



2009 Report

Illinois Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)

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Acknowledgements

The Illinois PRAMS program thanks all of the mothers who took the time to participate. The valuable information they provided has contributed to the understanding of why some babies are born healthy and others are not.

Illinois PRAMS thanks the PRAMS team at the U. S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for its technical support, review and comments.

This publication was supported by Cooperative Agreement Number 1UO1DP003109-01 from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

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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 2009 report covers a variety of selected topics broken down into several categories: preconception health, family planning, prenatal care, risk factors, infant care and health, and insurance. Trend data are presented for selected topics. 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 2009

Preconception Health

- During the month before pregnancy 30 percent of women took a multivitamin, prenatal vitamin or folic acid vitamin every day of the week. 13 percent took a vitamin between one to six times per week, and 57 percent didn't take a vitamin at all.
- During the year prior to pregnancy:
 - 41 percent of women said they were exercising three or more days of the week and 27 percent were dieting to lose weight.
 - 52 percent of women had their teeth cleaned by a dentist or dental hygienist.
 - 11 percent of women visited a health care worker to be treated or checked for diabetes, depression or anxiety. 12 percent visited a health care worker to be checked for high blood pressure.
 - 28 percent of women talked with a health care worker about family medical history.

Family Planning

- 44 percent of pregnancies resulting in live births were reported as unintended.
- 50 percent of women not trying to get pregnant were not using birth control at the time of conception.

Prenatal Care

- 82 percent of women heard or read about the importance of taking folic acid to prevent some birth defects.
- 69 percent of women reported being tested for HIV during their pregnancy, while 14 percent did not know if they were tested.
- 44 percent of women went to a dentist or dental clinic during their pregnancy and 47 percent reported being counseled by a dental or other health care worker about care of teeth and gums.
- During pregnancy, 7 percent of women were told by a health care professional they had depression.
- 75 percent of women reported that a health care worker talked with them about what to do if they felt depressed during their pregnancy or after the baby was born.

Risk Factors

- 3 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.
- 21 percent of women smoked cigarettes during the three months before they became pregnant, and 9 percent smoked during the last three months of pregnancy.
- 53 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.
- Since their new baby was born, 8 percent of women reported they often or always felt down, depressed or sad. During the same time period, 9 percent of women were told by a health care professional they had depression.

Infant Health and Care

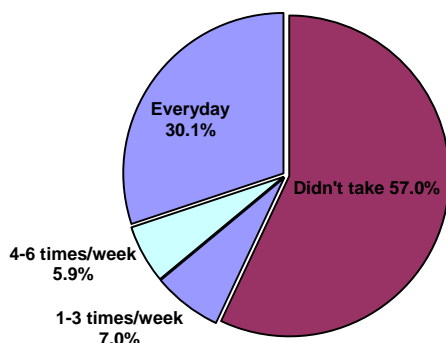
- When asked how they learned to install and use an infant car seat, 27 percent of women reported that a health or safety professional showed them. Many women indicated they read the instructions (55%) or they already knew how to install the seat because they have other children (49%).
- 72 percent of women reported they most often put their baby to sleep on his or her back.
- 80 percent of women reported breastfeeding their baby at least once after birth and 67 percent were still breastfeeding one month after delivery.
- Among women who did not breastfeed, the most common reasons for not doing so were that they did not like breastfeeding (46%) or didn't want to breastfeed (29%).

Section 1

Preconception Health



Vitamin Use During the Month Before Pregnancy, 2009

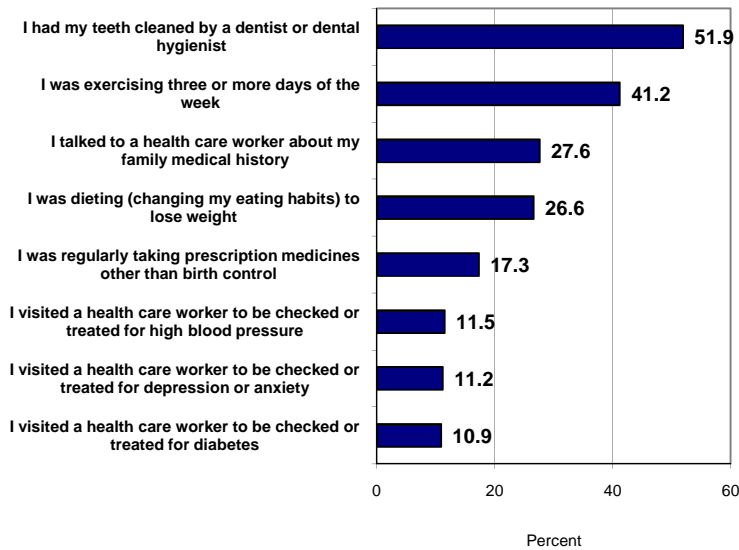


As part of good preconception health care, the CDC recommends that women take 400 mcg of folic acid a day for at least three months before becoming pregnant to reduce the risk of birth defects¹. PRAMS found that more than half of Illinois women said they did not take a multivitamin, prenatal vitamin, or folic acid vitamin during the month before getting pregnant. Only 30.1 percent of women reported taking a vitamin daily.

Older women were more likely to take vitamins every day of the week when compared with younger women. Black women were significantly less likely to take vitamins daily when compared with other races. Women with more than a high school education were more likely to take vitamins when compared with lesser educated women. Non-Hispanic and married women were more likely to take vitamins than Hispanic and unmarried women. Women whose deliveries were paid by Medicaid were less likely to take vitamins on a daily basis when compared with women whose deliveries were not paid for by Medicaid. See Appendix C, Table 1 for detailed statistics.

¹ <http://www.cdc.gov/ndbddd/preconception/QandA.htm> accessed September 9, 2011.

Health Behaviors During the 12 Months Before Pregnancy, 2009



CDC recommends that women prepare for pregnancy at least three months before conception². The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) recommends that women who are planning to become pregnant make an appointment with their doctor to discuss items such as lifestyle, diet, medical history, medications, and diseases that run in the family³. Prior to pregnancy, women should strive to attain a healthy weight through proper diet and exercise, maintain good oral health, refrain from smoking and drinking alcohol, talk to a doctor or pharmacist about medications, and make sure any medical conditions are managed and under control.

PRAMS asked women about some of the items related to preconception health during the 12 months before becoming pregnant. Slightly more than half of women said they had their teeth cleaned and 41.2 percent were exercising three or more days of the week. About one in four women had spoken with their doctor about family medical history and about the same percentage were dieting to lose weight. Fewer than 20 percent of women indicated they were taking prescription medication or birth control, or had visited a health care worker to be checked or treated for high blood pressure, depression, anxiety or diabetes.

² <http://www.cdc.gov/ndbddd/preconception/QandA.htm> accessed September 9, 2011.

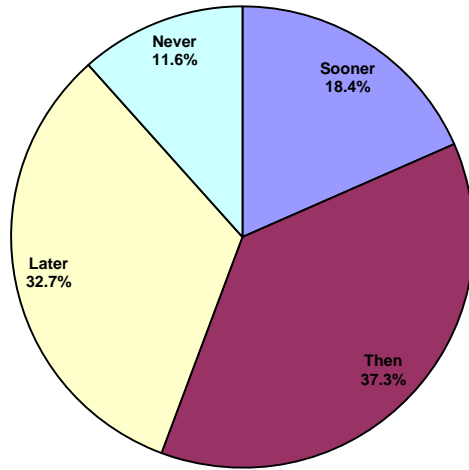
³ http://www.acog.org/publications/patient_education/bp056.cfm accessed September 9, 2011.

Section 2

Family Planning

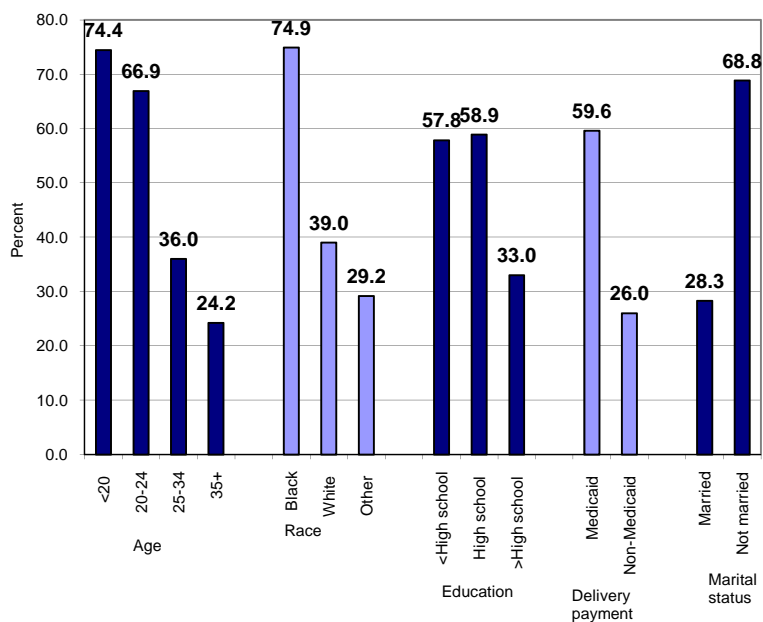


Intendedness of Pregnancy, 2009



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 (55.7%). 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 (44.3%). The Healthy People 2010 Objective (9-1) was 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 among women who were not trying to get pregnant, 50.3 percent were not using contraception at the time of conception. The Healthy People 2010 Objective (9-3) was to increase the proportion of females at risk of unintended pregnancy (and their partners) who use contraception to 100 percent.

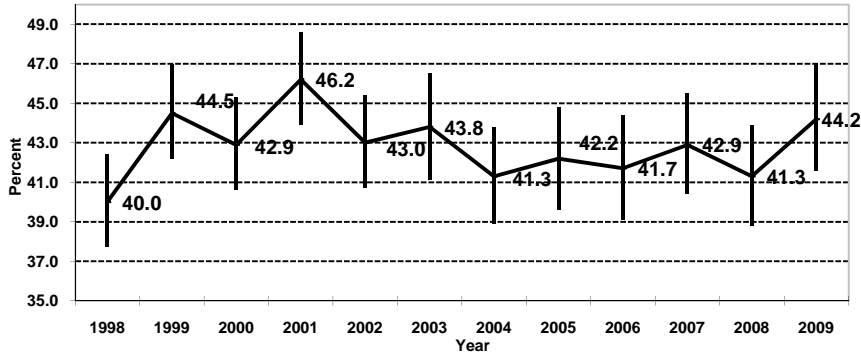
Unintended Pregnancy, 2009 By Selected Maternal Characteristics



When examining 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.

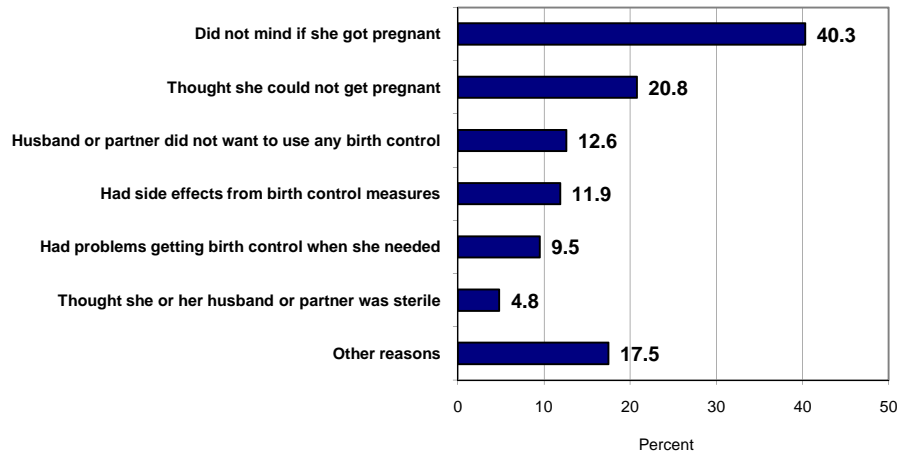
*Statements throughout this report regarding significance refer to statistical significance as determined through the use of confidence intervals. See Appendix A for more details about interpretation of PRAMS data.

Unintended Pregnancy, 1998-2009
With 95 Percent Confidence Intervals



The above chart illustrates that during the period of 1998-2009, 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 4a-4c, Appendix C).

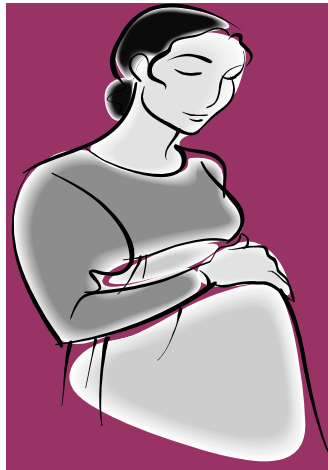
Reasons for Not Using Birth Control at Conception Among Women not Trying to Get Pregnant, 2009



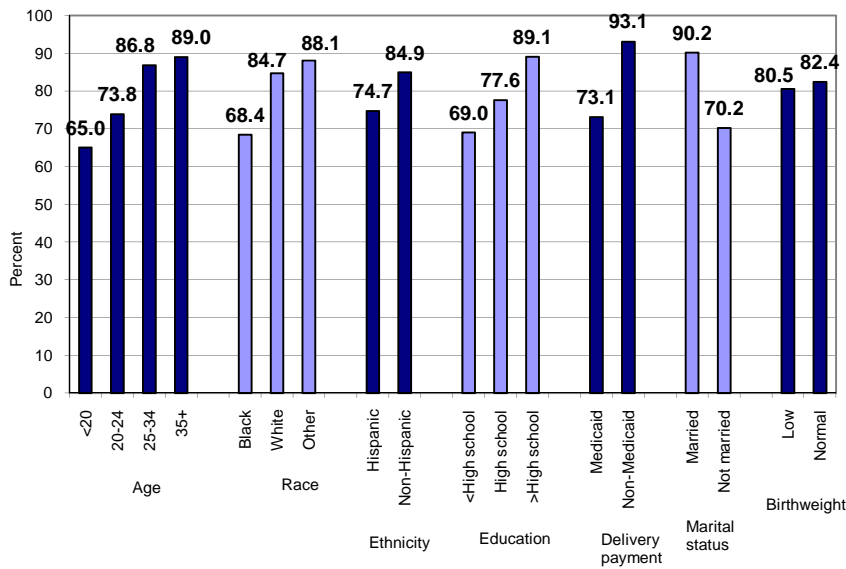
PRAMS asked about reasons for not using birth control among women who said they were not trying to get pregnant. A list of reasons was provided and women were asked to check all that applied to their situation. Women checked most often that either they did not mind if they got pregnant or they thought they could not get pregnant.

Section 2

Prenatal Care

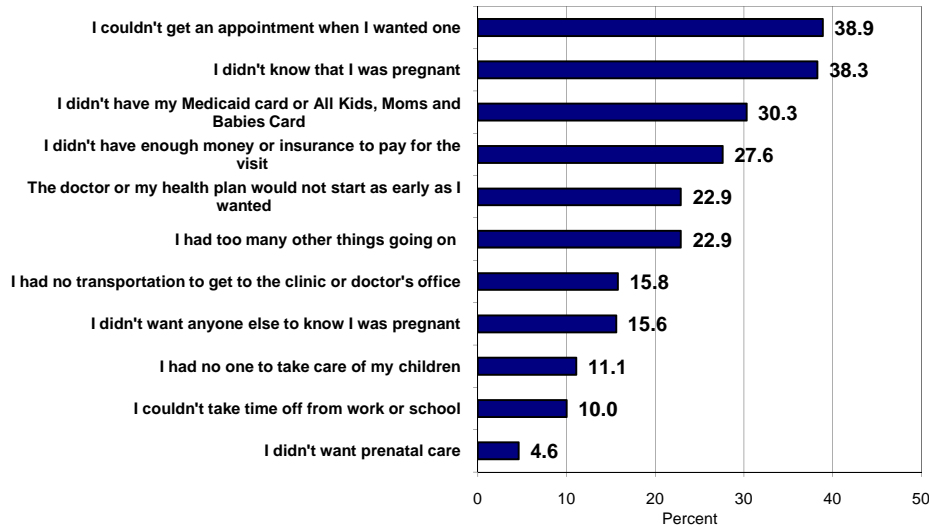


**Initiation of Prenatal Care in the First Trimester, 2009
By Selected Maternal Characteristics**



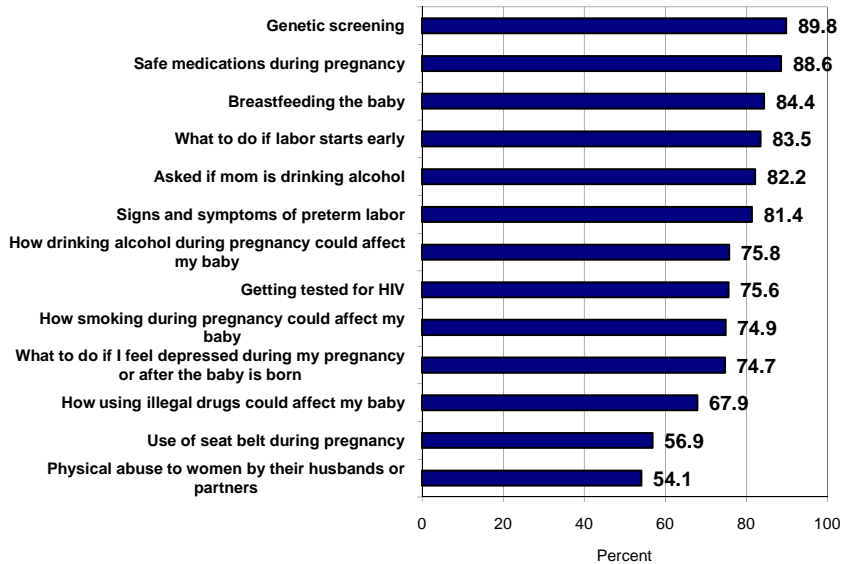
The Healthy People 2010 Objective 16-16 was to increase to at least 90 percent the proportion of all pregnant women who receive prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy. Among all Illinois women, 82.3 percent reported having their first prenatal care visit during the first trimester of their 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: married and delivery not paid for by Medicaid.

Problems Getting Prenatal Care Among Women Who Didn't Get Care as Early as They Wanted, 2009



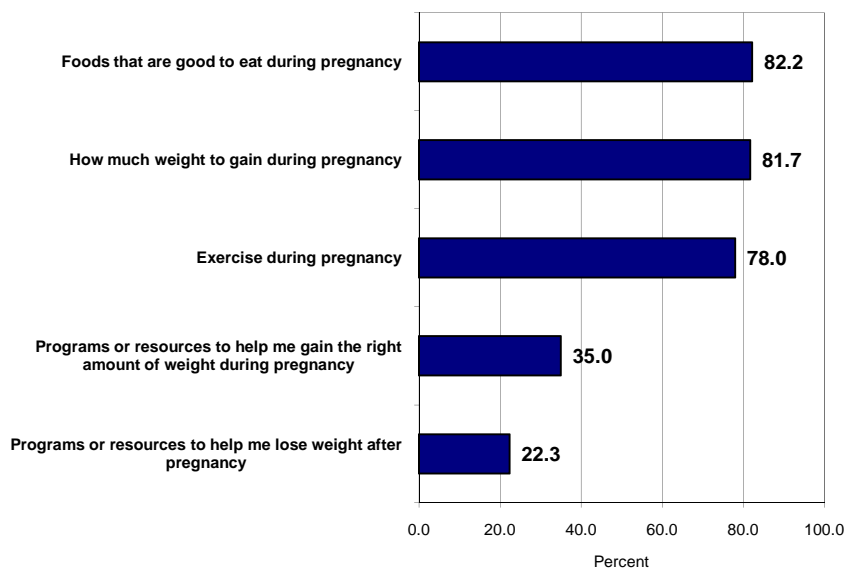
PRAMS asked women if they got prenatal care as early in their pregnancy as they wanted. More than 84 percent of women indicated they did get care as early as they wanted while 15.7 percent said they did not. Women who did not get care as early as they wanted were provided a list of reasons for not getting prenatal care early and asked to indicate if each item applied to them. As reflected in the chart above, the reasons most frequently indicated included not being able to get an appointment when wanted, not knowing they were pregnant or not having means to pay for the visit.

Topics Discussed by Health Care Professionals During Prenatal Care Visits, 2009



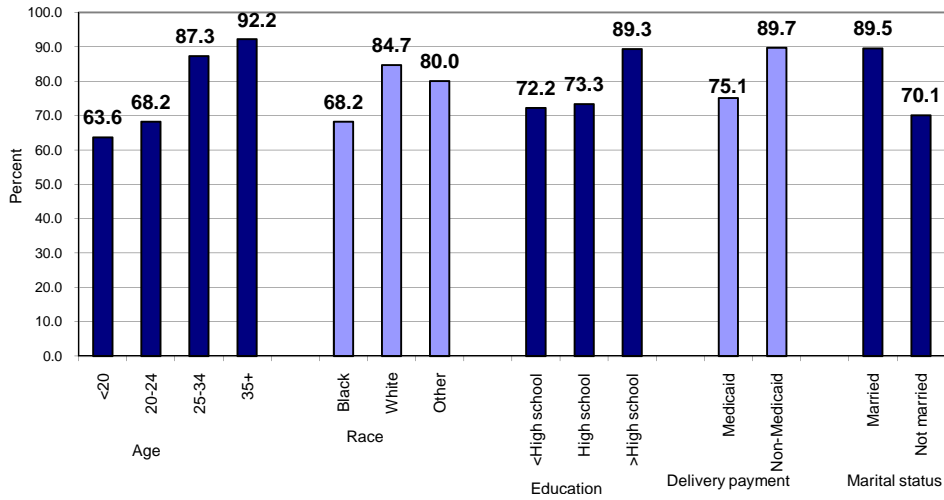
PRAMS provided a list of topic areas that may have been discussed at prenatal care visits and asked women to respond to each item with “yes” if the subject was discussed or “no” if the subject was not discussed. Women were asked not to mark “yes” if only reading materials or a video was provided. About 75 percent of women indicated that a health care professional had discussed 10 of the 13 topics. The least discussed topic areas included use of seatbelts during pregnancy and intimate partner physical abuse.

Discussions About Nutrition and Weight Management During and After Pregnancy, 2009



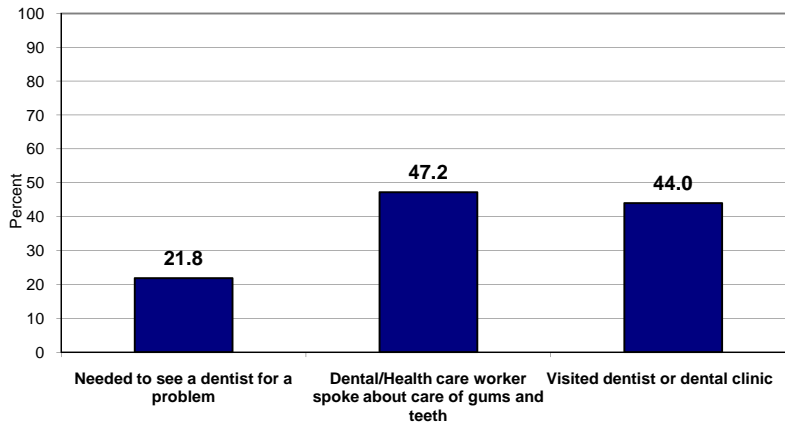
PRAMS asked women if a doctor, nurse or other health care worker spoke with them about any of the items listed in the chart above. The majority of women were counseled about how much weight to gain, exercise during pregnancy and foods that are good to eat during pregnancy. Women were much less likely to be counseled about programs and resources available either to help gain the right amount of weight during pregnancy or to lose weight after pregnancy.

Knowledge About Folic Acid, 2009 By Selected Maternal Characteristics



Overall, 81.8 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, 2009

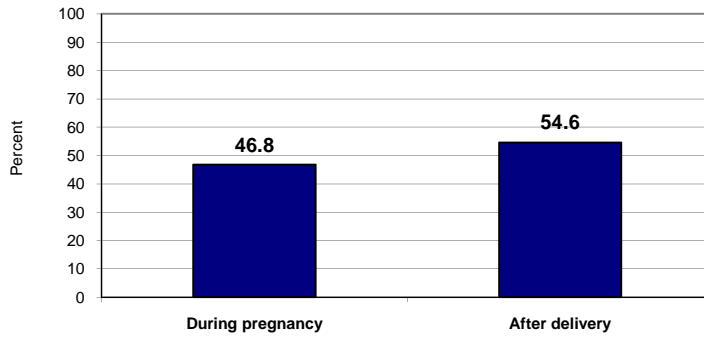


Maintaining good oral health during pregnancy is important as researchers have found that women with periodontal disease are at an increased risk for delivering preterm low birthweight babies⁴. Pregnant women should see a dentist or dental hygienist during pregnancy for a preventive cleaning⁵. In 2009, 44 percent of women in Illinois said they visited a dentist or dental clinic during pregnancy. More than 47 percent reported that a health care worker spoke with them about the care of their teeth and gums. Less than one-fourth of women said they needed to see the dentist for a problem. (See table 13, Appendix C, for more details by sociodemographic factors.)

⁴ 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).

⁵ Illinois Department of Public Health. *Oral Health: A Link to General Health*. 2004.

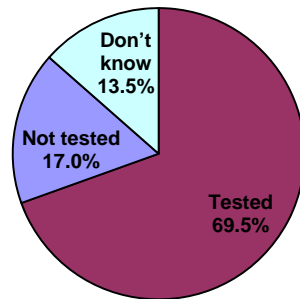
WIC Participation, 2009



PRAMS found that 46.8 percent of women reported participating in the WIC* program during pregnancy, while 54.6 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 14, Appendix C).

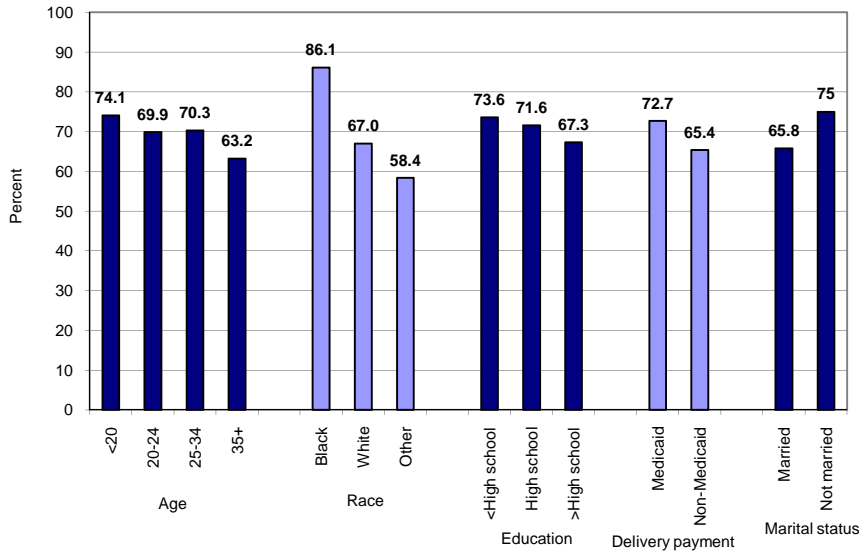
*WIC is the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children funded by the U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and administered in Illinois by the Illinois Department of Human Services.

HIV Testing During Pregnancy, 2009



In 2009, 69.5 percent of women indicated they were tested for HIV during pregnancy, 17.0 percent were not tested and 13.5 percent did not know if they were tested.

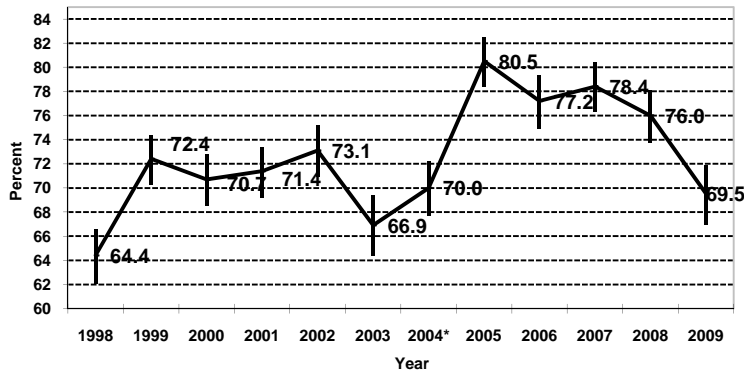
HIV Testing During Pregnancy, 2009 By Selected Maternal Characteristics



In 2009, 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. Women whose deliveries were paid for by Medicaid were more likely to be tested than women whose deliveries were not paid for by Medicaid. Lesser educated women reported higher percentages of testing when compared with women with more education although the differences were not statistically significant. When examining age groups, the youngest age group reported highest percentages of testing, although the differences between the age groups were not statistically significant.

HIV Testing During Pregnancy, 1998-2009

With 95 Percent Confidence Intervals

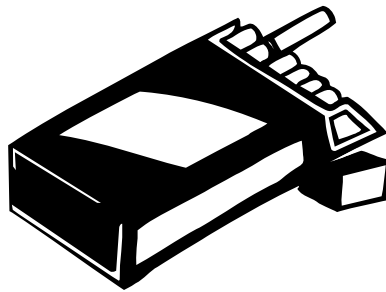


*Change in question; see appendix A.

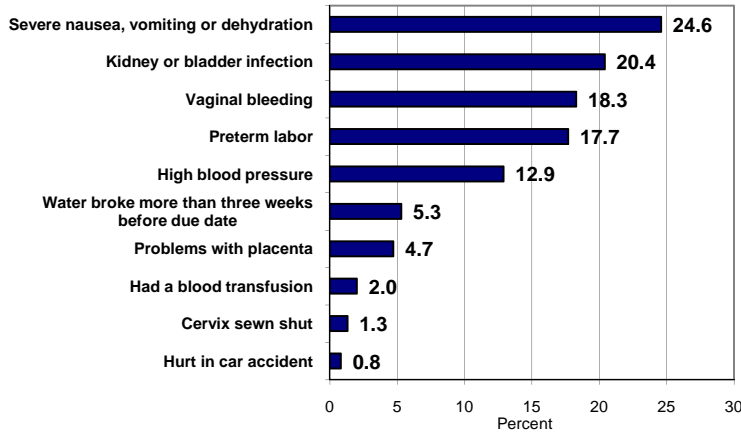
When examining HIV testing during the period of 1998 through 2009, PRAMS found the highest reported testing rates occurred between the years 2005 and 2008. In 2009 the overall rate dropped significantly to 69.5 percent from 76 percent in 2008. Throughout the period, black women were more likely to be tested than women of other races. Unmarried women and women whose deliveries were paid for by Medicaid reported higher testing rates than married women and women whose deliveries were not paid for by Medicaid. In general, younger women reported higher rates of testing than older women (see tables 12a-c, Appendix C).

Section 3

Risk Factors

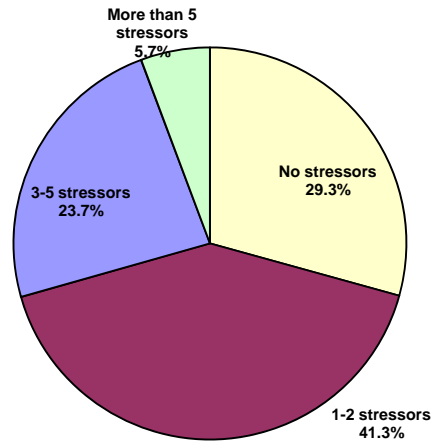


Problems During Pregnancy, 2009



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/bladder infections, vaginal bleeding, or preterm labor (starting more than three weeks before due date). Fewer than 2 percent of women reported their cervix was sewn shut or they were hurt in a car accident.

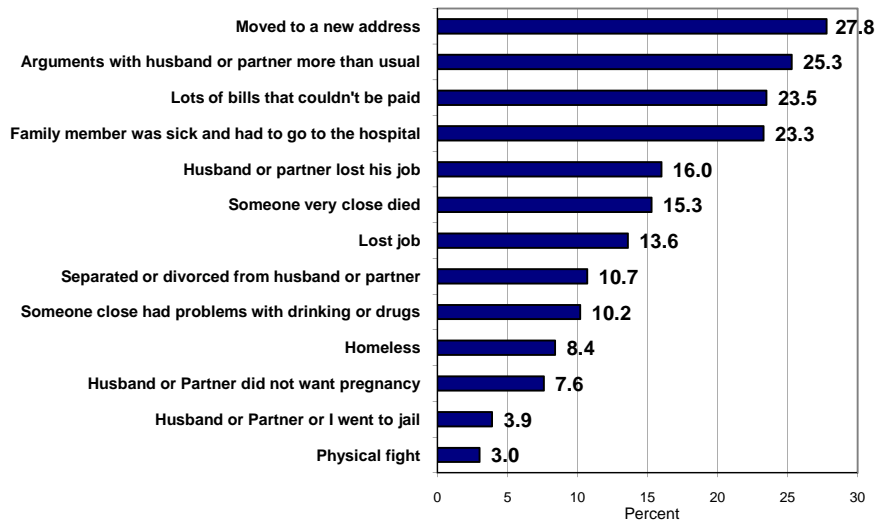
Stressors Prior to Delivery, 2009



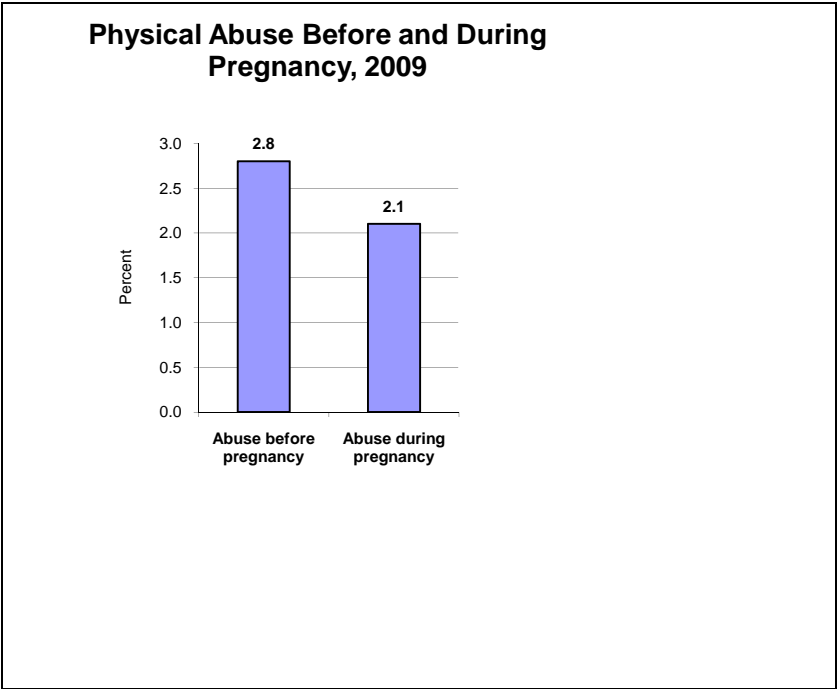
High levels of stress during pregnancy can contribute to poor pregnancy outcomes⁶. PRAMS asked about stressful events that occurred during the 12 months prior to delivery and found that 29.3 percent of women reported experiencing no major stressful events while about 41.3 percent reported experiencing one to two stressors. Three or more stressors were reported by 29.4 percent.

⁶ D'Angelo, D; Williams, L; Morrow, B; Cox, S; Harris, N; Harrison, L; Posner, SF; Richardson Hood, J; and 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.

Types of Stressors Prior to Delivery, 2009

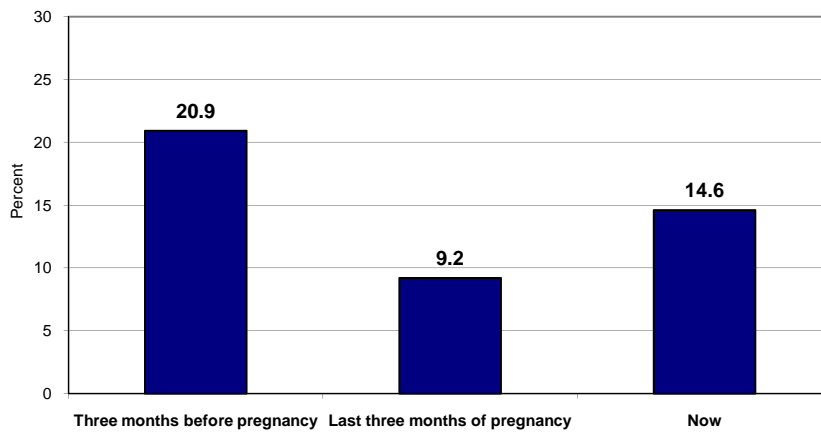


PRAMS provided a list of situations that could cause stress and asked women to indicate if any of the situations happened to them during the 12 months before the baby was born. Overall, the most commonly reported event was moving to a new address (27.8%). About one in four women reported having more arguments with a husband/partner. About 23 percent of women reported having a very sick family member or having a lot of bills that could not be paid.



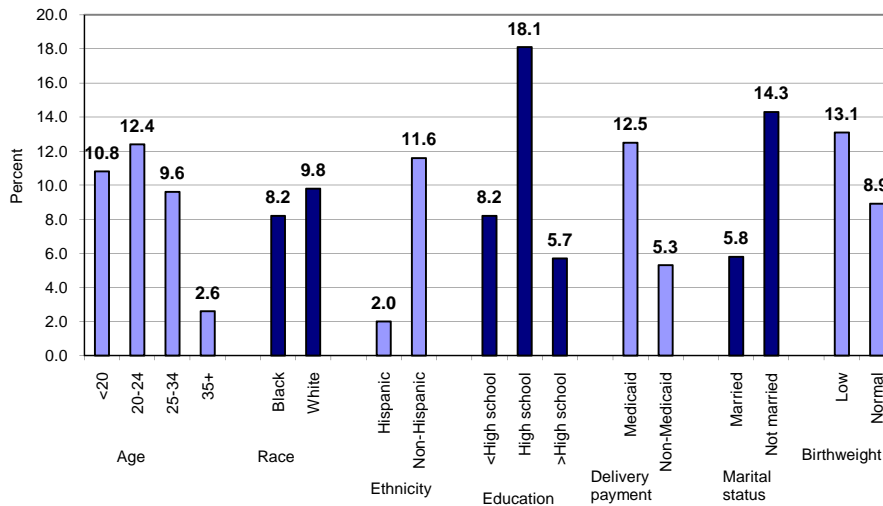
PRAMS asked women about physical abuse by a husband/partner both before and during pregnancy. Nearly 3 percent of women reported abuse before pregnancy, while 2.1 percent reported abuse during pregnancy. Regardless of time period, unmarried women and women whose deliveries were paid for by Medicaid were more likely to report abuse when compared with married women or those whose deliveries were not paid for by Medicaid. Also, reporting of abuse was more prevalent as education of mother decreased (see table 19, Appendix C).

Prevalence of Smoking Before, During and After Pregnancy, 2009



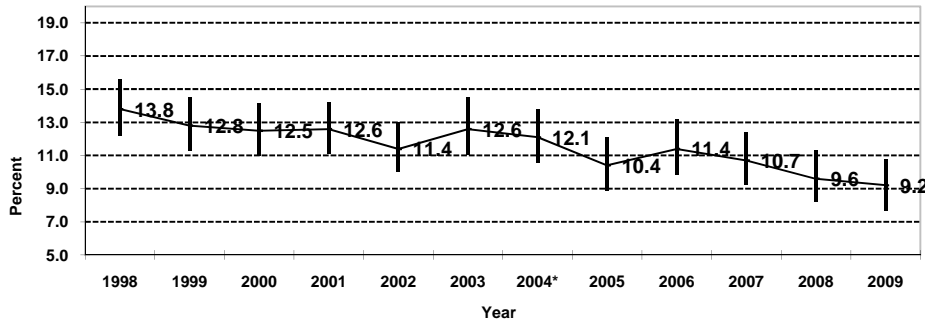
Healthy People 2010 Objective 16-17c was to reduce cigarette smoking to a prevalence of no more than 1 percent among pregnant women. In Illinois, PRAMS found that during the three months before pregnancy, 20.9 percent of women reported they were smoking. This decreased to 9.2 percent during the last three months of pregnancy. After delivery, reported smoking climbed to 14.6 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, 2009
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics**



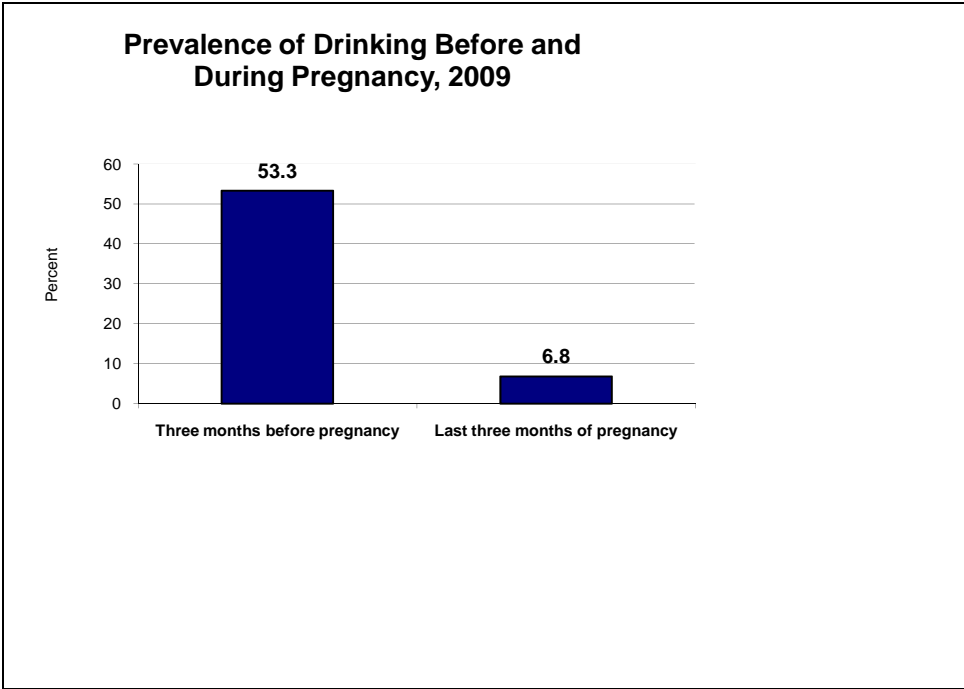
Women who had given birth to low birthweight babies reported higher percentages of smoking during pregnancy when compared to women who gave birth to normal birthweight babies. Non-Hispanic women were more likely to smoke when compared to Hispanic women. Women in their early 20s reported higher percentages of smoking when compared to older women. Women with a high school education or less were more likely to smoke 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 when compared to married women and women whose deliveries were not paid for by Medicaid. (For more details by sociodemographic characteristics and by time period, see table 20a, Appendix C).

**Prevalence of Smoking
During the Last Three Months of Pregnancy, 1998-2009**
With 95 Percent Confidence Intervals

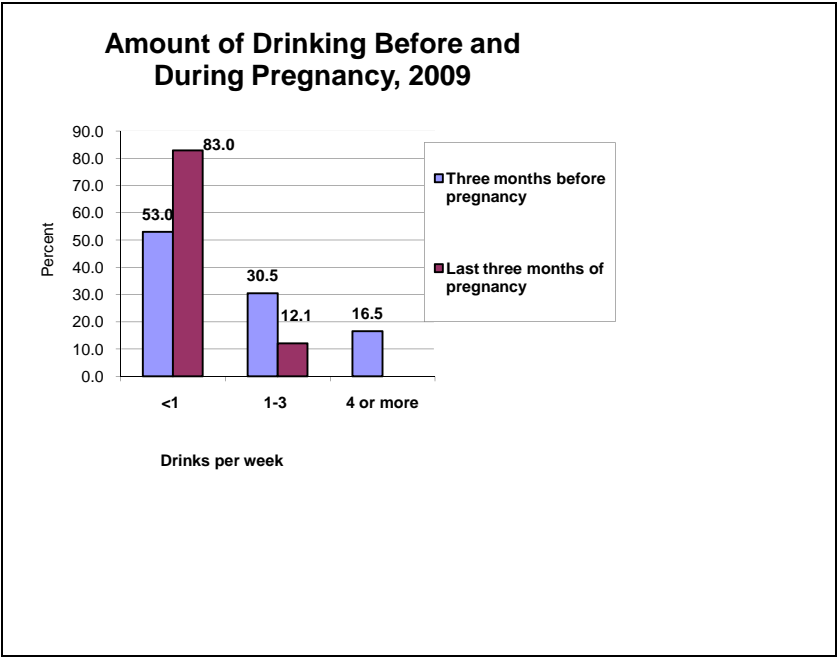


*Change in question; see appendix A.

From 1998 to 2009, there was an overall gradual decline in the percentage of reported smoking during pregnancy. Gaps remained between groups from 1998 to 2009 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 20a-d, Appendix C).

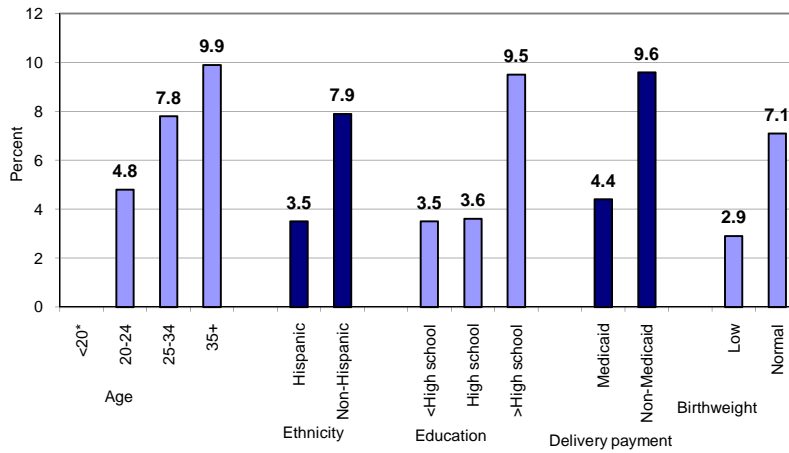


As part of good preconception health, CDC recommends that women stop drinking before getting pregnant. Healthy People 2010 Objective 16-17a was to increase abstinence from alcohol by pregnant women to at least 94 percent. PRAMS asked women about alcohol use just prior to pregnancy and late into pregnancy. 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, 95.1 percent drank three or fewer drinks per week.

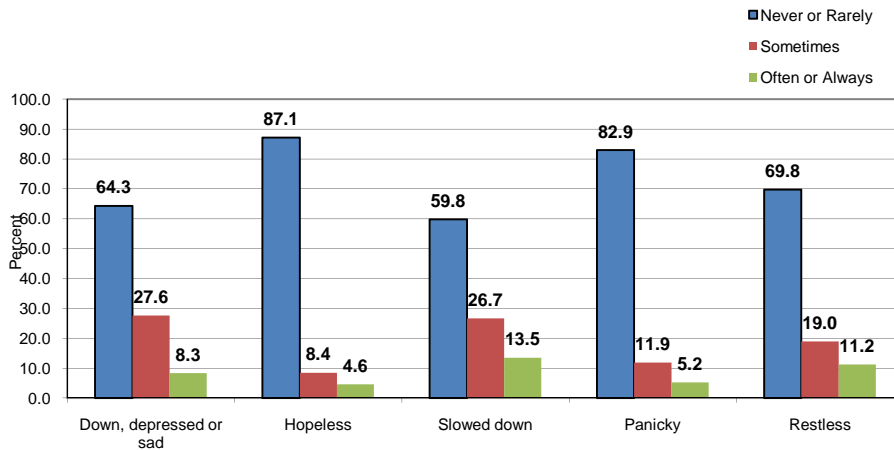
**Prevalence of Drinking
During the Last Three Months of Pregnancy, 2009
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics**



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

PRAMS found that older women were generally more likely to report any drinking during pregnancy than younger women. Non-Hispanic women and women with more than a high school education were more likely to report drinking when compared with Hispanic women or women with a high school education or less. Women whose deliveries were not paid for by Medicaid reported higher percentages of drinking during pregnancy when compared with women whose deliveries were paid for by Medicaid (see table 21, Appendix C). Women who gave birth to a normal birthweight baby were more likely to report any drinking when compared with women who gave birth to a low birthweight baby.

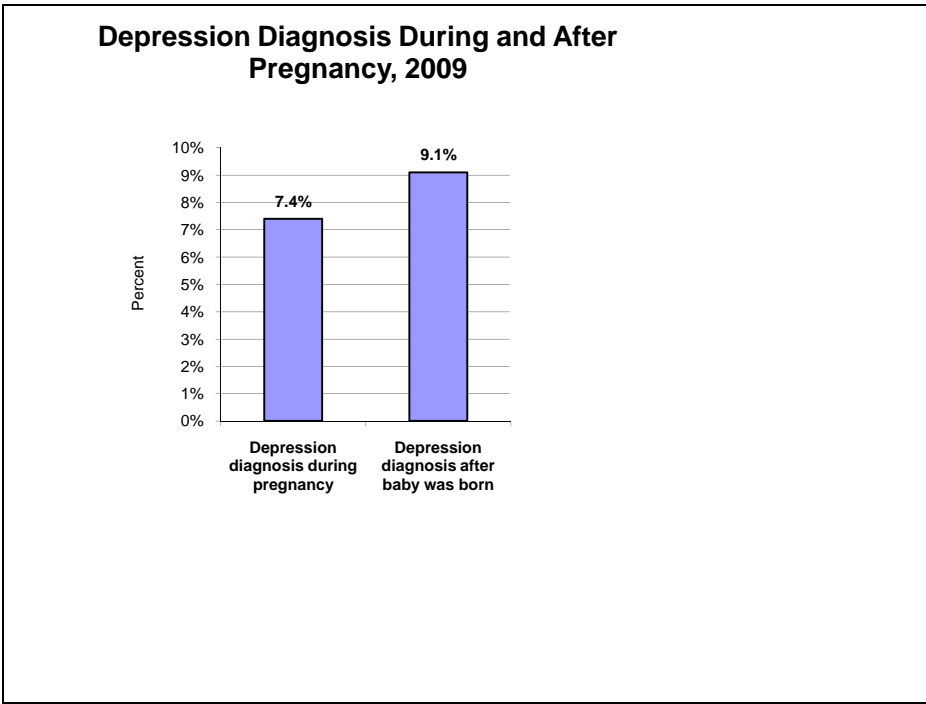
Self-Reported Symptoms of Depression and Anxiety After Childbirth, 2009



Women were given a list of feelings and experiences that women sometimes have after childbirth and asked to describe how often (using a scale of Never, Rarely, Sometimes, Often, or Always) they felt or experienced things this way since the new baby was born.

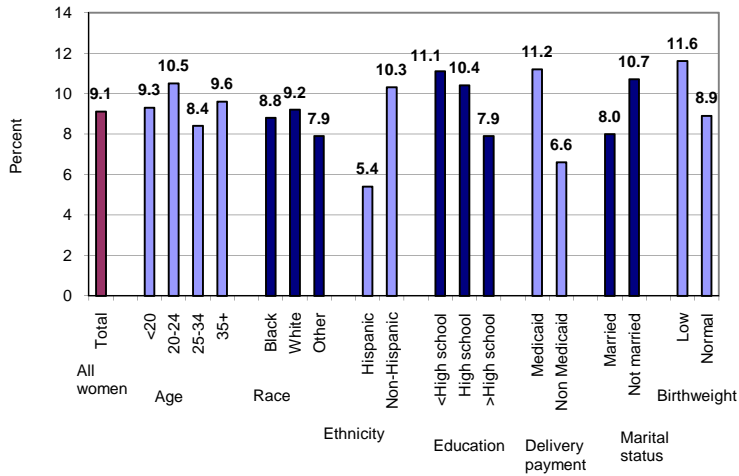
Three of the items PRAMS asked about related to depressive symptoms. These included feeling down, depressed or sad, feeling hopeless, or feeling slowed down. More than a quarter of women reported that they sometimes felt down, depressed, sad or slowed down. More than 13 percent of women reported that they often or always felt slowed down and 8.3 percent of women said they often or always felt down, depressed or sad. More than 8 percent of women said they sometimes felt hopeless, while 4.6 often or always felt hopeless.

Two of the items PRAMS inquired about related to anxiety, including feeling panicky and feeling restless. About one in five women said they sometimes felt restless while 11.2 percent of women said they often or always felt restless. More than 10 percent of women said they sometimes felt panicky while 5.2 percent said they often or always felt panicky.



PRAMS asked women if they were told by a health professional (doctor, nurse or other health care worker) they had depression either during pregnancy or after the baby was born. The chart above illustrates that 7.4 percent of women indicated they had been told they had depression during pregnancy while 9.1 percent indicated they were told they had depression after the baby was born. (See tables 24 and 25 in Appendix C for sociodemographic details.)

Postpartum Depression Diagnosis, 2009 By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics



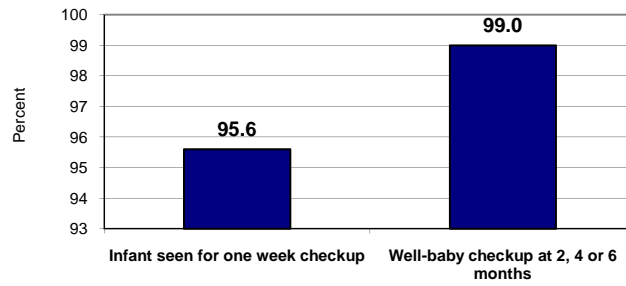
After the baby was born, 9.1 percent of new mothers indicated to PRAMS that they had been diagnosed with depression. The above chart illustrates differences in reported diagnosis of depression among different groups of women. Significant differences in diagnosis were seen when examining ethnicity and type of payment for delivery. Non-Hispanic women were more likely to report being diagnosed with depression when compared with Hispanic women. Women whose deliveries were paid for by Medicaid were more likely to report being diagnosed with depression when compared with women whose deliveries were not paid for by Medicaid.

Section 4

Infant Care and Health

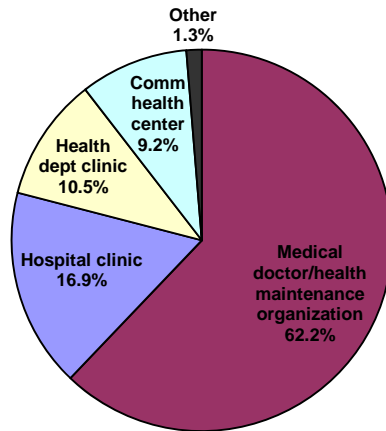


Infant Checkups, 2009



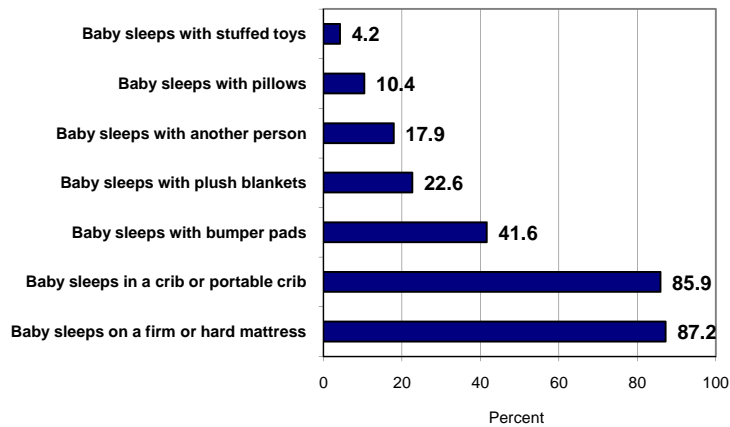
PRAMS asked women about infant checkups and found that 95.6 percent of babies were seen within the first week after leaving the hospital and nearly all babies (99.0%) had a regular health visit at 2, 4 or 6 months of age.

Place of Well- baby Checkup, 2009



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). 16.9 percent took their baby to a hospital clinic. The remaining women took their babies to community health centers, health department clinics, or other places for care.

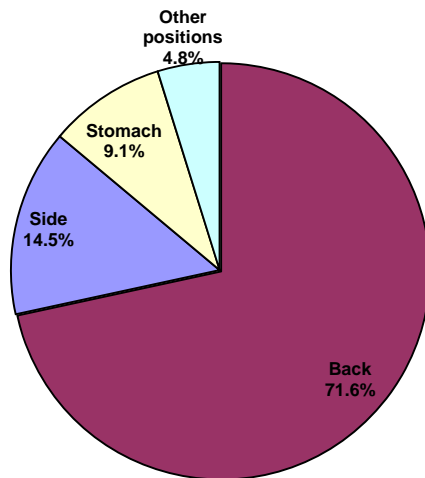
Infant Sleep Practices, 2009



In addition to placing an infant to sleep on his or her back, a number of other infant sleep practices have been recommended in an effort to reduce risk factors that could contribute to Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS). These are to use a safety approved crib with a firm mattress, to not use bumper pads, and to remove all loose bedding such as pillows, stuffed toys, and blankets from the crib. Also, co-sleeping (both baby and adults or other children sharing the same bed or couch) is not recommended⁷. PRAMS provided a list of items that described sleep practices and asked moms to indicate if each item usually applied to their baby. The chart above shows that a majority of women indicated that their baby usually sleeps in a crib or portable crib. The majority of women also indicated that their baby slept on a firm or hard mattress. Nearly 42 percent of women indicated their baby sleeps with bumper pads, while nearly 23 percent said their baby sleeps with plush blankets. Nearly 18 percent of women indicated that their baby usually sleeps with another person. Slightly more than 10 percent of women indicated their baby usually sleeps with pillows, while fewer than 5 percent sleep with stuffed toys.

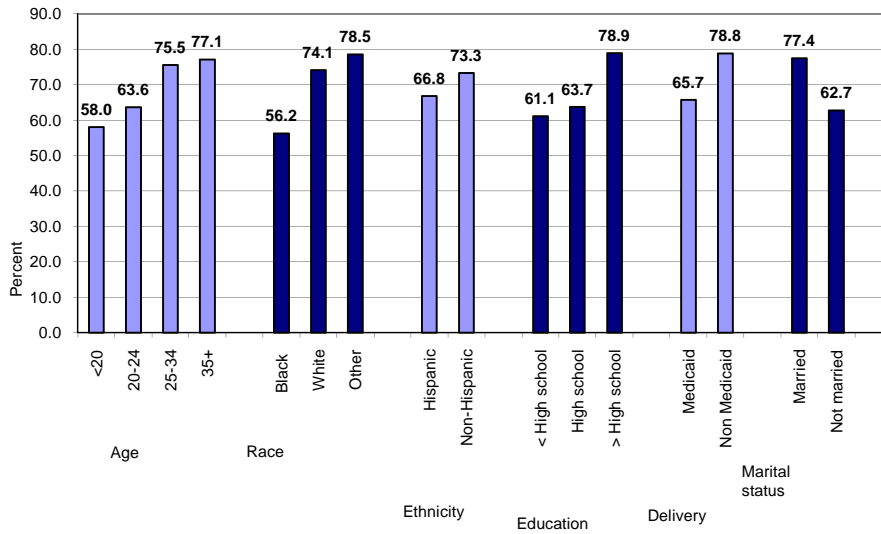
⁷http://www.idph.state.il.us/sids/sids_factsheet.htm accessed November 10, 2011.

Sleep Position of Infant, 2009



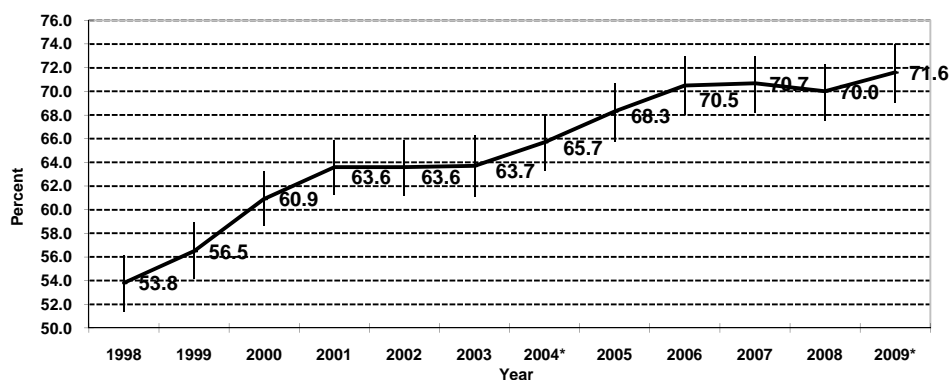
Healthy People 2010 objective 16-13 was to increase the percentage of healthy full-term babies who are put to sleep on their backs to at least 70 percent. While overall, Illinois met this objective starting in 2006, there are disparities among subpopulations of women. Many groups have not yet met the 70 percent objective. These women were more likely to be young, not married, of black race, and of Hispanic ethnicity. 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, 2009
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 also were more likely to put babies to sleep on their backs when compared to black women. Non-Hispanic women were more likely to use the back sleep position than Hispanic 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 or 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 or whose deliveries were paid for by Medicaid.

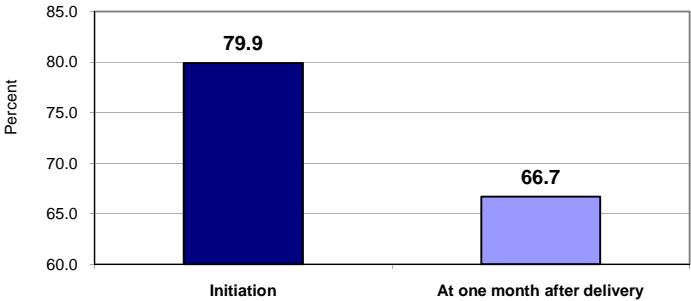
Prevalence of Laying Infant on Back to Sleep, 1998-2009
With 95 Percent Confidence Intervals



*Change in question; see Appendix A.

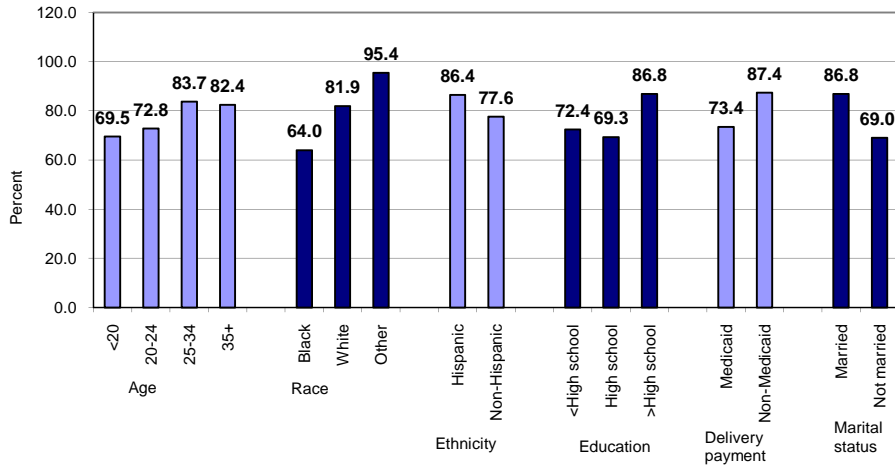
From 1998 to 2009, there was a significant increase in the prevalence of laying infants to sleep on their backs. While most subpopulations of women reported increases in putting infants to sleep on their backs during this time period, gaps remained between groups. Older and more educated women reported 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. From 2005 through 2007, significant differences were not seen when comparing Hispanic with non-Hispanic ethnicity. Starting in 2008, however, Hispanic women were again significantly less likely than non-Hispanic women to put their babies to sleep on their backs (see tables 30a-30c, Appendix C).

Breastfeeding Initiation and Continuation, 2009



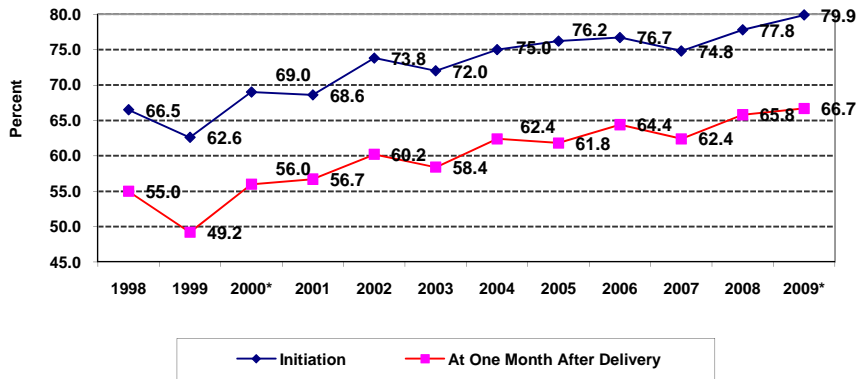
PRAMS found that 79.9 percent of women reported breastfeeding their babies at least once after birth, while 66.7 percent of women were still breastfeeding at one month after delivery.

**Breastfeeding Initiation, 2009
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 or 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 31 and 32, Appendix C).

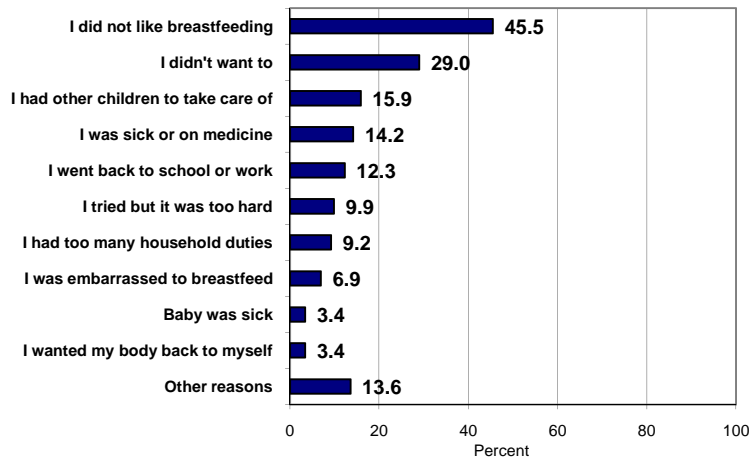
Breastfeeding Initiation and Continuation, 1998-2009



*Change in questions; see appendix A.

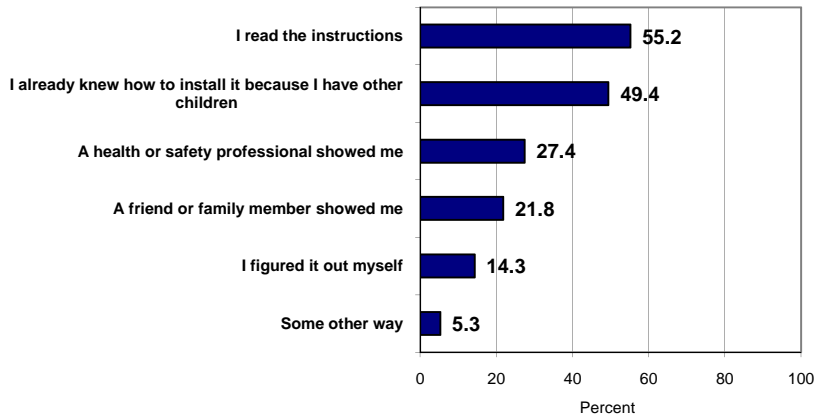
From 1998-2009, breastfeeding initiation and continuation at one month followed similar patterns, peaking in 2009. Throughout the period, gaps remained among groups. Older women and those with more than a high school education were more likely to initiate and continue breastfeeding than their younger, less educated counterparts. Non-black or Hispanic women were significantly more likely to breastfeed than black or non-Hispanic women. Married women or 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, 2009



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 (45.5%). The second most common reason cited was that women didn't want to breastfeed (29%).

How Did You Learn to Install and Use Your Infant Car Seat? (2009)



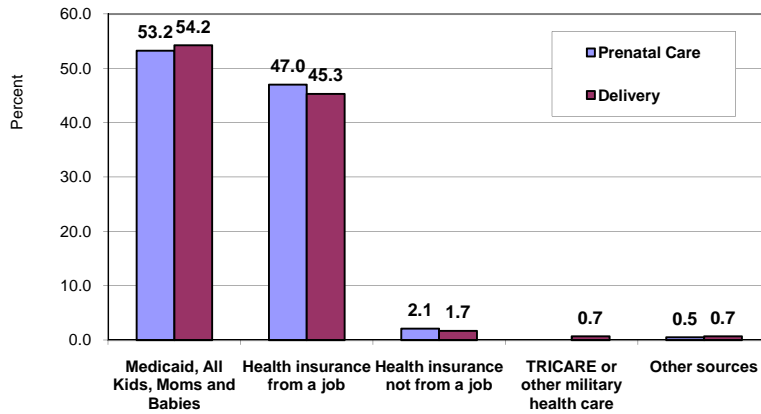
PRAMS asked women if they had an infant car seat for their new baby and nearly all women (99.5%) said “yes.” This figure did not vary significantly across subpopulations of women. Women were then given a list and asked to check all of the ways they learned to install and use the car seat. PRAMS found that women most often reported they read the instructions (55.2%) or already knew how to install the seat because they had other children (49.4%). About one in four women said a health or safety professional showed them how to install the seat, while about one in five women reported that a friend or family member showed them how to install the seat.

Section 5

Insurance



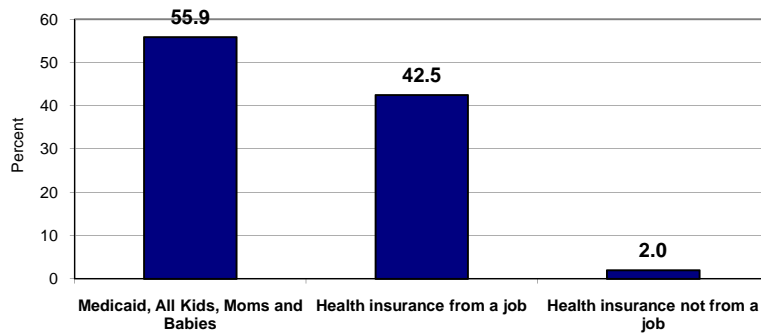
Source of Payment for Prenatal Care and Delivery, 2009



PRAMS asked women how their prenatal care and deliveries were paid. The majority of women said their prenatal care and deliveries were paid for either by Medicaid programs or by health insurance from their job or the job of their husbands, partners or parents. Fewer than 5 percent of women said these services were paid for by military health care, health insurance that was not associated with a job, or 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, 2009



PRAMS asked women if they had health insurance or Medicaid for their new baby and found that 98.1 percent indicated they had some type of coverage. The majority of women indicated that their babies were covered by Medicaid programs or by health insurance from their job or the job of their husbands, partners or parents. Two percent of women said their babies were covered by insurance that was not associated with a job. Fewer than 1 percent (not shown on chart as there were fewer than six respondents) said their babies were covered by military health care or other sources. (Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 as more than one type of insurance could have been chosen.)

Appendix A

Technical Notes

Collection of Data

The data collection for the 2009 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 37 states participating in PRAMS. Data are collected through mailed surveys with telephone follow-up for non-responders. A systematic stratified random sample of approximately 200 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 2,233 women were eligible to participate in the study in 2009; 1,557 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 (less than 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 2009 were as follows:

Overall, 70.9 percent

Low birthweight, 65.0

Normal birthweight, 71.3

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 Survey Data Analysis (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 sampling design is valid at the state level and not intended or developed to represent sub-state geographies or their populations. The data are not applicable to all pregnant women. Women younger than 18 years of age were not asked questions about physical abuse.

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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, 2004 and 2009. Changes associated with each survey phase are noted throughout this document when multiyear 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 and 6 Question (2004-2009):

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 and 6 Question (2004-2009):

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 (2000-2008):

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 one week

Phase 6 Questions (2009):

Did you ever breastfeed or pump breast milk to feed your new baby after delivery, even for a short period of time?

No

Yes

Are you currently breastfeeding or feeding pumped milk to your new baby?

No

Yes

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

_____Weeks or _____Months

___ Less than one 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 (2000-2008):

*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

Phase 6 Question (2009):

*In which one position 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, 2009

Characteristic	Number Sampled	Number of Respondents	Unweighted Percent Responding	Weighted Estimate*
All	2,233	1,557	69.7	163,018
Age				
< 20 years	247	153	61.9	16,697
20-24 years	458	299	65.3	32,676
25-34 years	1,196	854	71.4	87,965
35+ years	332	251	75.6	25,681
Race				
White	1,652	1,233	74.6	127,235
Black	418	222	53.1	26,394
Other	158	98	62.0	8,974
Hispanic Ethnicity				
Hispanic	550	388	70.5	41,603
Non-Hispanic	1,682	1,168	69.4	121,388
Education				
< High School	420	289	68.8	32,560
High School	604	368	60.9	40,109
> High School	1,180	881	74.7	88,495
Marital Status				
Married	1,311	976	74.4	98,776
Unmarried	922	581	63.0	64,242
Birthweight				
Low (<2,500 grams)	558	362	64.9	11,970
Normal (>=2,500 grams)	1,675	1,195	71.3	151,048

*For respondents: weighted estimate in PRAMS eligible population of Illinois resident women, age 14 years or older, who gave live birth in Illinois.

Appendix C

Detailed Tables

Table 1
Daily Vitamin Use During the Month Before Pregnancy, 2009
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	30.1	1.2	27.7-32.6
Age			
< 20 years	11.2	2.7	6.9-17.7
20-24 years	14.9	2.3	11.0-19.8
25-34 years	33.9	1.7	30.6-37.3
35+ years	48.5	3.4	41.9-55.2
Race			
Black	16.0	2.8	11.3-22.2
White	32.7	1.4	30.0-35.5
Other	31.6	5.1	22.5-42.4
Hispanic Ethnicity			
Hispanic	20.1	2.2	16.2-24.7
Non-Hispanic	33.5	1.5	30.6-36.4
Education			
< High School	15.7	2.2	11.8-20.6
High School	16.7	2.1	13.0-21.1
> High School	41.0	1.8	37.6-44.5
Marital Status			
Married	40.5	1.7	37.2-43.8
Other	14.0	1.6	11.2-17.3
Payment for Delivery			
Medicaid	16.1	1.4	13.5-18.9
Other	46.5	2.0	42.7-50.4
Birthweight			
Low	29.8	2.4	25.4-34.7
Normal	30.1	1.3	27.6-32.8

* Confidence interval

Table 2
 Health Behaviors During the 12 Months Before Becoming
 Pregnant, 2009

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
I had my teeth cleaned by a dentist or dental hygienist	51.9	1.4	49.2-54.3
I was exercising three or more days of the week	41.2	1.4	38.5-43.9
I talked to a health care worker about my family medical history	27.6	1.2	25.3-30.1
I was dieting (changing my eating habits) to lose weight	26.6	1.2	24.3-29.1
I was regularly taking prescription medicines other than birth control	17.3	1.0	15.4-19.4
I visited a health care worker to be checked or treated for depression or anxiety	11.2	0.9	9.6-13.0
I visited a health care worker to be checked or treated for diabetes	10.9	0.9	9.3-12.7
I visited a health care worker to be checked or treated for high blood pressure	11.5	0.9	9.9-13.3

Table 3
Intendedness of Pregnancy, 2009

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Wanted sooner	18.4	1.0	16.5-20.6
Wanted later	32.7	1.3	30.2-35.3
Wanted then	37.3	1.3	34.8-40.0
Didn't want then or at any time in future	11.6	0.9	9.9-13.5

* Confidence interval

Table 4a
 Unintended Pregnancy, 2008-2009
 By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	2008			2009		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Total	41.3	1.3	38.8-43.9	44.2	1.4	41.6-47.0
Age						
< 20 years	78.8	3.2	71.8-84.4	74.4	3.9	66.1-81.3
20-24 years	57.1	2.9	51.4-62.7	66.9	2.9	61.0-72.4
25-34 years	32.5	1.7	29.2-35.9	36.0	1.8	32.6-39.6
35+ years	22.8	2.9	17.6-29.0	24.2	3.0	18.9-30.6
Race						
Black	71.2	3.3	64.4-77.3	74.9	3.3	68.0-80.7
White	35.6	1.4	32.9-38.4	39.0	1.5	36.2-42.0
Other	26.1	5.2	17.3-37.4	29.2	5.1	20.3-40.0
Hispanic Ethnicity						
Hispanic	45.2	2.5	40.4-50.1	47.3	2.7	42.0-52.6
Non-Hispanic	39.8	1.6	36.8-42.9	43.2	1.6	40.1-46.3
Education						
< High School	57.7	3.0	51.8-63.4	57.8	3.1	51.6-63.8
High School	53.2	2.6	48.0-58.2	58.9	2.8	53.3-64.2
> High School	29.0	1.7	25.9-32.4	33.0	1.7	29.7-36.4
Marital Status						
Married	23.5	1.4	20.8-26.4	28.3	1.6	25.4-31.5
Other	67.0	2.0	62.9-70.8	68.8	2.1	64.6-72.7
Payment for Delivery						
Medicaid	58.1	1.9	54.4-61.7	59.6	1.9	55.9-63.2
Other	23.6	1.6	20.6-26.9	26.0	1.8	22.7-29.6
Birthweight						
Low	42.1	2.5	37.3-47.1	46.6	2.7	41.4-51.9
Normal	41.3	1.4	38.5-44.1	44.1	1.5	41.2-47.0

* Confidence interval

Table 4b
 Unintended Pregnancy, 2003-2007
 By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	2003			2004			2005			2006			2007		
	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	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	42.9	1.3	40.4-45.5
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	80.6	3.3	73.3-86.3
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	60.1	2.8	54.5-65.5
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	33.9	1.7	30.7-37.3
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	22.4	2.9	17.3-28.7
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	68.5	3.1	62.1-74.3
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	37.7	1.4	34.9-40.5
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	29.2	4.6	21.0-39.0
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	47.5	2.8	42.1-52.9
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	41.7	1.5	38.8-44.6
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	58.8	3.1	52.7-64.6
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	54.7	2.6	49.5-59.8
> 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	31.5	1.6	28.4-34.7
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	27.1	1.5	24.3-30.1
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	67.1	2.0	63.0-70.9
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	59.2	1.8	55.6-62.7
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	25.4	1.6	22.3-28.7
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	46.3	2.5	41.5-51.1
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	42.7	1.4	40.0-45.4

*Confidence interval

Table 4c
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 5
 Use of Birth Control at Conception
 Among Women Not Trying to Get Pregnant, 2009

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Using	49.8	2.0	45.9-53.6
Not using	50.3	2.0	46.4-54.1

*Confidence interval

Table 6
 Reasons for Not Using Birth Control at Conception
 Among Women Not Trying to Get Pregnant, 2009

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Thought she could not get pregnant	20.8	2.2	16.8-25.4
Did not mind if she got pregnant	40.3	2.6	35.3-45.6
Other reasons	17.5	2.1	13.8-21.9
Had side effects from birth control measures	11.9	1.8	8.8-15.9
Husband or partner did not want to use any birth control	12.6	1.8	9.5-16.7
Had problems getting birth control when she needed	9.5	1.7	6.7-13.2
Thought she or her husband or partner was sterile	4.8	1.1	3.0-7.4

* Confidence interval

Table 7

Trimester When Prenatal Care Was Started, 2009

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
1st trimester	82.3	1.1	80.1-84.3
2nd trimester	15.7	1.0	13.8-17.8
3rd trimester	1.1	0.3	0.7-1.9
No prenatal care	0.9	0.3	0.5-1.6

* Confidence interval

Table 8
Initiation of Prenatal Care in the First Trimester, 2009
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	82.3	1.1	80.1-84.3
Age			
< 20 years	65.0	4.2	56.4-72.7
20-24 years	73.8	2.8	68.0-78.9
25-34 years	86.8	1.3	84.1-89.1
35+ years	89.0	2.2	83.9-92.6
Race			
Black	68.4	3.5	61.1-74.9
White	84.7	1.1	82.4-86.7
Other	88.1	3.8	78.6-93.7
Hispanic Ethnicity			
Hispanic	74.7	2.4	69.8-79.0
Non-Hispanic	84.9	1.2	82.4-87.1
Education			
< High School	69.0	3.0	62.9-74.5
High School	77.6	2.3	72.7-81.8
> High School	89.1	1.2	86.6-91.2
Marital Status			
Married	90.2	1.1	87.9-92.1
Other	70.2	2.1	65.9-74.1
Payment for Delivery			
Medicaid	73.1	1.7	69.6-76.3
Other	93.1	1.0	90.9-94.9
Birthweight			
Low	80.5	2.2	75.8-84.5
Normal	82.4	1.1	80.1-84.6

* Confidence interval

Table 9
 Problems Getting Prenatal Care
 Among women who didn't care as early in pregnancy as
 they wanted, 2009

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
I couldn't get an appointment when I wanted one	38.9	3.4	32.5-45.6
I didn't have my Medicaid card or All Kids, Moms and Babies Card	30.3	3.2	24.3-37.0
I didn't have enough money or insurance to pay for my visits	27.6	3.1	22.0-34.1
I had no transportation to get to the clinic or doctor's office	15.8	2.6	11.3-21.6
I couldn't take time off from work or school	10.0	2.1	6.5-15.0
The doctor or my health plan would not start as early as I wanted	22.9	2.9	17.7-29.2
I had no one to take care of my children	11.1	2.3	7.4-16.4
Other			
I didn't want anyone else to know I was pregnant	15.6	2.6	11.1-21.4
I had too many other things going on	22.9	3.0	17.5-29.2
I didn't know that I was pregnant	38.3	3.4	31.9-45.2
I didn't want prenatal care	4.6	1.6	2.3-9.0

*Confidence interval

Table 10
 Topics Discussed by Health Care Professionals
 During Prenatal Care Visits, 2009

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Genetic screening	89.8	0.8	88.0-91.3
Safe medications during pregnancy	88.6	0.9	86.8-90.2
What to do if labor starts early	83.5	1.0	81.4-85.4
Asked if mom is drinking alcohol	82.2	1.0	80.0-84.1
Getting tested for HIV (the virus that causes AIDS)	75.6	1.2	73.3-77.9
Breastfeeding the baby	84.4	1.0	82.4-86.2
What to do if I feel depressed during my pregnancy or after the baby is born	74.7	1.2	72.2-76.9
Signs and symptoms of preterm labor	81.4	1.1	79.2-83.4
How drinking alcohol during pregnancy could affect my baby	75.8	1.2	73.4-78.0
How smoking during pregnancy could affect my baby	74.9	1.2	72.5-77.1
How using illegal drugs could affect my baby	67.9	1.3	65.4-70.4
Use of seat belt during pregnancy	56.9	1.4	54.2-59.5
Physical abuse to women by their husbands or partners	54.1	1.4	51.4-56.8

*Confidence interval

Table 11Discussions about Nutrition and Weight Management
During and After Pregnancy, 2009

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Foods that are good to eat during pregnancy	82.2	1.0	80.1-84.1
How much weight to gain during pregnancy	81.7	1.1	79.6-83.7
Exercise during pregnancy	78.0	1.1	75.7-80.1
Programs or resources to help me gain the right amount of weight during pregnancy	35.0	1.3	32.5-37.6
Programs or resources to help me lose weight after pregnancy	22.3	1.2	20.1-24.7

Table 12
 Knowledge About Folic Acid, 2009
 By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	81.8	1.1	79.6-83.9
Age			
< 20 years	63.6	4.3	54.9-71.4
20-24 years	68.2	2.9	62.2-73.6
25-34 years	87.3	1.2	84.7-89.5
35+ years	92.2	1.9	87.6-95.2
Race			
Black	68.2	3.5	61.0-74.7
White	84.7	1.1	82.4-86.8
Other	80.0	4.5	69.7-87.4
Hispanic Ethnicity			
Hispanic	82.0	2.1	77.5-85.7
Non-Hispanic	81.8	1.3	79.2-84.1
Education			
< High School	72.2	2.9	66.2-77.4
High School	73.3	2.5	68.2-77.8
> High School	89.3	1.2	86.8-91.3
Marital Status			
Married	89.5	1.1	87.2-91.4
Other	70.1	2.1	65.9-74.0
Payment for Delivery			
Medicaid	75.1	1.7	71.8-78.2
Other	89.7	1.2	87.0-91.8
Birthweight			
Low	80.3	2.2	75.6-84.3
Normal	82.0	1.1	79.6-84.1

*Confidence interval

Table 13
 Oral Health Care During Pregnancy by Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2009

	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	21.8	1.2	19.6-24.1	47.2	1.4	44.5-49.9	44.0	1.4	41.3-46.7
Age									
< 20 years	17.4	3.3	11.8-24.9	51.4	4.5	42.6-60.0	32.9	4.2	25.3-41.5
20-24 years	21.9	2.6	17.3-27.4	34.4	3.0	28.9-40.4	28.6	2.8	23.3-34.4
25-34 years	21.6	1.6	18.7-24.8	49.4	1.9	45.7-53.1	48.0	1.9	44.4-51.7
35+ years	25.1	3.0	19.7-31.4	53.7	3.4	47.0-60.4	57.5	3.4	50.7-64.0
Race									
Black	24.4	3.2	18.6-31.3	37.2	3.7	30.3-44.7	28.1	3.5	21.9-35.4
White	21.8	1.3	19.4-24.4	50.0	1.5	47.0-53.0	48.3	1.5	45.3-51.4
Other	16.1	4.1	9.5-25.8	35.7	5.4	25.9-46.9	27.9	5.1	19.1-38.9
Hispanic Ethnicity									
Hispanic	21.1	2.3	17.0-25.9	43.0	2.7	37.8-48.4	38.0	2.7	32.9-43.4
Non-Hispanic	22.1	1.3	19.6-24.8	48.7	1.6	45.5-51.8	46.0	1.6	42.9-49.1
Education									
< High School	21.2	2.6	16.5-26.9	38.2	3.1	32.2-44.4	33.2	3.1	27.4-39.5
High School	27.4	2.5	22.8-32.7	40.1	2.8	34.8-45.6	32.4	2.7	27.5-37.8
> High School	19.5	1.5	16.8-22.5	54.2	1.8	50.6-57.8	53.2	1.8	49.6-56.8
Marital Status									
Married	20.8	1.4	18.2-23.7	52.2	1.7	48.8-55.6	52.8	1.7	49.3-56.2
Other	23.4	1.9	19.8-27.4	39.6	2.2	35.3-44.0	30.5	2.1	26.6-34.8
Payment for Delivery									
Medicaid	26.3	1.7	23.1-29.7	39.1	1.9	35.5-42.8	32.1	1.8	28.7-35.7
Other	16.6	1.5	13.9-19.7	56.9	2.0	53.0-60.8	57.9	2.0	54.0-61.7
Birthweight									
Low	22.3	2.3	18.2-27.1	40.5	2.7	35.4-45.8	35.1	2.6	30.3-40.2
Normal	21.8	1.2	19.5-24.3	47.8	1.5	44.9-50.7	44.7	1.5	41.9-47.6

*Confidence interval

Table 14
WIC Participation, 2009
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Participation During Pregnancy			Participation After Delivery		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	46.8	1.4	44.2-49.5	54.6	1.4	51.9-57.3
Age						
< 20 years	85.4	2.9	78.6-90.2	90.3	2.6	83.8-94.4
20-24 years	72.2	2.8	66.4-77.4	85.0	2.2	80.0-88.9
25-34 years	36.9	1.8	33.4-40.5	43.7	1.9	40.1-47.3
35+ years	23.7	2.9	18.4-29.9	31.1	3.3	25.1-37.9
Race						
Black	70.2	3.4	63.1-76.5	87.5	2.6	81.5-91.7
White	43.2	1.5	40.3-46.1	49.4	1.5	46.4-52.4
Other	32.3	5.2	23.0-43.3	38.8	5.5	28.7-49.9
Hispanic Ethnicity						
Hispanic	71.9	2.4	66.9-76.4	84.7	2.0	80.4-88.1
Non-Hispanic	38.3	1.6	35.3-41.4	44.5	1.6	41.4-47.6
Education						
< High School	79.2	2.6	73.7-83.8	94.1	1.5	90.3-96.4
High School	69.7	2.6	64.5-74.5	77.7	2.4	72.8-82.0
> High School	24.5	1.6	21.5-27.7	30.2	1.7	27.0-33.6
Marital Status						
Married	28.5	1.6	25.5-31.7	33.8	1.7	30.6-37.1
Other	75.1	1.9	71.1-78.7	87.7	1.5	84.5-90.3
Payment for Delivery						
Medicaid	78.3	1.6	75.1-81.3	90.5	1.1	88.0-92.5
Other	9.4	1.2	7.3-12.1	13.3	1.4	10.8-16.3
Birthweight						
Low	53.1	2.6	47.9-58.2	64.2	2.6	59.0-69.1
Normal	46.3	1.5	43.5-49.2	53.9	1.5	51.1-56.8

*Confidence interval

Table 15a
HIV Testing During Pregnancy, 2009
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	69.5	1.3	67.0-71.9	17.0	1.0	15.1-19.1	13.5	0.9	11.8-15.5
Age									
< 20 years	74.1	3.9	65.8-81.0	11.0	2.7	6.7-17.4	15.0	3.2	9.7-22.4
20-24 years	69.9	2.8	64.1-75.1	15.3	2.2	11.5-20.0	14.9	2.2	11.0-19.7
25-34 years	70.3	1.7	66.9-73.4	16.8	1.4	14.3-19.7	12.9	1.2	10.7-15.6
35+ years	63.2	3.3	56.5-69.4	24.0	2.9	18.7-30.2	12.9	2.3	9.0-18.0
Race									
Black	86.1	2.6	80.1-90.5	4.8	1.5	2.6-8.9	9.1	2.3	5.5-14.6
White	67.0	1.4	64.1-69.7	18.6	1.2	16.4-21.1	14.4	1.1	12.4-16.6
Other	58.4	5.5	47.4-68.7	26.7	4.9	18.1-37.3	14.9	4.0	8.6-24.6
Hispanic Ethnicity									
Hispanic	71.3	2.5	66.3-75.9	16.4	2.0	12.9-20.8	12.3	1.8	9.2-16.2
Non-Hispanic	68.8	1.5	65.9-71.6	17.2	1.2	15.0-19.7	14.0	1.1	11.9-16.3
Education									
< High School	73.6	2.8	67.7-78.7	14.4	2.2	10.6-19.3	12.0	2.1	8.4-16.8
High School	71.6	2.5	66.5-76.2	13.0	1.8	9.8-17.1	15.4	2.0	11.9-19.8
> High School	67.3	1.7	63.8-70.5	19.5	1.4	16.9-22.5	13.2	1.2	11.0-15.8
Marital Status									
Married	65.8	1.6	62.6-69.0	19.8	1.4	17.3-22.7	14.3	1.2	12.1-16.9
Other	75.0	1.9	71.0-78.6	12.7	1.5	10.1-15.9	12.3	1.5	9.7-15.5
Payment for Delivery									
Medicaid	72.7	1.7	69.3-75.9	13.5	1.3	11.2-16.2	13.7	1.3	11.4-16.5
Other	65.4	1.9	61.6-69.0	21.3	1.6	18.3-24.6	13.4	1.3	10.9-16.2
Birthweight									
Low	72.5	2.4	67.6-76.9	14.4	1.9	11.1-18.4	13.1	1.8	10.1-17.0
Normal	69.2	1.3	66.5-71.8	17.2	1.1	15.2-19.5	13.6	1.0	11.7-15.6

*Confidence interval

Table 15b
 Prevalence of HIV Testing During Pregnancy, 2008
 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	76.0	1.1	73.7-78.1	16.0	1.0	14.2-18.0	8.0	0.7	6.7-9.6
Age									
< 20 years	79.8	3.2	72.9-85.3	13.0	2.6	8.7-19.0	7.2	2.1	4.0-12.5
20-24 years	79.9	2.3	75.0-84.1	13.8	2.0	10.3-18.2	6.3	1.4	4.0-9.8
25-34 years	73.9	1.6	70.7-76.9	17.0	1.3	14.6-19.8	9.1	1.0	7.2-11.3
35+ years	75.0	2.9	68.8-80.3	17.6	2.6	13.1-23.2	7.4	1.8	4.6-11.8
Race									
Black	89.8	2.2	84.5-93.4	6.0	1.7	3.4-10.3	4.3	1.5	2.1-8.5
White	73.1	1.3	70.5-75.5	18.0	1.1	15.9-20.3	8.9	0.8	7.4-10.7
Other	72.5	5.2	61.2-81.5	20.3	4.7	12.6-31.1	7.2	3.1	3.0-16.0
Hispanic Ethnicity									
Hispanic	75.3	2.2	70.8-79.3	17.8	1.9	14.4-21.8	6.9	1.3	4.8-9.9
Non-Hispanic	76.2	1.3	73.5-78.7	15.3	1.1	13.3-17.6	8.5	0.9	6.9-10.3
Education									
< High School	80.7	2.3	75.8-84.8	13.6	2.0	10.2-17.9	5.7	1.4	3.6-9.0
High School	78.4	2.2	73.8-82.3	13.6	1.8	10.5-17.5	8.1	1.4	5.7-11.3
> High School	72.8	1.6	69.6-75.8	18.3	1.4	15.7-21.1	8.9	1.0	7.1-11.2
Marital Status									
Married	72.2	1.5	69.2-75.0	18.7	1.3	16.3-21.4	9.1	1.0	7.4-11.2
Other	81.4	1.6	77.9-84.4	12.1	1.4	9.7-15.1	6.5	1.1	4.7-8.9
Payment for Delivery									
Medicaid	80.7	1.5	77.7-83.4	12.6	1.2	10.4-15.1	6.7	0.9	5.1-8.8
Other	70.9	1.7	67.5-74.1	19.7	1.5	16.9-22.7	9.4	1.1	7.5-11.8
Birthweight									
Low	77.7	2.1	73.4-81.5	17.0	1.9	13.6-20.9	5.4	1.1	3.6-7.9
Normal	75.8	1.2	73.4-78.1	15.9	1.0	14.0-18.0	8.2	0.8	6.9-9.9

*Confidence interval

Table 15c

Prevalence of HIV Testing During Pregnancy, 2003-2007

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	2003			2004**			2005			2006			2007		
	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	66.9	1.3	64.4-69.4	70.0	1.1	67.7-72.2	80.5	1.1	78.4-82.5	77.2	1.1	74.9-79.3	78.4	1.1	76.3-80.4
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	82.4	3.3	75.0-88.0	85.6	2.9	79.0-90.3
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	81.6	2.3	76.7-85.6	83.2	2.1	78.7-87.0
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	75.7	1.5	72.5-78.6	75.6	1.5	72.6-78.4
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	72.9	3.0	66.6-78.4	76.5	2.9	70.4-81.7
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	90.6	2.0	85.8-93.9	91.9	1.8	87.6-94.8
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	74.9	1.3	72.3-77.4	75.2	1.3	72.6-77.6
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	66.1	5.4	54.8-75.7	76.7	4.2	67.5-84.0
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	75.3	2.3	70.6-79.4	79.0	2.2	74.3-83.0
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	77.9	1.3	75.2-80.3	78.3	1.2	75.8-80.5
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	74.7	2.6	69.2-79.5	82.7	2.3	77.7-86.8
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	79.2	2.2	74.6-83.1	80.5	2.1	76.1-84.2
> 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	77.3	1.5	74.2-80.1	75.7	1.5	72.7-78.5
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	73.8	1.5	70.9-76.6	74.6	1.4	71.8-77.3
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	82.8	1.7	79.3-85.9	84.1	1.5	80.9-86.9
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	80.7	1.5	77.5-83.5	81.2	1.4	78.2-83.9
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	73.6	1.6	70.3-76.7	75.4	1.6	72.3-78.4
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	79.2	1.9	75.2-82.7	82.9	1.8	79.0-86.1
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	77.0	1.2	74.6-79.3	78.1	1.1	75.8-80.2

*Confidence interval ** Question changed in 2004

Table15d
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 16
Problems During Pregnancy, 2009

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Severe nausea, vomiting or dehydration	24.6	1.2	22.4-27.0
Kidney or bladder (urinary tract) infection	20.4	1.1	18.3-22.7
Labor pains more than three weeks before my baby was due (preterm or early labor)	17.7	1.0	15.8-19.7
Vaginal bleeding	18.3	1.1	16.3-20.5
High blood pressure, hypertension (including pregnancy-induced hypertension (PIH), preeclampsia, or toxemia)	12.9	0.9	11.2-14.7
Problems with placenta	4.7	0.5	3.8-5.9
Water broke more than three weeks before my baby was due (premature rupture of membranes [PROM])	5.3	0.5	4.4-6.4
Hurt in car accident	0.8	0.3	0.4-1.5
Had a blood transfusion	2.0	0.4	1.4-2.9
Cervix sewn shut	1.3	0.3	0.9-2.1

*Confidence interval

Table 17
 Number of Stressors During the Year Prior to Delivery, 2009
 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	29.3	1.2	27.0-31.8	41.3	1.3	38.7-43.9	23.7	1.2	21.5-26.1	5.7	0.7	4.6-7.2
Age												
< 20 years	18.2	3.5	12.4-26.0	43.5	4.4	35.3-52.2	27.2	3.9	20.3-35.4	11.1	2.8	6.6-17.9
20-24 years	15.8	2.2	11.8-20.7	37.5	3.0	31.8-43.6	37.7	3.1	31.9-43.8	9.1	1.8	6.2-13.2
25-34 years	33.3	1.7	30.0-36.7	43.0	1.8	39.5-46.6	19.1	1.5	16.4-22.1	4.6	0.8	3.3-6.5
35+ years	40.0	3.3	33.6-46.6	38.4	3.3	32.2-45.1	19.8	2.8	15.0-25.8	--	--	--
Race												
Black	21.0	3.0	15.6-27.6	30.6	3.4	24.4-37.7	35.7	3.6	28.9-43.1	12.7	2.5	8.5-18.5
White	30.3	1.4	27.6-33.1	43.5	1.5	40.6-46.5	21.8	1.3	19.4-24.3	4.5	0.6	3.4-5.9
Other	38.9	5.4	29.0-49.8	42.3	5.5	32.1-53.3	15.5	4.0	9.2-25.0	--	--	--
Hispanic Ethnicity												
Hispanic	23.8	2.3	19.6-28.6	45.6	2.7	40.4-50.9	25.9	2.4	21.5-30.8	4.7	1.2	2.9-7.6
Non-Hispanic	31.2	1.5	28.4-34.1	39.8	1.5	36.8-42.9	23.0	1.4	20.4-25.8	6.1	0.8	4.7-7.8
Education												
< High School	22.7	2.6	17.9-28.3	41.2	3.1	35.2-47.5	27.5	2.9	22.2-33.4	8.7	1.8	5.7-12.9
High School	21.5	2.3	17.3-26.4	39.0	2.7	33.8-44.4	31.3	2.6	26.4-36.6	8.2	1.6	5.7-11.9
> High School	35.2	1.7	31.9-38.6	43.0	1.8	39.5-46.5	18.8	1.5	16.1-21.8	3.1	0.6	2.0-4.6
Marital Status												
Married	36.9	1.7	33.7-40.2	44.8	1.7	41.5-48.2	16.3	1.3	13.9-19.0	2.0	0.5	1.3-3.3
Other	17.6	1.7	14.5-21.2	35.7	2.2	31.6-40.0	35.3	2.2	31.2-39.6	11.4	1.5	8.9-14.6
Payment for Delivery												
Medicaid	20.3	1.5	17.5-23.4	39.2	1.9	35.6-42.9	32.0	1.8	28.6-35.6	8.6	1.1	6.7-10.9
Other	40.1	1.9	36.3-43.9	43.7	2.0	39.9-47.6	13.9	1.4	11.4-16.8	2.4	0.7	1.3-4.1
Birthweight												
Low	27.3	2.3	23.0-32.1	38.9	2.6	34.0-44.0	25.5	2.4	21.1-30.3	8.3	1.5	5.8-11.9
Normal	29.5	1.3	27.0-32.1	41.4	1.4	38.7-44.3	23.6	1.3	21.2-26.1	5.5	0.7	4.3-7.1

*Confidence interval
 -- Fewer than six respondents

Table 18

Types of Stressors Encountered During the Year Prior to Delivery, 2009

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Moved to a new address	27.8	1.2	25.4-30.3
Arguments with husband or partner more than usual	25.3	1.2	23.0-27.7
Family member was sick and had to go to the hospital	23.3	1.2	21.1-25.7
Lots of bills that couldn't be paid	23.5	1.2	21.3-26.0
Someone very close died	15.3	1.0	13.5-17.4
Husband or partner lost job	16.0	1.0	14.1-18.1
Lost job	13.6	1.0	11.8-15.5
Separated or divorced from husband or partner	10.7	0.9	9.1-12.5
Someone close had problem with drinking or drugs	10.2	0.9	8.7-12.0
Husband or partner did not want pregnancy	7.6	0.8	6.2-9.2
Husband or partner or I went to jail	3.9	0.6	3.0-5.2
Physical fight	3.0	0.5	2.2-4.2
Homeless	8.4	0.8	7.0-10.0

*Confidence interval

Table 19
 Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner Before and During Pregnancy, 2009
 By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	12 Months Before Pregnancy			During Most Recent Pregnancy		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	2.8	0.5	2.0-3.9	2.1	0.4	1.4-3.2
Age						
< 20 years***	8.7	2.8	4.6-16.0	8.9	2.9	4.6-16.5
20-24 years	5.6	1.6	3.3-9.6	3.3	1.2	1.6-6.8
25-34 years	1.7	0.5	1.0-2.9	1.3	0.4	0.7-2.6
35+ years	--	--	--	--	--	--
Race						
Black	5.1	1.8	2.5-10.2	4.0	0.7	1.7-9.0
White	2.5	0.5	1.7-3.6	1.9	0.4	1.2-3.0
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic Ethnicity						
Hispanic	3.7	1.0	2.1-6.4	3.2	1.0	1.8-5.8
Non-Hispanic	2.5	0.5	1.7-3.8	1.8	0.5	1.1-2.9
Education						
< High School	5.2	1.6	2.9-9.3	6.3	1.8	3.6-10.7
High School	4.0	1.1	2.3-6.7	2.0	0.8	0.9-4.2
> High School	1.3	0.4	0.7-2.4	0.6	0.3	0.3-1.5
Marital Status						
Married	1.0	0.3	0.5-1.9	0.7	0.3	0.3-1.5
Other	5.8	1.1	4.0-8.4	4.6	1.0	3.0-7.1
Payment for Delivery						
Medicaid	4.6	0.8	3.2-6.5	3.6	0.8	2.4-5.4
Other	0.8	0.3	0.3-1.8	--	--	--
Birthweight						
Low	5.5	1.3	3.4-8.6	3.0	0.9	1.6-5.4
Normal	2.6	0.5	1.8-3.8	2.1	0.5	1.3-3.2

*Confidence interval

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

--Fewer than six respondents

Table 20a
 Prevalence of Smoking Before, During and After Pregnancy, 2009
 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	20.9	1.1	18.8-23.2	9.2	0.8	7.7-10.8	14.6	1.0	12.8-16.5
Age									
< 20 years	27.0	3.9	20.1-35.2	10.8	2.7	6.5-17.3	20.6	3.5	14.5-28.3
20-24 years	30.1	2.9	24.8-36.1	12.4	2.0	8.9-16.9	24.2	2.7	19.4-29.8
25-34 years	20.0	1.5	17.3-23.1	9.6	1.1	7.7-12.0	13.1	1.2	10.8-15.7
35+ years	8.6	1.9	5.5-13.2	2.6	1.0	1.2-5.6	3.5	1.2	1.8-6.8
Race									
Black	19.4	3.0	14.2-25.9	8.2	2.0	5.0-13.1	15.2	2.7	10.6-21.2
White	22.3	1.3	19.9-24.9	9.8	0.9	8.2-11.7	15.1	1.1	13.1-17.3
Other	6.7	2.8	2.9-14.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic Ethnicity									
Hispanic	9.0	1.6	6.4-12.6	2.0	0.8	1.0-4.2	4.4	1.1	2.7-7.1
Non-Hispanic	25.0	1.4	22.4-27.8	11.6	1.0	9.8-13.7	18.0	1.2	15.8-20.5
Education									
< High School	18.9	2.5	14.5-24.2	8.2	1.7	5.4-12.2	15.9	2.3	11.9-21.0
High School	31.1	2.6	26.3-36.4	18.1	2.1	14.3-22.6	25.5	2.4	21.0-30.6
> High School	17.0	1.4	14.5-19.8	5.7	0.8	4.3-7.5	9.1	1.0	7.3-11.3
Marital Status									
Married	15.3	1.2	13.0-17.9	5.8	0.8	4.5-7.6	8.6	1.0	6.9-10.7
Other	29.6	2.0	25.8-33.8	14.3	1.6	11.6-17.6	23.7	1.9	20.2-27.6
Payment for Delivery									
Medicaid	25.5	1.7	22.4-28.9	12.5	1.2	10.2-15.1	19.7	1.5	17.0-22.8
Other	15.6	1.4	13.0-18.6	5.3	0.9	3.9-7.3	8.5	1.1	6.6-10.9
Birthweight									
Low	26.1	2.4	21.8-31.1	13.1	1.9	9.9-17.2	20.6	2.2	16.6-25.2
Normal	20.5	1.2	18.3-22.9	8.9	0.8	7.4-10.6	14.1	1.0	12.2-16.2

* Confidence interval

-- Fewer than six respondents

Table 20b
 Prevalence of Smoking Before, During and After Pregnancy, 2008
 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	19.2	1.1	17.2-21.4	9.6	0.8	8.2-11.3	14.2	0.9	12.5-16.1
Age									
< 20 years	27.2	3.6	20.8-34.7	15.5	2.9	10.6-22.0	22.3	3.3	16.5-29.5
20-24 years	28.7	2.7	23.7-34.2	14.8	2.1	11.1-19.3	25.5	2.6	20.7-30.9
25-34 years	16.4	1.4	13.9-19.2	8.0	1.0	6.2-10.1	10.8	1.1	8.8-13.2
35+ years	10.1	2.0	6.8-14.8	3.9	1.3	2.1-7.3	4.4	1.3	2.4-7.9
Race									
Black	19.9	2.9	14.8-26.3	11.8	2.3	8.0-17.1	17.5	2.8	12.8-23.6
White	19.8	1.2	17.6-22.2	9.6	0.9	8.0-11.4	13.9	1.0	12.0-16.0
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic Ethnicity									
Hispanic	9.3	1.5	6.8-12.7	2.2	0.7	1.1-4.1	5.9	1.2	3.9-8.7
Non-Hispanic	22.8	1.3	20.3-25.4	12.3	1.0	10.4-14.5	17.2	1.2	15.0-19.6
Education									
< High School	22.2	2.5	17.7-27.5	15.1	2.2	11.3-19.8	19.1	2.4	14.9-24.2
High School	29.8	2.4	25.2-34.7	16.2	1.9	12.8-20.4	24.6	2.3	20.4-29.3
> High School	12.5	1.2	10.4-15.1	4.5	0.7	3.2-6.2	7.0	0.9	5.4-9.0
Marital Status									
Married	10.9	1.0	9.0-13.1	4.6	0.7	3.4-6.1	6.8	0.8	5.4-8.6
Other	31.2	2.0	27.4-35.3	16.9	1.6	14.0-20.2	24.8	1.9	21.4-28.6
Payment for Delivery									
Medicaid	25.2	1.6	22.1-28.6	14.5	1.3	12.1-17.3	20.8	1.5	18.0-24.0
Other	12.9	1.3	10.6-15.5	4.5	0.7	3.2-6.2	7.2	1.0	5.6-9.3
Birthweight									
Low	21.3	2.1	17.5-25.6	14.4	1.8	11.2-18.3	18.3	2.0	14.7-22.5
Normal	19.1	1.1	17.0-21.4	9.3	0.8	7.8-11.0	13.9	1.0	12.0-15.9

* Confidence interval

-- Fewer than six respondents

Table20cPrevalence of Smoking During the Last Three Months of Pregnancy,
2003- 2007

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	2003			2004**			2005			2006			2007		
	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	12.6	0.9	11-14.5	12.1	0.8	10.6-13.8	10.4	0.8	8.9-12.1	11.4	0.9	9.8-13.2	10.7	0.8	9.2-12.4
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	16.7	3.2	11.3-24.0	8.8	2.4	5.2-14.6
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	18.6	2.3	14.5-23.6	16.3	2.1	12.6-20.9
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	9.0	1.1	7.1-11.4	9.6	1.0	7.8-11.9
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	6.0	1.6	3.5-10.2	7.9	1.8	5.0-12.1
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	21.2	3.0	16.0-27.6	15.7	2.4	11.6-21.0
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	9.7	0.9	8.2-11.6	10.4	0.9	8.8-12.2
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	1.7	0.6	0.9-3.4	1.8	0.7	0.8-4.0
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	14.9	1.1	12.8-17.3	13.3	1.0	11.5-15.4
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	17.7	2.3	13.6-22.8	18.2	2.3	14.0-23.2
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	17.6	2.1	13.9-22.0	16.5	2.0	13.0-20.7
> 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	5.9	0.9	4.4-7.8	5.7	0.8	4.4-7.5
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	5.0	0.7	3.8-6.6	6.2	0.8	4.8-7.9
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	22.1	1.9	18.6-26.1	17.5	1.6	14.6-20.9
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	18.0	1.5	15.2-21.2	15.1	1.3	12.7-17.8
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	4.7	0.8	3.4-6.4	6.0	0.9	4.5-7.9
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	18.0	1.8	14.8-21.8	16.9	1.9	13.5-20.8
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	10.9	0.9	9.2-12.8	10.2	0.9	8.7-12.0

*Confidence interval

**Question Changed in 2004

--Fewer than six respondents

Table 20d
 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 21
 Prevalence of Drinking, 2009
 By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Three Months Before Pregnancy			Last Three Months Of Pregnancy		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	53.3	1.4	50.6-56.0	6.8	0.7	5.6-8.3
Age						
< 20 years	33.6	4.2	26.0-42.2	--	--	--
20-24 years	48.9	3.1	42.8-55.1	4.8	1.4	2.7-8.3
25-34 years	59.2	1.8	55.6-62.8	7.8	1.0	6.1-10.0
35+ years	51.5	3.4	44.8-58.2	9.9	2.1	6.5-14.8
Race						
Black	43.0	3.8	35.8-50.4	4.2	1.6	2.0-8.6
White	57.4	1.5	54.4-60.4	7.4	0.8	6.0-9.2
Other	24.2	4.7	16.2-34.5	--	--	--
Hispanic Ethnicity						
Hispanic	28.0	2.5	23.5-33.1	3.5	1.0	2.0-6.0
Non- Hispanic	61.7	1.6	58.6-64.8	7.9	0.9	6.4-9.7
Education						
< High School	24.9	2.8	19.9-30.8	3.5	1.2	1.8-6.9
High School	44.3	2.8	38.8-49.9	3.6	1.1	2.0-6.4
> High School	67.2	1.7	63.8-70.5	9.5	1.1	7.6-11.9
Marital Status						
Married	56.6	1.7	53.2-59.9	7.9	0.9	6.2-9.9
Other	48.2	2.3	43.8-52.7	5.1	1.0	3.5-7.5
Payment for Delivery						
Medicaid	40.9	1.9	37.3-44.7	4.4	0.8	3.1-6.2
Other	67.8	1.9	64.0-71.3	9.6	1.2	7.6-12.2
Birthweight						
Low	50.8	2.7	45.5-56.1	2.9	0.9	1.6-5.2
Normal	53.5	1.5	50.6-56.4	7.1	0.7	5.8-8.7

*Confidence interval
 --Fewer than six respondents

Table 22

Number of Drinks Per Week Among Mothers Who Reported Drinking, 2009

	Three Months Before Pregnancy			Last Three Months Of Pregnancy		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
< 1 drink per week	53.0	1.9	49.3-56.6	83.0	3.9	73.9-89.3
1-3 drinks per week	30.5	1.7	27.3-34.0	12.1	3.4	6.9-20.5
4 or more drinks per week	16.5	1.4	13.9-19.4	--	--	--

*Confidence interval

--Fewer than six respondents

Table 23

Question description: Women were given a list of feelings and experiences that women sometimes have after childbirth and asked to describe how often (using a scale of “Never” to “Always”) they felt or experienced things this way since their new baby was born.

	Never			Rarely			Sometimes			Often			Always		
	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 *
I felt down, depressed, or sad	36.1	1.3	33.5-38.7	28.2	1.2	25.8-30.6	27.6	1.2	25.2-30.0	6.6	0.7	5.3-8.0	1.7	0.4	1.1-2.5
I felt hopeless	72.1	1.2	69.6-74.4	15.0	1.0	13.1-17.0	8.4	0.8	7.0-10.0	3.5	0.5	2.6-4.7	1.1	0.3	0.7-1.8
I felt slowed down	40.9	1.4	38.3-43.6	18.9	1.1	16.9-21.1	26.7	1.2	24.3-29.1	10.9	0.9	9.3-12.7	2.6	0.4	1.9-3.6
I felt panicky	65.3	1.3	62.7-67.8	17.6	1.0	15.7-19.8	11.9	0.9	10.2-13.8	4.3	0.6	3.3-5.5	0.9	0.3	0.5-1.6
I felt restless	48.2	1.4	45.5-51.0	21.6	1.1	19.5-23.9	19.0	1.1	16.9-21.2	8.3	0.8	6.9-9.9	2.9	0.5	2.1-3.9

Table 24
 Depression Diagnosis During Pregnancy, 2009
 By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	7.4	0.7	6.1-9.0
Age			
< 20 years	8.7	2.5	4.9-14.8
20-24 years	8.3	1.8	5.4-12.5
25-34 years	6.6	0.9	5.0-8.7
35+ years	8.4	1.9	5.3-13.0
Race			
Black	11.0	2.4	7.1-16.8
White	6.8	0.8	5.5-8.5
Other	--	--	--
Hispanic Ethnicity			
Hispanic	4.8	1.1	3.0-7.5
Non- Hispanic	8.4	0.9	6.8-10.3
Education			
< High School	10.1	1.9	6.9-14.5
High School	8.3	1.6	5.7-11.9
> High School	6.3	0.9	4.7-8.3
Marital Status			
Married	6.3	0.9	4.8-8.2
Other	9.2	1.3	7.0-12.2
Payment for Delivery			
Medicaid	9.0	1.1	7.1-11.4
Other	5.5	0.9	4.0-7.6
Birthweight			
Low	11.5	1.7	8.6-15.3
Normal	7.1	0.8	5.7-8.8

*Confidence interval
 --Fewer than six respondents

Table 25
 Postpartum Depression Diagnosis, 2009
 By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	9.1	0.8	7.6-10.7
Age			
< 20 years	9.3	2.5	5.4-15.5
20-24 years	10.5	1.9	7.3-14.9
25-34 years	8.4	1.0	6.6-10.6
35+ years	9.6	2.0	6.3-14.3
Race			
Black	8.8	2.1	5.4-14.0
White	9.2	0.9	7.7-11.1
Other	7.9	3.0	3.7-16.1
Hispanic Ethnicity			
Hispanic	5.4	1.2	3.4-8.3
Non- Hispanic	10.3	1.0	8.6-12.4
Education			
< High School	11.1	2.0	7.8-15.6
High School	10.4	1.7	7.5-14.2
> High School	7.9	1.0	6.2-10.1
Marital Status			
Married	8.0	0.9	6.3-10.1
Other	10.7	1.4	8.3-13.7
Payment for Delivery			
Medicaid	11.2	1.2	9.0-13.7
Other	6.6	1.0	5.0-8.8
Birthweight			
Low	11.6	1.7	8.7-15.4
Normal	8.9	0.8	7.4-10.7

*Confidence interval
 --Fewer than six respondents

Table 26
Infant Checkups, 2009

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Infant seen for one week checkup	95.6	0.6	94.3-96.6
Well-baby checkup at 2, 4 or 6 months	99.0	0.3	98.3-99.5

*Confidence interval

Table 27
Place of Well- baby Checkup, 2009
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Hospital Clinic			Health Department 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	16.9	1.1	15.0-19.1	10.5	0.9	8.9-12.3	62.2	1.4	59.4-64.8	9.2	0.8	7.7-10.9	1.3	0.3	0.8-2.1
Age															
< 20 years	21.5	3.8	15.0-29.9	30.1	4.2	22.5-39.0	26.6	4.0	19.6-35.0	20.1	3.6	14.0-28.1	--	--	--
20-24 years	20.5	2.6	16.0-26.0	13.0	2.2	9.4-17.9	47.6	3.2	41.4-53.8	16.3	2.4	12.1-21.6	2.6	1.0	1.2-5.5
25-34 years	16.2	1.4	13.7-19.2	6.7	1.0	5.0-8.8	69.9	1.8	66.4-73.2	6.0	0.9	4.4-8.2	1.1	0.4	0.6-2.3
35+ years	11.9	2.3	8.0-17.3	7.7	1.9	4.8-12.2	76.5	3.0	70.1-81.9	3.9	1.4	1.9-8.0	--	--	--
Race															
Black	29.4	3.6	22.9-36.9	18.0	3.0	12.9-24.6	34.7	3.7	27.8-42.3	17.0	3.0	11.9-23.7	--	--	--
White	13.9	1.1	12.0-16.2	9.0	0.9	7.4-10.9	67.4	1.5	64.5-70.2	8.2	0.9	6.6-10.0	1.5	0.4	0.9-2.5
Other	22.9	4.7	15.1-33.3	10.4	3.7	5.1-20.2	64.9	5.4	53.8-74.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic Ethnicity															
Hispanic	24.1	2.4	19.7-29.1	21.9	2.3	17.7-26.8	34.2	2.6	29.3-39.6	17.0	2.1	13.2-21.6	2.8	0.9	1.5-5.3
Non-Hispanic	14.6	1.2	12.4-17.0	6.7	0.8	5.2-8.5	71.4	1.5	68.4-74.2	6.6	0.9	5.1-8.5	0.8	0.3	0.4-1.7
Education															
< High School	21.1	2.7	16.4-26.9	26.0	2.9	20.7-32.1	29.2	3.0	23.7-35.4	19.2	2.6	14.6-24.9	4.5	1.3	2.5-7.9
High School	22.4	2.4	18.0-27.4	13.2	1.9	9.8-17.5	50.6	2.9	45.0-56.2	13.2	2.0	9.8-17.5	--	--	--
> High School	12.7	1.3	10.4-15.4	4.0	0.7	2.8-5.8	79.1	1.5	75.9-82.0	3.7	0.7	2.5-5.5	--	--	--
Marital Status															
Married	13.9	1.2	11.7-16.5	6.4	0.9	4.8-8.3	75.2	1.5	72.1-78.1	3.7	0.7	2.5-5.2	0.9	0.3	0.4-1.8
Other	21.7	1.9	18.1-25.7	16.9	1.7	13.8-20.6	41.6	2.3	37.2-46.1	17.8	1.8	14.6-21.6	2.0	0.6	1.1-3.8
Payment for Delivery															
Medicaid	22.3	1.6	19.3-25.6	17.6	1.5	14.9-20.7	41.8	1.9	38.2-45.6	16.0	1.5	13.3-19.1	2.3	0.6	1.4-3.7
Other	10.6	1.3	8.4-13.4	2.2	0.6	1.2-3.8	85.8	1.4	82.7-88.4	1.3	0.5	0.6-2.5	--	--	--
Birthweight															
Low	19.5	2.3	15.4-24.4	10.9	1.8	7.8-15.0	61.3	2.8	55.8-66.6	7.3	1.5	4.8-11.0	--	--	--
Normal	16.8	1.1	14.7-19.1	10.4	0.9	8.7-12.4	62.2	1.5	59.3-65.0	9.3	0.9	7.7-11.2	1.3	0.3	0.8-2.2

*Confidence interval
-- Fewer than six respondents

Table 28
 Infant Sleep Practices, 2009

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
My new baby sleeps in a crib or portable crib	85.9	1.0	83.9-87.8
My new baby sleeps on a firm or hard mattress	87.2	1.0	85.2-88.9
My new baby sleeps with pillows	10.4	0.9	8.8-12.2
My new baby sleeps with bumper pads	41.6	1.4	38.9-44.3
My new baby sleeps with plush blankets	22.6	1.2	20.4-25.0
My new baby sleeps with stuffed toys	4.2	0.6	3.2-5.5
My new baby sleeps with another person	17.9	1.1	15.8-20.1

*Confidence interval

Table 29
 Sleep Position of Infant, 2009

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Back	71.6	1.3	69.1-74.0
Side	14.5	1.0	12.7-16.6
Stomach	9.1	0.8	7.6-10.7
Other positions	4.8	0.6	3.7-6.1

*Confidence interval

Table 30a
 Prevalence of Laying Infant on Back to Sleep, 2008-2009
 By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	2008			2009		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Total	70.0	1.2	67.5-72.3	71.6	1.3	69.1-74.0
Age						
< 20 years	58.0	4.1	49.7-65.8	58.0	4.5	49.1-66.5
20-24 years	63.4	2.9	57.7-68.8	63.6	3.1	57.4-69.4
25-34 years	73.1	1.6	69.8-76.2	75.5	1.6	72.2-78.5
35+ years	76.5	2.9	70.4-81.7	77.1	2.9	70.9-82.3
Race						
Black	59.8	3.7	52.4-66.7	56.2	3.9	48.6-63.6
White	72.0	1.3	69.3-74.5	74.1	1.4	71.4-76.7
Other	72.1	5.3	60.8-81.3	78.5	4.5	68.3-86.0
Hispanic Ethnicity						
Hispanic	63.5	2.4	58.7-68.1	66.8	2.6	61.6-71.7
Non- Hispanic	72.3	1.4	69.5-75.1	73.3	1.4	70.4-76.0
Education						
< High School	59.1	3.0	53.1-64.9	61.1	3.2	54.7-67.2
High School	66.2	2.5	61.1-70.9	63.7	2.7	58.2-68.9
> High School	75.9	1.6	72.7-78.8	78.9	1.5	75.8-81.7
Marital Status						
Married	73.9	1.5	70.9-76.7	77.4	1.5	74.4-80.1
Other	64.2	2.1	60.0-68.2	62.7	2.2	58.2-66.9
Payment for Delivery						
Medicaid	63.8	1.8	60.1-67.4	65.7	1.8	62.0-69.2
Other	76.3	1.6	73.0-79.3	78.8	1.6	75.4-81.8
Birthweight						
Low	65.6	2.5	60.6-70.3	72.8	2.5	67.5-77.5
Normal	70.3	1.3	67.6-72.8	71.6	1.3	68.9-74.1

Table 30b
Prevalence of Laying Infant on Back to Sleep, 2003- 2007
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	2003			2004			2005			2006			2007		
	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	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	70.7	1.2	68.2-73.0
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	58.7	4.2	50.3-66.6
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	61.6	2.8	55.9-67.0
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	73.4	1.6	70.2-76.4
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	82.8	2.6	77.2-87.3
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	53.6	3.4	47.0-60.1
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	74.2	1.3	71.6-76.7
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	79.4	4.1	70.2-86.4
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	68.4	2.6	63.1-73.3
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	71.3	1.4	68.5-73.9
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	60.2	3.1	54.0-66.1
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	64.1	2.6	58.9-69.0
> 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	76.9	1.5	73.9-79.7
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	76.9	1.4	74.1-79.6
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	61.1	2.1	56.8-65.1
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	63.0	1.8	59.3-66.4
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	79.0	1.5	75.9-81.8
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	71.1	2.4	66.2-75.5
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	70.6	1.3	68.0-73.1

*Confidence interval

Table 30c
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 31a
Breastfeeding Initiation, 2008-2009
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	2008			2009		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Total	77.8	1.1	75.5-79.9	79.9	1.1	77.6-82.0
Age						
< 20 years	67.9	3.9	59.8-75.1	69.5	4.1	60.9-77.0
20-24 years	70.4	2.8	64.7-75.5	72.8	2.8	66.9-78.0
25-34 years	80.8	1.5	77.7-83.5	83.7	1.4	80.8-86.2
35+ years	84.8	2.5	79.2-89.1	82.4	2.7	76.5-87.0
Race						
Black	56.0	3.7	48.6-63.1	64.0	3.7	56.5-70.9
White	81.6	1.1	79.2-83.7	81.9	1.2	79.4-84.1
Other	94.1	2.7	85.9-97.7	95.4	2.4	87.6-98.4
Hispanic Ethnicity						
Hispanic	86.6	1.7	82.9-89.6	86.4	1.8	82.4-89.7
Non- Hispanic	74.4	1.4	71.5-77.1	77.6	1.4	74.8-80.1
Education						
< High School	68.6	2.9	62.6-74.0	72.4	2.9	66.3-77.7
High School	67.7	2.5	62.6-72.4	69.3	2.6	64.0-74.2
> High School	86.2	1.3	83.5-88.5	86.8	1.3	84.2-89.1
Marital Status						
Married	86.7	1.1	84.4-88.8	86.8	1.2	84.3-89.0
Other	64.9	2.1	60.6-68.9	69.0	2.1	64.7-73.0
Payment for Delivery						
Medicaid	69.8	1.8	66.2-73.2	73.4	1.7	69.9-76.6
Other	86.3	1.3	83.6-88.7	87.4	1.3	84.6-89.7
Birthweight						
Low	75.1	2.3	70.3-79.3	76.0	2.4	70.9-80.4
Normal	78.0	1.2	75.5-80.3	80.1	1.2	77.7-82.4

Table 31b
Breastfeeding Initiation, 2003-2007
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	2003			2004			2005			2006			2007		
	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	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	74.8	1.2	72.5-77.1
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	57.3	4.2	48.9-65.2
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	68.7	2.7	63.1-73.8
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	79.2	1.5	76.2-81.9
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	80.8	2.8	74.9-85.6
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	52.5	3.4	45.9-59.0
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	78.4	1.2	75.9-80.7
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	97.3	1.6	91.6-99.2
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	86.3	1.9	82.1-89.6
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	71.5	1.4	68.7-74.1
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	65.8	3.0	59.7-71.4
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	62.8	2.6	57.6-67.8
> 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	83.2	1.3	80.5-85.7
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	83.5	1.2	81.0-85.8
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	61.6	2.1	57.3-65.6
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	66.3	1.8	62.7-69.7
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	84.1	1.4	81.3-86.6
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	76.9	2.2	72.3-80.9
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	74.7	1.2	72.2-77.0

*Confidence interval

Table 31c
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 32a
Breastfeeding at Four Weeks After Delivery, 2008-2009
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	2008			2009		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Total	65.8	1.3	63.3-68.3	66.7	1.3	64.1-69.2
Age						
< 20 years	40.1	4.1	32.4-48.4	42.9	4.5	34.5-51.8
20-24 years	56.9	3.0	51.0-62.6	55.8	3.1	49.6-61.8
25-34 years	71.9	1.7	68.5-75.0	73.6	1.7	70.2-76.7
35+ years	76.1	3.0	69.8-81.5	72.4	3.1	65.9-78.1
Race						
Black	41.9	3.7	34.9-49.4	47.8	3.9	40.3-55.4
White	69.9	1.4	67.2-72.5	69.1	1.4	66.3-71.8
Other	85.0	4.2	74.7-91.6	86.6	3.9	77.1-92.6
Hispanic Ethnicity						
Hispanic	73.2	2.2	68.6-77.3	69.8	2.5	64.7-74.5
Non- Hispanic	63.1	1.6	60.0-66.1	65.6	1.5	62.6-68.6
Education						
< High School	53.1	3.1	47.1-59.1	57.4	3.2	51.0-63.5
High School	54.6	2.7	49.3-59.7	51.5	2.8	46.0-57.0
> High School	76.3	1.6	73.1-79.3	76.5	1.6	73.3-79.4
Marital Status						
Married	77.9	1.4	75.0-80.5	77.5	1.5	74.6-80.3
Other	48.6	2.2	44.3-52.9	49.9	2.3	45.5-54.4
Payment for Delivery						
Medicaid	55.2	1.9	51.5-59.0	57.2	1.9	53.4-60.9
Other	77.4	1.6	74.2-80.4	78.0	1.7	74.6-81.1
Birthweight						
Low	62.4	2.5	57.3-67.2	63.7	2.7	58.3-68.8
Normal	66.1	1.4	63.4-68.7	67.0	1.4	64.2-69.6

*Confidence interval

Table 32b

Breastfeeding Four Weeks After Delivery, 2003-2007

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	2003			2004			2005			2006			2007		
	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	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	62.4	1.3	59.8-64.9
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	40.7	4.1	32.9-49.0
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	51.5	2.9	45.8-57.1
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	69.2	1.7	65.9-72.3
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	69.6	3.2	63.0-75.5
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	44.2	3.4	37.7-50.8
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	65.1	1.4	62.3-67.9
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	83.9	3.8	74.9-90.1
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	69.4	2.6	64.2-74.2
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	60.3	1.5	57.4-63.2
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	49.2	3.2	43.0-55.4
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	49.0	2.7	43.8-54.2
> 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	72.7	1.6	69.5-75.6
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	72.9	1.5	69.9-75.6
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	46.6	2.2	42.4-50.8
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	52.4	1.9	48.7-56.0
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	73.2	1.6	69.9-76.3
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	64.3	2.5	59.3-69.1
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	62.2	1.4	59.5-64.9

* Confidence interval

Table 32c
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 33

Reasons for Not Breastfeeding, 2009

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
I did not like breastfeeding	45.5	3.1	39.6-51.6
I had other children to take care of	15.9	2.2	12.1-20.8
I went back to school or work	12.3	2.0	8.9-16.9
Other reasons	13.6	2.0	10.1-18.1
I was sick or on medicine	14.2	2.1	10.7-18.8
I had too many household duties	9.2	1.8	6.2-13.3
I wanted my body back to myself	3.4	1.1	1.8-6.4
I was embarrassed to breastfeed	6.9	1.5	4.5-10.6
Baby was sick	3.4	1.0	1.9-6.0
I tried but it was too hard	9.9	1.8	6.9-14.0
I didn't want to	29.0	2.8	23.9-34.7

*Confidence interval

Table 34

How did you learn to install and use your infant car seat? 2009

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
I read the instructions	55.2	1.4	52.5-57.9
A health or safety professional showed me	27.4	1.2	25.1-29.9
A friend or family member showed me	21.8	1.1	19.6-24.1
I figured it out myself	14.3	1.0	12.5-16.3
Some other way	5.3	0.6	4.2-6.6
I already knew how to install it because I have other children	49.4	1.4	46.7-52.1

*Confidence interval

Table 35

Source of Payment for Prenatal Care, 2009

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Health insurance from your job or the job of husband, partner or parents	47.0	1.4	44.4-49.7
Health insurance that you or someone else pays for (not from a job)	2.1	0.4	1.4-3.0
Medicaid, All Kids, Moms and Babies	53.2	1.4	50.5-55.9
TRICARE or other military health care	--	--	--
Other sources	0.5	0.2	0.3-1.1

*Confidence interval

-- Fewer than six respondents

Table 36

Source of Payment for Delivery, 2009

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Health insurance from your job or the job of husband, partner or parents	45.3	1.4	42.7-48.0
Health insurance that you or someone else pays for (not from a job)	1.7	0.3	1.1-2.5
Medicaid, All Kids, Moms and Babies	54.2	1.4	51.5-56.8
TRICARE or other military health care	0.7	0.2	0.4-1.4
Other sources	0.7	0.2	0.4-1.3

*Confidence interval

Table 37

Prevalence of Health Insurance or Medicaid for Baby, 2009

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Yes	98.1	0.4	97.2-98.7
No	1.9	0.4	1.3-2.8

*Confidence interval

Table 38

Type of Insurance Plan for Baby, 2009

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Health insurance from your job or the job of husband, partner or parents	42.5	1.4	39.9-45.2
Health insurance that you or someone else pays for (not from a job)	2.0	0.4	1.3-2.8
Medicaid, All Kids, Moms and Babies	55.9	1.4	53.1-58.5
TRICARE or other military health care	--	--	--
Other sources	--	--	--

*Confidence interval

-- Fewer than six respondents