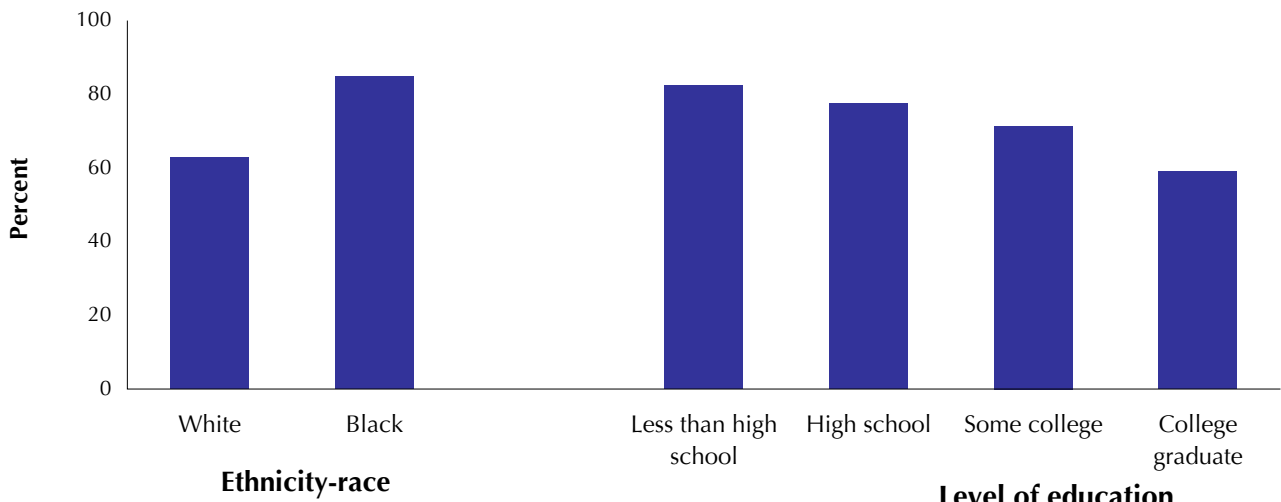
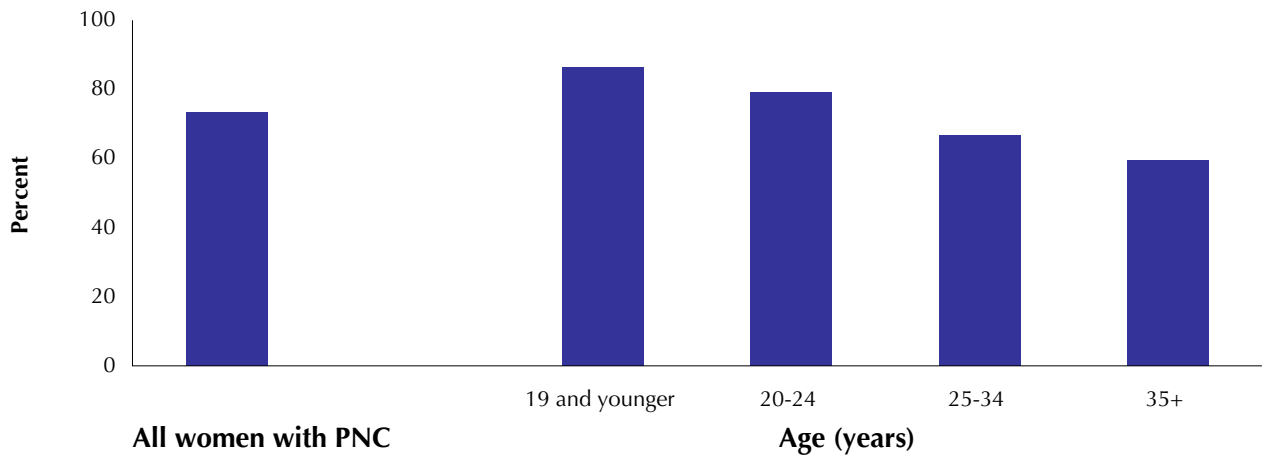
Among women with PNC, 73.3% reported having blood drawn to test for birth defects. The percentage of women with knowledge of their blood being drawn for birth defects during prenatal care was significantly higher among women who were black compared to white, and not married compared to married. A significantly higher percentage was found among women who received Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery compared to women not receiving Medicaid assistance.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	73.3	69.4	76.8
Age (years)			
19 and younger	86.5	77.6	92.3
20-24	79.1	72.3	84.5
25-34	66.6	60.5	72.2
35+	59.4	44.4	72.9
Race-ethnicity			
White	62.8	57.0	68.2
Black	84.8	79.8	88.8
Other	71.1	43.5	88.7
Level of education			
Less than high school	82.5	74.2	88.6
High school	77.4	70.5	83.1
Some college	71.4	63.7	78.1
College graduate	59.1	50.1	67.6
Marital status			
Married	60.5	54.6	66.1
Not married	84.7	79.9	88.6
Income from aid			
No	69.7	64.9	75.0
Yes	82.0	75.0	87.3
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	56.7	49.3	63.8
Yes	80.7	76.3	84.4

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

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



Mississippi, year 2006 births

Reasons for not having blood drawn for birth defects

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

PRAMS question 59:

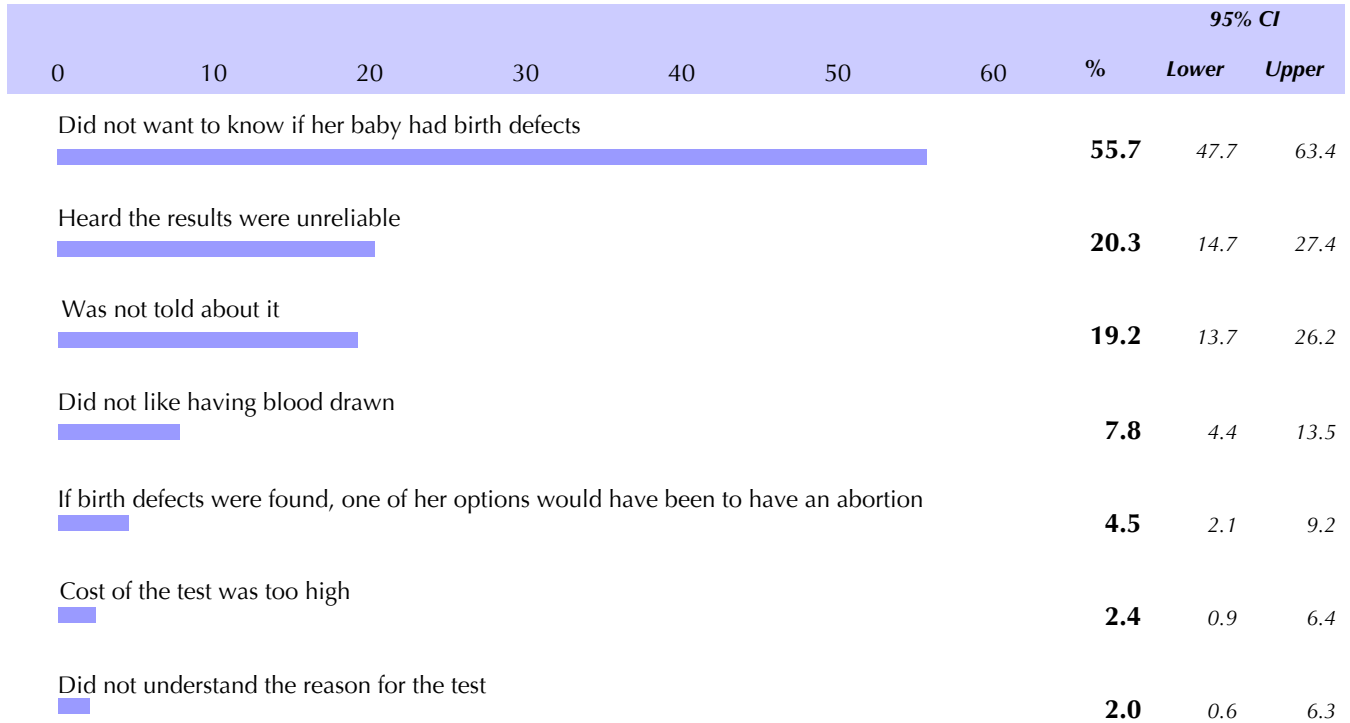
What were your reasons for not having your blood drawn? Check all that apply.

- 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 (55.7%), followed by hearing that the results were unreliable (20.3%), not being told about the tests (19.2%), not liking to have blood drawn (7.8%), saying that "if birth defect were found, one of her options would have been to have an abortion" (4.5%), cost of the test (2.4%), and not understanding the reason for the test (2.0%).

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



Mississippi, year 2006 births

Medical problems during pregnancy

Percent of women with these problems during pregnancy

PRAMS question 23:

Did you have any of these problems during your pregnancy?

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

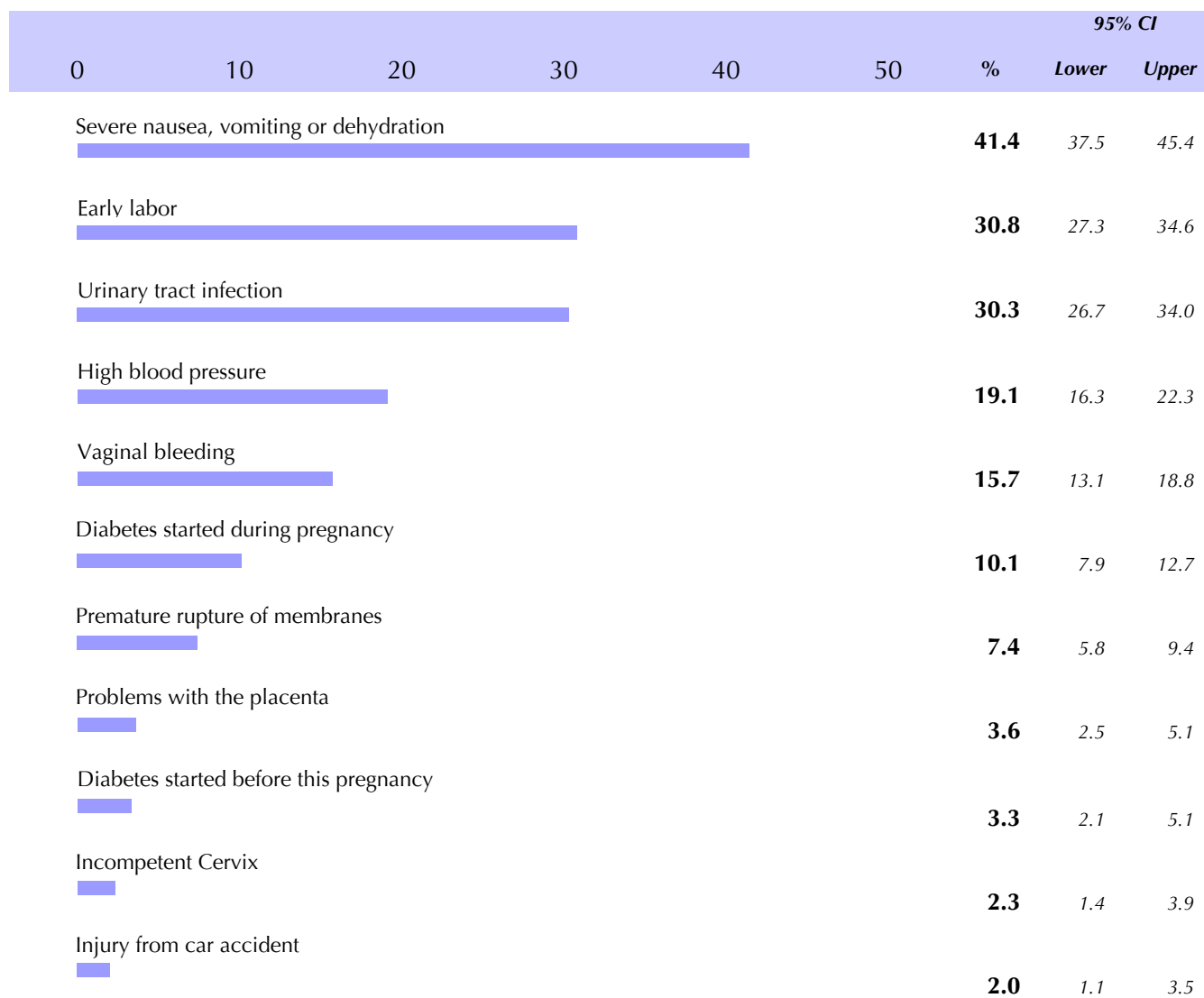
- a. High blood sugar (diabetes) that started before pregnancy
- b. High blood sugar (diabetes) that started during this pregnancy
- c. Vaginal bleeding
- d. Kidney or bladder (urinary tract) infection
- e. Severe nausea, vomiting, or dehydration
- f. Cervix had to be sewn shut (incompetent cervix, cerclage)
- g. High blood pressure (including pregnancy-induced hypertension [PIH], preeclampsia, or toxemia)
- h. Problems with the placenta (such as abruptio 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 (41.4%) or early labor (30.8%), followed by urinary tract infection (30.3%), high blood pressure (19.1%), vaginal bleeding (15.7%), diabetes started during pregnancy (10.1%), premature rupture of membranes (7.4%), problems with the placenta (3.6%), diabetes started before pregnancy (3.3%), incompetent cervix (2.3%), or injury from car accident (2.0%).

Percent of women with these problems during pregnancy:



Mississippi, year 2006 births

Bed rest during pregnancy

Percent of women who stayed in bed 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:

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

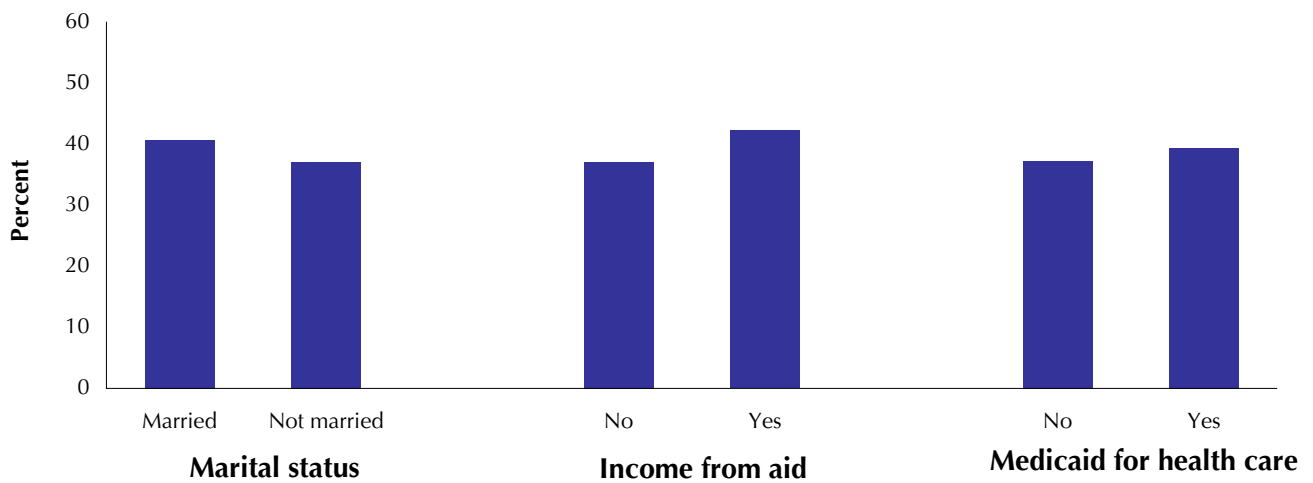
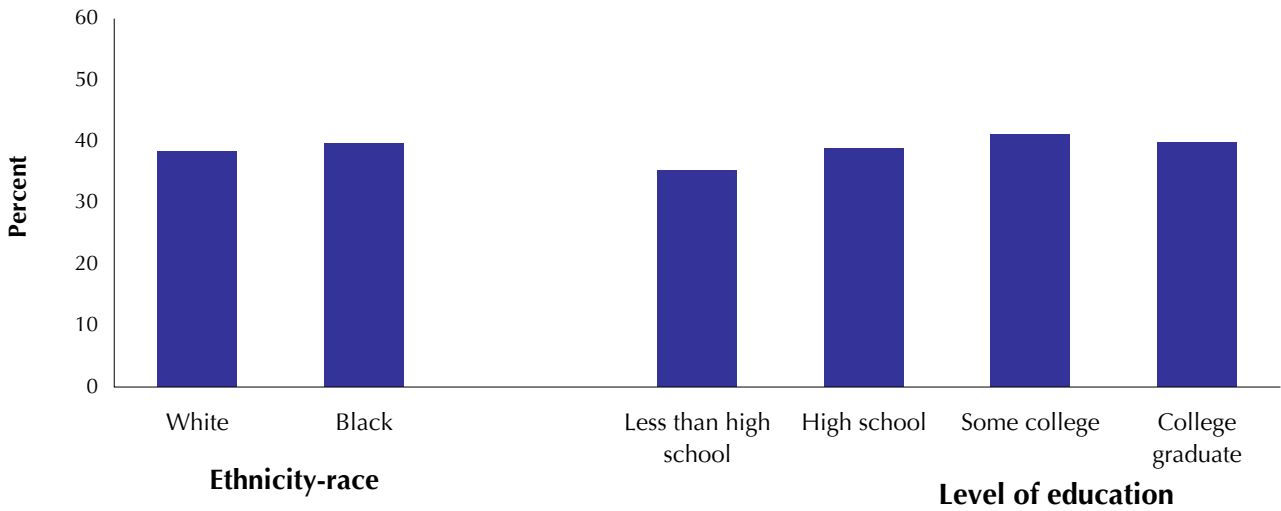
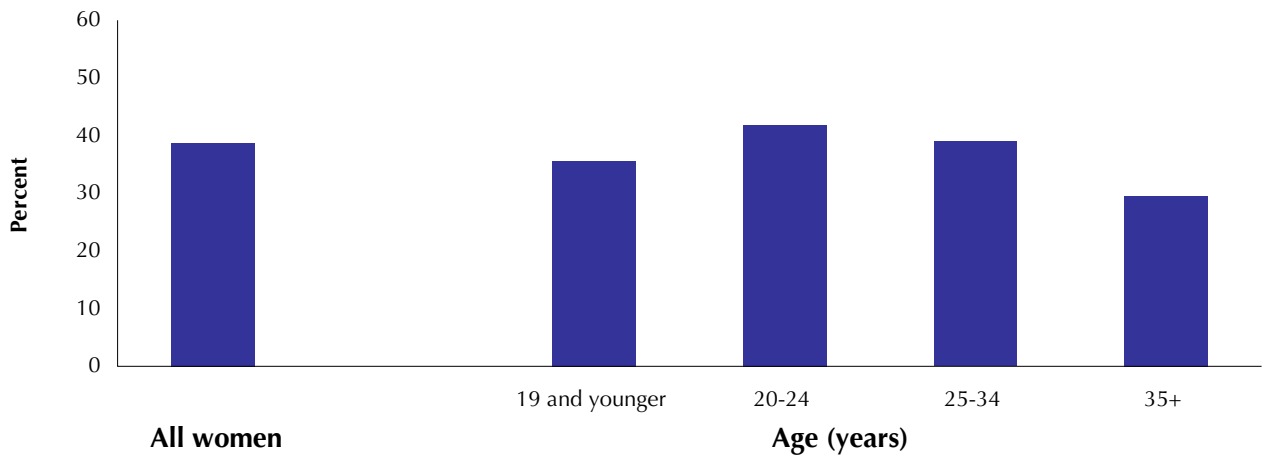
Among women who had one or more of the problems listed in Question 23, 38.7% reported having bed rest more than two days during pregnancy.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	38.7	34.3	43.3
Age (years)			
19 and younger	35.6	25.3	47.3
20-24	41.9	34.2	50.0
25-34	39.0	32.4	45.9
35+	29.5	16.8	46.6
Race-ethnicity			
White	38.3	32.1	44.9
Black	39.6	33.3	46.2
Other	28.3	9.6	59.2
Level of education			
Less than high school	35.2	26.5	45.1
High school	38.8	31.1	47.0
Some college	41.1	32.7	50.0
College graduate	39.9	30.2	50.5
Marital status			
Married	40.6	34.3	47.3
Not married	37.1	31.1	43.5
Income from aid			
No	37.1	31.9	42.6
Yes	42.2	34.2	50.6
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	37.2	29.4	45.7
Yes	39.3	34.0	44.8

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 2006 births

Hospitalization during pregnancy

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

PRAMS question 24:

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

Findings

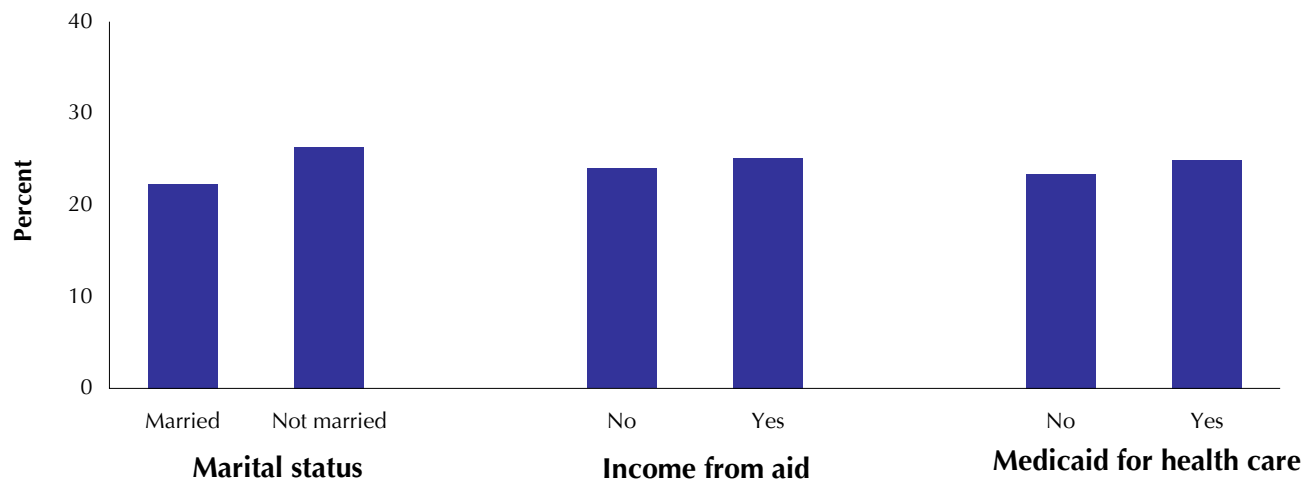
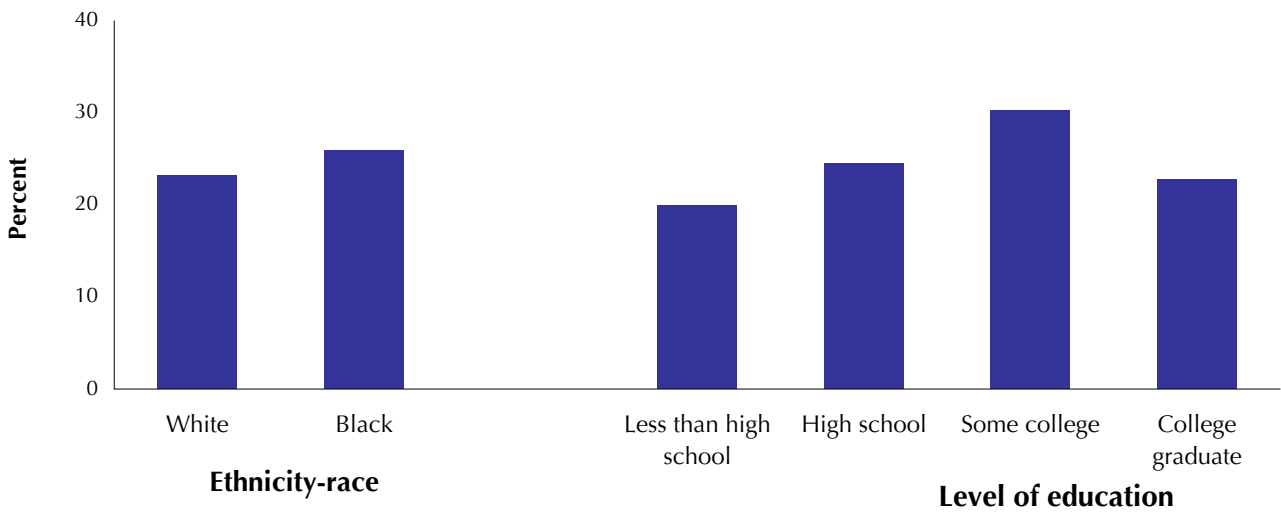
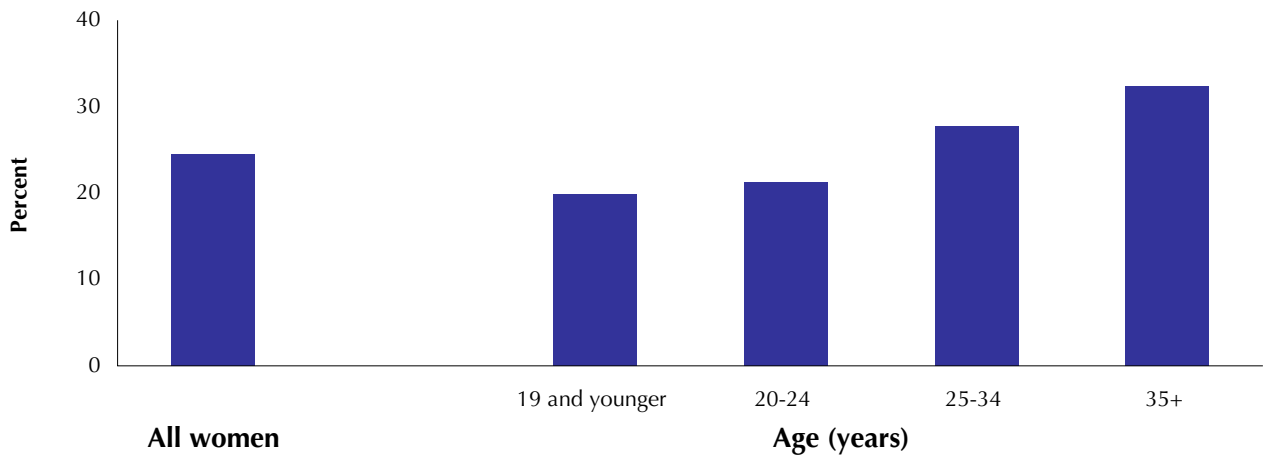
Among women who had one or more of the problems, 24.5% reported hospitalization for at least one day.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	24.5	20.9	28.6
Age (years)			
19 and younger	19.9	12.5	30.1
20-24	21.2	15.6	28.1
25-34	27.7	22.0	34.1
35+	32.3	18.6	49.9
Race-ethnicity			
White	23.2	18.3	29.0
Black	25.9	20.7	31.9
Other	22.5	6.2	56.1
Level of education			
Less than high school	19.9	13.3	28.6
High school	24.5	18.2	32.1
Some college	30.2	22.9	38.6
College graduate	22.7	15.6	31.9
Marital status			
Married	22.3	17.5	28.1
Not married	26.3	21.2	32.2
Income from aid			
No	24.0	19.7	29.0
Yes	25.1	18.9	32.6
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	23.4	17.3	31.0
Yes	24.9	20.6	29.8

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 2006 births

Vaginal infection during pregnancy

Percent of women who reported having a vaginal infection during pregnancy

PRAMS question 60:

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

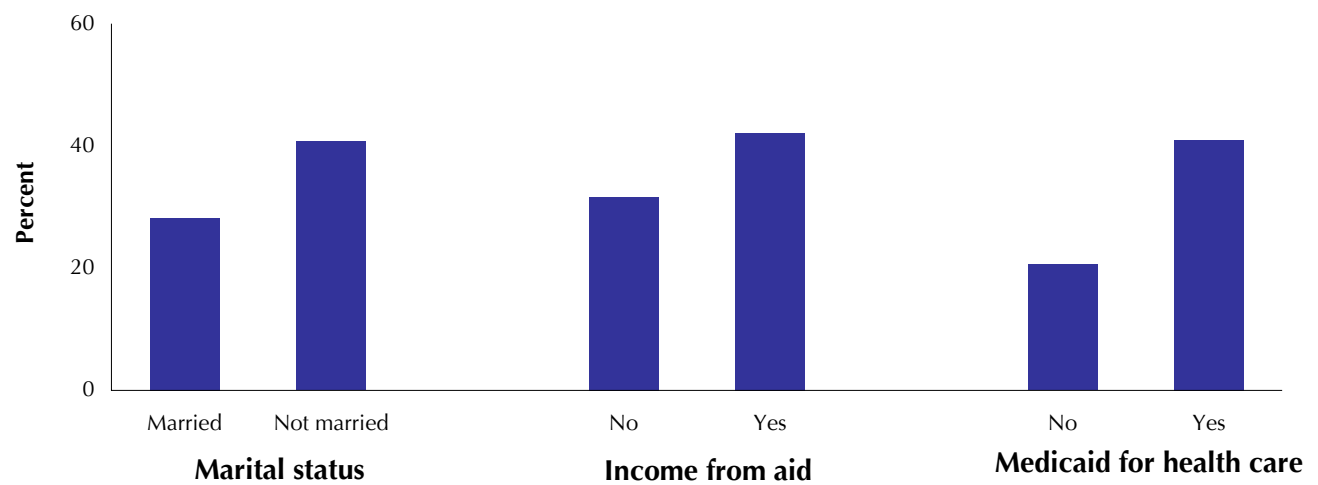
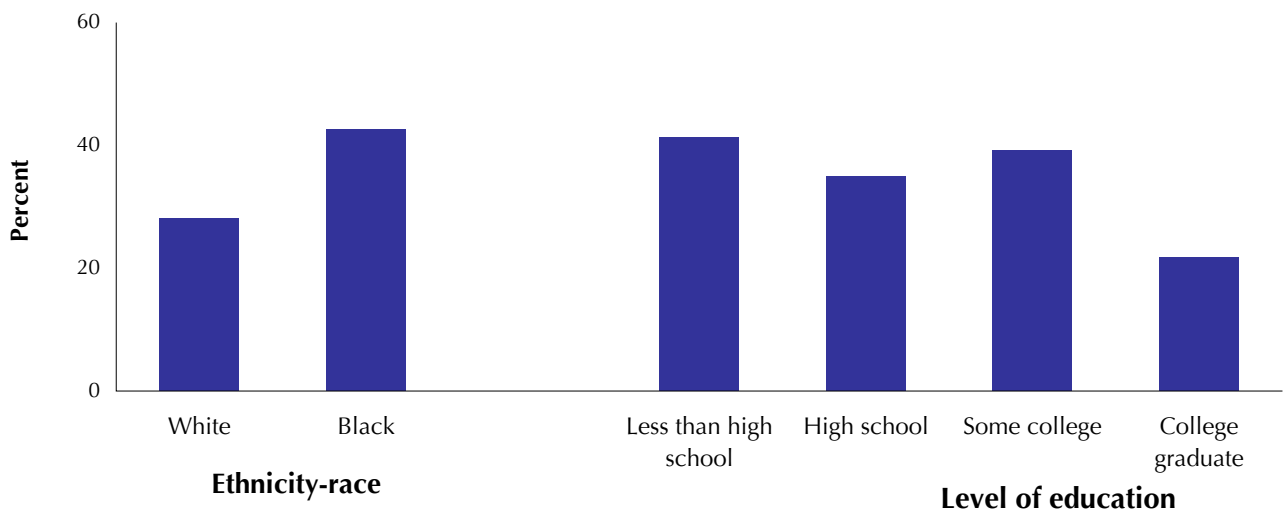
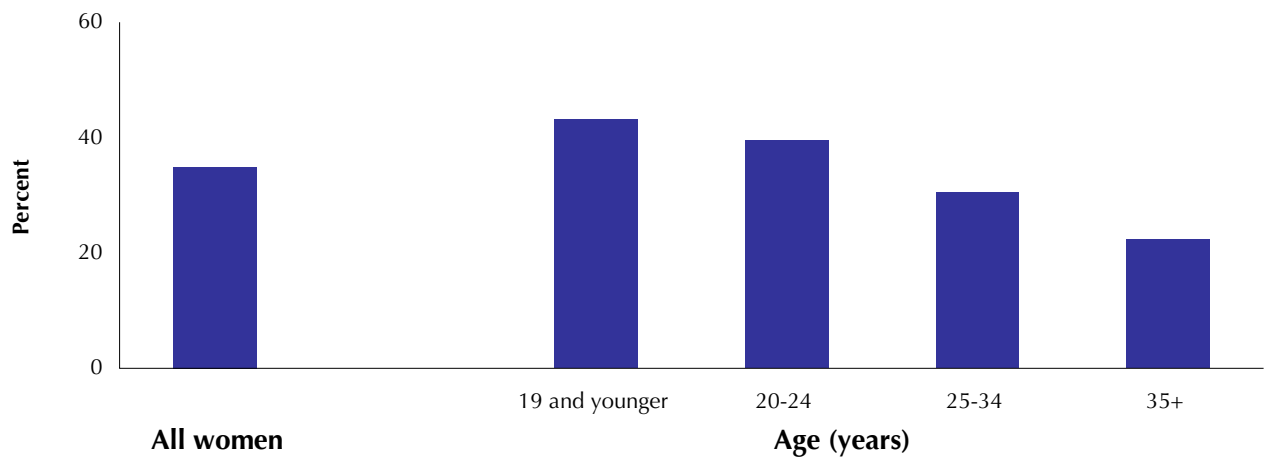
Among all women with a live birth, 34.9% reported having a vaginal infection during pregnancy. The percentage of women with a reported infection was significantly higher among women who were black compared to white. The percentages were also significantly higher among women who were on Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery compared to women not receiving assistance.

Percent of women who reported having a vaginal infection during pregnancy

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	34.9	31.1	38.8
Age (years)			
19 and younger	43.1	33.3	53.5
20-24	39.5	32.9	46.6
25-34	30.5	25.3	36.3
35+	22.3	12.7	36.2
Race-ethnicity			
White	28.1	23.3	33.4
Black	42.6	36.8	48.5
Other	28.7	12.5	53.1
Level of education			
Less than high school	41.3	33.0	50.1
High school	34.9	28.4	41.9
Some college	39.1	31.8	46.8
College graduate	21.7	15.4	29.6
Marital status			
Married	28.2	33.3	33.6
Not married	40.7	35.3	46.4
Income from aid			
No	31.7	27.4	36.4
Yes	42.1	35.0	49.6
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	20.6	15.5	26.9
Yes	41.0	36.3	45.8

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 2006 births

Vaginal infection during pregnancy: which one(s)

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

PRAMS question 61:

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

Yeast

Vaginosis

Chlamydia

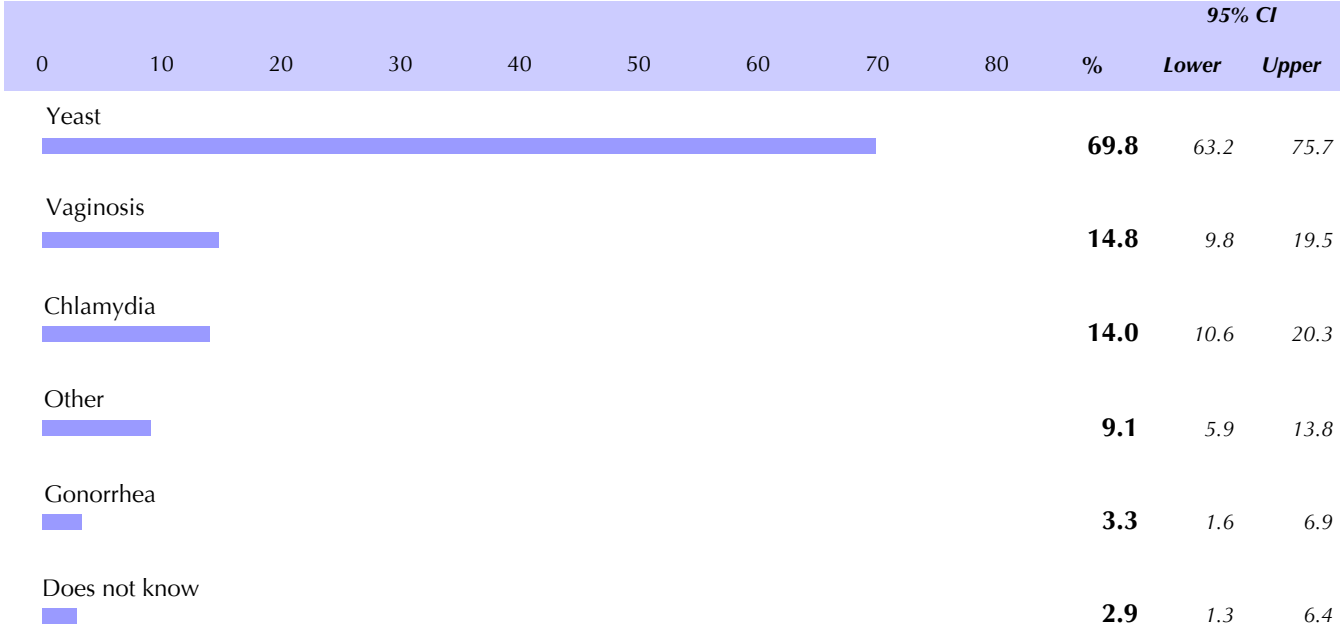
Gonorrhea

Other vaginal infections - Please tell us

Findings

Among all women who reported having one or more vaginal infections during pregnancy in Question 60, 69.8% reported having a yeast infection. This was followed by vaginosis (14.8%), chlamydia (14.0%), other (9.1%), gonorrhea (3.3%), and did not know (2.0%).

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



Mississippi, year 2006 births

Vaginal douching

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

PRAMS question 62:

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

Findings

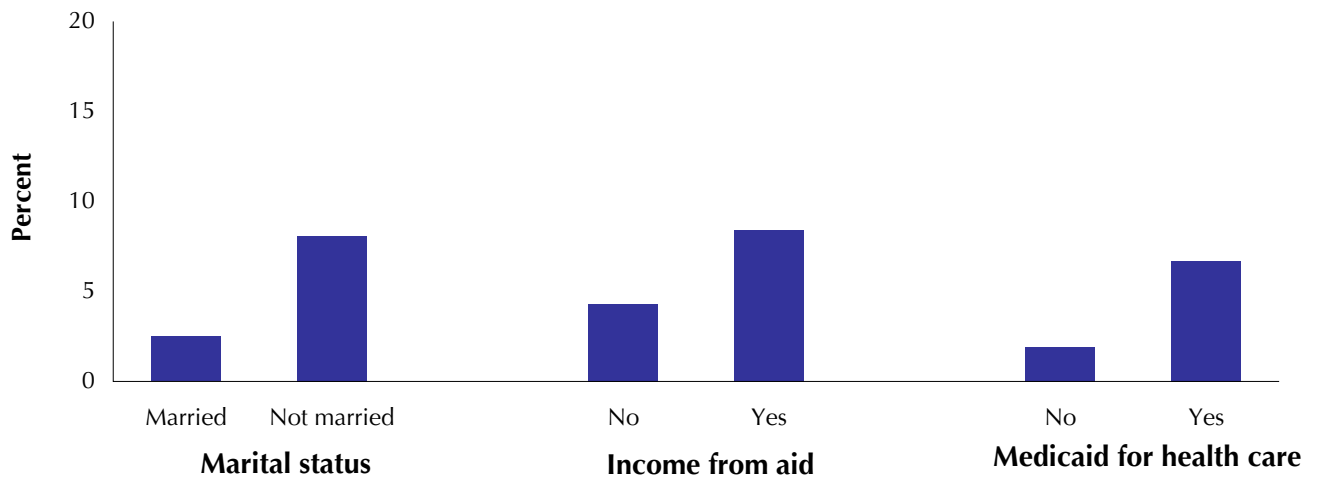
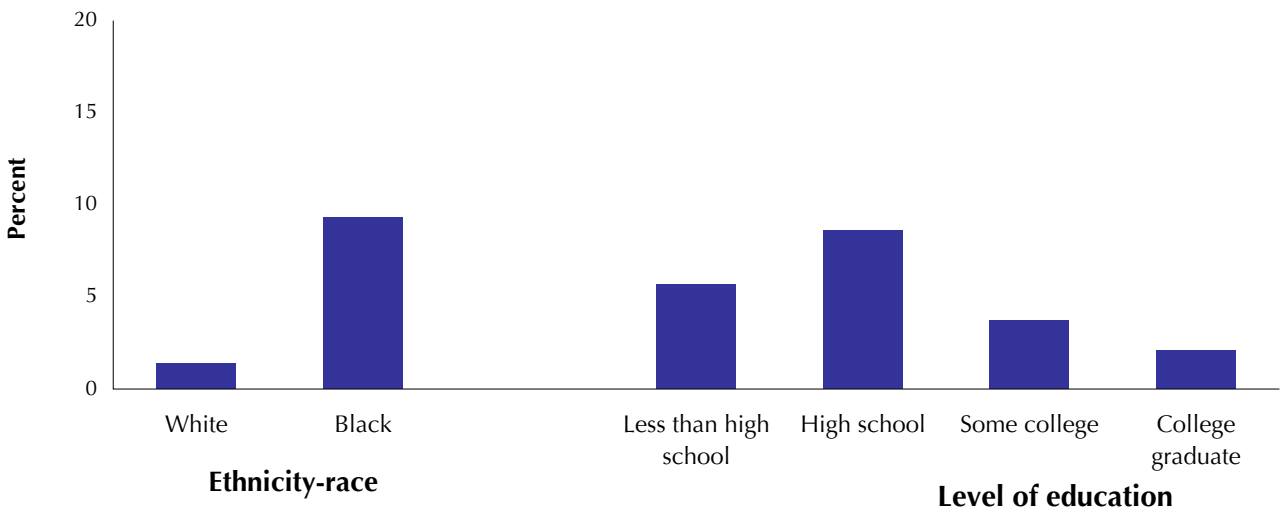
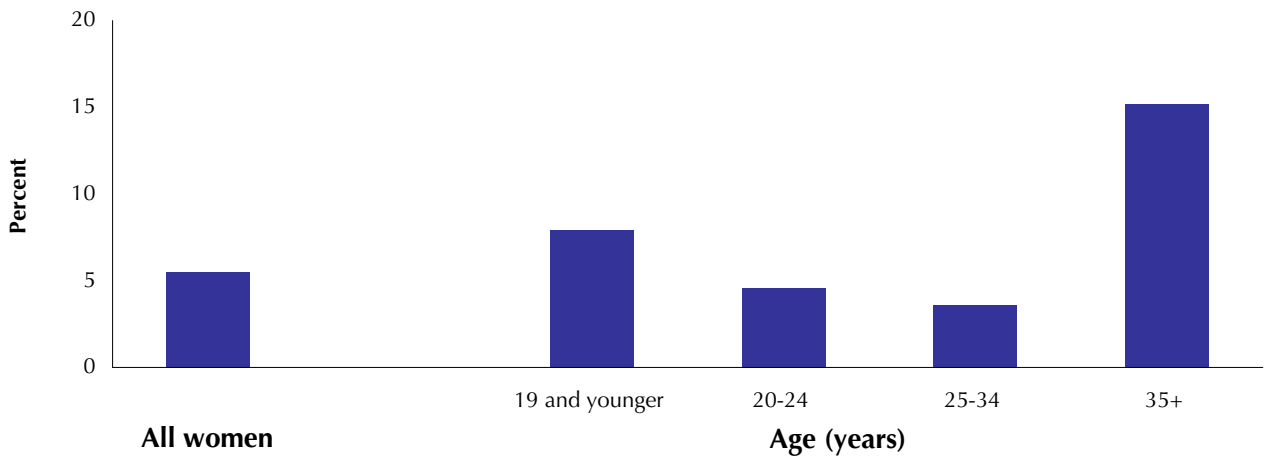
Among all women, 5.5% reported douching during pregnancy. The percentage was significantly higher among black women compared to white who douched [vaginally] during the most recent pregnancy. The percentages were significantly higher among women who received Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery compared to women not receiving assistance.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	5.5	3.8	7.7
Age (years)			
19 and younger	7.9	3.7	15.9
20-24	4.6	2.4	8.6
25-34	3.6	1.8	7.0
35+	15.2	7.1	29.5
Race-ethnicity			
White	1.4	0.5	3.6
Black	9.3	6.3	13.5
Other	13.2	3.3	40.1
Level of education			
Less than high school	5.7	2.8	11.3
High school	8.6	5.2	13.9
Some college	3.7	1.6	8.5
College graduate	2.1	0.6	7.2
Marital status			
Married	2.5	1.1	5.3
Not married	8.1	5.5	11.9
Income from aid			
No	4.3	2.6	6.9
Yes	8.4	2.1	13.6
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	1.9	0.9	4.2
Yes	6.7	4.6	9.7

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



Mississippi, year 2006 births

Maternal hospitalization after delivery: zero to two nights

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

PRAMS questions

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

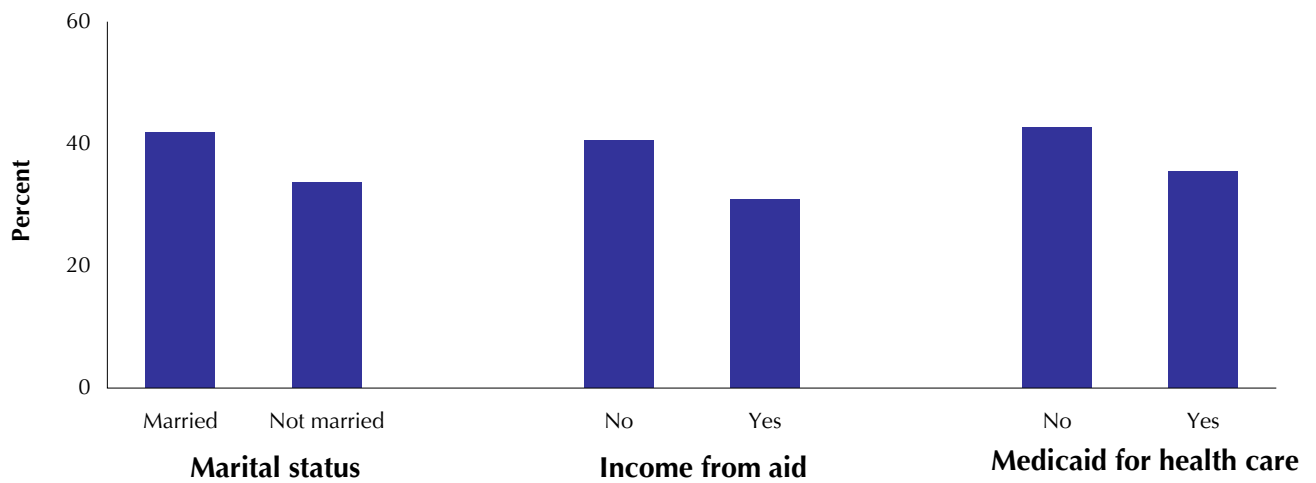
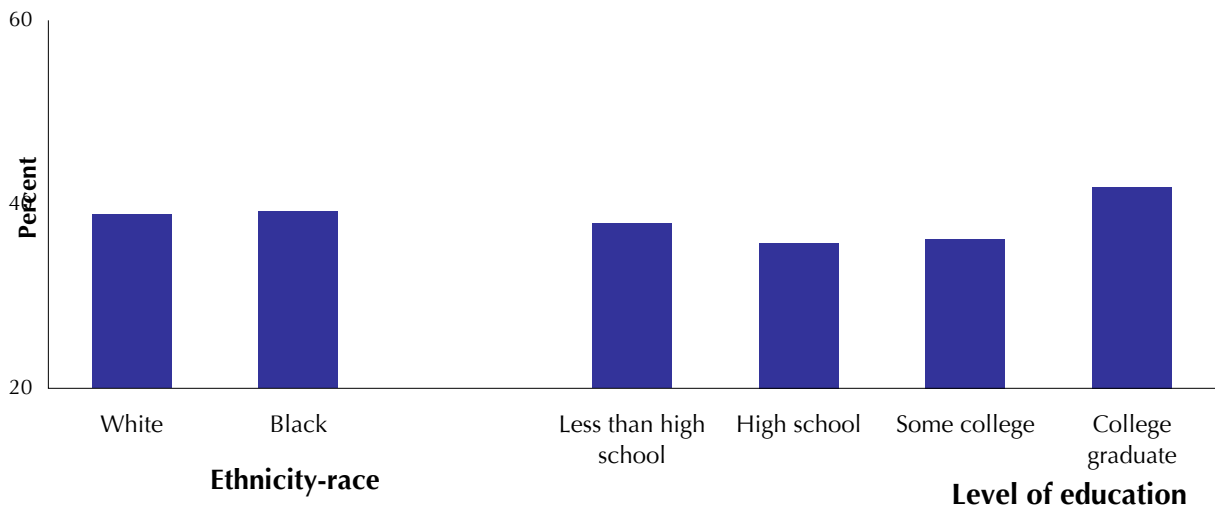
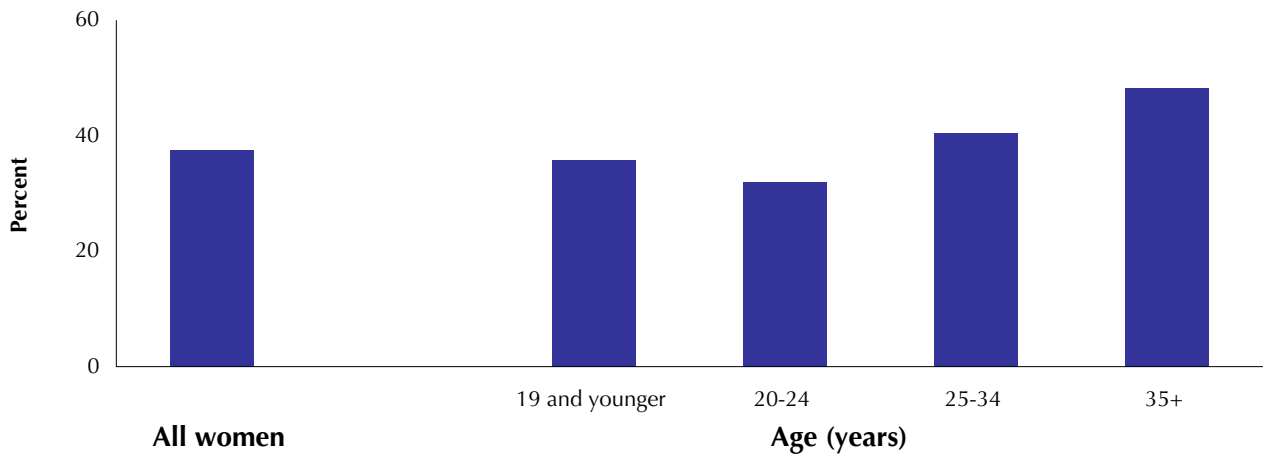
37.5% of women reported staying zero to two nights.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	37.5	33.7	41.5
Age (years)			
19 and younger	35.7	26.5	46.1
20-24	32.0	25.8	39.0
25-34	40.5	34.7	46.6
35+	48.2	34.3	62.4
Race-ethnicity			
White	38.9	33.6	44.5
Black	39.2	29.7	41.2
Other	50.4	27.9	72.7
Level of education			
Less than high school	37.9	29.6	46.9
High school	35.8	29.2	42.9
Some college	36.2	29.1	43.9
College graduate	41.9	33.5	50.8
Marital status			
Married	41.9	36.4	47.6
Not married	33.7	28.5	39.3
Income from aid			
No	40.5	35.9	45.3
Yes	30.8	24.2	38.2
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	42.6	35.7	49.7
Yes	35.4	30.9	40.3

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

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



Mississippi, year 2006 births

Maternal hospitalization after delivery: three to four nights

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

PRAMS questions:

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

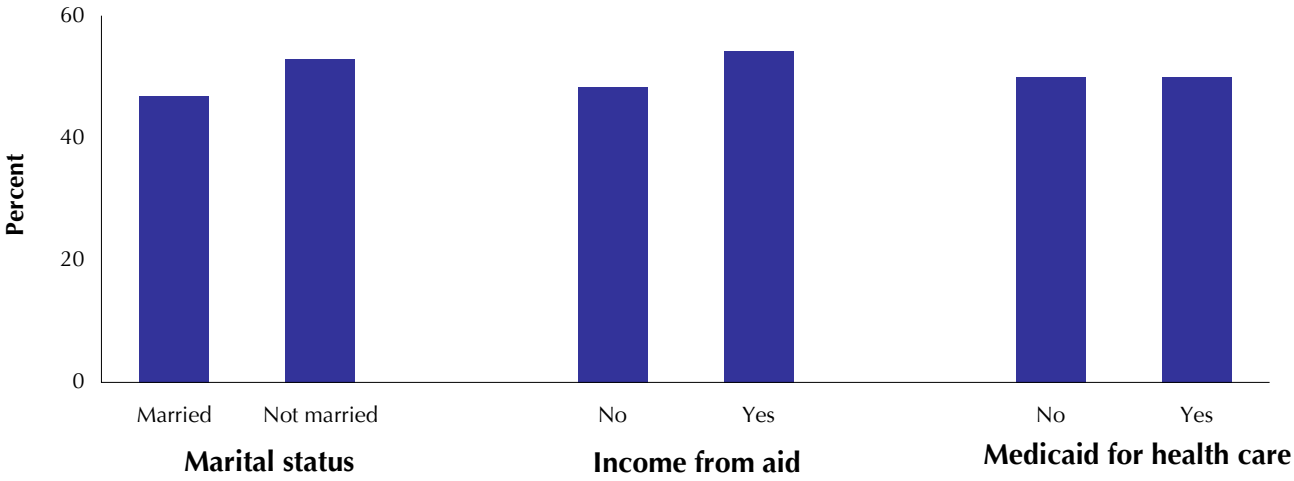
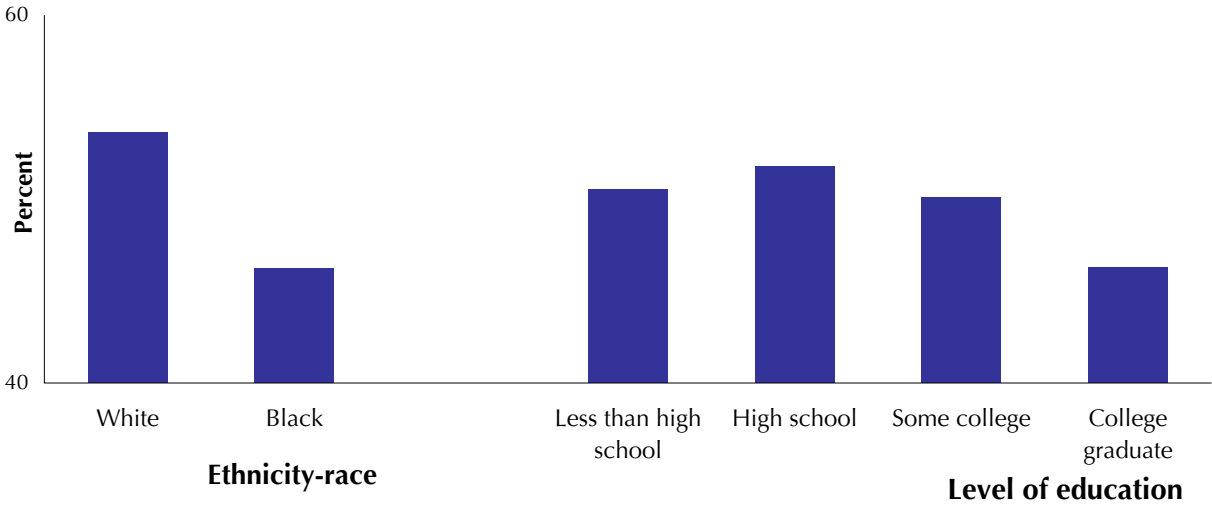
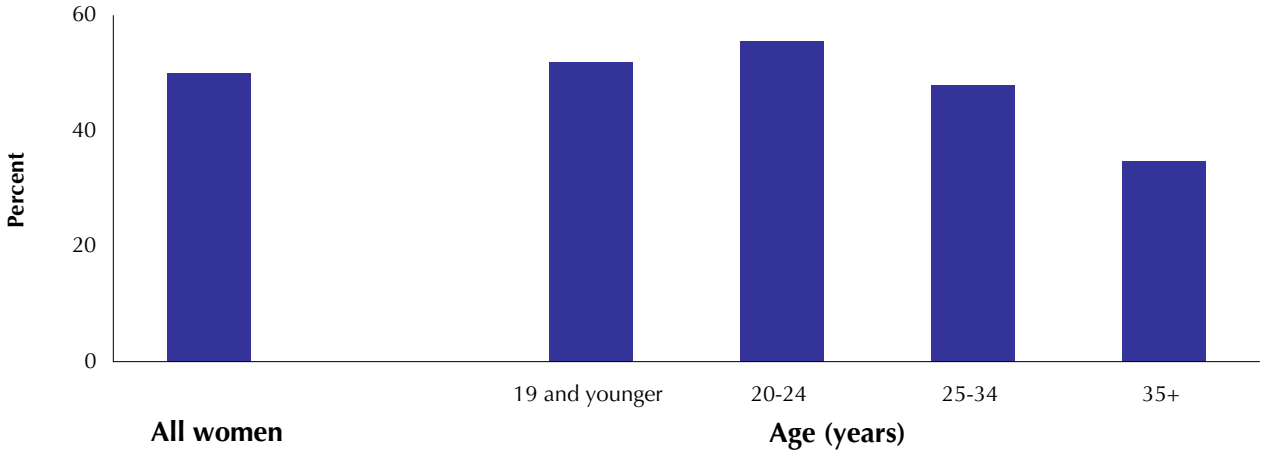
50% of women reported staying three to four nights.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	50.0	46.0	54.0
Age (years)			
19 and younger	51.8	41.6	61.9
20-24	55.5	48.4	62.3
25-34	47.9	41.9	53.9
35+	34.8	22.7	49.2
Race-ethnicity			
White	53.6	48.0	59.1
Black	46.2	40.3	52.1
Other	49.3	27.0	71.9
Level of education			
Less than high school	50.5	41.7	59.2
High school	51.8	44.7	58.9
Some college	50.1	42.4	57.7
College graduate	46.3	37.8	55.1
Marital status			
Married	46.8	41.2	52.5
Not married	52.9	47.2	58.4
Income from aid			
No	48.3	43.5	53.0
Yes	54.2	46.7	61.4
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	50.0	42.9	57.0
Yes	50.0	45.2	54.9

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 2006 births

Maternal hospitalization after delivery: five or more nights

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

PRAMS questions:

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

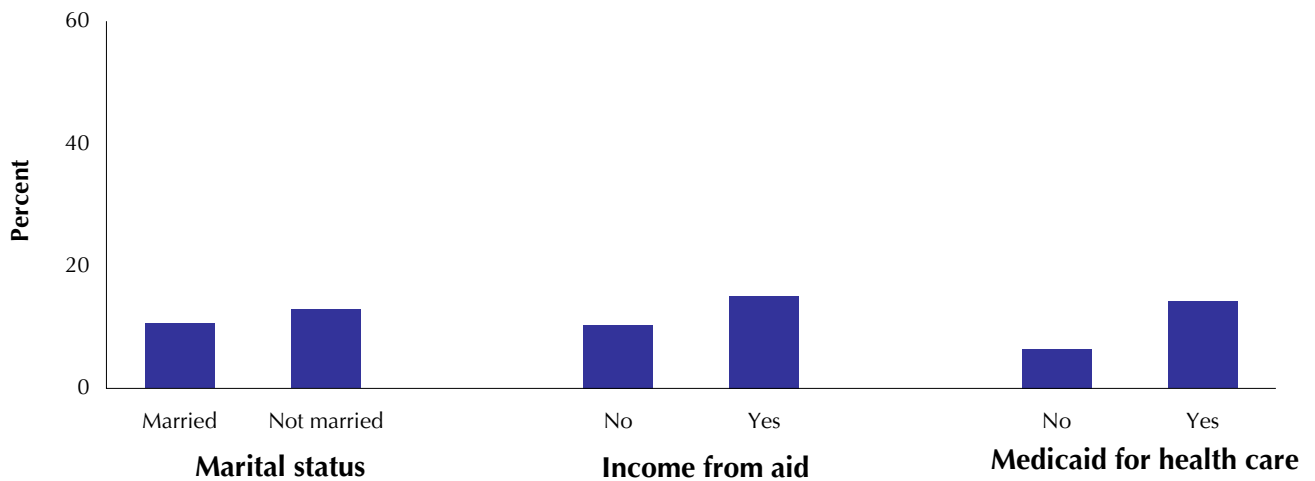
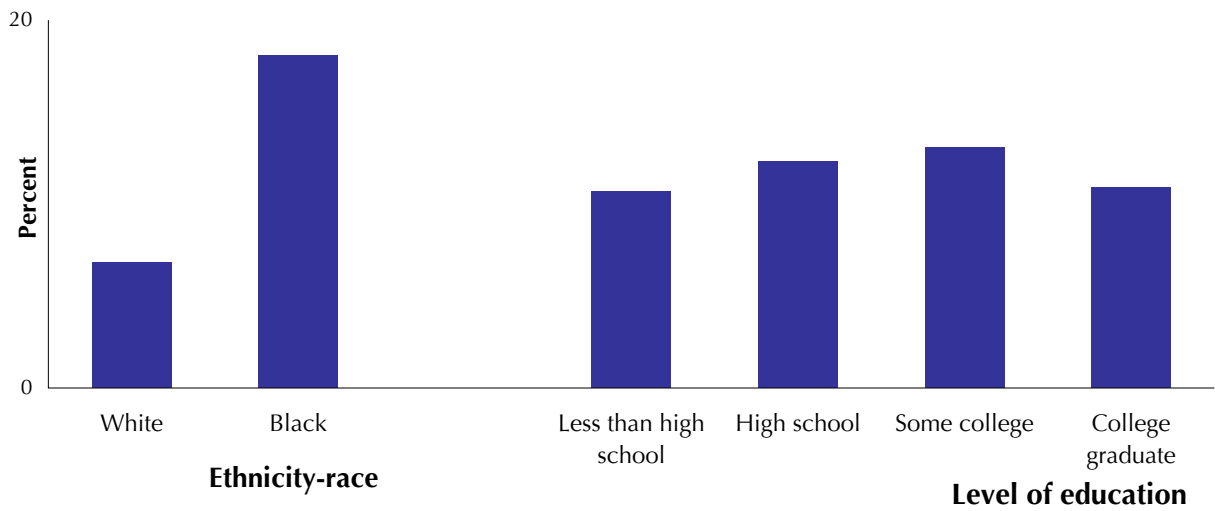
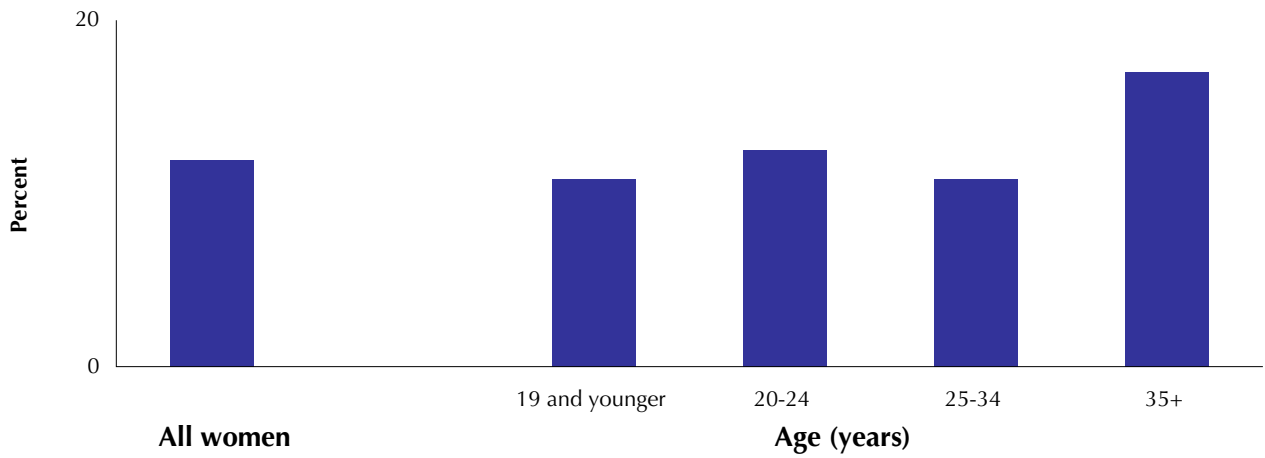
Approximately 11.9 % of women reported staying five or more nights. The percentage was significantly higher among black women compared to white. The percentage among women receiving Medicaid for prenatal care was significantly higher compared to women not on Medicaid assistance.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	11.9	9.7	14.4
Age (years)			
19 and younger	10.8	6.4	17.8
20-24	12.5	8.8	17.5
25-34	10.8	7.9	14.7
35+	17.0	8.7	30.6
Race-ethnicity			
White	6.8	4.7	9.9
Black	18.1	14.2	22.7
Other	0.3	0.0	2.3
Level of education			
Less than high school	10.7	6.7	16.6
High school	12.3	8.5	17.5
Some college	13.1	9.0	18.7
College graduate	10.9	6.8	17.0
Marital status			
Married	10.6	7.7	14.5
Not married	12.9	9.9	16.7
Income from aid			
No	10.4	8.0	13.4
Yes	15.1	10.8	20.7
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	6.4	3.9	10.4
Yes	14.2	11.3	17.6

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 2006 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:

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.

Findings

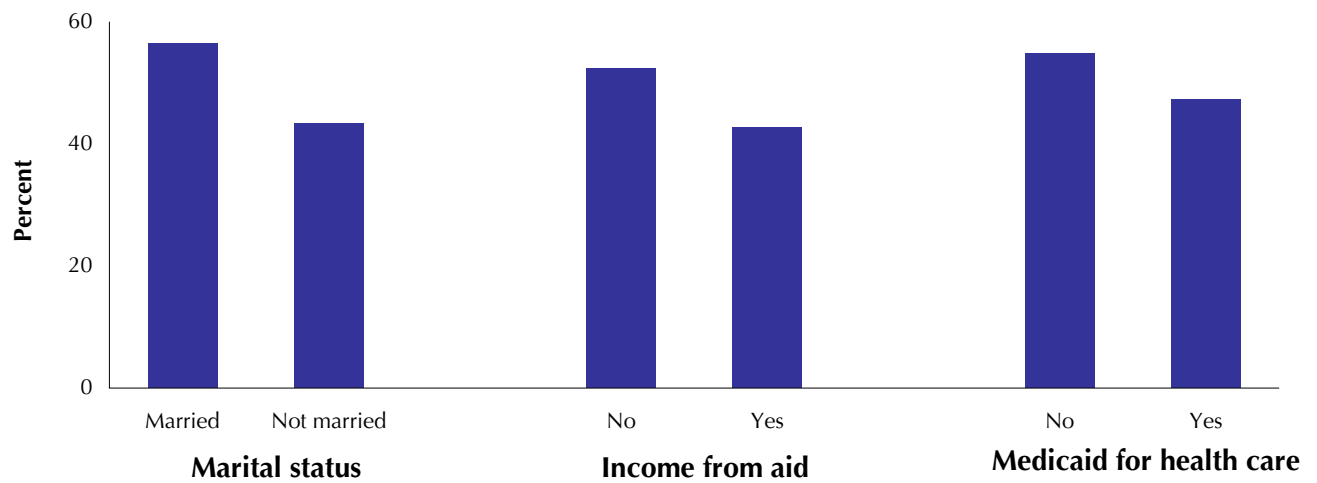
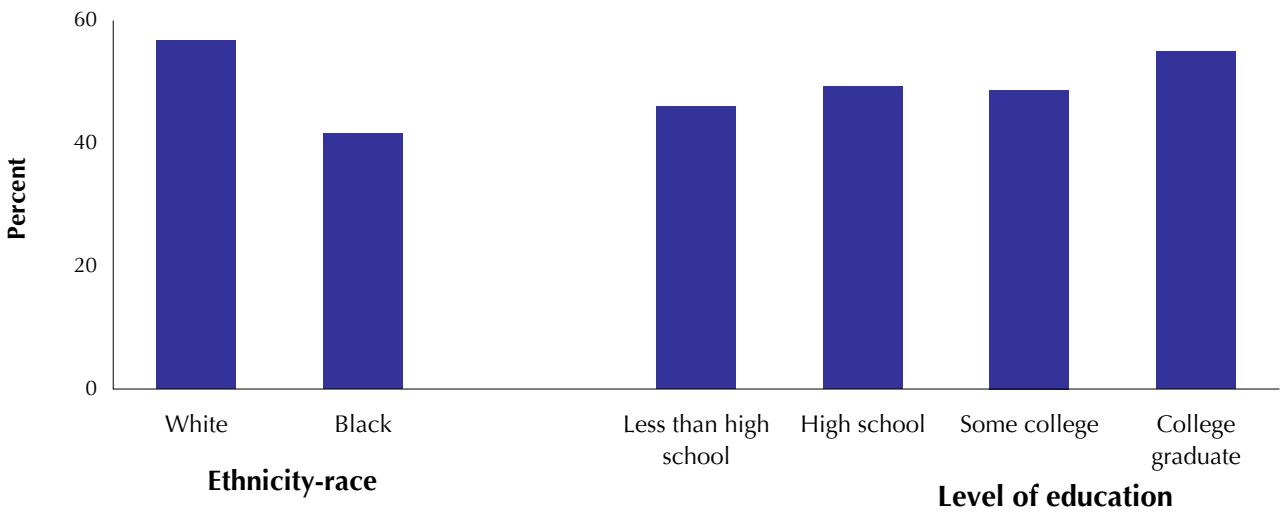
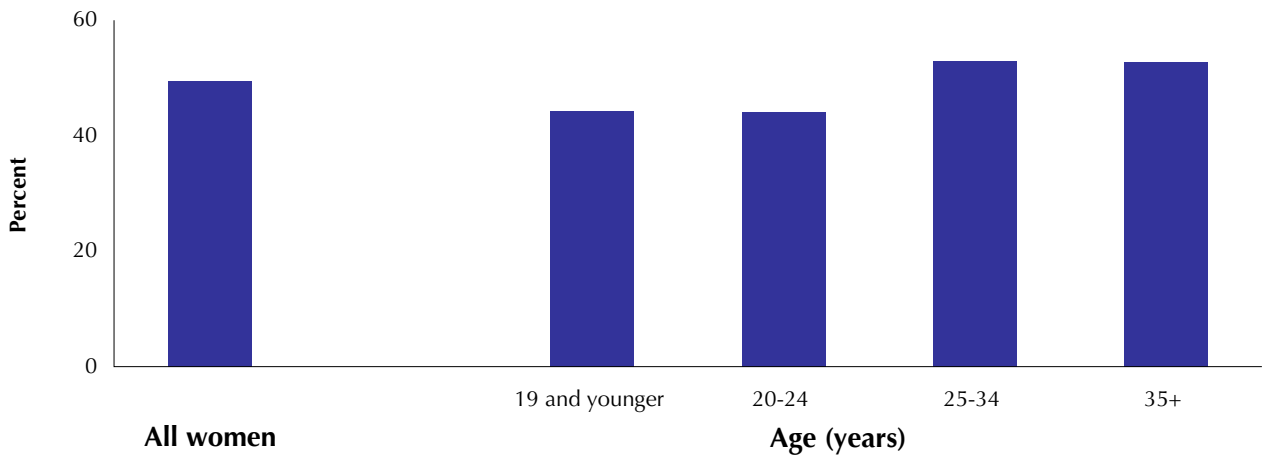
Among all women with a live birth, 49.5% reported their infant stayed in hospital from zero to two days after delivery. The percentage of women whose infant stayed in the hospital from zero to two days after delivery was significantly higher among white women compared to black and married women compared to not married.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	49.5	45.5	53.4
Age (years)			
19 and younger	44.2	39.2	59.4
20-24	44.1	37.3	51.2
25-34	53.0	47.0	58.8
35+	52.7	38.7	66.4
Race-ethnicity			
White	56.8	51.3	62.2
Black	41.6	35.9	47.5
Other	49.3	27.0	71.9
Level of education			
Less than high school	46.0	37.5	54.8
High school	49.2	42.2	56.3
Some college	48.7	41.1	56.3
College graduate	54.9	46.2	63.3
Marital status			
Married	56.4	50.8	61.9
Not married	43.3	37.8	49.0
Income from aid			
No	52.3	47.5	57.0
Yes	42.7	35.5	50.2
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	54.8	47.7	61.7
Yes	47.2	42.4	52.1

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

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



Mississippi, year 2006 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:

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.

Findings

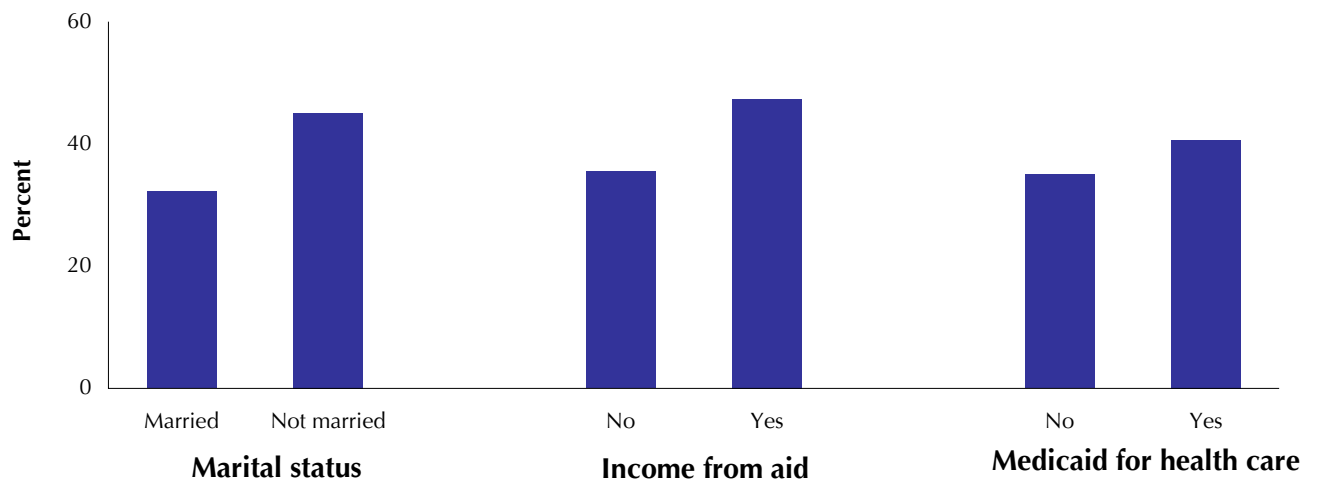
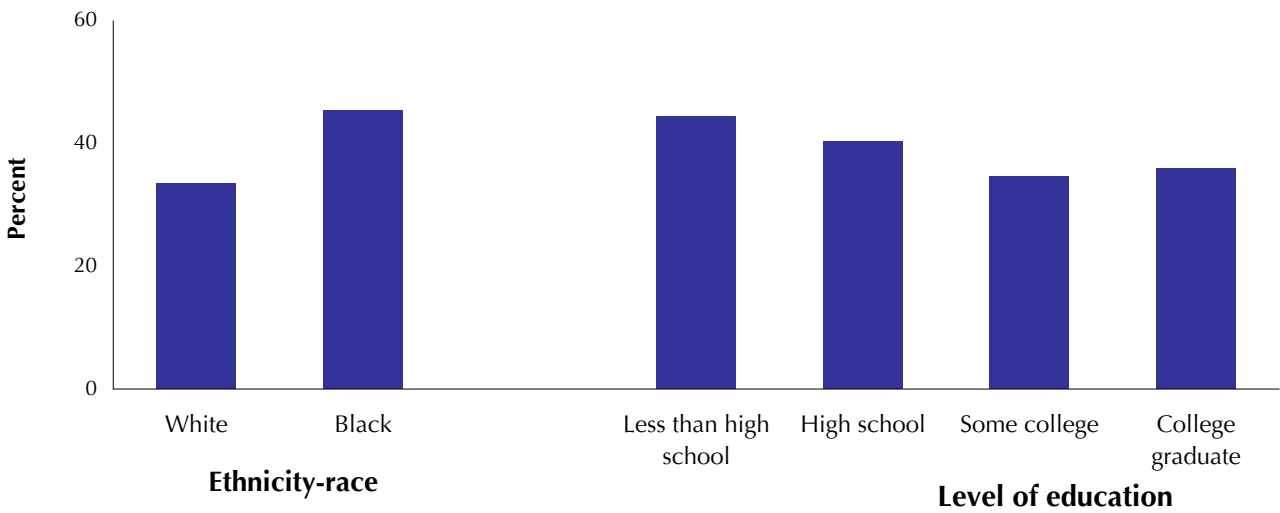
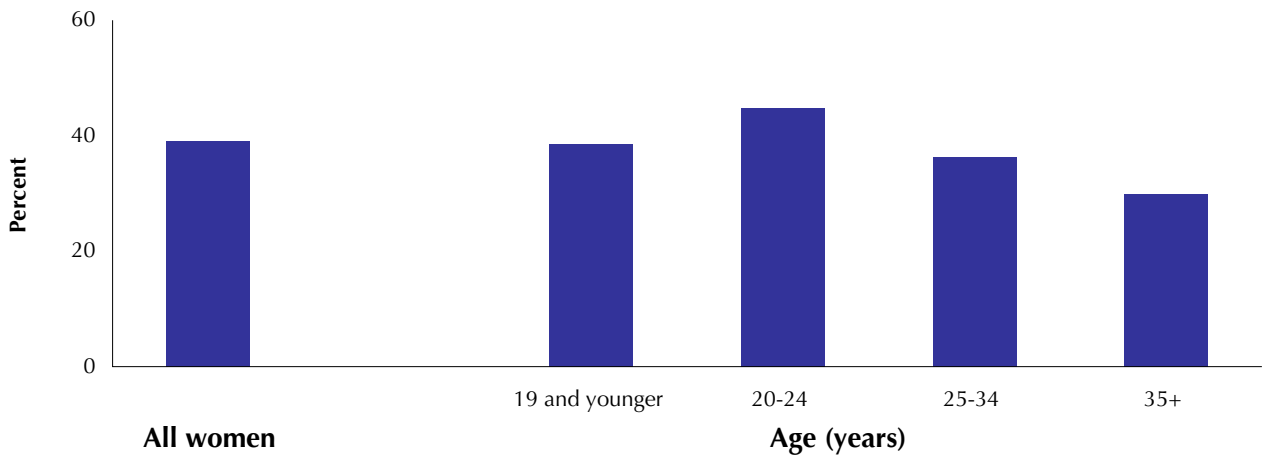
Among all women with live birth, 39.0% reported that their infant stayed in hospital three to four days after delivery. The percentage of women whose infant stayed three to four days after delivery was significantly higher among black women compared to white.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	39.0	35.1	43.0
Age (years)			
19 and younger	38.6	24.0	49.0
20-24	44.8	38.0	51.9
25-34	36.3	30.8	42.3
35+	29.9	18.5	44.5
Race-ethnicity			
White	33.5	28.4	39.0
Black	45.4	39.6	51.3
Other	29.6	12.8	54.8
Level of education			
Less than high school	44.4	35.9	53.2
High school	40.3	33.5	47.5
Some college	34.6	27.6	42.3
College graduate	35.9	28.0	44.6
Marital status			
Married	32.2	27.1	37.7
Not married	45.0	39.4	50.6
Income from aid			
No	35.5	31.1	40.2
Yes	47.3	39.9	54.7
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	35.0	28.6	42.1
Yes	40.6	36.0	45.5

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 three to four days after delivery



Mississippi, year 2006 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

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.

Findings

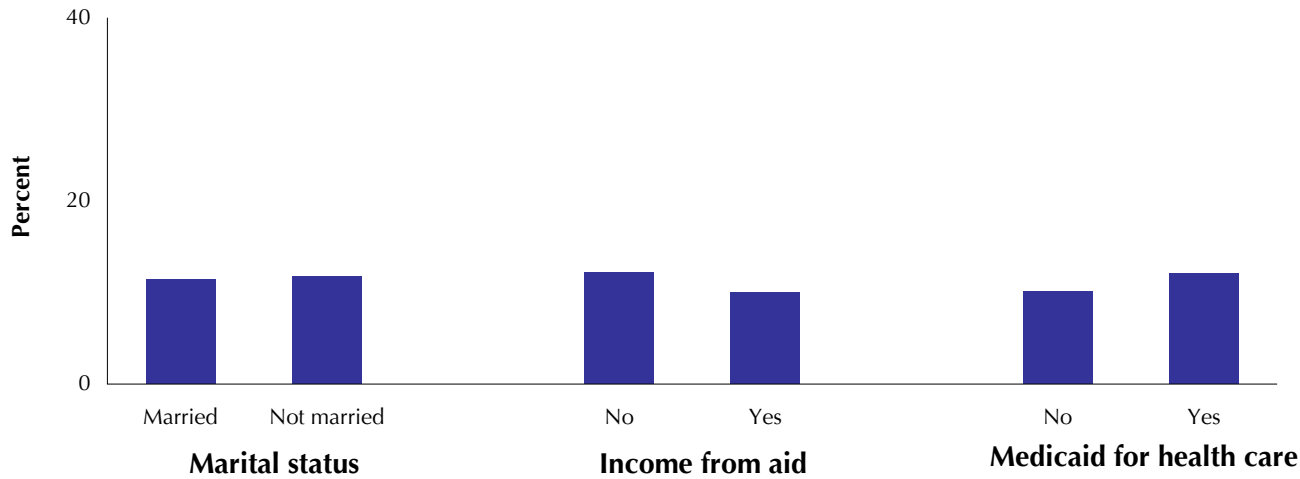
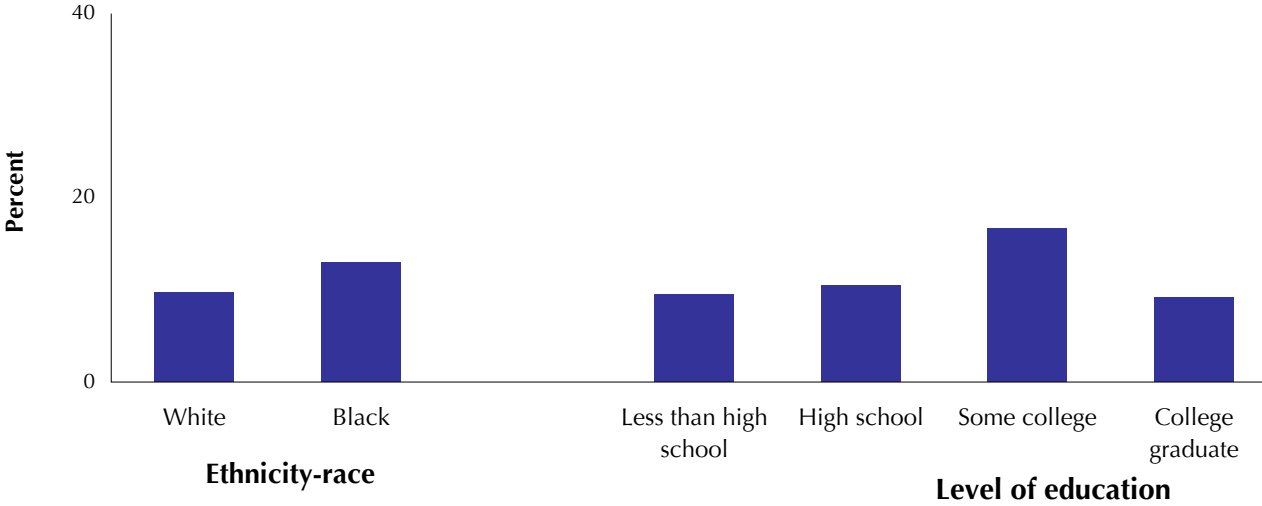
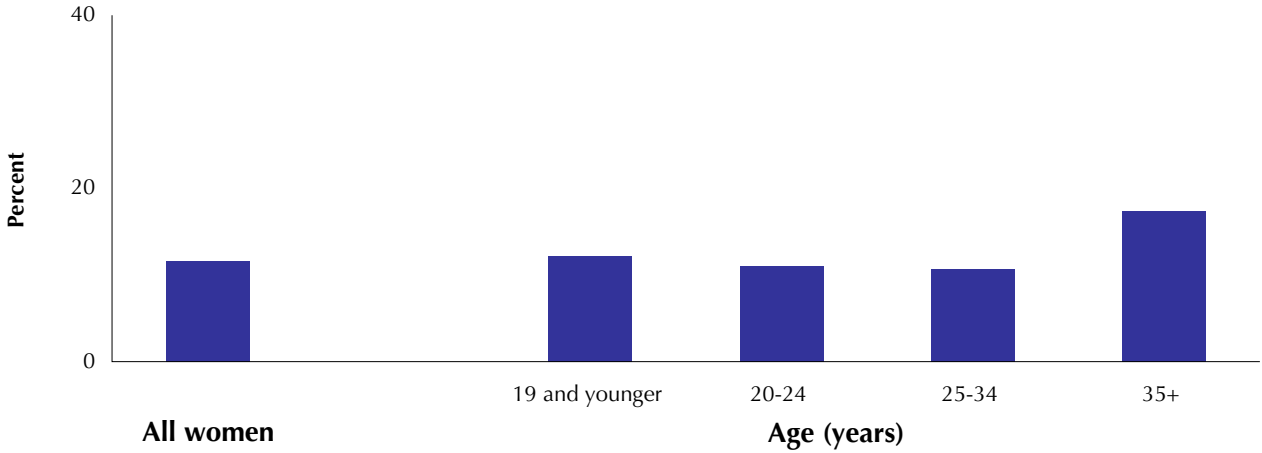
Among all women with a live birth, 11.6% reported that their infant stayed in the hospital five or more days after delivery.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	11.6	9.7	13.8
Age (years)			
19 and younger	12.2	7.9	18.4
20-24	11.0	7.9	15.2
25-34	10.7	8.0	14.1
35+	17.4	9.6	29.4
Race-ethnicity			
White	9.7	7.2	12.9
Black	13.0	10.3	16.0
Other	20.1	7.2	44.7
Level of education			
Less than high school	9.5	6.3	14.1
High school	10.5	7.5	14.5
Some college	16.7	12.2	22.5
College graduate	9.2	5.9	14.2
Marital status			
Married	11.4	8.6	15.0
Not married	11.7	9.2	14.7
Income from aid			
No	12.2	9.8	15.2
Yes	10.0	7.4	13.4
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	10.1	7.0	14.5
Yes	12.1	9.8	14.9

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

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



Mississippi, year 2006 births

Newborn intensive care

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

PRAMS question:

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

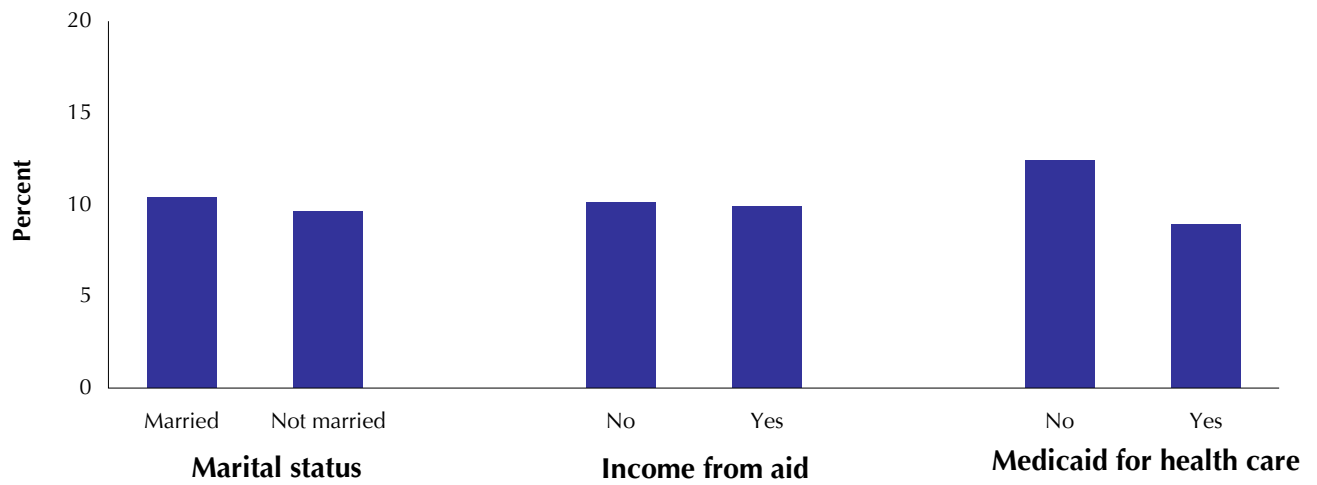
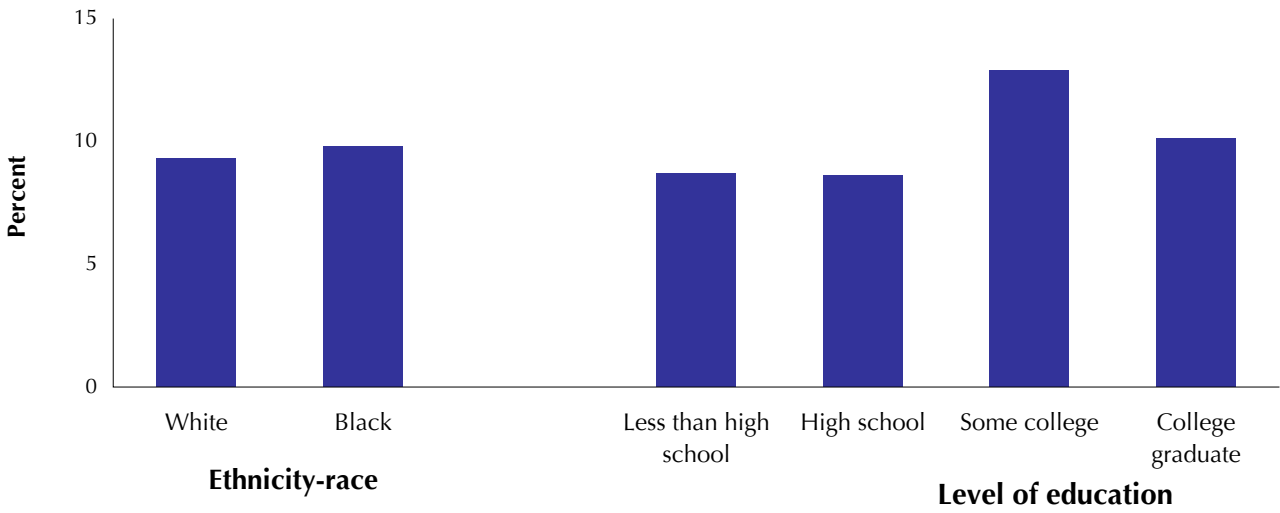
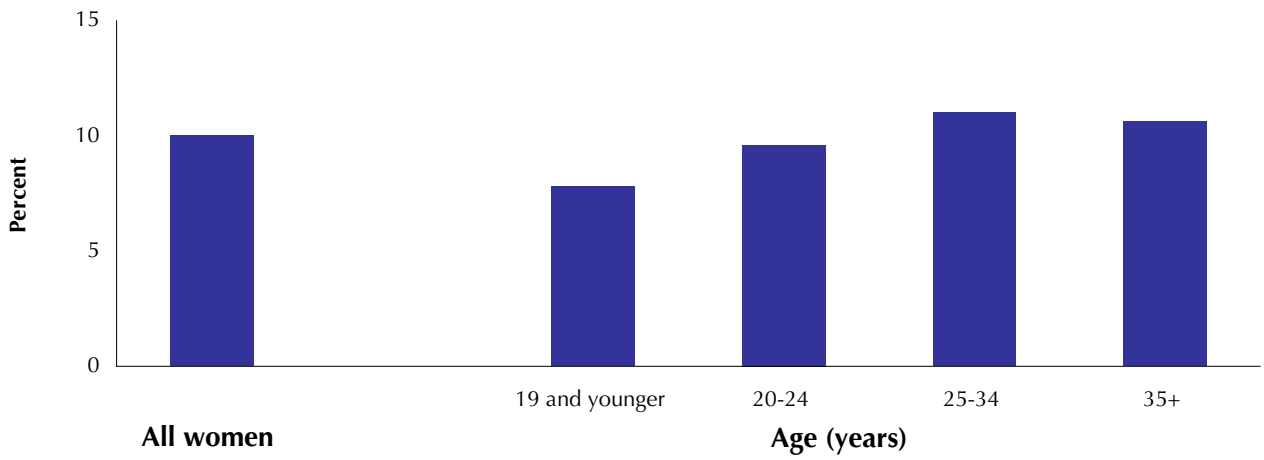
Among all women with live birth, 10.0% reported that their infant stayed in a NBICU after delivery.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	10.0	8.3	12.0
Age (years)			
19 and younger	7.8	5.3	11.5
20-24	9.6	6.6	13.7
25-34	11.0	8.3	14.4
35+	10.6	5.4	19.9
Race-ethnicity			
White	9.3	6.9	12.5
Black	9.8	7.8	12.3
Other	23.3	9.3	47.3
Level of education			
Less than high school	8.7	5.8	12.9
High school	8.6	6.1	12.1
Some college	12.9	9.0	18.1
College graduate	10.1	6.6	15.3
Marital status			
Married	10.4	7.8	13.8
Not married	9.6	7.5	12.3
Income from aid			
No	10.1	8.0	12.7
Yes	9.9	7.1	13.5
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	12.4	8.8	17.2
Yes	8.9	7.2	11.1

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

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



Mississippi, year 2006 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:

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

Findings

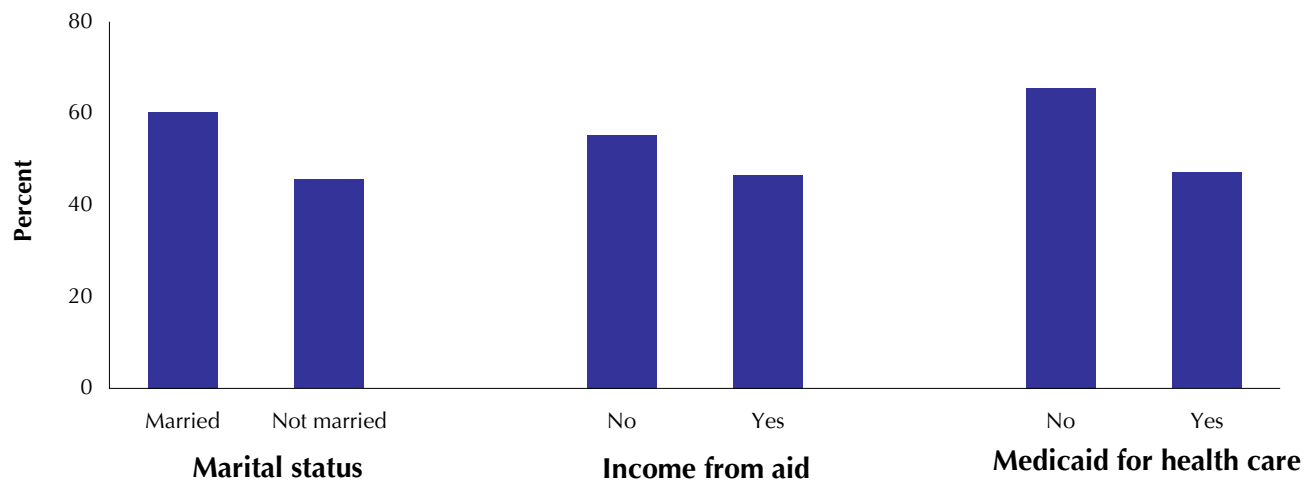
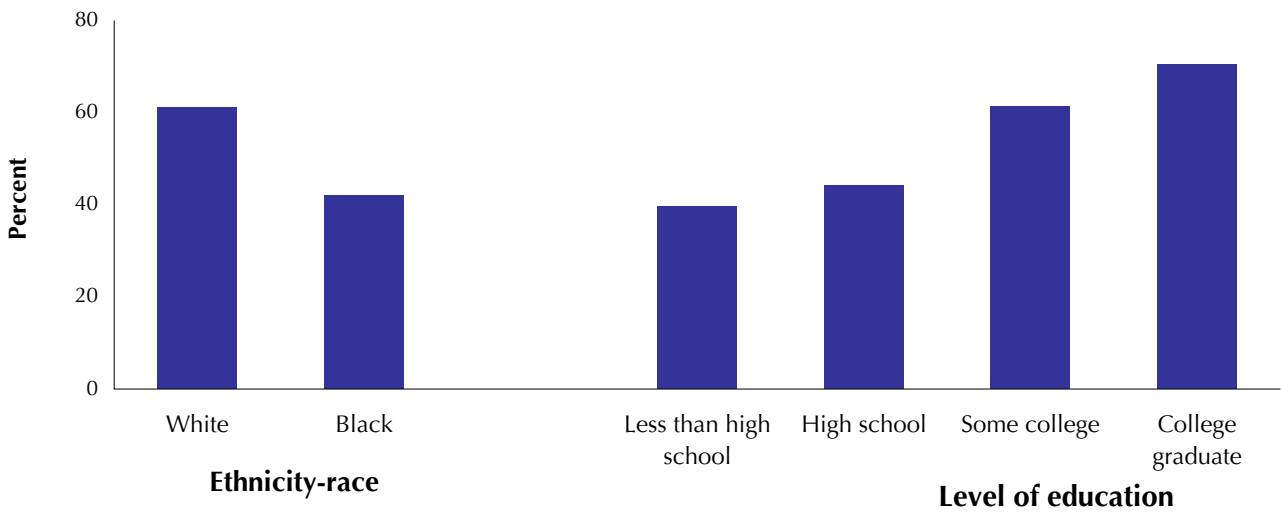
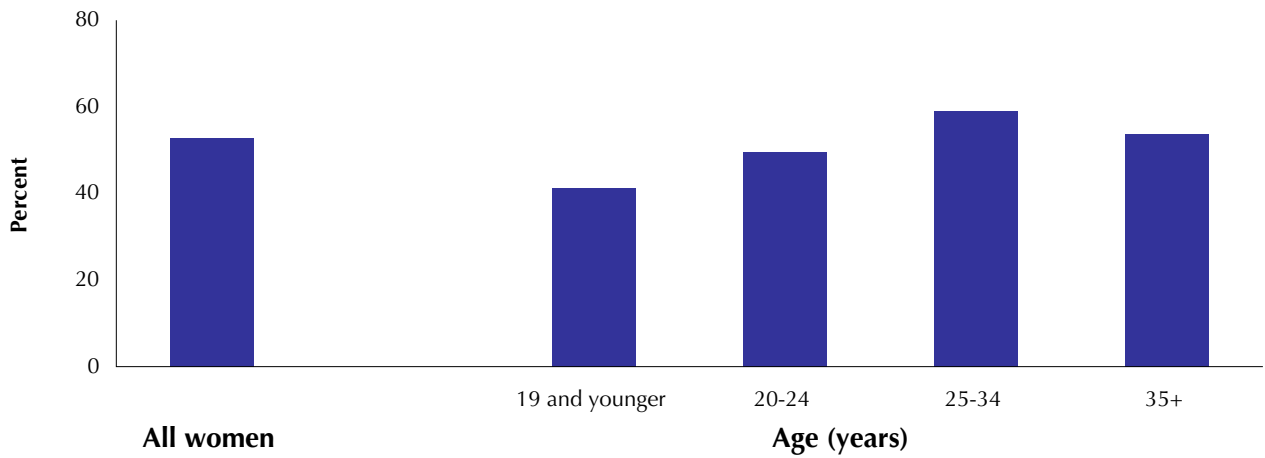
Among all women currently living with their infant, 52.7% reported that they fed breast milk. The percentage of women who ever breastfed or pumped milk to feed their baby after delivery was significantly higher among women who were white compared to black and married compared to not married. The percentages were also significantly higher among women who did not receive or have Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery compared to women receiving Medicaid assistance.

Percent of women who ever breastfed or pumped milk

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	52.7	48.6	56.7
Age (years)			
19 and younger	41.2	31.4	51.7
20-24	49.5	42.5	56.5
25-34	59.0	53.0	64.8
35+	53.6	39.2	67.4
Race-ethnicity			
White	61.1	55.6	66.4
Black	42.1	36.3	48.1
Other	69.8	45.1	86.7
Level of education			
Less than high school	39.7	31.4	48.6
High school	44.3	37.3	51.5
Some college	61.3	53.7	68.5
College graduate	70.5	61.9	77.8
Marital status			
Married	60.3	54.6	65.7
Not married	45.6	40.0	51.4
Income from aid			
No	55.3	50.6	60.0
Yes	46.5	39.1	54.0
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	65.5	58.5	72.0
Yes	47.1	42.3	52.0

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 2006 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 question:

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

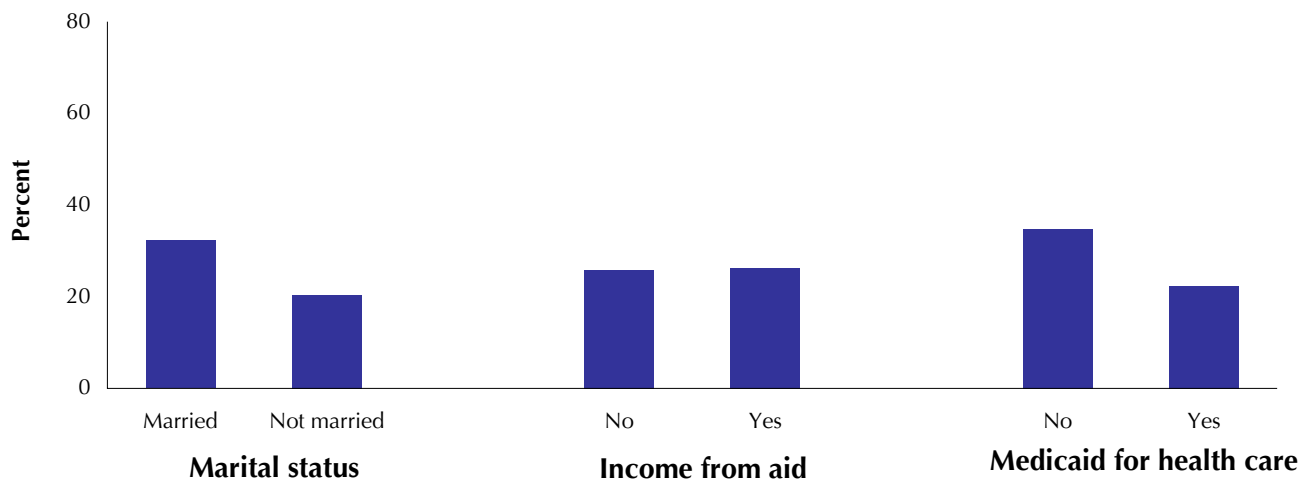
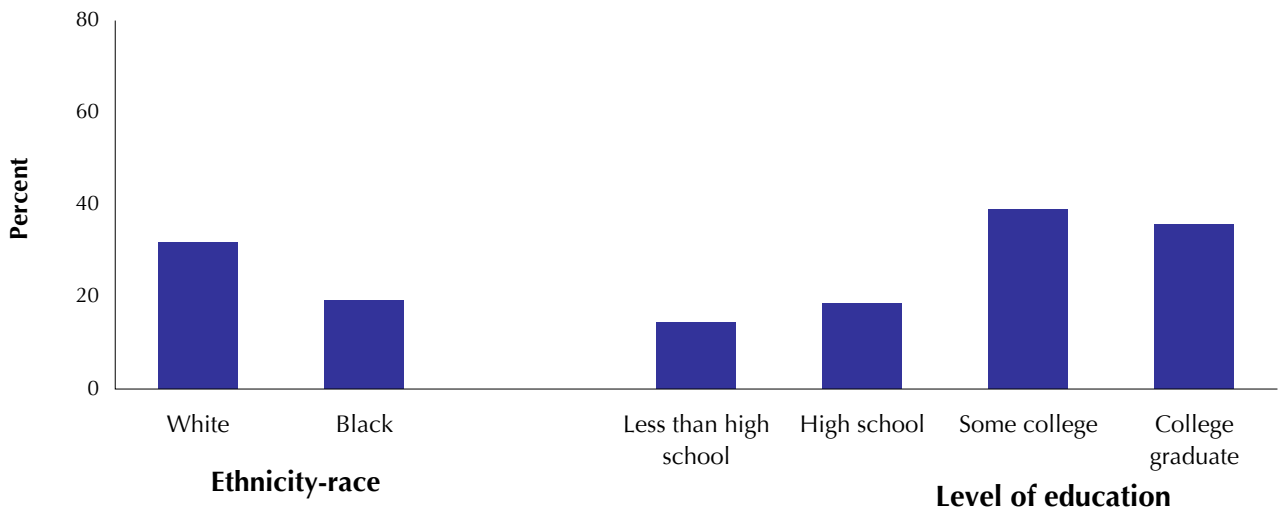
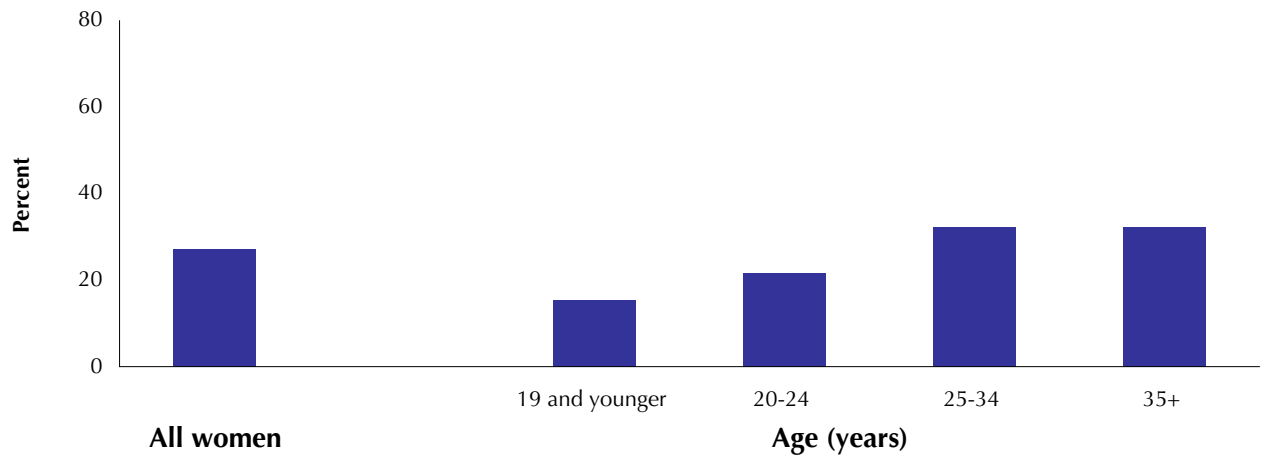
Among all women currently living with their infant, 27.2% reported feeding breast milk at least two months. The percentage of women breastfeeding their infant at least two months was significantly higher among women who were white compared to black, or married compared to not married. The percentages were significantly lower among women who received Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery compared to women receiving Medicaid assistance.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	27.2	22.7	29.7
Age (years)			
19 and younger	15.3	9.3	24.3
20-24	21.7	16.4	28.1
25-34	32.1	26.8	38.0
35+	32.2	20.3	47.0
Race-ethnicity			
White	31.7	26.7	37.1
Black	19.2	14.9	24.3
Other	34.9	11.4	59.0
Level of education			
Less than high school	14.4	9.1	21.9
High school	18.5	13.6	24.7
Some college	38.9	31.6	46.7
College graduate	35.7	27.8	44.5
Marital status			
Married	32.3	27.3	37.8
Not married	20.3	16.0	25.3
Income from aid			
No	25.9	22.0	30.3
Yes	26.3	20.2	33.5
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	34.8	28.3	41.8
Yes	22.3	18.5	26.7

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 2006 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:

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

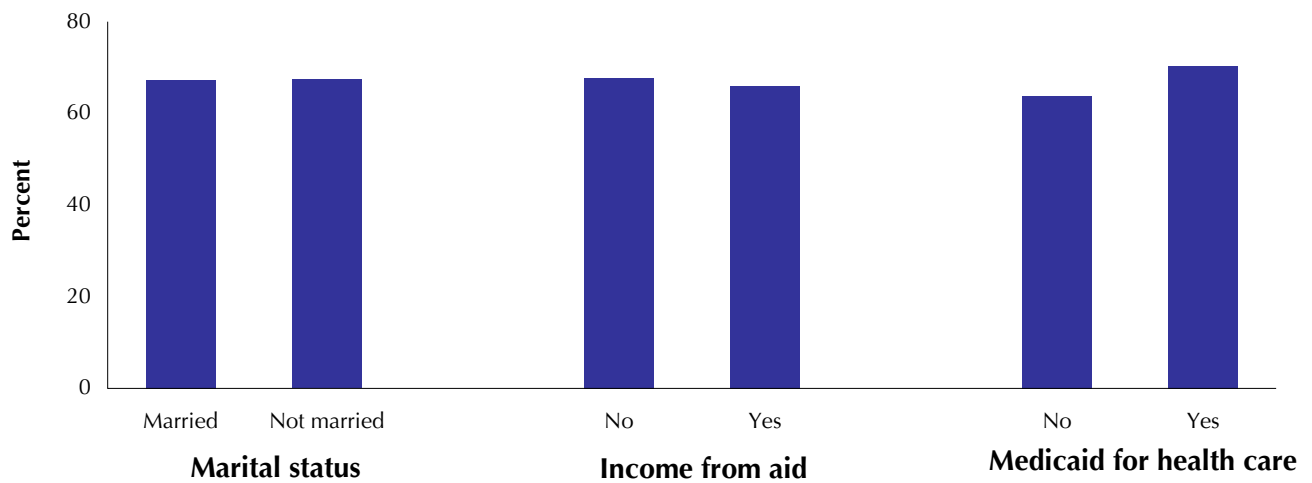
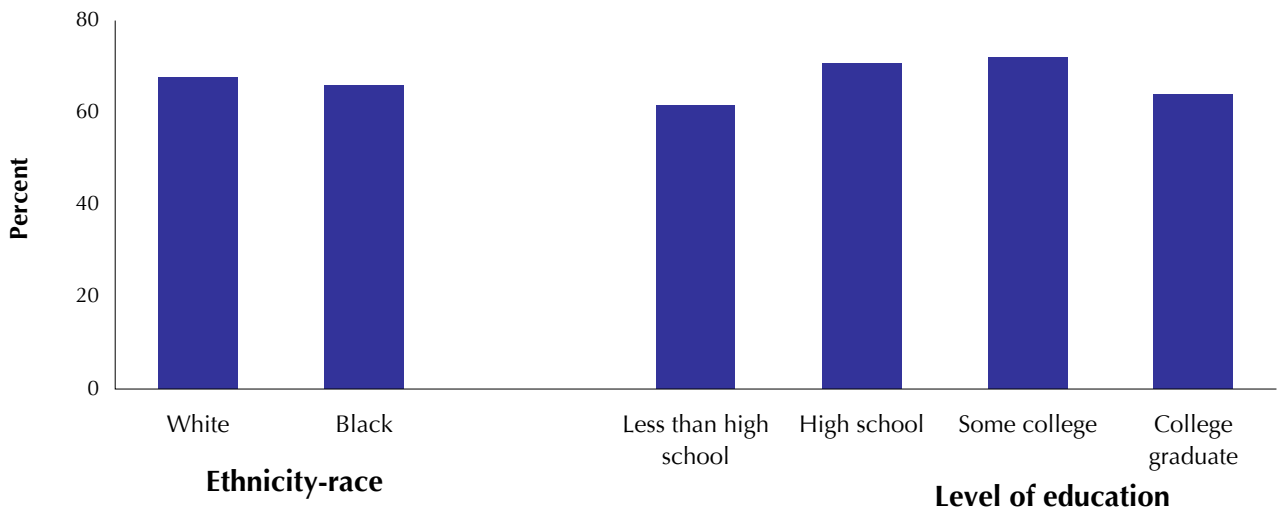
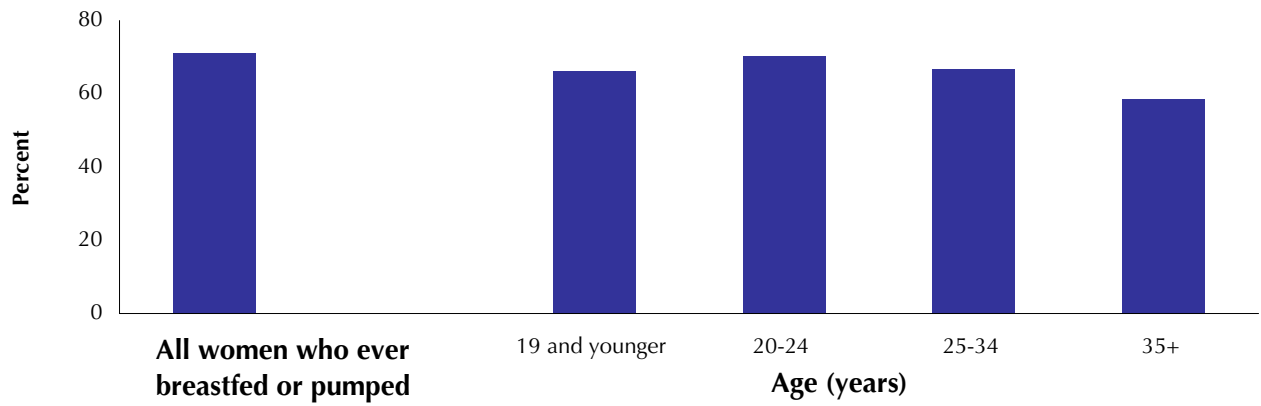
Among women who ever breastfed or pumped milk to feed the baby, 71.0% started feeding something besides breast milk before the infant was two months old. There were no significant differences between this practice based on age, ethnicity-race, educational level, marital status, income from aid or Medicaid status.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	71.0	62.9	71.5
Age (years)			
19 and younger	66.1	52.1	77.7
20-24	70.2	62.6	76.9
25-34	66.7	60.3	72.6
35+	58.5	41.6	73.6
Race-ethnicity			
White	67.7	62.2	72.9
Black	65.9	58.0	73.0
Other	73.2	47.1	89.3
Level of education			
Less than high school	61.5	49.7	72.1
High school	70.6	61.7	78.2
Some college	71.9	63.7	78.9
College graduate	63.9	55.8	71.3
Marital status			
Married	67.3	61.9	72.3
Not married	67.4	59.4	74.4
Income from aid			
No	67.6	62.8	72.2
Yes	66.0	54.9	75.6
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	63.8	57.1	69.9
Yes	70.3	64.3	75.6

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 two months



Mississippi, year 2006 births

Secondhand smoke exposure

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

PRAMS question:

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

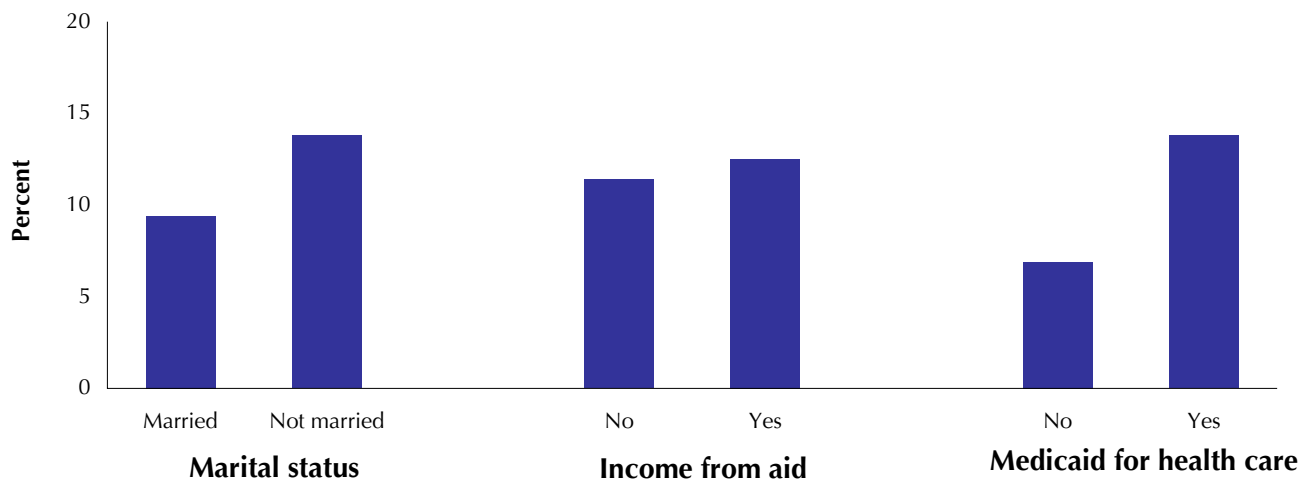
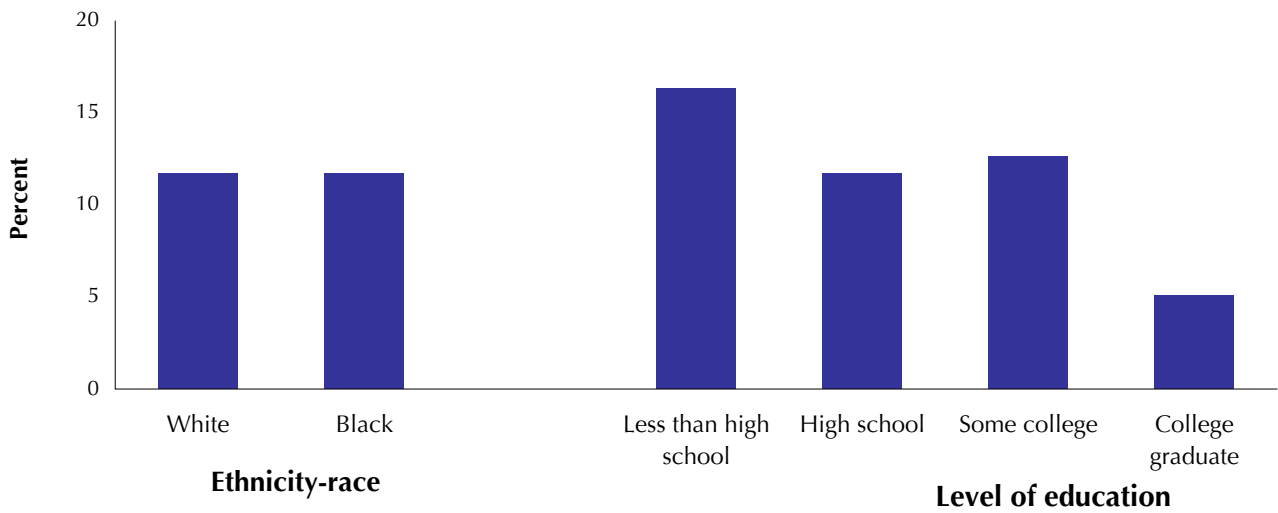
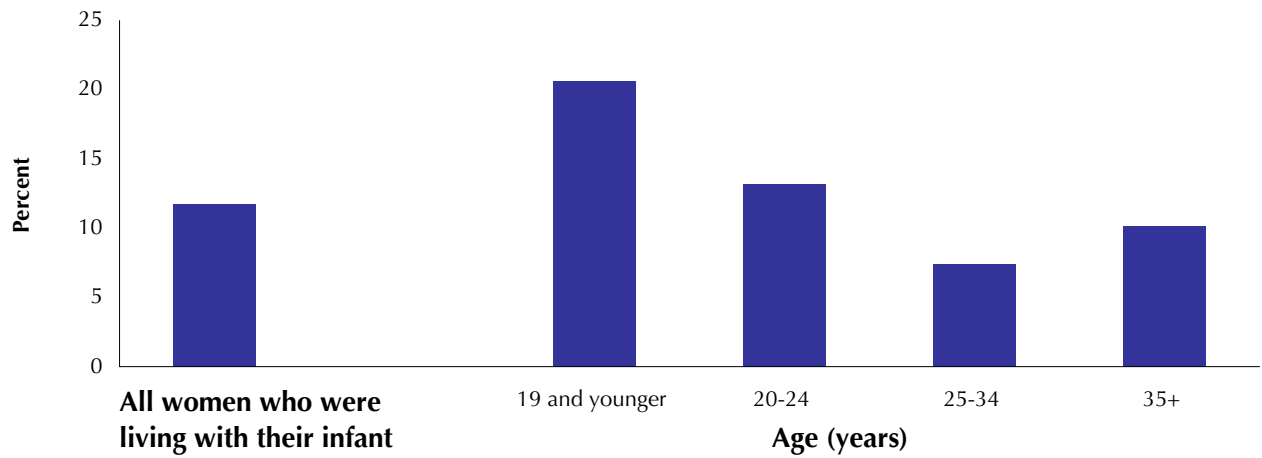
Among all women currently living with their infant, 11.7% responded that their infant was exposed to secondhand smoke.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	11.7	9.3	14.5
Age (years)			
19 and younger	20.6	13.2	30.8
20-24	13.2	9.1	18.8
25-34	7.4	4.8	11.1
35+	10.2	5.0	19.5
Race-ethnicity			
White	11.7	8.5	15.8
Black	11.7	8.3	16.3
Other	11.0	2.7	35.5
Level of education			
Less than high school	16.3	10.7	24.0
High school	11.7	7.8	17.2
Some college	12.6	8.2	18.8
College graduate	5.1	2.4	10.6
Marital status			
Married	9.4	6.6	13.3
Not married	13.8	10.2	18.3
Income from aid			
No	11.4	8.6	14.8
Yes	12.5	8.3	18.4
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	6.9	4.0	11.5
Yes	13.8	10.7	17.5

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 2006 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:

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

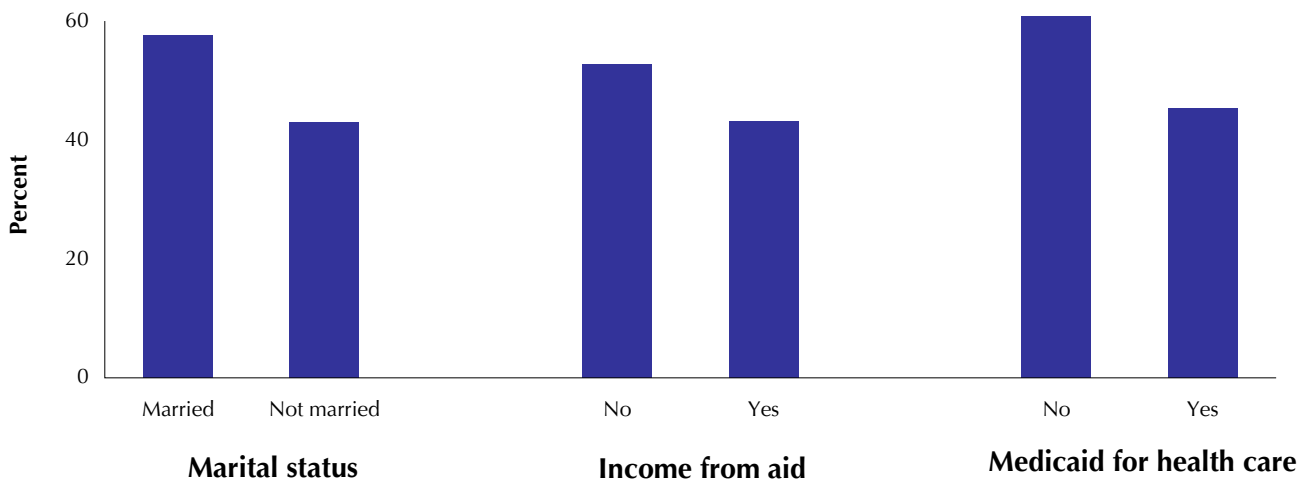
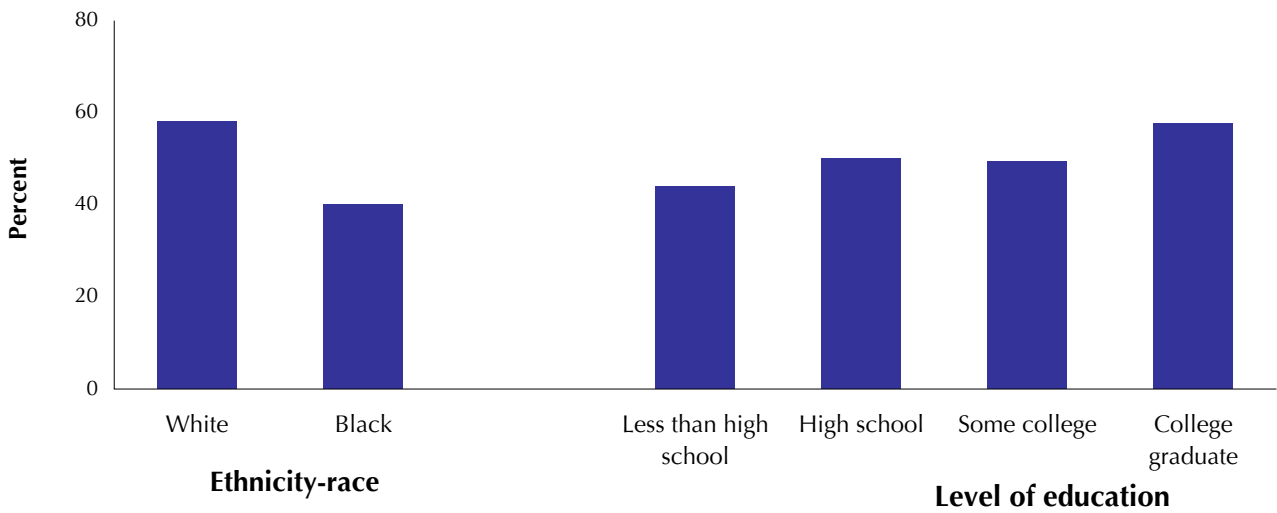
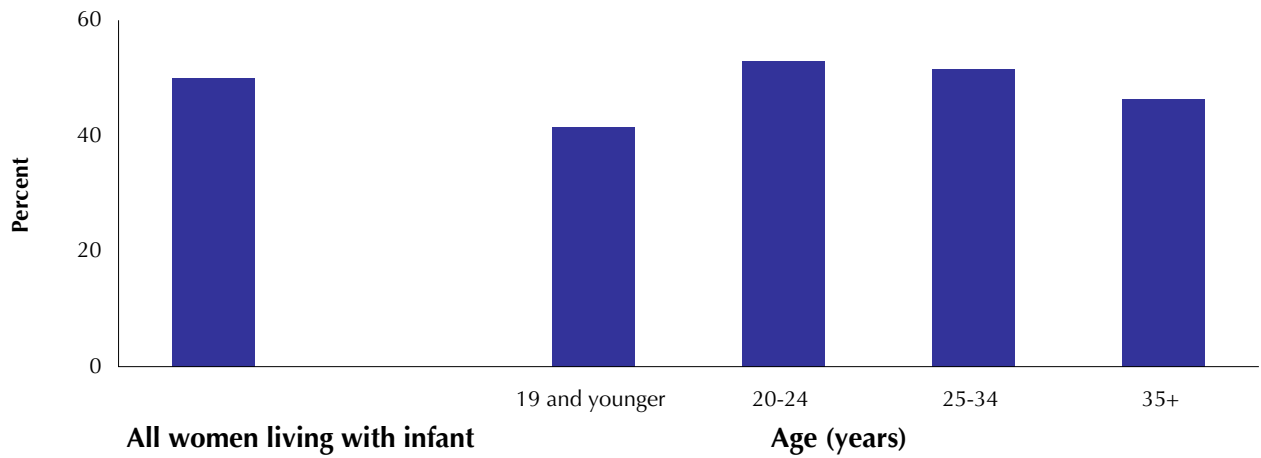
Among all women currently living with their infant, 50.0% placed their infant exclusively on the back to sleep. The percentage of women was significantly higher among women who were white compared to black or married compared to not married. Women receiving income Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery exhibited a significantly lower percentage compared to women not receiving Medicaid assistance.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	50.0	46.0	54.0
Age (years)			
19 and younger	41.5	31.7	52.0
20-24	52.9	45.8	59.8
25-34	51.6	45.5	57.5
35+	46.3	32.6	60.6
Race-ethnicity			
White	58.2	52.6	63.6
Black	40.0	34.3	46.0
Other	64.5	40.4	82.9
Level of education			
Less than high school	44.0	35.4	53.0
High school	50.1	42.9	57.2
Some college	49.4	41.8	57.1
College graduate	57.7	48.8	66.1
Marital status			
Married	57.6	51.9	63.1
Not married	43.0	37.5	48.8
Income from aid			
No	52.8	48.0	57.5
Yes	43.2	35.9	50.8
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	60.9	53.7	67.6
Yes	45.3	40.5	50.3

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

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



Mississippi, year 2006 births

Well baby checkup at two, four, or six months of age

PRAMS question:

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

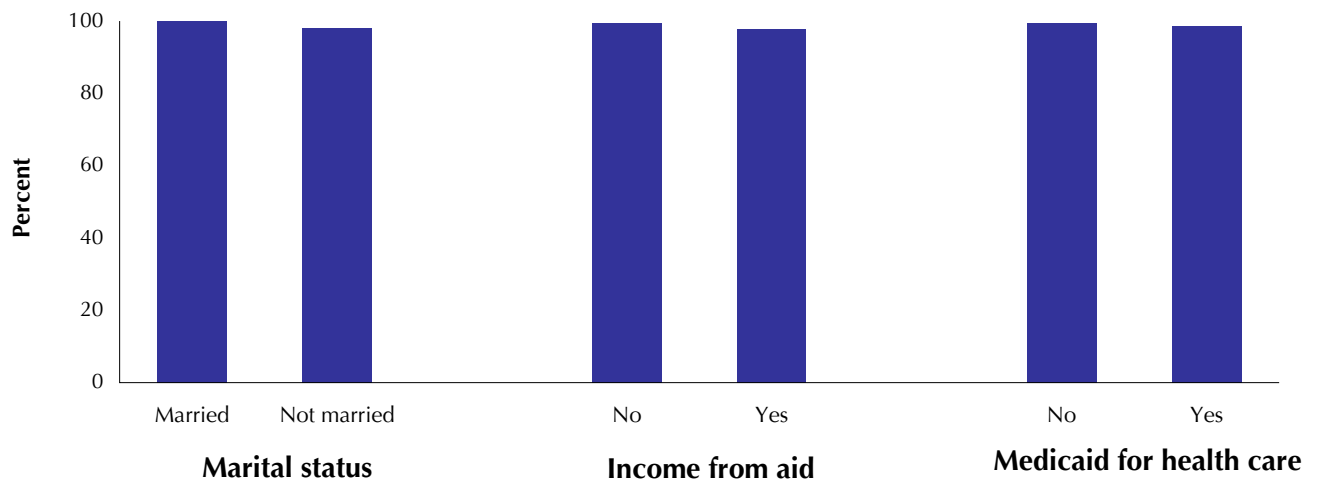
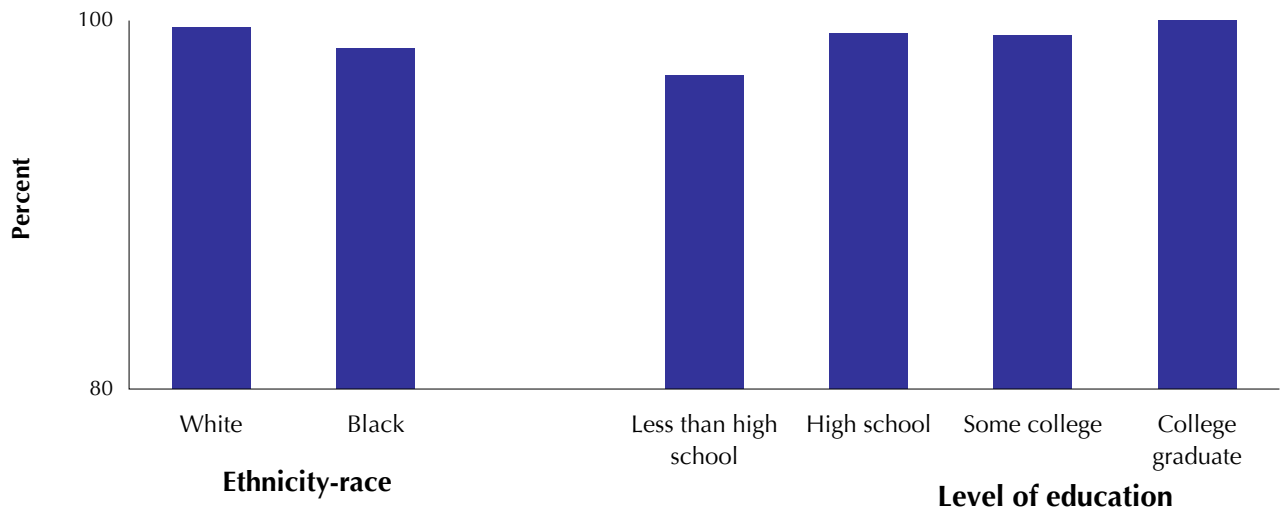
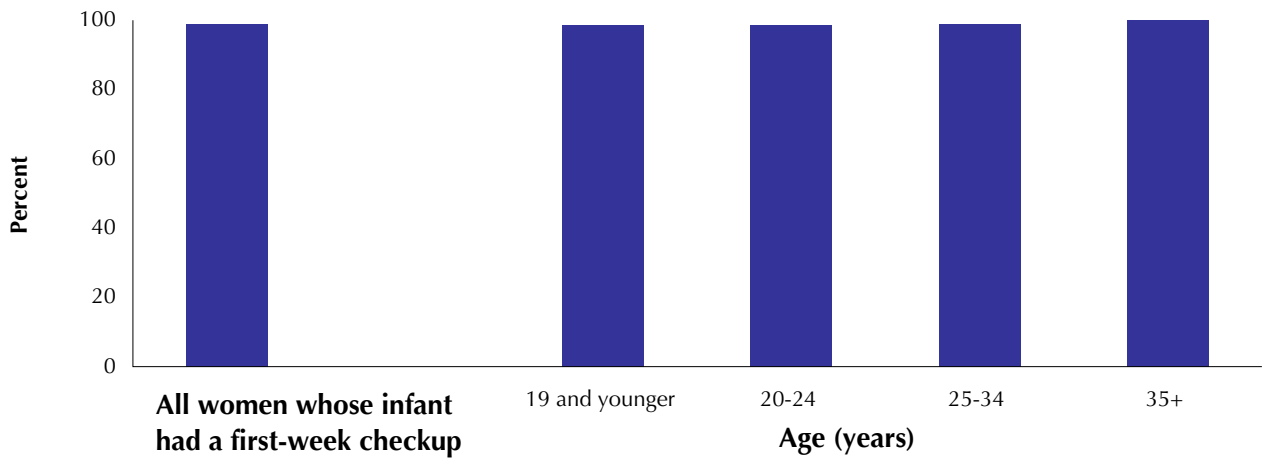
Among all women 98.9% had a well-baby checkup at two, four, or six months of age.

Among all mothers whose infant had a well baby checkup

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	98.9	97.4	99.5
Age (years)			
19 and younger	98.7	91.1	99.8
20-24	98.7	95.0	99.7
25-34	98.9	95.0	99.7
35+	99.9	99.3	100.0
Race-ethnicity			
White	99.6	97.1	99.9
Black	98.5	95.8	99.5
Other	93.7	66.3	99.1
Level of education			
Less than high school	97.0	91.6	99.0
High school	99.3	95.5	99.9
Some college	99.2	94.3	99.9
College graduate	100.0	99.7	100.0
Marital status			
Married	100.0	99.9	100.0
Not married	97.9	95.2	99.1
Income from aid			
No	99.4	97.6	99.8
Yes	97.7	93.5	99.2
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	99.3	95.3	99.9
Yes	98.7	96.8	99.5

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

Among all mothers whose infant had a well baby checkup



Mississippi, year 2006 births

Preconception Medicaid

Percent of women with Medicaid just before pregnancy

PRAMS question:

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

Findings

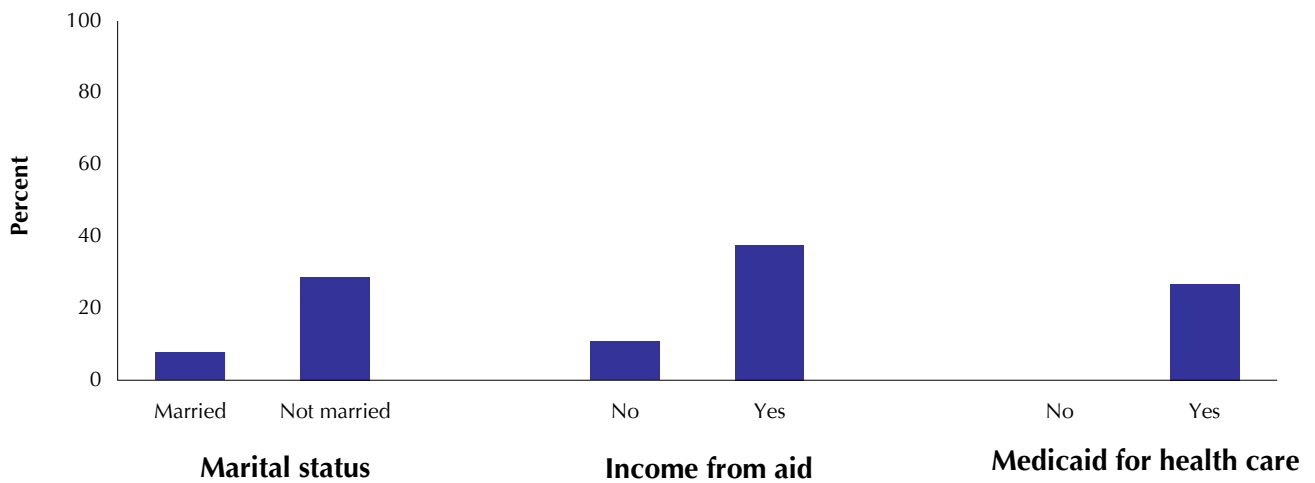
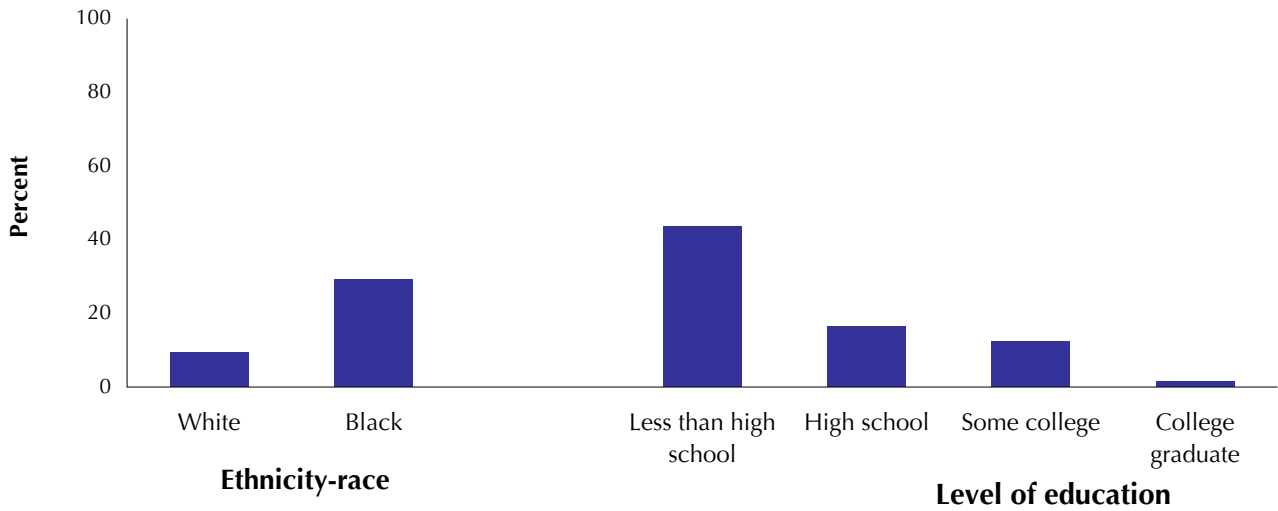
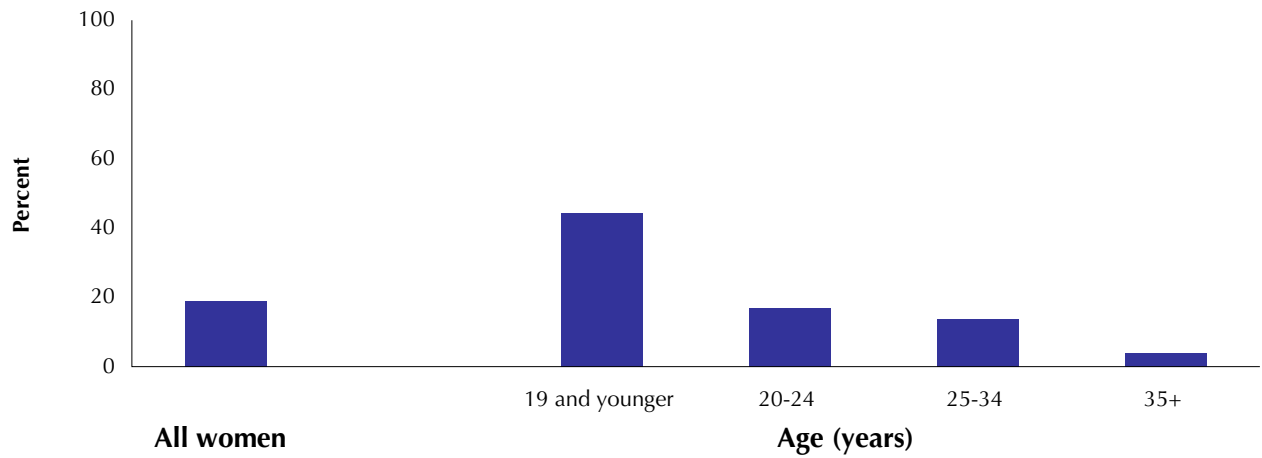
Among all women with a live birth, 18.9% were on Medicaid just before they were pregnant. The percentage with Medicaid just before pregnancy was significantly higher among black women than white.

Percent of women with Medicaid just before pregnancy

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	18.9	15.9	22.3
Age (years)			
19 and younger	44.4	34.6	54.6
20-24	17.0	12.3	23.0
25-34	13.6	9.9	18.4
35+	4.0	1.0	14.3
Race-ethnicity			
White	9.4	6.5	13.5
Black	29.2	24.1	34.8
Other	11.3	2.9	35.3
Level of education			
Less than high school	43.7	35.4	52.4
High school	16.5	11.9	22.3
Some college	12.4	8.2	18.4
College graduate	1.4	0.3	6.3
Marital status			
Married	7.7	5.1	11.4
Not married	28.7	23.9	34.0
Income from aid			
No	10.8	8.1	14.2
Yes	37.6	3.7	30.7
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No			
Yes	26.8	22.7	31.3

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

Percent of women with Medicaid just before pregnancy



Mississippi, year 2006 births

Preconception insurance

Percent of women with insurance just before pregnancy

PRAMS question:

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

Findings

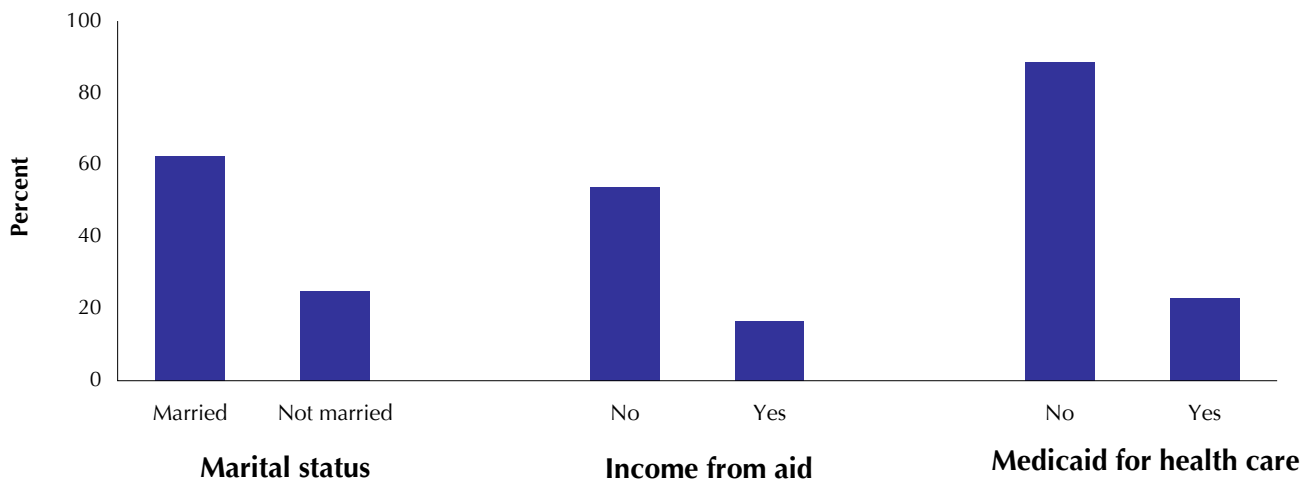
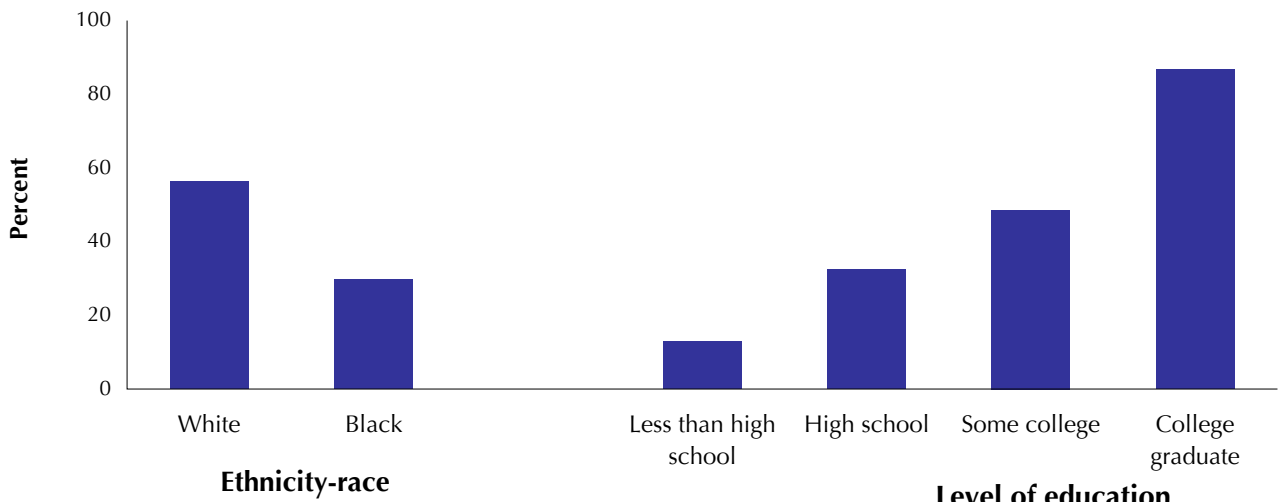
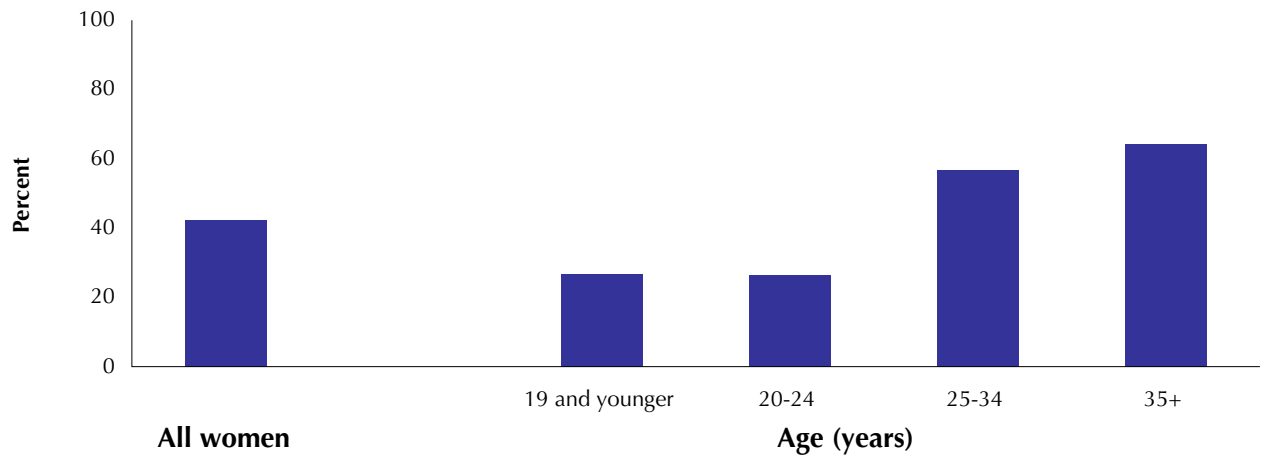
Among all women with a live birth, 42.4% reported having health insurance just before pregnancy. The percentage of women with insurance just prior to being pregnant was significantly higher among white women than black, and married compared to not married. The percentage of women with insurance just before pregnancy increased as the level of education increased. Significantly lower percentages were found among women who received income from aid or received Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery compared to women not receiving assistance.

Percent of women with insurance just before pregnancy

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	42.4	38.6	46.4
Age (years)			
19 and younger	26.7	18.8	36.4
20-24	26.5	20.9	32.9
25-34	56.7	50.6	62.5
35+	64.2	49.4	76.7
Race-ethnicity			
White	56.3	50.7	61.8
Black	29.7	24.8	35.1
Other	18.3	6.3	42.7
Level of education			
Less than high school	13.0	8.4	19.7
High school	32.4	26.3	39.3
Some college	48.6	41.1	56.2
College graduate	86.8	79.6	91.7
Marital status			
Married	62.5	56.8	67.8
Not married	24.9	20.4	29.9
Income from aid			
No	53.9	49.1	58.5
Yes	16.5	11.9	22.4
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	88.5	83.0	92.4
Yes	22.9	19.2	27.1

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

Percent of women with insurance just before pregnancy



Mississippi, year 2006 births

Preconception: neither Medicaid nor insurance

Percent of women with neither Medicaid nor insurance just before pregnancy

PRAMS question:

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

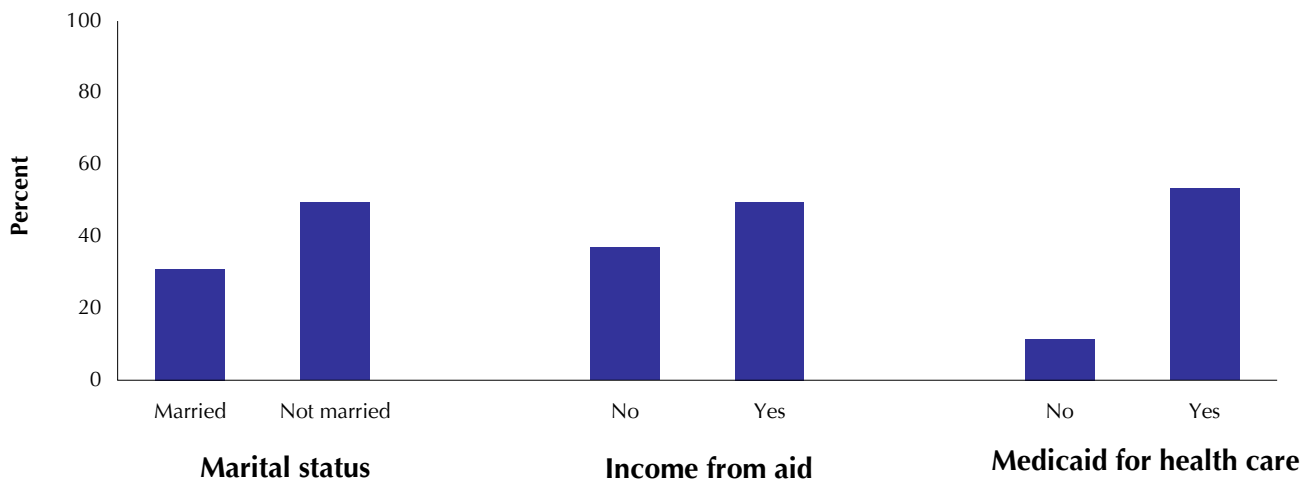
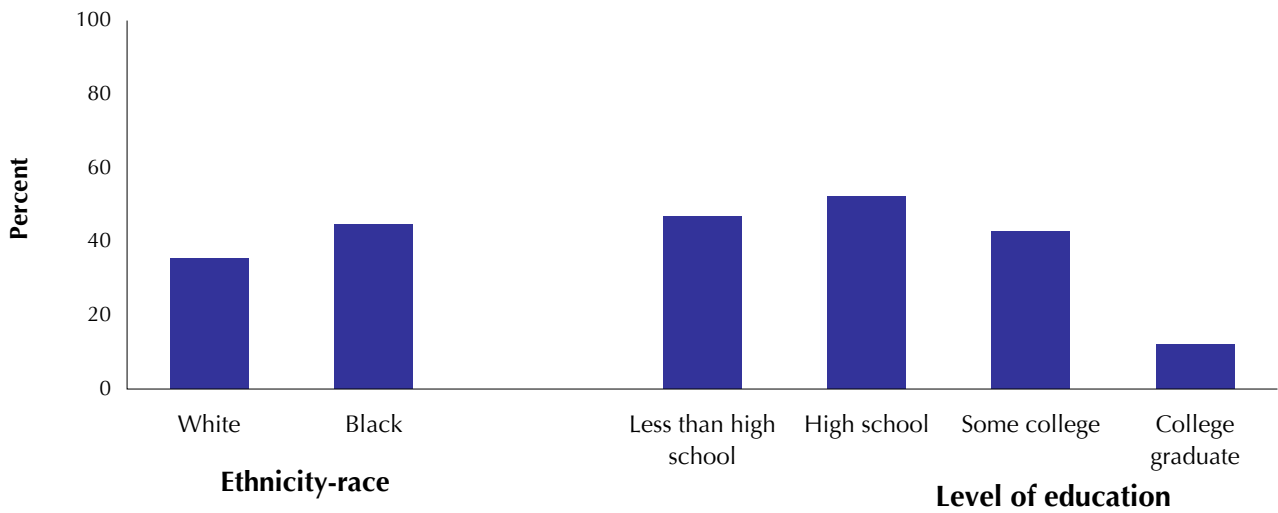
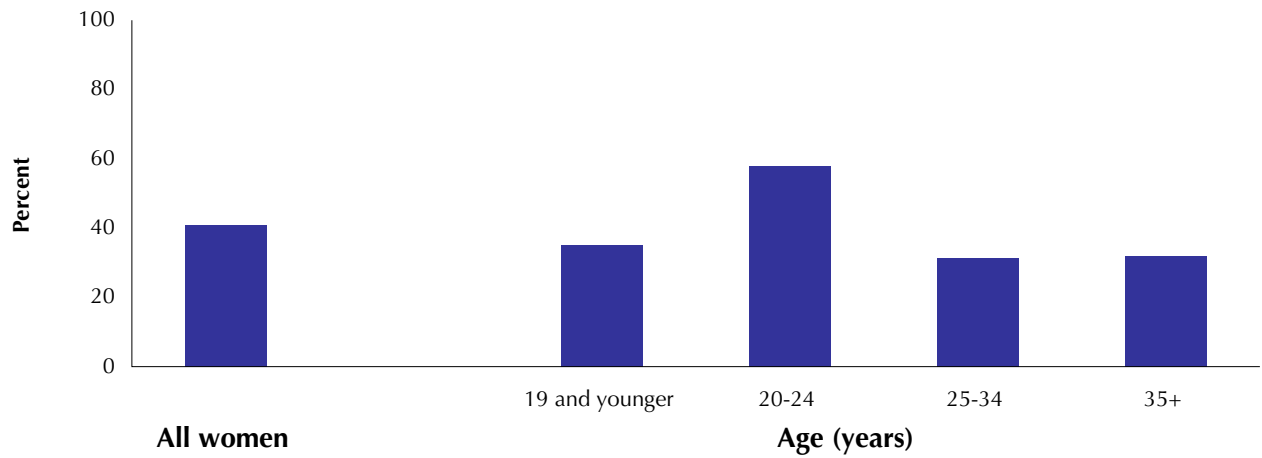
Among all women with a live birth, 40.9% reported having neither insurance nor Medicaid before pregnancy. The percentage was significantly higher among women who were not married compared to married. Women receiving income from aid or receiving Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery exhibited a significantly higher percentage compared to women not receiving assistance.

Percent of women with neither Medicaid nor insurance just before pregnancy

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	40.9	37.1	44.9
Age (years)			
19 and younger	35.2	26.1	45.5
20-24	57.9	51.0	64.6
25-34	31.4	26.1	37.3
35+	31.9	20.0	46.8
Race-ethnicity			
White	35.4	30.2	41.0
Black	44.6	38.9	50.4
Other	70.4	46.3	86.8
Level of education			
Less than high school	46.9	38.4	55.5
High school	52.2	45.2	59.2
Some college	42.7	35.4	50.4
College graduate	12.0	7.4	19.0
Marital status			
Married	31.0	26.0	36.6
Not married	49.5	44.0	55.1
Income from aid			
No	37.0	32.5	41.7
Yes	49.6	42.2	57.0
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	11.5	7.6	17.0
Yes	53.3	48.5	58.1

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

Percent of women with neither Medicaid nor insurance just before pregnancy



Mississippi, year 2006 births

Prenatal Medicaid

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

PRAMS question:

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

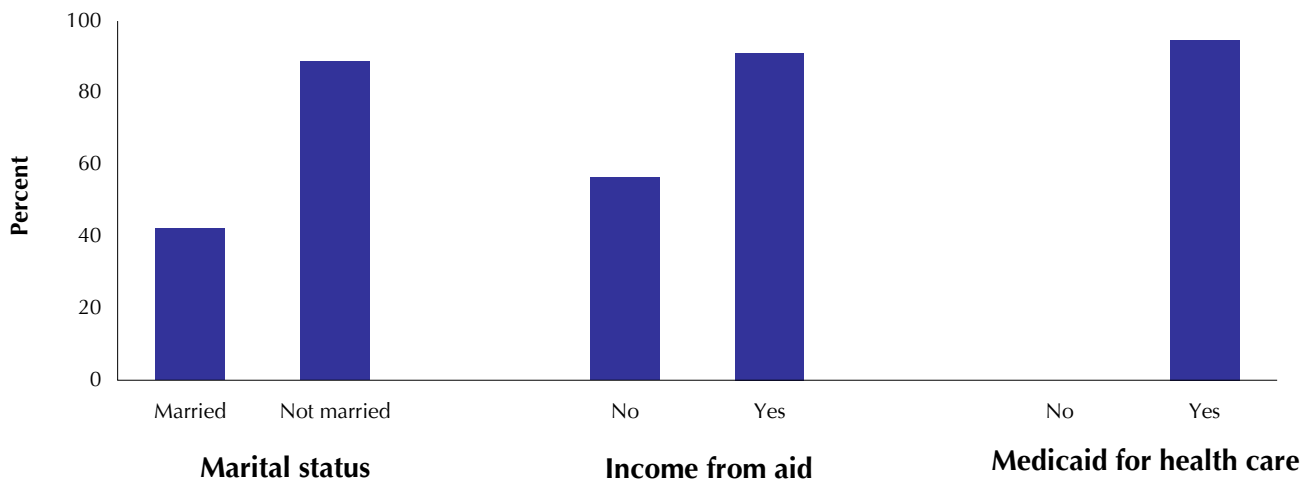
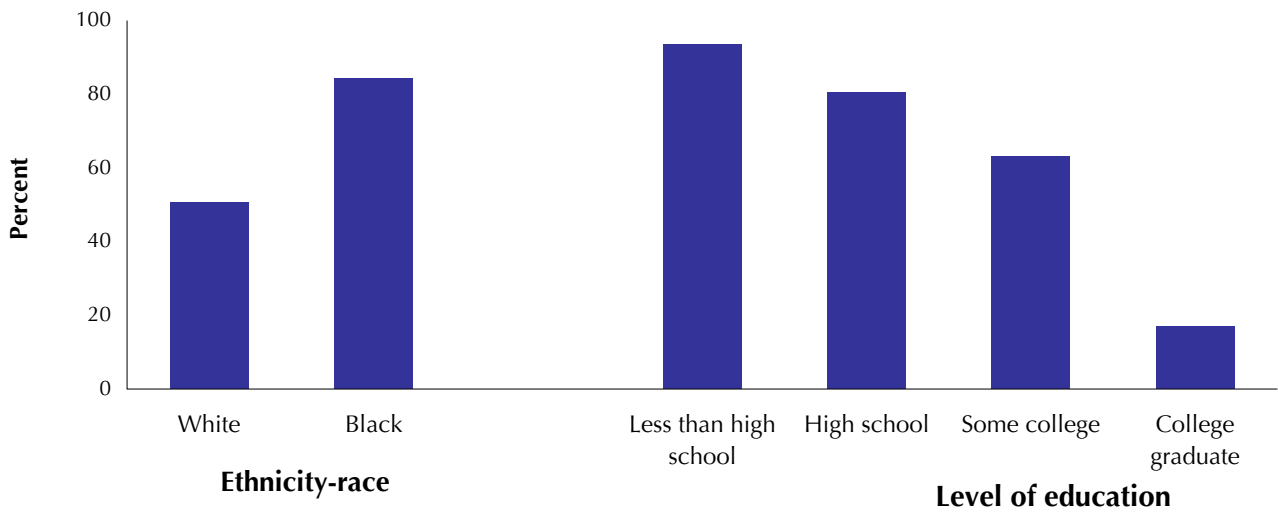
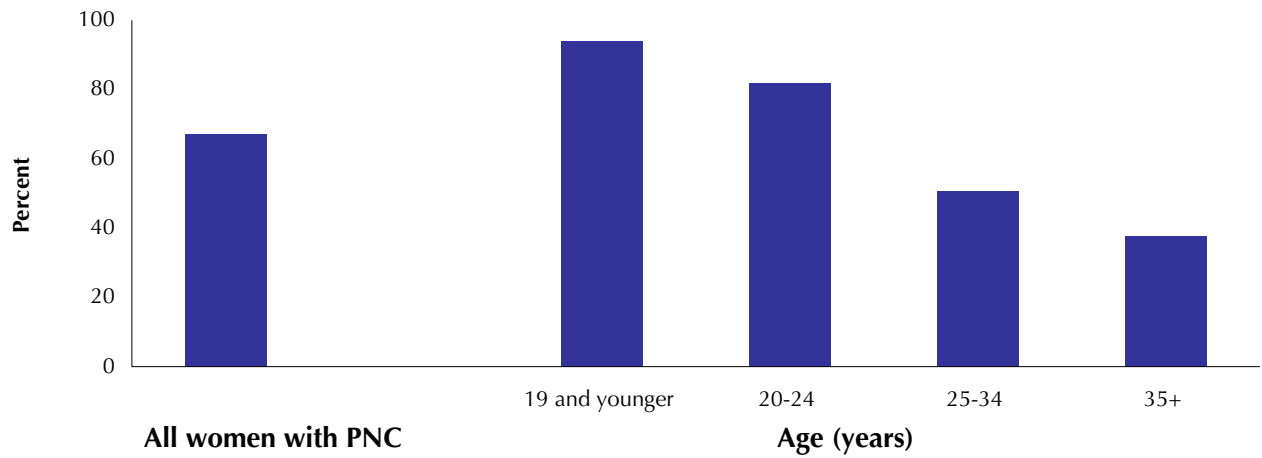
Among women who had prenatal care, 67.1% reported having Medicaid as payer. The percentage of women reporting Medicaid as payer was significantly higher for mothers 19 and younger compared to the other age groupings. The percentage was also significantly higher among black women than white and women not married than married. A significantly higher percentage was among women receiving income from aid compared to women not receiving income from aid.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	67.1	63.3	70.6
Age (years)			
19 and younger	93.9	87.1	97.3
20-24	82.0	76.1	86.7
25-34	50.8	44.8	56.7
35+	37.8	25.0	52.5
Race-ethnicity			
White	50.5	44.9	56.0
Black	84.3	79.7	88.0
Other	70.1	45.6	86.8
Level of education			
Less than high school	93.6	88.3	96.6
High school	80.5	74.3	85.5
Some college	63.1	55.5	70.2
College graduate	17.0	11.4	24.6
Marital status			
Married	42.3	36.8	48.0
Not married	88.7	84.7	91.7
Income from aid			
No	56.4	51.7	61.0
Yes	91.1	86.1	94.4
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	0.0	.	.
Yes	94.7	92.1	96.4

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

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



Mississippi, year 2006 births

Prenatal Insurance

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

PRAMS question:

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

Findings

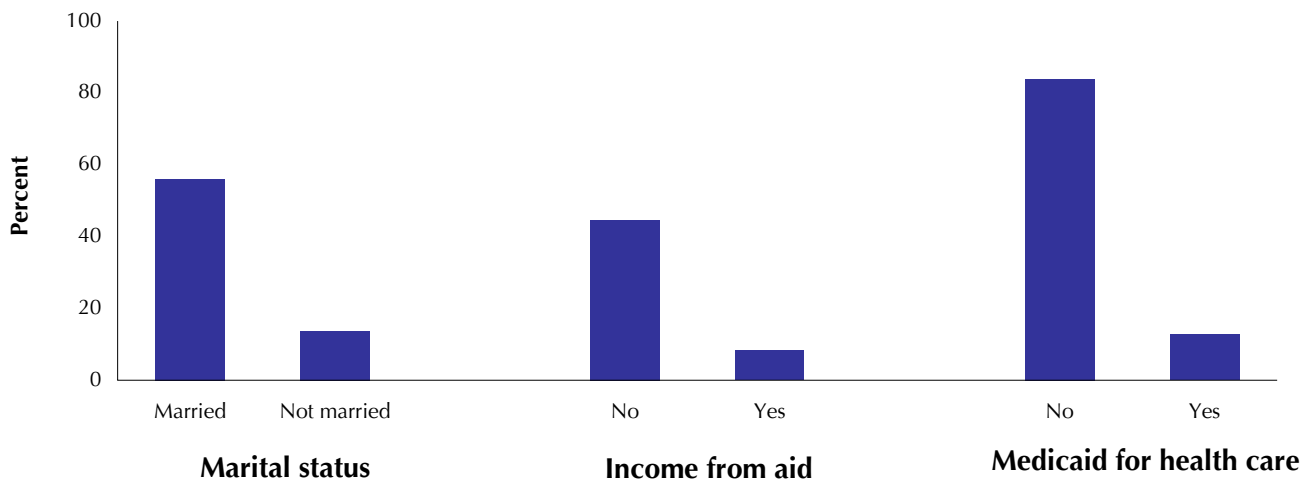
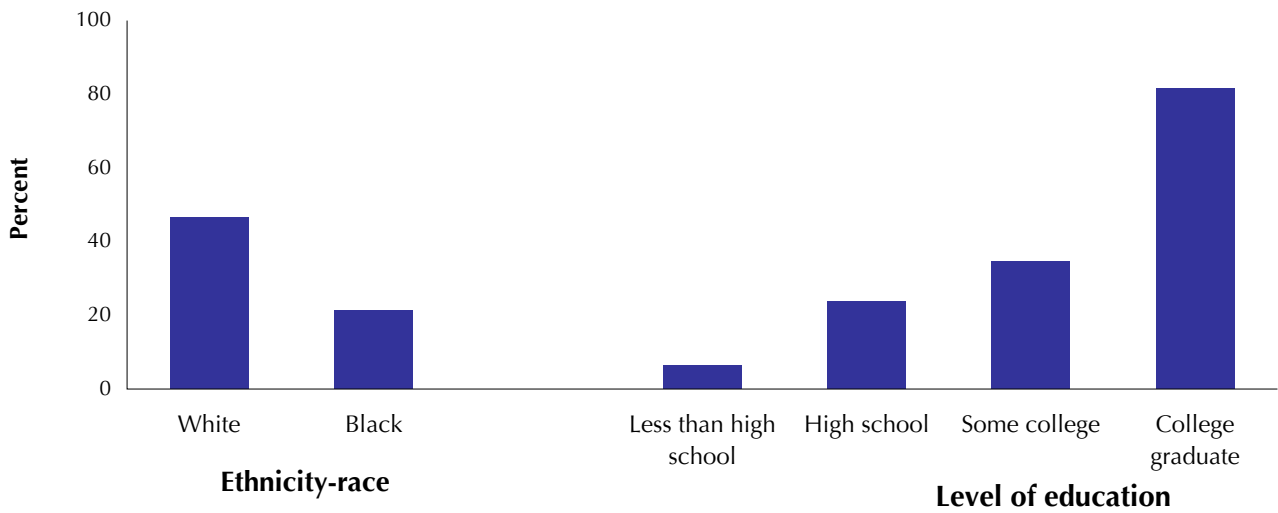
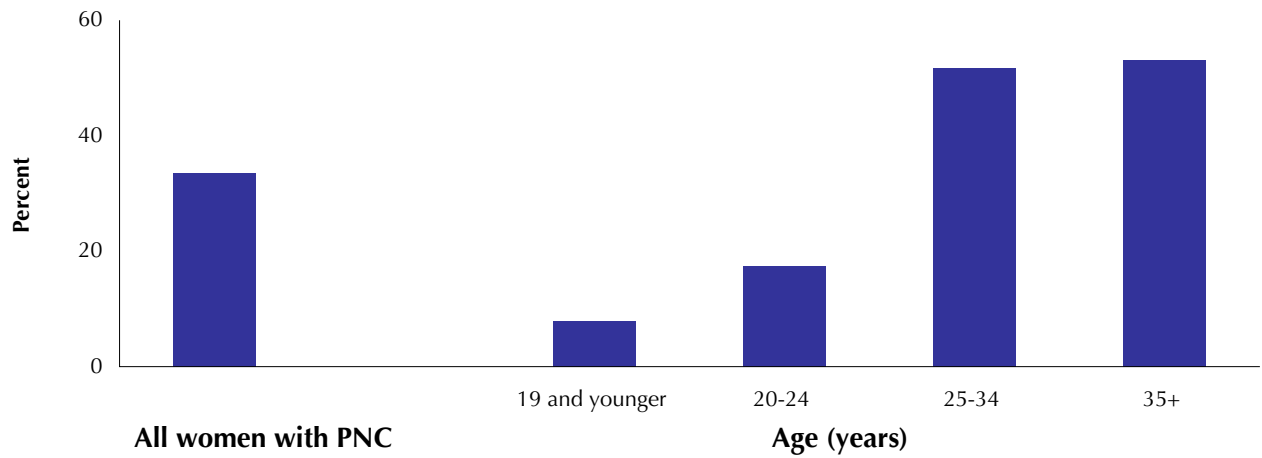
Among women who had prenatal care, 33.5% reported having insurance as payer. The percentage of women whose prenatal care was paid by insurance was significantly higher among white women than black and married compared to not married. The percentages were also significantly higher among women who achieved a college degree compared to the other education groups. Among women not receiving income from aid or not receiving Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery their percentages were significantly higher than their counterparts receiving assistance.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	33.5	29.9	37.3
Age (years)			
19 and younger	7.9	3.9	15.6
20-24	17.5	12.9	23.4
25-34	51.7	45.7	57.7
35+	53.1	38.9	66.8
Race-ethnicity			
White	46.5	41.0	52.0
Black	21.3	16.9	26.4
Other	10.9	3.0	33.0
Level of education			
Less than high school	6.3	3.2	12.1
High school	23.9	18.4	30.4
Some college	34.5	27.6	42.0
College graduate	81.5	73.7	87.4
Marital status			
Married	56.1	50.4	61.6
Not married	13.7	10.2	18.0
Income from aid			
No	44.6	40.0	49.4
Yes	8.3	5.1	13.2
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	83.9	77.9	88.5
Yes	12.7	9.8	16.2

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

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



Mississippi, year 2006 births

Delivery paid by Medicaid

Percent of all women whose delivery was paid by Medicaid

PRAMS question:

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

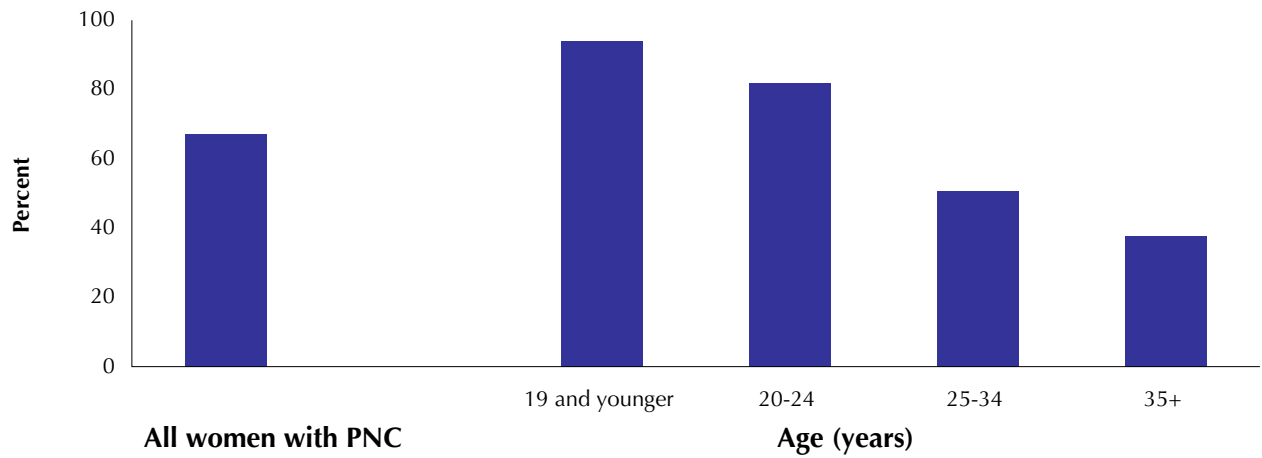
Among women reported having a live birth, 67.1% reported that Medicaid paid for the delivery. The percentage of women whose delivery was paid by Medicaid was significantly higher among black women than white and women not married compared to married. The percent of all women whose delivery was paid by Medicaid increased as the level of education decreased. There was a significantly higher percentage among women who received income from aid compared to women not receiving income from aid.

Percent of all women whose delivery was paid by Medicaid

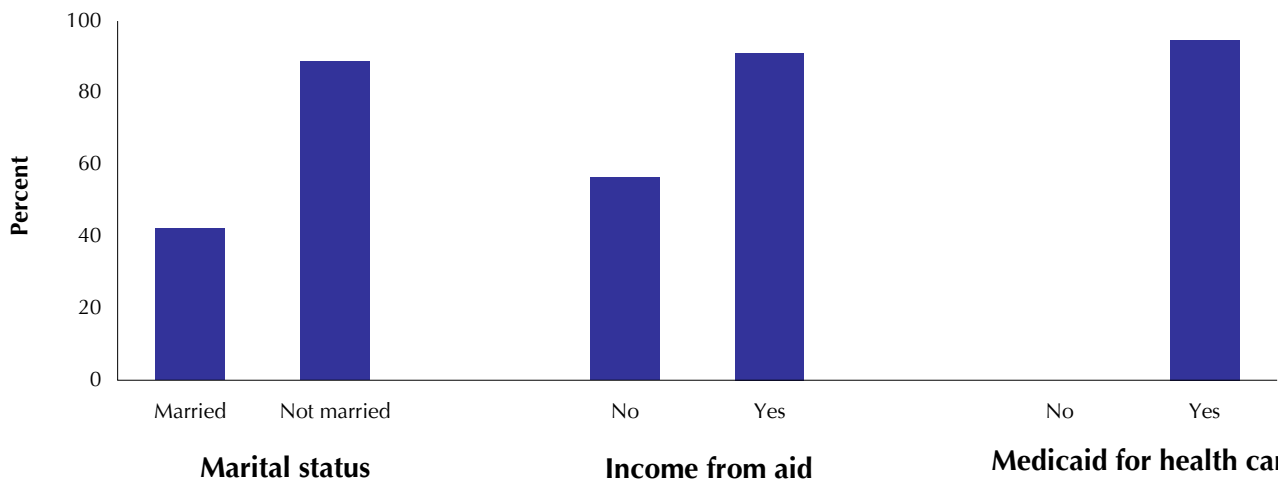
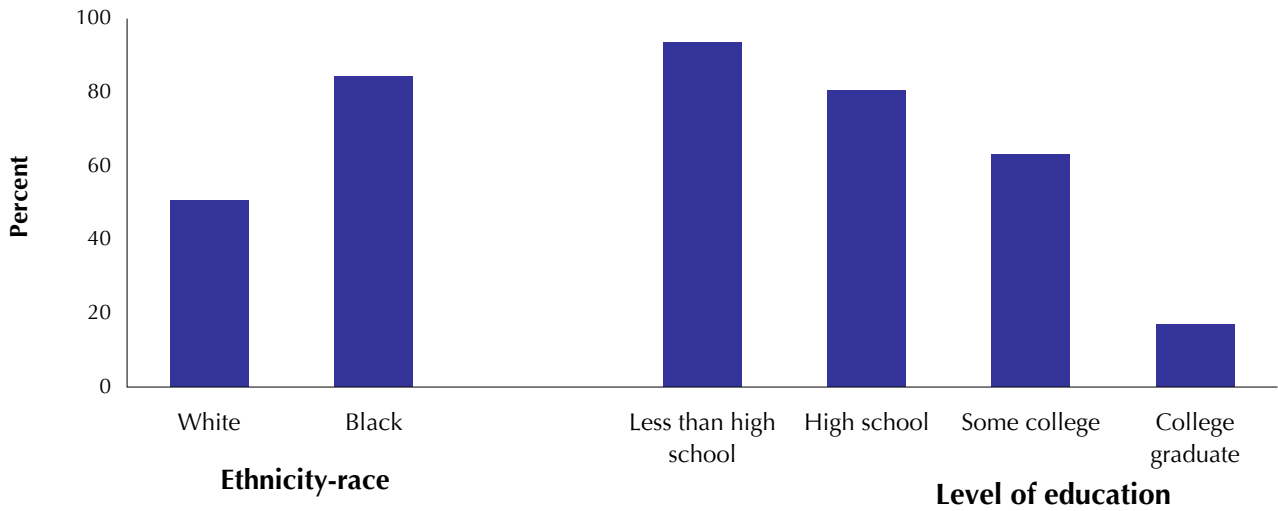
Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	67.1	63.3	70.6
Age (years)			
19 and younger	93.9	87.1	97.3
20-24	82.0	76.1	86.7
25-34	50.8	44.8	56.7
35+	37.8	25.0	52.5
Race-ethnicity			
White	50.5	44.9	56.0
Black	84.3	79.7	88.0
Other	70.1	45.6	86.8
Level of education			
Less than high school	93.6	88.3	96.6
High school	80.5	74.3	85.5
Some college	63.1	55.5	70.2
College graduate	17.0	11.4	24.6
Marital status			
Married	42.3	36.8	48.0
Not married	88.7	84.7	91.7
Income from aid			
No	56.4	51.7	61.0
Yes	91.1	86.1	94.4
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	0.0	.	.
Yes	94.7	92.1	96.4

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

Percent of all women whose delivery was paid by Medicaid



All women with PNC



Mississippi, year 2006 births

Delivery paid by insurance

Percent of all women whose delivery was paid by insurance

PRAMS question:

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

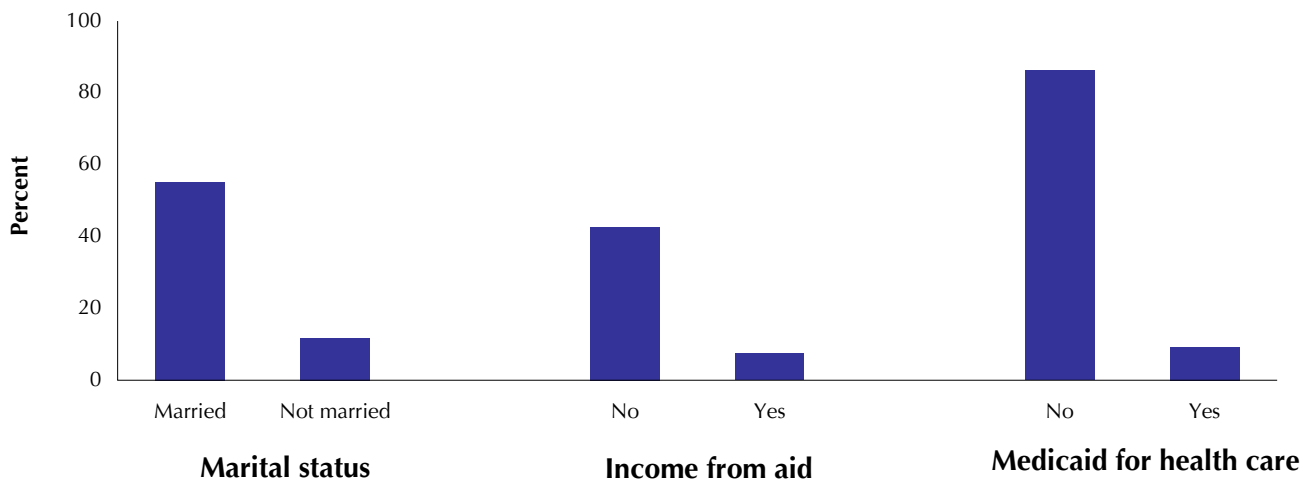
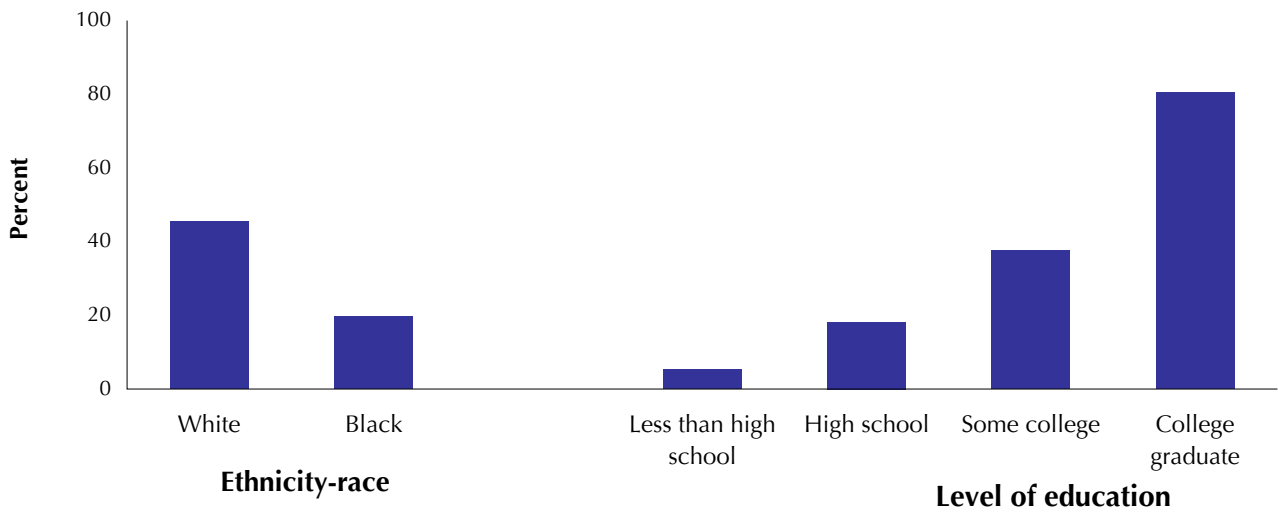
Among women who had a live birth, 32.1% reported that insurance paid for delivery. This is significantly higher among white women than black, married, did not receive income from aid, or did not have Medicaid as payer for prenatal care and/or delivery. The percentage for insurance for delivery appeared to increase with maternal age or educational level (except for non-significant difference between 25-34 year olds with 35 and older).

Percent of all women whose delivery was paid by insurance

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	32.1	28.5	35.8
Age (years)			
19 and younger	4.2	1.7	10.0
20-24	15.2	10.9	20.8
25-34	51.1	45.1	57.0
35+	55.0	40.8	68.6
Race-ethnicity			
White	45.6	40.1	51.1
Black	19.7	15.5	24.6
Other	5.5	0.1	25.5
Level of education			
Less than high school	5.4	2.6	10.9
High school	18.2	13.4	24.2
Some college	37.6	30.6	45.3
College graduate	80.6	72.8	86.8
Marital status			
Married	55.2	49.5	60.7
Not married	11.7	8.6	15.8
Income from aid			
No	42.7	38.1	47.4
Yes	7.4	4.5	12.1
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	86.3	80.6	90.6
Yes	9.2	6.8	12.3

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

Percent of all women whose delivery was paid by insurance



Mississippi, year 2006 births

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

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

PRAMS questions:

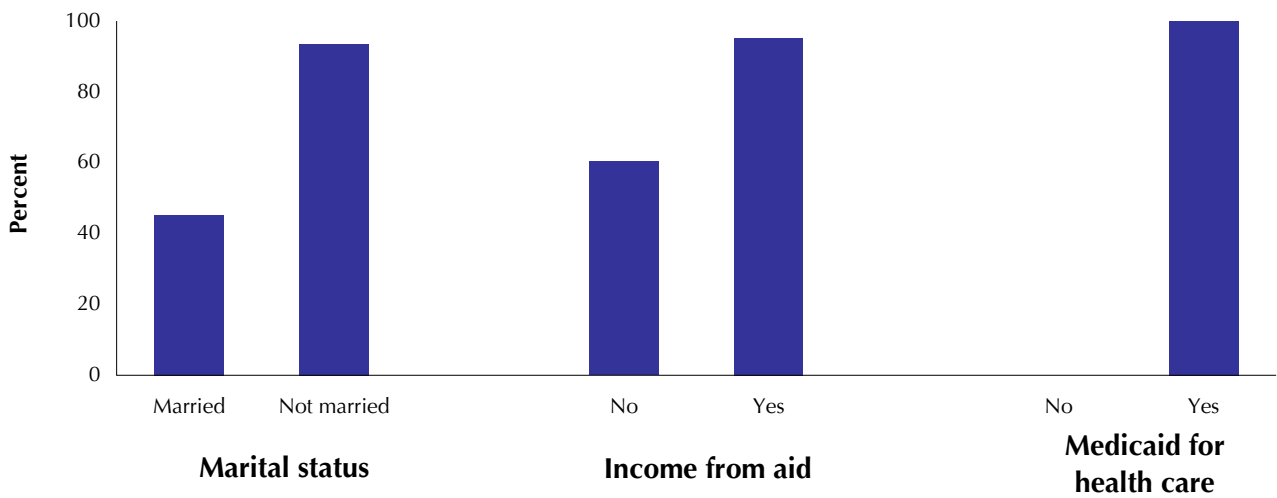
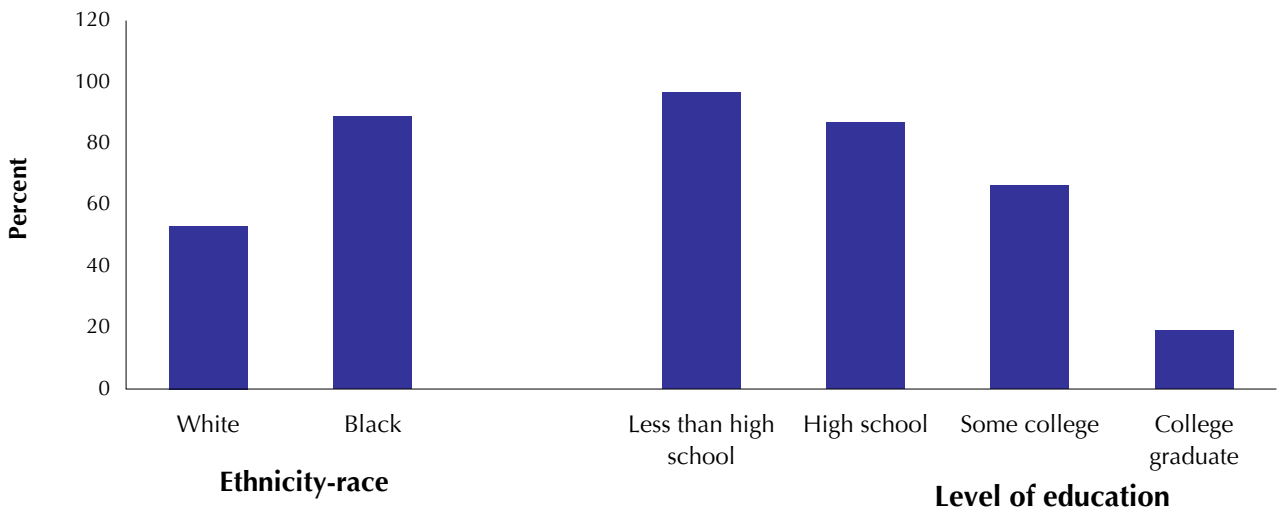
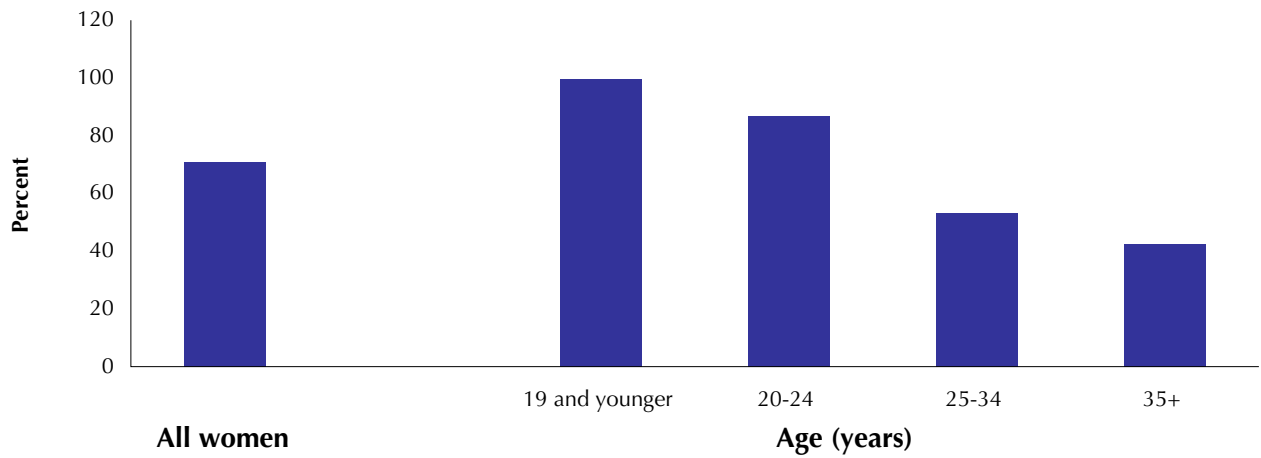
Q2: Just before you got pregnant, were you on Medicaid? No/Yes.

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 as payer for prenatal care or delivery			
	Characteristic	%	95% CI lower upper	
<p>Among all women, 71.0% said they had Medicaid at any time (just before pregnancy, prenatal, or delivery). This response was significantly higher among women who were black than white, were not married, or received income from aid. The percentage of women who had Medicaid at some time appeared to decrease with maternal age and educational level (except for a non-significant difference between ages 25-34 years and 35 or more).</p> <p><i>Grey shading indicates unstable estimates (often due to small sample size). Results should be interpreted with caution.</i></p>	All women	71.0	67.3	74.4
	Age (years)			
	19 and younger	99.5	98.4	99.8
	20-24	86.9	81.5	90.8
	25-34	53.2	47.3	59.1
	35+	42.3	29.1	56.8
	Race-ethnicity			
	White	53.1	47.5	58.6
	Black	88.8	84.8	91.9
	Other	82.1	57.9	93.8
	Level of education			
	Less than high school	96.5	91.8	98.6
	High school	86.8	81.4	90.8
	Some college	66.4	58.8	73.2
	College graduate	19.0	13.1	26.7
	Marital status			
	Married	45.3	39.7	50.9
	Not married	93.6	90.3	95.8
	Income from aid			
	No	60.3	55.6	64.8
Yes	95.2	91.2	97.4	
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery				
No				
Yes	100.0	.	.	

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



Mississippi, year 2006 births

Sources of income

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

PRAMS question:

Q55: What were the sources of your household's income during the past 12 months?

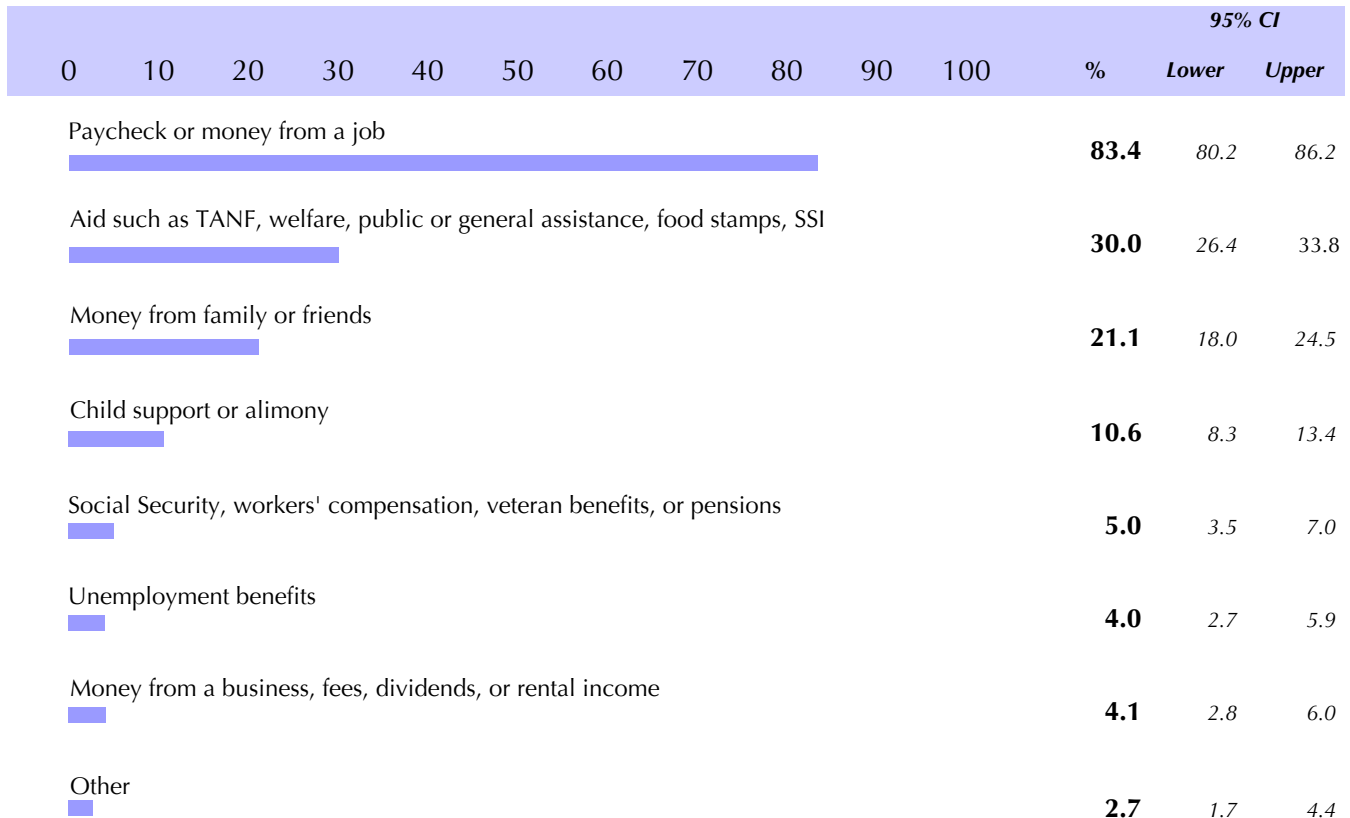
Check all that apply.

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

Findings

For most women (83.4%), paycheck or money from a job was a source. Fewer women cited aid (30.0%), family or friends (21.1%), child support or alimony (10.6%), Social Security, workers' compensation, veteran benefits, or pensions (5.0%), unemployment benefits (4.0%), money from a business, fees, dividends, or rental income (4.1%) and other (2.7%).

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



Mississippi, year 2006 births

Income from aid

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

PRAMS question:

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

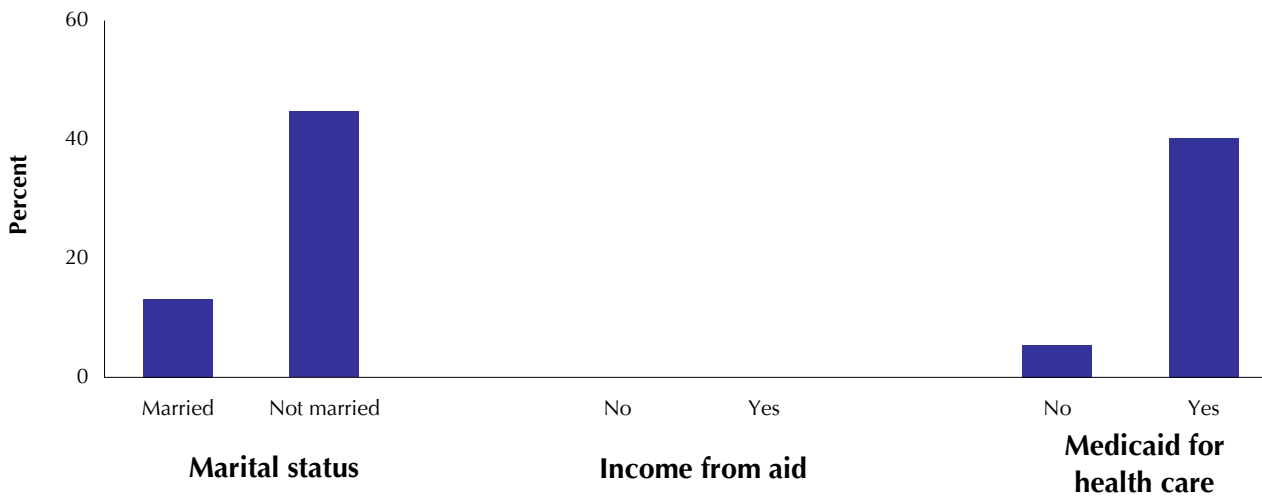
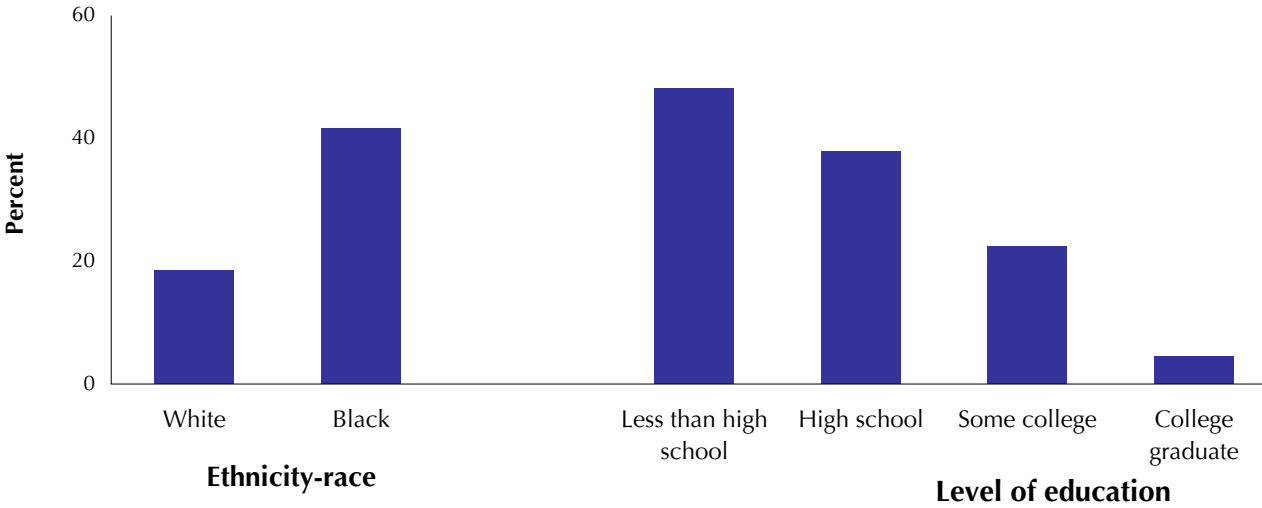
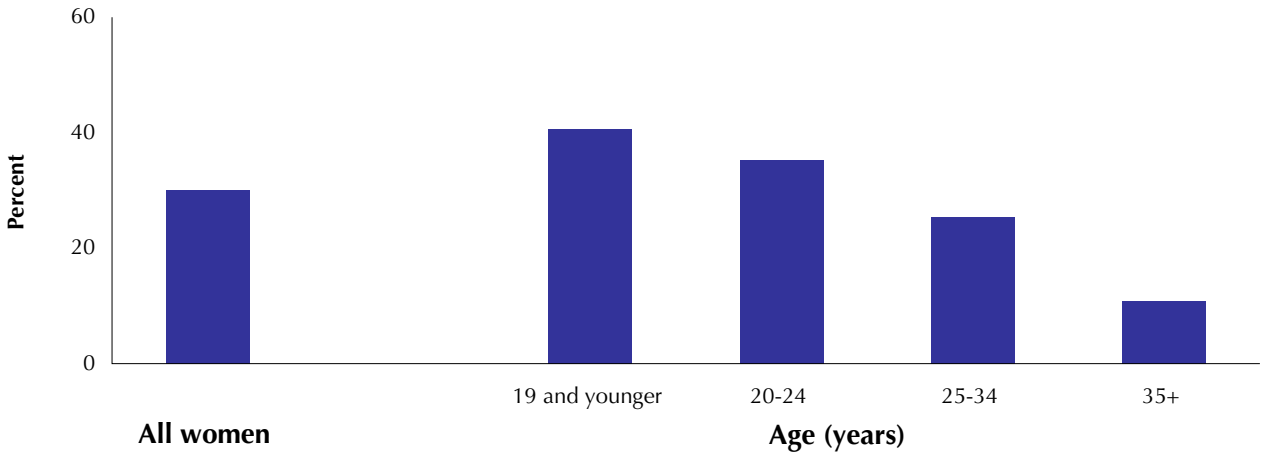
Among all women, 30.0% reported having income from aid during the past 12 months. The percentage of women receiving income from aid was significantly higher among black women than white and not married than married. A significantly higher percentage was found among women who received Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery compared to women not receiving Medicaid assistance.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	30.0	26.4	33.8
Age (years)			
19 and younger	40.6	31.2	50.9
20-24	35.3	28.9	42.3
25-34	25.4	20.5	31.0
35+	10.9	4.6	23.4
Race-ethnicity			
White	18.5	14.5	23.3
Black	41.6	35.9	47.4
Other	36.4	17.6	60.5
Level of education			
Less than high school	48.1	39.5	56.8
High school	37.8	31.2	45.0
Some college	22.4	16.8	29.4
College graduate	4.5	2.1	9.6
Marital status			
Married	13.2	9.8	17.4
Not married	44.7	39.3	50.4
Income from aid			
No			
Yes			
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	5.5	3.0	9.8
Yes	40.3	35.7	45.1

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

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



Mississippi, year 2006 births

Dental care after most recent pregnancy

Percent of women seen by a dentist after most recent pregnancy

PRAMS question:

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 Y/N; b. During my most recent pregnancy Y/N; c. After my most recent pregnancy Y/N.

Findings

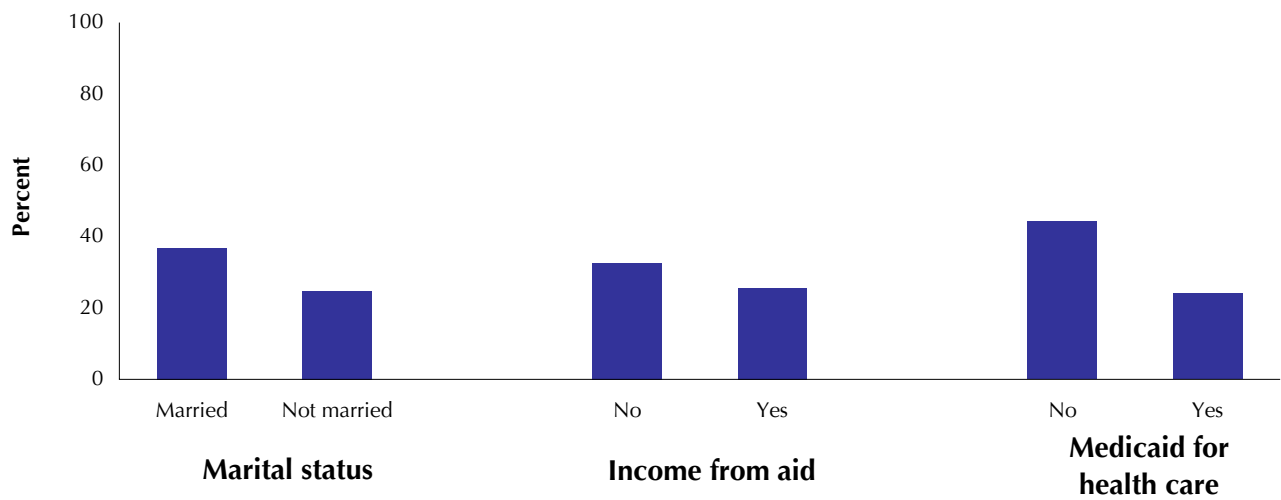
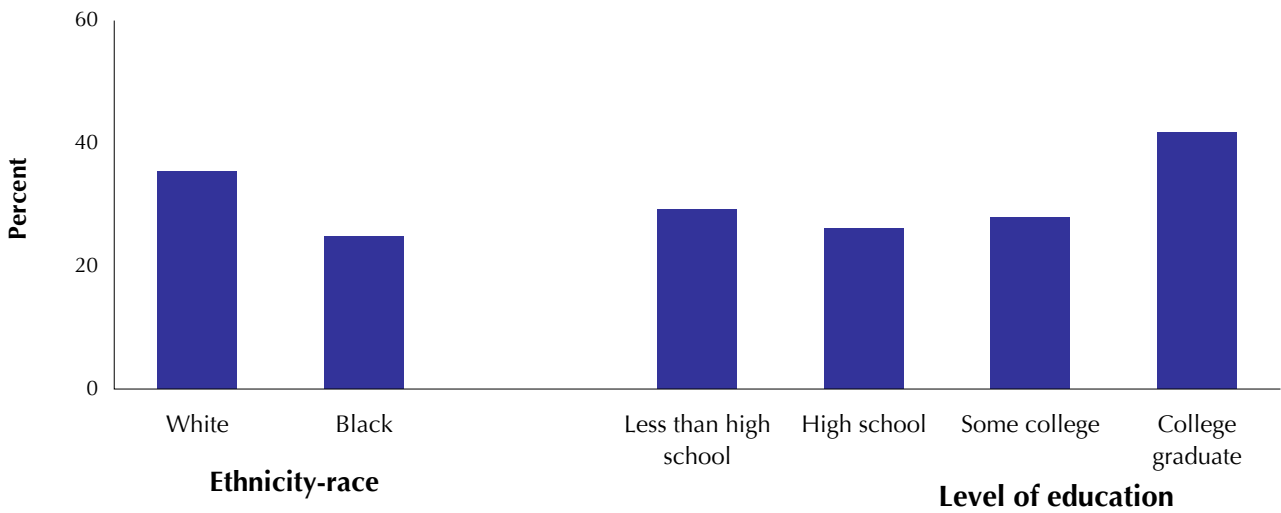
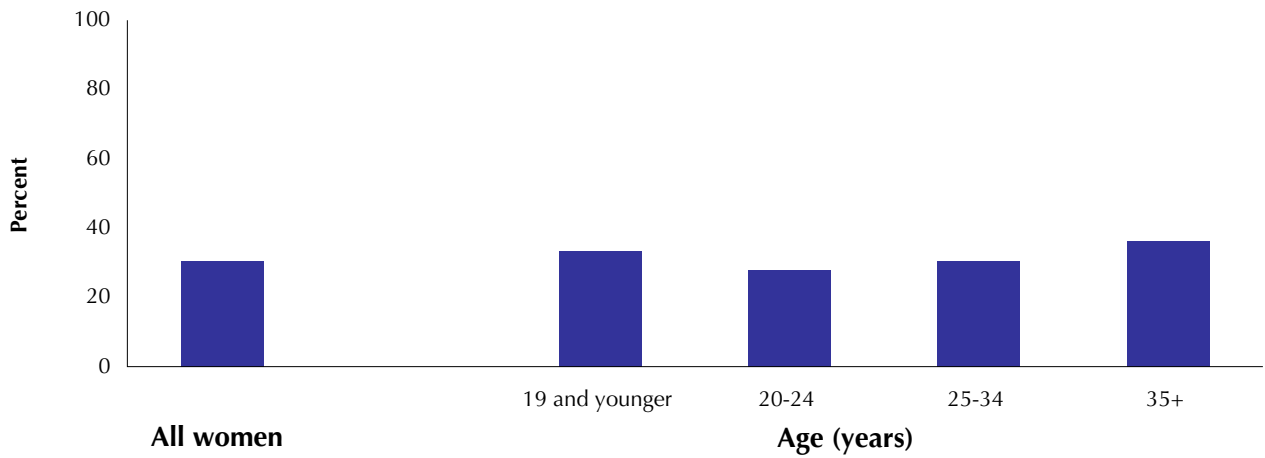
Among all women, 30.5% saw a dentist or went to a dental clinic after their most recent pregnancy. The percentage was significantly higher among women who were married than not married. The percentage of women receiving dental care after their most recent pregnancy was significantly lower among women who received Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery compared to women not receiving Medicaid assistance.

Percent of women seeing a dentist or dental clinic after most recent pregnancy

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	30.5	26.5	34.9
Age (years)			
19 and younger	33.4	23.3	45.3
20-24	27.8	21.1	35.6
25-34	30.5	24.6	37.0
35+	36.1	22.3	52.8
Race-ethnicity			
White	35.4	29.7	41.6
Black	24.9	19.4	31.4
Other	25.2	8.5	55.1
Level of education			
Less than high school	29.3	20.5	40.0
High school	26.1	19.7	33.6
Some college	28.0	20.8	36.5
College graduate	41.8	32.7	51.5
Marital status			
Married	36.9	31.0	43.3
Not married	24.7	19.4	30.8
Income from aid			
No	32.7	27.8	37.9
Yes	25.6	18.9	33.7
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	44.2	36.7	52.1
Yes	24.1	19.5	29.3

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

Percent of women seeing a dentist or dental clinic after most recent pregnancy



Mississippi, year 2006 births

Dental care before pregnancy

Percent of women seen by a dentist before pregnancy

PRAMS question:

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 Y/N; b. During my most recent pregnancy Y/N; c. After my most recent pregnancy Y/N.

Findings

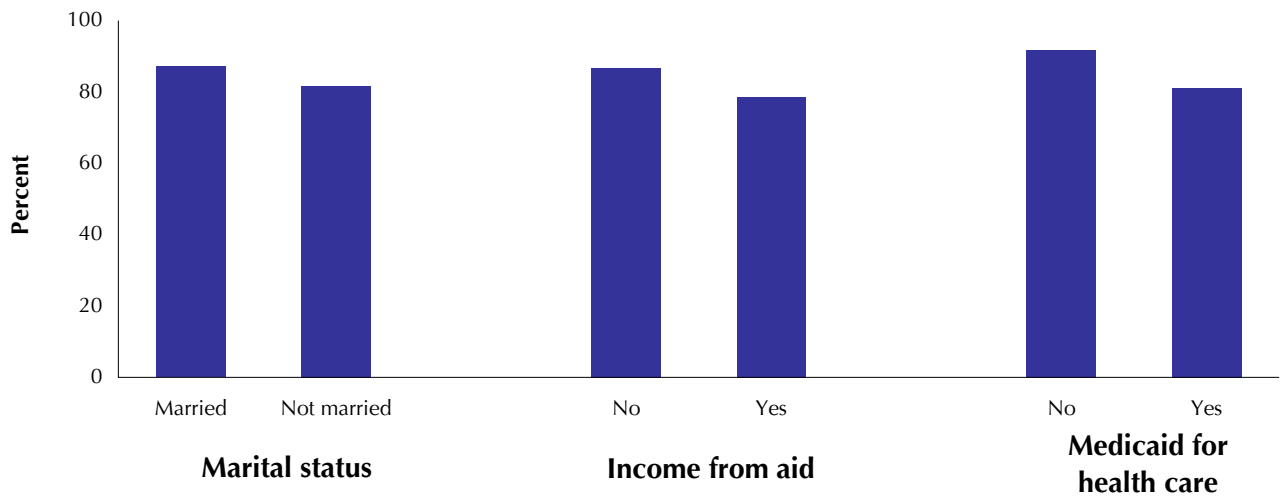
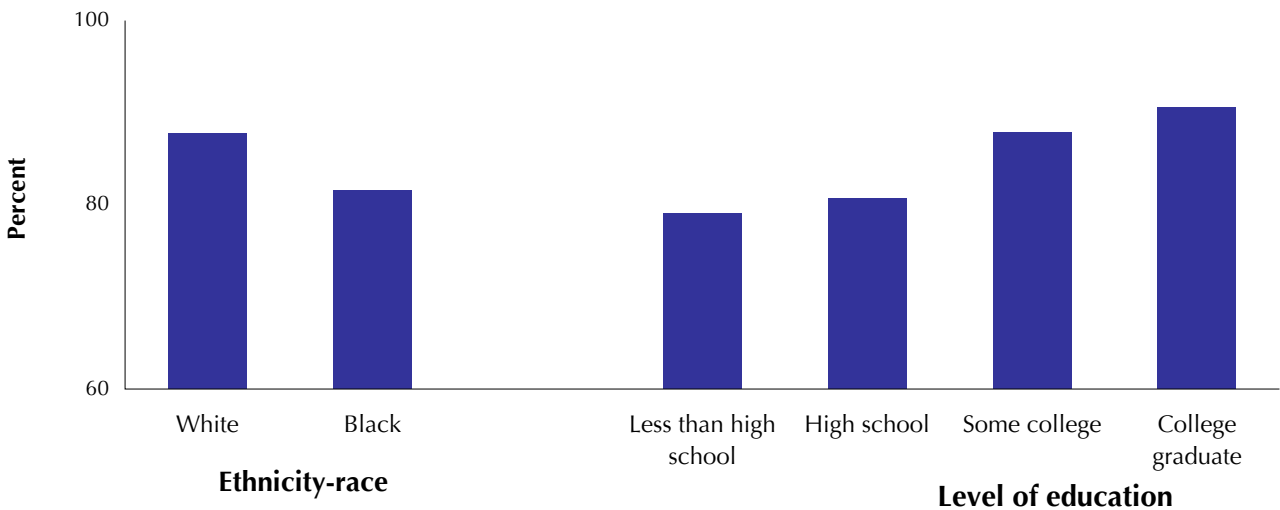
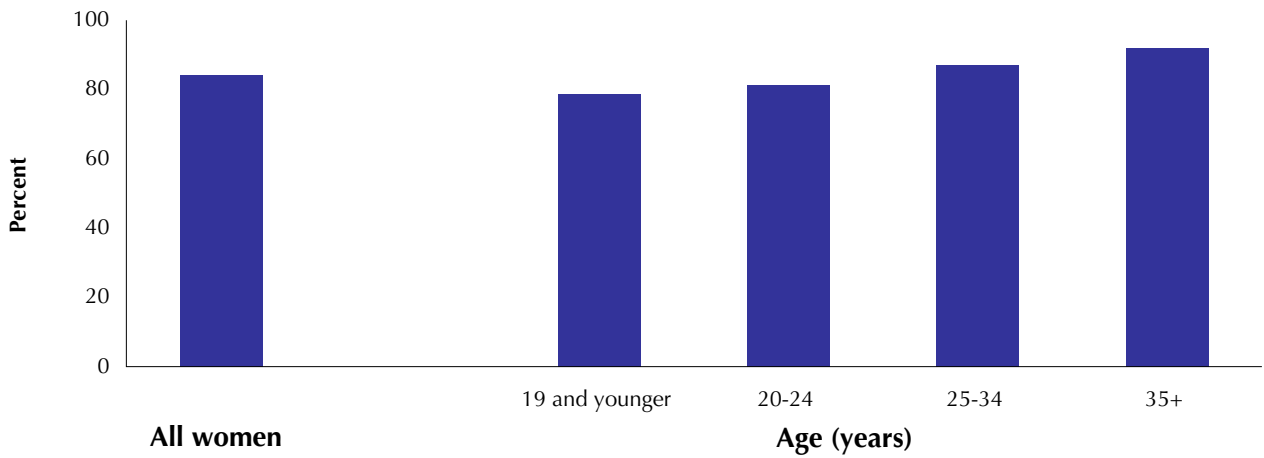
Among women surveyed, 84.3% reported seeing a dentist or dental hygienist before, during, or after their most recent pregnancy. The percentages were significantly higher among women who did not receive Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery compared to women receiving Medicaid assistance.

Percent of women seeing a dentist or dental clinic before most recent pregnancy

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	84.3	80.8	87.3
Age (years)			
19 and younger	78.8	68.1	86.6
20-24	81.3	74.3	86.7
25-34	87.0	81.9	90.9
35+	92.0	78.0	97.4
Race-ethnicity			
White	87.7	83.1	91.1
Black	81.5	75.7	86.1
Other	63.3	34.0	85.3
Level of education			
Less than high school	79.1	69.3	86.2
High school	80.7	73.7	86.2
Some college	87.9	81.4	92.3
College graduate	90.6	83.5	94.8
Marital status			
Married	87.1	82.2	90.8
Not married	81.7	76.4	86.1
Income from aid			
No	86.7	82.8	89.9
Yes	78.6	71.0	84.7
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	91.8	85.5	94.7
Yes	81.1	76.5	85.0

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

Percent of women seeing a dentist or dental clinic before most recent pregnancy



Mississippi, year 2006 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:

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. NY
- b. I went to a dentist or dental clinic. NY
- c. A dental or other health care worker talked with me about how to care for my teeth and gums. NY

Findings

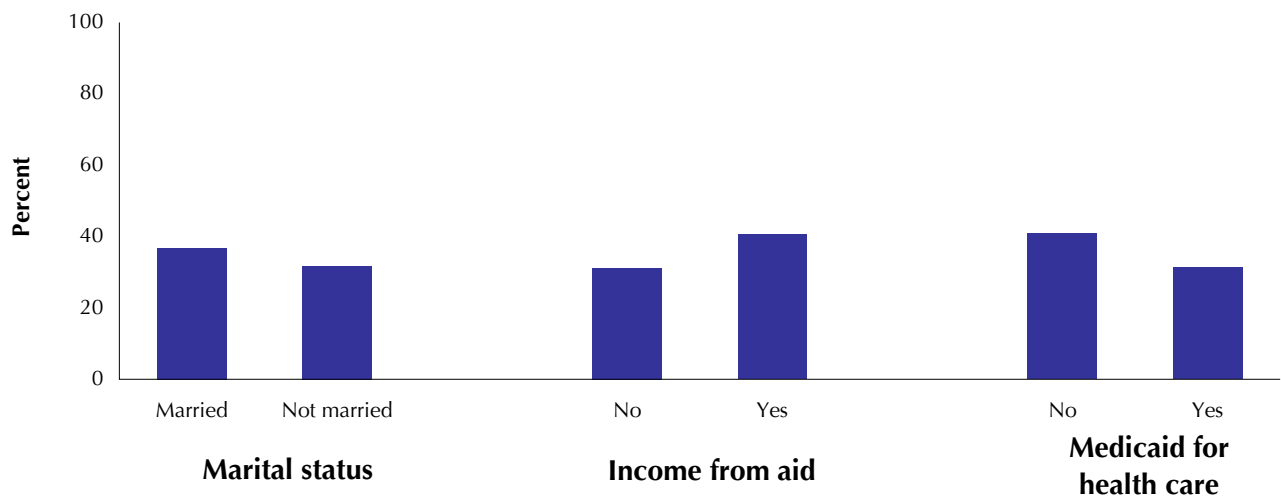
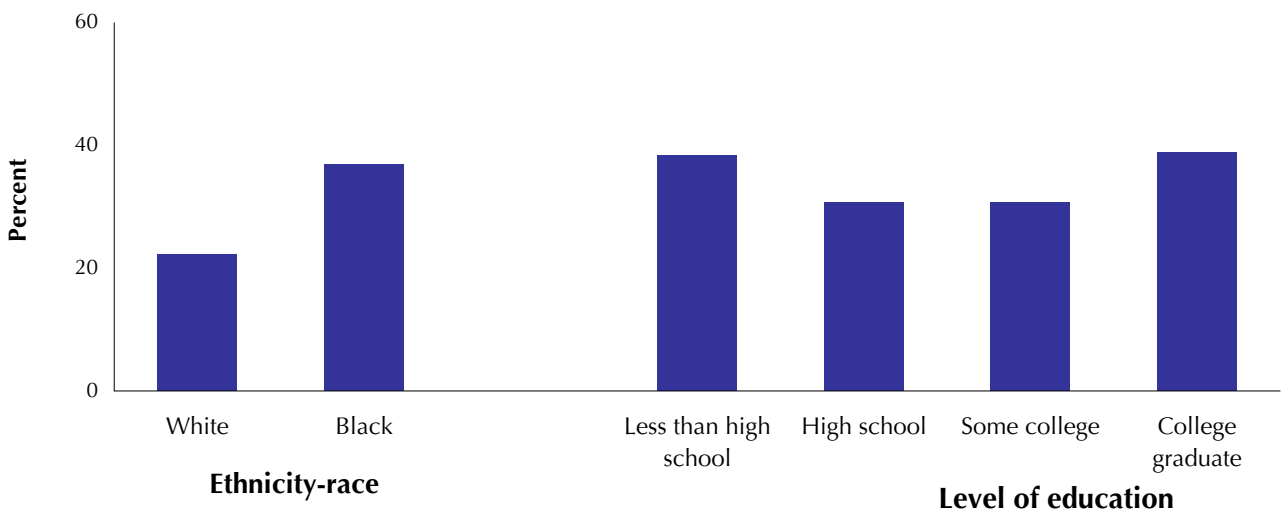
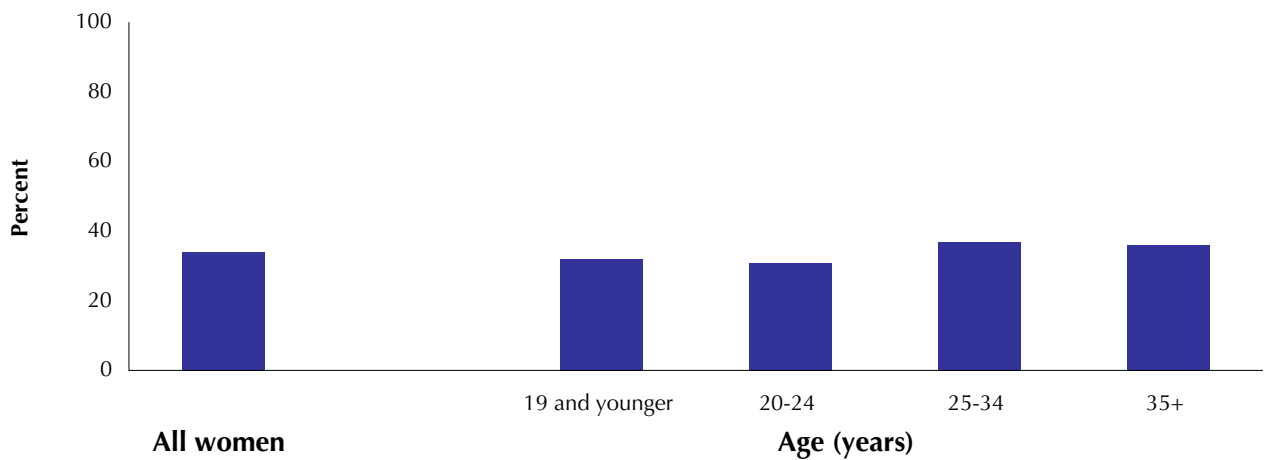
Among all women, 34.1% were talked to by a dental or health care worker regarding how to care for their teeth and gums during pregnancy.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	34.1	30.3	38.0
Age (years)			
19 and younger	32.0	23.1	42.4
20-24	30.8	24.7	37.7
25-34	37.0	31.3	43.0
35+	36.1	23.6	50.8
Race-ethnicity			
White	22.3	8.6	46.7
Black	36.9	31.6	42.5
Other	32.0	26.7	37.8
Level of education			
Less than high school	38.3	30.2	47.2
High school	30.7	24.6	37.6
Some college	30.7	23.8	38.5
College graduate	38.8	30.7	47.6
Marital status			
Married	36.8	31.4	42.5
Not married	31.7	26.7	37.3
Income from aid			
No	31.2	27.0	35.8
Yes	40.6	33.4	48.1
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	40.8	34.0	48.1
Yes	31.3	27.0	36.0

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

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



Mississippi, year 2006 births

Dental care services: had to see dentist for a problem

Percent of women who have seen a dentist for a problem

PRAMS question:

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. NY
- b. I went to a dentist or dental clinic. NY
- c. A dental or other health care worker with me about how to care for my teeth and gums. NY

Findings

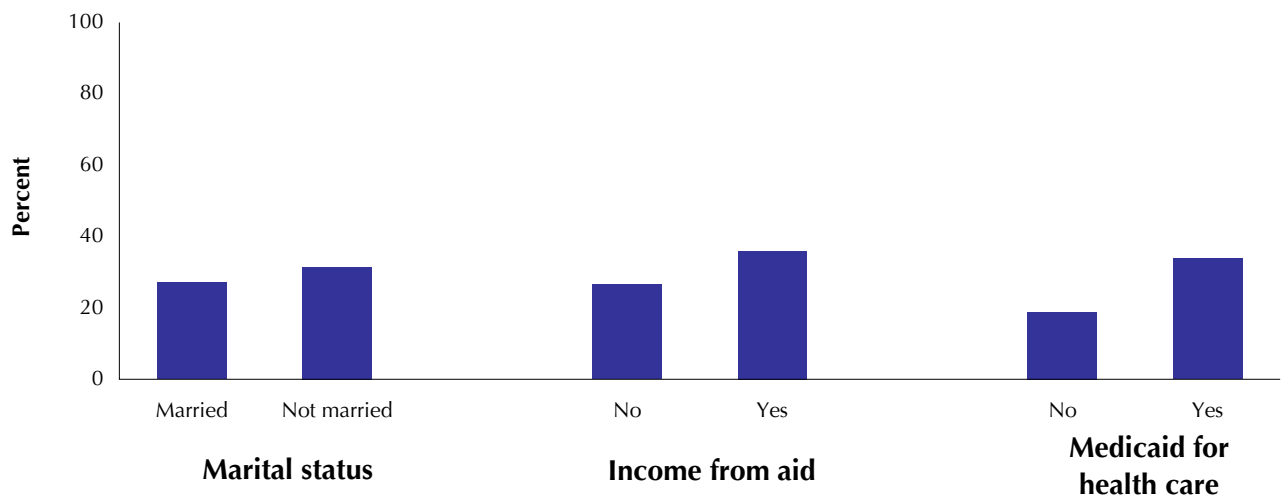
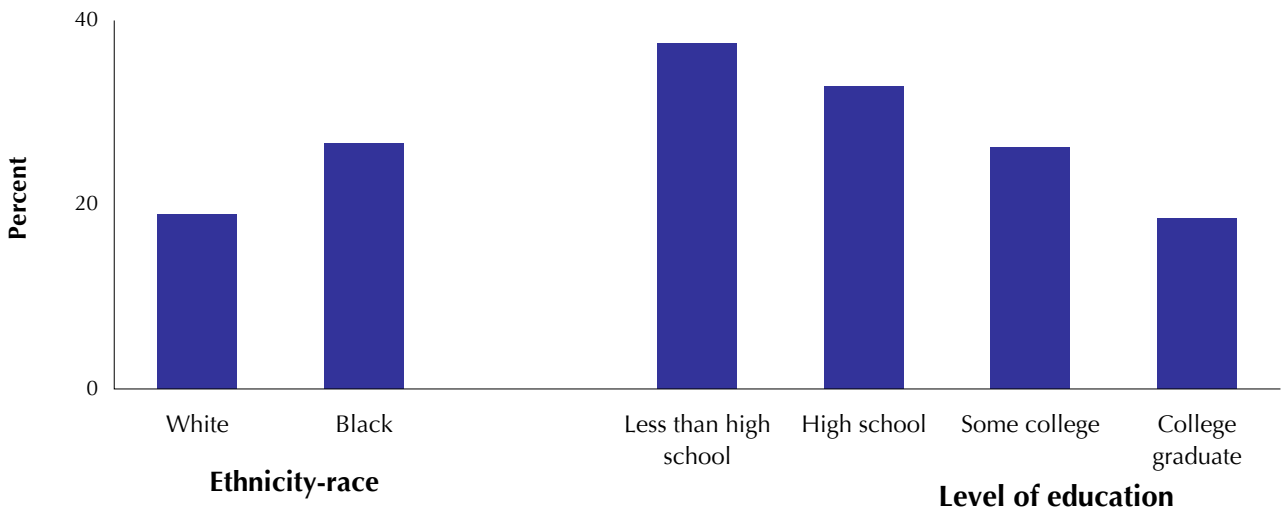
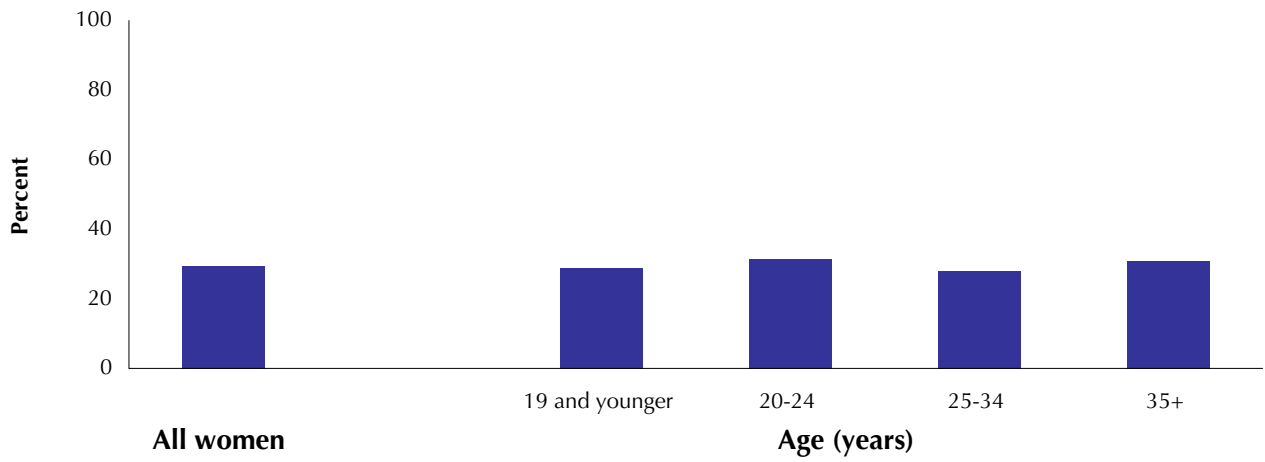
Among women during pregnancy, 29.4% reported having seen a dentist for a problem. The percentage was significantly higher among women receiving Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery compared to women not receiving Medicaid assistance.

Percent of women who have seen a dentist for a problem

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	29.4	25.9	33.2
Age (years)			
19 and younger	28.8	20.3	39.0
20-24	31.5	25.3	38.4
25-34	27.9	22.8	33.7
35+	30.8	19.3	45.2
Race-ethnicity			
White	18.9	6.3	44.7
Black	26.7	22.0	32.0
Other	33.1	27.8	38.9
Level of education			
Less than high school	37.5	29.4	46.3
High school	32.8	26.4	39.8
Some college	26.2	20.1	33.5
College graduate	18.5	12.7	26.2
Marital status			
Married	27.1	22.3	32.5
Not married	31.5	26.5	37.0
Income from aid			
No	26.6	22.6	31.0
Yes	36.0	29.2	43.5
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	18.8	13.8	25.2
Yes	33.9	29.5	38.6

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



Mississippi, year 2006 births

Dental care during pregnancy

Percent of women seen by a dentist during most recent pregnancy

PRAMS question

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 Y/N; b. During my most recent pregnancy Y/N; c. After my most recent pregnancy Y/N.

Findings

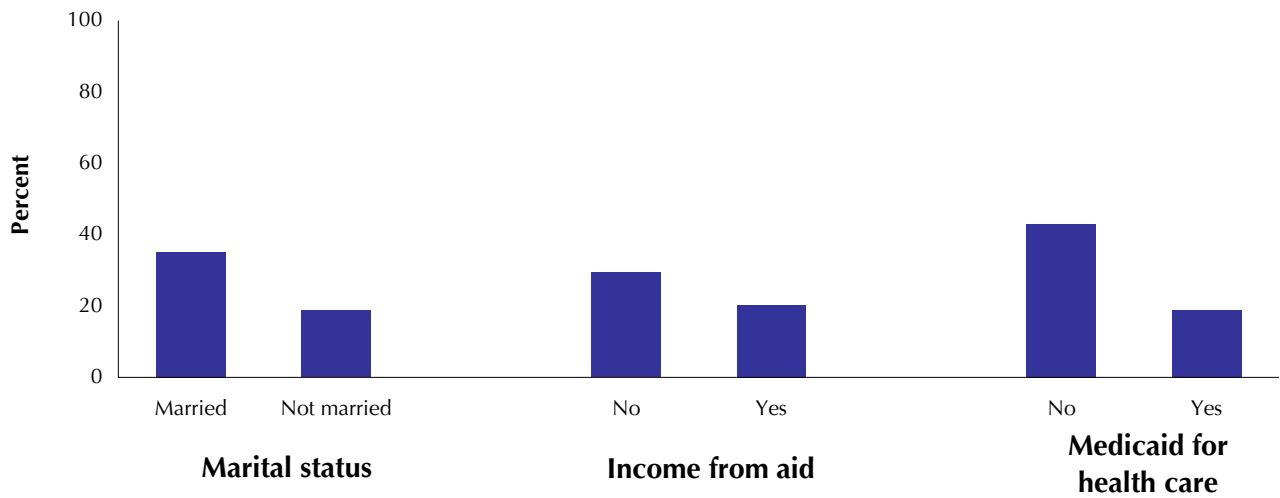
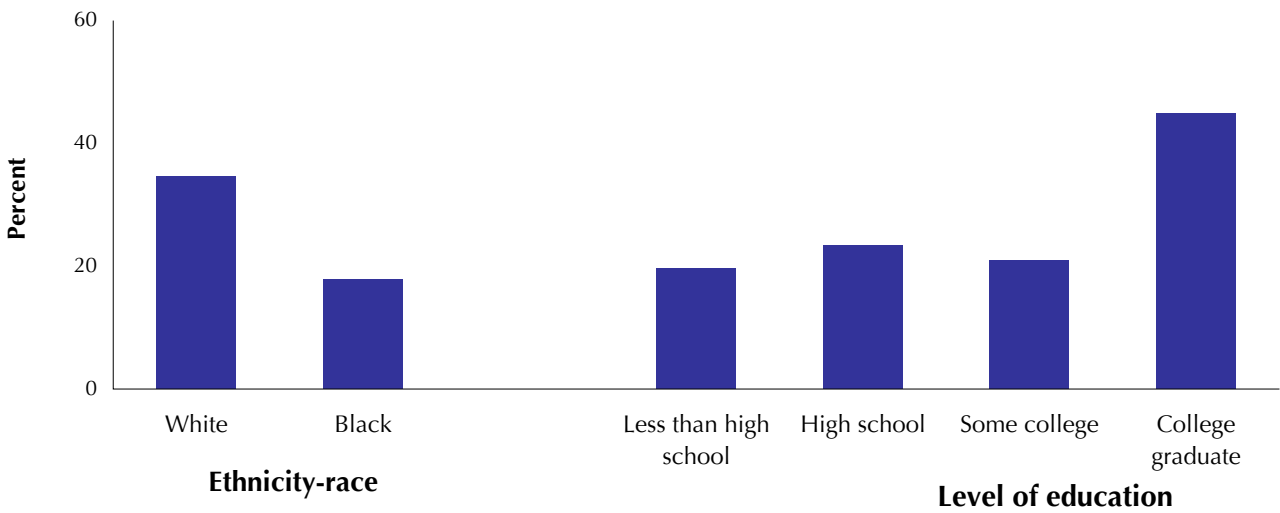
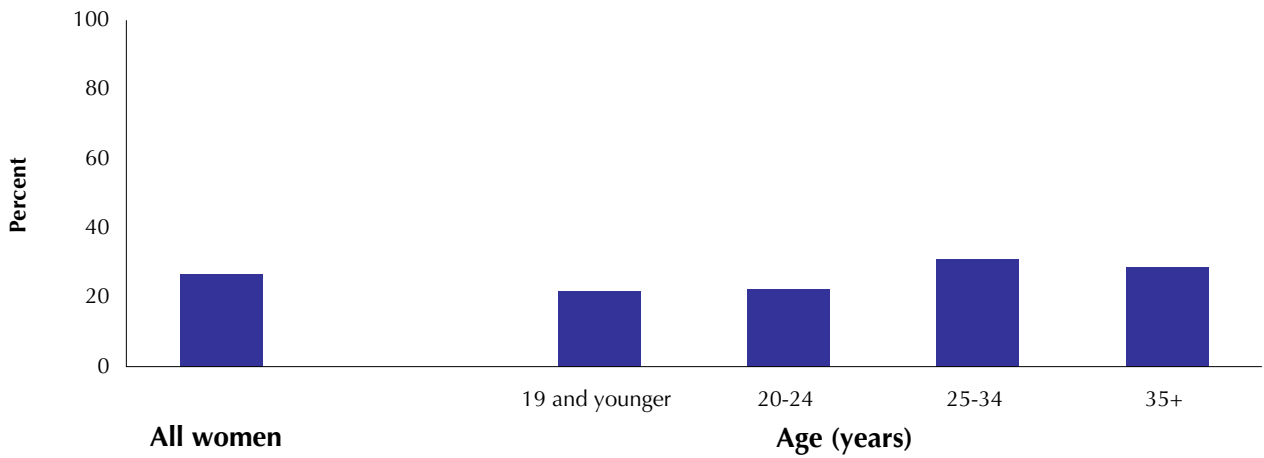
Among all women, 26.6% reported having teeth cleaned during their most recent pregnancy. The percentage of women was significantly higher among white women than black and married compared to not married. The percentage was also significantly higher among women not receiving Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery compared to women receiving Medicaid assistance.

Percent of women seeing a dentist or dental clinic during most recent pregnancy

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	26.6	22.8	30.8
Age (years)			
19 and younger	21.7	13.5	32.9
20-24	22.3	16.1	30.0
25-34	31.0	25.2	37.4
35+	28.8	16.7	44.8
Race-ethnicity			
White	34.6	29.0	40.6
Black	17.9	13.1	24.0
Other	9.7	1.4	45.5
Level of education			
Less than high school	19.7	12.4	29.8
High school	23.4	17.2	30.9
Some college	20.9	14.7	28.9
College graduate	44.8	35.7	54.2
Marital status			
Married	35.1	29.3	41.3
Not married	18.7	14.0	24.4
Income from aid			
No	29.4	24.7	34.5
Yes	20.3	14.3	28.1
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	42.9	35.5	50.6
Yes	18.8	14.7	23.7

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

Percent of women seeing a dentist or dental clinic during most recent pregnancy



Mississippi, year 2006 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:

Q67: Have you ever had your teeth cleaned by a dentist or dental hygienist? No/Yes

Findings

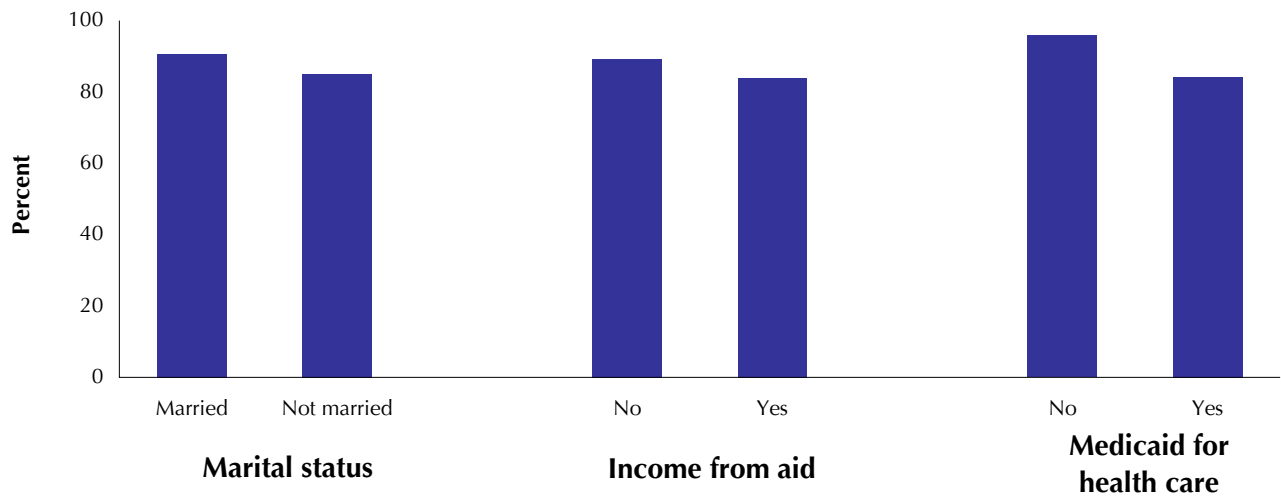
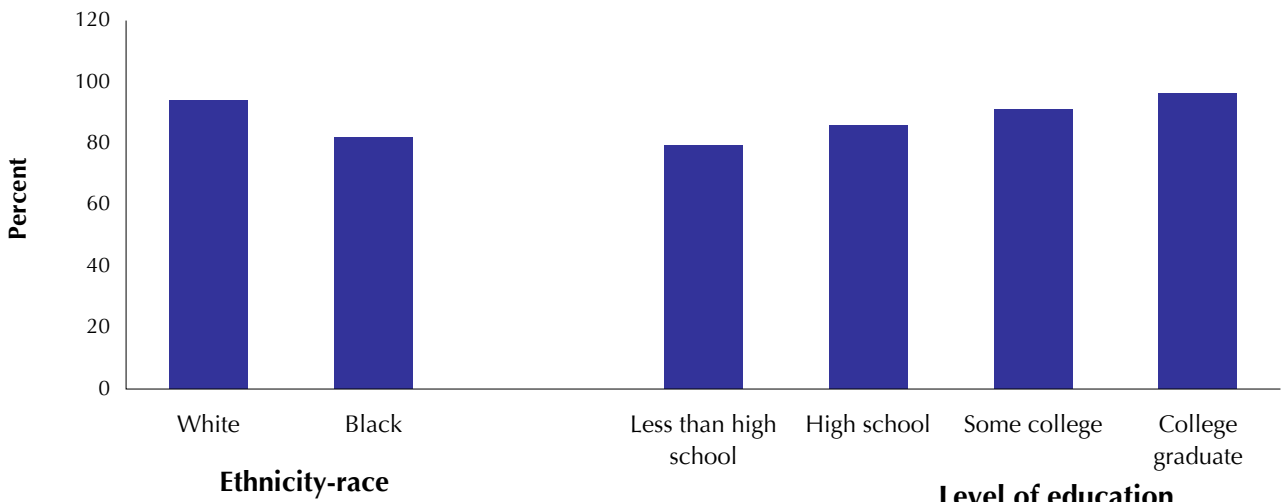
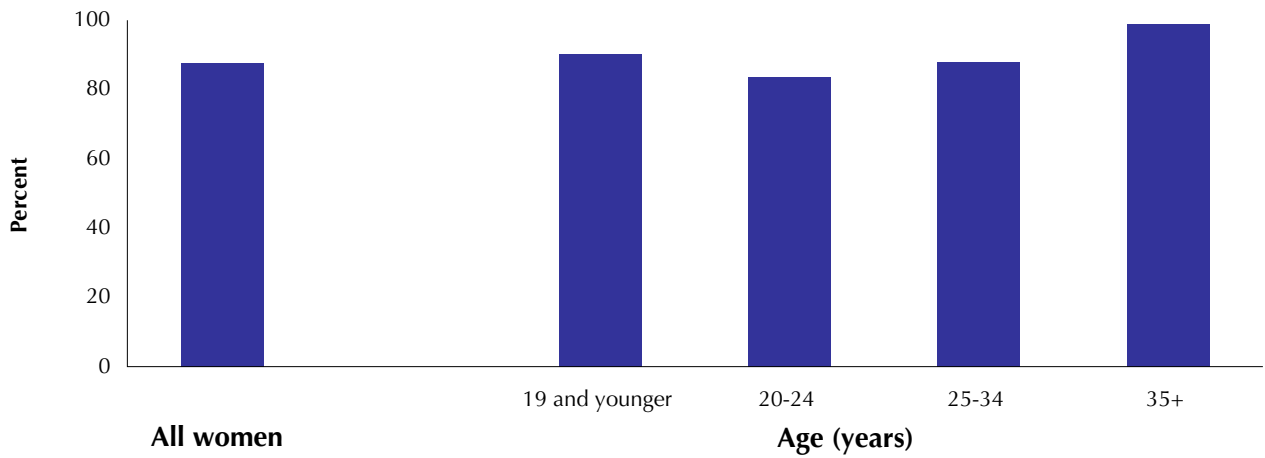
Among women questioned about the care of their teeth during their most recent pregnancy, 87.6% reported ever having their teeth cleaned by a dentist or dental hygienist. The percentage was significantly higher among white women than black.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	87.6	84.7	90.1
Age (years)			
19 and younger	90.1	82.1	94.8
20-24	83.4	77.4	88.1
25-34	87.9	83.2	91.4
35+	98.9	97.1	99.6
Race-ethnicity			
White	93.9	90.6	96.1
Black	81.8	76.7	86.0
Other	76.2	51.2	90.7
Level of education			
Less than high school	79.3	71.2	85.5
High school	85.9	80.1	90.2
Some college	90.9	85.1	94.6
College graduate	96.4	91.5	98.5
Marital status			
Married	90.6	86.5	93.6
Not married	85.0	80.5	88.6
Income from aid			
No	89.2	85.8	91.9
Yes	83.8	77.5	88.7
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	95.8	91.6	97.9
Yes	84.2	80.3	87.5

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 2006 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:

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. NY
- b. I went to a dentist or dental clinic. NY
- c. A dental or other health care worker talked with me about how to care for my teeth and gums. NY

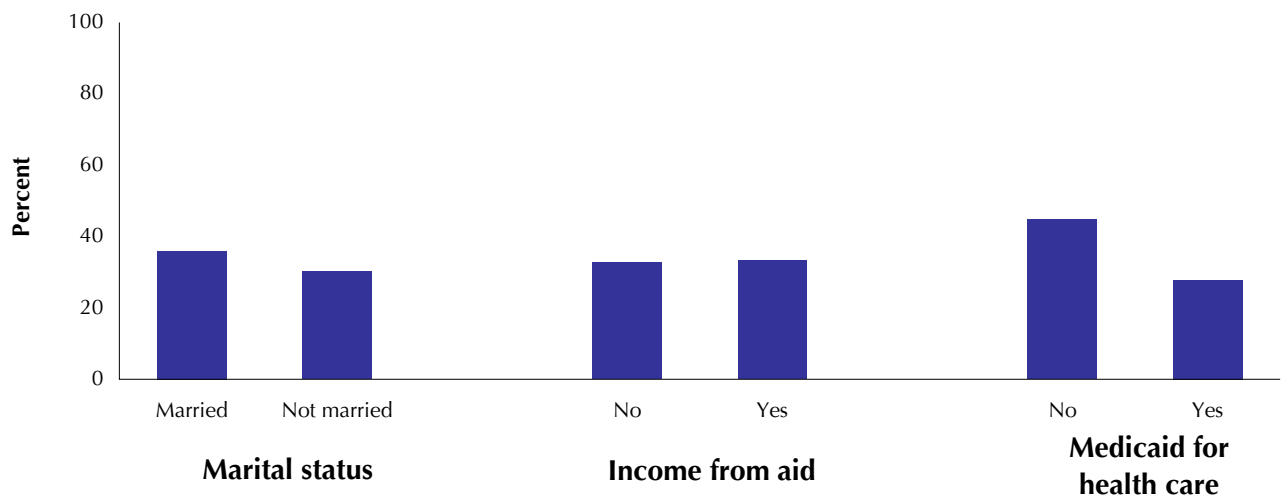
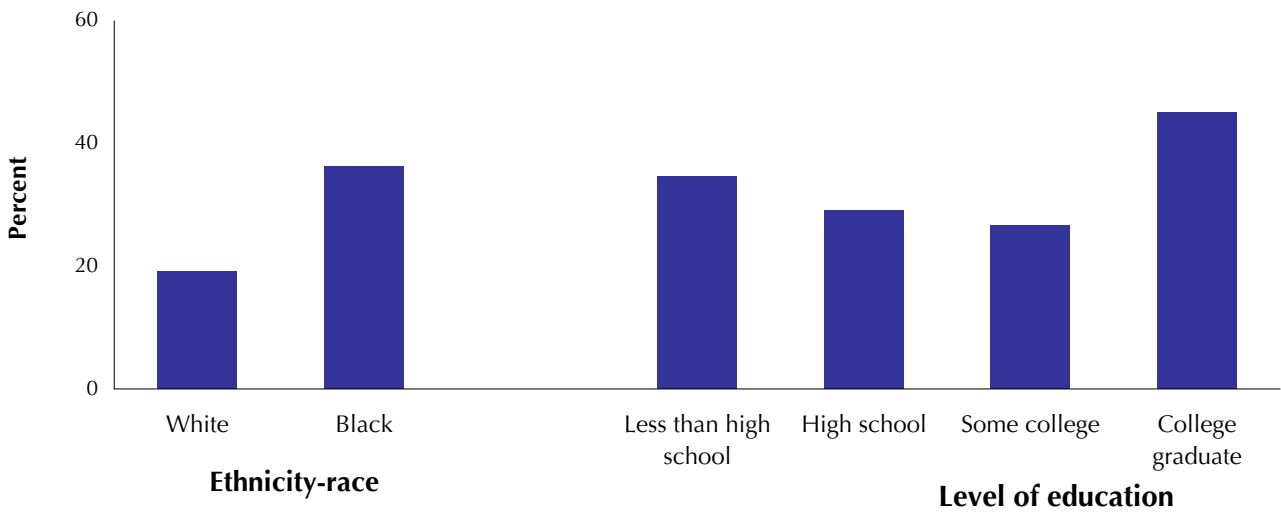
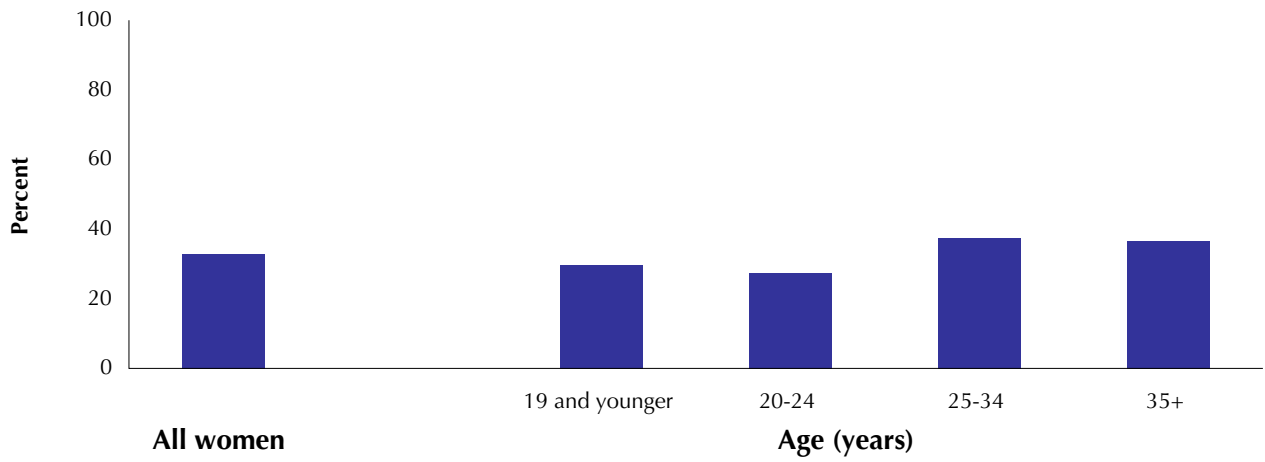
Findings

Among all new mothers, 32.9% reported going to a dentist or dental clinic during their most recent pregnancy. Percentage was significantly higher for women not receiving Medicaid for prenatal care and/or delivery compared to women receiving Medicaid assistance.

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

Characteristic	%	95% CI	
		lower	upper
All women	32.9	29.2	36.8
Age (years)			
19 and younger	29.8	21.1	40.3
20-24	27.3	21.4	34.2
25-34	37.5	31.9	43.5
35+	36.5	24.0	51.1
Race-ethnicity			
White	19.2	6.5	44.8
Black	36.2	30.9	41.8
Other	30.5	25.2	36.2
Level of education			
Less than high school	34.6	26.6	43.6
High school	29.1	23.0	36.0
Some college	26.7	20.5	34.0
College graduate	45.0	36.6	53.8
Marital status			
Married	35.9	30.6	41.6
Not married	30.2	25.2	35.7
Income from aid			
No	32.7	28.4	37.4
Yes	33.3	26.5	40.8
Medicaid for prenatal care &/or delivery			
No	44.8	37.8	51.9
Yes	27.9	23.7	32.5

Percent of women who went to a 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. Twenty–nine states and New York City currently participate in this project. Data can be used at the state level to plan and evaluate programs and to inform policymakers and the general public. PRAMS helps to identify families at risk for health problems and to monitor progress over time. At the national level, findings from different states may be compared. For year 2006 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 2006, Mississippi PRAMS sampled 1,009 mothers (generalizing to a PRAMS-eligible population of 27,893). The data used in the analysis were limited to information collected from February through September of 2006 due to response rate criterion. The sample was stratified by birth weight: women with very low birth weight (under 1,500 g) or low birth weight (1,500 to 2,499 g) infants were sampled at a higher rate. Records were excluded from the sample if the mother was non-resident or gave birth out of state, her last name was missing, the gestation consisted of four or more siblings, the infant was given up for adoption, or the birth was reported too late for inclusion.

Data collection

Procedures and instruments are standardized to allow comparisons between states. Selected women were first contacted by mail. If there is no response, attempts were made to interview women by telephone. The overall response rate was 70%.

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 (SPSS, Complex Samples 16.0 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

Q 5, Q6:

Body Mass Index (BMI) was calculated from the weight (kg) divided by height squared (m²). For adults over 20 years old, BMI was categorized as underweight if less than 18.5; normal if 18.5 to 24.9; overweight if 25.0 to 29.9; and obese if 30.0 or more (National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. *Clinical Guidelines on the Identification, Evaluation and Treatment of Overweight and Obesity in Adults: The Evidence Report*. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office; 1998.)

BMI cutoffs are available from www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dnpa/bmi/bmi-adult.htm. For children through 240 months of age, gender and age-specific charts (BMI-for-age) define underweight as BMI-for-age at or below the fifth percentile; normal as 5th to below 85th percentile; at risk for overweight as 85th to below 95th percentile; and overweight as 95th percentile or more. BMI-for-age definitions and charts are available at <http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dnpa/bmi/bmi-for-age.htm>. Both URLs were accessed 2/24/2005. After BMI was calculated, a variable was created classifying weight as below normal, normal, or above normal (adults who were overweight or obese, or children through 240 months of age who were at risk for overweight or overweight). The Institute of Medicine uses different cutoffs for BMI (Institute of Medicine, Committee on Nutritional Status during Pregnancy and Lactation. *Nutrition during Pregnancy. Part 1: Weight Gain*. Washington DC: National Academy Press, 1990).

Q7

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

Q8

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

Q10

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

Q14:

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

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.

Q50

This response was dichotomized as yes or no.

Q55

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

Statistical methods

(SPSS, Complex Samples 16.0 software).

Point estimates and their variances were calculated using the SPSS, Complex Samples, (Release 16.0) Chicago, IL: SPSS Inc., to account for the complex sample design.

All estimates shown met the NCHS standard of having less than or equal to 30% relative standard error. Significance of comparisons are based on all pair wise linear contrasts between levels of domains variables, using two-sided significance tests at the 0.05 level. For one-way tables, there were no tests of significance between response options. Test of trend was not done.

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

Strengths and limitations

Strengths:

PRAMS is a population-based survey allowing generalization to all women with live birth, with relatively few exclusions (MS PRAMS Surveillance Protocol, February 19, 2004). This dataset represents births from February through September, 2006, which was necessary in order to meet our weighted 70% 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 2006 births

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

Maternal characteristic	Unweighted number	Weighted estimates					
		Number	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	Weighted percent	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI
Age (years)							
All women	1,009	27,893	27,578	28,208	100.0	.	.
19 and younger	168	4,426	3,587	5,265	15.9	13.1	19.1
20-24	335	9,341	8,278	10,404	33.5	29.8	37.3
25-34	426	12,002	10,937	13,067	43.0	39.2	47.0
35+	80	2,124	1,541	2,707	7.6	5.8	10.0
Race-ethnicity							
All women	1,009	27,893	27,578	28,208	100.0	.	.
White	442	13,729	12,695	14,764	49.2	45.3	53.2
Black	544	13,251	12,072	14,430	47.5	43.6	51.5
Other	23	912	492	1,332	3.3	2.1	5.2
Education (years completed)							
All women	1,009	27,893	27,578	28,208	100.0	.	.
Less than high school	239	6,456	5,450	7,462	23.1	19.9	26.8
High school	320	9,190	8,120	10,260	32.9	29.3	36.8
Some college	264	6,917	6,012	7,822	24.8	21.6	28.3
College graduate	186	5,330	4,511	6,149	19.1	16.3	22.3
Marital status							
All women	1,009	27,893	11,995	14,026	100.0	.	.
Married	450	13,011	13,675	16,090	46.6	42.7	50.6
Not married	559	14,882	27,578	28,208	53.4	49.4	57.3
Income from aid							
All women	1,000	27,629	27,249	28,010	100.0	.	.
No	687	19,347	18,367	20,327	70.0	66.2	73.6
Yes	313	8,282	7,227	9,337	30.0	26.4	33.8
Medicaid for PNC &/or delivery							
All women	1,003	27,832	7,250	9,133	100.0	.	.
No	269	8,191	18,521	20,760	29.4	26.1	33.1
Yes	734	19,641	27,502	28,162	70.6	66.9	74.0

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