



Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System

PRAMS 2000 SURVEILLANCE REPORT



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

2005

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PREGNANCY RISK ASSESSMENT MONITORING SYSTEM

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NATIONAL CENTER FOR CHRONIC DISEASE PREVENTION AND HEALTH PROMOTION
DIVISION OF REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH**

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Note Regarding New York Data

The noncoverage component of the New York PRAMS data for the year 2000 was re-calculated after the data tables went to press. As a result, prevalence estimates reported in this publication do not match those generated from the updated PRAMS data. Two prevalence estimates changed between 3 and 4 percentage points, 2 changed between 2 and 3 percentage points, and 13 changed between 1 and 2 percentage points. Of these 17 prevalence estimates that changed by more than 1 percentage point, only 3 were based on a sample size of more than 50 respondents, and the maximum change in these 3 estimates was only 1.4 percentage points. All updated prevalence estimates fell within the 95% confidence intervals of the estimates published in this report. In the table entitled "New York 2000 Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population," the Population Size figures are overstated by 4%.

How to Learn More About PRAMS

For additional information, write or call the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Division of Reproductive Health, 4770 Buford Highway, NE, Mail Stop K-22, Atlanta, GA, 30341-3717; telephone: (770) 488-6260.

http://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/srv_prams.htm

Preface

Since 1987, the Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) has served as a state-specific source of maternal and child health (MCH) data. The dissemination of PRAMS data is an essential step in translating findings from PRAMS into public health action. We are pleased to present the sixth PRAMS Surveillance Report, a compilation of PRAMS results for various MCH indicators.

PRAMS is a population-based survey of women delivering a live-born infant. This survey collects information on women's experiences and behaviors before, during, and shortly after pregnancy. A distinct feature of PRAMS is that it allows states to obtain population-based estimates to support their maternal and child health programs. Thus, states participating in PRAMS gain unique and invaluable information for public health administrators, policy makers, and researchers as they develop programs and policies to improve the health of women and children in their state.

This current report highlights data for births occurring in 2000. In addition, we have included data covering 4 years: 1996–2000. This report provides benchmarks by state for 31 MCH indicators that can be examined across participating states. As in past years, subgroup analyses for each state are presented by age, race, ethnicity, education, Medicaid status, and annual household income.

We trust this report will be useful to public health practitioners across the United States. We welcome your comments about the merit, design, and content of this publication.

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Director (Acting), Division of Reproductive Health
National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

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Introduction

Various maternal behaviors and experiences are associated with adverse health outcomes for both the mother and the infant. These behaviors and experiences can occur before, during, and after pregnancy. Information regarding maternal behaviors and experiences is needed to monitor trends, enhance the understanding of the relationship between behaviors and health outcomes, plan and evaluate programs, direct policy decisions, and monitor progress toward *Healthy People 2010*¹ objectives.

The Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) is part of an initiative by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to reduce infant mortality and low birthweight and to promote safe motherhood. PRAMS is an ongoing, population-based surveillance system that was designed to identify and monitor selected self-reported maternal behaviors and experiences that occur before, during, and after pregnancy among women who deliver a live-born infant.

This report is a compilation of data on 31 maternal and child health (MCH) indicators from the PRAMS surveillance system. CDC collaborated with the states that participate in PRAMS to choose the indicators included in this report. States with data included in this report had fully implemented PRAMS data collection procedures and achieved weighted response rates of at least 70% in 2000. Nineteen states met these criteria: Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado,

Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Utah, Washington, and West Virginia. (The weighted response rates range was 72%–86%.)

The indicators in the report cover a variety of topics, including unintended pregnancy; multivitamin use; prenatal care; prenatal discussion about physical abuse, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) testing, smoking, seat belt use, and breastfeeding; Medicaid coverage; participation in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC); physical abuse; alcohol use; tobacco use; hospitalizations for pregnancy-related complications; and postpartum contraceptive use. Many of the indicators are included in *Healthy People 2010*¹ objectives that are intended to improve the health of mothers and children. Other indicators are reporting requirements for the *Title V Maternal and Child Health Block Grant*,² the major funding source for state MCH programs; these indicators are included as performance measures.

This report is similar in format and scope to the 1999 surveillance report³ and includes four main sections: Highlights of PRAMS 2000 Surveillance, Multistate Exhibits, State Exhibits, and Detailed Summaries. The Highlights section presents selected findings for each indicator for 2000, along with a summary of progress since 1996. In the Multistate Exhibits section, background information and prevalence estimates are

presented by state for 2000 for each of the 31 indicators; trend information for 1996–2000 is also provided when available. In the State Exhibit section, sociodemographic data are presented for the PRAMS-eligible population (women delivering a live infant in their state of residence). For each state, subgroup analyses are presented by age, race, ethnicity, education, and Medicaid status using 2000 data for seven indicators: unintended pregnancy, multivitamin use, physical abuse, smoking during pregnancy, hospitalizations for pregnancy-related complications, infant checkup, and postpartum contraceptive use. In addition, analyses for the seven indicators are provided by income for the 18 states that collected this information. The Detailed Summaries allow easy comparison of the 31 indicators across states by selected maternal characteristics, thereby drawing attention to emerging MCH priorities and concerns and expanding the usefulness of the report.

The PRAMS questionnaire is revised periodically to reflect changing priorities and emerging issues. Each revision is referred to as a phase. The data highlighted in this report were collected with the Phase 4 version of the questionnaire, which was first used with the 2000 birth cohort. The 2000 report includes four new indicators: multivitamin use, hospitalizations for pregnancy-related complications, infant checkup, and postpartum contraceptive use.

In the past, states have used PRAMS data to generate legislative support for MCH programs. Legislative appropriations for unintended pregnancy, a 5-year funded statewide smoking cessation campaign, and increased domestic violence screening for

pregnant women are just a few examples of how states have used PRAMS data to bring about legislative or programmatic changes.⁴ We view dissemination of these data as a key step in the translation of PRAMS data into public health action, which is a primary goal for PRAMS. We believe this report will be a valuable reference for public health planning and policy development.

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competitively. Current PRAMS participants are Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, New York City, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, and West Virginia (Figure 1). In state health departments, PRAMS programs can be found in several existing organizational units, including maternal and child health and vital statistics.

Methodology

Each participating state uses a standardized data collection method developed by CDC (CDC, PRAMS model surveillance protocol, unpublished data 2003 and CDC, PRAMS model surveillance protocol, unpublished data 1999). PRAMS staff in each state collect data through statewide mailings and follow-up with nonrespondents by telephone. Every month, a stratified sample of 100 to 300 new mothers is selected from eligible birth certificates. Between 2 to 6 months after delivery, each sampled mother is mailed a package containing a letter introducing the survey and the 14-page survey itself. A second questionnaire package, and in most states a third, is mailed to mothers who do not respond to the previous mailed survey. PRAMS interviewers telephone mothers who do not respond to any of the mailed surveys and administer the questionnaire by telephone.

The PRAMS questionnaire addresses many topics, including barriers to and content of prenatal care, obstetric history,

maternal use of alcohol and cigarettes, nutrition, economic status, maternal stress, and early infant health status. Not all topics are included in this report. Each state's questionnaire consists of a core component and a state-specific component. The core portion is used by all participating PRAMS states. Each state develops a state-specific portion that addresses its particular data needs. Since its inception, the PRAMS questionnaire has undergone several revisions, referred to as phases. Revisions to the questionnaire have occurred primarily to capture data on recent guidelines or emerging issues concerning maternal and child health (such as the relationship between folic acid and birth defects) and to improve respondents' comprehension of questions.¹ In January 2000, states implemented Phase 4 of the questionnaire.

Additional information on PRAMS can be found in the appendixes. Appendix A describes the PRAMS data collection methodology and questionnaire revisions. Appendix B lists the 2000 stratification variables, total annual sample sizes, and weighted response rates for each state. Appendix C identifies the corresponding PRAMS question number from the PRAMS Phase 4 core questionnaire for each indicator in this report, defines each indicator, and specifies which indicators have associated *Healthy People 2010*² objectives or *Title V Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant*³ performance measures. Appendix D is a PRAMS Phase 4 core questionnaire. Appendix E is a PRAMS Phase 3 core questionnaire used from 1996 through 1999.

Technical Notes

This report includes data from 19 states: Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Utah, Washington, and West Virginia. These states had fully implemented PRAMS data collection procedures in 2000 and achieved weighted response rates of at least 70% (range: 72%–86%). The weighted response rate indicates the proportion of women sampled who completed a survey, adjusted for sample design.

For most of the indicators in this report, the wording of the questions changed little between the Phase 3 and Phase 4 versions. For some indicators, however, small changes in the wording of the questions made some differences. Therefore, for indicators with wording changes (contraceptive use, prenatal care discussion, alcohol use, tobacco use, and breastfeeding), the relevant tables present only prevalence measures. (See Appendix A for details.)

The tables that present estimates by state with associated confidence intervals use 2000 data; graphs accompany the tables. The multistate tables that present trends by state include data for 1996–2000. The 1997 data for Illinois represent only a partial year (June through December). The 1997 data for North Carolina represent only a partial year (July through December). New Mexico has a combined data set of July 1997 through December 1998 births, which are referred to as 1998 data.

Percentages for the variables (maternal age, race, ethnicity, education, marital status, and parity and infant birthweight) used in the state-specific tables and PRAMS-eligible population tables were obtained from state birth certificate data provided to CDC. The demographic variables of Medicaid status, annual household income, and “in crowded household” were obtained from the PRAMS questionnaire. Medicaid status was defined as a woman who reported that she received Medicaid just before she became pregnant or that Medicaid paid for her prenatal care or delivery. Annual household income is state specific. Each state designed its own question. Most states’ income questions offered the respondent a set of income ranges (as opposed to having the mother write in her exact income). Because the categories differed from state to state, it was not possible to define a common set of income ranges for all states. “In crowded household” was computed by dividing the total number of people in a household by the total number of rooms in the household. If this number was greater than 1.0, it was defined as “in crowded household.”

The PRAMS-eligible population is divided into five race categories (white, black, American Indian, Asian/Pacific Islander, and other nonwhite). Alaska also reported data for Alaska Natives. For the state-specific sections of the report, data for racial groups comprising at least 5% of the state’s birth population were reported separately. For 2000, five states (Alaska, Hawaii, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Washington) reported additional race categories (e.g., Hawaiian, Native American). In addition,

an “all other” category includes the rest of the population not counted in the other categories. The Detailed Summaries show three race categories: white, black, and other; other includes Native Americans, Asians/Pacific Islanders, Alaska Natives, Hawaiian Natives, and other nonwhites.

Except for the tables describing the PRAMS-eligible population in each state, all tables in the report were produced using weighted PRAMS data. Percentages and standard errors were calculated for each reported indicator using PROC CROSSTAB in SUDAAN.⁴ The 95% confidence intervals (CI) were computed using the formula $CI = \text{percentage} + (1.96 \times \text{standard error})$. The number of respondents is the number of mothers who answered that PRAMS question. All missing (blank and “don’t know”) observations are excluded. The percentage of missing values is noted when it equals or exceeds 10%. Because estimates based on small samples are imprecise and may be biased, estimates for which the number of respondents was fewer than 30 are not reported. In the detailed summary tables, estimates based on sample sizes between 30 and 60 are reported but noted because the estimates may be unreliable. In the tables that present data for 1996–2000, the *P* value indicates a test for linear trend and was calculated using PROC LOGISTIC in SUDAAN.⁴

PRAMS data are representative of women whose pregnancies resulted in a live birth and are not generalizable to all pregnant women. For one reporting area, data are

not representative of the entire state: New York data are for upstate New York only and exclude New York City, which has an autonomous vital records agency. Out-of-state residents and, for all states except Alaska and Nebraska, out-of-state births were excluded in describing the PRAMS-eligible population.

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Highlights of PRAMS Surveillance: 2000 Prevalence Rates and Trends, 1993–2000

Some of the key findings from this report are summarized in the following table. The table includes prevalence measures for some indicators and trends for others. The table is divided into four outcome categories: improvement, mixed results, no change over time, and changed/new indicator. The first three sections refer to observed trends in the 26 MCH indicators included in this report for the period 1996–2000. In addition, the table includes the range of prevalence rates across the 19 states for the 31 indicators for 2000.

Data were available from nine states (Alabama, Alaska, Florida, Maine, New York, Okla-

homa, South Carolina, Washington, and West Virginia) to assess trends for the period 1996–2000. Statistically significant improvements were observed for nine indicators. “Mixed results” were observed for two indicators with significant trends in opposite directions. No significant change in any state was noted for two indicators. Those indicators for which the question used to assess the data changed from Phase 3 to Phase 4 or that were newly introduced for 2000 were not assessed for significant changes; however, the prevalence rates were provided for 2000.

Improvement			
Topic Area	Indicator	Observed Trends	2000 Prevalence Range
Unintended Pregnancy	Unintended pregnancy	During 1996–2000, South Carolina had a significant decrease in the prevalence of unintended pregnancy.	31.6%–53.4%
	Mistimed pregnancy	During 1996–2000, South Carolina had a significant decrease in the prevalence of mistimed pregnancy.	25.6%–39.6%
	Unwanted pregnancy	During 1996–2000 Florida had a significant decrease in the prevalence of unwanted pregnancy.	6.0%–17.2%
	Pregnancy that was not wanted by husband or partner	During 1996–2000, Florida, South Carolina, and West Virginia experienced significant decreases in the prevalence of women reporting their husband or partner did not want the pregnancy.	8.1%–12.7%
Prenatal Care	Prenatal care after the first trimester	During 1996–2000, Alaska, Oklahoma, and West Virginia experienced a significant decline in the percentage of women who entered prenatal care after the first trimester or received no prenatal care.	14.8%–30.9%

Improvement (continued)

Topic Area	Indicator	Observed Trends	2000 Prevalence Range
	Pregnancy confirmation after the first trimester	During 1996–2000, Oklahoma and West Virginia experienced a significant decline in the percentage of women who had a pregnancy confirmation after the first trimester.	2.2%–7.8%
Physical Abuse	Physical abuse by a husband or partner during the 12 months before pregnancy	During 1996–2000, South Carolina had a significant decrease in the prevalence of physical abuse by a husband or partner before pregnancy.	3.0%– 9.0%
Infant Sleeping Position	Infant sleeping on back	All 9 states had a significant increase in the prevalence of the back (supine) sleeping position during 1996–2000.	41.5%–75.6%
	Infant sleeping on stomach	During 1996–2000, all 9 states had a significant decrease in the prevalence of the stomach (prone) sleeping position.	7.0%–30.6%

Mixed Results

Topic Area	Indicator	Observed Trends	2000 Prevalence Range
Medicaid Coverage	Medicaid coverage for prenatal care	During 1996–2000, the prevalence of prenatal care covered by Medicaid decreased significantly in Alabama, Florida, and Washington. The prevalence of Medicaid coverage increased significantly in Alaska.	23.3%– 53.5%
WIC Participation	Participation in WIC during pregnancy	Alaska and New York had a significant increase in WIC participation during 1996–2000. Alabama, Florida, and Maine reported a significant decrease in WIC participation.	29.9%–59.2%

No Change

Topic Area	Indicator	Observed Trends	2000 Prevalence Range
Prenatal Care	Not getting prenatal care as soon as desired, or started prenatal care late, or had no prenatal care	During 1996–2000, no states experienced a significant decline in the percentage of women who did not get prenatal care as soon as desired, who started prenatal care late, or who had no prenatal care.	41.4%–62.2%
Physical Abuse	Physical abuse by a husband or partner during pregnancy	During 1996–2000, there were no significant changes for any state in the prevalence of physical abuse by a husband or partner during pregnancy.	2.3%–7.3%

Changed/New Indicator

Topic Area	Indicator	Observed Trends	2000 Prevalence Range
Contraceptive Use	Contraceptive use at time of pregnancy among women with an unintended pregnancy	The question used to assess this indicator was changed in 2000.	37.7%– 56.0%
Multivitamin Use	Multivitamin use 4 or more times per week during the month prior to pregnancy	The question used to assess this indicator was added in 2000.	25.0%– 40.7%
Prenatal Care Discussion	Discussion of physical abuse	The question used to assess this indicator was changed in 2000.	24.2%–46.7%
	Discussion of HIV testing	The question used to assess this indicator was changed in 2000.	57.7%–95.7%
	Discussion of smoking during pregnancy	The question used to assess this indicator was changed in 2000.	50.0%–78.7%
	Discussion of seat belt use	The question used to assess this indicator was changed in 2000.	36.7%–56.5%
	Discussion of breastfeeding	The question used to assess this indicator was changed in 2000.	75.6%–91.6%

Changed/New Indicator (continued)

Topic Area	Indicator	Observed Trends	2000 Prevalence Range
Alcohol Use	Drinking alcohol during the 3 months before pregnancy	The question used to assess this indicator was changed in 2000.	22.8%– 60.1%
	Drinking alcohol during the last 3 months of pregnancy	The question used to assess this indicator was changed in 2000.	2.1%–9.0%
Tobacco Use	Smoking during the 3 months before pregnancy	The question used to assess this indicator was changed in 2000.	14.3%– 36.2%
	Smoking during the last 3 months of pregnancy	The question used to assess this indicator was changed in 2000.	7.3%– 24.5%
	Smoking after pregnancy	The question used to assess this indicator was changed in 2000.	9.5%–31.6%
Hospitalizations for Pregnancy-Related Complications	Pregnancy complications that required at least 1 day's hospital stay	The question used to assess this indicator was added in 2000.	8.8%– 16.3%
Breastfeeding	Breastfeeding initiation	The question used to assess this indicator was changed in 2000.	46.1%–89.3%
	Breastfeeding at 4 weeks after delivery	The question used to assess this indicator was changed in 2000.	36.0%–78.9%
Infant Follow-Up	Infant follow-up within 1 week of hospital discharge within 48 hours	The question used to assess this indicator was added in 2000.	51.5%–88.6%
Postpartum Contraceptive Use	Postpartum contraceptive use	The question used to assess this indicator was added in 2000.	77.9%–89.9%

Multistate Exhibits

Unintended Pregnancy and Contraceptive Use

PRAMS 2000 Surveillance Report

Unintended Pregnancy and Contraceptive Use

Unintended pregnancy is widespread. Nearly one-third of babies born in the United States each year are the result of an unintended pregnancy. An unintended pregnancy is defined as a pregnancy for which, at the time of conception, a woman either wanted to be pregnant later (mistimed) or did not want to be pregnant at any time (unwanted).¹⁻³ Unintended pregnancies are common among all population subgroups, although the risk is higher for certain populations, such as teenagers, women aged 40 years or older, women with low levels of education, women who are not married, and women with low incomes.⁴⁻⁷

Unintended pregnancy resulting in a live birth is associated with delayed entry into prenatal care, perhaps because women with unintended pregnancies are less likely to realize they are pregnant in the first trimester than women with intended pregnancies.^{8,9} Other adverse behaviors associated with unintended pregnancy include poor maternal nutrition, decreased likelihood of prenatal vitamin consumption, cigarette smoking, and use of alcohol and other drugs.^{1,10-12} Unintended pregnancy may also be associated with adverse birth outcomes. Women with mistimed or unwanted births were more likely to have infants who were premature, low birthweight, or small for gestational age than women with intended births.^{8,13,14} Nevertheless, Kost and colleagues found that planning status was not significantly associated with negative birth outcomes after controlling for maternal behavioral variables

(e.g., timing of prenatal care visits, weight gain, smoking, drinking).⁸ Additionally, there is evidence of differences in maternal behaviors and infant outcomes depending on whether a pregnancy was mistimed or unwanted, with more negative factors being associated with unwanted pregnancies.¹⁵ The degree to which the woman considers a pregnancy to be mistimed is also important. Pulley and colleagues found similarities in maternal characteristics between moderately mistimed and intended pregnancies and between seriously mistimed and unwanted pregnancies.¹⁶

The consequences of an unintended pregnancy do not end at birth, as evidenced by the associations between unintended births and breastfeeding initiation and duration, and unintended births and child abuse and neglect.^{1,2,8,17} Children under 2 years of age whose births were the result of mistimed or unwanted pregnancy were found to score lower on several psychometric measures indicating reduced cognitive, behavioral, and emotional development.¹⁸

An unintended pregnancy may be the consequence of inconsistent or improper use of contraceptives or the lack of contraceptive use. A woman's partner can be an important determinant of her intent to become pregnant, the choice of contraceptive method, the regularity of contraceptive use, the intent to change methods, and her intent to continue a pregnancy.¹⁹⁻²⁶ Among the 61.6 million U.S. women of reproductive age (15–44 years) in 2002, about 62% were using some method

of contraception according to the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG).⁴ Burnhill notes that women who were nonusers of contraception accounted for more than 50% of all unintended pregnancies and that if they were to use contraception, the overall rate of unintended pregnancy could be cut in half.²⁷ The rate of contraceptive failure has been highest among young women, poor women, and members of racial and ethnic minorities.²⁸⁻²⁹ Adolescents experience higher oral contraceptive failure rates than do adult women.³⁰ Unintended pregnancy following pill discontinuation and compliance difficulties are estimated to account for 20% of the 3.5 million annual unintended pregnancies in the United States, with associated costs of \$2.6 billion.³¹

To prevent unintended pregnancies and improve contraceptive use, information on the characteristics of women at risk for unintended pregnancy can be used to improve access to family planning services, to expand women's knowledge of reproductive health and contraceptives, and to promote consistent use of effective contraceptive methods.^{1,2} Additionally, information on the prevalence of unintended pregnancy and contraceptive use over time provides states a way to monitor their progress in achieving the national *Healthy People 2010*³² objectives to increase the percentage of intended pregnancies to 70% (Objective 9-1) and to increase the proportion of females at risk for unintended pregnancy (and their partners) who use contraception to 100% (Objective 9-3).

Data Highlights*

- ◆ In 2000, the prevalence of unintended pregnancy among women who had a live birth ranged from 31.6% (Utah) to 53.4% (Arkansas). During 1996–2000, South Carolina showed a significant, decreasing trend in the prevalence of unintended pregnancy.
- ◆ In 2000, the prevalence of mistimed pregnancy among women who had a live birth ranged from 25.6% (Utah) to 39.6% (Arkansas). During 1996–2000, South Carolina showed a significant, decreasing trend.
- ◆ In 2000, the prevalence of unwanted pregnancy among women who had a live birth ranged from 6.0% (Utah) to 17.2% (Louisiana). During 1996–2000, Florida showed significant, decreasing trends in the prevalence of unwanted pregnancy.
- ◆ In 2000, 8.1% (Hawaii) to 12.7% (Arkansas) of women reported that their husbands or partners did not want the pregnancy. During 1996–2000, Florida, South Carolina, and West Virginia showed significant, decreasing trends in the prevalence of women reporting that their husbands or partners did not want the pregnancy.
- ◆ In 2000, the prevalence of any type of birth control use at time of pregnancy among women who reported that their pregnancy was unintended ranged from 37.7% (Oklahoma) to 56.0% (South Carolina).

*Findings from the trend analysis discussed in text only refer to states with 5 years of data (1996–2000); however, the tables include trend analyses for all states.

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Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 2000

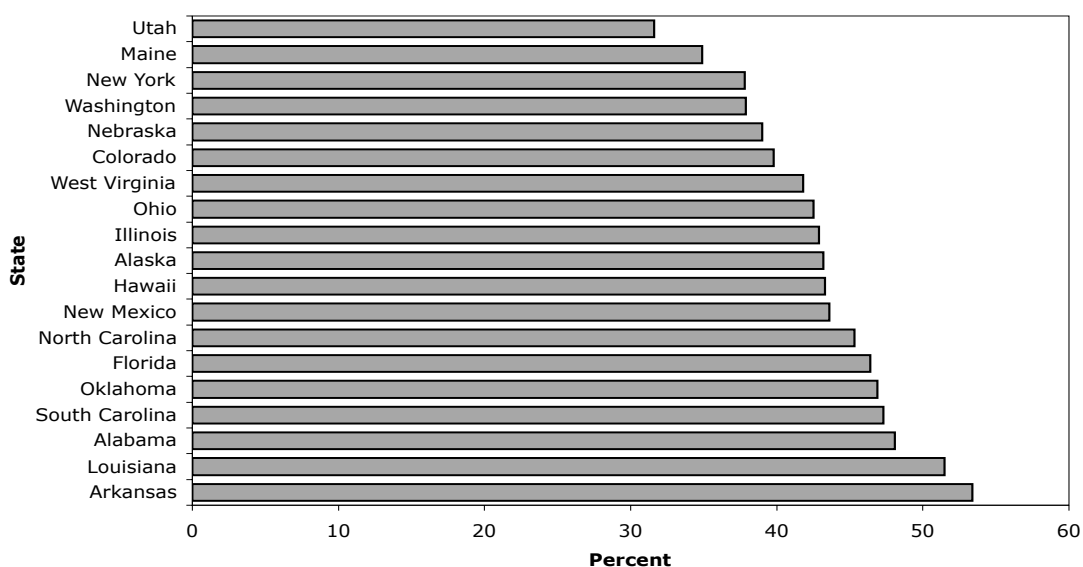
State	Respondents	Percentage*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,554	48.1	1.5	45.2–51.1
Alaska	1,452	43.2	1.5	40.3–46.1
Arkansas	1,632	53.4	1.8	49.8–56.9
Colorado	2,131	39.8	1.4	37.1–42.5
Florida	2,022	46.4	1.6	43.2–49.6
Hawaii	2,492	43.3	1.1	41.2–45.5
Illinois	1,989	42.9	1.2	40.6–45.3
Louisiana	2,252	51.5	1.3	49.0–54.1
Maine	1,143	34.9	1.6	31.8–38.1
Nebraska	2,097	39.0	1.3	36.4–41.5
New Mexico	1,598	43.6	1.3	41.0–46.2
New York‡	1,226	37.8	1.8	34.3–41.4
North Carolina	1,811	45.3	1.6	42.3–48.4
Ohio	1,642	42.5	1.6	39.3–45.7
Oklahoma	1,976	46.9	1.8	43.3–50.6
South Carolina	1,575	47.3	2.0	43.3–51.3
Utah	1,632	31.6	1.5	28.6–34.6
Washington	1,565	37.9	1.7	34.5–41.3
West Virginia	1,298	41.8	1.6	38.7–45.0

* 2000 state range is 31.6%–53.4%.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 2000



Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1996–2000

State	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	1999 (%)	2000 (%)	P value** for trend
Alabama	47.9	49.2	47.9	47.4	48.1	0.78
Alaska	41.6	40.5‡	42.8	42.5	43.2	0.29
Arkansas	—	49.9	53.4	49.6	53.4	0.40
Colorado	—	—	38.8	39.7	39.8	0.64
Florida	47.9	47.6	45.0	42.5	46.4	0.13
Illinois#	—	47.4	40.0	44.5	42.9	0.51
Louisiana	—	—	52.5	52.0	51.5	0.61
Maine	34.2	33.9	34.1	34.0	34.9	0.76
New Mexico~	—	—	45.6	43.6	43.6	0.33
New York{	34.1	38.4	35.3	35.1	37.8	0.45
North Carolina^	—	47.6	47.1	41.9	45.3	0.20
Ohio	—	—	—	41.3	42.5	0.62
Oklahoma	48.5	50.0	46.9	45.4	46.9	0.20
South Carolina¶	51.0	50.0	45.8	44.4	47.3	0.04
Utah	—	—	—	33.7	31.6	0.35
Washington	38.5	36.6	38.1	38.0	37.9	0.95
West Virginia	42.0	41.7	37.1	39.6	41.8	0.69

** Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

1997 data represent only June–December births.

~ 1998 data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

^ 1997 data represent only July–December births.

¶ P value is statistically significant at the < 0.05 level.

Year 2010 Health Objective 9-1

Increase the proportion of pregnancies that are intended to at least 70%.

Prevalence of Mistimed Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 2000

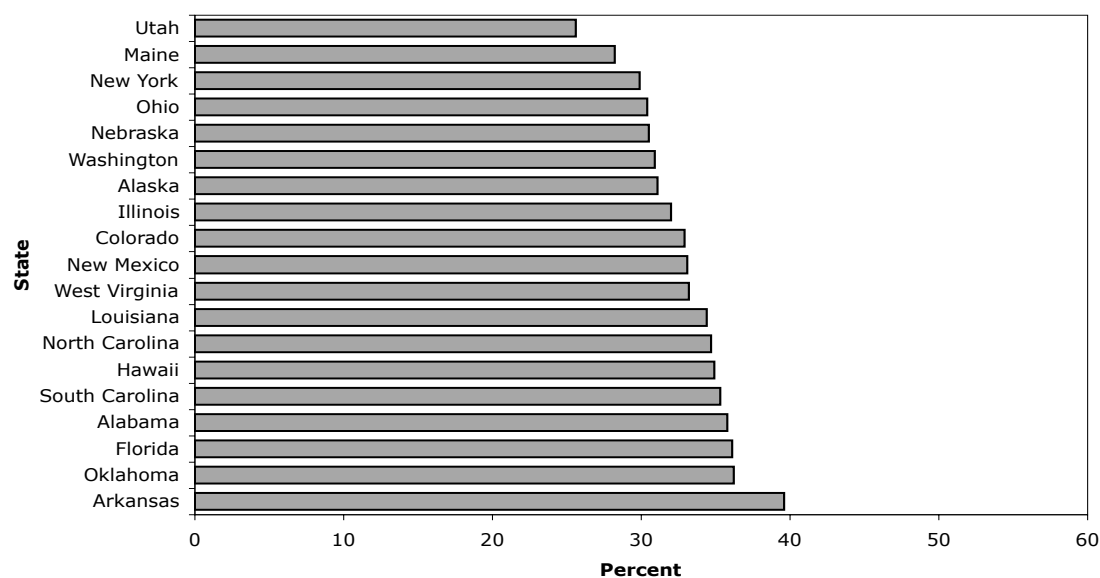
State	Respondents	Percentage*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,554	35.8	1.5	32.8–38.7
Alaska	1,452	31.1	1.4	28.4–33.7
Arkansas	1,632	39.6	1.8	36.1–43.1
Colorado	2,131	32.9	1.3	30.2–35.5
Florida	2,022	36.1	1.6	33.0–39.2
Hawaii	2,492	34.9	1.0	32.9–37.0
Illinois	1,989	32.0	1.1	29.8–34.2
Louisiana	2,252	34.4	1.3	31.9–36.8
Maine	1,143	28.2	1.5	25.1–31.2
Nebraska	2,097	30.5	1.2	28.1–33.0
New Mexico	1,598	33.1	1.2	30.6–35.5
New York‡	1,226	29.9	1.7	26.6–33.3
North Carolina	1,811	34.7	1.5	31.8–37.7
Ohio	1,642	30.4	1.5	27.4–33.4
Oklahoma	1,976	36.2	1.8	32.7–39.7
South Carolina	1,575	35.3	2.0	31.5–39.2
Utah	1,632	25.6	1.4	22.8–28.4
Washington	1,565	30.9	1.6	27.7–34.1
West Virginia	1,298	33.2	1.5	30.2–36.2

* 2000 state range is 25.6%–39.6%.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Mistimed Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 2000



Prevalence of Mistimed Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1996–2000

State	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	1999 (%)	2000 (%)	P value** for trend
Alabama	33.0	35.4	34.9	34.0	35.8	0.38
Alaska	31.4	29.5‡	29.7	32.4	31.1	0.64
Arkansas	—	35.8	38.0	35.2	39.6	0.27
Colorado¶	—	—	29.1	30.1	32.9	0.05
Florida	34.7	33.7	33.6	31.6	36.1	0.82
Illinois#	—	32.6	28.8	32.5	32.0	0.52
Louisiana	—	—	36.3	34.8	34.4	0.27
Maine	26.3	25.5	27.7	26.5	28.2	0.32
New Mexico~	—	—	35.0	32.4	33.1	0.33
New York{	26.1	27.7	25.6	27.3	29.9	0.17
North Carolina^	—	36.4	35.1	32.5	34.7	0.49
Ohio	—	—	—	30.6	30.4	0.90
Oklahoma	34.7	39.1	38.0	36.4	36.2	0.98
South Carolina¶	38.6	38.2	33.0	31.7	35.3	0.03
Utah	—	—	—	27.3	25.6	0.41
Washington	30.5	27.9	30.2	29.7	30.9	0.59
West Virginia	31.6	32.4	29.8	33.0	33.2	0.45

** Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

¶ P value is statistically significant at the < 0.05 level.

1997 data represent only June–December births.

~ 1998 data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

^ 1997 data represent only July–December births.

Prevalence of Unwanted Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 2000

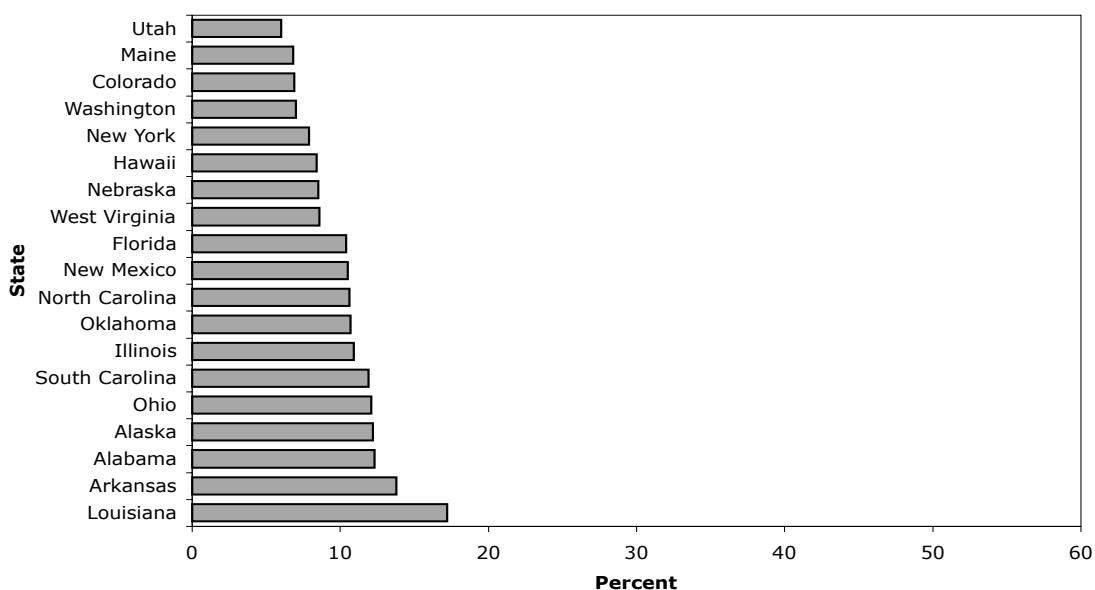
State	Respondents	Percentage*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,554	12.3	1.0	10.3–14.4
Alaska	1,452	12.2	1.0	10.3–14.1
Arkansas	1,632	13.8	1.3	11.3–16.3
Colorado	2,131	6.9	0.7	5.6–8.3
Florida	2,022	10.4	0.9	8.5–12.2
Hawaii	2,492	8.4	0.6	7.2–9.6
Illinois	1,989	10.9	0.8	9.4–12.4
Louisiana	2,252	17.2	1.0	15.2–19.2
Maine	1,143	6.8	0.8	5.1–8.4
Nebraska	2,097	8.5	0.7	7.1–9.9
New Mexico	1,598	10.5	0.8	8.9–12.1
New York‡	1,226	7.9	1.0	5.9–9.9
North Carolina	1,811	10.6	1.0	8.7–12.5
Ohio	1,642	12.1	1.1	10.0–14.2
Oklahoma	1,976	10.7	1.2	8.4–13.1
South Carolina	1,575	11.9	1.3	9.3–14.5
Utah	1,632	6.0	0.8	4.5–7.5
Washington	1,565	7.0	0.9	5.2–8.8
West Virginia	1,298	8.6	1.0	6.8–10.5

* 2000 state range is 6.0%–17.2%.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Unwanted Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 2000



Prevalence of Unwanted Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1996–2000

State	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	1999 (%)	2000 (%)	<i>P</i> value** for trend
Alabama	14.9	13.8	13.0	13.4	12.3	0.11
Alaska	10.2	11.0‡	13.1	10.1	12.2	0.33
Arkansas	—	14.0	15.3	14.3	13.8	0.76
Colorado¶	—	—	9.7	9.7	6.9	0.01
Florida¶	13.3	13.9	11.4	10.9	10.4	0.00
Illinois#	—	14.8	11.2	12.0	10.9	0.05
Louisiana	—	—	16.1	17.3	17.2	0.48
Maine	7.9	8.4	6.4	7.5	6.8	0.25
New Mexico~	—	—	10.7	11.2	10.5	0.95
New York{	8.0	10.7	9.7	7.9	7.9	0.38
North Carolina^	—	11.3	12.0	9.3	10.6	0.35
Ohio	—	—	—	10.7	12.1	0.32
Oklahoma	13.8	10.9	8.9	9.0	10.7	0.06
South Carolina	12.4	11.8	12.8	12.7	11.9	1.00
Utah	—	—	—	6.4	6.0	0.76
Washington	8.0	8.6	7.9	8.3	7.0	0.41
West Virginia	10.4	9.3	7.4	6.6	8.6	0.06

** Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

¶ *P* value is statistically significant at the < 0.05 level.

1997 data represent only June–December births.

~ 1998 data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

^ 1997 data represent only July–December births.

Prevalence of Pregnancy That Was Not Wanted by Husband or Partner, 2000

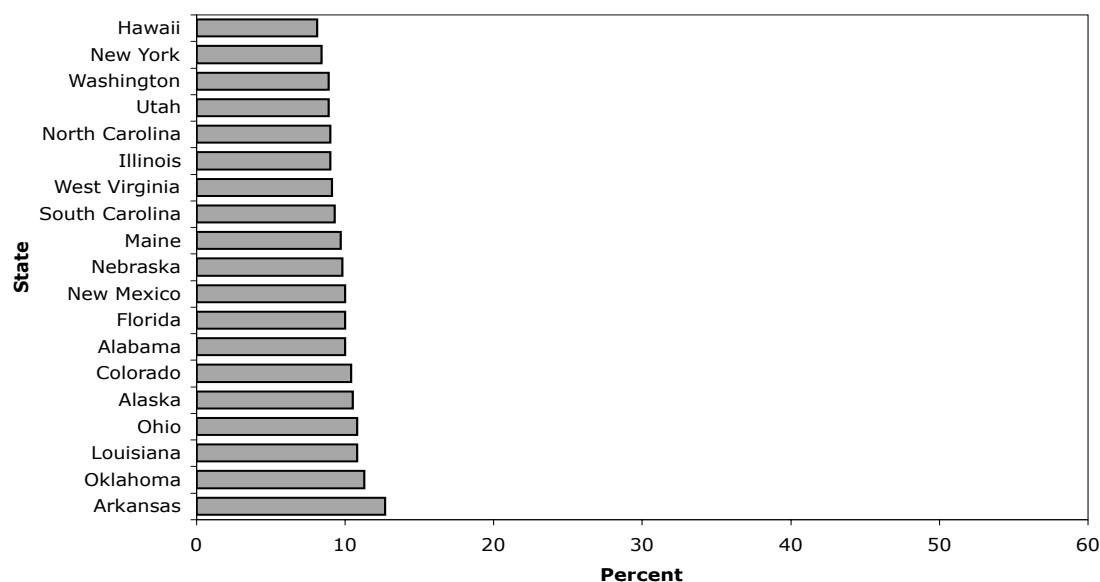
State	Respondents	Percentage*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,554	10.0	0.9	8.1–11.8
Alaska	1,463	10.5	0.9	8.7–12.3
Arkansas	1,641	12.7	1.2	10.4–15.1
Colorado	2,151	10.4	0.9	8.6–12.1
Florida	2,018	10.0	0.9	8.2–11.9
Hawaii	2,484	8.1	0.6	7.0–9.3
Illinois	1,987	9.0	0.7	7.7–10.4
Louisiana	2,284	10.8	0.8	9.2–12.5
Maine	1,131	9.7	1.0	7.7–11.7
Nebraska	2,093	9.8	0.8	8.2–11.4
New Mexico	1,600	10.0	0.8	8.4–11.6
New York‡	1,246	8.4	1.1	6.3–10.5
North Carolina	1,787	9.0	0.9	7.2–10.8
Ohio	1,647	10.8	1.1	8.7–12.9
Oklahoma	1,976	11.3	1.2	8.9–13.7
South Carolina	1,620	9.3	1.2	7.1–11.6
Utah	1,641	8.9	1.0	6.9–10.9
Washington	1,581	8.9	1.0	7.0–10.9
West Virginia	1,305	9.1	1.0	7.3–11.0

* 2000 state range is 8.1%–12.7%.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Pregnancy That Was Not Wanted by Husband or Partner, 2000



Prevalence of Pregnancy That Was Not Wanted by Husband or Partner, 1996–2000

State	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	1999 (%)	2000 (%)	P value** for trend
Alabama	11.6	10.4	11.7	10.6	10.0	0.31
Alaska	11.7	11.7	11.0	9.4	10.5	0.15
Arkansas	—	11.2	13.0	11.1	12.7	0.61
Colorado	—	—	10.7	10.4	10.4	0.79
Florida [¶]	11.9	14.1	10.8	11.0	10.0	0.03
Illinois [#]	—	9.4	11.9	10.2	9.0	0.24
Louisiana	—	—	13.2	12.2	10.8	0.06
Maine	9.6	12.0	10.5	10.1	9.7	0.62
New Mexico [~] ¶	—	—	13.0	9.4	10.0	0.02
New York [{]	10.4	10.8	9.5	10.0	8.4	0.17
North Carolina [^] ¶	—	13.7	10.4	9.3	9.0	0.01
Ohio	—	—	—	11.5	10.8	0.62
Oklahoma	11.8	12.3	10.8	12.0	11.3	0.75
South Carolina [¶]	12.9	13.7	11.1	10.9	9.3	0.01
Utah	—	—	—	8.7	8.9	0.88
Washington	10.6	11.2	9.9	12.2	8.9	0.45
West Virginia [¶]	13.5	10.4	12.3	11.0	9.1	0.02

** Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

¶ P value is statistically significant at the < 0.05 level.

1997 data represent only June–December births.

~ 1998 data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

^ 1997 data represent only July–December births.

Prevalence of Contraceptive Use at Time of Pregnancy Among Women With an Unintended Pregnancy Resulting in a Live Birth, 2000

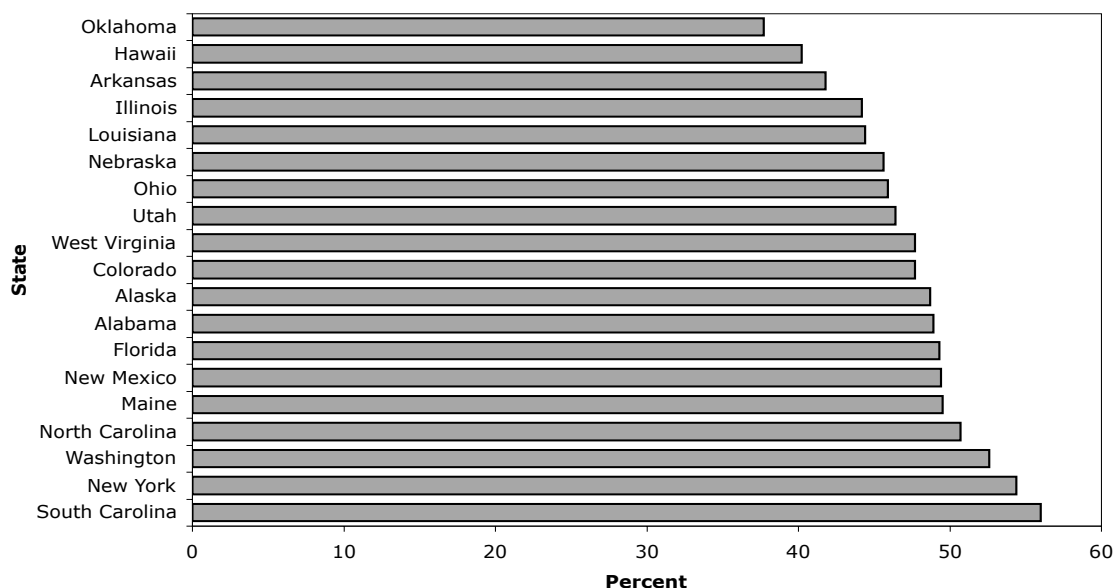
State	Respondents	Percentage*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	760	48.9	2.3	44.3–53.5
Alaska	674	48.7	2.2	44.3–53.1
Arkansas	835	41.8	2.5	36.9–46.7
Colorado	800	47.7	2.3	43.2–52.2
Florida	1,084	49.3	2.4	44.6–54.0
Hawaii	1,112	40.2	1.6	37.0–43.4
Illinois	807	44.2	1.9	40.5–47.9
Louisiana	1,126	44.4	1.9	40.6–48.1
Maine	385	49.5	2.9	43.8–55.2
Nebraska	900	45.6	2.1	41.4–49.8
New Mexico	657	49.4	2.1	45.4–53.5
New York‡	404	54.4	3.1	48.3–60.6
North Carolina	781	50.7	2.4	46.0–55.5
Ohio	790	45.9	2.6	40.8–50.9
Oklahoma	898	37.7	2.7	32.4–43.0
South Carolina	766	56.0	3.0	50.1–62.0
Utah	553	46.4	3.0	40.6–52.3
Washington	654	52.6	2.9	46.9–58.3
West Virginia	600	47.7	2.6	42.6–52.7

* 2000 state range is 37.7%–56.0%.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Contraceptive Use at Time of Pregnancy Among Women With an Unintended Pregnancy Resulting in a Live Birth, 2000



Prevalence of Contraceptive Use at Time of Pregnancy Among Women With an Unintended Pregnancy Resulting in a Live Birth, 1996–2000^{‡‡}

State	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	1999 (%)	2000 (%)
Alabama	41.6	40.0	37.7	33.3	48.9
Alaska	40.1	38.1	42.4	45.3	48.7
Arkansas	–	37.0	39.0	39.9	41.8
Colorado	–	–	44.1	43.4	47.7
Florida	42.3	40.0	38.0	35.7	49.3
Illinois [#]	–	39.4	44.3	42.4	44.2
Louisiana	–	–	38.6	38.0	44.4
Maine	44.2	48.3	44.5	45.6	49.5
New Mexico [~]	–	–	40.3	44.5	49.4
New York [{]	43.8	44.0	41.2	33.5	54.4
North Carolina [^]	–	38.9	40.1	37.1	50.7
Ohio	–	–	–	33.2	45.9
Oklahoma	38.9	38.7	44.0	40.7	37.7
South Carolina	48.1	43.9	44.0	44.5	56.0
Utah	–	–	–	42.9	46.4
Washington	43.2	43.4	40.5	36.1	52.6
West Virginia	46.0	42.9	41.5	39.9	47.7

^{‡‡} The question used to assess this indicator was changed in 2000.

[#] 1997 data represent only June–December births.

[~] 1998 data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

[{] Data do not include New York City.

[^] 1997 data represent only July–December births.

Year 2010 Health Objective 9-3

Increase the proportion of females at risk of unintended Pregnancy (and their partners) who use contraception to 100%.

Multistate Exhibits

Multivitamin Use

PRAMS 2000 Surveillance Report

Multivitamin Use

Increased folic acid consumption prior to conception and in early pregnancy reduces the incidence of neural tube defects,¹ and may also reduce the incidence of preterm delivery,² placenta-mediated pregnancy complications,³ some congenital heart defects,⁴ and orofacial clefts.⁵ In 2000, congenital anomalies were the leading cause of infant death, causing 5,743 deaths, 20.5% of all infant deaths.⁶ Neural tube defects alone caused 419 deaths.⁷

In 1992, the U.S. Public Health Service recommended that all women of childbearing age consume 400 micrograms (μg) of folic acid daily,⁸ and in 1998, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration began requiring enriched cereal grain products be fortified with folic acid. Supplementation is still recommended for women of childbearing age. Knowledge of these recommendations and the benefits of folic acid consumption have spread slowly among childbearing women. In 2000, the March of Dimes national survey found that 75% of women had heard of folic acid and 14% knew that folic acid helps prevent birth defects, but only 34% of women took a vitamin supplement containing folic acid.⁹

Fortification has increased average red blood cell folate levels, but folate levels among certain populations are still lower than recommended levels.^{10,11} In 2000, PRAMS began asking women if they took a multivitamin in the month before they became pregnant. States can use these data to target campaigns promoting multivitamin use to populations for which folate levels and folic acid consumption are below recommended levels.

Data Highlights*

- ◆ In 2000, 25.0% (Oklahoma and West Virginia) to 40.7% (Maine) of women took a multivitamin 4 or more times per week in the month before they became pregnant.

*Findings from the trend analysis discussed in text only refer to states with 5 years of data (1996–2000); however, the tables include trend analyses for all states.

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Prevalence of Multivitamin Use 4 or More Times per Week During the Month Prior to Pregnancy, 2000

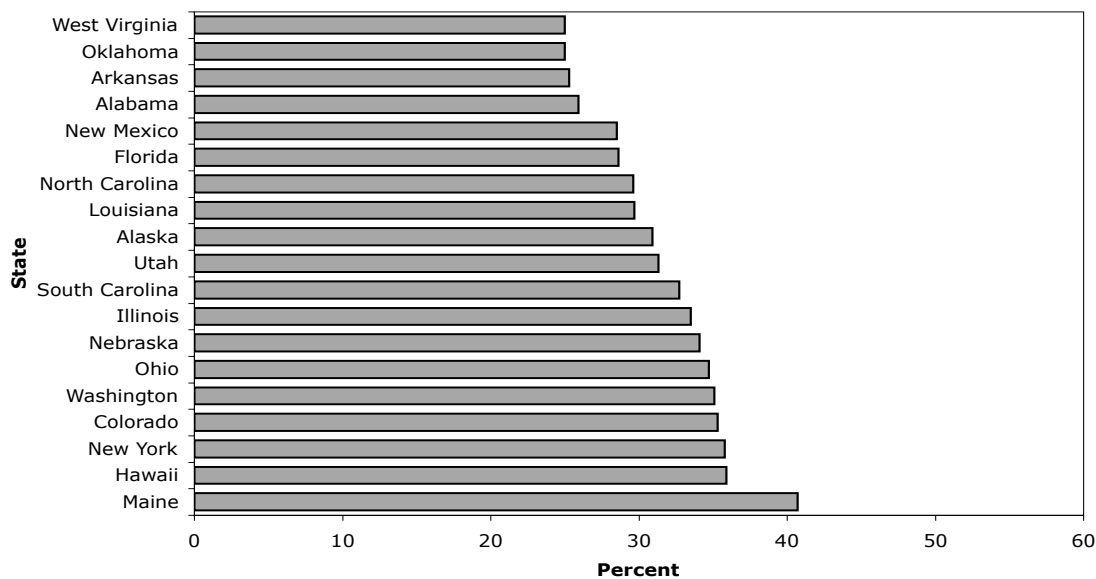
State	Respondents	Percentage*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,560	25.9	1.4	23.1–28.6
Alaska	1,470	30.9	1.4	28.2–33.6
Arkansas	1,647	25.3	1.6	22.2–28.4
Colorado	2,171	35.3	1.3	32.7–37.9
Florida	2,049	28.6	1.5	25.6–31.6
Hawaii	2,514	35.9	1.1	33.8–38.0
Illinois	2,004	33.5	1.1	31.3–35.6
Louisiana	2,297	29.7	1.2	27.4–32.0
Maine	1,150	40.7	1.6	37.5–43.9
Nebraska	2,118	34.1	1.3	31.6–36.6
New Mexico	1,606	28.5	1.2	26.2–30.8
New York‡	1,252	35.8	1.7	32.5–39.2
North Carolina	1,829	29.6	1.4	26.8–32.3
Ohio	1,656	34.7	1.6	31.5–37.8
Oklahoma	1,990	25.0	1.5	21.9–28.0
South Carolina	1,627	32.7	1.9	29.0–36.3
Utah	1,649	31.3	1.5	28.3–34.2
Washington	1,580	35.1	1.7	31.8–38.4
West Virginia	1,310	25.0	1.5	22.1–27.8

* 2000 state range is 25.0%–40.7%.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Multivitamin Use 4 or More Times per Week During the Month Prior to Pregnancy, 2000



Year 2010 Health Objective 16-16a

Increase consumption to at least 400g of folic acid each day from fortified foods or dietary supplements by non pregnant women aged 15 to 44 years to 80%

Multistate Exhibits

Prenatal Care

PRAMS 2000 Surveillance Report

Prenatal Care

Prenatal care is recommended for all pregnant women because of its potential to improve the health of mothers and infants. Guidelines issued by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and the American Academy of Pediatrics recommend that women make 13 to 15 prenatal visits beginning in the first trimester of pregnancy.¹

When pregnant women obtain early and consistent prenatal care, health care providers can better diagnose and manage medical conditions that may affect the health of the mother and infant, such as pregnancy-induced hypertension and diabetes. Screening may be offered to women who are at increased risk for certain genetic disorders. Prenatal care providers should also offer education and counseling about risk behaviors and experiences that can affect birth outcomes (e.g., substance use, physical violence).¹ Inadequate use of prenatal care has been associated with increased risk for low-birthweight births, premature births, neonatal mortality, infant mortality, and maternal mortality.^{2,3}

Despite Medicaid expansions and observed improvements in the timing of prenatal care initiation, sociodemographic differences remain. In the United States, black and Hispanic women are less likely than non-Hispanic white women to receive early prenatal care.^{4,5,6,7} Teenaged women^{5,6} and women aged 40 years or older are less likely to enter care in the first trimester than are women of other ages. Low levels of education and income are associated with late entry into prenatal care (that is, after the first trimester).⁵⁻⁷

Multiparous women are less likely than women with no previous births to receive early prenatal care.⁶ Also, women whose pregnancies are unintended are less likely to receive early care than are women whose pregnancies are intended.⁸ Many of the factors that affect the timing of entry into prenatal care are also associated with risk behaviors during pregnancy, adverse medical conditions, and adverse birth outcomes.

The Maternal and Child Health Bureau requires Title V Block Grant⁹ applicants to provide information on early entry into prenatal care in their grant applications. Information about the use of prenatal care can be used for program and policy planning at the state and local levels, and can provide states with a method for monitoring their progress toward reaching the *Healthy People 2010*¹⁰ objective that 90% of women begin prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy.

Data Highlights*

- ◆ In 2000, the prevalence of entry into prenatal care after the first trimester ranged from 14.8% (Maine) to 30.9% (New Mexico). During 1996–2000, three states (Alaska, Oklahoma, and West Virginia) experienced significant decreases in the proportion of women entering prenatal care after the first trimester or having no prenatal care.
- ◆ Among women who began prenatal care late or not at all, the prevalence of not getting prenatal care as soon as desired ranged from 41.4% (Utah) to 62.2% (Alabama).

- ◆ The prevalence of having the pregnancy confirmed after the first trimester ranged from 2.2% (New York) to 7.8% (Louisiana). During 1996–2000, two states (Oklahoma and West Virginia) experienced decreasing trends in pregnancies that were confirmed after the first trimester.

*Findings from the trend analysis discussed in text only refer to states with 5 years of data (1996–2000); however, the tables include trend analyses for all states.

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Prevalence of Entry Into Prenatal Care After the First Trimester, 2000

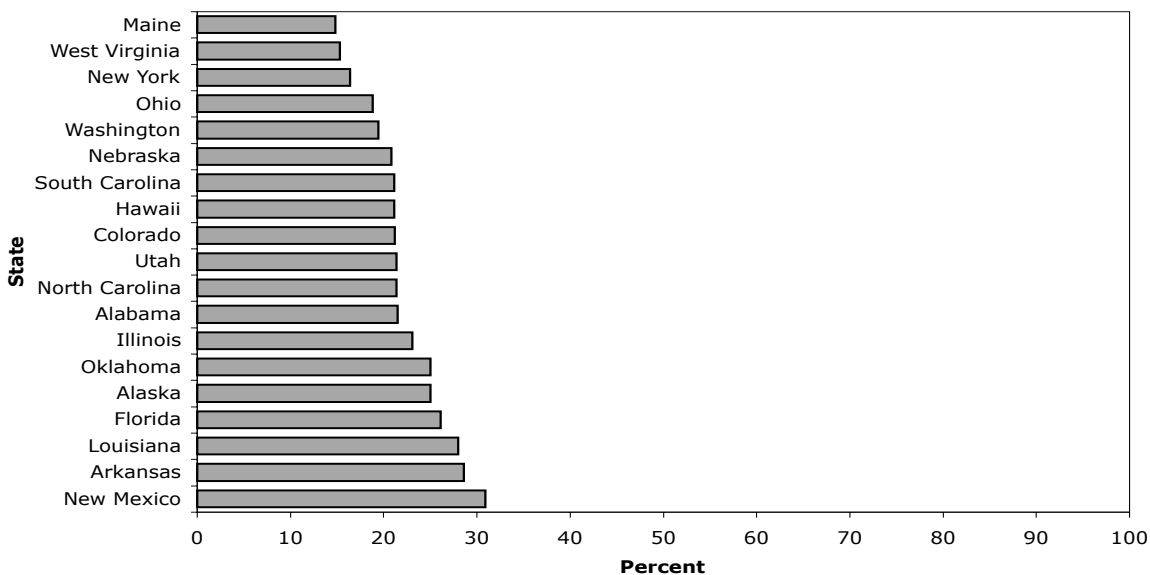
State	Respondents	Percentage*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,543	21.5	1.3	19.0–24.0
Alaska	1,448	25.0	1.3	22.5–27.5
Arkansas	1,631	28.6	1.6	25.4–31.8
Colorado	2,120	21.2	1.2	18.9–23.6
Florida	1,985	26.1	1.4	23.3–28.9
Hawaii	2,473	21.1	0.9	19.3–22.9
Illinois	1,989	23.1	1.0	21.1–25.1
Louisiana	2,233	28.0	1.2	25.6–30.3
Maine	1,137	14.8	1.2	12.4–17.2
Nebraska	2,093	20.8	1.1	18.7–22.8
New Mexico	1,595	30.9	1.3	28.5–33.4
New York [{]	1,232	16.4	1.4	13.6–19.3
North Carolina	1,806	21.4	1.3	18.9–24.0
Ohio	1,633	18.8	1.3	16.3–21.4
Oklahoma	1,967	25.0	1.6	21.8–28.1
South Carolina	1,568	21.1	1.7	17.8–24.3
Utah	1,630	21.4	1.4	18.7–24.1
Washington	1,557	19.4	1.4	16.7–22.2
West Virginia	1,280	15.3	1.2	13.0–17.6

* 2000 state range is 14.8%–30.9%.

† Confidence interval.

{ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Late or No Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester or Not at All), 2000



Prevalence of Entry Into Prenatal Care After the First Trimester, 1996–2000

State	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	1999 (%)	2000 (%)	<i>P</i> value ** for trend
Alabama	21.9	21.8	24.2	22.2	21.5	0.92
Alaska [¶]	28.4	27.0	24.7	25.5	25.0	0.05
Arkansas	–	27.7	29.7	27.4	28.6	0.96
Colorado	–	–	24.3	22.3	21.2	0.09
Florida	26.9	24.5	23.7	24.1	26.1	0.66
Illinois [#]	–	21.9	22.5	22.3	23.1	0.56
Louisiana	–	–	28.1	27.5	28.0	0.95
Maine	18.1	16.6	17.4	16.1	14.8	0.07
New Mexico [~]	–	–	29.8	29.1	30.9	0.63
New York [{]	15.7	18.4	15.5	17.0	16.4	0.97
North Carolina [^]	–	25.2	23.1	21.9	21.4	0.12
Ohio	–	–	–	19.7	18.8	0.65
Oklahoma [¶]	31.8	30.7	28.1	29.9	25.0	0.01
South Carolina	25.1	22.7	22.4	21.9	21.1	0.08
Utah	–	–	–	18.8	21.4	0.17
Washington	21.8	22.3	22.7	22.7	19.4	0.32
West Virginia [¶]	25.0	20.4	20.9	19.0	15.3	0.00

** Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

¶ *P* value is statistically significant at the < 0.05 level.

1997 data represent only June–December births.

~ 1998 data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

^ 1997 data represent only July–December births.

Year 2010 Health Objective 16-16

Increase to at least 90% the proportion of all pregnant women who receive prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy.

Prevalence of Not Getting Prenatal Care as Soon as Desired Among Women Who Started Prenatal Care Late or Had No Prenatal Care, 2000

State	Respondents	Percentage*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	324	62.2	3.5	55.4–69.1
Alaska	373	43.3	3.0	37.4–49.2
Arkansas	460	59.4	3.3	52.9–66.0
Colorado	411	48.6‡	3.3	42.2–55.0
Florida	599	53.5‡	3.3	47.2–59.9
Hawaii	512	51.9	2.5	46.9–56.8
Illinois	426	50.4	2.6	45.3–55.6
Louisiana	566	55.4‡	2.7	50.2–60.6
Maine	164	42.8	4.5	34.0–51.6
Nebraska	521	43.3	2.9	37.7–48.9
New Mexico	458	51.3	2.5	46.5–56.2
New York‡	178	44.9	4.9	35.3–54.4
North Carolina	401	49.0	3.5	42.2–55.9
Ohio	370	59.3	3.9	51.7–66.8
Oklahoma	471	52.5	3.9	45.0–60.1
South Carolina	340	55.0‡	4.5	46.3–63.8
Utah	373	41.4	3.7	34.2–48.7
Washington	342	52.1	4.1	44.1–60.0
West Virginia	235	51.3‡	4.2	43.1–59.5

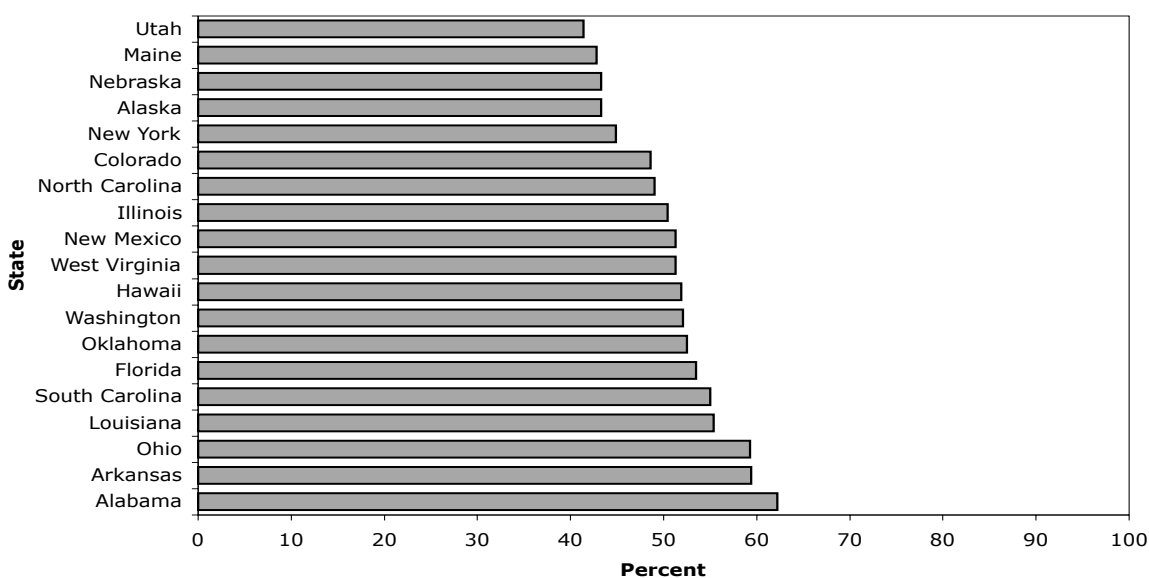
* 2000 state range is 41.4%–62.2%.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

{ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Not Getting Prenatal Care as Soon as Desired Among Women Who Started Prenatal Care Late or Had No Prenatal Care, 2000



Prevalence of Not Getting Prenatal Care as Soon as Desired Among Women Who Started Prenatal Care Late or Had No Prenatal Care, 1996–2000

State	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	1999 (%)	2000 (%)	<i>P</i> value ** for trend
Alabama	55.1	51.0	52.3	53.6	62.2	0.12
Alaska	44.7	49.5	48.0	46.9	43.3	0.63
Arkansas	–	60.1	54.6	56.9	59.4	0.96
Colorado	–	–	50.0	46.8 [‡]	48.6 [‡]	0.75
Florida	50.4	56.2 [‡]	55.0 [‡]	57.8	53.5 [‡]	0.43
Illinois [#]	–	51.8	47.0	48.0 [‡]	50.4	0.95
Louisiana	–	–	61.3 [‡]	53.6 [‡]	55.4 [‡]	0.11
Maine	44.2	44.6	44.8	46.1 [‡]	42.8	0.94
New Mexico [~]	–	–	52.7	58.0	51.3	0.85
New York [{]	38.1 [‡]	50.8	47.3 [‡]	45.2 [‡]	44.9	0.67
North Carolina ^{^¶}	–	64.3	53.0	52.2	49.0	0.03
Ohio	–	–	–	63.5	59.3	0.42
Oklahoma	55.6	56.1	52.6	54.1	52.5	0.48
South Carolina	57.6	65.0	59.2	57.6	55.0 [‡]	0.35
Utah	–	–	–	46.8 [‡]	41.4	0.32
Washington	47.0	54.7	48.0	49.8	52.1	0.69
West Virginia	54.9	52.3 [‡]	52.6	51.3	51.3 [‡]	0.47

** Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

¶ *P* value is statistically significant at the < 0.05 level.

1997 data represent only June–December births.

~ 1998 data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

^ 1997 data represent only July–December births.

Prevalence of Pregnancy Confirmation After the First Trimester, 2000

State	Respondents	Percentage*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,491	5.9	0.7	4.5–7.4
Alaska	1,383	3.9	0.5	2.8–5.0
Arkansas	1,571	4.4	0.7	3.1–5.7
Colorado	2,070	2.6	0.4	1.8–3.5
Florida	1,932	6.4	0.8	4.9–8.0
Hawaii	2,395	5.6	0.5	4.6–6.6
Illinois	1,950	4.8	0.5	3.8–5.9
Louisiana	2,161	7.8	0.8	6.3–9.3
Maine	1,104	3.0	0.6	1.8–4.2
Nebraska	2,025	3.8	0.5	2.8–4.8
New Mexico	1,559	6.0	0.7	4.7–7.3
New York‡	1,118	2.2‡	0.6	1.1–3.4
North Carolina	1,766	4.6	0.7	3.3–5.9
Ohio	1,575	3.9	0.6	2.7–5.1
Oklahoma	1,900	2.7	0.6	1.5–3.8
South Carolina	1,505	5.5	1.0	3.6–7.4
Utah	1,587	2.8	0.5	1.7–3.9
Washington	1,513	2.5	0.6	1.5–3.6
West Virginia	1,236	3.2	0.6	2.1–4.3

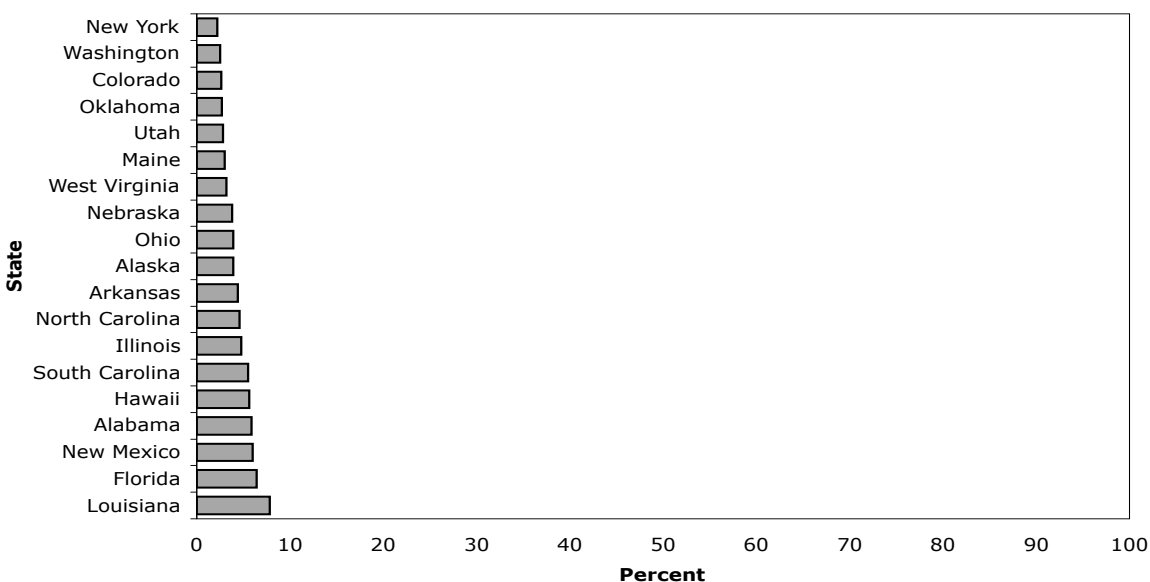
* 2000 state range is 2.2%–7.8%.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Data do not include New York City.

§ Missing ≥ 10% data.

Prevalence of Pregnancy Confirmation After the First Trimester, 2000



Prevalence of Pregnancy Confirmation After the First Trimester, 1996–2000

State	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	1999 (%)	2000 (%)	<i>P</i> value ** for trend
Alabama	6.1	7.6	6.3	6.1	5.9	0.46
Alaska	3.1	2.8	3.4	3.8	3.9	0.11
Arkansas	—	6.2	5.1	4.7	4.4	0.10
Colorado¶	—	—	4.1	3.3	2.6	0.04
Florida	6.7	5.5	7.0	5.2	6.4	0.72
Illinois#	—	3.1	4.8	4.4	4.8	0.13
Louisiana	—	—	6.8	6.7	7.8	0.35
Maine	3.0	4.5	2.7	3.0	3.0	0.45
New Mexico~	—	—	6.2	7.0	6.0	0.89
New York{	2.6	3.6	3.5	3.2	2.2‡	0.65
North Carolina^	—	5.0	5.6	6.0	4.6	0.62
Ohio	—	—	—	4.8	3.9	0.36
Oklahoma¶	7.2	5.6	4.7	6.2	2.7	0.00
South Carolina	6.0	5.7	5.0	5.9	5.5	0.77
Utah	—	—	—	2.7	2.8	0.86
Washington	3.7	4.0	5.6	3.0	2.5	0.07
West Virginia¶	5.9	5.4	3.7	4.7	3.2	0.01

** Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

¶ *P* value is statistically significant at the < 0.05 level.

1997 data represent only June–December births.

~ 1998 data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

^ 1997 data represent only July–December births.

Prenatal Care Discussion of Physical Abuse

Violence against women continues to be a major public health concern.^{1,2} An estimated 4%–8% of women experience physical abuse during pregnancy, suggesting that violence may occur more frequently than conditions for which prenatal patients are regularly screened, such as gestational diabetes and preeclampsia.^{1,3} Physical violence during pregnancy is associated with health problems during pregnancy, adverse birth outcomes, impaired infant health, gynecological problems, unintended pregnancy, adolescent pregnancy, and sexually transmitted diseases, including the transmission of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).^{2,4,5} Violence may also be related to inconsistent contraceptive use.^{1,5}

Health care providers and professional groups such as the American Medical Association and the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) acknowledge violence against women as a major problem that needs to be addressed in clinical practice.^{1,2,6} ACOG has developed guidelines for violence screening⁷ and for more than 10 years has recommended routine screening of all women for domestic violence.^{5,6,8} ACOG and CDC developed a training tool for clinicians to increase understanding of the important role health care providers can play in identifying, preventing, and reducing intimate partner violence.⁹ Given the high likelihood that women will access health care services during pregnancy, physicians providing prenatal care are in a strategic position to screen for

physical violence.^{1,2,6} Each prenatal visit is an opportunity for providers to identify, refer, and help abused women obtain intervention services.^{2,4,5}

Although screening women for violence in clinical health care settings has been endorsed by professional associations and organizations, opportunities for screening in reproductive health care settings are often missed.^{4,6} For example, approximately 72% of U.S. women aged 15–44 years receive at least one reproductive health care service annually, but researchers estimate that fewer than half of reproductive health care providers screen routinely for intimate partner violence.^{2,8}

The PRAMS questionnaire asks women whether a health care provider talked about physical abuse during prenatal care. Data on prenatal care discussion of physical abuse during pregnancy can be used by states to assess the level of adherence to ACOG guidelines regarding violence screening and to measure changes over time in the prevalence of counseling on violence during pregnancy. The question used to assess prenatal care discussion of physical abuse was changed in 2000.

Data Highlights*

- ◆ In 2000, the prevalence of physical abuse discussion during prenatal care ranged from 24.2% in Utah to 46.7% in Alaska.

*Findings from the trend analysis discussed in text only refer to states with 5 years of data (1996–2000); however, the tables include trend analyses for all states.

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Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner, 2000

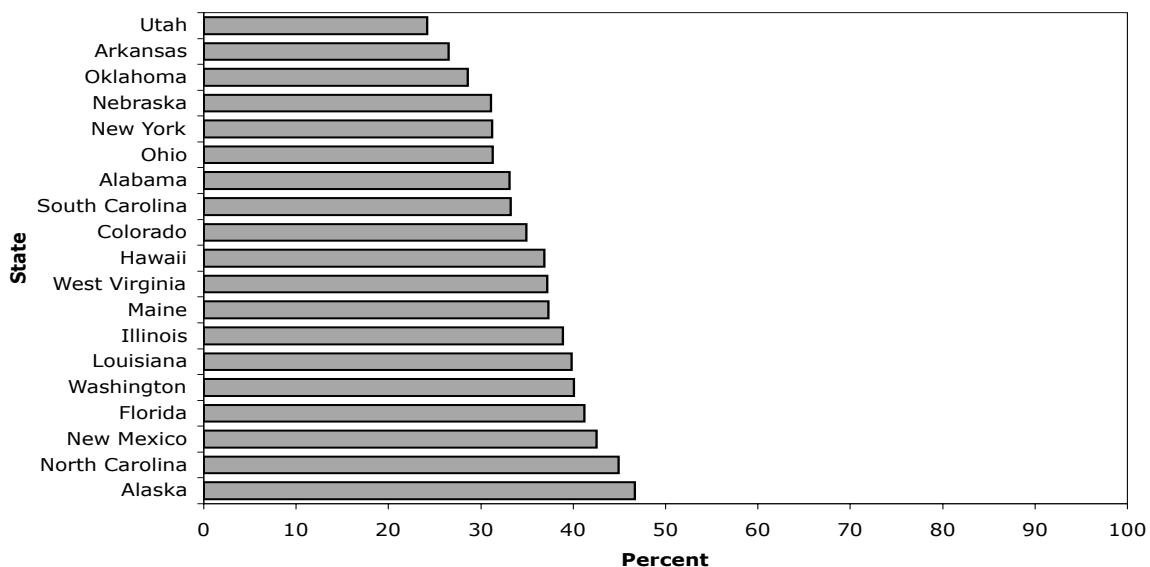
State	Respondents	Percentage*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,533	33.1	1.4	30.3–35.9
Alaska	1,431	46.7	1.5	43.7–49.6
Arkansas	1,605	26.5	1.6	23.3–29.7
Colorado	2,113	34.9	1.4	32.2–37.6
Florida	1,949	41.2	1.6	38.0–44.5
Hawaii	2,443	36.9	1.1	34.8–39.1
Illinois	1,932	38.9	1.2	36.6–41.3
Louisiana	2,213	39.8	1.3	37.2–42.3
Maine	1,122	37.3	1.6	34.1–40.6
Nebraska	2,048	31.1	1.2	28.8–33.5
New Mexico	1,571	42.5	1.3	39.9–45.1
New York‡	1,218	31.2	1.7	27.8–34.5
North Carolina	1,760	44.9	1.6	41.8–48.0
Ohio	1,611	31.3	1.5	28.3–34.4
Oklahoma	1,927	28.6	1.7	25.2–31.9
South Carolina	1,566	33.2	1.9	29.5–37.0
Utah	1,601	24.2	1.4	21.4–27.0
Washington	1,538	40.1	1.7	36.7–43.5
West Virginia	1,274	37.2	1.6	34.0–40.4

* 2000 state range is 24.2%–46.7%.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner, 2000



Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner, 1996–2000^{‡‡}

State	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	1999 (%)	2000 (%)
Alabama	28.4	25.0	31.5	33.1	33.1
Alaska	28.8	34.7	38.9	44.8	46.7
Arkansas	–	22.4	24.9	22.1	26.5
Colorado	–	–	30.2	35.3	34.9
Florida	29.1	33.8	35.2	39.7	41.2
Illinois [#]	–	33.2	30.5	37.8	38.9
Louisiana	–	–	29.0	34.5	39.8
Maine	24.4	22.5	31.0	33.5	37.3
New Mexico [~]	–	–	35.2	43.2	42.5
New York [{]	19.7	26.5	28.1	31.6	31.2
North Carolina [^]	–	38.5	38.5	39.5	44.9
Ohio	–	–	–	32.0	31.3
Oklahoma	24.2	22.8	25.9	29.4	28.6
South Carolina	29.8	29.0	29.9	36.0	33.2
Utah	–	–	–	20.1	24.2
Washington	29.9	28.9	33.4	38.4	40.1
West Virginia	25.2	29.0	28.2	32.0	37.2

^{‡‡} The question used to assess this indicator was changed in 2000.

[#] 1997 data represent only June–December births.

[~] 1998 data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

[{] Data do not include New York City.

[^] 1997 data represent only July–December births.

Prenatal Care Discussion of HIV Testing

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, the infection that causes acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), remains a major cause of illness and death among women and children. In the United States through December 2001, 145,461 women have been diagnosed with AIDS. In 2001 alone, over 11,000 new HIV infections were reported in women aged 13 years or older.¹ Transmission of HIV from an infected woman to her fetus or newborn can occur during pregnancy, delivery (intrapartum), or after delivery through breastfeeding.^{2,3} Perinatal HIV transmission rates of 2% or less can be achieved when HIV is identified early in pregnancy and the mother and her infant receive recommended interventions, compared with transmission rates of 20% to 25% without these interventions.^{4,5}

In 1994, a multicenter, placebo-controlled clinical trial (ACTG 076) demonstrated that administration of zidovudine (ZDV) therapy to a selected group of HIV-infected women during pregnancy, labor, and delivery and to their newborns reduced the risk of perinatal HIV transmission by approximately two-thirds. One-fourth (25.5%) of infants born to mothers in the placebo group were infected, whereas only 8.3% of infants born to mothers in ZDV group were infected.⁶ Subsequent studies further support the efficacy of prenatal ZDV therapy.³

On the basis of these results, in 1995 the U.S. Public Health Service adopted guidelines recommending that all health care providers

offer universal HIV counseling and voluntary testing to women during routine prenatal care.^{3,7} An evaluation of the impact of these guidelines on reducing perinatal transmission in several states found that the proportion of HIV-infected pregnant women whose infection was diagnosed before delivery increased from 68% in 1993 to 81% in 1996.⁸

A report from the Institute of Medicine in October 1998 recommended that all providers of prenatal health care universally test all pregnant women for HIV as part of routine prenatal care.⁹ Studies of the efficacy of prenatal⁹ and intrapartum¹⁰ testing and therapeutic interventions have demonstrated that these strategies can result in substantial cost savings to the U.S. health care system. Yet, according to several studies, 14%–35% of women were not offered HIV testing during prenatal care.^{11,12}

Subsequently, revised recommendations for HIV screening of pregnant women were published in 2001.³ The revised recommendations are intended to reduce barriers to voluntary HIV testing for all pregnant women and to make the voluntary counseling and testing process simple and routine in prenatal settings.³ PRAMS data on discussions of HIV testing during prenatal care can inform public health authorities and policy makers about the level of adherence to these recommendations in the general childbearing population.

Data Highlights*

- ◆ In 2000, 57.7% (Utah) to 95.7% (New York) of women reported that their health care provider talked with them about getting tested for HIV during prenatal care.

*Findings from the trend analysis discussed in text only refer to states with 5 years of data (1996–2000); however, the tables include trend analyses for all states.

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Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of HIV Testing, 2000

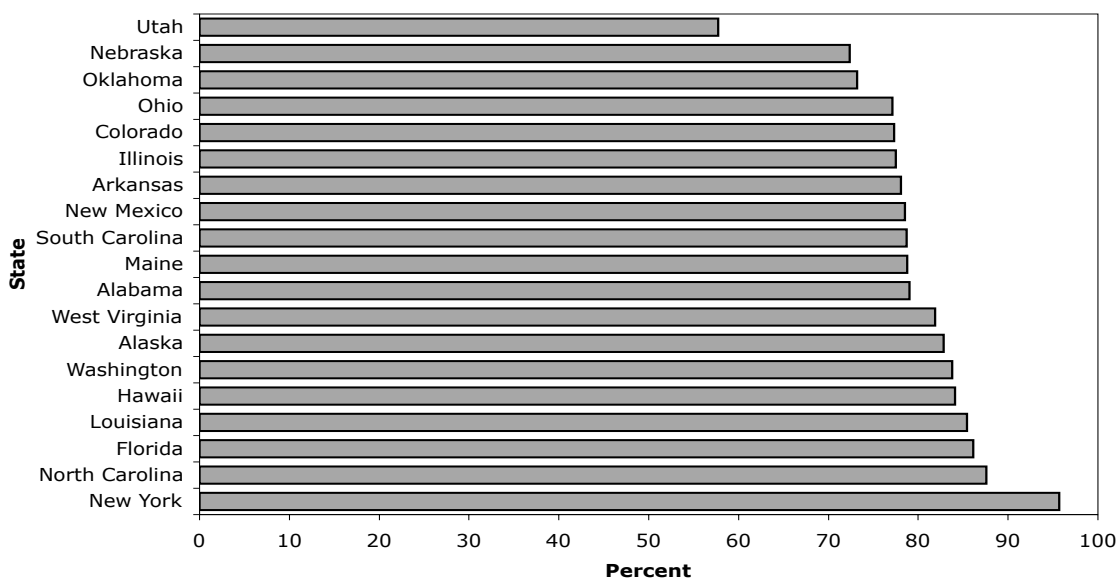
State	Respondents	Percentage*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,536	79.0	1.3	76.4–81.6
Alaska	1,434	82.8	1.1	80.6–85.0
Arkansas	1,607	78.1	1.4	75.3–80.8
Colorado	2,116	77.3	1.2	75.0–79.6
Florida	1,960	86.1	1.2	83.6–88.5
Hawaii	2,447	84.1	0.8	82.4–85.7
Illinois	1,939	77.5	1.0	75.5–79.5
Louisiana	2,226	85.4	0.9	83.7–87.2
Maine	1,124	78.8	1.4	76.1–81.5
Nebraska	2,063	72.4	1.2	70.0–74.8
New Mexico	1,576	78.5	1.1	76.4–80.7
New York‡	1,227	95.7	0.7	94.3–97.2
North Carolina	1,768	87.6	1.0	85.6–89.6
Ohio	1,613	77.1	1.4	74.3–79.9
Oklahoma	1,932	73.2	1.6	70.0–76.4
South Carolina	1,571	78.7	1.7	75.4–81.9
Utah	1,612	57.7	1.6	54.5–60.9
Washington	1,541	83.8	1.3	81.1–86.4
West Virginia	1,282	81.9	1.3	79.3–84.4

* 2000 state range is 57.7%–95.7%.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of HIV Testing, 2000



Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of HIV Testing, 1996–2000^{‡‡}

State	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	1999 (%)	2000 (%)
Alabama	72.8	72.5	75.5	75.9	79.0
Alaska	79.2	76.9	75.4	79.3	82.8
Arkansas	–	68.7	71.2	68.7	78.1
Colorado	–	–	74.6	74.9	77.3
Florida	79.0	85.4	85.1	82.4	86.1
Illinois [#]	–	69.4	71.4	76.4	77.5
Louisiana	–	–	82.8	79.7	85.4
Maine	63.4	64.6	70.3	70.8	78.8
New Mexico [~]	–	–	75.2	78.5	78.5
New York [{]	65.7	81.7	82.4	88.4	95.7
North Carolina [^]	–	87.4	86.0	85.8	87.6
Ohio	–	–	–	73.8	77.1
Oklahoma	59.6	70.3	71.5	72.1	73.2
South Carolina	77.1	74.9	75.4	77.8	78.7
Utah	–	–	–	47.0	57.7
Washington	79.1	80.1	82.2	79.1	83.8
West Virginia	64.8	72.3	71.9	74.9	81.9

^{‡‡} The question used to assess this indicator was changed in 2000.

[#] 1997 data represent only June–December births.

[~] 1998 data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

[{] Data do not include New York City.

[^] 1997 data represent only July–December births.

Prenatal Care Discussion of Smoking During Pregnancy

Smoking during pregnancy leads to adverse health outcomes for both mothers and infants. Not only is maternal smoking during pregnancy a significant contributor to low birthweight and infant mortality, it also increases the risk for conditions such as placenta previa, placental abruption, premature rupture of membranes, and preterm labor.¹⁻⁴ Despite these documented risks, an estimated 12.2% of women in the United States continue to smoke during their pregnancy.⁵

The role of smoking as a risk factor for low birthweight and other poor outcomes is important because it is a modifiable behavior.¹ Consequently, the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) recommends that providers screen all women at the first prenatal care visit for smoking and counsel all smokers about the impact of smoking during pregnancy.⁶ Estimates of the degree of the effectiveness of counseling on cessation rates during pregnancy vary, in part because of the type and intensity of counseling provided to women. There is evidence, however, that counseling does have a positive effect on smoking cessation rates.^{2-4,7-9}

PRAMS provides data on the prevalence of prenatal care discussion of the effects of smoking during pregnancy. These data can be used to assess the level of adherence to the ACOG guideline regarding counseling about smoking and to measure changes over time in the prevalence of counseling on this topic.

Data Highlights*

- ◆ In 2000, the prevalence of discussion of the effects of smoking during pregnancy ranged from 50.0% in Utah to 78.7% in North Carolina.

*Findings from the trend analysis discussed in text only refer to states with 5 years of data (1996–2000); however, the tables include trend analyses for all states.

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Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Effects of Smoking, 2000

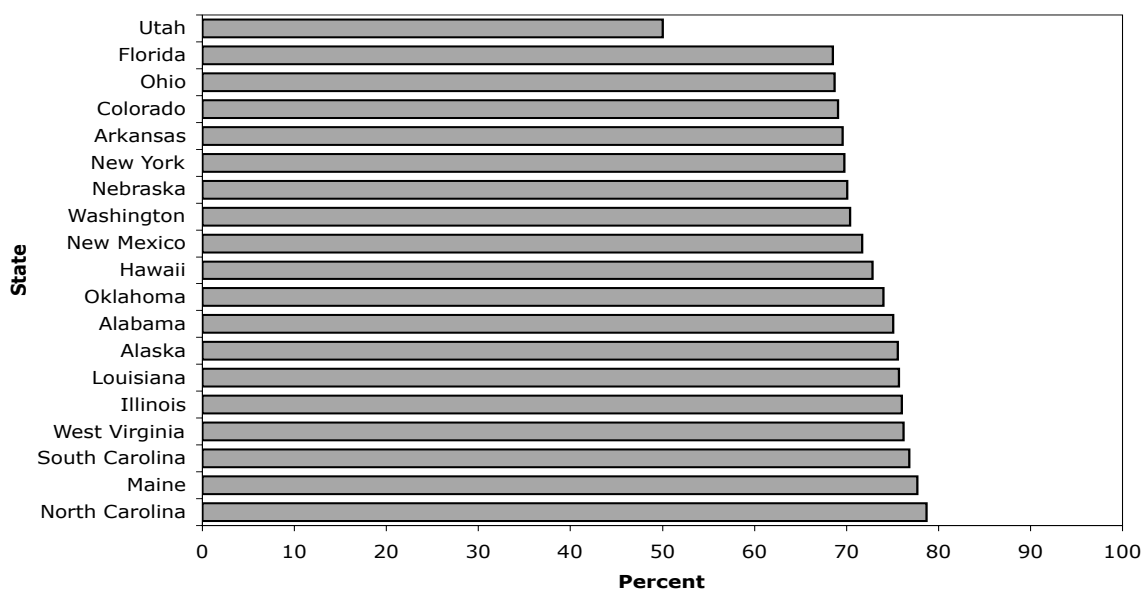
State	Respondents	Percentage*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,538	75.1	1.4	72.4–77.8
Alaska	1,439	75.6	1.3	73.0–78.1
Arkansas	1,608	69.6	1.7	66.4–72.9
Colorado	2,121	69.1	1.3	66.5–71.6
Florida	1,952	68.5	1.6	65.3–71.7
Hawaii	2,447	72.8	1.0	70.8–74.8
Illinois	1,948	76.0	1.0	74.0–78.0
Louisiana	2,225	75.7	1.1	73.6–77.9
Maine	1,126	77.7	1.4	75.0–80.5
Nebraska	2,075	70.1	1.3	67.6–72.6
New Mexico	1,581	71.7	1.2	69.3–74.0
New York‡	1,225	69.8	1.7	66.6–73.1
North Carolina	1,772	78.7	1.3	76.2–81.2
Ohio	1,614	68.7	1.6	65.6–71.8
Oklahoma	1,939	74.0	1.6	70.8–77.1
South Carolina	1,572	76.8	1.7	73.4–80.2
Utah	1,603	50.0	1.6	46.8–53.2
Washington	1,545	70.4	1.7	67.2–73.7
West Virginia	1,279	76.2	1.5	73.3–79.0

* 2000 state range is 50.0%–78.7%.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Effects of Smoking, 2000



Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Effects of Smoking, 1996–2000^{‡‡}

State	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	1999 (%)	2000 (%)
Alabama	84.2	83.0	84.3	84.1	75.1
Alaska	81.4	81.9	83.7	83.8	75.6
Arkansas	—	79.5	79.9	77.1	69.6
Colorado	—	—	77.8	79.7	69.1
Florida	79.6	79.1	76.9	78.8	68.5
Illinois [#]	—	77.4	80.4	79.6	76.0
Louisiana	—	—	83.1	84.0	75.7
Maine	82.8	82.2	85.0	83.3	77.7
New Mexico [~]	—	—	82.3	83.0	71.7
New York [{]	76.6	74.9	73.5	77.2	69.8
North Carolina [^]	—	86.4	84.6	85.9	78.7
Ohio	—	—	—	76.5	68.7
Oklahoma	82.0	80.2	84.0	79.9	74.0
South Carolina	86.0	88.1	82.1	84.8	76.8
Utah	—	—	—	57.1	50.0
Washington	78.7	79.3	81.6	81.2	70.4
West Virginia	83.3	83.3	79.0	81.5	76.2

^{‡‡} The question used to assess this indicator was changed in 2000.

[#] 1997 data represent only June–December births.

[~] 1998 data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

[{] Data do not include New York City.

[^] 1997 data represent only July–December births.

Prenatal Care Discussion of Seat Belt Use

Injuries are a leading cause of death among pregnant women. Studies have shown that 10%–33% of deaths among pregnant women are due to motor vehicle crashes.^{1,2} Retrospective cohort studies, ongoing surveillance, and crash tests have all confirmed that proper seat belt use is an effective means of preventing injury and death for pregnant women and their unborn infants.^{3–6} Proper seat belt use during pregnancy requires that the lap belt be placed across the upper thighs and under the abdomen. The shoulder belt should be placed to the side of the uterus, between the breasts, and over the middle of the shoulder blade.^{6,7}

Since 1992, the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) has recommended that prenatal care providers counsel their patients to wear seat belts during pregnancy.⁷ There is evidence that counseling does increase the rate of seat belt use among pregnant women.⁸ PRAMS provides data on the prevalence of prenatal care discussion of seat belt use during pregnancy. These data can be used to assess the level of adherence to the ACOG guideline regarding seat belt counseling during pregnancy.

Data Highlights*

- ◆ In 2000, the prevalence of prenatal care discussion of seat belt use ranged from 36.7% in Arkansas to 56.5% in Washington.

*Findings from the trend analysis discussed in text only refer to states with 5 years of data (1996–2000); however, the tables include trend analyses for all states.

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Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Seat Belt Use, 2000

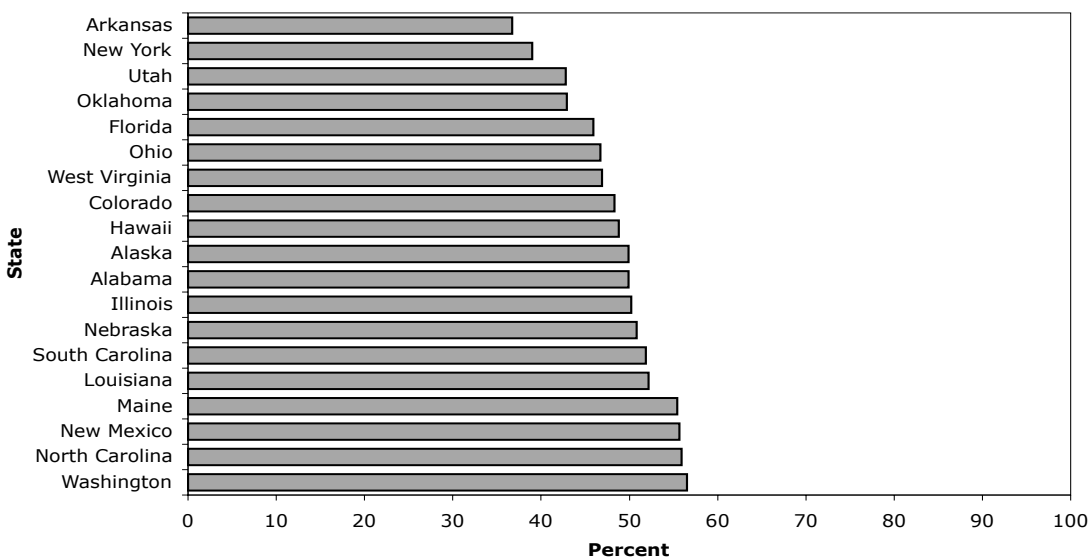
State	Respondents	Percentage*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,536	49.9	1.6	46.7–53.0
Alaska	1,430	49.9	1.5	46.9–52.8
Arkansas	1,604	36.7	1.8	33.3–40.2
Colorado	2,118	48.3	1.4	45.5–51.1
Florida	1,957	45.9	1.7	42.6–49.1
Hawaii	2,443	48.8	1.1	46.6–51.0
Illinois	1,936	50.2	1.2	47.9–52.6
Louisiana	2,220	52.2	1.3	49.6–54.7
Maine	1,123	55.4	1.7	52.1–58.7
Nebraska	2,066	50.8	1.4	48.2–53.5
New Mexico	1,571	55.7	1.3	53.1–58.3
New York‡	1,220	39.0	1.8	35.5–42.5
North Carolina	1,764	55.9	1.6	52.8–59.0
Ohio	1,611	46.7	1.7	43.4–50.0
Oklahoma	1,932	42.9	1.8	39.3–46.5
South Carolina	1,563	51.9	2.0	47.9–55.9
Utah	1,610	42.8	1.6	39.6–46.0
Washington	1,540	56.5	1.8	52.9–60.0
West Virginia	1,273	46.9	1.7	43.6–50.2

* 2000 state range is 36.7%–56.5%.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Seat Belt Use, 2000



Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Seat Belt Use, 1996–2000^{‡‡}

State	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	1999 (%)	2000 (%)
Alabama	56.3	50.3	52.2	55.2	49.9
Alaska	52.6	52.3	55.8	58.3	49.9
Arkansas	–	44.3	45.7	41.1	36.7
Colorado	–	–	55.3	56.4	48.3
Florida	49.1	50.4	53.2	54.1	45.9
Illinois [#]	–	55.6	49.8	54.9	50.2
Louisiana	–	–	49.9	55.3	52.2
Maine	57.1	54.6	60.3	59.7	55.4
New Mexico [~]	–	–	61.4	63.3	55.7
New York [{]	41.6	43.5	42.7	42.8	39.0
North Carolina [^]	–	60.4	56.1	59.5	55.9
Ohio	–	–	–	52.3	46.7
Oklahoma	51.0	51.7	50.8	51.1	42.9
South Carolina	54.2	61.8	56.4	57.6	51.9
Utah	–	–	–	44.0	42.8
Washington	61.7	59.6	61.1	64.2	56.5
West Virginia	47.6	50.4	42.1	52.1	46.9

^{‡‡} The question used to assess this indicator was changed in 2000.

[#] 1997 data represent only June–December births.

[~] 1998 data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

[{] Data do not include New York City.

[^] 1997 data represent only July–December births.

Prenatal Care Discussion of Breastfeeding

Because of the demonstrated benefits of breastfeeding for both the mother and the infant, the American Academy of Pediatrics, the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG), and the Public Health Service Expert Panel on the Content of Prenatal Care recommend that prenatal care providers counsel their patients early in the last trimester about the benefits of breastfeeding their infants.^{1,2} Benefits for the infant include reduced risk for infectious disease and increased cognitive function.^{3,4,5} Benefits for the mother include a reduced risk for ovarian cancer and premenopausal breast cancer.⁶

There is some evidence that provider counseling about breastfeeding can increase breastfeeding rates.⁷ Successful implementation of the counseling guidelines may help to increase the initiation and duration of breastfeeding, two topics that are addressed by the *Healthy People 2010*⁸ objectives for breastfeeding. The objectives are to (1) increase the proportion of mothers who breastfeed their babies in the early postpartum period to at least 75%, (2) increase the proportion of mothers who continue breastfeeding until their babies are 6 months old to at least 50%, and (3) increase breastfeeding to at least 25% until the babies are 1 year old.

PRAMS provides data on the prevalence of prenatal care discussion of breastfeeding. These data can be used to assess the level of adherence to the ACOG guideline regarding breastfeeding counseling and to measure changes over time in the prevalence of breastfeeding counseling. The question used to assess prenatal care discussion of breastfeeding was changed in 2000.

Data Highlights*

- ◆ In 2000, the prevalence of breastfeeding discussion ranged from 75.6% in Utah to 91.6% in Maine.

*Findings from the trend analysis discussed in text only refer to states with 5 years of data (1996–2000); however, the tables include trend analyses for all states.

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Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Breastfeeding, 2000

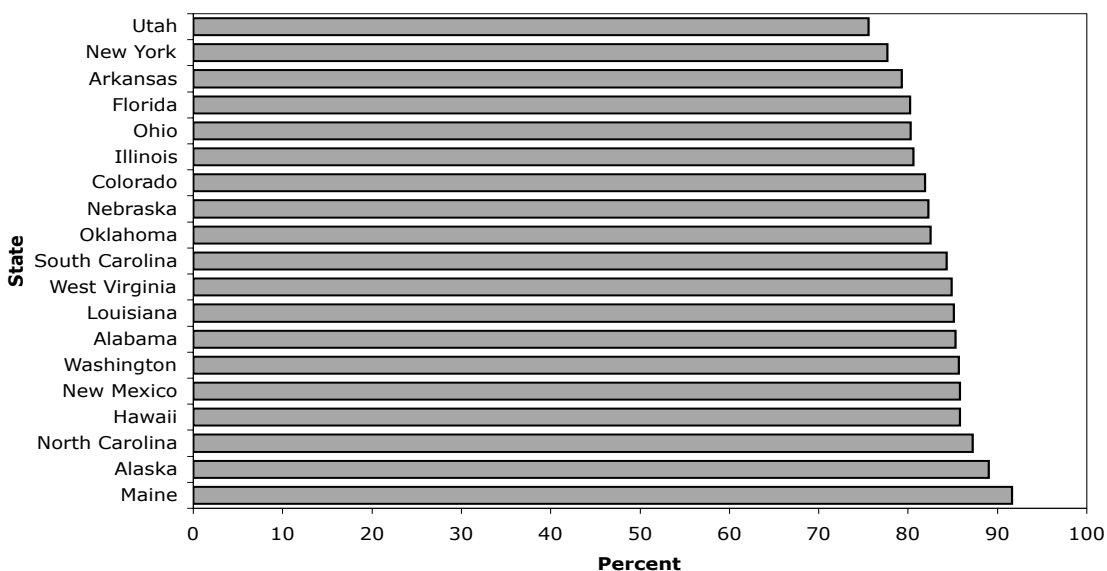
State	Respondents	Percentage*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,537	85.3	1.1	83.1–87.5
Alaska	1,445	89.0	0.9	87.2–90.8
Arkansas	1,611	79.3	1.5	76.4–82.2
Colorado	2,117	81.9	1.1	79.8–84.0
Florida	1,966	80.2	1.4	77.5–83.0
Hawaii	2,452	85.8	0.8	84.2–87.3
Illinois	1,952	80.6	0.9	78.8–82.5
Louisiana	2,227	85.1	0.9	83.3–86.9
Maine	1,131	91.6	0.9	89.8–93.4
Nebraska	2,066	82.3	1.0	80.3–84.4
New Mexico	1,576	85.8	0.9	83.9–87.6
New York‡	1,230	77.7	1.5	74.8–80.6
North Carolina	1,770	87.2	1.0	85.2–89.3
Ohio	1,620	80.3	1.4	77.7–83.0
Oklahoma	1,938	82.5	1.4	79.7–85.2
South Carolina	1,571	84.3	1.5	81.4–87.2
Utah	1,620	75.6	1.4	72.9–78.3
Washington	1,547	85.7	1.3	83.1–88.2
West Virginia	1,279	84.9	1.2	82.5–87.3

* 2000 state range is 75.6%–91.6%.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Breastfeeding, 2000



Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Breastfeeding, 1996–2000^{‡‡}

State	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	1999 (%)	2000 (%)
Alabama	89.2	85.1	85.6	86.1	85.3
Alaska	87.1	89.1	89.6	90.2	89.0
Arkansas	–	81.2	82.4	81.2	79.3
Colorado	–	–	83.7	85.3	81.9
Florida	82.5	81.7	84.2	83.1	80.2
Illinois [#]	–	81.3	82.5	82.2	80.6
Louisiana	–	–	83.6	85.3	85.1
Maine	88.1	87.1	91.1	89.4	91.6
New Mexico [~]	–	–	87.1	88.3	
85.8					
New York [{]	78.6	80.1	79.9	78.9	77.7
North Carolina [^]	–	89.2	88.8	90.0	87.2
Ohio	–	–	–	82.6	
80.3					
Oklahoma	86.1	85.8	85.7	85.9	82.5
South Carolina	88.6	90.7	89.7	89.5	84.3
Utah	–	–	–	74.9	75.6
Washington	87.4	85.8	87.8	87.4	85.7
West Virginia	87.6	86.1	85.4	85.3	84.9

^{‡‡} The question used to assess this indicator was changed in 2000.

[#] 1997 data represent only June–December births.

[~] 1998 data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

[{] Data do not include New York City.

[^] 1997 data represent only July–December births.

Multistate Exhibits

Medicaid Coverage and WIC Participation

PRAMS 2000 Surveillance Report

Medicaid Coverage for Prenatal Care

Title XIX of the Social Security Act, known as Medicaid, became law in 1965 as a jointly funded federal and state cooperative venture to provide adequate medical care to eligible needy persons.¹ Medicaid serves as the largest health insurance program for the poor in the United States. Within broad federal guidelines, states administer their own programs, determine eligibility standards, and specify the type, amount, and duration of services. To receive matching federal funds, states are required to provide Medicaid “categorically needy” eligibility groups, which include pregnant women whose family income is below 133% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. (Services are limited to those related to pregnancy, complications of pregnancy, delivery, and postpartum care.) States also have an option to provide Medicaid coverage to “categorically related” groups to include infants up to age 1 and pregnant women not covered under the mandatory rules whose family income is no more than 185% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. (The percentage amount is set by each state.)

Between 1986 and 1990, Congress authorized a series of major expansions of the Medicaid program to provide health insurance coverage during pregnancy for women who were formerly ineligible.^{1,2} The expanded insurance coverage through Medicaid increased women’s access to prenatal care and allowed women to receive improved prenatal care services to reduce low birthweight, prematurity, and ultimately,

infant mortality rates. Under the expansion of Medicaid to a broader group of low-income pregnant women, there has been an increase in early entry into prenatal care, participation in support services, and providers serving low-income pregnant women.³⁻¹³ The number of uninsured deliveries in the United States has declined as a result of the Medicaid expansion. However, the overall impact of expanded Medicaid on birth outcomes is complex and varies by state and by the types of expansion activities initiated by the state.¹⁴⁻¹⁶ Increasingly, Medicaid-eligible persons are enrolled in managed care plans.^{17,18}

In 1996, the Personal Responsibility Work Opportunity and Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) or “welfare reform” law changed the design of aid to poor families in the United States.¹⁹ The act ended Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and replaced it with Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). In the past, Medicaid and AFDC were both entitlement programs based on income and were usually linked together. TANF is not an entitlement program; eligibility does not guarantee the receipt of benefits and there is a time limit on support (generally a maximum of 5 years). However, women and children can maintain health insurance through Medicaid for at least 1 year even if they lose income support from TANF. (Some states allow coverage for more than 1 year.) In addition, uninsured children may receive assistance through the State Children’s Health Insurance Program (SCHIP).

Public debate on welfare reform speculates that it could either improve or worsen health outcomes for poor families.²⁰⁻²³ PRAMS national and state data may be useful to assess the use of prenatal care services and the health-related experiences of women with recent live births who were enrolled in Medicaid.²⁴ These data can also be used to map trends in Medicaid enrollment throughout pregnancy, including the level of Medicaid funding and source of care for Medicaid beneficiaries. PRAMS data may also be used to monitor experiences of Medicaid mothers (e.g., pregnancy intention, breastfeeding initiation and duration, child care resources, physical abuse, oral health) in the midst of welfare reform.

Data Highlights*

- ◆ For 2000, prenatal care covered by Medicaid ranged from 23.3% in Utah to 53.5% in West Virginia.
- ◆ During 1996–2000, the prevalence of prenatal care covered by Medicaid decreased significantly in Alabama, Florida, and Washington. The prevalence of Medicaid coverage increased significantly in Alaska.

*Findings from the trend analysis discussed in text only refer to states with 5 years of data (1996–2000); however, the tables include trend analyses for all states.

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Prevalence of Medicaid Coverage for Prenatal Care, 2000

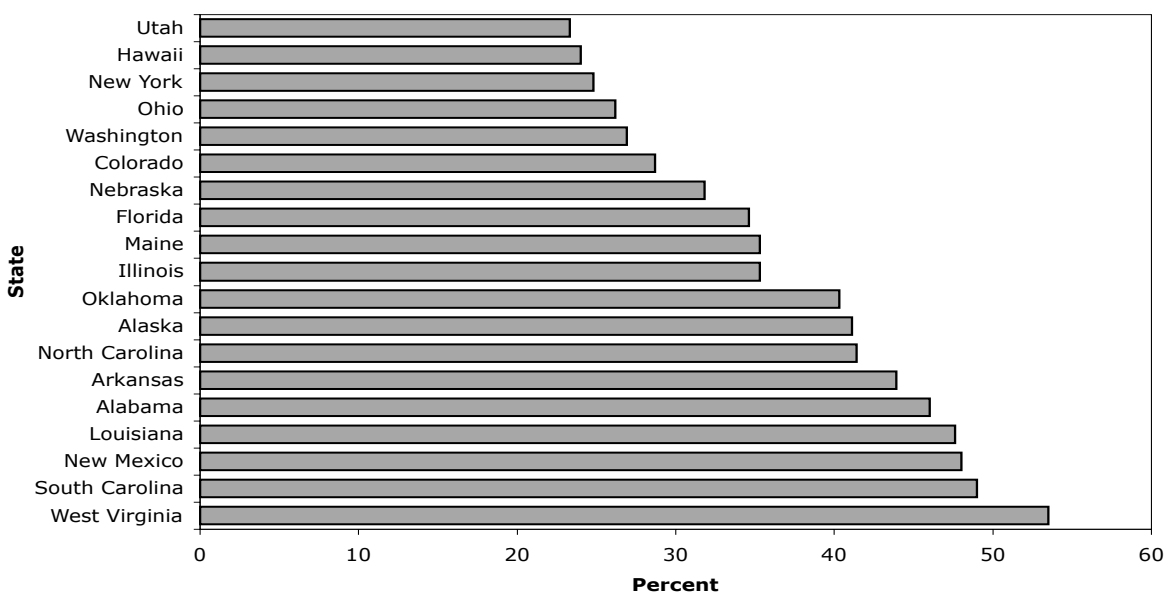
State	Respondents	Percentage*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,551	46.0	0.8	44.4–47.6
Alaska	1,457	41.1	1.4	38.2–43.9
Arkansas	1,624	43.9	1.8	40.4–47.4
Colorado	2,161	28.7	1.3	26.2–31.3
Florida	2,022	34.6	1.5	31.7–37.6
Hawaii	2,491	24.0	0.9	22.2–25.7
Illinois	1,992	35.3	1.2	33.0–37.5
Louisiana	2,223	47.6	1.3	45.0–50.2
Maine	1,143	35.3	1.6	32.1–38.5
Nebraska	2,102	31.8	1.2	29.5–34.1
New Mexico	1,604	48.0	1.3	45.4–50.6
New York‡	1,246	24.8	1.6	21.6–28.0
North Carolina	1,804	41.4	1.5	38.4–44.5
Ohio	1,635	26.2	1.5	23.3–29.1
Oklahoma	1,969	40.3	1.8	36.7–43.9
South Carolina	1,605	49.0	2.0	45.1–53.0
Utah	1,640	23.3	1.4	20.6–26.1
Washington	1,565	26.9	1.4	24.1–29.8
West Virginia	1,303	53.5	1.7	50.3–56.8

* 2000 state range is 23.3%–53.5%.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Medicaid Coverage for Prenatal Care, 2000



Prevalence of Medicaid Coverage for Prenatal Care, 1996–2000

State	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	1999 (%)	2000 (%)	P value ** for trend
Alabama [¶]	48.4	48.1	46.7	45.8	46.0	0.00
Alaska [¶]	32.4	36.0	35.2	39.0	41.1	0.00
Arkansas	—	44.6	45.4	44.5	43.9	0.72
Colorado	—	—	27.2	28.7	28.7	0.42
Florida [¶]	40.0	40.9	37.0	35.9	34.6	0.00
Illinois [#]	—	36.4	32.6	35.4	35.3	0.76
Louisiana	—	—	47.6	49.1	47.6	0.97
Maine	35.5	33.2	34.5	32.7	35.3	0.87
New Mexico ^{~¶}	—	—	43.8	49.9	48.0	0.03
New York [{]	24.9	26.7	24.0	23.9	24.8	0.56
North Carolina [^]	—	45.5	43.1	41.6	41.4	0.13
Ohio	—	—	—	28.5	26.2	0.27
Oklahoma	38.4	31.5	31.4	30.9	40.3	0.50
South Carolina	52.6	48.9	51.1	52.0	49.0	0.49
Utah	—	—	—	21.5	23.3	0.34
Washington [¶]	33.9	29.1	28.1	28.9	26.9	0.00
West Virginia	57.0	55.4	52.1	53.4	53.5	0.11

** Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

¶ P value is statistically significant at the < 0.05 level.

1997 data represent only June–December births.

~ 1998 data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

^ 1997 data represent only July–December births.

WIC Participation During Pregnancy

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) is the largest nutrition and health intervention program that serves low-income pregnant and lactating women and young children in the United States. Established in 1972, WIC is a national program designed to provide supplemental foods, nutrition education, and health services referrals to low-income pregnant, postpartum, and lactating women; infants (children less than 1 year old); and children up to 5 years of age. WIC is administered by the Food and Nutrition Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and is managed at the state level by health departments. Eligibility for the WIC program is based on income, state residency requirements, and nutritional risk. Guidelines for income level for most states are set at or below 185% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. Two major types of nutritional risk recognized by WIC are medically based risks (e.g., anemia, underweight, maternal age, pregnancy complications, poor pregnancy outcomes) or diet-based risks (e.g., inadequate dietary pattern). Nationwide in 2001, 7.3 million participants per month on average were enrolled in the WIC program; 3.6 million were children, 1.9 million were infants, and 1.8 million were women.¹ The major goals of the WIC program are to improve maternal and infant health through improved nutrition and education.

A review of the literature on WIC evaluations has shown it to be effective in reducing the incidence of low-birthweight, very low

birthweight, preterm delivery, and small-for-gestational-age births, especially among women at high risk because of sociodemographic characteristics or nutritional or medical conditions.²⁻⁵ WIC improves the health of women, infants, and children by promoting improved preconception nutrition status, breastfeeding, infant feeding practices, childhood immunizations, proper nutrition, and the use of appropriate medical services by women and children.⁵⁻⁸ Information on WIC participation can be used by specific states to assess the proportion of women participating in WIC services and to examine WIC enrollment over time. Because WIC clinics provide services to pregnant and lactating women, PRAMS data may be used to examine changes in a particular indicator (e.g., pregnancy intention, breastfeeding) by WIC participation.^{9,10}

Data Highlights*

- ◆ In 2000, WIC participation was lowest in Utah (29.9%) and highest in West Virginia (59.2%).
- ◆ Alaska and New York reported a significant increase in WIC participation during 1996–2000. Alabama, Florida, and Maine reported a significant decrease in WIC participation during the same time period.

*Findings from the trend analysis discussed in text only refer to states with 5 years of data (1996–2000); however, the tables include trend analyses for all states.

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Prevalence of Participation in WIC During Pregnancy, 2000

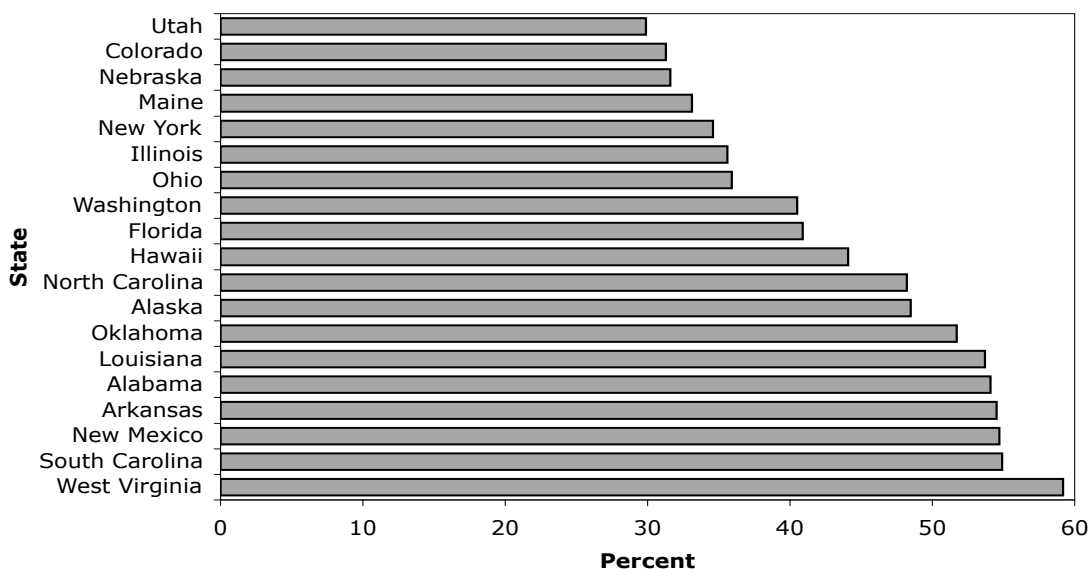
State	Respondents	Percentage*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,564	54.1	1.2	51.7–56.5
Alaska	1,473	48.5	1.5	45.6–51.4
Arkansas	1,652	54.5	1.8	51.0–57.9
Colorado	2,155	31.3	1.3	28.7–33.9
Florida	2,032	40.9	1.5	37.8–43.9
Hawaii	2,484	44.1	1.1	41.9–46.2
Illinois	1,998	35.6	1.2	33.3–37.9
Louisiana	2,294	53.7	1.3	51.2–56.2
Maine	1,142	33.1	1.6	29.9–36.2
Nebraska	2,113	31.6	1.2	29.3–33.8
New Mexico	1,607	54.7	1.3	52.1–57.2
New York‡	1,252	34.6	1.8	31.1–38.1
North Carolina	1,826	48.2	1.6	45.1–51.2
Ohio	1,648	35.9	1.6	32.8–39.1
Oklahoma	1,979	51.7	1.8	48.1–55.3
South Carolina	1,617	54.9	2.0	51.0–58.8
Utah	1,635	29.9	1.5	26.8–32.9
Washington	1,576	40.5	1.6	37.3–43.6
West Virginia	1,304	59.2	1.6	56.0–62.4

* 2000 state range is 29.9%–59.2%.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Participation in WIC During Pregnancy, 2000



Prevalence of Participation in WIC During Pregnancy, 1996–2000

State	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	1999 (%)	2000 (%)	<i>P</i> value ** for trend
Alabama [¶]	57.2	56.1	55.4	52.5	54.1	0.01
Alaska [¶]	44.4	41.4	47.9	47.0	48.5	0.00
Arkansas	—	56.4	56.6	54.5	54.5	0.32
Colorado	—	—	32.4	33.6	31.3	0.53
Florida [¶]	44.4	46.8	45.7	42.0	40.9	0.01
Illinois [#]	—	37.4	34.5	36.7	35.6	0.79
Louisiana	—	—	54.5	56.5	53.7	0.63
Maine [¶]	37.1	37.1	36.1	32.0	33.1	0.01
New Mexico [~]	—	—	56.3	56.1	54.7	0.46
New York [¶]	29.6	31.4	33.6	32.8	34.6	0.04
North Carolina [^]	—	47.0	46.1	47.4	48.2	0.45
Ohio	—	—	—	36.6	35.9	0.76
Oklahoma	55.0	55.3	55.4	54.5	51.7	0.19
South Carolina	56.3	54.1	56.8	55.4	54.9	0.79
Utah	—	—	—	29.8	29.9	0.99
Washington	41.7	41.2	42.3	42.1	40.5	0.75
West Virginia	57.4	59.8	58.2	58.3	59.2	0.69

** Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

¶ *P* value is statistically significant at the < 0.05 level.

1997 data represent only June–December births.

~ 1998 data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

^ 1997 data represent only July–December births.

Multistate Exhibits

Physical Abuse

PRAMS 2000 Surveillance Report

Physical Abuse Around the Time of Pregnancy

Physical violence against women during pregnancy is a serious health concern for the mother and the infant.¹ Physical assault resulting in abdominal trauma can lead to fetal loss, early onset of labor, and delivery of a preterm, low-birthweight infant. Physical violence may also cause fetal bone fracture, rupture of the mother's uterus, and uterine bleeding before onset of labor.^{2,3} Women who experience violence or who are physically assaulted during their pregnancy are significantly more likely to have fetal death or distress⁴ and to have preterm labor.⁵

Physical violence is associated with delayed entry into prenatal care, especially for older women and women of higher socioeconomic status compared with younger and less affluent women.^{6,7} Physical violence during pregnancy is significantly associated with adverse health outcomes, including low birthweight, low maternal weight gain, infection, anemia, and risky behaviors such as smoking, alcohol use, and drug use.⁸ PRAMS data indicate that higher rates of physical violence by a husband or partner were reported by women whose pregnancies were unwanted or mistimed; who were nonwhite, younger than 20 years of age, or unmarried; who had less than 12 years of education; who lived in crowded living quarters; or who received WIC benefits, compared with women who did not have these characteristics.⁹⁻¹² Analysis of PRAMS data has shown that physical violence before pregnancy is a strong risk factor for abuse during pregnancy, and

physical violence during pregnancy is a strong risk factor for postpartum abuse.¹² Analysis of PRAMS data has also indicated that abuse is associated with higher rates of stressful life events such as having someone close with an alcohol or drug problem, becoming separated or divorced, or experiencing financial hardship.^{10,13}

The prevalence of physical violence experienced by women before pregnancy in the United States is not known; however, between 1996 and 1998, 5.6% to 9.6% of women in 16 states reported experiencing physical violence by their husband or partner during the 12 months before their infant's birth.¹⁰ A 1996 literature review indicated that 0.9%–20.1% of women experience violence during pregnancy, with the majority of studies reporting prevalence levels of 3.9%–8.3%.¹⁴⁻¹⁶ Between 1996 and 1998, 3.8%–6.8% of women in 16 states reported experiencing physical violence by their husband or partner during pregnancy.¹⁰

Beginning in 1996, mothers responding to the PRAMS questionnaire were asked whether they were physically abused by a husband or partner in the 12 months before their most recent pregnancy or during their most recent pregnancy. During 1996–1999, the questions had been phrased for the two time frames as “Did any of the following people hurt you?” with a list of possible responses that included husband or partner, other family member, friend, or someone

else (a write-in option). The questions were revised in 2000 to collapse the response categories to “other than husband/partner” because the small number of responses made it impossible to analyze them separately. The new versions of the questions are “Did your husband or partner hurt you?” and “Did anyone else hurt you?” (for the two time periods). The change to the questions in 2000 did not prevent us from comparing the responses about abuse for the year 2000 with those from previous years.

Knowledge of the prevalence of physical violence experienced before or during pregnancy can guide states toward achieving the *Healthy People 2010*¹⁵ objective of reducing the rate of physical assault by current or former intimate partners to 3.3 physical assaults per 1,000 people aged 12 years or older and can guide policy makers and program planners in designating funds and support for referral services for women who experience violence around the time of pregnancy.

Data Highlights*

- ◆ In 2000, between 3.0% (New York) and 9.0% (Arkansas) of women reported being physically abused by their husband or partner in the 12 months before their most recent pregnancy. South Carolina reported a significant decrease in the prevalence of physical abuse by a husband or partner during the 12 months before pregnancy, from 7.0% in 1996 to 3.6% in 2000.
- ◆ In 2000, between 2.3% (Maine) and 7.3% (Arkansas) of women reported that they experienced physical abuse by their husband or partner during their most

recent pregnancy. During 1996–2000, there were no significant changes in any state in the prevalence of physical abuse by a husband or partner during pregnancy.

*Findings from the trend analysis discussed in text only refer to states with 5 years of data (1996–2000); however, the tables include trend analyses for all states.

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Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During the 12 Months Before Pregnancy, 2000

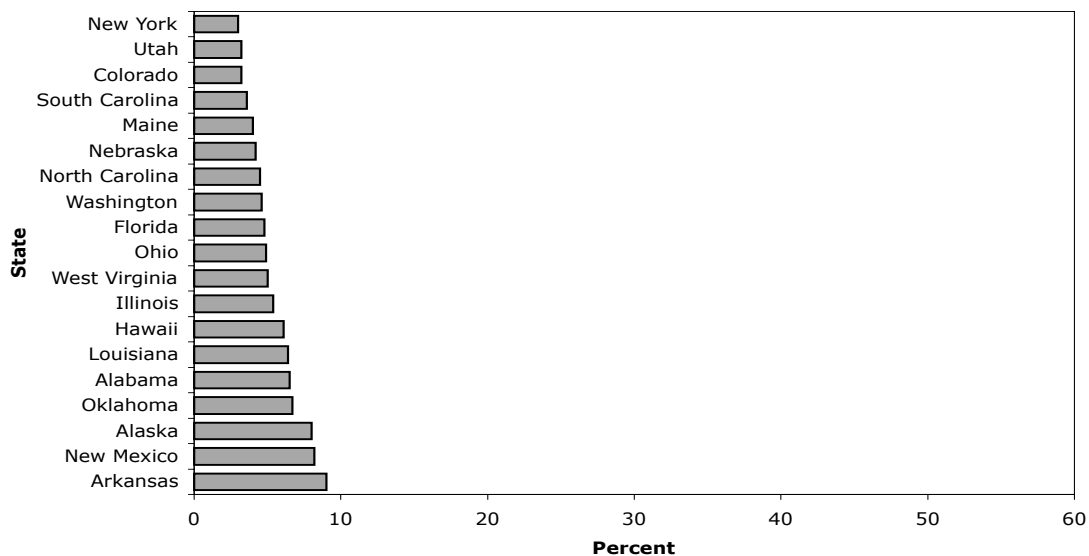
State	Respondents	Percentage*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,565	6.5	0.8	4.9–8.1
Alaska	1,474	8.0	0.7	6.6–9.4
Arkansas	1,648	9.0	1.1	6.9–11.1
Colorado	2,171	3.2	0.5	2.3–4.2
Florida	2,033	4.8	0.7	3.4–6.2
Hawaii	2,497	6.1	0.5	5.1–7.1
Illinois	1,934	5.4	0.6	4.3–6.4
Louisiana	2,295	6.4	0.7	5.2–7.7
Maine	1,148	4.0	0.7	2.7–5.4
Nebraska	2,101	4.2	0.5	3.2–5.2
New Mexico	1,606	8.2	0.7	6.8–9.7
New York‡	1,252	3.0	0.6	1.7–4.2
North Carolina	1,821	4.5	0.6	3.2–5.7
Ohio	1,652	4.9	0.7	3.5–6.3
Oklahoma	1,916	6.7	1.0	4.8–8.6
South Carolina	1,630	3.6	0.7	2.2–5.0
Utah	1,641	3.2	0.6	2.0–4.4
Washington	1,587	4.6	0.7	3.3–6.0
West Virginia	1,308	5.0	0.7	3.6–6.4

* 2000 state range is 3.0%–9.0%.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During the 12 Months Before Pregnancy, 2000



Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During the 12 Months Before Pregnancy, 1996–2000

State	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	1999 (%)	2000 (%)	<i>P</i> value ** for trend
Alabama	5.4	6.1	4.5	4.9	6.5	0.65
Alaska	6.4	6.5	6.8	4.3	8.0	0.64
Arkansas	—	7.3	7.4	5.9	9.0	0.39
Colorado	—	—	4.0	3.9	3.2	0.30
Florida	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.8	4.8	0.87
Illinois [#]	—	5.4	4.1	5.2	5.4	0.58
Louisiana	—	—	6.7	5.8	6.4	0.75
Maine	4.4	3.6	3.6	3.1	4.0	0.59
New Mexico [~]	—	—	8.2	7.1	8.2	0.94
New York [{]	5.5	4.0	4.3	4.8	3.0	0.10
North Carolina [^]	—	5.0	5.4	4.4	4.5	0.38
Ohio	—	—	—	5.0	4.9	0.91
Oklahoma	7.6	6.3	7.0	5.0	6.7	0.34
South Carolina [¶]	7.0	5.9	4.8	5.6	3.6	0.01
Utah	—	—	—	3.1	3.2	0.96
Washington	5.1	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6	0.99
West Virginia	6.1	6.4	7.3	5.9	5.0	0.29

** Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

[#] 1997 data represent only June–December births.

[~] 1998 data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

[{] Data do not include New York City.

[^] 1997 data represent only July–December births.

[¶] *P* value is statistically significant at the < 0.05 level.

Year 2010 Health Objective 15-34

Reduce the rate of physical assault by current or former intimate partners to 3.3 physical assaults per 1,000 persons aged 12 years or older.

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 2000

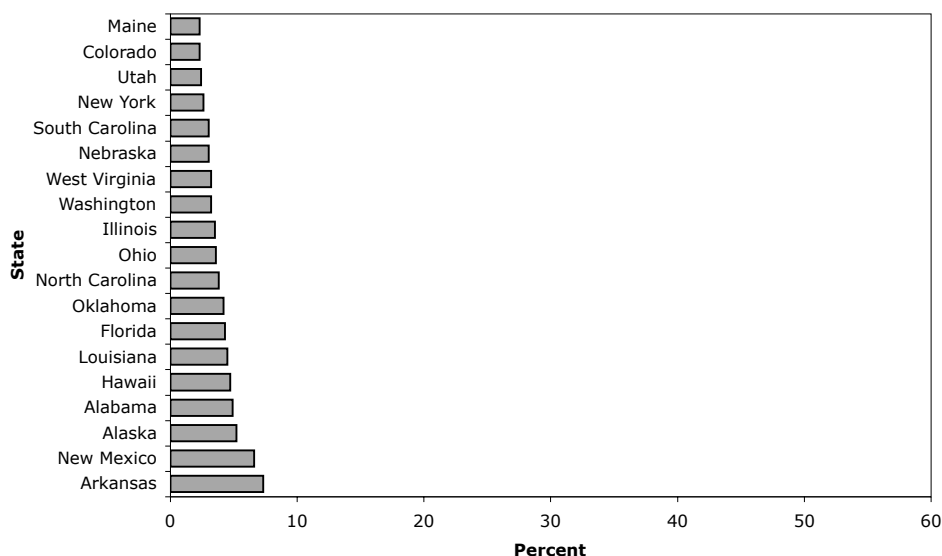
State	Respondents	Percentage*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,565	4.9	0.7	3.5–6.2
Alaska	1,473	5.2	0.6	4.0–6.3
Arkansas	1,650	7.3	0.9	5.4–9.1
Colorado	2,168	2.3	0.4	1.6–3.1
Florida	2,029	4.3	0.7	2.9–5.6
Hawaii	2,494	4.7	0.4	3.8–5.5
Illinois	1,935	3.5	0.5	2.6–4.4
Louisiana	2,270	4.5	0.6	3.4–5.7
Maine	1,147	2.3	0.5	1.3–3.3
Nebraska	2,099	3.0	0.4	2.1–3.8
New Mexico	1,609	6.6	0.7	5.3–8.0
New York‡	1,251	2.6	0.6	1.4–3.9
North Carolina	1,818	3.8	0.6	2.7–5.0
Ohio	1,651	3.6	0.6	2.4–4.9
Oklahoma	1,916	4.2	0.8	2.6–5.7
South Carolina	1,627	3.0	0.7	1.7–4.3
Utah	1,643	2.4	0.5	1.4–3.4
Washington	1,586	3.2	0.5	2.1–4.2
West Virginia	1,308	3.2	0.6	2.1–4.3

* 2000 state range is 2.3%–7.3%.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 2000



Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 1996–2000

State	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	1999 (%)	2000 (%)	<i>P</i> value ** for trend
Alabama	5.3	4.3	3.8	3.9	4.9	0.62
Alaska	5.7	4.1	3.9	4.1	5.2	0.71
Arkansas [¶]	—	4.5	5.5	5.8	7.3	0.03
Colorado	—	—	2.8	3.3	2.3	0.41
Florida	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.3	0.91
Illinois [#]	—	3.6	4.1	3.5	3.5	0.66
Louisiana	—	—	5.2	5.4	4.5	0.39
Maine	2.9	3.0	2.5	2.1	2.3	0.23
New Mexico [~]	—	—	6.6	6.3	6.6	1.00
New York [{]	3.6	3.9	2.4	4.3	2.6	0.51
North Carolina [^]	—	4.6	4.2	3.2	3.8	0.40
Ohio	—	—	—	4.3	3.6	0.45
Oklahoma	5.6	4.8	5.1	3.8	4.2	0.14
South Carolina	4.7	5.6	3.9	4.9	3.0	0.07
Utah	—	—	—	2.1	2.4	0.68
Washington	3.7	2.4	3.5	3.2	3.2	0.96
West Virginia	4.4	5.2	4.7	4.2	3.2	0.10

** Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

¶ *P* value is statistically significant at the < 0.05 level.

1997 data represent only June–December births.

~ 1998 data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

^ 1997 data represent only July–December births.

Multistate Exhibits

Alcohol Use

PRAMS 2000 Surveillance Report

Alcohol Use

Alcohol use during pregnancy can produce a range of physical and mental effects on the fetus.¹ Frequent prenatal alcohol use (seven or more drinks per week or five or more drinks on any occasion) has been associated with adverse reproductive outcomes, including spontaneous abortions, birth defects, growth deficits, and neurodevelopmental disorders.² The most severe effects, including fetal alcohol syndrome, seem to result from heavy drinking early in pregnancy. Fetal alcohol syndrome—a consequence of alcohol exposure at 3 to 8 weeks' gestation—includes facial anomalies; reduced growth in weight, length, or head circumference; and mental retardation.³ Alcohol use later in pregnancy has been associated with growth retardation and with more subtle behavioral and developmental effects.¹

The effects of alcohol consumption on the fetus may occur before a woman is aware she is pregnant. In 1988, only about 20% of women knew they were pregnant before their third week of pregnancy, and almost 20% still did not know they were pregnant by their eighth week of pregnancy.³ Because women are likely to report first trimester substance use as their use after they knew they were pregnant, alcohol use just before pregnancy may measure early pregnancy use more accurately than measuring alcohol use in the first trimester.⁴ According to a population-based study, women most likely to engage in moderate-to-heavy alcohol use during pregnancy have the following characteristics: being employed or being a student, having an annual income of \$10,000 or

less or \$50,000 or more, being college-educated, being unmarried, being a smoker, being of minority race or ethnicity, and receiving no prenatal care.⁵

PRAMS provides data on alcohol use 3 months before and during the last 3 months of pregnancy. These data can be used by states to monitor alcohol use during early and late pregnancy and to target programs for women most at risk for heavy alcohol use during pregnancy. PRAMS data can also be used to assess progress toward achieving the *Healthy People 2010* objective of reducing the prevalence of alcohol use among pregnant women to 6%.⁶ The question used to assess alcohol use during pregnancy was changed in 2000.

Data Highlights*

- ◆ In 2000, 22.8% (Utah) to 60.1% (Maine) of women in PRAMS states reported using any alcohol in the 3 months before they got pregnant.
- ◆ By the last 3 months of pregnancy, 2.1% in West Virginia to 9.0% in Colorado were still drinking alcohol. During the last 3 months of pregnancy, four states (Colorado, Illinois, New York, and Washington) did not meet the *Healthy People 2010* objective that no more than 6% of pregnant women drink alcohol.

*Findings from the trend analysis discussed in text only refer to states with 5 years of data (1996–2000); however, the tables include trend analyses for all states.

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Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 2000

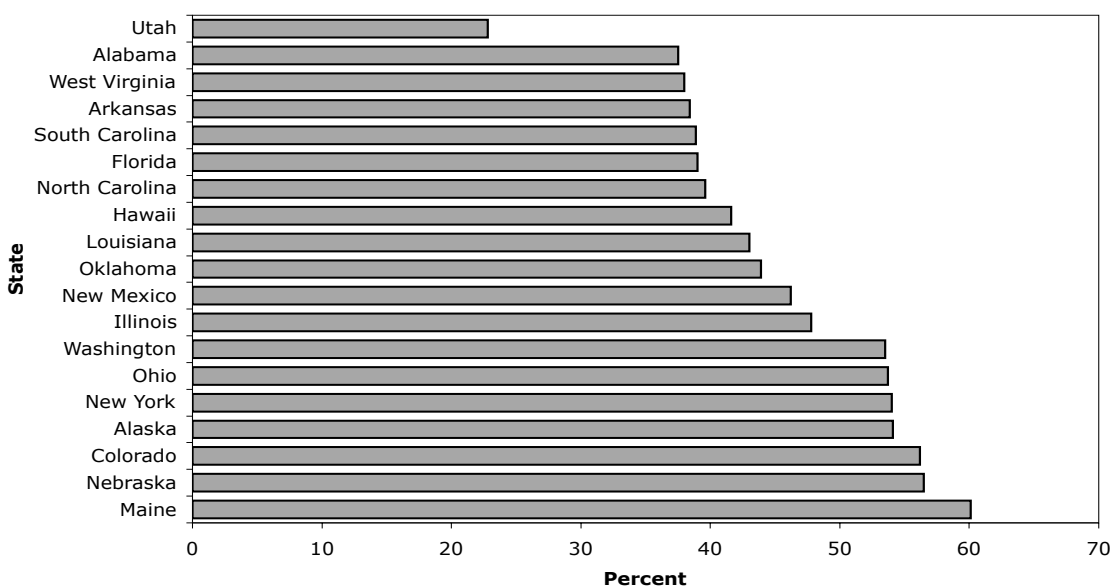
State	Respondents	Percentage*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,538	37.5	1.6	34.4–40.5
Alaska	1,397	54.1	1.5	51.1–57.1
Arkansas	1,596	38.4	1.8	34.9–41.9
Colorado	2,117	56.2	1.4	53.4–59.0
Florida	1,994	39.0	1.7	35.8–42.3
Hawaii	2,410	41.6	1.1	39.4–43.8
Illinois	1,949	47.8	1.2	45.5–50.2
Louisiana	2,230	43.0	1.3	40.5–45.6
Maine	1,125	60.1	1.7	56.9–63.4
Nebraska	2,059	56.5	1.3	53.9–59.1
New Mexico	1,577	46.2	1.3	43.6–48.8
New York‡	1,211	54.0	1.8	50.4–57.6
North Carolina	1,792	39.6	1.5	36.7–42.6
Ohio	1,612	53.7	1.7	50.4–57.0
Oklahoma	1,944	43.9	1.8	40.3–47.5
South Carolina	1,587	38.9	2.0	35.1–42.8
Utah	1,613	22.8	1.4	20.0–25.5
Washington	1,545	53.5	1.7	50.1–57.0
West Virginia	1,261	38.0	1.7	34.8–41.3

* 2000 state range is 22.8%–60.1%.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 2000



Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 1996–2000^{‡‡}

State	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	1999 (%)	2000 (%)
Alabama	38.1	39.1	31.8	36.1	37.5
Alaska	49.7	50.0	48.3	50.0	54.1
Arkansas	—	36.6	32.6	34.2	38.4
Colorado	—	—	51.5	51.6	56.2
Florida	39.9	41.6	41.8	41.6	39.0
Illinois [#]	—	45.8	46.2	43.0	47.8
Louisiana	—	—	43.3	43.8	43.0
Maine	55.1	56.8	54.5	55.6	60.1
New Mexico [~]	—	—	43.9	44.7	46.2
New York [{]	54.9	53.6	51.5	53.5	54.0
North Carolina [^]	—	37.3	38.3	36.0	39.6
Ohio	—	—	—	50.4	53.7
Oklahoma	41.9	38.6	41.9	39.7	43.9
South Carolina	40.7	37.5	38.3	38.2	38.9
Utah	—	—	—	22.6	22.8
Washington	49.6	46.5	44.3	49.2	53.5
West Virginia	35.6	34.9	36.2	32.8	38.0

^{‡‡} The question used to assess this indicator was changed in 2000.

[#] 1997 data represent only June–December births.

[~] 1998 data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

[{] Data do not include New York City.

[^] 1997 data represent only July–December births.

Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 2000

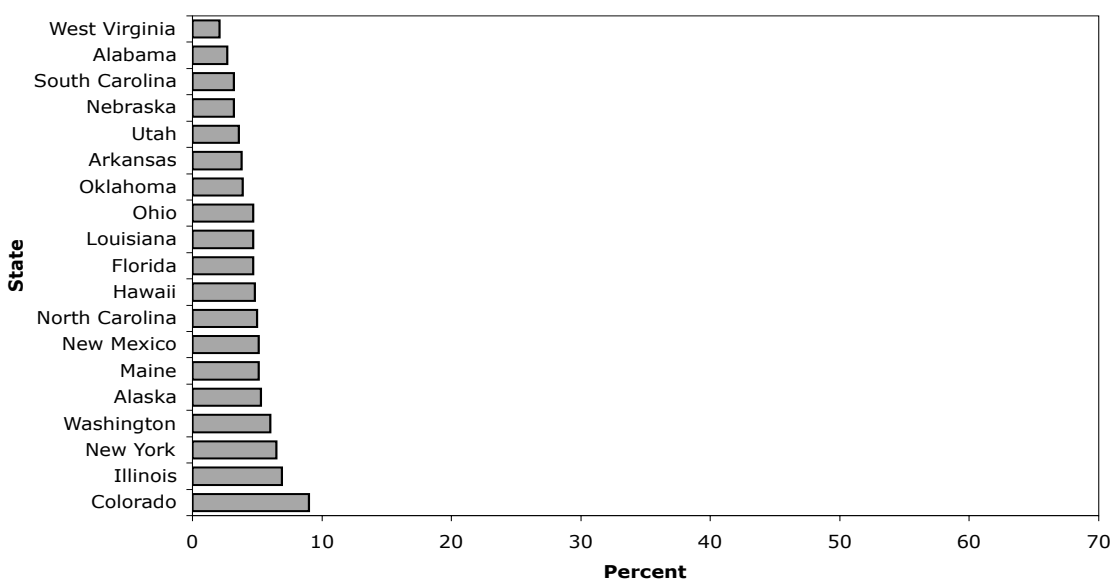
State	Respondents	Percentage*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,557	2.7	0.5	1.6–3.7
Alaska	1,457	5.3	0.7	4.0–6.6
Arkansas	1,629	3.8	0.8	2.3–5.4
Colorado	2,144	9.0	0.8	7.5–10.6
Florida	2,022	4.7	0.8	3.2–6.2
Hawaii	2,444	4.8	0.5	3.9–5.7
Illinois	1,974	6.9	0.6	5.7–8.1
Louisiana	2,246	4.7	0.5	3.7–5.8
Maine	1,133	5.1	0.7	3.7–6.5
Nebraska	2,089	3.2	0.5	2.3–4.1
New Mexico	1,592	5.1	0.6	4.0–6.3
New York‡	1,221	6.5	0.9	4.8–8.3
North Carolina	1,807	5.0	0.7	3.7–6.3
Ohio	1,635	4.7	0.7	3.3–6.1
Oklahoma	1,982	3.9	0.7	2.5–5.4
South Carolina	1,597	3.2	0.7	1.8–4.5
Utah	1,629	3.6	0.7	2.4–4.9
Washington	1,562	6.0	0.9	4.2–7.8
West Virginia	1,296	2.1	0.5	1.2–3.0

* 2000 state range is 2.1%–9.0%.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 2000



Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1996–2000^{‡‡}

State	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	1999 (%)	2000 (%)
Alabama	4.0	3.6	3.1	2.7	2.7
Alaska	6.3	6.6	4.3	4.4	5.3
Arkansas	—	5.3	3.4	3.3	3.8
Colorado	—	—	8.3	8.2	9.0
Florida	6.2	6.0	5.2	5.2	4.7
Illinois [#]	—	7.0	5.8	6.2	6.9
Louisiana	—	—	4.8	4.7	4.7
Maine	5.9	5.4	3.5	5.9	5.1
New Mexico [~]	—	—	4.0	4.1	5.1
New York [{]	9.0	8.3	7.3	7.4	6.5
North Carolina [^]	—	4.3	3.3	3.2	5.0
Ohio	—	—	—	4.0	4.7
Oklahoma	2.6	3.3	3.7	2.4	3.9
South Carolina	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.2
Utah	—	—	—	2.8	3.6
Washington	8.3	6.2	3.9	5.9	6.0
West Virginia	2.0	2.9	2.3	1.8	2.1

^{‡‡} The question used to assess this indicator was changed in 2000.

[#] 1997 data represent only June–December births.

[~] 1998 data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

[{] Data do not include New York City.

[^] 1997 data represent only July–December births.

Year 2010 Health Objective 16-17a

Increase abstinence from alcohol by pregnant women to at least 94%.

Multistate Exhibits

Tobacco Use

PRAMS 2000 Surveillance Report

Tobacco Use

Cigarette smoking during pregnancy contributes to a number of adverse birth outcomes, including spontaneous abortion, stillbirth, fetal death, low birthweight, prematurity, and intrauterine growth retardation. Smoking is the most important known preventable risk factor for low birthweight, a leading cause of fetal and neonatal deaths. Smoking accounts for 20%–30% of low-birthweight births.¹⁻³ Cigarette smoking during pregnancy is also associated with preterm delivery. Several studies indicate a dose-response effect in which mothers who smoke greater amounts during pregnancy have progressively higher rates of preterm deliveries.⁴ In addition, exposure to cigarette smoke in utero may have consequences during infancy and early childhood. For example, infants whose mothers smoked during pregnancy are at increased risk for sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS).⁵ Postpartum exposure to environmental tobacco smoke also puts infants at increased risk for SIDS, as well as several other health problems including lower respiratory infection, ear infection, and asthma.⁶

The *Healthy People 2010* objective is to reduce the prevalence of smoking during pregnancy to 1% and to increase smoking cessation during pregnancy to 30%.² PRAMS provides data on the level of smoking during the 3 months prior to pregnancy, during the last 3 months of pregnancy, and after pregnancy. These data can be used to assess progress toward achieving the *Healthy People*

2010 objective of reducing the prevalence of smoking during pregnancy, and may promote smoking cessation during pregnancy. The question used to assess smoking during pregnancy was changed in 2000.

Data Highlights*

- ◆ In 2000, the prevalence of smoking 3 months before pregnancy ranged from 14.3% in Utah to 36.2% in West Virginia.
- ◆ In 2000, the prevalence of smoking during the last 3 months of pregnancy ranged from 7.3% in Utah to 24.5% in West Virginia.
- ◆ During the postpartum period in 2000, smoking prevalence ranged from 9.5% in Utah to 31.6% in West Virginia.

*Findings from the trend analysis discussed in text only refer to states with 5 years of data (1996–2000); however, the tables include trend analyses for all states.

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Prevalence of Smoking 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 2000

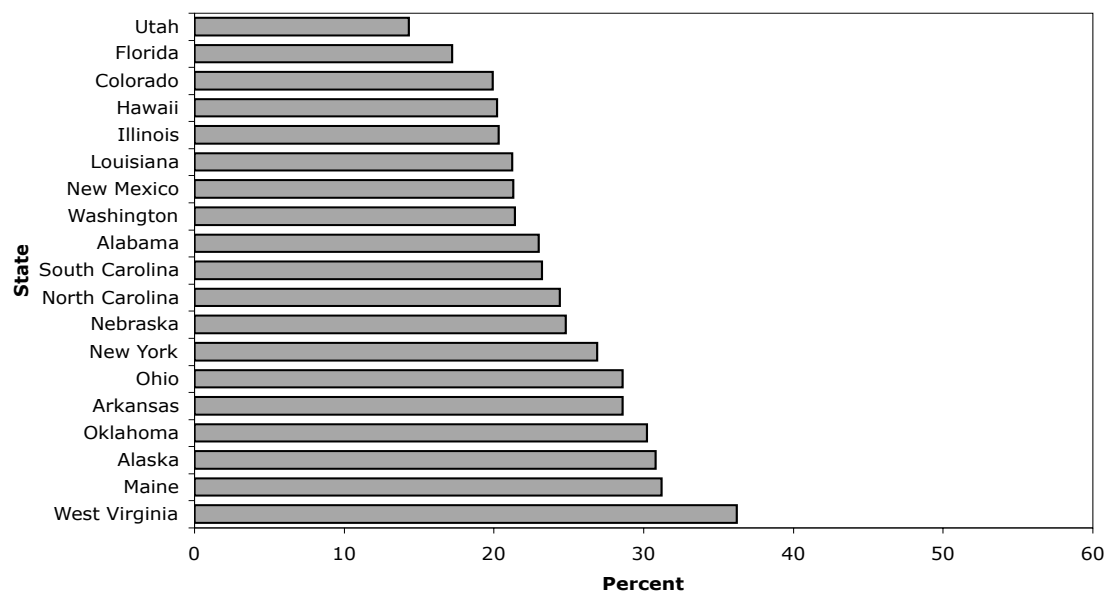
State	Respondents	Percentage*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,510	23.0	1.3	20.3–25.6
Alaska	1,412	30.8	1.4	28.2–33.5
Arkansas	1,582	28.6	1.6	25.4–31.8
Colorado	2,124	19.9	1.1	17.7–22.0
Florida	1,974	17.2	1.3	14.7–19.8
Hawaii	2,416	20.2	0.9	18.5–21.9
Illinois	1,949	20.3	1.0	18.4–22.3
Louisiana	2,226	21.2	1.1	19.2–23.3
Maine	1,121	31.2	1.6	28.0–34.3
Nebraska	2,067	24.8	1.2	22.4–27.2
New Mexico	1,586	21.3	1.1	19.1–23.4
New York‡	1,225	26.9	1.6	23.6–30.1
North Carolina	1,783	24.4	1.3	21.8–27.0
Ohio	1,594	28.6	1.6	25.5–31.7
Oklahoma	1,904	30.2	1.8	26.8–33.7
South Carolina	1,558	23.2	1.7	19.9–26.6
Utah	1,615	14.3	1.2	11.9–16.7
Washington	1,557	21.4	1.5	18.4–24.4
West Virginia	1,246	36.2	1.6	33.0–39.4

* 2000 state range is 14.3%–36.2%.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Smoking 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 2000



Prevalence of Smoking 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 1996–2000^{‡‡}

State	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	1999 (%)	2000 (%)
Alabama	25.2	26.2	23.6	24.5	23.0
Alaska	33.5	31.7	34.7	31.9	30.8
Arkansas	–	31.9	30.5	32.2	28.6
Colorado	–	–	25.4	23.9	19.9
Florida	24.1	24.5	23.7	17.7	17.2
Illinois [#]	–	25.5	24.3	23.0	20.3
Louisiana	–	–	24.5	23.7	21.2
Maine	32.6	33.1	33.1	30.6	31.2
New Mexico [~]	–	–	23.9	25.6	21.3
New York [{]	29.1	32.1	28.0	28.0	26.9
North Carolina [^]	–	25.3	27.4	25.1	24.4
Ohio	–	–	–	34.6	28.6
Oklahoma	31.0	32.0	33.4	32.4	30.2
South Carolina	27.8	23.8	25.1	25.7	23.2
Utah	–	–	–	14.3	14.3
Washington	24.6	24.4	25.8	22.8	21.4
West Virginia	40.2	32.4 [‡]	41.4	41.5	36.2

^{‡‡} The question used to assess this indicator was changed in 2000.

[#] 1997 data represent only June–December births.

[~] 1998 data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

[{] Data do not include New York City.

[^] 1997 data represent only July–December births.

[‡] Missing \geq 10% data.

Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 2000

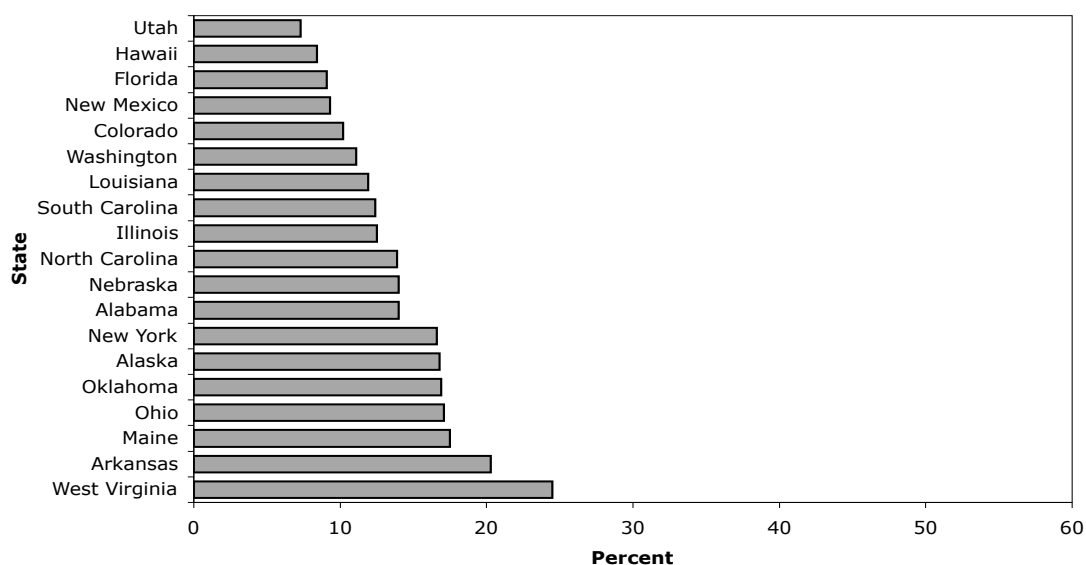
State	Respondents	Percentage*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,537	14.0	1.1	11.9–16.1
Alaska	1,435	16.8	1.0	14.8–18.9
Arkansas	1,616	20.3	1.4	17.4–23.1
Colorado	2,144	10.2	0.8	8.6–11.8
Florida	2,021	9.1	1.0	7.1–11.0
Hawaii	2,432	8.4	0.6	7.3–9.6
Illinois	1,972	12.5	0.8	10.9–14.1
Louisiana	2,256	11.9	0.8	10.3–13.6
Maine	1,134	17.5	1.3	14.9–20.0
Nebraska	2,087	14.0	1.0	12.0–15.9
New Mexico	1,600	9.3	0.8	7.8–10.7
New York‡	1,232	16.6	1.4	13.9–19.3
North Carolina	1,803	13.9	1.1	11.8–16.1
Ohio	1,625	17.1	1.3	14.6–19.7
Oklahoma	1,956	16.9	1.4	14.1–19.7
South Carolina	1,584	12.4	1.3	9.9–14.9
Utah	1,622	7.3	0.9	5.5–9.1
Washington	1,577	11.1	1.2	8.7–13.5
West Virginia	1,274	24.5	1.5	21.6–27.3

* 2000 state range is 7.3%–24.5%.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 2000



Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1996–2000^{‡‡}

State	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	1999 (%)	2000 (%)
Alabama	15.2	14.5	14.4	14.1	14.0
Alaska	21.6	17.6	18.3	16.6	16.8
Arkansas	–	19.7	20.0	19.3	20.3
Colorado	–	–	13.3	12.6	10.2
Florida	12.8	13.9	13.4	9.8	9.1
Illinois [#]	–	13.6	13.8	12.8	12.5
Louisiana	–	–	14.1	12.3	11.9
Maine	19.7	20.4	19.1	18.3	17.5
New Mexico [~]	–	–	11.5	11.1	9.3
New York [{]	15.6	18.6	13.8	15.9	16.6
North Carolina [^]	–	13.4	15.7	13.7	13.9
Ohio	–	–	–	23.4	17.1
Oklahoma	19.4	19.8	18.6	18.2	16.9
South Carolina	15.4	12.5	15.1	12.1	12.4
Utah	–	–	–	6.2	7.3
Washington	12.0	12.9	13.0	11.7	11.1
West Virginia	28.0	23.9	27.7	27.2	24.5

^{‡‡} The question used to assess this indicator was changed in 2000.

[#] 1997 data represent only June–December births.

[~] 1998 data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

[{] Data do not include New York City.

[^] 1997 data represent only July–December births.

Year 2010 Health Objective 16-17c

Reduce cigarette smoking to a prevalence of no more than 1% among pregnant women.

Year 2010 Health Objective 27-6

Increase smoking cessation during pregnancy to 30%.

Prevalence of Smoking After Pregnancy, 2000

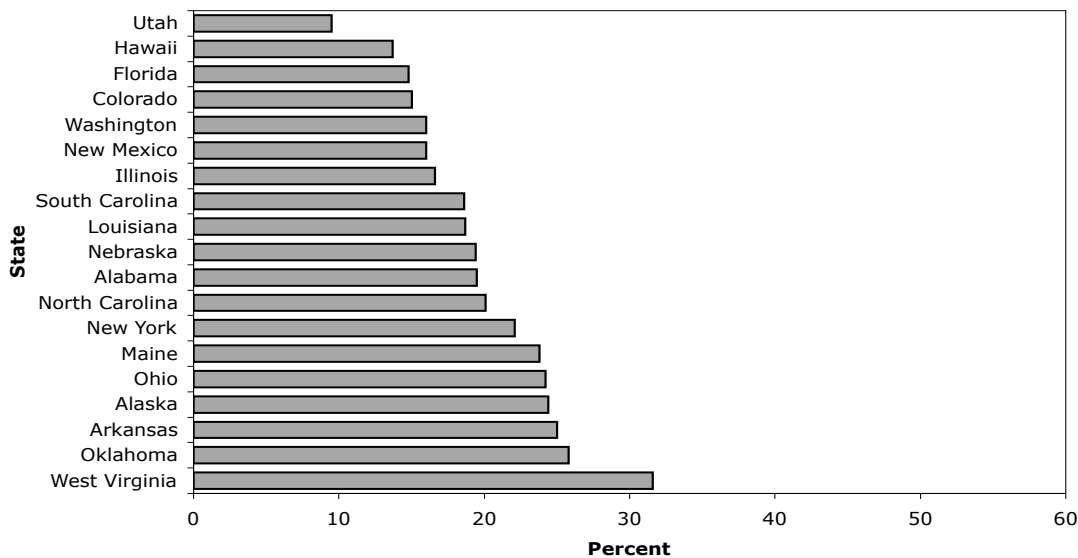
State	Respondents	Percentage*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,538	19.5	1.3	17.0–22.0
Alaska	1,441	24.4	1.2	21.9–26.8
Arkansas	1,625	25.0	1.6	22.0–28.1
Colorado	2,145	15.0	1.0	13.1–16.9
Florida	2,019	14.8	1.2	12.4–17.2
Hawaii	2,429	13.7	0.7	12.2–15.1
Illinois	1,982	16.6	0.9	14.8–18.3
Louisiana	2,263	18.7	1.0	16.7–20.7
Maine	1,140	23.8	1.5	20.9–26.7
Nebraska	2,088	19.4	1.1	17.2–21.6
New Mexico	1,599	16.0	1.0	14.1–17.9
New York‡	1,234	22.1	1.5	19.0–25.1
North Carolina	1,815	20.1	1.2	17.6–22.5
Ohio	1,630	24.2	1.5	21.3–27.1
Oklahoma	1,968	25.8	1.7	22.5–29.0
South Carolina	1,592	18.6	1.5	15.6–21.6
Utah	1,630	9.5	1.0	7.5–11.4
Washington	1,581	16.0	1.4	13.3–18.7
West Virginia	1,286	31.6	1.6	28.6–34.6

* 2000 state range is 9.5%–31.6%.

† Confidence interval.

{ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Smoking After Pregnancy, 2000



Prevalence of Smoking After Pregnancy, 1996–2000^{‡‡}

State	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	1999 (%)	2000 (%)
Alabama	21.0	22.7	20.6	20.9	19.5
Alaska	27.6	24.2	25.6	24.6	24.4
Arkansas	–	27.1	26.1	27.4	25.0
Colorado	–	–	19.4	17.8	15.0
Florida	19.5	18.9	19.5	15.4	14.8
Illinois [#]	–	21.1	19.6	18.1	16.6
Louisiana	–	–	20.6	18.9	18.7
Maine	24.7	24.8	23.9	22.2	23.8
New Mexico [~]	–	–	18.1	19.8	16.0
New York [{]	22.6	26.0	21.7	22.8	22.1
North Carolina [^]	–	20.8	21.4	20.8	20.1
Ohio	–	–	–	29.6	24.2
Oklahoma	24.8	26.8	28.1	27.1	25.8
South Carolina	23.0	20.0	21.9	19.7	18.6
Utah	–	–	–	9.3	9.5
Washington	17.3	18.4	17.9	16.6	16.0
West Virginia	32.8	29.3	35.2	36.0	31.6

^{‡‡} The question used to assess this indicator was changed in 2000.

[#] 1997 data represent only June–December births.

[~] 1998 data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

[{] Data do not include New York City.

[^] 1997 data represent only July–December births.

Multistate Exhibits

Hospitalizations for Pregnancy-Related Complications

PRAMS 2000 Surveillance Report

Hospitalizations for Pregnancy-Related Complications

Pregnancy-related complications contribute to maternal, fetal, and infant mortality and morbidity.^{1,2} Because of these complications, some women experience extended hospital stays before delivery and complications during labor and delivery.³ Hospitalizations prior to delivery have been used as an indicator for severe morbidity. Hospitalization rates for pregnancy-related complications have been the primary means for measuring maternal morbidity.⁴ Also, the primary source for monitoring hospitalizations for pregnancy complications has been the National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS). According to most recent NHDS estimates, for every 100 U.S. births during 1991–1992, there were 18 hospitalizations related to pregnancy complications. The most common reasons for these hospitalizations include preterm labor, vomiting, genitourinary complications, and hypertensive disorders.^{2,5}

The PRAMS survey asks women if they had specific problems during pregnancy, and if so, asks if they were hospitalized for the problem. States can use these data to monitor severe pregnancy-related complications in order to assess maternal morbidity and mortality.

Data Highlights*

- ◆ In 2000, women in PRAMS states reported a range of pregnancy-related complications that required a hospital stay of at least 1 day from 8.8% (Utah) to 16.3% (Louisiana).

*Hospitalizations for pregnancy-related complications is a new indicator for the PRAMS 2000 Surveillance Report; therefore, only 2000 data are presented.

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Prevalence of Pregnancy-Related Complications That Required a Hospital Stay of At Least 1 Day, 2000

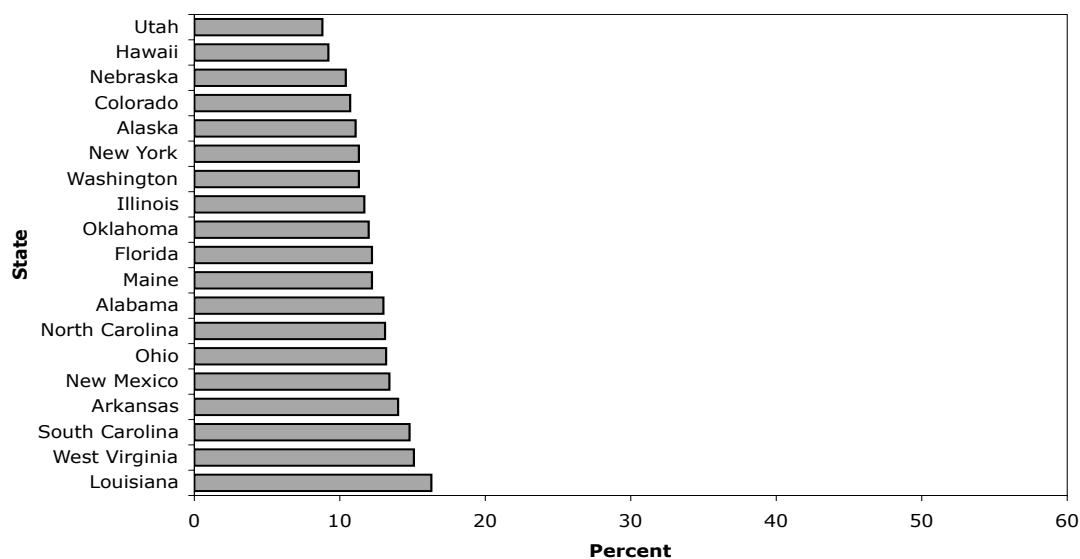
State	Respondents	Percentage*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,560	13.0	1.0	11.1–14.9
Alaska	1,476	11.1	0.8	9.5–12.7
Arkansas	1,651	14.0	1.2	11.7–16.4
Colorado	2,165	10.7	0.8	9.2–12.2
Florida	2,032	12.2	1.0	10.3–14.1
Hawaii	2,471	9.2	0.6	8.0–10.4
Illinois	1,996	11.7	0.7	10.3–13.1
Louisiana	2,288	16.3	0.9	14.5–18.2
Maine	1,146	12.2	1.0	10.2–14.2
Nebraska	2,114	10.4	0.8	8.8–12.0
New Mexico	1,606	13.4	0.8	11.8–15.0
New York‡	1,254	11.3	1.1	9.3–13.4
North Carolina	1,825	13.1	0.9	11.2–14.9
Ohio	1,655	13.2	1.1	11.1–15.3
Oklahoma	1,985	12.0	1.1	9.9–14.2
South Carolina	1,612	14.8	1.3	12.3–17.4
Utah	1,646	8.8	0.9	7.1–10.5
Washington	1,587	11.3	1.1	9.1–13.5
West Virginia	1,300	15.1	1.1	13.0–17.2

* 2000 state range is 8.8%–16.3%.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Pregnancy-Related Complications That Required a Hospital Stay of At Least 1 Day, 2000



Multistate Exhibits

Infant Health

PRAMS 2000 Surveillance Report

Breastfeeding

Breastfeeding is promoted by the American Academy of Pediatrics, the WIC (Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) program, and other national and international authorities as the single best way to feed infants.¹ Breastfeeding is associated with fewer episodes of infectious illness among infants, protection against acute and chronic diseases, and healthier relationships between infants and mothers.²⁻⁵ It has been shown to be cost-effective for families and the health care system.^{6,7} Breastfed infants generally have fewer doctor office visits, prescriptions, and days of hospitalization than formula-fed infants.⁷ In addition, a meta-analysis found that breastfed children have higher cognitive functions, especially among low-birthweight infants, than formula-fed infants.⁸ Furthermore, studies indicate several possible health benefits for the mother, including lowered risk of ovarian and premenopausal breast cancer.⁷

Trends from the early 1980s to 1995 show a significant increase in breastfeeding initiation and duration among women in the United States.⁹ The most noteworthy increases, however, are occurring among populations with traditionally low rates of breastfeeding initiation and duration, including African American women, women aged 20 years or younger, WIC participants, and women who were employed full time.⁹⁻¹⁰ These trends are encouraging in light of the national breastfeeding objectives.

The *Healthy People 2010*¹¹ objectives for breastfeeding are (1) to increase the proportion of mothers who breastfeed their babies in the early postpartum period to at least 75%, (2) to increase the proportion of mothers who continue breastfeeding until their babies are 6 months old to at least 50%, and (3) to increase breastfeeding to at least 25% until the babies are 1 year old.

PRAMS data may help states assess overall progress toward reaching breastfeeding goals for the early postpartum period, measure changes in these indicators over time among the various population groups, and develop effective breastfeeding promotion and support programs.

Data Highlights*

- ◆ For 2000, the prevalence of breastfeeding initiation ranged from 46.1% in Louisiana to 89.3% in Hawaii.
- ◆ In 2000, the proportion of women who were breastfeeding at 4 weeks postpartum ranged from 36.0% in Louisiana to 78.9% in Utah and Alaska.

*Findings from the trend analysis discussed in text only refer to states with 5 years of data (1996–2000); however, the tables include trend analyses for all states.

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Prevalence of Breastfeeding Initiation, 2000

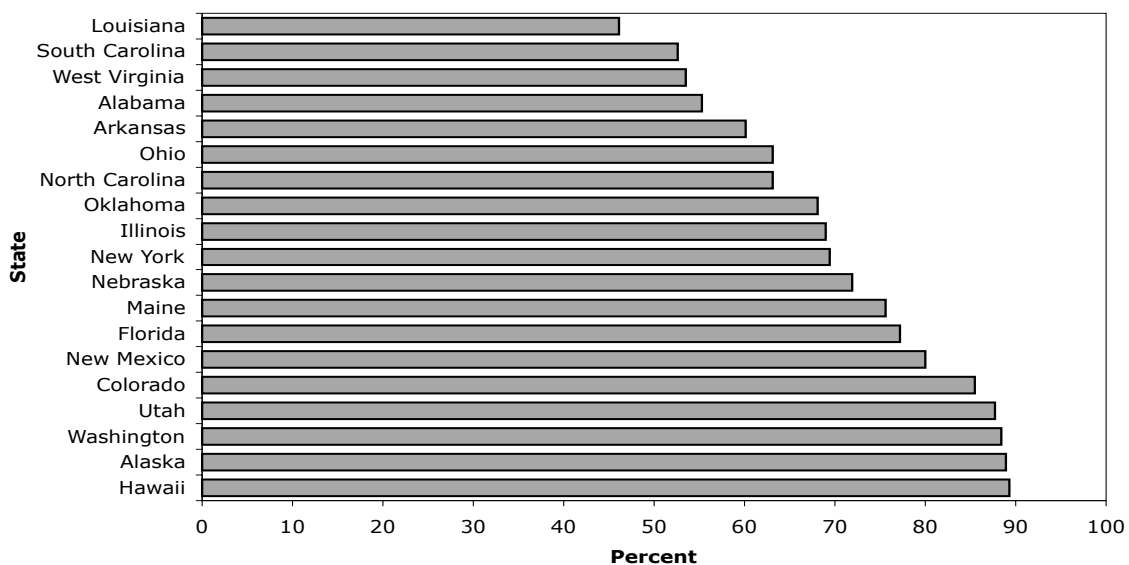
State	Respondents	Percentage*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,452	55.3	1.6	52.3–58.3
Alaska	1,371	88.9	0.9	87.0–90.7
Arkansas	1,605	60.1	1.8	56.7–63.6
Colorado	2,059	85.5	1.0	83.5–87.5
Florida	1,917	77.2	1.3	74.6–79.8
Hawaii	2,357	89.3	0.7	87.9–90.7
Illinois	1,911	69.0	1.1	66.8–71.3
Louisiana	2,039	46.1	1.3	43.5–48.7
Maine	1,092	75.6	1.5	72.7–78.5
Nebraska	2,054	71.9	1.2	69.5–74.2
New Mexico	1,550	80.0	1.1	77.9–82.1
New York‡	1,184	69.4	1.7	66.1–72.7
North Carolina	1,689	63.1	1.5	60.1–66.1
Ohio	1,563	63.1	1.7	59.8–66.3
Oklahoma	1,818	68.1	1.8	64.6–71.5
South Carolina	1,374	52.6	2.1	48.5–56.6
Utah	1,529	87.7	1.1	85.5–89.9
Washington	1,550	88.4	1.2	86.1–90.6
West Virginia	1,251	53.5	1.7	50.1–56.8

* 2000 state range is 46.1%–89.3%.

† Confidence interval.

{ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Breastfeeding Initiation, 2000



Prevalence of Breastfeeding Initiation, 1996–2000^{‡‡}

State	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	1999 (%)	2000 (%)
Alabama	45.6	48.1	49.1	53.1	55.3
Alaska	85.5	86.3	87.9	89.0	88.9
Arkansas	–	52.6	56.3	58.5	60.1
Colorado	–	–	82.0	83.9	85.5
Florida	68.3	67.2	71.8	70.5	77.2
Illinois [#]	–	62.0	66.5	62.6	69.0
Louisiana	–	–	47.0	48.0	46.1
Maine	66.5	71.3	71.4	72.0	75.6
New Mexico [~]	–	–	75.1	78.1	80.0
New York [{]	62.1	63.0	65.4	65.5	69.4
North Carolina [^]	–	58.8	61.6	64.2	63.1
Ohio	–	–	–	56.6	63.1
Oklahoma	64.9	62.1	62.7	66.5	68.1
South Carolina	50.4	49.1	51.9	52.9	52.6
Utah	–	–	–	87.5	87.7
Washington	84.1	86.8	87.8	87.7	88.4
West Virginia	46.3	48.4	53.6	54.5	53.5

^{‡‡} The question used to assess this indicator was changed in 2000.

[#] 1997 data represent only June–December births.

[~] 1998 data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

[{] Data do not include New York City.

[^] 1997 data represent only July–December births.

Year 2010 Health Objective 16-19

Increase to at least 75% the proportion of mothers who breastfeed their babies in the early postpartum period, to at least 50% the proportion who continue breastfeeding until their babies are 6 months old, and to at least 25% the proportion who continue breastfeeding until their babies are 1 year old.

Prevalence of Breastfeeding at 4 Weeks After Delivery, 2000

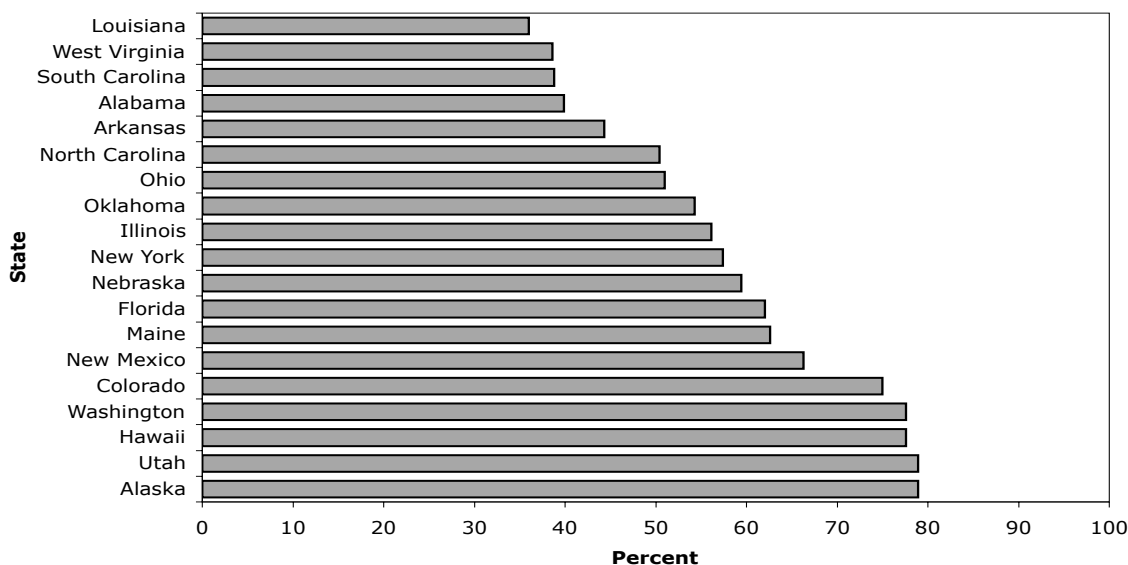
State	Respondents	Percentage*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,436	39.9	1.6	36.9–43.0
Alaska	1,356	78.9	1.2	76.5–81.3
Arkansas	1,584	44.3	1.8	40.8–47.9
Colorado	2,021	75.0	1.3	72.5–77.5
Florida	1,883	62.0	1.6	58.8–65.2
Hawaii	2,290	77.6	1.0	75.7–79.5
Illinois	1,878	56.1	1.2	53.7–58.5
Louisiana	1,992	36.0	1.3	33.5–38.5
Maine	1,085	62.6	1.7	59.3–65.8
Nebraska	2,030	59.4	1.3	56.8–62.0
New Mexico	1,541	66.3	1.3	63.8–68.8
New York‡	1,178	57.4	1.8	53.8–60.9
North Carolina	1,676	50.4	1.6	47.3–53.5
Ohio	1,545	51.0	1.7	47.6–54.3
Oklahoma	1,807	54.3	1.9	50.6–57.9
South Carolina	1,355	38.8	2.0	34.8–42.7
Utah	1,510	78.9	1.4	76.2–81.7
Washington	1,537	77.6	1.5	74.7–80.5
West Virginia	1,238	38.6	1.7	35.3–41.8

* 2000 state range is 36.0%–78.9%.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Breastfeeding at 4 Weeks After Delivery, 2000



Prevalence of Breastfeeding at 4 Weeks After Delivery, 1996–2000^{‡‡}

State	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	1999 (%)	2000 (%)
Alabama	32.4	34.3	34.5	39.9	39.9
Alaska	74.3	75.3	75.5	77.3	78.9
Arkansas	—	39.6	42.0	43.4	44.3
Colorado	—	—	70.0	71.1	75.0
Florida	51.0	50.3	55.3	54.9	62.0
Illinois [#]	—	49.9	55.0	49.1	56.1
Louisiana	—	—	34.1	34.9	36.0
Maine	53.0	59.0	60.3	59.2	62.6
New Mexico [~]	—	—	59.9	61.4	66.3
New York [{]	50.7	54.0	54.0	51.8	57.4
North Carolina [^]	—	47.5	47.7	50.2	50.4
Ohio	—	—	—	42.5	51.0
Oklahoma	48.3	47.3	46.6	49.4	54.3
South Carolina	36.8	36.5	39.2	39.5	38.8
Utah	—	—	—	78.1	78.9
Washington	70.8	73.9	73.6	74.9	77.6
West Virginia	32.6	33.6	38.3	40.6	38.6

^{‡‡} The question used to assess this indicator was changed in 2000.

[#] 1997 data represent only June–December births.

[~] 1998 data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

[{] Data do not include New York City.

[^] 1997 data represent only July–December births.

Infant Sleeping Position

Infant sleeping position has been identified as a modifiable behavior that can decrease the risk for sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS).¹ SIDS is a diagnosis for the sudden death of an infant less than 1 year of age that remains unexplained after a complete investigation, which includes an autopsy, examination of the death scene, and a review of the symptoms or illnesses the infant had before dying and any other pertinent medical history.² In 1999, the infant mortality rate for SIDS in the United States was 66.9 deaths per 100,000 live births, and SIDS was the third leading cause of death among infants up to 1 year of age.³

The risk for SIDS peaks at 2 to 4 months of age, and approximately 90% of SIDS cases occur in children less than 6 months of age.⁴ In the United States, the incidence of SIDS is highest during the winter months, among American Indian or black infants, male infants, and infants weighing less than 2,500 grams at birth.⁴⁻⁶ Maternal characteristics recognized as risk factors for SIDS include young age, not completing high school, use of tobacco or illicit drugs during pregnancy, low income, and late entry into or no prenatal care.⁷

The origin and causes of SIDS are unknown. Nevertheless, several studies report increased risk for SIDS when an infant is placed in a prone position (on stomach) compared with other positions.⁸ Researchers think that a prone sleeping position may cause airway obstruction or a thermal imbalance or may interfere with arousal if

the airway is obstructed. Although sleeping position alone will not eliminate SIDS, the study findings have prompted the medical community to encourage mothers to avoid placing their infant in a prone position unless medically warranted. In 1994, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention launched a nationwide “Back to Sleep” campaign to encourage mothers to place their newborns in a supine position (on the back) to sleep. A goal of this campaign is to reduce the percentage of babies who are placed on their stomachs or sides to less than 10%. Since November 1996, the American Academy of Pediatrics has recommended putting infants to sleep on their backs because of the lower risk for SIDS associated with this position compared with any other position.⁸

Since the implementation of the 1994 “Back to Sleep” campaign, the percentage of prone placement declined from 43% in 1994 to 17% in 1998 and supine placement increased from 27% in 1994 to 56% in 1998, according to a national household survey.⁹ Despite the improvement in healthy sleeping position placement, mothers who are black, are young, have a household income below the poverty level, live in the South or mid-Atlantic regions of the United States, or have more than one child are significantly less likely to place their infants in a supine sleeping position and more likely to continue placing their infants in a prone position to sleep.⁹⁻¹³

Identifying populations at risk of using prone placement helps states target their prevention efforts and guides states toward

achieving the *Healthy People 2010*¹⁴ objective to increase the percentage of healthy full-term infants who are put down to sleep on their backs to 70%.

Data Highlights*

- ◆ In 2000, the placement of newborn infants on their backs to sleep ranged from 41.5% in Louisiana to 75.6% in Washington. During 1996–2000, Alabama, Alaska, Florida, Maine, New York, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Washington, and West Virginia experienced significant increases in the prevalence of the placement of infants on their backs to sleep.
- ◆ In 2000, use of a prone (stomach) sleeping position was lowest in Washington (7.0 %) and highest in Louisiana (30.6%). During 1996–2000, the prevalence of prone sleeping positioning significantly decreased in nine states (Alabama, Alaska, Florida, Maine, New York, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Washington, and West Virginia).

*Findings from the trend analysis discussed in text only refer to states with 5 years of data (1996–2000); however, the tables include trend analyses for all states.

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Prevalence of Infant Sleeping Position on Back, 2000

State	Respondents	Percentage*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,410	51.4	1.7	48.1–54.6
Alaska	1,310	66.8	1.5	63.9–69.7
Arkansas	1,534	48.0	1.8	44.4–51.6
Colorado	1,946	67.6	1.4	64.9–70.4
Florida	1,730	52.5	1.8	49.1–56.0
Hawaii	2,246	66.2	1.1	64.1–68.4
Illinois	1,808	64.2	1.2	61.8–66.5
Louisiana	1,910	41.5	1.3	38.9–44.1
Maine	1,052	72.7	1.5	69.6–75.7
Nebraska	1,892	66.0	1.3	63.4–68.5
New Mexico	1,473	63.7	1.3	61.1–66.3
New York‡	1,144	65.8	1.8	62.3–69.3
North Carolina	1,526	56.5	1.6	53.3–59.7
Ohio	1,467	66.5	1.6	63.4–69.7
Oklahoma	1,750	55.7	1.9	52.1–59.4
South Carolina	1,266	57.5‡	2.1	53.4–61.7
Utah	1,446	74.9	1.5	72.0–77.9
Washington	1,421	75.6	1.6	72.5–78.6
West Virginia	1,229	55.7	1.7	52.3–59.0

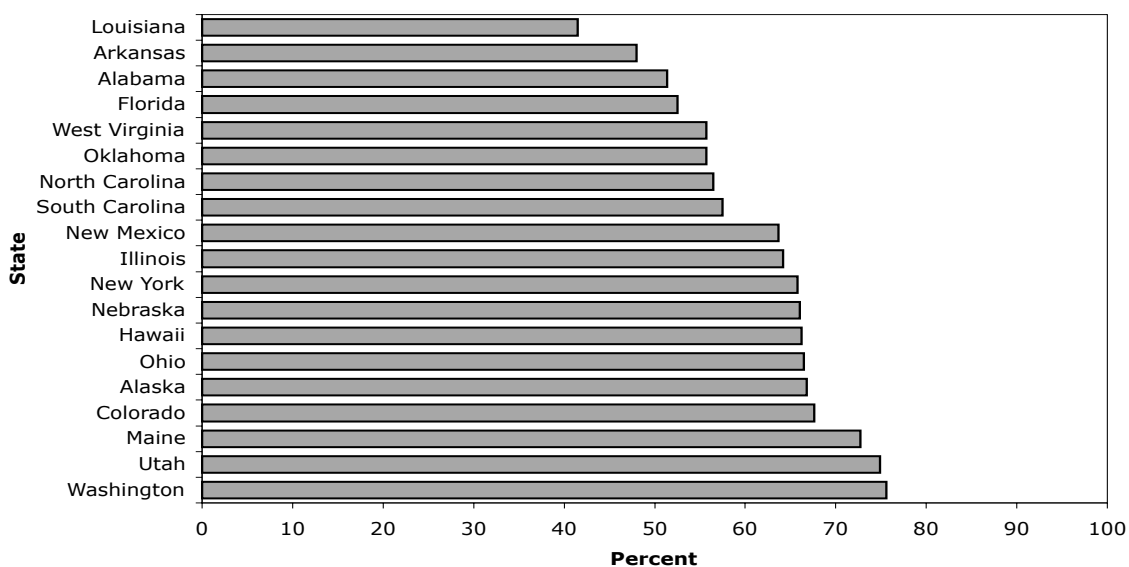
* 2000 state range is 41.5%–75.6%.

† Confidence interval.

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

Prevalence of Infant Sleeping Position on Back, 2000



Prevalence of Infant Sleeping Position on Back, 1996–2000

State	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	1999 (%)	2000 (%)	P value ** for trend
Alabama [¶]	27.0	33.7	38.7	44.5	51.4	0.00
Alaska [¶]	40.8	48.2	59.6	60.5	66.8	0.00
Arkansas [¶]	—	33.9	39.2	42.6	48.0	0.00
Colorado [¶]	—	—	55.7	63.4	67.6	0.00
Florida [¶]	25.4	32.4	40.4	46.4	52.5	0.00
Illinois ^{#¶}	—	50.4	53.8	56.5	64.2	0.00
Louisiana [¶]	—	—	33.4	35.1	41.5	0.00
Maine [¶]	37.5	48.7	58.9	64.7	72.7	0.00
New Mexico ^{~¶}	—	—	47.2	53.5	63.7	0.00
New York ^{{¶}	34.5	45.2	53.0	56.7	65.8	0.00
North Carolina ^{^¶}	—	41.9	46.3	51.8	56.5	0.00
Ohio [¶]	—	—	—	54.3	66.5	0.00
Oklahoma [¶]	33.8	41.7	43.9	45.7	55.7	0.00
South Carolina [¶]	25.8	34.7	44.5	45.0	57.5 [‡]	0.00
Utah	—	—	—	74.6	74.9	0.87
Washington [¶]	42.9	53.2	63.4	65.4	75.6	0.00
West Virginia [¶]	35.1	39.4	47.0	54.9	55.7	0.00

** Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

¶ P value is statistically significant at the < 0.05 level.

1997 data represent only June–December births.

~ 1998 data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

^ 1997 data represent only July–December births.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

Year 2010 Health Objective 16-13

Increase the Percentage of healthy full-term infants who are put down to sleep on their backs to at least 70%.

Prevalence of Infant Sleeping Position on Stomach, 2000

State	Respondents	Percentage*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,410	20.5	1.4	17.9–23.2
Alaska	1,310	12.3	1.0	10.3–14.3
Arkansas	1,534	23.6	1.6	20.5–26.8
Colorado	1,946	8.1	0.8	6.6– 9.6
Florida	1,730	19.7	1.4	17.0–22.3
Hawaii	2,246	14.4	0.8	12.9–15.9
Illinois	1,808	12.4	0.8	10.8–14.0
Louisiana	1,910	30.6	1.3	28.1–33.1
Maine	1,052	10.8	1.1	8.7–13.0
Nebraska	1,892	11.3	0.9	9.5–13.0
New Mexico	1,473	7.5	0.7	6.1– 8.9
New York‡	1,144	13.1	1.2	10.7–15.5
North Carolina	1,526	15.4	1.2	13.1–17.7
Ohio	1,467	14.5	1.2	12.2–16.8
Oklahoma	1,750	18.7	1.5	15.9–21.6
South Carolina	1,266	19.8‡	1.7	16.5–23.2
Utah	1,446	7.9	0.9	6.1– 9.6
Washington	1,421	7.0	0.9	5.2– 8.8
West Virginia	1,229	13.6	1.2	11.3–15.9

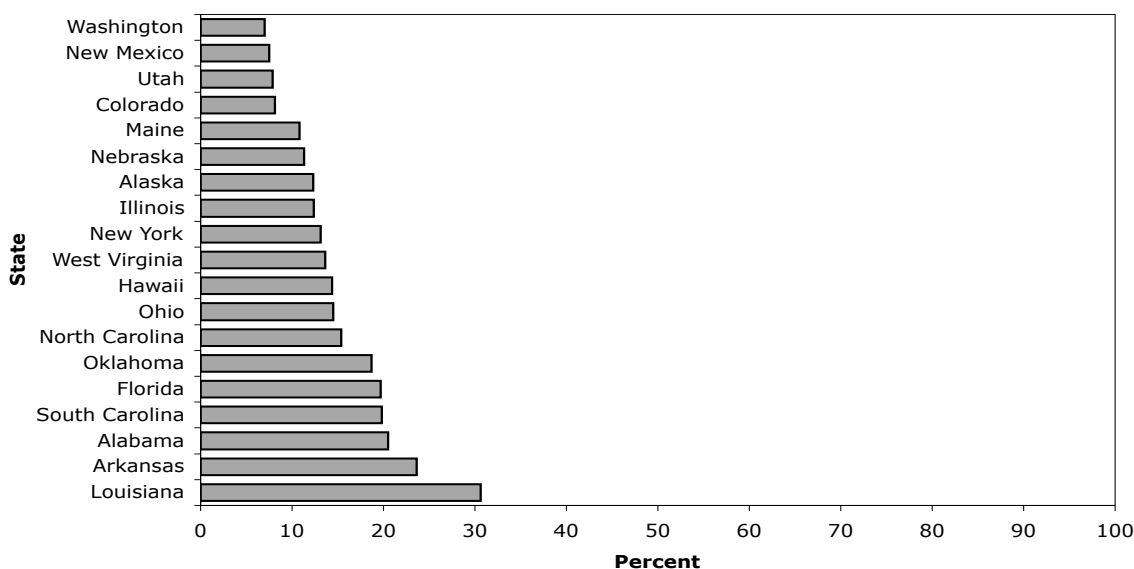
* 2000 state range is 7.0%–30.6%.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Data do not include New York City.

§ Missing ≥ 10% data.

Prevalence of Infant Sleeping Position on Stomach, 2000



Prevalence of Infant Sleeping Position on Stomach, 1996–2000

State	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	1999 (%)	2000 (%)	P value ** for trend
Alabama [¶]	30.8	28.5	25.9	22.6	20.5	0.00
Alaska [¶]	19.9	18.2	13.8	12.8	12.3	0.00
Arkansas [¶]	—	28.8	26.3	24.9	23.6	0.02
Colorado	—	—	9.8	7.7	8.1	0.15
Florida [¶]	30.3	26.8	24.6	23.5	19.7	0.00
Illinois ^{#¶}	—	18.9	15.3	13.1	12.4	0.00
Louisiana	—	—	32.9	31.2	30.6	0.19
Maine [¶]	16.1	14.4	14.4	10.0	10.8	0.00
New Mexico [~]	—	—	7.9	6.8	7.5	0.63
New York ^{{¶}	24.0	19.9	17.4	18.3	13.1	0.00
North Carolina ^{^¶}	—	21.4	20.7	18.0	15.4	0.00
Ohio	—	—	—	14.9	14.5	0.84
Oklahoma [¶]	30.1	25.2	22.1	21.5	18.7	0.00
South Carolina [¶]	30.4	24.4	23.0	22.2	19.8 [‡]	0.00
Utah	—	—	—	7.5	7.9	0.79
Washington [¶]	16.1	10.5	11.1	11.6	7.0	0.00
West Virginia [¶]	20.8	18.0	15.5	13.0	13.6	0.00

** Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

¶ P value is statistically significant at the < 0.05 level.

1997 data represent only June–December births.

~ 1998 data represent July 1997–December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

^ 1997 data represent only July–December births.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

Infant Follow-Up

The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP), American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG), and other national and international authorities recommend newborn follow-up within the first week of birth in cases of early hospital discharge;^{1,2} early discharge is defined as less than 48 hours for vaginal delivery and less than 96 hours for cesarean delivery. Hospital length of stay after childbirth has decreased dramatically in the last 30 years because of many social and financial factors.²⁻⁴

In the past decade, there has been ongoing debate about the safety of early hospital discharge of mothers and newborns. Several serious medical conditions become apparent 24–72 hours after birth. These conditions include sepsis, congenital heart disease, hyperbilirubinemia, jaundice, and other problems that may require evaluation and treatment.³⁻⁴ On the other hand, advocates of early hospital discharge cite studies that show reductions in hospital and patient costs, improvement in patient satisfaction, and promotion of family bonding when mothers and newborns are discharged early.³⁻⁵ In general, most studies conclude that early hospital discharge can lead to problems if infants do not get appropriate follow-up care.^{3-4, 6}

PRAMS data may help states determine the proportion of newborns receiving follow-up care in the first week after birth. This information can be used to assess the level of adherence to AAP guidelines regarding newborn follow-up after early hospital discharge. In addition, this information may be used for program and policy planning at the state and local levels.

Data Highlights*

- ◆ In 2000, the prevalence of infant follow-up within 1 week of hospital discharge for infants discharged within 48 hours ranged from 51.5% (Utah) to 88.6% (Colorado).

*Infant follow-up is a new indicator for the PRAMS 2000 Surveillance Report; therefore, only 2000 data are presented.

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Prevalence of Infant Follow-Up Within 1 Week of Hospital Discharge for Infants Discharged Within 48 Hours, 2000

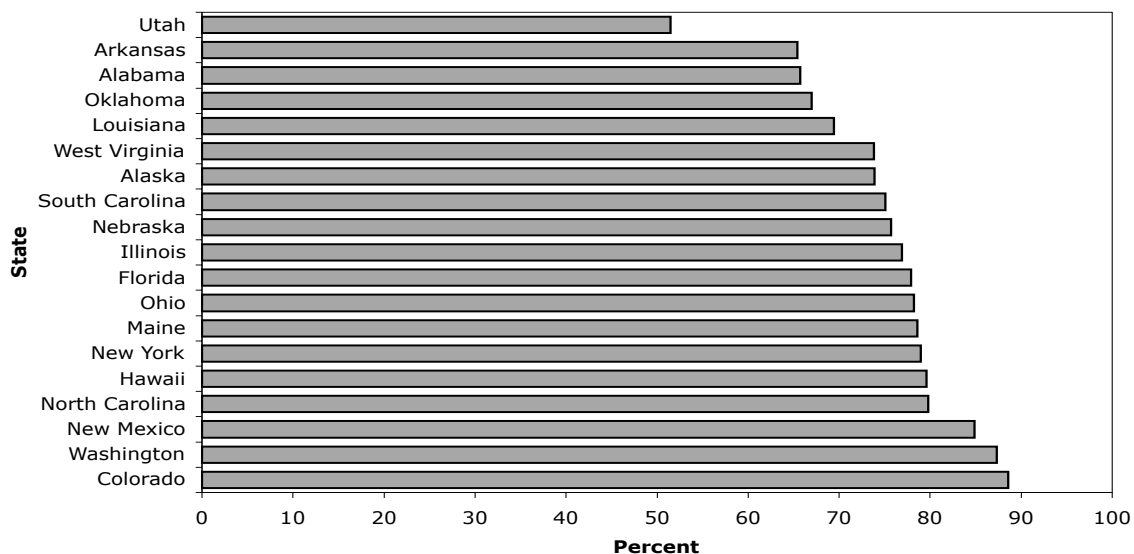
State	Respondents	Percentage*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	653	65.7	2.1	61.6–69.8
Alaska	826	73.9	1.6	70.8–76.9
Arkansas	876	65.4	2.1	61.2–69.7
Colorado	1,237	88.6	1.1	86.4–90.7
Florida	823	77.9	1.9	74.2–81.6
Hawaii	1,564	79.6	1.2	77.3–81.9
Illinois	1,139	76.9	1.3	74.4–79.4
Louisiana	871	69.4	1.6	66.2–72.5
Maine	564	78.6	1.8	75.2–82.1
Nebraska	1,280	75.7	1.4	72.9–78.5
New Mexico	1,017	84.9	1.2	82.6–87.2
New York‡	549	79.0	1.9	75.3–82.7
North Carolina	824	79.8	1.6	76.7–82.8
Ohio	768	78.2	1.8	74.6–81.7
Oklahoma	813	67.0	2.2	62.7–71.4
South Carolina	445	75.1	2.4	70.5–79.7
Utah	998	51.5	2.0	47.6–55.4
Washington	1,114	87.3	1.4	84.5–90.0
West Virginia	700	73.8	1.9	70.1–77.5

* 2000 state range is 51.5%–88.6%.

† Confidence interval.

{ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Infant Follow-Up Within 1 Week of Hospital Discharge for Infants Discharged Within 48 Hours, 2000



Multistate Exhibits

Postpartum Contraceptive Use

PRAMS 2000 Surveillance Report

Knowledge About Postpartum Contraceptive Use

Time frames between pregnancies (interpregnancy intervals) of less than 6 months have been associated with increased risk of maternal complications such as third-trimester bleeding, premature rupture of membranes, anemia, and maternal death compared with interpregnancy intervals of 18 to 23 months.¹ Infants born to women who became pregnant between 18 and 59 months after a prior birth have been found to be at lower risk of dying and of being born preterm, small for gestational age, or low birthweight than infants born following an interpregnancy interval of less than 6 months or more than 59 months.²⁻⁶ Short interpregnancy intervals can also have consequences for a woman's previous child, as a new pregnancy may affect the mother's ability to care for her infant and to continue breastfeeding.⁷

The use of postpartum contraception is critical in preventing pregnancy shortly after childbirth. Studies have looked at the efficacy and appropriateness of different contraceptive methods during the postpartum period. Some hormonal methods affect breastfeeding, and other methods should not be initiated until 4–8 weeks after delivery.⁸ A number of safe and effective methods that can be used shortly after delivery have been identified, however. Recent research indicates that Depo-Provera® injections and Norplant® implants are effective in preventing repeat pregnancies among postpartum adolescents.⁹⁻¹¹ Breastfeeding, or the lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), can be an effective form of postpartum contraception for some women.¹²⁻¹⁴ Other

appropriate methods include progesterone vaginal rings, progestin-only pills, and intrauterine devices.¹⁵

PRAMS provides data on the prevalence of contraceptive use following the birth of a live infant and on reasons for not using contraception during the postpartum period. Selected states also capture the type of postpartum contraception that a woman is using. These data can be used in assessing the *Healthy People 2010*¹⁶ objective to increase the proportion of females at risk for unintended pregnancy (and their partners) who use contraception to 100% (Objective 9-3). The data can also be helpful in informing policy and programs that are working towards the *Healthy People 2010*¹⁶ objective of reducing the number of births occurring within 24 months of a previous birth from the baseline measure of 11% to the target of 6% (Objective 9-2). The question used to assess postpartum contraception was added in 2000.

Data Highlights*

- ◆ In 2000, the prevalence of the use of postpartum contraception among women who recently gave birth to a live infant ranged from 77.9% (Hawaii) to 89.9% (North Carolina).

*Findings from the trend analysis discussed in text only refer to states with 5 years of data (1996–2000); however, the tables include trend analyses for all states.

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Prevalence of Postpartum Contraceptive Use, 2000

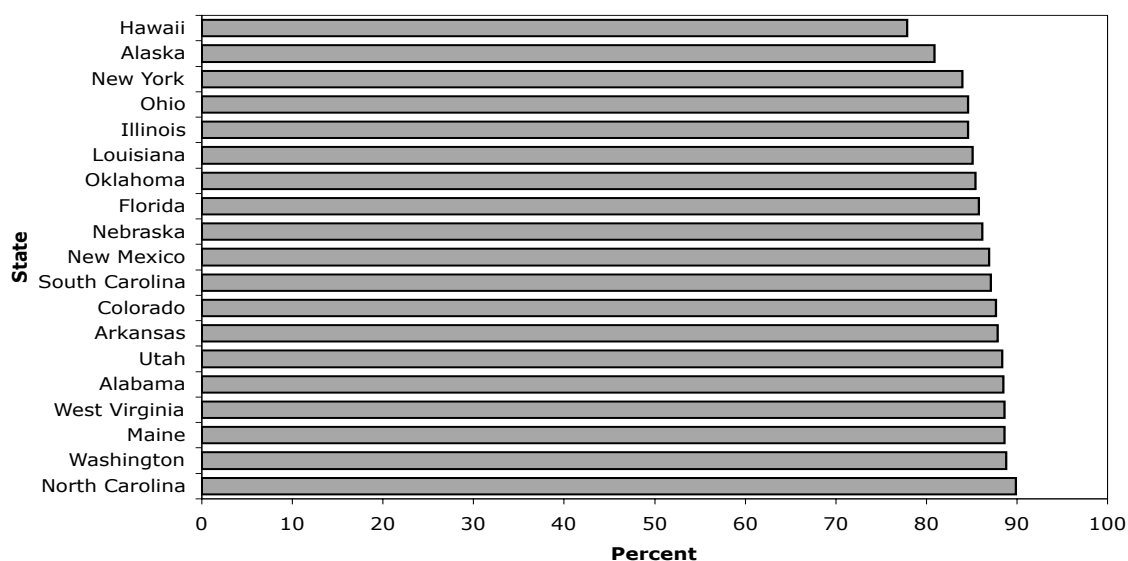
State	Respondents	Percentage*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,561	88.5	1.0	86.5–90.5
Alaska	1,465	80.9	1.2	78.6–83.2
Arkansas	1,650	87.9	1.1	85.7–90.2
Colorado	2,150	87.7	0.9	85.9–89.4
Florida	2,014	85.8	1.2	83.5–88.1
Hawaii	2,480	77.9	1.0	76.0–79.8
Illinois	1,986	84.6	0.9	82.9–86.3
Louisiana	2,272	85.1	0.9	83.3–87.0
Maine	1,144	88.6	1.1	86.5–90.6
Nebraska	2,093	86.2	0.9	84.4–88.0
New Mexico	1,607	86.9	0.9	85.2–88.7
New York‡	1,247	84.0	1.3	81.4–86.7
North Carolina	1,818	89.9	0.9	88.1–91.7
Ohio	1,651	84.6	1.2	82.1–87.0
Oklahoma	1,985	85.4	1.3	82.8–87.9
South Carolina	1,597	87.1	1.3	84.4–89.7
Utah	1,629	88.4	1.0	86.3–90.4
Washington	1,576	88.8	1.1	86.7–91.0
West Virginia	1,293	88.6	1.0	86.6–90.7

* 2000 state range is 77.9%–89.9%.

† Confidence interval.

{ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Postpartum Contraceptive Use, 2000



State Exhibits

Alabama

PRAMS 2000 Surveillance Report

ALABAMA 2000

Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population[§]

Characteristic	Population Size	Percentage	Respondents		
Age, years					
< 20	9,688	16.0	286		
20–24	19,329	31.9	507		
25–34	26,481	43.7	668		
≥ 35	5,076	8.4	110		
Race					
White	40,048	66.1	974		
Black	19,776	32.7	580		
American Indian	169	0.3	4		
Asian/Pacific Islander	523	0.9	13		
Other Nonwhite	51	0.1	0		
Hispanic ethnicity					
Yes	1,857	3.1	30		
No	58,681	96.9	1,541		
Education, years					
< 12	14,115	23.4	370		
12	19,769	32.7	542		
> 12	26,538	43.9	655		
Marital status					
Married	39,546	65.3	955		
Unmarried	21,032	34.7	616		
Birthweight					
Low (< 2,500 g)	5,303	8.8	721		
Normal (≥ 2,500 g)	55,257	91.2	849		
Parity					
1st birth	24,959	41.2	727		
2nd or later	35,607	58.8	844		
Total	60,580		1,571		
<hr/>					
	Estimated Population Size	95% CI†	Percentage	95% CI†	Respondents
In crowded household (>1 person/room)	4,870	3,881–5,859	8.3	6.6–10.0	1,501

† Confidence interval.

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

Sources: Figures for "In crowded household" are estimated from the PRAMS sample; all other figures are population percentages compiled from state birth certificate data.

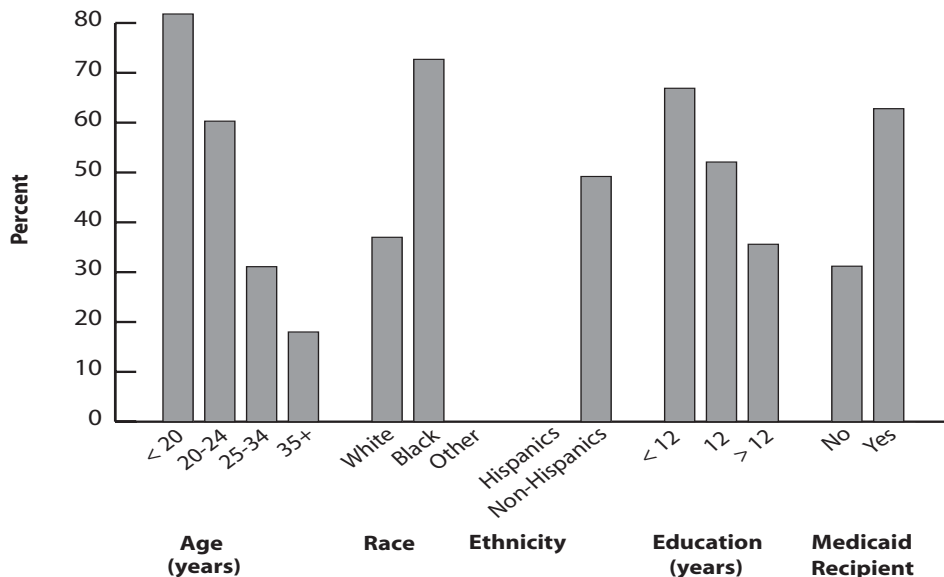
ALABAMA 2000

Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	281	81.8	3.0	75.8–87.7
20–24	505	60.3	2.7	55.0–65.6
25–34	661	31.1	2.2	26.7–35.5
≥35	107	18.0	4.8	8.6–27.5
Race				
White	964	37.0	1.9	33.3–40.6
Black	573	72.7	2.5	67.7–77.6
All Other	17	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	26	/	/	/
No	1,528	49.2	1.5	46.2–52.1
Education, years				
< 12	366	66.9	3.2	60.5–73.2
12	534	52.1	2.7	46.9–57.4
> 12	650	35.6	2.3	31.0–40.2
Medicaid recipient				
No	708	31.2	2.2	26.9–35.5
Yes	846	65.8	2.1	61.7–69.9

† Confidence interval.
/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.



ALABAMA 2000

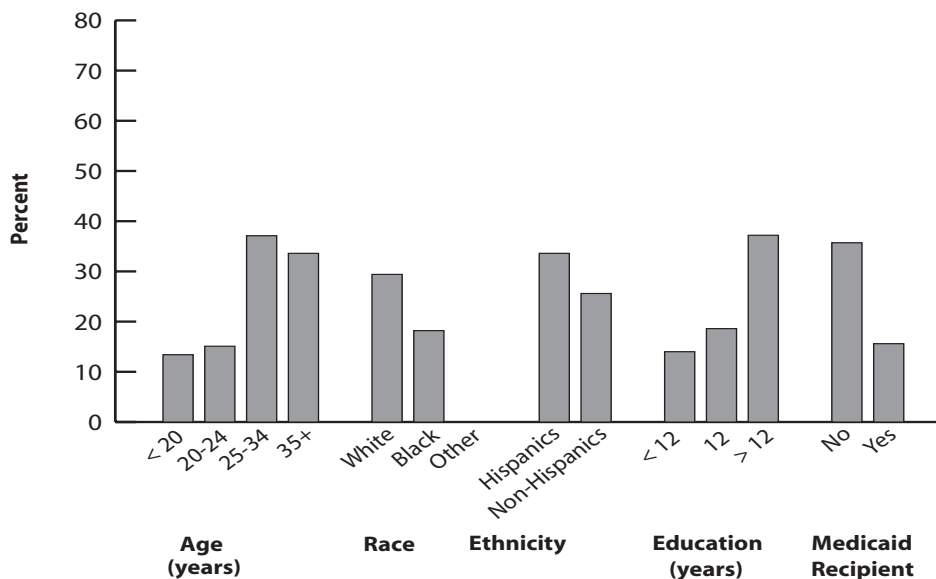
Prevalence of Multivitamin Use 4 or More Times per Week During the Month Prior to Pregnancy By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	282	13.4	2.6	8.2–18.6
20–24	505	15.1	2.0	11.2–19.1
25–34	665	37.1	2.3	32.5–41.6
≥35	108	33.6	6.3	21.2–45.9
Race				
White	970	29.4	1.8	25.9–32.9
Black	573	18.2	2.2	13.9–22.5
All Other	17	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	30 ^{††}	33.6	10.6	12.8–54.4
No	1,530	25.6	1.4	22.9–28.3
Education, years				
< 12	365	14.0	2.3	9.4–18.6
12	537	18.6	2.1	14.4–22.8
> 12	654	37.2	2.4	32.5–41.9
Medicaid recipient				
No	712	35.7	2.2	31.3–40.1
Yes	848	15.6	1.6	12.4–18.9

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



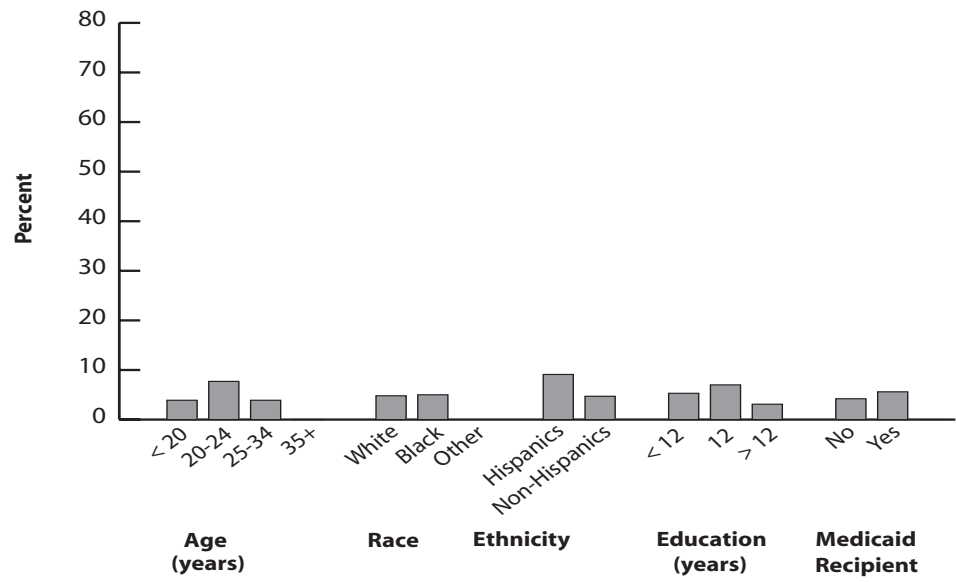
ALABAMA 2000

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	284	3.9	1.4	1.2– 6.5
20–24	506	7.7	1.6	4.6–10.9
25–34	667	3.9	0.9	2.1– 5.6
≥35	108	0.2	0.2	0.0– 0.6
Race				
White	972	4.8	0.9	3.1– 6.5
Black	576	5.0	1.2	2.6– 7.3
All Other	17	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	30††	9.1	6.4	0.0–21.7
No	1,535	4.7	0.7	3.4– 6.0
Education, years				
< 12	366	5.3	1.5	2.4– 8.2
12	541	7.0	1.5	4.1–10.0
> 12	654	3.1	0.8	1.5– 4.7
Medicaid recipient				
No	714	4.2	1.0	2.2– 6.1
Yes	851	5.6	1.0	3.7– 7.6

† Confidence interval.
 / < 30 Respondents, not reported.
 †† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



ALABAMA 2000

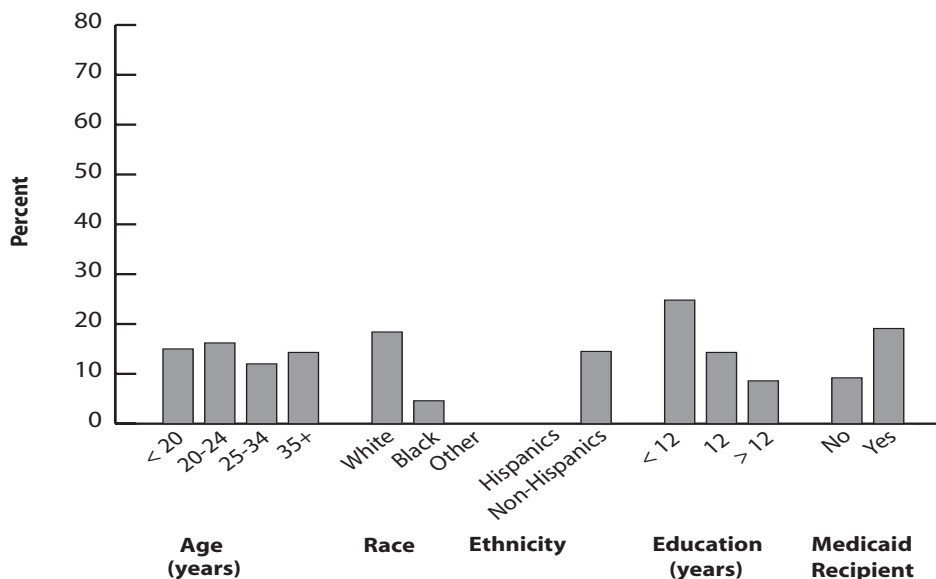
Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	277	15.0	2.8	9.6–20.4
20–24	497	16.2	2.0	12.2–20.2
25–34	657	12.0	1.5	9.0–15.0
≥35	106	14.3	4.2	6.0–22.6
Race				
White	949	18.4	1.4	15.6–21.3
Black	571	4.6	1.3	2.0–7.3
All Other	17	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	28	/	/	/
No	1,509	14.5	1.1	12.3–16.7
Education, years				
< 12	355	24.8	2.9	19.0–30.5
12	529	14.3	1.9	10.7–18.0
> 12	650	8.6	1.3	5.9–11.2
Medicaid recipient				
No	704	9.2	1.3	6.6–11.8
Yes	833	19.1	1.7	15.7–22.4

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.

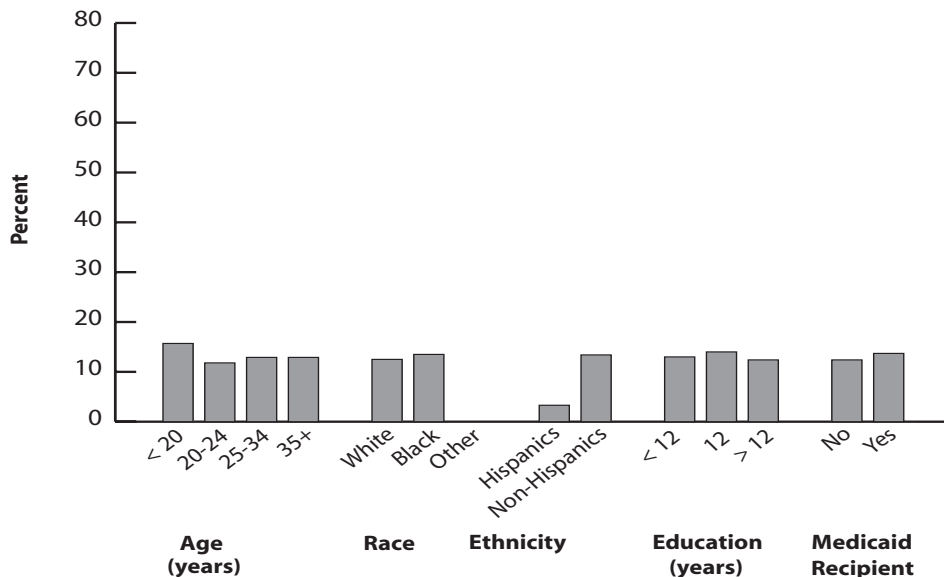


ALABAMA 2000

Prevalence of Pregnancy-Related Complications That Required a Hospital Stay of at Least 1 Day By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	283	15.7	2.7	10.3–21.1
20–24	505	11.8	1.5	8.8–14.8
25–34	666	12.9	1.4	10.1–15.8
≥35	106	12.9	3.6	5.7–20.0
Race				
White	971	12.5	1.2	10.2–14.8
Black	572	13.5	1.7	10.3–16.8
All Other	17	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	30††	3.3	3.0	0.0– 9.1
No	1,530	13.4	1.0	11.5–15.3
Education, years				
< 12	365	13.0	2.0	9.1–16.9
12	537	14.0	1.7	10.6–17.4
> 12	654	12.4	1.4	9.6–15.2
Medicaid recipient				
No	710	12.4	1.4	9.7–15.0
Yes	850	13.7	1.3	11.1–16.4

† Confidence interval.
/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



ALABAMA 2000

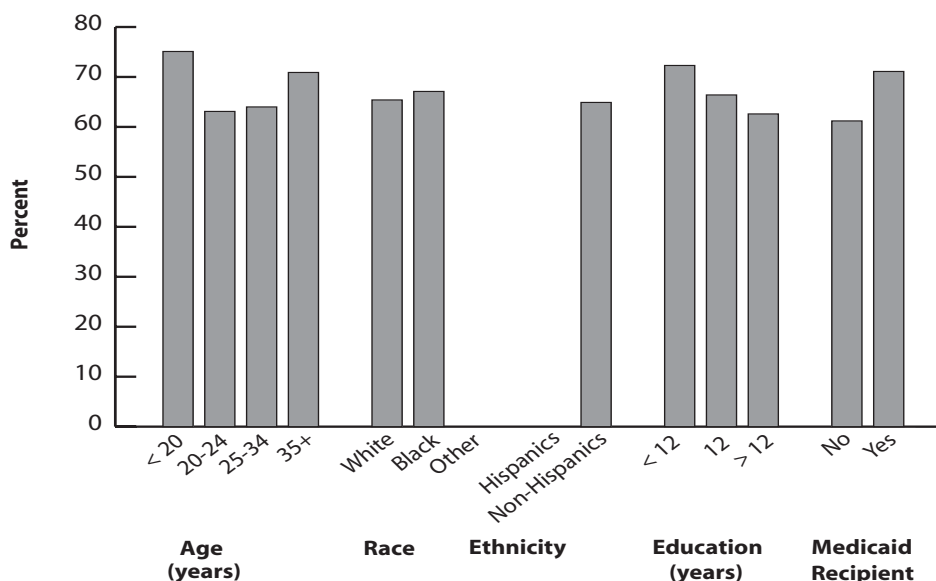
Prevalence of Checkups Within 1 Week of Hospital Discharge for Infants Discharged Within 48 Hours By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	110	75.1	4.9	65.5–84.7
20–24	224	63.1	3.6	56.0–70.1
25–34	279	64.0	3.2	57.8–70.2
≥35	40 ^{††}	70.9	8.4	54.5–87.3
Race				
White	451	65.4	2.5	60.5–70.2
Black	198	67.1	4.0	59.2–75.0
All Other	4	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	18	/	/	/
No	635	64.9	2.1	60.7–69.0
Education, years				
< 12	148	72.3	4.5	63.4–81.1
12	217	66.4	3.6	59.4–73.5
> 12	287	62.6	3.1	56.4–68.7
Medicaid recipient				
No	304	61.2	3.0	55.3–67.2
Yes	349	71.1	2.8	65.6–76.6

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.

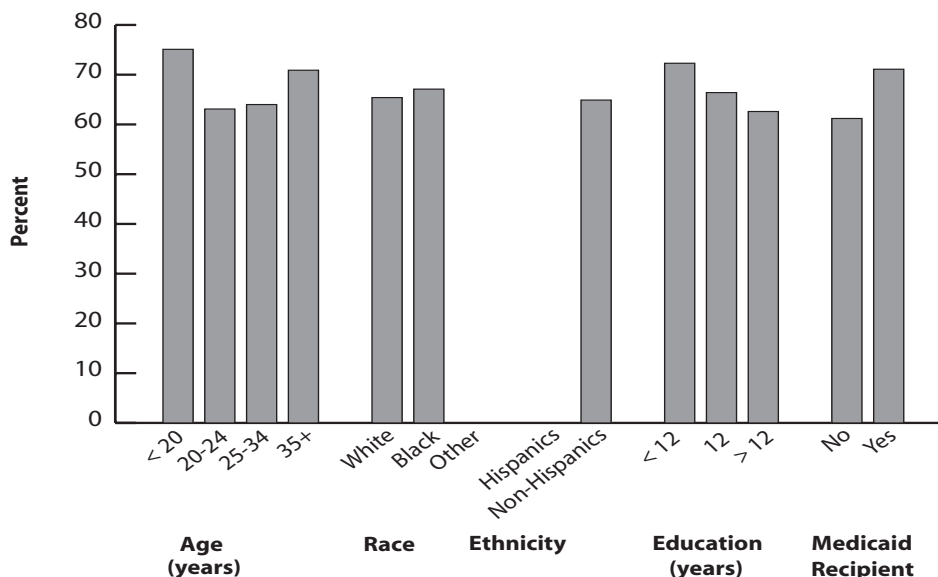


ALABAMA 2000

Prevalence of Postpartum Contraceptive Use By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	285	84.9	2.9	79.2–90.6
20–24	503	88.3	1.8	84.8–91.8
25–34	664	89.7	1.5	86.8–92.6
≥35	109	90.8	3.4	84.2–97.5
Race				
White	970	88.7	1.3	86.2–91.1
Black	574	88.5	1.8	85.0–92.1
All Other	17	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	29	/	/	/
No	1,532	88.3	1.0	86.3–90.4
Education, years				
< 12	369	87.8	2.2	83.5–92.1
12	535	89.9	1.7	86.7–93.2
> 12	653	87.8	1.6	84.6–90.9
Medicaid recipient				
No	712	89.7	1.4	87.0–92.5
Yes	849	87.3	1.5	84.4–90.2

† Confidence interval.
/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.



State Exhibits

Alaska

PRAMS 2000 Surveillance Report

ALASKA 2000

Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population[§]

Characteristic	Population Size	Percentage	Respondents
Age, years			
< 20	1,156	11.8	203
20–24	2,668	27.3	411
25–34	4,639	47.5	664
≥ 35	1,299	13.3	201
Race			
White	6,114	63.2	644
Black	448	4.6	59
American Indian	9	0.1	3
Asian/Pacific Islander	619	6.4	58
Other Nonwhite	26	0.3	2
Alaska Native	2,454	25.4	648
Hispanic ethnicity			
Yes	590	6.3	74
No	8,823	93.7	1,307
Education, years			
< 12	1,341	14.1	234
12	4,116	43.4	659
> 12	4,021	42.4	521
Marital status			
Married	6,500	66.7	888
Unmarried	3,238	33.3	585
Birthweight			
Low (< 2,500 g)	470	4.8	285
Normal (≥ 2,500 g)	9,271	95.2	1,179
Parity			
1st birth	3,607	37.3	529
2nd or later	6,073	62.7	931
Total	9,766		1,480

	Estimated Population Size	95% CI [†]	Percentage	95% CI [†]	Respondents
Annual household income					
≤ \$15,000	2,136	1,918–2,354	22.8	20.6–25.1	412
\$15,001–\$25,000	1,634	1,415–1,854	17.5	15.2–19.8	242
\$25,001–\$40,000	2,079	1,844–2,314	22.2	19.7–24.7	304
≥ \$40,001	3,502	3,234–3,770	37.5	34.6–40.4	444
In crowded household (>1 person/room)	1,767	1,581–1,953	18.8	16.8–20.8	1,424

† Confidence interval.

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

Sources: Figures for “Annual household income” and “In crowded household” are estimated from the PRAMS sample; all other figures are population percentages compiled from state birth certificate data.

ALASKA 2000

Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

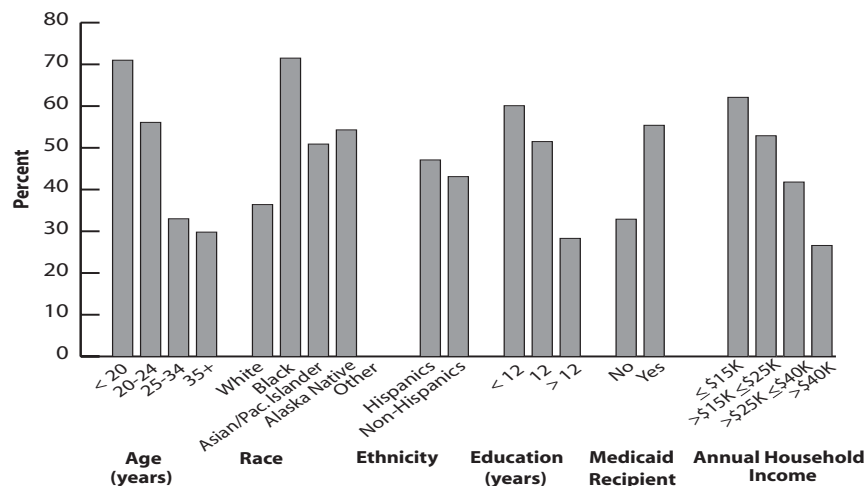
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	200	71.0	3.9	63.4–78.7
20–24	403	56.1	2.9	50.5–61.7
25–34	652	33.0	2.0	29.1–37.0
≥35	196	29.8	3.7	22.5–37.1
Race				
White	635	36.4	2.0	32.5–40.3
Black	58 ^{††}	71.5	7.0	57.9–85.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	58 ^{††}	50.9	7.5	36.3–65.6
Native Alaskan	633	54.3	1.8	50.8–57.8
All Other	5	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	74	47.1	6.7	33.9–60.3
No	1,283	43.1	1.5	40.1–46.1
Education, years				
< 12	232	60.1	4.0	52.3–68.0
12	643	51.5	2.2	47.1–55.9
> 12	514	28.3	2.1	24.1–32.5
Medicaid recipient				
No	683	32.9	1.9	29.1–36.7
Yes	769	55.4	2.1	51.3–59.5
Annual household income				
≤\$15,000	402	62.1	2.8	56.6–67.6
\$15,001–\$25,000	238	52.9	3.8	45.5–60.3
\$25,001–\$40,000	301	41.8	3.2	35.5–48.1
≥\$40,001	435	26.6	2.3	22.2–31.1

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



ALASKA 2000

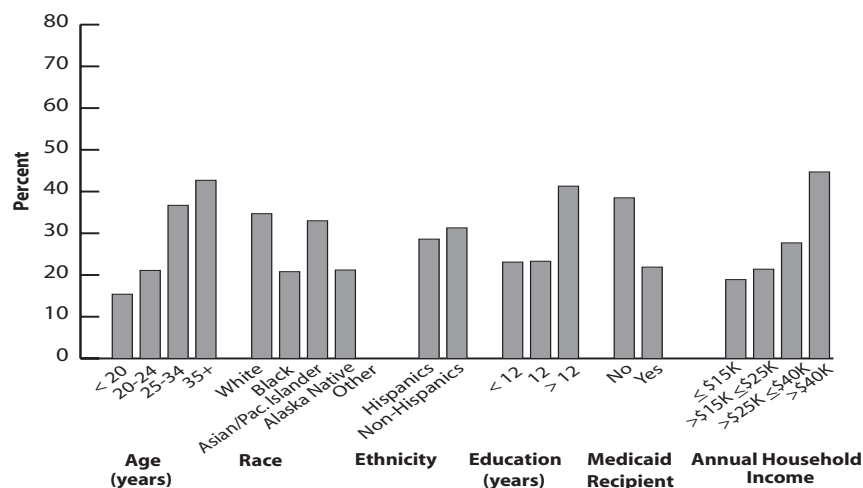
Prevalence of Multivitamin Use 4 or More Times per Week During the Month Prior to Pregnancy By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	201	15.4	3.3	9.1–21.8
20–24	408	21.1	2.3	16.6–25.6
25–34	660	36.7	2.1	32.5–40.8
≥35	200	42.7	4.1	34.7–50.7
Race				
White	639	34.7	2.0	30.9–38.6
Black	59 ^{††}	20.8	6.2	8.7–32.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	56 ^{††}	33.0	7.2	18.9–47.1
Native Alaskan	645	21.2	1.5	18.4–24.1
All Other	5	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	74	28.6	6.1	16.6–40.5
No	1,297	31.3	1.5	28.4–34.2
Education, years				
< 12	230	23.1	3.4	16.4–29.9
12	656	23.3	1.9	19.5–27.1
> 12	518	41.3	2.4	36.7–45.9
Medicaid recipient				
No	689	38.5	2.1	34.5–42.5
Yes	781	21.9	1.7	18.5–25.3
Annual household income				
≤\$15,000	407	18.9	2.2	14.5–23.3
\$15,001–\$25,000	242	21.4	3.0	15.5–27.4
\$25,001–\$40,000	302	27.7	3.0	21.8–33.5
≥\$40,001	442	44.7	2.6	39.6–49.7

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



ALASKA 2000

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

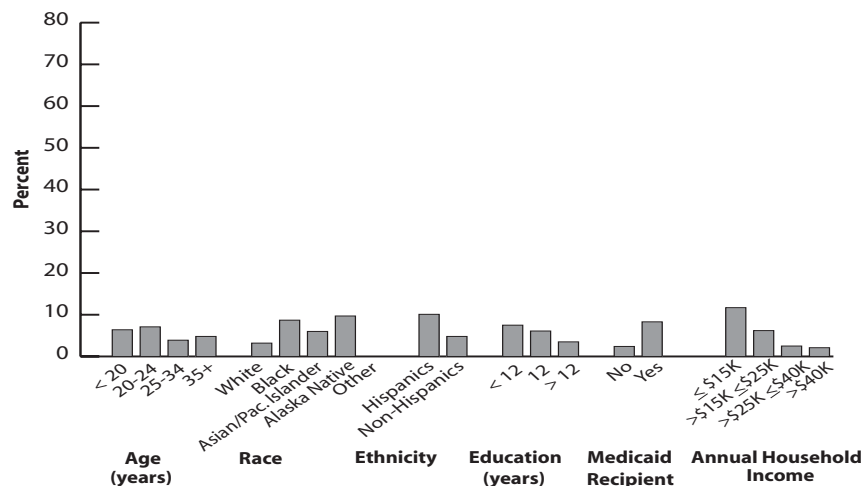
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	201	6.4	1.7	3.0–9.8
20–24	409	7.1	1.4	4.3–9.9
25–34	661	3.9	0.7	2.4–5.3
≥35	201	4.8	1.6	1.6–8.0
Race				
White	643	3.2	0.7	1.8–4.6
Black	59 ^{††}	8.7	4.6	0.0–17.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	56 ^{††}	6.0	4.0	0.0–13.8
Native Alaskan	646	9.7	1.0	7.6–11.7
All Other	5	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	74	10.1	4.0	2.3–18.0
No	1,303	4.8	0.6	3.7–6.0
Education, years				
< 12	233	7.5	1.8	3.8–11.1
12	655	6.1	1.0	4.2–7.9
> 12	521	3.5	0.9	1.8–5.2
Medicaid recipient				
No	691	2.4	0.6	1.4–3.5
Yes	782	8.3	1.1	6.1–10.5
Annual household income				
≤\$15,000	409	11.7	1.8	8.1–15.3
\$15,001–\$25,000	242	6.2	1.7	2.7–9.6
\$25,001–\$40,000	303	2.5	0.8	1.0–4.1
≥\$40,001	444	2.1	0.7	0.7–3.5

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



ALASKA 2000

Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

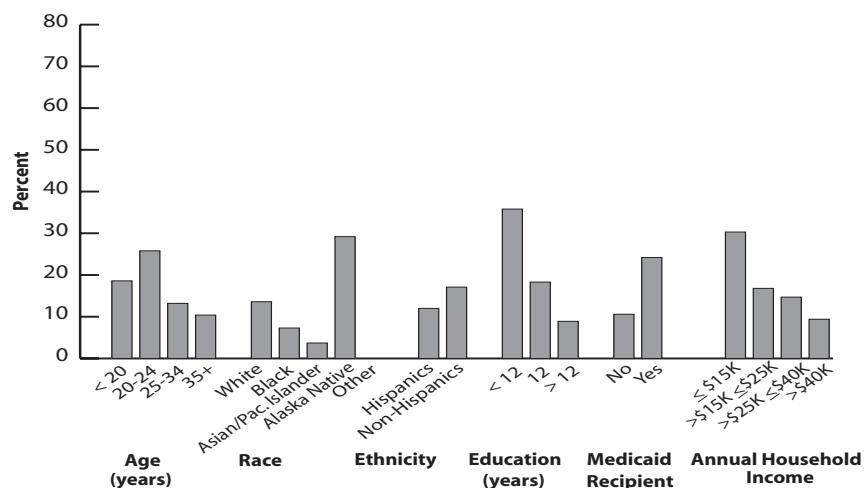
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	191	18.6	3.2	12.3–24.9
20–24	396	25.8	2.5	20.9–30.6
25–34	654	13.2	1.3	10.6–15.9
≥35	193	10.4	2.1	6.2–14.6
Race				
White	637	13.6	1.4	10.8–16.4
Black	58 ^{††}	7.3	3.7	0.0–14.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	56 ^{††}	3.7	3.1	0.0– 9.9
Native Alaskan	615	29.2	1.7	25.9–32.5
All Other	5	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	74	12.0	4.1	3.9–20.0
No	1,265	17.1	1.1	14.9–19.2
Education, years				
< 12	221	35.8	3.9	28.3–43.4
12	631	18.3	1.6	15.1–21.4
> 12	518	8.9	1.3	6.3–11.5
Medicaid recipient				
No	680	10.6	1.2	8.2–12.9
Yes	755	24.2	1.8	20.7–27.7
Annual household income				
≤\$15,000	393	30.3	2.6	25.1–35.4
\$15,001–\$25,000	237	16.8	2.6	11.6–21.9
\$25,001–\$40,000	299	14.7	2.2	10.5–19.0
≥\$40,001	436	9.4	1.5	6.5–12.2

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



ALASKA 2000

Prevalence of Pregnancy-Related Complications That Required a Hospital Stay of at Least 1 Day

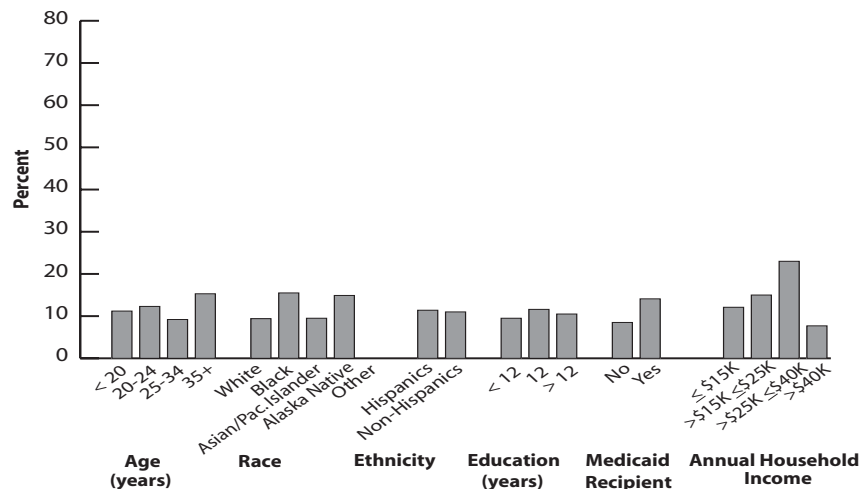
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	201	11.2	2.6	6.0–16.3
20–24	411	12.3	1.6	9.2–15.5
25–34	662	9.2	1.1	7.2–11.3
≥35	201	15.3	2.7	10.0–20.5
Race				
White	644	9.4	1.1	7.2–11.5
Black	59 ^{††}	15.5	4.6	6.4–24.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	57 ^{††}	9.5	4.0	1.6–17.3
Native Alaskan	646	14.9	1.2	12.6–17.3
All Other	5	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	74	11.4	3.7	4.0–18.7
No	1,305	11.0	0.9	9.3–12.6
Education, years				
< 12	234	9.5	1.9	5.9–13.2
12	656	11.6	1.3	9.1–14.1
> 12	521	10.5	1.3	8.0–13.1
Medicaid recipient				
No	692	8.5	1.0	6.5–10.6
Yes	784	14.1	1.3	11.5–16.6
Annual household income				
≤\$15,000	412	12.1	1.4	9.4–14.8
\$15,001–\$25,000	242	15.0	2.6	10.0–20.1
\$25,001–\$40,000	304	12.3	1.9	8.5–16.0
≥\$40,001	444	7.7	1.2	5.3–10.0

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



ALASKA 2000

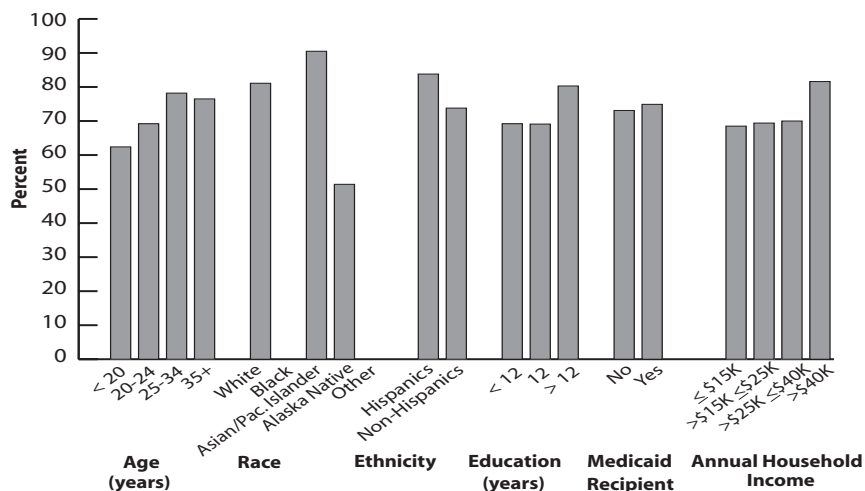
Prevalence of Checkups Within 1 Week of Hospital Discharge for Infants Discharged Within 48 Hours By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	100	62.4	5.7	51.3–73.6
20–24	242	69.2	3.1	63.1–75.3
25–34	383	78.2	2.1	74.1–82.3
≥35	100	76.5	4.2	68.2–84.8
Race				
White	379	81.1	2.0	77.2–85.0
Black	19	/	/	/
Asian/Pacific Islander	34 ^{††}	90.5	5.4	80.0–100
Native Alaskan	351	51.4	2.4	46.8–56.0
All Other	1	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	37 ^{††}	83.8	6.5	71.0–96.6
No	729	73.8	1.6	70.6–77.0
Education, years				
< 12	115	69.2	4.6	60.2–78.3
12	384	69.1	2.4	64.4–73.9
> 12	293	80.3	2.4	75.6–84.9
Medicaid recipient				
No	414	73.1	2.3	68.7–77.5
Yes	412	74.9	2.1	70.8–79.0
Annual household income				
≤\$15,000	216	68.5	3.4	62.0–75.1
\$15,001–\$25,000	130	69.4	4.4	60.7–78.1
\$25,001–\$40,000	175	70.0	3.6	63.0–77.1
≥\$40,001	268	81.6	2.3	77.0–86.2

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



ALASKA 2000

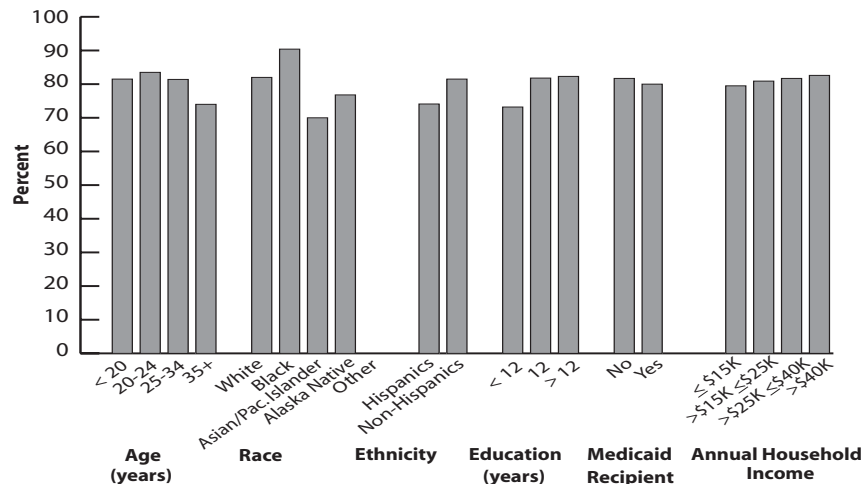
Prevalence of Postpartum Contraceptive Use By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	198	81.5	3.2	75.1–87.8
20–24	406	83.5	2.1	79.4–87.6
25–34	660	81.4	1.7	78.1–84.7
≥35	200	74.0	3.6	66.8–81.1
Race				
White	639	82.8	1.6	79.7–85.9
Black	59 ^{††}	90.4	4.5	81.7–99.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	57 ^{††}	70.0	7.0	56.3–83.7
Native Alaskan	640	76.8	1.5	73.9–79.8
All Other	5	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	72	74.1	6.1	62.1–86.1
No	1,296	81.5	1.2	79.2–83.9
Education, years				
< 12	230	73.2	3.5	66.3–80.2
12	653	81.8	1.7	78.5–85.1
> 12	518	82.3	1.8	78.7–85.8
Medicaid recipient				
No	686	81.7	1.7	78.4–84.9
Yes	779	80.0	1.6	76.9–83.2
Annual household income				
≤\$15,000	411	79.5	2.2	75.2–83.9
\$15,001–\$25,000	237	80.9	2.9	75.2–86.6
\$25,001–\$40,000	303	81.7	2.5	76.7–86.7
≥\$40,001	441	82.6	2.0	78.7–86.4

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



State Exhibits

AR

Arkansas

PRAMS 2000 Surveillance Report

ARKANSAS 2000

Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population[§]

Characteristic	Population Size	Percentage	Respondents
Age, years			
< 20	6,111	17.5	292
20–24	11,869	34.0	585
25–34	14,462	41.4	662
≥ 35	2,506	7.2	115
Race			
White	26,691	76.4	1,265
Black	7,225	20.7	356
American Indian	164	0.5	4
Asian/Pacific Islander	482	1.4	19
Other Nonwhite	355	1.0	9
Hispanic ethnicity			
Yes	2,221	6.4	92
No	32,646	93.6	1,560
Education, years			
< 12	8,012	23.0	400
12	13,923	40.0	684
> 12	12,876	37.0	559
Marital status			
Married	22,281	64.0	1,029
Unmarried	12,553	36.0	618
Birthweight			
Low (< 2,500 g)	2,648	7.6	686
Normal (≥ 2,500 g)	32,288	92.4	964
Parity [†]			
1st birth	N/A	N/A	700
2nd or later	N/A	N/A	952
Total	34,961		1,655

	Estimated Population Size	95% CI [†]	Percentage	95% CI [†]	Respondents
Annual household income					
≤ \$18,000	14,118	12,855–15,380	42.5	39.0–46.0	762
\$18,001–\$28,000	6,407	5,408–7,406	19.3	16.4–22.2	292
\$28,001–\$48,000	6,164	5,208–7,120	18.6	15.7–21.4	268
≥ \$48,001	6,505	5,523–7,487	19.6	16.7–22.5	231
In crowded household (>1 person/room)	4,486	3,647–5,325	13.2	10.8–15.7	1,575

[†] Confidence interval.

[‡] Missing ≥ 10% data.

[§] PRAMS-eligible population is defined as state residents who had in-state births.

Sources: Figures for “Annual household income” and “In crowded household” are estimated from the PRAMS sample; all other figures are population percentages compiled from state birth certificate data.

ARKANSAS 2000

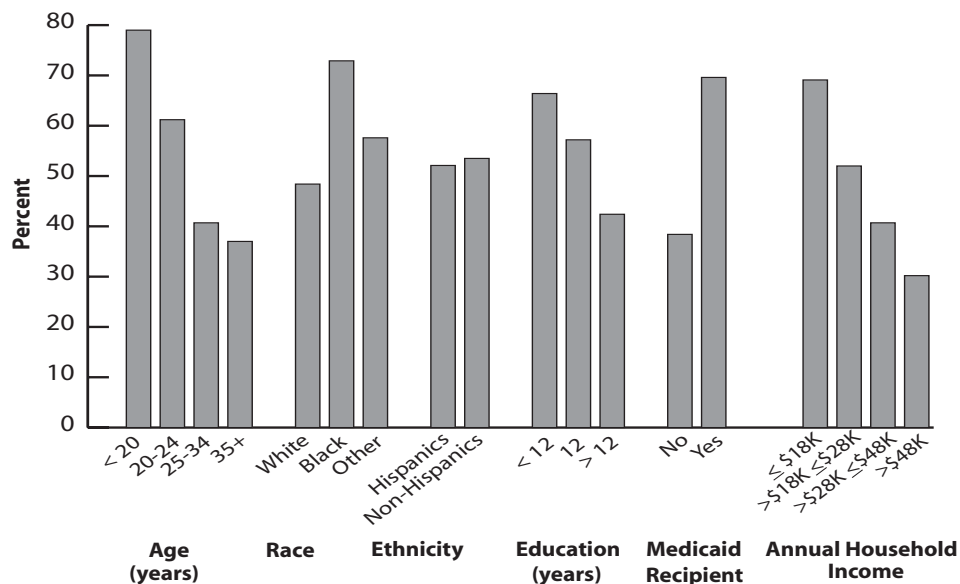
Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	290	79.0	3.4	72.4–85.7
20–24	579	61.2	3.0	55.4–67.1
25–34	649	40.7	2.8	35.1–46.2
≥35	113	37.0	6.9	23.5–50.4
Race				
White	1,246	48.4	2.0	44.5–52.4
Black	353	72.9	4.0	65.0–80.8
All Other	31††	57.6	12.7	32.8–82.4
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	90	52.1	7.5	37.4–66.7
No	1,539	53.5	1.9	49.9–57.2
Education, years				
< 12	396	66.4	3.6	59.4–73.3
12	672	57.2	2.9	51.6–62.9
> 12	553	42.4	2.9	36.7–48.1
Medicaid recipient				
No	739	38.4	2.5	33.4–43.3
Yes	893	69.6	2.3	65.1–74.1
Annual household income				
≤\$18,000	756	69.1	2.5	64.2–74.0
\$18,001–\$28,000	285	52.0	4.4	43.3–60.7
\$28,001–\$48,000	265	40.7	4.3	32.3–49.1
≥\$48,001	229	30.2	4.1	22.1–38.3

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



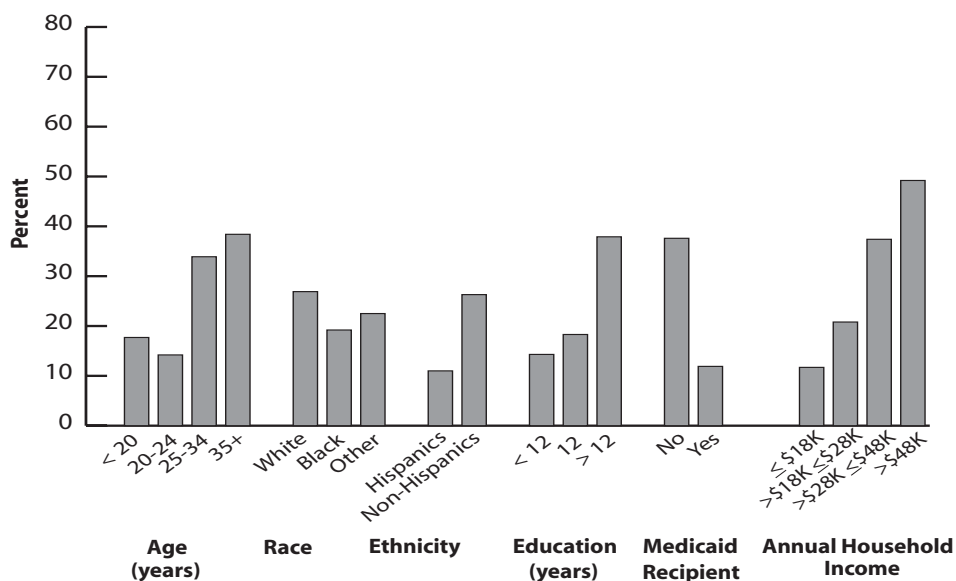
ARKANSAS 2000

Prevalence of Multivitamin Use 4 or More Times per Week During the Month Prior to Pregnancy By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	289	17.7	3.3	11.2–24.2
20–24	583	14.2	2.1	10.1–18.3
25–34	659	33.9	2.6	28.8–39.0
≥35	115	38.4	7.1	24.5–52.3
Race				
White	1,262	26.9	1.8	23.5–30.4
Black	353	19.2	3.5	12.3–26.1
All Other	30 ^{††}	22.5	9.8	3.3–41.8
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	90	11.0	4.1	3.0–19.0
No	1,554	26.3	1.6	23.1–29.5
Education, years				
< 12	397	14.3	2.6	9.1–19.5
12	679	18.3	2.1	14.1–22.5
> 12	559	37.9	2.9	32.3–43.5
Medicaid recipient				
No	749	37.6	2.5	32.7–42.5
Yes	898	11.9	1.5	9.0–14.9
Annual household income				
≤\$18,000	756	11.7	1.6	8.5–14.9
\$18,001–\$28,000	291	20.8	3.6	13.7–27.9
\$28,001–\$48,000	268	37.4	4.1	29.4–45.5
≥\$48,001	231	49.2	4.3	40.7–57.7

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



ARKANSAS 2000

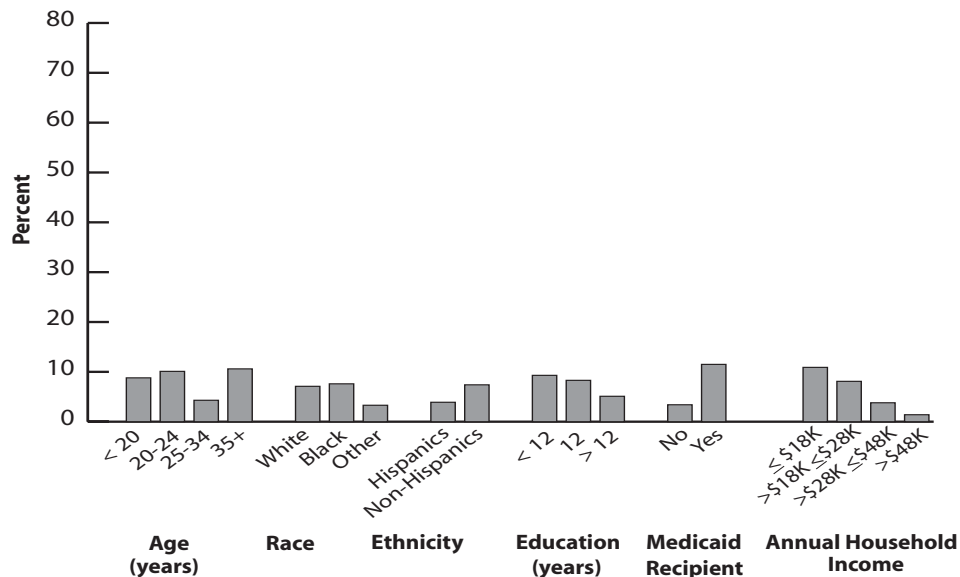
Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	290	8.8	2.0	4.8–12.8
20–24	582	10.1	2.0	6.1–14.1
25–34	662	4.3	1.0	2.2– 6.3
≥35	115	10.6	5.1	0.5–20.7
Race				
White	1,261	7.1	1.1	5.0– 9.2
Black	355	7.6	1.9	3.9–11.2
All Other	32††	3.3	2.3	0.0– 7.9
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	91	3.9	2.7	0.0– 9.2
No	1,556	7.4	1.0	5.5– 9.3
Education, years				
< 12	396	9.3	2.1	5.2–13.4
12	683	8.3	1.7	5.0–11.6
> 12	559	5.1	1.2	2.7– 7.5
Medicaid recipient				
No	750	3.4	1.0	1.5– 5.3
Yes	900	11.5	1.6	8.3–14.6
Annual household income				
≤\$18,000	758	10.9	1.7	7.5–14.3
\$18,001–\$28,000	292	8.1	2.4	3.5–12.7
\$28,001–\$48,000	268	3.8	1.4	1.1– 6.5
≥\$48,001	231	1.4	0.9	0.0– 3.2

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



ARKANSAS 2000

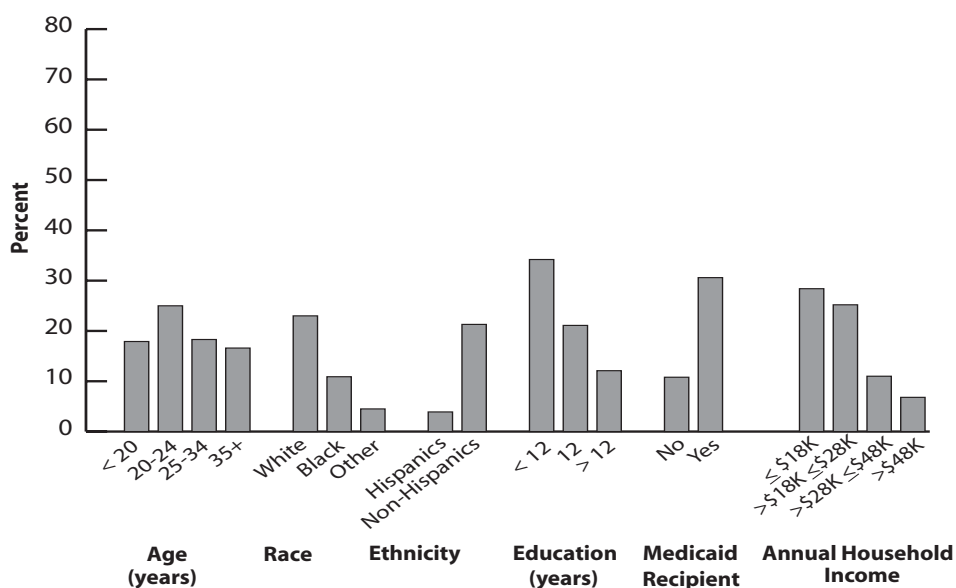
Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	275	17.9	3.2	11.6–24.2
20–24	571	25.0	2.7	19.8–30.3
25–34	655	18.3	2.2	14.0–22.5
≥35	114	16.6	4.6	7.7–25.6
Race				
White	1,234	23.0	1.7	19.7–26.3
Black	349	10.9	2.9	5.3–16.5
All Other	31 ^{††}	4.5	2.7	0.0– 9.8
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	91	3.9	2.6	0.0– 8.9
No	1,522	21.3	1.5	18.3–24.2
Education, years				
< 12	383	34.2	3.7	27.0–41.4
12	668	21.1	2.4	16.4–25.7
> 12	554	12.1	1.8	8.5–15.7
Medicaid recipient				
No	737	10.8	1.5	7.9–13.6
Yes	879	30.6	2.4	25.9–35.3
Annual household income				
≤\$18,000	739	28.4	2.5	23.5–33.3
\$18,001–\$28,000	286	25.2	3.8	17.7–32.8
\$28,001–\$48,000	266	11.0	2.4	6.3–15.7
≥\$48,001	231	6.8	2.2	2.5–11.0

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



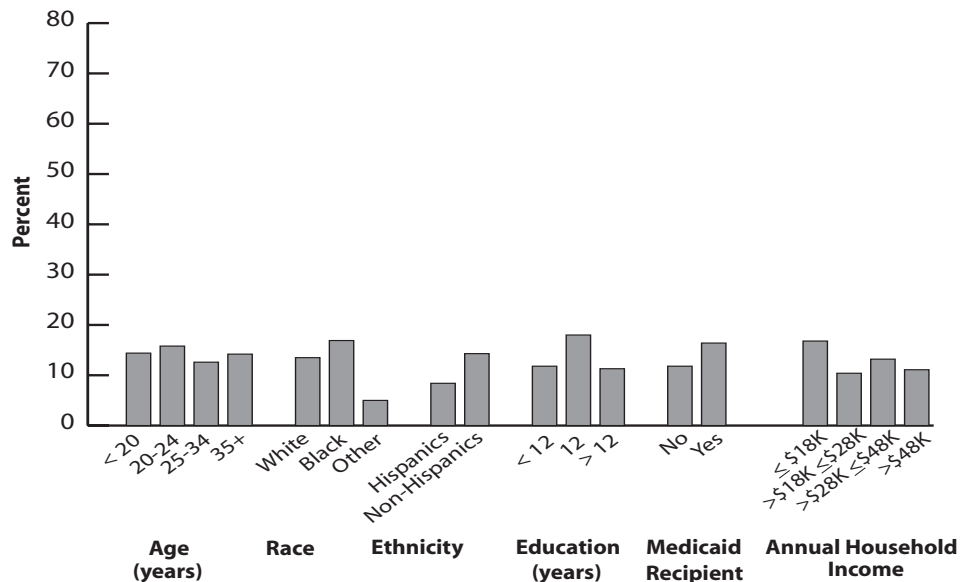
ARKANSAS 2000

Prevalence of Pregnancy-Related Complications That Required a Hospital Stay of at Least 1 Day By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	290	14.4	2.8	9.0–19.9
20–24	585	15.8	2.2	11.5–20.1
25–34	661	12.6	1.7	9.2–16.1
≥35	114	14.2	4.5	5.4–23.0
Race				
White	1,261	13.5	1.3	11.1–16.0
Black	356	16.9	3.4	10.3–23.6
All Other	32††	5.0	2.1	0.8–9.2
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	91	8.4	3.5	1.5–15.2
No	1,557	14.3	1.2	11.9–16.7
Education, years				
< 12	398	11.8	2.3	7.4–16.3
12	682	18.0	2.2	13.7–22.3
> 12	559	11.3	1.7	8.0–14.5
Medicaid recipient				
No	748	11.8	1.4	9.0–14.7
Yes	903	16.4	1.9	12.7–20.1
Annual household income				
≤\$18,000	761	16.8	2.1	12.7–20.9
\$18,001–\$28,000	292	10.4	1.9	6.7–14.1
\$28,001–\$48,000	266	13.2	2.8	7.6–18.7
≥\$48,001	231	11.1	2.5	6.3–16.0

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



ARKANSAS 2000

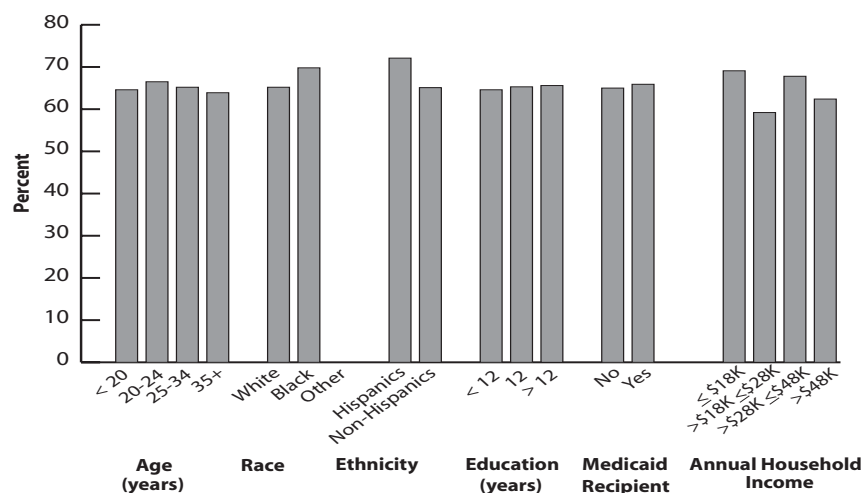
Prevalence of Checkups Within 1 Week of Hospital Discharge for Infants Discharged Within 48 Hours By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	154	64.6	5.0	54.7–74.4
20–24	314	66.5	3.6	59.5–73.5
25–34	355	65.2	3.3	58.6–71.7
≥35	52 ^{††}	63.9	9.2	46.0–81.9
Race				
White	698	65.2	2.3	60.6–69.8
Black	159	69.8	5.5	59.1–80.5
All Other	18	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	44 ^{††}	72.1	8.5	55.3–88.8
No	830	65.1	2.2	60.7–69.4
Education, years				
< 12	202	64.6	4.5	55.8–73.4
12	349	65.3	3.5	58.4–72.2
> 12	319	65.6	3.4	58.9–72.3
Medicaid recipient				
No	426	65.0	3.0	59.1–70.9
Yes	450	65.9	3.0	60.0–71.9
Annual household income				
≤\$18,000	387	69.1	3.2	62.7–75.4
\$18,001–\$28,000	148	59.2	5.3	48.8–69.7
\$28,001–\$48,000	149	67.8	5.0	58.1–77.6
≥\$48,001	142	62.4	5.1	52.4–72.3

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



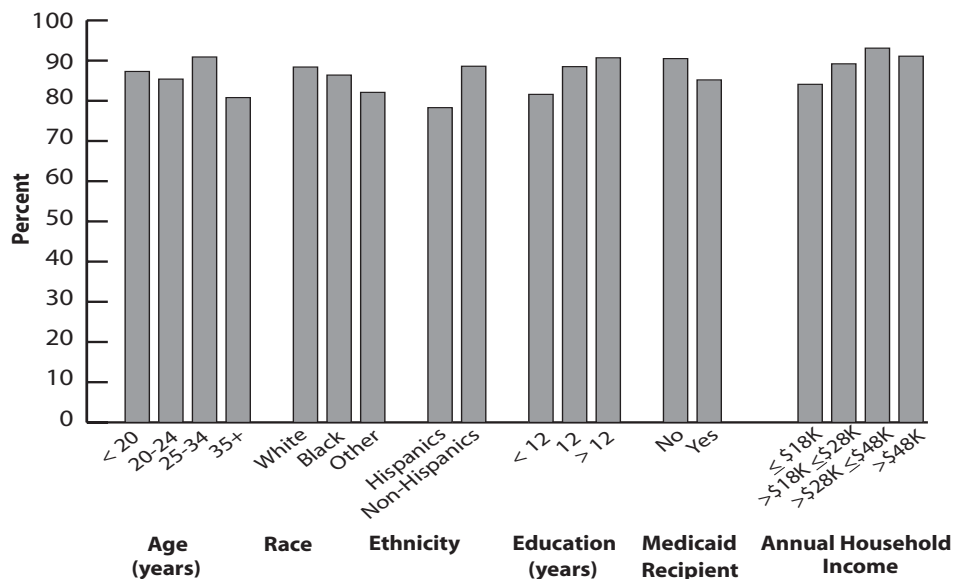
ARKANSAS 2000

Prevalence of Postpartum Contraceptive Use By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	291	87.3	2.8	81.7–92.8
20–24	583	85.4	2.1	81.3–89.5
25–34	660	90.9	1.6	87.8–93.9
≥35	115	80.8	5.5	70.0–91.5
Race				
White	1,261	88.4	1.2	86.0–90.9
Black	355	86.4	2.9	80.7–92.1
All Other	32††	82.1	8.5	65.4–98.8
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	88	78.3	5.8	66.8–89.7
No	1,559	88.6	1.2	86.4–90.9
Education, years				
< 12	396	81.6	3.0	75.8–87.5
12	683	88.5	1.8	85.0–92.0
> 12	559	90.7	1.6	87.5–93.8
Medicaid recipient				
No	748	90.5	1.4	87.7–93.2
Yes	902	85.2	1.8	81.6–88.8
Annual household income				
≤\$18,000	761	84.1	2.0	80.1–88.0
\$18,001–\$28,000	291	89.2	2.7	83.9–94.6
\$28,001–\$48,000	268	93.1	1.8	89.5–96.6
≥\$48,001	231	91.1	2.4	86.4–95.8

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



State Exhibits

Colorado

PRAMS 2000 Surveillance Report

COLORADO 2000

Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population[§]

Characteristic	Population Size	Percentage	Respondents
Age, years			
< 20	7,576	11.8	254
20–24	15,629	24.4	504
25–34	32,050	50.0	1,111
≥ 35	8,900	13.9	312
Race			
White	58,530	91.2	2,030
Black	2,967	4.6	81
American Indian	602	0.9	18
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,051	3.2	51
Other Nonwhite	2	0.0	0
Hispanic ethnicity			
Yes	17,991	28.1	522
No	46,144	71.9	1,658
Education, years			
< 12	13,311	21.0	371
12	18,102	28.6	648
> 12	31,889	50.4	1,134
Marital status			
Married	48,043	74.9	1,660
Unmarried	16,127	25.1	521
Birthweight			
Low (< 2,500 g)	4,900	7.6	737
Normal (≥ 2,500 g)	59,238	92.4	1,442
Parity			
1st birth	27,172	42.4	995
2nd or later	36,955	57.6	1,184
Total	64,170		2,181

	Estimated Population Size	95% CI [†]	Percentage	95% CI [†]	Respondents
Annual household income					
≤ \$15,999	16,037	14,384– 17,691	27.6	25.0–30.3	530
\$16,000–\$24,999	7,365	6,217–8,513	12.7	10.8–14.6	264
\$25,000–\$39,999	8,426	7,349–9,503	14.5	12.7–16.4	327
≥ \$40,000	26,180	24,627– 27,733	45.1	42.3–47.9	895
In crowded household (>1 person/room)	7,506	6,224–8,789	12.1	10.1–14.1	2,107

† Confidence interval.

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

Sources: Figures for “Annual household income” and “In crowded household” are estimated from the PRAMS sample; all other figures are population percentages compiled from state birth certificate data.

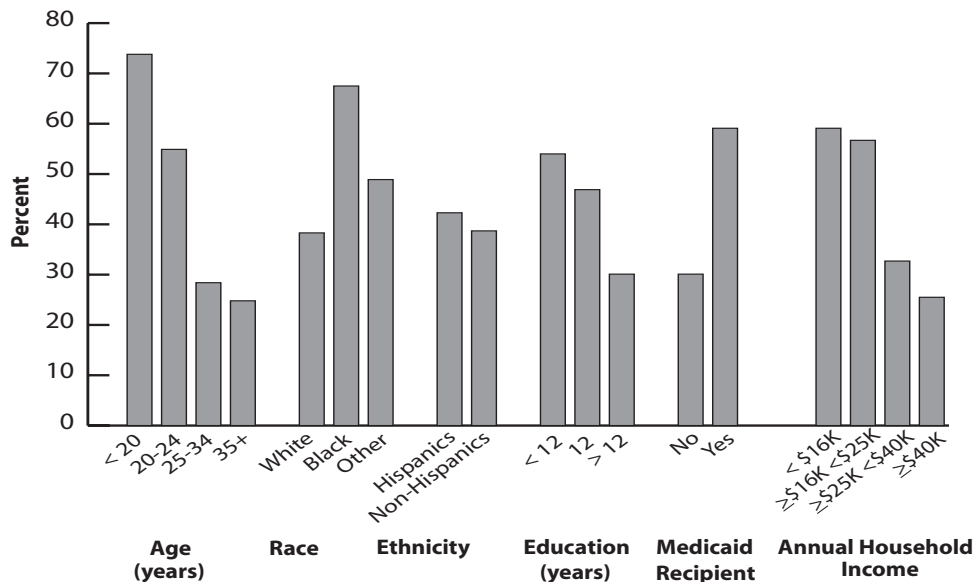
COLORADO 2000

Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	248	73.8	3.8	66.3–81.3
20–24	496	54.9	2.9	49.2–60.6
25–34	1,090	28.4	1.8	24.9–31.8
≥35	297	24.8	3.3	18.3–31.4
Race				
White	1,989	38.3	1.4	35.5–41.0
Black	77	67.5	7.5	52.8–82.1
All Other	64	48.9	7.9	33.4–64.5
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	512	42.3	2.9	36.6–48.0
No	1,618	38.7	1.6	35.7–41.8
Education, years				
< 12	358	54.0	3.5	47.2–60.8
12	637	46.9	2.7	41.6–52.2
> 12	1,108	30.1	1.7	26.6–33.5
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,447	30.1	1.5	27.1–33.1
Yes	684	59.1	2.6	54.1–64.2
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	515	59.1	3.0	53.3–64.9
\$16,000–\$24,999	258	56.7	4.2	48.5–64.8
\$25,000–\$39,999	323	32.7	3.3	26.2–39.2
≥\$40,000	878	25.5	1.9	21.8–29.2

† Confidence interval.

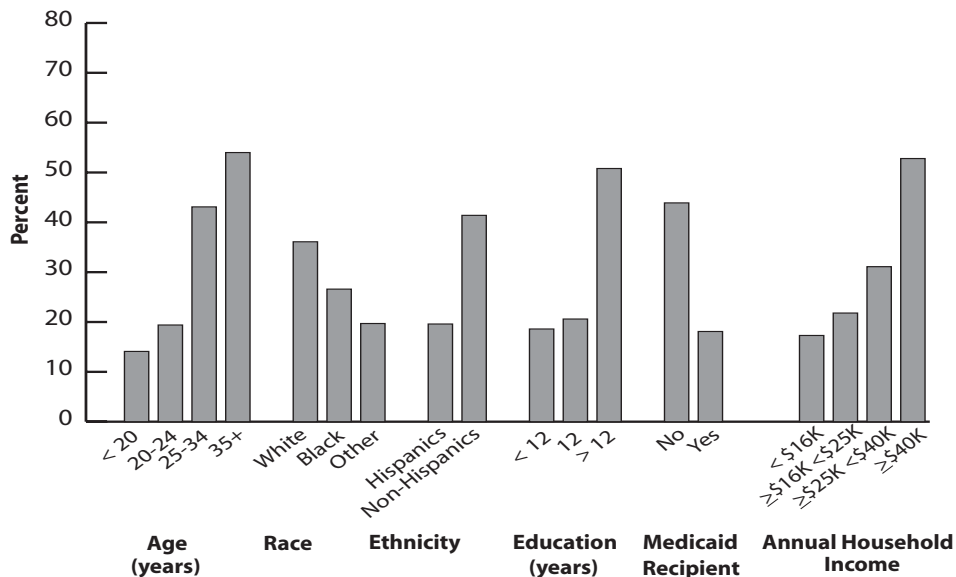


COLORADO 2000

Prevalence of Multivitamin Use 4 or More Times per Week During the Month Prior to Pregnancy By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	253	14.1	3.0	8.2–20.1
20–24	503	19.4	2.3	15.0–23.9
25–34	1,106	43.1	1.9	39.3–46.8
≥35	309	54.0	3.8	46.6–61.4
Race				
White	2,022	36.1	1.4	33.5–38.8
Black	80	26.6	6.9	13.2–40.1
All Other	68	19.7	5.4	9.1–30.4
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	518	19.6	2.2	15.2–24.0
No	1,652	41.4	1.5	38.3–44.4
Education, years				
< 12	368	18.6	2.7	13.4–23.8
12	644	20.6	2.1	16.6–24.6
> 12	1,131	50.8	1.9	47.1–54.5
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,472	43.9	1.7	40.7–47.2
Yes	699	18.1	1.9	14.4–21.8
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	527	17.3	2.2	13.1–21.5
\$16,000–\$24,999	262	21.8	3.0	15.8–27.8
\$25,000–\$39,999	327	31.1	3.2	24.9–37.3
≥\$40,000	893	52.8	2.1	48.6–57.0

† Confidence interval.



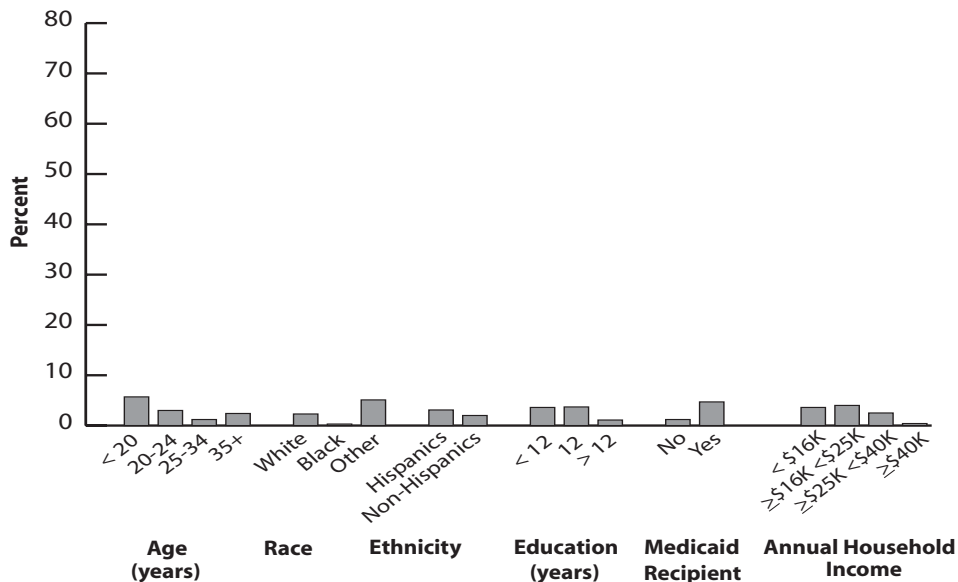
COLORADO 2000

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	252	5.7	1.8	2.1– 9.2
20–24	499	3.0	0.9	1.3– 4.8
25–34	1,106	1.2	0.3	0.5– 1.9
≥35	311	2.4	1.2	0.0– 4.8
Race				
White	2,018	2.3	0.4	1.5– 3.1
Black	80	0.3	0.2	0.0– 0.7
All Other	69	5.1	2.8	0.0–10.6
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	517	3.1	0.8	1.4– 4.7
No	1,650	2.0	0.4	1.2– 2.9
Education, years				
< 12	365	3.6	1.1	1.4– 5.9
12	645	3.7	0.9	2.0– 5.5
> 12	1,131	1.1	0.4	0.4– 1.8
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,470	1.2	0.3	0.5– 1.8
Yes	698	4.7	1.0	2.8– 6.6
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	527	3.6	1.0	1.7– 5.5
\$16,000–\$24,999	262	4.0	1.5	1.1– 6.9
\$25,000–\$39,999	326	2.5	1.0	0.5– 4.5
≥\$40,000	894	0.4	0.2	0.0– 0.8

† Confidence interval.



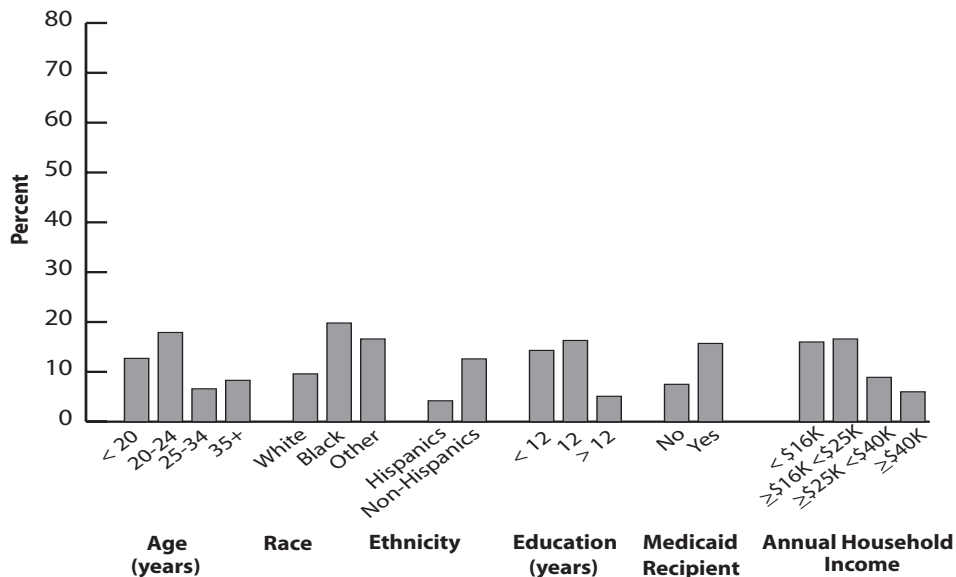
COLORADO 2000

Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	247	12.7	2.5	7.8–17.6
20–24	496	17.9	2.2	13.6–22.2
25–34	1,096	6.6	0.9	4.8– 8.5
≥35	305	8.3	2.0	4.4–12.3
Race				
White	1,995	9.6	0.8	8.0–11.1
Black	79	19.8	6.7	6.7–32.8
All Other	69	16.6	6.1	4.7–28.5
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	509	4.2	1.1	2.1– 6.2
No	1,634	12.6	1.0	10.6–14.7
Education, years				
< 12	359	14.3	2.1	10.1–18.4
12	637	16.3	2.0	12.5–20.1
> 12	1,120	5.1	0.8	3.5– 6.7
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,463	7.5	0.9	5.8– 9.2
Yes	681	15.7	1.7	12.3–19.1
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	514	16.0	2.0	12.1–19.9
\$16,000–\$24,999	260	16.6	3.1	10.6–22.6
\$25,000–\$39,999	322	8.9	1.9	5.1–12.7
≥\$40,000	889	6.0	1.1	4.0– 8.1

† Confidence interval.

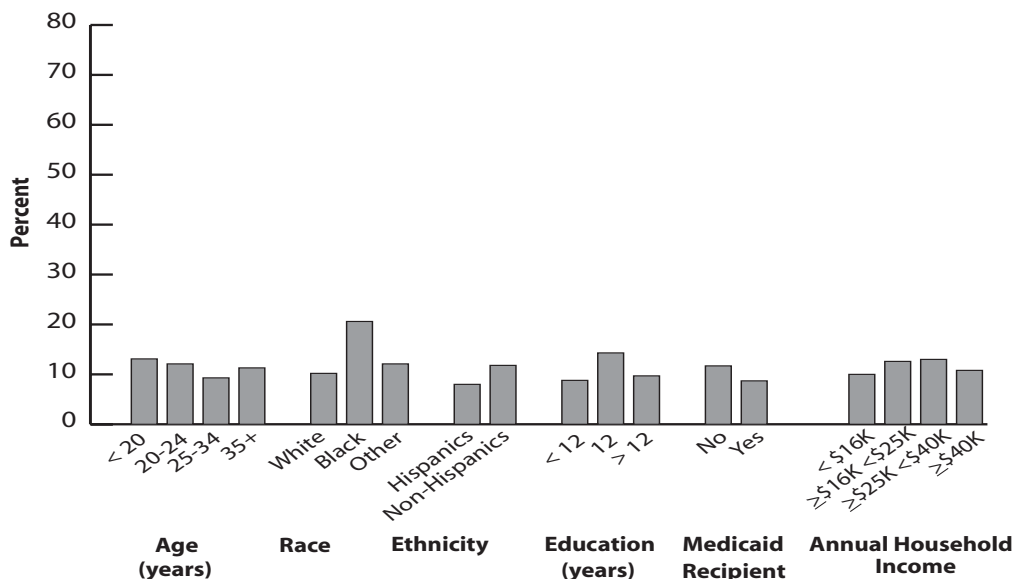


COLORADO 2000

Prevalence of Pregnancy-Related Complications That Required a Hospital Stay of at Least 1 Day By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	252	13.1	2.7	7.9–18.4
20–24	500	12.1	1.6	9.0–15.3
25–34	1,103	9.3	1.0	7.4–11.3
≥35	310	11.3	2.0	7.4–15.2
Race				
White	2,016	10.2	0.8	8.7–11.7
Black	80	20.6	5.6	9.6–31.6
All Other	68	12.1	4.7	2.8–21.4
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	516	8.0	1.3	5.4–10.6
No	1,648	11.8	0.9	10.0–13.6
Education, years				
< 12	368	8.8	1.6	5.7–12.0
12	641	14.3	1.8	10.9–17.8
> 12	1,128	9.7	0.9	7.8–11.5
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,468	11.7	1.0	9.8–13.7
Yes	697	8.7	1.1	6.6–10.9
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	526	10.0	1.5	7.0–13.0
\$16,000–\$24,999	262	12.6	2.4	8.0–17.2
\$25,000–\$39,999	325	13.0	2.3	8.6–17.4
≥\$40,000	893	10.8	1.2	8.5–13.2

† Confidence interval.



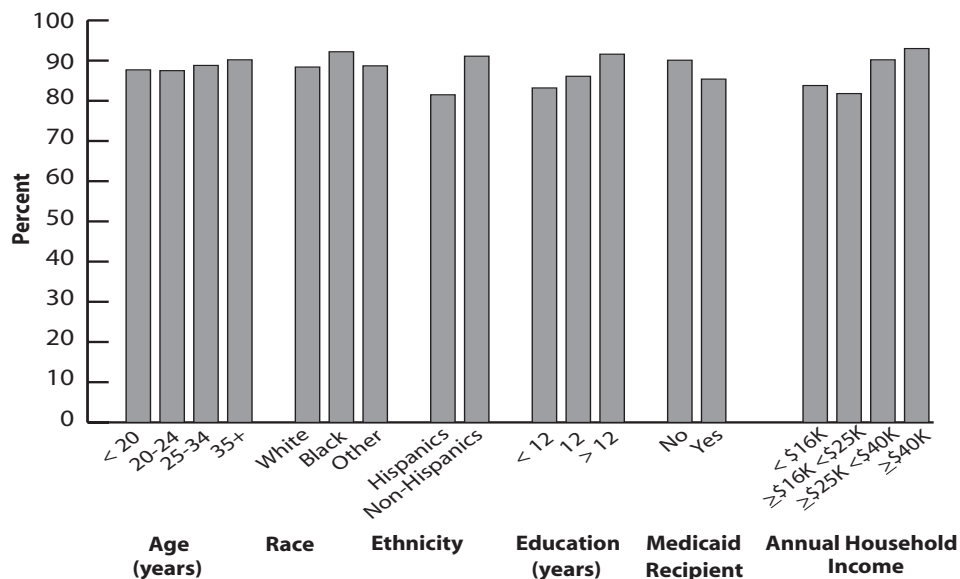
COLORADO 2000

Prevalence of Checkups Within 1 Week of Hospital Discharge for Infants Discharged Within 48 Hours By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	146	87.7	3.3	81.2–94.2
20–24	287	87.5	2.2	83.2–91.9
25–34	666	88.8	1.5	85.9–91.8
≥35	138	90.2	3.2	83.9–96.6
Race				
White	1,162	88.4	1.1	86.2–90.6
Black	32 ^{††}	92.2	6.0	80.5–100
All Other	43 ^{††}	88.7	5.4	78.1–99.3
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	280	81.5	2.9	75.7–87.2
No	956	91.1	1.0	89.2–93.1
Education, years				
< 12	207	83.2	3.3	76.7–89.7
12	358	86.1	2.3	81.7–90.5
> 12	654	91.6	1.2	89.3–93.9
Medicaid recipient				
No	846	90.1	1.2	87.8–92.4
Yes	391	85.4	2.3	80.9–89.9
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	299	83.8	2.7	78.5–89.2
\$16,000–\$24,999	142	81.8	4.3	73.3–90.4
\$25,000–\$39,999	194	90.2	2.2	85.8–94.6
≥\$40,000	515	93.0	1.2	90.7–95.3

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.

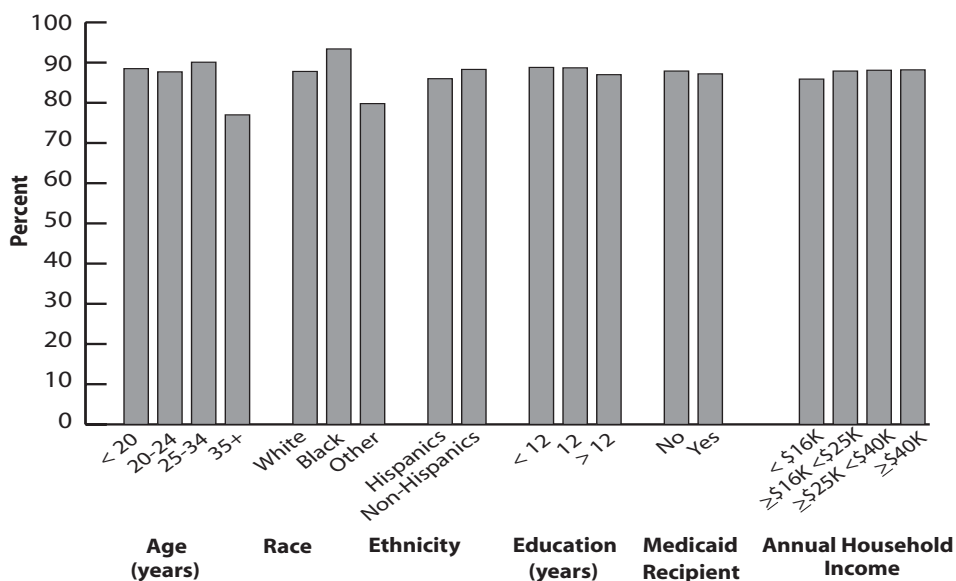


COLORADO 2000

Prevalence of Postpartum Contraceptive Use By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	249	88.5	2.5	83.7–93.4
20–24	496	87.7	2.0	83.8–91.5
25–34	1,098	90.1	1.1	87.9–92.3
≥35	307	77.0	3.2	70.6–83.3
Race				
White	2,003	87.8	0.9	86.0–89.7
Black	78	93.4	3.0	87.6–99.2
All Other	68	79.8	6.2	67.7–92.0
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	510	86.0	2.0	82.1–90.0
No	1,639	88.3	1.0	86.3–90.2
Education, years				
< 12	358	88.8	2.1	84.8–92.9
12	642	88.7	1.7	85.4–91.9
> 12	1,124	87.0	1.2	84.6–89.5
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,458	87.9	1.1	85.8–90.0
Yes	692	87.2	1.7	83.9–90.5
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	525	85.9	2.0	82.0–89.8
\$16,000–\$24,999	263	87.9	2.8	82.4–93.4
\$25,000–\$39,999	323	88.1	2.3	83.6–92.5
≥\$40,000	890	88.2	1.3	85.6–90.8

† Confidence interval.



State Exhibits

Florida

FL

PRAMS 2000 Surveillance Report

FLORIDA 2000

Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population[§]

Characteristic	Population Size	Percentage	Respondents
Age, years			
< 20	25,228	12.6	660
20–24	50,384	25.2	440
25–34	96,389	48.2	734
≥ 35	27,966	14.0	231
Race			
White	147,138	73.7	1,192
Black	46,358	23.2	819
American Indian	1,112	0.6	8
Asian/Pacific Islander	4,915	2.5	43
Other Nonwhite	211	0.1	3
Hispanic ethnicity			
Yes	51,290	25.7	448
No	148,506	74.3	1,617
Education, years			
< 12	41,534	20.9	596
12	68,344	34.3	727
> 12	89,264	44.8	733
Marital status			
Married	123,683	61.9	966
Unmarried	76,270	38.1	1,099
Birthweight			
Low (< 2,500 g)	14,357	7.2	1,030
Normal (≥ 2,500 g)	185,597	92.8	1,034
Parity			
1st birth	83,956	42.0	1,065
2nd or later	115,969	58.0	1,000
Total	199,986		2,065

	Estimated Population Size	95% CI [†]	Percentage	95% CI [†]	Respondents
Annual household income [‡]					
≤ \$15,600	61,308	55,525– 67,091	34.1	31.0–37.1	809
\$15,601–\$25,200	38,053	32,849– 43,257	21.1	18.3–24.0	368
\$25,201–\$39,600	29,617	24,849– 34,385	16.5	13.8–19.1	254
≥ \$39,601	50,992	45,197– 56,787	28.3	25.2–31.5	391
In crowded household (>1 person/room)	25,148	21,046– 29,250	13.0	10.9–15.1	1,986

[†] Confidence interval.

[‡] Missing ≥ 10% data.

[§] PRAMS-eligible population is defined as state residents who had in-state births.

Sources: Figures for “Annual household income” and “In crowded household” are estimated from the PRAMS sample; all other figures are population percentages compiled from state birth certificate data.



FLORIDA 2000

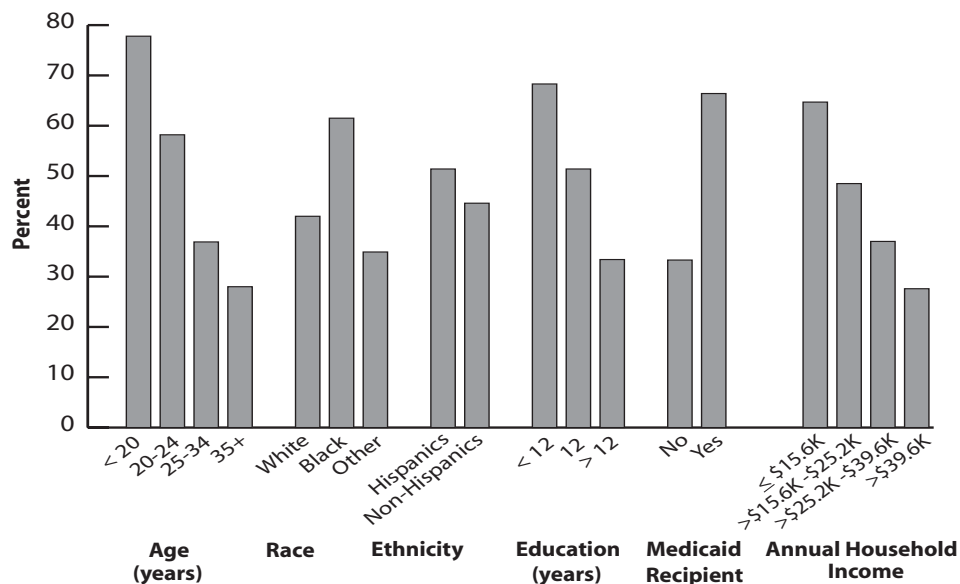
Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	648	77.8	2.1	73.6–82.1
20–24	427	58.2	3.4	51.5–64.9
25–34	722	36.9	2.5	32.0–41.8
≥35	225	28.0	4.2	19.8–36.2
Race				
White	1,172	42.0	2.1	38.0–46.1
Black	798	61.5	2.4	56.8–66.2
All Other	52††	34.9	9.8	15.8–54.1
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	439	51.4	3.5	44.7–58.2
No	1,583	44.6	1.8	41.0–48.2
Education, years				
< 12	584	68.3	3.3	61.8–74.7
12	713	51.4	2.9	45.8–57.1
> 12	716	33.4	2.4	28.6–38.1
Medicaid recipient				
No	973	33.3	2.1	29.2–37.3
Yes	1,049	66.4	2.4	61.7–71.1
Annual household income				
≤\$15,600	799	64.7	2.7	59.4–70.1
\$15,601–\$25,200	359	48.5	3.9	40.8–56.2
\$25,201–\$39,600	250	37.0	4.4	28.5–45.6
≥\$39,601	385	27.6	3.1	21.6–33.7

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



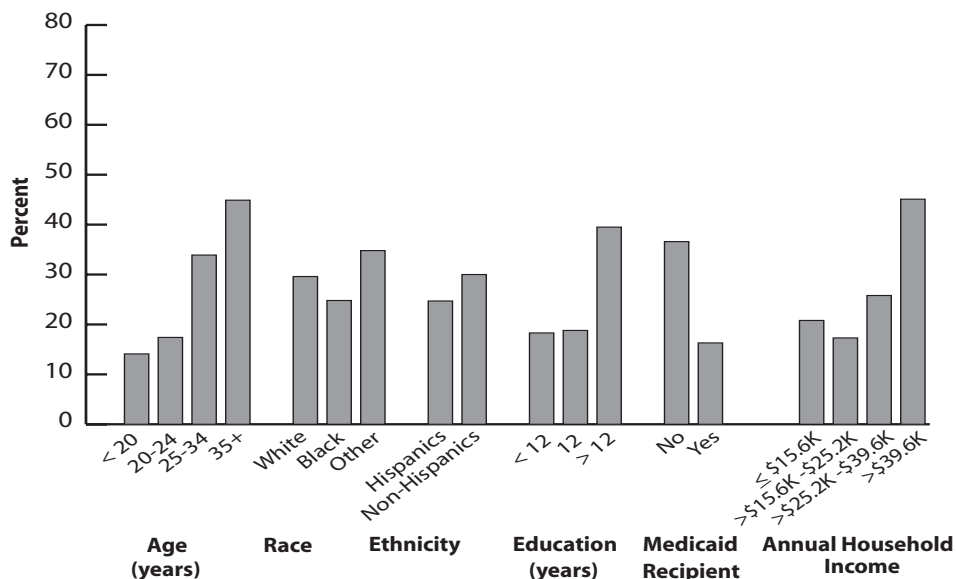
FLORIDA 2000

Prevalence of Multivitamin Use 4 or More Times per Week During the Month Prior to Pregnancy By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	652	14.1	1.8	10.7–17.6
20–24	438	17.4	2.5	12.4–22.4
25–34	730	33.9	2.4	29.1–38.7
≥35	229	44.9	4.6	35.8–54.0
Race				
White	1,187	29.6	1.9	25.8–33.4
Black	808	24.8	2.1	20.6–29.0
All Other	54 ^{††}	34.8	10.2	14.8–54.9
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	443	24.7	3.0	18.8–30.5
No	1,606	30.0	1.8	26.5–33.5
Education, years				
< 12	589	18.3	2.7	12.9–23.6
12	723	18.8	2.2	14.4–23.1
> 12	728	39.5	2.5	34.6–44.4
Medicaid recipient				
No	987	36.6	2.2	32.3–40.9
Yes	1,062	16.3	1.8	12.8–19.8
Annual household income				
≤\$15,600	804	20.8	2.3	16.3–25.4
\$15,601–\$25,200	364	17.3	3.0	11.5–23.1
\$25,201–\$39,600	252	25.8	3.9	18.1–33.5
≥\$39,601	391	45.1	3.5	38.3–51.9

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



FLORIDA 2000

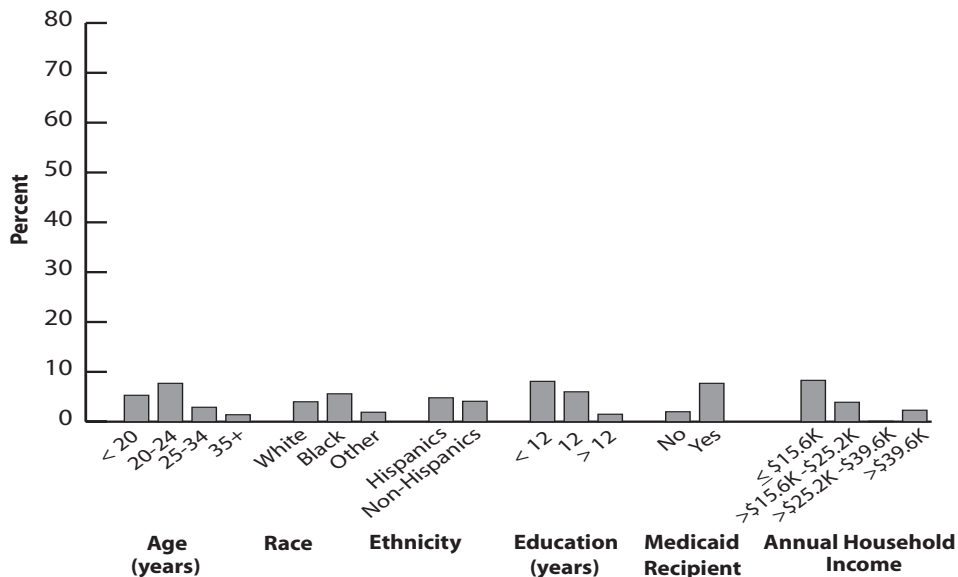
Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	651	5.3	1.1	3.1– 7.5
20–24	431	7.7	1.9	4.0–11.4
25–34	720	2.9	0.9	1.2– 4.6
≥35	227	1.4	1.1	0.0– 3.5
Race				
White	1,176	4.0	0.8	2.3– 5.6
Black	800	5.6	1.1	3.3– 7.8
All Other	53††	1.9	1.4	0.0– 4.7
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	439	4.8	1.5	1.9– 7.8
No	1,590	4.1	0.8	2.6– 5.6
Education, years				
< 12	582	8.1	2.1	4.0–12.3
12	718	6.0	1.4	3.3– 8.7
> 12	720	1.5	0.6	0.4– 2.6
Medicaid recipient				
No	977	2.0	0.6	0.8– 3.3
Yes	1,052	7.7	1.4	5.0–10.4
Annual household income				
≤\$15,600	793	8.3	1.7	5.0–11.6
\$15,601–\$25,200	367	3.9	1.5	1.1– 6.8
\$25,201–\$39,600	250	0.1	0.1	0.0– 0.3
≥\$39,601	388	2.3	1.0	0.3– 4.3

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



FLORIDA 2000

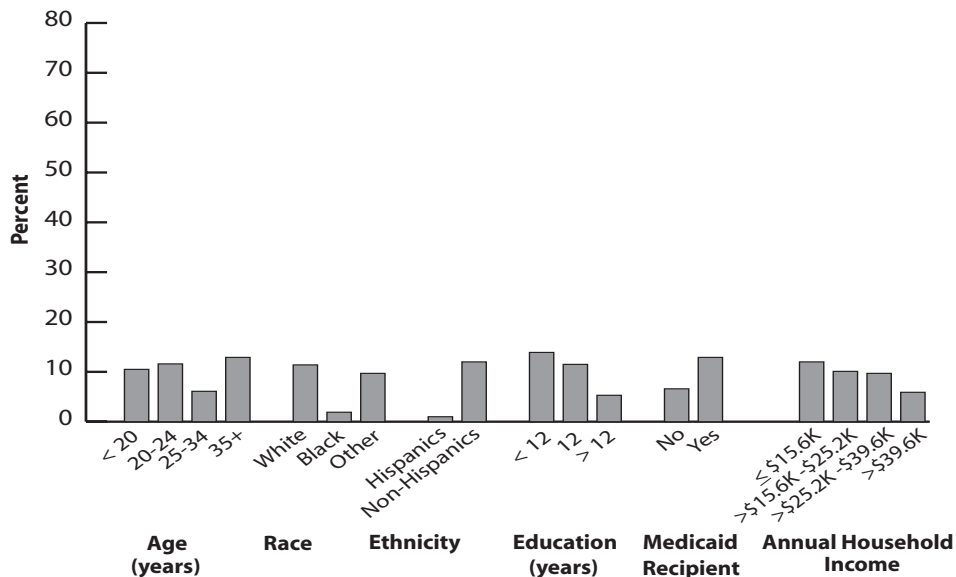
Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	647	10.5	1.6	7.4–13.5
20–24	431	11.6	2.3	7.1–16.1
25–34	718	6.1	1.3	3.6– 8.6
≥35	225	12.9	3.3	6.4–19.4
Race				
White	1,163	11.4	1.3	8.8–13.9
Black	806	1.9	0.6	0.8– 3.1
All Other	52 ^{††}	9.7	6.8	0.0–23.0
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	441	1.0	0.7	0.0– 2.3
No	1,580	12.0	1.3	9.4–14.5
Education, years				
< 12	576	13.9	2.5	9.0–18.8
12	715	11.5	1.9	7.8–15.2
> 12	721	5.3	1.2	3.0– 7.7
Medicaid recipient				
No	975	6.6	1.1	4.4– 8.8
Yes	1,046	12.9	1.8	9.4–16.5
Annual household income				
≤\$15,600	785	12.0	1.9	8.2–15.8
\$15,601–\$25,200	365	10.1	2.4	5.5–14.8
\$25,201–\$39,600	247	9.7	2.7	4.3–15.1
≥\$39,601	387	5.9	1.7	2.6– 9.3

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



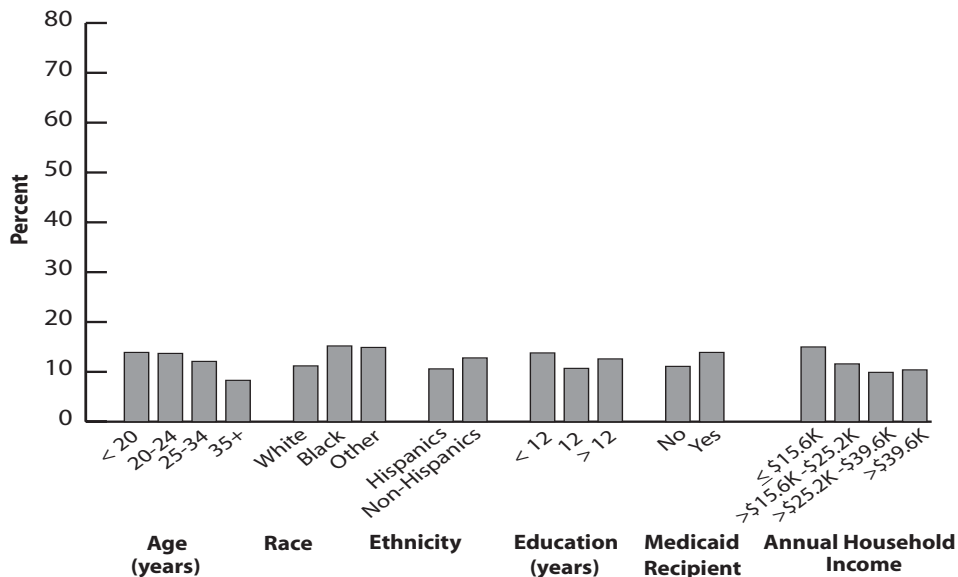
FLORIDA 2000

Prevalence of Pregnancy-Related Complications That Required a Hospital Stay of at Least 1 Day By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	649	13.9	1.6	10.7–17.1
20–24	438	13.7	2.1	9.6–17.8
25–34	722	12.1	1.5	9.1–15.1
≥35	223	8.3	2.0	4.3–12.3
Race				
White	1,171	11.2	1.2	8.8–13.5
Black	807	15.2	1.6	12.1–18.2
All Other	54††	14.9	6.5	2.3–27.6
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	440	10.6	1.9	6.9–14.4
No	1,592	12.8	1.1	10.6–15.0
Education, years				
< 12	586	13.8	2.1	9.7–17.9
12	716	10.7	1.5	7.8–13.7
> 12	721	12.6	1.6	9.5–15.7
Medicaid recipient				
No	972	11.1	1.3	8.6–13.6
Yes	1,060	13.9	1.5	10.9–16.8
Annual household income				
≤\$15,600	799	15.0	1.8	11.4–18.5
\$15,601–\$25,200	361	11.6	2.3	7.1–16.1
\$25,201–\$39,600	252	9.9	2.4	5.3–14.5
≥\$39,601	383	10.4	1.9	6.6–14.2

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.

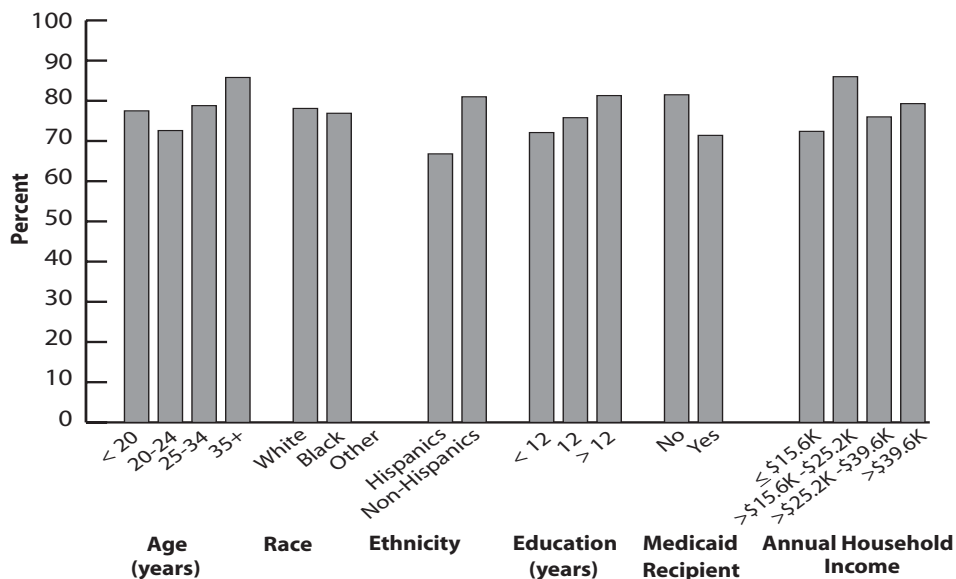


FLORIDA 2000

Prevalence of Checkups Within 1 Week of Hospital Discharge for Infants Discharged Within 48 Hours By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	264	77.5	3.0	71.6–83.4
20–24	180	72.6	4.1	64.6–80.6
25–34	298	78.8	2.8	73.3–84.3
≥35	81	85.8	4.5	76.9–94.7
Race				
White	519	78.1	2.3	73.6–82.5
Black	277	76.9	3.1	70.8–83.0
All Other	27	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	155	66.8	4.9	57.3–76.4
No	668	81.0	2.0	77.2–84.9
Education, years				
< 12	214	72.1	4.6	63.1–81.0
12	291	75.8	3.3	69.3–82.3
> 12	315	81.3	2.7	76.1–86.5
Medicaid recipient				
No	426	81.5	2.3	77.0–86.0
Yes	397	71.4	3.2	65.0–77.8
Annual household income				
≤\$15,600	301	72.4	3.7	65.2–79.7
\$15,601–\$25,200	155	86.0	3.5	79.1–92.9
\$25,201–\$39,600	114	76.0	4.8	66.7–85.4
≥\$39,601	176	79.3	3.7	72.1–86.5

† Confidence interval.
/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.



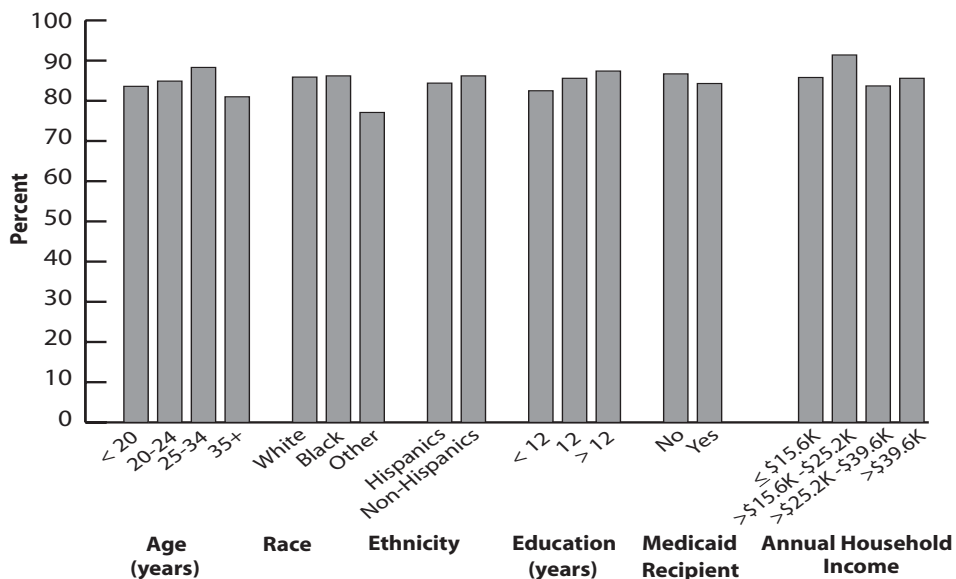
FLORIDA 2000

Prevalence of Postpartum Contraceptive Use By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	646	83.6	1.9	79.9–87.3
20–24	431	84.9	2.5	79.9–89.8
25–34	711	88.3	1.7	85.0–91.5
≥35	226	81.0	3.6	74.0–88.1
Race				
White	1,168	85.9	1.4	83.1–88.8
Black	792	86.2	1.7	82.9–89.4
All Other	54††	77.1	9.2	59.0–95.1
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	432	84.4	2.5	79.5–89.2
No	1,582	86.2	1.3	83.7–88.8
Education, years				
< 12	580	82.5	2.6	77.5–87.5
12	709	85.6	2.0	81.6–89.6
> 12	716	87.4	1.7	84.0–90.7
Medicaid recipient				
No	971	86.7	1.5	83.7–89.7
Yes	1,043	84.3	1.8	80.7–87.9
Annual household income				
≤\$15,600	790	85.8	1.9	82.0–89.5
\$15,601–\$25,200	359	91.4	2.1	87.2–95.5
\$25,201–\$39,600	252	83.7	3.4	77.0–90.3
≥\$39,601	386	85.6	2.5	80.8–90.5

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



State Exhibits

Hawaii

PRAMS 2000 Surveillance Report

HAWAII 2000

Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population[§]

Characteristic	Population Size	Percentage	Respondents
Age, years			
< 20	1,790	10.4	330
20–24	4,221	24.5	664
25–34	8,345	48.4	1,133
≥ 35	2,884	16.7	391
Race			
White	3,918	22.7	494
Black	463	2.7	45
American Indian	184	1.1	25
Asian/Pacific Islander	12,659	73.5	1,954
Other Nonwhite	4	0.0	0
Hispanic ethnicity			
Yes	2,268	13.2	395
No	14,965	86.8	2,123
Education, years			
< 12	1,832	10.7	272
12	7,180	41.8	1,076
> 12	8,161	47.5	1,158
Marital status			
Married	11,675	67.7	1,590
Unmarried	5,563	32.3	927
Birthweight			
Low (< 2,500 g)	1,189	6.9	173
Normal (≥2,500 g)	15,930	93.0	2,330
Parity			
1st birth	7,150	41.5	1,042
2nd or later	10,081	58.5	1,475
Total	17,241		2,518

	Estimated Population Size	95% CI [†]	Percentage	95% CI [†]	Respondents
Annual household income					
≤ \$15,000	4,014	3,705–4,324	24.6	22.8–26.5	656
\$15,001–\$25,000	2,697	2,423–2,970	16.5	14.9–18.2	388
\$25,001–\$40,000	3,257	2,966–3,547	20.0	18.2–21.7	488
≥ \$40,001	6,345	5,985–6,704	38.9	36.7–41.1	853
In crowded household (>1 person/room)	4,748	4,408–5,088	29.1	27.1–31.1	2,400

† Confidence interval.

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

Sources: Figures for “Annual household income” and “In crowded household” are estimated from the PRAMS sample; all other figures are population percentages compiled from state birth certificate data.

HAWAII 2000

Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

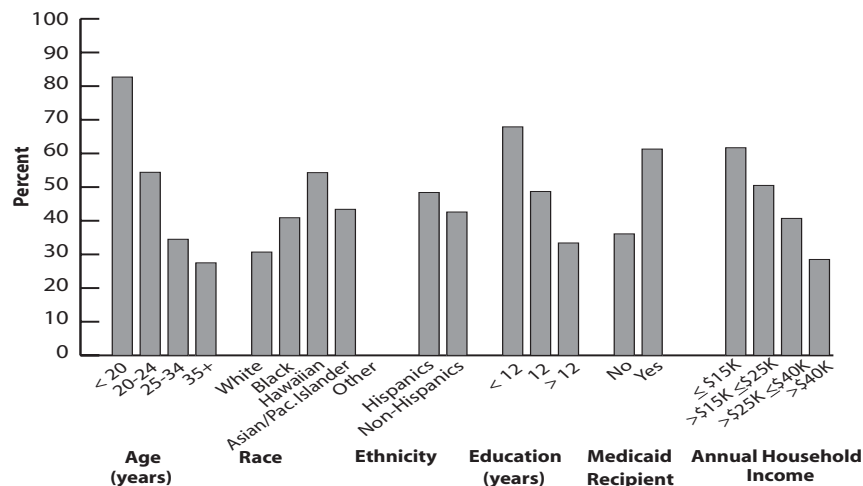
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	325	82.7	2.0	78.7–86.7
20–24	662	54.4	2.1	50.2–58.7
25–34	1,121	34.5	1.6	31.4–37.6
≥35	384	27.5	2.5	22.7–32.3
Race				
White	490	30.7	2.1	26.6–34.8
Black	45 ^{††}	40.9	7.7	25.8–55.9
Hawaiian	1,173	54.3	1.3	51.8–56.8
Other Asian/Pacific Islander	759	43.4	1.9	39.6–47.2
All Other	25	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	391	48.4	2.7	43.0–53.7
No	2,101	42.6	1.2	40.2–44.9
Education, years				
< 12	267	67.9	3.4	61.3–74.4
12	1,064	48.7	1.7	45.3–52.1
> 12	1,149	33.4	1.5	30.4–36.4
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,664	36.1	1.3	33.5–38.6
Yes	828	61.3	1.9	57.5–65.0
Annual household income				
≤\$15,000	648	61.7	2.2	57.4–65.9
\$15,001–\$25,000	384	50.5	2.8	45.0–56.0
\$25,001–\$40,000	483	40.7	2.4	35.9–45.5
≥\$40,001	848	28.5	1.7	25.1–31.9

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.

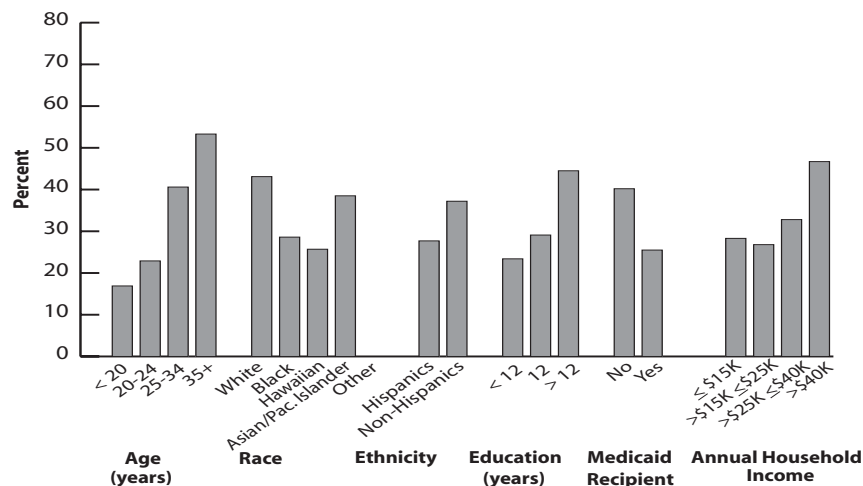


HAWAII 2000

Prevalence of Multivitamin Use 4 or More Times per Week During the Month Prior to Pregnancy By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	329	16.9	2.3	12.4–21.3
20–24	664	22.9	1.8	19.3–26.4
25–34	1,131	40.6	1.7	37.3–43.8
≥35	390	53.3	2.8	47.8–58.8
Race				
White	494	43.1	2.4	38.5–47.7
Black	45 ^{††}	28.6	6.9	15.1–42.1
Hawaiian	1,182	25.7	1.1	23.5–27.8
Other Asian/Pacific Islander	768	38.5	1.9	34.8–42.2
All Other	25	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	394	27.7	2.4	23.0–32.4
No	2,120	37.2	1.2	34.9–39.5
Education, years				
< 12	271	23.4	3.0	17.4–29.4
12	1,075	29.1	1.6	26.0–32.2
> 12	1,156	44.5	1.6	41.3–47.7
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,675	40.2	1.3	37.6–42.8
Yes	839	25.5	1.8	22.1–29.0
Annual household income				
≤\$15,000	655	28.3	2.1	24.2–32.4
\$15,001–\$25,000	388	26.8	2.5	21.9–31.8
\$25,001–\$40,000	488	32.8	2.4	28.1–37.6
≥\$40,001	850	46.7	1.9	42.9–50.5

† Confidence interval.
/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



HAWAII 2000

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

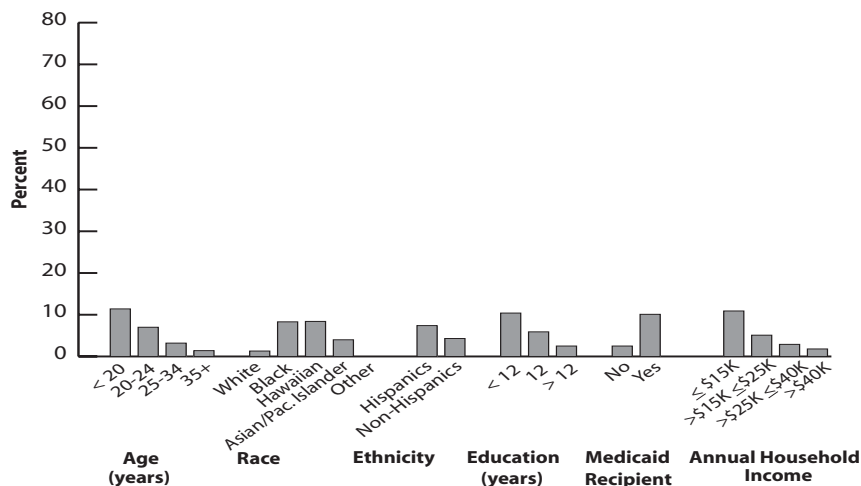
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	326	11.4	2.0	7.4–15.4
20–24	657	7.0	1.1	4.9– 9.1
25–34	1,123	3.2	0.6	2.1– 4.3
≥35	388	1.4	0.4	0.5– 2.2
Race				
White	492	1.3	0.4	0.5– 2.2
Black	45††	8.3	5.1	0.0–18.2
Hawaiian	1,170	8.4	0.7	7.0– 9.8
Other Asian/Pacific Islander	762	4.0	0.8	2.5– 5.6
All Other	25	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	390	7.4	1.5	4.5–10.2
No	2,104	4.3	0.5	3.4– 5.2
Education, years				
< 12	266	10.4	2.2	6.2–14.7
12	1,063	5.9	0.8	4.4– 7.4
> 12	1,153	2.5	0.4	1.6– 3.4
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,667	2.5	0.4	1.7– 3.3
Yes	827	10.1	1.1	7.8–12.3
Annual household income				
≤\$15,000	648	10.9	1.3	8.3–13.4
\$15,001–\$25,000	382	5.1	1.2	2.6– 7.5
\$25,001–\$40,000	485	2.9	0.8	1.3– 4.5
≥\$40,001	851	1.8	0.5	0.8– 2.9

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



HAWAII 2000

Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

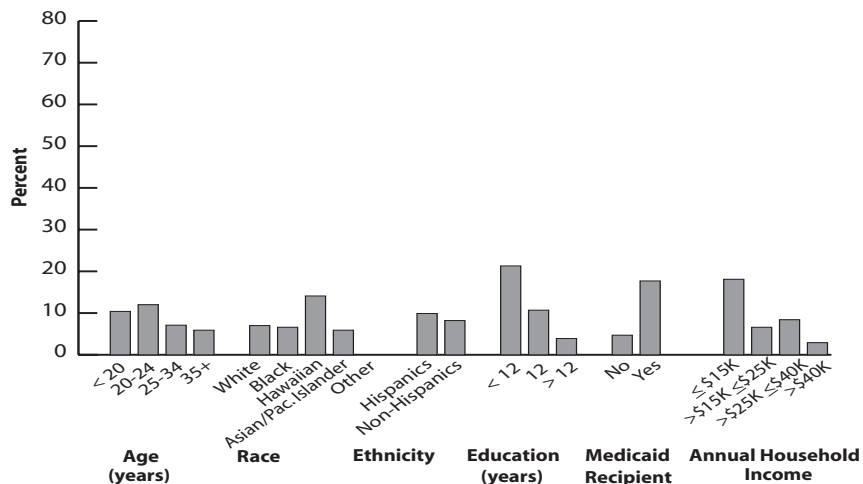
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	311	10.4	1.8	6.9–14.0
20–24	641	12.0	1.3	9.4–14.6
25–34	1,098	7.1	0.8	5.5– 8.7
≥35	382	5.9	1.3	3.5– 8.4
Race				
White	482	7.0	1.2	4.6– 9.4
Black	44 ^{††}	6.6	3.8	0.0–14.2
Hawaiian	1,131	14.1	0.9	12.3–15.9
Other Asian/Pacific Islander	751	5.9	0.9	4.1– 7.7
All Other	24	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	379	9.9	1.5	6.9–12.9
No	2,053	8.2	0.6	6.9– 9.4
Education, years				
< 12	260	21.3	2.8	15.7–26.9
12	1,032	10.7	1.0	8.7–12.6
> 12	1,128	3.9	0.6	2.7– 5.1
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,631	4.7	0.6	3.6– 5.8
Yes	801	17.7	1.5	14.8–20.5
Annual household income				
≤\$15,000	626	18.1	1.6	15.0–21.2
\$15,001–\$25,000	376	6.6	1.3	4.2– 9.1
\$25,001–\$40,000	471	8.4	1.5	5.6–11.3
≥\$40,001	838	2.9	0.7	1.6– 4.3

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



HAWAII 2000

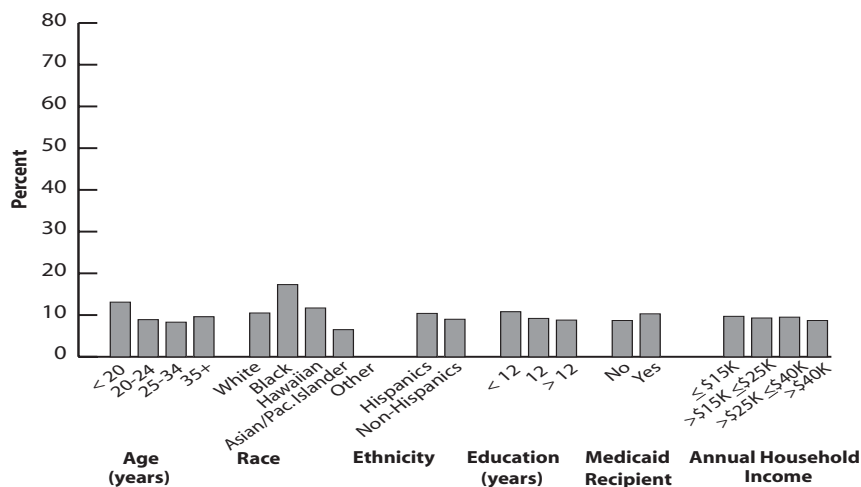
Prevalence of Pregnancy-Related Complications That Required a Hospital Stay of at Least 1 Day By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	321	13.1	2.0	9.2–16.9
20–24	655	8.9	1.1	6.7–11.1
25–34	1,112	8.3	0.9	6.5–10.1
≥35	383	9.6	1.6	6.4–12.8
Race				
White	485	10.5	1.5	7.5–13.4
Black	43 ^{††}	17.3	6.0	5.5–29.0
Hawaiian	1,164	11.7	0.8	10.1–13.3
Other Asian/Pacific Islander	755	6.5	0.9	4.6– 8.3
All Other	24	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	388	10.4	1.6	7.3–13.5
No	2,083	9.0	0.7	7.7–10.3
Education, years				
< 12	265	10.8	1.9	7.1–14.5
12	1,056	9.2	0.9	7.3–11.0
> 12	1,138	8.8	0.9	7.0–10.7
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,643	8.7	0.8	7.2–10.2
Yes	828	10.3	1.1	8.2–12.4
Annual household income				
≤\$15,000	640	9.7	1.2	7.4–12.0
\$15,001–\$25,000	382	9.3	1.4	6.4–12.1
\$25,001–\$40,000	481	9.5	1.5	6.5–12.6
≥\$40,001	841	8.7	1.1	6.6–10.9

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.

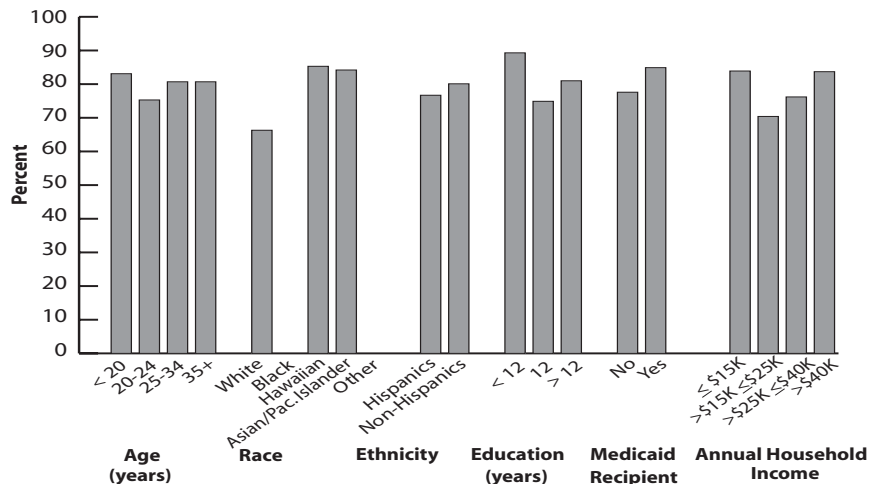


HAWAII 2000

Prevalence of Checkups Within 1 Week of Hospital Discharge for Infants Discharged Within 48 Hours By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	208	83.1	2.9	77.4–88.7
20–24	436	75.3	2.3	70.8–79.8
25–34	706	80.7	1.7	77.3–84.0
≥35	214	80.7	3.1	74.6–86.8
Race				
White	322	66.3	2.8	60.9–71.7
Black	22	/	/	/
Hawaiian	730	85.3	1.2	83.0–87.6
Other Asian/Pacific Islander	474	84.2	1.8	80.6–87.8
All Other	16	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	243	76.7	3.0	70.8–82.6
No	1,321	80.1	1.3	77.6–82.5
Education, years				
< 12	168	89.3	2.5	84.4–94.1
12	662	74.9	2.0	71.0–78.8
> 12	729	81.0	1.6	77.8–84.2
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,058	77.6	1.5	74.7–80.4
Yes	506	84.9	1.8	81.4–88.3
Annual household income				
≤\$15,000	394	83.9	2.1	79.9–88.0
\$15,001–\$25,000	249	70.4	3.3	63.9–76.9
\$25,001–\$40,000	321	76.2	2.6	71.2–81.3
≥\$40,001	525	83.7	1.9	80.1–87.4

† Confidence interval.
/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.



HAWAII 2000

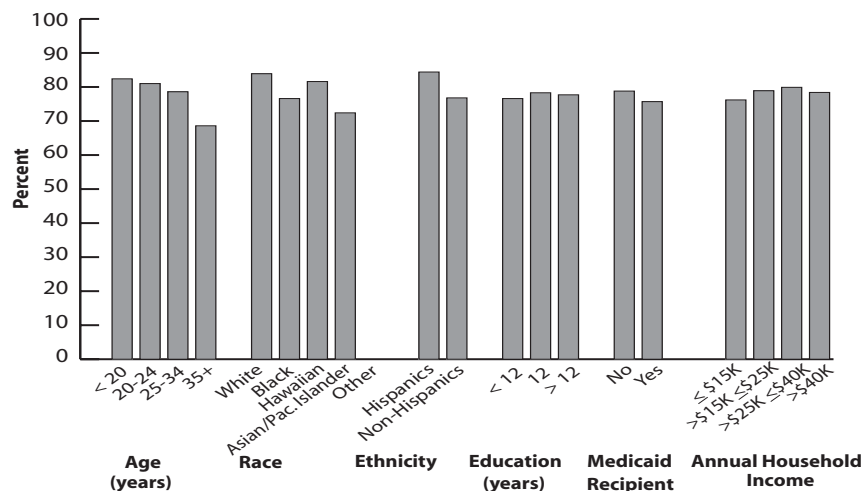
Prevalence of Postpartum Contraceptive Use By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	326	82.4	2.2	78.1–86.7
20–24	656	81.0	1.8	77.5–84.5
25–34	1,114	78.6	1.4	75.7–81.4
≥35	384	68.6	2.7	63.3–73.9
Race				
White	490	83.9	1.7	80.5–87.3
Black	45 ^{††}	76.6	6.8	63.2–90.0
Hawaiian	1,162	81.6	1.0	79.7–83.6
Other Asian/Pacific Islander	758	72.4	1.8	69.0–75.9
All Other	25	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	388	84.4	1.9	80.6–88.2
No	2,092	76.8	1.1	74.7–78.9
Education, years				
< 12	269	76.6	3.0	70.7–82.6
12	1,061	78.3	1.5	75.3–81.2
> 12	1,139	77.7	1.4	74.9–80.4
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,657	78.8	1.2	76.5–81.0
Yes	823	75.7	1.8	72.1–79.2
Annual household income				
≤\$15,000	644	76.2	1.9	72.4–79.9
\$15,001–\$25,000	385	78.9	2.5	74.1–83.8
\$25,001–\$40,000	484	79.9	2.1	75.8–84.0
≥\$40,001	844	78.4	1.6	75.2–81.6

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



State Exhibits

Illinois

PRAMS 2000 Surveillance Report

ILLINOIS 2000

Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population[§]

Characteristic	Population Size	Percentage	Respondents
Age, years			
< 20	20,919	11.5	229
20–24	42,508	23.4	439
25–34	92,865	51.2	1,045
≥ 35	25,233	13.9	300
Race			
White	139,489	76.9	1,556
Black	33,614	18.5	392
American Indian	268	0.1	6
Asian/Pacific Islander	7,939	4.4	57
Other Nonwhite	104	0.1	1
Hispanic ethnicity			
Yes	38,827	21.4	430
No	142,617	78.6	1,583
Education, years			
< 12	39,619	22.0	406
12	51,632	28.7	592
> 12	88,736	49.3	999
Marital status			
Married	118,569	65.3	1,341
Unmarried	62,933	34.7	672
Birthweight			
Low (< 2,500 g)	12,856	7.1	454
Normal (≥ 2,500 g)	168,643	92.9	1,559
Parity			
1st birth	72,100	39.7	800
2nd or later	109,326	60.3	1,213
Total	181,543		2,013

	Estimated Population Size	95% CI [†]	Percentage	95% CI [†]	Respondents
Annual household income [‡]					
≤ \$14,999	45,586	41,709– 49,463	28.0	25.7–30.3	494
\$15,000–\$24,999	22,367	19,513– 25,221	13.7	12.0–15.5	233
\$25,000–\$34,999	15,320	12,972– 17,668	9.4	8.0–10.8	166
≥ \$35,000	79,564	75,568– 83,560	48.9	46.4–51.3	913
In crowded household (>1 person/room)	28,240	25,019– 31,461	16.1	14.3–17.9	1,943

[†] Confidence interval.

[‡] Missing ≥ 10% data.

[§] PRAMS-eligible population is defined as state residents who had in-state births.

Sources: Figures for “Annual household income” and “In crowded household” are estimated from the PRAMS sample; all other figures are population percentages compiled from state birth certificate data.



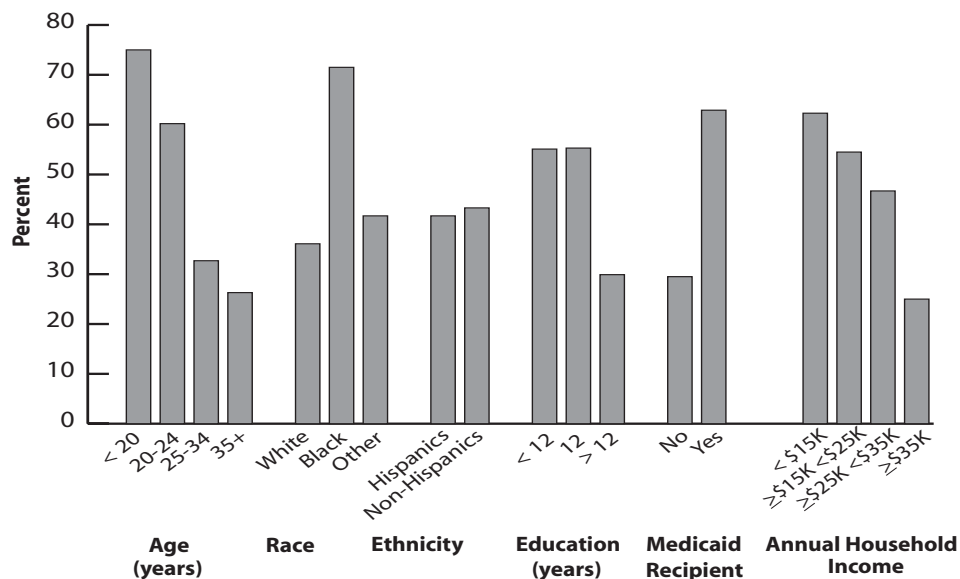
ILLINOIS 2000

Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	225	75.0	3.2	68.8–81.2
20–24	435	60.2	2.5	55.2–65.1
25–34	1,038	32.7	1.6	29.7–35.8
≥35	291	26.3	2.8	20.8–31.8
Race				
White	1,538	36.1	1.3	33.6–38.7
Black	386	71.5	2.6	66.4–76.5
All Other	64	41.7	6.6	28.8–54.6
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	424	41.7	2.6	36.6–46.7
No	1,565	43.3	1.4	40.6–45.9
Education, years				
< 12	400	55.1	2.7	49.7–60.4
12	582	55.3	2.2	51.0–59.7
> 12	991	29.9	1.5	26.9–33.0
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,207	29.5	1.4	26.7–32.2
Yes	782	62.9	1.9	59.2–66.5
Annual household income				
≤\$14,999	489	62.3	2.4	57.6–67.0
\$15,000–\$24,999	231	54.5	3.5	47.7–61.2
\$25,000–\$34,999	166	46.7	4.1	38.7–54.7
≥\$35,000	906	25.0	1.5	22.0–27.9

† Confidence interval.

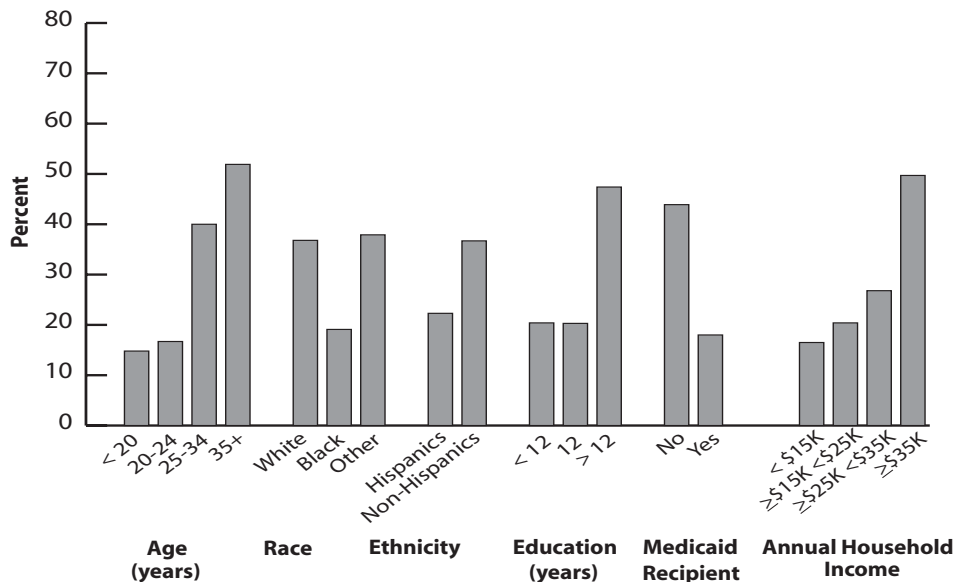


ILLINOIS 2000

Prevalence of Multivitamin Use 4 or More Times per Week During the Month Prior to Pregnancy By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	229	14.8	2.6	9.8–19.9
20–24	438	16.7	1.8	13.0–20.3
25–34	1,041	40.0	1.6	36.9–43.2
≥35	296	51.9	3.1	45.8–58.1
Race				
White	1,549	36.8	1.3	34.2–39.3
Black	391	19.1	2.2	14.8–23.3
All Other	63	37.9	6.5	25.3–50.6
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	425	22.3	2.1	18.2–26.5
No	1,579	36.7	1.3	34.2–39.2
Education, years				
< 12	404	20.4	2.1	16.2–24.5
12	586	20.3	1.8	16.8–23.7
> 12	998	47.4	1.7	44.2–50.7
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,214	43.9	1.5	41.0–46.9
Yes	790	18.0	1.5	15.2–20.9
Annual household income				
≤\$14,999	493	16.5	1.8	13.0–20.0
\$15,000–\$24,999	231	20.4	2.8	14.9–25.8
\$25,000–\$34,999	166	26.8	3.6	19.8–33.9
≥\$35,000	909	49.7	1.8	46.3–53.2

† Confidence interval.



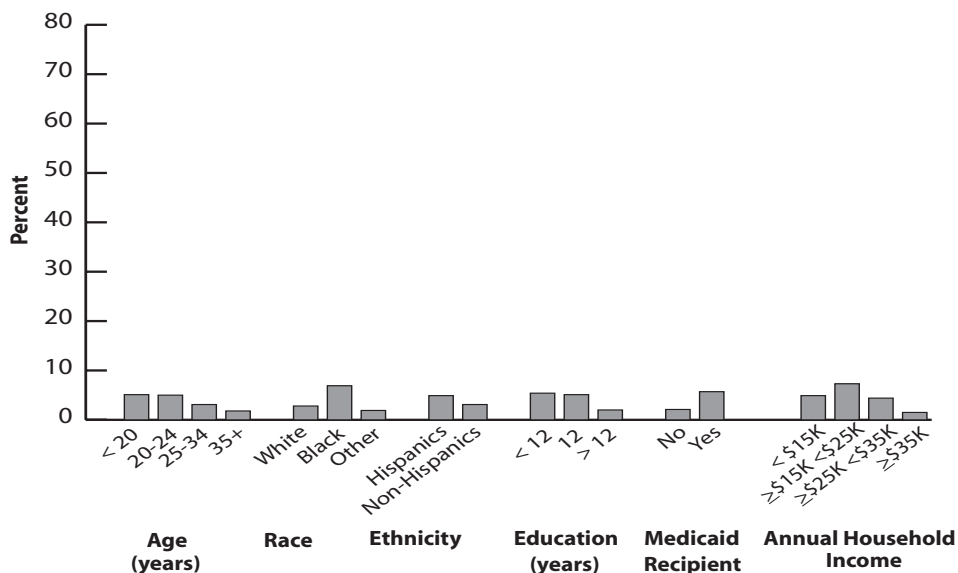
ILLINOIS 2000

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	157	5.1	1.8	1.6– 8.6
20–24	438	5.0	1.1	2.8– 7.1
25–34	1,041	3.1	0.6	1.9– 4.3
≥35	299	1.8	0.8	0.2– 3.4
Race				
White	1,523	2.8	0.5	1.9– 3.8
Black	348	6.9	1.5	4.0– 9.8
All Other	63	1.9	1.9	0.0– 5.7
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	412	4.9	1.2	2.6– 7.2
No	1,523	3.1	0.5	2.2– 4.1
Education, years				
< 12	335	5.4	1.3	2.8– 8.0
12	588	5.1	1.0	3.2– 6.9
> 12	997	2.0	0.5	1.0– 2.9
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,204	2.1	0.5	1.2– 3.0
Yes	731	5.7	0.9	4.0– 7.5
Annual household income				
≤\$14,999	477	4.9	1.0	2.9– 6.9
\$15,000–\$24,999	226	7.3	1.9	3.5– 11.1
\$25,000–\$34,999	162	4.4	1.6	1.2– 7.6
≥\$35,000	906	1.5	0.4	0.6– 2.4

† Confidence interval.



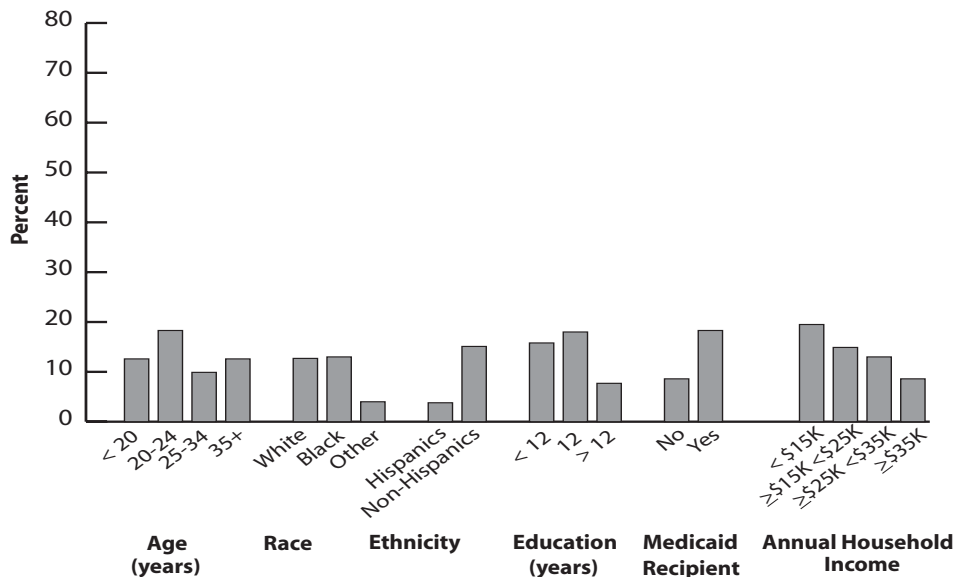
ILLINOIS 2000

Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	223	12.6	2.4	8.0–17.2
20–24	426	18.3	2.0	14.3–22.3
25–34	1,024	9.9	1.0	8.0–11.9
≥35	299	12.6	2.1	8.5–16.6
Race				
White	1,529	12.7	0.9	10.9–14.5
Black	378	13.0	1.9	9.2–16.9
All Other	64	4.0	2.8	0.0– 9.5
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	422	3.8	1.1	1.7– 5.9
No	1,550	15.1	1.0	13.2–17.0
Education, years				
< 12	391	15.8	2.0	11.9–19.8
12	577	18.0	1.7	14.6–21.3
> 12	988	7.7	0.9	6.0– 9.5
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,205	8.6	0.9	6.9–10.3
Yes	767	18.3	1.5	15.4–21.3
Annual household income				
≤\$14,999	476	19.5	2.0	15.7–23.4
\$15,000–\$24,999	228	14.9	2.5	10.1–19.8
\$25,000–\$34,999	163	13.0	2.8	7.5–18.4
≥\$35,000	904	8.6	1.0	6.6–10.5

† Confidence interval.

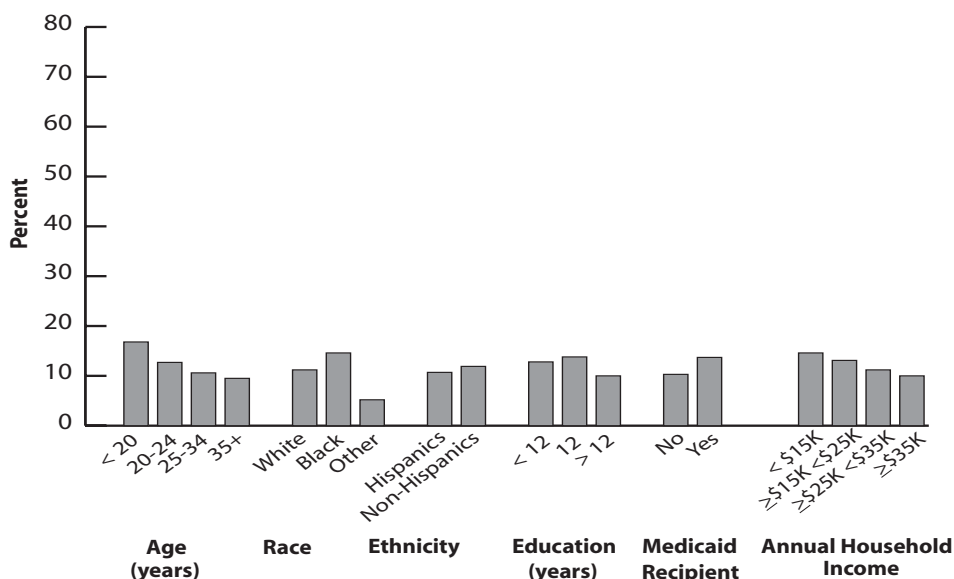


ILLINOIS 2000

Prevalence of Pregnancy-Related Complications That Required a Hospital Stay of at Least 1 Day By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	228	16.8	2.6	11.8–21.9
20–24	435	12.7	1.6	9.5–15.8
25–34	1,035	10.6	1.0	8.8–12.5
≥35	298	9.5	1.7	6.2–12.8
Race				
White	1,543	11.2	0.8	9.7–12.8
Black	388	14.6	1.8	11.0–18.1
All Other	64	5.2	2.7	0.0–10.5
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	423	10.7	1.5	7.7–13.7
No	1,573	11.9	0.8	10.4–13.5
Education, years				
< 12	398	12.8	1.7	9.4–16.2
12	589	13.8	1.4	11.0–16.7
> 12	993	10.0	0.9	8.2–11.8
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,213	10.3	0.9	8.6–12.0
Yes	783	13.7	1.2	11.3–16.2
Annual household income				
≤\$14,999	487	14.6	1.6	11.4–17.8
\$15,000–\$24,999	231	13.1	2.3	8.6–17.6
\$25,000–\$34,999	165	11.2	2.5	6.2–16.2
≥\$35,000	910	10.0	1.0	8.1–11.9

† Confidence interval.



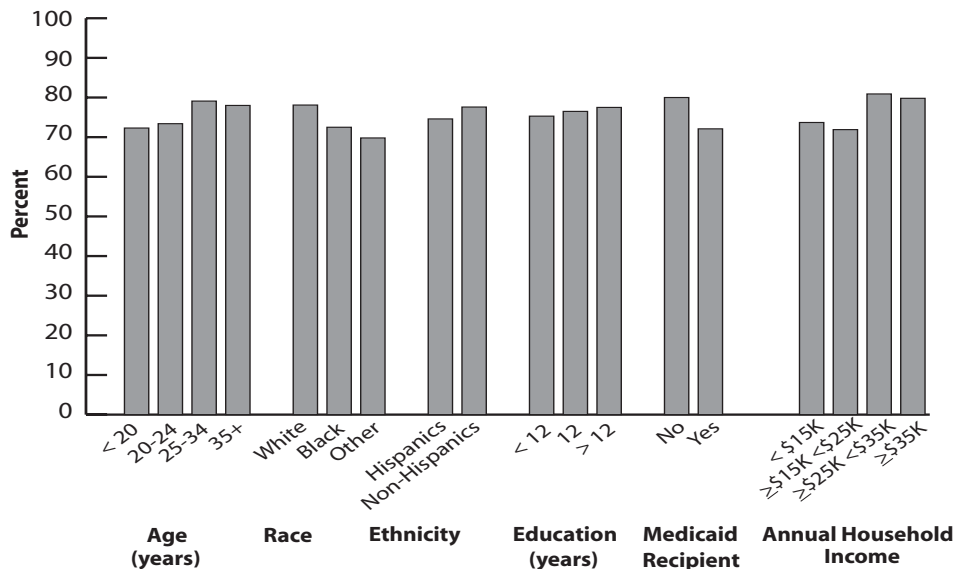
ILLINOIS 2000

Prevalence of Checkups Within 1 Week of Hospital Discharge for Infants Discharged Within 48 Hours By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	110	72.3	4.4	63.7–80.9
20–24	257	73.4	2.9	67.7–79.1
25–34	611	79.1	1.7	75.8–82.4
≥35	161	78.0	3.4	71.4–84.7
Race				
White	924	78.1	1.4	75.3–80.8
Black	170	72.5	3.6	65.4–79.5
All Other	45 ^{††}	69.8	7.1	55.8–83.7
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	259	74.6	2.8	69.0–80.1
No	880	77.6	1.4	74.8–80.5
Education, years				
< 12	214	75.3	3.2	69.1–81.5
12	325	76.5	2.4	71.8–81.3
> 12	590	77.5	1.8	74.1–81.0
Medicaid recipient				
No	717	80.0	1.5	77.0–82.9
Yes	422	72.1	2.3	67.6–76.6
Annual household income				
≤\$14,999	261	73.7	2.9	68.1–79.3
\$15,000–\$24,999	134	71.9	4.0	64.0–79.7
\$25,000–\$34,999	105	80.9	4.0	73.1–88.7
≥\$35,000	545	79.8	1.7	76.4–83.3

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.

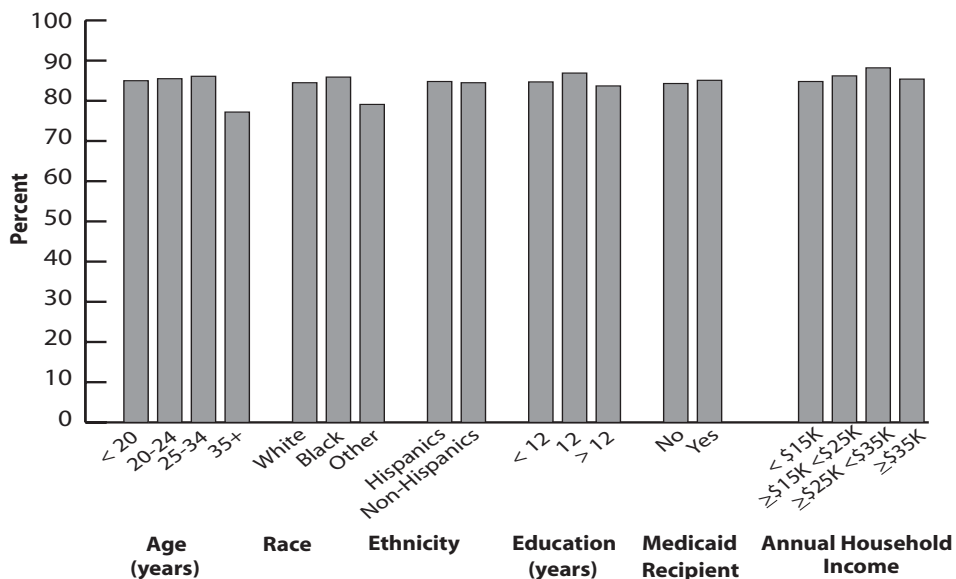


ILLINOIS 2000

Prevalence of Postpartum Contraceptive Use By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	227	85.0	2.6	79.9–90.1
20–24	434	85.5	1.8	81.9–89.0
25–34	1,032	86.1	1.1	83.9–88.4
≥35	293	77.2	2.7	71.9–82.4
Race				
White	1,537	84.5	1.0	82.6–86.4
Black	386	85.9	2.0	81.9–89.9
All Other	62	79.1	5.5	68.3–89.9
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	416	84.8	1.9	81.1–88.5
No	1,570	84.5	1.0	82.6–86.5
Education, years				
< 12	395	84.7	2.0	80.7–88.6
12	580	86.9	1.5	84.0–89.8
> 12	995	83.7	1.2	81.3–86.1
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,212	84.3	1.1	82.1–86.4
Yes	774	85.1	1.4	82.3–87.9
Annual household income				
≤\$14,999	483	84.8	1.8	81.2–88.4
\$15,000–\$24,999	228	86.2	2.4	81.5–90.9
\$25,000–\$34,999	166	88.2	2.5	83.2–93.2
≥\$35,000	910	85.4	1.2	83.0–87.8

† Confidence interval.



State Exhibits

Louisiana

PRAMS 2000 Surveillance Report

LOUISIANA 2000

Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population[§]

Characteristic	Population Size	Percentage	Respondents
Age, years			
< 20	11,283	17.1	411
20–24	21,228	32.1	692
25–34	27,823	42.1	1,005
≥ 35	5,827	8.8	216
Race			
White	37,006	55.9	1,232
Black	27,616	41.7	1,056
American Indian	382	0.6	5
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,017	1.5	29
Other Nonwhite	136	0.2	2
Hispanic ethnicity			
Yes	1,495	2.3	40
No	64,574	97.7	2,283
Education, years			
< 12	15,525	23.5	530
12	24,578	37.2	851
> 12	25,947	39.3	940
Marital status			
Married	35,935	54.4	1,242
Unmarried	30,151	45.6	1,080
Birthweight			
Low (< 2,500 g)	6,264	9.5	880
Normal (≥ 2,500 g)	59,908	90.5	1,442
Parity			
1st birth	26,560	40.2	1,007
2nd or later	39,511	59.8	1,314
Total	66,175		2,324

	Estimated Population Size	95% CI [†]	Percentage	95% CI [†]	Respondents
Annual household income [‡]					
≤ \$15,999	23,718	21,969– 25,467	41.1	38.4–43.8	846
\$16,000–\$24,999	6,940	5,932–7,949	12.0	10.3–13.7	252
\$25,000–\$39,999	9,567	8,439– 10,694	16.6	14.6–18.5	343
≥ \$40,000	17,531	16,177– 18,886	30.4	28.0–32.8	588
In crowded household (>1 person/room)	8,735	7,523–9,947	13.9	12.0–15.8	2,191

[†] Confidence interval.

[‡] Missing ≥ 10% data.

[§] PRAMS-eligible population is defined as state residents who had in-state births.

Sources: Figures for “Annual household income” and “In crowded household” are estimated from the PRAMS sample; all other figures are population percentages compiled from state birth certificate data.

LOUISIANA 2000

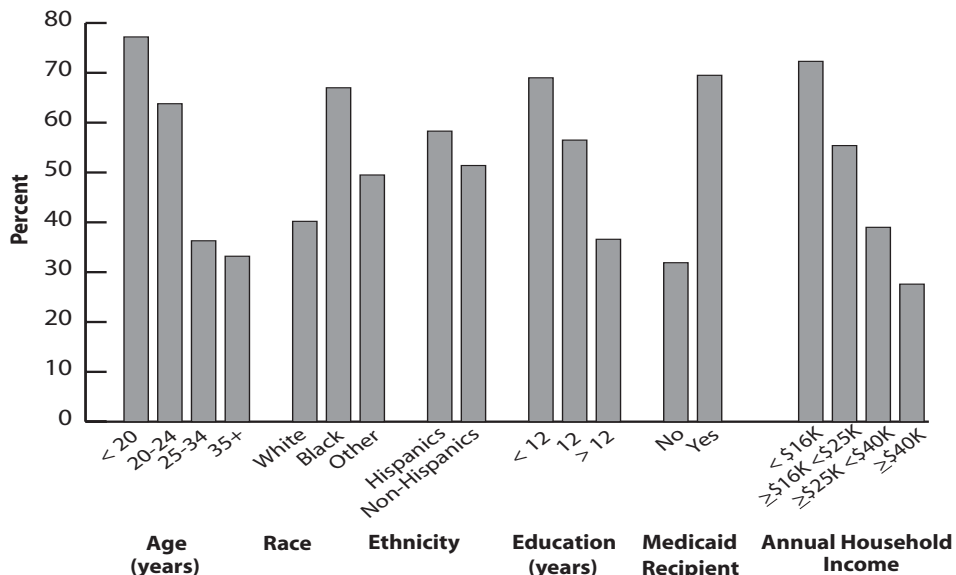
Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	401	77.2	2.8	71.8–82.7
20–24	671	63.8	2.2	59.4–68.2
25–34	972	36.3	1.9	32.5–40.0
≥35	208	33.2	4.1	25.1–41.3
Race				
White	1,202	40.2	1.6	37.1–43.4
Black	1,016	67.0	2.1	62.9–71.1
All Other	34††	49.5	10.2	29.4–69.5
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	39††	58.3	9.0	40.7–75.9
No	2,212	51.4	1.3	48.8–54.0
Education, years				
< 12	513	69.0	2.7	63.7–74.3
12	824	56.5	2.1	52.4–60.6
> 12	913	36.6	1.9	32.8–40.4
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,034	31.9	1.7	28.5–35.3
Yes	1,218	69.5	1.7	66.1–72.9
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	814	72.3	2.0	68.3–76.3
\$16,000–\$24,999	246	55.4	3.9	47.8–63.1
\$25,000–\$39,999	336	39.0	3.3	32.6–45.3
≥\$40,000	571	27.6	2.2	23.3–31.9

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



LOUISIANA 2000

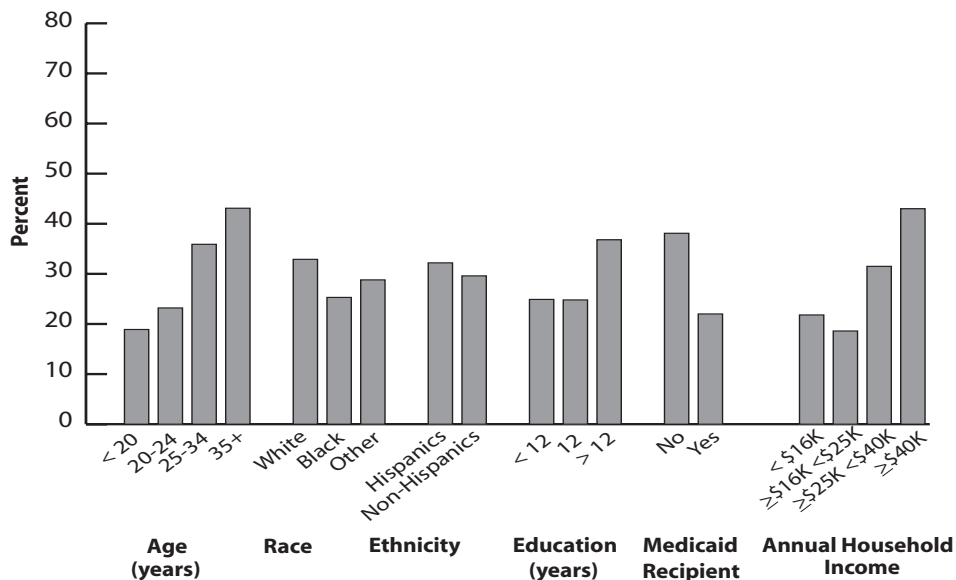
Prevalence of Multivitamin Use 4 or More Times per Week During the Month Prior to Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	404	18.9	2.7	13.7–24.1
20–24	685	23.2	2.0	19.3–27.1
25–34	994	35.9	1.8	32.3–39.5
≥35	214	43.1	4.2	34.8–51.3
Race				
White	1,223	32.9	1.5	30.0–35.9
Black	1,038	25.3	1.9	21.6–29.1
All Other	36 ^{††}	28.8	9.0	11.2–46.4
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	40 ^{††}	32.2	8.7	15.1–49.3
No	2,256	29.6	1.2	27.3–32.0
Education, years				
< 12	519	24.9	2.6	19.9–29.9
12	842	24.8	1.8	21.3–28.4
> 12	933	36.8	1.9	33.1–40.5
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,051	38.1	1.7	34.7–41.5
Yes	1,246	22.0	1.6	18.9–25.0
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	839	21.8	1.9	18.0–25.5
\$16,000–\$24,999	251	18.6	3.0	12.7–24.5
\$25,000–\$39,999	340	31.5	3.1	25.5–37.5
≥\$40,000	582	43.0	2.3	38.4–47.6

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



LOUISIANA 2000

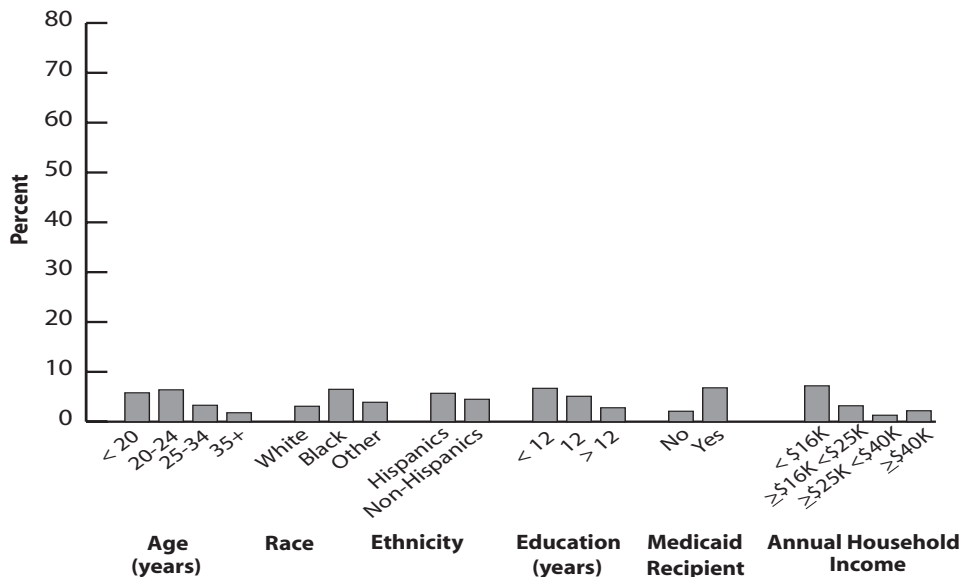
Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	397	5.8	1.5	2.9– 8.6
20–24	672	6.4	1.2	4.1– 8.8
25–34	990	3.3	0.7	1.9– 4.8
≥35	211	1.8	1.2	0.0– 4.1
Race				
White	1,212	3.1	0.6	2.0– 4.3
Black	1,024	6.5	1.1	4.4– 8.6
All Other	34††	3.9	3.5	0.0–10.7
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	39††	5.7	3.9	0.0–13.3
No	2,230	4.5	0.6	3.4– 5.6
Education, years				
< 12	513	6.7	1.4	3.9– 9.5
12	829	5.1	1.0	3.3– 7.0
> 12	925	2.8	0.7	1.4– 4.2
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,046	2.1	0.6	1.0– 3.2
Yes	1,224	6.8	0.9	5.0– 8.7
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	824	7.2	1.2	4.9– 9.6
\$16,000–\$24,999	249	3.2	1.5	0.2– 6.2
\$25,000–\$39,999	337	1.3	0.7	0.0– 2.7
≥\$40,000	581	2.2	0.7	0.8– 3.7

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



LOUISIANA 2000

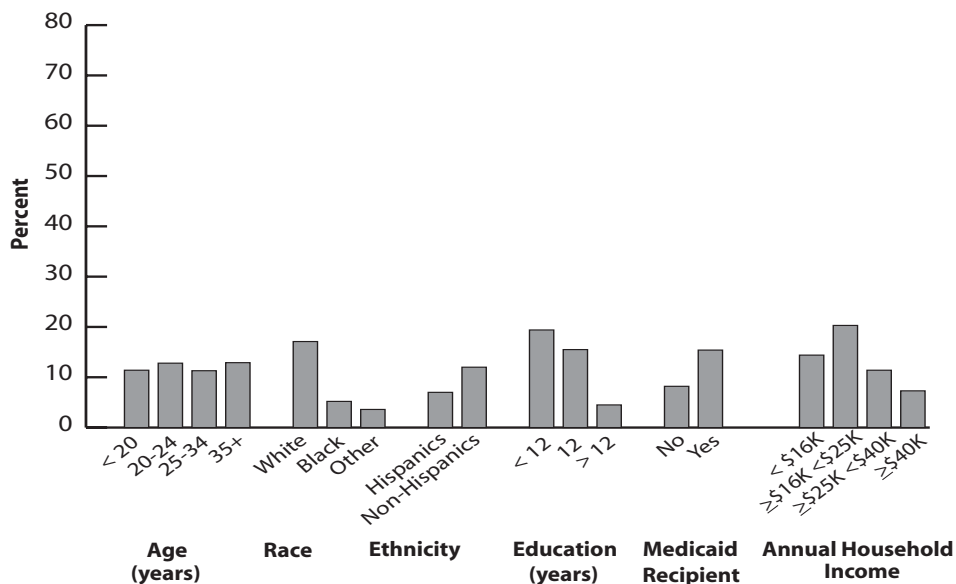
Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	397	11.4	2.0	7.5–15.2
20–24	672	12.8	1.5	9.8–15.8
25–34	980	11.3	1.3	8.9–13.8
≥35	207	12.9	3.0	7.0–18.7
Race				
White	1,196	17.1	1.3	14.7–19.6
Black	1,025	5.2	1.0	3.3– 7.2
All Other	35 ^{††}	3.6	3.3	0.0–10.2
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	38 ^{††}	7.0	4.7	0.0–16.1
No	2,217	12.0	0.9	10.4–13.7
Education, years				
< 12	498	19.4	2.3	14.9–23.9
12	827	15.5	1.5	12.5–18.5
> 12	929	4.5	0.8	3.0– 6.1
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,047	8.2	1.0	6.3–10.2
Yes	1,209	15.4	1.3	12.8–18.0
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	813	14.4	1.6	11.3–17.5
\$16,000–\$24,999	248	20.3	3.2	14.1–26.5
\$25,000–\$39,999	332	11.4	2.1	7.3–15.5
≥\$40,000	580	7.3	1.2	4.9– 9.8

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



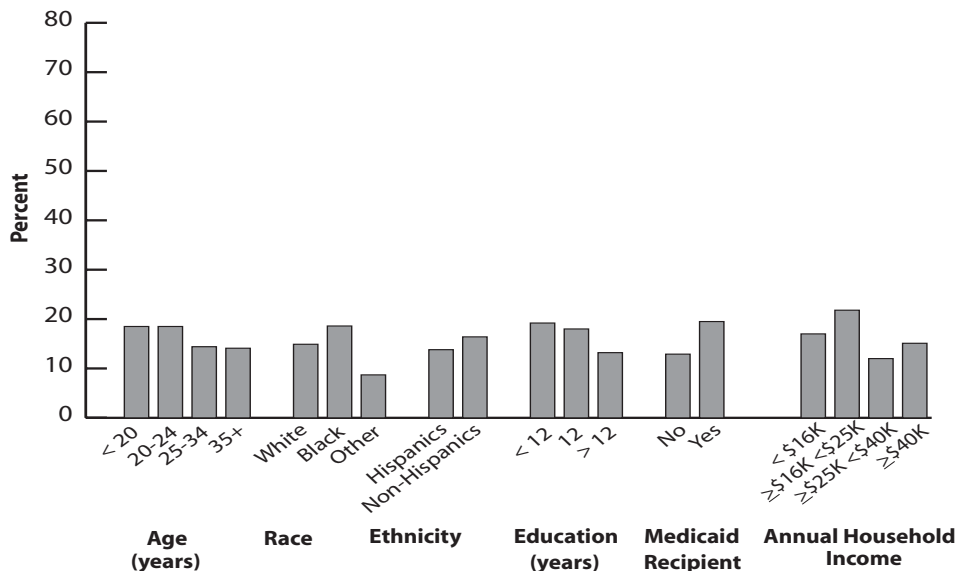
LOUISIANA 2000

Prevalence of Pregnancy-Related Complications That Required a Hospital Stay of at Least 1 Day By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	408	18.5	2.5	13.7–23.3
20–24	678	18.5	1.8	15.0–22.0
25–34	990	14.4	1.3	11.8–17.0
≥35	212	14.1	2.8	8.6–19.6
Race				
White	1,218	14.9	1.1	12.7–17.1
Black	1,034	18.6	1.6	15.3–21.8
All Other	36 ^{††}	8.7	5.2	0.0–18.8
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	37 ^{††}	13.8	6.2	1.6–25.9
No	2,250	16.4	0.9	14.5–18.2
Education, years				
< 12	518	19.2	2.2	14.8–23.6
12	842	18.0	1.6	14.9–21.1
> 12	925	13.2	1.3	10.7–15.7
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,053	12.9	1.2	10.7–15.2
Yes	1,235	19.5	1.4	16.6–22.3
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	826	17.0	1.7	13.8–20.3
\$16,000–\$24,999	251	21.8	3.3	15.4–28.2
\$25,000–\$39,999	340	12.0	2.0	8.1–16.0
≥\$40,000	583	15.1	1.7	11.8–18.3

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



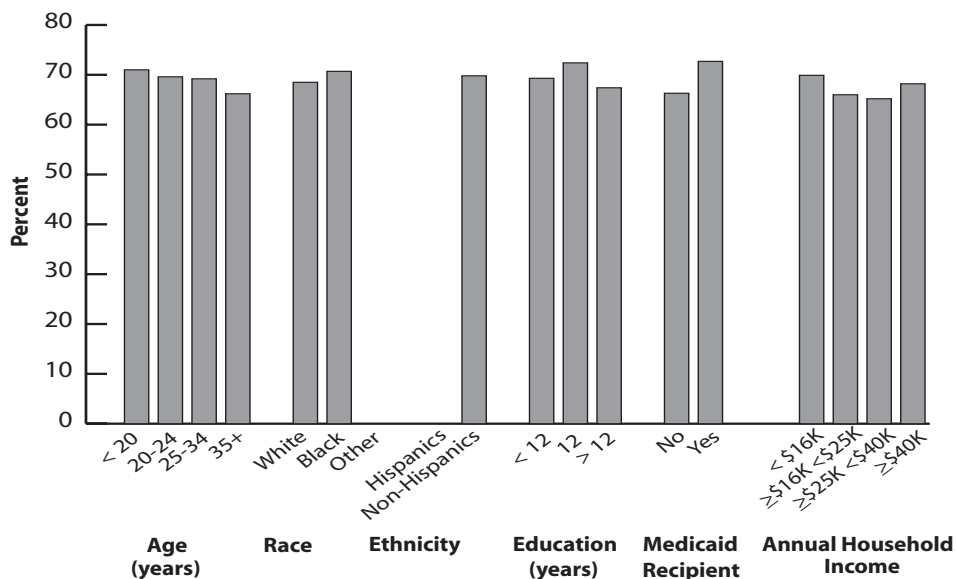
LOUISIANA 2000

Prevalence of Checkups Within 1 Week of Hospital Discharge for Infants Discharged Within 48 Hours By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	116	71.0	4.4	62.3–79.7
20–24	257	69.6	3.0	63.8–75.4
25–34	434	69.2	2.3	64.6–73.7
≥35	64	66.2	6.1	54.2–78.2
Race				
White	607	68.5	1.9	64.7–72.2
Black	253	70.7	3.0	64.9–76.5
All Other	11	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	16	/	/	/
No	855	69.8	1.6	66.6–73.0
Education, years				
< 12	160	69.3	3.8	61.8–76.7
12	306	72.4	2.6	67.2–77.5
> 12	404	67.4	2.4	62.7–72.1
Medicaid recipient				
No	490	66.3	2.2	62.0–70.6
Yes	381	72.7	2.4	68.0–77.4
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	249	69.9	3.1	63.8–75.9
\$16,000–\$24,999	92	66.0	5.2	55.9–76.0
\$25,000–\$39,999	156	65.2	3.9	57.5–72.9
≥\$40,000	289	68.2	2.8	62.7–73.7

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.



LOUISIANA 2000

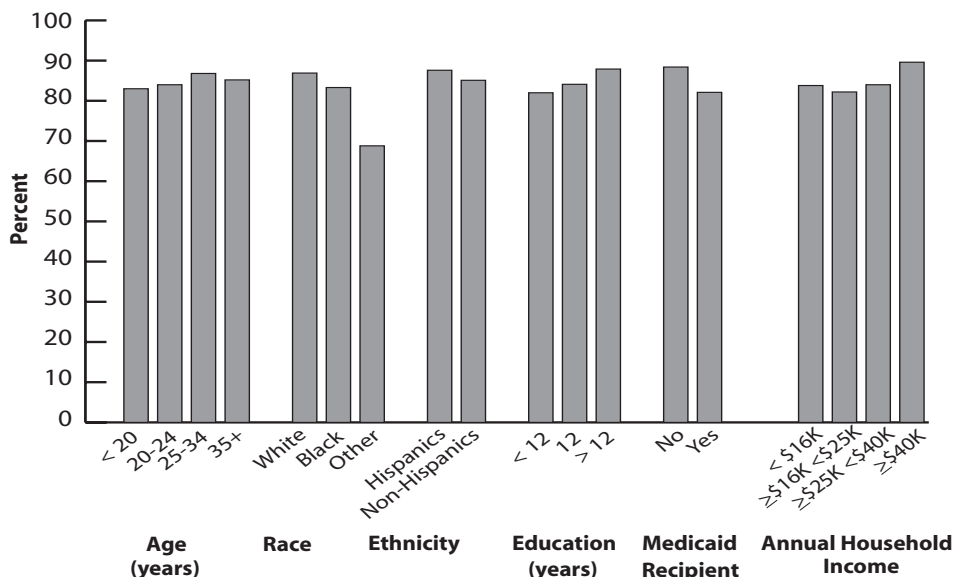
Prevalence of Postpartum Contraceptive Use By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	401	83.0	2.5	78.2–87.8
20–24	683	84.0	1.8	80.5–87.5
25–34	981	86.8	1.3	84.2–89.4
≥35	207	85.2	3.1	79.2–91.2
Race				
White	1,212	86.9	1.1	84.8–89.1
Black	1,029	83.3	1.6	80.1–86.5
All Other	31 ^{††}	68.8	10.1	49.0–88.5
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	39 ^{††}	87.6	5.9	76.1–99.1
No	2,232	85.1	1.0	83.2–87.0
Education, years				
< 12	518	82.0	2.2	77.7–86.4
12	830	84.1	1.6	80.9–87.2
> 12	921	87.9	1.3	85.3–90.4
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,045	88.4	1.2	86.2–90.7
Yes	1,227	82.1	1.5	79.3–85.0
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	829	83.8	1.7	80.4–87.1
\$16,000–\$24,999	249	82.2	3.1	76.1–88.3
\$25,000–\$39,999	338	84.0	2.4	79.3–88.8
≥\$40,000	580	89.6	1.4	86.8–92.5

† Confidence interval.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



State Exhibits

Maine

PRAMS 2000 Surveillance Report

MAINE 2000

Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population[§]

Characteristic	Population Size	Percentage	Respondents
Age, years			
< 20	1,257	9.6	108
20–24	3,264	25.0	267
25–34	6,790	52.0	599
≥ 35	1,742	13.3	178
Race			
White	12,621	96.8	1,122
Black	109	0.8	6
American Indian	117	0.9	6
Asian/Pacific Islander	179	1.4	15
Other Nonwhite	6	0.0	1
Hispanic ethnicity			
Yes	128	1.0	8
No	12,920	99.0	1,144
Education, years			
< 12	1,445	11.2	125
12	4,766	36.8	403
> 12	6,724	52.0	615
Marital status			
Married	8,947	68.6	816
Unmarried	4,099	31.4	336
Birthweight			
Low (< 2,500 g)	688	5.3	380
Normal (≥ 2,500 g)	12,360	94.7	771
Parity			
1st birth	5,751	44.2	544
2nd or later	7,264	55.8	605
Total	13,053		1,152

	Estimated Population Size	95% CI [†]	Percentage	95% CI [†]	Respondents
Annual household income					
≤ \$15,999	3,654	3,246–4,063	29.1	26.0–32.2	307
\$16,000–\$24,999	1,459	1,189–1,730	11.6	9.5–13.8	134
\$25,000–\$39,999	2,621	2,280–2,962	20.9	18.2–23.6	234
≥ \$40,000	4,811	4,422–5,201	38.3	35.1–41.6	431
In crowded household (>1 person/room)	996	760–1,233	7.8	6.0– 9.6	1,121

† Confidence interval.

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

Sources: Figures for “Annual household income” and “In crowded household” are estimated from the PRAMS sample; all other figures are population percentages compiled from state birth certificate data.

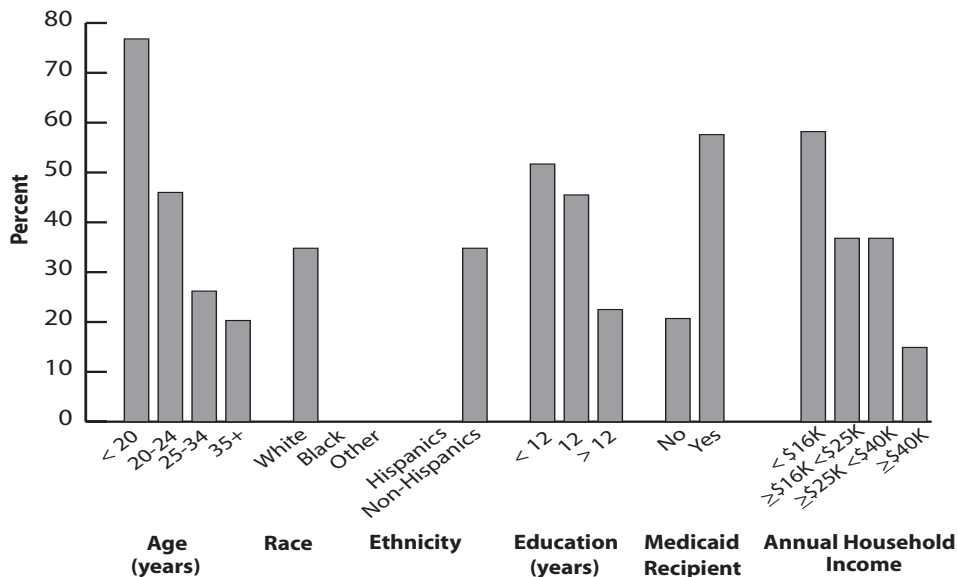
MAINE 2000

Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	108	76.8	5.0	66.9–86.7
20–24	267	46.0	3.5	39.2–52.7
25–34	592	26.2	2.0	22.2–30.2
≥35	176	20.3	3.6	13.3–27.3
Race				
White	1,113	34.8	1.6	31.6–38.0
Black	6	/	/	/
All Other	22	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	8	/	/	/
No	1,135	34.8	1.6	31.6–38.0
Education, years				
< 12	125	51.7	5.3	41.3–62.1
12	401	45.5	2.8	40.1–50.9
> 12	608	22.5	1.9	18.8–26.3
Medicaid recipient				
No	721	20.7	1.7	17.3–24.0
Yes	422	57.6	2.8	52.2–63.0
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	305	58.2	3.3	51.8–64.6
\$16,000–\$24,999	134	36.8	4.8	27.3–46.3
\$25,000–\$39,999	230	36.8	3.6	29.7–43.9
≥\$40,000	429	14.9	1.9	11.1–18.7

† Confidence interval.
/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.

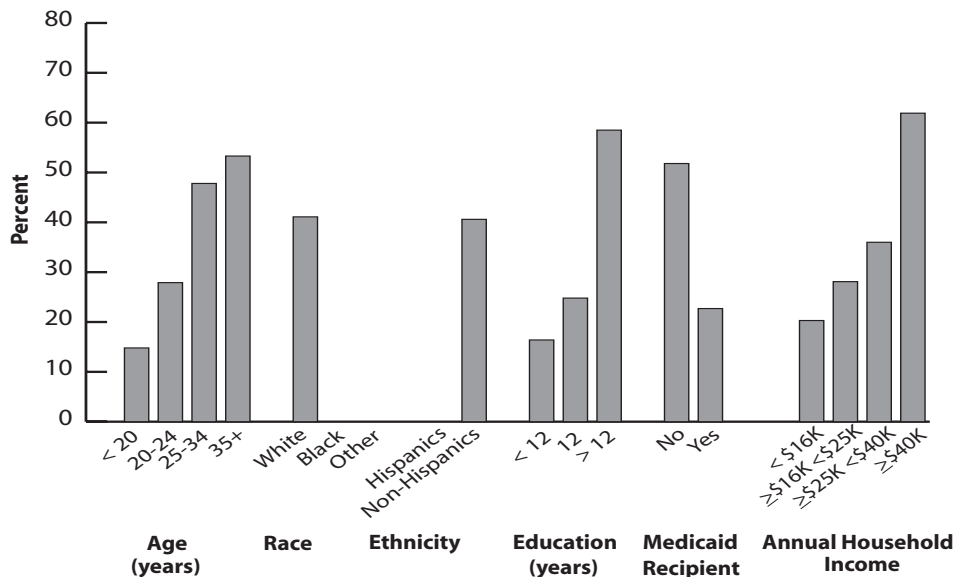


MAINE 2000

Prevalence of Multivitamin Use 4 or More Times per Week During the Month Prior to Pregnancy By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	108	14.8	4.1	6.7–22.9
20–24	267	27.9	3.1	21.8–34.0
25–34	599	47.8	2.3	43.3–52.2
≥35	176	53.3	4.4	44.6–62.0
Race				
White	1,120	41.1	1.7	37.8–44.3
Black	6	/	/	/
All Other	22	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	8	/	/	/
No	1,142	40.6	1.6	37.4–43.8
Education, years				
< 12	125	16.4	3.9	8.7–24.1
12	402	24.8	2.4	20.1–29.5
> 12	614	58.5	2.2	54.1–62.9
Medicaid recipient				
No	727	51.8	2.1	47.7–55.9
Yes	423	22.7	2.3	18.2–27.3
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	307	20.3	2.6	15.1–25.4
\$16,000–\$24,999	134	28.1	4.5	19.4–36.9
\$25,000–\$39,999	234	36.0	3.5	29.0–42.9
≥\$40,000	429	61.9	2.6	56.8–67.0

† Confidence interval.
/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.



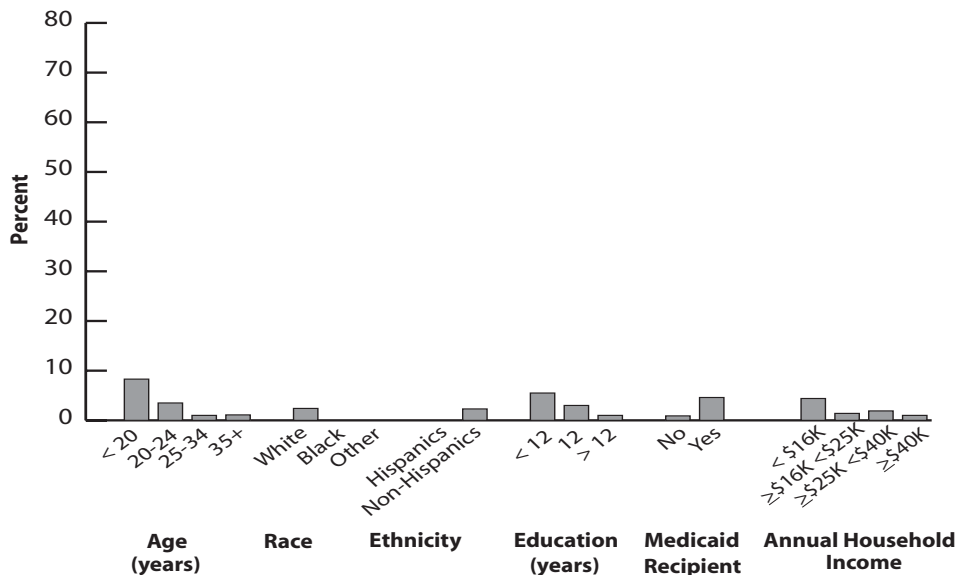
MAINE 2000

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	108	8.3	3.2	1.9–14.6
20–24	265	3.5	1.3	1.0– 6.0
25–34	596	1.0	0.5	0.1– 2.0
≥35	178	1.1	0.8	0.0– 2.7
Race				
White	1,117	2.4	0.5	1.3– 3.4
Black	6	/	/	/
All Other	22	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	8	/	/	/
No	1,139	2.3	0.5	1.3– 3.3
Education, years				
< 12	125	5.5	2.4	0.7–10.2
12	401	3.0	0.9	1.2– 4.8
> 12	612	1.0	0.5	0.1– 1.9
Medicaid recipient				
No	727	0.9	0.4	0.1– 1.7
Yes	420	4.6	1.2	2.3– 6.9
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	305	4.4	1.4	1.7– 7.1
\$16,000–\$24,999	134	1.4	1.1	0.0– 3.6
\$25,000–\$39,999	233	1.9	1.1	0.0– 4.0
≥\$40,000	430	1.0	0.6	0.0– 2.2

† Confidence interval.
/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.



MAINE 2000

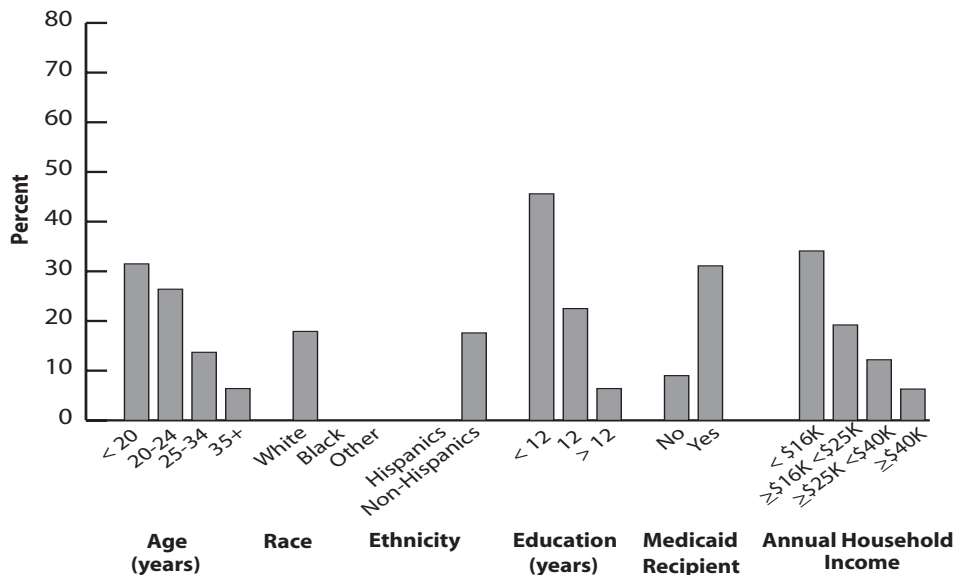
Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	108	31.5	5.4	20.9–42.1
20–24	258	26.4	3.1	20.3–32.6
25–34	592	13.7	1.6	10.6–16.9
≥35	176	6.4	2.1	2.3–10.6
Race				
White	1,105	17.9	1.3	15.3–20.6
Black	5	/	/	/
All Other	22	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	8	/	/	/
No	1,126	17.6	1.3	15.0–20.2
Education, years				
< 12	123	45.6	5.3	35.2–56.0
12	394	22.5	2.3	18.0–27.1
> 12	609	6.4	1.1	4.2– 8.6
Medicaid recipient				
No	720	9.0	1.2	6.6–11.4
Yes	414	31.1	2.6	26.0–36.3
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	299	34.1	3.2	27.9–40.3
\$16,000–\$24,999	132	19.2	3.9	11.5–26.9
\$25,000–\$39,999	233	12.2	2.5	7.3–17.0
≥\$40,000	426	6.3	1.4	3.6– 8.9

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.

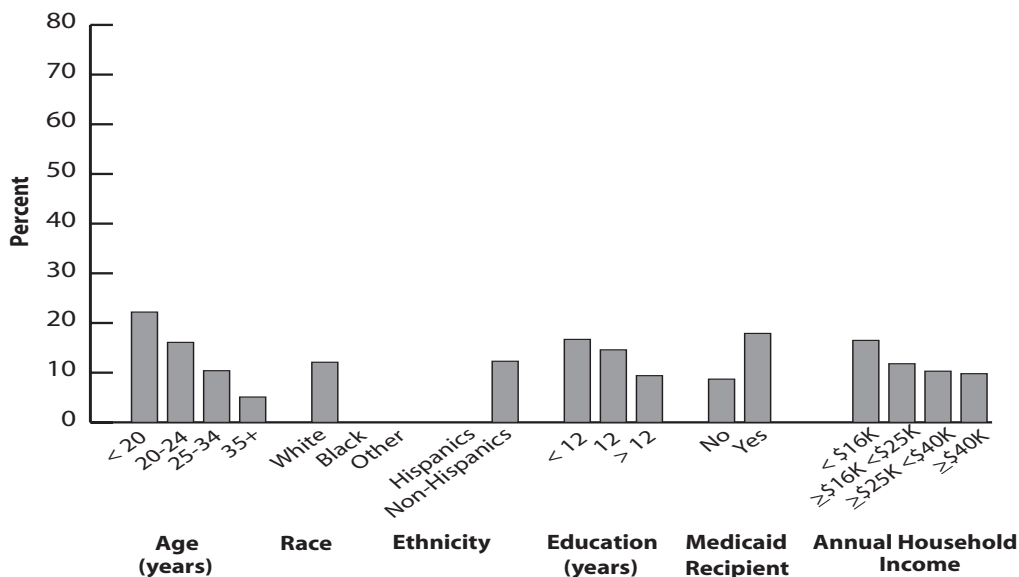


MAINE 2000

Prevalence of Pregnancy-Related Complications That Required a Hospital Stay of at Least 1 Day By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	108	22.2	4.7	13.0–31.5
20–24	266	16.1	2.5	11.3–21.0
25–34	594	10.4	1.3	8.0–12.9
≥35	178	5.1	1.2	2.7–7.5
Race				
White	1,116	12.1	1.0	10.1–14.2
Black	6	/	/	/
All Other	22	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	8	/	/	/
No	1,138	12.3	1.0	10.3–14.3
Education, years				
< 12	125	16.7	3.8	9.3–24.2
12	399	14.6	1.9	11.0–18.3
> 12	613	9.4	1.1	7.2–11.6
Medicaid recipient				
No	725	8.7	1.0	6.7–10.7
Yes	421	17.9	2.0	13.9–21.9
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	305	16.5	2.3	12.0–21.1
\$16,000–\$24,999	134	11.8	3.0	6.0–17.6
\$25,000–\$39,999	233	10.3	2.0	6.3–14.3
≥\$40,000	429	9.8	1.4	7.0–12.6

† Confidence interval.
/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.



MAINE 2000

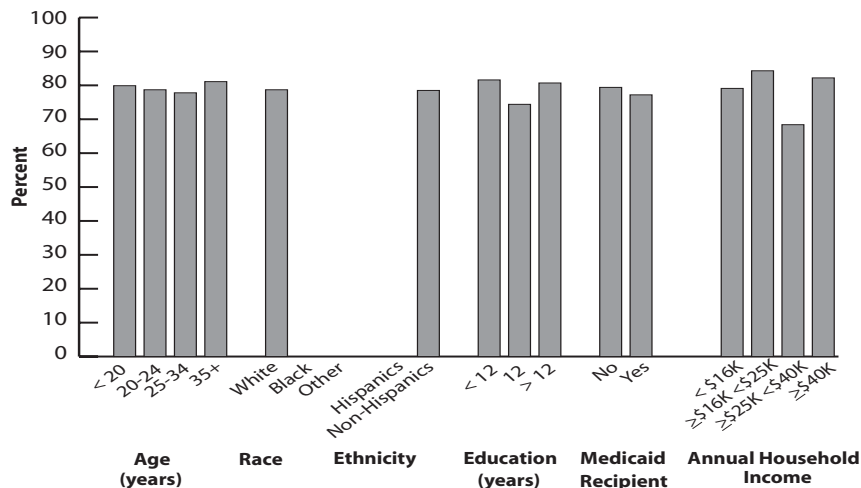
Prevalence of Checkups Within 1 Week of Hospital Discharge for Infants Discharged Within 48 Hours By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	50 ^{††}	79.9	6.1	68.1–91.8
20–24	130	78.7	3.6	71.6–85.9
25–34	308	77.8	2.4	73.1–82.6
≥35	76	81.1	4.8	71.7–90.4
Race				
White	546	78.7	1.8	75.1–82.2
Black	3	/	/	/
All Other	15	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	4	/	/	/
No	560	78.5	1.8	75.0–82.0
Education, years				
< 12	63	81.6	5.3	71.3–92.0
12	211	74.4	3.1	68.4–80.5
> 12	284	80.7	2.3	76.1–85.3
Medicaid recipient				
No	371	79.4	2.1	75.3–83.6
Yes	193	77.2	3.2	71.0–83.4
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	148	79.1	3.5	72.2–86.0
\$16,000–\$24,999	67	84.3	4.6	75.3–93.2
\$25,000–\$39,999	99	68.4	4.7	59.2–77.6
≥\$40,000	232	82.2	2.5	77.3–87.2

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.

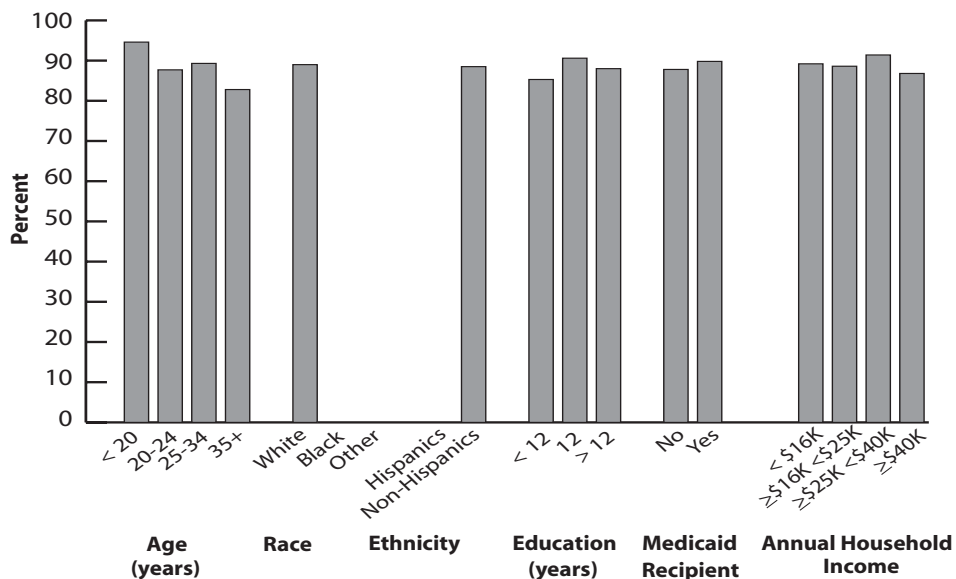


MAINE 2000

Prevalence of Postpartum Contraceptive Use By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	108	94.6	2.2	90.3–98.9
20–24	266	87.7	2.3	83.2–92.2
25–34	594	89.3	1.4	86.6–92.1
≥35	176	82.8	3.4	76.1–89.5
Race				
White	1,114	89.0	1.1	87.0–91.1
Black	6	/	/	/
All Other	22	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	8	/	/	/
No	1,136	88.5	1.1	86.4–90.6
Education, years				
< 12	125	85.3	3.7	78.2–92.5
12	400	90.6	1.6	87.4–93.7
> 12	610	88.0	1.5	85.1–90.9
Medicaid recipient				
No	723	87.8	1.4	85.1–90.4
Yes	421	89.8	1.7	86.5–93.1
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	307	89.2	2.0	85.2–93.1
\$16,000–\$24,999	132	88.6	3.2	82.3–94.8
\$25,000–\$39,999	231	91.4	2.1	87.3–95.5
≥\$40,000	429	86.8	1.8	83.2–90.4

† Confidence interval.
/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.



State Exhibits

Nebraska

PRAMS 2000 Surveillance Report

NEBRASKA 2000

Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population[§]

Characteristic	Population Size	Percentage	Respondents
Age, years			
< 20	2,460	10.1	251
20–24	6,001	24.8	564
25–34	12,921	53.3	1,103
≥ 35	2,855	11.8	213
Race			
White	21,616	89.2	1,311
Black	1,348	5.6	337
American Indian	426	1.8	170
Asian/Pacific Islander	572	2.4	267
Other Nonwhite	262	1.1	45
Hispanic ethnicity			
Yes	2,563	11.0	461
No	20,661	89.0	1,620
Education, years			
< 12	3,754	15.5	532
12	6,726	27.8	598
> 12	13,722	56.7	998
Marital status			
Married	17,626	72.7	1,388
Unmarried	6,611	27.3	743
Birthweight			
Low (< 2,500 g)	1,459	6.0	137
Normal (≥ 2,500 g)	22,772	94.0	1,992
Parity			
1st birth	9,419	38.9	859
2nd or later	14,818	61.1	1,272
Total	24,237		2,131

	Estimated Population Size	95% CI [†]	Percentage	95% CI [†]	Respondents
Annual household income [‡]					
≤ \$15,999	5,069	4,567–5,571	24.9	22.6–27.3	597
\$16,000–\$24,999	2,440	2,056–2,825	12.0	10.1–13.9	227
\$25,000–\$39,999	3,843	3,364–4,322	18.9	16.6–21.2	271
≥ \$40,000	8,984	8,383–9,585	44.2	41.3–47.1	585
In crowded household (>1 person/room)	1,811	1,540–2,083	7.7	6.5– 8.8	2,043

[†] Confidence interval.

[‡] Missing ≥ 10% data.

[§] PRAMS-eligible population is defined as state residents who had in-state births.

Sources: Figures for “Annual household income” and “In crowded household” are estimated from the PRAMS sample; all other figures are population percentages compiled from state birth certificate data.

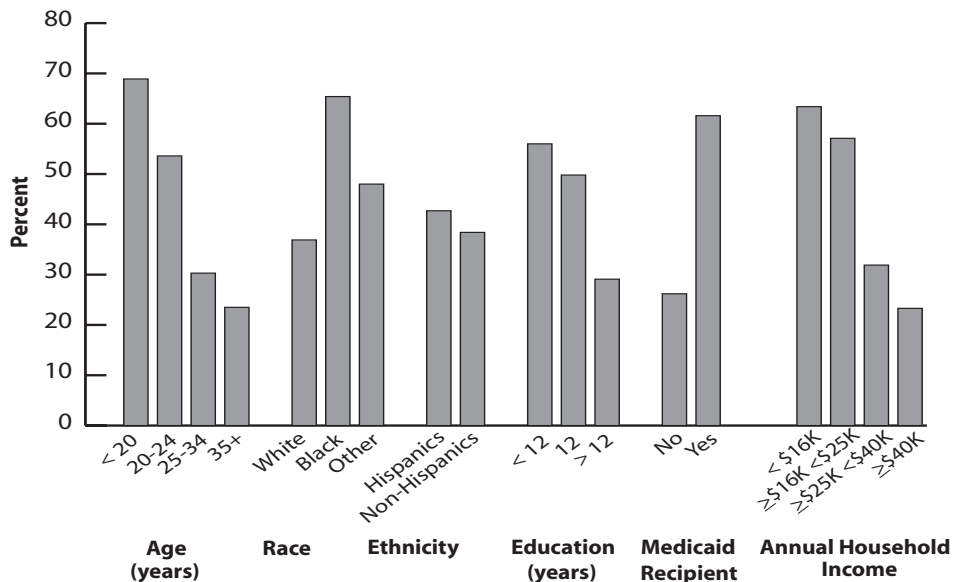
NEBRASKA 2000

Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	246	68.9	3.8	61.5–76.3
20–24	550	53.6	2.7	48.2–58.9
25–34	1,090	30.3	1.7	27.1–33.6
≥35	211	23.5	3.4	16.8–30.1
Race				
White	1,297	36.9	1.4	34.1–39.7
Black	329	65.4	2.3	61.0–69.9
All Other	470	48.0	2.4	43.4–52.7
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	453	42.7	2.1	38.5–46.8
No	1,594	38.4	1.5	35.5–41.2
Education, years				
< 12	517	56.0	2.8	50.5–61.5
12	589	49.8	2.6	44.6–55.0
> 12	988	29.1	1.6	25.9–32.4
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,102	26.2	1.5	23.2–29.2
Yes	995	61.6	2.0	57.7–65.5
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	590	63.4	2.6	58.3–68.6
\$16,000–\$24,999	224	57.1	4.2	48.9–65.2
\$25,000–\$39,999	271	31.9	3.3	25.5–38.2
≥\$40,000	581	23.3	1.9	19.5–27.1

† Confidence interval.



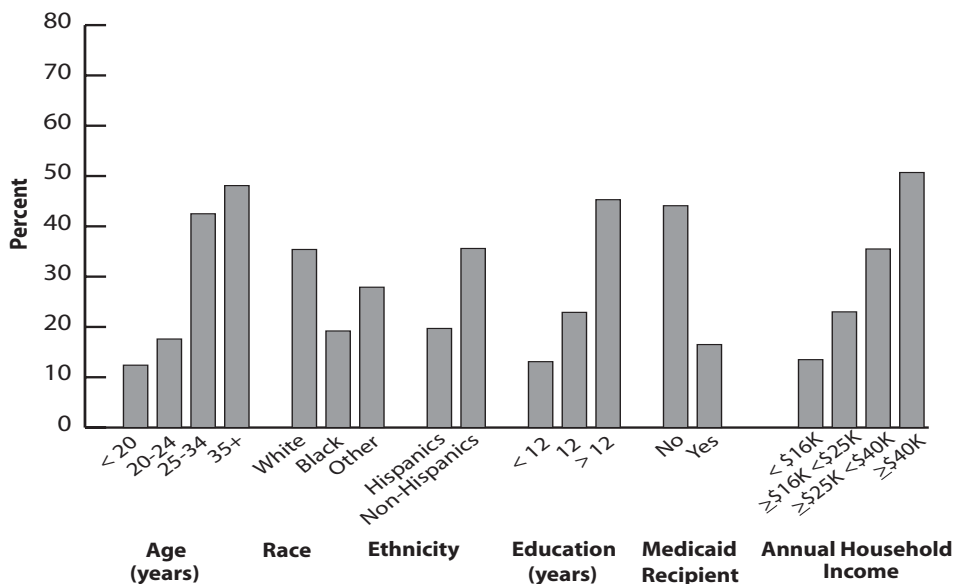
NEBRASKA 2000

Prevalence of Multivitamin Use 4 or More Times per Week During the Month Prior to Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	251	12.4	2.5	7.4–17.4
20–24	561	17.6	2.0	13.6–21.6
25–34	1,094	42.5	1.8	38.9–46.1
≥35	212	48.1	4.0	40.1–56.0
Race				
White	1,304	35.4	1.4	32.6–38.2
Black	336	19.2	1.9	15.5–22.8
All Other	477	27.9	2.6	22.9–32.9
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	456	19.7	1.7	16.4–23.0
No	1,612	35.6	1.4	32.7–38.4
Education, years				
< 12	525	13.1	1.6	9.9–16.2
12	595	22.9	2.2	18.6–27.2
> 12	995	45.3	1.8	41.8–48.9
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,113	44.1	1.7	40.7–47.5
Yes	1,005	16.5	1.5	13.5–19.5
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	596	13.5	1.8	10.0–17.1
\$16,000–\$24,999	226	23.0	3.5	16.0–29.9
\$25,000–\$39,999	271	35.5	3.4	28.9–42.1
≥\$40,000	582	50.7	2.3	46.2–55.2

† Confidence interval.



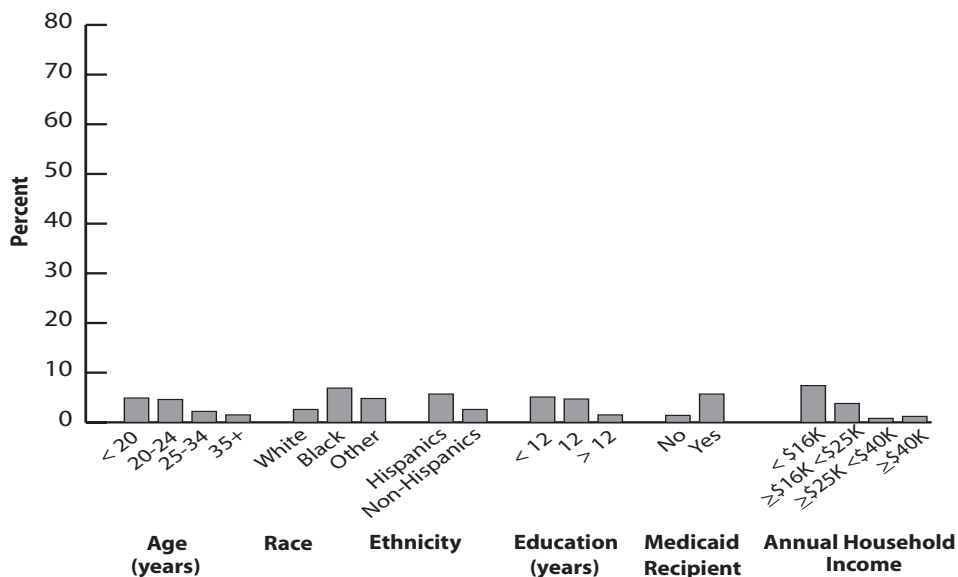
NEBRASKA 2000

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	246	4.9	1.6	1.8– 8.1
20–24	560	4.6	1.1	2.5– 6.8
25–34	1,087	2.2	0.5	1.2– 3.1
≥35	206	1.5	0.8	0.0– 3.1
Race				
White	1,298	2.6	0.5	1.7– 3.5
Black	332	6.9	1.2	4.5– 9.3
All Other	468	4.8	0.8	3.2– 6.4
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	450	5.7	1.0	3.7– 7.6
No	1,600	2.6	0.5	1.8– 3.5
Education, years				
< 12	513	5.1	1.3	2.6– 7.6
12	594	4.7	1.1	2.7– 6.8
> 12	989	1.5	0.4	0.8– 2.3
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,104	1.4	0.4	0.7– 2.1
Yes	995	5.7	0.9	3.9– 7.6
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	590	7.4	1.4	4.6–10.2
\$16,000–\$24,999	225	3.8	1.5	0.8– 6.7
\$25,000–\$39,999	270	0.8	0.5	0.0– 1.9
≥\$40,000	585	1.2	0.5	0.3– 2.1

† Confidence interval.



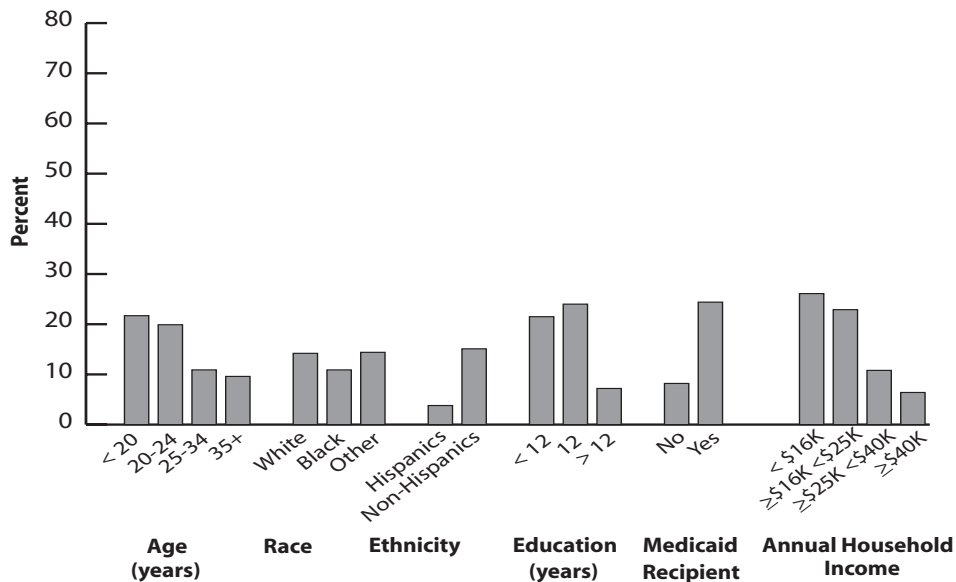
NEBRASKA 2000

Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	245	21.7	3.7	14.6–28.9
20–24	549	19.9	2.3	15.3–24.4
25–34	1,082	10.9	1.2	8.6–13.3
≥35	211	9.6	2.5	4.8–14.4
Race				
White	1,292	14.2	1.1	12.0–16.3
Black	329	10.9	1.5	8.0–13.9
All Other	465	14.4	1.2	12.0–16.7
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	453	3.8	0.8	2.2– 5.4
No	1,585	15.1	1.1	12.9–17.3
Education, years				
< 12	514	21.5	2.8	15.9–27.0
12	585	24.0	2.4	19.4–28.6
> 12	985	7.2	0.9	5.3– 9.0
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,104	8.2	1.0	6.3–10.1
Yes	983	24.4	2.0	20.5–28.3
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	580	26.1	2.7	20.9–31.4
\$16,000–\$24,999	223	22.9	3.8	15.4–30.4
\$25,000–\$39,999	270	10.8	2.3	6.3–15.3
≥\$40,000	580	6.4	1.1	4.2– 8.6

† Confidence interval.

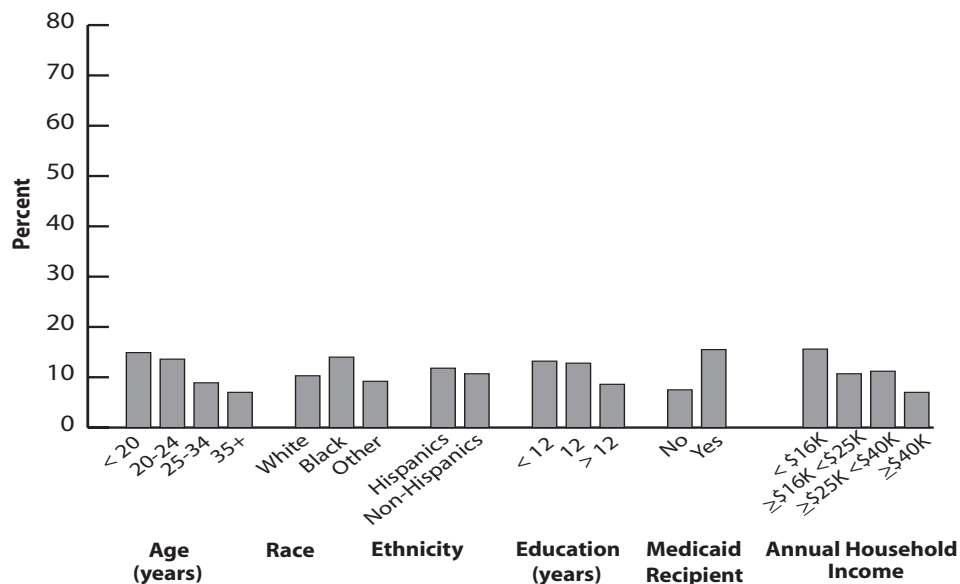


NEBRASKA 2000

Prevalence of Pregnancy-Related Complications That Required a Hospital Stay of at Least 1 Day By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	248	14.9	2.8	9.3–20.4
20–24	563	13.6	1.8	10.0–17.2
25–34	1,094	8.9	1.1	6.8–11.0
≥35	209	7.0	2.0	3.1–10.8
Race				
White	1,305	10.3	0.9	8.5–12.1
Black	333	14.0	1.6	10.8–17.2
All Other	475	9.2	1.1	7.0–11.4
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	456	11.8	1.4	9.1–14.5
No	1,609	10.7	0.9	8.8–12.5
Education, years				
< 12	522	13.2	2.0	9.3–17.0
12	594	12.8	1.8	9.3–16.3
> 12	995	8.6	1.0	6.6–10.5
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,107	7.5	0.9	5.7–9.3
Yes	1,007	15.5	1.6	12.5–18.6
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	596	15.6	2.1	11.5–19.6
\$16,000–\$24,999	227	10.7	2.6	5.5–15.9
\$25,000–\$39,999	270	11.2	2.2	6.8–15.5
≥\$40,000	582	7.0	1.2	4.7–9.3

† Confidence interval.

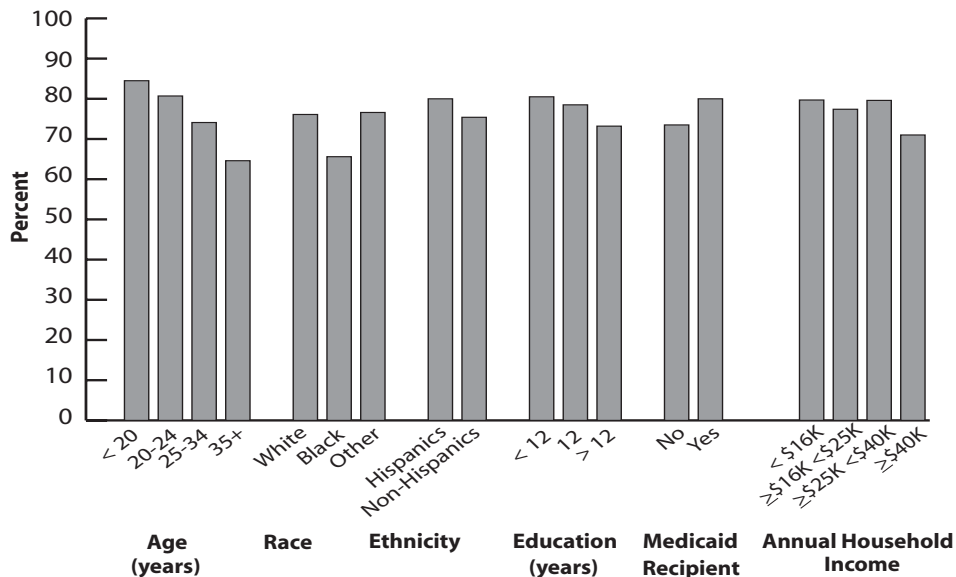


NEBRASKA 2000

Prevalence of Checkups Within 1 Week of Hospital Discharge for Infants Discharged Within 48 Hours By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	147	84.5	3.6	77.4–91.6
20–24	326	80.7	2.7	75.5–85.9
25–34	682	74.1	2.0	70.2–78.0
≥35	125	64.6	5.0	54.8–74.4
Race				
White	843	76.1	1.6	73.0–79.1
Black	162	65.6	3.2	59.2–71.9
All Other	275	76.6	2.4	72.0–81.2
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	264	80.0	2.2	75.6–84.4
No	982	75.4	1.6	72.2–78.5
Education, years				
< 12	288	80.5	3.0	74.7–86.3
12	356	78.5	2.6	73.4–83.7
> 12	635	73.2	2.0	69.3–77.1
Medicaid recipient				
No	723	73.5	1.9	69.9–77.2
Yes	557	80.0	2.1	75.8–84.1
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	357	79.7	2.8	74.3–85.1
\$16,000–\$24,999	126	77.4	4.5	68.5–86.3
\$25,000–\$39,999	187	79.6	3.3	73.0–86.1
≥\$40,000	388	71.0	2.5	66.1–76.0

† Confidence interval.

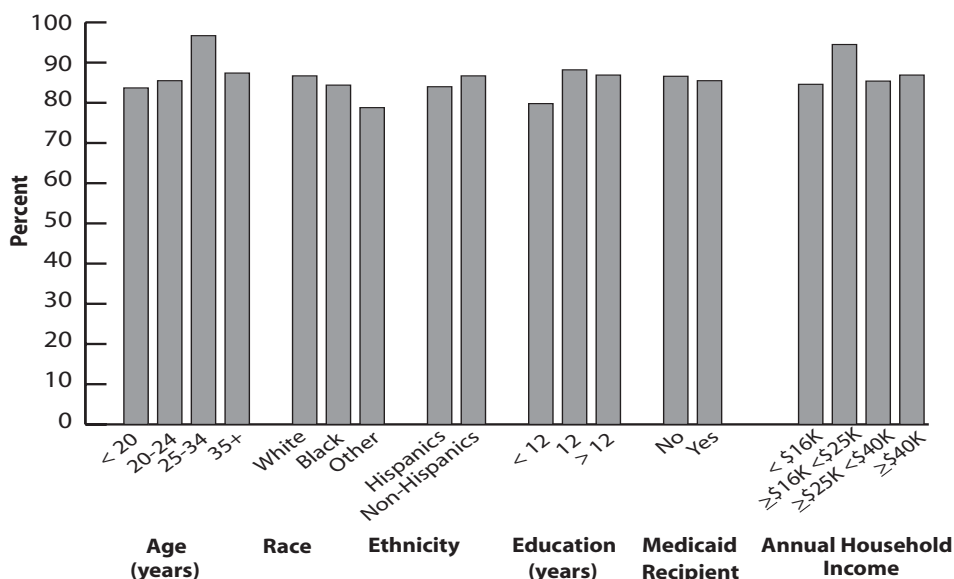


NEBRASKA 2000

Prevalence of Postpartum Contraceptive Use By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	247	83.7	2.9	78.0–89.5
20–24	555	85.5	1.9	81.8–89.2
25–34	1,082	86.7	1.2	84.3–89.1
≥35	209	87.4	2.6	82.3–92.5
Race				
White	1,292	86.7	1.0	84.7–88.7
Black	329	84.4	1.7	81.0–87.8
All Other	471	78.8	1.6	75.6–82.0
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	443	84.0	1.6	80.9–87.2
No	1,602	86.7	1.0	84.7–88.7
Education, years				
< 12	507	79.8	2.4	75.1–84.5
12	591	88.2	1.6	85.0–91.4
> 12	992	86.9	1.2	84.5–89.3
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,103	86.6	1.2	84.3–88.9
Yes	990	85.5	1.4	82.7–88.3
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	592	84.6	2.0	80.7–88.5
\$16,000–\$24,999	224	94.5	1.6	91.3–97.6
\$25,000–\$39,999	271	85.4	2.5	80.6–90.3
≥\$40,000	582	86.9	1.5	83.9–89.8

† Confidence interval.



State Exhibits

New Mexico

PRAMS 2000 Surveillance Report

NEW MEXICO 2000

Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population[§]

Characteristic	Population Size	Percentage	Respondents
Age, years			
< 20	4,523	17.5	296
20–24	7,750	30.0	470
25–34	10,757	41.7	684
≥ 35	2,767	10.7	163
Race			
White	21,664	83.9	1,381
Black	469	1.8	26
American Indian	3,297	12.8	184
Asian/Pacific Islander	391	1.5	24
Hispanic ethnicity			
Yes	13,068	50.6	802
No	12,753	49.4	813
Education, years			
< 12	6,994	28.1	411
12	8,842	35.6	559
> 12	9,010	36.3	595
Marital status			
Married	13,945	54.0	911
Unmarried	11,876	46.0	704
Birthweight			
Low (< 2,500 g)	1,822	7.1	372
Normal (≥ 2,500 g)	23,944	92.9	1,240
Parity			
1st birth	10,044	39.2	692
2nd or later	15,561	60.8	910
Total	25,821		1,615

	Estimated Population Size	95% CI [†]	Percentage	95% CI [†]	Respondents
Annual household income [‡]					
≤ \$15,999	9,240	8,571–9,909	41.0	38.3–43.8	552
\$16,000–\$24,999	4,448	3,942–4,955	19.8	17.6–22.0	273
\$25,000–\$39,999	4,402	3,910–4,894	19.6	17.4–21.7	277
≥ \$40,000	4,420	3,952–4,888	19.6	17.5–21.7	304
In crowded household (>1 person/room)	4,698	4,164–5,231	18.6	16.5–20.7	1,578

† Confidence interval.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

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

Sources: Figures for “Annual household income” and “In crowded household” are estimated from the PRAMS sample; all other figures are population percentages compiled from state birth certificate data.

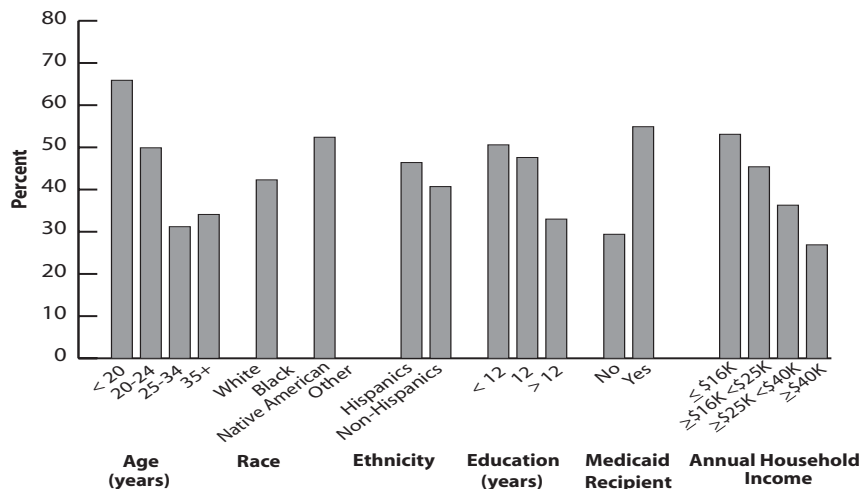
NEW MEXICO 2000

Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	294	65.9	3.0	60.1–71.7
20–24	466	49.9	2.4	45.1–54.6
25–34	676	31.2	1.9	27.5–34.8
≥35	160	34.1	4.0	26.2–41.9
Race				
White	1,365	42.3	1.4	39.5–45.0
Black	26	/	/	/
Native American	183	52.4	3.9	44.9–60.0
All Other	24	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	791	46.4	1.9	42.7–50.1
No	807	40.7	1.8	37.1–44.3
Education, years				
< 12	405	50.6	2.7	45.3–55.8
12	552	47.6	2.2	43.2–51.9
> 12	591	33.0	2.0	29.1–37.0
Medicaid recipient				
No	729	29.4	1.8	25.9–32.9
Yes	869	54.9	1.8	51.4–58.4
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	547	53.1	2.3	48.7–57.6
\$16,000–\$24,999	269	45.4	3.2	39.2–51.7
\$25,000–\$39,999	275	36.3	3.0	30.3–42.3
≥\$40,000	302	26.9	2.7	21.6–32.2

† Confidence interval.
/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.



NEW MEXICO 2000

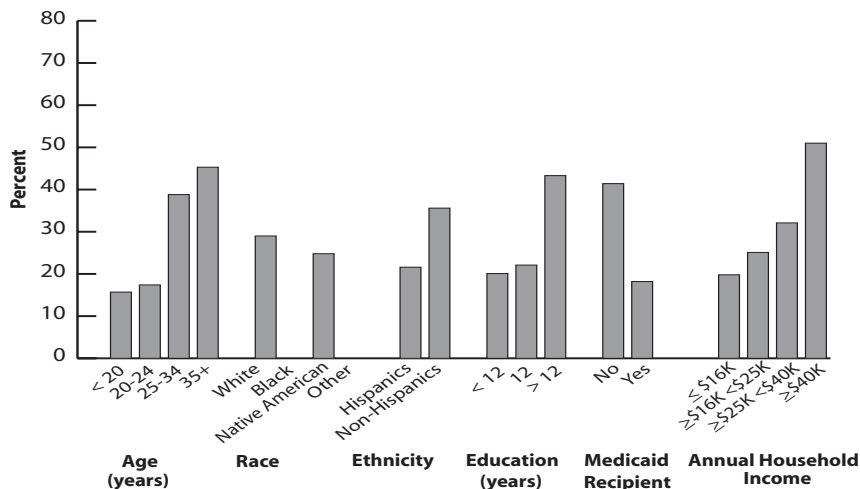
Prevalence of Multivitamin Use 4 or More Times per Week During the Month Prior to Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	295	15.7	2.3	11.2–20.1
20–24	468	17.4	1.8	13.9–20.9
25–34	678	38.8	2.0	35.0–42.7
≥35	163	45.3	4.1	37.3–53.4
Race				
White	1,373	29.0	1.3	26.5–31.5
Black	25	/	/	/
Native American	184	24.8	3.3	18.4–31.3
All Other	24	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	797	21.6	1.5	18.6–24.6
No	809	35.6	1.8	32.2–39.0
Education, years				
< 12	409	20.1	2.2	15.9–24.3
12	558	22.1	1.8	18.6–25.6
> 12	590	43.3	2.1	39.1–47.4
Medicaid recipient				
No	733	41.4	1.9	37.7–45.1
Yes	873	18.2	1.4	15.5–20.9
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	550	19.8	1.8	16.3–23.3
\$16,000–\$24,999	271	25.1	2.7	19.7–30.4
\$25,000–\$39,999	277	32.1	2.9	26.4–37.7
≥\$40,000	303	51.0	3.0	45.1–56.8

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.



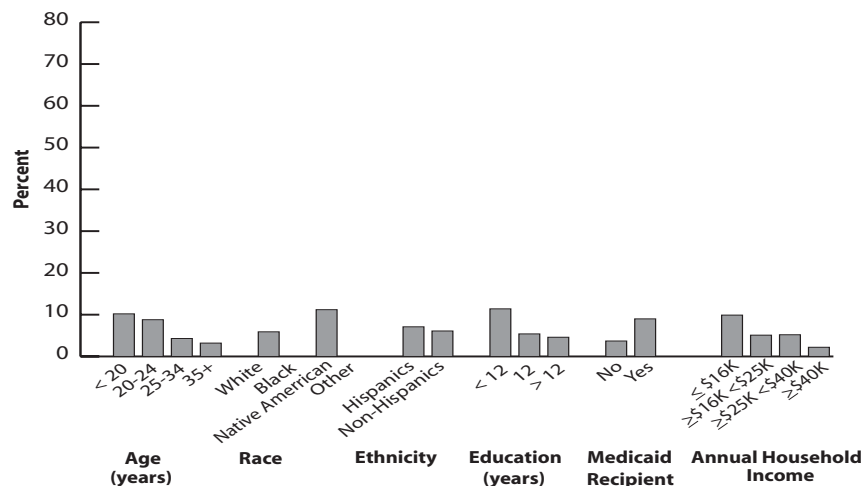
NEW MEXICO 2000

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	293	10.2	1.9	6.5–13.8
20–24	469	8.8	1.4	6.0–11.5
25–34	683	4.3	0.9	2.6– 6.0
≥35	162	3.2	1.3	0.6– 5.7
Race				
White	1,375	5.9	0.7	4.5– 7.2
Black	26	/	/	/
Native American	184	11.2	2.5	6.4–16.1
All Other	24	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	797	7.1	1.0	5.2– 9.1
No	812	6.1	0.9	4.3– 7.9
Education, years				
< 12	405	11.4	1.7	8.0–14.8
12	559	5.4	1.0	3.5– 7.4
> 12	595	4.6	0.9	2.8– 6.4
Medicaid recipient				
No	736	3.7	0.8	2.2– 5.2
Yes	873	9.0	1.1	6.9–11.1
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	548	9.9	1.4	7.2–12.6
\$16,000–\$24,999	273	5.1	1.4	2.3– 7.8
\$25,000–\$39,999	277	5.2	1.5	2.1– 8.2
≥\$40,000	304	2.2	0.9	0.5– 3.9

† Confidence interval.
/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.



NEW MEXICO 2000

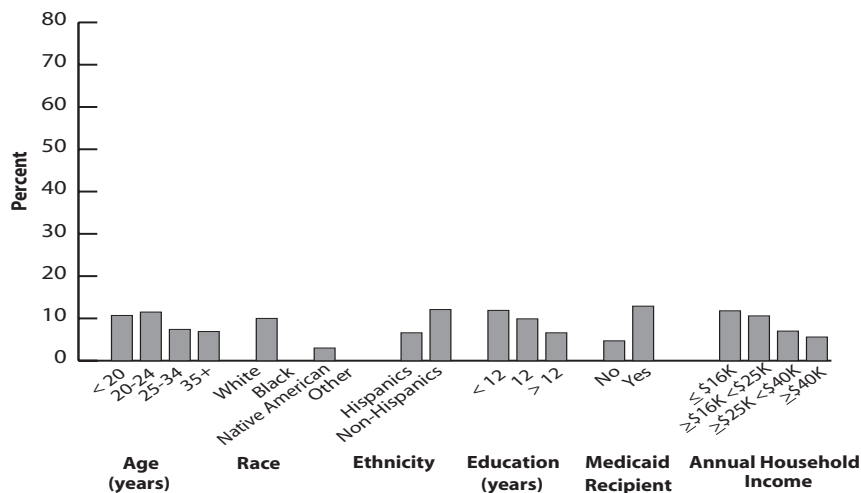
Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	291	10.7	1.9	7.0–14.5
20–24	465	11.5	1.6	8.5–14.6
25–34	679	7.4	1.0	5.4– 9.4
≥35	163	6.9	2.0	3.0–10.8
Race				
White	1,367	10.0	0.8	8.4–11.7
Black	25	/	/	/
Native American	184	3.0	1.3	0.5– 5.5
All Other	24	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	795	6.6	0.9	4.7– 8.4
No	805	12.1	1.2	9.7–14.4
Education, years				
< 12	404	11.9	1.7	8.6–15.1
12	555	9.9	1.3	7.4–12.5
> 12	591	6.6	1.1	4.5– 8.7
Medicaid recipient				
No	732	4.7	0.8	3.1– 6.3
Yes	868	12.9	1.2	10.6–15.2
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	544	11.8	1.4	9.0–14.6
\$16,000–\$24,999	270	10.6	1.9	6.8–14.4
\$25,000–\$39,999	277	7.0	1.6	3.8–10.1
≥\$40,000	303	5.6	1.4	2.8– 8.4

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.

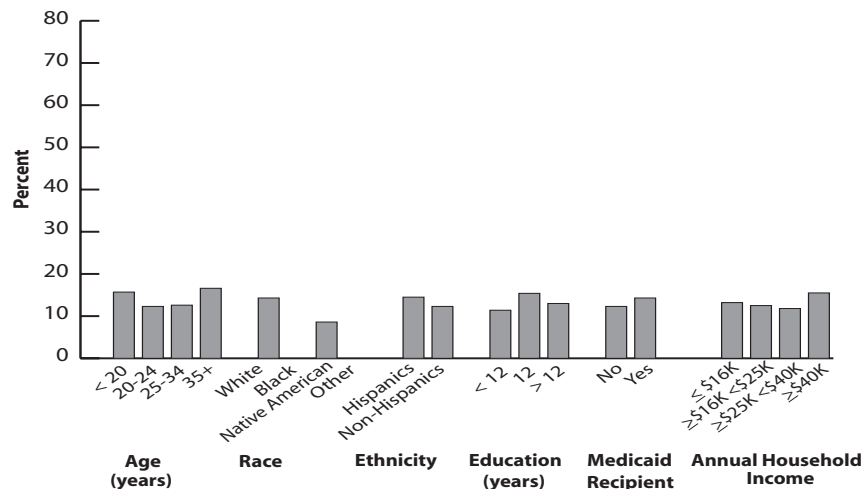


NEW MEXICO 2000

Prevalence of Pregnancy-Related Complications That Required a Hospital Stay of at Least 1 Day By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	292	15.7	2.1	11.5–19.8
20–24	468	12.3	1.5	9.3–15.3
25–34	681	12.6	1.2	10.2–15.0
≥35	163	16.6	2.9	10.9–22.4
Race				
White	1,372	14.3	0.9	12.5–16.2
Black	26	/	/	/
Native American	184	8.6	1.9	4.8–12.4
All Other	24	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	796	14.5	1.2	12.1–16.9
No	810	12.3	1.1	10.1–14.5
Education, years				
< 12	409	11.4	1.5	8.4–14.4
12	555	15.4	1.5	12.4–18.3
> 12	592	13.0	1.4	10.4–15.7
Medicaid recipient				
No	733	12.3	1.2	10.0–14.6
Yes	873	14.3	1.2	11.9–16.6
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	547	13.2	1.5	10.3–16.0
\$16,000–\$24,999	273	12.5	2.0	8.5–16.4
\$25,000–\$39,999	277	11.8	1.8	8.2–15.4
≥\$40,000	302	15.5	2.1	11.4–19.6

† Confidence interval.
/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.

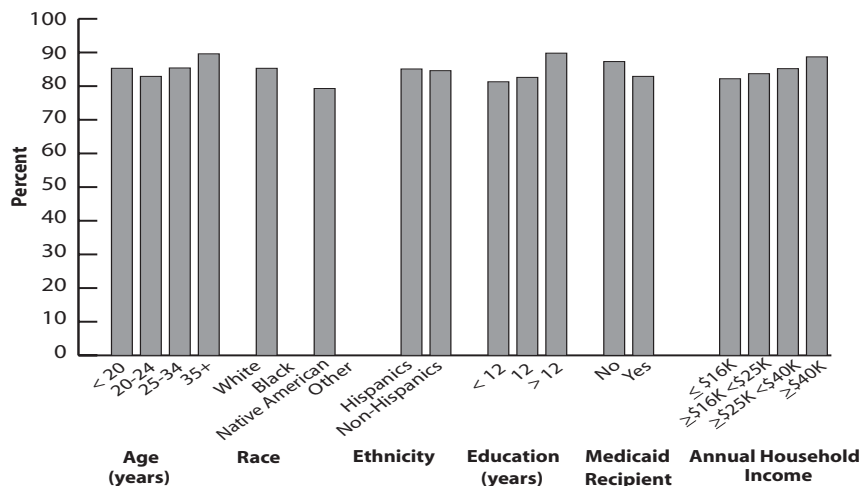


NEW MEXICO 2000

Prevalence of Checkups Within 1 Week of Hospital Discharge for Infants Discharged Within 48 Hours By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	182	85.3	2.8	79.9–90.7
20–24	315	82.9	2.2	78.6–87.2
25–34	431	85.4	1.7	81.9–88.8
≥35	89	89.6	3.5	82.7–96.4
Race				
White	872	85.3	1.3	82.8–87.8
Black	11	/	/	/
Native American	115	79.3	3.8	71.9–86.7
All Other	19	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	500	85.1	1.7	81.8–88.4
No	517	84.6	1.6	81.4–87.8
Education, years				
< 12	252	81.3	2.6	76.2–86.4
12	345	82.6	2.1	78.5–86.7
> 12	390	89.8	1.6	86.7–92.8
Medicaid recipient				
No	471	87.3	1.6	84.2–90.5
Yes	546	82.9	1.7	79.6–86.1
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	327	82.2	2.2	77.9–86.5
\$16,000–\$24,999	170	83.7	3.0	77.9–89.5
\$25,000–\$39,999	193	85.2	2.6	80.1–90.3
≥\$40,000	196	88.7	2.3	84.1–93.3

† Confidence interval.
/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.

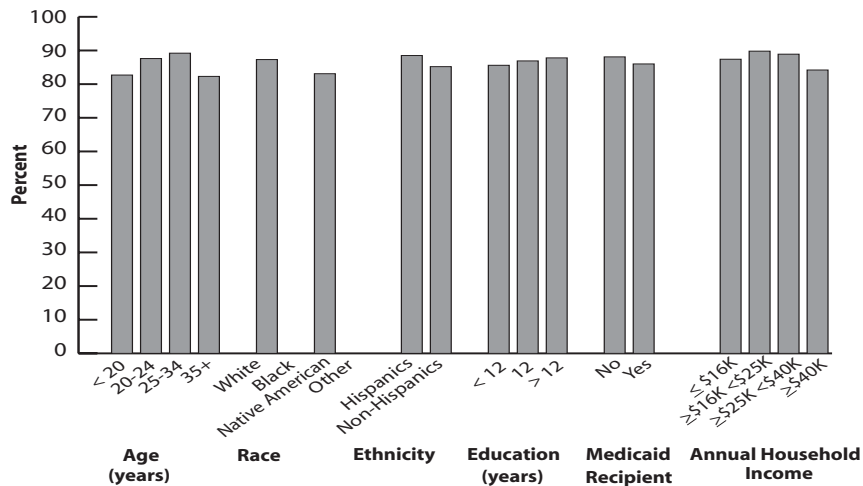


NEW MEXICO 2000

Prevalence of Postpartum Contraceptive Use By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	292	82.7	2.4	78.0–87.4
20–24	469	87.6	1.6	84.4–90.8
25–34	681	89.2	1.2	86.7–91.6
≥35	163	82.3	3.1	76.3–88.4
Race				
White	1,375	87.3	1.0	85.5–89.2
Black	26	/	/	/
Native American	183	83.1	2.9	77.4–88.7
All Other	23	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	797	88.5	1.2	86.2–90.9
No	810	85.2	1.3	82.7–87.8
Education, years				
< 12	407	85.6	1.9	81.9–89.3
12	556	86.9	1.5	83.9–89.8
> 12	594	87.8	1.4	85.2–90.5
Medicaid recipient				
No	732	88.1	1.2	85.7–90.5
Yes	875	86.0	1.3	83.5–88.5
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	550	87.4	1.5	84.5–90.4
\$16,000–\$24,999	273	89.8	1.9	86.0–93.6
\$25,000–\$39,999	276	88.9	2.0	85.1–92.7
≥\$40,000	302	84.2	2.1	80.0–88.4

† Confidence interval.
/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.



State Exhibits

New York

PRAMS 2000 Surveillance Report

NEW YORK 2000

Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population[§]

Characteristic	Population Size	Percentage	Respondents
Age, years			
< 20	10,104	7.8	99
20–24	23,766	18.3	209
25–34	72,232	55.6	683
≥ 35	23,722	18.3	264
Race			
White	108,857	84.3	1,068
Black	15,080	11.7	140
American Indian	635	0.5	5
Asian/Pacific Islander	4,078	3.2	34
Other Nonwhite	482	0.4	5
Hispanic ethnicity [†]			
Yes	13,276	12.6	104
No	92,153	87.4	898
Education, years			
< 12	18,937	14.8	153
12	37,912	29.7	362
> 12	70,989	55.5	725
Marital status			
Married	91,939	70.8	894
Unmarried	37,885	29.2	361
Birthweight			
Low (< 2,500 g)	8,246	6.4	547
Normal (≥ 2,500 g)	121,571	93.6	707
Parity			
1st birth	51,736	39.9	523
2nd or later	77,946	60.1	732
Total	129,824		1,255

	Estimated Population Size	95% CI [†]	Percentage	95% CI [†]	Respondents
Annual household income [‡]					
≤ \$14,999	19,842	16,261– 23,423	18.8	15.6–22.0	173
\$15,000–\$24,999	12,387	9,526– 15,248	11.7	9.1–14.3	122
\$25,000–\$49,999	24,475	20,973– 27,977	23.1	19.9–26.4	237
≥ \$50,000	49,039	44,917– 53,160	46.4	42.5–50.2	510
In crowded household (>1 person/room)	12,463	9,549– 15,378	9.8	7.5–12.0	1,219

[†] Confidence interval.

[‡] Missing ≥ 10% data.

[§] PRAMS-eligible population is defined as state residents who had in-state births.

Sources: Figures for “Annual household income” and “In crowded household” are estimated from the PRAMS sample; all other figures are population percentages compiled from state birth certificate data.

NEW YORK 2000[{]

Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

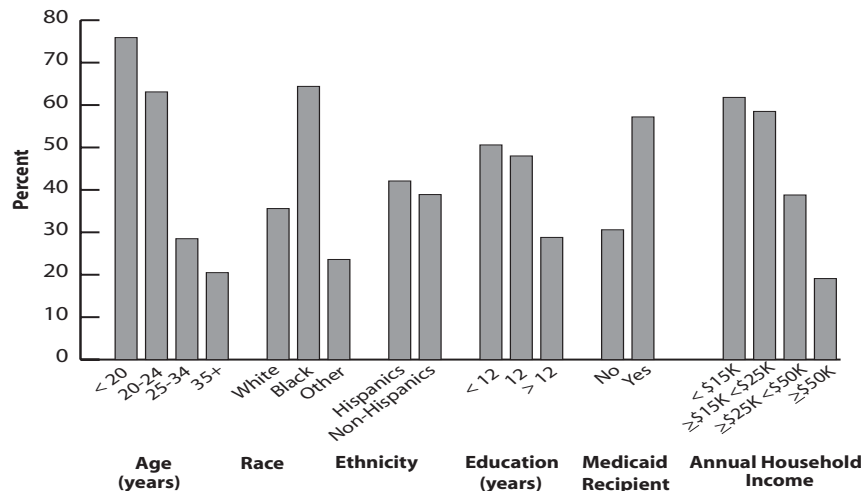
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI [†]
Age, years				
< 20	95	75.9	6.1	63.9–87.9
20–24	201	63.1	4.3	54.7–71.6
25–34	672	28.5	2.2	24.2–32.8
≥35	258	20.5	3.3	14.1–26.9
Race				
White	1,050	35.6	1.9	31.9–39.3
Black	130	64.4	5.8	53.0–75.8
All Other	43 ^{††}	23.6	8.3	7.3–39.8
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	99	42.1	6.3	29.6–54.5
No	879	38.9	2.1	34.7–43.1
Education, years				
< 12	147	50.6	5.6	39.6–61.5
12	349	48.0	3.3	41.5–54.4
> 12	715	28.8	2.2	24.5–33.2
Medicaid recipient				
No	913	30.6	2.0	26.8–34.5
Yes	313	57.2	3.8	49.9–64.6
Annual household income				
≤\$14,999	165	61.8	5.0	52.1–71.5
\$15,000–\$24,999	118	58.5	6.1	46.5–70.5
\$25,000–\$49,999	235	38.8	4.0	30.9–46.7
≥\$50,000	504	19.1	2.2	14.7–23.5

† Confidence interval.

{ Data do not include New York City.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



NEW YORK 2000†

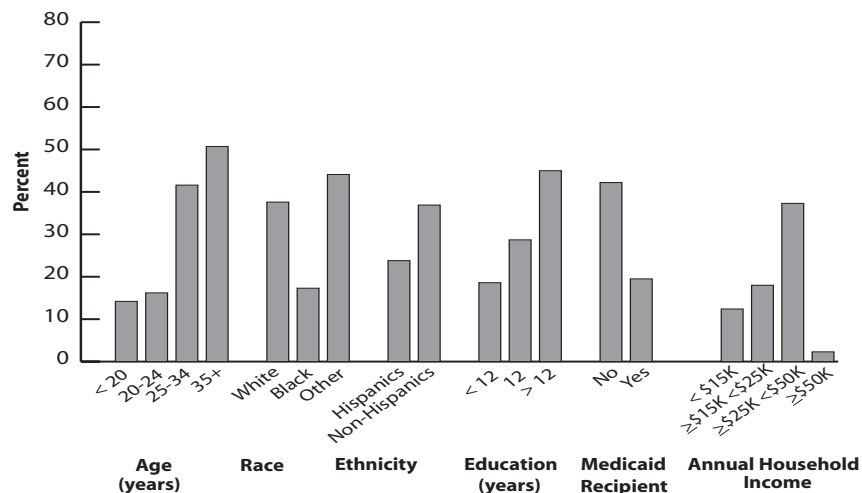
Prevalence of Multivitamin Use 4 or More Times per Week During the Month Prior to Pregnancy By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	99	14.2	4.4	5.4–22.9
20–24	208	16.2	3.2	9.9–22.5
25–34	682	41.6	2.4	36.9–46.2
≥35	263	50.7	4.0	42.9–58.5
Race				
White	1,065	37.6	1.9	34.0–41.2
Black	140	17.3	4.6	8.3–26.2
All Other	44 ^{††}	44.1	9.4	25.7–62.6
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	104	23.8	5.3	13.4–34.3
No	896	36.9	2.0	32.9–40.9
Education, years				
< 12	152	18.6	4.2	10.4–26.7
12	362	28.7	2.9	23.0–34.4
> 12	723	45.0	2.3	40.4–49.6
Medicaid recipient				
No	924	42.2	2.0	38.2–46.1
Yes	328	19.5	2.9	13.8–25.1
Annual household income				
≤\$14,999	172	12.4	3.2	6.2–18.7
\$15,000–\$24,999	122	18.0	4.8	8.5–27.4
\$25,000–\$49,999	237	37.3	3.9	29.6–45.0
≥\$50,000	509	52.3	2.8	46.9–57.8

† Confidence interval.

{ Data do not include New York City.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



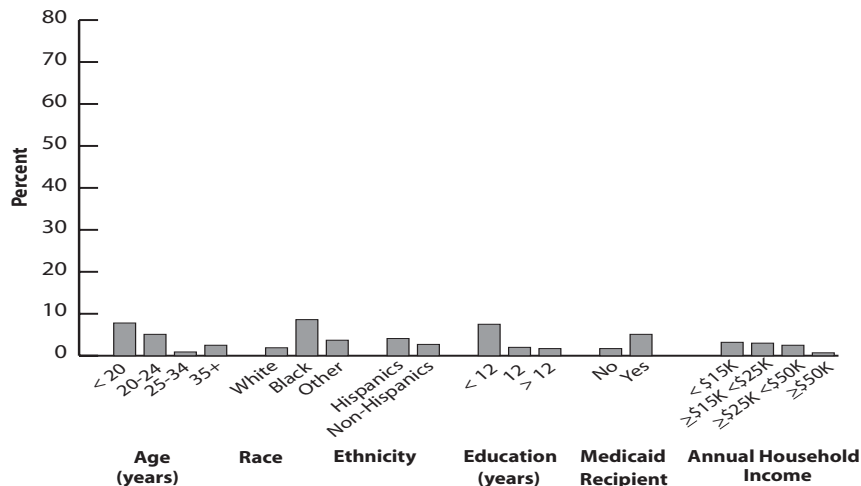
NEW YORK 2000[{]

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI [†]
Age, years				
< 20	99	7.8	3.7	0.6–14.9
20–24	208	5.1	2.0	1.1– 9.0
25–34	680	0.9	0.5	0.0– 1.9
≥35	264	2.5	1.2	0.1– 4.8
Race				
White	1,066	1.9	0.6	0.9– 3.0
Black	138	8.6	4.0	0.8–16.4
All Other	44 ^{††}	3.7	3.3	0.0–10.1
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	104	4.1	2.6	0.0– 9.2
No	895	2.7	0.8	1.2– 4.3
Education, years				
< 12	153	7.5	3.0	1.6–13.5
12	362	2.0	0.8	0.3– 3.7
> 12	721	1.7	0.6	0.4– 2.9
Medicaid recipient				
No	924	1.7	0.6	0.6– 2.8
Yes	327	5.1	1.7	1.8– 8.4
Annual household income				
≤\$14,999	173	3.2	1.5	0.3– 6.0
\$15,000–\$24,999	122	3.0	2.5	0.0– 7.9
\$25,000–\$49,999	236	2.5	1.4	0.0– 5.3
≥\$50,000	509	0.7	0.5	0.0– 1.6

† Confidence interval.
 { Data do not include New York City.
 †† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



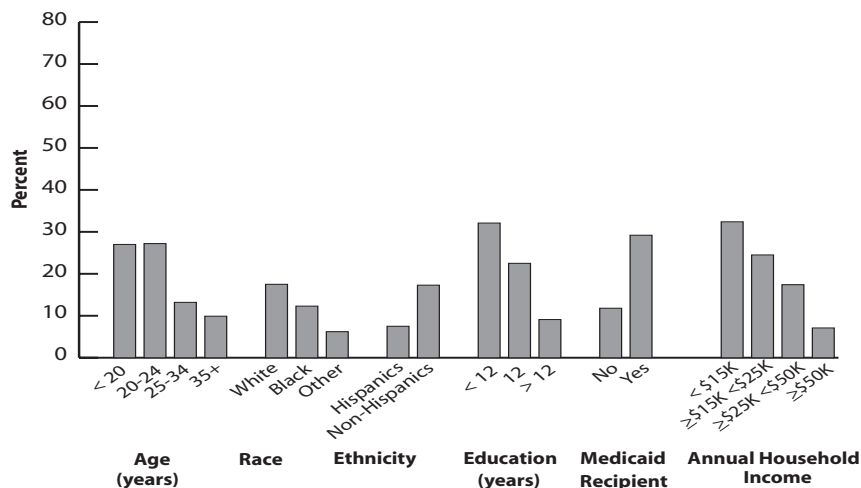
NEW YORK 2000†

Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	95	27.0	6.2	15.0–39.1
20–24	205	27.2	3.9	19.5–34.9
25–34	670	13.2	1.6	10.0–16.4
≥35	262	9.9	2.3	5.5–14.4
Race				
White	1,049	17.5	1.5	14.6–20.5
Black	136	12.3	4.0	4.4–20.2
All Other	44 ^{††}	6.2	5.6	0.0–17.2
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	103	7.5	3.1	1.5–13.5
No	879	17.3	1.7	14.0–20.6
Education, years				
< 12	147	32.1	5.1	22.1–42.1
12	351	22.5	2.7	17.3–27.8
> 12	720	9.1	1.4	6.4–11.8
Medicaid recipient				
No	915	11.8	1.3	9.2–14.4
Yes	317	29.2	3.4	22.5–35.8
Annual household income				
≤\$14,999	169	32.4	4.7	23.2–41.7
\$15,000–\$24,999	121	24.5	5.1	14.6–34.5
\$25,000–\$49,999	231	17.4	3.1	11.4–23.4
≥\$50,000	505	7.1	1.4	4.3– 9.9

† Confidence interval.
 { Data do not include New York City.
 †† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



NEW YORK 2000[{]

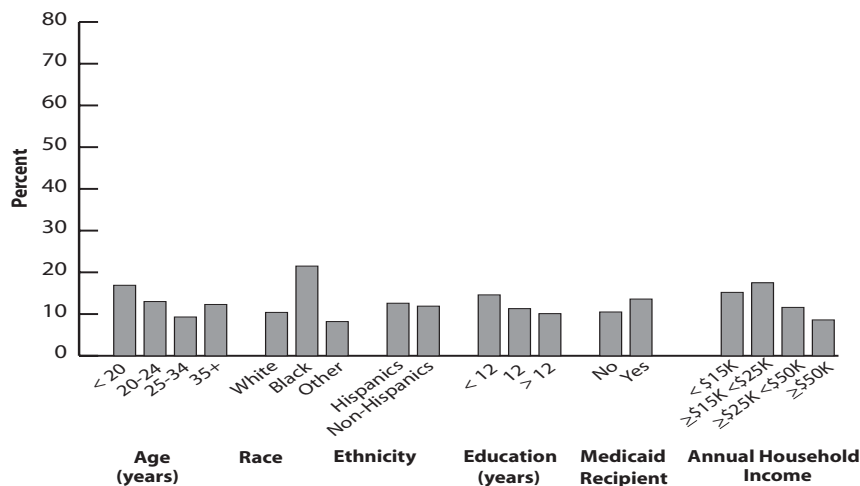
Prevalence of Pregnancy-Related Complications That Required a Hospital Stay of at Least 1 Day By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI [†]
Age, years				
< 20	99	16.9	4.7	7.8–26.1
20–24	208	13.0	2.8	7.6–18.4
25–34	683	9.3	1.2	6.9–11.8
≥35	264	12.3	2.5	7.5–17.2
Race				
White	1,067	10.4	1.1	8.3–12.5
Black	140	21.5	4.7	12.4–30.6
All Other	44 ^{††}	8.2	5.6	0.0–19.1
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	104	12.6	3.6	5.5–19.7
No	898	11.9	1.3	9.4–14.4
Education, years				
< 12	153	14.6	3.6	7.6–21.7
12	362	11.3	1.8	7.7–14.9
> 12	724	10.1	1.3	7.6–12.7
Medicaid recipient				
No	926	10.5	1.2	8.2–12.7
Yes	328	13.6	2.3	9.0–18.1
Annual household income				
≤\$14,999	173	15.2	3.5	8.3–22.0
\$15,000–\$24,999	122	17.5	4.3	9.1–25.8
\$25,000–\$49,999	237	11.6	2.5	6.7–16.4
≥\$50,000	510	8.6	1.3	6.0–11.2

† Confidence interval.

{ Data do not include New York City.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



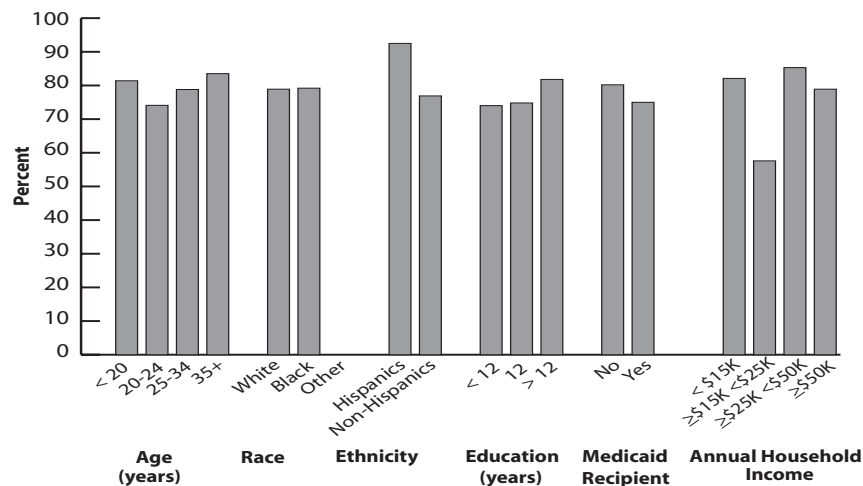
NEW YORK 2000[{]

Prevalence of Checkups Within 1 Week of Hospital Discharge for Infants Discharged Within 48 Hours

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI [†]
Age, years				
< 20	40 ^{††}	81.4	7.0	67.7–95.2
20–24	96	74.1	4.9	64.5–83.8
25–34	307	78.8	2.6	73.8–83.8
≥35	106	83.5	3.8	76.1–90.9
Race				
White	476	78.9	2.0	74.9–82.9
Black	52 ^{††}	79.2	7.0	65.5–92.9
All Other	20	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	32 ^{††}	92.5	5.0	82.7–100
No	402	76.9	2.3	72.4–81.5
Education, years				
< 12	56 ^{††}	74.0	6.7	60.8–87.1
12	155	74.8	3.7	67.5–82.1
> 12	334	81.8	2.3	77.4–86.3
Medicaid recipient				
No	434	80.2	2.1	76.1–84.2
Yes	115	75.0	4.6	66.0–83.9
Annual household income				
≤\$14,999	75	82.1	5.2	71.9–92.3
\$15,000–\$24,999	43 ^{††}	57.6	8.2	41.5–73.7
\$25,000–\$49,999	108	85.3	3.7	78.1–92.5
≥\$50,000	237	78.9	2.9	73.3–84.6

† Confidence interval.
 { Data do not include New York City.
 / < 30 Respondents, not reported.
 †† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



NEW YORK 2000[{]

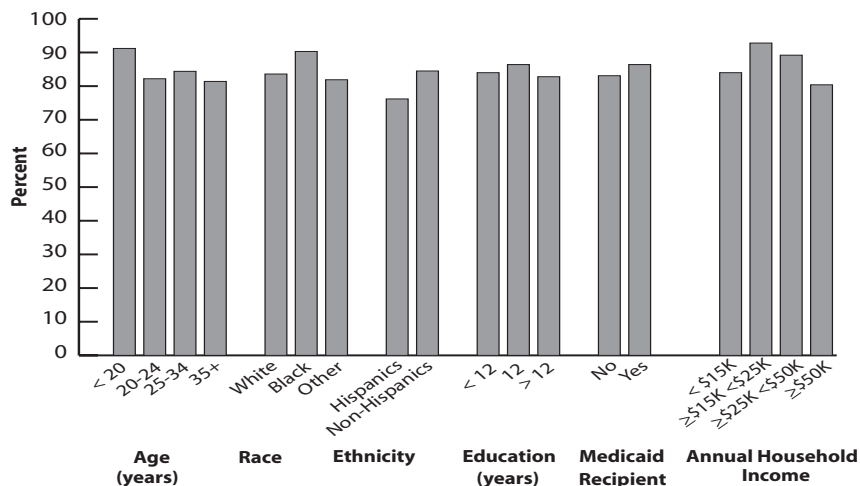
Prevalence of Postpartum Contraceptive Use By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI [†]
Age, years				
< 20	97	91.2	3.8	83.8–98.7
20–24	206	82.2	3.5	75.4–89.1
25–34	680	84.4	1.8	80.9–87.8
≥35	264	81.4	3.2	75.2–87.6
Race				
White	1,061	83.6	1.5	80.8–86.5
Black	139	90.3	3.3	83.7–96.8
All Other	44 ^{††}	81.9	7.1	68.1–95.7
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	103	76.2	5.5	65.3–87.1
No	894	84.5	1.6	81.5–87.6
Education, years				
< 12	151	84.0	4.1	76.0–92.0
12	360	86.4	2.2	82.1–90.7
> 12	721	82.8	1.8	79.3–86.4
Medicaid recipient				
No	922	83.1	1.6	80.0–86.2
Yes	325	86.4	2.6	81.3–91.4
Annual household income				
≤\$14,999	173	84.0	3.6	76.9–91.1
\$15,000–\$24,999	120	92.8	3.1	86.7–99.0
\$25,000–\$49,999	236	89.2	2.6	84.1–94.2
≥\$50,000	509	80.4	2.2	76.0–84.8

[†] Confidence interval.

[{] Data do not include New York City.

^{††} < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



State Exhibits

NC

North Carolina

PRAMS 2000 Surveillance Report

NORTH CAROLINA 2000

Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population[§]

Characteristic	Population Size	Percentage	Respondents
Age, years			
< 20	15,384	13.1	234
20–24	32,323	27.6	492
25–34	56,872	48.5	897
≥ 35	12,574	10.7	214
Race			
White	84,018	71.7	1,224
Black	28,660	24.5	555
American Indian	1,695	1.4	28
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,784	2.4	30
Hispanic ethnicity			
Yes	12,403	10.6	149
No	104,673	89.4	1,687
Education, years			
< 12	26,260	22.5	399
12	36,745	31.5	607
> 12	53,821	46.1	829
Marital status			
Married	77,865	66.5	1,170
Unmarried	39,279	33.5	667
Birthweight			
Low (< 2,500 g)	9,259	7.9	933
Normal (≥ 2,500 g)	107,839	92.1	893
Parity			
1st birth	49,542	42.3	797
2nd or later	67,535	57.7	1,040
Total	117,157		1,837

	Estimated Population Size	95% CI [†]	Percentage	95% CI [†]	Respondents
Annual household income					
≤ \$15,999	33,890	30,501– 37,278	31.8	28.8–34.8	544
\$16,000–\$24,999	16,207	13,733– 18,680	15.2	12.9–17.5	247
\$25,000–\$39,999	17,257	14,747– 19,768	16.2	13.8–18.5	264
≥ \$40,000	39,332	36,136– 42,528	36.9	33.8–39.9	614
In crowded household (>1 person/room)	13,395	11,033– 15,758	11.8	9.7–13.8	1,754

[†] Confidence interval.

[§] PRAMS-eligible population is defined as state residents who had in-state births.

Sources: Figures for “Annual household income” and “In crowded household” are estimated from the PRAMS sample; all other figures are population percentages compiled from state birth certificate data.

NORTH CAROLINA 2000

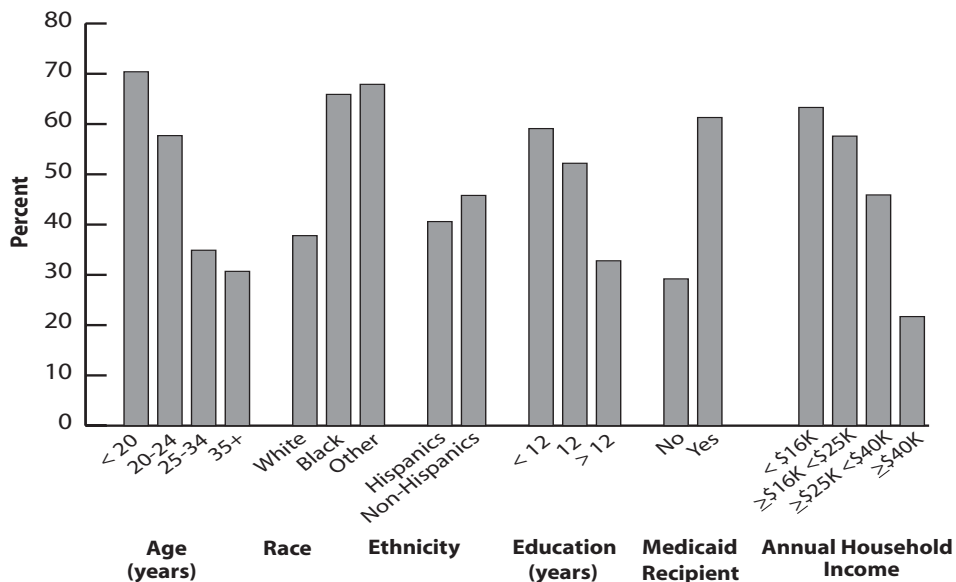
Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	230	70.4	4.1	62.3–78.4
20–24	489	57.7	3.0	51.8–63.6
25–34	885	34.9	2.1	30.8–39.1
≥35	207	30.7	4.3	22.2–39.1
Race				
White	1,206	37.8	1.8	34.3–41.3
Black	549	65.9	3.0	59.9–71.9
All Other	56††	67.9	8.5	51.3–84.5
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	147	40.6	5.1	30.6–50.5
No	1,663	45.8	1.6	42.6–49.0
Education, years				
< 12	396	59.1	3.3	52.5–65.6
12	598	52.2	2.7	46.8–57.6
> 12	815	32.8	2.2	28.5–37.0
Medicaid recipient				
No	885	29.2	2.0	25.3–33.1
Yes	926	61.3	2.2	57.0–65.6
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	538	63.3	2.9	57.6–68.9
\$16,000–\$24,999	245	57.6	4.2	49.4–65.8
\$25,000–\$39,999	262	45.9	4.0	38.0–53.8
≥\$40,000	600	21.7	2.2	17.4–26.0

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



NORTH CAROLINA 2000

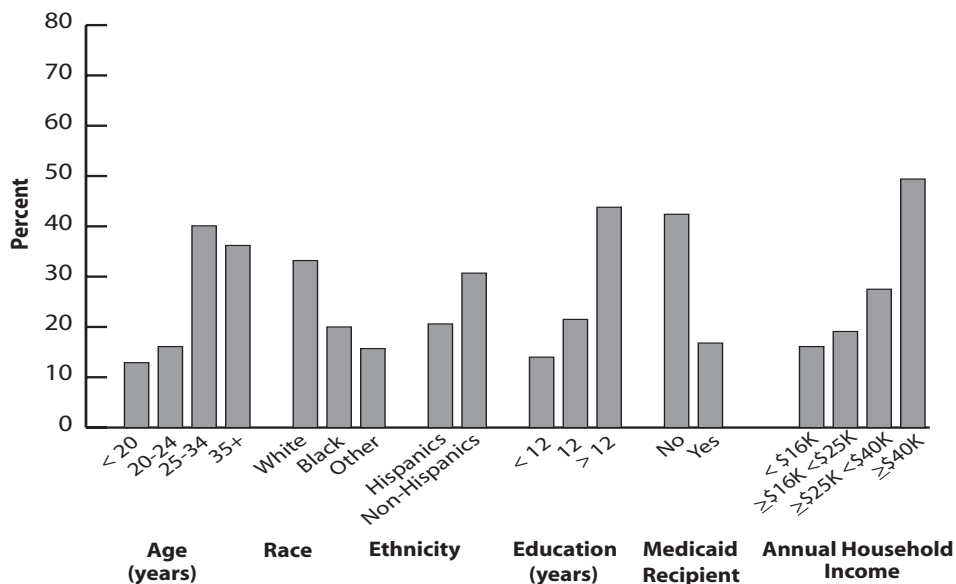
Prevalence of Multivitamin Use 4 or More Times per Week During the Month Prior to Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	231	12.9	2.9	7.2–18.5
20–24	491	16.1	2.2	11.7–20.4
25–34	895	40.1	2.1	35.9–44.3
≥35	212	36.2	4.3	27.7–44.7
Race				
White	1,220	33.2	1.7	29.9–36.5
Black	552	20.0	2.6	15.0–25.0
All Other	57 ^{††}	15.7	6.6	2.8–28.5
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	149	20.6	4.1	12.5–28.7
No	1,679	30.7	1.5	27.8–33.6
Education, years				
< 12	397	14.0	2.3	9.5–18.5
12	604	21.5	2.3	17.1–26.0
> 12	826	43.8	2.2	39.4–48.2
Medicaid recipient				
No	896	42.4	2.1	38.3–46.6
Yes	933	16.8	1.7	13.5–20.1
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	543	16.1	2.2	11.9–20.4
\$16,000–\$24,999	246	19.1	3.3	12.6–25.5
\$25,000–\$39,999	264	27.5	3.6	20.5–34.5
≥\$40,000	611	49.4	2.6	44.3–54.5

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



NORTH CAROLINA 2000

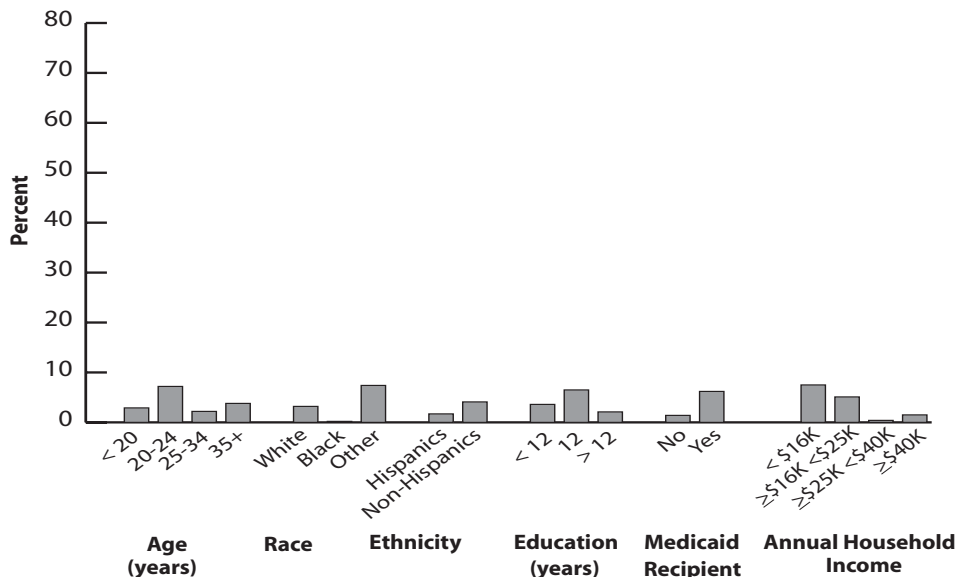
Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	227	2.9	1.4	0.1– 5.8
20–24	486	7.2	1.5	4.2–10.3
25–34	892	2.2	0.6	1.0– 3.4
≥35	213	3.8	1.7	0.4– 7.2
Race				
White	1,210	3.2	0.6	2.0– 4.5
Black	550	5.2	1.4	2.4– 7.9
All Other	58††	7.4	4.6	0.0–16.4
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	145	1.7	1.2	0.0– 4.1
No	1,672	4.1	0.6	2.8– 5.3
Education, years				
< 12	393	3.6	1.2	1.3– 6.0
12	598	6.5	1.3	3.9– 9.1
> 12	825	2.1	0.7	0.8– 3.4
Medicaid recipient				
No	892	1.4	0.5	0.4– 2.5
Yes	926	6.2	1.0	4.2– 8.3
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	540	7.5	1.5	4.5–10.5
\$16,000–\$24,999	244	5.1	1.8	1.7– 8.6
\$25,000–\$39,999	263	0.4	0.2	0.1– 0.7
≥\$40,000	610	1.5	0.6	0.2– 2.8

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



NORTH CAROLINA 2000

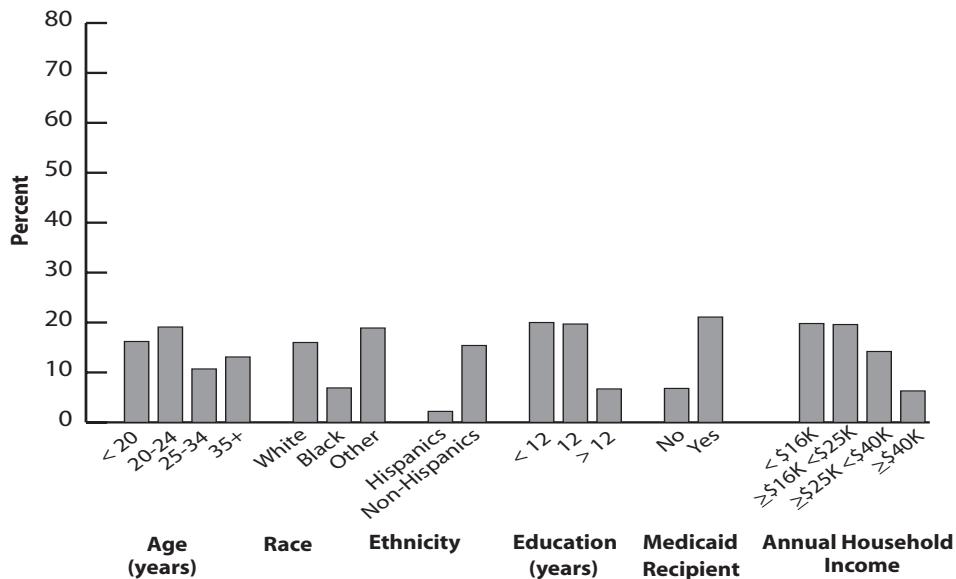
Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	224	16.2	3.3	9.8–22.7
20–24	481	19.1	2.4	14.3–23.8
25–34	892	10.7	1.3	8.1–13.3
≥35	206	13.1	3.1	7.0–19.2
Race				
White	1,201	16.0	1.3	13.4–18.7
Black	544	6.9	1.5	3.8–9.9
All Other	58 ^{††}	18.9	7.3	4.7–33.2
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	147	2.2	1.5	0.0–5.1
No	1,655	15.4	1.2	13.0–17.7
Education, years				
< 12	384	20.0	2.7	14.8–25.3
12	598	19.7	2.1	15.5–23.9
> 12	819	6.7	1.1	4.4–8.9
Medicaid recipient				
No	888	6.8	1.1	4.7–8.9
Yes	915	21.1	1.8	17.6–24.7
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	533	19.8	2.3	15.2–24.3
\$16,000–\$24,999	244	19.6	3.3	13.1–26.1
\$25,000–\$39,999	260	14.2	2.8	8.8–19.7
≥\$40,000	608	6.3	1.3	3.8–8.8

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



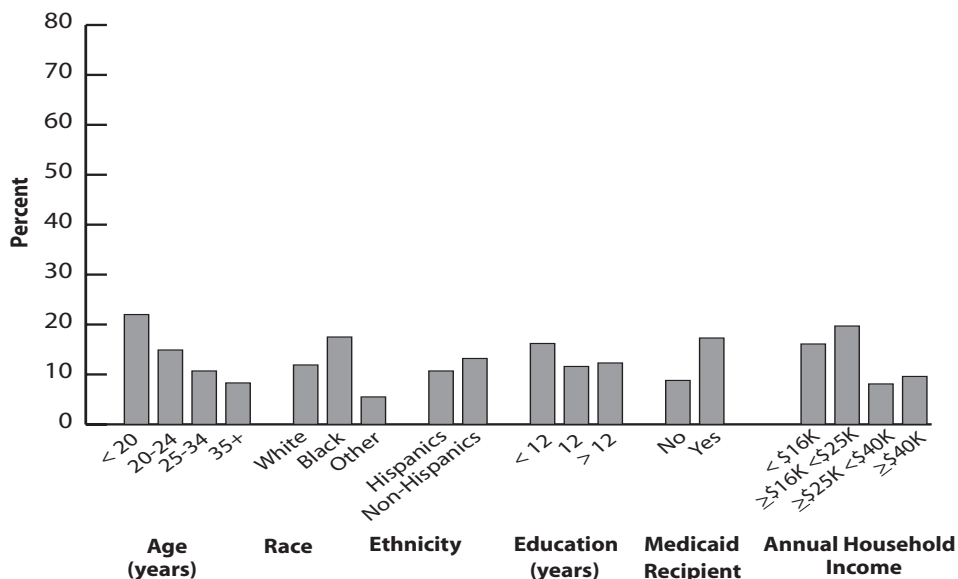
NORTH CAROLINA 2000

Prevalence of Pregnancy-Related Complications That Required a Hospital Stay of at Least 1 Day By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	230	22.0	3.6	15.0–29.0
20–24	489	14.9	2.0	11.0–18.8
25–34	892	10.7	1.2	8.4–13.1
≥35	214	8.3	2.0	4.5–12.2
Race				
White	1,218	11.9	1.1	9.8–14.1
Black	549	17.5	2.2	13.2–21.7
All Other	58††	5.5	1.5	2.5– 8.6
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	147	10.7	3.0	4.8–16.6
No	1,677	13.2	1.0	11.3–15.2
Education, years				
< 12	396	16.2	2.3	11.7–20.8
12	603	11.6	1.5	8.5–14.6
> 12	825	12.3	1.3	9.7–14.9
Medicaid recipient				
No	894	8.8	1.0	6.8–10.9
Yes	931	17.3	1.6	14.2–20.4
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	541	16.1	2.0	12.1–20.1
\$16,000–\$24,999	247	19.7	3.2	13.5–25.9
\$25,000–\$39,999	261	8.1	1.8	4.5–11.8
≥\$40,000	613	9.6	1.3	7.0–12.1

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



NORTH CAROLINA 2000

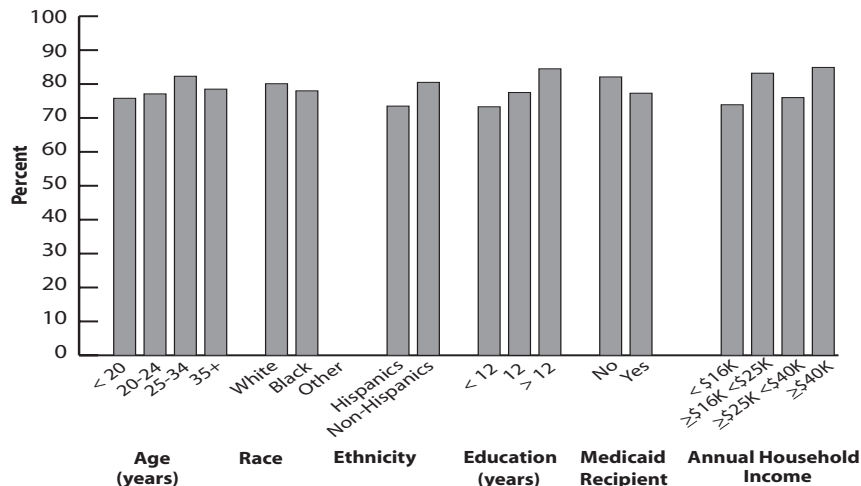
Prevalence of Checkups Within 1 Week of Hospital Discharge for Infants Discharged Within 48 Hours By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	95	75.8	4.9	66.1–85.5
20–24	213	77.1	3.2	70.7–83.4
25–34	435	82.3	2.0	78.3–86.3
≥35	81	78.5	5.2	68.3–88.6
Race				
White	600	80.1	1.8	76.6–83.7
Black	203	78.0	3.5	71.2–84.8
All Other	21	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	57 ^{††}	73.5	6.2	61.3–85.6
No	766	80.5	1.6	77.4–83.7
Education, years				
< 12	172	73.3	3.8	65.9–80.6
12	255	77.5	3.0	71.7–83.3
> 12	397	84.5	2.0	80.5–88.4
Medicaid recipient				
No	434	82.1	2.0	78.1–86.0
Yes	390	77.3	2.4	72.5–82.0
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	222	73.9	3.4	67.3–80.5
\$16,000–\$24,999	106	83.2	4.1	75.1–91.3
\$25,000–\$39,999	137	76.0	4.1	68.0–84.1
≥\$40,000	295	84.9	2.3	80.4–89.4

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



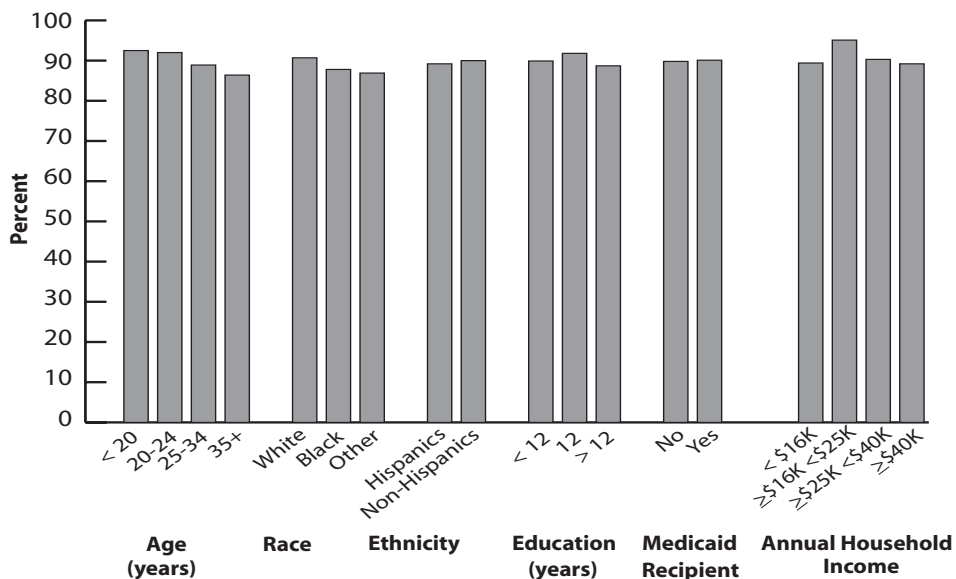
NORTH CAROLINA 2000

Prevalence of Postpartum Contraceptive Use By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	227	92.5	2.3	88.0–97.0
20–24	487	92.0	1.6	88.9–95.1
25–34	890	88.9	1.4	86.3–91.6
≥35	214	86.4	3.3	80.0–92.8
Race				
White	1,215	90.7	1.0	88.7–92.8
Black	546	87.8	2.1	83.8–91.9
All Other	57††	86.9	6.1	75.0–98.7
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	145	89.2	3.1	83.1–95.4
No	1,672	90.0	1.0	88.1–91.9
Education, years				
< 12	392	89.9	2.0	86.0–93.9
12	599	91.8	1.4	89.0–94.7
> 12	825	88.7	1.4	85.9–91.4
Medicaid recipient				
No	893	89.8	1.3	87.2–92.3
Yes	925	90.1	1.3	87.5–92.7
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	540	89.4	1.8	86.0–92.9
\$16,000–\$24,999	246	95.1	1.8	91.6–98.6
\$25,000–\$39,999	263	90.3	2.3	85.7–94.9
≥\$40,000	612	89.2	1.6	86.0–92.3

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



State Exhibits

Ohio

PRAMS 2000 Surveillance Report

OHIO 2000

Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population[§]

Characteristic	Population Size	Percentage	Respondents
Age, years			
< 20	18,297	12.2	264
20–24	39,701	26.4	437
25–34	74,669	49.7	742
≥ 35	17,449	11.6	217
Race			
White	123,571	82.3	1,004
Black	23,366	15.6	626
American Indian	322	0.2	6
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,857	1.9	24
Hispanic ethnicity			
Yes	4,093	2.7	19
No	145,757	97.3	1,639
Education, years			
< 12	26,508	17.8	294
12	51,903	34.8	611
> 12	70,524	47.4	742
Marital status			
Married	97,659	65.1	914
Unmarried	52,434	34.9	746
Birthweight			
Low (< 2,500 g)	10,540	7.0	721
Normal (≥ 2,500 g)	139,471	93.0	934
Parity			
1st birth	59,146	39.5	719
2nd or later	90,556	60.5	937
Total	150,116		1,660

	Estimated Population Size	95% CI [†]	Percentage	95% CI [†]	Respondents
Annual household income					
≤ \$14,999	31,892	27,747– 36,037	22.2	19.5–25.0	483
\$15,000–\$24,999	21,184	17,695– 24,673	14.8	12.4–17.2	260
\$25,000–\$34,999	20,618	17,220– 24,016	14.4	12.0–16.7	213
≥ \$35,000	69,831	65,229– 74,433	48.7	45.3–52.0	610
In crowded household (>1 person/room)	12,144	9,360– 14,927	8.3	6.4–10.1	1,601

† Confidence interval.

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

Sources: Figures for “Annual household income” and “In crowded household” are estimated from the PRAMS sample; all other figures are population percentages compiled from state birth certificate data.

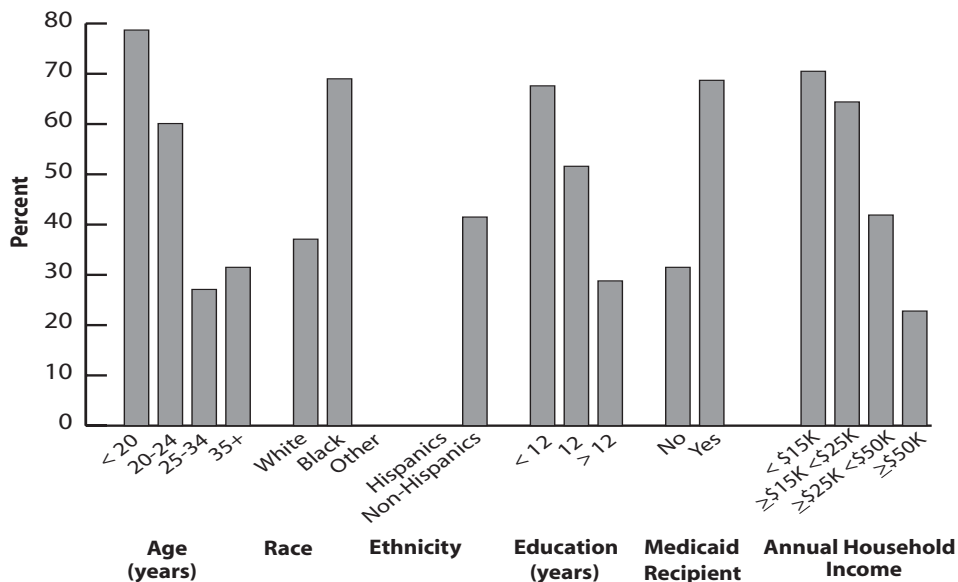
OHIO 2000

Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	262	78.7	3.8	71.2–86.2
20–24	428	60.1	3.4	53.5–66.8
25–34	737	27.1	2.1	22.9–31.3
≥35	215	31.5	4.2	23.2–39.8
Race				
White	995	37.1	1.9	33.3–40.8
Black	618	69.0	2.3	64.5–73.6
All Other	29	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	19	/	/	/
No	1,621	41.5	1.6	38.3–44.8
Education, years				
< 12	292	67.6	4.3	59.2–76.1
12	600	51.6	2.9	46.0–57.3
> 12	737	28.8	2.1	24.7–32.9
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,023	31.5	1.8	27.9–35.1
Yes	619	68.7	2.9	62.9–74.5
Annual household income				
≤\$14,999	480	70.5	3.3	64.0–77.1
\$15,000–\$24,999	256	64.4	4.3	56.0–72.8
\$25,000–\$34,999	212	41.9	4.5	33.2–50.6
≥\$35,000	603	22.8	2.1	18.8–26.9

† Confidence interval.
/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.



OHIO 2000

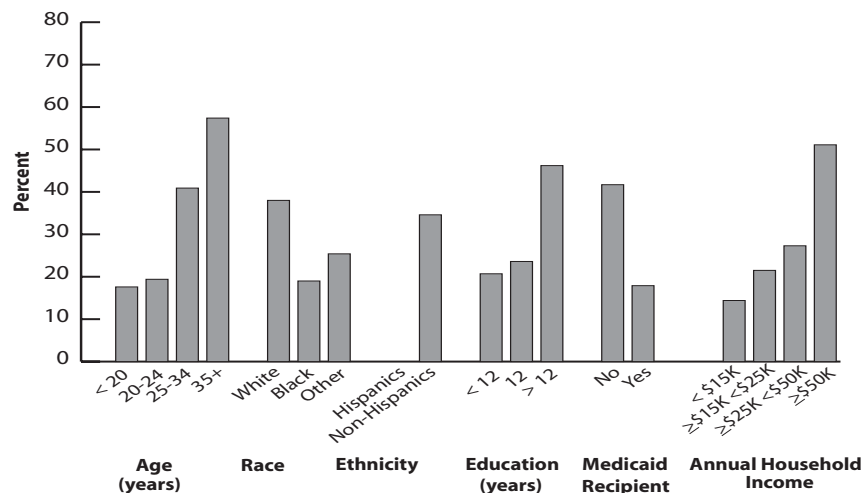
Prevalence of Multivitamin Use 4 or More Times per Week During the Month Prior to Pregnancy By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	263	17.6	3.3	11.1–24.1
20–24	435	19.4	2.7	14.0–24.7
25–34	741	40.9	2.4	36.2–45.5
≥35	217	57.4	4.5	48.5–66.3
Race				
White	1,003	38.0	1.9	34.3–41.7
Black	623	19.0	2.1	14.9–23.0
All Other	30 ^{††}	25.4	9.7	6.4–44.4
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	18	/	/	/
No	1,636	34.6	1.6	31.5–37.8
Education, years				
< 12	293	20.7	3.6	13.7–27.6
12	610	23.6	2.4	18.8–28.4
> 12	741	46.2	2.3	41.6–50.7
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,031	41.7	2.0	37.8–45.6
Yes	625	17.9	2.4	13.2–22.6
Annual household income				
≤\$14,999	481	14.4	2.5	9.5–19.3
\$15,000–\$24,999	260	21.5	3.7	14.3–28.7
\$25,000–\$34,999	211	27.3	4.1	19.3–35.3
≥\$35,000	610	51.1	2.5	46.3–56.0

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



OHIO 2000

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

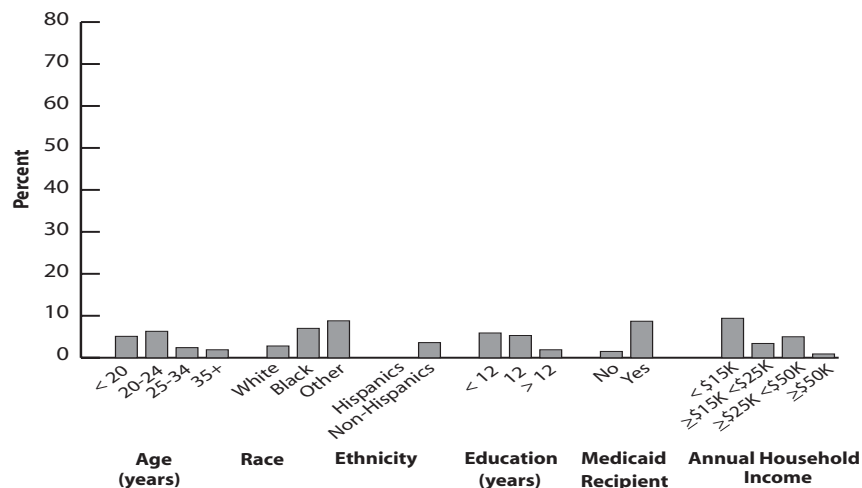
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	261	5.1	1.9	1.5– 8.7
20–24	436	6.3	1.7	2.9– 9.7
25–34	738	2.4	0.7	1.0– 3.9
≥35	216	1.9	1.5	0.0– 4.7
Race				
White	1,001	2.8	0.7	1.5– 4.2
Black	620	7.0	1.3	4.5– 9.6
All Other	30††	8.8	8.2	0.0–24.8
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	19	/	/	/
No	1,630	3.6	0.6	2.3– 4.8
Education, years				
< 12	292	5.9	2.2	1.7–10.2
12	608	5.3	1.3	2.8– 7.8
> 12	738	1.9	0.7	0.6– 3.2
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,029	1.5	0.4	0.7– 2.4
Yes	622	8.7	1.9	5.1–12.3
Annual household income				
≤\$14,999	480	9.4	2.2	5.1–13.8
\$15,000–\$24,999	260	3.4	1.5	0.6– 6.3
\$25,000–\$34,999	213	5.0	2.3	0.5– 9.4
≥\$35,000	607	0.9	0.4	0.1– 1.7

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



OHIO 2000

Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

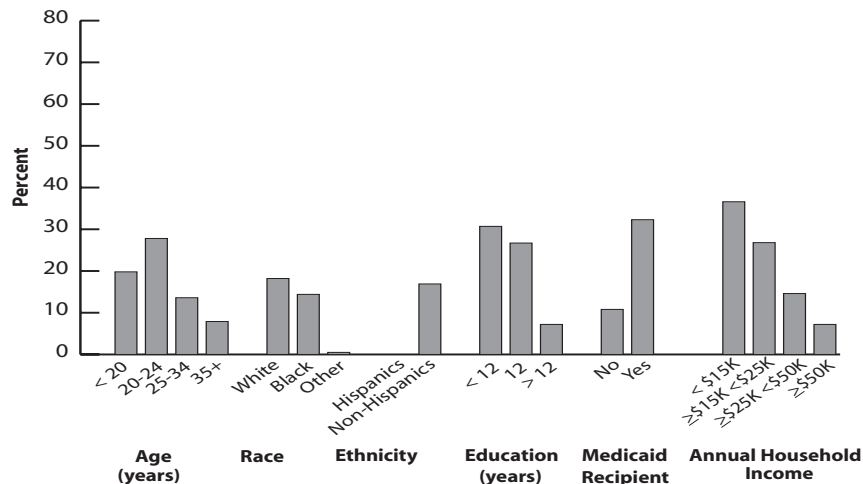
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	255	19.8	3.8	12.4–27.3
20–24	429	27.8	3.2	21.6–34.0
25–34	731	13.6	1.7	10.3–16.9
≥35	210	7.9	2.5	3.1–12.8
Race				
White	983	18.2	1.6	15.1–21.2
Black	612	14.4	1.7	11.0–17.8
All Other	30 ^{††}	0.5	0.5	0.0– 1.6
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	19	/	/	/
No	1,604	16.9	1.3	14.4–19.5
Education, years				
< 12	281	30.7	4.3	22.3–39.2
12	594	26.7	2.6	21.6–31.9
> 12	737	7.2	1.3	4.8– 9.7
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,017	10.8	1.3	8.3–13.4
Yes	608	32.3	3.0	26.4–38.1
Annual household income				
≤\$14,999	469	36.6	3.6	29.5–43.7
\$15,000–\$24,999	254	26.8	4.2	18.6–35.0
\$25,000–\$34,999	210	14.6	3.2	8.4–20.9
≥\$35,000	603	7.2	1.3	4.7– 9.8

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



OHIO 2000

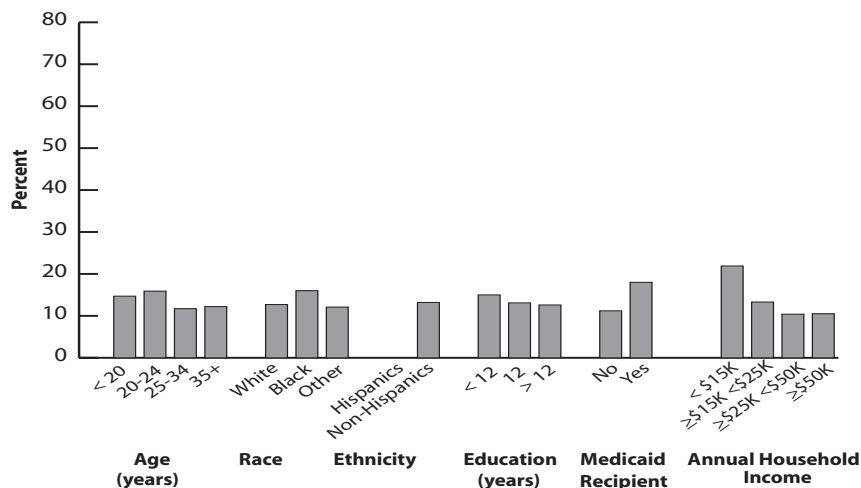
Prevalence of Pregnancy-Related Complications That Required a Hospital Stay of at Least 1 Day By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	262	14.7	2.9	9.0–20.3
20–24	436	15.9	2.4	11.2–20.5
25–34	741	11.7	1.5	8.9–14.6
≥35	216	12.2	2.8	6.7–17.8
Race				
White	1,003	12.7	1.2	10.3–15.1
Black	622	16.0	1.7	12.7–19.3
All Other	30††	12.1	6.8	0.0–25.4
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	19	/	/	/
No	1,634	13.2	1.1	11.1–15.3
Education, years				
< 12	293	15.0	2.9	9.3–20.7
12	609	13.1	1.7	9.7–16.4
> 12	740	12.6	1.5	9.6–15.6
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,031	11.2	1.2	8.9–13.5
Yes	624	18.0	2.2	13.6–22.3
Annual household income				
≤\$14,999	481	21.9	2.9	16.2–27.7
\$15,000–\$24,999	260	13.3	2.8	7.8–18.8
\$25,000–\$34,999	213	10.4	2.3	5.9–14.8
≥\$35,000	609	10.5	1.4	7.7–13.3

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



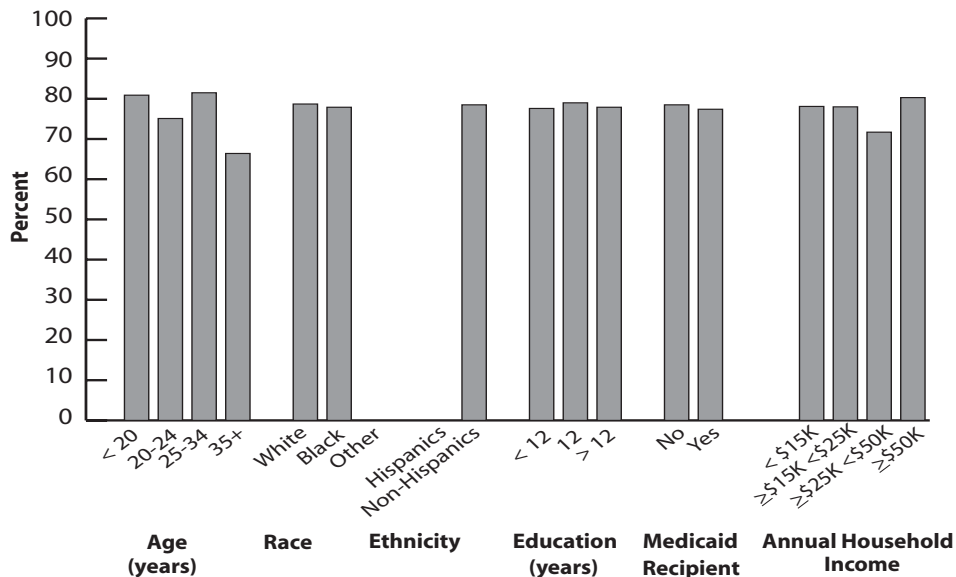
OHIO 2000

Prevalence of Checkups Within 1 Week of Hospital Discharge for Infants Discharged Within 48 Hours By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	115	80.9	4.9	71.4–90.4
20–24	200	75.1	4.0	67.3–82.9
25–34	368	81.5	2.4	76.9–86.1
≥35	85	66.4	6.0	54.7–78.0
Race				
White	509	78.7	2.0	74.7–82.7
Black	245	77.9	3.1	71.9–83.9
All Other	14	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	7	/	/	/
No	761	78.5	1.8	75.0–82.0
Education, years				
< 12	120	77.6	5.2	67.4–87.9
12	269	79.0	3.1	72.8–85.1
> 12	375	77.9	2.5	73.0–82.7
Medicaid recipient				
No	499	78.5	2.1	74.4–82.6
Yes	269	77.4	3.5	70.4–84.3
Annual household income				
≤\$14,999	188	78.1	4.4	69.5–86.6
\$15,000–\$24,999	114	78.0	4.8	68.6–87.5
\$25,000–\$34,999	107	71.7	5.2	61.6–81.9
≥\$35,000	327	80.3	2.4	75.6–85.1

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.



OHIO 2000

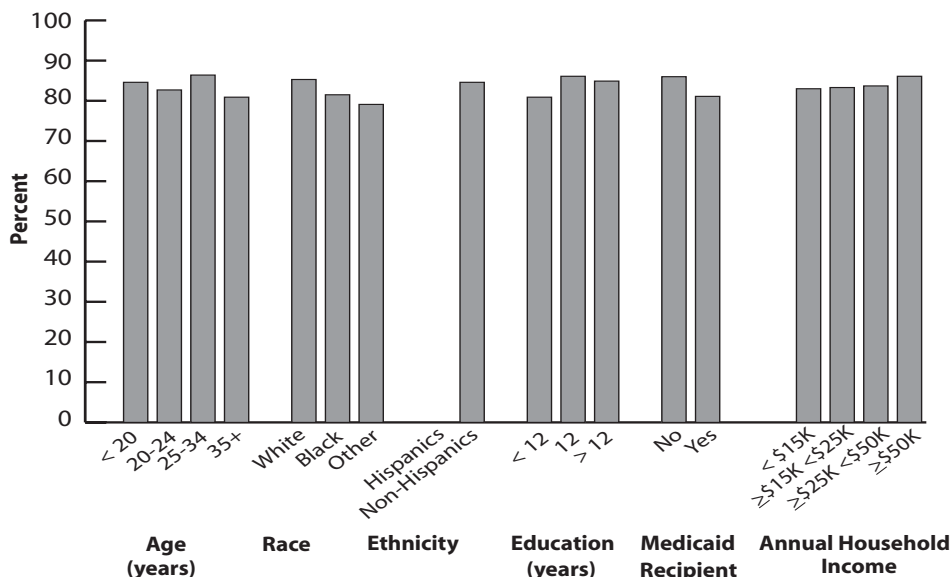
Prevalence of Postpartum Contraceptive Use By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	261	84.6	3.6	77.4–91.7
20–24	436	82.7	2.7	77.4–88.1
25–34	738	86.4	1.6	83.3–89.5
≥35	216	80.9	3.8	73.4–88.4
Race				
White	1,002	85.3	1.4	82.6–88.1
Black	619	81.5	2.5	76.6–86.4
All Other	30††	79.1	8.8	61.9–96.3
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	19	/	/	/
No	1,630	84.6	1.3	82.1–87.0
Education, years				
< 12	291	80.9	3.8	73.5–88.3
12	605	86.1	2.0	82.2–90.0
> 12	742	84.9	1.7	81.5–88.2
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,026	86.0	1.4	83.3–88.8
Yes	625	81.1	2.6	76.0–86.1
Annual household income				
≤\$14,999	483	83.0	2.9	77.3–88.7
\$15,000–\$24,999	259	83.3	3.3	76.8–89.8
\$25,000–\$34,999	213	83.7	3.5	76.9–90.6
≥\$35,000	609	86.1	1.7	82.7–89.4

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



State Exhibits

Oklahoma

PRAMS 2000 Surveillance Report

OK

OKLAHOMA 2000

Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population[§]

Characteristic	Population Size	Percentage	Respondents
Age, years			
< 20	7,545	15.9	298
20–24	15,377	32.4	593
25–34	20,630	43.4	917
≥ 35	3,952	8.3	192
Race			
White	36,652	77.5	1,526
Black	4,670	9.9	238
American Indian	5,004	10.6	194
Asian/Pacific Islander	966	2.0	31
Other Nonwhite	24	0.1	1
Hispanic ethnicity			
Yes	4,240	9.0	149
No	42,740	91.0	1,832
Education, years			
< 12	10,952	23.3	399
12	17,108	36.4	723
> 12	18,919	40.3	843
Marital status			
Married	31,051	65.4	1,340
Unmarried	16,441	34.6	660
Birthweight			
Low (< 2,500 g)	3,198	6.8	896
Normal (≥ 2,500 g)	44,173	93.2	1,009
Parity			
1st birth	19,764	41.8	898
2nd or later	27,569	58.2	1,084
Total	47,517		2,001

	Estimated Population Size	95% CI [†]	Percentage	95% CI [†]	Respondents
Annual household income [‡]					
≤ \$15,999	11,663	10,128– 13,198	34.5	30.4–38.6	522
\$16,000–\$24,999	6,458	5,273–7,643	19.1	15.7–22.5	259
\$25,000–\$39,999	6,311	5,178–7,444	18.7	15.4–21.9	259
≥ \$40,000	9,340	8,074– 10,607	27.7	24.0–31.3	419
In crowded household (>1 person/room)	5,175	4,073–6,278	11.3	8.9–13.7	1,911

[†] Confidence interval.

[‡] Missing ≥ 10% data.

[§] PRAMS-eligible population is defined as state residents who had in-state births.

Sources: Figures for “Annual household income” and “In crowded household” are estimated from the PRAMS sample; all other figures are population percentages compiled from state birth certificate data.

OKLAHOMA 2000

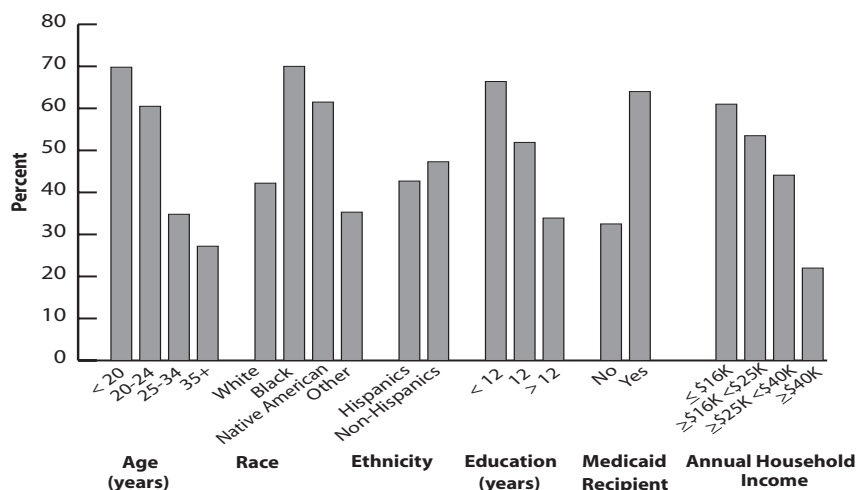
Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	293	69.8	4.7	60.5–79.0
20–24	589	60.5	3.3	54.0–67.0
25–34	908	34.8	2.5	29.8–39.8
≥35	185	27.2	5.5	16.3–38.0
Race				
White	1,503	42.2	2.1	38.1–46.2
Black	237	70.0	5.3	59.6–80.4
Native American	194	61.5	5.8	50.1–73.0
All Other	32††	35.3	13.2	9.4–61.2
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	146	42.7	6.7	29.6–55.8
No	1,811	47.3	1.9	43.5–51.0
Education, years				
< 12	390	66.4	4.0	58.7–74.2
12	715	51.9	3.2	45.7–58.2
> 12	836	33.9	2.6	28.8–39.0
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,078	32.5	2.3	28.0–37.0
Yes	898	64.0	2.7	58.7–69.3
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	516	61.0	3.7	53.7–68.3
\$16,000–\$24,999	256	53.5	5.1	43.5–63.4
\$25,000–\$39,999	259	44.1	4.9	34.4–53.7
≥\$40,000	414	22.0	3.3	15.5–28.4

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



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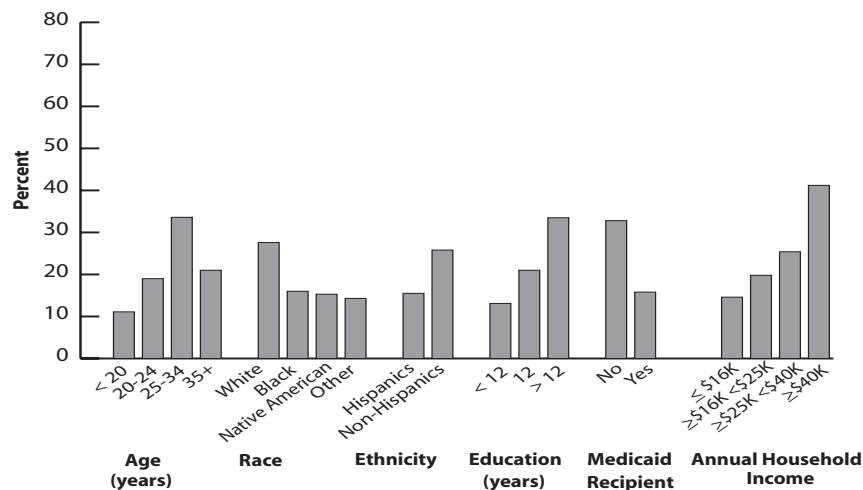
OKLAHOMA 2000

Prevalence of Multivitamin Use 4 or More Times per Week During the Month Prior to Pregnancy By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	296	11.1	3.0	5.2–17.1
20–24	591	19.0	2.6	13.8–24.2
25–34	912	33.6	2.5	28.8–38.4
≥35	190	21.0	4.3	12.6–29.3
Race				
White	1,518	27.6	1.8	24.0–31.1
Black	235	16.0	4.2	7.8–24.2
Native American	194	15.3	4.0	7.5–23.1
All Other	32 ^{††}	14.3	8.5	0.0–31.0
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	147	15.5	5.0	5.6–25.3
No	1,823	25.8	1.6	22.6–29.0
Education, years				
< 12	397	13.1	2.8	7.7–18.5
12	719	21.0	2.6	16.0–26.0
> 12	839	33.5	2.5	28.5–38.4
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,085	32.8	2.2	28.4–37.2
Yes	905	15.8	2.0	11.9–19.7
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	520	14.6	2.7	9.4–19.8
\$16,000–\$24,999	258	19.8	3.9	12.2–27.3
\$25,000–\$39,999	257	25.4	4.2	17.1–33.8
≥\$40,000	416	41.2	3.8	33.7–48.7

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



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OKLAHOMA 2000

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

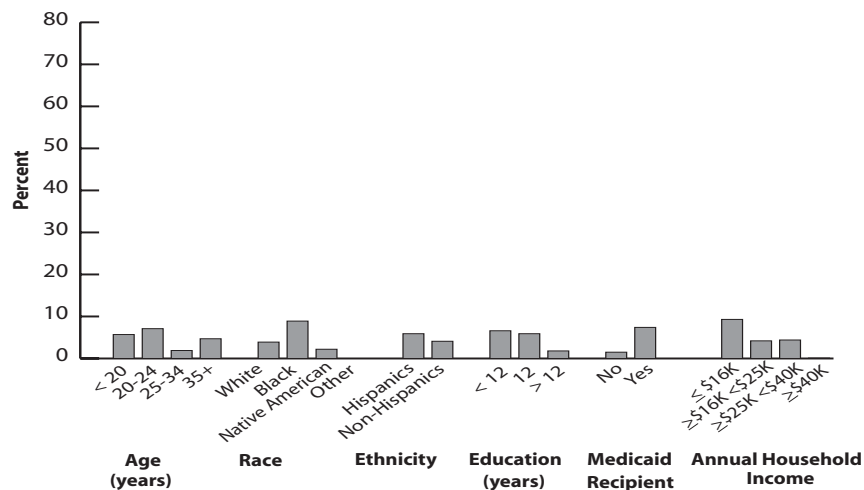
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	218	5.7	2.7	0.4–10.9
20–24	588	7.1	1.8	3.5–10.7
25–34	917	1.9	0.8	0.4– 3.4
≥35	192	4.7	2.7	0.0– 9.9
Race				
White	1,471	3.9	0.9	2.2– 5.6
Black	217	8.9	3.5	2.0–15.8
Native American	185	2.2	1.8	0.0– 5.7
All Other	32††	0.0	\	\
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	141	5.9	3.4	0.0–12.5
No	1,755	4.1	0.8	2.5– 5.7
Education, years				
< 12	333	6.6	2.2	2.2–11.0
12	709	5.9	1.6	2.8– 9.0
> 12	842	1.8	0.8	0.3– 3.3
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,072	1.5	0.7	0.3– 2.8
Yes	844	7.4	1.5	4.4–10.4
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	488	9.3	2.3	4.8–13.8
\$16,000–\$24,999	254	4.2	2.1	0.1– 8.2
\$25,000–\$39,999	254	4.4	2.4	0.0– 9.0
≥\$40,000	419	0.1	0.1	0.0– 0.2

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.

\ No Respondents reported this indicator.



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OKLAHOMA 2000

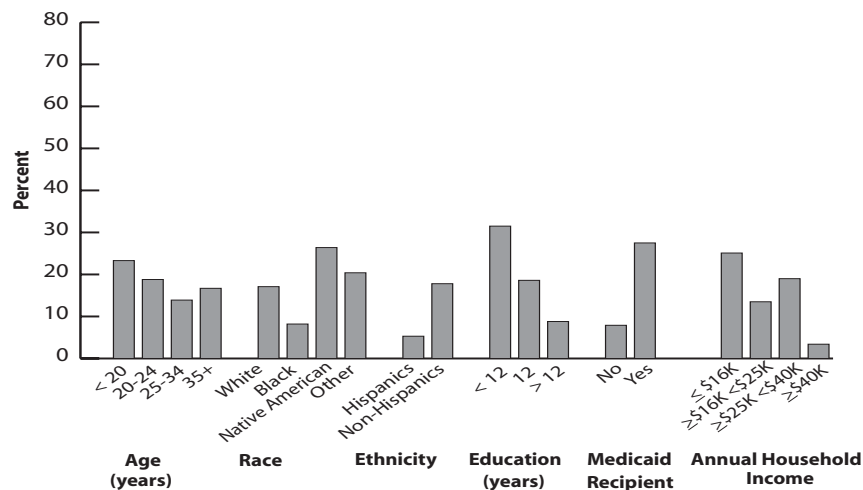
Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	284	23.3	4.5	14.6–32.0
20–24	580	18.8	2.7	13.5–24.2
25–34	905	13.9	1.9	10.2–17.7
≥35	186	16.7	4.6	7.7–25.8
Race				
White	1,496	17.1	1.6	13.9–20.3
Black	230	8.2	3.1	2.1–14.3
Native American	187	26.4	5.7	15.2–37.6
All Other	32 ^{††}	20.4	11.5	0.0–42.9
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	146	5.3	3.2	0.0–11.7
No	1,791	17.8	1.5	14.8–20.7
Education, years				
< 12	382	31.5	4.0	23.7–39.3
12	702	18.6	2.5	13.6–23.5
> 12	836	8.8	1.6	5.6–12.0
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,069	7.9	1.3	5.2–10.5
Yes	887	27.5	2.5	22.5–32.5
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	507	25.1	3.3	18.6–31.6
\$16,000–\$24,999	253	13.5	3.5	6.7–20.3
\$25,000–\$39,999	255	19.0	4.0	11.1–26.9
≥\$40,000	417	3.4	1.5	0.4–6.3

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



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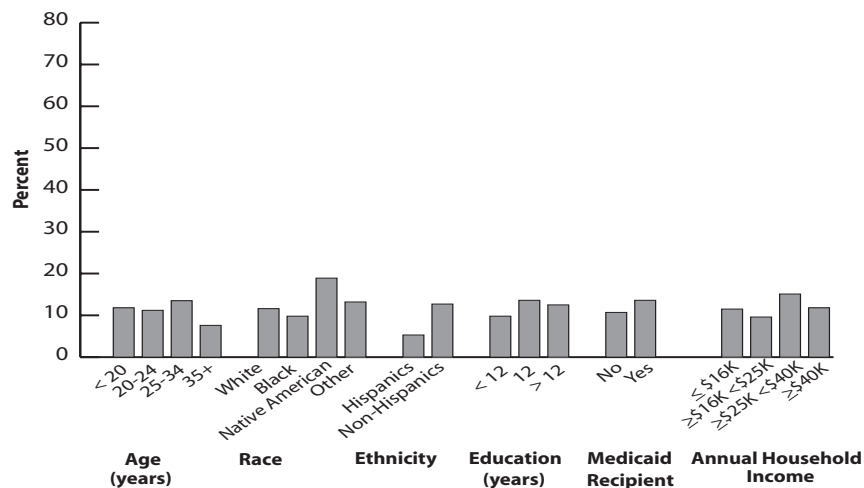
OKLAHOMA 2000

Prevalence of Pregnancy-Related Complications That Required a Hospital Stay of at Least 1 Day By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	296	11.8	2.9	6.1–17.6
20–24	589	11.2	1.8	7.6–14.8
25–34	907	13.5	1.7	10.1–16.8
≥35	192	7.6	2.7	2.3–12.9
Race				
White	1,512	11.6	1.2	9.2–14.1
Black	237	9.8	2.4	5.1–14.6
Native American	194	18.9	4.5	10.0–27.9
All Other	31††	13.2	9.0	0.0–30.9
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	147	5.3	2.4	0.6–10.0
No	1,818	12.7	1.2	10.4–15.0
Education, years				
< 12	394	9.8	2.1	5.6–14.0
12	717	13.6	2.0	9.7–17.6
> 12	839	12.5	1.7	9.2–15.8
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,086	10.7	1.4	8.1–13.4
Yes	899	13.6	1.8	10.1–17.0
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	517	11.5	2.1	7.4–15.6
\$16,000–\$24,999	258	9.6	2.4	4.9–14.2
\$25,000–\$39,999	258	15.1	3.4	8.5–21.7
≥\$40,000	414	11.8	2.3	7.2–16.3

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



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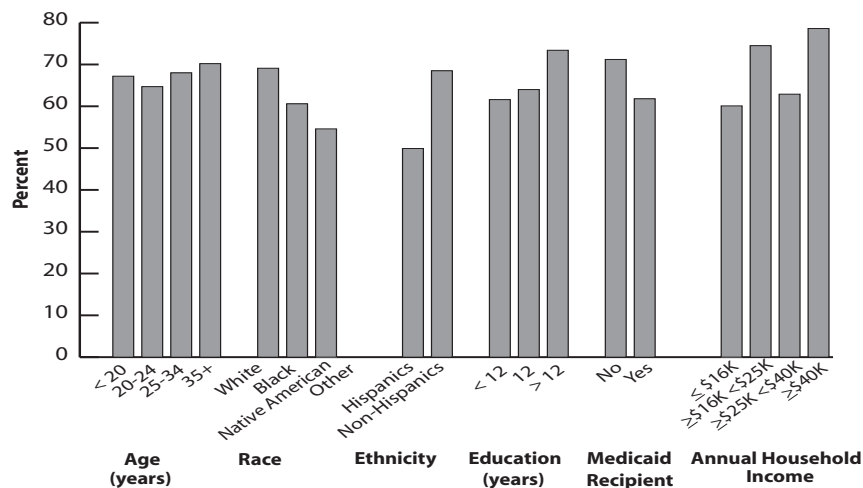
OKLAHOMA 2000

Prevalence of Checkups Within 1 Week of Hospital Discharge for Infants Discharged Within 48 Hours By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	107	67.2	6.3	54.9–79.6
20–24	251	64.7	4.1	56.5–72.8
25–34	381	68.0	3.2	61.8–74.3
≥35	73	70.2	7.7	55.1–85.3
Race				
White	650	69.1	2.5	64.3–73.9
Black	60	60.6	8.1	44.7–76.4
Native American	88	54.6	7.5	39.8–69.3
All Other	10	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	62	49.9	9.0	32.2–67.6
No	741	68.5	2.3	64.0–73.0
Education, years				
< 12	139	61.6	5.3	51.1–72.0
12	291	64.0	4.0	56.1–71.9
> 12	368	73.4	3.0	67.5–79.3
Medicaid recipient				
No	491	71.2	2.8	65.7–76.6
Yes	322	61.8	3.6	54.7–68.9
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	185	60.1	5.1	50.1–70.1
\$16,000–\$24,999	107	74.5	5.4	63.9–85.1
\$25,000–\$39,999	113	62.9	6.3	50.6–75.2
≥\$40,000	192	78.6	4.1	70.6–86.5

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.



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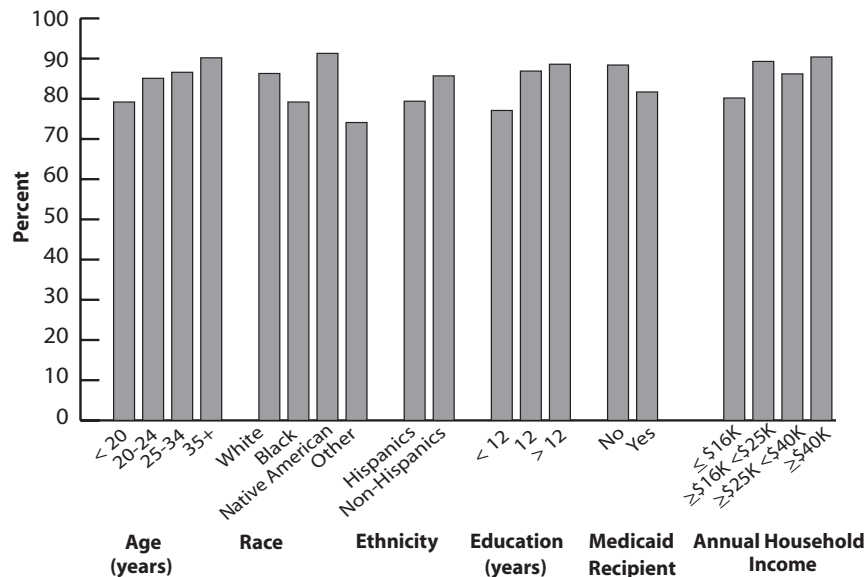
OKLAHOMA 2000

Prevalence of Postpartum Contraceptive Use By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	298	79.2	4.1	71.1–87.2
20–24	590	85.1	2.4	80.3–89.9
25–34	906	86.6	1.8	83.0–90.3
≥35	190	90.2	3.3	83.8–96.6
Race				
White	1,515	86.3	1.4	83.5–89.1
Black	235	79.2	4.8	69.7–88.6
Native American	193	91.3	3.5	84.4–98.3
All Other	31††	74.1	12.7	49.2–98.9
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	145	79.4	5.5	68.5–90.2
No	1,821	85.7	1.4	83.1–88.4
Education, years				
< 12	394	77.1	3.6	70.1–84.1
12	718	86.9	2.1	82.7–91.1
> 12	838	88.6	1.7	85.2–92.0
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,086	88.4	1.6	85.4–91.5
Yes	899	81.7	2.2	77.4–86.1
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	517	80.2	3.1	74.2–86.2
\$16,000–\$24,999	256	89.3	3.0	83.4–95.2
\$25,000–\$39,999	257	86.2	3.6	79.2–93.2
≥\$40,000	418	90.4	2.3	86.0–94.8

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



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State Exhibits

South Carolina

SC

PRAMS 2000 Surveillance Report

SOUTH CAROLINA 2000

Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population[§]

Characteristic	Population Size	Percentage	Respondents
Age, years			
< 20	8,216	15.7	281
20–24	15,325	29.4	507
25–34	23,564	45.1	665
≥ 35	5,091	9.8	186
Race			
White	32,330	61.9	835
Black	18,792	36.0	783
American Indian	171	0.3	3
Asian/Pacific Islander	822	1.6	16
Other Nonwhite	84	0.2	2
Hispanic ethnicity			
Yes	2,162	4.1	43
No	49,969	95.9	1,592
Education, years			
< 12	11,197	21.6	375
12	20,427	39.3	660
> 12	20,292	39.1	593
Marital status			
Married	30,918	59.2	838
Unmarried	21,278	40.8	801
Birthweight			
Low (< 2,500 g)	4,575	8.8	1,104
Normal (≥ 2,500 g)	47,624	91.2	535
Parity			
1st birth	21,934	42.1	805
2nd or later	30,209	57.9	830
Total	52,199		1,639

	Estimated Population Size	95% CI [†]	Percentage	95% CI [†]	Respondents
Annual household income [‡]					
≤ \$15,999	16,957	14,972–18,941	36.5	32.5–40.5	602
\$16,000–\$24,999	6,857	5,474–8,239	14.8	11.8–17.7	223
\$25,000–\$39,999	7,793	6,329–9,257	16.8	13.7–19.9	233
≥ \$40,000	14,822	13,056–16,588	31.9	28.1–35.7	393
In crowded household (>1 person/room)	4,301	3,161–5,440	8.8	6.5–11.1	1,522

[†] Confidence interval.

[‡] Missing ≥ 10% data.

[§] PRAMS-eligible population is defined as state residents who had in-state births.

Sources: Figures for “Annual household income” and “In crowded household” are estimated from the PRAMS sample; all other figures are population percentages compiled from state birth certificate data.

SOUTH CAROLINA 2000

Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

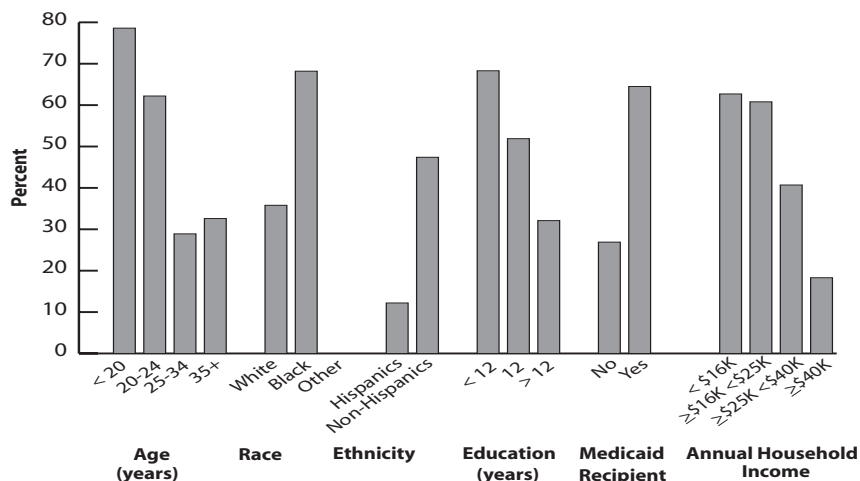
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	273	78.6	4.1	70.5–86.6
20–24	491	62.2	3.7	54.9–69.4
25–34	644	28.9	2.8	23.4–34.3
≥35	167	32.6	5.9	21.0–44.2
Race				
White	800	35.8	2.4	31.1–40.5
Black	755	68.2	3.4	61.6–74.8
All Other	20	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	41††	42.2	10.8	21.1–63.3
No	1,530	47.4	2.1	43.4–51.5
Education, years				
< 12	360	68.3	4.1	60.4–76.3
12	636	51.9	3.3	45.4–58.4
> 12	569	32.1	3.0	26.1–38.0
Medicaid recipient				
No	586	26.9	2.7	21.6–32.1
Yes	989	64.5	2.7	59.3–69.7
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	581	62.7	3.5	55.8–69.6
\$16,000–\$24,999	217	60.8	5.4	50.2–71.4
\$25,000–\$39,999	223	40.7	5.2	30.5–50.9
≥\$40,000	377	18.3	2.9	12.5–24.0

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



SOUTH CAROLINA 2000

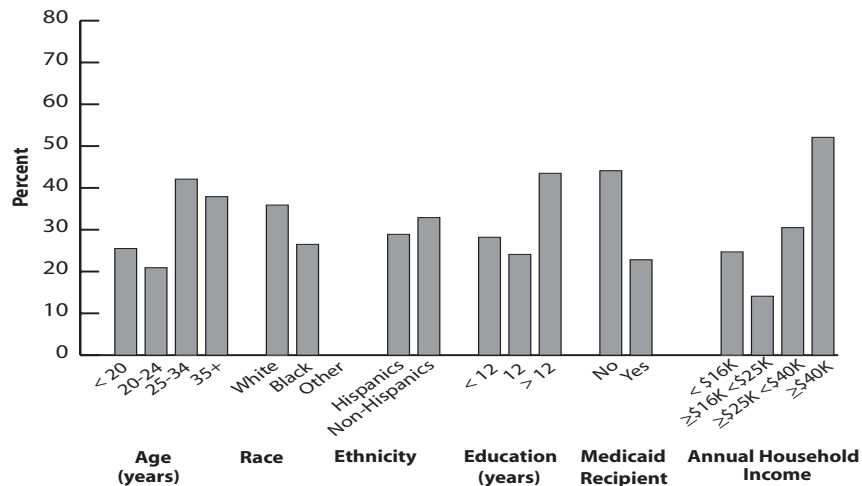
Prevalence of Multivitamin Use 4 or More Times per Week During the Month Prior to Pregnancy By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	277	25.5	4.4	16.9–34.1
20–24	503	20.9	3.0	14.9–26.8
25–34	661	42.1	3.0	36.2–47.9
≥35	186	37.9	5.9	26.2–49.5
Race				
White	831	35.9	2.3	31.3–40.5
Black	775	26.5	3.2	20.3–32.7
All Other	21	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	43 ^{††}	28.9	9.7	9.9–47.9
No	1,580	32.9	1.9	29.2–36.7
Education, years				
< 12	369	28.2	4.0	20.3–36.1
12	655	24.1	2.8	18.7–29.5
> 12	592	43.5	3.1	37.4–49.6
Medicaid recipient				
No	616	44.1	2.9	38.4–49.7
Yes	1,011	22.8	2.3	18.3–27.4
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	596	24.7	3.1	18.6–30.8
\$16,000–\$24,999	221	14.1	3.9	6.6–21.7
\$25,000–\$39,999	233	30.5	4.8	21.1–39.8
≥\$40,000	392	52.1	3.7	44.9–59.3

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



SOUTH CAROLINA 2000

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

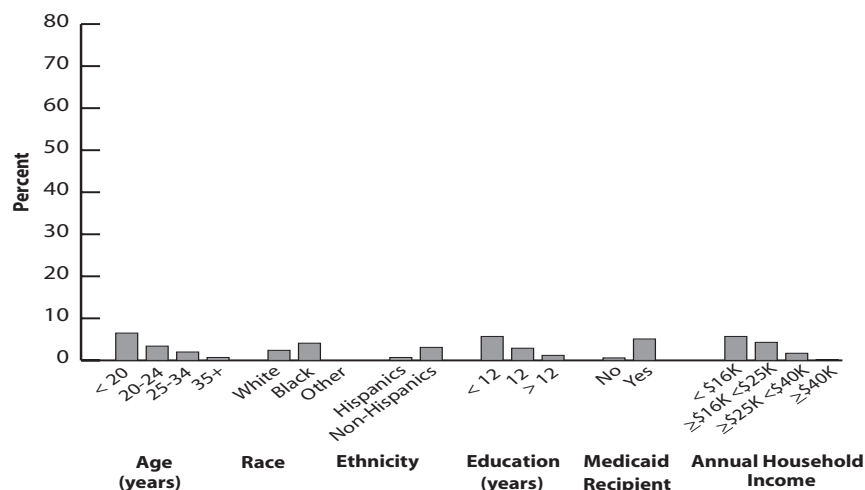
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	278	6.5	2.4	1.8–11.1
20–24	503	3.4	1.2	1.0– 5.7
25–34	662	2.0	0.8	0.3– 3.6
≥35	184	0.7	0.3	0.0– 1.3
Race				
White	831	2.4	0.7	1.0– 3.9
Black	775	4.1	1.3	1.5– 6.7
All Other	21	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	43 ^{††}	0.7	0.5	0.0– 1.7
No	1,580	3.1	0.7	1.7– 4.4
Education, years				
< 12	370	5.7	1.9	1.9– 9.5
12	656	2.9	1.0	0.9– 4.9
> 12	590	1.2	0.7	0.0– 2.5
Medicaid recipient				
No	614	0.6	0.4	0.0– 1.4
Yes	1,013	5.1	1.1	2.8– 7.3
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	597	5.7	1.6	2.6– 8.8
\$16,000–\$24,999	221	4.3	2.2	0.0– 8.5
\$25,000–\$39,999	233	1.7	1.3	0.0– 4.3
≥\$40,000	392	0.2	0.1	0.0– 0.4

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



SOUTH CAROLINA 2000

Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

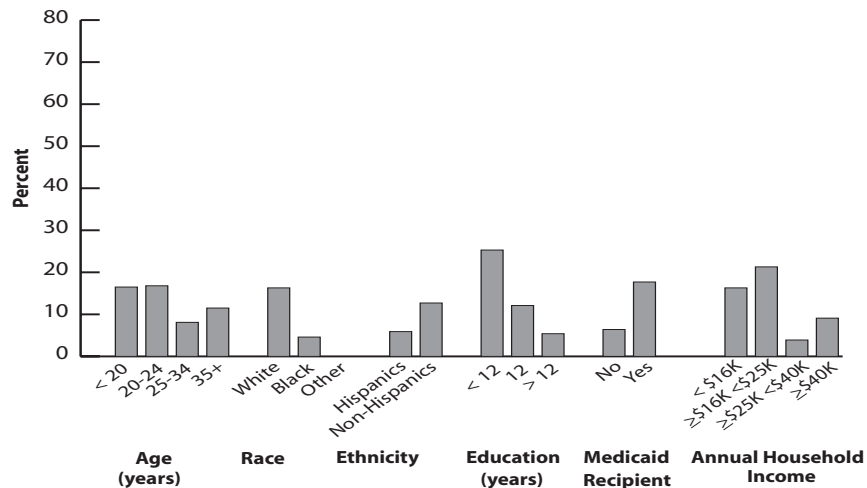
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	270	16.5	3.7	9.3–23.7
20–24	488	16.8	2.8	11.4–22.2
25–34	648	8.1	1.6	5.0–11.2
≥35	178	11.5	3.7	4.2–18.8
Race				
White	811	16.3	1.8	12.8–19.8
Black	753	4.6	1.5	1.8– 7.5
All Other	20	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	40 ^{††}	5.9	4.9	0.0–15.6
No	1,540	12.7	1.3	10.1–15.3
Education, years				
< 12	350	25.3	3.8	17.8–32.9
12	635	12.1	2.1	8.1–16.2
> 12	588	5.4	1.4	2.8– 8.1
Medicaid recipient				
No	610	6.4	1.4	3.7– 9.0
Yes	974	17.7	2.1	13.6–21.8
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	569	16.3	2.6	11.2–21.4
\$16,000–\$24,999	216	21.3	4.5	12.5–30.1
\$25,000–\$39,999	229	3.9	1.8	0.4– 7.5
≥\$40,000	392	9.1	2.1	5.1–13.2

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



SOUTH CAROLINA 2000

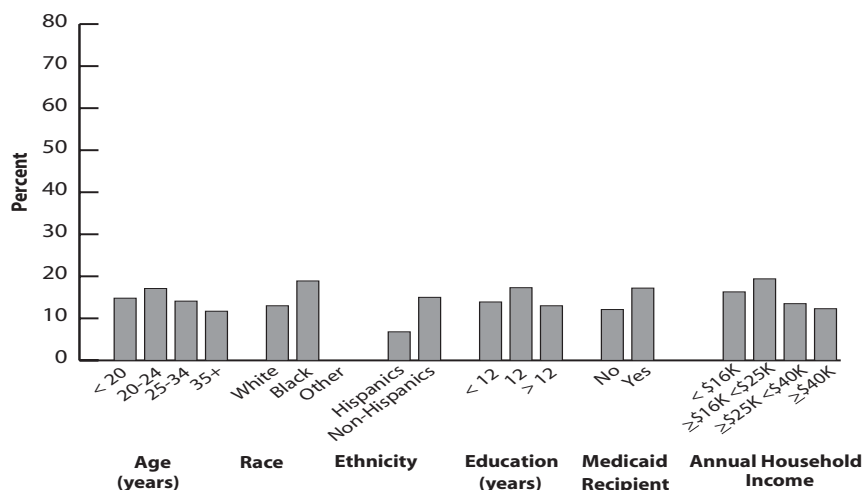
Prevalence of Pregnancy-Related Complications That Required a Hospital Stay of at Least 1 Day By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	273	14.8	3.3	8.2–21.3
20–24	495	17.1	2.6	12.0–22.2
25–34	661	14.1	1.9	10.4–17.9
≥35	183	11.7	3.3	5.2–18.3
Race				
White	827	13.0	1.5	10.0–15.9
Black	766	18.9	2.5	14.0–23.9
All Other	19	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	43 ^{††}	6.8	4.7	0.0–16.0
No	1,565	15.0	1.3	12.4–17.6
Education, years				
< 12	367	13.9	2.8	8.5–19.4
12	648	17.3	2.3	12.8–21.8
> 12	586	13.0	1.9	9.3–16.7
Medicaid recipient				
No	610	12.1	1.7	8.8–15.5
Yes	1,002	17.2	1.9	13.4–21.0
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	590	16.2	2.4	11.5–20.8
\$16,000–\$24,999	221	19.4	4.1	11.3–27.6
\$25,000–\$39,999	230	13.5	3.2	7.1–19.8
≥\$40,000	388	12.3	2.2	8.1–16.5

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



SOUTH CAROLINA 2000

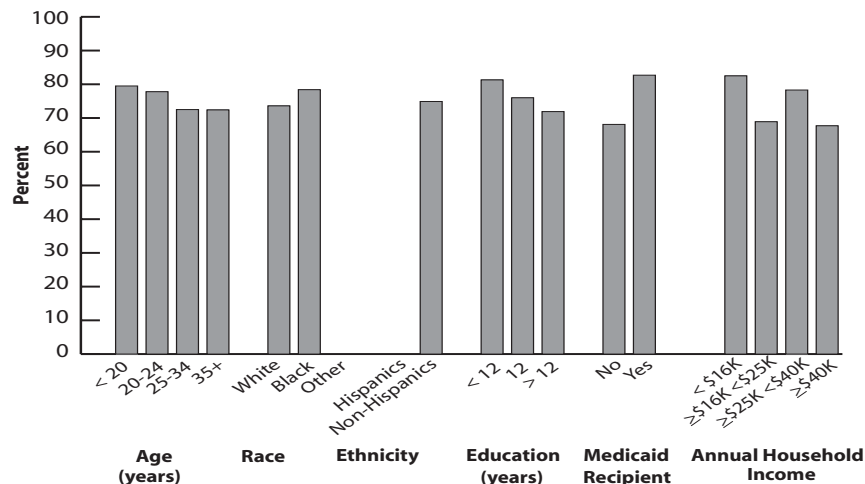
Prevalence of Checkups Within 1 Week of Hospital Discharge for Infants Discharged Within 48 Hours By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	72	79.5	5.6	68.6–90.5
20–24	125	77.8	4.4	69.3–86.3
25–34	200	72.5	3.5	65.5–79.4
≥35	48 ^{††}	72.4	7.6	57.5–87.2
Race				
White	296	73.6	2.8	68.1–79.0
Black	141	78.4	4.6	69.3–87.4
All Other	8	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	12	/	/	/
No	431	74.9	2.4	70.2–79.7
Education, years				
< 12	86	81.3	5.1	71.3–91.4
12	166	76.0	3.8	68.5–83.4
> 12	191	71.9	3.6	64.8–79.0
Medicaid recipient				
No	215	68.1	3.5	61.2–74.9
Yes	230	82.7	3.0	76.8–88.6
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	124	82.5	4.1	74.5–90.6
\$16,000–\$24,999	65	68.9	6.7	55.9–82.0
\$25,000–\$39,999	69	78.3	5.8	67.0–89.6
≥\$40,000	140	67.7	4.3	59.2–76.1

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



SOUTH CAROLINA 2000

Prevalence of Postpartum Contraceptive Use

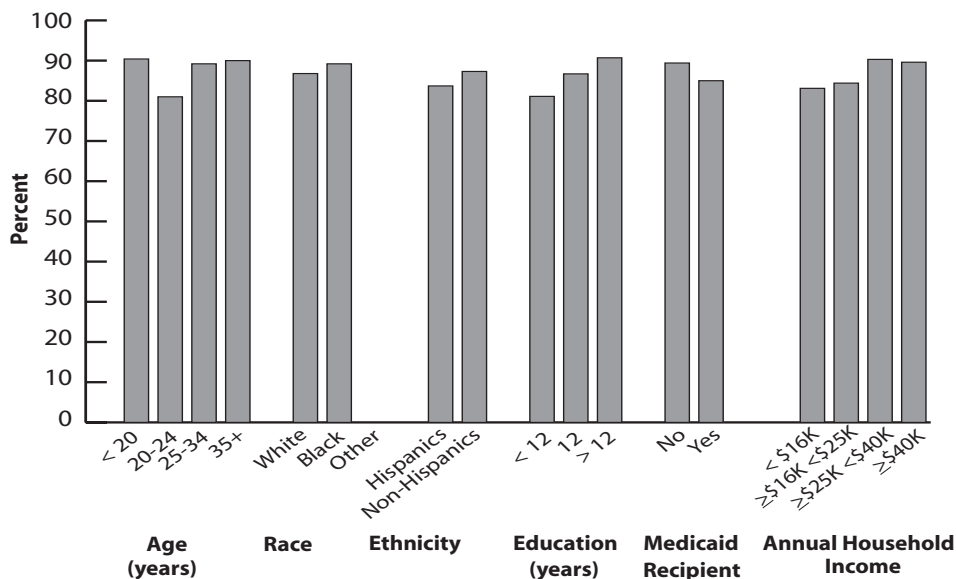
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	272	90.4	2.8	84.9–95.8
20–24	493	81.0	3.0	75.1–86.8
25–34	651	89.2	1.9	85.5–92.8
≥35	181	90.0	3.6	82.9–97.2
Race				
White	824	86.7	1.7	83.4–90.0
Black	752	89.2	2.2	84.9–93.5
All Other	21	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	41 ^{††}	83.7	8.0	68.0–99.4
No	1,552	87.3	1.4	84.6–90.0
Education, years				
< 12	360	81.1	3.5	74.4–87.9
12	640	86.7	2.2	82.3–91.0
> 12	586	90.7	1.8	87.2–94.2
Medicaid recipient				
No	608	89.4	1.8	85.9–92.9
Yes	989	85.0	2.0	81.1–88.9
Annual household income				
≤\$15,999	589	83.1	2.7	77.8–88.3
\$16,000–\$24,999	217	84.4	4.0	76.6–92.3
\$25,000–\$39,999	232	90.3	3.0	84.4–96.2
≥\$40,000	389	89.6	2.3	85.1–94.0

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



State Exhibits

Utah

PRAMS 2000 Surveillance Report

UTAH 2000

Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population[§]

Characteristic	Population Size	Percentage	Respondents
Age, years			
< 20	3,925	8.5	130
20–24	15,082	32.5	517
25–34	23,157	49.9	837
≥ 35	4,285	9.2	171
Race			
White	43,746	94.9	1,130
Black	340	0.7	122
American Indian	589	1.3	103
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,415	3.1	290
Other Nonwhite	21	0.0	0
Hispanic ethnicity			
Yes	5,893	12.7	154
No	40,402	87.3	1,496
Education, years			
< 12	6,930	15.1	218
12	14,682	32.1	524
> 12	24,164	52.8	885
Marital status			
Married	38,899	83.7	1,341
Unmarried	7,551	16.3	314
Birthweight			
Low (< 2,500 g)	2,684	5.8	356
Normal (≥ 2,500 g)	43,754	94.2	1,299
Parity			
1st birth	16,611	36.3	585
2nd or later	29,138	63.7	1,044
Total	46,450		1,655

	Estimated Population Size	95% CI [†]	Percentage	95% CI [†]	Respondents
Annual household income					
≤ \$14,999	10,282	8,938– 11,627	23.4	20.5–26.3	399
\$15,000–\$24,999	7,410	6,337–8,483	16.9	14.5–19.3	291
\$25,000–\$34,999	7,316	6,303–8,330	16.7	14.3–19.0	262
≥ \$35,000	18,920	17,494– 20,347	43.1	39.9–46.3	609
In crowded household (>1 person/room)	5,293	4,305–6,281	11.6	9.5–13.8	1,598

† Confidence interval.

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

Sources: Figures for “Annual household income” and “In crowded household” are estimated from the PRAMS sample; all other figures are population percentages compiled from state birth certificate data.



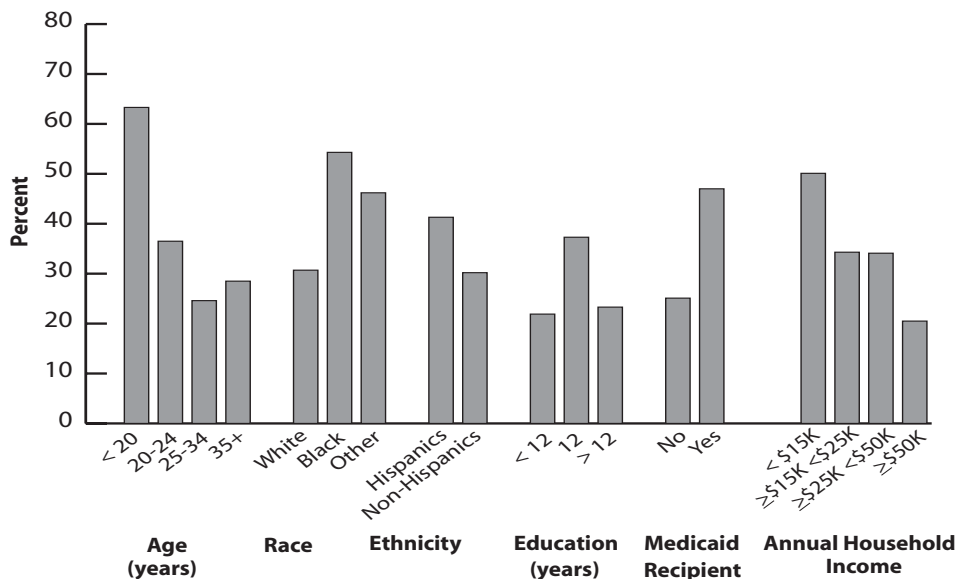
UTAH 2000

Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	126	63.3	6.5	50.5–76.1
20–24	511	36.5	2.9	30.9–42.1
25–34	827	24.6	1.9	20.9–28.4
≥35	168	28.5	4.7	19.4–37.7
Race				
White	1,115	30.7	1.6	27.5–33.9
Black	121	54.3	3.7	47.0–61.5
All Other	387	46.2	2.4	41.5–50.8
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	149	41.3	4.9	31.7–50.8
No	1,478	30.2	1.6	27.0–33.3
Education, years				
< 12	207	51.9	5.0	42.1–61.6
12	518	37.3	2.9	31.7–42.9
> 12	879	23.3	1.8	19.8–26.9
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,092	25.1	1.7	21.8–28.4
Yes	540	47.0	3.1	41.0–53.1
Annual household income				
≤\$14,999	395	50.1	3.7	42.9–57.3
\$15,000–\$24,999	285	34.3	3.8	26.9–41.7
\$25,000–\$34,999	260	34.1	3.7	26.9–41.3
≥\$35,000	603	20.5	2.0	16.5–24.4

† Confidence interval.

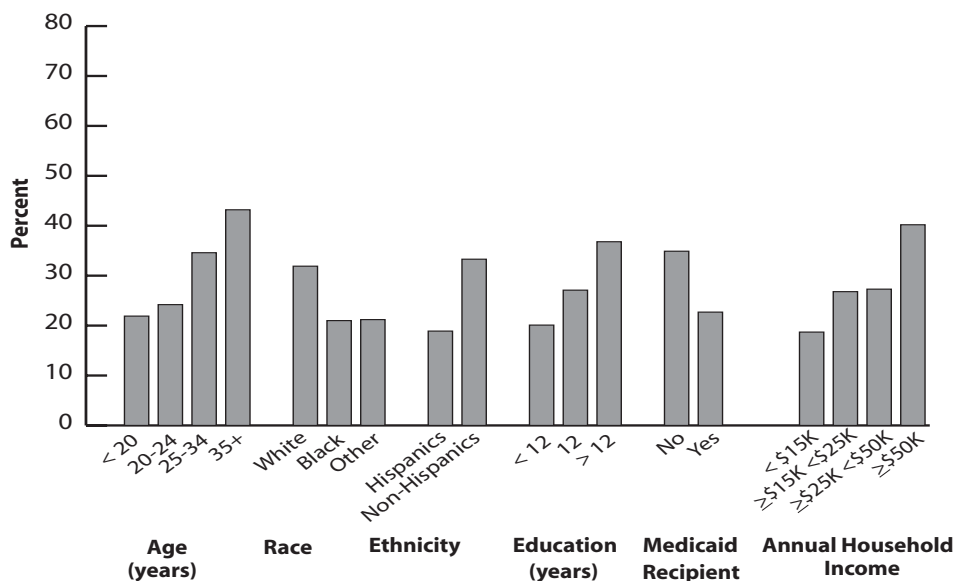


UTAH 2000

Prevalence of Multivitamin Use 4 or More Times per Week During the Month Prior to Pregnancy By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	130	21.9	5.8	10.5–33.4
20–24	516	24.2	2.5	19.3–29.2
25–34	834	34.6	2.1	30.5–38.7
≥35	169	43.2	4.9	33.5–52.8
Race				
White	1,129	31.9	1.6	28.8–35.0
Black	120	21.0	3.1	15.0–27.0
All Other	390	21.2	1.9	17.5–25.0
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	154	18.9	3.8	11.5–26.2
No	1,490	33.3	1.6	30.1–36.4
Education, years				
< 12	218	20.1	4.0	12.3–27.9
12	521	27.1	2.7	21.9–32.3
> 12	882	36.8	2.0	32.7–40.8
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,103	34.9	1.8	31.4–38.4
Yes	546	22.7	2.7	17.5–27.9
Annual household income				
≤\$14,999	396	18.7	3.0	12.8–24.5
\$15,000–\$24,999	291	26.8	3.5	19.9–33.8
\$25,000–\$34,999	262	27.3	3.4	20.7–33.9
≥\$35,000	607	40.2	2.4	35.4–44.9

† Confidence interval.



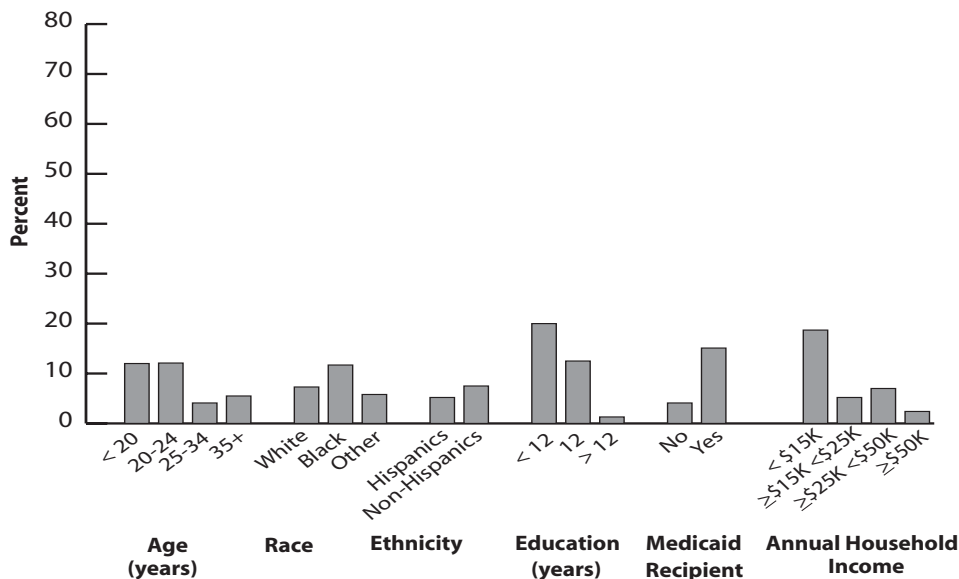
UTAH 2000

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	128	5.8	3.4	0.0–12.5
20–24	516	3.4	1.0	1.4– 5.3
25–34	830	1.8	0.6	0.5– 3.0
≥35	169	0.2	0.2	0.0– 0.6
Race				
White	1,125	2.3	0.5	1.2– 3.4
Black	120	6.6	1.7	3.2– 9.9
All Other	388	4.7	1.0	2.7– 6.7
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	151	3.3	1.5	0.3– 6.3
No	1,487	2.3	0.6	1.2– 3.4
Education, years				
< 12	212	7.5	2.6	2.3–12.7
12	522	1.9	0.7	0.6– 3.2
> 12	882	1.6	0.6	0.4– 2.7
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,101	1.8	0.6	0.7– 3.0
Yes	542	3.9	1.1	1.8– 5.9
Annual household income				
≤\$14,999	395	3.4	1.2	1.1– 5.7
\$15,000–\$24,999	290	0.9	0.5	0.0– 2.0
\$25,000–\$34,999	262	2.6	1.1	0.4– 4.8
≥\$35,000	608	1.1	0.6	0.0– 2.4

† Confidence interval.



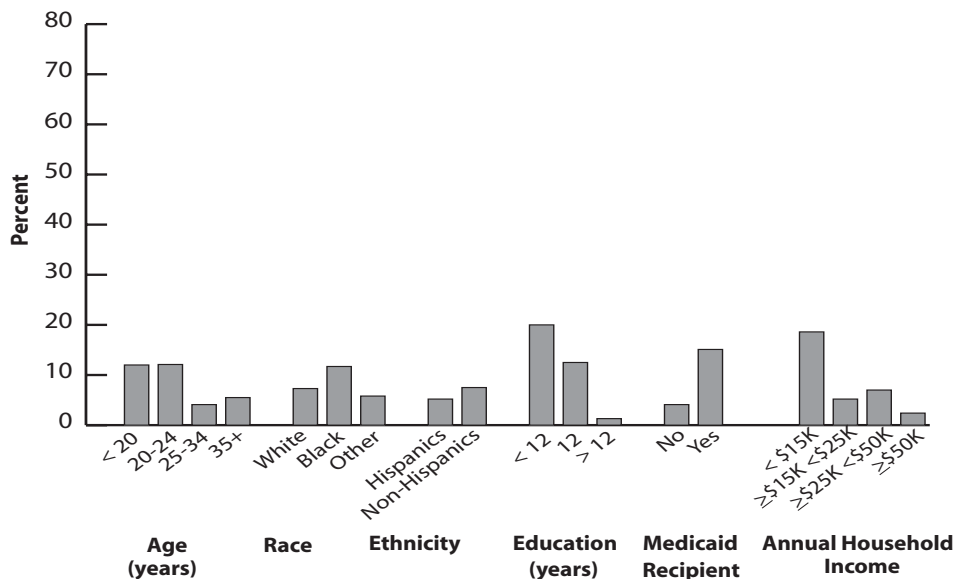
UTAH 2000

Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	126	12.0	4.3	3.5–20.5
20–24	506	12.1	2.1	8.0–16.1
25–34	823	4.1	0.9	2.3– 5.9
≥35	167	5.5	2.3	1.1–10.0
Race				
White	1,109	7.3	1.0	5.4– 9.2
Black	121	11.7	2.4	7.0–16.4
All Other	382	5.8	1.2	3.5– 8.0
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	144	5.2	2.5	0.2–10.1
No	1,473	7.5	1.0	5.6– 9.4
Education, years				
< 12	205	20.0	4.1	12.1–28.0
12	515	12.5	2.0	8.5–16.4
> 12	875	1.3	0.5	0.4– 2.3
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,092	4.1	0.9	2.4– 5.8
Yes	530	15.1	2.2	10.7–19.5
Annual household income				
≤\$14,999	387	18.6	2.9	13.0–24.2
\$15,000–\$24,999	289	5.2	2.0	1.3– 9.0
\$25,000–\$34,999	260	7.0	2.1	2.9–11.0
≥\$35,000	601	2.4	0.9	0.6– 4.2

† Confidence interval.



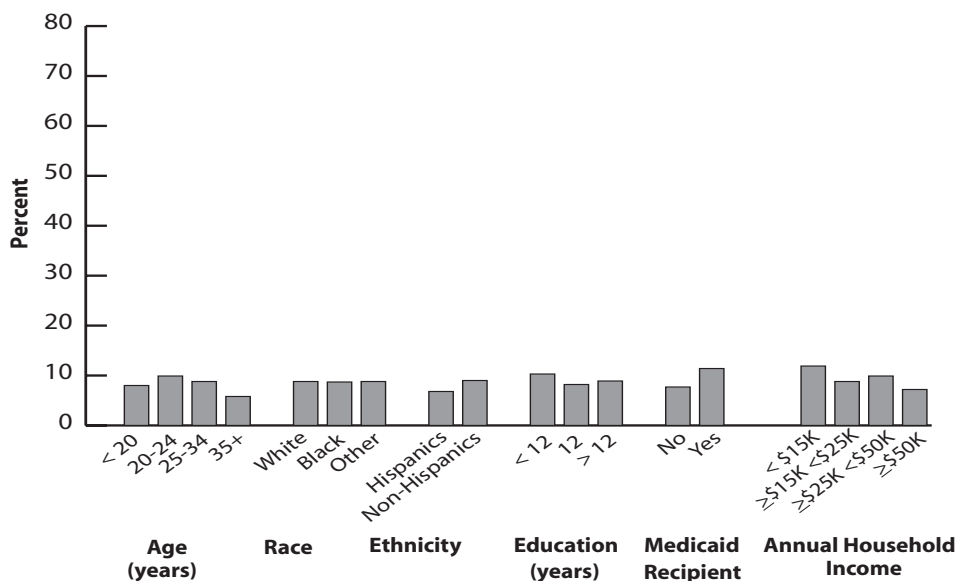
UT

UTAH 2000

Prevalence of Pregnancy-Related Complications That Required a Hospital Stay of at Least 1 Day By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	129	8.0	3.5	1.2–14.7
20–24	516	9.9	1.7	6.5–13.2
25–34	832	8.8	1.2	6.5–11.2
≥35	169	5.8	2.2	1.5–10.1
Race				
White	1,126	8.8	0.9	7.0–10.6
Black	122	8.7	1.8	5.1–12.3
All Other	388	8.8	1.3	6.3–11.3
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	152	6.8	2.6	1.6–11.9
No	1,489	9.0	0.9	7.2–10.8
Education, years				
< 12	215	10.3	2.8	4.8–15.8
12	523	8.2	1.5	5.2–11.1
> 12	881	8.9	1.2	6.6–11.2
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,101	7.7	1.0	5.8–9.6
Yes	545	11.4	1.8	7.8–14.9
Annual household income				
≤\$14,999	398	11.9	2.3	7.3–16.4
\$15,000–\$24,999	291	8.8	2.2	4.4–13.2
\$25,000–\$34,999	262	9.9	2.1	5.8–14.0
≥\$35,000	606	7.2	1.2	4.8–9.6

† Confidence interval.



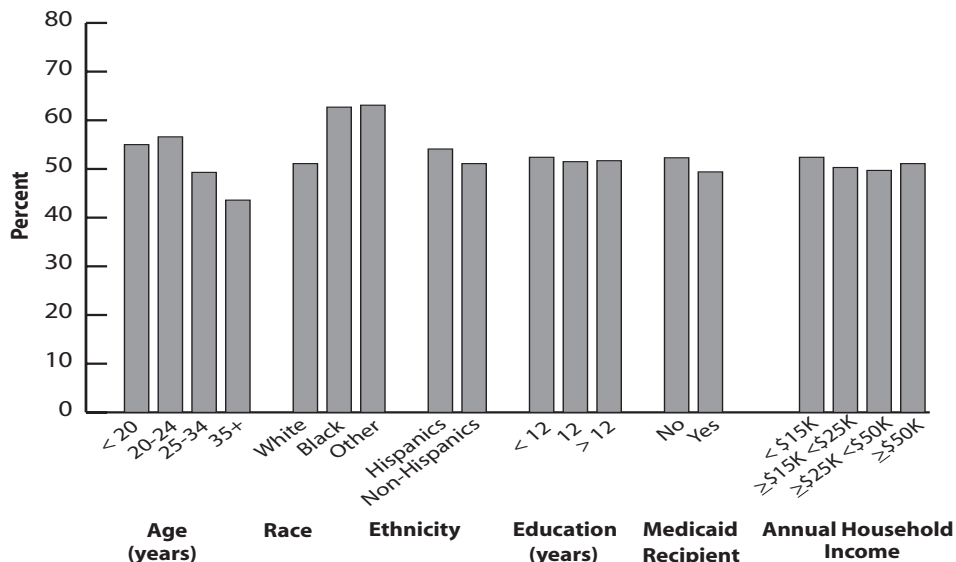
UTAH 2000

Prevalence of Checkups Within 1 Week of Hospital Discharge for Infants Discharged Within 48 Hours By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	71	55.0	8.2	38.9–71.1
20–24	327	56.6	3.5	49.8–63.5
25–34	509	49.3	2.7	43.9–54.6
≥35	91	43.6	6.4	31.1–56.1
Race				
White	689	51.1	2.1	47.0–55.2
Black	65	62.7	5.0	52.9–72.4
All Other	237	63.1	2.9	57.4–68.8
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	86	54.1	6.1	42.2–66.1
No	908	51.1	2.1	47.0–55.2
Education, years				
< 12	108‡	52.4	6.7	39.3–65.6
12	308	51.5	3.7	44.3–58.6
> 12	565	51.7	2.5	46.7–56.7
Medicaid recipient				
No	686	52.3	2.3	47.8–56.9
Yes	312	49.4	3.8	41.9–57.0
Annual household income				
≤\$14,999	227	52.4	4.6	43.4–61.5
\$15,000–\$24,999	177	50.3	5.0	40.5–60.1
\$25,000–\$34,999	159	49.7	4.6	40.6–58.7
≥\$35,000	385	51.1	3.0	45.3–57.0

† Confidence interval.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

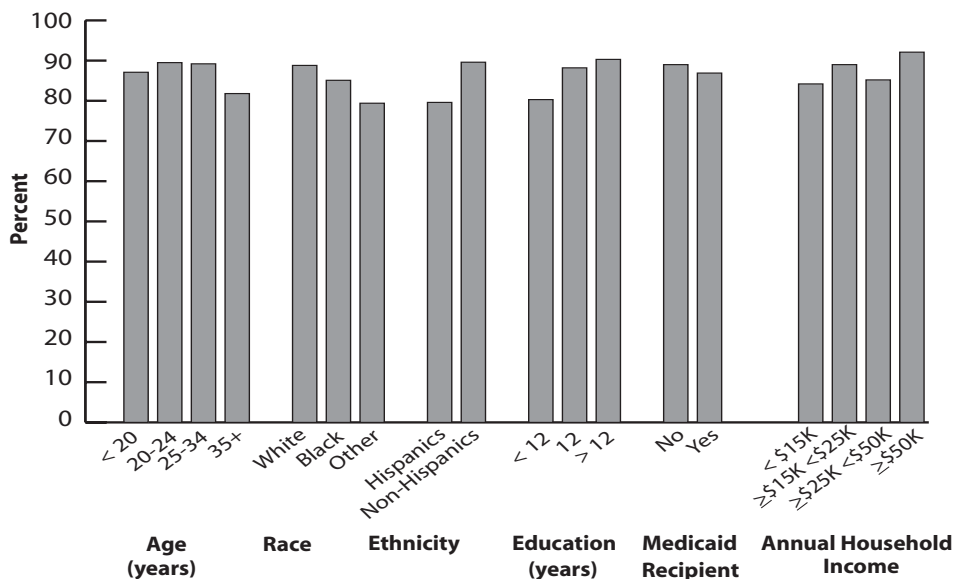


UTAH 2000

Prevalence of Postpartum Contraceptive Use By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	129	87.1	4.3	78.6–95.5
20–24	508	89.5	1.9	85.8–93.1
25–34	826	89.2	1.4	86.5–91.9
≥35	166	81.8	4.1	73.8–89.8
Race				
White	1,116	88.8	1.1	86.6–91.0
Black	119	85.1	2.7	79.8–90.4
All Other	384	79.4	1.9	75.6–83.2
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	149	79.6	4.3	71.1–88.0
No	1,475	89.6	1.0	87.7–91.6
Education, years				
< 12	210	80.3	4.0	72.5–88.1
12	518	88.2	2.0	84.3–92.1
> 12	873	90.3	1.2	87.9–92.7
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,095	89.0	1.2	86.7–91.3
Yes	534	86.9	2.1	82.7–91.1
Annual household income				
≤\$14,999	390	84.2	2.7	78.8–89.6
\$15,000–\$24,999	289	89.0	2.6	83.9–94.1
\$25,000–\$34,999	261	85.2	2.8	79.7–90.7
≥\$35,000	606	92.1	1.3	89.6–94.5

† Confidence interval.



State Exhibits

Washington

PRAMS 2000 Surveillance Report

WASHINGTON 2000

Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population[§]

Characteristic	Population Size	Percentage	Respondents
Age, years			
< 20	7,907	10.1	195
20–24	19,215	24.6	395
25–34	39,912	51.0	784
≥ 35	11,214	14.3	217
Race			
White	63,593	84.6	709
Black	3,235	4.3	258
American Indian	1,871	2.5	261
Asian/Pacific Islander	6,465	8.6	335
Other Nonwhite	30	0.0	0
Hispanic ethnicity			
Yes	11,151	14.7	295
No	64,841	85.3	1,262
Education, years			
< 12	12,709	17.6	298
12	22,162	30.7	427
> 12	37,425	51.8	717
Marital status			
Married	55,814	71.5	1,017
Unmarried	22,198	28.5	568
Birthweight			
Low (< 2,500 g)	3,749	4.8	92
Normal (≥ 2,500 g)	74,192	95.2	1,491
Parity			
1st birth	31,352	41.1	664
2nd or later	44,892	58.9	896
Total	78,278		1,592

	Estimated Population Size	95% CI [†]	Percentage	95% CI [†]	Respondents
Annual household income					
≤ \$16,799	21,529	19,251– 23,807	29.1	26.1–32.1	534
\$16,800–\$25,199	11,249	9,332– 13,166	15.2	12.6–17.8	259
\$25,200–\$35,999	11,243	9,246– 13,240	15.2	12.5–17.9	191
≥ \$36,000	29,954	27,373– 32,536	40.5	37.0–44.0	493
In crowded household (>1 person/room)	10,729	9,077– 12,381	14.2	12.0–16.4	1,525

† Confidence interval.

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

Sources: Figures for “Annual household income” and “In crowded household” are estimated from the PRAMS sample; all other figures are population percentages compiled from state birth certificate data.

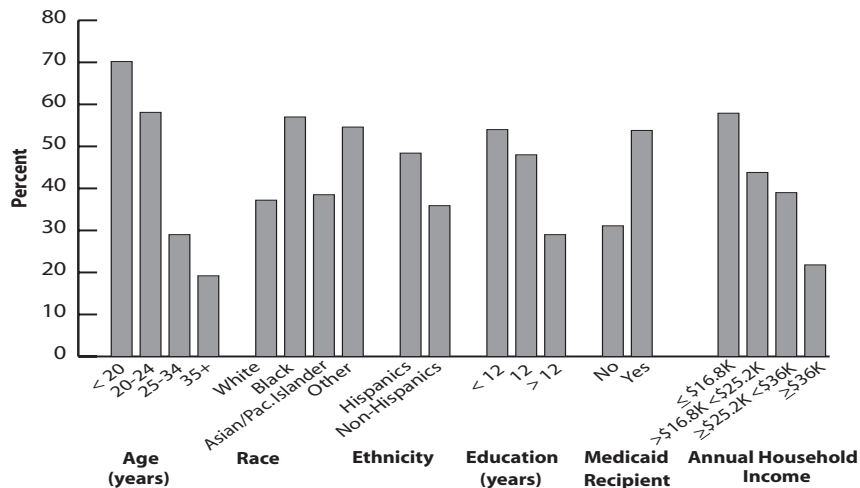
WASHINGTON 2000

Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	192	70.2	5.1	60.2–80.3
20–24	390	58.1	3.7	50.8–65.4
25–34	771	29.0	2.2	24.6–33.3
≥35	211	19.2	3.7	12.0–26.4
Race				
White	699	37.2	2.0	33.2–41.1
Black	252	57.0	3.1	50.9–63.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	328	38.5	2.7	33.2–43.8
All Other	257	54.6	3.1	48.5–60.8
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	290	48.4	3.1	42.4–54.4
No	1,240	35.9	2.0	32.1–39.7
Education, years				
< 12	292	54.0	4.0	46.2–61.8
12	419	48.0	3.7	40.9–55.2
> 12	707	29.0	2.3	24.5–33.5
Medicaid recipient				
No	936	31.1	2.0	27.1–35.1
Yes	629	53.8	3.0	47.9–59.7
Annual household income				
≤\$16,799	525	57.9	3.2	51.7–64.0
\$16,800–\$25,199	255	43.8	4.7	34.6–52.9
\$25,200–\$35,999	191	39.0	4.8	29.6–48.4
≥\$36,000	488	21.8	2.5	16.9–26.7

† Confidence interval.

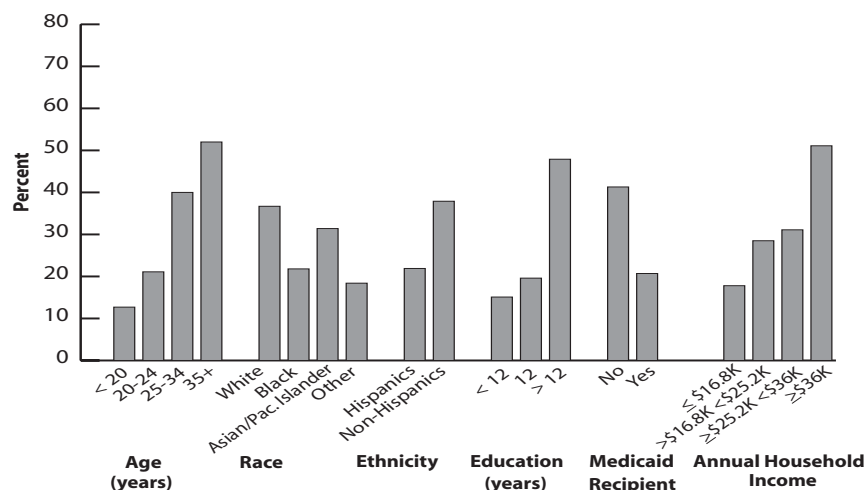


WASHINGTON 2000

Prevalence of Multivitamin Use 4 or More Times per Week During the Month Prior to Pregnancy By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	192	12.7	3.7	5.5–20.0
20–24	391	21.1	3.1	14.9–27.2
25–34	780	40.0	2.4	35.3–44.8
≥35	216	52.0	4.6	42.9–61.0
Race				
White	703	36.7	2.0	32.8–40.6
Black	256	21.8	2.5	16.8–26.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	333	31.4	2.6	26.4–36.5
All Other	259	18.4	2.3	13.9–23.0
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	291	21.9	2.5	17.0–26.8
No	1,254	37.9	2.0	34.1–41.8
Education, years				
< 12	293	15.1	2.6	10.0–20.2
12	426	19.6	2.9	13.9–25.2
> 12	712	47.9	2.5	43.0–52.9
Medicaid recipient				
No	940	41.3	2.2	37.1–45.6
Yes	640	20.7	2.5	15.8–25.6
Annual household income				
≤\$16,799	530	17.8	2.5	13.0–22.7
\$16,800–\$25,199	257	28.5	4.2	20.3–36.8
\$25,200–\$35,999	190	31.1	4.6	22.2–40.1
≥\$36,000	491	51.1	3.0	45.3–57.0

† Confidence interval.



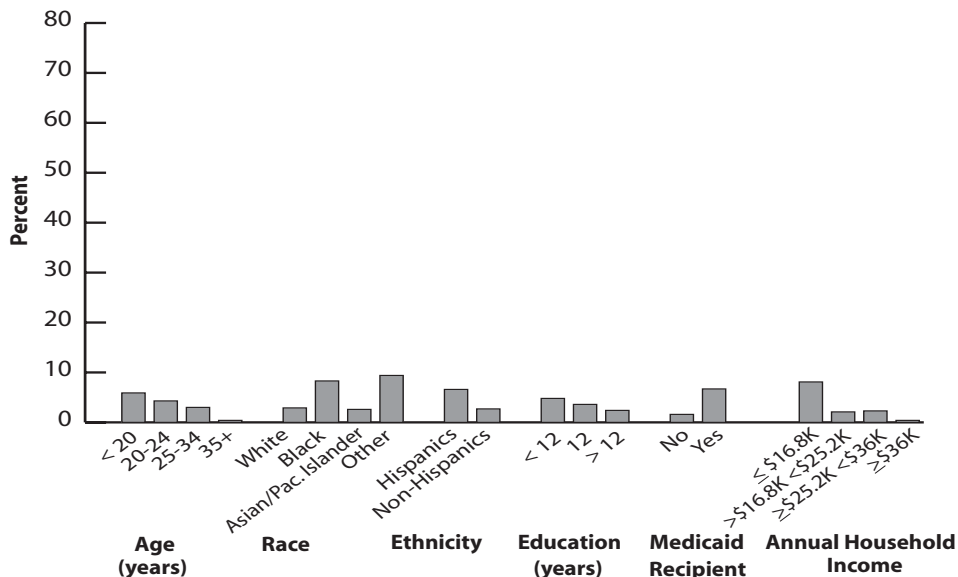
WASHINGTON 2000

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	194	5.9	1.7	2.7– 9.1
20–24	393	4.3	1.2	1.9– 6.7
25–34	781	3.0	0.8	1.4– 4.6
≥35	217	0.4	0.4	0.0– 1.2
Race				
White	707	2.9	0.6	1.6– 4.1
Black	258	8.3	1.8	4.9–11.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	332	2.6	0.9	0.8– 4.4
All Other	260	9.4	1.8	5.8–12.9
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	293	6.6	1.5	3.6– 9.5
No	1,258	2.7	0.6	1.5– 3.9
Education, years				
< 12	295	4.8	1.6	1.7– 7.8
12	427	3.6	1.1	1.4– 5.9
> 12	715	2.4	0.7	1.0– 3.8
Medicaid recipient				
No	945	1.6	0.5	0.7– 2.5
Yes	641	6.7	1.4	3.9– 9.5
Annual household income				
≤\$16,799	530	8.1	1.7	4.9–11.4
\$16,800–\$25,199	259	2.1	1.1	0.1– 4.2
\$25,200–\$35,999	191	2.3	1.3	0.0– 4.7
≥\$36,000	492	0.4	0.4	0.0– 1.1

† Confidence interval.



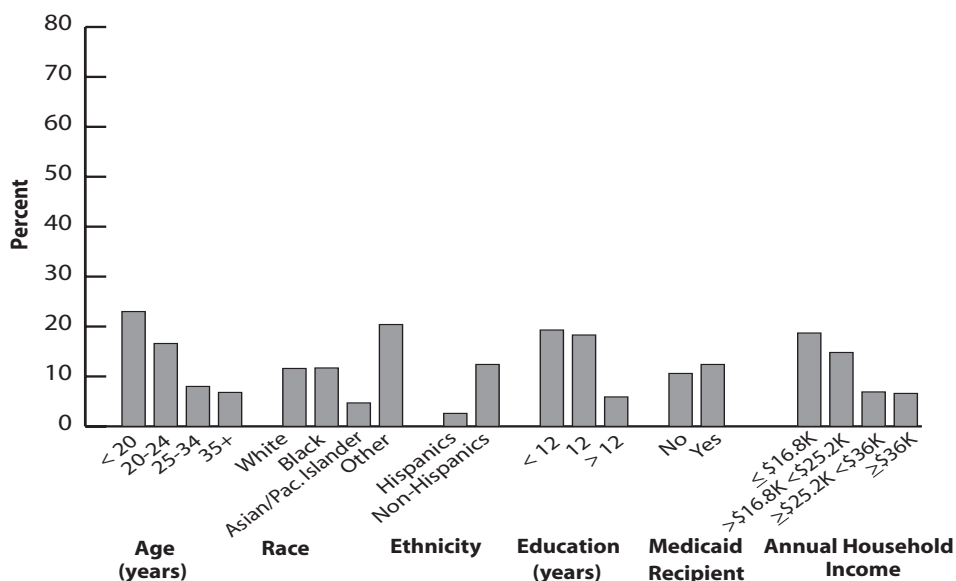
WASHINGTON 2000

Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	192	23.0	5.2	12.9–33.1
20–24	391	16.6	3.0	10.7–22.6
25–34	777	8.0	1.4	5.2–10.9
≥35	216	6.8	2.5	1.8–11.8
Race				
White	704	11.6	1.4	8.8–14.5
Black	255	11.7	2.1	7.6–15.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	332	4.7	1.3	2.2– 7.1
All Other	257	20.4	2.6	15.4–25.4
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	294	2.6	1.0	0.7– 4.5
No	1,248	12.4	1.4	9.6–15.2
Education, years				
< 12	294	19.3	3.7	12.0–26.5
12	421	18.3	3.0	12.5–24.2
> 12	713	5.9	1.3	3.4– 8.4
Medicaid recipient				
No	936	10.6	1.4	7.8–13.4
Yes	641	12.4	2.2	8.0–16.7
Annual household income				
≤\$16,799	529	18.7	2.7	13.4–24.1
\$16,800–\$25,199	256	14.8	3.7	7.5–22.2
\$25,200–\$35,999	188	6.9	2.7	1.7–12.2
≥\$36,000	491	6.6	1.6	3.5– 9.8

† Confidence interval.

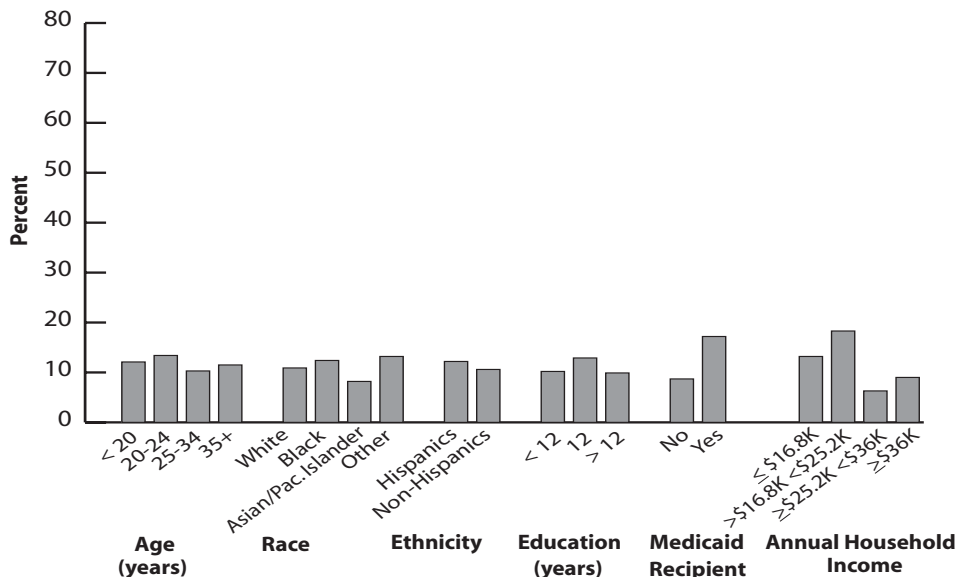


WASHINGTON 2000

Prevalence of Pregnancy-Related Complications That Required a Hospital Stay of at Least 1 Day By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	194	12.1	3.7	4.9–19.2
20–24	393	13.4	2.6	8.3–18.5
25–34	783	10.3	1.5	7.4–13.2
≥35	216	11.5	3.1	5.4–17.6
Race				
White	707	10.9	1.3	8.4–13.5
Black	257	12.4	2.0	8.5–16.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	334	8.2	1.5	5.2–11.2
All Other	261	13.2	2.1	9.0–17.3
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	293	12.2	2.0	8.2–16.2
No	1,260	10.6	1.3	8.1–13.1
Education, years				
< 12	296	10.2	2.3	5.8–14.7
12	425	12.9	2.5	8.1–17.8
> 12	717	9.9	1.5	7.0–12.9
Medicaid recipient				
No	944	8.7	1.3	6.3–11.2
Yes	643	17.2	2.3	12.6–21.7
Annual household income				
≤\$16,799	533	13.2	2.1	8.9–17.4
\$16,800–\$25,199	255	18.3	3.9	10.6–25.9
\$25,200–\$35,999	191	6.3	2.3	1.7–10.9
≥\$36,000	493	9.0	1.7	5.7–12.4

† Confidence interval.

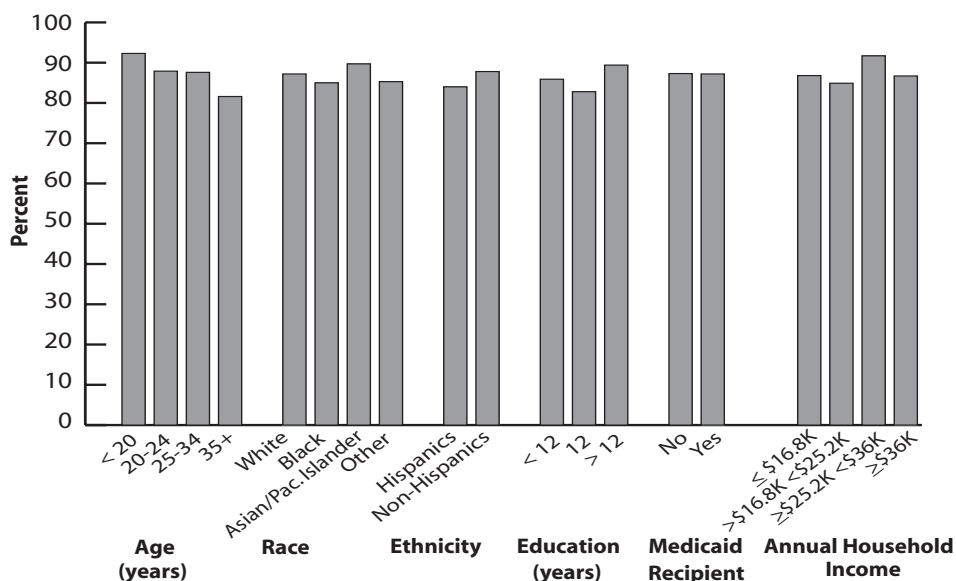


WASHINGTON 2000

Prevalence of Checkups Within 1 Week of Hospital Discharge for Infants Discharged Within 48 Hours By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	127	92.3	2.9	86.6–97.9
20–24	298	87.9	2.8	82.3–93.4
25–34	544	87.6	1.9	83.8–91.3
≥35	144	81.6	4.6	72.7–90.5
Race				
White	506	87.2	1.6	84.0–90.4
Black	165	85.0	2.8	79.5–90.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	240	89.7	2.0	85.7–93.6
All Other	185	85.3	2.8	79.8–90.9
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	192	84.0	2.8	78.6–89.5
No	896	87.8	1.6	84.7–90.9
Education, years				
< 12	194	85.9	3.3	79.4–92.5
12	307	82.8	3.2	76.5–89.1
> 12	507	89.4	1.9	85.7–93.0
Medicaid recipient				
No	677	87.3	1.7	83.9–90.7
Yes	437	87.2	2.3	82.7–91.8
Annual household income				
≤\$16,799	350	86.8	2.5	81.8–91.8
\$16,800–\$25,199	187	84.9	4.0	77.0–92.7
\$25,200–\$35,999	133	91.7	3.1	85.6–97.9
≥\$36,000	371	86.7	2.4	82.1–91.3

† Confidence interval.

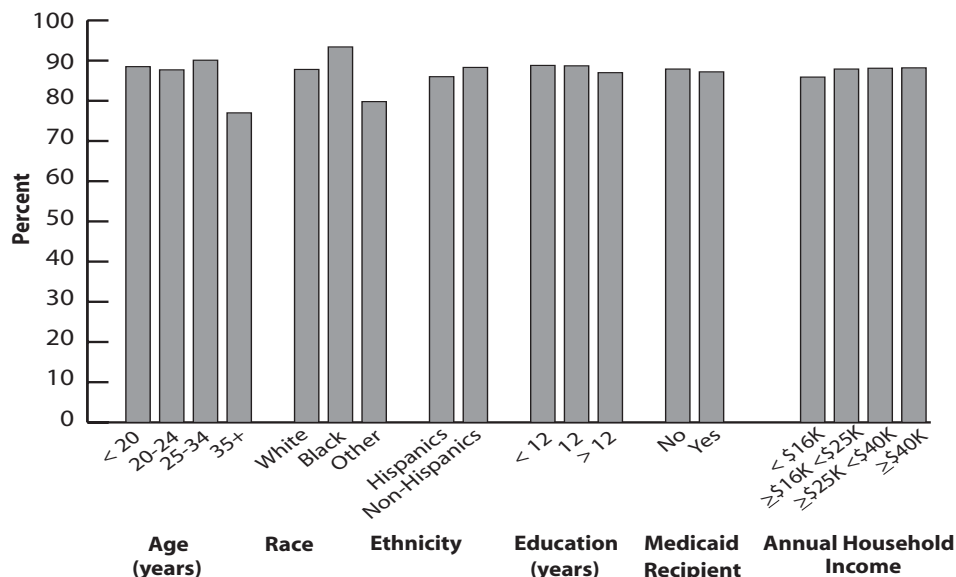


WASHINGTON 2000

Prevalence of Postpartum Contraceptive Use By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	192	90.7	3.0	84.7–96.6
20–24	392	87.0	2.4	82.2–91.8
25–34	775	89.2	1.5	86.2–92.1
≥35	216	89.0	2.7	83.7–94.3
Race				
White	698	90.1	1.3	87.6–92.6
Black	256	86.5	2.1	82.3–90.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	333	78.4	2.3	74.0–82.9
All Other	260	86.3	2.1	82.2–90.5
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	288	92.1	1.7	88.9–95.4
No	1,253	88.2	1.3	85.7–90.7
Education, years				
< 12	291	88.1	2.5	83.3–93.0
12	425	86.8	2.5	82.0–91.6
> 12	712	89.7	1.5	86.8–92.6
Medicaid recipient				
No	939	89.5	1.3	86.9–92.1
Yes	637	87.2	2.0	83.4–91.1
Annual household income				
≤\$16,799	525	88.7	1.9	84.9–92.4
\$16,800–\$25,199	258	86.7	3.3	80.2–93.2
\$25,200–\$35,999	189	90.0	2.9	84.2–95.7
≥\$36,000	490	89.5	1.8	86.1–93.0

† Confidence interval.



State Exhibits

West Virginia

PRAMS 2000 Surveillance Report

WEST VIRGINIA 2000

Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population[§]

Characteristic	Population Size	Percentage	Respondents
Age, years			
< 20	2,652	14.3	445
20–24	6,349	34.3	334
25–34	8,063	43.5	451
≥ 35	1,454	7.9	85
Race			
White	17,673	95.5	1,245
Black	727	3.9	60
American Indian	10	0.1	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	98	0.5	7
Other Nonwhite	1	0.0	0
Hispanic ethnicity			
Yes	56	0.3	2
No	18,395	99.7	1,307
Education, years			
< 12	3,697	20.1	331
12	7,642	41.6	567
> 12	7,053	38.3	410
Marital status			
Married	12,439	67.2	773
Unmarried	6,061	32.8	542
Birthweight			
Low (< 2,500 g)	1,405	7.6	449
Normal (≥ 2,500 g)	17,099	92.4	859
Parity			
1st birth	8,048	43.5	727
2nd or later	10,465	56.5	587
Total	18,520		1,315

	Estimated Population Size	95% CI [†]	Percentage	95% CI [†]	Respondents
Annual household income					
≤ \$17,000	7,087	6,477–7,697	40.1	36.8–43.3	557
\$17,001–\$19,000	1,540	1,219–1,860	8.7	6.9–10.5	131
\$19,001–\$25,500	2,378	1,973–2,783	13.4	11.1–15.7	156
≥ \$25,501	6,691	6,125–7,257	37.8	34.6–41.1	399
In crowded household (>1 person/room)	1,161	864–1,457	6.4	4.8– 8.0	1,280

† Confidence interval.

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

Sources: Figures for “Annual household income” and “In crowded household” are estimated from the PRAMS sample; all other figures are population percentages compiled from state birth certificate data.



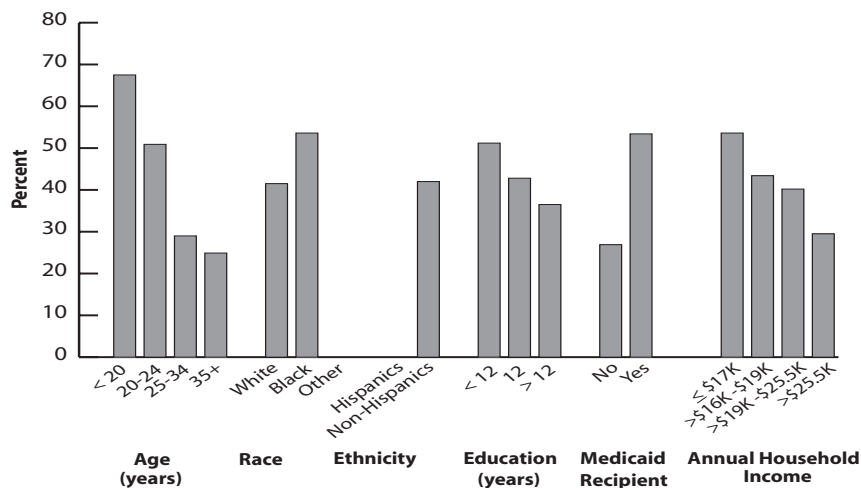
WEST VIRGINIA 2000

Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	442	67.5	2.5	62.6–72.3
20–24	330	50.9	3.1	44.9–57.0
25–34	443	29.0	2.4	24.3–33.7
≥35	83	24.9	5.6	14.0–35.9
Race				
White	1,230	41.5	1.7	38.2–44.8
Black	58††	53.6	8.6	36.8–70.4
All Other	7	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	2	/	/	/
No	1,290	42.0	1.6	38.8–45.2
Education, years				
< 12	327	51.2	3.9	43.6–58.8
12	558	42.8	2.5	37.9–47.7
> 12	407	36.5	2.6	31.3–41.6
Medicaid recipient				
No	497	26.9	2.2	22.6–31.3
Yes	801	53.4	2.2	49.1–57.8
Annual household income				
≤\$17,000	549	53.6	2.7	48.3–58.9
\$17,001–\$19,000	128	43.4	5.5	32.6–54.2
\$19,001–\$25,500	154	40.2	4.5	31.3–49.1
≥\$25,501	397	29.5	2.6	24.4–34.5

† Confidence interval.
 / < 30 Respondents, not reported.
 †† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



WEST VIRGINIA 2000

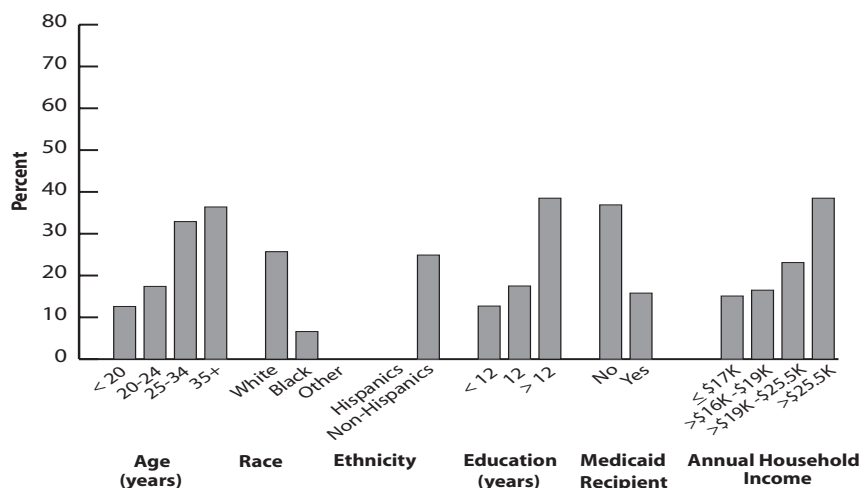
Prevalence of Multivitamin Use 4 or More Times per Week During the Month Prior to Pregnancy By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	444	12.6	1.7	9.1–16.0
20–24	334	17.4	2.3	12.9–21.9
25–34	448	32.9	2.4	28.1–37.7
≥35	84	36.4	6.2	24.3–48.5
Race				
White	1,242	25.7	1.5	22.8–28.7
Black	58 ^{††}	6.6	3.3	0.1–13.2
All Other	7	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	2	/	/	/
No	1,302	24.9	1.5	22.1–27.8
Education, years				
< 12	329	12.7	2.4	7.9–17.5
12	566	17.5	2.0	13.7–21.4
> 12	408	38.5	2.6	33.3–43.7
Medicaid recipient				
No	500	36.9	2.5	32.0–41.7
Yes	810	15.8	1.6	12.6–19.0
Annual household income				
≤\$17,000	555	15.1	1.9	11.3–18.8
\$17,001–\$19,000	131	16.5	4.1	8.5–24.5
\$19,001–\$25,500	155	23.1	3.9	15.4–30.7
≥\$25,501	399	38.5	2.8	33.1–43.9

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



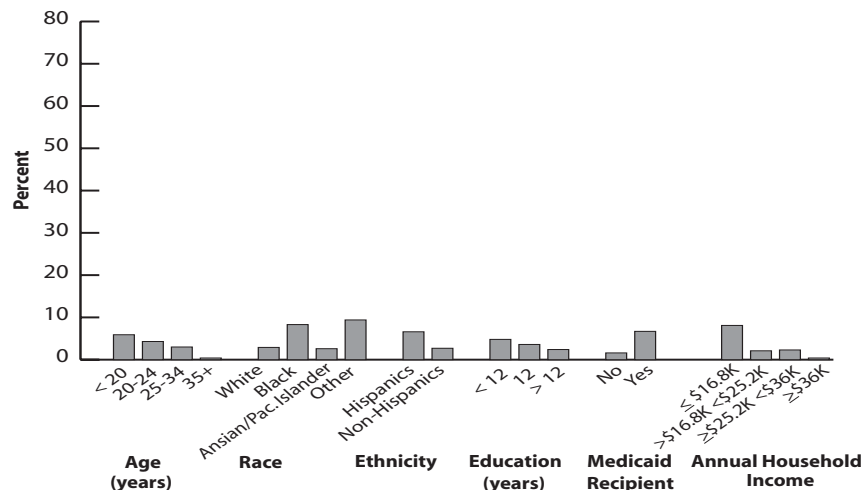
WEST VIRGINIA 2000

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	444	7.4	1.4	4.7–10.2
20–24	330	2.6	1.0	0.6– 4.6
25–34	450	2.1	0.8	0.5– 3.7
≥35	84	4.0	2.5	0.0– 8.8
Race				
White	1,238	3.0	0.6	1.9– 4.1
Black	60	8.3	4.5	0.0–17.1
All Other	7	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	2	/	/	/
No	1,300	3.2	0.6	2.1– 4.3
Education, years				
< 12	330	8.6	2.0	4.6–12.6
12	563	2.3	0.7	0.9– 3.7
> 12	408	1.1	0.5	0.0– 2.1
Medicaid recipient				
No	498	0.9	0.4	0.1– 1.8
Yes	810	4.9	0.9	3.1– 6.7
Annual household income				
≤\$17,000	556	5.8	1.3	3.4– 8.3
\$17,001–\$19,000	129	0.8	0.5	0.0– 1.7
\$19,001–\$25,500	155	3.3	1.7	0.0– 6.5
≥\$25,501	398	0.7	0.4	0.0– 1.5

† Confidence interval.
/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.



WEST VIRGINIA 2000

Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

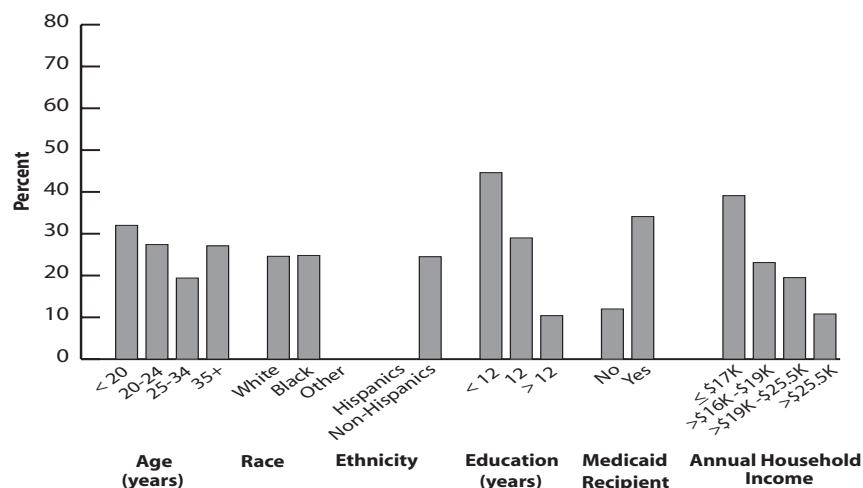
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	428	32.0	2.4	27.2–36.8
20–24	322	27.4	2.8	21.9–32.9
25–34	441	19.4	2.1	15.2–23.5
≥35	83	27.1	6.0	15.4–38.8
Race				
White	1,206	24.6	1.5	21.6–27.5
Black	58 ^{††}	24.8	7.5	10.1–39.4
All Other	7	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	2	/	/	/
No	1,266	24.5	1.5	21.6–27.3
Education, years				
< 12	312	44.6	3.9	36.9–52.4
12	549	29.0	2.3	24.4–33.6
> 12	406	10.4	1.7	7.1–13.7
Medicaid recipient				
No	488	12.0	1.6	8.8–15.2
Yes	786	34.1	2.1	29.9–38.3
Annual household income				
≤\$17,000	534	39.1	2.7	33.8–44.3
\$17,001–\$19,000	126	23.1	4.7	14.0–32.2
\$19,001–\$25,500	152	19.5	3.8	12.1–26.9
≥\$25,501	391	10.8	1.8	7.3–14.4

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



WEST VIRGINIA 2000

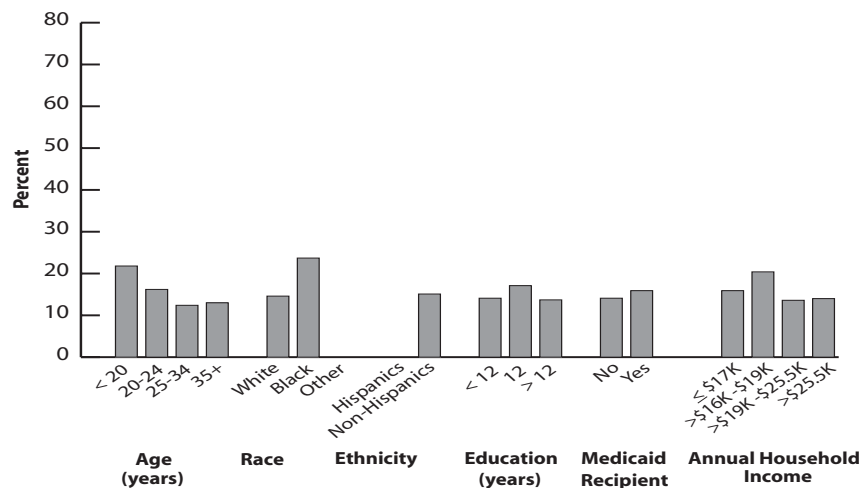
Prevalence of Pregnancy-Related Complications That Required a Hospital Stay of at Least 1 Day By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	441	21.8	2.1	17.7–25.9
20–24	332	16.2	2.1	12.1–20.3
25–34	444	12.4	1.6	9.3–15.5
≥35	83	13.0	3.7	5.8–20.1
Race				
White	1,232	14.6	1.1	12.5–16.7
Black	58 ^{††}	23.7	7.0	10.0–37.3
All Other	7	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	2	/	/	/
No	1,292	15.1	1.1	13.0–17.2
Education, years				
< 12	325	14.1	2.1	9.9–18.3
12	562	17.1	1.8	13.6–20.5
> 12	406	13.7	1.8	10.3–17.1
Medicaid recipient				
No	495	14.1	1.6	10.9–17.3
Yes	805	15.9	1.5	13.0–18.7
Annual household income				
≤\$17,000	553	15.9	1.8	12.4–19.5
\$17,001–\$19,000	130	20.4	4.1	12.4–28.4
\$19,001–\$25,500	154	13.6	2.8	8.1–19.1
≥\$25,501	394	14.0	1.8	10.5–17.5

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



WEST VIRGINIA 2000

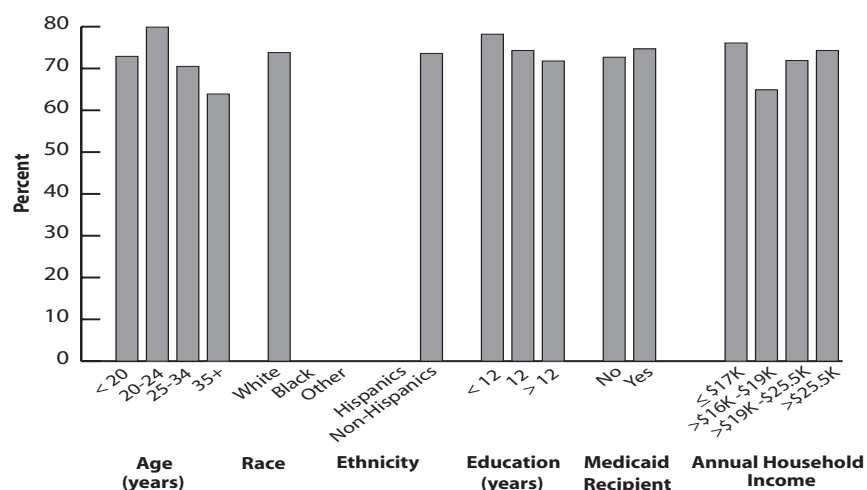
Prevalence of Checkups Within 1 Week of Hospital Discharge for Infants Discharged Within 48 Hours By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	219	72.9	3.1	66.9–79.0
20–24	193	79.9	3.0	74.0–85.9
25–34	253	70.5	3.0	64.6–76.3
≥35	35 ^{††}	63.8	8.8	46.5–81.1
Race				
White	672	73.8	1.9	70.1–77.5
Black	20	/	/	/
All Other	5	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	1	/	/	/
No	695	73.6	1.9	69.9–77.3
Education, years				
< 12	165	78.2	4.0	70.5–86.0
12	296	74.3	2.9	68.7–80.0
> 12	237	71.8	3.0	65.9–77.7
Medicaid recipient				
No	284	72.7	2.9	67.1–78.3
Yes	416	74.7	2.5	69.9–79.5
Annual household income				
≤\$17,000	290	76.1	3.0	70.3–81.9
\$17,001–\$19,000	65	64.9	7.1	51.1–78.8
\$19,001–\$25,500	84	71.9	5.3	61.5–82.4
≥\$25,501	225	74.3	3.1	68.2–80.4

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



WEST VIRGINIA 2000

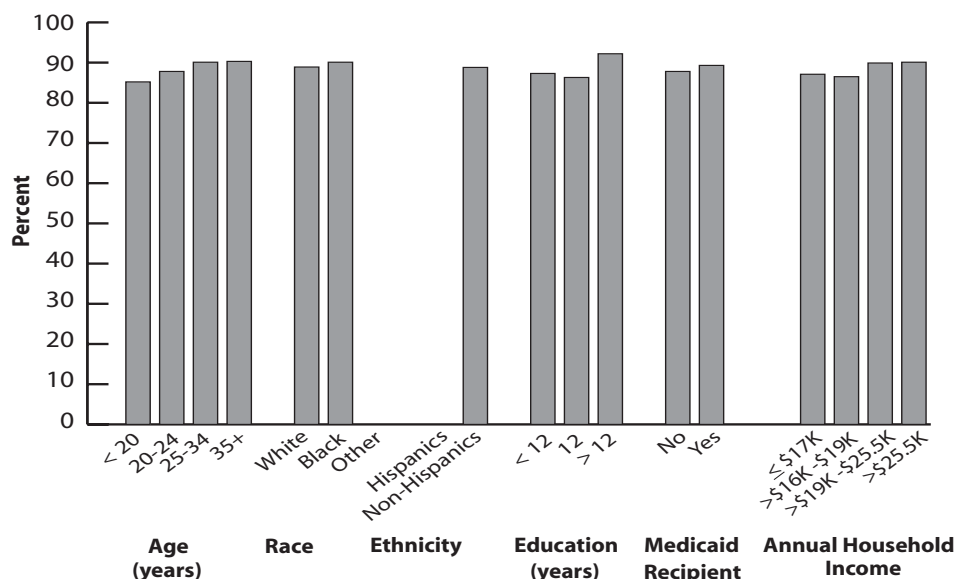
Prevalence of Postpartum Contraceptive Use By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percentage	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age, years				
< 20	435	85.2	1.9	81.5–88.9
20–24	329	87.8	2.0	83.9–91.8
25–34	448	90.1	1.5	87.1–93.1
≥35	81	90.3	4.0	82.6–98.1
Race				
White	1,224	88.9	1.1	86.8–91.0
Black	59 ^{††}	90.1	4.7	80.9–99.3
All Other	7	/	/	/
Hispanic ethnicity				
Yes	2	/	/	/
No	1,285	88.8	1.0	86.8–90.9
Education, years				
< 12	320	87.3	2.4	82.6–92.1
12	559	86.3	1.8	82.9–89.8
> 12	407	92.2	1.5	89.3–95.1
Medicaid recipient				
No	498	87.8	1.7	84.5–91.0
Yes	795	89.3	1.3	86.7–91.9
Annual household income				
≤\$17,000	549	87.1	1.8	83.6–90.6
\$17,001–\$19,000	129	86.5	3.8	79.1–93.9
\$19,001–\$25,500	153	89.9	2.8	84.4–95.3
≥\$25,501	395	90.1	1.7	86.7–93.4

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 Respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 Respondents, may not be reliable.



Detailed Summaries

Unintended Pregnancy and Contraceptive Use

PRAMS 2000 Surveillance Report

Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 2000

By Selected Maternal Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years										
< 20	81.8	(5.9)	71.0	(7.7)	79.0	(6.7)	73.8	(7.5)	77.8	(4.2)
20–24	60.3	(5.3)	56.1	(5.6)	61.2	(5.8)	54.9	(5.7)	58.2	(6.7)
25–34	31.1	(4.4)	33.0	(3.9)	40.7	(5.5)	28.4	(3.5)	36.9	(4.9)
35 +	18.0	(9.4)	29.8	(7.3)	37.0	(13.5)	24.8	(6.6)	28.0	(8.2)
Race										
White	37.0	(3.7)	36.4	(3.9)	48.4	(3.9)	38.3	(2.8)	42.0	(4.1)
Black	72.7	(5.0)	71.5 ^{††}	(13.6)	72.9	(7.9)	67.5	(14.7)	61.5	(4.7)
Other	/	()	53.7	(3.8)	57.6 ^{††}	(24.8)	48.9	(15.5)	34.9 ^{††}	(19.2)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	/	()	47.1	(13.2)	52.1	(14.7)	42.3	(5.7)	51.4	(6.8)
No	49.2	(3.0)	43.1	(3.0)	53.5	(3.7)	38.7	(3.1)	44.6	(3.6)
Education, years										
>12	66.9	(6.3)	60.1	(7.8)	66.4	(7.0)	54.0	(6.8)	68.3	(6.4)
12	52.1	(5.2)	51.5	(4.4)	57.2	(5.7)	46.9	(5.3)	51.4	(5.7)
>12	35.6	(4.6)	28.3	(4.2)	42.4	(5.7)	30.1	(3.4)	33.4	(4.8)
Medicaid recipient										
No	31.2	(4.3)	32.9	(3.8)	38.4	(5.0)	30.1	(3.0)	33.3	(4.1)
Yes	65.8	(4.1)	55.4	(4.1)	69.6	(4.5)	59.1	(5.0)	66.4	(4.7)

Characteristic	New Mexico		New York [{]		North Carolina		Ohio		Oklahoma	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age years										
< 20	65.9	(5.8)	75.9	(12.0)	70.4	(8.1)	78.7	(7.5)	69.8	(9.2)
20–24	49.9	(4.7)	63.1	(8.5)	57.7	(5.9)	60.1	(6.7)	60.5	(6.5)
25–34	31.2	(3.7)	28.5	(4.3)	34.9	(4.2)	27.1	(4.2)	34.8	(5.0)
35 +	34.1	(7.9)	20.5	(6.4)	30.7	(8.5)	31.5	(8.3)	27.2	(10.8)
Race										
White	42.3	(2.8)	35.6	(3.7)	37.8	(3.5)	37.1	(3.8)	42.2	(4.0)
Black	/	()	64.4	(11.4)	65.9	(6.0)	69.0	(4.6)	70.0	(10.4)
Other	48.6	(7.1)	23.6 ^{††}	(16.2)	67.9 ^{††}	(16.6)	/	()	57.5	(10.8)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	46.4	(3.7)	42.1	(12.4)	40.6	(9.9)	/	()	42.7	(13.1)
No	40.7	(3.6)	38.9	(4.2)	45.8	(3.2)	41.5	(3.2)	47.3	(3.8)
Education, years										
>12	50.6	(5.2)	50.6	(11.0)	59.1	(6.5)	67.6	(8.5)	66.4	(7.8)
12	47.6	(4.4)	48.0	(6.4)	52.2	(5.4)	51.6	(5.7)	51.9	(6.3)
>12	33.0	(3.9)	28.8	(4.3)	32.8	(4.2)	28.8	(4.1)	33.9	(5.1)
Medicaid recipient										
No	29.4	(3.5)	30.6	(3.9)	29.2	(3.9)	31.5	(3.6)	32.5	(4.5)
Yes	54.9	(3.5)	57.2	(7.4)	61.3	(4.3)	68.7	(5.8)	64.0	(5.3)

† +/- 95% confidence interval.

{ Data do not include New York City.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Characteristic	Hawaii		Illinois		Louisiana		Maine		Nebraska	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years										
< 20	82.7	(4.0)	75.0	(6.2)	77.2	(5.5)	76.8	(9.9)	68.9	(7.4)
20–24	54.4	(4.2)	60.2	(4.9)	63.8	(4.4)	46.0	(6.8)	53.6	(5.3)
25–34	34.5	(3.1)	32.7	(3.1)	36.3	(3.7)	26.2	(4.0)	30.3	(3.3)
35 +	27.5	(4.8)	26.3	(5.5)	33.2	(8.1)	20.3	(7.0)	23.5	(6.7)
Race										
White	30.7	(4.1)	36.1	(2.6)	40.2	(3.2)	34.8	(3.2)	36.9	(2.8)
Black	40.9 ^{††}	(15.1)	71.5	(5.0)	67.0	(4.1)	/	()	65.4	(4.4)
Other	47.5	(2.5)	41.7	(12.9)	49.5 ^{††}	(20.0)	/	()	48.0	(4.6)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	48.4	(5.3)	41.7	(5.0)	58.3 ^{††}	(17.6)	/	()	42.7	(4.1)
No	42.6	(2.3)	43.3	(2.6)	51.4	(2.6)	34.8	(3.2)	38.4	(2.9)
Education, years										
>12	67.9	(6.6)	55.1	(5.3)	69.0	(5.3)	51.7	(10.4)	56.0	(5.5)
12	48.7	(3.4)	55.3	(4.3)	56.5	(4.1)	45.5	(5.4)	49.8	(5.2)
>12	33.4	(3.0)	29.9	(3.0)	36.6	(3.8)	22.5	(3.8)	29.1	(3.2)
Medicaid recipient										
No	36.1	(2.5)	29.5	(2.7)	31.9	(3.4)	20.7	(3.3)	26.2	(3.0)
Yes	61.3	(3.7)	62.9	(3.7)	69.5	(3.4)	57.6	(5.4)	61.6	(3.9)
	South Carolina		Utah		Washington		West Virginia			
Characteristic	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]		
Age years										
< 20	78.6	(8.0)	63.3	(12.8)	70.2	(10.0)	67.5	(4.8)		
20–24	62.2	(7.2)	36.5	(5.6)	58.1	(7.3)	50.9	(6.0)		
25–34	28.9	(5.4)	24.6	(3.7)	29.0	(4.3)	29.0	(4.7)		
35 +	32.6	(11.6)	28.5	(9.2)	19.2	(7.2)	24.9	(11.0)		
Race										
White	35.8	(4.7)	30.7	(3.2)	37.2	(4.0)	41.5	(3.3)		
Black	68.2	(6.6)	54.3	(7.3)	57.0	(6.1)	53.6 ^{††}	(16.8)		
Other	/	()	46.2	(4.7)	42.0	(4.3)	/	()		
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	42.2 ^{††}	(21.1)	41.3	(9.6)	48.4	(6.0)	/	()		
No	47.4	(4.1)	30.2	(3.1)	35.9	(3.8)	42.0	(3.2)		
Education, years										
>12	68.3	(8.0)	51.9	(9.8)	54.0	(7.8)	51.2	(7.6)		
12	51.9	(6.5)	37.3	(5.6)	48.0	(7.2)	42.8	(4.9)		
>12	32.1	(6.0)	23.3	(3.5)	29.0	(4.5)	36.5	(5.2)		
Medicaid recipient										
No	26.9	(5.2)	25.1	(3.3)	31.1	(4.0)	26.9	(4.4)		
Yes	64.5	(5.2)	47.0	(6.0)	53.8	(5.9)	53.4	(4.4)		

Prevalence of Mistimed Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 2000

By Selected Maternal Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age years										
< 20	63.5	(7.4)	55.9	(8.5)	68.2	(7.7)	63.8	(8.1)	66.3	(4.8)
20–24	46.0	(5.4)	45.2	(5.6)	45.6	(6.0)	47.8	(5.7)	51.1	(6.8)
25–34	21.6	(3.9)	23.4	(3.5)	27.5	(5.0)	23.2	(3.3)	27.1	(4.6)
35 +	11.1	(7.8)	8.0	(3.9)	20.2	(12.4)	13.7	(5.2)	10.6	(5.8)
Race										
White	28.9	(3.4)	27.0	(3.6)	39.1	(3.9)	32.1	(2.7)	35.1	(3.9)
Black	51.0	(5.6)	44.0 ^{††}	(15.3)	41.5	(8.4)	46.1	(16.2)	40.3	(4.6)
Other	/	()	37.9	(3.7)	42.8 ^{††}	(24.4)	37.8	(15.2)	24.8 ^{††}	(16.1)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	/	()	33.3	(12.3)	48.4	(14.6)	36.3	(5.6)	40.8	(6.6)
No	36.4	(3.0)	31.1	(2.8)	39.1	(3.6)	31.4	(2.9)	34.4	(3.4)
Education, years										
>12	51.5	(6.7)	43.4	(7.8)	50.1	(7.4)	46.4	(6.8)	53.4	(6.7)
12	36.8	(5.1)	36.7	(4.2)	40.3	(5.6)	35.9	(5.1)	39.1	(5.4)
>12	26.9	(4.3)	20.9	(3.7)	33.0	(5.5)	25.5	(3.3)	26.4	(4.5)
Medicaid recipient										
No	24.5	(4.0)	23.5	(3.4)	30.1	(4.7)	25.3	(2.9)	25.4	(3.8)
Yes	47.6	(4.3)	40.0	(4.1)	49.8	(5.0)	47.9	(5.1)	52.2	(4.8)
Characteristic	New Mexico		New York [{]		North Carolina		Ohio		Oklahoma	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age years										
< 20	53.1	(6.1)	64.6	(13.3)	62.8	(8.5)	62.8	(8.5)	59.3	(9.9)
20–24	39.8	(4.6)	51.0	(8.8)	46.4	(5.9)	47.0	(6.7)	52.5	(6.7)
25–34	22.7	(3.4)	24.2	(4.1)	25.2	(3.8)	16.9	(3.4)	23.2	(4.3)
35 +	17.3	(6.4)	8.4	(4.6)	14.3	(6.5)	17.9	(6.9)	10.3	(7.5)
Race										
White	32.6	(2.6)	28.8	(3.5)	29.4	(3.3)	27.7	(3.5)	33.5	(3.9)
Black	/	()	43.5	(12.3)	47.9	(6.3)	42.9	(5.3)	49.8	(11.6)
Other	36.0	(6.9)	20.2 ^{††}	(15.5)	61.5 ^{††}	(17.4)	/	()	42.1	(10.8)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	34.9	(3.5)	39.0	(12.3)	35.6	(9.7)	/	()	31.8	(12.1)
No	31.2	(3.4)	30.0	(4.0)	34.5	(3.1)	29.3	(3.0)	36.7	(3.7)
Education, years										
>12	39.1	(5.1)	40.4	(10.8)	44.3	(6.6)	49.6	(8.8)	53.5	(8.2)
12	35.8	(4.2)	35.6	(6.2)	39.8	(5.3)	37.1	(5.5)	37.7	(6.1)
>12	25.0	(3.6)	24.0	(4.1)	25.8	(3.9)	20.1	(3.6)	26.7	(4.7)
Medicaid recipient										
No	22.2	(3.2)	25.1	(3.7)	21.8	(3.5)	22.4	(3.2)	24.3	(4.1)
Yes	41.7	(3.5)	42.9	(7.3)	47.4	(4.4)	49.4	(6.1)	50.3	(5.5)

† +/- 95% confidence interval.

{ Data do not include New York City.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Characteristic	Hawaii		Illinois		Louisiana		Maine		Nebraska	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age years										
< 20	72.2	(5.3)	63.8	(6.9)	58.1	(6.4)	69.1	(10.6)	60.5	(7.8)
20–24	47.3	(4.2)	45.8	(5.1)	42.5	(4.6)	40.8	(6.7)	46.5	(5.4)
25–34	27.6	(2.9)	24.9	(2.8)	23.8	(3.3)	19.8	(3.6)	22.5	(3.0)
35 +	14.3	(3.8)	9.6	(3.6)	10.2	(5.4)	10.1	(5.3)	9.0	(4.5)
Race										
White	25.5	(3.9)	28.5	(2.4)	29.1	(2.9)	28.2	(3.0)	29.5	(2.7)
Black	29.5 ^{††}	(13.8)	46.4	(5.6)	41.5	(4.3)	/	()	45.6	(4.7)
Other	38.1	(2.4)	35.0	(12.5)	34.3 ^{††}	(19.0)	/	()	33.8	(4.2)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	40.2	(5.2)	34.8	(4.8)	47.3 ^{††}	(18.1)	/	()	33.9	(4.0)
No	34.1	(2.2)	31.2	(2.5)	34.1	(2.5)	28.0	(3.0)	30.1	(2.7)
Education, years										
>12	52.8	(6.9)	40.3	(5.2)	41.7	(5.7)	43.0	(10.3)	47.8	(5.6)
12	39.7	(3.3)	41.1	(4.3)	38.7	(4.1)	36.5	(5.3)	36.9	(5.0)
>12	26.8	(2.8)	23.0	(2.8)	26.0	(3.4)	17.8	(3.5)	22.7	(3.0)
Medicaid recipient										
No	28.8	(2.4)	23.3	(2.5)	21.0	(3.0)	15.5	(3.0)	20.7	(2.8)
Yes	50.1	(3.8)	44.8	(3.8)	46.6	(3.7)	48.3	(5.5)	47.9	(4.1)
Characteristic	South Carolina		Utah		Washington		West Virginia			
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]		
Age years										
< 20	62.6	(9.5)	60.0	(12.8)	55.6	(10.9)	60.4	(5.0)		
20–24	48.8	(7.5)	30.9	(5.4)	53.1	(7.4)	41.8	(6.0)		
25–34	21.6	(5.0)	19.6	(3.5)	23.2	(4.0)	22.0	(4.3)		
35 +	11.1	(7.6)	14.2	(7.2)	9.7	(5.5)	5.1	(6.1)		
Race										
White	27.5	(4.4)	25.1	(3.0)	30.6	(3.8)	33.0	(3.1)		
Black	49.2	(7.1)	41.5	(7.2)	44.4	(6.2)	44.1 ^{††}	(16.5)		
Other	/	()	34.5	(4.5)	32.2	(4.1)	/	()		
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	31.6 ^{††}	(19.9)	31.3	(9.3)	40.4	(5.9)	/	()		
No	35.4	(3.9)	24.8	(2.9)	28.9	(3.6)	33.3	(3.0)		
Education, years										
>12	49.1	(8.7)	42.0	(9.8)	45.8	(7.8)	41.7	(7.3)		
12	42.2	(6.4)	29.2	(5.3)	38.0	(7.0)	35.2	(4.7)		
>12	21.7	(5.3)	19.7	(3.4)	23.9	(4.2)	27.1	(4.8)		
Medicaid recipient										
No	19.7	(4.7)	20.2	(3.0)	25.7	(3.8)	20.8	(4.0)		
Yes	48.5	(5.5)	38.5	(5.9)	43.0	(5.8)	42.8	(4.3)		

Prevalence of Unwanted Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 2000

By Selected Maternal Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age years										
< 20	18.2	(5.9)	15.2	(6.4)	10.9	(5.0)	10.0	(4.8)	11.5	(3.2)
20–24	14.4	(3.8)	10.9	(3.4)	15.7	(4.6)	7.0	(2.7)	7.0	(3.0)
25–34	9.5	(2.8)	9.6	(2.5)	13.2	(4.0)	5.1	(1.6)	9.8	(2.8)
35 +	7.0	(6.0)	21.8	(6.8)	16.7	(8.6)	11.1	(4.8)	17.4	(6.7)
Race										
White	8.1	(2.1)	9.4	(2.4)	9.3	(2.2)	6.2	(1.3)	6.9	(2.1)
Black	21.7	(4.5)	27.5 ^{††}	(14.4)	31.4	(8.3)	21.4	(14.0)	21.2	(4.0)
Other	/	()	15.8	(2.9)	14.8 ^{††}	(18.2)	11.2	(10.1)	10.1 ^{††}	(13.6)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	/	()	13.8	(9.2)	3.7	(3.6)	6.0	(2.4)	10.6	(3.8)
No	12.8	(2.1)	12.0	(2.0)	14.5	(2.7)	7.3	(1.6)	10.3	(2.1)
Education, years										
>12	15.4	(4.7)	16.7	(5.8)	16.3	(5.5)	7.6	(3.4)	14.8	(4.2)
12	15.3	(3.8)	14.8	(3.2)	16.9	(4.5)	11.0	(3.2)	12.3	(3.5)
>12	8.7	(2.7)	7.4	(2.4)	9.4	(3.4)	4.5	(1.4)	7.0	(2.5)
Medicaid recipient										
No	6.7	(2.3)	9.4	(2.4)	8.2	(2.8)	4.8	(1.3)	7.8	(2.2)
Yes	18.3	(3.4)	15.4	(3.0)	19.8	(4.1)	11.2	(3.1)	14.2	(3.1)

Characteristic	New Mexico		New York [{]		North Carolina		Ohio		Oklahoma	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years										
< 20	12.8	(4.1)	11.3	(9.1)	7.5	(4.7)	15.9	(5.8)	10.5	(6.2)
20–24	10.1	(2.9)	12.1	(5.9)	11.3	(3.8)	13.1	(4.5)	8.0	(3.8)
25–34	8.5	(2.2)	4.3	(2.0)	9.8	(2.6)	10.2	(2.9)	11.5	(3.5)
35 +	16.8	(6.2)	12.1	(5.0)	16.4	(6.9)	13.6	(5.9)	16.9	(9.1)
Race										
White	9.7	(1.7)	6.8	(1.9)	8.4	(2.0)	9.3	(2.4)	8.7	(2.4)
Black	/	()	20.9	(10.8)	18.0	(4.9)	26.1	(4.5)	20.1	(9.5)
Other	12.6	(4.6)	3.3 ^{††}	(6.4)	6.4 ^{††}	(8.6)	/	()	15.3	(8.2)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	11.5	(2.4)	3.1	(3.9)	5.0	(4.6)	/	()	10.9	(8.7)
No	9.5	(2.1)	8.9	(2.5)	11.3	(2.1)	12.2	(2.1)	10.6	(2.4)
Education, years										
>12	11.5	(3.3)	10.2	(6.6)	14.8	(4.7)	18.0	(6.5)	12.9	(5.5)
12	11.8	(2.8)	12.4	(4.2)	12.4	(3.6)	14.5	(3.8)	14.3	(4.5)
>12	8.0	(2.3)	4.8	(2.2)	7.0	(2.3)	8.7	(2.7)	7.3	(2.9)
Medicaid recipient										
No	7.1	(2.0)	5.5	(1.9)	7.3	(2.2)	9.1	(2.2)	8.2	(2.8)
Yes	13.2	(2.4)	14.4	(5.2)	13.8	(3.0)	19.3	(4.7)	13.8	(3.9)

† +/- 95% confidence interval.

{ Data do not include New York City.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Characteristic	Hawaii		Illinois		Louisiana		Maine		Nebraska	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age years										
< 20	10.5	(4.1)	11.2	(4.5)	19.1	(5.1)	7.7	(5.6)	8.4	(4.0)
20–24	7.1	(2.3)	14.4	(3.6)	21.3	(4.0)	5.2	(2.9)	7.1	(2.6)
25–34	6.9	(1.6)	7.9	(1.8)	12.4	(2.6)	6.5	(2.2)	7.8	(1.8)
35 +	13.2	(3.5)	16.6	(4.7)	23.0	(7.2)	10.2	(5.2)	14.5	(5.5)
Race										
White	5.2	(1.9)	7.7	(1.4)	11.1	(2.1)	6.6	(1.6)	7.4	(1.5)
Black	11.3 ^{††}	(9.8)	25.1	(4.9)	25.5	(3.8)	/	()	19.8	(3.8)
Other	9.4	(1.5)	6.7	(6.3)	15.2 ^{††}	(13.7)	/	()	14.2	(2.7)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	8.2	(3.0)	6.9	(2.6)	11.0 ^{††}	(12.0)	/	()	8.8	(2.4)
No	8.5	(1.3)	12.1	(1.8)	17.3	(2.0)	6.8	(1.6)	8.2	(1.5)
Education, years										
>12	15.1	(5.0)	14.7	(4.0)	27.3	(5.2)	8.7	(5.7)	8.2	(2.4)
12	9.0	(1.9)	14.3	(3.1)	17.8	(3.3)	9.0	(3.0)	12.9	(3.4)
>12	6.6	(1.5)	7.0	(1.7)	10.6	(2.5)	4.7	(1.9)	6.4	(1.7)
Medicaid recipient										
No	7.3	(1.4)	6.1	(1.5)	10.8	(2.3)	5.2	(1.8)	5.5	(1.5)
Yes	11.2	(2.5)	18.1	(3.0)	23.0	(3.2)	9.3	(3.1)	13.7	(2.8)

Characteristic	South Carolina		Utah		Washington		West Virginia	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years								
< 20	16.0	(7.2)	3.3	(3.4)	14.6	(8.2)	7.0	(2.6)
20–24	13.3	(5.2)	5.6	(2.8)	5.0	(2.8)	9.1	(3.4)
25–34	7.3	(3.1)	5.0	(1.8)	5.7	(2.3)	7.0	(2.7)
35 +	21.6	(10.3)	14.3	(7.2)	9.5	(5.3)	19.8	(9.9)
Race								
White	8.3	(2.7)	5.6	(1.6)	6.6	(2.1)	8.5	(1.9)
Black	19.0	(5.5)	12.7	(4.9)	12.7	(4.2)	9.4 ^{††}	(9.2)
Other	/	()	11.7	(3.0)	9.8	(2.7)	/	()
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	10.6 ^{††}	(13.2)	10.0	(5.1)	8.0	(3.4)	/	()
No	12.0	(2.7)	5.3	(1.5)	7.0	(2.0)	8.7	(1.9)
Education, years								
>12	19.3	(6.9)	9.8	(5.2)	8.2	(4.1)	9.5	(4.3)
12	9.7	(3.7)	8.2	(3.2)	10.0	(4.3)	7.6	(2.7)
>12	10.4	(4.0)	3.6	(1.5)	5.2	(2.2)	9.3	(3.1)
Medicaid recipient								
No	7.2	(3.0)	4.9	(1.7)	5.3	(1.9)	6.1	(2.4)
Yes	16.0	(4.0)	8.5	(3.1)	10.8	(3.8)	10.6	(2.7)

Prevalence of Pregnancy That Was Not Wanted by Husband or Partner, 2000

By Selected Maternal Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years										
< 20	15.4	(5.7)	18.5	(6.7)	13.6	(6.0)	18.5	(6.6)	16.8	(3.8)
20–24	10.5	(3.3)	11.2	(3.5)	17.4	(4.9)	13.3	(4.0)	11.9	(4.2)
25–34	7.7	(2.4)	8.9	(2.4)	9.2	(2.9)	7.2	(2.0)	7.3	(2.5)
35 +	9.8	(7.4)	8.2	(4.7)	12.3	(8.5)	9.5	(4.1)	9.4	(5.1)
Race										
White	8.9	(2.2)	9.3	(2.4)	10.6	(2.3)	9.1	(1.6)	8.3	(2.2)
Black	12.7	(3.5)	22.6 ^{††}	(13.5)	21.9	(7.2)	33.9	(15.3)	16.1	(3.6)
Other	/	()	11.5	(2.4)	9.8 ^{††}	(12.6)	16.7	(12.6)	5.2 ^{††}	(7.2)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	/	()	11.5	(8.1)	9.8	(8.2)	8.4	(3.3)	11.4	(4.1)
No	10.0	(1.9)	10.6	(1.9)	13.0	(2.4)	11.2	(2.0)	9.6	(2.0)
Education, years										
>12	11.6	(4.4)	16.7	(6.0)	19.5	(6.1)	12.8	(4.5)	15.9	(4.7)
12	13.9	(3.7)	12.0	(2.8)	14.7	(4.2)	14.7	(3.9)	10.9	(3.4)
>12	6.1	(2.2)	6.4	(2.3)	7.1	(2.5)	7.2	(1.9)	7.0	(2.4)
Medicaid recipient										
No	7.4	(2.5)	6.5	(2.0)	5.9	(2.1)	7.4	(1.8)	6.3	(1.9)
Yes	12.8	(2.8)	15.3	(3.1)	20.1	(4.1)	16.3	(3.7)	15.7	(3.5)
Characteristic	New Mexico		New York [‡]		North Carolina		Ohio		Oklahoma	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years										
< 20	8.7	(3.5)	13.2	(9.3)	16.8	(6.6)	17.9	(7.0)	20.0	(8.2)
20–24	12.8	(3.3)	15.7	(6.3)	11.0	(3.7)	12.7	(4.3)	15.5	(5.1)
25–34	8.8	(2.3)	5.7	(2.3)	5.7	(2.0)	8.9	(2.8)	6.5	(2.6)
35 +	7.1	(4.1)	6.0	(4.0)	9.7	(5.4)	7.5	(4.9)	9.1	(7.2)
Race										
White	9.9	(1.7)	8.2	(2.2)	7.9	(2.0)	9.3	(2.4)	9.5	(2.5)
Black	/	()	13.7	(8.4)	12.8	(4.2)	18.1	(3.8)	22.3	(10.0)
Other	11.0	(4.5)	0.0 ^{††}	(0.0)	5.0 ^{††}	(7.3)	14.6 ^{††}	(15.4)	14.7	(8.5)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	12.1	(2.5)	10.8	(8.2)	7.0	(5.1)	/	()	12.6	(9.1)
No	7.7	(1.9)	8.0	(2.4)	9.3	(1.9)	10.6	(2.1)	11.1	(2.5)
Education, years										
>12	12.7	(3.7)	13.4	(7.3)	13.7	(4.6)	16.3	(6.4)	14.3	(5.8)
12	8.5	(2.4)	8.6	(3.5)	9.4	(3.2)	12.8	(3.8)	13.6	(4.4)
>12	8.9	(2.4)	6.9	(2.7)	6.2	(2.1)	7.9	(2.6)	8.4	(3.2)
Medicaid recipient										
No	5.9	(1.8)	6.2	(2.2)	5.6	(2.0)	7.1	(2.0)	8.2	(2.8)
Yes	13.2	(2.4)	14.0	(4.9)	12.5	(2.9)	19.8	(5.0)	15.0	(4.0)

† +/- 95% confidence interval.

{ Data do not include New York City.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Characteristic	Hawaii		Illinois		Louisiana		Maine		Nebraska	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years										
< 20	17.4	(4.8)	14.3	(4.8)	13.8	(4.4)	26.9	(10.2)	20.3	(6.6)
20–24	11.2	(2.6)	13.8	(3.5)	12.4	(3.1)	13.5	(4.7)	12.1	(3.5)
25–34	5.2	(1.4)	6.6	(1.7)	8.3	(2.2)	5.8	(2.2)	7.1	(1.8)
35 +	6.2	(2.6)	6.1	(3.1)	12.7	(5.8)	6.8	(4.3)	8.7	(4.7)
Race										
White	7.8	(2.4)	7.4	(1.4)	9.5	(1.9)	9.7	(2.0)	9.4	(1.7)
Black	14.2 ^{††}	(10.3)	16.7	(4.2)	12.6	(2.9)	/	()	15.6	(3.4)
Other	8.0	(1.3)	4.0	(5.5)	11.6 ^{††}	(12.2)	/	()	11.1	(2.6)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	10.8	(2.8)	10.4	(3.2)	0.2 ^{††}	(0.2)	/	()	9.8	(2.5)
No	7.7	(1.3)	8.7	(1.5)	11.1	(1.7)	9.8	(2.0)	9.8	(1.8)
Education, years										
>12	12.2	(4.2)	11.2	(3.4)	12.6	(3.8)	17.4	(8.0)	15.7	(4.6)
12	9.3	(1.9)	12.4	(2.9)	11.4	(2.7)	12.4	(3.6)	12.0	(3.4)
>12	6.3	(1.5)	5.9	(1.6)	9.4	(2.3)	5.9	(2.2)	7.1	(1.8)
Medicaid recipient										
No	5.9	(1.2)	5.7	(1.4)	7.0	(1.9)	4.5	(1.7)	7.1	(1.8)
Yes	13.6	(2.5)	14.0	(2.6)	14.5	(2.6)	18.1	(4.3)	14.6	(3.0)

Characteristic	South Carolina		Utah		Washington		West Virginia	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years								
< 20	12.7	(6.4)	20.6	(10.7)	22.4	(9.5)	11.2	(3.2)
20–24	9.0	(4.1)	8.7	(3.6)	11.9	(4.4)	9.2	(3.5)
25–34	8.0	(3.2)	7.9	(2.5)	5.3	(2.1)	8.7	(3.0)
35 +	10.4	(7.8)	5.5	(5.3)	9.1	(5.3)	7.3	(6.1)
Race								
White	7.8	(2.5)	9.1	(2.1)	8.7	(2.3)	9.3	(2.0)
Black	12.2	(4.6)	13.2	(4.9)	14.3	(4.3)	7.3 ^{††}	(7.4)
Other	/	()	6.9	(2.4)	9.9	(2.6)	/	()
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	15.0 ^{††}	(15.0)	10.4	(6.9)	10.7	(3.6)	/	()
No	9.2	(2.3)	8.8	(2.0)	8.8	(2.3)	9.2	(1.9)
Education, years								
>12	12.4	(5.6)	14.3	(7.4)	10.0	(4.6)	11.5	(4.8)
12	11.6	(4.1)	10.3	(3.7)	8.8	(3.7)	7.8	(2.6)
>12	5.6	(2.8)	6.9	(2.3)	8.1	(2.8)	9.0	(3.1)
Medicaid recipient								
No	6.8	(2.9)	6.3	(1.8)	7.8	(2.3)	4.5	(2.0)
Yes	11.6	(3.4)	15.2	(4.8)	11.5	(3.6)	12.7	(2.9)

Prevalence of Contraceptive Use at Time of Pregnancy Among Women With an Unintended Pregnancy Resulting in a Live Birth, 2000

By Selected Maternal Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years										
< 20	53.9	(8.7)	51.2	(10.1)	47.5	(9.8)	50.7	(9.8)	51.1	(5.8)
20–24	42.9	(7.1)	47.7	(7.5)	40.5	(7.6)	45.7	(7.8)	47.4	(8.9)
25–34	51.8	(8.5)	48.5	(7.2)	40.9	(8.9)	48.3	(7.3)	46.6	(8.4)
35 +	/	()	48.9	(14.8)	27.8 ^{††}	(18.1)	44.1	(15.5)	64.4	(16.2)
Race										
White	51.0	(6.3)	58.2	(6.7)	42.0	(5.7)	49.4	(4.7)	48.5	(6.4)
Black	47.4	(6.7)	48.7 ^{††}	(18.7)	40.2	(9.7)	36.3 ^{††}	(19.2)	53.0	(6.1)
Other	/‡	()	35.0	(5.1)	/	()	32.6 ^{††}	(22.0)	/	()
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	/	()	52.8 ^{††}	(18.9)	34.6 ^{††}	(18.7)	44.8	(9.1)	46.5	(9.4)
No	48.7	(4.6)	49.2	(4.6)	42.3	(5.1)	48.7	(5.1)	50.5	(5.4)
Education, years										
>12	48.1	(8.3)	46.4	(10.0)		(8.8)	47.3	(9.2)	43.2	(7.8)
					36.9					
12	43.7	(7.4)	43.3	(6.1)	38.0	(7.6)	45.4	(7.7)	49.0	(7.6)
>12	54.5	(8.1)	61.7	(8.3)	51.2	(9.1)	50.4	(7.0)	54.4	(8.7)
Medicaid recipient										
No	46.1	(8.4)	50.0	(7.0)	45.8	(8.4)	48.1	(6.1)	50.7	(7.5)
Yes	50.3	(5.4)	47.8	(5.7)	39.3	(6.0)	47.3	(6.6)	48.2	(6.0)
Characteristic	New Mexico		New York [†]		North Carolina		Ohio		Oklahoma	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years										
< 20	46.3	(7.7)	53.5	(15.6)	47.8	(10.7)	46.0	(10.2)	37.0	(11.8)
20–24	49.2	(6.9)	54.3	(11.4)	50.7	(8.0)	46.7	(8.7)	34.9	(8.5)
25–34	53.2	(7.3)	56.8	(9.2)	53.9	(7.5)	45.1	(9.0)	40.5	(8.9)
35 +	47.6 ^{††}	(14.5)	47.4 ^{††}	(17.8)	42.2 ^{†††}	(17.4)	44.9	(15.8)	42.1 ^{††}	(23.1)
Race										
White	50.5	(4.4)	52.3	(6.7)	48.5	(6.1)	46.7	(6.6)	40.3	(6.4)
Black	/	()	64.9	(15.6)	55.5	(7.8)	45.6	(6.6)	30.1	(12.5)
Other	45.3	(10.5)	/‡	()	43.8 ^{††}	(23.1)	/	()	31.1	(13.4)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	49.6	(5.5)	40.5 ^{††}	(18.6)	39.7 ^{††}	(15.9)	/	()	20.1	(14.8)
No	49.3	(5.9)	56.6	(7.2)	52.1	(4.9)	46.1	(5.2)	39.0	(5.6)
Education, years										
>12	45.1	(7.4)	59.2	(15.3)	39.6	(8.5)	41.1	(10.2)	42.9	(10.4)
12	48.0	(6.4)	50.4	(9.4)	55.9	(7.7)	45.3	(7.9)	31.8	(8.3)
>12	58.2	(7.4)	56.8	(9.4)	56.5	(8.0)	50.2	(8.6)	38.9	(9.1)
Medicaid recipient										
No	45.3	(7.2)	51.5	(7.9)	59.1	(8.2)	46.1	(7.0)	44.9	(8.6)
Yes	51.2	(4.8)	58.7	(9.7)	46.9	(5.7)	45.5	(7.3)	33.2	(6.6)

† +/- 95% confidence interval.

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Characteristic	Hawaii		Illinois		Louisiana		Maine		Nebraska	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years										
< 20	33.1	(6.5)	41.5	(8.3)	41.3	(7.5)	53.4	(12.9)	39.8	(9.2)
20–24	40.3	(5.6)	41.6	(6.6)	46.4	(6.0)	49.0	(10.2)	44.5	(7.5)
25–34	44.1	(5.5)	48.8	(5.8)	42.6	(6.6)	49.2	(9.0)	46.3	(6.4)
35 +	39.5	(9.8)	39.7	(12.0)	55.0	(15.4)	43.0 ^{††}	(19.0)	62.1 ^{††}	(15.6)
Race										
White	48.3	(8.0)	47.1	(4.5)	48.6	(5.3)	50.6	(5.8)	45.3	(4.9)
Black	/‡	()	38.7	(6.6)	41.3	(5.3)	/‡	()	51.1	(5.9)
Other	38.7	(3.6)	/	()	/	()	/	()	41.7	(5.7)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	37.8	(7.4)	46.5	(8.1)	/	()	/	()	46.3	(6.6)
No	40.6	(3.6)	43.6	(4.1)	44.3	(3.8)	49.5	(5.7)	45.5	(4.8)
Education, years										
>12	31.8	(8.0)	43.3	(7.4)	38.1	(6.9)	40.8	(14.1)	42.1	(7.7)
12	34.6	(4.4)	40.9	(5.9)	46.2	(5.8)	42.7	(8.1)	41.0	(7.3)
>12	49.9	(5.4)	49.3	(6.2)	49.2	(6.6)	64.8	(9.1)	51.2	(6.6)
Medicaid recipient										
No	44.8	(4.4)	45.1	(5.6)	51.0	(6.7)	44.1	(9.1)	46.4	(6.7)
Yes	33.5	(4.5)	43.7	(4.9)	41.6	(4.5)	52.6	(7.3)	45.1	(5.4)
Characteristic	South Carolina		Utah		Washington		West Virginia			
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†		
Age, years										
< 20	56.1	(11.4)	37.3	(15.0)	52.2	(13.4)	41.8	(6.3)		
20–24	53.2	(9.8)	43.1	(9.8)	47.7	(9.8)	43.4	(8.5)		
25–34	58.9	(11.1)	51.8	(8.9)	59.0	(8.7)	57.1	(9.6)		
35 +	59.8 ^{††}	(21.2)	52.6 ^{†††}	(20.7)	40.4 ^{††}	(21.0)	/	()		
Race										
White	52.9	(8.2)	46.6	(6.3)	54.3	(6.9)	46.8	(5.2)		
Black	59.6	(8.7)	31.7	(9.4)	51.9	(8.3)	65.7 ^{†††}	(21.9)		
Other	/	()	43.0	(7.0)	38.3	(6.8)	/	()		
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	/	()	30.8 ^{††}	(13.8)	46.6	(8.9)	/	()		
No	56.9	(6.0)	49.3	(6.3)	53.5	(6.8)	47.8	(5.0)		
Education, years										
>12	46.8	(10.8)	35.0	(13.5)	51.6	(10.7)	30.8	(8.5)		
12	56.6	(9.1)	41.1	(9.5)	52.9	(10.6)	46.9	(7.5)		
>12	64.9	(10.8)	55.7	(8.8)	52.0	(9.4)	60.6	(8.9)		
Medicaid recipient										
No	58.8	(11.3)	54.2	(7.7)	51.0	(7.9)	50.6	(9.7)		
Yes	55.0	(6.9)	36.7	(8.5)	54.8	(8.1)	46.6	(5.9)		

Detailed Summaries

Multivitamin Use

PRAMS 2000 Surveillance Report

Prevalence of Multivitamin Use 4 or More Times per Week During the Month Prior to Pregnancy, 2000

By Selected Maternal Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years										
< 20	13.4	(5.2)	15.4	(6.4)	17.7	(6.5)	14.1	(6.0)	14.1	(3.5)
20–24	15.1	(3.9)	21.1	(4.5)	14.2	(4.1)	19.4	(4.4)	17.4	(5.0)
25–34	37.1	(4.6)	36.7	(4.1)	33.9	(5.1)	43.1	(3.7)	33.9	(4.8)
35 +	33.6	(12.4)	42.7	(8.0)	38.4	(13.9)	54.0	(7.4)	44.9	(9.1)
Race										
White	29.4	(3.5)	34.7	(3.9)	26.9	(3.5)	36.1	(2.7)	29.6	(3.8)
Black	18.2	(4.3)	20.8 ^{††}	(12.1)	19.2	(6.9)	26.6	(13.5)	24.8	(4.2)
Other	/	()	23.5	(3.4)	22.5 ^{††}	(19.2)	19.7	(10.7)	34.8 ^{††}	(20.0)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	33.6 ^{††}	(20.8)	28.6	(12.0)	11.0	(8.0)	19.6	(4.4)	24.7	(5.9)
No	25.6	(2.7)	31.3	(2.9)	26.3	(3.2)	41.4	(3.0)	30.0	(3.5)
Education, years										
>12	14.0	(4.6)	23.1	(6.7)	14.3	(5.2)	18.6	(5.2)	18.3	(5.4)
12	18.6	(4.2)	23.3	(3.8)	18.3	(4.2)	20.6	(4.0)	18.8	(4.4)
>12	37.2	(4.7)	41.3	(4.6)	37.9	(5.6)	50.8	(3.7)	39.5	(4.9)
Medicaid recipient										
No	35.7	(4.4)	38.5	(4.0)	37.6	(4.9)	43.9	(3.2)	36.6	(4.3)
Yes	15.6	(3.2)	21.9	(3.4)	11.9	(3.0)	18.1	(3.7)	16.3	(3.5)

Characteristic	New Mexico		New York [{]		North Carolina		Ohio		Oklahoma	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years										
< 20	15.7	(4.5)	14.2	(8.7)	12.9	(5.7)	17.6	(6.5)	11.1	(5.9)
20–24	17.4	(3.5)	16.2	(6.3)	16.1	(4.3)	19.4	(5.4)	19.0	(5.2)
25–34	38.8	(3.8)	41.6	(4.6)	40.1	(4.2)	40.9	(4.6)	33.6	(4.8)
35 +	45.3	(8.1)	50.7	(7.8)	36.2	(8.5)	57.4	(8.9)	21.0	(8.4)
Race										
White	29.0	(2.5)	37.6	(3.6)	33.2	(3.3)	38.0	(3.7)	27.6	(3.5)
Black	/	()	17.3	(9.0)	20.0	(5.0)	19.0	(4.0)	16.0	(8.2)
Other	27.2	(6.3)	44.1 ^{††}	(18.5)	15.7 ^{††}	(12.8)	25.4 ^{††}	(19.0)	15.2	(7.1)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	21.6	(3.0)	23.8	(10.4)	20.6	(8.1)	/	()	15.5	(9.8)
No	35.6	(3.4)	36.9	(4.0)	30.7	(2.9)	34.6	(3.2)	25.8	(3.2)
Education, years										
>12	20.1	(4.2)	18.6	(8.2)	14.0	(4.5)	20.7	(7.0)	13.1	(5.4)
12	22.1	(3.5)	28.7	(5.7)	21.5	(4.4)	23.6	(4.8)	21.0	(5.0)
>12	43.3	(4.1)	45.0	(4.6)	43.8	(4.4)	46.2	(4.6)	33.5	(4.9)
Medicaid recipient										
No	41.4	(3.7)	42.2	(4.0)	42.4	(4.1)	41.7	(3.9)	32.8	(4.4)
Yes	18.2	(2.7)	19.5	(5.7)	16.8	(3.3)	17.9	(4.7)	15.8	(3.9)

† +/- 95% confidence interval.

{ Data do not include New York City.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Characteristic	Hawaii		Illinois		Louisiana		Maine		Nebraska	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years										
< 20	16.9	(4.5)	14.8	(5.0)	18.9	(5.2)	14.8	(8.1)	12.4	(5.0)
20–24	22.9	(3.6)	16.7	(3.6)	23.2	(3.9)	27.9	(6.1)	17.6	(4.0)
25–34	40.6	(3.2)	40.0	(3.1)	35.9	(3.6)	47.8	(4.4)	42.5	(3.6)
35 +	53.3	(5.5)	51.9	(6.1)	43.1	(8.3)	53.3	(8.7)	48.1	(7.9)
Race										
White	43.1	(4.6)	36.8	(2.5)	32.9	(3.0)	41.1	(3.2)	35.4	(2.8)
Black	28.6 ^{††}	(13.5)	19.1	(4.3)	25.3	(3.7)	/	()	19.2	(3.7)
Other	33.8	(2.4)	37.9	(12.7)	28.8 ^{††}	(17.6)	/	()	27.9	(5.0)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	27.7	(4.7)	22.3	(4.2)	32.2 ^{††}	(17.1)	/	()	19.7	(3.3)
No	37.2	(2.3)	36.7	(2.5)	29.6	(2.3)	40.6	(3.2)	35.6	(2.8)
Education, years										
>12	23.4	(6.0)	20.4	(4.2)	24.9	(5.0)	16.4	(7.7)	13.1	(3.1)
12	29.1	(3.1)	20.3	(3.4)	24.8	(3.6)	24.8	(4.7)	22.9	(4.3)
>12	44.5	(3.2)	47.4	(3.3)	36.8	(3.7)	58.5	(4.4)	45.3	(3.6)
Medicaid recipient										
No	40.2	(2.6)	43.9	(2.9)	38.1	(3.4)	51.8	(4.1)	44.1	(3.4)
Yes	25.5	(3.4)	18.0	(2.9)	22.0	(3.1)	22.7	(4.6)	16.5	(3.0)

Characteristic	South Carolina		Utah		Washington		West Virginia	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years								
< 20	25.5	(8.6)	21.9	(11.4)	12.7	(7.3)	12.6	(3.4)
20–24	20.9	(5.9)	24.2	(4.9)	21.1	(6.1)	17.4	(4.5)
25–34	42.1	(5.8)	34.6	(4.1)	40.0	(4.7)	32.9	(4.8)
35 +	37.9	(11.6)	43.2	(9.6)	52.0	(9.1)	36.4	(12.1)
Race								
White	35.9	(4.6)	31.9	(3.1)	36.7	(3.9)	25.7	(2.9)
Black	26.5	(6.2)	21.0	(6.0)	21.8	(4.9)	6.6 ^{††}	(6.6)
Other	/	()	21.2	(3.7)	28.6	(4.1)	/	()
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	28.9 ^{††}	(19.0)	18.9	(7.4)	21.9	(4.9)	/	()
No	32.9	(3.8)	33.3	(3.2)	37.9	(3.9)	24.9	(2.8)
Education, years								
>12	28.2	(7.9)	20.1	(7.8)	15.1	(5.1)	12.7	(4.8)
12	24.1	(5.4)	27.1	(5.2)	19.6	(5.6)	17.5	(3.8)
>12	43.5	(6.1)	36.8	(4.0)	47.9	(4.9)	38.5	(5.2)
Medicaid recipient								
No	44.1	(5.7)	34.9	(3.5)	41.3	(4.2)	36.9	(4.8)
Yes	22.8	(4.6)	22.7	(5.2)	20.7	(4.9)	15.8	(3.2)

Detailed Summaries

Prenatal Care

PRAMS 2000 Surveillance Report

Prevalence of Entry Into Prenatal Care After the First Trimester, 2000

By Selected Maternal Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years										
< 20	43.9	(7.7)	43.4	(8.5)	48.4	(8.3)	41.7	(8.4)	46.1	(5.1)
20–24	25.4	(4.9)	28.2	(5.1)	36.2	(5.9)	29.3	(5.4)	34.4	(6.5)
25–34	12.5	(3.2)	20.5	(3.4)	16.8	(4.1)	14.4	(2.8)	17.9	(3.9)
35 +	7.7	(5.9)	19.2	(6.1)	23.3	(13.4)	14.4	(5.5)	20.1	(7.4)
Race										
White	14.8	(2.7)	22.0	(3.4)	25.3	(3.4)	19.9	(2.4)	22.6	(3.5)
Black	36.1	(5.5)	27.0 ^{††}	(14.0)	40.2	(8.5)	38.7	(15.5)	35.4	(4.6)
Other	/	()	31.1	(3.5)	39.1 ^{††}	(23.6)	37.7	(15.5)	42.1 ^{††}	(20.9)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	/	()	39.3	(13.1)	53.6	(14.3)	33.1	(5.7)	33.5	(6.4)
No	21.6	(2.6)	23.5	(2.6)	27.1	(3.3)	16.8	(2.3)	23.5	(3.1)
Education, years										
>12	40.0	(6.6)	35.1	(7.5)	47.7	(7.4)	37.1	(6.8)	50.1	(6.8)
12	20.2	(4.2)	28.3	(3.9)	29.1	(5.2)	28.2	(4.9)	27.8	(5.0)
>12	13.0	(3.4)	17.1	(3.5)	17.9	(4.5)	11.0	(2.3)	14.6	(3.6)
Medicaid recipient										
No	9.8	(3.0)	20.8	(3.3)	16.7	(3.7)	13.7	(2.3)	15.2	(3.1)
Yes	33.8	(4.2)	30.0	(3.8)	41.5	(4.9)	36.6	(5.0)	43.1	(4.9)
Characteristic	New Mexico		New York [{]		North Carolina		Ohio		Oklahoma	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years										
< 20	45.0	(6.2)	38.3	(13.0)	35.9	(8.5)	44.3	(9.0)	33.6	(9.3)
20–24	35.0	(4.6)	24.2	(7.6)	31.4	(5.6)	23.7	(5.7)	32.7	(6.4)
25–34	22.7	(3.4)	12.1	(3.3)	13.0	(2.9)	11.2	(3.0)	17.9	(4.0)
35 +	26.6	(7.4)	9.5	(4.5)	18.0	(7.1)	13.1	(5.9)	22.5	(10.2)
Race										
White	29.0	(2.6)	14.8	(2.9)	18.8	(2.9)	15.4	(2.9)	23.3	(3.5)
Black	/	()	28.2	(11.0)	29.5	(5.7)	37.8	(5.4)	31.5	(10.7)
Other	39.4	(7.0)	24.7 ^{††}	(17.8)	23.4 ^{††}	(15.1)	/	()	29.8	(10.3)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	34.9	(3.6)	35.8	(12.2)	41.0	(10.2)	/	()	35.1	(12.8)
No	26.8	(3.3)	14.4	(3.2)	19.3	(2.6)	18.2	(2.5)	23.9	(3.3)
Education, years										
>12	43.5	(5.3)	35.1	(10.4)	43.4	(6.7)	46.2	(8.9)	45.9	(8.2)
12	30.9	(4.0)	17.8	(4.9)	21.5	(4.4)	22.9	(4.7)	23.2	(5.3)
>12	19.3	(3.4)	10.5	(3.1)	9.7	(2.6)	7.6	(2.3)	15.5	(4.0)
Medicaid recipient										
No	21.1	(3.2)	11.5	(2.8)	10.7	(2.7)	13.6	(2.7)	15.5	(3.5)
Yes	38.7	(3.5)	29.1	(6.7)	32.3	(4.2)	31.4	(5.6)	36.1	(5.3)

† +/- 95% confidence interval.

{ Data do not include New York City.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Characteristic	Hawaii		Illinois		Louisiana		Maine		Nebraska	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years										
< 20	44.1	(6.1)	48.9	(7.1)	50.7	(6.6)	38.1	(11.2)	42.8	(7.8)
20–24	24.1	(3.7)	33.3	(4.9)	31.6	(4.5)	21.0	(5.7)	27.8	(4.7)
25–34	16.1	(2.4)	15.2	(2.4)	18.4	(3.1)	8.2	(2.5)	16.1	(2.6)
35 +	16.0	(4.1)	14.9	(4.4)	20.2	(7.0)	13.8	(6.2)	8.2	(3.7)
Race										
White	12.5	(2.9)	20.2	(2.2)	17.1	(2.5)	14.4	(2.4)	19.3	(2.3)
Black	9.2 ^{††}	(8.1)	35.6	(5.4)	43.2	(4.3)	/	()	34.6	(4.5)
Other	24.2	(2.2)	18.9	(10.3)	22.2 ^{††}	(16.8)	/	()	32.8	(4.2)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	24.1	(4.7)	34.8	(4.9)	25.0 ^{††}	(16.2)	/	()	37.8	(4.1)
No	20.6	(2.0)	19.6	(2.2)	28.0	(2.4)	14.7	(2.4)	18.9	(2.3)
Education, years										
>12	42.9	(6.9)	43.4	(5.3)	46.3	(5.8)	28.1	(9.5)	44.6	(5.6)
12	24.4	(2.9)	24.9	(3.8)	29.2	(3.9)	17.5	(4.2)	26.4	(4.6)
>12	13.3	(2.1)	12.4	(2.2)	16.0	(3.0)	9.6	(2.7)	11.5	(2.2)
Medicaid recipient										
No	14.8	(1.9)	11.9	(2.0)	12.4	(2.5)	9.8	(2.5)	12.0	(2.2)
Yes	36.5	(3.8)	39.7	(3.8)	42.5	(3.7)	23.0	(4.7)	36.2	(4.0)
	South Carolina		Utah		Washington		West Virginia			
Characteristic	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]		
Age, years										
< 20	31.4	(9.2)	37.5	(12.9)	38.1	(11.1)	27.5	(4.7)		
20–24	25.6	(6.6)	24.2	(5.1)	25.4	(6.4)	18.4	(4.7)		
25–34	14.4	(4.2)	17.2	(3.3)	15.4	(3.5)	9.2	(3.0)		
35 +	20.6	(10.0)	22.4	(8.5)	13.4	(5.8)	14.3	(9.5)		
Race										
White	16.8	(3.6)	20.8	(2.9)	18.4	(3.2)	14.7	(2.3)		
Black	29.2	(6.5)	37.9	(7.3)	22.6	(5.2)	26.7 ^{††}	(15.4)		
Other	/	()	33.0	(4.5)	27.2	(4.0)	/	()		
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	42.5 ^{††}	(21.1)	40.4	(9.6)	24.5	(5.0)	/	()		
No	20.4	(3.3)	18.4	(2.7)	18.3	(3.1)	15.0	(2.3)		
Education, years										
>12	40.7	(8.6)	43.6	(9.6)	26.8	(6.7)	23.8	(6.3)		
12	20.7	(5.2)	24.1	(5.1)	27.6	(6.6)	18.4	(3.8)		
>12	11.4	(4.0)	14.0	(2.9)	13.3	(3.4)	8.3	(2.9)		
Medicaid recipient										
No	11.1	(3.7)	13.8	(2.6)	16.8	(3.2)	10.9	(3.1)		
Yes	29.8	(5.0)	39.6	(6.1)	25.5	(5.2)	18.8	(3.3)		

Prevalence of Not Getting Prenatal Care as Soon as Desired Among Women Who Started Prenatal Care Late or Had No Prenatal Care, 2000

By Selected Maternal Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years										
< 20	63.7	(11.7)	64.6	(12.6)	68.1	(11.5)	61.0	(13.5)	62.1	(7.3)
20–24	63.1	(10.9)	44.7	(10.6)	62.9	(10.0)	50.5 [‡]	(11.1)	55.2 [‡]	(11.7)
25–34	60.3	(14.1)	34.1 [‡]	(8.9)	46.4	(13.4)	41.4 [‡]	(10.7)	45.3 [‡]	(12.4)
35 +	/ [‡]	()	34.0 ^{††}	(16.1)	/ [‡]	()	34.1 ^{††}	(20.9)	53.9 ^{††}	(21.1)
Race										
White	61.2	(9.8)	38.5	(8.6)	57.5	(7.8)	47.3 [‡]	(6.8)	54.5 [‡]	(8.8)
Black	63.2	(9.8)	/ [‡]	()	67.0	(12.0)	/	()	50.8 [‡]	(8.2)
Other	/	()	48.2 [‡]	(7.2)	/	()	/ [‡]	()	/ [‡]	()
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	/	()	/	()	38.5 ^{††}	(21.6)	45.6 [‡]	(10.9)	48.9 [‡]	(11.9)
No	62.4	(7.0)	42.8	(6.3)	62.2	(6.9)	50.8	(7.7)	55.8 [‡]	(7.5)
Education, years										
>12	64.7	(10.5)	46.3 [‡]	(13.4)	65.9	(10.4)	45.1 [‡]	(11.4)	55.5 [‡]	(9.7)
12	62.0	(11.8)	49.5	(8.4)	52.1	(10.5)	53.3	(10.6)	54.6 [‡]	(10.6)
>12	59.5	(14.2)	29.1 [‡]	(10.4)	61.6	(13.7)	45.7 [‡]	(11.0)	49.7 [‡]	(13.6)
Medicaid recipient										
No	58.3 ^{††}	(16.4)	34.5	(8.6)	50.4	(12.3)	39.9 [‡]	(9.1)	42.3 [‡]	(11.3)
Yes	63.4	(7.5)	50.6	(7.8)	63.4	(7.7)	55.0 [‡]	(8.8)	59.4 [‡]	(7.5)
Characteristic	New Mexico		New York [‡]		North Carolina		Ohio		Oklahoma	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years										
< 20	53.8	(9.2)	67.6 ^{††}	(21.1)	54.6 [‡]	(15.1)	72.3	(11.7)	50.3	(17.7)
20–24	50.4	(8.5)	41.5 ^{††}	(18.1)	53.8 [‡]	(11.1)	65.7	(13.4)	59.6	(12.0)
25–34	52.2	(8.7)	35.2 [‡]	(14.1)	40.7	(11.7)	42.0	(14.1)	50.7	(12.7)
35 +	43.6 ^{††}	(16.4)	/ [‡]	()	43.7 ^{††}	(21.9)	49.4 ^{††}	(24.0)	24.9 ^{††}	(21.9)
Race										
White	49.6	(5.5)	45.7 [‡]	(10.9)	49.8 [‡]	(8.7)	56.8	(10.3)	51.1	(8.7)
Black	/	()	36.8 ^{††}	(22.5)	48.9	(11.6)	67.6	(8.3)	55.5	(21.6)
Other	60.2	(11.4)	/ [‡]	()	/	()	/ [‡]	()	55.1	(21.6)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	47.9	(6.6)	38.5 ^{††}	(21.4)	31.1 ^{††}	(15.4)	/ [‡]	()	49.9 ^{††}	(22.8)
No	55.8	(7.1)	47.9	(12.1)	53.0	(7.5)	58.3	(7.7)	52.0	(8.1)
Education, years										
>12	46.6	(8.3)	35.7 ^{††}	(18.0)	43.6 [‡]	(10.3)	69.9	(12.4)	52.5	(12.5)
12	57.5	(7.8)	62.9	(15.0)	62.1 [‡]	(11.4)	52.8	(11.8)	50.4	(13.1)
>12	49.5	(9.7)	37.2 [‡]	(15.5)	42.3	(13.8)	51.1	(15.5)	54.2	(14.3)
Medicaid recipient										
No	45.0	(8.8)	41.9 [‡]	(13.1)	43.6	(13.2)	48.2	(11.0)	50.0	(12.6)
Yes	54.0	(5.8)	47.7	(13.8)	50.8	(8.0)	70.6	(9.6)	53.8	(9.4)

† +/- 95% confidence interval.

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Characteristic	Hawaii		Illinois		Louisiana		Maine		Nebraska	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years										
< 20	62.8	(9.5)	62.4	(10.0)	57.8 [‡]	(9.6)	66.1 ^{††}	(17.6)	51.0	(12.0)
20–24	54.8	(8.9)	51.9	(9.2)	62.0 [‡]	(8.6)	47.1 ^{†††}	(15.4)	47.5	(10.1)
25–34	46.1	(8.4)	38.7 [‡]	(8.7)	45.3 [‡]	(9.6)	22.0 ^{†††}	(12.8)	37.4	(8.4)
35 +	42.0 ^{†††}	(14.1)	53.9 ^{††}	(16.1)	55.4 ^{†††}	(20.0)	/	()	/‡	()
Race										
White	45.6	(12.3)	45.4	(6.2)	55.7 [‡]	(8.1)	42.4	(9.0)	42.0	(6.6)
Black	/	()	62.3	(9.3)	54.9 [‡]	(6.8)	/	()	50.6 [‡]	(8.2)
Other	53.0	(5.4)	/	()	/‡	()	/‡	()	49.2 [‡]	(8.0)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	62.9	(11.4)	36.3	(8.7)	/‡	()	/	()	34.7	(6.7)
No	49.9	(5.4)	57.7	(6.2)	56.2 [‡]	(5.2)	43.3	(8.9)	44.6	(6.8)
Education, years										
>12	57.7	(11.0)	44.2	(8.4)	49.7 [‡]	(8.9)	54.5 ^{††}	(19.9)	49.2	(8.6)
12	54.8	(7.1)	55.2	(8.8)	62.6 [‡]	(8.0)	43.0	(13.1)	42.0	(10.0)
>12	45.7	(8.5)	53.0	(9.6)	54.7 [‡]	(10.1)	33.8	(14.0)	38.6	(10.1)
Medicaid recipient										
No	44.1 [‡]	(6.9)	43.8 [‡]	(9.2)	46.7 [‡]	(10.8)	27.5	(12.3)	35.9	(9.2)
Yes	59.5	(6.8)	53.3	(6.2)	57.9 [‡]	(5.9)	53.2	(11.7)	47.8	(6.9)
Characteristic	South Carolina		Utah		Washington		West Virginia			
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]		
Age, years										
< 20	56.6 [‡]	(17.6)	55.4 ^{††}	(22.7)	68.5 [‡]	(16.3)	53.3 [‡]	(10.1)		
20–24	70.8 [‡]	(13.3)	44.1	(12.3)	63.7	(13.4)	52.0 [‡]	(14.1)		
25–34	44.7	(15.6)	36.4	(10.5)	40.2 [‡]	(12.5)	47.6 ^{†††}	(17.3)		
35 +	25.8 ^{†††}	(24.1)	33.7 ^{††}	(22.3)	38.8 ^{†††}	(23.6)	/‡	()		
Race										
White	52.9 [‡]	(12.0)	40.5	(7.9)	53.3	(9.7)	51.5 [‡]	(8.5)		
Black	59.4 [‡]	(12.9)	62.4 ^{†††}	(12.0)	43.1 ^{†††}	(13.3)	/‡	()		
Other	/	()	57.4 [‡]	(8.4)	45.6	(8.9)	/	()		
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	/‡	()	51.1 ^{††}	(16.3)	36.8 [‡]	(11.4)	/	()		
No	58.2 [‡]	(9.0)	38.7	(7.9)	54.7	(9.5)	52.1 [‡]	(8.3)		
Education, years										
>12	53.4	(13.9)	57.0	(15.2)	47.4 [‡]	(14.5)	51.5 [‡]	(15.0)		
12	55.1 [‡]	(14.2)	38.7	(12.3)	69.4	(12.5)	54.5 [‡]	(11.5)		
>12	57.8 [‡]	(18.6)	34.2	(10.9)	38.7	(13.6)	43.1 ^{††}	(18.6)		
Medicaid recipient										
No	48.6 [‡]	(17.9)	26.8	(9.2)	48.1	(10.8)	45.2 ^{†††}	(14.7)		
Yes	57.1 [‡]	(10.0)	53.9	(10.4)	58.0 [‡]	(11.0)	54.2 [‡]	(9.8)		

Prevalence of Pregnancy Confirmation After the First Trimester, 2000

By Selected Maternal Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years										
< 20	18.8	(6.4)	8.1	(4.2)	10.2	(5.0)	10.1	(5.0)	11.6	(3.3)
20–24	4.3	(2.1)	4.0	(2.2)	6.2	(2.9)	2.8	(1.5)	7.3	(3.4)
25–34	2.8	(1.5)	2.4	(1.2)	1.7	(1.0)	0.9	(0.6)	4.8	(2.3)
35 +	4.0	(4.5)	5.8	(3.5)	0.5	(0.5)	1.9	(1.7)	5.8	(4.5)
Race										
White	2.8	(1.3)	2.3	(1.2)	3.5	(1.2)	2.4	(0.9)	5.6	(2.0)
Black	12.7	(3.7)	8.1 ^{††}	(8.5)	8.4	(4.7)	6.4	(5.7)	8.5	(2.6)
Other	/	()	7.0	(2.1)	/	()	4.2	(4.3)	10.8 ^{††}	(10.1)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	/	()	2.7	(4.3)	4.5	(4.5)	4.8	(2.3)	4.0	(2.6)
No	6.2	(1.5)	3.7	(1.1)	4.4	(1.4)	1.8	(0.7)	7.3	(1.9)
Education, years										
>12	14.0	(4.9)	4.8 [‡]	(2.1)	10.2	(4.2)	5.8	(2.9)	11.3	(4.4)
12	4.7	(2.2)	5.4	(2.0)	3.5	(1.9)	3.1	(1.7)	8.2	(3.0)
>12	2.8	(1.5)	2.3	(1.3)	2.4	(1.7)	0.9	(0.6)	3.3	(1.9)
Medicaid recipient										
No	1.9	(1.3)	1.7	(1.1)	2.8	(1.5)	0.9	(0.5)	2.9	(1.5)
Yes	10.4	(2.7)	6.5	(2.0)	6.2	(2.2)	6.0	(2.3)	12.0	(3.3)

Characteristic	New Mexico		New York [{]		North Carolina		Ohio		Oklahoma	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years										
< 20	12.0	(4.1)	7.5 [‡]	(7.7)	11.8	(5.7)	10.7	(5.0)	2.6	(2.7)
20–24	5.9	(2.4)	4.6 [‡]	(3.9)	6.6	(3.0)	6.0	(3.4)	4.0	(2.8)
25–34	4.1	(1.7)	0.7 [‡]	(0.7)	2.2	(1.3)	1.0	(0.8)	2.1	(1.5)
35 +	3.3	(3.3)	1.8	(2.0)	2.4	(2.3)	4.4	(3.8)	0.9	(0.7)
Race										
White	5.3	(1.3)	1.9 [‡]	(1.1)	3.3	(1.3)	2.6	(1.3)	2.8	(1.4)
Black	/	()	6.8 [‡]	(6.4)	9.2	(3.7)	11.8 [‡]	(3.6)	1.5	(0.8)
Other	8.3	(4.1)	0.0 ^{†††}	(0.0)	1.3 ^{††}	(1.3)	/‡	()	2.8	(3.8)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	7.4	(2.0)	2.9 [‡]	(4.9)	4.5 [‡]	(4.3)	/	()	3.1	(4.7)
No	4.5	(1.6)	1.7	(1.1)	4.7	(1.4)	3.8	(1.2)	2.6	(1.2)
Education, years										
>12	10.3	(3.3)	3.7 [‡]	(4.2)	8.8	(3.8)	10.3	(5.1)	4.6	(3.3)
12	5.2	(2.0)	4.0 [‡]	(2.7)	6.5	(2.7)	4.8	(2.6)	3.4	(2.3)
>12	2.6	(1.5)	1.0	(1.1)	1.2	(0.9)	1.3	(0.9)	0.7	(0.7)
Medicaid recipient										
No	2.9	(1.4)	0.8	(0.7)	1.7	(1.1)	2.6	(1.3)	2.1	(1.4)
Yes	8.5	(2.0)	6.4 [‡]	(3.9)	7.6	(2.3)	7.1	(3.0)	3.3	(1.9)

† +/- 95% confidence interval.

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Characteristic	Hawaii		Illinois		Louisiana		Maine		Nebraska	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years										
< 20	15.2	(4.3)	11.2	(4.6)	14.6 [‡]	(5.1)	8.5	(6.6)	13.6	(5.4)
20–24	6.7	(2.4)	9.4	(3.1)	10.4	(3.1)	5.3	(3.1)	5.7	(2.6)
25–34	4.0	(1.3)	2.1	(1.0)	3.0	(1.4)	1.4	(1.1)	1.9	(0.9)
35 +	2.8	(1.3)	2.5	(1.9)	10.5	(5.6)	2.1	(2.7)	0.5	(0.5)
Race										
White	1.6	(1.1)	4.0	(1.1)	4.3	(1.4)	2.8	(1.2)	3.3	(1.1)
Black	3.6 ^{††}	(6.7)	9.0	(3.3)	12.7	(3.0)	/	()	10.1	(2.9)
Other	7.0	(1.3)	0.0 ^{††}	(0.0)	4.5 ^{††}	(8.5)	/‡	()	6.2	(2.3)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	6.9	(2.3)	5.9	(2.5)	10.0 ^{†††}	(11.2)	/	()	6.9	(2.2)
No	5.4	(1.1)	4.5	(1.2)	7.7	(1.5)	3.0	(1.2)	3.2	(1.0)
Education, years										
>12	15.1	(5.1)	10.4	(3.4)	14.2	(4.3)	4.7	(4.6)	9.0	(3.3)
12	6.9	(1.6)	5.7	(2.0)	8.1	(2.5)	4.8	(2.4)	6.9	(2.7)
>12	2.6	(1.0)	1.9	(0.9)	3.9	(1.6)	1.3	(1.1)	1.0	(0.6)
Medicaid recipient										
No	3.7	(1.0)	1.8	(0.8)	3.3	(1.4)	1.2	(0.9)	1.3	(0.7)
Yes	10.4	(2.4)	9.4	(2.3)	11.9	(2.6)	6.1	(2.7)	8.4	(2.4)
Characteristic	South Carolina		Utah		Washington		West Virginia			
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]		
Age, years										
< 20	10.1	(6.1)	1.0	(0.8)	10.0 [‡]	(7.9)	6.8	(2.8)		
20–24	6.7	(3.8)	3.4	(2.3)	2.4	(1.3)	3.8	(2.2)		
25–34	2.5	(2.0)	2.8	(1.4)	1.6	(1.3)	2.1	(1.5)		
35 +	7.1	(6.5)	2.7	(3.0)	1.5	(1.4)	0.4	(0.6)		
Race										
White	2.3	(1.4)	2.7	(1.1)	2.4	(1.3)	3.3	(1.2)		
Black	11.9	(4.7)	5.4	(3.4)	4.6	(2.7)	1.5 ^{†††}	(2.7)		
Other	/	()	6.9	(2.5)	3.5	(1.6)	/‡	()		
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	0.1 ^{†††}	(0.1)	6.0	(4.2)	5.0	(2.7)	/	()		
No	5.7	(2.0)	2.4	(1.1)	1.9	(1.1)	3.1	(1.1)		
Education, years										
>12	13.4	(6.1)	8.3	(4.9)	4.1	(2.3)	5.8	(3.3)		
12	4.5	(2.7)	1.8	(1.2)	3.7	(2.9)	3.4	(1.7)		
>12	2.2	(1.9)	2.2	(1.4)	1.3	(1.2)	1.9	(1.5)		
Medicaid recipient										
No	1.9	(1.7)	1.3	(0.9)	1.7	(1.1)	2.7	(1.6)		
Yes	8.5	(3.1)	6.5	(3.0)	4.6	(2.5)	3.7	(1.6)		

Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner, 2000

By Selected Maternal Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years										
< 20	45.1	(7.7)	55.1	(8.6)	32.3	(7.9)	49.4	(8.4)	55.6	(5.1)
20–24	42.2	(5.4)	57.5	(5.5)	32.2	(5.8)	43.8	(5.8)	44.3	(6.6)
25–34	24.3	(4.0)	41.8	(4.2)	21.6	(4.8)	29.8	(3.6)	37.5	(4.9)
35 +	18.0	(10.1)	33.8	(7.5)	17.3	(9.8)	25.2	(6.5)	34.9	(9.1)
Race										
White	26.6	(3.3)	40.5	(4.0)	23.4	(3.5)	34.2	(2.8)	37.0	(4.0)
Black	47.6	(5.6)	54.4 ^{††}	(15.4)	38.9	(8.4)	53.6	(16.1)	56.5	(4.8)
Other	/	()	58.9	(3.8)	29.7 ^{††}	(22.3)	31.0	(13.8)	26.6 ^{††}	(17.7)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	/	()	65.1	(12.8)	52.7	(14.2)	49.8	(5.8)	47.4	(6.9)
No	33.4	(2.8)	45.4	(3.0)	24.9	(3.3)	29.1	(2.8)	39.1	(3.6)
Education, years										
>12	46.9	(6.8)	58.3	(8.0)	42.7	(7.6)	62.7	(6.5)	57.6	(7.0)
12	37.2	(5.1)	49.7	(4.4)	29.6	(5.3)	32.1	(4.9)	47.1	(5.7)
>12	23.6	(4.1)	39.3	(4.6)	15.0	(4.2)	24.2	(3.2)	30.4	(4.6)
Medicaid recipient										
No	18.6	(3.6)	40.3	(4.1)	16.9	(3.9)	25.0	(2.9)	33.9	(4.2)
Yes	48.4	(4.4)	54.1	(4.2)	37.0	(5.0)	54.5	(5.0)	52.6	(5.0)

Characteristic	New Mexico		New York [‡]		North Carolina		Ohio		Oklahoma	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years										
< 20	44.4	(6.2)	41.2	(13.1)	62.1	(8.6)	43.5	(8.9)	32.1	(9.4)
20–24	50.3	(4.8)	42.5	(8.7)	58.2	(6.0)	44.0	(6.7)	33.4	(6.5)
25–34	37.0	(3.8)	29.2	(4.4)	35.6	(4.2)	24.1	(4.0)	25.3	(4.6)
35 +	36.6	(8.0)	20.0	(6.4)	33.7	(8.8)	23.0	(7.8)	23.4	(10.4)
Race										
White	39.4	(2.8)	28.3	(3.5)	39.1	(3.5)	28.4	(3.5)	25.3	(3.6)
Black	/	()	58.3	(11.9)	61.9	(6.2)	46.3	(5.2)	45.4	(11.6)
Other	62.1	(6.9)	30.8 ^{††}	(18.4)	54.3 ^{††}	(17.7)	/	()	34.0	(10.6)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	46.1	(3.7)	49.6	(12.8)	61.1	(10.2)	/	()	36.5	(13.4)
No	38.8	(3.5)	30.3	(3.9)	43.1	(3.2)	31.3	(3.1)	27.6	(3.4)
Education, years										
>12	58.2	(5.3)	58.9	(10.7)	63.7	(6.5)	45.9	(8.9)	36.3	(8.0)
12	39.4	(4.3)	35.8	(6.1)	50.4	(5.5)	38.7	(5.5)	32.2	(6.0)
>12	33.1	(4.0)	20.7	(3.8)	31.3	(4.2)	22.3	(3.8)	21.7	(4.4)
Medicaid recipient										
No	30.7	(3.6)	23.0	(3.5)	27.4	(3.8)	25.8	(3.4)	22.8	(4.1)
Yes	51.7	(3.6)	52.4	(7.4)	62.8	(4.3)	44.4	(6.1)	35.4	(5.4)

† +/- 95% confidence interval.

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of HIV Testing, 2000 By Selected Maternal Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years										
< 20	85.6	(5.7)	83.1	(6.7)	82.1	(6.1)	83.1	(6.4)	92.1	(2.7)
20–24	84.3	(4.0)	87.6	(3.5)	79.7	(4.6)	83.1	(4.3)	88.2	(4.5)
25–34	73.9	(4.3)	81.4	(3.4)	75.6	(4.5)	76.4	(3.2)	84.0	(3.9)
35 +	71.7	(11.1)	77.4	(6.7)	77.2	(10.5)	64.7	(7.4)	83.5	(6.9)
Race										
White	74.8	(3.4)	81.7	(3.2)	76.9	(3.1)	76.6	(2.4)	83.9	(3.1)
Black	87.9	(3.9)	89.3 ^{††}	(9.3)	83.7	(6.1)	90.8	(8.2)	92.3	(2.6)
Other	/	()	84.4	(2.6)	69.0 ^{††}	(24.9)	79.8	(13.8)	90.9 ^{††}	(12.0)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	/	()	86.5	(9.1)	73.4	(11.6)	77.2	(5.0)	79.5	(5.8)
No	79.4	(2.6)	82.3	(2.4)	78.5	(2.9)	77.3	(2.6)	88.3	(2.6)
Education, years										
>12	88.7	(4.5)	82.3	(6.0)	81.5	(5.4)	81.1	(5.3)	90.8	(4.2)
12	83.1	(3.9)	81.9	(3.5)	80.1	(4.3)	77.7	(4.5)	85.4	(4.2)
>12	71.4	(4.5)	83.9	(3.5)	74.3	(4.8)	75.3	(3.2)	84.7	(3.8)
Medicaid recipient										
No	71.2	(4.2)	81.5	(3.3)	74.8	(4.1)	75.2	(2.9)	84.8	(3.3)
Yes	87.4	(2.9)	84.4	(2.9)	81.6	(3.7)	81.6	(3.9)	88.1	(3.5)
Characteristic	New Mexico		New York [‡]		North Carolina		Ohio		Oklahoma	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years										
< 20	83.1	(4.7)	97.2	(5.1)	91.8	(4.8)	90.9	(5.1)	72.1	(9.2)
20–24	81.5	(3.7)	97.8	(2.4)	91.1	(3.4)	81.7	(5.1)	76.9	(5.6)
25–34	73.8	(3.5)	95.7	(2.0)	85.4	(3.1)	74.6	(4.1)	71.7	(4.7)
35 +	80.7	(6.6)	93.0	(3.9)	84.0	(6.5)	63.9	(8.9)	70.3	(10.7)
Race										
White	77.3	(2.4)	95.8	(1.5)	86.1	(2.5)	75.6	(3.3)	71.4	(3.7)
Black	/	()	96.7	(5.1)	92.3	(3.3)	84.0	(3.6)	78.1	(9.5)
Other	84.8	(5.2)	90.4 ^{††}	(10.4)	88.4 ^{††}	(11.3)	/	()	82.4	(8.5)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	78.4	(3.1)	91.7	(6.6)	85.2	(7.3)	/	()	67.6	(12.6)
No	78.7	(3.0)	95.7	(1.7)	87.9	(2.1)	76.8	(2.8)	73.6	(3.3)
Education, years										
>12	83.0	(4.1)	98.6	(2.1)	90.9	(3.9)	91.3	(4.8)	73.9	(7.3)
12	76.3	(3.7)	97.6	(2.0)	90.1	(3.2)	79.7	(4.6)	75.2	(5.4)
>12	77.5	(3.5)	93.7	(2.3)	84.2	(3.2)	71.2	(4.2)	72.0	(4.8)
Medicaid recipient										
No	75.8	(3.3)	94.9	(1.9)	83.9	(3.1)	73.5	(3.5)	71.4	(4.3)
Yes	80.7	(2.8)	98.0	(1.7)	91.4	(2.5)	85.7	(4.2)	75.4	(4.8)

† +/- 95% confidence interval.

{ Data do not include New York City.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Characteristic	Hawaii		Illinois		Louisiana		Maine		Nebraska	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years										
< 20	85.1	(4.5)	85.0	(5.1)	89.0	(4.1)	91.0	(6.6)	77.1	(6.9)
20–24	87.2	(2.9)	77.6	(4.3)	89.3	(2.8)	81.0	(5.4)	78.0	(4.5)
25–34	85.1	(2.4)	76.5	(2.8)	82.2	(2.8)	78.1	(3.6)	70.3	(3.3)
35 +	76.2	(5.0)	75.0	(5.4)	80.7	(6.4)	69.3	(8.1)	66.5	(7.6)
Race										
White	83.9	(3.5)	75.1	(2.3)	81.4	(2.4)	78.8	(2.7)	70.9	(2.7)
Black	89.6 ^{††}	(10.6)	87.0	(3.7)	91.3	(2.4)	/	()	87.4	(3.1)
Other	83.9	(1.9)	79.0	(10.8)	76.3 ^{††}	(17.5)	/‡	()	81.9	(3.3)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	89.8	(3.3)	72.4	(4.7)	89.9 ^{††}	(10.7)	/	()	72.3	(3.8)
No	83.2	(1.8)	78.9	(2.2)	85.3	(1.8)	78.7	(2.7)	72.3	(2.7)
Education, years										
>12	86.5	(4.8)	78.6	(4.5)	90.8	(3.4)	87.6	(7.0)	74.2	(5.2)
12	85.1	(2.5)	80.2	(3.5)	87.7	(2.6)	85.6	(3.9)	76.1	(4.4)
>12	82.7	(2.5)	75.2	(2.9)	80.2	(3.0)	71.5	(4.0)	70.1	(3.3)
Medicaid recipient										
No	83.2	(2.1)	76.3	(2.5)	79.7	(2.8)	74.6	(3.5)	71.0	(3.1)
Yes	86.3	(2.6)	79.4	(3.2)	90.8	(2.1)	85.7	(3.9)	74.9	(3.7)
	South Carolina		Utah		Washington		West Virginia			
Characteristic	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†		
Age, years										
< 20	81.9	(7.6)	79.0	(10.4)	84.8	(8.4)	87.9	(3.3)		
20–24	80.2	(6.0)	61.6	(5.6)	88.4	(4.7)	86.0	(4.2)		
25–34	78.5	(4.9)	53.7	(4.4)	81.8	(3.8)	78.4	(4.2)		
35 +	68.9	(11.7)	50.3	(10.0)	83.3	(6.7)	72.2	(11.1)		
Race										
White	77.3	(4.1)	57.2	(3.3)	83.2	(3.1)	81.3	(2.7)		
Black	80.2	(5.7)	71.5	(6.7)	89.6	(3.8)	95.8 ^{††}	(6.8)		
Other	/	()	72.5	(4.2)	86.3	(3.0)	/	()		
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	62.6 ^{††}	(21.4)	65.8	(9.1)	84.3	(4.4)	/	()		
No	79.1	(3.3)	56.5	(3.4)	83.5	(3.0)	82.0	(2.6)		
Education, years										
>12	82.8	(6.6)	75.7	(8.4)	86.5	(5.2)	88.8	(4.7)		
12	81.4	(5.1)	61.8	(5.7)	85.6	(5.3)	81.2	(4.0)		
>12	73.8	(5.5)	51.2	(4.2)	82.2	(3.8)	79.0	(4.4)		
Medicaid recipient										
No	76.1	(5.0)	52.7	(3.8)	82.9	(3.3)	77.8	(4.2)		
Yes	80.8	(4.4)	69.7	(5.4)	85.8	(4.1)	85.0	(3.2)		

Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Effects of Smoking, 2000

By Selected Maternal Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years										
< 20	90.1	(4.7)	90.0	(4.8)	79.8	(7.0)	82.6	(6.5)	84.2	(3.8)
20–24	80.5	(4.4)	83.6	(4.1)	76.2	(4.9)	77.8	(4.7)	74.7	(6.0)
25–34	67.2	(4.5)	71.6	(3.9)	64.5	(5.2)	64.5	(3.6)	63.1	(5.0)
35 +	65.0	(11.9)	60.4	(8.1)	47.0	(14.1)	58.6	(7.3)	60.0	(9.4)
Race										
White	71.2	(3.5)	72.3	(3.6)	67.7	(3.7)	67.9	(2.7)	65.4	(4.0)
Black	83.5	(4.3)	86.0 ^{††}	(10.2)	75.7	(8.0)	87.2	(10.7)	77.9	(4.1)
Other	/	()	81.4	(3.0)	84.6 ^{††}	(17.4)	81.9	(12.4)	72.6 ^{††}	(19.4)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	/	()	73.5	(11.7)	77.1	(11.4)	73.3	(5.1)	67.5	(6.6)
No	75.3	(2.7)	75.4	(2.7)	69.2	(3.4)	67.3	(2.9)	68.8	(3.6)
Education, years										
>12	89.7	(4.1)	87.3	(5.4)	85.8	(4.9)	81.1	(5.4)	81.8	(5.7)
12	78.4	(4.4)	77.9	(3.7)	75.0	(4.9)	71.2	(4.9)	72.7	(5.2)
>12	65.5	(4.7)	69.6	(4.4)	56.0	(5.7)	62.7	(3.5)	60.0	(5.0)
Medicaid recipient										
No	64.5	(4.4)	71.7	(3.8)	59.5	(5.0)	63.0	(3.2)	62.7	(4.4)
Yes	86.3	(3.0)	80.1	(3.4)	80.7	(3.9)	81.0	(4.0)	77.4	(4.3)
Characteristic	New Mexico		New York [‡]		North Carolina		Ohio		Oklahoma	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years										
< 20	80.9	(4.8)	87.4	(9.3)	90.4	(5.2)	86.1	(6.5)	92.9	(4.8)
20–24	79.1	(3.9)	83.0	(6.4)	89.2	(3.6)	78.4	(5.6)	76.7	(5.7)
25–34	63.6	(3.8)	64.9	(4.5)	70.7	(3.9)	62.1	(4.6)	67.1	(4.9)
35 +	63.7	(7.8)	61.6	(7.7)	75.0	(7.7)	58.1	(9.1)	70.6	(10.4)
Race										
White	70.7	(2.6)	69.0	(3.5)	76.9	(3.0)	67.1	(3.6)	71.0	(3.7)
Black	/	()	78.7	(10.1)	84.6	(4.6)	79.5	(4.0)	88.3	(7.1)
Other	77.1	(6.0)	64.1 ^{††}	(18.4)	77.1 ^{††}	(14.6)	/	()	82.4	(8.0)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	72.7	(3.3)	81.3	(9.5)	92.2	(5.2)	/	()	75.1	(11.7)
No	70.6	(3.3)	68.2	(3.9)	77.2	(2.7)	68.4	(3.1)	73.6	(3.3)
Education, years										
>12	81.9	(4.2)	91.0	(6.4)	93.5	(3.2)	85.0	(6.7)	87.9	(5.3)
12	70.9	(4.0)	74.0	(5.7)	83.0	(4.1)	72.6	(5.2)	75.2	(5.4)
>12	64.1	(4.0)	61.4	(4.5)	68.0	(4.1)	61.3	(4.5)	66.0	(5.1)
Medicaid recipient										
No	64.8	(3.6)	63.0	(3.9)	67.6	(4.0)	62.1	(3.9)	66.5	(4.5)
Yes	77.1	(3.0)	87.6	(4.7)	90.1	(2.6)	84.3	(4.4)	82.9	(4.2)

† +/- 95% confidence interval.

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Characteristic	Hawaii		Illinois		Louisiana		Maine		Nebraska	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years										
< 20	85.5	(4.7)	92.0	(3.8)	86.9	(4.4)	91.6	(6.6)	89.2	(5.2)
20–24	78.3	(3.5)	84.3	(3.7)	84.4	(3.3)	82.9	(5.2)	76.3	(4.6)
25–34	70.0	(3.1)	72.2	(2.9)	68.1	(3.5)	74.7	(3.9)	64.3	(3.5)
35 +	64.8	(5.5)	63.6	(5.9)	60.3	(8.3)	71.2	(8.0)	67.7	(7.6)
Race										
White	67.5	(4.4)	74.7	(2.3)	70.1	(2.9)	77.8	(2.8)	68.8	(2.7)
Black	78.0 ^{††}	(13.5)	81.3	(4.4)	84.3	(3.1)	/	()	82.8	(3.5)
Other	74.4	(2.3)	75.6	(11.0)	52.2 ^{††}	(19.7)	/‡	()	79.2	(5.2)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	73.1	(5.1)	81.4	(4.0)	81.0 ^{††}	(13.8)	/	()	81.9	(3.2)
No	72.8	(2.2)	74.4	(2.3)	75.6	(2.2)	77.8	(2.7)	68.2	(2.8)
Education, years										
>12	85.5	(5.3)	86.8	(3.7)	91.7	(3.2)	90.4	(6.3)	84.6	(4.3)
12	77.0	(3.0)	82.2	(3.3)	78.4	(3.5)	83.1	(4.2)	76.3	(4.4)
>12	66.6	(3.1)	67.4	(3.1)	64.0	(3.7)	70.4	(4.1)	63.2	(3.5)
Medicaid recipient										
No	70.0	(2.5)	68.7	(2.8)	64.4	(3.4)	73.4	(3.6)	64.4	(3.3)
Yes	79.9	(3.2)	86.8	(2.6)	86.2	(2.5)	84.8	(3.9)	80.3	(3.4)

Characteristic	South Carolina		Utah		Washington		West Virginia	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years								
< 20	90.2	(6.0)	86.2	(7.6)	86.0	(8.3)	90.3	(3.1)
20–24	82.9	(5.7)	54.8	(5.8)	75.9	(6.5)	79.9	(4.9)
25–34	70.3	(5.4)	43.0	(4.3)	68.0	(4.6)	68.8	(4.8)
35 +	65.0	(12.0)	44.5	(9.9)	61.1	(9.0)	75.7	(10.7)
Race								
White	73.8	(4.3)	49.2	(3.4)	68.8	(3.9)	75.7	(2.9)
Black	82.4	(5.5)	71.5	(6.8)	82.2	(5.1)	83.2 ^{††}	(13.2)
Other	/	()	68.5	(4.3)	77.2	(3.8)	/‡	()
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	73.1 ^{††}	(19.4)	63.0	(9.4)	79.5	(5.0)	/	()
No	76.8	(3.4)	48.3	(3.4)	68.6	(3.8)	76.1	(2.9)
Education, years								
>12	91.1	(4.8)	76.0	(8.4)	83.6	(6.2)	87.9	(5.2)
12	76.4	(5.6)	56.7	(5.8)	74.1	(6.5)	81.9	(3.9)
>12	69.6	(5.7)	40.3	(4.1)	64.8	(4.8)	64.4	(5.2)
Medicaid recipient								
No	65.4	(5.5)	43.5	(3.7)	66.3	(4.2)	66.7	(4.8)
Yes	86.5	(3.8)	65.6	(5.8)	79.9	(4.9)	83.4	(3.4)

Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Seat Belt Use, 2000 By Selected Maternal Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years										
< 20	54.9	(7.8)	45.4	(8.6)	31.1	(7.5)	59.8	(8.1)	49.4	(5.1)
20–24	53.7	(5.5)	54.6	(5.5)	37.6	(5.8)	50.3	(5.8)	47.0	(6.7)
25–34	46.0	(4.8)	49.7	(4.3)	38.4	(5.4)	46.1	(3.8)	44.4	(5.0)
35 +	44.4	(12.8)	44.1	(8.1)	34.5	(13.2)	41.8	(7.3)	45.3	(9.4)
Race										
White	44.3	(3.8)	51.2	(4.1)	34.0	(3.8)	47.6	(2.9)	40.9	(4.1)
Black	61.4	(5.5)	68.4 ^{††}	(14.1)	46.4	(8.8)	59.4	(16.0)	62.3	(4.7)
Other	/	()	44.1	(3.9)	46.5 ^{††}	(24.2)	57.1	(15.5)	43.2 ^{††}	(20.5)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	/	()	60.5	(13.0)	46.6	(14.4)	56.1	(5.8)	49.8	(6.9)
No	50.4	(3.2)	48.9	(3.1)	36.1	(3.6)	45.3	(3.1)	44.5	(3.7)
Education, years										
>12	54.0	(6.8)	52.5	(8.0)	37.6	(7.3)	62.5	(6.6)	54.0	(6.9)
12	55.1	(5.3)	46.8	(4.4)	37.6	(5.5)	46.0	(5.3)	48.4	(5.7)
>12	43.8	(4.9)	52.5	(4.7)	35.2	(5.5)	43.6	(3.7)	40.6	(4.9)
Medicaid recipient										
No	42.6	(4.6)	52.8	(4.2)	34.2	(4.8)	43.8	(3.3)	45.7	(4.4)
Yes	57.6	(4.3)	46.5	(4.2)	39.5	(4.9)	57.2	(5.0)	46.2	(4.9)

Characteristic	New Mexico		New York [{]		North Carolina		Ohio		Oklahoma	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years										
< 20	56.4	(6.1)	42.8	(13.4)	64.1	(8.5)	45.2	(9.1)	42.4	(9.9)
20–24	58.0	(4.7)	40.2	(8.6)	63.7	(5.8)	51.3	(6.8)	39.9	(6.6)
25–34	55.1	(4.0)	37.6	(4.6)	52.2	(4.3)	44.2	(4.7)	44.2	(5.2)
35 +	48.6	(8.2)	39.9	(7.8)	43.6	(9.1)	49.0	(9.2)	46.7	(11.9)
Race										
White	53.5	(2.8)	37.7	(3.7)	52.5	(3.6)	44.7	(3.9)	41.0	(4.0)
Black	/	()	48.9	(12.2)	66.3	(6.0)	55.2	(5.2)	50.6	(11.6)
Other	70.3	(6.5)	46.4 ^{††}	(19.2)	58.3 ^{††}	(17.5)	/	()	49.4	(11.2)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	56.2	(3.7)	48.3	(12.8)	71.7	(9.4)	/	()	46.1	(13.6)
No	55.2	(3.6)	38.5	(4.2)	54.1	(3.2)	46.8	(3.3)	42.6	(3.7)
Education, years										
>12	62.6	(5.2)	51.0	(10.8)	62.6	(6.6)	52.8	(8.9)	41.5	(8.2)
12	55.3	(4.3)	40.1	(6.3)	62.2	(5.3)	49.4	(5.7)	43.5	(6.3)
>12	50.6	(4.2)	35.1	(4.5)	48.2	(4.4)	43.1	(4.6)	44.4	(5.3)
Medicaid recipient										
No	48.6	(3.8)	37.2	(4.0)	49.3	(4.2)	43.9	(3.9)	44.0	(4.7)
Yes	61.3	(3.5)	43.9	(7.3)	62.7	(4.3)	53.2	(6.1)	41.4	(5.5)

† +/- 95% confidence interval.

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Characteristic	Hawaii		Illinois		Louisiana		Maine		Nebraska	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years										
< 20	53.9	(6.0)	62.0	(7.0)	58.4	(6.5)	43.8	(11.4)	60.4	(8.0)
20–24	50.5	(4.2)	54.5	(5.1)	57.0	(4.6)	58.0	(6.8)	51.7	(5.4)
25–34	50.5	(3.3)	46.8	(3.3)	48.4	(3.8)	56.6	(4.4)	48.2	(3.6)
35 +	38.2	(5.5)	46.5	(6.2)	41.4	(8.3)	54.1	(8.8)	52.8	(8.1)
Race										
White	42.2	(4.7)	47.5	(2.7)	43.8	(3.2)	55.4	(3.3)	49.6	(2.9)
Black	51.0 ^{††}	(15.5)	60.6	(5.5)	64.1	(4.2)	/	()	64.1	(4.5)
Other	50.9	(2.6)	55.2	(13.2)	40.9 ^{††}	(19.4)	/‡	()	59.8	(5.0)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	50.5	(5.4)	57.1	(5.2)	62.0 ^{††}	(17.9)	/	()	64.4	(4.1)
No	48.5	(2.4)	48.3	(2.7)	52.0	(2.6)	55.6	(3.3)	49.2	(3.0)
Education, years										
>12	60.1	(6.7)	60.6	(5.4)	66.8	(5.5)	51.0	(10.6)	62.4	(5.8)
12	51.1	(3.4)	54.3	(4.4)	52.5	(4.2)	58.4	(5.4)	49.7	(5.2)
>12	44.2	(3.2)	43.1	(3.3)	43.6	(3.9)	54.6	(4.5)	48.2	(3.6)
Medicaid recipient										
No	46.1	(2.7)	43.2	(3.0)	44.5	(3.5)	56.4	(4.1)	48.8	(3.4)
Yes	55.5	(3.8)	60.8	(3.8)	59.4	(3.6)	53.8	(5.5)	54.5	(4.2)
Characteristic	South Carolina		Utah		Washington		West Virginia			
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]		
Age, years										
< 20	55.0	(9.8)	68.3	(11.2)	58.3	(11.2)	53.7	(5.2)		
20–24	50.9	(7.5)	42.8	(5.7)	57.8	(7.4)	47.8	(6.1)		
25–34	53.2	(6.0)	39.7	(4.3)	56.9	(4.9)	44.0	(5.2)		
35 +	43.3	(12.3)	39.8	(9.8)	51.9	(9.2)	47.2	(12.7)		
Race										
White	46.5	(4.9)	42.6	(3.4)	54.7	(4.1)	46.8	(3.4)		
Black	60.8	(6.9)	45.6	(7.3)	64.9	(6.1)	57.6 ^{††}	(16.4)		
Other	/‡	()	52.2	(4.7)	63.3	(4.3)	/‡	()		
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	58.7 ^{††}	(21.1)	45.1 [‡]	(9.9)	68.4	(5.6)	/	()		
No	51.4	(4.1)	42.7	(3.4)	53.6	(4.0)	46.9	(3.3)		
Education, years										
>12	52.2	(8.7)	53.6	(9.9)	65.5	(7.7)	52.0	(7.7)		
12	52.5	(6.5)	46.9	(5.8)	58.4	(7.2)	49.7	(5.1)		
>12	51.5	(6.3)	38.2	(4.1)	52.9	(5.0)	41.3	(5.3)		
Medicaid recipient										
No	48.7	(5.9)	40.6	(3.7)	53.7	(4.4)	43.6	(5.0)		
Yes	54.5	(5.5)	48.2	(6.1)	62.8	(5.9)	49.5	(4.4)		

Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Breastfeeding, 2000

By Selected Maternal Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years										
< 20	92.4	(4.0)	92.7	(3.6)	85.3	(5.6)	93.3	(4.0)	91.3	(2.9)
20–24	89.1	(3.5)	93.4	(2.5)	82.1	(4.4)	83.9	(4.3)	80.1	(5.6)
25–34	82.2	(3.7)	86.6	(2.9)	77.8	(4.7)	80.4	(3.0)	78.1	(4.3)
35 +	69.8	(11.3)	85.1	(5.7)	59.8	(14.6)	72.9	(6.8)	77.5	(7.8)
Race										
White	82.0	(3.0)	88.9	(2.5)	77.7	(3.3)	81.3	(2.2)	77.2	(3.6)
Black	93.1	(2.7)	96.0 ^{††}	(5.6)	85.2	(7.1)	90.4	(8.7)	88.4	(3.1)
Other	/	()	88.5	(2.3)	83.6 ^{††}	(18.2)	88.6	(8.8)	91.9 ^{††}	(8.7)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	/	()	89.4	(8.0)	71.8	(13.2)	81.5	(4.6)	73.7	(6.3)
No	85.5	(2.2)	88.8	(1.9)	79.8	(3.0)	82.0	(2.4)	82.5	(3.0)
Education, years										
>12	87.1	(4.5)	91.5	(3.8)	83.5	(5.2)	87.6	(4.4)	84.6	(5.6)
12	87.4	(3.5)	89.7	(2.6)	84.3	(4.0)	81.6	(4.2)	82.7	(4.5)
>12	83.0	(3.6)	87.8	(3.1)	72.2	(5.4)	79.4	(3.0)	76.9	(4.3)
Medicaid recipient										
No	81.2	(3.6)	87.3	(2.8)	74.0	(4.4)	79.7	(2.6)	77.1	(3.8)
Yes	89.7	(2.6)	90.9	(2.1)	85.0	(3.7)	86.4	(3.6)	85.1	(3.8)

Characteristic	New Mexico		New York [{]		North Carolina		Ohio		Oklahoma	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years										
< 20	91.5	(3.5)	89.7	(7.7)	94.4	(4.0)	91.5	(5.2)	89.7	(5.9)
20–24	86.3	(3.3)	86.2	(6.0)	90.5	(3.6)	88.4	(4.2)	84.1	(4.9)
25–34	83.5	(3.0)	76.3	(4.0)	84.0	(3.2)	74.8	(4.2)	79.6	(4.2)
35 +	82.8	(6.1)	67.4	(7.5)	85.3	(6.2)	75.2	(7.9)	80.2	(9.0)
Race										
White	84.9	(2.0)	76.0	(3.2)	85.6	(2.5)	78.9	(3.1)	81.2	(3.2)
Black	/	()	89.9	(6.4)	92.6	(3.3)	90.3	(2.9)	90.0	(6.9)
Other	90.7	(4.2)	85.7 ^{††}	(11.9)	85.1 ^{††}	(12.9)	/	()	85.1	(7.6)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	84.7	(2.7)	74.2	(10.7)	83.9	(7.5)	/	()	82.4	(9.9)
No	86.8	(2.5)	77.9	(3.4)	87.6	(2.1)	80.4	(2.7)	82.3	(2.9)
Education, years										
>12	87.0	(3.7)	88.8	(6.7)	90.6	(3.9)	89.8	(5.5)	84.8	(5.9)
12	84.5	(3.1)	78.3	(5.3)	90.0	(3.2)	81.9	(4.5)	85.4	(4.3)
>12	86.0	(2.9)	74.3	(4.0)	83.6	(3.3)	76.4	(4.0)	79.1	(4.3)
Medicaid recipient										
No	81.9	(3.0)	74.9	(3.5)	83.2	(3.1)	77.0	(3.4)	80.0	(3.8)
Yes	88.9	(2.3)	85.2	(5.0)	91.3	(2.5)	88.3	(4.0)	85.4	(3.9)

† +/- 95% confidence interval.

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Characteristic	Hawaii		Illinois		Louisiana		Maine		Nebraska	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years										
< 20	92.5	(3.7)	90.3	(4.1)	92.9	(3.4)	96.0	(4.2)	92.3	(4.4)
20–24	90.8	(2.3)	83.1	(3.9)	85.9	(3.2)	93.8	(3.4)	85.4	(3.9)
25–34	85.3	(2.4)	78.0	(2.7)	83.1	(2.8)	90.5	(2.6)	79.3	(3.0)
35 +	75.8	(5.0)	78.2	(5.0)	76.8	(7.1)	88.9	(5.3)	81.3	(6.2)
Race										
White	82.3	(3.6)	78.1	(2.2)	82.2	(2.4)	91.5	(1.8)	81.6	(2.3)
Black	93.5 ^{††}	(7.4)	91.3	(3.0)	89.2	(2.7)	/	()	88.4	(3.0)
Other	86.6	(1.8)	77.4	(11.3)	84.4 ^{††}	(13.9)	/‡	()	88.7	(2.6)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	89.4	(3.6)	77.5	(4.3)	86.1 ^{††}	(11.5)	/	()	82.4	(3.2)
No	85.2	(1.7)	81.5	(2.0)	85.1	(1.8)	91.5	(1.8)	82.1	(2.3)
Education, years										
>12	92.2	(3.8)	85.8	(3.7)	92.2	(3.0)	95.7	(4.3)	85.7	(4.1)
12	87.9	(2.3)	82.6	(3.3)	85.9	(2.9)	94.2	(2.5)	84.2	(3.9)
>12	82.6	(2.5)	77.2	(2.8)	80.3	(3.1)	88.6	(2.9)	80.6	(2.9)
Medicaid recipient										
No	84.4	(2.0)	77.3	(2.5)	81.3	(2.7)	90.7	(2.4)	81.2	(2.7)
Yes	89.1	(2.4)	85.7	(2.7)	88.7	(2.3)	93.0	(2.8)	84.5	(3.1)
Characteristic	South Carolina		Utah		Washington		West Virginia			
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†		
Age, years										
< 20	91.0	(5.6)	92.8	(6.7)	96.6	(2.3)	90.9	(3.0)		
20–24	84.6	(5.5)	80.8	(4.3)	86.8	(5.0)	88.3	(3.9)		
25–34	82.7	(4.5)	71.3	(4.0)	84.9	(3.6)	81.2	(4.1)		
35 +	79.4	(10.0)	68.7	(9.5)	79.6	(7.6)	79.3	(10.4)		
Race										
White	82.3	(3.7)	75.3	(2.9)	85.2	(3.0)	84.4	(2.5)		
Black	88.3	(4.6)	87.1	(5.1)	90.7	(4.2)	95.9 ^{††}	(6.1)		
Other	/	()	84.0	(3.4)	85.9	(3.2)	/‡	()		
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	80.7 ^{††}	(16.5)	74.9 [‡]	(8.6)	86.5	(4.2)	/	()		
No	84.4	(2.9)	75.8	(2.9)	85.2	(2.9)	84.9	(2.4)		
Education, years										
>12	90.5	(4.9)	81.6	(7.7)	90.3	(4.1)	86.5	(5.5)		
12	84.5	(4.8)	77.4	(4.9)	88.1	(4.7)	84.8	(3.7)		
>12	81.4	(4.8)	73.3	(3.7)	82.8	(3.8)	84.1	(3.9)		
Medicaid recipient										
No	79.3	(4.7)	72.4	(3.3)	84.2	(3.2)	81.4	(3.9)		
Yes	88.7	(3.5)	83.3	(4.4)	89.1	(3.6)	87.6	(3.0)		

Detailed Summaries

Medicaid Coverage and WIC Participation

PRAMS 2000 Surveillance Report

Prevalence of Medicaid Coverage for Prenatal Care, 2000 By Selected Maternal Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years										
< 20	87.9	(5.7)	56.1	(8.6)	72.3	(8.1)	66.7	(7.9)	67.8	(4.7)
20–24	60.6	(4.9)	57.1	(5.5)	58.9	(5.9)	43.3	(5.6)	48.5	(6.7)
25–34	24.9	(3.4)	32.5	(3.8)	25.4	(4.9)	17.7	(3.1)	22.4	(4.1)
35 +	14.3	(7.9)	27.0	(6.8)	30.8	(12.0)	9.2	(4.2)	19.5	(7.2)
Race										
White	33.9	(2.5)	34.6	(3.9)	37.9	(3.7)	27.9	(2.6)	29.5	(3.6)
Black	73.2	(5.0)	43.4 ^{††}	(15.4)	70.9	(8.5)	50.3	(15.8)	51.7	(4.8)
Other	/	()	54.6	(3.8)	24.9 ^{††}	(19.4)	27.2	(13.3)	28.8 ^{††}	(19.2)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	/	()	47.9	(13.4)	23.5	(12.5)	52.9	(5.7)	38.5	(6.5)
No	47.1	(1.6)	41.0	(3.0)	45.3	(3.6)	19.2	(2.4)	33.3	(3.3)
Education, years										
>12	85.8	(5.1)	62.7	(7.7)	69.8	(6.8)	65.2	(6.4)	65.8	(6.7)
12	53.6	(4.6)	52.0	(4.4)	51.5	(5.7)	37.0	(5.0)	45.9	(5.6)
>12	20.1	(3.3)	21.5	(3.8)	22.7	(4.8)	8.3	(1.9)	13.9	(3.4)
Medicaid recipient										
No	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)
Yes	94.6	(2.2)	89.2	(2.2)	92.1	(2.6)	85.7	(3.8)	88.2	(3.2)

Characteristic	New Mexico		New York [‡]		North Carolina		Ohio		Oklahoma	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years										
< 20	73.0	(5.4)	60.8	(13.1)	82.2	(6.8)	53.6	(9.1)	70.0	(9.1)
20–24	58.7	(4.7)	53.2	(8.6)	62.3	(5.8)	46.6	(6.7)	57.4	(6.6)
25–34	33.9	(3.8)	13.4	(3.4)	24.4	(3.7)	13.3	(3.2)	25.2	(4.6)
35 +	25.6	(7.1)	9.9	(4.9)	18.7	(7.2)	10.3	(5.8)	14.1	(7.9)
Race										
White	47.3	(2.8)	21.9	(3.3)	33.3	(3.4)	22.5	(3.3)	37.0	(4.0)
Black	/	()	53.0	(11.9)	65.6	(6.0)	47.8	(5.3)	65.2	(10.8)
Other	51.5	(7.1)	15.6 ^{††}	(14.3)	52.1 ^{††}	(17.8)	/	()	38.3	(10.8)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	55.1	(3.7)	65.2	(11.6)	36.4	(9.8)	/	()	41.9	(13.1)
No	40.5	(3.6)	20.7	(3.6)	41.9	(3.2)	25.7	(2.9)	40.3	(3.8)
Education, years										
>12	64.5	(5.0)	70.3	(9.9)	71.8	(6.1)	55.6	(8.9)	60.8	(8.1)
12	55.4	(4.3)	32.5	(6.0)	53.9	(5.4)	39.0	(5.5)	55.2	(6.2)
>12	25.8	(3.7)	7.5	(2.6)	16.5	(3.3)	9.4	(2.7)	17.8	(4.2)
Medicaid recipient										
No	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)
Yes	86.4	(2.4)	88.4	(4.7)	83.4	(3.4)	88.9	(3.7)	87.9	(3.5)

† +/- 95% confidence interval.

{ Data do not include New York City.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Characteristic	Hawaii		Illinois		Louisiana		Maine		Nebraska	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years										
< 20	52.4	(6.0)	66.4	(6.7)	75.7	(5.7)	84.9	(8.1)	74.5	(7.2)
20–24	35.4	(3.8)	58.8	(5.0)	65.4	(4.3)	56.9	(6.7)	52.3	(5.3)
25–34	16.4	(2.4)	22.0	(2.7)	29.6	(3.6)	22.8	(3.8)	18.8	(2.6)
35 +	11.0	(3.2)	20.4	(5.2)	17.6	(6.9)	12.0	(5.5)	13.2	(4.8)
Race										
White	12.0	(2.9)	29.5	(2.5)	33.0	(3.1)	34.7	(3.2)	29.1	(2.6)
Black	15.7 ^{††}	(13.0)	62.8	(5.4)	68.3	(4.0)	/	()	62.6	(4.5)
Other	28.1	(2.1)	13.7	(9.4)	28.1 ^{††}	(17.3)	/	()	47.1	(4.5)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	34.1	(5.0)	54.8	(5.0)	36.4 ^{††}	(17.6)	/	()	68.4	(3.9)
No	22.4	(1.8)	29.4	(2.5)	47.9	(2.6)	35.3	(3.2)	27.4	(2.6)
Education, years										
>12	53.3	(6.8)	65.9	(5.0)	75.1	(5.1)	79.4	(8.4)	73.7	(5.1)
12	33.1	(3.0)	48.3	(4.4)	55.7	(4.1)	49.6	(5.5)	46.5	(5.1)
>12	10.0	(1.7)	13.6	(2.3)	24.6	(3.4)	13.4	(3.0)	13.2	(2.3)
Medicaid recipient										
No	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)
Yes	83.3	(2.9)	88.0	(2.4)	90.6	(2.1)	92.3	(3.0)	88.5	(2.7)
Characteristic	South Carolina		Utah		Washington		West Virginia			
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†		
Age, years										
< 20	88.3	(6.3)	48.9	(12.8)	57.5	(11.0)	77.5	(4.3)		
20–24	72.6	(6.5)	30.1	(5.2)	44.5	(7.3)	69.7	(5.4)		
25–34	24.8	(5.1)	17.2	(3.3)	19.7	(3.4)	36.7	(5.0)		
35 +	21.3	(9.9)	14.4	(7.6)	7.8	(4.4)	32.1	(11.9)		
Race										
White	37.0	(4.7)	22.9	(2.9)	26.2	(3.3)	52.9	(3.3)		
Black	72.1	(6.4)	47.3	(7.3)	47.6	(6.2)	71.9 ^{††}	(15.0)		
Other	/	()	35.0	(4.5)	28.7	(3.8)	/	()		
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	50.0 ^{††}	(20.9)	35.0	(9.0)	60.6	(5.9)	/	()		
No	48.8	(4.0)	21.7	(2.8)	21.7	(3.2)	53.5	(3.3)		
Education, years										
>12	88.7	(5.3)	46.8	(9.6)	59.6	(7.9)	87.7	(4.1)		
12	57.1	(6.3)	28.1	(5.2)	36.2	(6.9)	62.1	(4.9)		
>12	20.9	(5.1)	15.4	(3.1)	11.6	(3.1)	28.6	(4.8)		
Medicaid recipient										
No	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)		
Yes	91.5	(3.1)	78.3	(5.3)	88.5	(3.8)	94.7	(1.9)		

Prevalence of Participation in WIC During Pregnancy, 2000 By Selected Maternal Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years										
< 20	88.1	(5.3)	75.7	(7.2)	79.0	(7.4)	71.8	(7.5)	68.0	(4.7)
20–24	69.9	(4.8)	65.4	(5.3)	67.7	(5.6)	41.8	(5.6)	50.3	(6.6)
25–34	33.9	(4.2)	38.3	(4.0)	37.3	(5.2)	21.7	(3.3)	32.0	(4.6)
35 +	29.1	(12.2)	27.5	(6.7)	46.4	(14.2)	10.1	(4.5)	28.4	(8.2)
Race										
White	42.2	(3.3)	39.8	(4.0)	48.0	(3.9)	31.2	(2.7)	33.3	(3.8)
Black	80.6	(4.4)	55.4††	(15.3)	81.2	(6.9)	33.5	(13.9)	66.4	(4.5)
Other	/	()	65.9	(3.6)	50.9††	(24.2)	31.3	(13.9)	23.4††	(17.0)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	78.1††	(18.6)	62.3	(12.6)	65.6	(14.6)	61.8	(5.6)	53.1	(6.7)
No	53.2	(2.3)	47.2	(3.0)	53.9	(3.6)	19.1	(2.3)	36.5	(3.3)
Education, years										
>12	86.1	(4.6)	73.3	(7.1)	76.3	(6.7)	67.0	(6.4)	70.2	(6.1)
12	64.7	(4.8)	58.8	(4.3)	67.7	(5.3)	40.2	(5.2)	49.7	(5.6)
>12	29.9	(4.3)	28.6	(4.1)	29.2	(5.0)	10.6	(2.1)	22.0	(3.9)
Medicaid recipient										
No	19.3	(3.8)	23.8	(3.4)	27.0	(4.5)	11.2	(2.1)	19.4	(3.2)
Yes	90.4	(2.4)	77.5	(3.4)	83.9	(3.9)	71.1	(4.6)	73.8	(4.3)

Characteristic	New Mexico		New York [‡]		North Carolina		Ohio		Oklahoma	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years										
< 20	76.7	(5.2)	75.3	(11.1)	86.1	(5.9)	70.8	(8.1)	83.8	(7.1)
20–24	65.8	(4.5)	70.9	(7.8)	66.8	(5.6)	58.2	(6.6)	69.7	(6.1)
25–34	40.8	(3.9)	21.4	(4.0)	31.9	(4.1)	20.5	(3.8)	34.7	(5.0)
35 +	36.4	(8.0)	14.4	(5.7)	29.0	(8.5)	17.6	(7.1)	26.0	(10.7)
Race										
White	52.6	(2.8)	30.8	(3.7)	40.9	(3.5)	30.3	(3.6)	46.8	(4.1)
Black	/	()	75.8	(9.6)	70.4	(5.7)	63.9	(4.9)	70.3	(10.3)
Other	66.5	(6.7)	13.9††	(14.1)	52.1††	(17.8)	45.1††	(22.6)	70.4	(9.7)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	65.2	(3.5)	73.8	(10.5)	73.8	(8.7)	/	()	71.3	(11.5)
No	43.7	(3.6)	30.4	(4.0)	45.1	(3.2)	35.2	(3.1)	49.6	(3.8)
Education, years										
>12	77.5	(4.3)	75.4	(9.3)	85.0	(4.7)	69.5	(8.4)	80.4	(6.5)
12	59.0	(4.2)	48.3	(6.3)	60.5	(5.2)	52.6	(5.6)	65.8	(5.8)
>12	30.0	(3.9)	15.3	(3.6)	19.2	(3.5)	15.1	(3.3)	25.5	(4.7)
Medicaid recipient										
No	26.0	(3.4)	14.7	(3.1)	12.8	(2.9)	17.2	(2.9)	28.7	(4.4)
Yes	77.6	(2.9)	86.1	(5.0)	83.4	(3.2)	80.8	(4.8)	78.8	(4.5)

† +/- 95% confidence interval.

{ Data do not include New York City.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Characteristic	Hawaii		Illinois		Louisiana		Maine		Nebraska	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years										
< 20	73.7	(5.7)	70.8	(6.5)	84.7	(4.7)	72.6	(10.2)	62.3	(7.8)
20–24	64.2	(4.2)	59.0	(5.0)	67.4	(4.3)	60.0	(6.7)	51.6	(5.3)
25–34	35.4	(3.1)	21.9	(2.7)	38.3	(3.8)	19.4	(3.6)	20.7	(2.6)
35 +	21.6	(4.4)	19.2	(4.9)	20.6	(6.9)	11.5	(5.6)	13.5	(4.6)
Race										
White	35.3	(4.4)	30.3	(2.5)	39.1	(3.1)	32.0	(3.2)	28.3	(2.5)
Black	54.1 ^{††}	(15.7)	60.0	(5.5)	74.6	(3.7)	/	()	63.8	(4.5)
Other	46.6	(2.5)	19.9	(10.6)	22.4 ^{††}	(15.7)	/	()	55.2	(4.7)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	57.4	(5.3)	56.4	(5.0)	62.3 ^{††}	(17.2)	/	()	70.3	(3.8)
No	42.0	(2.3)	29.4	(2.5)	53.5	(2.5)	33.1	(3.2)	26.8	(2.5)
Education, years										
>12	68.3	(6.7)	65.1	(5.1)	79.5	(4.6)	69.8	(9.7)	69.7	(5.3)
12	53.9	(3.4)	46.3	(4.3)	63.7	(3.9)	45.7	(5.5)	44.3	(5.0)
>12	30.2	(2.9)	15.9	(2.5)	29.2	(3.6)	14.8	(3.2)	14.9	(2.4)
Medicaid recipient										
No	32.2	(2.5)	11.0	(1.9)	22.2	(3.0)	8.3	(2.3)	9.2	(1.8)
Yes	73.2	(3.6)	71.9	(3.5)	82.7	(2.8)	72.8	(4.9)	71.0	(3.9)

Characteristic	South Carolina		Utah		Washington		West Virginia	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years								
< 20	88.6	(6.1)	68.4	(11.7)	77.1	(10.1)	82.6	(3.9)
20–24	77.5	(6.1)	34.2	(5.6)	62.9	(7.3)	75.7	(5.1)
25–34	32.3	(5.5)	23.7	(3.8)	31.4	(4.2)	42.9	(5.1)
35 +	32.6	(11.6)	19.3	(8.2)	17.1	(5.8)	34.6	(12.2)
Race								
White	40.2	(4.7)	29.4	(3.2)	38.8	(3.8)	59.1	(3.3)
Black	81.7	(5.4)	52.5	(7.3)	65.5	(5.9)	68.6 ^{††}	(15.2)
Other	/	()	41.5	(4.7)	45.7	(4.3)	/	()
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	79.9 ^{††}	(16.2)	67.4	(8.7)	79.3	(4.8)	/	()
No	53.8	(4.0)	24.4	(3.0)	34.0	(3.7)	59.1	(3.2)
Education, years								
>12	88.1	(5.5)	68.1	(8.9)	78.8	(7.3)	82.6	(5.6)
12	64.6	(6.1)	35.5	(5.6)	54.0	(7.2)	73.1	(4.4)
>12	28.5	(5.7)	17.5	(3.3)	21.7	(4.0)	33.6	(5.0)
Medicaid recipient								
No	15.9	(4.4)	12.0	(2.5)	22.7	(3.5)	25.4	(4.3)
Yes	88.1	(3.4)	72.5	(5.1)	81.3	(4.9)	85.1	(3.1)

Detailed Summaries

Physical Abuse

PRAMS 2000 Surveillance Report

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During the 12 Months Before Pregnancy, 2000

By Selected Maternal Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years										
< 20	6.1	(3.5)	12.1	(5.7)	8.8	(4.3)	5.6	(3.9)	6.1	(2.4)
20–24	9.2	(3.3)	11.9	(3.3)	12.6	(4.2)	5.2	(2.1)	8.2	(3.9)
25–34	5.5	(2.3)	5.8	(1.7)	6.7	(2.9)	1.9	(1.1)	3.2	(1.7)
35 +	0.2	(0.4)	4.4	(2.8)	8.8	(9.5)	2.8	(2.5)	2.4	(2.5)
Race										
White	6.1	(2.0)	4.9	(1.8)	7.8	(2.2)	3.2	(1.0)	4.7	(1.8)
Black	7.1	(2.7)	9.9 ^{††}	(9.2)	14.7	(6.1)	2.4	(2.7)	5.2	(2.2)
Other	/	()	14.4	(2.5)	1.8 ^{††}	(3.4)	3.8	(4.2)	1.9 ^{††}	(2.8)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	15.2 ^{††}	(16.2)	13.5	(9.2)	6.2	(6.9)	5.2	(2.4)	4.0	(2.6)
No	6.1	(1.5)	7.6	(1.4)	9.2	(2.2)	2.3	(0.9)	5.0	(1.7)
Education, years										
>12	10.0	(4.2)	12.6	(5.1)	10.1	(4.2)	5.7	(3.0)	7.1	(3.6)
12	7.5	(2.9)	10.6	(2.4)	11.0	(3.6)	4.9	(2.1)	6.3	(2.7)
>12	4.0	(1.9)	3.5	(1.7)	6.4	(3.3)	1.4	(0.8)	2.8	(1.7)
Medicaid recipient										
No	3.8	(1.9)	3.3	(1.3)	3.6	(1.9)	1.3	(0.7)	3.1	(1.5)
Yes	9.3	(2.6)	13.5	(2.7)	14.9	(3.7)	7.0	(2.4)	7.3	(2.6)
Characteristic	New Mexico		New York [{]		North Carolina		Ohio		Oklahoma	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years										
< 20	12.6	(4.1)	7.8	(7.2)	4.9	(3.8)	5.1	(3.7)	13.1	(7.9)
20–24	9.9	(2.9)	4.0	(3.2)	7.2	(3.1)	7.7	(3.5)	9.7	(4.1)
25–34	5.7	(1.9)	1.9	(1.4)	2.9	(1.4)	3.6	(1.7)	3.1	(1.8)
35 +	5.4	(3.5)	2.5	(2.3)	4.1	(3.7)	4.6	(4.3)	7.8	(6.7)
Race										
White	7.6	(1.5)	2.3	(1.2)	4.0	(1.4)	4.1	(1.5)	5.9	(2.0)
Black	/	()	9.0	(7.4)	5.7	(2.9)	7.8	(2.6)	10.8	(7.5)
Other	11.7	(4.7)	3.7 ^{††}	(6.4)	7.1 ^{††}	(9.0)	14.4 ^{††}	(18.2)	8.6	(6.6)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	8.6	(2.1)	2.0	(3.1)	2.7	(3.2)	/	()	6.2	(6.6)
No	7.9	(2.0)	3.0	(1.5)	4.7	(1.4)	4.9	(1.4)	6.8	(2.0)
Education, years										
>12	12.9	(3.6)	7.5	(5.9)	5.6	(3.0)	6.6	(4.3)	12.2	(5.8)
12	7.4	(2.3)	2.6	(1.9)	7.4	(2.8)	7.2	(2.9)	8.1	(3.6)
>12	6.0	(2.1)	1.9	(1.3)	1.8	(1.1)	2.9	(1.6)	3.3	(1.9)
Medicaid recipient										
No	3.5	(1.4)	1.9	(1.1)	0.9	(0.8)	2.7	(1.2)	3.2	(1.8)
Yes	12.1	(2.3)	5.7	(3.4)	8.0	(2.3)	10.2	(3.8)	10.9	(3.6)

† +/- 95% confidence interval.

{ Data do not include New York City.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Characteristic	Hawaii		Illinois		Louisiana		Maine		Nebraska	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years										
< 20	11.8	(4.1)	4.7	(3.4)	5.1	(2.7)	10.3	(6.8)	5.5	(3.2)
20–24	9.5	(2.3)	9.0	(2.9)	10.4	(2.9)	6.8	(3.5)	5.8	(2.3)
25–34	4.7	(1.3)	4.4	(1.4)	4.4	(1.6)	2.2	(1.3)	4.0	(1.4)
35 +	1.6	(0.8)	3.5	(2.2)	5.5	(4.1)	2.1	(2.4)	0.3	(0.4)
Race										
White	3.1	(1.5)	5.0	(1.2)	5.0	(1.4)	4.0	(1.3)	3.9	(1.1)
Black	2.9 ^{††}	(3.7)	8.0	(3.1)	8.5	(2.4)	/	()	5.2	(2.1)
Other	7.2	(1.2)	0.0	(0.0)	3.6 ^{††}	(6.4)	/	()	7.3	(2.0)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	7.7	(3.1)	7.7	(2.8)	5.5 ^{††}	(7.4)	/	()	7.1	(2.2)
No	5.9	(1.0)	4.7	(1.1)	6.5	(1.3)	4.1	(1.3)	3.9	(1.1)
Education, years										
>12	12.1	(4.2)	7.8	(3.2)	7.7	(3.0)	6.8	(5.3)	7.3	(3.0)
12	7.3	(1.6)	8.0	(2.4)	6.5	(2.1)	5.3	(2.4)	6.6	(2.5)
>12	4.0	(1.1)	2.9	(1.1)	5.6	(1.9)	2.5	(1.4)	2.2	(1.0)
Medicaid recipient										
No	3.6	(1.0)	3.6	(1.1)	3.6	(1.4)	1.8	(1.1)	1.9	(0.9)
Yes	12.4	(2.3)	8.2	(2.1)	9.1	(2.1)	7.7	(2.9)	8.2	(2.3)
Characteristic	South Carolina		Utah		Washington		West Virginia			
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]		
Age, years										
< 20	5.2	(4.1)	2.7	(3.2)	5.0	(2.9)	8.3	(2.9)		
20–24	6.7	(3.6)	4.7	(2.5)	9.4	(4.2)	5.7	(2.8)		
25–34	1.6	(1.4)	1.9	(1.3)	3.5	(1.7)	3.2	(1.9)		
35 +	0.9	(0.7)	5.5	(5.4)	1.6	(2.3)	6.2	(5.9)		
Race										
White	3.0	(1.6)	3.0	(1.3)	4.3	(1.6)	4.8	(1.4)		
Black	5.0	(2.8)	7.8	(3.8)	8.9	(3.5)	8.9	(8.7)		
Other	/	()	7.5	(2.5)	5.1	(1.7)	/	()		
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	5.0 ^{††}	(9.1)	5.7	(5.5)	7.9	(3.2)	/	()		
No	3.6	(1.4)	2.9	(1.1)	3.8	(1.4)	5.0	(1.4)		
Education, years										
>12	6.4	(4.1)	6.3	(4.9)	6.2	(3.3)	10.5	(4.4)		
12	4.3	(2.4)	4.4	(2.6)	4.9	(2.7)	4.0	(1.9)		
>12	0.7	(0.8)	1.6	(1.0)	3.6	(1.8)	3.0	(1.8)		
Medicaid recipient										
No	0.9	(1.0)	1.9	(1.1)	3.2	(1.4)	2.1	(1.3)		
Yes	6.0	(2.5)	6.3	(3.1)	7.9	(3.0)	7.3	(2.3)		

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 2000

By Selected Maternal Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years										
< 20	3.9	(2.7)	6.4	(3.4)	8.8	(4.0)	5.7	(3.5)	5.3	(2.2)
20–24	7.7	(3.2)	7.1	(2.8)	10.1	(4.0)	3.0	(1.8)	7.7	(3.7)
25–34	3.9	(1.8)	3.9	(1.5)	4.3	(2.0)	1.2	(0.7)	2.9	(1.7)
35 +	0.2	(0.4)	4.8	(3.2)	10.6	(10.1)	2.4	(2.4)	1.4	(2.1)
Race										
White	4.8	(1.7)	3.2	(1.4)	7.1	(2.1)	2.3	(0.8)	4.0	(1.7)
Black	5.0	(2.3)	8.7 ^{††}	(9.0)	7.6	(3.6)	0.3	(0.5)	5.6	(2.2)
Other	/	()	8.9	(2.1)	3.3 ^{††}	(4.6)	5.1	(5.5)	1.9 ^{††}	(2.8)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	9.1 ^{††}	(12.6)	10.1	(7.9)	3.9	(5.3)	3.1	(1.6)	4.8	(2.9)
No	4.7	(1.3)	4.8	(1.2)	7.4	(1.9)	2.0	(0.9)	4.1	(1.5)
Education, years										
>12	5.3	(2.9)	7.5	(3.6)	9.3	(4.1)	3.6	(2.2)	8.1	(4.1)
12	7.0	(2.9)	6.1	(1.9)	8.3	(3.3)	3.7	(1.8)	6.0	(2.7)
>12	3.1	(1.6)	3.5	(1.7)	5.1	(2.4)	1.1	(0.7)	1.5	(1.1)
Medicaid recipient										
No	4.2	(2.0)	2.4	(1.1)	3.4	(1.9)	1.2	(0.6)	2.0	(1.3)
Yes	5.6	(1.9)	8.3	(2.2)	11.5	(3.2)	4.7	(1.9)	7.7	(2.7)
Characteristic	New Mexico		New York [{]		North Carolina		Ohio		Oklahoma	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years										
< 20	10.2	(3.7)	7.8	(7.2)	2.9	(2.8)	5.1	(3.6)	5.7	(5.3)
20–24	8.8	(2.8)	5.1	(3.9)	7.2	(3.0)	6.3	(3.4)	7.1	(3.6)
25–34	4.3	(1.7)	0.9	(1.0)	2.2	(1.2)	2.4	(1.4)	1.9	(1.5)
35 +	3.2	(2.6)	2.5	(2.3)	3.8	(3.4)	1.9	(2.9)	4.7	(5.2)
Race										
White	5.9	(1.4)	1.9	(1.1)	3.2	(1.2)	2.8	(1.4)	3.9	(1.7)
Black	/	()	8.6	(7.8)	5.2	(2.7)	7.0	(2.5)	8.9	(6.9)
Other	10.3	(4.4)	3.7 ^{††}	(6.4)	7.4 ^{††}	(9.0)	8.8 ^{††}	(16.0)	1.9	(2.9)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	7.1	(2.0)	4.1	(5.1)	1.7	(2.3)	/	()	5.9	(6.6)
No	6.1	(1.8)	2.7	(1.5)	4.1	(1.3)	3.6	(1.3)	4.1	(1.6)
Education, years										
>12	11.4	(3.4)	7.5	(5.9)	3.6	(2.4)	5.9	(4.2)	6.6	(4.4)
12	5.4	(2.0)	2.0	(1.7)	6.5	(2.6)	5.3	(2.5)	5.9	(3.1)
>12	4.6	(1.8)	1.7	(1.2)	2.1	(1.3)	1.9	(1.3)	1.8	(1.5)
Medicaid recipient										
No	3.7	(1.5)	1.7	(1.1)	1.4	(1.0)	1.5	(0.9)	1.5	(1.3)
Yes	9.0	(2.1)	5.1	(3.3)	6.2	(2.0)	8.7	(3.6)	7.4	(3.0)

† +/- 95% confidence interval.

{ Data do not include New York City.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Characteristic	Hawaii		Illinois		Louisiana		Maine		Nebraska	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years										
< 20	11.4	(4.0)	5.1	(3.5)	5.8	(2.9)	8.3	(6.3)	4.9	(3.1)
20–24	7.0	(2.1)	5.0	(2.2)	6.4	(2.4)	3.5	(2.5)	4.6	(2.1)
25–34	3.2	(1.1)	3.1	(1.2)	3.3	(1.5)	1.0	(0.9)	2.2	(0.9)
35 +	1.4	(0.8)	1.8	(1.6)	1.8	(2.3)	1.1	(1.6)	1.5	(1.6)
Race										
White	1.3	(0.8)	2.8	(0.9)	3.1	(1.2)	2.4	(1.0)	2.6	(0.9)
Black	8.3 ^{††}	(10.0)	6.9	(2.9)	6.5	(2.1)	/	()	6.9	(2.4)
Other	5.6	(1.1)	1.9	(3.8)	3.9 ^{††}	(6.8)	/	()	4.8	(1.6)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	7.4	(2.9)	4.9	(2.3)	5.7 ^{††}	(7.6)	/	()	5.7	(2.0)
No	4.3	(0.9)	3.1	(0.9)	4.5	(1.1)	2.3	(1.0)	2.6	(0.9)
Education, years										
>12	10.4	(4.3)	5.4	(2.6)	6.7	(2.8)	5.5	(4.7)	5.1	(2.5)
12	5.9	(1.5)	5.1	(1.9)	5.1	(1.9)	3.0	(1.8)	4.7	(2.1)
>12	2.5	(0.9)	2.0	(0.9)	2.8	(1.4)	1.0	(0.9)	1.5	(0.8)
Medicaid recipient										
No	2.5	(0.8)	2.1	(0.9)	2.1	(1.1)	0.9	(0.8)	1.4	(0.7)
Yes	10.1	(2.2)	5.7	(1.8)	6.8	(1.9)	4.6	(2.3)	5.7	(1.9)
Characteristic	South Carolina		Utah		Washington		West Virginia			
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]		
Age, years										
< 20	6.5	(4.7)	5.8	(6.7)	5.9	(3.2)	7.4	(2.7)		
20–24	3.4	(2.4)	3.4	(1.9)	4.3	(2.4)	2.6	(2.0)		
25–34	2.0	(1.7)	1.8	(1.2)	3.0	(1.6)	2.1	(1.6)		
35 +	0.7	(0.6)	0.2	(0.4)	0.4	(0.8)	4.0	(4.8)		
Race										
White	2.4	(1.5)	2.3	(1.1)	2.9	(1.3)	3.0	(1.1)		
Black	4.1	(2.6)	6.6	(3.4)	8.3	(3.5)	8.3	(8.7)		
Other	/	()	4.7	(2.0)	4.1	(1.6)	/	()		
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	0.7 ^{††}	(1.0)	3.3	(3.0)	6.6	(2.9)	/	()		
No	3.1	(1.3)	2.3	(1.1)	2.7	(1.2)	3.2	(1.1)		
Education, years										
>12	5.7	(3.8)	7.5	(5.2)	4.8	(3.0)	8.6	(4.0)		
12	2.9	(2.0)	1.9	(1.3)	3.6	(2.2)	2.3	(1.4)		
>12	1.2	(1.3)	1.6	(1.1)	2.4	(1.4)	1.1	(1.1)		
Medicaid recipient										
No	0.6	(0.9)	1.8	(1.1)	1.6	(0.9)	0.9	(0.9)		
Yes	5.1	(2.3)	3.9	(2.1)	6.7	(2.8)	4.9	(1.8)		

Detailed Summaries

Alcohol Use

PRAMS 2000 Surveillance Report

Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 2000

By Selected Maternal Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years										
< 20	16.1	(5.4)	40.5	(8.5)	35.9	(8.4)	33.4	(7.7)	23.5	(4.3)
20–24	36.1	(5.3)	53.1	(5.8)	36.1	(5.9)	54.4	(5.8)	31.5	(6.4)
25–34	46.2	(4.8)	57.2	(4.3)	41.0	(5.5)	62.3	(3.8)	43.7	(5.0)
35 +	37.8	(12.5)	56.1	(8.1)	37.2	(12.9)	57.7	(7.4)	51.3	(9.2)
Race										
White	42.0	(3.8)	59.7	(4.0)	39.1	(3.9)	57.4	(2.9)	45.6	(4.1)
Black	27.7	(5.0)	37.9 ^{††}	(15.0)	37.5	(9.0)	44.0	(15.9)	19.9	(3.8)
Other	/	()	44.0	(3.9)	23.0 ^{††}	(22.5)	37.4	(15.1)	26.8 ^{††}	(18.9)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	/	()	49.1	(13.4)	12.5	(10.8)	32.2	(5.4)	24.6	(6.1)
No	37.8	(3.1)	55.5	(3.1)	40.2	(3.7)	65.3	(3.0)	44.2	(3.7)
Education, years										
>12	20.9	(5.5)	48.2	(8.1)	30.1	(7.0)	27.9	(6.0)	22.1	(6.0)
12	35.7	(5.1)	53.1	(4.5)	33.2	(5.6)	56.5	(5.3)	33.6	(5.5)
>12	47.0	(4.9)	56.9	(4.7)	48.2	(5.8)	68.6	(3.4)	49.7	(5.0)
Medicaid recipient										
No	43.7	(4.6)	57.9	(4.1)	39.4	(5.0)	64.3	(3.2)	45.9	(4.4)
Yes	30.9	(4.0)	49.6	(4.3)	37.3	(5.0)	39.8	(4.9)	28.3	(4.6)

Characteristic	New Mexico		New York [{]		North Carolina		Ohio		Oklahoma	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years										
< 20	43.3	(6.2)	44.1	(13.4)	25.8	(7.7)	40.6	(9.0)	36.9	(9.8)
20–24	48.4	(4.8)	49.8	(8.8)	35.2	(5.7)	51.2	(6.8)	47.7	(6.8)
25–34	45.0	(3.9)	56.5	(4.8)	44.5	(4.3)	58.6	(4.7)	42.8	(5.1)
35 +	49.0	(8.1)	56.3	(7.8)	45.6	(9.0)	52.1	(9.1)	47.9	(11.7)
Race										
White	47.9	(2.8)	57.1	(3.8)	44.1	(3.5)	57.6	(3.8)	45.9	(4.1)
Black	/	()	38.2	(11.8)	26.1	(5.5)	37.4	(4.8)	33.0	(11.1)
Other	33.1	(6.8)	24.4 ^{‡‡}	(17.5)	37.6 ^{††}	(17.2)	/	()	39.7	(11.0)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	43.0	(3.7)	25.5	(10.6)	12.5	(6.5)	/	()	23.5	(11.1)
No	49.6	(3.6)	57.0	(4.2)	42.9	(3.2)	53.7	(3.3)	45.9	(3.8)
Education, years										
>12	33.5	(5.0)	37.7	(10.7)	22.0	(5.5)	39.9	(8.8)	30.6	(7.8)
12	47.7	(4.4)	49.8	(6.5)	35.9	(5.2)	49.7	(5.7)	45.1	(6.3)
>12	55.7	(4.2)	61.0	(4.6)	51.9	(4.5)	60.2	(4.5)	50.4	(5.3)
Medicaid recipient										
No	49.2	(3.8)	58.9	(4.1)	48.8	(4.2)	56.4	(3.9)	47.4	(4.8)
Yes	43.8	(3.5)	41.3	(7.3)	30.4	(4.0)	47.0	(6.1)	39.6	(5.5)

† +/- 95% confidence interval.

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Characteristic	Hawaii		Illinois		Louisiana		Maine		Nebraska	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years										
< 20	39.8	(6.1)	28.2	(6.4)	26.5	(5.6)	57.2	(11.5)	35.9	(8.1)
20–24	47.0	(4.3)	41.2	(5.1)	44.1	(4.6)	59.0	(6.8)	55.6	(5.3)
25–34	40.1	(3.2)	53.9	(3.3)	47.3	(3.8)	62.3	(4.4)	62.0	(3.4)
35 +	39.4	(5.4)	51.8	(6.2)	49.9	(8.6)	55.7	(8.7)	49.8	(8.1)
Race										
White	57.8	(4.7)	53.0	(2.7)	52.5	(3.2)	61.0	(3.3)	59.4	(2.8)
Black	48.9 ^{††}	(15.7)	30.1	(5.1)	31.4	(4.0)	/	()	34.7	(4.5)
Other	36.1	(2.4)	25.4	(11.4)	15.4 ^{††}	(13.7)	/	()	28.7	(3.5)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	43.2	(5.3)	22.0	(4.2)	19.6 ^{††}	(13.8)	/	()	19.6	(3.3)
No	41.3	(2.4)	55.5	(2.7)	43.5	(2.6)	60.2	(3.3)	60.7	(2.9)
Education, years										
>12	38.3	(6.8)	19.4	(4.2)	26.9	(5.1)	53.2	(10.5)	32.8	(5.9)
12	38.2	(3.3)	50.2	(4.4)	43.3	(4.2)	57.3	(5.4)	53.0	(5.2)
>12	45.4	(3.2)	59.4	(3.3)	52.1	(3.9)	64.1	(4.3)	64.8	(3.4)
Medicaid recipient										
No	44.0	(2.7)	59.8	(3.0)	50.4	(3.6)	62.4	(4.0)	63.7	(3.3)
Yes	35.7	(3.6)	30.0	(3.5)	36.2	(3.5)	56.5	(5.5)	43.7	(4.2)

Characteristic	South Carolina		Utah		Washington		West Virginia	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years								
< 20	29.7	(9.0)	32.0	(11.9)	37.0	(10.8)	33.5	(5.0)
20–24	35.6	(7.1)	25.1	(5.2)	55.9	(7.3)	41.0	(6.1)
25–34	43.6	(5.9)	17.9	(3.3)	53.3	(4.8)	36.7	(5.0)
35 +	43.3	(11.9)	33.7	(10.1)	61.8	(8.7)	41.1	(12.4)
Race								
White	48.9	(4.8)	22.8	(2.9)	57.3	(4.0)	37.7	(3.3)
Black	20.9	(5.7)	36.4	(7.1)	41.0	(6.1)	48.7 ^{†††}	(17.0)
Other	/	()	21.8	(3.9)	31.4	(4.0)	/	()
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	21.2 ^{††}	(17.2)	21.8	(8.4)	29.6	(5.5)	/	()
No	39.5	(3.9)	22.9	(2.9)	57.5	(3.9)	38.1	(3.3)
Education, years								
>12	27.4	(7.7)	24.0	(8.7)	39.6	(8.0)	30.7	(7.2)
12	36.7	(6.2)	30.8	(5.4)	48.5	(7.2)	32.3	(4.7)
>12	46.2	(6.2)	17.5	(3.3)	60.7	(4.8)	47.3	(5.4)
Medicaid recipient								
No	47.7	(5.7)	20.5	(3.1)	60.4	(4.2)	40.6	(5.0)
Yes	31.2	(5.0)	28.5	(5.5)	37.7	(5.9)	36.0	(4.3)

Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 2000

By Selected Maternal Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years										
< 20	1.5	(1.6)	2.9	(2.5)	2.0	(2.6)	4.0	(3.0)	1.6	(1.3)
20–24	2.2	(1.5)	3.8	(2.0)	2.3	(1.7)	4.9	(2.4)	0.9	(1.3)
25–34	2.5	(1.4)	5.5	(2.0)	5.4	(2.9)	9.7	(2.3)	5.8	(2.4)
35 +	9.4	(8.6)	9.8	(5.0)	4.9	(4.7)	19.1	(5.9)	10.9	(6.0)
Race										
White	2.4	(1.2)	5.4	(1.9)	3.1	(1.4)	9.5	(1.7)	5.9	(2.0)
Black	3.2	(1.9)	3.6 ^{††}	(5.2)	7.1	(5.2)	4.4	(4.9)	1.3	(0.9)
Other	/	()	5.0	(1.5)	0.0 ^{††}	(0.0)	3.6	(4.4)	0.8 ^{††}	(1.1)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	/	()	5.7	(6.5)	0.7	(1.3)	3.9	(2.1)	3.7	(2.7)
No	2.5	(1.0)	5.2	(1.4)	4.0	(1.6)	11.0	(2.0)	5.1	(1.8)
Education, years										
>12	2.6	(2.0)	6.2	(4.0)	3.0	(2.3)	3.5	(2.3)	0.6	(0.6)
12	2.8	(1.7)	4.6	(1.7)	3.0	(2.4)	4.7	(2.1)	4.6	(2.5)
>12	2.6	(1.7)	5.7	(2.2)	5.2	(2.8)	13.7	(2.6)	6.6	(2.6)
Medicaid recipient										
No	2.5	(1.4)	6.2	(2.0)	2.9	(1.7)	11.7	(2.1)	6.4	(2.3)
Yes	2.8	(1.5)	4.2	(1.6)	4.9	(2.6)	3.8	(1.8)	2.2	(1.4)

Characteristic	New Mexico		New York [{]		North Carolina		Ohio		Oklahoma	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years										
< 20	1.6	(1.5)	3.9	(5.4)	3.0	(3.0)	2.9	(3.1)	2.6	(3.2)
20–24	4.2	(2.0)	3.9	(3.5)	4.0	(2.4)	2.4	(1.8)	3.0	(2.3)
25–34	6.2	(1.9)	6.5	(2.3)	4.8	(1.8)	5.2	(2.1)	3.6	(1.9)
35 +	10.4	(5.0)	10.5	(4.9)	10.5	(5.4)	9.6	(5.3)	11.8	(7.9)
Race										
White	5.3	(1.3)	6.4	(1.8)	5.4	(1.6)	4.8	(1.6)	4.5	(1.7)
Black	/	()	7.9	(6.6)	3.4	(2.2)	3.7	(1.8)	2.2	(3.4)
Other	4.8	(3.0)	6.1 ^{††}	(11.0)	8.0 ^{††}	(10.0)	8.8 ^{††}	(16.0)	1.9	(3.5)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	3.9	(1.4)	3.6	(4.6)	2.5	(3.0)	/	()	4.6	(5.7)
No	6.4	(1.8)	7.0	(2.2)	5.3	(1.4)	4.6	(1.4)	3.9	(1.5)
Education, years										
>12	3.9	(2.1)	5.7	(5.0)	3.4	(2.3)	2.7	(2.6)	1.1	(1.7)
12	3.9	(1.7)	4.2	(2.6)	3.2	(1.9)	3.4	(1.9)	4.1	(2.5)
>12	7.9	(2.3)	8.2	(2.6)	7.1	(2.2)	6.1	(2.3)	5.4	(2.5)
Medicaid recipient										
No	7.0	(2.0)	7.2	(2.1)	6.4	(2.0)	4.8	(1.7)	4.6	(2.0)
Yes	3.6	(1.3)	4.7	(3.2)	3.7	(1.6)	4.6	(2.5)	3.2	(2.0)

† +/- 95% confidence interval.

{ Data do not include New York City.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Characteristic	Hawaii		Illinois		Louisiana		Maine		Nebraska	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years										
< 20	1.5	(1.1)	2.7	(2.2)	1.8	(1.7)	0.2	(0.2)	1.7	(1.9)
20–24	4.1	(1.6)	3.8	(1.9)	3.0	(1.6)	2.5	(2.1)	2.7	(1.8)
25–34	5.1	(1.4)	7.9	(1.8)	5.6	(1.7)	5.1	(1.9)	3.3	(1.3)
35 +	6.9	(2.5)	11.8	(3.9)	12.4	(5.7)	13.6	(6.1)	5.2	(3.6)
Race										
White	9.3	(2.7)	7.6	(1.4)	5.2	(1.4)	5.3	(1.5)	3.2	(1.0)
Black	8.0 ^{††}	(6.4)	5.1	(2.5)	4.2	(1.7)	/	()	4.2	(1.9)
Other	3.2	(0.8)	2.4	(3.8)	4.3 ^{††}	(8.1)	/	()	2.6	(1.1)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	4.1	(2.0)	4.5	(2.1)	0.0 ^{††}	(0.0)	/	()	2.9	(1.4)
No	4.9	(1.0)	7.7	(1.4)	4.8	(1.1)	5.0	(1.4)	3.1	(1.0)
Education, years										
>12	3.4	(2.3)	5.2	(2.4)	2.9	(1.9)	1.6	(2.5)	1.9	(1.3)
12	4.8	(1.5)	7.2	(2.3)	4.8	(1.8)	3.0	(1.8)	3.7	(1.9)
>12	5.2	(1.3)	7.4	(1.7)	5.8	(1.8)	7.6	(2.4)	3.3	(1.3)
Medicaid recipient										
No	5.1	(1.2)	8.7	(1.7)	5.7	(1.6)	6.5	(2.0)	3.1	(1.2)
Yes	3.9	(1.3)	4.3	(1.5)	3.9	(1.4)	3.0	(1.7)	3.4	(1.5)

Characteristic	South Carolina		Utah		Washington		West Virginia	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years								
< 20	2.1	(2.8)	4.8	(5.3)	2.8	(3.7)	2.5	(1.7)
20–24	1.5	(1.8)	2.4	(2.1)	3.9	(2.8)	1.4	(1.4)
25–34	4.0	(2.3)	2.7	(1.4)	7.0	(2.7)	2.2	(1.5)
35 +	6.1	(5.8)	11.6	(7.2)	7.7	(5.3)	3.8	(4.8)
Race								
White	4.0	(1.9)	3.7	(1.4)	6.8	(2.1)	2.0	(0.9)
Black	1.8	(1.7)	3.9	(2.7)	3.3	(2.1)	5.2 ^{††}	(6.9)
Other	/	()	2.9	(1.6)	2.3	(1.3)	/	()
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	0.0 ^{††}	(0.0)	2.6	(3.8)	2.2	(1.8)	/	()
No	3.3	(1.4)	3.8	(1.4)	6.9	(2.1)	2.1	(0.9)
Education, years								
>12	2.8	(3.0)	4.7	(4.5)	1.7	(1.4)	1.4	(1.1)
12	2.3	(1.8)	3.7	(2.4)	5.6	(3.5)	1.4	(1.2)
>12	4.2	(2.4)	3.3	(1.5)	7.6	(2.8)	3.2	(1.9)
Medicaid recipient								
No	4.1	(2.2)	2.8	(1.3)	7.2	(2.4)	2.0	(1.4)
Yes	2.3	(1.6)	5.7	(3.1)	3.2	(2.2)	2.2	(1.2)

Detailed Summaries

Tobacco Use

PRAMS 2000 Surveillance Report

Prevalence of Smoking 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 2000

By Selected Maternal Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years										
< 20	20.9	(6.2)	48.0‡	(9.0)	32.1	(8.1)	28.9	(7.2)	21.5	(4.2)
20–24	28.3	(4.9)	43.6	(5.6)	34.6	(5.7)	32.6	(5.4)	22.2	(5.9)
25–34	21.1	(3.9)	23.3	(3.5)	24.6	(4.7)	13.4	(2.5)	12.6	(3.5)
35 +	14.4	(8.6)	19.4	(6.1)	19.3	(9.7)	14.1	(4.9)	19.5	(7.6)
Race										
White	30.1	(3.4)	27.6	(3.7)	32.7	(3.7)	19.6	(2.2)	20.8	(3.4)
Black	7.5	(3.1)	19.7 ^{††}	(11.9)	14.2	(6.2)	23.7	(13.9)	5.5	(2.1)
Other	/	()	39.6	(3.7)	8.8‡ ^{††}	(9.7)	22.7	(12.9)	25.1 ^{††}	(19.3)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	/	()	22.1	(10.8)	6.8	(6.8)	13.1	(3.7)	5.8	(3.3)
No	23.6	(2.7)	31.6	(2.8)	30.0	(3.4)	22.6	(2.6)	21.4	(3.2)
Education, years										
>12	34.4	(6.6)	49.2‡	(8.3)	42.9	(7.5)	23.6	(5.2)	25.5	(6.2)
12	24.6	(4.5)	37.9	(4.3)	30.0	(5.2)	30.7	(4.9)	20.4	(4.8)
>12	16.5	(3.6)	18.1	(3.5)	20.2	(4.5)	12.7	(2.4)	11.6	(3.4)
Medicaid recipient										
No	17.4	(3.5)	21.9	(3.4)	18.3	(3.7)	16.0	(2.4)	13.6	(3.1)
Yes	29.0	(4.0)	41.6	(4.1)	40.3	(5.0)	27.7	(4.3)	23.0	(4.4)

Characteristic	New Mexico		New York [{]		North Carolina		Ohio		Oklahoma	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years										
< 20	32.1	(5.9)	45.0	(13.3)	37.7	(8.6)	39.0	(9.1)	43.2	(10.2)
20–24	25.8	(4.2)	39.2	(8.5)	32.8	(5.7)	43.0	(6.9)	36.8	(6.8)
25–34	15.0	(2.8)	22.4	(4.0)	18.1	(3.3)	22.2	(4.0)	23.3	(4.5)
35 +	13.7	(5.6)	17.8	(6.0)	16.9	(6.6)	16.5	(6.8)	25.3	(10.5)
Race										
White	21.7	(2.3)	28.2	(3.5)	28.2	(3.2)	30.7	(3.6)	30.7	(3.9)
Black	/	()	19.9	(9.6)	11.6	(3.9)	20.5	(4.0)	17.4	(8.8)
Other	17.8	(5.6)	15.0 ^{††}	(15.1)	31.2 ^{††}	(16.8)	/	()	40.4 [‡]	(11.5)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	16.3	(2.8)	11.8	(7.5)	5.8	(4.8)	/‡	()	11.5	(8.9)
No	26.4	(3.2)	29.3	(4.0)	26.7	(2.9)	28.4	(3.1)	31.8	(3.7)
Education, years										
>12	24.4	(4.5)	42.5	(10.7)	32.6	(6.3)	43.2	(9.1)	46.5	(8.5)
12	24.8	(3.8)	34.1	(6.1)	33.4	(5.1)	42.7	(5.7)	33.1	(6.1)
>12	15.4	(3.0)	18.7	(3.7)	13.9	(3.1)	15.7	(3.5)	20.8	(4.5)
Medicaid recipient										
No	11.8	(2.4)	22.2	(3.4)	14.6	(3.0)	21.1	(3.3)	19.0	(3.9)
Yes	28.9	(3.2)	39.0	(7.1)	34.4	(4.2)	46.9	(6.2)	43.9	(5.7)

† +/- 95% confidence interval.

{ Data do not include New York City.

c Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Characteristic	Hawaii		Illinois		Louisiana		Maine		Nebraska	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years										
< 20	37.5	(6.1)	24.3	(6.1)	24.5	(5.3)	57.4	(11.3)	43.5	(8.0)
20–24	29.0	(3.7)	30.2	(4.8)	24.8	(3.9)	43.8	(6.9)	34.6	(5.4)
25–34	15.1	(2.3)	16.3	(2.4)	17.9	(3.0)	26.0	(4.0)	19.4	(3.0)
35 +	12.0	(3.4)	16.6	(4.5)	19.3	(6.7)	10.9	(5.3)	13.9	(5.7)
Race										
White	19.7	(3.7)	21.5	(2.2)	30.9	(3.0)	31.2	(3.2)	25.4	(2.6)
Black	10.2 ^{††}	(9.7)	17.2	(4.3)	8.8	(2.5)	/‡	()	19.0	(3.7)
Other	20.7	(2.0)	10.0	(8.2)	6.8 ^{††}	(8.8)	/	()	22.0	(3.0)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	23.4	(4.6)	7.7	(2.8)	12.0 ^{††}	(11.2)	/	()	8.6	(2.4)
No	19.7	(1.8)	24.1	(2.3)	21.4	(2.1)	31.4	(3.1)	26.6	(2.7)
Education, years										
>12	41.2	(6.8)	21.2	(4.5)	30.0	(5.2)	69.1	(9.7)	34.3	(6.0)
12	25.4	(2.9)	29.7	(4.0)	25.9	(3.6)	38.8	(5.4)	39.7	(5.2)
>12	11.6	(2.0)	14.4	(2.3)	12.2	(2.5)	15.9	(3.3)	15.2	(2.6)
Medicaid recipient										
No	15.2	(1.9)	16.5	(2.2)	15.4	(2.5)	16.8	(3.1)	18.1	(2.7)
Yes	32.7	(3.6)	26.2	(3.4)	26.7	(3.2)	54.5	(5.5)	36.9	(4.2)
	South Carolina		Utah		Washington		West Virginia			
Characteristic	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]		
Age, years										
< 20	29.7	(9.1)	28.7	(11.8)	39.1 [‡]	(11.4)	51.1	(5.3)		
20–24	31.5	(6.9)	23.5	(5.1)	35.4	(7.5)	43.1	(6.1)		
25–34	16.4	(4.3)	7.1	(2.3)	15.5	(3.7)	26.7	(4.6)		
35 +	18.5	(9.2)	11.0	(7.3)	13.1	(6.6)	34.8	(12.2)		
Race										
White	31.1	(4.5)	14.3	(2.5)	22.1	(3.6)	36.2	(3.3)		
Black	8.3	(3.7)	22.4	(6.1)	21.3	(5.1)	37.1 ^{††}	(16.1)		
Other	/	()	13.6	(3.3)	17.9	(3.1)	/	()		
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	6.0 ^{††}	(9.7)	11.6	(6.8)	7.6	(3.2)	/‡	()		
No	23.9	(3.4)	14.6	(2.5)	23.5	(3.5)	36.1	(3.2)		
Education, years										
>12	37.8	(8.6)	32.0	(9.4)	31.4	(7.9)	55.8	(7.9)		
12	24.2	(5.4)	22.5	(5.0)	32.4	(7.0)	42.5	(5.0)		
>12	14.5	(4.3)	5.4	(2.0)	13.2	(3.5)	21.2	(4.4)		
Medicaid recipient										
No	15.7	(4.2)	8.7	(2.3)	18.0	(3.5)	22.4	(4.2)		
Yes	29.7	(5.0)	27.9	(5.6)	29.4	(5.7)	47.2	(4.4)		

Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 2000

By Selected Maternal Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years										
< 20	15.0	(5.4)	18.6	(6.3)	17.9	(6.3)	12.7	(4.9)	10.5	(3.0)
20–24	16.2	(4.0)	25.8	(4.8)	25.0	(5.3)	17.9	(4.3)	11.6	(4.5)
25–34	12.0	(3.0)	13.2	(2.6)	18.3	(4.2)	6.6	(1.9)	6.1	(2.5)
35 +	14.3	(8.3)	10.4	(4.2)	16.6	(8.9)	8.3	(3.9)	12.9	(6.5)
Race										
White	18.4	(2.8)	13.6	(2.8)	23.0	(3.3)	9.6	(1.6)	11.4	(2.6)
Black	4.6	(2.6)	7.3 ^{††}	(7.3)	10.9	(5.6)	19.8	(13.1)	1.9	(1.2)
Other	/	()	25.0	(3.1)	4.5 ^{††}	(5.3)	16.6	(11.9)	9.7 ^{††}	(13.3)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	/	()	12.0	(8.0)	3.9	(5.1)	4.2	(2.1)	1.0	(1.3)
No	14.5	(2.2)	17.1	(2.2)	21.3	(3.0)	12.6	(2.1)	12.0	(2.5)
Education, years										
>12	24.8	(5.8)	35.8	(7.6)	34.2	(7.2)	14.3	(4.2)	13.9	(4.9)
12	14.3	(3.6)	18.3	(3.1)	21.1	(4.7)	16.3	(3.8)	11.5	(3.7)
>12	8.6	(2.6)	8.9	(2.6)	12.1	(3.6)	5.1	(1.6)	5.3	(2.4)
Medicaid recipient										
No	9.2	(2.6)	10.6	(2.3)	10.8	(2.8)	7.5	(1.7)	6.6	(2.2)
Yes	19.1	(3.4)	24.2	(3.5)	30.6	(4.7)	15.7	(3.4)	12.9	(3.5)

Characteristic	New Mexico		New York [{]		North Carolina		Ohio		Oklahoma	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years										
< 20	10.7	(3.7)	27.0	(12.1)	16.2	(6.4)	19.8	(7.4)	23.3	(8.7)
20–24	11.5	(3.1)	27.2	(7.7)	19.1	(4.7)	27.8	(6.2)	18.8	(5.3)
25–34	7.4	(2.0)	13.2	(3.2)	10.7	(2.6)	13.6	(3.3)	13.9	(3.7)
35 +	6.9	(3.9)	9.9	(4.4)	13.1	(6.1)	7.9	(4.8)	16.7	(9.0)
Race										
White	10.0	(1.7)	17.5	(3.0)	16.0	(2.6)	18.2	(3.1)	17.1	(3.2)
Black	/	()	12.3	(7.9)	6.9	(3.0)	14.4	(3.4)	8.2	(6.1)
Other	3.3	(2.5)	6.2 ^{††}	(11.0)	18.9 ^{††}	(14.2)	0.5 ^{††}	(1.0)	25.4	(10.1)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	6.6	(1.8)	7.5	(6.0)	2.2	(2.9)	/	()	5.3	(6.3)
No	12.1	(2.3)	17.3	(3.3)	15.4	(2.3)	16.9	(2.6)	17.8	(3.0)
Education, years										
>12	11.9	(3.3)	32.1	(10.0)	20.0	(5.3)	30.7	(8.4)	31.5	(7.8)
12	9.9	(2.6)	22.5	(5.3)	19.7	(4.2)	26.7	(5.1)	18.6	(4.9)
>12	6.6	(2.1)	9.1	(2.7)	6.7	(2.2)	7.2	(2.5)	8.8	(3.2)
Medicaid recipient										
No	4.7	(1.6)	11.8	(2.6)	6.8	(2.1)	10.8	(2.5)	7.9	(2.6)
Yes	12.9	(2.3)	29.2	(6.6)	21.1	(3.6)	32.3	(5.8)	27.5	(5.0)

† +/- 95% confidence interval.

{ Data do not include New York City.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Characteristic	Hawaii		Illinois		Louisiana		Maine		Nebraska	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years										
< 20	10.4	(3.5)	12.6	(4.6)	11.4	(3.9)	31.5	(10.6)	21.7	(7.2)
20–24	12.0	(2.6)	18.3	(4.0)	12.8	(3.0)	26.4	(6.2)	19.9	(4.6)
25–34	7.1	(1.6)	9.9	(1.9)	11.3	(2.5)	13.7	(3.2)	10.9	(2.4)
35 +	5.9	(2.5)	12.6	(4.0)	12.9	(5.9)	6.4	(4.1)	9.6	(4.8)
Race										
White	7.0	(2.4)	12.7	(1.8)	17.1	(2.5)	17.9	(2.6)	14.2	(2.2)
Black	6.6 ^{††}	(7.5)	13.0	(3.8)	5.2	(2.0)	/	()	10.9	(2.9)
Other	8.9	(1.3)	4.0	(5.5)	3.6 ^{††}	(6.6)	/	()	14.4	(2.4)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	9.9	(3.0)	3.8	(2.1)	7.0 ^{††}	(9.1)	/	()	3.8	(1.6)
No	8.2	(1.2)	15.1	(1.9)	12.0	(1.7)	17.6	(2.6)	15.1	(2.2)
Education, years										
>12	21.3	(5.6)	15.8	(3.9)	19.4	(4.5)	45.6	(10.4)	21.5	(5.5)
12	10.7	(2.0)	18.0	(3.3)	15.5	(3.0)	22.5	(4.5)	24.0	(4.6)
>12	3.9	(1.2)	7.7	(1.7)	4.5	(1.6)	6.4	(2.2)	7.2	(1.9)
Medicaid recipient										
No	4.7	(1.1)	8.6	(1.7)	8.2	(1.9)	9.0	(2.4)	8.2	(1.9)
Yes	17.7	(2.9)	18.3	(2.9)	15.4	(2.6)	31.1	(5.2)	24.4	(3.9)
	South Carolina		Utah		Washington		West Virginia			
Characteristic	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]		
Age, years										
< 20	16.5	(7.2)	12.0	(8.5)	23.0	(10.1)	32.0	(4.8)		
20–24	16.8	(5.4)	12.1	(4.0)	16.6	(6.0)	27.4	(5.5)		
25–34	8.1	(3.1)	4.1	(1.8)	8.0	(2.8)	19.4	(4.2)		
35 +	11.5	(7.3)	5.5	(4.5)	6.8	(5.0)	27.1	(11.7)		
Race										
White	16.3	(3.5)	7.3	(1.9)	11.6	(2.8)	24.6	(2.9)		
Black	4.6	(2.9)	11.7	(4.7)	11.7	(4.1)	24.8 ^{††}	(14.7)		
Other	/	()	5.8	(2.3)	8.1	(2.2)	/	()		
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	5.9 ^{††}	(9.7)	5.2	(5.0)	2.6	(1.9)	/	()		
No	12.7	(2.6)	7.5	(1.9)	12.4	(2.8)	24.5	(2.9)		
Education, years										
>12	25.3	(7.5)	20.0	(7.9)	19.3	(7.2)	44.6	(7.7)		
12	12.1	(4.0)	12.5	(4.0)	18.3	(5.8)	29.0	(4.6)		
>12	5.4	(2.7)	1.3	(1.0)	5.9	(2.5)	10.4	(3.3)		
Medicaid recipient										
No	6.4	(2.7)	4.1	(1.7)	10.6	(2.8)	12.0	(3.2)		
Yes	17.7	(4.1)	15.1	(4.4)	12.4	(4.4)	34.1	(4.2)		

Prevalence of Smoking After Pregnancy, 2000

By Selected Maternal Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years										
< 20	20.5	(6.1)	38.7	(8.3)	27.7	(7.3)	21.4	(6.3)	20.4	(4.1)
20–24	23.9	(4.7)	36.7	(5.4)	30.1	(5.5)	27.4	(5.1)	19.4	(5.6)
25–34	16.7	(3.5)	17.0	(3.0)	21.7	(4.6)	8.9	(2.1)	10.7	(3.2)
35 +	14.5	(8.4)	14.3	(5.1)	17.2	(9.0)	10.2	(4.3)	14.8	(6.8)
Race										
White	25.2	(3.2)	21.1	(3.4)	27.7	(3.5)	14.2	(1.9)	17.9	(3.1)
Black	7.5	(3.1)	19.2 ^{††}	(11.9)	14.9	(6.2)	28.5	(14.8)	4.3	(1.8)
Other	/	()	32.2	(3.4)	21.8 ^{††}	(23.6)	20.3	(12.6)	24.8 ^{††}	(19.4)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	/	()	14.6	(9.5)	6.1	(6.7)	7.7	(2.8)	3.3	(2.4)
No	20.0	(2.5)	24.7	(2.6)	26.2	(3.2)	17.9	(2.4)	18.9	(3.0)
Education, years										
>12	29.3	(6.1)	45.9	(8.1)	40.0	(7.3)	19.6	(4.7)	24.9	(6.1)
12	22.0	(4.4)	30.5	(4.0)	26.1	(5.0)	25.0	(4.5)	16.5	(4.3)
>12	13.0	(3.2)	10.8	(2.8)	16.1	(4.2)	7.6	(1.9)	9.4	(3.1)
Medicaid recipient										
No	13.6	(3.1)	16.3	(3.0)	14.5	(3.4)	10.8	(2.0)	10.1	(2.7)
Yes	25.7	(3.8)	33.9	(3.9)	36.7	(4.9)	23.3	(4.0)	22.0	(4.2)
Characteristic	New Mexico		New York [‡]		North Carolina		Ohio		Oklahoma	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years										
< 20	23.3	(5.3)	41.6	(13.2)	28.5	(7.9)	35.4	(8.8)	35.7	(9.6)
20–24	20.5	(3.9)	34.3	(8.3)	28.9	(5.4)	36.0	(6.6)	30.9	(6.3)
25–34	11.0	(2.4)	17.1	(3.6)	14.2	(3.0)	18.9	(3.8)	19.7	(4.3)
35 +	9.4	(4.8)	13.8	(5.4)	14.2	(6.2)	11.0	(5.8)	24.5	(10.4)
Race										
White	16.9	(2.1)	23.1	(3.3)	22.5	(3.0)	25.6	(3.4)	25.9	(3.7)
Black	/	()	18.0	(9.1)	12.2	(3.9)	19.4	(3.9)	19.0	(8.9)
Other	8.6	(4.2)	9.2 ^{††}	(12.1)	23.0 ^{††}	(15.2)	8.3 ^{††}	(13.4)	33.4	(10.7)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	11.9	(2.4)	8.0	(6.3)	6.9	(5.2)	/	()	7.6	(7.3)
No	20.3	(3.0)	23.7	(3.7)	21.7	(2.6)	23.9	(2.9)	27.2	(3.5)
Education, years										
>12	19.0	(4.0)	40.5	(10.6)	30.2	(6.0)	40.6	(8.8)	39.8	(8.1)
12	18.9	(3.4)	28.7	(5.7)	26.2	(4.7)	37.5	(5.6)	30.5	(5.8)
>12	10.4	(2.6)	13.4	(3.3)	10.2	(2.7)	11.0	(3.0)	15.2	(4.1)
Medicaid recipient										
No	8.2	(2.1)	16.8	(3.1)	10.8	(2.6)	16.3	(3.0)	14.4	(3.4)
Yes	22.3	(2.9)	35.8	(7.0)	29.3	(4.0)	43.0	(6.1)	39.1	(5.4)

† +/- 95% confidence interval.

{ Data do not include New York City.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Characteristic	Hawaii		Illinois		Louisiana		Maine		Nebraska	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years										
< 20	23.9	(5.4)	19.1	(5.5)	23.8	(5.4)	48.3	(11.5)	34.6	(7.9)
20–24	20.0	(3.3)	25.5	(4.5)	21.8	(3.7)	35.1	(6.6)	27.1	(5.0)
25–34	10.2	(1.9)	12.7	(2.2)	15.2	(2.8)	18.4	(3.5)	14.9	(2.7)
35 +	8.4	(2.9)	14.5	(4.3)	15.3	(6.2)	8.4	(4.8)	11.3	(5.2)
Race										
White	13.8	(3.2)	16.8	(2.0)	26.3	(2.9)	24.0	(2.9)	19.3	(2.4)
Black	10.2 ^{††}	(9.7)	17.7	(4.3)	8.9	(2.5)	/	()	19.2	(3.7)
Other	13.8	(1.6)	4.0	(5.5)	7.1 ^{††}	(9.1)	/	()	21.4	(3.0)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	15.7	(3.7)	5.7	(2.4)	7.0 ^{††}	(9.1)	/	()	7.3	(2.2)
No	13.4	(1.6)	19.8	(2.1)	18.9	(2.0)	24.0	(2.9)	20.5	(2.4)
Education, years										
>12	29.8	(6.3)	19.9	(4.3)	28.6	(5.1)	60.2	(10.2)	28.4	(5.7)
12	17.4	(2.4)	24.7	(3.7)	22.8	(3.5)	30.4	(5.0)	31.0	(4.9)
>12	7.3	(1.6)	10.2	(2.0)	9.4	(2.2)	9.4	(2.6)	11.4	(2.3)
Medicaid recipient										
No	9.4	(1.5)	12.0	(2.0)	13.1	(2.4)	12.2	(2.7)	12.8	(2.3)
Yes	24.3	(3.2)	23.3	(3.2)	24.0	(3.1)	42.6	(5.5)	31.2	(4.0)
	South Carolina		Utah		Washington		West Virginia			
Characteristic	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]		
Age, years										
< 20	26.6	(8.6)	17.6	(9.5)	37.8	(11.0)	46.0	(5.2)		
20–24	23.4	(6.1)	16.0	(4.5)	27.4	(6.9)	37.1	(5.9)		
25–34	12.2	(3.8)	4.9	(1.9)	10.4	(3.1)	22.6	(4.4)		
35 +	18.9	(9.3)	6.3	(4.8)	6.3	(4.7)	32.6	(12.2)		
Race										
White	24.3	(4.1)	9.4	(2.1)	16.4	(3.2)	31.8	(3.1)		
Black	7.6	(3.5)	15.8	(5.3)	17.2	(4.7)	29.9 ^{††}	(15.5)		
Other	/	()	9.7	(2.8)	13.8	(2.8)	/	()		
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	5.6 ^{††}	(9.6)	9.5	(5.8)	5.9	(2.8)	/	()		
No	19.1	(3.1)	9.4	(2.1)	17.3	(3.1)	31.3	(3.0)		
Education, years										
>12	35.8	(8.3)	25.3	(8.5)	30.5	(7.9)	54.5	(7.7)		
12	19.6	(4.9)	14.7	(4.1)	23.6	(6.2)	36.3	(4.8)		
>12	8.7	(3.4)	2.6	(1.4)	7.9	(2.8)	15.9	(3.9)		
Medicaid recipient										
No	11.7	(3.7)	5.7	(1.9)	13.9	(3.1)	17.3	(3.7)		
Yes	24.6	(4.6)	18.6	(4.7)	21.1	(5.1)	42.5	(4.3)		

Detailed Summaries

Hospitalizations for Pregnancy- Related Complications

PRAMS 2000 Surveillance Report

Prevalence of Pregnancy-Related Complications That Required a Hospital Stay of At Least 1 Day, 2000

By Selected Maternal Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years										
< 20	15.7	(5.4)	11.2	(5.2)	14.4	(5.4)	13.1	(5.3)	13.9	(3.2)
20–24	11.8	(3.0)	12.3	(3.1)	15.8	(4.3)	12.1	(3.2)	13.7	(4.1)
25–34	12.9	(2.8)	9.2	(2.1)	12.6	(3.4)	9.3	(2.0)	12.1	(3.0)
35 +	12.9	(7.1)	15.3	(5.3)	14.2	(8.8)	11.3	(3.9)	8.3	(4.0)
Race										
White	12.5	(2.3)	9.4	(2.1)	13.5	(2.5)	10.2	(1.5)	11.2	(2.4)
Black	13.5	(3.3)	15.5††	(9.1)	16.9	(6.6)	20.6	(11.0)	15.2	(3.1)
Other	/	()	13.9	(2.3)	5.0††	(4.2)	12.1	(9.3)	14.9††	(12.7)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	3.3††	(5.8)	11.4	(7.3)	8.4	(6.8)	8.0	(2.6)	10.6	(3.7)
No	13.4	(1.9)	11.0	(1.7)	14.3	(2.4)	11.8	(1.8)	12.8	(2.2)
Education, years										
>12	13.0	(3.9)	9.5	(3.7)	11.8	(4.5)	8.8	(3.2)	13.8	(4.1)
12	14.0	(3.4)	11.6	(2.5)	18.0	(4.3)	14.3	(3.5)	10.7	(2.9)
>12	12.4	(2.8)	10.5	(2.5)	11.3	(3.3)	9.7	(1.9)	12.6	(3.1)
Medicaid recipient										
No	12.4	(2.7)	8.5	(2.0)	11.8	(2.8)	11.7	(2.0)	11.1	(2.5)
Yes	13.7	(2.6)	14.1	(2.5)	16.4	(3.7)	8.7	(2.1)	13.9	(3.0)

Characteristic	New Mexico		New York [‡]		North Carolina		Ohio		Oklahoma	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years										
< 20	15.7	(4.1)	16.9	(9.1)	22.0	(7.0)	14.7	(5.6)	11.8	(5.7)
20–24	12.3	(3.0)	13.0	(5.4)	14.9	(3.9)	15.9	(4.6)	11.2	(3.6)
25–34	12.6	(2.4)	9.3	(2.4)	10.7	(2.3)	11.7	(2.9)	13.5	(3.4)
35 +	16.6	(5.8)	12.3	(4.8)	8.3	(3.9)	12.2	(5.6)	7.6	(5.3)
Race										
White	14.3	(1.8)	10.4	(2.1)	11.9	(2.1)	12.7	(2.4)	11.6	(2.4)
Black	/	()	21.5	(9.1)	17.5	(4.3)	16.0	(3.3)	9.8	(4.7)
Other	8.2	(3.4)	8.2††	(11.0)	5.5††	(3.0)	12.1††	(13.3)	18.1	(8.0)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	14.5	(2.4)	12.6	(7.1)	10.7	(5.9)	/	()	5.3	(4.7)
No	12.3	(2.2)	11.9	(2.5)	13.2	(2.0)	13.2	(2.1)	12.7	(2.3)
Education, years										
>12	11.4	(3.0)	14.6	(7.0)	16.2	(4.6)	15.0	(5.7)	9.8	(4.2)
12	15.4	(2.9)	11.3	(3.6)	11.6	(3.0)	13.1	(3.3)	13.6	(3.9)
>12	13.0	(2.7)	10.1	(2.5)	12.3	(2.6)	12.6	(3.0)	12.5	(3.3)
Medicaid recipient										
No	12.3	(2.3)	10.5	(2.3)	8.8	(2.0)	11.2	(2.3)	10.7	(2.7)
Yes	14.3	(2.3)	13.6	(4.5)	17.3	(3.1)	18.0	(4.3)	13.6	(3.4)

† +/- 95% confidence interval.

‡ Data do not include New York City.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Characteristic	Hawaii		Illinois		Louisiana		Maine		Nebraska	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years										
< 20	13.1	(3.8)	16.8	(5.1)	18.5	(4.8)	22.2	(9.3)	14.9	(5.6)
20–24	8.9	(2.2)	12.7	(3.2)	18.5	(3.5)	16.1	(4.8)	13.6	(3.6)
25–34	8.3	(1.8)	10.6	(1.9)	14.4	(2.6)	10.4	(2.5)	8.9	(2.1)
35 +	9.6	(3.2)	9.5	(3.3)	14.1	(5.5)	5.1	(2.4)	7.0	(3.8)
Race										
White	10.5	(2.9)	11.2	(1.6)	14.9	(2.2)	12.1	(2.0)	10.3	(1.8)
Black	17.3 ^{††}	(11.7)	14.6	(3.5)	18.6	(3.2)	/	()	14.0	(3.2)
Other	8.5	(1.3)	5.2	(5.3)	8.7 ^{††}	(10.1)	/	()	9.2	(2.2)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	10.4	(3.1)	10.7	(3.0)	13.8 ^{††}	(12.1)	/	()	11.8	(2.7)
No	9.0	(1.3)	11.9	(1.6)	16.4	(1.9)	12.3	(2.0)	10.7	(1.8)
Education, years										
>12	10.8	(3.7)	12.8	(3.4)	19.2	(4.4)	16.7	(7.5)	13.2	(3.9)
12	9.2	(1.8)	13.8	(2.8)	18.0	(3.1)	14.6	(3.7)	12.8	(3.5)
>12	8.8	(1.8)	10.0	(1.8)	13.2	(2.5)	9.4	(2.2)	8.6	(2.0)
Medicaid recipient										
No	8.7	(1.5)	10.3	(1.7)	12.9	(2.3)	8.7	(2.0)	7.5	(1.8)
Yes	10.3	(2.1)	13.7	(2.4)	19.5	(2.8)	17.9	(4.0)	15.5	(3.1)
	South Carolina		Utah		Washington		West Virginia			
Characteristic	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†		
Age, years										
< 20	14.8	(6.5)	8.0	(6.8)	12.1	(7.2)	21.8	(4.1)		
20–24	17.1	(5.1)	9.9	(3.3)	13.4	(5.1)	16.2	(4.1)		
25–34	14.1	(3.7)	8.8	(2.3)	10.3	(2.9)	12.4	(3.1)		
35 +	11.7	(6.6)	5.8	(4.3)	11.5	(6.1)	13.0	(7.2)		
Race										
White	13.0	(3.0)	8.8	(1.8)	10.9	(2.6)	14.6	(2.1)		
Black	18.9	(5.0)	8.7	(3.6)	12.4	(3.9)	23.7 ^{††}	(13.7)		
Other	/	()	8.8	(2.5)	9.3	(2.5)	/	()		
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	6.8 ^{††}	(9.3)	6.8	(5.1)	12.2	(4.0)	/	()		
No	15.0	(2.6)	9.0	(1.8)	10.6	(2.5)	15.1	(2.1)		
Education, years										
>12	13.9	(5.5)	10.3	(5.5)	10.2	(4.4)	14.1	(4.2)		
12	17.3	(4.5)	8.2	(2.9)	12.9	(4.8)	17.1	(3.5)		
>12	13.0	(3.7)	8.9	(2.3)	9.9	(2.9)	13.7	(3.4)		
Medicaid recipient										
No	12.1	(3.4)	7.7	(1.9)	8.7	(2.5)	14.1	(3.2)		
Yes	17.2	(3.8)	11.4	(3.6)	17.2	(4.6)	15.9	(2.8)		

Detailed Summaries

Infant Health

PRAMS 2000 Surveillance Report

Prevalence of Breastfeeding Initiation, 2000

By Selected Maternal Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years										
< 20	29.4	(7.2)	83.4	(6.0)	53.3	(8.4)	79.4	(6.9)	62.7	(4.9)
20–24	46.7	(5.5)	87.4	(3.9)	54.8	(6.0)	81.2	(4.4)	77.1	(5.3)
25–34	68.0	(4.4)	89.9	(2.4)	65.5	(5.2)	87.8	(2.6)	80.5	(3.9)
35 +	71.4	(11.4)	92.5	(4.0)	66.3	(14.1)	89.8	(4.2)	79.4	(7.7)
Race										
White	63.1	(3.7)	92.3	(2.2)	65.5	(3.7)	86.4	(2.0)	81.5	(3.1)
Black	37.8	(5.7)	83.6 ^{††}	(11.2)	36.5	(8.8)	67.9	(15.7)	62.7	(4.7)
Other	/	()	81.9	(3.2)	79.7 ^{††}	(18.4)	82.8	(11.6)	82.0 ^{††}	(13.9)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	/‡	()	93.9	(5.3)	79.6	(12.2)	81.6	(4.5)	88.1	(4.1)
No	54.6	(3.1)	88.7	(1.9)	58.9	(3.6)	87.1	(2.1)	73.2	(3.2)
Education, years										
>12	34.7	(6.7)	81.6	(5.9)	52.6	(7.4)	79.0	(5.5)	66.1	(6.0)
12	45.6	(5.4)	86.4	(3.1)	52.9	(5.7)	77.0	(4.5)	74.2	(4.8)
>12	72.4	(4.4)	93.8	(2.2)	71.2	(5.3)	92.7	(1.9)	84.2	(3.6)
Medicaid recipient										
No	71.2	(4.2)	89.2	(2.5)	68.5	(4.7)	89.0	(2.1)	83.8	(3.2)
Yes	38.2	(4.3)	88.4	(2.6)	51.0	(5.0)	78.4	(4.2)	67.1	(4.4)

Characteristic	New Mexico		New York [†]		North Carolina		Ohio		Oklahoma	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years										
< 20	76.1	(5.3)	80.8	(9.7)	47.4	(8.9)	55.1	(9.0)	61.5	(10.0)
20–24	75.9	(4.2)	68.6	(8.1)	53.7	(6.0)	55.9	(6.8)	63.2	(6.6)
25–34	84.1	(2.9)	66.8	(4.5)	70.5	(4.0)	67.4	(4.5)	71.4	(4.8)
35 +	83.7	(6.3)	71.7	(7.2)	71.7	(8.3)	67.9	(8.9)	78.2	(10.0)
Race										
White	80.5	(2.3)	67.8	(3.6)	69.7	(3.3)	63.7	(3.8)	72.3	(3.7)
Black	/‡	()	73.9	(10.6)	44.0	(6.4)	58.4	(5.2)	47.8	(11.6)
Other	77.8	(6.0)	94.2 ^{††}	(9.4)	52.0 ^{††}	(18.1)	/	()	54.7	(11.2)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	78.0	(3.1)	87.2	(7.8)	85.1	(7.4)	/	()	69.8	(12.8)
No	82.0	(2.9)	67.9	(4.0)	60.5	(3.2)	62.8	(3.3)	68.2	(3.6)
Education, years										
>12	75.6	(4.5)	72.6	(9.3)	51.9	(6.7)	44.8	(9.0)	54.5	(8.4)
12	72.7	(3.9)	55.3	(6.5)	50.7	(5.5)	50.5	(5.8)	63.5	(6.1)
>12	90.2	(2.5)	76.0	(4.0)	77.7	(3.8)	76.3	(4.0)	77.0	(4.6)
Medicaid recipient										
No	86.1	(2.7)	68.4	(3.8)	74.8	(3.7)	69.6	(3.7)	75.3	(4.2)
Yes	75.2	(3.1)	72.0	(6.4)	51.5	(4.5)	47.7	(6.2)	59.3	(5.5)

† +/- 95% confidence interval.

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Characteristic	Hawaii		Illinois		Louisiana		Maine		Nebraska	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years										
< 20	89.1	(4.0)	53.9	(7.2)	31.0	(6.1)	72.5	(10.4)	53.7	(8.0)
20–24	87.7	(2.8)	61.0	(5.1)	35.7	(4.5)	65.9	(6.6)	68.6	(5.1)
25–34	90.1	(2.0)	74.1	(2.9)	55.3	(3.8)	78.6	(3.8)	76.1	(3.1)
35 +	89.5	(3.8)	75.1	(5.4)	66.0	(8.3)	83.4	(6.5)	75.1	(7.0)
Race										
White	89.7	(2.9)	72.5	(2.4)	58.1	(3.2)	76.2	(2.9)	73.0	(2.6)
Black	81.7 ^{††}	(11.4)	50.1	(5.8)	28.6	(4.0)	/	()	51.1	(4.8)
Other	89.5	(1.6)	90.2	(8.1)	64.8 ^{††}	(18.6)	/	()	72.0	(3.8)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	88.0	(3.6)	77.4	(4.4)	91.5 ^{††}	(11.0)	/	()	81.1	(3.3)
No	89.5	(1.5)	66.5	(2.6)	45.1	(2.6)	75.6	(2.9)	70.7	(2.7)
Education, years										
>12	83.2	(5.4)	59.7	(5.4)	21.7	(4.8)	56.5	(10.5)	65.1	(5.6)
12	86.3	(2.3)	56.5	(4.4)	39.6	(4.1)	68.0	(5.2)	59.8	(5.1)
>12	93.5	(1.7)	80.1	(2.6)	66.2	(3.8)	85.9	(3.1)	79.4	(2.9)
Medicaid recipient										
No	90.7	(1.6)	76.3	(2.6)	61.8	(3.5)	82.3	(3.2)	77.0	(2.9)
Yes	86.0	(2.7)	58.0	(3.9)	31.4	(3.4)	64.8	(5.4)	62.7	(4.1)
Characteristic	South Carolina		Utah		Washington		West Virginia			
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†		
Age, years										
< 20	33.3	(9.4)	79.0	(11.2)	80.4	(8.8)	49.0	(5.3)		
20–24	44.8	(7.5)	87.3	(4.0)	84.3	(5.6)	45.8	(6.1)		
25–34	63.3	(6.0)	89.3	(2.8)	89.4	(3.0)	60.2	(5.1)		
35 +	62.4	(12.0)	87.5	(7.9)	95.2	(3.7)	56.4	(13.0)		
Race										
White	63.9	(4.7)	87.8	(2.3)	88.7	(2.7)	54.0	(3.4)		
Black	28.8	(6.6)	85.8	(5.4)	80.9	(5.0)	37.9 ^{††}	(16.2)		
Other	/	()	82.2	(3.8)	88.7	(2.9)	/	()		
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	67.3 ^{††}	(20.0)	80.4	(8.0)	88.8	(3.9)	/	()		
No	51.9	(4.2)	88.7	(2.3)	88.9	(2.5)	53.8	(3.3)		
Education, years										
>12	34.9	(8.4)	70.6	(9.4)	83.4	(5.7)	32.7	(6.9)		
12	42.6	(6.5)	81.7	(4.7)	83.7	(5.4)	48.4	(5.1)		
>12	71.5	(5.8)	95.1	(1.8)	92.3	(2.7)	68.5	(5.0)		
Medicaid recipient										
No	68.8	(5.5)	89.8	(2.4)	89.5	(2.7)	63.5	(4.9)		
Yes	38.4	(5.4)	82.6	(4.7)	85.7	(4.1)	45.8	(4.4)		

Prevalence of Breastfeeding at 4 Weeks After Delivery, 2000

By Selected Maternal Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years										
< 20	19.1	(6.6)	67.4	(8.1)	28.9	(7.9)	61.6	(8.4)	41.2	(5.1)
20–24	28.2	(5.0)	75.2	(5.0)	37.1	(6.0)	68.5	(5.4)	57.1	(6.7)
25–34	53.2	(4.8)	81.5	(3.3)	52.5	(5.5)	79.2	(3.3)	68.3	(4.8)
35 +	57.4	(13.1)	87.0	(5.2)	61.1	(14.2)	82.4	(5.6)	69.6	(8.9)
Race										
White	48.7	(3.9)	83.7	(3.1)	48.5	(4.0)	76.4	(2.5)	65.4	(4.0)
Black	20.1	(4.7)	72.0††	(13.6)	26.5	(8.5)	50.2	(16.7)	50.1	(4.9)
Other	/	()	69.3	(3.8)	60.4††	(25.9)	64.3	(15.2)	74.0††	(16.9)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	/‡	()	81.2‡	(11.0)	70.2	(13.5)	66.6	(5.7)	69.7	(6.3)
No	39.0	(3.0)	79.3	(2.5)	42.8	(3.7)	78.3	(2.6)	59.3	(3.7)
Education, years										
>12	20.5	(6.0)	64.7	(7.7)	34.0	(7.3)	67.9	(6.4)	46.1	(7.0)
12	28.3	(4.9)	76.6	(3.7)	37.8	(5.8)	62.9	(5.3)	55.9	(5.7)
>12	57.7	(4.9)	86.0	(3.3)	56.3	(5.7)	84.8	(2.7)	73.1	(4.5)
Medicaid recipient										
No	54.6	(4.7)	79.5	(3.4)	53.5	(5.1)	80.5	(2.7)	69.6	(4.1)
Yes	24.1	(3.9)	78.3	(3.4)	34.2	(4.9)	63.5	(5.1)	50.3	(5.0)
Characteristic	New Mexico		New York [†]		North Carolina		Ohio		Oklahoma	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years										
< 20	56.1	(6.1)	46.2	(13.4)	28.7	(8.1)	33.8	(8.8)	40.0	(10.1)
20–24	61.7	(4.7)	54.1	(8.8)	38.3	(5.9)	40.6	(6.8)	47.1	(6.7)
25–34	72.1	(3.6)	56.9	(4.8)	60.2	(4.3)	58.1	(4.8)	60.0	(5.1)
35 +	76.5	(7.2)	67.3	(7.5)	61.6	(8.9)	60.8	(9.3)	72.2	(10.8)
Race										
White	67.2	(2.7)	56.8	(3.8)	56.1	(3.6)	51.7	(3.9)	59.0	(4.1)
Black	/‡	()	50.0	(12.3)	32.7	(6.0)	44.5	(5.5)	35.8	(11.2)
Other	62.3	(7.1)	88.0††	(14.4)	46.8††	(18.0)	/	()	36.0	(10.6)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	62.5	(3.7)	76.0	(10.2)	72.5	(9.3)	/	()	55.8	(13.7)
No	70.1	(3.4)	55.5	(4.3)	47.8	(3.2)	51.0	(3.4)	54.5	(3.8)
Education, years										
>12	57.9	(5.3)	54.9	(10.9)	36.5	(6.5)	28.8	(8.4)	33.4	(7.9)
12	59.9	(4.3)	42.7	(6.5)	38.2	(5.3)	37.9	(5.6)	52.3	(6.3)
>12	78.9	(3.4)	66.2	(4.4)	66.2	(4.3)	65.7	(4.5)	65.0	(5.2)
Medicaid recipient										
No	75.1	(3.4)	57.5	(4.1)	63.6	(4.1)	58.2	(4.0)	63.9	(4.6)
Yes	59.4	(3.5)	57.0	(7.3)	37.1	(4.3)	33.7	(6.0)	42.8	(5.6)

† +/- 95% confidence interval.

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Characteristic	Hawaii		Illinois		Louisiana		Maine		Nebraska	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years										
< 20	66.3	(5.7)	31.7	(6.8)	20.2	(5.4)	44.2	(11.7)	36.2	(7.6)
20–24	72.9	(3.9)	46.2	(5.2)	26.3	(4.1)	49.1	(6.9)	50.8	(5.4)
25–34	80.4	(2.7)	62.6	(3.2)	45.3	(3.9)	68.4	(4.2)	66.0	(3.4)
35 +	83.6	(4.5)	67.6	(5.9)	54.3‡	(8.8)	75.8	(7.6)	66.9	(7.6)
Race										
White	79.4	(4.0)	59.9	(2.7)	45.4	(3.2)	63.1	(3.3)	60.6	(2.9)
Black	69.1††	(14.5)	35.0	(5.6)	22.3	(3.7)	/	()	37.2	(4.7)
Other	77.3	(2.2)	81.3††	(10.7)	57.7††	(19.3)	/	()	60.4	(4.4)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	72.6	(4.9)	61.3	(5.0)	77.9††	(15.9)	/	()	66.8	(4.0)
No	78.3	(2.1)	54.5	(2.7)	35.1	(2.5)	62.5	(3.3)	58.4	(2.9)
Education, years										
>12	63.4	(6.8)	46.1	(5.5)	14.5	(4.2)	35.2	(10.1)	48.7	(5.7)
12	71.3	(3.1)	41.4	(4.4)	27.6	(3.8)	50.1	(5.6)	46.4	(5.2)
>12	86.1	(2.4)	68.8	(3.1)	55.8	(4.0)	78.6	(3.7)	68.5	(3.4)
Medicaid recipient										
No	81.1	(2.2)	65.8	(2.9)	50.5	(3.6)	72.6	(3.7)	66.1	(3.2)
Yes	68.7	(3.7)	41.5	(3.9)	22.6	(3.1)	46.2	(5.6)	47.2	(4.2)
Characteristic	South Carolina		Utah		Washington		West Virginia			
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†		
Age, years										
< 20	15.4	(7.0)	56.7	(13.1)	56.6	(11.0)	29.5	(4.9)		
20–24	29.7	(6.8)	78.1	(4.9)	74.3	(6.6)	28.3	(5.4)		
25–34	52.4	(6.2)	82.4	(3.4)	81.0	(3.7)	48.5	(5.2)		
35 +	48.1	(12.2)	80.5	(9.2)	83.6	(7.0)	43.3	(12.8)		
Race										
White	47.9	(4.9)	79.1	(2.9)	78.8	(3.4)	39.3	(3.3)		
Black	19.1	(5.6)	76.4	(6.5)	65.1	(6.0)	18.7††	(12.7)		
Other	/‡	()	69.8	(4.6)	73.5	(4.0)	/	()		
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	59.5††	(21.5)	64.3	(9.8)	77.1	(5.1)	/	()		
No	38.0	(4.0)	80.9	(2.8)	78.2	(3.3)	38.8	(3.3)		
Education, years										
>12	18.5	(6.8)	52.6	(10.3)	69.8	(7.3)	18.1	(5.5)		
12	28.1	(5.9)	71.5	(5.5)	69.5	(6.7)	32.9	(4.8)		
>12	59.8	(6.3)	89.2	(2.6)	84.1	(3.6)	53.8	(5.4)		
Medicaid recipient										
No	55.5	(5.9)	82.3	(3.0)	79.6	(3.5)	50.2	(5.1)		
Yes	24.5	(4.7)	70.6	(5.8)	73.0	(5.3)	29.6	(4.0)		

Prevalence of Infant Sleeping Position on Back, 2000

By Selected Maternal Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years										
< 20	35.5	(7.7)	64.5	(8.6)	43.8	(8.5)	61.6‡	(8.7)	41.1‡	(5.4)
20–24	50.7	(5.7)	64.7	(5.6)	48.4	(6.1)	62.6	(5.9)	46.2	(7.1)
25–34	56.3	(4.9)	68.7	(4.1)	49.0	(5.6)	70.5	(3.6)	57.4	(5.2)
35 +	58.9	(12.7)	66.2‡	(8.2)	50.2	(14.4)	70.3	(7.2)	57.8	(9.6)
Race										
White	56.7	(3.9)	68.0	(3.9)	52.3	(4.0)	68.6	(2.8)	56.2	(4.2)
Black	38.0	(5.8)	51.8††	(15.9)	26.4	(7.4)	51.3‡	(17.3)	37.0‡	(5.1)
Other	/	()	66.1	(3.9)	/‡	()	59.6	(15.7)	75.1††	(17.6)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	/	()	67.8‡	(13.4)	59.1‡	(14.5)	59.1‡	(6.2)	41.9‡	(7.1)
No	51.1	(3.3)	66.8	(3.0)	47.1	(3.7)	70.9	(2.9)	56.3	(3.9)
Education, years										
>12	48.9	(7.2)	63.2‡	(8.3)	40.9	(7.3)	53.3‡	(7.4)	44.9‡	(7.4)
12	49.1	(5.5)	65.9	(4.4)	49.1	(5.8)	62.6	(5.4)	49.0	(6.0)
>12	54.2	(5.0)	69.2	(4.4)	50.9	(5.8)	76.5	(3.1)	57.9	(5.1)
Medicaid recipient										
No	57.7	(4.7)	67.1	(4.0)	55.6	(5.1)	72.7	(3.0)	56.3	(4.6)
Yes	44.5	(4.5)	66.4	(4.2)	39.7	(4.8)	56.5‡	(5.5)	46.6	(5.3)

Characteristic	New Mexico		New York†		North Carolina		Ohio		Oklahoma	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years										
< 20	64.8	(6.1)	63.8	(13.1)	45.0‡	(9.7)	59.3	(9.1)	47.3	(10.4)
20–24	57.8	(4.9)	52.8‡	(9.2)	54.9	(6.2)	64.3	(6.6)	53.6	(6.8)
25–34	66.8	(3.9)	68.1	(4.5)	59.4	(4.4)	69.9	(4.4)	57.5	(5.2)
35 +	69.3	(7.8)	72.4	(7.2)	60.0	(9.2)	64.5	(9.1)	67.3‡	(11.3)
Race										
White	62.0	(2.8)	66.9	(3.7)	59.4	(3.7)	69.6	(3.6)	58.5	(4.1)
Black	/‡	()	49.5‡	(12.8)	46.4‡	(6.8)	47.3‡	(5.8)	36.2	(11.4)
Other	79.1	(5.9)	80.3††	(14.8)	62.6††	(18.4)	/‡	()	54.0	(11.3)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	57.6‡	(3.9)	44.2‡	(13.4)	55.8‡	(11.4)	/	()	57.4‡	(14.6)
No	69.7	(3.4)	67.8	(4.0)	56.6	(3.3)	66.7	(3.2)	56.0	(3.8)
Education, years										
>12	57.0‡	(5.5)	58.2‡	(11.4)	48.5‡	(7.3)	58.4	(9.2)	49.3‡	(8.8)
12	64.9	(4.3)	56.7	(6.5)	56.0	(5.6)	62.0	(5.7)	56.5	(6.3)
>12	68.7	(4.0)	73.0	(4.2)	60.7	(4.5)	71.6	(4.2)	57.4	(5.3)
Medicaid recipient										
No	67.1	(3.7)	70.6	(3.8)	59.4	(4.3)	68.2	(3.7)	58.5	(4.7)
Yes	61.0	(3.6)	51.8‡	(7.8)	53.4‡	(4.8)	62.4	(6.1)	52.3	(5.7)

† +/- 95% confidence interval.

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Characteristic	Hawaii		Illinois		Louisiana		Maine		Nebraska	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years										
< 20	54.5	(6.4)	61.1 [‡]	(7.4)	30.8 [‡]	(6.3)	68.8	(11.4)	62.4	(7.9)
20–24	62.9	(4.2)	59.8	(5.2)	38.3 [‡]	(4.7)	68.1	(6.7)	65.1	(5.4)
25–34	67.3	(3.2)	66.0	(3.2)	46.0	(3.9)	75.2	(3.9)	66.7	(3.5)
35 +	75.4 [‡]	(4.8)	66.5	(5.9)	49.9 [‡]	(8.9)	72.7	(8.0)	67.4	(7.7)
Race										
White	70.6	(4.3)	67.5	(2.6)	47.8	(3.3)	72.8	(3.1)	67.1	(2.8)
Black	65.9 ^{††}	(15.2)	49.4 [‡]	(6.1)	31.8 [‡]	(4.3)	/	()	41.5 [‡]	(5.1)
Other	64.8	(2.5)	61.2	(13.0)	53.1 ^{†††}	(20.6)	/	()	69.7 [‡]	(4.8)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	62.7 [‡]	(5.4)	63.9 [‡]	(5.3)	55.9 ^{††}	(18.8)	/	()	64.4 [‡]	(4.3)
No	66.8	(2.3)	64.2	(2.6)	41.2	(2.6)	72.7	(3.0)	66.0	(2.9)
Education, years										
>12	57.5	(7.1)	59.1 [‡]	(5.7)	32.5 [‡]	(5.7)	67.7	(10.2)	64.4 [‡]	(5.7)
12	59.7 [‡]	(3.5)	60.1	(4.5)	40.6 [‡]	(4.3)	73.6	(5.0)	59.6	(5.3)
>12	73.2	(2.9)	68.7	(3.1)	47.4	(4.0)	73.6	(4.0)	69.2	(3.4)
Medicaid recipient										
No	70.0	(2.5)	68.3	(2.8)	47.7	(3.6)	74.2	(3.7)	68.9	(3.2)
Yes	56.6 [‡]	(4.0)	57.7 [‡]	(4.0)	35.3 [‡]	(3.7)	70.0	(5.3)	60.4 [‡]	(4.3)
Characteristic	South Carolina		Utah		Washington		West Virginia			
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years										
< 20	53.1	(10.3)	80.2 [‡]	(12.0)	72.7	(10.4)	52.5	(5.3)		
20–24	52.0 [‡]	(7.8)	76.1	(5.3)	68.0	(7.3)	51.4	(6.2)		
25–34	60.5 [‡]	(6.2)	73.3	(4.1)	79.0	(3.9)	59.0	(5.1)		
35 +	69.0 [‡]	(11.7)	76.3	(9.1)	75.1	(8.2)	61.7	(12.7)		
Race										
White	62.3	(4.9)	75.5	(3.1)	75.8	(3.6)	55.8	(3.4)		
Black	48.1 [‡]	(7.8)	63.5 [‡]	(7.8)	61.5 [‡]	(6.8)	49.1 ^{††}	(17.0)		
Other	/‡	()	66.2 [‡]	(4.8)	74.0	(4.2)	/	()		
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	52.6 ^{†††}	(22.6)	67.0 [‡]	(10.2)	65.2 [‡]	(6.2)	/	()		
No	57.6 [‡]	(4.2)	76.2	(3.0)	76.6	(3.5)	55.6	(3.4)		
Education, years										
>12	41.8 [‡]	(9.1)	72.6 [‡]	(10.0)	66.7 [‡]	(7.5)	48.7	(7.8)		
12	54.5 [‡]	(6.8)	75.0	(5.4)	77.1	(6.0)	52.2	(5.1)		
>12	69.0	(6.0)	75.5	(3.8)	77.5	(4.3)	62.6	(5.2)		
Medicaid recipient										
No	67.5	(5.6)	75.9	(3.4)	77.2	(3.7)	61.1	(5.0)		
Yes	48.5 [‡]	(5.8)	72.4 [‡]	(5.9)	71.4 [‡]	(5.6)	51.5	(4.5)		

Prevalence of Infant Sleeping Position on Stomach, 2000

By Selected Maternal Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years										
< 20	23.9	(7.2)	9.9	(4.9)	25.0	(7.3)	9.6‡	(5.6)	27.1‡	(4.8)
20–24	22.0	(4.7)	14.0	(4.1)	24.4	(5.5)	6.3	(2.7)	19.1	(5.1)
25–34	19.2	(3.9)	12.8	(3.0)	22.4	(4.8)	8.4	(2.1)	17.7	(4.0)
35 +	14.6	(9.0)	7.4‡	(4.3)	24.9	(12.9)	8.3	(4.3)	21.4	(8.1)
Race										
White	19.4	(3.1)	11.3	(2.6)	19.9	(3.1)	7.8	(1.5)	17.0	(3.2)
Black	23.6	(5.1)	29.1††	(14.8)	42.2	(9.1)	14.0‡	(11.8)	30.6‡	(4.8)
Other	/	()	12.0	(2.6)	/‡	()	9.9	(10.3)	6.9††	(11.3)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	/	()	9.3‡	(8.8)	6.3‡	(7.0)	3.3‡	(2.2)	20.1‡	(5.5)
No	20.3	(2.7)	12.5	(2.1)	24.8	(3.3)	9.9	(1.9)	19.5	(3.0)
Education, years										
>12	19.2	(5.4)	11.8‡	(5.4)	21.7	(6.6)	5.9‡	(3.3)	19.8‡	(5.3)
12	22.2	(4.6)	13.0	(3.1)	24.4	(5.1)	9.5	(3.3)	23.8	(5.0)
>12	19.9	(4.1)	11.4	(3.1)	24.0	(5.1)	8.1	(2.0)	16.7	(3.8)
Medicaid recipient										
No	20.5	(3.9)	11.6	(2.7)	19.3	(4.0)	8.1	(1.8)	19.0	(3.6)
Yes	20.5	(3.6)	13.2	(3.0)	28.4	(4.8)	8.0‡	(3.0)	20.7	(3.9)
Characteristic	New Mexico		New York†		North Carolina		Ohio		Oklahoma	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years										
< 20	4.7	(2.8)	15.3	(9.6)	17.6‡	(7.3)	18.5	(6.7)	17.1	(7.8)
20–24	9.3	(2.8)	16.3‡	(6.6)	15.3	(4.4)	15.6	(4.7)	22.3	(5.8)
25–34	6.7	(2.0)	13.0	(3.2)	14.9	(3.2)	12.8	(3.2)	18.4	(4.0)
35 +	10.1	(5.3)	9.3	(4.6)	15.5	(6.9)	15.4	(6.6)	9.8‡	(6.3)
Race										
White	8.0	(1.6)	12.6	(2.5)	14.0	(2.6)	13.1	(2.6)	18.5	(3.2)
Black	/‡	()	22.0‡	(10.8)	21.2‡	(5.5)	25.5‡	(4.7)	24.4	(10.2)
Other	1.1	(1.3)	4.3††	(7.2)	6.0††	(9.2)	/‡	()	15.9	(8.3)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	5.1‡	(1.7)	15.1‡	(8.9)	0.1‡	(0.1)	/	()	12.4‡	(9.4)
No	9.8	(2.2)	11.8	(2.7)	16.9	(2.5)	14.6	(2.3)	19.1	(3.0)
Education, years										
>12	4.9‡	(2.4)	16.1‡	(8.3)	12.1‡	(4.8)	16.7	(6.5)	20.2‡	(7.2)
12	7.5	(2.5)	17.7	(5.0)	15.6	(4.1)	17.0	(4.2)	17.2	(4.7)
>12	9.6	(2.5)	10.0	(2.7)	16.8	(3.4)	12.5	(3.0)	20.1	(4.3)
Medicaid recipient										
No	8.1	(2.1)	11.0	(2.5)	16.5	(3.2)	13.8	(2.7)	18.6	(3.7)
Yes	7.0	(1.9)	19.3‡	(6.0)	14.2‡	(3.3)	16.5	(4.3)	18.9	(4.5)

† +/- 95% confidence interval.

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Characteristic	Hawaii		Illinois		Louisiana		Maine		Nebraska	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years										
< 20	21.2	(4.9)	16.0 [‡]	(5.5)	36.0 [‡]	(6.8)	15.4	(8.9)	7.7	(3.9)
20–24	15.3	(2.9)	14.3	(3.7)	30.3 [‡]	(4.6)	10.8	(4.5)	10.8	(3.5)
25–34	14.6	(2.3)	10.7	(2.1)	29.0	(3.6)	10.3	(2.8)	12.5	(2.5)
35 +	8.7 [‡]	(2.7)	12.6	(4.2)	29.6 [‡]	(8.0)	10.2	(5.5)	9.3	(4.7)
Race										
White	13.7	(3.2)	10.4	(1.6)	26.2	(2.9)	10.9	(2.2)	10.6	(1.9)
Black	16.8 ^{††}	(12.7)	23.6 [‡]	(5.1)	37.5 [‡]	(4.5)	/	()	26.0 [‡]	(4.6)
Other	14.6	(1.7)	0.5	(0.9)	18.3 ^{†††}	(16.1)	/	()	8.9 [‡]	(4.1)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	15.2 [‡]	(3.8)	4.4 [‡]	(2.2)	18.4 ^{††}	(16.0)	/	()	4.8 [‡]	(1.9)
No	14.3	(1.6)	14.6	(1.9)	30.9	(2.5)	10.7	(2.1)	12.2	(2.0)
Education, years										
>12	15.3	(4.6)	10.0 [‡]	(3.3)	31.6 [‡]	(5.8)	10.7	(6.8)	6.7 [‡]	(3.2)
12	17.4 [‡]	(2.5)	14.9	(3.3)	32.1 [‡]	(4.2)	11.7	(3.7)	15.4	(4.0)
>12	11.9	(2.0)	11.8	(2.2)	28.9	(3.6)	10.3	(2.8)	10.5	(2.2)
Medicaid recipient										
No	12.8	(1.7)	11.5	(1.9)	28.1	(3.3)	10.1	(2.6)	12.8	(2.3)
Yes	18.6 [‡]	(2.9)	13.8 [‡]	(2.8)	33.1 [‡]	(3.7)	12.1	(3.7)	8.2 [‡]	(2.4)
Characteristic	South Carolina		Utah		Washington		West Virginia			
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†		
Age, years										
< 20	26.4	(9.2)	1.6 [‡]	(3.0)	4.2	(4.3)	11.7	(3.4)		
20–24	20.5 [‡]	(6.3)	7.6	(3.2)	9.6	(4.5)	15.4	(4.5)		
25–34	18.2 [‡]	(4.9)	9.1	(2.7)	5.3	(2.1)	13.1	(3.5)		
35 +	13.6 [‡]	(8.4)	6.3	(4.9)	11.5	(6.4)	11.6	(8.4)		
Race										
White	17.6	(3.8)	7.7	(1.9)	6.8	(2.2)	13.5	(2.4)		
Black	25.1 [‡]	(6.7)	17.4 [‡]	(6.2)	14.1 [‡]	(4.6)	16.3 ^{††}	(12.0)		
Other	/‡	()	8.6 [‡]	(2.9)	8.2	(2.7)	/	()		
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	17.2 ^{†††}	(17.4)	1.5 [‡]	(2.0)	4.1 [‡]	(2.6)	/	()		
No	20.0 [‡]	(3.4)	8.8	(2.0)	7.6	(2.1)	13.6	(2.4)		
Education, years										
>12	30.6 [‡]	(8.6)	1.9 [‡]	(2.4)	5.0 [‡]	(4.1)	13.0	(5.4)		
12	19.7 [‡]	(5.4)	7.6	(3.0)	6.0	(3.2)	13.9	(3.6)		
>12	14.1	(4.5)	9.2	(2.6)	7.5	(2.6)	13.6	(3.8)		
Medicaid recipient										
No	15.4	(4.3)	8.9	(2.3)	7.6	(2.3)	13.5	(3.5)		
Yes	23.9 [‡]	(5.0)	5.1 [‡]	(2.6)	5.5 [‡]	(2.7)	13.6	(3.1)		

Prevalence of Checkups Within 1 Week of Hospital Discharge for Infants Discharged Within 48 Hours, 2000

By Selected Maternal Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years										
< 20	75.1	(9.6)	62.4	(11.1)	64.6	(9.8)	87.7	(6.5)	77.5	(5.9)
20–24	63.1	(7.1)	69.2	(6.1)	66.5	(7.0)	87.5	(4.3)	72.6	(8.0)
25–34	64.0	(6.2)	78.2	(4.1)	65.2	(6.5)	88.8	(2.9)	78.8	(5.5)
35 +	70.9 ^{††}	(16.4)	76.5	(8.3)	63.9 ^{††}	(17.9)	90.2	(6.3)	85.8	(8.9)
Race										
White	65.4	(4.8)	81.1	(3.9)	65.2	(4.6)	88.4	(2.2)	78.1	(4.5)
Black	67.1	(7.9)	/	()	69.8	(10.7)	92.2 ^{††}	(11.7)	76.9	(6.1)
Other	/	()	58.4	(4.7)	/	()	88.7 ^{††}	(10.6)	/	()
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	/	()	83.8 ^{††}	(12.8)	72.1 ^{††}	(16.7)	81.5	(5.8)	66.8	(9.5)
No	64.9	(4.2)	73.8	(3.2)	65.1	(4.4)	91.1	(2.0)	81.0	(3.8)
Education, years										
>12	72.3	(8.8)	69.2	(9.1)	64.6	(8.8)	83.2	(6.5)	72.1	(8.9)
12	66.4	(7.0)	69.1	(4.8)	65.3	(6.9)	86.1	(4.4)	75.8	(6.5)
>12	62.6	(6.1)	80.3	(4.6)	65.6	(6.7)	91.6	(2.3)	81.3	(5.2)
Medicaid recipient										
No	61.2	(6.0)	73.1	(4.4)	65.0	(5.9)	90.1	(2.3)	81.5	(4.5)
Yes	71.1	(5.5)	74.9	(4.1)	65.9	(6.0)	85.4	(4.5)	71.4	(6.4)
Characteristic	New Mexico		New York [‡]		North Carolina		Ohio		Oklahoma	
	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†	%	CI†
Age, years										
< 20	85.3	(5.4)	81.4 ^{††}	(13.7)	75.8	(9.7)	80.9	(9.5)	67.2	(12.4)
20–24	82.9	(4.3)	74.1	(9.6)	77.1	(6.4)	75.1	(7.8)	64.7	(8.1)
25–34	85.4	(3.4)	78.8	(5.0)	82.3	(4.0)	81.5	(4.6)	68.0	(6.2)
35 +	89.6	(6.9)	83.5	(7.4)	78.5	(10.2)	66.4	(11.7)	70.2	(15.1)
Race										
White	85.3	(2.5)	78.9	(4.0)	80.1	(3.5)	78.7	(4.0)	69.1	(4.8)
Black	/‡	()	79.2 ^{††}	(13.7)	78.0	(6.8)	77.9	(6.0)	60.6	(15.8)
Other	81.7	(6.6)	/	()	/	()	/	()	58.1	(13.9)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	85.1	(3.3)	92.5 ^{††}	(9.7)	73.5 ^{††}	(12.1)	/	()	49.9	(17.7)
No	84.6	(3.2)	76.9	(4.6)	80.5	(3.2)	78.5	(3.5)	68.5	(4.5)
Education, years										
>12	81.3	(5.1)	74.0 ^{††}	(13.1)	73.3	(7.4)	77.6	(10.2)	61.6	(10.5)
12	82.6	(4.1)	74.8	(7.3)	77.5	(5.8)	79.0	(6.1)	64.0	(7.9)
>12	89.8	(3.1)	81.8	(4.5)	84.5	(3.9)	77.9	(4.8)	73.4	(5.9)
Medicaid recipient										
No	87.3	(3.2)	80.2	(4.1)	82.1	(4.0)	78.5	(4.1)	71.2	(5.5)
Yes	82.9	(3.3)	75.0	(9.0)	77.3	(4.8)	77.4	(6.9)	61.8	(7.1)

† +/- 95% confidence interval.

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Characteristic	Hawaii		Illinois		Louisiana		Maine		Nebraska	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years										
< 20	83.1	(5.7)	72.3	(8.6)	71.0	(8.7)	79.9 ^{††}	(11.9)	84.5	(7.1)
20–24	75.3	(4.5)	73.4	(5.7)	69.6	(5.8)	78.7	(7.1)	80.7	(5.2)
25–34	80.7	(3.4)	79.1	(3.3)	69.2	(4.5)	77.8	(4.7)	74.1	(3.9)
35 +	80.7	(6.1)	78.0	(6.6)	66.2	(12.0)	81.1	(9.3)	64.6	(9.8)
Race										
White	66.3	(5.4)	78.1	(2.8)	68.5	(3.8)	78.7	(3.5)	76.1	(3.1)
Black	/	()	72.5	(7.0)	70.7	(5.8)	/	()	65.6	(6.3)
Other	84.7	(2.4)	69.8 ^{††}	(14.0)	/‡	()	/	()	76.6	(4.6)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	76.7	(5.9)	74.6	(5.6)	/	()	/	()	80.0	(4.4)
No	80.1	(2.5)	77.6	(2.8)	69.8	(3.2)	78.5	(3.5)	75.4	(3.1)
Education, years										
>12	89.3	(4.8)	75.3	(6.2)	69.3	(7.5)	81.6	(10.4)	80.5	(5.8)
12	74.9	(3.9)	76.5	(4.7)	72.4	(5.1)	74.4	(6.0)	78.5	(5.2)
>12	81.0	(3.2)	77.5	(3.4)	67.4	(4.7)	80.7	(4.6)	73.2	(3.9)
Medicaid recipient										
No	77.6	(2.9)	80.0	(3.0)	66.3	(4.3)	79.4	(4.2)	73.5	(3.7)
Yes	84.9	(3.4)	72.1	(4.5)	72.7	(4.7)	77.2	(6.2)	80.0	(4.2)
Characteristic	South Carolina		Utah		Washington		West Virginia			
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]		
Age, years										
< 20	79.5	(10.9)	55.0	(16.1)	92.3	(5.6)	72.9	(6.1)		
20–24	77.8	(8.5)	56.6	(6.8)	87.9	(5.5)	79.9	(6.0)		
25–34	72.5	(7.0)	49.3	(5.3)	87.6	(3.7)	70.5	(5.9)		
35 +	72.4 ^{††}	(14.8)	43.6	(12.5)	81.6	(8.9)	63.8 ^{††}	(17.3)		
Race										
White	73.6	(5.5)	51.1	(4.1)	87.2	(3.2)	73.8	(3.7)		
Black	78.4	(9.0)	62.7	(9.8)	85.0	(5.5)	/	()		
Other	/	()	63.1	(5.7)	88.7	(3.3)	/	()		
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	/	()	54.1	(11.9)	84.0	(5.5)	/	()		
No	74.9	(4.7)	51.1	(4.1)	87.8	(3.1)	73.6	(3.7)		
Education, years										
>12	81.3	(10.0)	52.4 [‡]	(13.1)	85.9	(6.6)	78.2	(7.8)		
12	76.0	(7.5)	51.5	(7.2)	82.8	(6.3)	74.3	(5.7)		
>12	71.9	(7.1)	51.7	(5.0)	89.4	(3.6)	71.8	(5.9)		
Medicaid recipient										
No	68.1	(6.8)	52.3	(4.5)	87.3	(3.4)	72.7	(5.6)		
Yes	82.7	(5.9)	49.4	(7.5)	87.2	(4.5)	74.7	(4.8)		

Detailed Summaries

Postpartum Contraceptive Use

PRAMS 2000 Surveillance Report

Prevalence of Postpartum Contraceptive Use, 2000

By Selected Maternal Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years										
< 20	84.9	(5.7)	81.5	(6.3)	87.3	(5.6)	88.5	(4.8)	83.6	(3.7)
20–24	88.3	(3.5)	83.5	(4.1)	85.4	(4.1)	87.7	(3.9)	84.9	(4.9)
25–34	89.7	(2.9)	81.4	(3.3)	90.9	(3.1)	90.1	(2.2)	88.3	(3.3)
35 +	90.8	(6.6)	74.0	(7.1)	80.8	(10.7)	77.0	(6.3)	81.0	(7.0)
Race										
White	88.7	(2.5)	82.8	(3.1)	88.4	(2.4)	87.8	(1.8)	85.9	(2.8)
Black	88.5	(3.5)	90.4 ^{††}	(8.7)	86.4	(5.7)	93.4	(5.8)	86.2	(3.2)
Other	/	()	75.6	(3.4)	82.1 ^{††}	(16.7)	79.8	(12.1)	77.1 ^{††}	(18.0)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	/	()	74.1	(12.0)	78.3	(11.4)	86.0	(4.0)	84.4	(4.8)
No	88.3	(2.0)	81.5	(2.3)	88.6	(2.3)	88.3	(1.9)	86.2	(2.6)
Education, years										
>12	87.8	(4.3)	73.2	(6.9)	81.6	(5.8)	88.8	(4.1)	82.5	(5.0)
12	89.9	(3.2)	81.8	(3.3)	88.5	(3.5)	88.7	(3.3)	85.6	(4.0)
>12	87.8	(3.2)	82.3	(3.6)	90.7	(3.1)	87.0	(2.4)	87.4	(3.4)
Medicaid recipient										
No	89.7	(2.8)	81.7	(3.2)	90.5	(2.7)	87.9	(2.1)	86.7	(3.0)
Yes	87.3	(2.9)	80.0	(3.2)	85.2	(3.6)	87.2	(3.3)	84.3	(3.6)

Characteristic	New Mexico		New York [{]		North Carolina		Ohio		Oklahoma	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years										
< 20	82.7	(4.7)	91.2	(7.5)	92.5	(4.5)	84.6	(7.1)	79.2	(8.0)
20–24	87.6	(3.2)	82.2	(6.9)	92.0	(3.1)	82.7	(5.3)	85.1	(4.8)
25–34	89.2	(2.4)	84.4	(3.5)	88.9	(2.7)	86.4	(3.1)	86.6	(3.6)
35 +	82.3	(6.1)	81.4	(6.2)	86.4	(6.4)	80.9	(7.5)	90.2	(6.4)
Race										
White	87.3	(1.9)	83.6	(2.9)	90.7	(2.0)	85.3	(2.8)	86.3	(2.8)
Black	/	()	90.3	(6.5)	87.8	(4.0)	81.5	(4.9)	79.2	(9.4)
Other	83.9	(5.2)	81.9 ^{††}	(13.8)	86.9 ^{††}	(11.9)	79.1 ^{††}	(17.2)	88.7	(7.1)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	88.5	(2.4)	76.2	(10.9)	89.2	(6.2)	/	()	79.4	(10.9)
No	85.2	(2.6)	84.5	(3.0)	90.0	(1.9)	84.6	(2.5)	85.7	(2.7)
Education, years										
>12	85.6	(3.7)	84.0	(8.0)	89.9	(3.9)	80.9	(7.4)	77.1	(7.0)
12	86.9	(2.9)	86.4	(4.3)	91.8	(2.8)	86.1	(3.9)	86.9	(4.2)
>12	87.8	(2.7)	82.8	(3.6)	88.7	(2.8)	84.9	(3.3)	88.6	(3.4)
Medicaid recipient										
No	88.1	(2.4)	83.1	(3.1)	89.8	(2.5)	86.0	(2.7)	88.4	(3.0)
Yes	86.0	(2.5)	86.4	(5.0)	90.1	(2.6)	81.1	(5.1)	81.7	(4.3)

† +/- 95% confidence interval.

{ Data do not include New York City.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Characteristic	Hawaii		Illinois		Louisiana		Maine		Nebraska	
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]
Age, years										
< 20	82.4	(4.3)	85.0	(5.1)	83.0	(4.8)	94.6	(4.3)	83.7	(5.7)
20–24	81.0	(3.5)	85.5	(3.6)	84.0	(3.5)	87.7	(4.5)	85.5	(3.7)
25–34	78.6	(2.8)	86.1	(2.2)	86.8	(2.6)	89.3	(2.8)	86.7	(2.4)
35 +	68.6	(5.3)	77.2	(5.2)	85.2	(6.0)	82.8	(6.7)	87.4	(5.1)
Race										
White	83.9	(3.4)	84.5	(1.9)	86.9	(2.1)	89.0	(2.1)	86.7	(2.0)
Black	76.6 ^{††}	(13.4)	85.9	(4.0)	83.3	(3.2)	/	()	84.4	(3.4)
Other	76.0	(2.3)	79.1	(10.8)	68.8 ^{†††}	(19.7)	/	()	78.8	(3.2)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	84.4	(3.8)	84.8	(3.7)	87.6 ^{††}	(11.5)	/	()	84.0	(3.1)
No	76.8	(2.1)	84.5	(1.9)	85.1	(1.9)	88.5	(2.1)	86.7	(2.0)
Education, years										
>12	76.6	(6.0)	84.7	(4.0)	82.0	(4.3)	85.3	(7.2)	79.8	(4.7)
12	78.3	(2.9)	86.9	(2.9)	84.1	(3.1)	90.6	(3.1)	88.2	(3.2)
>12	77.7	(2.8)	83.7	(2.4)	87.9	(2.5)	88.0	(2.9)	86.9	(2.4)
Medicaid recipient										
No	78.8	(2.3)	84.3	(2.2)	88.4	(2.3)	87.8	(2.7)	86.6	(2.3)
Yes	75.7	(3.5)	85.1	(2.8)	82.1	(2.8)	89.8	(3.3)	85.5	(2.8)
Characteristic	South Carolina		Utah		Washington		West Virginia			
	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]	%	CI [†]		
Age, years										
< 20	90.4	(5.5)	87.1	(8.4)	90.7	(5.9)	85.2	(3.7)		
20–24	81.0	(5.9)	89.5	(3.6)	87.0	(4.8)	87.8	(3.9)		
25–34	89.2	(3.6)	89.2	(2.7)	89.2	(3.0)	90.1	(3.0)		
35 +	90.0	(7.1)	81.8	(8.0)	89.0	(5.3)	90.3	(7.8)		
Race										
White	86.7	(3.3)	88.8	(2.2)	90.1	(2.5)	88.9	(2.1)		
Black	89.2	(4.3)	85.1	(5.3)	86.5	(4.1)	90.1 ^{††}	(9.2)		
Other	/	()	79.4	(3.8)	80.2	(3.6)	/	()		
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	83.7 ^{††}	(15.7)	79.6	(8.5)	92.1	(3.3)	/	()		
No	87.3	(2.7)	89.6	(2.0)	88.2	(2.5)	88.8	(2.0)		
Education, years										
>12	81.1	(6.8)	80.3	(7.8)	88.1	(4.9)	87.3	(4.7)		
12	86.7	(4.4)	88.2	(3.9)	86.8	(4.8)	86.3	(3.4)		
>12	90.7	(3.5)	90.3	(2.4)	89.7	(2.9)	92.2	(2.9)		
Medicaid recipient										
No	89.4	(3.5)	89.0	(2.3)	89.5	(2.6)	87.8	(3.3)		
Yes	85.0	(3.9)	86.9	(4.2)	87.2	(3.9)	89.3	(2.6)		

Appendixes

PRAMS 2000 Surveillance Report

Detailed PRAMS Methodology

PRAMS Data Collection Methodology

One of the strengths of PRAMS is that each participating state uses a standardized data collection methodology. This standardized approach allows for comparisons among states and for optimal use of the data for single-state or multistate analysis. The complete PRAMS methodology has been described elsewhere. (CDC, PRAMS Model Surveillance Protocol, unpublished data 2003, and CDC, PRAMS Model Surveillance Protocol, unpublished data 1999). The standardized data collection methodology is described in the CDC PRAMS Model Surveillance Protocol.^{1,2}

PRAMS is a mixed-mode surveillance system. Data collection is conducted primarily by mail. Up to three self-administered surveys are mailed to sampled women; those who do not respond are followed up by telephone. The principles and practices of mail/telephone survey methodology used by CDC are based primarily on the research of Don Dillman.^{3,4} A key aspect of his approach is to make numerous and varied contacts with sampled mothers. Here is the sequence of contacts for PRAMS surveillance:

1. **Preletter.** This letter introduces PRAMS to the sampled mother and informs her that a questionnaire will soon arrive.
2. **Initial Mail Questionnaire Packet.** This packet is sent to all sampled mothers 3 to 7 days after the preletter. Its contents are described later.
3. **Tickler.** The tickler serves as a thank you/reminder note. It is sent 7 to 10 days after the initial mail packet.
4. **Second Mail Questionnaire Packet.** This packet is sent 7 to 14 days after the tickler to all sampled mothers who did not respond.
5. **Third Mail Questionnaire Packet (Optional).** This third packet is sent to all remaining nonrespondents 7 to 14 days after the second questionnaire was sent.
6. **Telephone Follow-Up.** Telephone follow-up is initiated for all nonrespondents 7 to 14 days after the mailing of the last questionnaire.

The series of mailings begins 2 to 6 months after the mother delivers her infant. Most mothers respond in 3 to 5 months after giving birth. The questionnaire contains items asking about the early postpartum period; thus, the mailings are timed to ensure that all women can respond for this period. The data collection cycle from the mailing of the preletter to the close of telephone follow-up lasts approximately 65 to 85 days.

Each month, a stratified sample is drawn from the current birth certificate file. For each of these monthly samples, or “batches,” the sequence of mail and telephone contacts is attempted. CDC developed and installed a customized tracking system, PRAMTrac, in each state to assist with scheduling mailings and telephone calls, preparing letters, and tracking responses.

The mail questionnaire packet contains several items.

- ◆ A multipurpose cover letter describes PRAMS, explains how and why the mother was chosen, elicits the mother’s cooperation, describes procedures for

filling out and returning the questionnaire, explains any incentive or reward, and provides a telephone number for additional information. This letter is modified slightly for the second and third mailings, primarily by adding an additional appeal for response.

- ◆ Each state's questionnaire booklet is 14 pages long, has a colorful cover designed by the state, is slightly smaller than an 8-1/2" x 11" sheet of paper, and contains an extra page for comments from the mother. A self-addressed return envelope with postage is provided.
- ◆ A question-and-answer brochure contains additional information and answers the most frequently asked questions about PRAMS. It can be an important tool to convince the mother to participate.
- ◆ A calendar serves as a memory aid for answering the questions.
- ◆ Some type of participation incentive (sent to all sampled mothers) or reward (sent to all respondents) is included in the packet or explained in the cover letter. Examples are coupons for certified birth certificates, participation in a raffle for a cash award, prepaid telephone cards, bibs, cash (a dollar bill), and magnetic picture frames.

Telephone follow-up begins after the last questionnaire is mailed. States use various sources of telephone numbers to obtain valid numbers. Calls to a particular number are staggered over time of the day and day of the week. The calling period for a batch runs from 2 to 3 weeks. Up to 15 attempts are made to contact a mother. Often, telephone interviewers arrange call-back interviews to accommodate the mother's schedule.

The PRAMS Questionnaire

With the help of numerous persons within and outside CDC, the original PRAMS questionnaire was developed in 1987. An extensive list of topics was identified and researched for the questionnaire. From this list, questions were developed and tested and ultimately placed on the questionnaire. Participating states used this questionnaire (Phase 1) from fall 1988 through 1989. After an evaluation of the Phase 1 questionnaire, CDC and the participating PRAMS states developed the Phase 2 questionnaire and put it in the field during 1990. Although the questionnaire maintained its original structure, selected questions were revised, some were deleted, and new questions were added. In 1994, CDC again collaborated with the participating PRAMS states to develop a Phase 3 questionnaire. This revision was more extensive than the revision of 1989. As with the development of the first and second questionnaires, a list of potential topics was extensively researched. On the basis of this research, questions were revised or dropped, and new questions were added. As before, the questionnaire retained its original structure. In fall 1995 and early 1996, states began to use the Phase 3 questionnaire. States implemented the fourth revision of the questionnaire with January 2000 births. In April 2004, states conducted the fifth phase of the survey.

Validity of specific questions is addressed through pretesting. New questions are tested through cognitive interviewing, during which respondents are asked to describe their understanding of the question's meaning and how they arrived at their response. As a result of cognitive testing, questions are revised to improve clarity. A second

round of testing involves administering the questionnaire to respondents who are asked to complete it and provide feedback. Questions are then finalized for use on the survey. Prior to the next revision cycle, questions are evaluated for item nonresponse, write-in responses, and accuracy in following skip patterns. Questions that perform poorly are revised accordingly and pretested before being included in the questionnaire.

The questionnaire consists of two parts: a core portion that is the same for all states and a state-specific portion tailored to each state's needs. Topics addressed in the PRAMS core questionnaire include barriers to and content of prenatal care, obstetric history, maternal use of alcohol and cigarettes, nutrition, economic status, maternal stress, and early infant development and health status. The 31 indicators described in the 2000 surveillance report are found in the core portion of the Phase 4 questionnaire. For the state-specific portion of the questionnaire, states have two options: they can develop and test their own questions or they can select from a series of 124 "standard" questions on 31 topics that have already been developed and tested by CDC. For Phase 5, states can select from a series of 185 standard questions. These questions reflect additional topics of interest to states. They were originally developed during the revision process for Phase 3, and additional questions have been added since that time.

In addition to the questionnaire created for the mail packet, a telephone version of the core and state-specific questions was developed for telephone interviews. The interviewer-administered questionnaire must be formatted differently than the self-

administered questionnaire. It includes prompts and instructions for the interviewer that are not read aloud to the respondent. The interviewer-administered questionnaire format ensures that all interviewers deliver questions and instructions uniformly and consistently with the mail questionnaire.

States with a sizable Hispanic population use a Spanish questionnaire for mail and telephone contacts.

Documentation of Use of Data From Phase 3 and Phase 4

During the Phase 4 revision of the PRAMS questionnaire, several questions from Phase 3 were modified. In some cases, the wording of the question was changed slightly. Additionally, for Phase 4 there were several new questions developed that were not available in Phase 3. States began using the Phase 4 questionnaire in January 2000. The Phase 4 revision introduced a new format to the questionnaire, changing it from a single column to a two-column layout with shading to help differentiate the questions from each other. All data for 2000 were collected using the Phase 4 questionnaire. The complete Phase 4 questionnaire is provided in Appendix D.

PRAMS Weighting Process

Each participating state draws a stratified systematic sample of 100 to 250 new mothers every month from a frame of eligible birth certificates. Most states oversample low-weight births, and many states stratify by mother's race or ethnicity. Annual sample sizes range from 1,500 to 3,200, divided among two to six strata. Typically, the annual sample is large enough for estimating statewide risk factor proportions within

3.5% (95% confidence interval [CI]). Estimated proportions within strata are slightly less precise; typically, they are estimated within 5% (95% CI). (See Appendix B for stratification variables, state annual sample sizes, overall response rates, and weighted response rates.)

Mothers' responses are linked to extracted birth certificate data for analysis. Thus, the PRAMS data set also contains a wealth of demographic and medical information collected through the state's vital records system. The availability of this information for all births is the basis for drawing stratified samples and, ultimately, for generalizing results to the state's entire population of births. The availability of birth certificate data for all sampled women, regardless of whether they responded, is key to deriving nonresponse weights.

For each respondent, the initial sampling weight is the reciprocal of the sampling fraction applied to the stratum. Sampling fractions in PRAMS range from 1 in 1 (for very low-birthweight strata in small states) to about 1 in 300 (for normal birthweight, nonminority strata in populous states). Corresponding sampling weights, then, would range from 1 to 300.

Nonresponse adjustment factors attempt to compensate for the tendency of women having certain characteristics (such as being unmarried or of lower education) to respond at lower rates than women without these characteristics. Where multivariate analysis shows that these characteristics affected the propensity to respond in a particular stratum, the adjustment factor is the ratio of the sample size in that category to the number of respondents in the category. If analysis shows that no characteristic distinguishes respondents from nonrespondents, the adjustment factor is the ratio of the sample size in that stratum to

the number of respondents in the stratum. In the first case, each category so identified has an adjustment factor; in the second, there is a single factor for the whole stratum.

The rationale for applying nonresponse weights is the assumption that nonrespondents would have provided similar answers, on average, to respondents' answers for that stratum and adjustment category. To ensure that cells with few respondents are not distorted by a few women's answers, small categories are collapsed until each cell contains at least 25 respondents. The magnitude of the adjustment for nonresponse depends on the response rate for a category. If 80% (4/5) of the women in a category respond, the nonresponse weight is 1.25 (5/4). Categories with lower response rates have higher nonresponse weights.

The frame noncoverage weights were derived by comparing frame files for a year of births with the calendar year birth tape that states provided to CDC. Omitted records are usually due to late processing and are evenly scattered across the state, but sometimes they are clustered by particular hospitals or counties or even by time of the year. The effect of the noncoverage weights is to bring totals estimated from sample data in line with known totals from the birth tape. In mail/telephone surveillance, the magnitude of noncoverage is small (typically 1%–5%), so the adjustment factor for noncoverage is not much greater than 1. To derive these weights, we carried out such a frame omission study to look for problems that occurred during frame construction for all states.

Multiplying together the sampling, nonresponse, and noncoverage components of the weight yields the analysis weight. The analysis weight can be interpreted as the

number of women in the population who have characteristics similar to those of the respondent. All weighted results in this report were produced with SUDAAN.⁵ SUDAAN is used for analyzing PRAMS data because it accounts for the complex sampling designs that states employ. It uses first-order Taylor series approximations to calculate appropriate standard errors for the estimates it produces.

Documentation of Use of Overall and Weighted Response Rates

Surveillance reports for 1995–1997 presented data for states that had fully implemented PRAMS data collection procedures and achieved overall response rates of approximately 70% or higher. The overall response rate represents the total number of mothers completing the survey out of the total number of mothers sampled. Beginning in 1998, the states included in the surveillance reports had fully implemented PRAMS data collection procedures for the year and achieved weighted response rates of 70% or higher. The weighted response rate indicates the proportion of women sampled who completed a survey, adjusted for sample design. The weighted response rate was calculated by multiplying the stratum-specific response rate by the proportion of the population of births that the stratum comprises and adding across strata. This weighted rate gives a rough measure of the possible extent of nonresponse bias in statewide estimates. It quantifies how representative the responding women are of the general population and adjusts for the state's oversampling of minority populations. The weighted rate is a counterpart of the design effect, which is a measure of the relative efficiency of a stratified sample, and can be thought of as a nonsampling component of total survey error.

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APPENDIX B

Stratification Variables, Sample Sizes, and Weighted Response Rates for States Participating in the Pregnancy Risk Assessment System (PRAMS), 2000

State	Stratification Variables	Sample Size*	Weighted Response Rate (%) [†]
Alabama	Birthweight (<2,500 g, ≥2,500 g); Medicaid status (yes, no)	2,245	72
Alaska	Birthweight (<2,500 g, ≥2,500 g); Race (Alaska Native, non-Alaska Native)	1,858	82
Arkansas	Birthweight (<2,500 g, ≥2,500 g); Population density (low, medium, high)	2,238	75
Colorado	Birthweight (<2,500 g, ≥2,500 g); Region of state (Denver, other metropolitan, rural)	2,974	75
Florida	Birthweight (<2,500 g, ≥2,500 g); Age (<20 years, ≥20 years); Race (black, nonblack)	2,727	79
Hawaii	Race (Hawaiian Native, non-Hawaiian Native); geographic area (Honolulu resident, other Oahu resident, other resident)	3,183	80
Illinois	Birthweight (<2,500 g, ≥2,500 g)	2,455	83
Louisiana	Birthweight (<1,500 g, ≥1,500 g); Region of state (urban, rural)	3,298	72
Maine	Birthweight (<2,500 g, ≥2,500 g)	1,508	78
Nebraska	Race (white, black, Native American, Asian, Hispanic)	2,687	86
New Mexico	Birthweight (<2,500 g, ≥2,500 g)	2,210	73
New York [‡]	Birthweight (<2,500 g, ≥2,500 g)	1,721	75
North Carolina	Birthweight (<1,500 g, 1,500–2,499g, ≥2,500 g)	2,480	74
Ohio	Birthweight (<2,500 g, ≥2,500g); Race (black, nonblack)	2,438	75
Oklahoma	Birthweight (<1,500 g, 1,500–2,499g, 2,500–3999g, ≥4000 g)	2,535	81
South Carolina	Birthweight (<1,500 g, 1,500–2,499g, ≥2,500 g)	2,195	78

APPENDIX B (continued)

State	Stratification Variables	Sample Size*	Weighted Response Rate (%) [†]
Utah	Birthweight (<2,500 g, ≥2,500g); Race (white/other, black, Asian/Pacific Islander/Native American)	2,302	81
Washington	Race (Hispanic, black, Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American, white/other)	2,147	79
West Virginia	Birthweight (< 2,500 g, ≥2,500 g); Age (<20 years, ≥20 years)	1,800	78

*Number of women sampled in a state in 2000.

[†]Response rate adjusted for sample design.

[‡]Data do not include New York City.

APPENDIX C

Indicators: PRAMS Core Question Numbers, Definitions, and Related *Healthy People 2010*¹ and Maternal and Child Health Bureau (MCHB) Title V Performance and Outcome Measures²

Core Question Number	Indicator and Definition	Healthy People 2010 Objective	MCHB Performance or Outcome Measure*
10	Unintended pregnancy Just before becoming pregnant, wanted to be pregnant later or did not want to be pregnant then or at any time in the future.	9-1	AL, AK, CO HI, ME, NM OH, OK, SC WA, WV
10	Mistimed pregnancy Just before becoming pregnant, wanted to be pregnant later.	9-1	—
10	Unwanted pregnancy Just before becoming pregnant, did not want to be pregnant then or at any time in the future.	9-1	—
33h	Husband or partner did not want pregnancy Husband or partner said he did not want you to be pregnant.	—	—
12	Contraceptive use among unintended pregnancies Among women reporting an unintended pregnancy, mother or her husband or partner used any kind of contraception when mother became pregnant.	9-3	—
3	Multivitamin consumption Took a multivitamin 4 or more times in the month prior to pregnancy.	16-16a	—
15	Entry into prenatal care after the first trimester or not at all Received no prenatal care or started care at 13 or more weeks or 3 or more months of gestation.	16-6	Core 18
16	Did not get prenatal care as soon as desired Among women who received no prenatal care or started care at 13 or more weeks or 3 or more months of gestation, did not get prenatal care as early as she wanted.	—	—

APPENDIX C (continued)

Core Question Number	Indicator and Definition	Healthy People 2010 Objective	MCHB or Outcome Performance Measure*
14	Pregnancy confirmed after the first trimester Was not sure of pregnancy until 13 or more weeks or 3 or more months of gestation.	—	—
20k	Discussed physical abuse during prenatal care During prenatal care, a health care provider discussed physical abuse of women by their husbands or partners.	—	—
20j	Discussed HIV testing during prenatal care During prenatal care, a health care provider discussed HIV testing.	—	AR
20a	Discussed smoking during prenatal care During prenatal care, a health care provider discussed the effects of smoking during pregnancy.	—	—
20d	Discussed seat belt use during prenatal care During prenatal care, a health care provider discussed using a seat belt.	—	—
20b	Discussed breastfeeding during prenatal care During prenatal care, a health care provider discussed breastfeeding.	—	—
19	Medicaid coverage of prenatal care Medicaid paid for prenatal care.	—	—
21	WIC participation during pregnancy Participated in WIC during pregnancy.	—	—
34a	Physically abused by husband or partner during the 12 months before pregnancy Was physically abused by husband or partner during the 12 months before pregnancy.	15-34	AK, LA
35a	Physically abused by husband or partner during pregnancy Was physically abused by husband or partner during the most recent pregnancy.	15.34	AK, FL, LA
31	Drinking alcohol 3 months before pregnancy Drank alcohol during the 3 months just before pregnancy.	—	—

APPENDIX C (continued)

Core Question Number	Indicator and Definition	Healthy People 2010 Objective	MCHB or Outcome Performance Measure*
32	Drinking alcohol during the last 3 months of pregnancy Drank alcohol during the last 3 months of pregnancy.	16-17a	AK, HI, NE LA, WA
25	Smoking 3 months before pregnancy Smoked cigarettes during the 3 months just before pregnancy.	—	—
26	Smoking during the last 3 months of pregnancy Smoked cigarettes during the last 3 months of pregnancy.	16-17c	AK, HI, NE LA, WA
27	Smoking after pregnancy Smoked cigarettes at time of survey.	27-6	—
22–23	Pregnancy-related complications Hospitalized at least 1 day because of a pregnancy complication.		
47	Breastfeeding Initiation Ever tried to breastfeed the infant.	16-19	Core 11
49	Breastfeeding at 4 weeks after delivery Breastfed infant for at least 1 month or was still breastfeeding at time of survey.	16-19	—
53	Infant sleeping position on back Infant was put to sleep mainly on back.	16-13	AK
53	Infant sleeping position on stomach (prone) Infant was put to sleep mainly on stomach (prone position).	—	—
55	Knowledge about folic acid Heard or read that taking folic acid can help prevent some birth defects.	—	—
60	Postpartum contraceptive use Using birth control 2–6 months after pregnancy.	—	—

* A state listed in this column has developed a state-negotiated performance or outcome measure and has identified PRAMS as the data source for evaluating that measure.

APPENDIX C (continued)

References

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APPENDIX D

PRAMS Phase 4 Core Questionnaire

First, we would like to ask a few questions about you and the time before you became pregnant with your new baby. Please check the box next to your answer.

1. **Just before you got pregnant, did you have health insurance?** (Do not count Medicaid.)

No
Yes

2. **Just before you got pregnant, were you on Medicaid?**

No
Yes

3. **In the month before you got pregnant with your new baby, how many times a week did you take a multivitamin (a pill that contains many different vitamins and minerals)?**

I didn't take a multivitamin at all
1 to 3 times a week
4 to 6 times a week
Every day of the week

4. **What is your date of birth?**

[] [] []
Month Day Year

5. **Just before you got pregnant, how much did you weigh?**

Pounds **OR** Kilos

6. **How tall are you without shoes?**

[] Feet [] Inches OR [] Centimeters

7. **Before your new baby, did you ever have any other babies who were born alive?**

No – **Go to Question 10**
Yes

8. Did the baby born just before your new one weigh 5 pounds, 8 ounces (2.5 kilos) or less at birth?

No
Yes

9. Was the baby just before your new one born more than 3 weeks before its due date?

No
Yes

**10. Thinking back to just before you got pregnant, how did you feel about becoming pregnant?
Check one answer**

I wanted to be pregnant sooner
I wanted to be pregnant later
I wanted to be pregnant then
I didn't want to be pregnant then or at any time in the future

11. When you got pregnant with your new baby, were you trying to become pregnant?

No
Yes – **Go to Question 14**

12. When you got pregnant with your new baby, were you or your husband or partner doing anything to keep from getting pregnant? (Some things people do to keep from getting pregnant include not having sex at certain times [rhythm], and using birth control methods such as the pill, Norplant®, shots [Depo-Provera®], condoms, diaphragm, foam, IUD, having their tubes tied, or their partner having a vasectomy.)

No
Yes – **Go to Question 14**

13. What were your or your husband's or partner's reasons for not doing anything to keep from getting pregnant? Check all that apply

I didn't mind if I got pregnant
I thought I could not get pregnant at that time
I had side effects from the birth control method I was using
I had problems getting birth control when I needed it
I thought my husband or partner or I was sterile (could not get pregnant at all)
My husband or partner didn't want to use anything
Other – Please tell us:

The next questions are about the prenatal care you received during your most recent pregnancy. Prenatal care includes visits to a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker before your baby was born to get checkups and advice about pregnancy. (It may help to look at a calendar when you answer these questions.)

14. How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you were sure you were pregnant? (For example, you had a pregnancy test or a doctor or nurse said you were pregnant.)

[] Weeks **OR** [] Months
don't remember

15. How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you had your first visit for prenatal care? (Don't count a visit that was only for a pregnancy test or only for WIC [the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children].)

[] Weeks **OR** [] Months

I didn't go for prenatal care

16. Did you get prenatal care as early in your pregnancy as you wanted?

No

Yes – **Go to Question 18**

I didn't want prenatal care – **Go to Question 18**

17. Did any of these things keep you from getting prenatal care as early as you wanted?
Check all that apply

- I couldn't get an appointment earlier in my pregnancy
- I didn't have enough money or insurance to pay for my visits
- I didn't know that I was pregnant
- I had no way to get to the clinic or doctor's office
- The doctor or my health plan would not start care earlier
- I didn't have my Medicaid card
- I had no one to take care of my children
- I had too many other things going on
- Other – Please tell us:

If you did not go for prenatal care, go to Page 4, Question 21.

18. Where did you go most of the time for your prenatal visits? (Do not include visits for WIC.)
Check one answer

- Hospital clinic
- Health department clinic
- Private doctor's office or HMO clinic
- Other – Please tell us:

19. How was your prenatal care paid for?
Check all that apply

- Medicaid
- Personal income (cash, check, or credit card)
- Health insurance or HMO
- Other – Please tell us:

20. During any of your prenatal care visits, did a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker talk with you about any of the things listed below? (Please count only discussions, not reading materials or videos.) For each item, circle **Y** (Yes) if someone talked with you about it or circle **N** (No) if no one talked with you about it.

	No	Yes
a. How smoking during pregnancy could affect your baby.....	N	Y
b. Breastfeeding your baby	N	Y
c. How drinking alcohol during pregnancy could affect your baby	N	Y
d. Using a seat belt during your pregnancy	N	Y
e. Birth control methods to use after your pregnancy	N	Y
f. Medicines that are safe to take during your pregnancy	N	Y
g. How using illegal drugs could affect your baby	N	Y
h. Doing tests to screen for birth defects or diseases that run in your family	N	Y
i. What to do if your labor starts early	N	Y
j. Getting your blood tested for HIV (the virus that causes AIDS)	N	Y
k. Physical abuse to women by their husbands or partners.....	N	Y

The next questions are about your most recent pregnancy and things that might have happened during your pregnancy.

21. During your pregnancy, were you on WIC (the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children)?

No
Yes

22. Did you have any of these problems during your pregnancy? For each item, circle **Y** (Yes) if you had the problem or circle **N** (No) if you did not.

	No	Yes
a. Labor pains more than 3 weeks before your baby was due (preterm or early labor)	N	Y
b. High blood pressure (including preeclampsia or toxemia) or retained water (edema).....	N	Y
c. Vaginal bleeding.....	N	Y
d. Problems with the placenta (such as abruptio placentae, placenta previa)	N	Y
e. Severe nausea, vomiting, or dehydration.....	N	Y
f. High blood sugar (diabetes).....	N	Y
g. Kidney or bladder (urinary tract) infection	N	Y
h. Water broke more than 3 weeks before your baby was due (premature rupture of membranes, PROM)	N	Y
i. Cervix had to be sewn shut (incompetent cervix, cerclage)	N	Y
j. You were hurt in a car accident.....	N	Y

If you did not have any of these problems, go to Question 24.

23. Did you do any of the following things because of these problem(s)?
Check all that apply

- I went to the hospital or emergency room and stayed less than 1 day
- I went to the hospital and stayed 1 to 7 days
- I went to the hospital and stayed more than 7 days
- I stayed in bed at home more than 2 days because of my doctor's or nurse's advice

The next questions are about smoking cigarettes and drinking alcohol.

24. Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in the past 2 years? (A pack has 20 cigarettes.)

No – **Go to Question 28**

Yes

25. In the 3 months before you got pregnant, 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

26. In the last 3 months of your pregnancy, how many cigarettes or packs of cigarettes did you smoke on an average day?

[] Cigarettes **OR** [] Packs

Less than 1 cigarette a day

I didn't smoke

I don't know

27. How many cigarettes or packs of cigarettes do you smoke on an average day now?

[] Cigarettes **OR** [] Packs

Less than 1 cigarette a day

I don't smoke

I don't know

28. Have you had any alcoholic drinks in the past 2 years? (A drink is 1 glass of wine, wine cooler, can or bottle of beer, shot of liquor, or mixed drink.)

No – **Go to Question 31**

Yes

29. a. During the 3 months before you got pregnant, how many alcoholic drinks did you have in an average week?

I didn't drink then

Less than 1 drink a week

1 to 3 drinks a week

4 to 6 drinks a week

7 to 13 drinks a week

14 drinks or more a week

I don't know

b. During the 3 months before you got pregnant, how many times did you drink 5 alcoholic drinks or more in one sitting?

[] Times

I didn't drink then
I don't know

30. a. During the last 3 months of your pregnancy, how many alcoholic drinks did you have in an average week?

I didn't drink then
Less than 1 drink a week
1 to 3 drinks a week
4 to 6 drinks a week
7 to 13 drinks a week
14 drinks or more a week
I don't know

b. During the last 3 months of your pregnancy, how many times did you drink 5 alcoholic drinks or more in one sitting?

[] Times

I didn't drink then
I don't know

Pregnancy can be a difficult time for some women. These next questions are about things that may have happened before and during your most recent pregnancy.

31. This question is about things that may have happened during the 12 months before your new baby was born. For each item, circle **Y** (Yes) if it happened to you or circle **N** (No) if it did not. (It may help to use the calendar.)

	No	Yes
a. A close family member was very sick and had to go into the hospital	N	Y
b. You got separated or divorced from your husband or partner.....	N	Y
c. You moved to a new address	N	Y
d. You were homeless	N	Y
e. Your husband or partner lost his job	N	Y
f. You lost your job even though you wanted to go on working	N	Y
g. You argued with your husband or partner more than usual	N	Y
h. Your husband or partner said he didn't want you to be pregnant.....	N	Y
i. You had a lot of bills you couldn't pay	N	Y
j. You were in a physical fight.....	N	Y
k. You or your husband or partner went to jail	N	Y
l. Someone very close to you had a bad problem with drinking or drugs	N	Y
m. Someone very close to you died.....	N	Y

32. a. During the 12 months before you got pregnant, did your husband or partner push, hit, slap, kick, choke, or physically hurt you in any other way?

No
Yes

b. During the 12 months before you got pregnant, did anyone else physically hurt you in any way?

No
Yes

33. a. During your most recent pregnancy, did your husband or partner push, hit, slap, kick, choke, or physically hurt you in any other way?

No
Yes

b. During your most recent pregnancy, did anyone else physically hurt you in any way?

No
Yes

The next questions are about your labor and delivery. (It may help to look at the calendar when you answer these questions.)

34. When was your baby due?

[] [] []
Month Day Year

35. When did you go into the hospital to have your baby?

[] [] []
Month Day Year

I didn't have my baby in a hospital

36. When was your baby born?

[] [] []
Month Day Year

37. When were you discharged from the hospital after your baby was born? (It may help to use the calendar.)

[] [] []
Month Day Year

I didn't have my baby in a hospital

38. After your baby was born, was he or she put in an intensive care unit?

No
Yes
I don't know

39. After your baby was born, how long did he or she stay in the hospital?

Less than 24 hours (Less than 1 day)
24–48 hours (1–2 days)
3 days
4 days
5 days
6 days or more
My baby was not born in a hospital
My baby is still in the hospital

40. How was your delivery paid for?

Check all that apply

Medicaid
Personal income (cash, check, or credit card)
Health insurance or HMO
Other – Please tell us:

The next questions are about the time since your new baby was born.

41. What is today's date?

[] [] []
Month Day Year

42. Is your baby alive now?

No
Yes – **Go to Question 44**

43. When did your baby die?

[] [] []
Month Day Year

Go to Question 56

44. Is your baby living with you now?

No – **Go to Question 56**
Yes

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

No – Go to Question 49

Yes

46. Are you still breastfeeding or feeding pumped milk to your new baby?

No

Yes – Go to Question 48

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

[] Weeks **OR** [] Months

Less than 1 week

48. How old was your baby the first time you fed him or her anything besides breast milk?

(Include formula, baby food, juice, cow's milk, water, sugar water, or anything else you fed your baby.)

[] Weeks **OR** [] Months

My baby was less than one week old

I have not fed my baby anything besides breast milk

If your baby is still in the hospital, go to Question 56.

49. About how many hours a day, on average, is your new baby in the same room with someone who is smoking?

[] Hours

Less than one hour a day

My baby is never in the same room with someone who is smoking

50. 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

51. Was your baby seen by a doctor, nurse, or other health care provider in the first week after he or she left the hospital?

No – Go to Question 53

Yes

52. Was your new baby seen at home or at a health care facility?

At home

At a doctor's office, clinic, or other health care facility

53. Has your baby had a well-baby checkup?

No – Go to Question 56

Yes

54. How many times has your baby been to a doctor or nurse for a well-baby checkup? (It may help to use the calendar.)

[] Times

**55. Where do you usually take your baby for well-baby checkups?
Check one answer**

Hospital clinic

Health department clinic

Private doctor's office or HMO clinic

Other – Please tell us:

The next few questions are about the time after you gave birth to your new baby and things that may have happened after delivery.

56. Are you or your husband or partner doing anything now to keep from getting pregnant?

(Some things people do to keep from getting pregnant include having their tubes tied or their partner having a vasectomy, using birth control methods like the pill, Norplant®, shots [Depo-Provera®], condoms, diaphragm, foam, IUD, and not having sex at certain times [rhythm].)

No

Yes – Go to Question 58

57. What are your or your husband's or partner's reasons for not doing anything to keep from getting pregnant now?

Check all that apply

I am not having sex

I want to get pregnant

I don't want to use birth control

My husband or partner doesn't want to use anything

I don't think I can get pregnant (sterile)

I can't pay for birth control

I am pregnant now

Other ^a Please tell us:

The next questions are about your family and the place where you live.

**58. Which rooms are in the house, apartment, or trailer where you live?
Check all that apply**

- Living room
- Separate dining room
- Kitchen
- Bathroom(s)
- Recreation room, den, or family room
- Finished basement
- Bedrooms – How many? []

59. Counting yourself, how many people live in your house, apartment, or trailer?

- [] Adults (people aged 18 years or older)
- [] Babies, children, or teenagers (people aged 17 years or younger)

**60. What were the sources of your household's income during the past 12 months?
Check all that apply**

- Paycheck or money from a job
- Aid such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), welfare, public assistance, general assistance, food stamps, or Supplemental Security Income
- Unemployment benefits
- Child support or alimony
- Social security, workers' compensation, veteran benefits, or pensions
- Money from a business, fees, dividends, or rental income
- Money from family or friends
- Other ^a Please tell us:

Please use this space for any additional comments you would like to make about the health of mothers and babies in _____.

Thanks for answering our questions!

Your answers will help us work to make _____ mothers and babies healthier.

PRAMS Phase 3 Core Questionnaire

First, we would like to ask you a few questions about the time before your new baby was born. Please check the box next to the best answer.

1. Before your new baby, did you ever have any other babies who were born alive?

<input type="checkbox"/>	No —> Go to Question 4
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes

2. Did the baby just before your new one weigh 5 pounds, 8 ounces *or less* at birth?

<input type="checkbox"/>	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes

3. Was the baby just before your new one born *more* than 3 weeks before its due date?

<input type="checkbox"/>	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes

Next are some questions about the time just before and during your pregnancy with your new baby. It may help to look at the calendar when you answer these questions.

4. How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you were *sure* you were pregnant? (For example, you had a pregnancy test or a doctor or nurse said you were pregnant.)

_____ Weeks or _____ Months
<input type="checkbox"/> I don't remember

5. Thinking back to *just before* you

<input type="checkbox"/> I wanted to be pregnant sooner got pregnant, how did you feel
<input type="checkbox"/> I wanted to be pregnant then
<input type="checkbox"/> I didn't want to be pregnant then or at any time in the future
<input type="checkbox"/> I don't know

- I wanted to be pregnant later about becoming pregnant?
Check the best answer.

6. *Just before* you got pregnant, did you have health insurance?
Don't count Medicaid.

<input type="checkbox"/>	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes

7. *Just before* you got pregnant, were you on Medicaid?

<input type="checkbox"/>	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes

8. When you got pregnant with your new baby, were you or your husband or partner using any kind of birth control?
Birth control means the pill, condoms, diaphragm, foam, rhythm, Norplant®, shots (Depo-Provera®), or ANY other way to keep from getting pregnant.
- No
 Yes —> **Go to Question 10**

9. Why were you or your husband or partner not using any birth control?
Check all that apply.
- I wanted to get pregnant
 I didn't think I could get pregnant
 I had been having side effects from the birth control I used
 I didn't want to use birth control
 I didn't think I was going to have sex
 My husband or partner didn't want to use birth control
 Other —> Please tell us: _____

The next questions are about the prenatal care you got during your most recent pregnancy. Prenatal care includes visits to a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker before your baby was born to get check-ups and advice about pregnancy. It may help to look at a calendar when you answer these questions.

10. How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you had your first visit for prenatal care?
Don't count a visit that was only for a pregnancy test or only for WIC (Women, Infants, and Children's Nutrition Program).
- ____ Weeks or ____ Months
 I did not go for prenatal care
11. Did you get prenatal care as early in your pregnancy as you wanted?
- No
 Yes —> **Go to Question 13**
 I did not want prenatal care —> **Go to Question 13**

12. Did any of these things keep you from getting prenatal care as early as you wanted?

Check all that apply.

- I couldn't get an appointment earlier in my pregnancy
- I didn't have enough money or insurance to pay for my visits
- I didn't know that I was pregnant
- I had no way to get to the clinic or doctor's office
- I couldn't find a doctor or a nurse who would take me as a patient
- I had no one to take care of my children
- I had too many other things going on
- Other —> Please tell us:

If you did not go for prenatal care, go to Question 17.

13. During each month of your pregnancy, about how many visits for prenatal care did you have?

If you don't know exactly how many, please give us your best guess. Don't count visits for WIC. It may help to use the calendar.

Month of pregnancy How many visits?

- First month _____
- Second month _____
- Third month _____
- Fourth month _____
- Fifth month _____
- Sixth month _____
- Seventh month _____
- Eighth month _____
- Ninth month _____

I did not go for prenatal care —> Go to Question 17

14. Where did you go *most of the time* for your prenatal visits?

- Hospital clinic
- Health department clinic

Don't include visits for WIC.

Private doctor's office

Check one answer.

Other —> Please tell us:

15. How was your prenatal care paid for?
Check all that apply.

- Medicaid
- Personal income (cash, check, or credit card)
- Health insurance
-
-
- Other —> Please tell us:

16. During any of your prenatal care visits, did a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker talk with you about any of the things listed below? **For each thing, please circle Y (Yes) if someone talked with you about it or N (No) if no one talked with you about it.**

	No	Yes
a. What you should eat during your pregnancy	N	Y
b. How smoking during pregnancy could affect your baby	N	Y
c. Breastfeeding your baby	N	Y
d. How drinking alcohol during pregnancy could affect your baby	N	Y
e. Using a seat belt during your pregnancy	N	Y
f. Birth control methods to use after your pregnancy	N	Y
g. The kinds of medicines that were safe to take during your pregnancy	N	Y
h. How using illegal drugs could affect your baby	N	Y
i. How your baby grows and develops during your pregnancy	N	Y
j. What to do if your labor starts early	N	Y
k. How to keep from getting HIV (the virus that causes AIDS)	N	Y
l. Getting your blood tested for HIV (the virus that causes AIDS)	N	Y
m. Physical abuse of women by their husbands or partners.	N	Y

17. During your pregnancy, were you on WIC? No
 Yes

18. **Just before** you got pregnant, _____ Pounds
how much did you weigh?
 I don't know

19. How tall are you without shoes? _____ Feet _____ Inches

20. Have you ever heard or read that taking the vitamin folic acid can help prevent some birth defects? No
 Yes

The next questions are about smoking cigarettes and drinking alcohol.

21. Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life? No —> **Go to Question 25**
 Yes

22. In the **3 months before** you got pregnant, 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
23. In the **last 3 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
24. How many cigarettes or packs of cigarettes do you smoke on an average day **now**?
- _____ Cigarettes or _____ Packs
- Less than 1 cigarette a day
 I don't smoke
 I don't know
25. a. During the **3 months before** you got pregnant, how many alcoholic drinks did you have in an average week? (A drink is One glass of wine.
One wine cooler.
One can or bottle of beer.
One shot of liquor.
One mixed drink.)
- I didn't drink then
 Less than 1 drink a week
 1 to 3 drinks a week
 4 to 6 drinks a week
 7 to 13 drinks a week
 14 or more drinks a week
 I don't know
- b. During the **3 months before** you got pregnant, how many times did you drink 5 or more alcoholic drinks at one sitting?
- _____ Times
- I didn't drink then
 I don't know
26. a. During the **last 3 months** of your pregnancy, how many alcoholic drinks did you have in an average week?
- I didn't drink then
 Less than 1 drink a week
 1 to 3 drinks a week
 4 to 6 drinks a week
 7 to 13 drinks a week
 14 or more drinks a week
 I don't know
- b. During the **last 3 months** of your pregnancy, how many times did you drink 5 or more alcoholic drinks at one sitting?
- _____ Times
- I didn't drink then
 I don't know

The next questions are about times you may have had to stay in the hospital while you were pregnant. Please **DO NOT COUNT** the time you went to the hospital to have your baby.

27. **Not counting** the time you went to the hospital to have your baby, how many **other** times during your pregnancy did you go into a hospital and stay **at least one night?**
- None —> **Go to Question 30**
 1 time
 2 times
 3 times
 4 times or more
28. What problems caused you to stay in the hospital?
Check all of the problems that you had.
- Labor pains more than 3 weeks before my due date (premature labor)
 High blood pressure (preeclampsia or toxemia)
 Vaginal bleeding or placenta problems
 Nausea, vomiting, or dehydration
 Kidney or bladder infection
 High blood sugar (diabetes)
 Other —> Please tell us:
-
29. How many months pregnant were you the **first** time you had to go into a hospital and stay at least one night? _____ Months

Pregnancy can be a difficult time for some women. The next questions are about some things that may have happened to you before and during your most recent pregnancy.

30. This question is about things that may have happened during the **12 months before you delivered** your new baby. This includes the months before you got pregnant. **For each thing, circle Y (Yes) if it happened to you or N (No) if it did not. It may help to use the calendar.**
- | | No | Yes |
|--|----|-----|
| a. A close family member was very sick and had to go into the hospital . . . | N | Y |
| b. You got separated or divorced from your husband or partner | N | Y |
| c. You moved to a new address | N | Y |
| d. You were homeless | N | Y |
| e. Your husband or partner lost his job | N | Y |
| f. You lost your job even though you wanted to go on working | N | Y |
| g. You and your husband or partner argued more than usual | N | Y |
| h. Your husband or partner said he did not want you to be pregnant | N | Y |
| i. You had a lot of bills you couldn't pay | N | Y |
| j. You were involved in a physical fight | N | Y |
| k. You or your husband or partner went to jail | N | Y |
| l. Someone very close to you had a bad problem with drinking or drugs . . . | N | Y |
| m. Someone very close to you died | N | Y |

The next questions are about physical abuse. Physical abuse means pushing, hitting, slapping, kicking, or any other way of physically hurting someone.

31. During the **12 months before you got pregnant** with your new baby, did any of these people physically abuse you?
Check all that apply.
- My husband or partner
 - A family or household member **other than** my husband or partner
 - A friend
 - Someone else —> Please tell us:

 - No one physically abused me during the 12 months before I got pregnant
32. **During your most recent pregnancy**, did any of these people physically abuse you?
Check all that apply.
- My husband or partner
 - A family or household member **other than** my husband or partner
 - A friend
 - Someone else —> Please tell us:

 - No one physically abused me during my pregnancy —> **Go to Question 34**
33. **During your most recent pregnancy**, would you say that you were physically abused **more** often, **less** often, or **about the same** compared with the **12 months before** you got pregnant?
Check only one.
- I was physically abused **more often** during my pregnancy
 - I was physically abused **less often** during my pregnancy
 - I was physically abused **about the same** during my pregnancy
 - No one physically abused me during the **12 months before** I got pregnant

The next questions are about your labor and delivery.

34. When was your baby due? _____/_____/_____
month day year

35. When was your baby born? _____/_____/_____
month day year

36. When did you go into the hospital to have your baby? _____/_____/_____
month day year

I did not have my baby in a hospital

37. When you had your baby, how many nights did you stay in the hospital?

___ Nights

- I did not stay overnight in the hospital
- I did not have my baby in a hospital

38. When your baby was born, how many nights did he or she stay in the hospital?

___ Nights

- My baby did not stay overnight in the hospital
- My baby was not born in a hospital

39. When your baby was born, was he or she put in an intensive care unit?

- No
- Yes
- I don't know

40. How was your delivery paid for?
Check all that apply.

- Medicaid
- Personal income (cash, check, or credit card)
- Health insurance
-
-
- Other —> Please tell us: _____

41. Is your baby alive now?

No —> When did your baby die?

___/___/___
month day year

Yes —> Is your baby living with you now?

- No
- Yes

If your baby is not alive or is not living with you now, go to Question 48.

42. For how many weeks did you breastfeed your new baby?

___ Weeks

- I didn't breastfeed my baby —> **Go to Question 44**
- I breastfed less than 1 week —> **Go to Question 44**
- I'm still breastfeeding

43. How many weeks old was your baby the first time you fed him or her anything besides breast milk?
Include formula, baby food, juice, cow's milk, or anything else.
- ___ Weeks
- My baby was less than 1 week old
- I haven't fed my baby anything besides breast milk
44. About how many hours a day, on average, is your new baby in the same room with someone who is smoking?
- ___ Hours
- My baby is never in the same room with someone who is smoking
45. 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
46. How many times has your baby been to a doctor or nurse for *routine* well-baby care?
Don't count the times you took your baby for care when he or she was sick. It may help to use the calendar.
- ___ Times
- My baby hasn't been for routine well-baby care —> **Go to Question 48**
47. When your baby goes for *routine* well-baby care, where do you take him or her?
Check all the places that you use.
- Hospital clinic
- Health department clinic
- Private doctor's office
- Other —> Please tell us: _____

The next questions are about your family and the place where you live.

48. Which rooms are in the house, apartment, or trailer where you live?
Check all that you have.
- Bedrooms —> how many? _____
- Living room
- Separate dining room
- Kitchen
- Bathroom(s)
- Recreation room, den, or family room
- Finished basement
49. How many people live in your house, apartment, or trailer? **Count yourself.**

How many?

Babies, children, or teens aged 17 years or younger _____

Adults aged 18 years or older _____

50. What were the sources of your family income during the past 12 months?
Check all that apply.

- Money from a job or business
- Aid such as TANF (formerly AFDC), welfare, public assistance, general assistance, food stamps, or SSI
- Unemployment benefits
- Child support or alimony
- Fees, rental income, commissions, interest, dividends
- Social Security, workers' compensation, veterans' benefits, or pensions
- Other —> Please tell us:

51. What is today's date?

____/____/____
month day year

52. What is **your** date of birth?

____/____/____
month day year

Please use this space for any additional comments you would like to make about the health of mothers and babies in _____.

Thanks for answering our questions!

Your answers will help us work to make _____ mothers and babies healthier.

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