



Pennsylvania Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PA PRAMS)

Report: Prenatal Care

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A Survey for Healthier Babies in Pennsylvania

**Tony Norwood, PA PRAMS Coordinator
Bureau of Family Health
Division of Child and Adult Health Services
Health and Welfare Building, 7th Floor East Wing
625 Forster St.
Harrisburg, PA 17120-0701
Telephone: 717-772-2762**

Table of Contents

Topic		Page
Table of Contents		2
Introduction		3 – 4
The Pennsylvania Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PA PRAMS)		4 – 6
Data for this Report		6
Prenatal Care	In Pennsylvania	6 – 7
	By County	7 – 9
	By Race/Ethnicity	9 – 10
	By Maternal Age	10
First Trimester Care	In Pennsylvania	11
	By Race/Ethnicity	12
	By Maternal Age	13
	By County	13 – 14
Desired Timing of Prenatal Care Initiation	Prenatal Care as Early as Wanted in Pennsylvania	15
	State Comparison: Late or No Entry into Prenatal Care (2008)	16
	State Comparison: Prenatal Care as Early as Wanted and Late or No Entry into PNC (2008)	16 – 17
Source of Prenatal Care in Pennsylvania (2007 & 2008)		18
Barriers to Prenatal Care	In Pennsylvania (2007 & 2008)	19 – 20
	And PA mothers who did not get prenatal care as early as they wanted (2007 & 2008)	21
Pregnancy Intention	Intendedness	22
	And Prenatal Care Initiation	22 – 23
	And Barriers to Prenatal Care	22 – 24
Prenatal Care Content – State Comparison		25 – 26
Prenatal Care Adequacy		27 – 28
Public and Private Prenatal Care	Delivery	29 – 30
	State Comparison: Public and Private Prenatal Care	30
Maternal Health Insurance		31
Household Income		32 - 33
HIV	Testing	34 – 35
	Testing and WIC Status	36
	Testing and Medicaid Status	36 – 37
	Untested Mothers Offered a Test	37 – 38
	Untested Mothers Offered a Test and Refusing the Test	38 – 39
Conclusion		40 – 42
Tables		43 – 71
PRAMS Participation Map		72
Endnotes		73

Introduction

Prenatal care (PNC) is a comprehensive program of care that includes health care, education, counseling, support and resources during pregnancy. While most women begin prenatal care in the first trimester of their pregnancy, it is generally most beneficial when begun as early as possible, even before becoming pregnant. Typically, prenatal care includes blood tests, physical examinations and conversations about lifestyle and more during first trimester visits.¹ Healthcare providers discuss many issues, such as nutrition and physical activity, what to expect during the birth process and basic skills for caring for newborns.² Prenatal care is a window of opportunity for identifying and addressing numerous medical and behavioral health issues.³

The initial prenatal visit is usually the longest because that is when providers ask many questions and may conduct a series of tests. Women and their providers typically discuss a comprehensive range of issues, behaviors and experiences, including any existing health problems, past pregnancies, alcohol use, smoking, drug use, nutrition, exercise, stress and safety. A comprehensive physical examination, including a pelvic examination, is conducted, and women can expect to have their weight and blood pressure checked, as well as have their urine and blood tested.⁴ A Pap test may be done to detect changes in the cervix. Providers conduct prenatal tests to ensure babies are growing and healthy. Some of these tests include:

- Amniocentesis (test for certain birth defects);
- Chorionic villus sampling or CVS (test for certain birth defects);
- Glucose screening (monitor blood sugar);
- Cystic Fibrosis carrier screening (check for cystic fibrosis gene); and
- Maternal blood screening (check for neural tube defects).⁵

A typical prenatal care schedule involves visiting a provider more frequently as the due date approaches. During check-ups, women can expect to receive medical information about maternal physiological changes in pregnancy, biological changes and prenatal nutrition, including prenatal vitamins. These visits are opportunities for providers to extend

recommendations on lifestyle changes and monitor progress. According to the online medical information service, Medline Plus, a typical schedule includes visiting a doctor or midwife:

- About once each month during the first six months of pregnancy;
- Every two weeks during the seventh and eighth month of pregnancy; and
- Weekly in the ninth month of pregnancy.⁶

According to the March of Dimes, about eight in 10 pregnant women choose obstetricians to be their prenatal care providers. Obstetricians are doctors who specialize in the care of women during pregnancy, childbirth and recuperation from delivery. Other prenatal care provider options include family practice doctors and certified nurse-midwives. A family practice doctor is trained in all aspects of health care for every member of the family. A certified nurse-midwife is a registered nurse with advanced, specialized training and experience in taking care of pregnant women and delivering babies.

Prenatal care is widely recognized and accepted as crucial to the health and safety of mothers and their unborn babies. It is important for mothers to obtain early and regular prenatal care so that doctors can identify and address health problems as early as possible. According to the Prenatal Care Fact Sheet found online at Womenshealth.gov, “babies of mothers who do not get prenatal care are three times more likely to have a low birth weight and five times more likely to die than those born to mothers who do get care.”⁷

The Pennsylvania Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PA PRAMS)

The PA PRAMS project was initiated in 2006 and began collecting data in 2007. It is managed within the Division of Child and Adult Health Services. Tony Norwood became the Project Coordinator in October 2009.

PA PRAMS is a research project utilizing a mixed-mode survey approach (mail and telephone) to collect information from sampled Pennsylvania mothers. The population of interest is all mothers who are residents of Pennsylvania and who delivered within the state a live-born infant during the surveillance period. Random samples of women who have had a

recent live birth within the past two to nine months are selected from Pennsylvania's birth certificate file. PA PRAMS excludes stillbirths, fetal deaths and induced abortions.

Women from some groups are sampled at a higher rate to ensure adequate data are available in smaller but higher risk populations. Approximately 1,625 Pennsylvania mothers serve in the PRAMS sampling frame each year. The questionnaire is a critical part of the PRAMS data collection process, as it is the tool with which the program solicits information from new mothers using both self-administered and telephone interviewer formats. The questionnaire has evolved through various phases. At the time of this report, the project is utilizing the phase seven questionnaire. Each version of the questionnaire is expected to be in the field for approximately two years. Each has consisted of approximately eighty questions (core and standard) across a variety of topics, including:

- Household characteristics;
- Maternal demographics;
- Family planning (contraception, pregnancy intention, etc.);
- Infant health (breastfeeding, child care, infant health care, etc.);
- Maternal behavior/health (alcohol & tobacco use, health care, nutrition, etc.);
- Maternal experiences (abuse, pregnancy intention, stress, etc.);
- Prenatal care (barriers, content, initiation, location, payment, visits, etc.); and
- Socio-economic status (health insurance mother, health insurance infant, income, WIC, etc.).

The overall goal of PRAMS is to reduce infant morbidity and mortality and to promote maternal health by influencing maternal and child health programs, policies and maternal behaviors during pregnancy and early infancy. The information from PRAMS may lead to improvement in the health of mothers and infants. Annual weighted data produced by this project represent a rich base of information on maternal demographics, experiences and behaviors before, during and soon after pregnancy in Pennsylvania. This project has achieved or

exceeded the minimum response rate necessary for maintaining scientific validity each year since the project began in 2007.

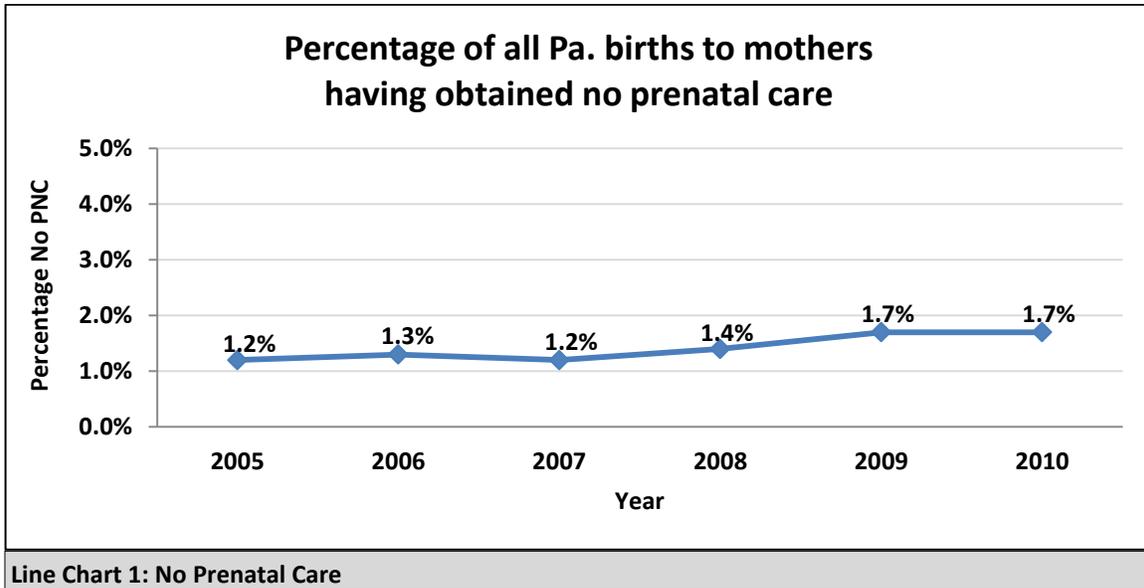
Data for this Report

The PA PRAMS survey data informing this report are based on responses to the phase five questionnaire from 1,779 Pennsylvania mothers who delivered from June 2007 through December 2008 (19 months, sample size 2,763). Thirty-nine states (including Pennsylvania) and New York City currently participate in PRAMS. Collectively, PRAMS states represent approximately 78 percent of all U.S. live births (see Participation Map on page 72). The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) implemented a web-based query system, **CPONDER** (CDC's **PRAMS ONLINE Data for Epidemiologic Research**), designed to facilitate multi-state data analysis. It can be found at <http://www.cdc.gov/prams/CPONDER.htm>. Utilizing data obtained from the PA PRAMS project, CPONDER and the Pennsylvania Department of Health's Epidemiologic Query and Mapping System (EpiQMS), this report examines various topics and variables related to prenatal care in Pennsylvania, including testing for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). Data accessed through EpiQMS reflects birth certificate information collected during the period 2005 through 2010 and were provided by the Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, Pennsylvania Department of Health. The Department specifically disclaims responsibility for any analyses, interpretations or conclusions based on these data.

Getting Prenatal Care in Pennsylvania

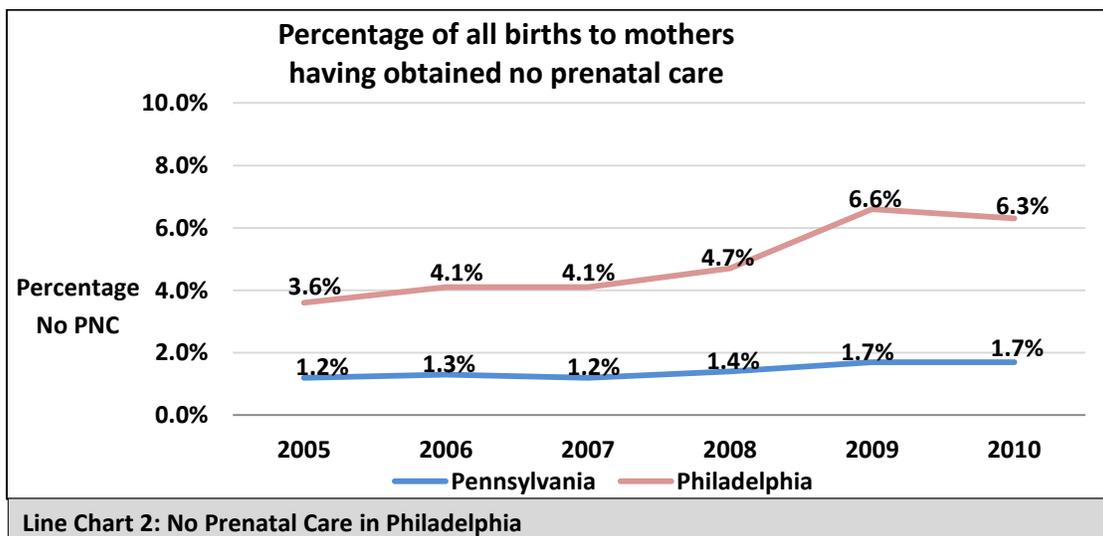
An examination of data obtained from mothers at the time of birth registration reveals that the overall percentage of this state's mothers who obtained no prenatal care is low. Utilizing EpiQMS to examine a six year period, 2005 through 2010, reveals a relatively consistent, statewide annual percentage well below 2 percent (see Table 1 on page 43 and Line Chart 1 on page 7). The responses within the PA PRAMS combined 2007 and 2008 weighted dataset reinforces this conclusion. According to that dataset, almost all Pennsylvania mothers (99.1 percent) obtain at least one prenatal care visit sometime during their pregnancies (see Table 2 on page 43). This generally implies that most of Pennsylvania's mothers are present for at least

one health provider opportunity to impress upon them the importance of maintaining and following a regular prenatal care schedule.



Getting prenatal care in Pennsylvania by County

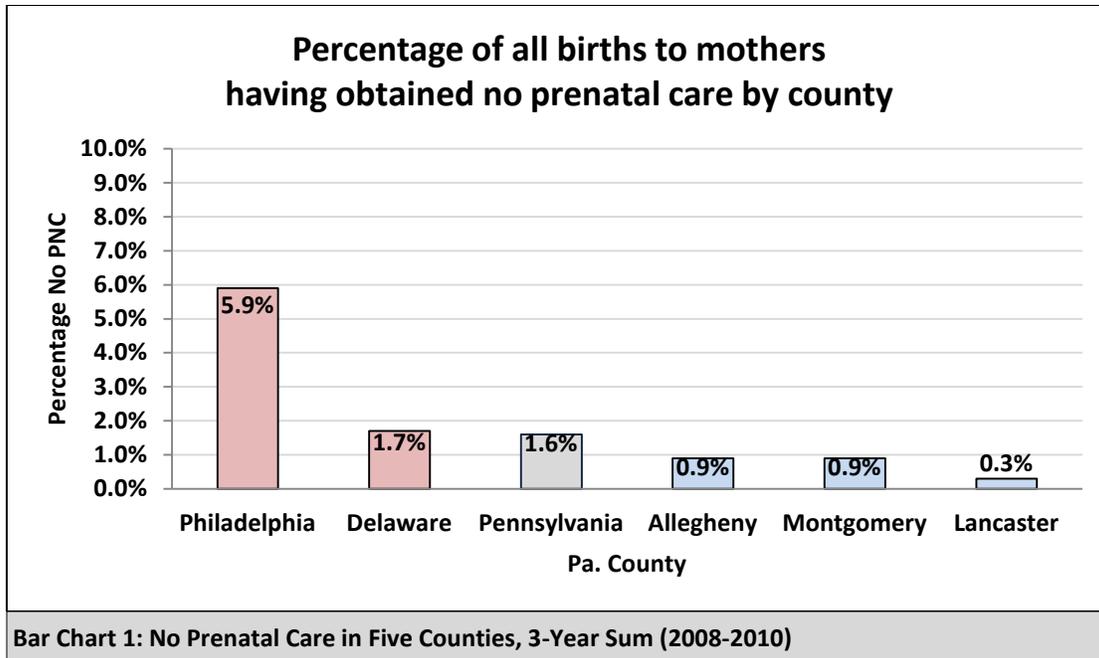
While overall, the percentage of mothers obtaining no prenatal care has remained consistently low, there remains one county in which this annual percentage remains significantly higher than the statewide indicator. In Philadelphia, the percentage of all births born to mothers having obtained no prenatal care consistently exceeds this statewide population parameter (see Table 3 on page 43 and Line Chart 2 below).



Pennsylvania is a large state with significant differences in county population size across its 67 counties. The largest county, Philadelphia, realized 62,513 births between 2008 and 2010 (three-year sum). The next largest county, Allegheny, realized only 36,411 (42 percent less) births during that same period of time. For that same period (2008-2010), 56 of Pennsylvania’s 67 counties, or 84 percent of them, realized fewer than 10,000 births each. This wide population range complicates the comparison across counties. However, examining only those five counties in which more than 20,000 births occurred during the 2008 through 2010 three-year period reveals that Philadelphia retained the distinction of having a significantly higher percentage of all births to mothers obtaining no prenatal care. Next to Philadelphia’s 5.9 percent of births to mothers having obtained no prenatal care, Delaware County (with roughly one third the number of births) is in a distant second position with 1.7 percent (see Tables 4 and 5 below and Bar Chart 1 on page 9). Furthermore, during this three-year period, over half (3,660, or approximately 56 percent) of all Pennsylvania births to mothers having obtained no prenatal care occurred in Philadelphia.

Table 4: Percentage of births to mothers obtaining no prenatal care (PNC) by Pa. county with 20,000 births or more, 3-year sum (2008-2010)			
County	All Births	Number of births to mothers having obtained no PNC	Percentage of all births to mothers having obtained no PNC
Philadelphia	62,513	3,660	5.9%
Allegheny	36,411	311	0.9% (< 1%)
Montgomery	26,670	238	0.9% (< 1%)
Lancaster	20,734	66	0.3% (< 1%)
Delaware	20,138	345	1.7%
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, EpiQMS			

Table 5: Percentage of births to mothers obtaining no PNC statewide, 3-year sum (2008-2010)			
State	All Births	Number of births to mothers having obtained no PNC	Percentage of all births to mothers having obtained no PNC
Pennsylvania	411,782	6,582	1.6%
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, EpiQMS			



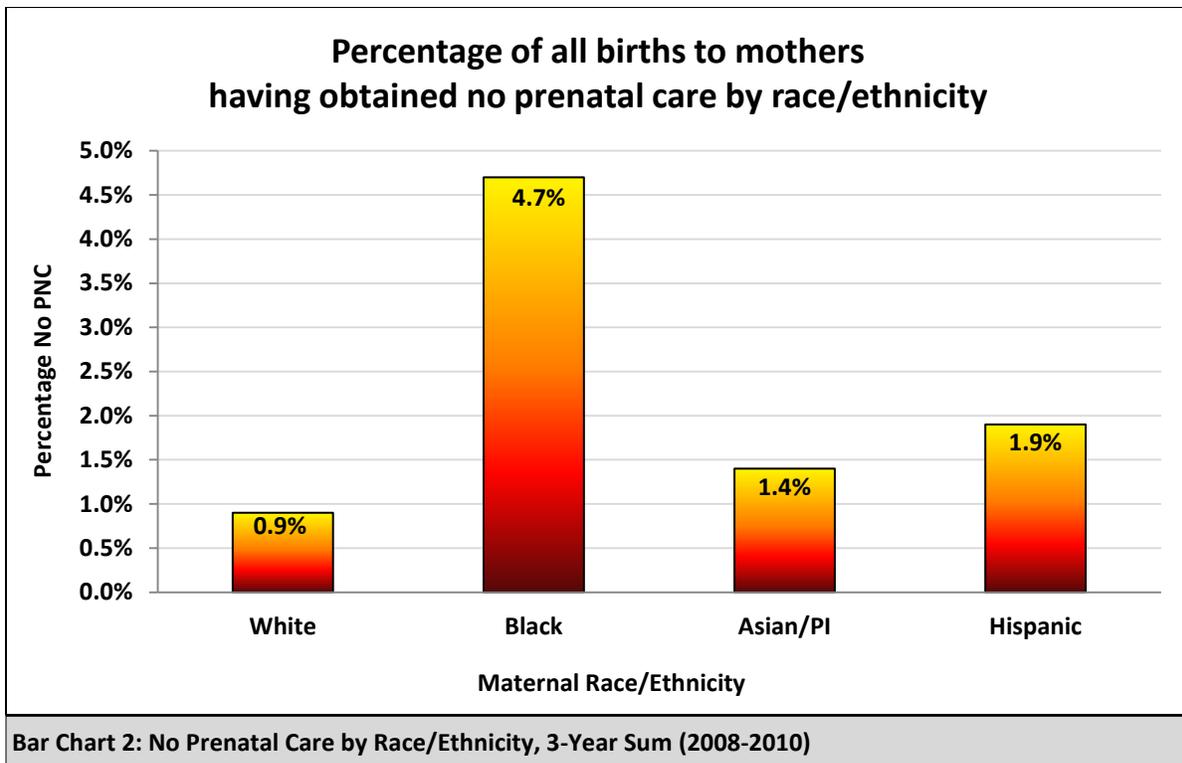
Getting prenatal care in Pennsylvania by race/ethnicity

An examination of these data by maternal race/ethnicity reveals that the percentage of births to mothers having obtained no prenatal care is significantly higher within this state's black population (see Table 6 below and Bar Chart 2 on page 10).

Maternal Race/Ethnicity	All Births	Number of births to mothers having obtained no prenatal care	Percentage of all births to mothers having obtained no prenatal care
White	299,778	2,739	0.9%
Black	59,617	2,784	4.7%
Asian/PI*	15,176	211	1.4%
Hispanic	38,595	732	1.9%

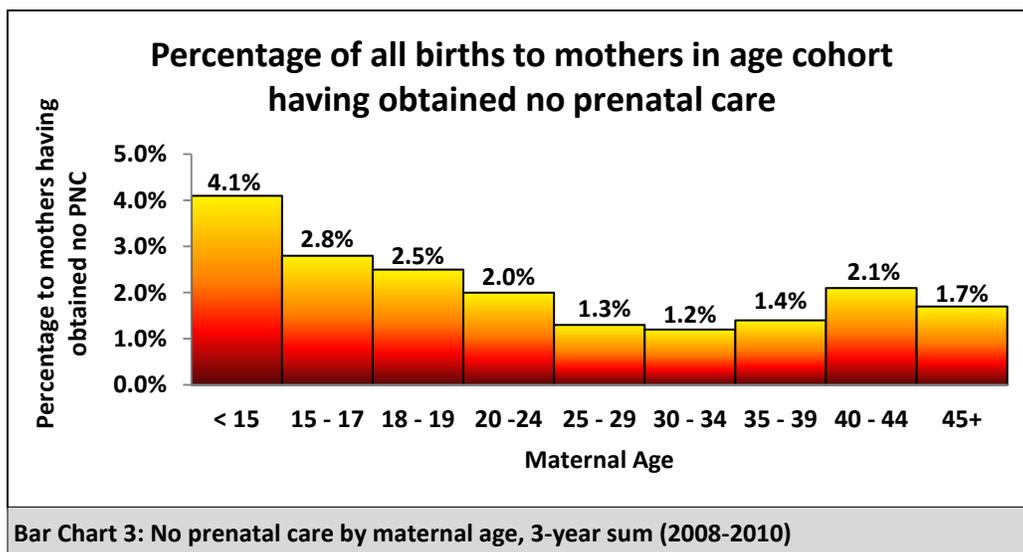
PI = Pacific Islander

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, EpiQMS



Getting Prenatal Care in Pennsylvania by Maternal Age

An examination of the subpopulation not obtaining prenatal care by maternal age reveals that, for the 2008-2010 three-year period, births to mothers less than 20 years of age are those most likely associated with no prenatal care (see Table 7 on page 45 and Bar Chart 3 below).



Prenatal care in first trimester in Pennsylvania

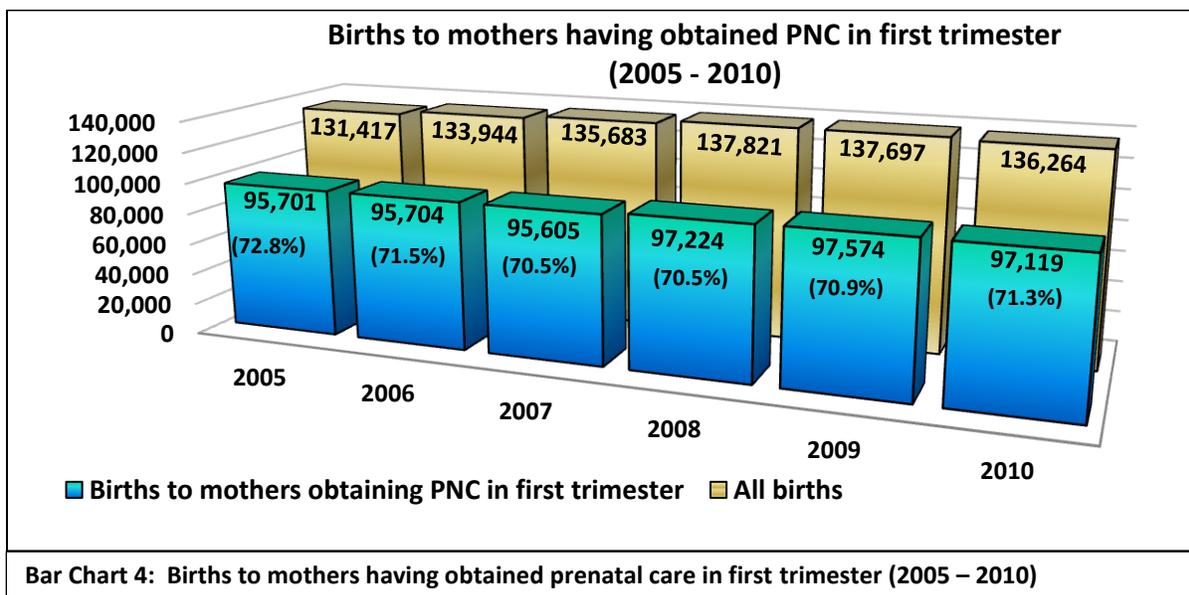
As previously indicated, adequate prenatal care hinges on obtaining early and regular prenatal care checkups, and a typical schedule involves visiting a provider more frequently as the due date approaches. An examination of when Pennsylvania mothers first receive prenatal care reveals that the first prenatal care visit is occurring at a mean of 9.2 weeks of pregnancy, excluding visits used only for pregnancy testing or only for WIC⁸ (see Table 8 on page 45). According to birth certificate data from 2005 through 2010, over 70 percent of statewide births occur to mothers who have obtained prenatal care during their first trimester (see Table 9 and Bar Chart 4 below).

Table 9: Percentage of births to mothers having obtained prenatal care in first trimester, by year (2005-2010)

Year	Births to mothers obtaining PNC in 1 st trimester [^]	All Births	Percentage First Trimester	95% Confidence Interval ⁹
2010	97,119	136,264	71.3%	70.8% – 71.7%
2009	97,574	137,697	70.9%	70.5% – 71.3%
2008	97,224	137,821	70.5%	70.1% – 70.9%
2007	95,605	135,683	70.5%	70.1% – 70.9%
2006	95,704	133,944	71.5%	71.0% – 72.0%
2005	95,701	131,417	72.8%	72.3% – 73.3%

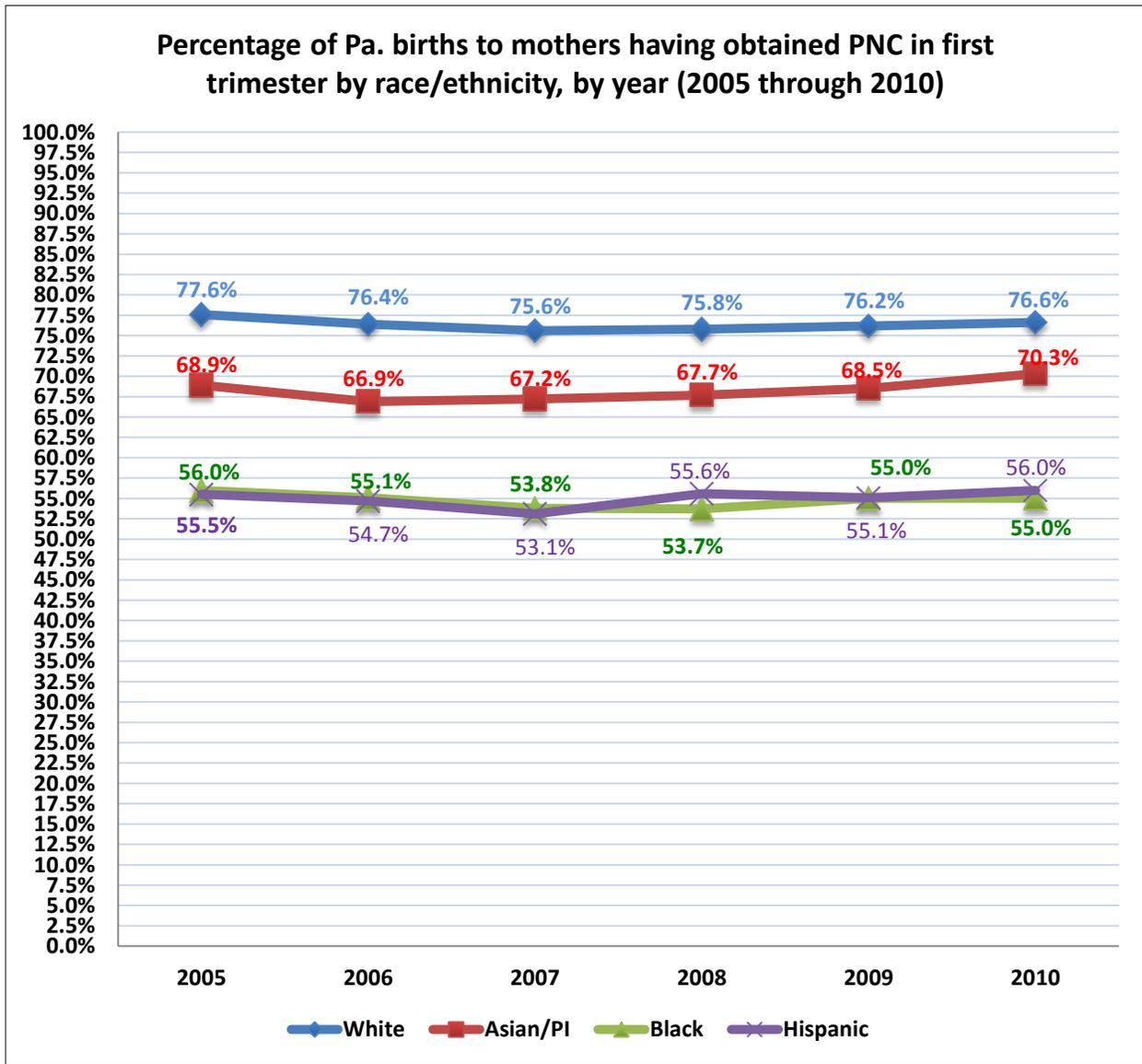
[^]The trimester is determined utilizing the following definition from the National Center for Health Statistics: first trimester is less than 92 days elapsed; second trimester is between 92 and 182 days elapsed; and third trimester is between 183 and 304 days elapsed. If the number of days elapsed is more than 304 days, the trimester of first prenatal care visit is categorized as unknown. Additionally, if the month of the last normal menses is unknown and the obstetric estimate of gestation is known, then the first day of the last normal menses is estimated to be the date of birth minus the obstetric estimate of gestation.

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, EpiQMS



Prenatal care in first trimester by race/ethnicity in Pennsylvania

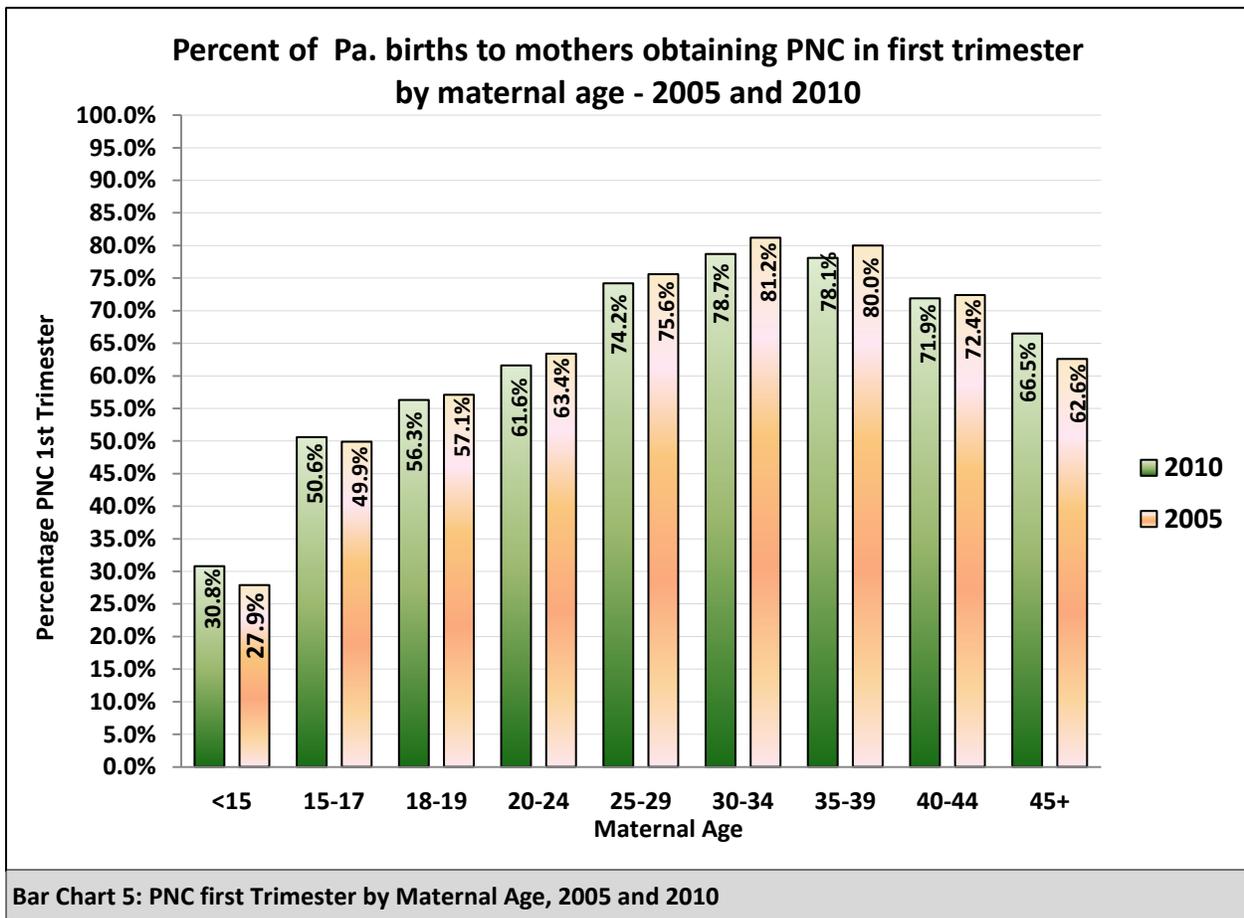
Examining these data by race and ethnicity reveals that, between 2005 and 2010, white mothers were significantly more likely to have obtained prenatal care during their first trimester. In 2010, Pennsylvania’s white mothers were approximately 1.1 times more likely to have obtained care during the first trimester than this state’s Asian/Pacific Islander mothers and approximately 1.4 times more likely than this state’s black or Hispanic mothers (see Table 10 on page 46 and Line Chart 3 below).



Line Chart 3: Prenatal Care 1st Trimester, by Race/Ethnicity and Year

Prenatal care in first trimester by maternal age in Pennsylvania

Based on these data, an examination by maternal age reveals that Pennsylvania’s teen mothers are significantly less likely to obtain prenatal care during their first trimester than older mothers. Based on the 2010 births, mothers in the 30 to 34 year range obtain first trimester care at the highest percentage, 78.7 percent (see Table 11 on page 46 and Bar Chart 5 below). This indicates that mothers within this age category are approximately 2.6 times more likely to obtain prenatal care in the first trimester as mothers less than 15 years of age (30.8 percent), 1.6 times more likely as mothers 15 to 17 years of age (50.6 percent), and 1.4 times more likely than those mothers 18 to 19 years of age (56.3 percent).



Prenatal care in first trimester by Pennsylvania County

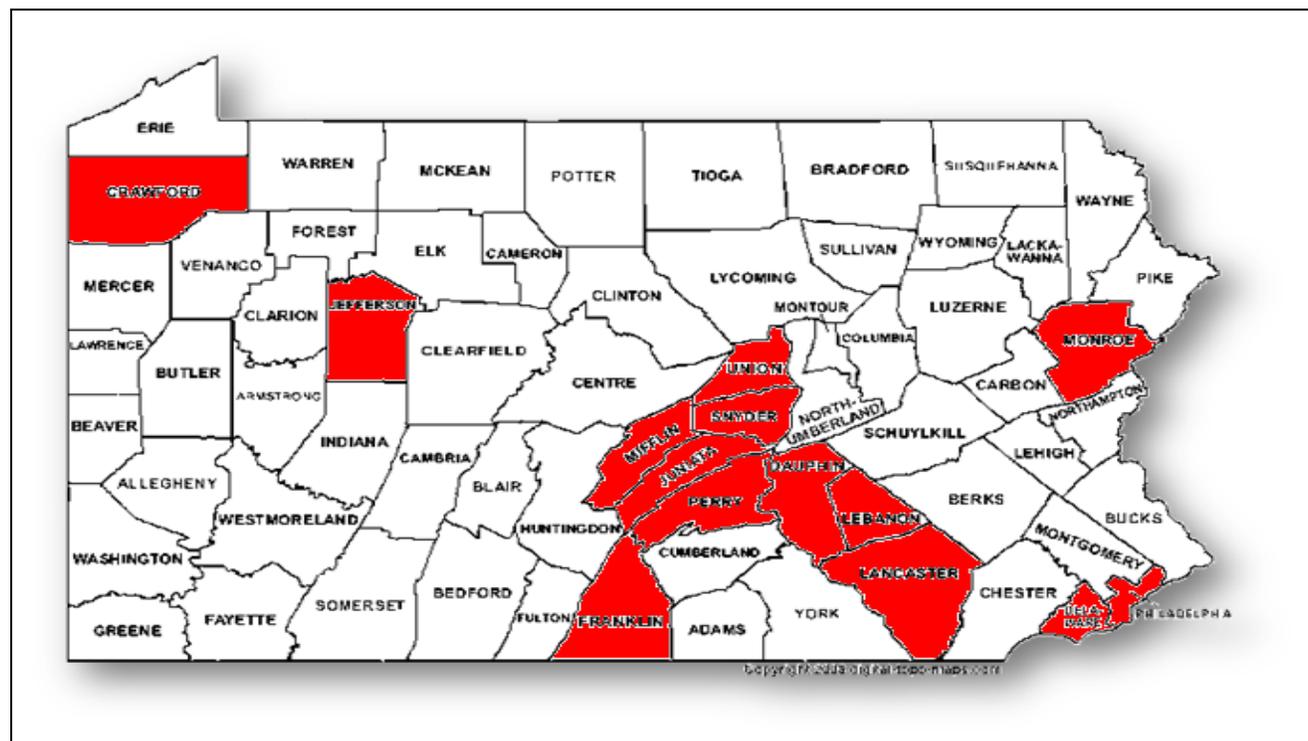
Based on 2010 births, 14 Pennsylvania counties’ had a percentage of all births to mothers having obtained prenatal care in the first trimester that was significantly lower than the

statewide percentage of 71.3 percent. With 52.8 percent, Philadelphia had the lowest percentage of births to mothers having obtained prenatal care in their first trimester (see Table 12 and Map 1 below).

Table 12: Pa. counties with comparatively low percentages of mothers having obtained prenatal in the first trimester

Pennsylvania County	Births to mothers obtaining PNC in 1 st Trimester	All Births	Percentage (1 st Trimester)	95% Confidence Interval
			PA State 71.3%	70.8% - 71.7%
Philadelphia	11,076	20,969	52.8%	51.8% - 53.8%
Snyder	227	400	56.8%	49.4% - 64.1%
Monroe	798	1,372	58.2%	54.1% - 62.2%
Mifflin	305	519	58.8%	52.2% - 65.4%
Juniata	161	266	60.5%	51.2% - 69.9%
Lancaster	4,077	6,719	60.7%	58.8% - 62.5%
Jefferson	308	502	61.4%	54.5% - 68.2%
Union	237	386	61.4%	53.6% - 69.2%
Perry	369	565	65.3%	58.6% - 72.0%
Franklin	1,278	1,909	66.9%	63.3% - 70.6%
Lebanon	1,072	1,594	67.3%	63.2% - 71.3%
Crawford	643	945	68.0%	62.8% - 73.3%
Delaware	4,518	6,609	68.4%	66.4% - 70.4%
Dauphin	2,259	3294	68.6%	65.8% - 71.4%

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, EpiQMS



Map 1: Pa. counties with comparatively low percentage of PNC in first trimester

Prenatal care as early as wanted in Pennsylvania (2007 and 2008)

Within the PA PRAMS questionnaire, mothers were asked if they received prenatal care as early as they wanted. They were asked the following question:

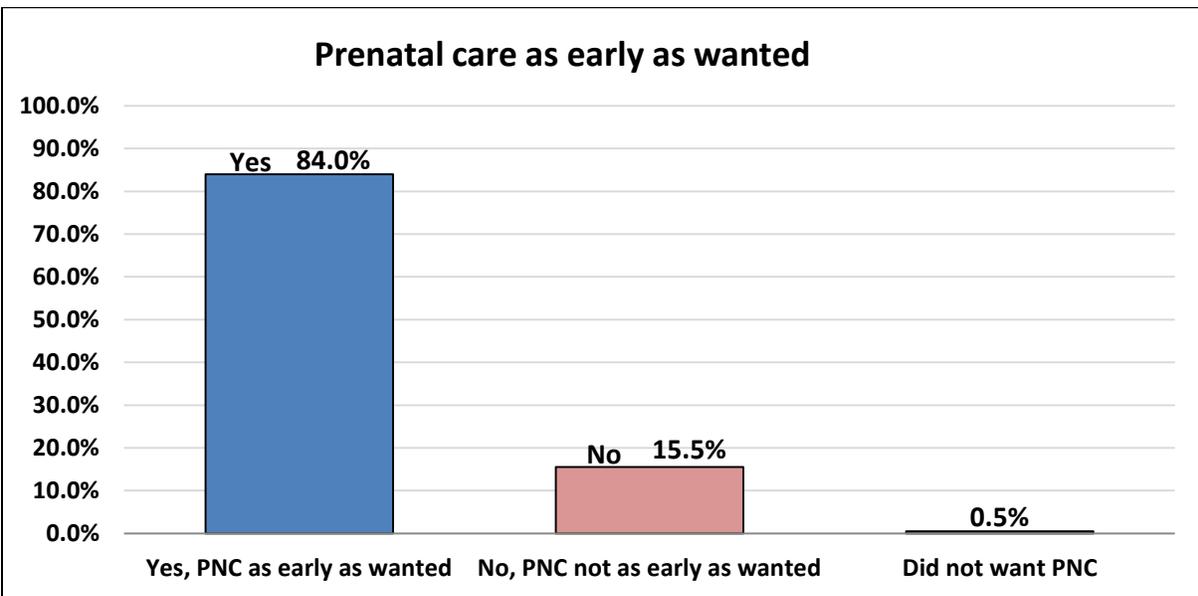
- Did you get prenatal care as early in your pregnancy as you wanted?**
 No
 Yes
 I did not want prenatal care.

According to their responses, 84.0 percent got prenatal care as early as they wanted and 15.5 percent did not (see Table 13 and Bar Chart 6 below).

Table 13: Prenatal care as early as wanted				
PNC as early as wanted	n	WSUM	Total Percent	95% Confidence Interval
No	278	35,171	15.5%	13.6% - 17.7%
Yes	1,474	189,997	84.0%	81.8% - 85.9%
Did Not Want PNC	9	1,133	0.5%	0.2% - 1.1%
Total	1,761	226,301	100.0%	-----

Note: Number of Missing (unweighted): 17. Missing includes not applicable, don't know, not recorded, no responses and legitimate skips. Data for 2007 represent Pennsylvania births from June, 2007 – December, 2007 (partial year).

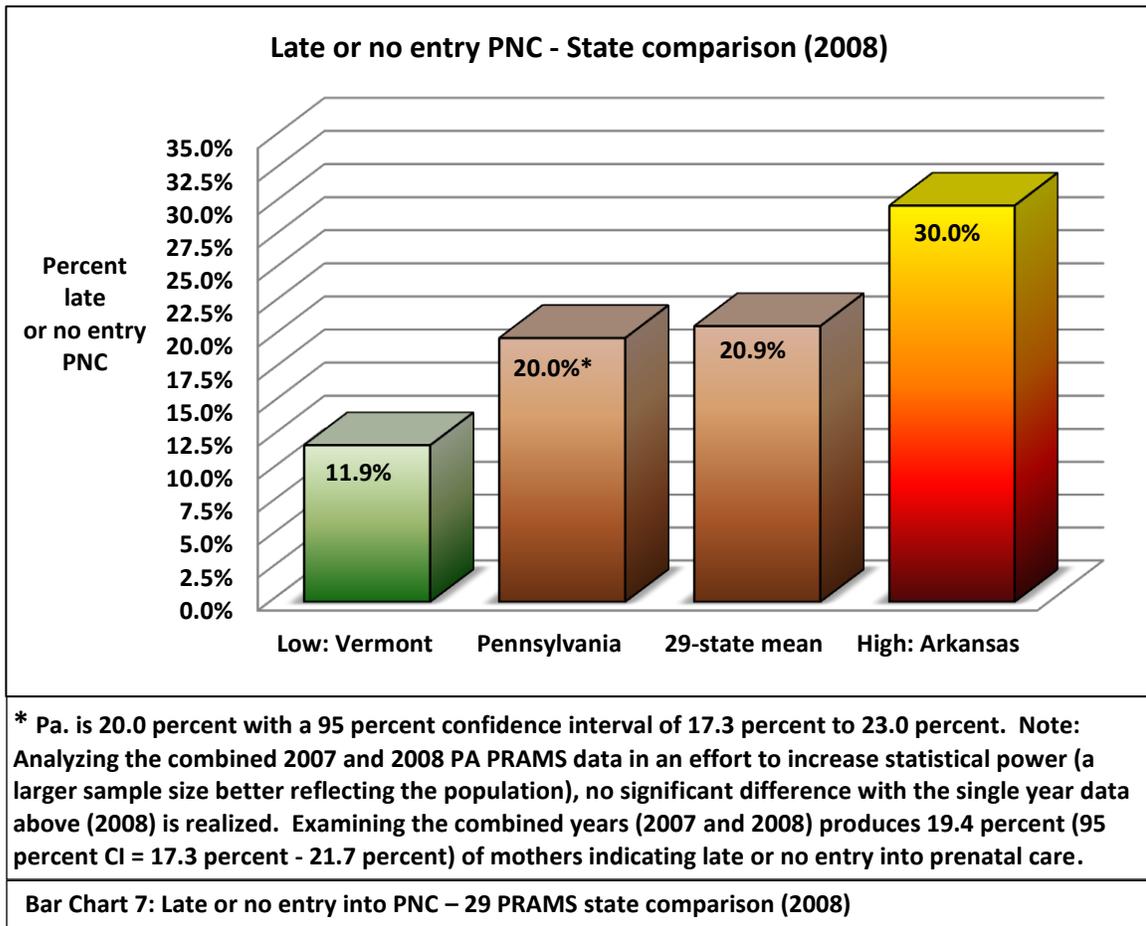
Source: Pa. PRAMS 2007 and 2008 combined weighted dataset



Bar Chart 6: Pa. mothers indicating they received PNC as early as they wanted, PA PRAMS 2007 & 2008

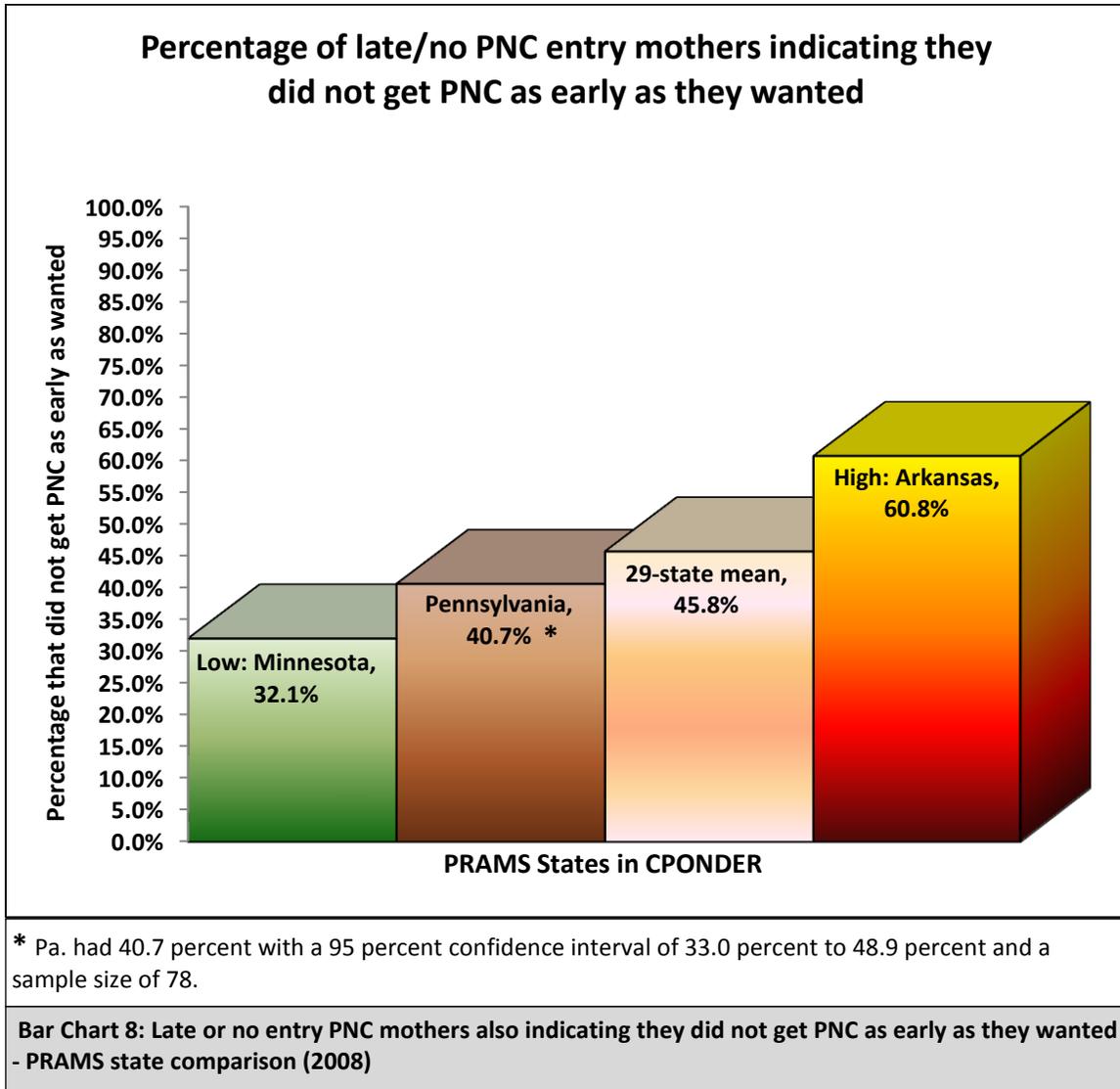
State Comparison on Late or No Entry into Prenatal Care (2008 data)

Utilizing CPONDER, a 29-state comparison was done on the weighted 2008 survey response data to reveal the range of participants’ self-reported late (after first trimester) or no entry into prenatal care. This revealed that mothers indicating they received late or no entry into prenatal care ranged from a high of 30 percent in Arkansas to a low of 11.9 percent in Vermont; Pennsylvania’s 20.0 percent represented no significant difference from the 29-state mean of 20.9 percent (see Table 14 on page 48 and Bar Chart 7 below).



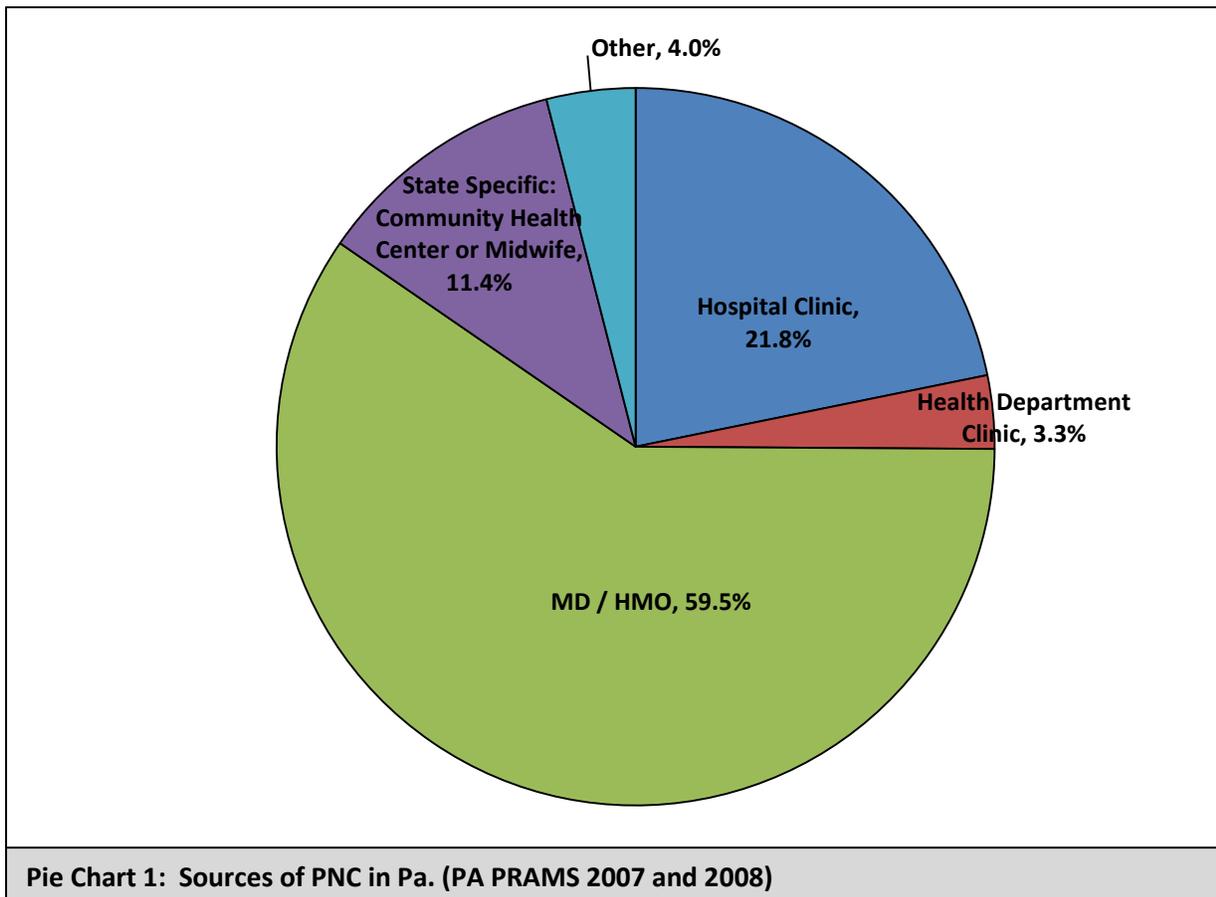
Among those women who obtained late or no entry into prenatal care, some indicated they did not get prenatal care as soon as they wanted it. Examining the indicator for this response within the 2008 data reveals that this subpopulation ranged from a high of 60.8 percent in Arkansas to a low of 32.1 percent in Minnesota. Among the late or no entry prenatal

care mothers in Pennsylvania, 40.7 percent indicated they did not get prenatal care as soon as they desired (see Table 15 on page 49 and Bar Chart 8 below).



Source of Prenatal Care in Pa.

A question in the PA PRAMS survey captures the source of prenatal care in Pennsylvania across several possible categories. According to the 2007 and 2008 weighted dataset, a majority (59.9 percent) of mothers obtain prenatal care through a private doctor's office or a health maintenance organization (HMO) clinic. Hospital clinics represent the next most frequently reported source of prenatal care with 21.8 percent of respondents indicating those (see Table 16 on page 50 and Pie Chart 1 below).



Barriers to Prenatal Care in Pa.

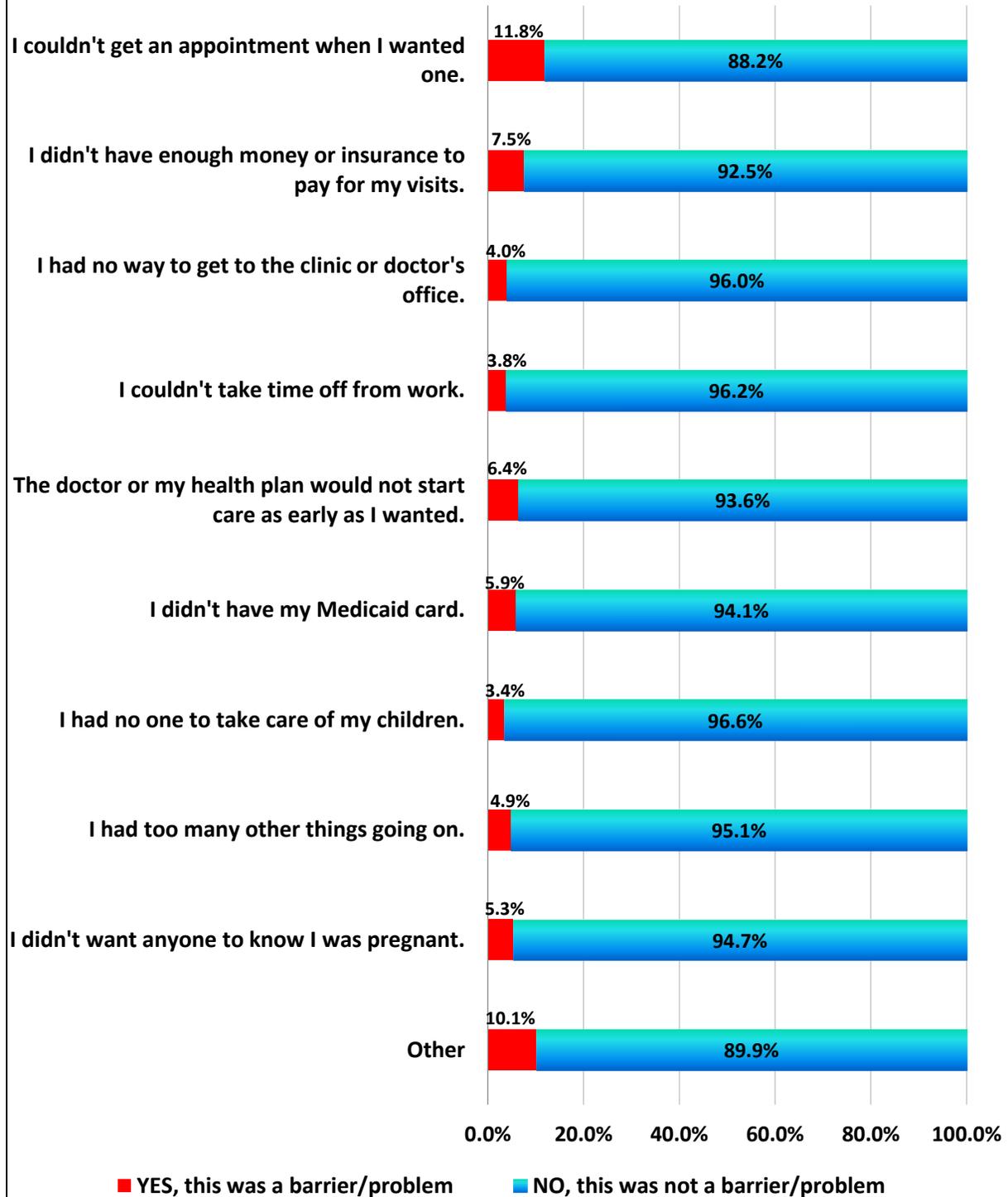
PA PRAMS survey participants were asked to identify problems/barriers they experienced in obtaining prenatal care. Responses on the following question were compiled and analyzed:

Here is a list of problems some women can have getting prenatal care. For each item, circle Y (Yes) if it was a problem for you during your most recent pregnancy or circle N (No) if it was not a problem or did not apply to you.

a.	I couldn't get an appointment when I wanted one	Y	N
b.	I didn't have enough money or insurance to pay for my visits	Y	N
c.	I had no way to get to the clinic or doctor's office	Y	N
d.	I couldn't take time off from work	Y	N
e.	The doctor or my health plan would not start care as early as I wanted	Y	N
f.	I didn't have my Medicaid card	Y	N
g.	I had no one to take care of my children	Y	N
h.	I had too many other things going on	Y	N
i.	I didn't want anyone to know I was pregnant	Y	N
j.	Other	Y	N

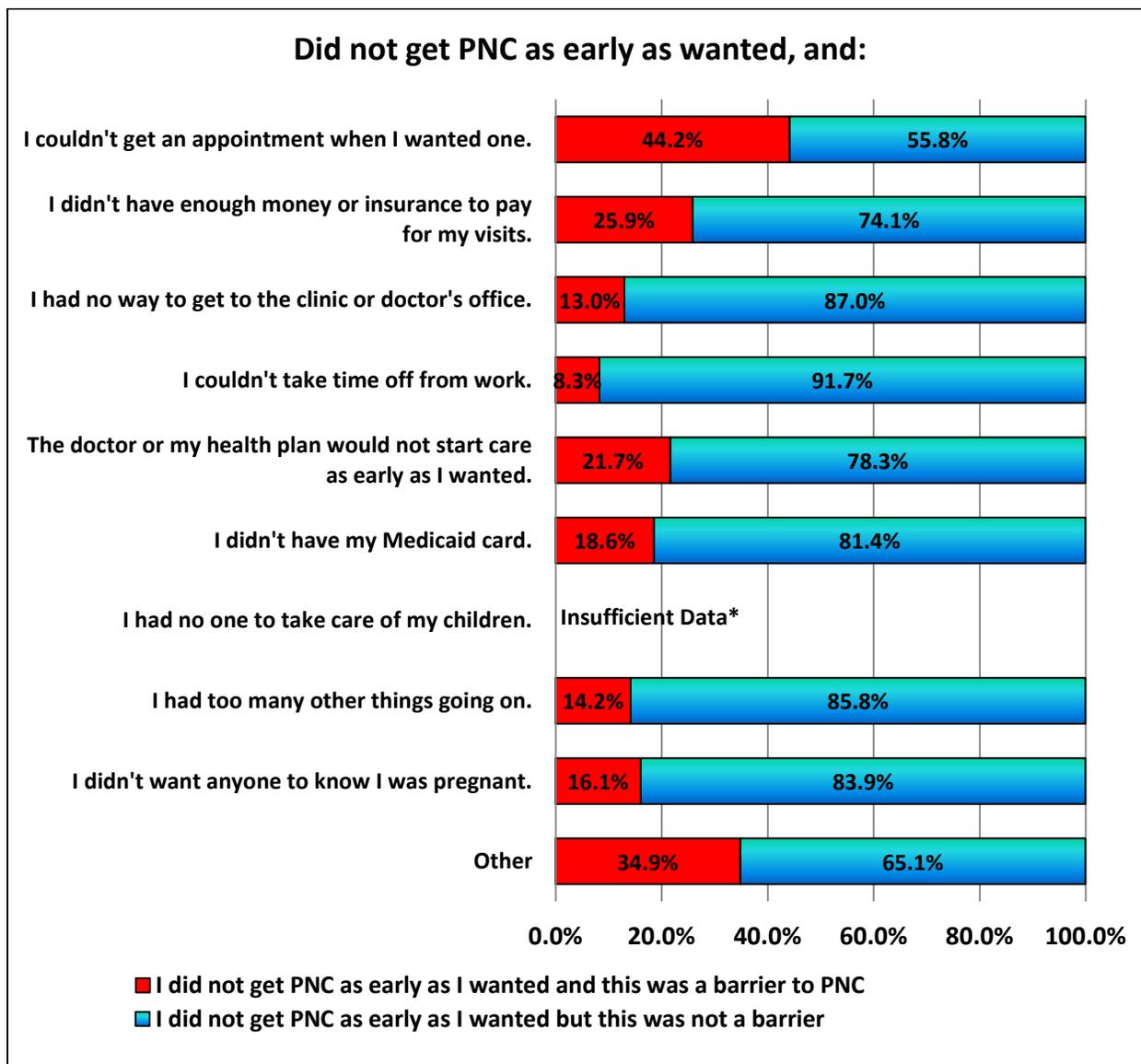
All analysis using this variable exclude respondents who did not want prenatal care. Some problems/barriers emerge more than others in terms of impacting prenatal care access. Respondents could select more than one answer to this question. Therefore, based on the proportion of respondents indicating a particular option was or was not a problem/barrier, the most frequently reported problem/barrier was being unable to get an appointment when one was wanted (11.8 percent, WSUM = 25,261). This was followed by the "other" category of barriers/problems (10.1 percent, WSUM = 14,939), and not having enough money or insurance to pay for visits (7.5 percent, WSUM = 16,093) (see Tables 17–26 on pages 50–52, and Bar Chart 9 on page 20).

Barriers to prenatal care in Pennsylvania



Bar Chart 9: Barriers/problems to prenatal care in PA (2007 and 2008)

An examination of the self-reported barriers/problems to obtaining prenatal care within the subpopulation of mothers who indicated they did not get prenatal care as early as they wanted reveals that the barrier/problem most often reported was not being able to get an appointment when one was wanted (44.2 percent). This was followed next by the “other” category (34.9 percent), and then next by not having enough money or insurance to pay for visits (25.9 percent) [see Tables 27–36 on pages 52–57 and Bar Chart 10 below].



* Insufficient data – The combined 2007 and 2008 sample subpopulation of mothers not getting PNC as early as they wanted and also reporting a lack of child care as a barrier/problem to PNC was too small (n = 13, WSUM = 1,348, p = 0.57) for valid analysis. See Table 33 on page 55.

Bar Chart 10: Barriers/problems with obtaining prenatal care in Pa. for those who did not get care as early as they wanted (2007 and 2008)

Pregnancy Intention and Prenatal Care

Within the PA PRAMS survey, mothers were asked if their pregnancies were intended. The question these mothers answered is the following:

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

_____ I wanted to be pregnant sooner.

_____ I wanted to be pregnant later.

_____ I wanted to be pregnant then.

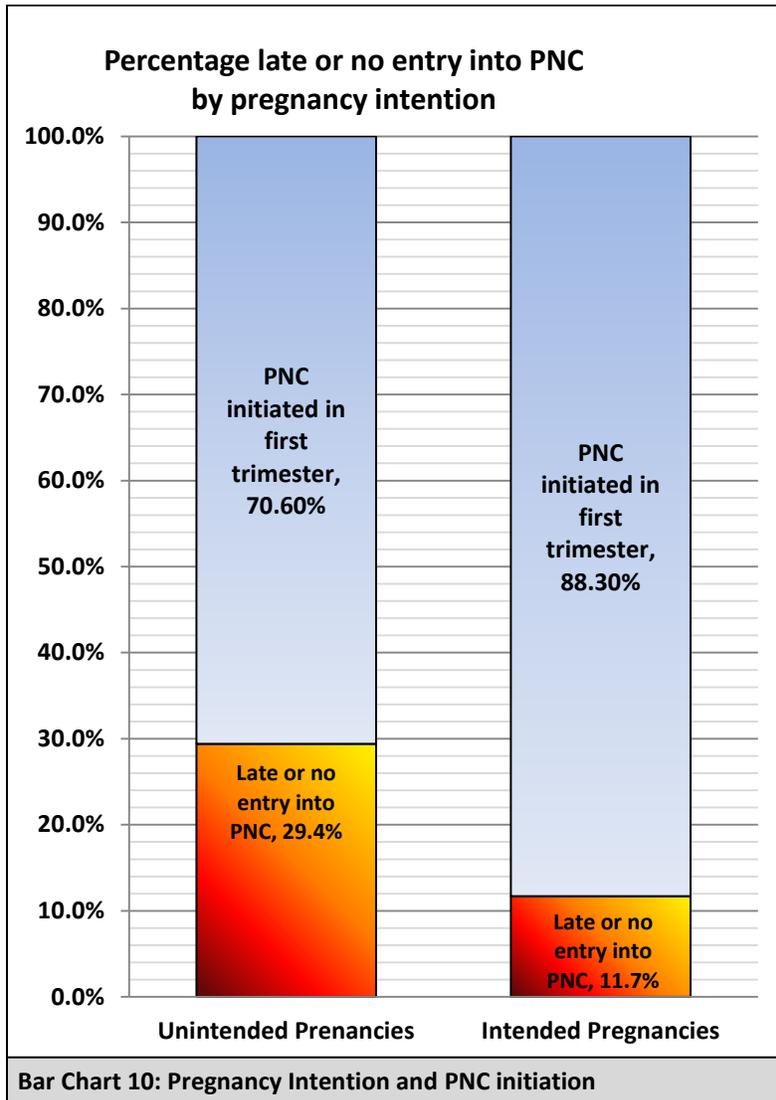
_____ I didn't want to be pregnant then or at any time in the future.

_____ I don't know.

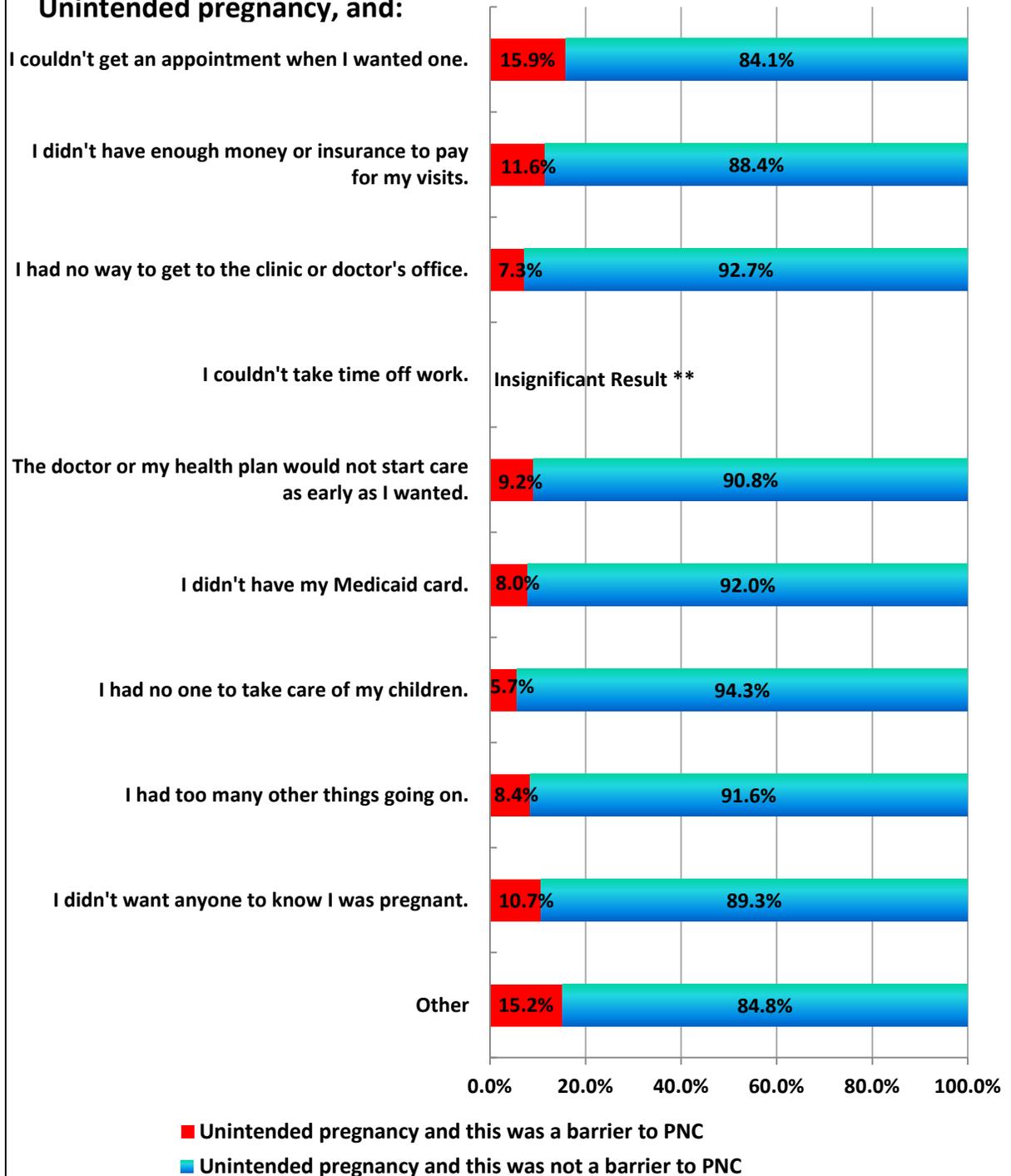
In analyzing the 2007 and 2008 weighted response data, mothers who responded "sooner" and "then" were collapsed into the "intended" category, and those who responded "later", "conditional" and "did not want" were collapsed into "unintended." Based on an overall sample size of 1,754 respondents (WSUM = 224,698), 41.7 percent of mothers did not intend their pregnancy, and 58.3 percent did (see Table 37 on page 57).

In an effort to determine if unintended pregnancies are more likely associated with mothers obtaining late or no entry into prenatal care, a frequency cross tabulation was done on the variable for pregnancy intendedness and the indicator for late or no entry into prenatal care. That analysis revealed that mothers having indicated unintended pregnancies were significantly more likely (2.5 times more so) to have also indicated late or no entry into prenatal care. Within the subpopulation of mothers having indicated unintended pregnancies, 29.4 percent indicated late or no entry into prenatal care. However, within the population having indicated an intended pregnancy, only 11.7 percent reported late or no entry into prenatal care (see Table 38 on page 57 and Bar Chart 10 on page 23).

An examination of the self-reported barriers/problems to prenatal care within the subpopulation of mothers having indicated an unintended pregnancy reveals that the barrier/problem most often reported was not being able to get an appointment when one was wanted (15.9 percent). This was followed next by the "other" category (15.2 percent) and not having enough money or insurance to pay for visits (11.6 percent)[see Tables 39–48 on pages 58–62 and Bar Chart 11 on page 24].



Unintended pregnancy, and:



**The result on these two variables was statistically insignificant. The tabulation produced a p value greater than 0.05 (see Table 42 on page 59, n = 45, p = 0.116).

Bar Chart 11: Barriers/problems with obtaining PNC for mothers with unintended pregnancies (2007 and 2008)

Prenatal Care Content - State Comparison (2008)

As previously discussed, proper prenatal care is a comprehensive program involving many facets of care. Typically, many issues are discussed with pregnant women during visits in an effort to fully capture and identify all potential problems. Within the PRAMS survey, a question is designed to identify the frequency with which important content components are included and addressed by healthcare workers during prenatal care service. Comparing Pennsylvania to the other 28 participating PRAMS states reveals that Pa. is consistently close to the 29-state mean percentage of respondents indicating the content was discussed by a doctor, nurse or healthcare worker during prenatal care visits (see frequencies below and tables 49 through 56 on pages 62 through 64). The following section reflects analysis conducted on responses to the following survey question:

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

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

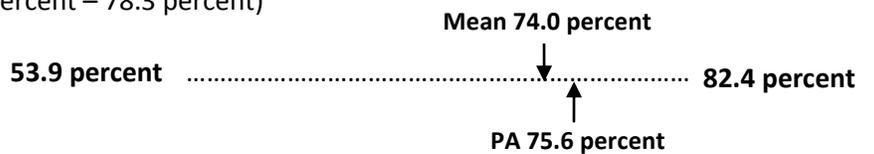
Yes, received health care worker talk on how **smoking** during pregnancy could affect my baby

Pa.: 75.6 percent (95 percent CI = 72.7 percent – 78.3 percent)

High: 82.4 percent (Mississippi)

Low: 53.9 percent (Utah)

29-state mean: 74.0 percent



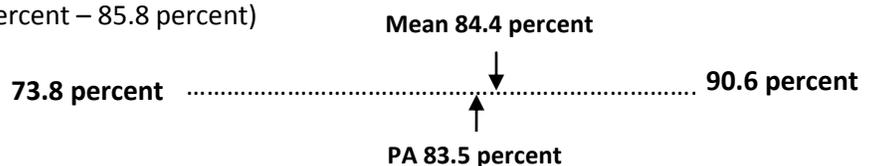
Yes, received health care worker talk on **breastfeeding** my baby

Pa.: 83.5 percent (95 percent CI = 81.0 percent – 85.8 percent)

High: 90.6 percent (Maine)

Low: 73.8 percent (Utah)

29-state mean: 84.4 percent



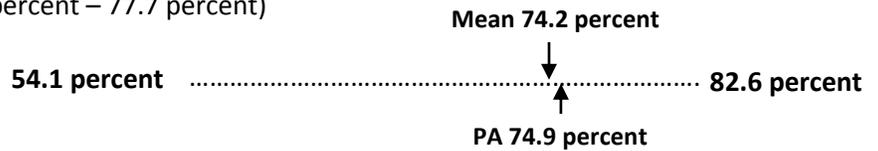
Yes, received health care worker talk on how drinking **alcohol** during pregnancy could affect my baby

Pa.: 74.9 percent (95 percent CI = 72.0 percent – 77.7 percent)

High: 82.6 percent (Georgia)

Low: 54.1 percent (Utah)

29-state mean: 74.2 percent



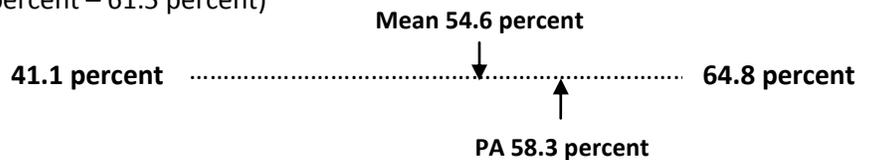
Yes, received health care worker talk on using a **seatbelt** during my pregnancy

Pa.: 58.3 percent (95 percent CI = 55.0 percent – 61.5 percent)

High: 64.8 percent (Georgia)

Low: 41.1 Percent (Arkansas)

29-state mean: 54.6 percent



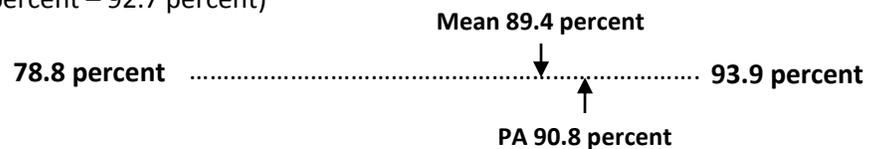
Yes, received health care worker talk on **tests for birth defects or diseases** that run in my family

Pa.: 90.8 percent (95 percent CI = 88.6 percent – 92.7 percent)

High: 93.9 percent (Massachusetts)

Low: 78.8 percent (Arkansas)

29-state mean: 89.4 percent



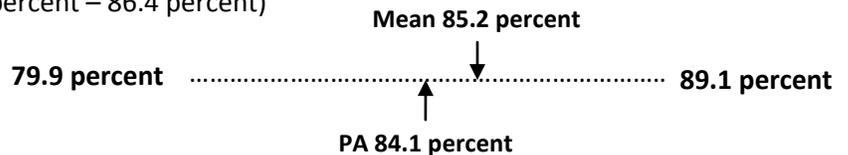
Yes, received health care worker talk on what to do if my **labor starts early**

Pa.: 84.1 percent (95 percent CI = 81.6 percent – 86.4 percent)

High: 89.1 percent (Georgia)

Low: 79.9 Percent (Utah)

29-state mean: 85.2 percent



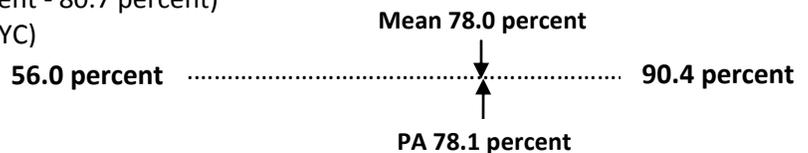
Yes, received HCW talk on getting my blood **tested for HIV**

Pa.: 78.1 percent (95 percent CI = 75.2 percent - 80.7 percent)

High: 90.4 percent (New York, excluding NYC)

Low: 56.0 percent (Utah)

29-state mean: 78.0 percent



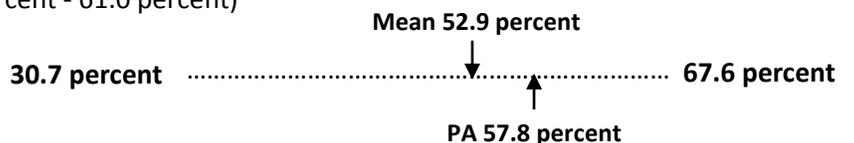
Yes, received health care worker talk on **physical abuse** to women by their husbands or partners.

Pa.: 57.8 percent (95 percent CI = 54.5 percent - 61.0 percent)

High: 67.6 percent (Minnesota)

Low: 30.7 percent (Arkansas)

29-state mean: 52.9 percent



Prenatal Care Adequacy

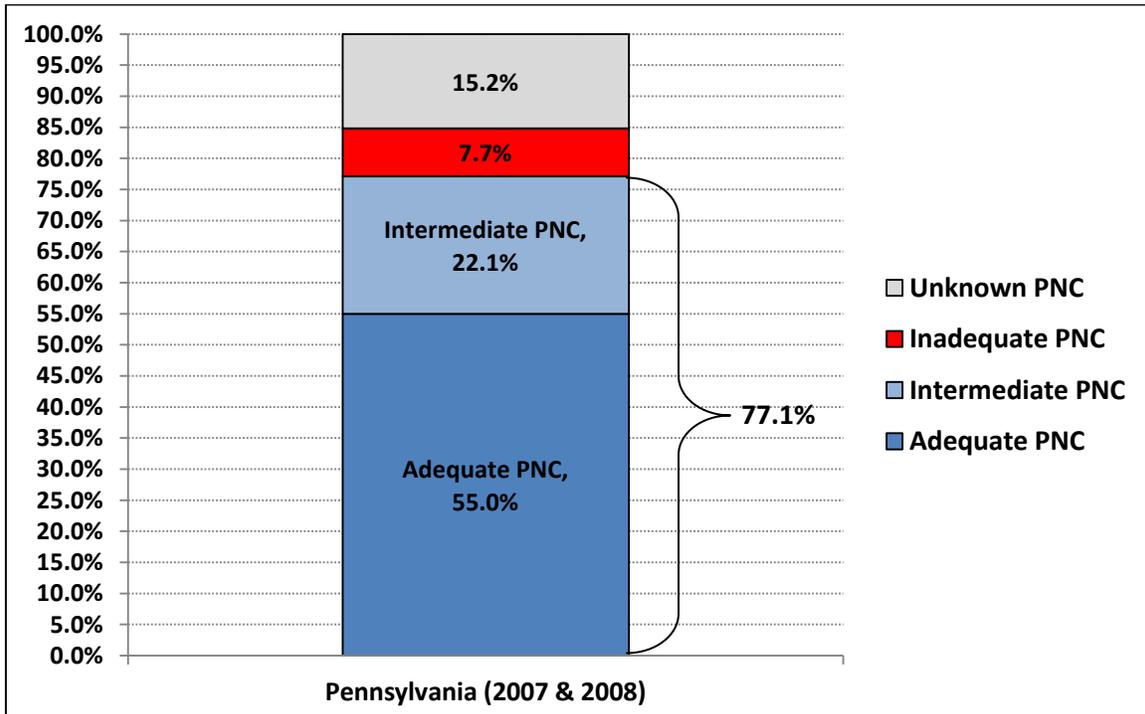
One common way to measure the adequacy of prenatal care utilization is the Kessner/Institute of Medicine (IOM) Adequacy of Prenatal Care Index, developed in 1973. This classification scheme adjusts the timing and quantity of prenatal care for the length of gestation to determine levels of adequate, inadequate and intermediate prenatal care. Within the PA PRAMS data, a variable is calculated using the month of the first prenatal visit, then gestational age and the number of prenatal visits (see Table 57 below).

Kessner Index	First prenatal visit month	Gestation (weeks)	Number of Prenatal Visits
Adequate	1 – 3	13 or less	1 or more or not stated
		14 – 17	2 or more
		18 – 21	3 or more
		22 – 25	4 or more
		26 – 29	5 or more
		30 – 31	6 or more
		32 – 33	7 or more
		34 – 35	8 or more
	36 or more	9 or more	
	Unspecified	13 or less	1 or more
Inadequate	7 – 9	14 – 21	0
		22 – 29	1 or less 7
		30 – 31	2 or less
		32 – 33	3 or less
		34 or more	4 or less
	No PNC	14 or more	Unspecified
Unknown	Unspecified	14 – 17	2 or more
		18 – 21	3 or more
		22 – 25	4 or more
		26 – 29	5 or more
		30 – 31	6 or more
		32 – 33	7 or more
		34 – 35	8 or more
		36 or more	9 or more
	1 – 3	Unspecified	Any
	1 – 3	Any	Unspecified
	Any	Unspecified	Unspecified
	Unspecified	Any	Unspecified
	Unspecified	Unspecified	1 or more
Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified	
Intermediate	All other possible combinations		
Source: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) web-based query system PONDER (PRAMS On-Line Data for Epidemiologic Research) [http://www2.cdc.gov/prams/]			

According to the data for 2007 and 2008, 55.0 percent of Pennsylvania mothers obtained adequate prenatal care, 22.1 percent received intermediate care and 7.7 percent received inadequate care. And 77.1 percent of mothers obtained at least intermediate level prenatal care (see Table 58 and Bar Chart 12 below).

Table 58: Adequacy of prenatal care based on 2007 and 2008 PA PRAMS weighted data				
Adequacy of prenatal care in Pa.	n	WSUM	Percent	95% Confidence Interval
Adequate PNC	910	125,457	55.0%	52.2% - 57.7%
Intermediate PNC	416	50,472	22.1%	19.9% - 24.5%
Inadequate PNC	147	17,633	7.7%	6.4% - 9.4%
Unknown PNC	305	34,681	15.2%	13.3% - 17.3%
Total	1,778	228,243	100%	-----

Note: Data for 2007 represent Pennsylvania births from June 2007 through December 2007 (partial year).
Source: PA PRAMS combined 2007 and 2008 weighted dataset



Bar Chart 12: Adequacy of prenatal care in Pennsylvania based on the 2007 and 2008 weighted PA PRAMS data and the application of the Kessner/Institute of Medicine (IOM) Adequacy of Prenatal Care Index

Source: PA PRAMS combined 2007 and 2008 weighted response dataset

Public and Private Prenatal Care Delivery

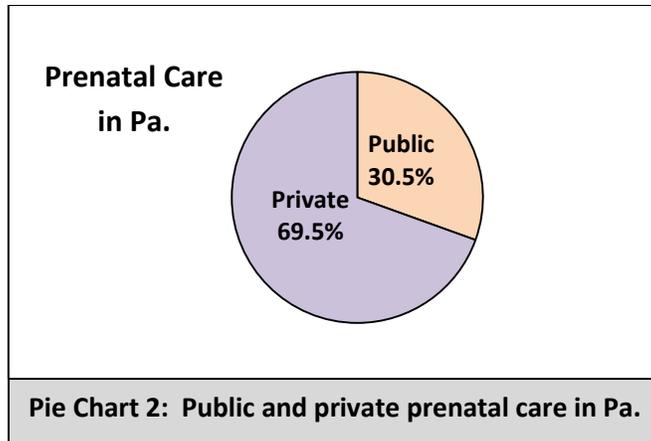
Within the PA PRAMS survey a question captures where mothers obtain prenatal care most of the time. Excluding visits for Women, Infants and Children (WIC), sampled mothers were asked to indicate where they went most of the time for their prenatal care. The specific survey question and possible responses follows:

Where did you go most of the time for you prenatal visits? Do not include visits for WIC.

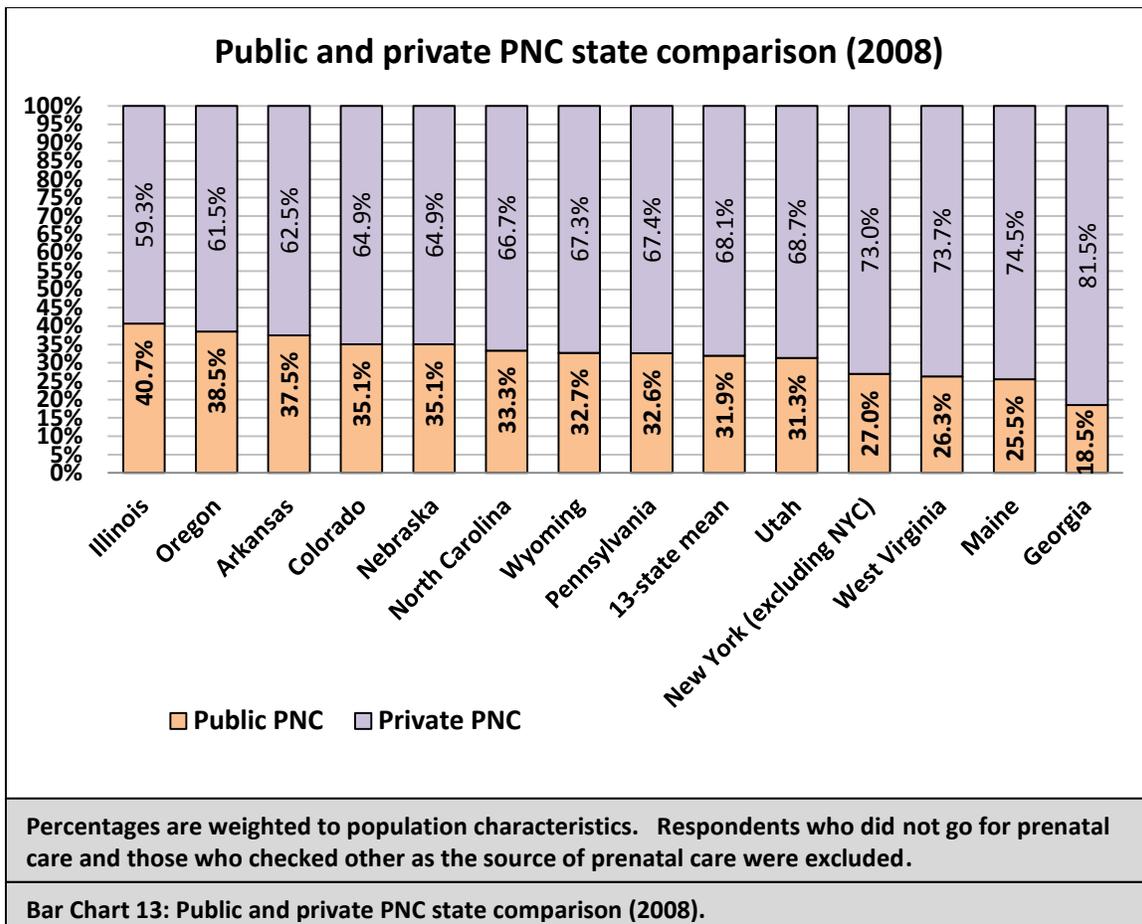
- Hospital clinic
- Health department clinic
- Private doctor's office or HMO clinic
- Community Health Center
- Midwife
- Other _____

To analyze and compare the frequency of prenatal care obtained through two main categories of service delivery – private and public – responses were collapsed into these two categories such that hospital and health department clinics and community health centers were categorized as public, and doctor's offices, HMO clinics and midwives were categorized as private. According to the 2007 and 2008 weighted response data, 69.5 percent of Pennsylvania's mothers obtained prenatal care at private provider locations and 30.5 percent obtained care at public provider locations (see Table 59 below and Pie Chart 2 on page 30).

Table 59: Source of prenatal care in Pa.			
Source of prenatal care	WSUM Total	Percent	95% Confidence Interval
Public (Hospital Clinics, Health Department Clinics, Community Health Centers)	64,622	30.5%	28.1% - 33.1%
Private (Private doctor's office or HMO clinic, and Midwife)	147,003	69.5%	66.9% - 71.9%
Total	211,626	100.0%	-----
Number of Missing (unweighted): 130 [Missing includes not applicable, don't know, not recorded, no responses and legitimate skips]. Note: Data for 2007 represent Pennsylvania births from June 2007 – December 2007 (partial year).			
Source: PA PRAMS combined 2007 and 2008 weighted dataset			

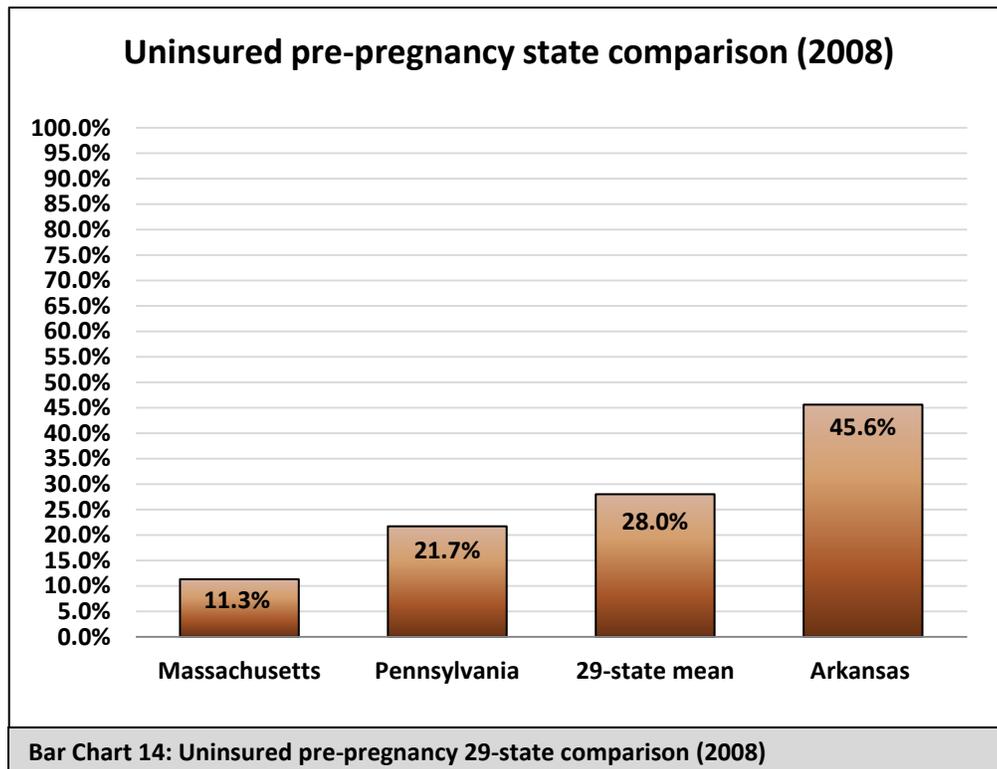


In an effort to compare Pennsylvania’s public and private prenatal care proportions to those of other PRAMS states, thirteen PRAMS states displaying available 2008 data were analyzed within CPONDER. Based on that, Pennsylvania’s 32.6 percent of mothers reporting public prenatal care in 2008 was not significantly different than the 13-state mean of 31.9 percent for that year (see Table 60 on page 66 and Bar Chart 13 below).



Maternal Health Insurance

A comparison of Pennsylvania's 2008 data with that from the other 28 PRAMS states in CPONDER reveals that Pennsylvania, with 21.7 percent uninsured, appears to be doing significantly better than the 29-state mean of 28.0 percent of mothers uninsured prior to pregnancy. A comparison of those 29 states from first (lowest uninsured percentage) to last (highest uninsured percentage) reveals that Pa. is ranked ninth in this range. The pre-pregnancy uninsured ranges from a low of 11.3 percent in Massachusetts, to a high of 45.6 percent uninsured in Arkansas (see Table 61 on page 67 and Bar Chart 14 below).



Household Income

Sampled mothers were asked to identify their pretax household income during the twelve months before their new baby was born. In selecting their income category, they were asked to include their income, their husband's or partner's income, and any other income they may have used during that time. In an effort to compare Pennsylvania's data to that of other participating PRAMS states, the 2008 weighted data within CPONDER were queried to reveal Pennsylvania's relative position. Within all income groupings, Pennsylvania's 2008 response data reveals percentages not significantly different from the 29-state mean within each group. Ranking states from highest to lowest based on the percentage of mothers indicating a household income of \$50,000 or more produces a range from 17.4 percent (lowest: Mississippi) to 52.5 percent (highest: Massachusetts). With Pennsylvania at 39.6 percent, there is not a significant different from than the 29-state mean of 36.9 percent for that income group (see Bar Chart 15 below and Table 61 on page 33).

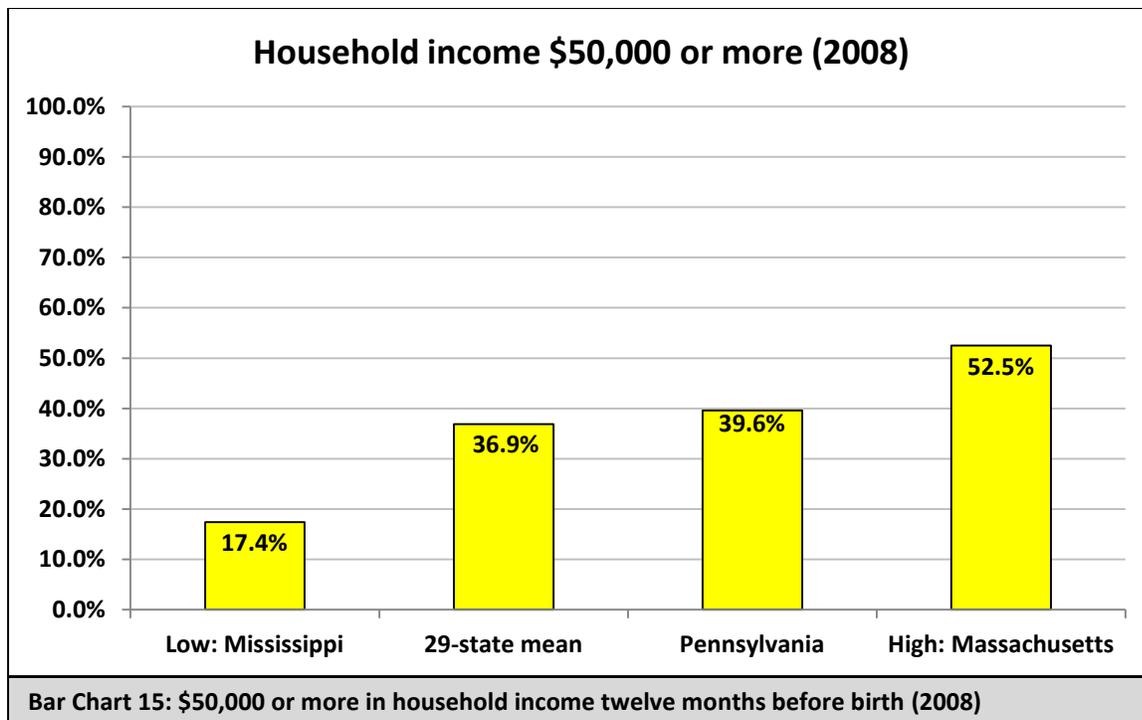


Table 61: Household income during 12 months before baby was born (state ranking on \$50,000 or more, 2008)

State		Less than \$10,000	95% Confidence Interval	\$10,000 to \$24,999	95% Confidence Interval	\$25,000 to \$49,999	95% Confidence Interval	\$50,000 or more	95% Confidence Interval
1	Massachusetts	13.9%	11.8% - 16.2%	15.6%	13.3% - 18.3%	18.0%	15.3% - 21.0%	52.5% (Highest)	49.1% - 56.0%
2	New Jersey	17.5%	15.5% - 19.7%	18.7%	16.5% - 21.0%	13.8%	11.9% - 15.9%	50.0%	47.4% - 52.6%
3	Minnesota	13.0%	11.2% - 15.1%	16.8%	14.7% - 19.1%	21.5%	19.3% - 24.0%	48.7%	45.8% - 51.5%
4	New York	17.4%	14.6% - 20.7%	18.4%	15.6% - 21.6%	16.7%	14.1% - 19.7%	47.5%	43.7% - 51.2%
5	Maryland	16.4%	13.6% - 19.6%	16.8%	14.1% - 20.0%	20.0%	17.0% - 23.3%	46.8%	43.1% - 50.6%
6	Colorado	19.5%	17.0% - 22.2%	19.1%	16.7% - 21.8%	18.9%	16.6% - 21.4%	42.6%	39.5% - 45.7%
7	Illinois	22.2%	19.9% - 24.6%	19.3%	17.1% - 21.6%	17.0%	15.0% - 19.2%	41.6%	38.9% - 44.3%
8	Alaska	14.9%	12.8% - 17.3%	20.6%	17.8% - 23.6%	24.1%	21.1% - 27.3%	40.5%	36.9% - 44.1%
9	Rhode Island	20.3%	17.8% - 23.0%	22.2%	19.5% - 25.1%	17.7%	15.3% - 20.5%	39.8%	36.7% - 43.0%
10	Wisconsin	16.4%	14.2% - 18.9%	21.2%	18.4% - 24.2%	22.7%	19.7% - 26.0%	39.7%	36.2% - 43.3%
11	Pennsylvania	17.6%	15.0% - 20.5%	20.4%	17.8% - 23.4%	22.3%	19.7% - 25.2%	39.6%	36.4% - 42.9%
12	Vermont	13.8%	11.7% - 16.2%	19.7%	17.3% - 22.4%	27.3%	24.6% - 30.2%	39.2%	36.2% - 42.2%
13	Nebraska	17.5%	15.4% - 19.8%	21.8%	19.3% - 24.4%	22.4%	19.8% - 25.1%	38.4%	35.5% - 41.4%
14	Wyoming	16.6%	14.2% - 19.4%	20.3%	17.4% - 23.4%	25.4%	22.2% - 28.8%	37.8%	34.3% - 41.4%
15	Michigan	20.9%	18.7% - 23.2%	21.3%	19.0% - 23.8%	20.7%	18.4% - 23.2%	37.2%	34.4% - 40.0%
16	Ohio	21.0%	18.4% - 24.0%	21.3%	18.5% - 24.4%	21.3%	18.5% - 24.3%	36.4%	33.1% - 39.8%
17	Washington	19.9%	17.4% - 22.6%	22.0%	19.5% - 24.7%	21.9%	19.1% - 24.9%	36.2%	33.1% - 39.5%
18	Utah	12.7%	11.3% - 14.3%	21.1%	19.1% - 23.3%	30.4%	28.0% - 32.9%	35.8%	33.3% - 38.3%
19	Maine	17.7%	15.2% - 20.7%	25.0%	22.1% - 28.2%	21.8%	19.1% - 24.7%	35.5%	32.3% - 38.8%
20	Delaware	22.8%	20.4% - 25.4%	22.9%	20.5% - 25.5%	18.9%	16.8% - 21.3%	35.4%	32.7% - 38.3%
21	Hawaii	18.0%	16.2% - 20.0%	22.8%	20.8% - 24.9%	24.1%	22.1% - 26.2%	35.2%	33.0% - 37.4%
22	North Carolina	21.6%	19.0% - 24.3%	23.8%	21.1% - 26.6%	21.2%	18.7% - 23.8%	33.5%	30.7% - 36.5%
23	Oregon	21.5%	18.5% - 24.8%	24.3%	21.1% - 27.8%	21.9%	18.8% - 25.5%	32.3%	28.7% - 36.1%
24	Tennessee	28.9%	24.5% - 33.7%	22.2%	18.4% - 26.6%	18.1%	14.7% - 22.0%	30.8%	26.7% - 35.3%
25	Georgia	27.2%	22.6% - 32.2%	26.7%	22.4% - 31.5%	17.7%	14.2% - 21.9%	28.4%	24.2% - 33.1%
26	Oklahoma	23.1%	20.0% - 26.6%	28.0%	24.7% - 31.6%	24.5%	21.3% - 27.9%	24.4%	21.4% - 27.7%
27	West Virginia	28.6%	25.9% - 31.4%	26.9%	24.3% - 29.7%	20.7%	18.3% - 23.3%	23.8%	21.3% - 26.5%
28	Arkansas	26.6%	23.8% - 29.6%	32.2%	29.1% - 35.5%	17.4%	15.1% - 20.0%	23.7%	21.0% - 26.7%
29	Mississippi	32.7%	29.5% - 36.0%	30.5%	27.5% - 33.8%	19.5%	17.0% - 22.3%	17.4% (Lowest)	15.0% - 20.0%
29-state mean =		20.0%		22.1%		21.0%		36.9%	

Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.

Source: CDC's PRAMS OnliNe Data for Epidemiologic Research (CPONDER)

HIV Testing

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) which causes Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy, labor and delivery, or breastfeeding. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), “this perinatal transmission is the most common route of HIV infection in children and is now the source of almost all AIDS cases in children in the United States.”¹⁰ Furthermore, according to a 2005 HIV/AIDS surveillance report by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, “Most of the children with AIDS are members of minority races/ethnicities.”¹¹

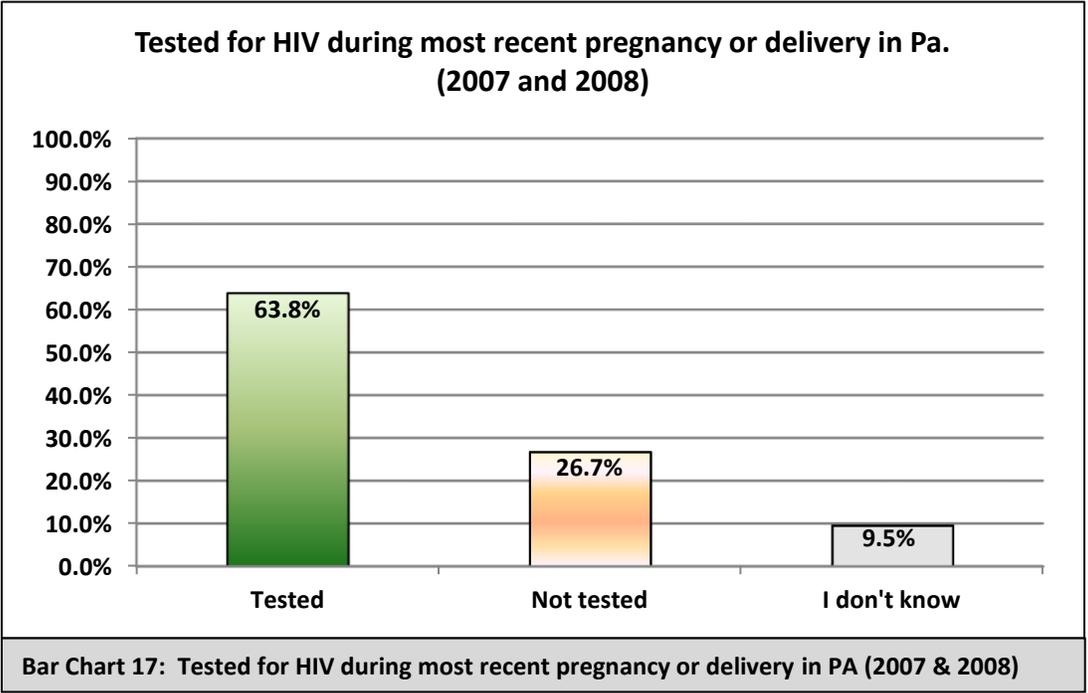
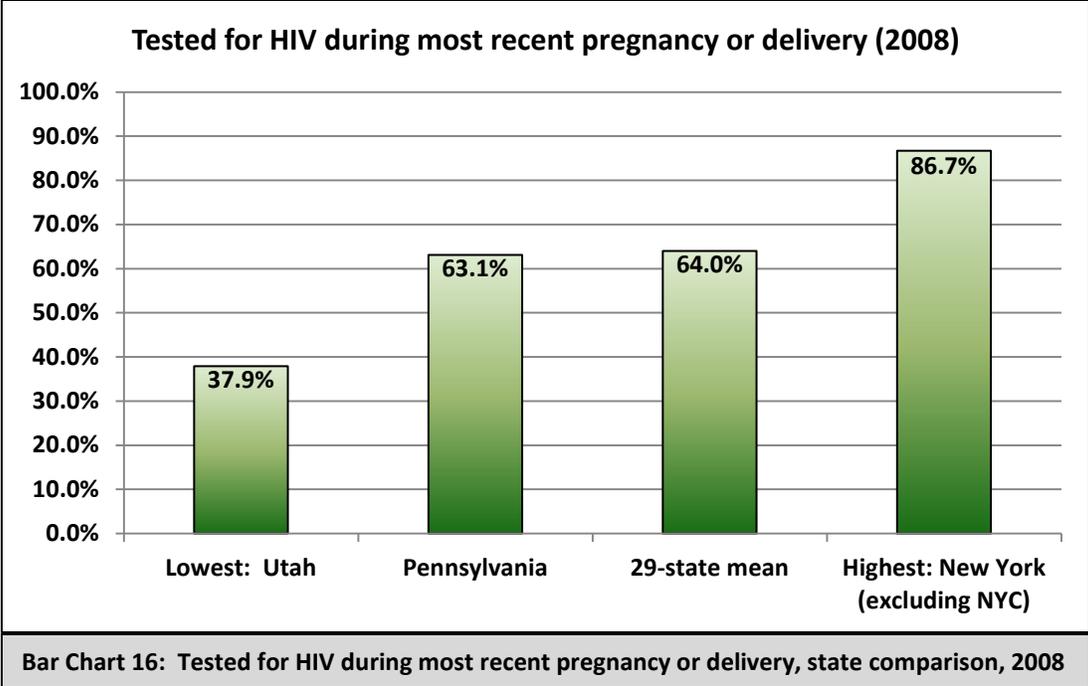
CDC published revised recommendations for HIV testing in 2006. Among the recommendations designed to reduce the number of children infected with HIV perinatally, new standards called for routine opt-out HIV screening for all pregnant women, with repeat HIV screening in the third trimester for women who meet certain criteria.¹² Within the *opt-out* HIV screening paradigm, women are told that an HIV test will be included in the standard group of prenatal tests, but that they may decline HIV testing, whereas the previous *opt-in* approach required women to specifically consent to an HIV test.

Within the PRAMS questionnaire, a specific question captures the frequency with which mothers were tested for HIV during their pregnancies or deliveries. Mothers were asked:

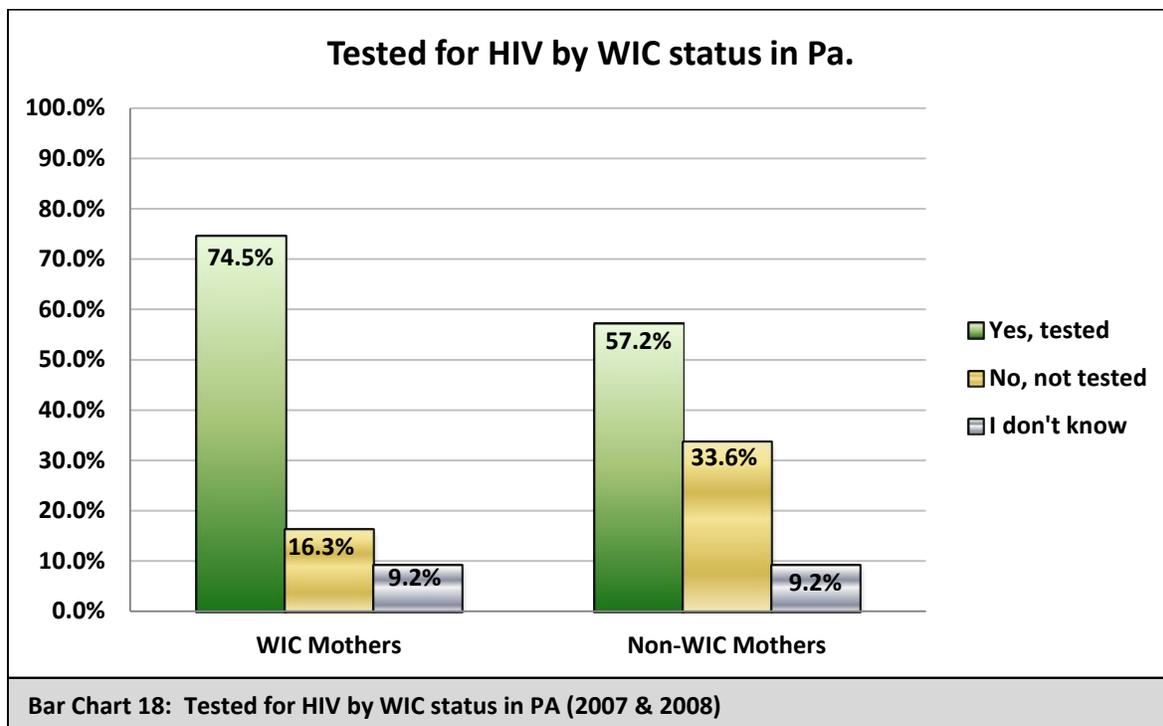
At any time during your most recent pregnancy or delivery, did you have a test for HIV (the virus that causes AIDS)?

_____ No _____ Yes _____ I don't know.

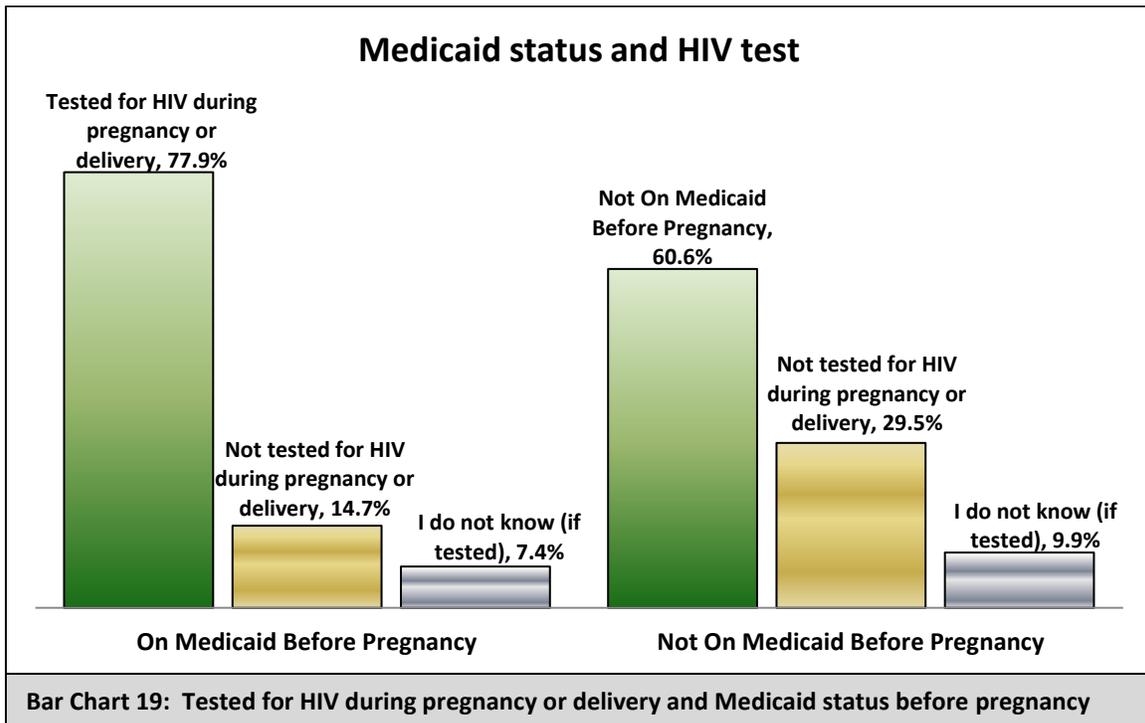
Utilizing CPONDER to compare states' 2008 data revealed that there was no significant difference between Pennsylvania's 63.1 percent of mothers responding YES to that question and the 29-state mean of 64.0 percent of mothers responding YES (see Table 63 on page 69 and Bar Chart 16 on page 35). Combining Pennsylvania's 2007 and 2008 data to further strengthen statistical power also produces a percentage that is not significantly different (63.8 percent)[see Table 64 on page 69 and Bar Chart 17 on page 35].



A cross tabulation of these data with mothers' Women, Infants and Children (WIC) status reveals that WIC mothers are approximately 1.3 times more likely to report having been tested for HIV than non-WIC mothers. Within the WIC subpopulation, 74.5 percent report having been tested, whereas only 57.2 percent of non-WIC mothers indicate having been tested (see Table 65 on page 69, and Bar Chart 18 below).



These data also reveal that mothers on Medicaid before pregnancy are 1.3 times more likely to report having had an HIV test done than mothers not on Medicaid before pregnancy. Based on these weighted data, 77.9 percent of mothers on Medicaid before pregnancy report having had an HIV test done during pregnancy or delivery, and 60.6 percent of those mothers not on Medicaid before pregnancy report having this test (see Table 66 on page 70 and Bar Chart 19 on page 37).



Offered an HIV Test?

Within the Phase Five questionnaire, a particular question captures whether or not untested mothers were offered an HIV test during their most recent pregnancy or delivery. Surveyed mothers who responded they had a test for HIV were directed past this particular question and were not included in this respondent subpopulation. Therefore, this question served to identify those untested mothers who were and were not offered an HIV test. The dataset variable is the following question from the phase five questionnaire:

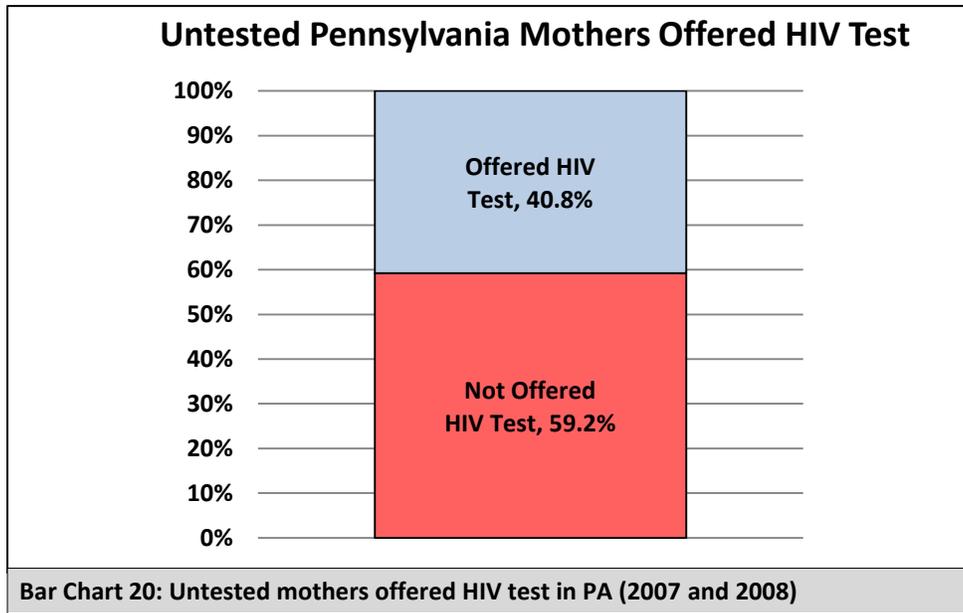
Were you offered an HIV test during your most recent pregnancy or delivery?

- No
- Yes

Note: All analysis using this variable excludes those tested for HIV during pregnancy or delivery.

Based on the sample of 523 respondents, 59.2 percent of untested mothers were not offered an HIV test during their most recent pregnancy or delivery (see Table 67 and Bar Chart 20 below).

Table 67: Untested mothers offered an HIV test in Pennsylvania (2007 and 2008)				
Offered HIV test during most recent pregnancy or delivery?	n	WSUM	Row %	95% Confidence Interval
No	314	43,303	59.2%	54.2% - 64.0%
Yes	209	29,841	40.8%	36.0% - 45.8%
Total	523	73,143	100%	-----
Number of Missing (unweighted): 1,255 [Missing includes not applicable, don't know, not recorded, no responses and legitimate skips]. Note: Data for 2007 represent Pennsylvania births from June 2007 – December 2007 (partial year).				
Source: PA PRAMS combined 2007 and 2008 weighted dataset				



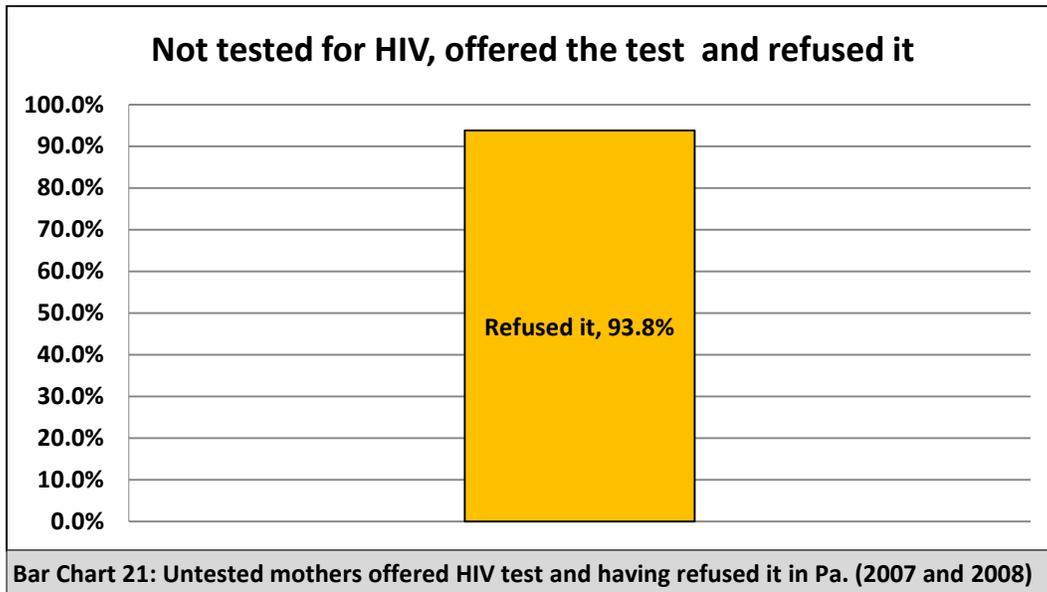
Within the Phase Five questionnaire, untested mothers offered the test were asked if they turned it down. All analysis using this variable exclude those tested for HIV during pregnancy or delivery and those not offered an HIV test. This question served to isolate those untested mothers who were offered a test and specifically refused it.

Survey participants were asked the following question:

Did you turn down the HIV test?

No
 Yes

Of those reporting not having been tested yet having been offered the test (n = 172, WSUM = 24,308), 93.8 percent refused the test (see Table 68 on page 71 and Bar Chart 21 below).



Conclusion

This report begins with an introduction to what is commonly recognized as adequate and effective prenatal care. A brief background is provided to establish the context within which the subsequent data analysis serves to provide a snapshot summary of prenatal care in Pennsylvania. Drawing on several data sources, this report examines various aspects such as prevalence, adequacy and service delivery in Pennsylvania in recent years. The Pennsylvania Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System served as the primary source of information on mothers' self-reported satisfaction, behaviors and barriers associated with their most recent prenatal care experience. Data drawn from the Pennsylvania Department of Health's Bureau of Health Statistics and Research's EpiQMS system, reflecting data collected at time of birth registration, served to facilitate analysis by county.

Prenatal care includes a wide range of services including health care, counseling, education, resources and support before and during pregnancy. It is most effective when begun early, even before pregnancy, if possible. Women receiving this care typically visit their provider more frequently as the due date approaches. This care represents a crucial window of opportunity for obstetricians, family physicians and nurse-midwives to monitor and support healthy pregnancies.

Examining birth certificate data obtained from 2005 through 2010 revealed that the percentage of this state's births to mothers having obtained no prenatal care remained consistently below 2 percent each year, statewide. Examining that same data by county, however, revealed that Philadelphia consistently exceeded that statewide indicator each of those years. The mean annual percentage of all statewide births to mothers having obtained no prenatal care during that six-year period (2005 through 2010) was 1.4 percent, whereas, during that same period, the mean annual percentage for Philadelphia was 4.9 percent. This difference was largest in 2009, when 6.9 percent of Philadelphia births were to mothers having obtained no prenatal care, and only 1.7 percent was associated with no prenatal care statewide. An examination of that data within a three-year sum (2008 – 2010) revealed that approximately 56 percent of all statewide births to mothers having obtained no prenatal care occurred in Philadelphia for that time period. Based on that same dataset, births to mothers under the age of twenty are more likely than any other age cohort to be associated with no prenatal care (4.1 percent for mothers less than 15 years of age, 2.8 percent for mothers 15 through 17 years of age, and 2.5 percent for mothers 18 through 19 years of age). An examination of when prenatal care was initiated by race and ethnicity revealed that births to Pennsylvania's white mothers were significantly more likely to have been associated with prenatal care obtained during the first trimester. In 2010, 76.6 percent of births to white mothers were associated with prenatal care obtained during the mothers' first trimester. That

same year, 70.3 percent of births to Asian mothers, 56.0 percent of births to Hispanic mothers, and 55.0 percent of births to black mothers were associated with first trimester prenatal care.

A comparison of Pennsylvania's 2008 weighted response data to that from the other 28 PRAMS states' data represented in CPONDER revealed that Pennsylvania, with 20.0 percent of mothers having obtained late or no entry into prenatal care, is very close to the 29-state mean of 20.9 percent. And, of that subpopulation having obtained late or no entry into prenatal care in Pennsylvania, 40.7 percent reported not getting prenatal care as early as they wanted.

According to the combined 2007 and 2008 PA PRAMS weighted data, most of this state's mothers obtaining prenatal care do so through a private doctor's office or a health maintenance organization (HMO) clinic (59.5 percent). As a source of prenatal care delivery, hospital clinics represent the next highest category at 21.8 percent.

Surveyed mothers were prompted to identify specific barriers to prenatal care that they may have experienced during their most recent pregnancy. They were able to identify more than one from a list of possible barriers. An examination of those responses revealed that the most frequently identified barrier was being unable to get an appointment when one was wanted (11.8 percent, WSUM = 25,261). Within the subpopulation of mothers who indicated an unintended pregnancy, this same barrier remained the most frequently identified, with 15.9 percent reporting it.

Pennsylvania mothers with unintended pregnancies are significantly more likely to also report late or no entry into prenatal care compared to mothers having intended their pregnancies. Pennsylvania mothers reporting unintended pregnancies are approximately 2.5 times more likely to also report late or no entry into prenatal care as mothers reporting intended pregnancies. With 29.4 percent of mothers reporting unintended pregnancies with late or no entry into prenatal care and only 11.7 percent of mothers reporting intended pregnancies with late or no entry, the resulting difference is statistically significant.

Prenatal care utilization is commonly measured using the Kessner/Institute of Medicine Adequacy of Prenatal Care Index. This index was developed in 1973 and serves to classify care utilization as adequate, inadequate and intermediate by adjusting the timing and quantity of prenatal care for the length of gestation. Based on this index and the weighted 2007 and 2008 PA PRAMS response data, 55.0 percent of Pennsylvania mothers obtained adequate prenatal care, 22.1 percent received intermediate care, and 7.7 percent received inadequate care.

According to the 2008 data within CPONDER, 63.1 percent of Pennsylvania's mothers reported having been tested for HIV during their most recent pregnancy or delivery. This is not significantly

different than the 29-state mean of 64.0 percent. This comparison ranged from a high of 86.7 percent in New York (excluding New York City) to a low of 37.9 percent in Utah. Pennsylvania mothers obtaining WIC services are more likely to report having been tested for HIV than non-WIC mothers. According to the 2007 and 2008 PA PRAMS data, 74.5 percent of WIC mothers reported being tested for HIV during their most recent pregnancy or delivery, whereas 57.2 percent of non-WIC mothers reported being tested. Pennsylvania mothers on Medicaid before their pregnancies report having been tested for HIV during their pregnancy or delivery at a higher percentage than mothers not on Medicaid before their pregnancies. According to the response data, 77.9 percent of mothers on Medicaid prior to their pregnancy report having been tested, whereas 60.6% of mothers not on Medicaid prior to their pregnancies report having been tested.

Tables

Table 1: Percentage of all Pa. births to mothers having obtained no prenatal care by year						
Year	Age	Race	Count	All Births	Percent	95% Confidence Interval
2010	All Ages	All Races	2,296	136,264	1.7%	1.6% - 1.8%
2009			2,377	137,697	1.7%	1.6% - 1.8%
2008			1,909	137,821	1.4%	1.3% - 1.5%
2007			1,692	135,683	1.2%	1.1% - 1.3%
2006			1,684	133,944	1.3%	1.2% - 1.4%
2005			1,534	131,417	1.2%	1.1% - 1.3%

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, EpiQMS

Table 2: Frequency for no prenatal care visits				
No PNC Visits	n	WSUM	Row Percent	95% Confidence Interval
No	1,716	220,461	99.1%	98.5% - 99.5%
Yes	19	1,896	0.9%	0.5% - 1.5%

Source: PA PRAMS weighted 2007 and 2008 combined dataset. Data for 2007 represent Pennsylvania births from June, 2007 – December, 2007.

Number of Missing (unweighted): 43 Note: Missing includes not applicable, don't know, not recorded, no responses and legitimate skips.

Table 3: Percentage no prenatal care for Pennsylvania and Philadelphia - a comparison, 2005 through 2010							
Geographic Level	Year	Maternal Age	Maternal Race	Count	All Births	Percent	95% Confidence Interval
Pennsylvania	2010	All Ages	All Races	2,296	136,264	1.7%	1.6% - 1.8%
	2009			2,377	137,697	1.7%	1.6% - 1.8%
	2008			1,909	137,821	1.4%	1.3% - 1.5%
	2007			1,692	135,683	1.2%	1.1% - 1.3%
	2006			1,684	133,944	1.3%	1.2% - 1.4%
	2005			1,534	131,417	1.2%	1.1% - 1.3%
Philadelphia	2010	All Ages	All Races	1,311	20,969	6.3%	5.9% - 6.6%
	2009			1,409	21,354	6.6%	6.3% - 6.9%
	2008			940	20,190	4.7%	4.4% - 5.0%
	2007			751	18,365	4.1%	3.8% - 4.4%
	2006			738	18,169	4.1%	3.8% - 4.4%
	2005			618	17,375	3.6%	3.3% - 3.9%

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, EpiQMS

Table 4: Percentage of births to mothers obtaining no PNC by Pa. county, 3-year sum (2008-2010)			
County	All Births	Number of births to mothers having obtained no PNC	Percentage of all births to mothers having obtained no PNC
Philadelphia	62,513	3,660	5.9%
Allegheny	36,411	311	0.9% (< 1%)
Montgomery	26,670	238	0.9% (< 1%)
Lancaster	20,734	66	0.3% (< 1%)
Delaware	20,138	345	1.7%
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, EpiQMS			

Table 5: Percentage of births to mothers obtaining no PNC statewide, 3-year sum (2008-2010)			
State	All Births	Number of births to mothers having obtained no PNC	Percentage of all births to mothers having obtained no PNC
Pennsylvania	411,782	6,582	1.6%
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, EpiQMS			

Table 6: Percentage of births to mothers having obtained no prenatal care by race/ethnicity, 3-year sum (2008-2010)			
Maternal Race/Ethnicity	All Births	Number of births to mothers having obtained no prenatal care	Percentage of all births to mothers having obtained no prenatal care
White	299,778	2,739	0.9%
Black	59,617	2,784	4.7%
Asian/PI *	15,176	211	1.4%
Hispanic	38,595	732	1.9%
* PI = Pacific Islander			
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, EpiQMS			

Table 7: Percentage of all births in maternal age cohort to mothers having obtained no prenatal care, 3-year sum (2008-2010)

3-Year Period	Age	Race	Count	All Births	Percent	95% Confidence Interval
2008 - 2010	< 15	All Races	17	410	4.1%	2.2% – 6.1%
	15-17		305	10,833	2.8%	2.5% – 3.1%
	18-19		615	25,007	2.5%	2.3% – 2.7%
	20-24		1878	92,718	2.0%	1.9% – 2.1%
	25-29		1574	117,694	1.3%	1.3% – 1.4%
	30-34		1282	103,902	1.2%	1.2% – 1.3%
	35-39		675	49,763	1.4%	1.3% – 1.5%
	40-44		222	10,602	2.1%	1.8% – 2.4%
	45+		12	694	1.7%	0.8% – 2.7%

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, EpiQMS

Table 8: Means of weeks at first prenatal care visit

Sample Size	Mean	95% Confidence Interval	Variance	SE of the Mean
1,716	9.2	8.9 – 9.464	0.0	0.2

Number of Missing (unweighted): 62 Note: Missing includes not applicable, don't know, not recorded, no responses and legitimate skips.

Source: PA PRAMS weighted 2007 and 2008 combined dataset. Data for 2007 represent Pennsylvania births from June, 2007 – December, 2007.

Table 9: Percentage of births to mothers having obtained prenatal care in first trimester, by year (2005-2010)

Year	Births to mothers obtaining PNC in first trimester [^]	All Births	Percentage (1 st Trimester)	95% Confidence Interval ¹³
2010	97,119	136,264	71.3%	70.8% – 71.7%
2009	97,574	137,697	70.9%	70.5% – 71.3%
2008	97,224	137,821	70.5%	70.1% – 70.9%
2007	95,605	135,683	70.5%	70.1% – 70.9%
2006	95,704	133,944	71.5%	71.0% – 72.0%
2005	95,701	131,417	72.8%	72.3% – 73.3%

[^]The trimester is determined utilizing the following definition from the National Center for Health Statistics: first trimester is less than 92 days elapsed; second trimester is between 92 and 182 days elapsed; and third trimester is between 183 and 304 days elapsed. If the number of days elapsed is more than 304 days, the trimester of first prenatal care visit is categorized as unknown. Additionally, if the month of the last normal menses is unknown and the obstetric estimate of gestation is known, then the first day of the last normal menses is estimated to be the date of birth minus the obstetric estimate of gestation.

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, EpiQMS

Table 10: Percentage of Pa. births to mothers having obtained PNC in first trimester by race/ethnicity, by year (2005 through 2010)

Race/Ethnicity	Pa. births to mothers obtaining prenatal care during the first trimester					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
White	77.6%	76.4%	75.6%	75.8%	76.2%	76.6%
95% CI	77.1% - 78.1%	75.9% - 76.9%	75.1% - 76.1%	75.3% - 76.3%	75.7% - 76.7%	76.1% - 77.2%
Asian/PI	68.9%	66.9%	67.2%	67.7%	68.5%	70.3%
95% CI	66.5% - 71.3%	64.6% - 69.2%	64.9% - 69.5%	65.4% - 70.0%	66.2% - 70.8%	68.0% - 72.6%
Black	56.0%	55.1%	53.8%	53.7%	55.0%	55.0%
95% CI	54.9% - 57.1%	54.0% - 56.2%	52.7% - 54.9%	52.7% - 54.7%	54.0% - 56.0%	54.0% - 56.0%
Hispanic	55.5%	54.7%	53.1%	55.6%	55.1%	56.0%
95% CI	54.1% - 56.9%	53.4% - 56.0%	51.8% - 54.4%	54.3% - 56.9%	53.8% - 56.4%	54.7% - 57.3%

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, EpiQMS

Table 11: Percentage of Pa. births to mothers having obtained PNC in first trimester, by maternal age for 2005 and 2010

Percentage of all PA births to mothers having obtained prenatal care during the first trimester, by maternal age for 2005 and 2010									
Year	Maternal Age								
	< 15	15 - 17	18 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45+
2005	27.9%	49.9%	57.1%	63.4%	75.6%	81.2%	80.0%	72.4%	62.6%
95% CI	21.2% - 36.0%	47.7% - 52.2%	55.4% - 58.8%	62.5% - 64.4%	74.7% - 76.5%	80.2% - 82.2%	78.7% - 81.4%	69.6% - 75.2%	52.1% - 74.7%
2010	30.8%	50.6%	56.3%	61.6%	74.2%	78.7%	78.1%	71.9%	66.5%
95% CI	21.8% - 39.8%	48.2% - 53.0%	54.6% - 57.9%	60.7% - 62.5%	73.3% - 75.0%	77.8% - 79.6%	76.8% - 79.5%	69.1% - 74.8%	56.5% - 76.6%

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, EpiQMS

Table 12: PA counties with comparatively low percentages of mothers having obtained prenatal in the first trimester				
Pennsylvania County	Births to mothers obtaining PNC in first trimester	All Births	Percentage (first trimester)	95% Confidence Interval
			PA State 71.3%	70.8% - 71.7%
Philadelphia	11,076	20,969	52.8%	51.8% - 53.8%
Snyder	227	400	56.8%	49.4% - 64.1%
Monroe	798	1,372	58.2%	54.1% - 62.2%
Mifflin	305	519	58.8%	52.2% - 65.4%
Juniata	161	266	60.5%	51.2% - 69.9%
Lancaster	4,077	6,719	60.7%	58.8% - 62.5%
Jefferson	308	502	61.4%	54.5% - 68.2%
Union	237	386	61.4%	53.6% - 69.2%
Perry	369	565	65.3%	58.6% - 72.0%
Franklin	1,278	1,909	66.9%	63.3% - 70.6%
Lebanon	1,072	1,594	67.3%	63.2% - 71.3%
Crawford	643	945	68.0%	62.8% - 73.3%
Delaware	4,518	6,609	68.4%	66.4% - 70.4%
Dauphin	2,259	3294	68.6%	65.8% - 71.4%

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, EpiQMS

Table 13: PNC as early as wanted				
PNC as early as wanted	n	WSUM	Total %	95% Confidence Interval
No	278	35,171	15.5%	13.6% - 17.7%
Yes	1,474	189,997	84.0%	81.8% - 85.9%
Did not want PNC	9	1,133	0.5%	0.2% - 1.1%
Total	1,761	226,301	100.0%	-----

Number of Missing (unweighted): 17. [Missing includes not applicable, don't know, not recorded, no responses and legitimate skips.] Data for 2007 represent Pennsylvania births from June, 2007 – December, 2007 (partial year).

Source: PA PRAMS 2007 and 2008 combined weighted dataset

Table 14: PRAMS state comparison on late or no entry into PNC (2008)

State	Percentage Late or No Entry	95% CI	n
Arkansas	30.0%	27.0% - 33.2%	463
Oklahoma	26.6%	23.4% - 30.1%	456
Alaska	26.1%	23.1% - 29.5%	324
Mississippi	25.4%	22.6% - 28.4%	367
Delaware	23.5%	21.1% - 26.0%	281
Michigan	22.8%	20.5% - 25.3%	386
Georgia	22.4%	18.6% - 26.7%	209
North Carolina	22.4%	19.9% - 25.1%	294
Wyoming	21.7%	18.8% - 24.8%	213
Maryland	21.6%	18.6% - 24.8%	351
Utah	20.8%	18.9% - 22.9%	391
Colorado	20.7%	18.3% - 23.5%	414
Wisconsin	20.3%	17.7% - 23.1%	269
Pennsylvania	20.0%	17.3% - 23.0%	189
New Jersey	19.4%	17.3% - 21.7%	304
Hawaii	19.1%	17.3% - 21.1%	298
Illinois	18.8%	16.8% - 21.0%	305
Washington	18.8%	16.4% - 21.5%	330
Oregon	18.7%	16.0% - 21.8%	356
Maine	18.6%	16.0% - 21.5%	194
West Virginia	18.3%	16.1% - 20.8%	311
Tennessee	18.2%	14.7% - 22.4%	139
Minnesota	18.1%	16.0% - 20.4%	297
Nebraska	17.6%	15.5% - 19.9%	329
Ohio	16.0%	13.7% - 18.7%	264
Rhode Island	15.7%	13.5% - 18.1%	215
New York (excluding NYC)	15.3%	12.8% - 18.3%	152
Massachusetts	13.8%	11.8% - 16.1%	262
Vermont	11.9%	10.0% - 14.2%	133

Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.

Source: CDC's PRAMS OnliNe Data for Epidemiologic Research (CPONDER)

Table 15: PRAMS state comparison on those who got late or no entry into PNC and indicated they did not get PNC as early as wanted (2008)

State	Percentage who did not get PNC as early as wanted	95% CI	n
Arkansas	60.8%	54.3% - 66.8%	265
Georgia	56.1%	45.1% - 66.5%	101
Maryland	54.6%	46.1% - 62.7%	184
North Carolina	54.3%	47.5% - 60.8%	158
Mississippi	53.6%	46.8% - 60.2%	197
Hawaii	52.2%	46.4% - 57.9%	145
Ohio	51.7%	42.9% - 60.4%	148
New Jersey	51.6%	45.2% - 58.0%	153
Delaware	51.5%	45.5% - 57.4%	139
Oregon	51.2%	42.5% - 59.8%	179
West Virginia	50.6%	43.4% - 57.7%	150
Michigan	49.3%	43.2% - 55.5%	196
Colorado	49.2%	42.1% - 56.3%	192
Alaska	46.5%	39.2% - 54.0%	141
Wisconsin	44.9%	37.6% - 52.5%	115
Washington	44.8%	37.5% - 52.4%	145
Illinois	43.3%	37.2% - 49.6%	127
Utah	41.9%	36.6% - 47.4%	172
Oklahoma	41.2%	34.0% - 48.7%	228
Pennsylvania	40.7%	33.0% - 48.9%	78
Vermont	40.7%	31.8% - 50.2%	56
New York (excluding NYC)	39.9%	30.6% - 50.0%	65
Tennessee	39.8%	28.9% - 51.8%	58
Massachusetts	38.4%	30.1% - 47.5%	75
Rhode Island	38.4%	30.8% - 46.5%	83
Nebraska	37.9%	31.4% - 44.8%	127
Wyoming	36%	28.9% - 43.8%	81
Maine	33.8%	26.5% - 42.1%	71
Minnesota	32.1%	26.1% - 38.8%	104

Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.

Source: CDC's PRAMS OnliNe Data for Epidemiologic Research (CPONDER)

Table 16: Sources of prenatal care in Pa. based on the 2007 and 2008 PA PRAMS data				
Source of PNC	n	WSUM	Percentage	95% Confidence Interval
Hospital Clinic	448	48,140	21.8%	19.7% - 24.2%
Health Dept. Clinic	62	7,297	3.3%	2.4% - 4.5%
MD/HMO	956	131,159	59.5%	56.8% - 62.2%
State Specific	182	25,029	11.4%	9.7% - 13.3%
Other	66	8,744	4.0%	3.0% - 5.3%
Total	1,714	220,370	100.0%	-----
Number of Missing (unweighted): 64 [Missing includes not applicable, don't know, not recorded, no responses and legitimate skips.] Data for 2007 represent Pennsylvania births from June 2007 through December 2007 (partial year).				
Source: PA PRAMS 2007 and 2008 combined weighted dataset				

Table 17: PNC later – no appointment – Phase Five questionnaire				
PNC later – no appointment	n	WSUM	Percentage	95% CI
NO	1,468	189,257	88.2%	86.2% - 90.0%
YES	197	25,261	11.8%	10.0% - 13.8%
Total	1,665	214,518	100.0%	-----
Number of Missing (unweighted): 113 [Missing includes not applicable, don't know, not recorded, no responses and legitimate skips.] Data for 2007 represent Pennsylvania births from June 2007 through December 2007 (partial year).				
Source: PA PRAMS 2007 and 2008 combined weighted dataset				

Table 18: PNC later – no money – Phase Five questionnaire				
PNC later – no money	n	WSUM	Percentage	95% CI
NO	1,531	198,350	92.5%	90.8% - 93.9%
YES	137	16,093	7.5%	6.1% - 9.2%
Total	1,668	214,443	100.0%	-----
Number of Missing (unweighted): 110 [Missing includes not applicable, don't know, not recorded, no responses and legitimate skips.] Data for 2007 represent Pennsylvania births from June 2007 through December 2007 (partial year).				
Source: PA PRAMS 2007 and 2008 combined weighted dataset				

Table 19: PNC later – no transportation – Phase Five questionnaire				
PNC later – no transportation	n	WSUM	Percentage	95% CI
NO	1,577	205,595	96.0%	94.7% - 97.0%
YES	89	8,579	4.0%	3.0% - 5.3%
Total	1,666	214,174	100.0%	-----
Number of Missing (unweighted): 112 [Missing includes not applicable, don't know, not recorded, no responses and legitimate skips.] Data for 2007 represent Pennsylvania births from June 2007 through December 2007 (partial year).				
Source: PA PRAMS 2007 and 2008 combined weighted dataset				

Table 20: PNC later – no leave time – Phase Five questionnaire				
PNC later – no leave time	n	WSUM	Percentage	95% CI
NO	1,574	205,250	96.2%	95.0% - 97.1%
YES	79	8,149	3.8%	2.9% - 5.0%
Total	1,653	213,399	100.0%	-----
Number of Missing (unweighted): 125 [Missing includes not applicable, don't know, not recorded, no responses and legitimate skips.] Data for 2007 represent Pennsylvania births from June 2007 through December 2007 (partial year).				
Source: PA PRAMS 2007 and 2008 combined weighted dataset				

Table 21: PNC later –doctor or plan would not start – Phase Five questionnaire				
PNC later – doctor or plan would not start	n	WSUM	Percentage	95% CI
NO	1,541	199,669	93.6%	92.1% - 94.9%
YES	111	13,648	6.4%	5.1% - 7.9%
Total	1,652	213,316	100.0%	-----
Number of Missing (unweighted): 126 [Missing includes not applicable, don't know, not recorded, no responses and legitimate skips.] Data for 2007 represent Pennsylvania births from June 2007 through December 2007 (partial year).				
Source: PA PRAMS 2007 and 2008 combined weighted dataset				

Table 22: PNC later – no Medicaid card – Phase Five questionnaire				
PNC later – no Medicaid card	n	WSUM	Percentage	95% CI
NO	1,538	200,790	94.1%	92.7% - 95.3%
YES	117	12,531	5.9%	4.7% - 7.3%
Total	1,652	213,316	100.0%	-----
Number of Missing (unweighted): 123 [Missing includes not applicable, don't know, not recorded, no responses and legitimate skips.] Data for 2007 represent Pennsylvania births from June 2007 through December 2007 (partial year).				
Source: PA PRAMS 2007 and 2008 combined weighted dataset				

Table 23: PNC later – no child care – Phase Five questionnaire				
PNC later – no child care	n	WSUM	Percentage	95% CI
NO	1,579	205,222	96.6%	95.3% - 97.5%
YES	65	7,323	3.4%	2.5% - 4.7%
Total	1,644	212,545	100.0%	-----
Number of Missing (unweighted): 134 [Missing includes not applicable, don't know, not recorded, no responses and legitimate skips.] Data for 2007 represent Pennsylvania births from June 2007 through December 2007 (partial year).				
Source: PA PRAMS 2007 and 2008 combined weighted dataset				

Table 24: PNC later – too much going on – Phase Five questionnaire				
PNC later – too much going on	n	WSUM	Percentage	95% CI
NO	1,565	202,960	95.1%	93.7% - 96.2%
YES	88	10,493	4.9%	3.8% - 6.3%
Total	1,653	213,453	100.0%	-----
Number of Missing (unweighted): 125 [Missing includes not applicable, don't know, not recorded, no responses and legitimate skips.] Data for 2007 represent Pennsylvania births from June 2007 through December 2007 (partial year).				
Source: PA PRAMS 2007 and 2008 combined weighted dataset				

Table 25: PNC later – kept pregnancy a secret – Phase Five questionnaire				
PNC later – kept pregnancy a secret	n	WSUM	Percentage	95% CI
NO	1,548	202,188	94.7%	93.3% - 95.9%
YES	104	11,232	5.3%	4.1% - 6.7%
Total	1,652	213,420	100.0%	-----
Number of Missing (unweighted): 126 [Missing includes not applicable, don't know, not recorded, no responses and legitimate skips.] Data for 2007 represent Pennsylvania births from June 2007 through December 2007 (partial year).				
Source: PA PRAMS 2007 and 2008 combined weighted dataset				

Table 26: PNC later – other reason – Phase Five questionnaire				
PNC later – other reason	n	WSUM	Percentage	95% CI
NO	1,028	133,478	89.9%	87.6% - 91.9%
YES	117	14,939	10.1%	8.1% - 12.4%
Total	1,145	148,416	100.0%	-----
Number of Missing (unweighted): 633 [Missing includes not applicable, don't know, not recorded, no responses and legitimate skips.] Data for 2007 represent Pennsylvania births from June 2007 through December 2007 (partial year).				
Source: PA PRAMS 2007 and 2008 combined weighted dataset				

Table 27: PNC not as early as wanted and being unable to get an appointment was/wasn't a barrier/problem – Phase Five questionnaire				
PNC as early as wanted	Statistic	Not getting an appointment was <u>not</u> a barrier	Not getting an appointment <u>was</u> a barrier	Row Total
NO	n	154	103	257
	WSUM	18,203	14,430	32,633
	Row Percent	55.8%	44.2%	100.0%
	CI Row Percent	48.1% - 63.2%	36.8% - 51.9%	-----
YES	n	1,312	93	1,405
	WSUM	170,548	10,691	181,239
	Row Percent	94.1%	5.9%	100.0%
	CI Row Percent	92.5% - 95.4%	4.6% - 7.5%	-----
Number of Missing (unweighted): 116 [Missing includes not applicable, don't know, not recorded, no responses and legitimate skips.] Note: Data for 2007 represent Pennsylvania births from June 2007 through December 2007 (partial year). [p < 0.01]				
Source: PA PRAMS 2007 and 2008 combined weighted dataset				

Table 28: PNC not as early as wanted and not having enough money or insurance to pay for my visits was/wasn't a barrier/problem – Phase Five questionnaire				
PNC as early as wanted	Statistic	Not having enough money or insurance was <u>not</u> a barrier	Not having enough money or insurance <u>was</u> a barrier	Row Total
NO	n	192	66	258
	WSUM	24,194	8,473	32,666
	Row Percent	74.1%	25.9%	100.0%
	CI Row Percent	66.8% - 80.2%	19.8% - 33.2%	-----
YES	n	1,336	70	1,406
	WSUM	173,653	7,441	181,094
	Row Percent	95.9%	4.1%	100.0%
	CI Row Percent	94.5% - 96.9%	3.1% - 5.5%	-----
Number of Missing (unweighted): 114 [Missing includes not applicable, don't know, not recorded, no responses and legitimate skips.] Note: Data for 2007 represent Pennsylvania births from June 2007 through December 2007 (partial year). [p < 0.01]				
Source: PA PRAMS 2007 and 2008 combined weighted dataset				

Table 29: PNC not as early as wanted and a lack of transportation was/wasn't a barrier/problem – Phase Five questionnaire				
PNC as early as wanted	Statistic	A lack of transportation was <u>not</u> a barrier	A lack of transportation <u>was</u> a barrier	Row Total
NO	n	217	37	254
	WSUM	27,850	4,148	31,998
	Row Percent	87.0%	13.0%	100.0%
	CI Row Percent	81.2% - 91.3%	8.7% - 18.8%	-----
YES	n	1,357	51	1,408
	WSUM	177,099	4,394	181,493
	Row Percent	97.6%	2.4%	100.0%
	CI Row Percent	96.5% - 98.3%	1.7% - 3.5%	-----
Number of Missing (unweighted): 116 [Missing includes not applicable, don't know, not recorded, no responses and legitimate skips.] Note: Data for 2007 represent Pennsylvania births from June 2007 through December 2007 (partial year). [p < 0.01]				
Source: PA PRAMS 2007 and 2008 combined weighted dataset				

Table 30: PNC not as early as wanted and having no leave time was/wasn't a barrier/problem – Phase Five questionnaire				
PNC as early as wanted	Statistic	Having no leave time was <u>not</u> a barrier	Having no leave time <u>was</u> a barrier	Row Total
NO	n	228	23	251
	WSUM	29,257	2,644	31,900
	Row Percent	91.7%	8.3%	100.0%
	CI Row Percent	86.7% - 94.9%	5.1% - 13.3%	-----
YES	n	1,341	56	1,397
	WSUM	175,274	5,506	180,779
	Row Percent	97.0%	3.0%	100.0%
	CI Row Percent	95.8% - 97.8%	2.2% - 4.2%	-----
Number of Missing (unweighted): 130 [Missing includes not applicable, don't know, not recorded, no responses and legitimate skips.] Note: Data for 2007 represent Pennsylvania births from June 2007 through December 2007 (partial year). [p = 0.01]				
Source: PA PRAMS 2007 and 2008 combined weighted dataset				

Table 31: PNC not as early as wanted and the doctor or plan not starting when I wanted was/wasn't a barrier/problem – Phase Five questionnaire				
PNC as early as wanted	Statistic	The doctor or plan not starting was <u>not</u> a barrier	The doctor or plan not starting <u>was</u> a barrier	Row Total
NO	n	201	51	252
	WSUM	24,973	6,932	31,905
	Row Percent	78.3%	21.7%	100.0%
	CI Row Percent	71.3% - 83.9%	16.1% - 28.7%	-----
YES	n	1,337	60	1,397
	WSUM	174,050	6,716	180,766
	Row Percent	96.3%	3.7%	100.0%
	CI Row Percent	95.0% - 97.3%	2.7% - 5.0%	-----
Number of Missing (unweighted): 129 [Missing includes not applicable, don't know, not recorded, no responses and legitimate skips.] Note: Data for 2007 represent Pennsylvania births from June 2007 through December 2007 (partial year). [p < 0.01]				
Source: PA PRAMS 2007 and 2008 combined weighted dataset				

Table 32: PNC not as early as wanted and having no Medicaid card was/wasn't a barrier/problem – Phase Five questionnaire				
PNC as early as wanted	Statistic	No Medicaid Card was <u>not</u> a barrier	No Medicaid Card <u>was</u> a barrier	Row Total
NO	n	204	51	255
	WSUM	26,264	6,016	32,281
	Row Percent	81.4%	18.6%	100.0%
	CI Row Percent	75.0% - 86.4%	13.6% - 25.0%	-----
YES	n	1,330	65	1,395
	WSUM	173,843	6,477	180,320
	Row Percent	96.4%	3.6%	100.0%
	CI Row Percent	95.1% - 97.4%	2.6% - 4.9%	-----
Number of Missing (unweighted): 128 [Missing includes not applicable, don't know, not recorded, no responses and legitimate skips.] Note: Data for 2007 represent Pennsylvania births from June 2007 through December 2007 (partial year). [p < 0.01]				
Source: PA PRAMS 2007 and 2008 combined weighted dataset				

Table 33: PNC not as early as wanted and no child care was/wasn't a barrier/problem – Phase Five questionnaire				
PNC as early as wanted	Statistic	No child care was <u>not</u> a barrier	No child care <u>was</u> a barrier	Row Total
NO	n	237	13	250
	WSUM	30,787	1,348	32,135
	Row Percent	95.8%	4.2%	100.0%
	CI Row Percent	91.9% - 97.9%	2.1% - 8.1%	-----
YES	n	1,338	52	1,390
	WSUM	173,753	5,975	179,728
	Row Percent	96.7%	3.3%	100.0%
	CI Row Percent	95.3% - 97.6%	2.4% - 4.7%	-----
Number of Missing (unweighted): 138 [Missing includes not applicable, don't know, not recorded, no responses and legitimate skips.] Note: Data for 2007 represent Pennsylvania births from June 2007 through December 2007 (partial year). [p = 0.57]				
Source: PA PRAMS 2007 and 2008 combined weighted dataset				

Table 34: PNC not as early as wanted and having too much going on was/wasn't a barrier/problem – Phase Five questionnaire				
PNC as early as wanted	Statistic	Too much going on was <u>not</u> a barrier	Too much going on <u>was</u> a barrier	Row Total
NO	n	217	35	252
	WSUM	27,502	4,569	32,070
	Row Percent	85.8%	14.2%	100.0%
	CI Row Percent	79.6% - 90.3 %	9.7% - 20.4%	-----
YES	n	1,345	51	1,396
	WSUM	174,812	5,850	180,663
	Row Percent	96.8%	3.2%	100.0%
	CI Row Percent	95.5% - 97.7%	2.3% - 4.5%	-----
Number of Missing (unweighted): 130 [Missing includes not applicable, don't know, not recorded, no responses and legitimate skips.] Note: Data for 2007 represent Pennsylvania births from June 2007 through December 2007 (partial year). [p < 0.01]				
Source: PA PRAMS 2007 and 2008 combined weighted dataset				

Table 35: PNC not as early as wanted and keeping pregnancy a secret was/wasn't a barrier/problem – Phase Five questionnaire				
PNC as early as wanted	Statistic	Keeping pregnancy a secret was <u>not</u> a barrier	Keeping pregnancy a secret <u>was</u> a barrier	Row Total
NO	n	206	48	254
	WSUM	27,222	5,212	32,434
	Row Percent	83.9%	16.1%	100.0%
	CI Row Percent	77.8% - 88.6%	11.4% - 22.2%	-----
YES	n	1,339	56	1,395
	WSUM	174,321	6,020	180,341
	Row Percent	81.9%	3.3%	100.0%
	CI Row Percent	95.4% - 97.6%	2.4% - 4.6%	-----
Number of Missing (unweighted): 129 [Missing includes not applicable, don't know, not recorded, no responses and legitimate skips.] Note: Data for 2007 represent Pennsylvania births from June 2007 through December 2007 (partial year). [p < 0.01]				
Source: PA PRAMS 2007 and 2008 combined weighted dataset				

Table 36: PNC not as early as wanted and other reason was/wasn't a barrier/problem – Phase Five questionnaire				
PNC as early as wanted	Statistic	Keeping pregnancy a secret was <u>not</u> a barrier	Keeping pregnancy a secret <u>was</u> a barrier	Row Total
NO	n	133	66	199
	WSUM	16,422	8,799	25,220
	Row Percent	65.1%	34.9%	100.0%
	CI Row Percent	56.4% - 72.9%	27.1% - 43.6%	-----
YES	n	893	51	944
	WSUM	116,550	6,140	122,690
	Row Percent	95.0%	5.0%	100.0%
	CI Row Percent	93.1% - 96.4%	3.6% - 6.9%	-----
Number of Missing (unweighted): 635 [Missing includes not applicable, don't know, not recorded, no responses and legitimate skips.] Note: Data for 2007 represent Pennsylvania births from June 2007 through December 2007 (partial year). [p < 0.01]				
Source: PA PRAMS 2007 and 2008 combined weighted dataset				

Table 37: Pregnancy Intention				
Pregnancy was:	n	WSUM	Percent	95% Confidence Interval
Unintended	745	93,641	41.7%	38.9% - 44.5%
Intended	1,009	131,057	58.3%	55.5% - 61.1%
Total	1,754	224,698	100.0%	-----
Number of Missing (unweighted): 24 [Missing includes not applicable, don't know, not recorded, no responses and legitimate skips.] Note: Data for 2007 represent Pennsylvania births from June 2007 through December 2007 (partial year).				
Source: PA PRAMS 2007 and 2008 combined weighted dataset				

Table 38: Prenatal care initiation by pregnancy intendedness				
Pregnancy Intendedness	Statistic	PNC first trimester	Late or no entry into PNC	Row Total
Unintended	n	502	225	727
	WSUM	64,442	26,867	91,309
	Row Percent	70.6%	29.4%	100.0%
	CI Row Percent	66.4% - 74.5%	25.5% - 33.6%	-----
Intended	n	864	122	986
	WSUM	112,855	14,943	127,798
	Row Percent	88.3%	11.7%	100.0%
	CI Row Percent	85.7% - 90.5%	9.5% - 14.3%	-----
Number of Missing (unweighted): 65 [Missing includes not applicable, don't know, not recorded, no responses and legitimate skips.] Note: Data for 2007 represent Pennsylvania births from June 2007 through December 2007 (partial year). [p < 0.01]				
Source: PA PRAMS 2007 and 2008 combined weighted dataset				

Table 39: Pregnancy intendedness and being able/unable to get an appointment when I wanted one was/wasn't a barrier/problem – Phase Five questionnaire				
Pregnancy Intendedness	Statistic	No appointment <u>was not</u> a barrier	No appointment <u>was</u> a barrier	Row Total
Unintended	n	586	111	697
	WSUM	73,776	13,921	87,697
	Row Percent	84.1%	15.9%	100.0%
	CI Row Percent	80.4% - 87.3%	12.7% - 19.6%	-----
Intended	n	862	85	947
	WSUM	112,651	11,247	123,898
	Row Percent	90.9%	9.1%	100.0%
	CI Row Percent	88.5% - 92.9%	7.1% - 11.5%	-----
Number of Missing (unweighted): 134 [Missing includes not applicable, don't know, not recorded, no responses and legitimate skips.] Note: Data for 2007 represent Pennsylvania births from June 2007 through December 2007 (partial year). [p < 0.01]				
Source: PA PRAMS 2007 and 2008 combined weighted dataset				

Table 40: Pregnancy intendedness and having/not having enough money or insurance was/wasn't a barrier/problem – Phase Five questionnaire				
Pregnancy Intendedness	Statistic	A lack of money/insurance <u>was not</u> a barrier	A lack of money/insurance <u>was</u> a barrier	Row Total
Unintended	n	618	83	701
	WSUM	77,937	10,200	88,137
	Row Percent	88.4%	11.6%	100.0%
	CI Row Percent	85.1% - 91.1%	8.9% - 14.9%	-----
Intended	n	893	53	946
	WSUM	117,536	5,846	123,383
	Row Percent	95.3%	4.7%	100.0%
	CI Row Percent	88.5% - 92.9%	3.4% - 6.6%	-----
Number of Missing (unweighted): 131 [Missing includes not applicable, don't know, not recorded, no responses and legitimate skips.] Note: Data for 2007 represent Pennsylvania births from June 2007 through December 2007 (partial year). [p < 0.01]				
Source: PA PRAMS 2007 and 2008 combined weighted dataset				

Table 41: Pregnancy intendedness and having/not having transportation was/wasn't a barrier/problem – Phase Five questionnaire				
Pregnancy Intendedness	Statistic	A lack of transportation <u>was not</u> a barrier	A lack of transportation <u>was</u> a barrier	Row Total
Unintended	n	633	65	698
	WSUM	81,351	6,377	87,728
	Row Percent	92.7%	7.3%	100.0%
	CI Row Percent	90.1% - 94.7%	5.3% - 9.9%	-----
Intended	n	923	24	946
	WSUM	121,321	2,202	123,523
	Row Percent	98.2%	1.8%	100.0%
	CI Row Percent	97.0% - 98.9%	1.1% - 3.0%	-----
Number of Missing (unweighted): 133 [Missing includes not applicable, don't know, not recorded, no responses and legitimate skips.] Note: Data for 2007 represent Pennsylvania births from June 2007 through December 2007 (partial year). [p < 0.01]				
Source: PA PRAMS 2007 and 2008 combined weighted dataset				

Table 42: Pregnancy intendedness and having no leave time was/wasn't a barrier/problem – Phase Five questionnaire				
Pregnancy Intendedness	Statistic	Insufficient leave time <u>was not</u> a barrier	Insufficient leave time <u>was</u> a barrier	Row Total
Unintended	n	648	45	693
	WSUM	83,392	4,160	87,552
	Row Percent	95.2%	4.8%	100.0%
	CI Row Percent	93.3% - 96.7%	3.3% - 6.7%	-----
Intended	n	905	34	939
	WSUM	118,935	3,990	122,924
	Row Percent	96.8%	3.2%	100.0%
	CI Row Percent	95.2% - 97.8%	2.2% - 4.8%	-----
Number of Missing (unweighted): 146 [Missing includes not applicable, don't know, not recorded, no responses and legitimate skips.] Note: Data for 2007 represent Pennsylvania births from June 2007 through December 2007 (partial year). [p = 0.16]				
Source: PA PRAMS 2007 and 2008 combined weighted dataset				

Table 43: Pregnancy intendedness and my doctor or plan starting/not starting was/wasn't a barrier/problem – Phase Five questionnaire				
Pregnancy Intendedness	Statistic	Doctor or plan not starting <u>was not</u> a barrier	Doctor or plan not starting <u>was</u> a barrier	Row Total
Unintended	n	634	58	692
	WSUM	79,431	8,049	87,480
	Row Percent	90.8%	9.2%	100.0%
	CI Row Percent	87.7% - 93.2%	6.8% - 12.3%	-----
Intended	n	886	53	939
	WSUM	117,314	5,598	122,912
	Row Percent	95.4%	4.6%	100.0%
	CI Row Percent	93.7% - 96.7%	3.3% - 6.3%	-----
Number of Missing (unweighted): 147 [Missing includes not applicable, don't know, not recorded, no responses and legitimate skips.] Note: Data for 2007 represent Pennsylvania births from June 2007 through December 2007 (partial year). [p < 0.01]				
Source: PA PRAMS 2007 and 2008 combined weighted dataset				

Table 44: Pregnancy intendedness and having/not having Medicaid card was/wasn't a barrier – Phase Five questionnaire				
Pregnancy Intendedness	Statistic	Having no Medicaid card <u>was not</u> a barrier	Having no Medicaid card <u>was</u> a barrier	Row Total
Unintended	n	632	68	700
	WSUM	81,223	7,103	88,326
	Row Percent	92.0%	8.0%	100.0%
	CI Row Percent	89.2% - 94.1%	5.9% - 10.8%	-----
Intended	n	886	48	934
	WSUM	116,690	5,381	122,071
	Row Percent	95.6%	4.4%	100.0%
	CI Row Percent	93.8% - 96.9%	3.1% - 6.2%	-----
Number of Missing (unweighted): 144 [Missing includes not applicable, don't know, not recorded, no responses and legitimate skips.] Note: Data for 2007 represent Pennsylvania births from June 2007 through December 2007 (partial year). [p = 0.01]				
Source: PA PRAMS 2007 and 2008 combined weighted dataset				

Table 45: Pregnancy intendedness and a lack of child care was/wasn't a barrier/problem – Phase Five questionnaire.				
Pregnancy Intendedness	Statistic	A lack of child care <u>was not</u> a barrier	A lack of child care <u>was</u> a barrier	Row Total
Unintended	n	649	43	692
	WSUM	82,390	5,025	87,416
	Row Percent	94.3%	5.7%	100.0%
	CI Row Percent	91.7% - 96.1%	3.9% - 8.3%	-----
Intended	n	910	21	931
	WSUM	120,088	2,118	122,206
	Row Percent	98.3%	1.7%	100.0%
	CI Row Percent	97.1% - 99.0%	1.0% - 2.9%	-----
Number of Missing (unweighted): 155 [Missing includes not applicable, don't know, not recorded, no responses and legitimate skips.] Note: Data for 2007 represent Pennsylvania births from June 2007 through December 2007 (partial year). [p < 0.01]				
Source: PA PRAMS 2007 and 2008 combined weighted dataset				

Table 46: Pregnancy intendedness and too much going on was/wasn't a barrier/problem – Phase Five questionnaire.				
Pregnancy Intendedness	Statistic	Too much going on <u>was not</u> a barrier	Too much going on <u>was</u> a barrier	Row Total
Unintended	n	634	61	695
	WSUM	80,410	7,372	87,781
	Row Percent	91.6%	8.4%	100.0%
	CI Row Percent	88.7% - 93.8%	6.2% - 11.3%	-----
Intended	n	911	26	937
	WSUM	119,720	3,028	122,748
	Row Percent	97.5%	2.5%	100.0%
	CI Row Percent	96.0% - 98.5%	1.5% - 4.0%	-----
Number of Missing (unweighted): 146 [Missing includes not applicable, don't know, not recorded, no responses and legitimate skips.] Note: Data for 2007 represent Pennsylvania births from June 2007 through December 2007 (partial year). [p < 0.01]				
Source: PA PRAMS 2007 and 2008 combined weighted dataset				

Table 47: Pregnancy intendedness and keeping pregnancy a secret was/wasn't a barrier/problem – Phase Five questionnaire.				
Pregnancy Intendedness	Statistic	Keeping pregnancy a secret <u>was not</u> a barrier	Keeping pregnancy a secret <u>was</u> a barrier	Row Total
Unintended	n	610	85	695
	WSUM	78,582	9,437	88,019
	Row Percent	89.3%	10.7%	100.0%
	CI Row Percent	86.2% - 91.7%	8.3% - 13.8%	-----
Intended	n	918	18	936
	WSUM	120,776	1,702	122,478
	Row Percent	98.6%	1.4%	100.0%
	CI Row Percent	97.4% - 99.3%	0.7% - 2.6%	-----
Number of Missing (unweighted): 147 [Missing includes not applicable, don't know, not recorded, no responses and legitimate skips.] Note: Data for 2007 represent Pennsylvania births from June 2007 through December 2007 (partial year). [p < 0.01]				
Source: PA PRAMS combined 2007 and 2008 weighted dataset				

Table 48: Pregnancy intendedness and other reason was/wasn't a barrier/problem – Phase Five questionnaire.				
Pregnancy Intendedness	Statistic	Other reason <u>was not</u> a barrier	Other reason <u>was</u> a barrier	Row Total
Unintended	n	425	74	499
	WSUM	53,712	9,597	63,309
	Row Percent	84.8%	15.2%	100.0%
	CI Row Percent	80.5% - 88.3%	11.7% - 19.5%	-----
Intended	n	586	42	628
	WSUM	77,455	5,015	82,470
	Row Percent	93.9%	6.1%	100.0%
	CI Row Percent	91.4% - 95.8%	4.2% - 8.6%	-----
Number of Missing (unweighted): 651 [Missing includes not applicable, don't know, not recorded, no responses and legitimate skips.] Note: Data for 2007 represent Pennsylvania births from June 2007 through December 2007 (partial year). [p < 0.01]				
Source: PA PRAMS 2007 and 2008 combined weighted dataset				

Table 49: Received health care worker talk on how smoking during pregnancy could affect baby (2008)			
State	YES, content was discussed	n	95% confidence interval
High: Mississippi	82.4%	1,183	79.7% - 84.7%
Pennsylvania	75.6%	816	72.7% - 78.3%
Low: Utah	53.9%	1,013	51.4% - 56.5%
29-state mean	74.02%		
Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.			
Source: CDC's PRAMS OnliNe Data for Epidemiologic Research (CPONDER)			

Table 50: Received health care worker talk on breastfeeding baby (2008)			
State	YES, content was discussed	n	95% confidence interval
High: Maine	90.6%	1,008	88.5% - 92.4%
Pennsylvania	83.5%	897	81.0% - 85.8%
Low: Utah	73.8%	1,302	71.4% - 76.0%
29-state mean	84.4%		
Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.			
Source: CDC's PRAMS OnliNe Data for Epidemiologic Research (CPONDER)			

Table 51: Received health care worker talk on how drinking alcohol during pregnancy can affect baby (2008)			
State	YES, content was discussed	n	95% confidence interval
High: Georgia	82.6%	807	78.8% - 85.9%
Pennsylvania	74.9%	812	72.0% - 77.7%
Low: Utah	54.1%	1,003	51.5% - 56.7%
29-state mean	74.2%		
Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.			
Source: CDC's PRAMS OnliNe Data for Epidemiologic Research (CPONDER)			

Table 52: Received health care worker talk on using a seatbelt during pregnancy (2008)			
State	YES, content was discussed	n	95% confidence interval
High: Georgia	64.8%	640	60.1% - 69.2%
Pennsylvania	58.3%	620	55.0% - 61.5%
Low: Arkansas	41.1%	696	37.9% - 44.4%
29-state mean	54.6%		
Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.			
Source: CDC's PRAMS OnliNe Data for Epidemiologic Research (CPONDER)			

Table 53: Received health care worker talk about doing tests to screen for birth defects or diseases that run in your family? (2008)			
State	YES, content was discussed	n	95% confidence interval
High: Massachusetts	93.9%	1,319	92.2% - 95.2%
Pennsylvania	90.8%	1,000	88.6% - 92.7%
Low: Arkansas	78.8%	1,278	75.9% - 81.4%
29-state mean	89.4%		
Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.			
Source: CDC's PRAMS OnliNe Data for Epidemiologic Research (CPONDER)			

Table 54: Received health care worker talk about what to do if labor starts early (2008)			
State	YES, content was discussed	n	95% confidence interval
High: Georgia	89.1%	848	85.8% – 91.7%
Pennsylvania	84.1%	889	81.6% – 86.4%
Low: Utah	79.9%	1,375	77.7% – 81.9%
29-state mean	85.2%		
Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.			
Source: CDC's PRAMS OnliNe Data for Epidemiologic Research (CPONDER)			

Table 55: Received health care worker talk about getting tested for HIV (2008)			
State	YES, content was discussed	n	95% confidence interval
High: NY (excluding NYC)	90.4%	982	88.0% – 92.4%
Pennsylvania	78.1%	851	75.2% – 80.7%
Low: Utah	56.0%	1,008	53.4% – 58.6%
29-state mean	78.0%		
Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.			
Source: CDC's PRAMS OnliNe Data for Epidemiologic Research (CPONDER)			

Table 56: Received health care worker talk about physical abuse to women by their husbands or partners (2008)			
State	YES, content was discussed	n	95% confidence interval
High: Minnesota	67.6%	1,002	64.9% – 70.2%
Pennsylvania	57.8%	626	54.5% – 61.0%
Low: Arkansas	30.7%	530	27.7% – 33.9%
29-state mean	52.9%		
Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.			
Source: CDC's PRAMS OnliNe Data for Epidemiologic Research (CPONDER)			

Table 57: The Kessner/Institute of Medicine (IOM) Adequacy of Prenatal Care Index and PA PRAMS			
Kessner Index	First prenatal visit month	Gestation (weeks)	Number of Prenatal Visits
Adequate	1 – 3	13 or less	1 or more or not stated
		14 – 17	2 or more
		18 – 21	3 or more
		22 – 25	4 or more
		26 – 29	5 or more
		30 – 31	6 or more
		32 – 33	7 or more
		34 – 35	8 or more
		36 or more	9 or more
		Unspecified	13 or less
Inadequate	7 – 9	14 – 21	0
		22 – 29	1 or less 7
		30 – 31	2 or less
		32 – 33	3 or less
		34 or more	4 or less
	No PNC	14 or more	Unspecified
Unknown	Unspecified	14 – 17	2 or more
		18 – 21	3 or more
		22 – 25	4 or more
		26 – 29	5 or more
		30 – 31	6 or more
		32 – 33	7 or more
		34 – 35	8 or more
		36 or more	9 or more
	1 – 3	Unspecified	Any
	1 – 3	Any	Unspecified
	Any	Unspecified	Unspecified
	Unspecified	Any	Unspecified
	Unspecified	Unspecified	1 or more
Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified	
Intermediate	All other possible combinations		

Source: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) web-based query system PONDER (PRAMS On-Line Data for Epidemiologic Research) [<http://www2.cdc.gov/prams/>]

Table 58: Adequacy of prenatal care based on 2007 and 2008 PA PRAMS weighted data				
Adequacy of prenatal care in Pa.	n	WSUM	Percent	95% Confidence Interval
Adequate PNC	910	125,457	55.0%	52.2% – 57.7%
Intermediate PNC	416	50,472	22.1%	19.9% – 24.5%
Inadequate PNC	147	17,633	7.7%	6.4% – 9.4%
Unknown PNC	305	34,681	15.2%	13.3% – 17.3%
Total	1,778	228,243	100%	-----
Note: Data for 2007 represent Pennsylvania births from June 2007 through December 2007 (partial year).				
Source: PA PRAMS combined 2007 and 2008 weighted dataset				

Table 59: Source of Prenatal care in Pa.			
Source of Prenatal Care	WSUM	Percent	95% Confidence Interval
Public (hospital clinics, health department clinics, community health centers)	64,622	30.5%	28.1% – 33.1%
Private (private doctor's office or HMO clinic, and Midwife)	147,003	69.5%	66.9% – 71.9%
Total	211,626	100.0%	-----
Number of Missing (unweighted): 130 [Missing includes not applicable, don't know, not recorded, no responses and legitimate skips.] Note: Data for 2007 represent Pennsylvania births from June 2007 through December 2007 (partial year).			
Source: PA PRAMS combined 2007 and 2008 weighted dataset			

Table 60: Public and private PNC state comparison (2008).							
Count	State	Public PNC	Public 95% CI	n	Private PNC	Private 95% CI	n
1	Illinois	40.7%	38.1% – 43.3%	637	59.3%	56.7% – 61.9%	970
2	Oregon	38.5%	34.9% – 42.2%	662	61.5%	57.8% – 65.1%	790
3	Arkansas	37.5%	34.2% – 41.0%	529	62.5%	59.0% – 65.8%	983
4	Colorado	35.1%	32.0% – 38.4%	633	64.9%	61.6% – 68.0%	1,175
5	Nebraska	35.1%	32.3% – 38.0%	649	64.9%	62.0% – 67.7%	794
6	North Carolina	33.3%	30.3% – 36.4%	404	66.7%	63.6% – 69.7%	854
7	Wyoming	32.7%	29.3% – 36.3%	290	67.3%	63.7% – 70.7%	550
8	Pennsylvania	32.6%	29.4% – 36.0%	311	67.4%	64.0% – 70.6%	724
9	Utah	31.3%	29.0% – 33.7%	578	68.7%	66.3% – 71.0%	1,061
10	NY (Excluding NYC)	27.0%	23.6% – 30.6%	282	73.0%	69.4% – 76.4%	775
11	West Virginia	26.3%	23.6% – 29.1%	416	73.7%	70.9% – 76.4%	1,128
12	Maine	25.5%	22.3% – 29.1%	223	74.5%	70.9% – 77.7%	660
13	Georgia	18.5%	15.0% – 22.6%	162	81.5%	77.4% – 85.0%	806
13-state mean		31.9%			68.1%		
Percentages are weighted to population characteristics. Respondents who did not go for prenatal care and those who checked "other" as the source of prenatal care were excluded.							
Source: CDC's PRAMS OnliNe Data for Epidemiologic Research (CPONDER)							

Table 61: Uninsured pre-pregnancy 29-state comparison (2008)			
State	Uninsured Pre-pregnancy	n	95% confidence interval
High: Arkansas	45.6%	764	42.4% – 48.9%
Pennsylvania	21.7%	207	19.0% – 24.7%
Low: Massachusetts	11.3%	207	9.4% – 13.5%
29-state mean	28.0%		
Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.			
Source: CDC's PRAMS OnliNe Data for Epidemiologic Research (CPONDER)			

Table 62: Household income during 12 months before baby was born (state ranking on \$50,000 or more, 2008)

State		Less than \$10,000	95% Confidence Interval	\$10,000 to \$24,999	95% Confidence Interval	\$25,000 to \$49,999	95% Confidence Interval	\$50,000 or more	95% Confidence Interval
1	Massachusetts	13.9%	11.8% - 16.2%	15.6%	13.3% - 18.3%	18.0%	15.3% - 21.0%	52.5% (Highest)	49.1% - 56.0%
2	New Jersey	17.5%	15.5% - 19.7%	18.7%	16.5% - 21.0%	13.8%	11.9% - 15.9%	50.0%	47.4% - 52.6%
3	Minnesota	13.0%	11.2% - 15.1%	16.8%	14.7% - 19.1%	21.5%	19.3% - 24.0%	48.7%	45.8% - 51.5%
4	New York	17.4%	14.6% - 20.7%	18.4%	15.6% - 21.6%	16.7%	14.1% - 19.7%	47.5%	43.7% - 51.2%
5	Maryland	16.4%	13.6% - 19.6%	16.8%	14.1% - 20.0%	20.0%	17.0% - 23.3%	46.8%	43.1% - 50.6%
6	Colorado	19.5%	17.0% - 22.2%	19.1%	16.7% - 21.8%	18.9%	16.6% - 21.4%	42.6%	39.5% - 45.7%
7	Illinois	22.2%	19.9% - 24.6%	19.3%	17.1% - 21.6%	17.0%	15.0% - 19.2%	41.6%	38.9% - 44.3%
8	Alaska	14.9%	12.8% - 17.3%	20.6%	17.8% - 23.6%	24.1%	21.1% - 27.3%	40.5%	36.9% - 44.1%
9	Rhode Island	20.3%	17.8% - 23.0%	22.2%	19.5% - 25.1%	17.7%	15.3% - 20.5%	39.8%	36.7% - 43.0%
10	Wisconsin	16.4%	14.2% - 18.9%	21.2%	18.4% - 24.2%	22.7%	19.7% - 26.0%	39.7%	36.2% - 43.3%
11	Pennsylvania	17.6%	15.0% - 20.5%	20.4%	17.8% - 23.4%	22.3%	19.7% - 25.2%	39.6%	36.4% - 42.9%
12	Vermont	13.8%	11.7% - 16.2%	19.7%	17.3% - 22.4%	27.3%	24.6% - 30.2%	39.2%	36.2% - 42.2%
13	Nebraska	17.5%	15.4% - 19.8%	21.8%	19.3% - 24.4%	22.4%	19.8% - 25.1%	38.4%	35.5% - 41.4%
14	Wyoming	16.6%	14.2% - 19.4%	20.3%	17.4% - 23.4%	25.4%	22.2% - 28.8%	37.8%	34.3% - 41.4%
15	Michigan	20.9%	18.7% - 23.2%	21.3%	19.0% - 23.8%	20.7%	18.4% - 23.2%	37.2%	34.4% - 40.0%
16	Ohio	21.0%	18.4% - 24.0%	21.3%	18.5% - 24.4%	21.3%	18.5% - 24.3%	36.4%	33.1% - 39.8%
17	Washington	19.9%	17.4% - 22.6%	22.0%	19.5% - 24.7%	21.9%	19.1% - 24.9%	36.2%	33.1% - 39.5%
18	Utah	12.7%	11.3% - 14.3%	21.1%	19.1% - 23.3%	30.4%	28.0% - 32.9%	35.8%	33.3% - 38.3%
19	Maine	17.7%	15.2% - 20.7%	25.0%	22.1% - 28.2%	21.8%	19.1% - 24.7%	35.5%	32.3% - 38.8%
20	Delaware	22.8%	20.4% - 25.4%	22.9%	20.5% - 25.5%	18.9%	16.8% - 21.3%	35.4%	32.7% - 38.3%
21	Hawaii	18.0%	16.2% - 20.0%	22.8%	20.8% - 24.9%	24.1%	22.1% - 26.2%	35.2%	33.0% - 37.4%
22	North Carolina	21.6%	19.0% - 24.3%	23.8%	21.1% - 26.6%	21.2%	18.7% - 23.8%	33.5%	30.7% - 36.5%
23	Oregon	21.5%	18.5% - 24.8%	24.3%	21.1% - 27.8%	21.9%	18.8% - 25.5%	32.3%	28.7% - 36.1%
24	Tennessee	28.9%	24.5% - 33.7%	22.2%	18.4% - 26.6%	18.1%	14.7% - 22.0%	30.8%	26.7% - 35.3%
25	Georgia	27.2%	22.6% - 32.2%	26.7%	22.4% - 31.5%	17.7%	14.2% - 21.9%	28.4%	24.2% - 33.1%
26	Oklahoma	23.1%	20.0% - 26.6%	28.0%	24.7% - 31.6%	24.5%	21.3% - 27.9%	24.4%	21.4% - 27.7%
27	West Virginia	28.6%	25.9% - 31.4%	26.9%	24.3% - 29.7%	20.7%	18.3% - 23.3%	23.8%	21.3% - 26.5%
28	Arkansas	26.6%	23.8% - 29.6%	32.2%	29.1% - 35.5%	17.4%	15.1% - 20.0%	23.7%	21.0% - 26.7%
29	Mississippi	32.7%	29.5% - 36.0%	30.5%	27.5% - 33.8%	19.5%	17.0% - 22.3%	17.4% (Lowest)	15.0% - 20.0%
29-state mean =		20.0%		22.1%		21.0%		36.9%	

Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.

Source: CDC's PRAMS OnLine Data for Epidemiologic Research (CPONDER)

State	Percent Tested for HIV	95% Confidence Interval	n
Low: Utah	37.9%	35.4% - 40.4%	706
Pennsylvania	63.1%	59.9% - 66.2%	688
High: New York (excluding NYC)	86.7%	83.9% - 89.0%	967
29-state mean	64.0%		
Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.			
Source: CDC's PRAMS OnLine Data for Epidemiologic Research (CPONDER)			

Testing Status	n	WSUM	Row Percent	95% CI Row Percent
Tested	429	60,283	26.7%	24.3% - 29.3%
Not tested	1,172	143,731	63.8%	61.0% - 66.4%
Do not know if tested	156	21,362	9.5%	8.0% - 11.2%
Total	1,757	225,377	100.0%	-----
Source: PA PRAMS combined 2007 and 2008 weighted dataset				

	Statistic	Tested	Not Tested	Do Not Know if Tested	Row Total
WIC Mothers	n	600	101	59	760
	WSUM	66,132	14,459	8,201	88,793
	Row %	74.5%	16.3%	9.2%	100.0%
	95% CI	70.2% - 78.3%	13.1% - 20.1%	6.9% - 12.3%	-----
Non-WIC Mothers	n	572	327	94	993
	WSUM	77,599	45,585	12,448	135,632
	Row %	57.2%	33.6%	9.2%	100.0%
	95% CI	53.6% - 60.7%	30.3% - 37.1%	7.4% - 11.4%	-----
p < 0.01					
Number of Missing (unweighted): 25 [Missing includes not applicable, don't know, not recorded, no responses and legitimate skips.] Note: Data for 2007 represent Pennsylvania births from June 2007 through December 2007 (partial year).					
Source: PA PRAMS combined 2007 and 2008 weighted dataset					

Table 66: Tested for HIV during pregnancy or delivery and Medicaid status before pregnancy (2007 and 2008)					
	Statistic	Not Tested	Tested	Do Not Know	Row Total
Not on Medicaid before pregnancy	n	386	894	133	1,413
	WSUM	54,395	111,767	18,286	184,448
	Row %	29.5%	60.6%	9.9%	100.0%
	95% CI	26.7% - 32.4%	57.5% - 63.6%	8.2% - 11.9%	-----
On Medicaid before pregnancy	n	43	270	21	334
	WSUM	5,889	31,231	2,965	40,084
	Row %	14.7%	77.9%	7.4%	100.0%
	95% CI	10.4% -20.4%	71.7% - 83.1%	4.6% - 11.7%	-----
p < 0.01					
Number of Missing (unweighted): 31 [Missing includes not applicable, don't know, not recorded, no responses and legitimate skips.] Note: Data for 2007 represent Pennsylvania births from June 2007 through December 2007 (partial year).					
Source: PA PRAMS combined 2007 and 2008 weighted dataset					

Table 67: Untested mothers offered an HIV test in Pennsylvania (2007 and 2008)				
Offered HIV test during most recent pregnancy or delivery?	n	WSUM	Row %	95% Confidence Interval
No	314	43,303	59.2%	54.2% - 64.0%
Yes	209	29,841	40.8%	36.0% - 45.8%
Total	523	73,143	100%	-----
Number of Missing (unweighted): 1,255 [Missing includes not applicable, don't know, not recorded, no responses and legitimate skips.] Note: Data for 2007 represent Pennsylvania births from June 2007 – December 2007 (partial year).				
Source: PA PRAMS combined 2007 and 2008 weighted dataset				

Table 68: HIV Testing status and those mothers offered the HIV test and having refused it (2007 and 2008)				
Tested for HIV During Pregnancy or Delivery ↓	Statistic	Not tested but offered an HIV test, and:		Total
		Did not refused it ↓	Refused it ↓	
NO	n	11	161	172
	WSUM	1,513	22,795	24,308
	Row %	6.2%	93.8%	100.0%
	95% CI	3.0% - 12.4%	87.6% - 97.0%	-----
YES	n	n/a	n/a	n/a
	WSUM	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Row %	n/a	n/a	n/a
	95% CI	n/a	n/a	n/a
I do not know.	n	30	4	34
	WSUM	3,972	337	4,309
	Row %	92.2%	7.8%	100.0%
	95% CI	77.2% - 97.6%	2.4% - 22.8%	-----
Total	n	41	165	206
	WSUM	5,485	23,132	28,618
	Row %	19.2%	80.8%	100.0%
	95% CI	13.6% - 26.3%	73.7% - 86.4%	-----
p < 0.01				
Number of Missing (unweighted): 1,572 [Missing includes not applicable, don't know, not recorded, no responses and legitimate skips.] Note: Data for 2007 represent Pennsylvania births from June 2007 – December 2007 (partial year).				
Source: PA PRAMS combined 2007 and 2008 weighted dataset				

Endnotes

- ¹ Pregnancy week by week: Mayo Clinic. Location: <http://www.mayoclinic.com/health/prenatal-care/PR00008>
- ² Prenatal Care, MedlinePlus – An online medical information service of the U.S. National Library of Medicine. National Institutes of Health (NIH). Location: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/prenatalcare.html>
- ³ Answers. Gale Encyclopedia of Public Health: Prenatal Care. Location: <http://www.answers.com/topic/prenatal-care>
- ⁴ March of Dimes, Topic: Prenatal Care online at: http://www.marchofdimes.com/pregnancy/prenatalcare_provider.html
- ⁵ March of Dimes, Topic: Prenatal Care online at: <http://www.marchofdimes.com/pregnancy/prenatalcare.html>
- ⁶ Prenatal Care, MedlinePlus - An online medical information service of the U.S. National Library of Medicine, National Institutes of Health (NIH). Location: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/prenatalcare.html>
- ⁷ Prenatal Care Fact Sheet by Womenshealth.gov, A project of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office on Women's Health. Location: <http://www.womenshealth.gov/publications/our-publications/fact-sheet/prental-care.cfm>
- ⁸ WIC – Women, Infants and Children – the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children.
- ⁹ The 95 percent confidence interval is the interval for which there is about a 95 percent chance that the true population statistic (percentage or mean) is in the interval. Care should be taken in interpreting results for cell sample sizes less than 60.
- ¹⁰ The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Mother-to-Child (Perinatal) HIV Transmission and Prevention webpage located at: <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/perinatal/resources/factsheets/perinatal.htm>
- ¹¹ CDC. HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, 2005. Vol 17. Rev. ed. Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, CDC; 2007:1-54., cited on the Mother-to Child (Perinatal) HIV Transmission and Prevention Webpage located at: <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/perinatal/resources/factsheets/perinatal.htm>
- ¹² The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Revised recommendations for HIV testing of adults, adolescents, and pregnant women in health-care settings. *MMWR 2006;55(RR-14):1-17*. Located at: http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5514a1.htm?s_cid=rr5514a1_e
- ¹³ The 95 percent confidence interval is the interval for which there is about a 95 percent chance that the true population statistic (percentage or mean) is in the interval. Care should be taken in interpreting results for cell sample sizes less than 60.