



Texas Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System

2002



TEXAS PRAMS 2002 DATA BOOK

Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System

**Texas Department of State Health Services
Division of Family & Community Health Services
Research & Public Health Assessment Office**

The Texas PRAMS 2002 Data Book was prepared by the Research & Public Health Assessment Office, in the Division of Family and Community Health Services, along with the collaborative efforts of many other individuals. We would like to acknowledge the following people for their time and contributions:

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The Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) is a Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) sponsored initiative to reduce infant mortality and low birthweight. PRAMS is an on-going state-specific population-based surveillance system. It is designed to identify and monitor selected maternal experiences before, during, and after pregnancy.

PRAMS enhances data from vital records for use in planning and assessing perinatal health programs. Because PRAMS data are population-based, findings from data analyses can be generalized to an entire state's population of women having a live birth. PRAMS data have been used to increase understanding of maternal behaviors and experiences and their relationship with adverse pregnancy outcomes. These data can be used to develop and assess programs and policies designed to reduce adverse pregnancy outcomes and improve the health of babies and mothers.

The Research & Public Health Assessment Office (R&PHA) within Family & Community Health Services at the Department of State Health Services (DSHS) conducts Texas PRAMS. The Texas PRAMS team works closely with the CDC to ensure that the data collection occurs according to the designated protocol.

The PRAMS survey consists of core questions that are required by CDC and several standard questions that are selected by each State. CDC has rigorously tested the survey questions for use in the survey. The PRAMS questionnaire addresses many topics, including prenatal care, obstetric history, use of alcohol and cigarettes, knowledge of folic acid, multivitamin use, access to care, abuse before and during pregnancy, postpartum depression, pregnancy intention, breastfeeding, and exposure to secondhand smoke.

PRAMS uses both mail and telephone modes to conduct interviews with biological mothers of infants aged 60-180 days old. Contact information is obtained using a variety of sources. Three attempts are made by mail to obtain a completed questionnaire. Mothers who do not respond to the mail survey are targeted for a telephone interview. Attempts are also made to get completed interviews from mothers of deceased infants. The majority of responses in Texas are obtained through mail survey responses. A DSHS subcontractor conducts the telephone interviews. Texas initiated PRAMS data collection in May 2002, and is one of 29 states (and New York City) currently participating in the initiative. All the survey data are sent to the CDC for cleaning and weighting.

Introduction

For the 2002 birth year, 1,814 interviews were completed out of 3,264 mothers sampled. The weighted response rate for 2002 was 58%. The 2002 weighted response rates by subgroups are presented below:

Weighted Response Rate By Select Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Percent
Total Birth Population	58%
Age	
Less than 18	51%
18 - 19	54%
20 - 34	58%
35 and above	65%
Educational Level	
Less than 12th Grade	50%
High School	57%
More than High School	68%
Birthweight – Race/Ethnicity	
Low Birthweight	
White/Other	59%
Black	46%
Hispanic	56%
Normal Birthweight	
White/Other	64%
Black	49%
Hispanic	56%
Marital Status	
Married	62%
Not Married	50%
Pregnancy Term	
Less than 37 weeks	51%
37 weeks or more	59%

Tables in the Databook

To understand the data presented in this document, we provided an explanation about how to read the tables. The survey questions used in the data book are provided as table headings.

Each table consists of several columns:

- > Column for the total birth population with selected sociodemographic characteristics – age, educational level, birthweight/race, marital status, health insurance, Medicaid coverage, and pregnancy term.
- > Column for the percent of women who gave a particular response to a question (e.g., the percent of women who answered “yes” compared to those who might have answered “no”).
- > Column for the population estimate which is the number of women who answered the survey question (adjusted to mirror the population of women who gave birth to a live infant and are residents of Texas).
- > Column for the 95% confidence interval (95% CI) which provides information about the margin of error. The 95% confidence interval means that the likelihood of a percent falling outside the range in the table is less than 5%.

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Insurance - Before Pregnancy

- ▶ Slightly less than half of the mothers in Texas reported they had health insurance, not including Medicaid, before they became pregnant. Less than 10% were on Medicaid before they became pregnant.
- ▶ Women 18 and 19 years old reported having health insurance least frequently. A higher proportion of women under age 20 reported having Medicaid compared to women in other age groups.
- ▶ Women with more than a 12th grade education more frequently reported that they had health insurance before they became pregnant, as compared to women with less than a 12th grade education.
- ▶ Women with less than a 12th grade education more frequently reported that they were on Medicaid just before they were pregnant.
- ▶ The lowest proportion of women with health insurance was observed in Hispanic women (with normal or low birthweight infants). The highest proportion of women who were on Medicaid before was observed in Black women (with normal or low birthweight infants).
- ▶ Married women reported they had health insurance before they became pregnant more frequently than unmarried women. More unmarried women than married women reported they were on Medicaid before pregnancy.
- ▶ Women who were enrolled in Medicaid before they were pregnant less frequently reported having insurance, compared with women were not enrolled in Medicaid.
- ▶ There was little difference in the proportion of women reporting having insurance among those who gave birth to preterm versus full term infants. There was little difference in the proportion of women reporting they were on Medicaid among those who gave birth to preterm versus full term infants.

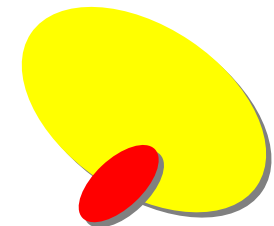
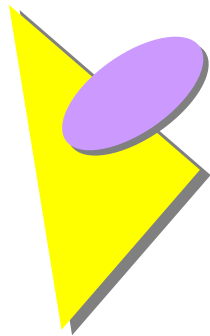


- ▶ The National Center for Health Statistics reports that 66.7% of Texan women age 18-44 had some kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare during the period 2001-2003.
- ▶ Data from the 2002 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey indicated that 72.8% of all female Texans had some type of health care coverage compared to a national median of 87.4%.
- ▶ Vital records (123,768 Medicaid reports) indicate that 33% of all Texas residents who had a live birth in 2002 were in receipt of Medicaid at some point during their pregnancy. Mothers were more likely receive Medicaid during pregnancy if they were 19 years or younger, if they had only high school education and were unmarried. Unmarried mothers were two and a half times more likely than married mothers to receive Medicaid during pregnancy.
- ▶ According to birth records in 2002, a higher proportion of African-American mothers were receiving Medicaid than other race/ethnicities. Whereas the percentage of White/Other and Hispanic mothers was higher for those who had a low compared with normal birthweight birth, the reverse was true for African American mothers.

Just before you got pregnant, did you have health insurance? Don't count Medicaid

Characteristics	Yes			No		
	Percent	Population Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Population Estimate	95% CI
Total Birth Population	46.1	154,300	43.0 - 49.1	53.9	180,700	50.9 - 57.0
Age						
Less than 18	37.3	8,222	24.8 - 51.7	62.7	13,823	48.3 - 75.2
18 - 19	21.4	7,005	13.5 - 32.2	78.6	25,715	67.8 - 86.5
20 - 34	47.5	117,094	44.0 - 51.0	52.5	129,563	49.0 - 56.1
35 and above	65.5	21,979	55.1 - 74.6	34.5	11,599	25.4 - 44.9
Educational Level						
Less than 12th Grade	18.5	20,566	14.1 - 24.0	81.5	90,386	76.0 - 85.9
High School	41.0	42,844	35.3 - 47.0	59.0	61,609	53.0 - 64.7
More than High School	78.0	87,881	73.2 - 82.1	22.1	24,863	17.9 - 26.8
Birthweight – Race/Ethnicity						
Low Birthweight						
White/Other	69.0	5,805	62.9 - 74.4	31.1	2,614	25.6 - 37.1
Black	48.0	2,094	40.6 - 55.5	52.0	2,266	44.5 - 59.4
Hispanic	27.1	2,818	22.5 - 32.2	73.0	7,601	67.8 - 77.5
Normal Birthweight						
White/Other	70.5	90,071	65.2 - 75.3	29.5	37,720	24.7 - 34.8
Black	43.6	14,239	36.7 - 50.8	56.4	18,420	49.2 - 63.3
Hispanic	26.0	39,273	21.3 - 31.2	74.1	112,079	68.8 - 78.7
Marital Status						
Married	53.7	120,831	50.0 - 57.4	46.3	104,082	42.6 - 50.0
Not Married	30.1	32,997	24.9 - 35.9	69.9	76,618	64.1 - 75.1
Health Insurance						
Yes	100.0	154,300	--	0.0	0	--
No	0.0	0	--	100.0	180,700	--
Medicaid Coverage						
Yes	10.7	2,704	5.3 - 20.5	89.3	22,563	79.5 - 94.7
No	48.8	150,788	45.6 - 52.0	51.2	158,137	48.0 - 54.4
Pregnancy Term						
Less than 37 weeks	46.9	13,615	39.3 - 54.7	53.1	15,406	45.4 - 60.7
37 weeks or more	45.9	140,085	42.6 - 49.2	54.1	165,149	50.8 - 57.4

Note: The percents reported in this table are based on a weighted response rate of 58%. CDC PRAMS requires a 70% response rate for peer-reviewed publications.



Insurance - Before Pregnancy

Just before you got pregnant, were you on Medicaid?

Characteristics	Yes			No		
	Percent	Population Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Population Estimate	95% CI
Total Birth Population	7.6	25,267	6.0 - 9.5	92.4	309,134	90.5 - 94.0
Age						
Less than 18	39.0	8,660	26.5 - 53.3	61.0	13,520	46.8 - 73.5
18 - 19	11.6	3,780	6.5 - 19.8	88.5	28,956	80.2 - 93.6
20 - 34	5.0	12,368	3.6 - 7.0	95.0	233,539	93.0 - 96.4
35 and above	1.4	459	0.3 - 5.7	98.6	33,119	94.3 - 99.7
Educational Level						
Less than 12th Grade	13.1	14,570	9.5 - 17.8	86.9	96,560	82.2 - 90.5
High School	7.2	7,486	4.7 - 10.8	92.8	96,527	89.2 - 95.3
More than High School	1.3	1,427	0.5 - 3.0	98.7	110,980	97.0 - 99.5
Birthweight – Race/Ethnicity						
Low Birthweight						
White/Other	5.5	460	3.3 - 9.0	94.5	7,959	91.0 - 96.7
Black	19.2	843	12.0 - 29.2	80.8	3,548	70.8 - 88.0
Hispanic	12.9	1,349	9.5 - 17.3	87.1	9,114	82.7 - 90.5
Normal Birthweight						
White/Other	3.4	4,345	1.9 - 6.3	96.6	122,638	93.8 - 98.2
Black	15.7	5,154	10.9 - 22.1	84.3	27,641	77.9 - 89.1
Hispanic	8.7	13,116	5.9 - 12.5	91.3	138,236	87.5 - 94.1
Marital Status						
Married	3.9	8,762	2.6 - 5.8	96.1	215,386	94.2 - 97.4
Not Married	15.0	16,505	11.2 - 19.8	85.0	93,276	80.2 - 88.8
Health Insurance						
Yes	1.8	2,704	0.9 - 3.6	98.2	150,788	96.4 - 99.1
No	12.5	22,563	9.7 - 15.9	87.5	158,137	84.1 - 90.3
Medicaid Coverage						
Yes	100.0	25,267	--	0.0	0	--
No	0.0	0	--	100.0	309,134	--
Pregnancy Term						
Less than 37 weeks	8.6	2,509	5.4 - 13.5	91.4	26,556	86.6 - 94.6
37 weeks or more	7.5	22,686	5.7 - 9.6	92.6	281,905	90.4 - 94.3

Note: The percents reported in this table are based on a weighted response rate of 58%. CDC PRAMS requires a 70% response rate for peer-reviewed publications.



- ▶ About 40% of the Texas mothers who received prenatal care reported using HMO/insurance to pay for their prenatal care, while less than a quarter of reported using personal income. Sources such as City/County Indigent Fund and Tricare/Military were used by less than 10% of the mothers.
- ▶ A higher proportion of women 35 years and older used personal income to pay for prenatal care compared to women younger than 35 years old. This age group also more frequently reported using HMO/insurance, as well as other sources compared to women in other age groups. A higher proportion of women under 20 years old reported using Medicaid to pay for prenatal care.
- ▶ A higher proportion of women with an education beyond high school used personal income and/or HMO/insurance to pay for prenatal care. A higher proportion of women with a high school education or less reported using Medicaid to pay for prenatal care.
- ▶ Payment for prenatal care using personal income and/or HMO/insurance was most frequently reported by White/Other women (with normal or low birthweight infants). Use of City/County Indigent Fund to pay for prenatal care was most frequently reported by Hispanic women (with normal or low birthweight infants).
- ▶ Married women more frequently reported using personal income and/or HMO/insurance to pay for prenatal care, as compared to unmarried women. More unmarried women than married women reported using Medicaid to pay for prenatal care.
- ▶ Uninsured women more frequently reported using City/County Indigent Fund to pay for prenatal care than insured women.
- ▶ Women who were not on Medicaid just before they became pregnant more frequently reported using personal income, HMO/insurance, City/County Indigent Fund, and Tricare/Military to pay for prenatal care than women who were on Medicaid just before pregnancy.

- ▶ In 1999, the percentage of women whose prenatal care was covered by Medicaid ranged from 21.5% to 53.4% across PRAMS states.
- ▶ In Texas, Medicaid costs for prenatal care in 2002 totaled \$23,566,560 for 179,890 Medicaid deliveries.
- ▶ The Title V MCH program meets the prenatal care gap, funding prenatal care for all low income women who are Texas residents, without citizenship requirements. In 2002, the Title V program in Texas provided prenatal services to approximately 78,000 women.
- ▶ In 2002, 68% of all infants born to Texan residents received WIC services; however, only 49% of mothers were certified on WIC during pregnancy.
- ▶ Mothers who received WIC services during pregnancy were more likely to be younger (less than 20 years old) and in receipt of Medicaid.
- ▶ Mothers of Hispanic ethnicity were more likely to obtain WIC services during pregnancy than non-Hispanic White or Black mothers. White mothers were, however, more likely than all others to obtain WIC services in the first trimester of pregnancy.

Insurance - Prenatal

How was your prenatal care paid for? Medicaid

Characteristics	Yes			No		
	Percent	Population Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Population Estimate	95% CI
Total Birth Population	42.4	140,147	39.2 - 45.8	57.6	190,187	54.2 - 60.9
Age						
Less than 18	73.9	15,392	59.7 - 84.3	26.1	5,448	15.7 - 40.3
18 - 19	70.0	22,854	58.8 - 79.3	30.0	9,776	20.7 - 41.3
20 - 34	39.7	96,681	35.9 - 43.5	60.3	147,093	56.5 - 64.1
35 and above	15.8	5,220	9.6 - 24.8	84.2	27,870	75.2 - 90.4
Educational Level						
Less than 12th Grade	56.6	60,867	50.2 - 62.7	43.4	46,713	37.3 - 49.8
High School	54.9	56,684	48.7 - 60.8	45.1	46,647	39.2 - 51.3
More than High School	18.3	20,611	14.5 - 22.8	81.7	91,991	77.2 - 85.5
Birthweight – Race/Ethnicity						
Low Birthweight						
White/Other	31.4	2,622	25.9 - 37.5	68.6	5,730	62.5 - 74.1
Black	58.2	2,458	50.8 - 65.2	41.8	1,768	34.8 - 49.2
Hispanic	57.2	5,729	51.5 - 62.8	42.8	4,283	37.2 - 48.5
Normal Birthweight						
White/Other	29.9	38,262	25.1 - 35.3	70.1	89,529	64.7 - 74.9
Black	56.1	18,155	48.7 - 63.1	44.0	14,235	36.9 - 51.3
Hispanic	49.4	72,920	43.7 - 55.1	50.6	74,641	44.9 - 56.3
Marital Status						
Married	30.3	67,482	26.8 - 34.2	69.7	154,959	65.8 - 73.3
Not Married	67.7	72,664	61.6 - 73.2	32.4	34,755	26.8 - 38.4
Health Insurance						
Yes	12.5	19,100	9.5 - 16.2	87.5	133,887	83.8 - 90.5
No	68.4	120,896	63.8 - 72.7	31.6	55,781	27.3 - 36.2
Medicaid Coverage						
Yes	91.2	22,815	81.3 - 96.1	8.8	2,191	3.9 - 18.7
No	38.6	117,332	35.2 - 42.1	61.4	186,728	57.9 - 64.8
Pregnancy Term						
Less than 37 weeks	42.6	11,714	35.2 - 50.3	57.4	15,792	49.7 - 64.8
37 weeks or more	42.5	128,254	38.9 - 46.1	57.6	173,856	54.0 - 61.1

Note: The percents reported in this table are based on a weighted response rate of 58%. CDC PRAMS requires a 70% response rate for peer-reviewed publications.

How was your prenatal care paid for? Personal income

Characteristics	Yes			No		
	Percent	Population Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Population Estimate	95% CI
Total Birth Population	23.0	75,889	20.4 - 25.9	77.0	253,911	74.1 - 79.7
Age						
Less than 18	9.5	1,978	3.8 - 21.8	90.5	18,862	78.3 - 96.2
18 - 19	12.0	3,850	6.4 - 21.4	88.0	28,277	78.6 - 93.6
20 - 34	24.8	60,349	21.6 - 28.2	75.2	183,395	71.8 - 78.4
35 and above	29.4	9,711	21.0 - 39.3	70.7	23,378	60.7 - 79.0
Educational Level						
Less than 12th Grade	15.3	16,413	11.3 - 20.5	84.7	90,633	79.5 - 88.7
High School	20.8	21,515	16.3 - 26.2	79.2	81,816	73.8 - 83.7
More than High School	32.8	36,877	28.0 - 37.9	67.3	75,725	62.1 - 72.0
Birthweight – Race/Ethnicity						
Low Birthweight						
White/Other	28.1	2,348	21.4 - 36.0	71.9	6,005	64.0 - 78.6
Black	9.6	406	6.4 - 14.3	90.4	3,821	85.8 - 93.7
Hispanic	19.9	1,980	15.7 - 24.8	80.1	7,988	75.2 - 84.3
Normal Birthweight						
White/Other	30.1	38,443	25.4 - 35.2	69.9	89,349	64.8 - 74.6
Black	15.5	5,019	10.7 - 21.9	84.5	27,371	78.1 - 89.3
Hispanic	18.8	27,694	14.9 - 23.6	81.2	119,378	76.4 - 85.2
Marital Status						
Married	28.6	63,438	25.1 - 32.3	71.4	158,514	67.7 - 74.9
Not Married	11.6	12,451	8.2 - 16.1	88.4	94,926	83.9 - 91.8
Health Insurance						
Yes	30.9	47,341	26.8 - 35.5	69.1	105,646	64.5 - 73.2
No	16.2	28,548	13.0 - 20.0	83.8	147,596	80.0 - 87.0
Medicaid Coverage						
Yes	2.3	563	0.6 - 7.9	97.7	23,983	92.1 - 99.4
No	24.6	74,854	21.8 - 27.7	75.4	229,132	72.3 - 78.2
Pregnancy Term						
Less than 37 weeks	18.7	5,137	13.4 - 25.6	81.3	22,326	74.5 - 86.6
37 weeks or more	23.4	70,709	20.6 - 26.6	76.6	230,912	73.4 - 79.4

Note: The percents reported in this table are based on a weighted response rate of 58%. CDC PRAMS requires a 70% response rate for peer-reviewed publications.

Insurance - Prenatal

How was your prenatal care paid for? Health insurance or HMO

Characteristics	Yes			No		
	Percent	Population Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Population Estimate	95% CI
Total Birth Population	42.1	138,825	39.1 - 45.2	57.9	190,974	54.8 - 60.9
Age						
Less than 18	18.1	3,779	9.7 - 31.3	81.9	17,062	68.7 - 90.3
18 - 19	18.4	5,901	10.9 - 29.3	81.6	26,226	70.8 - 89.1
20 - 34	44.4	108,133	40.8 - 48.0	55.6	135,609	52.1 - 59.2
35 and above	63.5	21,013	53.1 - 72.8	36.5	12,077	27.2 - 46.9
Educational Level						
Less than 12th Grade	13.8	14,718	9.9 - 18.7	86.3	92,358	81.3 - 90.1
High School	36.2	37,399	30.6 - 42.2	63.8	65,900	57.8 - 69.4
More than High School	74.7	84,147	69.8 - 79.1	25.3	28,455	20.9 - 30.2
Birthweight – Race/Ethnicity						
Low Birthweight						
White/Other	61.4	5,130	55.0 - 67.4	38.6	3,222	32.6 - 45.0
Black	42.2	1,771	35.1 - 49.7	57.8	2,424	50.3 - 64.9
Hispanic	25.1	2,498	20.6 - 30.2	74.9	7,470	69.8 - 79.4
Normal Birthweight						
White/Other	65.3	83,436	59.9 - 70.4	34.7	44,355	29.7 - 40.1
Black	36.4	11,779	29.8 - 43.5	63.6	20,611	56.5 - 70.2
Hispanic	23.3	34,210	18.8 - 28.4	76.7	112,891	71.6 - 81.2
Marital Status						
Married	51.6	114,558	47.9 - 55.4	48.4	107,408	44.6 - 52.2
Not Married	22.6	24,267	18.0 - 28.0	77.4	83,094	72.0 - 82.0
Health Insurance						
Yes	85.6	130,885	81.8 - 88.7	14.4	22,087	11.4 - 18.2
No	4.5	7,941	2.9 - 6.9	95.5	168,217	93.2 - 97.1
Medicaid Coverage						
Yes	5.4	1,323	2.0 - 13.8	94.6	23,223	86.2 - 98.0
No	45.0	136,694	41.8 - 48.2	55.0	167,291	51.8 - 58.2
Pregnancy Term						
Less than 37 weeks	43.5	11,951	36.1 - 51.2	56.5	15,512	48.8 - 63.9
37 weeks or more	42.1	126,841	38.8 - 45.4	58.0	174,779	54.7 - 61.2

Note: The percents reported in this table are based on a weighted response rate of 58%. CDC PRAMS requires a 70% response rate for peer-reviewed publications.

How was your prenatal care paid for? City or County Indigent Fund

Characteristics	Yes			No		
	Percent	Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Estimate	95% CI
Total Birth Population	2.6	8,544	1.7 - 4.0	97.4	32,029	96.0 - 98.3
Age						
Less than 18	0.0	0	--	100.0	20,841	--
18 - 19	2.5	816	0.6 - 10.4	97.5	31,311	89.6 - 99.4
20 - 34	3.2	7,728	2.0 - 5.1	96.8	235,054	95.0 - 98.0
35 and above	0.0	0	--	100.0	33,089	--
Educational Level						
Less than 12th Grade	4.8	5,102	2.6 - 8.6	95.2	101,412	91.5 - 97.4
High School	1.7	1,801	0.7 - 4.2	98.3	101,437	95.8 - 99.3
More than High School	0.9	1,046	0.3 - 3.1	99.1	111,219	96.9 - 99.7
Birthweight – Race/Ethnicity						
Low Birthweight						
White/Other	0.8	68	0.3 - 2.4	99.2	8,285	97.6 - 99.7
Black	0.4	16	0.1 - 2.5	99.6	4,195	97.5 - 100.0
Hispanic	3.2	318	1.6 - 6.3	96.8	9,607	93.7 - 98.4
Normal Birthweight						
White/Other	0.0	32	0.0 - 0.2	99.2	127,423	99.8 - 100.0
Black	0.9	286	0.2 - 3.2	99.1	32,104	96.8 - 99.8
Hispanic	5.3	7,825	3.3 - 8.6	94.7	138,681	91.4 - 96.7
Marital Status						
Married	2.3	4,966	1.3 - 3.9	97.8	216,117	96.1 - 98.7
Not Married	3.3	3,578	1.6 - 6.8	96.7	103,706	93.2 - 98.4
Health Insurance						
Yes	0.0	23	0.0 - 0.1	100.0	152,629	99.9 - 100.0
No	4.9	8,522	3.1 - 7.5	95.1	166,997	92.5 - 96.9
Medicaid Coverage						
Yes	0.0	0	--	100.0	24,086	--
No	2.8	8,544	1.8 - 4.4	97.2	294,940	95.6 - 98.2
Pregnancy Term						
Less than 37 weeks	3.2	863	0.8 - 11.4	96.9	26,557	88.6 - 99.2
37 weeks or more	2.6	7,681	1.6 - 4.1	97.5	293,022	95.9 - 98.4

Note: The percents reported in this table are based on a weighted response rate of 58%. CDC PRAMS requires a 70% response rate for peer-reviewed publications.

Insurance - Prenatal

How was your prenatal care paid for? Tricare or Military

Characteristics	Yes			No		
	Percent	Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Estimate	95% CI
Total Birth Population	1.9	6,318	1.2 - 3.0	98.1	323,409	97.0 - 98.8
Age						
Less than 18	0.2	33	0.0 - 1.1	99.8	20,808	98.9 - 100.0
18 - 19	3.7	1,188	1.2 - 10.8	96.3	30,939	89.2 - 98.8
20 - 34	2.0	4,914	1.2 - 3.3	98.0	238,756	96.7 - 98.8
35 and above	0.6	183	0.1 - 2.4	99.5	32,906	97.6 - 99.9
Educational Level						
Less than 12th Grade	1.1	1,149	0.3 - 3.3	98.9	105,883	96.7 - 99.7
High School	3.1	3,189	1.7 - 5.7	96.9	100,111	94.3 - 98.3
More than High School	1.3	1,508	0.6 - 3.0	98.7	111,065	97.0 - 99.4
Birthweight – Race/Ethnicity						
Low Birthweight						
White/Other	4.0	332	2.3 - 6.9	96.0	8,021	93.1 - 97.7
Black	3.0	125	1.4 - 6.2	97.0	4,070	93.8 - 98.6
Hispanic	0.7	73	0.2 - 2.9	99.3	9,823	97.1 - 99.8
Normal Birthweight						
White/Other	3.4	4,377	1.9 - 6.2	96.6	123,414	93.8 - 98.1
Black	4.3	1,381	2.3 - 7.7	95.7	31,008	92.3 - 97.7
Hispanic	0.0	30	0.0 - 0.1	100.0	147,072	99.9 - 100.0
Marital Status						
Married	2.0	4,525	1.2 - 3.4	98.0	217,412	96.6 - 98.8
Not Married	1.2	1,321	0.5 - 3.1	98.8	105,997	96.9 - 99.5
Health Insurance						
Yes	3.8	5,731	2.4 - 5.9	96.3	147,241	94.1 - 97.6
No	0.3	571	0.1 - 1.6	99.7	175,514	98.4 - 99.9
Medicaid Coverage						
Yes	0.2	43	0.0 - 1.2	99.8	24,502	98.8 - 100.0
No	2.1	6,274	1.3 - 3.2	97.9	297,638	96.8 - 98.7
Pregnancy Term						
Less than 37 weeks	1.6	429	0.7 - 3.3	98.4	26,962	96.7 - 99.3
37 weeks or more	1.8	5,394	1.1 - 2.9	98.2	296,226	97.1 - 98.9

Note: The percents reported in this table are based on a weighted response rate of 58%. CDC PRAMS requires a 70% response rate for peer-reviewed publications.

Was there any other way your prenatal care was paid for?

Characteristics	Yes			No		
	Percent	Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Estimate	95% CI
Total Birth Population	5.8	19,233	4.4 - 9.6	94.2	310,066	92.2 - 95.6
Age						
Less than 18	6.1	1,271	1.9 - 18.0	93.9	19,526	82.0 - 98.1
18 - 19	6.1	1,935	2.4 - 14.6	93.9	29,720	85.5 - 97.6
20 - 34	5.0	12,216	3.4 - 7.3	95.0	231,542	92.8 - 96.6
35 and above	11.5	3,811	6.0 - 20.9	88.5	29,278	79.1 - 94.0
Educational Level						
Less than 12th Grade	12.0	12,892	8.4 - 17.0	88.0	94,141	83.0 - 91.6
High School	3.5	3,560	1.8 - 6.8	96.5	99,284	93.3 - 98.3
More than High School	1.5	1,701	0.6 - 3.9	98.5	110,901	96.1 - 99.4
Birthweight – Race/Ethnicity						
Low Birthweight						
White/Other	1.3	111	0.5 - 3.5	98.7	8,242	96.5 - 99.5
Black	1.5	62	0.6 - 3.8	98.5	4,148	96.2 - 99.4
Hispanic	4.4	437	2.6 - 7.5	95.6	9,488	92.6 - 97.4
Normal Birthweight						
White/Other	0.8	1,055	0.3 - 2.4	99.2	126,265	97.6 - 99.7
Black	2.4	789	0.7 - 8.4	97.6	31,601	91.6 - 99.3
Hispanic	11.4	16,780	8.2 - 15.6	88.6	130,322	84.4 - 91.8
Marital Status						
Married	5.2	11,630	3.7 - 7.5	94.8	210,351	92.5 - 96.4
Not Married	7.1	7,603	4.3 - 11.5	92.9	99,242	88.5 - 95.7
Health Insurance						
Yes	2.3	3,514	1.2 - 4.5	97.7	149,430	95.5 - 98.9
No	8.9	15,676	6.4 - 12.3	91.1	160,010	87.8 - 93.6
Medicaid Coverage						
Yes	0.1	16	0.0 - 0.4	99.9	24,015	99.6 - 100.0
No	6.3	19,218	4.7 - 8.4	93.7	284,783	91.6 - 95.3
Pregnancy Term						
Less than 37 weeks	3.3	891	1.2 - 8.8	96.8	26,529	91.2 - 98.8
37 weeks or more	6.1	18,342	4.5 - 8.2	93.9	282,821	91.8 - 95.5

Note: The percents reported in this table are based on a weighted response rate of 58%. CDC PRAMS requires a 70% response rate for peer-reviewed publications.

Insurance - Prenatal

During your pregnancy, were you on WIC (the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children)?

Characteristics	Yes			No		
	Percent	Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Estimate	95% CI
Total Birth Population	53.6	177,163	50.5 - 56.7	46.4	153,117	43.3 - 49.5
Age						
Less than 18	76.2	16,067	61.8 - 86.4	23.8	5,006	13.6 - 38.2
18 - 19	78.7	25,694	68.1 - 86.5	21.3	6,956	13.5 - 32.0
20 - 34	51.3	124,869	47.7 - 54.9	48.7	118,570	45.1 - 52.4
35 and above	31.8	10,534	22.9 - 42.2	68.2	22,585	57.8 - 77.1
Educational Level						
Less than 12th Grade	75.2	82,270	69.3 - 80.2	24.8	27,193	19.8 - 30.7
High School	66.7	68,643	60.8 - 72.2	33.3	34,228	27.8 - 39.2
More than High School	20.3	22,694	16.6 - 24.7	79.7	88,918	75.3 - 83.4
Birthweight – Race/Ethnicity						
Low Birthweight						
White/Other	32.4	2,726	26.8 - 38.5	67.6	5,692	61.5 - 73.2
Black	72.2	3,129	65.6 - 77.9	27.8	1,206	22.1 - 34.4
Hispanic	70.8	7,316	65.5 - 75.6	29.2	3,017	24.4 - 34.5
Normal Birthweight						
White/Other	29.6	37,242	24.7 - 35.0	70.4	88,461	65.0 - 75.3
Black	69.8	22,471	62.9 - 76.0	30.2	9,703	24.0 - 37.1
Hispanic	69.8	104,280	64.4 - 74.8	30.2	45,038	25.2 - 35.6
Marital Status						
Married	43.9	97,912	40.3 - 47.7	56.1	124,908	52.3 - 59.7
Not Married	74.1	79,251	68.2 - 79.2	25.9	27,736	20.8 - 31.8
Health Insurance						
Yes	26.6	40,593	22.6 - 31.0	73.4	111,980	69.0 - 77.4
No	76.8	136,361	72.6 - 80.6	23.2	41,137	19.4 - 27.4
Medicaid Coverage						
Yes	84.0	21,177	72.8 - 91.2	16.0	4,023	8.8 - 27.2
No	51.3	155,986	48.0 - 54.5	48.7	148,286	45.5 - 52.0
Pregnancy Term						
Less than 37 weeks	49.7	14,326	41.9 - 57.4	50.3	14,520	42.6 - 58.1
37 weeks or more	54.1	162,669	50.7 - 57.4	45.9	138,019	42.6 - 49.3

Note: The percents reported in this table are based on a weighted response rate of 58%. CDC PRAMS requires a 70% response rate for peer-reviewed publications.



- ▶ Over half of the mothers in Texas reported using Medicaid to pay for their delivery while approximately 20% reported using personal income. Sources such as City/County Indigent Fund and Tricare/Military were used by less than 5% of the mothers.
- ▶ A higher proportion of women 35 years and older reported using personal income, HMO/insurance, and/or other sources to pay for their delivery, as compared to women in other age groups. Women under age 20 more frequently reported the using Medicaid to pay for their delivery than women in other age groups.
- ▶ A higher proportion of women with more than a high school education reported using personal income, and/or HMO/insurance to pay for their delivery than women at lower educational levels. Women with less than a high school education more frequently reported using Medicaid to pay for their delivery than other educational levels.
- ▶ A higher proportion of White/Other women (with normal or low birthweight infants) reported using personal income and/or HMO/insurance to pay for their delivery. Hispanic women (with normal or low birthweight infants) more frequently reported using Medicaid to pay for their delivery as compared to any other race/ethnicity group.
- ▶ Married women more frequently reported using personal income, and/or HMO/insurance to pay for their delivery as compared to unmarried women. A higher proportion of unmarried women reported that Medicaid was used to pay for their delivery, compared with married women.
- ▶ A higher proportion of insured women reported using personal income, and/or HMO/insurance to pay for their delivery than uninsured women. Uninsured women more frequently reported using Medicaid to pay for their delivery than insured women.
- ▶ Women who were on Medicaid just before they became pregnant less frequently reported using personal income, and/or HMO/insurance to pay for delivery than women who were not on Medicaid.
- ▶ There was little difference in the proportion of women using Medicaid, personal income, HMO/insurance, Tricare/Military, and/or other sources to pay for the delivery among women who gave birth to a preterm versus full term infant.

- ▶ According to the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG):
 - Among all live births, 44% of the deliveries were paid for out of pocket. Because insurance generally pays for part but not all medical expenses, out-of-pocket payment patterns mirror those of private insurance.
 - Reliance on private insurance to pay for delivery was greatest among women who were older and who had ever been married. The NSFG data suggested that insurance coverage was more likely for normal weight babies than for low birthweight babies.
- ▶ Among all live births, 9% of the deliveries were paid for by government sources other than Medicaid.
- ▶ Thirty-two (32%) of all Texas residents who had a live birth in 2002 were in receipt of Medicaid.
- ▶ Mothers were more likely to be on Medicaid during pregnancy if they were 19 years or younger, if they had only high school education and were unmarried. Unmarried mothers were two and a half times more likely than married mothers to receive Medicaid during pregnancy.
- ▶ Texas Medicaid and Health Care Partnership reports that Medicaid paid for 179,890 deliveries in the state during 2002 at an estimated cost of US\$464 million. Approximately 9% of these deliveries were to teenage mothers age 17 years and under.
- ▶ African-American mothers were the highest percentage of Medicaid recipients in 2002. Whereas the percentage of White/Other and Hispanic mothers was higher for those who had a low birthweight compared with a normal birth weight birth, the reverse was true for African American mothers.
- ▶ Compared with mothers who were not on Medicaid in 2002, there were more preterm than full term deliveries among Medicaid recipients.

Insurance - Delivery

How was your delivery paid for? Medicaid

Characteristics	Yes			No		
	Percent	Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Estimate	95% CI
Total Birth Population	55.2	184,457	52.2 - 58.2	44.8	149,623	41.8 - 47.9
Age						
Less than 18	79.4	17,595	65.5 - 88.6	20.6	4,569	11.4 - 34.5
18 - 19	79.3	25,899	68.7 - 87.0	20.7	6,761	13.0 - 31.3
20 - 34	54.3	133,881	50.8 - 57.8	45.7	112,626	42.2 - 49.2
35 and above	21.6	7,082	14.1 - 31.6	78.4	25,667	68.4 - 85.9
Educational Level						
Less than 12th Grade	81.2	90,449	75.8 - 85.6	18.8	20,949	14.4 - 24.2
High School	63.9	66,362	57.9 - 69.4	36.1	37,543	30.6 - 42.1
More than High School	21.8	24,366	17.7 - 26.5	78.2	87,560	73.5 - 82.3
Birthweight – Race/Ethnicity						
Low Birthweight						
White/Other	34.4	2,866	28.6 - 40.7	65.6	5,464	59.3 - 71.4
Black	60.9	2,654	53.7 - 67.6	39.1	1,705	32.4 - 46.3
Hispanic	75.3	7,721	70.2 - 79.7	24.8	2,539	20.3 - 29.8
Normal Birthweight						
White/Other	31.0	39,430	26.1 - 36.4	69.0	87,689	63.6 - 73.9
Black	60.9	19,888	53.8 - 67.6	39.1	12,772	32.4 - 46.3
Hispanic	73.9	111,898	68.8 - 78.5	26.1	39,453	21.5 - 31.2
Marital Status						
Married	43.0	96,568	39.3 - 46.7	57.0	128,051	53.3 - 60.7
Not Married	80.6	87,889	75.6 - 84.9	19.4	21,099	15.1 - 24.4
Health Insurance						
Yes	14.7	22,648	11.5 - 18.6	85.3	131,260	81.4 - 88.5
No	89.8	161,155	86.6 - 92.3	10.2	18,347	7.7 - 13.4
Medicaid Coverage						
Yes	95.2	23,983	86.8 - 98.4	4.8	1,207	1.6 - 13.2
No	52.0	160,013	48.8 - 55.2	48.0	147,607	44.8 - 51.2
Pregnancy Term						
Less than 37 weeks	54.7	15,735	46.8 - 62.3	45.3	13,041	37.7 - 53.2
37 weeks or more	55.3	168,500	52.0 - 58.6	44.7	136,058	41.4 - 48.0

Note: The percents reported in this table are based on a weighted response rate of 58%. CDC PRAMS requires a 70% response rate for peer-reviewed publications.

How was your delivery paid for? Personal income

Characteristics	Yes			No		
	Percent	Population Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Population Estimate	95% CI
Total Birth Population	19.6	65,401	17.2 - 22.2	80.4	268,252	77.8 - 82.8
Age						
Less than 18	11.9	2,627	5.1 - 25.3	88.2	19,538	74.7 - 94.9
18 - 19	6.0	1,924	2.3 - 14.7	94.0	30,276	85.3 - 97.7
20 - 34	19.8	48,779	17.0 - 22.9	80.2	197,728	77.1 - 83.0
35 and above	36.8	12,072	27.7 - 47.1	63.2	20,710	53.0 - 72.3
Educational Level						
Less than 12th Grade	6.8	7,565	4.2 - 10.9	93.2	103,373	89.1 - 95.8
High School	16.4	17,067	12.4 - 21.5	83.6	86,872	78.5 - 87.6
More than High School	35.0	39,192	30.2 - 40.2	65.0	72,733	59.8 - 69.8
Birthweight – Race/Ethnicity						
Low Birthweight						
White/Other	25.6	2,142	19.0 - 33.6	74.4	6,221	66.4 - 81.0
Black	8.2	359	5.3 - 12.6	91.8	4,001	87.4 - 94.7
Hispanic	7.8	804	5.4 - 11.3	92.2	9,457	88.7 - 94.6
Normal Birthweight						
White/Other	33.7	42,807	28.8 - 38.9	66.3	84,311	61.1 - 71.2
Black	9.3	3,049	5.8 - 14.7	90.7	29,611	85.3 - 94.2
Hispanic	10.8	16,240	7.8 - 14.7	89.2	134,652	85.3 - 92.2
Marital Status						
Married	25.3	56,591	22.1 - 28.7	74.8	167,569	71.3 - 77.9
Not Married	8.1	8,810	5.3 - 12.2	91.9	100,211	87.8 - 94.7
Health Insurance						
Yes	35.2	54,111	30.8 - 39.8	64.9	99,830	60.2 - 69.2
No	6.3	11,289	4.4 - 9.0	93.7	167,753	91.0 - 95.6
Medicaid Coverage						
Yes	3.8	947	0.9 - 14.4	96.2	23,784	85.6 - 99.1
No	20.8	63,982	18.2 - 23.6	79.2	243,672	76.4 - 81.8
Pregnancy Term						
Less than 37 weeks	17.6	5,060	12.1 - 24.8	82.4	23,749	75.2 - 87.9
37 weeks or more	19.8	60,341	17.3 - 22.7	80.2	243,758	77.3 - 82.7

Note: The percents reported in this table are based on a weighted response rate of 58%. CDC PRAMS requires a 70% response rate for peer-reviewed publications.

Insurance - Delivery

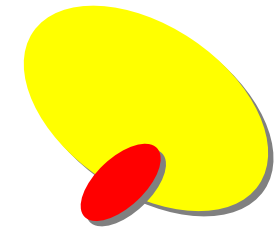
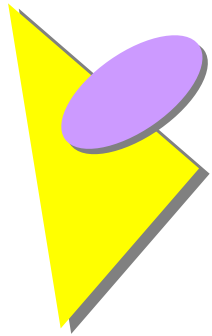
How was your delivery paid for? Health insurance or HMO

Characteristics	Yes			No		
	Percent	Population Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Population Estimate	95% CI
Total Birth Population	40.2	134,209	37.3 - 43.3	59.8	199,293	56.7 - 62.7
Age						
Less than 18	17.2	3,806	8.9 - 30.6	82.8	18,358	69.4 - 91.1
18 - 19	13.5	4,343	7.3 - 23.7	86.5	27,722	76.3 - 92.7
20 - 34	42.2	103,922	38.7 - 45.7	57.8	142,569	54.3 - 61.3
35 and above	67.5	22,138	57.1 - 76.5	32.5	10,643	23.5 - 42.9
Educational Level						
Less than 12th Grade	12.1	13,412	8.6 - 16.8	87.9	97,526	83.2 - 91.5
High School	32.5	33,780	27.1 - 38.4	67.5	70,143	61.6 - 72.9
More than High School	75.6	84,481	70.7 - 79.9	24.4	27,309	20.2 - 29.3
Birthweight – Race/Ethnicity						
Low Birthweight						
White/Other	62.3	5,208	55.9 - 68.2	37.7	3,155	31.8 - 44.1
Black	37.1	1,614	30.6 - 44.2	62.9	2,731	55.8 - 69.4
Hispanic	22.5	2,309	18.3 - 27.4	77.5	7,952	72.6 - 81.7
Normal Birthweight						
White/Other	63.2	80,381	57.8 - 68.4	36.8	46,738	31.6 - 42.3
Black	34.6	11,239	28.1 - 41.6	65.4	21,285	58.4 - 71.9
Hispanic	22.2	33,459	17.9 - 27.2	77.8	117,433	72.9 - 82.1
Marital Status						
Married	51.1	114,534	47.4 - 54.8	48.9	109,611	45.2 - 52.6
Not Married	18.1	19,676	14.0 - 23.0	81.9	89,210	77.0 - 86.0
Health Insurance						
Yes	81.7	125,711	77.6 - 85.2	18.3	28,080	14.8 - 22.4
No	4.8	8,499	3.1 - 7.1	95.3	170,544	92.9 - 96.9
Medicaid Coverage						
Yes	4.9	1,204	1.7 - 13.4	95.1	23,527	86.6 - 98.3
No	43.0	132,197	39.8 - 46.2	57.0	175,306	53.8 - 60.2
Pregnancy Term						
Less than 37 weeks	43.4	12,496	35.9 - 51.2	56.6	16,313	48.8 - 64.1
37 weeks or more	40.0	121,680	36.9 - 43.3	60.0	182,268	56.7 - 63.1

Note: The percents reported in this table are based on a weighted response rate of 58%. CDC PRAMS requires a 70% response rate for peer-reviewed publications.

How was your delivery paid for? City or County Indigent Fund

Characteristics	Yes			No		
	Population			Population		
	Percent	Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Estimate	95% CI
Total Birth Population	0.2	682	0.1 - 0.8	99.8	332,898	99.2 - 100.0
Age						
Less than 18	0.0	0	--	100.0	22,164	--
18 - 19	0.1	43	0.0 - 0.9	99.9	32,156	99.1 - 100.0
20 - 34	0.3	638	0.1 - 1.1	99.7	245,795	98.9 - 99.9
35 and above	0.0	0	--	100.0	32,782	--
Educational Level						
Less than 12th Grade	0.5	564	0.1 - 2.5	99.5	110,301	97.5 - 99.9
High School	0.1	88	0.0 - 0.3	99.9	103,850	99.7 - 100.0
More than High School	0.0	29	0.0 - 0.2	100.0	111,896	99.8 - 100.0
Birthweight – Race/Ethnicity						
Low Birthweight						
White/Other	0.0	0	--	100.0	8,363	--
Black	0.4	16	0.1 - 2.4	99.6	4,344	97.6 - 100.0
Hispanic	1.7	174	0.7 - 4.1	98.3	10,042	96.0 - 99.3
Normal Birthweight						
White/Other	0.0	32	0.0 - 0.2	100.0	127,087	99.8 - 100.0
Black	0.0	0	--	100.0	32,660	--
Hispanic	0.3	460	0.0 - 2.1	99.7	150,402	97.9 - 100.0
Marital Status						
Married	0.3	593	0.1 - 1.2	99.7	223,493	98.8 - 99.9
Not Married	0.1	88	0.0 - 0.3	99.9	108,932	99.7 - 100.0
Health Insurance						
Yes	0.0	0	--	100.0	153,941	--
No	0.4	682	0.1 - 1.5	99.6	178,288	98.6 - 99.9
Medicaid Coverage						
Yes	0.0	0	--	100.0	24,731	--
No	0.2	682	0.1 - 0.9	99.8	306,899	99.2 - 99.9
Pregnancy Term						
Less than 37 weeks	0.6	174	0.3 - 1.5	99.4	28,591	98.5 - 99.8
37 weeks or more	0.2	507	0.0 - 1.0	99.8	303,562	99.0 - 100.0



Note: The percents reported in this table are based on a weighted response rate of 58%. CDC PRAMS requires a 70% response rate for peer-reviewed publications.

Insurance - Delivery

How was your delivery paid for? Tricare or Military

Characteristics	Yes			No		
	Percent	Population Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Population Estimate	95% CI
Total Birth Population	2.0	6,779	1.3 - 3.1	98.0	326,829	96.9 - 98.7
Age						
Less than 18	0.2	33	0.0 - 1.0	99.9	22,131	99.0 - 100.0
18 - 19	3.6	1,160	1.1 - 10.8	96.4	31,040	89.2 - 98.9
20 - 34	2.2	5,403	1.4 - 3.5	97.8	241,059	96.5 - 98.7
35 and above	0.6	183	0.1 - 2.5	99.4	32,599	97.5 - 99.9
Educational Level						
Less than 12th Grade	1.4	1,566	0.5 - 3.8	98.6	109,372	96.2 - 99.5
High School	3.1	3,204	1.7 - 5.7	96.9	100,719	94.3 - 98.3
More than High School	1.4	1,537	0.6 - 3.0	98.6	110,359	97.0 - 99.4
Birthweight – Race/Ethnicity						
Low Birthweight						
White/Other	4.0	332	2.3 - 6.9	96.0	8,031	93.1 - 97.7
Black	3.2	140	1.6 - 6.4	96.8	4,204	93.6 - 98.4
Hispanic	0.6	59	0.2 - 2.2	99.4	10,172	97.8 - 99.9
Normal Birthweight						
White/Other	3.4	4,377	1.9 - 6.3	96.6	122,742	93.7 - 98.1
Black	4.2	1,381	2.3 - 7.6	95.8	31,278	92.4 - 97.7
Hispanic	0.3	490	0.1 - 2.0	99.7	150,402	98.0 - 100.0
Marital Status						
Married	2.2	5,014	1.4 - 3.7	97.8	219,101	96.3 - 98.7
Not Married	1.2	1,293	0.5 - 3.0	98.8	107,728	97.0 - 99.5
Health Insurance						
Yes	3.8	5,776	2.4 - 5.9	96.3	148,149	94.1 - 97.6
No	0.6	987	0.2 - 2.0	99.5	178,026	98.0 - 99.9
Medicaid Coverage						
Yes	0.0	0	--	100.0	24,731	--
No	2.2	6,779	1.4 - 3.4	97.8	300,829	96.6 - 98.6
Pregnancy Term						
Less than 37 weeks	1.4	401	0.7 - 3.0	98.6	28,378	97.0 - 99.4
37 weeks or more	1.9	5,854	1.2 - 3.1	98.1	298,229	96.9 - 98.8

Note: The percents reported in this table are based on a weighted response rate of 58%. CDC PRAMS requires a 70% response rate for peer-reviewed publications.

Was there any other way you used to pay for your delivery?

Characteristics	Yes			No		
	Percent	Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Estimate	95% CI
Total Birth Population	2.5	8,206	1.6 - 3.8	97.5	325,446	96.2 - 98.4
Age						
Less than 18	4.3	946	1.2 - 14.5	95.7	21,218	85.6 - 98.8
18 - 19	1.8	582	0.4 - 8.2	98.2	31,618	91.8 - 99.6
20 - 34	2.1	5,238	1.2 - 3.6	97.9	241,268	96.4 - 98.8
35 and above	4.4	1,439	1.6 - 11.5	95.6	31,342	88.5 - 98.4
Educational Level						
Less than 12th Grade	4.0	4,485	2.2 - 7.2	96.0	106,453	92.8 - 97.8
High School	1.7	1,744	0.7 - 3.8	98.3	102,194	96.2 - 99.3
More than High School	1.2	1,382	0.5 - 3.3	98.8	110,543	96.7 - 99.6
Birthweight – Race/Ethnicity						
Low Birthweight						
White/Other	2.5	209	1.2 - 5.2	97.5	8,154	94.9 - 98.8
Black	1.8	78	0.7 - 4.8	98.2	4,282	95.2 - 99.4
Hispanic	3.1	320	1.6 - 5.9	96.9	9,940	94.1 - 98.4
Normal Birthweight						
White/Other	1.1	1,346	0.4 - 2.8	98.9	125,773	97.2 - 99.6
Black	1.7	556	0.7 - 4.3	98.3	32,104	95.7 - 99.3
Hispanic	3.8	5,698	2.1 - 6.6	96.2	145,194	93.4 - 97.9
Marital Status						
Married	2.5	5,507	1.5 - 4.1	97.5	218,653	95.9 - 98.5
Not Married	2.5	2,699	1.1 - 5.4	97.5	106,321	94.6 - 98.9
Health Insurance						
Yes	2.0	3,143	1.0 - 4.0	98.0	150,798	96.0 - 99.0
No	2.8	5,063	1.6 - 4.9	97.2	173,979	95.1 - 98.4
Medicaid Coverage						
Yes	0.2	43	0.0 - 1.2	99.8	24,688	98.8 - 100.0
No	2.7	8,163	1.7 - 4.1	97.4	299,490	95.9 - 98.3
Pregnancy Term						
Less than 37 weeks	2.8	796	0.9 - 8.4	97.2	28,012	91.6 - 99.1
37 weeks or more	2.4	7,410	1.5 - 3.8	97.6	296,689	96.2 - 98.5

Note: The percents reported in this table are based on a weighted response rate of 58%. CDC PRAMS requires a 70% response rate for peer-reviewed publications.

Weight - Before Pregnancy

Body Mass Index

Characteristics	Normal			Underweight			Overweight			Obese		
	Percent	Population Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Population Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Population Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Population Estimate	95% CI
Total Birth Population	50.2	146,665	46.6 – 53.7	15.3	44,755	12.9 – 18.1	13.4	39,154	11.2 – 16.0	21.1	61,742	18.4 – 24.2
Age												
Less than 18	40.6	8,109	27.2 – 55.5	38.8	7,753	25.5 – 54.0	4.8	953	1.6 – 13.4	15.8	3,165	7.5 – 30.5
18 - 19	49.3	14,070	37.6 – 61.0	22.8	6,525	14.4 – 34.2	12.0	3,428	6.1 – 22.2	15.9	4,546	9.0 – 26.6
20 - 34	51.4	110,399	47.2 – 55.5	12.8	27,459	10.2 – 15.8	14.7	31,499	12.0 – 17.8	21.2	45,607	18.1 – 24.7
35 and above	48.9	14,086	38.3 – 59.6	10.5	3,019	5.4 – 19.5	11.4	3,273	6.1 – 20.2	29.3	8,424	20.3 – 40.2
Educational Level												
Less than 12th Grade	45.3	38,137	38.3 – 52.5	17.7	14,849	12.8 – 23.8	13.1	11,043	9.0 – 18.8	23.9	20,122	18.3 – 30.6
High School	45.9	43,091	39.6 – 52.2	16.8	15,824	12.5 – 22.4	15.0	14,100	11.1 – 20.0	22.3	20,943	17.5 – 27.9
More than High School	57.0	62,050	51.6 – 62.2	12.0	13,028	8.9 – 16.0	12.2	13,298	9.2 – 16.1	18.8	20,460	15.0 – 23.3
Birthweight – Race/Ethnicity												
Low Birthweight												
White/Other	54.2	4,493	47.6 – 60.6	17.0	1,407	13.0 – 21.8	13.6	1,131	10.1 – 18.1	15.2	1,264	11.5 – 19.9
Black	51.0	2,088	43.2 – 58.8	16.8	686	12.1 – 22.8	10.6	432	7.2 – 15.2	21.7	886	16.6 – 27.8
Hispanic	44.4	3,944	38.5 – 50.5	13.6	1,205	9.8 – 18.5	17.0	1,513	12.9 – 22.2	25.0	2,216	20.1 – 30.5
Normal Birthweight												
White/Other	49.1	60,506	43.6 – 54.6	16.8	20,714	13.0 – 21.4	12.8	15,793	9.6 – 17.0	21.3	26,176	17.1 – 26.2
Black	43.4	13,091	36.3 – 50.8	13.4	4,054	9.8 – 20.7	17.3	5,223	12.4 – 23.6	25.9	7,819	20.1 – 32.7
Hispanic	53.2	62,543	46.7 – 59.5	14.2	16,688	10.2 – 19.4	12.8	15,062	9.1 – 17.7	19.9	23,381	15.3 – 25.4
Marital Status												
Married	51.2	99,414	46.9 – 55.4	11.9	23,131	9.4 – 15.0	14.5	28,125	11.7 – 17.8	22.4	43,594	19.1 – 26.2
Not Married	47.9	46,779	41.6 – 54.4	22.2	21,624	17.2 – 28.1	11.3	11,029	7.9 – 15.9	18.6	18,148	14.3 – 23.9
Health Insurance												
Yes	53.5	79,252	48.6 – 58.3	13.7	20,324	10.6 – 17.6	14.6	21,654	11.6 – 18.3	18.2	27,027	14.8 – 22.2
No	46.8	67,397	41.7 – 52.1	16.9	24,296	13.3 – 21.2	12.2	17,484	9.1 – 16.0	24.1	34,715	20.0 – 28.8
Medicaid Coverage												
Yes	43.1	9,895	31.1 – 55.9	20.3	4,670	11.6 – 33.2	8.5	1,958	3.7 – 18.5	28.1	6,447	18.2 – 40.7
No	50.6	135,961	46.9 – 54.3	14.9	40,085	12.4 – 17.8	13.9	37,196	11.5 – 16.6	20.6	55,295	17.8 – 23.7
Pregnancy Term												
Less than 37 weeks	50.3	13,008	42.3 – 58.4	13.7	3,527	9.4 – 19.4	15.4	3,986	10.3 – 22.4	20.6	5,328	15.3 – 27.2
37 weeks or more	50.1	133,069	46.2 – 53.9	15.5	41,228	12.9 – 18.6	13.2	35,134	10.9 – 16.0	21.2	56,362	18.3 – 24.5

Note: The percents reported in this table are based on a weighted response rate of 58%. CDC PRAMS requires a 70% response rate for peer-reviewed publications.

Weight - Before Pregnancy

- ▶ About half of the mothers in Texas have a normal Body Mass index (BMI), and over a third are defined as either overweight or obese.
- ▶ A higher proportion of women less than 18 years old were underweight, as compared to women in other age groups. The proportion of women who were overweight or obese was highest in women who were age 35 and older.
- ▶ Women with a high school education or less had a higher prevalence of overweight and obesity than women who had obtained education beyond high school.
- ▶ The prevalence of overweight and obesity was highest in Hispanic women (with low birthweight infants) followed by Black women (with normal birthweight infants).
- ▶ More married women were overweight or obese, as compared to unmarried women.
- ▶ The proportion of women who were overweight or obese was higher in women without insurance, compared with those with insurance.
- ▶ The proportion of women who were overweight or obese was higher in women enrolled in Medicaid before they became pregnant, as compared to women who were not enrolled.
- ▶ There was little difference in the proportion of women who were overweight or obese among those who gave birth to a preterm versus full term infant.



- ▶ In 2002, 24.6% of women age 18 years and over in Texas were obese (BMI greater than or equal to 30). The percentage for African American women was highest at 39.9% and lowest for white women at 21%.
- ▶ Twenty-nine percent of Texan women of Hispanic origin were obese in 2002. Among women of childbearing age, obesity rates were highest for those ages 30-44 at 25.7% compared with 18.4% for those age 18-29 years.
- ▶ The percentage of obese women ages 18 and over in Texas was consistently higher than the national average over the period from 1998 (21.1% vs. 18.3%) to 2002 (24.6% vs. 22.8%).

Nutrition - Vitamins

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)?

Characteristics	1-3 times a week			4-6 times a week			Every day of the week			I didn't take a multivitamin		
	Percent	Population Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Population Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Population Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Population Estimate	95% CI
Total Birth Population	8.8	29,079	7.0 – 10.9	4.7	15,529	3.5 – 6.2	21.9	72,764	19.3 – 24.8	64.6	214,312	61.4 – 67.7
Age												
Less than 18	8.9	1,975	3.4 – 21.4	0.8	168	0.3 – 2.1	8.9	1,963	3.6 – 20.2	81.4	18,006	68.2 – 90.0
18 - 19	9.6	3,109	4.6 – 19.2	2.2	724	0.6 – 8.4	12.3	3,971	6.5 – 22.0	75.8	24,472	64.7 – 84.3
20 - 34	8.1	19,650	6.1 – 10.5	5.2	12,580	3.7 – 7.1	22.7	55,386	19.6 – 26.1	64.1	156,591	60.4 – 67.7
35 and above	13.1	4,346	7.5 – 22.0	6.2	2,056	3.0 – 12.4	34.6	11,443	25.8 – 44.6	46.1	15,243	36.2 – 56.3
Educational Level												
Less than 12th Grade	7.3	7,833	4.6 – 11.3	1.5	1,648	0.7 – 3.5	17.2	18,563	13.0 – 22.5	74.0	79,634	68.1 – 79.1
High School	10.6	11,025	7.2 – 15.3	3.4	3,536	1.8 – 6.3	13.2	13,818	9.7 – 17.9	72.8	76,030	67.0 – 77.9
More than High School	8.5	9,563	6.1 – 11.8	9.2	10,344	6.5 – 12.8	34.9	39,337	30.0 – 40.1	47.5	53,499	42.3 – 52.7
Birthweight – Race/Ethnicity												
Low Birthweight												
White/Other	8.7	735	6.1 – 12.4	6.0	502	3.9 – 9.1	29.9	2,519	24.8 – 35.6	55.4	4,662	48.9 – 61.7
Black	6.7	289	4.1 – 10.7	9.7	420	3.9 – 22.2	12.7	551	8.8 – 17.9	71.0	3,090	62.0 – 78.7
Hispanic	5.7	583	3.6 – 8.8	3.7	378	2.0 – 6.5	22.7	2,343	18.3 – 27.8	68.0	7,027	62.5 – 73.0
Normal Birthweight												
White/Other	7.7	9,855	5.3 – 11.1	8.5	10,840	6.0 – 11.9	27.8	35,508	23.3 – 32.8	56.0	71,588	50.6 – 61.3
Black	7.9	2,579	5.1 – 12.0	2.5	809	1.1 – 5.4	14.0	4,582	9.7 – 19.7	75.7	24,825	69.3 – 81.1
Hispanic	10.2	15,037	7.2 – 14.2	1.7	2,579	0.8 – 4.0	18.4	27,261	14.4 – 32.2	69.7	103,120	64.2 – 74.6
Marital Status												
Married	8.5	18,926	6.5 – 11.1	5.6	12,400	4.1 – 7.6	25.9	57,424	22.6 – 29.4	60.1	133,389	56.1 – 63.8
Not Married	9.3	10,153	6.2 – 13.8	2.9	3,128	1.5 – 5.4	13.6	14,868	9.9 – 18.6	74.2	80,923	68.4 – 79.3
Health Insurance												
Yes	9.4	14,567	7.0 – 12.7	6.9	10,704	5.0 – 9.6	30.3	46,771	26.2 – 34.8	53.3	82,215	48.6 – 58.0
No	8.2	14,512	5.9 – 11.3	2.7	4,824	1.6 – 4.6	14.7	25,993	11.6 – 18.4	74.4	131,888	70.0 – 78.4
Medicaid Coverage												
Yes	9.5	2,358	4.1 – 20.6	1.2	302	0.3 – 4.7	13.1	3,240	7.0 – 23.1	76.2	18,863	64.3 – 85.0
No	8.6	26,249	6.8 – 10.8	5.0	15,226	3.7 – 6.6	22.6	69,188	19.9 – 25.6	63.9	195,449	60.5 – 67.1
Pregnancy Term												
Less than 37 weeks	13.8	3,935	8.2 – 22.3	6.0	1,703	3.2 – 10.8	20.1	5,730	15.1 – 26.1	60.2	17,193	52.2 – 67.7
37 weeks or more	8.3	25,122	6.5 – 10.6	4.6	13,782	3.3 – 6.2	22.0	66,500	19.2 – 25.1	65.1	196,974	61.7 – 68.5

Note: The percents reported in this table are based on a weighted response rate of 58%. CDC PRAMS requires a 70% response rate for peer-reviewed publications.

Nutrition - Vitamins

- ▶ Approximately 65% of Texas mothers reported that they did not take a daily multivitamin in the month before they became pregnant with their new baby.
- ▶ Women under age 18 reported that they did not take any daily multivitamins during the month before they became pregnant more frequently than any other age group.
- ▶ Women who had a 12th grade education or less reported daily vitamin consumption less frequently compared to women with an education beyond high school.
- ▶ Black women (with normal or low birthweight infants) reported daily vitamin consumption least frequently, followed by Hispanic women (with normal or low birthweight infants).
- ▶ Married women reported daily vitamin consumption more frequently than unmarried women.
- ▶ The proportion of women reporting daily vitamin consumption was lower among women who were not insured, as compared to women who were insured.
- ▶ The proportion of women reporting daily vitamin consumption was lower in women who were enrolled in Medicaid, as compared to women who were not enrolled.
- ▶ There was little difference in daily vitamin consumption for women who gave birth to either a preterm versus full term infant.



- ▶ At the time of the 1997 Women's Health Survey, 42% of Texan women were taking some type of vitamin or mineral supplement on a daily basis; however, only 33% reported that their daily supplement contained folic acid.
- ▶ National data from NHANES 2001-2002 indicated that 38% of women took any dietary supplement, 14% of which were vitamins and /or minerals.

Nutrition – Folic Acid

Have you ever heard or read that taking the vitamin folic acid can help prevent some birth defects?

Characteristics	Yes			No		
	Percent	Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Estimate	95% CI
Total Birth Population	80.4	266,314	77.6 - 82.9	19.6	64,961	17.1 - 22.4
Age						
Less than 18	58.1	12,508	43.7 - 71.2	42.0	9,037	28.8 - 56.3
18 - 19	74.5	24,312	63.4 - 83.1	25.5	8,338	16.9 - 36.6
20 - 34	82.4	201,019	79.3 - 85.1	17.6	42,943	14.9 - 20.7
35 and above	86.0	28,475	76.8 - 91.9	14.0	4,643	8.1 - 23.2
Educational Level						
Less than 12th Grade	73.2	80,445	67.3 - 78.4	26.8	29,460	21.6 - 32.7
High School	79.4	81,963	74.1 - 83.8	20.6	21,259	16.2 - 25.9
More than High School	88.2	98,572	84.4 - 91.1	11.8	13,241	8.9 - 15.6
Birthweight – Race/Ethnicity						
Low Birthweight						
White/Other	77.7	6,519	69.4 - 84.4	22.3	1,867	15.7 - 30.6
Black	65.8	2,853	57.1 - 73.6	34.2	1,483	26.4 - 43.0
Hispanic	71.8	7,355	66.3 - 76.7	28.2	2,890	23.3 - 33.7
Normal Birthweight						
White/Other	83.8	106,424	79.2 - 87.5	16.2	20,559	12.5 - 20.8
Black	67.7	21,698	60.3 - 74.3	32.3	10,340	25.7 - 39.7
Hispanic	81.4	121,465	76.4 - 85.5	18.6	27,823	14.5 - 23.6
Marital Status						
Married	85.3	190,106	82.2 - 87.9	14.7	32,794	12.1 - 17.8
Not Married	70.2	75,736	64.2 - 75.5	29.8	32,167	24.5 - 35.8
Health Insurance						
Yes	84.6	128,420	80.8 - 87.8	15.4	23,401	12.2 - 19.2
No	76.8	137,700	72.6 - 80.5	23.2	41,544	19.5 - 27.4
Medicaid Coverage						
Yes	64.2	16,185	51.8 - 75.0	35.8	9,015	25.0 - 48.2
No	81.8	249,657	78.9 - 84.4	18.2	55,610	15.6 - 21.1
Pregnancy Term						
Less than 37 weeks	75.1	21,608	67.9 - 81.2	24.9	7,147	18.8 - 32.1
37 weeks or more	80.9	244,004	77.8 - 83.6	19.1	57,770	16.4 - 22.2

Note: The percents reported in this table are based on a weighted response rate of 58%. CDC PRAMS requires a 70% response rate for peer-reviewed publications.

Nutrition - Folic Acid

- ▶ More than 80% of Texas mothers reported they had heard or read that taking the vitamin folic acid can help prevent some birth defects.
- ▶ A higher proportion of women who were 35 years and older reported that they had heard or read about folic acid, as compared to women in younger age groups.
- ▶ Women with education beyond high school more frequently reported that they heard or read about folic acid, as compared to women in other educational levels.
- ▶ The highest proportion of women reporting that they had heard or read about folic acid was among White/Other women (with normal birthweight infants), followed by Hispanic women (with normal birthweight infants). The lowest proportion was among Black women (with low birthweight infants).
- ▶ A higher proportion of married women reported that they had read or heard about folic acid, as compared to unmarried women.
- ▶ A higher proportion of insured women reported that they had read or heard about folic acid, as compared to uninsured women.
- ▶ Women who were not enrolled in Medicaid just before they became pregnant more frequently reported that they had read or heard about folic acid, than women enrolled in Medicaid.
- ▶ A higher proportion of women who gave birth to a full term infant reported they had read or heard about folic acid, as compared to women who gave birth to a preterm infant.



- ▶ In 1999, the percentage of women who reported that they heard folic acid could prevent some birth defects ranged from 66.7% to 87.2% across PRAMS states.

Prenatal Care

Did you receive prenatal care in the first trimester?

Characteristics	Yes			No			I didn't go for prenatal care		
	Percent	Population Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Population Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Population Estimate	95% CI
Total Birth Population	69.8	228,198	66.6 - 72.9	28.6	93,308	25.6 - 31.7	1.6	5,293	0.9 - 2.8
Age									
Less than 18	42.0	8,841	28.7 - 56.6	51.7	10,880	37.5 - 65.6	6.4	1,339	1.9 - 19.5
18 - 19	63.2	19,995	51.7 - 73.5	36.4	11,517	26.2 - 48.0	0.3	106	0.1 - 0.9
20 - 34	72.5	174,692	68.8 - 75.9	26.1	62,883	22.8 - 29.7	1.4	3,359	0.7 - 2.7
35 and above	74.3	24,670	64.1 - 82.5	24.2	8,027	16.3 - 34.3	1.5	489	0.2 - 8.8
Educational Level									
Less than 12th Grade	53.0	57,400	46.6 - 59.2	43.4	46,985	37.2 - 49.7	3.7	3,967	1.9 - 7.1
High School	69.1	69,359	63.2 - 74.5	29.7	29,807	25.3 - 36.6	1.2	1,153	0.5 - 2.8
More than High School	87.8	97,869	84.0 - 90.9	12.1	13,424	9.0 - 15.9	0.1	142	0.1 - 0.3
Birthweight – Race/Ethnicity									
Low Birthweight									
White/Other	84.5	6,954	79.6 - 88.4	14.7	1,210	10.9 - 19.5	0.8	66	0.2 - 3.1
Black	65.3	2,744	56.5 - 73.2	30.8	1,292	22.9 - 39.9	3.9	165	2.0 - 7.5
Hispanic	60.5	6,173	54.8 - 66.0	35.5	3,620	30.2 - 41.2	4.0	408	2.3 - 6.9
Normal Birthweight									
White/Other	81.6	101,133	76.8 - 85.6	18.4	22,817	14.4 - 23.2	0.0	0	--
Black	66.5	21,191	59.2 - 73.1	32.2	10,254	25.7 - 39.5	1.3	405	0.4 - 3.9
Hispanic	60.7	90,003	55.0 - 66.1	36.5	54,115	31.2 - 42.1	2.9	4,250	1.5 - 5.5
Marital Status									
Married	74.2	163,400	70.5 - 77.7	24.4	53,710	21.1 - 28.1	1.4	2,974	0.7 - 2.7
Not Married	60.6	64,327	54.3 - 66.5	37.3	39,598	31.4 - 43.5	2.2	2,318	0.9 - 5.2
Health Insurance									
Yes	88.7	134,065	85.2 - 91.4	10.5	15,820	7.8 - 13.8	0.9	1,312	0.3 - 3.0
No	53.6	94,074	48.8 - 58.4	44.1	77,337	39.4 - 48.9	2.3	3,980	1.3 - 4.1
Medicaid Coverage									
Yes	58.8	14,000	46.2 - 70.3	40.1	9,548	28.7 - 52.7	1.1	261	0.4 - 3.4
No	70.6	213,389	67.3 - 73.7	27.7	83,760	24.6 - 31.0	1.7	5,031	0.9 - 2.9
Pregnancy Term									
Less than 37 weeks	71.6	19,972	63.7 - 78.3	23.0	6,416	17.3 - 29.9	5.4	1,515	2.1 - 13.5
37 weeks or more	69.6	207,627	66.2 - 72.9	29.1	86,776	25.9 - 32.5	1.3	3,749	0.7 - 2.4

Note: The percents reported in this table are based on a weighted response rate of 58%. CDC PRAMS requires a 70% response rate for peer-reviewed publications.

Prenatal Care

- ▶ Almost 70% of Texas mothers received prenatal care during the first trimester.
- ▶ A higher proportion of women who were 35 years and older reported receiving prenatal care in the first trimester, as compared to women under age 35. Women less than 18 years old less frequently reported receiving prenatal care in the first trimester, as compared to all other age groups.
- ▶ Women with more than a high school education more frequently reported receiving prenatal care in the first trimester, as compared to women with a high school education or less.
- ▶ The highest proportion of women reporting having received prenatal care during the first trimester was among White/Other women (with normal or low birthweight infants)
- ▶ More married women than unmarried women received prenatal care during the first trimester.
- ▶ A higher proportion of insured women received prenatal care in the first trimester, as compared to uninsured women.
- ▶ Women not enrolled in Medicaid more frequently reported receiving prenatal care in the first trimester, as compared to women who were enrolled in Medicaid.
- ▶ There was little difference in the proportions of women reporting that they received prenatal care during the first trimester among women who gave birth to a preterm versus full term infant.



- ▶ Based on 2002 vital statistics, 14% of Texas residents who had a live birth initiated prenatal care in the second trimester, three percent in the third, and about one percent did not receive any care prior to pregnancy.
- ▶ According to the 2002 Texas vital statistics, 80% of Texas residents who had a live birth in 2002 began prenatal care during the first trimester. Initiating prenatal care during the first trimester was more common among women who were white, less than or equal to 20 years old, married, not receiving Medicaid and who had a full term live birth (37 completed weeks gestation).
- ▶ Younger mothers, those with less than high school education and mothers of Hispanic origin had the lowest rates for first trimester entry into prenatal care.

Prenatal Care

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

Characteristics	Yes			No			I didn't want prenatal care		
	Percent	Population Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Population Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Population Estimate	95% CI
Total Birth Population	74.2	245,091	71.1 - 77.1	25.5	84,229	22.6 - 28.6	0.3	1,008	0.1 - 0.8
Age									
Less than 18	69.9	15,439	55.7 - 81.0	27.9	6,161	17.1 - 41.9	2.3	498	0.4 - 12.7
18 - 19	63.9	20,827	52.6 - 73.9	36.1	11,751	26.1 - 47.4	0.0	0	--
20 - 34	75.1	182,616	71.5 - 78.4	24.7	59,964	21.4 - 28.3	0.2	510	0.1 - 0.5
35 and above	80.5	26,209	70.8 - 87.5	19.5	6,353	12.5 - 29.2	0.0	0	--
Educational Level									
Less than 12th Grade	70.9	77,538	64.8 - 76.3	28.7	31,351	23.3 - 34.7	0.5	528	0.1 - 2.6
High School	69.1	70,628	63.1 - 74.4	30.6	31,315	25.3 - 36.6	0.3	346	0.1 - 1.0
More than High School	81.7	91,299	77.2 - 85.5	18.2	20,338	14.4 - 22.7	0.1	135	0.0 - 0.9
Birthweight – Race/Ethnicity									
Low Birthweight									
White/Other	81.7	6,786	76.6 - 85.9	18.3	1,522	14.1 - 23.4	0.0	0	--
Black	66.4	2,854	57.7 - 74.2	32.5	1,396	24.7 - 41.3	1.1	47	0.3 - 4.4
Hispanic	74.7	7,479	69.4 - 79.4	24.7	2,473	20.1 - 30.0	0.6	59	0.2 - 2.3
Normal Birthweight									
White/Other	77.0	97,198	72.1 - 81.4	23.0	28,977	18.7 - 27.9	0.0	0	--
Black	69.8	22,691	62.6 - 76.1	29.0	9,429	22.8 - 36.1	1.2	405	0.4 - 3.8
Hispanic	72.5	108,083	67.1 - 77.3	27.1	40,433	22.3 - 32.5	0.3	498	0.1 - 2.0
Marital Status									
Married	78.2	172,773	74.6 - 81.4	21.5	47,554	18.3 - 25.1	0.3	655	0.1 - 1.2
Not Married	66.0	71,846	59.9 - 71.6	33.7	36,675	28.1 - 39.8	0.3	353	0.1 - 1.0
Health Insurance									
Yes	85.5	130,365	81.8 - 88.6	14.3	21,742	11.2 - 18.0	0.2	308	0.1 - 0.7
No	64.4	114,517	59.8 - 68.9	35.2	62,487	30.8 - 39.8	0.4	700	0.1 - 1.5
Medicaid Coverage									
Yes	76.5	19,277	64.9 - 85.1	22.9	5,781	14.4 - 34.5	0.6	150	0.1 - 3.4
No	73.9	225,005	70.7 - 77.0	25.8	78,449	22.8 - 29.0	0.3	858	0.1 - 0.9
Pregnancy Term									
Less than 37 weeks	67.8	19,304	59.2 - 75.3	31.6	9,002	24.1 - 40.2	0.6	180	0.1 - 2.8
37 weeks or more	74.8	225,187	71.5 - 77.8	24.9	75,082	21.9 - 28.3	0.3	829	0.1 - 0.9

Note: The percents reported in this table are based on a weighted response rate of 58%. CDC PRAMS requires a 70% response rate for peer-reviewed publications.

Prenatal Care

- ▶ Almost 75% of Texas mothers reported getting prenatal care as early as they wanted.
- ▶ Women 35 years and older more frequently reported that they got prenatal care as early as they wanted compared with women in other age groups. Women ages 18 and 19 reported least frequently that they got prenatal care as early as they wanted.
- ▶ A higher proportion of women with more than a high school education reported getting prenatal care as early as they wanted, compared to women with a high school education or less.
- ▶ The highest proportion of women reporting that they got prenatal care as early as they wanted was among White/Other women (with normal or low birthweight infants).
- ▶ A higher proportion of married women reported getting prenatal care as early as they wanted compared with unmarried women.
- ▶ A higher proportion of women who were insured reported getting prenatal care as early as they wanted compared with women who were not insured.
- ▶ The proportion of women getting prenatal care as early as they wanted varied little by Medicaid enrollment.
- ▶ There was little difference in the proportion of women reporting prenatal care during the first trimester among women who gave birth to a preterm versus full term infant.



- ▶ In 1999, the percentage of women who reported starting prenatal care late or had no care and who reported that they did not get prenatal care as soon as desired ranged from 45.2% to 63.5% across PRAMS states.

Health Care Quality - Seat Belt

During any of your prenatal care visits, did a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker talk with you about using a seat belt during your pregnancy?

Characteristics	Yes			No		
	Percent	Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Estimate	95% CI
Total Birth Population	43.7	139,888	40.4 - 47.2	56.3	179,932	52.8 - 59.6
Age						
Less than 18	37.7	7,832	25.2 - 52.1	62.3	12,946	47.9 - 74.8
18 - 19	59.3	18,948	47.8 - 69.9	40.7	13,001	30.1 - 52.2
20 - 34	43.7	102,856	39.8 - 47.7	56.3	132,560	52.3 - 60.2
35 and above	32.4	10,252	23.7 - 42.5	67.6	21,425	57.6 - 76.3
Educational Level						
Less than 12th Grade	46.2	47,746	39.8 - 52.7	53.8	55,583	47.3 - 60.2
High School	47.5	47,211	41.3 - 53.7	52.5	52,196	46.3 - 58.7
More than High School	38.2	42,405	33.2 - 43.6	61.8	68,482	56.5 - 66.8
Birthweight – Race/Ethnicity						
Low Birthweight						
White/Other	41.9	3,443	35.7 - 48.4	58.1	4,776	51.6 - 64.3
Black	54.8	2,270	47.1 - 62.3	45.2	1,870	37.7 - 52.9
Hispanic	45.4	4,382	39.6 - 51.2	54.7	5,280	48.8 - 60.4
Normal Birthweight						
White/Other	39.4	49,604	34.2 - 44.8	60.6	76,369	55.2 - 65.8
Black	50.2	15,805	42.9 - 57.5	49.8	15,678	42.5 - 57.1
Hispanic	45.9	64,384	40.1 - 51.8	54.1	75,958	48.2 - 59.9
Marital Status						
Married	40.0	85,572	36.1 - 44.1	60.0	128,249	55.9 - 63.9
Not Married	51.0	53,844	44.8 - 57.2	49.0	51,683	42.8 - 55.2
Health Insurance						
Yes	41.4	62,049	36.7 - 46.2	58.6	87,939	53.8 - 63.3
No	45.8	77,673	41.0 - 50.7	54.2	91,949	49.3 - 59.0
Medicaid Coverage						
Yes	53.3	13,042	40.8 - 65.4	46.7	11,431	34.6 - 59.2
No	42.9	126,375	39.4 - 46.5	57.1	168,164	53.5 - 60.6
Pregnancy Term						
Less than 37 weeks	39.8	10,449	32.7 - 47.4	60.2	15,787	52.6 - 67.3
37 weeks or more	44.0	128,883	40.4 - 47.7	56.0	163,986	52.3 - 59.6

Note: The percents reported in this table are based on a weighted response rate of 58%. CDC PRAMS requires a 70% response rate for peer-reviewed publications.

Health Care Quality - Seat Belt

- ▶ More than 40% of Texas mothers reported that a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker talked with them about using a seat belt during pregnancy.
- ▶ Women 18 and 19 years old more frequently reported having discussions about using a seat belt during pregnancy than other age groups.
- ▶ Women with more than a high school education less frequently reported having discussions about using a seat belt during pregnancy than women with more than a high school education.
- ▶ The highest proportion of women reporting discussions about using a seat belt during pregnancy was among Black women (with normal or low birthweight infants).
- ▶ Unmarried women more frequently reported having discussions about using a seat belt during pregnancy, as compared to married women.
- ▶ Uninsured women more frequently reported having discussions about using a seat belt during pregnancy, as compared to insured women.
- ▶ Women who were on Medicaid just before they became pregnant more frequently reported having discussions about using a seat belt during pregnancy, as compared to women not enrolled in Medicaid.
- ▶ Women who gave birth to a full term infant more frequently reported having discussions about seat belt usage and pregnancy, as compared to women who had a preterm infant.



- ▶ In 1999, the percentage of women who reported that a health care provider discussed seat belt use ranged from 41.1% to 64.2% across PRAMS states.

Health Care Quality - Smoking

During any of your prenatal care visits, did a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker talk with you about how smoking during pregnancy could affect your baby?

Characteristics	Yes			No		
	Percent	Population Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Population Estimate	95% CI
Total Birth Population	67.5	216,781	64.2 - 70.6	32.5	104,308	29.4 - 35.8
Age						
Less than 18	71.9	14,947	56.9 - 83.3	28.1	5,831	16.7 - 43.1
18 - 19	75.0	24,392	63.9 - 83.6	25.0	8,136	16.4 - 36.1
20 - 34	67.6	158,937	63.7 - 71.2	32.4	76,289	28.8 - 36.3
35 and above	56.8	18,505	46.6 - 66.6	43.2	14,052	33.4 - 53.4
Educational Level						
Less than 12th Grade	73.5	76,578	67.3 - 78.9	26.5	27,595	21.1 - 32.7
High School	73.3	73,201	67.4 - 78.5	26.7	26,660	21.6 - 32.6
More than High School	57.1	63,301	51.8 - 62.3	42.9	47,558	37.7 - 48.2
Birthweight – Race/Ethnicity						
Low Birthweight						
White/Other	65.8	5,371	59.7 - 71.4	34.2	2,793	28.6 - 40.3
Black	74.9	3,114	68.4 - 80.5	25.1	1,042	19.5 - 31.6
Hispanic	74.1	7,159	68.7 - 78.9	25.9	2,504	21.1 - 31.3
Normal Birthweight						
White/Other	63.5	80,158	58.2 - 68.5	36.5	46,129	31.5 - 41.9
Black	75.6	23,815	69.1 - 81.1	24.4	7,684	18.9 - 30.9
Hispanic	68.8	97,165	63.1 - 73.9	31.3	44,156	26.1 - 36.9
Marital Status						
Married	65.0	139,829	61.1 - 68.8	35.0	75,156	31.2 - 38.9
Not Married	72.9	76,952	66.7 - 78.2	27.2	28,680	21.8 - 33.3
Health Insurance						
Yes	60.3	90,595	55.5 - 64.9	39.7	59,697	35.1 - 44.5
No	73.9	125,977	69.3 - 78.0	26.2	44,611	22.0 - 30.7
Medicaid Coverage						
Yes	80.1	19,608	67.9 - 88.5	19.9	4,865	11.5 - 32.1
No	66.5	196,701	63.1 - 69.8	33.5	99,106	30.2 - 37.0
Pregnancy Term						
Less than 37 weeks	70.5	18,488	63.0 - 76.9	29.6	7,754	23.1 - 37.0
37 weeks or more	67.3	198,050	63.8 - 70.7	32.7	96,082	29.3 - 36.2

Note: The percents reported in this table are based on a weighted response rate of 58%. CDC PRAMS requires a 70% response rate for peer-reviewed publications.

Health Care Quality - Smoking

- ▶ More than two-thirds of the mothers in Texas reported that a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker talked with them about how smoking could affect their babies.
- ▶ A higher proportion of women under 20 reported discussions about smoking and pregnancy, as compared to other age groups.
- ▶ A higher proportion of women with a high school education or less reported discussions about smoking and pregnancy, as compared to women with higher educational levels.
- ▶ The highest proportion of women reporting discussions about smoking and pregnancy was among Black women (with normal or low birthweight infants) followed by Hispanic women (with low birthweight infants).
- ▶ A greater proportion of unmarried women reported discussions about smoking and pregnancy compared with married women.
- ▶ A greater proportion of uninsured women reported discussions about smoking and pregnancy compared with insured women.
- ▶ A higher proportion of women who were on Medicaid just before they became pregnant reported discussions about smoking and pregnancy, as compared to women not enrolled in Medicaid.
- ▶ A higher proportion of women who gave birth to a preterm infant reported discussions about smoking and pregnancy, as compared to women who had a full term infant.



- ▶ In 1999, the percentage of women whose health care providers discussed the effects of smoking during pregnancy ranged from 51.7% to 85.9% across PRAMS states.
- ▶ In 2002, 11.4 percent of mothers smoked during pregnancy. It is estimated that only 25 percent of women quit smoking once they become pregnant.
- ▶ If all pregnant women in the United States stopped smoking, there would be an estimated 11 percent reduction in stillbirths and a 5 percent reduction in newborn deaths, according to the U.S. Public Health Service.
- ▶ Currently, at least 11 percent of women in the United States smoke during pregnancy. During 1995--1999, smoking during pregnancy resulted in the death of 599 male and 408 female infants annually.
- ▶ Smoking-attributable neonatal expenditures were \$366 million in 1996. Maternal smoking accounted for 2.3% of total neonatal medical expenditures in 1996.

Smoking Before Pregnancy

In the 3 months before you got pregnant, did you smoke?

Characteristics	Yes			No		
	Percent	Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Estimate	95% CI
Total Birth Population	17.7	57,540	15.2 - 20.5	82.4	268,376	79.5 - 84.8
Age						
Less than 18	26.4	5,690	15.8 - 40.8	73.6	15,845	59.2 - 84.2
18 - 19	28.7	9,185	19.4 - 40.1	71.3	22,868	59.9 - 80.6
20 - 34	16.3	38,999	13.5 - 19.4	83.8	201,061	80.6 - 86.5
35 and above	11.4	3,667	6.2 - 20.0	88.6	28,603	80.0 - 93.8
Educational Level						
Less than 12th Grade	16.6	18,034	12.4 - 21.9	83.4	90,396	78.1 - 87.6
High School	25.0	25,203	19.9 - 30.9	75.0	75,575	69.1 - 80.1
More than High School	11.5	12,617	8.5 - 15.3	88.6	97,540	84.7 - 91.5
Birthweight – Race/Ethnicity						
Low Birthweight						
White/Other	30.0	2,391	24.5 - 36.2	70.0	5,578	63.9 - 75.5
Black	13.2	566	6.6 - 24.6	86.8	3,716	75.4 - 93.4
Hispanic	11.2	1,121	8.0 - 15.3	88.8	8,920	84.7 - 92.0
Normal Birthweight						
White/Other	24.8	30,597	20.3 - 30.0	75.2	92,658	70.0 - 79.7
Black	13.4	4,222	8.5 - 20.4	86.6	27,359	79.7 - 91.5
Hispanic	12.5	18,644	9.1 - 17.0	87.5	130,146	83.0 - 90.9
Marital Status						
Married	12.6	27,586	10.1 - 15.5	87.4	191,949	84.5 - 89.9
Not Married	27.8	29,482	22.5 - 33.9	72.2	76,428	66.1 - 77.5
Health Insurance						
Yes	13.3	19,914	10.2 - 17.0	86.8	130,433	83.0 - 89.8
No	21.5	37,626	17.8 - 25.7	78.5	137,734	74.3 - 82.2
Medicaid Coverage						
Yes	19.3	4,828	11.4 - 30.8	80.7	20,175	69.2 - 88.6
No	17.6	52,713	15.0 - 20.5	82.4	247,393	79.5 - 85.0
Pregnancy Term						
Less than 37 weeks	21.0	5,830	15.2 - 28.4	79.0	21,894	71.6 - 84.8
37 weeks or more	17.2	51,186	14.6 - 20.2	82.8	246,260	79.8 - 85.4

Note: The percents reported in this table are based on a weighted response rate of 58%. CDC PRAMS requires a 70% response rate for peer-reviewed publications.

Smoking Before Pregnancy

- ▶ Approximately one in five Texas mothers reported that they had smoked cigarettes in the three months before their pregnancy.
- ▶ A higher proportion of women under 20 years old reported smoking in the three months before their pregnancy, as compared to women in other age groups.
- ▶ A higher proportion of women with a high school education reported smoking in the three months before pregnancy, as compared to women with other levels of education.
- ▶ A higher proportion of White/Other women (with normal or low birthweight infants) reported smoking in the three months before pregnancy.
- ▶ A higher proportion of unmarried women reported that they smoked during the three months before pregnancy compared with married women.
- ▶ Uninsured women reported smoking during the three months before pregnancy with greater frequency than women who were insured.
- ▶ A higher proportion of women enrolled in Medicaid reported that they smoked during the three months before pregnancy, as compared with women who were not enrolled in Medicaid.
- ▶ Women who gave birth to a preterm term infant more frequently reported smoking in the three months before pregnancy, as compared to women who gave birth to a full term infant.



- ▶ In 1999, the percentage of women who reported smoking during the three months before pregnancy ranged from 14.3% to 41.5% across PRAMS states.
- ▶ Women who quit smoking before or during pregnancy reduce the risk for adverse reproductive outcomes, including conception delay, infertility, preterm premature rupture of membranes, preterm delivery, and low birthweight.

Smoking During Pregnancy

In the last 3 months of your pregnancy, did you smoke?

Characteristics	Yes			No		
	Percent	Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Estimate	95% CI
Total Birth Population	8.2	26,790	6.6 - 10.3	91.8	298,443	89.7 - 93.4
Age						
Less than 18	10.0	2,162	4.1 - 22.6	90.0	19,487	77.4 - 96.0
18 - 19	11.0	3,516	5.7 - 20.1	89.0	28,504	79.9 - 94.3
20 - 34	7.8	18,598	5.9 - 10.2	92.2	221,116	89.9 - 94.1
35 and above	7.9	2,513	4.0 - 15.1	92.1	29,337	84.9 - 96.0
Educational Level						
Less than 12th Grade	7.9	8,455	5.2 - 11.7	92.1	98,581	88.3 - 94.8
High School	12.1	12,234	8.6 - 16.8	87.9	89,000	83.2 - 91.5
More than High School	4.3	4,784	2.6 - 7.1	95.7	105,492	93.0 - 97.4
Birthweight – Race/Ethnicity						
Low Birthweight						
White/Other	19.9	1,614	15.4 - 25.3	80.1	6,508	74.7 - 84.6
Black	5.0	215	2.8 - 8.7	95.1	4,129	91.3 - 97.3
Hispanic	5.9	596	3.7 - 9.3	94.1	9,562	90.8 - 96.3
Normal Birthweight						
White/Other	13.1	16,094	9.6 - 17.5	86.9	107,161	82.6 - 90.4
Black	8.9	2,808	4.7 - 16.0	91.2	28,908	84.0 - 95.3
Hispanic	3.7	5,463	2.1 - 6.6	96.3	142,175	93.4 - 98.0
Marital Status						
Married	7.6	16,627	5.7 - 10.0	92.4	203,397	90.0 - 94.4
Not Married	9.7	10,162	6.7 - 13.9	90.3	94,574	86.1 - 93.3
Health Insurance						
Yes	5.2	7,830	3.4 - 7.9	94.8	143,101	92.1 - 96.6
No	10.9	18,960	8.4 - 14.1	89.1	155,133	85.9 - 91.7
Medicaid Coverage						
Yes	11.8	2,938	5.8 - 22.4	88.3	22,074	77.6 - 94.2
No	8.0	23,851	6.3 - 10.1	92.0	275,561	89.9 - 93.7
Pregnancy Term						
Less than 37 weeks	12.2	3,370	8.0 - 18.3	87.8	24,175	81.7 - 92.0
37 weeks or more	7.9	23,397	6.1 - 10.1	92.1	273,546	89.9 - 93.9

Note: The percents reported in this table are based on a weighted response rate of 58%. CDC PRAMS requires a 70% response rate for peer-reviewed publications.

Smoking During Pregnancy

- ▶ Approximately 8% of Texas mothers reported that they smoked cigarettes in the last three months of their pregnancy.
- ▶ Women 18 and 19 years old more frequently reported smoking in the last three months of their pregnancy compared to women in other age groups.
- ▶ A higher proportion of women with a high school education reported smoking in the last three months of their pregnancy compared to women with other levels of education.
- ▶ The highest proportion of women reporting smoking during the last three months of their pregnancy was among White/Other women (with normal or low birthweight infants).
- ▶ Unmarried women more frequently reported smoking during the last three months of their pregnancy than married women.
- ▶ The proportion of women who reported smoking during the last three months of pregnancy was higher among uninsured women, compared to insured women.
- ▶ A higher proportion of women enrolled in Medicaid reported smoking in the last three months of their pregnancy compared to women who were not enrolled in Medicaid.
- ▶ A higher proportion of women who gave birth to a preterm term infant reported that they smoked during the last three months of their pregnancy, as compared to women who gave birth to a full term infant.



- ▶ In 1999, the percentage of women who reported smoking during the last three months of pregnancy ranged from 6.2 % to 27.2% across PRAMS states.
- ▶ In 1998, smoking prevalence during pregnancy was consistently highest among young adult women aged 18 through 24 (17.1%) and lowest among women aged 25 through 49 (10.5%).
- ▶ From 1989 to 1998, smoking among American Indian or Alaska Native pregnant women decreased from 23.0% to 20.2%; among pregnant white women from 21.7% to 16.2%; African American pregnant women from 17.2% to 9.6%; Hispanic pregnant women from 8.0% to 4.0%; and Asian American or Pacific Islander pregnant women from 5.7% to 3.1%.
- ▶ In 1998, there was nearly a 12-fold difference among pregnant women who smoke—ranging from 25.5 percent among mothers with 9-11 years of education to 2.2 percent among mothers with 16 or more years of education.

Current Smoking

Do you smoke now?

Characteristics	Yes			No		
	Percent	Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Estimate	95% CI
Total Birth Population	13.7	44,964	11.5 - 16.2	86.3	282,834	83.8 - 88.5
Age						
Less than 18	19.6	4,234	10.5 - 33.4	80.4	17,415	66.6 - 89.5
18 - 19	23.3	7,615	15.1 - 34.3	76.7	25,045	65.7 - 85.0
20 - 34	12.5	30,249	10.2 - 15.4	87.5	210,941	84.6 - 89.8
35 and above	8.9	2,866	4.5 - 16.7	91.1	29,433	83.3 - 95.5
Educational Level						
Less than 12th Grade	14.0	15,252	10.2 - 18.9	86.0	93,962	81.2 - 89.8
High School	19.1	19,371	14.7 - 24.4	80.9	82,273	75.6 - 85.4
More than High School	7.8	8,553	5.4 - 11.0	92.2	101,701	89.0 - 94.6
Birthweight – Race/Ethnicity						
Low Birthweight						
White/Other	25.6	2,088	20.5 - 31.4	74.4	6,078	68.6 - 79.5
Black	11.6	502	5.4 - 23.4	88.4	3,811	76.6 - 94.6
Hispanic	8.7	886	6.0 - 12.6	91.3	9,286	87.4 - 94.1
Normal Birthweight						
White/Other	20.5	25,491	16.3 - 25.5	79.5	98,708	74.5 - 83.7
Black	13.1	4,222	8.4 - 20.0	86.9	27,898	80.0 - 91.6
Hispanic	7.9	11,775	5.3 - 11.7	92.1	137,053	88.3 - 94.7
Marital Status						
Married	10.8	23,765	8.5 - 13.6	89.3	197,214	86.5 - 91.5
Not Married	19.5	20,727	15.1 - 24.9	80.5	85,620	75.1 - 85.0
Health Insurance						
Yes	9.9	14,977	7.3 - 13.3	90.1	135,964	86.7 - 92.7
No	17.0	29,987	13.8 - 20.7	83.0	146,660	79.3 - 86.2
Medicaid Coverage						
Yes	19.6	4,938	11.7 - 31.0	80.4	20,242	69.0 - 88.3
No	13.3	40,026	11.0 - 15.9	86.7	261,783	84.1 - 89.0
Pregnancy Term						
Less than 37 weeks	18.9	5,324	13.3 - 26.2	81.1	22,779	73.8 - 86.7
37 weeks or more	13.1	39,139	10.8 - 15.8	86.9	259,811	84.2 - 89.2

Note: The percents reported in this table are based on a weighted response rate of 58%. CDC PRAMS requires a 70% response rate for peer-reviewed publications.

Current Smoking

- ▶ Less than 15% of Texas mothers reported that they currently smoke cigarettes.
- ▶ Women 18 and 19 years old more frequently reported that they were currently smoking compared to women in other age groups.
- ▶ The proportion of women who reported they were currently smoking was higher among those with a high school education compared to women with other levels of education.
- ▶ The highest proportion of women reporting that they were currently smoking was among White/Other women (with normal or low birthweight infants).
- ▶ A higher proportion of unmarried women reported that they were currently smoking, as compared to married women.
- ▶ A higher proportion of uninsured women reported that they were currently smoking, as compared to women who were insured.
- ▶ Women enrolled in Medicaid more frequently reported that they were currently smoking, as compared to women who were not enrolled in Medicaid.
- ▶ Women who gave birth to a preterm term infant more frequently reported that they were currently smoking, as compared to women who gave birth to a full term infant.



- ▶ In 1999, the percentage of women who reported smoking during pregnancy ranged from 9.3% to 36.0% across PRAMS states.
- ▶ According to the Texas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System:
 - The percent of females aged 18 years and over in Texas who ever smoked increased steadily from 17.8 % in 1999 to 19.2% in 2002.
 - The percent of female smokers were highest among Whites (21.4) and lowest among Hispanics (15.2%).
 - For the last five years from 1998 to 2002, however, the percent of this age group who ever smoked in Texas was consistently lower than the US median.

Infant - Second Hand Smoke

Is your new baby in the same room with someone who is smoking?

Characteristics	Yes			No		
	Percent	Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Estimate	95% CI
Total Birth Population	7.6	24,021	6.0 - 9.6	92.4	293,435	90.4 - 94.0
Age						
Less than 18	18.3	3,991	9.8 - 31.4	81.7	17,870	68.6 - 90.2
18 - 19	8.7	2,763	4.4 - 16.6	91.3	28,889	83.4 - 95.6
20 - 34	6.9	16,109	5.1 - 9.2	93.1	217,367	90.8 - 94.9
35 and above	3.8	1,158	1.4 - 9.9	96.2	29,309	90.1 - 98.6
Educational Level						
Less than 12th Grade	7.1	7,504	4.5 - 11.0	92.9	98,665	89.0 - 95.5
High School	10.0	9,745	6.8 - 14.4	90.0	87,913	85.6 - 93.2
More than High School	5.6	5,989	3.6 - 8.5	94.5	101,919	91.5 - 96.4
Birthweight – Race/Ethnicity						
Low Birthweight						
White/Other	10.8	826	7.5 - 15.3	89.2	6,817	84.7 - 92.5
Black	9.2	345	5.9 - 14.0	90.8	3,417	86.0 - 94.1
Hispanic	3.3	304	1.7 - 6.5	96.7	8,896	93.5 - 98.3
Normal Birthweight						
White/Other	12.4	15,005	9.0 - 16.7	87.6	106,357	83.3 - 91.0
Black	9.3	2,832	6.1 - 13.9	90.7	27,669	86.1 - 93.9
Hispanic	3.3	4,708	1.7 - 6.1	96.8	140,279	93.9 - 98.3
Marital Status						
Married	6.7	14,360	4.9 - 9.1	93.3	199,057	90.9 - 95.1
Not Married	9.3	9,662	6.4 - 13.5	90.7	93,906	86.5 - 93.6
Health Insurance						
Yes	6.3	9,255	4.3 - 9.3	93.7	137,693	90.8 - 95.8
No	8.7	14,766	6.4 - 11.6	91.3	155,073	88.4 - 93.6
Medicaid Coverage						
Yes	16.3	3,911	9.1 - 27.5	83.8	20,150	72.6 - 90.9
No	6.9	20,111	5.3 - 8.9	93.1	272,016	91.1 - 94.7
Pregnancy Term						
Less than 37 weeks	6.5	1,733	3.6 - 11.5	93.5	24,914	88.5 - 96.4
37 weeks or more	7.7	22,288	6.0 - 9.8	92.3	268,019	90.2 - 94.0

Note: The percents reported in this table are based on a weighted response rate of 58%. CDC PRAMS requires a 70% response rate for peer-reviewed publications.

Infant - Second Hand Smoke

- ▶ Approximately 8% of Texas mothers reported that their baby is in the same room as someone who is smoking.
- ▶ Women under 18 years old reported their baby was in the same room as someone who is smoking with greater frequency than other age groups.
- ▶ A higher proportion of women with a high school education reported that their baby was in the same room as someone who is smoking compared to women at other levels of education.
- ▶ The highest proportion of women reporting that their baby was in the same room as someone who is smoking was among White/Other women (with normal or low birthweight infants).
- ▶ Unmarried women reported that their baby was in the same room as someone who is smoking more frequently than married women.
- ▶ Women who had health insurance before they became pregnant reported that their baby was in the same room as someone who is smoking less frequently compared with women without health insurance.
- ▶ A higher proportion of women who were enrolled in Medicaid before they became pregnant reported that their baby was in the same room as someone who is smoking, compared with women not enrolled in Medicaid.
- ▶ There was little difference the proportion of women reporting that their baby was in the same room as someone who is smoking among women who gave birth to preterm versus full term infants.



- ▶ According to the 2001-2002 NHANES, 19.68% of respondents said they had at least one smoker in the home.
- ▶ The 2003 Pregnancy Nutrition Surveillance Survey (PNSS): Nationwide, smoking in household postpartum:
 - ▶ Total: 22.3%
 - ▶ White, not Hispanic 33.6%
 - ▶ Black, not Hispanic 11.6%
 - ▶ Hispanic 5.2%
 - ▶ American Indian/Alaskan Native 20.3%
 - ▶ Asian/Pacific Islander 8.3%
 - ▶ All other/unknown: 13.6%
- ▶ Less than 15 years: 29.6%
 - ▶ 15-17 years: 32.4%
 - ▶ 18-19 years: 29.9%
 - ▶ 20-29 years: 21.5%
 - ▶ 30-39 years: 15.1%
 - ▶ 40 + years: 15.3%

Health Care Quality - Alcohol

During any of your prenatal care visits, did a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker talk with you about how drinking alcohol during pregnancy could affect your baby?

Characteristics	Yes			No		
	Population			Population		
	Percent	Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Estimate	95% CI
Total Birth Population	68.9	220,782	65.7 - 72.0	31.1	99,489	28.0 - 34.3
Age						
Less than 18	83.1	17,260	69.2 - 91.5	16.9	3,518	8.6 - 30.8
18 - 19	76.1	24,736	65.0 - 84.5	24.0	7,791	15.6 - 35.0
20 - 34	68.4	160,290	64.6 - 72.0	31.6	74,124	28.1 - 35.4
35 and above	56.8	18,496	46.5 - 66.6	43.2	14,055	33.4 - 53.5
Educational Level						
Less than 12th Grade	77.3	79,797	71.3 - 82.4	22.7	23,428	17.6 - 28.7
High School	71.0	70,941	65.0 - 76.4	29.0	28,983	23.6 - 35.0
More than High School	59.4	65,883	54.1 - 64.5	40.6	45,043	35.5 - 45.9
Birthweight – Race/Ethnicity						
Low Birthweight						
White/Other	68.4	5,637	62.5 - 73.8	31.6	2,605	26.2 - 37.5
Black	75.7	3,145	69.2 - 81.2	24.3	1,010	18.8 - 30.8
Hispanic	77.9	7,507	72.7 - 82.4	22.1	2,127	17.6 - 27.3
Normal Birthweight						
White/Other	62.7	79,177	57.3 - 67.8	37.3	47,133	32.3 - 42.7
Black	77.9	24,522	71.9 - 82.9	22.2	6,977	17.1 - 28.2
Hispanic	71.8	100,794	66.2 - 76.8	28.2	39,637	23.2 - 33.8
Marital Status						
Married	65.4	140,037	61.4 - 69.2	34.6	74,100	30.9 - 38.6
Not Married	76.4	80,745	70.5 - 81.5	23.6	24,917	18.6 - 29.5
Health Insurance						
Yes	61.9	93,063	57.2 - 66.4	38.1	57,267	33.6 - 42.8
No	75.1	127,509	70.6 - 79.2	24.9	42,222	20.8 - 29.4
Medicaid Coverage						
Yes	87.8	21,477	77.3 - 93.8	12.2	2,996	6.2 - 22.8
No	67.4	198,833	64.0 - 70.7	32.6	96,156	29.3 - 36.0
Pregnancy Term						
Less than 37 weeks	69.4	18,188	61.7 - 76.2	30.6	8,019	23.8 - 38.4
37 weeks or more	69.0	202,350	65.5 - 72.3	31.0	90,998	27.7 - 34.5

Note: The percents reported in this table are based on a weighted response rate of 58%. CDC PRAMS requires a 70% response rate for peer-reviewed publications.

Health Care Quality - Alcohol

- ▶ More than 60% of Texas mothers reported that a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker talked with them about how drinking alcohol during pregnancy could affect their babies.
- ▶ Women under 18 years old more frequently reported discussions about drinking alcohol during pregnancy, as compared to other age groups.
- ▶ Women with less than a high school education more frequently reported discussions about drinking alcohol during pregnancy, as compared to women with higher educational levels.
- ▶ The highest proportions of women reporting discussions about drinking alcohol during pregnancy were among Black women (with normal or low birthweight infants) and Hispanic women (low birthweight).
- ▶ Unmarried women more frequently reported discussions about drinking alcohol during pregnancy, as compared to married women.
- ▶ Uninsured women more frequently reported discussions about drinking alcohol during pregnancy, as compared to insured women.
- ▶ Women who were enrolled in Medicaid just before they became pregnant more frequently reported discussions about drinking alcohol during pregnancy, as compared to women not enrolled in Medicaid.
- ▶ There was little difference in the proportion of women reporting discussions about drinking alcohol during pregnancy among women who had a preterm versus full term infant.



- ▶ Texas 2002 Vital Statistics Report indicated that 6.3% of mothers reported using tobacco and 1% reported consuming alcohol during their pregnancy.
- ▶ Mothers who reported using tobacco during pregnancy delivered a higher percentage (11.7% vs. 7.4%) of low birthweight infants than those who did not. Similarly, mothers who reported using alcohol during pregnancy had a higher percentage of low birthweight deliveries than those who did not (12% vs. 7.6).

Health Care Quality - Alcohol Use

During any of your prenatal care visits, did a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker ask you how much alcohol you were drinking?

Characteristics	Yes			No		
	Percent	Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Estimate	95% CI
Total Birth Population	67.2	217,882	64.0 - 70.3	32.8	106,221	29.7 - 36.1
Age						
Less than 18	74.4	15,454	60.2 - 84.9	25.6	5,308	15.2 - 39.8
18 - 19	66.2	21,429	54.9 - 76.0	33.8	10,937	24.1 - 45.1
20 - 34	67.2	159,807	63.4 - 70.8	32.8	78,108	29.2 - 36.7
35 and above	64.1	21,192	53.8 - 73.2	35.9	11,868	26.8 - 46.2
Educational Level						
Less than 12th Grade	64.2	68,107	57.8 - 70.1	35.9	38,054	29.9 - 42.2
High School	70.9	70,885	65.1 - 76.1	29.2	29,159	24.0 - 35.0
More than High School	67.6	75,444	62.5 - 72.4	32.4	36,148	27.6 - 37.5
Birthweight – Race/Ethnicity						
Low Birthweight						
White/Other	66.2	5,505	60.1 - 71.8	33.8	2,815	28.2 - 39.9
Black	64.2	2,666	56.8 - 70.9	35.8	1,489	29.1 - 43.2
Hispanic	64.7	6,214	58.9 - 70.1	35.3	3,390	29.9 - 41.1
Normal Birthweight						
White/Other	67.0	84,646	61.7 - 71.9	33.0	41,664	28.1 - 38.3
Black	60.2	19,050	52.9 - 67.1	39.8	12,584	32.9 - 47.1
Hispanic	69.3	99,802	63.7 - 74.4	30.7	44,278	25.7 - 36.3
Marital Status						
Married	67.8	148,001	63.9 - 71.4	32.2	70,310	28.6 - 36.1
Not Married	66.4	69,881	60.2 - 72.0	33.7	35,438	28.0 - 39.8
Health Insurance						
Yes	65.6	99,490	60.9 - 69.9	34.5	52,277	30.1 - 39.1
No	68.7	118,199	64.0 - 73.0	31.3	53,928	27.0 - 36.0
Medicaid Coverage						
Yes	71.8	17,529	59.4 - 81.5	28.3	6,901	18.5 - 40.6
No	66.8	199,545	63.3 - 70.0	33.2	99,320	30.0 - 36.7
Pregnancy Term						
Less than 37 weeks	69.2	18,696	62.0 - 75.5	30.8	8,332	24.5 - 38.0
37 weeks or more	67.2	199,001	63.6 - 70.5	32.9	97,359	29.5 - 36.4

Note: The percents reported in this table are based on a weighted response rate of 58%. CDC PRAMS requires a 70% response rate for peer-reviewed publications.

Health Care Quality - Alcohol Use

- ▶ More than two-thirds of the mothers in Texas reported that a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker talked with them about how much alcohol they were drinking.
- ▶ Women under 18 years old more frequently reported having discussions about drinking and alcohol during pregnancy, as compared to other age groups.
- ▶ Women with a high school education more frequently reported having discussions about drinking and alcohol, as compared to other educational levels.
- ▶ The highest proportion of women reporting that they had discussions about drinking and alcohol was observed in Hispanic women (with normal birthweight infants) followed by White/Other women (with normal birthweight and low birthweight infants).
- ▶ Unmarried and married women reported having discussions about drinking and alcohol with similar frequency.
- ▶ Uninsured and insured women reported having discussions about drinking and alcohol with similar frequency.
- ▶ Women who were on Medicaid just before they became pregnant more frequently reported discussions about drinking and alcohol, as compared to women not enrolled in Medicaid.
- ▶ There was little difference in the percentage of women reporting discussions about drinking and alcohol for women who had a preterm versus full term infant.



- ▶ Nearly 55% of women who might become pregnant report drinking alcohol, and more than 12% report binge drinking.
- ▶ At some point during their pregnancy, 20.4 percent, or 820,000, pregnant women smoked cigarettes and 18.8 percent, or 757,000, drank alcohol.

Alcohol Consumption - Before Pregnancy

During the 3 months before you got pregnant, did you drink?

Characteristics	Yes			No		
	Percent	Population Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Population Estimate	95% CI
Total Birth Population	41.6	132,959	38.3 - 45.0	58.4	186,573	55.0 - 61.7
Age						
Less than 18	33.8	7,151	21.8 - 48.2	66.2	14,031	51.8 - 78.2
18 - 19	43.0	13,595	32.2 - 54.5	57.0	18,042	45.5 - 67.8
20 - 34	41.5	97,585	37.8 - 45.4	58.5	137,368	54.6 - 62.2
35 and above	46.1	14,628	36.0 - 56.4	53.9	17,132	43.6 - 64.0
Educational Level						
Less than 12th Grade	24.9	26,378	19.8 - 30.9	75.1	79,495	69.1 - 80.2
High School	42.8	42,316	36.7 - 49.0	57.2	56,641	51.0 - 63.3
More than High School	57.7	62,364	52.3 - 62.9	42.3	45,676	37.1 - 47.7
Birthweight – Race/Ethnicity						
Low Birthweight						
White/Other	55.4	4,471	48.3 - 62.4	44.6	3,594	37.6 - 51.7
Black	36.4	1,531	28.5 - 45.0	63.6	2,678	55.0 - 71.5
Hispanic	33.4	3,350	28.3 - 39.0	66.6	6,678	61.0 - 71.8
Normal Birthweight						
White/Other	53.8	64,061	48.1 - 59.3	46.3	55,128	40.7 - 51.9
Black	40.1	12,600	33.1 - 47.5	59.9	18,829	52.5 - 66.9
Hispanic	32.0	46,946	26.9 - 37.6	68.0	99,666	62.4 - 73.1
Marital Status						
Married	41.6	89,953	37.7 - 45.6	58.4	126,166	54.4 - 62.3
Not Married	41.8	43,007	35.7 - 48.1	58.2	59,934	51.9 - 64.3
Health Insurance						
Yes	52.9	77,932	48.0 - 57.7	47.1	69,456	42.3 - 52.0
No	31.9	54,877	27.6 - 36.6	68.1	117,058	63.4 - 72.4
Medicaid Coverage						
Yes	27.3	6,840	18.3 - 38.7	72.7	18,190	61.3 - 81.7
No	42.8	125,783	39.4 - 46.3	57.2	167,911	53.7 - 60.6
Pregnancy Term						
Less than 37 weeks	39.3	10,620	32.0 - 47.1	60.7	16,391	52.9 - 68.0
37 weeks or more	41.9	122,183	38.4 - 45.5	58.1	169,594	54.5 - 61.6

Note: The percents reported in this table are based on a weighted response rate of 58%. CDC PRAMS requires a 70% response rate for peer-reviewed publications.

Alcohol Consumption - Before Pregnancy

- ▶ Approximately 40% of Texas mothers reported that they drank alcohol in the three months before their pregnancy.
- ▶ Women 18 and 19 years old more frequently reported drinking during the three months before pregnancy compared to women in other age groups.
- ▶ Women with more than a high school education more frequently reported drinking during the three months before pregnancy, as compared to women with other levels of education.
- ▶ White/Other women (with normal or low birthweight infants) more frequently reported drinking alcohol during the three months before pregnancy.
- ▶ No difference was seen in the proportion of women who drank alcohol in the three months before pregnancy between married and unmarried women.
- ▶ A higher proportion of insured women reported drinking alcohol during the three months before pregnancy compared to women who were uninsured.
- ▶ Women not enrolled in Medicaid more frequently reported drinking alcohol in the three months before pregnancy compared to women who were enrolled in Medicaid.
- ▶ There was little difference in the proportion of women who drank alcohol during the three months before pregnancy among those who gave birth to a preterm versus full term infant.



- ▶ In 1999, the percentage of women who drank alcohol in the three months before pregnancy ranged from 22.6% to 55.6% across PRAMS states.

Alcohol Consumption - During Pregnancy

During the last 3 months of your pregnancy, did you drink?

Characteristics	Yes			No		
	Percent	Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Estimate	95% CI
Total Birth Population	6.0	19,584	4.6 - 7.8	94.0	305,913	92.2 - 95.4
Age						
Less than 18	1.0	222	0.3 - 3.8	99.0	21,432	96.2 - 99.7
18 - 19	3.5	1,116	1.2 - 9.5	96.5	31,148	90.5 - 98.8
20 - 34	5.6	13,448	4.0 - 7.8	94.4	225,860	92.2 - 96.0
35 and above	14.9	4,797	8.8 - 24.0	85.1	27,473	76.1 - 91.2
Educational Level						
Less than 12th Grade	6.0	6,572	3.6 - 9.8	94.0	102,559	90.2 - 96.4
High School	4.5	4,569	2.6 - 7.8	95.5	96,069	92.2 - 97.4
More than High School	7.3	7,983	5.0 - 10.7	92.7	101,058	89.3 - 95.0
Birthweight – Race/Ethnicity						
Low Birthweight						
White/Other	7.9	643	5.3 - 11.6	92.1	7,500	88.4 - 94.7
Black	3.6	156	1.9 - 6.9	96.4	4,164	93.1 - 98.1
Hispanic	5.1	509	3.1 - 8.2	95.0	9,576	91.8 - 96.9
Normal Birthweight						
White/Other	7.9	9,729	5.4 - 11.4	92.1	112,988	88.6 - 94.6
Black	3.8	1,214	2.0 - 7.1	96.2	30,890	92.9 - 98.0
Hispanic	5.0	7,332	3.0 - 8.1	95.1	140,794	91.9 - 97.0
Marital Status						
Married	6.8	14,936	5.0 - 9.2	93.2	204,621	90.8 - 95.0
Not Married	4.4	4,648	2.5 - 7.5	95.6	100,820	92.5 - 97.5
Health Insurance						
Yes	7.2	10,764	3.2 - 7.5	92.8	138,521	89.9 - 94.9
No	4.9	8,685	4.5 - 7.9	95.1	167,317	92.5 - 96.8
Medicaid Coverage						
Yes	6.4	1,605	5.1 - 10.1	93.6	23,575	85.0 - 97.4
No	6.0	17,978	3.0 - 11.5	94.0	281,529	92.1 - 95.5
Pregnancy Term						
Less than 37 weeks	5.9	1,667	2.6 - 15.0	94.1	26,467	88.5 - 97.0
37 weeks or more	6.0	17,916	4.5 - 8.0	94.0	278,700	92.0 - 95.5

Note: The percents reported in this table are based on a weighted response rate of 58%. CDC PRAMS requires a 70% response rate for peer-reviewed publications.

Alcohol Consumption - During Pregnancy

- ▶ Approximately 6% of Texas mothers reported that they drank alcohol in the last three months of their pregnancy.
- ▶ Women 35 years and older more frequently reported drinking during the last three months of their pregnancy compared to women in other age groups.
- ▶ Women with more than a high school education more frequently reported drinking during the last three months of their pregnancy, as compared to women with a high school education or less.
- ▶ A higher proportion of women reported drinking alcohol in the last three months of their pregnancy occurred among White/Other women (with normal or low birthweight infants).
- ▶ A higher proportion of married women reported drinking alcohol in the last three months of their pregnancy, as compared to women who were not married.
- ▶ A higher proportion of insured women reported drinking alcohol in the last three months of their pregnancy, as compared to women who were uninsured.
- ▶ The proportion of women reporting drinking alcohol in the last three months of their pregnancy did not differ among women who were or were not enrolled in Medicaid.
- ▶ There was little difference in the frequency of drinking alcohol during pregnancy for women who gave birth to a preterm versus full term infant.



- ▶ In 1999, the percentage of women who drank alcohol during the last three months of pregnancy ranged from 1.8% to 8.2% across PRAMS states.
- ▶ According to 2002 vital records, only 1% of birth mothers in Texas reported alcohol use during pregnancy. Across all demographic groups, the percentages are small. Relative to their counterparts, a disproportionate number of women reported alcohol use who were 35 years of age or older, had a high school education or higher, were low birth weight African American, not married, and had a preterm birth.

Health Care Quality - Abuse

During any of your prenatal care visits, did a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker talk with you about physical abuse to women by their husbands or partners?

Characteristics	Yes			No		
	Percent	Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Estimate	95% CI
Total Birth Population	41.9	134,288	38.6 - 45.3	58.1	185,866	54.7 - 61.4
Age						
Less than 18	53.9	10,886	39.4 - 67.9	46.1	9,298	32.1 - 60.6
18 - 19	55.2	17,723	43.8 - 66.2	44.8	14,360	33.8 - 56.2
20 - 34	40.5	95,384	36.7 - 44.5	59.5	139,991	55.6 - 63.3
35 and above	31.7	10,295	23.0 - 41.9	68.3	22,217	58.1 - 77.1
Educational Level						
Less than 12th Grade	48.8	50,358	42.4 - 55.3	51.2	52,822	44.7 - 57.6
High School	49.8	49,671	43.6 - 56.0	50.2	50,135	44.1 - 56.4
More than High School	27.5	30,515	23.0 - 32.5	72.5	80,456	67.5 - 77.0
Birthweight – Race/Ethnicity						
Low Birthweight						
White/Other	38.4	3,162	31.5 - 45.9	61.6	5,068	54.1 - 68.5
Black	45.9	1,900	38.0 - 54.0	54.1	2,239	46.0 - 62.0
Hispanic	46.3	4,440	40.5 - 52.2	53.7	5,151	47.8 - 59.5
Normal Birthweight						
White/Other	29.9	37,817	25.2 - 35.2	70.1	88,493	64.8 - 74.8
Black	57.5	18,089	50.2 - 64.4	42.5	13,393	35.6 - 49.8
Hispanic	49.1	68,880	43.2 - 54.9	50.9	71,522	45.1 - 56.8
Marital Status						
Married	37.4	80,133	33.6 - 41.4	62.6	134,036	58.6 - 66.4
Not Married	50.9	53,683	44.6 - 57.1	49.1	51,830	42.9 - 55.4
Health Insurance						
Yes	31.2	46,836	26.9 - 35.8	68.8	103,421	64.2 - 73.1
No	51.4	87,242	46.5 - 56.3	48.6	82,445	43.7 - 53.5
Medicaid Coverage						
Yes	55.4	13,477	42.7 - 67.4	44.6	10,861	32.6 - 57.3
No	40.8	120,338	37.4 - 44.3	59.2	174,668	55.7 - 62.6
Pregnancy Term						
Less than 37 weeks	46.2	12,059	38.5 - 54.1	53.8	14,052	45.9 - 61.5
37 weeks or more	41.5	121,632	37.9 - 45.1	58.5	171,694	54.9 - 62.1

Note: The percents reported in this table are based on a weighted response rate of 58%. CDC PRAMS requires a 70% response rate for peer-reviewed publications.

Health Care Quality - Abuse

- ▶ More than 40% of Texas mothers reported that a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker talked with them about physical abuse by their husbands or partners.
- ▶ Women under 20 years old more frequently reported discussions about physical abuse by their husbands or partners during pregnancy, as compared to other age groups.
- ▶ Women with a high school education or less reported discussions about physical abuse by their husbands or partners more frequently than women with more than a high school education.
- ▶ The highest proportions of women reporting discussions about physical abuse by their husbands or partners occurred among Black women (with normal birthweight infants) and Hispanic women (with normal birthweight infants).
- ▶ Unmarried women more frequently reported discussions about physical abuse by their husbands or partners, as compared to married women.
- ▶ Uninsured women more frequently reported discussions about physical abuse by their husbands or partners, as compared to insured women.
- ▶ Women who were on Medicaid just before they became pregnant more frequently reported discussions about physical abuse by their husbands or partners, as compared to women not enrolled in Medicaid.
- ▶ Women who gave birth to a preterm infant more frequently reported discussions about physical abuse by their husbands or partners, as compared to women who had a full term infant.



- ▶ In 1999, the percentage of women whose health care providers discussed physical abuse by a husband or partner ranged from 20.1% to 44.8% across PRAMS states.

Health Care Quality - Abuse

During any of your prenatal care visits, did a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker ask you if someone was hurting you emotionally or physically?

Characteristics	Yes			No		
	Percent	Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Estimate	95% CI
Total Birth Population	41.1	132,155	37.8 - 44.4	59.0	189,790	55.6 - 62.3
Age						
Less than 18	65.2	13,453	50.5 - 77.5	34.8	7,174	22.5 - 49.5
18 - 19	56.5	17,833	45.0 - 67.4	43.5	13,718	32.6 - 55.0
20 - 34	38.5	91,167	34.7 - 42.4	61.5	145,877	57.6 - 65.3
35 and above	29.7	9,702	21.3 - 39.7	70.4	23,021	60.3 - 78.7
Educational Level						
Less than 12th Grade	51.2	53,572	44.8 - 57.6	48.8	51,050	42.4 - 55.2
High School	44.5	44,395	38.4 - 50.7	55.5	55,368	49.3 - 61.6
More than High School	26.9	29,882	22.5 - 31.8	73.1	81,374	68.3 - 77.5
Birthweight – Race/Ethnicity						
Low Birthweight						
White/Other	40.4	3,363	33.6 - 47.7	59.6	4,957	52.3 - 66.4
Black	54.4	2,238	46.7 - 61.9	45.6	1,877	38.1 - 53.3
Hispanic	52.0	5,036	46.1 - 57.7	48.0	4,656	42.3 - 53.9
Normal Birthweight						
White/Other	31.4	39,547	26.5 - 36.7	68.6	86,427	63.3 - 73.5
Black	47.1	14,910	39.9 - 54.4	52.9	16,724	45.6 - 60.1
Hispanic	47.2	67,062	41.4 - 53.0	52.8	75,148	47.0 - 58.6
Marital Status						
Married	37.4	80,905	33.6 - 41.4	62.6	135,260	58.6 - 66.4
Not Married	48.2	50,778	42.0 - 54.5	51.8	54,530	45.5 - 58.0
Health Insurance						
Yes	28.9	43,674	24.7 - 33.4	71.1	107,664	66.6 - 75.3
No	51.8	88,271	46.9 - 56.7	48.2	82,126	43.3 - 53.1
Medicaid Coverage						
Yes	52.6	12,840	40.1 - 64.7	47.4	11,590	35.3 - 59.9
No	40.1	118,843	36.6 - 43.6	60.0	177,864	56.4 - 63.4
Pregnancy Term						
Less than 37 weeks	51.7	13,756	44.0 - 59.4	48.3	12,830	40.6 - 56.0
37 weeks or more	40.0	117,756	36.5 - 43.6	60.0	176,887	56.4 - 63.6

Note: The percents reported in this table are based on a weighted response rate of 58%. CDC PRAMS requires a 70% response rate for peer-reviewed publications.

Health Care Quality - Abuse

- ▶ Approximately 40% of Texas mothers reported that a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker asked if someone was hurting them emotionally or physically.
- ▶ Women under 20 years old more frequently reported that a health care worker asked about someone hurting them emotionally or physically, as compared to other age groups.
- ▶ Women with less than a high school education more frequently reported that a health care worker asked about someone hurting them emotionally or physically, as compared to women with a high school education or more.
- ▶ Higher proportions of Black women (with low birthweight infants) and Hispanic women (with low birthweight infants) reported that a health care worker asked about someone hurting them emotionally or physically.
- ▶ Unmarried women more frequently reported that a health care worker had asked about someone hurting them emotionally or physically, as compared to married women.
- ▶ Uninsured women more frequently reported that a health care worker had asked about someone hurting them emotionally or physically, as compared to insured women.
- ▶ Women who were on Medicaid just before they became pregnant more frequently reported that a health care worker had asked about someone hurting them emotionally or physically, as compared to women not enrolled in Medicaid.
- ▶ Women who gave birth to a preterm infant more frequently reported that a health care worker had asked about someone hurting them emotionally or physically, compared to women who had a full term delivery.



- ▶ Women with unintended pregnancies are 2 – 4 times more likely to experience violence than women with planned pregnancies.

Abuse Before Pregnancy - Husband/Partner

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?

Characteristics	Yes			No		
	Percent	Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Estimate	95% CI
Total Birth Population	7.4	22,983	5.8 - 9.5	92.6	286,657	90.5 - 94.2
Age						
Less than 18	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 - 19	9.1	2,905	4.3 - 18.4	90.9	28,938	81.6 - 95.7
20 - 34	7.7	18,971	5.9 - 10.1	92.3	226,043	89.9 - 94.1
35 and above	3.4	1,106	1.1 - 10.4	96.6	31,675	89.7 - 99.0
Educational Level						
Less than 12th Grade	8.0	7,276	5.0 - 12.5	92.0	83,707	87.5 - 95.0
High School	8.6	8,765	5.7 - 12.8	91.4	92,845	87.2 - 94.3
More than High School	5.6	6,265	3.5 - 8.8	94.4	105,617	91.2 - 96.5
Birthweight – Race/Ethnicity						
Low Birthweight						
White/Other	5.4	437	3.2 - 8.9	94.6	7,630	91.1 - 96.8
Black	5.5	220	3.1 - 9.5	94.5	3,786	90.5 - 96.9
Hispanic	9.6	872	6.6 - 13.9	90.4	8,189	86.1 - 93.4
Normal Birthweight						
White/Other	5.5	6,626	3.4 - 8.9	94.5	113,380	91.2 - 96.6
Black	9.3	2,845	5.6 - 14.8	90.8	27,910	85.2 - 94.4
Hispanic	8.7	11,982	5.9 - 12.6	91.3	125,761	87.4 - 94.1
Marital Status						
Married	6.2	13,553	4.5 - 8.6	93.8	204,785	91.4 - 95.6
Not Married	10.4	9,430	7.0 - 15.1	89.6	81,399	84.9 - 93.0
Health Insurance						
Yes	4.5	6,456	2.7 - 7.1	95.6	138,743	92.9 - 97.3
No	10.1	16,527	7.5 - 13.4	89.9	147,379	86.6 - 92.5
Medicaid Coverage						
Yes	16.1	2,582	7.8 - 30.1	83.9	13,489	69.9 - 92.2
No	7.0	20,401	5.3 - 9.1	93.0	271,899	90.9 - 94.7
Pregnancy Term						
Less than 37 weeks	12.0	3,234	7.4 - 18.9	88.0	23,732	81.1 - 92.6
37 weeks or more	7.0	19,719	5.3 - 9.2	93.0	262,296	90.8 - 94.7

Note: The percents reported in this table are based on a weighted response rate of 58%. CDC PRAMS requires a 70% response rate for peer-reviewed publications.

Abuse Before Pregnancy - Husband/Partner

- ▶ Approximately 8% of Texas mothers (age 18 years and older) reported their husband or partner physically abused them during the 12 months before they became pregnant.
- ▶ Women 18 and 19 years old reported abuse by their husband or partner more frequently than other age groups (not including women less than age 18).
- ▶ Among adult women, age 18 years and older:
 - Women with a high school education or less reported abuse by their husband or partner more frequently than those with a high school education or more.
 - The highest proportions of women reporting abuse by their husband or partner were observed among Hispanic women (with low birthweight infants) and Black women (with normal birthweight infants), followed by Hispanic women (with normal birthweight infants).
 - Unmarried women reported abuse by their partner more frequently than married women.
 - Uninsured women reported abuse by their husband or partner more frequently than insured women.
 - Women who were on Medicaid just before they became pregnant more frequently reported being abused in the 12 months before pregnancy, as compared to women who were not on Medicaid before they became pregnant.
 - A higher proportion of women who gave birth to a preterm infant reported abuse, as compared to women who had a full term infant.



- ▶ In 1999, the percentage of women who reported physical abuse by a husband or partner before pregnancy ranged from 3.1% to 7.1% across PRAMS states.
- ▶ Pregnant women who are abused by their partners have a higher risk for conditions like stress, depression, and addiction to tobacco, alcohol and drugs.

Abuse Before Pregnancy - Others

During the 12 months before you got pregnant, did anyone else physically hurt you in any way?

Characteristics	Yes			No		
	Percent	Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Estimate	95% CI
Total Birth Population	2.6	8,053	1.7 - 4.0	97.4	301,171	96.1 - 98.3
Age						
Less than 18	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 - 19	1.6	500	0.6 - 4.2	98.4	31,343	95.8 - 99.4
20 - 34	3.1	7,494	2.0 - 4.8	96.9	237,105	95.2 - 98.0
35 and above	0.2	59	0.1 - 0.7	99.8	32,723	99.3 - 100.0
Educational Level						
Less than 12th Grade	3.9	3,512	2.0 - 7.4	96.1	87,012	92.6 - 98.0
High School	3.0	3,017	1.5 - 5.9	97.0	98,661	94.1 - 98.5
More than High School	1.4	1,525	0.6 - 3.0	98.6	110,334	97.0 - 99.4
Birthweight – Race/Ethnicity						
Low Birthweight						
White/Other	2.5	199	1.2 - 5.1	97.5	7,846	94.9 - 98.8
Black	8.5	342	2.8 - 23.4	91.5	3,664	76.6 - 97.2
Hispanic	5.3	480	3.2 - 8.7	94.7	8,610	91.3 - 96.9
Normal Birthweight						
White/Other	1.7	2,089	0.7 - 4.2	98.3	117,917	95.8 - 99.3
Black	5.7	1,749	2.8 - 11.1	94.3	29,006	88.9 - 97.2
Hispanic	2.3	3,194	1.1 - 5.1	97.7	134,128	94.9 - 99.0
Marital Status						
Married	1.3	2,770	0.6 - 2.5	98.7	215,116	97.5 - 99.4
Not Married	5.8	5,284	3.4 - 9.7	94.2	85,583	90.3 - 96.6
Health Insurance						
Yes	0.7	1,057	0.2 - 2.2	99.3	144,148	97.8 - 99.8
No	4.3	6,996	2.7 - 6.7	95.7	156,489	93.3 - 97.3
Medicaid Coverage						
Yes	8.7	1,395	3.2 - 21.5	91.3	14,676	78.5 - 96.8
No	2.3	6,658	1.4 - 3.6	97.7	285,227	96.4 - 98.6
Pregnancy Term						
Less than 37 weeks	4.4	1,175	1.8 - 10.2	95.6	25,798	89.8 - 98.2
37 weeks or more	2.4	6,879	1.5 - 3.9	97.6	274,715	96.1 - 98.5

Note: The percents reported in this table are based on a weighted response rate of 58%. CDC PRAMS requires a 70% response rate for peer-reviewed publications.

Abuse Before Pregnancy - Others

- ▶ Less than 3% percent of Texas mothers (age 18 years and older) reported that someone other than their husband or partner physically abused them during the 12 months before they became pregnant.
- ▶ A higher proportion of women age 20 to 34 years old reported abuse, as compared to other age groups (not including women less than age 18).
- ▶ Among adult women, age 18 years and older:
 - A higher proportion of women with less than a high school education reported abuse, compared to women with higher educational levels.
 - The highest proportion of women who reported abuse by someone other than a husband or partner was observed among Black women (with low birthweight infants), followed by Black women (with normal birthweight infants) and Hispanic women (with normal birthweight infants).
 - Unmarried women more frequently reported abuse by someone other than their husband or partner, compared with married women.
 - Uninsured women reported abuse by someone other than their husband or partner more frequently, compared with insured women.
 - A higher proportion of women who were on Medicaid just before they became pregnant reported abuse by someone other than their husband or partner, compared with women who were not on Medicaid before pregnancy.
 - A higher proportion of women who gave birth to a preterm infant reported abuse by someone other than their husband or partner, as compared to women who had a full term delivery.



- ▶ 50 – 75% of women abused before pregnancy are abused during pregnancy.

Abuse During Pregnancy - Husband/Partner

During your most recent pregnancy, did your husband or partner push, hit, slap, kick, choke, or physically hurt you in any other way?

Characteristics	Yes			No		
	Percent	Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Estimate	95% CI
Total Birth Population	5.6	17,196	4.1 - 7.5	94.4	291,093	92.5 - 95.9
Age						
Less than 18	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 - 19	7.1	2,252	2.9 - 16.3	92.9	29,591	83.7 - 97.1
20 - 34	6.1	14,892	4.4 - 8.4	93.9	229,579	91.6 - 95.6
35 and above	0.2	52	0.0 - 0.7	99.8	31,922	99.4 - 100.0
Educational Level						
Less than 12th Grade	7.7	7,032	4.8 - 12.4	92.3	83,952	87.7 - 95.3
High School	6.2	6,301	3.8 - 10.2	93.8	94,879	89.9 - 96.2
More than High School	2.9	3,186	1.5 - 5.5	97.1	107,776	94.5 - 98.5
Birthweight – Race/Ethnicity						
Low Birthweight						
White/Other	3.4	275	1.8 - 6.5	96.6	7,725	93.5 - 98.2
Black	6.9	276	4.1 - 11.5	93.1	3,715	88.5 - 95.9
Hispanic	8.8	800	5.9 - 12.9	91.2	8,262	87.1 - 94.1
Normal Birthweight						
White/Other	3.1	3,729	1.6 - 5.9	96.9	115,605	94.1 - 98.4
Black	5.2	1,598	2.5 - 10.7	94.8	29,022	89.3 - 97.5
Hispanic	7.7	10,519	5.0 - 11.6	92.3	126,765	88.4 - 95.0
Marital Status						
Married	3.8	8,277	2.5 - 5.8	96.2	208,711	94.2 - 97.5
Not Married	9.8	8,919	6.4 - 14.8	90.2	81,910	85.2 - 93.6
Health Insurance						
Yes	2.9	4,224	1.6 - 5.3	97.1	140,293	94.8 - 98.4
No	8.0	12,972	5.6 - 11.2	92.1	150,265	88.8 - 94.4
Medicaid Coverage						
Yes	10.7	1,719	4.2 - 24.6	89.3	14,352	75.5 - 95.8
No	5.3	15,476	3.9 - 7.3	94.7	275,473	92.7 - 96.2
Pregnancy Term						
Less than 37 weeks	9.8	2,612	5.5 - 16.8	90.3	24,174	83.2 - 94.5
37 weeks or more	5.2	14,554	3.7 - 7.3	94.8	266,290	92.7 - 96.3

Note: The percents reported in this table are based on a weighted response rate of 58%. CDC PRAMS requires a 70% response rate for peer-reviewed publications.

Abuse During Pregnancy - Husband/Partner

- ▶ Approximately 6% of Texas mothers (age 18 years and older) reported their husband or partner physically abused them during their most recent pregnancy.
- ▶ Women 18 and 19 years old reported abuse more frequently than women in other age groups (not including women less than 18 years old).
- ▶ Among adult women, age 18 years and older:
 - A higher proportion of women with less than a high school education reported abuse by a husband or partner during their most recent pregnancy, as compared to other educational levels.
 - The highest proportion of women reporting abuse by a husband or partner during their most recent pregnancy was among Hispanic women with normal birthweight infants, followed by Hispanic women with low birthweight infants and Black women (with low birthweight infants).
 - Unmarried women reported abuse more frequently than married women.
 - Uninsured women reported abuse more frequently than insured women.
 - A higher proportion of women who were on Medicaid just before they became pregnant reported abuse, as compared to women not on Medicaid before pregnancy.
 - A higher proportion of women who gave birth to a preterm infant reported abuse, as compared to women who had a full term infant.



- ▶ In 1999, the percentage of women who reported physical abuse by a husband or partner during pregnancy ranged from 2.1% to 6.3% across PRAMS states.

Abuse During Pregnancy - Others

During your most recent pregnancy, did anyone else physically hurt you in any way?

Characteristics	Yes			No		
	Percent	Population Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Population Estimate	95% CI
Total Birth Population	2.1	6,524	1.3 - 3.4	97.9	302,973	96.7 - 98.7
Age						
Less than 18	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 - 19	0.5	159	0.1 - 2.7	99.5	31,684	97.3 - 99.9
20 - 34	2.3	5,510	1.4 - 3.7	97.8	239,363	96.3 - 98.7
35 and above	2.6	855	0.7 - 9.2	97.4	31,927	90.8 - 99.3
Educational Level						
Less than 12th Grade	3.3	3,009	1.6 - 6.7	96.7	87,945	93.3 - 98.4
High School	1.7	1,674	0.7 - 4.1	98.4	99,869	95.9 - 99.3
More than High School	1.6	1,803	0.7 - 3.7	98.4	110,034	96.3 - 99.3
Birthweight – Race/Ethnicity						
Low Birthweight						
White/Other	1.3	100	0.5 - 3.3	98.8	7,922	96.7 - 99.5
Black	2.0	80	0.8 - 5.2	98.0	3,926	94.8 - 99.3
Hispanic	3.4	306	1.8 - 6.4	96.6	8,756	93.6 - 98.2
Normal Birthweight						
White/Other	0.8	1,009	0.3 - 2.6	99.2	118,997	97.4 - 99.7
Black	3.1	944	1.5 - 6.4	96.9	29,676	93.7 - 98.5
Hispanic	3.0	4,085	1.5 - 5.7	97.0	133,696	94.3 - 98.5
Marital Status						
Married	1.8	3,827	1.0 - 3.2	98.3	214,466	96.8 - 99.1
Not Married	3.0	2,697	1.4 - 6.1	97.0	88,035	93.9 - 98.6
Health Insurance						
Yes	1.3	1,848	0.5 - 3.0	98.7	143,200	97.0 - 99.5
No	2.9	4,676	1.6 - 4.9	97.2	159,239	95.1 - 98.4
Medicaid Coverage						
Yes	2.7	428	0.6 - 11.8	97.3	15,643	88.2 - 99.4
No	2.1	6,097	1.3 - 3.4	97.9	286,062	96.6 - 98.7
Pregnancy Term						
Less than 37 weeks	1.5	399	0.7 - 3.2	98.5	26,522	96.8 - 99.3
37 weeks or more	2.2	6,125	1.3 - 3.6	97.8	275,793	96.5 - 98.7

Note: The percents reported in this table are based on a weighted response rate of 58%. CDC PRAMS requires a 70% response rate for peer-reviewed publications.

Abuse During Pregnancy - Others

- ▶ Approximately 2% of Texas mothers (age 18 years and older) reported someone other than their husband or partner physically abused them during their pregnancy.
- ▶ Women 20 years old and older reported abuse more frequently than women in other age groups (not including women less than 19 years old).
- ▶ Among adult women, age 18 and over:
 - Women with less than a high school education reported abuse by someone else more frequently, as compared to women with higher educational levels.
 - The highest proportion of women reporting abuse by someone other than a husband or partner was among Hispanic women (with low birthweight infants), followed by Black women (with normal birthweight infants) and Hispanic women (with normal birthweight infants).
 - Unmarried women reported abuse by someone other than a husband or partner more frequently than married women.
 - Uninsured women reported abuse by someone other than a husband or partner more frequently than insured women.
 - A higher proportion of women who were on Medicaid just before they became pregnant reported abuse, as compared to women not on Medicaid before pregnancy.
 - A higher proportion of women who gave birth to a preterm infant reported abuse, as compared to women who had a full term infant.



Health Care Quality - HIV Testing

During any of your prenatal care visits, did a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker talk with you about getting your blood tested for HIV (the virus that causes AIDS)?

Characteristics	Yes			No		
	Percent	Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Estimate	95% CI
Total Birth Population	83.0	266,690	80.3 - 85.5	17.0	54,505	14.5 - 19.7
Age						
Less than 18	85.6	17,400	71.2 - 93.5	14.4	2,918	6.5 - 28.8
18 - 19	81.3	26,465	70.5 - 88.8	18.7	6,078	11.2 - 29.5
20 - 34	83.0	195,583	79.7 - 85.8	17.1	40,196	14.2 - 20.3
35 and above	83.7	27,242	74.6 - 89.9	16.3	5,313	10.1 - 25.4
Educational Level						
Less than 12th Grade	79.9	82,565	74.1 - 84.7	20.1	20,751	15.3 - 25.9
High School	85.8	85,707	80.8 - 89.6	14.2	14,226	10.4 - 19.2
More than High School	84.1	93,919	79.8 - 87.6	16.0	17,829	12.5 - 20.2
Birthweight – Race/Ethnicity						
Low Birthweight						
White/Other	85.3	7,099	80.8 - 89.0	14.7	1,221	11.1 - 19.2
Black	85.1	3,535	79.4 - 89.4	14.9	620	10.6 - 20.6
Hispanic	78.4	7,496	73.1 - 82.9	21.6	2,065	17.1 - 26.9
Normal Birthweight						
White/Other	85.1	107,806	80.9 - 88.6	14.9	18,818	11.4 - 19.1
Black	90.9	29,190	85.5 - 94.4	9.1	2,914	5.6 - 14.5
Hispanic	79.4	111,565	74.3 - 83.8	20.6	28,866	16.2 - 25.7
Marital Status						
Married	81.8	175,585	78.4 - 84.8	18.2	39,003	15.2 - 21.6
Not Married	85.8	91,105	80.6 - 89.8	14.2	15,029	10.2 - 19.4
Health Insurance						
Yes	84.6	127,550	80.8 - 87.7	15.4	23,288	12.3 - 19.2
No	81.7	138,930	77.5 - 85.2	18.4	31,216	14.8 - 22.5
Medicaid Coverage						
Yes	85.4	20,908	73.8 - 92.5	14.6	3,565	7.6 - 26.3
No	82.9	245,310	80.0 - 85.5	17.1	50,603	14.5 - 20.0
Pregnancy Term						
Less than 37 weeks	86.1	22,528	81.2 - 89.9	13.9	3,628	10.1 - 18.8
37 weeks or more	82.9	243,918	79.9 - 85.5	17.1	50,405	14.5 - 20.1

Note: The percents reported in this table are based on a weighted response rate of 58%. CDC PRAMS requires a 70% response rate for peer-reviewed publications.

Health Care Quality - HIV Testing

- ▶ More than 80% of Texas mothers reported that a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker talked with them about being tested for HIV.
- ▶ Women reported discussions about being tested for HIV with similar frequency across all age groups.
- ▶ Women with less than a high school education least frequently reported discussions about being tested for HIV.
- ▶ The highest proportion of women reporting discussions about being tested for HIV was among Black women (with low birthweight infants), followed by White/Other women (with normal birthweight infants).
- ▶ Unmarried women more frequently reported that they had had discussions about being tested for HIV, as compared to married women.
- ▶ Uninsured women more frequently reported that they had had discussions about being tested for HIV, as compared to insured women.
- ▶ Women who were on Medicaid just before they became pregnant more frequently reported discussions about being tested for HIV, as compared to women not enrolled in Medicaid.
- ▶ Women who gave birth to a preterm infant more frequently reported discussions about being tested for HIV, as compared to women who had a full term infant.



- ▶ An estimated 129,500 to 135,000 women in the United States are living with HIV, and many do not know it. Each year, about 6,000 of these women give birth.
- ▶ The CDC advises that providers inform pregnant women that HIV testing is routinely included in the standard blood tests for all pregnant women, unless a woman declines the HIV test.

Health Care Quality - HIV Testing

During any of your prenatal care visits, did a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker ask if you wanted to be tested for HIV (the virus that causes AIDS)?

Characteristics	Yes			No		
	Percent	Population Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Population Estimate	95% CI
Total Birth Population	70.7	226,277	67.4 - 73.7	29.4	94,023	26.3 - 32.6
Age						
Less than 18	79.0	16,030	64.6 - 88.5	21.1	4,273	11.5 - 35.4
18 - 19	72.8	23,325	61.6 - 81.8	27.2	8,699	18.3 - 38.4
20 - 34	70.0	164,447	66.2 - 73.5	30.0	70,465	26.5 - 33.8
35 and above	68.0	22,474	57.9 - 76.6	32.0	10,586	23.4 - 42.1
Educational Level						
Less than 12th Grade	72.8	75,230	66.6 - 78.3	27.2	28,058	21.7 - 33.4
High School	70.8	70,549	64.8 - 76.1	29.3	29,171	23.9 - 35.2
More than High School	68.5	76,078	63.3 - 73.2	31.5	35,043	26.8 - 36.7
Birthweight – Race/Ethnicity						
Low Birthweight						
White/Other	68.3	5,683	62.3 - 73.7	31.7	2,637	26.3 - 37.7
Black	75.9	3,143	69.4 - 81.5	24.1	997	18.5 - 30.6
Hispanic	67.3	6,506	61.6 - 72.6	32.7	3,157	27.4 - 38.4
Normal Birthweight						
White/Other	68.4	85,783	63.1 - 73.2	31.7	39,719	26.8 - 36.9
Black	77.2	24,306	70.7 - 82.5	22.8	7,193	17.5 - 29.3
Hispanic	71.4	100,857	65.8 - 76.5	28.6	40,320	23.6 - 34.2
Marital Status						
Married	69.6	150,079	65.7 - 73.2	30.4	65,521	26.8 - 34.3
Not Married	73.1	76,198	67.1 - 78.4	26.9	28,030	21.6 - 32.9
Health Insurance						
Yes	68.0	102,573	63.4 - 72.3	32.0	48,280	27.7 - 36.6
No	73.0	123,495	68.4 - 77.2	27.0	45,743	22.9 - 31.7
Medicaid Coverage						
Yes	74.0	18,075	61.3 - 83.7	26.0	6,339	16.3 - 38.7
No	70.4	207,729	67.0 - 73.6	29.6	87,348	26.4 - 33.0
Pregnancy Term						
Less than 37 weeks	74.7	19,499	68.3 - 80.1	25.4	6,622	19.9 - 31.7
37 weeks or more	70.4	206,606	66.9 - 73.7	29.6	86,856	26.3 - 33.1

Note: The percents reported in this table are based on a weighted response rate of 58%. CDC PRAMS requires a 70% response rate for peer-reviewed publications.

Health Care Quality - HIV Testing

- ▶ About 70% of Texas mothers reported that a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker had asked if they wanted to be tested for HIV.
- ▶ A higher frequency of women under 18 years old reported that a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker had asked if they wanted to be tested for HIV, as compared to other age groups.
- ▶ A higher frequency of women with less than a high school education reported that a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker had asked if they wanted to be tested for HIV, as compared to women with higher educational levels.
- ▶ The highest proportion of women reporting that a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker had asked if they wanted to be tested for HIV was among Black women (with normal birthweight and low birthweight infants).
- ▶ A higher proportion of unmarried women reported that a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker had asked if they wanted to be tested for HIV, as compared to married women.
- ▶ Uninsured women reported more frequently that a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker had asked if they wanted to be tested for HIV, as compared to insured women.
- ▶ Women who were on Medicaid just before they became pregnant more frequently reported that a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker asked if they wanted to be tested for HIV, as compared to women not enrolled in Medicaid.
- ▶ Women who gave birth to a preterm infant more frequently reported that a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker had asked them if they wanted to be tested for HIV, as compared to women who had a full term infant.



- ▶ In 1999, the percentage of women whose health care providers discussed getting tested for HIV ranged from 47.0% to 88.4% across PRAMS states.
- ▶ The CDC recommends that all pregnant women be offered voluntary testing for HIV as a routine part of prenatal care.
- ▶ In Texas, women are automatically tested for HIV as part of routine prenatal testing, unless they decline.

Health Care Quality - Breastfeeding

During any of your prenatal care visits, did a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker talk with you about breastfeeding your baby?

Characteristics	Yes			No		
	Percent	Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Estimate	95% CI
Total Birth Population	79.4	253,524	76.4 - 82.0	20.6	65,904	18.0 - 23.6
Age						
Less than 18	91.3	18,962	77.9 - 96.9	8.7	1,816	3.1 - 22.1
18 - 19	91.1	29,153	82.5 - 95.7	8.9	2,858	4.3 - 17.5
20 - 34	77.6	181,663	74.1 - 80.8	22.4	52,392	19.2 - 25.9
35 and above	72.9	23,746	62.9 - 81.0	27.1	8,838	19.0 - 37.1
Educational Level						
Less than 12th Grade	82.5	83,581	76.9 - 87.0	17.5	17,718	13.0 - 23.1
High School	85.2	85,494	80.1 - 89.1	14.9	14,907	10.9 - 19.9
More than High School	71.6	79,822	66.5 - 76.2	28.4	31,709	23.8 - 33.5
Birthweight – Race/Ethnicity						
Low Birthweight						
White/Other	79.5	6,574	74.3 - 83.8	20.6	1,700	16.2 - 25.7
Black	84.6	3,528	79.3 - 88.7	15.4	643	11.3 - 20.8
Hispanic	79.0	7,567	73.9 - 83.4	21.0	2,010	16.6 - 26.1
Normal Birthweight						
White/Other	76.2	96,191	71.3 - 80.4	23.9	30,119	19.6 - 28.7
Black	91.4	29,341	87.1 - 94.4	8.6	2,763	5.6 - 12.9
Hispanic	79.4	110,323	74.2 - 83.7	20.6	28,669	16.3 - 25.8
Marital Status						
Married	76.7	163,229	73.1 - 80.0	23.3	49,592	20.0 - 26.9
Not Married	84.6	89,822	79.4 - 88.8	15.4	16,312	11.3 - 20.7
Health Insurance						
Yes	77.8	117,398	73.6 - 81.5	22.2	33,543	18.5 - 26.4
No	80.8	135,916	76.5 - 84.4	19.2	32,361	15.6 - 23.5
Medicaid Coverage						
Yes	88.5	21,646	77.4 - 94.5	11.6	2,827	5.5 - 22.6
No	78.7	231,406	75.6 - 81.5	21.3	62,740	18.5 - 24.4
Pregnancy Term						
Less than 37 weeks	80.0	20,942	72.9 - 85.7	20.0	5,223	14.4 - 27.1
37 weeks or more	79.3	231,866	76.1 - 82.1	20.7	60,682	17.9 - 23.9

Note: The percents reported in this table are based on a weighted response rate of 58%. CDC PRAMS requires a 70% response rate for peer-reviewed publications.

Health Care Quality - Breastfeeding

- ▶ Almost 80% of Texas mothers reported that a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker talked with them about how breastfeeding could affect their baby.
- ▶ A higher proportion of women under 20 years old reported discussions about breastfeeding, as compared to other age groups.
- ▶ A higher proportion of women with a high school education or less reported discussions about breastfeeding, as compared to women with higher educational levels.
- ▶ The highest proportion of women reporting discussions about breastfeeding was among Black women (with normal or low birthweight infants) followed by Hispanic women (with low birthweight infants).
- ▶ More unmarried women than married women reported discussions about breastfeeding.
- ▶ More uninsured women than insured women reported discussions about breastfeeding.
- ▶ A higher proportion of women who were on Medicaid just before they became pregnant reported discussions about breastfeeding, as compared to women not enrolled in Medicaid.
- ▶ There was little difference in the proportion of women reporting discussions about breastfeeding among women who had a preterm versus full term infant.



- ▶ In 1999, the percentage of women who reported that a health care provider discussed breastfeeding ranged from 74.9% to 90.2% across PRAMS states.

Breastfeeding

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

Characteristics	Yes			No		
	Percent	Population Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Population Estimate	95% CI
Total Birth Population	74.8	240,151	71.8 - 77.7	25.2	80,737	22.3 - 28.3
Age						
Less than 18	67.4	14,694	53.2 - 79.0	32.6	7,114	21.0 - 46.8
18 - 19	63.0	20,354	51.5 - 73.3	37.0	11,948	26.8 - 48.5
20 - 34	75.8	178,398	72.3 - 79.0	24.2	56,930	21.0 - 27.7
35 and above	84.9	26,705	75.8 - 91.0	15.1	4,745	9.0 - 24.3
Educational Level						
Less than 12th Grade	69.9	74,611	63.8 - 75.4	30.1	32,126	24.7 - 36.2
High School	69.7	69,180	63.7 - 75.0	30.4	30,140	25.0 - 36.3
More than High School	84.8	92,011	80.7 - 88.2	15.2	16,503	11.8 - 19.3
Birthweight – Race/Ethnicity						
Low Birthweight						
White/Other	75.7	5,890	69.9 - 80.8	24.3	1,886	19.3 - 30.1
Black	53.0	1,967	44.3 - 61.4	47.1	1,748	38.6 - 55.7
Hispanic	69.8	6,480	64.0 - 75.0	30.2	2,807	25.0 - 36.0
Normal Birthweight						
White/Other	75.7	92,455	70.5 - 80.2	24.3	29,716	19.8 - 29.5
Black	53.8	16,830	46.2 - 61.1	46.3	14,480	38.9 - 53.8
Hispanic	79.5	116,529	74.3 - 83.8	20.5	30,099	16.2 - 25.7
Marital Status						
Married	82.1	176,670	78.8 - 85.0	17.9	38,423	15.0 - 21.2
Not Married	59.8	63,009	53.6 - 65.8	40.2	42,314	34.2 - 46.4
Health Insurance						
Yes	80.4	119,710	76.2 - 84.0	19.6	29,251	16.1 - 23.8
No	70.0	119,788	65.4 - 74.1	30.1	51,470	25.9 - 34.6
Medicaid Coverage						
Yes	48.0	11,637	35.7 - 60.5	52.0	12,618	39.5 - 64.3
No	76.9	227,246	73.8 - 79.8	23.1	68,119	20.2 - 26.2
Pregnancy Term						
Less than 37 weeks	69.0	18,597	60.4 - 76.4	31.0	8,372	23.6 - 39.6
37 weeks or more	75.4	221,082	72.1 - 78.4	24.7	72,336	21.6 - 28.0

Note: The percents reported in this table are based on a weighted response rate of 58%. CDC PRAMS requires a 70% response rate for peer-reviewed publications.

Breastfeeding

- ▶ Approximately 75% of Texas mothers indicated that they breastfed or pumped breast milk to feed their new baby after delivery.
- ▶ Women 35 years and older more frequently reported breastfeeding as compared to women in other age groups.
- ▶ A higher proportion of women with an education beyond high school reported breastfeeding, as compared to other educational levels.
- ▶ The highest proportion of breastfeeding was observed among Hispanic women (with normal birthweight infants) followed by White/Other women (with normal or low birthweight infants).
- ▶ A higher proportion of married women reported breastfeeding, as compared to unmarried women.
- ▶ A higher proportion of insured women reported breastfeeding, as compared to uninsured women.
- ▶ Women who were not on Medicaid just before they became pregnant more frequently reported breastfeeding their new baby after delivery than women who were on Medicaid before pregnancy.
- ▶ Women who gave birth to a full term infant more frequently reported breastfeeding than women who gave birth to a preterm infant.



- ▶ In 1999, the percentage of women who initiated breastfeeding ranged from 48% to 89.0% across PRAMS states.
- ▶ In Texas, less than 70% of mothers reported breastfeeding their infants in the hospital, and this proportion dropped much lower at 6 months to less than 30%. Breastfeeding rates were even lower among WIC infants at less than 60% in the hospital and about 20% at 6 months.

Infant - Hospital

Did your baby stay at least one day in the hospital?

Characteristics	Yes			No			My baby is still in the hospital		
	Percent	Population Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Population Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Population Estimate	95% CI
Total Birth Population	94.0	310,137	92.2 - 95.5	5.7	18,859	4.3 - 7.6	0.3	817	0.2 - 0.4
Age									
Less than 18	94.0	20,773	83.1 - 98.1	5.7	1,247	1.7 - 16.9	0.3	73	0.1 - 1.1
18 - 19	95.4	30,696	88.9 - 98.1	4.1	1,309	1.5 - 10.9	0.6	182	0.2 - 1.3
20 - 34	93.9	227,982	91.6 - 95.6	5.9	14,280	4.2 - 8.2	0.2	563	0.1 - 0.4
35 and above	93.8	30,685	86.4 - 97.3	6.2	2,022	2.7 - 13.6	0.0	0	--
Educational Level									
Less than 12th Grade	91.9	99,223	87.7 - 94.8	7.6	8,193	4.8 - 11.9	0.5	556	0.3 - 0.9
High School	95.5	98,658	92.2 - 97.5	4.3	4,483	2.4 - 7.7	0.1	125	0.1 - 0.3
More than High School	94.4	105,442	91.3 - 96.4	5.5	6,144	3.5 - 8.6	0.1	137	0.1 - 0.3
Birthweight – Race/Ethnicity									
Low Birthweight									
White/Other	95.3	7,922	92.2 - 97.2	2.0	166	0.9 - 4.4	2.7	221	1.3 - 5.3
Black	93.6	4,037	89.6 - 96.2	3.3	142	1.7 - 6.5	3.1	133	1.5 - 6.5
Hispanic	91.0	9,185	86.9 - 93.9	4.5	451	2.6 - 7.6	4.6	462	2.6 - 8.0
Normal Birthweight									
White/Other	95.1	120,825	92.2 - 96.9	5.0	6,294	3.1 - 7.9	0.0	0	--
Black	96.7	31,446	93.5 - 98.3	3.3	1,079	1.7 - 6.5	0.0	0	--
Hispanic	92.7	136,722	89.1 - 95.2	7.3	10,727	4.8 - 10.9	0.0	0	--
Marital Status									
Married	94.7	209,160	92.6 - 96.2	5.1	11,326	3.6 - 7.2	0.2	384	0.1 - 0.3
Not Married	92.7	100,504	88.5 - 95.4	7.0	7,533	4.2 - 11.2	0.4	433	0.2 - 0.7
Health Insurance									
Yes	96.0	147,174	93.6 - 97.5	3.9	6,032	2.4 - 6.3	0.1	133	0.0 - 0.2
No	92.3	162,293	89.3 - 94.5	7.3	12,827	5.1 - 10.4	0.4	684	0.3 - 0.6
Medicaid Coverage									
Yes	87.9	22,104	77.3 - 94.0	11.2	2,808	5.3 - 22.1	0.9	223	0.4 - 1.9
No	94.5	286,764	92.6 - 95.9	5.3	16,051	3.9 - 7.2	0.2	594	0.1 - 0.3
Pregnancy Term									
Less than 37 weeks	94.8	27,043	90.3 - 97.3	2.8	803	0.9 - 8.5	2.4	687	1.5 - 3.7
37 weeks or more	94.0	282,560	92.0 - 95.6	6.0	17,918	4.4 - 8.0	0.0	87	0.0 - 0.1

Note: The percents reported in this table are based on a weighted response rate of 58%. CDC PRAMS requires a 70% response rate for peer-reviewed publications.

Infant - Hospital

- ▶ Over 90% of Texas mothers had infants who stayed in the hospital at least 24 hours after they were born.
- ▶ The proportion of mothers reporting their infants stayed in the hospital at least one day did not differ according to age, educational level, race/ethnicity, marital status, insurance status, or by whether the infant was preterm or not.
- ▶ A higher proportion of women who gave birth to low birthweight infants reported their infants were still in the hospital at the time of the survey, compared with women who gave birth to normal birthweight infants.



- ▶ According to the 1998 National Hospital Discharge Survey data, the average length of hospital stay for all newborn infants was 3.2 days. The length of stay was longer for male infants (3.3 days) versus female infants (3.2 days). Infants with at least one illness or risk-related diagnosis stayed in the hospital for an average of 5.1 days (male 4.9 days, female 5.4 days).

Infant - Checkup

Was your baby seen by a doctor, nurse, or other health care provider in the first week after he or she left the hospital?

Characteristics	Yes			No		
	Percent	Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Estimate	95% CI
Total Birth Population	69.6	220,881	66.3 - 72.7	30.4	96,601	27.3 - 33.7
Age						
Less than 18	63.3	13,817	48.6 - 75.8	36.8	8,028	24.2 - 51.4
18 - 19	62.4	19,822	50.7 - 72.8	37.6	11,962	27.2 - 49.3
20 - 34	71.5	166,819	67.7 - 75.0	28.5	66,514	25.0 - 32.3
35 and above	66.9	20,422	56.0 - 76.3	33.1	10,097	23.7 - 44.0
Educational Level						
Less than 12th Grade	70.4	74,125	64.1 - 76.0	29.6	31,214	24.0 - 35.9
High School	69.6	68,042	63.5 - 75.1	30.4	29,713	24.9 - 36.5
More than High School	70.3	75,962	65.1 - 75.0	29.7	32,109	25.0 - 34.9
Birthweight – Race/Ethnicity						
Low Birthweight						
White/Other	86.4	6,668	81.7 - 90.0	13.6	1,053	10.0 - 18.3
Black	75.8	2,816	65.0 - 84.1	24.2	899	15.9 - 35.0
Hispanic	88.0	8,095	83.5 - 91.4	12.0	1,106	8.6 - 16.5
Normal Birthweight						
White/Other	72.5	88,350	67.3 - 77.2	27.5	33,462	22.8 - 32.7
Black	67.6	20,811	60.8 - 73.8	32.4	9,960	26.2 - 39.2
Hispanic	65.3	94,140	59.6 - 70.6	34.7	50,122	29.5 - 40.4
Marital Status						
Married	71.1	151,319	67.2 - 74.7	28.9	61,454	25.3 - 32.8
Not Married	66.7	69,562	60.5 - 72.5	33.3	34,675	27.5 - 39.5
Health Insurance						
Yes	72.8	107,089	68.2 - 76.9	27.2	40,033	23.1 - 31.8
No	66.7	113,123	61.8 - 71.2	33.3	56,568	28.8 - 38.2
Medicaid Coverage						
Yes	60.8	14,710	47.8 - 72.4	39.2	9,486	27.6 - 52.2
No	70.3	205,239	66.9 - 73.5	29.7	86,779	26.5 - 33.1
Pregnancy Term						
Less than 37 weeks	85.3	22,510	78.0 - 90.5	14.7	3,885	9.6 - 22.0
37 weeks or more	68.3	198,341	64.7 - 71.6	31.7	92,244	28.4 - 35.3

Note: The percents reported in this table are based on a weighted response rate of 58%. CDC PRAMS requires a 70% response rate for peer-reviewed publications.

← Infant - Checkup

- ▶ Approximately 70% of Texas mothers reported that a doctor, nurse, or other health care provider saw their baby in the first week after he or she left the hospital.
- ▶ Women 20 to 34 years old more frequently reported that their baby was seen by a doctor, nurse, or other health care provider in the first week compared to women in other age groups.
- ▶ There was little difference across educational levels in the proportion of women who reported that a doctor, nurse, or other health care provider saw their baby in the first week after he or she left the hospital.
- ▶ The highest proportion of women reporting that their baby was seen by a doctor, nurse, or other health care provider in the first week was among White/Other women (with low birthweight infants) followed by Hispanic women (with low birthweight infants).
- ▶ Unmarried women less frequently reported that their baby was seen by a health care professional in the first week, as compared to married women.
- ▶ Women with health insurance before they became pregnant more frequently reported that their baby was seen by a health care professional in the first week, as compared to women without health insurance.
- ▶ Women who were not enrolled in Medicaid before they became pregnant more frequently reported that their baby was seen by a health care professional in the first week, as compared to women enrolled in Medicaid.
- ▶ A higher proportion of women who gave birth to a preterm infant reported their baby was seen by a health care professional in the first week, as compared to women who had a full term infant.



- ▶ In 2000, the prevalence of infant checkups within 1 week after hospital stay of less than 48 hours ranged from 51.5% to 88.6% in 19 states.

Infant - Sleeping Position

How do you most often lay your baby down to sleep now?

Characteristics	Back			Side			Stomach			Combination		
	Percent	Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Estimate	95% CI
Total Birth Population	47.9	153,102	44.5 – 51.3	25.3	80,800	22.4 – 28.4	16.2	51,697	13.9 – 18.7	10.7	34,199	8.7 – 13.1
Age												
Less than 18	43.5	9,504	30.2 – 57.8	20.8	4,551	11.7 – 34.4	20.2	4,418	11.3 – 33.6	15.4	3,373	7.7 – 28.6
18 - 19	47.9	15,444	36.7 – 59.2	20.5	6,597	12.8 – 31.1	20.6	6,648	13.3 – 30.5	11.1	3,569	5.5 – 21.1
20 - 34	47.7	112,202	43.8 – 51.7	26.6	62,567	23.2 – 30.3	15.2	35,700	12.7 – 18.1	10.5	24,706	8.3 – 13.3
35 and above	52.3	15,952	41.6 – 62.7	23.2	7,085	15.4 – 33.4	16.2	4,930	9.7 – 25.7	8.4	2,552	3.8 – 17.3
Educational Level												
Less than 12th Grade	38.5	41,294	32.5 – 45.0	30.0	32,198	24.5 – 36.2	13.0	13,955	9.4 – 17.8	18.4	19,761	14.0 – 23.9
High School	48.3	47,474	42.1 – 54.6	27.3	26,784	22.0 – 33.2	15.4	15,128	11.6 – 20.2	9.0	8,830	6.0 – 13.4
More than High School	57.0	61,607	51.6 – 62.2	19.9	21,537	16.0 – 24.6	19.8	21,338	15.9 – 24.3	3.3	3,576	1.8 – 6.1
Birthweight – Race/Ethnicity												
Low Birthweight												
White/Other	52.5	4,020	45.5 – 59.4	25.5	1,951	20.4 – 31.4	17.2	1,320	13.1 – 22.3	4.8	365	2.8 – 8.1
Black	32.0	1,199	25.4 – 39.5	24.3	912	18.6 – 31.1	35.7	1,337	27.1 – 45.3	8.0	298	4.9 – 12.6
Hispanic	41.8	3,847	36.1 – 47.8	36.0	3,314	30.5 – 42.0	7.2	658	4.8 – 10.6	15.0	1,381	11.2 – 19.9
Normal Birthweight												
White/Other	55.9	68,056	50.3 – 61.3	20.7	25,185	16.5 – 25.6	21.0	25,560	16.8 – 25.9	2.5	3,033	1.2 – 5.2
Black	28.2	8,665	22.4 – 34.7	25.7	7,917	19.7 – 32.8	35.5	10,925	28.4 – 43.3	10.6	3,266	6.4 – 17.1
Hispanic	45.9	67,314	40.3 – 51.7	28.3	41,522	23.5 – 33.8	8.1	11,898	5.5 – 11.9	17.6	25,857	13.7 – 22.4
Marital Status												
Married	50.0	107,614	46.0 – 54.1	25.1	54,010	21.7 – 28.8	14.8	31,819	12.2 – 17.8	10.1	21,635	7.8 – 12.9
Not Married	43.2	45,015	37.0 – 49.6	25.7	26,791	20.5 – 31.7	19.1	19,879	14.9 – 24.1	12.1	12,564	8.4 – 17.0
Health Insurance												
Yes	55.3	81,316	50.4 – 60.0	21.0	30,883	17.3 – 25.2	19.3	28,334	15.8 – 23.3	4.5	6,597	2.8 – 7.1
No	41.5	71,326	36.7 – 46.4	28.9	49,739	24.7 – 33.5	13.6	23,332	10.8 – 17.0	16.1	27,602	12.7 – 20.0
Medicaid Coverage												
Yes	33.9	8,188	23.0 – 46.9	19.6	4,736	11.6 – 31.2	26.2	6,326	17.0 – 38.0	20.3	4,914	11.6 – 33.3
No	49.0	144,118	45.4 – 52.6	25.7	75,592	22.7 – 29.0	15.4	45,372	13.1 – 18.0	10.0	29,285	8.0 – 12.4
Pregnancy Term												
Less than 37 weeks	46.5	12,494	38.3 – 54.9	25.2	6,757	18.7 – 32.9	22.8	6,120	16.1 – 31.2	5.5	1,483	4.0 – 7.5
37 weeks or more	47.9	140,136	44.3 – 51.6	25.3	74,014	22.2 – 28.7	15.6	45,578	13.2 – 18.3	11.2	32,717	9.0 – 13.8

Note: The percents reported in this table are based on a weighted response rate of 58%. CDC PRAMS requires a 70% response rate for peer-reviewed publications.

Infant - Sleeping Position

- ▶ Less than half of the mothers in Texas reported that they put their baby to sleep on his or her back.
- ▶ The proportion of women who put their baby to sleep on his or her back was highest among women 35 years and older, as compared to other age groups.
- ▶ Women with an education beyond high school reported that they put their baby to sleep on his or her back more frequently than women with a high school education or less.
- ▶ The highest proportion of women reporting that they put their baby to sleep on his or her back was observed among White/Other women (with normal or low birthweight infants).
- ▶ Unmarried women reported putting their baby to sleep on his or her back less frequently than married women.
- ▶ Women with health insurance before they became pregnant reported putting their baby to sleep on his or her back more frequently than women without health insurance.
- ▶ A lower proportion of women who were enrolled in Medicaid before they became pregnant reported putting their baby to sleep on his or her back, as compared to women who were not enrolled in Medicaid.
- ▶ There was little difference among women who gave birth to a preterm infant in how their infant was put to sleep as compared to women who gave birth to a full term infant.



- ▶ In 1999, the percentage of women who reported putting their infant to sleep on their back ranged from 35.1% to 74.6% across PRAMS states. The percentage of women who reported putting their infant to sleep on their stomach ranged from 6.8% to 31.2% across PRAMS states.

Postpartum Depression

Self Reported Postpartum Depression - In the month after your delivery would you say you were...

Characteristics	No Depression			Low/Moderate Depression			Severe Depression		
	Percent	Population Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Population Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Population Estimate	95% CI
Total Birth Population	44.2	145,777	40.9 - 47.6	48.5	159,870	45.1 - 51.8	7.4	24,248	5.8 - 9.3
Age									
Less than 18	35.3	7,657	23.1 - 49.8	58.6	12,702	44.3 - 71.6	6.1	1,318	1.9 - 17.5
18 - 19	48.8	15,707	37.7 - 60.0	41.4	13,341	30.9 - 52.8	9.8	3,151	4.9 - 18.5
20 - 34	43.9	106,861	40.0 - 47.8	49.1	119,506	45.2 - 53.0	7.1	17,206	5.4 - 9.3
35 and above	47.9	15,552	37.9 - 58.2	44.1	14,321	34.3 - 54.5	7.9	2,573	3.9 - 15.5
Educational Level									
Less than 12th Grade	48.1	52,679	41.9 - 54.4	45.5	49,768	39.3 - 51.8	6.4	6,983	4.0 - 10.1
High School	42.5	43,836	36.6 - 48.7	48.4	49,949	42.4 - 54.6	9.1	9,337	6.2 - 13.0
More than High School	42.3	46,964	37.1 - 47.6	51.1	56,781	45.8 - 56.4	6.6	7,342	4.4 - 9.7
Birthweight – Race/Ethnicity									
Low Birthweight									
White/Other	35.3	2,942	28.5 - 42.8	54.5	4,537	47.5 - 61.2	10.2	851	7.2 - 14.3
Black	39.1	1,682	31.4 - 47.5	46.5	1,998	39.1 - 54.0	14.4	617	10.2 - 19.9
Hispanic	36.6	3,727	31.3 - 42.2	47.8	4,874	42.2 - 53.5	15.6	1,587	11.9 - 20.1
Normal Birthweight									
White/Other	39.2	49,159	34.0 - 44.6	53.5	67,129	48.1 - 58.9	7.3	9,160	4.9 - 10.7
Black	45.5	14,664	38.2 - 52.9	45.1	14,542	38.0 - 52.4	9.5	3,049	5.9 - 14.9
Hispanic	49.3	73,603	43.6 - 54.9	44.7	66,790	39.2 - 50.4	6.0	8,985	3.8 - 9.4
Marital Status									
Married	44.8	99,492	40.9 - 48.9	49.0	108,708	45.0 - 53.0	6.2	13,736	4.6 - 8.3
Not Married	43.1	46,284	37.0 - 49.3	47.6	51,162	41.5 - 53.8	9.3	10,040	6.4 - 13.5
Health Insurance									
Yes	42.6	64,983	38.0 - 47.4	49.9	76,120	45.2 - 54.7	7.5	11,383	5.3 - 10.5
No	45.7	80,794	41.0 - 50.5	47.0	83,081	42.3 - 51.8	7.3	12,865	5.3 - 9.9
Medicaid Coverage									
Yes	52.8	13,037	40.5 - 64.7	42.4	10,467	30.9 - 54.8	4.9	1,199	2.0 - 11.2
No	43.4	131,931	40.0 - 46.9	49.0	148,943	45.5 - 52.5	7.6	23,049	6.0 - 9.6
Pregnancy Term									
Less than 37 weeks	33.5	9,621	26.4 - 41.3	54.5	15,660	46.6 - 62.1	12.1	3,479	8.1 - 17.7
37 weeks or more	45.3	136,127	41.7 - 49.0	47.9	144,021	44.3 - 51.6	6.7	20,241	5.2 - 8.8

Note: The percents reported in this table are based on a weighted response rate of 58%. CDC PRAMS requires a 70% response rate for peer-reviewed publications.

Postpartum Depression

- ▶ Less than half of the mothers in Texas reported that they were low or moderately depressed in the months after their delivery.
- ▶ A higher proportion of women under 18 years old reported that they were depressed, as compared to women in other age groups.
- ▶ There was little difference in the proportion of women across educational levels reporting depression.
- ▶ The highest proportion of women who reported they were depressed was observed in White/Other women (with normal or low birthweight infants).
- ▶ There was little difference in the proportion women reporting depression among married and unmarried women.
- ▶ There was little difference in the proportion of women reporting depression among insured or uninsured women.
- ▶ A higher proportion of women who were enrolled in Medicaid reported they were depressed, as compared to women who were not enrolled in Medicaid.
- ▶ A higher proportion of women who gave birth to a preterm infant reported they were depressed, as compared to women who had a full term infant.



- ▶ The March of Dimes reports that about one of every eight women has postpartum depression after delivery

Intendedness

Thinking back to just before you got pregnant, how did you feel about becoming pregnant?

Characteristics	<i>I wanted to be pregnant sooner</i>			<i>I wanted to be pregnant later</i>			<i>I wanted to be pregnant then</i>			<i>I didn't want to be pregnant</i>		
	Percent	Population Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Population Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Population Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Population Estimate	95% CI
Total Birth Population	14.9	48,739	12.6 – 17.4	35.8	117,573	32.6 – 39.2	40.4	132,520	37.1 – 43.7	9.0	29,479	7.3 – 11.0
Age												
Less than 18	7.7	1,665	2.9 – 18.5	66.5	14,435	52.5 – 78.1	21.9	4,766	12.3 – 35.9	3.9	854	1.9 – 8.1
18 - 19	11.5	3,607	5.9 – 21.4	50.0	15,627	38.7 – 61.4	29.4	9,198	19.9 – 41.2	9.0	2,813	4.5 – 17.2
20 - 34	14.4	35,007	11.9 – 17.4	34.4	83,506	30.8 – 38.3	43.1	104,439	39.2 – 47.0	8.1	19,577	6.3 – 10.3
35 and above	25.8	8,459	17.9 – 35.6	12.2	4,005	6.9 – 20.7	43.0	14,117	33.3 – 53.4	19.0	6,235	12.1 – 28.6
Educational Level												
Less than 12th Grade	12.3	13,176	8.7 – 17.1	41.9	44,872	35.8 – 48.4	36.6	39,111	30.6 – 42.9	9.2	9,850	6.3 – 13.3
High School	15.7	16,081	11.7 – 20.7	36.3	37,182	30.6 – 42.3	37.3	38,271	31.6 – 43.5	10.7	10,983	7.7 – 14.7
More than High School	17.4	19,433	13.8 – 21.6	29.2	32,711	24.6 – 34.3	46.0	51,538	40.8 – 51.3	7.4	8,313	5.2 – 10.6
Birthweight – Race/Ethnicity												
Low Birthweight												
White/Other	22.1	1,804	17.6 – 27.4	34.4	2,802	28.6 – 40.6	34.5	2,815	27.6 – 42.2	9.0	732	6.2 – 12.9
Black	13.0	560	9.1 – 18.2	43.9	1,892	36.1 – 51.9	24.6	1,059	19.2 – 30.9	18.6	802	13.9 – 24.5
Hispanic	15.8	1,589	12.2 – 20.4	41.1	4,126	35.5 – 46.9	31.9	3,203	26.8 – 37.5	11.2	1,123	8.1 – 15.2
Normal Birthweight												
White/Other	17.5	22,088	13.8 – 22.0	31.6	39,867	26.7 – 37.0	44.4	55,972	39.1 – 49.8	6.4	8,112	4.3 – 9.6
Black	16.2	5,215	10.9 – 23.6	39.6	12,719	32.7 – 46.9	23.1	7,430	17.8 – 29.6	21.0	6,756	15.9 – 27.3
Hispanic	11.8	17,482	8.7 – 16.0	38.0	56,167	32.6 – 43.8	42.0	62,040	36.5 – 47.7	8.1	11,954	5.5 – 11.8
Marital Status												
Married	17.3	37,973	14.5 – 20.5	29.3	64,222	25.7 – 33.1	45.4	99,726	41.4 – 49.5	8.0	17,613	6.1 – 10.5
Not Married	9.9	10,766	6.9 – 14.2	49.3	53,350	43.1 – 55.5	29.8	32,322	24.4 – 36.0	11.0	11,866	8.1 – 14.6
Health Insurance												
Yes	16.3	24,960	13.2 – 20.0	27.3	41,769	23.2 – 31.7	49.7	76,200	45.0 – 54.5	6.7	10,260	4.8 – 9.3
No	13.5	23,600	10.5 – 17.1	43.3	75,788	38.6 – 48.2	32.2	56,320	27.9 – 36.9	11.0	19,204	8.5 – 14.1
Medicaid Coverage												
Yes	10.1	2,491	4.6 – 20.5	44.4	11,001	32.7 – 56.8	33.6	8,316	22.7 – 46.5	12.0	2,971	6.9 – 20.1
No	15.3	46,247	13.0 – 17.9	34.9	105,763	31.6 – 38.4	41.0	124,204	37.6 – 44.6	8.8	26,508	7.0 – 10.8
Pregnancy Term												
Less than 37 weeks	14.6	4,062	10.5 – 19.8	45.9	12,792	38.0 – 54.0	26.8	7,480	20.9 – 33.7	12.7	3,545	8.1 – 19.4
37 weeks or more	14.9	44,647	12.5 – 17.6	34.9	104,672	31.5 – 38.5	41.5	124,462	38.0 – 45.2	8.6	25,905	6.9 – 10.8

Note: The percents reported in this table are based on a weighted response rate of 58%. CDC PRAMS requires a 70% response rate for peer-reviewed publications.

Intendedness

- ▶ When asked about how they felt about becoming pregnant, more than half of the mothers in Texas reported that they had wanted to become pregnant “sooner” or “then.”
- ▶ A higher proportion of women under age 20 reported that they wanted to be pregnant “later” when compared to women in other age groups. More women 35 years old and older reported that they wanted the pregnancy “sooner” compared to women in younger age groups.
- ▶ Women with education beyond high school reported wanting their pregnancy “then” with greater frequency, compared to women with a high school education or less.
- ▶ White/Other women (with normal or low birthweight infants) most frequently reported that they wanted the pregnancy “sooner” or “then.”
- ▶ A higher proportion of married women reported that they wanted their pregnancy “sooner” or “then” compared to women who were not married.
- ▶ Women with health insurance before they became pregnant more frequently reported that they wanted their pregnancy “sooner” or “then”, as compared to women who did not have health insurance before they became pregnant.
- ▶ Women who were not enrolled in Medicaid before they became pregnant more frequently reported they wanted the pregnancy “sooner” or “then”, as compared to women who were enrolled in Medicaid.
- ▶ A higher proportion of women who gave birth to a full term infant reported they wanted their pregnancy “sooner” or “then”, as compared to women who had a preterm delivery.



- ▶ In 1999, the percentage of women who reported an unintended pregnancy ranged from 33.7% to 52.0% across PRAMS states.
- ▶ In 1999, the percentage of women who reported a mistimed pregnancy ranged from 26.5% to 36.4% across PRAMS states.
- ▶ In 1999, the percentage of women who reported an unwanted pregnancy ranged for 6.4% to 17.3% across PRAMS states.

Intendedness

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

Characteristics	Yes			No		
	Percent	Population Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Population Estimate	95% CI
Total Birth Population	44.7	147,210	41.4 - 48.1	55.3	181,805	51.9 - 58.6
Age						
Less than 18	25.6	5,625	15.0 - 40.0	74.4	16,381	60.0 - 85.0
18 - 19	33.7	10,840	23.8 - 45.3	66.3	21,337	54.7 - 76.3
20 - 34	46.6	112,687	42.8 - 50.5	53.4	129,003	49.5 - 57.3
35 and above	54.5	18,058	44.3 - 64.3	45.5	15,083	35.7 - 55.7
Educational Level						
Less than 12th Grade	37.1	39,837	31.1 - 43.4	62.9	67,625	56.6 - 68.9
High School	42.9	43,960	37.0 - 49.1	57.1	58,491	50.9 - 63.0
More than High School	54.3	60,978	49.0 - 59.5	45.7	51,301	40.5 - 51.0
Birthweight – Race/Ethnicity						
Low Birthweight						
White/Other	46.1	3,823	39.4 - 53.1	53.9	4,463	46.9 - 60.6
Black	23.7	1,030	18.5 - 29.9	76.3	3,315	70.1 - 81.6
Hispanic	41.7	4,267	36.2 - 47.3	58.4	5,977	52.7 - 63.8
Normal Birthweight						
White/Other	52.4	66,285	47.0 - 57.8	47.6	60,226	42.2 - 53.1
Black	26.5	8,611	20.8 - 33.0	73.5	23,913	67.0 - 79.2
Hispanic	43.0	63,195	37.4 - 48.7	57.0	83,911	51.3 - 62.6
Marital Status						
Married	52.7	115,819	48.7 - 56.7	47.3	103,874	43.3 - 51.3
Not Married	28.4	30,919	23.0 - 34.5	71.6	77,931	65.5 - 77.0
Health Insurance						
Yes	56.3	86,024	51.6 - 61.0	43.7	66,690	39.0 - 48.4
No	34.7	61,128	30.3 - 39.4	65.3	114,964	60.6 - 69.7
Medicaid Coverage						
Yes	32.7	8,268	22.3 - 45.3	67.3	16,999	54.8 - 77.8
No	45.9	138,942	42.4 - 49.4	54.1	163,998	50.6 - 57.6
Pregnancy Term						
Less than 37 weeks	37.6	10,805	30.4 - 45.3	62.4	17,952	54.7 - 69.6
37 weeks or more	45.4	135,871	41.8 - 49.0	54.6	163,685	51.0 - 58.2

Note: The percents reported in this table are based on a weighted response rate of 58%. CDC PRAMS requires a 70% response rate for peer-reviewed publications.

Intendedness

- ▶ Less than 50% of Texas mothers were trying to become pregnant.
- ▶ A lower proportion of women who were under 18 years old reported they were trying to become pregnant, as compared to women in older age groups.
- ▶ Women with less than a high school education less frequently reported they were trying to become pregnant, as compared to women with more education.
- ▶ The lowest proportion of women reporting they were trying to become pregnant was among Black women (with normal or low birthweight infants).
- ▶ A lower proportion of unmarried women reported they were trying to become pregnant, as compared to women who were married.
- ▶ Women with health insurance more frequently reported they were trying to become pregnant as compared to women without health insurance.
- ▶ A lower proportion of women who were enrolled in Medicaid reported they were trying to become pregnant, as compared to women not enrolled in Medicaid.
- ▶ A lower proportion of women who gave birth to a full term infant reported they were trying to become pregnant, as compared to women who had a preterm delivery.



- ▶ In 1999, the percentage of women who reported contraceptive use at the time of pregnancy (among women with an unintended pregnancy) ranged from 33.2% to 45.6% across PRAMS states.

Intendedness

When you got pregnant with your new baby, were you or your husband or partner doing anything to keep from getting pregnant?

Characteristics	Yes			No		
	Population			Population		
	Percent	Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Estimate	95% CI
Total Birth Population	37.8	66,677	33.4 - 42.3	62.2	109,833	57.7 - 66.6
Age						
Less than 18	34.8	5,583	21.0 - 51.8	65.2	10,445	48.2 - 79.0
18 - 19	34.0	7,134	22.0 - 48.3	66.1	13,879	51.7 - 78.0
20 - 34	36.7	45,716	31.7 - 42.0	63.3	78,966	58.0 - 68.4
35 and above	55.8	8,244	40.4 - 70.1	44.3	6,543	29.9 - 59.6
Educational Level						
Less than 12th Grade	33.3	21,735	26.1 - 41.4	66.7	43,457	58.6 - 73.9
High School	33.6	19,310	26.5 - 41.5	66.4	38,224	58.6 - 73.5
More than High School	48.2	24,063	40.3 - 56.1	51.8	25,899	43.9 - 59.7
Birthweight – Race/Ethnicity						
Low Birthweight						
White/Other	39.8	1,760	32.5 - 47.7	60.2	2,658	52.3 - 67.5
Black	37.8	1,196	29.7 - 46.6	62.2	1,970	53.4 - 70.3
Hispanic	39.6	2,388	32.6 - 47.0	60.4	3,648	53.0 - 67.4
Normal Birthweight						
White/Other	37.2	21,696	29.8 - 45.3	62.8	36,577	54.7 - 70.2
Black	37.6	8,828	29.6 - 46.3	62.5	14,681	53.8 - 70.4
Hispanic	38.0	30,810	30.8 - 45.8	62.0	50,301	54.3 - 69.2
Marital Status						
Married	41.0	41,933	35.3 - 47.0	59.0	60,276	53.0 - 64.7
Not Married	33.3	24,744	26.8 - 40.5	66.7	49,558	59.5 - 73.2
Health Insurance						
Yes	44.2	28,948	37.1 - 51.5	55.8	36,604	48.5 - 62.9
No	34.1	37,729	28.6 - 39.9	66.0	73,078	60.1 - 71.4
Medicaid Coverage						
Yes	28.7	4,735	17.4 - 43.4	71.3	11,776	56.6 - 82.6
No	38.6	61,470	34.0 - 43.5	61.4	97,721	56.6 - 66.0
Pregnancy Term						
Less than 37 weeks	34.6	6,131	26.1 - 44.3	65.4	11,589	55.8 - 73.9
37 weeks or more	38.2	60,494	33.4 - 43.1	61.9	98,085	56.9 - 66.6

Note: The percents reported in this table are based on a weighted response rate of 58%. CDC PRAMS requires a 70% response rate for peer-reviewed publications.

Intendedness

- ▶ Among women who reported they were not trying to become pregnant, less than 40% were doing anything to keep from becoming pregnant.
- ▶ A lower proportion of women who were under 35 years old reported they were not doing anything to keep from becoming pregnant, as compared to women 35 years old and older.
- ▶ A higher proportion of women with a high school education or less than a high school education reported not doing anything to keep from becoming pregnant, as compared to women with education beyond high school.
- ▶ The proportion of women not doing anything to keep from becoming pregnant varied little by race/ethnicity and birthweight.
- ▶ More unmarried women than married women reported they were not doing anything to keep from becoming pregnant.
- ▶ More uninsured women than insured women reported not doing anything to keep from becoming pregnant.
- ▶ A higher proportion of women enrolled in Medicaid reported not doing anything to keep from becoming pregnant, as compared to women who were not enrolled in Medicaid.
- ▶ There was little difference in the proportion of women not doing anything to keep from becoming pregnant among women with a preterm versus full term infant.



- ▶ In 2002, DSHS estimated that of the 1.8 million Texan women age 13-44 were in need of publicly supported contraceptive services, approximately 370,000 received such services.
- ▶ Analysis of the 2002 National Survey of Family Growth indicates approximately 62% of US women 15-44 years were using some form of contraception at the time of the survey. The remaining 38% were either taking steps to become pregnant or not otherwise exposed to the risk of childbearing e.g. sterile for medical (noncontraceptive) reason, unable to conceive, or had not had intercourse recently (or ever).

Contraceptive Use

Are you or your husband or partner doing anything now to keep from getting pregnant?

Characteristics	Yes			No		
	Percent	Population Estimate	95% CI	Percent	Population Estimate	95% CI
Total Birth Population	83.8	272,661	81.1 - 86.2	16.2	52,576	13.8 - 18.9
Age						
Less than 18	70.5	15,264	55.8 - 81.9	29.5	6,374	18.1 - 44.2
18 - 19	82.2	26,373	72.2 - 89.1	17.8	5,717	10.9 - 27.8
20 - 34	85.3	204,362	82.2 - 87.9	14.8	35,370	12.1 - 17.8
35 and above	83.9	26,662	75.3 - 89.9	16.1	5,114	10.1 - 24.7
Educational Level						
Less than 12th Grade	80.8	86,132	75.3 - 85.3	19.2	20,521	14.7 - 24.7
High School	81.8	82,763	76.4 - 86.2	18.2	18,422	13.8 - 23.6
More than High School	89.0	98,376	85.2 - 91.9	11.0	12,172	8.1 - 14.8
Birthweight – Race/Ethnicity						
Low Birthweight						
White/Other	84.6	7,024	79.8 - 88.4	15.5	1,283	11.7 - 20.2
Black	80.4	3,442	70.3 - 87.7	19.6	840	12.3 - 29.7
Hispanic	81.5	8,092	76.6 - 85.6	18.5	1,833	14.4 - 23.4
Normal Birthweight						
White/Other	82.8	102,340	78.1 - 86.6	17.2	21,321	13.4 - 21.9
Black	89.0	28,699	84.3 - 92.4	11.0	3,556	7.6 - 15.7
Hispanic	83.8	123,064	79.1 - 87.6	16.2	23,743	12.4 - 20.9
Marital Status						
Married	84.9	185,554	81.7 - 87.6	15.1	33,099	12.4 - 18.3
Not Married	82.1	87,107	76.8 - 86.4	17.9	19,005	13.6 - 23.2
Health Insurance						
Yes	86.7	131,821	83.1 - 89.7	13.3	20,165	10.3 - 16.9
No	81.3	140,322	77.2 - 84.8	18.7	32,260	15.2 - 22.8
Medicaid Coverage						
Yes	75.5	18,413	63.4 - 84.6	24.5	5,969	15.4 - 36.6
No	84.4	252,980	81.6 - 86.9	15.6	46,606	13.1 - 18.4
Pregnancy Term						
Less than 37 weeks	77.3	21,503	68.8 - 84.0	22.7	6,316	16.0 - 31.2
37 weeks or more	84.6	250,914	81.7 - 87.1	15.4	45,758	12.9 - 18.3

Note: The percents reported in this table are based on a weighted response rate of 58%. CDC PRAMS requires a 70% response rate for peer-reviewed publications.

Contraceptive Use

- ▶ Approximately 80% of Texas mothers reported they were currently taking steps to keep from becoming pregnant.
- ▶ Women 18 years and older reported with greater frequency that they were taking steps to keep from becoming pregnant as compared to women under 18 years old.
- ▶ A higher proportion of women with more than a high school education reported they were taking steps to keep from becoming pregnant, as compared to women with high school education or less.
- ▶ The highest proportion of women reporting that they were taking steps to keep from becoming pregnant was observed among Black women (with normal birthweight infants), however the rate was consistently high across all groups.
- ▶ There was little difference in the proportions of women who were taking steps to keep from becoming pregnant among those who were married versus those who were not married.
- ▶ The proportions of women who were taking steps to keep from becoming pregnant were not different among those who were insured versus uninsured.
- ▶ A higher proportion of women who were not enrolled in Medicaid reported they were taking steps to keep from becoming pregnant, as compared to women enrolled in Medicaid.
- ▶ A higher proportion of women who gave birth to a full term infant reported they were taking steps to keep from becoming pregnant, as compared to women who had a preterm infant.



- ▶ Because approximately 50% of pregnancies are unplanned, prevention efforts should target not only pregnant women and women planning a pregnancy but also women of childbearing age who are sexually active and not using an effective form of birth control.

PRAMS Methodology

Each state follows a standardized methodology with some tailoring to a state's particular needs. A sample of approximately 300 mothers is drawn each month from the birth records provided by the Vital Statistics Unit at DSHS. Only deceased mothers are excluded from the sample. The sample is representative of women who have given birth in 2002 and are residents of Texas. This sampling methodology was designed to insure the representation of subgroups that may be particularly prone to poor birth outcomes and includes two levels of birthweight (low, normal) and three levels of race/ethnicity (Black, Hispanic, White/Other), yielding six strata. The criteria for inclusion in the sample are: 1) the mother is a resident of Texas; 2) the mother has given birth to a live infant; and 3) the infant is 60 to 180 days old at the time the sample is drawn.

The initial contact with the mother is in the form of a letter (a preletter) that introduces the mother to PRAMS and indicates that a survey will arrive within a few days. The next mailing is the first questionnaire packet that contains a letter, information about PRAMS, a calendar, a business reply envelope, a survey, and an infant T-shirt (incentive for participation). If the baby is deceased, then the mother receives a small pin rather than a baby T-shirt. The questionnaire booklet is 14 pages in length and contains an extra page at the end for comments from the mother. The surveys booklets are produced in English and Spanish, with a version for mothers under the age of 18 and a version for mothers 18 years old and older. For mothers under the age of 18, questions 38 and 39 (that ask about physical abuse before and during pregnancy) are omitted.

A letter (a tickler) follows about a week after the initial mail survey, and serves as either a reminder to complete the survey or a thank-you for participation. If the mother does not complete and return the survey provided at the first mailing, then a second (and ultimately third) package is sent. The second and third mailings contain the same components as the first mailing, except that the T-shirt is replaced with a request form for a phone card. This request form acts as an incentive/reward for participation if the mother completes and returns the survey. If the mother does not complete and return the survey by mail, then the mother is targeted for the telephone follow-up. The data collection cycle ends 96 days after each sample is uploaded into PRAMtrac (CDC's software for scheduling and managing mailings).

PRAMS Data Cleaning Process

PRAMS survey data (from both mail and phone) are sent to CDC PRAMS for cleaning and weighting. As a first step, CDC examines the ranges and values of each of the survey questions and then cleans the data to insure that the coding ranges, questions and response labels, and definitions are consistent with the CDC specifications. Responses that involve skipping to another question are checked to insure that questions that the mother has "skipped over" are labeled with special types of codes. It is important that skipped questions be accounted for and labeled so that analyses can be conducted on the cases targeted for that question.

PRAMS Weighting Process

Prior to the construction of final weights, records are removed from the 2002 birth file so that the file is consistent with the target population (women who have given birth to a live infant and are residents of Texas). For 2002, data collection began in February; therefore, 11 months of births were included. The weighted findings represent all Texas mothers giving birth from February through December 2002. The 2002 birth file provided to CDC for construction of final weights contained 377,718 records. Prior to the construction of final weights, CDC removed the January 2002 births (31,267) and any duplicate records. CDC removed 5,890 records from mothers who were out of state residents. An additional 2,843 records from mothers who gave birth to twins or triplets were removed so the mother was counted only one time. Finally, there were 20 quadruplets, and all those mothers were excluded. In summary, the file used for constructing final weights consisted of 335,669 mothers who have given birth to a live infant and were residents of the State of Texas.

The weighting process involves the construction and combination of several types of weights with the final goal of producing an analytic weight that can be used for analyses. Multiplying together the sampling, nonresponse, and noncoverage components of the weight yields the analysis weight. The analysis weight can be interpreted as the number of mothers who have given birth to a live infant in 2002 and were residents of the State of Texas. All analyses reported in tables in this databook utilize the analysis weight.

Weighted Response Rates

The overall response rate represents the number of mothers completing the survey out of the total number of mothers sampled. The weighted response rate indicates the proportion of women sampled who completed a survey, adjusted for the complex sampling design. (The weighted rate is a counterpart of the design effect, which is a measure of the relative efficiency of a stratified sample.) The weighted response rate was calculated by multiplying each stratum-specific response rate by the proportion of the population of births that the stratum comprises. Then, these results are added across strata to produce a single weighted response rate. The percentages reported in this databook are based on a weighted response rate of 58%, which is less than the 70% response rate required by CDC PRAMS for peer-reviewed publications.

Interpretation of Findings and Statistics in Tables

All tables reported in this databook were produced using SAS 9.1 and SAS-callable SUDAAN. The tables include the overall results and results for several demographic subgroups for each survey question. The percentages reported in the tables are weighted to ensure that the results are representative of women who have given birth in 2002 to a live infant and are residents of Texas. Two questions (questions 38 and 39) were omitted for mothers under the age of 18; therefore, the statistics reported in the tables are applicable to women 18 years old or older.

SUDAAN is used for constructing confidence intervals because it accounts for the complex sampling design used in PRAMS. The sampling specifications for Texas PRAMS are designed to produce an annual sample large enough for estimating proportions at 95% confidence level. Since the percentages reported in this databook are based on a sample and not the entire population, there is a possibility for error. Confidence intervals take this error into account and present a range in which the "true value" is likely to fall. Wide confidence intervals are associated with less reliable estimates and should be interpreted with caution. Confidence intervals are not reported in tables where percentages are 100% or 0%.

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