

State of Illinois

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Illinois Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)

2002 Surveillance Report

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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.

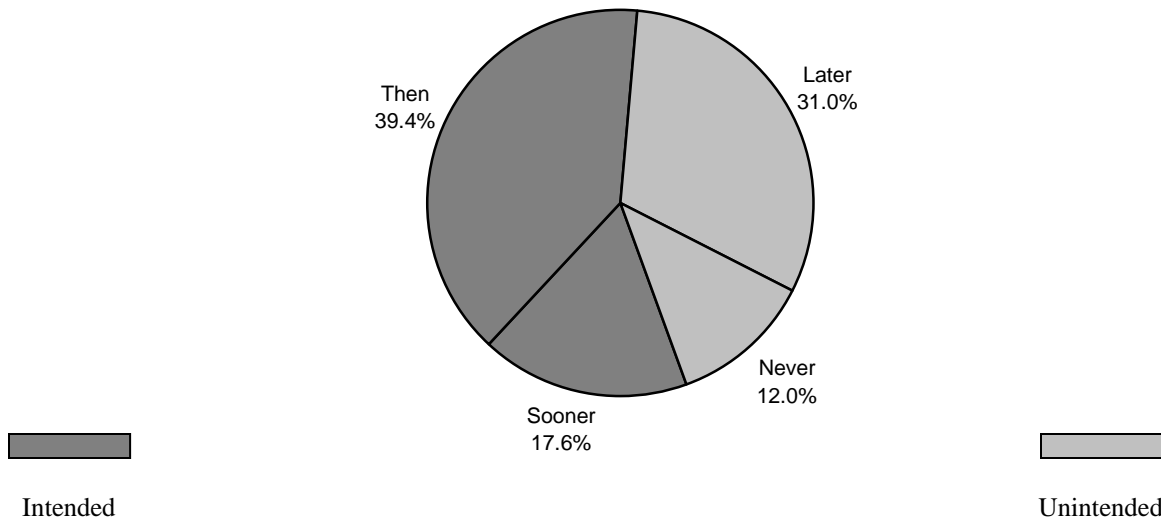
PRAMS collects information from mothers about their behaviors and experiences before, during and immediately following the birth of the baby. The 2002 surveillance report covers a variety of selected topics broken down into four categories: family planning, prenatal care, risk factors, and infant care and health. Five-year trend data are presented for selected topics within each category. Data are presented graphically in the body of the report with detailed tables containing standard errors and confidence intervals found in Appendix C. Statewide estimates, as well as subgroup analyses by selected sociodemographic categories, are presented. All results are weighted estimates reflective of Illinois resident women who gave 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 Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) Surveillance Highlights, 2002

- 43 percent of pregnancies resulting in live births were reported as unintended.
- 48.1 percent of women who had an unintended pregnancy were not using birth control at the time of conception.
- 79.9 percent of women reported starting prenatal care in the first trimester.
- 84.2 percent of women reported they received prenatal care as early as they had wanted. For those who reported not getting care early enough, common reasons include:
 - I didn't know I was pregnant (35.2%)
 - I couldn't get an appointment earlier in my pregnancy (26.8%)
 - I didn't have enough money or insurance to pay for my visits (24%)
 - I didn't have my Medicaid card (20.2%)
- 84.9 percent of women reported having heard or read about the importance of taking folic acid to prevent some birth defects.
- 73.1 percent of women reported being tested for HIV during their pregnancy, while 12.4 percent did not know if they were tested.
- 35.8 percent of women went to a dentist or dental clinic during their pregnancy and 34.9 percent reported being counseled by a dental or other health care worker about care of teeth and gums.
- 4.1 percent of women reported being physically abused by their husband or partner in the 12 months before their pregnancy. Nearly three percent (2.9%) reported abuse during pregnancy.
- 21.6 percent of women who gave live birth smoked cigarettes during the three months before they became pregnant. More than half of those (11.4%) women still smoked during the last three months of pregnancy.
- 47.5 percent of women reported drinking alcoholic beverages on a weekly basis in the three months before becoming pregnant. That figure dropped to 6 percent during the last three months of pregnancy. During both time periods, most reported drinking three or fewer drinks per week.
- 91.6 percent of women reported their babies had well baby shots or vaccinations before three months of age.
- 63.6 percent of women reported they most often put their baby to sleep on his /her back.
- 73.8 percent of women reported breastfeeding their baby at least once after birth and 62.9 percent were still breastfeeding at one month after delivery.
- Among those who did not breastfeed, the most common reason for not doing so was that they did not like breastfeeding (48.5%).

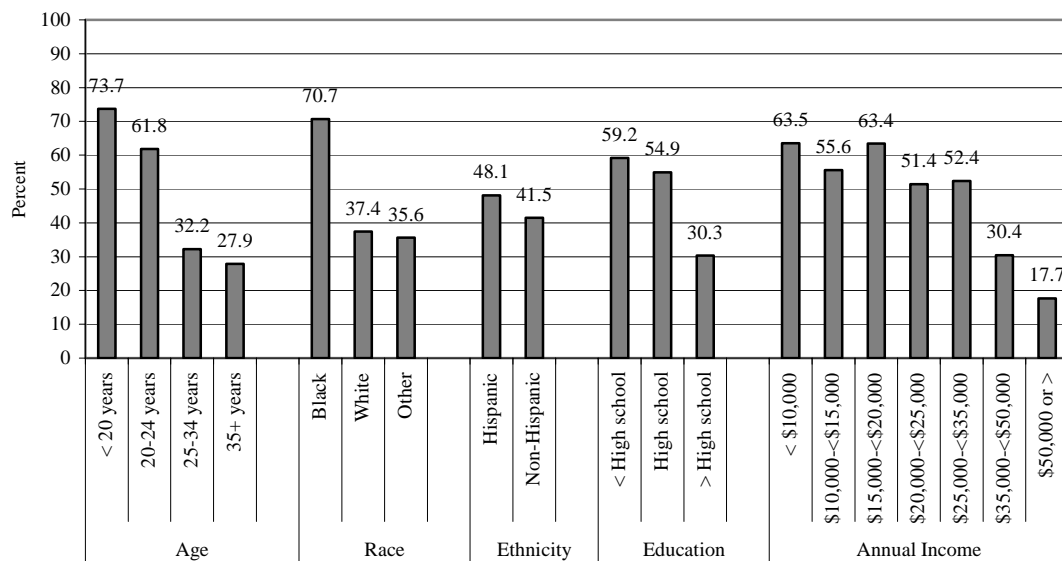
Section 1. Family Planning

Intendedness of Pregnancy, 2002

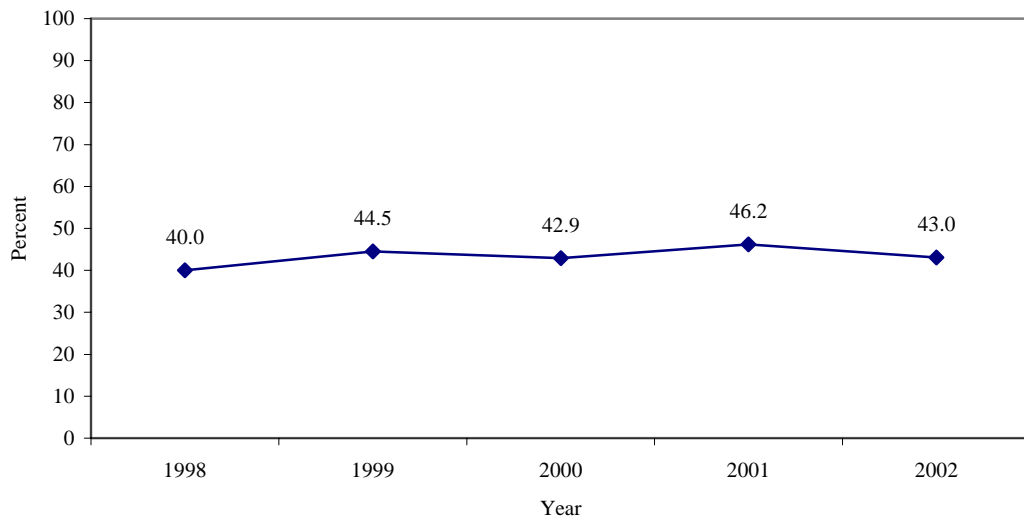


PRAMS asked: Thinking back to just before you got pregnant, how did you feel about becoming pregnant? Unintended pregnancy is defined as wanting to be pregnant “later” and “not then or at any time in the future.” Intended pregnancy is defined as wanting to be pregnant “sooner” and “then.” In 2002, 43.0 percent of pregnancies resulting in live births were reported as unintended. The prevalence of unintended pregnancy was significantly higher among women in their teens and early 20s when compared to older women. Unintended pregnancies were much more common among blacks when compared to whites and other races. Unintended pregnancies also were much more common among less educated women and women who report lower incomes (see chart below).

Unintended Pregnancy By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2002

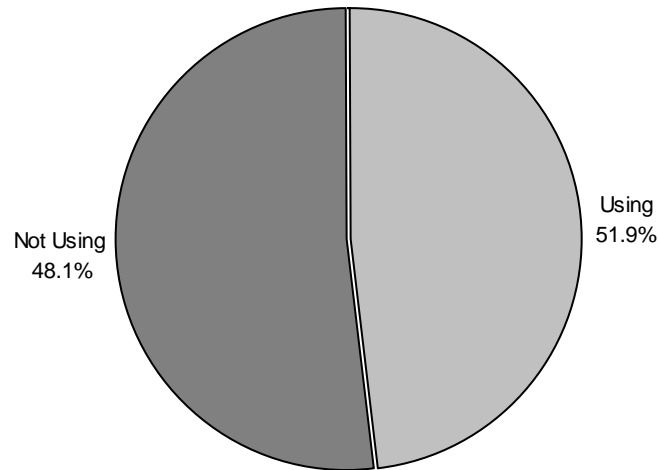


Unintended Pregnancy, 1998-2002



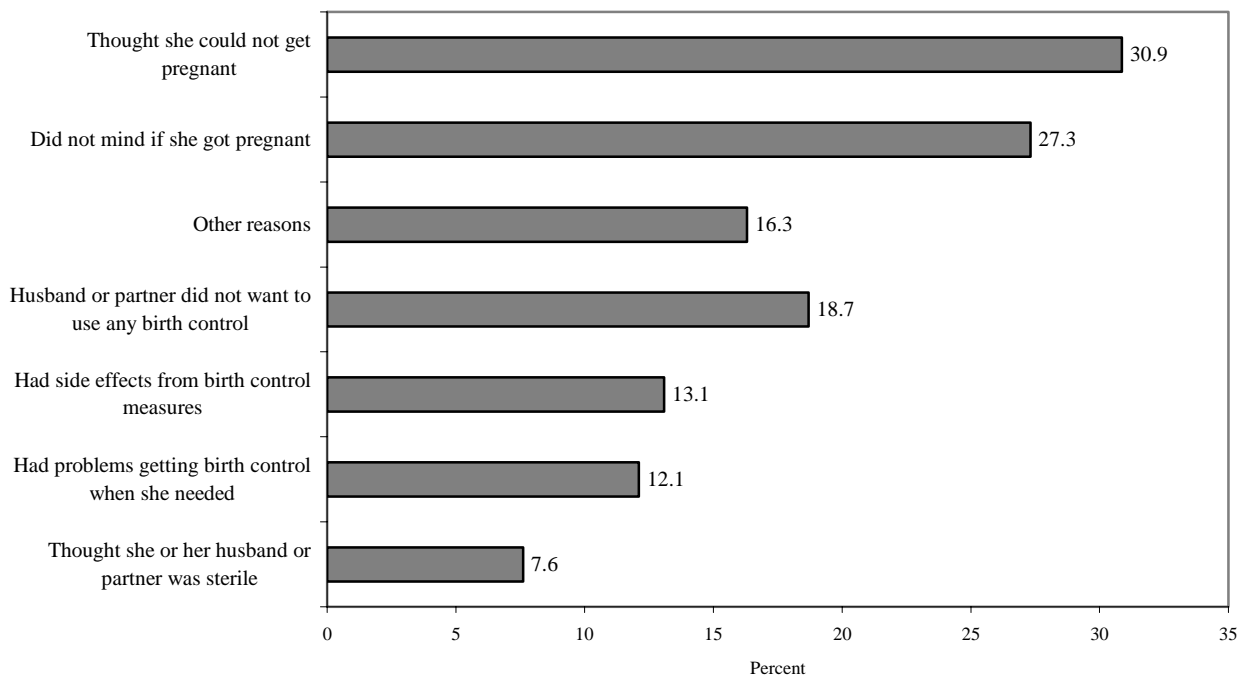
Compared to 1998, there was an increase in the percent of reported unintended pregnancies for the years 1999 through 2002. (Note: This increase was only statistically significant in the year 2001.) When examining the subpopulations of race, ethnicity, age and education, similar patterns could be seen. Teen reports of unintended pregnancy had initially increased, but in 2002 dropped back to the same percent reported in 1998. All other groups reported higher percentages of unintended pregnancies in 2002 when compared with 1998. None of these increases were statistically significant when looking at the two points in time. During the period of 1998 to 2002, gaps remained between black women and women of others races, less educated versus more educated women, and younger versus older women (see Table 2, Appendix C).

Use of Birth Control at Conception Among Unintended Pregnancies, 2002

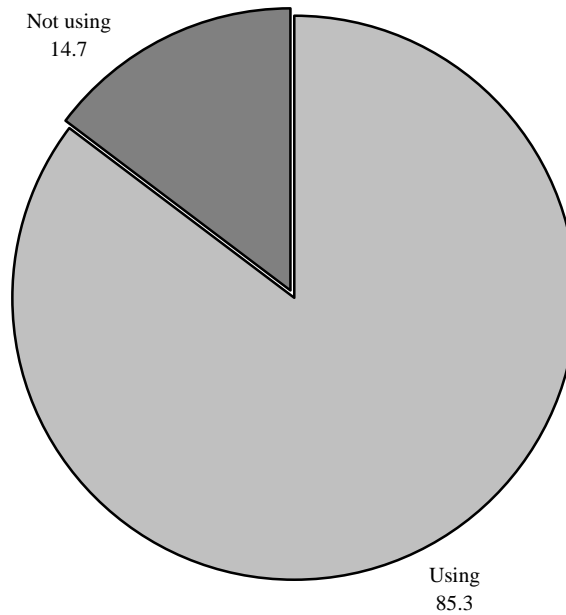


Only 51.9 percent of mothers who had an unintended pregnancy were using birth control at conception. Women who had an unintended pregnancy and were not using contraception at conception cited most frequently that the reason for not using birth control was they thought they could not get pregnant. The second most commonly cited reason was they did not mind if they got pregnant, although the pregnancy was unintended (wanting to be pregnant “later” or “not then or at any time in the future”).

Reasons For Not Using Birth Control at Conception Among Unintended Pregnancies, 2002

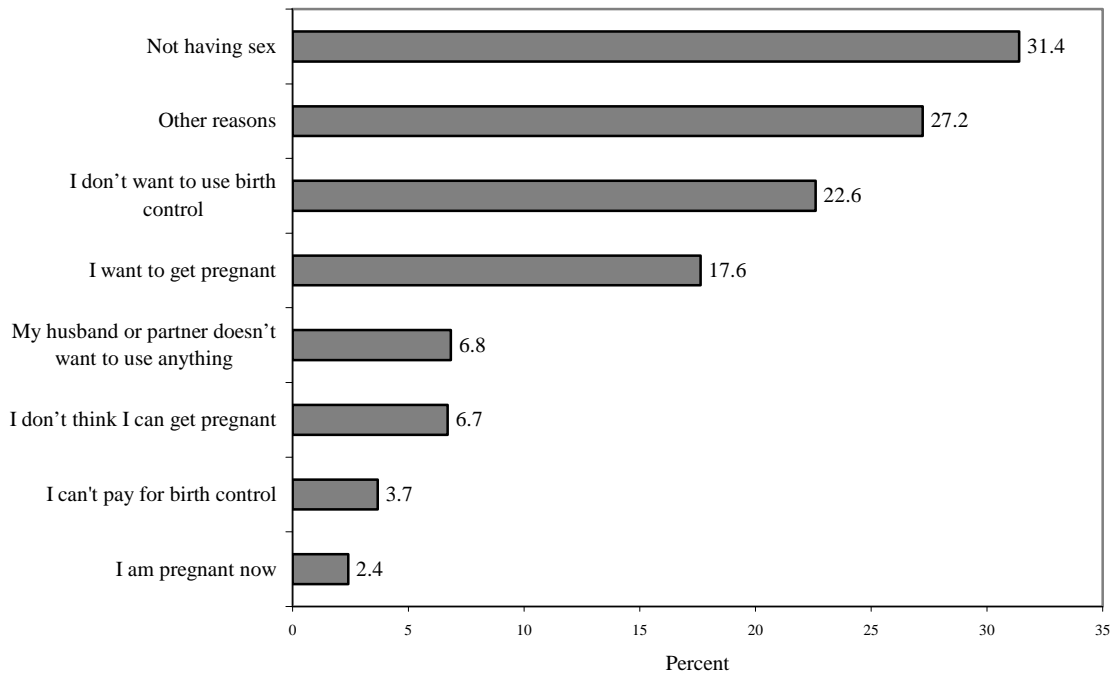


Prevalence of Postpartum Birth Control Use, 2002



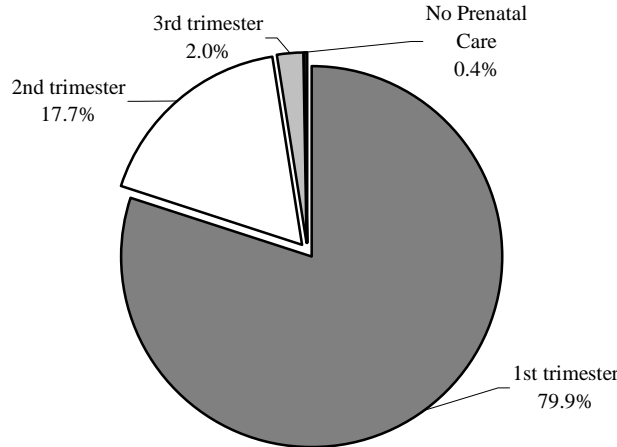
PRAMS found overall high rates of usage of postpartum birth control; 85.3 percent of women indicated they were using birth control in the postpartum period (see Table 5, Appendix C). Among women who did not use postpartum birth control, the most frequently cited reason for not doing so was that they were not sexually active. Additionally, 22.6 percent of the women who were not using birth control postpartum cited that they did not want to use birth control.

Reasons for Not Using Birth Control After Pregnancy, 2002



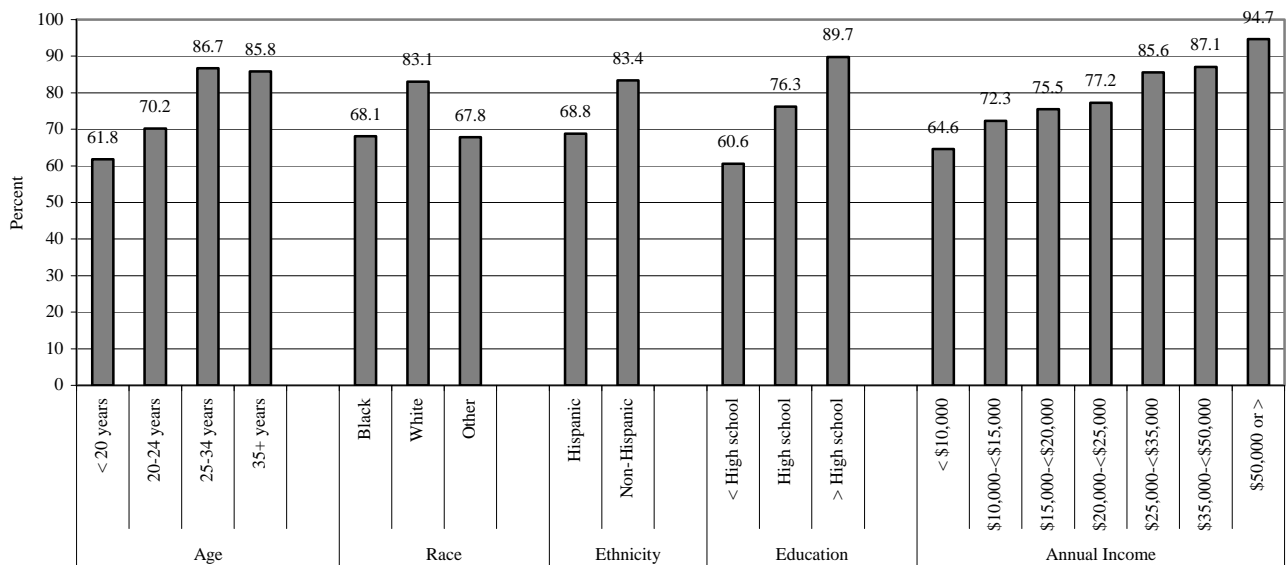
Section 2. Prenatal Care

Trimester When Prenatal Care Was Started, 2002



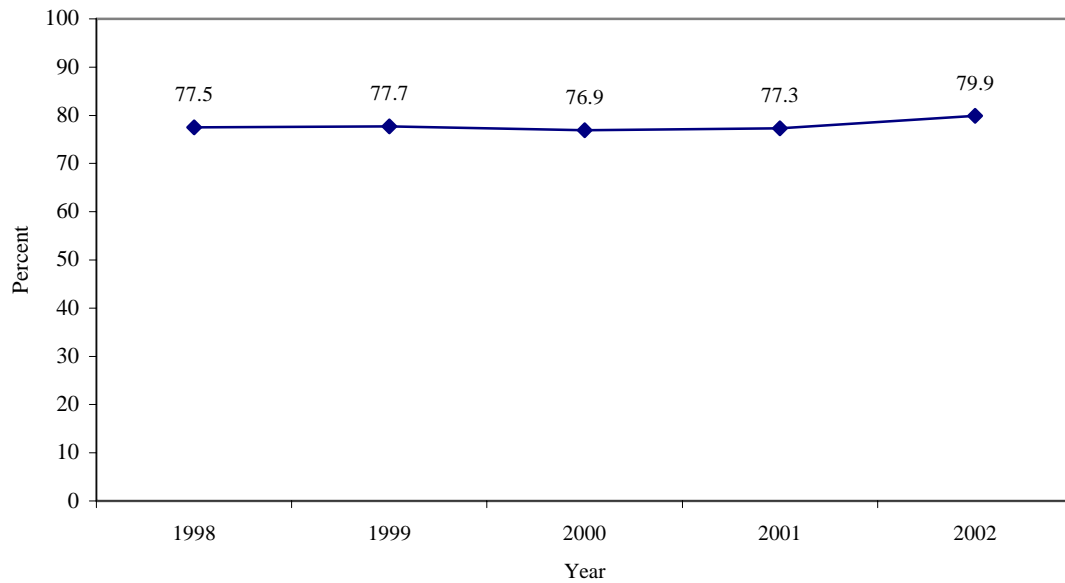
PRAMS found the majority of women (79.9%) had their first prenatal care visit during the first trimester of their pregnancies; 17.7 percent had their first prenatal care visit in the second trimester and 2 percent in the last trimester. Less than 1 percent (0.4%) had no prenatal care.

Initiation of Prenatal Care in the First Trimester, 2002 By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics



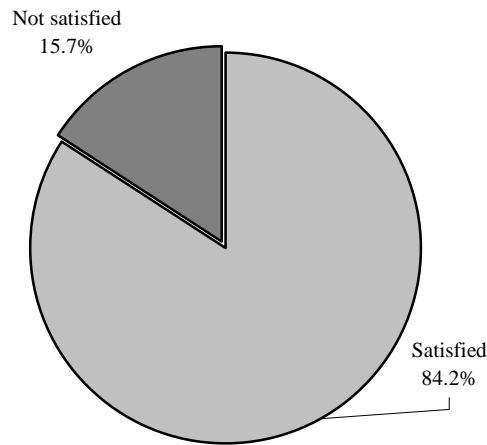
Women in their teens and early 20s were less likely to initiate care in their first trimester when compared to older women. Women of non-white race and Hispanic ethnicity also were less likely to initiate care in the first trimester when compared with women of white race and non-Hispanic ethnicity, respectively. PRAMS also found that, generally, as education and income increased, so did the likelihood of initiating care in the first trimester.

Initiation of Prenatal Care in the First Trimester, 1998-2002



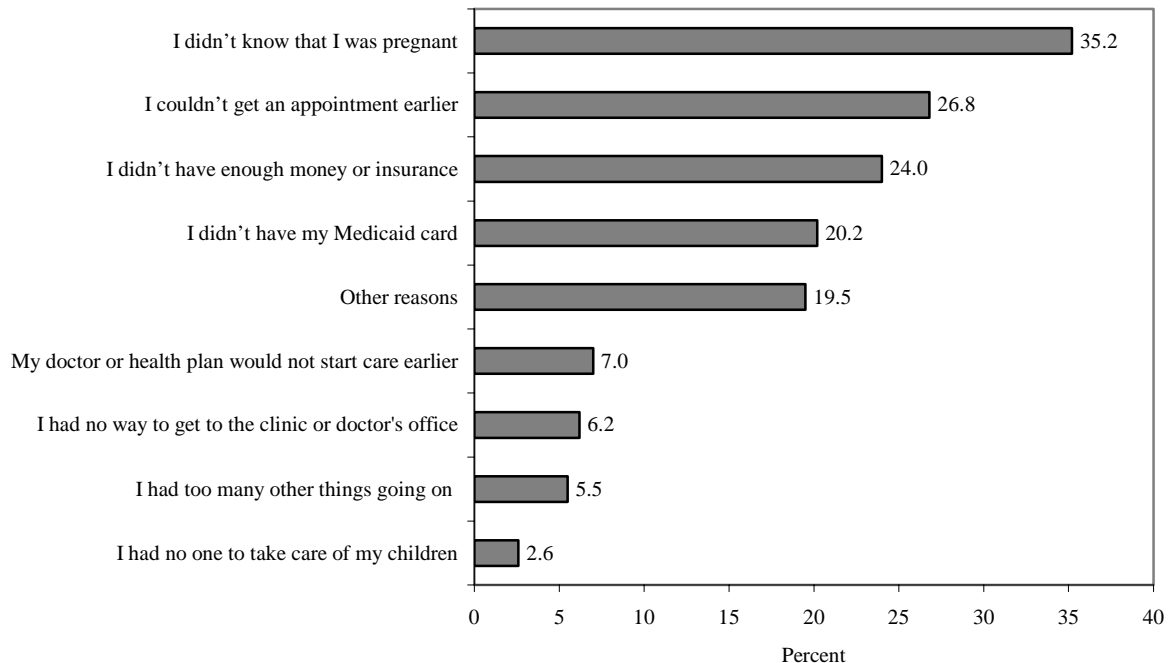
During the period of 1998-2002, there was not a significant change in the percent of women reporting initiation of prenatal care in the first trimester. The same pattern held when looking at the subpopulations of age, ethnicity, education and race, with one exception. There was a decline in the percent of women of other races (non-white, non-black) who reported seeking care in the first trimester. This decline was statistically significant in 2002 (67.8%) when compared with 1998 (91.2%). (See table 8, Appendix C)

Satisfaction With Timing of First Prenatal Care Visit, 2002



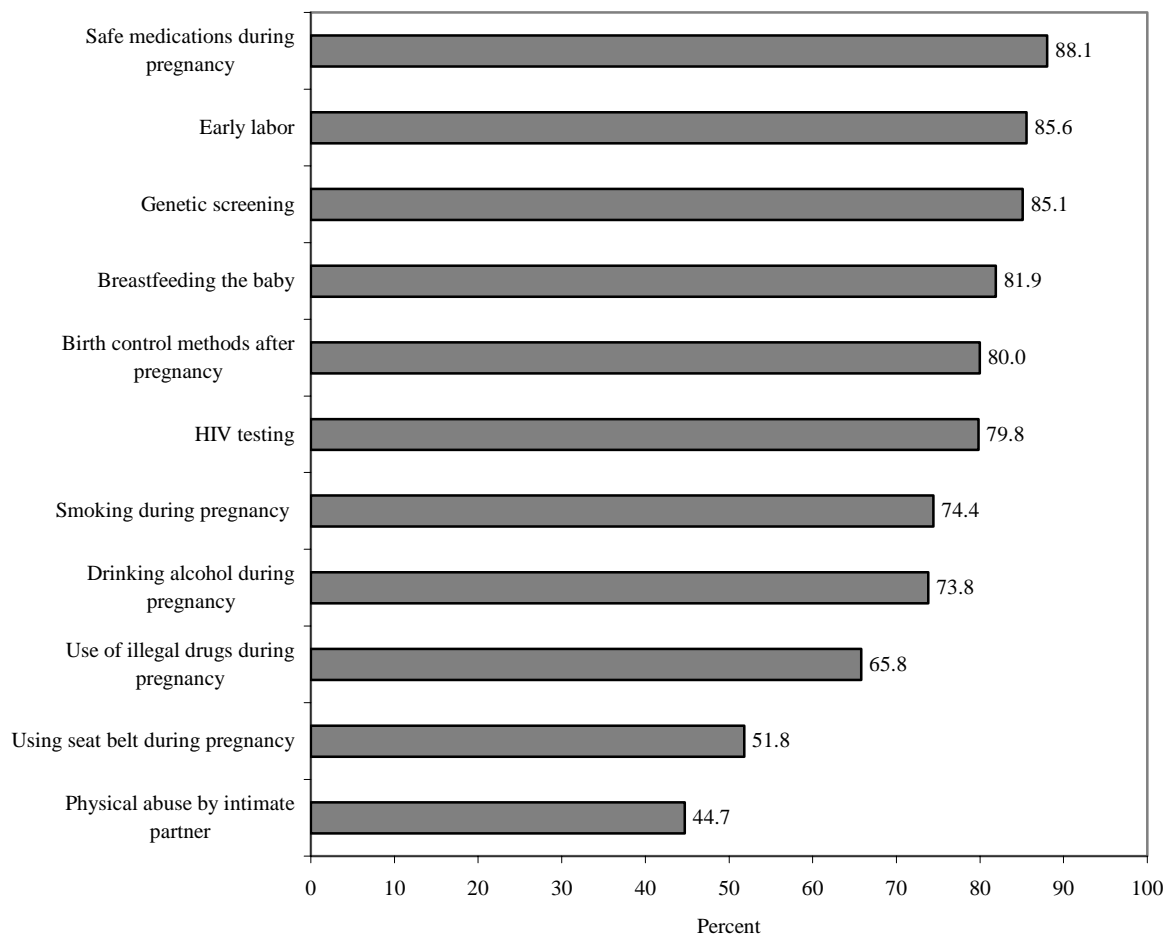
PRAMS found that 84.2 percent of women expressed that they were satisfied with the timing of their first prenatal care visit during their pregnancies and 15.7 percent were not satisfied. Women less than 20 years old with a high school education or less and of black race, tended to report less satisfaction with the timing of their first prenatal care visit (see Table 9b, Appendix C).

Reasons For Not Getting Prenatal Care Early, 2002



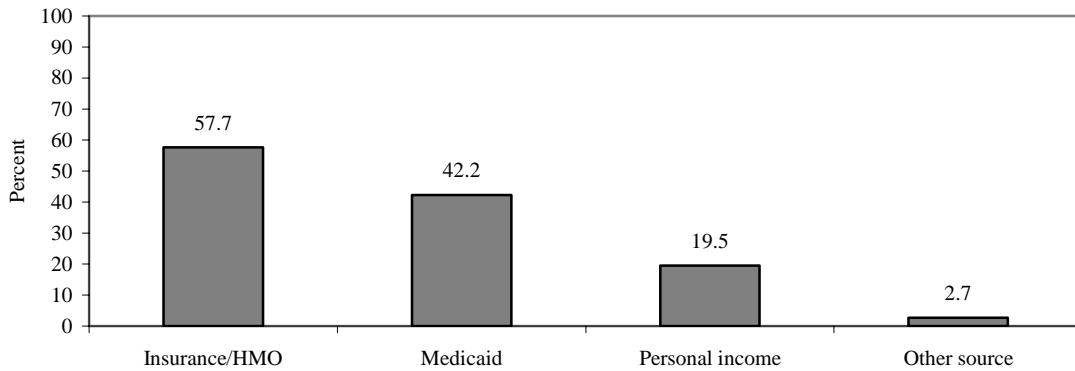
PRAMS found that for those women who reported not getting prenatal care early enough, the most common reason reported was that they were not aware of their pregnancies (35.2%). Among other common reasons, 26.8 percent reported they were not able to get an appointment with the doctor at an earlier date, 24.0 percent reported they did not have enough money or insurance to seek prenatal care early enough, and 20.2 percent of the women reported that unavailability of a Medicaid card was a deterrent in seeking prenatal care at an earlier date.

Topics Discussed by Health Care Professionals During Prenatal Care Visits, 2002



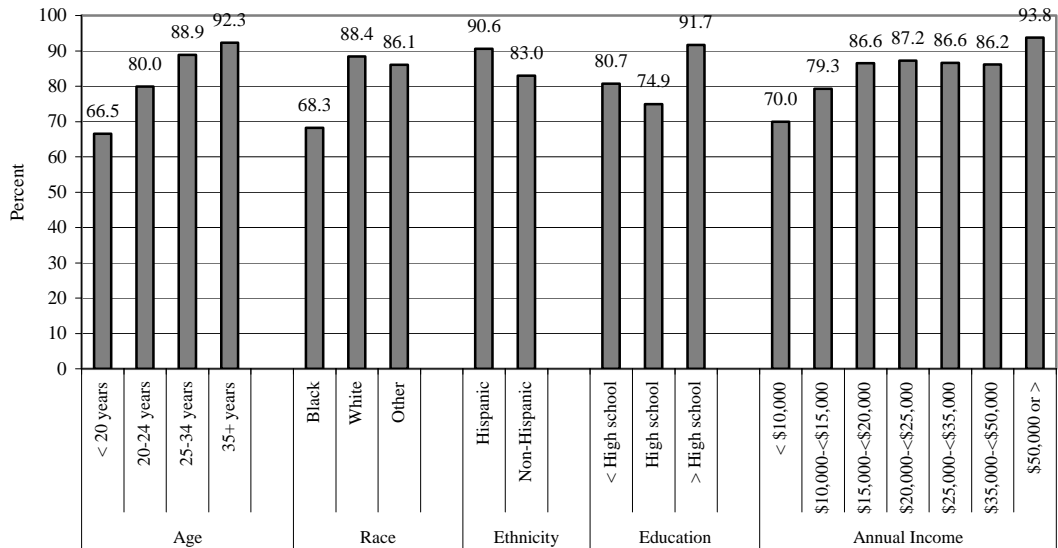
PRAMS asked women about topics discussed during prenatal care visits and found at least 75 percent reported a doctor, nurse or other health worker had discussed six out of the 11 topics PRAMS asked about. Topics least likely to be discussed included physical abuse by an intimate partner and using a seat belt while pregnant.

Sources of Payment for Prenatal Care, 2002



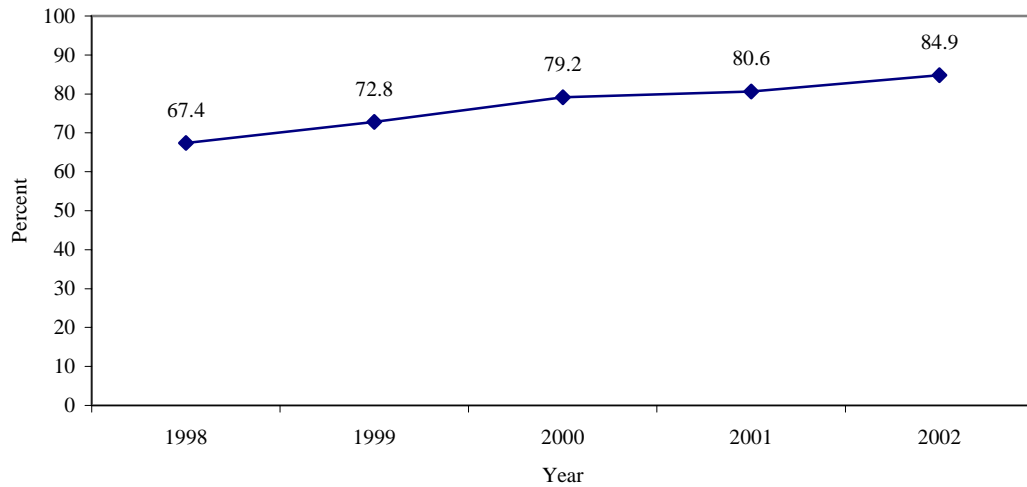
PRAMS asked women about sources of payment for prenatal care. The majority (77.7%) indicated there was only one source of payment (see Table 12, Appendix C). More than half indicated that private insurance or HMO was a source of payment. Nearly 20 percent of women reported using personal income to pay for at least a portion of the costs associated with prenatal care. (Note: The percentages do not add up to 100 percent as more than one payment type could have been indicated.)

Knowledge About Folic Acid, 2002 By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics



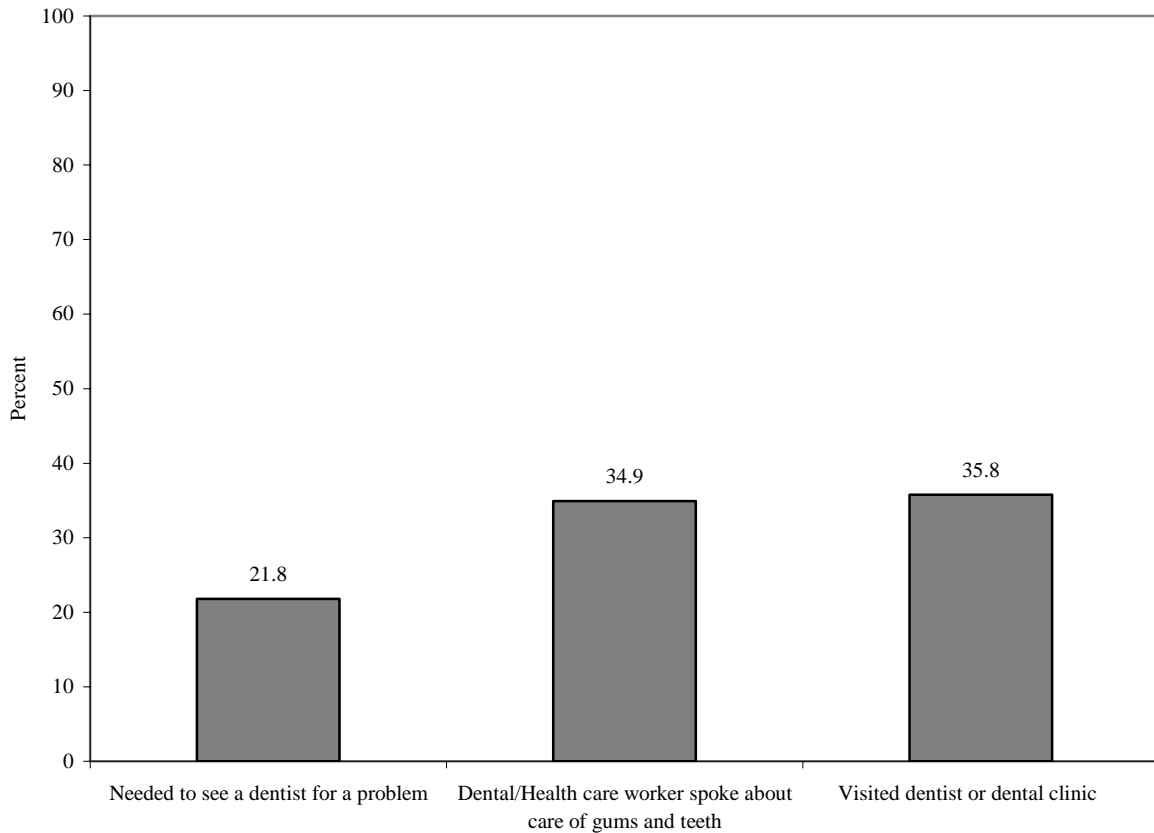
Nearly 85 percent of women reported having heard or read about the importance of taking folic acid to prevent some birth defects, while 15.1 percent were not aware of this fact. PRAMS found that awareness increased with age of mother. Awareness was significantly higher in women with more than a high school education when compared to those less educated and women of Hispanic ethnicity when compared with non-Hispanics. Black women were significantly less likely to express knowledge of folic acid benefits when compared with women of white or other races (see Table 14, Appendix C).

Knowledge About Folic Acid, 1998-2002



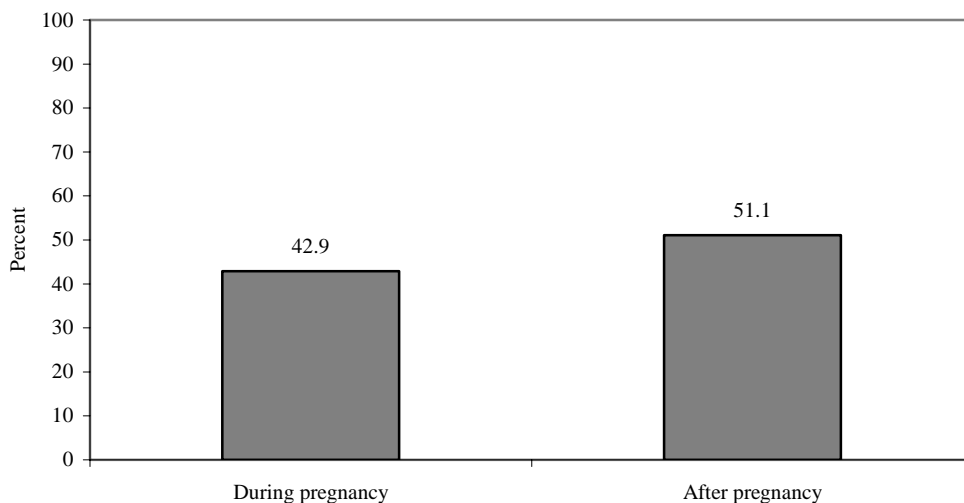
There was a steady and significant increase in folic acid awareness during the period of 1998-2002. These gains were seen across race, age, ethnicity and different educational levels. Awareness among Hispanic women has significantly surpassed that of non-Hispanic women. Although gains were made, disparities continue to exist within groups. Younger, black and less educated women continue to report less awareness when compared to older, non-black, more educated women (see Table 14, Appendix C).

Oral Health Care During Pregnancy, 2002



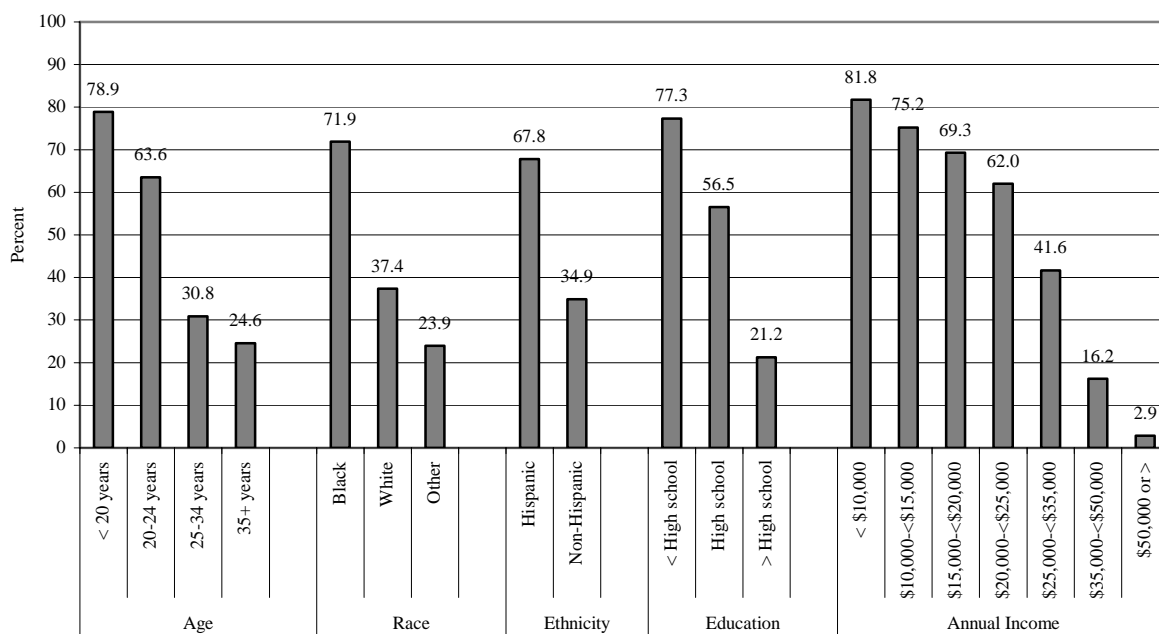
PRAMS asked women about the care of their teeth and gums during their most recent pregnancy and found that 21.8 percent reported experiencing some dental problem for which there was a need to see a dentist; 35.8 percent of women went to a dentist or dental clinic during their pregnancy; and 34.9 percent reported being counseled by a dental or other health care worker about how to care for teeth and gums. Older women, of white race, non-Hispanic ethnicity and with higher income and education levels were more likely to have seen a dentist during pregnancy. Non-Hispanic women, as well as women with more than a high school education, were more likely to report having been counseled about tooth and gum care when compared with Hispanic women and lesser educated women. Women in their early 20s reported the need to see a dentist for a problem during pregnancy more often than other age groups (see Table 15, Appendix C).

WIC Participation, 2002



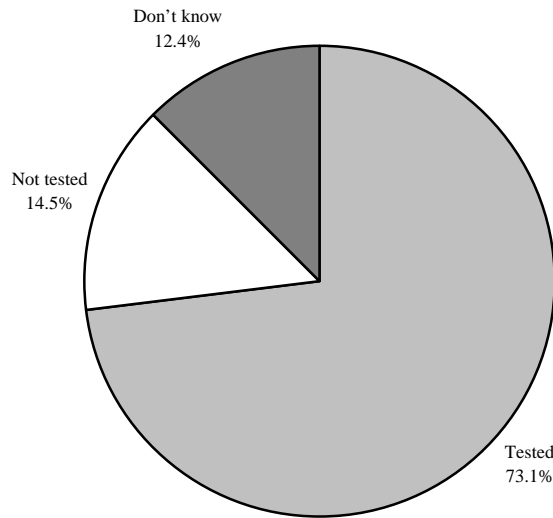
Among women who gave live birth, 42.9 percent reported participating in the WIC* program when they were pregnant. After delivery, the proportion of women participating increased significantly to 51.1 percent. Women more likely to participate in the WIC program were young, black and Hispanic. Women with a high school education or less were more likely to participate than women with more than a high school education. (see chart below).

WIC Participation During Pregnancy, 2002 By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics



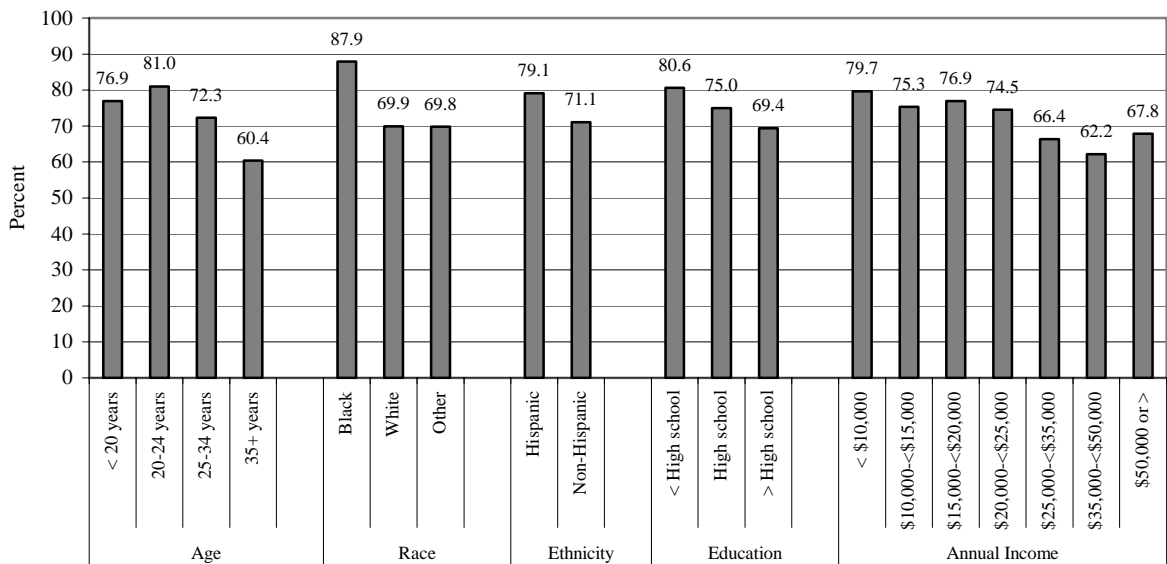
* WIC is the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children funded by the U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and is administered in Illinois by the Illinois Department of Human Services.

HIV Testing During Pregnancy, 2002



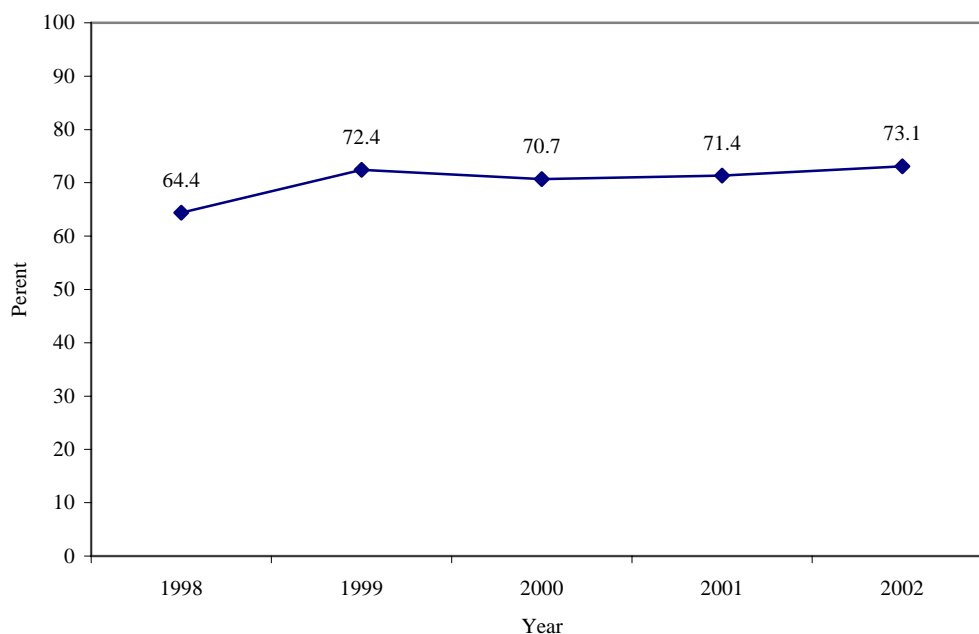
PRAMS revealed that 73.1 percent of women who gave live births were tested for HIV during their most recent pregnancy, 14.5 percent reported not being tested and 12.4 percent did not know if they were tested.

HIV Testing During Pregnancy, 2002 By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics



PRAMS found that black women were more likely to be tested for HIV when compared to women of other races. Women of Hispanic ethnicity reported testing at a higher rate than women of non-Hispanic ethnicity. Younger women and less educated women were more likely to be tested than older, more educated women. Women in lower income categories were generally more likely to report being tested than women in higher income categories.

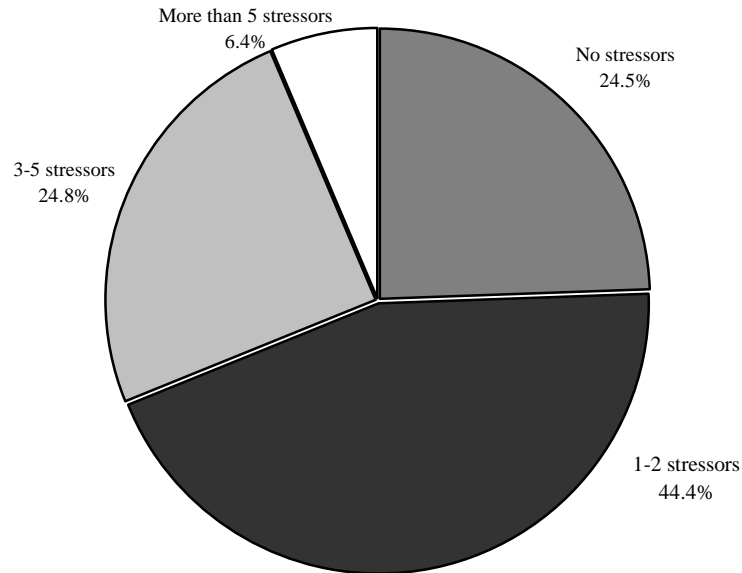
HIV Testing During Pregnancy, 1998-2002



There was a significant increase in reported HIV testing from 1998 to 1999 followed by a leveling off between 1999 and 2002. This same pattern was seen in non-black women, while black women reported a more steady significant increase over time. Over the period, PRAMS found consistently that black women were significantly more likely to be tested for HIV during their prenatal care visits when compared to women of other races. Women of Hispanic ethnicity reported testing at a higher rate only more recently than women of non-Hispanic ethnicity. The reported testing of teens did not change significantly over the years, but this group continued to be tested at a higher rate than older women. Women in their 20s and early 30s reported a significant increase in testing in 1999 and then a leveling off period, while women age 35 and older did not report significant increases at any time during the period. Women with a high school education or more saw initial significant increases in testing from 1998 to 1999 and then a leveling off. Women with less than a high school education saw an initial non-significant increase in testing from 1998 to 1999 and continued to report significantly higher rates of testing throughout the period when compared to women with more than a high school education.

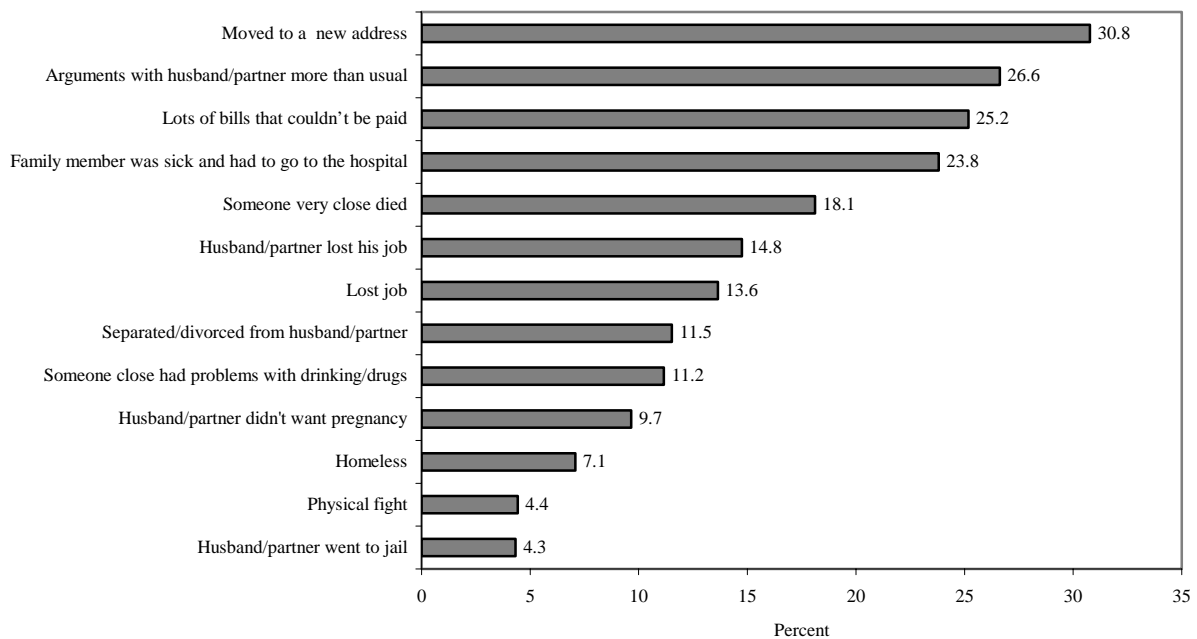
Section 3. Risk Factors

Number of Stressors During the Year Prior to Delivery, 2002



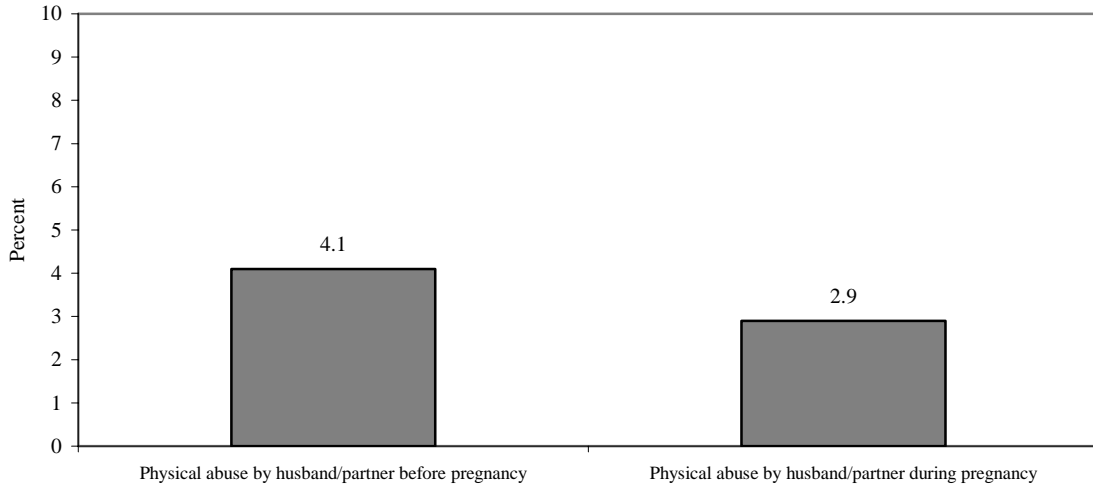
PRAMS asked about stressful events that occurred in the 12 months prior to delivery and found 44.4 percent of women experienced one to two stressors. More than a third (31.2%) experienced three or more stressors during that time period and 24.5 percent reported they did not experience any of the stressors listed in the PRAMS survey. Women who were young, black and with less education were more likely to report having three or more stressors in the 12 months before delivery (see Table 18, Appendix C).

Types of Stressors Encountered During the Year Prior to Delivery, 2002



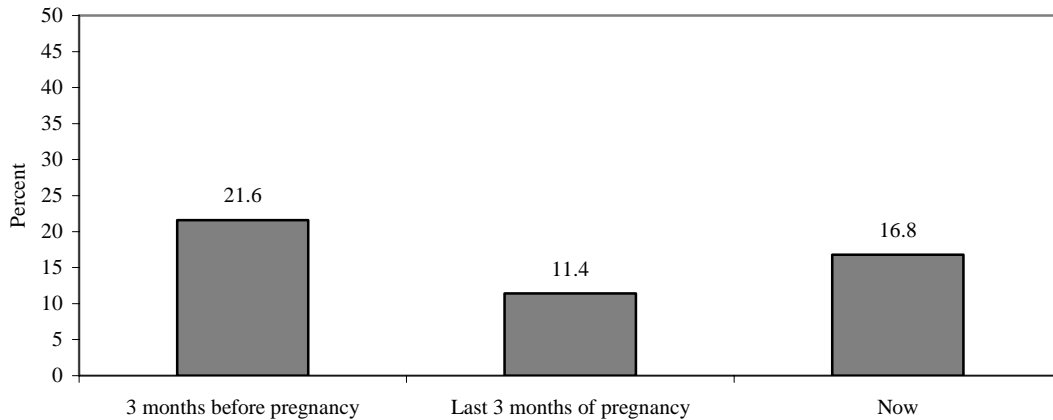
Overall, moving to a new address was the most commonly reported stressor (30.8%). The next most common stressors were having frequent arguments with husband/partner (26.6%), having lots of bills that were difficult to pay (25.2%) and having a sick family member in the hospital (23.8%).

Physical Abuse by Husband/Partner Before and During Pregnancy, 2002



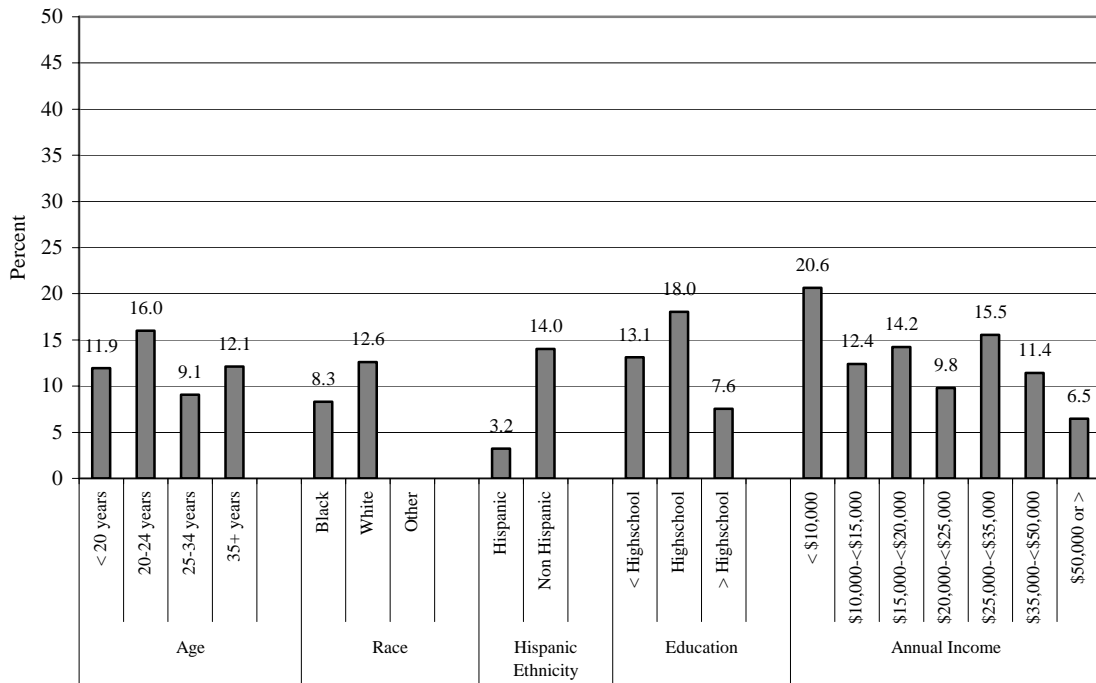
PRAMS asked women about the occurrence of physical abuse both before and during pregnancy and found 4.1 percent reported they were subject to physical abuse by a husband or partner before pregnancy; 2.9 percent reported physical abuse during pregnancy. Black women were significantly more likely to report being physically abused during both time periods when compared to women of other races (see Table 20, Appendix C).

Prevalence of Smoking Before, During and After Pregnancy, 2002

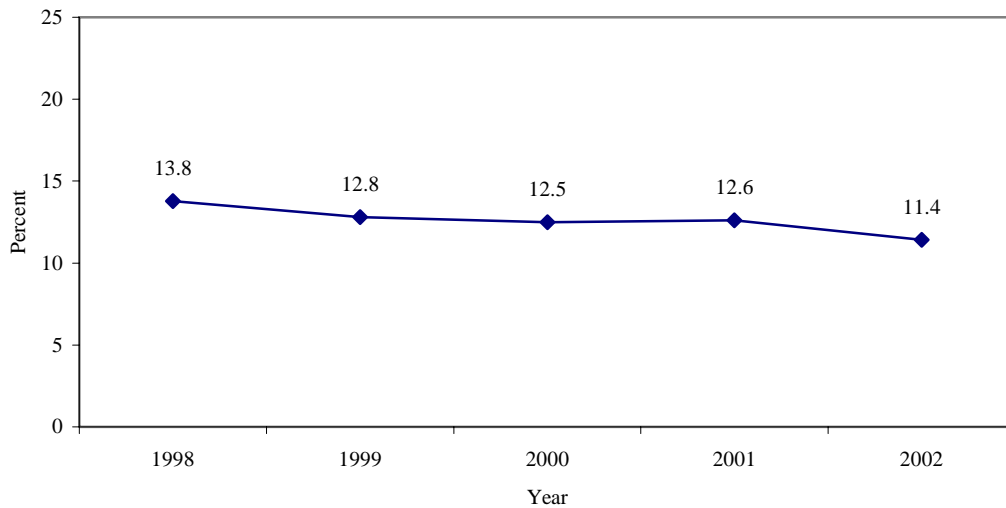


During the three months before pregnancy, 21.1 percent of women reported they were smoking. This decreased to 11.4 percent during the last three months of pregnancy. However, after delivery, the percentage who reported smoking climbed to 16.8 percent. Women with a high school education or less were more likely to smoke during and after pregnancy when compared with women with more than a high school education. Non-Hispanic women as well as black and white women were more likely to smoke during all three time periods when compared to Hispanic women and women of all other races. The chart on the next page shows smoking during the last three months of pregnancy among selected groups. PRAMS found a higher percentage of smokers (16.2%) among those who gave birth to low birth weight babies when compared with those who had a normal birth weight baby (11.1%) (See details by sociodemographic characteristics for the three time periods in Table 21a, Appendix C).

Prevalence of Smoking During the Last Three Months of Pregnancy, 2002 By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

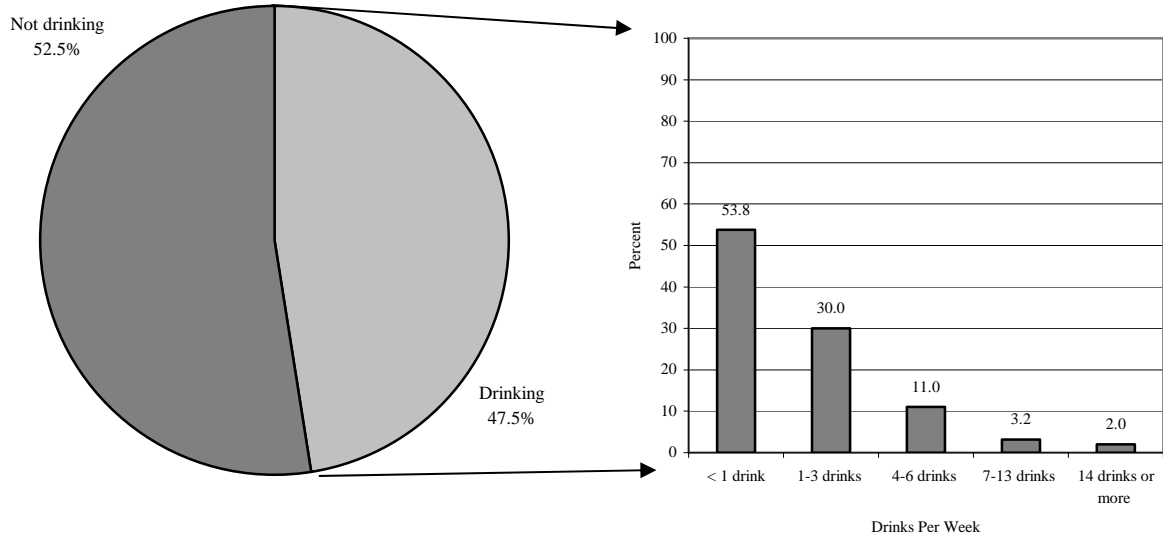


Prevalence of Smoking During the Last Three Months of Pregnancy, 1998-2002



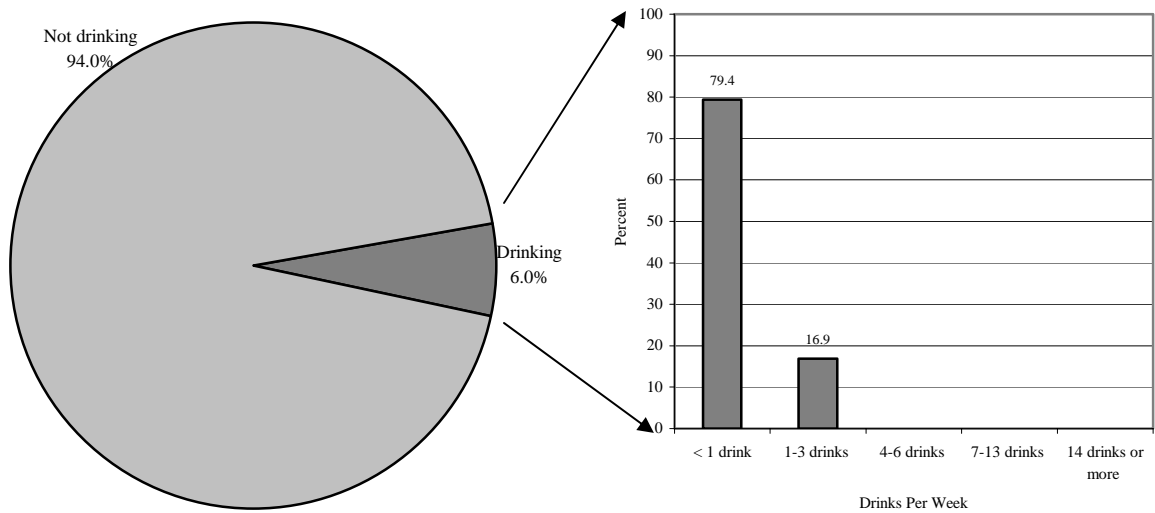
During the period of 1998-2002, there was a slight decline in the percent of reported smoking during pregnancy. This decrease was not statistically significant. The same pattern could be seen among some subpopulations. Overall, significant increases or decreases were not found in any subpopulation of race, age, ethnicity or education (see Table 21b, Appendix C).

Drinking During the Three Months Before Pregnancy, 2002



Almost half (47.5%) of women in Illinois reported drinking in the three months before pregnancy. Most (83.8%) reported drinking three or fewer drinks per week. Women who were most likely to report drinking were white, non-Hispanic, with greater than a high school education and a reported income of \$50,000 or more.

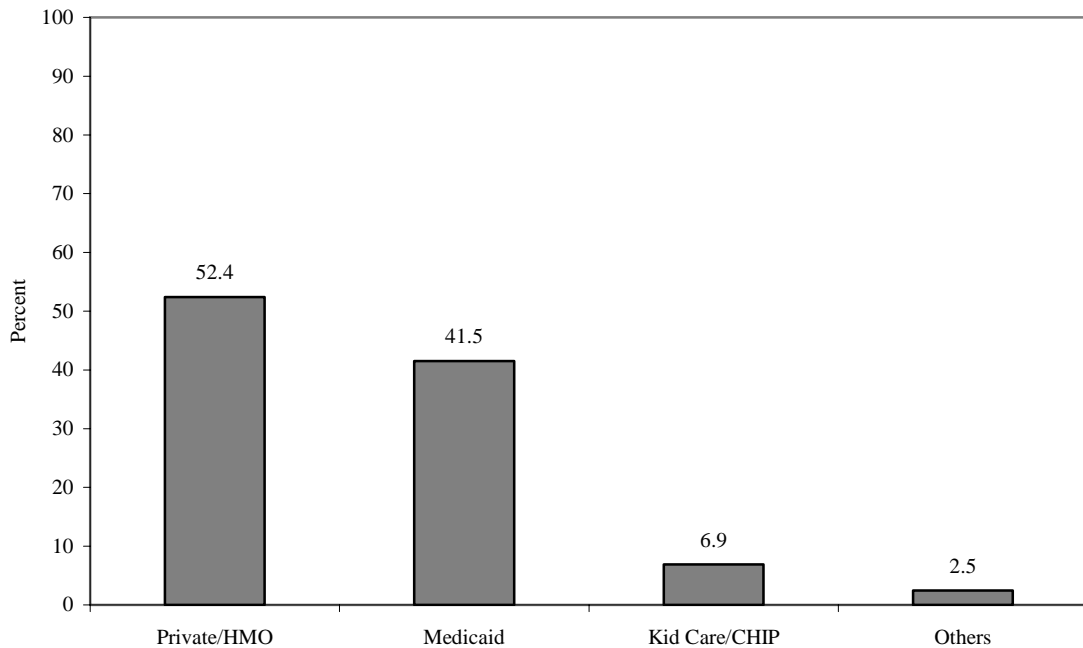
Drinking During the Last Three Months of Pregnancy, 2002



During the last three months of pregnancy, 6.0 percent of women reported drinking. Most women (79.4%) who reported drinking consumed less than one drink per week. White, non-Hispanic women, with greater than a high school education were most likely to report drinking.

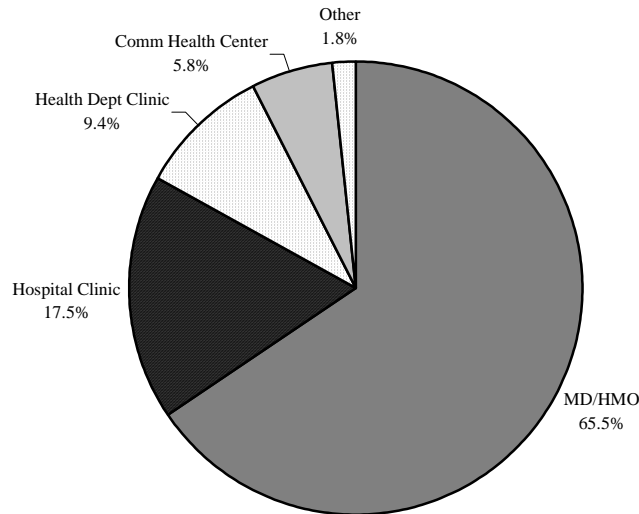
Section 4. Infant Care and Health

Type of Insurance for Baby, 2002



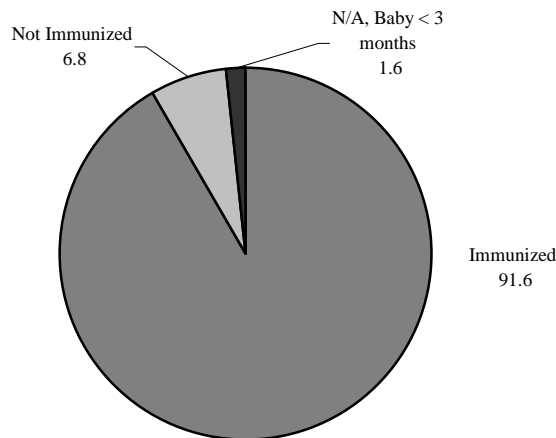
When PRAMS asked women about infant insurance coverage and type of insurance, 96.4 percent indicated they had health insurance or Medicaid for their baby. When asked about type of insurance, more than half (52.4%) indicated their baby was insured by private insurance or HMO. About four out of 10 indicated their infants were covered by Medicaid, 6.9 percent indicated that KidCare or CHIP was a source of coverage and 2.5 percent indicated that there was some other type of insurance coverage. (The percentages do not add up to 100 as more than one payment type could have been chosen). Non-black and non-Hispanic women were more likely to report having private insurance/HMO. The likelihood of coverage by private insurance/HMO was greater with increasing age, education and income. Young black women, of Hispanic ethnicity, with less education and low income were much more likely to report having Medicaid for their new baby. KidCare coverage was reported more among young women of Hispanic ethnicity with a high school education or less compared to older women of non-Hispanic ethnicity with more than a high school education (see Table 25, Appendix C).

Place of Well Baby Checkup, 2002



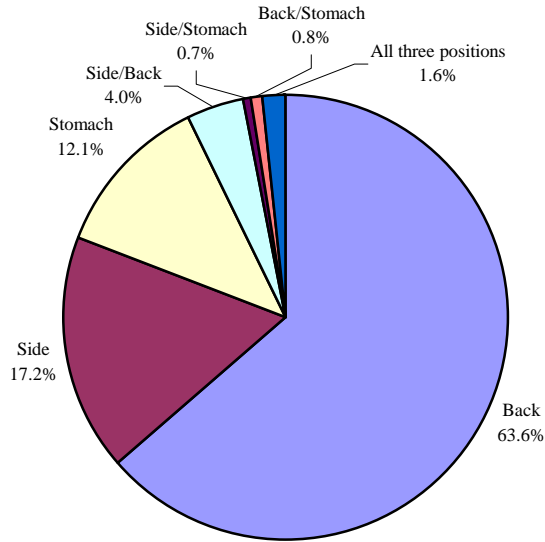
Most babies (98.1%) had been for a well baby checkup when PRAMS surveyed mothers. When asked where women usually take their babies for well baby checkups, two-thirds (65.5%) indicated their babies were taken to a private doctor's office or HMO clinic, 17.5 percent were taken to a hospital clinic, 9.4 percent were taken to a health department clinic and 5.8 percent were taken to a community health center. Non-black, non-Hispanic women were more likely to take their babies to an MD/HMO. The percentage of women taking their babies to private doctor offices/HMO was greater with increasing age, education and income level. Young, black, Hispanic, less educated women in lower income brackets were more likely than other women to use hospital clinics. Young, Hispanic women with less than a high school education reported using health department clinics more often than older non-Hispanic women with a high school education or more. Community health centers were used more often by younger women of black race with a high school education or less when compared with older women of other races with more than a high school education.

Immunization Before 3 Months Old, 2002



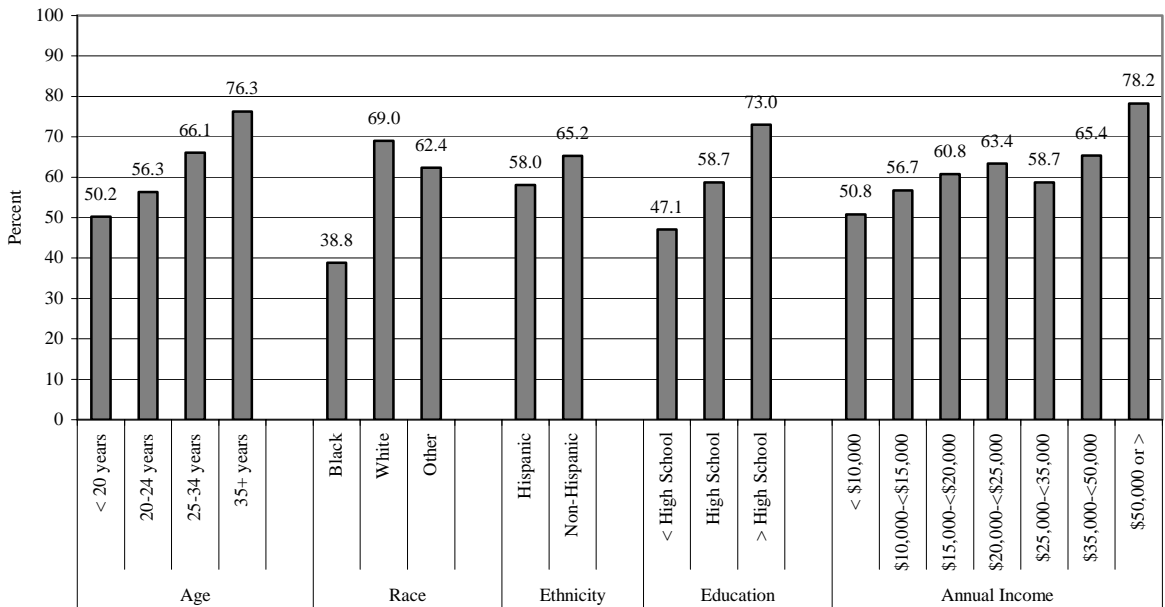
Of the women surveyed, 91.6 percent indicated their infants had well baby shots or vaccinations before the age of 3 months. Less than 2 percent stated that their babies were not 3 months old at the time of survey completion (see Table 28, Appendix C).

Sleep Position of Infant, 2002



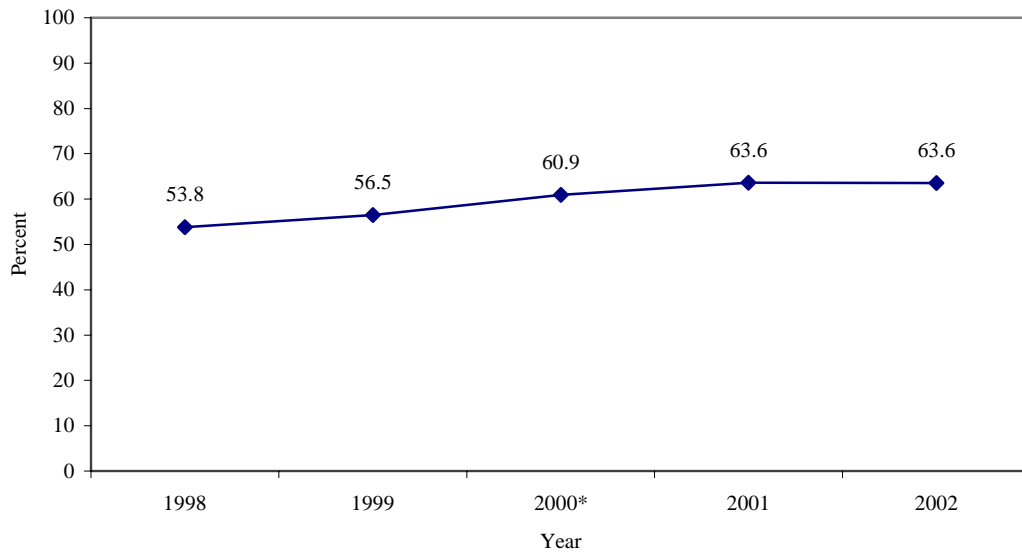
More than half (63.6%) of women reported they most often put their baby to sleep on his/her back, 17.2 percent reported putting the baby to sleep on his/her side and 12.1 percent indicated their baby was put to sleep most often on his/her stomach. The remaining 7.1 percent reported laying the baby down in various combinations of positions.

Prevalence of Laying Infant on Back to Sleep, 2002 By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics



PRAMS observed that the likelihood of infants made to sleep on their backs increased with increasing age and education level of the mother. Women in the highest income bracket were significantly more likely to put their babies to sleep on their backs when compared to other income categories. Non-black women were significantly more likely to put their babies to sleep on their backs than black women.

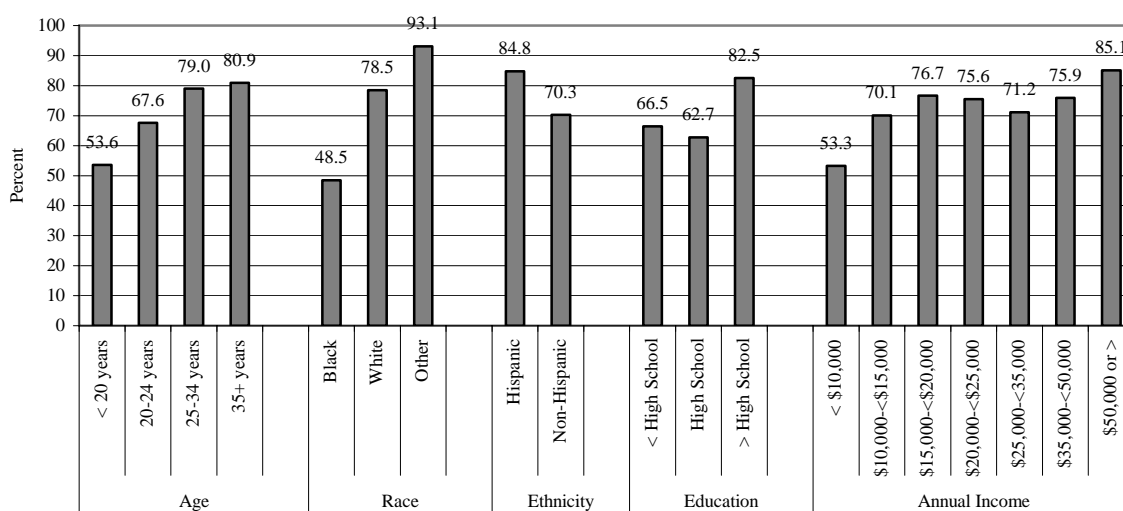
Prevalence of Laying Infant on Back to Sleep, 1998-2002



*Change in question; see Appendix A.

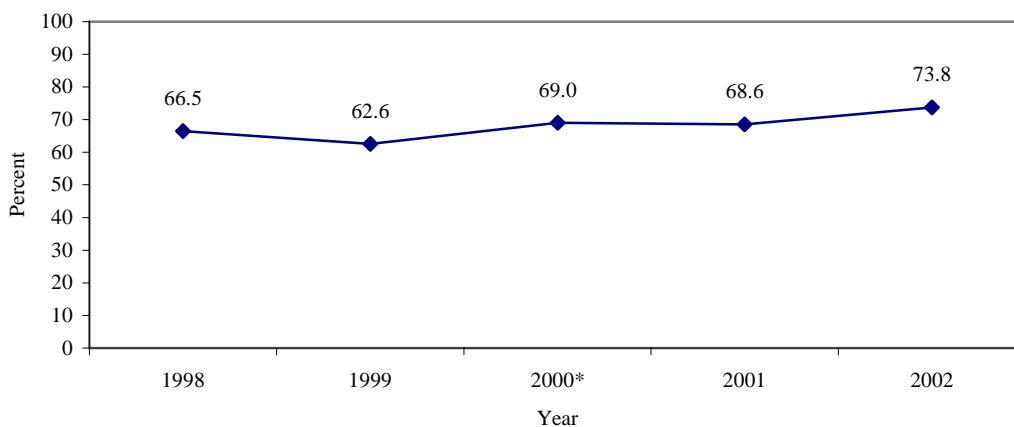
From 1998 through 2001, there was an overall significant increase in the prevalence of laying infants on their back to sleep. Between the years 2001 and 2002 the percentages were the same. There were significant increases in all age groups with the exception of the 20 to 24 age group, which did see gains, but were not statistically significant. Among races, there was no significant change among black women when looking at the five-year span. While there were non-significant percent increases among black women until the year 2000, the percent in the year 2002 dropped back to the same level as 1998. There was a significant increase among white women over the five-year span. While there were percent increases in women of other races, they did not appear to be significant. Percent increases were seen in both the non-Hispanic and Hispanic populations, but were only significant in the non-Hispanic population. Looking at education, among women with a high-school education or less, there were steady gains that became significant in 2001, followed by a drop in 2002. For women with more than a high school education, a steady and significant gain was seen from 1998-2002 (see Table 30, Appendix C).

Breastfeeding Initiation, 2002 By Select Sociodemographic Characteristics



PRAMS found 73.8 percent of mothers reported breastfeeding their baby at least once after birth. The likelihood of breastfeeding initiation increased with increasing age of mother. Non-black women and Hispanic women were more likely than black women and women of non-Hispanic ethnicity to initiate breastfeeding. Women with more than a high school education were significantly more likely to initiate breastfeeding than women with a high school education or less.

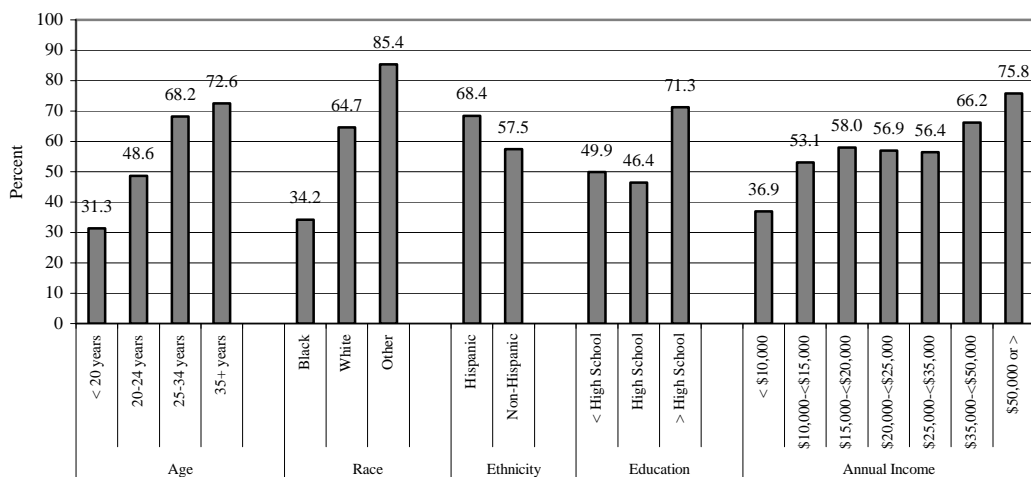
Breastfeeding Initiation, 1998-2002



*Change in question; see Appendix A.

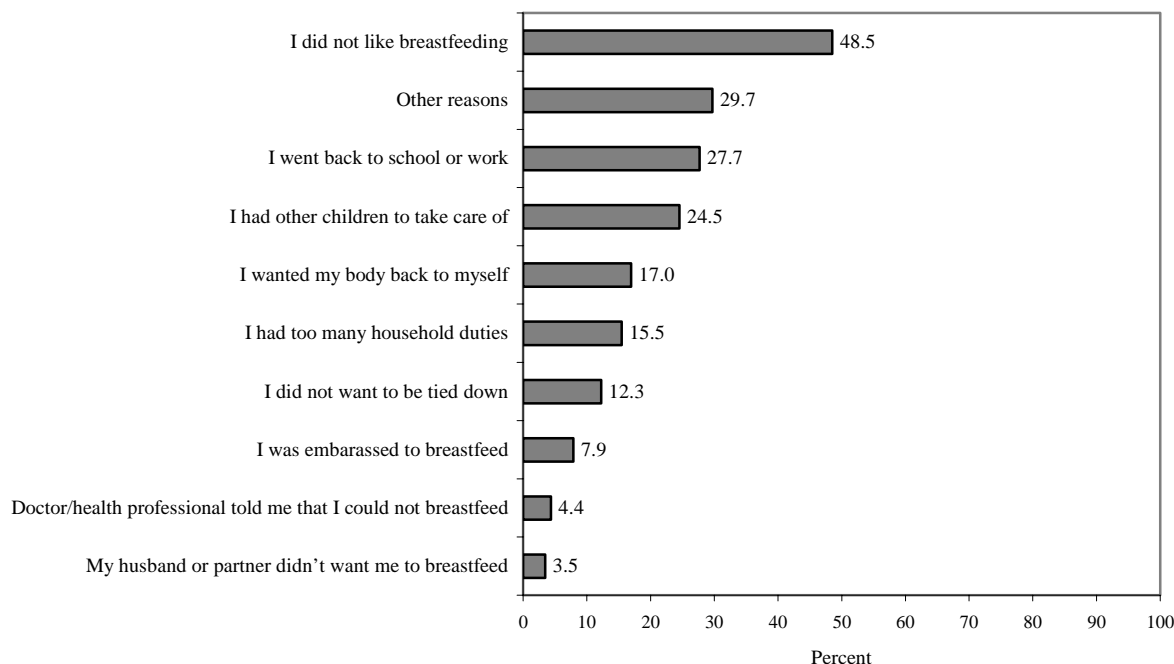
There were non-significant fluctuations in the percent of women reporting initiating breastfeeding from 1998 to 2001. However, a significant increase was seen when comparing the year 2002 with 1998. All age groups showed increases when comparing 2002 to 1998, but the increase was significant only in the 25 to 34 age group. When examining race, in 2002, the percent of black women reporting breastfeeding initiation was higher than 1998, but not significantly higher. For white women, percentages were steady until 2002 when a significant gain was seen. For women of other races (non-black, non-white), non-significant increases were seen over the five years. When comparing 2002 with 1998, percent increases were seen in both the non-Hispanic and Hispanic populations, but were only significant in the non-Hispanic population. There were fluctuations seen throughout the period in all educational levels with non-significant increases when comparing 2002 and 1998 figures.

Breastfeeding at Four Weeks After Delivery, 2002 By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics



PRAMS observed that 60.2 percent of mothers continued to breastfeed at one month after delivery. The likelihood that a mom continued to breastfeed increased with increasing age. Non-black women were significantly more likely to be breastfeeding at one month when compared to black women. Women of Hispanic ethnicity were more likely to continue breastfeeding when compared to non-Hispanic women. Women with more than a high school education were significantly more likely to continue breastfeeding when compared to lesser-educated mothers.

Reasons for Not Breastfeeding, 2002



Among women who did not initiate breastfeeding, the most common reason given for not doing so was they did not like breastfeeding (48.5%). Other common reasons cited were that the woman had to go back to school or work (27.7%) or she had other children to take care of (24.5%).

Appendix A

Technical Notes

Collection of Data

The data collection for the 2002 Illinois Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) was conducted by the Illinois Center for Health Statistics (ICHS), Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH).

Illinois uses the standardized data collection methods developed by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and used by all states participating in PRAMS. Data is collected through mailed surveys with telephone follow up for non-responders. A stratified systematic 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 2,345 women were eligible to participate in the study in 2002; 1,936 women actually participated. Selected demographic characteristics of the PRAMS-eligible population are presented in Appendix B.

Sampling Design

A systematic stratified random sampling design is used to oversample low birthweight (<2,500 grams) births. The sample is divided into two strata- low birthweight (less than 2,500 grams) and normal birthweight (2,500 grams or greater). The weighted response rates in 2002 were as follows:

Overall 83.0%
Low birthweight 80.8 %
Normal birthweight 83.1%

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, nonresponse patterns and omissions from the sampling frame. The final sampling weight used in the analysis of the survey data is the product of these three elements. Weighting is necessary to give unbiased estimates of population parameters.

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

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

Periodically, the PRAMS survey undergoes a major revision during which questions may be modified, dropped or new questions added. Such a revision occurred in the year 2000 when PRAMS went from Phase 3 to Phase 4. Changes associated with the revision are noted throughout this document when multi-year data is presented. Specific wording changes are presented below:

Breastfeeding Initiation

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 Question (2000, 2001, 2002):

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

No

Yes

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 Question (2000, 2001, 2002):

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

On his or her side

On his or her back

On his or her stomach

Appendix B

Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population*

Illinois PRAMS, 2002

Characteristic	Population Size**	Percent	Respondents
Age			
< 20 years	18,040	10.4	219
20-24 years	40,268	23.3	437
25-34 years	89,525	51.9	979
35+ years	24,802	14.4	301
Race			
White	133,234	77.2	1,503
Black	30,691	17.8	349
American Indian	246	0.1	4
Asian/Pacific Islander	8,176	4.7	75
Other Nonwhite	233	0.1	5
Hispanic Ethnicity			
Hispanic	40,348	23.4	455
Non-Hispanic	132,231	76.6	1,479
Education			
< High School	37,210	21.8	391
High School	47,445	27.8	513
> High School	86,075	50.4	1,017
Marital Status			
Married	111,711	64.7	1,244
Unmarried	60,913	35.3	692
Birth Weight			
Low (<2,500 grams)	12,196	7.1	461
Normal (>=2,500 grams)	160,412	92.9	1,474
Parity			
1st birth	67,706	39.3	800
2nd or later	104,725	60.7	1,136
Total	172,637		1,936

*The PRAMS-eligible population is defined as state residents who had in-state births.

**Population figures are compiled from state birth certificate data.

Appendix C

Detailed Tables

Table 1

Intendedness of Pregnancy, 2002

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Wanted sooner	17.6	0.9	15.9 - 19.5
Wanted later	31.0	1.1	28.9 - 33.3
Wanted then	39.4	1.2	37.1 - 41.7
Didn't want then or at anytime in future	12.0	0.8	10.5 - 13.7

* Confidence interval

Table 2
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
Annual Income**															
< \$10,000	61.5	3.1	55.2-67.4	68.3	3.0	62.2-73.9	67.2	2.9	61.2-72.6	70.2	2.7	64.6-75.2	63.5	3.0	57.5-69.2
\$10,000-<\$15,000	59.0	4.0	51.0-66.6	62.2	4.2	53.7-70.0	53.9	4.1	45.9-61.7	54.7	4.0	46.7-62.4	55.6	4.4	47.0-63.9
\$15,000-<\$20,000	52.0	4.7	42.9-60.9	49.4	5.2	39.4-59.5	57.1	4.8	47.5-66.1	61.0	4.8	51.4-69.8	63.4	4.2	54.9-71.2
\$20,000-<\$25,000	41.4	4.5	32.9-50.5	53.6	4.5	44.7-62.3	51.9	5.0	42.2-61.4	60.2	4.6	51.0- 68.7	51.4	4.9	41.8-60.9
\$25,000-<\$35,000	46.5	4.2	38.4-54.8	55.2	4.0	47.3-62.8	46.7	4.1	38.8-54.7	53.8	4.2	45.7-61.8	52.4	4.3	44.0-60.7
\$35,000 or >	24.0	1.6	21.0-27.3	25.0	1.6	22.0-28.2									
\$35,000-<\$50,000							37.8	3.4	31.4-44.6	37.9	3.6	31.2-45.1	30.4	3.6	23.9-37.9
\$50,000 or >							20.4	1.7	17.4-23.8	23.6	1.8	20.2-27.2	17.7	1.7	14.7-21.2
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

**Income categories changed in year 2000; missing response for years 2000, 2001, 2002 is >10%; interpret with caution.

Table 3
 Use of Birth Control at Conception
 Among Unintended Pregnancies, 2002

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Using	51.9	2.0	48.0 - 55.8
Not Using	48.1	2.0	44.2 - 52.0

*Confidence interval

Table 4
 Reasons for Not Using Birth Control at Conception
 Among Unintended Pregnancies, 2002

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Thought she could not get pregnant	30.9	2.6	26.0 - 36.2
Did not mind if she got pregnant	27.3	2.5	22.7 - 32.5
Other reasons	16.3	2.1	12.7 - 20.8
Husband or partner did not want to use any birth control	18.7	2.2	14.7 - 23.4
Had side effects from birth control measures	13.1	1.9	9.8 - 17.3
Had problems getting birth control when she needed	12.1	1.9	8.9 - 16.3
Thought she or her husband or partner was sterile	7.6	1.5	5.2 - 11.0

* Confidence interval

Table 5
Prevalence of Postpartum Birth Control Use, 2002
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Percent	Standard	95% CI *
Total	85.3	0.9	83.5 - 86.9
Age			
< 20 years	88.9	2.3	83.6 - 92.6
20-24 years	86.2	1.8	82.3 - 89.3
25-34 years	85.3	1.2	82.8 - 87.5
35+ years	81.2	2.4	76.1 - 85.4
Race			
Black	87.3	1.9	83.1 - 90.6
White	85.3	1.0	83.3 - 87.1
Other	76.5	5.1	65.1 - 85.0
Hispanic Ethnicity			
Hispanic	85.1	1.8	81.2 - 88.3
Non-Hispanic	85.3	1.0	83.3 - 87.1
Education			
< High School	84.9	1.9	80.8 - 88.3
High School	87.8	1.6	84.3 - 90.5
> High School	84.5	1.2	82.0 - 86.7
Annual Income**			
< \$10,000	85.2	2.1	80.5 - 89.0
\$10,000-<\$15,000	90.4	2.6	84.0 - 94.5
\$15,000-<\$20,000	87.3	2.9	80.4 - 91.9
\$20,000-<\$25,000	87.4	3.3	79.5 - 92.6
\$25,000-<\$35,000	93.9	2.0	88.6 - 96.8
\$35,000-<\$50,000	83.3	2.8	77.0 - 88.1
\$50,000 or >	84.2	1.6	80.9 - 87.0
Birthweight			
Low	79.4	1.9	74.5 - 82.8
Normal	85.7	0.9	83.9 - 87.4

* Confidence Interval

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

Table 6

Reasons For Not Using Birth Control After Pregnancy, 2002

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Not having sex	31.4	2.8	26.1 - 37.2
Other reasons	27.2	2.7	22.2 - 32.9
I don't want to use birth control	22.6	2.5	18.0 - 27.9
I want to get pregnant	17.6	2.3	13.6 - 22.6
My husband or partner doesn't want to use anything	6.8	1.5	4.4 - 10.5
I can't pay for birth control	3.7	1.1	2.0 - 6.7
I don't think I can get pregnant	6.7	1.5	4.3 - 10.3
I am pregnant now	2.4	0.9	1.2 - 4.9

*Confidence interval

Table 7

Trimester When Prenatal Care Was Started, 2002

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
1st trimester	79.9	1.0	77.9 - 81.8
2nd trimester	17.7	1.0	15.9 - 19.6
3rd trimester	2.0	0.4	1.4 - 2.8
No Prenatal Care	0.4	0.2	0.2 - 0.8

* Confidence Interval

Table 8
Initiation of Prenatal Care in the First Trimester, 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	77.5	1.0	75.5-79.4	77.7	1.0	75.6-79.7	76.9	1.0	74.8-78.9	77.3	1.0	75.3-79.3	79.9	1.0	77.9-81.8
Age															
< 20 years	58.0	3.3	51.5-64.3	58.4	3.5	51.4-65.0	51.1	3.6	44.0-58.2	58.1	3.4	51.2-64.6	61.8	3.6	54.6-68.5
20-24 years	70.8	2.4	66.0-75.2	68.3	2.4	63.6-72.7	66.7	2.5	61.7-71.4	65.9	2.5	60.9-70.5	70.2	2.4	65.3-74.6
25-34 years	83.6	1.3	80.9-85.9	85.0	1.2	82.4-87.2	84.8	1.2	82.3-87.1	85.5	1.2	83.0-87.7	86.7	1.2	84.2-88.8
35+ years	86.5	2.3	81.4-90.4	87.0	2.2	82.1-90.8	85.1	2.3	80.1-89.1	82.4	2.4	77.2-86.6	85.8	2.3	80.8-89.7
Race															
Black	65.2	2.7	59.8-70.2	65.4	2.7	59.9-70.6	64.4	2.8	58.8-69.6	61.1	2.8	55.5-66.4	68.1	2.8	62.4-73.4
White	80.2	1.1	78.0-82.3	80.9	1.1	78.6-83.0	79.8	1.1	77.5-81.9	81.4	1.1	79.2-83.4	83.1	1.1	80.9-85.0
Other	91.2	4.2	78.7-96.7	77.9	4.6	67.5-85.6	81.1	5.3	68.6-89.3	79.2	4.8	68.4-87.1	67.8	5.9	55.4-78.2
Hispanic Ethnicity															
Hispanic	62.4	2.7	57.1-67.5	63.1	2.7	57.7-68.2	65.2	2.5	60.1-69.9	66.2	2.4	61.3-70.8	68.8	2.4	64.0-73.3
Non Hispanic	81.1	1.1	78.9-83.1	81.4	1.1	79.2-83.4	80.4	1.1	78.1-82.4	80.6	1.1	78.4-82.7	83.4	1.1	81.2-85.4
Education															
< High School	57.4	2.8	51.9-62.7	57.9	2.7	52.7-63.0	56.6	2.7	51.2-61.8	61.4	2.6	56.3-66.3	60.6	2.7	55.2-65.7
High School	75.1	1.9	71.2-78.6	75.7	2.0	71.6-79.4	75.1	1.9	71.2-78.7	71.3	2.1	67.2-75.2	76.3	2.1	72.0-80.0
> High School	88.1	1.2	85.7-90.2	88.8	1.1	86.5-90.7	87.6	1.1	85.2-89.6	88.4	1.1	86.0-90.4	89.7	1.0	87.5-91.6
Annual Income**															
< \$10,000	65.3	3.0	59.2-70.9	59.5	3.1	53.3-65.3	60.4	3.1	54.2-66.2	66.0	2.9	60.2-71.4	64.6	3.0	58.6-70.3
\$10,000-<\$15,000	63.6	3.9	55.8-70.8	61.1	4.2	52.6-68.9	64.8	4.0	56.7-72.1	65.5	3.8	57.6-72.5	72.3	4.0	63.9-79.4
\$15,000-<\$20,000	67.6	4.4	58.5-75.5	74.0	4.4	64.4-81.8	68.8	4.5	59.3-77.0	67.4	4.6	57.8-75.8	75.5	3.8	67.4-82.2
\$20,000-<\$25,000	76.7	3.8	68.3-83.4	73.5	3.9	65.2-80.4	71.2	4.7	61.3-79.4	64.5	4.5	55.3-72.7	77.2	4.1	68.1-84.3
\$25,000-<\$35,000	76.3	3.6	68.6-82.5	76.3	3.4	68.9-82.4	76.0	3.6	68.3-82.4	77.4	3.5	69.7-83.6	85.6	3.0	78.5-90.6
\$35,000 or >	89.9	1.2	87.4-91.9	92.3	1.0	90.2-94.0									
\$35,000 -<\$50,000							85.1	2.5	79.5-89.3	87.0	2.5	81.1-91.2	87.1	2.6	81.1-91.3
\$50,000 or >							93.2	1.1	90.7-95.0	93.4	1.1	90.9-95.2	94.7	1.0	92.4-96.2
Birthweight															
Low	74.9	2.1	70.6-78.8	73.4	2.6	68.1-78.2	74.4	2.1	70.0-78.3	71.3	2.1	67.0-75.2	76.6	2.0	72.4-80.4
Normal	77.7	1.1	75.5-79.7	78.1	1.3	75.5-80.4	77.1	1.1	74.9-79.2	77.8	1.1	75.6-79.8	80.2	1.1	78.0-82.2

* Confidence interval

**Income categories changed in year 2000; Missing response for years 2000, 2001, 2002 is >10%; interpret with caution.

Table 9a

Satisfaction With Timing of First Prenatal Care Visit, 2002

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Satisfied	84.2	0.9	82.3-85.9
Not satisfied	15.7	0.9	14.0-17.5
Did not want Prenatal Care	--	--	--

* Confidence interval

-- Fewer than 6 respondents

Table 9b
 Satisfaction With Timing Of First Prenatal Care Visit, 2002
 By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Percent Satisfied	Standard	95% CI *
Total	84.2	0.9	82.3-85.9
Age			
< 20 years	67.5	3.4	60.5-73.9
20-24 years	80.8	2.1	76.5-84.5
25-34 years	88.5	1.1	86.2-90.5
35+ years	87.2	2.1	82.5-90.8
Race			
Black	75.6	2.6	70.3-80.3
White	86.3	1.0	84.3-88.0
Other	79.1	5.2	62.7-87.5
Hispanic			
Hispanic	82.7	1.9	78.6-86.2
Non-Hispanic	84.6	1.0	82.5-86.5
Education			
< High School	78.4	2.2	73.7-82.5
High School	80.5	1.9	76.5-84.0
> High School	88.3	1.1	86.1-90.3
Annual Income**			
< \$10,000	74.0	2.7	68.3-78.9
\$10,000-<\$15,000	80.3	3.5	72.5-86.3
\$15,000-<\$20,000	80.2	3.5	72.5-86.1
\$20,000-<\$25,000	78.8	4.0	69.8-85.6
\$25,000-<\$35,000	86.8	3.0	79.8-91.6
\$35,000-<\$50,000	88.7	2.4	83.2-92.6
\$50,000 or >	91.9	1.2	89.4-93.9
Birthweight			
Low	80.8	1.9	76.9-84.2
Normal	84.4	1.0	82.5-86.2

* Confidence interval

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

Table 10

Reasons for Not Getting Prenatal Care Early, 2002

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
I didn't know that I was pregnant	35.2	2.9	29.8 - 41.0
I couldn't get an appointment earlier	26.8	2.6	21.9 - 32.3
I didn't have enough money or insurance	24.0	2.6	19.3 - 29.6
I didn't have my Medicaid card	20.2	2.4	15.8 - 25.4
Other reasons	19.5	2.4	15.2 - 24.7
My doctor or health plan would not start care earlier	7.0	1.5	4.5 - 10.7
I had too many other things going on	5.5	1.4	3.3 - 8.9
I had no way to get to the clinic or doctor's office	6.2	1.5	3.8 - 9.8
I had no one to take care of my children	2.6	1.0	1.2 - 5.3

*Confidence interval

Table 11Topics Discussed by Health Care Professionals
During Prenatal Care Visits, 2002

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Smoking during pregnancy could affect the baby	74.4	1.1	72.3-76.5
Breastfeeding the baby	81.9	0.9	80.0-83.7
Drinking alcohol during pregnancy could affect baby	73.8	1.1	71.6-75.9
Using seat belt during pregnancy	51.8	1.2	49.4-54.2
Birth control methods after pregnancy	80.0	1.0	78.0-81.8
Medicines that are safe to take during pregnancy	88.1	0.8	86.4-89.5
How use of illegal drugs could affect baby	65.8	1.2	63.4-68.0
Test to screen for birth defects and diseases that run in families	85.1	0.9	83.3-86.7
What to do if labor starts early	85.6	0.9	83.8-87.2
Getting blood tested for HIV	79.8	1.0	77.8-81.7
Physical abuse to women by husbands or partners	44.7	1.2	42.3-47.2

*Confidence interval

Table 12

Sources of Payment for Prenatal Care, 2002

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
One source	77.7	1.0	75.7-79.7
Two sources	21.3	1.0	19.4-23.3
Three sources	1.0	0.2	0.6-1.6

*Confidence interval

Table 13

Sources of Payment for Prenatal Care, 2002

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Insurance/HMO	57.7	1.2	55.3-60.0
Medicaid	42.2	1.2	39.9-44.6
Personal income	19.5	1.0	17.7-21.5
Other source	2.7	0.4	2.0-3.6

* Confidence interval

Table 14
 Knowledge About Folic Acid, 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	67.4	1.1	65.1-69.6	72.8	1.1	70.7-74.9	79.2	1.0	77.2-81.1	80.6	1.0	78.7-82.4	84.9	0.9	83.1-86.5
Age															
< 20 years	47.8	3.3	41.3-54.3	56.5	3.5	49.6-63.2	59.0	3.6	51.8-65.9	61.4	3.4	54.7-67.8	66.5	3.5	59.4-73.0
20-24 years	57.8	2.6	52.6-62.8	59.5	2.4	54.7-64.2	72.0	2.4	67.2-76.4	75.6	2.2	71.0-79.7	80.0	2.1	75.6-83.7
25-34 years	73.3	1.5	70.2-76.2	80.4	1.3	77.7-82.9	84.8	1.2	82.3-87.0	86.2	1.2	83.8-88.4	88.9	1.1	86.6-90.8
35+ years	81.9	2.6	76.3-86.4	85.1	2.4	79.9-89.2	86.2	2.2	81.4-89.9	84.7	2.2	79.8-88.5	92.3	1.7	88.2-95.1
Race															
Black	55.7	2.7	50.3-61.0	54.0	2.8	48.5-59.5	57.8	2.9	52.1-63.2	64.6	2.8	59.0-69.8	68.3	2.8	62.6-73.5
White	70.7	1.3	68.1-73.1	77.5	1.1	75.2-79.7	84.4	1.0	82.3-86.2	84.8	1.0	82.8-86.6	88.4	0.9	86.5-90.0
Other	60.0	8.0	43.9-74.3	76.0	4.7	65.6-84.0	76.7	5.7	63.8-86.1	76.8	4.9	65.9-85.0	86.1	4.3	75.5-92.6
Hispanic Ethnicity															
Hispanic	56.1	2.7	50.7-61.4	72.8	2.4	67.8-77.3	81.6	2.0	77.3-85.3	85.8	1.7	82.1-88.9	90.6	1.5	87.3-93.1
Non Hispanic	70.1	1.3	67.6-72.5	72.8	1.2	70.4-75.1	78.5	1.1	76.2-80.6	79.0	1.1	76.8-81.2	83.0	1.1	80.8-85.0
Education															
< High School	48.8	2.8	43.3-54.2	60.6	2.6	55.5-65.5	70.8	2.5	66.6-75.5	70.0	2.4	65.1-74.5	80.7	2.1	76.2-84.6
High School	57.3	2.2	52.9-61.6	64.1	2.2	59.7-68.2	70.4	2.0	66.3-74.2	76.1	1.9	72.1-79.6	74.9	2.1	70.6-78.8
> High School	81.7	1.3	78.9-84.2	84.3	1.2	81.7-86.6	88.4	1.1	86.1-90.3	87.8	1.1	85.4-89.9	91.7	0.9	89.7-93.3
Annual Income**															
< \$10,000	49.8	3.1	43.6-55.9	51.5	3.1	45.6-57.5	65.5	3.0	59.5-71.1	66.6	2.8	60.9-72.0	70.0	2.8	64.2-75.2
\$10,000-<\$15,000	56.5	4.0	48.5-64.0	55.9	4.2	47.6-63.9	71.5	3.7	63.8-78.1	77.4	3.4	70.1-83.4	79.3	3.5	71.6-85.3
\$15,000-<\$20,000	55.3	4.6	46.3-64.0	72.7	4.5	63.0-80.1	69.2	4.6	59.7-77.4	77.0	4.1	68.2-84.0	86.6	2.9	79.7-91.4
\$20,000-<\$25,000	59.2	4.5	50.1-67.7	73.1	3.9	64.8-80.1	77.0	4.4	67.4-84.5	79.3	3.8	70.9-85.7	87.2	3.3	79.4-92.4
\$25,000-<\$35,000	68.0	3.8	60.0-75.0	75.3	3.4	68.1-81.3	85.7	2.9	79.0-90.5	82.7	3.1	75.7-88.1	86.6	2.9	79.8-91.3
\$35,000-or >	82.6	1.4	79.6-85.1	86.3	1.2	83.7-88.5									
\$35,000-<\$50,000							85.3	2.4	79.9-89.5	82.5	2.8	76.4-87.3	86.2	2.7	80.0-90.6
\$50,000 or >							90.8	1.2	88.2-92.8	91.6	1.2	89.0-93.6	93.8	1.1	91.4-95.6
Birthweight															
Low	60.5	2.3	55.8-64.9	69.2	2.6	63.8-74.1	71.5	2.2	67.1-75.6	75.8	2.0	71.7	79.5	1.9	75.5-83.0
Normal	67.9	1.2	65.5-70.3	75.1	1.3	72.5-77.6	79.8	1.1	77.6-81.8	81.0	1.0	78.9	82.9	0.9	83.3-87.0

*Confidence interval

**Income categories changed in year 2000; Missing response for years 2000, 2001, 2002 is >10%; interpret with caution.

Table 15
 Oral Health Care During Pregnancy, 2002
 By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	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	95% CI *	Percent	Standard	95% CI *	Percent	Standard	95% CI *
Total	21.8	1.0	19.9-23.9	34.9	1.2	32.7-37.3	35.8	1.2	33.5-38.1
Age									
< 20 years	16.5	2.8	11.8-22.6	28.6	3.4	22.5-35.6	20.5	3.0	15.3-26.9
20-24 years	30.6	2.4	26.1-35.5	30.5	2.4	26.1-35.4	25.0	2.2	20.8-29.6
25-34 years	20.3	1.4	17.7-23.1	36.6	1.7	33.5-39.9	41.2	1.7	38.0-44.6
35+ years	17.4	2.4	13.2-22.6	40.7	3.1	34.8-47.0	45.4	3.2	39.2-51.6
Race									
Black	26.0	2.6	21.2-31.4	30.1	2.7	25.0-35.7	22.8	2.5	18.3-28.1
White	20.9	1.1	18.7-23.2	36.4	1.3	33.8-39.1	38.8	1.3	36.2-41.5
Other	21.7	5.2	13.3-33.5	26.1	5.4	17.0-37.9	30.9	5.7	21.0-43.0
Hispanic Ethnicity									
Hispanic	18.7	2.0	15.1-22.9	20.0	2.1	16.3-24.3	20.3	2.0	16.6-24.6
Non-Hispanic	22.7	1.2	20.5-25.1	39.6	1.4	37.0-42.4	40.7	1.4	38.0-43.4
Education									
< High School	24.1	2.4	19.8-29.0	25.4	2.4	21.0-30.3	20.7	2.2	16.7-25.3
High School	24.8	2.1	21.0-29.1	28.7	2.2	24.6-33.2	24.0	2.1	20.2-28.3
> High School	19.4	1.3	16.9-22.1	42.0	1.7	38.8-45.3	48.0	1.7	44.7-51.3
Annual Income**									
< \$10,000	30.5	2.9	25.2-36.4	26.6	2.7	21.6-32.3	22.6	2.6	18.0-28.1
\$10,000-<\$15,000	25.6	3.8	18.8-33.8	21.8	3.7	15.5-29.8	19.7	3.5	13.7-27.4
\$15,000-<\$20,000	26.1	3.8	19.4-34.2	28.8	4.0	21.7-37.1	23.1	3.7	16.7-31.0
\$20,000-<\$25,000	31.6	4.6	23.3-41.3	35.6	4.8	26.9-45.4	31.1	4.6	22.9-40.7
\$25,000-<\$35,000	14.7	3.0	9.7-21.7	26.9	3.8	20.1-34.9	27.7	3.8	20.9-35.7
\$35,000-<\$50,000	15.5	2.8	10.7-21.8	38.8	3.8	31.6-46.5	39.9	3.8	32.6-47.6
\$50,000 or >	17.1	1.6	14.1-20.5	48.3	2.2	44.1-52.6	56.0	2.1	51.8-60.1
Birthweight									
Low	24.8	2.1	21.0-29.0	33.6	2.2	29.4-38.0	36.9	2.2	32.6-41.4
Normal	21.6	1.1	19.5-23.8	35.0	1.3	32.6-37.5	35.7	1.3	33.3-38.2

*Confidence interval

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

Table 16
WIC Participation, 2002
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Participation During Pregnancy			Participation After Delivery		
	Percent	Standard	95% CI *	Percent	Standard	95% CI *
Total	42.9	1.2	40.5-45.3	51.1	1.2	48.7-53.5
Age						
< 20 years	78.9	2.9	72.6-84.1	90.1	2.2	85.0-93.6
20-24 years	63.6	2.5	58.6-68.3	76.4	2.2	71.8-80.5
25-34 years	30.8	1.6	27.8-34.0	37.4	1.7	34.1-40.7
35+ years	24.6	2.8	19.5-30.5	29.2	3.0	23.7-35.4
Race						
Black	71.9	2.7	66.4-76.8	86.6	2.1	82.0-90.1
White	37.4	1.3	34.8-40.1	44.6	1.4	41.9-47.3
Other	23.9	5.4	14.9-36.1	26.0	5.5	16.6-38.2
Hispanic Ethnicity						
Hispanic	67.8	2.3	63.1-72.2	78.7	2.1	74.3-82.4
Non-Hispanic	34.9	1.4	32.3-37.6	42.4	1.4	39.6-45.2
Education						
< High School	77.3	2.2	72.6-81.4	88.9	1.7	85.1-91.9
High School	56.5	2.4	51.8-61.1	69.0	2.3	64.4-73.2
> High School	21.2	1.4	18.7-24.1	26.4	1.5	23.5-29.4
Annual Income**						
< \$10,000	81.8	2.4	76.6-86.0	93.9	1.5	90.3-96.2
\$10,000-<\$15,000	75.2	3.8	67.2-81.9	83.1	3.3	75.7-88.6
\$15,000-<\$20,000	69.3	4.0	61.1-76.5	80.3	3.4	72.7-86.2
\$20,000-<\$25,000	62.0	4.8	52.4-70.8	80.2	3.9	71.4-86.8
\$25,000-<\$35,000	41.6	4.3	33.6-50.2	56.0	4.3	47.5-64.1
\$35,000-<\$50,000	16.2	2.9	11.3-22.7	24.8	3.4	18.7-32.1
\$50,000 or >	2.9	0.7	1.8-4.7	4.3	0.9	2.9-6.5
Birthweight						
Low	42.9	2.3	38.4-47.4	54.6	2.4	49.8-59.2
Normal	42.9	1.3	40.4-45.4	50.9	1.3	48.3-53.4

*Confidence interval

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

Table 17a
HIV Testing During Pregnancy, 2002
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Tested			Not Tested			Don't Know If Tested		
	Percent	Standard	95% CI *	Percent	Standard	95% CI *	Percent	Standard	95% CI *
Total	73.1	1.1	70.9-75.2	14.5	0.9	12.9-16.3	12.4	0.8	10.9-14.1
Age									
< 20 years	76.9	3.1	70.3-82.4	8.1	2.0	5.0-13.1	14.9	2.6	10.5-20.8
20-24 years	81.0	2.0	76.7-84.6	7.9	1.4	5.6-11.1	11.1	1.6	8.3-14.7
25-34 years	72.3	1.5	69.2-75.2	17.2	1.3	14.8-19.9	10.6	1.1	8.6-12.8
35+ years	60.4	3.1	54.1-66.3	20.7	2.6	16.1-26.4	18.9	2.5	14.5-24.3
Race									
Black	87.9	2.0	83.5-91.3	8.0	1.6	5.4-11.8	4.1	1.2	2.3-7.3
White	69.9	1.3	67.4-72.4	15.8	1.0	13.9-17.9	14.2	1.0	12.4-16.3
Other	69.8	5.6	57.8-79.6	17.9	4.7	10.4-28.9	12.3	4.0	6.3-22.6
Hispanic Ethnicity									
Hispanic	79.1	2.0	74.8-82.8	7.7	1.4	5.5-10.8	13.2	1.7	10.2-16.8
Non-Hispanic	71.1	1.3	68.5-73.5	16.7	1.1	14.8-18.9	12.2	0.9	10.5-14.1
Education									
< High School	80.6	2.1	76.1-84.4	9.1	1.6	6.5-12.6	10.3	1.6	7.5-14.0
High School	75.0	2.1	70.6-78.9	12.0	1.6	9.2-15.4	13.1	1.7	10.2-16.7
> High School	69.4	1.6	66.2-72.4	18.3	1.3	15.9-21.0	12.3	1.1	10.3-14.7
Annual Income**									
< \$10,000	79.7	2.5	74.3-84.2	8.8	1.7	5.9-12.8	11.6	2.0	8.2-16.1
\$10,000-<\$15,000	75.3	3.8	67.2-82.0	12.7	3.0	7.9-19.8	12.0	2.8	7.5-18.7
\$15,000-<\$20,000	76.9	3.6	69.1-83.2	8.9	2.5	5.2-15.1	14.2	3.0	9.3-21.1
\$20,000-<\$25,000	74.5	4.4	65.0-82.1	10.2	3.1	5.6-18.0	15.3	3.6	9.5-23.7
\$25,000-<\$35,000	66.4	4.1	57.9-73.9	16.8	3.3	11.3-24.1	16.9	3.3	11.4-24.3
\$35,000-<\$50,000	62.2	3.8	54.5-69.4	21.0	3.2	15.4-28.0	16.8	3.0	11.7-23.4
\$50,000 or >	67.8	2.0	63.7-71.7	20.7	1.8	17.4-24.3	11.5	1.4	9.0-14.6
Birthweight									
Low	77.7	1.9	73.7-81.2	12.2	1.5	9.5-15.5	10.1	1.4	7.8-13.1
Normal	72.7	1.2	70.4-75.0	14.7	0.9	13.0-16.6	12.6	0.9	11.0-14.4

*Confidence interval

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

Table 17b
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
Annual Income**															
< \$10,000	74.6	2.7	68.9-79.5	82.7	2.3	77.7-86.8	80.7	2.4	75.5-85.1	75.6	2.6	70.3-80.3	79.7	2.5	74.3-84.2
\$10,000-<\$15,000	72.2	3.6	64.6-78.7	73.3	3.7	65.6-79.8	76.8	3.4	69.4-82.8	75.6	3.4	68.2-81.7	75.3	3.8	67.2-82.0
\$15,000-<\$20,000	72.8	3.8	64.7-79.6	68.9	4.8	58.8-77.4	71.2	4.4	62.0-79.0	78.7	4.0	69.9-85.5	76.9	3.6	69.1-83.2
\$20,000-<\$25,000	63.2	4.4	54.2-71.3	66.6	4.2	58.0-74.3	71.5	4.5	62.0-79.4	79.1	3.8	70.7-85.6	74.5	4.4	65.0-82.1
\$25,000-<\$35,000	62.0	4.0	54.0-69.4	69.7	3.6	62.3-76.2	71.6	3.7	63.9-78.2	69.2	3.8	61.3-76.2	66.4	4.1	57.9-73.9
\$35,000- or >	58.9	1.8	55.3-62.4	68.9	1.6	65.6-72.0									
\$35,000-<\$50,000							61.2	3.4	54.5-67.6	60.7	3.6	53.6-67.5	62.2	3.8	54.5-69.4
\$50,000 or >							64.0	2.0	60.1-67.8	65.5	2.0	61.5-69.3	67.8	2.0	63.7-71.7
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

**Income categories changed in year 2000; missing response for years 2000, 2001, 2002 is >10%; interpret with caution.

Table 18
 Number of Stressors During the Year Prior to Delivery, 2002
 By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	No Stressors			1-2 Stressors			3-5 Stressors			6 or More Stressors		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	24.5	1.1	22.5-26.6	44.4	1.2	42.0-46.8	24.8	1.1	22.8-26.9	6.4	0.6	5.3-7.6
Age												
< 20 years	14.4	2.6	10.1-20.2	37.6	3.6	30.9-44.8	37.2	3.6	30.5-44.4	10.8	2.3	7.1-16.2
20-24 years	14.3	1.8	11.1-18.3	39.1	2.5	34.3-44.1	35.7	2.5	31.0-40.7	10.9	1.6	8.1-14.5
25-34 years	28.6	1.5	25.7-31.7	47.8	1.7	44.5-51.1	19.8	1.4	17.3-22.6	3.8	0.7	2.7-5.3
35+ years	33.8	3.0	28.2-39.8	45.8	3.2	39.7-52.0	15.7	2.3	11.8-20.7	4.7	1.3	2.7-8.1
Race												
Black	14.5	2.1	10.8-19.0	39.4	2.9	33.8-45.3	38.3	2.9	32.8-44.2	7.9	1.5	5.3-11.5
White	26.3	1.2	24.0-28.7	45.1	1.4	42.4-47.8	22.4	1.2	20.2-24.7	6.2	0.7	5.0-7.7
Other	33.2	5.7	23.1-45.2	52.4	6.1	40.5-64.1	12.5	4.1	6.4-22.9	--	--	--
Hispanic Ethnicity												
Hispanic	22.5	2.1	18.7-26.9	46.6	2.5	41.7-51.5	23.9	2.1	20.0-28.4	7.0	1.3	4.9-10.0
Non Hispanic	25.1	1.2	22.8-27.5	43.7	1.4	41.0-46.4	25.1	1.2	22.8-27.6	6.2	0.7	5.0-7.6
Education												
< High School	19.2	2.1	15.4-23.7	42.3	2.7	37.2-47.6	28.6	2.4	24.0-33.6	9.9	1.6	7.2-13.5
High School	18.6	1.9	15.2-22.6	41.5	2.4	36.9-46.2	30.0	2.2	25.9-34.6	9.9	1.4	7.4-13.1
> High School	29.8	1.5	26.9-32.9	46.4	1.7	43.1-49.7	20.8	1.4	18.3-23.7	3.0	0.6	2.1-4.4
Annual Income**												
< \$10,000	10.0	1.8	7.0-14.1	32.8	2.9	27.3-38.8	41.3	3.1	35.4-47.4	15.9	2.3	12.0-20.9
\$10,000-<\$15,000	20.5	3.6	14.4-28.4	40.3	4.3	32.2-48.9	28.6	4.0	21.5-37.0	10.6	2.7	6.4-17.2
\$15,000-<\$20,000	15.4	3.1	10.2-22.5	42.2	4.2	34.1-50.6	35.4	4.1	27.8-43.8	7.0	2.3	3.7-12.9
\$20,000-<\$25,000	19.4	3.9	12.8-28.2	43.5	4.9	34.2-53.2	25.1	4.2	17.7-34.2	12.1	3.3	7.0-20.1
\$25,000-<\$35,000	15.9	3.1	10.7-22.9	48.0	4.3	39.7-56.4	28.9	3.9	21.9-37.1	7.2	2.3	3.9-13.1
\$35,000-<\$50,000	23.1	3.2	17.4-30.1	55.4	3.8	47.8-62.7	20.6	3.1	15.1-27.4	--	--	--
\$50,000 or >	37.1	2.1	33.1-41.2	49.1	2.2	44.9-53.3	12.6	1.4	10.1-15.7	1.2	0.5	0.6-2.6
Birthweight												
Low	27.1	2.0	23.3-31.3	35.7	2.2	31.5-40.1	28.3	2.1	24.4-32.6	8.9	1.4	6.6-11.9
Normal	24.3	1.1	22.2-26.6	45.0	1.3	42.5-47.6	24.5	1.1	22.4-26.8	6.2	0.6	5.0-7.5

*Confidence interval

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

-- Fewer than 6 respondents

Table 19

Types of Stressors Encountered During the Year Prior to Delivery, 2002

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Moved to a new address	30.8	1.1	28.6-33.1
Arguments with husband/partner more than usual	26.6	1.1	24.5-28.8
Lots of bills that couldn't be paid	25.2	1.1	23.2-27.4
Family member was sick and had to go to the hospital	23.8	1.0	21.8-25.9
Someone very close died	18.1	1.0	16.3-20.1
Husband/partner lost his job	14.8	0.9	13.1-16.6
Lost job	13.6	0.9	12.1-15.4
Separated/divorced from husband/partner	11.5	0.8	10.1-13.2
Someone close had problems with drinking/drugs	11.2	0.8	9.7-12.8
Husband/partner didn't want pregnancy	9.7	0.7	8.3-11.2
Homeless	7.1	0.6	5.9-8.4
Physical fight	4.4	0.5	3.5-5.6
Mom/Husband/partner went to jail	4.3	0.5	3.4-5.4

*Confidence interval

Table 20
Physical Abuse by Husband/Partner Before and During Pregnancy, 2002
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Twelve Months Before Pregnancy			During Most Recent Pregnancy		
	Percent	Standard	95% CI *	Percent	Standard	95% CI *
Total	4.1	0.5	3.2-5.2	2.9	0.4	2.2-3.9
Age						
< 20 years***	6.2	2.1	3.2-11.9	--	--	--
20-24 years	7.6	1.4	5.3-10.8	6.2	1.3	4.1-9.2
25-34 years	3.0	0.6	2.0-4.4	2.1	0.5	1.3-3.3
35+ years	--	--	--	--	--	--
Race						
Black	5.4	1.4	3.2-9.0	5.9	1.5	3.6-9.6
White	3.9	0.6	3.0-5.2	2.4	0.4	1.7-3.4
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic Ethnicity						
Hispanic	3.6	1.0	2.1-6.0	2.8	0.8	1.5-5.0
Non Hispanic	4.3	0.6	3.2-5.6	2.9	0.5	2.1-4.1
Education						
< High School	7.6	1.6	5.0-11.4	4.7	1.3	2.8-7.9
High School	5.3	1.1	3.6-7.9	3.9	1.0	2.4-6.3
> High School	2.2	0.5	1.5-3.5	1.8	0.4	1.1-2.8
Annual Income**						
< \$10,000	9.7	1.9	6.6-14.1	6.6	1.6	4.1-10.4
\$10,000-<\$15,000	5.9	2.2	2.8-12.0	--	--	--
\$15,000-<\$20,000	5.1	1.9	2.5-10.3	--	--	--
\$20,000-<\$25,000	4.9	2.2	2.0-11.4	5.8	2.4	2.5-12.8
\$25,000-<\$35,000	5.0	2.0	2.3-10.7	--	--	--
\$35,000-<\$50,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
\$50,000 or >	1.8	0.6	0.9-3.4	--	--	--
Birthweight						
Low	4.5	1.0	2.9-6.9	3.9	0.9	2.5-6.2
Normal	4.1	0.5	3.1-5.2	2.8	0.5	2.1-3.9

*Confidence interval

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

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

-- Fewer than 6 respondents

Table 21a
Prevalence of Smoking Before, During and After Pregnancy, 2002
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Three Months Before Pregnancy			Last Three Months Of Pregnancy			Now		
	Percent	Standard	95% CI *	Percent	Standard	95% CI *	Percent	Standard	95% CI *
Total	21.6	1.0	19.7-23.6	11.4	0.8	10.0-13.0	16.8	0.9	15.1-18.7
Age									
< 20 years	27.1	3.3	21.1-34.0	11.9	2.4	8.0-17.4	23.4	3.1	17.8-30.0
20-24 years	29.9	2.4	25.4-34.7	16.0	1.9	12.6-20.1	24.5	2.2	20.4-29.1
25-34 years	17.4	1.3	15.0-20.1	9.1	1.0	7.3-11.2	13.1	1.2	11.0-15.5
35+ years	19.4	2.5	14.9-24.7	12.1	2.1	8.6-16.8	13.3	2.1	9.6-18.0
Race									
Black	17.7	2.3	13.7-22.6	8.3	1.6	5.7-12.0	17.4	2.3	13.4-22.2
White	23.2	1.2	21.0-25.5	12.6	0.9	10.9-14.5	17.5	1.1	15.6-19.7
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic Ethnicity									
Hispanic	7.0	1.3	4.9-9.9	3.2	0.9	1.9-5.4	5.0	1.1	3.3-7.6
Non Hispanic	26.2	1.2	23.8-28.7	14.0	1.0	12.2-16.1	20.6	1.1	18.5-22.9
Education									
< High School	21.1	2.2	17.0-25.8	13.1	1.8	9.9-17.2	18.4	2.1	14.6-22.9
High School	30.8	2.2	26.5-35.3	18.0	1.9	14.7-22.0	25.9	2.1	22.0-30.2
> High School	17.6	1.3	15.2-20.2	7.6	0.9	6.0-9.5	11.9	1.1	9.9-14.2
Annual Income**									
< \$10,000	32.9	3.0	27.4-39.0	20.6	2.5	16.1-26.0	28.5	2.8	23.3-34.3
\$10,000-<\$15,000	23.5	3.8	16.9-31.8	12.4	2.9	7.7-19.3	19.1	3.5	13.2-26.8
\$15,000-<\$20,000	23.3	3.7	16.9-31.3	14.2	3.0	9.2-21.3	22.2	3.6	16.0-30.0
\$20,000-<\$25,000	18.1	3.7	12.0-26.4	9.8	2.8	5.5-16.8	12.7	3.1	7.7-20.2
\$25,000-<\$35,000	24.6	3.7	18.0-32.6	15.5	3.1	10.4-22.7	21.0	3.5	14.9-28.7
\$35,000-<\$50,000	26.3	3.4	20.2-33.5	11.4	2.4	7.5-17.2	13.7	2.7	9.3-19.8
\$50,000 or >	16.1	1.6	13.2-19.5	6.5	1.1	4.7-8.9	11.4	1.4	9.0-14.4
Birthweight									
Low	25.1	2.0	21.4-29.4	16.2	1.7	13.1-19.9	21.5	1.9	17.9-25.5
Normal	21.3	1.1	19.3-23.5	11.1	0.8	9.5-12.8	16.5	1.0	14.7-18.5

* Confidence interval

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

-- Fewer than 6 respondents

Table 21b
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
Annual Income**															
< \$10,000	20.8	2.6	16.3-26.3	20.8	2.4	16.4-26.0	20.1	2.5	15.7-25.5	21.5	2.5	17.0-26.7	20.6	2.5	16.1-26.0
\$10,000-<\$15,000	18.1	3.1	12.7-25.0	17.9	3.3	12.3-25.2	18.4	3.1	13.1-25.4	17.5	3.1	12.3-24.3	12.4	2.9	7.7-19.3
\$15,000-<\$20,000	20.1	4.0	13.3-29.1	14.5	3.3	9.1-22.3	13.3	3.3	8.0-21.1	12.2	3.0	7.4-19.4	14.2	3.0	9.2-21.3
\$20,000-<\$25,000	16.9	3.5	11.0-24.9	16.7	3.2	11.2-24.0	16.6	3.7	10.5-25.3	18.5	3.6	12.4-26.5	9.8	2.8	5.5-16.8
\$25,000-<\$35,000	15.3	2.9	10.5-21.9	14.7	2.8	10.0-21.1	13.0	2.8	8.4-19.5	12.2	2.7	7.9-18.5	15.5	3.1	10.4-22.7
\$35,000 or >	8.8	1.1	6.9-11.3	8.5	1.0	6.8-10.7									
\$35,000-<\$50,000							13.0	2.3	9.1-18.3	12.3	2.4	8.3-17.7	11.4	2.4	7.5-17.2
\$50,000 or >							7.0	1.0	5.2-9.3	6.0	1.0	4.3-8.3	6.5	1.1	4.7-8.9
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

**Income categories changed in year 2000; missing response for years 2000, 2001, 2002 is >10%; interpret with caution.

--Fewer than 6 respondents

Table 22
 Prevalence of Drinking, 2002
 By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Three Months Before Pregnancy			Last Three Months Of Pregnancy		
	Percent	Standard	95% CI *	Percent	Standard	95% CI *
Total	47.5	1.2	45.1-50.0	6.0	0.6	4.9-7.2
Age						
< 20 years	27.4	3.3	21.4-34.3	2.2	1.1	0.9-5.6
20-24 years	47.7	2.6	42.6-52.8	2.6	0.8	1.4-4.8
25-34 years	50.8	1.7	47.4-54.2	6.8	0.9	5.3-8.7
35+ years	51.0	3.2	44.7-57.2	11.1	2.1	7.7-15.9
Race						
Black	35.3	2.9	29.9-41.2	2.8	0.9	1.4-5.3
White	52.0	1.4	49.3-54.7	7.0	0.7	5.7-8.5
Other	8.5	3.4	3.8-17.9	--	--	--
Hispanic Ethnicity						
Hispanic	20.1	2.1	16.4-24.5	2.3	0.8	1.2-4.4
Non Hispanic	56.1	1.4	53.3-58.8	7.1	0.7	5.8-8.7
Education						
< High School	20.1	2.2	16.2-24.8	2.0	0.8	1.0-4.2
High School	45.5	2.5	40.7-50.3	3.4	0.9	2.1-5.6
> High School	60.0	1.7	56.7-63.2	8.7	1.0	7.0-10.8
Annual Income**						
< \$10,000	42.2	3.1	36.2-48.5	4.5	1.3	2.6-7.8
\$10,000-<\$15,000	33.5	4.2	25.9-42.1	--	--	--
\$15,000-<\$20,000	36.4	4.2	28.6-45.0	4.1	1.7	1.8-9.1
\$20,000-<\$25,000	39.2	4.9	30.2-49.0	--	--	--
\$25,000-<\$35,000	43.5	4.4	35.2-52.1	--	--	--
\$35,000-<\$50,000	52.7	3.9	45.0-60.1	5.7	1.8	3.1-10.5
\$50,000 or >	67.1	2.0	63.0-70.9	12.2	1.4	9.6-15.3
Birthweight						
Low	42.3	2.3	37.8-46.8	4.8	1.0	3.2-7.2
Normal	47.9	1.3	45.4-50.5	6.1	0.6	4.9-7.4

*Confidence interval

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

-- Fewer than 6 respondents

Table 23

Number of Drinks Per Week Among Mothers Who Reported Drinking, 2002

	Three Months Before Pregnancy			Last Three Months Of Pregnancy		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
< 1 drink per week	53.8	1.8	50.2-57.2	79.4	4.1	70.2-86.4
1-3 drinks per week	30.0	1.7	26.9-33.4	16.9	3.8	10.7-25.8
4-6 drinks per week	11.0	1.1	9.0-13.5	--	--	--
7-13 drinks per week	3.2	0.6	2.1-4.7	--	--	--
14 drinks or more per week	2.0	0.5	1.2-3.3	--	--	--

*Confidence interval

-- Fewer than 6 respondents

Table 24

Prevalence of Health Insurance or Medicaid for Baby, 2002

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Yes	96.4	0.5	95.4-97.2
No	3.6	0.5	2.8-4.6

*Confidence interval

Table 25
 Type of Insurance for Baby, 2002
 By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics***

	Private/HMO			Medicaid			Kid Care/CHIP			Other		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	52.4	1.3	49.9-54.8	41.5	1.2	39.1-44.0	6.9	0.6	5.8-8.3	2.5	0.4	1.8-3.4
Age												
< 20 years	9.9	2.3	6.3-15.2	83.2	2.9	76.8-88.1	14.2	2.7	9.7-20.3	--	--	--
20-24 years	25.0	2.3	20.8-29.7	67.0	2.5	62.0-71.7	11.6	1.7	8.7-15.2	1.8	0.7	0.9-3.9
25-34 years	67.4	1.6	64.1-70.5	27.3	1.6	24.3-30.5	4.0	0.7	2.9-5.6	2.9	0.6	2.0-4.3
35+ years	73.3	2.9	67.2-78.6	21.5	2.7	16.6-27.3	4.7	1.4	2.6-8.3	--	--	--
Race												
Black	24.2	2.7	19.4-29.8	71.9	2.8	66.1-77.0	9.3	1.8	6.3-13.5	--	--	--
White	57.5	1.4	54.7-60.2	36.2	1.4	33.6-38.9	6.5	0.7	5.3-8.0	2.5	0.4	1.7-3.5
Other	70.0	5.9	57.3-80.2	20.0	5.3	11.6-32.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic Ethnicity												
Hispanic	24.1	2.2	20.1-28.7	66.5	2.4	61.7-71.1	12.4	1.7	9.4-16.1	2.2	0.8	1.1-4.3
Non-Hispanic	61.4	1.4	58.6-64.1	33.5	1.4	30.9-36.3	5.2	0.6	4.1-6.6	2.6	0.5	1.8-3.6
Education												
< High School	13.6	1.9	10.3-17.8	80.3	2.2	75.6-84.3	8.5	1.5	6.0-12.1	2.2	0.8	1.1-4.6
High School	35.1	2.4	30.6-39.9	57.2	2.5	52.3-61.9	11.0	1.6	8.2-14.4	1.9	0.6	1.0-3.6
> High School	77.0	1.5	74.0-79.7	17.8	1.3	15.4-20.5	4.3	0.7	3.1-5.8	2.8	0.6	1.9-4.1
Annual Income**												
< \$10,000	4.6	1.3	2.6-7.9	88.7	2.0	84.1-92.1	11.3	2.0	7.9-16.0	--	--	--
\$10,000-<\$15,000	14.3	3.1	9.1-21.6	78.1	3.7	70.0-84.5	16.8	3.3	11.2-24.4	--	--	--
\$15,000-<\$20,000	26.7	3.9	19.8-35.1	62.6	4.3	53.9-70.6	14.8	3.2	9.7-22.1	--	--	--
\$20,000-<\$25,000	41.2	5.0	31.9-51.3	56.5	5.0	46.5-66.0	6.4	2.2	3.2-12.3	--	--	--
\$25,000-<\$35,000	59.7	4.3	51.1-67.8	34.9	4.2	27.2-43.5	7.7	2.3	4.2-13.6	6.5	2.2	3.3-12.2
\$35,000-<\$50,000	79.8	3.2	72.8-85.4	10.3	2.4	6.4-16.2	5.1	1.8	2.5-10.0	3.5	1.4	1.6-7.6
\$50,000 or >	94.7	1.0	92.4-96.3	1.3	0.5	0.6-2.8	--	--	--	2.0	0.6	1.1-3.7
Birthweight												
Low	51.0	2.5	46.2-55.7	44.0	2.4	39.3-48.8	8.5	1.4	6.2-11.6	2.4	0.8	1.3-4.5
Normal	52.5	1.3	49.9-55.1	41.4	1.3	38.8-44.0	6.8	0.7	5.6-8.3	2.5	0.4	1.8-3.4

* Confidence interval

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

*** Percentages may not add up to 100 as more than one type of insurance could have been chosen.

-- Fewer than 6 respondents

Table 26

Has Baby Had A Well Baby Checkup?, 2002

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Yes	98.1	0.3	97.3-98.7
No	1.9	0.3	1.3-2.7

*Confidence interval

Table 27
Place of Well Baby Checkup, 2002
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Hospital Clinic			Health Dept Clinic			MD/HMO			Comm. Health Center			Other		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	17.5	1.0	15.7-19.5	9.4	0.8	8.1-11.0	65.5	1.2	63.1-67.8	5.8	0.6	4.7-7.1	1.8	0.3	1.2-2.6
Age															
< 20 years	29.4	3.5	23.1-36.6	17.2	2.8	12.3-23.5	37.4	3.7	30.5-44.8	13.5	2.5	9.2-19.3	--	--	--
20-24 years	25.8	2.4	21.5-30.7	15.6	1.9	12.2-19.8	50.5	2.7	45.3-55.7	6.3	1.3	4.2-9.3	1.8	0.7	0.8-3.8
25-34 years	12.4	1.2	10.3-14.8	6.2	0.9	4.7-8.1	75.3	1.5	72.2-78.2	4.6	0.8	3.4-6.3	1.5	0.4	0.9-2.7
35+ years	13.3	2.3	9.5-18.5	5.4	1.6	3.1-9.4	76.1	2.9	70.0-81.2	3.4	1.2	1.6-6.8	--	--	--
Race															
Black	35.1	3.0	29.5-41.1	11.1	1.9	7.8-15.5	39.9	3.0	34.2-46.0	12.2	2.0	8.9-16.7	--	--	--
White	13.8	1.0	12.0-15.9	9.1	0.8	7.6-10.8	70.7	1.3	68.1-73.1	4.6	0.6	3.5-5.9	1.9	0.4	1.2-2.8
Other	14.2	4.3	7.6-24.9	--	--	--	74.3	5.6	61.9-83.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic Ethnicity															
Hispanic	22.2	2.2	18.2-26.8	25.4	2.3	21.2-30.2	41.2	2.6	36.3-46.3	7.6	1.4	5.3-10.9	3.5	1.0	2.1-5.9
Non-Hispanic	16.1	1.1	14.1-18.3	4.5	0.6	3.5-5.8	73.0	1.3	70.4-75.4	5.3	0.6	4.1-6.7	1.2	0.3	0.7-2.1
Education															
< High School	25.0	2.4	20.6-30.1	27.1	2.5	22.4-32.2	32.8	2.6	27.8-38.1	12.1	1.8	9.0-16.2	3.0	1.0	1.6-5.6
High School	23.3	2.1	19.4-27.7	9.5	1.4	7.0-12.7	57.8	2.5	53.0-62.6	7.6	1.3	5.3-10.7	1.8	0.7	0.9-3.7
> High School	11.2	1.1	9.2-13.5	2.1	0.5	1.4-3.3	83.1	1.3	80.4-85.5	2.5	0.5	1.6-3.7	1.1	0.4	0.6-2.1
Annual Income**															
< \$10,000	28.1	2.9	22.8-34.1	16.7	2.4	12.5-21.9	38.9	3.1	33.0-45.2	13.5	2.2	9.7-18.4	2.8	1.1	1.3-5.8
\$10,000-<\$15,000	29.2	4.2	21.7-38.0	9.2	2.6	5.2-15.8	47.1	4.6	38.3-56.0	10.8	2.9	6.3-17.8	--	--	--
\$15,000-<\$20,000	30.4	4.1	23.1-38.9	13.1	3.0	8.3-20.0	49.2	4.4	40.7-57.8	6.5	2.2	3.4-12.3	--	--	--
\$20,000-<\$25,000	21.0	4.1	14.1-30.2	10.0	3.0	5.5-17.5	62.5	4.9	52.5-71.5	6.5	2.5	3.0-13.6	--	--	--
\$25,000-<\$35,000	11.2	2.8	6.8-17.9	4.8	1.9	2.2-10.4	74.7	3.9	66.5-81.5	6.7	2.2	3.4-12.6	--	--	--
\$35,000-<\$50,000	13.8	2.8	9.1-20.2	--	--	--	81.8	3.1	74.9-87.2	4.3	1.6	2.0-8.9	--	--	--
\$50,000 or >	5.2	1.0	3.6-7.5	--	--	--	92.4	1.2	89.8-94.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Birthweight															
Low	19.1	2.0	15.5-23.2	8.9	1.4	6.5-12.1	61.7	2.4	56.9-66.3	8.9	1.4	6.5-12.1	1.4	0.6	0.6-3.0
Normal	17.4	1.0	15.5-19.5	9.5	0.8	8.0-11.1	65.8	1.3	63.3-68.2	5.6	0.6	4.5-7.0	1.8	0.4	1.2-2.6

*Confidence interval

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

-- Fewer than 6 respondents

Table 28
 Immunization Before 3 Months Old, 2002
 By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Immunized			Not Immunized			Baby < 3 months old		
	Percent	Standard	95% CI *	Percent	Standard	95% CI *	Percent	Standard	95% CI *
Total	91.6	0.7	90.1-92.8	6.8	0.6	5.6-8.1	1.6	0.3	1.1-2.4
Age									
< 20 years	86.9	2.5	81.1-91.1	11.3	2.4	7.4-16.8	1.9	1.0	0.7-5.3
20-24 years	88.6	1.7	84.9-91.5	8.4	1.5	6.0-11.8	3.0	0.9	1.6-5.4
25-34 years	93.3	0.9	91.4-94.8	5.5	0.8	4.1-7.2	1.2	0.4	0.7-2.2
35+ years	93.7	1.6	89.8-96.1	5.4	1.5	3.2-9.1	0.9	0.6	0.3-3.1
Race									
Black	89.3	1.9	85.0-92.5	10.2	1.9	7.1-14.4	0.5	0.4	0.1-2.5
White	91.9	0.8	90.3-93.3	6.1	0.7	4.9-7.5	2.0	0.4	1.3-2.9
Other	94.3	3.0	84.9-98.0	--	--	--	0.0	0.0	0
Hispanic Ethnicity									
Hispanic	90.5	1.5	87.1-93.1	7.3	1.3	5.1-10.4	2.2	0.8	1.1-4.3
Non-Hispanic	91.9	0.8	90.2-93.3	6.6	0.7	5.4-8.2	1.5	0.3	0.9-2.3
Education									
< High School	86.0	1.9	81.8-89.4	11.3	1.8	8.3-15.2	2.7	0.9	1.4-5.1
High School	93.1	1.2	90.3-95.1	5.8	1.1	3.9-8.4	1.2	0.5	0.5-2.7
> High School	93.4	0.9	91.5-94.9	5.2	0.8	3.9-7.0	1.4	0.4	0.8-2.4
Annual Income**									
< \$10,000	86.2	2.2	81.4-89.9	11.9	2.0	8.5-16.5	--	--	--
\$10,000-<\$15,000	88.3	2.9	81.4-92.9	9.1	2.6	5.2-15.6	--	--	--
\$15,000-<\$20,000	91.2	2.5	84.9-95.0	8.1	2.4	4.5-14.2	--	--	--
\$20,000-<\$25,000	93.8	2.4	87.0-97.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
\$25,000-<\$35,000	90.8	2.5	84.6-94.7	6.3	2.1	3.3-11.9	--	--	--
\$35,000-<\$50,000	92.8	2.1	87.5-95.9	4.6	1.7	2.2-9.1	--	--	--
\$50,000 or >	95.2	0.9	93.0-96.7	3.6	0.8	2.3-5.6	1.2	0.5	0.6-2.5
Birthweight									
Low	91.6	1.4	88.5-93.9	7.2	1.3	5.0-10.1	--	--	--
Normal	91.6	0.7	90.0-92.9	6.8	0.7	5.6-8.2	1.7	0.3	1.1-2.5

*Confidence interval

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

-- Fewer than 6 respondents

Table 29
Sleep Position of Infant, 2002

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Back	63.6	1.2	61.2-65.9
Side	17.2	0.9	15.4-19.1
Stomach	12.1	0.8	10.6-13.8
Side/Back	4.0	0.5	3.2-5.1
Side/Stomach	0.7	0.2	0.4-1.3
Back/Stomach	0.8	0.2	0.5-1.4
All three positions	1.6	0.3	1.1-2.3

*Confidence interval

Table 30
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
Annual Income**															
< \$10,000	43.8	3.2	37.6-50.2	47.3	3.2	41.2-53.6	52.2	3.2	46.0-58.4	51.2	3.1	45.1-57.2	50.8	3.2	44.6-57.0
\$10,000-<\$15,000	48.4	4.1	40.4-56.5	46.4	4.3	38.1-54.8	50.7	4.2	42.5-58.9	59.4	4.0	51.3-67.0	56.7	4.4	48.0-65.0
\$15,000-<\$20,000	52.0	4.6	43.0-60.9	58.3	5.3	47.7-68.2	56.2	5.1	46.1-65.8	61.2	4.9	51.4-70.2	60.8	4.3	52.2-68.7
\$20,000-<\$25,000	59.5	4.6	50.4-68.1	58.7	4.6	49.6-67.2	53.6	5.1	43.7-63.3	64.5	4.5	55.2-72.8	63.4	4.8	53.5-72.2
\$25,000-<\$35,000	48.4	4.1	40.4-56.4	59.7	3.9	51.9-67.1	62.5	4.0	54.4-70.0	63.4	4.1	55.1-70.9	58.7	4.3	50.1-66.8
\$35,000 or >	60.8	1.9	57.1-64.4	63.8	1.7	60.3-67.1									
\$35,000-<\$50,000							66.6	3.3	59.9-72.8	69.6	3.4	62.5-75.8	65.4	3.8	57.7-72.3
\$50,000 or >							69.8	1.9	66.0-73.4	74.3	1.9	70.5-77.7	78.2	1.8	74.6-81.5
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

**Income categories changed in year 2000; Missing response for years 2000, 2001, 2002 is >10%; interpret with caution.

***Change in question

Table 31
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
Annual Income**															
< \$10,000	47.2	3.2	41.1-53.4	46.9	3.2	40.8-53.1	48.4	3.2	42.2-54.7	53.6	3.1	47.5-59.6	53.3	3.2	47.1-59.4
\$10,000-<\$15,000	60.5	3.9	52.7-67.9	54.4	4.2	46.1-62.5	63.9	4.1	55.6-71.5	62.4	4.0	54.3-69.8	70.1	4.1	61.6-77.4
\$15,000-<\$20,000	63.3	4.5	54.2-71.5	67.4	4.8	57.3-76.0	63.0	4.9	53.0-72.0	52.6	4.9	43.0-62.1	76.7	3.7	68.8-83.2
\$20,000-<\$25,000	63.9	4.5	54.8-72.1	58.1	4.5	49.1-66.6	76.3	4.3	66.8-83.8	65.1	4.5	55.8-73.3	75.6	4.2	66.3-82.9
\$25,000-<\$35,000	67.4	3.8	59.5-74.4	61.8	3.9	54.0-69.1	72.2	3.7	64.4-78.9	68.7	3.9	60.6-75.8	71.2	4.0	62.9-78.3
\$35,000 or >	77.5	1.6	74.2-80.4	72.4	1.6	69.1-75.4									
\$35,000-<\$50,000							73.2	3.1	66.4-78.8	71.2	3.4	64.1-77.3	75.9	3.4	68.7-81.9
\$50,000 or >							79.2	1.7	75.7-82.3	83.1	1.6	79.7-86.0	85.1	1.5	81.9-87.9
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

**Income categories changed in year 2000; missing response for years 2000, 2001, 2002 is >10%; interpret with caution.

***Change in question

Table 32
Breastfeeding at Four Weeks After Delivery, 2002
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Percent	Standard	95% CI *
Total	60.2	1.2	57.8-62.5
Age			
< 20 years	31.3	3.4	25.1-38.4
20-24 years	48.6	2.6	43.5-53.7
25-34 years	68.2	1.6	65.0-71.3
35+ years	72.6	2.9	66.6-77.9
Race			
Black	34.2	2.9	28.8-40.0
White	64.7	1.3	62.0-67.3
Other	85.4	4.4	74.6-92.1
Hispanic Ethnicity			
Hispanic	68.4	2.4	63.6-72.8
Non-Hispanic	57.5	1.4	54.7-60.3
Education			
< High School	49.9	2.7	44.6-55.2
High School	46.4	2.4	41.6-51.2
> High School	71.3	1.6	68.2-74.2
Annual Income**			
< \$10,000	36.9	3.1	31.1-43.1
\$10,000-<\$15,000	53.1	4.4	44.4-61.6
\$15,000-<\$20,000	58.0	4.3	49.4-66.1
\$20,000-<\$25,000	56.9	5.0	47.0-66.2
\$25,000-<\$35,000	56.4	4.3	47.9-64.6
\$35,000-<\$50,000	66.2	3.7	58.5-73.1
\$50,000 or >	75.8	1.9	72.0-79.3
Birthweight			
Low	55.6	2.4	50.8-60.3
Normal	60.5	1.3	57.9-63.0

* Confidence interval

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

Table 33

Reasons for Not Breastfeeding, 2002

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
I did not like breastfeeding	48.5	2.4	43.9-53.2
Other reasons	29.7	2.2	25.7-34.1
I went back to school or work	27.7	2.1	23.7-32.1
I had other children to take care of	24.5	2.1	20.7-28.8
I had too many household duties	15.5	1.7	12.4-19.2
I did not want to be tied down	12.3	1.6	9.5-15.7
I wanted my body back to myself	17.0	1.8	13.7-20.8
I was embarrassed to breastfeed	7.9	1.3	5.7-10.7
Doctor/Health professional told me that I could not breastfeed	4.4	0.9	2.9-6.5
My husband or partner didn't want me to breastfeed	3.5	0.9	2.1-5.6

*Confidence interval