

State of Illinois
Pat Quinn, Governor

Department of Public Health
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2006 Report

Illinois Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)

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Introduction

The Illinois Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) is an ongoing population-based survey of Illinois women who have delivered a live born infant in Illinois. PRAMS is an important part of the Illinois Department of Public Health's surveillance activities and is part of an initiative by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to reduce infant mortality and adverse birth outcomes. The unique information collected by the PRAMS project is used by health professionals, administrators, policy makers and researchers to develop and modify programs and policies to improve the health of women and children in Illinois.

PRAMS collects information from mothers about their behaviors and experiences before, during and immediately following the birth of the baby. The 2006 surveillance report covers a variety of selected topics broken down into several categories: family planning, prenatal care, risk factors, infant care and health, and insurance. Trend data are presented for selected topics within each category. Data are presented graphically in the body of the report with detailed tables containing standard errors and confidence intervals found in Appendix C. Statewide estimates, as well as subgroup analyses by selected sociodemographic categories, are presented. All results are weighted estimates reflective of Illinois resident women who delivered a live birth in Illinois. The data methods used by Illinois PRAMS are standardized CDC protocols used by all participating states (see Appendix A for technical notes).

Illinois PRAMS FACTS For 2006

Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System

Family Planning

- 42 percent of pregnancies resulting in live births were reported as unintended.
- 43 percent of women who had an unintended pregnancy were not using birth control at the time of conception.

Prenatal Care

- 82 percent of women reported having heard or read about the importance of taking folic acid to prevent some birth defects.
- 77 percent of women reported being tested for HIV during their pregnancy, while 7 percent did not know if they were tested.
- 39 percent of women went to a dentist or dental clinic during their pregnancy and 42 percent reported being counseled by a dental or other health care worker about care of teeth and gums.
- 79 percent of women reported that a health care worker talked with them about “baby blues” or postpartum depression either during their pregnancy or after delivery.

Risk Factors

- 4 percent of women reported being physically abused by their husband or partner in the 12 months before their pregnancy; 2 percent reported abuse during pregnancy.
- 4 percent of women reported being physically abused by an ex-husband or ex-partner in the 12 months before pregnancy; 2 percent reported abuse during pregnancy.
- 22 percent of women smoked cigarettes during the three months before they became pregnant, and 11 percent smoked during the last three months of pregnancy.
- 51 percent of women reported drinking alcoholic beverages on a weekly basis in the three months before becoming pregnant. That figure dropped to 7 percent during the last three months of pregnancy. During both time periods, most women reported drinking three or fewer drinks per week.
- 8 percent of women reported being diagnosed with depression after their baby was born.

Infant Health and Care

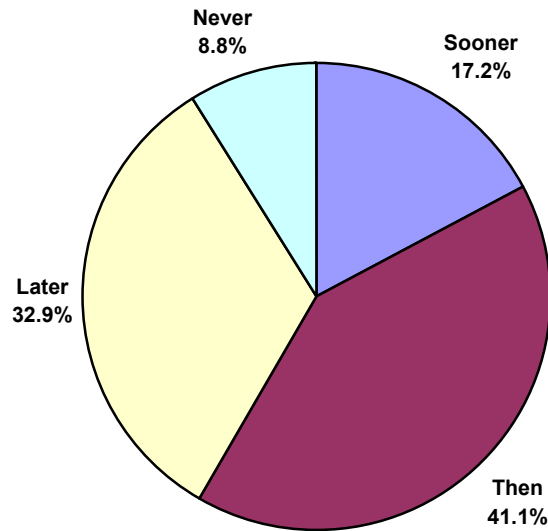
- 99 percent of women said they had an infant car seat for their new baby.
- When asked how they learned to install and use the infant car seat, 24 percent of women reported that a health or safety professional showed them. The majority of women (67%) indicated they learned by reading the instructions that came with the car seat.
- 71 percent of women reported they most often put their baby to sleep on his or her back.
- 77 percent of women reported breastfeeding their baby at least once after birth and 64 percent were still breastfeeding one month after delivery.
- Among mothers who did not breastfeed, the most common reason for not doing so was that they did not like breastfeeding (54%).

Section 1

Family Planning

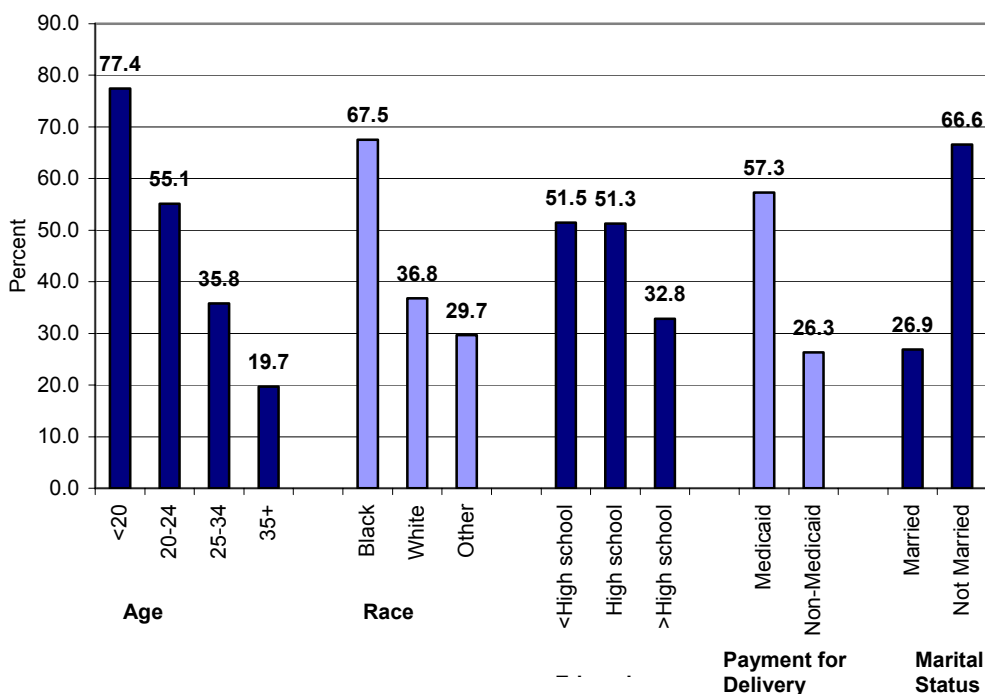


Intendedness of Pregnancy, 2006



PRAMS asked women how they felt about the timing of becoming pregnant. Women who indicated that they wanted to be pregnant “then” or “sooner” were classified as having an intended pregnancy (58.3%). Those who answered that they wanted to be pregnant “later” or “not then or at any time in the future” were considered to have an unintended pregnancy (41.7%). The Healthy People 2010 Objective (9-1) is to increase intended pregnancies to 70 percent. PRAMS found three out of four unintended births in Illinois were mistimed, meaning that the woman would have preferred being pregnant at a later time. PRAMS also found that 43.2 percent of women who had unintended pregnancies were not using contraception at the time of conception. The Healthy People 2010 Objective (9-3) is to increase the proportion of females at risk of unintended pregnancy (and their partners) who use contraception to 100 percent.

Unintended Pregnancy, 2006 By Selected Maternal Characteristics

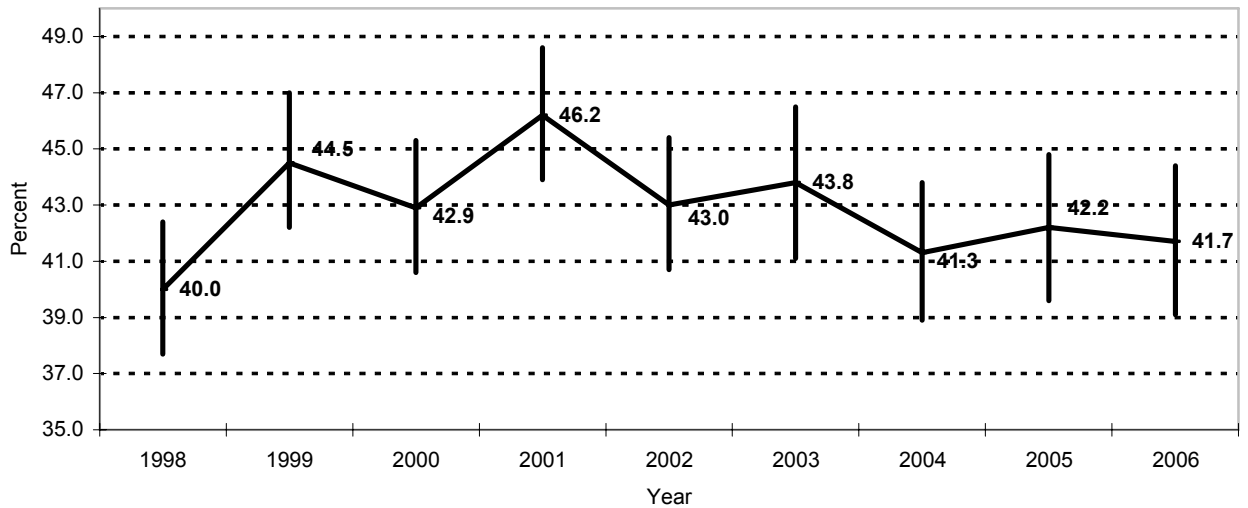


When looking at subpopulations of women, the percentage of unintended pregnancies varied widely and was very high among certain groups. Teenagers exhibited the highest percentage of unintended pregnancies when compared to other age groups. Black women had much higher percentages of unintended pregnancies when compared to women of other races. Women with a high school education or less had significantly* more unintended pregnancies when compared to women with more than a high school education. Women whose deliveries were paid for by Medicaid and women who were unmarried had more than double the percentage of unintended pregnancies when compared to women whose deliveries were not paid by Medicaid and married women.

*Statements throughout this report regarding significance refer to statistical significance as determined through the use of confidence intervals. See Appendix A for more details about interpretation of PRAMS data.

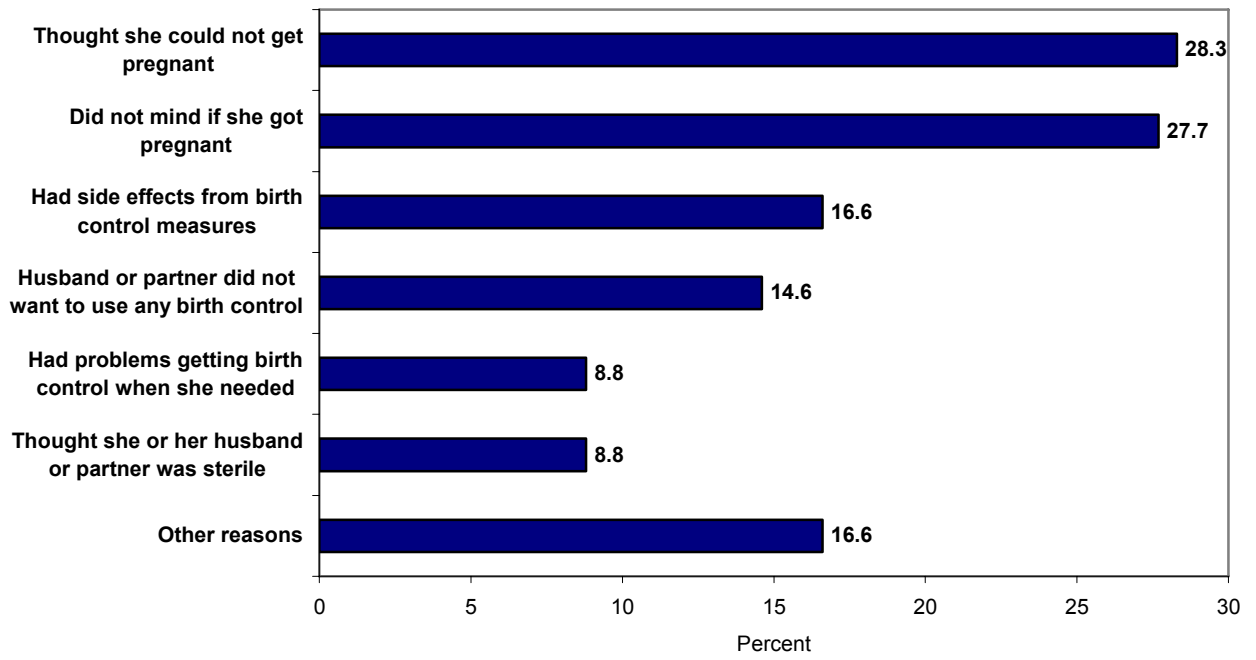
Unintended Pregnancy, 1998-2006

With 95 Percent Confidence Intervals



The above chart illustrates that during the period of 1998-2006, a decline in unintended pregnancies was not seen in Illinois. The percentage peaked at 46.2 in 2001 and has remained above 40 percent since 1999. Rates among women who were unmarried, young, black, less educated or on Medicaid remained much higher than 40 percent over this time span (see tables 2a and 2b, Appendix C).

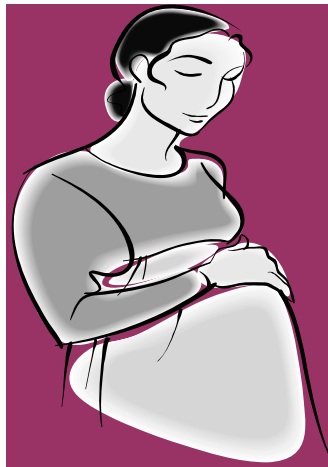
Reasons for Not Using Birth Control Among Unintended Pregnancies, 2006



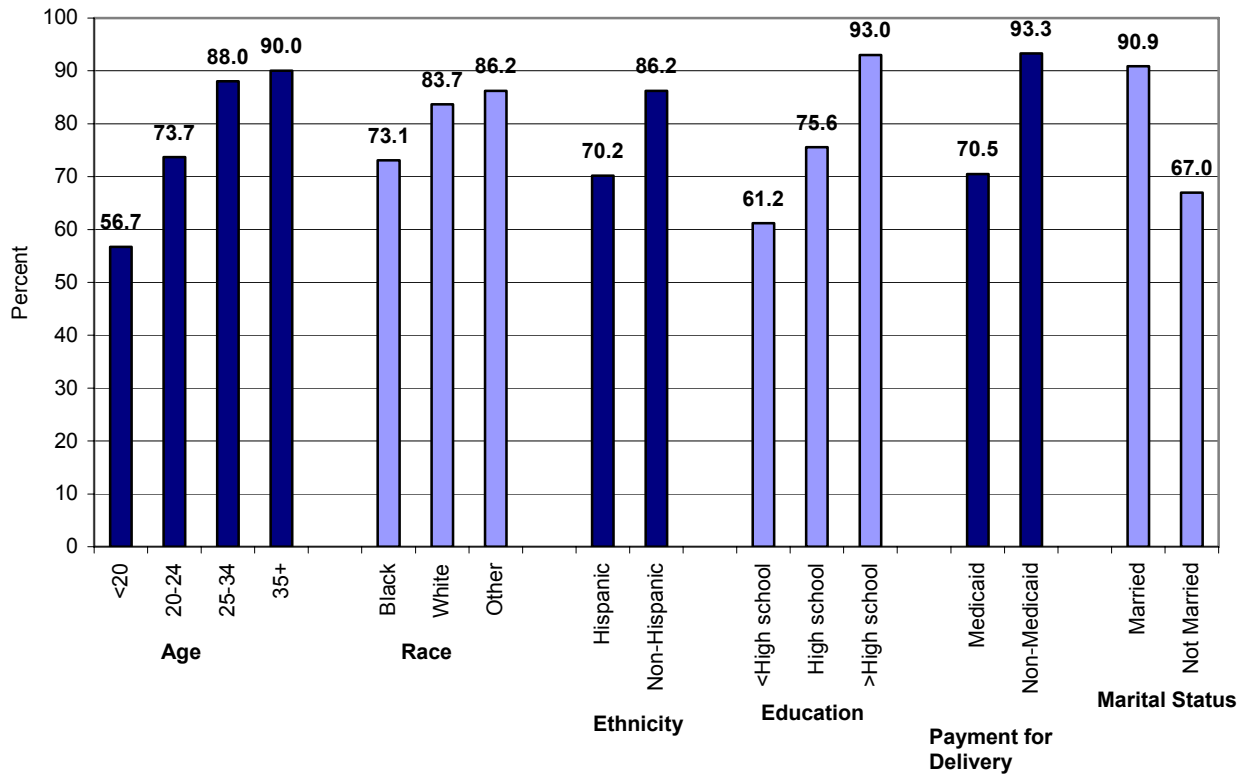
PRAMS asked women why they did not use birth control at conception. A list of reasons was provided and women were asked to check all reasons that applied to their situation. Women who had unintended pregnancies checked most often that either they thought they could not get pregnant or they did not mind if they got pregnant.

Section 2

Prenatal Care

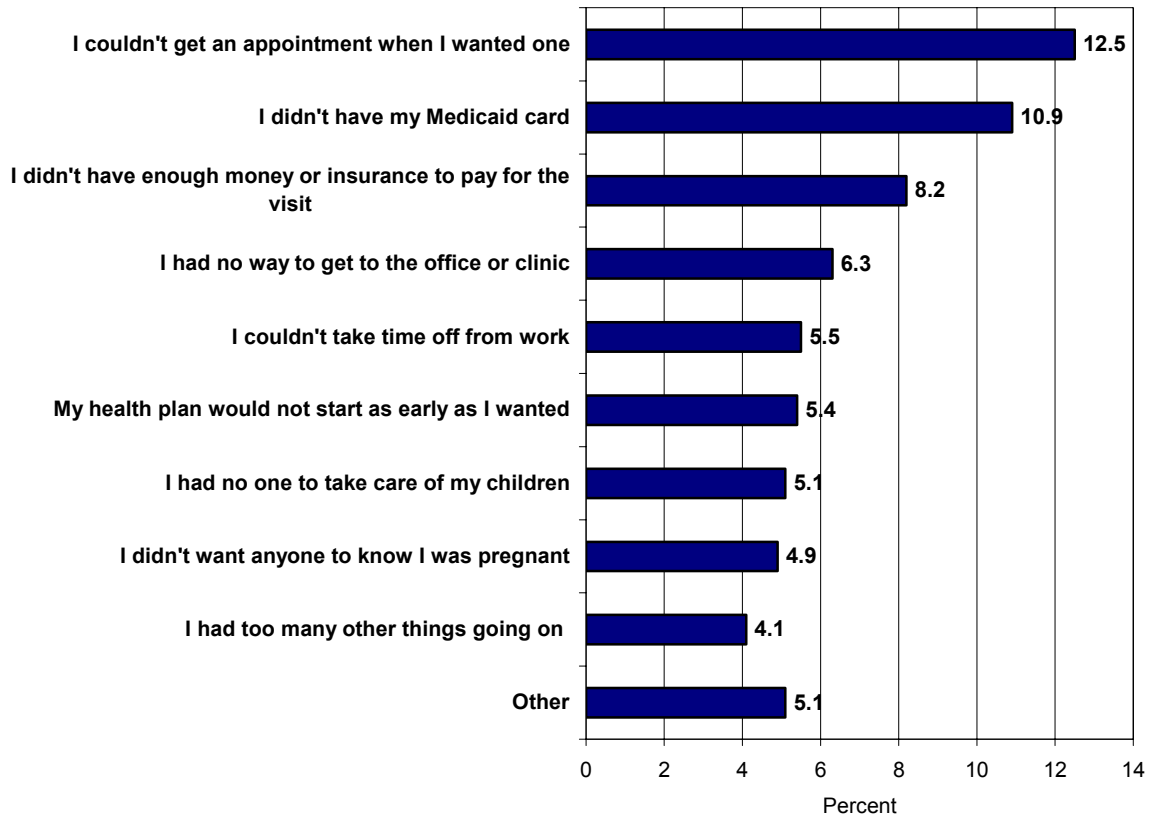


Initiation of Prenatal Care in the First Trimester, 2006 By Selected Maternal Characteristics



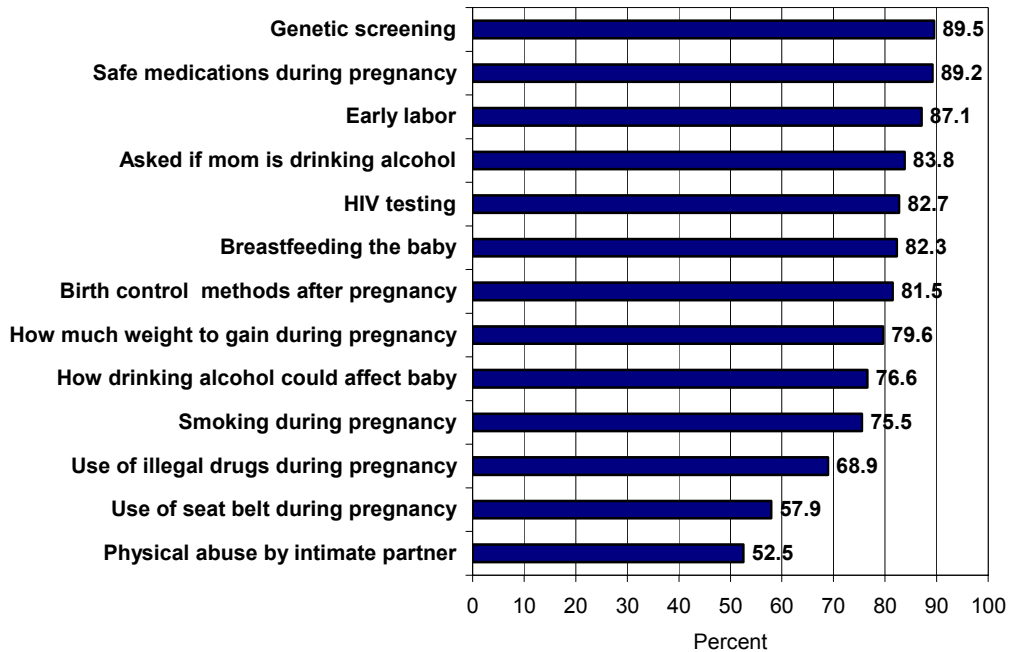
The Healthy People 2010 Objective 16-16 is to increase to at least 90 percent the proportion of all pregnant women who receive prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy. Among all Illinois women, 82.0 percent reported having their first prenatal care visit during the first trimester of their pregnancies. Some groups of women met the 90 percent objective while others fell far short of it as is illustrated in the chart above. Characteristics of women who met the objective included: age 35 or older, having more than a high school education, being married, and delivery not paid for by Medicaid.

Problems Getting Prenatal Care, 2006



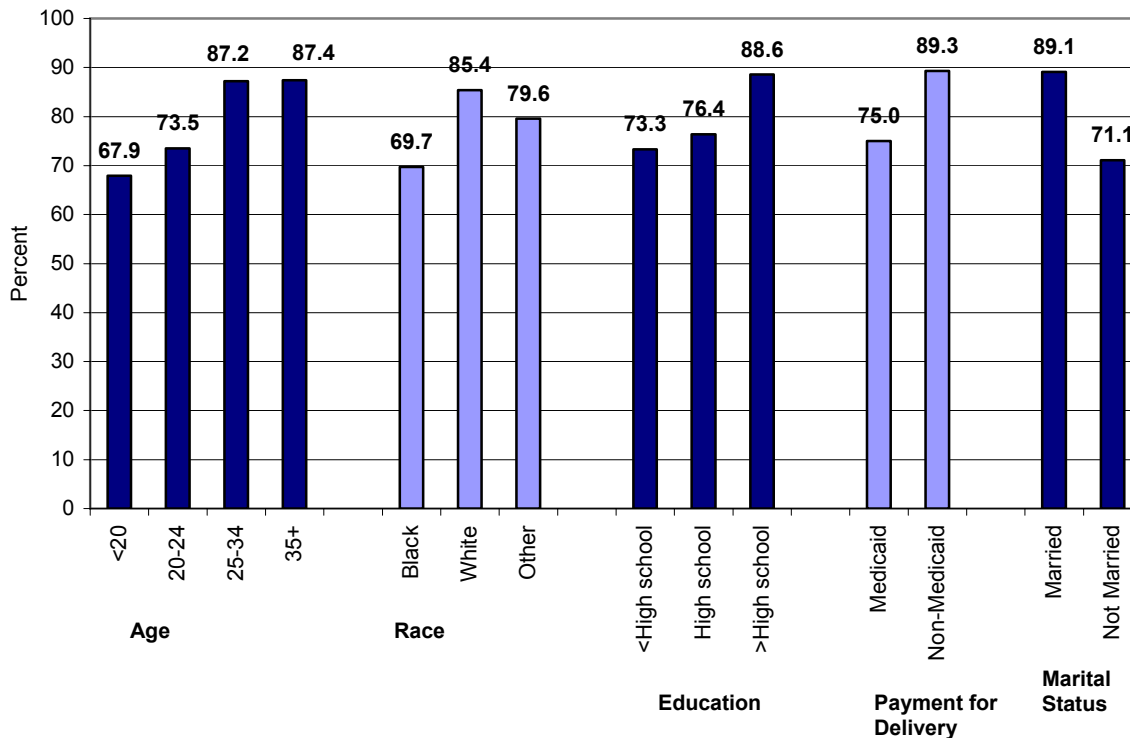
PRAMS provided a list of problems women can have when getting prenatal care and asked women to indicate if they experienced problems with each item. The chart above shows that the top three problems related to not being able to get an appointment when wanted and not having a means of paying for the visit (Medicaid, money or insurance).

Topics Discussed by Health Care Professionals During Prenatal Care Visits, 2006



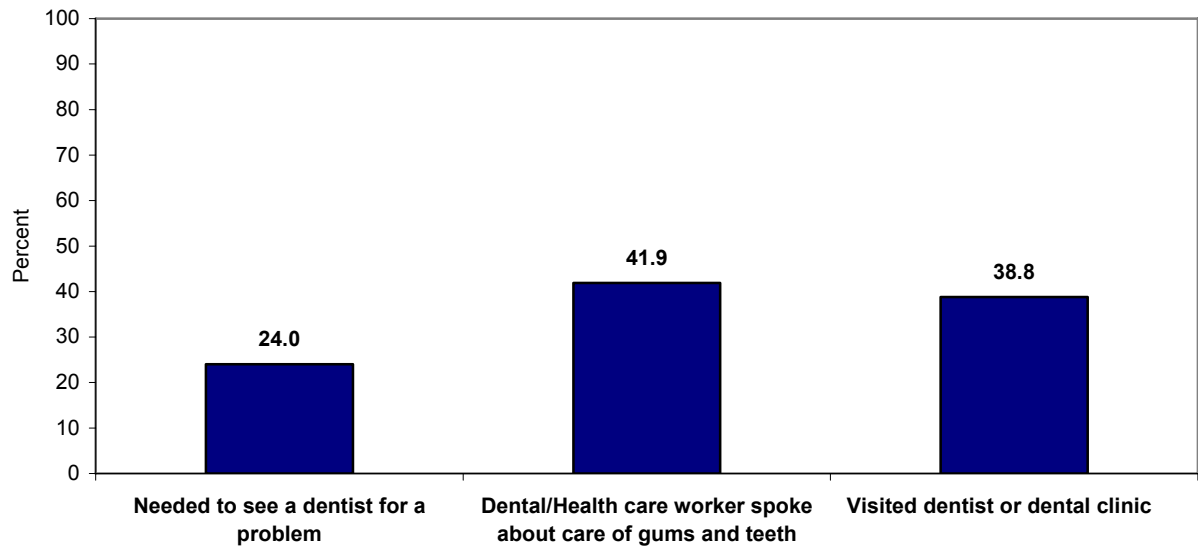
PRAMS provided a list of topics areas that may have been discussed at prenatal care visits and asked women to respond to each item with “yes” if the subject was discussed or “no” if the subject was not discussed. Women were asked not to mark “yes” if only reading materials or a video was provided. The least discussed topic areas included use of seatbelt during pregnancy and intimate partner physical abuse.

Knowledge About Folic Acid, 2006 By Selected Maternal Characteristics



Overall, 82.3 percent of women heard or read that folic acid could prevent some birth defects. However, significant differences were seen among subpopulations of women as highlighted in the chart above. Older or more educated women were more likely to be aware of the benefits of folic acid when compared to younger or less educated women. Black women were less likely to be aware of the benefits when compared with women of other races. Women who were married or whose deliveries were not paid for by Medicaid were more likely to report awareness when compared with unmarried women or women whose deliveries were paid for by Medicaid.

Oral Health Care During Pregnancy, 2006

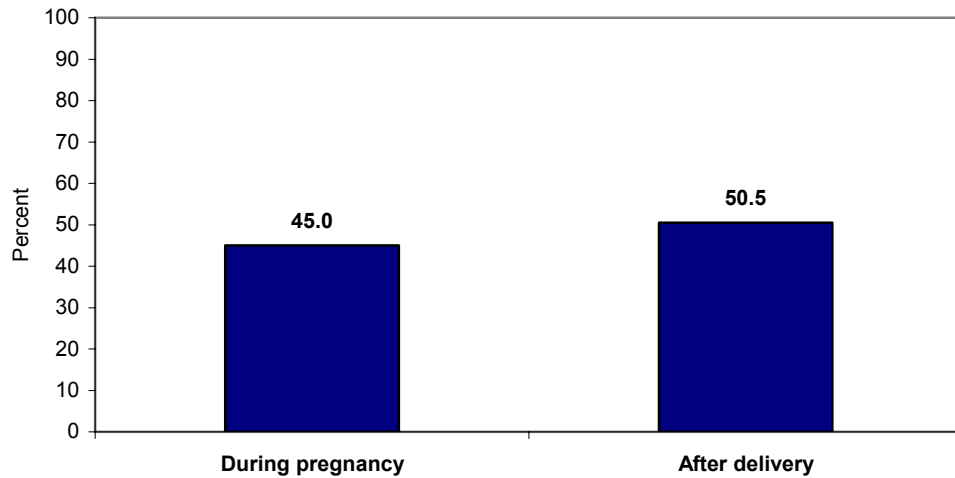


Maintaining good oral health during pregnancy is important as researchers have found that women with periodontal disease are at an increased risk for delivering preterm low birthweight babies¹. Pregnant women should see a dentist or dental hygienist during pregnancy for a preventative cleaning². In 2006, only 38.8 percent of women in Illinois said they visited a dentist or dental clinic during pregnancy. Nearly 42 percent reported that a health care worker spoke with them about the care of their teeth and gums. Nearly one-fourth of women said they needed to see the dentist for a problem.

White and non-Hispanic women were more likely to report going to the dentist during pregnancy when compared with black women and Hispanic women. Women in their mid-20s or older and women with more than a high school education also reported a dental visit more often than younger women and those with a high school education or less. Married women and women whose deliveries were not paid by Medicaid were more likely to have visited the dentist than unmarried women and women whose deliveries were paid for by Medicaid.

A higher percentage of black women reported needing to see the dentist for a problem during pregnancy when compared with white women. Unmarried, lesser-educated women and those whose deliveries were paid for by Medicaid also were more likely to report needing to see the dentist for a problem when compared with married, more educated women whose deliveries were not paid for by Medicaid.

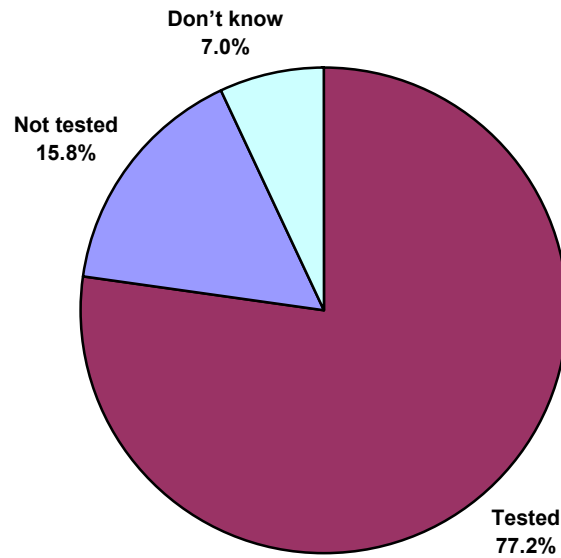
WIC Participation, 2006



PRAMS found that 45.0 percent of women reported participating in the WIC* program during pregnancy, while 50.5 percent participated after delivery. Characteristics of women most likely to participate in the program included being unmarried, young, of black race, of Hispanic ethnicity, or having a high school education or less (see table 11, Appendix C).

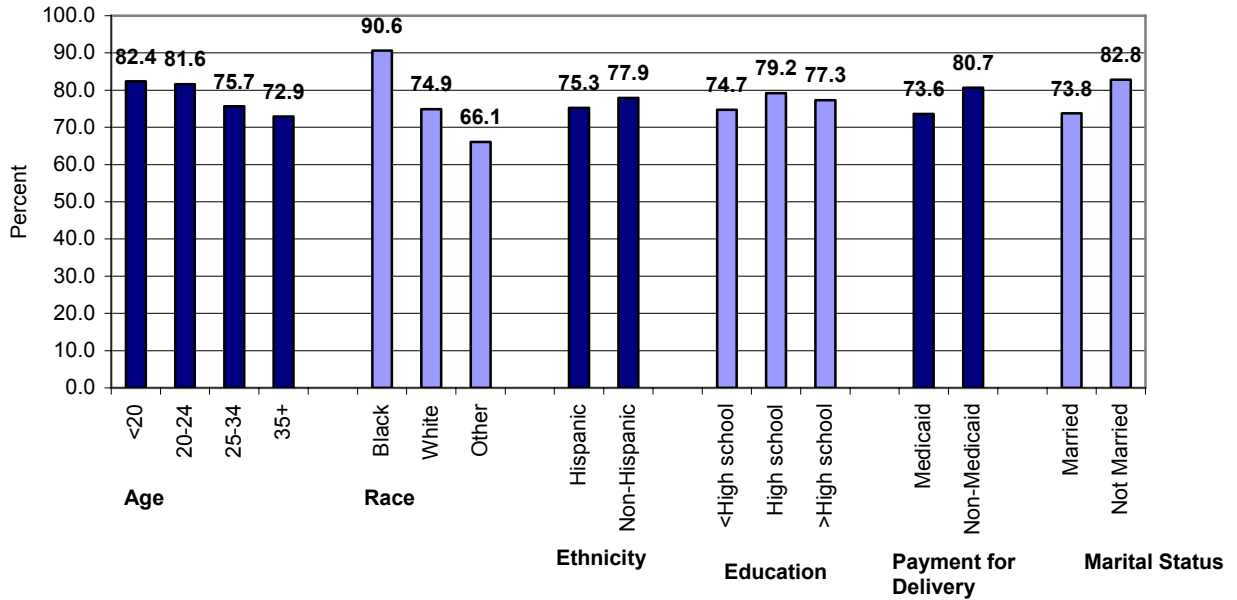
*WIC is the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children funded by the U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and administered in Illinois by the Illinois Department of Human Services.

HIV Testing During Pregnancy, 2006



In 2006, 77.2 percent of women indicated they were tested for HIV during pregnancy, 15.8 percent were not tested and 7.0 percent did not know if they were tested.

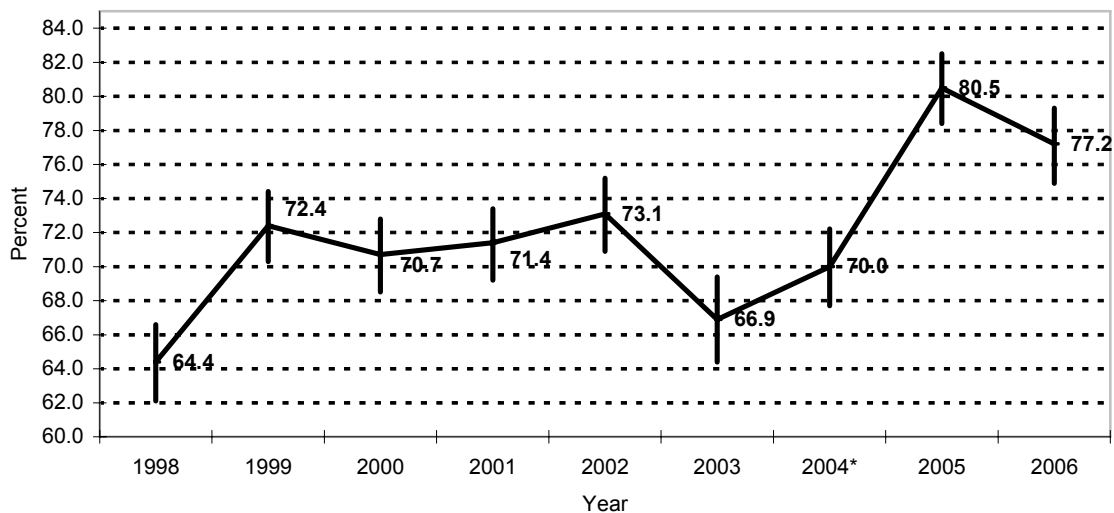
HIV Testing During Pregnancy, 2006 By Selected Maternal Characteristics



Significant differences in testing rates were not noted in 2006 among women of different ages, educational groups, or Hispanic ethnicity. However, black women were significantly more likely to be tested for HIV when compared to women of other races, and unmarried women were more likely to be tested than married women. Also, women whose deliveries were paid for by Medicaid were more likely to be tested than women whose deliveries were not paid for by Medicaid.

HIV Testing During Pregnancy, 1998-2006

With 95 Percent Confidence Intervals

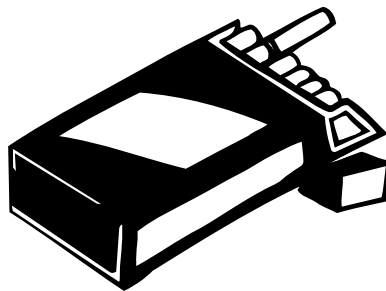


*Change in question; see appendix A.

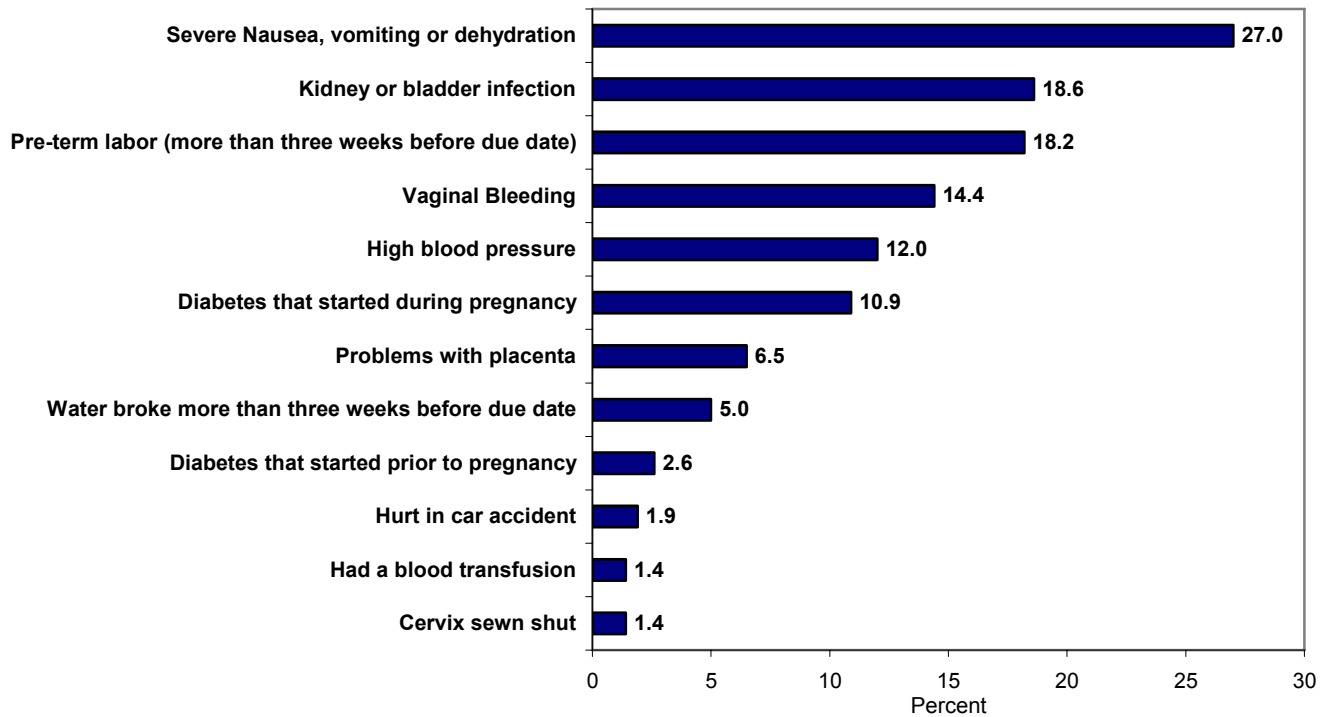
PRAMS found a significant increase in reported HIV testing from 1998 to 1999, followed by a leveling off between 1999 and 2002. A significant decline occurred from 2002 to 2003, followed by increases in 2004 and 2005. A non-significant decline occurred between 2005 and 2006. Until 2004, many significant differences in testing were seen among different groups of women. In 2005 and 2006, many of these gaps were closed (see tables 12a, 12b, 12c, Appendix C).

Section 3

Risk Factors

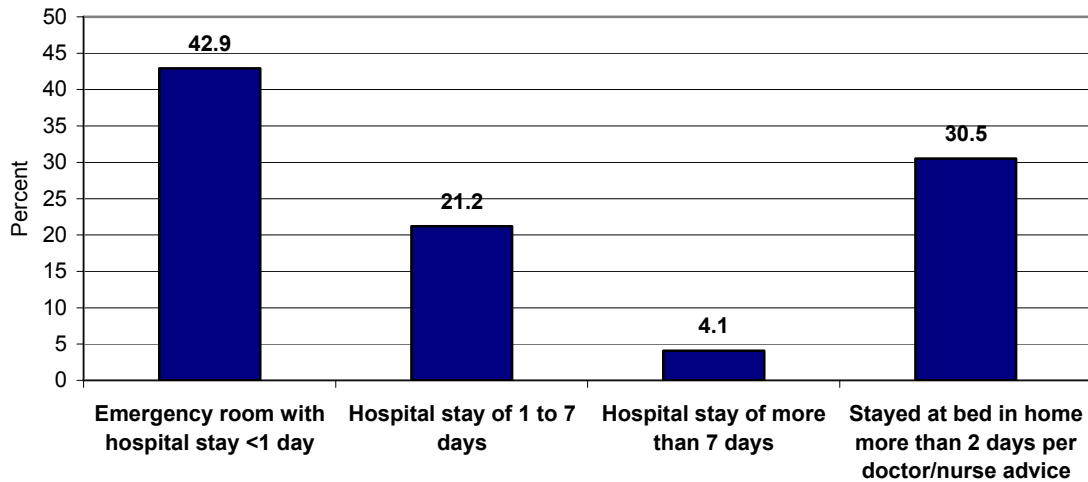


Problems During Pregnancy, 2006



PRAMS asked women if they experienced certain problems during pregnancy by providing a list and asking women to respond “yes” or “no” to each item. From the list provided, the most common problem reported was severe nausea, vomiting or dehydration. The next most common problems reported were kidney or bladder infections and pre-term labor.

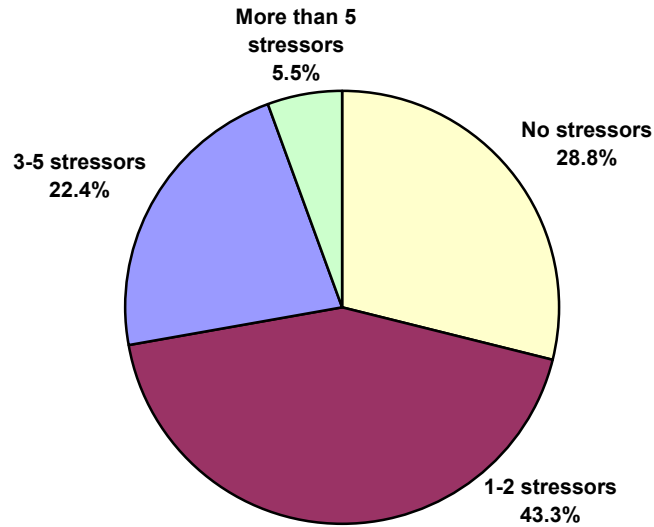
Hospital Visits or Bedrest for Problems During Pregnancy, 2006*



PRAMS asked women if any of the health problems reported during pregnancy resulted in hospital stays or bed rest. Nearly 43 percent reported visiting the emergency room, and about one in five required a hospital stay of up to a week. About 30 percent were advised to have bed rest for more than two days. Less than 5 percent reported staying in the hospital for more than seven days for pregnancy-related problems.

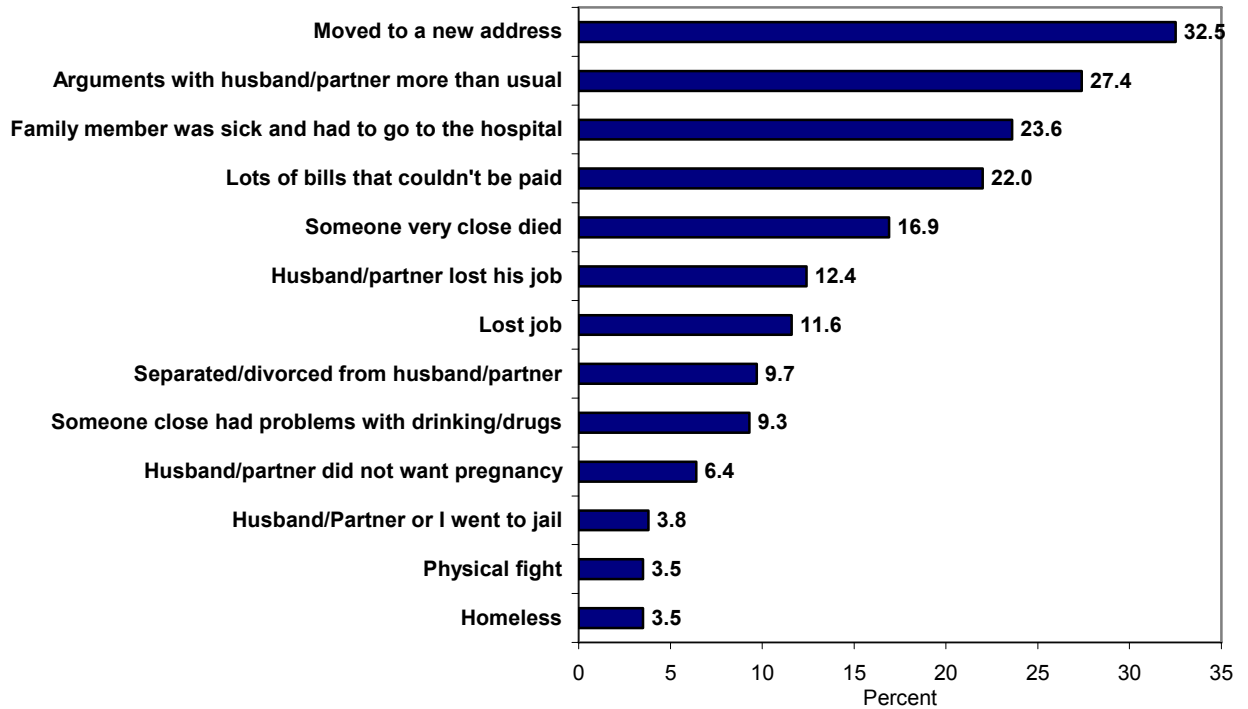
(*Note: Missing response rates for these variables ranged from 15.3% to 19.7%; interpret with caution.)

Stressors Prior to Delivery, 2006

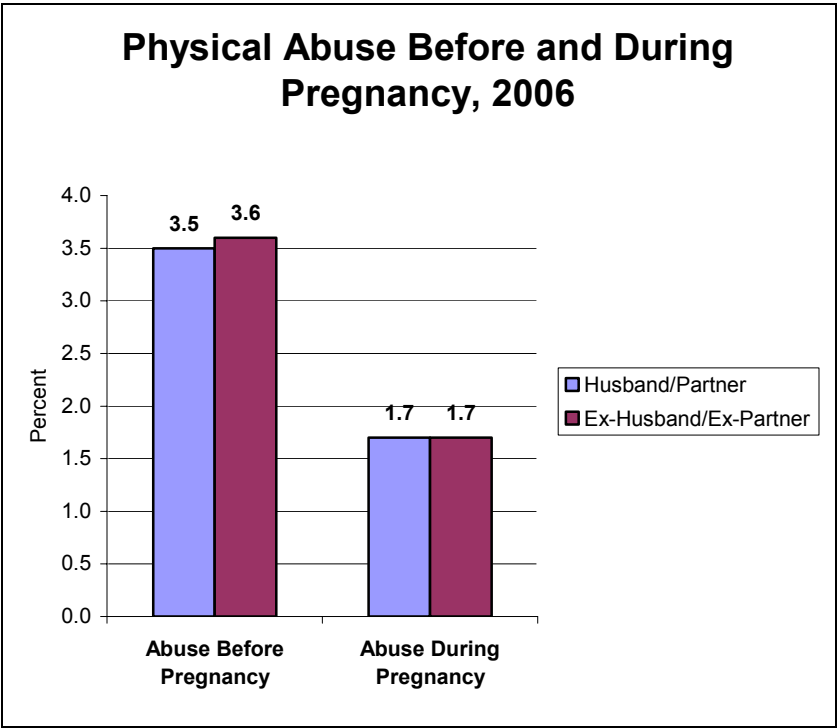


High levels of stress during pregnancy can contribute to poor pregnancy outcomes³. PRAMS asked about stressful events that occurred during the 12 months prior to delivery and found that 28.8 percent of women reported experiencing no major stressful events while 43.3 percent reported experiencing one to two stressors. Nearly 28% reported experiencing more than three stressors.

Types of Stressors Prior to Delivery, 2006

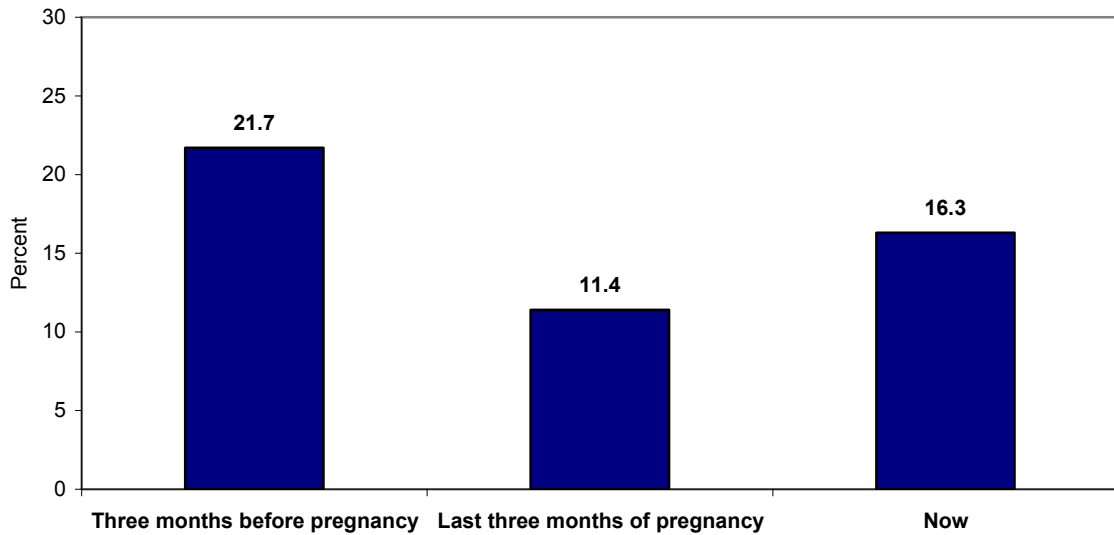


PRAMS provided a list of situations that could cause stress and asked women to indicate if any of the situations happened to them during the 12 months before the baby was born. Overall, the two most commonly reported events were moving to a new address (32.5%) and having more arguments with a husband/partner (27.4%). About one in four women reported having a very sick family member and 22 percent reported having a lot of bills that could not be paid.



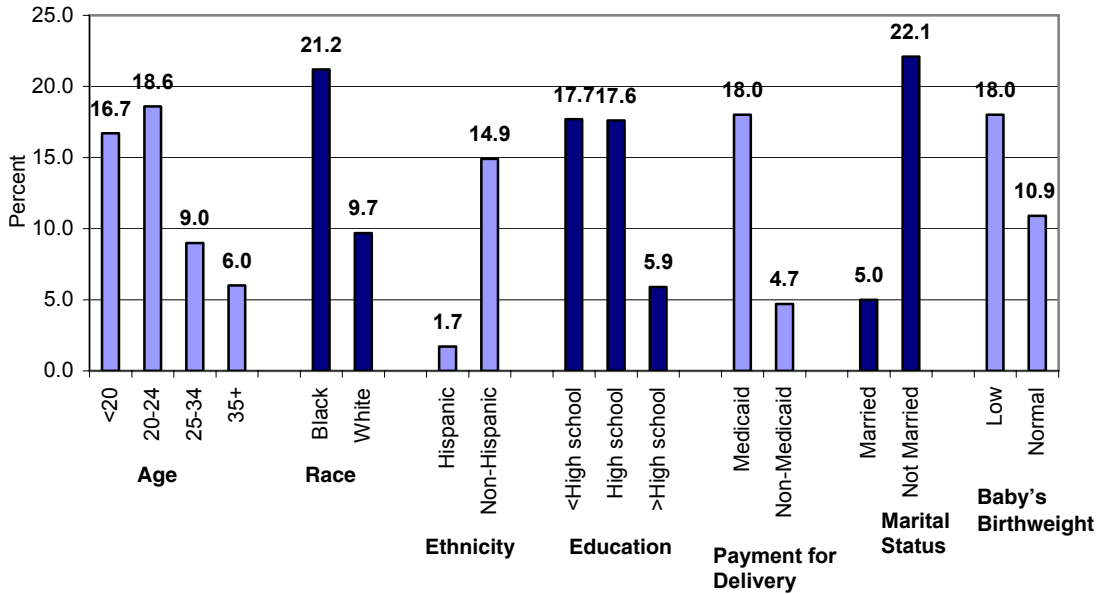
PRAMS asked women about abuse before and during pregnancy and found fewer women reported abuse during pregnancy when compared with before pregnancy. Similar rates of reported abuse occurred from ex-husbands/ex-partners when compared with current husbands/partners during both time periods. Unmarried women and women whose deliveries were paid for by Medicaid reported significantly higher percentages of abuse when compared with married women and those whose deliveries were not paid for by Medicaid. Generally younger, less educated women reported significantly higher percentages of abuse than older, more educated women. Black women reported significantly higher abuse rates overall when compared with reporting from white women. Women who had given birth to low birthweight babies reported significantly higher rates of abuse from ex-husbands/ex-partners during pregnancy when compared with women who had given birth to normal birthweight babies (see tables 17 and 18, Appendix C).

Prevalence of Smoking Before, During and After Pregnancy, 2006



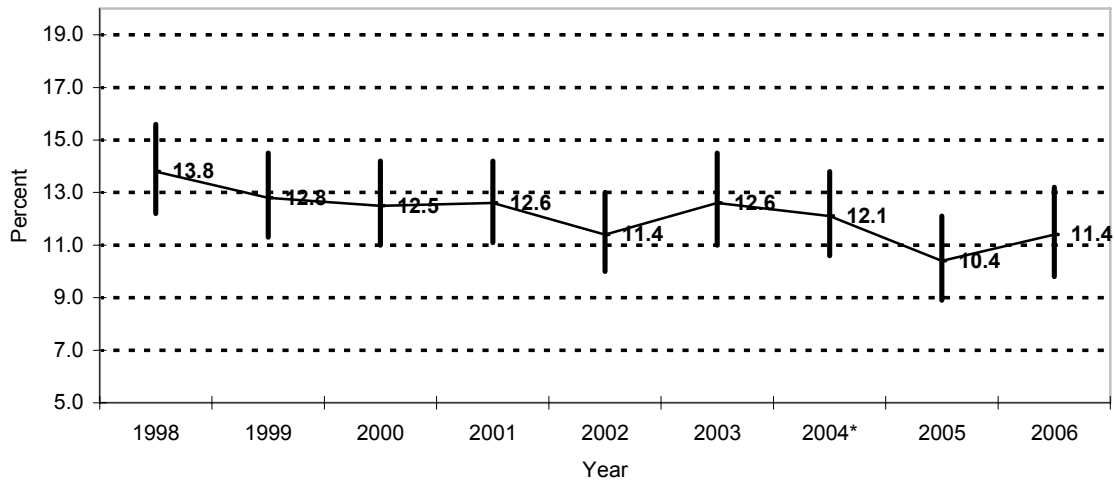
Healthy People 2010 Objective 16-17c is to reduce cigarette smoking to a prevalence of no more than 1 percent among pregnant women. In Illinois, PRAMS found that during the three months before pregnancy, 21.7 percent of women reported they were smoking. This decreased to 11.4 percent during the last three months of pregnancy. After delivery, reported smoking climbed to 16.3 percent. Significant differences were seen when comparing different groups of women (see chart on next page).

**Prevalence of Smoking
During the Last Three Months of Pregnancy, 2006
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics**



Women who had given birth to low birthweight babies reported higher percentages of smoking before, during and after pregnancy when compared to women who gave birth to normal birthweight babies. Non-Hispanic women were more likely to smoke during all three time periods when compared to Hispanic women. Black women reported higher rates of smoking during and after pregnancy when compared with women of other races. Women in their teens and early 20s reported higher percentages of smoking during all three time periods as well when compared to older women. Women with a high school education or less reported smoking more often during all time periods when compared to women with more than a high school education. Unmarried women and women whose deliveries were paid for by Medicaid reported much higher rates of smoking during all three time periods when compared to married women and women whose deliveries were not paid for by Medicaid. (For more details by sociodemographic characteristics see table 19a, Appendix C).

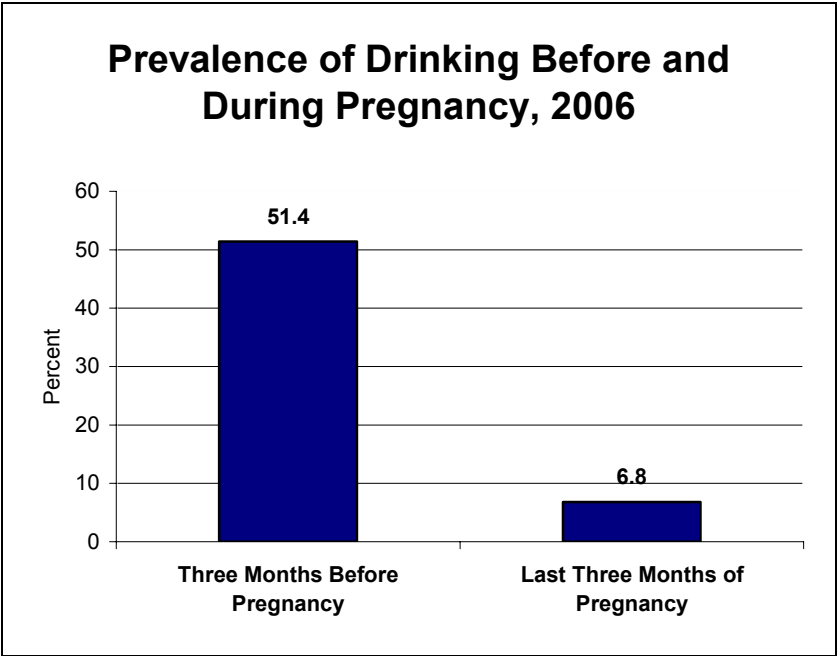
**Prevalence of Smoking
During the Last Three Months of Pregnancy, 1998-2006**
With 95 Percent Confidence Intervals



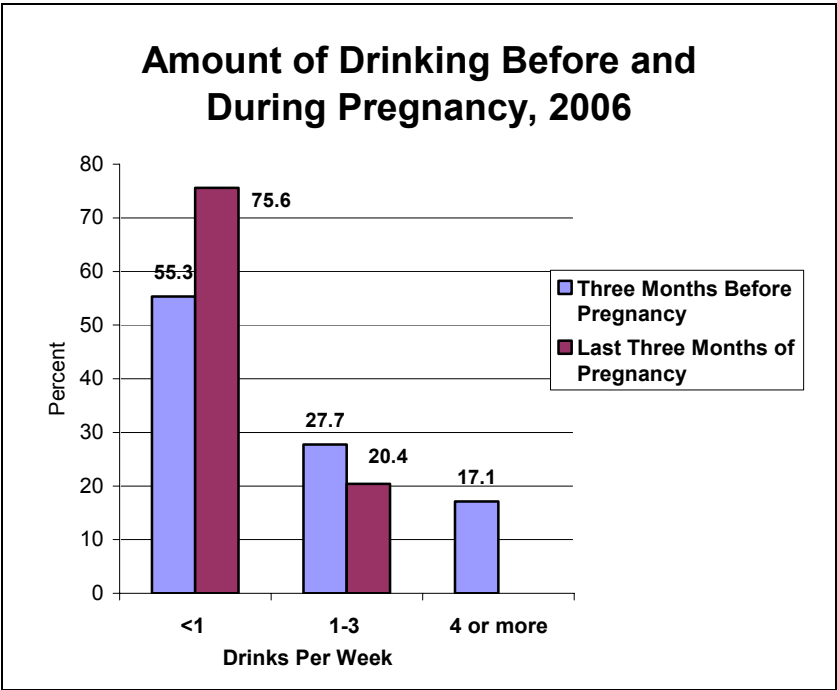
*Change in question; see appendix A.

From 1998 to 2005, there was an overall gradual decline in the percentage of reported smoking during pregnancy, with significantly fewer women reporting smoking in 2005 compared with 1998. In 2006, the percentage increased slightly. Among age groups, 25- to 34-year-olds exhibited a pattern most consistent with the overall trend in the table above. During the time period, a declining trend was not seen for the 20- to 24-year-old group and percentages were variable among teens. Women ages 35 and older exhibited nearly steady percentages from 1998 through 2003, followed by the lowest reported percentages from 2004 through 2006. Among races, white women showed a steady pattern of decline, with significantly fewer women reporting smoking in 2006 compared with 1998. Smoking among black women was more variable throughout the period. Non-Hispanic women exhibited a non-significant pattern of decline while Hispanic women reported low rates of smoking (ranging from 1.7% to 4.6%) throughout the entire period. Women with more than a high school education reported steady percentages of smoking during the time period while lesser educated women exhibited more variable patterns. Married women showed a steady and significant decline while unmarried women did not.

Gaps remained between groups from 1998 to 2006 with black and white women more likely to smoke than women of other races, and non-Hispanic women more likely to smoke than Hispanic women. Unmarried women and those with a high school education or less were more likely to smoke than married women and those with more than a high school education. Women whose deliveries were paid for by Medicaid were more likely to smoke than women whose deliveries were not paid for by Medicaid (see tables 19a, 19b and 19c, Appendix C).

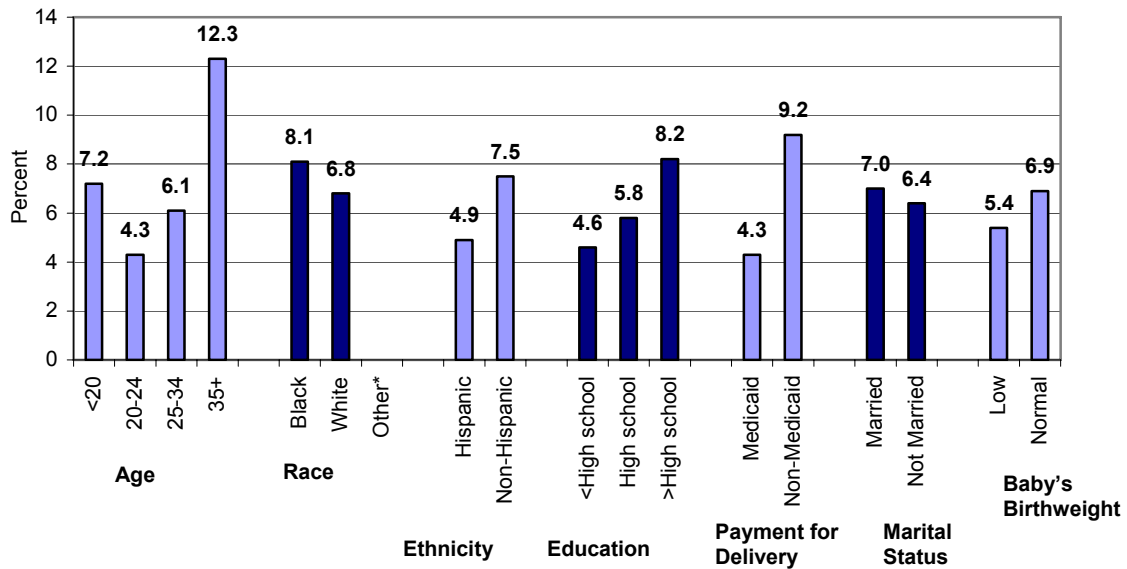


Healthy People 2010 Objective 16-17a is to increase abstinence from alcohol by pregnant women to at least 94 percent. PRAMS asked women about alcohol use just prior to pregnancy and late into pregnancy. In Illinois, slightly more than half of women reported drinking in the three months before pregnancy while 6.8 percent reported drinking during the last three months of pregnancy.



Women reported drinking more drinks per week prior to pregnancy when compared with during pregnancy. Among women who reported drinking during pregnancy, 96 percent drank three or fewer drinks per week.

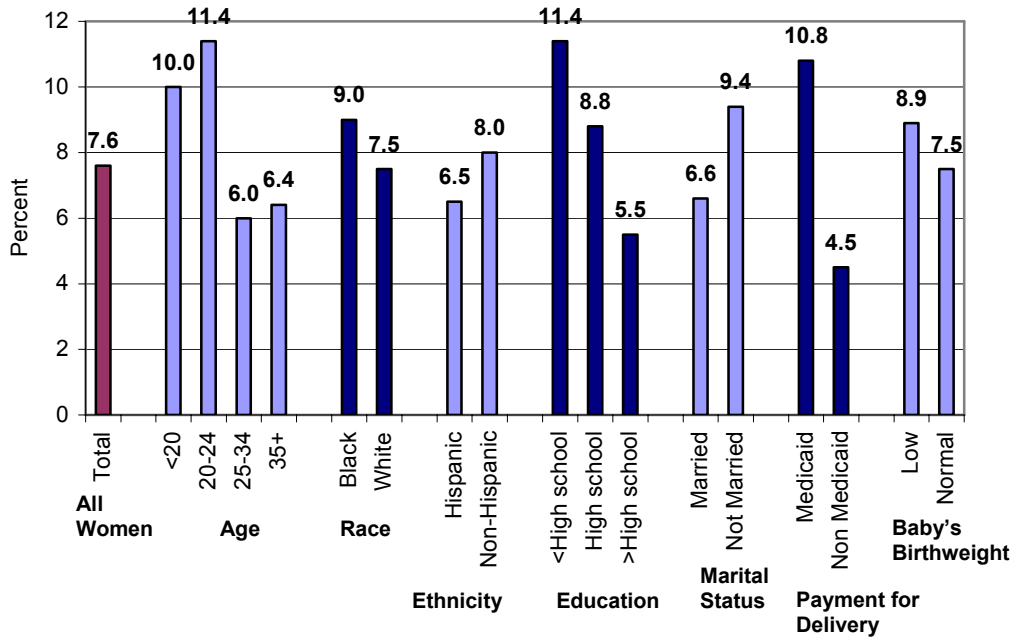
Prevalence of Drinking During the Last Three Months of Pregnancy, 2006 By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics



*Fewer than six survey respondents indicated they were drinking during pregnancy

When examining drinking prior to pregnancy, a number of significant differences were seen among subpopulations of women. In some cases, the gaps no longer existed when examining drinking during the last three months of pregnancy. Among age groups, women 35 or older exhibited the highest percentages of drinking during both time periods when compared with other ages. Among races, black and white women were more likely to drink during both time periods when compared with women of other races. While non-Hispanic women and married women were more likely to drink prior to pregnancy when compared with Hispanic and married women, the differences no longer existed during pregnancy. The prevalence of reported drinking before pregnancy increased significantly with increasing education of the mother, but during pregnancy this difference did not exist. Women whose deliveries were not paid for by Medicaid reported higher percentages of drinking during both time periods when compared with women whose deliveries were paid for by Medicaid (see table 20, Appendix C).

Postpartum Depression Diagnosis, 2006 By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics



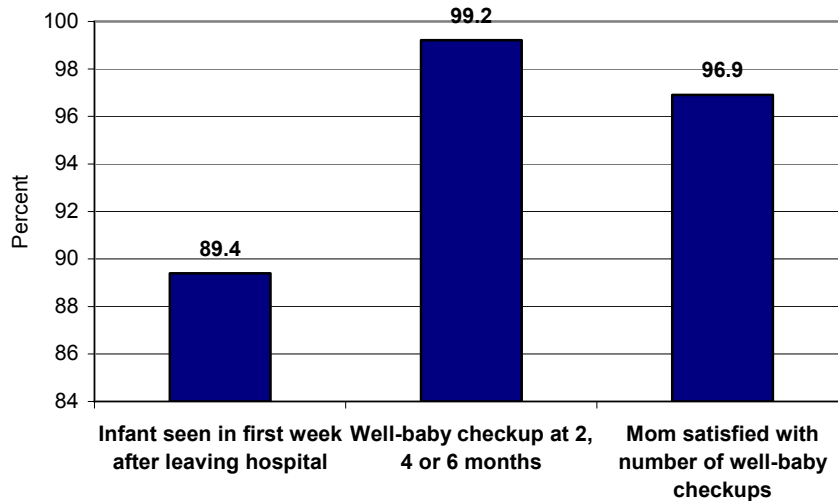
The majority (78.5%) of women (2006) reported that a health care worker talked with them either during pregnancy or after delivery about “baby blues” or postpartum depression. After the baby was born, 7.6 percent of new mothers indicated to PRAMS that they had been diagnosed with depression. The above chart illustrates differences in reporting among groups. Younger and less educated women reported significantly higher rates of depression diagnosis compared to older, more educated women. Women whose deliveries were paid for by Medicaid also reported being diagnosed with depression at a significantly higher rate than women whose deliveries were not paid for by Medicaid.

Section 4

Infant Care and Health

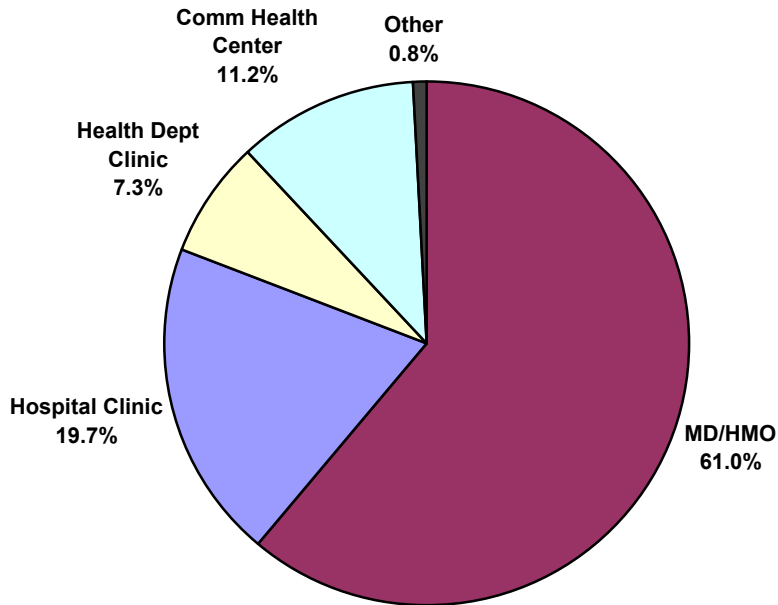


Infant Checkups, 2006



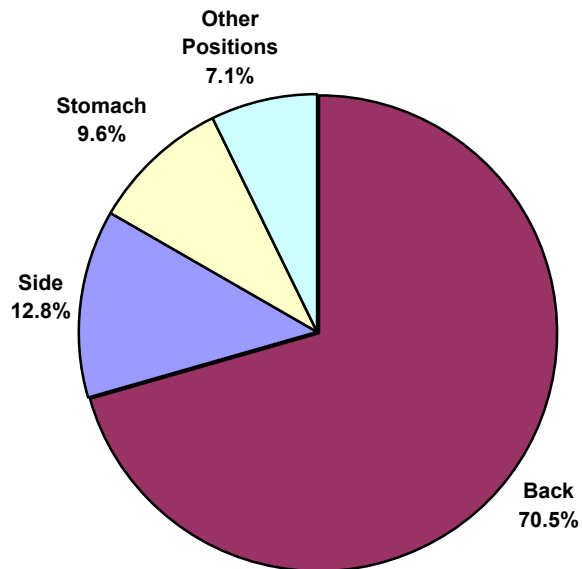
PRAMS asked women about infant checkups and found that 89.4 percent of babies were seen within the first week after leaving the hospital and nearly all babies (99.2%) had a regular health visit at 2, 4 or 6 months of age. Overall, women were satisfied with the number of checkups their babies had.

Place of Well Baby Checkup, 2006



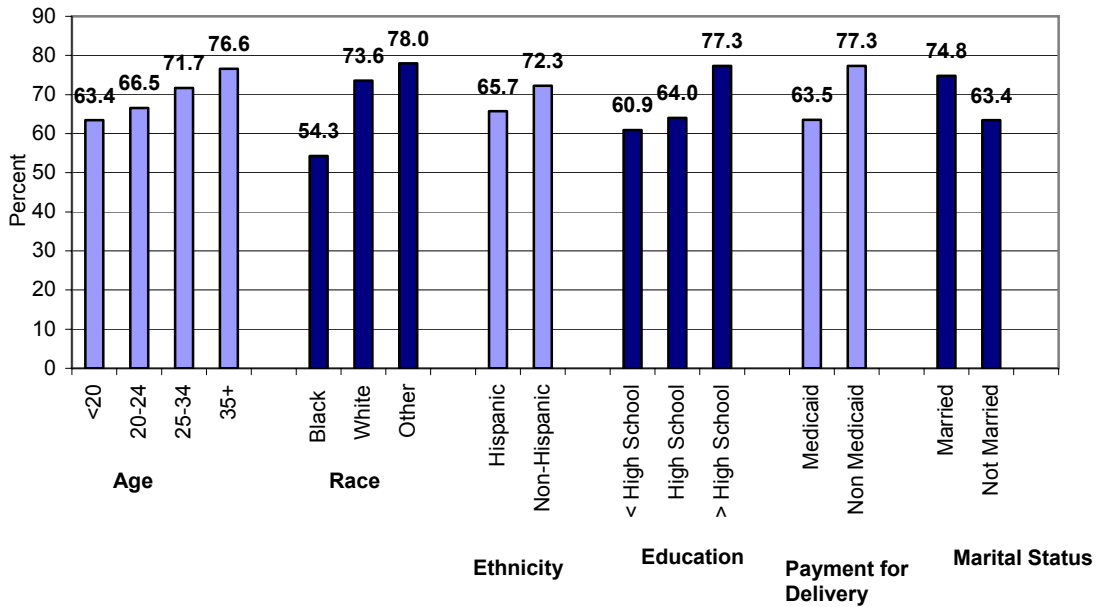
Women were asked where they usually take their babies for well-baby checkups. About three in five indicated they took their baby to a Medical Doctor (MD)/Health Maintenance Organization (HMO). One in five took their baby to a hospital clinic. The remaining women took their babies to community health centers (11.2%), health department clinics (7.3%), or other places (0.8%) for care.

Sleep Position of Infant, 2006



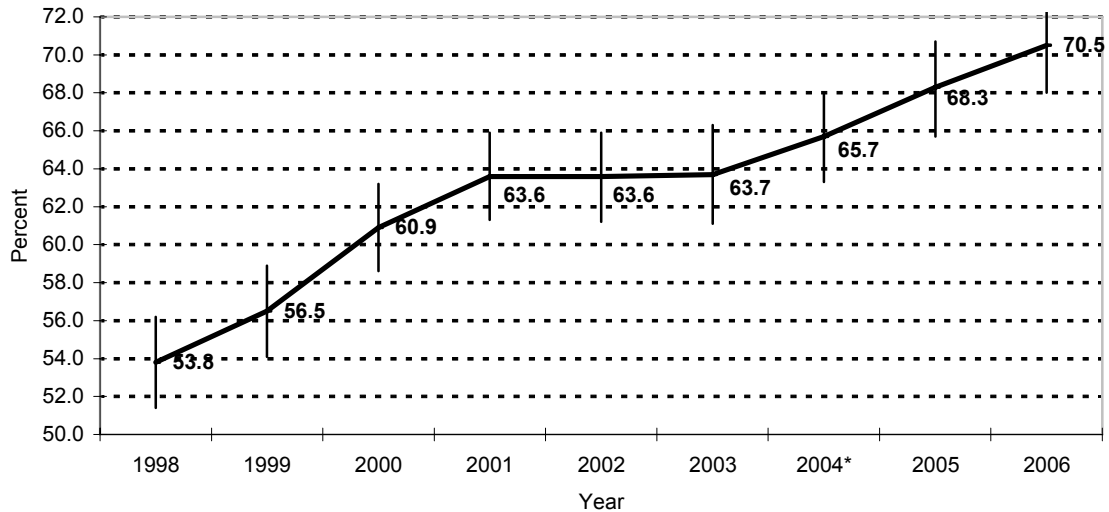
Healthy People 2010 objective 16-13 is to increase the percentage of healthy full-term babies who are put to sleep on their backs to at least 70 percent. Illinois reached this objective in 2006 when 70.5 percent of moms reported putting their babies to sleep on their backs. Certain subpopulations of women did not attain the Healthy People objective, however. Women who did not reach the 70 percent objective were more likely to be young, not married and of black race. They also were more likely to have a high school education or less, and the delivery paid for by Medicaid (see chart on the next page).

Prevalence of Laying Infant on Back to Sleep, 2006 By Selected Maternal Characteristics



PRAMS found generally that older women were more likely to put their babies to sleep on their backs when compared with younger women. Non-black women were also more likely to put babies to sleep on their backs when compared to black women. Women with more than a high school education were more likely to put their babies to sleep on their backs when compared to less educated women. Women who were married and whose deliveries were not paid for by Medicaid were more likely to put their babies to sleep on their backs when compared to women who were not married and whose deliveries were paid for by Medicaid.

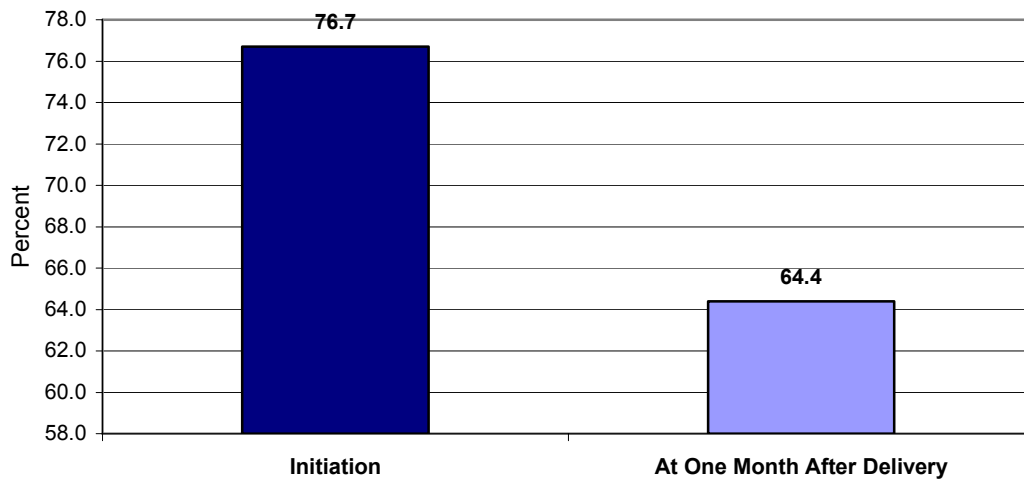
Prevalence of Laying Infant on Back to Sleep, 1998-2006 With 95 Percent Confidence Intervals



*Change in question; see Appendix A.

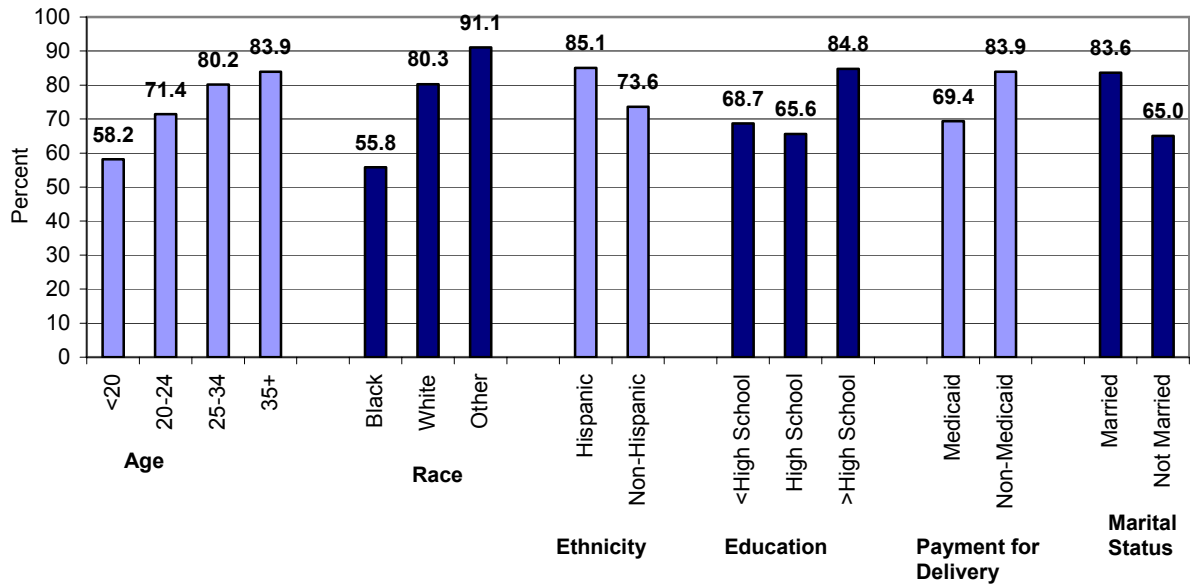
From 1998 to 2001, there was a steady significant increase in the prevalence of laying infants to sleep on their backs. From 2001 to 2003, the percentage leveled off and was followed by increases in 2004 through 2006. While most subpopulations of women reported increases in putting infants to sleep on their backs during this time period, gaps remained between groups. Older and more educated women reported higher percentages than younger, less educated women. Non-black women continued to report higher percentages than black women. Women who were married or whose deliveries were not paid for by Medicaid reported higher percentages of laying infants down to sleep on their backs than women who were not married or whose deliveries were paid for by Medicaid. Starting in 2005, significant differences were not seen when comparing Hispanic with non-Hispanic ethnicity, or when comparing low versus normal birthweight groups (see tables 26a and 26b, Appendix C).

Breastfeeding Initiation and Continuation, 2006



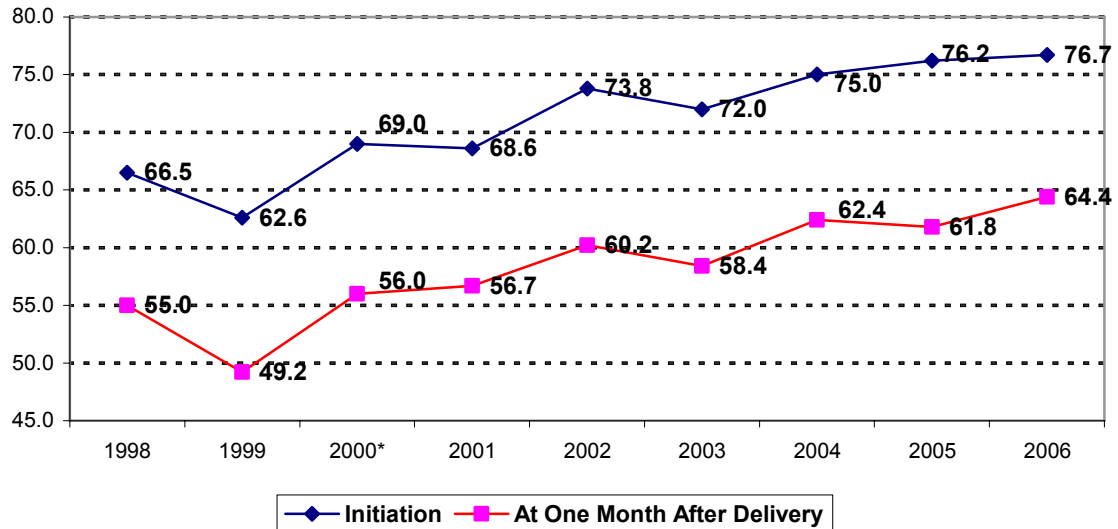
PRAMS found that 76.7 percent of women reported breastfeeding their babies at least once after birth, while 64.4 percent of women were still breastfeeding at one month after delivery.

Breastfeeding Initiation, 2006 By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics



When examining subpopulations of women, many significant differences existed in breastfeeding initiation. Older women and those with more than a high school education had higher initiation rates than younger, less educated women. Non-black and Hispanic women were significantly more likely to breastfeed than black or Non-Hispanic women. Women who were married or whose deliveries were not paid for by Medicaid had significantly higher rates of initiation when compared with unmarried women or those whose deliveries were paid for by Medicaid. Similar patterns could be seen with continuation at one month (see tables 27 and 28, Appendix C).

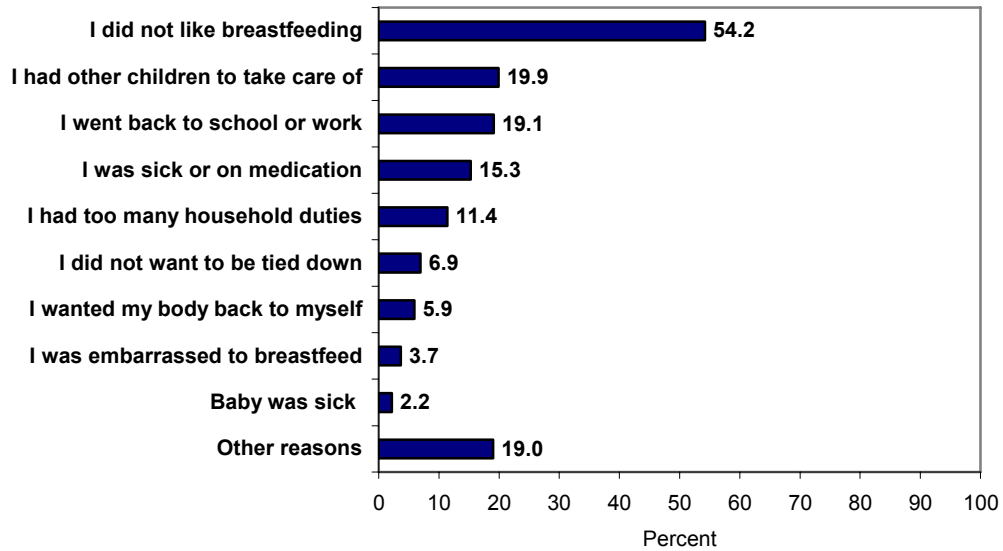
Breastfeeding Initiation and Continuation, 1998-2006



*Change in questions; see appendix A.

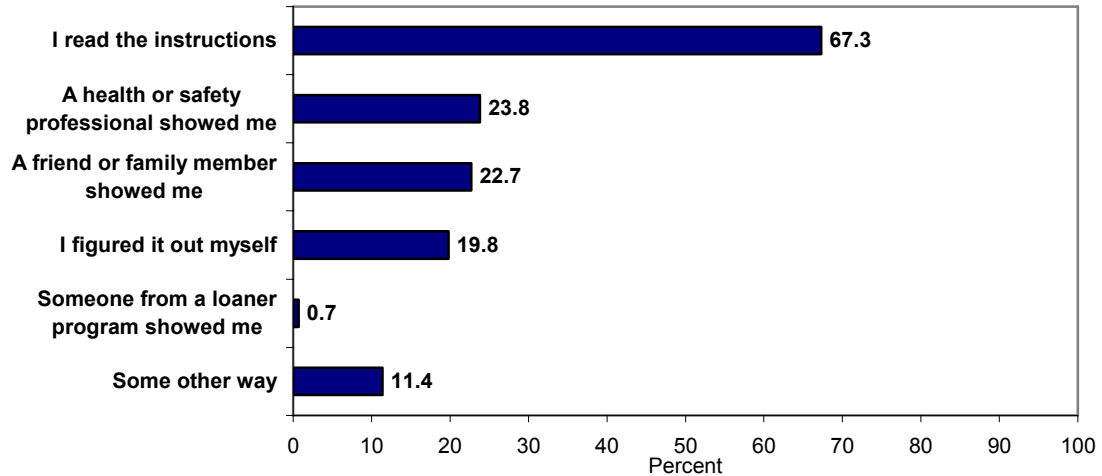
From 1998-2006, breastfeeding initiation and continuation at one month followed similar patterns of fluctuation, while peaking with the highest percentages in 2006. Throughout the period, gaps remained among groups. Older women and those with more than a high school education were more likely to initiate and continue breastfeeding than their younger, less educated counterparts. Non-black and Hispanic women were significantly more likely to breastfeed than black or non-Hispanic women. Married women and women whose deliveries were not paid for by Medicaid were more likely to initiate and continue breastfeeding when compared to unmarried women or those whose deliveries were paid for by Medicaid.

Reasons for Not Breastfeeding, 2006



PRAMS provided a list of reasons why women might not initiate breastfeeding and asked women to check all of the reasons that applied to them. The most common reason checked for not breastfeeding was they did not like breastfeeding (54.2%). Other common reasons cited were caring for other children (19.9%) or returning to work or school (19.1%).

How Did You Learn to Install and Use Your Infant Car Seat? (2006)



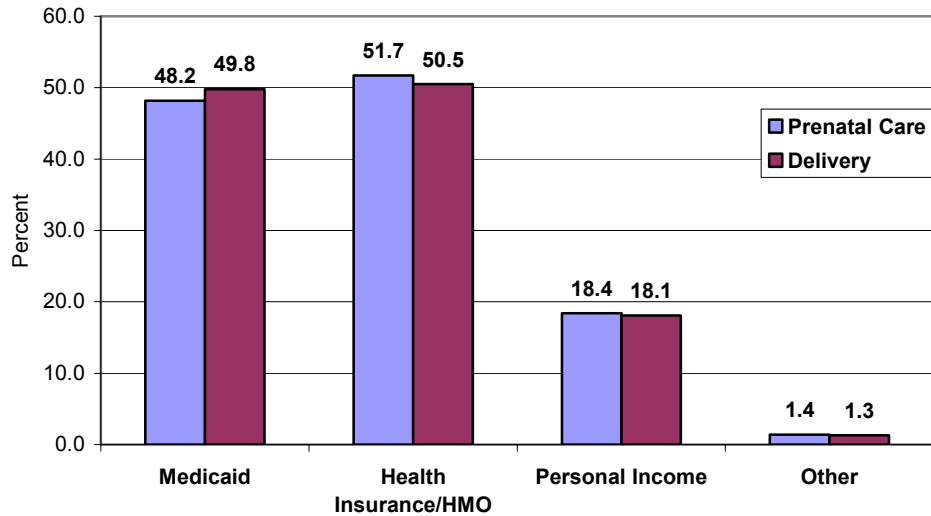
PRAMS asked women if they had an infant car seat for their new baby and nearly all women (99.4%) said “yes”. This figure did not vary significantly across subpopulations of women. Women were then given a list and asked to check all of the ways they learned to install and use the car seat. PRAMS found that the majority (67.3%) reported reading the instructions, while 23.8 percent said a health or safety professional showed them how to install the seat.

Section 5

Insurance

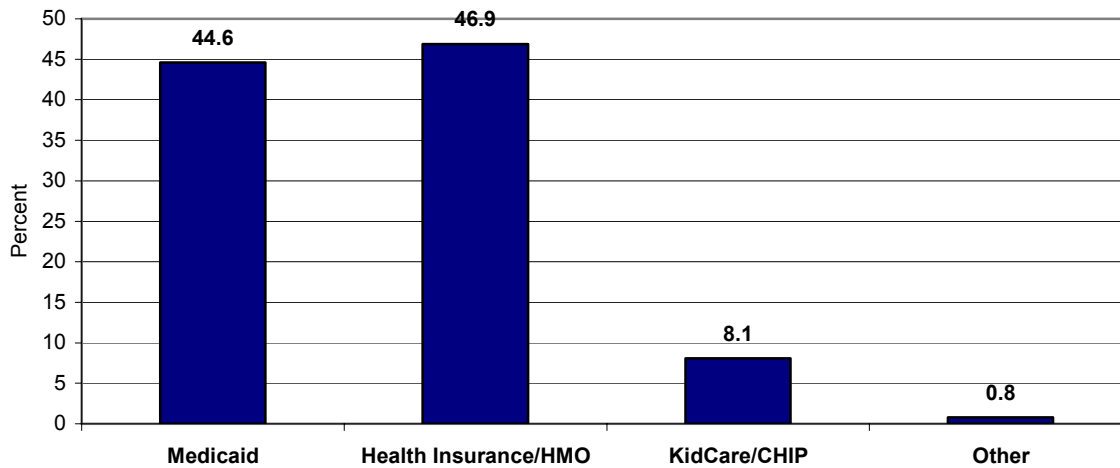


Source of Payment for Prenatal Care and Delivery, 2006



PRAMS asked women how their prenatal care and deliveries were paid and found similar responses for payment of both. More than 50 percent of women responded that health insurance or HMO was a payer. Slightly less than 50 percent reported that Medicaid was a payer for the delivery, while 48.2 percent reported that Medicaid paid for prenatal care. About 18 percent used personal income, while less than 2 percent used other sources. (Note: Percentages do not add up to 100 as more than one type of payment could have been chosen.)

Type of Insurance for Baby, 2006



PRAMS asked women if they had health insurance or Medicaid for their new baby and found that 97.7 percent indicated they had some type of coverage. The above chart shows the type of coverage women had for their new baby. Nearly 47 percent were covered by private health insurance or an HMO, while about 45 percent were covered by Medicaid. KidCare or CHIP was indicated as the insurance type by 8.1 percent of women.

¹ Illinois Department of Public Health. *Women's Oral Health*. n.d. <http://www.idph.state.il.us/HealthWellness/oralhlth/oralwomen.htm> (accessed February 18, 2009).

² Illinois Department of Public Health. *Oral Health: A Link to General Health*. 2004.

³ D'Angelo D, Williams L, Morrow B, Cox S, Harris N, Harrison L, Posner SF, Richardson Hood J, Zapata L. *Preconception and Interconception Health Status of Women Who Recently Gave Birth to a Live-Born Infant---Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS), United States, 26 Reporting Areas, 2004*. In: *MMWR Surveillance Summaries December 14, 2007*; 56 (SS10): 1-35.

Appendix A

Technical Notes

Collection of Data

The data collection for the 2006 Illinois Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) was conducted by the Illinois Center for Health Statistics, Illinois Department of Public Health.

Illinois uses the standardized data collection methods developed by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and used by all states participating in PRAMS. Data are collected through mailed surveys with telephone follow up for non-responders. A systematic stratified random sample of approximately 180 mothers is selected monthly from a frame of eligible birth certificates. At two to six months after delivery, each sampled mother is mailed an introductory letter followed up by a 14-page survey. A reminder letter and a second and third mailing of the survey are sent to those who do not respond. PRAMS interviewers telephone mothers who do not respond to any of the mailed surveys to administer the survey by telephone. Surveys are available in both English and Spanish, and telephone interviews were conducted in both languages.

A total of 2,306 women were eligible to participate in the study in 2006; 1,709 women actually participated. Sample numbers, response rates and weighted estimates by selected characteristics are presented in Appendix B.

Sampling Design

A systematic stratified random sampling design is used to oversample low birthweight (<2,500 grams) births. The sample is divided into two strata: low birthweight (less than 2,500 grams) and normal birthweight (2,500 grams or greater). The weighted response rates in 2006 were as follows:

Overall, 75.0 percent

Low birthweight, 70.8 percent

Normal birthweight, 75.4 percent

Weighting and Interpretation of Results

Statistics in this report are based on weighted data. The weights were developed by CDC to adjust for sample design, non-response patterns and omissions from the sampling frame. The final sampling weight used in the analysis of the survey data is the product of these three elements. Weighting is necessary to give unbiased estimates of population parameters.

Percentages, standard errors and the 95 percent confidence intervals were calculated using SUDAAN software. Confidence intervals were used to determine significance of trends. All missing observations were excluded. Missing values equal to or exceeding 10 percent are noted. Estimates for subpopulations in which there were fewer than 32 respondents are not reported, as they may be imprecise and biased. Estimates for response categories with fewer than six respondents are not reported, as they may be unstable.

PRAMS data are representative of Illinois resident women, age 14 years or older, who have given live birth in Illinois. The data are not applicable to all pregnant women. Women younger than 18 years of age were not asked questions about physical abuse.

Periodically, the PRAMS survey undergoes a major revision during which questions may be modified, dropped or new questions added. Such revisions occurred in the years 2000 and 2004. Changes associated with each survey phase are noted throughout this document when multi-year data are presented. Specific wording changes are presented below:

HIV Testing

Phase 3 and 4 Question (1998-2003)

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

No
Yes
I don't know

Phase 5 Question (2004-2006)

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

Smoking During Pregnancy

Phase 3 and 4 Question (1998-2003)

In the last three months of your pregnancy, how many cigarettes or packs of cigarettes did you smoke on an average day? (A pack has 20 cigarettes.)

*_____ Cigarettes **OR** _____ Packs*
Less than 1 cigarette a day
I didn't smoke
I don't know

Phase 5 Question (2004-2006)

In the last three months of your pregnancy, how many cigarettes did you smoke on an average day? (A pack has 20 cigarettes.)

41 cigarettes or more
21 to 40 cigarettes
11 to 20 cigarettes
6 to 10 cigarettes
1 to 5 cigarettes
Less than 1 cigarette
None (0 cigarettes)

Breastfeeding Initiation and Duration

Phase 3 Question (1998, 1999):

For how many weeks did you breastfeed your new baby?

 Weeks

I didn't breastfeed my baby

I breastfed less than one week

I'm still breastfeeding

Phase 4 and 5 Questions (2000-2006):

Did you ever breastfeed or pump breast milk to feed your new baby after delivery?

No

Yes

How many weeks or months did you breastfeed or pump milk to feed your baby?

 Weeks **OR** *Months*

 Less than 1 week

Infant Sleep Position

Phase 3 Question (1998, 1999):

*How do you put your new baby down to sleep **most** of the time? **Check one answer.***

On his or her side

On his or her back

On his or her stomach

Phase 4 and 5 Question (2000-2006):

*How do you **most often** lay your baby down to sleep now? **Check one answer.***

On his or her side

On his or her back

On his or her stomach

Appendix B

Sample Numbers, Response Rates and Weighted Estimates by Selected Characteristics

Illinois PRAMS, 2006

Characteristic	Number Sampled	Number of Respondents	Unweighted Percent Responding	Weighted Estimate*
All	2,306	1,709	74.1	172,379
Age				
< 20 years	246	169	68.7	17,950
20-24 years	499	360	72.1	36,658
25-34 years	1,194	911	76.3	91,438
35+ years	367	269	73.3	26,333
Race				
White	1,690	1,328	78.6	133,168
Black	469	280	59.7	30,319
Other	146	100	68.5	8,771
Hispanic Ethnicity				
Hispanic	569	450	79.1	46,247
Non-Hispanic	1,736	1,259	72.5	126,132
Education				
< High School	497	355	71.4	37,353
High School	589	437	74.2	42,517
> High School	1,187	896	75.5	90,065
Marital Status				
Married	1,392	1,083	77.8	107,785
Unmarried	913	625	68.5	64,504
Birthweight				
Low (<2,500 grams)	649	460	70.9	12,989
Normal (>=2,500 grams)	1,657	1,249	75.4	159,390

*For respondents: weighted estimate in population

Appendix C

Detailed Tables

Table 1
Intendedness of Pregnancy, 2006

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Wanted sooner	17.2	1.0	15.3-19.2
Wanted later	32.9	1.3	30.5-35.5
Wanted then	41.1	1.3	38.5-43.7
Didn't want then or at anytime in future	8.8	0.8	7.4-10.4

* Confidence interval

Table 2a
Unintended Pregnancy, 2003-2006
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	2003			2004			2005			2006		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	43.8	1.4	41.1-46.5	41.3	1.2	38.9-43.8	42.2	1.3	39.6-44.8	41.7	1.3	39.1-44.4
Age												
< 20 years	77.9	3.5	70.2-84.1	75.0	3.7	67.2-81.5	75.7	3.5	68.1-81.9	77.4	3.6	69.5-83.7
20-24 years	61.9	2.7	56.6-67.0	58.5	2.7	53.1-63.6	58.1	2.9	52.4-63.6	55.1	2.9	49.3-60.7
25-34 years	31.2	1.8	27.8-34.7	33.5	1.6	30.5-36.7	33.0	1.8	29.7-36.6	35.8	1.7	32.5-39.3
35+ years	31.7	3.5	25.2-39.1	26.2	2.8	21.1-32.0	27.9	3.1	22.3-34.4	19.7	2.7	14.9-25.6
Race												
Black	69.1	3.2	62.5-75.0	71.4	2.8	65.5-76.6	69.6	3.1	63.2-75.3	67.5	3.3	60.7-73.7
White	39.3	1.5	36.4-42.3	34.9	1.3	32.3-37.5	36.3	1.4	33.5-39.2	36.8	1.4	34.0-39.6
Other	25.8	5.5	16.5-37.9	36.2	5.7	25.8-48.0	31.9	6.2	21.2-45.0	29.7	5.3	20.5-40.9
Hispanic Ethnicity												
Hispanic	45.2	2.7	40.0-50.6	42.5	2.5	37.7-47.6	44.2	2.6	39.1-49.4	44.0	2.5	39.2-49.0
Non-Hispanic	43.3	1.6	40.3-46.4	41.0	1.4	38.2-43.8	41.6	1.6	38.6-44.7	40.9	1.6	37.8-44.0
Education												
< High School	57.4	2.9	51.7-62.9	52.2	2.8	46.7-57.7	53.7	2.9	48.0-59.3	51.5	3.0	45.8-57.3
High School	56.1	2.6	50.9-61.1	53.4	2.5	48.5-58.3	57.1	2.7	51.8-62.2	51.3	2.7	46.0-56.6
> High School	30.5	1.8	27.1-34.1	31.4	1.6	28.4-34.6	30.2	1.7	27.0-33.7	32.8	1.7	29.5-36.3
Marital Status												
Married	29.5	1.6	26.5-32.7	28.1	1.4	25.5-30.9	25.8	1.5	22.9-28.8	26.9	1.5	24.2-29.9
Other	68.0	2.1	63.7-72.0	65.3	2.0	61.3-69.2	67.6	2.0	63.5-71.5	66.6	2.1	62.3-70.7
Payment for Delivery												
Medicaid	61.0	2.0	57.1-64.8	58.3	1.8	54.7-61.8	58.1	1.9	54.4-61.7	57.3	1.9	53.5-61.0
Other	28.6	1.7	25.3-32.0	26.9	1.5	24.1-30.0	25.7	1.7	22.6-29.2	26.3	1.6	23.2-29.7
Birthweight												
Low	46.1	2.4	41.4-50.9	44.8	2.2	40.6-49.2	48.4	2.4	43.7-53.1	43.3	2.3	38.8-47.9
Normal	43.6	1.5	40.8-46.5	41.0	1.3	38.5-43.7	41.7	1.4	38.9-44.5	41.6	1.4	38.8-44.4

*Confidence interval

Table 2b
Unintended Pregnancy, 1998-2002
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	1998			1999			2000			2001			2002		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	40.0	1.2	37.7-42.4	44.5	1.2	42.2-47.0	42.9	1.2	40.6-45.3	46.2	1.2	43.9-48.6	43.0	1.2	40.7-45.4
Age															
< 20 years	73.7	2.9	67.7-79.0	84.4	2.6	78.5-88.8	75.0	3.2	68.3-80.7	77.7	2.9	71.6-82.9	73.7	3.2	67.0-79.5
20-24 years	51.7	2.7	46.5-56.9	58.6	2.5	53.6-63.4	60.2	2.5	55.1-65.0	60.9	2.5	55.9-65.7	61.8	2.5	56.8-66.6
25-34 years	29.0	1.6	26.0-32.2	31.7	1.6	28.7-34.8	32.7	1.6	29.7-35.8	36.0	1.6	32.9-39.3	32.2	1.6	29.1-35.4
35+ years	26.3	3.2	20.6-32.9	28.4	3.1	22.6-34.9	26.3	2.8	21.2-32.2	33.1	2.9	27.6-39.1	27.9	2.9	22.6-33.8
Race															
Black	69.7	2.6	64.4-74.5	76.8	2.4	71.7-81.1	71.5	2.6	66.2-76.3	73.9	2.5	68.6-78.6	70.7	2.7	65.1-75.7
White	32.9	1.4	30.3-35.6	36.6	1.4	33.9-39.3	36.1	1.3	33.6-38.7	39.8	1.3	37.3-42.4	37.4	1.3	34.8-40.0
Other	29.7	8.2	16.4-47.6	34.5	5.3	24.9-45.6	41.7	6.6	29.7-54.9	35.9	5.6	25.8-47.4	35.6	6.0	24.9-47.9
Hispanic Ethnicity															
Hispanic	35.9	2.7	30.8-41.3	43.3	2.8	37.9-48.9	41.7	2.6	36.7-46.7	44.5	2.5	39.6-49.5	48.1	2.5	43.2-53.1
Non-Hispanic	41.0	1.3	38.4-43.6	44.9	1.4	42.2-47.6	43.3	1.4	40.7-46.0	46.8	1.4	44.1-49.5	41.5	1.4	38.8-44.3
Education															
< High School	54.3	2.8	48.8-59.6	60.6	2.7	55.2-65.8	55.1	2.7	49.7-60.3	62.0	2.6	56.8-66.8	59.2	2.7	53.9-64.3
High School	49.7	2.3	45.2-54.1	53.7	2.3	49.1-58.2	55.3	2.2	51.0-59.6	52.6	2.2	48.2-56.9	54.9	2.4	50.2-59.6
> High School	27.6	1.6	24.6-30.8	31.5	1.6	28.4-34.7	29.9	1.6	27.0-33.1	35.3	1.6	32.1-38.6	30.3	1.6	27.3-33.4
Marital Status															
Married	24.7	1.3	22.2-27.5	28.0	1.3	25.4-30.7	29.1	1.3	26.6-31.8	31.7	1.4	29.0-34.5	27.8	1.4	25.2-30.6
Other	70.5	2.0	66.6-74.2	73.3	1.9	69.4-76.8	68.8	2.0	64.7-72.5	71.0	1.8	67.3-74.4	69.5	1.9	65.7-73.1
Payment for Delivery															
Medicaid	59.4	2.1	55.3-63.3	67.6	2.0	63.6-71.3	63.3	1.9	59.4-67.0	64.7	1.8	61.1-68.2	61.1	1.8	57.4-64.6
Other	29.7	1.4	26.9-32.5	31.1	1.4	28.4-33.9	30.2	1.4	27.6-33.0	33.2	1.5	30.4-36.1	29.3	1.5	26.4-32.2
Birthweight															
Low	48.2	2.4	43.5-52.8	53.3	2.9	47.6-58.8	47.5	2.4	42.9-52.1	48.2	2.3	43.8-52.7	46.2	2.3	41.6-50.8
Normal	39.4	1.3	37.0-41.9	43.9	1.5	40.9-46.8	42.6	1.3	40.1-45.1	46.1	1.3	43.6-48.6	42.8	1.3	40.3-45.4

* Confidence interval

Table 3
 Use of Birth Control at Conception
 Among Unintended Pregnancies, 2006

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Using	56.8	2.2	52.4-61.1
Not Using	43.2	2.2	38.9-47.6

*Confidence interval

Table 4
 Reasons for Not Using Birth Control at Conception
 Among Unintended Pregnancies, 2006

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Thought she could not get pregnant	28.3	3.0	22.8-34.5
Did not mind if she got pregnant	27.7	2.9	22.4-33.8
Other reasons	16.6	2.5	12.3-22.1
Had side effects from birth control measures	16.6	2.6	12.2-22.3
Husband or partner did not want to use any birth control	14.6	2.4	10.5-19.9
Had problems getting birth control when she needed	8.8	1.9	5.7-13.2
Thought she or her husband or partner was sterile	8.8	2.0	5.6-13.6

* Confidence interval

Table 5

Trimester When Prenatal Care Was Started, 2006

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
1st trimester	82.0	1.1	79.8-83.9
2nd trimester	16.2	1.0	14.3-18.3
3rd trimester	1.1	0.3	0.7-1.8
No Prenatal Care	0.7	0.2	0.4-1.3

* Confidence interval

Table 6
Initiation of Prenatal Care in the First Trimester, 2006
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	82.0	1.1	79.8-83.9
Age			
< 20 years	56.7	4.4	48.0-65.0
20-24 years	73.7	2.7	68.1-78.5
25-34 years	88.0	1.2	85.5-90.1
35+ years	90.0	2.0	85.2-93.3
Race			
Black	73.1	3.2	66.5-78.8
White	83.7	1.1	81.4-85.8
Other	86.2	4.1	76.2-92.4
Hispanic			
Hispanic	70.2	2.4	65.4-74.6
Non-Hispanic	86.2	1.1	83.9-88.3
Education			
< High School	61.2	2.9	55.3-66.8
High School	75.6	2.4	70.6-79.9
> High School	93.0	0.9	91.0-94.6
Marital Status			
Married	90.9	1.0	88.8-92.6
Other	67.0	2.2	62.6-71.1
Payment for Delivery			
Medicaid	70.5	1.8	66.9-73.9
Other	93.3	0.9	91.2-94.9
Birthweight			
Low	79.2	1.9	75.1-82.7
Normal	82.2	1.1	79.9-84.3

* Confidence interval

Table 7
Problems Getting Prenatal Care, 2006

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
I couldn't get an appointment when I wanted one	12.5	0.9	10.8-14.4
I didn't have my Medicaid card	10.9	0.9	9.3-12.7
I didn't have enough money or insurance to pay for the visit	8.2	0.8	6.8-9.8
I had no way to get to the office or clinic	6.3	0.7	5.1-7.8
I couldn't take time off from work	5.5	0.7	4.3-6.9
My health plan would not start as early as I wanted	5.4	0.6	4.3-6.8
I had no one to take care of my children	5.1	0.6	4.0-6.5
Other	5.1	0.7	3.9-6.8
I didn't want anyone to know I was pregnant	4.9	0.6	3.9-6.3
I had too many other things going on	4.1	0.6	3.2-5.4

*Confidence interval

Table 8
Topics Discussed by Health Care Professionals
During Prenatal Care Visits, 2006

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Genetic screening	89.5	0.8	87.8-91.0
Safe medications during pregnancy	89.2	0.8	87.4-90.7
Early Labor	87.1	0.9	85.3-88.8
Asked if mom is drinking alcohol	83.8	1.0	81.8-85.6
HIV testing	82.7	1.0	80.7-84.6
Breastfeeding the baby	82.3	1.0	80.3-84.2
Birth control methods after pregnancy	81.5	1.0	79.4-83.4
How much weight to gain during pregnancy	79.6	1.1	77.4-81.6
How drinking alcohol could affect baby	76.6	1.1	74.4-78.8
Smoking during pregnancy	75.5	1.2	73.1-77.6
Use of illegal drugs during pregnancy	68.9	1.2	66.4-71.3
Use of seat belt during pregnancy	57.9	1.3	55.2-60.4
Physical abuse by intimate partner	52.5	1.4	49.8-55.1

*Confidence interval

Table 9
 Knowledge About Folic Acid, 2006
 By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	82.3	1.0	80.2-84.2
Age			
< 20 years	67.9	4.1	59.5-75.3
20-24 years	73.5	2.6	68.1-78.4
25-34 years	87.2	1.2	84.6-89.4
35+ years	87.4	2.3	82.2-91.3
Race			
Black	69.7	3.3	63.0-75.7
White	85.4	1.1	83.2-87.3
Other	79.6	4.6	69.1-87.2
Hispanic Ethnicity			
Hispanic	85.1	1.8	81.1-88.3
Non-Hispanic	81.3	1.3	78.7-83.6
Education			
< High School	73.3	2.7	67.8-78.2
High School	76.4	2.3	71.6-80.6
> High School	88.6	1.2	86.1-90.7
Marital Status			
Married	89.1	1.0	86.9-91.0
Other	71.1	2.1	66.8-75.0
Payment for Delivery			
Medicaid	75.0	1.7	71.6-78.2
Other	89.3	1.2	86.9-91.4
Birthweight			
Low	79.5	1.9	75.5-83.0
Normal	82.5	1.1	80.2-84.6

*Confidence interval

Table 10
Oral Health Care During Pregnancy, By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2006

	Needed to see a Dentist for a Problem			Dental/Health Care Worker Spoke About Care of Gums and Teeth			Visited Dentist or Dental Clinic		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	24.0	1.2	21.8-26.3	41.9	1.3	39.3-44.5	38.8	1.3	36.3-41.4
Age									
< 20 years	20.2	3.5	14.2-28.0	31.2	4.1	23.8-39.7	20.1	3.5	14.1-27.8
20-24 years	28.0	2.7	23.0-33.6	39.4	2.9	33.8-45.2	29.2	2.7	24.2-34.8
25-34 years	24.7	1.6	21.7-27.9	45.3	1.8	41.7-48.8	44.2	1.8	40.7-47.7
35+ years	18.5	2.7	13.8-24.3	41.0	3.4	34.6-47.8	46.9	3.5	40.3-53.7
Race									
Black	30.9	3.3	24.7-37.7	38.0	3.5	31.4-45.2	27.3	3.2	21.5-34.0
White	22.5	1.3	20.1-25.0	43.8	1.5	40.9-46.7	42.3	1.5	39.4-45.2
Other	22.0	4.7	14.1-32.5	26.1	5.0	17.5-36.9	25.0	4.9	16.7-35.7
Hispanic Ethnicity									
Hispanic	22.6	2.2	18.6-27.1	38.6	2.5	33.8-43.7	31.2	2.4	26.7-36.1
Non-Hispanic	24.5	1.4	21.9-27.3	43.1	1.6	40.0-46.2	41.5	1.6	38.5-44.6
Education									
< High School	26.3	2.7	21.4-31.8	35.8	2.9	30.3-41.6	25.9	2.6	21.0-31.4
High School	31.8	2.6	27.0-37.0	37.0	2.7	32.0-42.4	29.5	2.5	24.9-34.6
> High School	18.4	1.4	15.8-21.4	46.1	1.8	42.5-49.7	48.2	1.8	44.6-51.8
Marital Status									
Married	20.2	1.3	17.7-23.0	43.6	1.7	40.4-46.9	45.1	1.7	41.9-48.4
Other	30.1	2.1	26.2-34.4	39.1	2.3	34.8-43.6	28.3	2.1	24.4-32.5
Payment for Delivery									
Medicaid	30.5	1.8	27.1-34.2	38.3	1.9	34.6-42.2	27.4	1.8	24.1-30.9
Other	17.6	1.4	15.0-20.5	45.4	1.9	41.8-49.0	49.9	1.9	46.3-53.5
Birthweight									
Low	26.2	2.1	22.4-30.5	38.0	2.3	33.6-42.6	34.5	2.2	30.3-39.0
Normal	23.8	1.2	21.5-26.3	42.2	1.4	39.4-45.0	39.2	1.4	36.5-42.0

*Confidence interval

Table 11
WIC Participation, 2006
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Participation During Pregnancy			Participation After Delivery		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	45.0	1.3	42.4-47.6	50.5	1.4	47.8-53.1
Age						
< 20 years	87.0	2.8	80.6-91.5	90.6	2.6	84.0-94.6
20-24 years	68.5	2.7	63.0-73.6	76.2	2.5	70.9-80.7
25-34 years	32.8	1.7	29.5-36.2	38.6	1.8	35.2-42.2
35+ years	25.3	3.0	19.9-31.6	27.8	3.1	22.1-34.3
Race						
Black	72.2	3.1	65.9-77.8	78.3	2.9	72.0-83.5
White	40.0	1.5	37.2-42.9	45.7	1.5	42.8-48.7
Other	26.7	5.1	18.0-37.7	28.5	5.2	19.4-39.7
Hispanic Ethnicity						
Hispanic	68.1	2.3	63.3-72.5	78.8	2.1	74.5-82.5
Non-Hispanic	36.5	1.6	33.5-39.6	40.0	1.6	36.9-43.1
Education						
< High School	80.2	2.3	75.4-84.3	88.8	1.8	84.7-91.9
High School	64.2	2.6	59.0-69.1	73.4	2.4	68.5-77.8
> High School	20.4	1.5	17.5-23.5	23.2	1.6	20.2-26.5
Marital Status						
Married	25.8	1.5	23.1-28.8	30.0	1.5	27.1-33.0
Other	76.9	1.9	73.1-80.4	85.1	1.6	81.7-88.0
Payment for Delivery						
Medicaid	79.7	1.5	76.6-82.6	86.1	1.3	83.3-88.5
Other	10.4	1.2	8.3-12.9	15.6	1.4	13.1-18.5
Birthweight						
Low	46.0	2.3	41.5-50.6	56.6	2.4	52.0-61.2
Normal	44.9	1.4	42.1-47.7	50.0	1.4	47.2-52.8

*Confidence interval

Table 12a
HIV Testing During Pregnancy, 2006
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Tested			Not Tested			Don't Know If Tested		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	77.2	1.1	74.9-79.3	15.8	1.0	14.0-17.8	7.0	0.7	5.8-8.5
Age									
< 20 years	82.4	3.3	75.0-88.0	12.7	2.8	8.1-19.3	5.0	2.0	2.3-10.5
20-24 years	81.6	2.3	76.7-85.6	11.6	1.9	8.4-15.9	6.8	1.5	4.4-10.3
25-34 years	75.7	1.5	72.5-78.6	17.3	1.4	14.8-20.1	7.0	0.9	5.4-9.0
35+ years	72.9	3.0	66.6-78.4	18.5	2.6	13.9-24.2	8.6	1.9	5.5-13.2
Race									
Black	90.6	2.0	85.8-93.9	6.9	1.7	4.2-11.1	2.5	1.1	1.0-6.0
White	74.9	1.3	72.3-77.4	17.4	1.1	15.3-19.7	7.7	0.8	6.3-9.5
Other	66.1	5.4	54.8-75.7	23.8	4.8	15.6-34.5	10.2	3.5	5.1-19.4
Hispanic Ethnicity									
Hispanic	75.3	2.3	70.6-79.4	75.3	2.3	70.6-79.4	8.3	1.4	5.9-11.6
Non-Hispanic	77.9	1.3	75.2-80.3	77.9	1.3	75.2-80.3	6.5	0.8	5.2-8.2
Education									
< High School	74.7	2.6	69.2-79.5	16.7	2.2	12.8-21.5	8.7	1.7	5.9-12.7
High School	79.2	2.2	74.6-83.1	13.5	1.8	10.3-17.4	7.4	1.4	5.1-10.6
> High School	77.3	1.5	74.2-80.1	16.5	1.3	14.1-19.3	6.2	0.9	4.7-8.2
Marital Status									
Married	73.8	1.5	70.9-76.6	18.3	1.3	15.9-20.9	7.9	0.9	6.3-9.9
Other	82.8	1.7	79.3-85.9	11.7	1.4	9.2-14.8	5.5	1.0	3.8-7.9
Payment for Delivery									
Medicaid	80.7	1.5	77.5-83.5	12.9	1.3	10.6-15.6	6.5	0.9	4.9-8.6
Other	73.6	1.6	70.3-76.7	18.8	1.4	16.2-21.8	7.6	1.0	5.8-9.7
Birthweight									
Low	79.2	1.9	75.2-82.7	16.6	1.7	13.4-20.3	4.2	0.9	2.7-6.5
Normal	77.0	1.2	74.6-79.3	15.8	1.0	13.8-17.9	7.2	0.7	5.9-8.8

*Confidence interval

Table 12b
 Prevalence of HIV Testing During Pregnancy, 2003-2005
 By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	2003			2004**			2005		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Total	66.9	1.3	64.4-69.4	70.0	1.1	67.7-72.2	80.5	1.1	78.4-82.5
Age									
< 20 years	75.1	3.7	67.1-81.7	77.5	3.6	69.6-83.8	87.0	2.8	80.5-91.5
20-24 years	73.5	2.4	68.5-77.9	75.4	2.3	70.5-79.7	84.7	2.1	80.1-88.3
25-34 years	64.0	1.8	60.3-67.5	70.2	1.5	67.2-73.1	77.6	1.5	74.4-80.5
35+ years	59.7	3.7	52.3-66.7	57.2	3.1	50.9-63.1	80.4	2.7	74.5-85.2
Race									
Black	82.1	2.6	76.4-86.7	84.0	2.3	78.9-88.1	89.7	2.0	85.0-93.0
White	63.9	1.5	61.0-66.8	66.8	1.3	64.2-69.3	78.7	1.2	76.1-81.0
Other	61.4	6.3	48.6-72.8	70.7	5.3	59.4-79.8	75.6	5.6	63.1-84.8
Hispanic Ethnicity									
Hispanic	71.4	2.5	66.4-76.0	76.7	2.2	72.2-80.7	85.2	1.9	81.1-88.6
Non-Hispanic	65.4	1.5	62.4-68.3	68.0	1.3	65.3-70.5	79.1	1.3	76.5-81.4
Education									
< High School	75.7	2.5	70.6-80.2	78.7	2.3	73.9-82.8	83.9	2.1	79.4-87.7
High School	71.1	2.4	66.2-75.5	73.4	2.2	68.9-77.5	80.5	2.1	76.0-84.3
> High School	60.6	1.9	56.8-64.2	65.1	1.6	61.9-68.2	79.0	1.5	75.9-81.8
Marital Status									
Married	61.2	1.7	57.9-64.4	63.9	1.5	60.9-66.7	76.9	1.5	73.9-79.6
Other	76.6	1.9	72.7-80.2	81.1	1.7	77.7-84.2	86.1	1.5	83.0-88.8
Payment for Delivery									
Medicaid	74.6	1.7	71.0-77.8	77.6	1.5	74.5-80.5	83.2	1.4	80.2-85.8
Other	60.1	1.8	56.4-63.6	63.5	1.6	60.3-66.6	77.8	1.6	74.5-80.8
Birthweight									
Low	68.4	2.3	63.9-72.6	72.7	1.9	68.8-76.3	81.3	1.9	77.3-84.7
Normal	66.8	1.4	64.1-69.4	69.8	1.2	67.3-72.1	80.5	1.1	78.2-82.6

*Confidence interval ** Question changed in 2004

Table12c
Prevalence of HIV Testing During Pregnancy, 1998-2002
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	1998			1999			2000			2001			2002		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	64.4	1.2	62.1-66.6	72.4	1.1	70.3-74.4	70.7	1.1	68.5-72.8	71.4	1.1	69.2-73.4	73.1	1.1	70.9-75.2
Age															
< 20 years	78.6	2.7	73.0-83.4	79.5	2.8	73.4-84.5	81.0	2.8	74.9-85.9	80.6	2.7	74.7-85.3	76.9	3.1	70.3-82.4
20-24 years	69.1	2.4	64.2-73.6	78.4	2.0	74.2-82.0	74.3	2.3	69.6-78.4	76.3	2.2	71.8-80.3	81.0	2.0	76.7-84.6
25-34 years	60.4	1.7	57.1-63.7	68.7	1.5	65.7-71.7	67.9	1.5	64.8-70.8	68.9	1.5	65.8-71.9	72.3	1.5	69.2-75.2
35+ years	56.7	3.4	50.0-63.2	68.3	3.0	62.1-73.9	66.6	2.9	60.6-72.1	64.7	2.9	58.8-70.2	60.4	3.1	54.1-66.3
Race															
Black	76.8	2.3	72.0-81.0	84.7	2.0	80.3-88.2	80.9	2.2	76.2-84.8	87.8	1.8	83.7-91.0	87.9	2.0	83.5-91.3
White	61.5	1.4	58.8-64.1	69.2	1.3	66.7-71.6	68.2	1.3	65.6-70.6	67.3	1.3	64.8-69.8	69.9	1.3	67.4-72.4
Other	56.1	8.0	40.3-70.7	72.4	4.9	61.9-80.8	71.2	6.1	58.1-81.5	69.7	5.2	58.5-78.9	69.8	5.6	57.8-79.6
Hispanic Ethnicity															
Hispanic	65.1	2.6	59.8-70.0	78.3	2.3	73.5-82.4	73.3	2.3	68.6-77.5	76.6	2.2	72.0-80.5	79.1	2.0	74.8-82.8
Non-Hispanic	64.2	1.3	61.6-66.7	70.9	1.2	68.5-73.2	69.9	1.2	67.4-72.3	69.8	1.2	67.4-72.2	71.1	1.3	68.5-73.5
Education															
< High School	72.9	2.4	67.9-77.3	78.1	2.2	73.6-82.0	78.3	2.2	73.6-82.3	76.4	2.2	71.8-80.5	80.6	2.1	76.1-84.4
High School	65.0	2.1	60.8-69.0	74.3	1.9	70.3-77.9	72.6	2.0	68.5-76.2	73.9	1.9	69.9-77.5	75.0	2.1	70.6-78.9
> High School	60.4	1.7	57.0-63.6	68.6	1.6	65.5-71.6	66.0	1.6	62.8-69.0	67.2	1.6	64.0-70.3	69.4	1.6	66.2-72.4
Marital Status															
Married	58.1	1.5	55.2-61.0	67.1	1.4	64.4-69.7	64.7	1.4	62.0-67.4	66.2	1.4	63.4-68.9	68.3	1.4	65.5-71.1
Other	76.9	1.8	73.2-80.2	81.5	1.6	78.1-84.4	81.6	1.6	78.2-84.6	80.2	1.6	76.9-83.1	81.3	1.6	77.9-84.3
Payment for Delivery															
Medicaid	72.4	1.9	68.6-75.9	79.1	1.6	75.7-82.1	80.2	1.6	76.9-83.1	78.8	1.5	75.6-81.7	79.6	1.5	76.4-82.4
Other	60.3	1.5	57.4-63.2	68.5	1.4	65.8-71.2	64.9	1.4	62.1-67.6	66.1	1.5	63.2-68.9	68.1	1.5	65.1-71.0
Birthweight															
Low	71.8	2.1	67.5-75.8	72.7	2.5	67.5-77.3	73.4	2.1	69.2-77.3	73.0	2.0	68.9-76.8	77.7	1.9	73.7-81.2
Normal	63.8	1.2	61.4-66.2	72.9	1.3	70.3-75.3	70.5	1.2	68.1-72.7	71.2	1.2	68.9-73.4	72.7	1.2	70.4-75.0

*Confidence interval

Table 13
Problems During Pregnancy, 2006

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Severe nausea, vomiting or dehydration	27.0	1.2	24.7-29.4
Kidney or bladder infection	18.6	1.1	16.6-20.7
Pre-term labor (more than 3 weeks before due date)	18.2	1.0	16.4-20.2
Vaginal bleeding	14.4	0.9	12.7-16.3
High blood pressure	12.0	0.9	10.5-13.8
Diabetes that started during pregnancy	10.9	0.8	9.4-12.6
Problems with placenta	6.5	0.6	5.3-7.8
Water broke more than 3 weeks before due date	5.0	0.5	4.1-5.9
Diabetes that started prior to pregnancy	2.6	0.4	1.9-3.6
Hurt in car accident	1.9	0.4	1.3-2.8
Had a blood transfusion	1.4	0.3	0.9-2.2
Cervix sewn shut	1.4	0.3	0.9-2.2

*Confidence interval

Table 14
Hospital Visits or Bedrest for Problems During Pregnancy, 2006**

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Emergency Room or hospital stay less than 1 day	42.9	1.8	39.5-46.4
Hospital stay of 1 to 7 days	21.2	1.4	18.5-24.1
Hospital stay of more than 7 days	4.1	0.6	3.0-5.4
Stayed at home in bed more than 2 days per doctor/nurse advice	30.5	1.7	27.4-33.9

*Confidence interval

** Missing response is > 10%; interpret with caution.

Table 15
 Number of Stressors During the Year Prior to Delivery, 2006
 By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	No Stressors			1-2 Stressors			3-5 Stressors			More than 5 Stressors		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	28.8	1.2	26.5-31.2	43.3	1.3	40.7-45.9	22.4	1.1	20.3-24.7	5.5	0.6	4.4-6.8
Age												
< 20 years	17.5	3.3	11.9-25.0	35.9	4.2	28.2-44.5	39.0	4.3	30.9-47.6	7.6	2.2	4.3-13.1
20-24 years	21.4	2.4	17.1-26.5	41.8	2.9	36.2-47.6	29.2	2.7	24.2-34.7	7.7	1.6	5.1-11.5
25-34 years	30.6	1.7	27.5-33.9	45.7	1.8	42.2-49.2	19.3	1.5	16.6-22.3	4.5	0.8	3.2-6.3
35+ years	40.8	3.3	34.5-47.4	42.0	3.3	35.7-48.6	12.8	2.3	9.0-17.9	4.4	1.4	2.3-8.2
Race												
Black	14.8	2.5	10.5-20.4	36.7	3.4	30.2-43.6	38.4	3.5	31.9-45.4	10.2	2.1	6.7-15.2
White	31.4	1.4	28.7-34.1	44.4	1.5	41.5-47.3	19.6	1.2	17.4-22.0	4.7	0.6	3.6-6.1
Other	39.4	5.5	29.3-50.5	50.1	5.6	39.3-61.0	9.1	3.2	4.5-17.5	--	--	--
Hispanic Ethnicity												
Hispanic	29.2	2.3	24.9-33.9	45.6	2.5	40.7-50.6	21.7	2.1	17.9-26.1	3.5	0.9	2.1-5.9
Non-Hispanic	28.7	1.4	26.0-31.5	42.4	1.6	39.4-45.5	22.7	1.3	20.2-25.4	6.2	0.8	4.8-7.9
Education												
< High School	22.3	2.4	18.0-27.4	40.5	2.9	35.0-46.3	29.3	2.7	24.2-34.9	7.9	1.6	5.2-11.8
High School	25.5	2.4	21.2-30.4	40.5	2.7	35.4-45.8	26.5	2.4	22.0-31.4	7.5	1.4	5.2-10.9
> High School	32.8	1.7	29.6-36.2	45.9	1.8	42.4-49.5	17.9	1.4	15.3-20.9	3.3	0.7	2.2-4.9
Marital Status												
Married	35.9	1.6	32.8-39.0	46.5	1.6	43.3-49.7	15.5	1.2	13.3-18.0	2.2	0.5	1.4-3.3
Other	17.1	1.7	14.1-20.7	38.0	2.2	33.8-42.4	33.8	2.2	29.7-38.2	11.0	1.4	8.5-14.2
Payment for Delivery												
Medicaid	22.1	1.6	19.1-25.4	38.6	1.9	34.9-42.3	30.8	1.8	27.3-34.4	8.6	1.1	6.7-11.0
Other	35.5	1.8	32.1-39.0	47.9	1.8	44.3-51.5	14.2	1.3	11.9-16.9	2.4	0.6	1.5-3.9
Birthweight												
Low	27.6	2.1	23.7-31.8	40.4	2.3	36.0-45.0	25.1	2.0	21.4-29.3	6.9	1.2	4.8-9.7
Normal	28.9	1.3	26.5-31.5	43.5	1.4	40.7-46.3	22.2	1.2	19.9-24.7	5.4	0.7	4.2-6.8

*Confidence interval
 -- Fewer than six respondents

Table 16

Types of Stressors Encountered During the Year Prior to Delivery, 2006

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Moved to a new address	32.5	1.3	30.1-35.0
Arguments with husband/partner more than usual	27.4	1.2	25.0-29.8
Family member was sick and had to go to the hospital	23.6	1.2	21.5-26.0
Lots of bills that couldn't be paid	22.0	1.1	19.8-24.2
Someone very close died	16.9	1.0	15.0-19.0
Husband/partner lost job	12.4	0.9	10.7-14.2
Lost job	11.6	0.9	10.0-13.4
Separated/divorced from husband/partner	9.7	0.8	8.2-11.4
Someone close had problem with drinking/drugs	9.3	0.8	7.8-10.9
Husband/partner did not want pregnancy	6.4	0.7	5.2-7.8
Husband/partner or I went to jail	3.8	0.6	2.8-5.0
Physical fight	3.5	0.5	2.7-4.7
Homeless	3.5	0.5	2.6-4.6

*Confidence interval

Table 17
 Physical Abuse by Husband/Partner Before and During Pregnancy, 2006
 By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Twelve Months Before Pregnancy			During Most Recent Pregnancy		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	3.5	0.5	2.6-4.6	1.7	0.4	1.1-2.5
Age						
< 20 years***	6.4	2.7	2.8-14.2	--	--	--
20-24 years	5.6	1.3	3.5-8.9	3.0	1.0	1.6-5.6
25-34 years	2.7	0.6	1.7-4.2	1.4	0.4	0.8-2.6
35+ years	1.8	0.9	0.7-4.6	--	--	--
Race						
Black	8.6	2.1	5.2-13.8	3.7	1.4	1.8-7.6
White	2.4	0.5	1.6-3.4	1.3	0.3	0.8-2.1
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic Ethnicity						
Hispanic	2.8	0.8	1.6-5.0	1.4	0.6	0.6-3.0
Non-Hispanic	3.7	0.6	2.6-5.2	1.8	0.4	1.1-2.9
Education						
< High School	5.3	1.6	3.0-9.3	2.3	1.0	1.0-5.2
High School	4.9	1.2	3.1-7.8	2.3	0.8	1.1-4.5
> High School	2.3	0.6	1.4-3.6	1.2	0.4	0.6-2.3
Marital Status						
Married	1.5	0.4	0.9-2.5	0.5	0.2	0.2-1.1
Other	7.1	1.3	5.0-10.0	3.8	0.9	2.4-6.0
Payment for Delivery						
Medicaid	5.9	1.0	4.3-8.2	3.3	0.7	2.1-5.0
Other	1.1	0.4	0.6-2.1	--	--	--
Birthweight						
Low	5.3	1.1	3.5-7.8	3.2	0.9	1.9-5.4
Normal	3.3	0.6	2.4-4.6	1.5	0.4	1.0-2.5

*Confidence interval

***Mothers younger than 18 years old were not asked abuse questions.

--Fewer than six respondents

Table 18
Physical Abuse by Ex-Husband/Ex-Partner Before and During Pregnancy, 2006
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Twelve Months Before Pregnancy			During Most Recent Pregnancy		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	3.6	0.5	2.8-4.8	1.7	0.4	1.1-2.5
Age						
< 20 years***	7.9	2.9	3.8-15.8	--	--	--
20-24 years	5.6	1.3	3.5-8.8	2.9	0.9	1.5-5.4
25-34 years	2.8	0.6	1.8-4.3	0.9	0.3	0.4-1.8
35+ years	1.8	0.9	0.7-4.6	--	--	--
Race						
Black	7.5	2.0	4.4-12.3	4.6	1.5	2.5-8.6
White	3.0	0.5	2.1-4.1	1.1	0.3	0.7-2.0
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic Ethnicity						
Hispanic	3.9	1.0	2.3-6.4	1.1	0.5	0.5-2.7
Non-Hispanic	3.6	0.6	2.5-5.0	1.9	0.4	1.2-3.0
Education						
< High School	6.0	1.6	3.5-10.0	2.7	1.1	1.2-5.8
High School	5.6	1.2	3.6-8.6	2.4	0.8	1.2-4.7
> High School	2.0	0.5	1.2-3.3	1.0	0.4	0.5-2.0
Marital Status						
Married	1.7	0.4	1.0-2.7	0.8	0.3	0.4-1.6
Other	7.2	1.2	5.2-10.1	3.2	0.8	1.9-5.4
Payment for Delivery						
Medicaid	6.2	1.0	4.6-8.4	3.1	0.7	2.0-4.8
Other	1.2	0.4	0.7-2.3	0.3	0.2	0.1-0.9
Birthweight						
Low	6.4	1.2	4.5-9.1	4.2	1.0	2.6-6.6
Normal	3.4	0.6	2.5-4.7	1.5	0.4	0.9-2.4

*Confidence interval

***Mothers younger than 18 years old were not asked abuse questions.

--Fewer than six respondents

Table 19a
Prevalence of Smoking Before, During and After Pregnancy, 2006
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Three Months Before Pregnancy			Last Three Months Of Pregnancy			Now		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	21.7	1.1	19.5-23.9	11.4	0.9	9.8-13.2	16.3	1.0	14.4-18.3
Age									
< 20 years	29.2	3.9	22.1-37.4	16.7	3.2	11.3-24.0	25.1	3.8	18.5-33.1
20-24 years	33.5	2.8	28.2-39.2	18.6	2.3	14.5-23.6	26.9	2.7	22.0-32.4
25-34 years	18.9	1.4	16.2-21.8	9.0	1.1	7.1-11.4	12.9	1.2	10.7-15.5
35+ years	9.6	2.0	6.3-14.3	6.0	1.6	3.5-10.2	7.1	1.8	4.3-11.4
Race									
Black	29.2	3.3	23.2-36.1	21.2	3.0	16.0-27.6	26.3	3.2	20.5-33.0
White	21.1	1.2	18.8-23.5	9.7	0.9	8.2-11.6	14.8	1.0	12.9-17.0
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic Ethnicity									
Hispanic	7.6	1.3	5.3-10.6	1.7	0.6	0.9-3.4	5.1	1.1	3.3-7.8
Non-Hispanic	26.8	1.4	24.1-29.6	14.9	1.1	12.8-17.3	20.3	1.3	17.9-22.9
Education									
< High School	24.3	2.6	19.5-29.7	17.7	2.3	13.6-22.8	23.3	2.6	18.7-28.7
High School	30.7	2.5	26.1-35.8	17.6	2.1	13.9-22.0	23.5	2.3	19.3-28.2
> High School	16.1	1.4	13.6-19.0	5.9	0.9	4.4-7.8	9.7	1.1	7.7-12.0
Marital Status									
Married	14.2	1.2	12.1-16.6	5.0	0.7	3.8-6.6	9.3	1.0	7.6-11.3
Other	34.1	2.2	29.9-38.4	22.1	1.9	18.6-26.1	27.9	2.1	24.0-32.1
Payment for Delivery									
Medicaid	27.1	1.8	23.9-30.7	18.0	1.5	15.2-21.2	23.6	1.7	20.5-27.0
Other	16.0	1.4	13.5-18.8	4.7	0.8	3.4-6.4	8.8	1.0	7.0-11.0
Birthweight									
Low	27.8	2.1	23.9-32.1	18.0	1.8	14.8-21.8	23.6	2.0	19.9-27.7
Normal	21.2	1.2	18.9-23.6	10.9	0.9	9.2-12.8	15.7	1.1	13.7-17.9

* Confidence interval

-- Fewer than six respondents

Table19b

Prevalence of Smoking During the Last Three Months of Pregnancy, 2003- 2005
 By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	2003			2004**			2005		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Total	12.6	0.9	11-14.5	12.1	0.8	10.6-13.8	10.4	0.8	8.9-12.1
Age									
< 20 years	17.9	3.3	12.2-25.4	15.7	3.1	10.5-22.8	13.9	2.9	9.2-20.5
20-24 years	18.0	2.1	14.2-22.5	20.5	2.2	16.5-25.1	15.0	2.1	11.4-19.5
25-34 years	9.1	1.1	7.1-11.5	9.4	1.0	7.6-11.5	8.6	1.0	6.8-10.8
35+ years	12.7	2.5	8.6-18.3	7.9	1.6	5.2-11.8	7.6	1.8	4.8-11.9
Race									
Black	13.7	2.4	9.7-19.0	13.3	2.2	9.6-18.2	8.5	1.8	5.5-12.9
White	13.1	1.0	11.2-15.2	12.3	0.9	10.6-14.2	11.4	0.9	9.7-13.4
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic Ethnicity									
Hispanic	2.2	0.8	1.1-4.5	4.6	1.2	2.8-7.5	2.4	0.8	1.2-4.7
Non-Hispanic	16.1	1.2	13.9-18.5	14.3	1.0	12.4-16.3	13.1	1.0	11.2-15.2
Education									
< High School	17.5	2.2	13.6-22.2	21.3	2.4	17.1-26.3	12.1	1.9	8.9-16.3
High School	19.8	2.1	16.0-24.2	18.4	1.9	14.9-22.4	15.0	1.9	11.7-19.1
> High School	6.5	1.0	4.9-8.7	5.9	0.8	4.5-7.6	7.4	1.0	5.8-9.5
Marital Status									
Married	6.4	0.8	4.9-8.2	7.4	0.8	5.9-9.1	6.0	0.8	4.6-7.8
Other	23.5	1.9	19.9-27.5	20.6	1.7	17.5-24.2	17.2	1.6	14.3-20.6
Payment for Delivery									
Medicaid	18.3	1.6	15.4-21.5	20.1	1.5	17.3-23.2	14.2	1.3	11.9-17.0
Other	7.5	1.0	5.8-9.6	5.4	0.7	4.1-7.0	6.4	0.9	4.8-8.5
Birthweight									
Low	16.1	1.8	12.9-19.9	14.5	1.5	11.7-17.8	16.6	1.9	13.2-20.6
Normal	12.4	1.0	10.6-14.4	11.9	0.9	10.3-13.7	9.9	0.9	8.3-11.7

*Confidence interval

**Question Changed in 2004

Table 19c
 Prevalence of Smoking During Last Three Months of Pregnancy, 1998-2002
 By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	1998			1999			2000			2001			2002		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	13.8	0.9	12.2-15.6	12.8	0.8	11.3-14.5	12.5	0.8	11.0-14.2	12.6	0.8	11.1-14.2	11.4	0.8	10.0-13.0
Age															
< 20 years	18.8	2.6	14.3-24.3	18.6	2.8	13.8-24.6	12.6	2.4	8.7-18.0	15.3	2.5	11.1-20.8	11.9	2.4	8.0-17.4
20-24 years	16.6	2.0	13.0-20.9	14.0	1.7	11.0-17.8	18.3	2.0	14.6-22.6	15.1	1.9	11.8-19.1	16.0	1.9	12.6-20.1
25-34 years	11.7	1.2	9.6-14.2	10.7	1.0	8.9-12.8	9.9	1.0	8.1-12.0	10.5	1.0	8.6-12.6	9.1	1.0	7.3-11.2
35+ years	11.7	2.2	8.0-16.8	13.0	2.2	9.3-18.0	12.6	2.1	9.1-17.2	13.9	2.1	10.2-18.6	12.1	2.1	8.6-16.8
Race															
Black	10.9	1.7	8.0-14.8	9.8	1.6	7.0-13.4	13.0	2.0	9.7-17.4	14.4	2.0	10.9-18.8	8.3	1.6	5.7-12.0
White	14.8	1.0	12.9-16.9	14.3	1.0	12.5-16.3	12.7	0.9	11.0-14.6	12.7	0.9	11.1-14.6	12.6	0.9	10.9-14.5
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic Ethnicity															
Hispanic	2.6	0.9	1.4-5.0	4.5	1.2	2.6-7.4	3.8	1.1	2.2-6.5	1.8	0.7	0.8-3.7	3.2	0.9	1.9-5.4
Non-Hispanic	16.5	1.1	14.6-18.7	15.0	1.0	13.3-17.0	15.1	1.0	13.3-17.1	15.8	1.0	14.0-17.9	14.0	1.0	12.2-16.1
Education															
< High School	17.2	2.0	13.6-21.6	18.2	2.0	14.6-22.5	15.8	2.0	12.3-20.2	18.4	2.0	14.8-22.6	13.1	1.8	9.9-17.2
High School	20.3	1.9	16.9-24.2	18.5	1.7	15.4-22.1	18.0	1.7	14.9-21.6	17.3	1.7	14.3-20.8	18.0	1.9	14.7-22.0
> High School	7.9	1.0	6.2-10.0	7.2	0.9	5.7-9.1	7.7	0.9	6.2-9.7	7.5	0.9	6.0-9.5	7.6	0.9	6.0-9.5
Marital Status															
Married	9.9	0.9	8.3-11.9	10.1	0.9	8.6-12.0	9.0	0.8	7.5-10.7	8.0	0.8	6.6-9.7	8.5	0.9	7.0-10.4
Other	21.5	1.8	18.2-25.1	17.5	1.6	14.6-20.7	19.1	1.7	16.0-22.5	20.5	1.6	17.5-23.8	16.5	1.5	13.7-19.7
Payment for Delivery															
Medicaid	21.5	1.7	18.3-25.0	17.1	1.5	14.4-20.2	17.9	1.5	15.1-21.1	19.3	1.5	16.6-22.4	15.0	1.4	12.5-17.8
Other	9.6	0.9	7.9-11.6	10.2	0.9	8.6-12.1	9.1	0.9	7.6-11.0	7.9	0.8	6.4-9.7	8.6	0.9	7.0-10.6
Birthweight															
Low	20.6	1.9	17.1-24.5	21.0	2.4	16.8-26.0	19.2	1.9	15.8-23.2	18.1	1.8	14.8-21.9	16.2	1.7	13.1-19.9
Normal	13.3	0.9	11.6-15.2	12.0	1.0	10.2-14.0	12.0	0.9	10.4-13.8	12.2	0.8	10.6-13.9	11.1	0.8	9.5-12.8

*Confidence interval

--Fewer than six respondents

Table 20
Prevalence of Drinking, 2006
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Three Months Before Pregnancy			Last Three Months Of Pregnancy		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	51.4	1.4	48.8-54.1	6.8	0.7	5.6-8.3
Age						
< 20 years	32.6	4.1	25.0-41.1	7.2	2.4	3.7-13.5
20-24 years	43.0	3.0	37.3-48.8	4.3	1.3	2.4-7.6
25-34 years	56.5	1.8	53.0-60.0	6.1	0.9	4.6-8.1
35+ years	58.3	3.3	51.6-64.6	12.3	2.2	8.6-17.4
Race						
Black	49.7	3.6	42.7-56.7	8.1	2.0	5.0-12.9
White	53.6	1.5	50.6-56.5	6.8	0.8	5.4-8.4
Other	24.3	4.8	16.1-34.9	--	--	--
Hispanic Ethnicity						
Hispanic	23.5	2.2	19.6-28.0	4.9	1.1	3.1-7.5
Non- Hispanic	61.5	1.5	58.4-64.4	7.5	0.8	6.0-9.3
Education						
< High School	27.3	2.7	22.4-32.9	4.6	1.3	2.6-7.9
High School	42.2	2.7	37.0-47.6	5.8	1.3	3.6-9.0
> High School	66.0	1.7	62.5-69.3	8.2	1.0	6.4-10.4
Marital Status						
Married	55.9	1.6	52.6-59.1	7.0	0.9	5.5-8.9
Other	43.9	2.3	39.4-48.4	6.4	1.1	4.5-9.0
Payment for Delivery						
Medicaid	38.3	1.9	34.6-42.1	4.3	0.8	3.0-6.3
Other	64.6	1.8	61.1-68.0	9.2	1.1	7.3-11.6
Birthweight						
Low	51.2	2.3	46.6-55.8	5.4	1.1	3.7-7.9
Normal	51.4	1.4	48.6-54.3	6.9	0.7	5.6-8.5

*Confidence interval

--Fewer than six respondents

Table 21

Number of Drinks Per Week Among Mothers Who Reported Drinking, 2006

	Three Months Before Pregnancy			Last Three Months Of Pregnancy		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
< 1 drink per week	55.3	1.9	51.6-58.9	75.6	4.5	65.6-83.3
1-3 drinks per week	27.7	1.7	24.5-31.1	20.4	4.2	13.3-29.9
4 or more drinks per week	17.1	1.4	14.5-20.1	--	--	--

*Confidence interval

--Fewer than six respondents

Table 22
 Postpartum Depression Diagnosis, 2006
 By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	7.6	0.7	6.3-9.2
Age			
< 20 years	10.0	2.7	5.8-16.7
20-24 years	11.4	1.9	8.1-15.7
25-34 years	6.0	0.8	4.6-7.9
35+ years	6.4	1.7	3.8-10.5
Race			
Black	9.0	2.1	5.7-14.0
White	7.5	0.8	6.1-9.2
Other	--	--	--
Hispanic Ethnicity			
Hispanic	6.5	1.2	4.4-9.4
Non- Hispanic	8.0	0.9	6.5-9.9
Education			
< High School	11.4	1.9	8.2-15.7
High School	8.8	1.5	6.2-12.3
> High School	5.5	0.8	4.1-7.3
Marital Status			
Married	6.6	0.8	5.2-8.4
Other	9.4	1.3	7.1-12.4
Payment for Delivery			
Medicaid	10.8	1.2	8.7-13.5
Other	4.5	0.8	3.2-6.2
Birthweight			
Low	8.9	1.3	6.6-11.8
Normal	7.5	0.8	6.2-9.2

*Confidence interval
 --Fewer than six respondents

Table 23
 Infant Checkups, 2006

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Infant seen in first week after leaving hospital	89.4	0.8	87.6-90.9
Well-baby checkup at 2, 4, or 6 months	99.2	0.2	98.7-99.6
Mom satisfied with number of well-baby checkups	96.9	0.5	95.9-97.7

*Confidence interval

Table 24
Place of Well Baby Checkup, 2006
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Hospital Clinic			Health Dept Clinic			MD/HMO			Comm. Health Center			Other		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	19.7	1.1	17.6-21.9	7.3	0.7	6.0-8.9	61.0	1.4	58.4-63.6	11.2	0.9	9.5-13.0	0.8	0.3	0.4-1.5
Age															
< 20 years	23.2	3.8	16.7-31.4	13.9	3.1	8.8-21.2	34.6	4.3	26.7-43.3	24.9	3.9	18.1-33.3	--	--	--
20-24 years	32.2	2.9	26.8-38.2	11.4	2.0	8.1-16.0	37.2	2.9	31.7-43.0	18.3	2.4	14.0-23.4	--	--	--
25-34 years	15.9	1.4	13.4-18.8	5.6	0.9	4.1-7.5	70.5	1.7	67.1-73.8	7.6	1.0	5.9-9.9	--	--	--
35+ years	13.3	2.4	9.3-18.7	3.4	1.3	1.6-7.1	78.5	2.9	72.3-83.6	4.3	1.5	2.2-8.3	--	--	--
Race															
Black	36.7	3.6	30.0-44.1	11.6	2.4	7.6-17.3	30.7	3.3	24.6-37.6	19.6	3.0	14.4-26.1	--	--	--
White	15.3	1.1	13.3-17.6	6.7	0.8	5.3-8.3	67.7	1.4	64.8-70.4	9.8	0.9	8.1-11.7	0.6	0.3	0.3-1.4
Other	28.2	5.2	19.2-39.3	--	--	--	62.2	5.6	50.8-72.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic Ethnicity															
Hispanic	25.5	2.3	21.4-30.2	16.9	2.0	13.4-21.1	37.8	2.5	33.1-42.9	18.5	2.0	14.9-22.8	--	--	--
Non-Hispanic	17.5	1.3	15.2-20.2	3.8	0.7	2.7-5.4	69.5	1.5	66.5-72.5	8.5	1.0	6.8-10.5	0.7	0.3	0.3-1.5
Education															
< High School	27.6	2.7	22.6-33.2	20.3	2.4	15.9-25.5	31.2	2.8	26.0-37.0	18.7	2.4	14.5-23.9	2.2	0.9	1.0-4.9
High School	23.9	2.4	19.5-28.9	7.1	1.4	4.7-10.5	49.7	2.8	44.3-55.1	17.9	2.2	14.0-22.6	--	--	--
> High School	13.5	1.3	11.2-16.3	2.2	0.6	1.3-3.7	79.0	1.6	75.8-81.9	5.3	0.9	3.8-7.3	--	--	--
Marital Status															
Married	15.2	1.2	13.0-17.7	4.5	0.7	3.3-6.1	74.4	1.5	71.4-77.2	5.6	0.8	4.3-7.4	--	--	--
Other	27.5	2.2	23.5-31.9	12.3	1.6	9.5-15.8	37.7	2.3	33.4-42.2	20.8	2.0	17.2-24.9	1.7	0.7	0.8-3.6
Payment for Delivery															
Medicaid	29.0	1.8	25.5-32.7	13.3	1.4	10.8-16.2	37.0	1.9	33.4-40.8	19.5	1.6	16.5-22.8	1.3	0.5	0.7-2.7
Other	10.8	1.2	8.7-13.3	1.6	0.5	0.9-2.9	84.1	1.4	81.2-86.6	3.2	0.7	2.1-4.8	--	--	--
Birthweight															
Low	19.6	2.0	16.1-23.8	6.7	1.2	4.6-9.5	62.5	2.4	57.7-67.0	10.8	1.6	8.1-14.2	--	--	--
Normal	19.7	1.2	17.5-22.1	7.4	0.8	6.0-9.1	60.9	1.4	58.1-63.7	11.2	1.0	9.5-13.2	0.8	0.3	0.4-1.6

*Confidence interval
-- Fewer than six respondents

Table 25
 Sleep Position of Infant, 2006

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Back	70.5	1.3	68.0-72.9
Side	12.8	0.9	11.1-14.7
Stomach	9.6	0.8	8.1-11.3
Side/Back	4.7	0.6	3.7-5.9
Side/Stomach	0.7	0.3	0.4-1.4
Back/Stomach	0.4	0.2	0.2-0.9
All three positions	1.3	0.3	0.8-2.1

*Confidence interval

Table 26a
Prevalence of Laying Infant on Back to Sleep, 2003- 2006
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	2003			2004			2005			2006		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	63.7	1.3	61.1-66.3	65.7	1.2	63.3-68.0	68.3	1.3	65.7-70.7	70.5	1.3	68.0-72.9
Age												
< 20 years	47.0	4.4	38.6-55.6	57.5	4.3	48.9-65.7	53.2	4.2	44.9-61.3	63.4	4.3	54.7-71.3
20-24 years	59.6	2.8	54.1-64.9	56.2	2.8	50.7-61.6	64.4	2.8	58.6-69.7	66.5	2.9	60.7-71.9
25-34 years	67.1	1.8	63.5-70.6	67.7	1.6	64.6-70.7	72.4	1.7	68.9-75.5	71.7	1.7	68.4-74.9
35+ years	70.9	3.5	63.6-77.3	76.0	2.7	70.4-80.9	70.3	3.2	63.7-76.1	76.6	2.9	70.5-81.8
Race												
Black	46.1	3.5	39.4-53.0	48.1	3.2	41.9-54.4	49.4	3.5	42.7-56.2	54.3	3.7	47.1-61.4
White	66.8	1.5	63.8-69.6	69.3	1.3	66.7-71.8	72.4	1.4	69.6-74.9	73.6	1.3	70.9-76.1
Other	76.7	5.4	64.7-85.5	70.7	5.5	59.0-80.1	73.9	5.7	61.3-83.5	78.0	4.7	67.4-85.8
Hispanic Ethnicity												
Hispanic	57.3	2.7	51.9-62.5	56.8	2.6	51.7-61.7	66.1	2.5	61.1-70.8	65.7	2.4	60.8-70.3
Non- Hispanic	65.9	1.5	62.8-68.8	68.4	1.4	65.7-71.0	69.0	1.5	66.0-71.8	72.3	1.5	69.4-75.1
Education												
< High School	57.1	2.9	51.3-62.7	50.9	2.8	45.4-56.5	60.7	2.9	54.9-66.1	60.9	2.9	55.0-66.4
High School	58.7	2.6	53.5-63.7	60.1	2.5	55.1-64.9	65.9	2.6	60.7-70.8	64.0	2.7	58.7-69.1
> High School	69.6	1.8	65.9-73.0	73.9	1.5	70.9-76.7	73.0	1.7	69.6-76.2	77.3	1.6	74.1-80.2
Marital Status												
Married	67.9	1.6	64.6-71.0	71.0	1.4	68.1-73.6	73.7	1.5	70.6-76.6	74.8	1.4	71.8-77.5
Other	56.5	2.3	51.9-60.9	55.9	2.2	51.6-60.1	59.7	2.2	55.4-64.0	63.4	2.3	58.9-67.7
Payment for Delivery												
Medicaid	57.6	2.0	53.7-61.5	56.8	1.9	53.1-60.5	61.6	1.9	57.8-65.2	63.5	1.9	59.7-67.2
Other	69.2	1.8	65.7-72.6	73.1	1.5	70.1-75.9	75.4	1.7	72.0-78.5	77.3	1.6	74.1-80.2
Birthweight												
Low	61.4	2.5	56.4-66.2	65.2	2.2	60.8-69.3	69.3	2.3	64.6-73.7	70.3	2.2	65.8-74.5
Normal	63.9	1.4	61.0-66.6	65.7	1.3	63.2-68.2	68.2	1.4	65.5-70.8	70.5	1.3	67.9-73.1

*Confidence interval

Table 26b
Prevalence of Laying Infant on Back to Sleep, 1998-2002
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	1998			1999			2000**			2001			2002		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	53.8	1.3	51.4-56.2	56.5	1.2	54.1-58.9	60.9	1.2	58.6-63.2	63.6	1.2	61.3-65.9	63.6	1.2	61.2-65.9
Age															
< 20 years	40.8	3.4	34.4-47.5	42.4	3.5	35.6-49.4	54.9	3.7	47.7-62.0	53.4	3.5	46.4-60.2	50.2	3.7	43.0-57.4
20-24 years	50.3	2.7	45.1-55.5	53.1	2.6	48.0-58.1	56.1	2.6	50.9-61.2	58.4	2.6	53.2-63.3	56.3	2.6	51.2-61.3
25-34 years	56.7	1.8	53.2-60.0	59.4	1.7	56.1-62.6	63.1	1.6	59.8-66.2	66.3	1.6	63.1-69.4	66.1	1.6	62.8-69.2
35+ years	62.3	3.3	55.7-68.6	66.2	3.2	59.7-72.1	65.7	3.0	59.6-71.4	70.4	2.9	64.5-75.7	76.3	2.7	70.5-81.2
Race															
Black	40.2	2.8	34.9-45.8	43.4	2.9	37.8-49.1	45.1	3.0	39.4-51.0	44.7	2.9	39.0-50.5	38.8	3.0	33.2-44.7
White	57.3	1.4	54.5-60.0	59.2	1.4	56.5-61.9	64.6	1.3	62.0-67.1	68.1	1.3	65.6-70.6	69.0	1.3	66.4-71.5
Other	48.7	8.2	33.3-64.4	68.2	5.2	57.2-77.4	60.0	6.6	46.6-72.0	67.2	5.6	55.5-77.1	62.4	6.0	50.2-73.2
Hispanic Ethnicity															
Hispanic	51.6	2.8	46.2-57.0	51.2	2.8	45.7-56.7	56.9	2.6	51.7-61.9	59.1	2.5	54.1-64.0	58.0	2.5	53.0-62.9
Non- Hispanic	54.3	1.4	51.6-57.0	57.9	1.4	55.3-60.6	62.2	1.3	59.5-64.7	64.9	1.3	62.3-67.5	65.2	1.4	62.5-67.9
Education															
< High School	41.7	2.8	36.3-47.3	44.9	2.7	39.7-50.3	52.3	2.8	46.8-57.7	53.0	2.7	47.7-58.3	47.1	2.7	41.8-52.4
High School	50.1	2.3	45.6-54.6	53.1	2.3	48.5-57.6	57.0	2.3	52.5-61.3	62.3	2.2	58.0-66.5	58.7	2.4	54.0-63.4
> High School	61.6	1.7	58.2-64.9	63.8	1.7	60.5-67.0	67.4	1.6	64.2-70.4	68.5	1.6	65.3-71.6	73.0	1.5	70.0-75.9
Marital Status															
Married	58.2	1.5	55.3-61.2	61.0	1.5	58.1-63.8	65.1	1.4	62.3-67.8	69.2	1.4	66.4-71.9	69.5	1.4	66.7-72.2
Other	44.7	2.2	40.5-49.0	48.8	2.1	44.6-53.0	53.0	2.2	48.8-57.3	53.9	2.0	49.9-57.9	53.1	2.1	49.0-57.2
Payment for Delivery															
Medicaid	45.7	2.1	41.5-49.9	48.9	2.1	44.8-53.0	53.2	2.1	49.2-57.2	53.3	1.9	49.5-57.0	53.7	1.9	50.0-57.4
Other	58.1	1.5	55.0-61.0	61.2	1.5	58.2-64.0	65.7	1.4	62.9-68.5	70.9	1.4	68.0-73.6	71.1	1.5	68.2-73.9
Birthweight															
Low	49.5	2.5	44.6-54.5	49.4	3.0	43.6-55.3	52.9	2.5	48.0-57.7	55.8	2.4	51.1-60.4	56.3	2.4	51.5-61.0
Normal	54.1	1.3	51.5-56.7	56.8	1.5	53.8-59.6	61.5	1.3	59.0-63.9	64.1	1.2	61.7-66.5	64.1	1.3	61.5-66.5

*Confidence interval

**Question changed in 2000

Table 27a
Breastfeeding Initiation, 2003-2006
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	2003			2004			2005			2006		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	72.0	1.3	69.5-74.4	75.0	1.1	72.8-77.1	76.2	1.2	73.8-78.4	76.7	1.2	74.3-78.9
Age												
< 20 years	55.3	4.4	46.7-63.7	55.6	4.3	47.0-63.9	55.7	4.2	47.4-63.8	58.2	4.4	49.3-66.5
20-24 years	63.9	2.7	58.5-69.0	64.6	2.7	59.2-69.7	70.8	2.7	65.3-75.8	71.4	2.8	65.7-76.5
25-34 years	78.0	1.6	74.7-81.0	79.2	1.4	76.4-81.7	80.7	1.5	77.6-83.4	80.2	1.5	77.2-83.0
35+ years	76.2	3.3	69.2-82.0	85.2	2.2	80.3-89.0	82.3	2.7	76.5-86.9	83.9	2.5	78.3-88.3
Race												
Black	52.6	3.5	45.7-59.3	56.6	3.2	50.2-62.7	57.8	3.4	51.0-64.4	55.8	3.7	48.5-62.8
White	75.4	1.3	72.7-78.0	78.2	1.2	75.9-80.4	79.7	1.2	77.2-82.0	80.3	1.2	77.9-82.5
Other	84.9	4.7	73.2-92.0	91.8	3.3	82.7-96.3	90.4	3.9	79.6-95.8	91.1	3.3	82.0-95.8
Hispanic Ethnicity												
Hispanic	81.1	2.2	76.5-85.0	83.6	1.9	79.5-87.0	84.1	1.9	80.0-87.5	85.1	1.8	81.2-88.4
Non- Hispanic	68.9	1.5	66.0-71.8	72.4	1.3	69.8-74.9	73.4	1.4	70.5-76.1	73.6	1.4	70.7-76.3
Education												
< High School	63.0	2.9	57.3-68.4	64.5	2.7	59.0-69.6	66.1	2.8	60.4-71.4	68.7	2.9	62.8-74.0
High School	65.5	2.5	60.5-70.3	64.9	2.4	60.0-69.5	67.7	2.6	62.5-72.6	65.6	2.6	60.3-70.5
> High School	79.6	1.6	76.3-82.6	83.3	1.3	80.7-85.6	84.3	1.4	81.5-86.8	84.8	1.3	82.0-87.3
Marital Status												
Married	80.0	1.4	77.1-82.5	82.6	1.2	80.2-84.7	83.5	1.3	80.9-85.9	83.6	1.2	81.0-85.9
Other	58.0	2.3	53.5-62.4	60.9	2.1	56.7-64.9	64.5	2.1	60.2-68.6	65.0	2.3	60.5-69.3
Payment for Delivery												
Medicaid	65.8	1.9	61.9-69.5	68.4	1.8	64.8-71.7	68.0	1.8	64.4-71.5	69.4	1.9	65.7-73.0
Other	77.6	1.6	74.4-80.6	80.5	1.3	77.8-83.0	84.7	1.4	81.7-87.2	83.9	1.4	81.1-86.5
Birthweight												
Low	70.1	2.4	65.3-74.6	65.7	2.2	61.3-69.8	72.4	2.3	67.7-76.7	74.9	2.1	70.6-78.7
Normal	72.1	1.3	69.5-74.7	75.7	1.2	73.3-77.9	76.4	1.3	73.9-78.8	76.8	1.3	74.2-79.2

*Confidence interval

Table 27b
Breastfeeding Initiation, 1998-2002
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	1998			1999			2000**			2001			2002		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	66.5	1.2	64.2-68.7	62.6	1.2	60.2-64.9	69.0	1.0	66.8-71.2	68.6	1.1	66.3-70.8	73.8	1.1	71.6-75.9
Age															
< 20 years	46.0	3.4	39.5-52.6	43.8	3.5	37.1-50.8	53.9	3.7	46.6-61.0	48.1	3.6	41.3-55.1	53.6	3.7	46.3-60.7
20-24 years	60.4	2.6	55.2-65.3	57.9	2.5	52.9-62.8	61.1	2.6	55.8-66.0	61.0	2.6	55.9-65.9	67.6	2.5	62.6-72.2
25-34 years	73.0	1.6	69.9-76.0	68.0	1.6	64.9-71.0	74.2	1.5	71.1-77.0	73.2	1.5	70.2-76.1	79.0	1.4	76.2-81.7
35+ years	72.7	3.0	66.4-78.3	68.9	3.1	62.6-74.6	75.1	2.7	69.4-80.1	80.6	2.4	75.4-84.9	80.9	2.5	75.5-85.4
Race															
Black	43.0	2.8	37.6-48.6	32.8	2.7	27.8-38.3	50.1	3.0	44.3-55.9	47.5	2.9	41.8-53.3	48.5	3.0	42.6-54.4
White	71.6	1.3	69.0-74.0	68.9	1.3	66.3-71.4	72.5	1.2	70.1-74.9	72.7	1.2	70.2-75.0	78.5	1.2	76.1-80.6
Other	87.2	4.8	74.5-94.1	86.1	3.8	76.8-92.1	90.2	4.1	78.7-95.9	92.0	3.3	82.8-96.5	93.1	3.3	83.0-97.4
Hispanic Ethnicity															
Hispanic	77.5	2.3	72.7-81.7	75.8	2.4	70.7-80.3	77.4	2.2	72.8-81.5	78.1	2.2	73.5-82.0	84.8	1.8	80.8-88.0
Non-Hispanic	63.8	1.3	61.2-66.3	59.2	1.3	56.6-61.8	66.5	1.3	63.9-69.1	65.8	1.3	63.2-68.3	70.3	1.3	67.7-72.8
Education															
< High School	56.3	2.8	50.9-61.6	50.9	2.7	45.5-56.2	59.7	2.8	54.1-65.0	55.3	2.7	50.0-60.6	66.5	2.6	61.3-71.4
High School	54.3	2.3	49.9-58.6	51.4	2.3	46.9-55.9	56.5	2.3	52.0-60.8	59.5	2.2	55.1-63.8	62.7	2.4	58.0-67.2
> High School	78.3	1.5	75.3-81.0	73.8	1.5	70.7-76.6	80.1	1.4	77.3-82.6	79.8	1.4	77.0-82.4	82.5	1.3	79.8-84.9
Marital Status															
Married	76.2	1.3	73.6-78.7	72.8	1.3	70.1-75.3	78.4	1.2	75.9-80.6	78.3	1.3	75.7-80.6	81.5	1.2	79.0-83.7
Other	46.6	2.1	42.4-50.8	45.0	2.1	40.9-49.1	51.5	2.2	47.2-55.8	52.0	2.0	48.0-56.0	60.2	2.1	56.1-64.2
Payment for Delivery															
Medicaid	53.1	2.1	49.1-57.1	50.7	2.1	46.6-54.7	57.9	2.0	53.9-61.9	55.8	1.9	52.0-59.5	65.6	1.8	61.9-69.0
Other	73.5	1.4	70.7-76.1	69.7	1.4	67.0-72.4	75.8	1.3	73.1-78.2	77.4	1.3	74.7-79.8	80.2	1.3	77.6-82.7
Birthweight															
Low	54.6	2.5	49.7-59.5	55.1	3.0	49.3-60.8	62.7	2.4	57.8-67.3	64.7	2.3	60.1-69.1	68.4	2.3	63.8-72.7
Normal	67.3	1.2	64.9-69.6	64.4	1.4	61.6-67.2	69.5	1.2	67.0-71.8	68.9	1.2	66.5-71.2	74.2	1.2	71.8-76.4

*Confidence interval

**Question changed in 2000

Table 28aBreastfeeding at Four Weeks After Delivery, 2003-2006
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	2003			2004			2005			2006		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	58.4	1.4	55.7-61.1	62.4	1.2	60.0-64.8	61.8	1.3	59.2-64.4	64.4	1.3	61.8-66.9
Age												
< 20 years	31.4	4.0	24.1-39.8	36.0	4.2	28.2-44.6	32.2	3.9	25.0-40.3	42.1	4.4	33.7-50.9
20-24 years	48.0	2.8	42.5-53.5	49.8	2.8	44.3-55.2	52.5	3.0	46.7-58.3	52.9	3.1	46.9-58.8
25-34 years	66.5	1.8	62.9-70.0	67.2	1.6	64.1-70.3	68.6	1.8	65.0-71.9	69.3	1.7	65.8-72.5
35+ years	66.6	3.6	59.2-73.3	77.4	2.6	71.8-82.1	72.1	3.1	65.6-77.8	77.9	2.9	71.8-83.0
Race												
Black	39.3	3.4	32.8-46.1	39.9	3.2	33.8-46.2	43.5	3.5	36.9-50.4	46.0	3.7	39.0-53.2
White	61.4	1.5	58.4-64.3	66.1	1.3	63.5-68.6	65.4	1.5	62.5-68.1	66.8	1.4	64.0-69.5
Other	78.4	5.4	66.1-87.1	86.2	4.1	76.1-92.4	75.8	5.7	63.1-85.2	89.6	3.6	80.1-94.8
Hispanic Ethnicity												
Hispanic	69.0	2.6	63.8-73.8	70.2	2.4	65.3-74.6	68.5	2.5	63.4-73.2	72.0	2.3	67.3-76.3
Non-Hispanic	54.8	1.6	51.6-57.9	60.1	1.4	57.3-62.8	59.5	1.6	56.4-62.6	61.6	1.6	58.5-64.6
Education												
< High School	51.8	2.9	46.1-57.5	50.0	2.8	44.5-55.6	49.5	3.0	43.7-55.3	54.5	3.0	48.5-60.3
High School	47.6	2.7	42.4-52.8	50.8	2.6	45.8-55.8	49.8	2.8	44.4-55.2	50.5	2.8	45.1-55.8
> High School	67.3	1.9	63.6-70.8	72.2	1.5	69.1-75.0	72.6	1.7	69.1-75.7	74.4	1.6	71.1-77.4
Marital Status												
Married	68.5	1.6	65.3-71.6	72.3	1.4	69.6-75.0	71.4	1.6	68.2-74.4	71.8	1.5	68.8-74.7
Other	40.8	2.3	36.4-45.3	43.8	2.2	39.6-48.0	46.8	2.2	42.4-51.2	51.7	2.4	47.1-56.3
Payment for Delivery												
Medicaid	51.1	2.0	47.1-55.1	54.3	1.9	50.6-57.9	50.6	2.0	46.8-54.4	55.2	2.0	51.3-59.1
Other	64.9	1.8	61.3-68.4	69.1	1.6	66.0-72.1	73.4	1.7	69.9-76.6	73.6	1.7	70.3-76.7
Birthweight												
Low	57.0	2.6	51.9-61.9	52.5	2.3	48.1-57.0	57.6	2.5	52.6-62.4	57.3	2.4	52.5-61.9
Normal	58.5	1.5	55.6-61.3	63.1	1.3	60.5-65.6	62.1	1.4	59.3-64.9	64.9	1.4	62.1-67.6

* Confidence interval

Table 28b
Breastfeeding At Four Weeks After Delivery, 1998-2002
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	1998			1999			2000**			2001			2002		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	55.0	1.2	52.6-57.4	49.2	1.2	46.8-51.5	56.0	1.2	53.6-58.4	56.7	1.2	54.3-59.1	60.2	1.2	57.8-62.5
Age															
< 20 years	34.9	3.3	28.8-41.5	27.4	3.1	21.7-34.0	31.5	3.5	25.2-38.7	34.1	3.4	27.8-41.0	31.3	3.4	25.1-38.4
20-24 years	45.2	2.6	40.1-50.4	41.2	2.5	36.4-46.2	46.2	2.6	41.1-51.4	45.5	2.6	40.4-50.6	48.6	2.6	43.5-53.7
25-34 years	62.3	1.7	58.9-65.6	56.5	1.7	53.2-59.8	62.6	1.6	59.4-65.8	62.8	1.7	59.5-66.0	68.2	1.6	65.0-71.3
35+ years	64.3	3.3	57.7-70.5	57.1	3.3	50.6-63.3	67.7	3.0	61.5-73.2	71.1	2.8	65.2-76.3	72.6	2.9	66.6-77.9
Race															
Black	34.3	2.7	29.2-39.8	23.3	2.4	18.9-28.3	35.0	2.9	29.7-40.8	35.6	2.9	30.2-41.4	34.2	2.9	28.8-40.0
White	59.6	1.4	56.9-62.3	54.4	1.4	51.7-57.1	59.9	1.4	57.2-62.5	60.4	1.3	57.7-63.0	64.7	1.3	62.0-67.3
Other	69.7	8.0	52.4-82.9	74.1	4.9	63.4-82.6	81.3	5.5	68.3-89.8	87.1	4.1	76.7-93.2	85.4	4.4	74.6-92.1
Hispanic Ethnicity															
Hispanic	62.5	2.7	57.2-67.6	60.5	2.8	54.9-65.7	61.3	2.6	56.2-66.2	64.2	2.5	59.2-68.9	68.4	2.4	63.6-72.8
Non-Hispanic	53.2	1.4	50.5-55.8	46.3	1.3	43.7-48.9	54.4	1.4	51.7-57.1	54.5	1.4	51.8-57.2	57.5	1.4	54.7-60.3
Education															
< High School	46.1	2.7	40.7-51.5	35.5	2.6	30.6-40.7	46.1	2.8	40.7-51.6	44.2	2.7	39.0-49.6	49.9	2.7	44.6-55.2
High School	41.3	2.2	37.1-45.7	38.1	2.2	33.9-42.5	41.4	2.2	37.1-45.9	45.7	2.3	41.3-50.1	46.4	2.4	41.6-51.2
> High School	67.3	1.6	64.0-70.4	60.9	1.7	57.6-64.1	68.7	1.6	65.5-71.7	68.7	1.6	65.4-71.7	71.3	1.6	68.2-74.2
Marital Status															
Married	65.2	1.5	62.3-68.0	59.9	1.4	57.0-62.7	67.5	1.4	64.7-70.1	67.8	1.4	65.0-70.5	70.6	1.4	67.8-73.3
Other	34.2	2.1	30.3-38.3	30.7	2.0	27.0-34.6	34.6	2.1	30.7-38.8	37.4	2.0	33.6-41.4	41.7	2.1	37.7-45.8
Payment for Delivery															
Medicaid	40.8	2.0	36.9-44.9	35.1	2.0	31.4-39.1	42.0	2.0	38.0-46.0	41.8	1.9	38.1-45.6	47.9	1.9	44.2-51.6
Other	62.5	1.5	59.5-65.4	57.6	1.5	54.7-60.5	64.7	1.5	61.8-67.5	67.0	1.5	64.0-69.8	69.7	1.5	66.6-72.5
Birthweight															
Low	40.8	2.4	36.2-45.6	43.0	2.9	37.4-48.7	50.9	2.5	46.0-55.8	52.6	2.4	47.9-57.2	55.6	2.4	50.8-60.3
Normal	56.0	1.3	53.4-58.5	50.5	1.5	47.6-53.4	56.4	1.3	53.8-58.9	57.0	1.3	54.5-59.5	60.5	1.3	57.9-63.0

*Confidence interval

**Question changed in 2000

Table 29

Reasons for Not Breastfeeding, 2006

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
I did not like breastfeeding	54.2	2.8	48.7-59.6
I had other children to take care of	19.9	2.2	15.9-24.5
I went back to school or work	19.1	2.2	15.2-23.7
Other reasons	19.0	2.2	15.1-23.7
I was sick or on medication	15.3	2.0	11.8-19.6
I had too many household duties	11.4	1.7	8.4-15.3
I did not want to be tied down	6.9	1.4	4.7-10.2
I wanted my body back to myself	5.9	1.3	3.9-8.9
I was embarrassed to breastfeed	3.7	1.0	2.2-6.3
Baby was sick	2.2	0.7	1.2-4.2

*Confidence interval

Table 30

How did you learn to install and use your infant car seat? 2006

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
I read the instructions	67.3	1.3	64.8-69.7
A health or safety professional showed me	23.8	1.1	21.6-26.1
A friend or family member showed me	22.7	1.1	20.6-25.1
I figured it out myself	19.8	1.1	17.8-22.0
Some other way	11.4	0.9	9.8-13.2
Someone from a loaner program showed me	0.7	0.2	0.4-1.3

*Confidence interval

Table 31

Source of Payment for Prenatal Care, 2006

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Insurance/HMO	51.7	1.3	49.0-54.3
Medicaid	48.2	1.3	45.6-50.8
Personal Income	18.4	1.0	16.4-20.4
Other Source	1.4	0.3	0.9-2.2

*Confidence interval

Table 32

Source of Payment for Delivery, 2006

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Insurance/HMO	50.5	1.3	47.9-53.1
Medicaid	49.8	1.3	47.2-52.4
Personal Income	18.1	1.0	16.2-20.1
Other Source	1.3	0.3	0.9-2.1

*Confidence interval

Table 33

Prevalence of Health Insurance or Medicaid for Baby, 2006

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Yes	97.7	0.4	96.8-98.4
No	2.3	0.4	1.6-3.2

*Confidence interval

Table 34

Type of Insurance for Baby, 2006

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Insurance/HMO	46.9	1.4	44.3-49.6
Medicaid	44.6	1.4	41.9-47.2
KidCare/CHIP	8.1	0.8	6.8-9.7
Other Source	0.8	0.2	0.5-1.5

*Confidence interval