PRAMS Automated Research File (ARF) and Web Portal Frequently Asked Questions

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General Questions

Which PRAMS sites are included in the ARF datasets?

The ARF datasets include participating PRAMS sites that agreed to release their data through the ARF process for all years in which they met or exceeded the PRAMS response rate threshold. Refer to the Data Availability by Year for the complete list. Since participating sites vary by year, use caution when conducting trend analyses.

What PRAMS data are available for sites not participating in the ARF process?

The data available for PRAMS sites not participating in the ARF process depends on whether the response rate threshold was met. There are four current PRAMS sites (Connecticut, Florida, Oklahoma, and Texas) and one former PRAMS site (North Carolina) that are not participating in the ARF process but met the response rate threshold during specific years. For the years when the response rate threshold was met, analytic datasets with the same variables included in the ARF dataset are available from the site through a proposal process. These datasets can be directly merged with the PRAMS ARF. You can contact each site by email to request these ARF-compatible data directly from these sites.

Connecticut – DPH.CTPrams@ct.gov

Florida – HSD_EPIprams.zzzzFeedback@flhealth.gov

Oklahoma – PRAMSRequests@health.ok.gov

Texas – Texasprams@dshs.texas.gov

North Carolina – [robert.lee@dhhs.nc.govrobert.lee@dhhs.nc.gov](mailto:robert.lee@dhhs.nc.gov)

For years when the response rate threshold was not met, data from any of the above sites or any other PRAMS site can only be released at the site's discretion and will not be in a format that can be directly merged with the PRAMS ARF.

What PRAMS data are included in the ARF datasets on the PRAMS web portal?

Each ARF dataset contains all core survey variables, select birth certificate variables, select operations variables, weighting variables, and analysis variables derived from core survey or birth certificate variables. A separate ARF dataset is available for each survey phase going back to the start of PRAMS data collection in 1988.

What additional datasets are available on the PRAMS web portal?

Additional datasets are available for download. These datasets contain the standard survey variables (separate datasets for each topic area), supplement survey variables (separate datasets for each supplement), and site-developed survey variables. These additional datasets are available for survey Phases 5 and beyond, covering years 2004 to the present.

Where can I find codebooks for the datasets on the PRAMS web portal?

Codebooks for each dataset will be included in the zipfile you receive when requesting a dataset on the PRAMS web portal. Codebooks for the ARF dataset for Phases 6 and beyond are also available on the PRAMS website to view and download.

Do survey variables in the ARF and other PRAMS datasets remain the same across sites and survey years?

Within a survey phase, survey questions and variables for all sites and all years remain the same. Questions may be dropped, added, or modified across survey phases. Questions that have not changed have consistent variable names across survey phases. Questions that are modified across survey phases have different variable names. Please assess changes in variables over time when performing trend analyses.

Do birth certificate variables remain the same across sites and years?

Birth certificate variables do not remain the same over time due to a revision in the U.S. birth certificate. While the revised U.S. birth certificate standard was approved in 2003, the new standard was not fully implemented by all jurisdictions until 2016. Thus, variables new to the 2003 birth certificate standard were added into the PRAMS dataset as sites began implementing the revised version. Please refer to **Appendix A** for a complete list of variables new to the 2003 birth certificate standard. For transition years 2003 through 2015, the variables available will differ across sites. The operations variable BC_FLAG indicates which version of the birth certificate was in use.

The maternal race variables changed with the 2003 birth certificate revision. The grouped race indicators (MRACE_AMI, MRACE_ASIAN_PU, MRACE_BLK, MRACE_MULTO_PU, MRACE_NHOPI, MRACE_WHT) are only available for sites and years where the revised birth certificate was used. A common maternal race variable cannot be consistently coded across the periods before and after the

birth certificate revision. Therefore, the MAT_RACE_PU variable is derived from the 2003 birth certificate and the MAT_RACE_PU_1 variable is derived from the pre-2003 birth certificate. Note that paternal race was not collected prior to the 2003 birth certificate revision.

Urban/rural status variable NCHS_URB_RUR2 was added to the PRAMS dataset in 2009. In 2020, additional birth certificate variables were added to the PRAMS dataset, which will be available for years 2020 and beyond. A note is included in the codebook to identify these additional variables.

Is there anything unique about the survey data available from any given PRAMS site that is important to know?

New York state has placed a 3-year embargo on releasing data on the workplace leave and baby friendly hospital breastfeeding practices standard questions. New York state data for these variables will be available three years after the most recent year of data available is released. The embargoed data are coded as ".V" for these indicators to distinguish them from other truly missing values.

Is there anything unique about the birth certificate data available from any given PRAMS site that is important to know?

Two sites, Alaska and Vermont, requested suppression or aggregation of selected birth certificate variables due to small numbers. Alternate variables were created to accommodate their request as listed below. The original birth certificate variables that are suppressed or replaced are coded as ".V" for these sites to distinguish them from other truly missing values.

Alaska –

- Maternal/paternal race aggregate categories: White only, Alaska Native only, Other (alternate variables: `MAT_RACE_PU_AK, PAT_RACE_PU_AK`)
- Grouped race indicators MRACE_WHT, FRACE_WHT, MRACE_AMI, and FRACE_AMI retained
- Maternal/paternal age categorized into 5-year intervals with extreme groupings of individuals <20 and >=40 years old (alternate variables: `MAT_AGE_NAPHSIS_AK, FAGECOMB_AK`)
- Suppression of infant month of birth and urban/rural residency (variables: `IDOB_MTH, NCHS_URB_RUR2`)

Vermont –

- Maternal/paternal race/ethnicity aggregate categories: White non-Hispanic, Other (alternate variables: `VT_NONHISPANIC_WHITE, PAT_RACE_VT`)
- No grouped race indicators retained
- Maternal/paternal age categorized into 5-year intervals with extreme groupings of individuals <20 and >=40 years old (alternate variables: `MAT_AGE_NAPHSIS_VT, FAGECOMB_VT`)
- Suppression of infant month of birth, multiple gestation, and birth order (variables: `IDOB_MTH, PLURAL, B_ORDER`)

What PRAMS questionnaire supplements are available to researchers?

Please refer to the PRAMS website for a list of [questionnaire supplements](#) and the year they were introduced. Use of questionnaire supplements is optional, and the participating sites decide which

supplements to adopt and how long to use them. **Appendix B** contains a table of all questionnaire supplements available through the PRAMS web portal by year and participating sites.

The E-cigarette supplement is not available on the PRAMS web portal because the supplement is specific only to Texas and Oklahoma, and they are not participating in the ARF.

How do I request additional birth certificate variables not included in the ARF dataset?

Additional variables can be requested by contacting each PRAMS site directly for permission. When making the request, at a minimum, please indicate the additional birth certificate variables requested, a description of your analysis, and justification for requesting the variables. Once site approvals are granted, please forward these to the PRAMSProposals@cdc.gov email. Then, CDC will provide a dataset to the researcher with the requested variables for the sites that approved.

Why am I receiving two separate datasets when I download the Prescription Opioid Use, Maternal COVID-19 Experiences, COVID-19 Vaccine, or Social Determinants of Health supplements?

All data collected in support of a public health emergency response or CDC priority topics, specifically for the Prescription Opioid Use, Maternal COVID-19 Experiences, COVID-19 Vaccine, and Social Determinants of Health supplements, are released regardless of response rates. There are two versions of dataset and codebook for these supplements:

1. For sites meeting the response rate threshold, the dataset includes the supplement variables and analytic variables derived from the supplement variables.
2. For sites not meeting the response rate threshold, a separate dataset (with suffix "_blwthr" in the dataset name) is available, including the supplement variables and analytic variables derived from the supplement variables, the birth certificate variables, operations variables, and weighting variables. Because these sites' ARF datasets are not released, the birth certificate variables, operations variables, and weighting variables are provided with the supplement variables for analysis.

Please refer to the "Instructions_for_merging_BLWTHR_datasets.docx" document included with the download for instructions on how to merge the two versions of the supplement dataset with the ARF dataset.

What information is provided when I download an ARF dataset from the PRAMS web portal?

Researchers receive a compressed zipfile containing the SAS dataset requested, the codebook for the dataset, SAS format libraries (32-bit and 64-bit versions), sample code for setting up PRAMS in various complex survey software packages, sample SAS code for merging downloaded datasets, and the frequently asked questions document.

Additional resources are available on the CDC PRAMS website, including PRAMS questionnaires, a list of PRAMS supplements, and a topic reference document. For core, standard, and supplement variables, researchers are strongly encouraged to review and use the questionnaire documents posted on the PRAMS website for detailed information.

 If I want to conduct additional PRAMS analyses, can I go back into the PRAMS web portal to select a different set of variables and/or years?

Yes, if you have maintained an active Secure Access Management System (SAMS) account. If your SAMS account has been deactivated or has not been active for 365 days, you will need to start the process over again by submitting a new application for access to SAMS.

Questions about Secure Access Management System (SAMS) accounts

How long do I have to create a SAMS account after receiving the invitation email?

The SAMS invitation email expires after 30 days. If you do not register in time, you will need to request a new SAMS invitation if you still need access to PRAMS datasets. In this case, please notify us through the PRAMSProposals@cdc.gov email account.

How long will my SAMS account be active?

SAMS user accounts need to be accessed at least once every 365 days to keep the account active. If you do not access your SAMS account within 365 days, your account will be deactivated, and you will not be able to access the PRAMS web portal.

Are there requirements for periodically updating SAMS passwords?

SAMS account passwords must be updated once you receive a SAMS notification to update your password. Note you cannot log into SAMS unless you update your password after you receive the "password update" notification.

What do I do if I have issues creating or accessing my SAMS account or reactivating my expired SAMS account?

The CDC SAMS helpdesk team can provide assistance with registration, password issues, accessing SAMS or other technical issues. Any issues you encounter with SAMS after you receive your SAMS invite for registration should be directed to the CDC SAMS helpdesk team at SAMShelp@cdc.gov.

Questions related to transition from former proposal process and bridging across analytic datasets

Can I combine the PRAMS analytic dataset I received through the proposal process with the ARF dataset if I want additional years of data and/or new indicators for my analysis?

We do not recommend combining the PRAMS analytic dataset you received through the previous PRAMS proposal process with the datasets downloaded from the PRAMS web portal. Some variables have been added, dropped, or modified, which could cause problems with your analysis. It is recommended that you download the dataset(s) through the PRAMS web portal for all years and variables you need for your analysis and use these datasets going forward. Per the PRAMS Data Sharing

Agreement regarding data destruction from the previous proposal process, you are required to destroy (confirm in writing) or return to CDC the previous dataset(s) received from the PRAMS proposal process once the analysis from the proposal process is complete.

How do I request additional years of data for a previously approved proposal?

We are no longer accepting applications for new proposals or addendum data requests to previously approved proposals. Researchers should use the PRAMS web portal to obtain new dataset(s) for previously approved proposals and for any additional data requests.

How do I add additional researchers to my project?

There is no formal procedure for adding collaborators to projects using PRAMS ARF data. Under the ARF process, only one researcher needs to access the PRAMS web portal to acknowledge the PRAMS Data Sharing Agreement and then download datasets. It is the responsibility of the researcher that accesses the data to ensure that all collaborators abide by the requirements specified in the PRAMS Data Sharing Agreement. Additional collaborators are not required to separately access the PRAMS web portal or acknowledge the PRAMS Data Sharing Agreement.

How do researchers submit publications/presentations for sites to review?

The PRAMS Data Sharing Agreement requires researchers to send any publications or presentations to CDC for review by PRAMS sites at least 3 weeks prior to the journal submission or presentation date. Please submit your PRAMS publications and presentations to the PRAMSProposals@cdc.gov email.

What are the differences between the previous PRAMS analytic dataset received through the proposal process and the ARF dataset?

The survey and weighting variables are unchanged between the two datasets. The differences are primarily within the birth certificate and operations variables. Please refer to **Appendix C** below for a complete list of differences between the two datasets.

Appendix A. List of Birth Certificate Variables Only Available for Records Using the 2003 Birth Certificate Layout

These variables are only available for sites that used the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) 2003 Birth Certificate Standard File update (BC_FLAG = 2), which was phased in over time between 2003 and 2016. Please see variable BC_FLAG for each site to assess when the variable began use in a site and how this may impact trend analyses.

BRSTFED

B_ORDER

CIG_1TRI

CIG_2TRI

CIG_3TRI

CIG_PRIOR

FHISP_BC

FRACE_AMI

FRACE_ASIAN_PU

FRACE_BLK

FRACE_MULTO_PU

FRACE_NHOPI_PU

FRACE_WHT

INFER_TR

MAT_DEG

MAT_HTFT

MAT_HTIN

MAT_PRWT

MAT_RACE_PU (Note: Use MAT_RACE_PU_**1** for the pre-2003 Birth Certificate File Layout; BC_FLAG = 1)

MAT_TRAN

MAT_WIC

MOM_BMIG_BC

MOM_BMI_BC

MRACE_AMI

MRACE_ASIAN_PU

MRACE_BLK

MRACE_MULTO_PU

MRACE_NHOPI_PU

MRACE_WHT

PAT_ACK

PAT_DEG

PAT_RACE_PU

PAT_RACE_PU_AK

PAT_RACE_VT

PAY

P_PRTERM

TRANS

Appendix B. Supplement Data Available on the PRAMS Web Portal by Site and Year

Supplement	Year	# of Sites	Sites
Social Determinants of Health	2022	21	Arizona, Colorado, Georgia, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Wisconsin, West Virginia
COVID-19 Vaccine	2021	24	Arizona, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming
	2022	9	Arizona, District of Columbia, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, Northern Mariana Islands, South Carolina, Washington, Wyoming
Maternal COVID-19 Experiences	2020	31	Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, New York City, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wyoming
	2021	22	Arizona, District of Columbia, Georgia, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, New York City, North Dakota, Oregon, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wyoming
	2022	10	Arizona, District of Columbia, Maryland, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, Northern Mariana Islands, South Carolina, Virginia, Wyoming
Disability	2018	18	Colorado, District of Columbia, Georgia, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia
	2019	21	Colorado, District of Columbia, Georgia, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota,

			Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia
	2020	20	Colorado, District of Columbia, Georgia, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia
	2021	3	Michigan, Mississippi, Oregon
	2022	1	Massachusetts
Prescription Opioid Use	2019	30	Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming
	2020	12	Alabama, District of Columbia, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, Wyoming
	2021	8	Alabama, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, Wyoming
	2022	8	Alabama, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington
Marijuana and Prescription Drug Use	2017	8	Alaska, Illinois, Maine, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, West Virginia
	2018	7	Illinois, Maine, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, West Virginia
	2019	2	New Jersey, North Dakota
	2020	1	North Dakota
	2021	1	Virginia

	2022	2	Rhode Island, Virginia
Zika	2016	11	Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin
	2017	16	Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, New York City, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin
	2018	1	Georgia
History of Breast and Ovarian Cancer	2016	3	Michigan, Utah, Washington
	2017	4	Colorado, Michigan, Utah, Washington
	2018	4	Colorado, Michigan, Utah, Washington
	2019	4	Colorado, Michigan, Utah, Washington
	2020	4	Colorado, Michigan, Utah, Washington
H1N1 Influenza and Seasonal Flu	2009	22	Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming
	2010	22	Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, New York City, Ohio, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming

Appendix C: Summary of Distinctions in Birth Certificate and Operational Fields between the PRAMS Automated Research File (ARF) and the PRAMS Analytic Dataset Received through the Previous PRAMS Proposal Process

In former PRAMS analytic dataset but not included in ARF:

ALIVE – infant living at time of report

ALIVE_NOW* (Analytical Var)

BABYDEAD – Infant deceased? (Operational Var)

BATCH – data processing batch number (Operational Var)

BC_GEST (Analytic Var) – computed gestational age in days

EVER_MAR – Mother ever married

MDOB_YR4 – mother's year of birth

MM_ABNOR – labor abnormality

MM_BLEED – bleeding during pregnancy

MM_NOLD – no complications?

MM_PCV – month of first prenatal care visit

MM_PROM - premature ruptured membrane

MM_PCV – month of first pnc visit

MM_PROM – ruptured membrane?

YY4_PCV – year of first pnc visit

YY_DOB – 2-digit infant year of birth

YY_LMP - 2-digit year of last menstrual period

*Computed variable ALIVE_NOW was derived from variables ALIVE, BABYDEAD and INF_LIVE

Modified from former PRAMS analytic dataset to ARF:

Indicators dropped	Format	Indicators added	Format	Description of change
URB_RUR	.U=UNKNOWN 1=URBAN 2=RURAL	NCHS_URB_RUR2	.U=UNKNOWN 1=URBAN 2=RURAL	Variable name change only

PNC_VST_NAPHSIS	.U=UNKNOWN 1= <=8 2= 9-11 3= 12+	PNC_VST	.U=UNKNOWN	Number of prenatal care (pnc) visits modiifed from categorical variable to continuous variable
MAT_AGE_NAPHSIS	.U=UNKNOWN 1=<=17 2=18-19 3=20 – 24 4=25 – 29 5=30 – 34 6=35 – 39 7=40+	MAT_AGE_PU	.U=Unknown 17=17 or younger 45=45 or older	Maternal age modified from categorical variable to continuous variable with only extremes grouped
FRACE_ASN_NAPHSIS FRACE_CHN FRACE_FLP FRACE_JPN	.U=UNKNOWN 1=YES 2=NO	FRACE_ASIAN_PU	.U=UNKNOWN 1=YES 2=NO	Paternal race Asian, Chinese, Filipino, and Japanese separate groupings dropped and combined into one variable
FRACE_NHW	.U=UNKNOWN 1=YES 2=NO	FRACE_NHOPI_PU	.U=UNKNOWN 1=YES 2=NO	Paternal race Native Hawaiian included in a broader Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander variable
FRACE_OTH	.U=UNKNOWN 1=YES 2=NO	FRACE_MULTO_PU	.U=UNKNOWN 1=YES 2=NO	Paternal race other included in a broader multiple race/other/unknown variable
GEST_WK_NAPHSIS	.U=Unknown 1=27 or less weeks 2=28-33 3=34-36 4=37-42 5=43 or more weeks	GEST_WK_PU	.U=Unknown 27=27 or less weeks 43=43 or more weeks	Gestational age in weeks modified from categorical variable to continuous variable with only extremes grouped
MAT_RACE	.U=UNKNOWN 1=OTHER ASIAN 2=WHITE 3=BLACK 4=AM INDIAN 5=CHINESE	MAT_RACE_PU	.U=UNKNOWN 2=WHITE 3=BLACK 4=AM INDIAN 10=AK NATIVE 21=ASIAN 22=HAWAIIAN/OTH	For data from the 2003 birth certificate layout: Maternal race categories reduced from 11 to 7

	6=JAPANESE 7=FILIPINO 8=HAWAIIAN 9=OTHER 10=AK NATIVE 11=MULTIPLE RACE		PAC ISLNDR 23=OTHER/MULTIPLE RACE	
MAT_RACE	.U=UNKNOWN 1=OTHER ASIAN 2=WHITE 3=BLACK 4=AM INDIAN 5=CHINESE 6=JAPANESE 7=FILIPINO 8=HAWAIIAN 9=OTHER 10=AK NATIVE 11=MULTIPLE RACE	MAT_RACE_PU_1	.U=UNKNOWN 1=ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER 2=WHITE 3=BLACK 4=AM INDIAN 10=AK NATIVE 23=OTHER/MULTIPLE RACE	For data from the pre-2003 birth certificate layout: Maternal race categories reduced from 11 to 6
MRACE_ASN_NAPHSIS MRACE_CHN MRACE_FLP MRACE_JPN	.U=UNKNOWN 1=YES 2=NO	MRACE_ASIAN_PU	.U=UNKNOWN 1=YES 2=NO	Maternal race Asian, Chinese, Filipino, and Japanese separate groupings dropped and combined into one variable
MRACE_NHW	.U=UNKNOWN 1=YES 2=NO	MRACE_NHOPI_PU	.U=UNKNOWN 1=YES 2=NO	Maternal race Native Hawaiian included in a broader Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander variable
MRACE_OTH	.U=UNKNOWN 1=YES 2=NO	MRACE_MULTO_PU	.U=UNKNOWN 1=YES 2=NO	Maternal race other included in a broader multiple race/other/unknown variable
PAT_RACE	.U=UNKNOWN 1=OTHER ASIAN	PAT_RACE_PU	.U=UNKNOWN 2=WHITE 3=BLACK 4=AM INDIAN 10=AK NATIVE	Paternal race categories reduced from 11 to 7

	2=WHITE 3=BLACK 4=AM INDIAN 5=CHINESE 6=JAPANESE 7=FILIPINO 8=HAWAIIAN 9=OTHER 10=AK NATIVE 11=MULTIPLE RACE		21=ASIAN 22=HAWAIIAN/OTH PAC ISLNDR 23=OTHER/MULTIPLE RACE	

Variables not in former PRAMS analytic dataset but added for ARF:

AB_NICU – Admission to NICU (2020 onward)

ATTEND_PU – Attendant at birth (2020 onward)

BC_FLAG – Birth certificate layout

FAGECOMB – Father's age (2020 onward)

FAGECOMB_AK – Paternal age groupings unique to Alaska

FAGECOMB_VT – Paternal age groupings unique to Vermont

ILLB_R - Interval Since Last Live Birth (Months)

MAT_AGE_NAPHSIS_AK – Maternal age groupings unique to Alaska

MAT_AGE_NAPHSIS_VT – Maternal age groupings unique to Vermont

MAT_DEG – Maternal highest degree received

MAT_HTFT – Maternal height - feet

MAT_HTIN – Maternal height - inches

MAT_PRWT – prepregnancy weight

NATIVITY – Mother US born? (2020 onward)

PAT_DEG - Paternal highest degree received

MAT_RACE_PU_AK- Maternal race grouping unique to Alaska

PAT_RACE_PU_AK – Paternal race groupings unique to Alaska

PAT_RACE_VT – Paternal race groupings unique to Vermont

RF_EHYPE - Hypertension eclampsia (2020 onward)

RF_GDIAB - Gestational diabetes (2020 onward)

RF_GHYPE - Gestational hypertension (2020 onward)

RF_PDIAB - Prepregnancy diabetes (2020 onward)

RF_PHYPE - Prepregnancy hypertension (2020 onward)