

RICHMOND, VA PRAMS FACTS- 2019

The Virginia Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) is an ongoing, population-based survey of women who have delivered an infant in Virginia and is part of a national initiative by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to reduce infant morbidity and mortality. PRAMS gives a voice to thousands of new mothers each year, providing quality data for VDH and other policy-makers. PRAMS data can be used to identify women and infants at high risk for health problems, to measure progress towards goals in improving health status, to investigate emerging issues, and so much more! In 2019, 989 mothers completed the survey and **343** of those women reside in the Richmond City Health District. This data can be stratified by the Richmond City and Thomas Jefferson Health districts only. PRAMS data is collected using methods to ensure that it is representative of all new moms in a particular year.

Selected Indicators	Percentage(%) ¹	95% CI ²	Respondents ³	Estimated Population ⁴
Before Pregnancy				
Pregnancy Intention				
• Unintended Pregnancy	56.63	51.59, 61.67	174	1,709
• Mistimed pregnancy- wanted to become pregnant later/never	32.11	27.16, 37.05	98	959
Among multiparous mothers				
• 1 or more previous live births	83.87	53.49, 63.58	193	1,766
• Previous preterm birth delivery	1.50	0.23, 2.76	-- ⁶	45
Chronic Disease				
• Type I or II Diabetes	1.65	0.27, 3.03	-- ⁶	49
• Hypertension of High Blood Pressure	5.25	2.80, 7.70	15	157
• Depression	14.47	10.72, 18.22	45	432
Smoked in last 2 years				
• Among Smokers- Smoked 3 months before pregnancy	87.92	79.95, 95.88	48	469
Drank in last 2 years				
• Among Drinkers- Drank 3 months before pregnancy	89.16	85.06, 93.25	215	1,769
Abused by husband/partner	1.09	0.00, 2.26	-- ⁶	32
Daily vitamin use	37.47	32.57, 42.37	142	1,130
Prenatal Care				
• Inadequate prenatal care according to Kotelchuck index ⁵	15.15	11.20, 19.09	42	452
• Began prenatal care during first trimester	94.65	92.16, 97.13	328	2,856
• No insurance to pay for prenatal care	13.59	2.95, 7.57	18	154
Tested for HIV	43.46	36.71, 50.20	78	731
Dental Indicators				
• Discussed how to care for teeth and gums with healthcare worker	51.71	46.53, 56.90	183	1,546

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• Went to the dentist about a problem	17.30	13.29, 21.31	55	514
• Needed to see a dentist for a problem	19.26	15.08, 23.43	61	574
• No insurance to cover dental care	22.54	18.17, 26.91	75	660
WIC enrollment	35.52	30.43, 40.60	106	1,050
Among Smokers- Smoked during last 3 months of pregnancy	6.08	3.48, 8.68	18	180
Among Drinkers- Drank at least 1 drink during last 3 months of pregnancy	16.26	12.70, 19.82	66	485
Discrimination or Harassment due to:				
• My race, ethnicity or culture	6.24	3.63, 8.85	19	182
• My insurance or Medicaid status	6.25	3.63, 8.87	19	182
• My weight	6.01	3.52, 8.49	20	176
• My marital status	4.71	2.40, 7.02	14	137
Abused by husband/partner	1.09	0.00, 2.25	-- ⁶	32
Cesarean delivery (C-section)	10.41	7.21, 13.61	34	314
Health care worker asked about emotional or physical abuse at postpartum visit	64.56	59.35, 69.78	182	1,656
Breastfeeding				
• Ever breastfed	86.55	85.75, 90.35	294	2,507
• Breastfed for 1-10 weeks	25.53	20.90, 30.16	78	770
• Breastfeeding at time of survey	48.93	43.79, 54.07	189	1,476
Felt depressed or loss of interest (postpartum depression)	14.17	10.36, 17.98	41	415
Postpartum checkup	87.74	84.19, 91.29	298	2,572
Infant placed to sleep on back <i>only</i>	71.79	70.87, 80.33	259	2,161
Received Home Visit	8.71	5.72, 11.70	28	253
Discussed postpartum contraception with healthcare provider	89.59	86.12, 93.06	270	2,314
Using postpartum contraception	79.16	74.87, 83.45	269	2,329

¹Percentage = Weighted percentage of Virginia mothers giving birth to live infants in 2019 who responded Yes or as indicated to the survey question for the specified indicator

²CI = confidence interval

³Respondents (N)= Total number of mothers who responded Yes to the survey question for the specified indicator

⁴Estimated population = Weighted number of Virginia mothers who responded Yes or as indicated to the survey question for the specified indicator

⁵The Kotelchuck Index, also called the Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization (APNCU) Index, uses two criteria of measurement: when prenatal care began (initiation) and the number of prenatal visits from when prenatal care began until delivery (received services).

⁶Data elements with less than 10 observations are suppressed