

Ohio PRAMS Data Summary, 1999-2001

Executive Summary

Background

The Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) is an on-going population-based survey of maternal experiences and behaviors before and during a woman's pregnancy and during her child's early infancy. PRAMS is conducted by the Ohio Department of Health in collaboration with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The system is a data collection component of the 1987 CDC initiative to reduce infant mortality and low birth weight. PRAMS was designed to supplement birth certificate data used to plan and assess maternal and infant health programs. PRAMS provides data for states to use to improve the health of mothers and infants, and to monitor changes in maternal and child health indicators over time.

Ohio began participating in PRAMS in 1999, and currently has data available for 1999, 2000, and 2001. The Ohio PRAMS questionnaire consists of core questions, which are common to every participating state, and additional pretested, standard questions chosen to meet Ohio's specific needs. Topics addressed include the source and content of prenatal care, maternal alcohol and tobacco use, maternal stress, breastfeeding and infant safety.

The questionnaire changed between 1999 and 2000, most questions remained the same when the survey changed but other questions changed significantly. Comparisons between 1999 and 2000/2001 data for questions that changed significantly are not valid, hence 1999 data for these questions is not presented in the 1999-2001 data summary.

Data Collection

Each month, about 200 new mothers are randomly selected from Ohio birth certificate files. Ohio over-samples African American women and women who deliver low birth weight infants in attempt to obtain adequate data on these smaller but higher risk populations. At two to six months after delivery each woman in the sample receives a PRAMS survey packet. Follow-up survey packets are mailed to mothers who do not respond. Seven to 10 days after sending the final survey packet telephone calls are initiated with nonrespondents. At the end of a complete year of data collection, results are weighted so that they are representative of all Ohio women who had a live birth during the survey year.

Key Findings

A data book was published that contained summary analysis for the majority of questions included in the 1999 survey. This data book can be found at <http://www.odh.state.oh.us/odhprograms/prams/pramsdata.htm>. The 1999-2001 data summary here is a presentation of the analysis of most questions by year. Because the survey is population based, results can be generalized to the Ohio population of women who delivered a live birth during a specific year but are not necessarily representative of women at a specific county, city or regional level who may have delivered a live birth during that year.

Statistically significant differences found between 1999 and 2000 data, 1999 and 2001 data, or 2000 and 2001 data are highlighted below.

Prenatal Care

- About 80 percent of Ohio mothers entered prenatal care during the first trimester; this percentage did not change from 1999-2001. Mothers' reports of satisfaction with the timing of prenatal care increased between 1999 and 2001, with 77.8 percent reporting satisfaction in 1999 and 83.8 percent in 2001.
- The percentage of Ohio mothers reporting they received prenatal care at a private doctor's office increased from 69.7 percent in 1999 to 75.6 percent in 2001. The percentage of Ohio mothers reporting they received prenatal care at a hospital decreased during the same period, from 19.3 percent in 1999 to 14.2 percent in 2001.
- Prenatal care provider counseling about the use of alcohol during pregnancy decreased after 1999 (75.1 percent in 1999 to 68.4 percent in 2000 and 68.7 percent in 2001) as did counseling about smoking during pregnancy (76.5 percent in 1999 to 68.7 percent in 2000 and 70.4 percent in 2001).

Body Mass Index (BMI)

- BMI is increasing among Ohio mothers, with 18.9 percent of mothers considered obese (according to self-reported height and weight) in 1999, compared to 21 percent of mothers in 2000, and 24.5 percent of mothers in 2001.

Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)

- PRAMS is a joint surveillance project between the Ohio Department of Health and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The initiative is aimed at reducing infant mortality and low birth weight.
- PRAMS is designed to identify and monitor selected maternal experiences and behaviors that occur before and during pregnancy and in the child's early infancy.
- PRAMS surveys women when their infants are between two and six months of age.
- In order to better assess disparities, African American women and women who delivered low birth weight infants are over-represented in Ohio's sample.
- Because women who respond to the survey may differ from those who do not, PRAMS data are weighted to represent the population of Ohio women who gave birth to a live infant during a survey year.
- Ohio PRAMS began data collection in June of 1999. This data summary contains results of data collection for 1999, 2000, and 2001.
- For more detail about PRAMS data collection methodology: <http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/drh/methodology.htm>

PRAMS Data Summary, 1999 - 2001.¹

	1999		2000		2001	
	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	Percent	95% Confidence Interval
DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS						
Mother's Age (Years)						
Less than 20	11.9	9.8 - 13.9	13.3	11.1 - 15.5	10.5	8.5 - 12.6
20-24	27.7	24.8 - 30.5	24.2	21.4 - 27.0	25.2	22.4 - 28.0
25-34	49.4	46.2 - 52.6	49.9	46.6 - 53.1	53.0	49.8 - 56.3
35 or older	11.1	9.1 - 13.1	12.6	10.5 - 14.8	11.3	9.2 - 13.3
Mother of Hispanic Ethnicity						
	1.9	1.0 - 2.8	1.8	0.9 - 2.8	2.6	1.4 - 3.8
Mother's Race						
Black	14.9	14.4 - 15.4	15.8	15.1 - 16.5	15.3	14.8 - 15.8
White	82.4	81.1 - 83.6	81.6	80.3 - 82.9	82.0	80.8 - 83.2
Other	2.8	1.7 - 3.9	2.6	1.4 - 3.7	2.7	1.6 - 3.9
Mother's Education (Years Completed)						
Less than 12	18.3	15.7 - 21.0	15.5	13.1 - 18.0	14.9	12.5 - 17.2
12	37.8	34.7 - 40.9	33.2	30.1 - 36.2	33.4	30.3 - 36.6
More than 12	43.9	40.7 - 47.0	51.3	48.0 - 54.6	51.7	48.4 - 54.9
Mother is Married						
	66.8	63.9 - 69.6	66.9	63.9 - 69.9	67.0	64.2 - 69.9
Mother Had No Previous Live Births						
	41.4	38.3 - 44.6	44.3	41.0 - 47.6	40.9	37.6 - 44.1
Pregnancy Surveyed was Multiple Birth						
	1.6	1.1 - 2.2	2.1	1.2 - 2.9	1.8	1.2 - 2.3

	1999		2000		2001	
	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	Percent	95% Confidence Interval
Health Coverage Before Pregnancy (all that apply)						
Private insurance			68.7	65.6 - 71.8	69.4	66.5 - 72.4
Medicaid	7.5	5.9 - 9.1	5.7	4.3 - 7.1	7.6	6.0 - 9.1
Both private insurance & Medicaid	1.9	1.1 - 2.6	2.5	1.5 - 3.5	3.2	2.2 - 4.2
Neither private insurance nor Medicaid	22.8	20.1 - 25.5	23.1	20.2 - 26.0	19.8	17.2 - 22.5
WIC Participation During Pregnancy	36.6	35.6 - 37.7	36.0	32.8 - 39.1	37.2	34.2 - 40.3
Food Stamp Receipt During Pregnancy	16.6	14.3 - 18.8	14.8	12.6 - 17.0	16.5	14.3 - 18.6
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (Welfare) Receipt During Pregnancy	12.6	10.6 - 14.5	12.1	10.1 - 14.1	12.3	10.4 - 14.2
PRENATAL CARE						
Pregnancy Confirmed During First Trimester	91.1	89.2 - 92.9	92.6	90.9 - 94.2	92.0	90.1 - 93.8
No Prenatal Care	0.5	0.1 - 0.9	0.7	0.2 - 1.2	1.1	0.5 - 1.8
Entered Prenatal Care During First Trimester	80.8	78.2 - 83.3	81.7	79.2 - 84.3	79.7	77.1 - 82.4
Mother Satisfied with Timing of Prenatal Care (if wanted prenatal care)	77.8	75.2 - 80.5	80.7	78.1 - 83.3	83.8	81.4 - 86.1
Mother Did Not Want Prenatal Care	0.5	0.0 - 1.0	0.2	0.0 - 0.5	0.4	0.0 - 0.8
Health Care Coverage for Prenatal Care (all that apply)						
Private insurance			69.4	66.3 - 72.5	70.6	67.7 - 73.6
Medicaid	28.5	25.7 - 31.4	26.2	23.3 - 29.1	28.1	25.2 - 30.9
Income	18.5	16.0 - 21.0	21.2	18.4 - 23.9	20.8	18.1 - 23.6
Other	4.1	2.9 - 5.4	4.6	3.2 - 6.1	2.2	1.3 - 3.1
Prenatal Care Provider						
Private doctor's office	69.7	66.9 - 72.6	74.8	72.1 - 77.5	75.6	73.0 - 78.3
Hospital	19.3	16.9 - 21.7	14.8	12.6 - 16.9	14.2	12.0 - 16.3
Health department / community health clinic	8.3	6.6 - 10.1	8.8	7.0 - 10.7	7.4	5.8 - 9.1
Other	2.7	1.7 - 3.7	1.6	0.8 - 2.4	2.8	1.7 - 3.8
Prenatal Care Content						
Prenatal care provider assessed alcohol use	83.8	81.4 - 86.2	83.2	80.7 - 85.7	82.8	80.2 - 85.3

	1999		2000		2001	
	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	Percent	95% Confidence Interval
Prenatal care provider counseled regarding alcohol use during pregnancy	75.1	72.3 - 77.9	68.4	65.3 - 71.5	68.7	65.6 - 71.7
Prenatal care provider assessed smoking status	91.6	89.8 - 93.5	91.5	89.6 - 93.4	92.2	90.4 - 94.0
Prenatal care provider counseled regarding smoking during pregnancy	76.5	73.8 - 79.3	68.7	65.6 - 71.8	70.4	67.4 - 73.4
Prenatal care provider counseled regarding physical abuse	32.0	29.0 - 35.0	31.3	28.3 - 34.4	36.0	32.8 - 39.1
Prenatal care provider counseled regarding HIV prevention	44.8	41.6 - 48.0				
Prenatal care provider counseled regarding HIV testing	73.8	71.0 - 76.6	77.1	74.3 - 79.9	79.0	76.2 - 81.7
Prenatal care provider counseled regarding breastfeeding	82.6	80.1 - 85.0	80.3	77.7 - 83.0	82.3	79.7 - 84.8
Prenatal care provider counseled regarding postpartum contraception	81.1	78.6 - 83.6	79.3	76.6 - 82.0	79.9	77.2 - 82.6
Mother tested for HIV During Pregnancy or at Delivery²	61.3	58.2 - 64.5	63.2	60 - 66.4	64.2	61.1 - 67.4
Mother Hospitalized During Pregnancy (of those experiencing problems such as preterm labor, diabetes, eclampsia)			50.4	46.5 - 54.3	49.6	45.7 - 53.5
HEALTH BEHAVIORS / RISK FACTORS						
Mother's Prepregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI)						
Underweight (BMI<19.8)	16.1	13.6 - 18.6	15.2	12.7 - 17.6	15.9	13.5 - 18.4
Normal (BMI=19.8-26)	53.6	50.3 - 57.0	54.0	50.6 - 57.3	47.4	44.1 - 50.6
Overweight (BMI=>26-29)	11.4	9.3 - 13.4	9.9	8.0 - 11.8	12.2	10.1 - 14.4
Obese (BMI>=30)	18.9	16.4 - 21.5	21.0	18.3 - 23.7	24.5	21.7 - 27.3
Mothers Who Indicated They are Aware that Folic Acid Can Prevent Some Birth Defects	73.1	70.3 - 76.0	80.0	77.4 - 82.6	78.3	75.6 - 80.9
Multivitamin Use Before Pregnancy						
Didn't take a multivitamin at all			57.7	54.4 - 60.9	57.8	54.6 - 61.0
1-3 times a week			7.7	5.9 - 9.4	7.8	6.1 - 9.6
4-6 times a week			7.8	6.0 - 9.7	6.8	5.1 - 8.4
Every day			26.9	24.0 - 29.8	27.6	24.7 - 30.5
Cigarette Smoking by Mother						
In the 3 months before pregnancy			28.6	25.5 - 31.7	27.2	24.2 - 30.2
During the last 3 months of pregnancy			17.1	14.6 - 19.7	17.5	15.0 - 20.0
At the time of survey completion			24.2	21.3 - 27.1	23.8	21.0 - 26.6

	1999		2000		2001	
	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	Percent	95% Confidence Interval
Baby Spends Any Amount of Time in a Room with Someone Who is Smoking	14.2	11.9 - 16.6	18.2	15.5 - 20.8	17.5	14.9 - 20.2
Alcohol Use by Mother						
In the 3 months before pregnancy			53.7	50.4 - 57.0	54.0	50.7 - 57.2
During last 3 months of pregnancy			4.7	3.3 - 6.1	5.9	4.3 - 7.4
Physical Abuse of Mother (by husband, partner or anyone else)						
In the 12 months before pregnancy	7.6	5.9 - 9.4	6.8	5.1 - 8.5	7.0	5.3 - 8.6
During pregnancy	5.6	4.2 - 7.1	5.5	3.9 - 7.1	5.1	3.8 - 6.5
STRESS & SOCIAL SUPPORT						
Number of Stressful Events During 12 Months Before Delivery (e.g. moved to a new address, hospitalization of family member, death of someone close, divorce or separation)						
None	20.2	17.6 - 22.7	25.0	22.1 - 27.8	24.2	21.4 - 27.0
1-2	41.4	38.2 - 44.6	37.8	34.6 - 40.9	41.7	38.5 - 44.9
3-5	29.4	26.5 - 32.3	29.3	26.3 - 32.3	25.6	22.8 - 28.4
6-18	9.0	7.2 - 10.9	8.0	6.2 - 9.8	8.5	6.7 - 10.2
Social Support During Pregnancy						
Able to get ride to doctor's office, if needed	93.0	91.3 - 94.6	93.2	91.6 - 94.9	94.3	92.9 - 95.8
Had someone to talk with, when needed	90.8	88.9 - 92.7	90.2	88.2 - 92.2	92.4	90.8 - 94.1
Able to get help, if sick	90.4	88.6 - 92.4	90.6	88.6 - 92.6	92.5	90.8 - 94.1
Had someone to loan her \$50, if needed	85.1	82.8 - 87.4	86.4	84.1 - 88.7	88.3	86.3 - 90.4
Social Support After Pregnancy						
Able to get someone to care for baby, if needed	92.2	90.5 - 93.8	89.8	87.8 - 91.8	93.0	91.4 - 94.6
Had someone to talk with, when needed	91.8	90.0 - 93.6	92.5	90.8 - 94.2	93.1	91.5 - 94.8
Able to get help, if sick	91.5	89.7 - 93.3	91.4	89.5 - 93.3	93.6	92.0 - 95.2
Had someone to loan her \$50, if needed	88.2	86.2 - 90.2	89.9	87.9 - 91.9	89.6	87.6 - 91.6
Had Someone to help her if tired and feeling frustrated with new baby			92.5	90.8 - 94.2	93.1	91.5 - 94.7
FAMILY PLANNING						
Pregnancy Intent						
Wanted to be pregnant then or sooner	58.7	55.5 - 61.9	57.5	54.3 - 60.7	59.3	56.2 - 62.4
Wanted pregnancy later or not at all	41.3	38.1 - 44.5	42.5	39.3 - 45.7	40.7	37.6 - 43.8

	1999		2000		2001	
	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	Percent	95% Confidence Interval
Actively Trying to Become Pregnant			48.3	45.0 - 51.6	47.9	44.7 - 51.2
Use of Contraception at Conception (by those not trying to become pregnant)			43.2	38.7 - 47.8	38.6	34.2 - 42.9
BIRTH OUTCOMES						
Premature Birth (Gestational Age <37 Weeks)	9.2	7.8 - 10.5	10.7	9.1 - 12.4	9.0	7.7 - 10.4
Baby Placed in Neonatal Intensive Care at Birth	9.5	8.0 - 11.1	10.4	8.7 - 12.1	10.4	8.7 - 12.0
Low Birth Weight Baby (<2500g)	7.1	7.0 - 7.2	7.1	7.0 - 7.3	7.1	7.0 - 7.2
Days Baby Spent in the Hospital						
1-2			66.0	63.0 - 69.0	66.3	63.3 - 69.3
3			18.0	15.5 - 20.5	18.9	16.3 - 21.4
4+			16.0	13.8 - 18.2	14.8	12.7 - 16.9
WELL-BABY CARE						
Baby Had at Least 1 Well Baby Care Visit			98.2	97.3 - 99.2	98.6	97.7 - 99.5
Source of Routine Well Baby Care						
Hospital clinic			11.3	9.4 - 13.3	10.1	8.2 - 11.9
Health department			2.1	1.1 - 3.1	1.9	1.0 - 2.8
Private doctor			79.9	77.4 - 82.5	81.4	79.0 - 83.9
Community health center			5.1	3.6 - 6.6	5.5	4.1 - 7.0
Other			1.5	0.7 - 2.4	1.1	0.4 - 1.7
Mother Satisfied with Amount of Well Baby Care	95.4	94.0 - 96.8	95.2	93.7 - 96.6	95.9	94.6 - 97.3
INFANT SAFETY						
Mother Lays Baby to Sleep on His or Her Side or Back	85.1	82.9 - 87.4	84.4	82.1 - 86.6	83.9	81.6 - 86.2
Baby Brought Home from Hospital in Infant Car Seat	99.7	99.3 - 100.0	99.5	99.0 - 100.0	99.0	98.3 - 99.8
Baby Rides in Infant Car Seat			99.8	99.6 - 100.0	99.7	99.3 - 100.0
Working Smoke Alarm in Mother's Home	95.5	94.2 - 96.9	96.2	94.9 - 97.5	95.7	94.2 - 97.2

	1999		2000		2001	
	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	Percent	95% Confidence Interval
Loaded Firearms in Home	4.8	3.4 - 6.1	3.4	2.1 - 4.6	3.3	2.1 - 4.6
BREASTFEEDING						
Baby Was Ever Breastfed			63.0	59.8 - 66.3	62.4	59.1 - 65.6
Baby Was Fed Only Breast Milk at the Hospital	34.7	31.5 - 37.9	38.2	35.0 - 41.5	37.1	33.9 - 40.3
Hospital Staff Gave Mother Breastfeeding Information	88.1	86.0 - 90.3	88.4	86.2 - 90.6	90.9	89.0 - 92.8
POSTPARTUM						
Postpartum Counseling Regarding Contraception	90.4	88.5 - 92.4	88.7	86.5 - 90.8	87.8	85.7 - 89.9
Use of Contraception After Delivery			84.6	82.2 - 87.0	83.9	81.4 - 86.4

This pattern indicates a significant change in the question between 1999 and 2000/2001. Information (data) will not be shown for 1999.

A shaded cell indicates the question was not asked that year.

¹ Self-reported PRAMS survey data are linked to birth certificate data and weighted for sample design, nonresponse, and noncoverage. The outcome of the weighting is estimated population numbers. **Percent** is the proportion of women who gave birth to a live infant in a particular year in Ohio and fall into a particular category. The **95 percent confidence interval** is a range of values we can be 95 percent sure includes the true population proportion for that particular category. For example, 11.9 percent of the women giving birth to a live infant in 1999 were less than 20 years old. We are 95 percent sure the true proportion of women younger than 20 giving birth to a live infant in 1999 is between 9.8 percent and 13.9 percent.

Groups can be compared and if their 95 percent confidence intervals do not overlap the difference between the groups may be considered to be statistically significant. For example, the percent of women with more than 12 years of education giving birth to a live infant in 1999 (43.9 percent) is significantly lower than the percent of women with more than 12 years of education giving birth to a live infant in 2001 (51.7 percent), as the 95 percent confidence intervals for these two percents do not overlap.

² Percentage of women who answered 'Do not know' to HIV testing during pregnancy: 1999 - 13.7 percent, 2000 - 12.5 percent, 2001 - 14.3 percent.