

Tips on PRAMS



Notes for analysis:

PRAMS has a complex sampling design that must be taken into account in the analysis. This can be done with any of the major statistical packages (e.g. SUDAAN, SAS, SPSS, R, Stata). For PRAMS, there are two variables that are essential to use in the analysis. See below for examples of code.

Stratification variable: STRATUMC

Weighting variable: FINAL_WEIGHT

HHDW protocol is to code all 'Don't Know / Not Sure / Refused / Missing' or "Unknown" values as missing.

Notes for reporting:

Estimates are considered unstable and cannot be reported if:

- The unweighted total responses to a question <30

Only weighted data can be released in a report – weighted counts, weighted rates, etc. Unweighted data should not be reported.

Additional resources:

[PRAMS Home Page](#)

[PRAMS Coding for Complex Survey Design](#)

Suggested citation:

Hawaii Health Data Warehouse; Hawaii State Department of Health, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS), (appropriate data year or years)

Sample code for analysis:

The PRAMS sample design includes stratification, clustering, and weighting, each of which must be accounted for in the analysis. These are the stratification and weighting variables:

Stratification variable: STRATUMC

Weighting variable: FINAL_WEIGHT

Although PRAMS uses a two-step sampling design, there is no need to specify a clustering variable like the primary sampling unit (PSU) because Hawaii is assigned only one PSU- the entire state.

SAS

```
PROC surveyfreq (or surveymeans);  
strata STRATUMC;  
weight FINAL_WEIGHT;
```

SPSS

```
CSPLAN ANALYSIS  
/PLAN FILE='plan location'  
/PLANVARS ANALYSISWEIGHT=FINAL_WEIGHT  
/PRINT PLAN  
/DESIGN STRATA= STRATUMC  
/ESTIMATOR TYPE=WR.
```

SUDAAN

```
PROC crosstab;  
Nest STRATUMC;  
Weight FINAL_WEIGHT;
```

STATA

```
Svysset [pweight=FINAL_WEIGHT],  
strata(STRATUMC)
```