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2004 Surveillance Report

Illinois Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)

September 2007

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2004 Report

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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 U50/CCU513516 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 2004 surveillance report covers a variety of selected topics broken down into several categories: family planning, prenatal care, risk factors, infant care and health and insurance. For the first time, information is presented on postpartum depression. Trend data are presented for selected topics within each category. Data are presented graphically in the body of the report with detailed tables containing standard errors and confidence intervals found in Appendix C. Statewide estimates, as well as subgroup analyses by selected sociodemographic categories, are presented. All results are weighted estimates reflective of Illinois resident women who delivered a live birth in Illinois. The data methods used by Illinois PRAMS are standardized CDC protocols used by all participating states (see Appendix A for technical notes).

Illinois Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) Highlights, 2004

Family Planning

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

Prenatal Care

- 83 percent of women reported having heard or read about the importance of taking folic acid to prevent some birth defects.
- 70 percent of women reported being tested for HIV during their pregnancy, while 8 percent did not know if they were tested.
- 41 percent of women went to a dentist or dental clinic during their pregnancy and reported being counseled by a dental or other health care worker about care of teeth and gums.
- 70 percent of women reported that a health care worker talked with them about “baby blues” or postpartum depression either during their pregnancy or after delivery.

Risk Factors

- 4 percent of women reported being physically abused by their husband or partner in the 12 months before their pregnancy; 3 percent reported abuse during pregnancy.
- 4 percent of women reported being physically abused by an ex-husband or ex-partner in the 12 months before pregnancy; 3 percent reported abuse during pregnancy.
- 22 percent of women smoked cigarettes during the three months before they became pregnant, and 12 percent still smoked during the last three months of pregnancy.
- 55 percent of women reported drinking alcoholic beverages on a weekly basis in the three months before becoming pregnant. That figure dropped to 8 percent during the last three months of pregnancy. During both time periods, most women reported drinking three or fewer drinks per week.
- 6 percent of women reported being diagnosed with depression after their baby was born. Women who delivered a low birthweight baby were more likely (11%) to report being diagnosed with depression than women who delivered a normal birthweight baby (6%).
- 70 percent of women who were diagnosed with depression after delivery reported taking prescription medicine for the depression; 33 percent received counseling for the depression.

Infant Health and Care

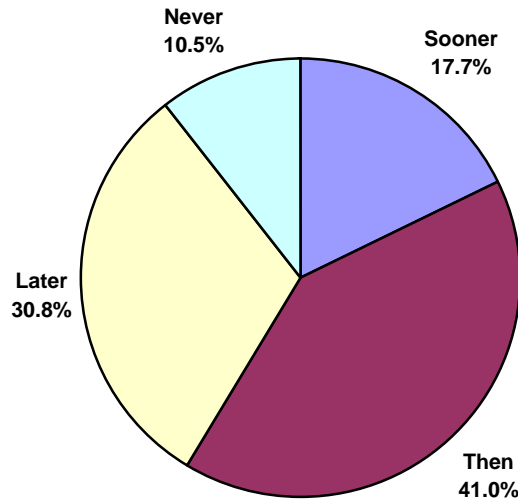
- 98 percent of women said they had an infant car seat for their new baby.
- When asked how they learned to install and use the infant car seat, 25 percent of women reported that a health or safety professional showed them. The majority of women (71%) indicated they learned by reading the instructions that came with the car seat.
- 66 percent of women reported they most often put their baby to sleep on his or her back.
- 75 percent of women reported breastfeeding their baby at least once after birth and 62 percent were still breastfeeding one month after delivery.
- Among mothers who did not breastfeed, the most common reason for not doing so was that they did not like breastfeeding (50%).

Section 1

Family Planning

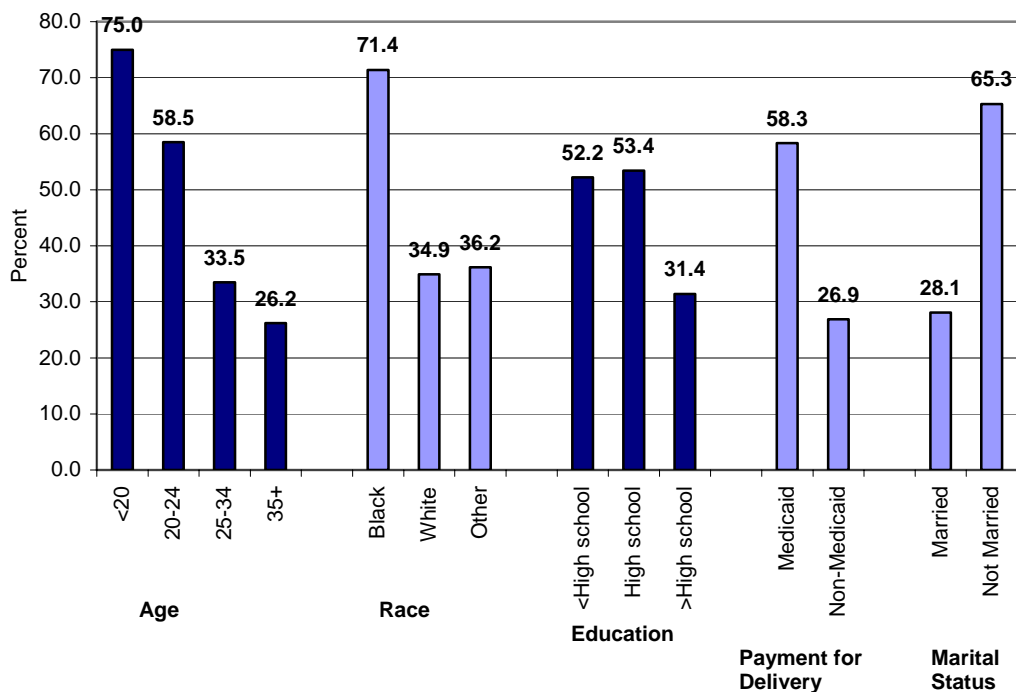


Intendedness of Pregnancy, 2004



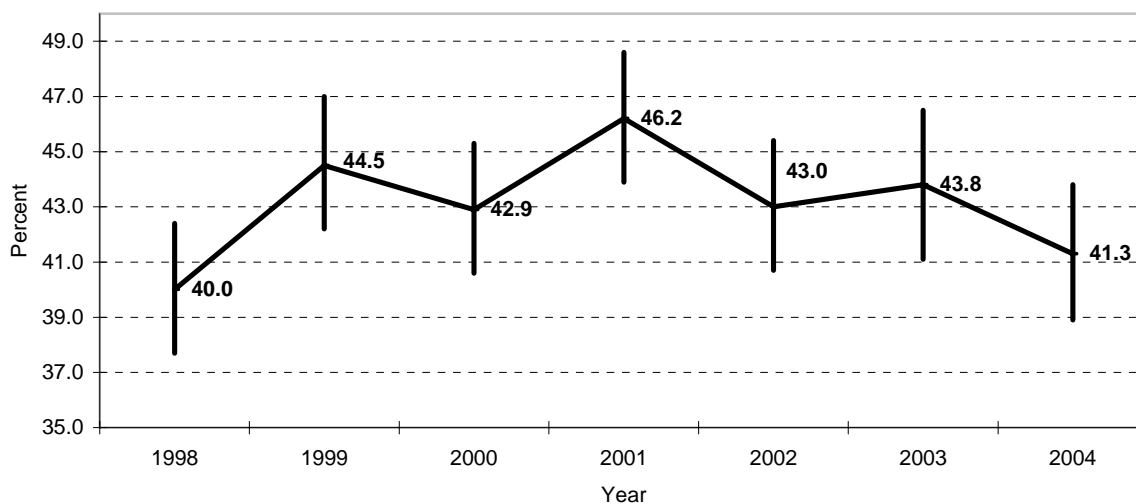
PRAMS asked women how they felt about the timing of becoming pregnant. Women who indicated that they wanted to be pregnant “then” or “sooner” were classified as having an intended pregnancy (58.7%). Those who answered that they wanted to be pregnant “later” or “not then or at any time in the future” were considered to have an unintended pregnancy (41.3%). The Healthy People 2010 Objective (9-1) is to increase intended pregnancies to 70 percent. PRAMS found three out of four unintended births in Illinois were mistimed, meaning that the woman would have preferred being pregnant at a later time. PRAMS also found that 43.7 percent of women who had unintended pregnancies were not using contraception at the time of conception. The Healthy People 2010 Objective (9-3) is to increase the proportion of females at risk of unintended pregnancy (and their partners) who use contraception to 100 percent.

Unintended Pregnancy, 2004 By Selected Maternal Characteristics



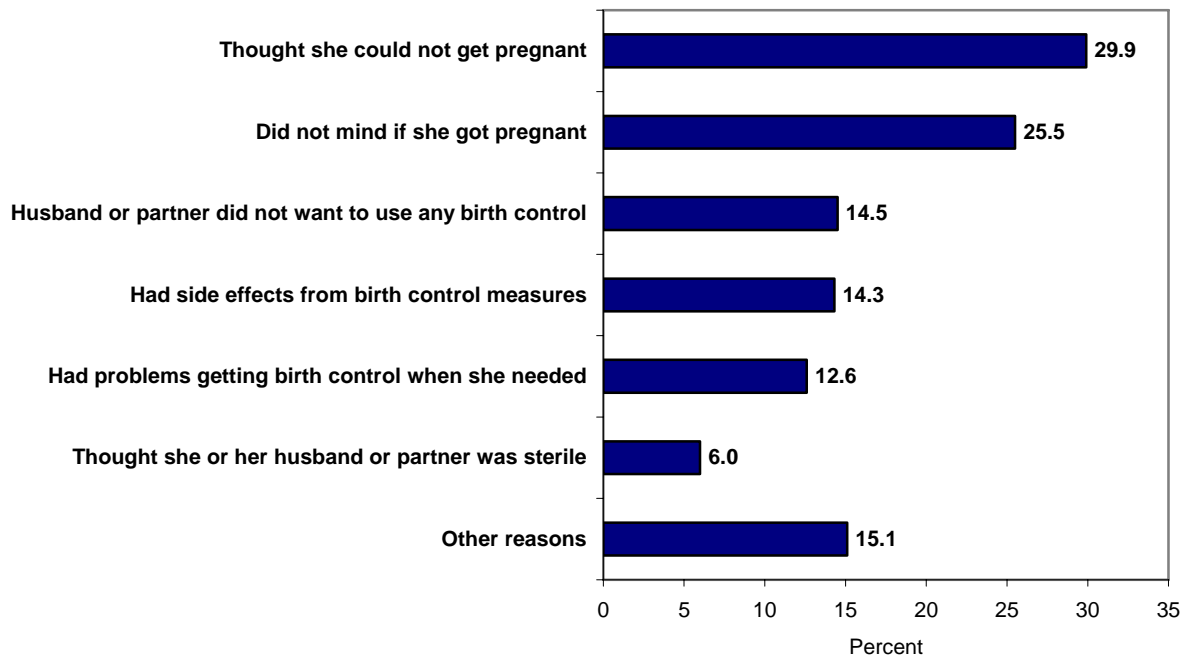
When looking at subpopulations of women, the percentage of unintended pregnancies varied widely and was very high among certain groups. Teenagers exhibited the highest percentage of unintended pregnancies when compared to other age groups. Black women had more than double the percentage of unintended 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 had more than double the rate of unintended pregnancies when compared to women whose deliveries were not paid by Medicaid. Women who were unmarried had more than double the rate of unintended pregnancies than women who were married.

Unintended Pregnancy, 1998-2004 With 95 Percent Confidence Intervals



The above chart illustrates that during the period of 1998-2004, Illinois' did not experience a decline in unintended pregnancy rates. The percentage peaked at 46.2 in 2001 and remained above 40 percent in 2004. Rates among women who were unmarried, young, black, lesser-educated or on Medicaid remained much higher than 40 percent over this time span (see tables 2a and 2b, Appendix C).

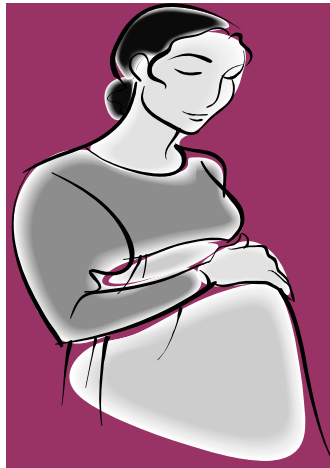
Reasons For Not Using Birth Control Among Unintended Pregnancies, 2004



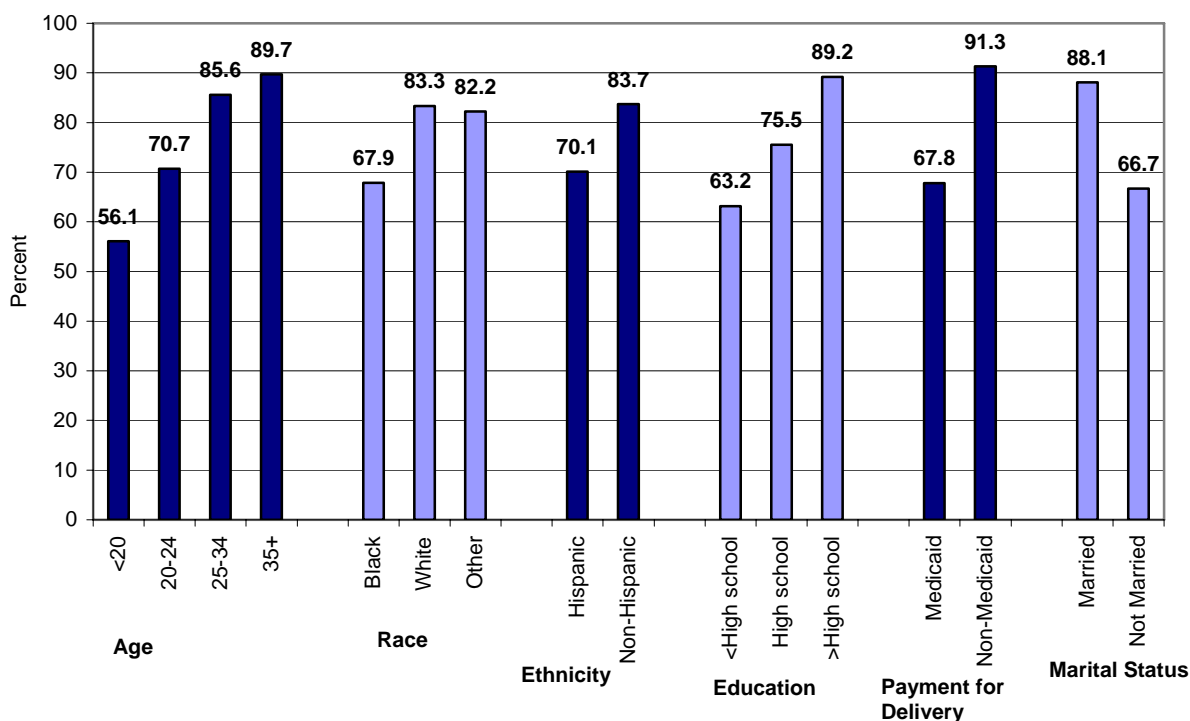
PRAMS asked women why they did not use birth control at conception. Women who had unintended pregnancies stated most often that either they thought they could not get pregnant or they did not mind if they got pregnant.

Section 2

Prenatal Care

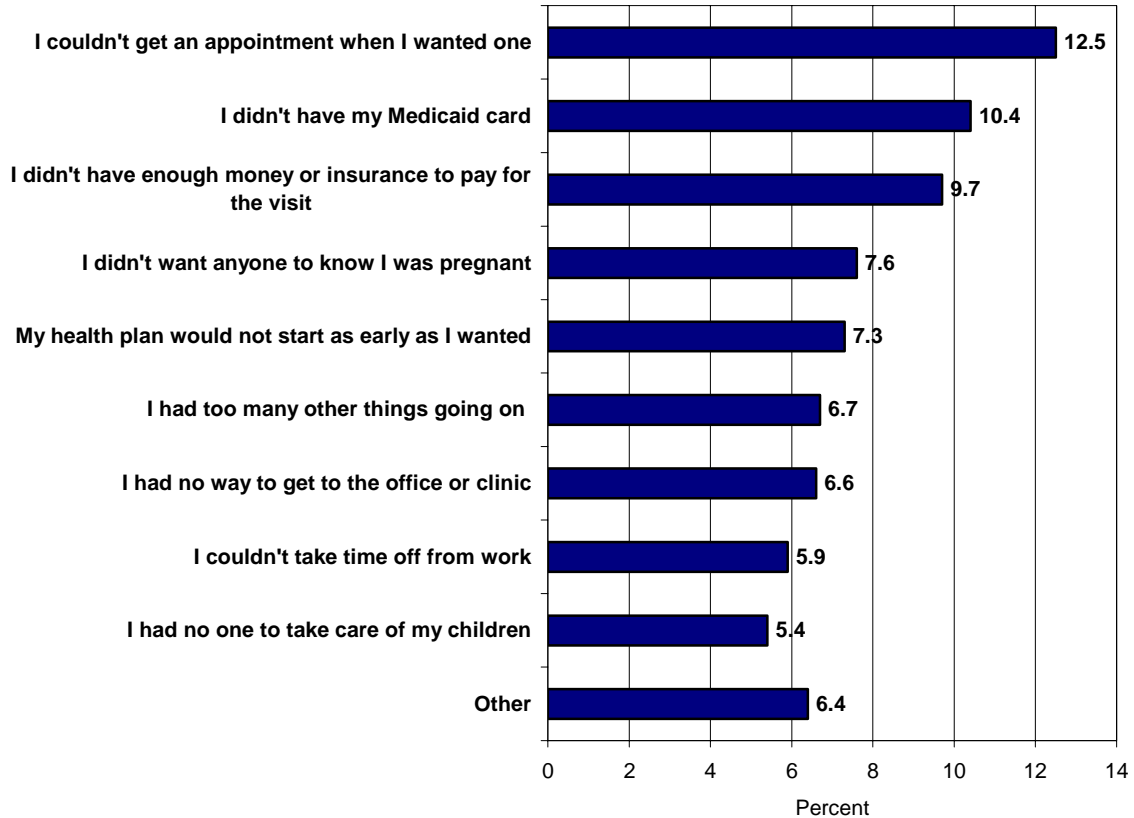


Initiation of Prenatal Care in the First Trimester, 2004 By Selected Maternal Characteristics



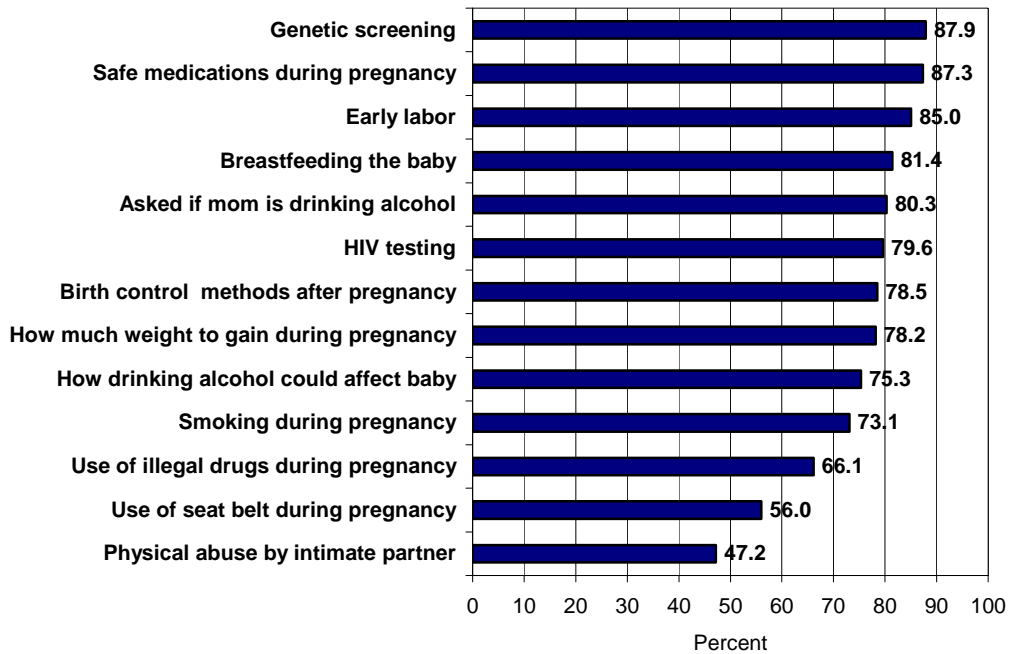
The Healthy People 2010 Objective 16-16 is to increase to at least 90 percent the proportion of all pregnant women who receive prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy. Among all Illinois women, 80.6 percent reported having their first prenatal care visit during the first trimester of their pregnancies. For certain subgroups of women, however, the percentages reported were much lower as illustrated in the chart above. Young, black, or Hispanic women were less likely to initiate prenatal care in the first trimester when compared with older, non-black or non-Hispanic women. Women who were not married or whose deliveries were paid for by Medicaid also were much less likely to initiate care in the first trimester when compared with married women or women whose deliveries were not paid for by Medicaid.

Problems Getting Prenatal Care, 2004



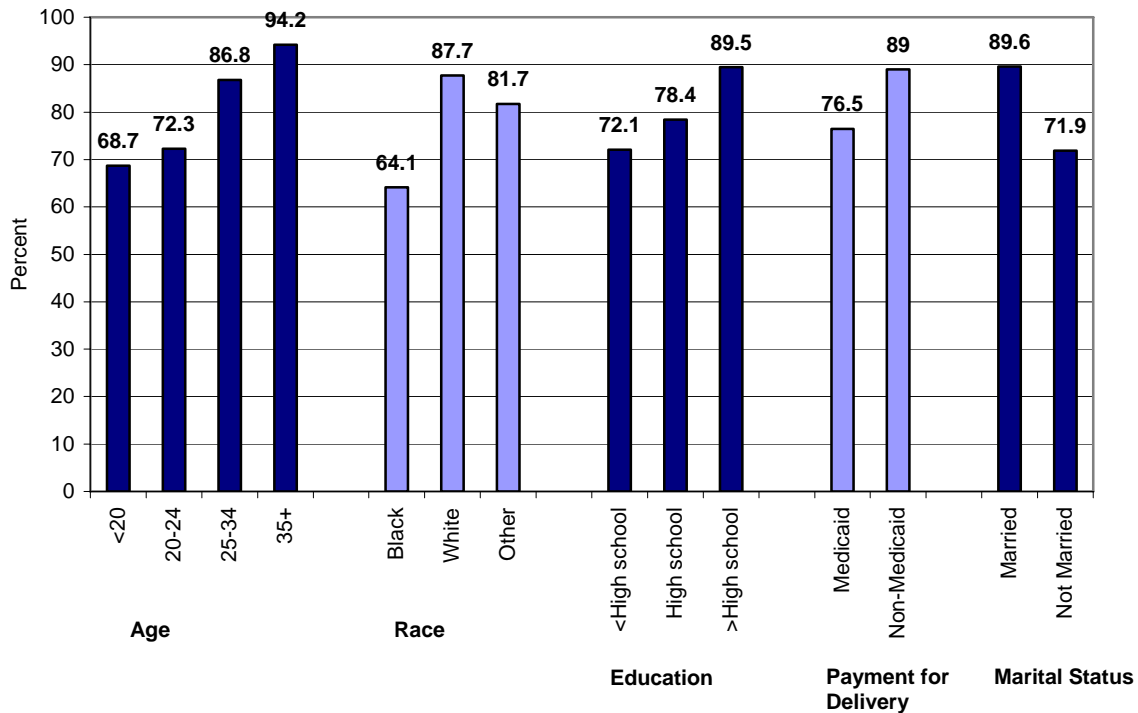
PRAMS provided a list of problems that women can have when getting prenatal care and asked women to indicate if they experienced problems with each item. The chart above shows that the top three problems related to not being able to get an appointment in time and not having a means of paying for the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

Topics Discussed by Health Care Professionals During Prenatal Care Visits, 2004



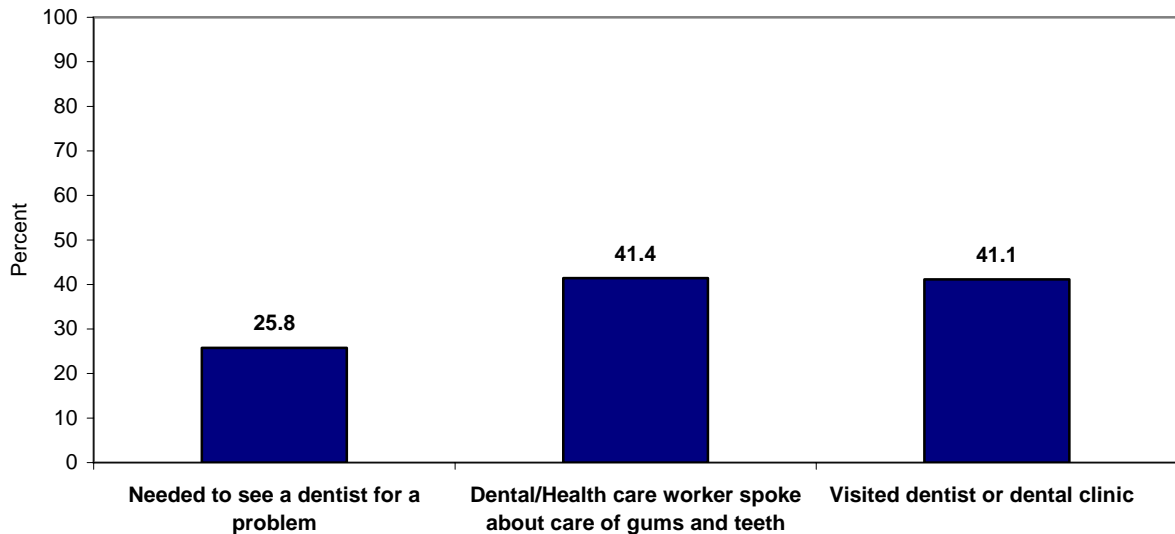
PRAMS asked women about subjects discussed by health care professionals at prenatal care visits and found that topics least discussed included use of seatbelt during pregnancy and intimate partner physical abuse.

Knowledge About Folic Acid, 2004 By Selected Maternal Characteristics



Overall, 83.3 percent of women heard or read that folic acid could prevent some birth defects. However, significant differences were seen among subpopulations of women as highlighted in the chart above. Older or more educated women were more likely to be aware of the benefits of folic acid when compared to younger or lesser-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, 2004

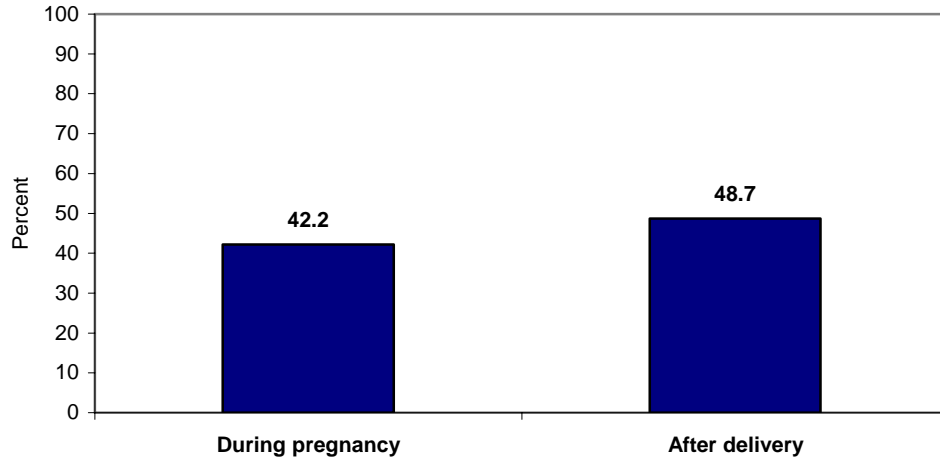


Every woman should see a dentist or dental hygienist during pregnancy. Pregnancy increases the risk for certain oral health diseases, and women who have gum disease are more likely to deliver a premature or low birthweight baby. In 2004, only slightly more than 40 percent of women in Illinois said they visited a dentist or dental clinic during pregnancy. About the same percentage reported that a health care worker spoke with them about the care of their teeth and gums. About a fourth of women said they needed to see the dentist for a problem.

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

Black women were more likely than white women to report needing to see the dentist for a problem. Lesser-educated women and those whose deliveries were paid for by Medicaid also were more likely to report needing to see the dentist for a problem. .

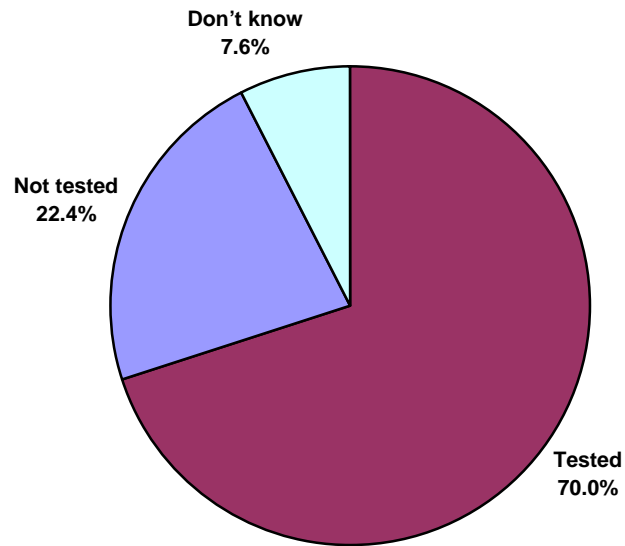
WIC Participation, 2004



PRAMS found that 42.2 percent of women reported participating in the WIC* program during pregnancy, while nearly 49 percent participated after delivery. Characteristics of women most likely to participate in the program included being unmarried, young, of black race, of Hispanic ethnicity, or having a high school education or less (see table 11, Appendix C).

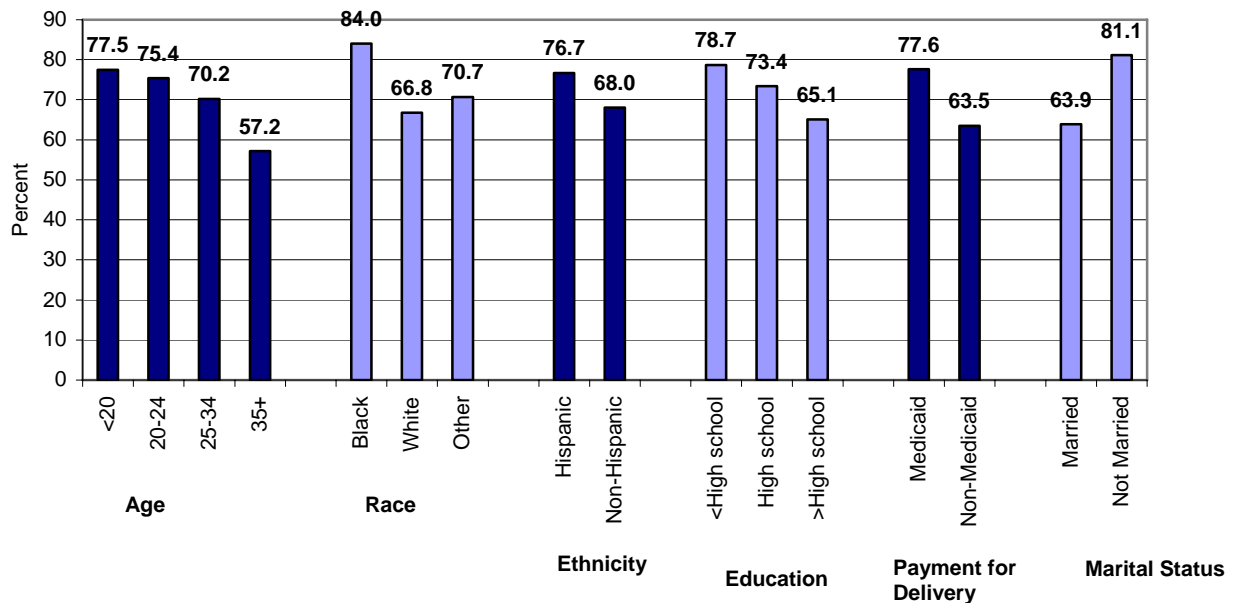
*WIC is the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children funded by the U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and is administered in Illinois by the Illinois Department of Human Services.

HIV Testing During Pregnancy, 2004



In 2004, 70.0 percent of women indicated they were tested for HIV during pregnancy, 22.4 percent were not tested and 7.6 percent did not know if they were tested.

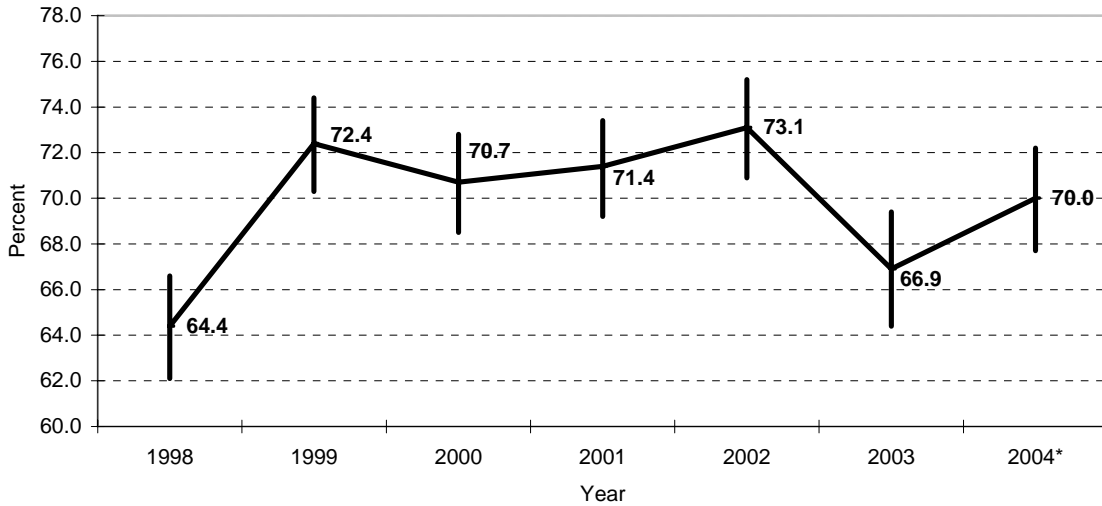
HIV Testing During Pregnancy, 2004 By Selected Maternal Characteristics



PRAMS found that black women were significantly more likely to be tested for HIV when compared to women of other races. Hispanic women were more likely to be tested than non-Hispanic women. Women whose deliveries were paid for by Medicaid and women who were not married also were more likely to have been tested than women whose deliveries were not paid for by Medicaid and married women. Women age 35 years and older, as well as women with more than a high school education, were less likely to be tested than younger women with less education.

HIV Testing During Pregnancy, 1998-2004

With 95 Percent Confidence Intervals

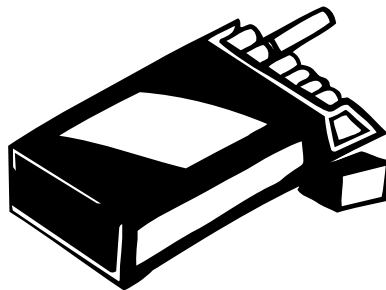


*Change in question; see appendix A.

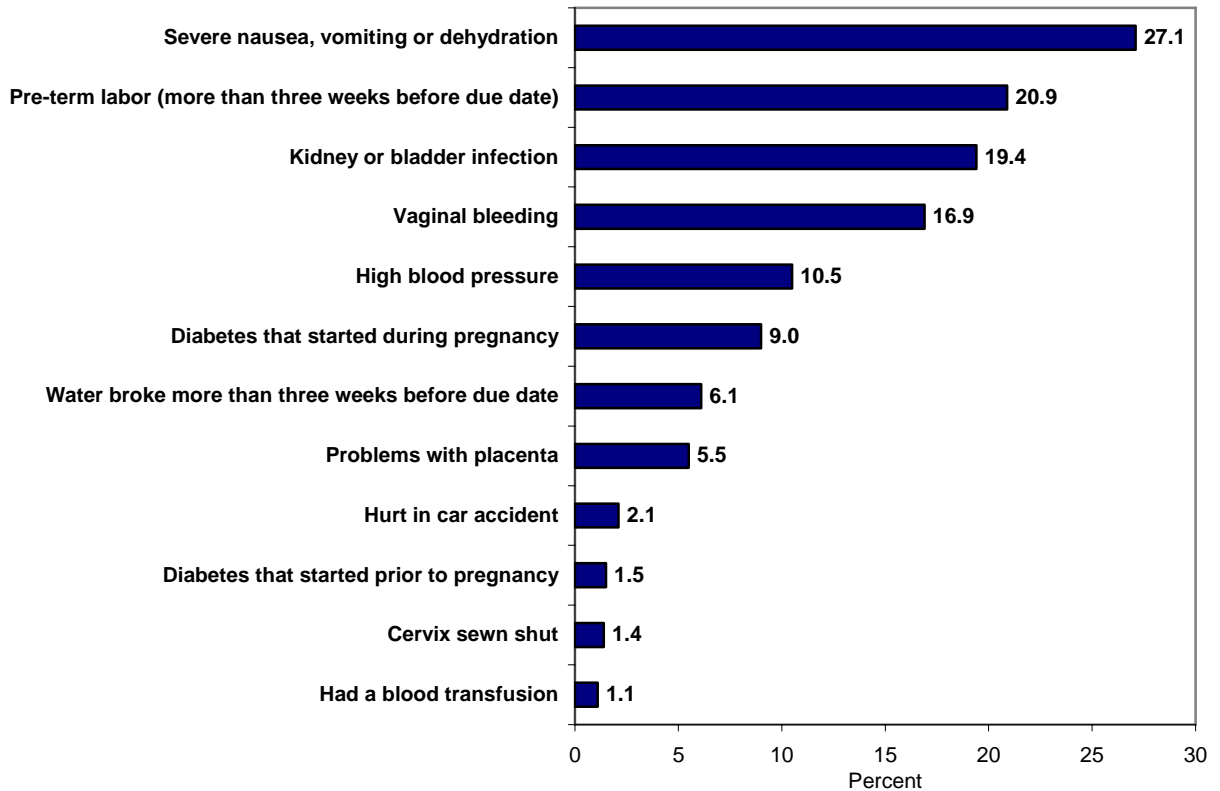
PRAMS found a significant increase in reported HIV testing from 1998 to 1999 followed by a leveling off between 1999 and 2002. A significant decline occurred from 2002 to 2003 followed by an increase in the percentage in 2004. Throughout the period black women were tested at higher rates than women of other races. Younger and less educated women also were tested at higher rates when compared to older more educated women. Unmarried women and those whose deliveries were paid for by Medicaid were tested at higher rates than married women and those whose deliveries were not paid for by Medicaid (see tables 12a, 12b, 12c, Appendix C).

Section 3

Risk Factors

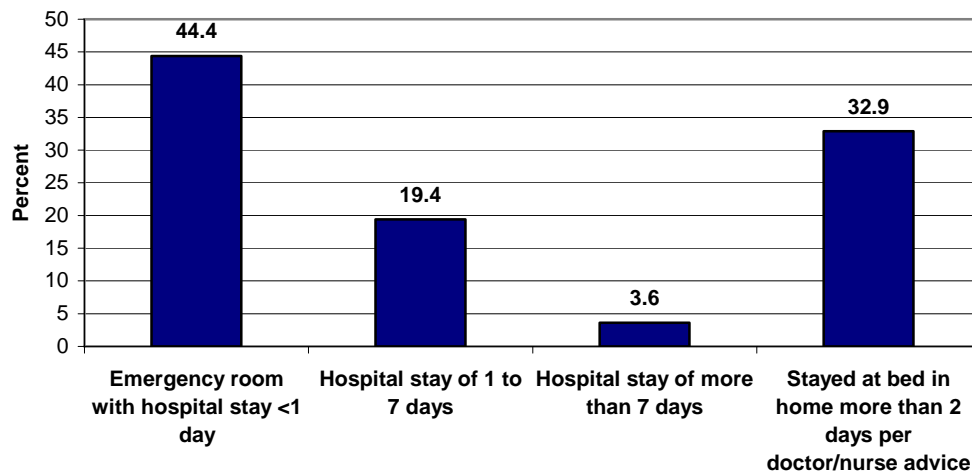


Problems During Pregnancy, 2004



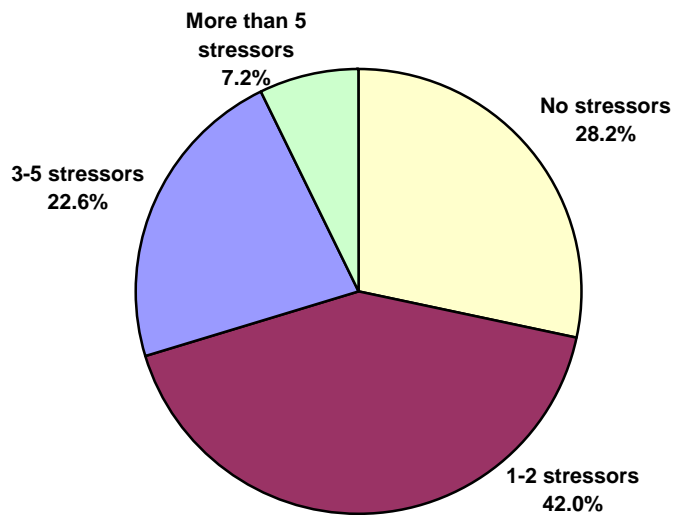
PRAMS asked women if they experienced certain problems during pregnancy and found that the most common problem reported was severe nausea, vomiting or dehydration. About one in five women reported experiencing pre-term labor and about the same proportion reported experiencing kidney or bladder infections.

Hospital Visits or Bedrest for Problems During Pregnancy, 2004



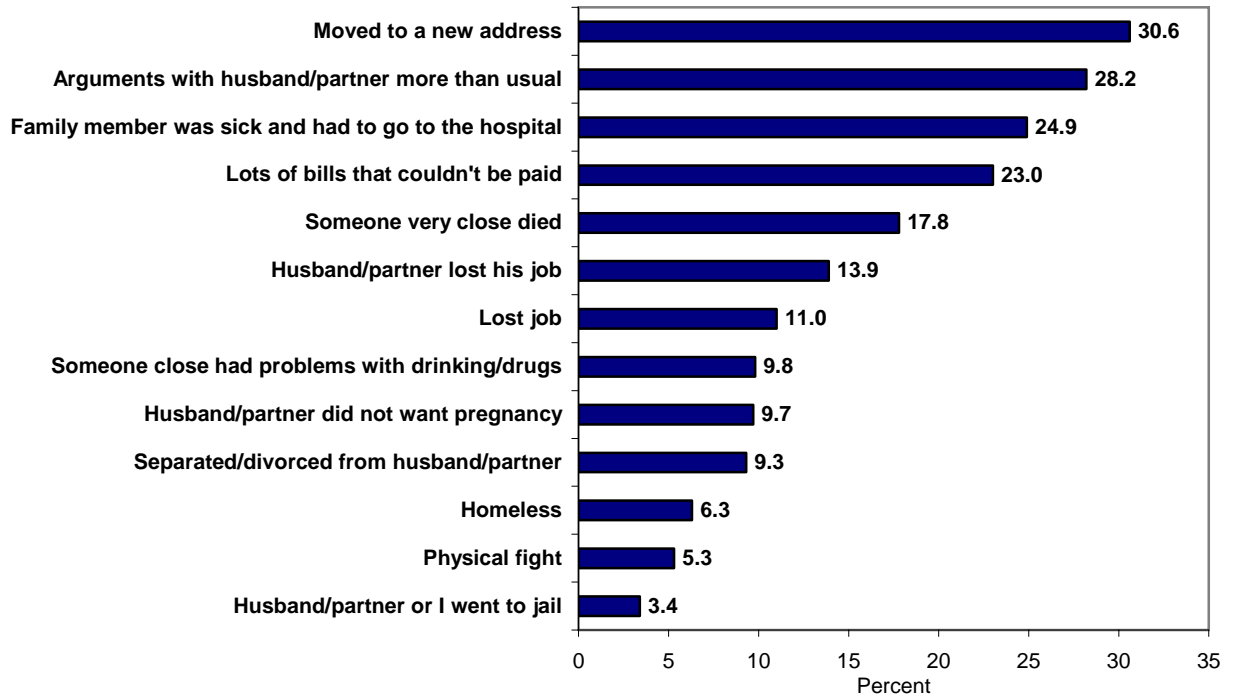
PRAMS asked women if any of the health problems reported during pregnancy resulted in hospital stays or bed rest. A total of 44.4 percent reported visiting the emergency room, and about one in five required a hospital stay of up to a week. A third were advised to have bed rest for more than two days. Fewer than four percent reported staying in the hospital for more than seven days for pregnancy related problems.

Stressors Prior to Delivery, 2004

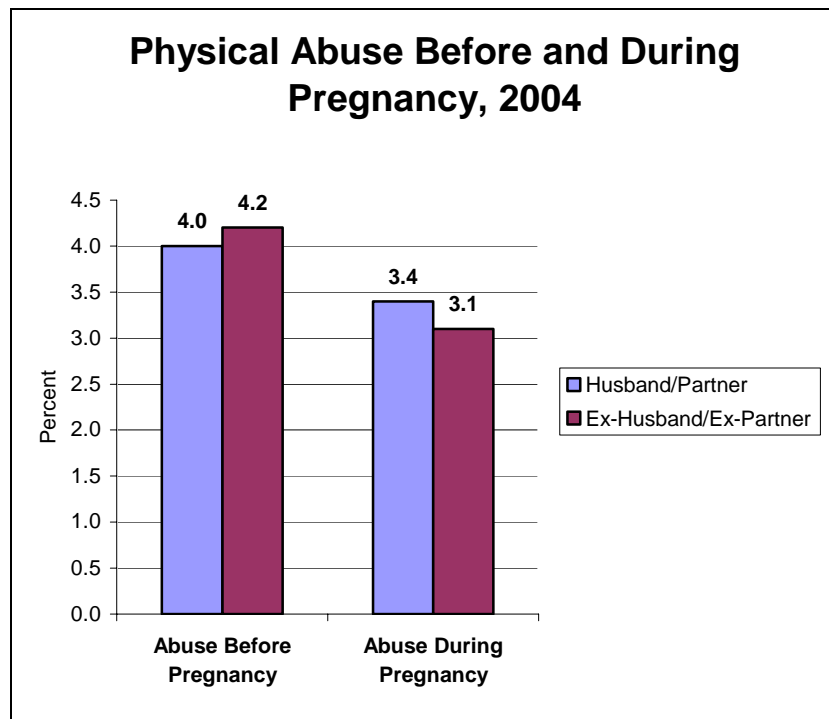


PRAMS asked about stressful events that occurred during the 12 months prior to delivery and found that 28.2 percent of women reported experiencing no major stressful events while 42 percent reported experiencing one to two stressors. The remaining 29.8 percent reported experiencing more than three stressors.

Types of Stressors Prior to Delivery, 2004

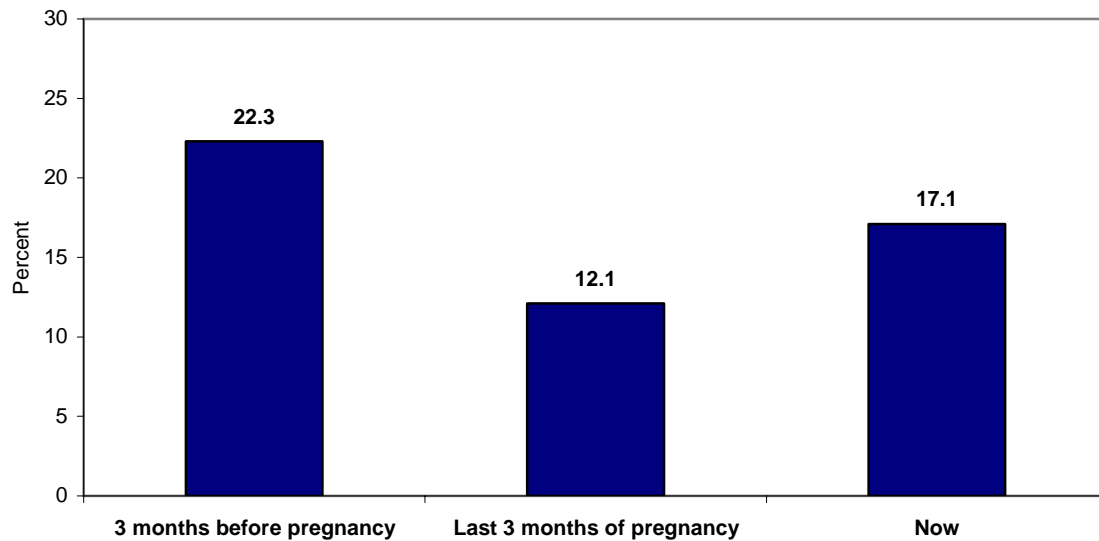


Overall, the two most commonly reported stressors were moving to a new address (30.6%) and having more arguments with a husband/partner (28.2%). About one in four women reported having a very sick family member or having a lot of bills that could not be paid.



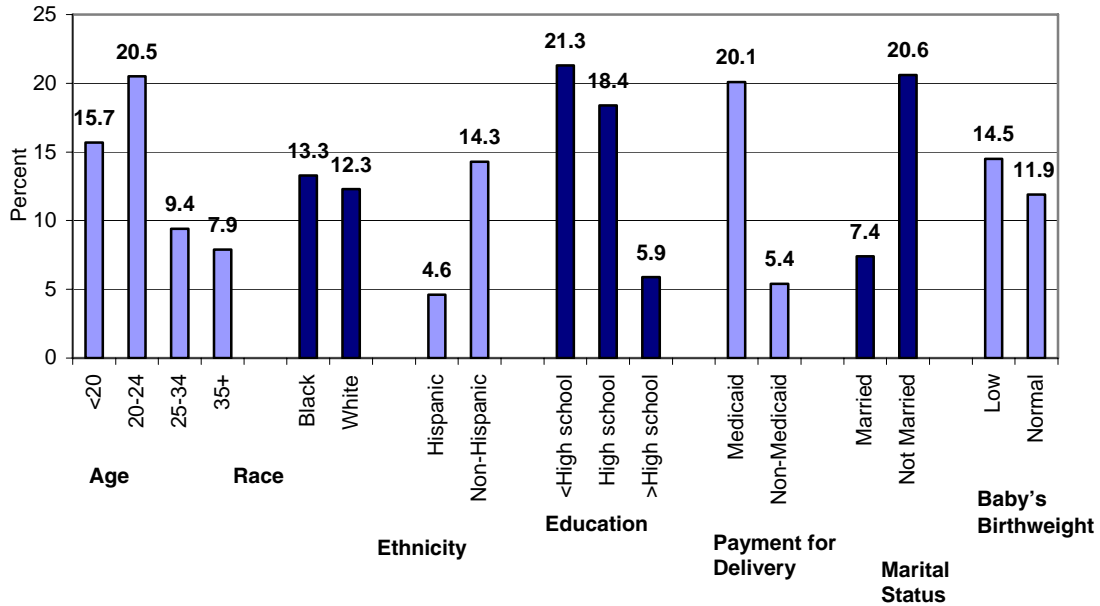
PRAMS asked women about abuse before and during pregnancy and found slightly fewer women reported abuse during pregnancy when compared with before pregnancy. Similar rates of reported abuse occurred from ex-husbands/ex-partners when compared with current husbands/partners during both time periods. Younger women and lesser educated women reported abuse more often than older more educated women. Black women were more likely to report abuse than white women. Unmarried women and women whose deliveries were paid for by Medicaid were more likely to report abuse when compared with married women and those whose deliveries were not paid for by Medicaid (see tables 17 and 18, Appendix C).

Prevalence of Smoking Before, During and After Pregnancy, 2004



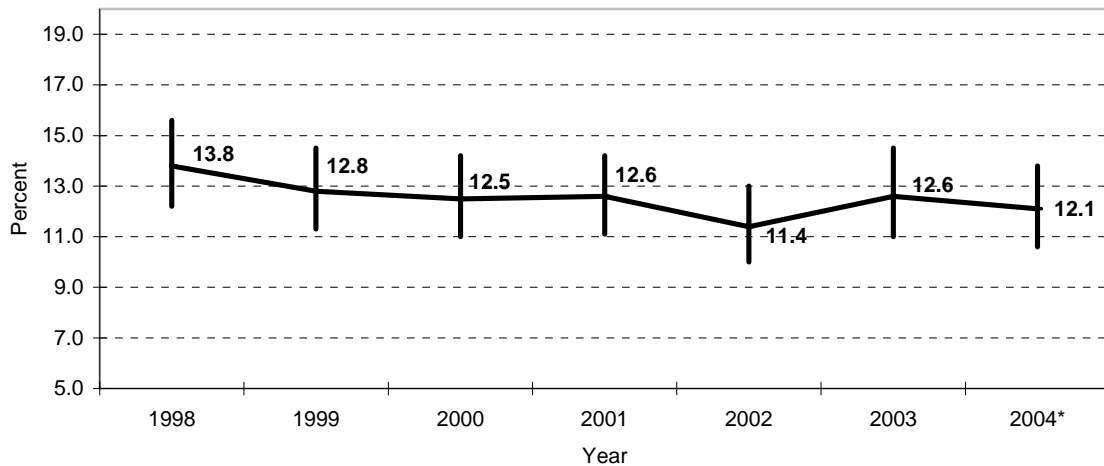
Healthy People 2010 Objective 16-17c is to reduce cigarette smoking to a prevalence of no more than 1 percent among pregnant women. In Illinois, PRAMS found that during the three months before pregnancy, 22.3 percent of women reported they were smoking. This decreased to 12.1 percent during the last three months of pregnancy. After delivery, reported smoking climbed to 17.1 percent. Significant differences were seen when comparing different groups of women.

**Prevalence of Smoking
During the Last Three Months of Pregnancy, 2004
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics**



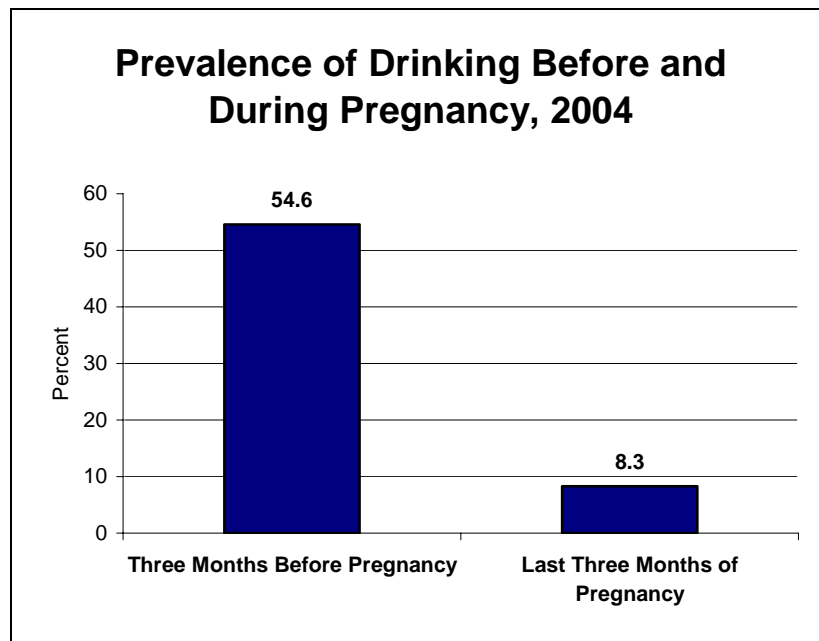
Women with a high school education or less were more likely to smoke during all three periods when compared with women with more than a high school education. Non-Hispanic women, as well as black and white women, were more likely to smoke during all three time periods when compared to Hispanic women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

**Prevalence of Smoking
During the Last Three Months of Pregnancy, 1998-2004**
With 95 Percent Confidence Intervals

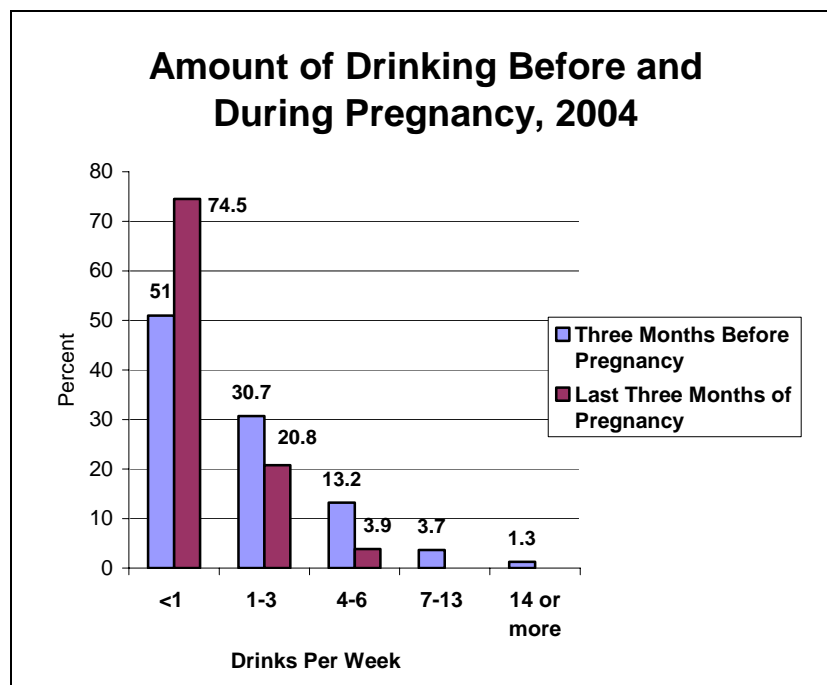


*Change in question; see appendix A.

From 1998 to 2004 there was an overall slight decline in the percentage of reported smoking during pregnancy. The change was not statistically significant. Significant increases or decreases in smoking were not observed in subpopulations of race, age, ethnicity or education. However, gaps remained between groups during the time period with black and white women more likely to smoke than women of other races, and non-Hispanic women more likely to smoke than Hispanic women. Unmarried women and those with a high school education or less were more likely to smoke than married women and those with more than a high school education. Women whose deliveries were paid for by Medicaid were more likely to smoke than women whose deliveries were not paid for by Medicaid (see tables 19a, 19b and 19c, Appendix C).

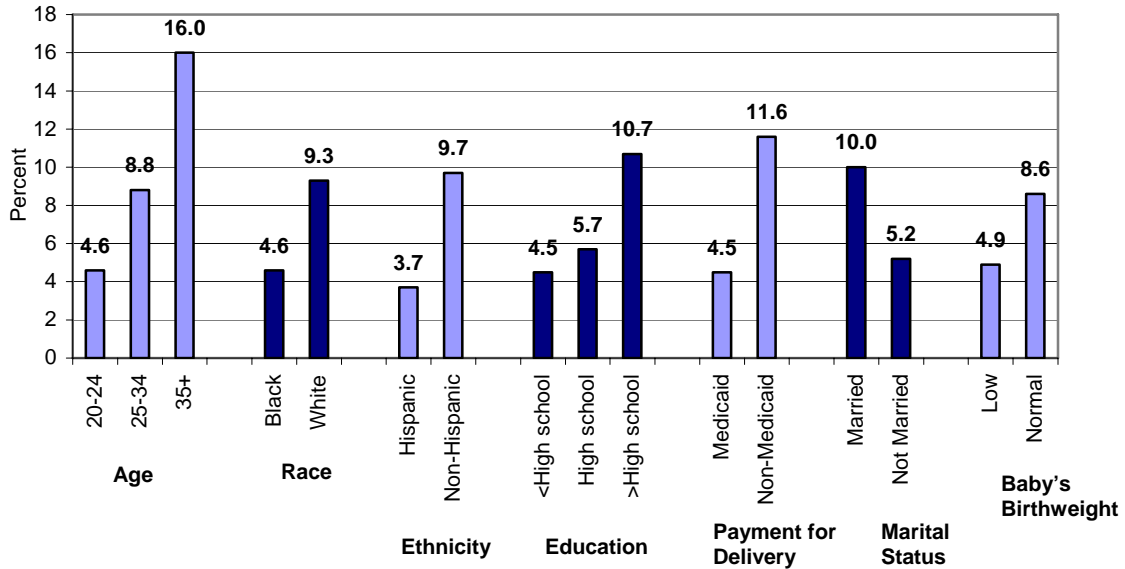


Healthy People 2010 Objective 16-17a is to increase abstinence from alcohol by pregnant women to at least 94 percent. PRAMS asked women about alcohol use just prior to pregnancy and late into pregnancy. In Illinois, more than half of women reported drinking in the three months before pregnancy while 8.3 percent reported drinking during the last three months of pregnancy.



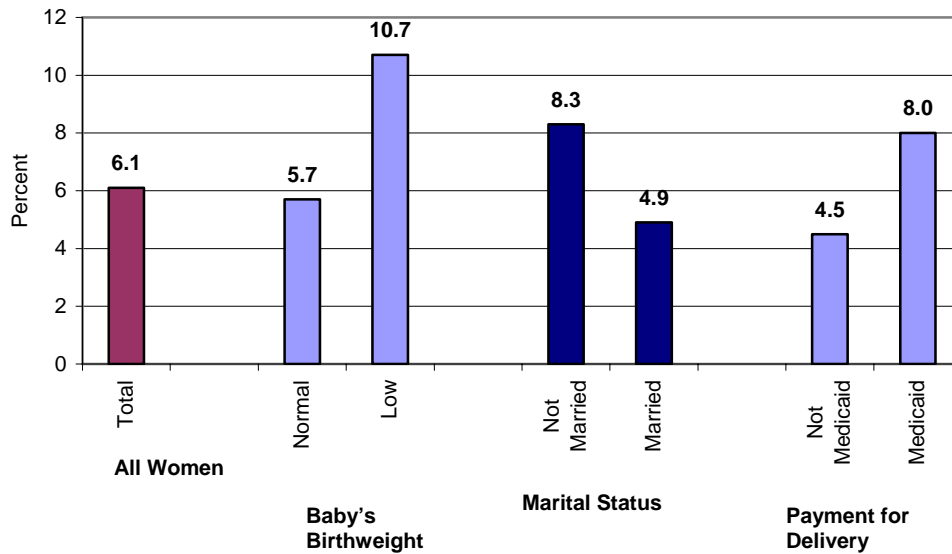
Among women who reported drinking, nearly 75 percent drank less than one drink per week during pregnancy while most (95.3%) reported drinking three or fewer drinks per week.

**Prevalence of Drinking
During the Last Three Months of Pregnancy, 2004
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics**



During both time periods, certain subpopulations of women were more likely to report drinking than others. Drinking increased with age of mother, with 16 percent of women age 35 years or older reporting drinking during pregnancy. Drinking increased with education of mother and was higher among non-Hispanic women, married women and women whose deliveries were not paid for by Medicaid. Among races, white women reported higher percentages of drinking when compared with black women (see tables 20 and 21, Appendix C).

Postpartum Depression Diagnosis, 2004 By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics



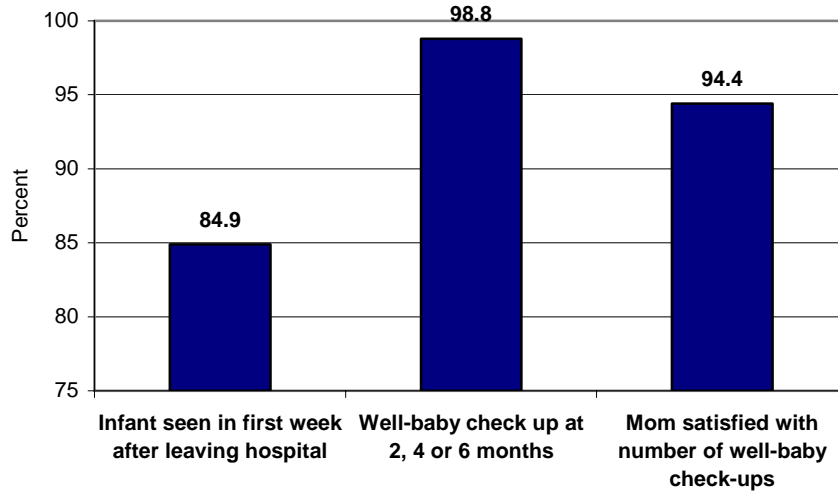
Nearly 70 percent of women reported that a health care worker talked with them either during pregnancy or after delivery about “baby blues” or postpartum depression. After the baby was born, 6.1 percent of new mothers indicated to PRAMS that they had been diagnosed with depression. PRAMS found several significant differences when comparing subpopulations of women (see chart above). Women who delivered low birthweight babies were significantly more likely to be diagnosed with depression when compared to women who had given birth to normal birthweight babies. Unmarried women and women whose deliveries were paid for by Medicaid also reported being diagnosed with depression at a higher rate than married women and women whose deliveries were not paid for by Medicaid.

Section 4

Infant Care and Health

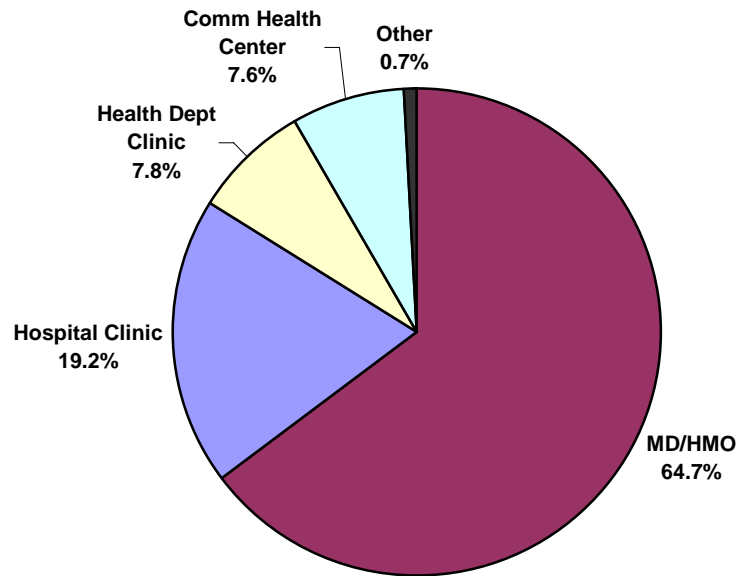


Infant Checkups, 2004



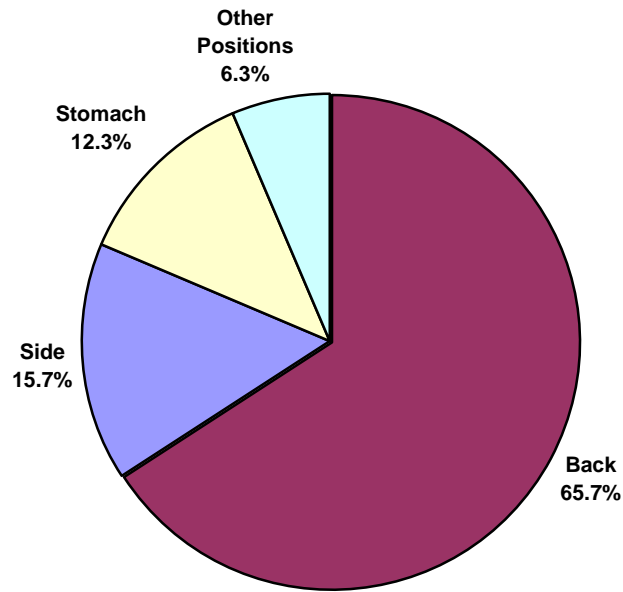
PRAMS asked women about infant check-ups and found that nearly 85 percent of babies were seen within the first week after leaving the hospital and nearly all babies (98.8%) had a regular health visit at 2, 4 or 6 months of age. Overall, women were satisfied with the number of checkups their babies had.

Place of Well-Baby Checkup, 2004



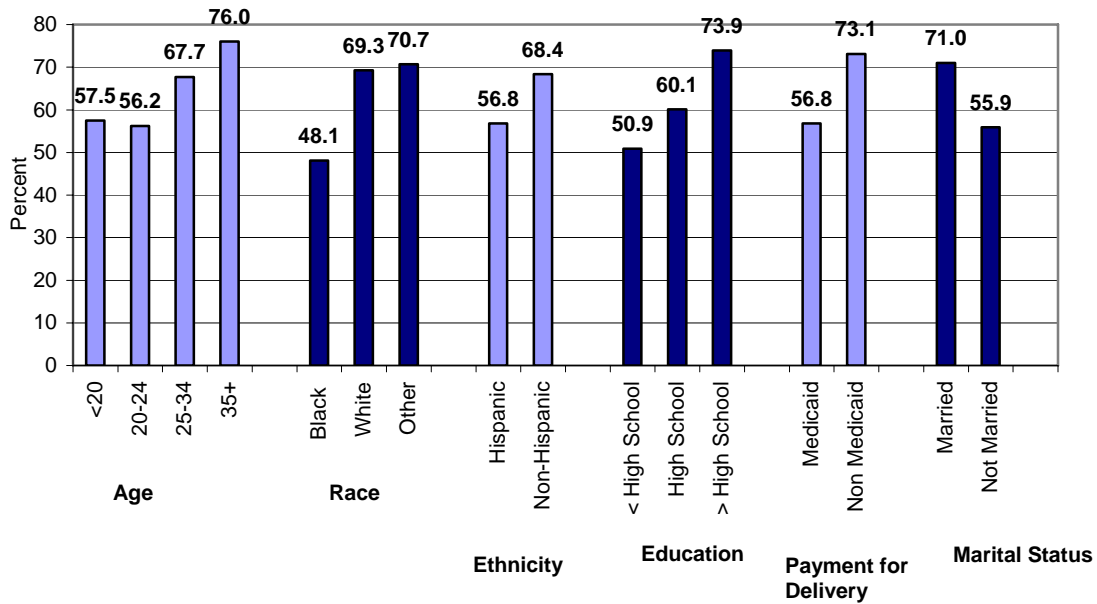
Women were asked where they usually take their babies for well-baby checkups. Nearly two-thirds indicated they took their baby to an MD/HMO. One in five took their baby to a hospital clinic. A health department clinic was visited by 7.8 percent of mothers and nearly the same proportion took their baby to a community health center.

Sleep Position of Infant, 2004



Healthy People 2010 objective 16-13 is to increase the percentage of healthy full-term babies who are put to sleep on their backs to at least 70 percent. In Illinois, about two-thirds of women (65.7%) reported putting their baby to sleep on his/her back, nearly 16 percent reported putting the baby down on his/her side and 12.3 percent indicated that their baby was put to sleep most often on his/her stomach. The remaining 6.3 percent laid the baby down in various combinations of positions. Certain subpopulations of women are much farther away from the Healthy People objective when compared to other groups of women as illustrated on the next page.

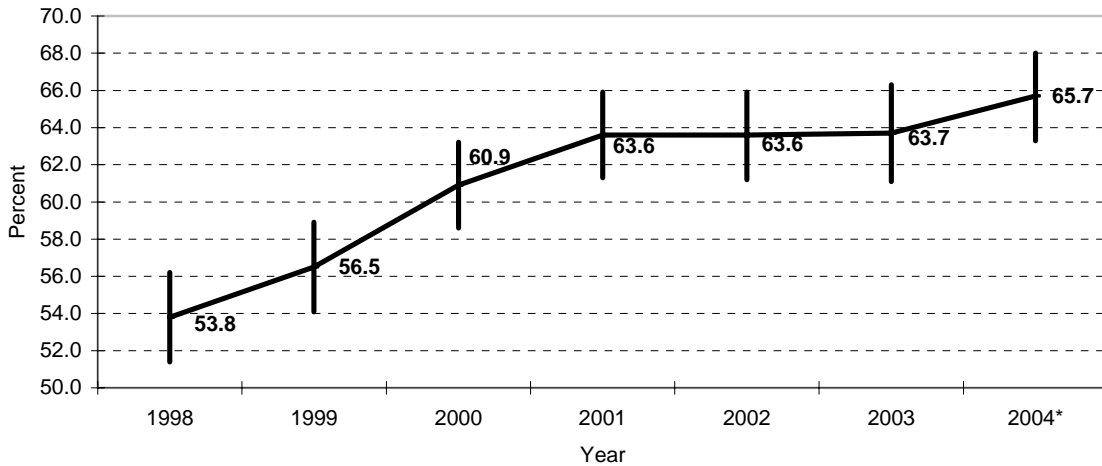
Prevalence of Laying Infant on Back to Sleep, 2004 By Selected Maternal Characteristics



PRAMS found generally that older women and women with more education were much more likely to put their babies to sleep on their backs when compared to younger lesser-educated women. Non-black women and non-Hispanic also were more likely to put babies to sleep on their backs when compared to black women and Hispanic women. Women who were married and whose deliveries were not paid for by Medicaid were more likely to put their baby to sleep on their back when compared to women who were not married and whose deliveries were paid for by Medicaid.

Prevalence of Laying Infant on Back to Sleep, 1998-2004

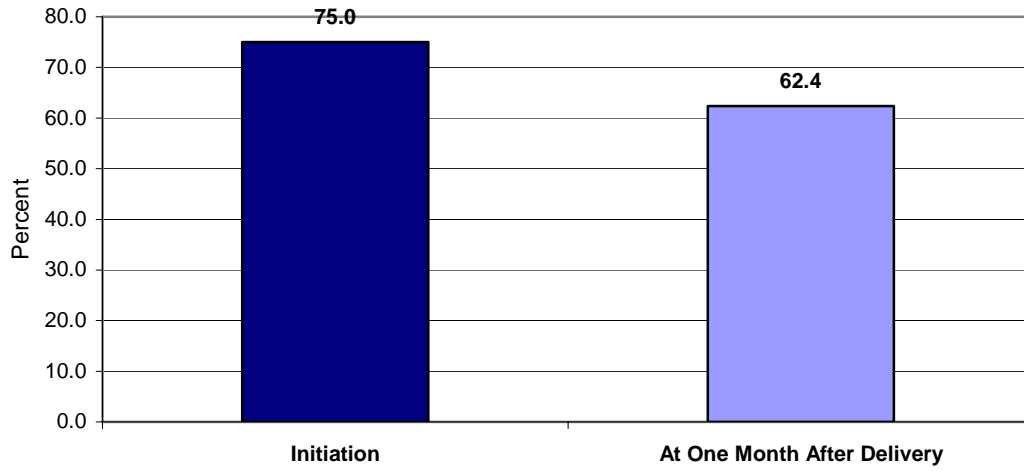
With 95 Percent Confidence Intervals



*Change in question; see Appendix A.

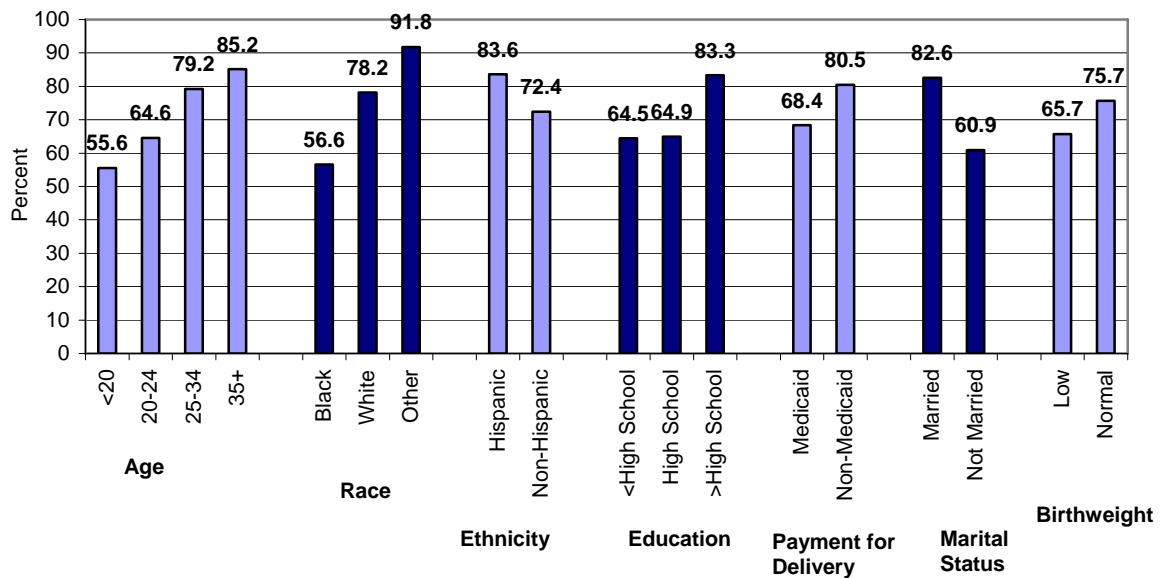
From 1998 to 2001, there was a steady significant increase in the prevalence of laying infants to sleep on their backs. From 2001 to 2003, the percentage leveled off and was followed by an insignificant increase occurring between 2003 and 2004. Significant increases were seen in many subpopulations of women with the exception of several groups. These exceptions included black women, Hispanic women and young women in their early 20s (see tables 26a and 26b, Appendix C).

Breastfeeding Initiation and Continuation, 2004



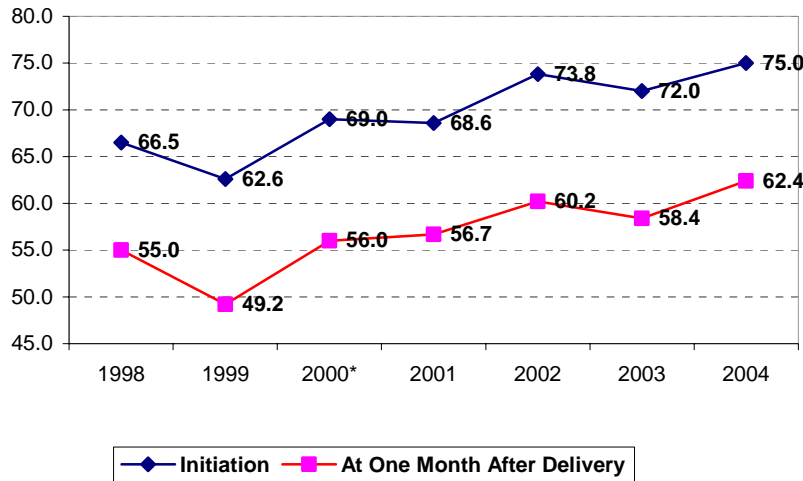
PRAMS found that 75.0 percent of women reported breastfeeding their baby at least once after birth, while 62.4 percent of women were still breastfeeding at one month after delivery.

Breastfeeding Initiation, 2004 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, lesser educated women. Non-black and Hispanic women were significantly more likely to breastfeed than black or non-Hispanic women. Women who were married, had normal birthweight babies or whose deliveries were not paid for by Medicaid had significantly higher rates of initiation when compared with unmarried women, those who had low birthweight babies or those whose deliveries were paid for by Medicaid. Similar patterns could be seen with continuation at one month (see table 27a, Appendix C).

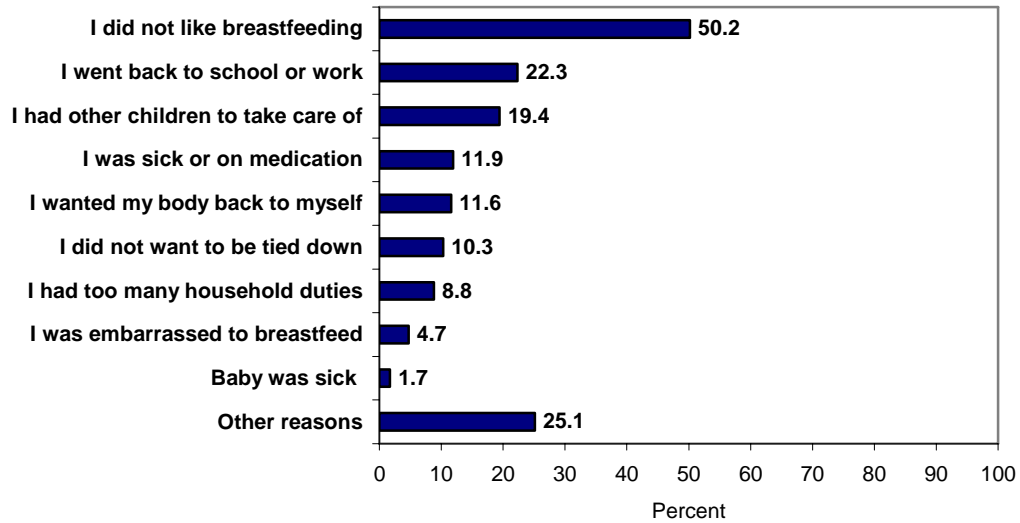
Breastfeeding Initiation and Continuation, 1998-2004



*Change in questions; see appendix A.

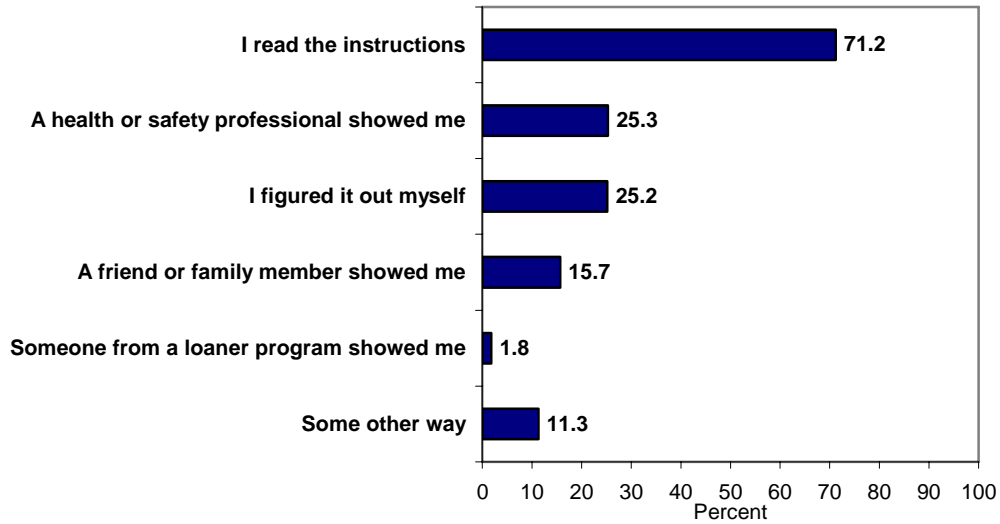
Breastfeeding initiation and continuation at one month followed similar patterns of fluctuation from 1998 to 2004. The percentages peaked in 2004 at significantly higher levels than 1998 percentages. Throughout the period gaps remained among groups. Older women and those with more than a high school education were more likely to initiate and continue breastfeeding than their younger lesser educated counterparts. Non-black and Hispanic women were significantly more likely to breastfeed than black or non-Hispanic women. Married women and women whose deliveries were not paid for by Medicaid were more likely to initiate and continue breastfeeding when compared to unmarried women or those whose deliveries were paid for by Medicaid.

Reasons for Not Breastfeeding, 2004



Among women who did not initiate breastfeeding, the most common reason given for not doing so was they did not like breastfeeding (50.2%). Other common reasons cited were returning to work or school (22.3%) or caring for other children (19.4%).

How Did You Learn to Install and Use Your Infant Car Seat? (2004)



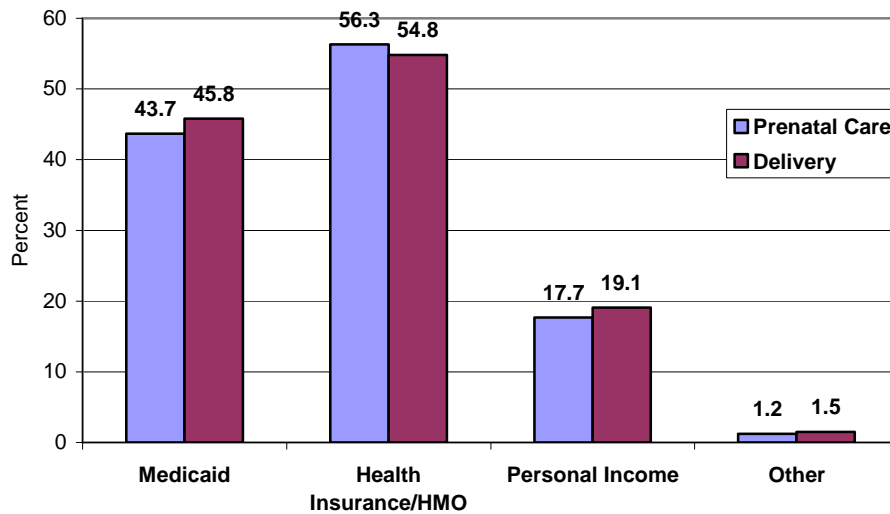
Nearly all women (98.1%) reported having an infant car seat for their new baby. This figure did not vary significantly across subpopulations of women. Women were asked to report all of the ways they learned to install and use the car seat. PRAMS found that the majority (71.2%) reported reading the instructions. One in four reported that a health or safety professional showed them, and the same proportion stated they figured it out by themselves.

Section 5

Insurance

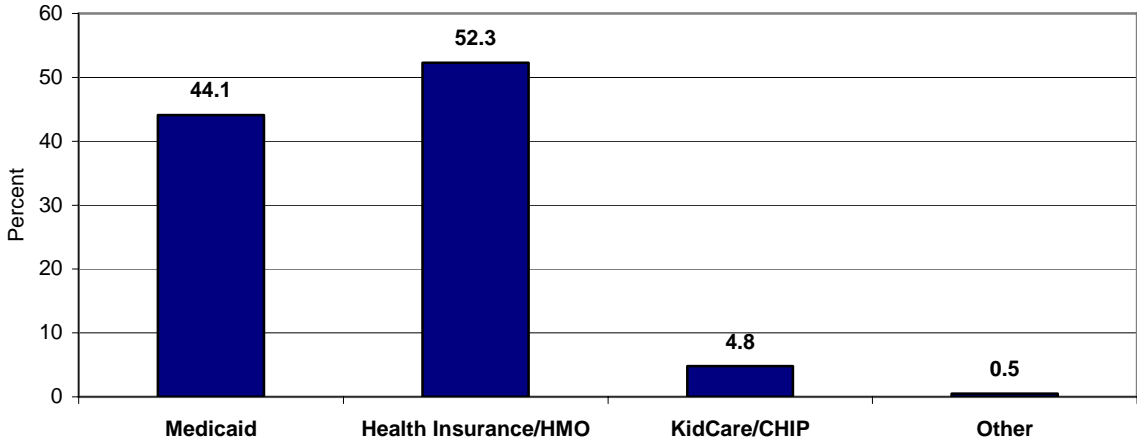


Source of Payment for Prenatal Care and Delivery, 2004



PRAMS asked women how their prenatal care and deliveries were paid and found similar responses for payment of both. More than half of women responded that health insurance or HMO was a payer while around 45 percent of women said that Medicaid was payer. About one in five women used personal income, while few than 2 percent used other sources. (Note: Percentages do not add up to 100 as more than one type of payment could have been chosen.)

Type of Insurance for Baby, 2004



PRAMS asked women if they had health insurance or Medicaid for their new baby and found that 97.9 percent indicated they had some type of coverage. The above chart shows the type of coverage women had for their new baby. Slightly more than half were covered by private health insurance or an HMO, while 44.1 percent were covered by Medicaid. Close to 5 percent were covered by KidCare or CHIP.

Appendix A

Technical Notes

Collection of Data

The data collection for the 2004 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 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 2,469 women were eligible to participate in the study in 2004; 1,953 women actually participated. Sample numbers, response rates and weighted estimates by selected characteristics are presented in Appendix B.

Sampling Design

A systematic stratified random sampling design is used to oversample low birthweight (<2,500 grams) births. The sample is divided into two strata: low birthweight (less than 2,500 grams) and normal birthweight (2,500 grams or greater). The weighted response rates in 2003 were as follows:

Overall 80.7 percent
Low birthweight 73.9 percent
Normal birthweight 81.2 percent

Weighting and Interpretation of Results

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

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

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

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

HIV Testing

Phase 3 and 4 Question (1998-2003)

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

No

Yes

I don't know

Phase 5 Question (2004)

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

No

Yes

I don't know

Smoking During Pregnancy

Phase 3 and 4 Question (1998-2003)

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

*_____ Cigarettes **OR** _____ Packs*

Less than 1 cigarette a day

I didn't smoke

I don't know

Phase 5 Question (2004)

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 (2000-2004):

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

No

Yes

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

 Weeks **OR** Months

 Less than 1 week

Infant Sleep Position

Phase 3 Question (1998, 1999):

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

On his or her side

On his or her back

On his or her stomach

Phase 4 and 5 Question (2000-2004):

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

On his or her side

On his or her back

On his or her stomach

Appendix B

Sample Numbers, Response Rates and Weighted Estimates by Selected Characteristics

Illinois PRAMS, 2004

Characteristic	Number Sampled	Number of Respondents	Unweighted Percent Responding	*Weighted Estimate
All	2,469	1,953	79.1	172,510
Age				
< 20 years	247	180	72.9	14,854
20-24 years	508	405	79.7	36,859
25-34 years	1318	1,062	80.6	94,831
35+ years	396	306	77.3	25,967
Race				
White	1,844	1,522	82.5	134,676
Black	497	339	68.2	30,557
Other	128	92	71.9	7,276
Hispanic Ethnicity				
Hispanic	553	448	81.0	39,846
Non-Hispanic	1,915	1,504	78.5	132,642
Education				
< High School	503	393	78.1	34,848
High School	654	496	75.8	42,409
> High School	1,276	1,038	81.3	93,473
Marital Status				
Married	1,538	1,259	81.9	111,201
Unmarried	931	694	74.5	61,310
Birthweight				
Low (<2,500 grams)	706	522	73.9	12,581
Normal (>=2,500 grams)	1,763	1,431	81.2	159,929

*For respondents: weighted estimate in population

Appendix C

Detailed Tables

Table 1

Intendedness of Pregnancy, 2004

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Wanted sooner	17.7	0.9	15.9-19.6
Wanted later	30.8	1.2	28.6-33.2
Wanted then	41.0	1.2	38.6-43.4
Didn't want then or at anytime in future	10.5	0.8	9.0-12.1

* Confidence interval

Table 2a
 Unintended Pregnancy, 2003 and 2004
 By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	2003			2004		
	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
Age						
< 20 years	77.9	3.5	70.2-84.1	75.0	3.7	67.2-81.5
20-24 years	61.9	2.7	56.6-67.0	58.5	2.7	53.1-63.6
25-34 years	31.2	1.8	27.8-34.7	33.5	1.6	30.5-36.7
35+ years	31.7	3.5	25.2-39.1	26.2	2.8	21.1-32.0
Race						
Black	69.1	3.2	62.5-75.0	71.4	2.8	65.5-76.6
White	39.3	1.5	36.4-42.3	34.9	1.3	32.3-37.5
Other	25.8	5.5	16.5-37.9	36.2	5.7	25.8-48.0
Hispanic Ethnicity						
Hispanic	45.2	2.7	40.0-50.6	42.5	2.5	37.7-47.6
Non-Hispanic	43.3	1.6	40.3-46.4	41.0	1.4	38.2-43.8
Education						
< High School	57.4	2.9	51.7-62.9	52.2	2.8	46.7-57.7
High School	56.1	2.6	50.9-61.1	53.4	2.5	48.5-58.3
> High School	30.5	1.8	27.1-34.1	31.4	1.6	28.4-34.6
Marital Status						
Married	29.5	1.6	26.5-32.7	28.1	1.4	25.5-30.9
Other	68.0	2.1	63.7-72.0	65.3	2.0	61.3-69.2
Payment for Delivery						
Medicaid	61.0	2.0	57.1-64.8	58.3	1.8	54.7-61.8
Other	28.6	1.7	25.3-32.0	26.9	1.5	24.1-30.0
Birthweight						
Low	46.1	2.4	41.4-50.9	44.8	2.2	40.6-49.2
Normal	43.6	1.5	40.8-46.5	41.0	1.3	38.5-43.7

*Confidence interval

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

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

* Confidence interval

Table 3

Use of Birth Control at Conception
Among Unintended Pregnancies, 2004

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Using	56.3	2.1	52.2 – 60.3
Not Using	43.7	2.1	39.7-47.8

*Confidence interval

Table 4

Reasons for Not Using Birth Control at Conception
Among Unintended Pregnancies, 2004

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Thought she could not get pregnant	29.9	2.8	24.7-35.6
Did not mind if she got pregnant	25.5	2.6	20.7-31.1
Other reasons	15.1	2.2	11.3-20.0
Husband or partner did not want to use any birth control	14.5	2.2	10.7-19.2
Had side effects from birth control measures	14.3	2.1	10.7-19.0
Had problems getting birth control when she needed	12.6	2.1	9.1-17.3
Thought she or her husband or partner was sterile	6.0	1.4	3.8-9.3

* Confidence interval

Table5

Trimester When Prenatal Care Was Started, 2004

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
1st trimester	80.6	1.0	78.6-82.5
2nd trimester	16.8	0.9	15.1-18.8
3rd trimester	1.7	0.3	1.2-2.5
No Prenatal Care	0.9	0.2	0.5-1.5

* Confidence interval

Table 6
Initiation of Prenatal Care in the First Trimester, 2004
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	80.6	1.0	78.6-82.5
Age			
< 20 years	56.1	4.4	47.5-64.4
20-24 years	70.7	2.6	65.4-75.4
25-34 years	85.6	1.2	83.1-87.7
35+ years	89.7	1.9	85.4-92.9
Race			
Black	67.9	3.0	61.8-73.5
White	83.3	1.0	81.2-85.3
Other	82.2	4.5	71.6-89.5
Hispanic			
Hispanic	70.1	2.4	65.3-74.5
Non-Hispanic	83.7	1.1	81.5-85.7
Education			
< High School	63.2	2.7	57.7-68.4
High School	75.5	2.2	71.0-79.5
> High School	89.2	1.1	86.9-91.2
Marital Status			
Married	88.1	1.0	86.0-89.9
Other	66.7	2.0	62.6-70.6
Payment for Delivery			
Medicaid	67.8	1.8	64.2-71.1
Other	91.3	1.0	89.2-93.0
Birthweight			
Low	76.6	1.9	72.7-80.1
Normal	80.9	1.1	78.7-82.9

* Confidence interval

Table 7
Problems Getting Prenatal Care, 2004

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
I couldn't get an appointment when I wanted one	12.5	0.9	10.9-14.2
I didn't have my Medicaid card	10.4	0.8	9.0-12.1
I didn't have enough money or insurance to pay for the visit	9.7	0.8	8.3-11.2
I didn't want anyone to know I was pregnant	7.6	0.7	6.3-9.1
My health plan would not start as early as I wanted	7.3	0.7	6.0-8.7
I had too many other things going on	6.7	0.7	5.5-8.1
I had no way to get to the office or clinic	6.6	0.7	5.4-8.0
I couldn't take time off from work	5.9	0.6	4.8-7.2
I had no one to take care of my children	5.4	0.6	4.4-6.7
Other	6.4	0.8	5.1-8.1

*Confidence interval

Table 8
Topics Discussed by Health Care Professionals
During Prenatal Care Visits, 2004

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Genetic screening	87.9	0.8	86.2-89.5
Safe medications during pregnancy	87.3	0.8	85.5-88.8
Early Labor	85.0	0.9	83.2-86.7
Breastfeeding the baby	81.4	1.0	79.4-83.2
Asked if mom is drinking alcohol	80.3	1.0	78.3-82.2
HIV testing	79.6	1.0	77.5-81.5
Birth control methods after pregnancy	78.5	1.0	76.4-80.4
How much weight to gain during pregnancy	78.2	1.0	76.1-80.2
How drinking alcohol could affect baby	75.3	1.1	73.2-77.4
Smoking during pregnancy	73.1	1.1	70.8-75.2
Use of illegal drugs during pregnancy	66.1	1.2	63.7-68.4
Use of seat belt during pregnancy	56.0	1.3	53.6-58.5
Physical abuse by intimate partner	47.2	1.3	44.7-49.6

*Confidence interval

Table 9
 Knowledge About Folic Acid, 2004
 By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	83.3	1.0	81.4-85.1
Age			
< 20 years	68.7	4.1	60.3-76.0
20-24 years	72.3	2.5	67.2-76.9
25-34 years	86.8	1.2	84.4-88.9
35+ years	94.2	1.5	90.6-96.5
Race			
Black	64.1	3.1	57.9-69.9
White	87.7	0.9	85.8-89.4
Other	81.7	4.6	71.0-89.1
Hispanic Ethnicity			
Hispanic	87.2	1.7	83.4-90.2
Non-Hispanic	82.1	1.1	79.8-84.2
Education			
< High School	72.1	2.5	66.9-76.8
High School	78.4	2.1	74.0-82.3
> High School	89.5	1.1	87.2-91.4
Marital Status			
Married	89.6	1.0	87.5-91.3
Other	71.9	1.9	67.9-75.5
Payment for Delivery			
Medicaid	76.5	1.6	73.2-79.5
Other	89.0	1.1	86.8-90.9
Birthweight			
Low	80.8	1.8	77.1-84.1
Normal	83.5	1.0	81.4-85.4

*Confidence interval

Table 10

Oral Health Care During Pregnancy, By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2004

	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	25.8	1.1	23.7-28.0	41.4	1.2	39.0-43.9	41.1	1.2	38.7-43.5
Age									
< 20 years	21.2	3.6	15.0-29.1	42.3	4.4	34.1-51.0	26.6	3.9	19.7-34.8
20-24 years	28.3	2.5	23.6-33.5	32.8	2.6	27.9-38.1	24.3	2.4	19.9-29.2
25-34 years	25.5	1.5	22.7-28.5	43.0	1.7	39.7-46.3	46.3	1.7	43.0-49.6
35+ years	25.9	2.8	20.8-31.7	47.2	3.2	41.1-53.5	54.2	3.1	48.1-60.3
Race									
Black	33.5	3.1	27.8-39.8	35.7	3.2	29.8-42.1	26.4	2.9	21.1-32.5
White	23.7	1.2	21.5-26.1	42.8	1.4	40.1-45.5	44.6	1.4	41.9-47.3
Other	31.7	5.6	21.9-43.4	39.5	5.8	28.9-51.2	35.6	5.7	25.4-47.4
Hispanic Ethnicity									
Hispanic	24.3	2.2	20.2-29.0	32.7	2.5	28.0-37.6	24.6	2.3	20.4-29.3
Non-Hispanic	26.2	1.3	23.8-28.8	44.0	1.4	41.2-46.8	45.9	1.4	43.1-48.7
Education									
< High School	31.2	2.7	26.2-36.7	32.6	2.7	27.6-38.1	24.1	2.5	19.6-29.3
High School	28.2	2.3	24.0-32.9	34.9	2.4	30.2-39.8	30.9	2.4	26.5-35.7
> High School	22.9	1.4	20.2-25.8	47.2	1.7	43.9-50.6	51.6	1.7	48.3-54.9
Marital Status									
Married	23.4	1.3	21.0-26.1	44.1	1.5	41.4-47.2	49.0	1.5	46.0-52.1
Other	30.0	2.0	26.3-34.0	36.3	2.1	32.3-40.5	26.3	1.9	22.7-30.2
Payment for Delivery									
Medicaid	33.8	1.8	30.3-37.4	34.6	1.8	31.1-38.3	26.1	1.7	23.0-29.5
Other	18.9	1.3	16.4-21.6	47.0	1.7	43.7-50.3	53.4	1.7	50.1-56.7
Birthweight									
Low	24.8	1.9	21.2-28.6	36.5	2.1	32.5-40.7	30.1	2.0	26.3-34.1
Normal	25.8	1.2	23.6-28.2	41.8	1.3	39.2-44.4	41.9	1.3	39.4-44.6

*Confidence interval

Table 11
WIC Participation, 2004
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Participation During Pregnancy			Participation After Delivery		
	Percent	Standard	95% CI *	Percent	Standard	95% CI *
Total	42.2	1.2	39.8-44.6	48.7	1.3	46.3-51.2
Age						
< 20 years	85.5	2.9	78.9-90.3	90.8	2.4	84.9-94.5
20-24 years	67.9	2.6	62.7-72.7	78.6	2.3	73.8-82.7
25-34 years	32.7	1.6	29.7-35.8	39.2	1.6	36.0-42.5
35+ years	15.7	2.3	11.8-20.7	17.6	2.5	13.3-23.0
Race						
Black	67.6	3.0	61.5-73.1	83.5	2.3	78.3-87.5
White	37.9	1.3	35.3-40.6	42.2	1.4	39.5-45.0
Other	16.0	4.2	9.4-25.9	25.2	5.1	16.6-36.4
Hispanic Ethnicity						
Hispanic	70.6	2.3	65.9-75.0	80.2	2.1	75.9-83.9
Non-Hispanic	33.6	1.4	31.0-36.3	39.2	1.4	36.4-42.0
Education						
< High School	78.1	2.4	73.2-82.4	91.5	1.5	88.0-94.1
High School	61.7	2.4	56.9-66.3	67.8	2.4	63.0-72.2
> High School	20.2	1.4	17.7-23.1	24.7	1.5	21.9-27.7
Marital Status						
Married	23.8	1.3	21.4-26.5	27.9	1.4	25.2-30.7
Other	75.6	1.8	71.8-79.0	87.2	1.4	84.1-89.7
Payment for Delivery						
Medicaid	78.7	1.5	75.5-81.5	89.4	1.1	86.9-91.4
Other	11.5	1.1	9.5-13.8	14.9	1.2	12.7-17.5
Birthweight						
Low	48.3	2.2	44.1-52.6	57.9	2.3	53.5-62.3
Normal	41.7	1.3	39.1-44.3	48.1	1.3	45.4-50.7

*Confidence interval

Table 12a
HIV Testing During Pregnancy, 2004**
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	70.0	1.1	67.7-72.2	22.4	1.0	20.5-24.5	7.6	0.7	6.4-9.0
Age									
< 20 years	77.5	3.6	69.6-83.8	18.5	3.4	12.7-26.1	4.0	1.6	1.8-8.7
20-24 years	75.4	2.3	70.5-79.7	17.1	2.0	13.5-21.5	7.5	1.4	5.1-10.9
25-34 years	70.2	1.5	67.2-73.1	22.0	1.4	19.4-24.8	7.8	0.9	6.2-9.7
35+ years	57.2	3.1	50.9-63.1	33.8	3.0	28.2-39.9	9.1	1.8	6.1-13.3
Race									
Black	84.0	2.3	78.9-88.1	9.5	1.9	6.4-13.9	6.5	1.6	4.0-10.3
White	66.8	1.3	64.2-69.3	25.4	1.2	23.1-27.8	7.8	0.7	6.5-9.4
Other	70.7	5.3	59.4-79.8	21.4	4.7	13.6-32.1	8.0	3.1	3.7-16.5
Hispanic Ethnicity									
Hispanic	76.7	2.2	72.2-80.7	16.5	1.9	13.1-20.6	6.8	1.3	4.7-9.7
Non-Hispanic	68.0	1.3	65.3-70.5	24.2	1.2	21.9-26.7	7.8	0.8	6.5-9.5
Education									
< High School	78.7	2.3	73.9-82.8	15.7	2.1	12.0-20.2	5.6	1.2	3.7-8.6
High School	73.4	2.2	68.9-77.5	18.8	2.0	15.3-23.0	7.8	1.3	5.5-10.8
> High School	65.1	1.6	61.9-68.2	26.5	1.5	23.8-29.5	8.3	0.9	6.7-10.4
Marital Status									
Married	63.9	1.5	60.9-66.7	27.9	1.4	25.3-30.7	8.2	0.8	6.7-10.0
Other	81.1	1.7	77.7-84.2	12.4	1.4	9.9-15.4	6.5	1.0	4.7-8.8
Payment for Delivery									
Medicaid	77.6	1.5	74.5-80.5	15.5	1.3	13.0-18.3	6.9	0.9	5.3-9.0
Other	63.5	1.6	60.3-66.6	28.4	1.5	25.5-31.4	8.1	0.9	6.5-10.1
Birthweight									
Low	72.7	1.9	68.8-76.3	19.9	1.7	16.7-23.5	7.5	1.1	5.5-10.0
Normal	69.8	1.2	67.3-72.1	22.6	1.1	20.5-24.9	7.6	0.7	6.3-9.1

*Confidence interval

**Question changed in 2004

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

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	66.9	1.3	64.4-69.4
Age			
< 20 years	75.1	3.7	67.1-81.7
20-24 years	73.5	2.4	68.5-77.9
25-34 years	64.0	1.8	60.3-67.5
35+ years	59.7	3.7	52.3-66.7
Race			
Black	82.1	2.6	76.4-86.7
White	63.9	1.5	61.0-66.8
Other	61.4	6.3	48.6-72.8
Hispanic Ethnicity			
Hispanic	71.4	2.5	66.4-76.0
Non-Hispanic	65.4	1.5	62.4-68.3
Education			
< High School	75.7	2.5	70.6-80.2
High School	71.1	2.4	66.2-75.5
> High School	60.6	1.9	56.8-64.2
Marital Status			
Married	61.2	1.7	57.9-64.4
Other	76.6	1.9	72.7-80.2
Payment for Delivery			
Medicaid	74.6	1.7	71.0-77.8
Other	60.1	1.8	56.4-63.6
Birthweight			
Low	68.4	2.3	63.9-72.6
Normal	66.8	1.4	64.1-69.4

*Confidence interval

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

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

*Confidence interval

Table 13
Problems During Pregnancy, 2004

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Severe nausea, vomiting or dehydration	27.1	1.1	25.0-29.4
Pre-term labor (more than 3 weeks before due date)	20.9	1.0	19.0-22.9
Kidney or bladder infection	19.4	1.0	17.5-21.4
Vaginal bleeding	16.9	0.9	15.1-18.7
High blood pressure	10.5	0.7	9.1-12.0
Diabetes that started during pregnancy	9.0	0.7	7.7-10.5
Water broke more than 3 weeks before due date	6.1	0.5	5.1-7.2
Problems with placenta	5.5	0.5	4.5-6.7
Hurt in car accident	2.1	0.4	1.5-2.9
Diabetes that started prior to pregnancy	1.5	0.3	1.0-2.2
Cervix sewn shut	1.4	0.3	0.9-2.1
Had a blood transfusion	1.1	0.3	0.7-1.7

*Confidence interval

Table 14
Hospital Visits or Bed rest for Problems During Pregnancy, 2004**

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Emergency Room or hospital stay less than 1 day	44.4	1.6	41.2-47.6
Hospital stay of 1 to 7 days	19.4	1.3	17.0-22.0
Hospital stay of more than 7 days	3.6	0.5	2.7-4.8
Stayed at home in bed more than 2 days per doctor/nurse advice	32.9	1.5	30.0-36.0

*Confidence interval

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

Table 15
 Number of Stressors During the Year Prior to Delivery, 2004
 By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	No Stressors			1-2 Stressors			3-5 Stressors			More than 5 Stressors		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	28.2	1.1	26.1-30.5	42.0	1.2	39.6-44.4	22.6	1.0	20.6-24.7	7.2	0.7	6.0-8.6
Age												
< 20 years	13.3	2.9	8.5-20.2	39.2	4.2	31.4-47.6	36.2	4.2	28.4-44.8	11.3	2.8	6.9-18.0
20-24 years	17.4	2.1	13.7-21.8	41.4	2.7	36.2-46.7	27.7	2.4	23.3-32.7	13.5	2.0	10.1-17.9
25-34 years	31.3	1.5	28.3-34.4	43.0	1.7	39.8-46.2	20.3	1.3	17.8-23.1	5.4	0.8	4.1-7.2
35+ years	41.0	3.1	35.1-47.2	40.7	3.1	34.8-46.9	15.9	2.2	12.0-20.8	2.4	1.0	1.1-5.5
Race												
Black	16.9	2.4	12.8-22.0	34.9	3.0	29.2-41.0	32.5	2.9	27.0-38.5	15.8	2.4	11.6-21.1
White	30.2	1.3	27.8-32.8	4.34	1.4	40.7-46.1	20.8	1.1	18.7-23.1	5.6	0.6	4.5-7.0
Other	38.7	5.7	28.3-50.3	45.8	5.8	34.8-57.3	14.6	4.2	8.1-24.9	--	--	--
Hispanic Ethnicity												
Hispanic	21.8	2.1	17.9-26.2	45.5	2.6	40.6-50.6	27.4	2.3	23.2-32.1	5.3	1.2	3.5-8.1
Non-Hispanic	30.2	1.3	27.7-32.8	40.9	1.4	38.2-43.7	21.2	1.2	19.0-23.5	7.8	0.8	6.3-9.5
Education												
< High School	19.7	2.2	15.8-24.5	38.1	2.7	33.0-43.6	29.8	2.5	25.1-34.9	12.4	1.9	9.1-16.7
High School	21.7	2.1	18.0-26.0	39.6	2.5	34.9-44.5	28.8	2.3	24.6-33.5	9.9	1.5	7.3-13.2
> High School	34.5	1.6	31.5-37.7	44.4	1.7	41.2-47.7	17.1	1.3	14.8-19.8	3.9	0.7	2.8-5.5
Marital Status												
Married	34.9	1.5	32.1-37.8	45.7	1.5	42.7-48.7	16.3	1.1	14.2-18.6	3.1	0.6	2.2-4.4
Other	16.1	1.6	13.2-19.4	35.3	2.0	31.4-39.3	34.0	2.0	30.2-38.1	14.6	1.6	11.8-17.9
Payment for Delivery												
Medicaid	18.5	1.4	15.9-21.5	36.3	1.8	32.9-39.9	32.4	1.7	29.1-35.9	12.8	1.3	10.5-15.5
Other	36.5	1.6	33.4-39.7	46.8	1.7	43.6-50.1	14.3	1.2	12.1-16.7	2.5	0.5	1.6-3.8
Birthweight												
Low	24.8	1.9	21.3-28.6	39.5	2.1	35.4-43.7	28.1	2.0	24.4-32.1	7.6	1.2	5.5-10.3
Normal	28.5	1.2	26.2-30.9	42.2	1.3	39.6-44.8	22.2	1.1	20.1-24.4	7.2	0.7	5.9-8.7

*Confidence interval
 -- Fewer than six respondents

Table 16

Types of Stressors Encountered During the Year Prior to Delivery, 2004

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Moved to a new address	30.6	1.1	28.4-32.9
Arguments with husband/partner more than usual	28.2	1.1	26.1-30.5
Family member was sick and had to go to the hospital	24.9	1.1	22.8-27.1
Lots of bills that couldn't be paid	23.0	1.1	21.0-25.2
Someone very close died	17.8	1.0	16.0-19.8
Husband/partner lost job	13.9	0.9	12.3-15.7
Lost job	11.0	0.8	9.6-12.6
Someone close had problems with drinking/drugs	9.8	0.8	8.5-11.4
Husband/partner did not want pregnancy	9.7	0.8	8.3-11.3
Separated/divorced from husband/partner	9.3	0.7	8.0-10.9
Homeless	6.3	0.6	5.2-7.6
Physical fight	5.3	0.6	4.3-6.5
Husband/partner or I went to jail	3.4	0.5	2.6-4.4

*Confidence interval

Table 17
Physical Abuse by Husband/Partner Before and During Pregnancy, 2004
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Twelve Months Before Pregnancy			During Most Recent Pregnancy		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	4.0	0.5	3.1-5.1	3.4	0.5	2.6-4.5
Age						
< 20 years***	5.8	2.2	2.7-12.0	3.1	1.5	1.2-7.7
20-24 years	9.2	1.6	6.5-12.9	6.7	1.4	4.4-10.0
25-34 years	2.5	0.5	1.7-3.8	2.8	0.6	1.9-4.1
35+ years	--	--	--	--	--	--
Race						
Black	7.7	1.8	4.8-12.0	7.0	1.7	4.3-11.1
White	3.1	0.5	2.3-4.2	2.6	0.4	1.9-3.6
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic Ethnicity						
Hispanic	4.5	1.1	2.8-7.1	4.8	1.1	3.1-7.5
Non-Hispanic	3.8	0.6	2.8-5.1	3.0	0.5	2.2-4.2
Education						
< High School	8.5	1.6	5.8-12.3	5.6	1.3	3.5-8.8
High School	4.4	1.1	2.8-7.0	4.1	1.0	2.6-6.5
> High School	2.3	0.5	1.5-3.6	2.5	0.6	1.6-3.8
Marital Status						
Married	1.4	0.4	0.8-2.3	1.5	0.4	0.9-2.5
Other	8.9	1.3	6.7-11.7	7.1	1.1	5.2-9.6
Payment for Delivery						
Medicaid	7.7	1.0	5.9-10.0	6.1	0.9	4.5-8.2
Other	0.9	0.3	0.5-1.8	1.3	0.4	0.7-2.3
Birthweight						
Low	4.8	1.0	3.2-7.1	4.3	0.9	2.8-6.5
Normal	3.9	0.5	3.0-5.1	3.4	0.5	2.5-4.5

*Confidence interval

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

--Fewer than six respondents

Table 18
Physical Abuse by Ex-Husband/Ex-Partner Before and During Pregnancy, 2004
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Twelve Months Before Pregnancy			During Most Recent Pregnancy		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	4.2	0.5	3.3-5.3	3.1	0.4	2.4-4.1
Age						
< 20 years***	4.0	1.8	1.6-9.5	2.2	1.1	0.8-5.8
20-24 years	9.0	1.6	6.4-12.7	6.8	1.4	4.5-10.1
25-34 years	3.1	0.6	2.2-4.5	2.5	0.5	1.7-3.8
35+ years	--	--	--	--	--	--
Race						
Black	7.9	1.8	5.1-12.1	7.0	1.6	4.5-11.0
White	3.3	0.5	2.5-4.5	2.3	0.4	1.6-3.2
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic Ethnicity						
Hispanic	4.8	1.1	3.0-7.6	2.9	0.9	1.6-5.2
Non-Hispanic	4.0	0.6	3.0-5.3	3.2	0.5	2.3-4.3
Education						
< High School	7.2	1.5	4.7-10.9	4.6	1.2	2.8-7.5
High School	4.9	1.1	3.2-7.5	3.2	0.8	1.9-5.3
> High School	2.8	0.6	1.8-4.2	2.6	0.6	1.7-4.0
Marital Status						
Married	1.7	0.4	1.1-2.7	1.3	0.4	0.7-2.2
Other	9.0	1.3	6.8-11.8	6.7	1.1	4.8-9.1
Payment for Delivery						
Medicaid	7.8	1.0	6.0-10.1	5.4	0.9	3.9-7.4
Other	1.2	0.4	0.7-2.2	1.3	0.4	0.7-2.2
Birthweight						
Low	5.9	1.1	4.1-8.5	5.2	1.1	3.5-7.7
Normal	4.1	0.6	3.1-5.3	2.9	0.5	2.2-4.0

*Confidence interval

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

--Fewer than six respondents

Table 19a
Prevalence of Smoking Before, During and After Pregnancy, 2004**
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	22.3	1.0	20.3-24.4	12.1	0.8	10.6-13.8	17.1	0.9	15.4-19.1
Age									
< 20 years	28.9	3.9	21.9-37.1	15.7	3.1	10.5-22.8	26.7	3.8	19.9-34.9
20-24 years	34.6	2.6	29.6-39.8	20.5	2.2	16.5-25.1	27.5	2.5	23.0-32.6
25-34 years	19.1	1.3	16.6-21.8	9.4	1.0	7.6-11.5	13.8	1.2	11.7-16.3
35+ years	12.9	2.1	9.4-17.5	7.9	1.6	5.2-11.8	9.1	1.8	6.2-13.1
Race									
Black	22.6	2.7	17.8-28.3	13.3	2.2	9.6-18.2	19.8	2.6	15.2-25.3
White	23.0	1.2	20.8-25.3	12.3	0.9	10.6-14.2	17.2	1.0	15.3-19.4
Other	8.0	3.2	3.6-16.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic Ethnicity									
Hispanic	13.9	1.8	10.7-17.8	4.6	1.2	2.8-7.5	9.8	1.6	7.1-13.4
Non-Hispanic	24.8	1.2	22.5-27.3	14.3	1.0	12.4-16.3	19.3	1.1	17.2-21.6
Education									
< High School	28.7	2.6	23.9-34.0	21.3	2.4	17.1-26.3	26.7	2.5	22.0-31.9
High School	33.0	2.4	28.6-37.8	18.4	1.9	14.9-22.4	25.7	2.2	21.7-30.2
> High School	15.1	1.2	12.9-17.6	5.9	0.8	4.5-7.6	9.7	1.0	7.9-11.8
Marital Status									
Married	16.2	1.1	14.1-18.5	7.4	0.8	5.9-9.1	10.7	0.9	9.0-12.7
Other	33.3	2.0	29.5-37.4	20.6	1.7	17.5-24.2	28.8	1.9	25.2-32.8
Payment for Delivery									
Medicaid	31.6	1.7	28.3-35.1	20.1	1.5	17.3-23.2	26.4	1.7	23.2-29.7
Other	14.5	1.2	12.3-16.9	5.4	0.7	4.1-7.0	9.4	1.0	7.7-11.5
Birthweight									
Low	24.5	1.9	21.0-28.4	14.5	1.5	11.7-17.8	20.3	1.8	17.1-23.9
Normal	22.1	1.1	20.0-24.3	11.9	0.9	10.3-13.7	16.9	1.0	15.0-19.0

* Confidence interval ;

-- Fewer than six respondents

**Question changed in 2004

Table19b

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

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	12.6	0.9	11-14.5
Age			
< 20 years	17.9	3.3	12.2-25.4
20-24 years	18.0	2.1	14.2-22.5
25-34 years	9.1	1.1	7.1-11.5
35+ years	12.7	2.5	8.6-18.3
Race			
Black	13.7	2.4	9.7-19.0
White	13.1	1.0	11.2-15.2
Other	--	--	--
Hispanic Ethnicity			
Hispanic	2.2	0.8	1.1-4.5
Non-Hispanic	16.1	1.2	13.9-18.5
Education			
< High School	17.5	2.2	13.6-22.2
High School	19.8	2.1	16.0-24.2
> High School	6.5	1.0	4.9-8.7
Marital Status			
Married	6.4	0.8	4.9-8.2
Other	23.5	1.9	19.9-27.5
Payment for Delivery			
Medicaid	18.3	1.6	15.4-21.5
Other	7.5	1.0	5.8-9.6
Birthweight			
Low	16.1	1.8	12.9-19.9
Normal	12.4	1.0	10.6-14.4

*Confidence interval

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

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

*Confidence interval

--Fewer than six respondents

Table 20
Prevalence of Drinking, 2004
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Three Months Before Pregnancy			Last Three Months Of Pregnancy		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	54.6	1.2	52.2-57.1	8.3	0.7	7.1-9.8
Age						
< 20 years	35.8	4.2	28.1-44.3	--	--	--
20-24 years	47.0	2.8	41.7-52.4	4.6	1.2	2.7-7.5
25-34 years	58.5	1.7	55.3-61.7	8.8	1.0	7.1-10.9
35+ years	62.1	3.1	56.0-68.0	16.0	2.3	11.9-21.1
Race						
Black	45.7	3.2	39.5-52.0	4.6	1.3	2.6-7.9
White	57.7	1.4	55.0-60.4	9.3	0.8	7.8-11.1
Other	34.1	5.7	24.0-45.9	--	--	--
Hispanic Ethnicity						
Hispanic	23.7	2.2	19.6-28.3	3.7	1.0	2.1-6.3
Non- Hispanic	63.8	1.4	61.1-66.5	9.7	0.8	8.2-11.5
Education						
< High School	28.0	2.6	23.2-33.3	4.5	1.3	2.6-7.8
High School	47.7	2.5	42.8-52.6	5.7	1.1	3.8-8.3
> High School	67.9	1.6	64.7-70.9	10.7	1.0	8.8-12.9
Marital Status						
Married	59.4	1.5	56.4-62.3	10.0	0.9	8.3-12.0
Other	46.1	2.1	41.9-50.3	5.2	1.0	3.6-7.5
Payment for Delivery						
Medicaid	40.0	1.8	36.4-43.7	4.5	0.8	3.2-6.3
Other	67.1	1.6	63.9-70.1	11.6	1.1	9.6-13.8
Birthweight						
Low	43.2	2.2	39.0-47.5	4.9	1.0	3.4-7.2
Normal	55.5	1.3	52.9-58.1	8.6	0.7	7.2-10.1

*Confidence interval

--Fewer than six respondents

Table 21

Number of Drinks Per Week Among Mothers Who Reported Drinking, 2004

	Three Months Before Pregnancy			Last Three Months Of Pregnancy		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
< 1 drink per week	51.0	1.7	47.7-54.3	74.5	3.8	66.4-81.3
1-3 drinks per week	30.7	1.6	27.7-33.9	20.8	3.6	14.6-28.7
4-6 drinks per week	13.2	1.1	11.1-15.6	3.9	1.8	1.6-9.4
7-13 drinks per week	3.7	0.6	2.6-5.2	--	--	--
14 drinks or more per week	1.3	0.4	0.8-2.3	--	--	--

*Confidence interval

-- Fewer than six respondents

Table 22
 Postpartum Depression Diagnosis, 2004
 By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	6.1	0.6	5.0-7.3
Age			
< 20 years	6.6	2.0	3.6-11.8
20-24 years	8.1	1.4	5.7-11.4
25-34 years	4.7	0.7	3.5-6.2
35+ years	7.9	1.7	5.2-11.9
Race			
Black	4.1	1.2	2.3-7.1
White	6.7	0.7	5.5-8.2
Other	--	--	--
Hispanic Ethnicity			
Hispanic	4.8	1.1	3.1-7.3
Non- Hispanic	6.4	0.7	5.2-7.9
Education			
< High School	7.8	1.4	5.4-11.1
High School	7.5	1.3	5.4-10.5
> High School	4.8	0.7	3.6-6.4
Marital Status			
Married	4.9	0.6	3.8-6.3
Other	8.3	1.1	6.3-10.8
Payment for Delivery			
Medicaid	8.0	1.0	6.3-10.1
Other	4.5	0.7	3.3-6.0
Birthweight			
Low	10.7	1.4	8.4-13.7
Normal	5.7	0.6	4.6-7.0

*Confidence interval

Table 23
 Infant Checkups, 2004

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Infant seen in first week after leaving hospital	84.9	0.9	83.0-86.6
Well-baby checkup at 2, 4, or 6 months	98.8	0.3	98.1-99.2
Mom satisfied with number of well-baby checkups.	94.4	0.6	93.2-95.5

*Confidence interval

Table 24
Place of Well Baby Checkup, 2004
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Hospital Clinic			Health Dept Clinic			MD/HMO			Comm. Health Center			Other		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	19.2	1.0	17.3-21.3	7.8	0.7	6.5-9.3	64.7	1.2	62.3-67.1	7.6	0.7	6.4-9.1	0.7	0.2	0.4-1.2
Age															
< 20 years	32.9	4.1	25.4-41.4	18.5	3.5	12.6-26.4	26.4	3.9	19.5-34.8	19.7	3.6	13.6-27.6	--	--	--
20-24 years	29.9	2.6	25.0-35.3	11.5	1.8	8.4-15.5	47.4	2.9	41.8-52.9	10.6	1.7	7.7-14.5	--	--	--
25-34 years	15.8	1.2	13.5-18.4	5.8	0.8	4.4-7.6	71.9	1.5	68.8-74.8	6.0	0.8	4.6-7.8	0.5	0.2	0.2-1.3
35+ years	9.5	1.9	6.4-13.9	3.9	1.3	2.1-7.3	83.7	2.4	78.5-87.8	2.7	1.1	1.3-5.8	--	--	--
Race															
Black	35.3	3.1	29.4-41.6	11.3	2.1	7.8-16.1	41.5	3.2	35.3-47.9	12.0	2.1	8.5-16.7	--	--	--
White	15.1	1.0	13.2-17.2	7.4	0.7	6.0-8.9	70.1	1.3	67.4-72.5	6.8	0.7	5.5-8.4	0.7	0.2	0.4-1.3
Other	28.6	5.3	19.5-40.0	--	--	--	62.7	5.7	51.1-73.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic Ethnicity															
Hispanic	25.2	2.3	20.9-30.0	22.4	2.2	18.3-27.0	34.6	2.5	29.8-39.8	16.2	2.0	12.6-20.5	1.7	0.7	0.8-3.6
Non-Hispanic	17.5	1.1	15.4-19.8	3.6	0.6	2.7-4.9	73.4	1.3	70.8-75.8	5.2	0.7	4.0-6.6	0.4	0.2	0.2-0.9
Education															
< High School	28.8	2.6	23.9-34.2	19.2	2.3	15.2-24.1	34.4	2.8	29.2-40.0	16.1	2.1	12.4-20.8	1.5	0.7	0.6-3.5
High School	23.2	2.2	19.2-27.8	10.7	1.6	7.9-14.4	54.7	2.6	49.6-59.7	10.4	1.6	7.7-13.9	1.0	0.5	0.4-2.5
> High School	14.0	1.2	11.8-16.4	2.5	0.5	1.6-3.8	79.8	1.4	77.0-82.4	3.5	0.7	2.4-5.1	--	--	--
Marital Status															
Married	12.4	1.0	10.6-14.5	4.3	0.6	3.2-5.8	78.7	1.3	76.1-81.1	4.2	0.6	3.1-5.6	0.4	0.2	0.1-0.9
Other	32.0	2.1	28.1-36.2	14.3	1.5	11.5-17.6	38.4	2.1	34.3-42.6	14.1	1.5	11.4-17.4	1.3	0.5	0.6-2.6
Payment for Delivery															
Medicaid	31.4	1.8	28.0-35.0	15.6	1.4	13.1-18.6	37.1	1.9	33.6-40.9	14.7	1.4	12.2-17.6	1.1	0.4	0.6-2.2
Other	9.3	1.0	7.6-11.4	1.5	0.4	0.8-2.5	87.1	1.1	84.7-89.1	1.9	0.5	1.1-3.0	--	--	--
Birthweight															
Low	25.6	2.0	21.8-29.7	9.8	1.4	7.4-13.0	53.6	2.3	49.0-58.1	9.8	1.4	7.3-12.9	1.3	0.5	0.6-2.8
Normal	18.8	1.1	16.7-20.9	7.6	0.7	6.3-9.2	65.5	1.3	63.0-68.0	7.5	0.7	6.2-9.0	0.6	0.2	0.3-1.2

*Confidence interval
-- Fewer than six respondents

Table 25
Sleep Position of Infant, 2004

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Back	65.7	1.2	63.3-68.0
Side	15.7	0.9	14.0-17.6
Stomach	12.3	0.8	10.7-14.0
Side/Back	4.2	0.5	3.4-5.4
Side/Stomach	0.6	0.2	0.3-1.0
Back/Stomach	0.4	0.2	0.2-0.9
All three positions	1.2	0.3	0.7-1.9

*Confidence interval

Table 26a
Prevalence of Laying Infant on Back to Sleep, 2003 and 2004
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	2003			2004		
	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
Age						
< 20 years	47.0	4.4	38.6-55.6	57.5	4.3	48.9-65.7
20-24 years	59.6	2.8	54.1-64.9	56.2	2.8	50.7-61.6
25-34 years	67.1	1.8	63.5-70.6	67.7	1.6	64.6-70.7
35+ years	70.9	3.5	63.6-77.3	76.0	2.7	70.4-80.9
Race						
Black	46.1	3.5	39.4-53.0	48.1	3.2	41.9-54.4
White	66.8	1.5	63.8-69.6	69.3	1.3	66.7-71.8
Other	76.7	5.4	64.7-85.5	70.7	5.5	59.0-80.1
Hispanic Ethnicity						
Hispanic	57.3	2.7	51.9-62.5	56.8	2.6	51.7-61.7
Non- Hispanic	65.9	1.5	62.8-68.8	68.4	1.4	65.7-71.0
Education						
< High School	57.1	2.9	51.3-62.7	50.9	2.8	45.4-56.5
High School	58.7	2.6	53.5-63.7	60.1	2.5	55.1-64.9
> High School	69.6	1.8	65.9-73.0	73.9	1.5	70.9-76.7
Marital Status						
Married	67.9	1.6	64.6-71.0	71.0	1.4	68.1-73.6
Other	56.5	2.3	51.9-60.9	55.9	2.2	51.6-60.1
Payment for Delivery						
Medicaid	57.6	2.0	53.7-61.5	56.8	1.9	53.1-60.5
Other	69.2	1.8	65.7-72.6	73.1	1.5	70.1-75.9
Birthweight						
Low	61.4	2.5	56.4-66.2	65.2	2.2	60.8-69.3
Normal	63.9	1.4	61.0-66.6	65.7	1.3	63.2-68.2

*Confidence interval

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

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

*Confidence interval

**Change in question

Table 27a
Breastfeeding Initiation, 2003 and 2004
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	2003			2004		
	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
Age						
< 20 years	55.3	4.4	46.7-63.7	55.6	4.3	47.0-63.9
20-24 years	63.9	2.7	58.5-69.0	64.6	2.7	59.2-69.7
25-34 years	78.0	1.6	74.7-81.0	79.2	1.4	76.4-81.7
35+ years	76.2	3.3	69.2-82.0	85.2	2.2	80.3-89.0
Race						
Black	52.6	3.5	45.7-59.3	56.6	3.2	50.2-62.7
White	75.4	1.3	72.7-78.0	78.2	1.2	75.9-80.4
Other	84.9	4.7	73.2-92.0	91.8	3.3	82.7-96.3
Hispanic Ethnicity						
Hispanic	81.1	2.2	76.5-85.0	83.6	1.9	79.5-87.0
Non- Hispanic	68.9	1.5	66.0-71.8	72.4	1.3	69.8-74.9
Education						
< High School	63.0	2.9	57.3-68.4	64.5	2.7	59.0-69.6
High School	65.5	2.5	60.5-70.3	64.9	2.4	60.0-69.5
> High School	79.6	1.6	76.3-82.6	83.3	1.3	80.7-85.6
Marital Status						
Married	80.0	1.4	77.1-82.5	82.6	1.2	80.2-84.7
Other	58.0	2.3	53.5-62.4	60.9	2.1	56.7-64.9
Payment for Delivery						
Medicaid	65.8	1.9	61.9-69.5	68.4	1.8	64.8-71.7
Other	77.6	1.6	74.4-80.6	80.5	1.3	77.8-83.0
Birthweight						
Low	70.1	2.4	65.3-74.6	65.7	2.2	61.3-69.8
Normal	72.1	1.3	69.5-74.7	75.7	1.2	73.3-77.9

*Confidence interval

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

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

*Confidence interval

**Change in question

Table 28a
Breastfeeding at Four Weeks After Delivery, 2003 and 2004
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	2003			2004		
	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
Age						
< 20 years	31.4	4.0	24.1-39.8	36.0	4.2	28.2-44.6
20-24 years	48.0	2.8	42.5-53.5	49.8	2.8	44.3-55.2
25-34 years	66.5	1.8	62.9-70.0	67.2	1.6	64.1-70.3
35+ years	66.6	3.6	59.2-73.3	77.4	2.6	71.8-82.1
Race						
Black	39.3	3.4	32.8-46.1	39.9	3.2	33.8-46.2
White	61.4	1.5	58.4-64.3	66.1	1.3	63.5-68.6
Other	78.4	5.4	66.1-87.1	86.2	4.1	76.1-92.4
Hispanic Ethnicity						
Hispanic	69.0	2.6	63.8-73.8	70.2	2.4	65.3-74.6
Non-Hispanic	54.8	1.6	51.6-57.9	60.1	1.4	57.3-62.8
Education						
< High School	51.8	2.9	46.1-57.5	50.0	2.8	44.5-55.6
High School	47.6	2.7	42.4-52.8	50.8	2.6	45.8-55.8
> High School	67.3	1.9	63.6-70.8	72.2	1.5	69.1-75.0
Marital Status						
Married	68.5	1.6	65.3-71.6	72.3	1.4	69.6-75.0
Other	40.8	2.3	36.4-45.3	43.8	2.2	39.6-48.0
Payment for Delivery						
Medicaid	51.1	2.0	47.1-55.1	54.3	1.9	50.6-57.9
Other	64.9	1.8	61.3-68.4	69.1	1.6	66.0-72.1
Birthweight						
Low	57.0	2.6	51.9-61.9	52.5	2.3	48.1-57.0
Normal	58.5	1.5	55.6-61.3	63.1	1.3	60.5-65.6

* Confidence interval

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

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

*Confidence interval

**Change in question

Table 29

Reasons for Not Breastfeeding, 2004

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
I did not like breastfeeding	50.2	2.5	45.3-55.0
Other reasons	25.1	2.1	21.2-29.5
I went back to school or work	22.3	2.1	18.4-26.6
I had other children to take care of	19.4	2.0	15.8-23.6
I was sick or on medicine	11.9	1.6	9.1-15.3
I wanted my body back to myself	11.6	1.6	8.8-15.2
I didn't want to be tied down	10.3	1.5	7.7-13.7
I had too many household duties	8.8	1.4	6.4-12.0
I was embarrassed to breastfeed	4.7	1.0	3.0-7.1
My baby was sick and could not breastfeed	1.7	0.4	1.0-2.8

*Confidence interval

Table 30

How did you learn to install and use your infant car seat? 2004

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
I read the instructions	71.2	1.1	68.9-73.4
A health or safety professional showed me	25.3	1.1	23.2-27.5
I figured it out myself	25.2	1.1	23.1-27.5
A friend or family member showed me	15.7	0.9	14.0-17.6
Someone from a loaner program showed me	1.8	0.3	1.2-2.6
Some other way	11.3	0.8	9.8-13.0

*Confidence interval

Table 31

Source of Payment for Prenatal Care, 2004

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Insurance/HMO	56.3	1.2	53.9-58.7
Medicaid	43.7	1.2	41.3-46.1
Personal Income	17.7	0.9	16.0-19.7
Other Source	1.2	0.3	0.8-2.0

*Confidence interval

Table 32

Source of Payment for Delivery, 2004

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Insurance/HMO	54.8	1.2	52.4-57.2
Medicaid	45.8	1.2	43.4-48.2
Personal Income	19.1	1.0	17.3-21.1
Other Source	1.5	0.3	1.0-2.2

*Confidence interval

Table 33

Prevalence of Health Insurance or Medicaid for Baby, 2004

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Yes	97.9	0.4	97.1-98.5
No	2.1	0.4	1.5-2.9

*Confidence interval

Table 34

Type of Insurance for Baby, 2004

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Insurance/HMO	52.3	1.3	49.8-54.8
Medicaid	44.1	1.3	41.7-46.6
KidCare/CHIP	4.8	0.6	3.8-6.0
Other Source	0.5	0.2	0.3-0.9

*Confidence interval