



WEST VIRGINIA MATERNAL RISK SCREENING 2017 REPORT

June 2018

BACKGROUND:

The Uniform Maternal Risk Screening Act, West Virginia (WV) State Code §16-4E, signed into law on May 28, 2009, established the need for a comprehensive and uniform approach to any screening conducted by physicians and midwives to discover at-risk and high-risk pregnancies. The bill required the WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau for Public Health (BPH), Office of Maternal, Child and Family Health (OMCFH) to assemble a Maternal Risk Screening Advisory Council to construct a screening tool and to meet annually to review progress and make revisions as needed. In 2010, the newly formed Council met and developed the screening tool, the WV Prenatal Risk Screening Instrument (PRSI), which collects pregnancy risk data in several areas including: demographics, vital physiological statistics, pregnancy history, oral health, breastfeeding, family history, medical conditions, prenatal care entry delay, various obstetrical risk factors, substance abuse, and psychosocial risk factors.

Implementation began on January 1, 2011, and required all health care providers that offer maternity services to utilize the PRSI in their initial examinations of all pregnant women and submit completed forms to the OMCFH in accordance with WV Legislative Rule §64-97-5. The Council met in March 2012, and suggested modifications to the PRSI form. The changes were approved and implemented July 1, 2012. Modifications included slight design changes to help minimize error. Additionally, ectopic pregnancy was added to the Current Pregnancy Risk Factors section, and clotting disorder and Rh negative were added to the Medical Conditions section of the PRSI.

In 2016, the Council met again to discuss further suggested edits to the PRSI. Several changes were implemented on January 1, 2017, and as of May 1, 2017, only the new, revised form was accepted by OMCFH. One revision included changing questions related to alcohol and drug use in current pregnancy, past use, parent use, and partner use to questions representing alcohol and drug use separately. The updated form also included three new questions about prescription drug use including: *In the month before you knew you were pregnant, did you take prescription drugs? If yes, what were the drugs? Who prescribed the drugs?* In the psychosocial risk factor section “Nutritional concerns” was changed to *Do you have enough to eat?* and “Domestic violence” was removed. Maiden name was added to the demographic section. Many questions were removed from the risk factor section (from both current and previous pregnancies) including: abdominal surgery, assisted reproductive technology, fetal reduction, abnormal amniocentesis, obesity, Group B Strep, and

abnormal genetics screen (previous pregnancy only). However, the following risk factors were added: pre-term delivery, hypertension, low birth weight, cervical surgery, chromosome abnormalities, fetal anomaly, and short cervix. Additionally, “Dental cleaning in the last year” was added to the Oral Health section. Data will not be available for these added fields until the data for the 2017 calendar year has been finalized.

DATA ANALYSIS:

All PRSI data is confidential and used for data analysis and public health planning purposes only. Data summaries are provided to the Council on a yearly basis. Submission of PRSI forms to the OMCFH occurs via a dedicated fax number using RightFax software. Effective July 1, 2012, the OMCFH began using Teleform technology, which optically scans the PRSI forms.

In 2011, the OMCFH received data from 11,082 PRSIs. In 2012, the number received increased to 11,465 PRSIs. In 2013, 11,448 PRSIs were received and in 2014, 12,117 were received. In 2015, 11,199 PRSIs were received. In 2016, 10,711 PRSIs were received, which may be the result of birth rates that are continuing to decline in WV. This represents approximately 56.5% of WV resident births based on 2015 births (retrieved on November 14, 2017; https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr66/nvsr66_01.pdf), which excludes fetal deaths and voluntary termination of pregnancy. In addition to only capturing data from less than 60% of resident births, there was considerable variability in completion rates of individual questions on the PRSI. The overall low percentage of submission should be kept in mind when evaluating the following data as well as the number of responses for a particular item. Furthermore, this data was collected at the initiation of prenatal care, and some risk factors, particularly risk factors associated with the current pregnancy, may change as the pregnancy progresses.

Data is reported two ways: Percentage of Total Responses to Question and Percentage of Total PRSI Forms Submitted. Both measures have weaknesses and strengths in what they indicate about the data. In order to report an accurate representation of the data, both measures were used. Percentage of “Total PRSI Forms Submitted” was included in this report to illustrate the level and variability of completion of the PRSI, which remains a concern. Percentage of “Total Responses to Question” was included because conclusions are often drawn from responses given.

FINDINGS:

The most commonly reported risk factors among WV pregnant women taken from the PRSI are discussed below, followed by tables that offer brief summaries of data such as demographics and risk factors. Overall, the results of the 2016 PRSI were comparable to the results of 2015.

Oral Health – Overall, the prevalence of dental risk factors in 2016 were comparable to those reported in 2015. The only indicated change was PRSI-reported pregnancies indicating “No dental visit in the past year.” This response was indicated on 46.9% of PRSI-reported pregnancies, compared to 49.1% reported in 2015. This change accounts for a 4.4% decrease in responses indicating “No dental visit in the past year”; however, there was only 1.6% increase in “Yes” responses for this measure. Much of this change may be accounted for by the nearly 18% increase in missing responses for the “dental visit in the past year” indicator. Loose, broken, or decayed teeth were reported in 17.0% of PRSI-reported pregnancies, similar to 2015, which reported 17.6% had loose, broken or decayed teeth. Sensitive or bleeding gums were indicated in 18.1% of PRSI-reported pregnancies, comparable to 17.9% the previous year (Table 8).

Psychosocial – Most psychosocial risk factors either decreased or were comparable from 2015 to 2016. However, inadequate social support decreased 38% from 2015 (4.2%) to 2016 (2.6%). The rate for 2016 is more closely comparable to the 2014 rate of 2.9%. Responses indicating “No internet” as a risk factor had a 6.3% increase from 2015 (28.6%) to 2016 (30.4%). Husband/partner unemployed (35.5%) was the highest risk factor in this category. Husband/partner unemployed was followed by unplanned pregnancy (35.4%), no internet (30.4%), education <12 years (23.8%), and unemployed/inadequate income (19.0%) (Table 13). In 2015, the most frequent psychosocial risk factors were: unplanned pregnancy (36.5%), husband/partner unemployed (35.7%), no internet access (28.6%), education <12 years (24.1%), and unemployed/inadequate income (20.6%).

Vital Physiological – Body mass index (BMI) was calculated using weight and height data. Underweight (BMI <18.5) was indicated in 3.2% of PRSI reported pregnancies, while normal BMI (18.5-24.9) was indicated in 33.6% of PRSI reported pregnancies (Table 7). Women who were overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9), 24.3%, or obese (BMI>30.0), 33.9%, comprised more than half of PRSI

reported pregnancies. All rates were comparable to 2015 rates: underweight, 3.4%; normal, 32.9%; overweight, 23.9%; and obese, 34.1%.

Substance Use – Cigarette use continues to be a concern; 48.9% of completed PRSI forms indicated the woman had smoked, while 25.9% stated that she currently smokes cigarettes (Table 15). This is a slight increase from the 2015 report, which stated 24.2% currently smoke. Beyond maternal smoking, 33.3% reported their partner smoked (Table 15), and 27.8% reported exposure to second or third-hand smoke (Table 14). Responses that indicated their partner smoked were comparable to 2015 (32.9%). However, there was a slight decrease in responses indicating exposure to second or third-hand smoke (28.8% in 2015). Once again, the section on Tobacco, Drugs, Alcohol, and Violence Risk Factors was the section with the highest completion rate.

Prior Pregnancies – The top six risk factors associated with prior pregnancy in descending order were: previous C-section (21.6%), obesity (9.4%), group B strep (8.3%), preeclampsia (6.3%), gestational diabetes (4.6%), and low birth weight (4.5%) (Table 11). In 2015, the top six risk factors associated with prior pregnancy in descending order were: previous C-section (22.0%), obesity (9.1%), group B strep (8.6%), preeclampsia (6.5%), low birth weight (5.0%), abdominal surgery (4.8%). In general, data was comparable from 2015 to 2016, even though abdominal surgery fell out of the top six risk factors. Abdominal surgery and gestational diabetes tend to fall around the same percentage, which explains how they easily switch in their line-up from year-to-year. In 2016, abdominal surgery was reported on 4.3% of PRSIs, which was similar to the 2015 percentage.

Opioid-Related Indicators – PRSIs indicating opioid abuse treatment in 2016 (2.5% in prior pregnancy and 3.1% in current pregnancies), an indicator that may be underreported and reflects on the state of the current opioid crisis, were similar to 2015 (2.2% and 2.8% respectively). However, reviewing trends from 2011 onward, there has been a considerable increase in women reporting opioid abuse treatment or replacement therapy in current and prior pregnancies. This increase is compared to 0.8% in prior pregnancies and 1.2% of responses for current pregnancy in 2011, an increase of 212.5% and 158%, respectively, from 2011-2016. In regard to future reports, the separation of drug and alcohol use questions will help allow for trends to be reviewed at a more specific level starting with 2017 data.

Medical Conditions – The top five medical conditions indicated by the PRSI in descending order were: asthma (10.1%), Rh negative (5.8%), high blood pressure (5.0%), thyroid disease (4.7%), and sexually transmitted disease (STD) (2.7%) (Table 10). This is comparable to 2015 risk factors: asthma (10.6%), Rh negative (6.2%), high blood pressure (5.5%), thyroid disease (5.2%), and STDs (3.0%).

Late Prenatal Care – While 62.4% of PRSI-reported pregnancies did not have delayed prenatal care, 9.0% did. More than one reason for late entry into prenatal care was recorded on 2.0% of PRSIs. In other words, even though the majority of women are entering prenatal care in a timely manner, those who have late entry may have multiple barriers (Table 12). Reasons for delayed entry into prenatal care were comparable to 2015.

CONCLUSIONS:

The OMCFH will continue to monitor the reported PRSI results and work with maternity service providers to increase the number of reported pregnancies and ensure proper PRSI completion. This is a top priority and essential to gain a better understanding of frequently observed risk factors, which spurs development of methodology to address these factors. Identification of areas of concern early in the prenatal period leads to appropriate referrals and more closely monitored and appropriate care, which ultimately improves the health outcomes of WV mothers and their infants. Cigarette smoking was among the top prenatal risk factors in WV. Taken together with the scientific literature on the teratological effects of cigarette use during pregnancy, this is a major concern for WV pregnancies and outcomes for the infant. With better completion of the PRSI, stronger conclusions about how prevalent this risk truly is can result in appropriation of resources to address this preventable risk factor.

Another area of focus is the continuing rise in responses indicating opioid abuse treatment. Given the 5.3% Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS) rate in WV (WV Birth Score) and the current opioid epidemic, this increase may be a good indicator that more women are receiving treatment. However, more efforts are still needed to decrease maternal drug addiction and help with prevention efforts and improved outcomes for this population of women and their unborn children. While continuing to monitor trends in these indicators, the addition of new questions related to drug use on the revised PRSI form (December 2016) may help WV better assess current needs and improvements.

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Table 1. Percent of PRSI-reported pregnancies by race (CY 2016).

RACE (%)								
	White	Black/African American	Asian	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	Two or More Races Reported	% Not Reported	Total
% of Total Responses to Question (n)	94.0 (9,847)	4.2 (443)	0.9 (97)	0.1 (9)	0.1 (11)	0.6 (65)	----	100 (10,472)
% of Total PRSI Forms Submitted (n)	91.9 (9,847)	4.1 (443)	0.9 (97)	0.1 (9)	0.1 (11)	0.6 (65)	2.2 (239)	100 (10,711)

(n) is the number of responses.

Table 2. Percent of PRSI-reported pregnancies by ethnicity (CY 2016).

HISPANIC ETHNICITY (%)				
	Yes	No	% Not Reported	Total
% of Total Responses to Question (n)	3.8 (259)	96.2 (6,638)	----	100 (6,897)
% of Total PRSI Forms Submitted (n)	2.4 (259)	62.0 (6,638)	35.6 (3,814)	100 (10,711)

(n) is the number of responses.

Table 3. Percent of PRSI-reported pregnancies by U.S. citizenship (CY 2016).

U.S. CITIZEN (%)				
	Yes	No	% Not Reported	Total
% of Total Responses to Question (n)	98.3 (10,415)	1.7 (187)	----	100 (10,597)
% of Total PRSI Forms Submitted (n)	97.2 (10,415)	1.7 (187)	1.1 (114)	100 (10,711)

(n) is the number of responses.

Table 4. Percent of PRSI-reported pregnancies by age (CY 2016).

AGE GROUP (%)										
	<18	18 -19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 and Above	% Not Reported	Total	Average Age
% of Total Responses to Question (n)	3.1 (332)	9.0 (968)	32.3 (3,464)	29.4 (3,147)	18.0 (1,923)	6.8 (731)	1.4 (146)	----	100 (10,711)	----
% of Total PRSI Forms Submitted (n)	3.1 (332)	9.0 (968)	32.3 (3,464)	29.4 (3,147)	18.0 (1,923)	6.8 (731)	1.4 (146)	0 (0)	100 (10,711)	----
Average Age		----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	26.5

(n) is the number of responses.

Table 5. Percent of PRSI-reported pregnancies by marital status (CY 2016).

MARITAL STATUS (%)				
	Married	Not Married	% Not Reported	Total
% of Total Responses to Question (n)	45.3 (4,714)	54.7 (5,701)	----	100 (10,415)
% of Total PRSI Forms Submitted (n)	44.0 (4,714)	53.2 (5,701)	2.8 (296)	100 (10,711)

(n) is the number of responses.

Table 6. Percent of PRSI-reported pregnancies by insurance type (CY 2016).

INSURANCE TYPE (%)						
	Private	Medicaid	Private & Medicaid	None	% Not Reported	Total
% of Total Responses to Question (n)	46.2 (4,635)	49.5 (4,968)	0.1 (12)	4.2 (419)	----	100% (10,034)
% of Total PRSI Forms Submitted (n)	43.3 (4,635)	46.4 (4,968)	0.1 (12)	3.9 (419)	6.3 (677)	100% (10,711)

(n) is the number of responses.

VITAL PHYSIOLOGICAL STATISTICS

Table 7. Percent of PRSI-reported pregnancies obese (CY 2016).

WEIGHT						
	Underweight (BMI <18.5)	Normal (BMI 18.5- 24.9)	Overweight (BMI 25- 29.9)	Obesity (BMI >30)	% Not Reported	Total
% of Total Responses to Question (n)	3.4 (344)	35.4 (3,594)	25.6 (2,601)	35.7 (3,629)	----	100 (10,168)
% of Total PRSI Forms Submitted (n)	3.2 (344)	33.6 (3,594)	24.3 (2,601)	33.9 (3,629)	5.1 (543)	100 (10,711)

(n) is the number of responses.

ORAL HEALTH

Table 8. Percent of PRSI-reported pregnancies that stated problems with gums or teeth, or received no dental care in the twelve months prior to the first prenatal visit (CY 2016).

ORAL HEALTH						
	SENSITIVE/BLEEDING GUMS (%)		LOOSE/BROKEN/DECAYED TEETH (%)		DENTAL VISIT WITHIN LAST YEAR (%)	
	% of Total Responses to Question (n)	% of Total PRSI Forms Submitted (n)	% of Total Responses to Question (n)	% of Total PRSI Forms Submitted (n)	% of Total Responses to Question (n)	% of Total PRSI Forms Submitted (n)
Yes	20.4 (1,942)	18.1 (1,942)	19.1 (1,817)	17.0 (1,817)	47.9 (4,626)	43.2 (4,626)
No	79.6 (7,560)	70.6 (7,560)	80.9 (7,699)	71.9 (7,699)	52.1 (5,028)	46.9 (5,028)
Not Reported	----	11.3 (1,209)	----	11.2 (1,195)	----	9.9 (1,057)
Total	100 (9,502)	100 (10,711)	100 (9,516)	100 (10,711)	100 (9,654)	100 (10,711)

(n) is the number of responses.

BREASTFEEDING

Table 9. Percent of PRSI-reported pregnancies that intend to breastfeed or are currently breastfeeding (CY 2016).

	INTEND TO BREASTFEED		CURRENTLY BREASTFEEDING	
	% of Total Responses to Question (n)	% of Total PRSI Forms Submitted (n)	% of Total Responses to Question (n)	% of Total PRSI Forms Submitted (n)
Yes	73.2 (6,734)	62.9 (6,734)	2.0 (190)	1.8 (190)
No	26.8 (2,464)	23.0 (2,464)	98.0 (9,163)	85.5 (9,163)
Not Reported	----	14.1 (1,513)	----	12.7 (1,358)
Total	100 (9,198)	100 (10,711)	100 (9,353)	100 (10,711)

(n) is the number of responses.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Table 10. Percent of PRSI-reported pregnancies that reported any of the listed conditions (CY 2016).

MEDICAL CONDITIONS					
	% of Total Responses to Question (n)	% of Total PRSI Forms Submitted (n)	% Not Reported (n)	On Medication: % of Total PRSI Forms Submitted (n)	% Yes OR On Medication*: % Total PRSI Forms (n)
Asthma	10.8 (1,085)	10.1 (1,085)	6.5 (697)	3.0 (317)	10.6 (1,135)
Rh Negative	6.9 (626)	5.8 (626)	15.0 (1,607)	1.1 (118)	6.2 (668)
High Blood Pressure	5.3 (533)	5.0 (533)	6.6 (706)	2.1 (229)	5.5 (588)
Thyroid Disease	5.0 (500)	4.7 (500)	7.5 (799)	3.0 (326)	5.2 (554)
STD	2.9 (284)	2.7 (284)	9.9 (1,059)	0.7 (73)	3.0 (319)
Other	3.6 (264)	2.5 (264)	30.7 (3,284)	1.0 (102)	3.0 (319)
Diabetes	2.6 (258)	2.4 (258)	6.9 (735)	1.4 (155)	2.9 (313)
Heart Condition	2.2 (219)	2.0 (219)	7.0 (749)	0.7 (76)	2.5 (266)
Clotting Disorder	1.8 (177)	1.7 (177)	9.5 (1,019)	1.1 (121)	2.0 (216)
Seizures	1.6 (157)	1.5 (157)	9.5 (1,020)	0.7 (79)	1.9 (199)
Kidney Disease	0.6 (60)	0.6 (60)	6.9 (734)	0.5 (53)	1.0 (112)

(n) is the number of responses.

* Some PRSIs do not report a medical condition but do indicate medication use for a medical condition. To better understand the prevalence of medical conditions, the “Yes” responses were combined with “No” or blank responses that reported medication use for the medical condition.

PREGNANCY RISK FACTORS – PRIOR PREGNANCY

Prior pregnancy was reported on 7,105 PRSIs which was 66.3% of submitted PRSIs with an average gravida, i.e., pregnancy, of 3.2.

Table 11. Percent of PRSI-reported pregnancies that reported any of the listed risk factors from a prior pregnancy (CY 2016).

SELECT PRIOR PREGNANCY RISK FACTORS, RANKED IN DECREASING ORDER (%)				
	% of Total Responses to Question (n)	% of Total PRSI Forms That Indicated Prior Pregnancy (n)	% Not Reported (n)	% of Total PRSI Forms That Indicated Prior Pregnancy 2015 (n)
Previous C-Section	24.8 (1533)	21.6 (1533)	13.1 (929)	22.0 (1,602)
Obesity	11.3 (666)	9.4 (666)	16.8 (1,195)	9.1 (662)
Group B Strep	10.5 (589)	8.3 (589)	21.3 (1,513)	8.6 (625)
Preeclampsia	7.4 (448)	6.3 (448)	15.3 (1,084)	6.5 (471)
Gestational Diabetes	5.4 (324)	4.6 (324)	15.7 (1,113)	4.8 (348)
Low Birth Weight	5.2 (319)	4.5 (319)	14.5 (1,027)	5.0 (364)
Abdominal Surgery	5.1 (304)	4.3 (304)	16.5 (1,169)	4.8 (350)
Opioid Abuse Treatment	2.9 (175)	2.5 (175)	15.8 (1,121)	2.2 (160)
Multiple Gestation	2.8 (155)	2.2 (155)	21.3 (1,513)	2.4 (172)
Fetal Genetic/Structural Abnormalities	2.4 (134)	1.9 (134)	22.6 (1,609)	2.3 (164)
History of Premature Rupture of Membranes (PROM)	2.0 (122)	1.7 (122)	16.1 (1,143)	1.8 (128)
Oligohydramnios/Polyhydramnios	1.7 (98)	1.4 (98)	16.5 (1,170)	1.8 (132)
Hepatitis C	1.7 (103)	1.4 (103)	16.4 (1,168)	1.6 (114)
Macrosomia	1.7 (101)	1.4 (101)	16.4 (1,162)	1.2 (89)
Placenta Previa	1.6 (90)	1.3 (90)	21.4 (1,518)	1.7 (124)
Previous Stillbirth	1.4 (85)	1.2 (85)	15.5 (1,103)	1.7 (123)

Intrauterine Growth Restriction	1.4 (84)	1.2 (84)	16.4 (1,166)	1.5 (109)
Ectopic Pregnancy	1.4 (86)	1.2 (86)	16.0 (1,140)	1.5 (106)
Cervical Incompetence	1.1 (61)	0.9 (61)	23.0 (1,636)	1.4 (103)
Placental Abruption	1.1 (68)	1.0 (68)	16.1 (1,145)	1.2 (86)
Abnormal Genetics Screen	0.9 (52)	0.7 (52)	16.3 (1,157)	1.1 (78)
Assisted Reproductive Technology	0.8 (46)	0.6 (46)	17.3 (1,228)	0.9 (64)
Pyelonephritis	0.5 (29)	0.4 (29)	21.5 (1,531)	0.8 (58)
Hepatitis B	0.5 (27)	0.4 (27)	16.1 (1,147)	0.5 (38)
Abnormal Amniocentesis	0.4 (26)	0.4 (26)	16.5 (1,175)	1.0 (71)
Fetal Reduction	0.2 (10)	0.1 (10)	16.9 (1,204)	0.2 (18)

(n) is the number of responses.

LATE ENTRY INTO PRENATAL CARE

Table 12. Percent of PRSI-reported pregnancies that reported late entry into prenatal care (CY 2016).

REASON FOR LATE PRENATAL CARE ENTRY		
	% of Total PRSI Forms Submitted (n)	% of Total PRSI Forms Submitted 2015 (n)
Does Not Apply	62.4 (6,687)	61.0 (6,826)
Missing	28.5 (3,055)	30.5 (3,419)
Other	3.0 (325)	3.0 (337)
Insurance Enrollment Delay	2.8 (299)	2.9 (324)
Transportation	1.6 (172)	1.6 (183)
Unaware of Prenatal Care Importance	1.3 (137)	1.0 (112)
Couldn't Find Health Provider	1.1 (121)	1.3 (141)
Financial	1.0 (112)	1.0 (107)
Access to Pregnancy Testing	1.0 (109)	0.8 (91)
Child Care Issues	0.5 (51)	0.4 (48)
Abortion Desired/Unsuccessful	0.3 (34)	0.3 (37)

(n) is the number of responses.

PSYCHOSOCIAL RISK FACTORS

Table 13. Percent of PRSI-reported pregnancies that reported any of the listed risk factors (CY 2016).

PSYCHOSOCIAL RISK FACTORS RANKED IN DECREASING ORDER (%)				
	% of Total Responses to Question (n)	% of Total PRSI Forms Submitted (n)	% Not Reported (n)	% of Total PRSI Forms Submitted 2015 (n)
Husband/Partner Unemployed	37.0 (3,805)	35.5 (3,805)	3.9 (416)	35.7 (3,996)
Unplanned Pregnancy	36.5 (3,789)	35.4 (3,789)	3.1 (337)	36.5 (4,092)
No Internet	31.4 (3,253)	30.4 (3,253)	3.2 (345)	28.6 (3,198)
Education <12 Years	24.7 (2,546)	23.8 (2,546)	3.7 (397)	24.1 (2,697)
Unemployed/Inadequate Income	19.8 (2,038)	19.0 (2,038)	3.9 (420)	20.6 (2,307)
Nutritional Concerns	3.9 (405)	3.8 (405)	3.5 (379)	3.7 (413)
Inadequate Transportation	3.8 (395)	3.7 (395)	3.8 (410)	4.3 (487)
Inadequate Social Support	2.7 (281)	2.6 (281)	3.8 (407)	4.2 (473)
Unstable Housing	2.2 (229)	2.1 (229)	3.5 (377)	2.2 (248)
Difficulty Reading & Understanding	2.2 (228)	2.1 (228)	3.6 (386)	2.3 (255)
Disabled	1.8 (183)	1.7 (183)	3.4 (359)	1.8 (207)
Domestic Violence	0.8 (85)	0.8 (85)	4.8 (515)	1.3 (144)
Homeless	0.8 (83)	0.8 (83)	3.3 (355)	1.0 (110)
Eating Disorder	0.8 (80)	0.7 (80)	3.6 (381)	0.8 (92)
Currently in Foster Care	0.5 (54)	0.5 (54)	3.5 (377)	0.6 (71)

(n) is the number of responses.

ENVIRONMENTAL RISK FACTORS

Table 14. Percent of PRSI-reported pregnancies that reported environmental risk factors (CY 2016).

ENVIRONMENTAL RISK FACTORS						
	Lead: House Built Before 1978		Viral: Cats or Birds in Home		Tobacco: 2nd or 3rd Hand Smoke	
	% of Total Responses to Question (n)	% of Total PRSI Forms Submitted (n)	% of Total Responses to Question (n)	% of Total PRSI Forms Submitted (n)	% of Total Responses to Question (n)	% of Total PRSI Forms Submitted (n)
Yes	17.6 (1,720)	16.1 (1,720)	26.9 (2,678)	25.0 (2,678)	30.2 (2,981)	27.8 (2,981)
No	82.4 (8,062)	75.3 (8,062)	73.1 (7,279)	68.0 (7,279)	69.8 (6,894)	64.4 (6,894)
Not Reported	----	8.7 (929)	----	7.0 (754)	----	7.8 (836)
Total	100.0 (9,782)	100.0 (10,711)	100.0 (9,957)	100.0 (10,711)	100.0 (9,875)	100.0 (10,711)

(n) is the number of responses.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE, VIOLENCE & DEPRESSION

Table 15. Percent of PRSI-reported pregnancies that reported substance abuse, violence, or depression risk factors (CY 2016).

TOBACCO, DRUGS/ALCOHOL AND VIOLENCE RISK FACTORS RANKED IN DECREASING ORDER (%)				
	% of Total Responses to Question (n)	% of Total PRSI Forms Submitted (n)	% Not Reported (n)	% of Total PRSI Forms Submitted 2015 (n)
Ever Smoked Cigarettes	50.4 (5,238)	48.9 (5,238)	2.9 (314)	50.3 (5,398)
Partner Smokes Cigarettes	36.4 (3,564)	33.3 (3,564)	8.7 (933)	32.9 (3,687)
Currently Smoke Cigarettes	27.4 (2,778)	25.9 (2,778)	5.3 (570)	24.2 (2,708)
Parents Problem with Drug/Alcohol	19.2 (2,011)	18.8 (2,011)	2.0 (217)	17.7 (1,983)
Felt Down or Hopeless	14.2 (1,482)	13.8 (1,482)	2.5 (270)	13.8 (1,542)
Lost Interest in Things That Were Previously Fun	9.8 (1,023)	9.6 (1,023)	2.8 (301)	9.0 (1,007)
Problem with Drugs/Alcohol in Past	8.9 (926)	8.6 (926)	2.3 (251)	8.3 (927)
Victim of Abuse or Violence	7.8 (812)	7.6 (812)	2.3 (251)	7.9 (883)
Used Drugs/Alcohol During Current Pregnancy	7.2 (751)	7.0 (751)	2.8 (305)	6.8 (761)
Partner Problem with Drugs/Alcohol	6.4 (672)	6.3 (672)	2.5 (265)	6.1 (688)
Partner's Anger Caused Worry or Scare	1.3 (138)	1.3 (138)	2.7 (287)	1.6 (175)

(n) is the number of responses.

Table 15a. Cigarettes smoked per day for those that currently smoke (CY 2016).

CURRENT CIGARETTE USE	
Cigarettes Per Day	% of Those that Currently Smoke* (n)
1-5	30.2 (838)
6-10	42.9 (1,191)
11-20	17.6 (490)
21-40	2.2 (62)
41 or more	0.0 (0)
Not Reported	7.1 (197)

(n) is the number of responses.

*Currently smokes cigarettes was reported on 2,778 PRSIs.
A pack contains 20 cigarettes.