

PRAMS 2002 SURVEILLANCE REPORT

PREGNANCY RISK ASSESSMENT MONITORING SYSTEM

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Preface

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

PRAMS is a population-based survey of women who deliver 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 MCH programs. Thus, states participating in PRAMS gain unique and invaluable information for public health administrators, policy makers, and researchers as they develop and evaluate programs and policies to improve the health of women and children.

This current report highlights data for births occurring in 2002. It provides benchmarks, by state, for 32 MCH indicators, which can be examined across participating states and in relation to *Healthy People 2010* objectives, where applicable. As in past years, we present subgroup analyses for each state by age, race, ethnicity, education, Medicaid status, and annual household income. In addition, we analyze trends over time for three periods: 1993–2002 (8 indicators), 1996–2002 (5 indicators), and 2000–2002 (19 indicators).

We hope 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.

John R. Lehnherr

Acting Director, 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, to enhance understanding of the relationship between behaviors and health outcomes, to plan and evaluate programs, to direct policy decisions, and to monitor progress toward *Healthy People 2010* 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. 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 32 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 2002. Twenty-seven states met this criterion with weighted response rates ranging from 70.1% to 88.0%: Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont, Washington, and West Virginia.

The indicators in the report cover a variety of topics, including unintended pregnancy; multivitamin use; prenatal care; prenatal care counseling; Medicaid coverage for prenatal care;

participation in the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC); physical abuse; alcohol use; tobacco use; pregnancy-related complications; breastfeeding; infant sleeping position; postbirth follow-up and well-baby care; and contraceptive use. Many of the PRAMS indicators are consistent with *Healthy People 2010* objectives, which include objectives for improving the health of mothers and children.¹ As presented in Appendix C, other indicators are measures of state-negotiated or core performance objectives for the Title V Maternal and Child Health Block Grant, the major funding source for state MCH programs.²

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 using questions common to Phase 2, Phase 3, and Phase 4 versions of the core questionnaire (see methodology, page 4).

This is the eighth report to present comprehensive data from PRAMS states. It is similar in format and scope to the most recent publicly available PRAMS surveillance report.³ The 2002 report includes the following sections: an overview of PRAMS, multistate exhibits, state exhibits, detailed summaries, and appendixes.

The overview section presents a summary of the background, purpose, history, and methodology of PRAMS.

In the multistate exhibits section, we present background information for each set of indicators, as well as state-level estimates of 2002 prevalence and trends for each indicator.

In the state exhibits section, for each state we present social and demographic data for the PRAMS-eligible population (women delivering a live infant in their state of residence) and for PRAMS respondents. We then present, again for each state, subgroup analyses by age, race,

ethnicity, education, Medicaid status, and (where available) income for the following nine MCH indicators: unintended pregnancy, multivitamin use, physical abuse during pregnancy, smoking during pregnancy, pregnancy-related complications, hospital discharge of infants within 48 hours, 1-week checkup for infants discharged within 48 hours, sufficient well-baby care, and postpartum contraceptive use.

Finally, the detailed summaries present 2002 state prevalence estimates for each of the 32 indicators by selected maternal characteristics. These tables allow for easy comparison across states and expand the usefulness of the report.

In the past, states have used data from PRAMS to generate legislative support for MCH programs. Legislature appropriation 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 use their PRAMS data to understand the magnitude and scope of MCH concerns and to take action.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 hope this report will continue to be a valuable reference in public health planning and policy development.

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Overview

Background

In 1987, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) implemented the Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) to help state health departments establish and maintain an epidemiologic surveillance system of selected maternal behaviors and experiences to supplement data from vital records. PRAMS was developed in response to distressing statistics on infant mortality and low birthweight. The U.S. infant mortality rate was no longer declining as rapidly as it had in past years, and the prevalence of low-birthweight infants showed little change. In addition, maternal behaviors such as smoking and drug use were recognized as contributors to these slow rates of decline.

Purpose

Because PRAMS data are population-based, findings from data analyses can be generalized to an entire state's population of women having a live birth. In addition, the use of standardized data collection methods allows for comparisons among states. In each participating state, PRAMS data supplement information from vital records and can be used to plan, monitor, and evaluate policies and programs designed to reduce adverse pregnancy outcomes and to improve the health of babies and mothers. Findings from analyses of PRAMS data can be used to enhance states' understanding of maternal behaviors and experiences and their relationship with adverse pregnancy outcomes.

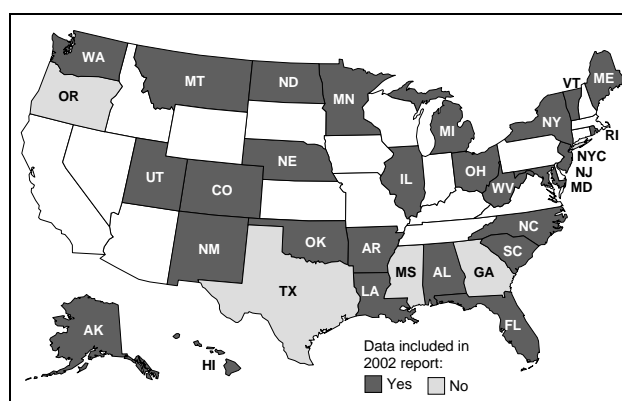
History

PRAMS is administered by the Division of Reproductive Health (DRH), National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (NCCDPHP) at CDC. PRAMS operates through cooperative agreements between CDC and the states, which have been awarded funds competitively. At the state level, PRAMS management and operating structures may cross multiple organizational units, including maternal and child health (MCH) and vital statistics.

Since the program's inception, the number of participating health departments has grown from 6 in 1987 (5 states and the District of Columbia) to 30 in 2004 (29 states and New York City). In 2004, participants were 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. In 2004, live births in these states and New York City represented approximately 62% of all live births in the United States.

In 2002, the year of this report, PRAMS participants included 31 states and New York City. Thirty of the 32 participants conducted traditional PRAMS surveillance, while two states—Montana and North Dakota—conducted point-in-time surveys. PRAMS participants for 2002 were Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, New York City, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, and West Virginia (see map below). In 2002, PRAMS surveillance covered 62% of all live births in the United States.

PRAMS Participants in 2002



Methodology

Each participating state and New York City uses a standardized data collection method developed by CDC.¹ 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 per state is selected from eligible birth certificates. At 2 to 6 months after delivery, PRAMS staff in each state mail each mother in the sample a package containing a letter introducing the survey and the 14-page survey itself. Mothers who do not respond to the first mailed survey are mailed a second questionnaire package, and in most states, a third package is mailed to mothers who do not respond to the second request. 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 unintended (mistimed and unwanted) pregnancy, barriers to and content of prenatal care, infant sleeping position, obstetric history, pregnancy-related complications, maternal use of alcohol and tobacco, multivitamin use, economic status, maternal stress, postbirth follow-up and well-baby care, and pre- and postpartum contraceptive use. Not all topics are included in this report. The 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 particular state data needs.

Since the program's inception, the PRAMS questionnaire has undergone several revisions, referred to as phases. Revisions to the questionnaire have been made to capture data on recent guidelines or emerging MCH issues (such as knowledge of folic acid's relationship to birth defects) and to improve respondents' comprehension of questions. In January 2000, states implemented the fourth phase of the questionnaire. The 32 indicators presented in this report are from the core component of the Phase 2 (1993–1995), Phase 3 (1996–1999), and Phase 4 questionnaires (2000–2002).

Validity of specific questions is addressed through pretesting. New questions are tested through

cognitive interviewing, in which respondents are asked to describe their understanding of a question's meaning and how they arrived at their response. Based on the results of the cognitive testing, questions are revised. 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 whether respondents correctly followed the skip patterns in the survey. Using these criteria, questions that perform poorly are revised accordingly and pretested before being included in the questionnaire.

In 2002, two states (Montana and North Dakota) conducted point-in-time PRAMS surveys for births during only a portion of the calendar year. North Dakota sampled births that occurred January through April 2002 and Montana sampled births that occurred February through May 2002. Except for the truncated time period, sampling and follow-up were done according to the standard PRAMS protocol. The data were weighted to represent the total number of live births that occurred in 2002 in each of these states.

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 2002 stratification variables, total 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* objectives or Title V Maternal and Child Health Block Grant performance measures. Appendix D is the Phase 4 core questionnaire. Appendix E lists which states participated in PRAMS, by year. Finally, Appendix F defines the abbreviations used in this report.

Technical Notes

This report includes data from Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont, Washington, and West Virginia. These 27 states had fully implemented PRAMS data collection procedures in 2002 and achieved weighted response rates of at least 70% (range: from 70% to 88%). 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 of the PRAMS survey. However, small changes in the wording of some questions affected the following indicators: contraceptive use, alcohol use, tobacco use, and breastfeeding. Therefore, tables for these indicators include 2002 prevalence data and trend data for the period covered by the Phase 4 questionnaire (2000–2002).

The multistate prevalence table for each of the 32 indicators presents state estimates and confidence intervals (CIs) using 2002 data. A bar graph of 2002 prevalence for each state accompanies the multistate prevalence table. The 2002 data for Minnesota (May through December) and New Jersey (July through December) represent births for only a portion of 2002.

In addition, a multistate trend table complements the trend table for each indicator. Depending on the indicator, the trend table presents data for 1993–2002 (8 indicators), 1996–2002 (5 indicators), or 2000–2002 (19 indicators). In addition to the state-specific exceptions to the 2002 data noted above, there are states with exceptions for 1997, 1998, and 2001 data. The 1997 data for North Carolina represent only a partial year (July through December) and the 1998 data for New Mexico represent births from July 1997 through December 1998. For 2001, data for Maryland (February through December) and Michigan (July through December) represent births for only a portion of the

calendar year, while 2001 data for Vermont include births from October 2000 through December 2001.

In the state-specific tables presenting the social, demographic, and outcome characteristics of the PRAMS-eligible population and PRAMS respondents, information on maternal age, race, ethnicity, education, marital status, and parity and birthweight were obtained from state birth certificate data provided to CDC. For all states, births to out-of-state residents or births occurring out of state (except in Alaska) are excluded from the description of the PRAMS-eligible population. The PRAMS-eligible population is described using five race categories (white, black or African American, American Indian, Asian or Pacific Islander, and all other races) for all states, except Alaska. Alaska reports separately 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 are reported separately. For 19 of the 27 states featured in the report, the three race categories are white, black or African American, and all other races. Eight of the 27 states (Alaska, Hawaii, Montana, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and Washington) have additional race categories for 2002. Further, data on Medicaid status of PRAMS respondents were obtained from the PRAMS questionnaire; a Medicaid recipient 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 the delivery.

The detailed summary tables present data for all states using three race categories: white, black or African American, and all other races. The “all other races” category includes American Indians, Asian or Pacific Islanders, Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians, and other races.

Except for the tables describing the PRAMS-eligible population in each state, all tables in the report are produced using weighted PRAMS data. Percentages and standard errors are calculated for the characteristic of interest using PROC CROSSTAB in SUDAAN.² The 95% CIs were computed using the formula $CI = \text{percentage} \pm (1.96 \times \text{standard error})$. 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 is fewer than 30 are not reported. In the detailed summary tables, estimates based on sample sizes between 30 and 60 are reported, but they include a note stating that the estimates may be unreliable. In the trend tables (1993–2002, 1996–2002, or 2000–2002), trend statistics are presented for states with three or more data points for an indicator. The *P* value indicates a test for linear trend and was calculated using PROC LOGISTIC in SUDAAN.²

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.

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Multistate Exhibits

Unintended Pregnancy and Contraceptive Use

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

Unintended Pregnancy and Contraceptive Use

Background

Nearly half of all pregnancies and nearly one-third of all live births in the United States are unintended.¹ Unintended pregnancies are defined as pregnancies that, at the time of conception, are either mistimed (the woman did not want to be pregnant until later) or unwanted (the woman did not want to be pregnant at any time).^{1,2} Two-thirds of unintended births are mistimed and one-third are unwanted.¹ Unintended pregnancies are common among all population subgroups. However, the risk for unintended pregnancy is higher for certain groups, including teenagers, women aged 20–24 years or aged 40 years or older, black women, women with lower levels of education, unmarried women, and women with low incomes.^{1,3–6}

Unintended pregnancies are associated with a range of behaviors that can adversely affect the health of mothers and their babies. These risky maternal behaviors include delayed entry into prenatal care,^{7,8} inadequate weight gain,⁹ cigarette smoking,^{7,10} and use of alcohol and other drugs.¹¹ Further, women with an unintended pregnancy are also less likely to take prenatal vitamins than women whose pregnancies are intended.^{2,10,12,13}

Unintended pregnancies are also associated with adverse birth outcomes. Mistimed or unwanted births are associated with prematurity, low birthweight, and small for gestational age.^{2,14–16} However, not all unintended pregnancies have consequences of equal severity. One study found that unwanted pregnancies are associated with riskier maternal behaviors and worse infant outcomes than mistimed pregnancies.¹⁷

The consequences of an unintended pregnancy do not end at birth. Unintended births are associated with reduced breastfeeding initiation and shorter duration;^{14,18} reduced cognitive, behavioral, and emotional development in infants;¹⁹ and increased risk for child abuse and neglect.² Children born as the result of an

unwanted pregnancy are also at greater risk for poor mental health in adulthood.²⁰

Unintended pregnancy can result from the failure to use contraception, inconsistent or improper use of effective contraception, use of less effective contraception, or in rare cases, failure of highly effective contraception.^{21,22} Failure to use contraception is the major cause of unintended pregnancy.¹ Currently in the United States, 10.7% of women at risk for an unintended pregnancy (aged 13–44, sexually active, fertile, and not currently pregnant or trying to become pregnant) report using no contraception.²³ Women at risk for unintended pregnancy who use no contraception account for more than one-half of all unintended pregnancies.^{1,22} At-risk women who are less likely to use contraception include teenagers, non-Hispanic black women, women who have had two or fewer births, and women who intend to have more children.²³ Factors reducing the likelihood that women will use contraception include perceived infertility, low education levels, and negative attitudes toward contraception.^{24–26}

Although contraceptive use reduces the likelihood of an unintended pregnancy, almost 1 of every 5 women (19%) who uses a reversible contraceptive will experience an accidental pregnancy in the first 2 years of method use, due primarily to inconsistent or incorrect use.^{21,27} Average failure rates for all reversible methods are higher during the first year of use (12.5%) than in the second (8.0%). Rates of contraceptive failure also vary widely according to type of contraceptive method used. Failure rates are lowest for women using long-acting methods and oral contraceptives and highest for women using periodic abstinence, withdrawal, and spermicide.^{21,27} Failure rates are also highest for women who are teenagers or young adults, poor, unmarried, black, or Hispanic.^{21,27,28}

A woman's spouse or partner can also be an important determinant of intent to become pregnant, choice of contraceptive method,

regularity of contraceptive use, intent to change methods, and intent to continue a pregnancy.²⁹⁻³² Therefore, in addition to women, men should be included in family planning counseling and education efforts.

PRAMS provides data on the prevalence of mistimed and unwanted pregnancies that result in a live birth and data on the proportion of mothers whose spouses or partners did not want them to become pregnant during the 12 months before the baby was born. PRAMS also provides data on the prevalence of contraceptive use at the time of pregnancy. States can use PRAMS data to understand the characteristics of women at risk for unintended pregnancy, to develop informational strategies that increase awareness of unintended pregnancy and the health and other benefits of contraception, to develop service delivery strategies that minimize access barriers and promote and support effective contraceptive use, and to evaluate these efforts.

States can also use PRAMS data to monitor their progress towards national *Healthy People 2010* objectives related to unintended pregnancy (*Objective 9-1*) and contraceptive use (*Objective 9-3*). These *Healthy People 2010* objectives include increasing the percentage of intended pregnancies from 51% (1995) to 70% and increasing the proportion of females (and their partners) at risk for unintended pregnancy who use contraception from 93% (1995) to 100%.²²

Data Highlights

- ◆ In 2002, the prevalence of *unintended pregnancy* among women who gave birth to a live infant ranged from 32.5% (Utah) to 54.3% (Louisiana).
- ◆ During 2000–2002, the prevalence of *unintended pregnancy* increased in 1 state (Nebraska).
- ◆ In 2002, the prevalence of *mistimed pregnancy* among women who had live births ranged from 26.1% (Utah) to 39.5% (Oklahoma).
- ◆ During 1993–2002, the prevalence of *mistimed pregnancy* among women

delivering a live birth increased in 3 states (Florida, New York, and Oklahoma).

- ◆ In 2002, the prevalence of *unwanted pregnancy* among women delivering a live birth ranged from 6.1% (New York) to 17.1% (Louisiana).
- ◆ During 1993–2002, the prevalence of *unwanted pregnancy* among women delivering a live birth decreased in 3 states (Florida, New York, and South Carolina).
- ◆ In 2002, the prevalence of women who reported that their *husbands or partners did not want the pregnancy* ranged from 7.2% (Hawaii) to 13.2% (Oklahoma).
- ◆ During 1996–2002, the prevalence of women who reported that their husbands or partners did not want the pregnancy decreased in 5 states (Florida, Maine, New York, South Carolina, and West Virginia).
- ◆ In 2002, among women who reported that their pregnancy was unintended, the prevalence of contraceptive (any method) use at the time of pregnancy ranged from 38.7% (Hawaii) to 53.3% (Vermont).
- ◆ During 2000–2002, the prevalence of contraceptive (any method) use at the time of pregnancy among women with an unintended pregnancy decreased in 4 states (Florida, New Mexico, New York, and North Carolina).

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Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy, 2002

State	Respondents	Percent†	Standard Error	95% CI‡
Alabama	1,550	47.8	1.5	44.8–50.8
Alaska	1,589	45.3	1.4	42.5–48.1
Arkansas	1,951	50.0	1.6	46.9–53.0
Colorado	2,274	38.9	1.3	36.3–41.5
Florida	2,004	46.3	1.6	43.1–49.5
Hawaii	1,805	43.2	1.4	40.4–45.9
Illinois	1,912	43.0	1.2	40.7–45.4
Louisiana	1,677	54.3	1.4	51.6–57.0
Maine	1,124	33.3	1.6	30.3–36.6
Maryland	1,443	43.8	2.0	40.0–47.8
Michigan	1,526	43.1	1.5	40.3–46.0
Minnesota ^a	1,128	33.8	1.8	30.4–37.3
Montana	1,035	44.0	1.6	40.9–47.1
Nebraska	1,854	42.8	1.4	40.1–45.6
New Jersey ^b	940	35.4	1.7	32.1–38.9
New Mexico	1,545	44.2	1.3	41.7–46.9
New York ^c	1,207	34.7	1.8	31.3–38.3
North Carolina	1,530	40.6	1.6	37.6–43.7
North Dakota	900	36.1	1.6	33.1–39.2
Ohio	1,361	43.8	1.7	40.5–47.2
Oklahoma	1,858	51.5	1.8	48.0–55.1
Rhode Island	1,403	35.6	1.5	32.8–38.6
South Carolina	1,374	47.5	2.2	43.2–51.8
Utah	1,558	32.5	1.5	29.5–35.6
Vermont	1,096	35.9	1.4	33.1–38.7
Washington	1,500	39.7	1.8	36.2–43.2
West Virginia	1,674	41.7	1.7	38.5–45.0
All PRAMS states [§]	40,818	42.6	0.4	41.8–43.4

† 2002 state range is 32.5–54.3%.

‡ Confidence interval.

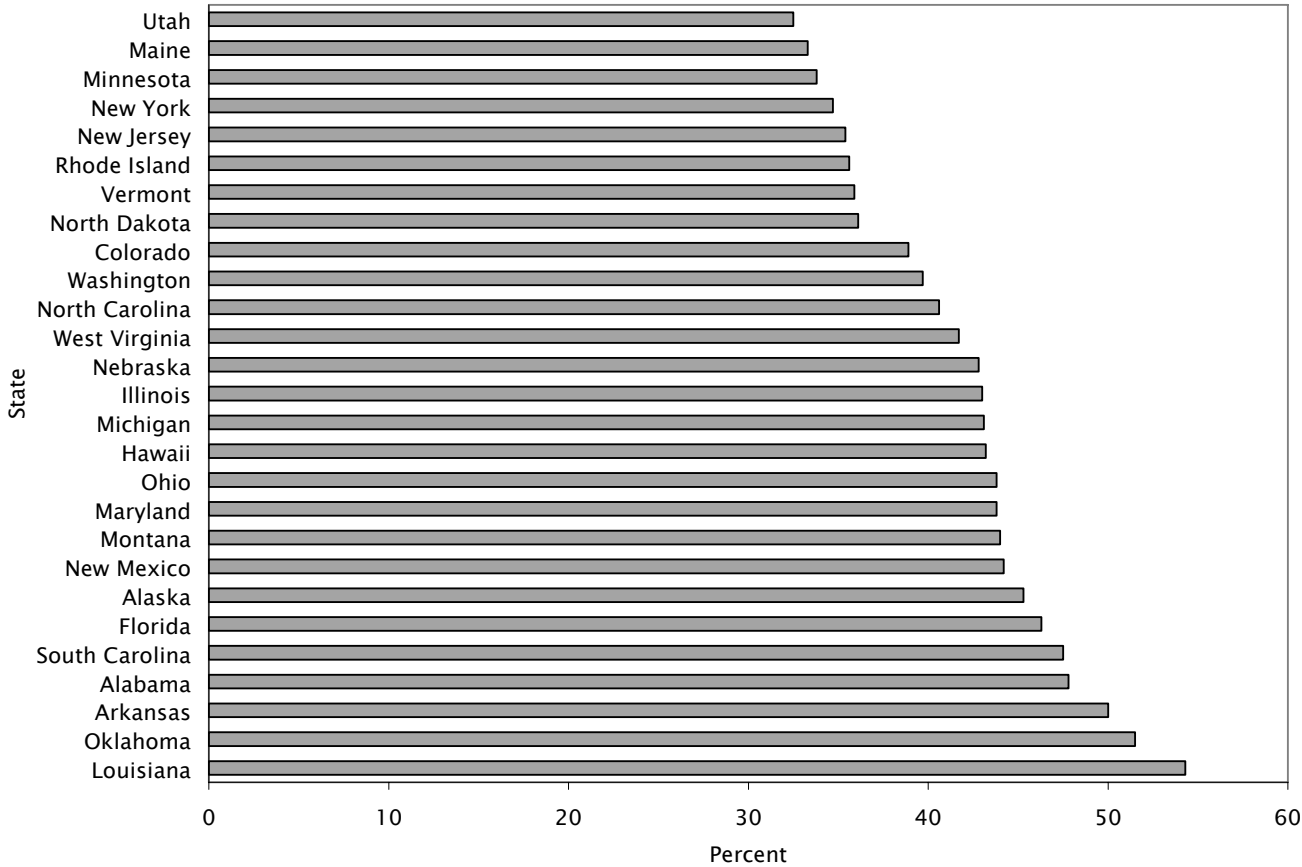
§ Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

c Data exclude New York City.

Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy, 2002



Healthy People 2010 Objective 9-1
 Increase the proportion of pregnancies that are intended to at least 70%.

Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy, 1993–2002

State	1993 (%)	1994 (%)	1995 (%)	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	1999 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)	P value for trend [#]
Alabama	49.9	49.3	48.0	47.9	49.2	47.9	47.4	48.1	48.9	47.8	0.394
Alaska	43.5	42.6	40.8 ^{††}	41.6	40.5 ^{††}	42.8	42.5	43.2	45.4	45.3	0.065
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	49.9	53.4	49.6	53.4	52.2	50.0	0.970
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	38.8	39.7	39.8	39.6	38.9	0.952
Florida	45.9	46.9	45.0	47.9	47.6	45.0	42.5	46.4	46.7	46.3	0.738
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43.3	45.6	43.2	0.921
Illinois	—	—	—	—	47.4 ^g	40.0	44.5	42.9	46.3	43.0	0.770
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	52.5	52.0	51.5	54.8	54.3	0.125
Maine	34.0	30.9 ^{††}	39.3	34.2	33.9	34.1	34.0	34.9	36.7	33.3	0.684
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42.1 ^d	43.8	##
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40.6 ^e	43.1	##
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33.8 ^a	##
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44.0	##
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39.0	38.2	42.8	0.043 [*]
New Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35.4 ^b	##
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	— ^h	45.6 ^h	43.6	43.6	42.3	44.2	0.339
New York ^c	33.4	30.3	34.6	34.1	38.4	35.3	35.1	38.4	33.8	34.7	0.101
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	47.6 ⁱ	47.1	41.9	45.3	42.6	40.6	0.003 [*]
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36.1	##
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	41.3	42.5	40.7	43.8	0.457
Oklahoma	44.9	48.2	48.1	48.5	50.0	46.9	45.4	46.9	52.1	51.5	0.051
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35.6	##
South Carolina	49.1	46.9	50.0	51.0	50.0	45.8	44.4	47.3	48.2	47.5	0.216
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	33.7	31.6	34.5	32.5	0.915
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— ^f	36.4 ^f	35.9	##
Washington	—	38.7	39.0	38.5	36.6	38.1	38.0	37.9	39.2	39.7	0.718
West Virginia	42.0	40.6	45.2	42.0	41.7	37.1	39.6	41.8	46.5	41.7	0.709

Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

* p value is less than 0.05.

< 3 years of data available; test for linear trend not applicable.

†† Missing ≥ 10% data.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

c Data exclude New York City.

d Data represent Maryland births from February–December 2001.

e Data represent Michigan births from July–December 2001.

f Data represent Vermont births from October 2000–December 2001.

g Data represent Illinois births from June–December 1997.

h Data represent New Mexico births from July 1997–December 1998.

i Data represent North Carolina births from July–December 1997.

Prevalence of Mistimed Pregnancy, 2002

State	Respondents	Percent†	Standard Error	95% CI‡
Alabama	1,550	35.7	1.5	32.8–38.7
Alaska	1,589	32.9	1.4	30.3–35.6
Arkansas	1,951	36.6	1.5	33.7–39.6
Colorado	2,274	29.9	1.3	27.5–32.5
Florida	2,004	35.7	1.6	32.7–38.8
Hawaii	1,805	35.6	1.4	32.9–38.3
Illinois	1,912	31.1	1.1	28.9–33.3
Louisiana	1,677	37.2	1.3	34.6–39.8
Maine	1,124	26.7	1.5	23.8–29.8
Maryland	1,443	33.5	1.9	29.8–37.3
Michigan	1,526	32.3	1.4	29.6–35.0
Minnesota ^a	1,128	26.2	1.6	23.1–29.5
Montana	1,035	32.0	1.4	29.3–35.0
Nebraska	1,854	32.7	1.3	30.2–35.3
New Jersey ^b	940	28.1	1.7	24.9–31.5
New Mexico	1,545	33.8	1.3	31.3–36.3
New York ^c	1,207	28.6	1.7	25.4–32.0
North Carolina	1,530	31.0	1.5	28.2–34.0
North Dakota	900	29.7	1.5	26.8–32.7
Ohio	1,361	32.9	1.6	29.7–36.2
Oklahoma	1,858	39.5	1.8	36.1–43.1
Rhode Island	1,403	28.7	1.4	26.1–31.6
South Carolina	1,374	37.0	2.1	33.0–41.3
Utah	1,558	26.1	1.5	23.4–29.1
Vermont	1,096	28.0	1.3	25.4–30.7
Washington	1,500	32.3	1.7	29.0–35.7
West Virginia	1,674	32.4	1.6	29.4–35.6
All PRAMS states [§]	40,818	32.5	0.4	31.7–33.2

† 2002 state range is 26.1–39.5%.

‡ Confidence interval.

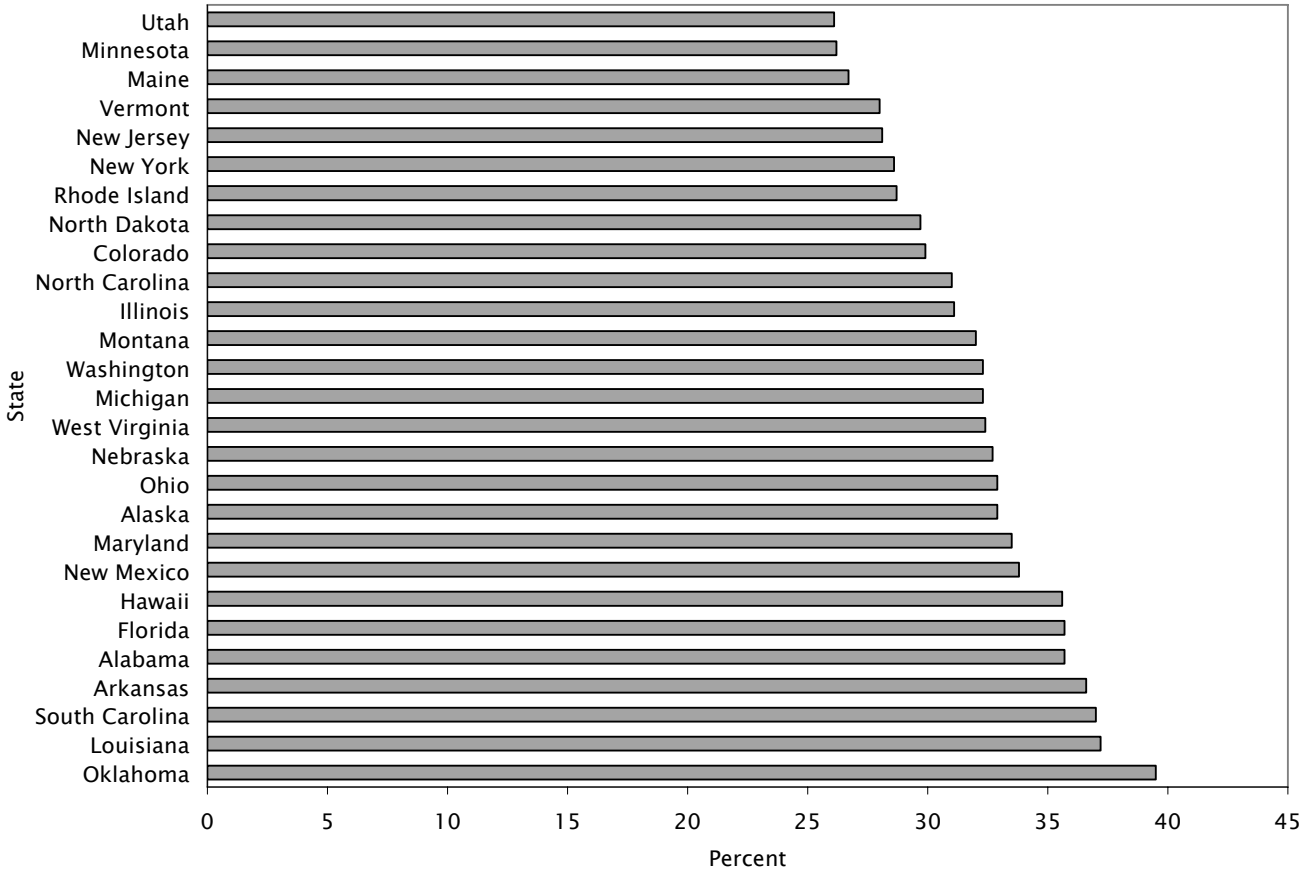
§ Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

c Data exclude New York City.

Prevalence of Mistimed Pregnancy, 2002



Prevalence of Mistimed Pregnancy, 1993–2002

State	1993 (%)	1994 (%)	1995 (%)	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	1999 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)	P value for trend [#]
Alabama	36.4	36.9	35.8	33.0	35.4	34.9	34.0	35.8	36.5	35.7	0.819
Alaska	30.1	32.6	29.2 ^{††}	31.4	29.5 ^{††}	29.7	32.4	31.1	32.9	32.9	0.125
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	35.8	38.0	35.2	39.6	38.7	36.6	0.474
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	29.1	30.1	32.9	32.3	29.9	0.416
Florida	32.2	32.4	32.5	34.7	33.7	33.6	31.6	36.1	36.5	35.7	0.013 [*]
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34.9	36.2	35.6	0.709
Illinois	—	—	—	—	32.6 ^g	28.8	32.5	32.0	32.6	31.1	0.586
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	36.3	34.8	34.4	37.9	37.2	0.239
Maine	27.3	24.6 ^{††}	32.5	26.3	25.5	27.7	26.5	28.2	29.6	26.7	0.701
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31.2 ^d	33.5	##
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29.7 ^e	32.3	##
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26.2 ^a	##
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32.0	##
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.5	29.7	32.7	0.227
New Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28.1 ^b	##
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	— ^h	35.0 ^h	32.4	33.1	31.6	33.8	0.391
New York ^c	23.7	21.7	26.3	26.1	27.7	25.6	27.3	30.3	27.1	28.6	0.001 [*]
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	36.4 ⁱ	35.1	32.5	34.7	32.5	31.0	0.032 [*]
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29.7	##
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.6	30.4	29.7	32.9	0.388
Oklahoma	33.4	37.2	37.8	34.7	39.1	38.0	36.4	36.2	41.3	39.5	0.025 [*]
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28.7	##
South Carolina	35.7	34.5	35.0	38.6	38.2	33.0	31.7	35.3	37.5	37.0	0.768
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	27.3	25.6	27.8	26.1	0.843
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— ^f	28.3 ^f	28.0	##
Washington	—	30.7	29.8	30.5	27.9	30.2	29.7	30.9	30.1	32.3	0.427
West Virginia	32.0	31.7	35.7	31.6	32.4	29.8	33.0	33.2	36.5	32.4	0.363

[#] Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

^{*} *p* value is less than 0.05.

< 3 years of data available; test for linear trend not applicable.

†† Missing ≥ 10% data.

^a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

^b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

^c Data exclude New York City.

^d Data represent Maryland births from February–December 2001.

^e Data represent Michigan births from July–December 2001.

^f Data represent Vermont births from October 2000–December 2001.

^g Data represent Illinois births from June–December 1997.

^h Data represent New Mexico births from July 1997–December 1998.

ⁱ Data represent North Carolina births from July–December 1997.

Prevalence of Unwanted Pregnancy, 2002

State	Respondents	Percent†	Standard Error	95% CI‡
Alabama	1,550	12.1	1.0	10.3–14.3
Alaska	1,589	12.4	0.9	10.6–14.3
Arkansas	1,951	13.4	1.1	11.5–15.6
Colorado	2,274	8.9	0.8	7.5–10.6
Florida	2,004	10.6	1.0	8.8–12.7
Hawaii	1,805	7.6	0.7	6.4–9.1
Illinois	1,912	12.0	0.8	10.5–13.7
Louisiana	1,677	17.1	1.1	15.2–19.3
Maine	1,124	6.6	0.9	5.1–8.6
Maryland	1,443	10.4	1.2	8.2–13.0
Michigan	1,526	10.9	0.9	9.2–12.8
Minnesota ^a	1,128	7.6	1.0	5.9–9.7
Montana	1,035	11.9	1.1	10.0–14.2
Nebraska	1,854	10.1	0.8	8.6–11.9
New Jersey ^b	940	7.3	0.9	5.8–9.2
New Mexico	1,545	10.5	0.8	9.0–12.2
New York ^c	1,207	6.1	0.9	4.6–8.1
North Carolina	1,530	9.6	0.9	7.9–11.6
North Dakota	900	6.5	0.8	5.0–8.2
Ohio	1,361	10.9	1.0	9.1–13.1
Oklahoma	1,858	12.0	1.2	9.8–14.6
Rhode Island	1,403	6.9	0.8	5.5–8.7
South Carolina	1,374	10.5	1.4	8.1–13.4
Utah	1,558	6.3	0.8	4.9–8.1
Vermont	1,096	7.9	0.8	6.4–9.6
Washington	1,500	7.4	1.0	5.7–9.5
West Virginia	1,674	9.3	1.0	7.5–11.4
All PRAMS states [§]	40,818	10.1	0.2	9.7–10.6

† 2002 state range is 6.1–17.1%.

‡ Confidence interval.

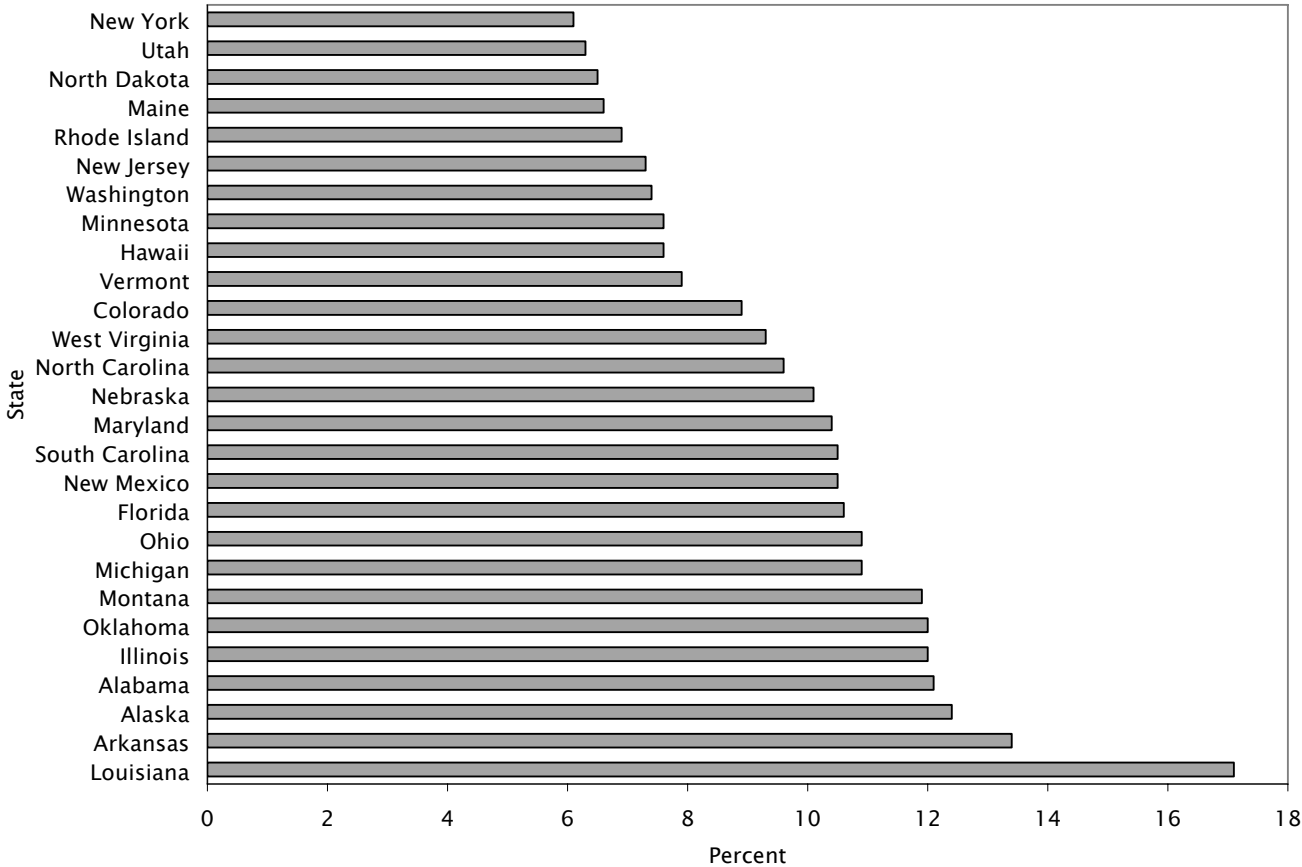
§ Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

c Data exclude New York City.

Prevalence of Unwanted Pregnancy, 2002



Prevalence of Unwanted Pregnancy, 1993–2002

State	1993 (%)	1994 (%)	1995 (%)	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	1999 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)	P value for trend [#]
Alabama	13.5	12.4	12.2	14.9	13.8	13.0	13.4	12.3	12.3	12.1	0.363
Alaska	13.5	10.0	11.6 ^{††}	10.2	11.0 ^{††}	13.1	10.1	12.2	12.6	12.4	0.529
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	14.0	15.3	14.3	13.8	13.5	13.4	0.356
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	9.7	9.7	6.9	7.3	8.9	0.173
Florida	13.8	14.6	12.5	13.3	13.9	11.4	10.9	10.4	10.2	10.6	0.000 ^{**}
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.4	9.4	7.6	0.377
Illinois	—	—	—	—	14.8 ^g	11.2	12.0	10.9	13.6	12.0	0.737
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	16.1	17.3	17.2	16.9	17.1	0.620
Maine	6.8	6.3 ^{††}	6.8	7.9	8.4	6.4	7.5	6.8	7.1	6.6	0.935
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.9 ^d	10.4	# #
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.8 ^e	10.9	# #
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.6 ^a	# #
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.9	# #
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.5	8.5	10.1	0.130
New Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.3 ^b	# #
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	— ^h	10.7 ^h	11.2	10.5	10.8	10.5	0.828
New York ^c	9.7	8.5	8.3	8.0	10.7	9.7	7.9	8.1	6.7	6.1	0.023 [*]
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	11.3 ⁱ	12.0	9.3	10.6	10.1	9.6	0.151
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.5	# #
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.7	12.1	10.9	10.9	0.893
Oklahoma	11.4	11.0	10.3	13.8	10.9	8.9	9.0	10.7	10.8	12.0	0.725
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.9	# #
South Carolina	13.5	12.4	15.0	12.4	11.8	12.8	12.7	11.9	10.8	10.5	0.021 [*]
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.4	6.0	6.6	6.3	0.883
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— ^f	8.0 ^f	7.9	# #
Washington	—	8.0	9.3	8.0	8.6	7.9	8.3	7.0	9.1	7.4	0.467
West Virginia	9.9	8.9	9.6	10.4	9.3	7.4	6.6	8.6	10.0	9.3	0.407

Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

* p value is less than 0.05.

** p value is less than 0.001.

< 3 years of data available; test for linear trend not applicable.

†† Missing ≥ 10% data.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

c Data exclude New York City.

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h Data represent New Mexico births from July 1997–December 1998.

i Data represent North Carolina births from July–December 1997.

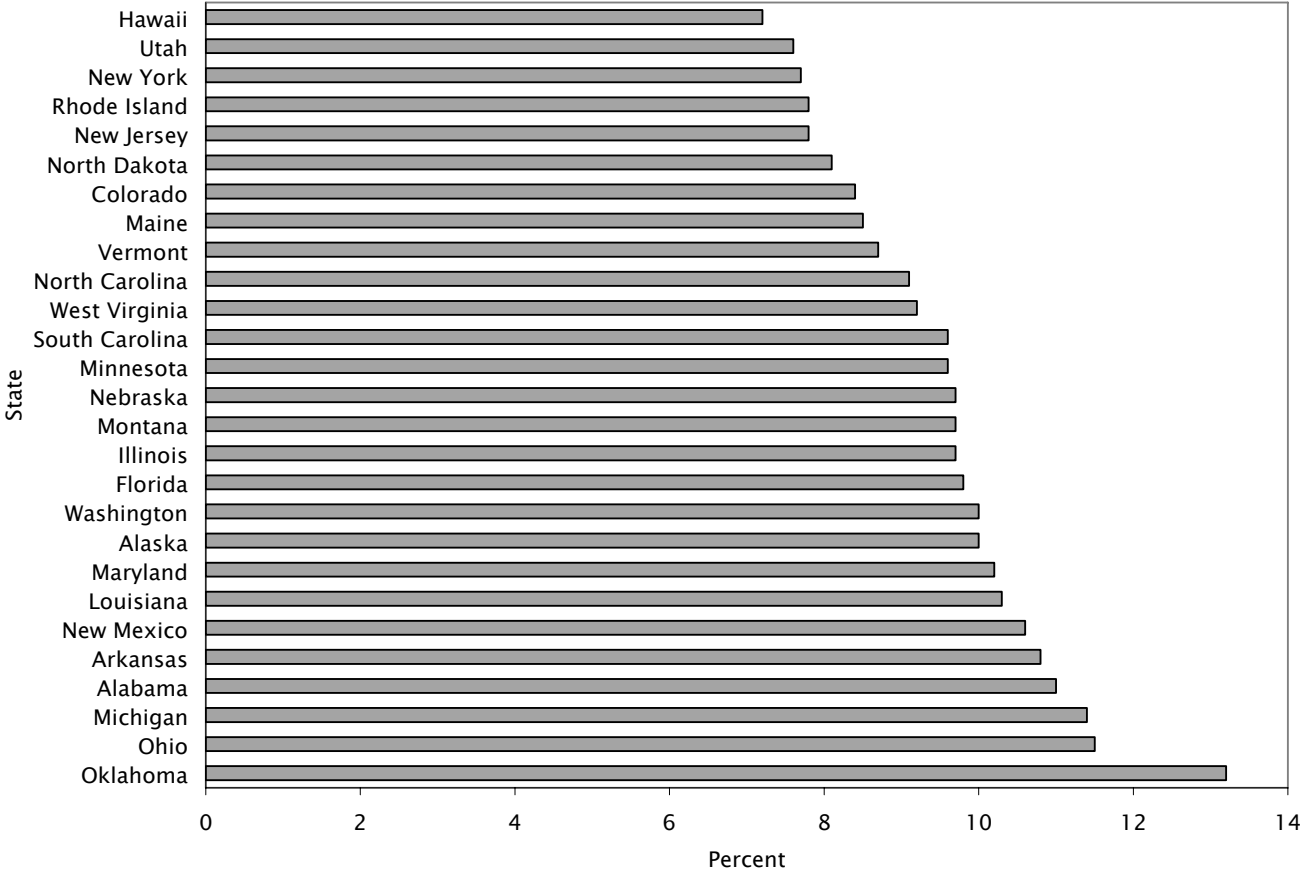
Prevalence of Pregnancy That Was Not Wanted by Husband or Partner, 2002

State	Respondents	Percent†	Standard Error	95% CI‡
Alabama	1,547	11.0	1.0	9.2–13.1
Alaska	1,600	10.0	0.9	8.4–11.8
Arkansas	1,955	10.8	0.9	9.1–12.8
Colorado	2,251	8.4	0.8	7.0–10.1
Florida	1,996	9.8	1.0	8.1–11.9
Hawaii	1,800	7.2	0.7	6.0–8.7
Illinois	1,917	9.7	0.7	8.3–11.2
Louisiana	1,669	10.3	0.9	8.7–12.1
Maine	1,133	8.5	1.0	6.8–10.6
Maryland	1,455	10.2	1.2	8.0–12.8
Michigan	1,528	11.4	1.0	9.7–13.5
Minnesota ^a	1,134	9.6	1.1	7.7–12.0
Montana	1,033	9.7	0.9	8.0–11.8
Nebraska	1,870	9.7	0.8	8.2–11.5
New Jersey ^b	936	7.8	1.0	6.1–10.0
New Mexico	1,545	10.6	0.8	9.0–12.3
New York ^c	1,221	7.7	1.0	5.9–9.9
North Carolina	1,524	9.1	0.9	7.5–11.1
North Dakota	903	8.1	0.9	6.6–10.1
Ohio	1,364	11.5	1.1	9.6–13.9
Oklahoma	1,860	13.2	1.3	10.9–15.8
Rhode Island	1,389	7.8	0.8	6.3–9.6
South Carolina	1,386	9.6	1.3	7.4–12.5
Utah	1,565	7.6	0.9	6.0–9.5
Vermont	1,102	8.7	0.9	7.2–10.6
Washington	1,508	10.0	1.2	8.0–12.5
West Virginia	1,677	9.2	1.0	7.5–11.2
All PRAMS states [§]	40,868	9.8	0.2	9.3–10.3

† 2002 state range is 7.2–13.2%.
‡ Confidence interval.
§ Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.
b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.
c Data exclude New York City.

Prevalence of Pregnancy That Was Not Wanted by Husband or Partner, 2002



Prevalence of Pregnancy That Was Not Wanted by Husband or Partner, 1996–2002

State	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	1999 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)	<i>P</i> value for trend [#]
Alabama	11.6	10.4	11.7	10.6	10.0	11.1	11.0	0.666
Alaska	11.7	11.7	11.0	9.4	10.5	10.2	10.0	0.104
Arkansas	—	11.2	13.0	11.1	12.7	10.0	10.8	0.264
Colorado	—	—	10.7	10.4	10.4	7.4	8.4	0.004*
Florida	11.9	14.1	10.8	11.0	10.0	11.3	9.8	0.020*
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	8.1	8.0	7.2	0.319
Illinois	—	9.4 ^g	11.9	10.2	9.0	9.8	9.7	0.225
Louisiana	—	—	13.2	12.2	10.8	10.6	10.3	0.009*
Maine	9.6	12.0	10.5	10.1	9.7	7.6	8.5	0.017*
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	10.9 ^d	10.2	# #
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	10.5 ^e	11.4	# #
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.6 ^a	# #
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.7	# #
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	9.8	9.3	9.7	0.959
New Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.8 ^b	# #
New Mexico	—	— ^h	13.0 ^h	9.4	10.0	10.5	10.6	0.114
New York ^c	10.4	10.8	9.5	10.0	8.5	7.9	7.7	0.011*
North Carolina	—	13.7 ⁱ	10.4	9.3	9.0	10.2	9.1	0.063
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.1	# #
Ohio	—	—	—	11.5	10.8	10.5	11.5	0.952
Oklahoma	11.8	12.3	10.8	12.0	11.3	13.1	13.2	0.335
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.8	# #
South Carolina	12.9	13.7	11.1	10.9	9.3	8.5	9.6	0.001**
Utah	—	—	—	8.7	8.9	11.3	7.6	0.765
Vermont	—	—	—	—	— ^f	10.6 ^f	8.7	# #
Washington	10.6	11.2	9.9	12.2	8.9	10.4	10.0	0.458
West Virginia	13.5	10.4	12.3	11.0	9.1	9.5	9.2	0.002*

Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

* *p* value is less than 0.05.

** *p* value is less than 0.001.

< 3 years of data available; test for linear trend not applicable.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

c Data exclude New York City.

d Data represent Maryland births from February–December 2001.

e Data represent Michigan births from July–December 2001.

f Data represent Vermont births from October 2000–December 2001.

g Data represent Illinois births from June–December 1997.

h Data represent New Mexico births from July 1997–December 1998.

i Data represent North Carolina births from July–December 1997.

Prevalence of Contraceptive Use at Time of Pregnancy Among Women with an Unintended Pregnancy, 2002

State	Respondents	Percent†	Standard Error	95% CI‡
Alabama	741	45.9	2.3	41.4–50.5
Alaska	724	52.4	2.1	48.2–56.6
Arkansas	961	42.9	2.2	38.6–47.4
Colorado	864	46.4	2.3	42.0–50.8
Florida	1,058	41.6	2.4	37.1–46.3
Hawaii	803	38.7	2.1	34.6–42.9
Illinois	795	47.4	1.9	43.7–51.2
Louisiana	861	47.0	1.9	43.3–50.8
Maine	350	47.4	3.1	41.5–53.4
Maryland	512	47.6	3.2	41.4–53.8
Michigan	627	46.7	2.3	42.3–51.3
Minnesota ^a	470	48.5	3.2	42.2–54.8
Montana	497	46.7	2.4	42.1–51.4
Nebraska	838	51.1	2.2	46.9–55.3
New Jersey ^b	356	42.9	3.2	36.8–49.2
New Mexico	663	42.0	2.0	38.2–46.0
New York ^c	405	45.3	3.2	39.1–51.7
North Carolina	631	40.6	2.5	35.8–45.5
North Dakota	331	46.9	2.8	41.4–52.5
Ohio	647	43.7	2.6	38.6–48.9
Oklahoma	905	41.2	2.6	36.3–46.4
Rhode Island	484	40.9	2.6	35.9–46.1
South Carolina	640	48.4	3.3	42.0–54.8
Utah	527	45.4	3.0	39.7–51.2
Vermont	385	53.3	2.5	48.3–58.2
Washington	658	46.1	2.9	40.5–51.9
West Virginia	795	46.7	2.6	41.6–51.8
All PRAMS states [§]	17,528	44.9	0.6	43.7–46.2

Note: Contraceptive use is defined as using any of the following birth control methods at time of pregnancy: not having sex at certain times (rhythm) or using such birth control methods as the pill, Norplant®, shots (Depo-Provera®), condoms, diaphragm, foam, IUD, tubal ligation, or vasectomy.

† 2002 state range is 38.7–53.3%.

‡ Confidence interval.

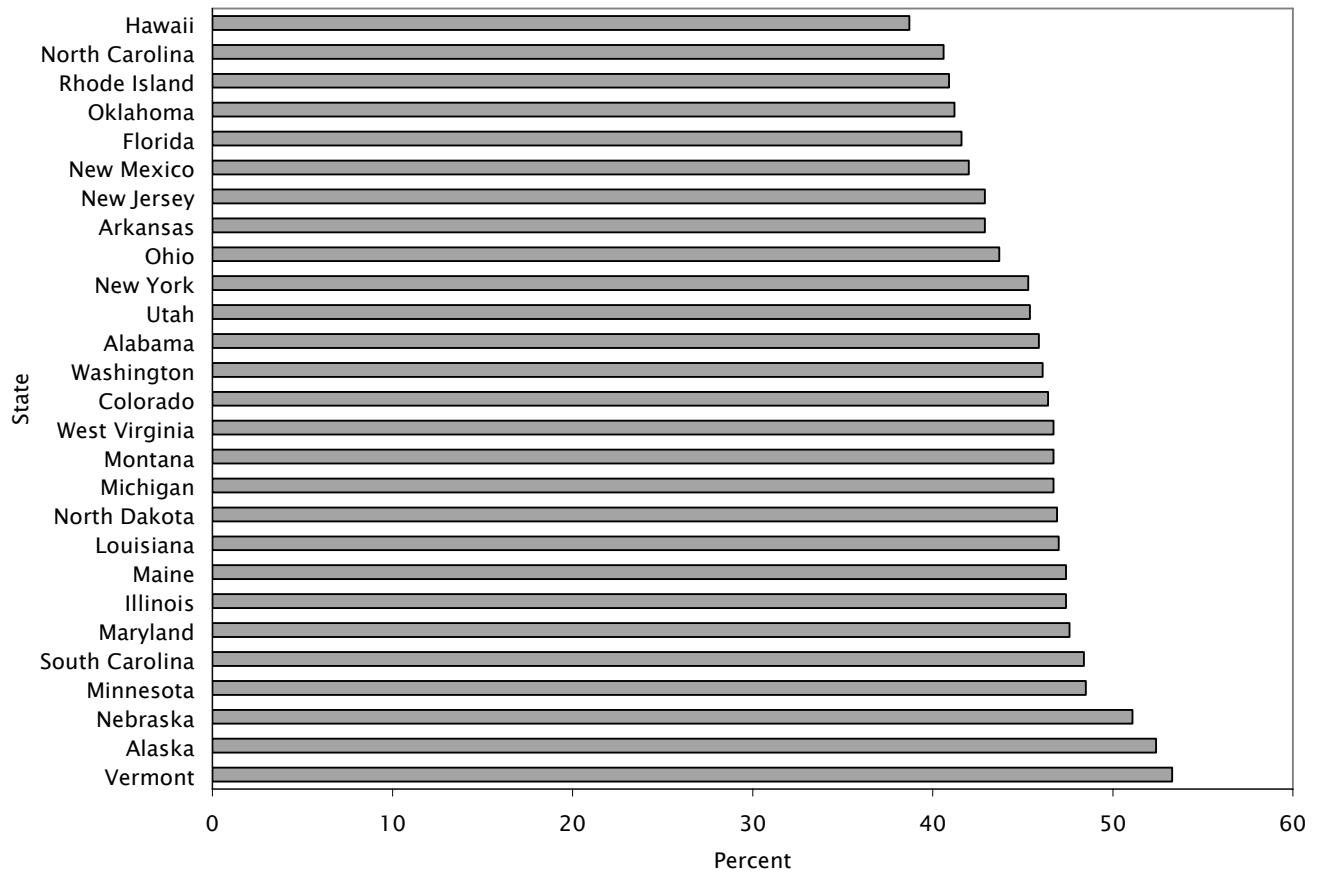
§ Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

c Data exclude New York City.

Prevalence of Contraceptive Use at Time of Pregnancy Among Women with an Unintended Pregnancy, 2002



Healthy People 2010 Objective 9-3
 Increase the proportion of females at risk of unintended pregnancy (and their partners) who use contraception to 100%.

Prevalence of Contraceptive Use at Time of Pregnancy Among Women with an Unintended Pregnancy, 2000–2002

State	2000 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)	P value for trend [#]
Alabama	48.9	44.8	45.9	0.356
Alaska	48.7	52.0	52.4	0.239
Arkansas	41.8	38.9	42.9	0.746
Colorado	47.7	46.4	46.4	0.682
Florida	49.3	48.9	41.6	0.023*
Hawaii	40.2	39.8	38.7	0.565
Illinois	44.2	49.0	47.4	0.230
Louisiana	44.4	49.6	47.0	0.335
Maine	49.5	48.0	47.4	0.620
Maryland	—	43.6 ^d	47.6	# #
Michigan	—	50.4 ^e	46.7	# #
Minnesota	—	—	48.5 ^a	# #
Montana	—	—	46.7	# #
Nebraska	45.6	48.6	51.1	0.072
New Jersey	—	—	42.9 ^b	# #
New Mexico	49.4	45.2	42.0	0.010*
New York ^c	54.8	47.4	45.3	0.036*
North Carolina	50.7	45.5	40.6	0.004*
North Dakota	—	—	46.9	# #
Ohio	45.9	43.1	43.7	0.555
Oklahoma	37.7	44.4	41.2	0.369
Rhode Island	—	—	40.9	# #
South Carolina	56.0	51.2	48.4	0.087
Utah	46.4	47.3	45.4	0.797
Vermont	— ^f	49.2 ^f	53.3	# #
Washington	52.6	50.0	46.1	0.116
West Virginia	47.7	43.6	46.7	0.787

Note: Contraceptive use is defined as using any of the following birth control methods at time of pregnancy: not having sex at certain times (rhythm) or using such birth control methods as the pill, Norplant®, shots (Depo-Provera®), condoms, diaphragm, foam, IUD, tubal ligation, or vasectomy.

[#] Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

* *p* value is less than 0.05.

^{# #} < 3 years of data available; test for linear trend not applicable.

^a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

^b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

^c Data exclude New York City.

^d Data represent Maryland births from February–December 2001.

^e Data represent Michigan births from July–December 2001.

^f Data represent Vermont births from October 2000–December 2001.

Multistate Exhibits

Multivitamin Use

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

Multivitamin Use

Background

Neural tube defects (NTDs), which include spina bifida (open spine) and anencephaly (open skull), are among the most common birth defects that contribute to perinatal mortality, infant mortality, and serious disability in surviving children.^{1,2} NTDs affect an estimated 3,000 pregnancies annually.¹ Just under one-third (approximately 850) of NTD-affected pregnancies are terminated spontaneously or electively, and approximately 2,200 pregnancies result in the birth of an infant with an NTD.¹ Among children born with an NTD, 95% are born to couples with no family history of these birth defects. Women who have had an NTD-affected pregnancy have a 2%–3% risk for a recurrence in subsequent pregnancies.²

Research indicates that consumption of folic acid, a B vitamin, before conception and during the first trimester can reduce the occurrence of NTDs by 50%–70%.^{1,3–7} Given the effectiveness of folic acid in preventing NTDs, the U.S. Public Health Service (PHS) and the Food and Nutrition Board of the Institute of Medicine have separately recommended that all women capable of becoming pregnant consume 0.4 milligrams (mg) of folic acid daily.^{8,9} Because more than half of all pregnancies in the United States are unplanned and NTDs occur during the first 4 weeks of pregnancy (4–6 weeks after the first day of a woman's last menstrual period), before many women even realize they are pregnant, this recommendation applies to all women capable of becoming pregnant—not just to women who are currently pregnant or planning to become pregnant.^{2,10}

The 1992 PHS recommendation identified three potential approaches for delivering folic acid in the dosage recommended: consuming foods rich in naturally occurring folates, using dietary supplements containing folic acid, and fortifying food.¹¹ Following the Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-mandated fortification of cereal grain products with folic acid that began in January 1998,¹² the occurrence of NTDs declined

27%, from an annual average of 4,130 cases in 1995–1996 to 3,020 cases in 1999–2000.¹

Despite efforts to increase folic acid intake through fortification, not all women obtain adequate levels of folic acid through their diets.³ Therefore, the PHS recommends that women who could become pregnant take daily multivitamins, which generally contain the recommended daily allowance of 0.4 mg of folic acid.^{9,13} According to data from national telephone surveys conducted by the Gallup Organization for the March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation, the use of multivitamins with folic acid increased slightly from 32% in 2003 to 33% in 2005.³ Nonwhite, young, less-educated, and low-income women were the least likely to report daily use of a vitamin containing folic acid.³

In 2000, 25%–41% of women in 19 PRAMS states reported taking a multivitamin 4 or more times per week in the month prior to pregnancy.¹⁴ In all 19 states, women with 12 or fewer years of education were significantly less likely than women with more than 12 years of education to report using multivitamins before pregnancy. Reported use of multivitamins also increased with maternal age. Additionally, in 11 states, reported multivitamin use was significantly higher among white/other race women than among black women, while in 10 states, reported use among non-Hispanic women was significantly higher than use by Hispanic women.¹⁴

PRAMS collects data on multivitamin consumption (4 or more times per week) in the month prior to pregnancy. States can use PRAMS data to promote multivitamin use among populations where folic acid consumption is lower than recommended. States can also use PRAMS data to monitor their progress in achieving the *Healthy People 2010* objective (*Objective 16-16a*) of increasing the proportion of nonpregnant women aged 15–44 years who consume at least 0.4 mg of folic acid per day from fortified foods or supplements from 21% (1991–1994) to 80%.¹⁵

Data Highlights

- ◆ In 2002, the prevalence of multivitamin use (4 or more times per week) in the month prior to pregnancy ranged from 24.8% (Oklahoma) to 41.8% (North Dakota).
- ◆ During 2000–2002, the prevalence of multivitamin use in the month prior to pregnancy increased in 3 states (Illinois, North Carolina, and Utah).

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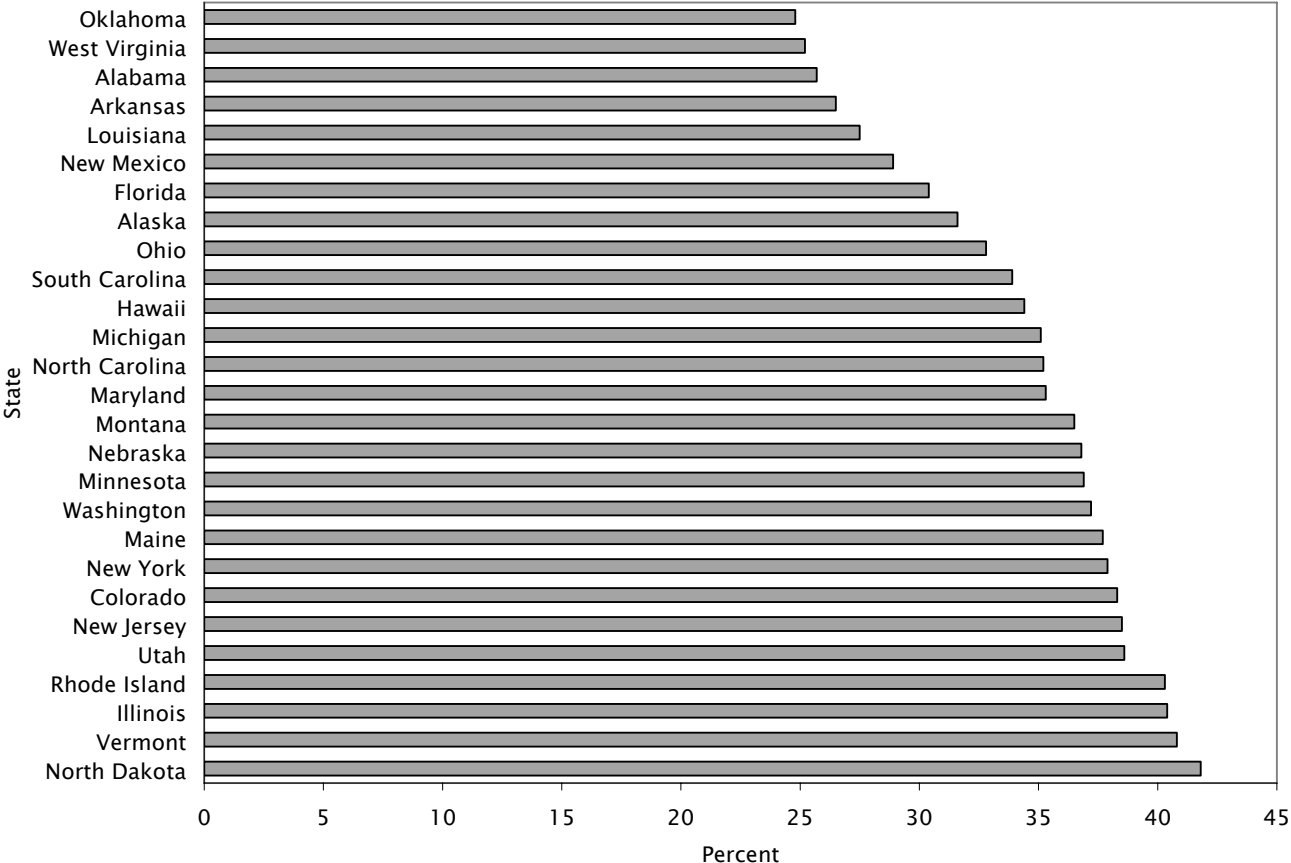
Prevalence of Multivitamin Use 4 or More Times per Week During the Month Prior to Pregnancy, 2002

State	Respondents	Percent†	Standard Error	95% CI‡
Alabama	1,561	25.7	1.3	23.1–28.4
Alaska	1,615	31.6	1.4	29.0–34.3
Arkansas	1,956	26.5	1.4	23.9–29.4
Colorado	2,288	38.3	1.3	35.8–40.9
Florida	2,016	30.4	1.6	27.4–33.6
Hawaii	1,818	34.4	1.4	31.8–37.1
Illinois	1,928	40.4	1.2	38.0–42.7
Louisiana	1,699	27.5	1.2	25.2–29.9
Maine	1,134	37.7	1.6	34.6–40.9
Maryland	1,454	35.3	1.8	31.8–39.0
Michigan	1,540	35.1	1.4	32.4–37.8
Minnesota ^a	1,147	36.9	1.8	33.4–40.5
Montana	1,044	36.5	1.5	33.6–39.5
Nebraska	1,883	36.8	1.4	34.2–39.5
New Jersey ^b	946	38.5	1.8	35.0–42.1
New Mexico	1,561	28.9	1.2	26.6–31.3
New York ^c	1,225	37.9	1.7	34.5–41.3
North Carolina	1,542	35.2	1.5	32.3–38.2
North Dakota	906	41.8	1.6	38.7–45.0
Ohio	1,372	32.8	1.6	29.6–36.1
Oklahoma	1,868	24.8	1.6	21.9–28.0
Rhode Island	1,408	40.3	1.5	37.4–43.4
South Carolina	1,409	33.9	2.0	30.1–38.0
Utah	1,571	38.6	1.6	35.6–41.7
Vermont	1,103	40.8	1.5	38.0–43.7
Washington	1,516	37.2	1.8	33.7–40.7
West Virginia	1,692	25.2	1.5	22.4–28.3
All PRAMS states [§]	41,202	34.3	0.4	33.6–35.1

† 2002 state range is 24.8–41.8%.
‡ Confidence interval.
§ Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.
b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.
c Data exclude New York City.

Prevalence of Multivitamin Use 4 or More Times per Week During the Month Prior to Pregnancy, 2002



Healthy People 2010 Objective 16-16a
 Increase the proportion of nonpregnant women aged 15-44 years who consume at least 0.4 mg of folic acid each day from fortified foods or dietary supplements to at least 80%.

Prevalence of Multivitamin Use 4 or More Times per Week During the Month Prior to Pregnancy, 2000–2002

State	2000 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)	<i>P</i> value for trend [#]
Alabama	25.9	26.4	25.7	0.918
Alaska	30.9	32.0	31.6	0.701
Arkansas	25.3	24.1	26.5	0.555
Colorado	35.3	34.2	38.3	0.100
Florida	28.6	31.5	30.4	0.422
Hawaii	35.9	32.4	34.4	0.379
Illinois	33.5	34.9	40.4	0.000**
Louisiana	29.7	28.1	27.5	0.190
Maine	40.7	42.3	37.7	0.205
Maryland	—	36.7 ^d	35.3	# #
Michigan	—	33.8 ^e	35.1	# #
Minnesota	—	—	36.9 ^a	# #
Montana	—	—	36.5	# #
Nebraska	34.1	35.2	36.8	0.141
New Jersey	—	—	38.5 ^b	# #
New Mexico	28.5	28.0	28.9	0.807
New York ^c	35.5	37.3	37.9	0.339
North Carolina	29.6	32.3	35.2	0.006*
North Dakota	—	—	41.8	# #
Ohio	34.7	34.4	32.8	0.407
Oklahoma	25.0	27.8	24.8	0.000**
Rhode Island	—	—	40.3	# #
South Carolina	32.7	30.3	33.9	0.654
Utah	31.3	35.6	38.6	0.001**
Vermont	— ^f	42.5 ^f	40.8	# #
Washington	35.1	35.0	37.2	0.399
West Virginia	25.0	27.5	25.2	0.882

Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

* *p* value is less than 0.05.

** *p* value is less than 0.001.

< 3 years of data available; test for linear trend not applicable.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

c Data exclude New York City.

d Data represent Maryland births from February–December 2001.

e Data represent Michigan births from July–December 2001.

f Data represent Vermont births from October 2000–December 2001.

Multistate Exhibits

Prenatal Care Timing and Adequacy

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

Prenatal Care Timing and Adequacy

Background

Early prenatal care allows for early detection, treatment, and management of medical and obstetric conditions, including pregnancy-induced hypertension and diabetes. It also provides the opportunity for encouraging healthy behaviors and preventing disease by educating women early in their pregnancies about proper nutrition, safe sexual practices, the dangers of smoking and use of alcohol and drugs, and other factors that might affect pregnancy outcomes.¹ More than 97% of women in the United States who had a live birth in 2002 received prenatal care,² putting prenatal care providers in a unique position to screen and counsel pregnant women for risky behaviors and to promote healthy ones.

Because early initiation of prenatal care is important to the health of the mother and to try to optimize pregnancy outcomes, a goal of increasing the proportion of pregnant women who initiate prenatal care in the first trimester to 90% was established as one of the *Healthy People 2000*³ objectives and retained as a *Healthy People 2010* objective (*Objective 16-6a*).⁴ Between 1980 and 1991, three of every four (76%) pregnant women in the United States who had a live birth began prenatal care in the first trimester.⁵ Though this proportion increased to 84% in 2002,² it remains below the *Healthy People 2010* goal of 90%.⁴

Initiation of prenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy is limited as an indicator of prenatal care adequacy because it does not measure consistent or continuous care. The total number of prenatal care visits provides more information about the extent of provider contact, but provides no information regarding the timing or content of the visits. To address these shortcomings, researchers have developed composite measures or indices of prenatal care adequacy, including the Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization (APNCU) Index, which combines the month of the first prenatal visit with the number of visits recommended by the American

College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG), adjusted for the length of the pregnancy. ACOG and the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) recommend that for a term birth, women make 13–15 prenatal visits during pregnancy, beginning in the first trimester of pregnancy.⁶ A *Healthy People 2010* objective (*Objective 16-6b*) is to increase the proportion of pregnant women who receive early and adequate care from 74% to 90%.⁴ In 2002, only 75% of pregnant women who had live births received early and adequate prenatal care, using the APNCU index.²

Despite improvements in the timing of prenatal care initiation, disparities in the timing and frequency of prenatal care visits persist among certain social and demographic groups in the United States. Non-Hispanic black and Hispanic women are less likely than non-Hispanic white women to receive early prenatal care.^{5,7-12} Teenaged women are less likely to initiate care in the first trimester than are older women.^{5,13,14} Multiparous women are less likely than women with no previous births to receive early prenatal care.^{12,15} Also, women whose pregnancies are unintended are less likely to receive early prenatal care than are women whose pregnancies are intended.¹⁵⁻¹⁷ Low levels of education and low income are both associated with late entry into prenatal care.^{5,12,17,18}

Continued high rates of delayed prenatal care among certain population subgroups have led to concerns about barriers to care. Many barriers have been cited in the literature, including lack of insurance coverage, problems with child care or transportation, conflicts with work or school schedules, and lack of understanding of the importance of early prenatal care.¹⁹

PRAMS includes indicators that allow researchers to study use of and barriers to early prenatal care. Questions include whether the woman initiated prenatal care after the first trimester or not at all, whether she received prenatal care as soon as desired, and whether the pregnancy was confirmed after the first trimester.

States can use PRAMS data to develop policies and programs that encourage early and adequate prenatal care at the state and local levels. States also can use PRAMS data to monitor their progress toward reaching the *Healthy People 2010* objective (*Objective 16-6a*) of increasing the proportion of pregnant women who begin prenatal care in their first trimester of pregnancy from 83% (1998) to 90%.⁴

Data Highlights

- ◆ In 2002, the prevalence of late (after the first trimester) or no entry into prenatal care ranged from 8.3% (Vermont) to 28.9% (Arkansas).
- ◆ During 1993–2002, the prevalence of late or no entry into prenatal care decreased in 8 states (Alabama, Alaska, Florida, Maine, New York, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and West Virginia).
- ◆ During 2000–2002, the prevalence of late or no entry into prenatal care decreased in 1 state (Nebraska).
- ◆ Among women who began prenatal care late or not at all, the proportion that did not get prenatal care as soon as they desired ranged from 36.3% (Minnesota) to 62.3% (West Virginia) in 2002.
- ◆ During 1993–2002, the proportion of women who began prenatal care late or not at all increased in 3 states (Alabama, Maine, and West Virginia).
- ◆ In 2002, the proportion of women whose pregnancy was confirmed after the first trimester ranged from 2.0% (Maine) to 6.8% (Alabama).
- ◆ During 1993–2002, the proportion of women whose pregnancy was confirmed after the first trimester decreased in 4 states (Alaska, Maine, Oklahoma, and West Virginia).
- ◆ During 2000–2002, the proportion of women whose pregnancy was confirmed after the first trimester decreased in 1 state (Nebraska).

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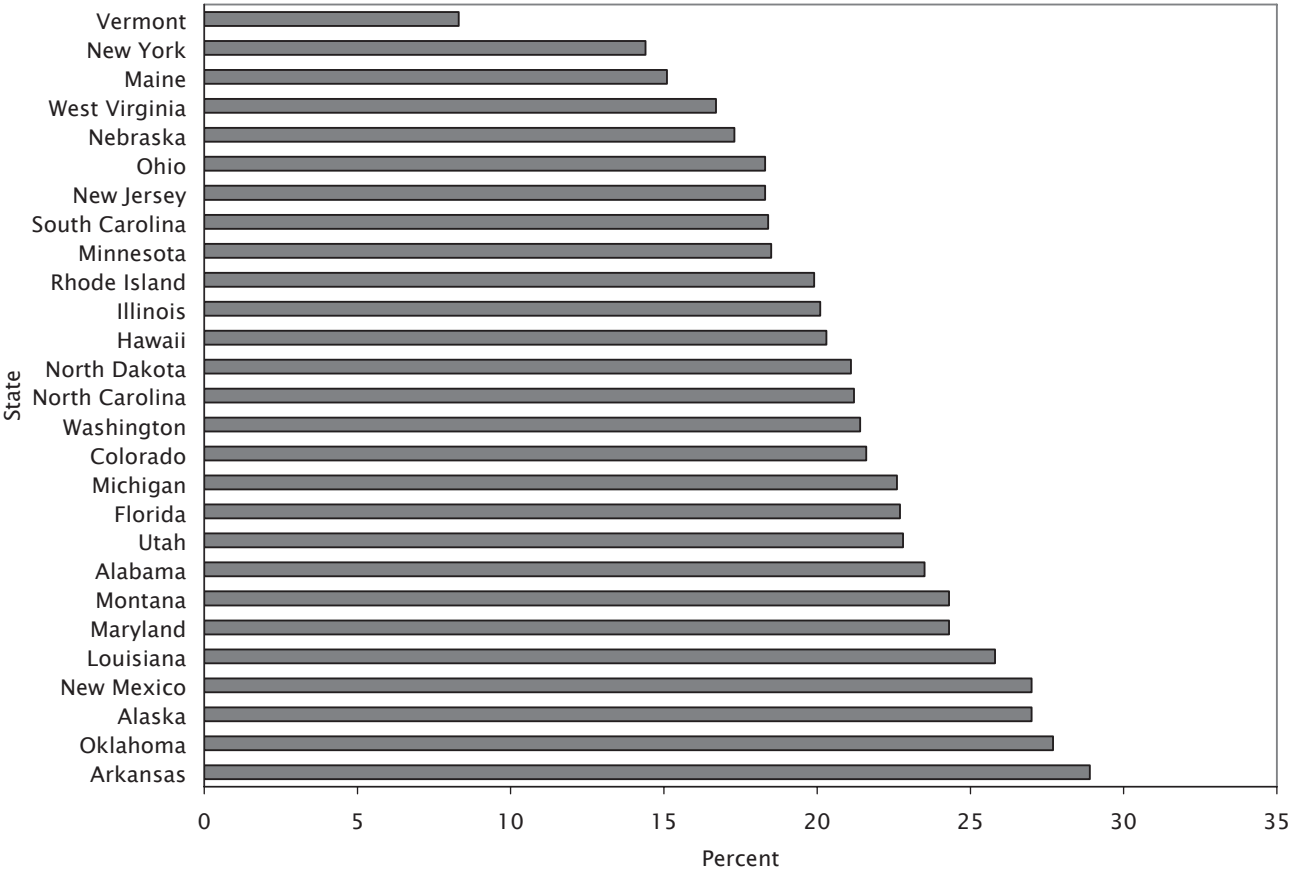
Prevalence of Late (After First Trimester) or No Entry Into Prenatal Care, 2002

State	Respondents	Percent†	Standard Error	95% CI‡
Alabama	1,539	23.5	1.3	21.1–26.1
Alaska	1,584	27.0	1.3	24.5–29.5
Arkansas	1,939	28.9	1.4	26.2–31.7
Colorado	2,263	21.6	1.1	19.4–23.9
Florida	1,986	22.7	1.3	20.2–25.4
Hawaii	1,789	20.3	1.2	18.1–22.6
Illinois	1,898	20.1	1.0	18.2–22.1
Louisiana	1,658	25.8	1.2	23.4–28.3
Maine	1,126	15.1	1.2	12.8–17.7
Maryland	1,439	24.3	1.8	21.0–28.0
Michigan	1,528	22.6	1.3	20.3–25.2
Minnesota ^a	1,112	18.5	1.4	15.9–21.6
Montana	1,035	24.3	1.4	21.7–27.1
Nebraska	1,853	17.3	1.0	15.4–19.4
New Jersey ^b	936	18.3	1.4	15.8–21.2
New Mexico	1,533	27.0	1.2	24.7–29.4
New York ^c	1,207	14.4	1.3	12.0–17.3
North Carolina	1,523	21.2	1.3	18.7–23.9
North Dakota	896	21.1	1.3	18.6–23.9
Ohio	1,364	18.3	1.3	15.9–21.1
Oklahoma	1,845	27.7	1.7	24.6–31.1
Rhode Island	1,391	19.9	1.3	17.6–22.5
South Carolina	1,354	18.4	1.7	15.2–22.1
Utah	1,550	22.8	1.4	20.2–25.7
Vermont	1,097	8.3	0.8	6.8–10.1
Washington	1,502	21.4	1.5	18.6–24.6
West Virginia	1,664	16.7	1.2	14.4–19.3
All PRAMS states [§]	40,611	21.1	0.3	20.5–21.8

† 2002 state range is 8.3–28.9%.
‡ Confidence interval.
§ Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.
b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.
c Data exclude New York City.

Prevalence of Late (After First Trimester) or No Entry Into Prenatal Care, 2002



Healthy People 2010 Objective 16-6a
 Increase the proportion of pregnant women who receive prenatal care beginning in the first trimester of pregnancy to at least 90%.

Prevalence of Late (After First Trimester) or No Entry Into Prenatal Care, 1993–2002

State	1993 (%)	1994 (%)	1995 (%)	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	1999 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)	<i>P</i> value for trend [#]
Alabama	26.1	26.0	25.7	21.9	21.8	24.2	22.2	21.5	20.3	23.5	0.000**
Alaska	31.0	30.2	30.8	28.4	27.0	24.7	25.5	25.0	25.6	27.0	0.000**
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	27.7	29.7	27.4	28.6	32.8	28.9	0.213
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	24.3	22.3	21.2	22.9	21.6	0.232
Florida	30.4	28.9	26.5	26.9	24.5	23.7	24.1	26.1	25.9	22.7	0.000**
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21.1	19.8	20.3	0.589
Illinois	—	—	—	—	21.9 ^g	22.5	22.3	23.1	22.7	20.1	0.323
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	28.1	27.5	28.0	25.4	25.8	0.085
Maine	27.1	20.6	20.2	18.1	16.6	17.4	16.1	14.8	16.5	15.1	0.000**
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.0 ^d	24.3	# #
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.4 ^e	22.6	# #
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.5 ^a	# #
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24.3	# #
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.8	16.7	17.3	0.018*
New Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.3 ^b	# #
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	— ^h	29.8 ^h	29.1	30.9	28.2	27.0	0.157
New York ^c	20.0	23.0	17.0	15.7	18.4	15.5	17.0	16.5	17.9	14.4	0.002*
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	25.2 ⁱ	23.1	21.9	21.4	19.2	21.2	0.025*
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21.1	# #
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.7	18.8	21.2	18.3	0.777
Oklahoma	31.2	30.6	31.7	31.8	30.7	28.1	29.9	25.0	24.0	27.7	0.000**
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.9	# #
South Carolina	29.6	27.5	26	25.1	22.7	22.4	21.9	21.1	20.3	18.4	0.000**
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.8	21.4	19.6	22.8	0.095
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— ^f	13.0 ^f	8.3	# #
Washington	—	22.4	24.6	21.8	22.3	22.7	22.7	19.4	20.5	21.4	0.077
West Virginia	31.8	29.8	26.9	25.0	20.4	20.9	19.0	15.3	17.5	16.7	0.000**

Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

* *p* value is less than 0.05.

** *p* value is less than 0.001.

< 3 years of data available; test for linear trend not applicable.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

c Data exclude New York City.

d Data represent Maryland births from February–December 2001.

e Data represent Michigan births from July–December 2001.

f Data represent Vermont births from October 2000–December 2001.

g Data represent Illinois births from June–December 1997.

h Data represent New Mexico births from July 1997–December 1998.

i Data represent North Carolina births from July–December 1997.

Prevalence of Not Getting Prenatal Care As Soon As Desired Among Women Who Began Care Late or Not At All, 2002

State	Respondents	Percent†	Standard Error	95% CI‡
Alabama	358	56.4	3.3	49.9–62.7
Alaska	436	46.3	2.8	40.9–51.8
Arkansas	579	60.1	2.9	54.4–65.5
Colorado	477	46.8	3.0	40.9–52.7
Florida	580	52.7	3.3	46.2–59.2
Hawaii	369	52.1	3.3	45.7–58.4
Illinois	367	46.3††	2.8	40.8–51.8
Louisiana	390	60.1††	2.8	54.5–65.4
Maine	158	46.4	4.5	37.7–55.3
Maryland	258	48.4	4.4	39.9–57.0
Michigan	317	53.0	3.2	46.6–59.2
Minnesota ^a	260	36.3††	4.1	28.6–44.8
Montana	257	43.5	3.3	37.2–50.1
Nebraska	390	41.9	3.2	35.8–48.2
New Jersey ^b	192	51.8	4.3	43.4–60.1
New Mexico	399	53.7	2.6	48.6–58.7
New York ^c	170	50.1††	5.1	40.2–59.9
North Carolina	305	51.2	3.6	44.2–58.1
North Dakota	186	44.6	3.6	37.6–51.8
Ohio	295	46.7	4.0	39.0–54.6
Oklahoma	509	57.3	3.5	50.3–64.0
Rhode Island	250	42.1	3.6	35.3–49.3
South Carolina	256	49.1††	5.4	38.8–59.5
Utah	362	38.4	3.5	31.9–45.4
Vermont	86	51.6	5.4	41.1–61.9
Washington	336	45.6	4.1	37.7–53.6
West Virginia	328	62.3††	3.9	54.4–69.7
All PRAMS states [§]	8,870	50.2	0.9	48.4–51.9

† 2002 state range is 36.3–62.3%.

‡ Confidence interval.

§ Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.

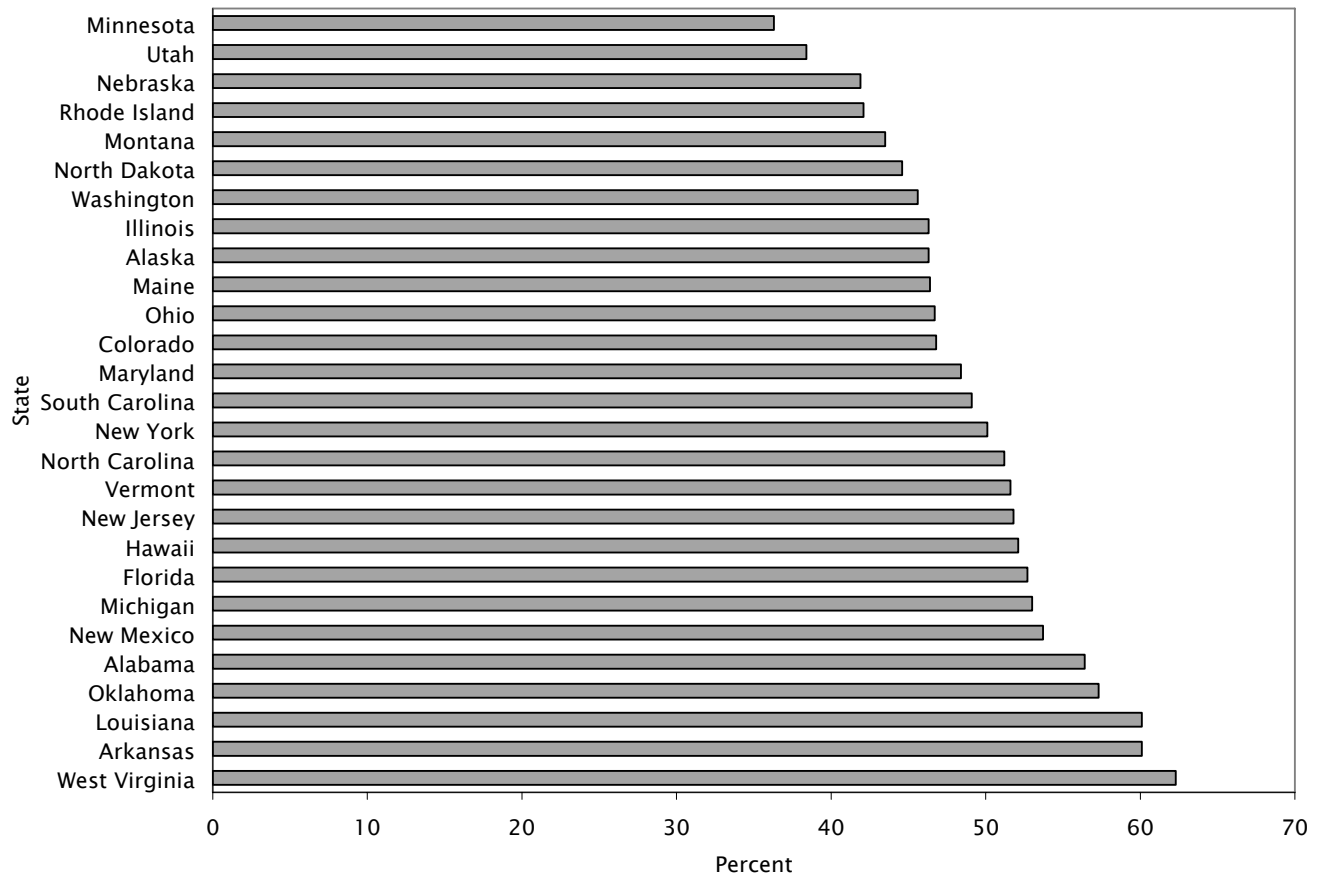
†† Missing ≥ 10% data.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

c Data exclude New York City.

Prevalence of Not Getting Prenatal Care As Soon As Desired Among Women Who Began Care Late or Not At All, 2002



Prevalence of Not Getting Prenatal Care As Soon As Desired Among Women Who Began Care Late or Not At All, 1993–2002

State	1993 (%)	1994 (%)	1995 (%)	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	1999 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)	<i>P</i> value for trend [#]
Alabama	51.6	44.8	49.1	55.1	51.0	52.3	53.6	62.2	50.9	56.4	0.010*
Alaska	45.1	48.0	46.3	44.7	49.5	48.0	46.9	43.3	50.8	46.3	0.650
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	60.1	54.6	56.9	59.4	62.7	60.1	0.275
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	50.0	46.8 ^{††}	48.6 ^{††}	48.7	46.8	0.632
Florida	49.3	50.4	53.7	50.4	56.2 ^{††}	55.0 ^{††}	57.8	53.5 ^{††}	52.0 ^{††}	52.7	0.278
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.9	56.5	52.1	0.939
Illinois	—	—	—	—	51.8 ^g	47.0	48.0 ^{††}	50.4	45.5	46.3 ^{††}	0.335
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	61.3 ^{††}	53.6 ^{††}	55.4 ^{††}	54.8 ^{††}	60.1 ^{††}	0.850
Maine	32.5	34.5	28.3 ^{††}	44.2	44.6	44.8	46.1 ^{††}	42.8	47.1	46.4	0.000**
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.7 ^d	48.4	##
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48.4 ^e	53.0	##
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36.3 ^{††a}	##
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43.5	##
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43.3	43.2	41.9	0.734
New Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.8 ^b	##
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	— ^h	52.7 ^h	58.0	51.3	51.8	53.7	0.760
New York ^c	28.9	43.5	45.0 ^{††}	38.1 ^{††}	50.8	47.3 ^{††}	45.2 ^{††}	45.2	39.9	50.1 ^{††}	0.054
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	64.3 ⁱ	53.0	52.2	49.0	47.5 ^{††}	51.2	0.039*
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44.6	##
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	63.5	59.3	46.8	46.7	0.000**
Oklahoma	56.1 ^{††}	48.0	51.6	55.6	56.1	52.6	54.1	52.5	57.8	57.3	0.247
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42.1	##
South Carolina	53.3 ^{††}	49.8	54.1	57.6	65.0	59.2	57.6	55.0 ^{††}	46.8 ^{††}	49.1 ^{††}	0.657
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	46.8 ^{††}	41.4	46.3	38.4	0.210
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— ^f	37.1 ^f	51.6	##
Washington	—	43.8 ^{††}	46.9	47.0	54.7	48.0	49.8	52.1	42.4	45.6	0.938
West Virginia	50.2	45.4	43.8	54.9	52.3 ^{††}	52.6	51.3	51.3 ^{††}	47.9	62.3 ^{††}	0.019*

Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

* *p* value is less than 0.05.

** *p* value is less than 0.001.

< 3 years of data available; test for linear trend not applicable.

†† Missing ≥ 10% data.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

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i Data represent North Carolina births from July–December 1997.

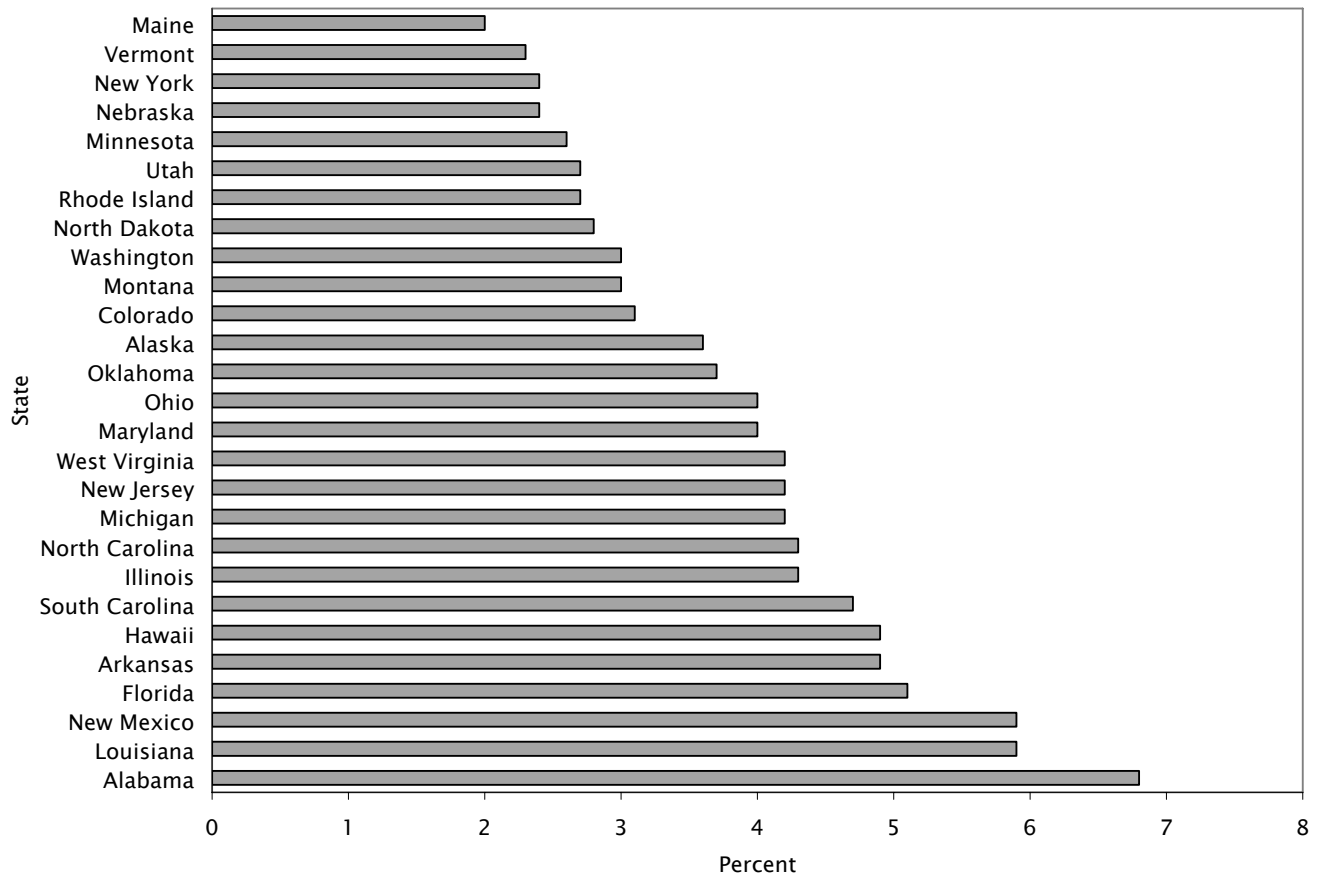
Prevalence of Pregnancy Confirmation After the First Trimester, 2002

State	Respondents	Percent†	Standard Error	95% CI‡
Alabama	1,487	6.8	0.8	5.4–8.6
Alaska	1,501	3.6	0.5	2.7–4.8
Arkansas	1,846	4.9	0.7	3.7–6.5
Colorado	2,204	3.1	0.5	2.3–4.3
Florida	1,958	5.1	0.7	4.0–6.6
Hawaii	1,736	4.9	0.6	3.9–6.1
Illinois	1,863	4.3	0.5	3.4–5.4
Louisiana	1,609	5.9	0.7	4.7–7.4
Maine	1,102	2.0	0.5	1.2–3.2
Maryland	1,412	4.0	0.8	2.6–5.9
Michigan	1,488	4.2	0.6	3.1–5.6
Minnesota ^a	1,062	2.6	0.6	1.7–4.0
Montana	998	3.0	0.5	2.1–4.2
Nebraska	1,787	2.4	0.4	1.8–3.3
New Jersey ^b	910	4.2	0.8	2.9–6.0
New Mexico	1,495	5.9	0.6	4.8–7.3
New York ^c	1,172	2.4	0.6	1.4–3.8
North Carolina	1,471	4.3	0.7	3.2–5.8
North Dakota	863	2.8	0.5	1.9–4.1
Ohio	1,314	4.0	0.7	2.9–5.5
Oklahoma	1,785	3.7	0.7	2.5–5.3
Rhode Island	1,357	2.7	0.5	1.9–3.9
South Carolina	1,313	4.7	1.0	3.1–7.0
Utah	1,505	2.7	0.6	1.8–4.0
Vermont	1,068	2.3	0.5	1.6–3.4
Washington	1,434	3.0	0.6	2.0–4.5
West Virginia	1,586	4.2	0.7	3.1–5.8
All PRAMS states [§]	39,326	4.1	0.2	3.8–4.4

† 2002 state range is 2.0–6.8%.
‡ Confidence interval.
§ Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.
b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.
c Data exclude New York City.

Prevalence of Pregnancy Confirmation After the First Trimester, 2002



Prevalence of Pregnancy Confirmation After the First Trimester, 1993–2002

State	1993 (%)	1994 (%)	1995 (%)	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	1999 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)	<i>P</i> value for trend [#]
Alabama	6.7	7.4	6.1	6.1	7.6	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.5	6.8	0.302
Alaska	5.2	4.0	4.6	3.1	2.8	3.4	3.8	3.9	2.8	3.6	0.012*
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	6.2	5.1	4.7	4.4	5.9	4.9	0.490
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	4.1	3.3	2.6	4.2	3.1	0.578
Florida	5.6	6.0	6.3	6.7	5.5	7.0	5.2	6.4	5.2	5.1	0.261
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.6	5.0	4.9	0.337
Illinois	—	—	—	—	3.1 ^g	4.8	4.4	4.8	4.5	4.3	0.465
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	6.8	6.7	7.8	6.6	5.9	0.391
Maine	5.2	5.3	4.8	3.0	4.5	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.3	2.0	0.000**
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.1 ^d	4.0	##
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.4 ^e	4.2	##
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.6 ^a	##
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	##
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.8	2.7	2.4	0.030*
New Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.2 ^b	##
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	— ^h	6.2 ^h	7.0	6.0	6.4	5.9	0.661
New York ^c	2.7	4.3	4.0	2.6	3.6	3.5	3.2	2.3 ^{††}	3.5	2.4	0.209
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	5.0 ⁱ	5.6	6.0	4.6	3.9	4.3	0.074
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.8	##
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.8	3.9	3.7	4.0	0.387
Oklahoma	5.5	5.4	6.8	7.2	5.6	4.7	6.2	2.7	3.2	3.7	0.000**
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.7	##
South Carolina	6.5	5.7	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.0	5.9	5.5	4.6	4.7	0.069
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.7	2.8	2.4	2.7	0.871
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— ^f	2.3 ^f	2.3	##
Washington	—	4.2	4.5	3.7	4.0	5.6	3.0	2.5	2.8	3.0	0.007*
West Virginia	7.5	5.2	4.3	5.9	5.4	3.7	4.7	3.2	3.5	4.2	0.000**

Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

* *p* value is less than 0.05.

** *p* value is less than 0.001.

< 3 years of data available; test for linear trend not applicable.

†† Missing ≥ 10% data.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

c Data exclude New York City.

d Data represent Maryland births from February–December 2001.

e Data represent Michigan births from July–December 2001.

f Data represent Vermont births from October 2000–December 2001.

g Data represent Illinois births from June–December 1997.

h Data represent New Mexico births from July 1997–December 1998.

i Data represent North Carolina births from July–December 1997.

Multistate Exhibits

Prenatal Care Counseling

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

Prenatal Care Counseling: Smoking During Pregnancy

Background

Pregnant women can enhance birth outcomes and infant health by engaging in healthy behaviors and avoiding risky ones around the time of pregnancy. About 84% of pregnant women initiate prenatal care in their first trimester,¹ placing prenatal care providers in a unique position to screen for risky behaviors and to promote healthy ones early in pregnancy. The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) and the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) recommend that providers screen all women at the first prenatal care visit for smoking and counsel all smokers about the impact of smoking during pregnancy.² Further, national *Healthy People 2010* objectives have been set to reduce the prevalence of smoking during pregnancy from 13% (1998) to 1% (*Objective 16-17c*), and to increase smoking cessation during the first trimester from 14% (1998) to 30% (*Objective 27-6*).³

Smoking is the most important known preventable risk factor for low birthweight and small size for gestational age, both of which are leading contributors of fetal and neonatal deaths.⁴⁻⁸ The incidence of low birthweight among mothers who smoke is estimated to be about double that for non-smokers.⁵ Cigarette smoking during pregnancy is also associated with premature rupture of membranes, abruption placentae, placenta previa, and preterm delivery.⁹⁻¹¹

Studies have shown that counseling has a positive effect on rates of smoking cessation.¹²⁻¹⁵ The National Partnership to Help Pregnant Smokers Quit, a collaboration among more than 50 public and private organizations and agencies, has been formed to provide proven clinical and community-based interventions to every pregnant smoker.¹⁶

Despite the documented risks and the national campaign to stop smoking, during 2003 an estimated 11% of mothers in the United States continued to smoke during pregnancy.¹⁷ However,

this rate has steadily declined from 19.5% in 1989. Although a high proportion of health care providers reported advising their pregnant smokers to quit, full implementation of the recommendations and interventions is not widespread among professionals providing prenatal care.¹⁸ Furthermore, racial disparities have been found among pregnant women who received prenatal care advice on smoking from health care providers.¹⁹ White women were more likely than African American women to receive advice from their health care provider. In addition, women who were younger or less educated received more advice than older or more educated women did, and women who obtained prenatal care at hospital clinics and other sites were more likely to receive advice than those obtaining prenatal care in private physician offices.

PRAMS collects data from women on whether any health care provider or worker talked to them about the effects of smoking during pregnancy on the baby during a prenatal care visit. States and professional organizations can use these data to monitor counseling practices and to improve the quality of prenatal care counseling on maternal smoking during pregnancy.

Data Highlights

- ◆ In 2002, the proportion of women who reported that their prenatal care counseling included a discussion of the effects of smoking during pregnancy ranged from 49.5% (Utah) to 79.4% (South Carolina).

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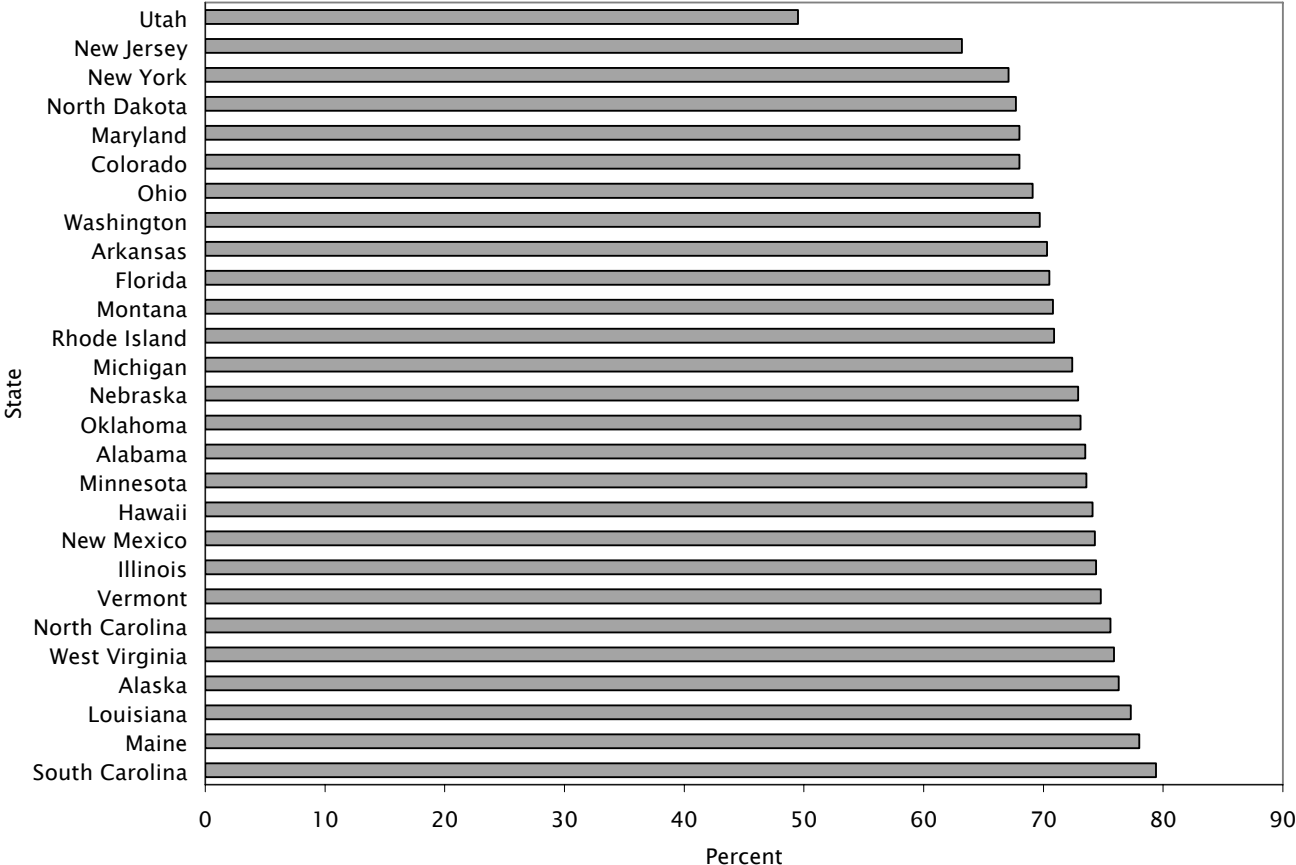
Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Effects of Smoking During Pregnancy, 2002

State	Respondents	Percent†	Standard Error	95% CI‡
Alabama	1,508	73.5	1.4	70.7–76.2
Alaska	1,587	76.3	1.3	73.7–78.6
Arkansas	1,904	70.3	1.5	67.3–73.0
Colorado	2,230	68.0	1.3	65.4–70.5
Florida	1,972	70.5	1.6	67.3–73.5
Hawaii	1,771	74.1	1.3	71.5–76.5
Illinois	1,891	74.4	1.1	72.3–76.5
Louisiana	1,641	77.3	1.1	74.9–79.4
Maine	1,123	78.0	1.4	75.1–80.6
Maryland	1,437	68.0	1.8	64.3–71.4
Michigan	1,522	72.4	1.3	69.8–74.9
Minnesota ^a	1,107	73.6	1.7	70.2–76.7
Montana	1,024	70.8	1.5	67.8–73.5
Nebraska	1,839	72.9	1.3	70.4–75.3
New Jersey ^b	910	63.2	1.9	59.5–66.8
New Mexico	1,510	74.3	1.2	71.9–76.5
New York ^c	1,182	67.1	1.7	63.6–70.4
North Carolina	1,508	75.6	1.4	72.8–78.2
North Dakota	890	67.7	1.5	64.7–70.7
Ohio	1,352	69.1	1.6	65.8–72.2
Oklahoma	1,816	73.1	1.6	69.8–76.1
Rhode Island	1,376	70.9	1.4	68.0–73.6
South Carolina	1,343	79.4	1.7	75.8–82.6
Utah	1,535	49.5	1.6	46.2–52.7
Vermont	1,085	74.8	1.3	72.2–77.3
Washington	1,490	69.7	1.7	66.2–73.0
West Virginia	1,655	75.9	1.5	72.9–78.8
All PRAMS states [§]	40,208	71.0	0.4	70.3–71.8

† 2002 state range is 49.5–79.4%.
‡ Confidence interval.
§ Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.
b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.
c Data exclude New York City.

Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Effects of Smoking During Pregnancy, 2002



Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Effects of Smoking During Pregnancy, 2000–2002

State	2000 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)	<i>P</i> value for trend [#]
Alabama	75.1	74.0	73.5	0.413
Alaska	75.6	73.8	76.3	0.714
Arkansas	69.6	68.2	70.3	0.782
Colorado	69.1	70.5	68.0	0.547
Florida	68.5	72.4	70.5	0.380
Hawaii	72.8	73.3	74.1	0.434
Illinois	76.0	74.9	74.4	0.300
Louisiana	75.7	77.5	77.3	0.327
Maine	77.7	77.1	78.0	0.907
Maryland	—	69.2 ^d	68.0	# #
Michigan	—	74.2 ^e	72.4	# #
Minnesota	—	—	73.6 ^a	# #
Montana	—	—	70.8	# #
Nebraska	70.1	70.1	72.9	0.113
New Jersey	—	—	63.2 ^b	# #
New Mexico	71.7	71.8	74.3	0.122
New York ^c	70.0	70.9	67.1	0.218
North Carolina	78.7	76.5	75.6	0.094
North Dakota	—	—	67.7	# #
Ohio	68.7	70.4	69.1	0.850
Oklahoma	74.0	73.7	73.1	0.705
Rhode Island	—	—	70.9	# #
South Carolina	76.8	78.1	79.4	0.280
Utah	50.0	51.2	49.5	0.799
Vermont	— ^f	72.1 ^f	74.8	# #
Washington	70.4	71.8	69.7	0.771
West Virginia	76.2	77.9	75.9	0.914

Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

< 3 years of data available; test for linear trend not applicable.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

c Data exclude New York City.

d Data represent Maryland births from February–December 2001.

e Data represent Michigan births from July–December 2001.

f Data represent Vermont births from October 2000–December 2001.

Prenatal Care Counseling: Breastfeeding

Background

Pregnant women can enhance birth outcomes and infant health by engaging in healthy behaviors and avoiding risky ones around the time of pregnancy. About 84% of pregnant women initiate prenatal care in their first trimester,¹ placing prenatal care providers in a unique position to screen for risky behaviors and to promote healthy ones early in pregnancy. The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) and the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) recommend that prenatal care providers counsel women during prenatal care about the advantages of breastfeeding.²⁻⁵ Although human milk is widely recognized as the optimal and most complete form of nutrition for infant feeding,^{4,7} under certain conditions (e.g., infection with the human immunodeficiency virus [HIV]) some women should not breastfeed.^{4,5}

Studies show that counseling about breastfeeding from prenatal care providers can increase breastfeeding rates.⁸⁻¹¹ Although reports of breastfeeding counseling during pregnancy are fairly high (e.g., 80%–91% in 1997 and 1998),¹² national breastfeeding goals have yet to be met. According to the 2004 National Immunization Survey (NIS), 70.3% of children aged 19–35 months were ever breastfed (i.e., breastfed or fed breastmilk).¹³ Of those who were ever breastfed, 36.2% and 17.8% were being breastfed at 6 and 12 months, respectively, and only 14.1% were breastfed exclusively (i.e., no solids, water, or other liquids) through 6 months of age.¹³

Racial and ethnic disparities exist in both breastfeeding prevalence and prenatal breastfeeding counseling. The 2004 NIS data show that non-Hispanic black children have the lowest rates of breastfeeding initiation and continuation compared to children in other racial and ethnic groups. For example, 50.4% of non-Hispanic black children were ever breastfed compared to 71.0% of non-Hispanic white children.¹³ Furthermore, African American women are less likely than white women to report

receiving advice on breastfeeding from their prenatal care providers.^{14,15}

Successful implementation of the counseling guidelines may help meet national goals for increasing the initiation and duration of breastfeeding. The *Healthy People 2010* objectives for breastfeeding include increasing the proportion of mothers who breastfeed their babies in the early postpartum period from 64% (1998) to 75% (*Objective 16-19a*), increasing the proportion of mothers who breastfeed their babies at 6 months from 29% (1998) to 50% (*Objective 16-19b*), and increasing the proportion of mothers who breastfeed their babies at 1 year from 16% (1998) to 25% (*Objective 16-19c*).¹⁶ PRAMS collects data on whether any health care provider or worker talked to women during a prenatal care visit about breastfeeding their baby. State and local agencies and professional organizations can use these data to monitor counseling practices to ensure that pregnant women receive information and counseling about breastfeeding.

Data Highlights

- ◆ In 2002, the proportion of women who reported that their prenatal care counseling included a discussion of breastfeeding ranged from 70.5% (New Jersey) to 91.0% (Maine).

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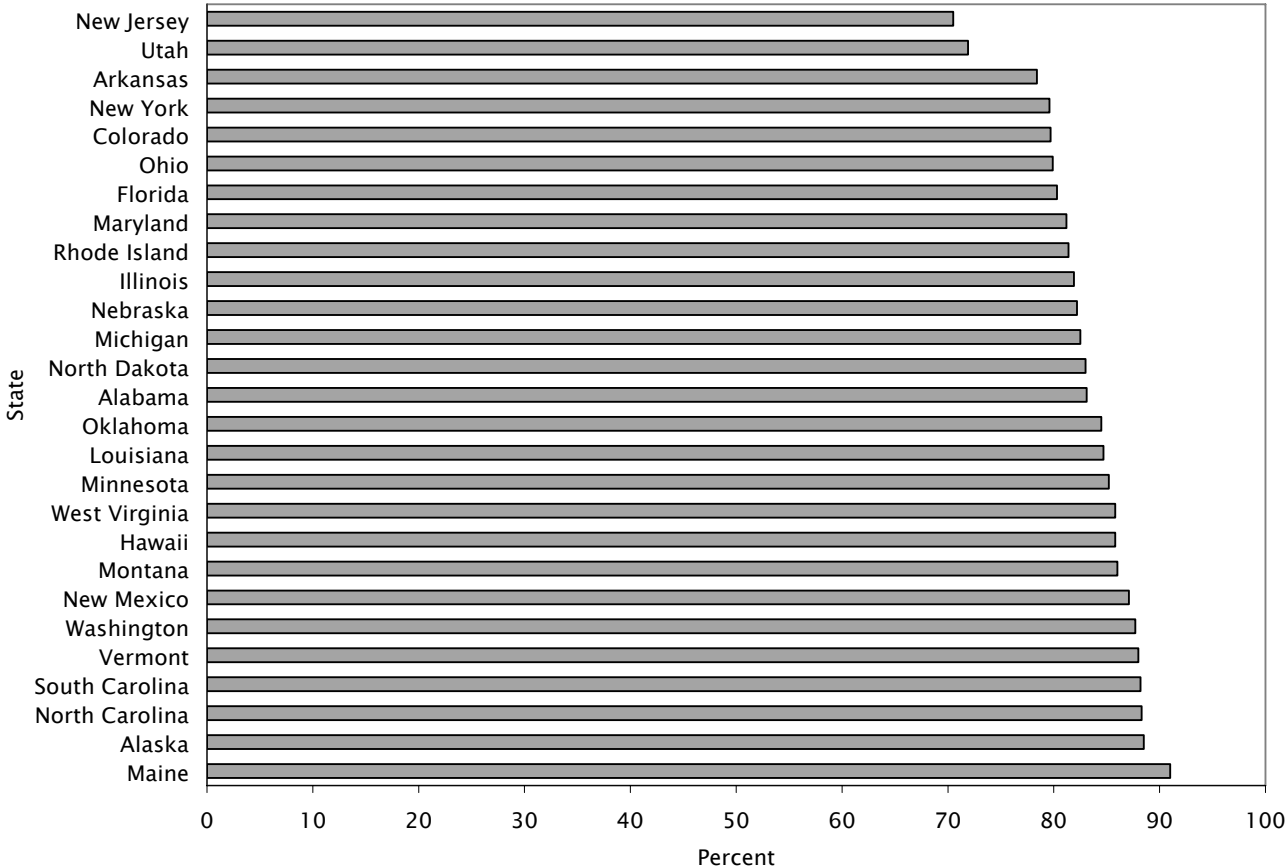
Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Breastfeeding, 2002

State	Respondents	Percent†	Standard Error	95% CI‡
Alabama	1,512	83.1	1.2	80.6–85.3
Alaska	1,592	88.5	0.9	86.5–90.2
Arkansas	1,900	78.4	1.3	75.7–80.8
Colorado	2,223	79.7	1.1	77.4–81.8
Florida	1,976	80.3	1.4	77.4–82.9
Hawaii	1,773	85.8	1.0	83.8–87.7
Illinois	1,892	81.9	0.9	80.0–83.7
Louisiana	1,640	84.7	1.0	82.7–86.6
Maine	1,123	91.0	1.0	88.9–92.7
Maryland	1,439	81.2	1.5	78.1–83.9
Michigan	1,526	82.5	1.1	80.2–84.5
Minnesota ^a	1,105	85.2	1.4	82.4–87.7
Montana	1,027	86.0	1.1	83.7–88.1
Nebraska	1,837	82.2	1.1	80.0–84.2
New Jersey ^b	910	70.5	1.8	66.9–73.9
New Mexico	1,514	87.1	0.9	85.2–88.8
New York ^c	1,186	79.6	1.5	76.5–82.3
North Carolina	1,507	88.3	1.0	86.1–90.1
North Dakota	893	83.0	1.2	80.4–85.3
Ohio	1,353	79.9	1.4	77.0–82.6
Oklahoma	1,819	84.5	1.3	81.8–86.9
Rhode Island	1,381	81.4	1.2	78.9–83.8
South Carolina	1,349	88.2	1.4	85.3–90.7
Utah	1,544	71.9	1.5	69.0–74.7
Vermont	1,094	88.0	1.0	86.0–89.8
Washington	1,493	87.7	1.2	85.1–89.9
West Virginia	1,656	85.8	1.2	83.2–88.0
All PRAMS states [§]	40,264	82.1	0.3	81.5–82.7

† 2002 state range is 70.5–91.0%.
‡ Confidence interval.
§ Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.
b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.
c Data exclude New York City.

Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Breastfeeding, 2002



Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Breastfeeding, 2000–2002

State	2000 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)	<i>P</i> value for trend [#]
Alabama	85.3	86.0	83.1	0.193
Alaska	89.0	87.9	88.5	0.702
Arkansas	79.3	78.6	78.4	0.654
Colorado	81.9	80.7	79.7	0.161
Florida	80.2	81.3	80.3	0.983
Hawaii	85.8	85.2	85.8	0.942
Illinois	80.6	81.0	81.9	0.340
Louisiana	85.1	83.8	84.7	0.775
Maine	91.6	90.5	91.0	0.645
Maryland	—	78.5 ^d	81.2	# #
Michigan	—	82.1 ^e	82.5	# #
Minnesota	—	—	85.2 ^a	# #
Montana	—	—	86.0	# #
Nebraska	82.3	80.7	82.2	0.941
New Jersey	—	—	70.5 ^b	# #
New Mexico	85.8	87.5	87.1	0.316
New York ^c	78.1	80.7	79.6	0.461
North Carolina	87.2	86.3	88.3	0.485
North Dakota	—	—	83.0	# #
Ohio	80.3	82.3	79.9	0.851
Oklahoma	82.5	85.7	84.5	0.284
Rhode Island	—	—	81.4	# #
South Carolina	84.3	88.9	88.2	0.053
Utah	75.6	74.5	71.9	0.069
Vermont	— ^f	87.1 ^f	88.0	# #
Washington	85.7	88.0	87.7	0.240
West Virginia	84.9	85.2	85.8	0.619

Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

< 3 years of data available; test for linear trend not applicable.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

c Data exclude New York City.

d Data represent Maryland births from February–December 2001.

e Data represent Michigan births from July–December 2001.

f Data represent Vermont births from October 2000–December 2001.

Prenatal Care Counseling: Seat Belt Use During Pregnancy

Background

Pregnant women can enhance birth outcomes and infant health by engaging in healthy behaviors and avoiding risky ones around the time of pregnancy. About 84% of pregnant women initiate prenatal care in their first trimester,¹ placing prenatal care providers in a unique position to screen for risky behaviors and to promote healthy ones early in a pregnancy.

Among reproductive-aged women (15–44 years), motor vehicle crashes account for 13% of all deaths.^{2,3} Although there are no national-level data on the proportion of deaths among pregnant women that are caused by motor vehicle crashes, an estimated 32,800 pregnant women are involved in motor vehicle crashes each year.⁴ Estimates of the proportion of deaths among pregnant and recently pregnant women that are attributable to motor vehicle crashes in New York City, Cook County (Illinois), North Carolina, and Utah range from 5% to 13%;^{5–8} in New Mexico, the estimated proportion is substantially higher (34%).⁹ Motor vehicle crashes are also an important cause of fetal death from maternal injury.¹⁰

Proper seat belt use is an effective means of preventing morbidity and mortality among pregnant women and their unborn infants.^{11–13} Correct use of the seat belt during pregnancy requires that the lap belt be placed across the upper thighs and under the abdomen, and that the shoulder belt be placed to the side of the uterus, between the breasts, and over the midportion of the clavicle.^{14,15}

Many pregnant women do not consistently wear a seat belt when traveling in a car. Beck and colleagues¹⁶ found that only 84% of pregnant women reported consistent seat belt use. Further, among pregnant women who wear a seatbelt, studies have found that between 28% and 32% do not have it positioned properly.^{15,17}

The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) and the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) recommend that prenatal

care providers counsel their patients to wear seat belts throughout their pregnancy,¹⁸ and evidence exists that counseling increases the rate of seat belt use among pregnant women.¹⁷ Despite this recommendation, only 48% of pregnant women in 19 states reported receiving prenatal counseling about seat belt use.¹⁶

PRAMS collects data on whether any health care provider or worker talked to women during a prenatal care visit about using a seat belt during pregnancy. State and local agencies and professional organizations can use these data to monitor counseling practices to ensure that pregnant women receive information and counseling about seat belt use during pregnancy. Prenatal counseling regarding the correct use of seat belts during pregnancy may also contribute to achieving the *Healthy People 2010* objective (*Objective 15-19*) of increasing seat belt use from 69% of the population (1998) to 92%.¹⁹

Data Highlights

- ◆ In 2002, the proportion of women who reported that their prenatal care counseling included a discussion of seat belt use during pregnancy ranged from 35.0% (Arkansas) to 59.6% (Washington).
- ◆ During 2000–2002, the proportion of women who reported that prenatal care counseling included a discussion of seat belt use during pregnancy decreased in 1 state (Utah).

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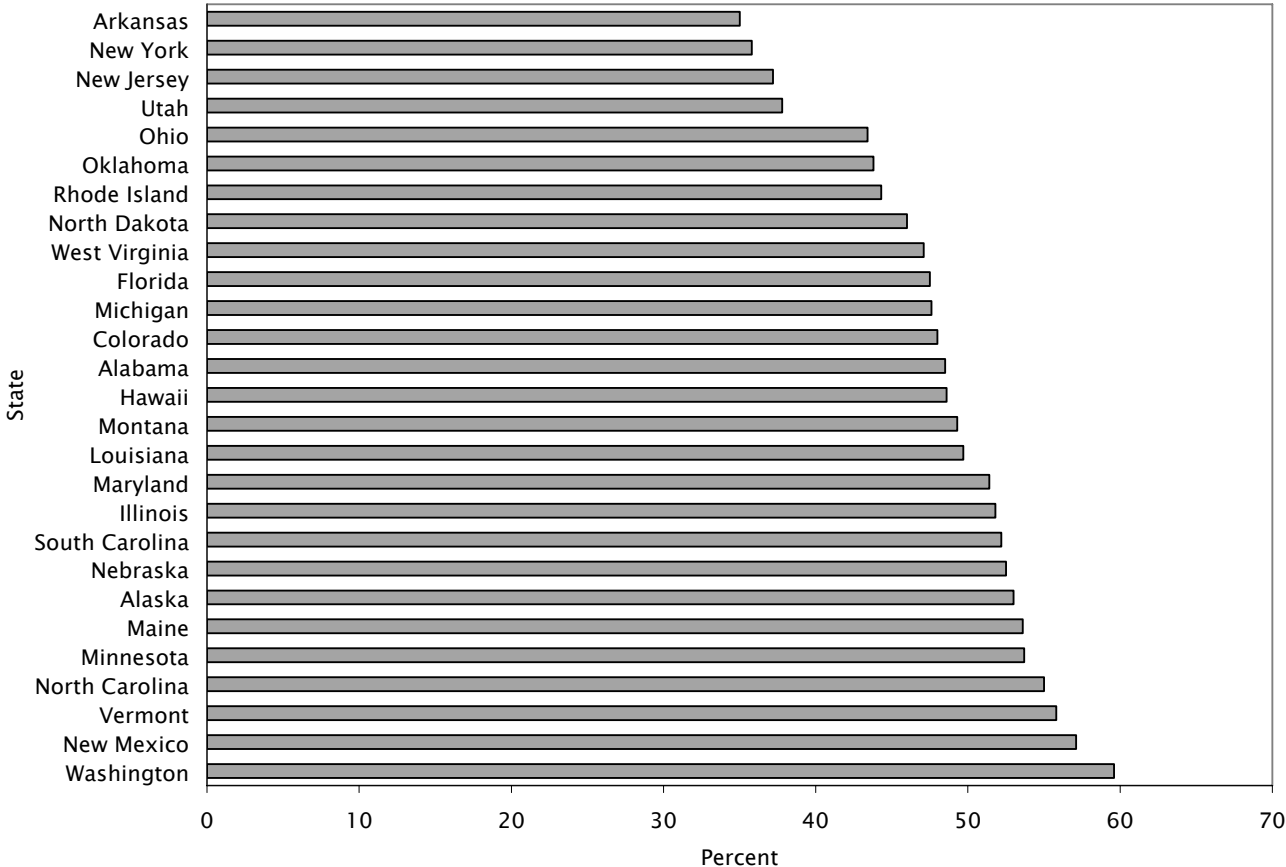
Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Seat Belt Use During Pregnancy, 2002

State	Respondents	Percent†	Standard Error	95% CI‡
Alabama	1,511	48.5	1.6	45.3–51.6
Alaska	1,584	53.0	1.4	50.1–55.8
Arkansas	1,895	35.0	1.5	32.1–38.0
Colorado	2,227	48.0	1.4	45.3–50.7
Florida	1,976	47.5	1.7	44.2–50.8
Hawaii	1,762	48.6	1.4	45.7–51.4
Illinois	1,878	51.8	1.2	49.4–54.2
Louisiana	1,642	49.7	1.4	47.0–52.4
Maine	1,122	53.6	1.7	50.3–56.9
Maryland	1,430	51.4	2.0	47.5–55.2
Michigan	1,519	47.6	1.5	44.8–50.5
Minnesota ^a	1,103	53.7	1.9	49.9–57.3
Montana	1,025	49.3	1.6	46.1–52.4
Nebraska	1,836	52.5	1.4	49.7–55.2
New Jersey ^b	907	37.2	1.9	33.6–40.9
New Mexico	1,511	57.1	1.3	54.5–59.7
New York ^c	1,179	35.8	1.8	32.3–39.3
North Carolina	1,504	55.0	1.6	51.8–58.1
North Dakota	889	46.0	1.7	42.7–49.2
Ohio	1,349	43.4	1.7	40.0–46.8
Oklahoma	1,815	43.8	1.8	40.3–47.4
Rhode Island	1,373	44.3	1.6	41.2–47.4
South Carolina	1,340	52.2	2.2	47.9–56.5
Utah	1,539	37.8	1.6	34.8–41.0
Vermont	1,087	55.8	1.5	52.8–58.7
Washington	1,488	59.6	1.8	55.9–63.1
West Virginia	1,649	47.1	1.7	43.7–50.5
All PRAMS states [§]	40,140	47.8	0.4	46.9–48.6

† 2002 state range is 35.0–59.6%.
‡ Confidence interval.
§ Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.
b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.
c Data exclude New York City.

Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Seat Belt Use During Pregnancy, 2002



Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Seat Belt Use During Pregnancy, 2000–2002

State	2000 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)	<i>P</i> value for trend [#]
Alabama	49.9	50.3	48.5	0.552
Alaska	49.9	50.4	53.0	0.141
Arkansas	36.7	38.2	35.0	0.461
Colorado	48.3	48.2	48.0	0.889
Florida	45.9	48.2	47.5	0.507
Hawaii	48.8	48.0	48.6	0.907
Illinois	50.2	53.4	51.8	0.360
Louisiana	52.2	50.0	49.7	0.193
Maine	55.4	53.5	53.6	0.441
Maryland	—	48.8 ^d	51.4	# #
Michigan	—	48.2 ^e	47.6	# #
Minnesota	—	—	53.7 ^a	# #
Montana	—	—	49.3	# #
Nebraska	50.8	51.3	52.5	0.394
New Jersey	—	—	37.2 ^b	# #
New Mexico	55.7	55.4	57.1	0.456
New York ^c	38.9	42.3	35.8	0.227
North Carolina	55.9	54.5	55.0	0.674
North Dakota	—	—	46.0	# #
Ohio	46.7	41.8	43.4	0.170
Oklahoma	42.9	45.4	43.8	0.715
Rhode Island	—	—	44.3	# #
South Carolina	51.9	54.7	52.2	0.895
Utah	42.8	39.3	37.8	0.029*
Vermont	— ^f	52.4 ^f	55.8	# #
Washington	56.5	58.8	59.6	0.227
West Virginia	46.9	44.5	47.1	0.940

Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

* *p* value is less than 0.05.

< 3 years of data available; test for linear trend not applicable.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

c Data exclude New York City.

d Data represent Maryland births from February–December 2001.

e Data represent Michigan births from July–December 2001.

f Data represent Vermont births from October 2000–December 2001.

Prenatal Care Counseling: HIV Testing

Background

Pregnant women can enhance birth outcomes and infant health by engaging in healthy behaviors and avoiding risky ones around the time of pregnancy. Annually in the United States, an estimated 6,000–7,000 women who are infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) give birth, and an estimated 280–370 HIV-infected infants are born.¹ To reduce perinatal HIV transmission, the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF),² the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG),^{3,4} the American Academy of Pediatricians (AAP),⁴ and the U.S. Public Health Service (PHS)⁵ recommend universal HIV counseling and voluntary testing as part of routine prenatal care. Diagnosis early in pregnancy gives infected women the opportunity to receive antiretroviral drugs that protect her health and lower her chances of transmitting the virus to her unborn infant.⁵ Early diagnosis also allows infected women to learn about and make decisions that reduce the risk of transmitting the virus during labor and delivery.⁵

About 84% of pregnant women who have a live birth begin prenatal care in their first trimester,⁶ placing prenatal care providers in a unique position to discuss HIV and offer testing early in pregnancy. Data from the Enhanced Perinatal Surveillance (EPS) system show that 88% of HIV-infected women received some prenatal care and 82% had 3 or more prenatal visits in 1999–2001.¹ Studies show, however, that the proportions of HIV-infected women who receive early and adequate care are much lower than those in the general population, resulting in missed opportunities to prevent perinatal HIV transmission.⁷⁻⁹

Transmission of HIV from an infected woman to her fetus or newborn can occur during pregnancy, delivery (intrapartum), or after delivery through breastfeeding. From the beginning of the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) epidemic through 2004, 93% of all reported AIDS cases among children in the

United States have been due to perinatal transmission of HIV.¹⁰ In the absence of antiretroviral prophylaxis, perinatal transmission rates in developed countries have been found to range from 14% to 25%.¹¹ In 1994, a multicenter, placebo-controlled clinical trial demonstrated that administering 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.¹² Subsequent clinical trials have added further support to the efficacy of prenatal ZDV therapy, including support for substantially lower transmission rates when mothers start antiretroviral therapy during pregnancy (2% or less) instead of at the time of labor and delivery or after birth (12%–13%).¹³

In 1995, PHS announced guidelines recommending universal HIV counseling and voluntary testing for all pregnant women during routine prenatal care and treatment for those infected with HIV.¹⁴ Widespread adoption of the 1995 guidelines and acceptance of treatment among HIV-infected women are credited with sharp declines in perinatal transmission rates during 1995–2000.⁵ The guidelines also led to increases in prenatal care discussions about HIV testing,¹⁵ actual HIV testing,^{15,16} and diagnosis of HIV-infected women before delivery.⁸ In 2001, PHS issued revised recommendations for HIV screening of pregnant women.⁵

Despite recommendations from federal and professional health agencies, many health care providers still do not discuss HIV testing or offer testing to pregnant women during prenatal care.¹⁵⁻¹⁷ For example, a study using 1997 PRAMS data in 14 states found that between 63.4% and 86.7% of mothers reported discussing HIV testing with their prenatal care provider, and between 58.0% and 80.7% were tested.¹⁵ EPS data show that 91% of HIV-infected women giving birth during 1999–2001 were tested for HIV before either pregnancy or labor.¹ Concerns about

the quality and comprehensiveness of prenatal counseling about HIV testing have also been raised.¹⁸

PRAMS collects data from women on whether any health care provider or worker talked to them about getting tested for HIV during a prenatal care visit. States and professional organizations can use these data to monitor counseling practices and to improve the quality of prenatal care counseling on HIV prevention and transmission.

Data Highlights

- ◆ In 2002, the proportion of women who reported that their prenatal care counseling included a discussion of HIV testing ranged from 56.6% (Utah) to 91.4% (New York).
- ◆ During 2000–2002, the proportion of women who reported that prenatal care counseling included a discussion of HIV testing increased in 2 states (New Mexico and South Carolina) and decreased in 3 states (Arkansas, Hawaii, and New York).

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Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of HIV Testing, 2002

State	Respondents	Percent†	Standard Error	95% CI‡
Alabama	1,506	79.3	1.3	76.6–81.7
Alaska	1,584	84.2	1.1	82.1–86.2
Arkansas	1,896	73.0	1.4	70.2–75.7
Colorado	2,229	75.8	1.2	73.4–78.0
Florida	1,980	88.5	1.1	86.1–90.5
Hawaii	1,769	80.8	1.2	78.4–83.0
Illinois	1,885	79.8	1.0	77.8–81.7
Louisiana	1,641	84.3	1.0	82.2–86.1
Maine	1,120	80.1	1.3	77.3–82.6
Maryland	1,437	83.5	1.4	80.5–86.2
Michigan	1,524	86.0	1.0	83.9–87.8
Minnesota ^a	1,108	75.6	1.6	72.3–78.7
Montana	1,029	73.3	1.4	70.4–75.9
Nebraska	1,826	75.4	1.2	72.9–77.7
New Jersey ^b	912	81.3	1.5	78.1–84.1
New Mexico	1,518	82.8	1.0	80.7–84.7
New York ^c	1,186	91.4	1.1	89.1–93.3
North Carolina	1,508	88.0	1.0	85.8–89.9
North Dakota	890	73.1	1.5	70.2–75.9
Ohio	1,349	79.6	1.4	76.7–82.3
Oklahoma	1,813	74.0	1.6	70.8–77.0
Rhode Island	1,382	78.8	1.3	76.1–81.2
South Carolina	1,344	83.5	1.6	80.1–86.4
Utah	1,540	56.6	1.6	53.4–59.7
Vermont	1,088	81.6	1.2	79.2–83.7
Washington	1,488	85.8	1.3	83.1–88.2
West Virginia	1,651	79.9	1.4	77.0–82.5
All PRAMS states [§]	40,203	82.2	0.3	81.6–82.8

† 2002 state range is 56.6–91.4%.

‡ Confidence interval.

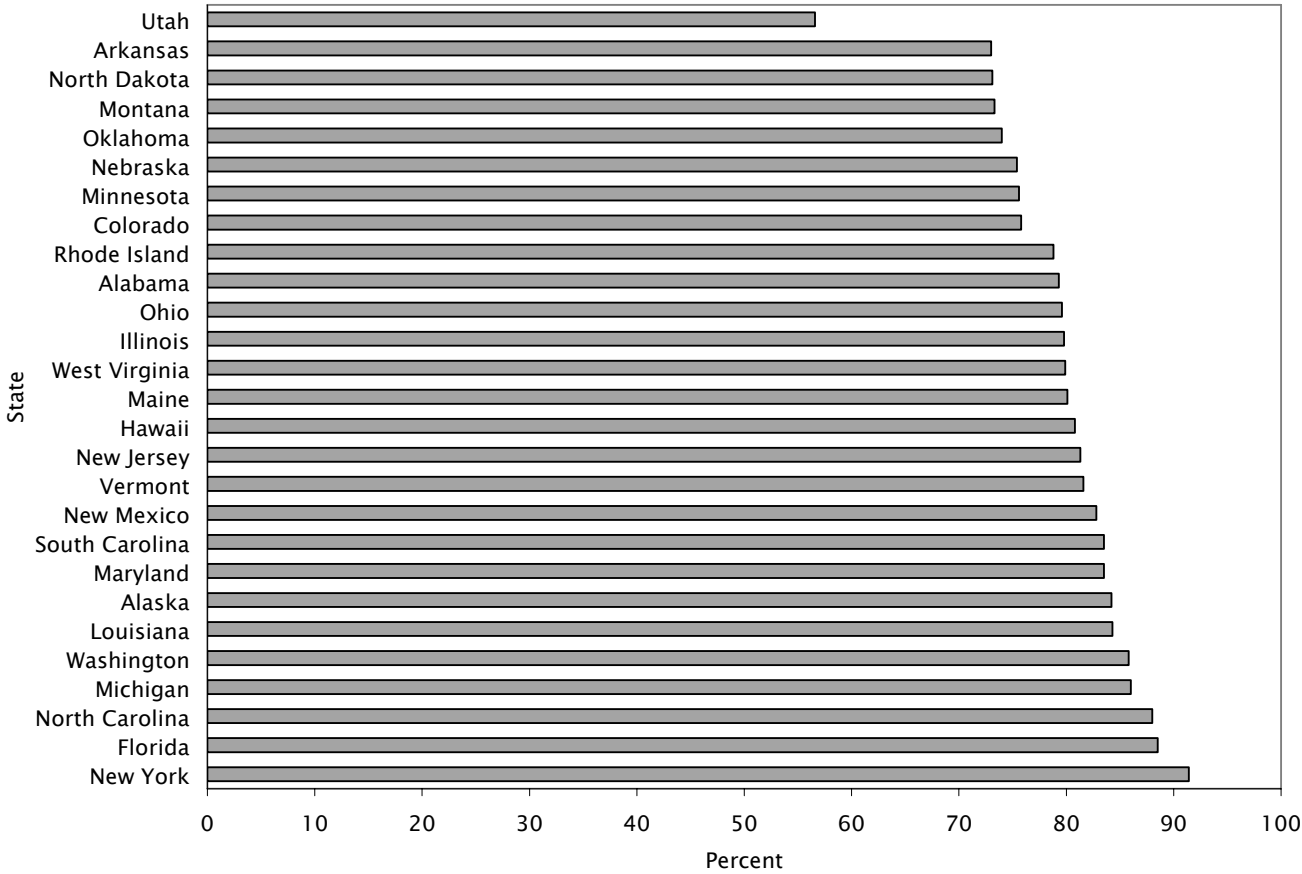
§ Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

c Data exclude New York City.

Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of HIV Testing, 2002



Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of HIV Testing, 2000–2002

State	2000 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)	<i>P</i> value for trend [#]
Alabama	79.0	79.0	79.3	0.893
Alaska	82.8	81.1	84.2	0.366
Arkansas	78.1	73.0	73.0	0.012*
Colorado	77.3	76.8	75.8	0.365
Florida	86.1	86.1	88.5	0.139
Hawaii	84.1	84.3	80.8	0.022*
Illinois	77.5	81.1	79.8	0.096
Louisiana	85.4	85.6	84.3	0.399
Maine	78.8	75.7	80.1	0.502
Maryland	—	83.9 ^d	83.5	# #
Michigan	—	86.5 ^e	86.0	# #
Minnesota	—	—	75.6 ^a	# #
Montana	—	—	73.3	# #
Nebraska	72.4	74.5	75.4	0.086
New Jersey	—	—	81.3 ^b	# #
New Mexico	78.5	80.8	82.8	0.004*
New York ^c	95.8	95.0	91.4	0.001**
North Carolina	87.6	84.5	88.0	0.829
North Dakota	—	—	73.1	# #
Ohio	77.1	79.0	79.6	0.211
Oklahoma	73.2	75.2	74.0	0.729
Rhode Island	—	—	78.8	# #
South Carolina	78.7	81.3	83.5	0.038*
Utah	57.7	56.4	56.6	0.630
Vermont	— ^f	80.0 ^f	81.6	# #
Washington	83.8	86.0	85.8	0.271
West Virginia	81.9	81.6	79.9	0.298

[#] Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

* *p* value is less than 0.05.

** *p* value is less than 0.001.

^{# #} < 3 years of data available; test for linear trend not applicable.

^a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

^b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

^c Data exclude New York City.

^d Data represent Maryland births from February–December 2001.

^e Data represent Michigan births from July–December 2001.

^f Data represent Vermont births from October 2000–December 2001.

Prenatal Care Counseling: Physical Abuse

Background

Pregnant women can enhance birth outcomes and infant health by engaging in healthy behaviors and avoiding risky ones around the time of pregnancy. About 84% of pregnant women initiate prenatal care in their first trimester,¹ placing prenatal care providers in a unique position to screen for risky behaviors and to promote healthy ones early in pregnancy. Because some women may not disclose abuse the first time they are asked, and because abuse may begin later in pregnancy, the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommend that prenatal care providers screen for violence at the first prenatal visit, at least once per trimester, and at the postpartum checkup.^{2,3}

Between 4% and 9% of women—approximately 152,000 to 324,000—were physically abused while they are pregnant.⁴ Using 1996–1998 PRAMS data for 16 states, Saltzman and colleagues⁴ found that 7.2% were abused in the 12 months *before* pregnancy, and 5.3% were abused *during* pregnancy. For 75% of women, the perpetrators were husbands or partners.

In surveys of both prenatal care providers and pregnant women, researchers have found that screening and counseling pregnant women for physical abuse is low. Although most prenatal care providers screen *injured* women, only 17%–39% screen all pregnant women at their first prenatal care visit.^{5–7} PRAMS data for multiple states in the late 1990s indicate that 22%–39% of the women surveyed reported that providers discussed physical abuse during prenatal care visits.^{8,9} Black and Hispanic women, young women, women with a high school education or less, and Medicaid-covered women were more likely to receive physical abuse counseling from prenatal care providers than women in other groups.⁸

During prenatal care, assessment and counseling about intimate partner violence may

contribute to achieving the *Healthy People 2010* objective (*Objective 15-34*) of reducing physical abuse by current or former intimate partners from 4.4 cases per 1,000 persons 12 years or older (1998) to 3.3 cases per 1,000 persons 12 years or older.¹⁰ PRAMS collects data from women on whether any health care provider or worker talked to them during a prenatal care visit about physical abuse by a spouse or partner. States and professional organizations can use these data to monitor and improve the quality of intimate partner violence assessment and counseling practices in the primary care setting.

Data Highlights

- ◆ In 2002, the proportion of women who reported that their prenatal care counseling included a discussion about physical abuse by their husband or partner ranged from 24.4% (North Dakota) to 55.2% (Alaska).
- ◆ During 2000–2002, the proportion of women who reported that prenatal care counseling included a discussion about physical abuse by their husband or partner increased in 9 states (Alabama, Alaska, Florida, Illinois, Nebraska, New Mexico, Ohio, Washington, and West Virginia).

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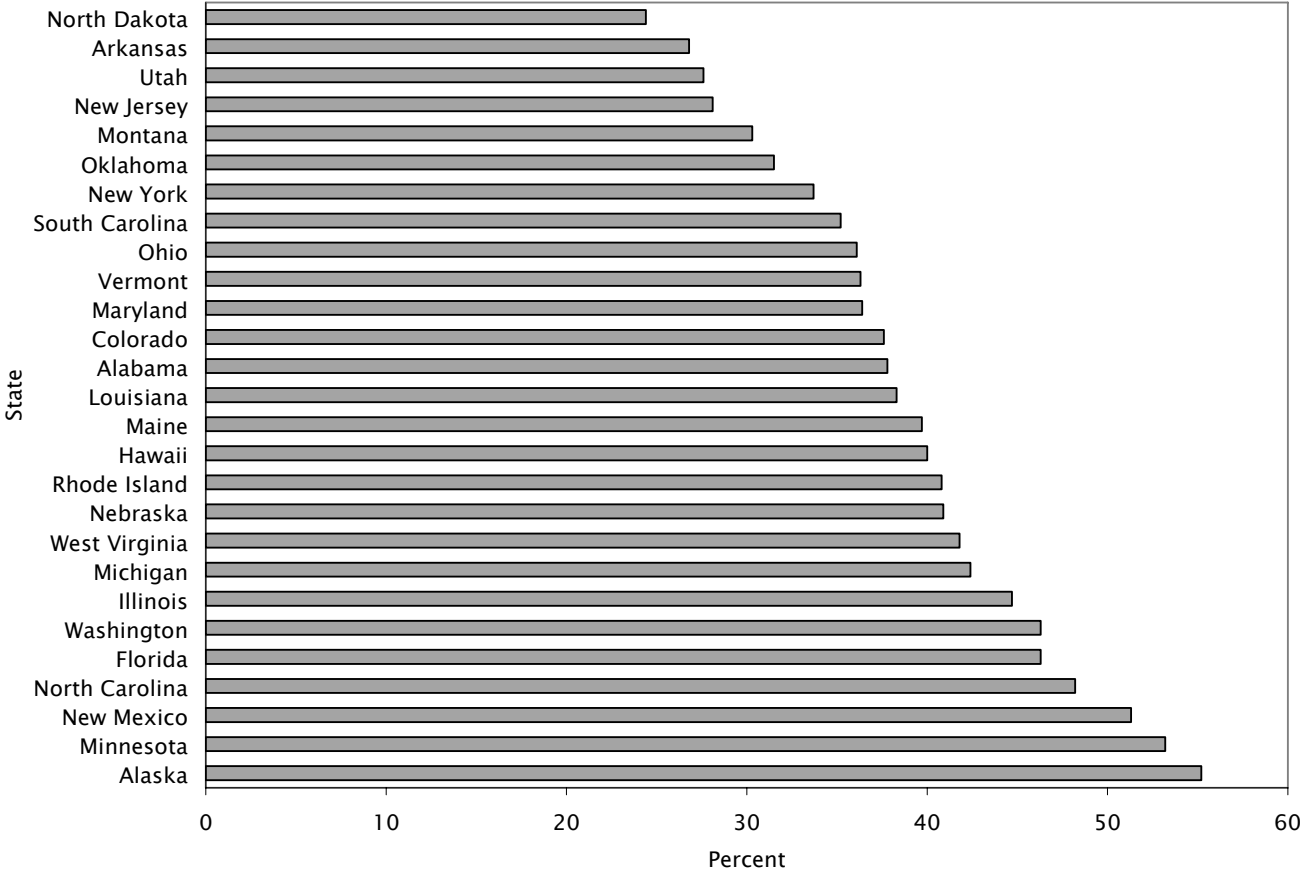
Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner, 2002

State	Respondents	Percent†	Standard Error	95% CI‡
Alabama	1,508	37.8	1.5	35.0–40.7
Alaska	1,581	55.2	1.4	52.3–58.0
Arkansas	1,894	26.8	1.4	24.1–29.6
Colorado	2,227	37.6	1.4	35.0–40.3
Florida	1,974	46.3	1.7	43.0–49.6
Hawaii	1,766	40.0	1.4	37.2–42.7
Illinois	1,879	44.7	1.2	42.3–47.1
Louisiana	1,641	38.3	1.4	35.7–41.0
Maine	1,118	39.7	1.7	36.5–43.0
Maryland	1,434	36.4	1.9	32.7–40.3
Michigan	1,519	42.4	1.5	39.6–45.3
Minnesota ^a	1,099	53.2	1.9	49.4–56.9
Montana	1,027	30.3	1.5	27.5–33.2
Nebraska	1,817	40.9	1.4	38.3–43.7
New Jersey ^b	906	28.1	1.7	25.0–31.5
New Mexico	1,509	51.3	1.4	48.6–53.9
New York ^c	1,176	33.7	1.8	30.3–37.2
North Carolina	1,498	48.2	1.6	45.0–51.3
North Dakota	887	24.4	1.4	21.7–27.2
Ohio	1,348	36.1	1.7	32.9–39.4
Oklahoma	1,810	31.5	1.7	28.2–34.9
Rhode Island	1,372	40.8	1.5	37.9–43.8
South Carolina	1,341	35.2	2.1	31.2–39.4
Utah	1,537	27.6	1.5	24.8–30.6
Vermont	1,087	36.3	1.4	33.5–39.2
Washington	1,483	46.3	1.8	42.7–49.9
West Virginia	1,647	41.8	1.7	38.5–45.2
All PRAMS states [§]	40,085	40.2	0.4	39.4–41.0

† 2002 state range is 24.4–55.2%.
‡ Confidence interval.
§ Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.
b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.
c Data exclude New York City.

Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner, 2002



Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner, 2000–2002

State	2000 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)	<i>P</i> value for trend [#]
Alabama	33.1	34.0	37.8	0.022*
Alaska	46.7	48.4	55.2	0.000**
Arkansas	26.5	23.4	26.8	0.904
Colorado	34.9	36.1	37.6	0.148
Florida	41.2	40.6	46.3	0.031*
Hawaii	36.9	38.1	40.0	0.088
Illinois	38.9	42.4	44.7	0.001**
Louisiana	39.8	39.2	38.3	0.454
Maine	37.3	37.2	39.7	0.305
Maryland	—	39.3 ^d	36.4	# #
Michigan	—	38.3 ^e	42.4	# #
Minnesota	—	—	53.2 ^a	# #
Montana	—	—	30.3	# #
Nebraska	31.1	35.1	40.9	0.000**
New Jersey	—	—	28.1 ^b	# #
New Mexico	42.5	44.6	51.3	0.000**
New York ^c	31.5	38.1	33.7	0.363
North Carolina	44.9	42.1	48.2	0.154
North Dakota	—	—	24.4	# #
Ohio	31.3	36.0	36.1	0.036*
Oklahoma	28.6	31.8	31.5	0.235
Rhode Island	—	—	40.8	# #
South Carolina	33.2	39.0	35.2	0.478
Utah	24.2	24.0	27.6	0.090
Vermont	— ^f	31.8 ^f	36.3	# #
Washington	40.1	48.8	46.3	0.013*
West Virginia	37.2	38.3	41.8	0.049*

[#] Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

* *p* value is less than 0.05.

** *p* value is less than 0.001.

^{# #} < 3 years of data available; test for linear trend not applicable.

^a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

^b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

^c Data exclude New York City.

^d Data represent Maryland births from February–December 2001.

^e Data represent Michigan births from July–December 2001.

^f Data represent Vermont births from October 2000–December 2001.

Multistate Exhibits

Medicaid Coverage for Prenatal Care

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

Medicaid Coverage for Prenatal Care

Background

During the 1980s and 1990s, policymakers and program planners focused on increasing the use of prenatal care by improving access to it. In particular, Medicaid eligibility was greatly expanded during this time under the assumption that reducing the number of uninsured pregnant women would lead to improved access to 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 coverage to eligible needy persons, including low-income, single-parent families with children.¹ Between 1986 and 1990, Congress enacted major expansions of the federal eligibility requirements for Medicaid to include more lower-income pregnant women.^{1,2} By 1989, state Medicaid programs were required to cover pregnant women with family incomes up to 133% of the federal poverty level, regardless of marital status or whether they already had children. Further, states had the option of expanding coverage to pregnant women with family incomes up to 185% of the poverty level.

In addition, Congress indirectly opened the door for expanding service coverage for pregnant women by permitting states to implement “presumptive eligibility,” “outstationing,” and “continuous eligibility.” *Presumptive eligibility* allowed providers to extend temporary Medicaid coverage so that pregnant women could receive prenatal care immediately, *outstationing* allowed women and children to sign up at providers’ offices instead of solely at welfare offices, and *continuous eligibility* allowed women to retain Medicaid coverage, despite fluctuations in their income, throughout the pregnancy.³ The federal government also began providing federal matching funds to states to provide coverage for a broader set of services for pregnant women, including case management and psychosocial risk assessment.

Although implementation of the new policies varied considerably across the states, between

1985 and 1990, the average state income eligibility level for pregnant women rose from 55% to 159% of the poverty level, and many states streamlined the enrollment process, implemented presumptive eligibility, outstationed enrollment workers in prenatal care sites, established toll-free hotlines, enhanced benefits for pregnant women, and increased the fees paid by Medicaid to prenatal care providers.³ As a consequence of these Medicaid expansions, the percentage of live births paid for by Medicaid increased rapidly, from less than 15% in 1985 to 32% in 1991,⁴ reaching 37% of live births in 2001.⁵

Despite efforts to expand Medicaid coverage and facilitate enrollment, many eligible women do not enroll until the second or third trimester of their pregnancies, thus delaying initiation of prenatal care.^{6,7} Women with Medicaid-covered deliveries have also been found to have fewer prenatal care visits than women with other health insurance coverage, resulting in higher rates of inadequate prenatal care as measured by commonly used indexes of prenatal care adequacy.^{7,8} The delay in initiating prenatal care may be a key reason why Medicaid and uninsured women have lower average levels of care.⁸

Although use of prenatal care may not be as high among Medicaid-covered women when compared with privately insured women, women who would have otherwise been uninsured had improved access to prenatal care under the expansions. Recent studies of national and state-level natality files have attributed at least part of the improvement in prenatal care use in the first half of the 1990s to the Medicaid expansions implemented in the late 1980s and early 1990s.⁹⁻¹¹ However, Howell’s¹² review of the evidence on the impact of Medicaid expansions indicates that improvements in early initiation of and adequate levels of prenatal care were modest, and that the improvements were found only in some states and only for some groups affected by the expansions. Furthermore, significant racial and ethnic disparities have been found in the use of prenatal

care among Medicaid beneficiaries. Compared with non-Hispanic white Medicaid beneficiaries, non-Hispanic black and Hispanic Medicaid beneficiaries were less likely to receive prenatal services that the woman initiates, discretionary services, and services potentially requiring specialized follow-up care.¹³

Recent changes in social welfare programs may have slowed or threatened further improvements in prenatal care use. In particular, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996 had the unintended effect of reducing health insurance coverage of low-income women prior to pregnancy¹⁴ and thereby may have stalled or reversed improvements in the receipt of early and adequate prenatal care among low-income women in the United States. PRWORA replaced Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) with the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. The new program restricts welfare tenure, imposes new work requirements, and uncouples welfare and Medicaid eligibility. The dramatic decreases in welfare caseloads following implementation of PRWORA were accompanied by reductions in Medicaid enrollments and increased numbers of uninsured people.^{15,16} Because welfare recipients are primarily mothers and children, women of childbearing age have been particularly vulnerable to becoming uninsured.^{17,18} More than 13% of pregnant women were uninsured in 1999, up from 11% in 1990.¹⁹

For uninsured women who become pregnant and meet the expansion income requirements, Medicaid has been an important safety net. However, given that many women who must be pregnant to become eligible enroll after their first trimester, the question arises as to whether the gains in early and adequate prenatal care use seen in the 1980s and early to mid-1990s have stalled or been reversed as a result of PRWORA.

On the other hand, the implementation of the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) may have improved prenatal care access among pregnant teens and other pregnant women. SCHIP, Title XXI of the Social Security Act, was established in the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 to

provide block grants to states for expanding health insurance coverage to low-income children by expanding Medicaid, developing new "separate" child health programs, or a combination of both approaches. Nearly 4 million children were covered under the program as of December 2003.²⁰ Nine states have received waivers to use SCHIP monies to cover other low-income groups including parents of SCHIP children (Arizona, California, Illinois, Minnesota, New Jersey, Oregon, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin), pregnant women (Colorado, New Jersey, Oregon, and Rhode Island), and certain childless adults (Arizona, Oregon).²¹

PRAMS provides data on whether women had Medicaid coverage for prenatal care and whether they were able to initiate prenatal care as early as desired. States can use these data to monitor the impact of welfare policy changes, such as PRWORA, and expansions or coverage changes in their Medicaid and SCHIP. *Healthy People 2010* has prioritized increasing the proportion of persons with health insurance and the proportion of insured persons with access to clinical preventive services.²² Assessing the extent of Medicaid coverage and its effect on prenatal care will help identify whether we are moving closer to these *Healthy People 2010* objectives.

Data Highlights

- ◆ For 2002, the prevalence of Medicaid coverage for prenatal care ranged from 7.0% (Rhode Island) to 53.3% (Louisiana).
- ◆ During 1993–2002, the prevalence of Medicaid coverage for prenatal care increased in 1 state (Alaska) and decreased in 3 states (Alabama, Florida, and West Virginia).
- ◆ During 2000–2002, the prevalence of Medicaid coverage for prenatal care increased in 1 state (Nebraska).

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Prevalence of Medicaid Coverage for Prenatal Care, 2002

State	Respondents	Percent†	Standard Error	95% CI‡
Alabama	1,529	47.1	0.8	45.5–48.8
Alaska	1,595	42.4	1.4	39.7–45.2
Arkansas	1,927	48.1	1.6	45.0–51.1
Colorado	2,271	31.6	1.3	29.1–34.1
Florida	2,006	41.6	1.6	38.5–44.8
Hawaii	1,799	24.6	1.1	22.5–26.9
Illinois	1,921	42.2	1.2	39.9–44.6
Louisiana	1,663	53.3	1.4	50.6–55.9
Maine	1,130	37.2	1.7	34.0–40.5
Maryland	1,445	25.2	1.8	21.9–29.0
Michigan	1,536	35.9	1.4	33.2–38.7
Minnesota ^a	1,139	29.4	1.7	26.3–32.8
Montana	1,034	34.7	1.5	31.9–37.7
Nebraska	1,873	38.4	1.3	35.9–41.0
New Jersey ^b	937	22.9	1.3	20.4–25.6
New Mexico	1,543	48.1	1.3	45.5–50.7
New York ^c	1,212	26.9	1.7	23.7–30.4
North Carolina	1,525	41.0	1.6	38.0–44.1
North Dakota	900	23.3	0.9	21.7–25.1
Ohio	1,360	31.3	1.6	28.3–34.5
Oklahoma	1,845	44.2	1.8	40.7–47.8
Rhode Island	1,399	7.0	0.7	5.7–8.6
South Carolina	1,393	49.5	2.1	45.3–53.7
Utah	1,559	24.9	1.4	22.3–27.8
Vermont	1,099	39.1	1.5	36.3–42.0
Washington	1,504	30.3	1.6	27.4–33.5
West Virginia	1,683	52.0	1.7	48.7–55.4
All PRAMS states [§]	40,827	36.8	0.4	36.1–37.6

† 2002 state range is 7.0–53.3%.

‡ Confidence interval.

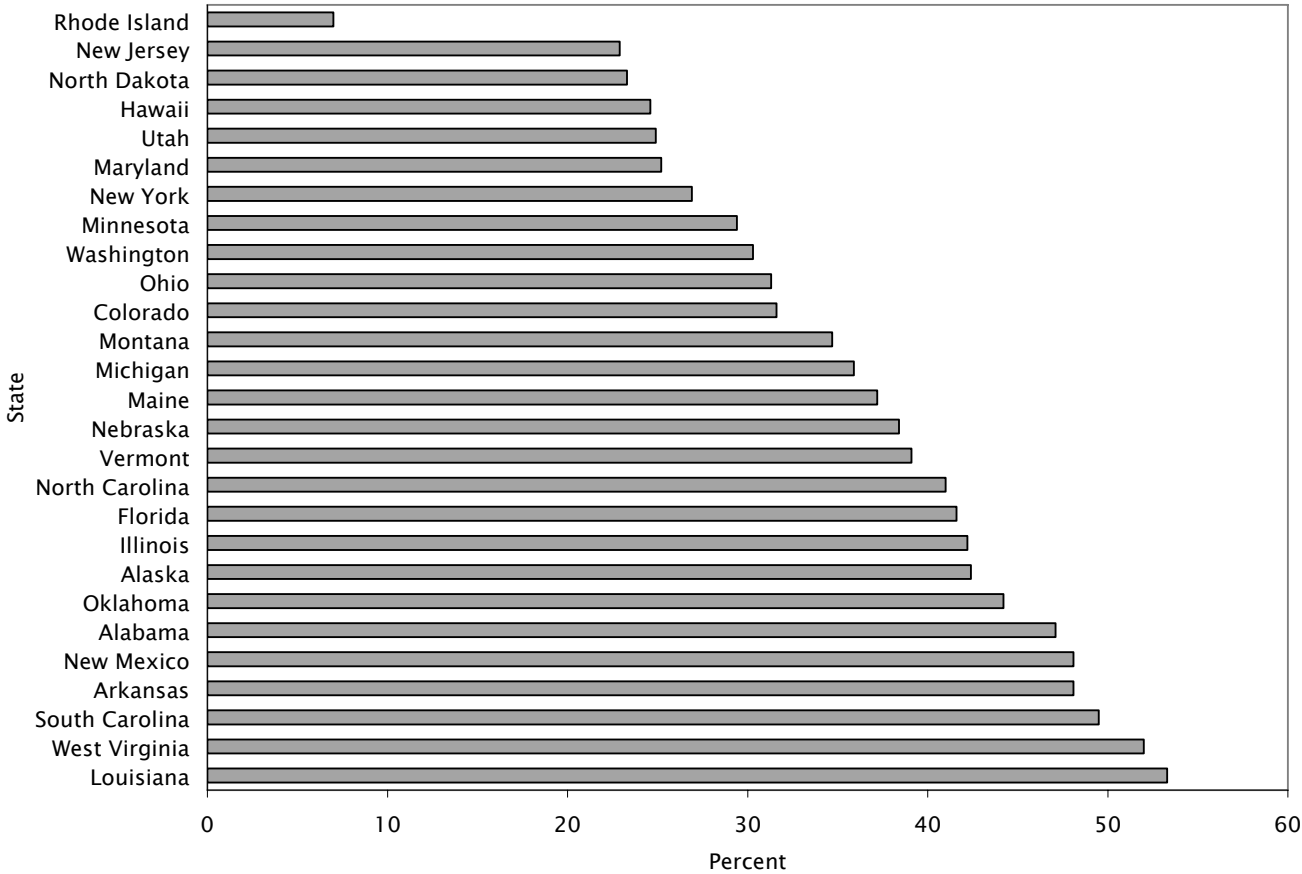
§ Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

c Data exclude New York City.

Prevalence of Medicaid Coverage for Prenatal Care, 2002



Prevalence of Medicaid Coverage for Prenatal Care, 1993–2002

State	1993 (%)	1994 (%)	1995 (%)	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	1999 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)	<i>P</i> value for trend [#]
Alabama	48.7	48.4	49.5	48.4	48.1	46.7	45.8	46.0	47.3	47.1	0.001*
Alaska	31.3	33.3	32.6	32.4	36.0	35.2	39.0	41.1	40.8	42.4	0.000**
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	44.6	45.4	44.5	43.9	49.0	48.1	0.046*
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	27.2	28.7	28.7	28.1	31.6	0.049*
Florida	46.3	44.9	44.5	40.0	40.9	37.0	35.9	34.6	37.4	41.6	0.000**
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24.0	24.1	24.6	0.640
Illinois	—	—	—	—	36.4 ^g	32.6	35.4	35.3	39.0	42.2	0.000**
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	47.6	49.1	47.6	51.9	53.3	0.001**
Maine	36.9	35.8	36.8	35.5	33.2	34.5	32.7	35.3	35.2	37.2	0.584
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.4 ^d	25.2	# #
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35.5 ^e	35.9	# #
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29.4 ^a	# #
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34.7	# #
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31.8	32.5	38.4	0.000**
New Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.9 ^b	# #
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	— ^h	43.8 ^h	49.9	48.0	49.4	48.1	0.037*
New York ^c	28.4	29.4	26.9	24.9	26.7	24.0	23.9	24.9	24.8	26.9	0.069
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	45.5 ⁱ	43.1	41.6	41.4	41.8	41.0	0.134
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.3	# #
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	28.5	26.2	28.1	31.3	0.133
Oklahoma	37.7	39.3	40.9	38.4	31.5	31.4	30.9	40.3	41.5	44.2	0.103
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.0	# #
South Carolina	50.4	49.8	50.1	52.6	48.9	51.1	52.0	49.0	53.6	49.5	0.676
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	21.5	23.3	20.8	24.9	0.202
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— ^f	37.0 ^f	39.1	# #
Washington	—	38.4	37.2	33.9	29.1	28.1	28.9	26.9	29.4	30.3	0.000**
West Virginia	53.9	56.1	60.0	57.0	55.4	52.1	53.4	53.5	53.3	52.0	0.008*

Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

* *p* value is less than 0.05.

** *p* value is less than 0.001.

< 3 years of data available; test for linear trend not applicable.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

c Data exclude New York City.

d Data represent Maryland births from February–December 2001.

e Data represent Michigan births from July–December 2001.

f Data represent Vermont births from October 2000–December 2001.

g Data represent Illinois births from June–December 1997.

h Data represent New Mexico births from July 1997–December 1998.

i Data represent North Carolina births from July–December 1997.

Multistate Exhibits

WIC Participation During Pregnancy

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

WIC Participation During Pregnancy

Background

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) is a national program, established in 1972 by an amendment to the Child Nutrition Act of 1966, to enhance maternal and infant health through better nutrition and education. WIC enhances the health of women, infants, and children by promoting improved preconceptional nutrition status, breastfeeding, infant feeding practices, childhood immunizations, proper nutrition, and the use of appropriate medical services by women and children.¹⁻⁴ WIC is administered by the Food and Nutrition Services, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), and is managed at the state level by health departments. WIC services are available to eligible low-income pregnant, postpartum, and lactating women, infants (children less than 1 year old), and children up to 5 years of age. Eligibility for the WIC program is based on income, state residency, and nutritional risk. Income eligibility levels for most states are set at or below 185% of the federal poverty level. Two major types of nutritional risk recognized by WIC are medically based risks (e.g., anemia, underweight, maternal age, pregnancy complications, poor pregnancy outcomes) and diet-based risks (e.g., inadequate dietary pattern).⁵

A review of the literature on WIC evaluations has shown the program 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.^{1,6-11} In addition, a recent study of New York State Vital Statistics records linked to WIC records found a significant, positive effect of longer prenatal WIC participation on birthweight. In this study, black and Hispanic full-term infants experienced greater WIC benefits than whites.¹² Nevertheless, considerable barriers in access to WIC services persist. The most often cited barriers

in recent studies are long waiting time, job conflicts, and transportation problems.^{13,14}

In 2004, an average of 7.9 million women, infants, and children participated in WIC each month, compared with 5.4 million in 1992.¹⁵ About 50% of WIC program participants are children, 26% are infants, 13% are breastfeeding and postpartum women, and 11% are pregnant women.¹⁶ In 2002, most (85%) of the pregnant women participating in WIC were between the ages of 18 and 34; only 8% of WIC participating pregnant women were age 17 or younger, down from 11% reported in 1998.¹⁶ The ethnic composition of the WIC population has also been changing over time, with a rising proportion of Hispanic participants and a declining proportion of non-Hispanic white participants. In 2002, 39% of participating pregnant women were non-Hispanic white, 36% were Hispanic, 19% were non-Hispanic black, 3% were Asian or Pacific Islander, and 1% were American Indian or Alaska Native.¹⁶

The 2002 WIC program data also show a sustained increase in WIC enrollment early in pregnancy. Between 1992 and 2002, enrollment in the first trimester increased by 11 percentage points.¹⁶ In 2002, 48% of participating pregnant women had enrolled in their first trimester, and 40% had enrolled in their second trimester. Only 11% had enrolled in their third trimester.

PRAMS collects data on WIC participation during pregnancy. This information can be used by states to assess the proportion of women participating in WIC services and to examine WIC enrollment over time. In addition, PRAMS data may be used to examine the impact of WIC on birth outcomes and healthy behaviors targeted by the program (e.g., breastfeeding).^{17,18}

Data Highlights

- ◆ In 2002, the prevalence of WIC participation during pregnancy ranged from 30.6% (New Jersey) to 56.7% (West Virginia).

- ◆ During 1993–2002, WIC participation increased in 3 states (Alaska, New York, and Oklahoma) and decreased in 1 state (Maine).
- ◆ During 2000–2002, WIC participation increased in 1 state (Nebraska).

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Prevalence of WIC Participation During Pregnancy, 2002

State	Respondents	Percent†	Standard Error	95% CI‡
Alabama	1,559	55.3	1.2	53.0–57.7
Alaska	1,613	50.5	1.4	47.7–53.3
Arkansas	1,965	56.6	1.5	53.6–59.6
Colorado	2,276	31.9	1.3	29.4–34.4
Florida	2,005	44.9	1.6	41.7–48.0
Hawaii	1,810	42.1	1.4	39.4–44.8
Illinois	1,927	42.9	1.2	40.5–45.3
Louisiana	1,691	55.6	1.3	52.9–58.2
Maine	1,136	32.6	1.6	29.5–35.9
Maryland	1,451	37.3	2.0	33.5–41.2
Michigan	1,542	37.6	1.4	34.9–40.4
Minnesota ^a	1,141	33.8	1.7	30.4–37.3
Montana	1,042	41.9	1.5	38.9–45.0
Nebraska	1,886	37.0	1.3	34.6–39.5
New Jersey ^b	942	30.6	1.5	27.8–33.5
New Mexico	1,543	55.3	1.3	52.7–57.8
New York ^c	1,221	32.3	1.8	29.0–35.9
North Carolina	1,536	44.3	1.6	41.3–47.4
North Dakota	903	36.3	1.4	33.6–39.1
Ohio	1,373	37.9	1.6	34.8–41.2
Oklahoma	1,861	53.3	1.8	49.7–56.8
Rhode Island	1,406	43.2	1.4	40.5–46.0
South Carolina	1,378	54.0	2.1	49.8–58.2
Utah	1,565	30.8	1.5	27.9–33.8
Vermont	1,103	40.9	1.5	38.0–43.8
Washington	1,508	40.9	1.7	37.7–44.2
West Virginia	1,684	56.7	1.7	53.4–60.0
All PRAMS states [§]	41,067	41.8	0.4	41.1–42.6

† 2002 state range is 30.6–56.7%.

‡ Confidence interval.

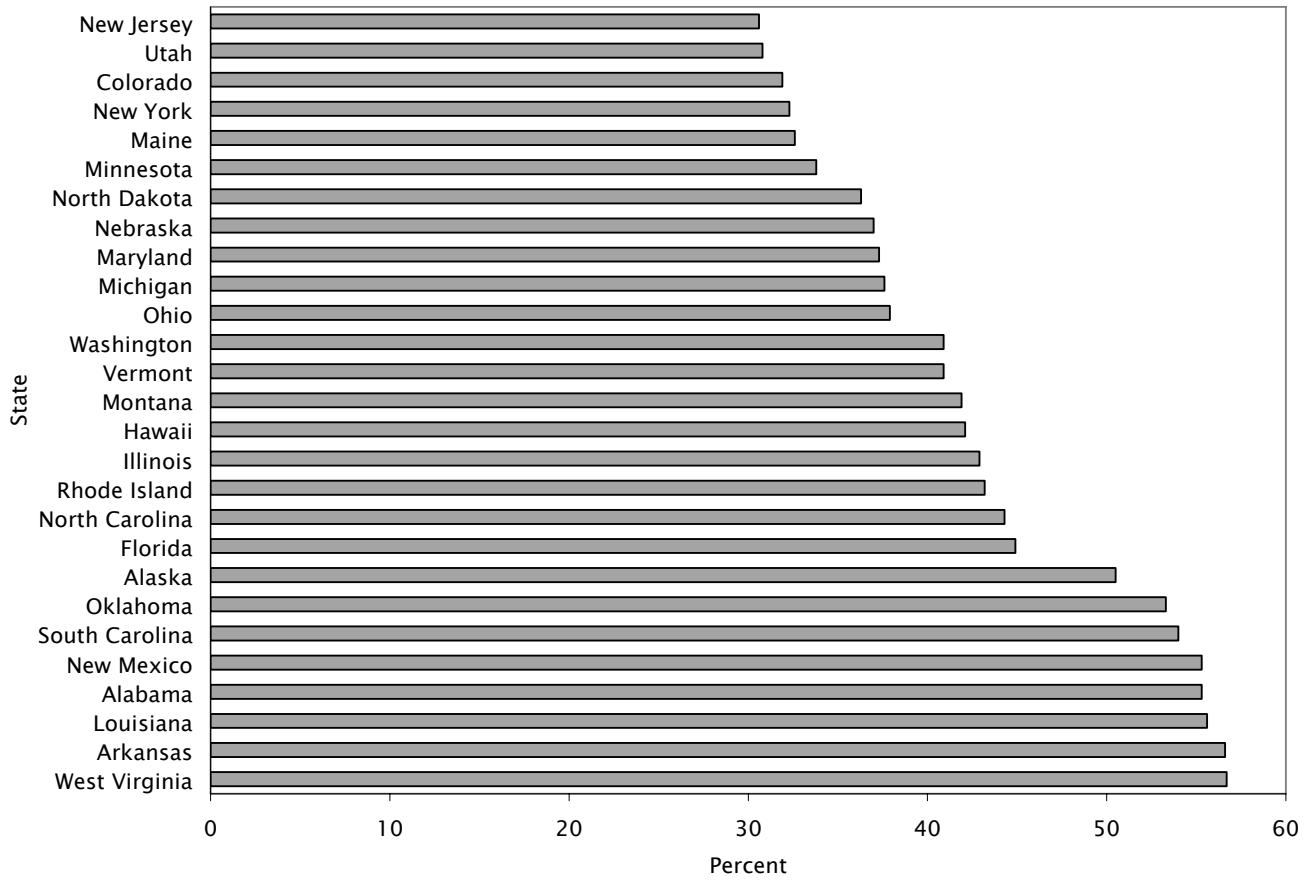
§ Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

c Data exclude New York City.

Prevalence of WIC Participation During Pregnancy, 2002



Prevalence of WIC Participation During Pregnancy, 1993–2002

State	1993 (%)	1994 (%)	1995 (%)	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	1999 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)	P value for trend [#]
Alabama	56.5	55.8	56.2	57.2	56.1	55.4	52.5	54.1	55.5	55.3	0.062
Alaska	32.6	33.2	42.3	44.4	41.4	47.9	47.0	48.5	45.4	50.5	0.000**
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	56.4	56.6	54.5	54.5	53.9	56.6	0.603
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	32.4	33.6	31.3	32.4	31.9	0.591
Florida	44.3	43.7	43.4	44.4	46.8	45.7	42.0	40.9	41.8	44.9	0.293
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44.1	42.4	42.1	0.262
Illinois	—	—	—	—	37.4 ^g	34.5	36.7	35.6	41.3	42.9	0.000**
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	54.5	56.5	53.7	52.0	55.6	0.556
Maine	36.0	35.1	34.4	37.1	37.1	36.1	32.0	33.1	32.3	32.6	0.021*
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33.4 ^d	37.3	##
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37.7 ^e	37.6	##
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33.8 ^a	##
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41.9	##
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31.6	34.9	37.0	0.001*
New Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.6 ^b	##
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	— ^h	56.3 ^h	56.1	54.7	53.0	55.3	0.261
New York ^c	27.9	31.1	29.4	29.6	31.4	33.6	32.8	35.1	31.2	32.3	0.024*
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	47.0 ⁱ	46.1	47.4	48.2	48.4	44.3	0.653
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36.3	##
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	36.6	35.9	37.2	37.9	0.461
Oklahoma	47.4	46.9	51.3	55.0	55.3	55.4	54.5	51.7	53.5	53.3	0.007*
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43.2	##
South Carolina	56.5	56.6	55.6	56.3	54.1	56.8	55.4	54.9	60.8	54.0	0.927
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	29.8	29.9	28.7	30.8	0.790
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— ^f	40.1 ^f	40.9	##
Washington	—	38.3	41.3	41.7	41.2	42.3	42.1	40.5	42.0	40.9	0.406
West Virginia	56.1	54.4	57.1	57.4	59.8	58.2	58.3	59.2	59.7	56.7	0.071

[#] Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

* *p* value is less than 0.05.

** *p* value is less than 0.001.

[#] < 3 years of data available; test for linear trend not applicable.

^a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

^b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

^c Data exclude New York City.

^d Data represent Maryland births from February–December 2001.

^e Data represent Michigan births from July–December 2001.

^f Data represent Vermont births from October 2000–December 2001.

^g Data represent Illinois births from June–December 1997.

^h Data represent New Mexico births from July 1997–December 1998.

ⁱ Data represent North Carolina births from July–December 1997.

Multistate Exhibits

Physical Abuse

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

Physical Abuse

Background

Physical violence against women around the time of pregnancy can adversely affect the health and well-being of women, their fetuses and infants, and other children in the household. Annually in the United States, almost 2 million women are physically assaulted, including more than 1.3 million who are physically assaulted by an intimate partner (i.e., a current or former spouse, cohabiting partner, or boyfriend).¹ About 4% to 9% of women—approximately 152,000 to 324,000—are physically abused while they are pregnant.² The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) defines physical violence as “the intentional use of physical force with potential for causing death, injury, or harm. Physical violence includes, but is not limited to, scratching, pushing, shoving, throwing, grabbing, biting, choking, shaking, poking, hair pulling, slapping, punching, hitting, burning, and use of restraints or one’s body, size, or strength against another person. Physical violence also includes the use of a weapon against a person.”³

The physical effects of trauma on pregnancy are determined by such factors as gestational age of the fetus, type and severity of the trauma, and the level of disruption to normal uterine and fetal physiology.⁴ In pregnant women, physical injury from abuse commonly involves the breast and abdomen.⁵ Blunt abdominal trauma resulting from a physical assault can lead to fetal loss from one or more of the following: maternal shock, placental abruption or other placental injury, direct fetal injury, uterine rupture, or maternal death.⁶ Trauma can also lead to infection, labor, and antepartum hemorrhage.^{4,7} Penetrating abdominal trauma from gunshot or stab wounds may directly injure the fetus, umbilical cord, or placenta, resulting in fetal loss.⁶

Physical abuse is associated with various risky maternal behaviors, pregnancy complications, and adverse birth outcomes. Physical abuse around the time of pregnancy is associated with use of alcohol, tobacco, and drugs; high level of stressful

life events (e.g., involved in a fight, increased arguing with a husband or partner, having someone close with an alcohol or drug problem, recent separation or divorce, homelessness, financial hardship); delayed entry into prenatal care; pregnancy perceived as unintended by mother or male partner; maternal infection, anemia, second- and third-trimester bleeding, and inadequate weight gain; preterm labor; and low birthweight.^{2,5,7-13}

Using 1996–1998 PRAMS data for 16 states, Saltzman and colleagues² found that 8.7% of mothers were physically abused by a husband, partner, other family member, friend, or other perpetrator *around* (before or during) the time of pregnancy: 7.2% were abused in the 12 months *before* pregnancy, and 5.3% were abused *during* pregnancy. For 75% of mothers who were physically abused, the perpetrators were husbands or partners. An estimated 6.5% of mothers reported physical abuse by their husbands or partners *around* the time of pregnancy: 5.4% reported abuse in the 12 months *before* their most recent pregnancy and 4.1% reported abuse *during* pregnancy. The most common pattern of physical abuse by a husband or partner (excluding ex-husbands and former partners) was abuse that started before pregnancy and continued during the pregnancy, suggesting that pregnancy status might not be a factor in the abuse. Abuse ending during pregnancy was the second most common pattern, and abuse starting during pregnancy was the least common.²

For a majority of women who are abused around the time of pregnancy, abuse often begins prior to pregnancy, suggesting that circumstances unrelated to the pregnancy may play a role in women’s risk.^{2,9} First pregnancies, those that are unintended (mistimed or unwanted), and those that occur at a young age may contribute to or intensify existing stress in a relationship and heighten the risk of violence.¹⁰ Pregnancy in the context of other stressors—financial hardship and chronic poverty and unemployment—can also

contribute to marital discord and the risk of abuse.¹⁰ Studies based on PRAMS data have found an association between stressful life events and the risk of physical abuse around the time of pregnancy.^{2,9}

Characteristics of women at risk for abuse around the time of pregnancy include those who are younger than 20, are unmarried, have fewer than 12 years of education, report that their pregnancies are unwanted or mistimed, have spouses or partners who report that the pregnancies are unwanted or mistimed, are pregnant with their first child, use tobacco during pregnancy, have a low-birthweight infant, are Medicaid recipients, obtain prenatal care from a public source, experience stressful events, or live in crowded households.^{2,10,11,13-15}

During pregnancy, frequent prenatal care visits can help to build trust between pregnant women and their health care providers and can provide a unique window of opportunity for providers to identify and assist women who are at risk for or are experiencing violence.¹⁶ Because some women may not disclose abuse the first time they are asked, and because abuse may begin later in pregnancy, the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) and CDC recommend that prenatal care providers screen for violence at the first prenatal visit, at least once per trimester, and at the postpartum checkup.^{5,16}

PRAMS provides data on the prevalence of physical abuse by a husband or partner, or by another individual (e.g., family member, friend, other) during the 12 months before pregnancy and during the most recent pregnancy. Data on the number of women who experience physical abuse before or during pregnancy can increase awareness and support for efforts to assess and counsel women about intimate partner violence in the primary care setting. These data can also be used to monitor state progress toward achieving the *Healthy People 2010* objective (*Objective 15-34*) 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.¹⁷

Data Highlights

- ◆ In 2002, the prevalence of physical abuse by a husband or partner *during the 12 months before* the most recent pregnancy ranged from 2.3% (New Jersey) to 8.3% (Oklahoma).
- ◆ During 1996–2002, the prevalence of physical abuse *during the 12 months before* pregnancy decreased in 1 state (Florida).
- ◆ During 2000–2002, the prevalence of physical abuse *during the 12 months before* pregnancy decreased in 1 state (Hawaii).
- ◆ In 2002, the prevalence of physical abuse by a husband or partner *during* pregnancy ranged from 1.9% (Maine) to 6.3% (Arkansas).
- ◆ During 1996–2002, the prevalence of physical abuse *during* pregnancy decreased in 2 states (Florida and West Virginia).
- ◆ During 2000–2002, the prevalence of physical abuse *during* pregnancy decreased in 1 state (Hawaii) and increased in 1 state (Nebraska).

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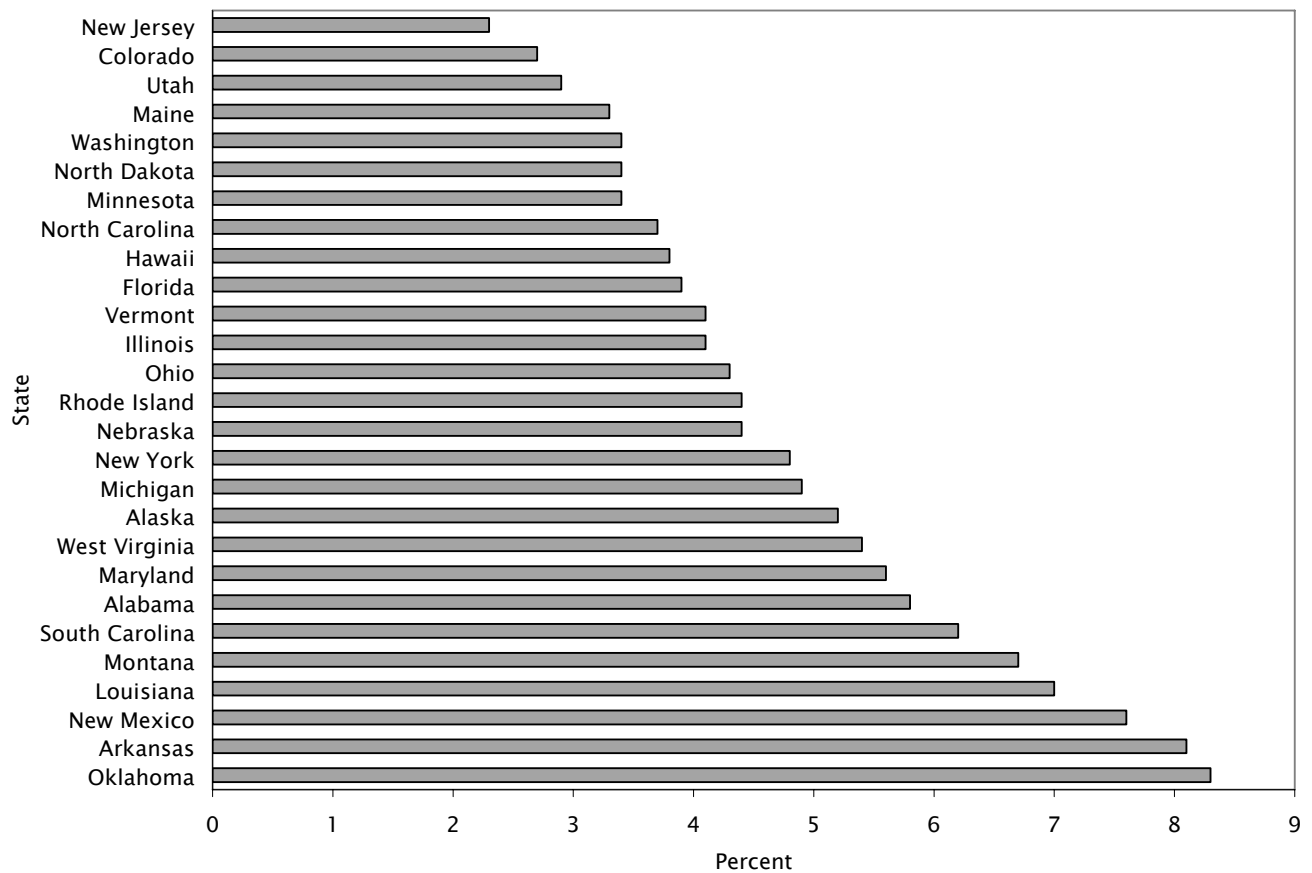
Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During the 12 Months Before Pregnancy, 2002

State	Respondents	Percent†	Standard Error	95% CI‡
Alabama	1,555	5.8	0.7	4.5–7.4
Alaska	1,611	5.2	0.5	4.2–6.4
Arkansas	1,968	8.1	0.8	6.6–9.9
Colorado	2,264	2.7	0.4	2.0–3.6
Florida	2,009	3.9	0.6	2.9–5.4
Hawaii	1,807	3.8	0.4	3.1–4.8
Illinois	1,862	4.1	0.5	3.2–5.2
Louisiana	1,679	7.0	0.7	5.7–8.6
Maine	1,137	3.3	0.6	2.2–4.7
Maryland	1,456	5.6	1.0	4.0–7.8
Michigan	1,541	4.9	0.7	3.8–6.4
Minnesota ^a	1,144	3.4	0.6	2.4–4.9
Montana	1,038	6.7	0.8	5.2–8.5
Nebraska	1,880	4.4	0.6	3.4–5.6
New Jersey ^b	945	2.3	0.4	1.6–3.3
New Mexico	1,554	7.6	0.7	6.3–9.1
New York ^c	1,223	4.8	0.8	3.4–6.7
North Carolina	1,549	3.7	0.6	2.7–5.0
North Dakota	902	3.4	0.5	2.6–4.5
Ohio	1,369	4.3	0.7	3.1–5.8
Oklahoma	1,796	8.3	1.0	6.4–10.5
Rhode Island	1,411	4.4	0.6	3.3–5.9
South Carolina	1,395	6.2	1.1	4.4–8.7
Utah	1,572	2.9	0.5	2.0–4.2
Vermont	1,025	4.1	0.6	3.1–5.5
Washington	1,517	3.4	0.6	2.4–4.9
West Virginia	1,673	5.4	0.8	4.0–7.1
All PRAMS states [§]	40,882	4.6	0.2	4.2–4.9

† 2002 state range is 2.3–8.3%.
‡ Confidence interval.
§ Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.
b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.
c Data exclude New York City.

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During the 12 Months Before Pregnancy, 2002



Healthy People 2010 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 and older.

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During the 12 Months Before Pregnancy, 1996–2002

State	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	1999 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)	P value for trend [#]
Alabama	5.4	6.1	4.5	4.9	6.5	7.5	5.8	0.109
Alaska	6.4	6.5	6.8	4.3	8.0	7.4	5.2	0.821
Arkansas	—	7.3	7.4	5.9	9.0	8.6	8.1	0.160
Colorado	—	—	4.0	3.9	3.2	3.6	2.7	0.061
Florida	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.8	4.8	3.9	3.9	0.048*
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	6.1	5.0	3.8	0.001**
Illinois	—	5.4 ^g	4.1	5.2	5.4	5.1	4.1	0.595
Louisiana	—	—	6.7	5.8	6.4	8.2	7.0	0.172
Maine	4.4	3.6	3.6	3.1	4.0	3.4	3.3	0.348
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	4.9 ^d	5.6	# #
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	3.5 ^e	4.9	# #
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.4 ^a	# #
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.7	# #
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	4.2	5.0	4.4	0.774
New Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.3 ^b	# #
New Mexico	—	— ^h	8.2 ^h	7.1	8.2	6.0	7.6	0.314
New York ^c	5.5	4.0	4.3	4.8	3.1	3.0	4.8	0.226
North Carolina	—	5.0 ⁱ	5.4	4.4	4.5	5.1	3.7	0.188
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.4	# #
Ohio	—	—	—	5.0	4.9	5.4	4.3	0.572
Oklahoma	7.6	6.3	7.0	5.0	6.7	5.5	8.3	0.950
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.4	# #
South Carolina	7.0	5.9	4.8	5.6	3.6	4.9	6.2	0.298
Utah	—	—	—	3.1	3.2	4.0	2.9	0.971
Vermont	—	—	—	—	— ^f	3.3 ^f	4.1	# #
Washington	5.1	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6	3.9	3.4	0.232
West Virginia	6.1	6.4	7.3	5.9	5.0	6.2	5.4	0.263

Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

* *p* value is less than 0.05.

** *p* value is less than 0.001.

< 3 years of data available; test for linear trend not applicable.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

c Data exclude New York City.

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h Data represent New Mexico births from July 1997–December 1998.

i Data represent North Carolina births from July–December 1997.

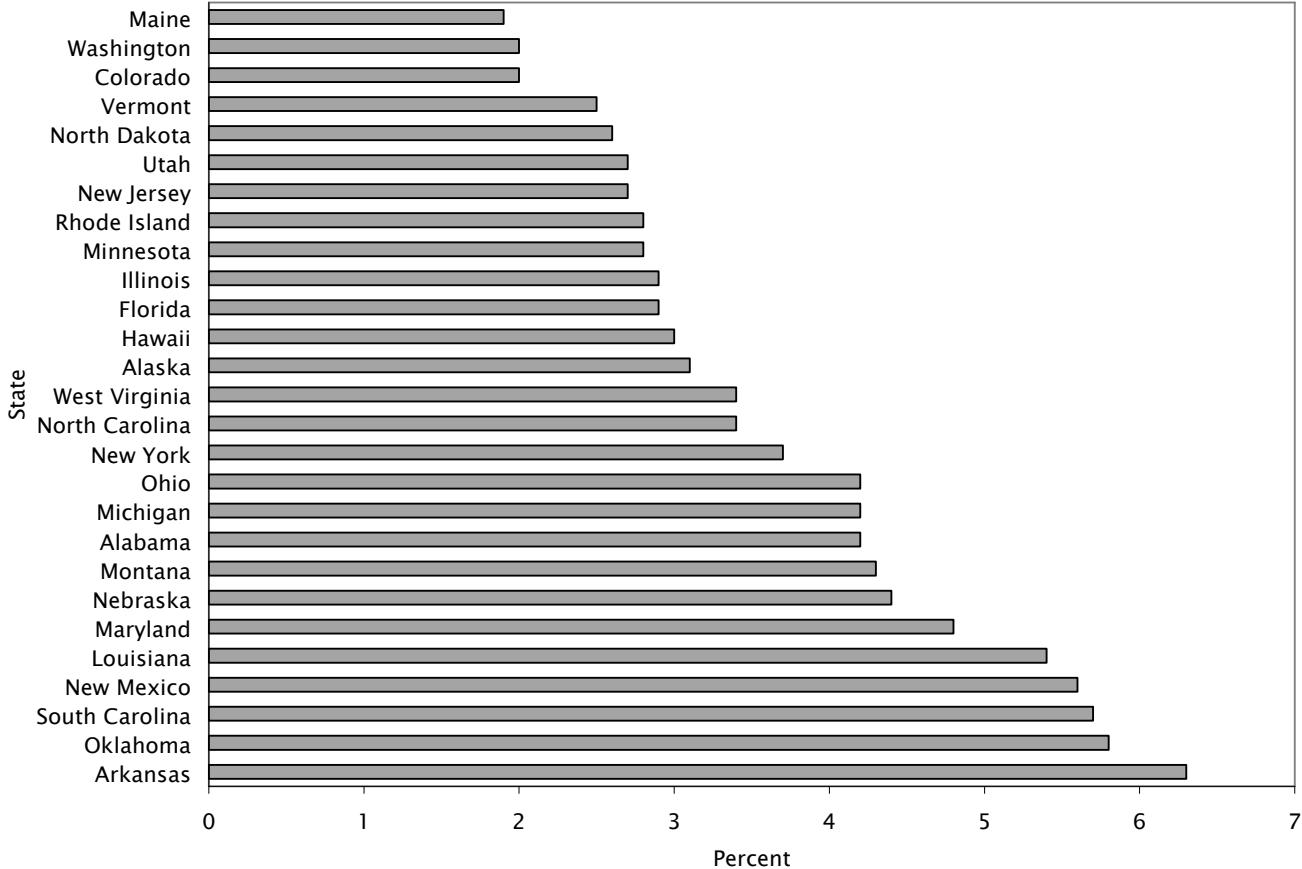
Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 2002

State	Respondents	Percent†	Standard Error	95% CI‡
Alabama	1,558	4.2	0.6	3.2–5.6
Alaska	1,611	3.1	0.4	2.4–4.0
Arkansas	1,967	6.3	0.8	5.0–7.9
Colorado	2,263	2.0	0.4	1.4–2.8
Florida	2,008	2.9	0.5	2.1–4.1
Hawaii	1,805	3.0	0.4	2.3–3.9
Illinois	1,863	2.9	0.4	2.2–3.9
Louisiana	1,682	5.4	0.6	4.3–6.8
Maine	1,137	1.9	0.5	1.2–3.1
Maryland	1,456	4.8	0.9	3.3–7.0
Michigan	1,543	4.2	0.6	3.2–5.6
Minnesota ^a	1,143	2.8	0.6	1.8–4.2
Montana	1,041	4.3	0.6	3.2–5.7
Nebraska	1,882	4.4	0.6	3.4–5.6
New Jersey ^b	943	2.7	0.6	1.8–4.1
New Mexico	1,552	5.6	0.6	4.5–6.9
New York ^c	1,225	3.7	0.7	2.5–5.4
North Carolina	1,548	3.4	0.6	2.4–4.7
North Dakota	902	2.6	0.5	1.8–3.6
Ohio	1,368	4.2	0.7	3.1–5.8
Oklahoma	1,796	5.8	0.9	4.3–7.8
Rhode Island	1,412	2.8	0.5	2.0–4.0
South Carolina	1,394	5.7	1.1	4.0–8.2
Utah	1,570	2.7	0.5	1.8–4.0
Vermont	1,024	2.5	0.5	1.7–3.6
Washington	1,515	2.0	0.5	1.2–3.2
West Virginia	1,670	3.4	0.6	2.5–4.7
All PRAMS states [§]	40,878	3.7	0.1	3.4–4.0

† 2002 state range is 1.9–6.3%.
‡ Confidence interval.
§ Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.
b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.
c Data exclude New York City.

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 2002



Healthy People 2010 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 and older.

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 1996–2002

State	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	1999 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)	P value for trend [#]
Alabama	5.3	4.3	3.8	3.9	4.9	5.8	4.2	0.766
Alaska	5.7	4.1	3.9	4.1	5.2	5.0	3.1	0.145
Arkansas	—	4.5	5.5	5.8	7.3	6.5	6.3	0.047*
Colorado	—	—	2.8	3.3	2.3	3.1	2.0	0.171
Florida	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.3	2.9	2.9	0.047*
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	4.7	4.0	3.0	0.005*
Illinois	—	3.6 ^g	4.1	3.5	3.5	3.7	2.9	0.247
Louisiana	—	—	5.2	5.4	4.5	6.2	5.4	0.543
Maine	2.9	3.0	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.8	1.9	0.240
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	4.1 ^d	4.8	# #
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	2.6 ^e	4.2	# #
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.8 ^a	# #
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.3	# #
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	3.0	3.7	4.4	0.041*
New Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.7 ^b	# #
New Mexico	—	— ^h	6.6 ^h	6.3	6.6	5.4	5.6	0.198
New York ^c	3.6	3.9	2.4	4.3	2.7	3.0	3.7	0.744
North Carolina	—	4.6 ⁱ	4.2	3.2	3.8	4.1	3.4	0.417
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.6	# #
Ohio	—	—	—	4.3	3.6	4.5	4.2	0.879
Oklahoma	5.6	4.8	5.1	3.8	4.2	4.1	5.8	0.750
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.8	# #
South Carolina	4.7	5.6	3.9	4.9	3.0	3.1	5.7	0.516
Utah	—	—	—	2.1	2.4	3.2	2.7	0.300
Vermont	—	—	—	—	— ^f	2.6 ^f	2.5	# #
Washington	3.7	2.4	3.5	3.2	3.2	2.8	2.0	0.122
West Virginia	4.4	5.2	4.7	4.2	3.2	3.8	3.4	0.040*

[#] Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

* *p* value is less than 0.05.

^{# #} < 3 years of data available; test for linear trend not applicable.

^a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

^b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

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^g Data represent Illinois births from June–December 1997.

^h Data represent New Mexico births from July 1997–December 1998.

ⁱ Data represent North Carolina births from July–December 1997.

Multistate Exhibits

Alcohol Use

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

Alcohol Use

Background

Alcohol use during pregnancy can produce a range of physical and mental effects in the fetus.^{1,2} Because the minimum quantity of alcohol required to produce adverse fetal consequences is unknown, the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) recommends abstinence from alcohol use for women who are pregnant or planning to become pregnant.³ While binge drinking (5 or more drinks at one time), heavy drinking (5 or more drinks on one occasion on 5 or more days during a 30-day period), and frequent drinking (7 or more drinks per week) place the fetus at greatest risk,^{4,5} even low levels of alcohol consumption (2 or fewer drinks per week) are associated with negative effects in children.⁶

Frequent drinking, including binge drinking, is associated with adverse birth and infant health outcomes, including spontaneous abortions, birth defects, growth deficits, and neurodevelopmental disorders.⁷ The most severe effects, including fetal alcohol syndrome, seem to result from binge and heavy drinking early in pregnancy. Fetal alcohol syndrome, which usually results from alcohol exposure at 3–8 weeks' gestation, includes facial anomalies; reduced growth in weight, length, or head circumference; and mental retardation.⁸ However, exposure to alcohol can cause damage to the fetus during all stages of prenatal development.^{1,9}

The effects of alcohol consumption on the fetus may occur before a woman is aware she is pregnant. In 1988, only 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.⁸ Because women are likely to report as first trimester alcohol use the amount they used *after* they knew they were pregnant, reported alcohol use just before pregnancy may measure use in early pregnancy more accurately than reported alcohol use in the first trimester.¹⁰

Pregnant women who report any alcohol use, binge drinking, and frequent drinking are more likely to be older than age 30, employed, and unmarried compared with other pregnant women.¹¹ Data from the 2002 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) indicate that 9% of pregnant women reported alcohol use in the month preceding the survey, 3% reported binge drinking, and less than 1% reported heavy drinking.¹² A study using 2000–2001 PRAMS data for eight states highlights the variations in prevalence of alcohol use during pregnancy across states. Prevalence of alcohol use during the last 3 months of pregnancy ranged from 3.4% to 9.9%, and was less than 6% in six of eight states. In seven of eight states, prevalence was highest among pregnant women who were at least 35 years old, were non-Hispanic, had more than a high school education, or had higher incomes. In half of the states, prevalence was highest among white women, while use was highest among American Indian women in three states, and black women in one state.¹³

PRAMS provides data on weekly alcohol consumption and binge drinking 3 months before pregnancy and during the last 3 months of pregnancy. States can use PRAMS data to monitor alcohol use during early and late pregnancy and to develop and target programs for women most at risk for alcohol use during pregnancy. PRAMS data can also be used to assess the progress made toward achieving the *Healthy People 2010* objective (*Objective 16-17a*) of increasing reported abstinence from alcohol by pregnant women from 86% (1996–1997) to 94%.¹⁴

Data Highlights

- ◆ In 2002, the prevalence of alcohol use in the *3 months before* pregnancy ranged from 21.4% (Utah) to 65.2% (North Dakota).
- ◆ During 2000–2002, the prevalence of alcohol use in the *3 months before* pregnancy decreased in 1 state (Washington).

- ◆ In 2002, the prevalence of alcohol use in the *last 3 months* of pregnancy ranged from 2.0% (West Virginia) to 11.6% (Vermont).
- ◆ During 2000–2002, the prevalence of alcohol use in the *last 3 months* of pregnancy decreased in 1 state (Oklahoma).

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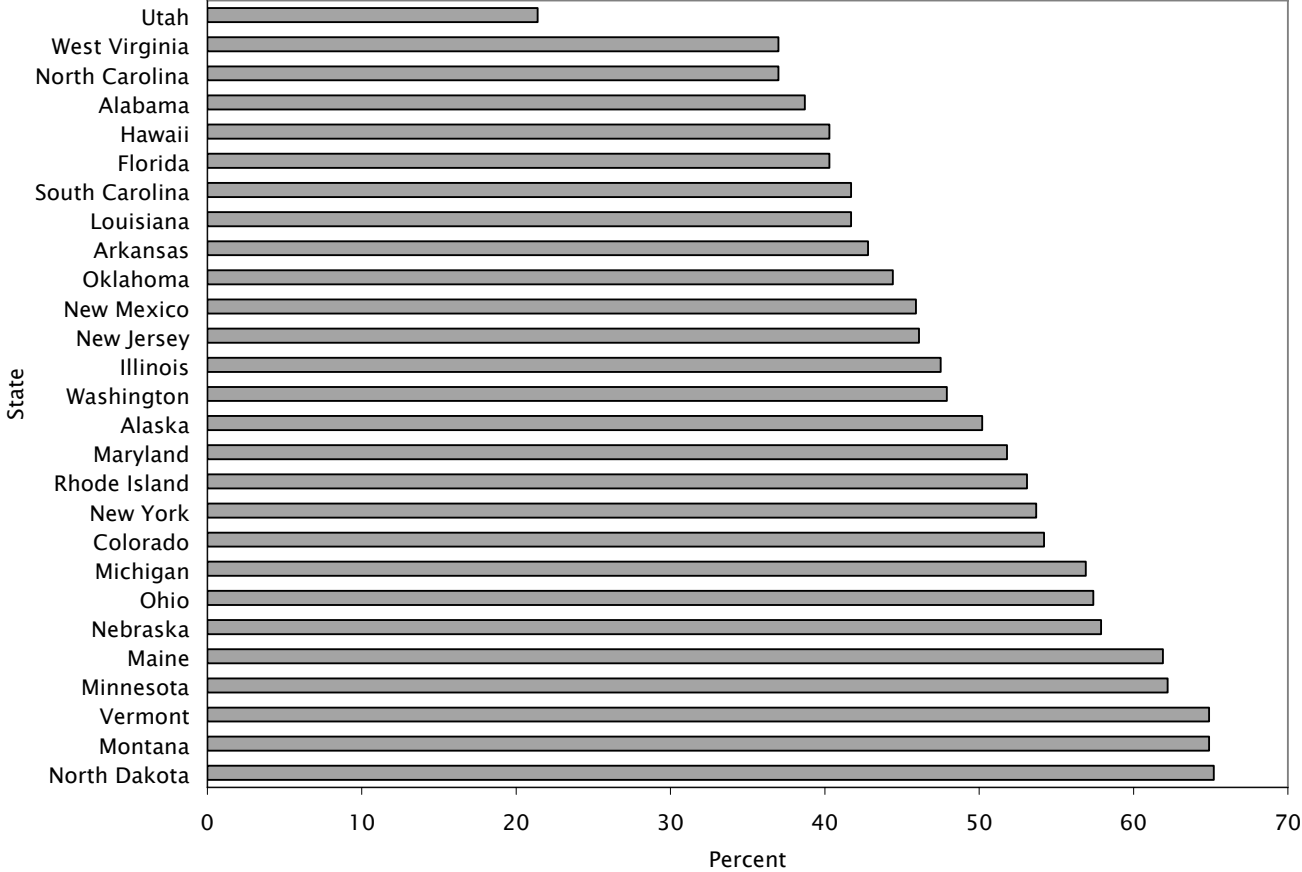
Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 2002

State	Respondents	Percent†	Standard Error	95% CI‡
Alabama	1,525	38.7	1.6	35.7–41.8
Alaska	1,552	50.2	1.5	47.3–53.0
Arkansas	1,891	42.8	1.6	39.8–45.9
Colorado	2,234	54.2	1.4	51.5–56.9
Florida	1,971	40.3	1.7	37.1–43.6
Hawaii	1,767	40.3	1.4	37.6–43.1
Illinois	1,883	47.5	1.2	45.1–50.0
Louisiana	1,627	41.7	1.4	39.0–44.4
Maine	1,106	61.9	1.7	58.6–65.1
Maryland	1,437	51.8	2.0	47.9–55.7
Michigan	1,500	56.9	1.5	54.0–59.8
Minnesota ^a	1,110	62.2	1.8	58.6–65.7
Montana	1,002	64.9	1.5	61.8–67.9
Nebraska	1,848	57.9	1.3	55.3–60.4
New Jersey ^b	927	46.1	1.8	42.5–49.7
New Mexico	1,517	45.9	1.3	43.3–48.5
New York ^c	1,195	53.7	1.8	50.0–57.3
North Carolina	1,519	37.0	1.5	34.1–40.1
North Dakota	875	65.2	1.6	62.0–68.2
Ohio	1,330	57.4	1.7	54.0–60.8
Oklahoma	1,821	44.4	1.8	40.8–48.0
Rhode Island	1,385	53.1	1.5	50.1–56.1
South Carolina	1,369	41.7	2.2	37.6–46.0
Utah	1,556	21.4	1.4	18.8–24.2
Vermont	1,086	64.9	1.4	62.0–67.6
Washington	1,498	47.9	1.8	44.3–51.4
West Virginia	1,629	37.0	1.7	33.7–40.4
All PRAMS states [§]	40,160	47.5	0.4	46.7–48.3

† 2002 state range is 21.4–65.2%.
‡ Confidence interval.
§ Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.
b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.
c Data exclude New York City.

Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 2002



Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 2000–2002

State	2000 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)	Pvalue for trend [#]
Alabama	37.5	37.5	38.7	0.576
Alaska	54.1	55.3	50.2	0.064
Arkansas	38.4	42.3	42.8	0.063
Colorado	56.2	55.1	54.2	0.319
Florida	39.0	45.5	40.3	0.595
Hawaii	41.6	42.1	40.3	0.477
Illinois	47.8	45.4	47.5	0.847
Louisiana	43.0	41.1	41.7	0.456
Maine	60.1	57.9	61.9	0.465
Maryland	—	51.5 ^d	51.8	# #
Michigan	—	56.3 ^e	56.9	# #
Minnesota	—	—	62.2 ^a	# #
Montana	—	—	64.9	# #
Nebraska	56.5	57.3	57.9	0.463
New Jersey	—	—	46.1 ^b	# #
New Mexico	46.2	48.0	45.9	0.868
New York ^c	54.3	54.8	53.7	0.824
North Carolina	39.6	37.7	37.0	0.225
North Dakota	—	—	65.2	# #
Ohio	53.7	54.0	57.4	0.125
Oklahoma	43.9	45.7	44.4	0.852
Rhode Island	—	—	53.1	# #
South Carolina	38.9	34.6	41.7	0.347
Utah	22.8	22.6	21.4	0.465
Vermont	— ^f	64.1 ^f	64.9	# #
Washington	53.5	52.5	47.9	0.024*
West Virginia	38.0	36.7	37.0	0.661

Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

* *p* value is less than 0.05.

< 3 years of data available; test for linear trend not applicable.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

c Data exclude New York City.

d Data represent Maryland births from February–December 2001.

e Data represent Michigan births from July–December 2001.

f Data represent Vermont births from October 2000–December 2001.

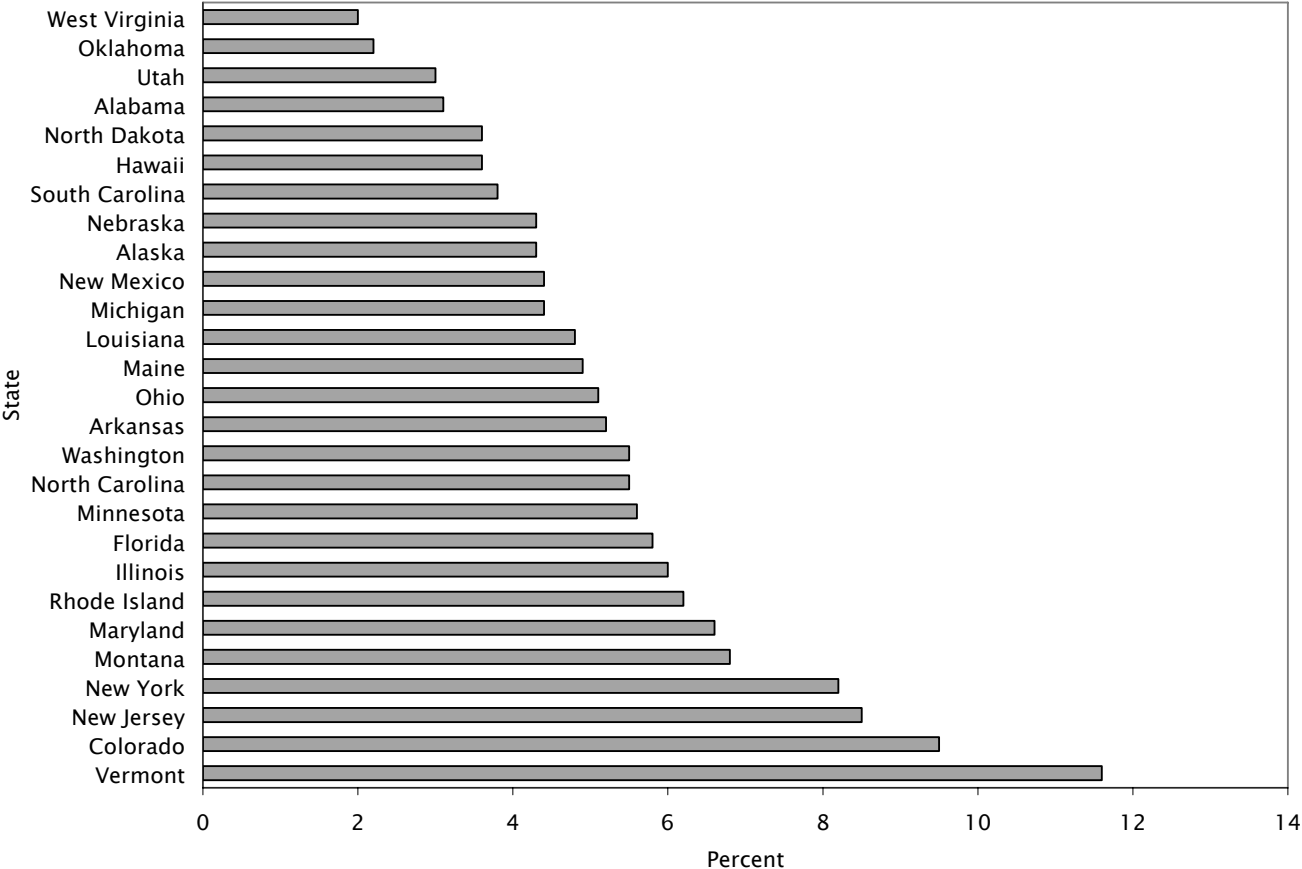
Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 2002

State	Respondents	Percent†	Standard Error	95% CI‡
Alabama	1,543	3.1	0.5	2.2–4.4
Alaska	1,594	4.3	0.6	3.3–5.7
Arkansas	1,936	5.2	0.7	3.9–6.8
Colorado	2,247	9.5	0.8	8.0–11.2
Florida	1,984	5.8	0.9	4.4–7.8
Hawaii	1,788	3.6	0.5	2.7–4.7
Illinois	1,895	6.0	0.6	4.9–7.2
Louisiana	1,652	4.8	0.6	3.7–6.1
Maine	1,124	4.9	0.7	3.7–6.5
Maryland	1,448	6.6	0.9	5.0–8.5
Michigan	1,514	4.4	0.6	3.3–5.7
Minnesota ^a	1,124	5.6	0.9	4.1–7.5
Montana	1,025	6.8	0.8	5.4–8.6
Nebraska	1,865	4.3	0.6	3.3–5.6
New Jersey ^b	937	8.5	1.1	6.6–10.9
New Mexico	1,529	4.4	0.6	3.4–5.6
New York ^c	1,211	8.2	1.0	6.5–10.3
North Carolina	1,530	5.5	0.7	4.3–7.1
North Dakota	892	3.6	0.6	2.6–5.1
Ohio	1,348	5.1	0.8	3.8–6.9
Oklahoma	1,849	2.2	0.5	1.4–3.5
Rhode Island	1,408	6.2	0.8	4.9–7.9
South Carolina	1,382	3.8	0.8	2.5–5.8
Utah	1,564	3.0	0.6	2.1–4.4
Vermont	1,096	11.6	0.9	9.8–13.5
Washington	1,512	5.5	0.9	4.0–7.4
West Virginia	1,672	2.0	0.5	1.3–3.1
All PRAMS states [§]	40,669	5.6	0.2	5.2–6.0

† 2002 state range is 2.0–11.6%.
‡ Confidence interval.
§ Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.
b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.
c Data exclude New York City.

Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 2002



Healthy People 2010 Objective 16-17a
 Increase abstinence from alcohol among pregnant women to at least 94%.

Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 2000–2002

State	2000 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)	Pvalue for trend [#]
Alabama	2.7	4.6	3.1	0.518
Alaska	5.3	5.1	4.3	0.299
Arkansas	3.8	4.8	5.2	0.213
Colorado	9.0	10.6	9.5	0.694
Florida	4.7	4.6	5.8	0.323
Hawaii	4.8	4.5	3.6	0.089
Illinois	6.9	5.4	6.0	0.249
Louisiana	4.7	5.0	4.8	0.954
Maine	5.1	6.3	4.9	0.811
Maryland	—	8.1 ^d	6.6	# #
Michigan	—	4.6 ^e	4.4	# #
Minnesota	—	—	5.6 ^a	# #
Montana	—	—	6.8	# #
Nebraska	3.2	3.5	4.3	0.132
New Jersey	—	—	8.5 ^b	# #
New Mexico	5.1	4.3	4.4	0.372
New York ^c	6.5	6.7	8.2	0.194
North Carolina	5.0	4.5	5.5	0.592
North Dakota	—	—	3.6	# #
Ohio	4.7	5.9	5.1	0.705
Oklahoma	3.9	2.9	2.2	0.044*
Rhode Island	—	—	6.2	# #
South Carolina	3.2	4.5	3.8	0.543
Utah	3.6	3.1	3.0	0.494
Vermont	— ^f	10.9 ^f	11.6	# #
Washington	6.0	7.1	5.5	0.663
West Virginia	2.1	2.0	2.0	0.900

Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

* *p* value is less than 0.05.

< 3 years of data available; test for linear trend not applicable.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

c Data exclude New York City.

d Data represent Maryland births from February–December 2001.

e Data represent Michigan births from July–December 2001.

f Data represent Vermont births from October 2000–December 2001.

Multistate Exhibits

Tobacco Use

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

Tobacco Use

Background

Cigarette smoking during pregnancy contributes to a number of adverse birth outcomes, including spontaneous abortion, stillbirth, fetal death, and sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS).¹⁻⁸ An estimated 5% of all infant deaths in the United States are attributable to maternal smoking during pregnancy. Moreover, the impact of smoking on infant deaths varies considerably by race. Among American Indians, 13% of infant deaths are attributable to smoking during pregnancy, followed by 7% for whites, 3.8% for blacks, and less than 0.8% for Hispanics.⁵

Smoking is the most important known preventable risk factor for low birthweight and small size for gestational age, both of which are leading contributors to fetal and neonatal deaths.^{5,9-12} The incidence of low birthweight among mothers who smoke is estimated to be about double that for non-smokers.⁹ Cigarette smoking during pregnancy is also associated with premature rupture of membranes, abruption placenta, placenta previa, and preterm delivery.¹³⁻¹⁵ Smoking during pregnancy accounts for a 150% increase in overall perinatal mortality.¹⁵ Several studies indicate a dose-response effect in which mothers who smoke greater amounts during pregnancy have progressively higher rates of low birthweight and preterm deliveries.^{8,13,15,16} Cigarette smoking during pregnancy is also associated with an increased risk for various birth defects, including orofacial clefts, clubfoot, hydrocephaly, and microcephaly.¹⁷⁻¹⁹

The effects of cigarette smoke *in utero* extend into infancy and childhood. Infants whose mothers smoked during pregnancy, for example, are at an increased risk for SIDS.²⁰⁻²³ SIDS is the most common cause of postneonatal infant death in the United States.²⁴ Further, children whose mothers smoked during pregnancy are at increased risk for asthma, and postpartum exposure to environmental tobacco smoke puts infants at increased risk for SIDS, lower respiratory

infection, ear infection, and asthma.²⁵⁻³⁰ Prenatal exposure to tobacco may also predispose children to tobacco experimentation and tobacco dependence later in life.^{31,32}

An analysis of birth certificate data from 1990 through 2002 indicates that the prevalence of smoking during pregnancy declined from 18.4% in 1990 to 11.4% in 2002. All 49 states included in the analysis, as well as the District of Columbia and New York City, reported declines in smoking prevalence. The range of this decline varied substantially across states, from 5.8% in West Virginia to 68.0% in Massachusetts.³³ Among pregnant adolescents, the prevalence of smoking during pregnancy declined in the early 1990s, but since 1994, there has been a reversal of that trend in 10 states.³³ Social and demographic characteristics associated with smoking during pregnancy include being less than 25 years old, having less than or equal to a high school education, and American Indian, non-Hispanic white, and Hawaiian ethnicity.^{34,35}

Smoking during pregnancy places an economic burden on the nation in the form of costs associated with additional neonatal intensive care unit admissions and longer lengths of hospital stay. Smoking-attributable neonatal expenditures were estimated to be \$366 million in 1996 dollars, or \$704 per maternal smoker.³⁶

PRAMS provides data on smoking prevalence during the 3 months prior to pregnancy, during the last 3 months of pregnancy, and after pregnancy. States can use these data to monitor prevalence and trends in smoking around the time of pregnancy and to guide development of informational campaigns to heighten awareness of the risks of smoking for women, children, and families. In addition, states can use PRAMS data to assess progress towards achieving the *Healthy People 2010* objective (*Objective 16-17c*) of increasing reported abstinence from cigarette smoking by pregnant women from 87% (1998) to 99%.³⁷

Data Highlights

- ◆ In 2002, the prevalence of smoking in the 3 months before pregnancy ranged from 13.6% (Utah) to 37.0% (West Virginia).
- ◆ In 2002, the prevalence of smoking in the last 3 months of pregnancy ranged from 6.8% (Utah) to 25.3% (West Virginia).
- ◆ In 2002, the prevalence of smoking after pregnancy ranged from 9.0% (Utah) to 33.7% (West Virginia).

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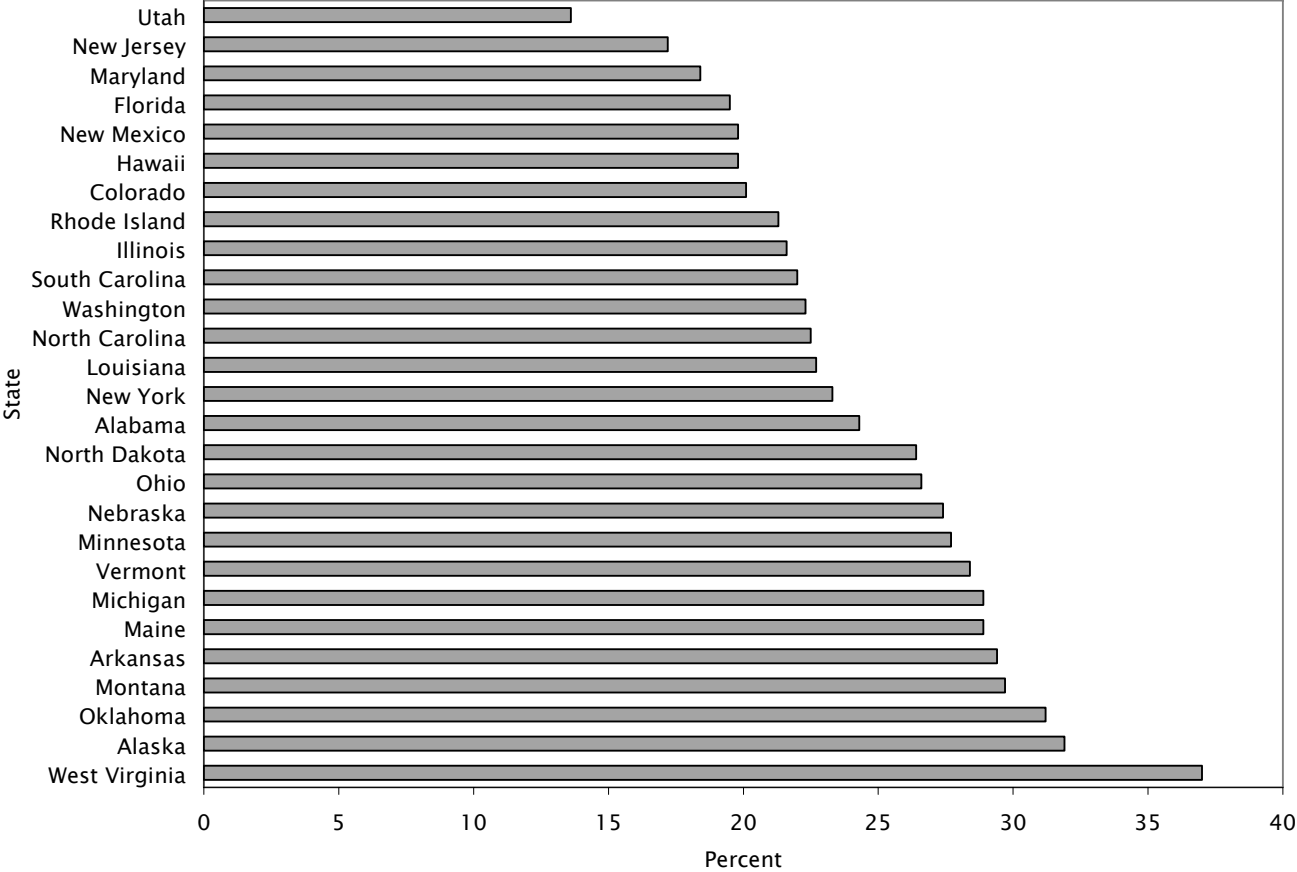
Prevalence of Smoking During the 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 2002

State	Respondents	Percent†	Standard Error	95% CI‡
Alabama	1,509	24.3	1.3	21.8–27.1
Alaska	1,571	31.9	1.3	29.4–34.6
Arkansas	1,877	29.4	1.4	26.7–32.3
Colorado	2,209	20.1	1.1	18.1–22.3
Florida	1,976	19.5	1.4	17.0–22.4
Hawaii	1,770	19.8	1.1	17.7–22.0
Illinois	1,891	21.6	1.0	19.6–23.6
Louisiana	1,632	22.7	1.2	20.5–25.1
Maine	1,109	28.9	1.6	26.0–32.1
Maryland	1,427	18.4	1.6	15.5–21.7
Michigan	1,511	28.9	1.3	26.4–31.6
Minnesota ^a	1,097	27.7	1.7	24.4–31.2
Montana	997	29.7	1.5	26.9–32.6
Nebraska	1,857	27.4	1.3	24.9–30.0
New Jersey ^b	917	17.2	1.3	14.8–19.9
New Mexico	1,526	19.8	1.1	17.7–22.0
New York ^c	1,194	23.3	1.6	20.4–26.6
North Carolina	1,492	22.5	1.3	20.0–25.2
North Dakota	874	26.4	1.4	23.7–29.3
Ohio	1,335	26.6	1.6	23.7–29.9
Oklahoma	1,803	31.2	1.7	27.9–34.6
Rhode Island	1,386	21.3	1.3	18.9–24.1
South Carolina	1,316	22.0	1.8	18.6–25.8
Utah	1,557	13.6	1.2	11.4–16.1
Vermont	1,091	28.4	1.4	25.8–31.1
Washington	1,502	22.3	1.6	19.2–25.6
West Virginia	1,593	37.0	1.7	33.8–40.4
All PRAMS states [§]	40,019	23.2	0.4	22.5–23.9

† 2002 state range is 13.6–37.0%.
‡ Confidence interval.
§ Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.
b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.
c Data exclude New York City.

Prevalence of Smoking During the 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 2002



Prevalence of Smoking During the 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 2000–2002

State	2000 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)	Pvalue for trend [#]
Alabama	23.0	26.9	24.3	0.450
Alaska	30.8	27.2	31.9	0.556
Arkansas	28.6	32.3	29.4	0.709
Colorado	19.9	21.3	20.1	0.870
Florida	17.2	19.7	19.5	0.232
Hawaii	20.2	20.8	19.8	0.775
Illinois	20.3	21.1	21.6	0.383
Louisiana	21.2	24.2	22.7	0.336
Maine	31.2	29.8	28.9	0.323
Maryland	—	18.9 ^d	18.4	# #
Michigan	—	29.3 ^e	28.9	# #
Minnesota	—	—	27.7 ^a	# #
Montana	—	—	29.7	# #
Nebraska	24.8	26.9	27.4	0.152
New Jersey	—	—	17.2 ^b	# #
New Mexico	21.3	24.0	19.8	0.318
New York ^c	27.1	24.8	23.3	0.102
North Carolina	24.4	21.3	22.5	0.305
North Dakota	—	—	26.4	# #
Ohio	28.6	27.2	26.6	0.377
Oklahoma	30.2	31.8	31.2	0.705
Rhode Island	—	—	21.3	# #
South Carolina	23.2	22.8	22.0	0.616
Utah	14.3	13.8	13.6	0.671
Vermont	— ^f	30.4 ^f	28.4	# #
Washington	21.4	20.5	22.3	0.701
West Virginia	36.2	39.1	37.0	0.722

Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

< 3 years of data available; test for linear trend not applicable.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

c Data exclude New York City.

d Data represent Maryland births from February–December 2001.

e Data represent Michigan births from July–December 2001.

f Data represent Vermont births from October 2000–December 2001.

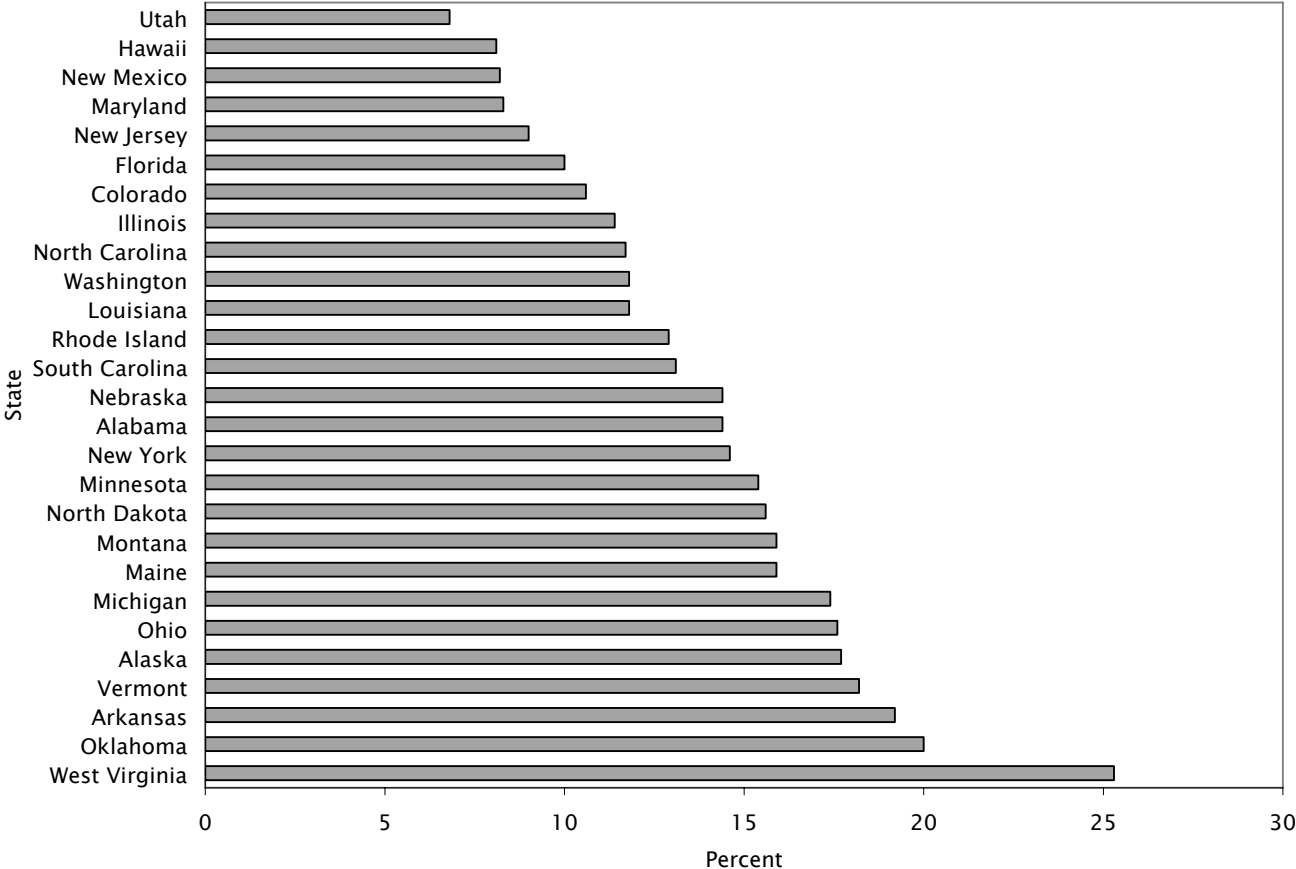
Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 2002

State	Respondents	Percent†	Standard Error	95% CI‡
Alabama	1,524	14.4	1.1	12.4–16.7
Alaska	1,587	17.7	1.0	15.8–19.8
Arkansas	1,907	19.2	1.2	16.9–21.7
Colorado	2,242	10.6	0.8	9.1–12.2
Florida	1,996	10.0	1.0	8.1–12.2
Hawaii	1,787	8.1	0.7	6.8–9.6
Illinois	1,908	11.4	0.8	10.0–13.0
Louisiana	1,655	11.8	0.9	10.2–13.7
Maine	1,123	15.9	1.3	13.5–18.6
Maryland	1,431	8.3	1.1	6.4–10.7
Michigan	1,519	17.4	1.1	15.3–19.7
Minnesota ^a	1,106	15.4	1.4	12.8–18.3
Montana	1,020	15.9	1.2	13.7–18.3
Nebraska	1,870	14.4	1.0	12.4–16.6
New Jersey ^b	926	9.0	0.8	7.5–10.7
New Mexico	1,537	8.2	0.7	6.9–9.8
New York ^c	1,207	14.6	1.3	12.2–17.4
North Carolina	1,522	11.7	1.0	9.8–13.8
North Dakota	891	15.6	1.2	13.5–18.0
Ohio	1,348	17.6	1.4	15.0–20.4
Oklahoma	1,841	20.0	1.5	17.2–23.0
Rhode Island	1,393	12.9	1.1	11.0–15.2
South Carolina	1,365	13.1	1.5	10.5–16.3
Utah	1,563	6.8	0.9	5.2–8.7
Vermont	1,096	18.2	1.2	16.0–20.6
Washington	1,509	11.8	1.3	9.5–14.7
West Virginia	1,627	25.3	1.5	22.5–28.3
All PRAMS states [§]	40,500	13.1	0.3	12.6–13.7

† 2002 state range is 6.8–25.3%.
‡ Confidence interval.
§ Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.
b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.
c Data exclude New York City.

Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 2002



Healthy People 2010 Objective 16-17c
 Increase abstinence from tobacco among pregnant women to at least 99%.

Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 2000–2002

State	2000 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)	Pvalue for trend [#]
Alabama	14.0	15.6	14.4	0.758
Alaska	16.8	14.7	17.7	0.542
Arkansas	20.3	20.1	19.2	0.573
Colorado	10.2	11.4	10.6	0.757
Florida	9.1	9.4	10.0	0.529
Hawaii	8.4	9.5	8.1	0.722
Illinois	12.5	12.6	11.4	0.336
Louisiana	11.9	12.8	11.8	0.940
Maine	17.5	17.3	15.9	0.393
Maryland	—	9.4 ^d	8.3	# #
Michigan	—	20.0 ^e	17.4	# #
Minnesota	—	—	15.4 ^a	# #
Montana	—	—	15.9	# #
Nebraska	14.0	14.8	14.4	0.788
New Jersey	—	—	9.0 ^b	# #
New Mexico	9.3	10.7	8.2	0.321
New York ^c	17.0	14.4	14.6	0.222
North Carolina	13.9	12.2	11.7	0.127
North Dakota	—	—	15.6	# #
Ohio	17.1	17.5	17.6	0.819
Oklahoma	16.9	20.3	20.0	0.143
Rhode Island	—	—	12.9	# #
South Carolina	12.4	13.0	13.1	0.723
Utah	7.3	7.7	6.8	0.661
Vermont	— ^f	17.8 ^f	18.2	# #
Washington	11.1	9.9	11.8	0.696
West Virginia	24.5	26.1	25.3	0.692

Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

< 3 years of data available; test for linear trend not applicable.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

c Data exclude New York City.

d Data represent Maryland births from February–December 2001.

e Data represent Michigan births from July–December 2001.

f Data represent Vermont births from October 2000–December 2001.

Prevalence of Smoking After Pregnancy, 2002

State	Respondents	Percent†	Standard Error	95% CI‡
Alabama	1,542	19.7	1.2	17.5–22.2
Alaska	1,597	24.3	1.2	22.1–26.6
Arkansas	1,934	25.3	1.3	22.8–28.0
Colorado	2,239	14.0	0.9	12.3–15.9
Florida	2,001	14.3	1.2	12.1–16.8
Hawaii	1,792	13.0	0.9	11.4–14.9
Illinois	1,910	16.8	0.9	15.1–18.7
Louisiana	1,654	19.2	1.1	17.2–21.5
Maine	1,126	21.6	1.4	18.9–24.6
Maryland	1,436	12.8	1.4	10.3–15.7
Michigan	1,521	23.4	1.3	21.1–26.0
Minnesota ^a	1,114	19.9	1.5	17.1–23.0
Montana	1,022	20.8	1.3	18.4–23.5
Nebraska	1,875	19.8	1.2	17.6–22.2
New Jersey ^b	929	13.1	1.1	11.1–15.3
New Mexico	1,541	13.6	0.9	11.9–15.5
New York ^c	1,207	19.3	1.5	16.6–22.3
North Carolina	1,526	17.8	1.2	15.6–20.3
North Dakota	892	21.8	1.3	19.4–24.5
Ohio	1,355	22.6	1.5	19.8–25.7
Oklahoma	1,844	27.0	1.6	23.9–30.3
Rhode Island	1,398	17.0	1.2	14.7–19.5
South Carolina	1,377	17.8	1.7	14.8–21.3
Utah	1,564	9.0	1.0	7.2–11.1
Vermont	1,097	21.5	1.2	19.2–24.1
Washington	1,510	15.7	1.5	13.1–18.8
West Virginia	1,641	33.7	1.6	30.6–37.0
All PRAMS states [§]	40,644	18.2	0.3	17.6–18.8

† 2002 state range is 9.0–33.7%.

‡ Confidence interval.

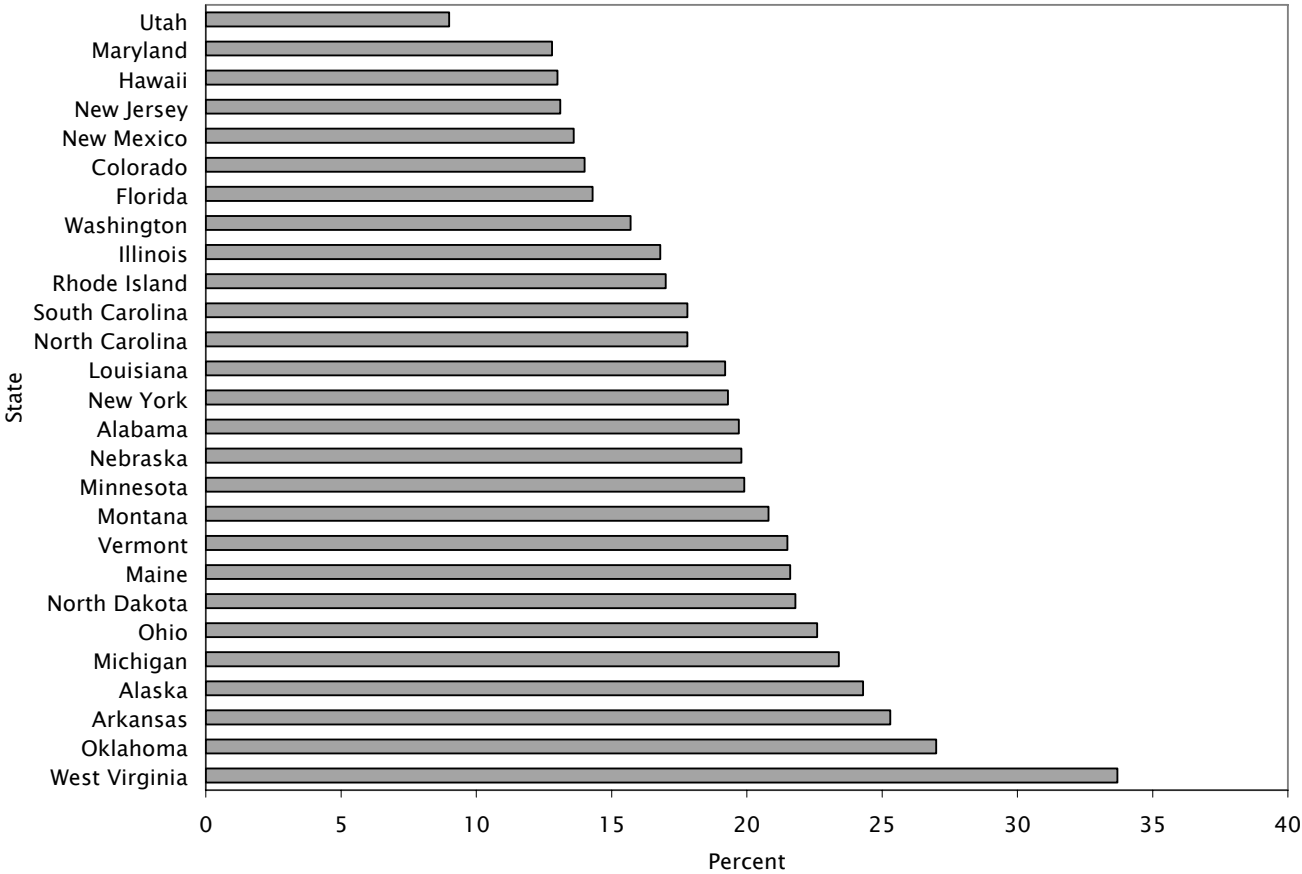
§ Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

c Data exclude New York City.

Prevalence of Smoking After Pregnancy, 2002



Prevalence of Smoking After Pregnancy, 2000–2002

State	2000 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)	Pvalue for trend [#]
Alabama	19.5	22.4	19.7	0.866
Alaska	24.4	20.4	24.3	0.953
Arkansas	25.0	25.9	25.3	0.890
Colorado	15.0	15.9	14.0	0.449
Florida	14.8	14.7	14.3	0.766
Hawaii	13.7	15.0	13.0	0.569
Illinois	16.6	17.2	16.8	0.833
Louisiana	18.7	20.5	19.2	0.705
Maine	23.8	22.7	21.6	0.284
Maryland	—	14.6 ^d	12.8	# #
Michigan	—	24.3 ^e	23.4	# #
Minnesota	—	—	19.9 ^a	# #
Montana	—	—	20.8	# #
Nebraska	19.4	21.4	19.8	0.833
New Jersey	—	—	13.1 ^b	# #
New Mexico	16.0	16.2	13.6	0.070
New York ^c	22.4	20.6	19.3	0.145
North Carolina	20.1	17.6	17.8	0.196
North Dakota	—	—	21.8	# #
Ohio	24.2	23.8	22.6	0.467
Oklahoma	25.8	27.2	27.0	0.597
Rhode Island	—	—	17.0	# #
South Carolina	18.6	20.3	17.8	0.735
Utah	9.5	10.1	9.0	0.704
Vermont	— ^f	22.2 ^f	21.5	# #
Washington	16.0	14.9	15.7	0.868
West Virginia	31.6	34.3	33.7	0.338

[#] Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

^{# #} < 3 years of data available; test for linear trend not applicable.

^a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

^b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

^c Data exclude New York City.

^d Data represent Maryland births from February–December 2001.

^e Data represent Michigan births from July–December 2001.

^f Data represent Vermont births from October 2000–December 2001.

Multistate Exhibits

Hospitalizations for
Pregnancy-Related Complications

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

Hospitalizations for Pregnancy–Related Complications

Background

Maternal morbidity is generally defined as any illness or injury caused by, aggravated by, or associated with pregnancy or childbirth.¹ Maternal morbidity affects not only a woman's health, but also the health of her fetus or infant.² Severe maternal morbidity may lead to fetal, infant, or maternal death.²⁻⁴

Currently, limited data exist for monitoring national trends in maternal morbidity. Hospitalization rates for pregnancy-related complications have been the primary means for measuring maternal morbidity.⁵ Researchers have found that cases of maternal morbidity severe enough to require hospitalization occur frequently during pregnancy.^{3,6,7} The most common reasons for hospitalizations during pregnancy are preterm labor, nausea or vomiting, genitourinary complications, and hypertensive disorders.^{3,7,8}

Using multiyear data from the National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS), Bacak and colleagues⁸ estimated 12.8 pregnancy-associated hospitalizations for every 100 U.S. births during 1999 through 2000, compared with 17.6 during 1991 through 1992. Antenatal hospitalizations declined from 13.3 per 100 deliveries in 1991–1992 to 10.5 in 1999–2000, and hospitalizations related to early pregnancy loss declined from 4.3 per 100 deliveries in 1991–1992 to 2.3 in 1999–2000. Women who were younger than 24, African American, and those whose source of payment was self-pay had the highest pregnancy-associated and antenatal hospitalization ratios.⁸

The use of hospitalization rates to monitor temporal changes in maternal morbidity is problematic, however, because of changes in clinical practice that have led to greater outpatient management of conditions in more recent years.⁸ A study using pregnancy-related discharge data from a national managed care organization found that overall only 8.7% of women who had a live birth or pregnancy loss in 1997 were hospitalized during pregnancy: 5.7% were hospitalized and

discharged while pregnant, 0.8% experienced an extended stay (≥ 4 days) before a live birth or pregnancy loss, and 2.1% experienced a pregnancy loss.⁷ The cost of these hospitalizations was over \$36 million.⁷

In another recent study, Danel and colleagues used data from the NHDS for 1993–1997 and found that 43% of women experienced some type of morbidity during hospitalization for delivery: 31% had at least one obstetric complication or at least one pre-existing medical condition, and 12% had a cesarean section.⁹ Despite the apparent improvement in pregnancy-related hospitalization rates, racial disparities persist. In 1991–1992, Bennett and colleagues³ found that African American women had a pregnancy-related hospitalization rate of 28.1 per 100 deliveries compared with 17.2 among white women. In 1999–2000 Bacak and colleagues⁸ found a similar gap in the pregnancy-related hospitalization rates for African American (21.3 per 100 deliveries) and white women (12.1 per 100 deliveries). Gregory and Korst¹⁰ also found racial disparities in the prevalence of pregnancy-related complications in California discharge data for 1995. These researchers found that 26% of women with discharges for deliveries had at least one recorded maternal, fetal, or placental problem, but that the overall prevalence of any given problem was low ($< 5\%$), and that African American women were at increased risk compared with white women for one-third of the 31 conditions studied.¹⁰

The PRAMS survey collects data on selected problems women experienced during pregnancy, regardless of care setting. These problems include preterm or early labor; high blood pressure; vaginal bleeding; problems with the placenta; severe nausea, vomiting, or dehydration; diabetes; kidney or bladder infection; premature rupture of the membranes; incompetent cervix or cerclage; and injuries from car accidents. PRAMS also collects data on whether women who experienced any of these problems went to the hospital or

stayed in bed at home at the suggestion of a doctor or nurse, and the length of time that they were at the hospital or at home on bed rest. States can use the data on pregnancy complications from PRAMS to monitor patterns and trends in the prevalence and severity of selected pregnancy-related complications.

Using 2000 PRAMS data for 19 states, Williams and colleagues¹¹ found that the percentage of women who required a hospital stay of 1 or more days for these conditions ranged from 8.8% in Utah to 16.3% in Louisiana. Furthermore, Williams and colleagues¹¹ found associations between race and pregnancy-related complications in 6 of the 19 states. Compared with white women, black women had a significantly higher prevalence of the selected pregnancy-related complications that required hospitalizations of 1 or more days in 2 states (North Carolina and South Carolina), and Hispanic women had a significantly lower prevalence in 3 of the 16 states for which data were available for Hispanic populations (Alabama, Colorado, and Oklahoma).

Data Highlights

- ◆ In 2002, the prevalence of pregnancy-related complications that required a hospital stay of at least 1 day ranged from 8.0% (Washington) to 17.7% (West Virginia).
- ◆ During 2000–2002, the prevalence of pregnancy-related complications requiring a hospital stay of 1 or more days decreased in 1 state (Washington) and increased in 1 state (Alabama).

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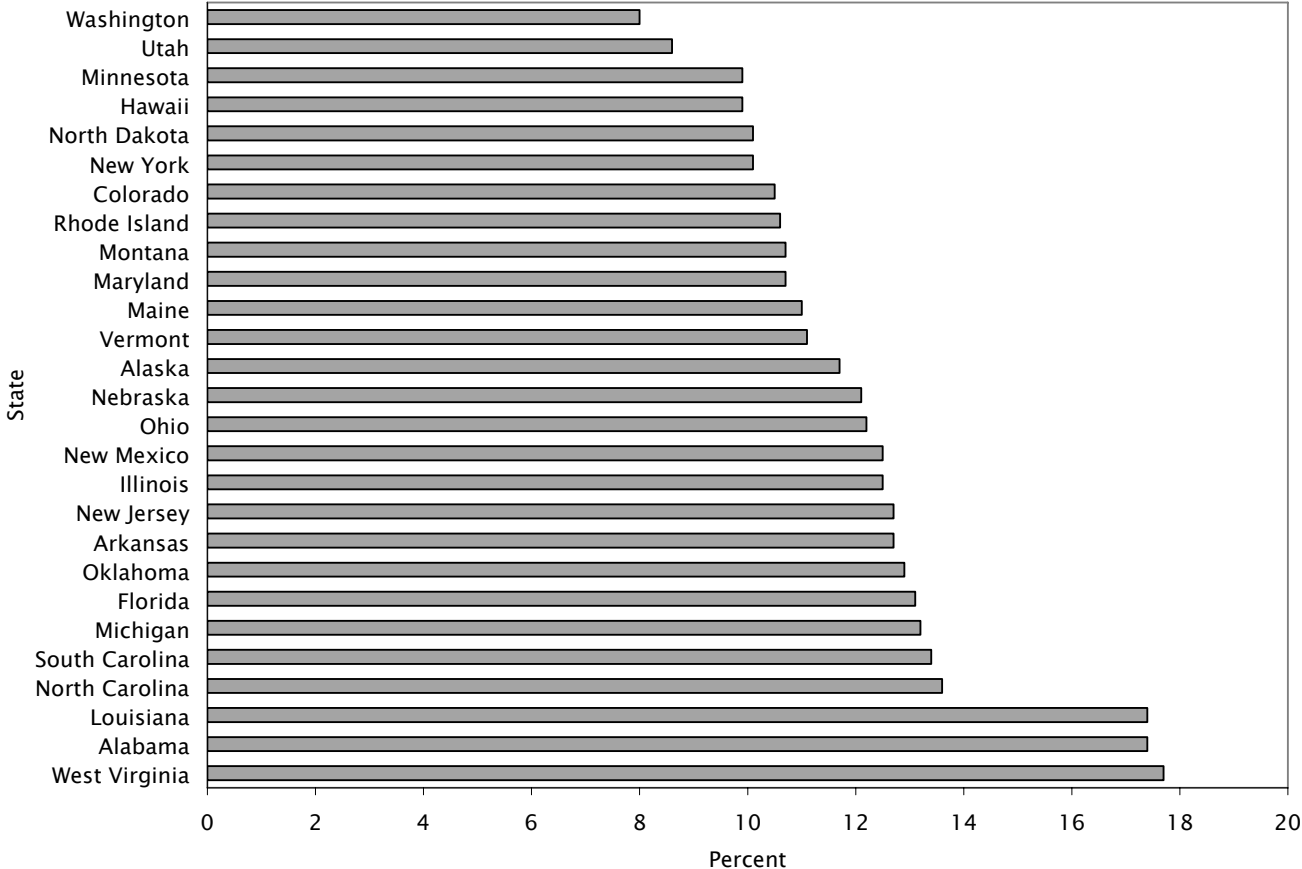
Prevalence of Pregnancy–Related Complications That Required a Hospital Stay of At Least 1 Day, 2002

State	Respondents	Percent†	Standard Error	95% CI‡
Alabama	1,556	17.4	1.1	15.4–19.7
Alaska	1,616	11.7	0.8	10.1–13.4
Arkansas	1,967	12.7	0.9	11.0–14.6
Colorado	2,279	10.5	0.8	9.1–12.0
Florida	2,008	13.1	1.0	11.3–15.2
Hawaii	1,804	9.9	0.9	8.4–11.7
Illinois	1,926	12.5	0.8	11.1–14.1
Louisiana	1,672	17.4	1.0	15.5–19.5
Maine	1,138	11.0	1.0	9.2–13.1
Maryland	1,450	10.7	1.1	8.7–13.0
Michigan	1,514	13.2	0.9	11.5–15.1
Minnesota ^a	1,143	9.9	1.1	7.9–12.3
Montana	1,042	10.7	1.0	9.0–12.7
Nebraska	1,887	12.1	0.9	10.4–14.0
New Jersey ^b	943	12.7	1.2	10.5–15.4
New Mexico	1,548	12.5	0.9	10.9–14.4
New York ^c	1,226	10.1	1.0	8.3–12.2
North Carolina	1,542	13.6	1.0	11.8–15.6
North Dakota	907	10.1	1.0	8.3–12.2
Ohio	1,374	12.2	1.0	10.4–14.4
Oklahoma	1,871	12.9	1.1	10.9–15.4
Rhode Island	1,411	10.6	0.8	9.0–12.3
South Carolina	1,375	13.4	1.3	11.0–16.2
Utah	1,569	8.6	0.8	7.2–10.3
Vermont	1,104	11.1	0.9	9.5–12.9
Washington	1,513	8.0	1.0	6.3–10.1
West Virginia	1,682	17.7	1.2	15.4–20.2
All PRAMS states [§]	41,067	12.3	0.2	11.9–12.8

† 2002 state range is 8.0–17.7%.
‡ Confidence interval.
§ Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.
b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.
c Data exclude New York City.

Prevalence of Pregnancy-Related Complications That Required a Hospital Stay of At Least 1 Day, 2002



Prevalence of Pregnancy–Related Complications That Required a Hospital Stay of At Least 1 Day, 2000–2002

State	2000 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)	Pvalue for trend#
Alabama	13.0	15.3	17.4	0.003*
Alaska	11.1	11.7	11.7	0.605
Arkansas	14.0	14.3	12.7	0.378
Colorado	10.7	11.4	10.5	0.804
Florida	12.2	12.6	13.1	0.515
Hawaii	9.2	11.4	9.9	0.506
Illinois	11.7	12.6	12.5	0.403
Louisiana	16.3	15.9	17.4	0.432
Maine	12.2	10.5	11.0	0.391
Maryland	—	11.6 ^d	10.7	# #
Michigan	—	13.9 ^e	13.2	# #
Minnesota	—	—	9.9 ^a	# #
Montana	—	—	10.7	# #
Nebraska	10.4	12.8	12.1	0.187
New Jersey	—	—	12.7 ^b	# #
New Mexico	13.4	11.5	12.5	0.485
New York ^c	11.3	10.2	10.1	0.404
North Carolina	13.1	12.9	13.6	0.713
North Dakota	—	—	10.1	# #
Ohio	13.2	10.4	12.2	0.504
Oklahoma	12.0	11.8	12.9	0.568
Rhode Island	—	—	10.6	# #
South Carolina	14.8	17.1	13.4	0.441
Utah	8.8	8.4	8.6	0.886
Vermont	— ^f	10.5 ^f	11.1	# #
Washington	11.3	10.8	8.0	0.027*
West Virginia	15.1	16.2	17.7	0.117

Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

* *p* value is less than 0.05.

< 3 years of data available; test for linear trend not applicable.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

c Data exclude New York City.

d Data represent Maryland births from February–December 2001.

e Data represent Michigan births from July–December 2001.

f Data represent Vermont births from October 2000–December 2001.

Multistate Exhibits

Breastfeeding

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

Breastfeeding

Background

Human milk is widely recognized as the optimal and most complete form of nutrition for infant feeding. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS),¹ the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP),² the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG),³ the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC),⁴ and other national and international authorities recommend and promote breastfeeding and human milk as the single best way to feed infants.

Breastfeeding provides a range of health and social benefits to infants, children, mothers, families, and society.^{2,3} Breastfeeding is associated with lower risk of postneonatal death,⁵ fewer episodes of infectious illness among infants,^{6,7} and protection against acute and chronic diseases⁸⁻¹³ and overweight and obesity in childhood.¹⁴⁻¹⁷ In addition, it nurtures and strengthens the bond between infants and mothers.³ A meta-analysis found that children who were breastfed had higher cognitive functions than those who were fed formula; this effect was more pronounced among low-birthweight infants.¹⁸ Furthermore, studies indicate several health benefits for the mother, including lowered risk of ovarian, endometrial, and premenopausal breast cancer.¹⁹⁻²⁶

Breastfeeding and the use of human milk to feed infants are also cost effective for families, employers, and society.^{1,27} Breastfed infants generally have fewer doctor office visits, prescriptions, and days of hospitalization than formula-fed infants.²⁸ In addition to the health savings from less infant illness, other potential economic benefits include decreased costs for WIC services and other public health programs and reduced employee absenteeism and loss of income.^{1,2}

Under certain conditions, however, some women should not breastfeed. Examples of maternal

health conditions for which breastfeeding is contraindicated include when a mother is taking street drugs or does not control alcohol use, is infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), is human T-cell lymphotropic virus type I- or II-positive, has active untreated tuberculosis (infant may be given expressed breast milk), has active varicella, has herpes simplex lesions on a breast (infant may feed from a breast that has no lesions), is taking certain medications, or is receiving treatment for breast cancer.^{2,3} While many medications are compatible with breastfeeding, some are contraindicated, including antineoplastic, thyrotoxic, and immunosuppressive agents.³

In 2004, according to the National Immunization Survey (NIS), 70.3% of children aged 19–35 months were ever breastfed (i.e., breastfed or fed breastmilk).²⁹ Of those children, 36.2% and 17.8% were being breastfed at 6 and 12 months, respectively, and only 14.1% were breastfed exclusively (i.e., no solids, water, or other liquids) through 6 months of age.²⁹ Children whose mothers were aged under 20 years, non-Hispanic black, unmarried, or had no more than a high school education or an income below 100% of the poverty level had the lowest rates of breastfeeding initiation and continuation.²⁹

Educational and support programs—both clinician and peer—are associated with higher breastfeeding initiation rates and longer breastfeeding duration.³⁰⁻³⁵ Changes in maternity care practices in hospitals have also led to increases in breastfeeding initiation.³⁶⁻³⁸

The *Healthy People 2010* goals for breastfeeding are to increase the proportion of mothers who breastfeed their babies in the early postpartum period from 64% (1998) to 75% (*Objective 16-19a*), at 6 months from 29% (1998) to 50% (*Objective 16-19b*), and at 12 months from 16% (1998) to 25% (*Objective 16-19c*).³⁹

PRAMS provides data on the initiation and duration of breastfeeding or use of a breast milk pump. States can use PRAMS data to monitor

progress towards achieving the *Healthy People 2010* breastfeeding objectives, monitor implementation, and guide further development of breastfeeding promotion and support programs.

Data Highlights

- ◆ In 2002, the prevalence of breastfeeding *initiation* ranged from 50.3% (Louisiana) to 91.0% (Utah).
- ◆ During 2000–2002, the prevalence of breastfeeding *initiation* increased in 6 states (Illinois, Louisiana, Nebraska, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Utah).
- ◆ In 2002, the prevalence of breastfeeding at *4 weeks' postpartum* ranged from 37.8% (Louisiana) to 80.4% (Utah).
- ◆ During 2000–2002, the prevalence of breastfeeding at *4 weeks' postpartum* increased in 4 states (Illinois, North Carolina, South Carolina, and West Virginia).

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Prevalence of Breastfeeding Initiation, 2002

State	Respondents	Percent†	Standard Error	95% CI‡
Alabama	1,429	57.5	1.5	54.5–60.5
Alaska	1,494	90.5	0.8	88.8–92.0
Arkansas	1,885	61.8	1.5	58.8–64.8
Colorado	2,206	85.5	1.0	83.5–87.3
Florida	1,889	77.5	1.4	74.7–80.1
Hawaii	1,736	89.3	0.9	87.4–90.9
Illinois	1,862	73.8	1.1	71.6–75.9
Louisiana	1,524	50.3	1.4	47.5–53.0
Maine	1,088	71.9	1.6	68.7–74.9
Maryland	1,381	72.4	1.9	68.6–75.9
Michigan	1,452	70.0	1.4	67.2–72.7
Minnesota ^a	1,099	79.1	1.5	75.9–81.9
Montana	1,022	85.8	1.1	83.4–87.8
Nebraska	1,847	76.5	1.2	74.1–78.8
New Jersey ^b	918	74.0	1.7	70.5–77.2
New Mexico	1,498	82.1	1.0	80.0–84.1
New York ^c	1,163	72.0	1.7	68.6–75.2
North Carolina	1,463	70.3	1.5	67.3–73.1
North Dakota	894	71.7	1.5	68.7–74.5
Ohio	1,266	65.9	1.7	62.5–69.1
Oklahoma	1,702	68.0	1.8	64.5–71.3
Rhode Island	1,359	67.0	1.5	64.0–69.9
South Carolina	1,227	58.6	2.2	54.3–62.7
Utah	1,490	91.0	0.9	88.9–92.7
Vermont	1,075	79.3	1.2	76.8–81.6
Washington	1,473	90.3	1.1	87.9–92.3
West Virginia	1,592	55.4	1.7	52.0–58.8
All PRAMS states [§]	39,034	72.7	0.4	71.9–73.4

† 2002 state range is 50.3–91.0%.

‡ Confidence interval.

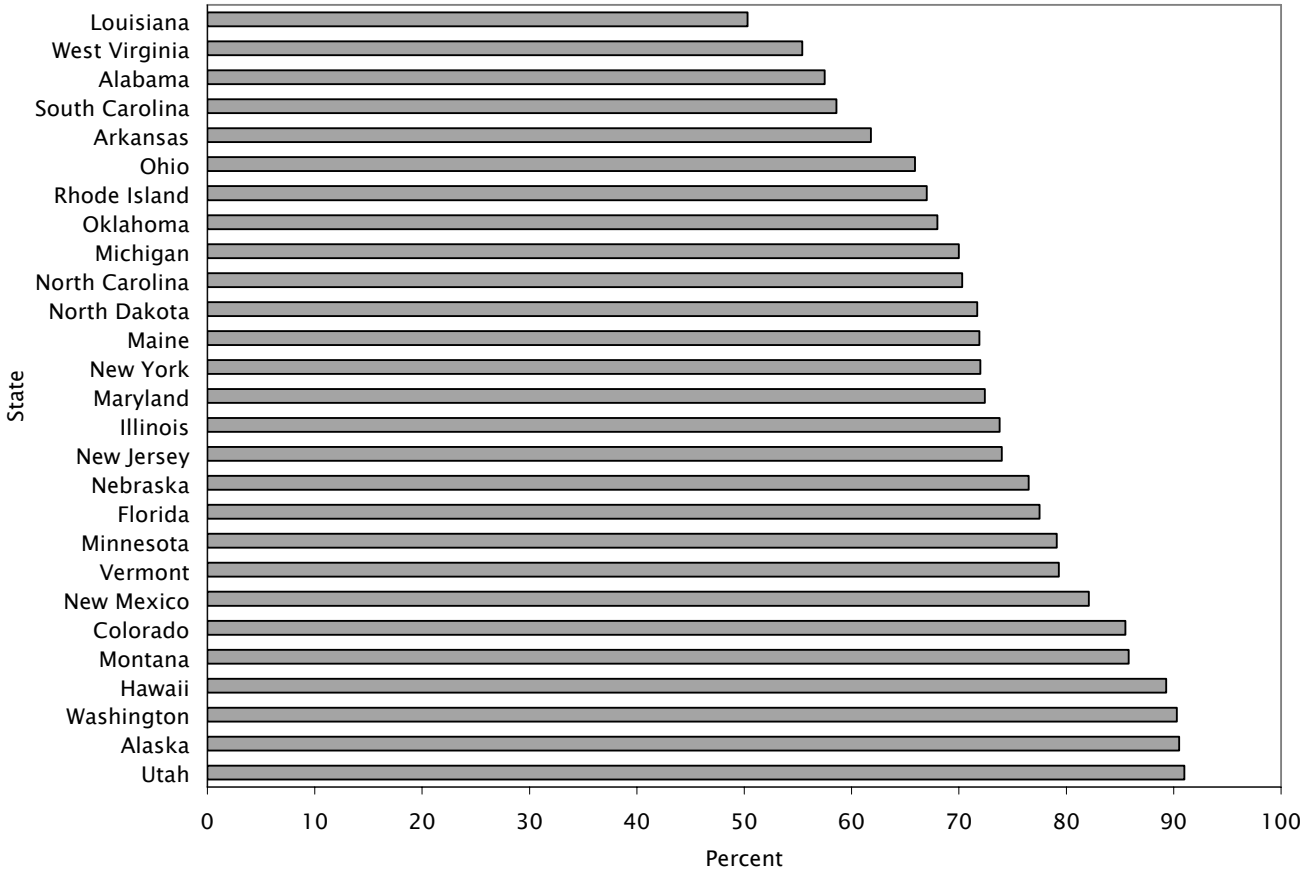
§ Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

c Data exclude New York City.

Prevalence of Breastfeeding Initiation, 2002



Healthy People 2010 Objective 16-19
 Increase the proportion of mothers who breastfeed their babies in the early postpartum period to at least 75%.

Prevalence of Breastfeeding Initiation, 2000–2002

State	2000 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)	Pvalue for trend [#]
Alabama	55.3	54.2	57.5	0.323
Alaska	88.9	90.6	90.5	0.169
Arkansas	60.1	61.6	61.8	0.468
Colorado	85.5	84.3	85.5	0.983
Florida	77.2	75.9	77.5	0.849
Hawaii	89.3	89.8	89.3	0.975
Illinois	69.0	68.6	73.8	0.003*
Louisiana	46.1	50.4	50.3	0.029*
Maine	75.6	77.4	71.9	0.090
Maryland	—	76.5 ^d	72.4	# #
Michigan	—	68.8 ^e	70.0	# #
Minnesota	—	—	79.1 ^a	# #
Montana	—	—	85.8	# #
Nebraska	71.9	75.2	76.5	0.007*
New Jersey	—	—	74.0 ^b	# #
New Mexico	80.0	80.2	82.1	0.158
New York ^c	69.3	68.7	72.0	0.263
North Carolina	63.1	67.8	70.3	0.001**
North Dakota	—	—	71.7	# #
Ohio	63.1	62.4	65.9	0.244
Oklahoma	68.1	70.7	68.0	0.976
Rhode Island	—	—	67.0	# #
South Carolina	52.6	57.4	58.6	0.046*
Utah	87.7	88.3	91.0	0.027*
Vermont	— ^f	77.9 ^f	79.3	# #
Washington	88.4	90.4	90.3	0.222
West Virginia	53.5	55.8	55.4	0.411

[#] Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

* *p* value is less than 0.05.

** *p* value is less than 0.001.

^{# #} < 3 years of data available; test for linear trend not applicable.

^a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

^b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

^c Data exclude New York City.

^d Data represent Maryland births from February–December 2001.

^e Data represent Michigan births from July–December 2001.

^f Data represent Vermont births from October 2000–December 2001.

Prevalence of Breastfeeding at 4 Weeks After Delivery, 2002

State	Respondents	Percent†	Standard Error	95% CI‡
Alabama	1,413	41.5	1.6	38.5–44.6
Alaska	1,475	80.3	1.2	78.0–82.5
Arkansas	1,872	47.2	1.6	44.2–50.3
Colorado	2,188	75.1	1.2	72.7–77.4
Florida	1,878	63.5	1.6	60.3–66.6
Hawaii	1,717	77.5	1.2	75.1–79.8
Illinois	1,856	60.2	1.2	57.8–62.5
Louisiana	1,507	37.8	1.4	35.2–40.5
Maine	1,078	60.9	1.7	57.6–64.2
Maryland	1,374	62.5	2.0	58.6–66.3
Michigan	1,417	56.3	1.5	53.3–59.2
Minnesota ^a	1,094	65.6	1.8	62.0–69.1
Montana	1,014	74.7	1.4	71.9–77.3
Nebraska	1,841	60.0	1.4	57.3–62.7
New Jersey ^b	901	61.9	1.9	58.1–65.5
New Mexico	1,489	68.4	1.3	65.9–70.8
New York ^c	1,157	59.5	1.8	55.9–63.0
North Carolina	1,455	56.0	1.6	52.8–59.1
North Dakota	888	59.0	1.6	55.8–62.2
Ohio	1,250	52.9	1.8	49.4–56.4
Oklahoma	1,691	52.7	1.9	49.0–56.3
Rhode Island	1,350	55.2	1.6	52.0–58.3
South Carolina	1,212	46.6	2.2	42.3–50.9
Utah	1,477	80.4	1.3	77.7–82.9
Vermont	1,069	67.8	1.4	65.0–70.5
Washington	1,471	78.0	1.6	74.7–80.9
West Virginia	1,588	43.4	1.7	40.0–46.8
All PRAMS states [§]	38,722	59.6	0.4	58.8–60.4

† 2002 state range is 37.8–80.4%.

‡ Confidence interval.

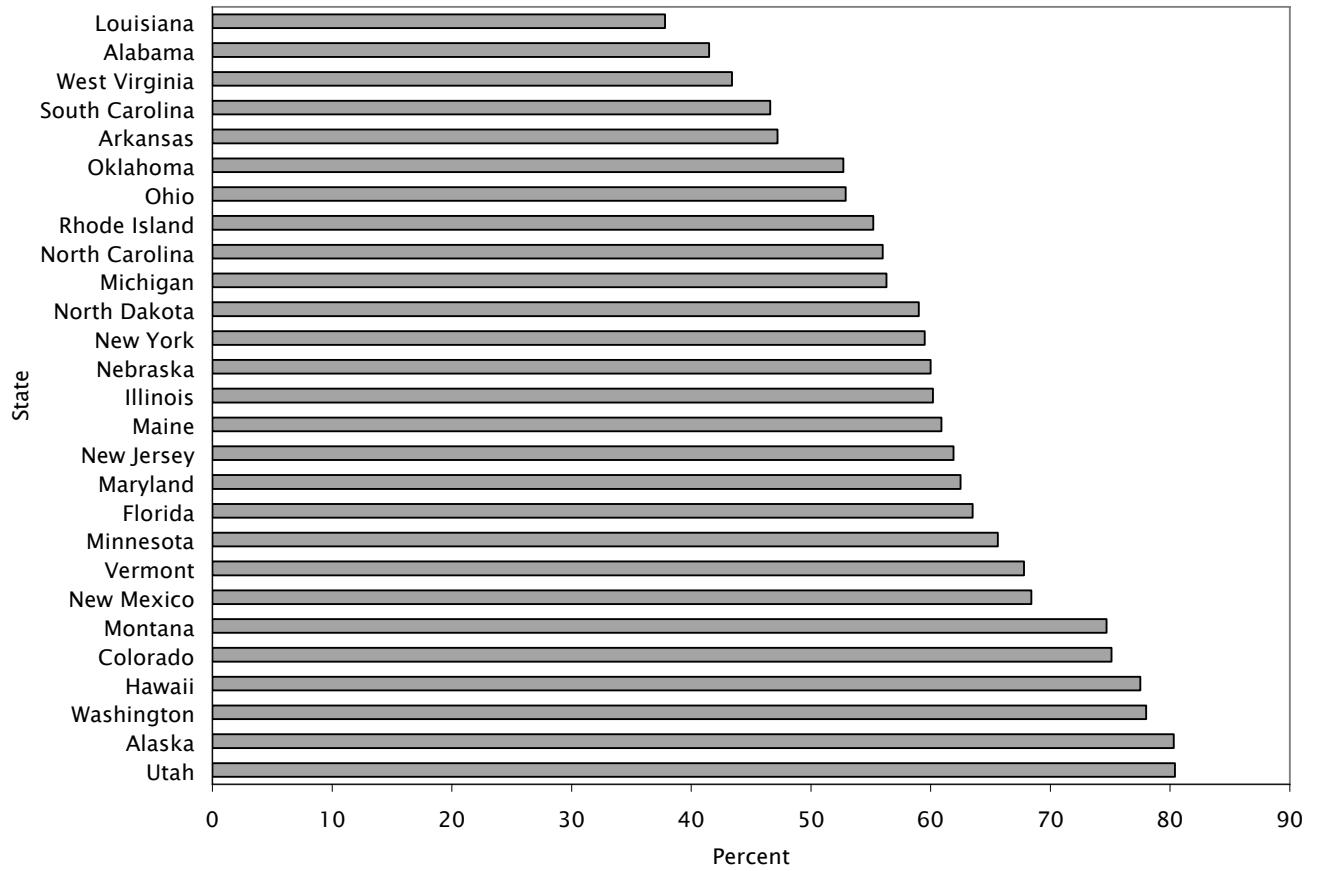
§ Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

c Data exclude New York City.

Prevalence of Breastfeeding at 4 Weeks After Delivery, 2002



Prevalence of Breastfeeding at 4 Weeks After Delivery, 2000–2002

State	2000 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)	Pvalue for trend [#]
Alabama	39.9	38.1	41.5	0.488
Alaska	78.9	79.6	80.3	0.413
Arkansas	44.3	44.5	47.2	0.230
Colorado	75.0	72.8	75.1	0.907
Florida	62.0	59.8	63.5	0.510
Hawaii	77.6	76.9	77.5	0.973
Illinois	56.1	56.7	60.2	0.018*
Louisiana	36.0	39.6	37.8	0.323
Maine	62.6	65.1	60.9	0.496
Maryland	—	63.6 ^d	62.5	# #
Michigan	—	51.5 ^e	56.3	# #
Minnesota	—	—	65.6 ^a	# #
Montana	—	—	74.7	# #
Nebraska	59.4	61.7	60.0	0.760
New Jersey	—	—	61.9 ^b	# #
New Mexico	66.3	66.1	68.4	0.236
New York ^c	57.1	55.3	59.5	0.364
North Carolina	50.4	54.4	56.0	0.013*
North Dakota	—	—	59.0	# #
Ohio	51.0	48.8	52.9	0.446
Oklahoma	54.3	53.4	52.7	0.542
Rhode Island	—	—	55.2	# #
South Carolina	38.8	42.4	46.6	0.009*
Utah	78.9	79.1	80.4	0.433
Vermont	— ^f	67.9 ^f	67.8	# #
Washington	77.6	76.5	78.0	0.873
West Virginia	38.6	41.0	43.4	0.046*

Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

* *p* value is less than 0.05.

< 3 years of data available; test for linear trend not applicable.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

c Data exclude New York City.

d Data represent Maryland births from February–December 2001.

e Data represent Michigan births from July–December 2001.

f Data represent Vermont births from October 2000–December 2001.

Multistate Exhibits

Infant Sleeping Position

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

Infant Sleeping Position

Background

Infant sleeping position is a modifiable behavior that can decrease the risk of sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS).¹ SIDS is defined as “the sudden death of an infant under 1 year of age, which remains unexplained after a thorough case investigation, including performance of a complete autopsy, examination of the death scene, and review of the clinical history.”² The risk of SIDS peaks at 2–4 months of age, and approximately 90% of SIDS cases occur in children aged 6 months or younger.³ Since 1992, the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) has recommended that caregivers place healthy infants to sleep in a nonprone position (back or side) to reduce the risk of SIDS. In 1996, the AAP revised this recommendation to emphasize back sleeping (supine position) as the least risky and preferred sleeping position for infants.^{4,5}

SIDS is the leading cause of postneonatal mortality and the third leading cause of infant mortality in the United States.⁵ In 2002, SIDS accounted for 8% of all infant deaths. Between 2001 and 2002, the SIDS-specific infant mortality rate increased marginally from 55.5 infant deaths per 100,000 live births in 2001 to 57.1 in 2002.^{6,7} SIDS rates among American Indian (123.3) and non-Hispanic black (110.9) mothers were at least double the rates for non-Hispanic white mothers (55.2). Mothers who were Asian or Pacific Islander (24.3) or Hispanic (all races) (29.7) had the lowest SIDS rates.⁶ Other maternal risk factors for SIDS include young maternal age; having 3 or more births; having less than a high school education; using tobacco, alcohol, or illicit drugs during pregnancy; low income; and no or late entry into prenatal care.^{3,5,8-11} In addition, infants who are male, preterm, or who weigh less than 2,500 grams at birth have higher SIDS rates.^{3,9,10} The incidence of SIDS is also higher during the winter months (though seasonal variability is declining).^{12,13}

The cause(s) and progression of SIDS are unknown. Nevertheless, an infant’s sleeping

environment, particularly use of soft bedding, use of a pillow, bed sharing, and most notably, placing an infant to sleep on his or her stomach or side, are important SIDS risk factors. According to several studies, the risk of SIDS increases (odds ratios [OR] = 2.4–9.3) when an infant is placed to sleep on his or her stomach, compared with other sleeping positions.¹⁴⁻¹⁸ 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.^{6,19}

Although placing infants to sleep on their back alone will not eliminate SIDS, the study findings have prompted the medical community to encourage mothers to place their infants to sleep in a supine position unless not medically indicated. In 1994, the “Back to Sleep” campaign was launched by a coalition of federal agencies and organizations, including the U.S. Public Health Service (PHS), AAP, SIDS Alliance, and Association of SIDS and Infant Mortality Programs.⁵ The purpose of the campaign is to inform parents, family members, childcare providers, health professionals, and other infant caregivers about SIDS prevention and the importance of placing infants to sleep on their back.

Since 1996, the percentage of prone placement by nighttime caregivers has declined from 23.3% in 1996 to 13.0% in 2004, and supine placement has increased from 35.3% in 1996 to 70.4% in 2004.²⁰ Despite the marked increase in supine placement, mothers who are black, young, poor, residents of a southern or mid-Atlantic state, or who have more than one child are significantly less likely to place their infants to sleep in a supine position and more likely to continue placing their infants to sleep in a prone position.^{4,21-23}

PRAMS collects data on the position—side, back, or stomach—that mothers most often use to put down their infants to sleep. PRAMS data can be used to identify populations at risk of putting

infants to sleep on their stomachs, to target prevention efforts, and to monitor progress toward achieving the *Healthy People 2010* objective (*Objective 16-13*) of increasing the percentage of healthy full-term infants who are put down to sleep on their backs from 35% (1996) to 70%.²⁴

Data Highlights

- ◆ In 2002, the prevalence of placing infants to sleep on their *backs* (*supine position*) ranged from 48.7% (Louisiana) to 79.1% (Vermont).
- ◆ During 1996–2002, the prevalence of placing infants to sleep on their *backs* increased in 9 states (Alabama, Alaska, Florida, Maine, New York, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Washington, and West Virginia).
- ◆ In 2002, the prevalence of placing infants to sleep on their *stomachs* (*prone position*) ranged from 6.7% (Montana and New Mexico) to 28.4% (Louisiana).
- ◆ During 1996–2002, the prevalence of placing infants to sleep on their *stomachs* decreased in 9 states (Alabama, Alaska, Florida, Maine, New York, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Washington, and West Virginia).

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Prevalence of Placing Infant to Sleep on Back, 2002

State	Respondents	Percent†	Standard Error	95% CI‡
Alabama	1,360	52.0	1.7	48.8–55.3
Alaska	1,400	69.3	1.4	66.5–72.0
Arkansas	1,831	51.6	1.6	48.4–54.7
Colorado	2,087	71.4	1.3	68.9–73.9
Florida	1,682	55.5††	1.8	52.0–59.0
Hawaii	1,615	70.4	1.3	67.7–72.9
Illinois	1,719	68.5	1.2	66.1–70.8
Louisiana	1,412	48.7	1.4	45.8–51.5
Maine	1,056	77.6	1.4	74.7–80.3
Maryland	1,310	66.8	2.0	62.8–70.5
Michigan	1,420	71.0	1.4	68.2–73.6
Minnesota ^a	1,057	74.3	1.7	70.9–77.5
Montana	994	77.8	1.4	75.0–80.4
Nebraska	1,711	74.0	1.3	71.4–76.4
New Jersey ^b	837	64.2	1.9	60.4–67.8
New Mexico	1,423	67.3	1.3	64.7–69.7
New York ^c	1,112	68.6	1.8	65.3–72.2
North Carolina	1,361	64.1	1.6	61.0–67.2
North Dakota	879	78.1	1.4	75.3–80.7
Ohio	1,202	65.1	1.7	61.6–68.4
Oklahoma	1,629	54.9	1.9	51.2–58.6
Rhode Island	1,303	67.9	1.5	64.9–70.8
South Carolina	1,150	57.3	2.2	52.9–61.6
Utah	1,422	76.4	1.4	73.5–79.1
Vermont	1,041	79.1	1.2	76.6–81.4
Washington	1,388	76.5	1.6	73.2–79.6
West Virginia	1,542	62.1	1.7	58.7–65.4
All PRAMS states [§]	36,943	65.1	0.4	64.3–65.9

† 2002 state range is 48.7–79.1%.

‡ Confidence interval.

§ Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.

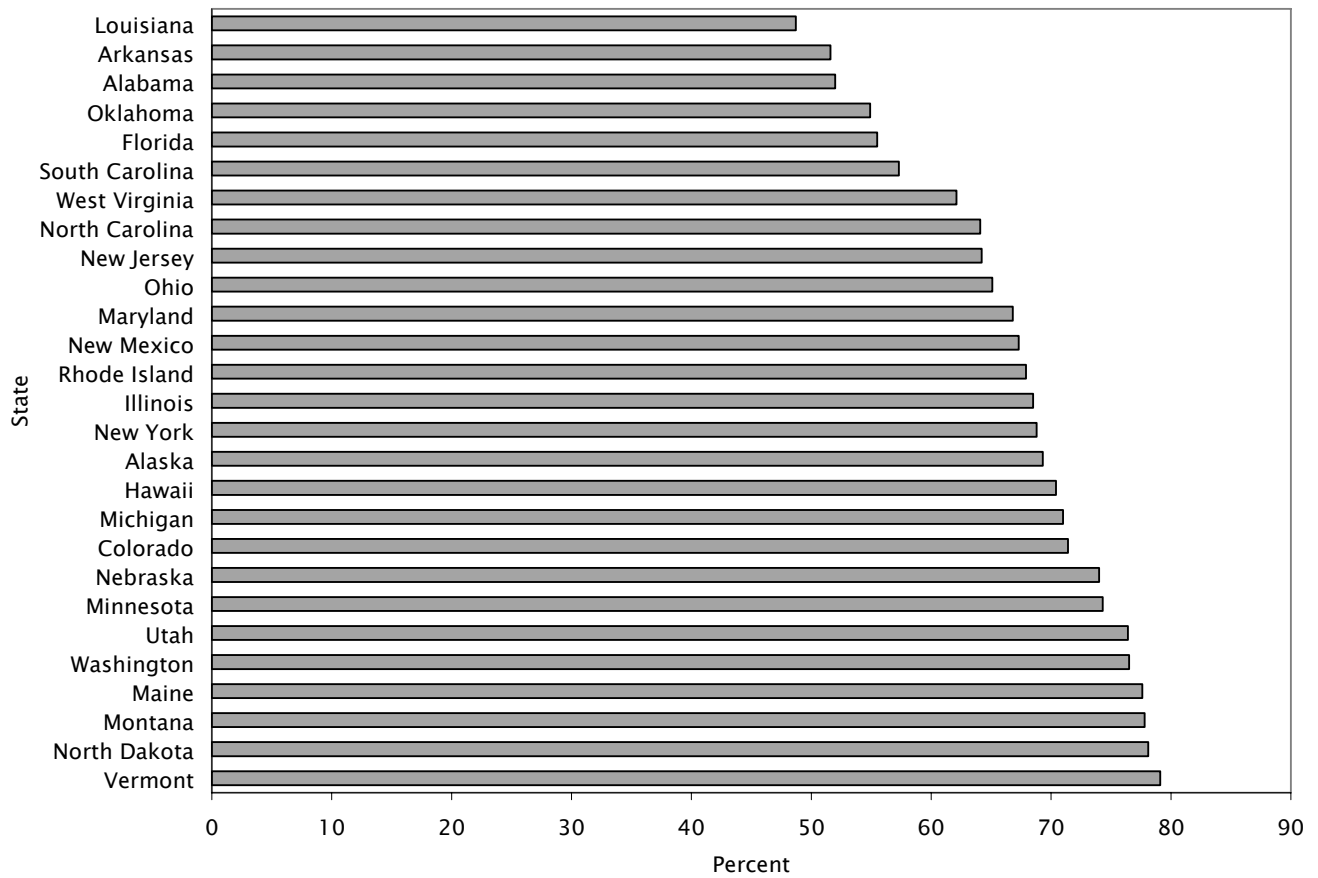
†† Missing ≥ 10% data.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

c Data exclude New York City.

Prevalence of Placing Infant to Sleep on Back, 2002



Healthy People 2010 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 Placing Infant to Sleep on Back, 1996–2002

State	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	1999 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)	P value for trend [#]
Alabama	27.0	33.7	38.7	44.5	51.4	47.9	52.0	0.000**
Alaska	40.8	48.2	59.6	60.5	66.8	69.6	69.3	0.000**
Arkansas	—	33.9	39.2	42.6	48.0	52.1	51.6	0.000**
Colorado	—	—	55.7	63.4	67.6	74.3	71.4	0.000**
Florida	25.4	32.4	40.4	46.4	52.5	56.5 ^{††}	55.5 ^{††}	0.000**
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	66.2	68.4 ^{††}	70.4	0.018*
Illinois	—	50.4 ^g	53.8	56.5	64.2	68.7	68.5	0.000**
Louisiana	—	—	33.4	35.1	41.5	43.0	48.7	0.000**
Maine	37.5	48.7	58.9	64.7	72.7	76.9	77.6	0.000**
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	63.7 ^d	66.8	# #
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	71.4 ^e	71.0	# #
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	—	74.3 ^a	# #
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	77.8	# #
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	66.0	69.8	74.0	0.000**
New Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—	64.2 ^b	# #
New Mexico	—	— ^h	47.2 ^h	53.5	63.7	68.0	67.3	0.000**
New York ^c	34.5	45.2	53.0	56.7	65.7	68.2	68.8	0.000**
North Carolina	—	41.9 ⁱ	46.3	51.8	56.5	60.9	64.1	0.000**
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	78.1	# #
Ohio	—	—	—	54.3	66.5	66.3	65.1	0.000**
Oklahoma	33.8	41.7	43.9	45.7	55.7	54.2	54.9	0.000**
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	67.9	# #
South Carolina	25.8	34.7	44.5	45.0	57.5 ^{††}	53.5	57.3	0.000**
Utah	—	—	—	74.6	74.9	76.4	76.4	0.282
Vermont	—	—	—	—	— ^f	78.3 ^f	79.1	# #
Washington	42.9	53.2	63.4	65.4	75.6	75.6	76.5	0.000**
West Virginia	35.1	39.4	47.0	54.9	55.7	63.1	62.1	0.000**

[#] Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

* *p* value is less than 0.05.

** *p* value is less than 0.001.

[#] *n* < 3 years of data available; test for linear trend not applicable.

^{††} Missing ≥ 10% data.

^a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

^b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

^c Data exclude New York City.

^d Data represent Maryland births from February–December 2001.

^e Data represent Michigan births from July–December 2001.

^f Data represent Vermont births from October 2000–December 2001.

^g Data represent Illinois births from June–December 1997.

^h Data represent New Mexico births from July 1997–December 1998.

ⁱ Data represent North Carolina births from July–December 1997.

Prevalence of Placing Infant to Sleep on Stomach, 2002

State	Respondents	Percent†	Standard Error	95% CI‡
Alabama	1,360	24.0	1.4	21.4–26.9
Alaska	1,400	12.3	1.0	10.4–14.4
Arkansas	1,831	22.2	1.3	19.7–24.9
Colorado	2,087	7.8	0.7	6.4–9.3
Florida	1,682	22.1††	1.5	19.3–25.1
Hawaii	1,615	13.0	1.0	11.2–15.0
Illinois	1,719	13.0	0.9	11.4–14.8
Louisiana	1,412	28.4	1.3	25.9–31.1
Maine	1,056	9.9	1.0	8.0–12.1
Maryland	1,310	16.1	1.5	13.3–19.4
Michigan	1,420	15.0	1.1	13.0–17.2
Minnesota ^a	1,057	12.4	1.3	10.1–15.1
Montana	994	6.7	0.8	5.2–8.4
Nebraska	1,711	9.0	0.8	7.5–10.8
New Jersey ^b	837	17.2	1.5	14.5–20.3
New Mexico	1,423	6.7	0.7	5.4–8.1
New York ^c	1,112	15.5	1.4	13.0–18.4
North Carolina	1,361	17.5	1.3	15.1–20.1
North Dakota	879	9.5	1.0	7.7–11.7
Ohio	1,202	16.1	1.3	13.7–18.8
Oklahoma	1,629	18.6	1.5	15.9–21.7
Rhode Island	1,303	13.0	1.1	11.1–15.3
South Carolina	1,150	20.4	1.8	17.1–24.1
Utah	1,422	9.1	1.0	7.4–11.2
Vermont	1,041	9.1	0.9	7.5–11.0
Washington	1,388	9.8	1.2	7.7–12.3
West Virginia	1,542	13.9	1.2	11.7–16.4
All PRAMS states [§]	36,943	16.1	0.3	15.4–16.7

† 2002 state range is 6.7–28.4%.

‡ Confidence interval.

§ Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.

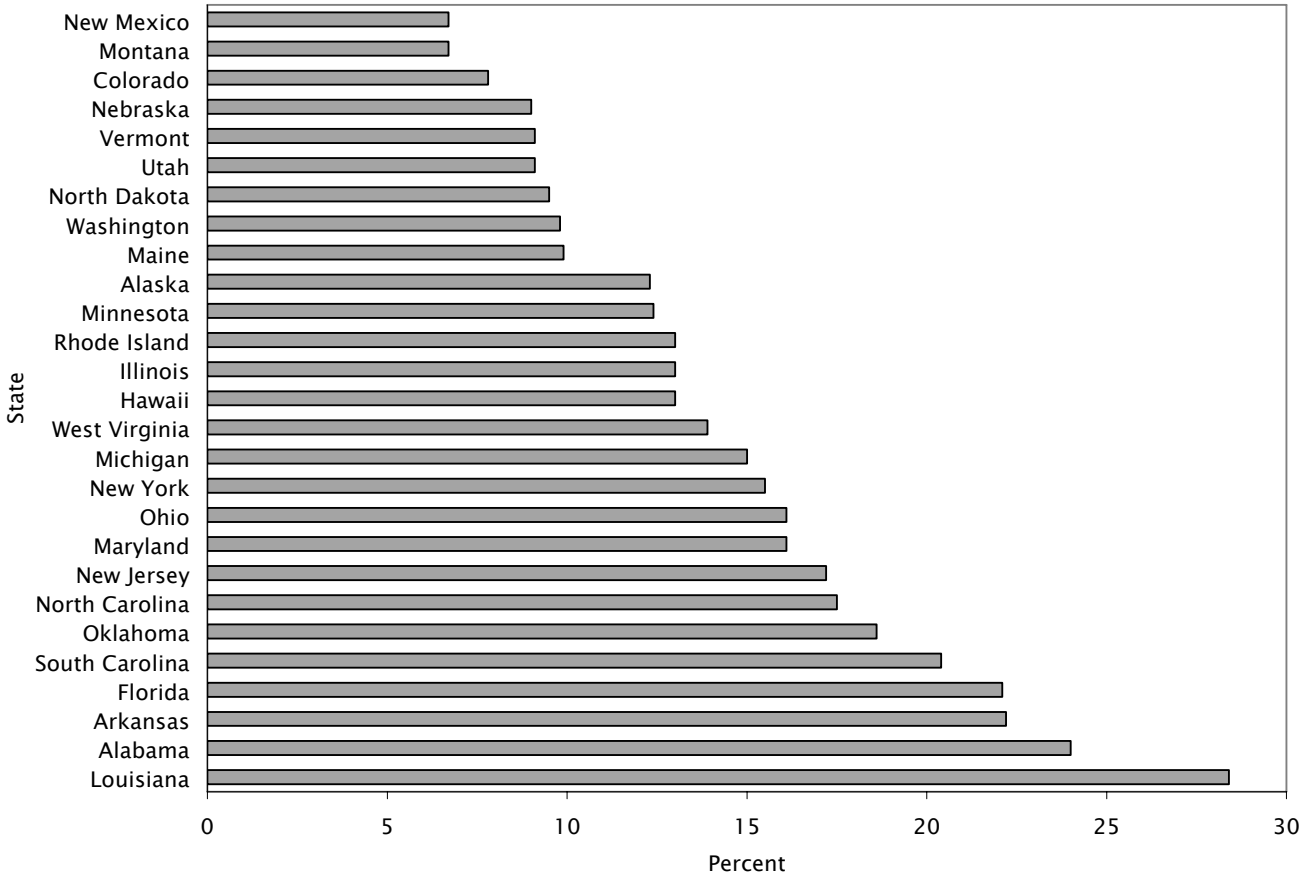
†† Missing ≥ 10% data.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

c Data exclude New York City.

Prevalence of Placing Infant to Sleep on Stomach, 2002



Prevalence of Placing Infant to Sleep on Stomach, 1996–2002

State	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	1999 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)	P value for trend [#]
Alabama	30.8	28.5	25.9	22.6	20.5	25.0	24.0	0.000**
Alaska	19.9	18.2	13.8	12.8	12.3	12.7	12.3	0.000**
Arkansas	—	28.8	26.3	24.9	23.6	23.5	22.2	0.001**
Colorado	—	—	9.8	7.7	8.1	7.7	7.8	0.112
Florida	30.3	26.8	24.6	23.5	19.7	21.2 ^{††}	22.1 ^{††}	0.000**
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	14.4	13.0 ^{††}	13.0	0.241
Illinois	—	18.9 ^g	15.3	13.1	12.4	12.7	13.0	0.000**
Louisiana	—	—	32.9	31.2	30.6	32.4	28.4	0.054
Maine	16.1	14.4	14.4	10.0	10.8	9.6	9.9	0.000**
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	17.2 ^d	16.1	# #
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	12.8 ^e	15.0	# #
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.4 ^a	# #
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.7	# #
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	11.3	13.1	9.0	0.061
New Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.2 ^b	# #
New Mexico	—	— ^h	7.9 ^h	6.8	7.5	7.1	6.7	0.342
New York ^c	24.0	19.9	17.4	18.3	13.4	15.8	15.5	0.000**
North Carolina	—	21.4 ⁱ	20.7	18.0	15.4	17.0	17.5	0.011*
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.5	# #
Ohio	—	—	—	14.9	14.5	15.3	16.1	0.412
Oklahoma	30.1	25.2	22.1	21.5	18.7	19.3	18.6	0.000**
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.0	# #
South Carolina	30.4	24.4	23.0	22.2	19.8 ^{††}	20.2	20.4	0.000**
Utah	—	—	—	7.5	7.9	7.1	9.1	0.313
Vermont	—	—	—	—	— ^f	9.0 ^f	9.1	# #
Washington	16.1	10.5	11.1	11.6	7.0	9.2	9.8	0.000**
West Virginia	20.8	18.0	15.5	13.0	13.6	12.0	13.9	0.000**

[#] Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

* *p* value is less than 0.05.

** *p* value is less than 0.001.

[#] < 3 years of data available; test for linear trend not applicable.

^{††} Missing ≥ 10% data.

^a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

^b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

^c Data exclude New York City.

^d Data represent Maryland births from February–December 2001.

^e Data represent Michigan births from July–December 2001.

^f Data represent Vermont births from October 2000–December 2001.

^g Data represent Illinois births from June–December 1997.

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ⁱ Data represent North Carolina births from July–December 1997.

Multistate Exhibits

Infant Follow-Up and Well-Baby Care

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

Infant Follow-Up and Well-Baby Care

Background

Traditionally, clinicians were able to assess and monitor closely the medical and psychological needs of newborns and their mothers during the important first few days following birth in the hospital setting. Beginning in the 1970s, public pressure to demedicalize childbirth resulted in declining hospital lengths of stay after normal childbirth. This trend accelerated in the early 1990s as pressure to contain health care costs increased.^{1,2} The average length of a hospital stay for a well newborn declined from 3.2 days in 1980 to 1.7 days in 1995.³

Concerns that reduced access to care in the hospital setting following birth would lead to adverse health outcomes for infants and their mothers prompted professional organizations to publish guidelines for length of birth- and delivery-related stays. In 1992, the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) and the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) jointly published the *Guidelines for Perinatal Care* in which they recommended postpartum hospital stays of at least 48 hours for uncomplicated vaginal deliveries and at least 96 hours for uncomplicated cesarean deliveries.⁴ In 1995, the AAP further recommended that newborns receive follow-up care in the office or home within 48 hours of an early discharge, defined as a stay under 48 hours for uncomplicated vaginal delivery and a stay under 96 hours for an uncomplicated cesarean delivery.⁵ The guidelines regarding lengths of postpartum hospital stay and follow-up care for infants discharged early are retained in the most current (2002) *Guidelines for Perinatal Care*.⁶

In the mid-1990s, 43 states and the federal government backed up these recommendations by enacting legislation mandating insurance coverage of birth- and delivery-related hospital stays of the standard duration recommended by the AAP and ACOG.² Many states also required coverage of postdischarge home or office follow-up for vaginally delivered newborns with stays under

48 hours and cesarean-delivered newborns with stays less than 96 hours. The federal legislation does not include requirements for infant follow-up care.

Following the legislation, the incidence of early discharge declined and the average lengths of stay for newborns and their mothers increased. By 2001, the average length of stay for a well newborn had increased to 2.1 days.³ However, many newborns continue to be discharged early and many of these infants fail to receive early follow-up care.^{1,7,8} A study of births in California in 1999 found that the odds of untimely follow-up were greater among mothers with lower incomes, Medicaid coverage, Latino ethnicity, and non-English language.⁷

The clinical rationale for the follow-up care recommendation was that jaundice peaks and breast milk comes in at 72 to 96 hours after delivery. However, evidence in the literature concerning the impact of early discharge on newborn morbidity is inconclusive: some studies show early discharge increasing newborn morbidity,^{1,9-15} while others do not.¹⁶⁻¹⁹ Little evidence exists on the impact of early follow-up care on newborn morbidity. A recent study of Ohio Medicaid claims linked to birth certificates for 1991 to 1998 suggests that for newborns with early discharge, early follow-up visits may reduce rehospitalizations within the first 10 days of life.¹

Beyond early postdischarge follow-up care, the AAP recommends routine well-baby visits for infants at 1 week and at 1, 2, 4, 6, 9, and 12 months.²⁰ These visits are used to track growth and development; administer immunizations, screening tests, and health assessments; and provide health education and guidance to parents.²¹ They are particularly important for infants at risk for health problems and for families adjusting to new parenthood. Well-baby visits also provide an opportunity for health care workers to screen the mother for domestic violence and postpartum depression.²²

Studies have found that well-baby visits are underutilized in the United States. Data from the 1988 National Maternal and Infant Health Survey (NMIHS) suggested that fewer than one-half of infants under 6 months of age were compliant with the AAP guidelines.²³ Furthermore, black and Hispanic infants were much less likely to have received all recommended well-baby visits. Ronsaville and Hakim²³ found that 58% of white infants had received all recommended visits, but only 35% of black infants and 37% of Hispanic infants were compliant with the AAP guidelines. No more recent national data exist to determine current rates of compliance among infants under 6 months of age. However, benchmark data from the Health Plan Employer Data and Information Set (HEDIS) suggest that higher compliance with recommended well-child schedules continues to elude commercial and Medicaid managed care plans; in 2002, only 58% of children aged 3 through 6 years in managed care plans received the recommended number of visits.²⁴

PRAMS collects data on whether infants were discharged early, whether they were seen by a primary health care practitioner in the first week postdischarge, and the proportion of infants who receive sufficient well-baby care up to the time of the interview. Sufficient well-baby care is defined as an infant receiving 2 or more checkups by 2–3 months (60–122 days) of age; 3 or more checkups by 4–5 months (123–183 days) of age; or 4 or more checkups by 6–9 months (184–274 days) of age. With these data, states can track compliance with length-of-stay, early follow-up, and well-baby visit guidelines.

Data Highlights

- ◆ In 2002, the proportion of infants discharged from the hospital within 48 hours of their birth ranged from 49.8% (New Jersey) to 70.4% (Utah and Washington). Among these infants, the proportion who received a checkup within 1 week of their early discharge ranged from 58.3% (North Dakota) to 90.6% (Washington).
- ◆ During 2000–2002, the proportion of infants discharged from the hospital within 48 hours

of their birth decreased in 6 states (Alabama, Florida, Nebraska, North Carolina, Utah, and Washington). During this same period, the proportion of infants who received a checkup within 1 week of their early hospital discharge (within 48 hours after birth) increased in 5 states (Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, North Carolina, and Utah).

- ◆ In 2002, the proportion of infants who received *sufficient well-baby care* ranged from 76.1% (Alaska) to 94.8% (Rhode Island).
- ◆ During 2000–2002, the proportion of infants who received *sufficient well-baby care* increased in 1 state (Louisiana) and decreased in another (Alaska).

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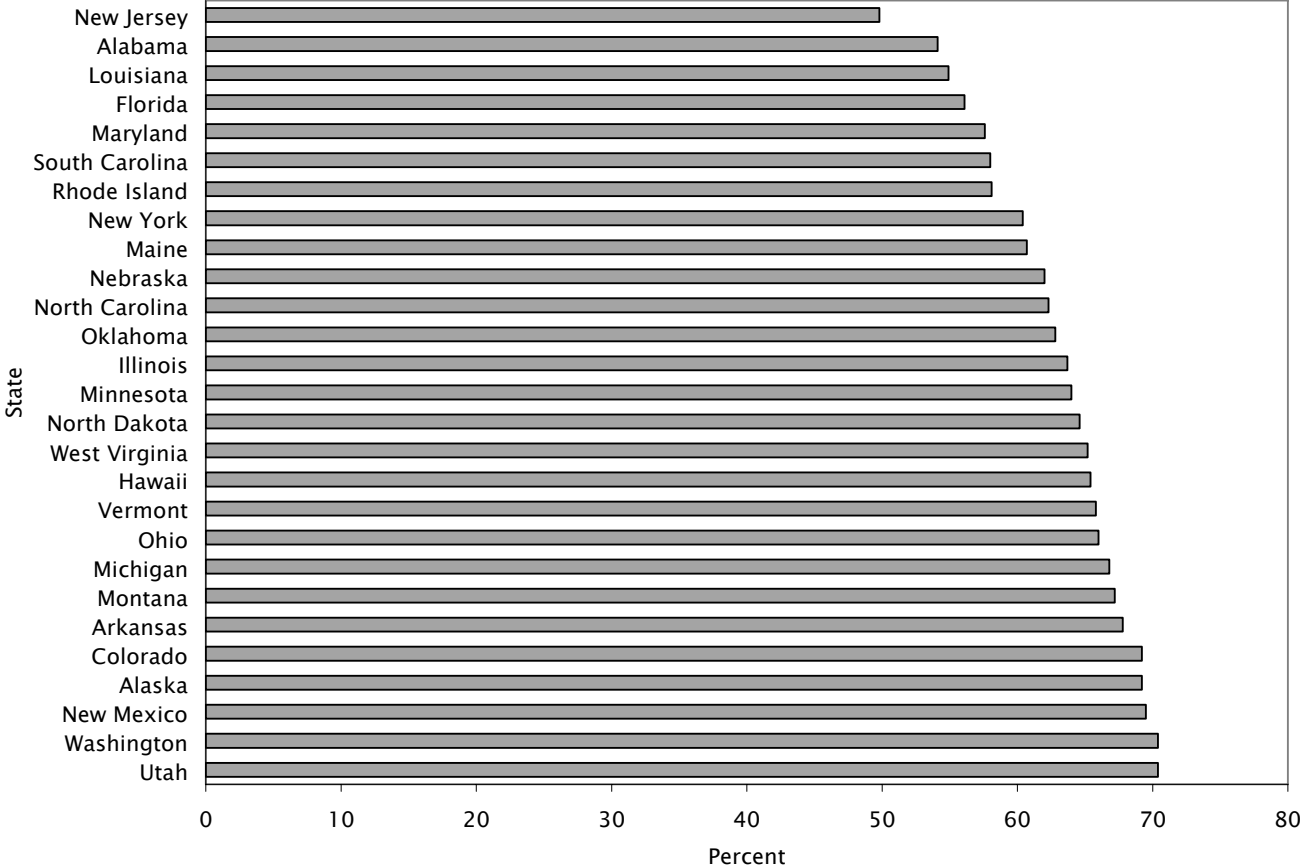
Prevalence of Infant Discharge from Hospital Within 48 Hours, 2002

State	Respondents	Percent†	Standard Error	95% CI‡
Alabama	1,528	54.1	1.6	51.0–57.2
Alaska	1,579	69.2	1.3	66.6–71.7
Arkansas	1,937	67.8	1.4	64.9–70.5
Colorado	2,225	69.2	1.2	66.7–71.5
Florida	1,982	56.1	1.7	52.8–59.3
Hawaii	1,793	65.4	1.4	62.7–68.0
Illinois	1,922	63.7	1.2	61.4–65.9
Louisiana	1,660	54.9	1.4	52.2–57.6
Maine	1,125	60.7	1.6	57.5–63.9
Maryland	1,443	57.6	1.9	53.8–61.4
Michigan	1,527	66.8	1.3	64.1–69.4
Minnesota ^a	1,140	64.0	1.8	60.4–67.5
Montana	1,019	67.2	1.5	64.2–70.1
Nebraska	1,874	62.0	1.4	59.3–64.6
New Jersey ^b	935	49.8	1.9	46.1–53.6
New Mexico	1,533	69.5	1.2	67.0–71.9
New York ^c	1,209	60.4	1.8	56.9–63.8
North Carolina	1,529	62.3	1.5	59.3–65.2
North Dakota	904	64.6	1.6	61.5–67.7
Ohio	1,356	66.0	1.6	62.8–69.1
Oklahoma	1,831	62.8	1.7	59.3–66.1
Rhode Island	1,401	58.1	1.5	55.1–61.1
South Carolina	1,359	58.0	2.1	53.9–62.1
Utah	1,542	70.4	1.5	67.5–73.2
Vermont	1,077	65.8	1.4	63.0–68.5
Washington	1,496	70.4	1.7	66.9–73.6
West Virginia	1,659	65.2	1.6	62.0–68.3
All PRAMS states [§]	40,585	62.2	0.4	61.4–63.0

† 2002 state range is 49.8–70.4%.
‡ Confidence interval.
§ Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.
b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.
c Data exclude New York City.

Prevalence of Infant Discharge from Hospital Within 48 Hours, 2002



Prevalence of Infant Discharge from Hospital Within 48 Hours, 2000–2002

State	2000 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)	Pvalue for trend [#]
Alabama	58.6	57.0	54.1	0.045*
Alaska	70.1	69.7	69.2	0.610
Arkansas	69.2	69.6	67.8	0.508
Colorado	72.3	74.0	69.2	0.070
Florida	61.1	56.5	56.1	0.030*
Hawaii	67.3	66.1	65.4	0.262
Illinois	66.1	66.5	63.7	0.128
Louisiana	57.8	53.6	54.9	0.113
Maine	64.0	63.4	60.7	0.155
Maryland	—	59.6 ^d	57.6	# #
Michigan	—	68.5 ^e	66.8	# #
Minnesota	—	—	64.0 ^a	# #
Montana	—	—	67.2	# #
Nebraska	66.6	60.3	62.0	0.012*
New Jersey	—	—	49.8 ^b	# #
New Mexico	72.6	72.7	69.5	0.067
New York ^c	62.5	58.5	60.4	0.383
North Carolina	69.7	64.2	62.3	0.000**
North Dakota	—	—	64.6	# #
Ohio	66.0	66.3	66.0	0.988
Oklahoma	66.0	66.1	62.8	0.191
Rhode Island	—	—	58.1	# #
South Carolina	61.6	57.4	58.0	0.210
Utah	75.3	72.3	70.4	0.015*
Vermont	— ^f	72.0 ^f	65.8	# #
Washington	75.4	72.6	70.4	0.027*
West Virginia	66.9	67.7	65.2	0.462

Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

* *p* value is less than 0.05.

** *p* value is less than 0.001.

< 3 years of data available; test for linear trend not applicable.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

c Data exclude New York City.

d Data represent Maryland births from February–December 2001.

e Data represent Michigan births from July–December 2001.

f Data represent Vermont births from October 2000–December 2001.

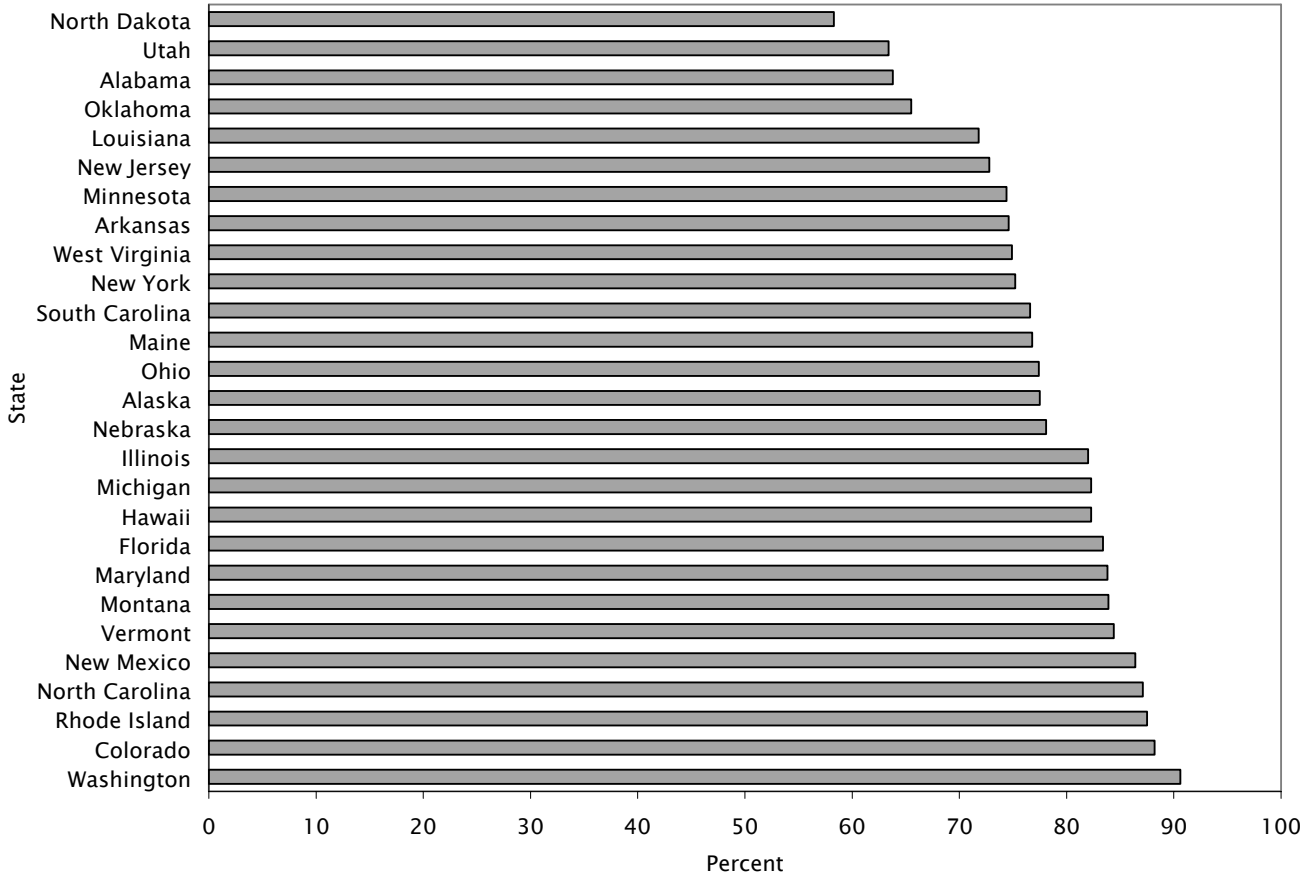
Prevalence of Infant Checkup Within 1 Week of Hospital Discharge for Infants Discharged Within 48 Hours, 2002

State	Respondents	Percent†	Standard Error	95% CI‡
Alabama	568	63.8	2.2	59.3–68.0
Alaska	877	77.5	1.4	74.6–80.1
Arkansas	1,009	74.6	1.7	71.1–77.7
Colorado	1,280	88.2	1.1	85.8–90.2
Florida	731	83.4	1.8	79.7–86.6
Hawaii	1,130	82.3	1.4	79.4–85.0
Illinois	1,071	82.0	1.2	79.5–84.3
Louisiana	698	71.8	1.7	68.3–75.1
Maine	529	76.8	1.9	72.9–80.3
Maryland	594	83.8	2.0	79.6–87.4
Michigan	862	82.3	1.4	79.4–84.9
Minnesota ^a	668	74.4	2.1	70.1–78.3
Montana	650	83.9	1.5	80.8–86.7
Nebraska	1,094	78.1	1.5	75.0–80.8
New Jersey ^b	442	72.8	2.5	67.6–77.3
New Mexico	1,036	86.4	1.1	84.2–88.4
New York ^c	522	75.2	2.2	70.8–79.2
North Carolina	692	87.1	1.4	84.1–89.6
North Dakota	571	58.3	2.0	54.2–62.3
Ohio	640	77.4	1.9	73.4–81.0
Oklahoma	719	65.5	2.3	60.8–69.9
Rhode Island	629	87.5	1.4	84.4–90.0
South Carolina	395	76.6	2.5	71.3–81.1
Utah	887	63.4	1.9	59.5–67.1
Vermont	640	84.4	1.4	81.4–86.9
Washington	994	90.6	1.3	87.8–92.9
West Virginia	794	74.9	1.9	70.9–78.5
All PRAMS states [§]	20,722	79.5	0.4	78.7–80.3

† 2002 state range is 58.3–90.6%.
‡ Confidence interval.
§ Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.
b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.
c Data exclude New York City.

Prevalence of Infant Checkup Within 1 Week of Hospital Discharge for Infants Discharged Within 48 Hours, 2002



Prevalence of Infant Checkup Within 1 Week of Hospital Discharge for Infants Discharged Within 48 Hours, 2000–2002

State	2000 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)	P value for trend [#]
Alabama	65.7	64.6	63.8	0.515
Alaska	73.9	76.0	77.5	0.089
Arkansas	65.4	72.0	74.6	0.001**
Colorado	88.6	88.0	88.2	0.818
Florida	77.9	78.3	83.4	0.035*
Hawaii	79.6	82.1	82.3	0.140
Illinois	76.9	79.2	82.0	0.004*
Louisiana	69.4	70.0	71.8	0.296
Maine	78.6	79.8	76.8	0.491
Maryland	—	83.9 ^d	83.8	# #
Michigan	—	76.2 ^e	82.3	# #
Minnesota	—	—	74.4 ^a	# #
Montana	—	—	83.9	# #
Nebraska	75.7	78.7	78.1	0.241
New Jersey	—	—	72.8 ^b	# #
New Mexico	84.9	87.3	86.4	0.322
New York ^c	78.5	79.1	75.2	0.275
North Carolina	79.8	84.8	87.1	0.001**
North Dakota	—	—	58.3	# #
Ohio	78.2	77.9	77.4	0.778
Oklahoma	67.0	70.1	65.5	0.641
Rhode Island	—	—	87.5	# #
South Carolina	75.1	75.1	76.6	0.670
Utah	51.5	55.4	63.4	0.000**
Vermont	— ^f	83.8 ^f	84.4	# #
Washington	87.3	88.2	90.6	0.081
West Virginia	73.8	72.3	74.9	0.695

[#] Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

* *p* value is less than 0.05.

** *p* value is less than 0.001.

^{# #} < 3 years of data available; test for linear trend not applicable.

^a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

^b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

^c Data exclude New York City.

^d Data represent Maryland births from February–December 2001.

^e Data represent Michigan births from July–December 2001.

^f Data represent Vermont births from October 2000–December 2001.

Prevalence of Sufficient Well-Baby Care, 2002

State	Respondents	Percent†	Standard Error	95% CI‡
Alabama	1,318	83.7††	1.2	81.1–86.0
Alaska	1,415	76.1	1.2	73.6–78.4
Arkansas	1,831	78.3	1.3	75.6–80.7
Colorado	2,071	85.8	1.0	83.7–87.6
Florida	1,747	80.4	1.4	77.6–83.0
Hawaii	1,654	84.2	1.1	82.0–86.2
Illinois	1,783	89.2	0.8	87.5–90.6
Louisiana	1,387	81.6††	1.1	79.3–83.7
Maine	1,035	87.6	1.1	85.2–89.7
Maryland	1,293	89.4	1.3	86.6–91.7
Michigan	1,357	80.8	1.2	78.3–83.1
Minnesota ^a	1,030	84.4	1.4	81.5–87.0
Montana	1,003	81.0	1.3	78.3–83.4
Nebraska	1,690	83.6	1.0	81.4–85.5
New Jersey ^b	864	89.4	1.1	87.0–91.4
New Mexico	1,410	78.0	1.2	75.7–80.2
New York ^c	1,087	90.9	1.1	88.4–92.9
North Carolina	1,382	85.7	1.2	83.2–87.8
North Dakota	848	79.0	1.4	76.1–81.6
Ohio	1,193	87.0	1.2	84.5–89.2
Oklahoma	1,601	76.9	1.6	73.6–79.9
Rhode Island	1,268	94.8	0.7	93.2–96.0
South Carolina	1,098	80.3††	1.8	76.5–83.7
Utah	1,396	82.8	1.3	80.1–85.2
Vermont	1,037	84.7	1.1	82.4–86.7
Washington	1,419	83.3	1.4	80.3–85.9
West Virginia	1,485	85.6	1.3	82.9–87.9
All PRAMS states [§]	36,702	84.6	0.3	84.0–85.2

Note: Sufficient well-baby care is defined as an infant receiving
 2 or more checkups by 2–3 months (60–122 days) of age;
 3 or more checkups by 4–5 months (123–183 days) of age; or
 4 or more checkups by 6–9 months (184–274 days) of age.

† 2002 state range is 76.1–94.8%.

‡ Confidence interval.

§ Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.

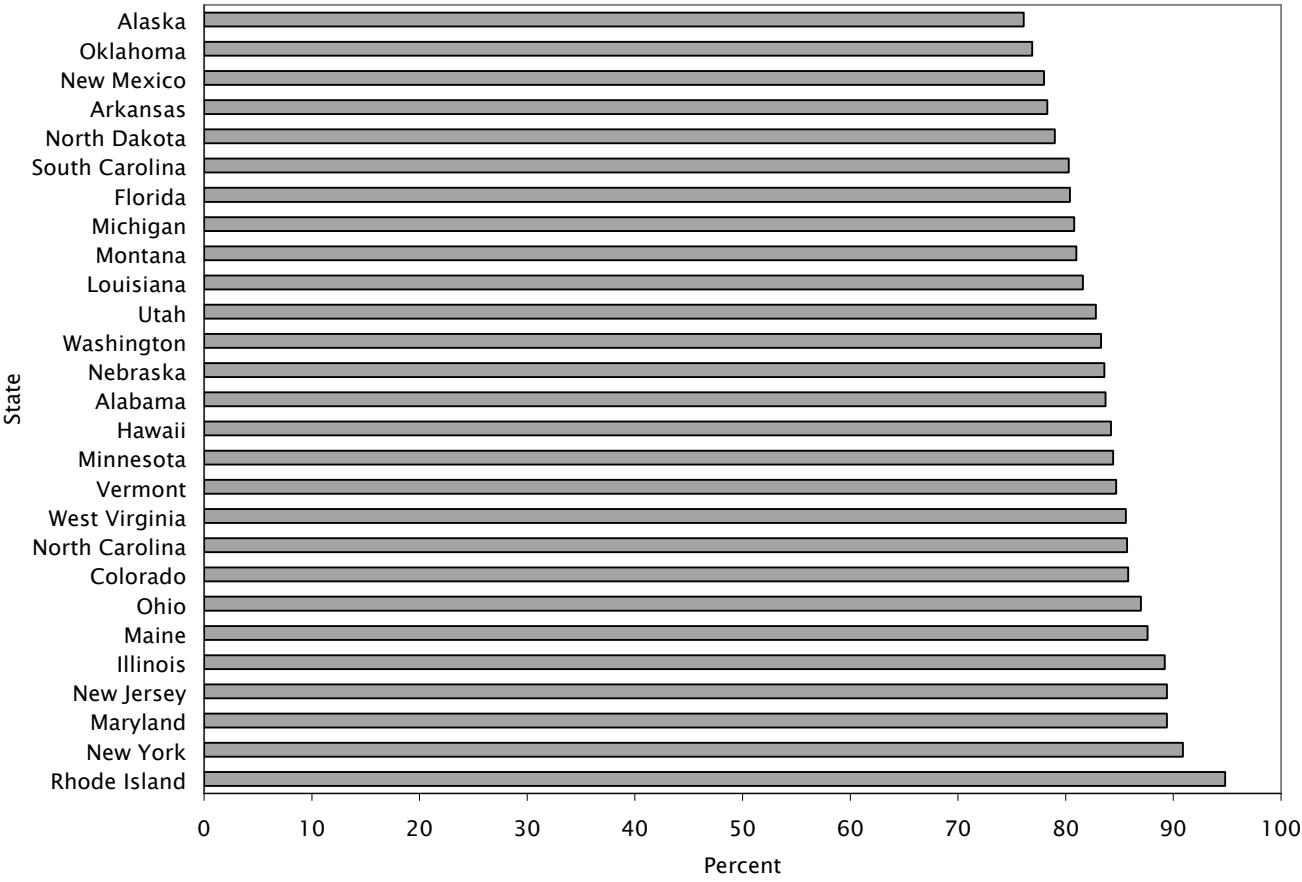
†† Missing ≥ 10% data.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

c Data exclude New York City.

Prevalence of Sufficient Well-Baby Care, 2002



Prevalence of Sufficient Well-Baby Care, 2000–2002

State	2000 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)	Pvalue for trend#
Alabama	86.1	86.8	83.7 ^{††}	0.181
Alaska	80.5	78.3	76.1	0.010*
Arkansas	75.7	78.2	78.3	0.223
Colorado	83.8	82.3	85.8	0.164
Florida	81.0	79.6	80.4	0.775
Hawaii	85.4 ^{††}	83.0 ^{††}	84.2	0.397
Illinois	87.8	89.3	89.2	0.233
Louisiana	75.2 ^{††}	80.5 ^{††}	81.6 ^{††}	0.000**
Maine	87.7	87.4	87.6	0.965
Maryland	—	90.6 ^{††d}	89.4	# #
Michigan	—	80.4 ^{††e}	80.8	# #
Minnesota	—	—	84.4 ^a	# #
Montana	—	—	81.0	# #
Nebraska	85.6	81.8	83.6	0.158
New Jersey	—	—	89.4 ^b	# #
New Mexico	80.6	78.9	78.0	0.100
New York ^c	89.3	88.9	90.9	0.339
North Carolina	83.9	85.1	85.7	0.280
North Dakota	—	—	79.0	# #
Ohio	84.8	81.8	87.0	0.203
Oklahoma	75.6	76.0	76.9	0.555
Rhode Island	—	—	94.8	# #
South Carolina	79.8 ^{††}	73.1 ^{††}	80.3 ^{††}	0.762
Utah	80.8	82.0	82.8	0.271
Vermont	— ^f	85.6 ^f	84.7	# #
Washington	83.0	81.2	83.3	0.907
West Virginia	86.5	87.8	85.6	0.607

Note: Sufficient well-baby care is defined as an infant receiving 2 or more checkups by 2–3 months (60–122 days) of age; 3 or more checkups by 4–5 months (123–183 days) of age; or 4 or more checkups by 6–9 months (184–274 days) of age.
 # Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.
 * *p* value is less than 0.05.
 ** *p* value is less than 0.001.
 # # < 3 years of data available; test for linear trend not applicable.

†† Missing ≥ 10% data.
 a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.
 b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.
 c Data exclude New York City.
 d Data represent Maryland births from February–December 2001.
 e Data represent Michigan births from July–December 2001.
 f Data represent Vermont births from October 2000–December 2001.

Multistate Exhibits

Postpartum Contraceptive Use

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

Postpartum Contraceptive Use

Background

In the postpartum period, use of contraception may contribute to improved birth outcomes by lengthening the interval between pregnancies. The interpregnancy interval is the number of months between the end date of a woman's last pregnancy and the beginning of a subsequent pregnancy.¹

Numerous studies have found that short interpregnancy intervals, ranging from less than 3 months to less than 18 months, are associated with an increased risk of adverse birth outcomes, including low birthweight,²⁻⁶ preterm births,^{2,3,5-10} small for gestational age,^{2,3,5,7} neonatal death,⁹ and infant mortality.¹¹ Proposed causal mechanisms for the relationship between short interpregnancy intervals and poor birth outcomes include postpartum stress and maternal nutrient depletion.^{5,12-14}

Few studies have addressed the prevalence of postpartum contraceptive use or its determinants. Analysis of 2000 PRAMS data for 19 states found that state-level prevalence of contraceptive use in the postpartum period ranged from 77.9% to 89.9%.¹⁵ Factors associated with postpartum contraceptive use varied across the states. For example, postpartum contraceptive use was associated with maternal education in six states, race in five states, and Medicaid status in three states.¹⁵ Among adolescent mothers for whom preventing a repeat pregnancy is critical, one study found that 87% of postpartum adolescents were using hormonal contraceptives 6 months postpartum, but that at 12 months only 70% were still using a hormonal method.¹⁶ Other studies found similar declines in adolescent postpartum contraceptive use.^{17,18}

There are a number of safe and effective contraceptive methods that women can begin at various points after delivery, including immediately postpartum. A mother's breastfeeding plans are an important consideration in selecting and initiating a postpartum contraceptive method. Breastfeeding women have

a choice of several nonhormonal and hormonal methods that do not interfere with breast-milk composition or quantity, including the lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), copper-bearing intrauterine devices (IUDs), progestin-only methods (pills, injectables, implants, and IUDs), condoms, and other barrier methods (diaphragms and cervical caps), and sterilization.¹⁹ Women who are not breastfeeding may safely use any contraceptive method, with some restrictions on the timing for initiating certain methods. Combined hormonal contraception, for example, should not begin until approximately 3 weeks after childbirth, when the risk of venous thromboembolic disease is reduced.¹⁹ The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) and the World Health Organization (WHO) agree that women who are breastfeeding should not use combined hormonal contraception before 6 weeks' postpartum, after breastfeeding skills and patterns are established.^{19,20} WHO also recommends that, if possible, breastfeeding women further delay use of combined hormonal contraceptives until 6 months' postpartum, because of concerns about their impact on milk quantity and composition.²⁰

PRAMS provides data on the prevalence of postpartum contraceptive use, the prevalence of prenatal counseling on use of postpartum contraception, and mothers' reasons for not using contraception postpartum. Selected states also capture information on the types of contraceptive methods that postpartum women adopt. States can use these data to understand the characteristics and contraceptive behaviors of women who are at risk of experiencing short interpregnancy intervals, and to develop service delivery strategies that minimize access barriers and promote and support effective postpartum contraceptive use. These data can also guide development of informational strategies that increase awareness and understanding of the health benefits of longer interpregnancy intervals and the role of contraception in helping women to achieve the desired spacing interval. States can

also use these data to develop policies and programs that are working towards the *Healthy People 2010* objective (*Objective 9-2*) of reducing the number of births occurring within 24 months of a previous birth from 11% (1995) to 6%.²¹

Data Highlights

- ◆ In 2002, use of postpartum contraception (any method) ranged from 76.1% (Hawaii) to 88.9% (Arkansas).
- ◆ During 2000–2002, the prevalence of postpartum contraceptive use decreased in 1 state (Washington).

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Prevalence of Postpartum Contraceptive Use, 2002

State	Respondents	Percent†	Standard Error	95% CI‡
Alabama	1,551	87.7	1.0	85.5–89.6
Alaska	1,613	80.2	1.1	77.9–82.4
Arkansas	1,961	88.9	1.0	86.8–90.6
Colorado	2,258	86.4	0.9	84.4–88.1
Florida	1,994	84.0	1.2	81.6–86.2
Hawaii	1,798	76.1	1.2	73.6–78.4
Illinois	1,913	85.3	0.9	83.5–86.9
Louisiana	1,690	84.6	1.0	82.5–86.4
Maine	1,134	87.6	1.1	85.3–89.6
Maryland	1,452	82.2	1.5	79.1–84.9
Michigan	1,532	85.4	1.0	83.2–87.3
Minnesota ^a	1,132	81.6	1.5	78.5–84.2
Montana	1,037	87.6	1.0	85.4–89.5
Nebraska	1,882	84.7	1.0	82.7–86.6
New Jersey ^b	941	78.6	1.6	75.4–81.5
New Mexico	1,550	88.2	0.9	86.3–89.7
New York ^c	1,212	84.3	1.3	81.5–86.7
North Carolina	1,538	87.9	1.0	85.7–89.7
North Dakota	902	86.2	1.1	83.8–88.3
Ohio	1,364	87.7	1.2	85.2–89.8
Oklahoma	1,859	85.1	1.3	82.4–87.5
Rhode Island	1,399	83.7	1.2	81.3–85.9
South Carolina	1,375	87.6	1.4	84.5–90.2
Utah	1,561	86.1	1.1	83.7–88.2
Vermont	1,104	88.2	0.9	86.2–89.9
Washington	1,514	84.6	1.3	81.8–87.1
West Virginia	1,690	88.2	1.1	85.9–90.2
All PRAMS states [§]	40,956	85.2	0.3	84.7–85.8

Note: Contraceptive use is defined as using any of the following birth control methods at time of survey: not having sex at certain times (rhythm) or using such birth control methods as the pill, Norplant®, shots (Depo-Provera®), condoms, diaphragm, foam, IUD, tubal ligation, or vasectomy.

† 2002 state range is 76.1–88.9%.

‡ Confidence interval.

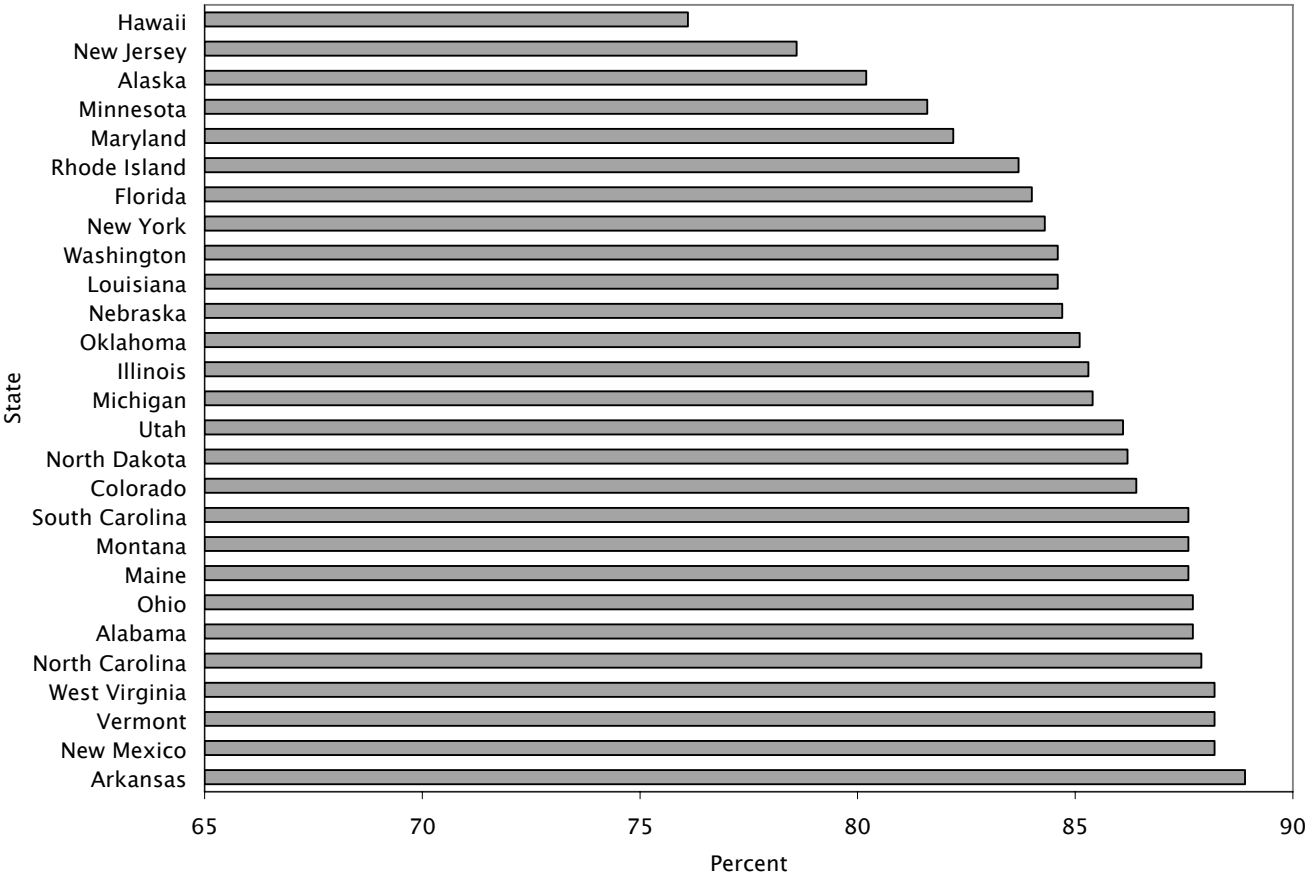
§ Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

c Data exclude New York City.

Prevalence of Postpartum Contraceptive Use, 2002



Prevalence of Postpartum Contraceptive Use, 2000–2002

State	2000 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)	Pvalue for trend#
Alabama	88.5	90.1	87.7	0.597
Alaska	80.9	83.1	80.2	0.678
Arkansas	87.9	87.9	88.9	0.537
Colorado	87.7	88.3	86.4	0.317
Florida	85.8	83.7	84.0	0.306
Hawaii	77.9	78.6	76.1	0.249
Illinois	84.6	82.6	85.3	0.591
Louisiana	85.1	84.5	84.6	0.678
Maine	88.6	87.3	87.6	0.533
Maryland	—	82.8 ^d	82.2	# #
Michigan	—	83.1 ^e	85.4	# #
Minnesota	—	—	81.6 ^a	# #
Montana	—	—	87.6	# #
Nebraska	86.2	84.2	84.7	0.288
New Jersey	—	—	78.6 ^b	# #
New Mexico	86.9	84.6	88.2	0.313
New York ^c	84.5	83.5	84.3	0.904
North Carolina	89.9	87.9	87.9	0.130
North Dakota	—	—	86.2	# #
Ohio	84.6	83.9	87.7	0.072
Oklahoma	85.4	85.9	85.1	0.895
Rhode Island	—	—	83.7	# #
South Carolina	87.1	87.5	87.6	0.763
Utah	88.4	88.8	86.1	0.143
Vermont	— ^f	86.9 ^f	88.2	# #
Washington	88.8	86.8	84.6	0.014*
West Virginia	88.6	88.1	88.2	0.777

Note: Contraceptive use is defined as using any of the following birth control methods at time of survey: not having sex at certain times (rhythm) or using such birth control methods as the pill, Norplant®, shots (Depo-Provera®), condoms, diaphragm, foam, IUD, tubal ligation, or vasectomy.

Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.

* *p* value is less than 0.05.

< 3 years of data available; test for linear trend not applicable.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

c Data exclude New York City.

d Data represent Maryland births from February–December 2001.

e Data represent Michigan births from July–December 2001.

f Data represent Vermont births from October 2000–December 2001.

State Exhibits

Alabama

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

Alabama

Characteristics of PRAMS–Eligible Population and Respondents, 2002

Characteristic	PRAMS–eligible population		PRAMS respondents			
	Size	Percent	Size	Percent		
Age (years)						
< 20	8,299	14.8	277	17.7		
20–24	17,802	31.8	515	32.9		
25–34	25,131	44.9	629	40.1		
≥ 35	4,756	8.5	146	9.3		
Race						
White	37,829	67.6	972	62.0		
Black or African American	17,375	31.0	575	36.7		
American Indian	152	0.3	5	0.3		
Asian or Pacific Islander	515	0.9	15	1.0		
All other races	103	0.2	0	0.0		
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity						
Yes	2,530	4.5	42	2.7		
No	53,427	95.5	1,526	97.3		
Education (years)						
< 12	12,825	23.0	390	24.9		
12	17,640	31.6	498	31.8		
> 12	25,414	45.5	677	43.3		
Marital status						
Married	36,410	65.0	954	60.8		
Unmarried	19,585	35.0	614	39.2		
Birth weight						
Low (< 2,500 g)	4,998	8.9	731	46.6		
Normal (≥ 2,500 g)	50,984	91.1	837	53.4		
Parity						
First birth	23,295	41.6	730	46.6		
Second birth or higher	32,694	58.4	838	53.4		
Total	55,995		1,568			
<hr/>						
	Estimated PRAMS–eligible population				PRAMS respondents	
	Size	95% CI‡	Percent	95% CI‡	Size	Percent
In crowded household (> 1 person/room)	5,933	4,865–7,001	11.2	9.3–13.3	166	11.3
<p>Note: The PRAMS–eligible population is defined as state residents who had in–state births. Respondents are defined as women who completed a survey. Values for annual household income and crowded household are estimated from the PRAMS sample. Other population size and percent values for the characteristics of the PRAMS–eligible population are based on state birth certificate data.</p> <p>‡ Confidence interval.</p>						

Alabama Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy, 2002

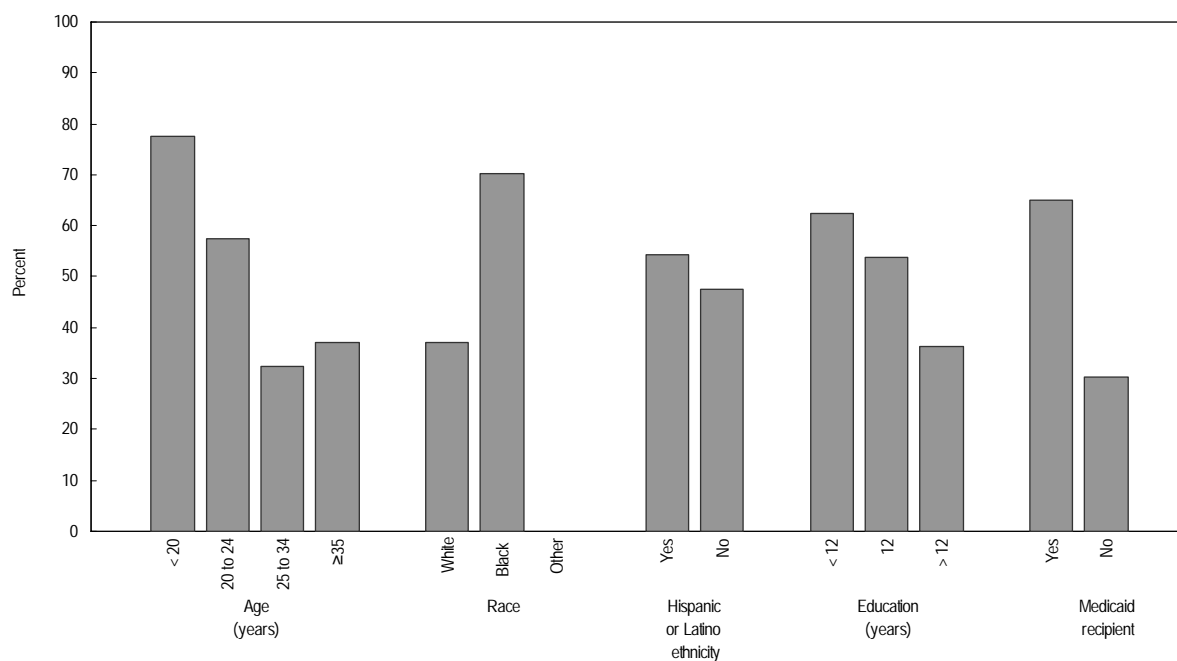
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	273	77.5	3.1	70.8–83.1
20–24	511	57.4	2.7	52.0–62.6
25–34	622	32.3	2.3	28.0–37.0
≥ 35	143	37.2	5.4	27.5–48.2
Race				
White	961	37.2	1.9	33.7–40.9
Black or African American	568	70.2	2.5	65.1–74.9
All other races	20	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	42	54.3§§	9.2	36.4–71.2
No	1,508	47.5	1.5	44.5–50.5
Education (years)				
< 12	384	62.5	3.1	56.3–68.4
12	493	53.8	2.8	48.2–59.2
> 12	670	36.3	2.2	32.0–40.8
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	866	65.1	2.0	61.0–69.0
No	684	30.2	2.2	26.0–34.6

† Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



Alabama

Prevalence of Multivitamin Use 4 or More Times per Week During the Month Prior to Pregnancy, 2002

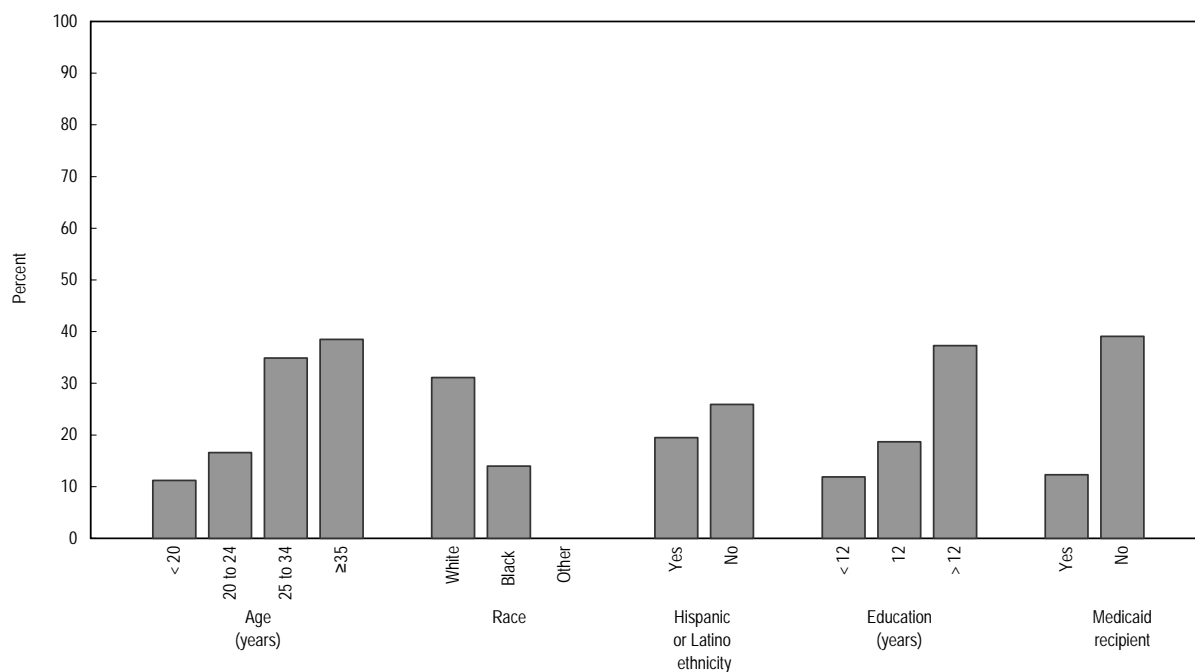
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	276	11.2	2.4	7.2–16.9
20–24	512	16.6	2.1	13.0–21.1
25–34	627	34.9	2.3	30.5–39.6
≥ 35	145	38.5	5.2	28.9–49.2
Race				
White	968	31.1	1.8	27.8–34.7
Black or African American	572	14.0	1.9	10.7–18.1
All other races	20	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	42	19.5 ^{§§}	6.9	9.3–36.4
No	1,519	25.9	1.4	23.3–28.7
Education (years)				
< 12	387	11.9	2.1	8.4–16.6
12	496	18.7	2.2	14.7–23.4
> 12	675	37.3	2.3	33.0–41.9
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	868	12.3	1.4	9.8–15.3
No	693	39.1	2.3	34.8–43.7

‡ Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



Alabama Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 2002

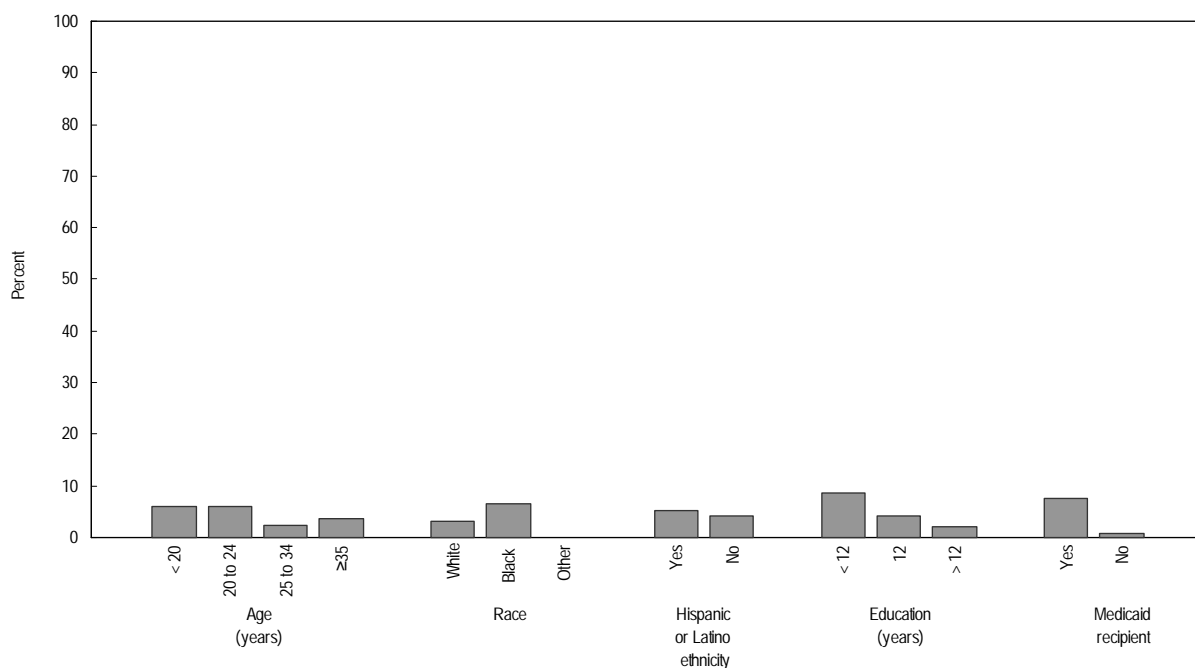
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	276	5.9	1.7	3.3–10.3
20–24	510	5.9	1.2	3.9–8.9
25–34	626	2.4	0.7	1.3–4.4
≥ 35	145	3.6	2.3	1.1–11.7
Race				
White	968	3.1	0.7	2.1–4.7
Black or African American	569	6.6	1.3	4.4–9.8
All other races	20	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	42	5.1 ^{§§}	4.3	0.9–23.7
No	1,516	4.2	0.6	3.1–5.5
Education (years)				
< 12	387	8.5	1.9	5.5–12.9
12	494	4.1	1.0	2.5–6.6
> 12	674	2.2	0.7	1.2–3.9
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	870	7.7	1.2	5.7–10.3
No	688	0.7	0.3	0.2–1.8

‡ Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



Alabama

Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 2002

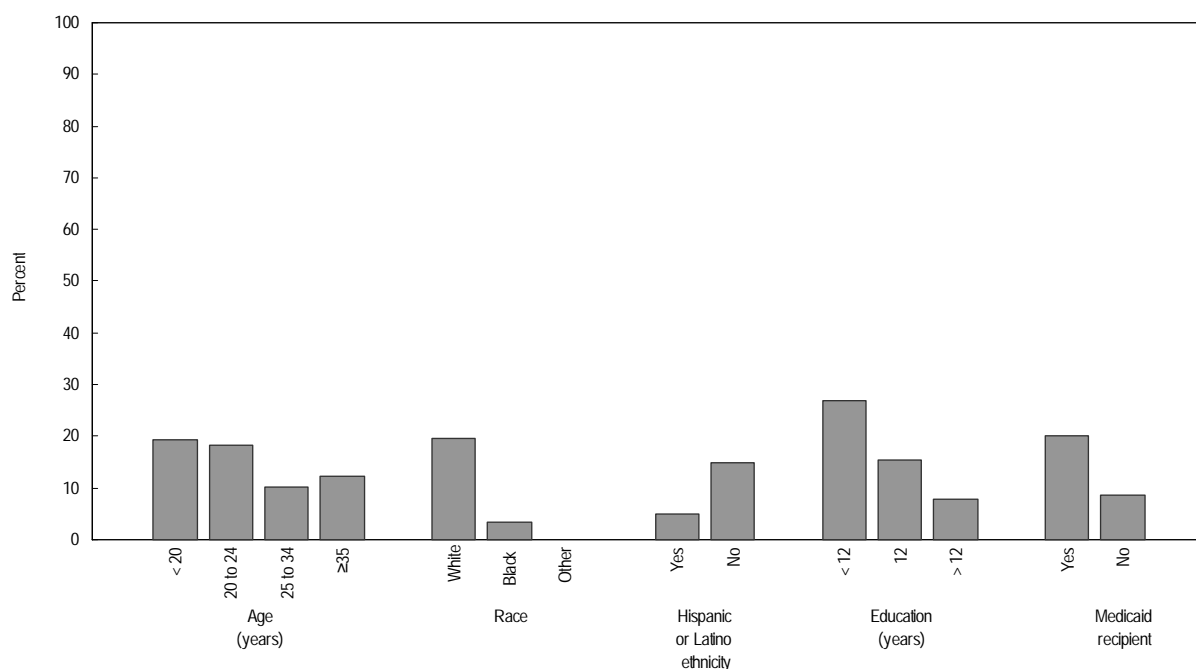
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	264	19.3	3.1	13.9–26.0
20–24	502	18.2	2.1	14.5–22.7
25–34	614	10.3	1.4	7.9–13.4
≥ 35	143	12.3	3.4	7.1–20.5
Race				
White	941	19.7	1.5	17.0–22.8
Black or African American	562	3.5	0.9	2.1–5.8
All other races	20	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	38	4.9 ^{§§}	4.7	0.7–27.1
No	1,486	14.8	1.1	12.8–17.1
Education (years)				
< 12	369	26.9	2.9	21.6–32.9
12	481	15.3	2.0	11.8–19.6
> 12	672	7.8	1.2	5.7–10.6
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	837	20.2	1.7	17.1–23.8
No	687	8.6	1.3	6.4–11.5

‡ Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



Alabama

Prevalence of Pregnancy–Related Complications That Required a Hospital Stay of At Least 1 Day, 2002

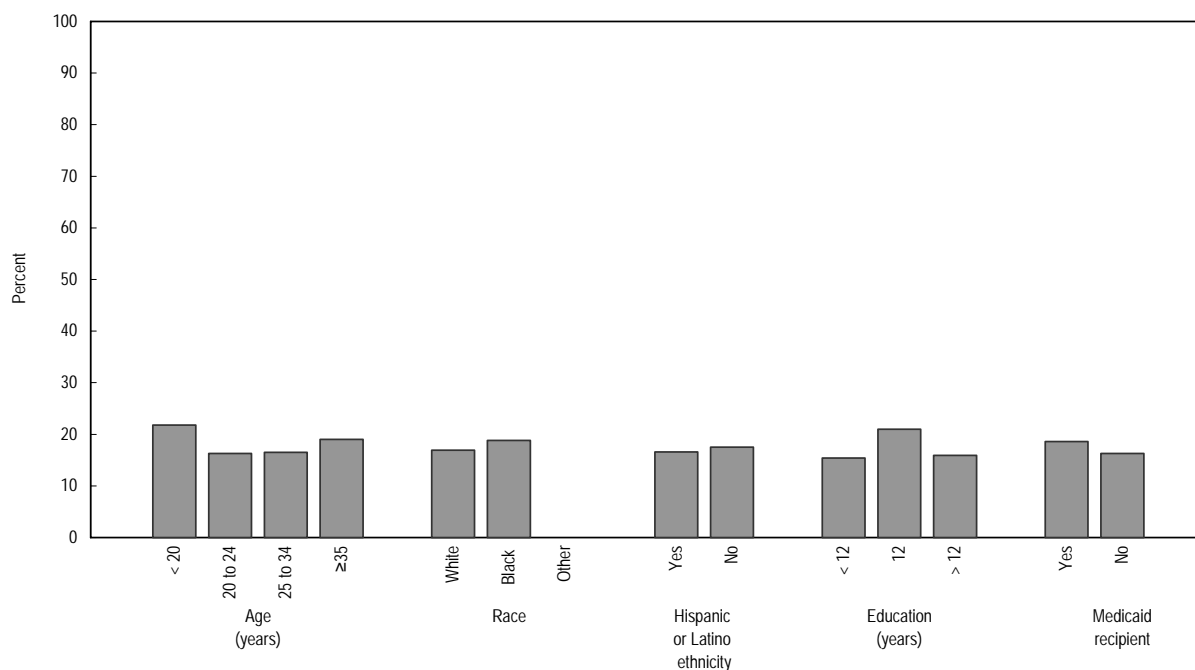
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	273	21.8	3.1	16.3–28.5
20–24	513	16.3	1.9	13.0–20.2
25–34	623	16.5	1.7	13.4–20.1
≥ 35	146	19.0	4.0	12.3–28.1
Race				
White	968	16.9	1.4	14.4–19.8
Black or African American	567	18.8	2.0	15.2–23.1
All other races	20	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	41	16.6§§	6.4	7.5–33.1
No	1,515	17.5	1.1	15.4–19.8
Education (years)				
< 12	383	15.4	2.2	11.6–20.2
12	493	21.0	2.2	17.0–25.7
> 12	677	15.9	1.6	13.1–19.2
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	865	18.6	1.5	15.8–21.8
No	691	16.3	1.6	13.3–19.7

† Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



Alabama

Prevalence of Infant Discharge from Hospital Within 48 Hours, 2002

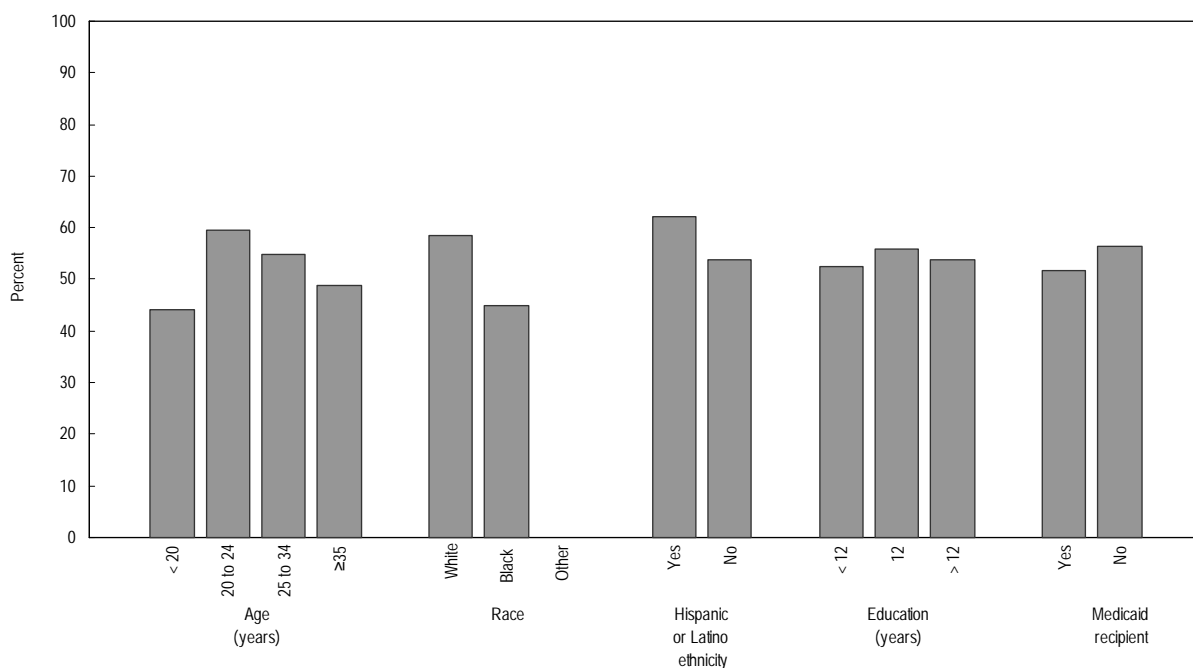
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI#
Age (years)				
< 20	270	44.1	3.9	36.7–51.8
20–24	495	59.5	2.7	54.1–64.7
25–34	619	54.7	2.5	49.9–59.5
≥ 35	143	48.7	5.5	38.2–59.3
Race				
White	957	58.4	1.9	54.6–62.1
Black or African American	550	45.0	2.8	39.6–50.6
All other races	20	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	41	62.1§§	9.1	43.5–77.7
No	1,487	53.8	1.6	50.6–56.9
Education (years)				
< 12	370	52.5	3.3	46.1–58.9
12	487	55.8	2.8	50.2–61.2
> 12	668	53.7	2.4	49.0–58.3
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	845	51.8	2.2	47.5–56.0
No	683	56.4	2.3	51.8–60.9

Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



Alabama

Prevalence of Infant Checkup Within 1 Week of Hospital Discharge for Infants Discharged Within 48 Hours, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

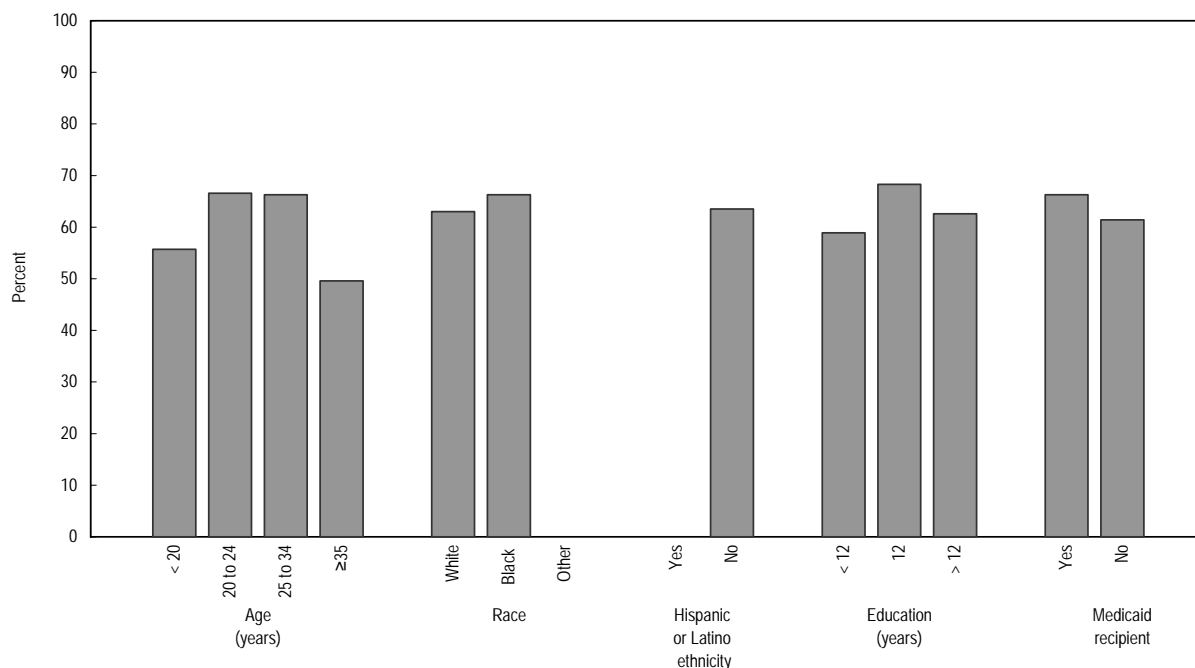
Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	91	55.7	6.3	43.3–67.4
20–24	207	66.6	3.6	59.3–73.2
25–34	226	66.3	3.4	59.4–72.6
≥ 35	44	49.6 ^{§§}	8.3	33.9–65.4
Race				
White	401	63.0	2.6	57.7–68.0
Black or African American	161	66.3	4.3	57.6–74.1
All other races	6	††††	††††	††††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	15	††††	††††	††††
No	553	63.5	2.3	59.0–67.8
Education (years)				
< 12	138	58.9	4.9	49.0–68.1
12	186	68.3	3.7	60.6–75.1
> 12	244	62.6	3.3	55.9–68.9
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	312	66.3	3.0	60.2–71.9
No	256	61.4	3.3	54.8–67.5

‡ Confidence interval.

†† Missing ≥ 10% data.

‡‡ < 30 respondents; not reported.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



Alabama

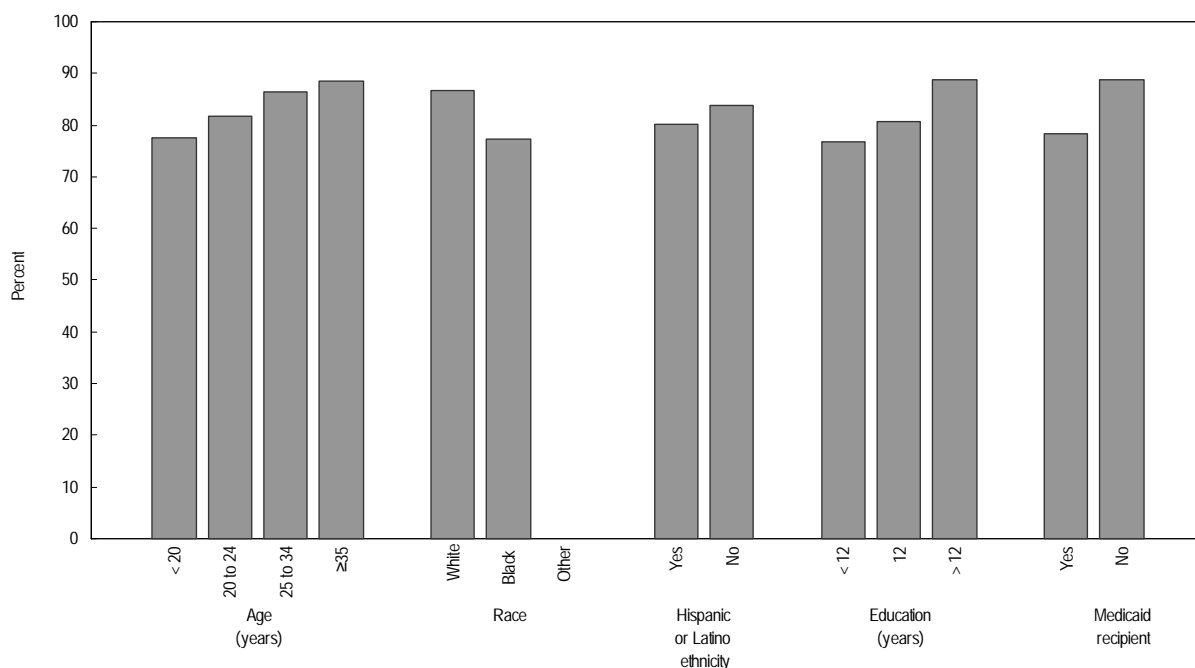
Prevalence of Sufficient Well-Baby Care, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	225	77.5 ^{††}	3.6	69.7–83.7
20–24	431	81.7	2.3	76.8–85.8
25–34	533	86.3 ^{††}	1.8	82.4–89.5
≥ 35	128	88.5 ^{††}	3.5	79.5–93.8
Race				
White	833	86.7 ^{††}	1.4	83.8–89.2
Black or African American	467	77.4 ^{††}	2.6	72.0–82.0
All other races	17	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	31	80.1 ^{††§§}	8.9	57.3–92.4
No	1,287	83.9 ^{††}	1.3	81.2–86.2
Education (years)				
< 12	316	76.8 ^{††}	3.0	70.3–82.2
12	417	80.8 ^{††}	2.4	75.7–85.1
> 12	583	88.9	1.6	85.5–91.6
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	721	78.4 ^{††}	1.9	74.4–81.9
No	597	88.9 ^{††}	1.6	85.4–91.7

Note: Sufficient well-baby care is defined as an infant receiving
 2 or more checkups by 2–3 months (60–122 days) of age;
 3 or more checkups by 4–5 months (123–183 days) of age; or
 4 or more checkups by 6–9 months (184–274 days) of age.

‡ Confidence interval.
 †† Missing ≥ 10% data.
 ††† < 30 respondents; not reported.
 §§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



Alabama

Prevalence of Postpartum Contraceptive Use, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

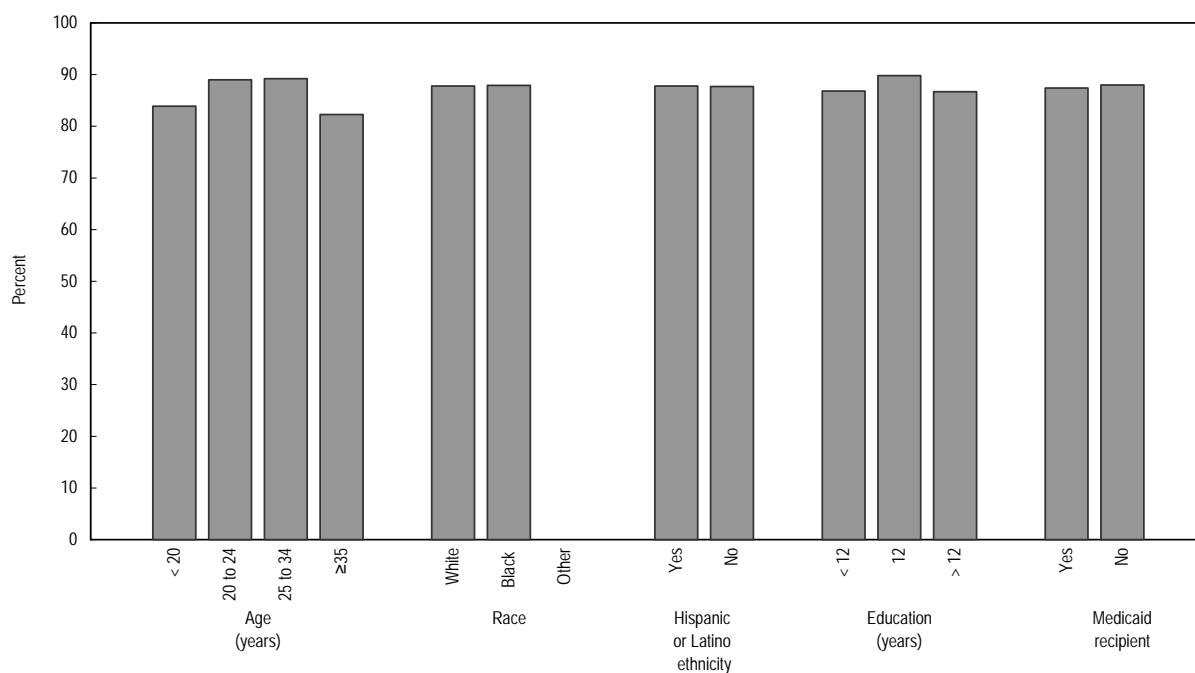
Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	272	83.9	2.9	77.3–88.9
20–24	510	89.0	1.7	85.1–92.0
25–34	622	89.2	1.5	85.9–91.8
≥ 35	146	82.3	4.1	72.9–88.9
Race				
White	965	87.8	1.3	85.1–90.1
Black or African American	565	87.9	1.8	83.9–91.0
All other races	20	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	41	87.8 ^{§§}	6.5	68.6–96.0
No	1,510	87.7	1.1	85.5–89.6
Education (years)				
< 12	380	86.8	2.3	81.7–90.6
12	495	89.8	1.6	86.1–92.6
> 12	674	86.7	1.6	83.2–89.6
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	862	87.4	1.4	84.3–90.0
No	689	88.0	1.5	84.8–90.7

Note: Contraceptive use is defined as using any of the following birth control methods at time of survey: not having sex at certain times (rhythm) or using such birth control methods as the pill, Norplant®, shots (Depo-Provera®), condoms, diaphragm, foam, IUD, tubal ligation, or vasectomy.

‡ Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



State Exhibits

Alaska

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

Alaska

Characteristics of PRAMS–Eligible Population and Respondents, 2002

Characteristic	PRAMS–eligible population		PRAMS respondents	
	Size	Percent	Size	Percent
Age (years)				
< 20	1,033	10.8	224	13.8
20–24	2,745	28.6	442	27.2
25–34	4,533	47.2	727	44.7
≥ 35	1,296	13.5	232	14.3
Race				
White	6,064	64.1	704	46.3
Black or African American	418	4.4	53	3.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	671	7.1	84	5.5
Alaska Native	2,306	24.4	681	44.7
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	785	10.6 ^{††}	125	10.5 ^{††}
No	6,644	89.4 ^{††}	1,065	89.5 ^{††}
Education (years)				
< 12	1,315	14.4	281	18.6
12	4,001	43.7	676	44.7
> 12	3,846	42.0	554	36.7
Marital status				
Married	6,373	66.4	963	59.4
Unmarried	3,231	33.6	658	40.6
Birth weight				
Low (< 2,500 g)	506	5.3	336	20.8
Normal (≥ 2,500 g)	9,087	94.7	1,278	79.2
Parity				
First birth	3,390	36.4	569	36.2
Second birth or higher	5,931	63.6	1,002	63.8
Total	9,612		1,625	

	Estimated PRAMS–eligible population				PRAMS respondents	
	Size	95% CI [‡]	Percent	95% CI [‡]	Size	Percent
Annual household income						
≤ \$15,000	2,199	1,989–2,410	24.0	21.8–26.3	454	29.6
\$15,001–\$25,000	1,197	1,024–1,371	13.1	11.3–15.1	221	14.4
\$25,001–\$40,000	2,077	1,851–2,303	22.6	20.3–25.2	331	21.6
≥ \$40,001	3,701	3,437–3,965	40.3	37.5–43.2	529	34.5
In crowded household (> 1 person/room)						
	1,939	1,746–2,132	20.7	18.7–22.8	414	26.3

Note: The PRAMS–eligible population is defined as state residents who had in–state births. Respondents are defined as women who completed a survey. Values for annual household income and crowded household are estimated from the PRAMS sample. Other population size and percent values for the characteristics of the PRAMS–eligible population are based on state birth certificate data.

‡ Confidence interval.

†† Missing ≥ 10% data.

Alaska

Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy, 2002

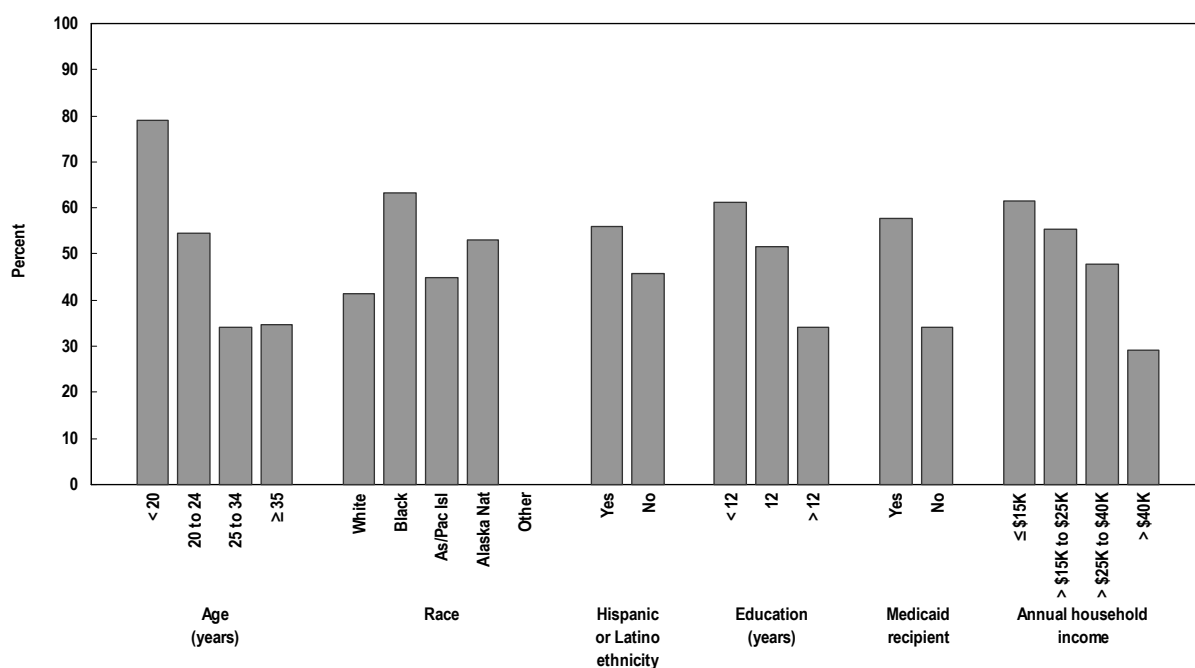
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	222	78.9	3.1	72.2–84.4
20–24	432	54.6	2.8	49.1–60.0
25–34	711	34.1	2.0	30.3–38.2
≥ 35	224	34.6	3.8	27.6–42.4
Race				
White	690	41.3	2.0	37.5–45.3
Black or African American	50	63.2 ^{§§}	7.8	47.1–76.8
Asian or Pacific Islander	84	44.8	6.2	33.2–57.0
Alaska Native	663	53.0	1.7	49.6–56.3
All other races	0	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	123	56.1	5.3	45.6–66.1
No	1,041	45.7	1.7	42.3–49.1
Education (years)				
< 12	274	61.2	3.3	54.5–67.5
12	660	51.6	2.2	47.2–55.9
> 12	544	34.0	2.3	29.7–38.6
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	848	57.7	2.0	53.8–61.5
No	741	34.1	2.0	30.3–38.0
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,000	446	61.6	2.7	56.3–66.7
\$15,001–\$25,000	216	55.3	4.0	47.5–62.9
\$25,001–\$40,000	323	47.7	3.2	41.5–54.0
≥ \$40,001	517	29.3	2.2	25.2–33.9

† Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



Alaska

Prevalence of Multivitamin Use 4 or More Times per Week During the Month Prior to Pregnancy, 2002

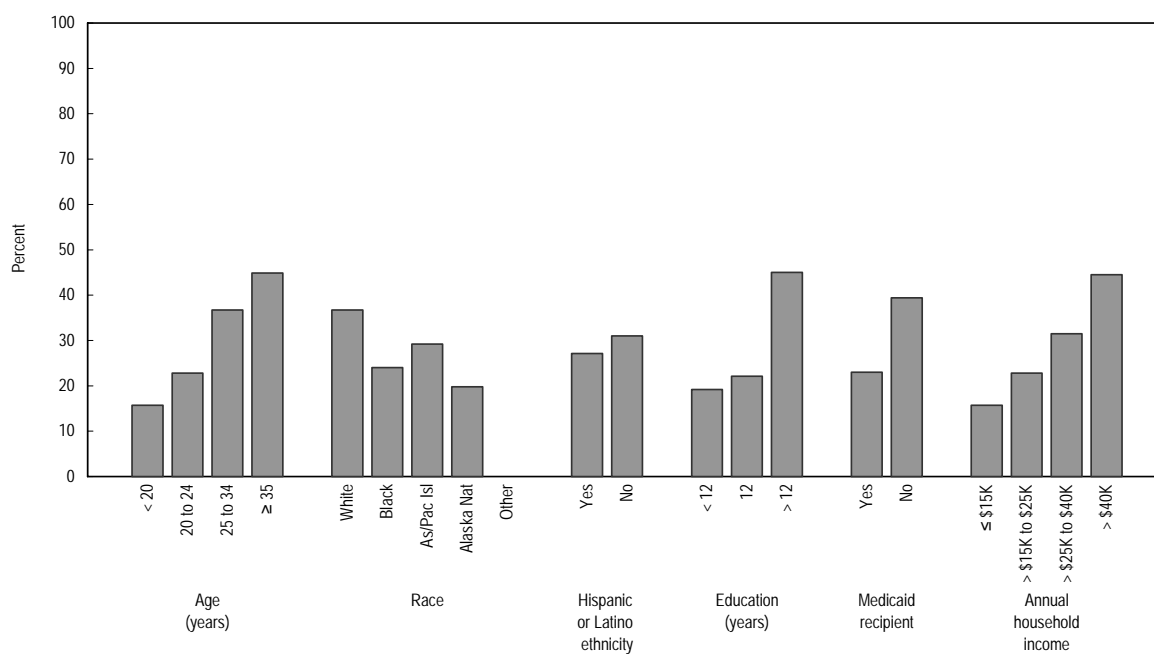
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	221	15.7	2.8	11.0–22.0
20–24	441	22.8	2.4	18.5–27.8
25–34	725	36.7	2.1	32.7–40.9
≥ 35	228	44.9	3.9	37.4–52.6
Race				
White	702	36.7	1.9	33.0–40.6
Black or African American	53	24.0 ^{§§}	6.8	13.2–39.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	83	29.2	5.6	19.4–41.3
Alaska Native	674	19.8	1.4	17.2–22.6
All other races	0	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	125	27.1	4.9	18.6–37.8
No	1,056	31.0	1.6	27.8–34.3
Education (years)				
< 12	278	19.2	2.8	14.3–25.1
12	673	22.1	1.9	18.6–26.0
> 12	550	45	2.4	40.4–49.7
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	865	23.0	1.7	19.9–26.5
No	750	39.4	2.0	35.5–43.5
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,000	453	15.7	1.9	12.4–19.8
\$15,001–\$25,000	220	22.8	3.4	16.8–30.1
\$25,001–\$40,000	329	31.5	3.0	25.9–37.6
≥ \$40,001	524	44.5	2.4	39.8–49.3

† Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



Alaska

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 2002

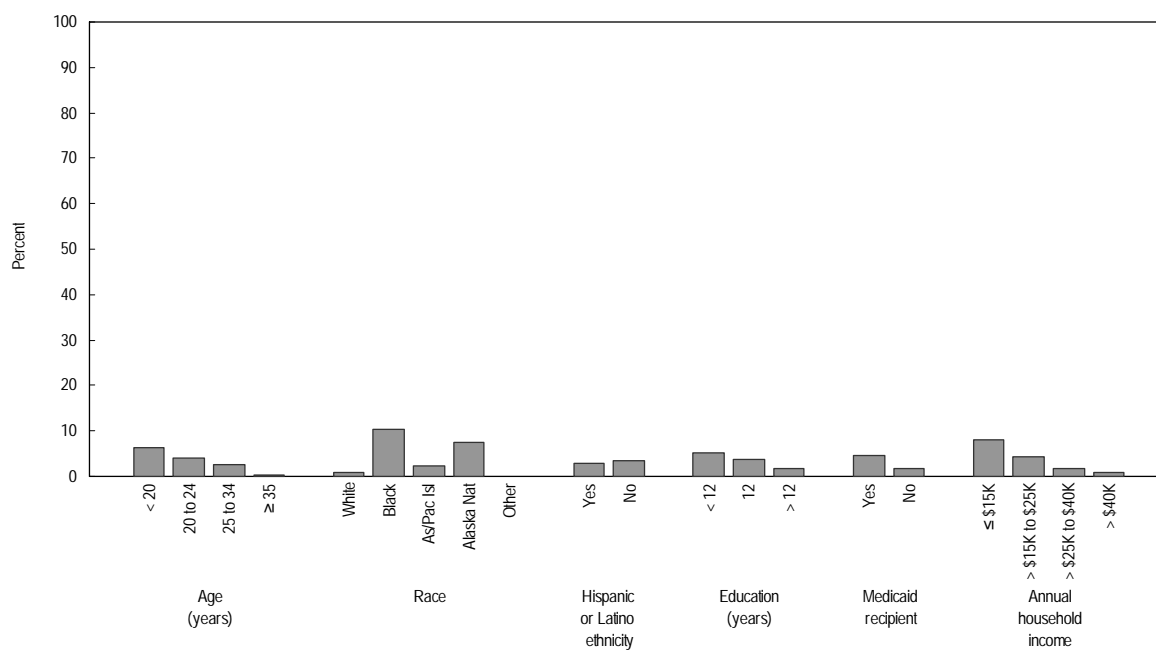
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	221	6.2	1.6	3.7-10.0
20-24	440	4.0	0.9	2.6-6.2
25-34	724	2.6	0.5	1.7-3.8
≥ 35	226	0.3	0.2	0.0-1.4
Race				
White	697	1.0	0.4	0.5-2.1
Black or African American	52	10.3 ^{§§}	5.1	3.7-25.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	83	2.3	1.7	0.5-9.3
Alaska Native	677	7.6	0.9	6.1-9.6
All other races	0	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	121	2.8	1.6	0.9-8.3
No	1,057	3.4	0.5	2.5-4.6
Education (years)				
< 12	277	5.3	1.2	3.5-8.1
12	670	3.6	0.6	2.5-5.1
> 12	550	1.7	0.6	0.9-3.3
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	859	4.7	0.7	3.6-6.3
No	752	1.6	0.4	0.9-2.8
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,000	448	8.1	1.4	5.7-11.2
\$15,001-\$25,000	221	4.3	1.4	2.3-8.0
\$25,001-\$40,000	328	1.8	0.5	1.0-2.9
≥ \$40,001	526	0.8	0.3	0.3-1.8

† Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



Alaska

Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 2002

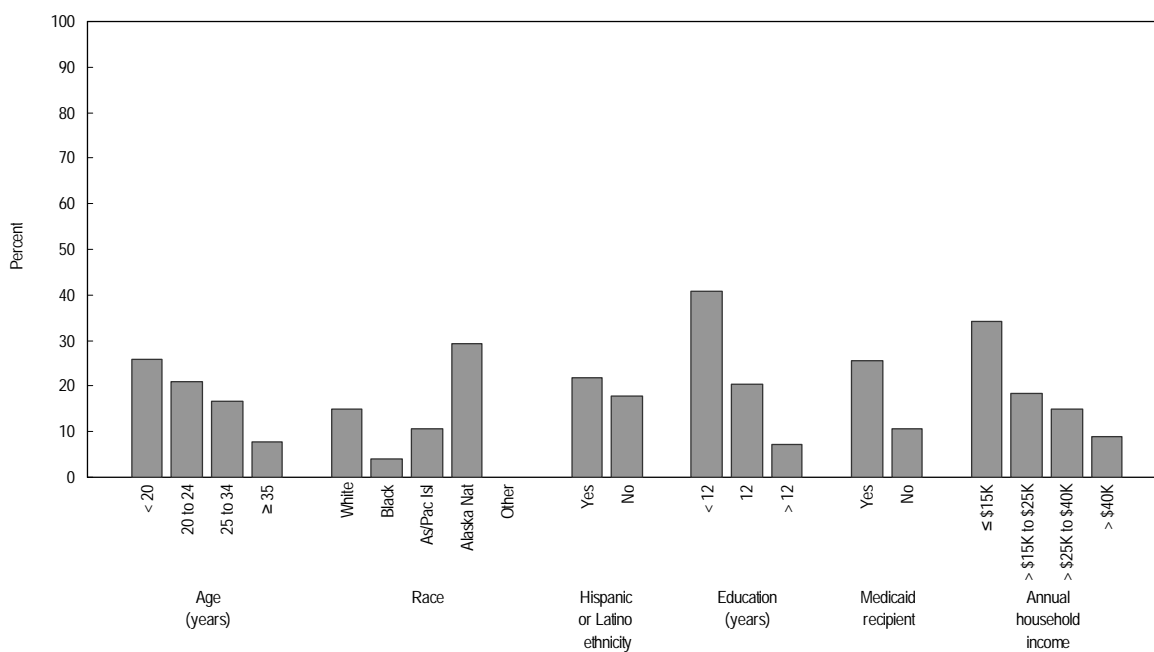
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	217	26.0	3.5	19.8–33.3
20–24	433	21.0	2.1	17.2–25.4
25–34	712	16.7	1.5	14.0–19.8
≥ 35	225	7.8	2.1	4.6–12.9
Race				
White	695	14.9	1.4	12.3–18.0
Black or African American	53	3.9§§	2.9	0.9–15.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	82	10.5	3.9	5.0–20.8
Alaska Native	658	29.3	1.6	26.4–32.5
All other races	0	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	124	21.8	4.3	14.5–31.3
No	1,042	17.8	1.2	15.5–20.3
Education (years)				
< 12	266	40.9	3.4	34.4–47.7
12	661	20.3	1.7	17.2–23.9
> 12	550	7.1	1.2	5.1–9.8
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	841	25.6	1.7	22.4–29.1
No	746	10.7	1.2	8.7–13.2
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,000	438	34.1	2.6	29.2–39.5
\$15,001–\$25,000	216	18.4	3.0	13.3–24.9
\$25,001–\$40,000	327	14.8	2.1	11.2–19.4
≥ \$40,001	523	9.0	1.3	6.8–11.9

† Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



Alaska

Prevalence of Pregnancy-Related Complications That Required a Hospital Stay of At Least 1 Day, 2002

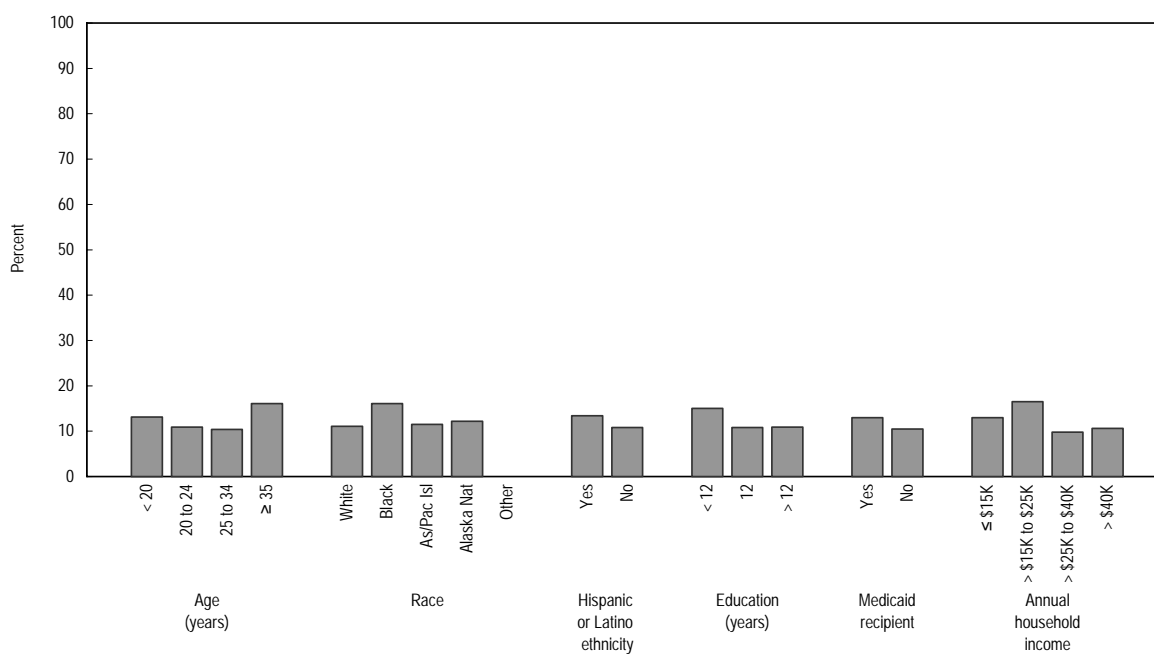
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI#
Age (years)				
< 20	218	13.1	2.4	9.0-18.6
20-24	441	10.9	1.5	8.3-14.2
25-34	726	10.4	1.2	8.3-12.9
≥ 35	231	16.1	2.7	11.5-22.0
Race				
White	700	11.1	1.1	9.1-13.6
Black or African American	52	16.1 ^{§§}	5.2	8.3-29.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	83	11.5	3.6	6.1-20.6
Alaska Native	678	12.2	1.0	10.4-14.3
All other races	0	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	123	13.4	3.4	8.0-21.7
No	1,061	10.8	1.0	9.1-12.9
Education (years)				
< 12	277	15.0	2.3	11.0-20.1
12	673	10.8	1.3	8.6-13.5
> 12	552	10.9	1.3	8.6-13.7
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	865	13.0	1.2	10.8-15.6
No	751	10.5	1.2	8.4-13.0
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,000	452	13.0	1.7	10.0-16.8
\$15,001-\$25,000	220	16.5	2.8	11.8-22.7
\$25,001-\$40,000	330	9.8	1.6	7.1-13.4
≥ \$40,001	527	10.6	1.4	8.2-13.7

Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



Alaska

Prevalence of Infant Discharge from Hospital Within 48 Hours, 2002

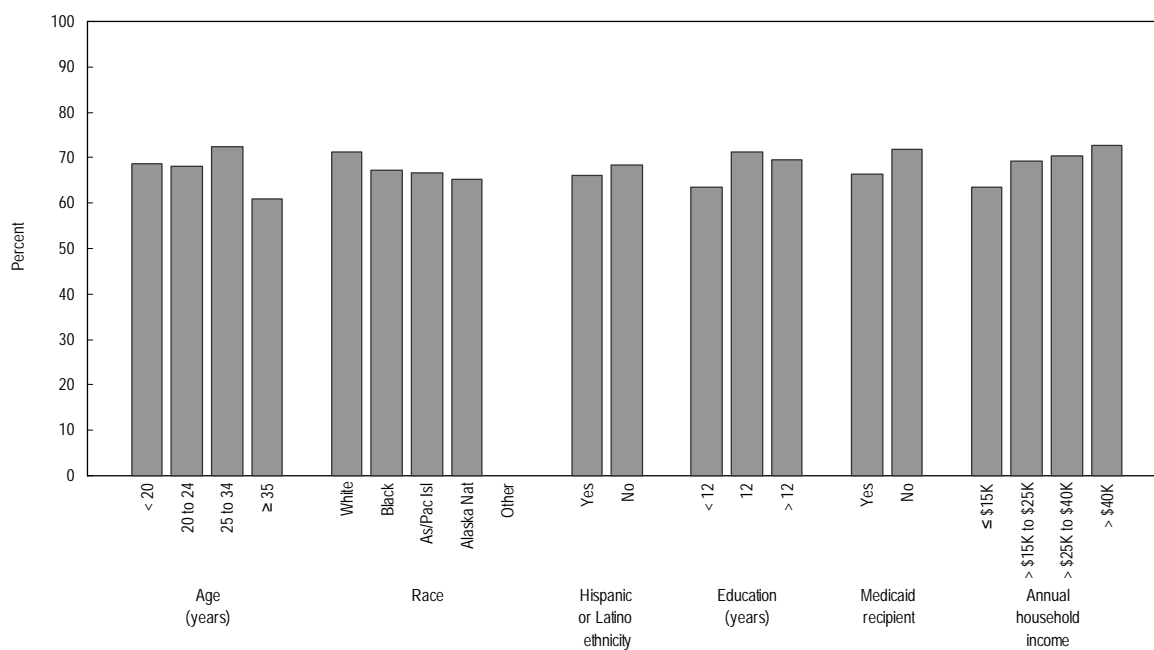
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	221	68.6	3.4	61.5–74.9
20–24	430	68.0	2.5	62.8–72.8
25–34	707	72.4	1.8	68.6–75.9
≥ 35	221	61.0	3.8	53.4–68.2
Race				
White	671	71.4	1.8	67.7–74.8
Black or African American	53	67.2 ^{§§}	7.3	51.7–79.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	80	66.8	5.8	54.7–77.0
Alaska Native	675	65.2	1.6	62.0–68.3
All other races	0	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	123	66.0	5.1	55.5–75.1
No	1,028	68.4	1.6	65.2–71.5
Education (years)				
< 12	275	63.6	3.3	57.0–69.7
12	661	71.4	1.9	67.5–75.0
> 12	531	69.4	2.2	64.9–73.5
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	846	66.3	1.8	62.6–69.8
No	733	71.8	1.8	68.1–75.3
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,000	446	63.6	2.6	58.3–68.5
\$15,001–\$25,000	212	69.3	3.6	61.9–75.9
\$25,001–\$40,000	325	70.3	2.8	64.4–75.5
≥ \$40,001	511	72.7	2.1	68.3–76.7

‡ Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



Alaska

Prevalence of Infant Checkup Within 1 Week of Hospital Discharge for Infants Discharged Within 48 Hours, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

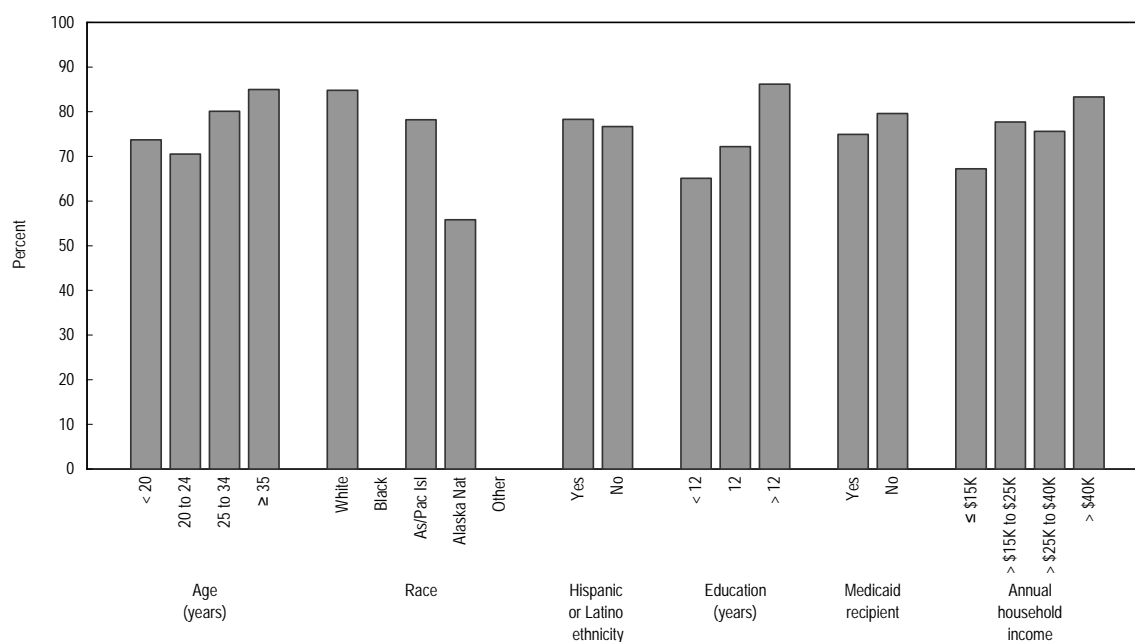
Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	124	73.7	3.8	65.5–80.5
20–24	234	70.5	3.1	64.1–76.1
25–34	418	80.1	2.0	75.9–83.8
≥ 35	101	85.0	3.6	76.5–90.8
Race				
White	385	84.8	1.8	80.9–88.0
Black or African American	24	††††	††††	††††
Asian or Pacific Islander	39	78.2§§	6.7	62.4–88.6
Alaska Native	371	55.8	2.2	51.3–60.1
All other races	0	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	71	78.3	5.0	67.0–86.5
No	582	76.7	1.8	73.0–80.0
Education (years)				
< 12	146	65.1	4.1	56.7–72.6
12	378	72.2	2.4	67.3–76.6
> 12	293	86.2	2.0	81.8–89.7
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	446	74.9	2.0	70.7–78.6
No	431	79.6	2.0	75.3–83.2
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,000	225	67.2	3.2	60.5–73.2
\$15,001–\$25,000	118	77.7	3.8	69.5–84.2
\$25,001–\$40,000	188	75.6	3.3	68.5–81.5
≥ \$40,001	308	83.3	2.2	78.6–87.1

† Confidence interval.

†† Missing ≥ 10% data.

††† < 30 respondents; not reported.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



Alaska

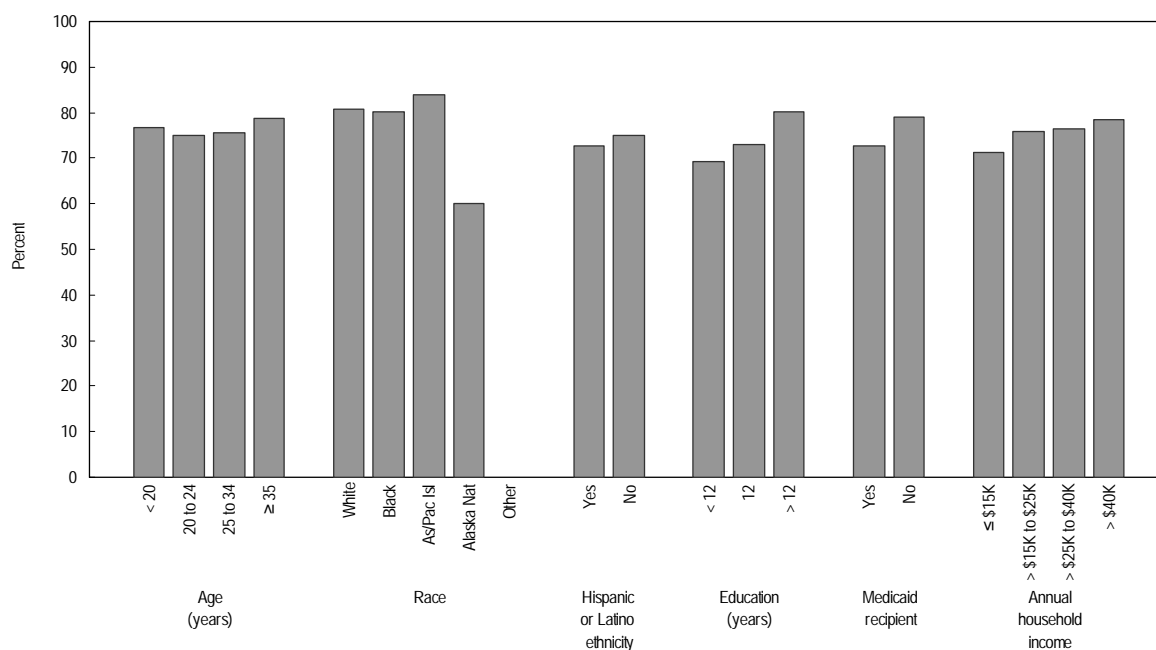
Prevalence of Sufficient Well-Baby Care, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	195	76.7	3.2	69.9–82.4
20–24	386	75.1	2.4	70.0–79.6
25–34	636	75.6	1.9	71.7–79.1
≥ 35	198	78.8 ^{††}	3.0	72.3–84.1
Race				
White	631	80.8	1.7	77.3–83.9
Black or African American	44	80.2 ^{††§§}	7.1	62.7–90.8
Asian or Pacific Islander	71	83.9	4.9	72.0–91.3
Alaska Native	582	60.2	1.8	56.6–63.6
All other races	0	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	104	72.7 ^{††}	4.9	62.1–81.3
No	935	75.0	1.5	71.9–77.9
Education (years)				
< 12	238	69.3	3.0	63.1–75.0
12	587	73.0	2.0	68.8–76.8
> 12	489	80.2	2.0	76.1–83.8
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	741	72.6	1.8	69.0–75.9
No	674	79.1	1.7	75.5–82.3
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,000	384	71.3 ^{††}	2.5	66.2–76.0
\$15,001–\$25,000	192	75.9	3.4	68.6–81.9
\$25,001–\$40,000	296	76.3	2.7	70.7–81.2
≥ \$40,001	474	78.4	2.1	74.0–82.3

Note: Sufficient well-baby care is defined as an infant receiving
 2 or more checkups by 2–3 months (60–122 days) of age;
 3 or more checkups by 4–5 months (123–183 days) of age; or
 4 or more checkups by 6–9 months (184–274 days) of age.

‡ Confidence interval.
 †† Missing ≥ 10% data.
 ††† < 30 respondents; not reported.
 §§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



Alaska

Prevalence of Postpartum Contraceptive Use, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

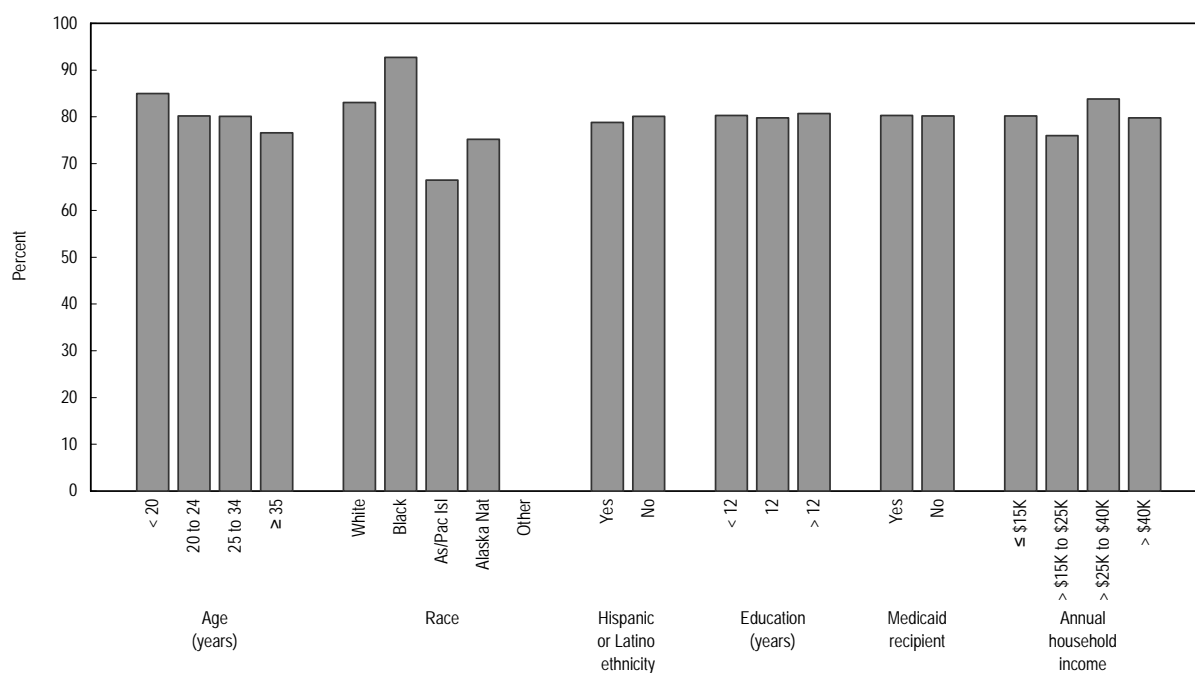
Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	220	85.0	2.6	79.3–89.4
20–24	439	80.2	2.1	75.7–84.0
25–34	723	80.1	1.7	76.6–83.2
≥ 35	231	76.6	3.4	69.4–82.5
Race				
White	700	83.1	1.5	79.9–85.8
Black or African American	53	92.7 ^{§§}	4.2	79.0–97.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	83	66.5	5.9	54.2–77.0
Alaska Native	674	75.2	1.5	72.1–78.0
All other races	0	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	124	78.8	4.4	69.0–86.1
No	1,057	80.1	1.4	77.3–82.7
Education (years)				
< 12	277	80.3	2.5	74.9–84.8
12	670	79.8	1.7	76.1–83.0
> 12	553	80.7	1.9	76.7–84.1
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	863	80.3	1.5	77.2–83.1
No	750	80.2	1.7	76.7–83.2
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,000	451	80.2	2.0	76.0–83.9
\$15,001–\$25,000	219	76.0	3.4	68.8–82.0
\$25,001–\$40,000	330	83.8	2.3	78.9–87.8
≥ \$40,001	527	79.8	2.0	75.5–83.4

Note: Contraceptive use is defined as using any of the following birth control methods at time of survey: not having sex at certain times (rhythm) or using such birth control methods as the pill, Norplant®, shots (Depo-Provera®), condoms, diaphragm, foam, IUD, tubal ligation, or vasectomy.

‡ Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



State Exhibits

Arkansas

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

Arkansas

Characteristics of PRAMS–Eligible Population and Respondents, 2002

Characteristic	PRAMS–eligible population		PRAMS respondents	
	Size	Percent	Size	Percent
Age (years)				
< 20	5,411	15.6	351	17.8
20–24	12,186	35.0	674	34.2
25–34	14,637	42.1	796	40.4
≥ 35	2,546	7.3	149	7.6
Race				
White	26,687	76.9	1,522	77.4
Black or African American	6,761	19.5	409	20.8
American Indian	179	0.5	4	0.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	522	1.5	12	0.6
All other races	557	1.6	19	1.0
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	2,911	8.4	141	7.2
No	31,680	91.6	1,821	92.8
Education (years)				
< 12	7,788	22.6	438	22.4
12	13,885	40.3	878	44.9
> 12	12,783	37.1	641	32.8
Marital status				
Married	21,669	62.5	1,200	61.1
Unmarried	13,011	37.5	765	38.9
Birth weight				
Low (< 2,500 g)	2,635	7.6	836	42.5
Normal (≥ 2,500 g)	32,142	92.4	1,133	57.5
Parity				
First birth	14,061	40.5	870	44.2
Second birth or higher	20,696	59.5	1,100	55.8
Total	34,782		1,970	

	Estimated PRAMS–eligible population				PRAMS respondents	
	Size	95% CI‡	Percent	95% CI‡	Size	Percent
Annual household income						
≤ \$18,000	15,156	14,094–16,217	46.5	43.4–49.6	964	51.9
\$18,001–\$28,000	5,171	4,419–5,923	15.9	13.7–18.3	305	16.4
\$28,001–\$48,000	4,711	3,996–5,426	14.5	12.4–16.8	262	14.1
≥ \$48,001	7,564	6,668–8,460	23.2	20.6–26.1	326	17.6
In crowded household (> 1 person/room)						
	5,410	4,640–6,180	15.9	13.8–18.3	334	17.6

Note: The PRAMS–eligible population is defined as state residents who had in–state births. Respondents are defined as women who completed a survey. Values for annual household income and crowded household are estimated from the PRAMS sample. Other population size and percent values for the characteristics of the PRAMS–eligible population are based on state birth certificate data.

‡ Confidence interval.

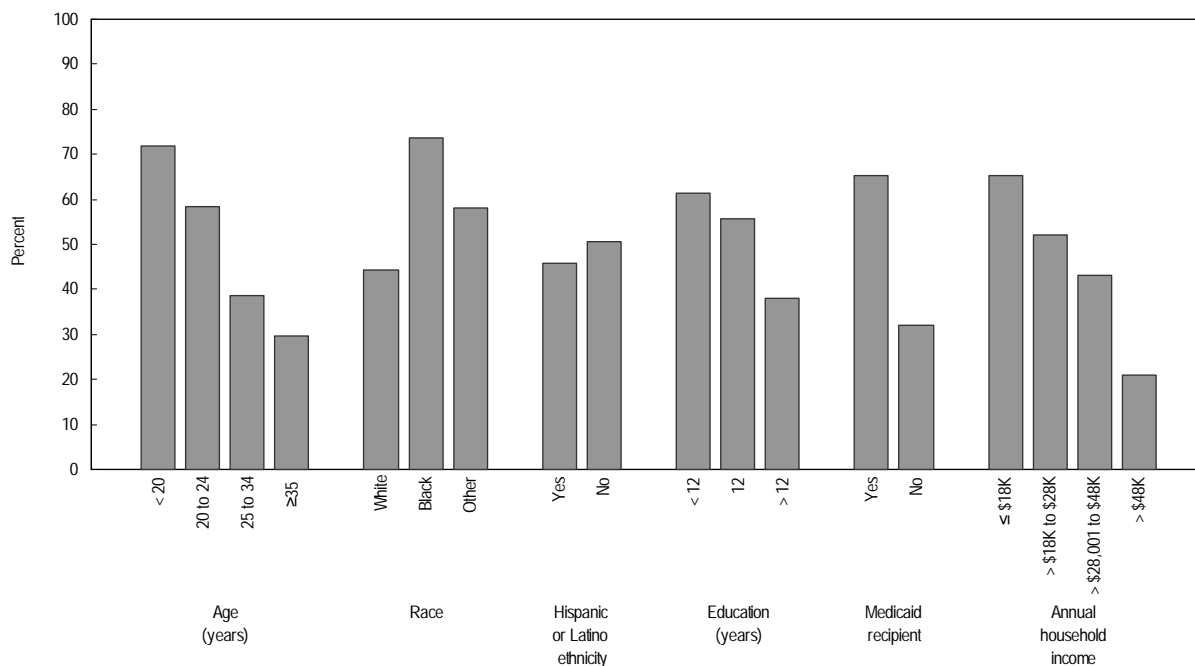
Arkansas Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	348	72.0	3.3	65.2–78.0
20–24	673	58.3	2.7	53.0–63.5
25–34	789	38.7	2.3	34.3–43.4
≥ 35	141	29.7	5.2	20.6–40.7
Race				
White	1,508	44.3	1.7	40.9–47.7
Black or African American	406	73.7	3.3	66.8–79.6
All other races	34	58.1 ^{§§}	11.4	35.6–77.6
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	140	45.7	5.6	35.1–56.7
No	1,804	50.5	1.6	47.3–53.7
Education (years)				
< 12	434	61.4	3.3	54.7–67.6
12	870	55.8	2.3	51.2–60.4
> 12	635	37.9	2.5	33.1–43.0
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	1,177	65.2	1.9	61.3–69.0
No	774	32.1	2.2	27.9–36.6
Annual household income				
≤ \$18,000	956	65.2	2.1	60.9–69.3
\$18,001–\$28,000	300	52.2	4.0	44.3–60.0
\$28,001–\$48,000	260	43.2	4.1	35.3–51.4
≥ \$48,001	324	20.9	2.9	15.8–27.1

† Confidence interval.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



Arkansas

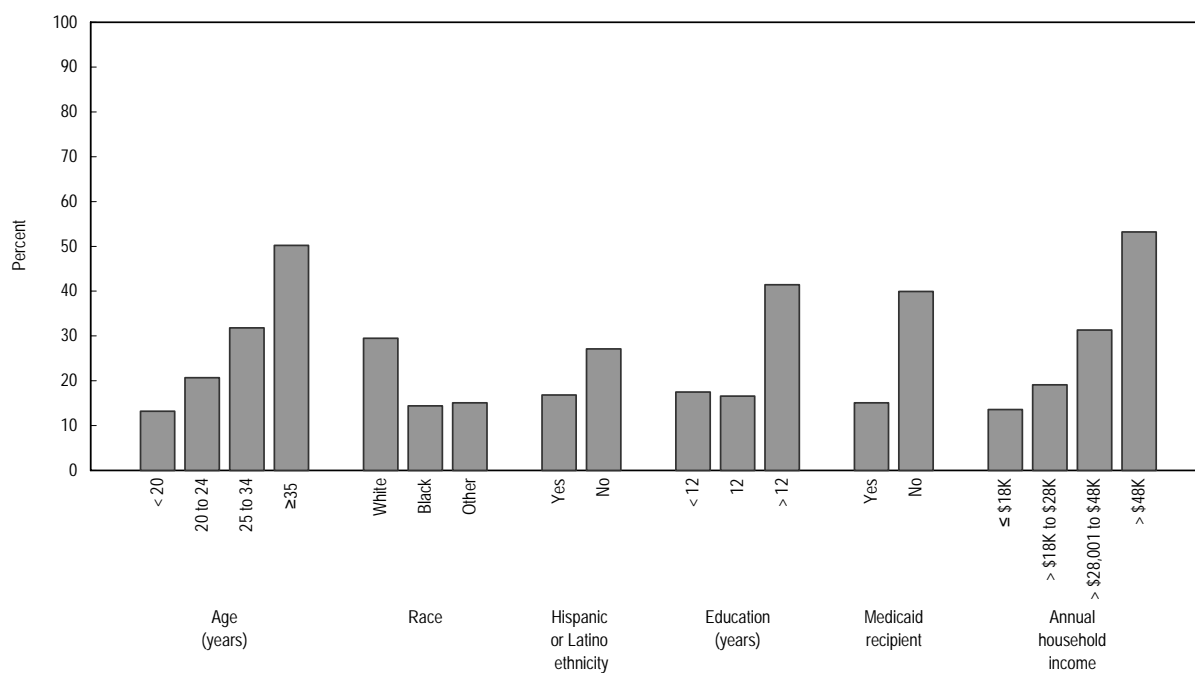
Prevalence of Multivitamin Use 4 or More Times per Week During the Month Prior to Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	346	13.2	2.5	9.1–18.9
20–24	667	20.7	2.3	16.6–25.6
25–34	795	31.8	2.2	27.6–36.3
≥ 35	148	50.2	5.6	39.3–61.1
Race				
White	1,514	29.5	1.6	26.5–32.8
Black or African American	404	14.4	2.6	10.0–20.3
All other races	34	15.1 ^{§§}	7.4	5.4–35.6
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	140	16.8	4.2	10.1–26.6
No	1,808	27.1	1.5	24.4–30.1
Education (years)				
< 12	433	17.5	2.7	12.8–23.3
12	872	16.6	1.7	13.6–20.2
> 12	639	41.4	2.6	36.4–46.5
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	1,178	15.1	1.5	12.4–18.2
No	778	39.9	2.3	35.5–44.5
Annual household income				
≤ \$18,000	956	13.6	1.6	10.8–17.0
\$18,001–\$28,000	302	19.1	3.0	13.9–25.5
\$28,001–\$48,000	262	31.3	3.8	24.3–39.3
≥ \$48,001	325	53.2	3.5	46.3–60.1

† Confidence interval.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



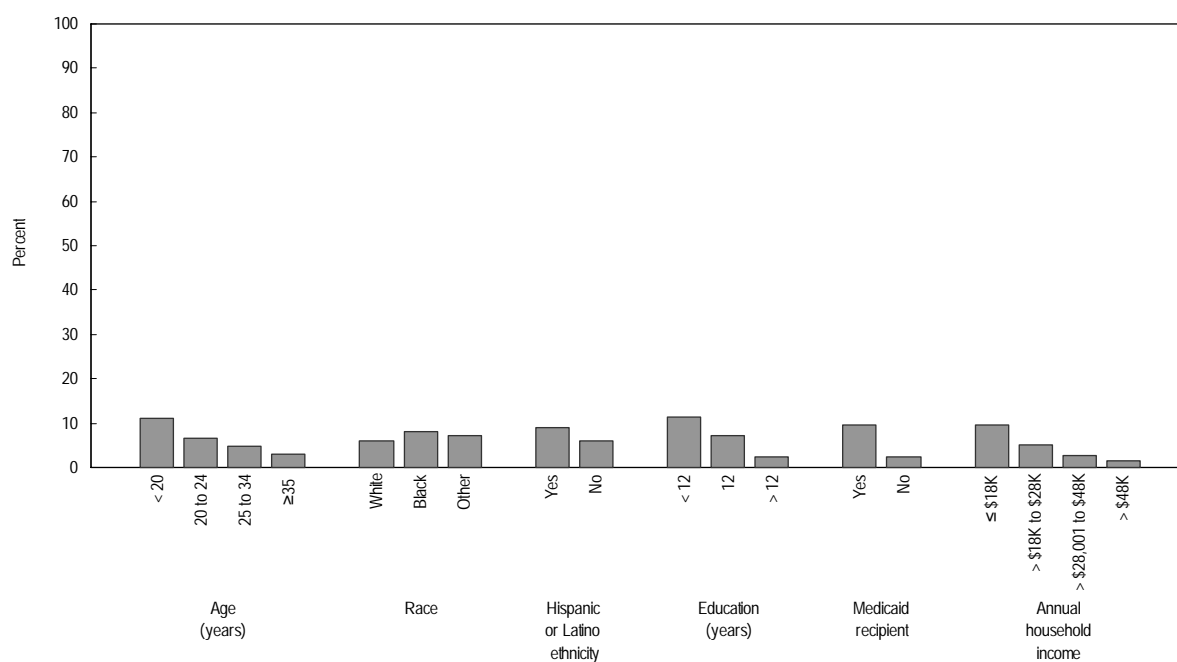
Arkansas Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	349	11.0	2.2	7.3–16.2
20–24	674	6.6	1.3	4.4–9.7
25–34	795	4.8	1.1	3.1–7.4
≥ 35	149	3.1	2.0	0.8–10.7
Race				
White	1,520	5.9	0.8	4.5–7.7
Black or African American	408	8.0	1.9	4.9–12.6
All other races	35	7.2 ^{§§}	6.4	1.2–33.3
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	141	9.0	3.3	4.3–17.7
No	1,818	6.1	0.8	4.7–7.8
Education (years)				
< 12	437	11.3	2.2	7.7–16.4
12	876	7.3	1.3	5.2–10.2
> 12	641	2.5	0.8	1.4–4.7
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	1,184	9.7	1.2	7.5–12.5
No	783	2.3	0.7	1.3–4.1
Annual household income				
≤ \$18,000	961	9.6	1.4	7.3–12.6
\$18,001–\$28,000	305	5.1	1.8	2.4–10.1
\$28,001–\$48,000	262	2.8	1.3	1.1–7.0
≥ \$48,001	326	1.5	0.9	0.5–4.7

† Confidence interval.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



Arkansas

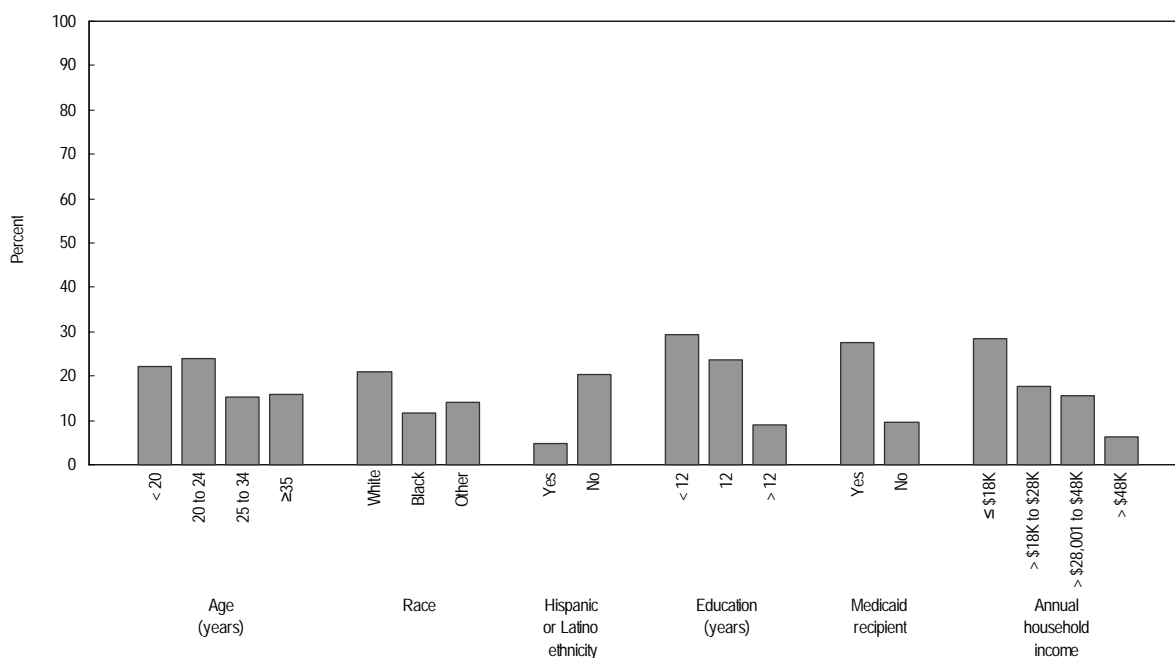
Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	333	22.2	3.0	16.9–28.5
20–24	652	23.9	2.3	19.7–28.8
25–34	777	15.2	1.7	12.2–18.8
≥ 35	145	15.9	4.1	9.4–25.6
Race				
White	1,470	21.0	1.4	18.5–23.8
Black or African American	398	11.7	2.5	7.6–17.6
All other races	35	14.2 ^{§§}	8.6	4.0–39.7
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	139	4.7	2.5	1.6–12.7
No	1,760	20.4	1.3	18.0–23.0
Education (years)				
< 12	408	29.3	3.1	23.5–35.8
12	852	23.8	2.0	20.1–28.0
> 12	634	8.9	1.4	6.6–12.0
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	1,139	27.5	1.9	24.0–31.3
No	768	9.7	1.3	7.4–12.6
Annual household income				
≤ \$18,000	922	28.4	2.1	24.4–32.6
\$18,001–\$28,000	297	17.8	2.8	12.9–24.0
\$28,001–\$48,000	256	15.5	3.0	10.4–22.4
≥ \$48,001	323	6.4	1.7	3.8–10.5

† Confidence interval.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



Arkansas

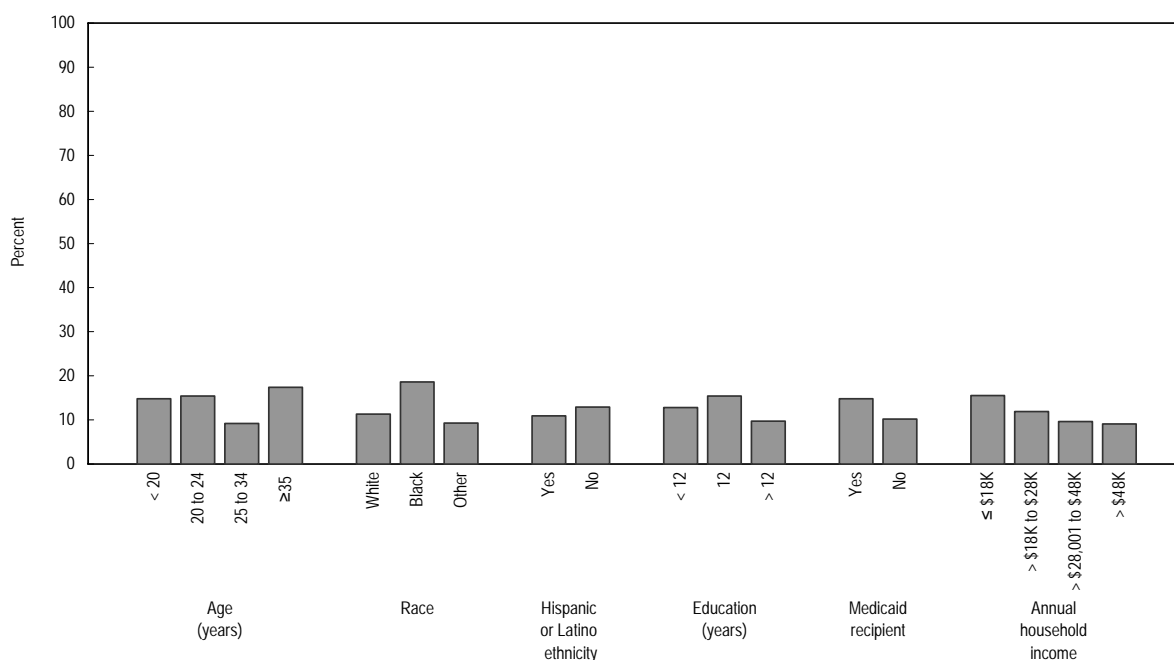
Prevalence of Pregnancy-Related Complications That Required a Hospital Stay of At Least 1 Day, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	349	14.8	2.5	10.6–20.3
20–24	673	15.4	1.8	12.1–19.3
25–34	796	9.2	1.1	7.2–11.7
≥ 35	149	17.4	4.1	10.7–27.0
Race				
White	1,520	11.3	1.0	9.6–13.3
Black or African American	408	18.6	2.8	13.8–24.6
All other races	35	9.3 ^{§§}	6.4	2.3–31.2
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	141	10.9	3.2	6.0–18.9
No	1,818	12.9	1.0	11.1–14.9
Education (years)				
< 12	436	12.8	2.1	9.3–17.4
12	878	15.4	1.6	12.5–18.8
> 12	640	9.7	1.3	7.4–12.7
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	1,185	14.8	1.3	12.4–17.7
No	782	10.2	1.3	8.0–13.0
Annual household income				
≤ \$18,000	962	15.5	1.5	12.7–18.7
\$18,001–\$28,000	305	11.9	2.2	8.2–17.1
\$28,001–\$48,000	262	9.6	2.1	6.2–14.6
≥ \$48,001	326	9.1	1.8	6.1–13.3

† Confidence interval.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



Arkansas

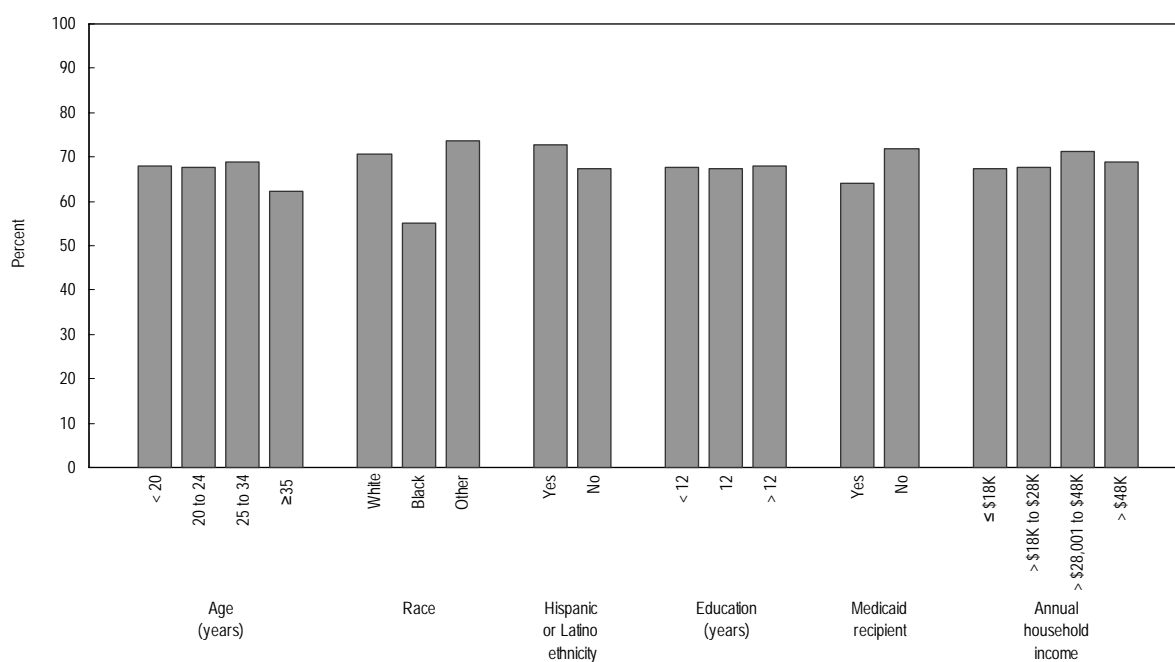
Prevalence of Infant Discharge from Hospital Within 48 Hours, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	349	68.0	3.3	61.2–74.1
20–24	668	67.6	2.6	62.4–72.4
25–34	775	68.8	2.2	64.3–72.9
≥ 35	145	62.2	5.4	51.1–72.1
Race				
White	1,494	70.6	1.5	67.5–73.5
Black or African American	406	55.1	3.7	47.8–62.2
All other races	33	73.6§§	9.8	51.0–88.2
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	127	72.8	5.2	61.6–81.7
No	1,802	67.4	1.5	64.4–70.2
Education (years)				
< 12	423	67.8	3.1	61.4–73.6
12	866	67.4	2.2	63.0–71.6
> 12	635	67.9	2.4	63.0–72.4
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	1,174	64.2	2.0	60.3–68.0
No	763	71.9	2.1	67.7–75.8
Annual household income				
≤ \$18,000	949	67.3	2.1	63.0–71.3
\$18,001–\$28,000	301	67.7	3.7	60.0–74.5
\$28,001–\$48,000	258	71.3	3.7	63.6–78.0
≥ \$48,001	320	68.8	3.3	62.1–74.9

† Confidence interval.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



Arkansas

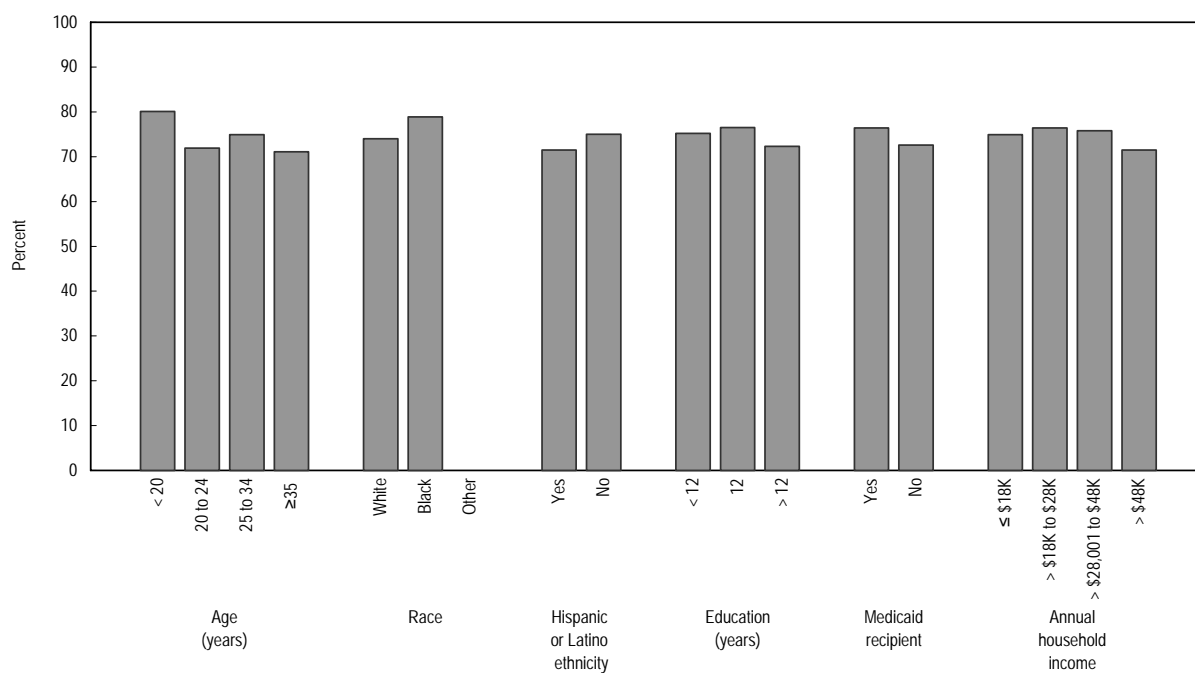
Prevalence of Infant Checkup Within 1 Week of Hospital Discharge for Infants Discharged Within 48 Hours, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	174	80.1	3.7	72.0–86.4
20–24	364	71.9	3.0	65.7–77.3
25–34	408	74.9	2.6	69.6–79.6
≥ 35	63	71.1	6.7	56.4–82.4
Race				
White	815	74.0	1.8	70.2–77.4
Black or African American	173	78.9	4.2	69.6–85.9
All other races	18	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	74	71.5	6.5	57.3–82.4
No	930	75.0	1.7	71.4–78.2
Education (years)				
< 12	212	75.2	3.7	67.3–81.7
12	452	76.5	2.5	71.3–81.0
> 12	337	72.3	2.9	66.4–77.6
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	581	76.4	2.2	71.8–80.5
No	428	72.6	2.5	67.4–77.3
Annual household income				
≤ \$18,000	479	74.9	2.5	69.6–79.4
\$18,001–\$28,000	161	76.4	4.0	67.6–83.4
\$28,001–\$48,000	143	75.8	4.3	66.5–83.2
≥ \$48,001	176	71.5	3.9	63.3–78.4

‡ Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.



Arkansas

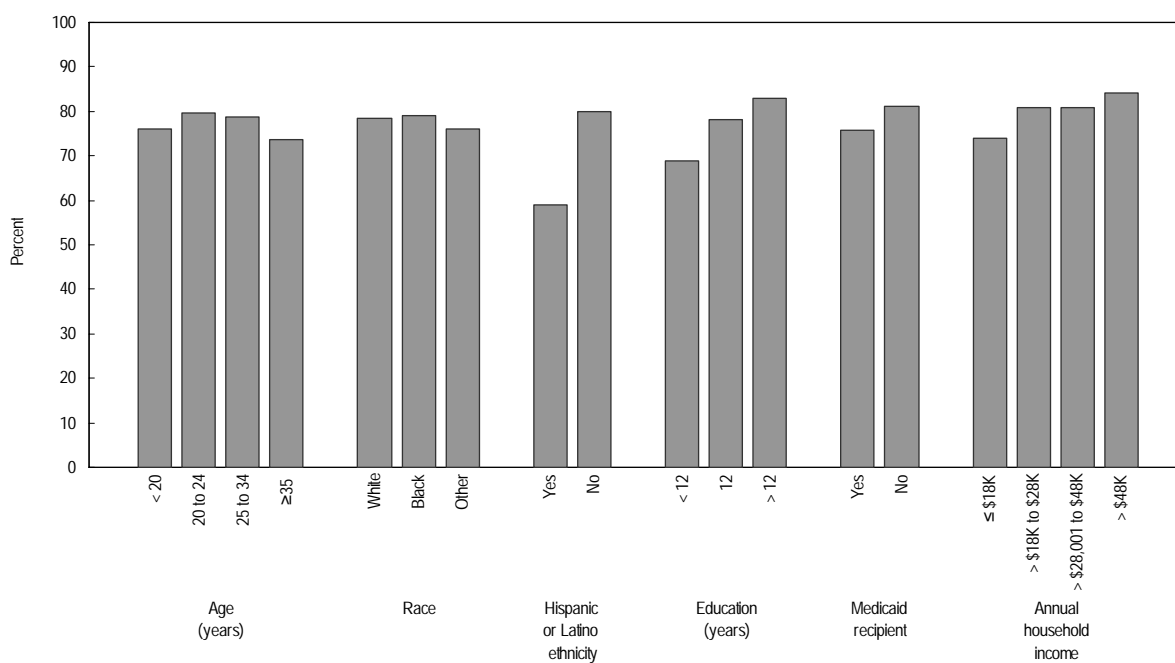
Prevalence of Sufficient Well-Baby Care, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	322	76.1	3.4	68.8–82.1
20–24	629	79.7	2.2	75.0–83.6
25–34	740	78.8	2.0	74.7–82.4
≥ 35	140	73.8	4.9	63.0–82.3
Race				
White	1,421	78.3	1.5	75.3–81.0
Black or African American	373	79.0	3.1	72.3–84.4
All other races	33	76.0 ^{§§}	9.6	53.0–89.9
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	122	58.9 ^{††}	5.8	47.2–69.6
No	1,701	79.9	1.3	77.2–82.4
Education (years)				
< 12	389	69.0	3.3	62.2–75.1
12	824	78.2	2.0	74.0–81.8
> 12	606	82.9	2.0	78.7–86.5
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	1,098	75.7	1.8	72.0–79.2
No	733	81.1	1.9	77.2–84.4
Annual household income				
≤ \$18,000	886	74.1	2.1	69.9–78.0
\$18,001–\$28,000	292	80.8	3.2	73.8–86.3
\$28,001–\$48,000	240	80.8	3.4	73.2–86.7
≥ \$48,001	313	84.2	2.6	78.4–88.6

Note: Sufficient well-baby care is defined as an infant receiving
 2 or more checkups by 2–3 months (60–122 days) of age;
 3 or more checkups by 4–5 months (123–183 days) of age; or
 4 or more checkups by 6–9 months (184–274 days) of age.

‡ Confidence interval.
 †† Missing ≥ 10% data.
 §§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



Arkansas

Prevalence of Postpartum Contraceptive Use, 2002

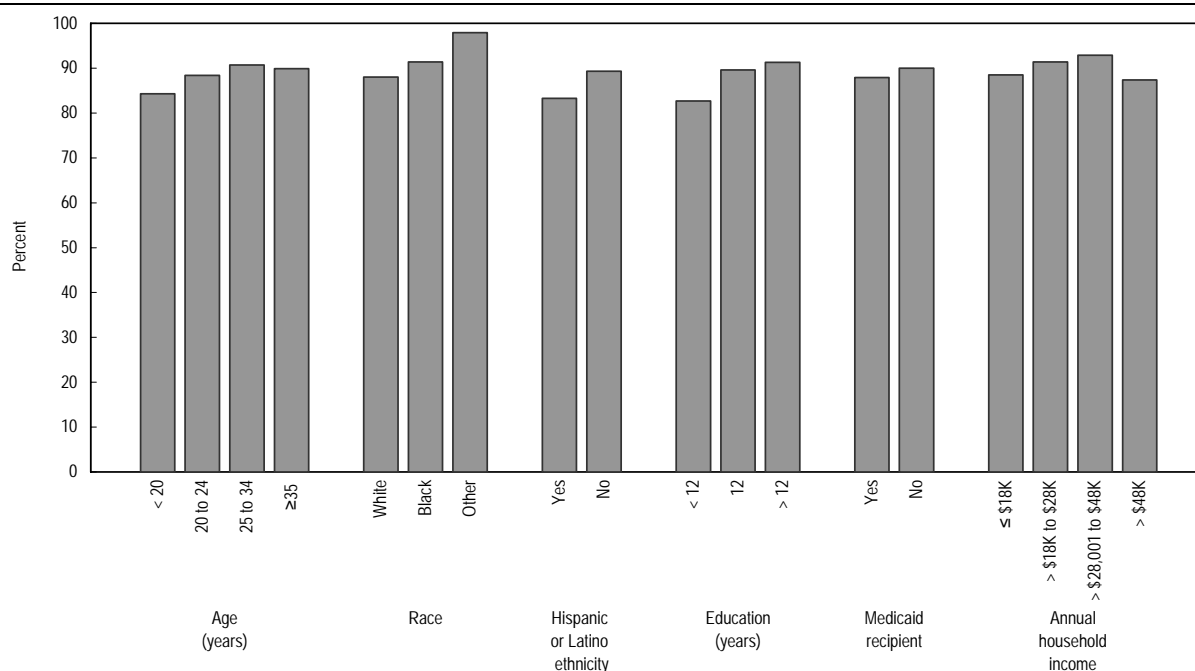
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	348	84.3	2.7	78.3–88.9
20–24	671	88.4	1.8	84.4–91.6
25–34	793	90.7	1.3	87.7–93.0
≥ 35	149	89.9	3.4	81.2–94.8
Race				
White	1,513	88.0	1.1	85.5–90.0
Black or African American	409	91.4	2.1	86.4–94.6
All other races	35	97.9 ^{§§}	1.6	91.1–99.5
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	137	83.3	4.1	73.6–89.8
No	1,816	89.3	1.0	87.2–91.1
Education (years)				
< 12	434	82.7	2.6	76.9–87.2
12	874	89.6	1.4	86.4–92.1
> 12	640	91.3	1.4	88.1–93.8
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	1,182	87.9	1.4	85.0–90.3
No	779	90.0	1.4	86.9–92.4
Annual household income				
≤ \$18,000	959	88.5	1.4	85.3–91.0
\$18,001–\$28,000	305	91.4	2.3	85.7–95.0
\$28,001–\$48,000	262	92.9	2.0	87.8–95.9
≥ \$48,001	324	87.4	2.4	82.0–91.3

Note: Contraceptive use is defined as using any of the following birth control methods at time of survey: not having sex at certain times (rhythm) or using such birth control methods as the pill, Norplant®, shots (Depo-Provera®), condoms, diaphragm, foam, IUD, tubal ligation, or vasectomy.

‡ Confidence interval.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



State Exhibits

Colorado

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

Colorado

Characteristics of PRAMS–Eligible Population and Respondents, 2002

Characteristic	PRAMS–eligible population		PRAMS respondents	
	Size	Percent	Size	Percent
Age (years)				
< 20	7,229	10.8	263	11.5
20–24	16,483	24.6	541	23.6
25–34	33,906	50.6	1,138	49.6
≥ 35	9,364	14.0	353	15.4
Race				
White	61,132	91.3	2,136	93.1
Black or African American	2,883	4.3	77	3.4
American Indian	621	0.9	25	1.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	2,353	3.5	57	2.5
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	20,732	30.9	607	26.4
No	46,257	69.1	1,688	73.6
Education (years)				
< 12	15,052	22.7	430	18.9
12	18,842	28.4	669	29.4
> 12	32,555	49.0	1,178	51.7
Marital status				
Married	49,011	73.2	1,697	73.9
Unmarried	17,980	26.8	598	26.1
Birth weight				
Low (< 2,500 g)	5,342	8.0	802	35.0
Normal (≥ 2,500 g)	61,642	92.0	1,492	65.0
Parity				
First birth	27,842	41.6	1,033	45.1
Second birth or higher	39,127	58.4	1,260	54.9
Total	66,991		2,295	

Characteristic	Estimated PRAMS–eligible population				PRAMS respondents	
	Size	95% CI‡	Percent	95% CI‡	Size	Percent
Annual household income						
≤ \$15,999	18,445	16,732–20,157	29.8	27.3–32.5	602	28.4
\$16,000–\$24,999	6,691	5,652–7,730	10.8	9.3–12.6	257	12.1
\$25,000–\$39,999	8,905	7,700–10,110	14.4	12.6–16.4	315	14.9
≥ \$40,000	27,824	26,195–29,454	45.0	42.3–47.7	944	44.6
In crowded household (> 1 person/room)						
	8,338	7,045–9,632	12.9	11.1–15.0	256	11.6

Note: The PRAMS–eligible population is defined as state residents who had in–state births. Respondents are defined as women who completed a survey. Values for annual household income and crowded household are estimated from the PRAMS sample. Other population size and percent values for the characteristics of the PRAMS–eligible population are based on state birth certificate data.

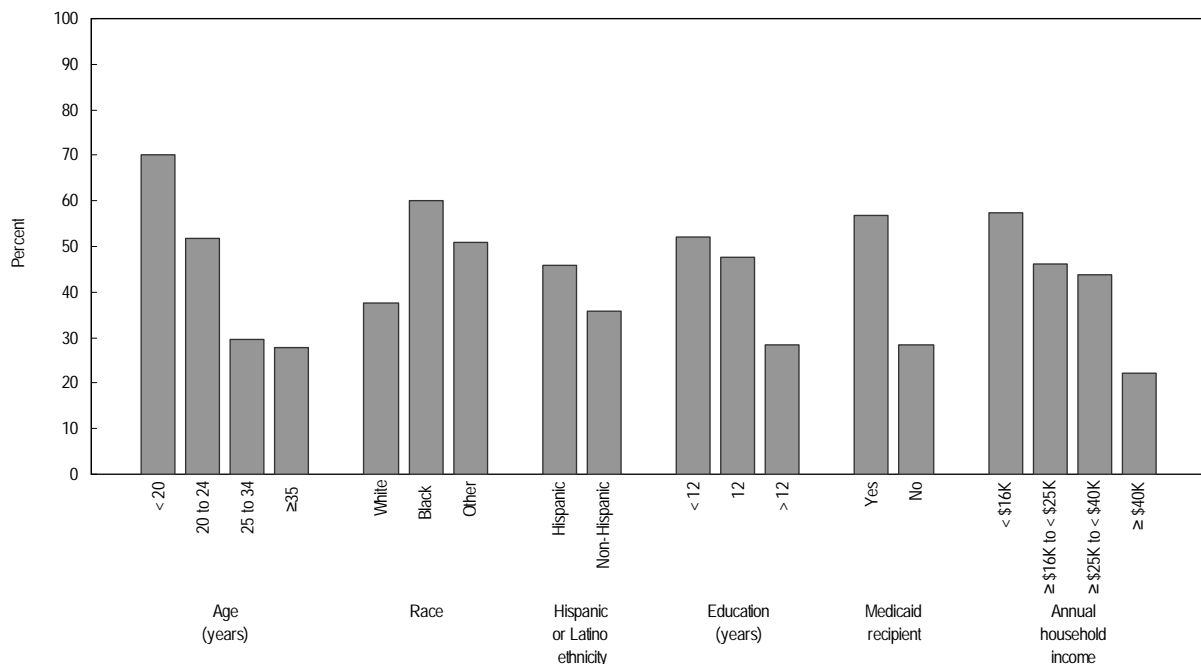
‡ Confidence interval.

Colorado Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	263	70.1	3.8	62.3–76.9
20–24	534	51.7	2.9	46.1–57.2
25–34	1,129	29.5	1.8	26.2–33.1
≥ 35	348	27.9	3.3	21.8–34.8
Race				
White	2,117	37.5	1.4	34.9–40.2
Black or African American	75	60.0	7.9	44.1–74.1
All other races	82	50.9	7.1	37.2–64.4
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	597	45.9	2.7	40.7–51.2
No	1,677	35.7	1.5	32.8–38.7
Education (years)				
< 12	423	52.1	3.2	45.8–58.4
12	661	47.7	2.6	42.7–52.7
> 12	1,172	28.3	1.7	25.1–31.8
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	862	56.8	2.3	52.3–61.2
No	1,412	28.3	1.5	25.4–31.4
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	599	57.4	2.7	52.1–62.6
\$16,000–\$24,999	253	46.1	4.1	38.1–54.2
\$25,000–\$39,999	314	43.7	3.7	36.6–51.0
≥ \$40,000	940	22.1	1.7	18.9–25.7

† Confidence interval.



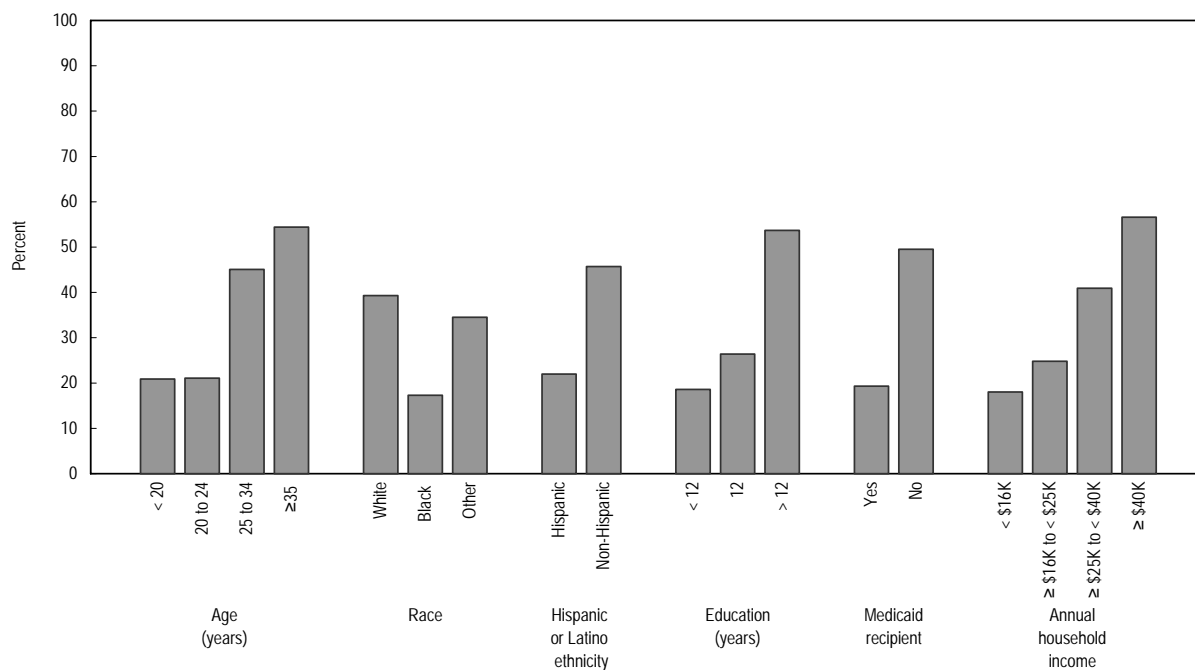
Colorado

Prevalence of Multivitamin Use 4 or More Times per Week During the Month Prior to Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	261	20.9	3.5	14.9–28.6
20–24	540	21.1	2.3	16.9–26.0
25–34	1,136	45.1	1.9	41.4–48.8
≥ 35	351	54.4	3.6	47.4–61.3
Race				
White	2,130	39.3	1.4	36.7–42.1
Black or African American	76	17.3	5.9	8.5–31.8
All other races	82	34.5	6.9	22.5–48.9
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	603	22.0	2.2	17.9–26.7
No	1,685	45.7	1.6	42.7–48.8
Education (years)				
< 12	429	18.6	2.5	14.2–24.1
12	667	26.4	2.2	22.2–31.0
> 12	1,174	53.7	1.9	50.0–57.3
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	872	19.3	1.7	16.1–23.0
No	1,416	49.5	1.7	46.2–52.8
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	600	18.0	2.1	14.3–22.4
\$16,000–\$24,999	256	24.8	3.4	18.8–32.0
\$25,000–\$39,999	314	40.9	3.6	34.0–48.1
≥ \$40,000	944	56.6	2.1	52.5–60.5

‡ Confidence interval.

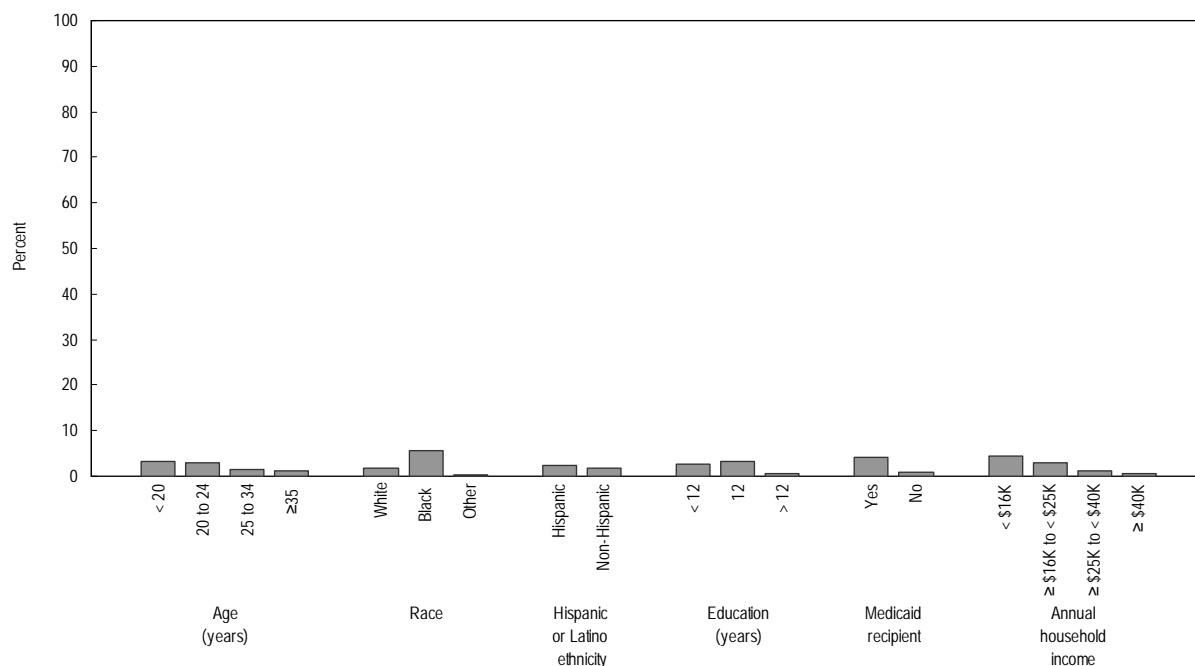


Colorado Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	258	3.3	1.5	1.3–7.8
20–24	532	3.0	1.0	1.6–5.7
25–34	1,126	1.5	0.4	0.9–2.4
≥ 35	347	1.1	0.7	0.3–4.0
Race				
White	2,105	1.9	0.3	1.3–2.7
Black or African American	77	5.7	3.6	1.6–18.5
All other races	81	0.4	0.4	0.1–2.3
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	600	2.3	0.6	1.4–3.9
No	1,663	1.9	0.4	1.2–2.9
Education (years)				
< 12	426	2.6	0.9	1.3–5.2
12	658	3.4	0.9	2.0–5.7
> 12	1,161	0.6	0.2	0.3–1.2
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	863	4.1	0.8	2.8–6.0
No	1,400	0.8	0.3	0.4–1.6
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	593	4.5	1.0	2.9–7.0
\$16,000–\$24,999	256	3.0	1.4	1.2–7.2
\$25,000–\$39,999	310	1.2	0.6	0.4–3.3
≥ \$40,000	936	0.5	0.3	0.2–1.5

† Confidence interval.

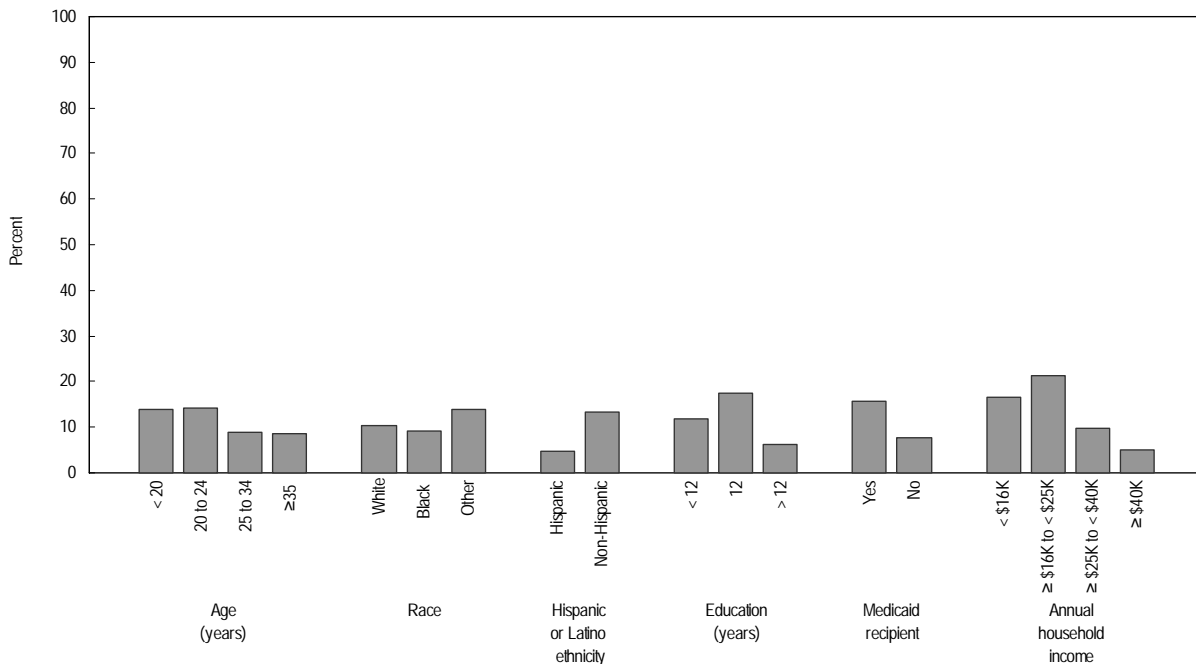


Colorado Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	259	13.8	2.8	9.2-20.2
20-24	528	14.3	1.8	11.1-18.3
25-34	1,110	8.8	1.0	6.9-11.0
≥ 35	345	8.6	1.9	5.6-13.1
Race				
White	2,085	10.5	0.8	9.0-12.2
Black or African American	75	9.3	4.0	3.9-20.7
All other races	82	13.9	4.7	6.9-26.0
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	587	4.6	1.0	3.0-7.2
No	1,655	13.2	1.0	11.3-15.4
Education (years)				
< 12	416	11.9	1.9	8.6-16.2
12	651	17.4	1.8	14.1-21.2
> 12	1,157	6.1	0.9	4.6-8.1
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	845	15.7	1.5	13.0-18.8
No	1,397	7.6	0.9	6.0-9.6
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	583	16.6	1.8	13.3-20.5
\$16,000-\$24,999	251	21.3	3.5	15.3-28.9
\$25,000-\$39,999	310	9.8	1.9	6.7-14.1
≥ \$40,000	933	4.9	0.9	3.4-7.1

† Confidence interval.



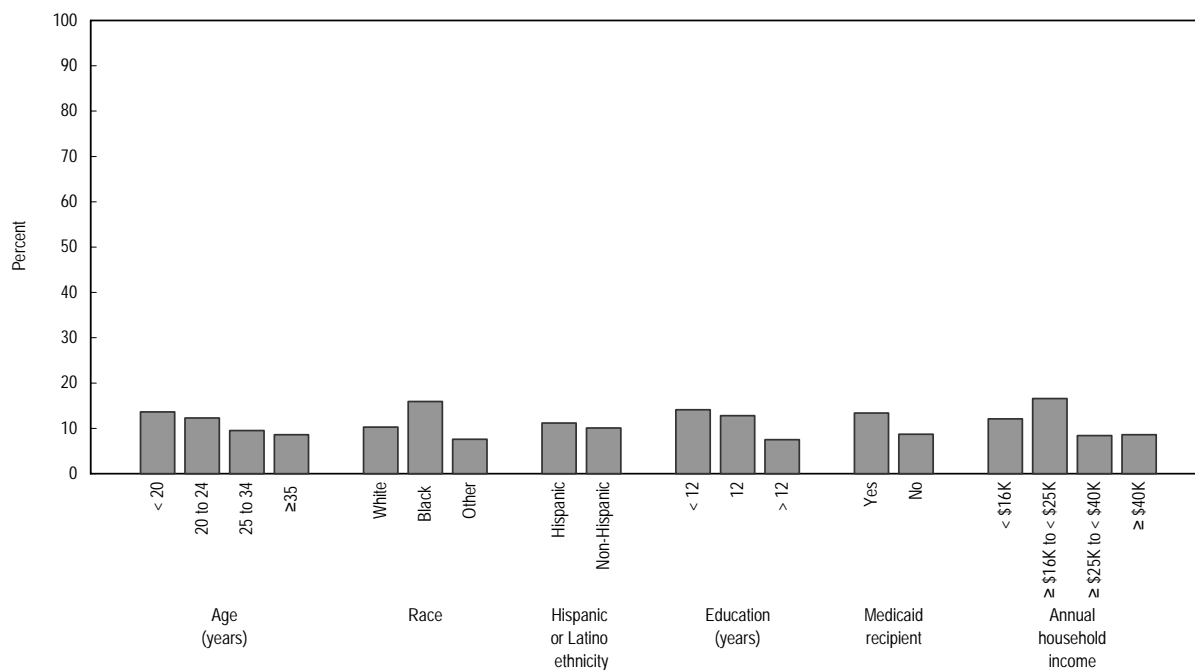
Colorado

Prevalence of Pregnancy-Related Complications That Required a Hospital Stay of At Least 1 Day, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	261	13.6	2.5	9.3–19.4
20–24	538	12.3	1.7	9.4–16.0
25–34	1,128	9.5	1.1	7.6–11.8
≥ 35	352	8.6	1.6	6.0–12.3
Race				
White	2,120	10.3	0.8	8.9–11.9
Black or African American	77	15.9	5.1	8.2–28.7
All other races	82	7.6	3.3	3.1–17.3
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	603	11.2	1.7	8.3–14.9
No	1,676	10.1	0.8	8.7–11.8
Education (years)				
< 12	426	14.1	2.2	10.3–19.0
12	665	12.8	1.5	10.1–16.1
> 12	1,170	7.5	0.8	6.0–9.2
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	869	13.4	1.4	10.8–16.5
No	1,410	8.7	0.8	7.2–10.5
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	600	12.1	1.6	9.3–15.6
\$16,000–\$24,999	256	16.6	3.1	11.4–23.6
\$25,000–\$39,999	313	8.4	1.9	5.4–12.9
≥ \$40,000	938	8.6	1.0	6.9–10.8

† Confidence interval.



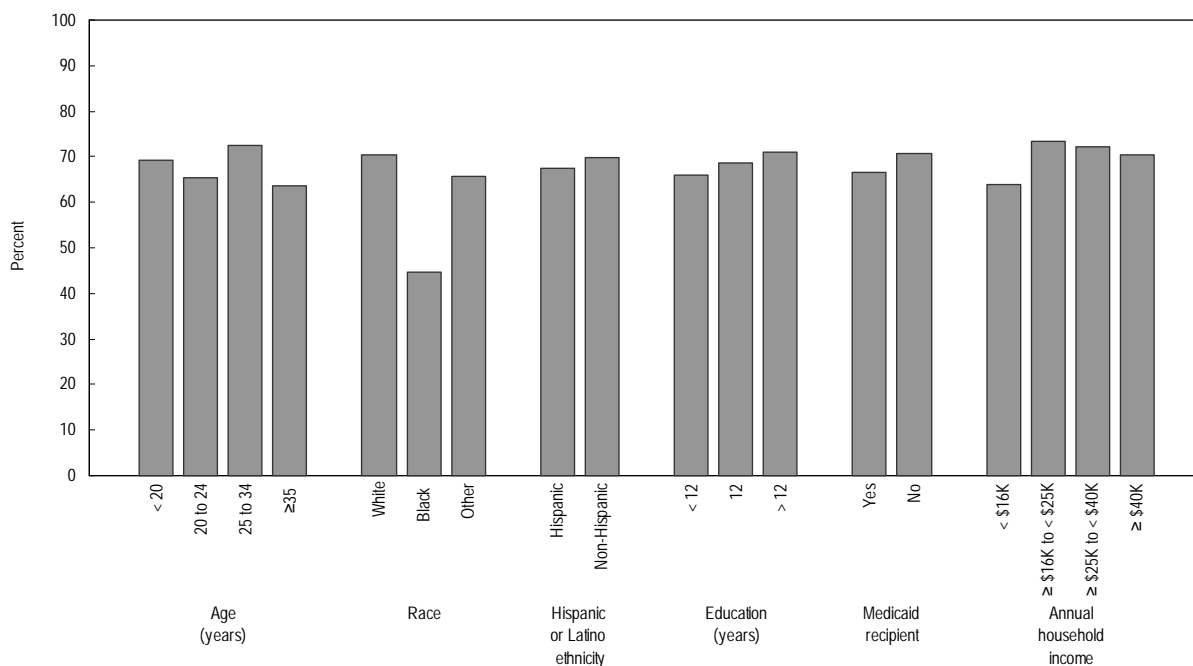
Colorado

Prevalence of Infant Discharge from Hospital Within 48 Hours, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	257	69.1	3.7	61.5–75.8
20–24	520	65.4	2.8	59.8–70.6
25–34	1,107	72.5	1.7	69.1–75.6
≥ 35	341	63.5	3.4	56.6–69.8
Race				
White	2,071	70.4	1.3	67.8–72.8
Black or African American	75	44.7	8.0	29.9–60.4
All other races	79	65.6	6.6	51.7–77.2
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	584	67.6	2.5	62.5–72.3
No	1,641	69.9	1.4	67.0–72.6
Education (years)				
< 12	415	66.0	3.0	59.9–71.7
12	645	68.7	2.4	63.9–73.1
> 12	1,148	71.0	1.7	67.6–74.2
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	848	66.7	2.1	62.4–70.7
No	1,377	70.6	1.5	67.5–73.5
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	582	64.0	2.6	58.7–69.0
\$16,000–\$24,999	250	73.5	3.4	66.2–79.7
\$25,000–\$39,999	305	72.1	3.3	65.1–78.2
≥ \$40,000	925	70.5	1.8	66.8–74.0

‡ Confidence interval.



Colorado

Prevalence of Infant Checkup Within 1 Week of Hospital Discharge for Infants Discharged Within 48 Hours, 2002

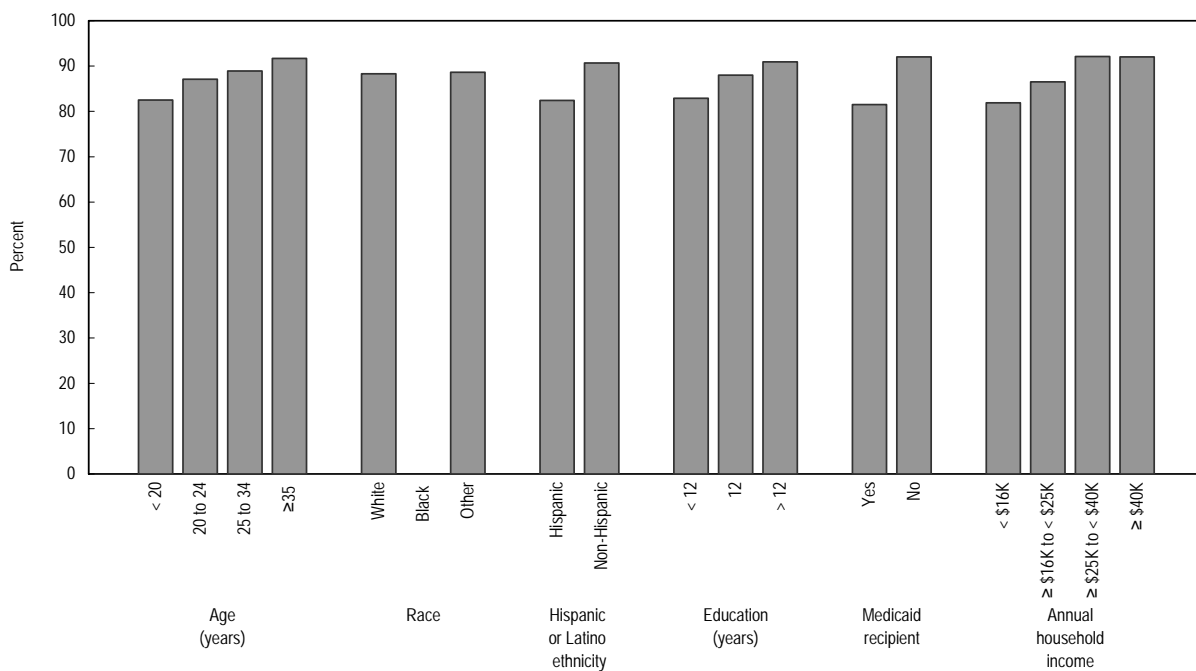
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	138	82.5	3.9	73.6–88.8
20–24	298	87.1	2.4	81.8–91.1
25–34	671	88.9	1.5	85.5–91.6
≥ 35	173	91.7	2.5	85.4–95.4
Race				
White	1,209	88.3	1.1	85.9–90.4
Black or African American	28	††	††	††
All other races	43	88.6 ^{§§}	5.5	72.6–95.8
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	319	82.4	2.7	76.6–87.1
No	961	90.7	1.1	88.3–92.6
Education (years)				
< 12	216	82.9	3.1	76.0–88.1
12	375	88.0	2.1	83.2–91.5
> 12	683	90.9	1.3	88.0–93.2
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	464	81.5	2.4	76.4–85.7
No	816	92.0	1.1	89.6–93.8
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	310	81.9	2.8	75.9–86.7
\$16,000–\$24,999	153	86.5	3.4	78.3–91.9
\$25,000–\$39,999	202	92.1	2.5	85.7–95.8
≥ \$40,000	526	92.0	1.3	89.1–94.3

‡ Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



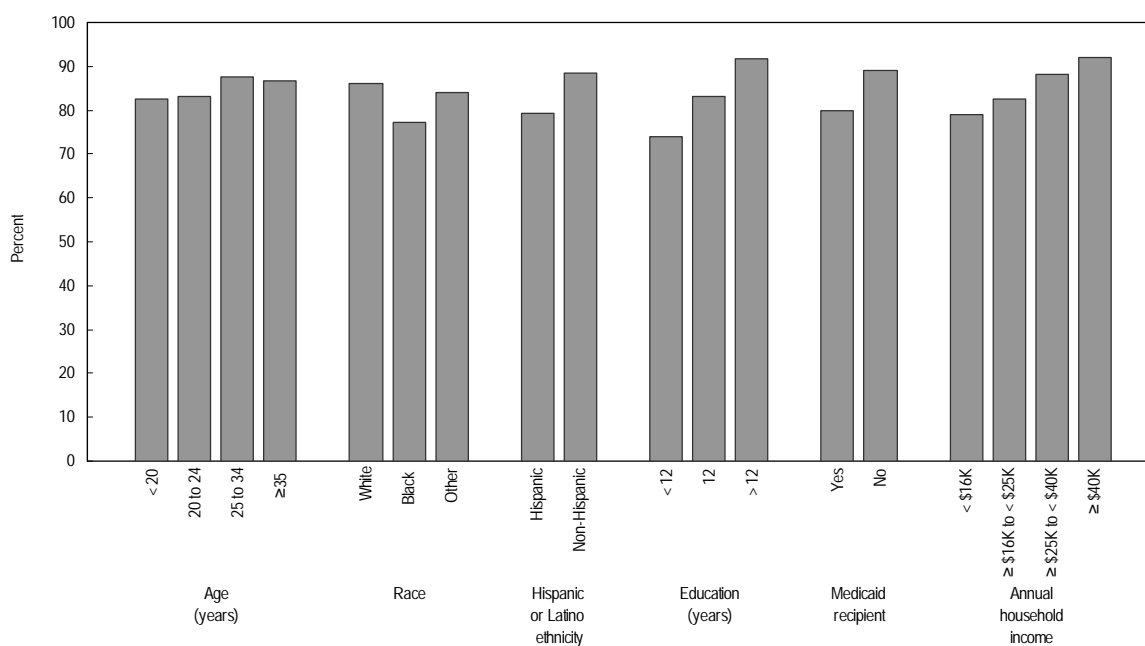
Colorado Prevalence of Sufficient Well-Baby Care, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	231	82.4	3.1	75.5–87.8
20–24	480	83.0	2.3	78.1–87.0
25–34	1,044	87.5	1.4	84.5–89.9
≥ 35	316	86.6	2.4	81.2–90.6
Race				
White	1,938	86.2	1.0	84.1–88.1
Black or African American	66	77.3	7.0	60.9–88.1
All other races	67	84.1 ^{††}	5.2	71.3–91.8
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	520	79.3 ^{††}	2.4	74.2–83.5
No	1,551	88.6	1.0	86.5–90.4
Education (years)				
< 12	366	74.1 ^{††}	3.0	67.8–79.6
12	601	83.0	2.0	78.7–86.6
> 12	1,086	91.6	1.1	89.3–93.5
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	764	79.8	2.0	75.7–83.4
No	1,307	89.2	1.1	86.8–91.2
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	520	79.0	2.4	73.9–83.3
\$16,000–\$24,999	236	82.4	3.0	75.9–87.5
\$25,000–\$39,999	286	88.2	2.4	82.5–92.2
≥ \$40,000	881	92.0	1.2	89.3–94.0

Note: Sufficient well-baby care is defined as an infant receiving 2 or more checkups by 2–3 months (60–122 days) of age; 3 or more checkups by 4–5 months (123–183 days) of age; or 4 or more checkups by 6–9 months (184–274 days) of age.

‡ Confidence interval.
†† Missing ≥ 10% data.

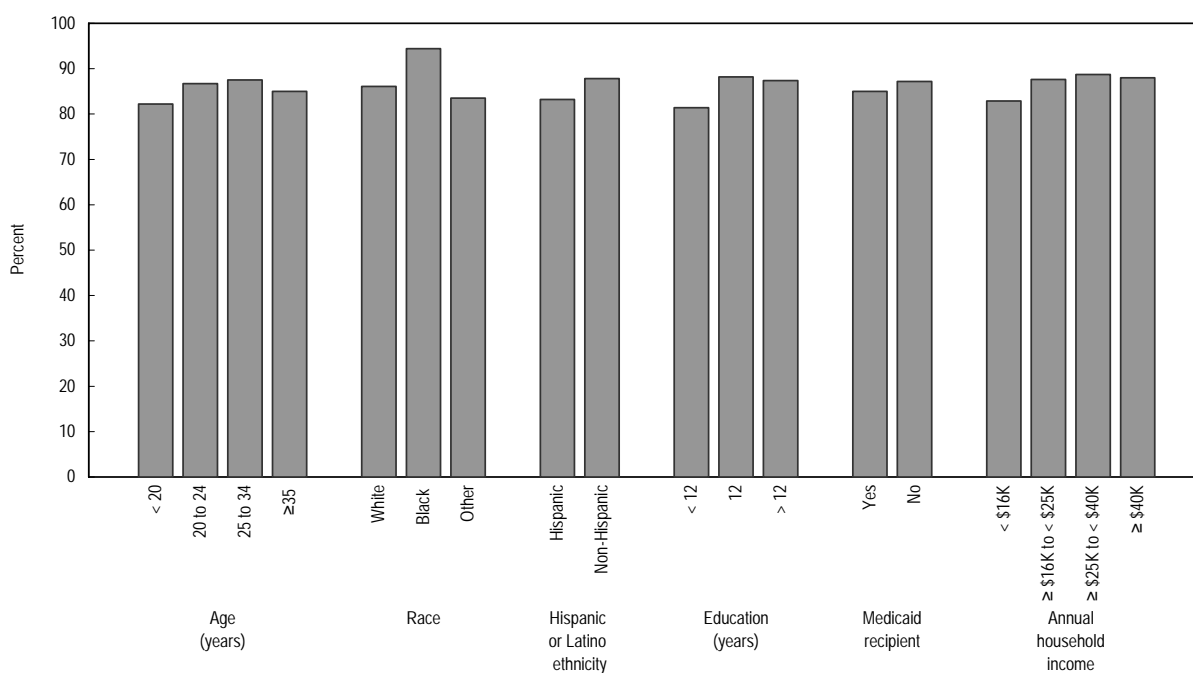


Colorado Prevalence of Postpartum Contraceptive Use, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	260	82.2	3.3	74.9–87.7
20–24	531	86.7	1.9	82.4–90.0
25–34	1,125	87.5	1.3	84.7–89.8
≥ 35	342	85.0	2.4	79.7–89.1
Race				
White	2,101	86.1	1.0	84.0–87.9
Black or African American	77	94.4	3.4	82.5–98.4
All other races	80	83.5	5.5	69.8–91.7
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	590	83.2	2.1	78.8–86.9
No	1,668	87.8	1.0	85.6–89.6
Education (years)				
< 12	420	81.4	2.6	75.7–86.0
12	660	88.2	1.6	84.7–90.9
> 12	1,160	87.4	1.2	84.8–89.6
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	856	85.0	1.7	81.4–88.0
No	1,402	87.2	1.1	84.8–89.2
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	594	82.9	2.1	78.5–86.6
\$16,000–\$24,999	255	87.6	2.8	81.1–92.1
\$25,000–\$39,999	309	88.7	2.5	82.7–92.8
≥ \$40,000	939	88.0	1.3	85.1–90.3

Note: Contraceptive use is defined as using any of the following birth control methods at time of survey: not having sex at certain times (rhythm) or using such birth control methods as the pill, Norplant®, shots (Depo-Provera®), condoms, diaphragm, foam, IUD, tubal ligation, or vasectomy. ‡ Confidence interval.



State Exhibits

Florida

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

Florida

Characteristics of PRAMS–Eligible Population and Respondents, 2002

Characteristic	PRAMS–eligible population		PRAMS respondents	
	Size	Percent	Size	Percent
Age (years)				
< 20	23,189	11.5	602	29.7
20–24	51,397	25.5	396	19.5
25–34	97,981	48.7	783	38.6
≥ 35	28,816	14.3	245	12.1
Race				
White	148,973	74.1	1,197	59.1
Black or African American	45,212	22.5	764	37.7
American Indian	1,042	0.5	10	0.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	5,301	2.6	45	2.2
All other races	474	0.2	9	0.4
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	50,910	25.3	395	19.5
No	150,102	74.7	1,630	80.5
Education (years)				
< 12	40,771	20.4	560	27.9
12	68,219	34.1	707	35.3
> 12	90,935	45.5	738	36.8
Marital status				
Married	122,311	60.7	966	47.6
Unmarried	79,064	39.3	1,062	52.4
Birth weight				
Low (< 2,500 g)	15,310	7.6	1,052	51.9
Normal (≥ 2,500 g)	186,029	92.4	974	48.1
Parity				
First birth	85,349	42.4	1,058	52.2
Second birth or higher	115,969	57.6	970	47.8
Total	201,411		2,028	

Characteristic	Estimated PRAMS–eligible population				PRAMS respondents	
	Size	95% CI‡	Percent	95% CI‡	Size	Percent
Annual household income						
≤ \$15,600	63,802	57,681–69,923	35.0	31.8–38.3	761	43.3
\$15,601–\$25,200	36,212	31,167–41,257	19.9	17.3–22.7	356	20.3
\$25,201–\$39,600	30,590	25,627–35,552	16.8	14.2–19.7	236	13.4
≥ \$39,601	51,718	45,889–57,547	28.4	25.3–31.7	404	23.0
In crowded household (> 1 person/room)						
	30,167	25,411–34,924	15.5	13.2–18.0	304	15.5

Note: The PRAMS–eligible population is defined as state residents who had in–state births. Respondents are defined as women who completed a survey. Values for annual household income and crowded household are estimated from the PRAMS sample. Other population size and percent values for the characteristics of the PRAMS–eligible population are based on state birth certificate data.

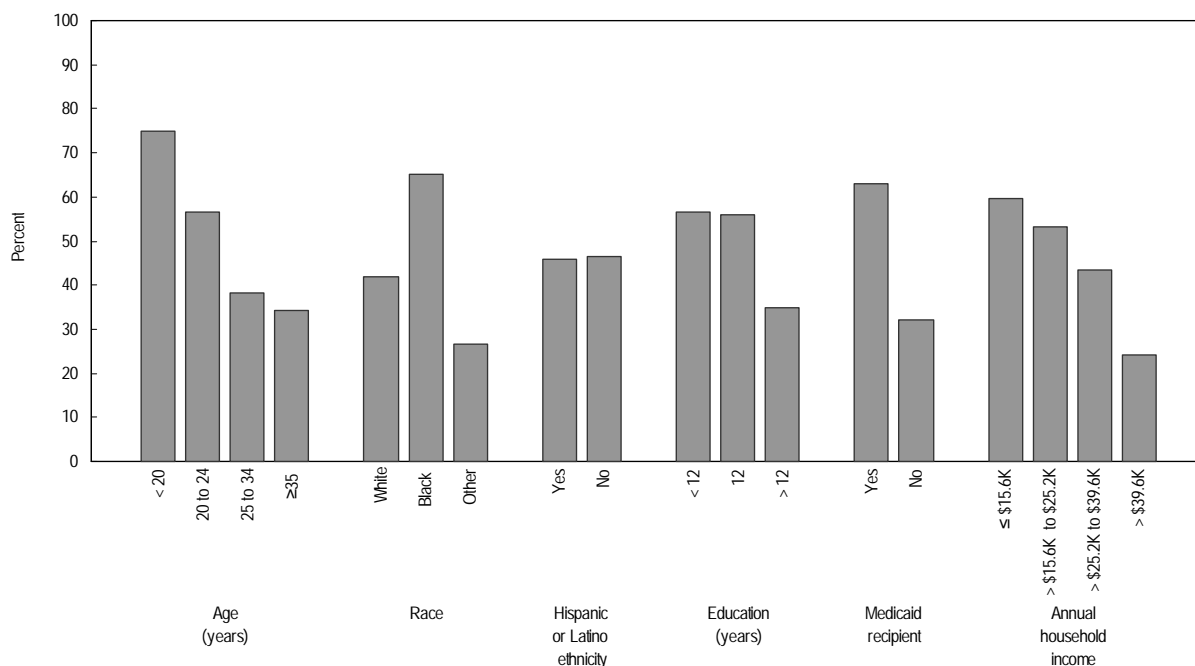
‡ Confidence interval.

Florida Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	597	74.9	2.3	70.1–79.2
20–24	394	56.7	3.6	49.6–63.5
25–34	770	38.3	2.4	33.6–43.2
≥ 35	241	34.1	4.2	26.4–42.8
Race				
White	1,184	41.8	2.1	37.8–45.9
Black or African American	753	65.1	2.5	60.1–69.8
All other races	64	26.5	6.9	15.2–42.1
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	390	45.8	3.5	39.1–52.8
No	1,611	46.4	1.9	42.8–50.1
Education (years)				
< 12	551	56.5	3.6	49.4–63.3
12	697	56.0	3.0	50.1–61.7
> 12	733	35.0	2.4	30.5–39.8
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	1,106	63.0	2.3	58.3–67.4
No	898	32.0	2.2	27.9–36.4
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,600	752	59.6	2.9	53.8–65.1
\$15,601–\$25,200	352	53.3	3.9	45.5–60.9
\$25,201–\$39,600	234	43.5	4.5	34.9–52.4
≥ \$39,601	401	24.2	2.9	19.0–30.3

† Confidence interval.



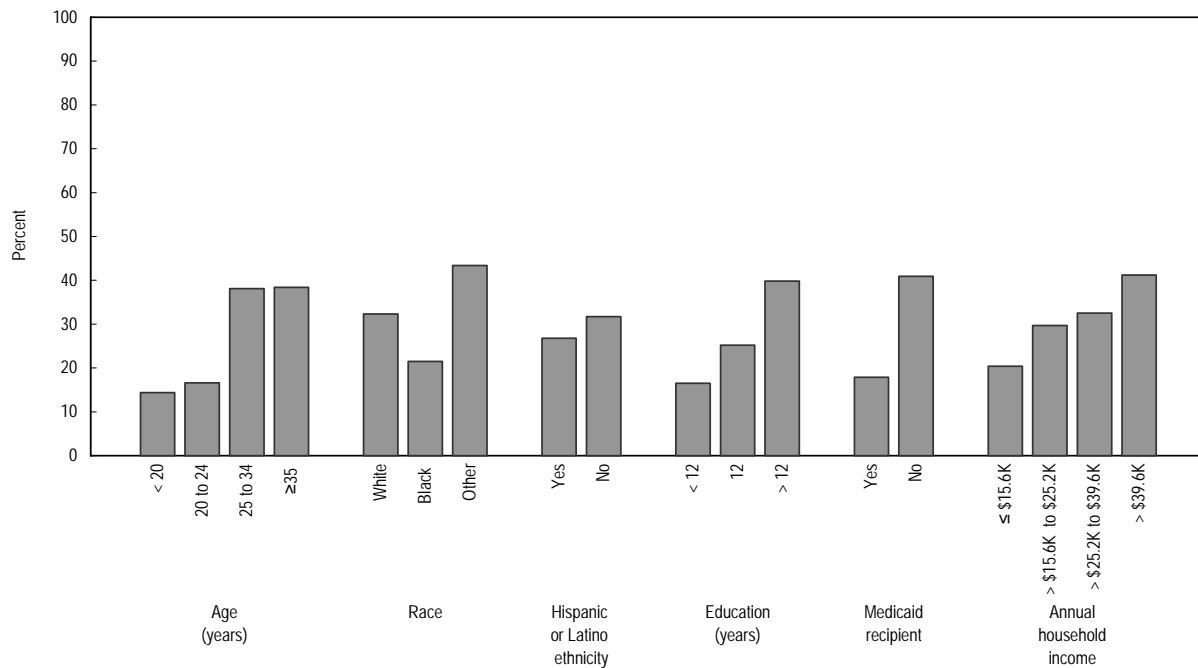
Florida

Prevalence of Multivitamin Use 4 or More Times per Week During the Month Prior to Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	601	14.4	1.9	11.1–18.4
20–24	393	16.6	2.7	11.9–22.7
25–34	776	38.1	2.5	33.4–43.0
≥ 35	244	38.4	4.4	30.3–47.3
Race				
White	1,191	32.3	2.0	28.5–36.3
Black or African American	758	21.5	2.1	17.6–25.8
All other races	64	43.4	8.2	28.4–59.7
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	391	26.8	3.2	21.1–33.5
No	1,622	31.7	1.8	28.2–35.3
Education (years)				
< 12	554	16.5	2.7	11.9–22.4
12	702	25.2	2.6	20.5–30.7
> 12	738	39.8	2.5	35.0–44.8
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	1,107	17.9	1.9	14.5–21.8
No	909	40.9	2.3	36.3–45.5
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,600	755	20.4	2.4	16.1–25.5
\$15,601–\$25,200	356	29.7	3.6	23.1–37.3
\$25,201–\$39,600	236	32.5	4.3	24.6–41.4
≥ \$39,601	404	41.2	3.4	34.6–48.0

‡ Confidence interval.

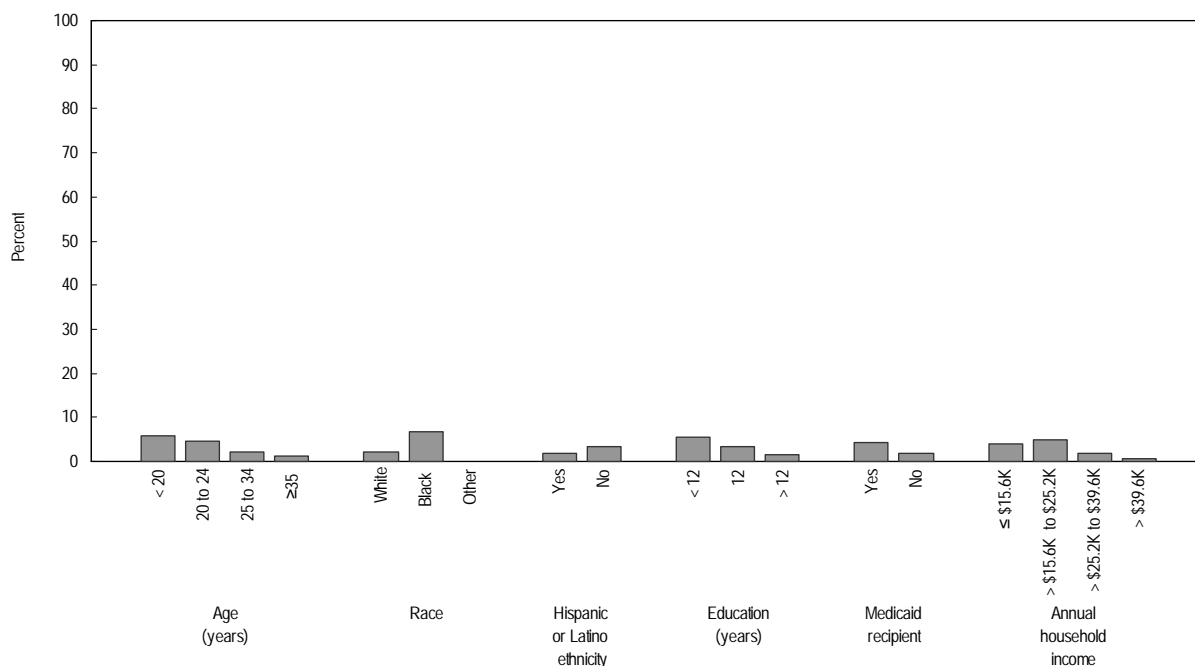


Florida Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	595	5.8	1.2	3.8–8.7
20–24	394	4.5	1.4	2.4–8.2
25–34	776	2.1	0.6	1.2–3.7
≥ 35	241	1.1	0.8	0.3–4.3
Race				
White	1,184	2.0	0.5	1.2–3.3
Black or African American	757	6.8	1.3	4.6–9.9
All other races	64	0.0	—	—
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	386	1.8	0.9	0.6–4.7
No	1,619	3.4	0.6	2.4–4.7
Education (years)				
< 12	547	5.6	1.4	3.4–9.1
12	702	3.4	1.0	2.0–6.0
> 12	736	1.5	0.5	0.8–2.9
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	1,106	4.4	0.9	3.0–6.4
No	902	1.7	0.5	0.9–3.1
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,600	758	4.1	1.0	2.5–6.7
\$15,601–\$25,200	353	4.8	1.4	2.7–8.3
\$25,201–\$39,600	236	1.7	1.1	0.5–6.0
≥ \$39,601	404	0.5	0.3	0.1–1.6

‡ Confidence interval.

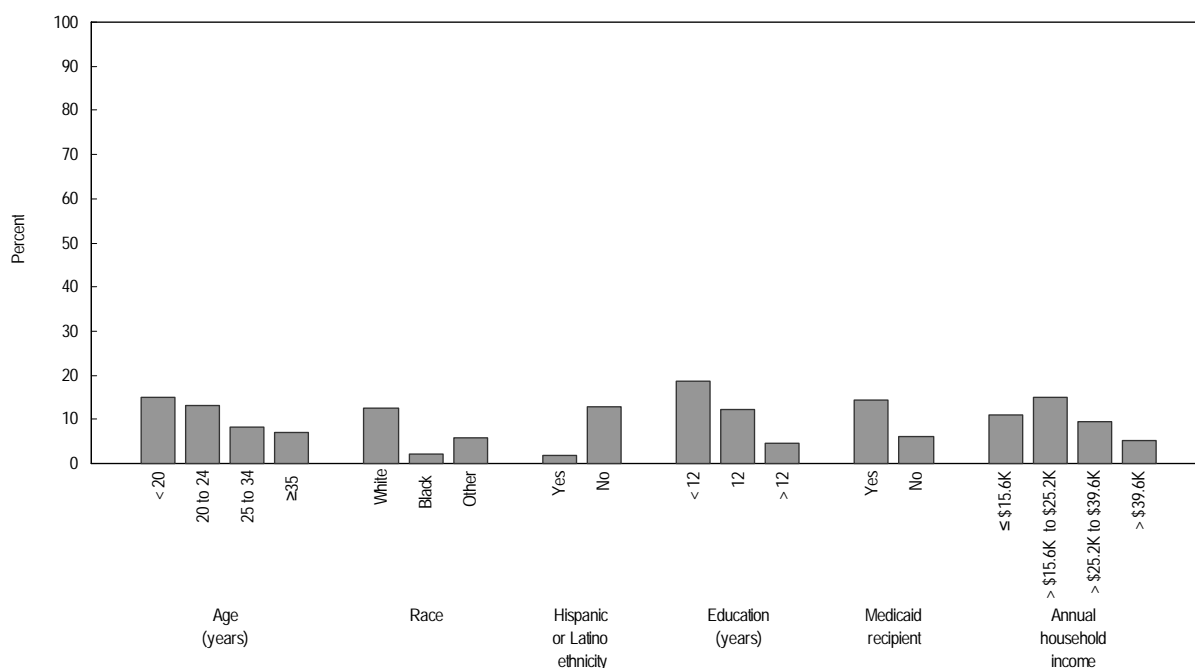


Florida Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	588	14.9	1.9	11.5–19.1
20–24	392	13.1	2.6	8.8–19.0
25–34	773	8.3	1.5	5.8–11.6
≥ 35	241	6.9	2.4	3.5–13.3
Race				
White	1,176	12.6	1.4	10.1–15.5
Black or African American	753	2.1	0.6	1.1–3.8
All other races	64	5.9	3.5	1.8–18.0
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	381	1.9	0.9	0.7–4.7
No	1,612	12.9	1.3	10.5–15.8
Education (years)				
< 12	542	18.8	2.9	13.7–25.2
12	699	12.2	2.0	8.8–16.7
> 12	733	4.6	1.1	2.9–7.3
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	1,100	14.4	1.7	11.3–18.1
No	896	6.2	1.2	4.2–9.0
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,600	749	11.1	1.8	8.0–15.2
\$15,601–\$25,200	354	15.0	2.9	10.1–21.6
\$25,201–\$39,600	234	9.5	2.8	5.2–16.6
≥ \$39,601	402	5.1	1.6	2.8–9.2

‡ Confidence interval.



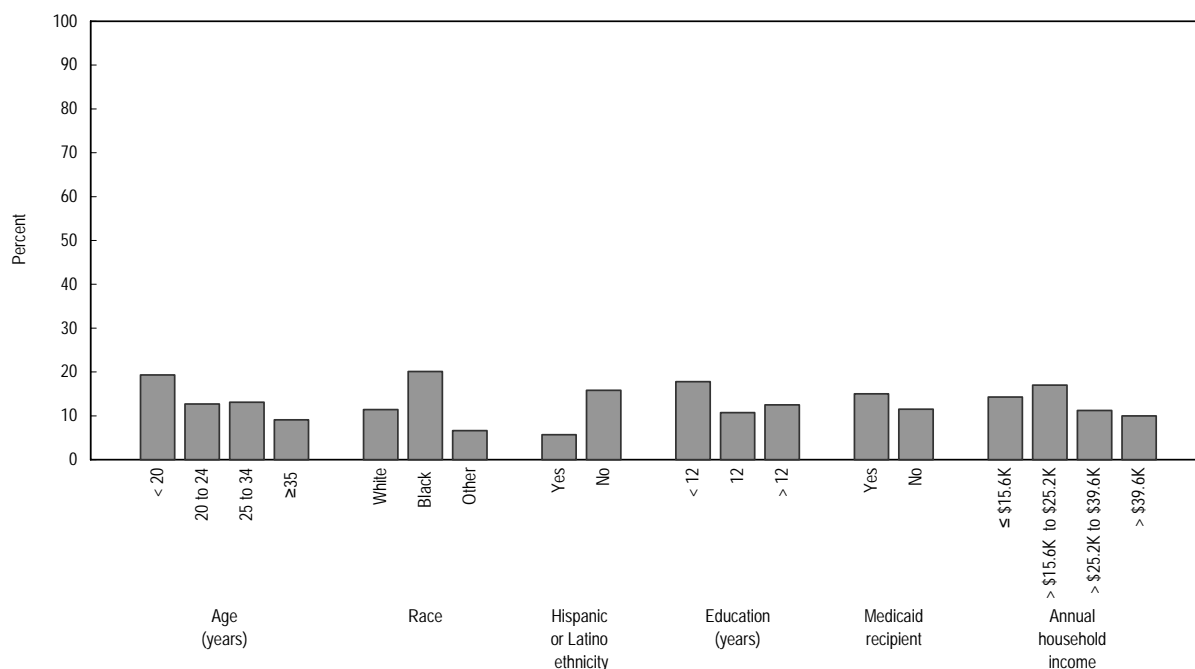
Florida

Prevalence of Pregnancy-Related Complications That Required a Hospital Stay of At Least 1 Day, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	596	19.3	2.0	15.7–23.5
20–24	393	12.7	2.2	9.0–17.6
25–34	773	13.1	1.5	10.5–16.3
≥ 35	244	9.1	2.1	5.7–14.1
Race				
White	1,184	11.4	1.2	9.3–13.9
Black or African American	757	20.1	2.0	16.5–24.3
All other races	64	6.6	3.5	2.3–17.7
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	388	5.7	1.3	3.7–8.7
No	1,617	15.8	1.3	13.5–18.4
Education (years)				
< 12	548	17.8	2.5	13.3–23.3
12	700	10.7	1.5	8.1–13.9
> 12	737	12.5	1.5	9.9–15.7
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	1,108	15.0	1.5	12.3–18.1
No	900	11.5	1.3	9.2–14.4
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,600	760	14.3	1.8	11.1–18.1
\$15,601–\$25,200	353	17.0	2.6	12.4–22.8
\$25,201–\$39,600	235	11.2	2.7	6.9–17.5
≥ \$39,601	404	10.0	1.7	7.2–13.7

‡ Confidence interval.



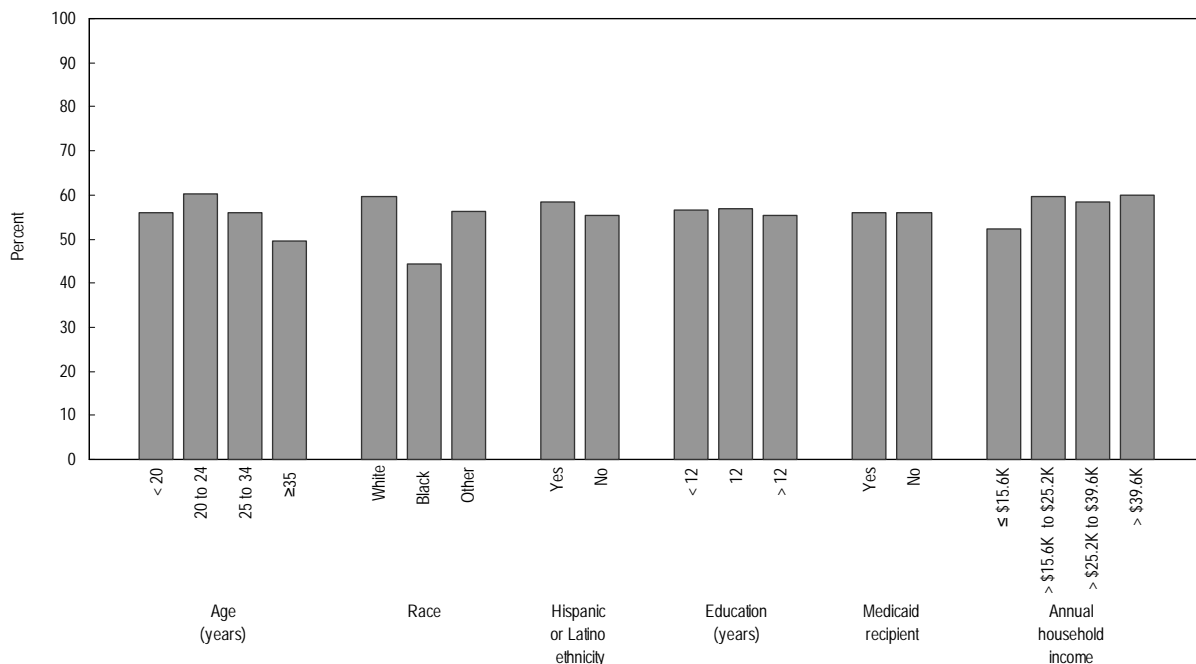
Florida

Prevalence of Infant Discharge from Hospital Within 48 Hours, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	586	56.0	2.6	50.8–61.0
20–24	386	60.3	3.5	53.4–66.9
25–34	770	56.0	2.5	51.1–60.8
≥ 35	238	49.4	4.6	40.5–58.3
Race				
White	1,167	59.6	2.1	55.5–63.6
Black or African American	750	44.4	2.6	39.4–49.5
All other races	62	56.3	8.2	40.1–71.3
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	378	58.4	3.5	51.5–65.1
No	1,601	55.2	1.9	51.5–58.9
Education (years)				
< 12	539	56.5	3.5	49.5–63.2
12	691	56.8	2.9	51.1–62.4
> 12	730	55.2	2.5	50.3–60.1
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	1,087	56.1	2.3	51.5–60.6
No	895	56.1	2.3	51.4–60.6
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,600	748	52.3	2.9	46.7–57.9
\$15,601–\$25,200	348	59.6	3.8	52.0–66.7
\$25,201–\$39,600	235	58.4	4.4	49.5–66.7
≥ \$39,601	401	59.8	3.4	53.0–66.3

† Confidence interval.



Florida

Prevalence of Infant Checkup Within 1 Week of Hospital Discharge for Infants Discharged Within 48 Hours, 2002

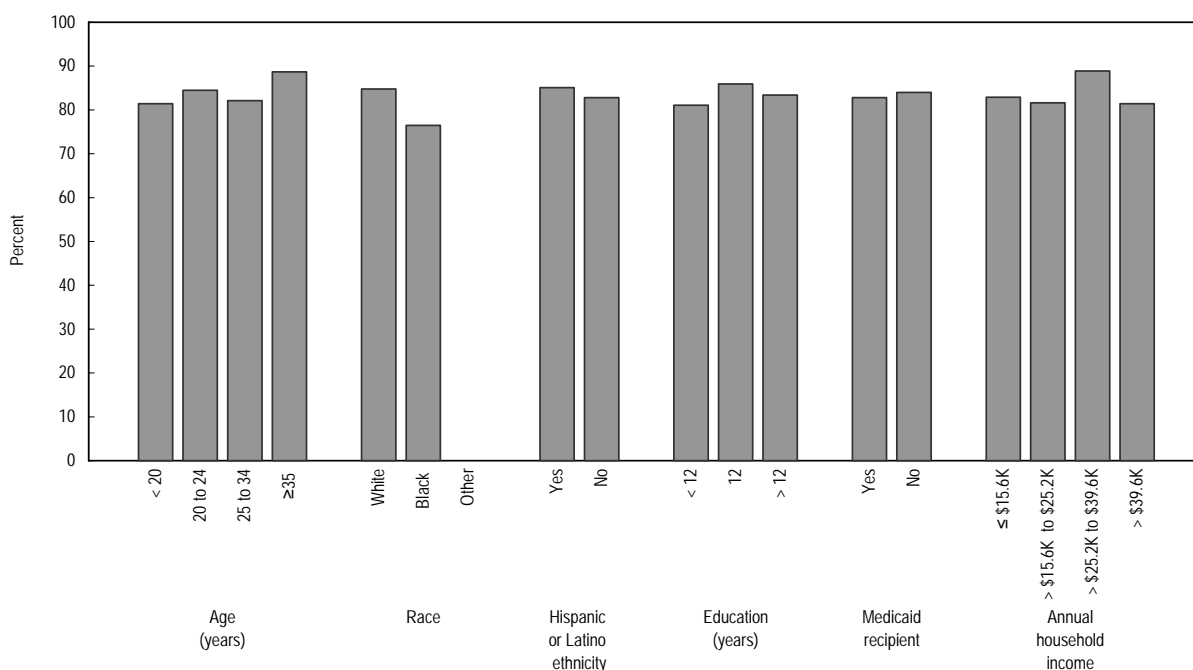
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	231	81.4	2.9	75.0–86.4
20–24	152	84.5	3.5	76.4–90.2
25–34	266	82.1	2.7	76.1–86.9
≥ 35	81	88.7	4.3	77.3–94.7
Race				
White	473	84.8	2.0	80.4–88.4
Black or African American	232	76.5	3.5	69.0–82.6
All other races	26	††††	††††	††††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	161	85.1	3.5	76.9–90.7
No	570	82.8	2.0	78.4–86.4
Education (years)				
< 12	215	81.1	4.0	72.1–87.7
12	252	85.9	2.9	79.3–90.7
> 12	258	83.4	2.6	77.6–88.0
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	410	82.8	2.5	77.3–87.2
No	321	84.0	2.5	78.5–88.2
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,600	253	82.9	3.2	75.6–88.4
\$15,601–\$25,200	141	81.6	4.1	72.2–88.3
\$25,201–\$39,600	90	88.9	4.0	78.2–94.7
≥ \$39,601	166	81.4	3.6	73.2–87.5

‡ Confidence interval.

†† Missing ≥ 10% data.

††† < 30 respondents; not reported.



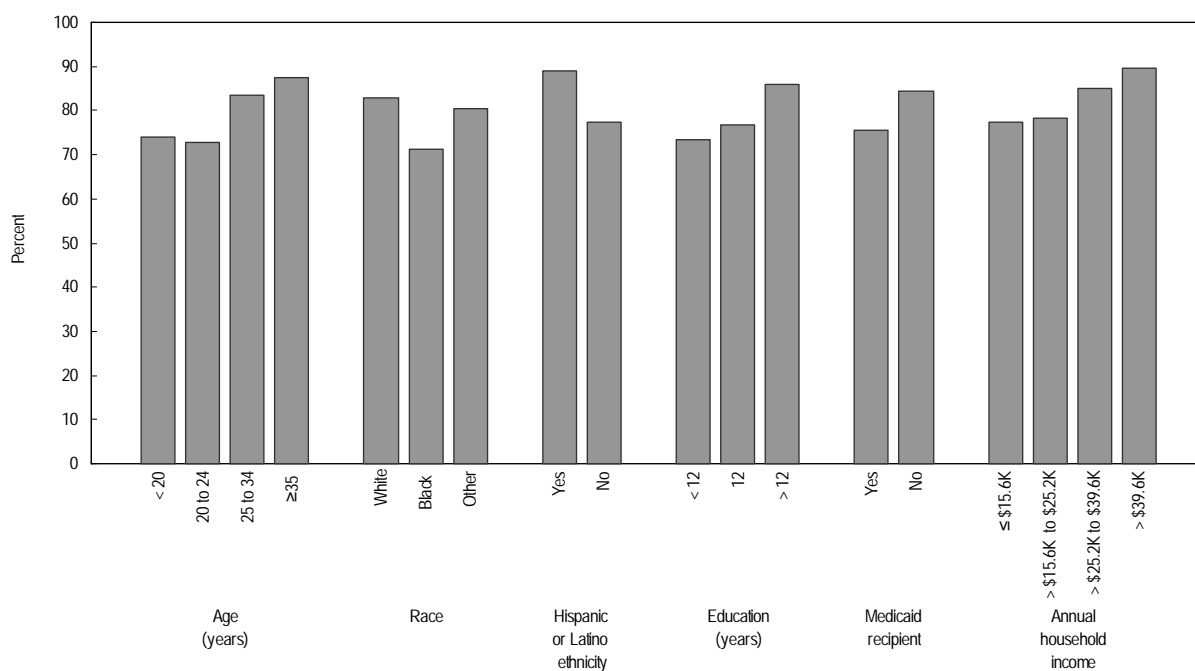
Florida Prevalence of Sufficient Well-Baby Care, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	501	74.0 ^{††}	2.5	69.0–78.6
20–24	346	72.7	3.3	65.7–78.6
25–34	687	83.5	1.9	79.4–87.0
≥ 35	211	87.5 ^{††}	3.0	80.4–92.3
Race				
White	1,057	83.0	1.6	79.6–86.0
Black or African American	632	71.4 ^{††}	2.5	66.3–76.1
All other races	56	80.3 ^{††§§}	7.0	63.0–90.7
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	344	89.0	2.3	83.7–92.7
No	1,401	77.3	1.7	73.9–80.4
Education (years)				
< 12	459	73.5 ^{††}	3.3	66.7–79.4
12	611	76.8	2.5	71.4–81.4
> 12	663	86.0	1.8	82.1–89.2
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	940	75.5	2.1	71.1–79.4
No	807	84.5	1.8	80.7–87.7
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,600	640	77.5	2.5	72.2–82.0
\$15,601–\$25,200	312	78.3	3.3	71.1–84.1
\$25,201–\$39,600	213	85.1	3.3	77.4–90.5
≥ \$39,601	375	89.7	2.1	84.9–93.1

Note: Sufficient well-baby care is defined as an infant receiving 2 or more checkups by 2–3 months (60–122 days) of age; 3 or more checkups by 4–5 months (123–183 days) of age; or 4 or more checkups by 6–9 months (184–274 days) of age.

‡ Confidence interval.
 †† Missing ≥ 10% data.
 §§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.

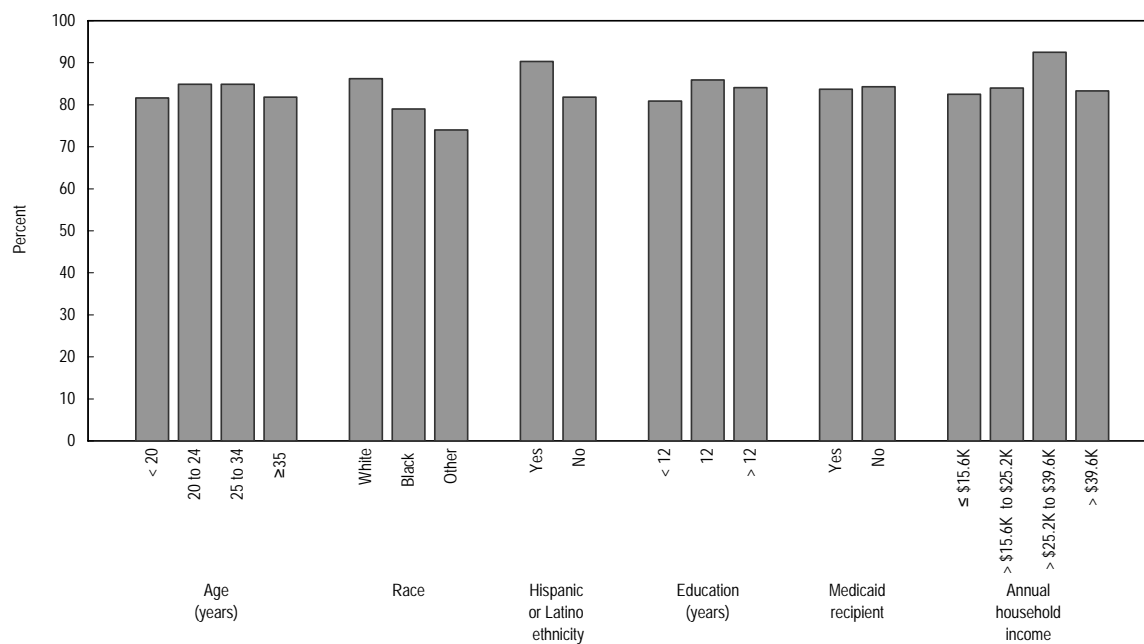


Florida Prevalence of Postpartum Contraceptive Use, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	588	81.6	2.1	77.2–85.3
20–24	391	84.9	2.4	79.4–89.0
25–34	772	84.9	1.8	81.1–88.0
≥ 35	241	81.8	3.4	74.1–87.6
Race				
White	1,179	86.2	1.4	83.2–88.7
Black or African American	750	79.0	2.1	74.5–82.8
All other races	62	74.0	7.4	57.4–85.8
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	384	90.3	2.0	85.6–93.5
No	1,607	81.8	1.4	78.8–84.5
Education (years)				
< 12	543	80.9	2.6	75.3–85.5
12	696	85.9	1.9	81.7–89.3
> 12	732	84.1	1.9	80.1–87.4
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	1,096	83.7	1.6	80.3–86.6
No	898	84.3	1.7	80.7–87.4
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,600	755	82.5	2.0	78.2–86.1
\$15,601–\$25,200	353	84.0	2.9	77.6–88.9
\$25,201–\$39,600	235	92.5	2.3	86.7–95.9
≥ \$39,601	403	83.3	2.6	77.6–87.8

Note: Contraceptive use is defined as using any of the following birth control methods at time of survey: not having sex at certain times (rhythm) or using such birth control methods as the pill, Norplant®, shots (Depo-Provera®), condoms, diaphragm, foam, IUD, tubal ligation, or vasectomy. ‡ Confidence interval.



State Exhibits

Hawaii

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

Hawaii

Characteristics of PRAMS–Eligible Population and Respondents, 2002

Characteristic	PRAMS–eligible population		PRAMS respondents	
	Size	Percent	Size	Percent
Age (years)				
< 20	1,528	8.9	213	11.7
20–24	4,335	25.3	492	27.0
25–34	8,462	49.5	853	46.8
≥ 35	2,783	16.3	264	14.5
Race				
White	3,829	22.4	293	16.1
Black or African American	462	2.7	19	1.0
American Indian	168	1.0	15	0.8
Asian or Pacific Islander	12,607	73.8	1,493	82.0
All other races	12	0.1	0	0.0
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	2,381	13.9	292	16.0
No	14,701	86.1	1,530	84.0
Education (years)				
< 12	1,568	9.2	180	9.9
12	7,150	42.2	839	46.3
> 12	8,240	48.6	793	43.8
Marital status				
Married	11,370	66.5	1,088	59.7
Unmarried	5,739	33.5	734	40.3
Birth weight				
Low (< 2,500 g)	1,283	7.5	122	6.7
Normal (≥ 2,500 g)	15,818	92.5	1,699	93.3
Parity				
First birth	7,054	41.2	760	41.7
Second birth or higher	10,053	58.8	1,062	58.3
Total	17,110		1,822	

	Estimated PRAMS–eligible population				PRAMS respondents	
	Size	95% CI‡	Percent	95% CI‡	Size	Percent
Annual household income						
≤ \$15,000	3,395	3,047–3,743	21.1	19.1–23.3	456	26.9
\$15,001–\$25,000	2,514	2,174–2,854	15.7	13.7–17.9	261	15.4
\$25,001–\$40,000	3,670	3,265–4,075	22.9	20.5–25.4	366	21.6
≥ \$40,001	6,474	6,024–6,923	40.3	37.5–43.2	611	36.1
In crowded household (> 1 person/room)						
	4,164	3,759–4,569	25.5	23.2–28.0	485	27.9

Note: The PRAMS–eligible population is defined as state residents who had in–state births. Respondents are defined as women who completed a survey. Values for annual household income and crowded household are estimated from the PRAMS sample. Other population size and percent values for the characteristics of the PRAMS–eligible population are based on state birth certificate data.

‡ Confidence interval.

Hawaii

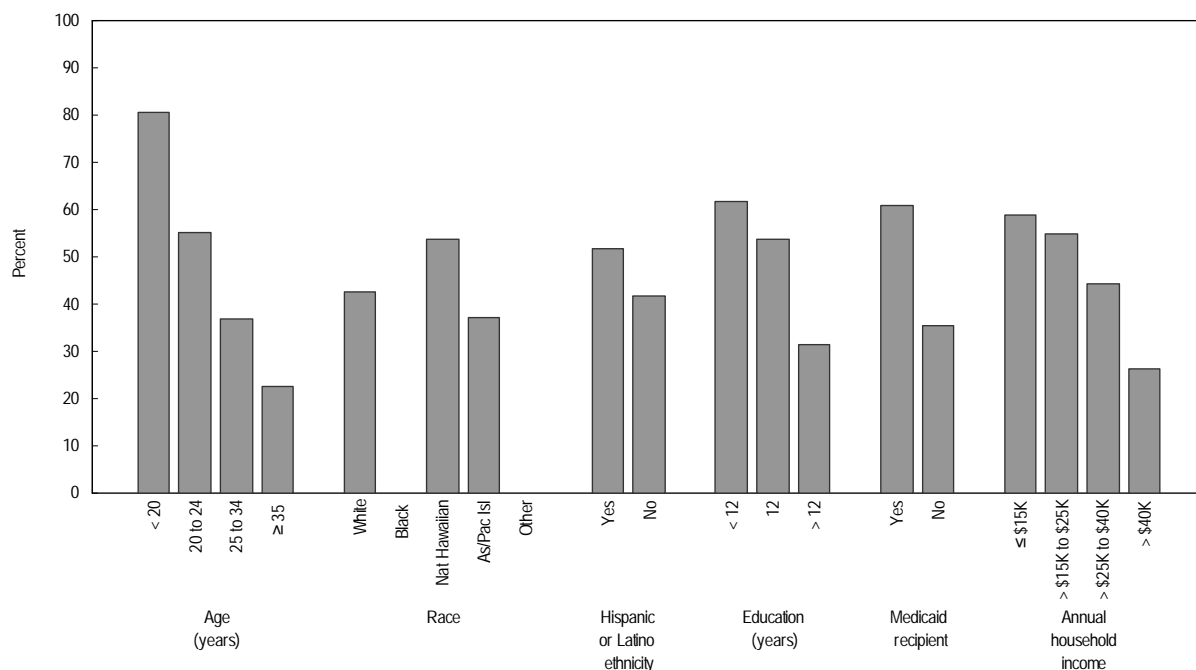
Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	211	80.5	3.4	73.0–86.3
20–24	491	55.2	2.7	49.9–60.5
25–34	846	36.9	2.0	33.1–40.8
≥ 35	257	22.7	2.9	17.6–28.8
Race				
White	291	42.7	3.3	36.3–49.3
Black or African American	19	††	††	††
Native Hawaiian	917	53.7	1.5	50.7–56.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	561	37.2	2.3	32.9–41.7
All other races	15	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	290	51.6	3.5	44.7–58.4
No	1,515	41.8	1.5	38.9–44.8
Education (years)				
< 12	179	61.8	4.9	51.9–70.9
12	829	53.8	2.1	49.7–57.9
> 12	787	31.3	1.9	27.6–35.2
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	675	61.0	2.3	56.4–65.4
No	1,130	35.4	1.7	32.2–38.8
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,000	452	58.9	2.9	53.2–64.4
\$15,001–\$25,000	257	54.9	3.7	47.5–62.1
\$25,001–\$40,000	362	44.3	3.2	38.2–50.6
≥ \$40,001	608	26.4	2.1	22.5–30.7

† Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.



Hawaii

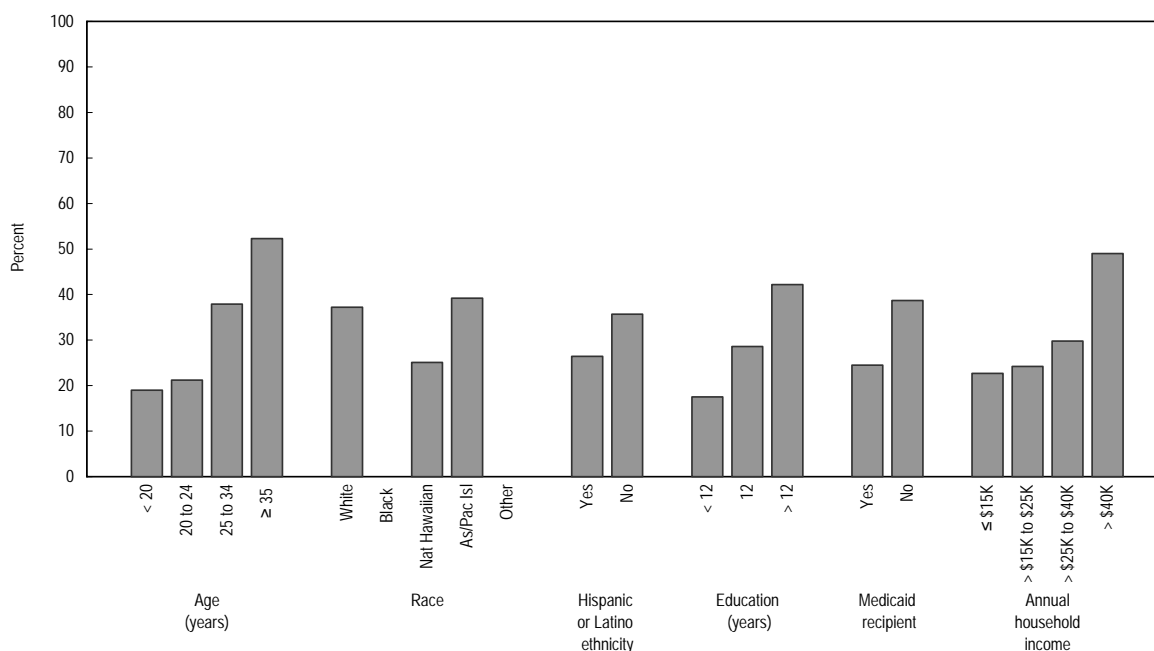
Prevalence of Multivitamin Use 4 or More Times per Week During the Month Prior to Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	213	19.0	3.8	12.7–27.5
20–24	492	21.2	2.3	17.1–26.0
25–34	849	37.9	2.0	34.1–41.9
≥ 35	264	52.3	3.6	45.2–59.3
Race				
White	293	37.2	3.2	31.3–43.6
Black or African American	19	††	††	††
Native Hawaiian	920	25.1	1.3	22.5–27.8
Asian or Pacific Islander	569	39.2	2.3	34.8–43.7
All other races	15	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	291	26.4	3.1	20.9–32.8
No	1,527	35.7	1.5	32.8–38.6
Education (years)				
< 12	180	17.5	3.7	11.3–26.0
12	837	28.6	1.9	25.0–32.5
> 12	791	42.2	2.1	38.2–46.3
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	678	24.5	2.2	20.5–28.9
No	1,140	38.7	1.7	35.4–42.1
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,000	454	22.7	2.5	18.2–27.9
\$15,001–\$25,000	261	24.2	3.2	18.5–31.0
\$25,001–\$40,000	365	29.8	3.0	24.3–36.0
≥ \$40,001	610	49.0	2.4	44.3–53.6

‡ Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.



Hawaii

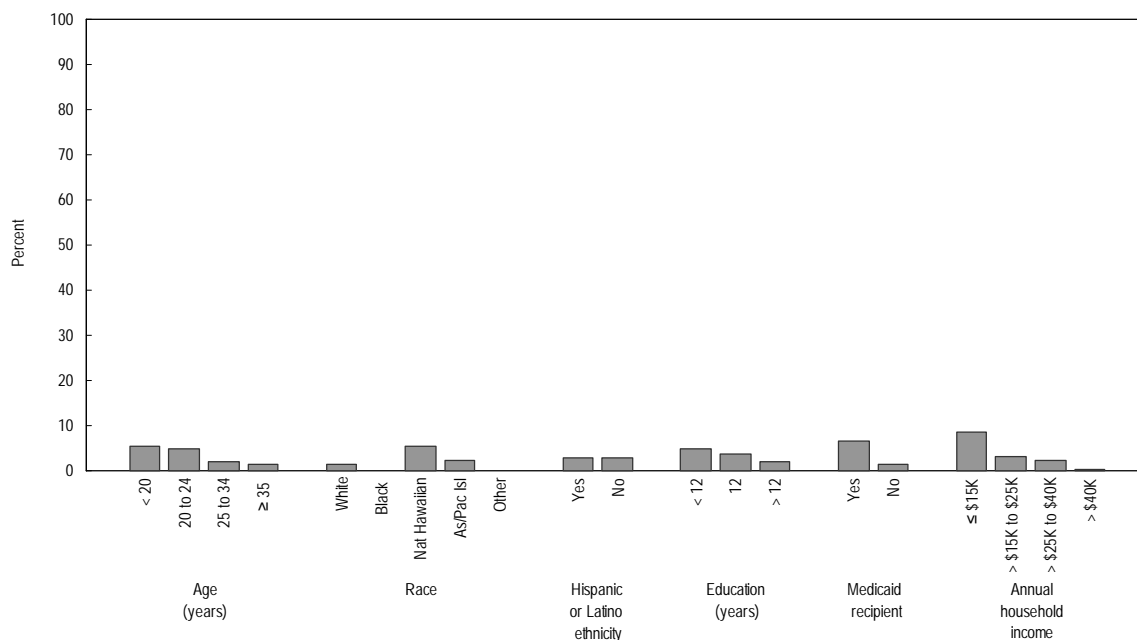
Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	211	5.3	1.7	2.8–9.7
20–24	487	4.8	1.1	3.1–7.6
25–34	846	2.1	0.5	1.4–3.3
≥ 35	261	1.4	0.5	0.6–2.9
Race				
White	290	1.4	0.6	0.6–3.4
Black or African American	19	††	††	††
Native Hawaiian	914	5.4	0.7	4.1–7.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	565	2.3	0.6	1.3–3.9
All other races	15	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	289	3.0	0.8	1.8–5.0
No	1,516	3.0	0.5	2.2–4.0
Education (years)				
< 12	179	4.9	1.4	2.8–8.3
12	833	3.7	0.7	2.6–5.3
> 12	783	2.1	0.6	1.2–3.5
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	677	6.7	1.0	4.9–9.1
No	1,128	1.3	0.4	0.8–2.3
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,000	453	8.5	1.4	6.1–11.8
\$15,001–\$25,000	258	3.2	1.2	1.5–6.5
\$25,001–\$40,000	364	2.4	1.0	1.1–5.2
≥ \$40,001	606	0.4	0.2	0.2–1.0

‡ Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.



Hawaii

Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 2002

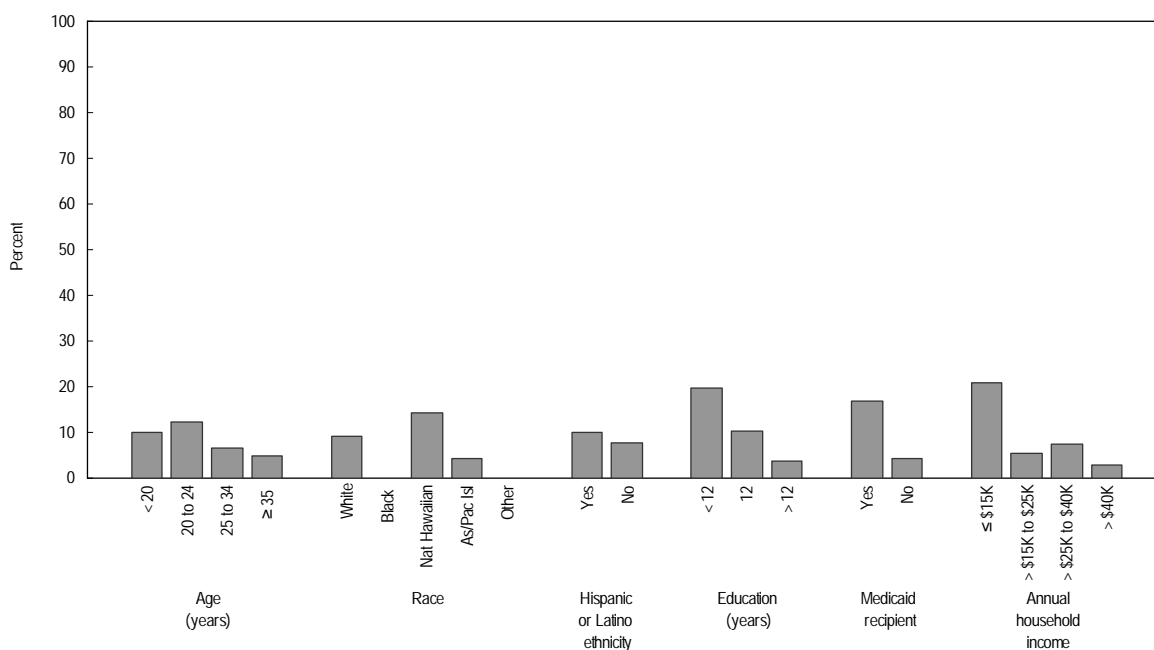
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	211	10.1	2.4	6.2–16.0
20–24	483	12.2	1.8	9.1–16.1
25–34	835	6.7	0.9	5.1–8.7
≥ 35	258	5.0	1.4	2.9–8.6
Race				
White	285	9.2	2.0	5.9–14.0
Black or African American	19	††	††	††
Native Hawaiian	906	14.2	1.1	12.1–16.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	561	4.4	0.9	2.8–6.6
All other races	14	†††	†††	†††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	289	9.9	1.9	6.7–14.4
No	1,498	7.8	0.8	6.4–9.4
Education (years)				
< 12	178	19.8	3.2	14.3–26.9
12	822	10.3	1.2	8.2–12.9
> 12	778	3.8	0.8	2.5–5.6
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	663	17.0	1.6	14.0–20.4
No	1,124	4.3	0.7	3.1–6.0
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,000	442	20.8	2.3	16.6–25.8
\$15,001–\$25,000	256	5.4	1.4	3.2–8.8
\$25,001–\$40,000	360	7.4	1.6	4.8–11.3
≥ \$40,001	605	2.8	0.7	1.6–4.6

‡ Confidence interval.

†† Missing ≥ 10% data.

††† < 30 respondents; not reported.



Hawaii

Prevalence of Pregnancy-Related Complications That Required a Hospital Stay of At Least 1 Day, 2002

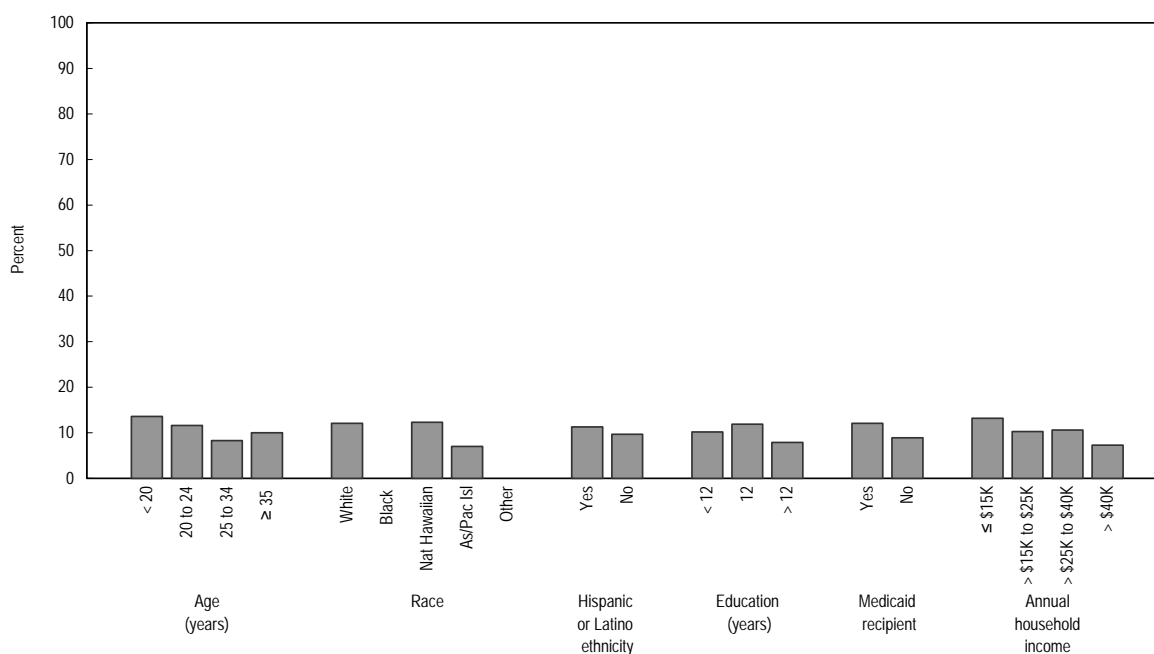
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	209	13.6	3.0	8.6–20.8
20–24	490	11.6	1.7	8.6–15.5
25–34	847	8.3	1.2	6.3–10.9
≥ 35	258	10.0	2.2	6.4–15.3
Race				
White	289	12.1	2.3	8.3–17.3
Black or African American	19	††	††	††
Native Hawaiian	914	12.3	1.1	10.4–14.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	566	7.0	1.2	5.0–9.9
All other races	14	††††	††††	††††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	290	11.3	2.3	7.5–16.6
No	1,514	9.7	0.9	8.0–11.6
Education (years)				
< 12	175	10.2	3.6	5.1–19.6
12	832	11.9	1.3	9.5–14.7
> 12	787	7.9	1.1	6.0–10.4
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	674	12.1	1.6	9.4–15.5
No	1,130	8.9	1.0	7.2–11.1
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,000	451	13.2	2.0	9.7–17.8
\$15,001–\$25,000	260	10.3	2.2	6.7–15.5
\$25,001–\$40,000	366	10.6	1.9	7.4–15.0
≥ \$40,001	607	7.3	1.3	5.2–10.2

‡ Confidence interval.

†† Missing ≥ 10% data.

††† < 30 respondents; not reported.



Hawaii

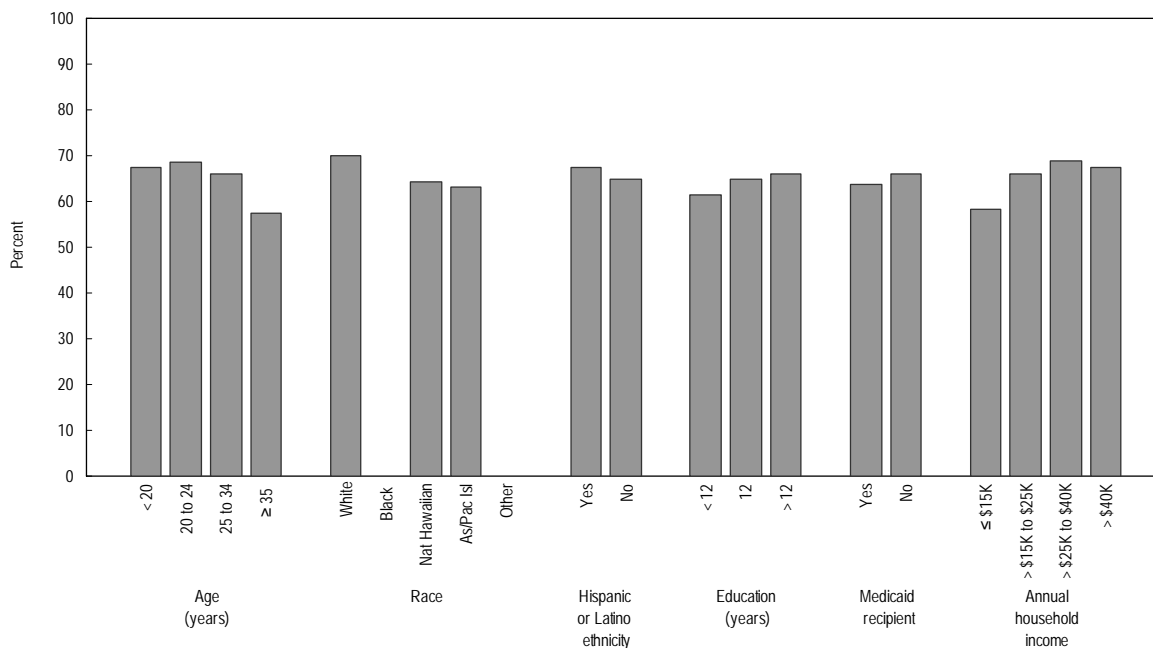
Prevalence of Infant Discharge from Hospital Within 48 Hours, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	211	67.3	4.4	58.3–75.3
20–24	488	68.5	2.6	63.3–73.4
25–34	835	66.0	1.9	62.1–69.7
≥ 35	259	57.4	3.6	50.2–64.3
Race				
White	280	70.0	3.1	63.7–75.6
Black or African American	18	††	††	††
Native Hawaiian	915	64.3	1.5	61.3–67.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	564	63.2	2.3	58.7–67.5
All other races	15	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	290	67.5	3.2	61.0–73.4
No	1,503	65.0	1.5	62.0–67.9
Education (years)				
< 12	179	61.5	4.9	51.6–70.6
12	827	65.0	2.0	61.0–68.8
> 12	778	66.0	2.0	62.0–69.9
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	676	63.6	2.3	59.0–68.0
No	1,117	66.1	1.7	62.8–69.3
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,000	451	58.2	2.9	52.5–63.7
\$15,001–\$25,000	254	65.9	3.6	58.5–72.6
\$25,001–\$40,000	362	69.0	2.9	63.0–74.4
≥ \$40,001	603	67.3	2.2	62.8–71.6

‡ Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.



Hawaii

Prevalence of Infant Checkup Within 1 Week of Hospital Discharge for Infants Discharged Within 48 Hours, 2002

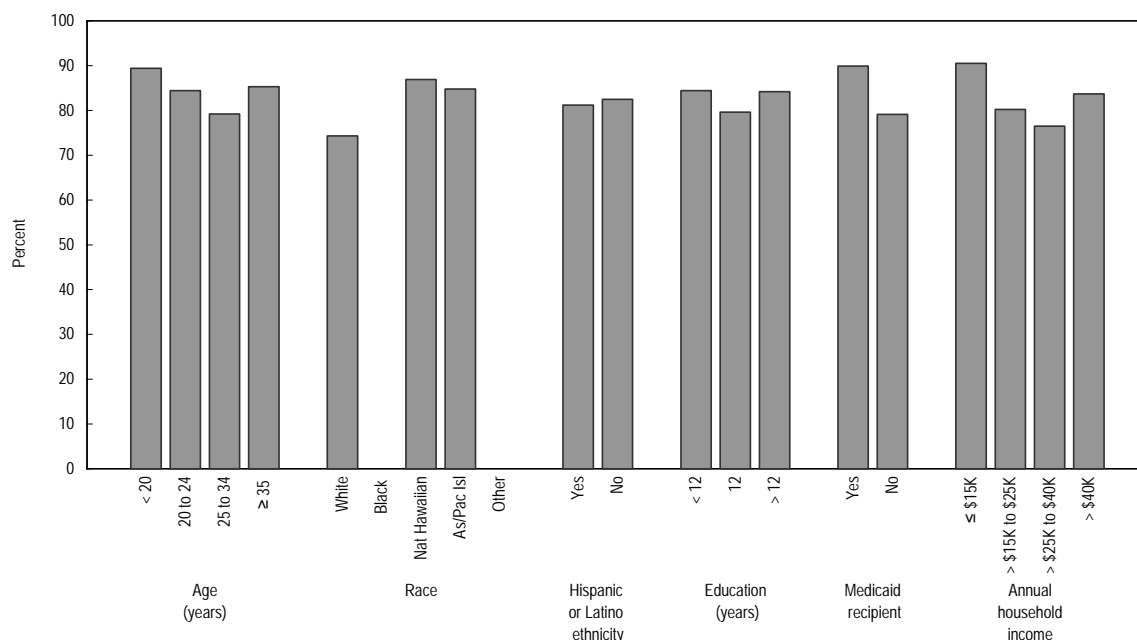
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	140	89.4	2.8	82.6–93.7
20–24	326	84.4	2.5	78.9–88.7
25–34	521	79.2	2.2	74.6–83.2
≥ 35	143	85.3	3.6	76.7–91.1
Race				
White	189	74.3	3.7	66.5–80.8
Black or African American	14	††	††	††
Native Hawaiian	575	86.9	1.3	84.0–89.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	342	84.8	2.2	80.1–88.6
All other races	10	††††	††††	††††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	181	81.2	4.0	72.2–87.8
No	949	82.5	1.5	79.4–85.3
Education (years)				
< 12	110	84.4	4.9	72.3–91.8
12	514	79.6	2.2	74.9–83.6
> 12	500	84.2	2.0	79.9–87.7
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	425	89.9	1.8	85.9–92.9
No	705	79.1	1.9	75.3–82.5
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,000	254	90.5	1.8	86.3–93.5
\$15,001–\$25,000	173	80.2	4.1	70.9–87.0
\$25,001–\$40,000	234	76.5	3.5	69.1–82.7
≥ \$40,001	391	83.7	2.2	79.0–87.5

‡ Confidence interval.

†† Missing ≥ 10% data.

††† < 30 respondents; not reported.



Hawaii

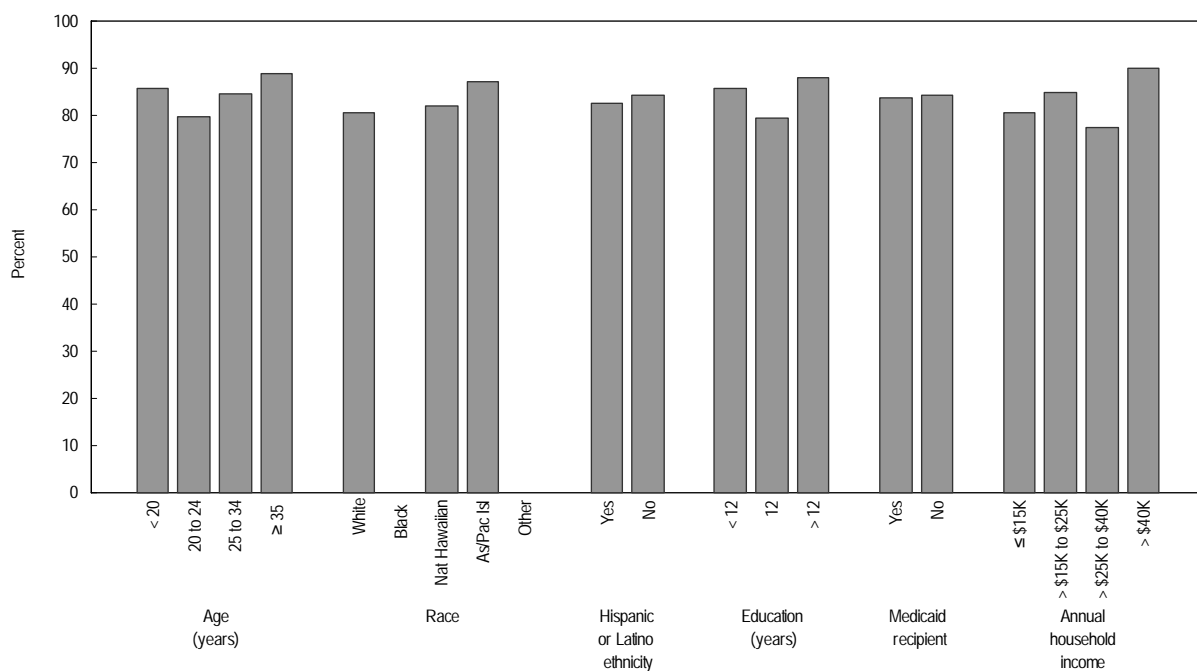
Prevalence of Sufficient Well-Baby Care, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	190	85.6	3.2	78.0–90.8
20–24	446	79.6	2.4	74.5–83.8
25–34	776	84.7	1.5	81.4–87.5
≥ 35	242	89.0	2.2	83.7–92.7
Race				
White	269	80.5	2.9	74.2–85.5
Black or African American	12	†††	†††	†††
Native Hawaiian	841	81.9	1.2	79.4–84.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	519	87.2	1.6	83.6–90.0
All other races	11	†††	†††	†††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	259	82.6 ^{††}	2.8	76.4–87.5
No	1,395	84.4	1.2	82.0–86.6
Education (years)				
< 12	165	85.6	3.8	76.4–91.7
12	762	79.3	1.8	75.6–82.6
> 12	721	88.1	1.4	85.1–90.6
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	622	83.8	1.7	80.2–86.9
No	1,032	84.4	1.4	81.5–86.9
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,000	398	80.6 ^{††}	2.4	75.4–85.0
\$15,001–\$25,000	249	85.0	2.6	79.1–89.4
\$25,001–\$40,000	329	77.4	2.9	71.2–82.6
≥ \$40,001	563	89.9	1.4	86.7–92.4

Note: Sufficient well-baby care is defined as an infant receiving
 2 or more checkups by 2–3 months (60–122 days) of age;
 3 or more checkups by 4–5 months (123–183 days) of age; or
 4 or more checkups by 6–9 months (184–274 days) of age.

‡ Confidence interval.
 †† Missing ≥ 10% data.
 ††† < 30 respondents; not reported.



Hawaii

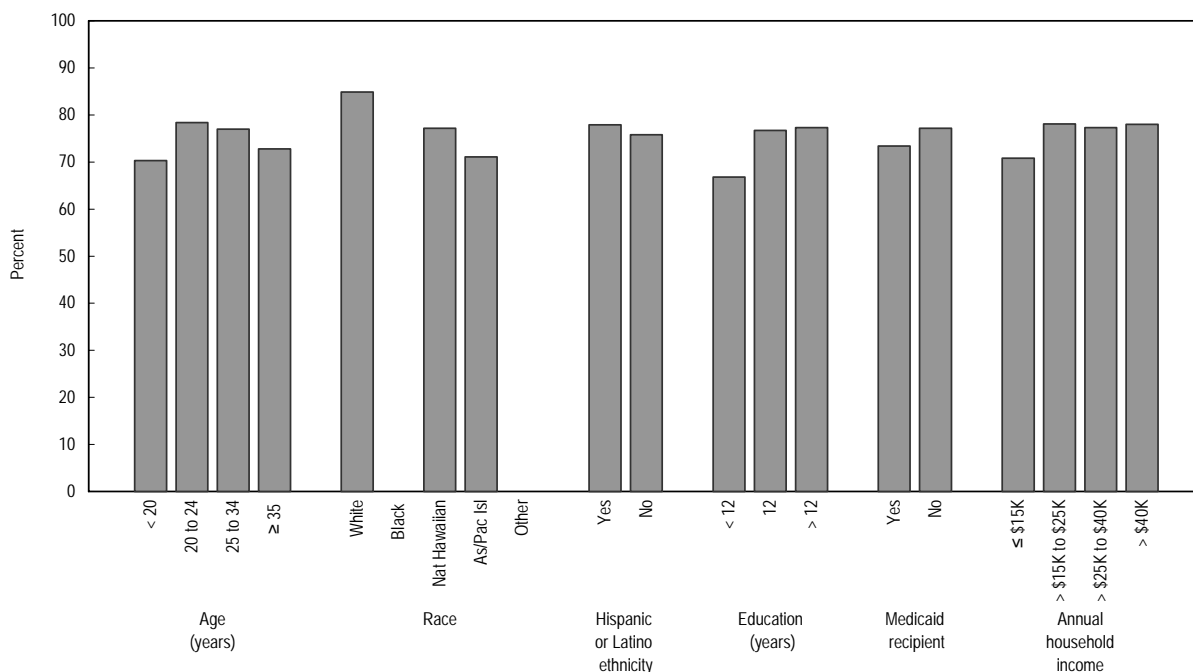
Prevalence of Postpartum Contraceptive Use, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	212	70.3	4.0	62.0–77.4
20–24	485	78.4	2.2	73.7–82.5
25–34	842	77.0	1.8	73.3–80.3
≥ 35	259	72.8	3.3	65.9–78.8
Race				
White	292	84.9	2.2	80.1–88.7
Black or African American	19	††	††	††
Native Hawaiian	912	77.2	1.3	74.6–79.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	559	71.1	2.1	66.8–75.1
All other races	14	††††	††††	††††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	290	77.9	2.9	71.7–83.0
No	1,508	75.8	1.3	73.0–78.3
Education (years)				
< 12	176	66.8	4.6	57.3–75.1
12	830	76.7	1.8	73.0–80.0
> 12	783	77.3	1.8	73.6–80.7
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	669	73.4	2.1	69.1–77.4
No	1,129	77.2	1.5	74.1–80.0
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,000	448	70.8	2.6	65.4–75.6
\$15,001–\$25,000	260	78.1	3.1	71.5–83.5
\$25,001–\$40,000	364	77.3	2.7	71.6–82.2
≥ \$40,001	608	78.0	2.0	73.8–81.7

Note: Contraceptive use is defined as using any of the following birth control methods at time of survey: not having sex at certain times (rhythm) or using such birth control methods as the pill, Norplant®, shots (Depo-Provera®), condoms, diaphragm, foam, IUD, tubal ligation, or vasectomy.

‡ Confidence interval.
 †† Missing ≥ 10% data.
 ††† < 30 respondents; not reported.



State Exhibits

Illinois

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

Illinois

Characteristics of PRAMS–Eligible Population and Respondents, 2002

Characteristic	PRAMS–eligible population		PRAMS respondents			
	Size	Percent	Size	Percent		
Age (years)						
< 20	18,040	10.4	219	11.3		
20–24	40,268	23.3	437	22.6		
25–34	89,525	51.9	979	50.6		
≥ 35	24,802	14.4	301	15.5		
Race						
White	133,234	77.2	1,503	77.6		
Black or African American	30,691	17.8	349	18.0		
American Indian	246	0.1	4	0.2		
Asian or Pacific Islander	8,176	4.7	75	3.9		
All other races	233	0.1	5	0.3		
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity						
Yes	40,348	23.4	455	23.5		
No	132,231	76.6	1,479	76.5		
Education (years)						
< 12	37,210	21.8	391	20.4		
12	47,445	27.8	513	26.7		
> 12	86,075	50.4	1,017	52.9		
Marital status						
Married	111,711	64.7	1,244	64.3		
Unmarried	60,913	35.3	692	35.7		
Birth weight						
Low (< 2,500 g)	12,196	7.1	461	23.8		
Normal (≥ 2,500 g)	160,412	92.9	1,474	76.2		
Parity						
First birth	67,706	39.3	800	41.3		
Second birth or higher	104,725	60.7	1,136	58.7		
Total	172,637		1,936			
<hr/>						
	Estimated PRAMS–eligible population				PRAMS respondents	
	Size	95% CI‡	Percent	95% CI‡	Size	Percent
Annual household income						
≤ \$14,999	41,186	37,599–44,773	27.2	25.0–29.5	466	27.4
\$15,000–\$24,999	25,223	22,264–28,182	16.7	14.8–18.7	269	15.8
\$25,000–\$34,999	13,719	11,499–15,939	9.1	7.7–10.6	161	9.5
≥ \$35,000	71,351	67,379–75,323	47.1	44.6–49.7	805	47.3
In crowded household (> 1 person/room)						
	23,728	20,832–26,624	14.5	12.8–16.3	260	14.2

Note: The PRAMS–eligible population is defined as state residents who had in–state births. Respondents are defined as women who completed a survey. Values for annual household income and crowded household are estimated from the PRAMS sample. Other population size and percent values for the characteristics of the PRAMS–eligible population are based on state birth certificate data.

‡ Confidence interval.

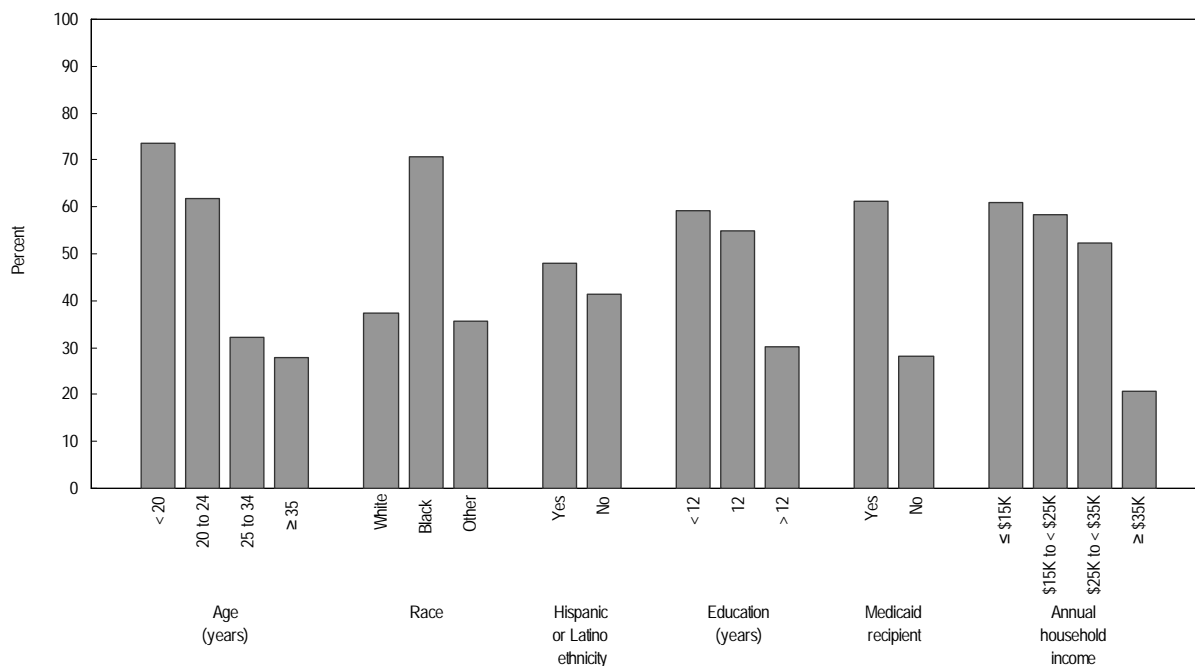
Illinois

Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	216	73.7	3.2	67.0–79.5
20–24	433	61.8	2.5	56.8–66.6
25–34	965	32.2	1.6	29.1–35.4
≥ 35	298	27.9	2.9	22.6–33.8
Race				
White	1,484	37.3	1.3	34.8–40.0
Black or African American	345	70.7	2.7	65.1–75.7
All other races	83	35.6	6.0	24.9–47.9
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	444	48.1	2.5	43.1–53.0
No	1,466	41.5	1.4	38.8–44.3
Education (years)				
< 12	384	59.2	2.7	53.9–64.3
12	506	54.9	2.4	50.2–59.6
> 12	1,008	30.3	1.6	27.3–33.4
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	854	61.2	1.8	57.6–64.7
No	1,058	28.2	1.5	25.4–31.2
Annual household income				
≤ \$14,999	460	60.9	2.5	56.0–65.6
\$15,000–\$24,999	263	58.2	3.2	51.8–64.4
\$25,000–\$34,999	160	52.4	4.3	44.0–60.7
≥ \$35,000	798	20.7	1.5	17.8–23.9

† Confidence interval.



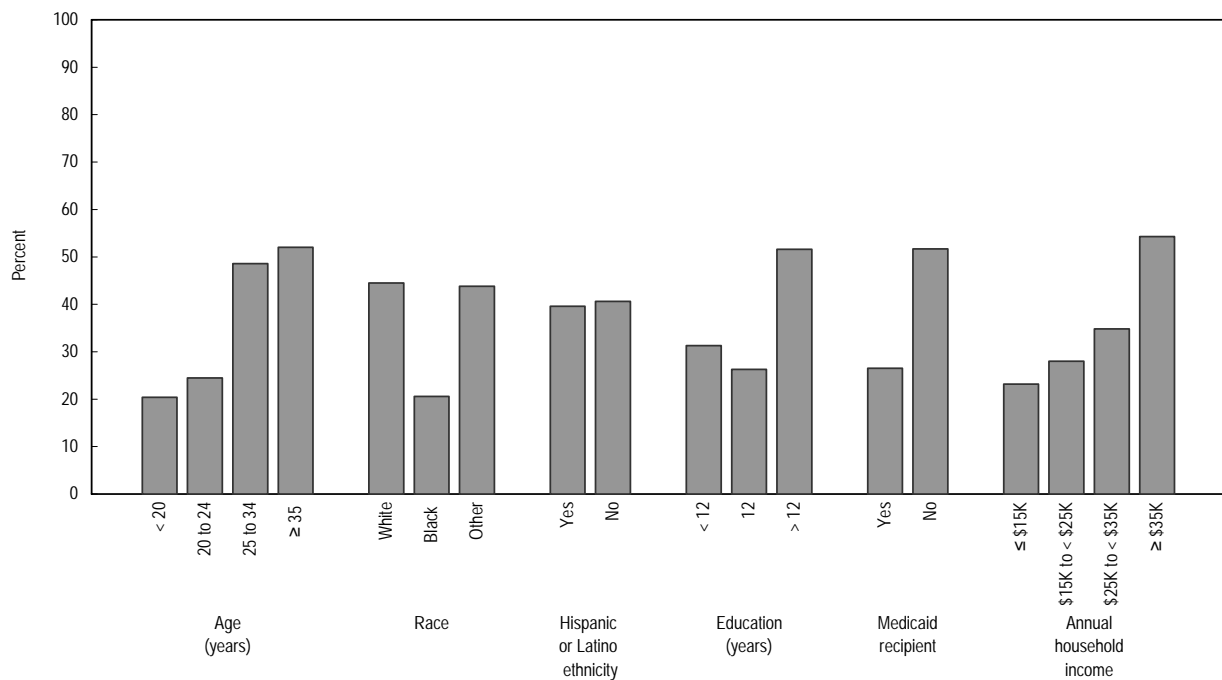
Illinois

Prevalence of Multivitamin Use 4 or More Times per Week During the Month Prior to Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	219	20.4	2.9	15.3–26.7
20–24	436	24.5	2.2	20.4–29.1
25–34	973	48.6	1.7	45.3–52.0
≥ 35	300	52.0	3.2	45.8–58.1
Race				
White	1,497	44.5	1.4	41.9–47.2
Black or African American	348	20.6	2.4	16.3–25.6
All other races	83	43.8	6.2	32.4–56.0
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	448	39.6	2.5	34.8–44.5
No	1,478	40.6	1.4	37.9–43.3
Education (years)				
< 12	386	31.3	2.5	26.6–36.4
12	512	26.3	2.1	22.3–30.7
> 12	1,015	51.6	1.7	48.3–54.9
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	861	26.5	1.6	23.4–29.8
No	1,067	51.7	1.6	48.5–54.9
Annual household income				
≤ \$14,999	463	23.2	2.1	19.2–27.6
\$15,000–\$24,999	268	28.0	2.9	22.7–34.0
\$25,000–\$34,999	159	34.8	4.1	27.3–43.3
≥ \$35,000	804	54.3	1.9	50.6–57.9

‡ Confidence interval.



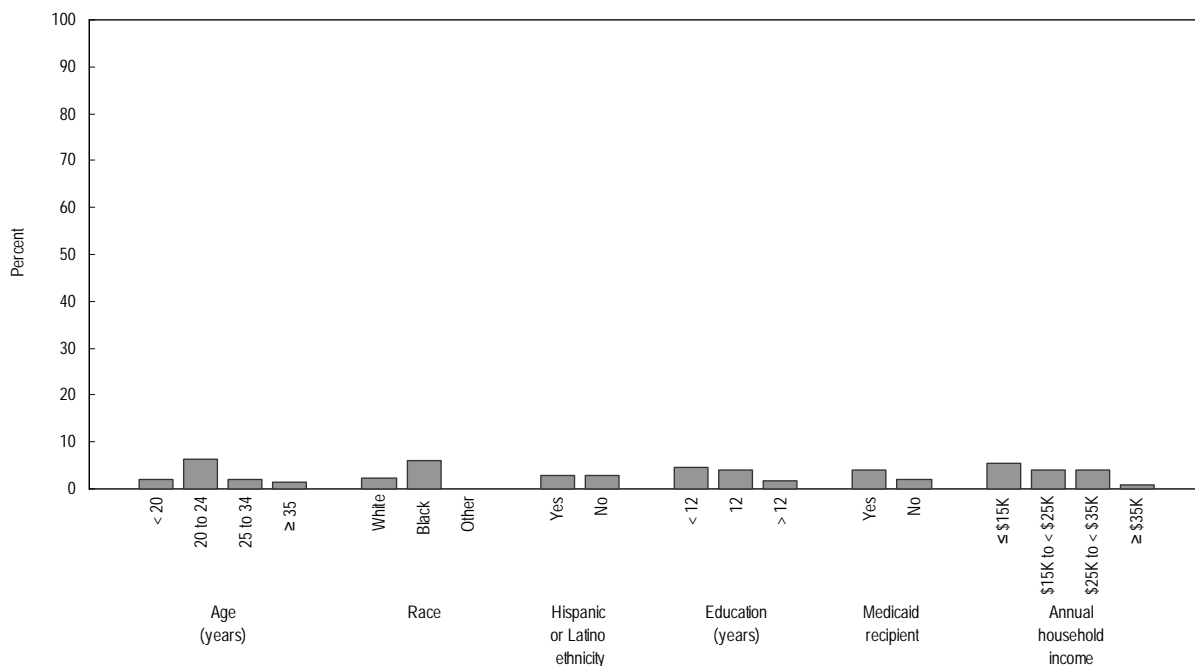
Illinois

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	155	2.0	1.1	0.6–6.0
20–24	432	6.2	1.3	4.1–9.2
25–34	975	2.0	0.5	1.3–3.3
≥ 35	301	1.3	0.7	0.4–3.6
Race				
White	1,459	2.4	0.4	1.7–3.4
Black or African American	320	5.9	1.5	3.6–9.6
All other races	84	0.0	—	—
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	432	2.8	0.8	1.5–5.0
No	1,429	2.9	0.5	2.1–4.1
Education (years)				
< 12	330	4.7	1.3	2.8–7.9
12	505	3.9	1.0	2.4–6.3
> 12	1,014	1.8	0.4	1.1–2.8
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	815	3.9	0.7	2.7–5.6
No	1,048	2.1	0.5	1.3–3.3
Annual household income				
≤ \$14,999	445	5.6	1.2	3.6–8.4
\$15,000–\$24,999	261	4.1	1.3	2.2–7.6
\$25,000–\$34,999	157	4.1	1.8	1.7–9.5
≥ \$35,000	799	1.0	0.4	0.5–2.1

† Confidence interval.

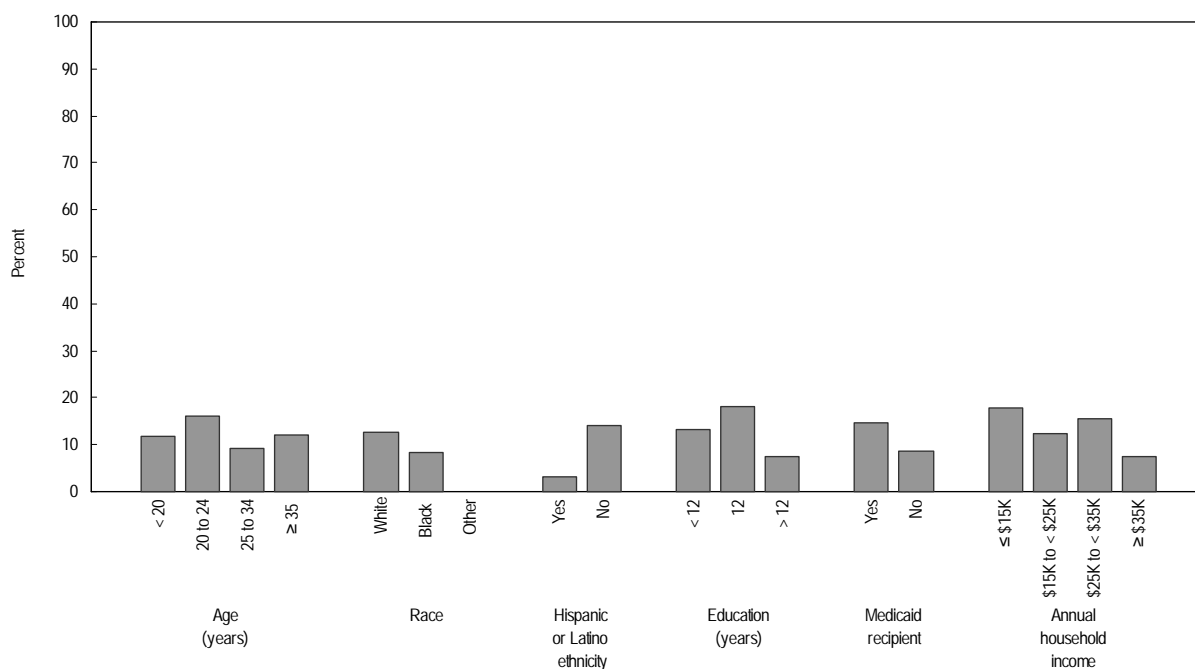


Illinois Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	215	11.9	2.4	8.0–17.4
20–24	424	16.0	1.9	12.6–20.1
25–34	970	9.1	1.0	7.3–11.2
≥ 35	299	12.1	2.1	8.6–16.8
Race				
White	1,483	12.6	0.9	10.9–14.5
Black or African American	342	8.3	1.6	5.7–12.0
All other races	83	0.0	—	—
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	446	3.2	0.9	1.9–5.4
No	1,460	14.0	1.0	12.2–16.1
Education (years)				
< 12	383	13.1	1.8	9.9–17.2
12	500	18.0	1.9	14.7–22.0
> 12	1,011	7.6	0.9	6.0–9.5
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	847	14.7	1.3	12.4–17.5
No	1,061	8.7	0.9	7.1–10.7
Annual household income				
≤ \$14,999	451	17.9	2.0	14.4–22.0
\$15,000–\$24,999	266	12.3	2.1	8.7–17.1
\$25,000–\$34,999	160	15.5	3.1	10.4–22.7
≥ \$35,000	801	7.6	1.0	5.9–9.9

† Confidence interval.



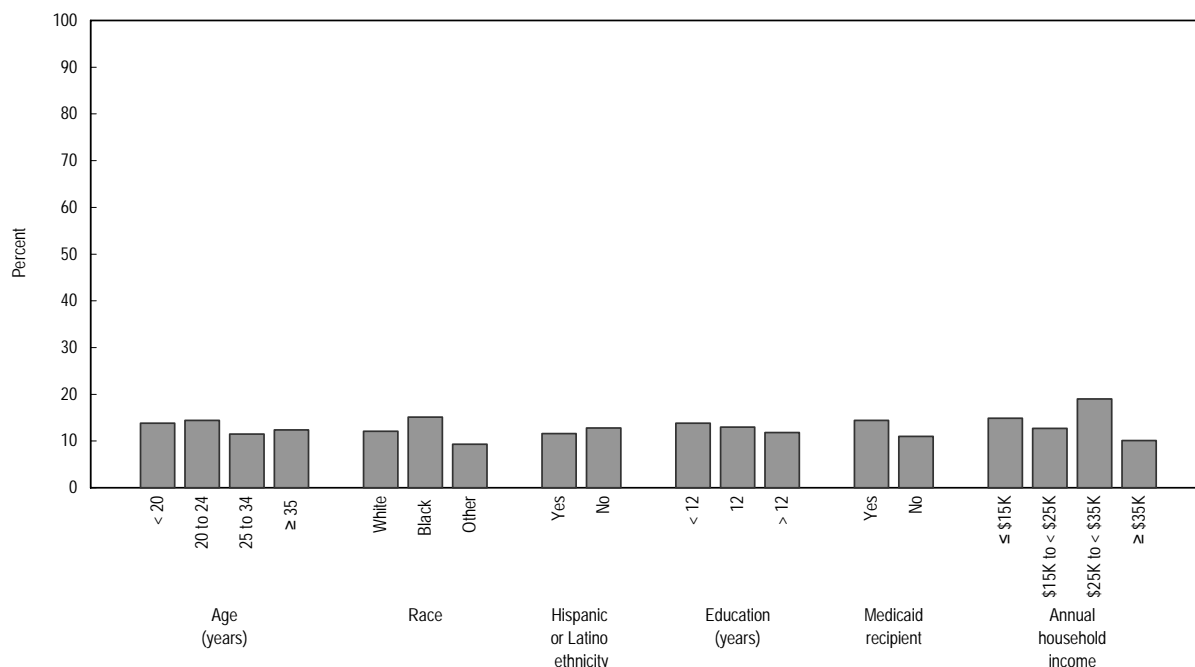
Illinois

Prevalence of Pregnancy-Related Complications That Required a Hospital Stay of At Least 1 Day, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	219	13.8	2.5	9.6–19.5
20–24	432	14.4	1.7	11.3–18.1
25–34	977	11.5	1.0	9.6–13.6
≥ 35	298	12.4	1.9	9.1–16.6
Race				
White	1,496	12.1	0.9	10.5–13.9
Black or African American	348	15.1	2.0	11.6–19.4
All other races	82	9.3	3.2	4.7–17.7
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	450	11.6	1.6	8.9–15.0
No	1,474	12.8	0.9	11.2–14.7
Education (years)				
< 12	387	13.8	1.8	10.6–17.8
12	510	13.0	1.5	10.3–16.3
> 12	1,015	11.8	1.0	10.0–13.9
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	865	14.4	1.2	12.2–17.0
No	1,061	11.0	1.0	9.2–13.0
Annual household income				
≤ \$14,999	465	14.9	1.7	11.8–18.5
\$15,000–\$24,999	269	12.7	2.1	9.2–17.3
\$25,000–\$34,999	161	19.0	3.2	13.5–26.1
≥ \$35,000	803	10.1	1.0	8.2–12.3

‡ Confidence interval.



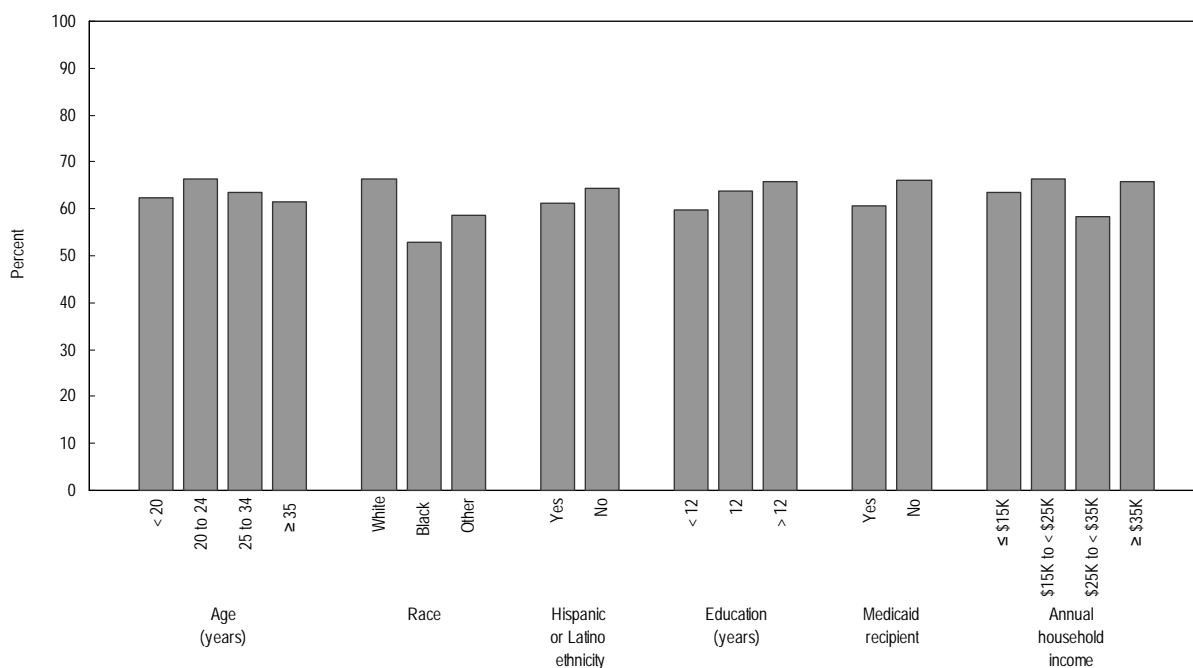
Illinois

Prevalence of Infant Discharge from Hospital Within 48 Hours, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	218	62.3	3.5	55.3–68.9
20–24	434	66.3	2.4	61.5–70.9
25–34	972	63.4	1.6	60.2–66.5
≥ 35	298	61.4	3.0	55.3–67.2
Race				
White	1,490	66.3	1.3	63.7–68.7
Black or African American	348	52.9	3.0	47.0–58.6
All other races	84	58.5	6.0	46.5–69.6
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	449	61.1	2.4	56.2–65.8
No	1,471	64.4	1.3	61.8–66.9
Education (years)				
< 12	385	59.7	2.6	54.5–64.8
12	509	63.7	2.3	59.2–68.1
> 12	1,013	65.7	1.6	62.6–68.7
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	863	60.6	1.8	57.1–64.1
No	1,059	66.2	1.5	63.1–69.1
Annual household income				
≤ \$14,999	462	63.4	2.4	58.6–68.0
\$15,000–\$24,999	268	66.4	3.0	60.2–72.0
\$25,000–\$34,999	160	58.3	4.2	49.9–66.3
≥ \$35,000	801	65.7	1.8	62.2–69.1

† Confidence interval.



Illinois

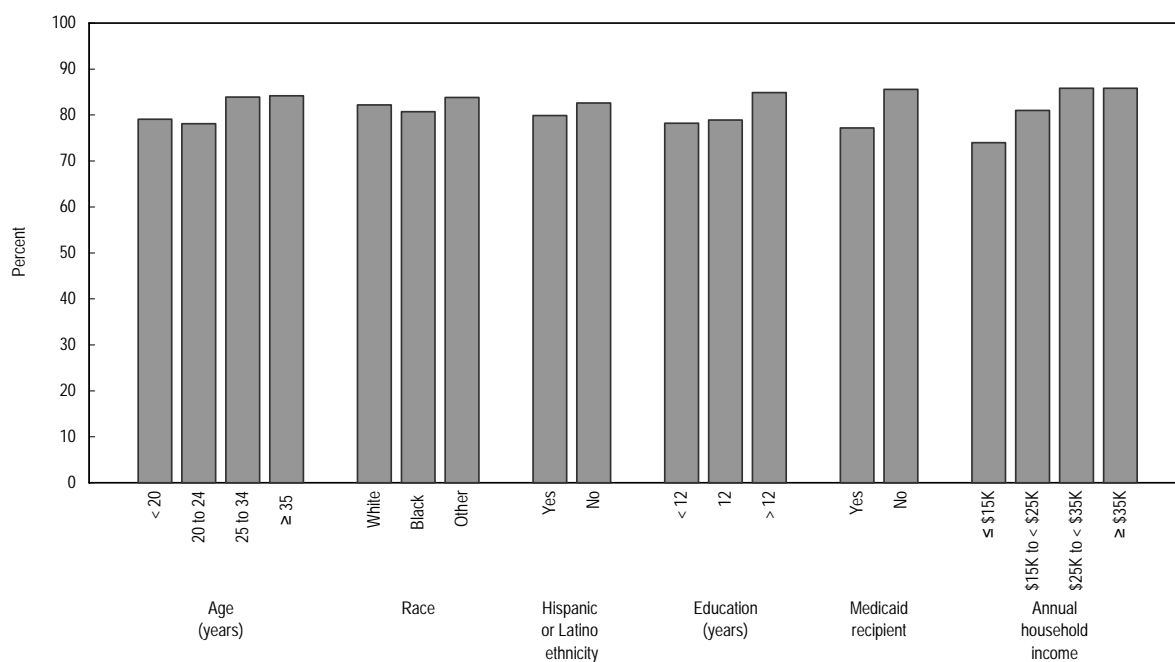
Prevalence of Infant Checkup Within 1 Week of Hospital Discharge for Infants Discharged Within 48 Hours, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	122	79.1	3.9	70.5–85.7
20–24	255	78.1	2.7	72.3–82.9
25–34	540	83.9	1.6	80.5–86.9
≥ 35	154	84.2	3.1	77.2–89.4
Race				
White	873	82.2	1.3	79.5–84.7
Black or African American	154	80.7	3.3	73.2–86.4
All other races	44	83.8§§	6.1	68.1–92.6
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	245	79.9	2.6	74.2–84.6
No	824	82.6	1.4	79.8–85.2
Education (years)				
< 12	212	78.2	3.0	71.9–83.5
12	267	78.9	2.6	73.5–83.5
> 12	586	84.9	1.5	81.6–87.6
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	453	77.2	2.0	73.0–81.0
No	618	85.6	1.5	82.6–88.3
Annual household income				
≤ \$14,999	252	74.0	2.9	68.0–79.3
\$15,000–\$24,999	158	81.0	3.2	73.9–86.5
\$25,000–\$34,999	79	85.8	4.0	76.1–92.0
≥ \$35,000	462	85.8	1.7	82.2–88.8

† Confidence interval.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



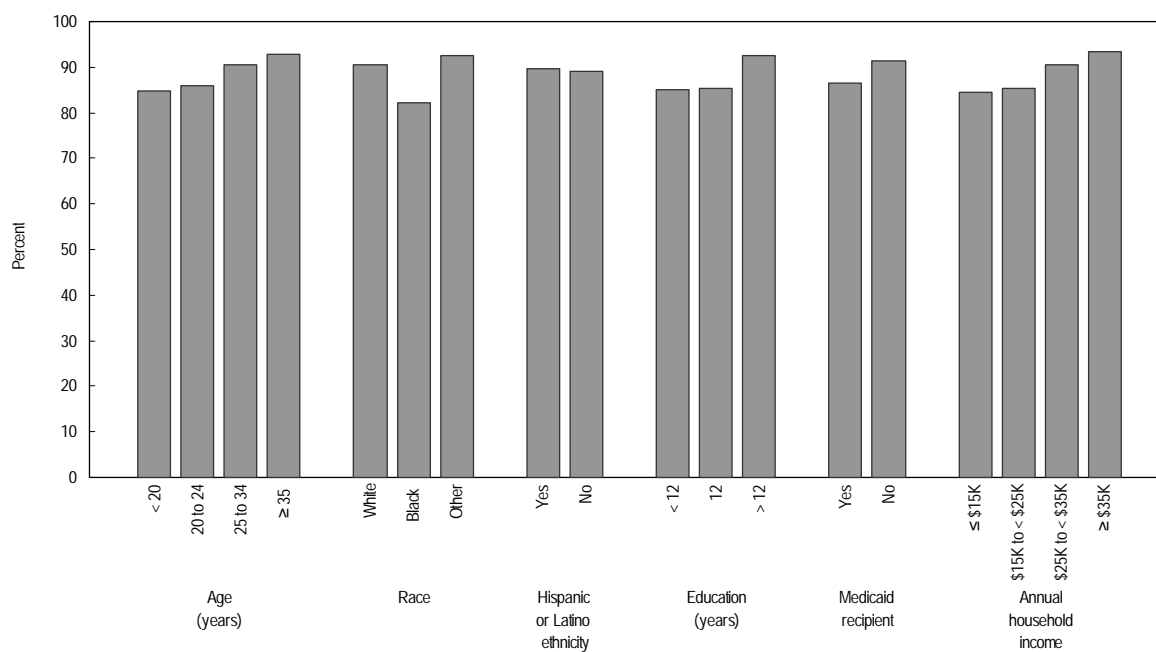
Illinois Prevalence of Sufficient Well-Baby Care, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	200	84.8	2.7	78.7–89.3
20–24	396	86.0	1.9	81.9–89.2
25–34	914	90.5	1.0	88.2–92.3
≥ 35	273	92.9	1.7	88.8–95.6
Race				
White	1,381	90.5	0.8	88.8–92.1
Black or African American	322	82.2	2.3	77.2–86.3
All other races	80	92.4	3.3	83.0–96.8
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	404	89.7 ^{††}	1.6	86.1–92.5
No	1,377	89.0	0.9	87.1–90.6
Education (years)				
< 12	350	85.0	2.0	80.5–88.5
12	468	85.3	1.8	81.5–88.4
> 12	952	92.6	0.9	90.6–94.2
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	784	86.5	1.3	83.7–88.8
No	999	91.3	1.0	89.2–93.0
Annual household income				
≤ \$14,999	420	84.4	1.9	80.3–87.8
\$15,000–\$24,999	250	85.3	2.3	80.1–89.3
\$25,000–\$34,999	151	90.6	2.6	84.2–94.6
≥ \$35,000	758	93.3	1.0	91.1–95.0

Note: Sufficient well-baby care is defined as an infant receiving 2 or more checkups by 2–3 months (60–122 days) of age; 3 or more checkups by 4–5 months (123–183 days) of age; or 4 or more checkups by 6–9 months (184–274 days) of age.

‡ Confidence interval.
†† Missing ≥ 10% data.



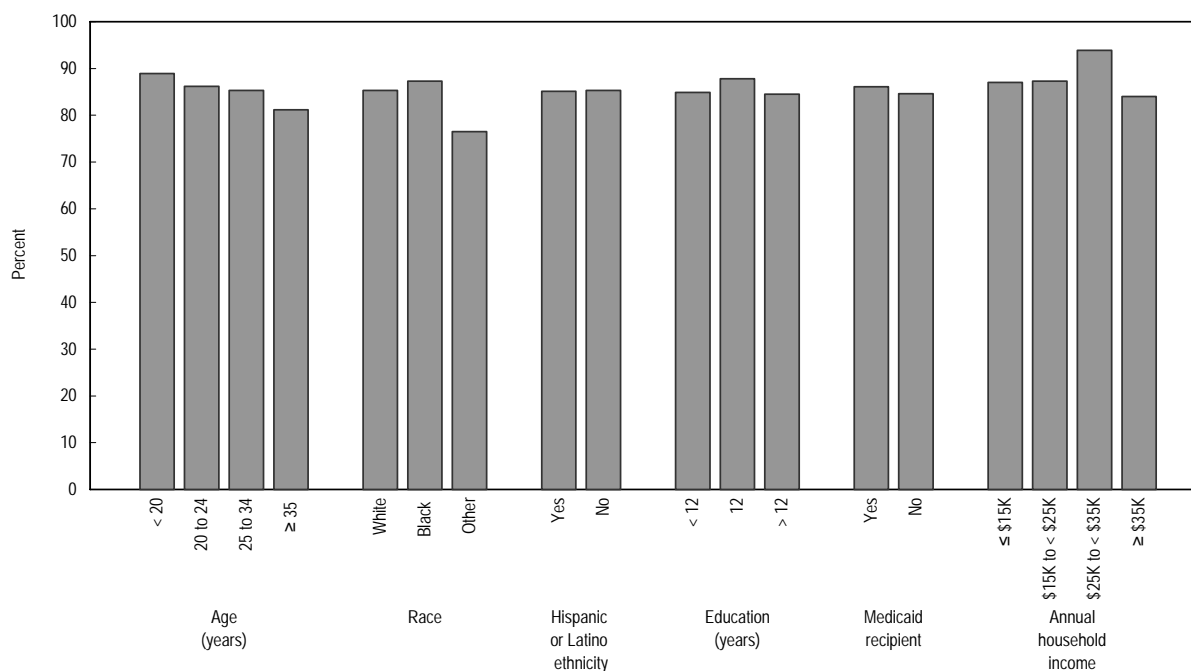
Illinois

Prevalence of Postpartum Contraceptive Use, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	218	88.9	2.3	83.6–92.6
20–24	431	86.2	1.8	82.3–89.3
25–34	968	85.3	1.2	82.8–87.5
≥ 35	296	81.2	2.4	76.1–85.4
Race				
White	1,481	85.3	1.0	83.2–87.1
Black or African American	349	87.3	1.9	83.1–90.6
All other races	83	76.5	5.1	65.1–85.0
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	438	85.1	1.8	81.2–88.3
No	1,473	85.3	1.0	83.3–87.1
Education (years)				
< 12	381	84.9	1.9	80.8–88.3
12	507	87.8	1.6	84.3–90.5
> 12	1,011	84.5	1.2	82.0–86.7
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	857	86.1	1.3	83.4–88.4
No	1,056	84.6	1.2	82.2–86.8
Annual household income				
≤ \$14,999	463	87.0	1.7	83.3–89.9
\$15,000–\$24,999	265	87.3	2.2	82.4–91.0
\$25,000–\$34,999	159	93.9	2.0	88.6–96.8
≥ \$35,000	802	84.0	1.4	81.1–86.5

Note: Contraceptive use is defined as using any of the following birth control methods at time of survey: not having sex at certain times (rhythm) or using such birth control methods as the pill, Norplant®, shots (Depo-Provera®), condoms, diaphragm, foam, IUD, tubal ligation, or vasectomy. ‡ Confidence interval.



State Exhibits

Louisiana

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

Louisiana

Characteristics of PRAMS–Eligible Population and Respondents, 2002

Characteristic	PRAMS–eligible population		PRAMS respondents	
	Size	Percent	Size	Percent
Age (years)				
< 20	10,087	16.0	269	15.8
20–24	20,762	32.9	556	32.6
25–34	26,592	42.2	726	42.6
≥ 35	5,619	8.9	153	9.0
Race				
White	35,642	56.5	933	54.8
Black or African American	25,899	41.1	733	43.0
Native American	406	0.6	13	0.8
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,024	1.6	23	1.3
All other races	88	0.1	2	0.1
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	1,357	2.2	26	1.5
No	61,654	97.8	1,676	98.5
Education (years)				
< 12	14,496	23.0	349	20.5
12	23,105	36.7	642	37.7
> 12	25,413	40.3	712	41.8
Marital status				
Married	33,363	52.9	894	52.5
Unmarried	29,657	47.1	809	47.5
Birth weight				
Low (< 2,500 g)	6,033	9.6	486	28.6
Normal (≥ 2,500 g)	57,074	90.4	1,215	71.4
Parity				
First birth	25,203	40.0	735	43.2
Second birth or higher	37,809	60.0	968	56.8
Total	63,112		1,704	

	Estimated PRAMS–eligible population				PRAMS respondents	
	Size	95% CI‡	Percent	95% CI‡	Size	Percent
Annual household income						
≤ \$15,999	24,910	23,170–26,651	44.6	41.7–47.4	654	43.5
\$16,000–\$24,999	7,038	5,988–8,087	12.6	10.8–14.6	195	13.0
\$25,000–\$39,999	8,364	7,251–9,476	15.0	13.1–17.0	237	15.7
≥ \$40,000	15,595	14,214–16,975	27.9	25.5–30.5	419	27.8
In crowded household (> 1 person/room)						
	8,588	7,387–9,789	14.1	12.3–16.2	222	13.7

Note: The PRAMS–eligible population is defined as state residents who had in–state births. Respondents are defined as women who completed a survey. Values for annual household income and crowded household are estimated from the PRAMS sample. Other population size and percent values for the characteristics of the PRAMS–eligible population are based on state birth certificate data.

‡ Confidence interval.

Louisiana Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy, 2002

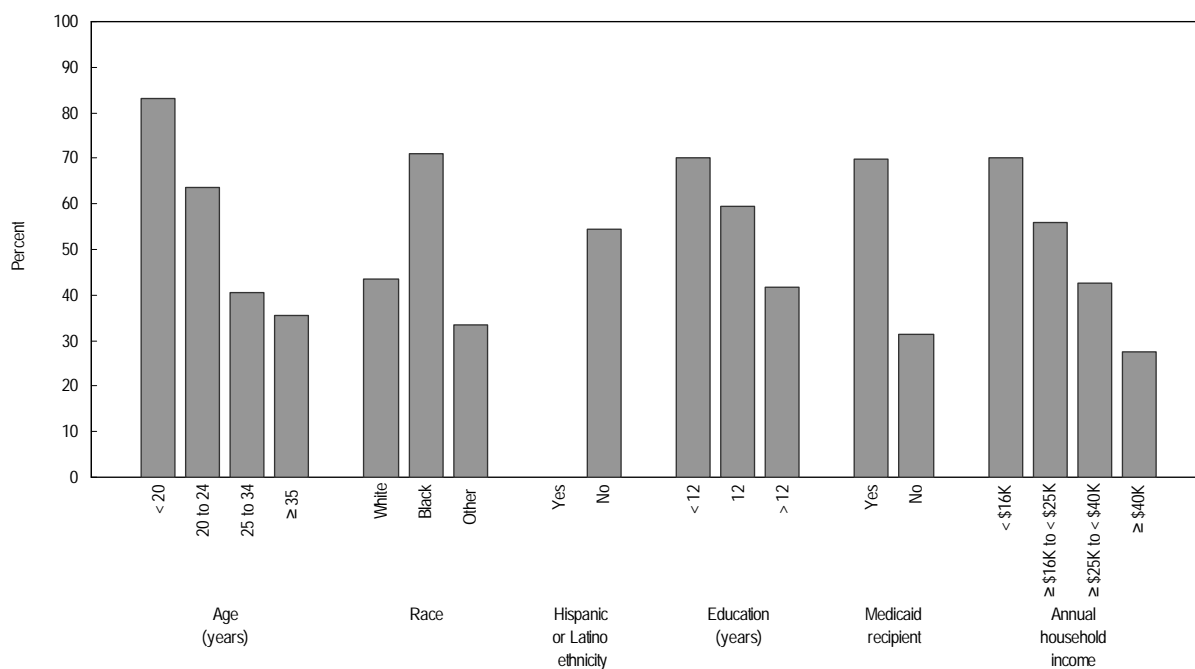
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [†]
Age (years)				
< 20	268	83.0	2.6	77.3–87.5
20–24	548	63.5	2.3	58.9–67.9
25–34	716	40.4	2.1	36.4–44.5
≥ 35	145	35.4	4.5	27.2–44.5
Race				
White	919	43.6	1.8	40.2–47.1
Black or African American	721	71.1	2.0	67.0–74.9
All other races	37	33.4 ^{§§}	9.2	18.3–53.0
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	26	††	††	††
No	1,649	54.5	1.4	51.8–57.2
Education (years)				
< 12	346	70.0	2.7	64.4–75.1
12	632	59.4	2.2	55.0–63.6
> 12	698	41.7	2.1	37.7–45.8
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	994	69.9	1.7	66.6–73.1
No	683	31.4	2.0	27.7–35.4
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	643	70.1	2.0	65.9–73.9
\$16,000–\$24,999	191	55.9	4.0	48.0–63.6
\$25,000–\$39,999	233	42.5	3.6	35.6–49.8
≥ \$40,000	415	27.6	2.4	23.2–32.6

† Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



Louisiana

Prevalence of Multivitamin Use 4 or More Times per Week During the Month Prior to Pregnancy, 2002

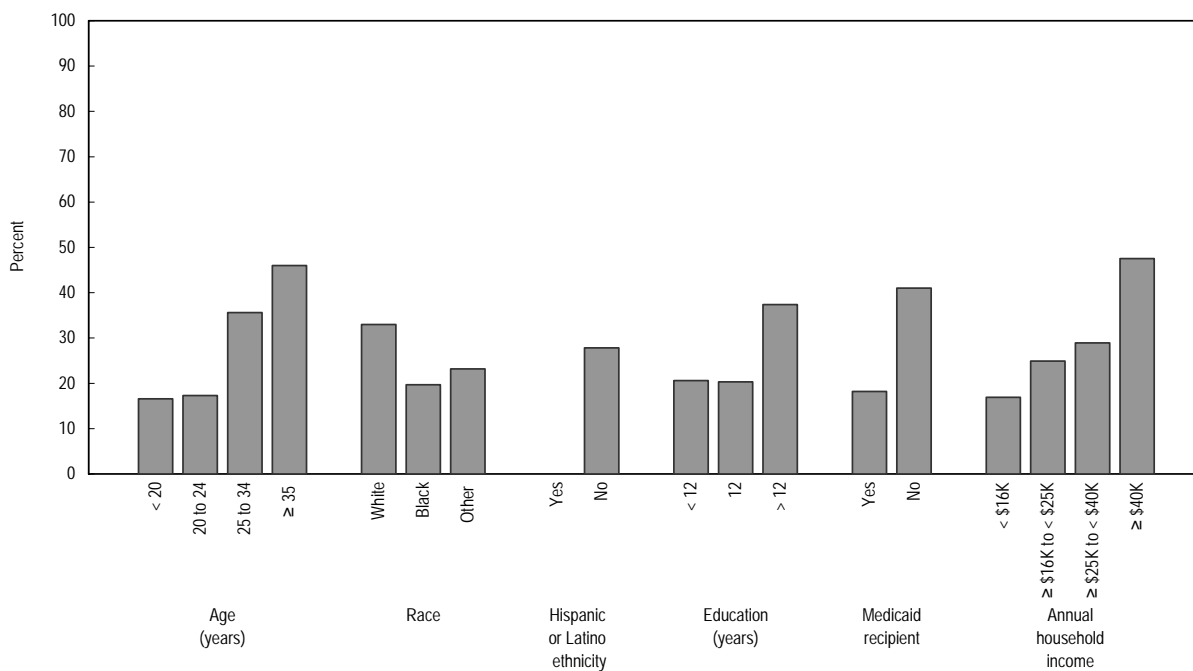
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	267	16.6	2.7	12.0-22.5
20-24	555	17.3	1.7	14.1-21.0
25-34	724	35.6	2.0	31.8-39.5
≥ 35	153	46.0	4.5	37.5-54.8
Race				
White	932	33.0	1.6	29.9-36.3
Black or African American	729	19.7	1.8	16.4-23.4
All other races	38	23.2 ^{§§}	7.5	11.7-40.9
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	26	††	††	††
No	1,671	27.8	1.2	25.5-30.3
Education (years)				
< 12	346	20.6	2.5	16.2-25.9
12	641	20.3	1.8	17.0-24.0
> 12	711	37.4	2.0	33.6-41.4
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	1,002	18.2	1.4	15.6-21.0
No	697	41.0	2.0	37.1-45.0
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	651	16.9	1.7	13.9-20.4
\$16,000-24,999	195	24.9	3.4	18.8-32.2
\$25,000-39,999	237	28.9	3.3	22.9-35.8
≥ \$40,000	418	47.5	2.7	42.3-52.7

‡ Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



Louisiana Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 2002

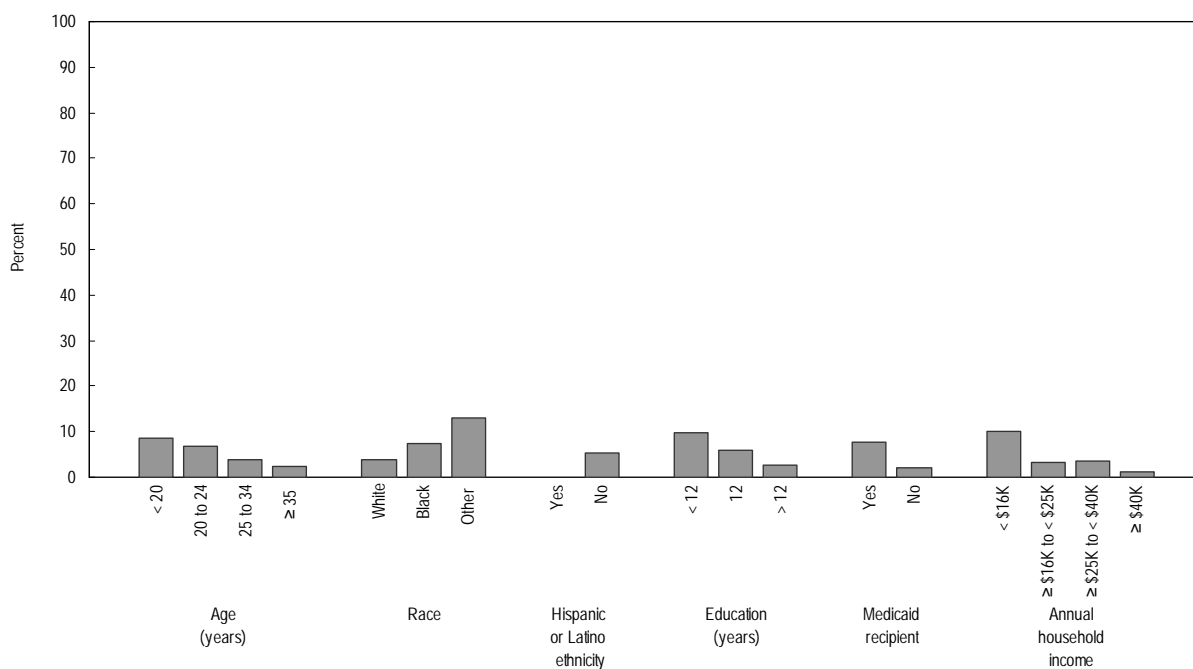
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI#
Age (years)				
< 20	266	8.7	2.0	5.4-13.6
20-24	549	6.8	1.3	4.8-9.7
25-34	714	3.7	0.8	2.3-5.7
≥ 35	153	2.5	1.4	0.8-7.4
Race				
White	918	3.8	0.7	2.6-5.4
Black or African American	726	7.3	1.2	5.3-10.0
All other races	38	13.0 ^{§§}	6.9	4.3-33.2
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	26	††	††	††
No	1,654	5.2	0.6	4.1-6.6
Education (years)				
< 12	344	9.9	1.8	6.9-14.1
12	630	5.8	1.1	4.0-8.4
> 12	707	2.7	0.7	1.6-4.6
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	993	7.7	1.0	6.0-9.9
No	689	2.0	0.6	1.1-3.7
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	646	10.2	1.4	7.8-13.3
\$16,000-\$24,999	189	3.2	1.5	1.2-7.8
\$25,000-\$39,999	233	3.6	1.4	1.6-7.6
≥ \$40,000	417	1.2	0.6	0.4-3.0

Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



Louisiana Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 2002

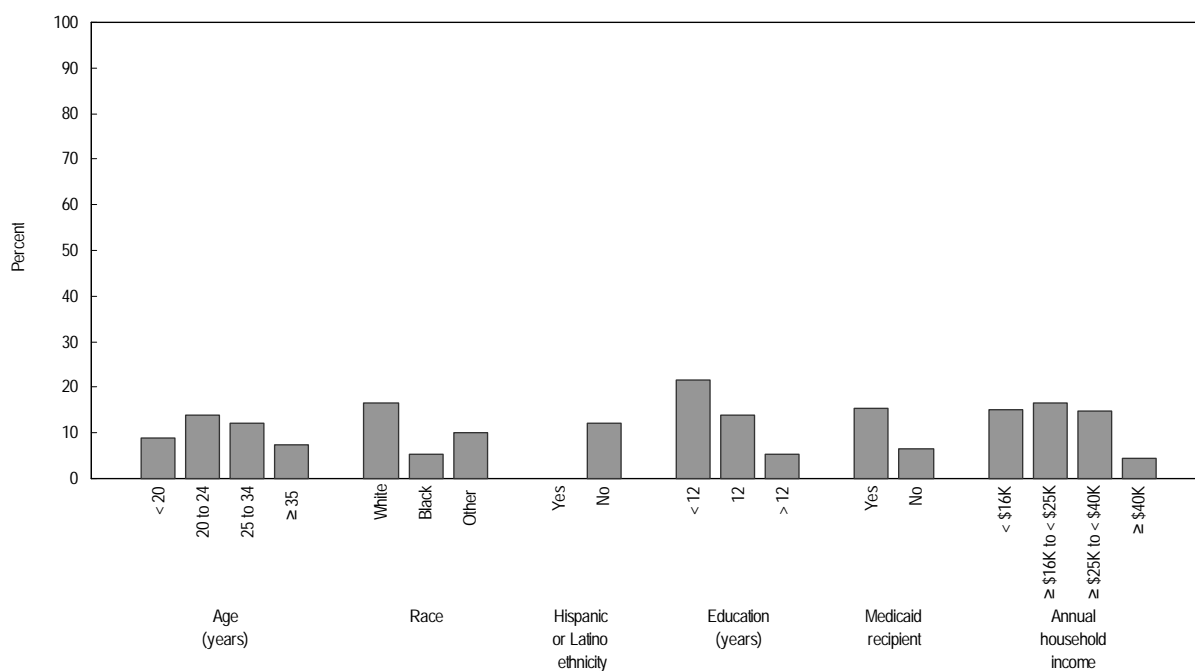
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	259	9.0	2.0	5.8–13.7
20–24	540	13.8	1.7	10.8–17.4
25–34	706	12.2	1.4	9.7–15.3
≥ 35	150	7.4	2.3	4.0–13.3
Race				
White	899	16.5	1.4	14.0–19.3
Black or African American	718	5.3	1.0	3.6–7.6
All other races	38	10.0 ^{§§}	5.4	3.3–26.4
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	26	††	††	††
No	1,627	12.0	0.9	10.3–13.9
Education (years)				
< 12	331	21.5	2.5	16.9–26.8
12	623	13.8	1.6	11.0–17.2
> 12	700	5.2	0.9	3.6–7.4
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	972	15.5	1.3	13.1–18.3
No	683	6.5	1.1	4.7–8.9
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	629	15.2	1.6	12.3–18.6
\$16,000–\$24,999	189	16.6	3.1	11.4–23.5
\$25,000–\$39,999	233	14.9	2.7	10.3–21.1
≥ \$40,000	413	4.4	1.1	2.7–7.1

‡ Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



Louisiana

Prevalence of Pregnancy-Related Complications That Required a Hospital Stay of At Least 1 Day, 2002

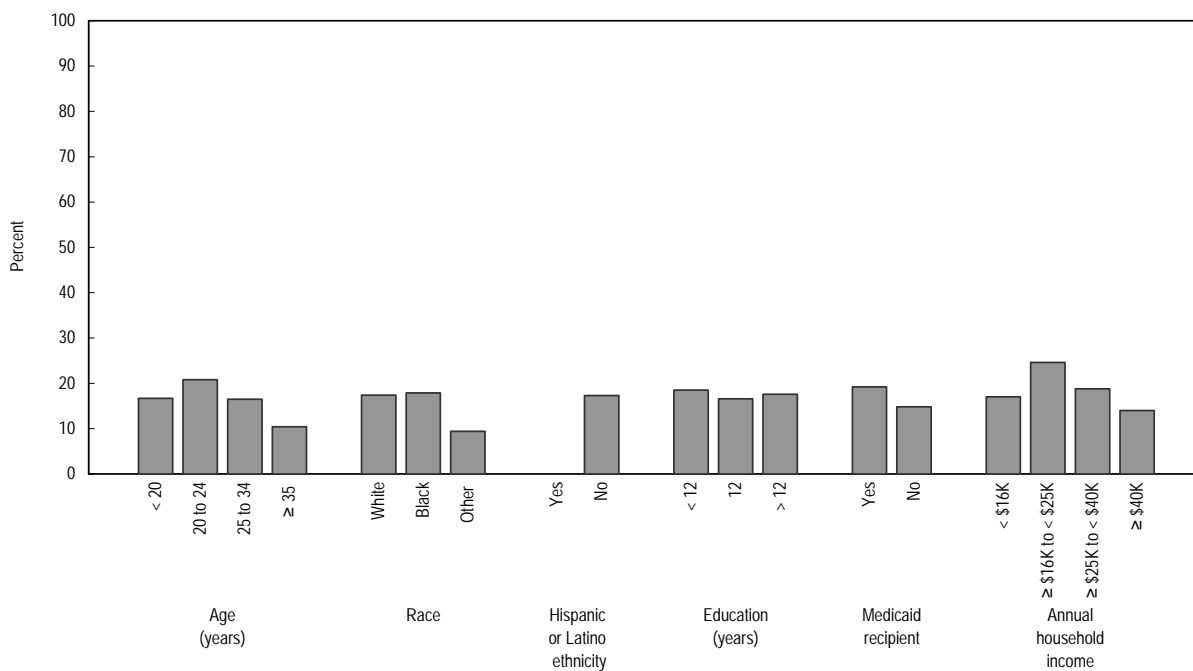
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	262	16.7	2.6	12.2–22.4
20–24	550	20.8	1.9	17.3–24.8
25–34	707	16.5	1.6	13.7–19.8
≥ 35	153	10.4	2.6	6.3–16.8
Race				
White	922	17.4	1.3	15.0–20.2
Black or African American	713	17.9	1.7	14.8–21.4
All other races	37	9.4 ^{§§}	5.4	2.8–26.7
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	24	††	††	††
No	1,646	17.3	1.0	15.3–19.4
Education (years)				
< 12	342	18.5	2.4	14.3–23.6
12	629	16.6	1.6	13.6–20.1
> 12	700	17.6	1.6	14.7–21.0
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	984	19.2	1.4	16.6–22.2
No	688	14.8	1.5	12.2–17.9
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	640	17.0	1.7	14.0–20.5
\$16,000–24,999	192	24.6	3.5	18.4–32.1
\$25,000–39,999	231	18.8	2.9	13.8–25.0
≥ \$40,000	415	14.0	1.8	10.7–17.9

‡ Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



Louisiana Prevalence of Infant Discharge from Hospital Within 48 Hours, 2002

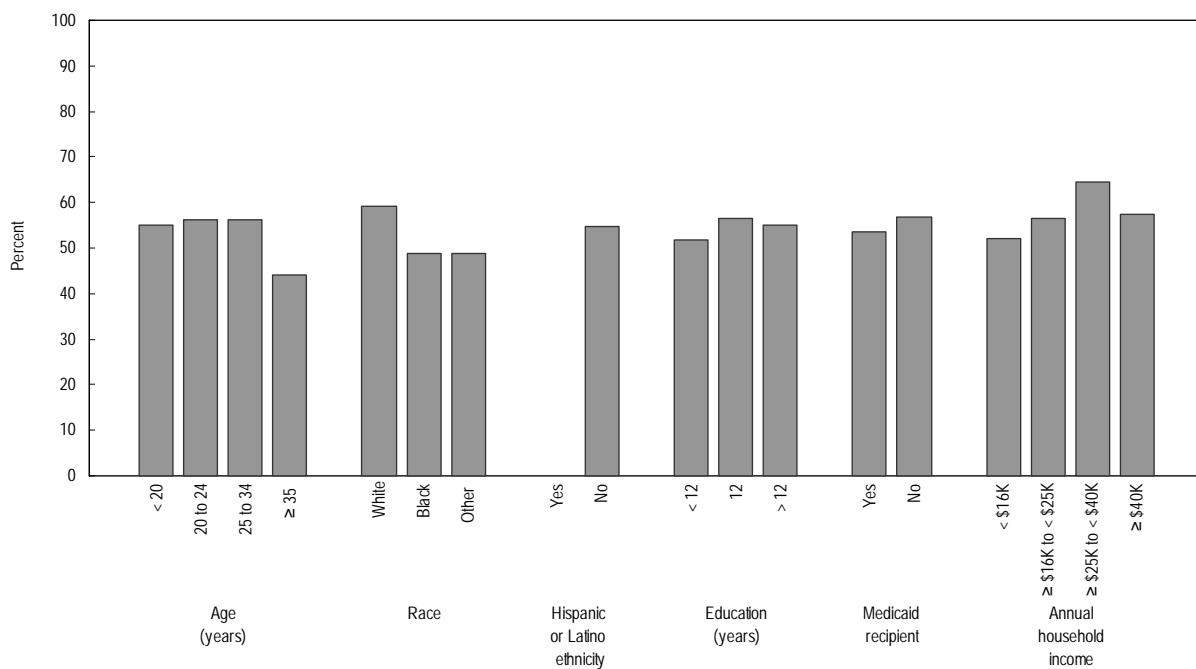
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [†]
Age (years)				
< 20	263	55.0	3.5	48.0–61.7
20–24	543	56.1	2.4	51.4–60.8
25–34	703	56.1	2.1	52.1–60.2
≥ 35	151	44.0	4.5	35.6–52.9
Race				
White	917	59.3	1.7	55.9–62.7
Black or African American	706	48.7	2.3	44.3–53.1
All other races	37	48.8 ^{§§}	9.3	31.5–66.5
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	25	††	††	††
No	1,633	54.8	1.4	52.1–57.5
Education (years)				
< 12	339	51.8	3.1	45.8–57.8
12	627	56.6	2.2	52.2–60.9
> 12	693	55.0	2.1	50.9–59.0
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	983	53.5	1.8	49.9–57.0
No	677	56.9	2.1	52.8–60.9
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	638	52.1	2.3	47.7–56.5
\$16,000–\$24,999	192	56.6	4.0	48.6–64.2
\$25,000–\$39,999	229	64.5	3.5	57.4–71.0
≥ \$40,000	415	57.3	2.6	52.1–62.4

† Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



Louisiana

Prevalence of Infant Checkup Within 1 Week of Hospital Discharge for Infants Discharged Within 48 Hours, 2002

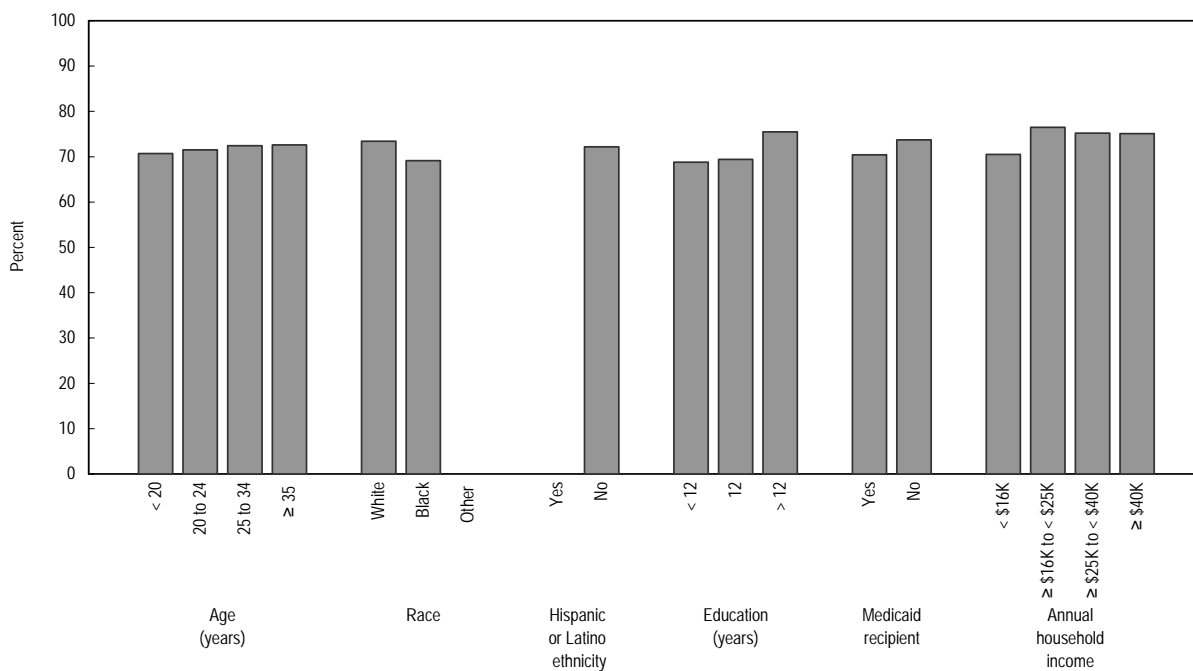
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	106	70.7	4.5	61.3–78.6
20–24	231	71.5	3.0	65.2–77.0
25–34	308	72.4	2.6	67.1–77.2
≥ 35	53	72.6 ^{§§}	6.2	58.9–83.0
Race				
White	463	73.4	2.1	69.2–77.3
Black or African American	222	69.1	3.2	62.6–75.0
All other races	13	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	13	††	††	††
No	684	72.2	1.7	68.7–75.5
Education (years)				
< 12	129	68.8	4.1	60.2–76.2
12	264	69.4	2.9	63.5–74.8
> 12	305	75.5	2.5	70.3–80.0
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	381	70.4	2.4	65.6–74.9
No	317	73.7	2.5	68.6–78.3
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	241	70.5	3.0	64.3–76.0
\$16,000–24,999	80	76.5	4.9	65.7–84.7
\$25,000–39,999	116	75.2	4.0	66.5–82.3
≥ \$40,000	194	75.1	3.1	68.6–80.7

‡ Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



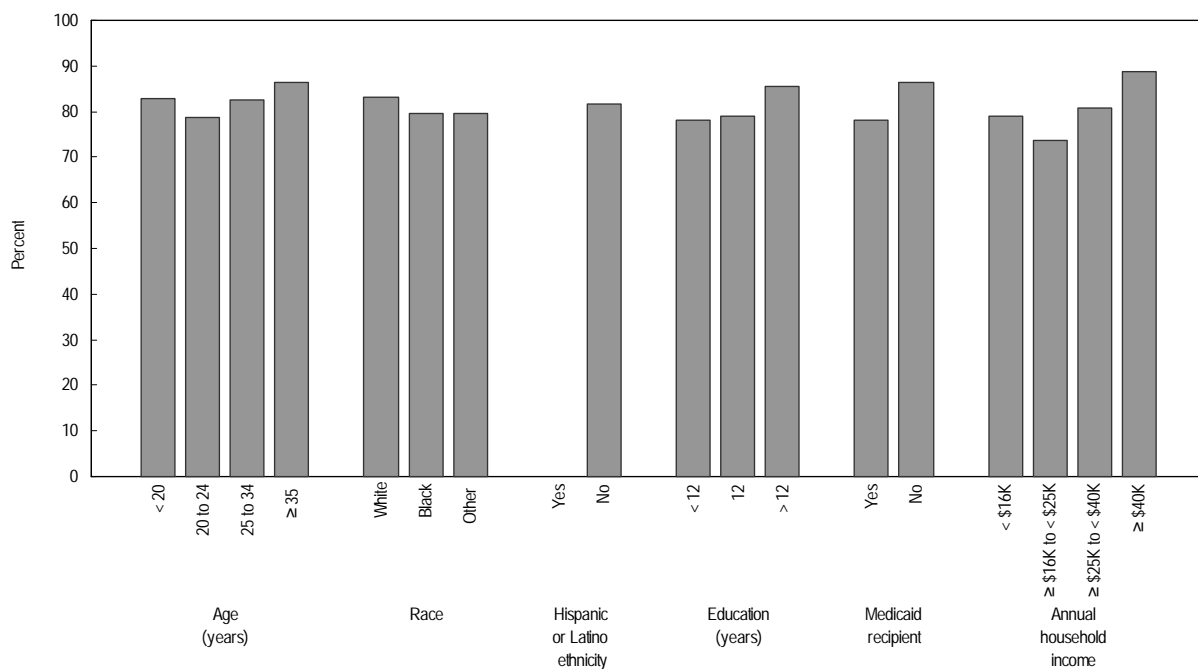
Louisiana Prevalence of Sufficient Well-Baby Care, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	203	82.7 ^{††}	2.8	76.4–87.6
20–24	460	78.6	2.1	74.2–82.5
25–34	594	82.6	1.7	79.1–85.7
≥ 35	130	86.5 ^{††}	3.2	78.9–91.7
Race				
White	814	83.1	1.4	80.2–85.6
Black or African American	541	79.5 ^{††}	2.0	75.4–83.1
All other races	32	79.5 ^{§§}	8.1	59.3–91.1
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	22	††††	††††	††††
No	1,363	81.7 ^{††}	1.1	79.3–83.8
Education (years)				
< 12	266	78.0 ^{††}	2.7	72.2–82.9
12	519	79.1 ^{††}	2.0	75.0–82.7
> 12	602	85.5	1.5	82.2–88.3
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	795	78.2 ^{††}	1.6	74.9–81.2
No	592	86.4	1.5	83.2–89.0
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	518	78.9 ^{††}	2.0	74.8–82.5
\$16,000–\$24,999	160	73.6	3.7	65.7–80.2
\$25,000–\$39,999	197	80.8	3.1	74.1–86.1
≥ \$40,000	359	88.9	1.7	85.1–91.9

Note: Sufficient well-baby care is defined as an infant receiving
 2 or more checkups by 2–3 months (60–122 days) of age;
 3 or more checkups by 4–5 months (123–183 days) of age; or
 4 or more checkups by 6–9 months (184–274 days) of age.

‡ Confidence interval.
 †† Missing ≥ 10% data.
 ††† < 30 respondents; not reported.
 §§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



Louisiana Prevalence of Postpartum Contraceptive Use, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

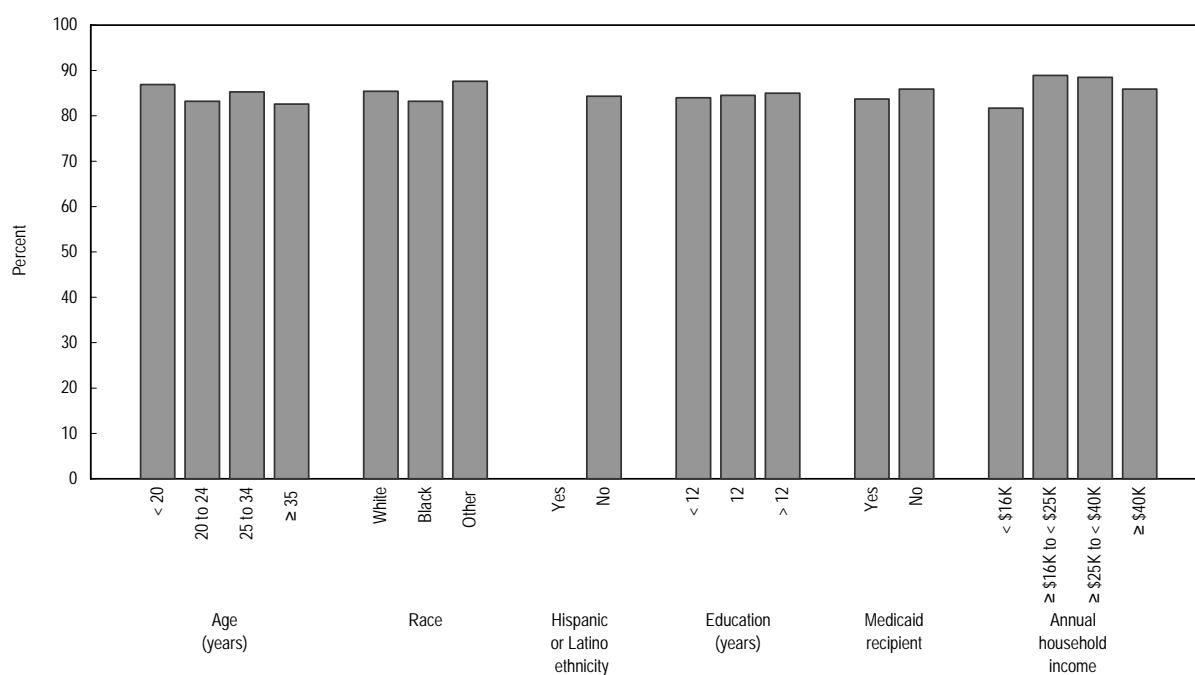
Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	266	86.9	2.4	81.4–90.9
20–24	555	83.2	1.8	79.3–86.5
25–34	717	85.3	1.5	82.1–88.0
≥ 35	152	82.6	3.5	74.7–88.4
Race				
White	929	85.4	1.2	82.8–87.7
Black or African American	724	83.2	1.7	79.6–86.2
All other races	37	87.6 ^{§§}	6.3	69.4–95.7
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	26	††	††	††
No	1,662	84.3	1.0	82.2–86.2
Education (years)				
< 12	342	84.0	2.3	79.0–87.9
12	638	84.5	1.7	80.9–87.5
> 12	709	85.0	1.5	81.8–87.7
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	996	83.7	1.4	80.9–86.2
No	694	85.9	1.5	82.8–88.5
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	649	81.7	1.8	78.0–84.9
\$16,000–24,999	194	88.9	2.5	83.0–93.0
\$25,000–39,999	236	88.5	2.4	83.0–92.3
≥ \$40,000	417	85.9	1.9	81.9–89.2

Note: Contraceptive use is defined as using any of the following birth control methods at time of survey: not having sex at certain times (rhythm) or using such birth control methods as the pill, Norplant®, shots (Depo-Provera®), condoms, diaphragm, foam, IUD, tubal ligation, or vasectomy.

‡ Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



State Exhibits

Maine

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

Maine

Characteristics of PRAMS–Eligible Population and Respondents, 2002

Characteristic	PRAMS–eligible population		PRAMS respondents	
	Size	Percent	Size	Percent
Age (years)				
< 20	1,128	8.7	84	7.4
20–24	3,281	25.3	276	24.2
25–34	6,814	52.5	629	55.2
≥ 35	1,756	13.5	151	13.2
Race				
White	12,467	96.2	1,118	98.2
Black or African American	164	1.3	6	0.5
American Indian	112	0.9	5	0.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	215	1.7	10	0.9
All other races	4	0.0	0	0.0
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	159	1.2	14	1.2
No	12,816	98.8	1,125	98.8
Education (years)				
< 12	1,388	10.7	107	9.4
12	4,622	35.8	398	35.0
> 12	6,914	53.5	631	55.5
Marital status				
Married	8,682	66.9	762	66.8
Unmarried	4,298	33.1	378	33.2
Birth weight				
Low (< 2,500 g)	716	5.5	378	33.2
Normal (≥ 2,500 g)	12,258	94.5	759	66.8
Parity				
First birth	5,641	43.5	534	46.8
Second birth or higher	7,333	56.5	606	53.2
Total	12,980		1,140	

	Estimated PRAMS–eligible population				PRAMS respondents	
	Size	95% CI‡	Percent	95% CI‡	Size	Percent
Annual household income						
≤ \$15,999	3,228	2,831–3,625	26.0	23.1–29.2	280	25.5
\$16,000–\$24,999	1,462	1,187–1,737	11.8	9.8–14.2	136	12.4
\$25,000–\$39,999	2,077	1,769–2,385	16.7	14.4–19.4	194	17.7
≥ \$40,000	5,633	5,235–6,030	45.4	42.1–48.8	489	44.5
In crowded household (> 1 person/room)						
	686	488–884	5.4	4.1–7.2	61	5.6

Note: The PRAMS–eligible population is defined as state residents who had in–state births. Respondents are defined as women who completed a survey. Values for annual household income and crowded household are estimated from the PRAMS sample. Other population size and percent values for the characteristics of the PRAMS–eligible population are based on state birth certificate data.

‡ Confidence interval.

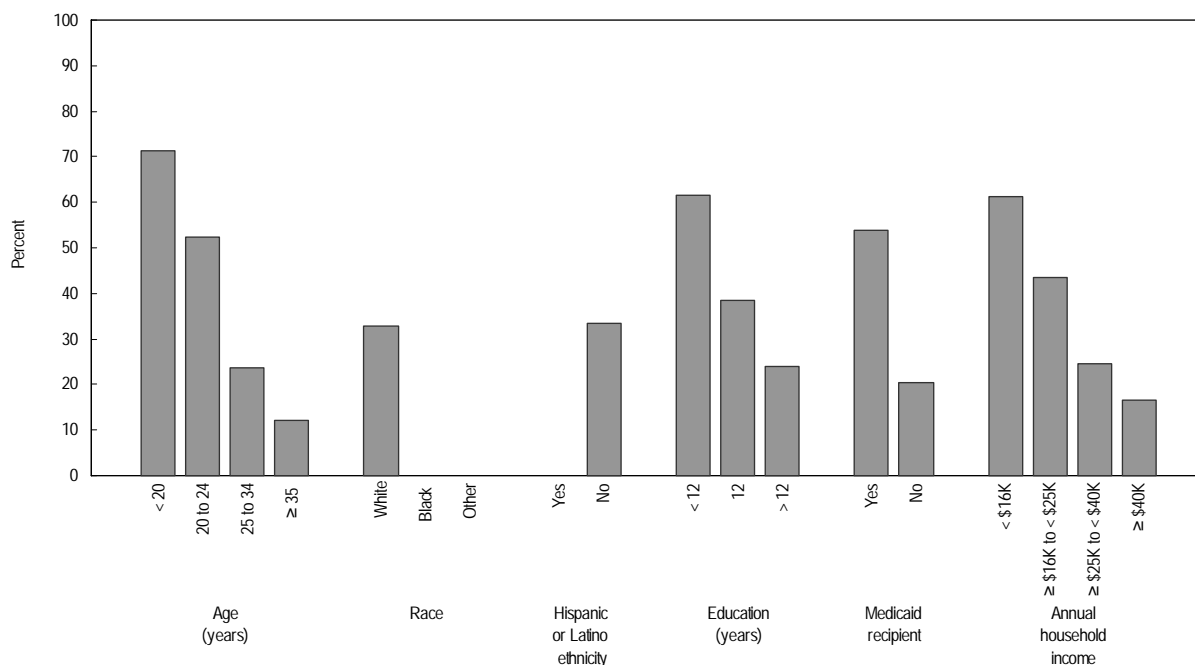
Maine Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	82	71.4	5.7	58.9–81.2
20–24	274	52.4	3.5	45.5–59.2
25–34	622	23.6	1.9	20.0–27.5
≥ 35	146	12.1	3.1	7.1–19.7
Race				
White	1,103	32.8	1.6	29.7–36.1
Black or African American	6	††	††	††
All other races	14	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	14	††	††	††
No	1,109	33.3	1.6	30.1–36.5
Education (years)				
< 12	105	61.4	5.6	49.9–71.7
12	394	38.6	2.8	33.2–44.2
> 12	621	23.9	1.9	20.4–27.9
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	431	53.7	2.8	48.2–59.2
No	693	20.3	1.7	17.1–23.8
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	274	61.1	3.5	54.2–67.7
\$16,000–\$24,999	136	43.6	5	34.1–53.6
\$25,000–\$39,999	192	24.7	3.6	18.3–32.5
≥ \$40,000	485	16.7	1.9	13.3–20.6

† Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.



Maine

Prevalence of Multivitamin Use 4 or More Times per Week During the Month Prior to Pregnancy, 2002

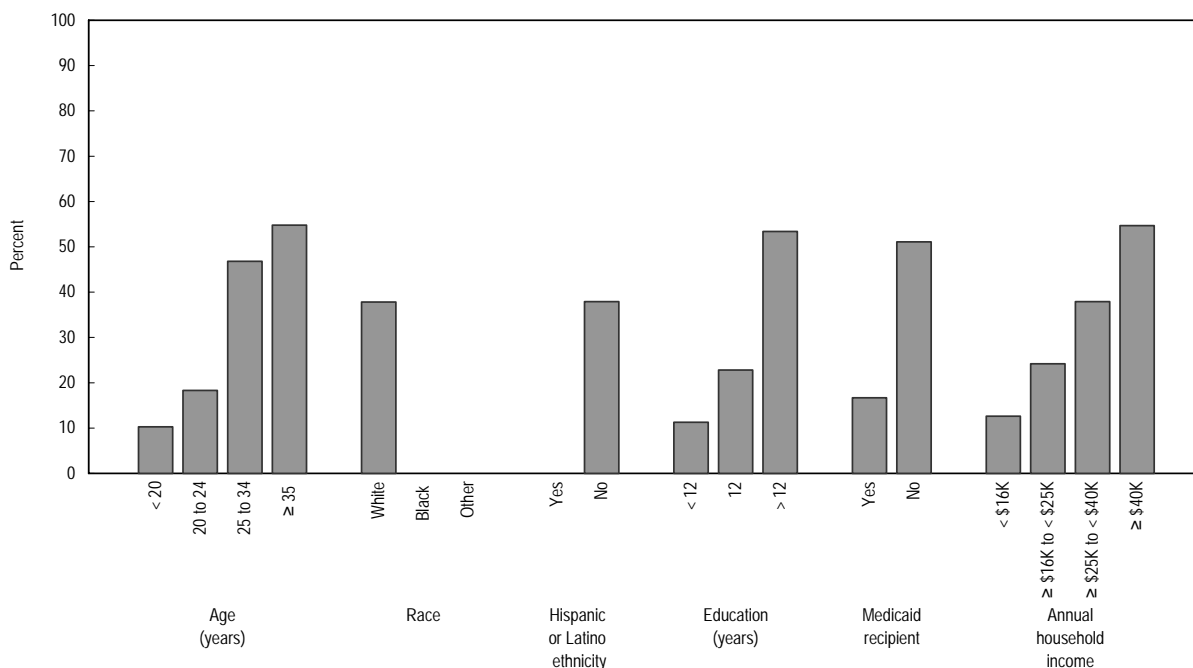
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	83	10.3	3.9	4.7–20.9
20–24	274	18.3	2.6	13.7–24.1
25–34	627	46.8	2.2	42.5–51.2
≥ 35	150	54.8	4.8	45.4–64.0
Race				
White	1,113	37.8	1.6	34.6–41.1
Black or African American	5	††††	††††	††††
All other races	15	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	14	††	††	††
No	1,119	37.9	1.6	34.7–41.1
Education (years)				
< 12	105	11.3	3.7	5.8–20.8
12	396	22.8	2.4	18.4–27.9
> 12	629	53.4	2.2	49.1–57.7
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	435	16.7	2.1	13.0–21.1
No	699	51.1	2.1	47.0–55.2
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	277	12.6	2.3	8.7–17.8
\$16,000–\$24,999	136	24.2	4.3	16.8–33.6
\$25,000–\$39,999	194	37.9	4.0	30.5–46.0
≥ \$40,000	487	54.7	2.5	49.9–59.5

‡ Confidence interval.

†† Missing ≥ 10% data.

††† < 30 respondents; not reported.



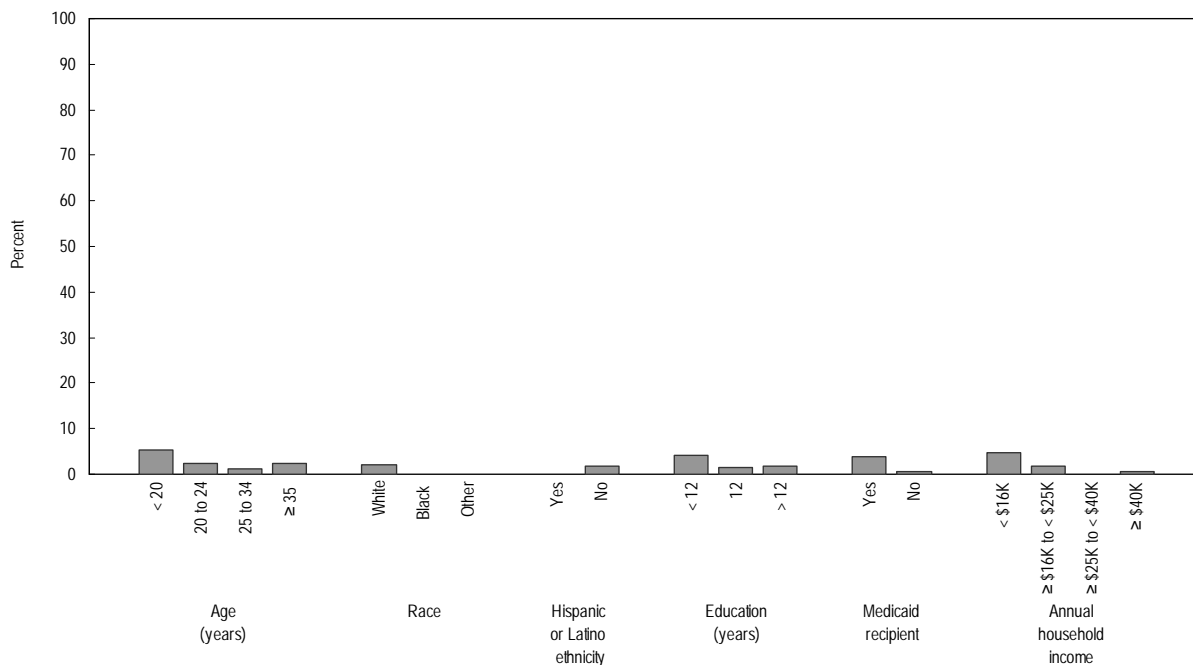
Maine Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	84	5.2	2.7	1.8–13.6
20–24	275	2.5	1.1	1.1–5.7
25–34	627	1.1	0.4	0.5–2.4
≥ 35	151	2.3	1.4	0.6–7.7
Race				
White	1,115	2.0	0.5	1.2–3.2
Black or African American	6	††	††	††
All other races	15	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	14	††	††	††
No	1,122	1.8	0.4	1.1–3.0
Education (years)				
< 12	107	4.0	2.0	1.4–10.5
12	397	1.4	0.6	0.6–3.4
> 12	629	1.8	0.6	0.9–3.5
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	438	3.9	1.0	2.3–6.4
No	699	0.7	0.4	0.2–2.1
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	280	4.6	1.4	2.6–8.3
\$16,000–\$24,999	135	1.8	1.2	0.5–6.3
\$25,000–\$39,999	194	0.0	0.0	—
≥ \$40,000	488	0.6	0.4	0.2–2.1

‡ Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.



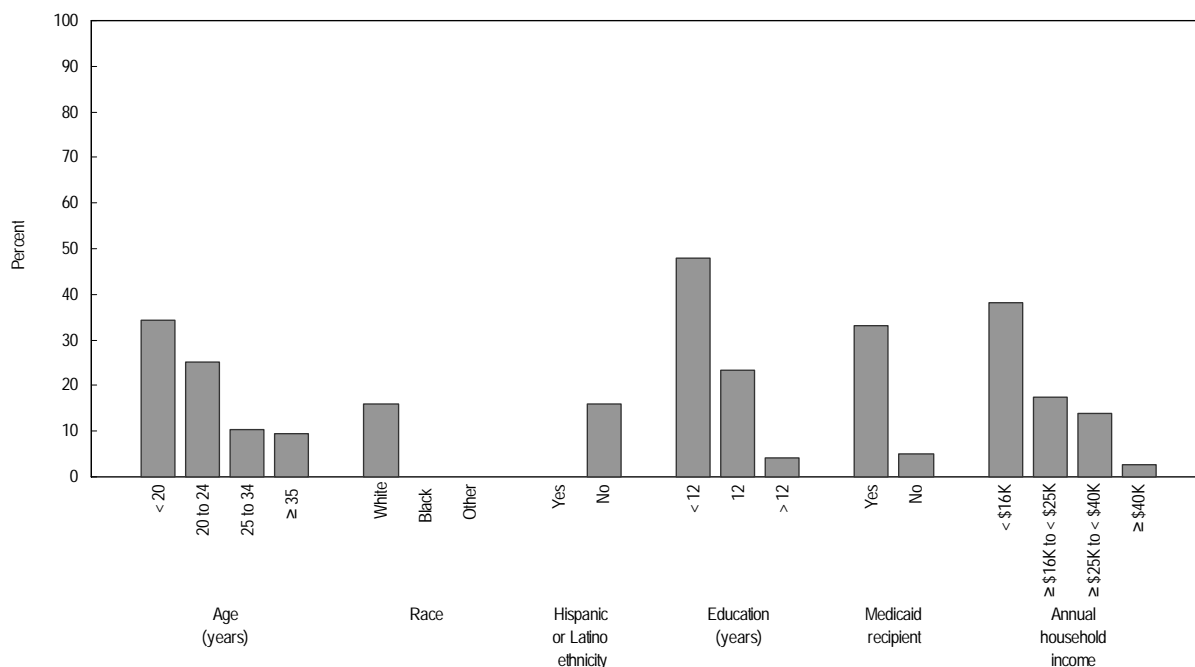
Maine Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	84	34.2	6.0	23.7–46.6
20–24	270	25.1	3.1	19.5–31.7
25–34	619	10.3	1.4	7.9–13.4
≥ 35	150	9.4	2.8	5.1–16.7
Race				
White	1,101	16.1	1.3	13.7–18.8
Black or African American	6	††	††	††
All other races	15	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	14	††	††	††
No	1,108	16.0	1.3	13.6–18.7
Education (years)				
< 12	106	48.0	5.7	37.0–59.1
12	385	23.5	2.4	19.0–28.6
> 12	629	4.0	0.8	2.6–5.9
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	428	33.0	2.7	28.0–38.5
No	695	4.9	0.9	3.4–7.1
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	273	38.3	3.5	31.7–45.3
\$16,000–\$24,999	133	17.5	3.7	11.3–26.1
\$25,000–\$39,999	192	14.0	3.0	9.1–21.0
≥ \$40,000	486	2.6	0.8	1.4–4.7

† Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.



Maine

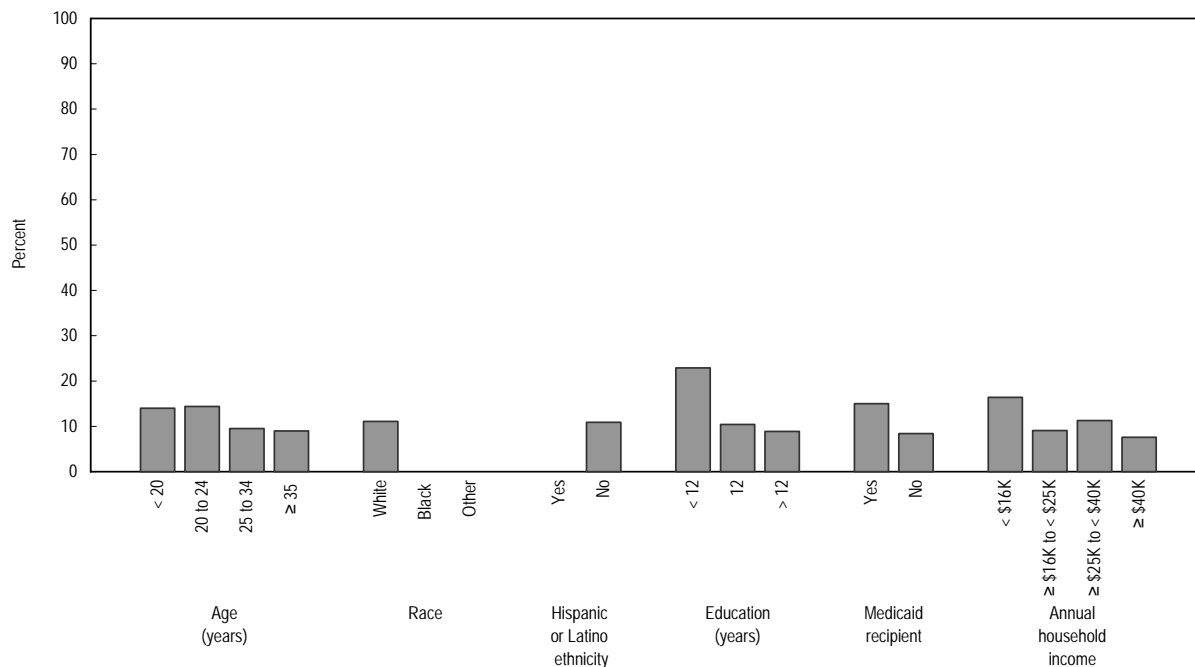
Prevalence of Pregnancy-Related Complications That Required a Hospital Stay of At Least 1 Day, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	84	14.0	4.1	7.7–24.1
20–24	274	14.4	2.4	10.3–19.6
25–34	629	9.5	1.2	7.4–12.0
≥ 35	151	9.0	2.3	5.4–14.7
Race				
White	1,116	11.1	1.0	9.3–13.2
Black or African American	6	‡‡	‡‡	‡‡
All other races	15	‡‡	‡‡	‡‡
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	14	‡‡	‡‡	‡‡
No	1,123	10.9	1.0	9.2–13.0
Education (years)				
< 12	107	22.9	4.7	15.0–33.2
12	396	10.4	1.5	7.7–13.8
> 12	631	8.9	1.1	7.0–11.3
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	438	15.0	1.9	11.7–19.1
No	700	8.4	1.0	6.6–10.7
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	279	16.4	2.5	12.1–21.9
\$16,000–\$24,999	136	9.1	2.5	5.2–15.4
\$25,000–\$39,999	194	11.3	2.3	7.5–16.8
≥ \$40,000	489	7.6	1.1	5.6–10.2

‡ Confidence interval.

‡‡ < 30 respondents; not reported.



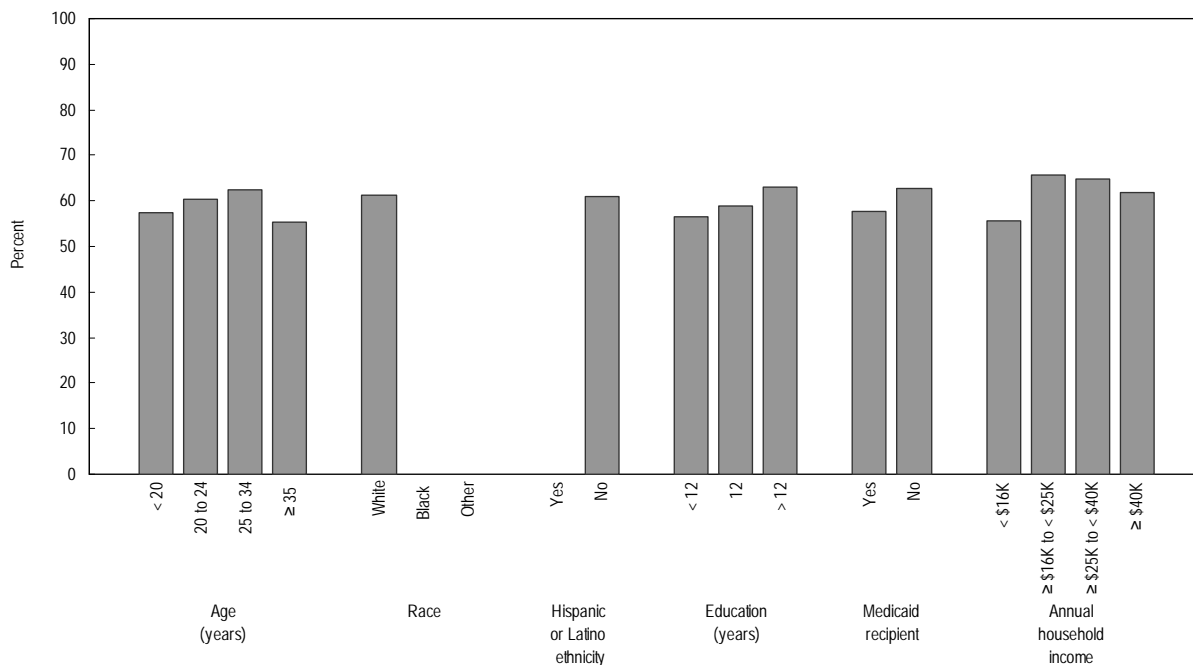
Maine Prevalence of Infant Discharge from Hospital Within 48 Hours, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	83	57.4	6.2	45.1–68.9
20–24	272	60.5	3.4	53.6–67.0
25–34	621	62.4	2.1	58.2–66.5
≥ 35	149	55.4	4.7	46.0–64.4
Race				
White	1,105	61.2	1.6	57.9–64.3
Black or African American	6	††	††	††
All other races	14	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	14	††	††	††
No	1,110	60.9	1.6	57.7–64.1
Education (years)				
< 12	106	56.6	5.6	45.5–67.2
12	394	59.0	2.8	53.4–64.4
> 12	622	62.9	2.1	58.7–67.0
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	434	57.7	2.7	52.2–63.0
No	691	62.7	2.0	58.7–66.6
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	277	55.6	3.5	48.7–62.3
\$16,000–\$24,999	134	65.8	4.7	56.2–74.3
\$25,000–\$39,999	191	64.8	3.9	56.8–72.0
≥ \$40,000	483	61.7	2.4	57.0–66.3

‡ Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.



Maine

Prevalence of Infant Checkup Within 1 Week of Hospital Discharge for Infants Discharged Within 48 Hours, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

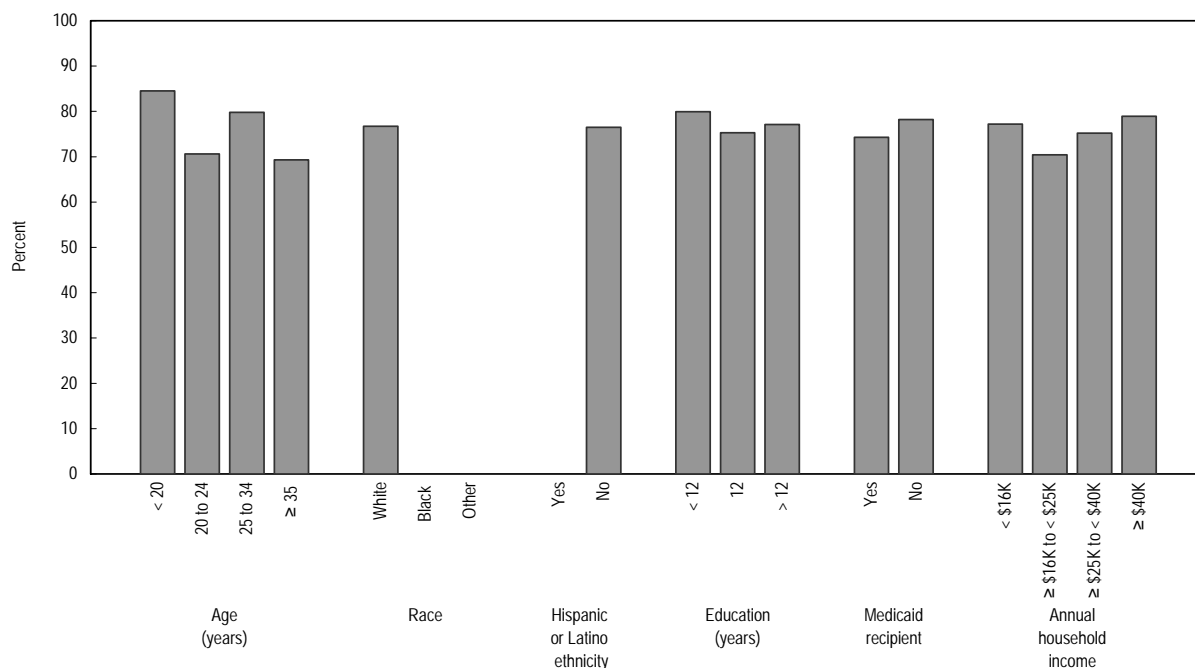
Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	34	84.5 ^{§§}	6.3	68.0–93.3
20–24	126	70.6	4.3	61.6–78.2
25–34	313	79.8	2.3	74.8–83.9
≥ 35	56	69.3 ^{§§}	6.2	56.1–79.9
Race				
White	523	76.7	1.9	72.8–80.2
Black or African American	0	††††	††††	††††
All other races	6	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	7	††	††	††
No	522	76.5	1.9	72.6–80.1
Education (years)				
< 12	41	79.9 ^{§§}	6.6	64.0–89.8
12	178	75.3	3.3	68.2–81.3
> 12	309	77.1	2.4	72.0–81.5
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	183	74.3	3.4	67.2–80.4
No	346	78.2	2.3	73.5–82.3
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	115	77.2	4.2	68.0–84.3
\$16,000–\$24,999	61	70.4	6.2	57.1–81.0
\$25,000–\$39,999	94	75.2	4.6	65.1–83.2
≥ \$40,000	241	78.9	2.6	73.3–83.6

‡ Confidence interval.

†† Missing ≥ 10% data.

††† < 30 respondents; not reported.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



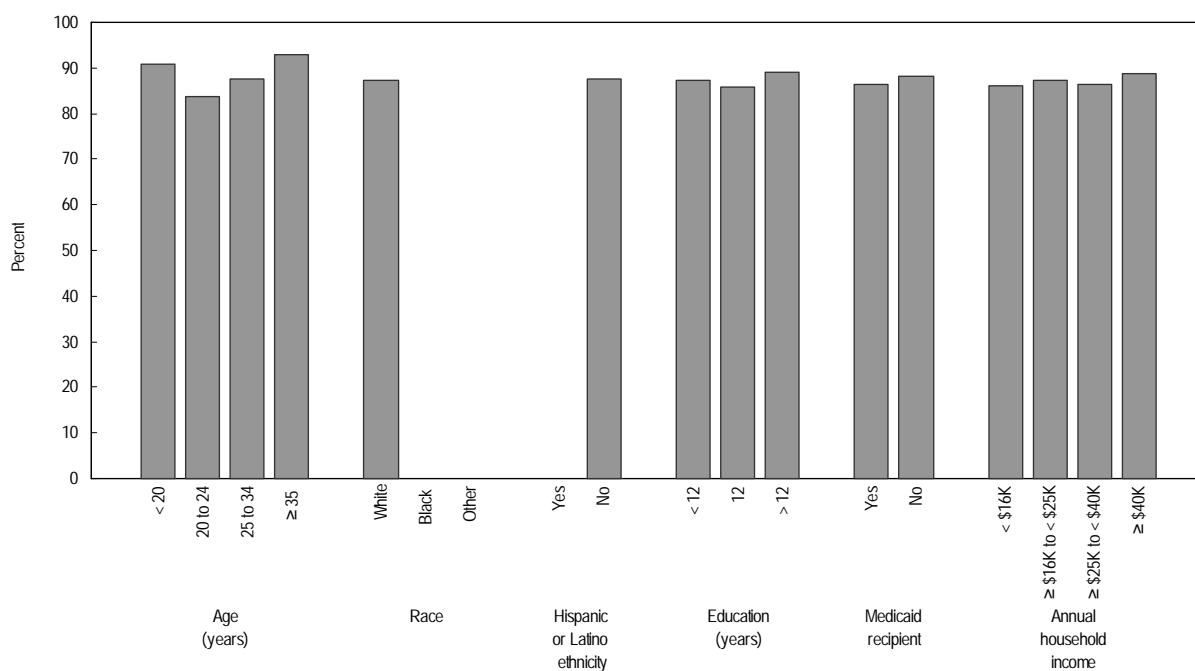
Maine Prevalence of Sufficient Well-Baby Care, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	71	90.9 ^{††}	3.6 ^{††}	80.9–95.9 ^{††}
20–24	245	83.8	2.7	77.9–88.4
25–34	583	87.6	1.5	84.4–90.3
≥ 35	136	92.8	2.3	87.0–96.2
Race				
White	1,022	87.4	1.2	85.0–89.5
Black or African American	3	††††	††††	††††
All other races	9	††††	††††	††††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	14	††	††	††
No	1,020	87.6	1.1	85.2–89.7
Education (years)				
< 12	93	87.4	3.8	77.9–93.2
12	353	85.9	2.1	81.3–89.5
> 12	587	89.0	1.4	86.0–91.5
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	384	86.5	2.0	82.2–89.9
No	651	88.3	1.4	85.3–90.7
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	240	86.1	2.5	80.4–90.3
\$16,000–\$24,999	124	87.2	3.5	78.7–92.7
\$25,000–\$39,999	175	86.5	2.9	79.7–91.3
≥ \$40,000	462	88.8	1.6	85.2–91.5

Note: Sufficient well-baby care is defined as an infant receiving
 2 or more checkups by 2–3 months (60–122 days) of age;
 3 or more checkups by 4–5 months (123–183 days) of age; or
 4 or more checkups by 6–9 months (184–274 days) of age.

‡ Confidence interval.
 †† Missing ≥ 10% data.
 ††† < 30 respondents; not reported.



Maine

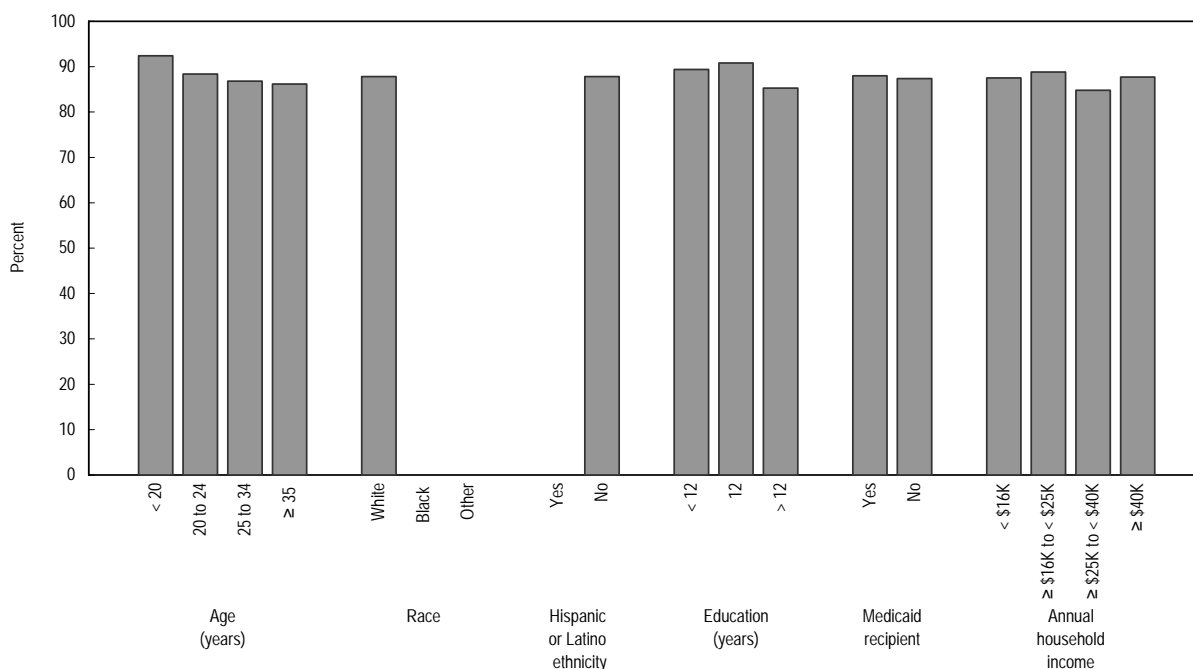
Prevalence of Postpartum Contraceptive Use, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	83	92.4	3.3	82.9–96.8
20–24	274	88.4	2.2	83.3–92.1
25–34	628	86.8	1.5	83.6–89.5
≥ 35	149	86.2	3.3	78.3–91.5
Race				
White	1,112	87.8	1.1	85.5–89.8
Black or African American	6	††	††	††
All other races	15	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	14	††	††	††
No	1,119	87.8	1.1	85.5–89.8
Education (years)				
< 12	105	89.4	3.5	80.4–94.5
12	396	90.8	1.7	86.9–93.5
> 12	629	85.3	1.6	81.9–88.1
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	435	88.0	1.8	84.0–91.1
No	699	87.4	1.4	84.4–89.8
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	277	87.5	2.3	82.2–91.3
\$16,000–\$24,999	136	88.8	3.1	81.1–93.6
\$25,000–\$39,999	194	84.8	2.9	78.1–89.7
≥ \$40,000	488	87.7	1.6	84.1–90.5

Note: Contraceptive use is defined as using any of the following birth control methods at time of survey: not having sex at certain times (rhythm) or using such birth control methods as the pill, Norplant®, shots (Depo-Provera®), condoms, diaphragm, foam, IUD, tubal ligation, or vasectomy.

‡ Confidence interval.
 †† < 30 respondents; not reported.



State Exhibits

Maryland

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

Maryland

Characteristics of PRAMS–Eligible Population and Respondents, 2002

Characteristic	PRAMS–eligible population		PRAMS respondents	
	Size	Percent	Size	Percent
Age (years)				
< 20	6,195	9.6	96	6.6
20–24	13,473	21.0	201	13.7
25–34	33,425	52.0	482	32.9
≥ 35	11,190	17.4	684	46.8
Race				
White	40,051	62.4	919	62.9
Black or African American	19,676	30.7	442	30.3
American Indian	222	0.3	3	0.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	3,293	5.1	77	5.3
All other races	946	1.5	20	1.4
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	5,291	8.3	89	6.1
No	58,725	91.7	1,369	93.9
Education (years)				
< 12	9,136	14.4	150	10.4
12	19,052	29.9	395	27.3
> 12	35,450	55.7	900	62.3
Marital status				
Married	41,440	64.5	1,016	69.4
Unmarried	22,852	35.5	447	30.6
Birth weight				
Low (< 2,500 g)	5,062	7.9	670	45.9
Normal (≥ 2,500 g)	59,224	92.1	791	54.1
Parity				
First birth	26,419	41.1	578	39.6
Second birth or higher	37,813	58.9	881	60.4
Total	64,292		1,463	

	Estimated PRAMS–eligible population				PRAMS respondents	
	Size	95% CI‡	Percent	95% CI‡	Size	Percent
Annual household income						
≤ \$15,999	12,400	10,298–14,501	20.9	17.7–24.5	244	17.9
\$16,000–\$24,999	6,198	4,612–7,784	10.4	8.1–13.4	103	7.5
\$25,000–\$39,999	8,622	6,835–10,410	14.5	11.8–17.7	168	12.3
≥ \$40,000	32,155	29,851–34,459	54.2	50.1–58.1	851	62.3
In crowded household (> 1 person/room)						
	6,044	4,531–7,558	9.6	7.5–12.3	138	9.8

Note: The PRAMS–eligible population is defined as state residents who had in–state births. Respondents are defined as women who completed a survey. Values for annual household income and crowded household are estimated from the PRAMS sample. Other population size and percent values for the characteristics of the PRAMS–eligible population are based on state birth certificate data.

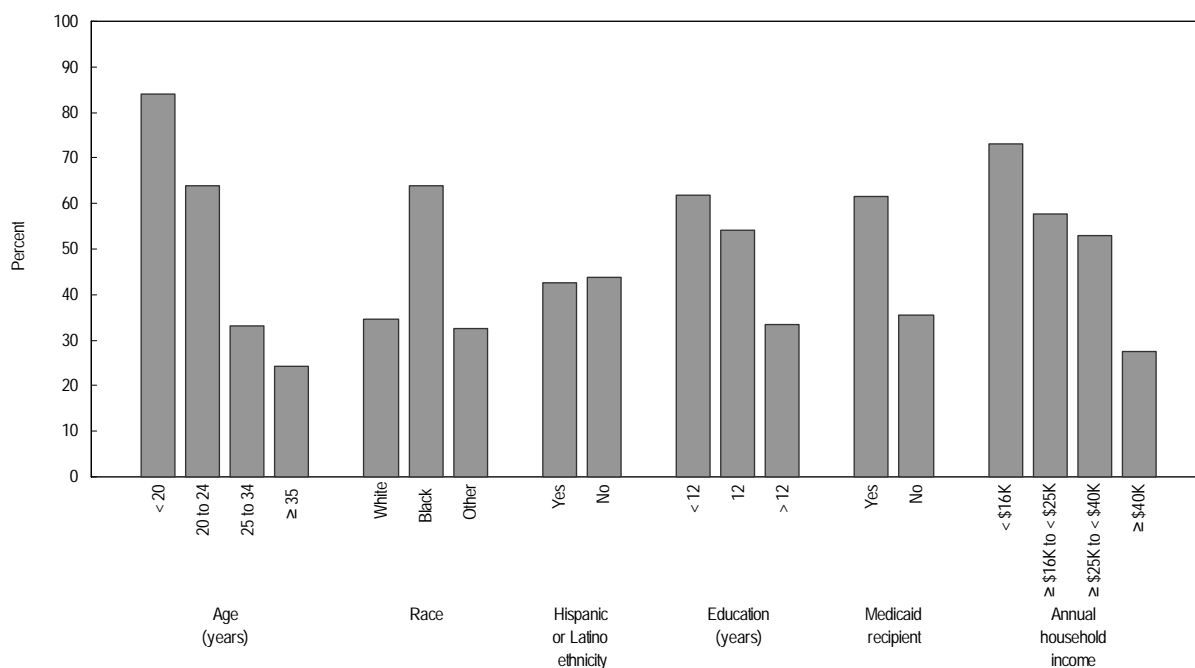
‡ Confidence interval.

Maryland Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	94	84.1	5.0	71.8–91.7
20–24	198	64.0	4.4	55.0–72.1
25–34	479	33.2	2.8	27.9–39.0
≥ 35	672	24.2	2.0	20.5–28.2
Race				
White	910	34.6	2.4	30.1–39.4
Black or African American	434	63.8	3.5	56.6–70.3
All other races	98	32.6	7.5	19.8–48.7
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	89	42.7	7.4	29.1–57.5
No	1,349	43.9	2.1	39.9–47.9
Education (years)				
< 12	145	61.8	5.7	50.1–72.2
12	388	54.1	3.8	46.7–61.4
> 12	892	33.4	2.4	28.8–38.3
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	365	61.5	3.7	54.0–68.5
No	1,078	35.6	2.3	31.3–40.2
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	241	73.0	4.1	64.2–80.3
\$16,000–\$24,999	102	57.6	6.8	44.0–70.1
\$25,000–\$39,999	166	53.1	5.7	41.9–63.9
≥ \$40,000	840	27.6	2.4	23.2–32.6

† Confidence interval.



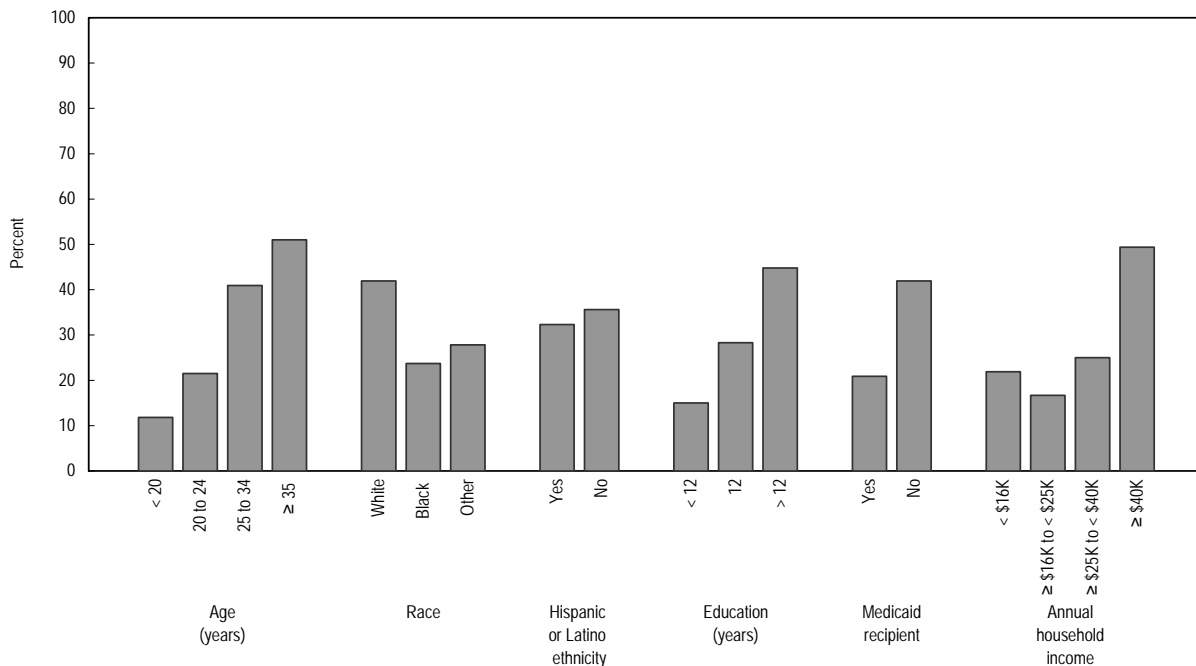
Maryland

Prevalence of Multivitamin Use 4 or More Times per Week During the Month Prior to Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	95	11.8	4.6	5.3–24.1
20–24	199	21.5	3.8	15.0–29.8
25–34	481	40.9	2.9	35.4–46.7
≥ 35	679	51.0	2.3	46.5–55.5
Race				
White	914	41.9	2.4	37.4–46.6
Black or African American	438	23.7	3.1	18.2–30.3
All other races	100	27.8	6.7	16.7–42.7
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	88	32.3	6.9	20.4–47.0
No	1,361	35.6	1.9	32.0–39.4
Education (years)				
< 12	148	15.0	4.2	8.5–25.2
12	393	28.3	3.4	22.2–35.4
> 12	895	44.8	2.5	40.0–49.6
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	365	20.9	3.1	15.5–27.7
No	1,089	41.9	2.2	37.6–46.3
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	243	21.9	4.0	15.1–30.7
\$16,000–\$24,999	103	16.7	5.0	8.9–29.0
\$25,000–\$39,999	168	25.0	4.8	16.8–35.5
≥ \$40,000	847	49.4	2.6	44.3–54.5

‡ Confidence interval.

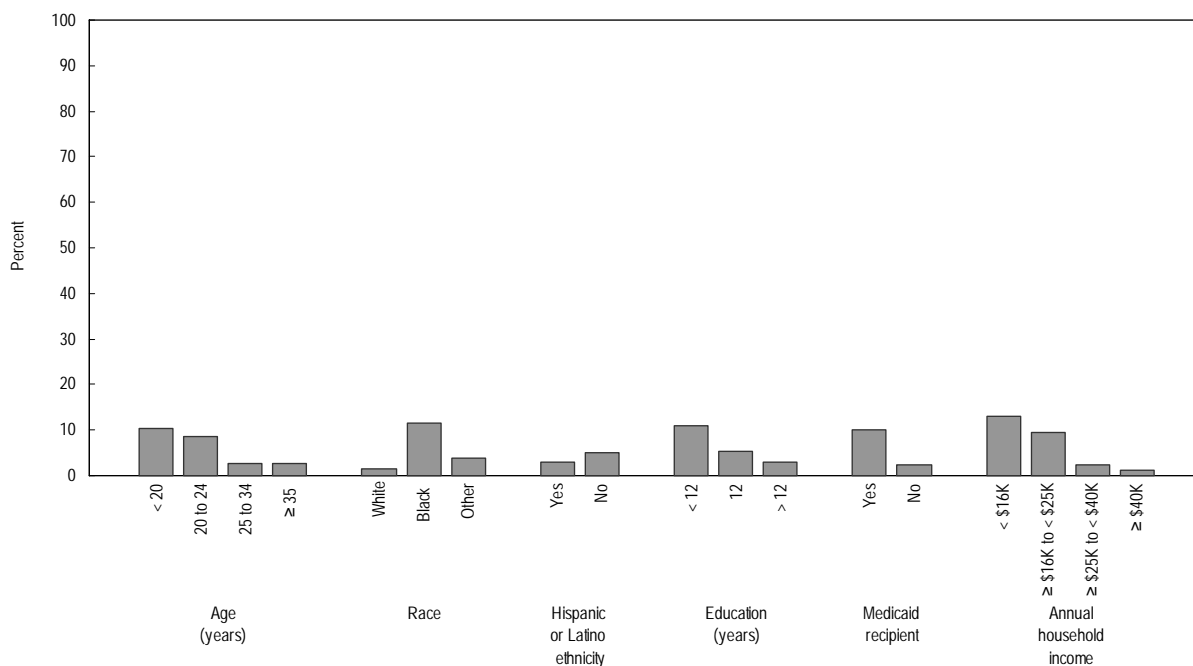


Maryland Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	95	10.3	4.2	4.5–21.8
20–24	200	8.6	2.6	4.7–15.2
25–34	481	2.8	1.0	1.4–5.7
≥ 35	680	2.6	0.7	1.5–4.5
Race				
White	916	1.6	0.6	0.7–3.4
Black or African American	438	11.4	2.4	7.4–17.0
All other races	100	3.8	2.9	0.8–15.8
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	89	3.0	2.7	0.5–16.0
No	1,362	5.0	1.0	3.4–7.2
Education (years)				
< 12	149	10.8	3.7	5.4–20.6
12	393	5.3	1.7	2.8–9.9
> 12	896	3.1	1.0	1.7–5.7
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	367	10.1	2.3	6.4–15.6
No	1,089	2.4	0.8	1.3–4.4
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	243	12.9	3.2	7.8–20.6
\$16,000–\$24,999	102	9.5	4.3	3.8–21.9
\$25,000–\$39,999	168	2.5	1.6	0.7–8.8
≥ \$40,000	851	1.2	0.6	0.5–3.1

† Confidence interval.

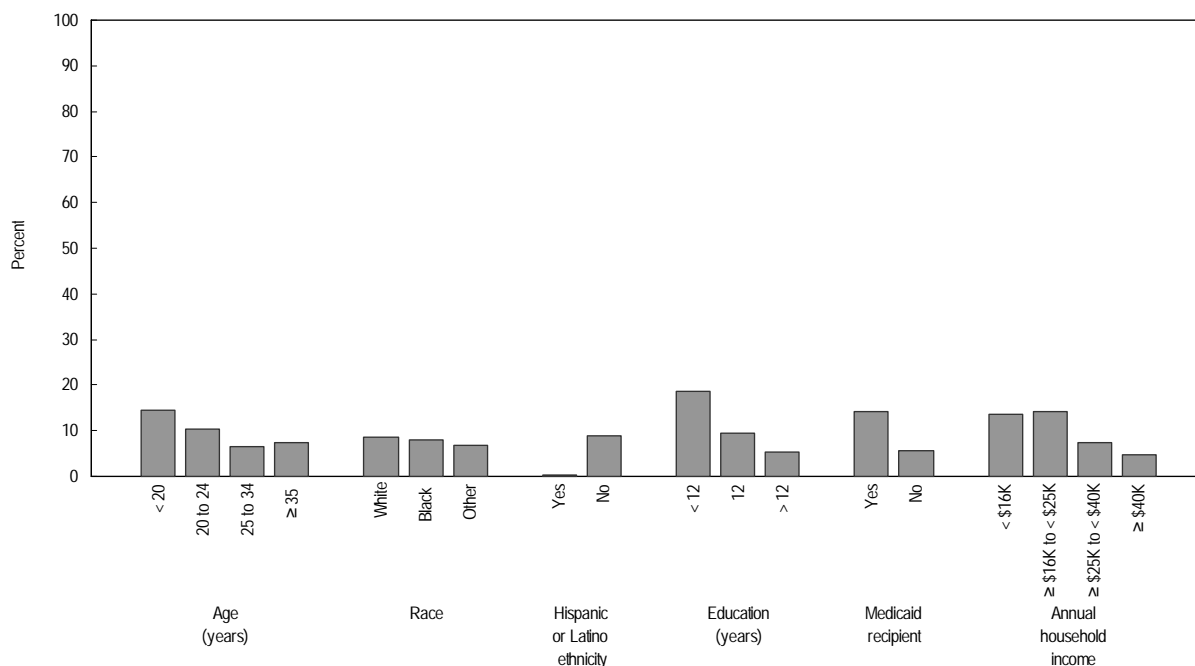


Maryland Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	93	14.4	5.0	7.1-27.0
20-24	195	10.3	2.7	6.0-17.0
25-34	475	6.5	1.4	4.2-9.8
≥ 35	668	7.4	1.2	5.4-10.1
Race				
White	910	8.7	1.3	6.4-11.7
Black or African American	423	7.9	2.0	4.8-13.0
All other races	97	6.8	4.5	1.7-22.9
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	88	0.2	0.2	0.0-1.5
No	1,339	9.0	1.2	7.0-11.6
Education (years)				
< 12	141	18.5	4.4	11.3-28.8
12	384	9.4	2.1	6.0-14.2
> 12	890	5.4	1.2	3.5-8.2
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	353	14.2	2.6	9.7-20.1
No	1,078	5.6	1.0	4.0-8.0
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	233	13.7	3.1	8.6-21.0
\$16,000-\$24,999	102	14.2	4.8	7.1-26.4
\$25,000-\$39,999	166	7.3	2.8	3.4-15.1
≥ \$40,000	843	4.7	1.1	3.0-7.3

† Confidence interval.

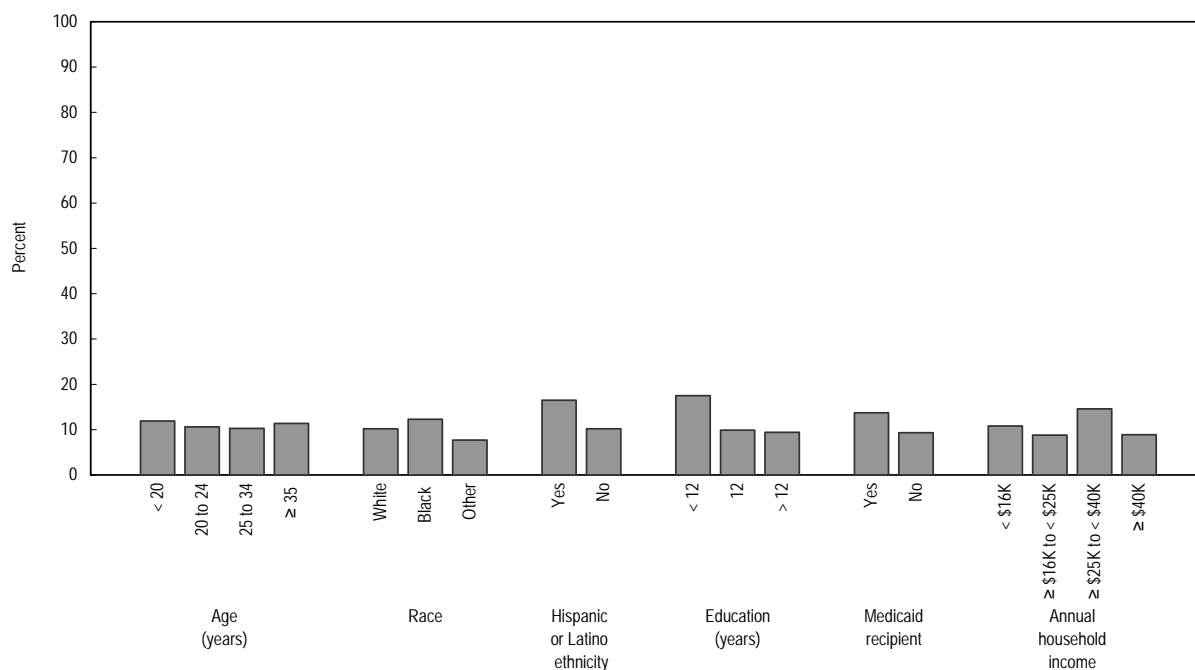


Maryland Prevalence of Pregnancy-Related Complications That Required a Hospital Stay of At Least 1 Day, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	95	11.9	4.2	5.8–22.8
20–24	198	10.6	2.6	6.5–16.8
25–34	480	10.3	1.6	7.5–13.8
≥ 35	677	11.4	1.3	9.0–14.2
Race				
White	914	10.2	1.4	7.8–13.2
Black or African American	436	12.3	2.1	8.8–17.0
All other races	99	7.7	3.1	3.4–16.5
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	88	16.5	5.6	8.3–30.4
No	1,358	10.2	1.1	8.3–12.5
Education (years)				
< 12	149	17.5	4.4	10.5–27.8
12	390	9.9	2.0	6.6–14.7
> 12	894	9.4	1.2	7.3–12.1
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	366	13.7	2.5	9.6–19.3
No	1,084	9.3	1.1	7.3–11.7
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	243	10.8	2.6	6.7–17.0
\$16,000–\$24,999	103	8.8	3.8	3.7–19.5
\$25,000–\$39,999	167	14.6	3.7	8.7–23.6
≥ \$40,000	843	8.9	1.2	6.8–11.6

† Confidence interval.



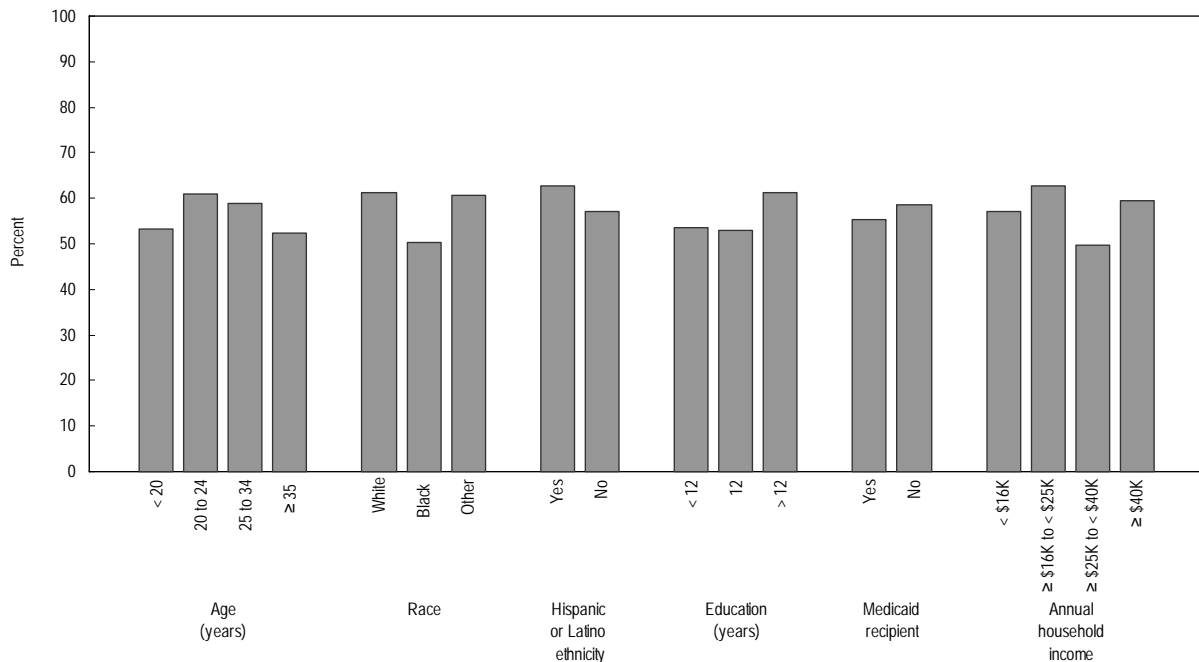
Maryland

Prevalence of Infant Discharge from Hospital Within 48 Hours, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	95	53.4	7.0	39.8–66.5
20–24	199	61.0	4.4	52.1–69.2
25–34	477	58.8	2.9	53.0–64.4
≥ 35	672	52.3	2.3	47.8–56.7
Race				
White	909	61.2	2.3	56.5–65.7
Black or African American	433	50.3	3.7	43.0–57.5
All other races	99	60.6	7.5	45.4–73.9
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	89	62.8	7.1	48.3–75.3
No	1,349	57.1	2.0	53.1–61.0
Education (years)				
< 12	148	53.5	5.8	42.1–64.6
12	392	52.9	3.8	45.5–60.2
> 12	885	61.1	2.4	56.3–65.7
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	366	55.3	3.8	47.9–62.5
No	1,077	58.7	2.2	54.3–63.0
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	241	57.1	4.7	47.7–66.0
\$16,000–\$24,999	103	62.6	6.5	49.1–74.3
\$25,000–\$39,999	166	49.6	5.7	38.7–60.6
≥ \$40,000	844	59.5	2.5	54.5–64.3

‡ Confidence interval.



Maryland

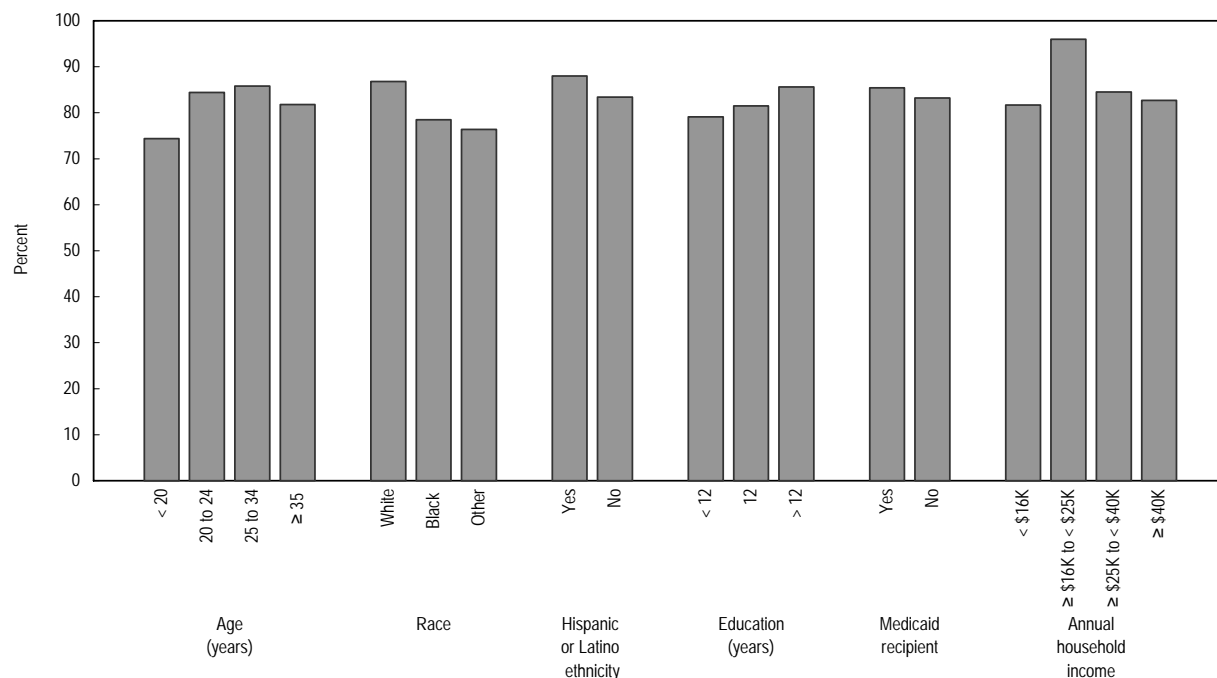
Prevalence of Infant Checkup Within 1 Week of Hospital Discharge for Infants Discharged Within 48 Hours, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	40	74.4 ^{§§}	8.8	54.1–87.8
20–24	88	84.4	4.4	73.7–91.3
25–34	203	85.8	2.7	79.6–90.4
≥ 35	263	81.8	2.6	76.2–86.3
Race				
White	408	86.8	2.1	82.1–90.4
Black or African American	142	78.5	4.6	68.1–86.1
All other races	43	76.4 ^{§§}	9.0	54.8–89.6
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	36	88.0 ^{§§}	6.2	69.9–95.8
No	555	83.4	2.1	78.9–87.1
Education (years)				
< 12	55	79.1 ^{§§}	6.9	62.6–89.5
12	154	81.5	4.2	71.8–88.4
> 12	379	85.6	2.3	80.5–89.5
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	142	85.4	3.8	76.2–91.4
No	452	83.2	2.3	78.2–87.2
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	87	81.7	5.2	69.4–89.8
\$16,000–\$24,999	46	96.0 ^{§§}	3.0	84.1–99.1
\$25,000–\$39,999	69	84.5	5.9	69.2–92.9
≥ \$40,000	354	82.7	2.7	76.8–87.3

[‡] Confidence interval.

^{§§} < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



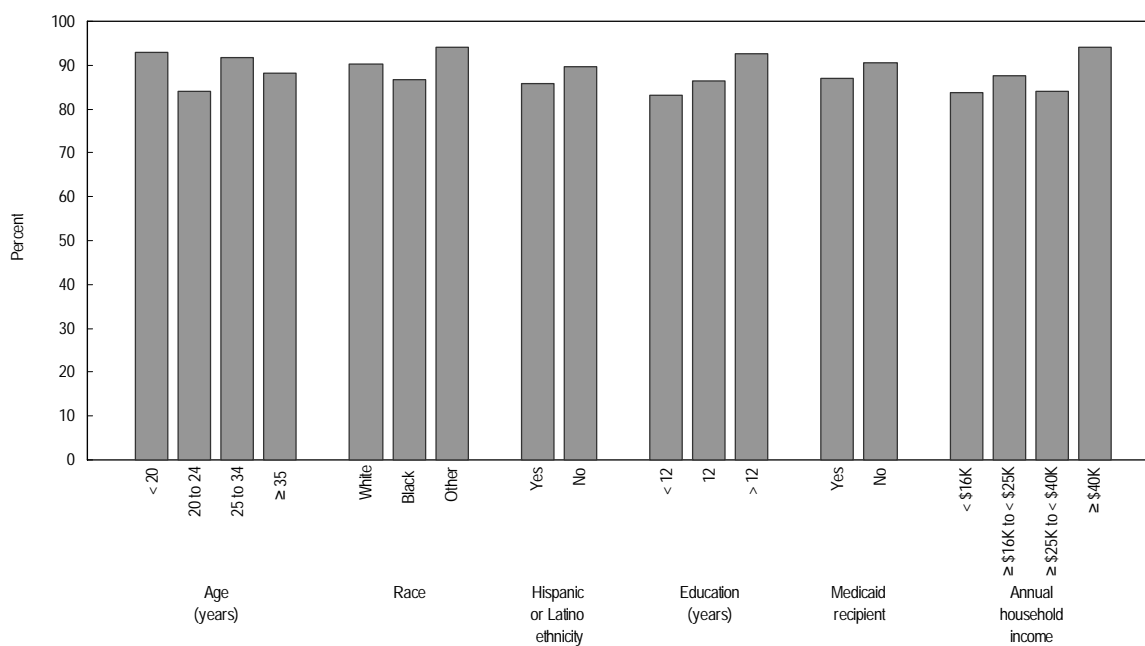
Maryland Prevalence of Sufficient Well-Baby Care, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	77	92.9 ^{††}	3.7	81.2–97.5
20–24	164	83.9 ^{††}	3.7	75.3–89.9
25–34	432	91.6	1.7	87.5–94.4
≥ 35	620	88.1	1.6	84.7–90.9
Race				
White	856	90.2	1.5	86.8–92.8
Black or African American	348	86.7 ^{††}	2.7	80.5–91.1
All other races	88	94.1 ^{††}	3.4	82.8–98.1
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	78	85.9	5.4	71.6–93.6
No	1,211	89.7	1.3	86.8–92.0
Education (years)				
< 12	117	83.1 ^{††}	4.7	71.7–90.5
12	335	86.3 ^{††}	2.8	79.8–91.0
> 12	826	92.7	1.3	89.6–94.8
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	309	86.9 ^{††}	2.6	80.8–91.3
No	984	90.5	1.4	87.2–92.9
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	207	83.8 ^{††}	3.7	75.1–89.8
\$16,000–\$24,999	94	87.7	4.5	75.9–94.2
\$25,000–\$39,999	142	83.9 ^{††}	4.6	72.9–91.0
≥ \$40,000	779	94.1	1.2	91.2–96.0

Note: Sufficient well-baby care is defined as an infant receiving 2 or more checkups by 2–3 months (60–122 days) of age; 3 or more checkups by 4–5 months (123–183 days) of age; or 4 or more checkups by 6–9 months (184–274 days) of age.

‡ Confidence interval.
†† Missing ≥ 10% data.

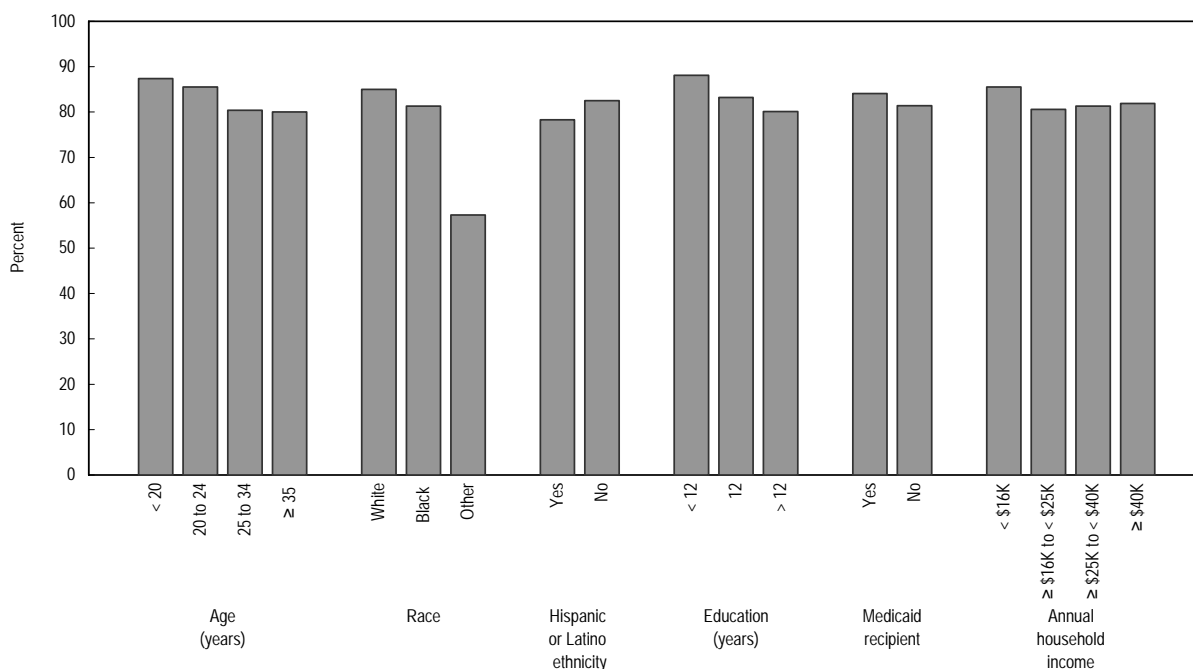


Maryland Prevalence of Postpartum Contraceptive Use, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	95	87.4	4.6	75.4–94.0
20–24	199	85.5	3.2	78.0–90.8
25–34	480	80.4	2.3	75.5–84.6
≥ 35	678	80.0	1.8	76.2–83.3
Race				
White	914	85.0	1.7	81.4–88.0
Black or African American	437	81.3	2.9	75.0–86.3
All other races	99	57.3	7.7	42.0–71.3
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	89	78.3	6.1	64.1–87.9
No	1,358	82.5	1.5	79.3–85.3
Education (years)				
< 12	149	88.1	3.7	78.8–93.6
12	392	83.2	2.8	77.1–87.9
> 12	893	80.1	2.0	75.9–83.8
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	365	84.1	2.7	77.9–88.7
No	1,087	81.4	1.8	77.7–84.6
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	243	85.5	3.3	77.7–91.0
\$16,000–\$24,999	103	80.6	5.5	67.6–89.2
\$25,000–\$39,999	168	81.3	4.3	71.4–88.3
≥ \$40,000	848	81.9	2.0	77.7–85.5

Note: Contraceptive use is defined as using any of the following birth control methods at time of survey: not having sex at certain times (rhythm) or using such birth control methods as the pill, Norplant®, shots (Depo-Provera®), condoms, diaphragm, foam, IUD, tubal ligation, or vasectomy. ‡ Confidence interval.



State Exhibits

Michigan

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

Michigan

Characteristics of PRAMS–Eligible Population and Respondents, 2002

Characteristic	PRAMS–eligible population		PRAMS respondents	
	Size	Percent	Size	Percent
Age (years)				
< 20	12,219	9.7	147	9.5
20–24	30,861	24.5	362	23.4
25–34	66,589	53.0	826	53.4
≥ 35	16,063	12.8	211	13.6
Race				
White	98,402	78.6	1,244	80.7
Black or African American	21,792	17.4	254	16.5
American Indian	650	0.5	8	0.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	4,121	3.3	35	2.3
All other races	191	0.2	1	0.1
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	7,111	5.7	74	4.9
No	116,679	94.3	1,448	95.1
Education (years)				
< 12	21,341	17.3	240	15.8
12	40,427	32.8	487	32.0
> 12	61,353	49.8	793	52.2
Marital status				
Married	82,297	65.5	1,015	66.1
Unmarried	43,442	34.5	520	33.9
Birth weight				
Low (< 2,500 g)	8,884	7.1	380	24.6
Normal (≥ 2,500 g)	116,830	92.9	1,166	75.4
Parity				
First birth	48,913	39.0	590	38.2
Second birth or higher	76,382	61.0	953	61.8
Total	125,739		1,546	

	Estimated PRAMS–eligible population				PRAMS respondents	
	Size	95% CI‡	Percent	95% CI‡	Size	Percent
Annual household income						
≤ \$15,000	27,321	24,182–30,460	22.9	20.5–25.6	331	22.6
\$15,001–\$25,000	16,375	13,958–18,792	13.8	11.9–15.9	214	14.6
\$25,001–\$40,000	18,506	16,000–21,013	15.5	13.6–17.7	233	15.9
≥ \$40,001	56,867	53,543–60,191	47.8	44.9–50.7	688	46.9
In crowded household (> 1 person/room)						
	9,612	7,657–11,568	8.0	6.5–9.7	111	7.5

Note: The PRAMS–eligible population is defined as state residents who had in–state births. Respondents are defined as women who completed a survey. Values for annual household income and crowded household are estimated from the PRAMS sample. Other population size and percent values for the characteristics of the PRAMS–eligible population are based on state birth certificate data.

‡ Confidence interval.

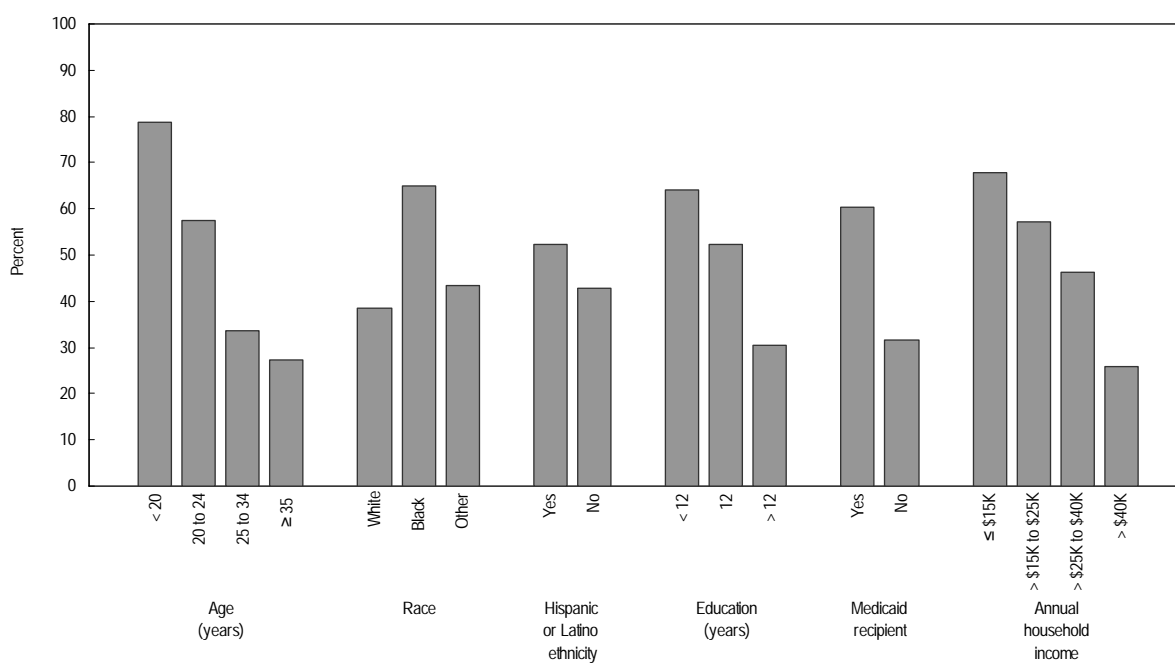
Michigan Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	145	78.7	4.0	69.9–85.5
20–24	358	57.4	3.0	51.4–63.2
25–34	816	33.7	1.9	30.0–37.5
≥ 35	207	27.3	3.5	21.0–34.7
Race				
White	1,227	38.6	1.6	35.5–41.7
Black or African American	252	64.9	3.5	57.7–71.5
All other races	43	43.4 ^{§§}	8.5	28.1–60.1
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	72	52.4	6.6	39.6–64.9
No	1,430	42.7	1.5	39.8–45.7
Education (years)				
< 12	236	64.2	3.6	56.8–70.9
12	481	52.4	2.6	47.4–57.4
> 12	783	30.4	1.9	26.8–34.2
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	598	60.4	2.3	55.7–64.8
No	928	31.6	1.7	28.3–35.1
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,000	327	67.8	3.0	61.6–73.4
\$15,001–\$25,000	209	57.1	4.0	49.1–64.7
\$25,001–\$40,000	229	46.4	3.8	39.2–53.8
≥ \$40,001	681	25.9	1.9	22.4–29.8

[‡] Confidence interval.

^{§§} < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



Michigan

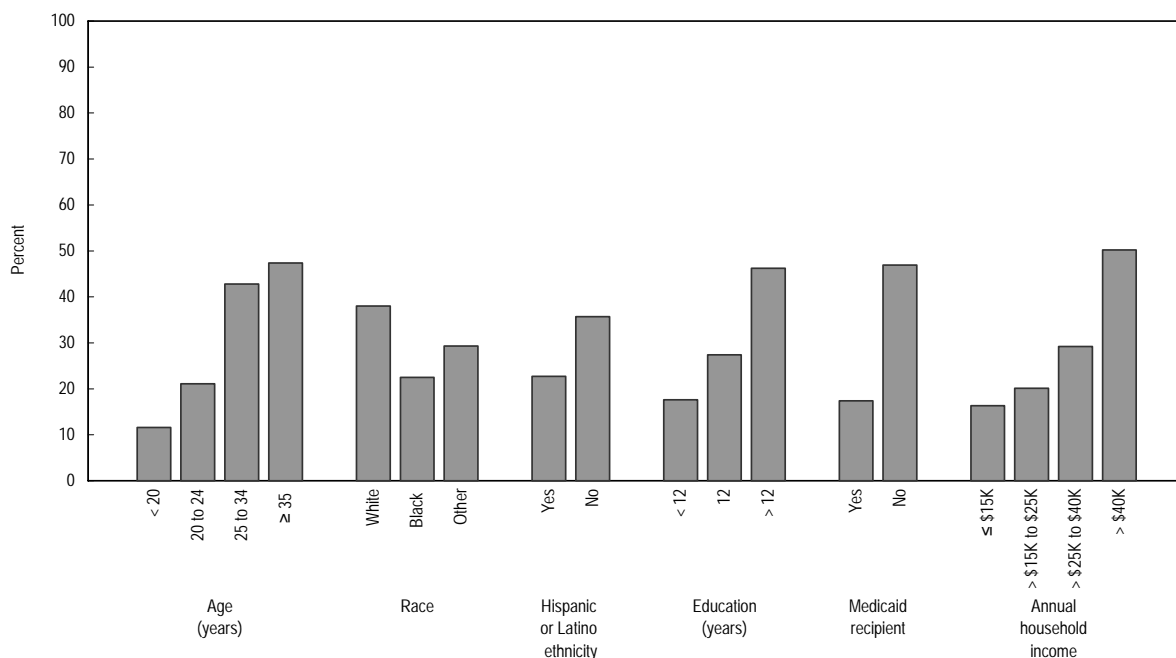
Prevalence of Multivitamin Use 4 or More Times per Week During the Month Prior to Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	146	11.6	3.2	6.6–19.4
20–24	359	21.1	2.4	16.8–26.2
25–34	824	42.8	2.0	39.0–46.7
≥ 35	211	47.4	3.8	40.0–54.9
Race				
White	1,240	38.0	1.5	35.0–41.1
Black or African American	252	22.5	3.1	17.0–29.2
All other races	44	29.3§§	7.9	16.4–46.8
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	74	22.7	5.5	13.6–35.3
No	1,442	35.7	1.4	32.9–38.5
Education (years)				
< 12	240	17.6	2.9	12.6–23.9
12	483	27.4	2.3	23.2–32.2
> 12	791	46.2	2.0	42.3–50.2
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	603	17.4	1.8	14.2–21.2
No	937	46.9	1.8	43.3–50.5
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,000	330	16.3	2.4	12.2–21.5
\$15,001–\$25,000	211	20.1	3.2	14.5–27.2
\$25,001–\$40,000	232	29.2	3.3	23.2–36.1
≥ \$40,001	688	50.2	2.1	46.0–54.4

† Confidence interval.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



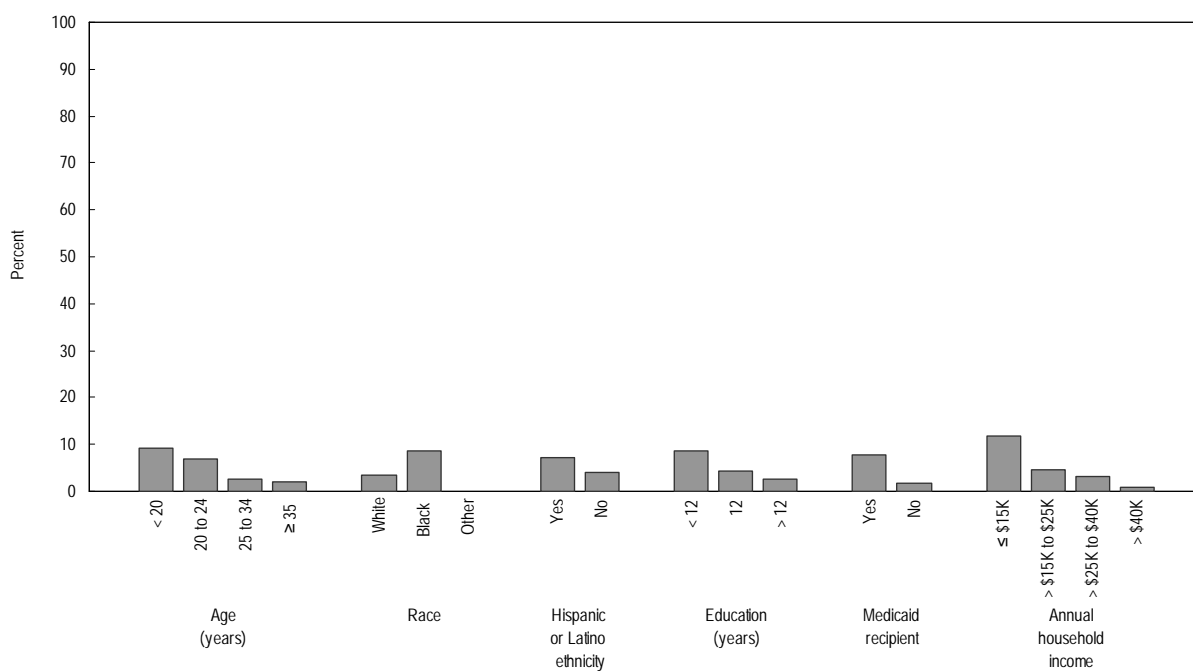
Michigan Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	147	9.3	2.7	5.2–16.0
20–24	361	6.8	1.7	4.2–10.9
25–34	824	2.7	0.7	1.6–4.4
≥ 35	211	1.9	1.1	0.6–5.6
Race				
White	1,244	3.5	0.6	2.4–5.0
Black or African American	251	8.5	2.0	5.3–13.5
All other races	44	0.0 ^{§§}	—	—
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	74	7.3	3.6	2.7–18.3
No	1,445	4.1	0.6	3.0–5.5
Education (years)				
< 12	240	8.6	2.1	5.2–13.8
12	486	4.3	1.0	2.7–6.7
> 12	791	2.7	0.7	1.5–4.6
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	605	7.9	1.3	5.7–10.8
No	938	1.8	0.6	1.0–3.3
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,000	330	11.7	2.1	8.2–16.5
\$15,001–\$25,000	214	4.7	1.8	2.1–9.9
\$25,001–\$40,000	233	3.3	1.5	1.3–7.9
≥ \$40,001	686	1.0	0.5	0.4–2.6

[‡] Confidence interval.

^{§§} < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



Michigan Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 2002

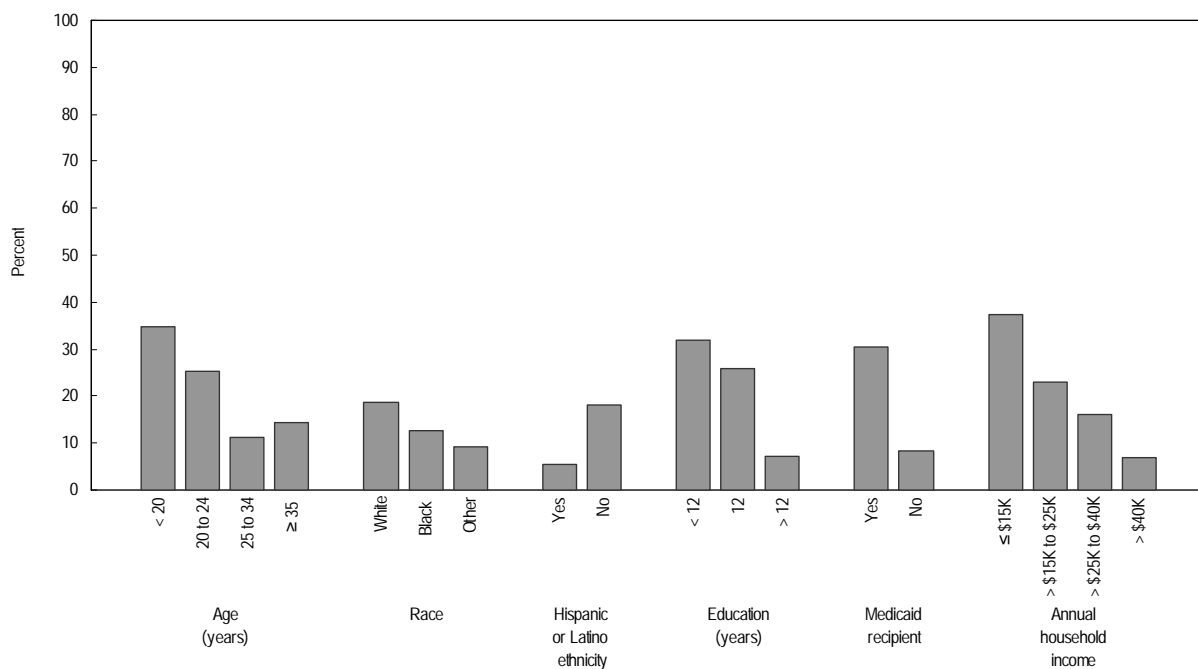
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	144	34.7	4.7	26.1–44.4
20–24	354	25.3	2.7	20.4–30.8
25–34	812	11.2	1.2	9.0–13.9
≥ 35	209	14.3	2.6	9.9–20.3
Race				
White	1,226	18.7	1.3	16.3–21.3
Black or African American	249	12.7	2.5	8.5–18.5
All other races	41	9.2 ^{††§§}	4.7	3.3–23.3
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	73	5.6	2.7	2.1–14.1
No	1,423	18.1	1.2	15.9–20.5
Education (years)				
< 12	235	32.0	3.5	25.5–39.3
12	475	25.9	2.2	21.8–30.6
> 12	784	7.3	1.1	5.4–9.7
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	596	30.6	2.2	26.6–35.1
No	923	8.4	1.0	6.5–10.6
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,000	323	37.5	3.2	31.6–43.9
\$15,001–\$25,000	211	23.0	3.4	17.1–30.3
\$25,001–\$40,000	232	16.0	2.6	11.5–21.7
≥ \$40,001	676	6.8	1.2	4.9–9.4

‡ Confidence interval.

†† Missing ≥ 10% data.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



Michigan

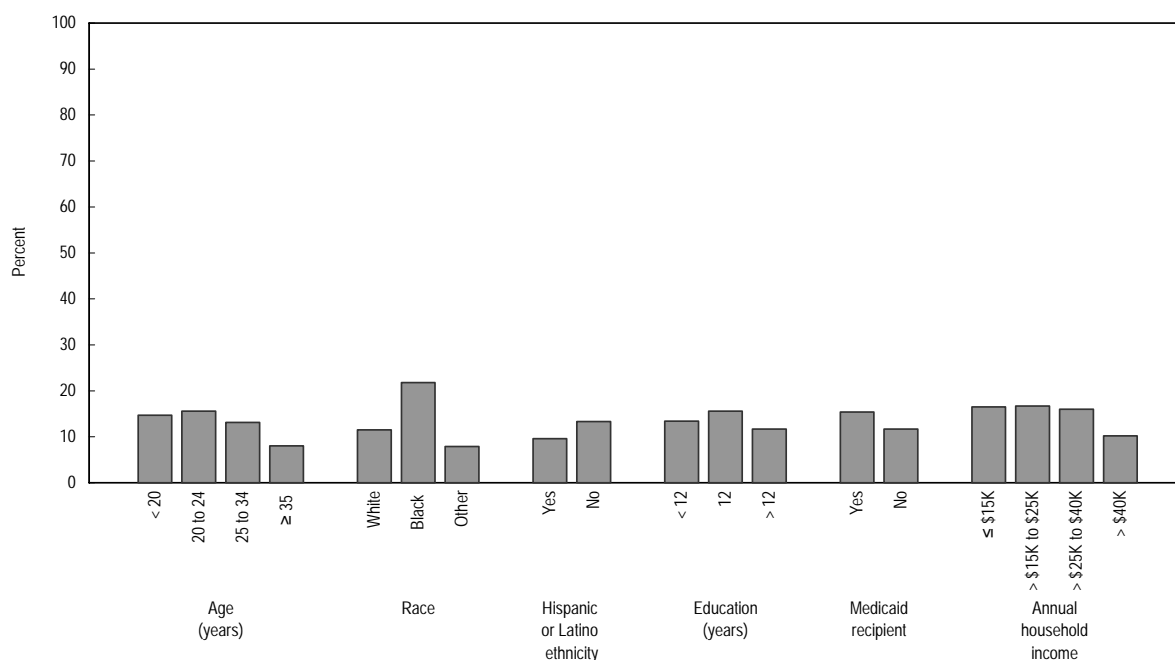
Prevalence of Pregnancy–Related Complications That Required a Hospital Stay of At Least 1 Day, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	141	14.7	3.3	9.4–22.4
20–24	358	15.6	2.2	11.7–20.4
25–34	811	13.1	1.2	10.8–15.7
≥ 35	204	8.0	1.9	5.0–12.7
Race				
White	1,219	11.5	0.9	9.8–13.5
Black or African American	248	21.8	3.1	16.4–28.5
All other races	43	7.9 ^{§§}	4.0	2.8–20.1
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	72	9.6	3.8	4.4–19.9
No	1,419	13.3	1.0	11.5–15.3
Education (years)				
< 12	233	13.4	2.3	9.5–18.5
12	477	15.6	1.9	12.2–19.8
> 12	778	11.7	1.2	9.5–14.2
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	594	15.4	1.7	12.4–19.0
No	920	11.7	1.1	9.7–13.9
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,000	324	16.5	2.3	12.4–21.6
\$15,001–\$25,000	212	16.7	2.9	11.8–23.1
\$25,001–\$40,000	227	16.0	2.7	11.4–21.9
≥ \$40,001	673	10.2	1.2	8.1–12.7

† Confidence interval.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



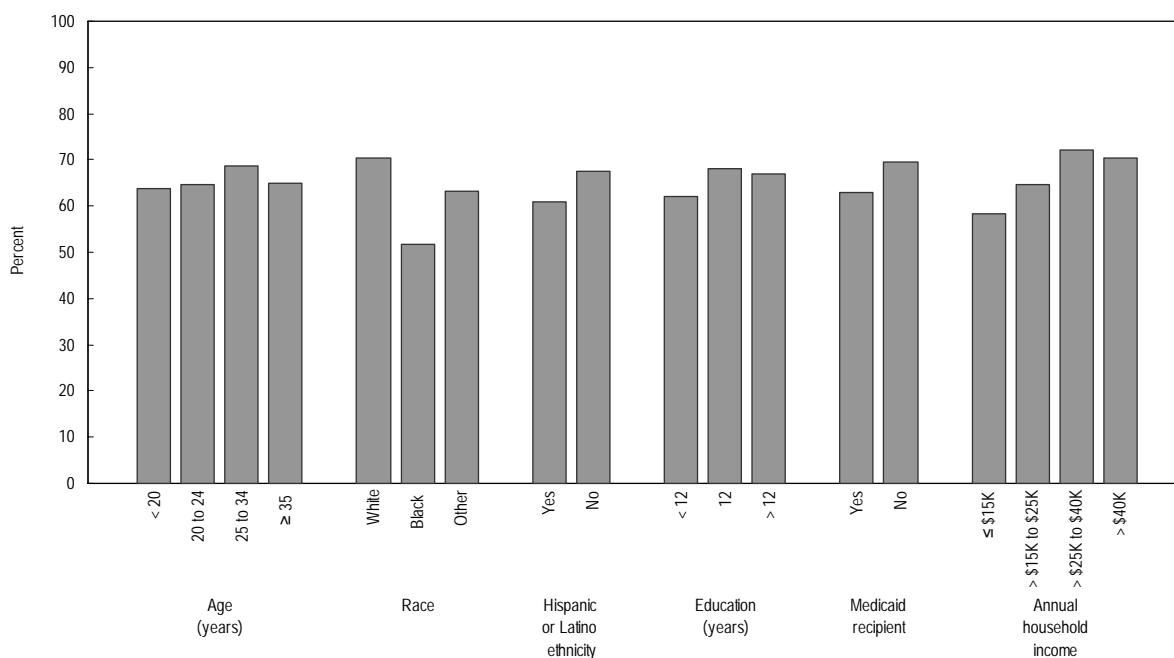
Michigan Prevalence of Infant Discharge from Hospital Within 48 Hours, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	145	63.9	4.6	54.6–72.4
20–24	359	64.7	2.9	58.8–70.2
25–34	814	68.8	1.8	65.2–72.2
≥ 35	209	64.9	3.6	57.6–71.6
Race				
White	1,230	70.3	1.4	67.4–73.0
Black or African American	250	51.8	3.8	44.3–59.1
All other races	43	63.1 ^{§§}	8.0	46.5–77.1
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	72	60.8	6.4	47.9–72.4
No	1,431	67.4	1.4	64.6–70.0
Education (years)				
< 12	234	62.2	3.7	54.8–69.1
12	484	68.1	2.3	63.3–72.5
> 12	783	67.0	1.9	63.2–70.6
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	599	62.8	2.3	58.3–67.2
No	928	69.5	1.6	66.1–72.6
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,000	329	58.4	3.2	52.1–64.4
\$15,001–\$25,000	213	64.6	3.7	57.1–71.5
\$25,001–\$40,000	231	72.0	3.2	65.3–77.8
≥ \$40,001	679	70.5	1.9	66.6–74.2

‡ Confidence interval.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



Michigan

Prevalence of Infant Checkup Within 1 Week of Hospital Discharge for Infants Discharged Within 48 Hours, 2002

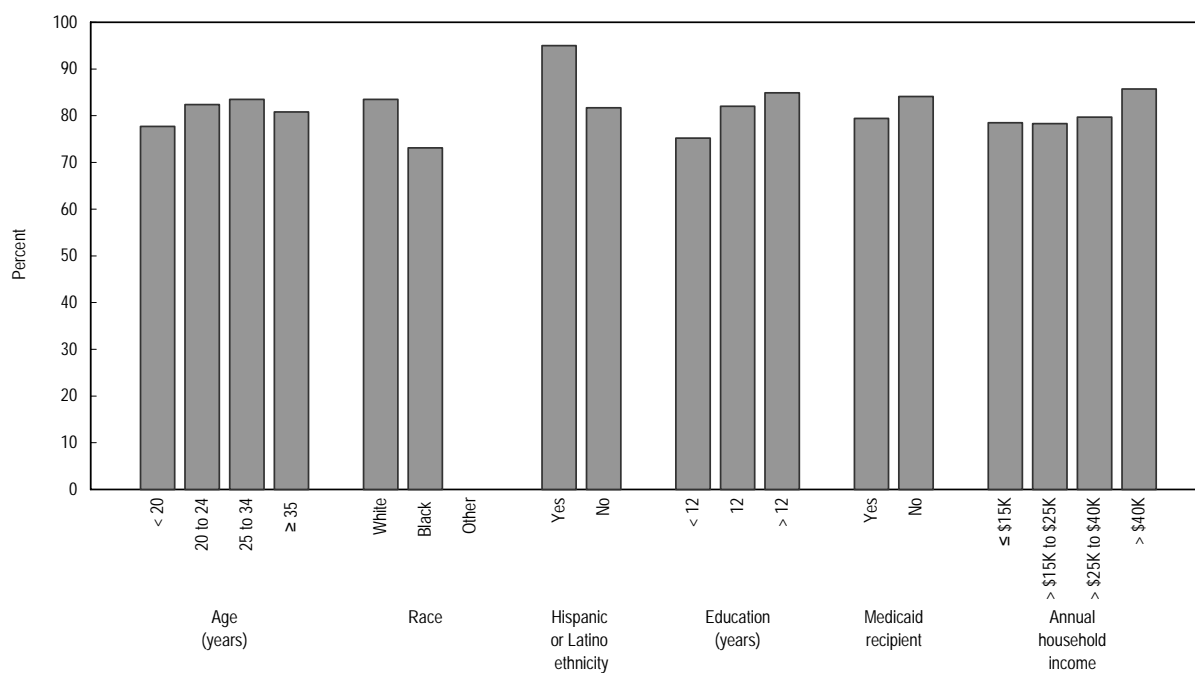
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	79	77.7	5.5	65.2–86.6
20–24	202	82.4	2.8	76.2–87.3
25–34	473	83.5	1.8	79.7–86.7
≥ 35	108	80.8	3.8	72.2–87.2
Race				
White	739	83.5	1.4	80.6–86.1
Black or African American	100	73.1	5.1	62.0–81.8
All other races	22	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	33	95.0 ^{§§}	3.7	80.4–98.9
No	820	81.7	1.4	78.7–84.4
Education (years)				
< 12	117	75.2	4.5	65.5–83.0
12	285	82.0	2.4	76.9–86.2
> 12	439	84.9	1.7	81.2–88.0
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	316	79.4	2.5	74.0–83.9
No	546	84.1	1.6	80.7–87.0
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,000	158	78.5	3.7	70.5–84.8
\$15,001–\$25,000	111	78.3	4.3	68.7–85.6
\$25,001–\$40,000	139	79.7	3.6	71.8–85.8
≥ \$40,001	417	85.7	1.7	82.0–88.8

‡ Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



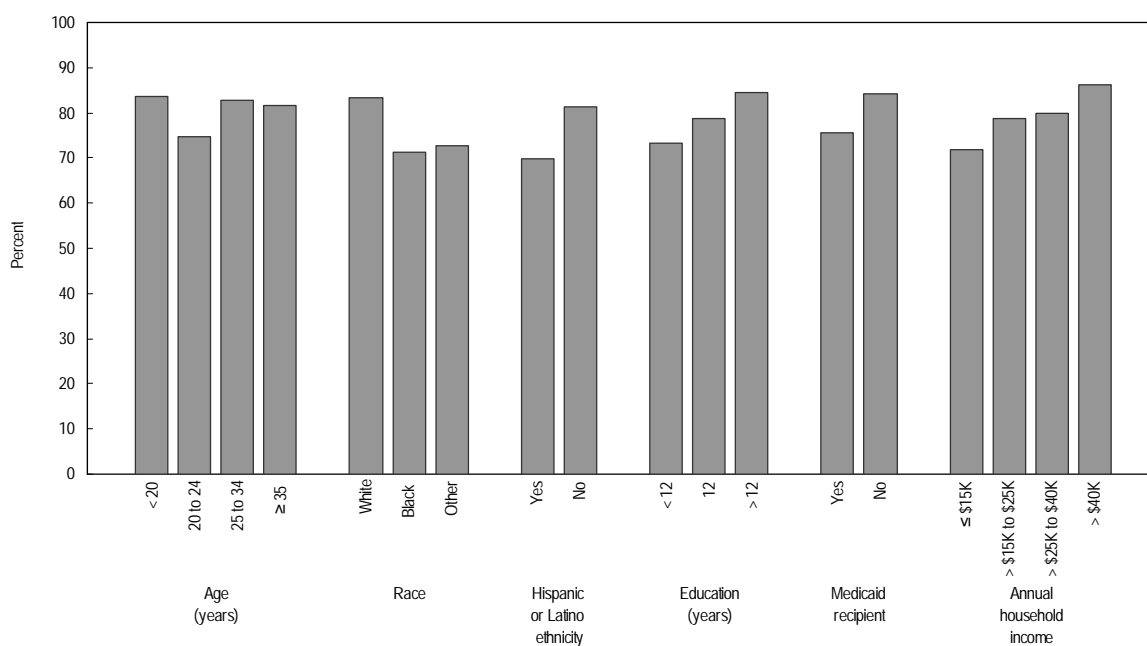
Michigan Prevalence of Sufficient Well-Baby Care, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI#
Age (years)				
< 20	124	83.7 ^{††}	3.8	74.8-89.9
20-24	321	74.8	2.9	68.8-80.0
25-34	736	82.8	1.6	79.4-85.6
≥ 35	176	81.7 ^{††}	3.2	74.6-87.2
Race				
White	1,103	83.2	1.3	80.6-85.5
Black or African American	213	71.2	3.8	63.2-78.0
All other races	37	72.8 ^{††§§}	8.2	54.2-85.8
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	58	69.9 ^{††§§}	6.8	55.1-81.4
No	1,278	81.3	1.3	78.7-83.6
Education (years)				
< 12	196	73.4 ^{††}	3.7	65.6-80.0
12	429	78.8	2.2	74.2-82.8
> 12	710	84.6	1.6	81.3-87.4
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	522	75.5 ^{††}	2.2	70.9-79.6
No	835	84.3	1.4	81.3-86.9
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,000	284	71.8 ^{††}	3.2	65.2-77.7
\$15,001-\$25,000	187	78.8	3.4	71.3-84.7
\$25,001-\$40,000	203	80.0 ^{††}	3.0	73.5-85.2
≥ \$40,001	623	86.3	1.6	83.0-89.1

Note: Sufficient well-baby care is defined as an infant receiving
2 or more checkups by 2-3 months (60-122 days) of age;
3 or more checkups by 4-5 months (123-183 days) of age; or
4 or more checkups by 6-9 months (184-274 days) of age.

Confidence interval.
†† Missing ≥ 10% data.
§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



Michigan Prevalence of Postpartum Contraceptive Use, 2002

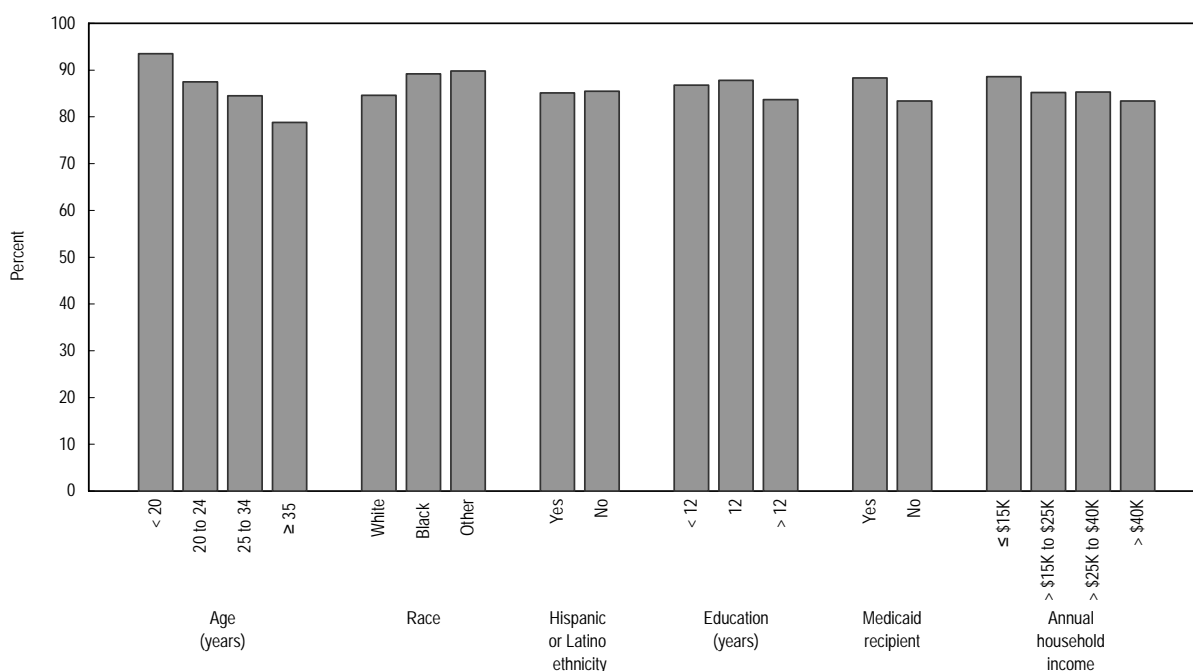
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	141	93.5	2.2	87.6–96.6
20–24	360	87.5	2.2	82.6–91.1
25–34	821	84.5	1.5	81.4–87.2
≥ 35	210	78.8	3.2	71.9–84.4
Race				
White	1,237	84.6	1.2	82.2–86.8
Black or African American	249	89.2	2.5	83.2–93.2
All other races	42	89.8 ^{§§}	4.9	75.7–96.1
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	74	85.1	4.6	73.7–92.1
No	1,434	85.5	1.1	83.2–87.5
Education (years)				
< 12	234	86.8	2.6	80.9–91.1
12	484	87.8	1.7	84.1–90.8
> 12	789	83.7	1.5	80.5–86.5
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	598	88.3	1.6	84.8–91.1
No	934	83.4	1.4	80.5–86.0
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,000	327	88.6	2.1	83.9–92.1
\$15,001–\$25,000	214	85.2	3.0	78.3–90.1
\$25,001–\$40,000	233	85.3	2.6	79.3–89.8
≥ \$40,001	683	83.4	1.6	79.9–86.4

Note: Contraceptive use is defined as using any of the following birth control methods at time of survey: not having sex at certain times (rhythm) or using such birth control methods as the pill, Norplant®, shots (Depo-Provera®), condoms, diaphragm, foam, IUD, tubal ligation, or vasectomy.

‡ Confidence interval.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



State Exhibits

Minnesota

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

Minnesota

Characteristics of PRAMS–Eligible Population and Respondents, 2002

Characteristic	PRAMS–eligible population		PRAMS respondents			
	Size	Percent	Size	Percent		
Age (years)						
< 20	3,286	7.4	129	11.2		
20–24	9,530	21.6	293	25.4		
25–34	24,659	55.8	577	50.0		
≥ 35	6,694	15.2	154	13.4		
Race						
White	37,224	84.6	559	48.5		
Black or African American	3,188	7.2	323	28.0		
American Indian	863	2.0	239	20.7		
Asian or Pacific Islander	2,517	5.7	31	2.7		
All other races	191	0.4	0	0.0		
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity						
Yes	3,110	7.1	40	3.5		
No	40,432	92.9	1,091	96.5		
Education (years)						
< 12	4,849	11.2	178	15.8		
12	11,488	26.5	368	32.7		
> 12	27,069	62.4	578	51.4		
Marital status						
Married	31,947	72.3	654	56.7		
Unmarried	12,213	27.7	499	43.3		
Birth weight						
Low (< 2,500 g)	2,341	5.3	79	6.9		
Normal (≥ 2,500 g)	41,791	94.7	1,073	93.1		
Parity						
First birth	17,841	40.5	451	39.3		
Second birth or higher	26,167	59.5	697	60.7		
Total	44,169		1,153			
<hr/>						
	Estimated PRAMS–eligible population				PRAMS respondents	
	Size	95% CI‡	Percent	95% CI‡	Size	Percent
In crowded household						
(> 1 person/room)	3,187	2,422–3,952	7.5	5.9–9.5	158	14.3
<p>Note: The PRAMS–eligible population is defined as state residents who had in–state births. Respondents are defined as women who completed a survey. Values for annual household income and crowded household are estimated from the PRAMS sample. Other population size and percent values for the characteristics of the PRAMS–eligible population are based on state birth certificate data. Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.</p> <p>‡ Confidence interval.</p>						

Minnesota Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy, 2002

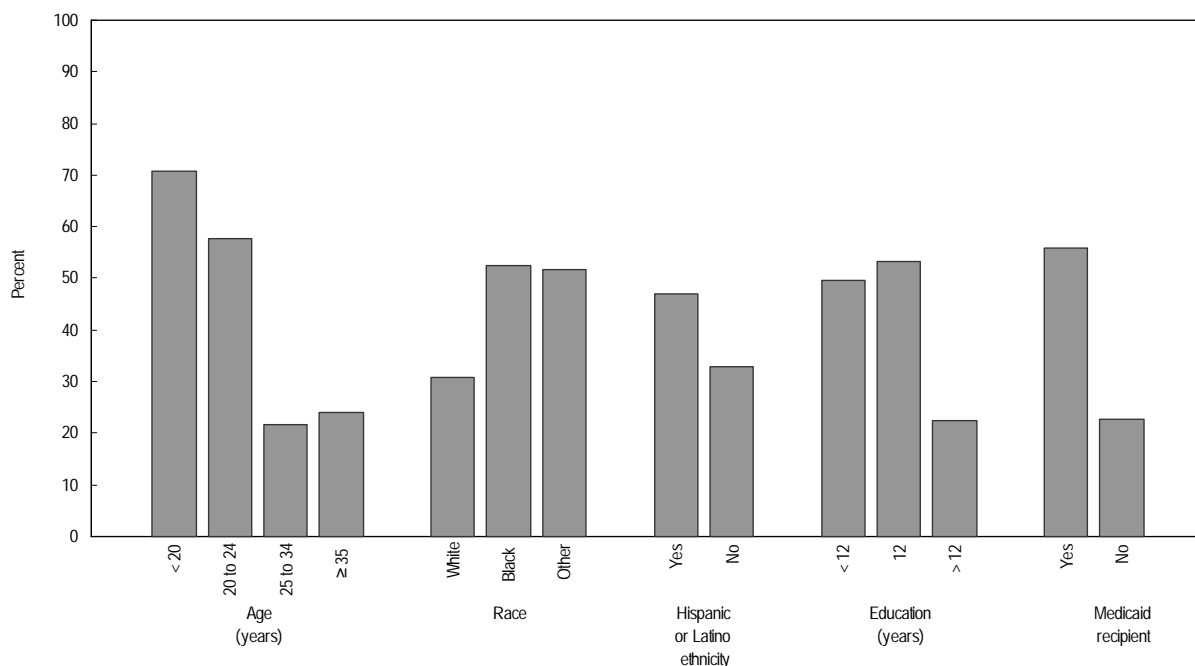
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	127	70.8	6.0	57.8–81.1
20–24	290	57.7	3.9	49.8–65.1
25–34	561	21.6	2.0	17.8–25.9
≥ 35	150	24.0	4.2	16.7–33.2
Race				
White	549	30.8	2.0	27.1–34.8
Black or African American	318	52.6	2.7	47.2–57.8
All other races	260	51.6	6.6	38.8–64.2
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	39	47.1 ^{§§}	9.1	30.4–64.5
No	1,068	33.0	1.8	29.6–36.7
Education (years)				
< 12	172	49.7	6.1	38.0–61.5
12	361	53.3	3.5	46.3–60.1
> 12	567	22.5	2.0	18.8–26.7
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	561	56.0	3.1	49.8–62.1
No	567	22.8	2.0	19.2–26.9

Note: Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

† Confidence interval.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



Minnesota

Prevalence of Multivitamin Use 4 or More Times per Week During the Month Prior to Pregnancy, 2002

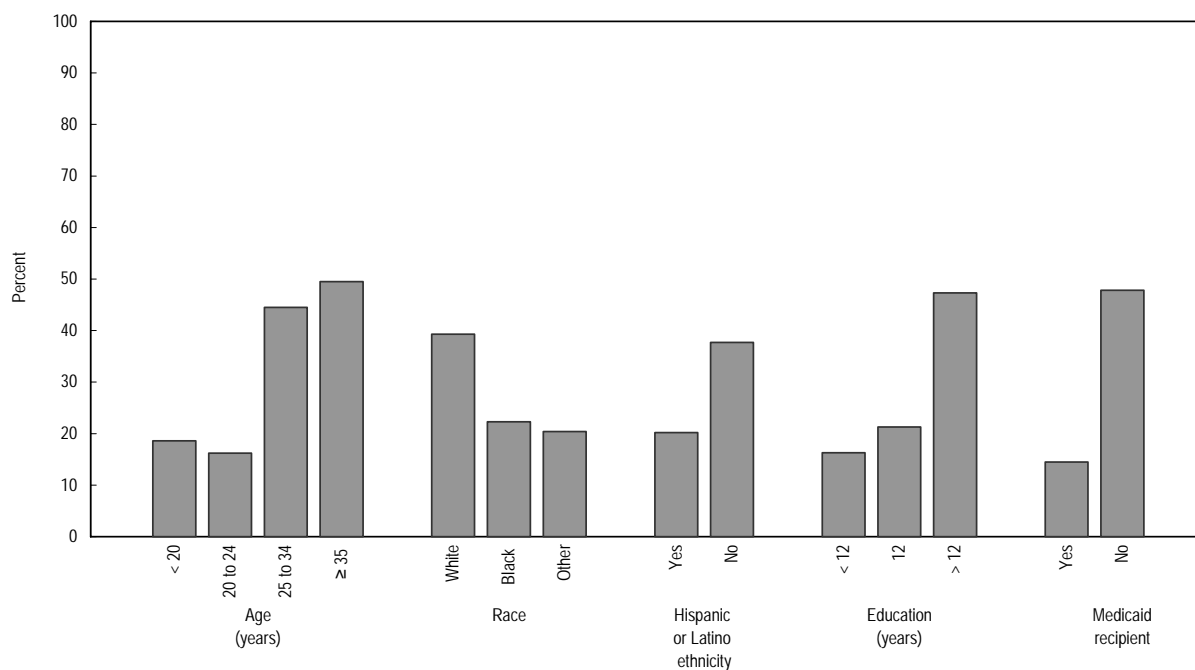
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	129	18.6	5.2	10.5–31.0
20–24	293	16.2	2.9	11.3–22.6
25–34	572	44.5	2.5	39.7–49.5
≥ 35	153	49.5	5.0	39.7–59.3
Race				
White	558	39.3	2.1	35.4–43.4
Black or African American	320	22.3	2.3	18.2–27.1
All other races	268	20.4	5.3	11.8–32.8
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	40	20.2 ^{§§}	7.1	9.7–37.5
No	1,085	37.7	1.9	34.1–41.5
Education (years)				
< 12	177	16.3	4.2	9.6–26.3
12	364	21.3	2.9	16.1–27.5
> 12	577	47.3	2.4	42.6–52.0
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	570	14.5	2.1	10.8–19.2
No	577	47.8	2.3	43.2–52.3

Note: Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

‡ Confidence interval.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.

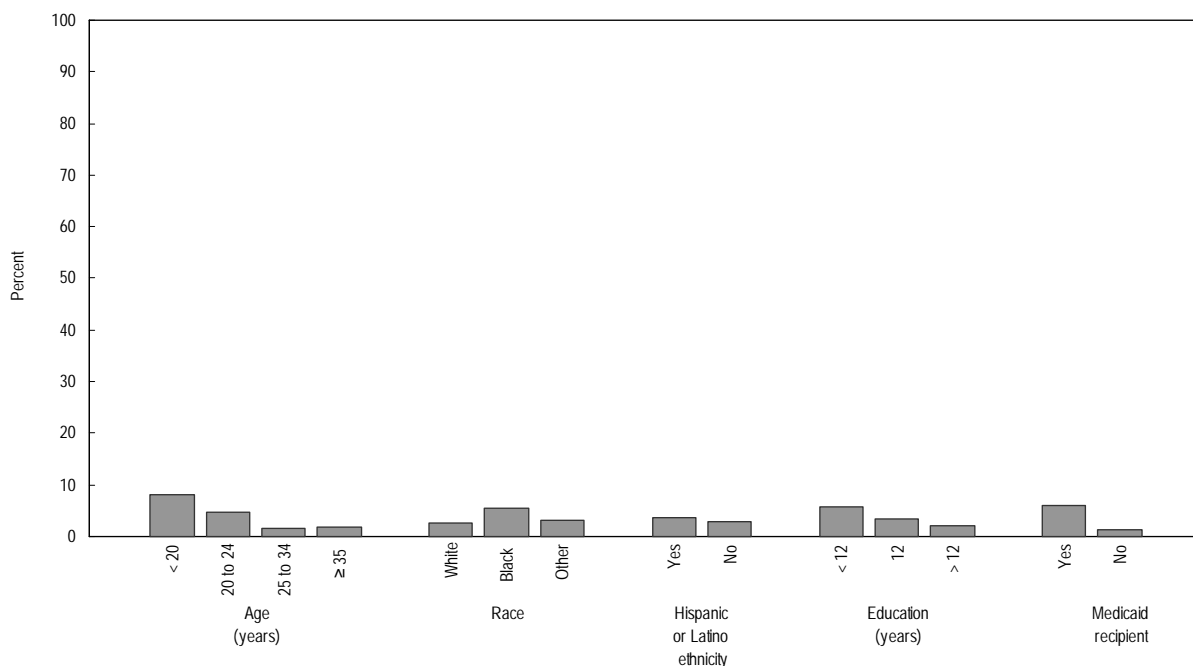


Minnesota Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	128	8.0	3.6	3.2–18.7
20–24	291	4.7	1.5	2.5–8.7
25–34	571	1.6	0.6	0.8–3.3
≥ 35	153	1.7	1.4	0.3–8.1
Race				
White	557	2.6	0.7	1.5–4.3
Black or African American	319	5.4	1.3	3.4–8.5
All other races	266	3.1	0.6	2.1–4.7
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	39	3.7 ^{§§}	3.6	0.5–22.0
No	1,082	2.8	0.6	1.8–4.2
Education (years)				
< 12	175	5.8	2.6	2.3–13.7
12	365	3.5	1.3	1.7–7.0
> 12	574	2.1	0.6	1.1–3.8
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	566	6.1	1.5	3.8–9.7
No	577	1.2	0.5	0.5–2.7

Note: Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002. ‡ Confidence interval.
§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



Minnesota Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

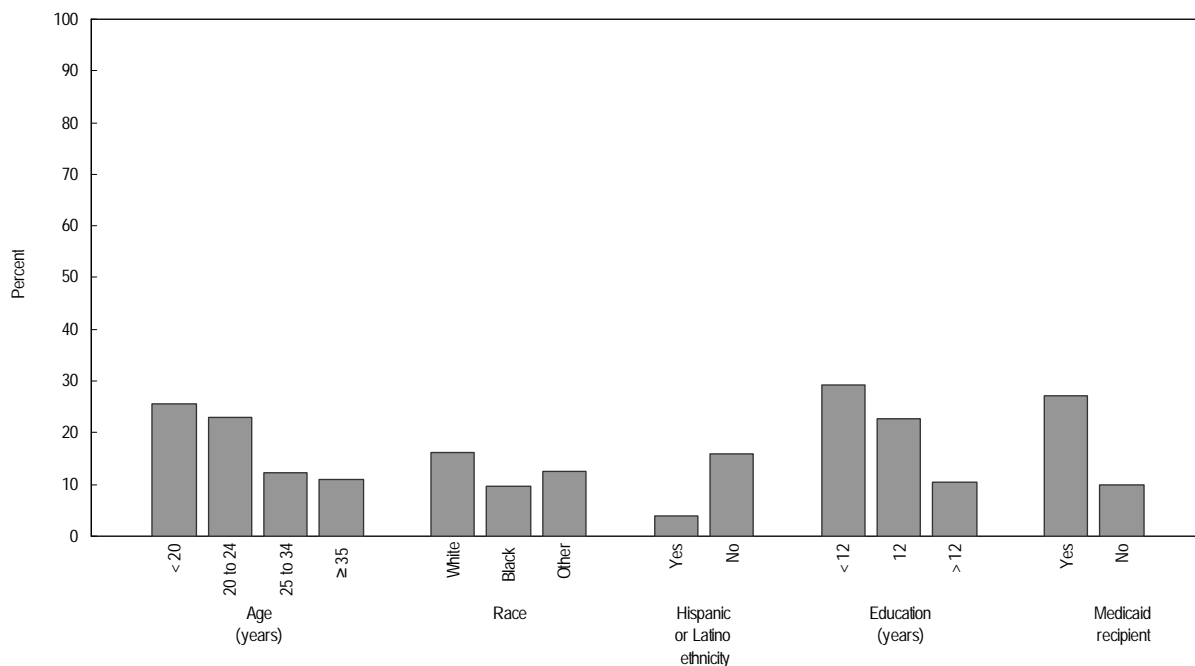
Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	125	25.6	5.9	15.8–38.8
20–24	276	22.9	3.5	16.8–30.4
25–34	558	12.2	1.7	9.3–15.9
≥ 35	147	11.0	3.1	6.2–18.8
Race				
White	544	16.1	1.6	13.2–19.4
Black or African American	307	9.7	1.7	6.8–13.5
All other races	254	12.6	2.6	8.3–18.7
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	37	4.0 ^{††§§}	3.9	0.6–23.3
No	1,049	15.9	1.4	13.3–18.9
Education (years)				
< 12	168	29.3	5.7	19.5–41.5
12	345	22.8	3.1	17.4–29.5
> 12	567	10.5	1.5	7.9–13.8
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	536	27.1	3.0	21.7–33.3
No	570	10.0	1.4	7.5–13.1

Note: Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

‡ Confidence interval.

†† Missing ≥ 10% data.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



Minnesota

Prevalence of Pregnancy-Related Complications That Required a Hospital Stay of At Least 1 Day, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

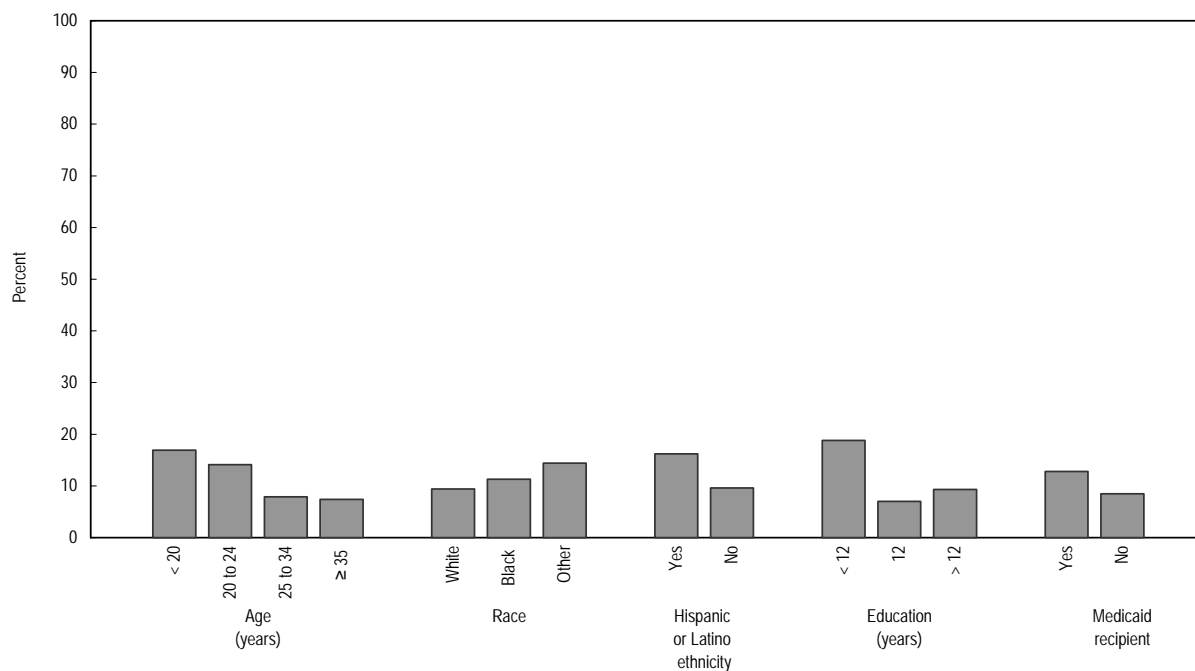
Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	128	16.9	4.8	9.4–28.3
20–24	286	14.1	2.9	9.4–20.8
25–34	575	7.9	1.4	5.6–11.0
≥ 35	154	7.4	2.7	3.6–14.7
Race				
White	555	9.4	1.2	7.2–12.1
Black or African American	322	11.3	1.7	8.3–15.1
All other races	265	14.4	4.7	7.4–26.1
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	37	16.2 ^{††§§}	7.2	6.4–35.5
No	1,084	9.6	1.1	7.6–12.0
Education (years)				
< 12	175	18.8	4.8	11.0–30.1
12	364	7.0	1.7	4.3–11.2
> 12	575	9.3	1.4	6.9–12.4
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	566	12.8	2.2	9.1–17.7
No	577	8.5	1.3	6.2–11.4

Note: Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

‡ Confidence interval.

†† Missing ≥ 10% data.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



Minnesota Prevalence of Infant Discharge from Hospital Within 48 Hours, 2002

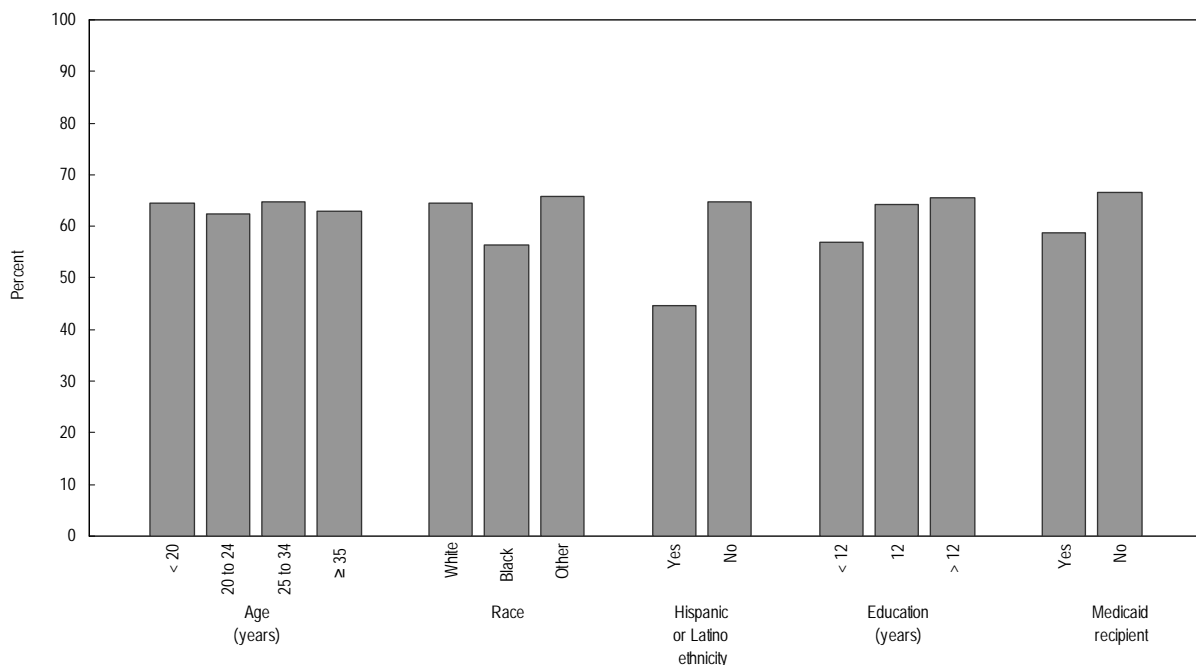
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	128	64.5	6.2	51.6–75.6
20–24	289	62.3	3.8	54.5–69.5
25–34	570	64.8	2.4	60.0–69.4
≥ 35	153	63.0	4.8	53.2–71.9
Race				
White	555	64.6	2.0	60.5–68.5
Black or African American	317	56.4	2.7	51.0–61.6
All other races	267	65.9	6.0	53.3–76.5
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	39	44.7§§	9.0	28.3–62.3
No	1,081	64.7	1.8	61.0–68.2
Education (years)				
< 12	173	56.9	6.1	44.9–68.2
12	362	64.1	3.4	57.2–70.4
> 12	577	65.5	2.3	60.9–69.8
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	565	58.7	3.1	52.5–64.7
No	575	66.6	2.2	62.1–70.7

Note: Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

† Confidence interval.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



Minnesota

Prevalence of Infant Checkup Within 1 Week of Hospital Discharge for Infants Discharged Within 48 Hours, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

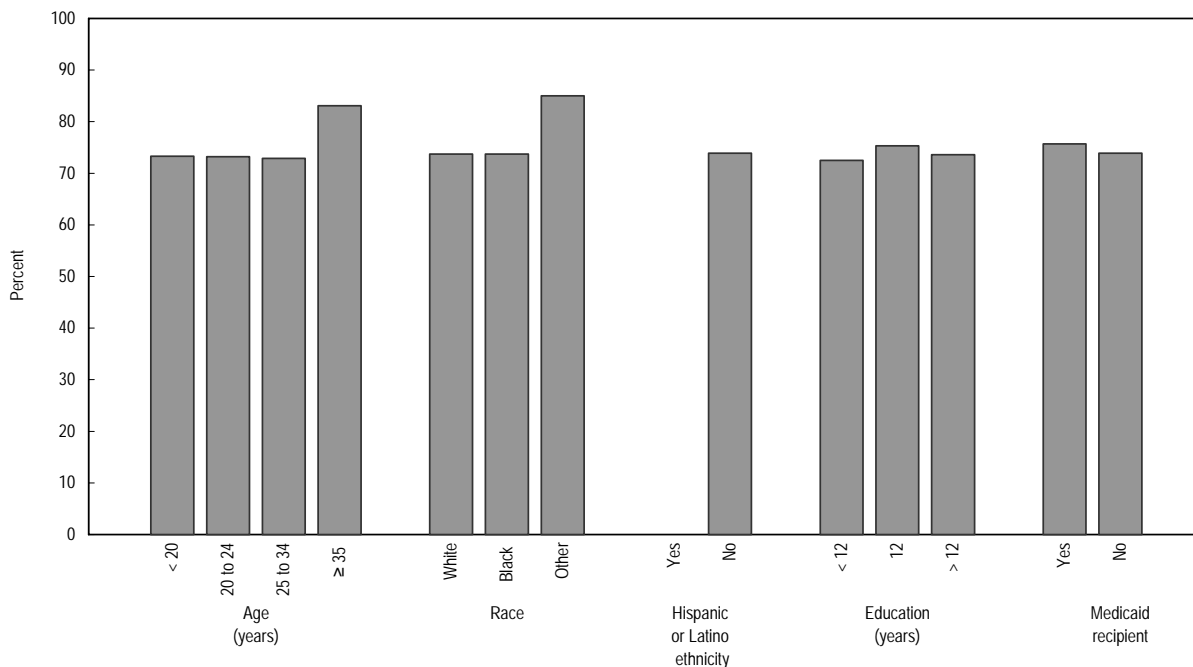
Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	73	73.3	7.4	56.6–85.2
20–24	175	73.2	4.5	63.5–81.1
25–34	339	72.9	2.8	67.0–78.1
≥ 35	81	83.1	5.0	71.1–90.7
Race				
White	353	73.7	2.3	68.9–78.0
Black or African American	164	73.7	3.4	66.6–79.8
All other races	151	85.0 ^{††}	5.3	71.6–92.7
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	19	††	††	††
No	633	73.9	2.2	69.4–77.9
Education (years)				
< 12	90	72.5 ^{††}	7.6	55.5–84.8
12	219	75.3	3.9	66.9–82.1
> 12	349	73.6	2.7	68.0–78.5
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	314	75.7	3.5	68.1–82.0
No	354	73.9	2.6	68.5–78.6

Note: Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

‡ Confidence interval.

†† Missing ≥ 10% data.

‡‡ < 30 respondents; not reported.



Minnesota Prevalence of Sufficient Well-Baby Care, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	116	81.8††	5.3	69.1–90.0
20–24	256	82.8††	3.1	75.9–88.0
25–34	515	84.2	1.9	80.1–87.6
≥ 35	143	89.0	3.2	81.1–93.8
Race				
White	520	86.5	1.5	83.3–89.2
Black or African American	272	74.6††	2.6	69.2–79.3
All other races	238	65.2††	6.8	51.0–77.0
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	34	90.9††§§	5.8	71.5–97.5
No	978	84.4	1.4	81.4–87.0
Education (years)				
< 12	155	72.2††	5.9	59.4–82.2
12	319	80.4	2.9	74.2–85.5
> 12	537	88.0	1.6	84.4–90.8
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	493	78.5††	2.7	72.7–83.3
No	537	87.0	1.6	83.5–89.9

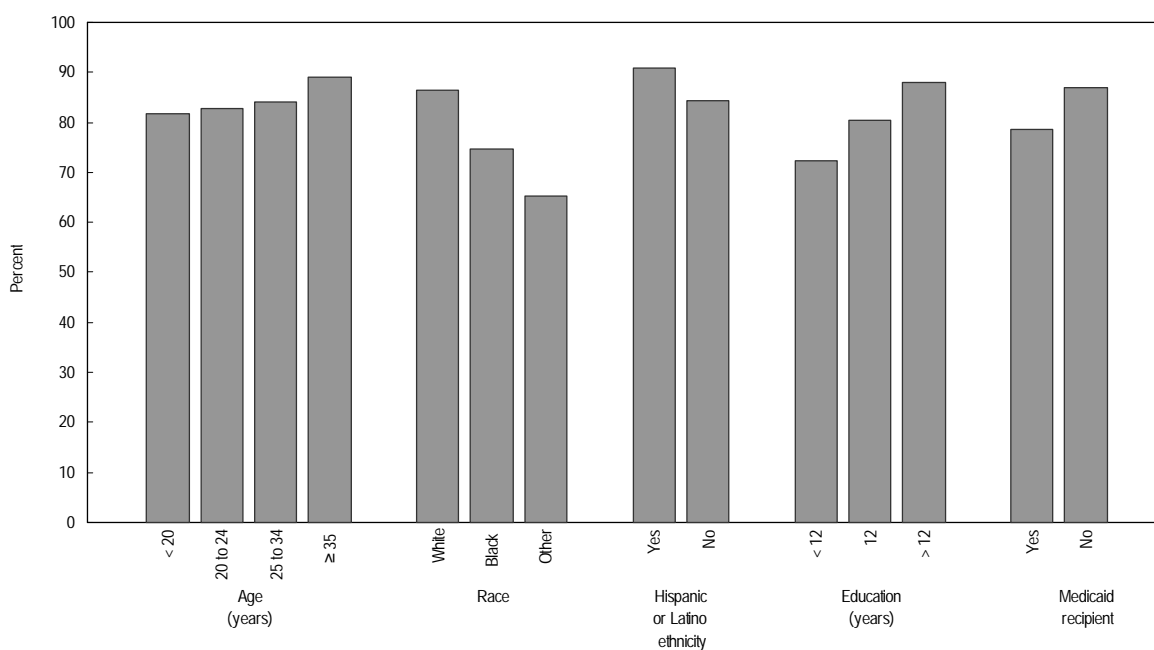
Note: Sufficient well-baby care is defined as an infant receiving
2 or more checkups by 2–3 months (60–122 days) of age;
3 or more checkups by 4–5 months (123–183 days) of age; or
4 or more checkups by 6–9 months (184–274 days) of age.

Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

† Confidence interval.

†† Missing ≥ 10% data.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



Minnesota Prevalence of Postpartum Contraceptive Use, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	128	82.3	4.9	70.5–90.0
20–24	287	81.7	3.1	74.9–86.9
25–34	566	83.7	1.9	79.7–87.0
≥ 35	151	72.3	4.6	62.5–80.3
Race				
White	553	82.7	1.6	79.4–85.7
Black or African American	311	78.5	2.3	73.7–82.6
All other races	267	69.5	6.2	56.1–80.3
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	36	74.4 ^{††§§}	8.6	54.4–87.6
No	1,074	82.0	1.5	78.9–84.7
Education (years)				
< 12	173	77.0	5.3	65.2–85.8
12	361	85.0	2.4	79.6–89.2
> 12	571	81.0	1.9	77.0–84.5
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	560	81.6	2.4	76.3–85.9
No	572	81.5	1.8	77.7–84.8

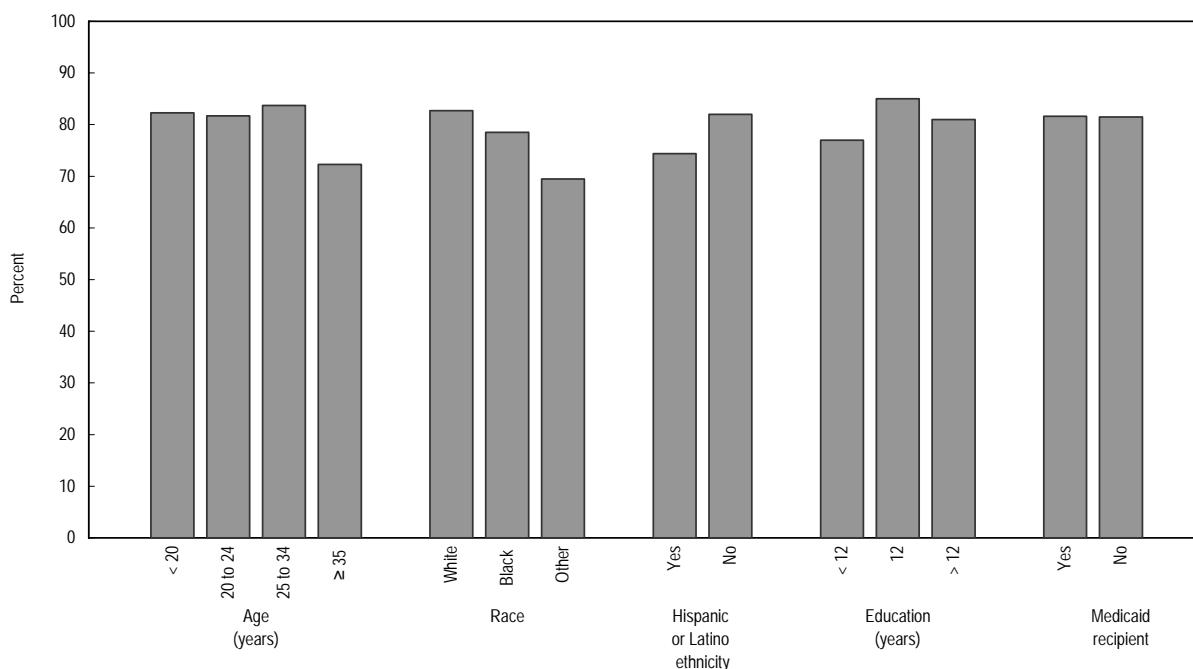
Note: Contraceptive use is defined as using any of the following birth control methods at time of survey: not having sex at certain times (rhythm) or using such birth control methods as the pill, Norplant®, shots (Depo-Provera®), condoms, diaphragm, foam, IUD, tubal ligation, or vasectomy.

Data represent Minnesota births from May–Dec 2002.

[‡] Confidence interval.

^{††} < 30 respondents; not reported.

^{§§} < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



State Exhibits

Montana

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

Montana

Characteristics of PRAMS–Eligible Population and Respondents, 2002

Characteristic	PRAMS–eligible population		PRAMS respondents			
	Size	Percent	Size	Percent		
Age (years)						
< 20	1,255	11.7	287	27.5		
20–24	3,075	28.7	202	19.3		
25–34	5,172	48.2	442	42.3		
≥ 35	1,218	11.4	114	10.9		
Race						
White	9,192	85.9	906	86.8		
Black or African American	37	0.3	3	0.3		
American Indian	1,360	12.7	128	12.3		
Asian or Pacific Islander	62	0.6	4	0.4		
All other races	53	0.5	3	0.3		
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity						
Yes	372	3.5	24	2.3		
No	10,156	96.5	998	97.7		
Education (years)						
< 12	1,612	15.1	211	20.2		
12	3,614	33.8	349	33.5		
> 12	5,465	51.1	483	46.3		
Marital status						
Married	7,176	67.0	652	62.4		
Unmarried	3,541	33.0	393	37.6		
Birth weight						
Low (< 2,500 g)	657	6.1	54	5.2		
Normal (≥ 2,500 g)	10,060	93.9	991	94.8		
Parity						
First birth	4,239	39.5	491	47.0		
Second birth or higher	6,480	60.5	554	53.0		
Total	10,720		1,045			
	Estimated PRAMS–eligible population				PRAMS respondents	
	Size	95% CI[‡]	Percent	95% CI[‡]	Size	Percent
In crowded household (> 1 person/room)	1,056	850–1,262	10.1	8.3–12.2	103	10.1

Note: The PRAMS–eligible population is defined as state residents who had in–state births. Respondents are defined as women who completed a survey. Values for annual household income and crowded household are estimated from the PRAMS sample. Other population size and percent values for the characteristics of the PRAMS–eligible population are based on state birth certificate data.

‡ Confidence interval.

Montana

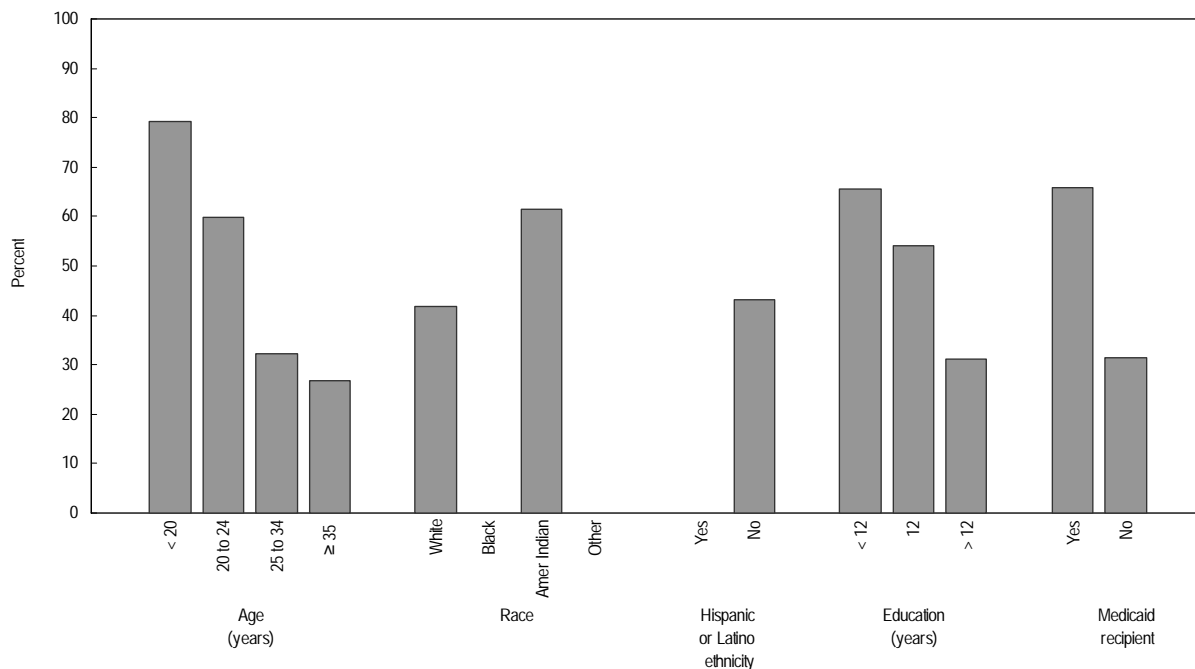
Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	284	79.2	2.2	74.6–83.1
20–24	199	59.7	3.3	53.0–66.1
25–34	440	32.3	2.2	28.1–36.7
≥ 35	112	26.9	4.1	19.6–35.7
Race				
White	900	41.9	1.7	38.7–45.1
Black or African American	3	††	††	††
American Indian	124	61.4	4.8	51.7–70.3
All other races	7	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	23	††	††	††
No	989	43.1	1.6	40.1–46.3
Education (years)				
< 12	205	65.6	3.9	57.5–72.8
12	348	54.0	2.8	48.5–59.4
> 12	480	31.1	2.0	27.2–35.2
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	436	65.8	2.5	60.8–70.5
No	599	31.4	1.9	27.8–35.1

† Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.



Montana

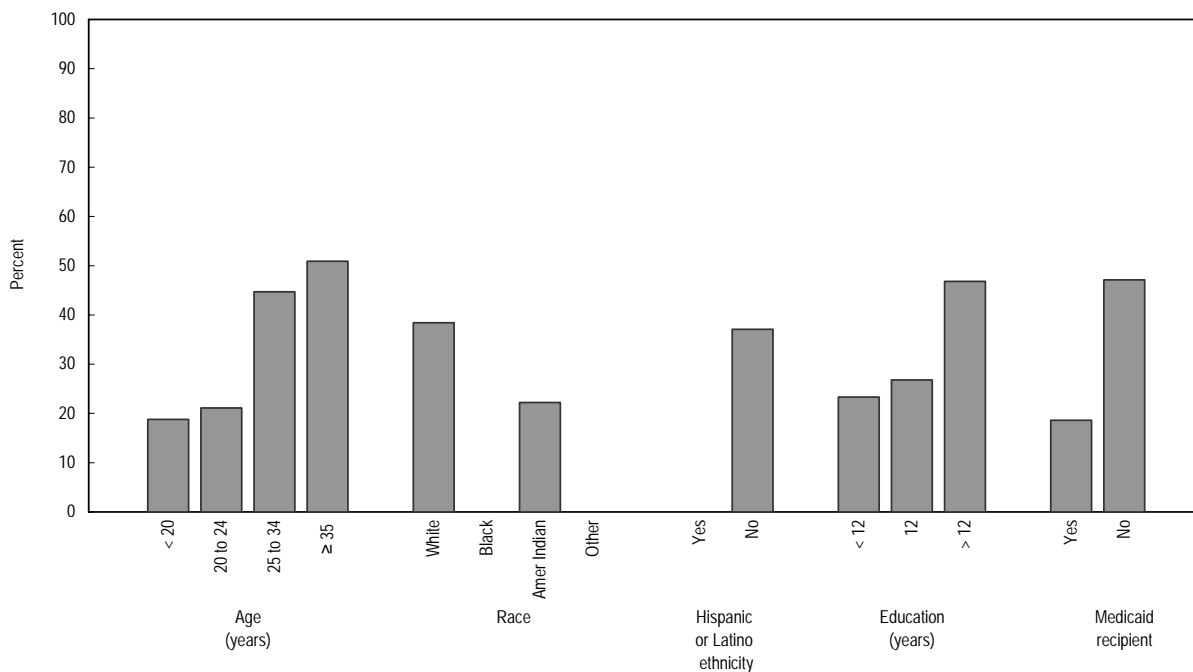
Prevalence of Multivitamin Use 4 or More Times per Week During the Month Prior to Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	287	18.8	2.1	15.1–23.2
20–24	201	21.1	2.8	16.2–27.0
25–34	442	44.7	2.3	40.3–49.2
≥ 35	114	50.9	4.5	42.1–59.7
Race				
White	905	38.4	1.6	35.2–41.7
Black or African American	3	††	††	††
American Indian	128	22.2	3.8	15.6–30.6
All other races	7	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	24	††	††	††
No	997	37.1	1.6	34.1–40.2
Education (years)				
< 12	211	23.3	3.5	17.2–30.8
12	348	26.8	2.5	22.2–32.0
> 12	483	46.8	2.2	42.5–51.1
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	443	18.6	2.0	15.0–22.8
No	601	47.1	2.0	43.2–51.0

‡ Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.



Montana

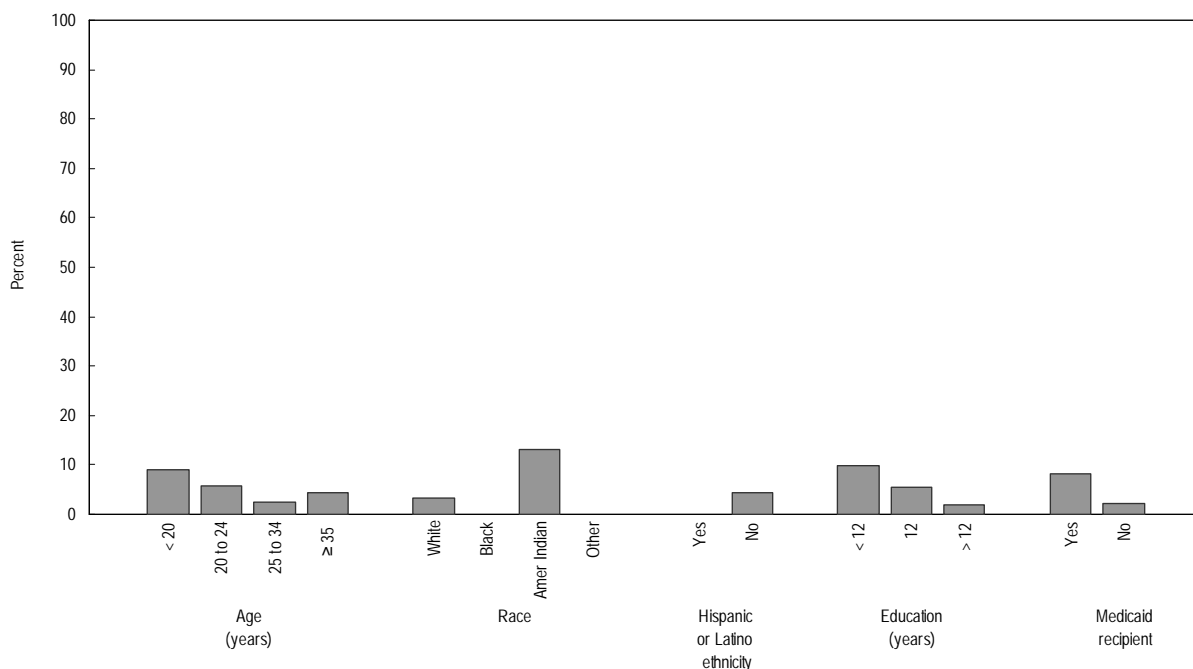
Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	284	8.9	1.5	6.3–12.3
20–24	201	5.8	1.6	3.3–10.0
25–34	442	2.5	0.7	1.4–4.4
≥ 35	114	4.3	1.8	1.9–9.7
Race				
White	903	3.2	0.6	2.2–4.5
Black or African American	3	††	††	††
American Indian	127	13.1	3.3	7.9–21.0
All other races	7	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	24	††	††	††
No	994	4.4	0.7	3.2–5.8
Education (years)				
< 12	210	9.9	2.4	6.1–15.8
12	347	5.4	1.2	3.5–8.4
> 12	482	1.8	0.6	0.9–3.3
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	440	8.1	1.4	5.7–11.3
No	601	2.1	0.6	1.2–3.5

‡ Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.



Montana

Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 2002

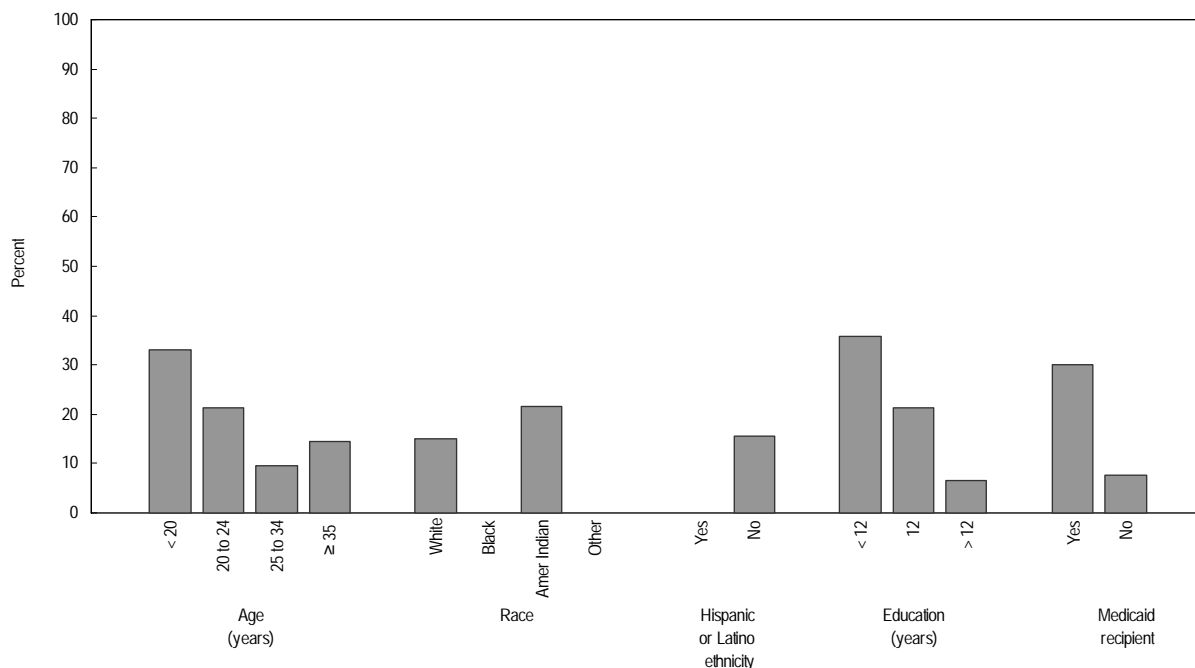
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI#
Age (years)				
< 20	274	33.1	2.5	28.3–38.3
20–24	199	21.2	2.9	16.1–27.5
25–34	434	9.6	1.4	7.1–12.8
≥ 35	113	14.5	3.3	9.1–22.3
Race				
White	888	15.1	1.2	12.8–17.6
Black or African American	2	††††	††††	††††
American Indian	122	21.6	4.0	14.8–30.4
All other races	7	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	21	††††	††††	††††
No	977	15.7	1.2	13.5–18.2
Education (years)				
< 12	205	35.7	3.8	28.7–43.4
12	335	21.2	2.4	16.9–26.2
> 12	478	6.5	1.1	4.7–9.1
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	428	30.1	2.4	25.6–35.0
No	592	7.6	1.1	5.7–10.1

Confidence interval.

†† Missing ≥ 10% data.

††† < 30 respondents; not reported.



Montana

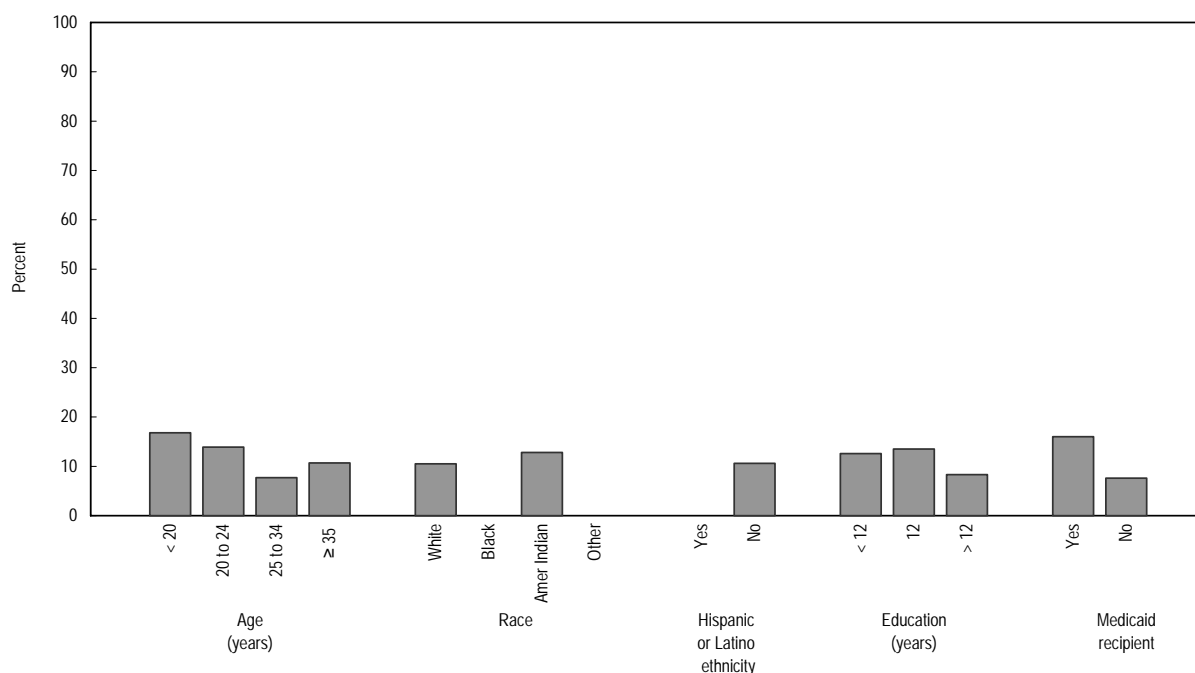
Prevalence of Pregnancy–Related Complications That Required a Hospital Stay of At Least 1 Day, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	285	16.8	1.9	13.3–20.9
20–24	202	13.9	2.4	9.9–19.2
25–34	442	7.7	1.2	5.6–10.4
≥ 35	113	10.7	2.8	6.3–17.6
Race				
White	903	10.5	1.0	8.7–12.7
Black or African American	3	‡‡	‡‡	‡‡
American Indian	128	12.8	3.0	8.0–19.8
All other races	7	‡‡	‡‡	‡‡
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	24	‡‡	‡‡	‡‡
No	995	10.6	1.0	8.9–12.7
Education (years)				
< 12	210	12.6	2.3	8.8–17.8
12	347	13.5	1.9	10.2–17.6
> 12	483	8.3	1.2	6.2–11.0
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	443	16.0	1.9	12.7–20.0
No	599	7.6	1.0	5.7–9.9

‡ Confidence interval.

‡‡ < 30 respondents; not reported.



Montana

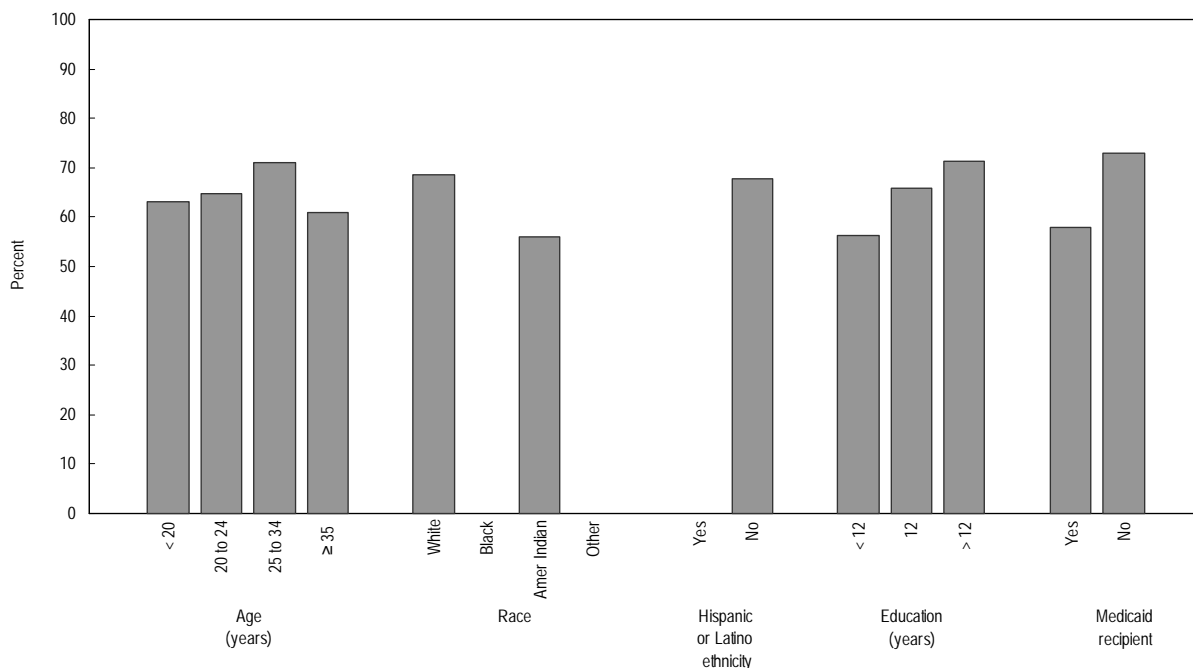
Prevalence of Infant Discharge from Hospital Within 48 Hours, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	283	63.1	2.5	58.0–67.9
20–24	198	64.8	3.3	58.0–71.0
25–34	428	71.1	2.1	66.8–75.1
≥ 35	110	60.8	4.5	51.7–69.3
Race				
White	883	68.7	1.6	65.5–71.7
Black or African American	3	††	††	††
American Indian	125	56.0	4.8	46.4–65.2
All other races	7	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	23	††	††	††
No	973	67.8	1.5	64.7–70.7
Education (years)				
< 12	208	56.3	4.0	48.4–63.9
12	338	65.9	2.7	60.5–71.0
> 12	471	71.3	2.0	67.2–75.1
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	438	58.0	2.6	52.9–63.0
No	581	72.9	1.8	69.2–76.3

‡ Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.



Montana

Prevalence of Infant Checkup Within 1 Week of Hospital Discharge for Infants Discharged Within 48 Hours, 2002

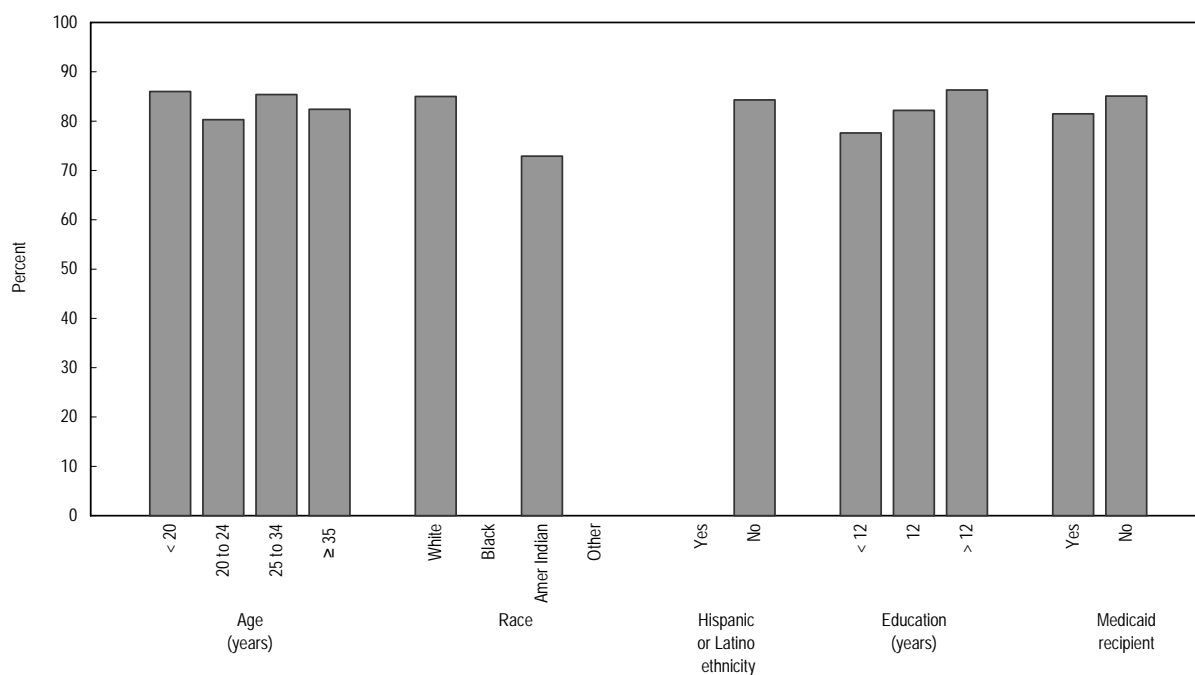
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	170	86.0	2.4	80.7–90.0
20–24	122	80.3	3.5	72.6–86.3
25–34	297	85.4	2.0	81.0–89.0
≥ 35	61	82.4 ^{††}	4.6	71.4–89.8
Race				
White	577	85.0	1.5	81.8–87.8
Black or African American	1	††	††	††
American Indian	67	72.9	6.1	59.4–83.1
All other races	4	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	7	††††	††††	††††
No	630	84.3	1.5	81.1–87.1
Education (years)				
< 12	118	77.6	4.8	66.9–85.6
12	205	82.2	2.8	76.0–87.1
> 12	326	86.3	1.8	82.3–89.6
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	248	81.5	2.7	75.5–86.3
No	402	85.1	1.8	81.3–88.3

‡ Confidence interval.

†† Missing ≥ 10% data.

††† < 30 respondents; not reported.



Montana

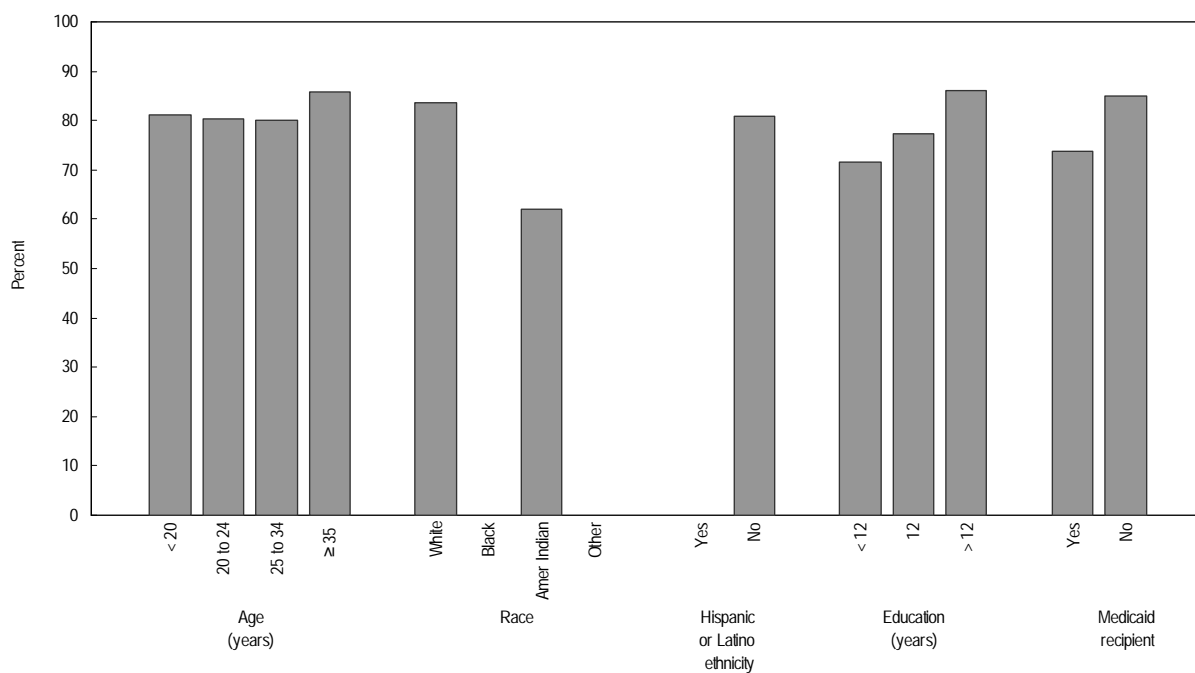
Prevalence of Sufficient Well-Baby Care, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	276	81.2	2.1	76.7–85.0
20–24	192	80.3	2.8	74.1–85.3
25–34	430	80.1	1.9	76.1–83.6
≥ 35	105	85.9	3.4	77.9–91.3
Race				
White	869	83.5	1.3	80.8–85.9
Black or African American	3	††	††	††
American Indian	123	62.1	4.8	52.4–71.0
All other races	7	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	21	††††	††††	††††
No	960	80.8	1.3	78.0–83.3
Education (years)				
< 12	201	71.6	3.8	63.5–78.5
12	333	77.4	2.4	72.3–81.8
> 12	467	86.0	1.6	82.7–88.8
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	417	73.7	2.4	68.6–78.2
No	586	85.1	1.5	82.0–87.8

Note: Sufficient well-baby care is defined as an infant receiving
 2 or more checkups by 2–3 months (60–122 days) of age;
 3 or more checkups by 4–5 months (123–183 days) of age; or
 4 or more checkups by 6–9 months (184–274 days) of age.

‡ Confidence interval.
 †† Missing ≥ 10% data.
 ††† < 30 respondents; not reported.



Montana

Prevalence of Postpartum Contraceptive Use, 2002

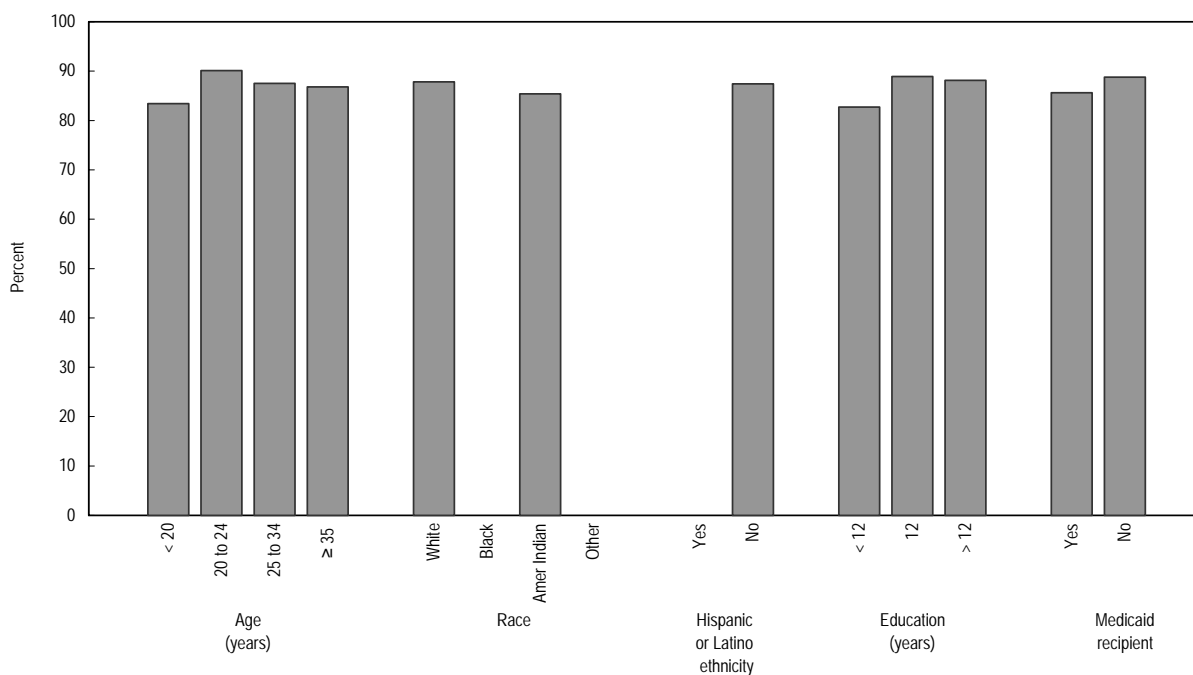
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	283	83.4	2.0	79.2–87.0
20–24	200	90.1	2.1	85.3–93.4
25–34	441	87.5	1.6	84.1–90.3
≥ 35	113	86.8	3.0	79.6–91.8
Race				
White	899	87.8	1.1	85.4–89.8
Black or African American	3	††	††	††
American Indian	127	85.4	3.2	77.8–90.7
All other races	7	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	23	††	††	††
No	991	87.4	1.1	85.1–89.4
Education (years)				
< 12	207	82.7	3.0	75.9–87.9
12	346	88.9	1.7	85.0–91.8
> 12	482	88.1	1.4	85.0–90.7
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	439	85.6	1.8	81.6–88.8
No	598	88.8	1.3	86.1–91.0

Note: Contraceptive use is defined as using any of the following birth control methods at time of survey: not having sex at certain times (rhythm) or using such birth control methods as the pill, Norplant®, shots (Depo-Provera®), condoms, diaphragm, foam, IUD, tubal ligation, or vasectomy.

‡ Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.



State Exhibits

Nebraska

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

Nebraska

Characteristics of PRAMS–Eligible Population and Respondents, 2002

Characteristic	PRAMS–eligible population		PRAMS respondents	
	Size	Percent	Size	Percent
Age (years)				
< 20	2,363	9.5	228	12.0
20–24	6,399	25.6	521	27.5
25–34	12,997	52.1	946	49.9
≥ 35	3,199	12.8	199	10.5
Race				
White	21,813	89.2	1,171	61.9
Black or African American	1,398	5.7	299	15.8
American Indian	316	1.3	124	6.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	538	2.2	243	12.8
All other races	399	1.6	56	3.0
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	3,147	13.3	424	23.0
No	20,444	86.7	1,418	77.0
Education (years)				
< 12	4,034	16.5	446	23.6
12	6,567	26.9	536	28.3
> 12	13,855	56.7	910	48.1
Marital status				
Married	17,478	71.4	1,244	65.7
Unmarried	6,995	28.6	650	34.3
Birth weight				
Low (< 2,500 g)	1,505	6.1	116	6.1
Normal (≥ 2,500 g)	22,967	93.9	1,778	93.9
Parity				
First birth	9,438	38.6	757	40.0
Second birth or higher	15,034	61.4	1,137	60.0
Total	24,959		1,894	

	Estimated PRAMS–eligible population				PRAMS respondents	
	Size	95% CI‡	Percent	95% CI‡	Size	Percent
Annual household income						
≤ \$15,999	5,543	5,001–6,086	25.7	23.4–28.2	542	34.3
\$16,000–\$24,999	3,133	2,683–3,583	14.6	12.6–16.7	258	16.3
\$25,000–\$39,999	3,671	3,179–4,164	17.1	14.9–19.4	253	16.0
≥ \$40,000	9,181	8,542–9,820	42.6	39.8–45.6	528	33.4
In crowded household (> 1 person/room)						
	1,740	1,450–2,031	7.2	6.1–8.4	222	12.3

Note: The PRAMS–eligible population is defined as state residents who had in–state births. Respondents are defined as women who completed a survey. Values for annual household income and crowded household are estimated from the PRAMS sample. Other population size and percent values for the characteristics of the PRAMS–eligible population are based on state birth certificate data.

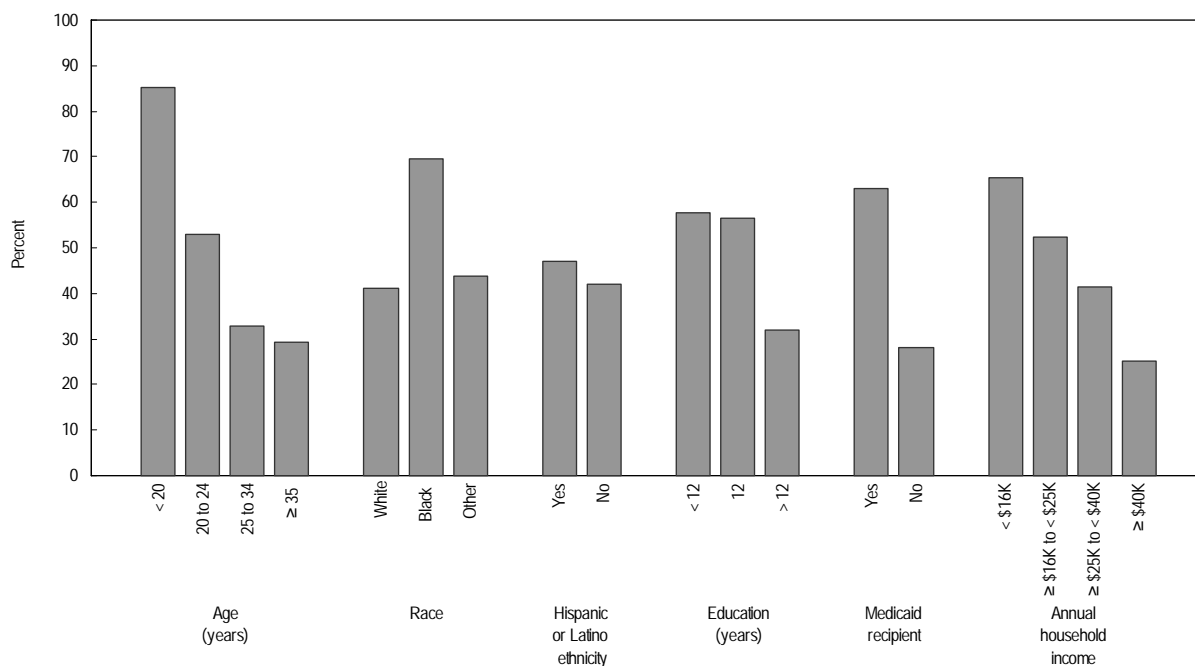
‡ Confidence interval.

Nebraska Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	223	85.2	2.4	80.0–89.3
20–24	513	53.1	2.7	47.8–58.3
25–34	926	32.9	1.8	29.4–36.5
≥ 35	192	29.3	3.9	22.3–37.4
Race				
White	1,148	41.0	1.5	38.0–44.1
Black or African American	292	69.4	2.4	64.4–73.9
All other races	413	43.8	2.6	38.9–48.9
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	412	46.9	2.3	42.4–51.4
No	1,390	42.0	1.6	38.9–45.1
Education (years)				
< 12	430	57.8	2.8	52.2–63.1
12	523	56.6	2.7	51.2–61.9
> 12	900	31.9	1.8	28.5–35.5
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	957	63.0	1.9	59.1–66.7
No	897	28.1	1.7	24.8–31.6
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	533	65.3	2.6	60.0–70.2
\$16,000–\$24,999	252	52.4	3.9	44.8–60.0
\$25,000–\$39,999	249	41.4	3.7	34.4–48.9
≥ \$40,000	523	25.1	2.1	21.2–29.3

† Confidence interval.



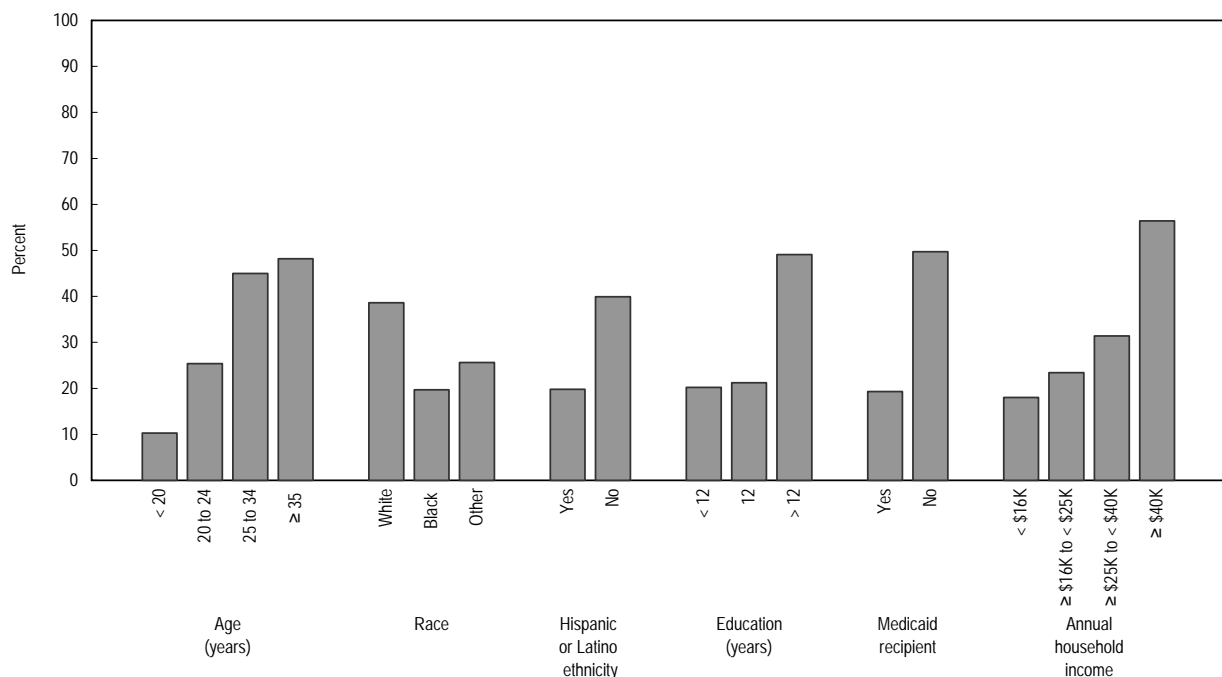
Nebraska

Prevalence of Multivitamin Use 4 or More Times per Week During the Month Prior to Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	226	10.3	2.5	6.3–16.3
20–24	519	25.4	2.3	21.1–30.2
25–34	940	45.0	1.9	41.2–48.8
≥ 35	198	48.2	4.2	40.1–56.4
Race				
White	1,164	38.6	1.5	35.7–41.6
Black or African American	296	19.7	2.1	15.9–24.1
All other races	422	25.6	2.1	21.7–29.9
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	420	19.8	1.8	16.5–23.6
No	1,411	39.9	1.6	36.8–43.0
Education (years)				
< 12	440	20.2	2.3	16.0–25.1
12	535	21.2	2.3	17.1–25.9
> 12	906	49.1	1.9	45.4–52.9
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	976	19.3	1.6	16.3–22.6
No	907	49.7	1.9	46.0–53.5
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	539	18.0	2.2	14.0–22.7
\$16,000–\$24,999	256	23.4	3.2	17.7–30.2
\$25,000–\$39,999	253	31.4	3.5	25.0–38.5
≥ \$40,000	525	56.4	2.4	51.7–61.0

‡ Confidence interval.



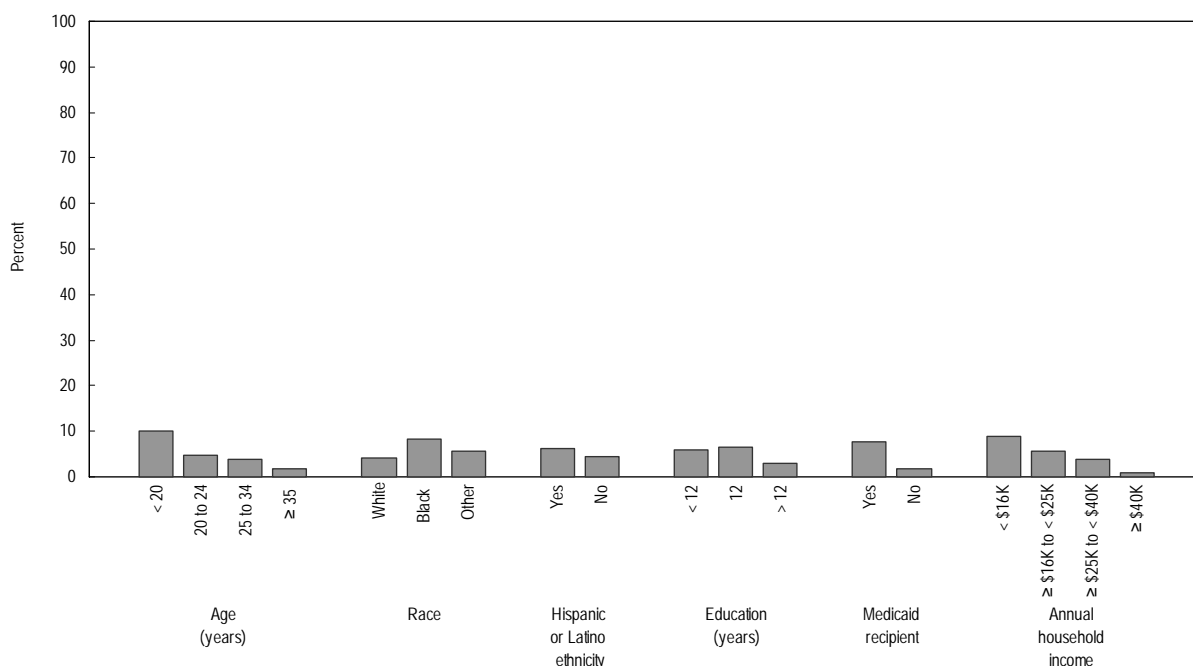
Nebraska

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	228	10.2	2.6	6.1–16.6
20–24	516	4.8	1.1	3.0–7.5
25–34	941	3.7	0.7	2.5–5.4
≥ 35	197	1.7	1.1	0.5–5.7
Race				
White	1,164	4.0	0.6	3.0–5.4
Black or African American	296	8.4	1.5	5.9–11.8
All other races	421	5.6	1.1	3.8–8.2
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	423	6.2	1.1	4.3–8.7
No	1,407	4.3	0.6	3.2–5.7
Education (years)				
< 12	445	5.9	1.4	3.8–9.2
12	533	6.4	1.2	4.3–9.2
> 12	902	2.9	0.7	1.9–4.6
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	977	7.7	1.1	5.8–10.1
No	905	1.9	0.5	1.1–3.3
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	540	9.0	1.6	6.3–12.7
\$16,000–\$24,999	256	5.5	1.8	2.9–10.3
\$25,000–\$39,999	251	3.9	1.4	1.9–7.8
≥ \$40,000	528	1.0	0.4	0.4–2.4

† Confidence interval.



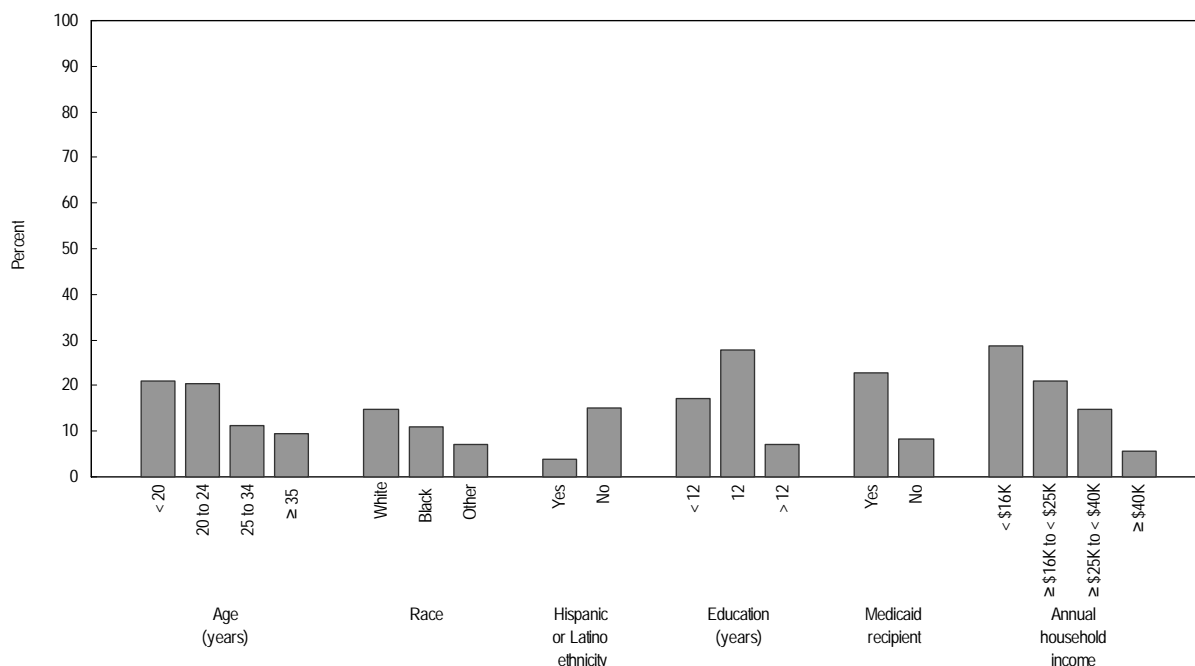
Nebraska

Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	225	20.9	4.0	14.2–29.7
20–24	511	20.5	2.3	16.4–25.4
25–34	935	11.1	1.3	8.8–13.9
≥ 35	199	9.5	2.6	5.5–16.0
Race				
White	1,158	14.9	1.2	12.8–17.4
Black or African American	296	10.8	1.7	7.9–14.5
All other races	415	7.2	0.9	5.6–9.1
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	422	3.8	0.9	2.4–5.9
No	1,396	15.1	1.2	12.9–17.6
Education (years)				
< 12	435	17.2	2.7	12.6–23.2
12	529	27.7	2.6	22.9–32.9
> 12	904	7.0	1.0	5.3–9.3
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	963	22.9	1.9	19.5–26.8
No	907	8.2	1.1	6.3–10.7
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	531	28.6	2.7	23.6–34.3
\$16,000–\$24,999	258	21.0	3.4	15.0–28.4
\$25,000–\$39,999	249	14.8	2.8	10.0–21.2
≥ \$40,000	527	5.6	1.2	3.7–8.3

† Confidence interval.



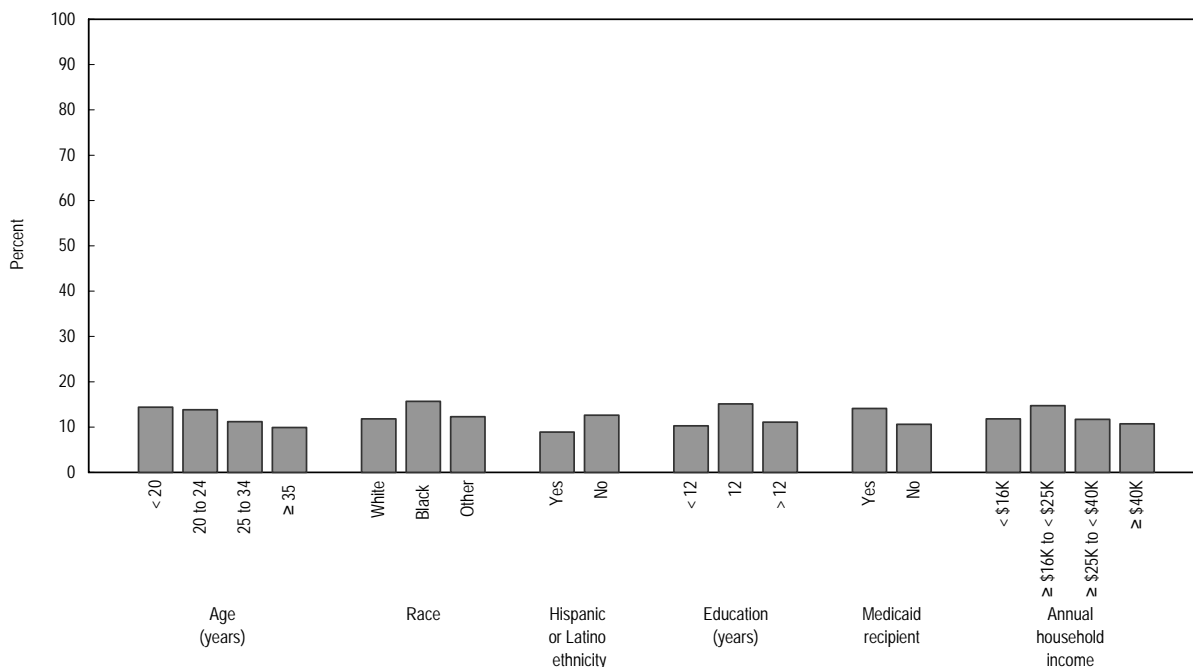
Nebraska

Prevalence of Pregnancy-Related Complications That Required a Hospital Stay of At Least 1 Day, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	225	14.4	3.3	9.0-22.3
20-24	519	13.8	1.9	10.6-17.9
25-34	945	11.2	1.2	9.0-13.8
≥ 35	198	9.9	2.4	6.1-15.9
Race				
White	1,167	11.8	1.0	10.0-14.0
Black or African American	297	15.7	1.9	12.3-19.8
All other races	422	12.3	1.5	9.7-15.5
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	422	8.9	1.3	6.6-11.7
No	1,413	12.6	1.1	10.7-14.8
Education (years)				
< 12	442	10.3	1.9	7.1-14.5
12	534	15.1	2.0	11.6-19.4
> 12	909	11.1	1.2	9.0-13.6
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	975	14.1	1.5	11.4-17.2
No	912	10.6	1.2	8.5-13.1
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	538	11.8	1.8	8.8-15.8
\$16,000-\$24,999	257	14.7	2.9	9.8-21.4
\$25,000-\$39,999	253	11.7	2.4	7.8-17.2
≥ \$40,000	528	10.7	1.5	8.1-13.9

‡ Confidence interval.



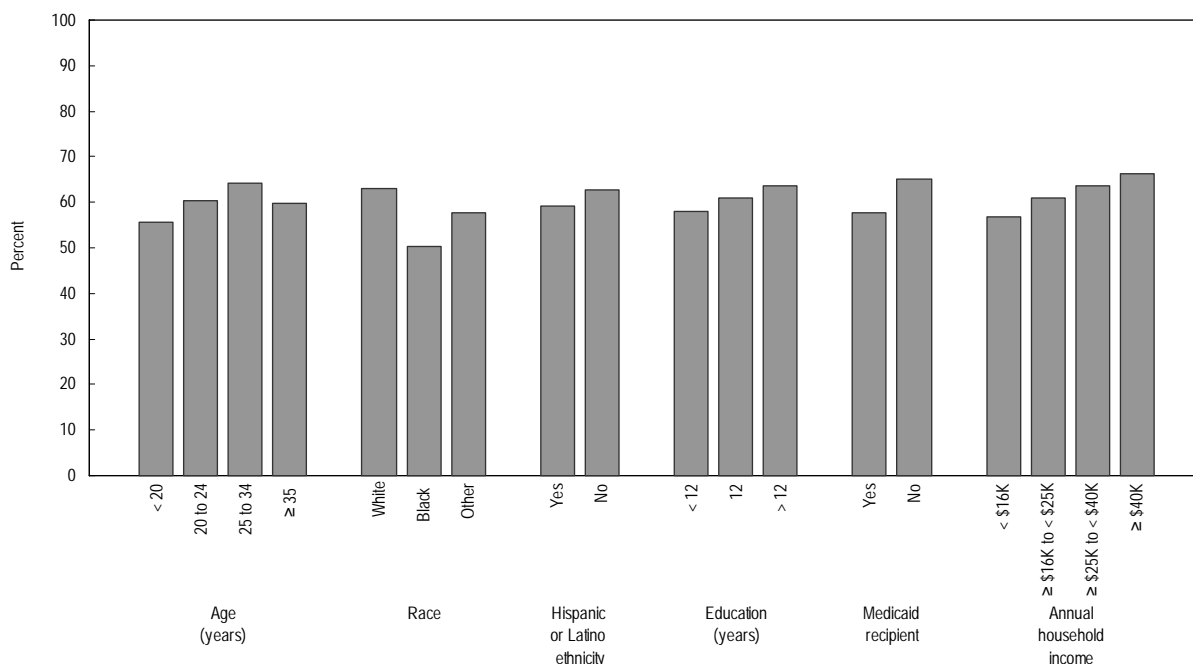
Nebraska

Prevalence of Infant Discharge from Hospital Within 48 Hours, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	225	55.6	4.4	47.0–63.9
20–24	517	60.5	2.6	55.3–65.5
25–34	935	64.3	1.9	60.6–67.9
≥ 35	197	59.7	4.1	51.4–67.4
Race				
White	1,157	62.9	1.5	59.9–65.8
Black or African American	295	50.4	2.6	45.3–55.5
All other races	421	57.7	2.6	52.6–62.6
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	415	59.3	2.2	54.9–63.7
No	1,407	62.7	1.5	59.6–65.7
Education (years)				
< 12	436	58.0	2.9	52.3–63.5
12	532	60.9	2.7	55.6–66.0
> 12	904	63.7	1.8	60.0–67.2
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	968	57.8	2.0	53.8–61.7
No	906	65.0	1.8	61.4–68.5
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	537	56.7	2.8	51.2–62.0
\$16,000–\$24,999	257	61.0	3.8	53.3–68.2
\$25,000–\$39,999	252	63.6	3.6	56.4–70.2
≥ \$40,000	525	66.3	2.3	61.7–70.6

‡ Confidence interval.



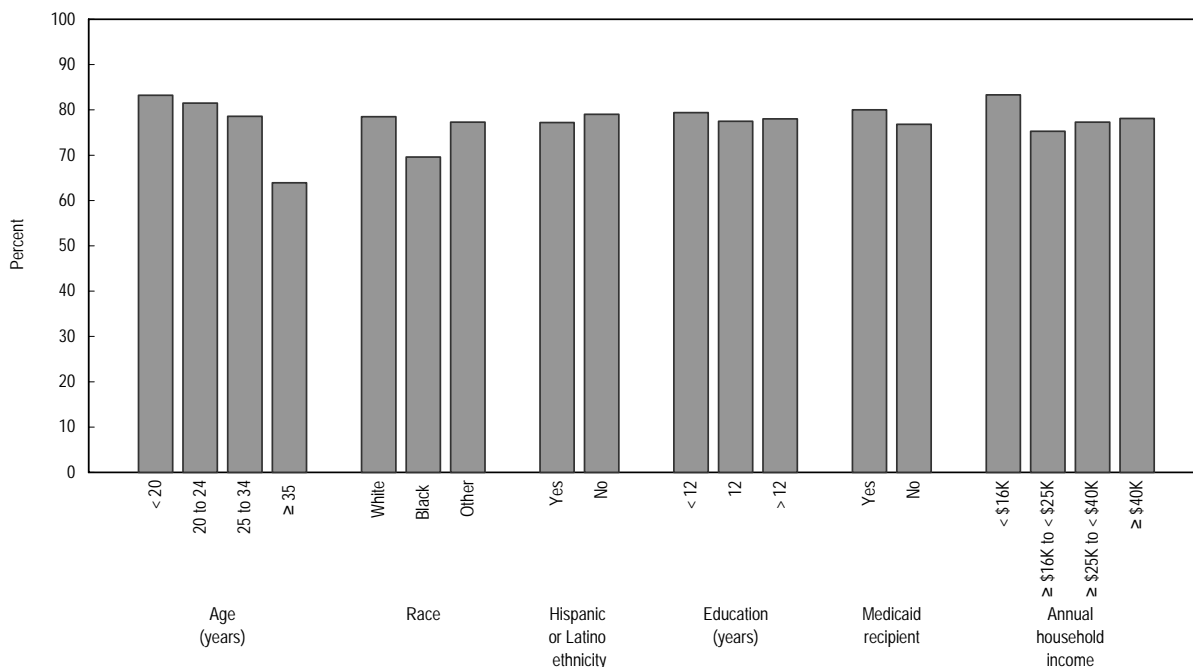
Nebraska

Prevalence of Infant Checkup Within 1 Week of Hospital Discharge for Infants Discharged Within 48 Hours, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	121	83.2	3.7	74.6–89.3
20–24	294	81.5	2.7	75.6–86.2
25–34	571	78.6	2.0	74.4–82.3
≥ 35	108	63.9	5.4	52.9–73.7
Race				
White	708	78.5	1.6	75.2–81.5
Black or African American	146	69.6	3.4	62.5–75.8
All other races	239	77.3	2.7	71.6–82.1
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	237	77.2	2.5	71.8–81.8
No	830	79.0	1.7	75.5–82.0
Education (years)				
< 12	241	79.4	2.8	73.3–84.5
12	307	77.5	2.9	71.2–82.8
> 12	546	78.0	2.0	73.8–81.7
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	535	80.0	2.1	75.5–83.8
No	559	76.8	2.0	72.7–80.6
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	293	83.3	2.5	77.8–87.7
\$16,000–\$24,999	152	75.3	4.3	66.0–82.7
\$25,000–\$39,999	147	77.3	4.0	68.5–84.2
≥ \$40,000	336	78.1	2.5	72.9–82.6

‡ Confidence interval.



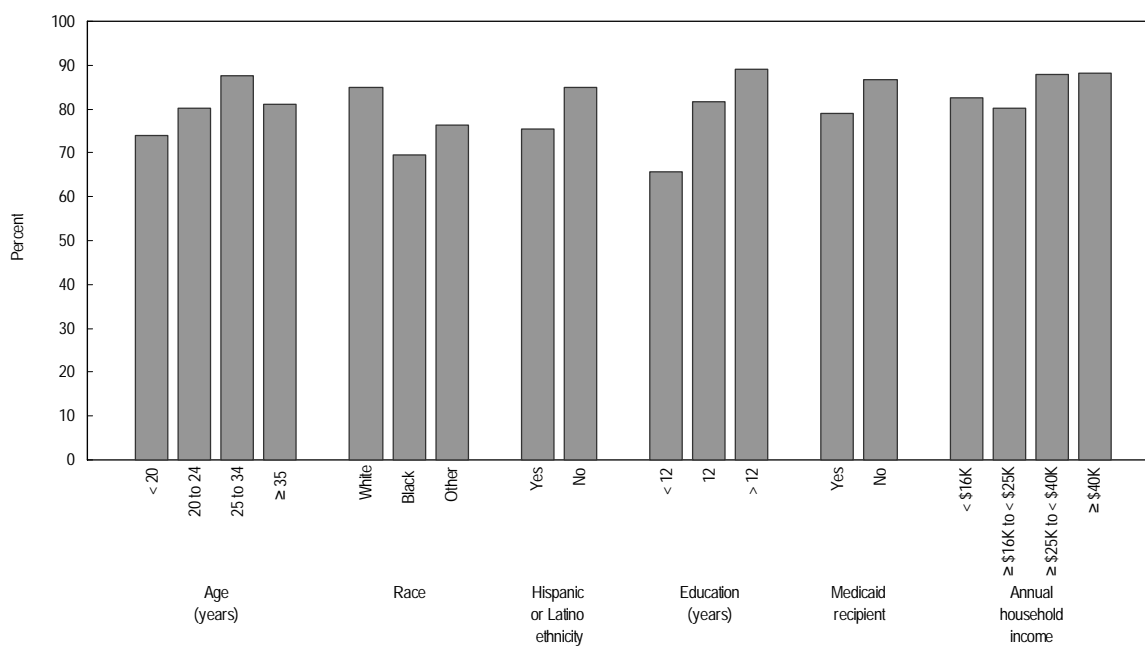
Nebraska Prevalence of Sufficient Well-Baby Care, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	201	73.9 ^{††}	3.9	65.5–80.9
20–24	458	80.1	2.2	75.4–84.1
25–34	851	87.5	1.3	84.8–89.8
≥ 35	180	81.2	3.4	73.7–87.0
Race				
White	1,062	84.8	1.2	82.4–86.9
Black or African American	264	69.5 ^{††}	2.6	64.2–74.3
All other races	363	76.4 ^{††}	2.5	71.2–80.9
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	366	75.3 ^{††}	2.1	70.9–79.2
No	1,275	84.8	1.2	82.3–86.9
Education (years)				
< 12	377	65.7 ^{††}	3.0	59.6–71.3
12	479	81.6	2.2	76.9–85.5
> 12	832	89.1	1.2	86.4–91.2
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	856	79.0	1.7	75.5–82.1
No	834	86.8	1.3	83.9–89.2
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	479	82.6	2.1	78.1–86.3
\$16,000–\$24,999	235	80.3	3.1	73.4–85.8
\$25,000–\$39,999	227	87.8	2.5	82.1–91.9
≥ \$40,000	486	88.2	1.6	84.6–91.0

Note: Sufficient well-baby care is defined as an infant receiving 2 or more checkups by 2–3 months (60–122 days) of age; 3 or more checkups by 4–5 months (123–183 days) of age; or 4 or more checkups by 6–9 months (184–274 days) of age.

‡ Confidence interval.
†† Missing ≥ 10% data.



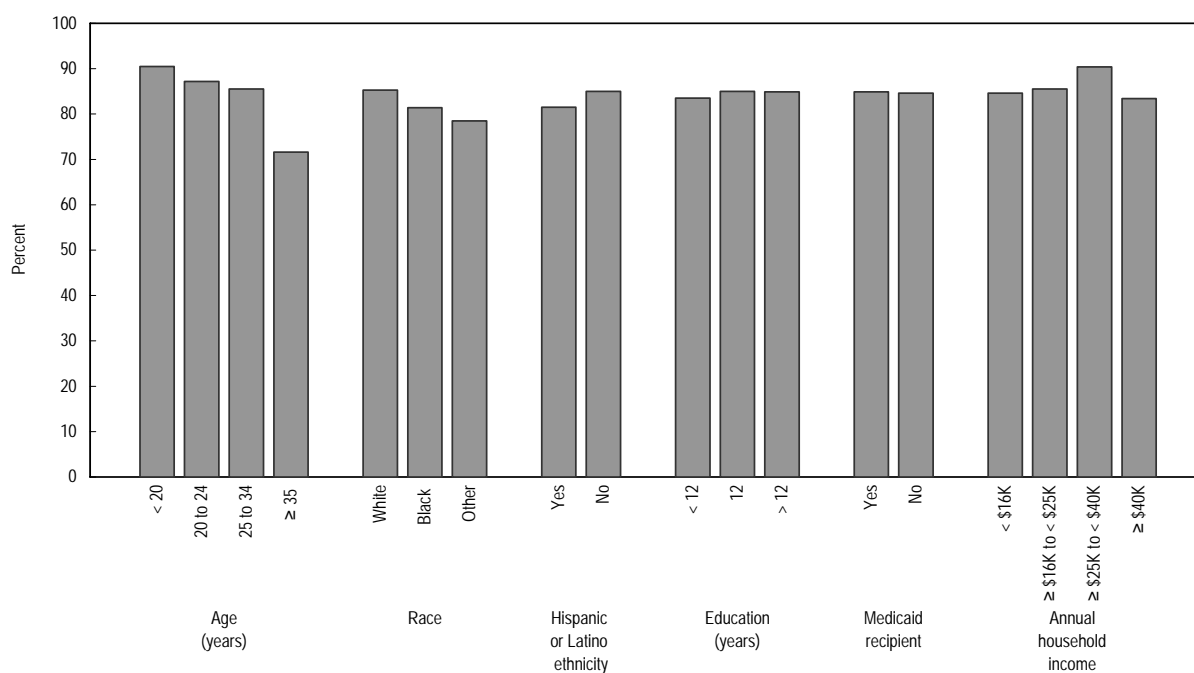
Nebraska

Prevalence of Postpartum Contraceptive Use, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	228	90.5	2.2	85.1–94.1
20–24	518	87.2	1.7	83.4–90.2
25–34	937	85.5	1.3	82.7–87.9
≥ 35	199	71.6	3.8	63.6–78.4
Race				
White	1,165	85.3	1.1	83.1–87.3
Black or African American	295	81.4	2.1	76.9–85.1
All other races	421	78.5	2.1	74.2–82.2
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	420	81.5	1.8	77.8–84.8
No	1,410	85.0	1.1	82.6–87.0
Education (years)				
< 12	440	83.5	1.8	79.6–86.7
12	536	85.0	1.9	80.9–88.4
> 12	904	84.9	1.4	82.1–87.4
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	974	84.9	1.4	82.0–87.5
No	908	84.6	1.4	81.8–87.1
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	540	84.6	1.9	80.4–88.0
\$16,000–\$24,999	258	85.5	2.6	79.6–89.9
\$25,000–\$39,999	253	90.4	2.1	85.4–93.8
≥ \$40,000	526	83.4	1.8	79.6–86.6

Note: Contraceptive use is defined as using any of the following birth control methods at time of survey: not having sex at certain times (rhythm) or using such birth control methods as the pill, Norplant®, shots (Depo-Provera®), condoms, diaphragm, foam, IUD, tubal ligation, or vasectomy. ‡ Confidence interval.



State Exhibits

New Jersey

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

New Jersey

Characteristics of PRAMS–Eligible Population and Respondents, 2002

Characteristic	PRAMS–eligible population		PRAMS respondents			
	Size	Percent	Size	Percent		
Age (years)						
< 20	3,731	6.8	79	8.3		
20–24	9,492	17.3	183	19.2		
25–34	30,152	55.1	506	53.2		
≥ 35	11,368	20.8	184	19.3		
Race						
White	38,440	70.4	574	60.5		
Black or African American	9,655	17.7	210	22.1		
American Indian	88	0.2	4	0.4		
Asian or Pacific Islander	4,765	8.7	142	15.0		
All other races	1,659	3.0	19	2.0		
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity						
Yes	12,716	23.3	228	24.0		
No	41,924	76.7	723	76.0		
Education (years)						
< 12	7,760	14.3	165	17.5		
12	15,608	28.8	273	28.9		
> 12	30,815	56.9	506	53.6		
Marital status						
Married	37,947	69.3	586	61.6		
Unmarried	16,791	30.7	365	38.4		
Birth weight						
Low (< 2,500 g)	3,783	6.9	81	8.5		
Normal (≥ 2,500 g)	50,949	93.1	871	91.5		
Parity						
First birth	22,562	41.2	417	43.8		
Second birth or higher	32,177	58.8	535	56.2		
Total	54,743		952			
<hr/>						
	Estimated PRAMS–eligible population				PRAMS respondents	
	Size	95% CI‡	Percent	95% CI‡	Size	Percent
In crowded household (> 1 person/room)	7,676	6,375–8,976	14.8	12.5–17.4	147	16.4
<p>Note: The PRAMS–eligible population is defined as state residents who had in–state births. Respondents are defined as women who completed a survey. Values for annual household income and crowded household are estimated from the PRAMS sample. Other population size and percent values for the characteristics of the PRAMS–eligible population are based on state birth certificate data. Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.</p> <p>‡ Confidence interval.</p>						

New Jersey Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy, 2002

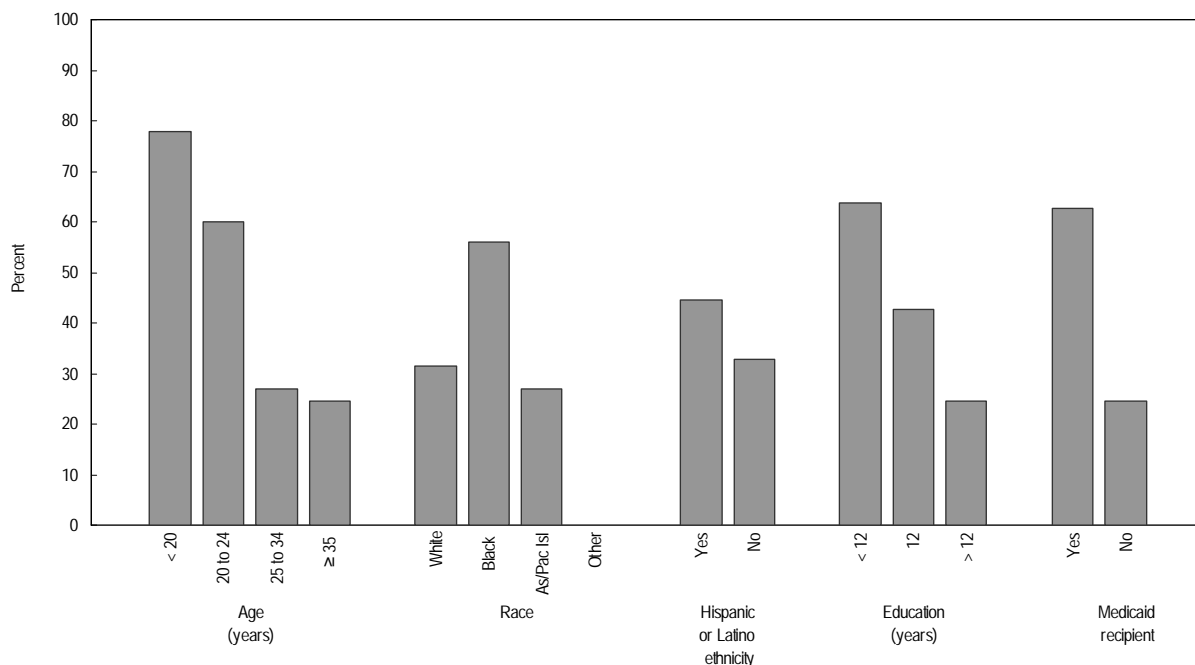
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	78	78.0	5.4	65.6–86.8
20–24	179	60.1	4.5	51.1–68.5
25–34	500	26.9	2.2	22.8–31.4
≥ 35	183	24.6	3.5	18.3–32.2
Race				
White	567	31.4	2.2	27.2–35.8
Black or African American	207	55.9	3.9	48.2–63.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	141	27.0	3.8	20.3–35.0
All other races	22	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	226	44.6	3.6	37.7–51.7
No	713	32.7	2.0	28.9–36.7
Education (years)				
< 12	163	63.8	4.5	54.5–72.1
12	268	42.7	3.7	35.6–50.1
> 12	502	24.6	2.1	20.8–28.8
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	322	62.7	3.2	56.2–68.8
No	618	24.6	2.0	20.9–28.6

Note: Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

‡ Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.



New Jersey Prevalence of Multivitamin Use 4 or More Times per Week During the Month Prior to Pregnancy, 2002

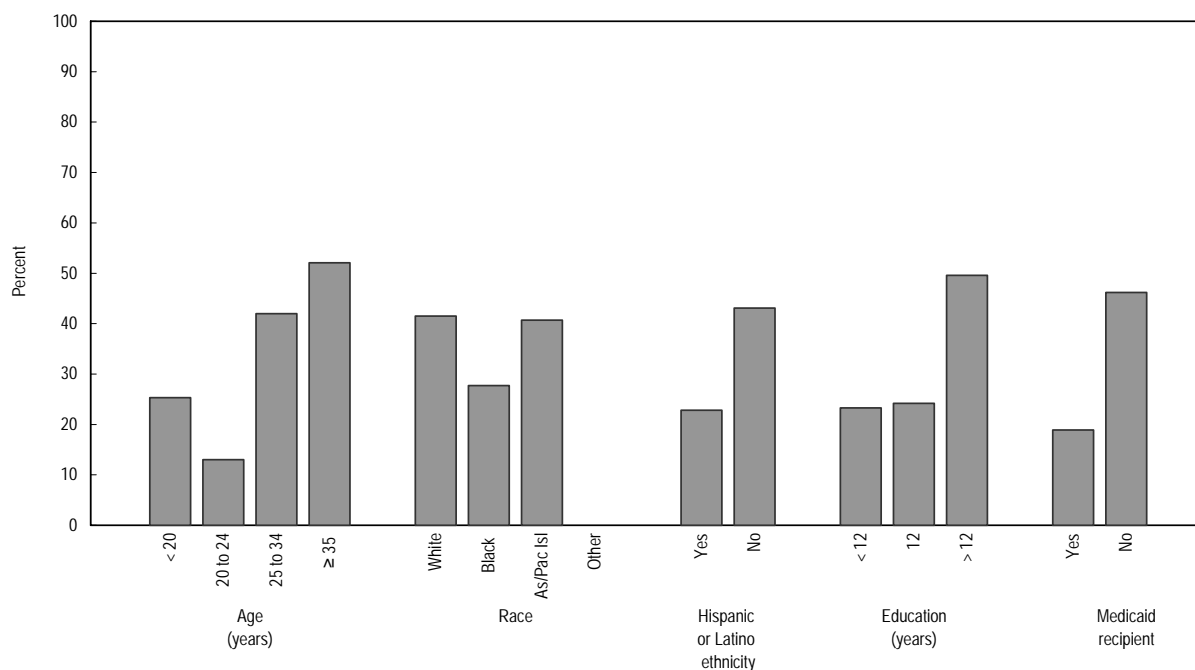
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	76	25.3	5.6	16.0–37.7
20–24	181	13.0	3.1	8.1–20.4
25–34	505	42.0	2.5	37.2–46.9
≥ 35	184	52.1	4.2	43.9–60.2
Race				
White	570	41.5	2.3	37.0–46.2
Black or African American	208	27.7	3.5	21.3–35.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	142	40.7	4.1	32.9–49.0
All other races	23	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	224	22.8	3.0	17.3–29.3
No	721	43.1	2.2	38.9–47.5
Education (years)				
< 12	161	23.3	4.0	16.5–32.0
12	271	24.2	3.5	18.1–31.7
> 12	506	49.6	2.5	44.8–54.4
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	324	18.9	2.7	14.2–24.8
No	622	46.2	2.3	41.7–50.7

Note: Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

‡ Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.

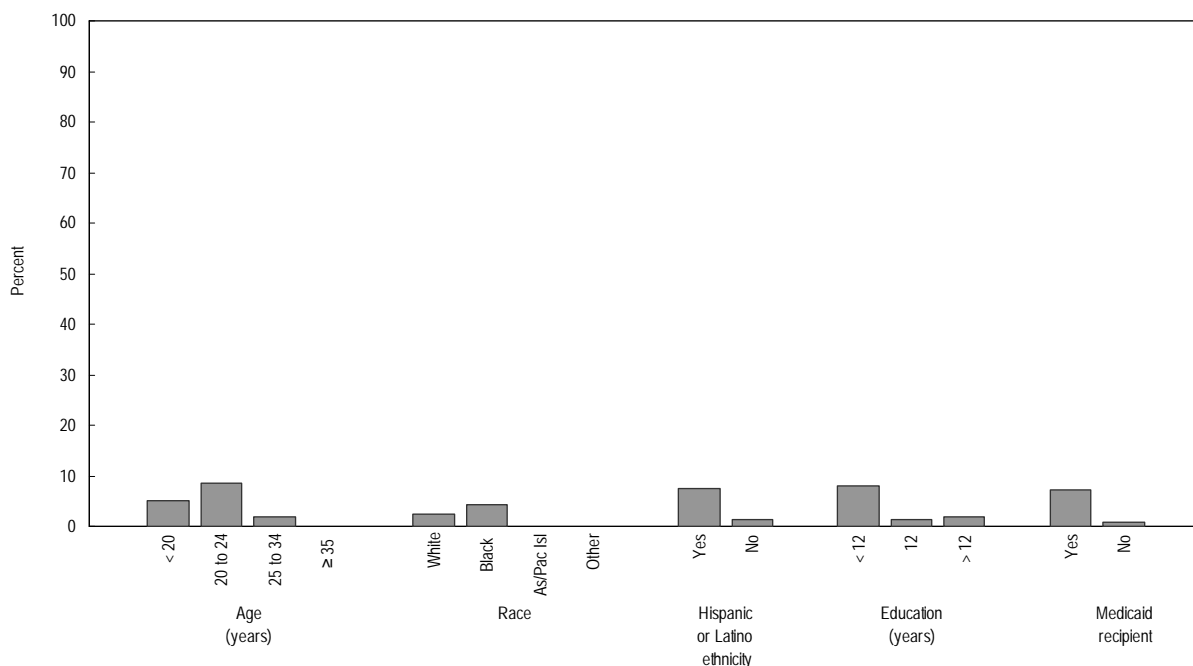


New Jersey Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	79	5.1	2.4	2.0–12.5
20–24	182	8.6	2.4	5.0–14.6
25–34	503	1.8	0.7	0.8–3.7
≥ 35	179	0.1	0.1	0.0–0.7
Race				
White	571	2.4	0.6	1.4–4.1
Black or African American	206	4.4	1.5	2.2–8.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	141	0.0	—	—
All other races	22	‡‡	‡‡	‡‡
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	228	7.4	1.8	4.6–11.9
No	714	1.3	0.5	0.6–2.5
Education (years)				
< 12	165	8.0	2.6	4.2–14.8
12	272	1.4	0.7	0.5–3.6
> 12	498	2.0	0.6	1.1–3.6
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	328	7.2	1.6	4.6–10.9
No	615	0.9	0.5	0.4–2.4

Note: Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002. ‡ Confidence interval.
‡‡ < 30 respondents; not reported.

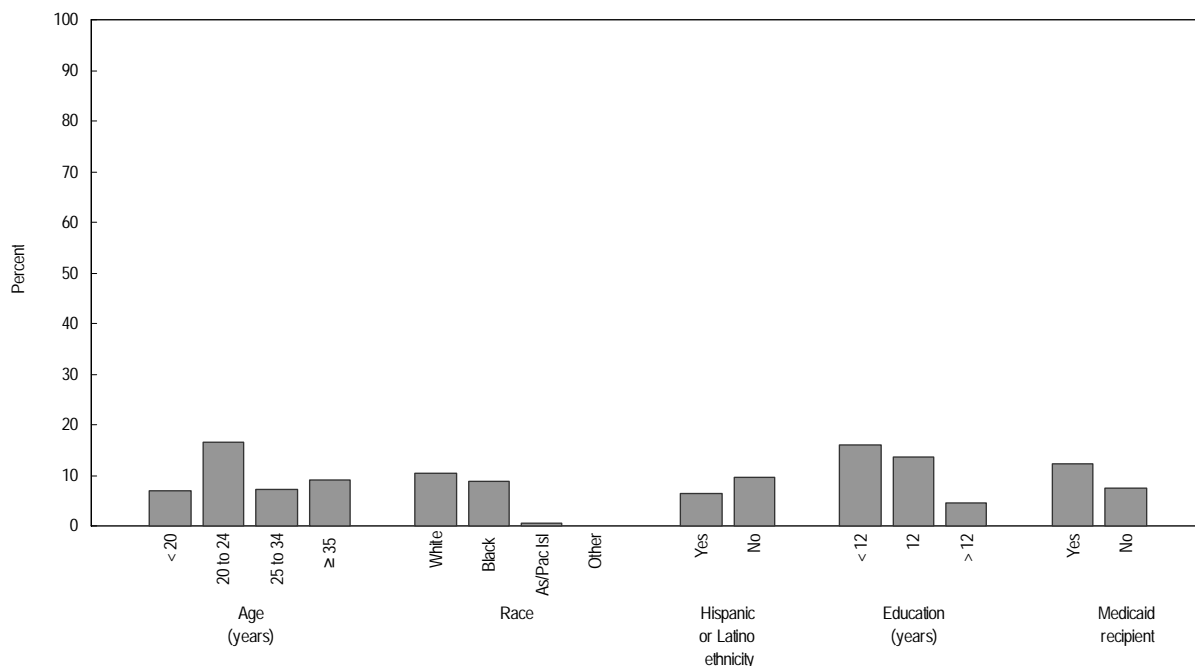


New Jersey Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	77	7.0	1.8	4.2–11.6
20–24	177	16.5	2.8	11.7–22.7
25–34	492	7.3	1.1	5.4–9.8
≥ 35	180	9.0	2.0	5.8–13.7
Race				
White	560	10.4	1.1	8.4–12.8
Black or African American	199	8.9	1.4	6.5–12.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	141	0.5	0.3	0.1–1.7
All other races	23	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	221	6.5	1.5	4.1–10.0
No	704	9.7	1.0	8.0–11.8
Education (years)				
< 12	155	16.0	3.1	10.9–23.1
12	266	13.5	2	9.9–18.0
> 12	497	4.6	0.8	3.3–6.4
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	318	12.4	1.5	9.8–15.5
No	608	7.6	1.0	5.8–9.9

Note: Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002. ‡ Confidence interval.
†† < 30 respondents; not reported.

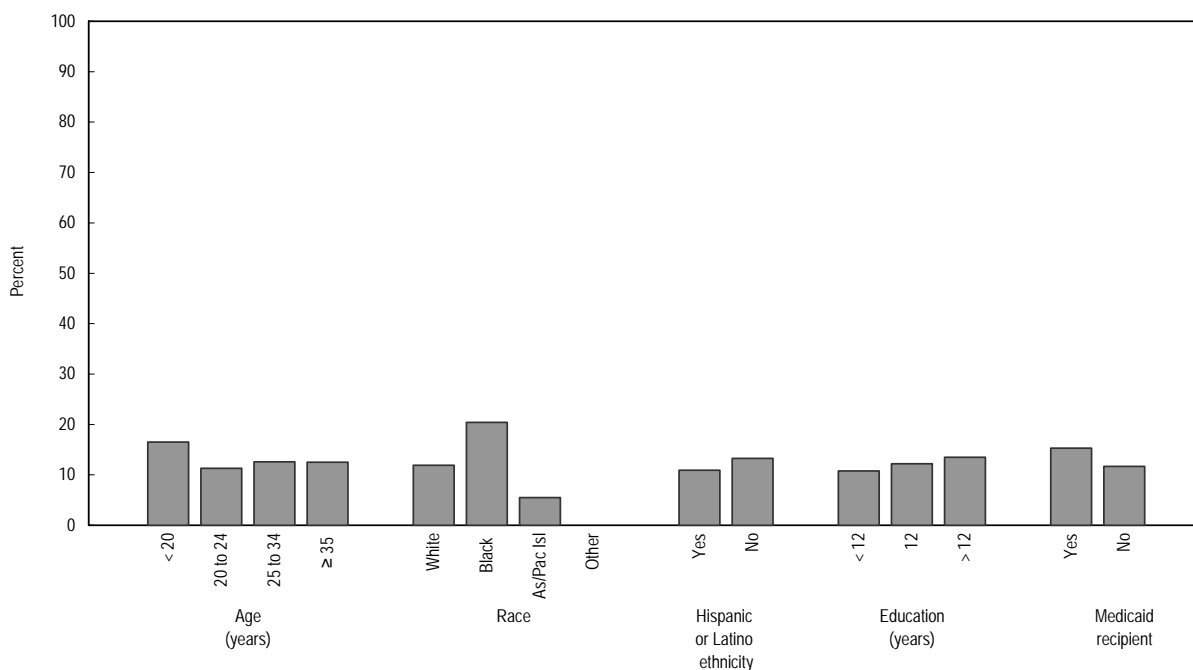


New Jersey Prevalence of Pregnancy-Related Complications That Required a Hospital Stay of At Least 1 Day, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	78	16.5	5.1	8.7-29.0
20-24	182	11.3	2.6	7.1-17.3
25-34	502	12.6	1.7	9.7-16.4
≥ 35	181	12.5	2.7	8.1-18.9
Race				
White	568	11.9	1.5	9.2-15.3
Black or African American	207	20.4	3.2	14.9-27.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	142	5.5	1.9	2.8-10.7
All other races	23	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	226	10.9	2.3	7.2-16.2
No	716	13.3	1.5	10.6-16.4
Education (years)				
< 12	163	10.8	3.0	6.2-18.2
12	271	12.2	2.3	8.3-17.6
> 12	501	13.5	1.7	10.5-17.2
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	325	15.3	2.3	11.2-20.5
No	618	11.7	1.5	9.1-14.9

Note: Data represent New Jersey births from July-December 2002. ‡ Confidence interval.
†† < 30 respondents; not reported.

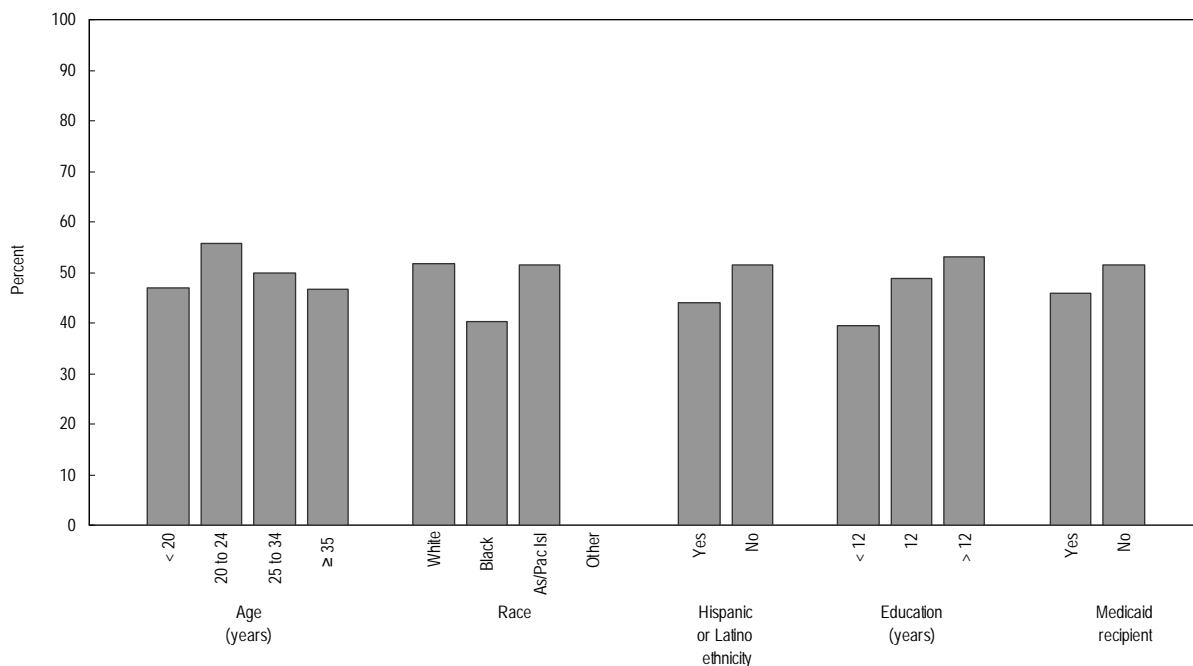


New Jersey Prevalence of Infant Discharge from Hospital Within 48 Hours, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	78	46.9	6.8	34.1–60.2
20–24	179	55.8	4.6	46.8–64.5
25–34	499	49.9	2.6	44.8–54.9
≥ 35	179	46.6	4.3	38.3–55.0
Race				
White	565	51.8	2.4	47.0–56.5
Black or African American	205	40.4	3.9	33.1–48.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	141	51.5	4.2	43.2–59.6
All other races	21	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	224	43.9	3.6	37.0–51.0
No	710	51.5	2.2	47.2–55.9
Education (years)				
< 12	160	39.6	4.7	30.8–49.2
12	270	48.9	3.8	41.5–56.3
> 12	497	53.0	2.5	48.1–57.8
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	322	45.8	3.3	39.3–52.4
No	613	51.5	2.3	46.9–56.0

Note: Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002. ‡ Confidence interval.
†† < 30 respondents; not reported.



New Jersey

Prevalence of Infant Checkup Within 1 Week of Hospital Discharge for Infants Discharged Within 48 Hours, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

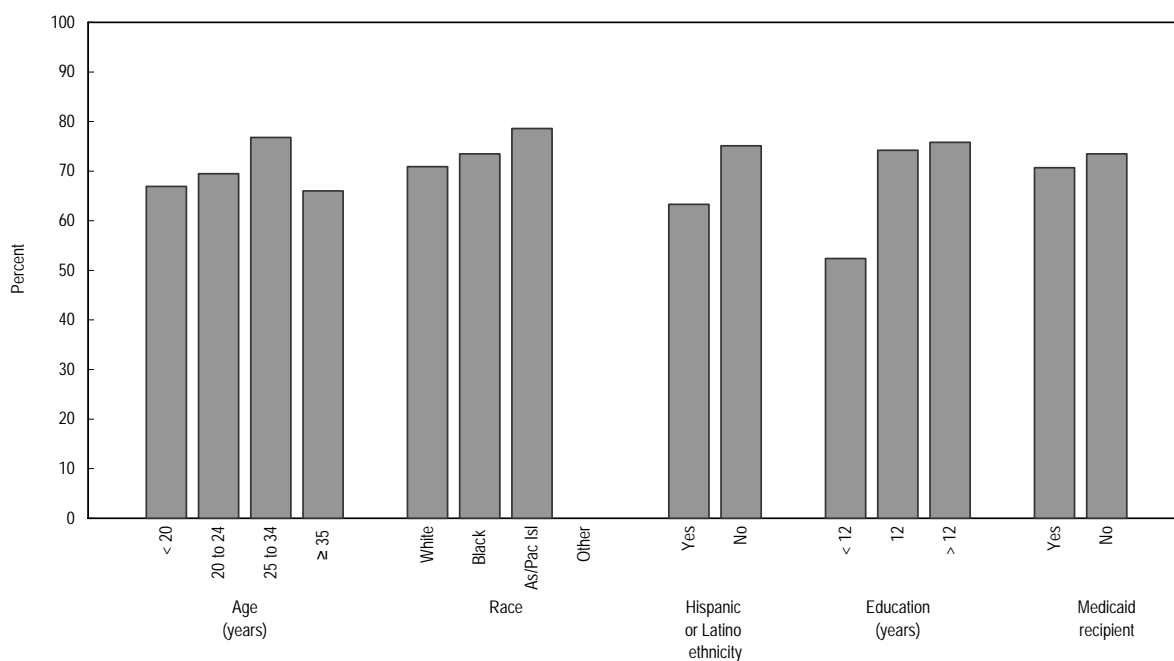
Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	35	66.9 ^{§§}	9.5	46.4–82.5
20–24	95	69.5	5.9	56.9–79.8
25–34	231	76.8	3.1	70.1–82.3
≥ 35	81	66.0	6.3	52.9–77.0
Race				
White	277	70.9	3.1	64.5–76.6
Black or African American	84	73.5	5.5	61.5–82.8
Asian or Pacific Islander	70	78.6	4.9	67.4–86.6
All other races	10	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	95	63.3	5.3	52.3–73.0
No	346	75.1	2.8	69.2–80.2
Education (years)				
< 12	65	52.4	7.8	37.4–67.1
12	128	74.2	4.9	63.5–82.7
> 12	247	75.8	3.0	69.5–81.1
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	139	70.7	4.5	61.1–78.7
No	303	73.5	2.9	67.3–78.8

Note: Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

‡ Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



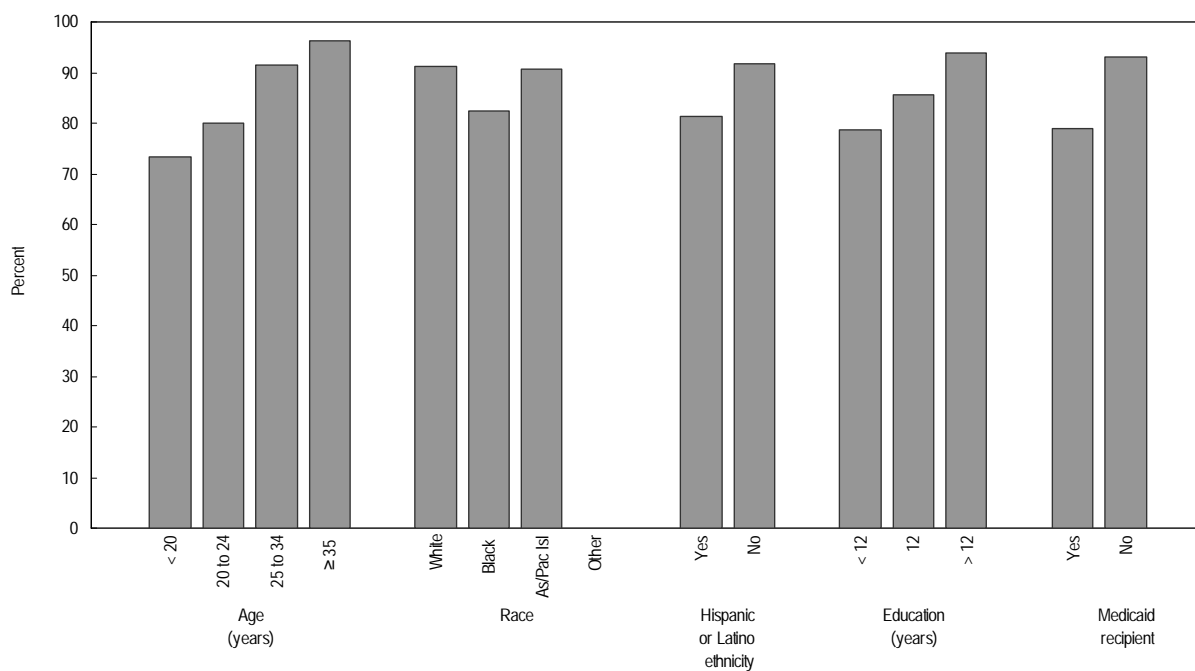
New Jersey Prevalence of Sufficient Well-Baby Care, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	71	73.4 ^{††}	6.1	59.8-83.6
20-24	163	80.1 ^{††}	3.8	71.5-86.6
25-34	464	91.4	1.4	88.2-93.7
≥ 35	166	96.2	1.4	92.3-98.1
Race				
White	532	91.1	1.3	88.2-93.4
Black or African American	179	82.4 ^{††}	3.2	75.3-87.8
Asian or Pacific Islander	131	90.7	2.6	84.3-94.6
All other races	19	††††	††††	††††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	205	81.4	2.9	75.0-86.5
No	658	91.7	1.2	89.1-93.7
Education (years)				
< 12	144	78.6 ^{††}	4.1	69.6-85.5
12	248	85.5	2.5	79.9-89.8
> 12	468	93.8	1.2	91.1-95.7
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	288	79.0 ^{††}	2.8	73.1-83.9
No	576	93.2	1.1	90.6-95.2

Note: Sufficient well-baby care is defined as an infant receiving 2 or more checkups by 2-3 months (60-122 days) of age; 3 or more checkups by 4-5 months (123-183 days) of age; or 4 or more checkups by 6-9 months (184-274 days) of age.

Data represent New Jersey births from July-December 2002.
[‡] Confidence interval.
^{††} Missing ≥ 10% data.
^{†††} < 30 respondents; not reported.



New Jersey Prevalence of Postpartum Contraceptive Use, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

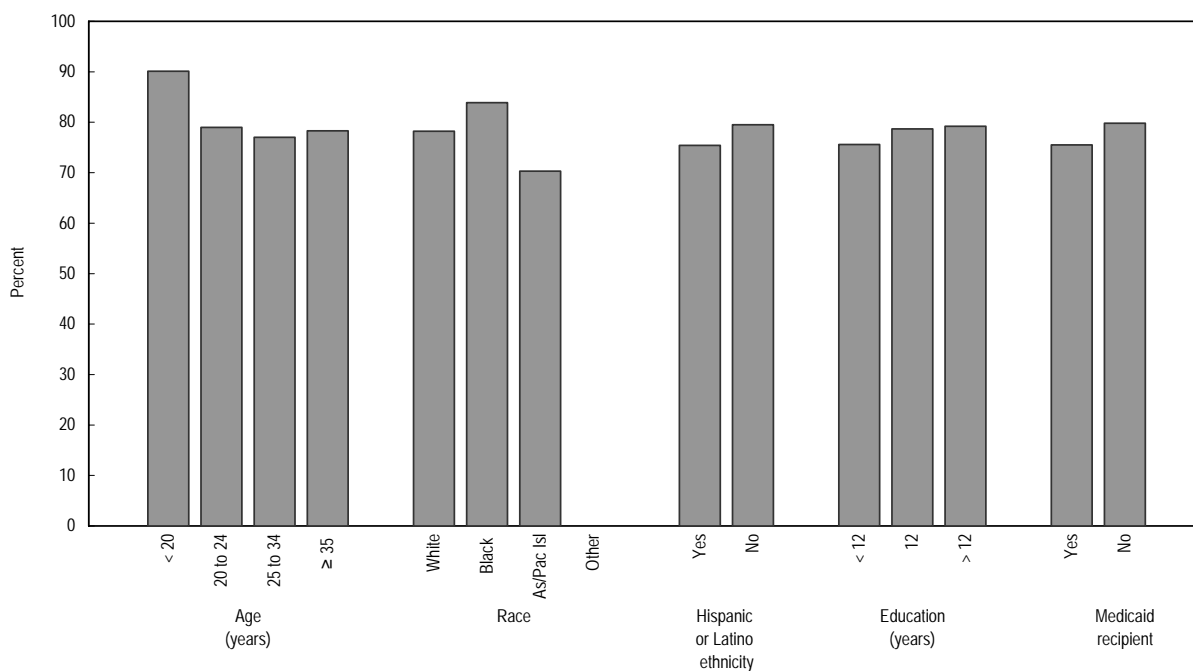
Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	78	90.1	3.6	80.6–95.3
20–24	180	79.0	3.8	70.5–85.5
25–34	500	77.0	2.2	72.4–81.0
≥ 35	183	78.3	3.4	71.0–84.2
Race				
White	568	78.2	2.0	74.0–81.9
Black or African American	205	83.9	2.8	77.5–88.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	142	70.3	3.8	62.3–77.2
All other races	23	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	223	75.4	3.1	68.7–81.0
No	717	79.5	1.8	75.7–82.8
Education (years)				
< 12	162	75.6	4.0	66.9–82.5
12	269	78.7	3.2	71.7–84.3
> 12	502	79.2	2.0	75.0–82.8
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	323	75.5	2.9	69.3–80.8
No	618	79.8	1.8	75.9–83.2

Note: Contraceptive use is defined as using any of the following birth control methods at time of survey: not having sex at certain times (rhythm) or using such birth control methods as the pill, Norplant®, shots (Depo-Provera®), condoms, diaphragm, foam, IUD, tubal ligation, or vasectomy.

Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

† Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.



State Exhibits

New Mexico

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

New Mexico

Characteristics of PRAMS–Eligible Population and Respondents, 2002

Characteristic	PRAMS–eligible population		PRAMS respondents	
	Size	Percent	Size	Percent
Age (years)				
< 20	4,381	16.7	220	14.1
20–24	8,161	31.1	507	32.5
25–34	11,014	42.0	678	43.4
≥ 35	2,660	10.1	156	10.0
Race				
White	21,993	83.8	1,334	85.4
Black or African American	484	1.8	28	1.8
American Indian	3,352	12.8	180	11.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	401	1.5	20	1.3
All other races	4	0.0	0	0.0
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	13,773	52.5	835	53.5
No	12,461	47.5	727	46.5
Education (years)				
< 12	7,270	28.5	379	24.8
12	9,027	35.3	519	34.0
> 12	9,244	36.2	629	41.2
Marital status				
Married	13,837	52.7	879	56.3
Unmarried	12,400	47.3	683	43.7
Birth weight				
Low (< 2,500 g)	1,862	7.1	108	6.9
Normal (≥ 2,500 g)	24,336	92.9	1,450	93.1
Parity				
First birth	10,018	38.3	607	38.9
Second birth or higher	16,111	61.7	953	61.1
Total	26,237		1,562	

	Estimated PRAMS–eligible population				PRAMS respondents	
	Size	95% CI‡	Percent	95% CI‡	Size	Percent
Annual household income						
≤ \$15,999	9,074	8,421–9,728	39.0	36.3–41.6	552	39.7
\$16,000–\$24,999	4,448	3,946–4,951	19.1	17.1–21.3	280	20.1
\$25,000–\$39,999	4,616	4,084–5,148	19.8	17.7–22.2	261	18.8
≥ \$40,000	5,156	4,617–5,696	22.1	19.9–24.5	298	21.4
In crowded household						
(> 1 person/room)	4,675	4,150–5,200	18.4	16.4–20.5	267	17.6

Note: The PRAMS–eligible population is defined as state residents who had in–state births. Respondents are defined as women who completed a survey. Values for annual household income and crowded household are estimated from the PRAMS sample. Other population size and percent values for the characteristics of the PRAMS–eligible population are based on state birth certificate data.

‡ Confidence interval.

New Mexico

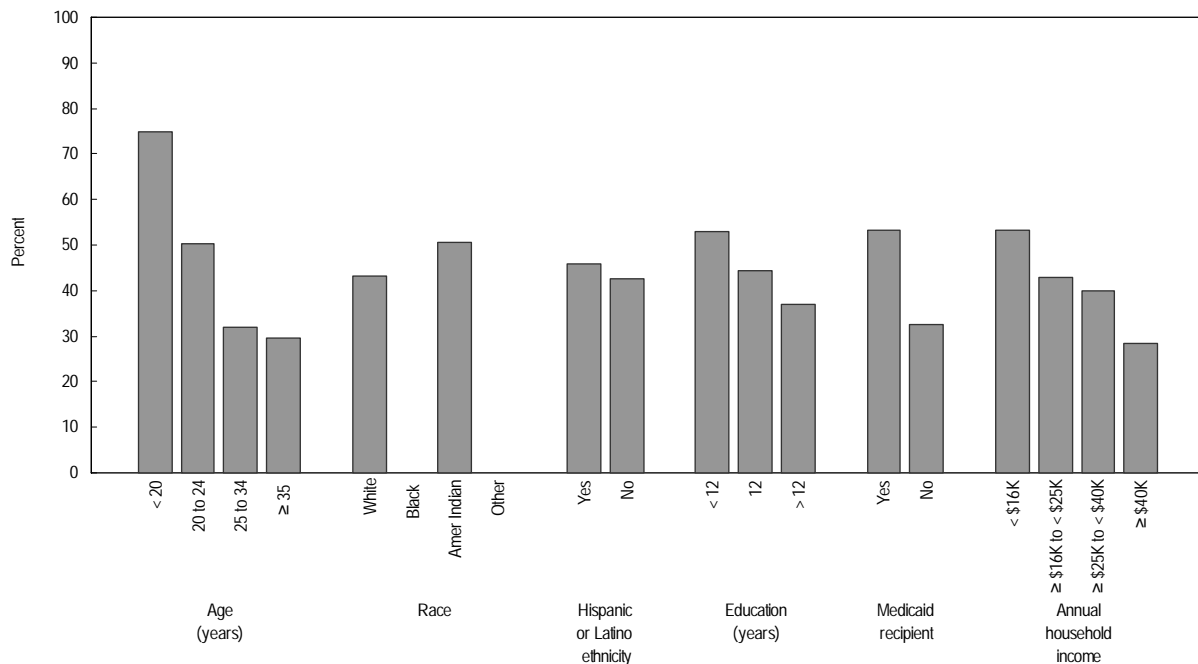
Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	220	74.8	3.0	68.4–80.3
20–24	501	50.4	2.4	45.7–55.0
25–34	672	32.1	1.9	28.6–36.0
≥ 35	151	29.5	3.9	22.4–37.7
Race				
White	1,320	43.3	1.4	40.5–46.2
Black or African American	28	††	††	††
American Indian	177	50.5	3.8	43.0–57.9
All other races	20	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	825	45.8	1.8	42.2–49.4
No	720	42.5	1.9	38.8–46.3
Education (years)				
< 12	377	52.9	2.7	47.6–58.0
12	514	44.3	2.3	39.8–48.9
> 12	619	37.1	2.0	33.2–41.2
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	891	53.3	1.8	49.9–56.7
No	654	32.5	1.9	28.8–36.4
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	548	53.3	2.2	48.9–57.7
\$16,000–\$24,999	278	43.0	3.1	37.0–49.2
\$25,000–\$39,999	257	39.9	3.3	33.7–46.4
≥ \$40,000	292	28.3	2.8	23.2–34.0

† Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.



New Mexico

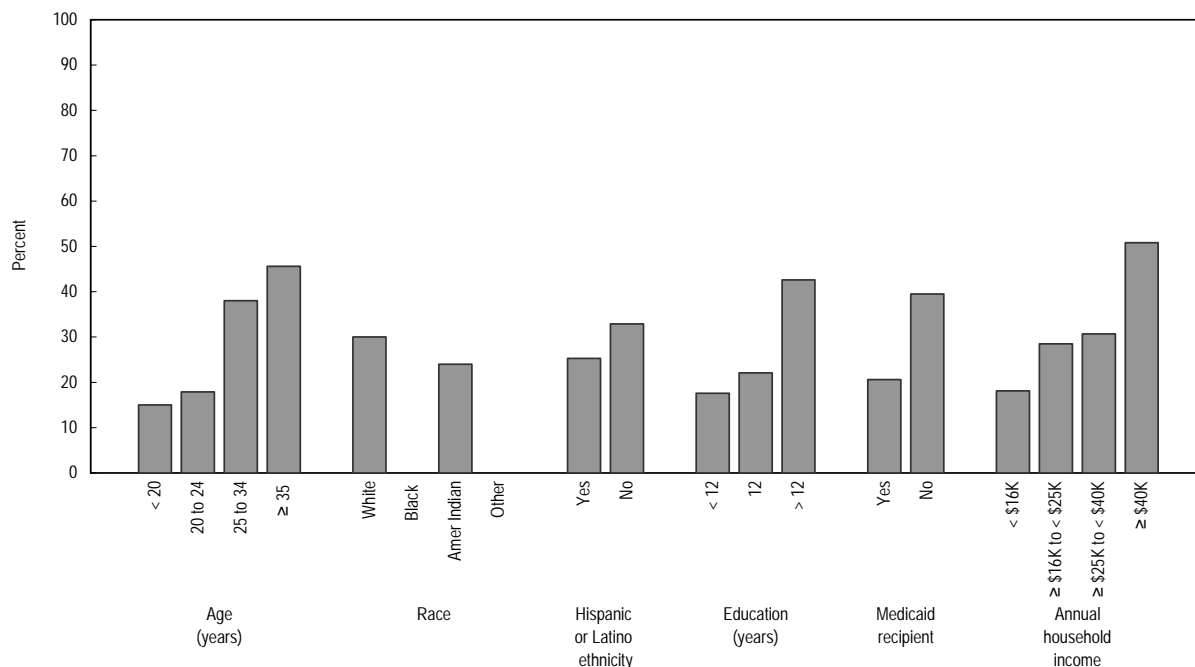
Prevalence of Multivitamin Use 4 or More Times per Week During the Month Prior to Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	220	15.0	2.5	10.7–20.6
20–24	506	17.9	1.8	14.6–21.7
25–34	678	38.0	2.0	34.2–41.9
≥ 35	156	45.6	4.2	37.5–53.9
Race				
White	1,333	30.0	1.3	27.4–32.7
Black or African American	28	††	††	††
American Indian	180	24.0	3.2	18.3–30.8
All other races	20	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	834	25.3	1.6	22.2–28.6
No	727	32.9	1.8	29.4–36.5
Education (years)				
< 12	378	17.6	2.0	13.9–21.9
12	519	22.1	2.0	18.5–26.2
> 12	629	42.6	2.1	38.6–46.8
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	896	20.6	1.4	17.9–23.6
No	665	39.5	2.0	35.7–43.5
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	551	18.1	1.7	15.0–21.7
\$16,000–\$24,999	280	28.5	2.9	23.3–34.5
\$25,000–\$39,999	261	30.7	3.0	25.1–36.9
≥ \$40,000	298	50.8	3.1	44.8–56.8

‡ Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.



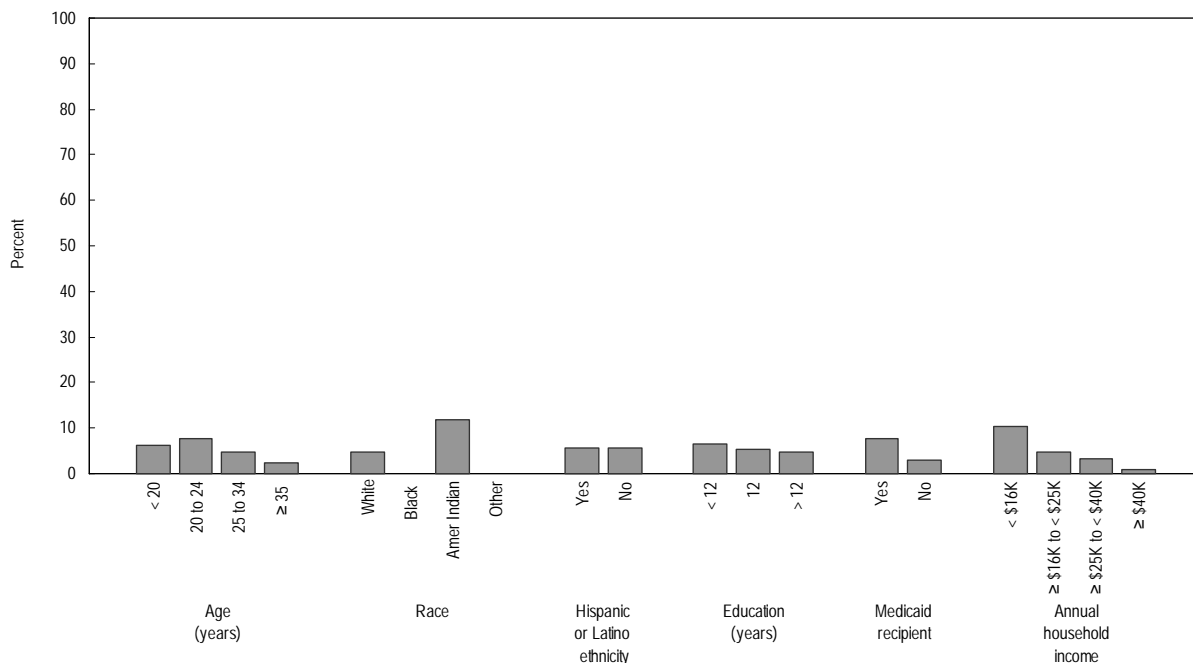
New Mexico Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	220	6.2	1.8	3.5–10.7
20–24	504	7.6	1.2	5.5–10.4
25–34	671	4.7	0.9	3.3–6.7
≥ 35	156	2.5	1.3	0.9–6.6
Race				
White	1,326	4.8	0.6	3.7–6.2
Black or African American	28	††	††	††
American Indian	178	11.8	2.4	7.8–17.4
All other races	20	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	831	5.6	0.8	4.2–7.5
No	721	5.6	0.9	4.0–7.7
Education (years)				
< 12	376	6.6	1.3	4.5–9.6
12	517	5.2	1.1	3.5–7.7
> 12	624	4.8	0.9	3.3–6.9
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	892	7.6	0.9	5.9–9.6
No	660	3.1	0.7	2.0–4.9
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	548	10.4	1.4	8.0–13.5
\$16,000–\$24,999	280	4.6	1.3	2.7–7.8
\$25,000–\$39,999	259	3.3	1.2	1.6–6.7
≥ \$40,000	296	1.0	0.6	0.3–3.1

‡ Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.



New Mexico

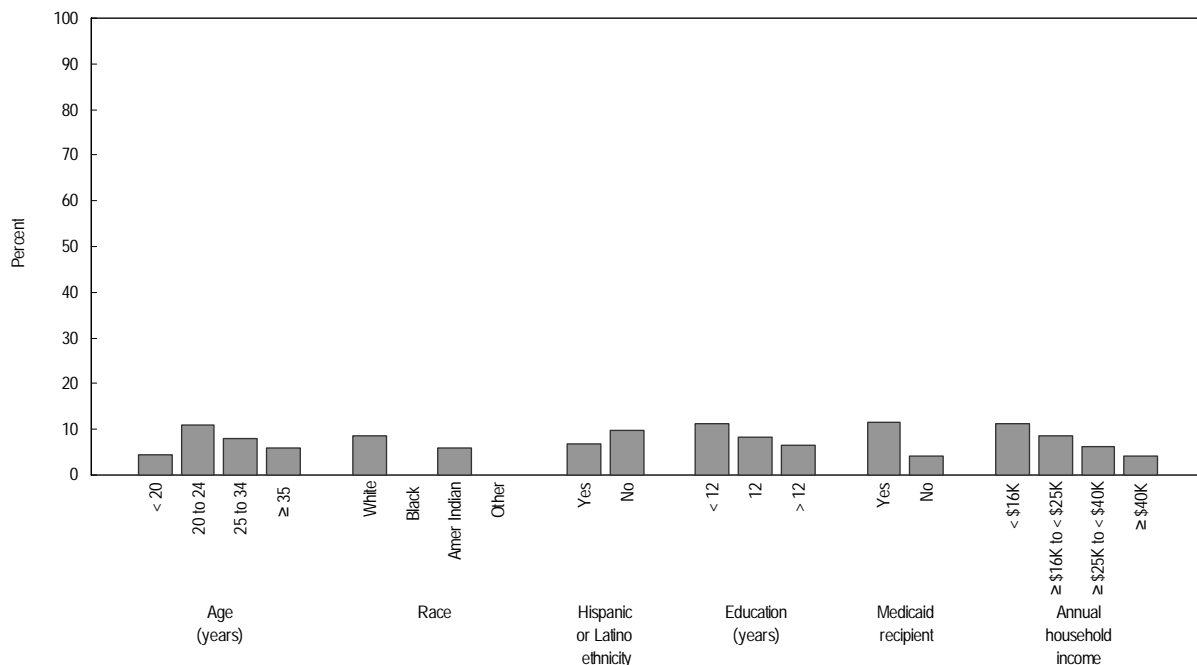
Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI#
Age (years)				
< 20	214	4.5	1.4	2.4-8.4
20-24	501	11.0	1.5	8.3-14.3
25-34	666	8.1	1.1	6.1-10.6
≥ 35	155	5.9	1.6	3.5-9.8
Race				
White	1,311	8.7	0.8	7.2-10.4
Black or African American	28	††	††	††
American Indian	178	5.9	1.9	3.1-10.9
All other races	20	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	823	6.8	1.0	5.2-9.0
No	714	9.7	1.1	7.8-12.2
Education (years)				
< 12	369	11.1	1.7	8.2-14.9
12	512	8.3	1.2	6.2-11.0
> 12	622	6.4	1.1	4.6-8.8
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	887	11.4	1.1	9.4-13.8
No	650	4.0	0.8	2.8-5.9
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	541	11.3	1.4	8.7-14.4
\$16,000-\$24,999	274	8.7	1.7	5.9-12.7
\$25,000-\$39,999	257	6.3	1.6	3.8-10.2
≥ \$40,000	295	4.1	1.2	2.3-7.2

Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.



New Mexico

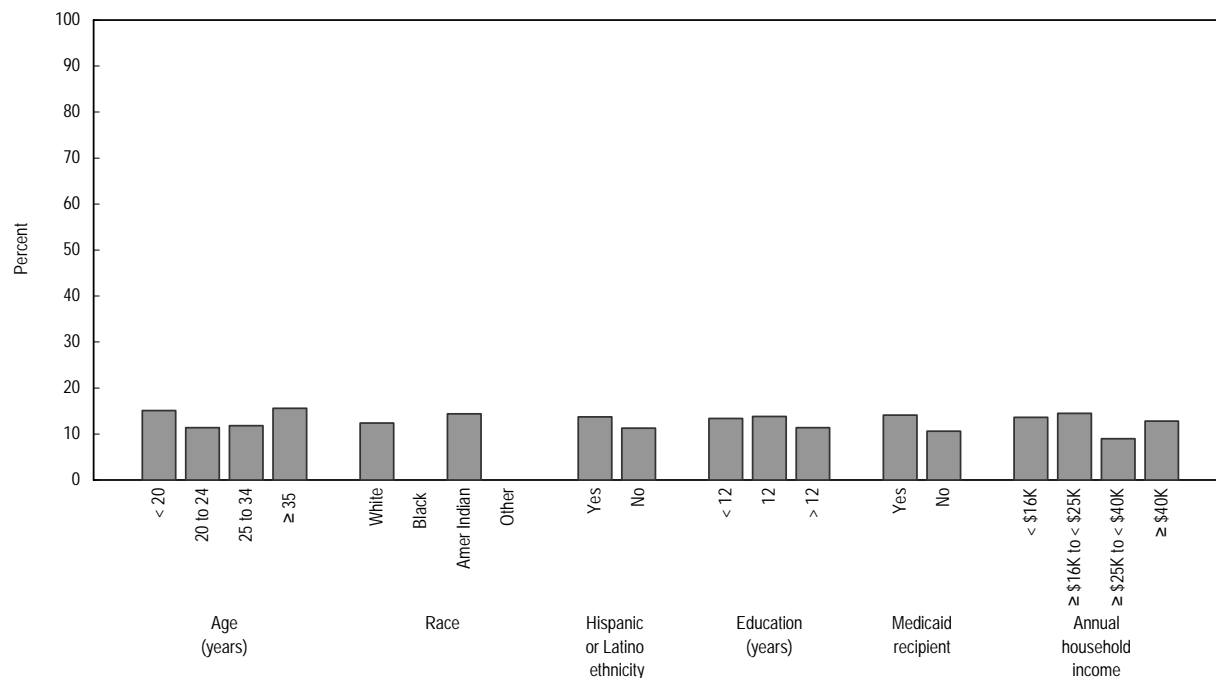
Prevalence of Pregnancy-Related Complications That Required a Hospital Stay of At Least 1 Day, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	217	15.1	2.6	10.6–20.9
20–24	501	11.4	1.5	8.7–14.7
25–34	673	11.8	1.3	9.5–14.6
≥ 35	156	15.6	3.2	10.3–22.9
Race				
White	1,321	12.4	1.0	10.6–14.4
Black or African American	28	‡‡	‡‡	‡‡
American Indian	179	14.4	2.7	9.9–20.5
All other races	20	‡‡	‡‡	‡‡
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	829	13.7	1.3	11.3–16.4
No	719	11.3	1.3	9.0–14.0
Education (years)				
< 12	375	13.4	1.9	10.1–17.5
12	516	13.8	1.6	10.9–17.3
> 12	622	11.4	1.3	9.0–14.3
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	891	14.1	1.2	11.8–16.7
No	657	10.6	1.3	8.3–13.4
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	548	13.6	1.6	10.8–16.9
\$16,000–\$24,999	275	14.5	2.2	10.7–19.4
\$25,000–\$39,999	258	9.0	1.9	5.8–13.6
≥ \$40,000	297	12.8	2.1	9.2–17.5

‡ Confidence interval.

‡‡ < 30 respondents; not reported.



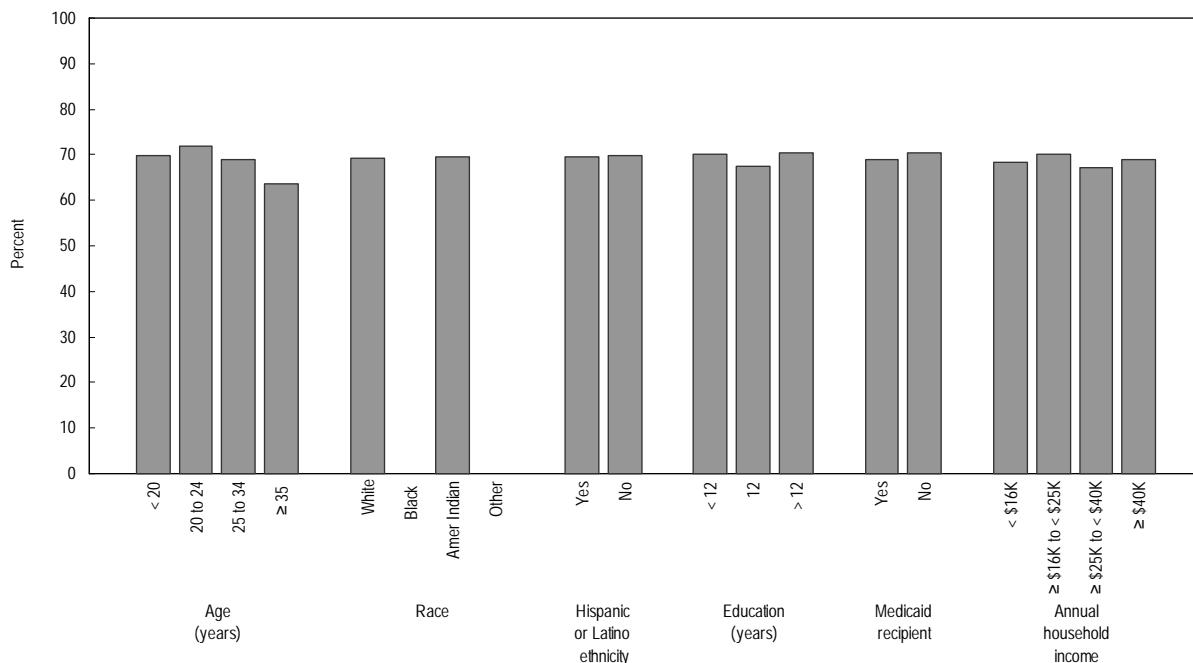
New Mexico Prevalence of Infant Discharge from Hospital Within 48 Hours, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	219	69.8	3.3	63.1–75.8
20–24	502	71.9	2.2	67.5–75.9
25–34	659	68.9	1.9	65.1–72.5
≥ 35	152	63.7	4.1	55.3–71.4
Race				
White	1,312	69.3	1.4	66.6–71.9
Black or African American	26	††	††	††
American Indian	175	69.6	3.5	62.4–76.0
All other races	20	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	828	69.4	1.7	65.9–72.6
No	705	69.7	1.8	66.0–73.1
Education (years)				
< 12	375	70.0	2.5	64.9–74.6
12	510	67.4	2.2	62.9–71.6
> 12	613	70.4	2.0	66.5–74.1
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	880	68.9	1.7	65.6–72.1
No	653	70.3	1.9	66.5–73.9
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	541	68.4	2.1	64.1–72.4
\$16,000–\$24,999	278	70.2	2.9	64.3–75.6
\$25,000–\$39,999	254	67.2	3.1	60.8–73.0
≥ \$40,000	291	69.0	2.9	63.1–74.4

‡ Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.



New Mexico

Prevalence of Infant Checkup Within 1 Week of Hospital Discharge for Infants Discharged Within 48 Hours, 2002

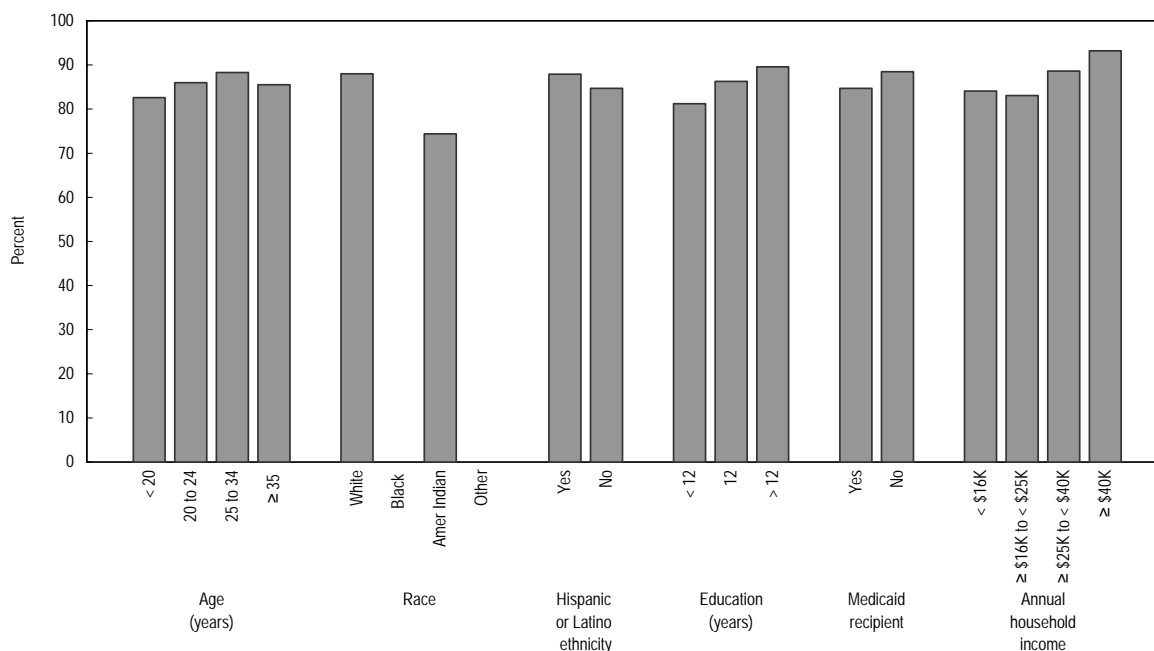
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	150	82.6	3.2	75.5–88.0
20–24	355	86.0	1.9	81.8–89.3
25–34	439	88.3	1.5	85.0–91.0
≥ 35	91	85.5	3.7	76.7–91.3
Race				
White	891	88.0	1.1	85.7–90.0
Black or African American	18	††	††	††
American Indian	116	74.4	4.0	65.7–81.5
All other races	11	††††	††††	††††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	561	87.9	1.4	84.9–90.4
No	475	84.7	1.7	81.1–87.7
Education (years)				
< 12	259	81.2	2.4	76.0–85.5
12	328	86.3	1.9	82.1–89.6
> 12	423	89.6	1.5	86.1–92.2
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	595	84.7	1.5	81.6–87.4
No	441	88.5	1.5	85.1–91.2
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	353	84.1	2.0	79.8–87.6
\$16,000–\$24,999	194	83.1	2.8	76.9–87.8
\$25,000–\$39,999	164	88.6	2.4	82.9–92.6
≥ \$40,000	196	93.2	1.8	88.6–96.0

‡ Confidence interval.

†† Missing ≥ 10% data.

††† < 30 respondents; not reported.



New Mexico

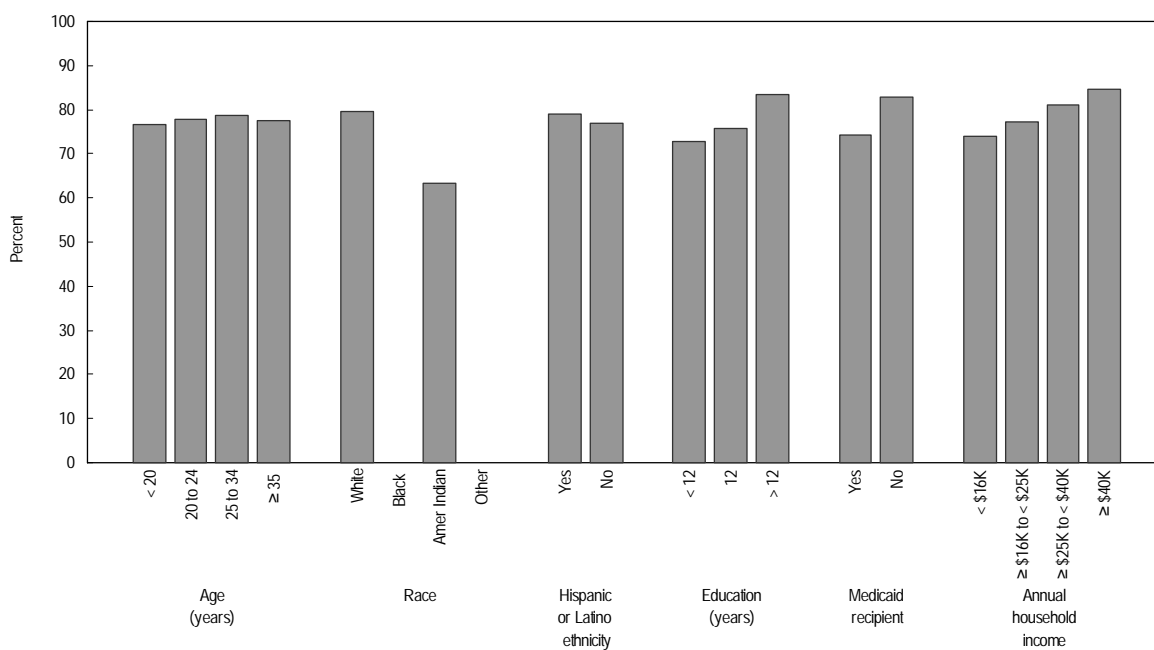
Prevalence of Sufficient Well-Baby Care, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	190	76.5 ^{††}	3.3	69.5–82.3
20–24	456	77.7	2.1	73.3–81.5
25–34	625	78.8	1.7	75.2–82.0
≥ 35	138	77.6 ^{††}	3.8	69.4–84.1
Race				
White	1,219	79.7	1.2	77.2–82.0
Black or African American	26	††	††	††
American Indian	148	63.3 ^{††}	4.0	55.2–70.7
All other races	17	†††	†††	†††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	759	78.9	1.6	75.7–81.8
No	651	77.0	1.7	73.5–80.2
Education (years)				
< 12	335	72.8 ^{††}	2.5	67.5–77.5
12	467	75.6	2.1	71.2–79.5
> 12	576	83.3	1.6	79.9–86.3
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	807	74.4	1.6	71.0–77.4
No	603	82.7	1.6	79.3–85.6
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	495	73.9	2.1	69.6–77.8
\$16,000–\$24,999	249	77.2	2.9	71.1–82.4
\$25,000–\$39,999	233	81.0 ^{††}	2.8	75.0–85.9
≥ \$40,000	280	84.5	2.3	79.5–88.5

Note: Sufficient well-baby care is defined as an infant receiving 2 or more checkups by 2–3 months (60–122 days) of age; 3 or more checkups by 4–5 months (123–183 days) of age; or 4 or more checkups by 6–9 months (184–274 days) of age.

‡ Confidence interval.
 †† Missing ≥ 10% data.
 ††† < 30 respondents; not reported.



New Mexico

Prevalence of Postpartum Contraceptive Use, 2002

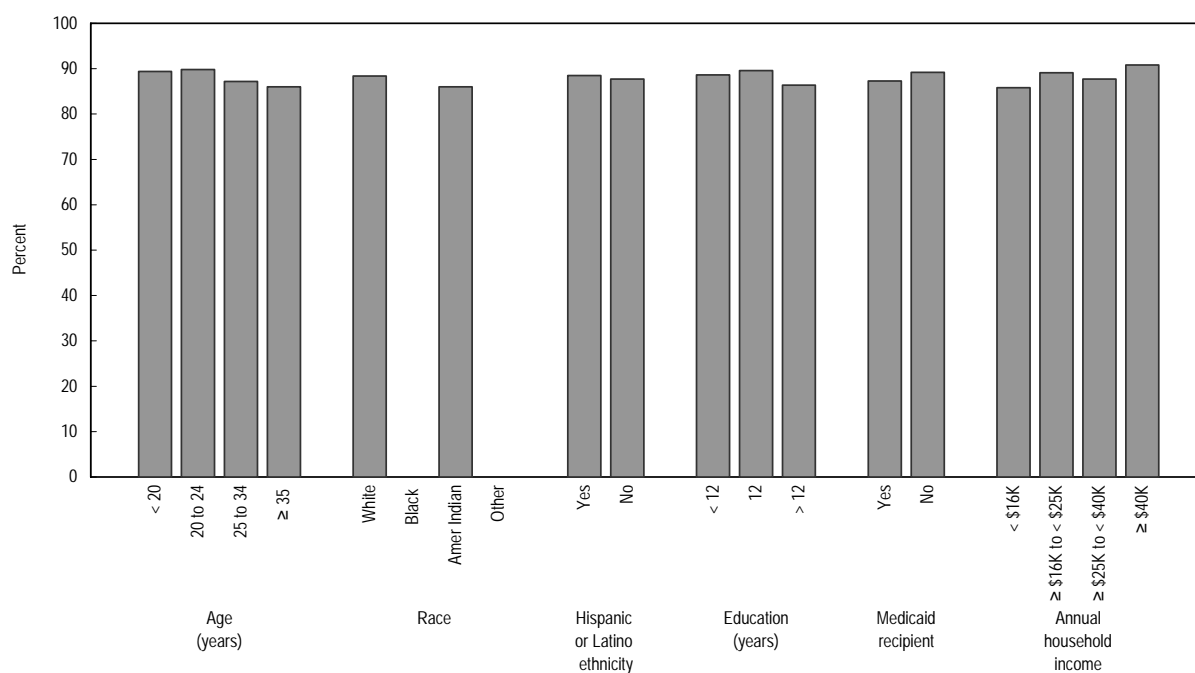
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	219	89.4	2.1	84.4–92.9
20–24	501	89.8	1.4	86.7–92.3
25–34	674	87.2	1.4	84.2–89.7
≥ 35	155	86.0	2.9	79.3–90.8
Race				
White	1,324	88.4	0.9	86.4–90.1
Black or African American	28	††	††	††
American Indian	178	86.0	2.6	80.0–90.4
All other races	20	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	831	88.5	1.2	86.1–90.6
No	719	87.7	1.3	85.0–90.0
Education (years)				
< 12	377	88.6	1.7	84.8–91.5
12	512	89.6	1.4	86.5–92.0
> 12	627	86.4	1.5	83.1–89.0
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	890	87.3	1.2	84.8–89.4
No	660	89.2	1.3	86.5–91.5
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	549	85.8	1.6	82.5–88.7
\$16,000–\$24,999	279	89.1	1.9	84.7–92.3
\$25,000–\$39,999	260	87.7	2.2	82.7–91.4
≥ \$40,000	294	90.8	1.8	86.7–93.8

Note: Contraceptive use is defined as using any of the following birth control methods at time of survey: not having sex at certain times (rhythm) or using such birth control methods as the pill, Norplant®, shots (Depo-Provera®), condoms, diaphragm, foam, IUD, tubal ligation, or vasectomy.

‡ Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.



State Exhibits

New York

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

New York

Characteristics of PRAMS–Eligible Population and Respondents, 2002

Characteristic	PRAMS–eligible population		PRAMS respondents	
	Size	Percent	Size	Percent
Age (years)				
< 20	9,118	7.5	69	5.6
20–24	23,139	19.1	210	17.1
25–34	65,420	54.1	688	56.0
≥ 35	23,226	19.2	262	21.3
Race				
White	101,602	85.0	1,040	85.2
Black or African American	13,115	11.0	138	11.3
American Indian	585	0.5	6	0.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	4,054	3.4	36	2.9
All other races	195	0.2	1	0.1
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	13,766	14.8 ^{††}	123	10.0 ^{††}
No	79,448	85.2 ^{††}	1,106	90.0 ^{††}
Education (years)				
< 12	18,848	15.8	142	11.8
12	34,587	29.0	352	29.1
> 12	65,645	55.1	714	59.1
Marital status				
Married	85,734	70.9	905	73.6
Unmarried	35,172	29.1	324	26.4
Birth weight				
Low (< 2,500 g)	7,659	6.3	545	44.3
Normal (≥ 2,500 g)	113,112	93.7	684	55.7
Parity				
First birth	47,303	39.3	521	42.6
Second birth or higher	72,941	60.7	703	57.4
Total	120,906		1,229	

	Estimated PRAMS–eligible population				PRAMS respondents	
	Size	95% CI [‡]	Percent	95% CI [‡]	Size	Percent
Annual household income						
≤ \$14,999	17,214	13,978–20,450	17.4	14.5–20.8	179	17.4
\$15,000–\$24,999	10,664	8,218–13,110	10.8	8.6–13.5	121	11.8
\$25,000–\$49,999	19,759	16,524–22,994	20.0	17.0–23.4	199	19.4
≥ \$50,000	51,047	47,148–54,945	51.7	47.8–55.6	528	51.4
In crowded household (> 1 person/room)						
	9,796	7,251–12,340	8.5	6.6–10.9	103	8.8

Note: The PRAMS–eligible population is defined as state residents who had in–state births. Respondents are defined as women who completed a survey. Values for annual household income and crowded household are estimated from the PRAMS sample. Other population size and percent values for the characteristics of the PRAMS–eligible population are based on state birth certificate data. Data exclude New York City.

‡ Confidence interval.

†† Missing ≥ 10% data.

New York Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy, 2002

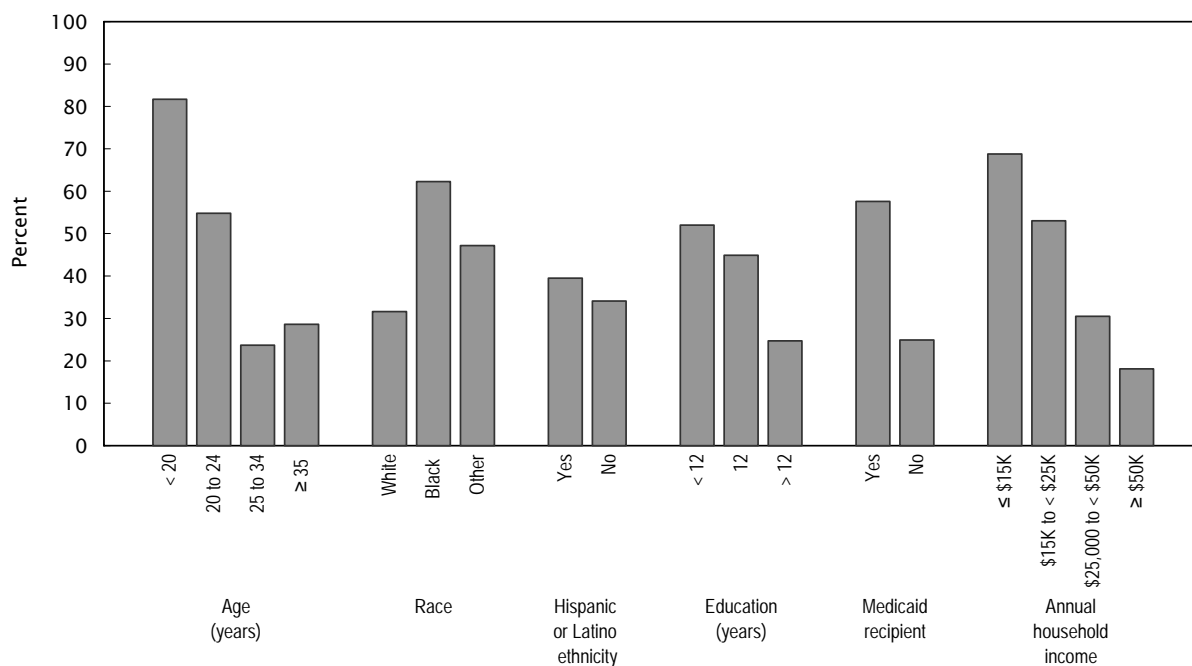
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	69	81.7	5.8	67.6–90.5
20–24	208	54.8	4.5	46.0–63.3
25–34	677	23.7	2.1	19.9–28.0
≥ 35	253	28.6	3.8	21.8–36.6
Race				
White	1,023	31.6	1.9	28.0–35.3
Black or African American	134	62.3	5.9	50.2–73.0
All other races	42	47.2 ^{§§}	10.1	28.8–66.4
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	122	39.5	5.8	28.9–51.2
No	1,085	34.1	1.9	30.6–37.8
Education (years)				
< 12	141	52.0	5.7	40.9–62.8
12	345	44.9	3.4	38.4–51.7
> 12	701	24.7	2.0	21.0–28.9
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	348	57.6	3.6	50.5–64.5
No	859	24.9	1.9	21.4–28.8
Annual household income				
≤ \$14,999	177	68.8	4.8	58.8–77.4
\$15,000–\$24,999	120	53.0	6.1	41.1–64.6
\$25,000–\$49,999	196	30.5	4.2	22.9–39.3
≥ \$50,000	517	18.1	2.1	14.3–22.5

Note: Data exclude New York City.

† Confidence interval.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



New York

Prevalence of Multivitamin Use 4 or More Times per Week During the Month Prior to Pregnancy, 2002

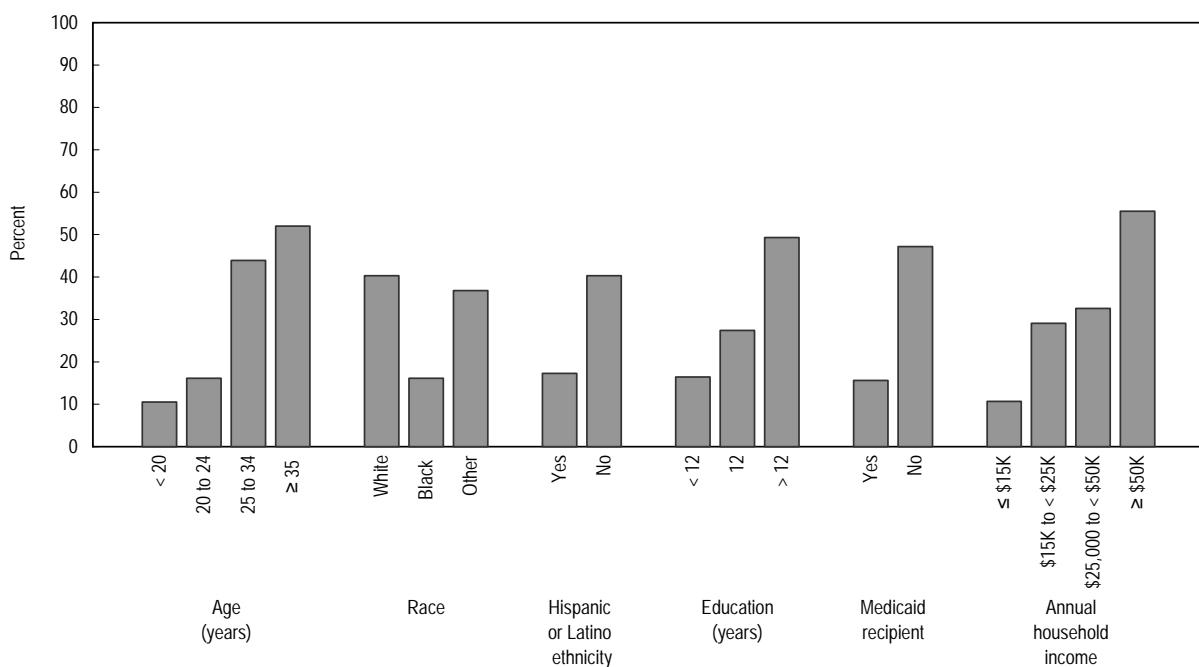
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	69	10.5	4.4	4.5–22.8
20–24	210	16.1	3.2	10.7–23.4
25–34	686	43.9	2.4	39.3–48.6
≥ 35	260	52.0	4.0	44.1–59.8
Race				
White	1,038	40.3	1.9	36.6–44.1
Black or African American	138	16.1	4.3	9.3–26.3
All other races	41	36.8 ^{§§}	9.8	20.3–57.2
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	120	17.3	4.4	10.3–27.6
No	1,105	40.3	1.9	36.8–44.0
Education (years)				
< 12	141	16.4	4.2	9.8–26.3
12	350	27.4	3.0	21.9–33.8
> 12	713	49.3	2.3	44.8–53.8
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	350	15.6	2.6	11.1–21.3
No	875	47.2	2.1	43.1–51.4
Annual household income				
≤ \$14,999	178	10.7	2.9	6.2–17.9
\$15,000–\$24,999	120	29.1	5.7	19.3–41.4
\$25,000–\$49,999	199	32.6	4.2	25.0–41.3
≥ \$50,000	527	55.5	2.7	50.3–60.6

Note: Data exclude New York City.

‡ Confidence interval.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



New York Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 2002

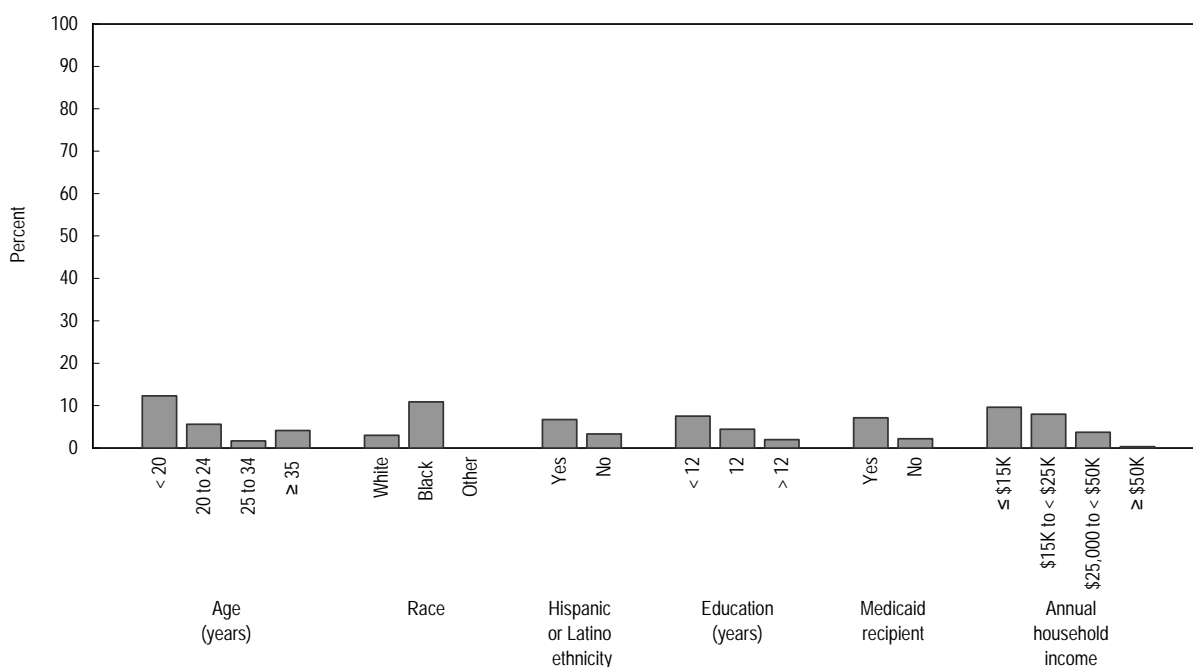
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	68	12.3	5.2	5.2-26.4
20-24	209	5.6	2.2	2.6-11.7
25-34	687	1.7	0.6	0.8-3.4
≥ 35	261	4.1	1.6	1.9-8.7
Race				
White	1,039	3.0	0.7	1.9-4.8
Black or African American	135	10.9	3.8	5.4-20.8
All other races	43	0.0 ^{§§}	—	—
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	123	6.7	3.0	2.7-15.7
No	1,102	3.3	0.7	2.1-5.0
Education (years)				
< 12	140	7.5	2.9	3.4-15.6
12	351	4.4	1.4	2.3-8.0
> 12	713	2.0	0.7	1.0-3.8
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	351	7.1	1.8	4.3-11.7
No	874	2.2	0.7	1.2-3.9
Annual household income				
≤ \$14,999	179	9.6	3.0	5.1-17.3
\$15,000-\$24,999	120	8.0	3.2	3.6-16.8
\$25,000-\$49,999	199	3.7	1.9	1.3-9.9
≥ \$50,000	528	0.3	0.3	0.1-1.9

Note: Data exclude New York City.

‡ Confidence interval.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



New York Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 2002

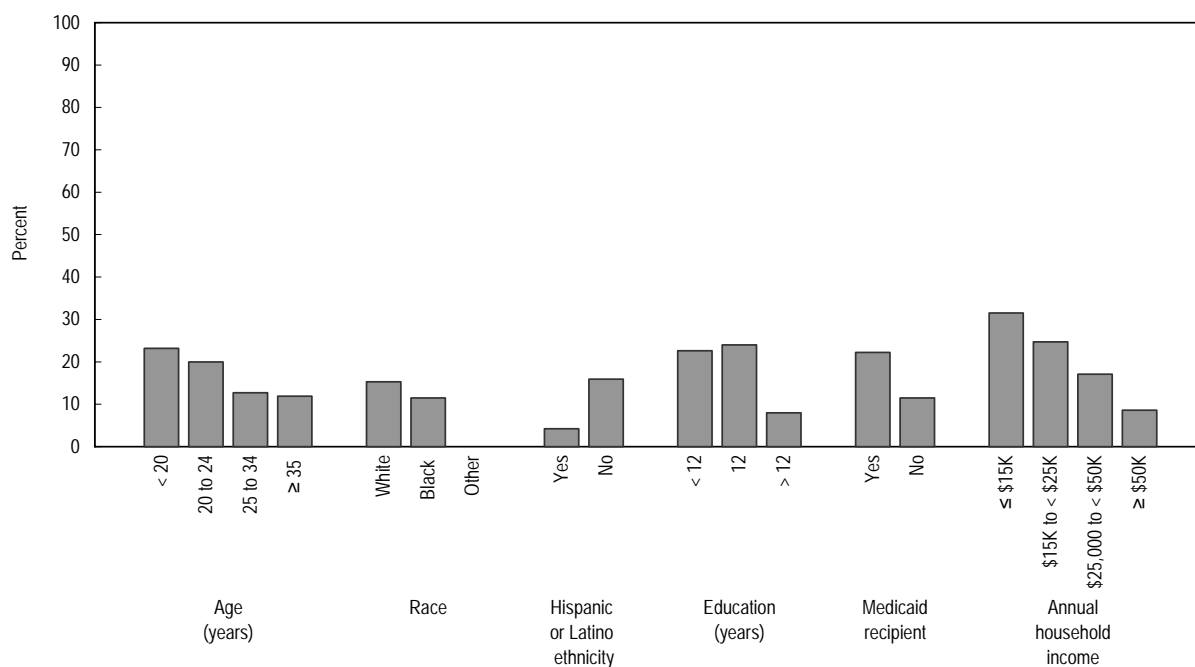
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	66	23.2	6.8	12.5–38.8
20–24	205	20.0	3.5	14.0–27.9
25–34	677	12.7	1.6	9.8–16.3
≥ 35	259	11.9	2.5	7.7–17.8
Race				
White	1,022	15.3	1.4	12.7–18.3
Black or African American	136	11.5	3.8	5.9–21.4
All other races	42	0.0 ^{§§}	—	—
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	121	4.2	2.2	1.5–11.3
No	1,086	15.9	1.4	13.3–19.0
Education (years)				
< 12	136	22.6	4.6	14.8–32.9
12	342	24.0	2.9	18.7–30.2
> 12	708	8.0	1.3	5.8–10.8
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	342	22.2	3.0	16.9–28.6
No	865	11.5	1.4	9.0–14.4
Annual household income				
≤ \$14,999	175	31.5	4.8	22.9–41.5
\$15,000–\$24,999	118	24.7	5.4	15.7–36.6
\$25,000–\$49,999	196	17.1	3.4	11.3–24.9
≥ \$50,000	524	8.6	1.5	6.0–12.1

Note: Data exclude New York City.

‡ Confidence interval.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



New York Prevalence of Pregnancy-Related Complications That Required a Hospital Stay of At Least 1 Day, 2002

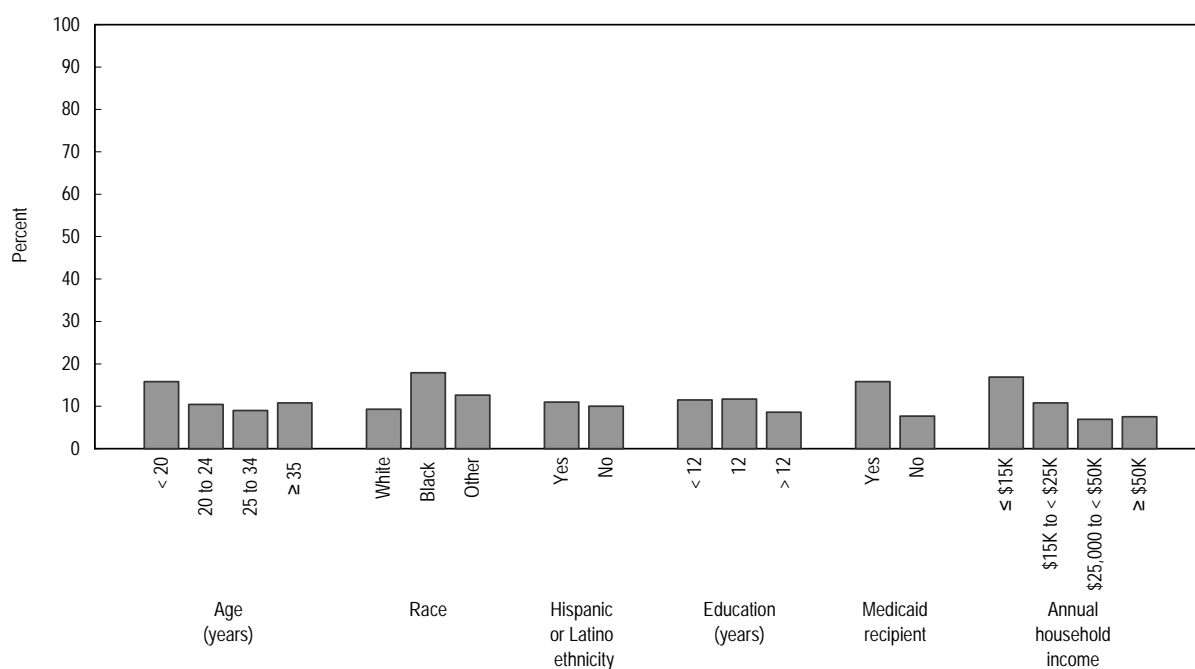
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	68	15.8	5.4	7.8–29.4
20–24	210	10.4	2.4	6.6–16.2
25–34	687	9.0	1.2	6.9–11.6
≥ 35	261	10.8	2.3	7.1–16.2
Race				
White	1,038	9.3	1.0	7.5–11.5
Black or African American	137	17.9	4.3	10.9–28.0
All other races	43	12.6 ^{§§}	6.2	4.5–30.4
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	123	11.0	3.6	5.6–20.3
No	1,103	10.0	1.0	8.2–12.1
Education (years)				
< 12	141	11.5	3.2	6.5–19.5
12	351	11.7	2.0	8.3–16.2
> 12	713	8.6	1.1	6.7–11.0
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	351	15.8	2.4	11.5–21.2
No	875	7.7	0.9	6.0–9.7
Annual household income				
≤ \$14,999	179	16.9	3.6	10.9–25.3
\$15,000–\$24,999	119	10.8	3.2	6.0–18.7
\$25,000–\$49,999	199	6.9	1.9	4.0–11.7
≥ \$50,000	528	7.5	1.2	5.5–10.1

Note: Data exclude New York City.

‡ Confidence interval.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



New York Prevalence of Infant Discharge from Hospital Within 48 Hours, 2002

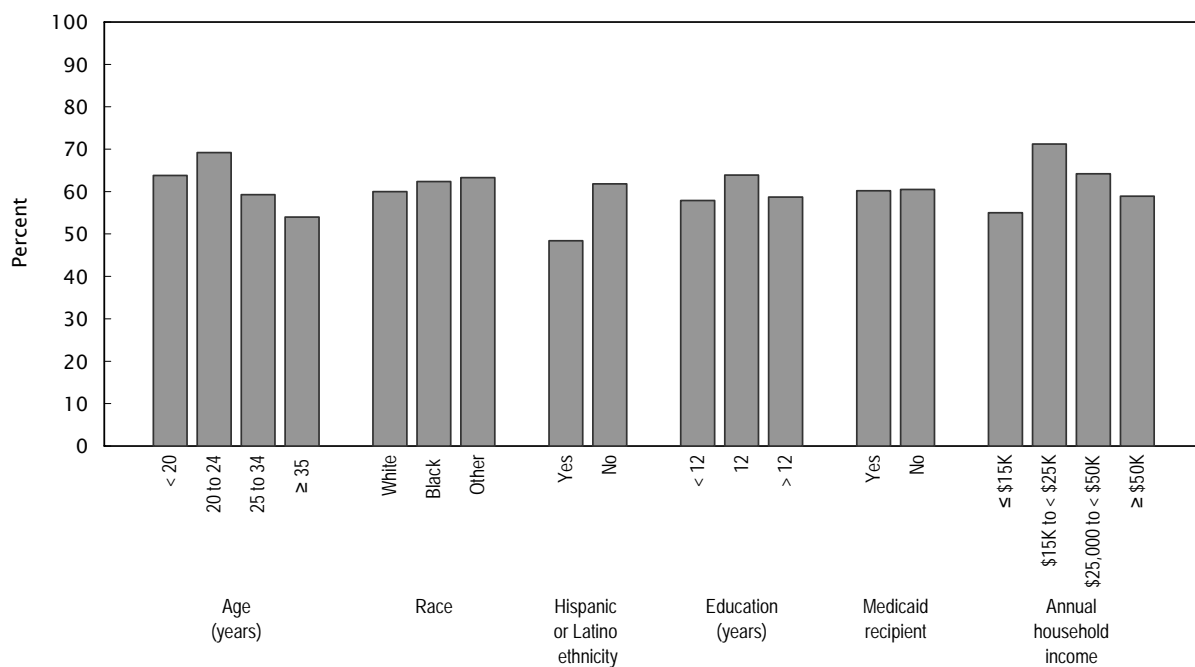
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	67	63.8	7.4	48.5–76.7
20–24	204	69.2	4.0	60.8–76.5
25–34	679	59.3	2.3	54.6–63.8
≥ 35	259	54.0	4.0	46.1–61.7
Race				
White	1,027	60.0	1.9	56.2–63.6
Black or African American	131	62.4	5.8	50.5–73.0
All other races	43	63.3 ^{§§}	9.3	44.0–79.1
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	116	48.4	6.0	36.9–60.1
No	1,093	61.8	1.8	58.2–65.4
Education (years)				
< 12	134	57.9	5.6	46.6–68.4
12	348	63.9	3.2	57.3–69.9
> 12	709	58.7	2.2	54.2–63.0
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	339	60.2	3.5	53.2–66.9
No	870	60.5	2.0	56.4–64.4
Annual household income				
≤ \$14,999	174	55.0	5.1	44.9–64.7
\$15,000–\$24,999	119	71.2	5.3	59.9–80.4
\$25,000–\$49,999	198	64.2	4.3	55.4–72.1
≥ \$50,000	524	58.9	2.6	53.8–63.9

Note: Data exclude New York City.

† Confidence interval.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



New York

Prevalence of Infant Checkup Within 1 Week of Hospital Discharge for Infants Discharged Within 48 Hours, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

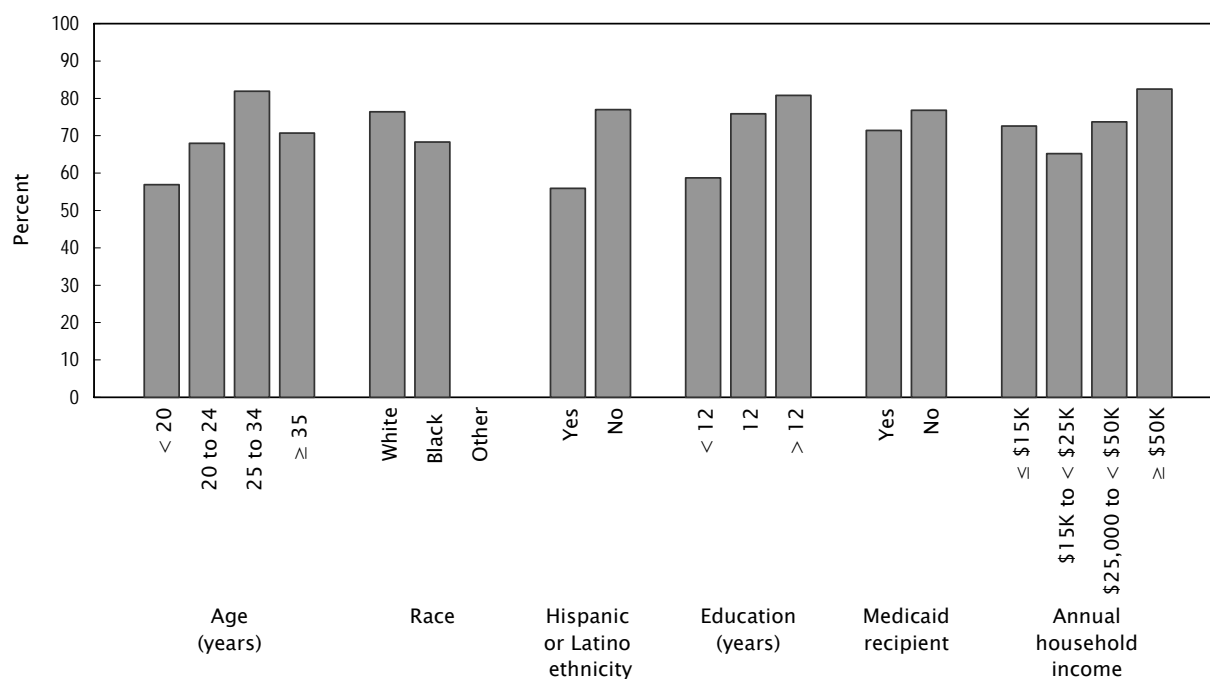
Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI#
Age (years)				
< 20	30	56.9 ^{§§}	10.4	36.5–75.3
20–24	104	68.0	5.2	57.0–77.3
25–34	289	81.9	2.6	76.3–86.4
≥ 35	99	70.7	5.2	59.6–79.8
Race				
White	454	76.4	2.3	71.7–80.6
Black or African American	46	68.3 ^{§§}	8.1	50.7–81.8
All other races	18	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	41	55.9 ^{§§}	9.2	38.0–72.5
No	481	77.0	2.2	72.4–81.0
Education (years)				
< 12	55	58.7 ^{§§}	7.9	42.8–72.9
12	157	75.9	3.8	67.6–82.6
> 12	301	80.8	2.4	75.6–85.2
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	146	71.4	4.6	61.7–79.4
No	376	76.8	2.4	71.7–81.2
Annual household income				
≤ \$14,999	69	72.6	6.6	58.1–83.5
\$15,000–\$24,999	55	65.2 ^{§§}	7.4	49.7–78.1
\$25,000–\$49,999	93	73.7	5.2	62.5–82.6
≥ \$50,000	224	82.5	2.8	76.4–87.3

Note: Data exclude New York City.

Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



New York Prevalence of Sufficient Well-Baby Care, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	54	73.6 ^{††§§}	7.8 ^{††}	55.9–86.0 ^{††}
20–24	176	92.1 ^{††}	2.6 ^{††}	85.4–95.9 ^{††}
25–34	617	91.3	1.5	88.0–93.8
≥ 35	240	94.0	1.9	89.0–96.8
Race				
White	935	91.5	1.2	88.9–93.6
Black or African American	107	83.0 ^{††}	5.1 ^{††}	70.6–90.8 ^{††}
All other races	39	91.3 ^{§§}	5.6	72.3–97.7
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	100	87.9 ^{††}	4.1 ^{††}	77.3–93.9 ^{††}
No	987	91.2	1.2	88.6–93.3
Education (years)				
< 12	113	78.2 ^{††}	5.1 ^{††}	66.5–86.6 ^{††}
12	300	90.7 ^{††}	2.1 ^{††}	85.8–94.1 ^{††}
> 12	659	93.8	1.1	91.2–95.7
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	286	84.7 ^{††}	2.9 ^{††}	78.1–89.6 ^{††}
No	801	93.3	1.1	90.8–95.1
Annual household income				
≤ \$14,999	144	83.5 ^{††}	4.3 ^{††}	73.2–90.3 ^{††}
\$15,000–\$24,999	109	83.6	4.9	71.7–91.1
\$25,000–\$49,999	182	89.6	2.9	82.5–94.0
≥ \$50,000	487	94.0	1.3	90.9–96.1

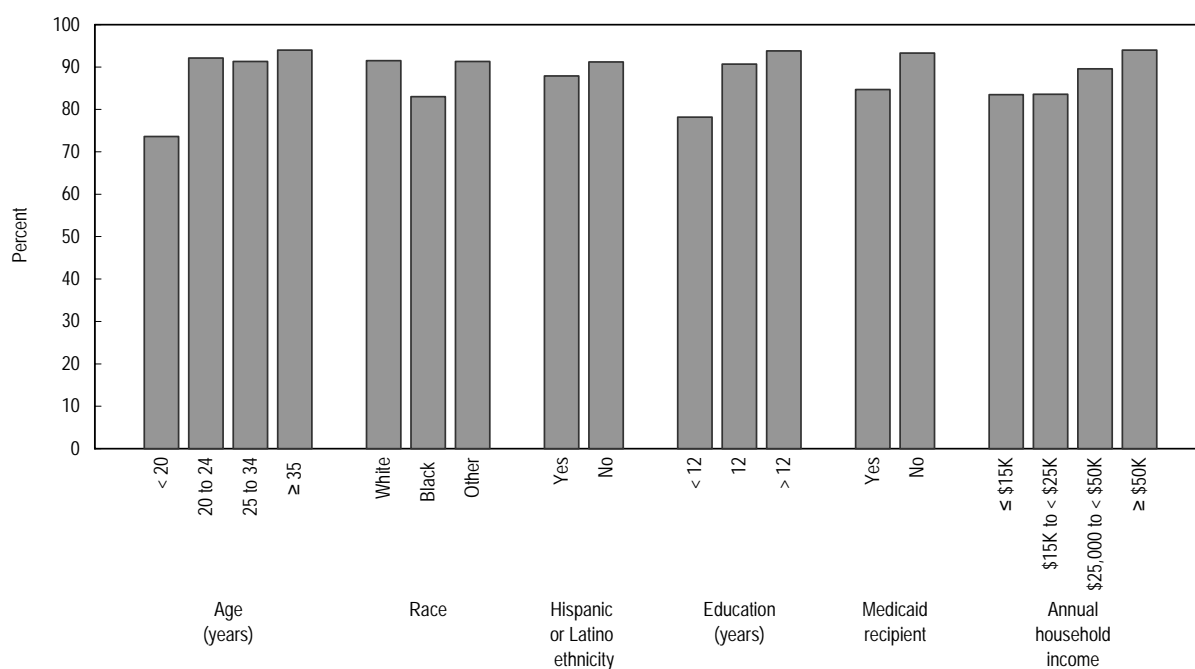
Note: Sufficient well-baby care is defined as an infant receiving
2 or more checkups by 2–3 months (60–122 days) of age;
3 or more checkups by 4–5 months (123–183 days) of age; or
4 or more checkups by 6–9 months (184–274 days) of age.

Data exclude New York City.

‡ Confidence interval.

†† Missing ≥ 10% data.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



New York Prevalence of Postpartum Contraceptive Use, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

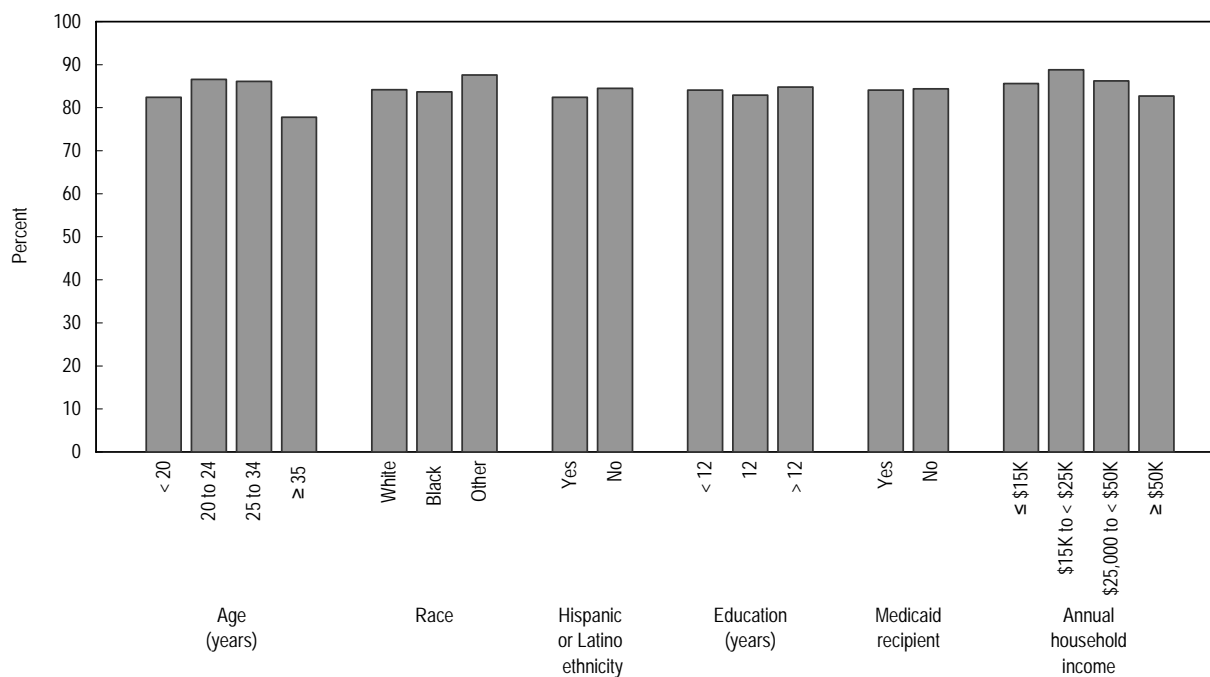
Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	67	82.4	6.2	67.0–91.5
20–24	206	86.6	3.0	79.6–91.5
25–34	679	86.1	1.6	82.5–89.0
≥ 35	260	77.8	3.3	70.6–83.7
Race				
White	1,027	84.2	1.4	81.2–86.8
Black or African American	134	83.7	4.4	73.2–90.6
All other races	43	87.6 ^{§§}	6.4	69.0–95.7
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	121	82.4	4.4	72.2–89.5
No	1,091	84.5	1.4	81.6–87.0
Education (years)				
< 12	138	84.1	4.2	74.1–90.7
12	351	82.9	2.6	77.3–87.3
> 12	702	84.8	1.6	81.3–87.8
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	344	84.1	2.6	78.3–88.6
No	868	84.4	1.5	81.1–87.1
Annual household income				
≤ \$14,999	175	85.6	3.5	77.4–91.2
\$15,000–\$24,999	119	88.8	3.8	78.8–94.4
\$25,000–\$49,999	198	86.2	3.2	78.7–91.3
≥ \$50,000	524	82.7	2.0	78.4–86.2

Note: Contraceptive use is defined as using any of the following birth control methods at time of survey: not having sex at certain times (rhythm) or using such birth control methods as the pill, Norplant®, shots (Depo-Provera®), condoms, diaphragm, foam, IUD, tubal ligation, or vasectomy.

Data exclude New York City.

‡ Confidence interval.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



State Exhibits

North Carolina

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

North Carolina Characteristics of PRAMS–Eligible Population and Respondents, 2002

Characteristic	PRAMS–eligible population		PRAMS respondents	
	Size	Percent	Size	Percent
Age (years)				
< 20	13,785	12.1	200	12.9
20–24	31,390	27.5	405	26.1
25–34	56,166	49.2	755	48.7
≥ 35	12,850	11.3	190	12.3
Race				
White	82,795	72.5	1,064	68.6
Black or African American	26,836	23.5	411	26.5
American Indian	1,616	1.4	26	1.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	2,857	2.5	49	3.2
All other races	89	0.1	0	0.0
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	14,873	13.0	164	10.6
No	99,222	87.0	1,386	89.4
Education (years)				
< 12	26,160	22.9	350	22.6
12	34,188	30.0	443	28.6
> 12	53,658	47.1	754	48.7
Marital status				
Married	74,417	65.2	981	63.3
Unmarried	39,768	34.8	569	36.7
Birth weight				
Low (< 2,500 g)	9,198	8.1	695	44.8
Normal (≥ 2,500 g)	104,971	91.9	855	55.2
Parity				
First birth	47,263	41.4	714	46.1
Second birth or higher	66,901	58.6	834	53.9
Total	114,193		1,550	

Characteristic	Estimated PRAMS–eligible population				PRAMS respondents	
	Size	95% CI‡	Percent	95% CI‡	Size	Percent
Annual household income						
≤ \$15,999	32,138	28,870–35,405	31.3	28.3–34.4	464	33.3
\$16,000–\$24,999	12,415	10,195–14,635	12.1	10.1–14.4	173	12.4
\$25,000–\$39,999	15,019	12,634–17,404	14.6	12.5–17.1	207	14.8
≥ \$40,000	43,179	39,874–46,485	42.0	38.9–45.3	551	39.5
In crowded household						
(> 1 person/room)	11,168	9,033–13,302	10.1	8.4–12.2	151	10.2

Note: The PRAMS–eligible population is defined as state residents who had in–state births. Respondents are defined as women who completed a survey. Values for annual household income and crowded household are estimated from the PRAMS sample. Other population size and percent values for the characteristics of the PRAMS–eligible population are based on state birth certificate data.

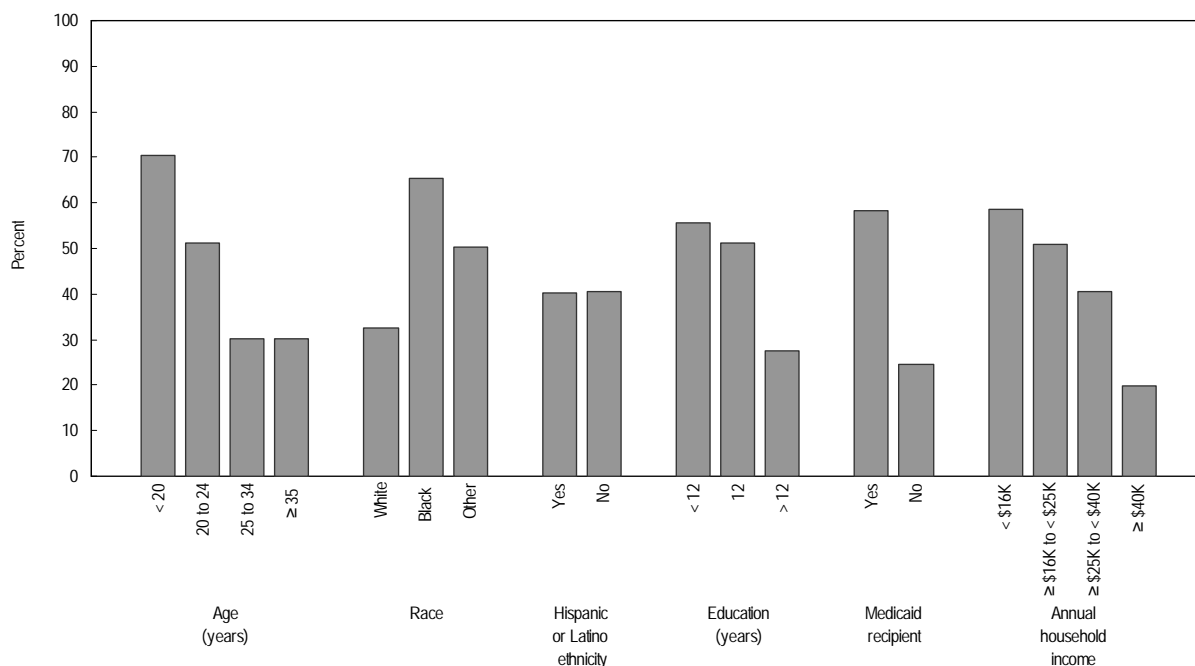
‡ Confidence interval.

North Carolina Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	198	70.4	4.3	61.3–78.1
20–24	397	51.3	3.1	45.2–57.4
25–34	752	30.3	2.1	26.5–34.5
≥ 35	183	30.2	4.2	22.7–39.0
Race				
White	1,052	32.5	1.7	29.2–36.0
Black or African American	404	65.3	3.3	58.6–71.4
All other races	74	50.4	7.1	36.9–63.9
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	161	40.1	4.7	31.4–49.6
No	1,369	40.6	1.7	37.4–43.9
Education (years)				
< 12	343	55.5	3.3	48.9–61.9
12	437	51.2	3.1	45.1–57.2
> 12	747	27.5	2.0	23.8–31.5
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	777	58.4	2.3	53.9–62.8
No	753	24.5	1.9	21.0–28.4
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	458	58.5	3.0	52.5–64.2
\$16,000–\$24,999	171	50.8	4.9	41.4–60.2
\$25,000–\$39,999	205	40.4	4.3	32.3–49.0
≥ \$40,000	548	19.7	2.0	16.1–24.0

† Confidence interval.



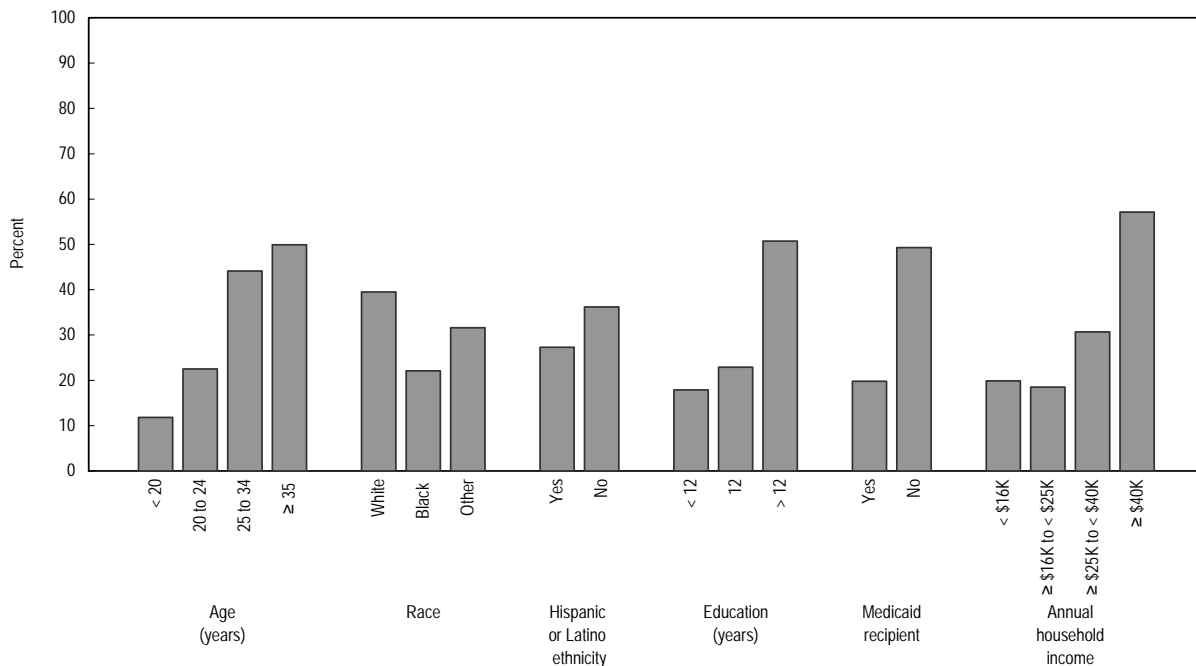
North Carolina

Prevalence of Multivitamin Use 4 or More Times per Week During the Month Prior to Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	199	11.8	3.0	7.1–19.2
20–24	402	22.5	2.6	17.9–28.0
25–34	752	44.1	2.2	39.8–48.5
≥ 35	189	49.9	4.5	41.3–58.6
Race				
White	1,058	39.5	1.8	36.0–43.0
Black or African American	409	22.1	2.8	17.1–28.1
All other races	75	31.6	6.5	20.3–45.5
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	162	27.3	4.3	19.8–36.4
No	1,380	36.2	1.6	33.1–39.4
Education (years)				
< 12	348	17.9	2.6	13.4–23.5
12	439	22.9	2.6	18.2–28.4
> 12	752	50.7	2.2	46.4–55.1
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	786	19.8	1.8	16.4–23.6
No	756	49.3	2.2	45.1–53.6
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	462	19.9	2.4	15.6–25.1
\$16,000–\$24,999	173	18.5	3.7	12.3–26.8
\$25,000–\$39,999	205	30.7	4.0	23.4–39.0
≥ \$40,000	549	57.1	2.5	52.1–61.9

† Confidence interval.

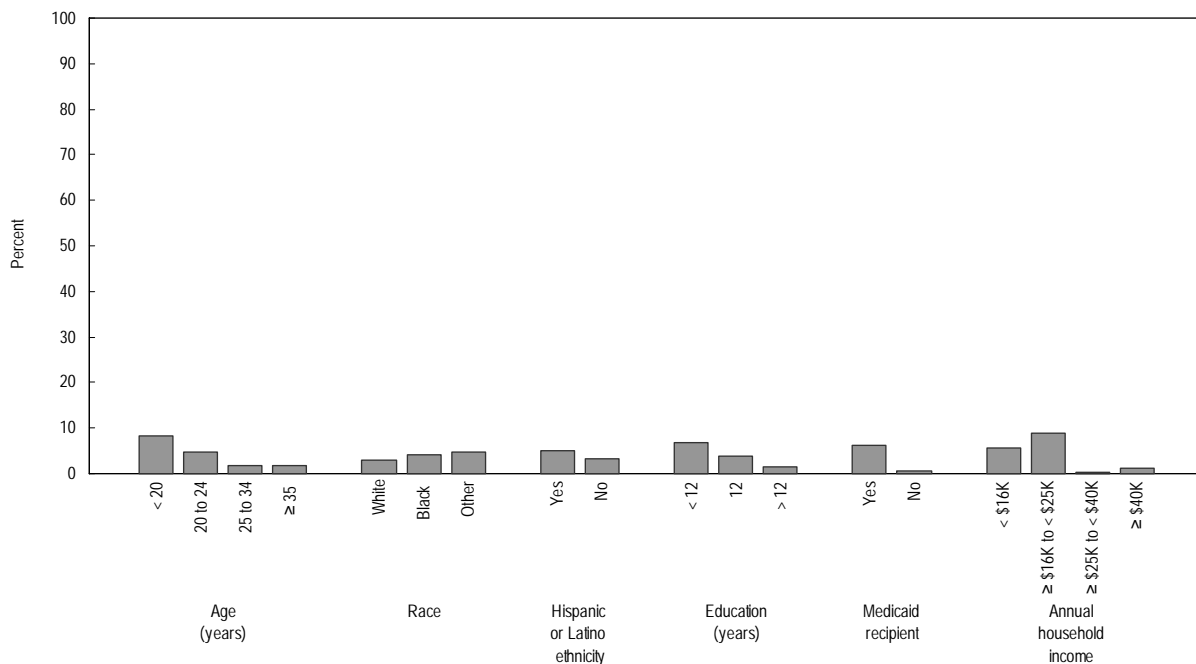


North Carolina Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	200	8.4	2.6	4.5-15.1
20-24	405	4.6	1.3	2.7-7.9
25-34	753	1.9	0.6	1.0-3.5
≥ 35	190	1.8	1.2	0.5-6.2
Race				
White	1,062	3.1	0.6	2.0-4.6
Black or African American	411	4.1	1.3	2.3-7.5
All other races	75	4.6	3.0	1.2-15.6
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	164	5.0	2.1	2.1-11.2
No	1,384	3.2	0.6	2.2-4.5
Education (years)				
< 12	350	6.7	1.6	4.2-10.8
12	443	3.8	1.2	2.0-6.8
> 12	752	1.5	0.5	0.8-2.9
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	790	6.3	1.1	4.4-8.8
No	758	0.7	0.4	0.3-1.9
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	464	5.6	1.4	3.5-9.0
\$16,000-\$24,999	173	8.9	2.8	4.8-16.0
\$25,000-\$39,999	207	0.3	0.2	0.1-0.9
≥ \$40,000	549	1.2	0.6	0.5-3.0

† Confidence interval.

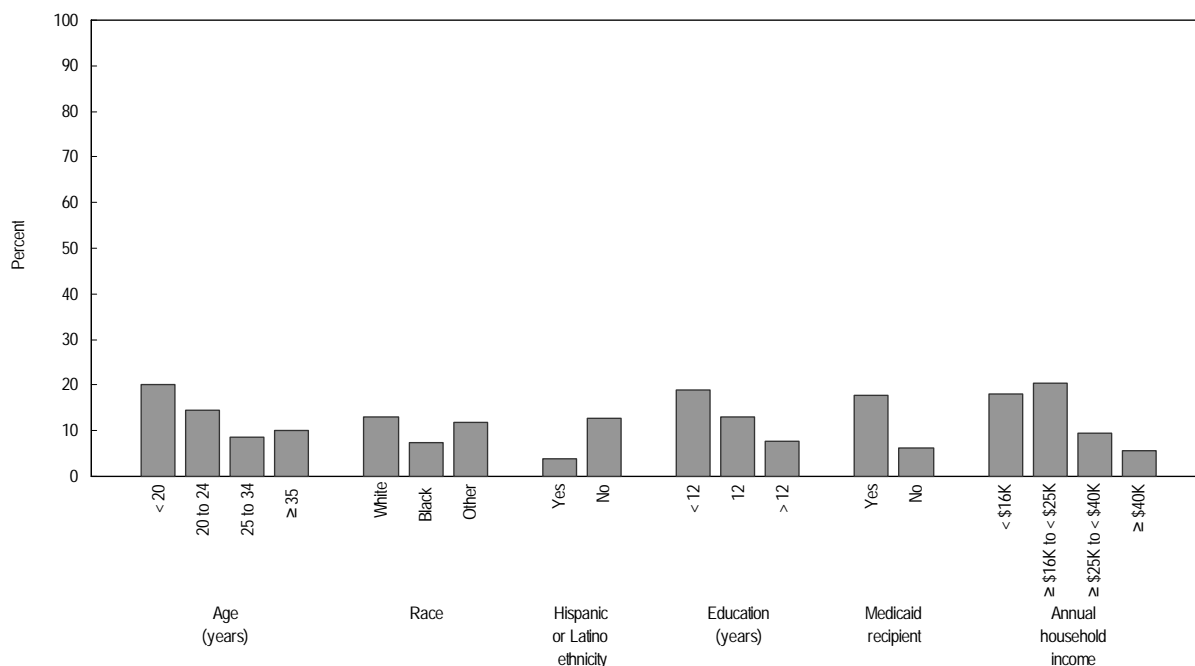


North Carolina Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	192	20.2	3.9	13.7-28.8
20-24	396	14.6	2.2	10.8-19.4
25-34	745	8.6	1.3	6.5-11.4
≥ 35	189	10.0	2.5	6.0-16.0
Race				
White	1,047	13.0	1.2	10.8-15.6
Black or African American	402	7.3	1.8	4.5-11.7
All other races	73	11.7	4.6	5.2-24.1
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	163	3.9	1.9	1.5-9.7
No	1,359	12.7	1.1	10.7-15.0
Education (years)				
< 12	334	19.0	2.6	14.4-24.7
12	436	12.9	2.0	9.4-17.4
> 12	749	7.6	1.2	5.6-10.2
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	769	17.8	1.8	14.6-21.6
No	753	6.2	1.0	4.5-8.6
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	446	18.1	2.3	13.9-23.1
\$16,000-\$24,999	171	20.4	3.9	13.9-29.0
\$25,000-\$39,999	206	9.5	2.4	5.7-15.5
≥ \$40,000	546	5.5	1.1	3.6-8.2

† Confidence interval.

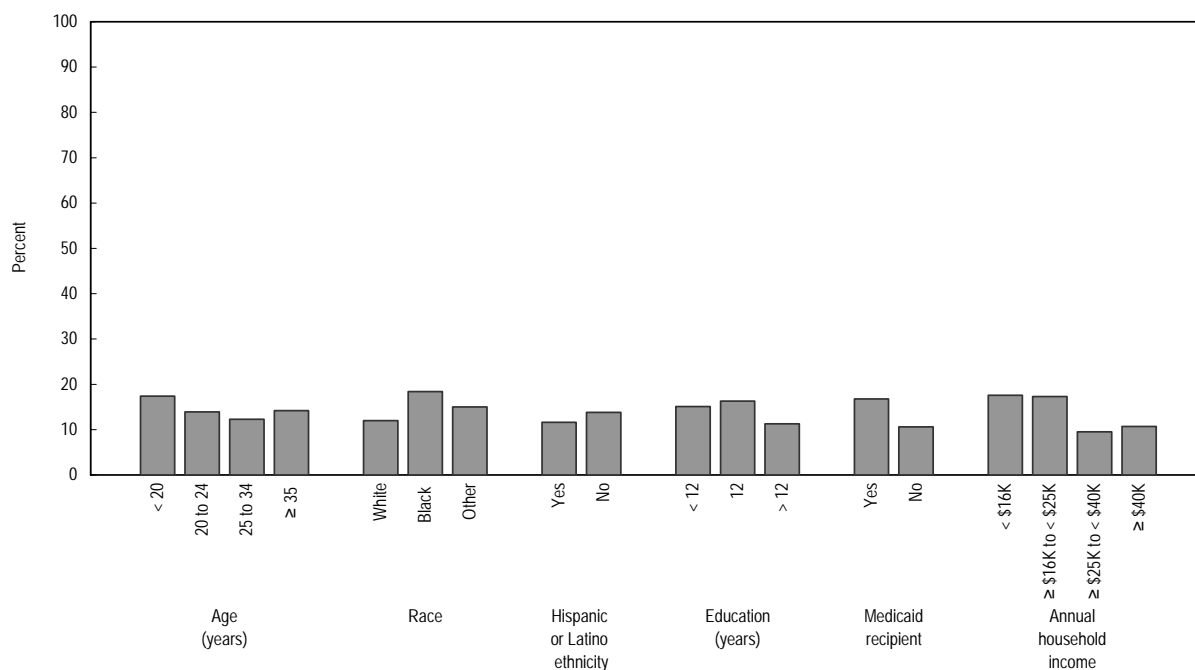


North Carolina Prevalence of Pregnancy–Related Complications That Required a Hospital Stay of At Least 1 Day, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	199	17.4	3.3	11.9–24.7
20–24	401	13.9	2.0	10.4–18.2
25–34	752	12.3	1.3	10.0–15.1
≥ 35	190	14.2	2.9	9.5–20.8
Race				
White	1,060	12.0	1.1	10.0–14.3
Black or African American	407	18.4	2.4	14.2–23.5
All other races	75	15.0	4.8	7.8–26.9
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	162	11.6	2.8	7.2–18.2
No	1,380	13.8	1.0	11.9–16.0
Education (years)				
< 12	346	15.1	2.2	11.3–20.0
12	440	16.3	2.1	12.7–20.8
> 12	753	11.3	1.2	9.1–13.9
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	786	16.8	1.6	13.9–20.2
No	756	10.6	1.2	8.5–13.2
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	459	17.6	2.2	13.7–22.3
\$16,000–\$24,999	171	17.3	3.3	11.8–24.7
\$25,000–\$39,999	207	9.5	2.1	6.1–14.4
≥ \$40,000	551	10.7	1.4	8.2–13.8

† Confidence interval.

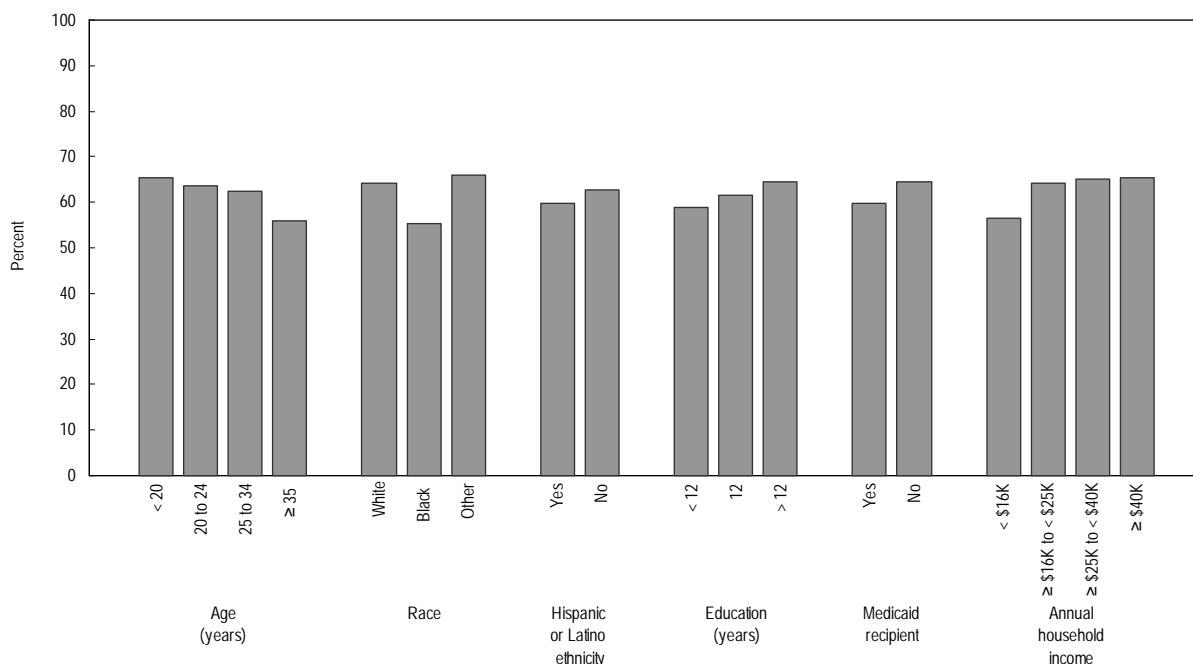


North Carolina Prevalence of Infant Discharge from Hospital Within 48 Hours, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	199	65.4	4.4	56.5–73.4
20–24	401	63.7	3.0	57.7–69.3
25–34	745	62.3	2.1	58.0–66.4
≥ 35	184	55.9	4.5	47.1–64.4
Race				
White	1,053	64.1	1.7	60.6–67.5
Black or African American	401	55.2	3.4	48.4–61.7
All other races	75	66.0	6.5	52.4–77.4
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	163	59.9	4.6	50.7–68.5
No	1,366	62.6	1.6	59.4–65.7
Education (years)				
< 12	348	58.8	3.2	52.4–65.0
12	434	61.4	3.0	55.4–67.1
> 12	744	64.5	2.1	60.3–68.5
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	780	59.7	2.2	55.3–64.0
No	749	64.6	2.1	60.5–68.5
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	458	56.5	3.0	50.6–62.3
\$16,000–\$24,999	169	64.2	4.6	54.8–72.5
\$25,000–\$39,999	205	65.2	4.1	56.9–72.7
≥ \$40,000	544	65.5	2.4	60.7–70.0

† Confidence interval.



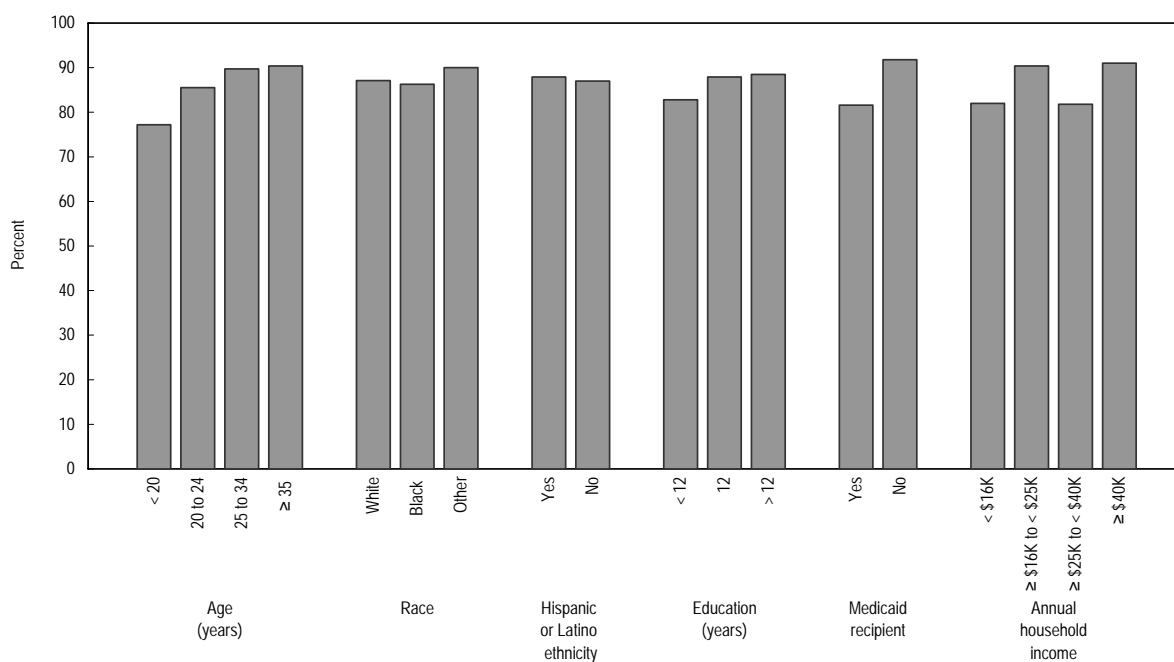
North Carolina Prevalence of Infant Checkup Within 1 Week of Hospital Discharge for Infants Discharged Within 48 Hours, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	92	77.2	5.1	65.8–85.7
20–24	189	85.5	2.8	79.1–90.3
25–34	338	89.7	1.8	85.7–92.7
≥ 35	73	90.4	3.7	80.5–95.6
Race				
White	506	87.1	1.6	83.6–89.9
Black or African American	149	86.3	3.4	78.3–91.7
All other races	37	90.0 ^{§§}	5.4	73.4–96.7
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	72	87.9	4.1	77.3–93.9
No	620	87.0	1.5	83.8–89.7
Education (years)				
< 12	150	82.8	3.4	75.1–88.5
12	190	87.9	2.7	81.7–92.3
> 12	351	88.5	1.8	84.4–91.6
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	332	81.6	2.4	76.4–85.8
No	360	91.8	1.5	88.2–94.3
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	187	82.0	3.2	74.9–87.5
\$16,000–\$24,999	74	90.4	3.7	80.2–95.6
\$25,000–\$39,999	94	81.8	4.3	71.7–88.8
≥ \$40,000	270	91.0	1.8	86.7–94.0

‡ Confidence interval.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.

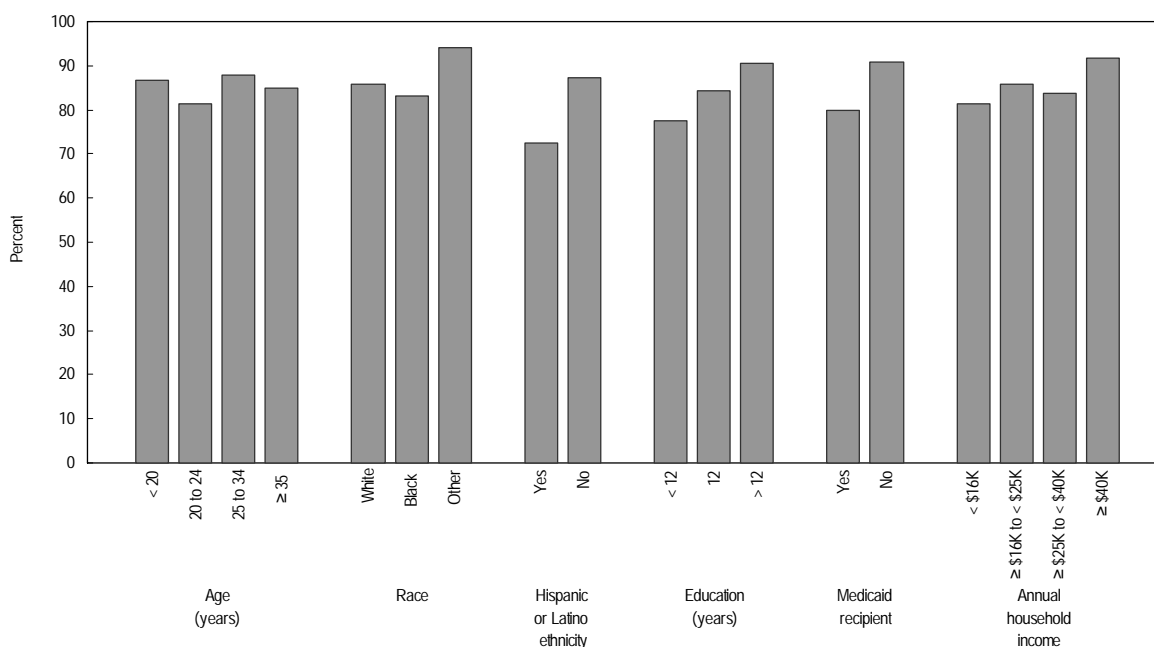


North Carolina Prevalence of Sufficient Well-Baby Care, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	177	86.7	3.2	79.1–91.8
20–24	356	81.4	2.6	75.9–85.9
25–34	677	87.9	1.5	84.6–90.5
≥ 35	172	84.9	3.4	77.1–90.4
Race				
White	962	85.9	1.3	83.0–88.3
Black or African American	354	83.0	2.7	77.0–87.7
All other races	66	94.1	3.3	83.1–98.1
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	142	72.5	4.5	62.8–80.4
No	1,240	87.3	1.2	84.8–89.4
Education (years)				
< 12	299	77.5	2.9	71.2–82.7
12	391	84.3	2.4	79.1–88.4
> 12	689	90.4	1.3	87.5–92.7
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	686	80.0	2.0	75.9–83.6
No	696	90.7	1.3	87.8–92.9
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	403	81.5	2.5	76.1–85.9
\$16,000–\$24,999	150	85.7	3.5	77.4–91.3
\$25,000–\$39,999	188	83.8	3.3	76.1–89.3
≥ \$40,000	516	91.8	1.4	88.5–94.1

Note: Sufficient well-baby care is defined as an infant receiving 2 or more checkups by 2–3 months (60–122 days) of age; 3 or more checkups by 4–5 months (123–183 days) of age; or 4 or more checkups by 6–9 months (184–274 days) of age. † Confidence interval.

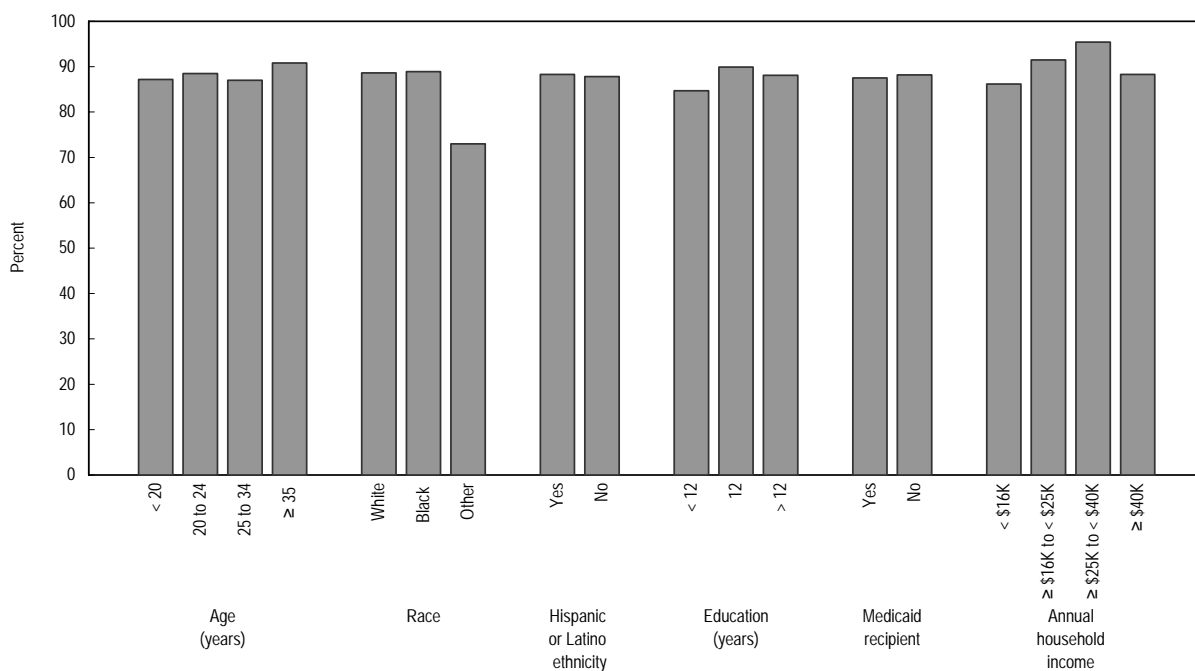


North Carolina Prevalence of Postpartum Contraceptive Use, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	200	87.2	3.1	79.8–92.2
20–24	400	88.5	2.0	84.0–91.8
25–34	750	87.0	1.5	83.7–89.6
≥ 35	188	90.8	2.5	84.7–94.6
Race				
White	1,057	88.6	1.2	86.1–90.7
Black or African American	406	88.9	2.1	84.0–92.4
All other races	75	73.0	6.2	59.4–83.4
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	159	88.3	3.0	81.0–93.1
No	1,379	87.8	1.1	85.5–89.8
Education (years)				
< 12	343	84.7	2.4	79.4–88.8
12	440	89.9	1.8	85.7–93.0
> 12	752	88.1	1.4	85.1–90.6
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	781	87.5	1.5	84.2–90.2
No	757	88.2	1.4	85.2–90.7
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	458	86.2	2.1	81.7–89.8
\$16,000–\$24,999	171	91.5	2.6	84.8–95.5
\$25,000–\$39,999	206	95.4	1.8	90.4–97.9
≥ \$40,000	551	88.3	1.6	84.8–91.1

Note: Contraceptive use is defined as using any of the following birth control methods at time of survey: not having sex at certain times (rhythm) or using such birth control methods as the pill, Norplant®, shots (Depo-Provera®), condoms, diaphragm, foam, IUD, tubal ligation, or vasectomy. ‡ Confidence interval.



State Exhibits

North Dakota

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

North Dakota

Characteristics of PRAMS–Eligible Population and Respondents, 2002

Characteristic	PRAMS–eligible population		PRAMS respondents			
	Size	Percent	Size	Percent		
Age (years)						
< 20	621	8.4	70	7.7		
20–24	1,965	26.7	262	28.8		
25–34	3,931	53.5	491	54.0		
≥ 35	836	11.4	86	9.5		
Race						
White	6,393	87.0	806	88.8		
Black or African American	87	1.2	7	0.8		
American Indian	778	10.6	81	8.9		
Asian or Pacific Islander	88	1.2	14	1.5		
All other races	1	0.0	0	0.0		
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity						
Yes	141	1.9	9	1.0		
No	7,090	98.1	880	99.0		
Education (years)						
< 12	643	8.8	72	7.9		
12	1,955	26.7	242	26.7		
> 12	4,733	64.6	592	65.3		
Marital status						
Married	5,210	70.9	663	72.9		
Unmarried	2,142	29.1	246	27.1		
Birth weight						
Low (< 2,500 g)	419	5.7	42	4.6		
Normal (≥ 2,500 g)	6,927	94.3	867	95.4		
Parity						
First birth	2,890	39.3	380	41.8		
Second birth or higher	4,462	60.7	529	58.2		
Total	7,354		909			
<hr/>						
	Estimated PRAMS–eligible population				PRAMS respondents	
	Size	95% CI‡	Percent	95% CI‡	Size	Percent
<hr/>						
In crowded household (> 1 person/room)	345	249–441	4.7	3.6–6.2	49	5.5
<hr/>						
Note: The PRAMS–eligible population is defined as state residents who had in–state births. Respondents are defined as women who completed a survey. Values for annual household income and crowded household are estimated from the PRAMS sample. Other population size and percent values for the characteristics of the PRAMS–eligible population are based on state birth certificate data.						
‡ Confidence interval.						

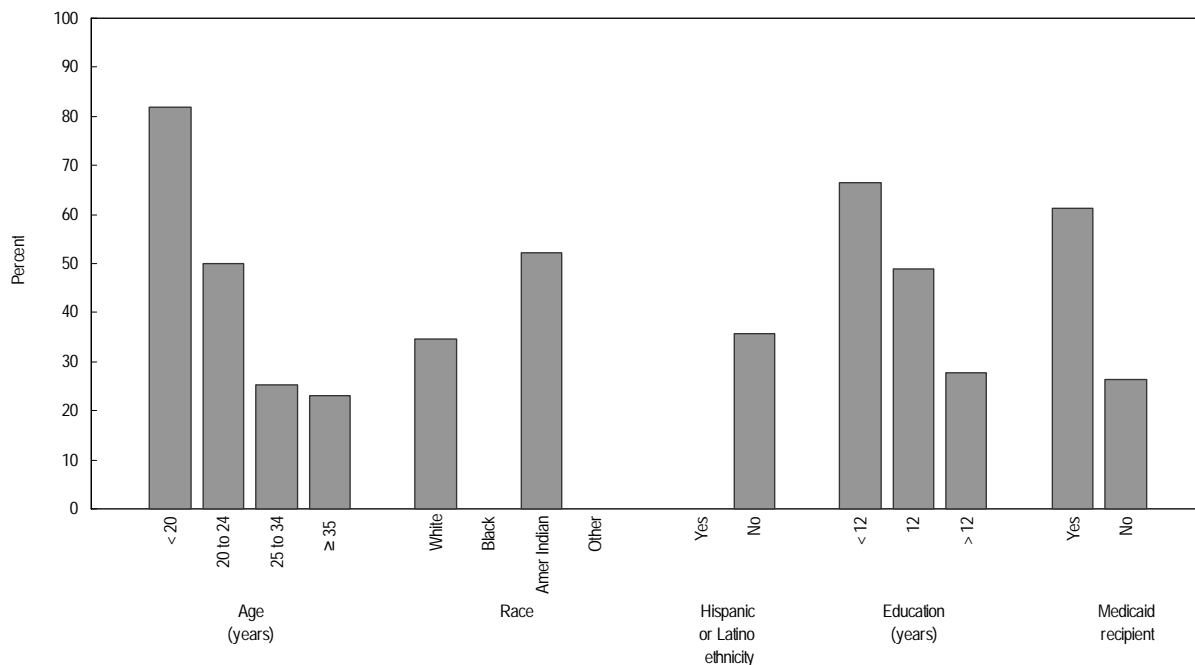
North Dakota Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	68	81.9	5.1	69.8–89.9
20–24	261	49.9	3.1	43.9–55.9
25–34	487	25.4	1.9	21.8–29.4
≥ 35	84	23.0	4.4	15.6–32.7
Race				
White	798	34.5	1.6	31.4–37.8
Black or African American	7	††	††	††
American Indian	80	52.2	5.9	40.8–63.5
All other races	14	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	9	††	††	††
No	871	35.6	1.6	32.6–38.8
Education (years)				
< 12	71	66.5	6.0	53.9–77.1
12	240	48.9	3.3	42.5–55.3
> 12	586	27.7	1.8	24.4–31.3
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	329	61.4	2.7	55.9–66.6
No	571	26.4	1.8	23.0–30.2

† Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.



North Dakota

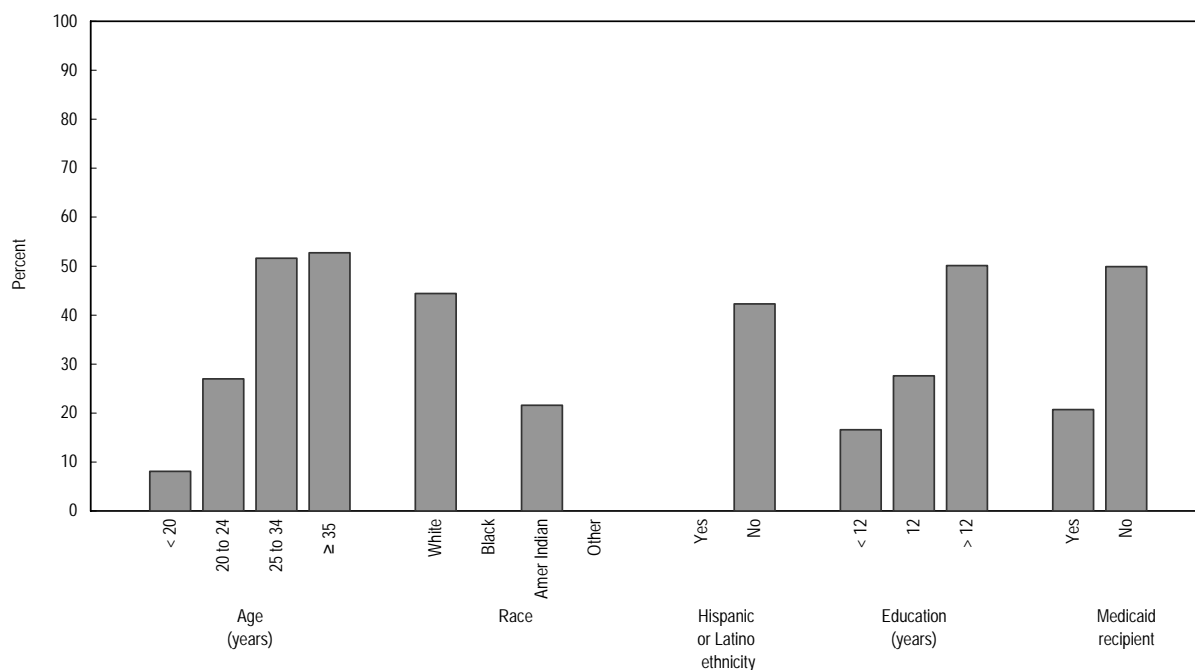
Prevalence of Multivitamin Use 4 or More Times per Week During the Month Prior to Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	69	8.1	2.6	4.3–14.9
20–24	261	27.0	2.8	21.9–32.7
25–34	490	51.6	2.2	47.3–55.8
≥ 35	86	52.7	5.2	42.6–62.6
Race				
White	804	44.4	1.7	41.1–47.7
Black or African American	7	††	††	††
American Indian	80	21.6	4.8	13.6–32.3
All other races	14	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	9	††	††	††
No	877	42.3	1.6	39.1–45.5
Education (years)				
< 12	70	16.6	4.4	9.6–27.1
12	242	27.6	2.9	22.3–33.7
> 12	591	50.1	2.0	46.2–54.0
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	331	20.7	2.3	16.6–25.6
No	575	49.9	2.0	45.9–53.8

‡ Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.



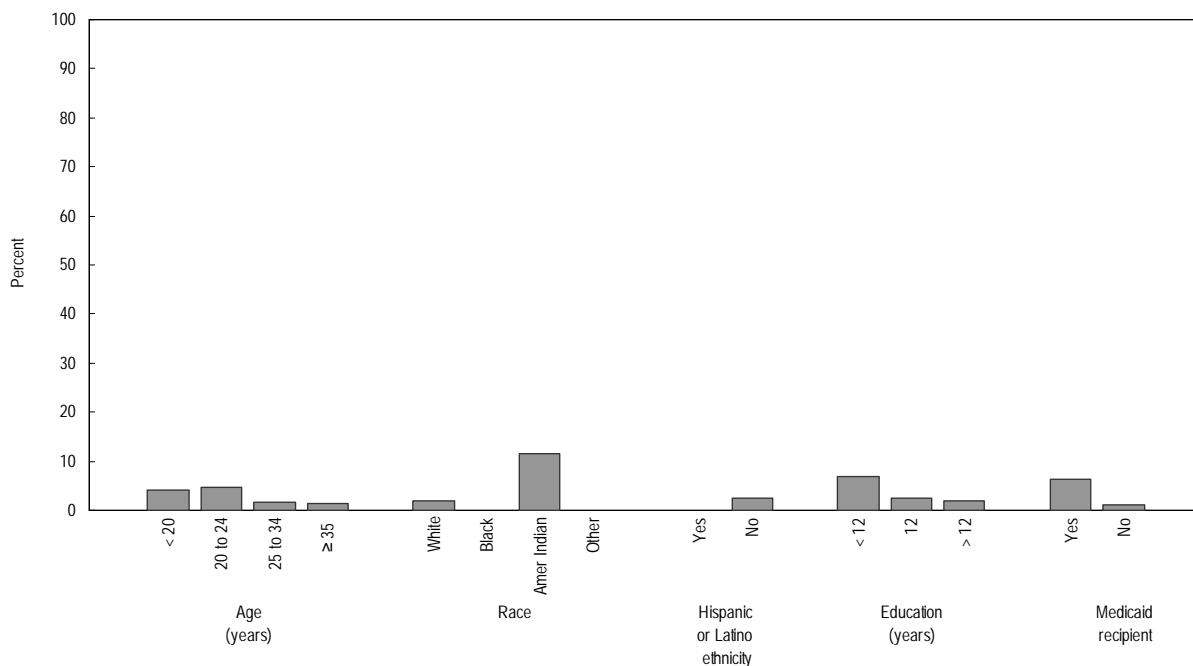
North Dakota Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	70	4.0	1.7	1.8-8.8
20-24	259	4.6	1.1	2.9-7.4
25-34	488	1.6	0.6	0.8-3.2
≥ 35	85	1.5	1.0	0.4-5.2
Race				
White	802	1.8	0.4	1.2-2.7
Black or African American	7	††	††	††
American Indian	78	11.6	3.8	6.0-21.2
All other races	14	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	9	††	††	††
No	873	2.6	0.5	1.8-3.6
Education (years)				
< 12	72	6.9	2.5	3.4-13.7
12	239	2.6	0.8	1.4-4.7
> 12	588	2.0	0.5	1.2-3.4
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	332	6.4	1.2	4.5-9.2
No	570	1.0	0.4	0.5-2.4

‡ Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.



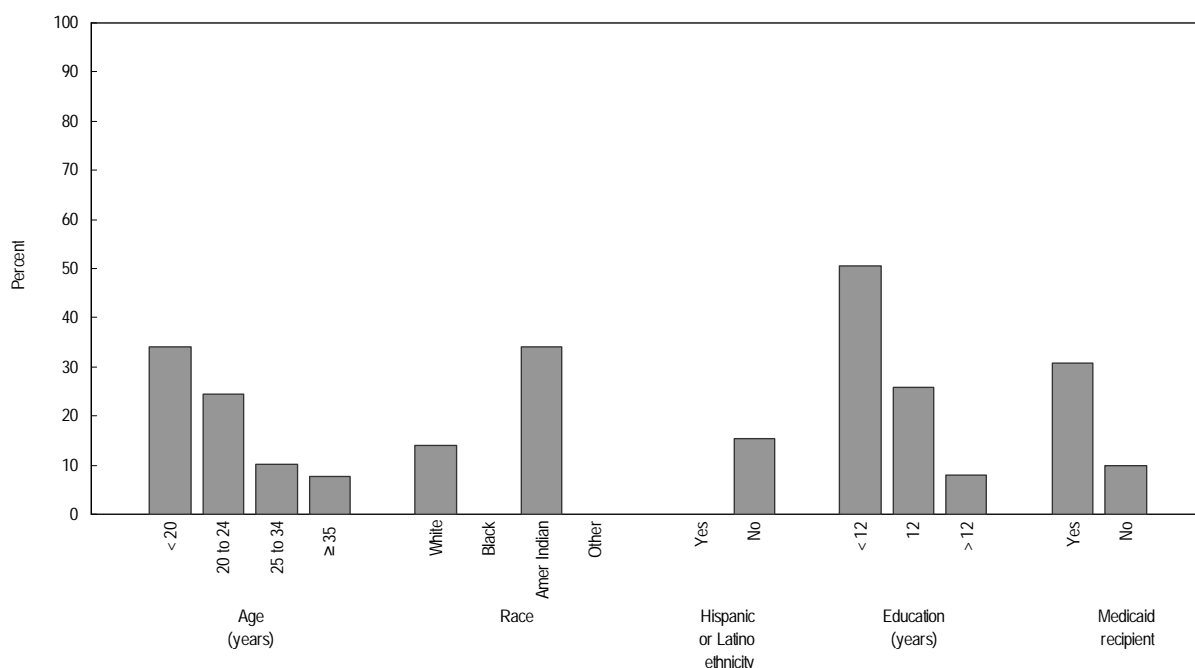
North Dakota Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	68	34.2	6.2	23.3–47.1
20–24	256	24.4	2.6	19.7–29.9
25–34	481	10.3	1.3	8.0–13.2
≥ 35	86	7.7	2.9	3.7–15.5
Race				
White	792	14.0	1.2	11.9–16.4
Black or African American	7	††	††	††
American Indian	77	34.1	5.6	24.1–45.7
All other races	14	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	9	††	††	††
No	862	15.5	1.2	13.4–18.0
Education (years)				
< 12	66	50.5	6.7	37.6–63.3
12	235	25.7	2.9	20.5–31.7
> 12	587	7.9	1.0	6.2–10.2
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	325	30.9	2.6	26.0–36.1
No	566	9.8	1.2	7.6–12.6

‡ Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.



North Dakota

Prevalence of Pregnancy–Related Complications That Required a Hospital Stay of At Least 1 Day, 2002

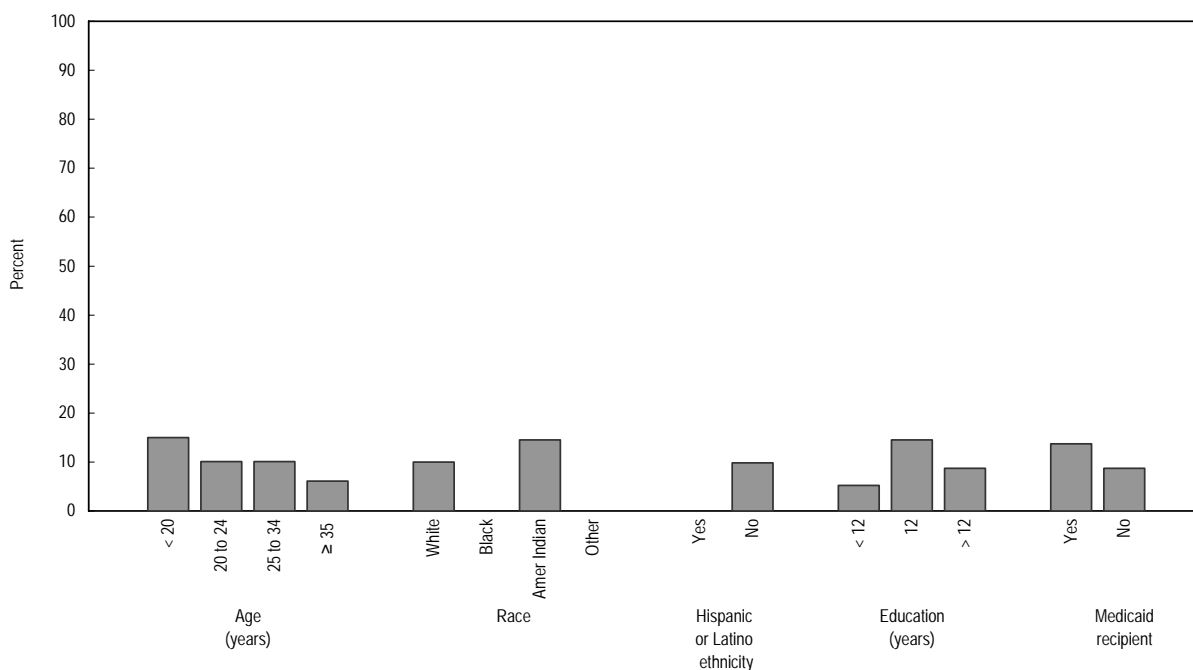
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	70	15.0	4.1	8.6–24.8
20–24	261	10.1	1.8	7.1–14.2
25–34	491	10.1	1.4	7.7–13.2
≥ 35	85	6.1	2.4	2.8–12.8
Race				
White	806	10.0	1.0	8.1–12.2
Black or African American	6	††††	††††	††††
American Indian	80	14.5	4.5	7.7–25.6
All other races	14	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	9	††	††	††
No	878	9.8	1.0	8.0–11.9
Education (years)				
< 12	72	5.2	2.2	2.2–11.7
12	240	14.5	2.3	10.5–19.6
> 12	592	8.7	1.1	6.7–11.1
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	333	13.7	1.9	10.4–17.8
No	574	8.7	1.2	6.7–11.3

‡ Confidence interval.

†† Missing ≥ 10% data.

††† < 30 respondents; not reported.



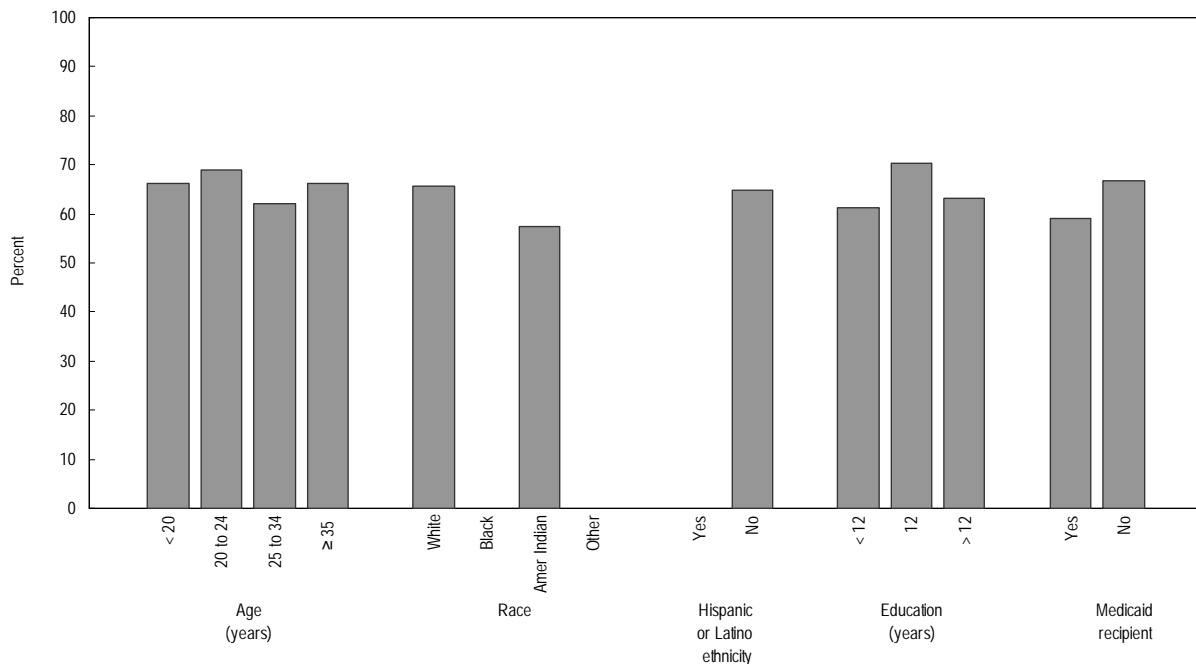
North Dakota Prevalence of Infant Discharge from Hospital Within 48 Hours, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	70	66.3	6.3	53.1–77.4
20–24	260	69.0	2.9	63.1–74.3
25–34	488	62.1	2.1	57.8–66.2
≥ 35	86	66.2	4.9	56.1–75.0
Race				
White	802	65.6	1.7	62.3–68.7
Black or African American	7	††	††	††
American Indian	80	57.4	5.8	45.8–68.3
All other races	14	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	9	††	††	††
No	875	64.7	1.6	61.5–67.7
Education (years)				
< 12	72	61.3	6.2	48.6–72.6
12	241	70.2	3.0	64.0–75.8
> 12	588	63.1	1.9	59.2–66.8
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	331	59.0	2.8	53.5–64.3
No	573	66.8	1.9	63.0–70.4

‡ Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.



North Dakota

Prevalence of Infant Checkup Within 1 Week of Hospital Discharge for Infants Discharged Within 48 Hours, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

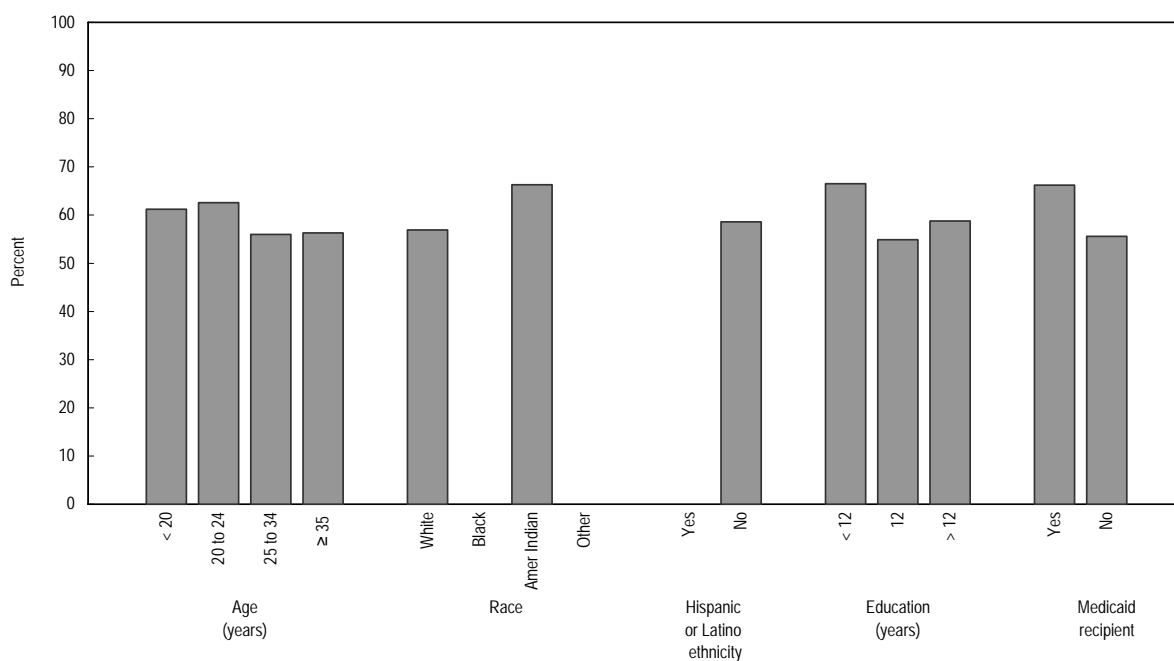
Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	48	61.2 ^{§§}	7.8	45.3–75.1
20–24	179	62.6	3.6	55.4–69.4
25–34	290	56.0	2.8	50.4–61.4
≥ 35	54	56.3 ^{§§}	6.5	43.5–68.3
Race				
White	516	56.9	2.2	52.7–61.1
Black or African American	4	††	††	††
American Indian	45	66.3	7.3	50.9–78.8
All other races	5	††††	††††	††††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	6	††	††	††
No	552	58.6	2.1	54.4–62.5
Education (years)				
< 12	44	66.5 ^{§§}	7.7	50.2–79.7
12	166	54.9	3.9	47.1–62.4
> 12	360	58.8	2.5	53.8–63.6
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	196	66.2	3.4	59.2–72.5
No	375	55.6	2.5	50.7–60.4

‡ Confidence interval.

†† Missing ≥ 10% data.

††† < 30 respondents; not reported.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



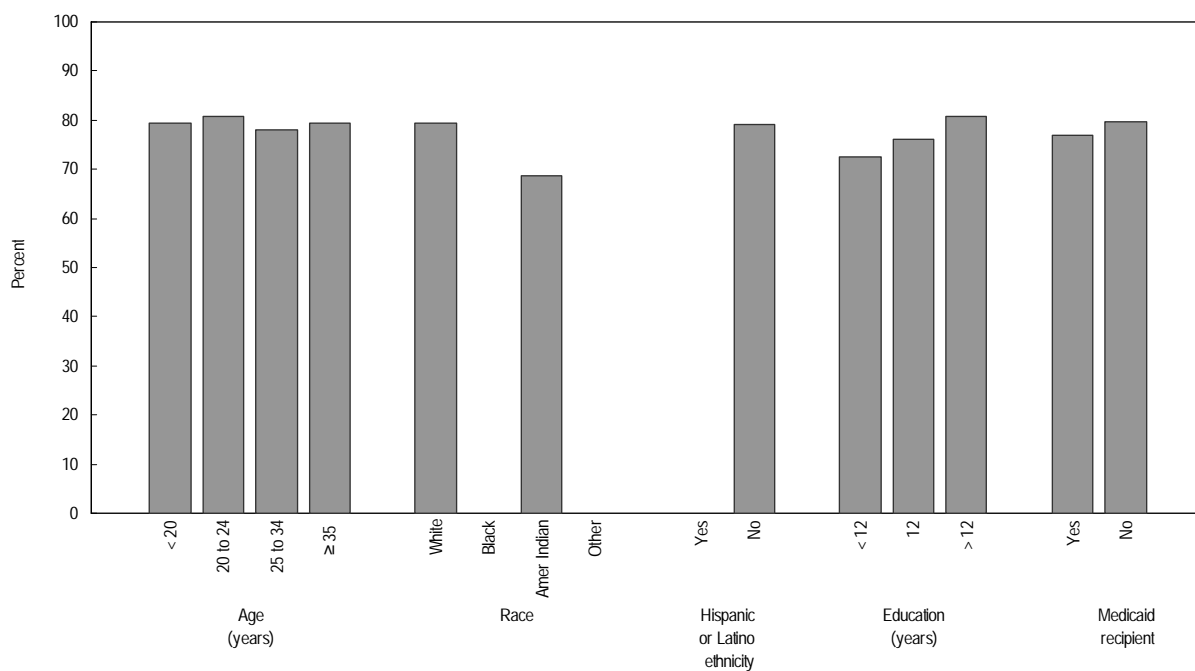
North Dakota Prevalence of Sufficient Well-Baby Care, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	64	79.4 ^{††}	5.9	65.5–88.6
20–24	244	80.9	2.4	75.7–85.2
25–34	459	77.9	1.9	73.9–81.5
≥ 35	81	79.3	4.3	69.6–86.5
Race				
White	757	79.4	1.5	76.4–82.2
Black or African American	5	††††	††††	††††
American Indian	72	68.6 ^{††}	6.0	55.8–79.1
All other races	13	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	9	††	††	††
No	820	79.1	1.4	76.2–81.8
Education (years)				
< 12	62	72.5 ^{††}	6.4	58.4–83.2
12	222	76.2	2.9	70.1–81.4
> 12	561	80.8	1.6	77.4–83.8
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	305	76.8	2.4	71.7–81.2
No	543	79.8	1.7	76.2–82.9

Note: Sufficient well-baby care is defined as an infant receiving
2 or more checkups by 2–3 months (60–122 days) of age;
3 or more checkups by 4–5 months (123–183 days) of age; or
4 or more checkups by 6–9 months (184–274 days) of age.

‡ Confidence interval.
†† Missing ≥ 10% data.
††† < 30 respondents; not reported.



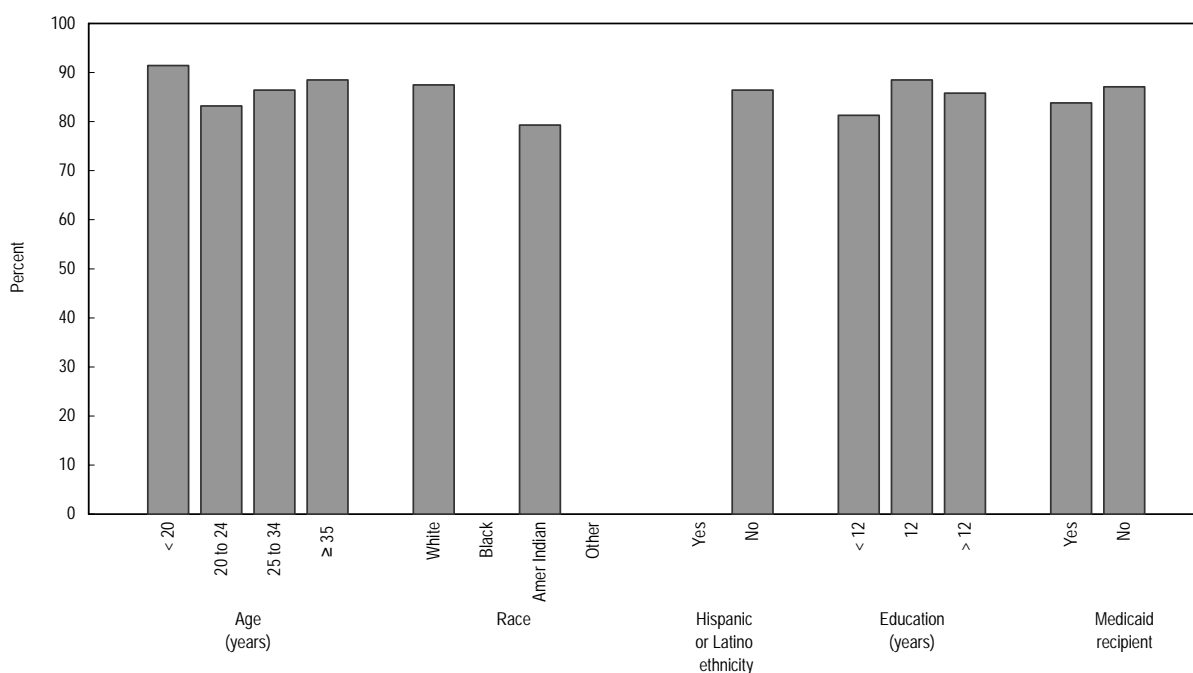
North Dakota Prevalence of Postpartum Contraceptive Use, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	70	91.4	3.5	81.5–96.3
20–24	259	83.2	2.3	78.1–87.3
25–34	488	86.4	1.5	83.2–89.1
≥ 35	85	88.5	3.3	80.4–93.6
Race				
White	803	87.5	1.1	85.1–89.5
Black or African American	6	††††	††††	††††
American Indian	78	79.3	4.7	68.5–87.1
All other races	14	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	9	††	††	††
No	873	86.4	1.1	84.1–88.5
Education (years)				
< 12	71	81.3	5.1	69.2–89.4
12	239	88.5	2.2	83.5–92.1
> 12	589	85.8	1.4	82.9–88.3
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	330	83.8	2.1	79.4–87.5
No	572	87.1	1.3	84.2–89.6

Note: Contraceptive use is defined as using any of the following birth control methods at time of survey: not having sex at certain times (rhythm) or using such birth control methods as the pill, Norplant®, shots (Depo-Provera®), condoms, diaphragm, foam, IUD, tubal ligation, or vasectomy.

‡ Confidence interval.
 †† Missing ≥ 10% data.
 ††† < 30 respondents; not reported.



State Exhibits

Ohio

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

Ohio

Characteristics of PRAMS–Eligible Population and Respondents, 2002

Characteristic	PRAMS–eligible population		PRAMS respondents	
	Size	Percent	Size	Percent
Age (years)				
< 20	15,690	10.8	177	12.8
20–24	38,981	26.9	369	26.8
25–34	72,888	50.4	670	48.6
≥ 35	17,151	11.9	163	11.8
Race				
White	119,725	82.5	829	60.2
Black or African American	22,102	15.2	526	38.2
American Indian	312	0.2	0	0.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	2,993	2.1	23	1.7
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	4,724	3.3	22	1.6
No	140,028	96.7	1,354	98.4
Education (years)				
< 12	24,686	17.2	231	17.0
12	48,547	33.8	459	33.8
> 12	70,495	49.0	669	49.2
Marital status				
Married	93,568	64.5	752	54.5
Unmarried	51,564	35.5	627	45.5
Birth weight				
Low (< 2,500 g)	10,713	7.4	532	38.6
Normal (≥ 2,500 g)	134,320	92.6	846	61.4
Parity				
First birth	56,654	39.1	557	40.5
Second birth or higher	88,197	60.9	817	59.5
Total	145,132		1,379	

Characteristic	Estimated PRAMS–eligible population				PRAMS respondents	
	Size	95% CI‡	Percent	95% CI‡	Size	Percent
Annual household income						
≤ \$14,999	33,274	29,282–37,266	24.0	21.3–26.9	426	32.7
\$15,000–\$24,999	19,858	16,351–23,364	14.3	12.0–17.0	190	14.6
\$25,000–\$34,999	15,734	12,569–18,898	11.4	9.3–13.8	140	10.7
≥ \$35,000	69,625	64,964–74,286	50.3	46.8–53.7	548	42.0
In crowded household (> 1 person/room)						
	11,983	9,224–14,741	8.4	6.7–10.5	123	9.2

Note: The PRAMS–eligible population is defined as state residents who had in–state births. Respondents are defined as women who completed a survey. Values for annual household income and crowded household are estimated from the PRAMS sample. Other population size and percent values for the characteristics of the PRAMS–eligible population are based on state birth certificate data.

‡ Confidence interval.

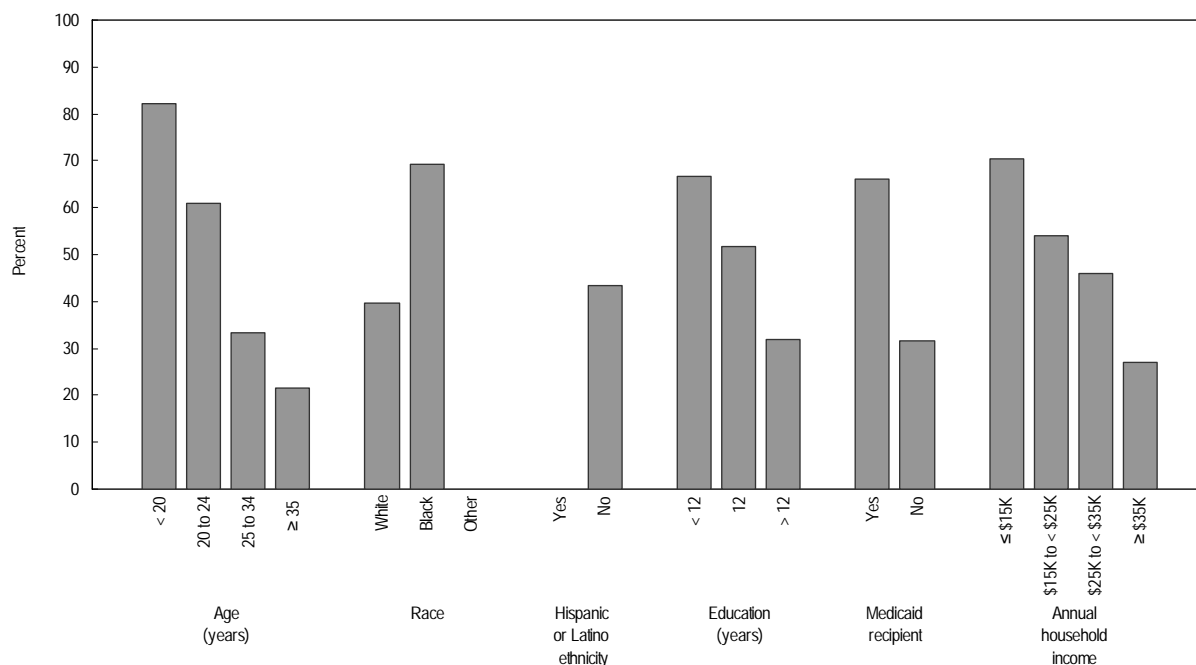
Ohio Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	176	82.1	4.2	72.4–88.9
20–24	366	61.0	3.5	54.0–67.6
25–34	662	33.4	2.2	29.2–37.9
≥ 35	157	21.5	4.0	14.7–30.4
Race				
White	819	39.7	2.0	35.8–43.7
Black or African American	518	69.3	2.4	64.4–73.8
All other races	23	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	22	††	††	††
No	1,336	43.3	1.7	39.9–46.7
Education (years)				
< 12	226	66.7	4.4	57.6–74.7
12	454	51.7	3.2	45.6–57.9
> 12	661	31.8	2.2	27.7–36.2
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	585	66.1	2.7	60.6–71.2
No	776	31.7	2.1	27.8–35.8
Annual household income				
≤ \$14,999	423	70.5	3.2	64.0–76.4
\$15,000–\$24,999	187	54.0	4.8	44.5–63.2
\$25,000–\$34,999	138	46.1	5.5	35.7–56.9
≥ \$35,000	544	27.0	2.3	22.8–31.7

† Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.



Ohio

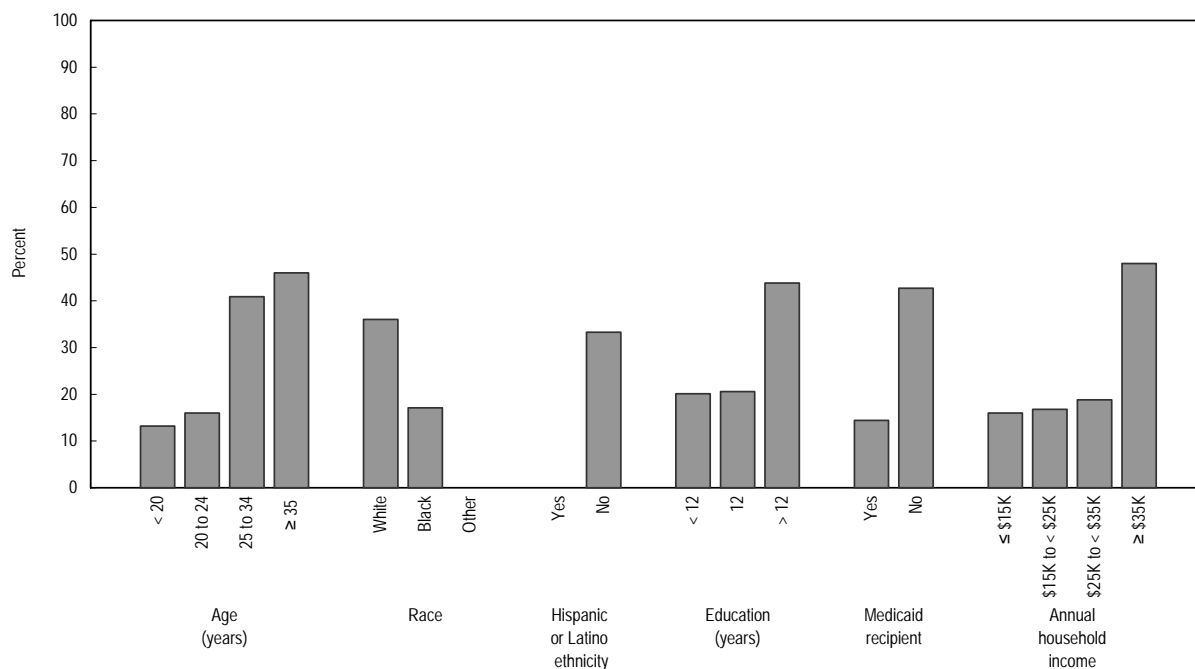
Prevalence of Multivitamin Use 4 or More Times per Week During the Month Prior to Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	177	13.2	3.4	7.9–21.3
20–24	365	16.0	2.6	11.5–21.8
25–34	668	40.9	2.4	36.3–45.6
≥ 35	162	46.0	5.1	36.3–56.0
Race				
White	827	36.0	1.9	32.3–39.9
Black or African American	521	17.1	2.0	13.6–21.3
All other races	23	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	22	††	††	††
No	1,347	33.3	1.7	30.1–36.6
Education (years)				
< 12	226	20.1	3.7	13.8–28.4
12	458	20.6	2.5	16.1–26.1
> 12	668	43.8	2.4	39.3–48.5
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	587	14.4	2.0	10.9–18.7
No	785	42.7	2.2	38.5–47.0
Annual household income				
≤ \$14,999	422	16.0	2.6	11.6–21.7
\$15,000–\$24,999	189	16.8	3.6	10.9–25.0
\$25,000–\$34,999	139	18.8	4.1	12.0–28.2
≥ \$35,000	548	48.0	2.6	43.0–53.0

‡ Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.



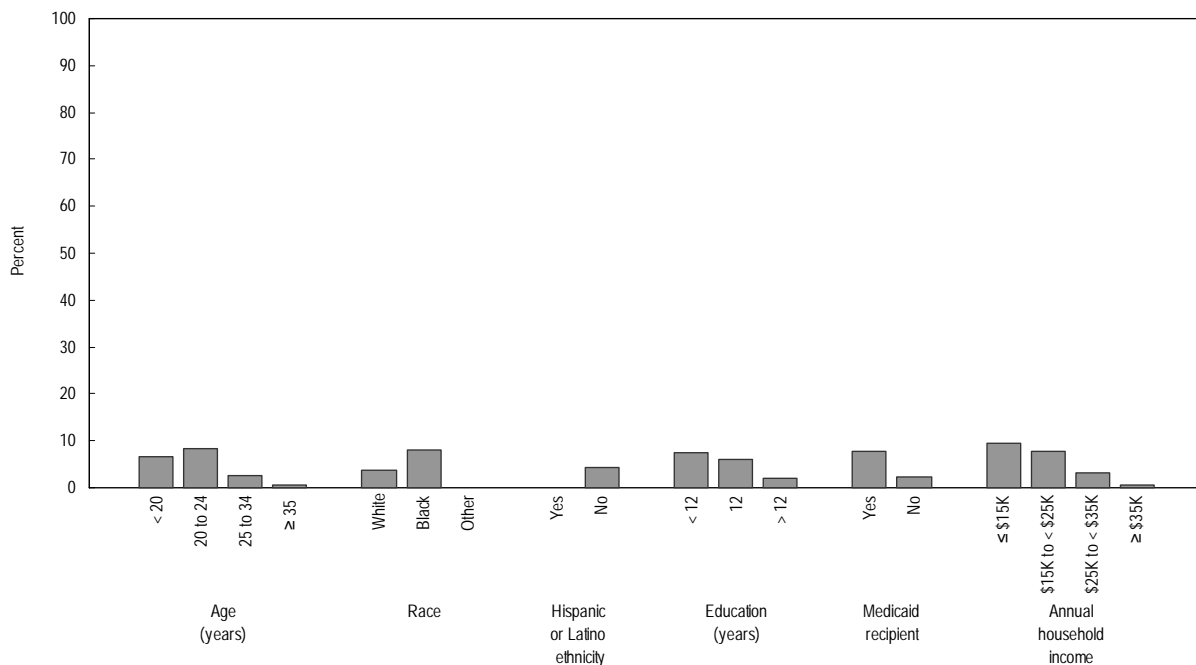
Ohio Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	175	6.6	2.4	3.2-13.1
20-24	366	8.3	2.0	5.1-13.3
25-34	665	2.7	0.7	1.6-4.6
≥ 35	162	0.7	0.4	0.2-2.4
Race				
White	824	3.6	0.8	2.4-5.5
Black or African American	520	8.0	1.4	5.7-11.2
All other races	23	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	22	††	††	††
No	1,343	4.2	0.7	3.1-5.8
Education (years)				
< 12	228	7.4	2.2	4.1-13.2
12	456	6.1	1.5	3.7-9.8
> 12	665	2.0	0.6	1.1-3.6
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	585	7.7	1.5	5.2-11.1
No	783	2.3	0.7	1.3-4.1
Annual household income				
≤ \$14,999	424	9.6	1.9	6.4-14.1
\$15,000-\$24,999	189	7.8	2.8	3.8-15.3
\$25,000-\$34,999	138	3.3	2.0	1.0-10.3
≥ \$35,000	545	0.7	0.3	0.2-1.7

† Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.



Ohio

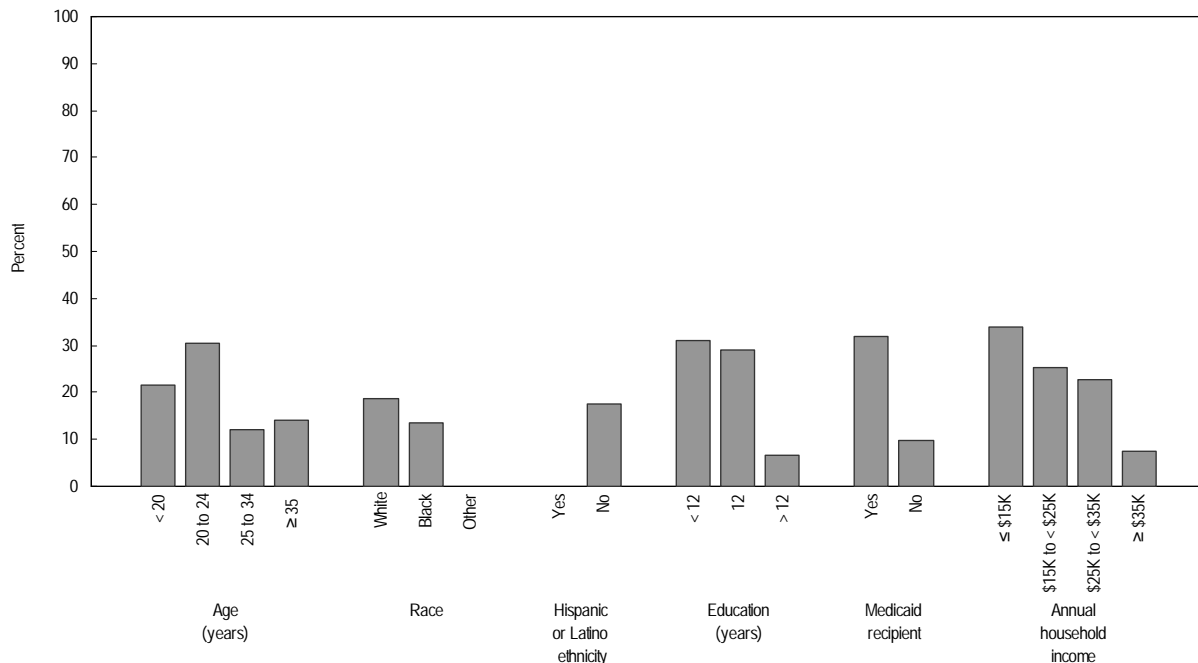
Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	172	21.5	4.8	13.5–32.3
20–24	361	30.4	3.4	24.2–37.5
25–34	657	12.1	1.6	9.3–15.5
≥ 35	158	14.0	3.6	8.4–22.5
Race				
White	814	18.8	1.6	15.8–22.2
Black or African American	510	13.4	1.8	10.3–17.4
All other races	23	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	22	††	††	††
No	1,323	17.6	1.4	15.0–20.4
Education (years)				
< 12	220	30.9	4.3	23.2–39.9
12	447	28.9	2.9	23.5–35.0
> 12	662	6.7	1.2	4.7–9.5
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	571	32.0	2.8	26.8–37.6
No	777	9.9	1.4	7.5–12.9
Annual household income				
≤ \$14,999	409	33.8	3.4	27.4–40.8
\$15,000–\$24,999	187	25.3	4.3	17.8–34.7
\$25,000–\$34,999	137	22.7	4.8	14.6–33.4
≥ \$35,000	545	7.6	1.4	5.3–10.8

† Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.



Ohio

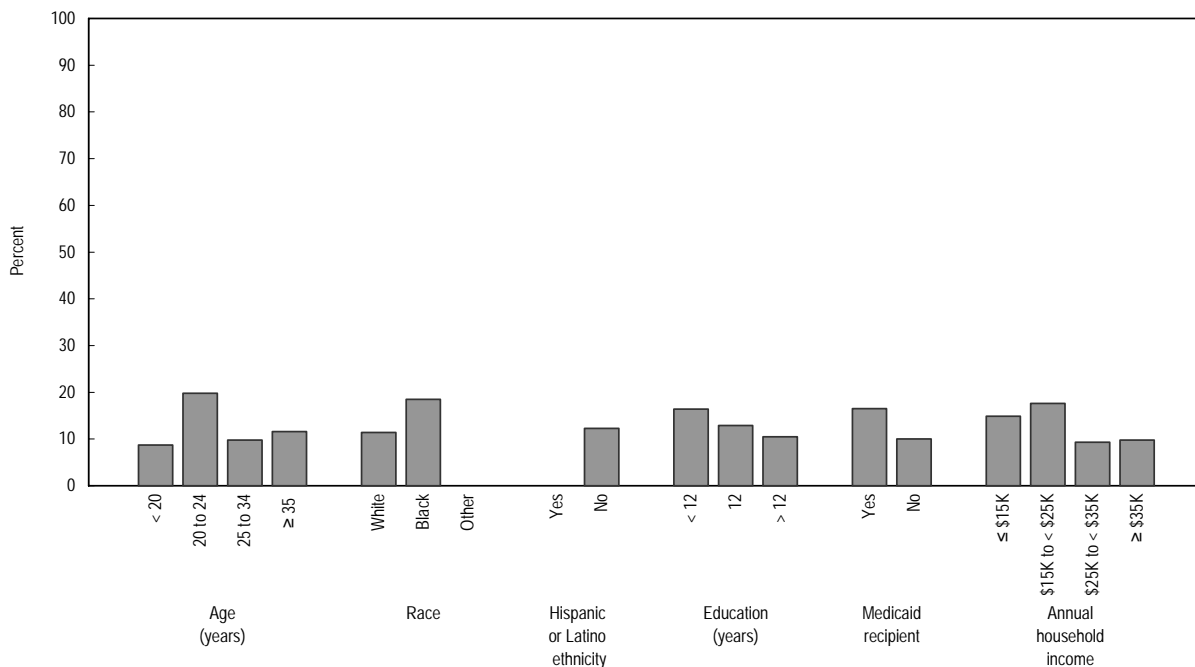
Prevalence of Pregnancy–Related Complications That Required a Hospital Stay of At Least 1 Day, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	176	8.7	2.0	5.4–13.6
20–24	368	19.8	2.7	15.0–25.7
25–34	667	9.8	1.2	7.7–12.5
≥ 35	163	11.6	3.0	7.0–18.8
Race				
White	828	11.4	1.2	9.3–13.9
Black or African American	522	18.5	1.9	15.1–22.5
All other races	23	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	22	††	††	††
No	1,349	12.3	1.0	10.4–14.4
Education (years)				
< 12	229	16.4	3.1	11.2–23.6
12	457	12.9	1.8	9.7–16.8
> 12	668	10.5	1.3	8.3–13.4
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	586	16.5	1.9	13.1–20.6
No	788	10.0	1.2	7.9–12.5
Annual household income				
≤ \$14,999	423	14.9	2.2	11.1–19.8
\$15,000–\$24,999	190	17.6	3.5	11.7–25.6
\$25,000–\$34,999	140	9.3	2.7	5.1–16.2
≥ \$35,000	548	9.8	1.3	7.5–12.7

‡ Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.



Ohio

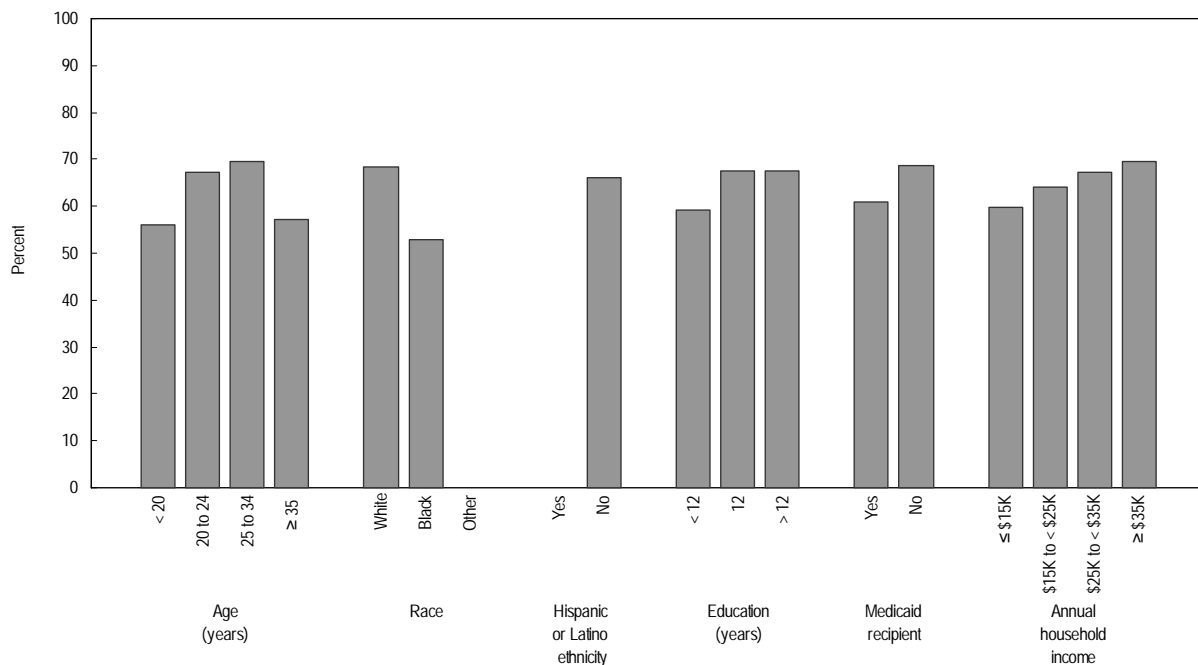
Prevalence of Infant Discharge from Hospital Within 48 Hours, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	175	56.1	5.2	45.7–66.0
20–24	363	67.1	3.2	60.5–73.0
25–34	659	69.5	2.2	65.1–73.5
≥ 35	159	57.1	5.0	47.1–66.5
Race				
White	817	68.5	1.9	64.7–72.0
Black or African American	516	52.8	2.6	47.7–57.8
All other races	23	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	22	††	††	††
No	1,332	66.2	1.6	62.9–69.2
Education (years)				
< 12	224	59.3	4.4	50.4–67.6
12	456	67.4	2.8	61.6–72.6
> 12	658	67.6	2.2	63.2–71.8
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	583	60.9	2.7	55.4–66.1
No	773	68.8	2.0	64.8–72.6
Annual household income				
≤ \$14,999	422	59.8	3.3	53.2–66.0
\$15,000–\$24,999	187	64.2	4.5	54.9–72.4
\$25,000–\$34,999	139	67.1	5.0	56.6–76.1
≥ \$35,000	538	69.4	2.3	64.7–73.8

‡ Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.



Ohio

Prevalence of Infant Checkup Within 1 Week of Hospital Discharge for Infants Discharged Within 48 Hours, 2002

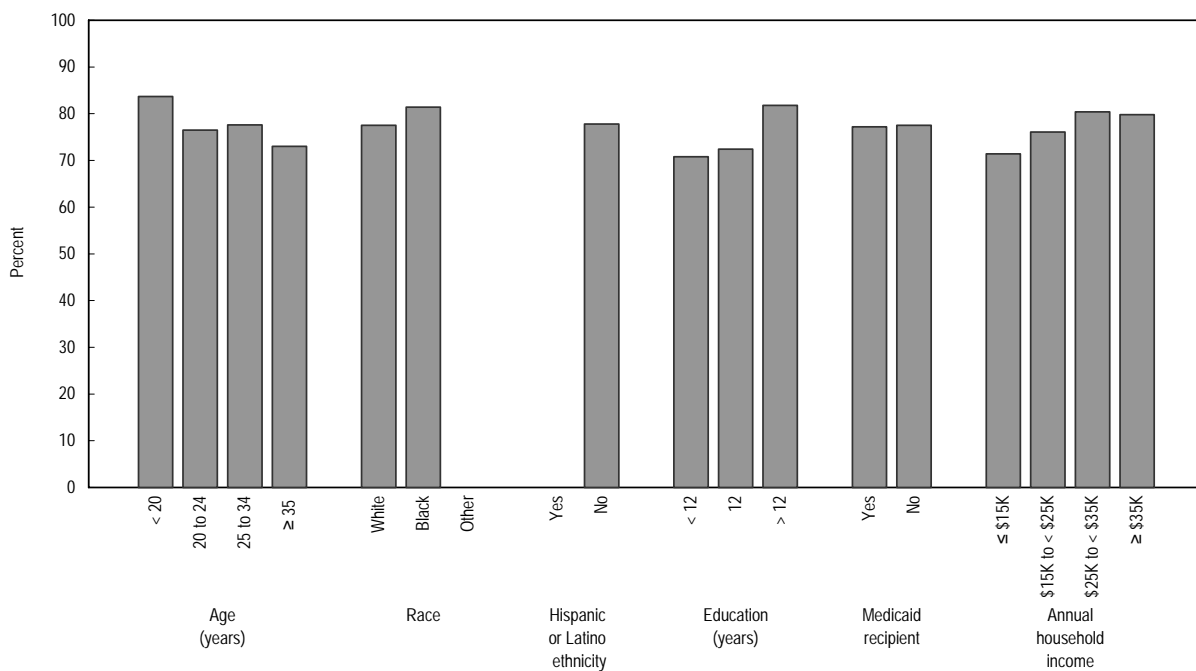
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI#
Age (years)				
< 20	70	83.7	5.6	69.8–92.0
20–24	167	76.5	4.0	67.7–83.5
25–34	344	77.6	2.6	72.2–82.2
≥ 35	59	73.0 ^{§§}	6.5	58.7–83.7
Race				
White	430	77.5	2.2	73.0–81.5
Black or African American	198	81.4	3.0	74.7–86.7
All other races	12	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	9	††	††	††
No	630	77.8	1.9	73.7–81.3
Education (years)				
< 12	89	70.8	5.9	58.0–81.0
12	218	72.4	3.7	64.6–79.1
> 12	329	81.8	2.4	76.7–86.0
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	247	77.2	3.3	70.2–83.1
No	393	77.5	2.4	72.5–81.8
Annual household income				
≤ \$14,999	172	71.4	4.4	62.0–79.2
\$15,000–\$24,999	83	76.1	5.6	63.6–85.3
\$25,000–\$34,999	75	80.4	5.7	67.0–89.2
≥ \$35,000	283	79.8	2.6	74.1–84.4

Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



Ohio

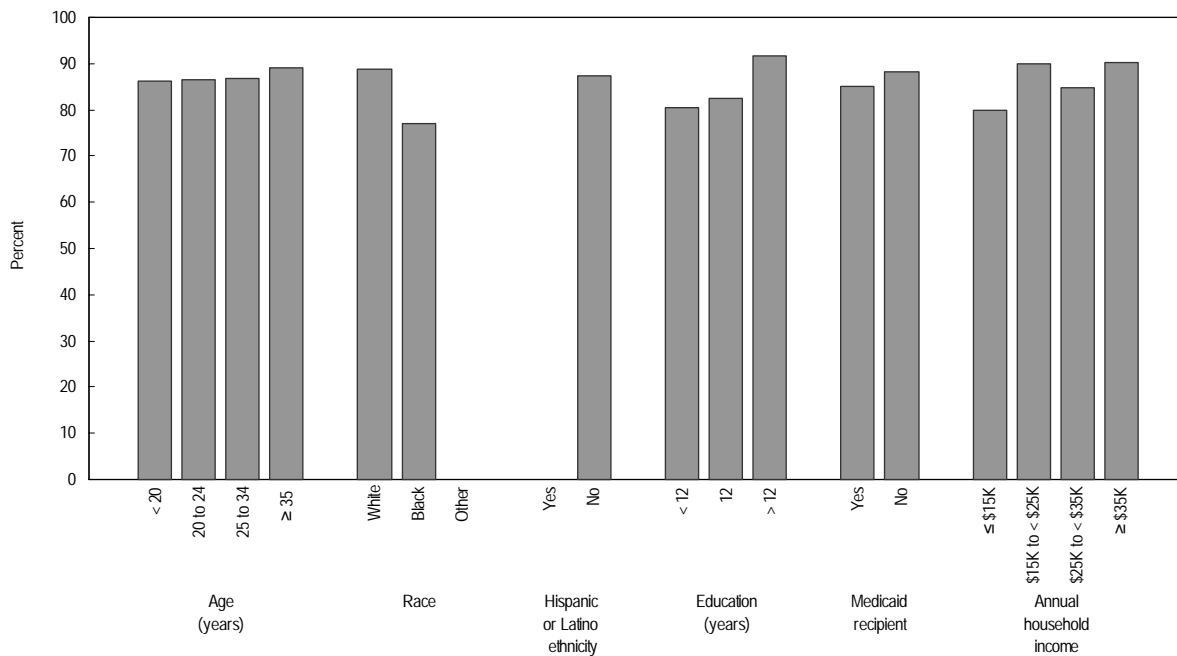
Prevalence of Sufficient Well-Baby Care, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	147	86.2	3.6	77.5–91.9
20–24	317	86.6	2.2	81.6–90.4
25–34	594	86.9	1.7	83.2–89.9
≥ 35	135	89.2 ^{††}	3.4	80.6–94.3
Race				
White	749	88.8	1.4	85.8–91.2
Black or African American	423	76.9 ^{††}	2.4	71.7–81.3
All other races	21	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	20	††	††	††
No	1,171	87.5	1.2	85.0–89.6
Education (years)				
< 12	192	80.6	3.6	72.5–86.8
12	395	82.6	2.5	77.2–86.9
> 12	592	91.8	1.3	88.7–94.1
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	501	85.0	2.0	80.8–88.5
No	692	88.1	1.5	84.8–90.8
Annual household income				
≤ \$14,999	358	80.0	2.8	74.0–84.9
\$15,000–\$24,999	163	89.8	3.1	82.0–94.4
\$25,000–\$34,999	124	84.9	4.1	75.0–91.4
≥ \$35,000	492	90.2	1.6	86.7–92.9

Note: Sufficient well-baby care is defined as an infant receiving 2 or more checkups by 2–3 months (60–122 days) of age; 3 or more checkups by 4–5 months (123–183 days) of age; or 4 or more checkups by 6–9 months (184–274 days) of age.

‡ Confidence interval.
 †† Missing ≥ 10% data.
 ††† < 30 respondents; not reported.



Ohio

Prevalence of Postpartum Contraceptive Use, 2002

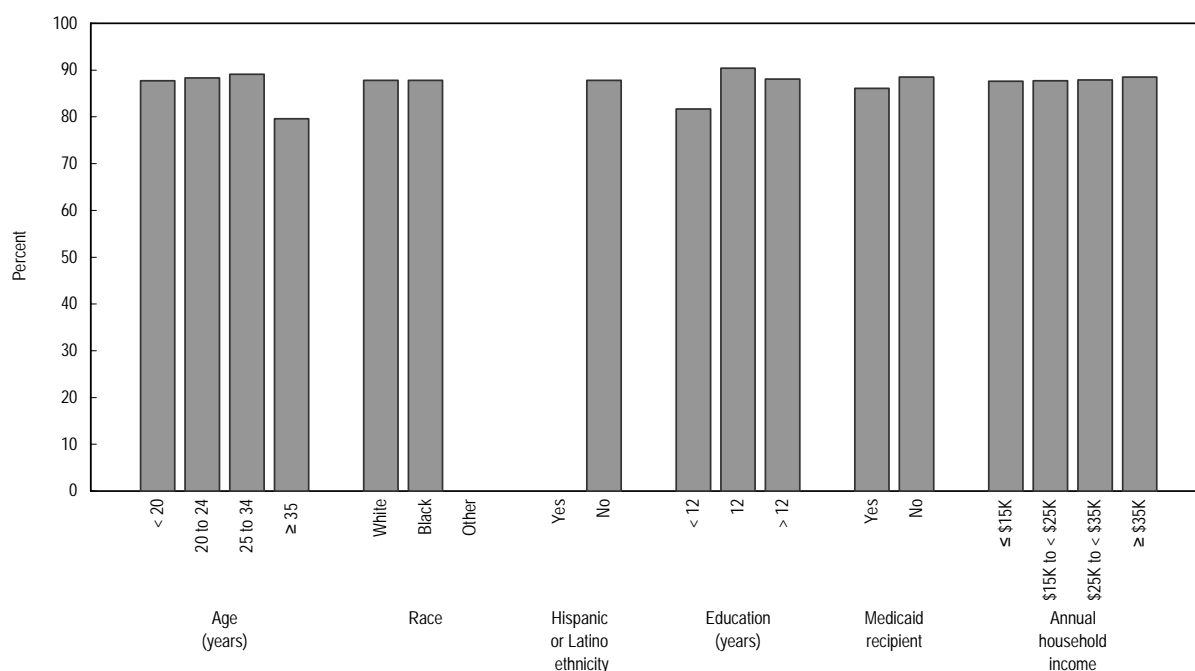
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	175	87.7	3.6	78.6–93.2
20–24	367	88.3	2.3	83.1–92.1
25–34	664	89.1	1.5	85.8–91.7
≥ 35	158	79.6	4.3	69.9–86.7
Race				
White	823	87.8	1.3	84.9–90.2
Black or African American	517	87.8	1.7	84.1–90.7
All other races	23	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	22	††	††	††
No	1,339	87.8	1.2	85.4–89.9
Education (years)				
< 12	225	81.7	3.6	73.7–87.7
12	455	90.4	1.8	86.1–93.4
> 12	664	88.1	1.6	84.7–90.8
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	583	86.1	2.0	81.7–89.5
No	781	88.5	1.4	85.5–91.0
Annual household income				
≤ \$14,999	423	87.6	2.2	82.6–91.3
\$15,000–\$24,999	189	87.7	3.2	80.0–92.7
\$25,000–\$34,999	138	87.9	3.6	78.8–93.4
≥ \$35,000	547	88.5	1.6	84.9–91.4

Note: Contraceptive use is defined as using any of the following birth control methods at time of survey: not having sex at certain times (rhythm) or using such birth control methods as the pill, Norplant®, shots (Depo-Provera®), condoms, diaphragm, foam, IUD, tubal ligation, or vasectomy.

‡ Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.



State Exhibits

Oklahoma

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

Oklahoma

Characteristics of PRAMS–Eligible Population and Respondents, 2002

Characteristic	PRAMS–eligible population		PRAMS respondents	
	Size	Percent	Size	Percent
Age (years)				
< 20	7,183	14.9	272	14.5
20–24	16,280	33.9	629	33.5
25–34	20,751	43.2	798	42.5
≥ 35	3,840	8.0	179	9.5
Race				
White	37,358	77.9	1,438	76.8
Black or African American	4,562	9.5	209	11.2
American Indian	4,953	10.3	189	10.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	997	2.1	36	1.9
All other races	94	0.2	1	0.1
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	5,133	10.7	166	8.8
No	42,915	89.3	1,712	91.2
Education (years)				
< 12	11,546	24.1	451	24.1
12	17,534	36.6	693	37.0
> 12	18,863	39.3	731	39.0
Marital status				
Married	30,362	63.2	1,199	63.8
Unmarried	17,694	36.8	679	36.2
Birth weight				
Low (< 2,500 g)	3,464	7.2	897	47.9
Normal (≥ 2,500 g)	44,588	92.8	975	52.1
Parity				
First birth	18,870	39.3	783	41.7
Second birth or higher	29,177	60.7	1,095	58.3
Total	48,058		1,878	

Characteristic	Estimated PRAMS–eligible population				PRAMS respondents	
	Size	95% CI‡	Percent	95% CI‡	Size	Percent
Annual household income						
≤ \$15,999	15,272	13,622–16,922	38.0	34.3–41.9	574	36.2
\$16,000–\$24,999	7,461	6,231–8,691	18.6	15.8–21.8	310	19.5
\$25,000–\$39,999	7,079	5,904–8,254	17.6	14.9–20.7	281	17.7
≥ \$40,000	10,334	8,979–11,689	25.7	22.6–29.2	422	26.6
In crowded household						
(> 1 person/room)	4,928	3,890–5,967	10.7	8.7–13.2	202	11.4

Note: The PRAMS–eligible population is defined as state residents who had in–state births. Respondents are defined as women who completed a survey. Values for annual household income and crowded household are estimated from the PRAMS sample. Other population size and percent values for the characteristics of the PRAMS–eligible population are based on state birth certificate data.

‡ Confidence interval.

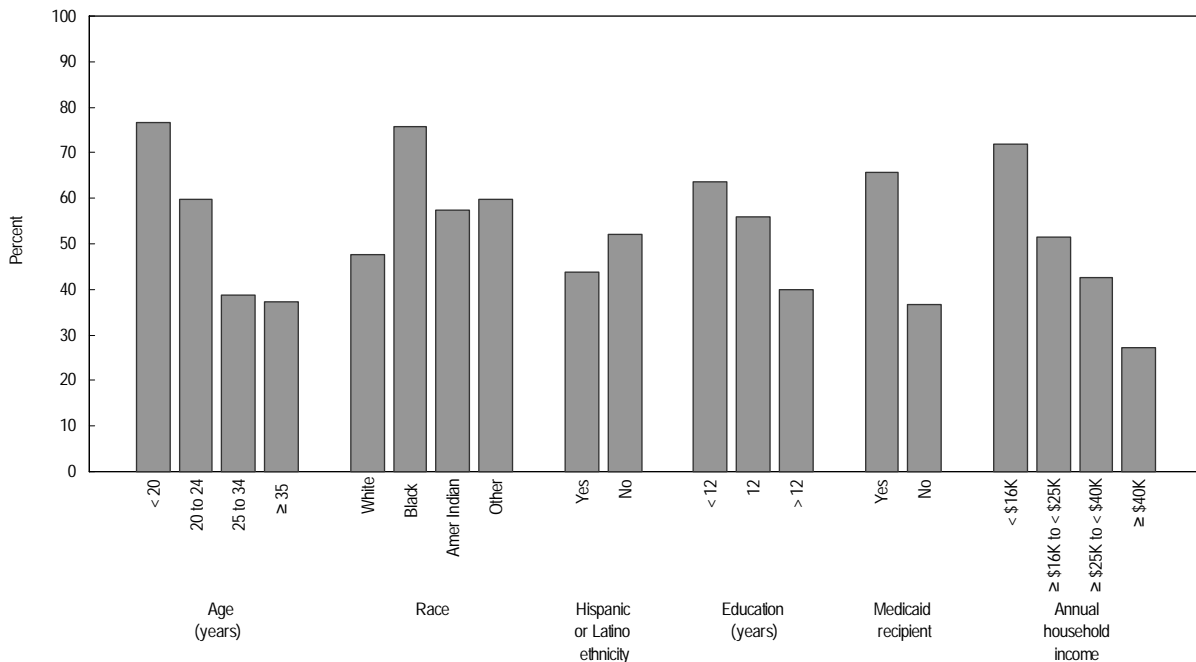
Oklahoma Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	270	76.5	4.1	67.5–83.6
20–24	626	59.8	3.1	53.7–65.7
25–34	785	38.7	2.7	33.5–44.1
≥ 35	177	37.4	6.0	26.6–49.7
Race				
White	1,423	47.5	2.1	43.4–51.5
Black or African American	205	75.7	5.2	64.0–84.5
American Indian	188	57.4	5.6	46.2–67.8
All other races	37	59.7 ^{§§}	11.5	36.7–79.0
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	162	43.9	6.4	32.0–56.6
No	1,696	52.2	1.9	48.5–55.9
Education (years)				
< 12	445	63.7	3.7	56.3–70.5
12	684	55.8	3.0	49.8–61.6
> 12	726	39.9	2.8	34.5–45.5
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	959	65.8	2.5	60.8–70.4
No	899	36.8	2.5	32.1–41.9
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	570	72.0	2.9	65.9–77.4
\$16,000–\$24,999	305	51.6	4.6	42.6–60.5
\$25,000–\$39,999	280	42.7	4.6	34.0–51.8
≥ \$40,000	419	27.2	3.4	21.0–34.3

† Confidence interval.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



Oklahoma

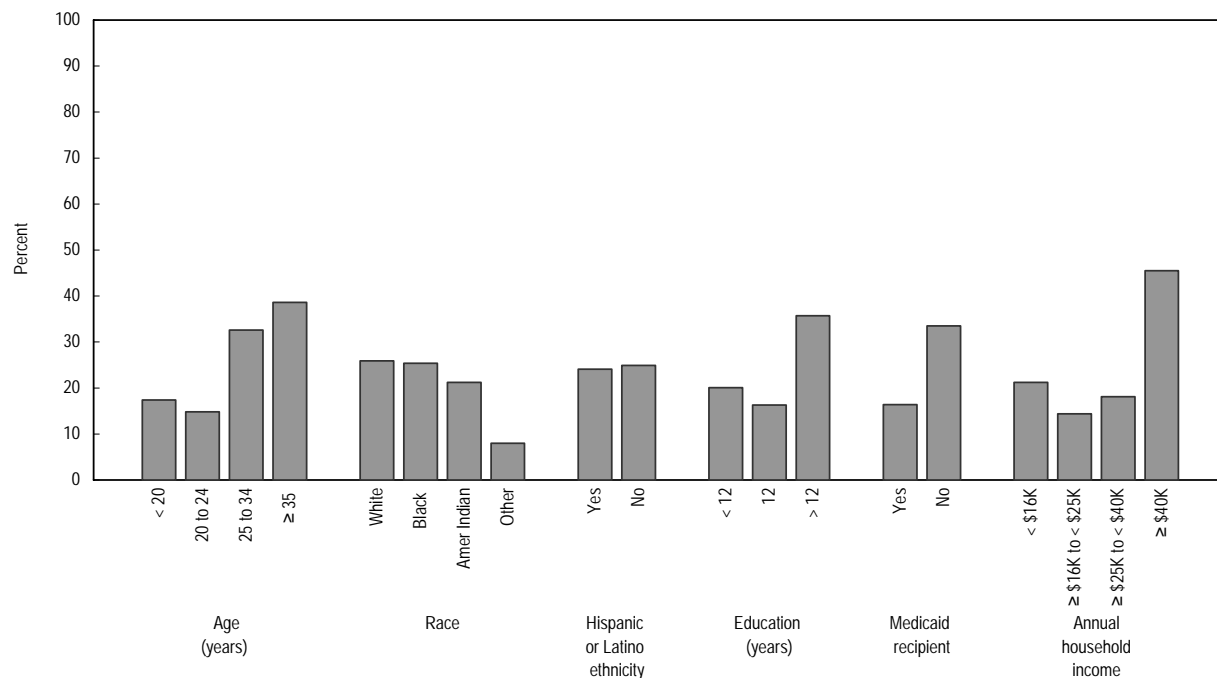
Prevalence of Multivitamin Use 4 or More Times per Week During the Month Prior to Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	271	17.4	3.7	11.3–25.8
20–24	628	14.8	2.2	10.9–19.6
25–34	792	32.6	2.6	27.7–37.8
≥ 35	177	38.6	5.9	27.8–50.6
Race				
White	1,430	25.9	1.8	22.5–29.5
Black or African American	207	25.4	5.4	16.4–37.3
American Indian	189	21.2	4.6	13.5–31.6
All other races	37	8.0 ^{§§}	6.4	1.5–32.4
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	165	24.1	5.4	15.1–36.3
No	1,703	24.9	1.6	21.8–28.2
Education (years)				
< 12	448	20.1	3.1	14.7–26.9
12	689	16.3	2.2	12.5–21.0
> 12	728	35.7	2.7	30.5–41.2
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	965	16.4	1.9	13.0–20.5
No	903	33.5	2.4	29.0–38.4
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	570	21.2	2.7	16.3–27.0
\$16,000–\$24,999	309	14.4	3.1	9.3–21.6
\$25,000–\$39,999	281	18.1	3.4	12.3–25.7
≥ \$40,000	420	45.5	3.8	38.2–52.9

‡ Confidence interval.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



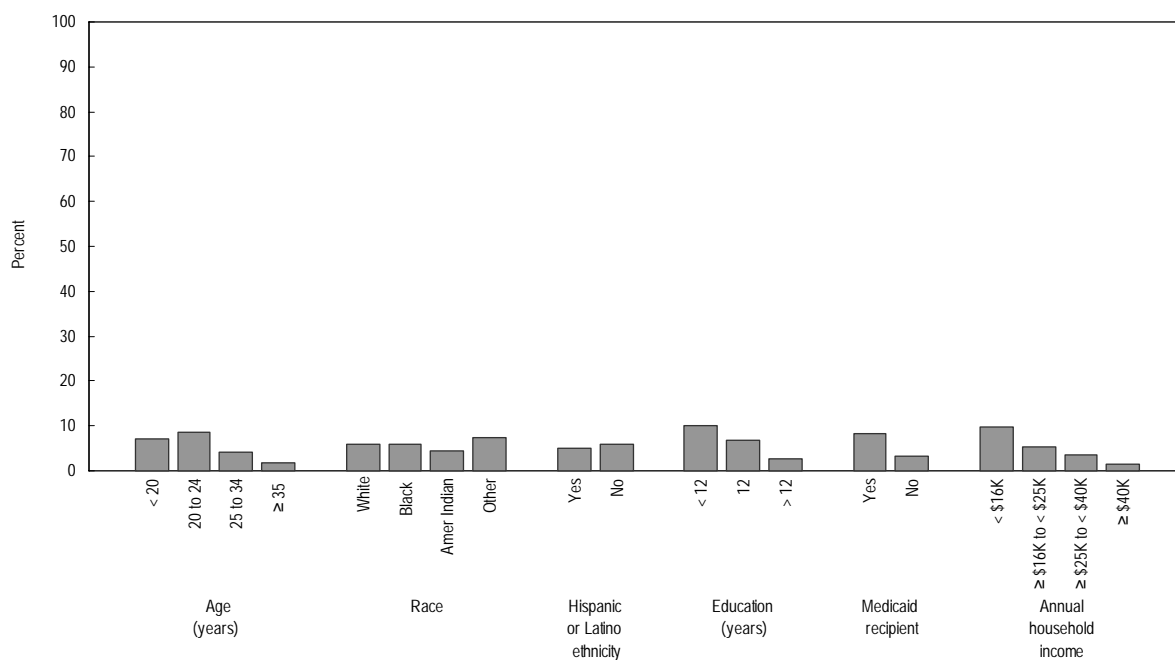
Oklahoma Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	196	7.2	2.9	3.2–15.5
20–24	626	8.7	1.8	5.7–12.9
25–34	795	4.1	1.1	2.4–6.9
≥ 35	179	1.9	1.5	0.4–8.9
Race				
White	1,388	6.0	1.0	4.3–8.3
Black or African American	190	5.9	2.8	2.3–14.5
American Indian	179	4.3	2.3	1.5–12.1
All other races	34	7.3 ^{§§}	6.0	1.4–31.0
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	157	5.0	2.8	1.7–14.4
No	1,639	5.9	0.9	4.3–8.0
Education (years)				
< 12	378	10.1	2.5	6.1–16.3
12	685	6.8	1.5	4.4–10.5
> 12	730	2.8	0.9	1.5–5.4
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	906	8.4	1.5	5.9–11.8
No	890	3.3	0.9	1.9–5.7
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	550	9.7	1.9	6.5–14.2
\$16,000–\$24,999	300	5.3	2.1	2.3–11.4
\$25,000–\$39,999	275	3.6	1.7	1.5–8.7
≥ \$40,000	421	1.6	0.9	0.5–4.7

[‡] Confidence interval.

^{§§} < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



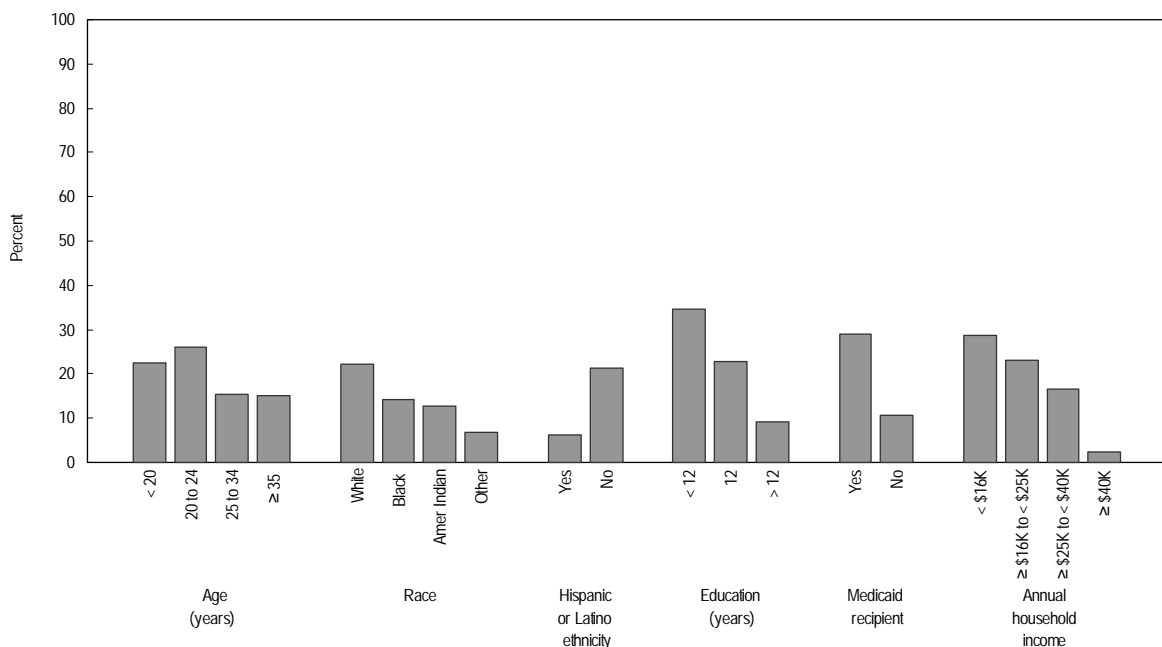
Oklahoma Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	265	22.4	4.1	15.3–31.5
20–24	613	26.1	2.8	20.9–32.0
25–34	787	15.3	2.0	11.8–19.7
≥ 35	176	15.1	4.4	8.3–25.9
Race				
White	1,412	22.1	1.7	18.9–25.7
Black or African American	206	14.3	4.3	7.7–24.8
American Indian	181	12.6	3.9	6.7–22.3
All other races	37	6.8§§	6.4	1.0–34.4
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	163	6.1	3.2	2.1–16.2
No	1,678	21.2	1.6	18.3–24.5
Education (years)				
< 12	430	34.7	3.7	27.8–42.3
12	680	22.8	2.6	18.1–28.2
> 12	728	9.1	1.6	6.3–12.9
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	949	28.9	2.4	24.5–33.8
No	892	10.7	1.6	7.9–14.3
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	561	28.7	3.0	23.2–35.0
\$16,000–\$24,999	305	23.2	3.9	16.5–31.6
\$25,000–\$39,999	280	16.5	3.5	10.7–24.6
≥ \$40,000	418	2.5	0.9	1.2–5.0

† Confidence interval.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



Oklahoma

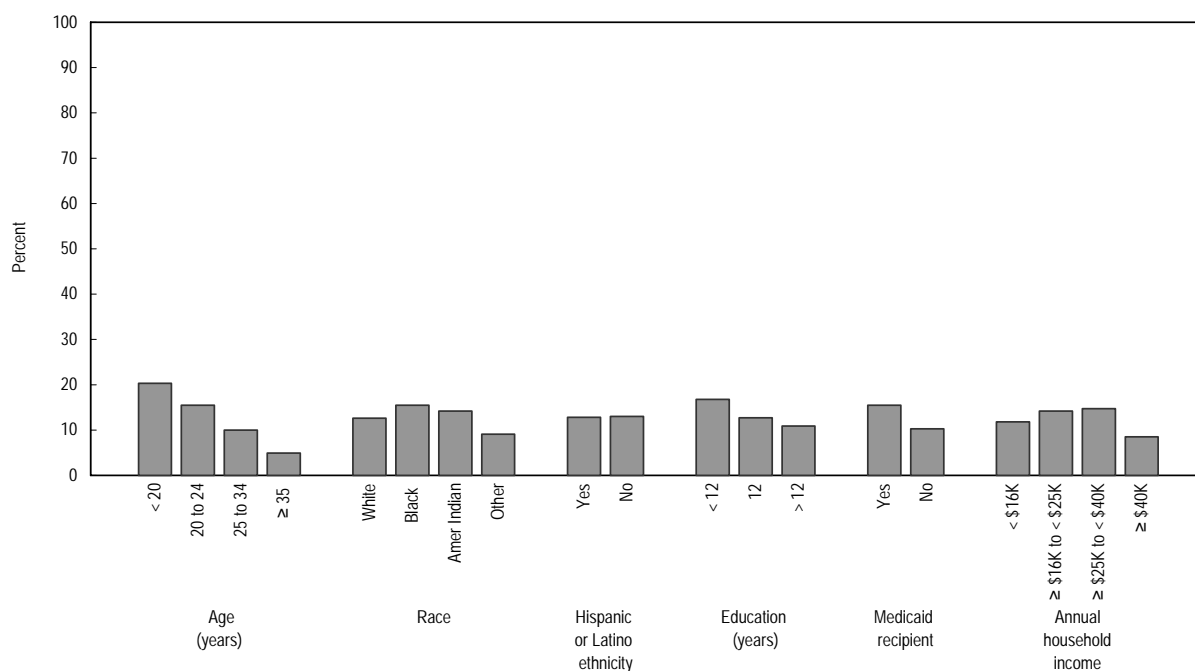
Prevalence of Pregnancy-Related Complications That Required a Hospital Stay of At Least 1 Day, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	272	20.3	3.7	13.9–28.5
20–24	625	15.5	2.2	11.7–20.2
25–34	795	10.0	1.5	7.3–13.4
≥ 35	179	4.9	1.7	2.5–9.7
Race				
White	1,432	12.6	1.3	10.3–15.4
Black or African American	209	15.5	4.2	8.9–25.6
American Indian	188	14.2	3.6	8.4–22.9
All other races	37	9.1 ^{§§}	6.4	2.2–31.5
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	164	12.8	4.1	6.6–23.2
No	1,707	13.0	1.2	10.8–15.5
Education (years)				
< 12	448	16.8	2.7	12.1–22.9
12	691	12.7	1.9	9.5–16.8
> 12	729	10.9	1.7	8.0–14.6
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	964	15.5	1.8	12.3–19.3
No	907	10.3	1.4	7.8–13.4
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	568	11.8	1.9	8.5–16.1
\$16,000–\$24,999	310	14.2	3.0	9.3–21.1
\$25,000–\$39,999	280	14.7	3.1	9.6–21.8
≥ \$40,000	422	8.5	1.9	5.4–13.2

† Confidence interval.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



Oklahoma

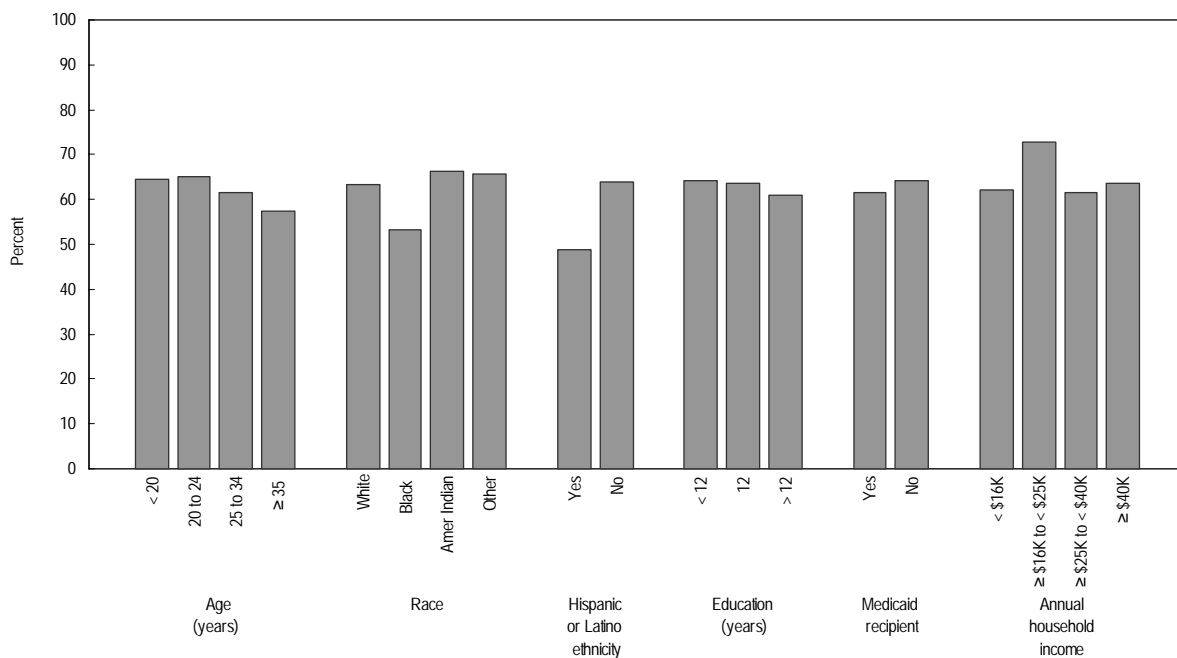
Prevalence of Infant Discharge from Hospital Within 48 Hours, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	269	64.4	4.6	55.0–72.7
20–24	609	65.1	3.0	59.1–70.7
25–34	777	61.5	2.7	56.2–66.6
≥ 35	176	57.4	6.0	45.4–68.6
Race				
White	1,399	63.3	2.0	59.4–67.1
Black or African American	205	53.4	6.2	41.3–65.1
American Indian	187	66.2	5.1	55.6–75.4
All other races	35	65.8§§	11.4	41.5–83.9
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	153	48.7	6.5	36.3–61.3
No	1,678	64.0	1.8	60.4–67.5
Education (years)				
< 12	435	64.2	3.6	56.9–70.8
12	680	63.7	2.9	57.9–69.2
> 12	713	60.8	2.8	55.2–66.1
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	952	61.4	2.5	56.4–66.1
No	879	64.3	2.4	59.4–68.9
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	558	62.1	3.2	55.7–68.1
\$16,000–\$24,999	305	72.8	3.8	64.7–79.6
\$25,000–\$39,999	274	61.4	4.4	52.4–69.7
≥ \$40,000	413	63.6	3.7	56.2–70.4

† Confidence interval.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



Oklahoma

Prevalence of Infant Checkup Within 1 Week of Hospital Discharge for Infants Discharged Within 48 Hours, 2002

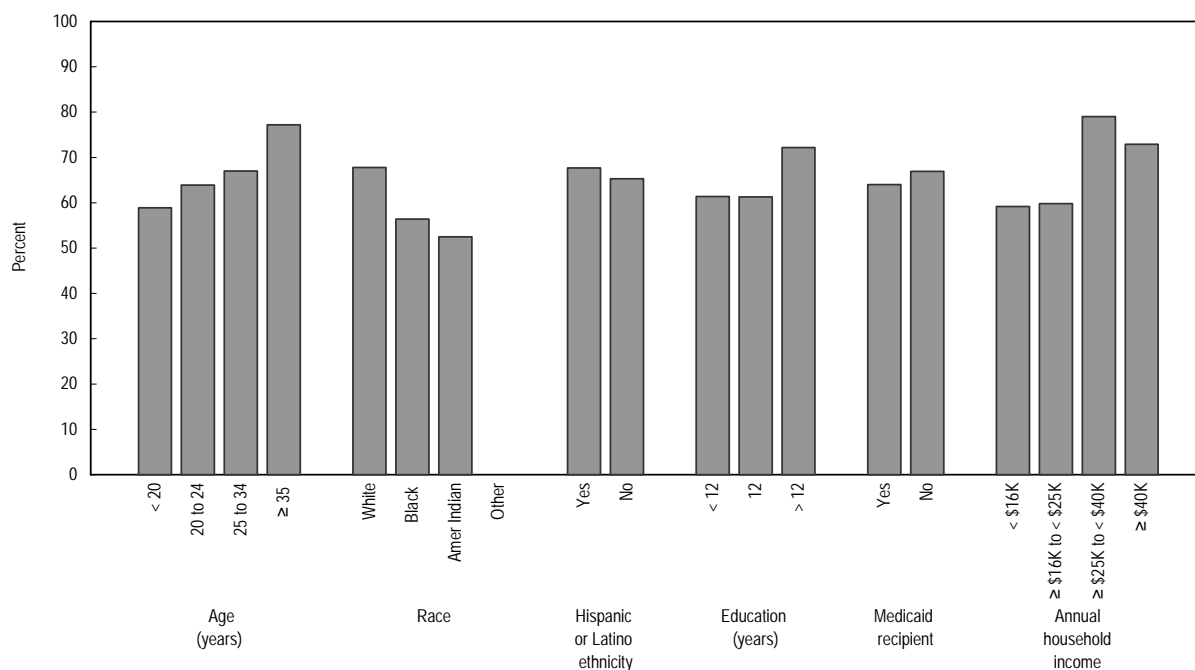
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	103	58.9	6.1	46.6–70.2
20–24	235	63.9	4.1	55.5–71.5
25–34	315	67.0	3.4	60.0–73.4
≥ 35	66	77.2	7.1	60.5–88.2
Race				
White	574	67.8	2.6	62.6–72.6
Black or African American	54	56.4 ^{§§}	9.1	38.5–72.8
American Indian	74	52.5	7.5	38.0–66.6
All other races	15	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	51	67.7 ^{§§}	9.1	48.2–82.5
No	668	65.3	2.4	60.5–69.9
Education (years)				
< 12	149	61.4	5.1	51.1–70.7
12	266	61.3	3.9	53.4–68.6
> 12	302	72.2	3.4	65.0–78.4
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	335	64.0	3.4	57.1–70.3
No	384	66.9	3.2	60.5–72.8
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	200	59.2	4.4	50.4–67.5
\$16,000–\$24,999	128	59.8	5.6	48.5–70.1
\$25,000–\$39,999	108	79.0	5.0	67.5–87.2
≥ \$40,000	188	72.9	4.4	63.6–80.6

‡ Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



Oklahoma Prevalence of Sufficient Well-Baby Care, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

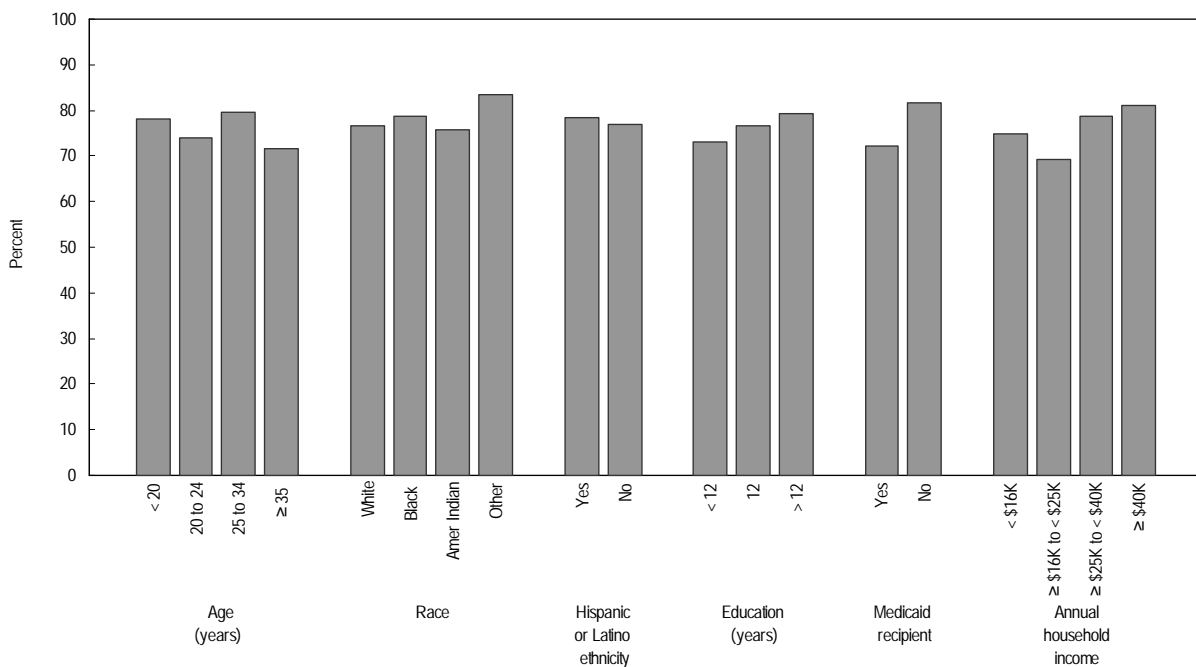
Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	226	78.2	4.1	69.1–85.2
20–24	532	74.1	2.9	68.0–79.4
25–34	686	79.6	2.3	74.7–83.7
≥ 35	157	71.7	5.8	59.2–81.6
Race				
White	1,238	76.6	1.8	72.9–80.0
Black or African American	165	78.6 ^{††}	5.3	66.5–87.2
American Indian	164	75.8	5.0	64.8–84.2
All other races	31	83.5 ^{§§}	9.4	57.2–95.1
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	138	78.3	5.5	65.7–87.1
No	1,463	76.8	1.7	73.4–79.9
Education (years)				
< 12	371	73.0	3.6	65.4–79.4
12	577	76.5	2.7	70.8–81.4
> 12	650	79.4	2.4	74.3–83.6
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	815	72.1	2.4	67.1–76.7
No	786	81.8	2.0	77.4–85.4
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	488	74.9	3.0	68.7–80.3
\$16,000–\$24,999	261	69.1	4.5	59.7–77.1
\$25,000–\$39,999	242	78.6	3.9	70.1–85.2
≥ \$40,000	376	81.1	3.1	74.4–86.5

Note: Sufficient well-baby care is defined as an infant receiving
2 or more checkups by 2–3 months (60–122 days) of age;
3 or more checkups by 4–5 months (123–183 days) of age; or
4 or more checkups by 6–9 months (184–274 days) of age.

‡ Confidence interval.

†† Missing ≥ 10% data.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



Oklahoma

Prevalence of Postpartum Contraceptive Use, 2002

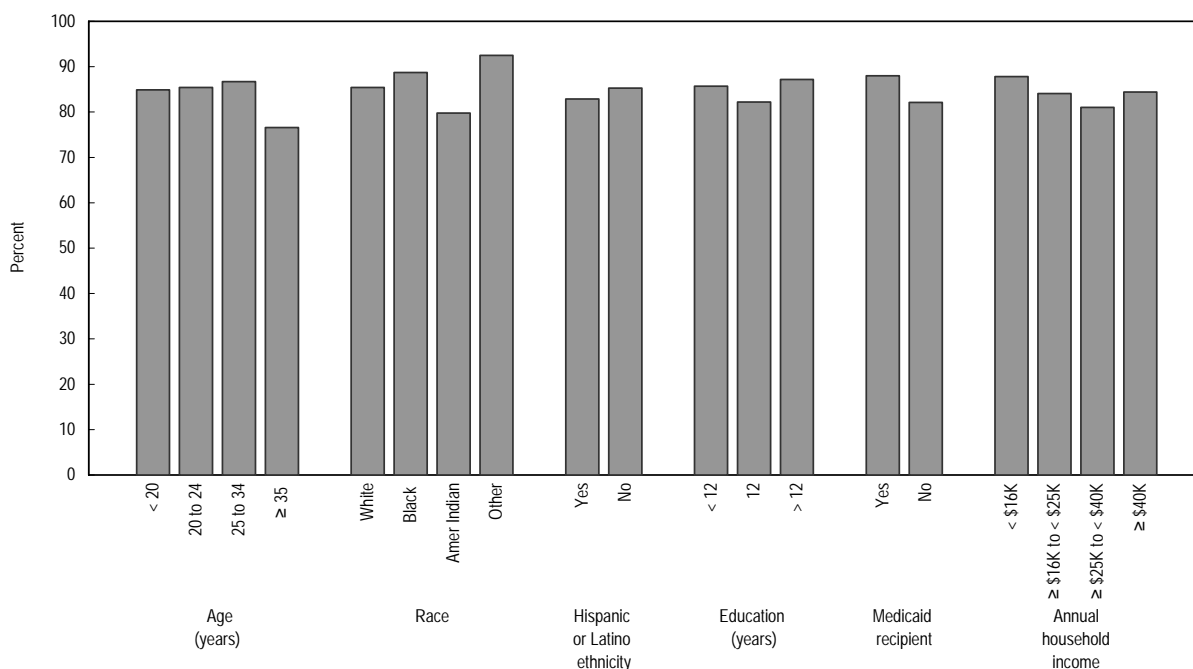
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	269	84.9	3.5	76.8–90.5
20–24	623	85.4	2.2	80.5–89.3
25–34	790	86.7	1.9	82.6–90.0
≥ 35	177	76.6	5.3	64.8–85.3
Race				
White	1,428	85.4	1.5	82.3–88.0
Black or African American	205	88.7	3.7	79.3–94.2
American Indian	186	79.8	4.7	69.1–87.5
All other races	35	92.5 ^{§§}	5.5	72.1–98.3
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	160	82.9	4.8	71.3–90.4
No	1,699	85.3	1.4	82.5–87.8
Education (years)				
< 12	441	85.7	2.6	79.8–90.1
12	685	82.2	2.4	77.1–86.5
> 12	730	87.2	1.9	83.0–90.5
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	962	88.0	1.6	84.4–90.9
No	897	82.1	2.0	77.8–85.7
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	566	87.8	2.1	83.1–91.4
\$16,000–\$24,999	308	84.1	3.4	76.3–89.6
\$25,000–\$39,999	281	81.0	3.8	72.5–87.4
≥ \$40,000	421	84.4	2.8	78.1–89.0

Note: Contraceptive use is defined as using any of the following birth control methods at time of survey: not having sex at certain times (rhythm) or using such birth control methods as the pill, Norplant®, shots (Depo-Provera®), condoms, diaphragm, foam, IUD, tubal ligation, or vasectomy.

† Confidence interval.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



State Exhibits

Rhode Island

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

Rhode Island Characteristics of PRAMS–Eligible Population and Respondents, 2002

Characteristic	PRAMS–eligible population		PRAMS respondents	
	Size	Percent	Size	Percent
Age (years)				
< 20	1,184	9.7	149	10.5
20–24	2,579	21.2	270	19.1
25–34	6,323	51.9	749	53.0
≥ 35	2,092	17.2	246	17.4
Race				
White	10,301	85.0	1,202	85.5
Black or African American	1,090	9.0	130	9.2
American Indian	154	1.3	13	0.9
Asian or Pacific Islander	535	4.4	60	4.3
All other races	39	0.3	1	0.1
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	2,278	21.3 ^{††}	272	22.1 ^{††}
No	8,428	78.7 ^{††}	959	77.9 ^{††}
Education (years)				
< 12	1,887	15.9	231	16.9
12	3,518	29.6	378	27.6
> 12	6,473	54.5	761	55.5
Marital status				
Married	7,714	63.3	899	63.6
Unmarried	4,465	36.7	515	36.4
Birth weight				
Low (< 2,500 g)	835	6.9	557	39.5
Normal (≥ 2,500 g)	11,327	93.1	852	60.5
Parity				
First birth	5,012	41.8	635	45.6
Second birth or higher	6,988	58.2	758	54.4
Total	12,179		1,414	

	Estimated PRAMS–eligible population				PRAMS respondents	
	Size	95% CI [‡]	Percent	95% CI [‡]	Size	Percent
Annual household income						
≤ \$15,999	2,998	2,686–3,310	26.6	24.0–29.3	363	27.8
\$16,000–\$24,999	1,149	934–1,364	10.2	8.5–12.2	129	9.9
\$25,000–\$39,999	1,794	1,523–2,065	15.9	13.7–18.4	197	15.1
≥ \$40,000	5,336	5,022–5,649	47.3	44.4–50.2	615	47.2
In crowded household (> 1 person/room)						
	1,345	1,113–1,577	11.6	9.7–13.7	156	11.7

Note: The PRAMS–eligible population is defined as state residents who had in–state births. Respondents are defined as women who completed a survey. Values for annual household income and crowded household are estimated from the PRAMS sample. Other population size and percent values for the characteristics of the PRAMS–eligible population are based on state birth certificate data.

‡ Confidence interval.

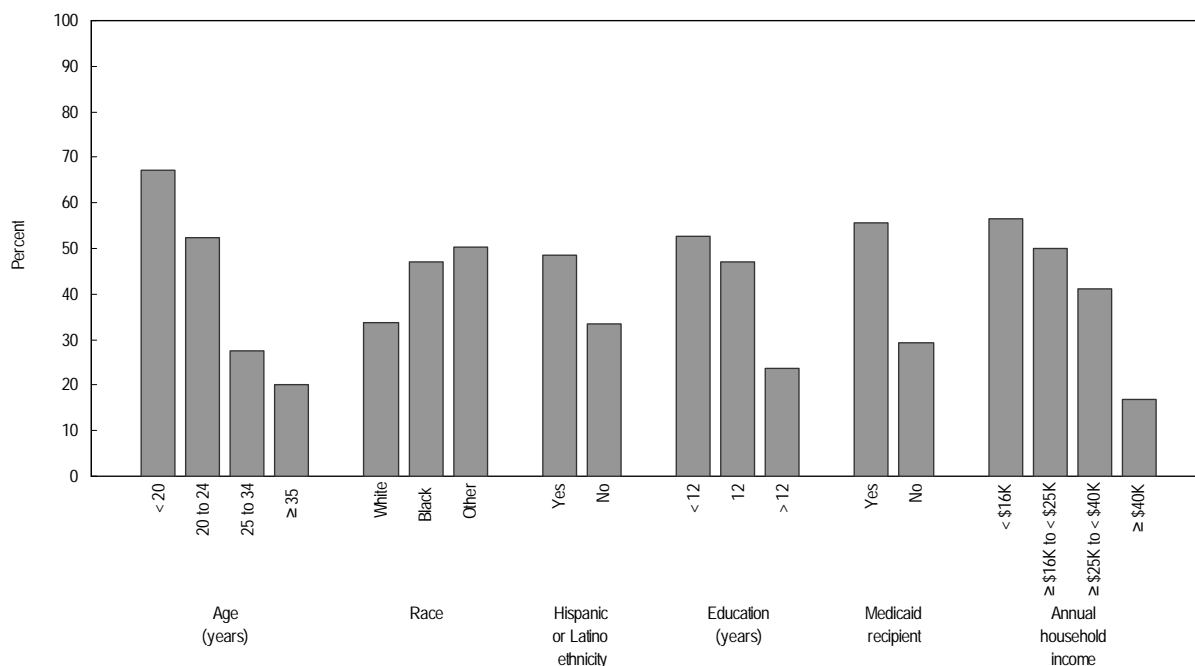
†† Missing ≥ 10% data.

Rhode Island Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	149	67.1	4.4	58.0–75.1
20–24	268	52.3	3.5	45.4–59.2
25–34	743	27.5	1.9	24.0–31.4
≥ 35	243	20.1	3.2	14.6–27.0
Race				
White	1,193	33.6	1.6	30.6–36.8
Black or African American	129	47.0	5.2	37.1–57.1
All other races	73	50.2	7.3	36.3–64.0
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	271	48.6	3.4	41.9–55.2
No	950	33.5	1.8	30.0–37.1
Education (years)				
< 12	229	52.8	3.9	45.1–60.4
12	373	46.9	3.0	41.1–52.7
> 12	757	23.8	1.8	20.4–27.6
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	347	55.5	3.1	49.3–61.5
No	1,056	29.4	1.6	26.3–32.7
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	359	56.4	3.1	50.3–62.4
\$16,000–\$24,999	128	50.1	5.1	40.3–59.8
\$25,000–\$39,999	195	41.0	4.1	33.2–49.2
≥ \$40,000	612	17.0	1.8	13.7–20.9

† Confidence interval.

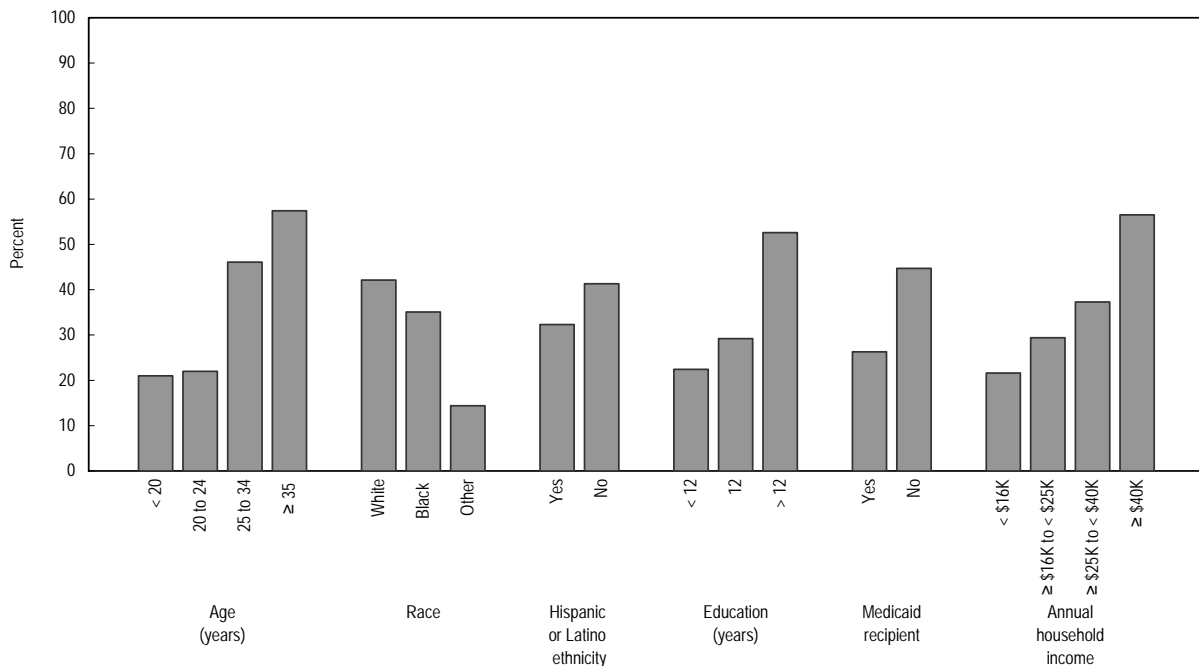


Rhode Island Prevalence of Multivitamin Use 4 or More Times per Week During the Month Prior to Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	148	21.0	3.9	14.3–29.6
20–24	268	22.0	2.8	16.9–28.0
25–34	748	46.1	2.1	41.9–50.3
≥ 35	244	57.4	3.9	49.6–64.8
Race				
White	1,199	42.1	1.7	38.9–45.4
Black or African American	127	35.1	5.0	26.0–45.3
All other races	74	14.4	4.9	7.1–26.9
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	269	32.3	3.2	26.3–38.9
No	956	41.3	1.9	37.7–45.1
Education (years)				
< 12	228	22.4	3.2	16.7–29.4
12	378	29.2	2.7	24.1–34.8
> 12	759	52.6	2.1	48.4–56.8
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	345	26.3	2.8	21.2–32.1
No	1,063	44.7	1.8	41.2–48.3
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	361	21.6	2.5	17.1–27.0
\$16,000–\$24,999	129	29.4	4.6	21.2–39.1
\$25,000–\$39,999	195	37.3	4.0	29.7–45.5
≥ \$40,000	615	56.5	2.4	51.7–61.1

‡ Confidence interval.

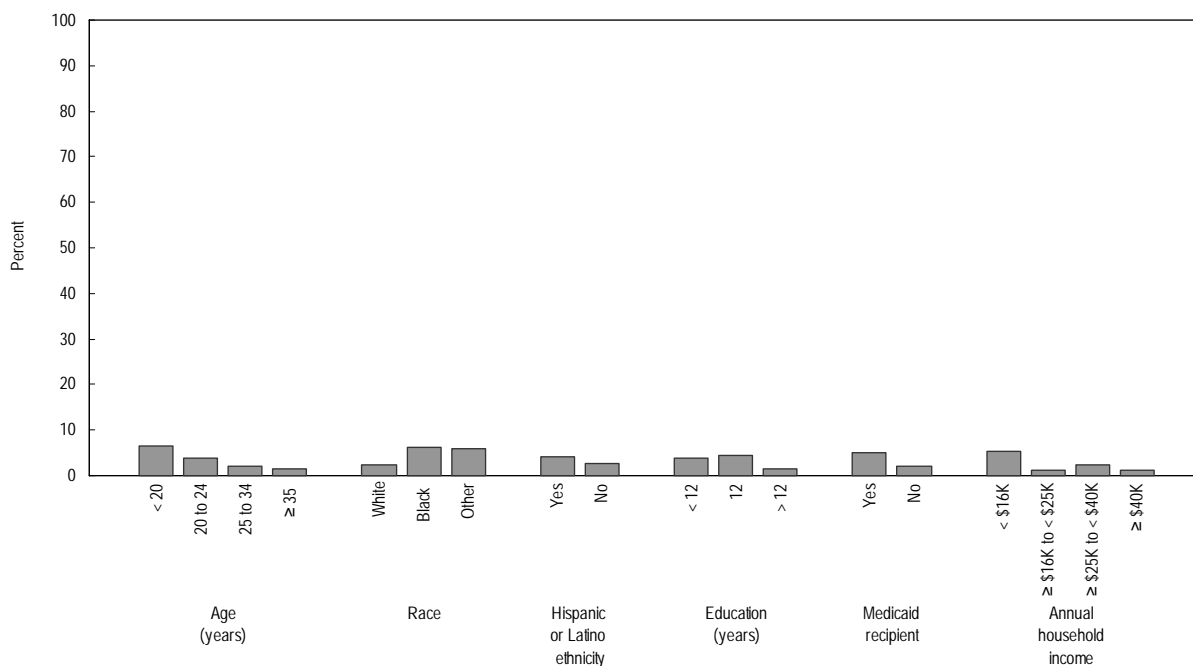


Rhode Island Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	149	6.5	2.2	3.3-12.5
20-24	269	3.7	1.4	1.8-7.5
25-34	748	2.1	0.6	1.2-3.7
≥ 35	246	1.5	1.0	0.4-5.1
Race				
White	1,201	2.4	0.5	1.6-3.5
Black or African American	130	6.3	2.6	2.7-13.8
All other races	73	5.8	4.1	1.4-21.1
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	272	4.0	1.3	2.2-7.5
No	957	2.7	0.6	1.7-4.3
Education (years)				
< 12	230	3.7	1.3	1.9-7.3
12	377	4.4	1.3	2.5-7.6
> 12	761	1.6	0.6	0.8-3.2
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	348	5.0	1.4	2.9-8.5
No	1,064	2.1	0.5	1.3-3.4
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	362	5.4	1.4	3.2-9.0
\$16,000-\$24,999	129	1.3	1.1	0.2-6.6
\$25,000-\$39,999	197	2.5	1.3	0.9-6.6
≥ \$40,000	615	1.1	0.5	0.5-2.8

‡ Confidence interval.



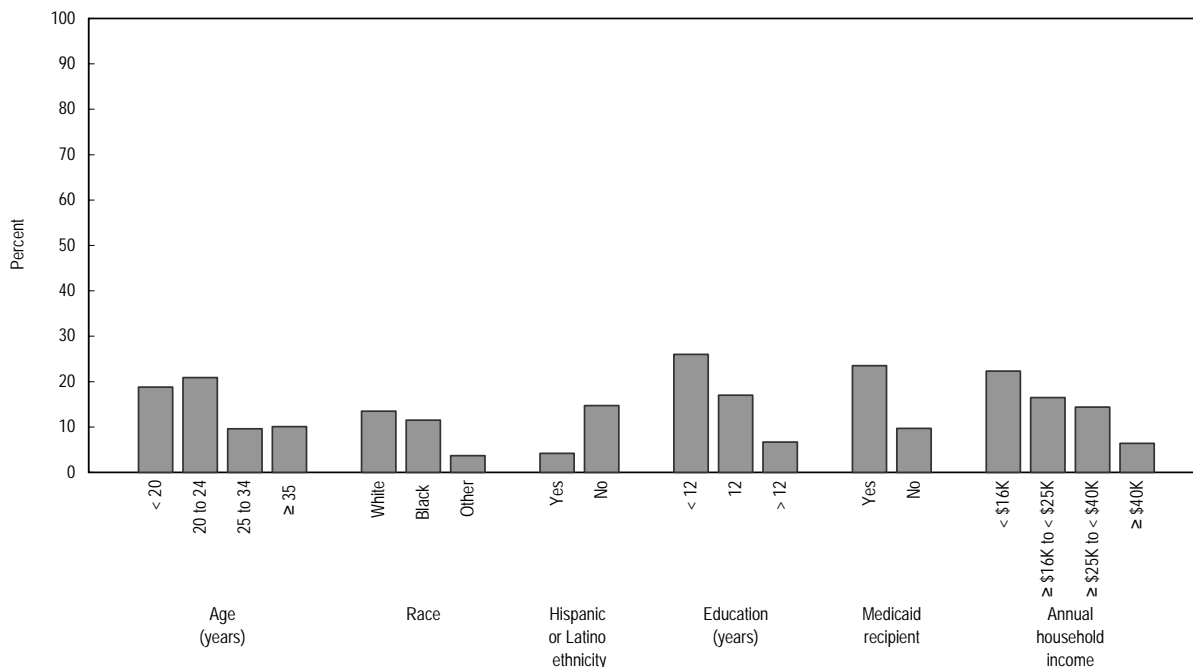
Rhode Island Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	141	18.8	4.1	12.0–28.1
20–24	268	20.9	3.0	15.7–27.4
25–34	740	9.6	1.3	7.4–12.4
≥ 35	244	10.1	2.4	6.2–16.0
Race				
White	1,188	13.5	1.2	11.3–16.0
Black or African American	127	11.5	3.6	6.1–20.7
All other races	70	3.7 ^{††}	2.5	1.0–13.1
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	269	4.2	1.4	2.2–8.0
No	943	14.7	1.4	12.1–17.7
Education (years)				
< 12	226	26.0	3.6	19.5–33.7
12	368	17.0	2.3	12.9–22.0
> 12	757	6.7	1.1	4.9–9.2
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	336	23.5	2.8	18.5–29.3
No	1,057	9.7	1.1	7.7–12.2
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	354	22.3	2.7	17.5–28.0
\$16,000–\$24,999	128	16.5	4.0	10.0–25.8
\$25,000–\$39,999	195	14.4	3.0	9.4–21.5
≥ \$40,000	612	6.4	1.2	4.4–9.1

‡ Confidence interval.

†† Missing ≥ 10% data.

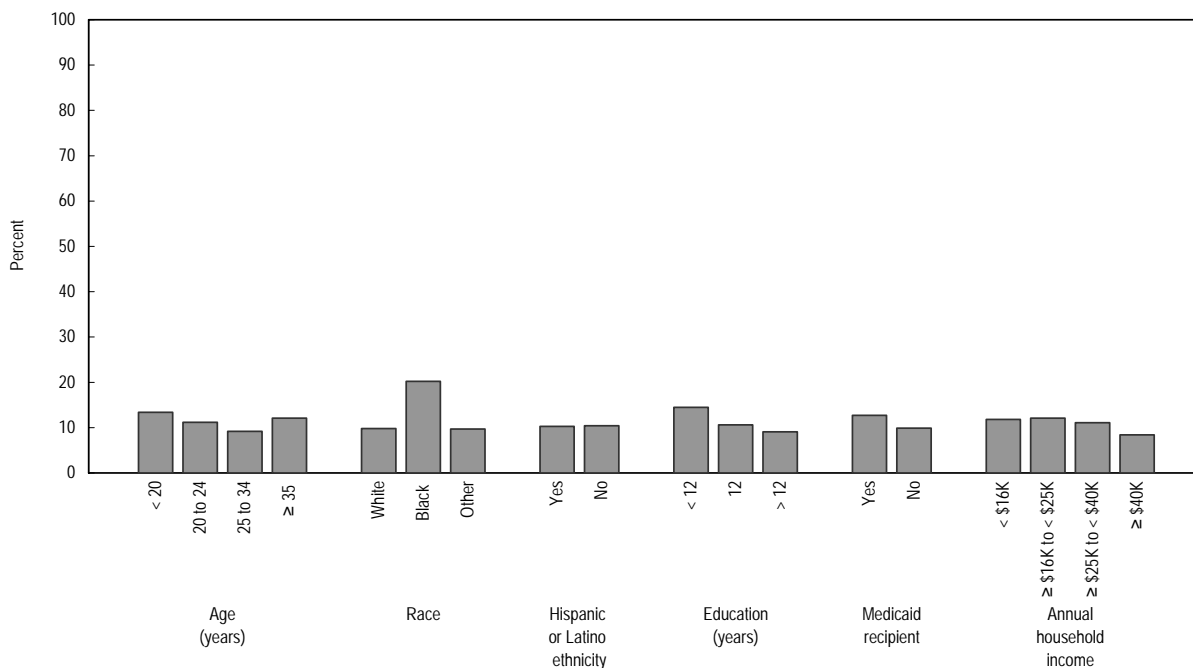


Rhode Island Prevalence of Pregnancy-Related Complications That Required a Hospital Stay of At Least 1 Day, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	149	13.4	3.1	8.4–20.6
20–24	270	11.2	2.1	7.7–16.0
25–34	746	9.2	1.0	7.4–11.5
≥ 35	246	12.1	2.2	8.4–17.2
Race				
White	1,200	9.8	0.9	8.2–11.6
Black or African American	129	20.2	4.0	13.4–29.3
All other races	74	9.7	3.5	4.8–18.9
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	271	10.3	1.9	7.1–14.7
No	957	10.4	1.0	8.6–12.6
Education (years)				
< 12	231	14.5	2.6	10.1–20.4
12	376	10.6	1.6	7.8–14.2
> 12	760	9.1	1.0	7.2–11.3
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	348	12.7	1.8	9.5–16.7
No	1,063	9.9	1.0	8.2–11.9
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	362	11.8	1.8	8.7–15.8
\$16,000–\$24,999	129	12.1	2.8	7.6–18.9
\$25,000–\$39,999	197	11.1	2.2	7.4–16.3
≥ \$40,000	614	8.4	1.1	6.5–10.9

‡ Confidence interval.

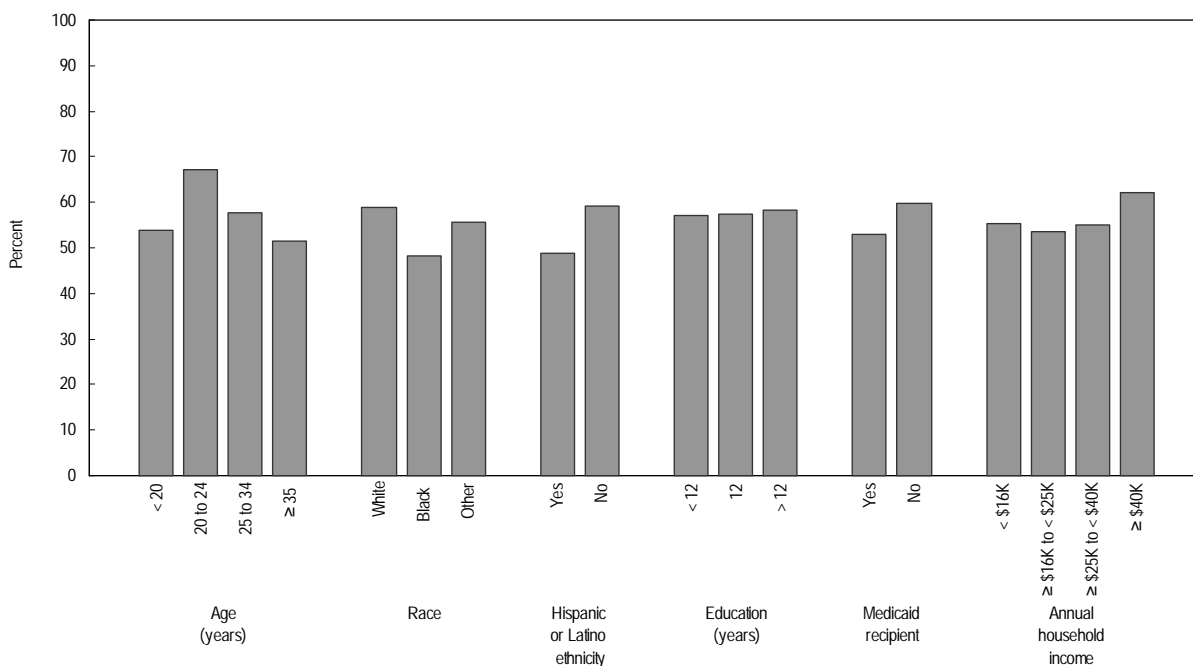


Rhode Island Prevalence of Infant Discharge from Hospital Within 48 Hours, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	146	53.7	4.7	44.5–62.7
20–24	268	67.1	3.2	60.5–73.1
25–34	746	57.6	2.1	53.4–61.6
≥ 35	241	51.4	4.0	43.7–59.1
Race				
White	1,195	59.0	1.6	55.7–62.1
Black or African American	125	48.1	5.3	38.0–58.3
All other races	74	55.5	7.2	41.3–68.9
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	270	48.9	3.4	42.3–55.6
No	950	59.1	1.9	55.4–62.8
Education (years)				
< 12	228	57.2	3.9	49.5–64.6
12	371	57.3	2.9	51.4–62.9
> 12	760	58.4	2.1	54.3–62.5
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	346	52.9	3.1	46.8–59.0
No	1,055	59.7	1.8	56.2–63.1
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	361	55.2	3.1	49.1–61.1
\$16,000–\$24,999	128	53.6	5.0	43.7–63.2
\$25,000–\$39,999	193	54.9	4.1	46.7–62.9
≥ \$40,000	614	62.2	2.3	57.6–66.6

† Confidence interval.



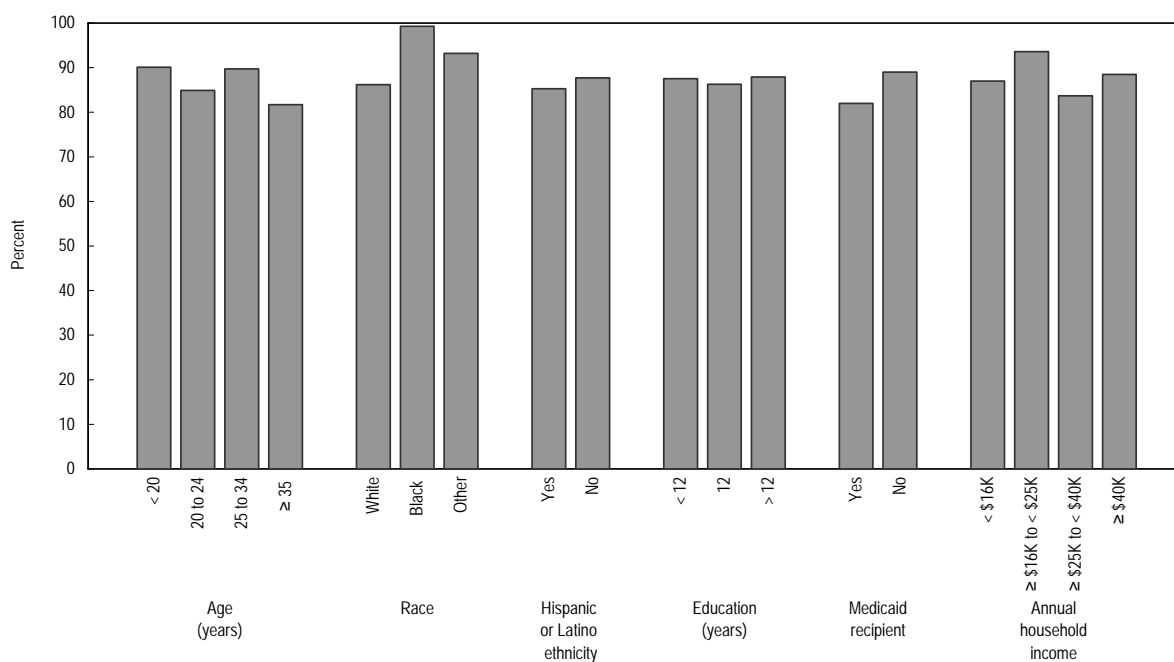
Rhode Island Prevalence of Infant Checkup Within 1 Week of Hospital Discharge for Infants Discharged Within 48 Hours, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	63	90.1	3.8	79.8–95.4
20–24	136	84.9	3.2	77.5–90.2
25–34	335	89.7	1.8	85.6–92.8
≥ 35	95	81.7	4.4	71.4–88.9
Race				
White	537	86.2	1.6	82.8–89.0
Black or African American	51	99.3 ^{§§}	0.3	98.4–99.7
All other races	37	93.2 ^{§§}	4.5	77.4–98.2
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	106	85.3	3.5	76.9–91.0
No	429	87.7	1.7	83.9–90.8
Education (years)				
< 12	102	87.5	3.6	78.7–93.0
12	166	86.3	2.8	79.8–91.0
> 12	340	87.9	1.9	83.6–91.1
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	145	82.0	3.5	74.1–87.9
No	484	89.0	1.5	85.6–91.7
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	158	87.0	3.0	80.0–91.8
\$16,000–\$24,999	53	93.6 ^{§§}	3.3	83.4–97.7
\$25,000–\$39,999	85	83.7	4.3	73.4–90.6
≥ \$40,000	288	88.5	2.0	83.9–91.9

‡ Confidence interval.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



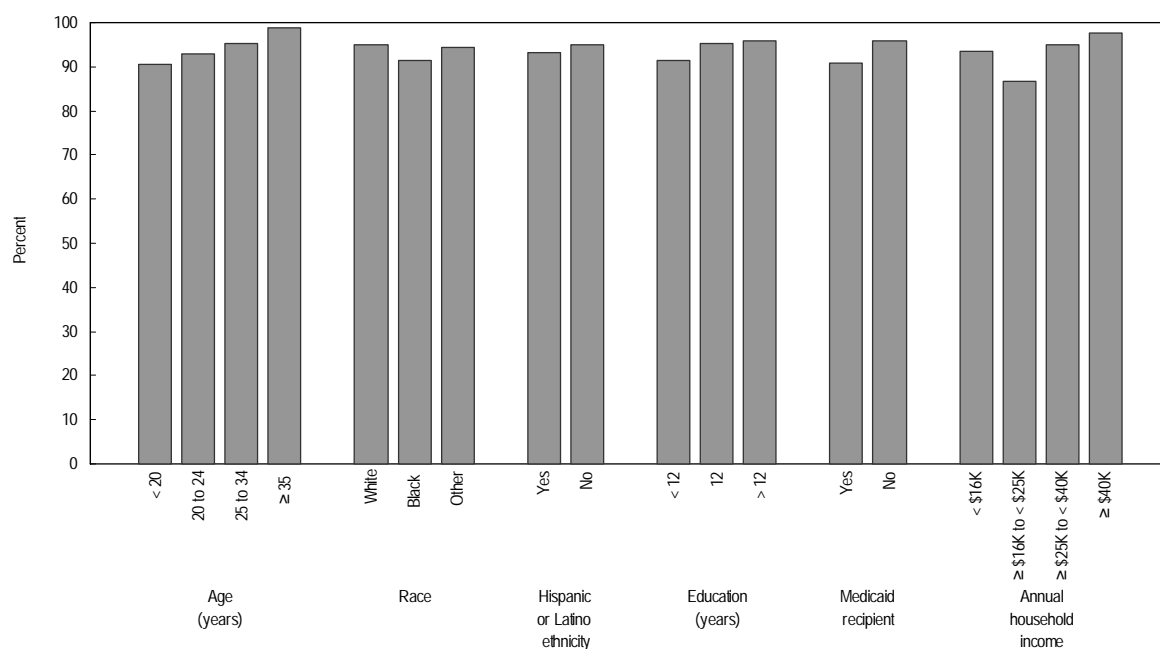
Rhode Island Prevalence of Sufficient Well-Baby Care, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	130	90.4	2.7	83.7–94.5
20–24	240	93.0	1.9	88.2–96.0
25–34	681	95.2	1.0	92.9–96.8
≥ 35	217	98.7	0.6	96.6–99.5
Race				
White	1,095	95.1	0.7	93.4–96.4
Black or African American	104	91.3 ^{††}	3.2	82.6–95.9
All other races	64	94.4	3.5	82.3–98.4
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	233	93.1 ^{††}	1.8	88.7–95.9
No	866	94.9	0.9	92.8–96.3
Education (years)				
< 12	194	91.4 ^{††}	2.5	85.1–95.1
12	334	95.4	1.2	92.4–97.2
> 12	709	95.8	0.9	93.7–97.3
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	298	90.7 ^{††}	1.9	86.2–93.8
No	970	96.0	0.7	94.3–97.2
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	318	93.6	1.5	89.8–96.0
\$16,000–\$24,999	110	86.6	3.7	77.5–92.4
\$25,000–\$39,999	177	94.9	1.8	89.9–97.5
≥ \$40,000	577	97.6	0.7	95.6–98.7

Note: Sufficient well-baby care is defined as an infant receiving 2 or more checkups by 2–3 months (60–122 days) of age; 3 or more checkups by 4–5 months (123–183 days) of age; or 4 or more checkups by 6–9 months (184–274 days) of age.

‡ Confidence interval.
†† Missing ≥ 10% data.

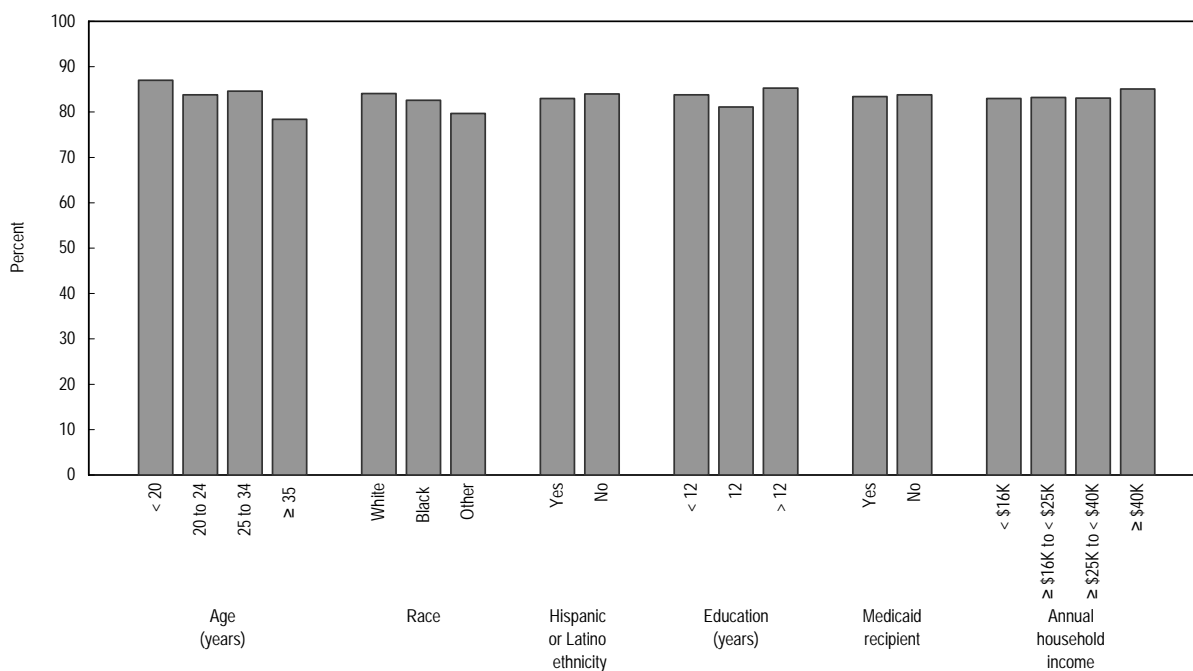


Rhode Island Prevalence of Postpartum Contraceptive Use, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	148	87.0	2.9	80.3–91.7
20–24	265	83.8	2.6	77.9–88.3
25–34	743	84.6	1.5	81.4–87.4
≥ 35	243	78.4	3.3	71.3–84.2
Race				
White	1,192	84.1	1.2	81.5–86.4
Black or African American	127	82.6	4.0	73.3–89.1
All other races	72	79.7	5.7	66.2–88.7
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	267	83.0	2.6	77.3–87.4
No	949	84.0	1.4	81.0–86.6
Education (years)				
< 12	226	83.8	2.9	77.2–88.8
12	374	81.1	2.3	76.1–85.2
> 12	755	85.3	1.5	82.1–88.1
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	345	83.4	2.3	78.5–87.4
No	1,054	83.8	1.3	81.0–86.3
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	360	83.0	2.3	78.0–87.1
\$16,000–\$24,999	127	83.2	3.7	74.5–89.3
\$25,000–\$39,999	194	83.1	3.3	75.7–88.5
≥ \$40,000	613	85.1	1.7	81.5–88.2

Note: Contraceptive use is defined as using any of the following birth control methods at time of survey: not having sex at certain times (rhythm) or using such birth control methods as the pill, Norplant®, shots (Depo-Provera®), condoms, diaphragm, foam, IUD, tubal ligation, or vasectomy. ‡ Confidence interval.



State Exhibits

South Carolina

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

South Carolina Characteristics of PRAMS–Eligible Population and Respondents, 2002

Characteristic	PRAMS–eligible population		PRAMS respondents			
	Size	Percent	Size	Percent		
Age (years)						
< 20	7,115	14.0	224	15.8		
20–24	15,044	29.6	386	27.2		
25–34	23,417	46.1	659	46.4		
≥ 35	5,226	10.3	150	10.6		
Race						
White	32,456	63.9	779	54.9		
Black or African American	17,256	34.0	615	43.3		
American Indian	153	0.3	5	0.4		
Asian or Pacific Islander	812	1.6	16	1.1		
All other races	129	0.3	4	0.3		
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity						
Yes	3,071	6.1	52	3.7		
No	47,661	93.9	1,367	96.3		
Education (years)						
< 12	10,789	21.3	318	22.5		
12	19,472	38.5	528	37.4		
> 12	20,352	40.2	565	40.0		
Marital status						
Married	29,891	58.8	775	54.6		
Unmarried	20,910	41.2	644	45.4		
Birth weight						
Low (< 2,500 g)	4,648	9.1	952	67.1		
Normal (≥ 2,500 g)	46,156	90.9	466	32.9		
Parity						
First birth	20,764	40.9	663	46.7		
Second birth or higher	30,017	59.1	756	53.3		
Total	50,806		1,419			
<hr/>						
Estimated PRAMS–eligible population					PRAMS respondents	
	Size	95% CI[‡]	Percent	95% CI[‡]	Size	Percent
<hr/>						
Annual household income						
≤ \$15,999	17,613	15,437–19,788	37.8	33.6–42.2	538	41.2
\$16,000–\$24,999	5,543	4,242–6,845	11.9	9.4–15.0	192	14.7
\$25,000–\$39,999	7,915	6,395–9,436	17.0	14.0–20.5	206	15.8
≥ \$40,000	15,502	13,666–17,339	33.3	29.4–37.4	370	28.3
In crowded household						
(> 1 person/room)	3,402	2,356–4,449	6.9	5.1–9.4	150	11.3
<hr/>						
Note: The PRAMS–eligible population is defined as state residents who had in–state births. Respondents are defined as women who completed a survey. Values for annual household income and crowded household are estimated from the PRAMS sample. Other population size and percent values for the characteristics of the PRAMS–eligible population are based on state birth certificate data.						
‡ Confidence interval.						

South Carolina Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

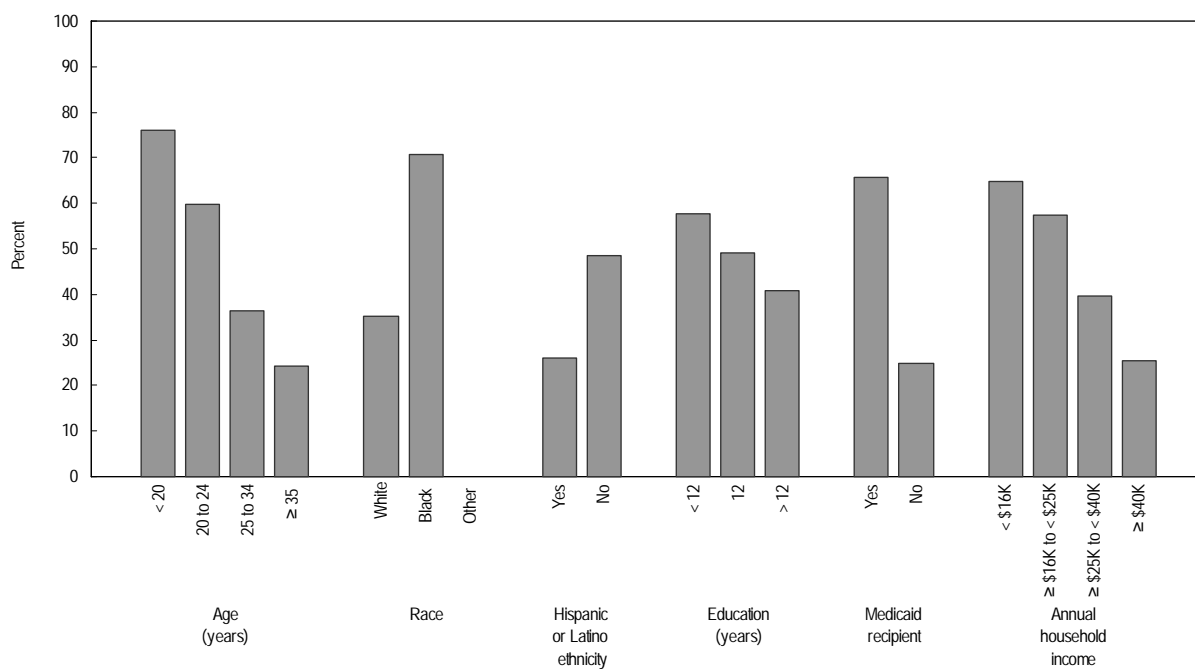
Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	215	76.0	5.6	63.6–85.2
20–24	376	59.8	4.0	51.7–67.4
25–34	639	36.3	3.0	30.7–42.3
≥ 35	144	24.3	5.9	14.6–37.5
Race				
White	752	35.3	2.6	30.4–40.6
Black or African American	599	70.7	3.4	63.5–76.9
All other races	23	††††	††††	††††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	52	26.0§§	8.9	12.5–46.5
No	1,322	48.6	2.2	44.3–53.0
Education (years)				
< 12	309	57.6	4.9	47.9–66.8
12	509	49.0	3.6	41.9–56.1
> 12	548	40.7	3.2	34.5–47.2
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	857	65.8	2.9	60.0–71.2
No	517	24.8	2.7	19.8–30.5
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	523	64.7	3.6	57.2–71.4
\$16,000–\$24,999	185	57.4	6.5	44.5–69.3
\$25,000–\$39,999	198	39.7	5.4	29.8–50.6
≥ \$40,000	360	25.4	3.4	19.4–32.5

† Confidence interval.

†† Missing ≥ 10% data.

††† < 30 respondents; not reported.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



South Carolina

Prevalence of Multivitamin Use 4 or More Times per Week During the Month Prior to Pregnancy, 2002

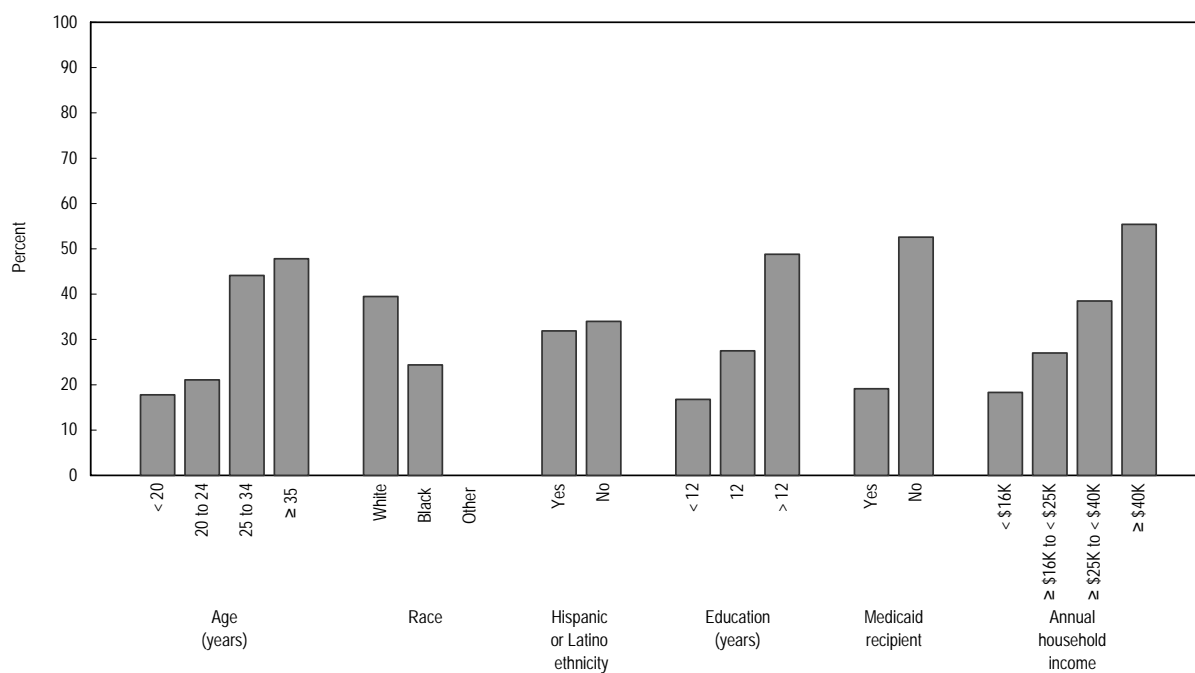
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	222	17.8	4.8	10.2–29.2
20–24	383	21.1	3.3	15.4–28.3
25–34	656	44.1	3.0	38.3–50.0
≥ 35	148	47.8	6.8	34.9–61.1
Race				
White	777	39.5	2.6	34.6–44.6
Black or African American	607	24.4	3.3	18.5–31.3
All other races	25	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	51	31.9 ^{§§}	9.8	16.2–53.2
No	1,358	34.0	2.1	30.1–38.2
Education (years)				
< 12	318	16.8	3.6	10.9–24.9
12	522	27.5	3.2	21.8–34.1
> 12	561	48.8	3.2	42.6–55.1
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	879	19.1	2.3	15.0–24.0
No	530	52.6	3.1	46.5–58.6
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	536	18.3	2.9	13.2–24.7
\$16,000–\$24,999	191	27.0	5.7	17.4–39.4
\$25,000–\$39,999	205	38.5	5.2	28.9–49.0
≥ \$40,000	367	55.4	3.7	48.0–62.5

‡ Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



South Carolina Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 2002

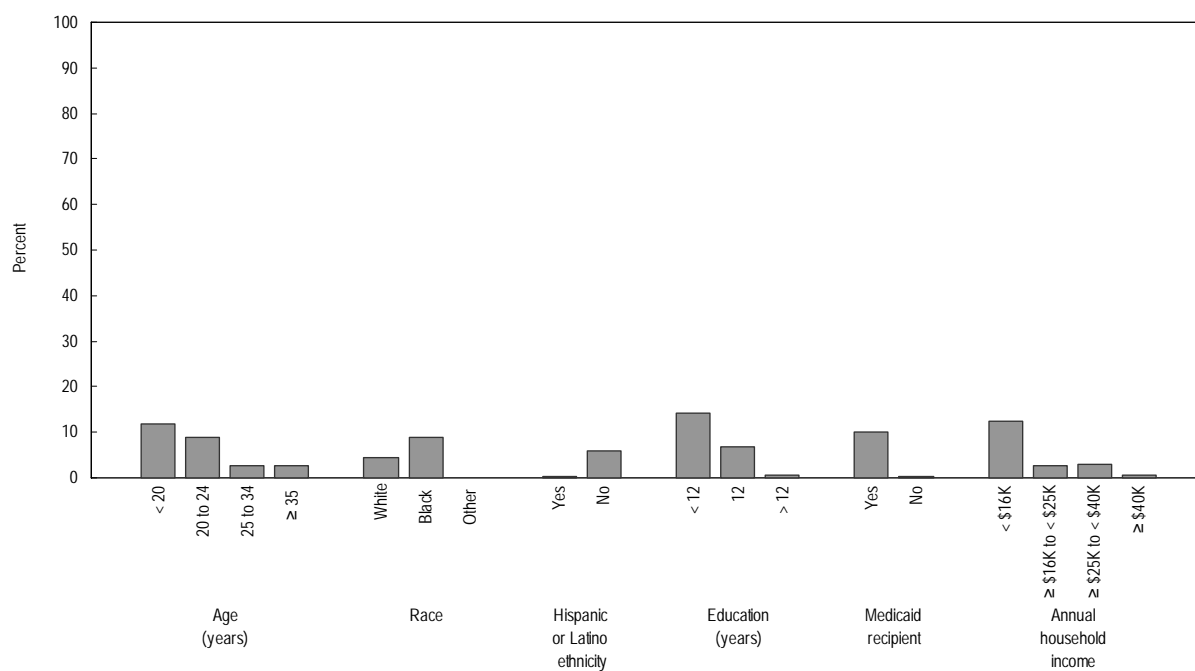
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	216	11.7	4.2	5.6–22.7
20–24	378	8.9	2.4	5.2–14.8
25–34	651	2.7	1.0	1.3–5.4
≥ 35	149	2.8	2.5	0.5–14.9
Race				
White	763	4.3	1.2	2.5–7.3
Black or African American	606	8.9	2.2	5.4–14.3
All other races	25	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	50	0.4 ^{§§}	0.4	0.1–2.5
No	1,344	6.0	1.1	4.2–8.5
Education (years)				
< 12	308	14.2	3.6	8.6–22.8
12	522	6.8	1.8	4.0–11.3
> 12	556	0.5	0.4	0.1–2.7
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	867	10.0	1.8	7.0–14.2
No	527	0.4	0.4	0.1–2.6
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	525	12.5	2.6	8.2–18.4
\$16,000–\$24,999	188	2.6	2.1	0.5–11.7
\$25,000–\$39,999	203	3.0	2.0	0.8–10.9
≥ \$40,000	368	0.6	0.6	0.1–3.7

‡ Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



South Carolina Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 2002

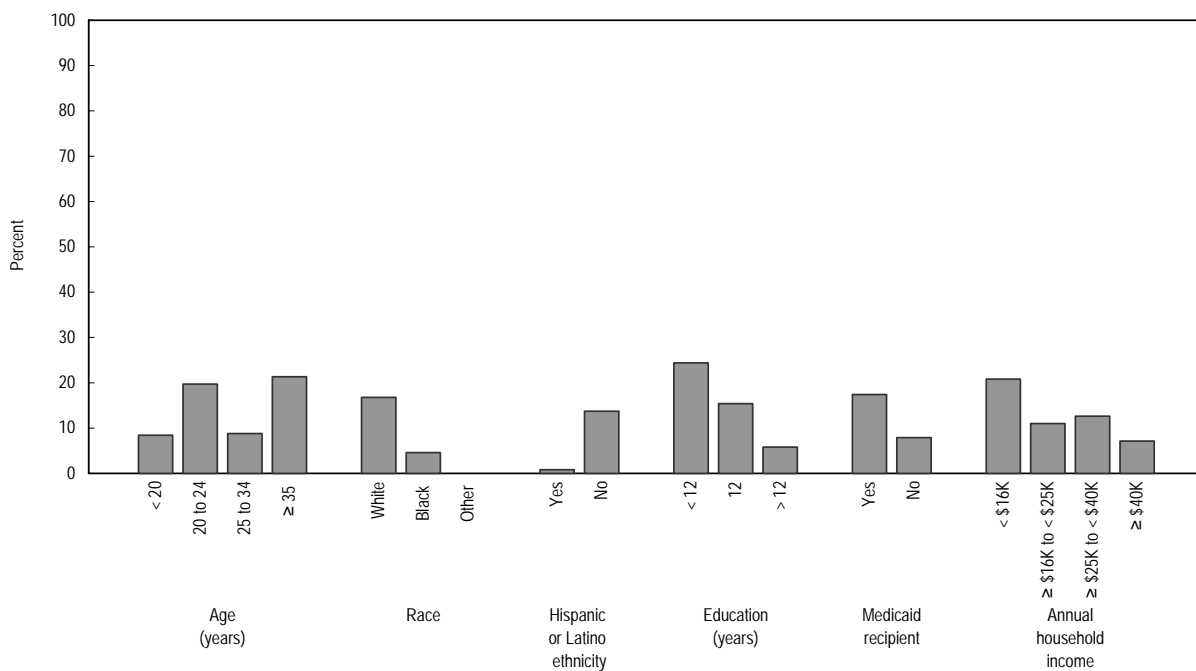
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	216	8.4	3.2	3.9-17.1
20-24	369	19.7	3.3	14.0-27.0
25-34	634	8.8	1.7	5.9-12.8
≥ 35	146	21.3	5.8	12.1-34.8
Race				
White	748	16.8	2.0	13.2-21.1
Black or African American	592	4.6	1.6	2.3-9.1
All other races	25	‡‡	‡‡	‡‡
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	51	0.8 ^{§§}	0.5	0.2-2.9
No	1,314	13.7	1.5	11.0-17.0
Education (years)				
< 12	295	24.4	4.4	16.9-33.9
12	507	15.4	2.6	11.0-21.2
> 12	555	5.8	1.5	3.4-9.5
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	844	17.4	2.3	13.3-22.3
No	521	7.9	1.7	5.2-11.9
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	505	20.8	3.2	15.2-27.7
\$16,000-\$24,999	187	11.0	3.9	5.4-21.2
\$25,000-\$39,999	201	12.6	3.4	7.3-20.8
≥ \$40,000	365	7.1	2.0	4.1-12.0

‡ Confidence interval.

‡‡ < 30 respondents; not reported.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



South Carolina Prevalence of Pregnancy-Related Complications That Required a Hospital Stay of At Least 1 Day, 2002

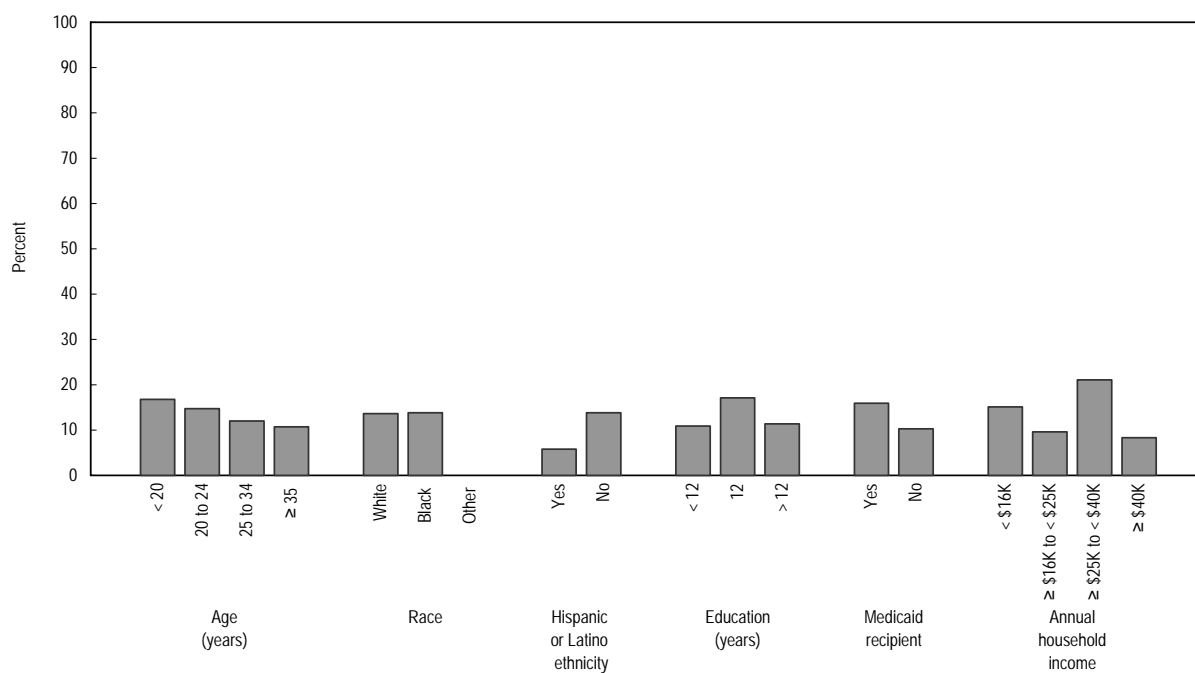
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	216	16.8	4.2	10.1–26.7
20–24	379	14.7	2.6	10.3–20.6
25–34	639	12.0	1.8	9.0–15.9
≥ 35	141	10.7	3.3	5.8–18.9
Race				
White	756	13.6	1.7	10.7–17.2
Black or African American	595	13.8	2.3	9.9–18.9
All other races	24	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	52	5.8 ^{§§}	3.6	1.7–18.1
No	1,323	13.8	1.4	11.3–16.7
Education (years)				
< 12	309	10.9	2.4	6.9–16.7
12	512	17.1	2.5	12.7–22.6
> 12	546	11.4	1.8	8.3–15.6
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	857	15.9	2.0	12.4–20.1
No	518	10.3	1.6	7.5–14.0
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	523	15.1	2.4	11.0–20.4
\$16,000–\$24,999	184	9.6	3.1	5.1–17.5
\$25,000–\$39,999	202	21.1	4.2	14.0–30.6
≥ \$40,000	357	8.3	1.8	5.4–12.4

‡ Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



South Carolina Prevalence of Infant Discharge from Hospital Within 48 Hours, 2002

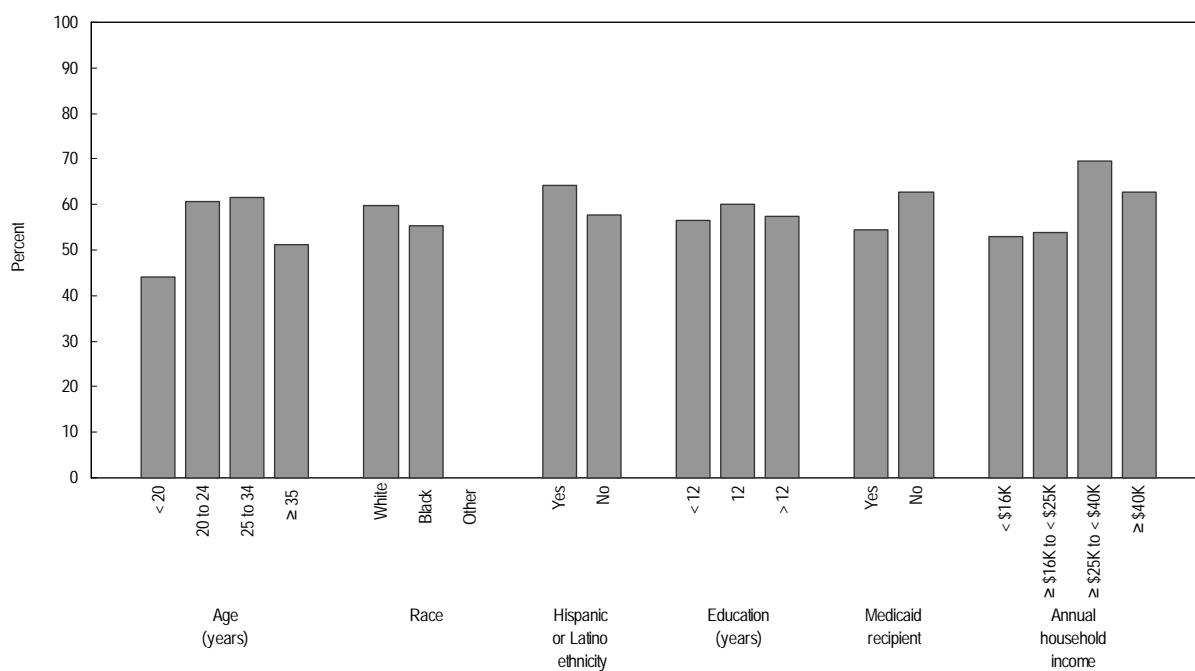
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [†]
Age (years)				
< 20	214	44.0	6.2	32.4–56.2
20–24	366	60.7	3.9	52.7–68.0
25–34	639	61.5	2.9	55.7–67.0
≥ 35	140	51.1	6.9	37.7–64.3
Race				
White	754	59.7	2.6	54.5–64.6
Black or African American	582	55.3	3.7	47.9–62.5
All other races	23	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	51	64.3 ^{§§}	9.7	44.1–80.4
No	1,308	57.7	2.2	53.4–61.9
Education (years)				
< 12	301	56.4	4.8	46.8–65.5
12	505	60.1	3.5	53.1–66.6
> 12	548	57.3	3.2	51.0–63.4
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	842	54.4	2.9	48.6–60.1
No	517	62.6	3.0	56.6–68.3
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	513	52.9	3.8	45.5–60.2
\$16,000–\$24,999	185	53.8	6.3	41.6–65.7
\$25,000–\$39,999	195	69.4	4.9	59.1–78.1
≥ \$40,000	361	62.8	3.6	55.6–69.5

† Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



South Carolina Prevalence of Infant Checkup Within 1 Week of Hospital Discharge for Infants Discharged Within 48 Hours, 2002

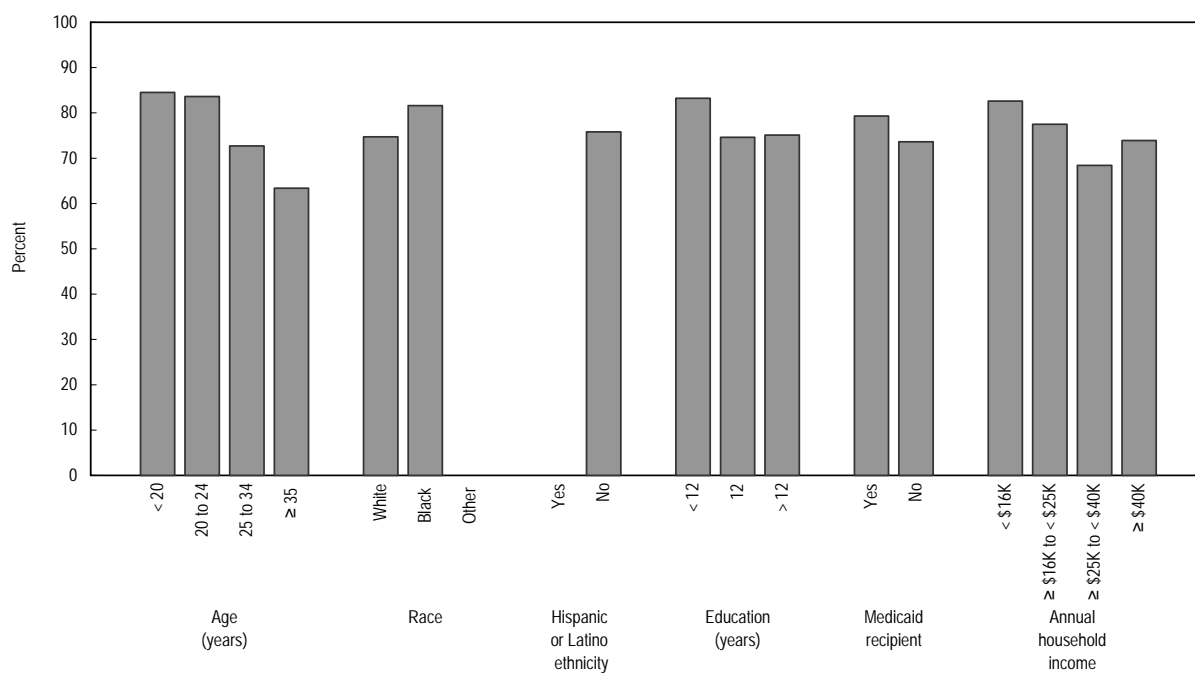
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI#
Age (years)				
< 20	49	84.5 ^{§§}	7.3	64.7–94.2
20–24	111	83.6	3.9	74.4–90.0
25–34	204	72.7	3.6	65.2–79.2
≥ 35	31	63.4 ^{§§}	10.0	42.8–80.0
Race				
White	256	74.7	3.1	68.2–80.2
Black or African American	131	81.6	4.2	71.9–88.5
All other races	8	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	18	††	††	††
No	377	75.8	2.6	70.4–80.5
Education (years)				
< 12	83	83.2	5.0	70.9–90.9
12	148	74.6	4.2	65.5–81.9
> 12	163	75.1	3.8	66.9–81.8
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	212	79.3	3.4	71.8–85.2
No	183	73.6	3.6	65.9–80.1
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	127	82.6	4.1	73.1–89.2
\$16,000–\$24,999	46	77.5 ^{§§}	7.9	58.8–89.3
\$25,000–\$39,999	69	68.4	6.3	55.0–79.3
≥ \$40,000	126	73.9	4.3	64.6–81.5

Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



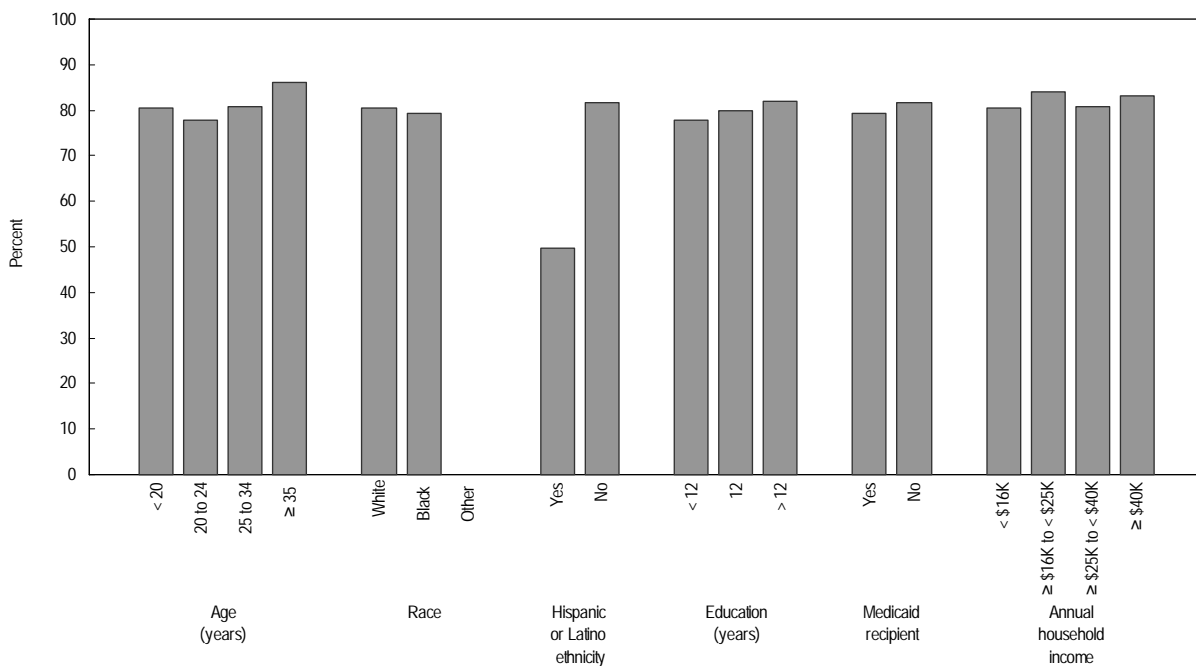
South Carolina Prevalence of Sufficient Well-Baby Care, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI#
Age (years)				
< 20	170	80.4 ^{††}	5.3	68.1-88.8
20-24	293	77.8 ^{††}	3.7	69.8-84.1
25-34	523	80.8 ^{††}	2.5	75.4-85.3
≥ 35	112	86.2 ^{††}	5.2	72.7-93.6
Race				
White	644	80.5	2.2	75.8-84.5
Black or African American	435	79.3 ^{††}	3.4	71.8-85.1
All other races	19	††† †	††† †	††† †
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	38	49.8 ^{††§§}	11.8	28.2-71.5
No	1,060	81.7 ^{††}	1.8	77.9-85.0
Education (years)				
< 12	245	77.7 ^{††}	4.3	68.2-85.0
12	403	79.9 ^{††}	3.1	73.1-85.3
> 12	448	82.0	2.6	76.3-86.6
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	665	79.2 ^{††}	2.6	73.7-83.8
No	433	81.8 ^{††}	2.6	76.2-86.3
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	403	80.4 ^{††}	3.2	73.3-85.9
\$16,000-\$24,999	145	83.9 ^{††}	4.9	71.8-91.4
\$25,000-\$39,999	163	80.8 ^{††}	4.5	70.4-88.1
≥ \$40,000	309	83.0 ^{††}	3.0	76.4-88.1

Note: Sufficient well-baby care is defined as an infant receiving
2 or more checkups by 2-3 months (60-122 days) of age;
3 or more checkups by 4-5 months (123-183 days) of age; or
4 or more checkups by 6-9 months (184-274 days) of age.

Confidence interval.
†† Missing ≥ 10% data.
††† < 30 respondents; not reported.
§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



South Carolina Prevalence of Postpartum Contraceptive Use, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

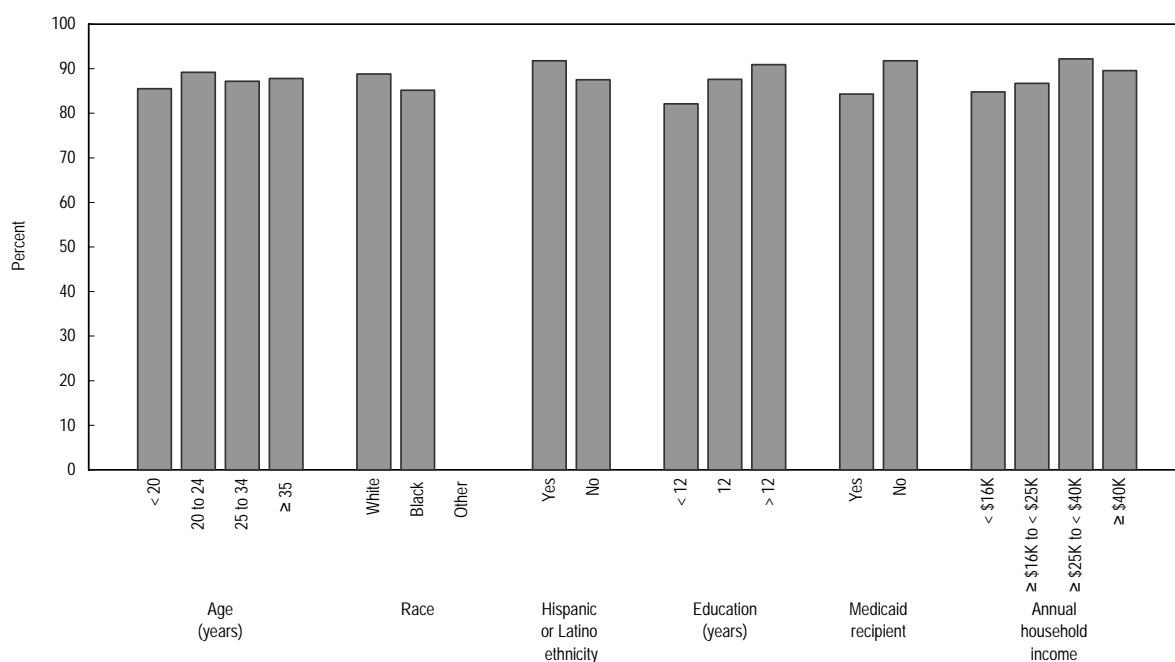
Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	215	85.5	4.7	73.8–92.5
20–24	375	89.2	2.6	83.0–93.3
25–34	642	87.2	2.0	82.7–90.7
≥ 35	143	87.8	4.4	76.4–94.2
Race				
White	762	88.8	1.7	85.1–91.7
Black or African American	589	85.2	2.8	78.8–89.9
All other races	24	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	49	91.8 ^{§§}	5.9	70.7–98.1
No	1,326	87.5	1.5	84.3–90.1
Education (years)				
< 12	306	82.1	3.9	73.2–88.5
12	509	87.6	2.3	82.3–91.5
> 12	552	90.9	1.9	86.5–94.0
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	855	84.3	2.2	79.5–88.2
No	520	91.8	1.7	87.9–94.5
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	516	84.8	2.8	78.5–89.5
\$16,000–\$24,999	187	86.7	4.3	75.8–93.1
\$25,000–\$39,999	203	92.2	2.8	84.7–96.1
≥ \$40,000	363	89.6	2.3	84.1–93.3

Note: Contraceptive use is defined as using any of the following birth control methods at time of survey: not having sex at certain times (rhythm) or using such birth control methods as the pill, Norplant®, shots (Depo-Provera®), condoms, diaphragm, foam, IUD, tubal ligation, or vasectomy.

‡ Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



State Exhibits

Utah

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

Utah

Characteristics of PRAMS–Eligible Population and Respondents, 2002

Characteristic	PRAMS–eligible population		PRAMS respondents	
	Size	Percent	Size	Percent
Age (years)				
< 20	3,569	7.4	125	7.9
20–24	15,597	32.3	490	31.0
25–34	24,921	51.6	803	50.8
≥ 35	4,174	8.6	164	10.4
Race				
White	45,447	94.7	1,107	70.2
Black or African American	324	0.7	131	8.3
American Indian	582	1.2	106	6.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,554	3.2	231	14.7
All other races	106	0.2	1	0.1
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	6,881	14.3 ^{††}	155	9.8 ^{††}
No	41,383	85.7 ^{††}	1,420	90.2 ^{††}
Education (years)				
< 12	6,953	14.6	248	15.9
12	15,109	31.7	462	29.7
> 12	25,588	53.7	848	54.4
Marital status				
Married	39,937	82.7	1,275	80.6
Unmarried	8,327	17.3	307	19.4
Birth weight				
Low (< 2,500 g)	2,732	5.7	404	25.6
Normal (≥ 2,500 g)	45,512	94.3	1,176	74.4
Parity				
First birth	16,891	35.1	582	36.9
Second birth or higher	31,293	64.9	997	63.1
Total	48,264		1,582	

	Estimated PRAMS–eligible population				PRAMS respondents	
	Size	95% CI [‡]	Percent	95% CI [‡]	Size	Percent
Annual household income						
≤ \$14,999	10,442	9,099–11,785	22.6	19.9–25.5	380	25.4
\$15,000–\$24,999	8,505	7,328–9,682	18.4	16.0–21.1	274	18.3
\$25,000–\$34,999	6,717	5,668–7,765	14.5	12.4–16.9	223	14.9
≥ \$35,000	20,576	19,137–22,015	44.5	41.3–47.7	620	41.4
In crowded household (> 1 person/room)						
	6,310	5,229–7,391	13.4	11.3–15.8	232	15.4

Note: The PRAMS–eligible population is defined as state residents who had in–state births. Respondents are defined as women who completed a survey. Values for annual household income and crowded household are estimated from the PRAMS sample. Other population size and percent values for the characteristics of the PRAMS–eligible population are based on state birth certificate data.

‡ Confidence interval.

†† Missing ≥ 10% data.

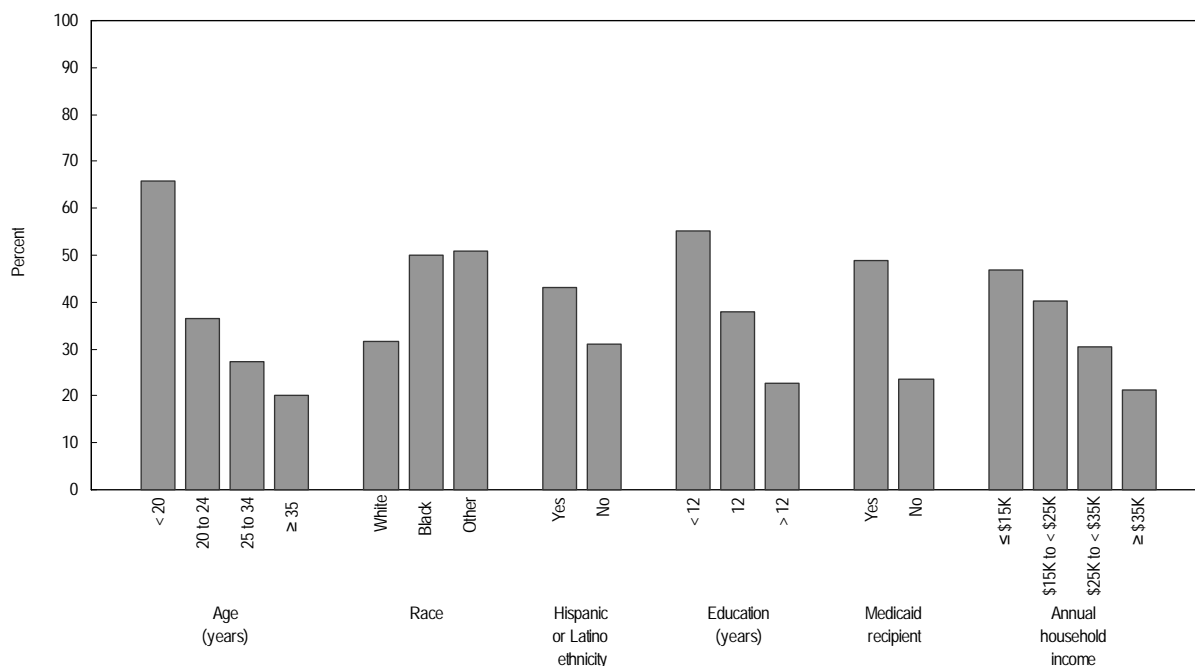
Utah

Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	120	65.7	6.2	52.8–76.6
20–24	481	36.5	2.8	31.2–42.1
25–34	797	27.2	2.0	23.4–31.4
≥ 35	160	20.2	4.0	13.5–29.2
Race				
White	1,094	31.5	1.6	28.4–34.8
Black or African American	128	49.9	3.5	43.1–56.7
All other races	330	50.9	4.7	41.7–60.0
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	153	43.2	4.8	34.2–52.6
No	1,398	30.9	1.6	27.8–34.2
Education (years)				
< 12	241	55.2	4.4	46.5–63.6
12	453	37.8	3.0	32.1–43.9
> 12	842	22.7	1.8	19.4–26.3
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	605	48.9	2.8	43.4–54.5
No	953	23.5	1.7	20.3–27.0
Annual household income				
≤ \$14,999	373	46.8	3.6	39.8–54.0
\$15,000–\$24,999	271	40.3	3.9	33.0–48.0
\$25,000–\$34,999	220	30.5	4.1	23.1–39.0
≥ \$35,000	614	21.2	2.0	17.5–25.4

‡ Confidence interval.



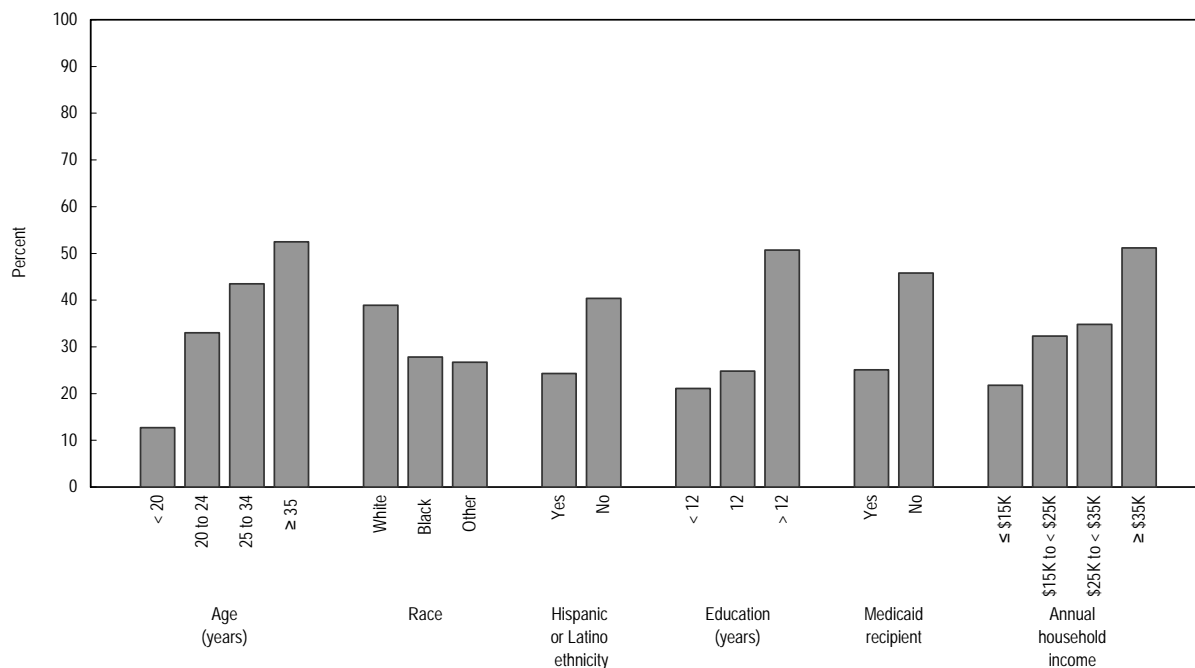
Utah

Prevalence of Multivitamin Use 4 or More Times per Week During the Month Prior to Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	122	12.7	4.3	6.4–23.6
20–24	487	33.0	2.7	28.0–38.4
25–34	799	43.5	2.2	39.2–47.9
≥ 35	163	52.5	5.0	42.8–62.1
Race				
White	1,104	38.9	1.6	35.7–42.2
Black or African American	124	27.8	3.1	22.1–34.2
All other races	337	26.7	3.4	20.6–33.9
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	154	24.3	4.0	17.3–33.0
No	1,410	40.4	1.7	37.2–43.8
Education (years)				
< 12	242	21.1	3.6	14.9–29.1
12	459	24.8	2.6	20.1–30.2
> 12	846	50.7	2.1	46.6–54.9
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	607	25.1	2.4	20.7–30.1
No	964	45.8	2.0	42.0–49.7
Annual household income				
≤ \$14,999	376	21.8	3.0	16.6–28.2
\$15,000–\$24,999	272	32.3	3.6	25.7–39.7
\$25,000–\$34,999	222	34.8	4.0	27.4–43.1
≥ \$35,000	619	51.2	2.4	46.5–56.0

† Confidence interval.



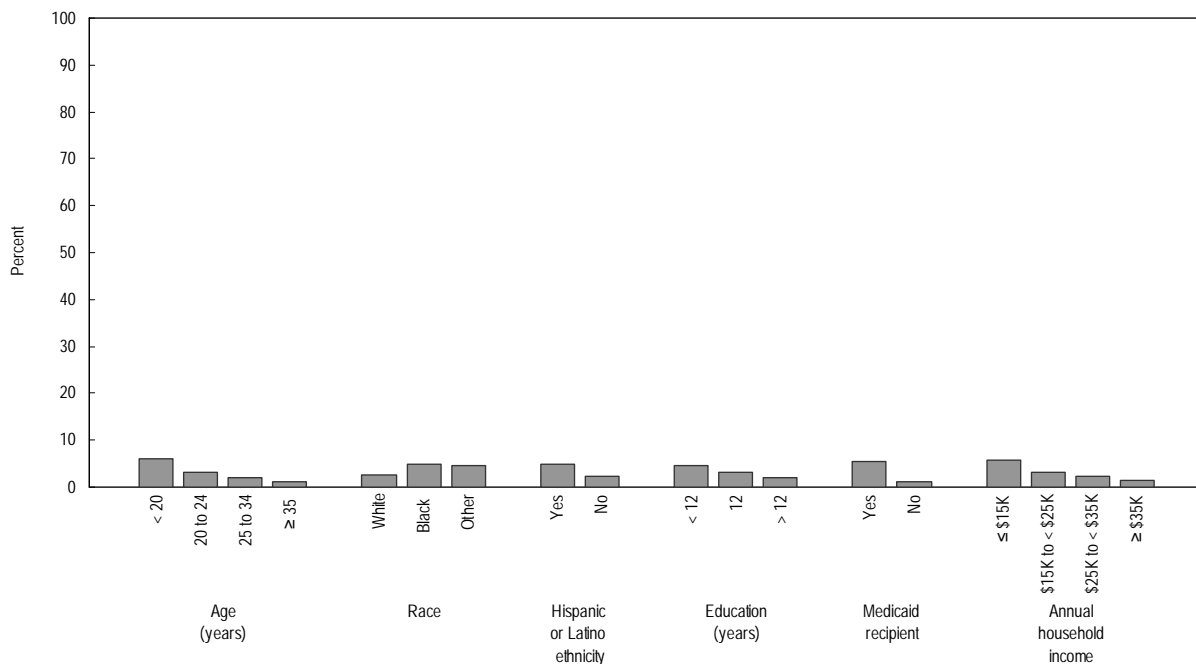
Utah

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	123	5.9	3.1	2.0-15.7
20-24	487	3.2	1.1	1.7-6.2
25-34	797	2.1	0.7	1.2-3.9
≥ 35	163	1.1	1.1	0.2-6.8
Race				
White	1,103	2.6	0.6	1.7-4.0
Black or African American	127	4.8	1.5	2.5-8.7
All other races	334	4.5	2.6	1.4-13.2
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	154	4.8	2.1	2.0-10.9
No	1,409	2.4	0.5	1.5-3.7
Education (years)				
< 12	241	4.7	1.9	2.1-10.3
12	460	3.1	1.1	1.6-6.2
> 12	845	1.9	0.6	1.0-3.5
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	606	5.4	1.3	3.3-8.6
No	964	1.2	0.4	0.6-2.5
Annual household income				
≤ \$14,999	377	5.7	1.8	3.1-10.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	274	3.1	1.5	1.2-7.7
\$25,000-\$34,999	223	2.3	1.2	0.8-6.3
≥ \$35,000	619	1.3	0.6	0.6-3.0

† Confidence interval.



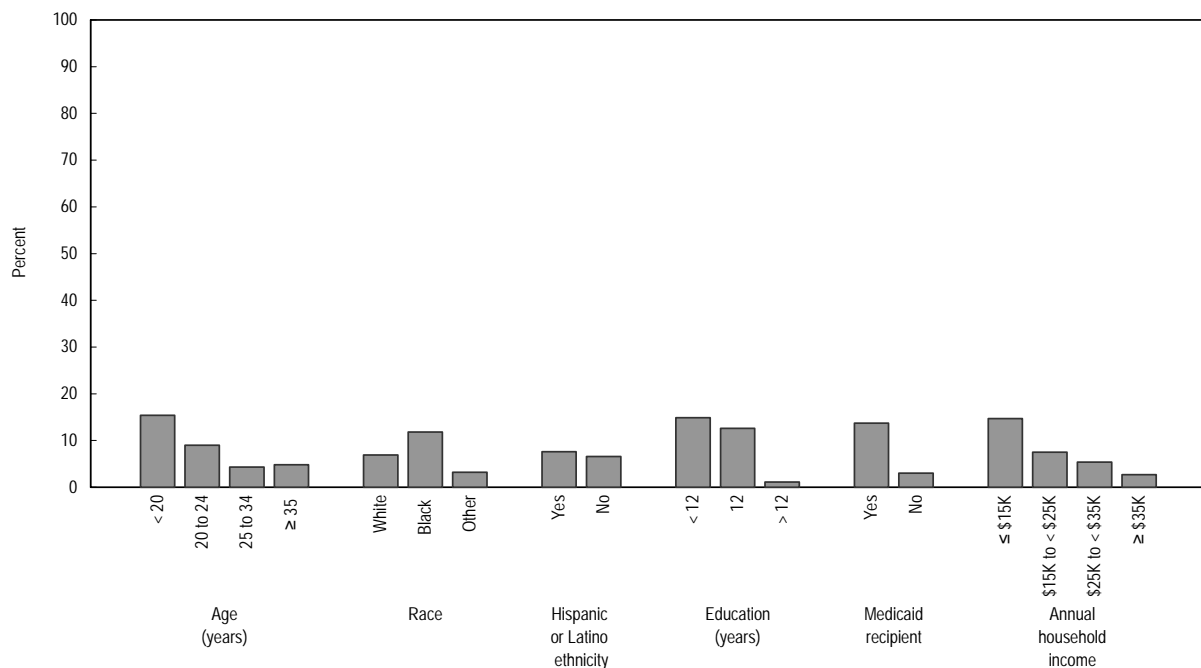
Utah

Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	123	15.4	5.0	8.0–27.8
20–24	485	9.0	1.7	6.2–13.0
25–34	793	4.3	1.0	2.8–6.8
≥ 35	162	4.8	2.0	2.0–10.7
Race				
White	1,097	6.9	0.9	5.3–9.0
Black or African American	126	11.8	2.4	7.9–17.3
All other races	334	3.2	0.8	1.9–5.3
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	153	7.6	2.6	3.8–14.6
No	1,403	6.6	0.9	5.0–8.6
Education (years)				
< 12	243	14.9	3.2	9.7–22.2
12	454	12.6	2.1	9.0–17.3
> 12	842	1.1	0.4	0.5–2.4
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	603	13.7	2.0	10.2–18.3
No	960	3.0	0.7	1.9–4.8
Annual household income				
≤ \$14,999	376	14.7	2.7	10.2–20.7
\$15,000–\$24,999	272	7.5	2.1	4.2–12.9
\$25,000–\$34,999	223	5.4	2.1	2.5–11.3
≥ \$35,000	618	2.7	0.9	1.5–5.0

‡ Confidence interval.



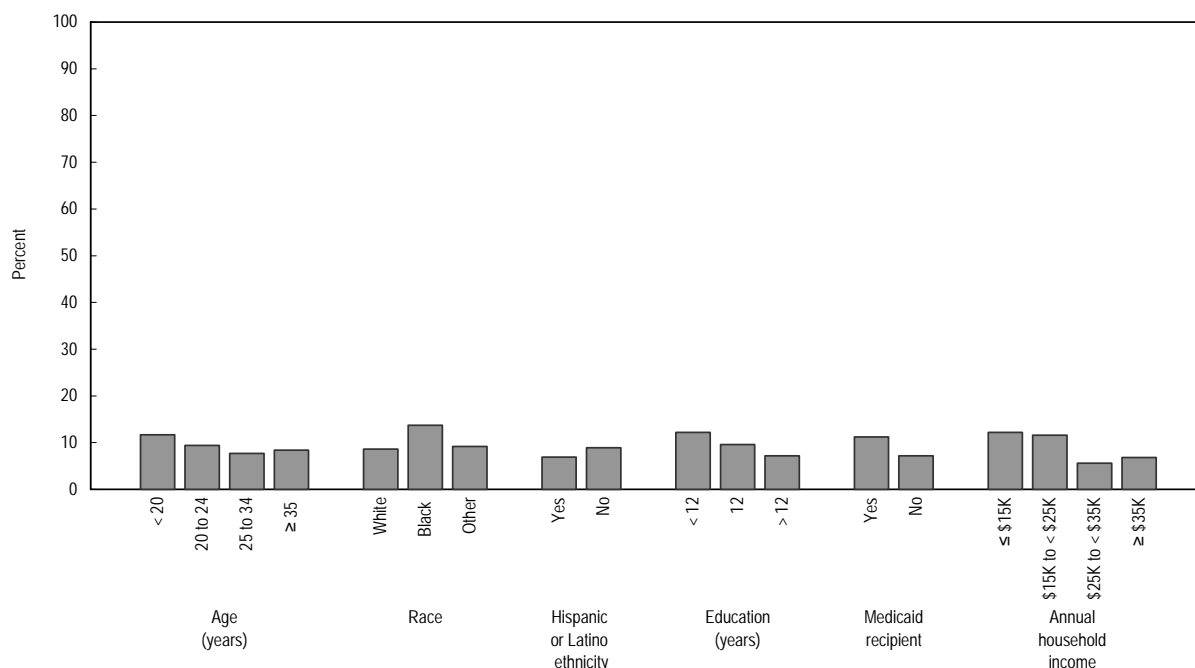
Utah

Prevalence of Pregnancy-Related Complications That Required a Hospital Stay of At Least 1 Day, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	124	11.7	3.7	6.2–21.1
20–24	488	9.4	1.6	6.8–13.0
25–34	795	7.7	1.0	5.8–10.0
≥ 35	162	8.4	2.4	4.7–14.6
Race				
White	1,102	8.6	0.9	7.0–10.4
Black or African American	127	13.7	2.4	9.6–19.0
All other races	334	9.2	1.4	6.8–12.4
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	153	6.9	1.9	3.9–11.7
No	1,409	8.9	0.9	7.3–10.9
Education (years)				
< 12	243	12.2	2.6	8.0–18.4
12	459	9.6	1.7	6.8–13.5
> 12	843	7.2	0.9	5.6–9.3
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	607	11.2	1.6	8.5–14.7
No	962	7.2	0.9	5.6–9.3
Annual household income				
≤ \$14,999	379	12.2	2.2	8.5–17.1
\$15,000–\$24,999	273	11.6	2.4	7.7–17.2
\$25,000–\$34,999	223	5.6	1.7	3.0–10.2
≥ \$35,000	617	6.8	1.1	5.0–9.2

‡ Confidence interval.



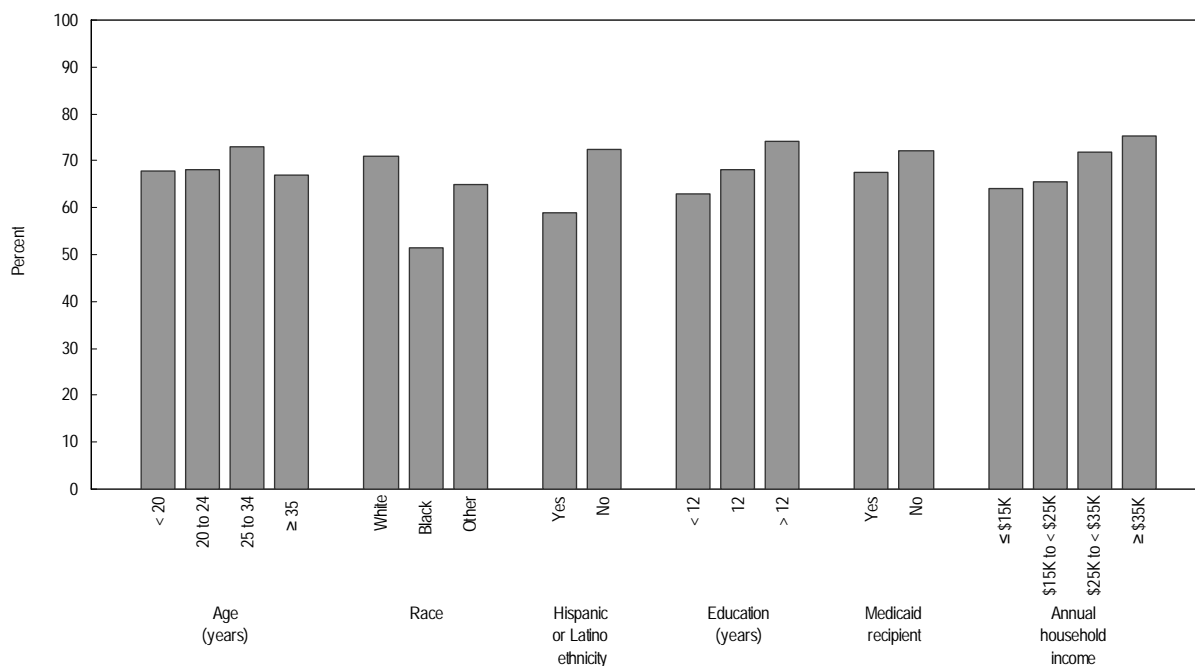
Utah

Prevalence of Infant Discharge from Hospital Within 48 Hours, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	122	67.7	6.0	55.0–78.2
20–24	483	68.2	2.7	62.8–73.2
25–34	778	73.0	2.0	69.0–76.7
≥ 35	159	67.0	4.7	57.2–75.5
Race				
White	1,077	71.1	1.5	68.0–74.0
Black or African American	126	51.3	3.5	44.5–58.1
All other races	333	64.8	4.5	55.5–73.0
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	148	58.9	4.7	49.5–67.7
No	1,387	72.4	1.5	69.3–75.3
Education (years)				
< 12	239	63.0	4.2	54.4–70.9
12	451	68.0	2.9	62.2–73.3
> 12	830	74.1	1.8	70.4–77.5
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	597	67.5	2.6	62.1–72.4
No	945	72.0	1.8	68.4–75.3
Annual household income				
≤ \$14,999	366	64.1	3.5	56.9–70.7
\$15,000–\$24,999	272	65.6	3.7	58.1–72.4
\$25,000–\$34,999	220	71.7	3.8	63.6–78.6
≥ \$35,000	609	75.2	2.0	71.0–79.0

‡ Confidence interval.



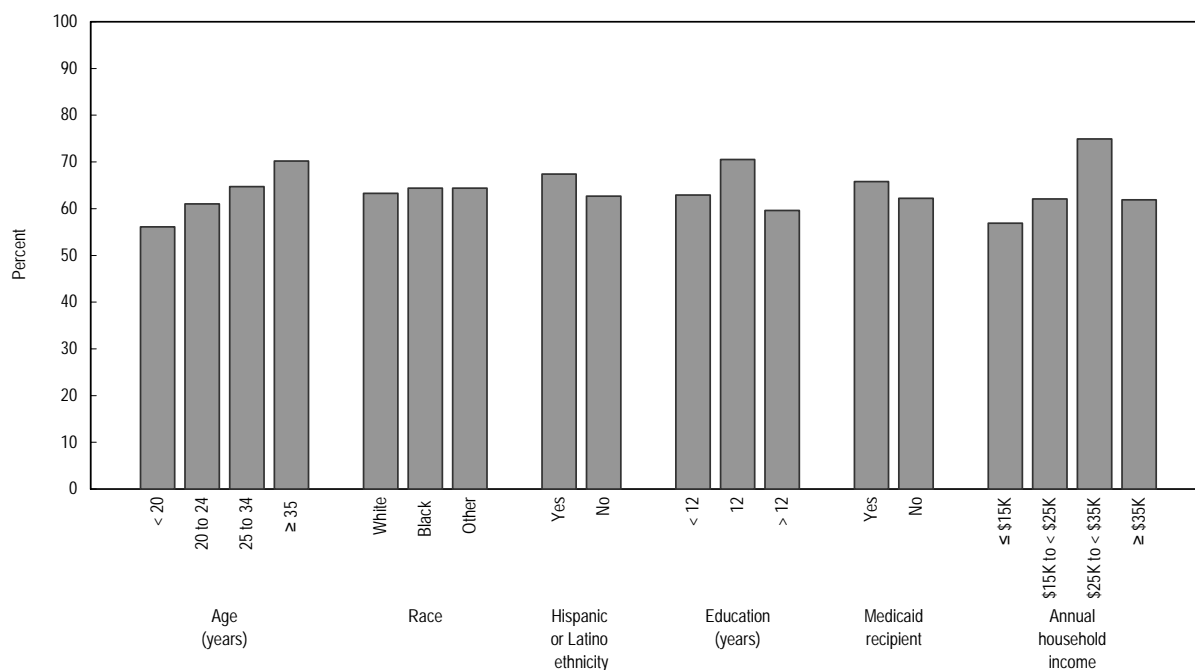
Utah

Prevalence of Infant Checkup Within 1 Week of Hospital Discharge for Infants Discharged Within 48 Hours, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	63	56.1	8.4	39.6–71.4
20–24	287	61.0	3.5	54.0–67.6
25–34	456	64.7	2.6	59.4–69.7
≥ 35	81	70.2	5.9	57.5–80.4
Race				
White	628	63.3	2.0	59.3–67.2
Black or African American	62	64.4	4.8	54.5–73.2
All other races	195	64.4	6.5	50.9–76.0
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	73	67.4	6.1	54.4–78.1
No	811	62.7	2.1	58.6–66.6
Education (years)				
< 12	129	62.9	5.6	51.4–73.2
12	243	70.5	3.6	63.1–77.0
> 12	503	59.6	2.5	54.6–64.5
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	327	65.8	3.4	58.8–72.1
No	560	62.2	2.4	57.5–66.7
Annual household income				
≤ \$14,999	203	56.9	4.7	47.5–65.9
\$15,000–\$24,999	149	62.1	4.8	52.3–71.0
\$25,000–\$34,999	127	74.9	4.6	65.0–82.8
≥ \$35,000	367	61.9	2.8	56.3–67.3

‡ Confidence interval.



Utah

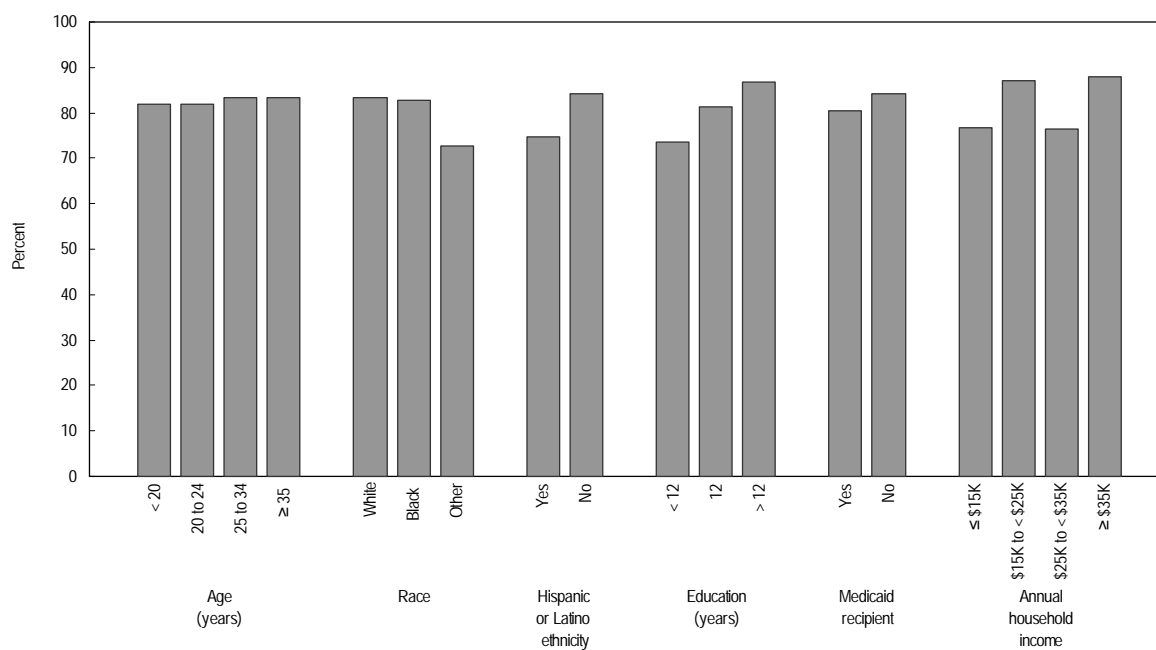
Prevalence of Sufficient Well-Baby Care, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	104	81.9	5.3	69.2–90.1
20–24	440	82.0	2.4	76.9–86.2
25–34	707	83.4	1.8	79.6–86.6
≥ 35	145	83.4	3.9	74.4–89.7
Race				
White	986	83.4	1.3	80.6–85.8
Black or African American	111	82.7 ^{††}	2.9	76.4–87.6
All other races	294	72.6 ^{††}	5.2	61.2–81.6
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	128	74.8 ^{††}	4.5	65.0–82.6
No	1,261	84.2	1.3	81.4–86.6
Education (years)				
< 12	204	73.7 ^{††}	4.2	64.7–81.1
12	404	81.2	2.5	75.7–85.6
> 12	772	86.9	1.5	83.8–89.6
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	526	80.4	2.4	75.2–84.7
No	870	84.1	1.5	80.9–86.9
Annual household income				
≤ \$14,999	333	76.7	3.3	69.7–82.5
\$15,000–\$24,999	235	87.1 ^{††}	2.8	80.7–91.7
\$25,000–\$34,999	196	76.4	3.9	68.0–83.2
≥ \$35,000	566	87.8	1.6	84.2–90.7

Note: Sufficient well-baby care is defined as an infant receiving 2 or more checkups by 2–3 months (60–122 days) of age; 3 or more checkups by 4–5 months (123–183 days) of age; or 4 or more checkups by 6–9 months (184–274 days) of age.

‡ Confidence interval.
†† Missing ≥ 10% data.



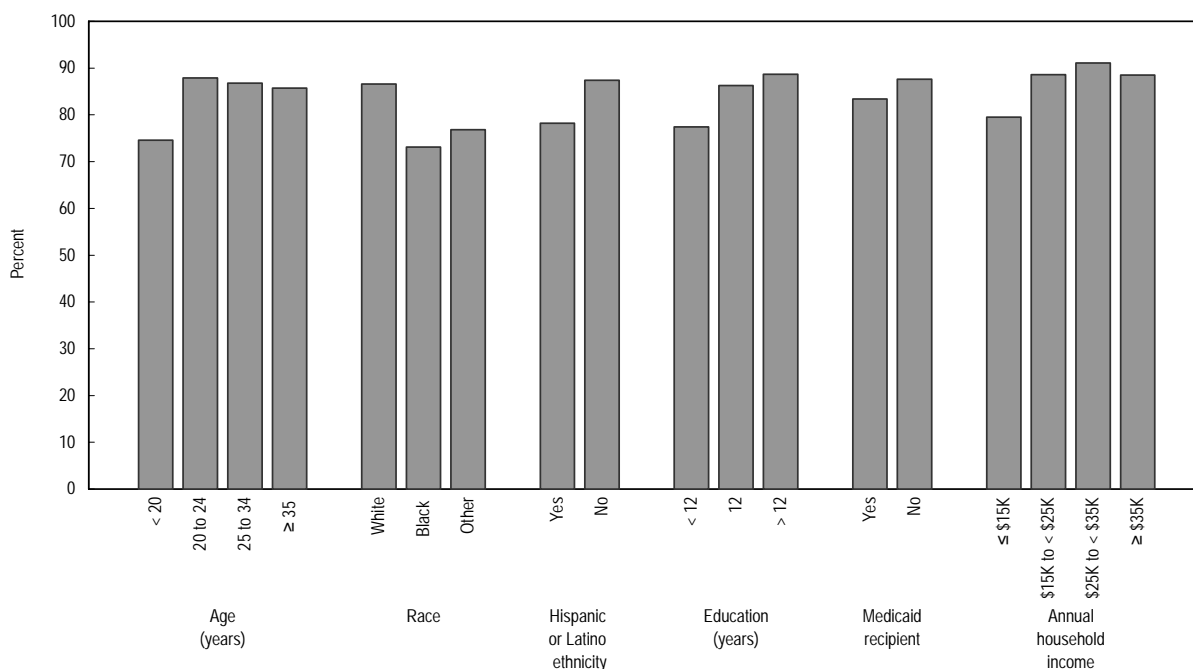
Utah

Prevalence of Postpartum Contraceptive Use, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	124	74.6	5.8	61.6–84.2
20–24	482	87.9	1.9	83.6–91.2
25–34	794	86.8	1.5	83.5–89.5
≥ 35	161	85.7	3.5	77.4–91.3
Race				
White	1,093	86.6	1.2	84.1–88.8
Black or African American	128	73.1	3.1	66.6–78.8
All other races	334	76.8	4.4	67.0–84.4
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	152	78.2	4.0	69.4–85.0
No	1,402	87.4	1.2	84.9–89.5
Education (years)				
< 12	239	77.4	3.8	69.0–84.0
12	455	86.3	2.2	81.5–90.0
> 12	843	88.7	1.3	85.9–91.1
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	604	83.4	2.2	78.7–87.2
No	957	87.6	1.3	84.8–90.0
Annual household income				
≤ \$14,999	377	79.5	2.9	73.1–84.7
\$15,000–\$24,999	272	88.6	2.5	82.6–92.7
\$25,000–\$34,999	222	91.1	2.5	84.9–94.9
≥ \$35,000	617	88.5	1.5	85.2–91.2

Note: Contraceptive use is defined as using any of the following birth control methods at time of survey: not having sex at certain times (rhythm) or using such birth control methods as the pill, Norplant®, shots (Depo-Provera®), condoms, diaphragm, foam, IUD, tubal ligation, or vasectomy. ‡ Confidence interval.



State Exhibits

Vermont

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

Vermont

Characteristics of PRAMS–Eligible Population and Respondents, 2002

Characteristic	PRAMS–eligible population		PRAMS respondents			
	Size	Percent	Size	Percent		
Age (years)						
< 20	532	8.5	78	7.1		
20–24	1,398	22.3	253	22.9		
25–34	3,264	52.1	583	52.8		
≥ 35	1,071	17.1	190	17.2		
Race						
White	6,105	97.6	1,072	97.5		
Black or African American	44	0.7	6	0.5		
American Indian	9	0.1	1	0.1		
Asian or Pacific Islander	93	1.5	21	1.9		
All other races	2	0.0	0	0.0		
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity						
Yes	29	0.5	6	0.6		
No	6,152	99.5	1,084	99.4		
Education (years)						
< 12	692	11.1	94	8.6		
12	2,176	35.0	386	35.4		
> 12	3,352	53.9	610	56.0		
Marital status						
Married	4,252	67.9	738	66.8		
Unmarried	2,013	32.1	366	33.2		
Birth weight						
Low (< 2,500 g)	346	5.5	215	19.6		
Normal (≥ 2,500 g)	5,907	94.5	881	80.4		
Parity						
First birth	2,787	44.5	492	44.6		
Second birth or higher	3,472	55.5	610	55.4		
Total	6,265		1,104			
	Estimated PRAMS–eligible population				PRAMS respondents	
	Size	95% CI[‡]	Percent	95% CI[‡]	Size	Percent
Annual household income						
≤ \$15,999	1,448	1,286–1,609	24.0	21.5–26.7	250	23.5
\$16,000–\$24,999	805	683–926	13.4	11.5–15.5	150	14.1
\$25,000–\$39,999	1,243	1,099–1,386	20.6	18.3–23.1	222	20.9
≥ \$40,000	2,530	2,358–2,703	42.0	39.1–44.9	441	41.5
In crowded household						
(> 1 person/room)	402	310–494	6.5	5.2–8.1	68	6.3
Note: The PRAMS–eligible population is defined as state residents who had in–state births. Respondents are defined as women who completed a survey. Values for annual household income and crowded household are estimated from the PRAMS sample. Other population size and percent values for the characteristics of the PRAMS–eligible population are based on state birth certificate data.						
‡ Confidence interval.						

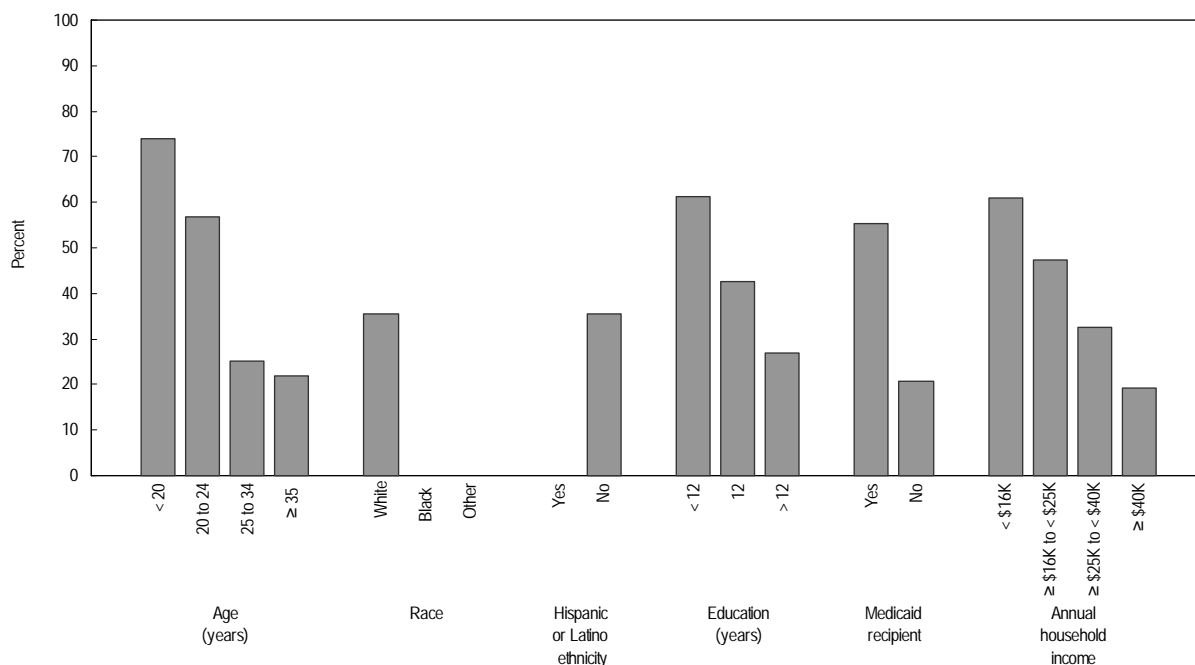
Vermont Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	78	74.1	4.9	63.4–82.6
20–24	251	56.9	3.1	50.8–62.8
25–34	580	25.2	1.8	21.9–28.9
≥ 35	187	21.8	3.0	16.5–28.2
Race				
White	1,064	35.4	1.5	32.6–38.3
Black or African American	6	††	††	††
All other races	22	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	6	††	††	††
No	1,076	35.4	1.4	32.6–38.3
Education (years)				
< 12	93	61.1	5.0	50.9–70.4
12	382	42.7	2.5	37.8–47.7
> 12	607	26.8	1.7	23.5–30.3
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	468	55.4	2.3	50.9–59.8
No	628	20.8	1.6	17.9–24.1
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	249	60.9	3.1	54.7–66.8
\$16,000–\$24,999	147	47.2	4.1	39.2–55.4
\$25,000–\$39,999	222	32.4	3.1	26.6–38.7
≥ \$40,000	437	19.1	1.8	15.8–22.9

† Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.



Vermont

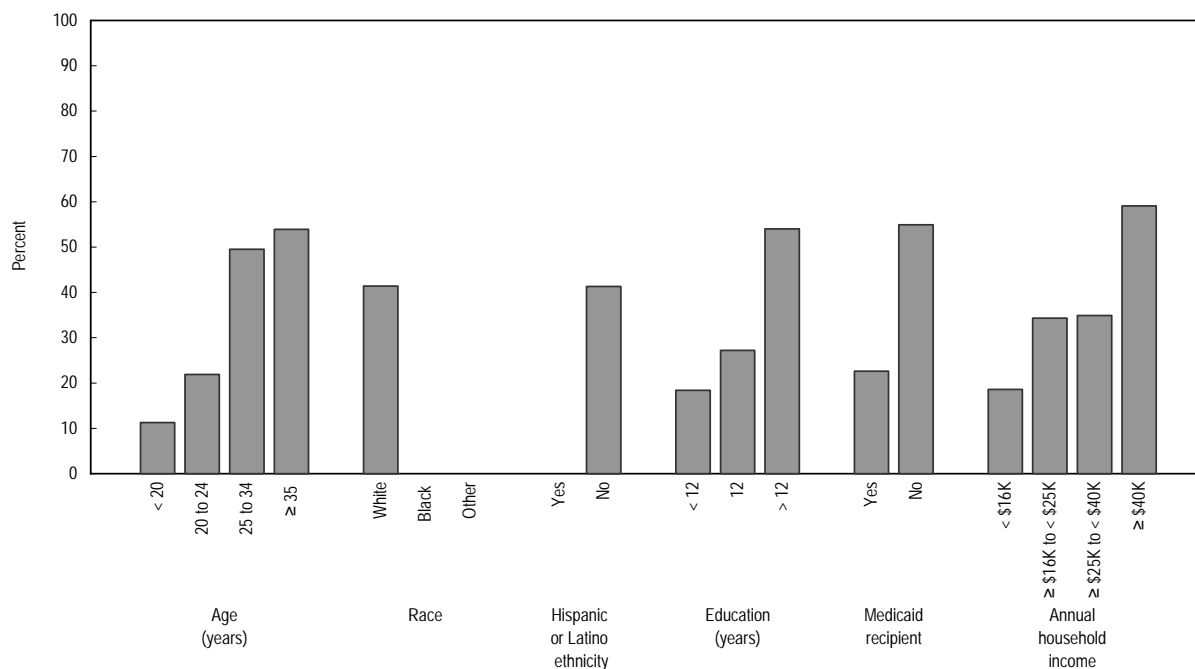
Prevalence of Multivitamin Use 4 or More Times per Week During the Month Prior to Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	78	11.3	3.5	6.0–20.2
20–24	252	21.9	2.6	17.2–27.4
25–34	583	49.5	2.0	45.5–53.5
≥ 35	190	53.9	3.6	46.9–60.8
Race				
White	1,072	41.4	1.5	38.5–44.3
Black or African American	6	‡‡	‡‡	‡‡
All other races	21	‡‡	‡‡	‡‡
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	6	‡‡	‡‡	‡‡
No	1,083	41.3	1.5	38.4–44.2
Education (years)				
< 12	94	18.4	4.1	11.7–27.7
12	386	27.2	2.3	23.0–31.8
> 12	609	54.0	2.0	50.1–57.8
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	471	22.6	1.9	19.1–26.5
No	632	54.9	1.9	51.1–58.6
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	250	18.6	2.5	14.2–23.9
\$16,000–\$24,999	150	34.3	3.9	27.1–42.3
\$25,000–\$39,999	222	34.9	3.1	29.1–41.2
≥ \$40,000	440	59.1	2.3	54.6–63.5

‡ Confidence interval.

‡‡ < 30 respondents; not reported.



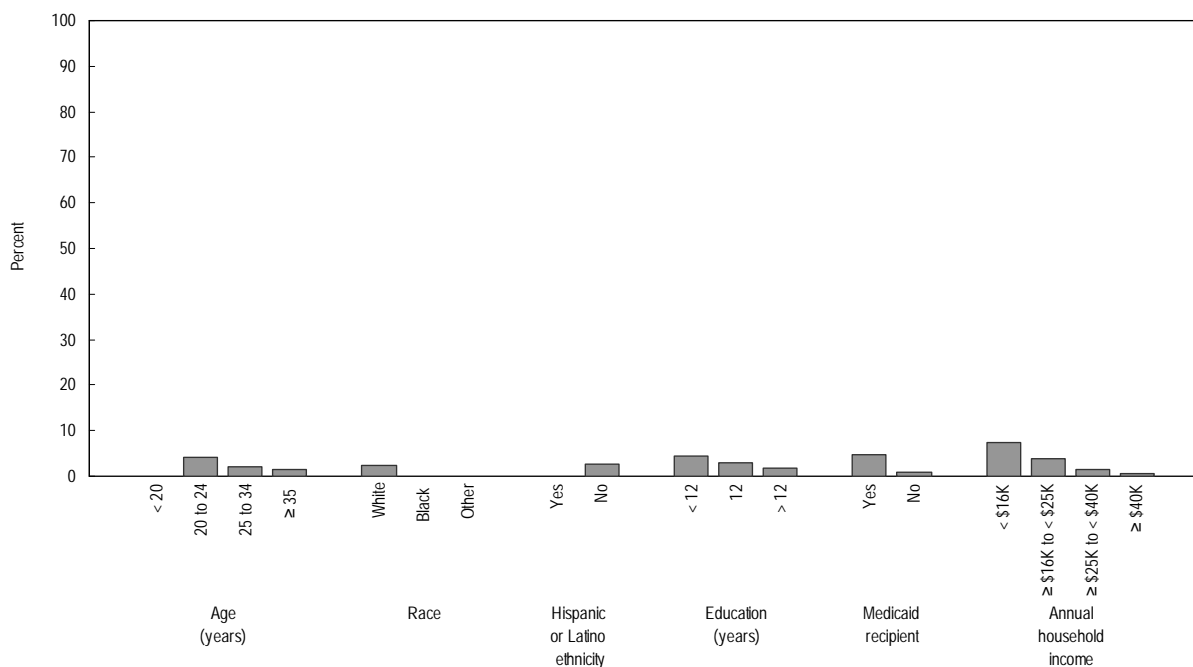
Vermont Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	0	‡‡	‡‡	‡‡
20–24	253	4.1	1.2	2.3–7.2
25–34	582	2.1	0.6	1.2–3.6
≥ 35	189	1.6	0.9	0.6–4.6
Race				
White	996	2.4	0.5	1.6–3.5
Black or African American	4	‡‡	‡‡	‡‡
All other races	22	‡‡	‡‡	‡‡
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	4	‡‡	‡‡	‡‡
No	1,009	2.6	0.5	1.8–3.7
Education (years)				
< 12	61	4.3	2.5	1.4–12.7
12	348	3.1	0.9	1.8–5.4
> 12	604	1.8	0.5	1.0–3.2
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	404	4.8	1.0	3.2–7.2
No	620	1.0	0.4	0.4–2.2
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	198	7.5	1.8	4.7–11.9
\$16,000–\$24,999	138	3.8	1.6	1.7–8.4
\$25,000–\$39,999	216	1.6	0.8	0.6–4.4
≥ \$40,000	437	0.6	0.4	0.2–2.1

‡ Confidence interval.

‡‡ < 30 respondents; not reported.



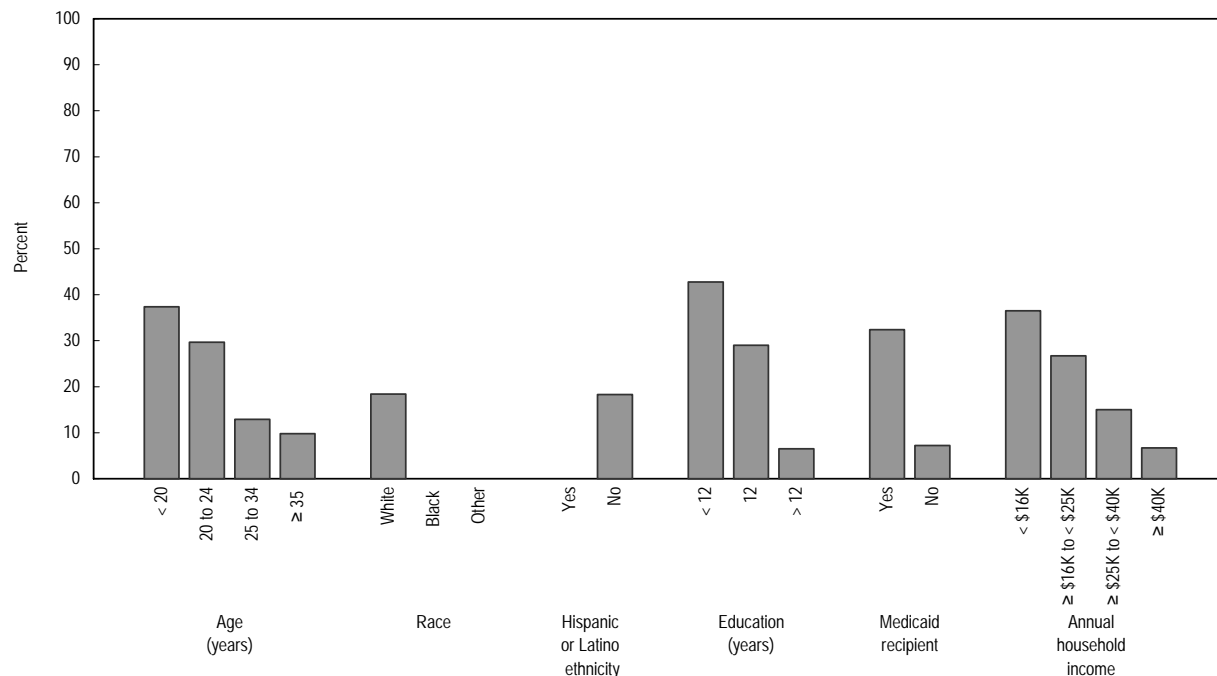
Vermont Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	76	37.4	5.6	27.2–48.9
20–24	252	29.7	2.9	24.4–35.6
25–34	579	12.9	1.4	10.4–15.8
≥ 35	189	9.8	2.1	6.5–14.7
Race				
White	1,064	18.4	1.2	16.1–20.8
Black or African American	6	††	††	††
All other races	22	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	6	††	††	††
No	1,076	18.3	1.2	16.1–20.7
Education (years)				
< 12	90	42.8	5.2	33.0–53.2
12	383	29.0	2.3	24.6–33.7
> 12	609	6.5	0.9	4.9–8.6
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	468	32.4	2.2	28.3–36.8
No	628	7.2	1.0	5.5–9.5
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	245	36.5	3.1	30.7–42.8
\$16,000–\$24,999	149	26.7	3.7	20.1–34.5
\$25,000–\$39,999	221	15.0	2.4	10.9–20.2
≥ \$40,000	441	6.7	1.2	4.8–9.5

‡ Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.



Vermont

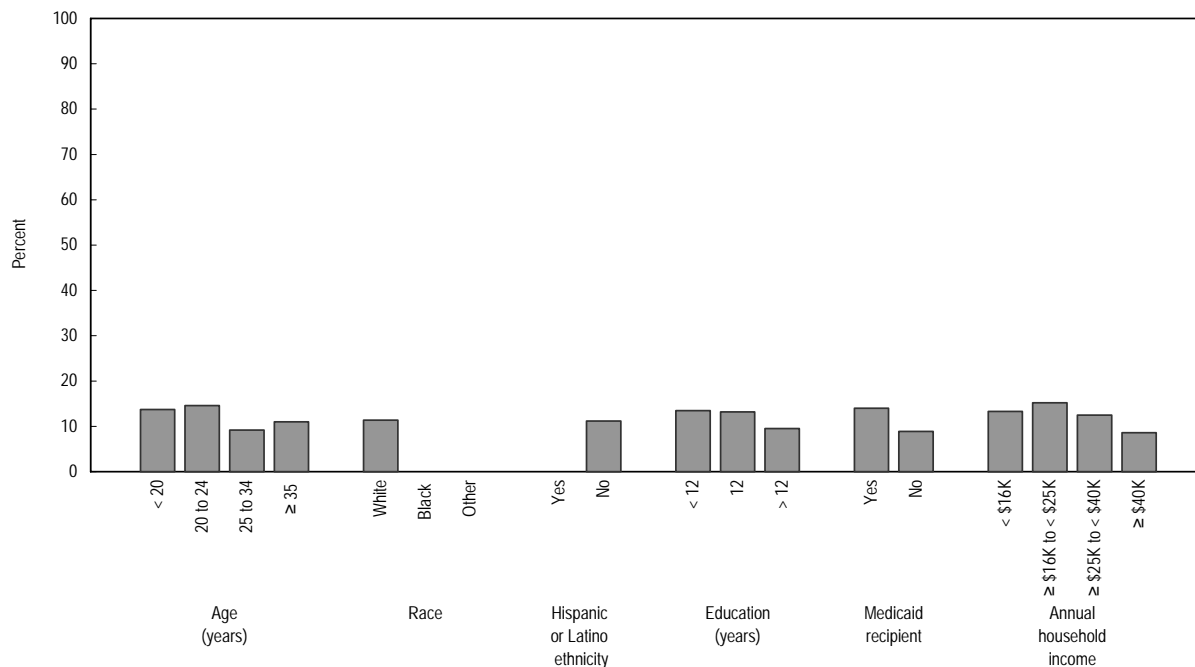
Prevalence of Pregnancy-Related Complications That Required a Hospital Stay of At Least 1 Day, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	78	13.7	3.8	7.8–23.0
20–24	253	14.6	2.1	11.0–19.1
25–34	583	9.2	1.1	7.3–11.6
≥ 35	190	11.0	2.1	7.6–15.8
Race				
White	1,072	11.4	0.9	9.7–13.3
Black or African American	6	††	††	††
All other races	22	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	6	††	††	††
No	1,084	11.2	0.9	9.6–13.1
Education (years)				
< 12	94	13.5	3.4	8.2–21.6
12	386	13.2	1.6	10.4–16.7
> 12	610	9.5	1.1	7.6–11.8
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	471	14.0	1.5	11.3–17.2
No	633	8.9	1.0	7.1–11.1
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	250	13.3	1.9	9.9–17.6
\$16,000–\$24,999	150	15.2	2.9	10.4–21.6
\$25,000–\$39,999	222	12.5	2.1	8.9–17.2
≥ \$40,000	441	8.6	1.2	6.5–11.2

‡ Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.



Vermont

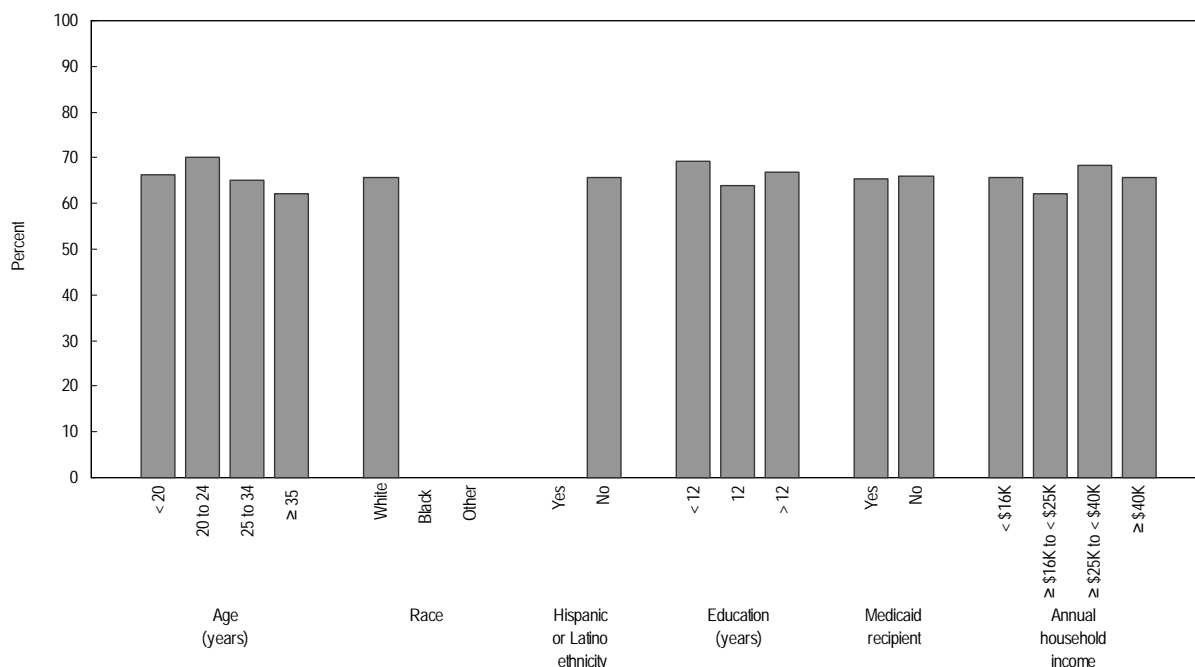
Prevalence of Infant Discharge from Hospital Within 48 Hours, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	78	66.4	5.2	55.6–75.8
20–24	250	70.1	2.8	64.3–75.3
25–34	563	65.0	1.9	61.1–68.7
≥ 35	186	62.0	3.5	55.0–68.6
Race				
White	1,046	65.7	1.4	62.9–68.5
Black or African American	6	††	††	††
All other races	22	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	6	††	††	††
No	1,064	65.6	1.4	62.8–68.3
Education (years)				
< 12	93	69.1	4.7	59.3–77.4
12	386	63.8	2.4	58.9–68.4
> 12	586	66.8	1.9	63.1–70.4
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	461	65.4	2.2	61.0–69.5
No	616	66.1	1.8	62.4–69.6
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	245	65.8	3.0	59.7–71.4
\$16,000–\$24,999	143	62.2	4.0	54.2–69.7
\$25,000–\$39,999	215	68.4	3.1	62.1–74.2
≥ \$40,000	434	65.6	2.2	61.2–69.7

‡ Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.



Vermont

Prevalence of Infant Checkup Within 1 Week of Hospital Discharge for Infants Discharged Within 48 Hours, 2002

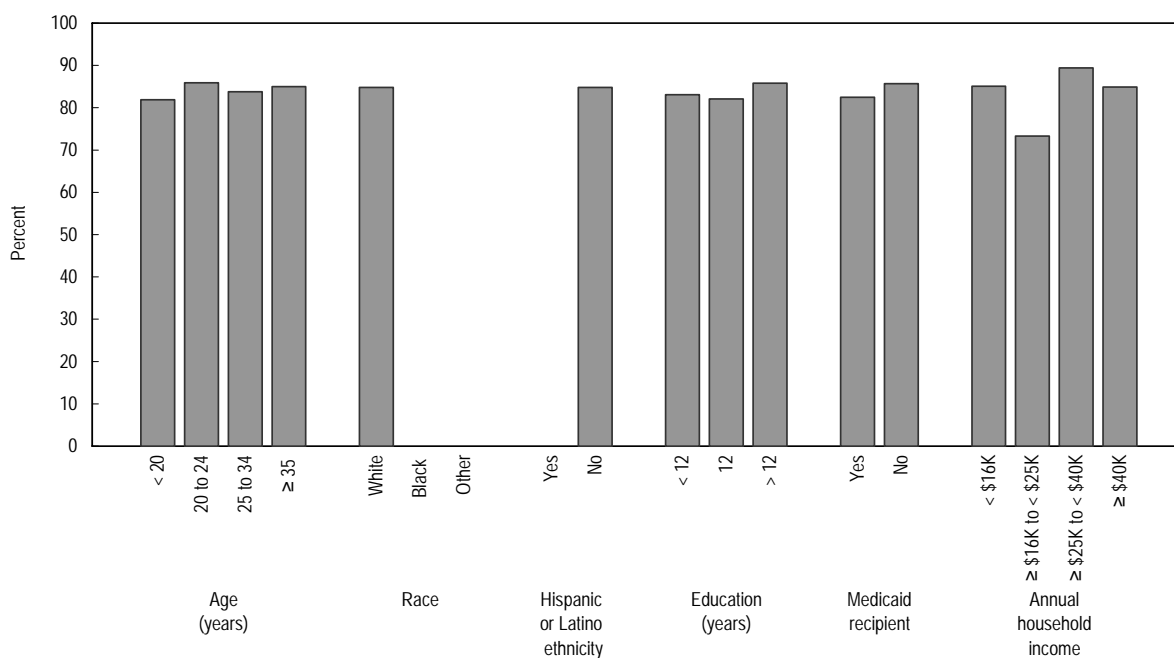
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	44	81.9 ^{§§}	5.3	69.1–90.2
20–24	159	85.9	2.8	79.5–90.5
25–34	335	83.8	1.9	79.6–87.3
≥ 35	102	85.0	3.3	77.4–90.3
Race				
White	620	84.8	1.4	81.9–87.3
Black or African American	5	††	††	††
All other races	13	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	4	††	††	††
No	631	84.8	1.4	81.8–87.3
Education (years)				
< 12	56	83.1 ^{§§}	4.8	71.5–90.6
12	220	82.1	2.6	76.5–86.6
> 12	361	85.8	1.7	82.1–88.9
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	267	82.5	2.3	77.6–86.5
No	373	85.7	1.7	82.0–88.8
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	142	85.1	3.0	78.2–90.1
\$16,000–\$24,999	74	73.3	4.9	62.6–81.8
\$25,000–\$39,999	140	89.4	2.5	83.5–93.4
≥ \$40,000	260	84.9	2.1	80.3–88.5

‡ Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



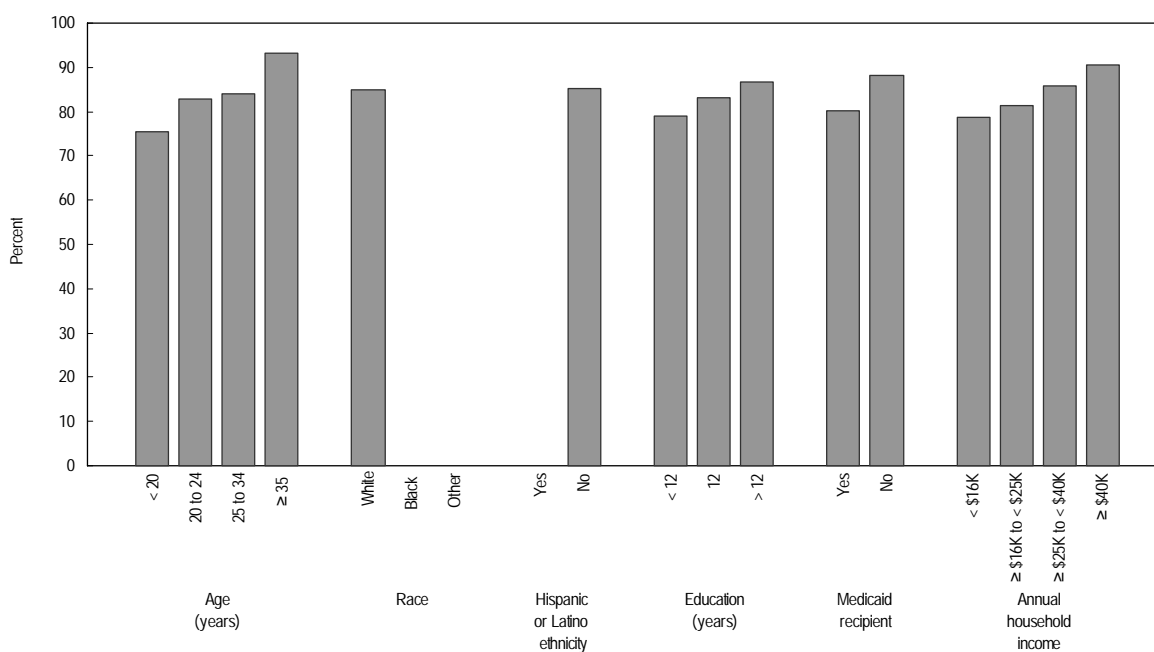
Vermont Prevalence of Sufficient Well-Baby Care, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	70	75.3	5.1	64.2–83.9
20–24	235	82.9	2.4	77.6–87.2
25–34	554	84.1	1.5	80.9–86.9
≥ 35	178	93.3	1.7	89.0–96.0
Race				
White	1,008	84.9	1.1	82.5–86.9
Black or African American	6	††	††	††
All other races	19	†††	†††	†††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	6	††	††	††
No	1,018	85.3	1.1	83.0–87.3
Education (years)				
< 12	82	78.9	4.5	68.9–86.4
12	354	83.2	2.0	79.0–86.7
> 12	588	86.7	1.4	83.8–89.1
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	426	80.1	1.9	76.0–83.6
No	611	88.1	1.3	85.4–90.4
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	220	78.6	2.8	72.6–83.5
\$16,000–\$24,999	141	81.4	3.3	74.1–87.0
\$25,000–\$39,999	214	85.7	2.3	80.4–89.7
≥ \$40,000	425	90.4	1.4	87.3–92.8

Note: Sufficient well-baby care is defined as an infant receiving
2 or more checkups by 2–3 months (60–122 days) of age;
3 or more checkups by 4–5 months (123–183 days) of age; or
4 or more checkups by 6–9 months (184–274 days) of age.

‡ Confidence interval.
†† Missing ≥ 10% data.
††† < 30 respondents; not reported.



Vermont

Prevalence of Postpartum Contraceptive Use, 2002

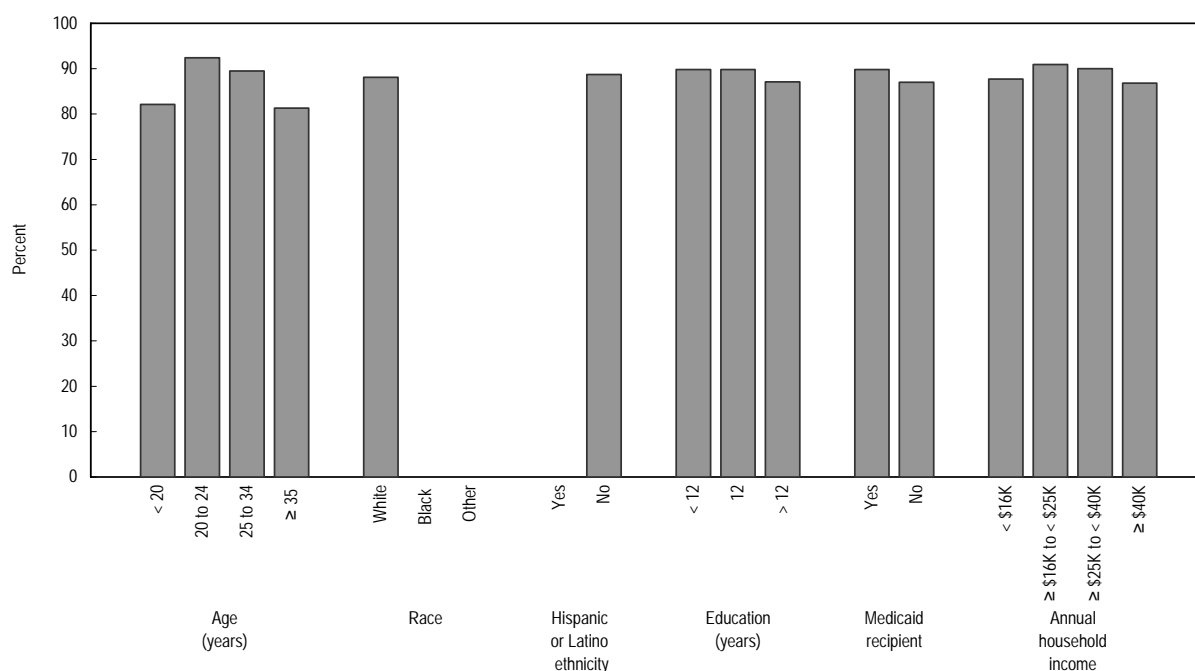
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	78	82.1	4.3	72.2–89.0
20–24	253	92.4	1.6	88.7–95.0
25–34	583	89.5	1.2	86.8–91.7
≥ 35	190	81.3	2.8	75.2–86.1
Race				
White	1,072	88.1	1.0	86.1–89.9
Black or African American	6	††	††	††
All other races	22	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	6	††	††	††
No	1,084	88.7	0.9	86.7–90.4
Education (years)				
< 12	94	89.8	3.0	82.3–94.3
12	386	89.8	1.5	86.5–92.4
> 12	610	87.1	1.3	84.3–89.4
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	471	89.8	1.4	86.7–92.1
No	633	87.0	1.3	84.3–89.3
Annual household income				
≤ \$15,999	250	87.7	2.1	83.0–91.1
\$16,000–\$24,999	150	90.9	2.2	85.6–94.4
\$25,000–\$39,999	222	90.0	1.9	85.6–93.2
≥ \$40,000	441	86.8	1.6	83.5–89.6

Note: Contraceptive use is defined as using any of the following birth control methods at time of survey: not having sex at certain times (rhythm) or using such birth control methods as the pill, Norplant®, shots (Depo-Provera®), condoms, diaphragm, foam, IUD, tubal ligation, or vasectomy.

‡ Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.



State Exhibits

Washington

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

Washington

Characteristics of PRAMS–Eligible Population and Respondents, 2002

Characteristic	PRAMS–eligible population		PRAMS respondents			
	Size	Percent	Size	Percent		
Age (years)						
< 20	6,942	9.1	171	11.3		
20–24	18,944	24.8	375	24.7		
25–34	39,342	51.5	728	47.9		
≥ 35	11,125	14.6	246	16.2		
Race						
White	61,851	83.9	677	45.5		
Black or African American	3,156	4.3	248	16.7		
Asian or Pacific Islander	6,770	9.2	320	21.5		
American Indian	1,811	2.5	242	16.3		
All other races	93	0.1	0	0.0		
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity						
Yes	12,185	16.2	321	21.3		
No	62,849	83.8	1,185	78.7		
Education (years)						
< 12	12,401	17.2	289	20.5		
12	21,798	30.2	419	29.7		
> 12	37,969	52.6	701	49.8		
Marital status						
Married	54,102	70.9	982	64.8		
Unmarried	22,169	29.1	533	35.2		
Birth weight						
Low (< 2,500 g)	3,840	5.1	90	5.9		
Normal (≥ 2,500 g)	72,176	94.9	1,425	94.1		
Parity						
First birth	30,719	40.9	685	46.0		
Second birth or higher	44,472	59.1	804	54.0		
Total	76,376		1,520			
Characteristic	Estimated PRAMS–eligible population				PRAMS respondents	
	Size	95% CI‡	Percent	95% CI‡	Size	Percent
Annual household income						
≤ \$16,799	20,236	17,993–22,480	27.6	24.7–30.7	523	36.2
\$16,800–\$25,199	9,985	8,168–11,801	13.6	11.3–16.3	218	15.1
\$25,200–\$35,999	10,215	8,292–12,138	13.9	11.5–16.8	191	13.2
≤ \$36,000	32,819	30,219–35,419	44.8	41.3–48.4	513	35.5
In crowded household						
(> 1 person/room)	9,376	7,826–10,926	12.7	10.8–14.9	264	18.2

Note: The PRAMS–eligible population is defined as state residents who had in–state births. Respondents are defined as women who completed a survey. Values for annual household income and crowded household are estimated from the PRAMS sample. Other population size and percent values for the characteristics of the PRAMS–eligible population are based on state birth certificate data.

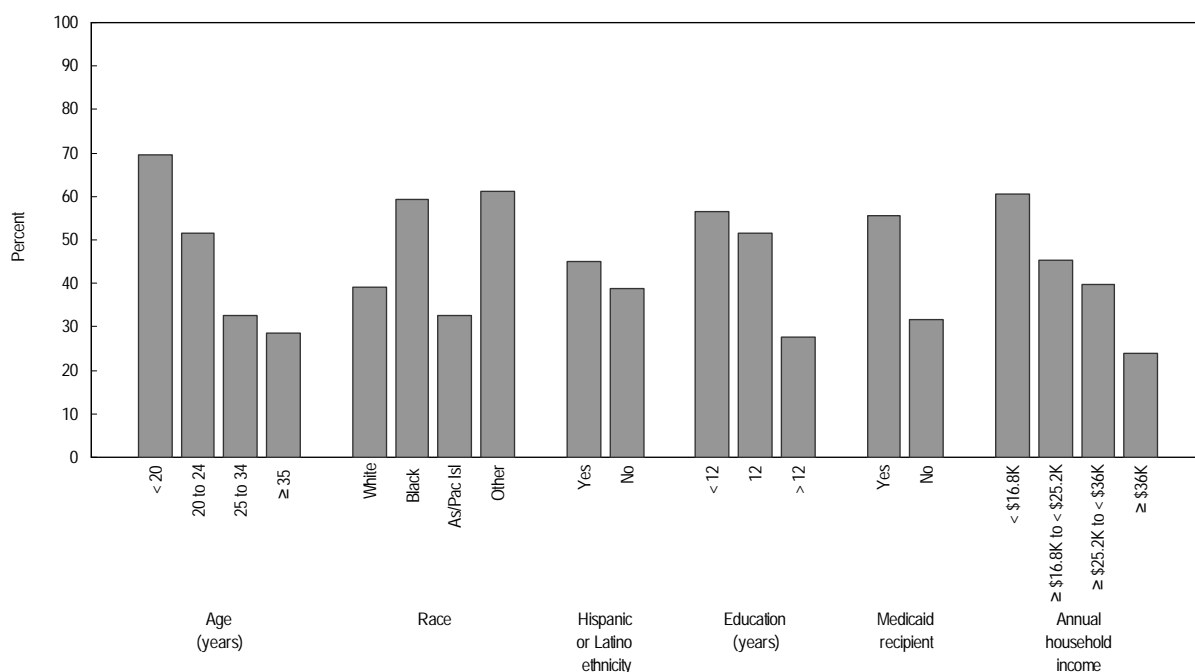
‡ Confidence interval.

Washington Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	171	69.5	5.6	57.7–79.2
20–24	373	51.5	3.8	44.2–58.8
25–34	717	32.6	2.4	28.0–37.5
≥ 35	239	28.7	4.1	21.4–37.4
Race				
White	667	39.1	2.2	34.9–43.4
Black or African American	247	59.2	3.1	53.0–65.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	319	32.7	2.6	27.8–38.1
All other races	236	61.3	3.4	54.4–67.7
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	319	45.0	3.0	39.3–50.9
No	1,167	38.9	2.1	34.9–43.1
Education (years)				
< 12	286	56.4	4.3	47.9–64.5
12	413	51.5	3.5	44.6–58.3
> 12	690	27.7	2.3	23.4–32.5
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	635	55.6	3.0	49.7–61.3
No	865	31.7	2.2	27.6–36.1
Annual household income				
≤ \$16,799	520	60.5	3.1	54.3–66.3
\$16,800–\$25,199	218	45.4	4.9	36.0–55.0
\$25,200–\$35,999	185	39.8	5.1	30.3–50.2
≥ \$36,000	505	23.9	2.5	19.3–29.1

‡ Confidence interval.



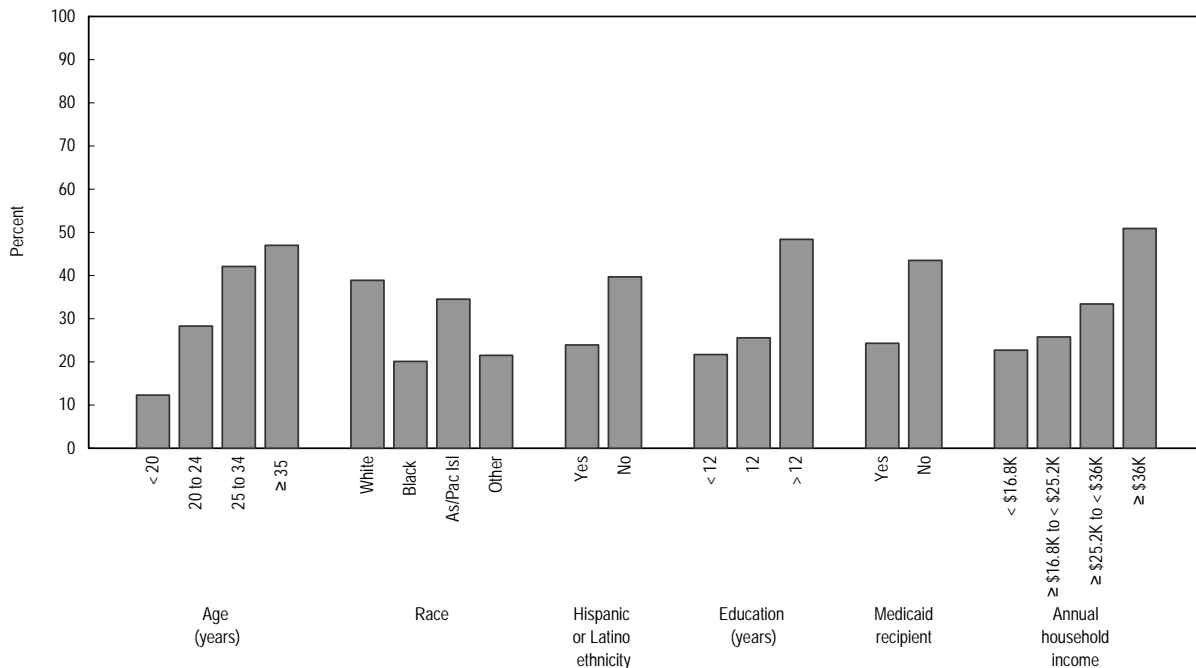
Washington

Prevalence of Multivitamin Use 4 or More Times per Week During the Month Prior to Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	170	12.3	3.8	6.5–22.0
20–24	374	28.3	3.5	22.0–35.5
25–34	726	42.1	2.6	37.1–47.3
≥ 35	246	47.0	4.4	38.5–55.7
Race				
White	676	38.9	2.2	34.8–43.2
Black or African American	246	20.1	2.4	15.8–25.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	319	34.5	2.6	29.6–39.8
All other races	242	21.5	2.7	16.8–27.2
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	321	23.9	2.5	19.3–29.3
No	1,181	39.7	2.1	35.7–43.9
Education (years)				
< 12	288	21.7	3.7	15.4–29.8
12	418	25.6	3.1	19.9–32.2
> 12	699	48.4	2.6	43.2–53.5
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	641	24.3	2.6	19.5–29.9
No	875	43.5	2.3	39.1–48.1
Annual household income				
≤ \$16,799	522	22.7	2.9	17.6–28.8
\$16,800–\$25,199	218	25.8	4.4	18.2–35.2
\$25,200–\$35,999	189	33.4	5.0	24.4–43.8
≥ \$36,000	512	50.9	2.9	45.1–56.6

‡ Confidence interval.



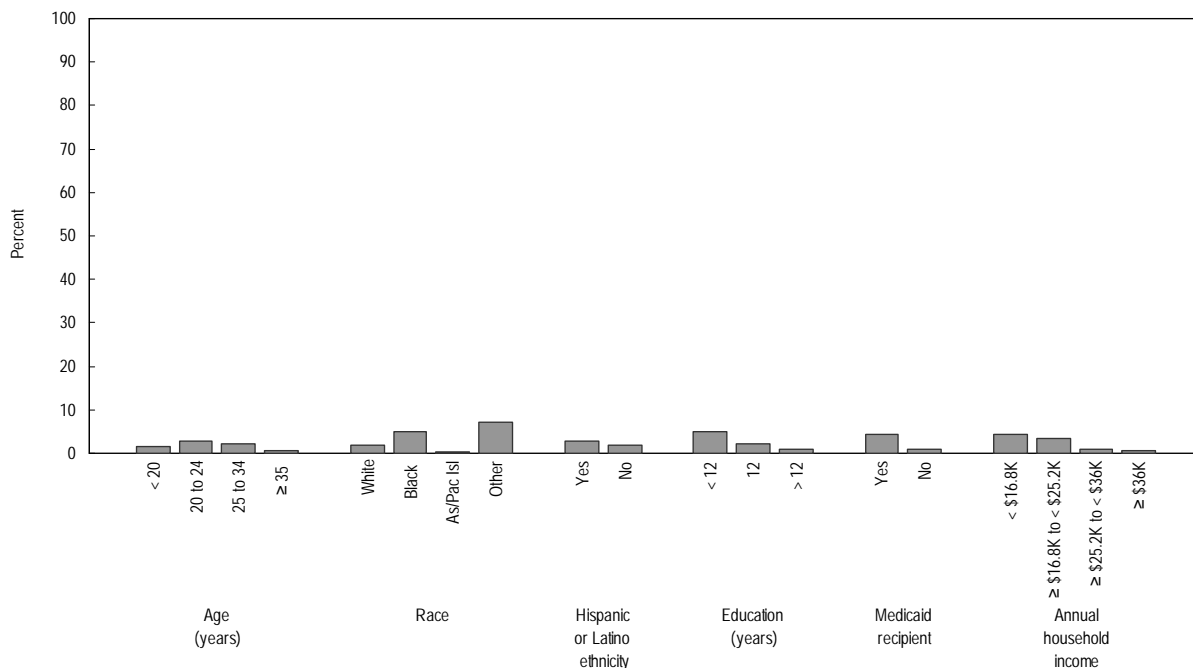
Washington

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	171	1.4	0.6	0.6–3.0
20–24	375	2.8	1.1	1.3–6.0
25–34	724	2.2	0.8	1.1–4.4
≥ 35	245	0.5	0.3	0.2–1.4
Race				
White	676	2.0	0.6	1.1–3.5
Black or African American	246	4.9	1.3	2.9–8.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	319	0.4	0.3	0.1–2.3
All other races	242	7.0	1.6	4.5–10.8
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	320	2.9	1.0	1.5–5.7
No	1,181	1.8	0.6	1.0–3.3
Education (years)				
< 12	288	5.1	2.0	2.3–10.8
12	418	2.1	1.0	0.8–5.1
> 12	698	1.0	0.5	0.4–2.6
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	641	4.3	1.3	2.3–7.7
No	874	0.8	0.3	0.4–1.6
Annual household income				
≤ \$16,799	522	4.2	1.4	2.1–8.0
\$16,800–\$25,199	217	3.5	1.9	1.2–9.7
\$25,200–\$35,999	190	0.9	0.4	0.4–1.9
≥ \$36,000	512	0.6	0.4	0.2–2.1

‡ Confidence interval.



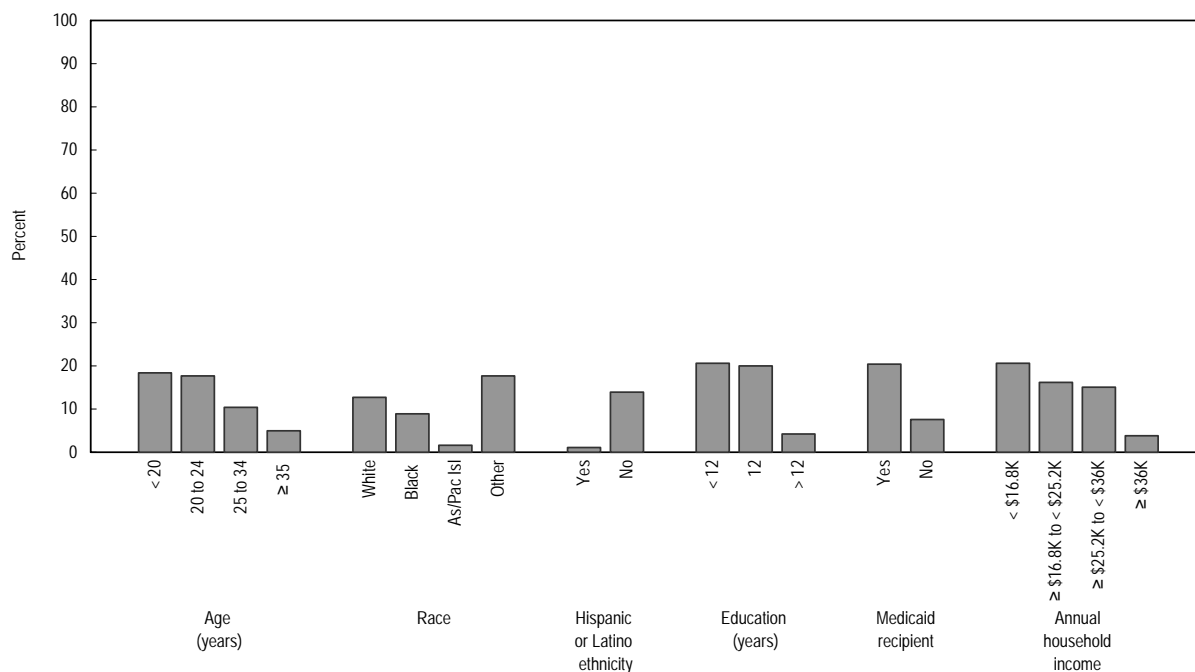
Washington

Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	171	18.4	5.3	10.2–31.0
20–24	370	17.7	3.3	12.2–25.1
25–34	722	10.4	1.8	7.3–14.5
≥ 35	246	5.0	2.0	2.2–10.9
Race				
White	675	12.7	1.6	9.9–16.1
Black or African American	245	8.9	1.8	6.0–13.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	318	1.6	0.8	0.6–4.1
All other races	238	17.7	2.4	13.4–22.9
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	321	1.1	0.6	0.3–3.3
No	1,174	13.9	1.6	11.1–17.3
Education (years)				
< 12	283	20.6	4.4	13.4–30.4
12	416	20.0	3.0	14.7–26.6
> 12	699	4.2	1.1	2.5–7.1
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	636	20.4	2.8	15.4–26.5
No	873	7.6	1.3	5.4–10.7
Annual household income				
≤ \$16,799	516	20.6	3.1	15.2–27.5
\$16,800–\$25,199	217	16.2	4.3	9.4–26.4
\$25,200–\$35,999	190	15.1	4.0	8.8–24.8
≥ \$36,000	512	3.8	1.2	2.0–7.0

‡ Confidence interval.



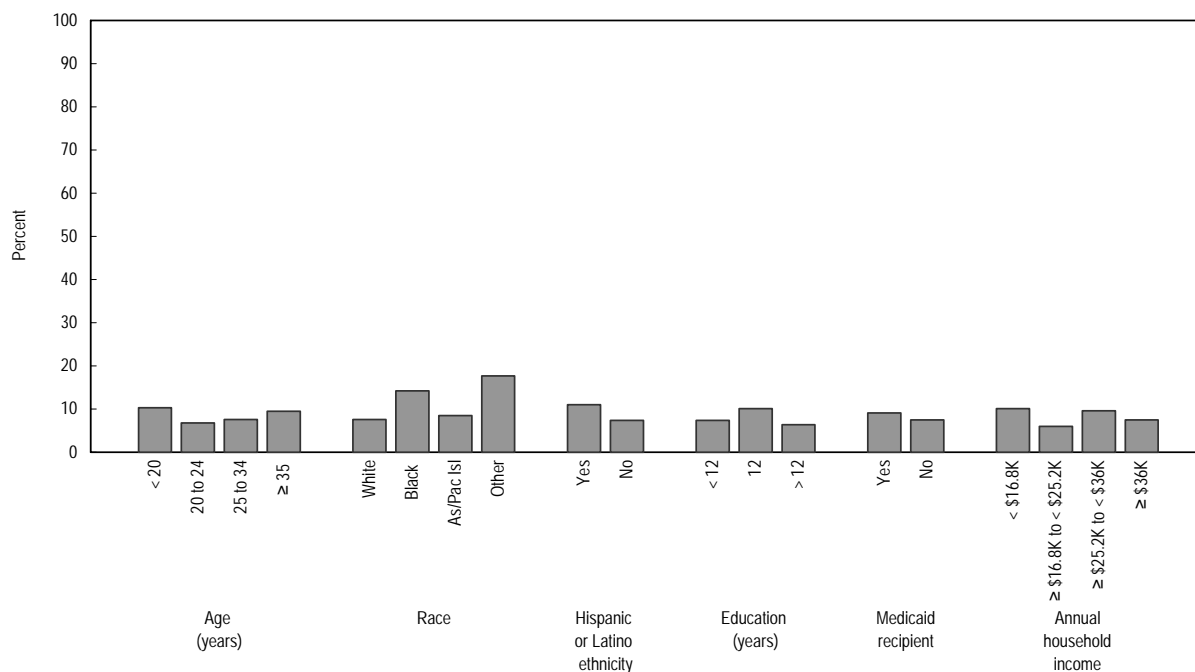
Washington

Prevalence of Pregnancy-Related Complications That Required a Hospital Stay of At Least 1 Day, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	168	10.3	3.6	5.1-19.9
20-24	374	6.8	1.6	4.2-10.9
25-34	726	7.6	1.3	5.4-10.7
≥ 35	245	9.5	2.6	5.4-16.1
Race				
White	676	7.6	1.1	5.6-10.1
Black or African American	244	14.2	2.5	10.0-19.9
Asian or Pacific Islander	318	8.5	1.5	5.9-11.9
All other races	242	17.7	2.4	13.4-23.0
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	320	11.0	1.9	7.9-15.3
No	1,179	7.4	1.1	5.5-9.8
Education (years)				
< 12	285	7.4	2.0	4.3-12.5
12	418	10.1	2.1	6.7-15.0
> 12	700	6.4	1.2	4.5-9.2
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	637	9.1	1.6	6.4-12.9
No	876	7.5	1.2	5.5-10.1
Annual household income				
≤ \$16,799	520	10.1	1.9	7.0-14.5
\$16,800-\$25,199	218	6.0	1.4	3.8-9.4
\$25,200-\$35,999	191	9.6	3.1	5.0-17.5
≥ \$36,000	513	7.5	1.5	4.9-11.1

‡ Confidence interval.

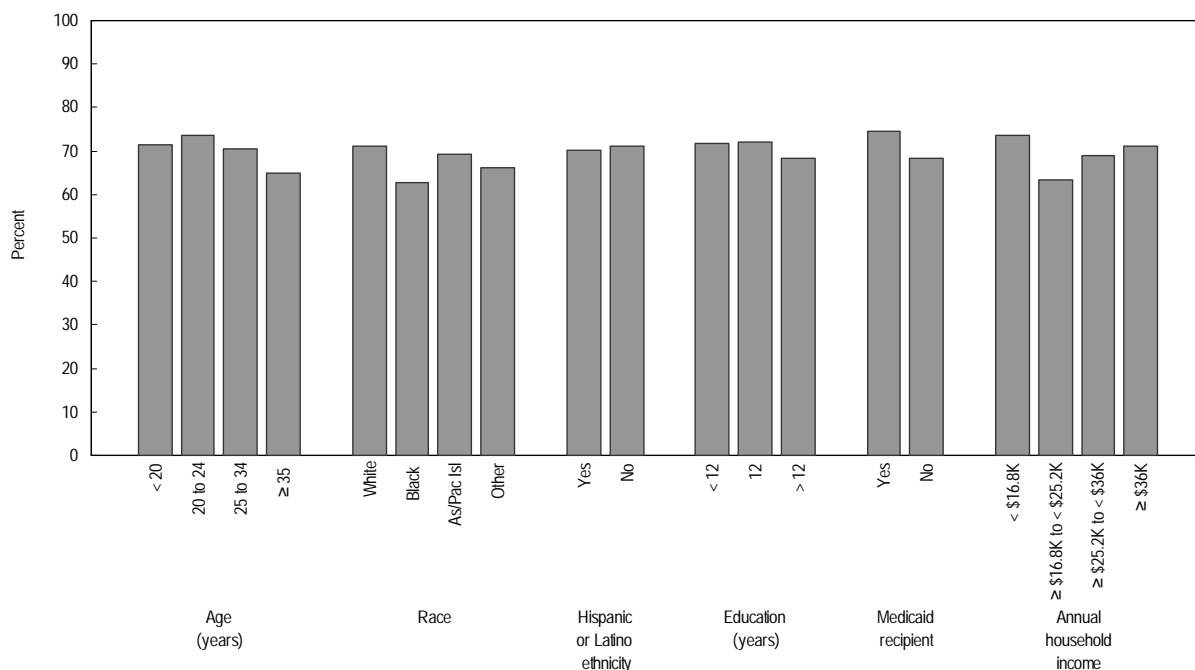


Washington Prevalence of Infant Discharge from Hospital Within 48 Hours, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	169	71.5	5.8	59.1–81.4
20–24	370	73.6	3.3	66.7–79.5
25–34	715	70.6	2.4	65.7–75.1
≥ 35	242	64.9	4.2	56.3–72.7
Race				
White	662	71.2	2.0	67.1–75.0
Black or African American	245	62.6	3.1	56.2–68.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	317	69.2	2.6	64.0–74.1
All other races	240	66.0	3.5	58.8–72.5
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	318	70.2	2.7	64.7–75.3
No	1,164	71.1	2.0	67.1–74.8
Education (years)				
< 12	284	71.6	4.0	63.2–78.8
12	411	72.2	3.1	65.6–77.9
> 12	691	68.3	2.5	63.3–73.0
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	630	74.4	2.6	68.9–79.1
No	866	68.4	2.2	64.0–72.5
Annual household income				
≤ \$16,799	515	73.7	2.8	67.8–78.8
\$16,800–\$25,199	215	63.4	4.9	53.4–72.4
\$25,200–\$35,999	187	69.0	4.9	58.7–77.6
≥ \$36,000	507	71.2	2.7	65.7–76.1

† Confidence interval.



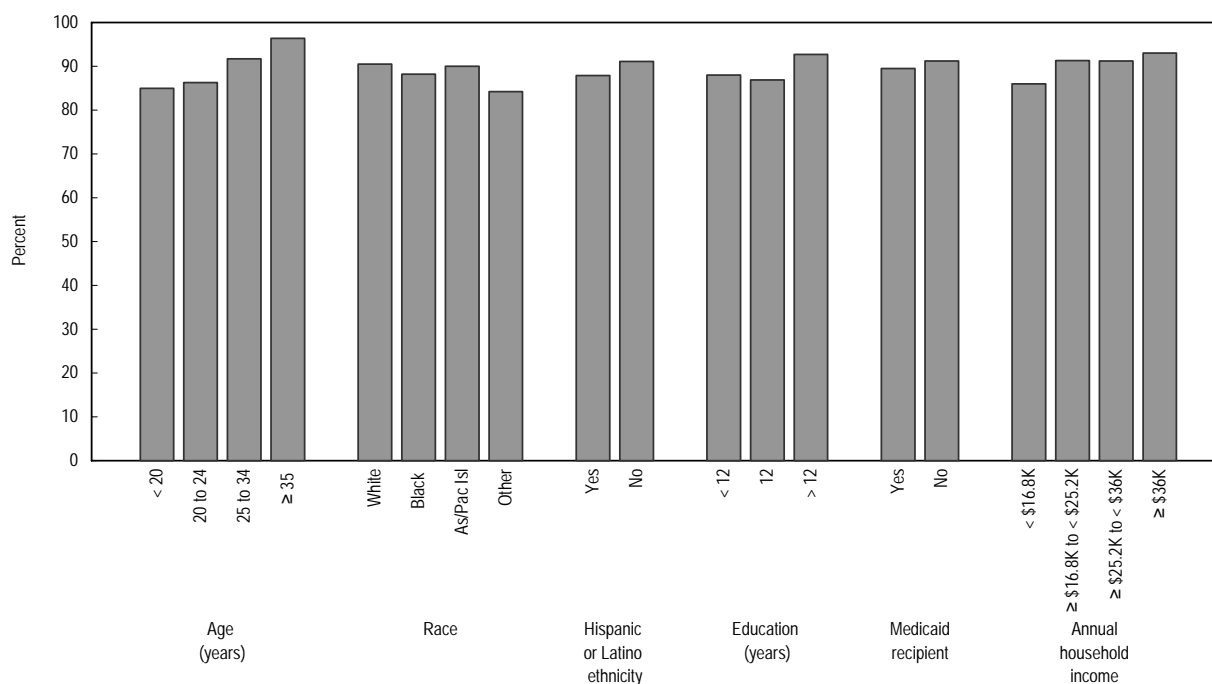
Washington

Prevalence of Infant Checkup Within 1 Week of Hospital Discharge for Infants Discharged Within 48 Hours, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	128	85.0	5.0	72.5–92.4
20–24	249	86.3	3.0	79.2–91.2
25–34	471	91.7	1.8	87.4–94.7
≥ 35	146	96.4	1.8	90.5–98.7
Race				
White	460	90.5	1.6	87.0–93.2
Black or African American	151	88.2	2.5	82.4–92.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	209	90.0	2.2	84.8–93.5
All other races	153	84.2	4.5	73.4–91.2
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	218	87.9	2.4	82.4–91.9
No	772	91.1	1.5	87.7–93.6
Education (years)				
< 12	200	88.0	3.7	78.6–93.6
12	281	86.9	2.8	80.3–91.6
> 12	439	92.7	1.7	88.7–95.4
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	430	89.5	2.1	84.5–93.0
No	564	91.2	1.6	87.5–93.9
Annual household income				
≤ \$16,799	346	86.0	2.9	79.3–90.8
\$16,800–\$25,199	138	91.3	3.0	83.4–95.6
\$25,200–\$35,999	120	91.2	3.8	80.5–96.3
≥ \$36,000	338	93.0	1.8	88.4–95.8

‡ Confidence interval.

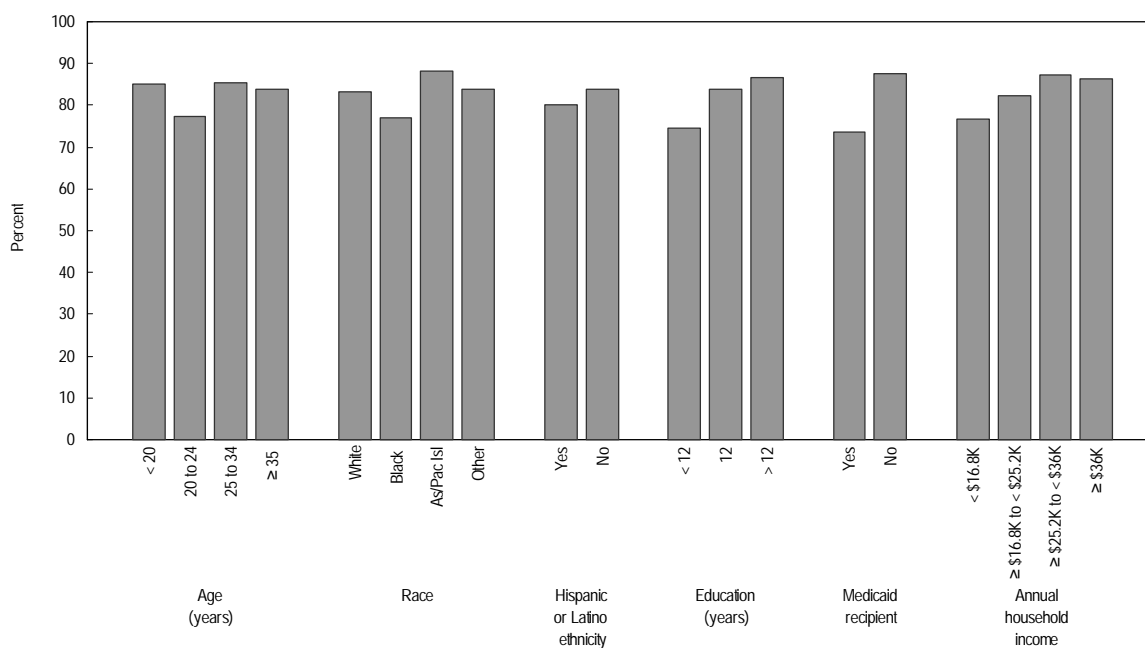


Washington Prevalence of Sufficient Well-Baby Care, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	154	85.1	4.6	73.9–92.1
20–24	344	77.2	3.5	69.7–83.3
25–34	692	85.4	1.9	81.3–88.8
≥ 35	229	83.8	3.4	75.9–89.4
Race				
White	636	83.2	1.7	79.5–86.3
Black or African American	232	76.9	2.7	71.2–81.8
Asian or Pacific Islander	298	88.3	1.9	84.1–91.5
All other races	225	83.8	2.4	78.4–88.0
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	299	80.1	2.5	74.7–84.6
No	1,106	83.8	1.7	80.3–86.8
Education (years)				
< 12	256	74.4	4.5	64.6–82.2
12	390	84.0	2.6	78.2–88.5
> 12	670	86.8	1.8	82.9–90.0
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	577	73.5	2.9	67.4–78.9
No	842	87.7	1.6	84.2–90.4
Annual household income				
≤ \$16,799	480	76.7	3.1	70.1–82.2
\$16,800–\$25,199	203	82.4	4.2	72.6–89.3
\$25,200–\$35,999	180	87.4	3.5	78.9–92.8
≥ \$36,000	491	86.2	2.1	81.5–89.8

Note: Sufficient well-baby care is defined as an infant receiving 2 or more checkups by 2–3 months (60–122 days) of age; 3 or more checkups by 4–5 months (123–183 days) of age; or 4 or more checkups by 6–9 months (184–274 days) of age. ‡ Confidence interval.

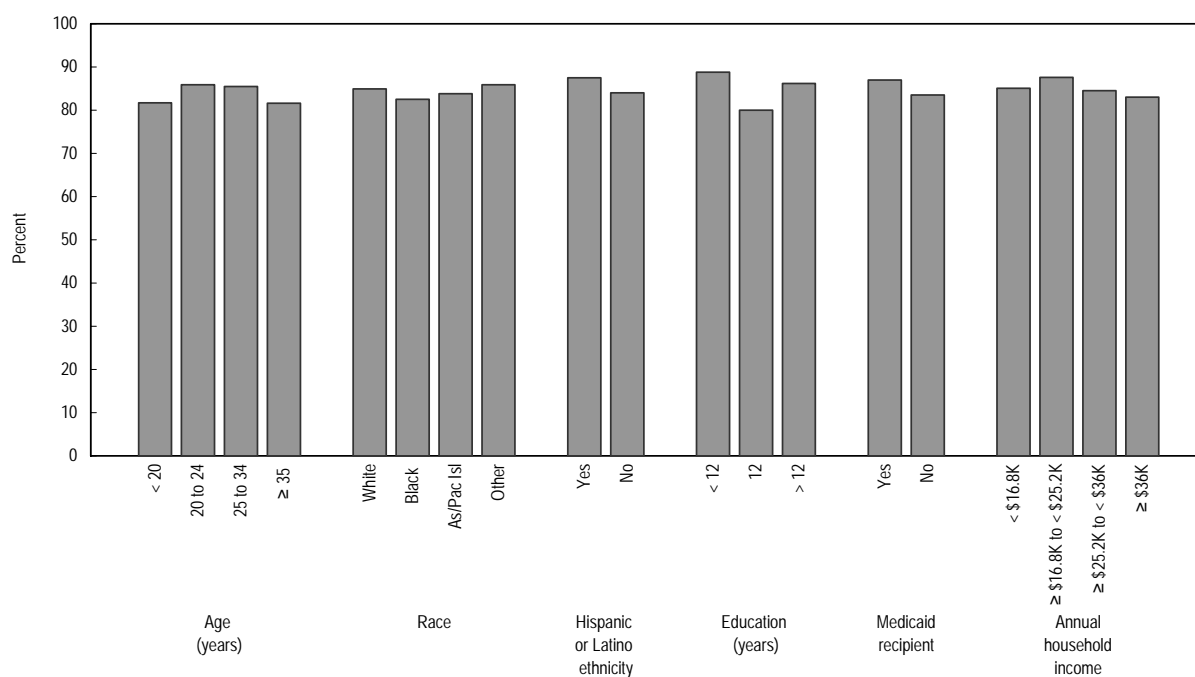


Washington Prevalence of Postpartum Contraceptive Use, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	170	81.7	5.2	69.4–89.8
20–24	374	85.9	2.7	79.9–90.4
25–34	726	85.5	1.8	81.5–88.8
≥ 35	244	81.6	3.3	74.3–87.3
Race				
White	676	84.9	1.6	81.5–87.7
Black or African American	246	82.5	2.3	77.5–86.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	318	83.8	2.0	79.4–87.4
All other races	241	85.9	2.2	81.0–89.7
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	321	87.5	1.9	83.1–90.8
No	1,179	84.0	1.6	80.7–86.8
Education (years)				
< 12	288	88.8	2.8	82.1–93.1
12	419	80.0	2.9	73.8–85.0
> 12	697	86.2	1.8	82.3–89.4
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	638	87.0	2.1	82.2–90.6
No	876	83.5	1.7	79.8–86.5
Annual household income				
≤ \$16,799	522	85.1	2.4	79.7–89.3
\$16,800–\$25,199	218	87.6	3.4	79.3–92.8
\$25,200–\$35,999	191	84.5	3.7	75.8–90.4
≥ \$36,000	512	83.0	2.2	78.2–86.9

Note: Contraceptive use is defined as using any of the following birth control methods at time of survey: not having sex at certain times (rhythm) or using such birth control methods as the pill, Norplant®, shots (Depo-Provera®), condoms, diaphragm, foam, IUD, tubal ligation, or vasectomy. † Confidence interval.



State Exhibits

West Virginia

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

West Virginia

Characteristics of PRAMS–Eligible Population and Respondents, 2002

Characteristic	PRAMS–eligible population		PRAMS respondents			
	Size	Percent	Size	Percent		
Age (years)						
< 20	2,440	13.4	585	34.4		
20–24	6,098	33.4	430	25.3		
25–34	8,276	45.3	563	33.1		
≥ 35	1,439	7.9	122	7.2		
Race						
White	17,458	95.7	1,617	95.1		
Black or African American	637	3.5	64	3.8		
American Indian	9	0.0	5	0.3		
Asian or Pacific Islander	133	0.7	10	0.6		
All other races	9	0.0	4	0.2		
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity						
Yes	68	0.4	3	0.2		
No	18,114	99.6	1,691	99.8		
Education (years)						
< 12	3,551	19.6	462	27.4		
12	7,361	40.7	722	42.8		
> 12	7,168	39.6	504	29.9		
Marital status						
Married	12,029	66.0	952	56.0		
Unmarried	6,204	34.0	747	44.0		
Birth weight						
Low (< 2,500 g)	1,472	8.1	713	42.1		
Normal (≥ 2,500 g)	16,762	91.9	981	57.9		
Parity						
First birth	7,651	41.9	919	54.1		
Second birth or higher	10,599	58.1	780	45.9		
Total	18,253		1,700			
<hr/>						
	Estimated PRAMS–eligible population				PRAMS respondents	
	Size	95% CI‡	Percent	95% CI‡	Size	Percent
Annual household income						
≤ \$17,000	6,875	6,277–7,473	39.5	36.3–42.9	792	49.7
\$17,001–\$19,000	1,213	919–1,508	7.0	5.5–8.9	132	8.3
\$19,001–\$25,500	2,328	1,909–2,748	13.4	11.2–16.0	178	11.2
≥ \$25,501	6,969	6,391–7,547	40.1	36.8–43.5	490	30.8
In crowded household						
(> 1 person/room)	1,167	871–1,463	6.5	5.1–8.4	127	7.7
<p>Note: The PRAMS–eligible population is defined as state residents who had in–state births. Respondents are defined as women who completed a survey. Values for annual household income and crowded household are estimated from the PRAMS sample. Other population size and percent values for the characteristics of the PRAMS–eligible population are based on state birth certificate data.</p> <p>‡ Confidence interval.</p>						

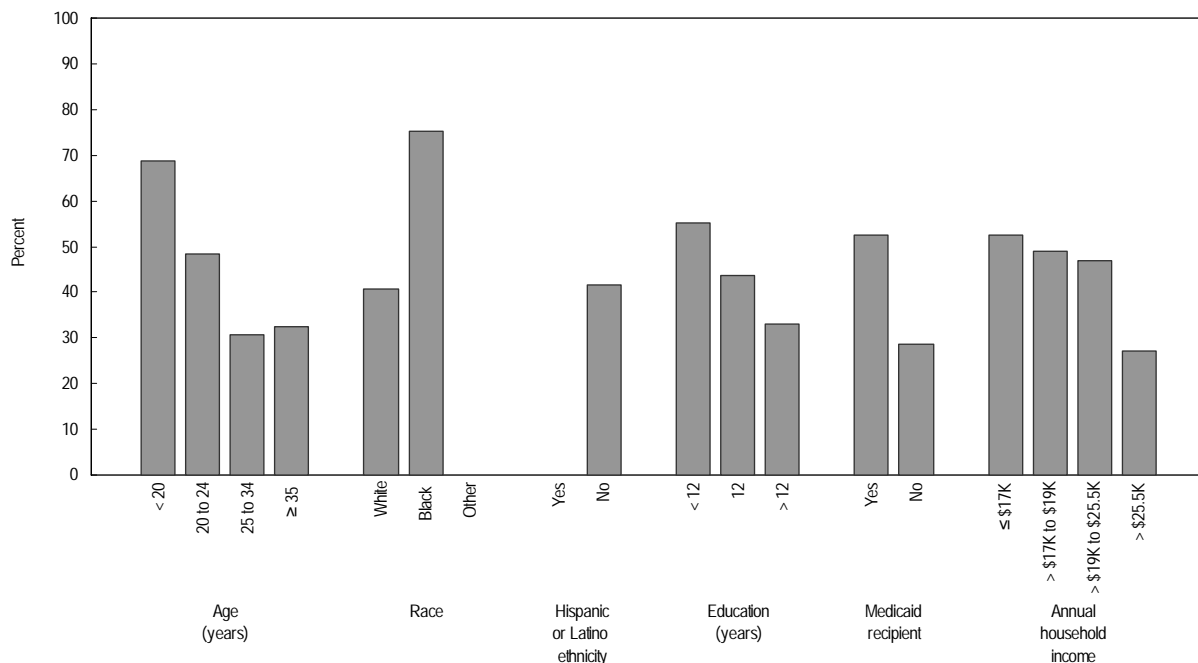
West Virginia Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI†
Age (years)				
< 20	576	68.6	1.9	64.9–72.2
20–24	427	48.5	3.3	42.2–54.9
25–34	552	30.6	2.5	26.0–35.7
≥ 35	119	32.4	5.7	22.3–44.3
Race				
White	1,593	40.8	1.7	37.5–44.2
Black or African American	62	75.3	8.2	56.1–87.9
All other races	19	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	3	††	††	††
No	1,665	41.7	1.7	38.5–45.0
Education (years)				
< 12	455	55.1	3.8	47.7–62.3
12	708	43.8	2.6	38.7–49.0
> 12	499	32.9	2.6	28.0–38.3
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	1,116	52.5	2.2	48.1–56.8
No	558	28.7	2.4	24.3–33.6
Annual household income				
≤ \$17,000	783	52.5	2.7	47.2–57.7
\$17,001–\$19,000	130	49.0	6.4	36.7–61.4
\$19,001–\$25,500	172	46.8	5.0	37.3–56.6
≥ \$25,501	483	27.1	2.5	22.4–32.3

† Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.



West Virginia

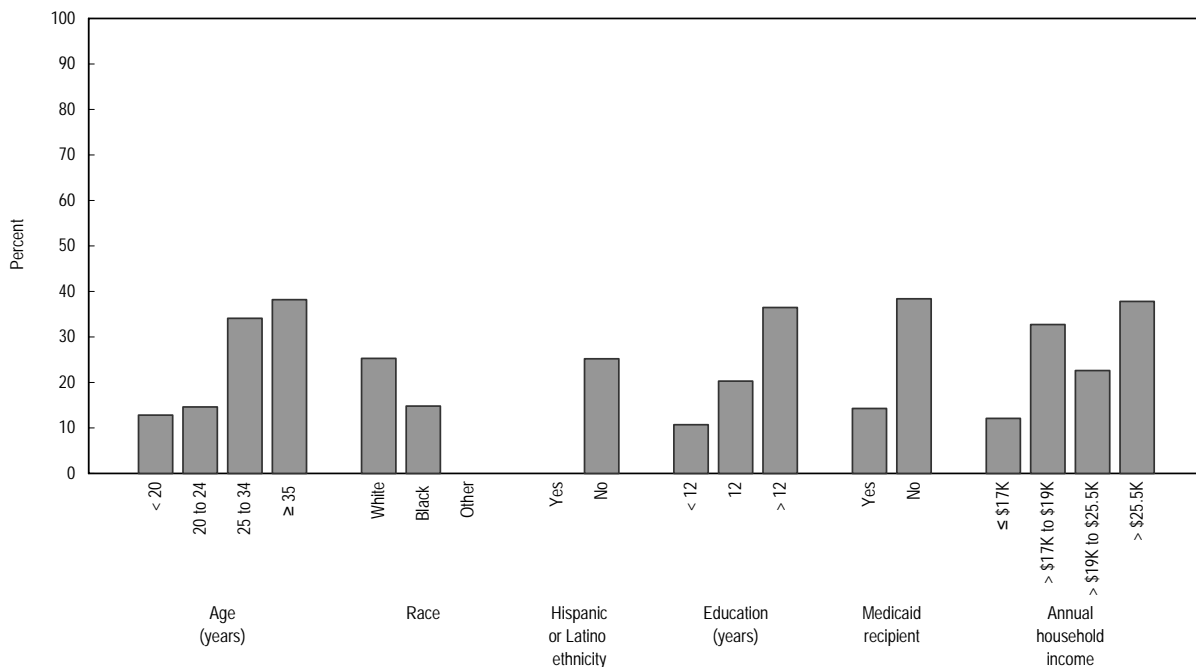
Prevalence of Multivitamin Use 4 or More Times per Week During the Month Prior to Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	582	12.8	1.3	10.4–15.6
20–24	429	14.6	2.2	10.8–19.5
25–34	559	34.1	2.5	29.4–39.3
≥ 35	122	38.2	5.8	27.6–49.9
Race				
White	1,611	25.3	1.5	22.5–28.4
Black or African American	62	14.8	5.8	6.6–30.0
All other races	19	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	3	††	††	††
No	1,683	25.2	1.5	22.3–28.2
Education (years)				
< 12	459	10.7	2.1	7.3–15.5
12	718	20.3	2.2	16.4–24.9
> 12	503	36.5	2.7	31.5–41.9
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	1,125	14.3	1.6	11.6–17.7
No	567	38.4	2.6	33.5–43.6
Annual household income				
≤ \$17,000	789	12.1	1.7	9.2–15.9
\$17,001–\$19,000	129	32.7	6.2	21.9–45.7
\$19,001–\$25,500	177	22.6	4.2	15.3–31.9
≥ \$25,501	489	37.8	2.8	32.5–43.3

‡ Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.



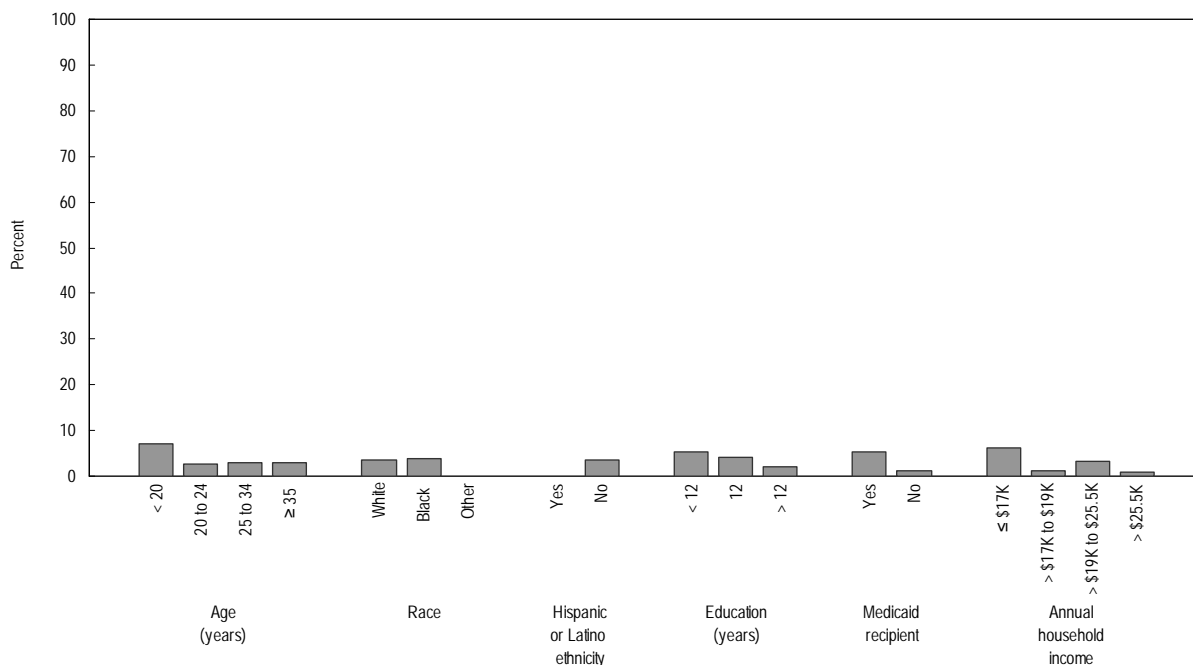
West Virginia Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	570	7.0	1.0	5.3–9.3
20–24	421	2.8	1.0	1.4–5.7
25–34	557	2.9	0.9	1.6–5.3
≥ 35	122	2.9	2.0	0.7–10.9
Race				
White	1,590	3.5	0.6	2.5–4.8
Black or African American	61	3.7	1.2	1.9–7.0
All other races	19	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	3	††	††	††
No	1,661	3.4	0.6	2.5–4.7
Education (years)				
< 12	450	5.3	1.5	3.0–9.3
12	711	4.0	1.0	2.5–6.4
> 12	497	2.0	0.7	1.0–4.1
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	1,117	5.3	0.9	3.8–7.4
No	553	1.1	0.6	0.4–3.1
Annual household income				
≤ \$17,000	780	6.1	1.2	4.2–8.9
\$17,001–\$19,000	131	1.1	0.5	0.5–2.9
\$19,001–\$25,500	170	3.2	1.6	1.2–8.3
≥ \$25,501	482	1.0	0.6	0.3–3.2

‡ Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.



West Virginia Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 2002

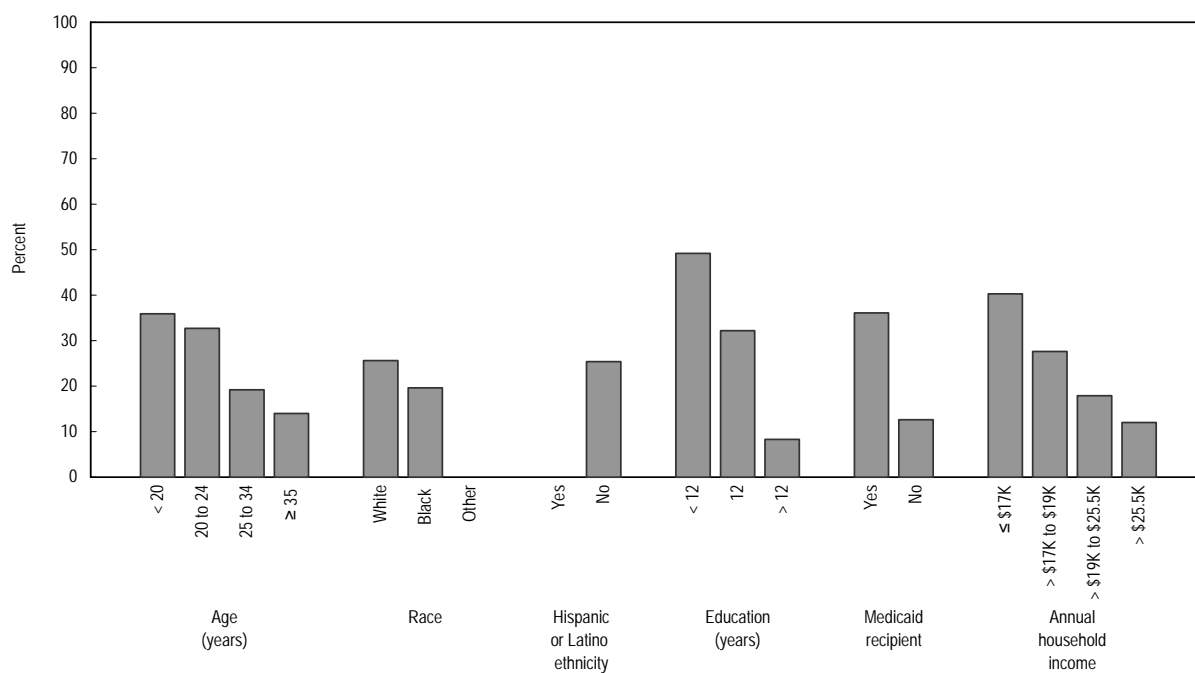
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	553	35.9	2.0	32.1–39.8
20–24	411	32.7	3.1	26.9–39.1
25–34	548	19.2	2.1	15.4–23.6
≥ 35	115	14.0	4.1	7.7–24.0
Race				
White	1,550	25.6	1.5	22.8–28.7
Black or African American	58	19.6 ^{§§}	7.7	8.6–38.8
All other races	19	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	3	††	††	††
No	1,618	25.4	1.5	22.6–28.4
Education (years)				
< 12	429	49.2	3.8	41.8–56.7
12	695	32.2	2.5	27.5–37.3
> 12	491	8.3	1.5	5.8–11.7
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	1,074	36.1	2.2	31.9–40.5
No	553	12.6	1.8	9.6–16.5
Annual household income				
≤ \$17,000	751	40.3	2.7	35.1–45.7
\$17,001–\$19,000	127	27.6	5.7	17.9–40.0
\$19,001–\$25,500	169	17.9	3.8	11.7–26.5
≥ \$25,501	478	12.0	1.8	8.8–16.1

‡ Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



West Virginia

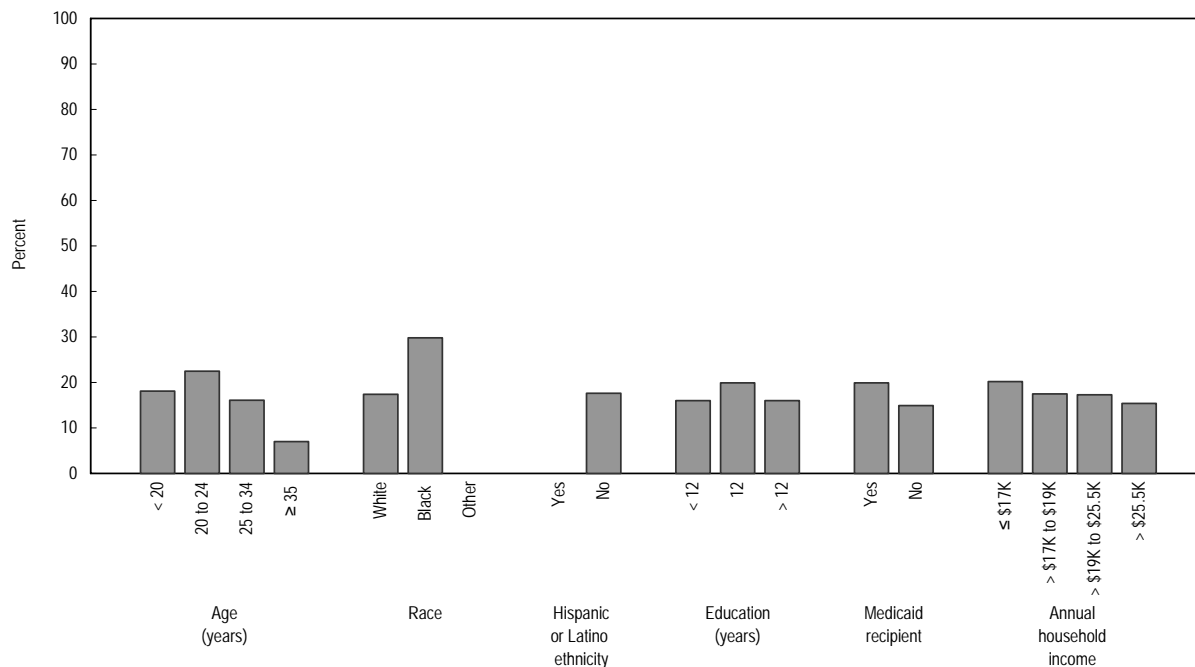
Prevalence of Pregnancy-Related Complications That Required a Hospital Stay of At Least 1 Day, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	577	18.1	1.5	15.4–21.2
20–24	427	22.5	2.6	17.8–28.0
25–34	559	16.1	1.8	12.8–20.1
≥ 35	119	7.0	2.2	3.7–12.9
Race				
White	1,599	17.4	1.2	15.1–20.0
Black or African American	64	29.8	8.2	16.4–47.9
All other races	19	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	3	††	††	††
No	1,673	17.6	1.2	15.4–20.2
Education (years)				
< 12	453	16.0	2.3	11.9–21.2
12	715	19.9	2.0	16.2–24.2
> 12	502	16.0	2.0	12.5–20.2
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	1,121	19.9	1.7	16.8–23.4
No	561	14.9	1.8	11.8–18.8
Annual household income				
≤ \$17,000	785	20.2	2.1	16.5–24.6
\$17,001–\$19,000	131	17.5	4.2	10.8–27.3
\$19,001–\$25,500	174	17.3	3.6	11.4–25.4
≥ \$25,501	486	15.4	1.9	12.0–19.6

‡ Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.



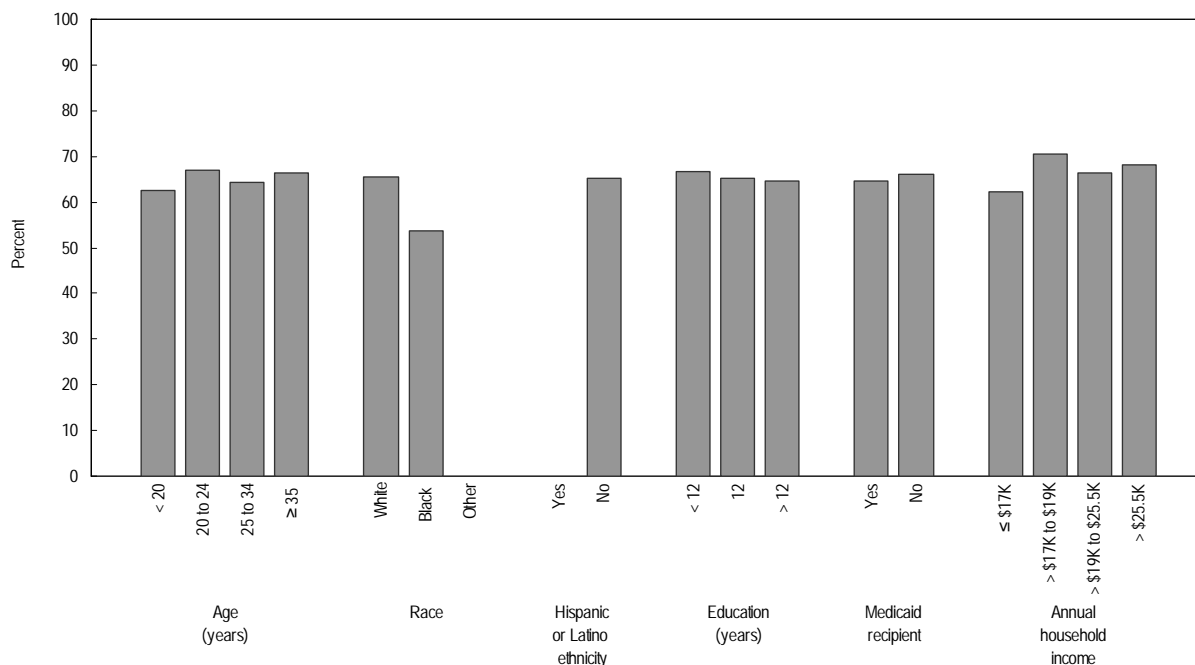
West Virginia Prevalence of Infant Discharge from Hospital Within 48 Hours, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	566	62.4	1.9	58.6–66.1
20–24	421	67.1	3.0	61.1–72.7
25–34	551	64.4	2.5	59.3–69.2
≥ 35	121	66.5	5.5	55.0–76.3
Race				
White	1,579	65.6	1.6	62.4–68.8
Black or African American	61	53.8	9.5	35.4–71.2
All other races	19	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	3	††	††	††
No	1,650	65.2	1.6	62.0–68.3
Education (years)				
< 12	448	66.7	3.3	59.9–72.8
12	706	65.2	2.5	60.2–69.9
> 12	493	64.7	2.7	59.3–69.7
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	1,111	64.5	2.1	60.4–68.5
No	548	66.1	2.5	61.0–70.8
Annual household income				
≤ \$17,000	773	62.3	2.6	57.1–67.1
\$17,001–\$19,000	131	70.5	5.3	59.2–79.7
\$19,001–\$25,500	171	66.5	4.7	56.8–75.0
≥ \$25,501	477	68.2	2.6	62.9–73.2

‡ Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.



West Virginia

Prevalence of Infant Checkup Within 1 Week of Hospital Discharge for Infants Discharged Within 48 Hours, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

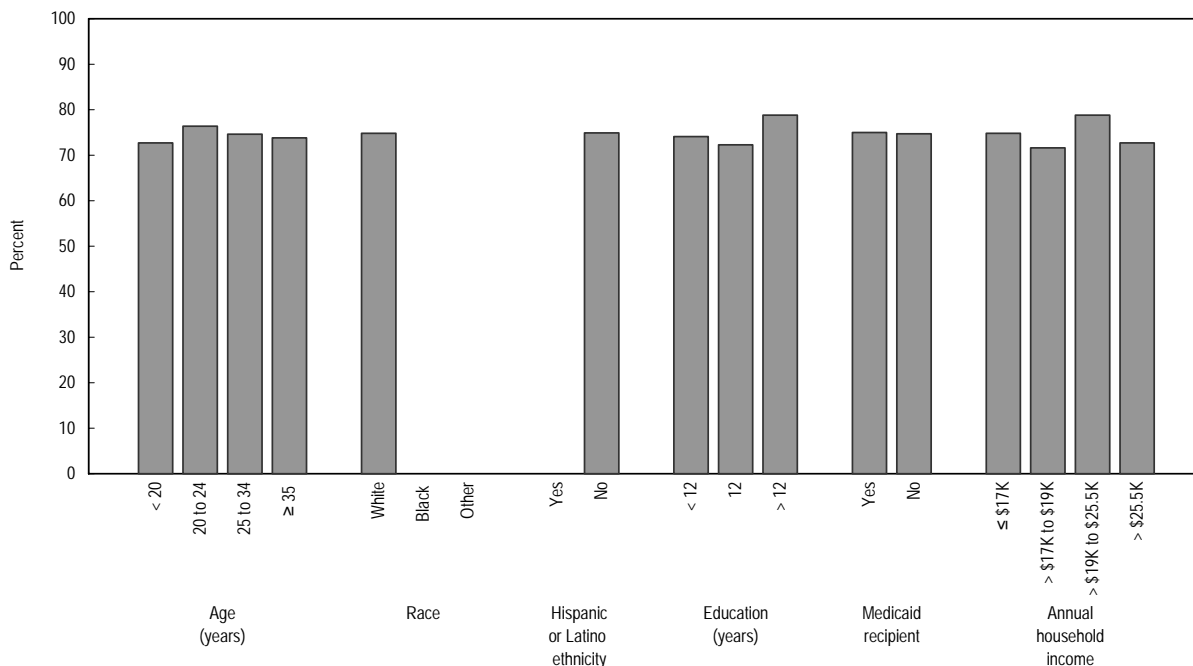
Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	302	72.7	2.4	67.7–77.2
20–24	188	76.4	3.6	68.7–82.7
25–34	250	74.6	3.0	68.2–80.1
≥ 35	54	73.8 ^{§§}	6.8	58.5–84.9
Race				
White	758	74.8	2.0	70.8–78.5
Black or African American	25	††††	††††	††††
All other races	11	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	1	††	††	††
No	792	74.9	1.9	70.9–78.5
Education (years)				
< 12	226	74.1	4.3	65.0–81.5
12	323	72.3	3.1	65.8–78.0
> 12	242	78.8	3.0	72.4–84.1
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	516	75.0	2.6	69.7–79.7
No	278	74.7	3.0	68.5–80.0
Annual household income				
≤ \$17,000	348	74.8	3.2	68.0–80.5
\$17,001–\$19,000	61	71.6	7.4	55.2–83.8
\$19,001–\$25,500	94	78.8	5.2	67.0–87.2
≥ \$25,501	238	72.7	3.2	66.0–78.6

‡ Confidence interval.

†† Missing ≥ 10% data.

††† < 30 respondents; not reported.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



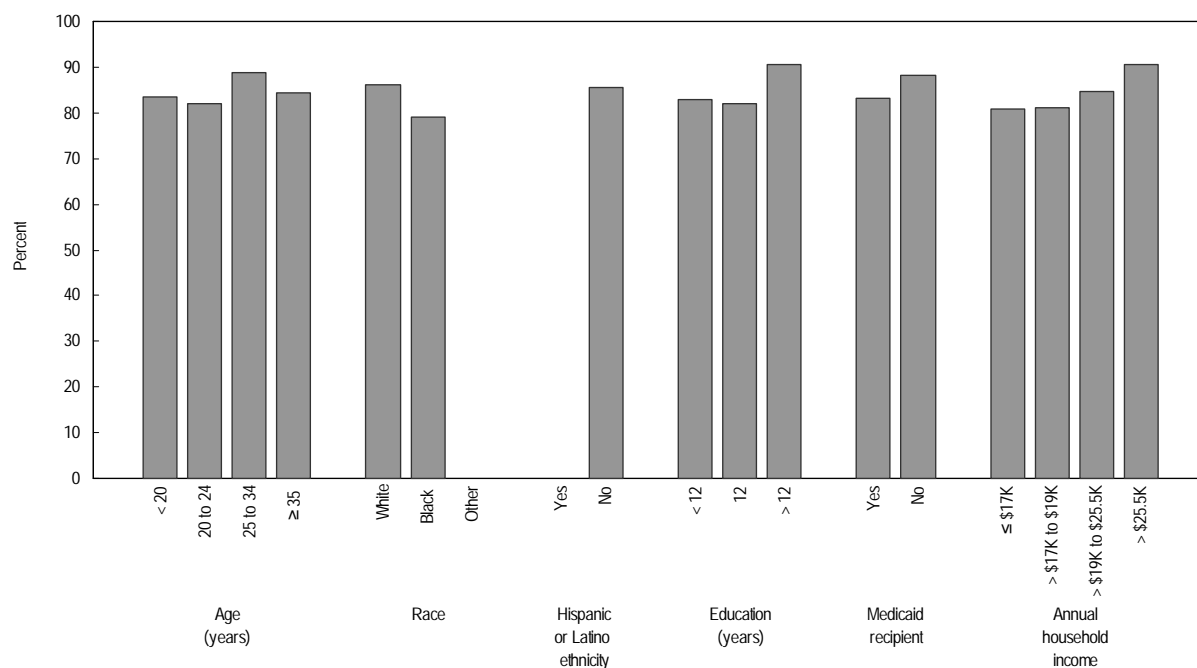
West Virginia Prevalence of Sufficient Well-Baby Care, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	509	83.6	1.6	80.2–86.5
20–24	371	82.1	2.7	76.3–86.8
25–34	496	88.8	1.8	84.9–91.8
≥ 35	109	84.4	4.5	73.5–91.4
Race				
White	1,416	86.0	1.3	83.3–88.3
Black or African American	53	79.2 ^{††§§}	8.3	58.5–91.1
All other races	16	††††	††††	††††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	2	††††	††††	††††
No	1,479	85.6	1.3	82.9–87.9
Education (years)				
< 12	398	82.8	3.0	76.1–87.9
12	630	81.9	2.2	77.2–85.8
> 12	449	90.7	1.7	86.9–93.5
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	983	83.3	1.8	79.5–86.5
No	502	88.3	1.8	84.3–91.4
Annual household income				
≤ \$17,000	688	80.8	2.3	75.8–84.9
\$17,001–\$19,000	122	81.0	5.5	67.9–89.6
\$19,001–\$25,500	159	84.7	3.7	75.9–90.7
≥ \$25,501	430	90.6	1.7	86.7–93.5

Note: Sufficient well-baby care is defined as an infant receiving
2 or more checkups by 2–3 months (60–122 days) of age;
3 or more checkups by 4–5 months (123–183 days) of age; or
4 or more checkups by 6–9 months (184–274 days) of age.

‡ Confidence interval.
†† Missing ≥ 10% data.
‡‡ < 30 respondents; not reported.
§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.



West Virginia Prevalence of Postpartum Contraceptive Use, 2002

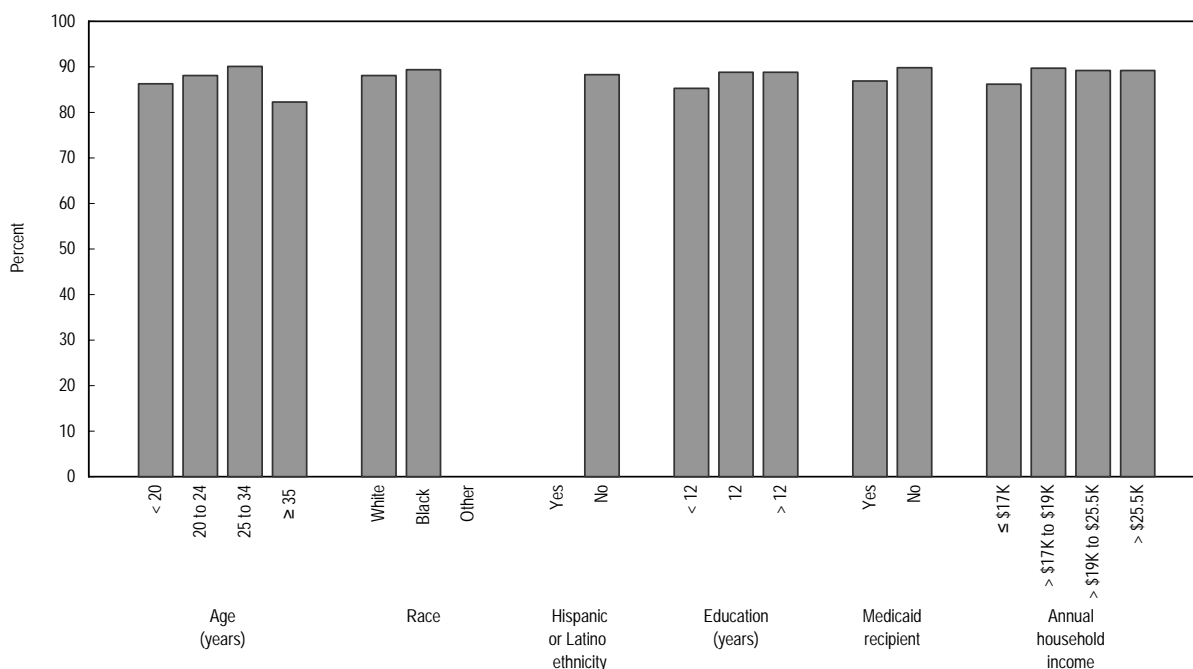
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI [‡]
Age (years)				
< 20	580	86.3	1.4	83.4–88.7
20–24	428	88.1	2.1	83.3–91.6
25–34	560	90.1	1.6	86.5–92.8
≥ 35	122	82.3	4.5	71.6–89.5
Race				
White	1,608	88.1	1.1	85.7–90.1
Black or African American	64	89.4	5.3	73.9–96.2
All other races	18	††	††	††
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity				
Yes	3	††	††	††
No	1,681	88.3	1.1	86.0–90.3
Education (years)				
< 12	458	85.3	2.6	79.4–89.7
12	718	88.8	1.6	85.2–91.6
> 12	502	88.8	1.8	84.8–91.8
Medicaid recipient				
Yes	1,123	86.9	1.5	83.7–89.6
No	567	89.8	1.6	86.2–92.5
Annual household income				
≤ \$17,000	788	86.2	1.8	82.3–89.4
\$17,001–\$19,000	132	89.7	3.8	79.4–95.2
\$19,001–\$25,500	177	89.2	3.1	81.4–93.9
≥ \$25,501	488	89.2	1.8	85.1–92.2

Note: Contraceptive use is defined as using any of the following birth control methods at time of survey: not having sex at certain times (rhythm) or using such birth control methods as the pill, Norplant®, shots (Depo-Provera®), condoms, diaphragm, foam, IUD, tubal ligation, or vasectomy.

‡ Confidence interval.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.



Detailed Summaries

Unintended Pregnancy and
Contraceptive Use

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State	Age (years)										Race				Hispanic/Latino				Education (years)				Medicaid					
	< 20		20-24		25-34		≥ 35		White		Black		Other		Yes		No		< 12		12		> 12		Yes		No	
	%	(CI) [†]	%	(CI) [†]	%	(CI) [†]	%	(CI) [†]	%	(CI) [†]	%	(CI) [†]	%	(CI) [†]	%	(CI) [†]	%	(CI) [†]	%	(CI) [†]	%	(CI) [†]	%	(CI) [†]	%	(CI) [†]	%	(CI) [†]
Alabama	77.5	(6.1)	57.4	(5.3)	32.3	(4.5)	37.2	(10.5)	37.2	(3.6)	70.2	(4.9)	++	54.3 ^{§§}	(18.1)	47.5	(3.0)	62.5	(6.1)	53.8	(5.5)	36.3	(4.4)	65.1	(4.0)	30.2	(4.3)	
Alaska	78.9	(6.1)	54.6	(5.5)	34.1	(3.9)	34.6	(7.4)	41.3	(3.9)	63.2 ^{§§}	(15.3)	51.2	56.1	(10.4)	45.7	(3.4)	61.2	(6.5)	51.6	(4.4)	34.0	(4.5)	57.7	(3.9)	34.1	(3.8)	
Arkansas	72.0	(6.4)	58.3	(5.3)	38.7	(4.6)	29.7	(10.2)	44.3	(3.4)	73.7	(6.4)	58.1 ^{§§}	45.7	(10.9)	50.5	(3.2)	61.4	(6.5)	55.8	(4.6)	37.9	(5.0)	65.2	(3.8)	32.1	(4.3)	
Colorado	70.1	(7.4)	51.7	(5.6)	29.5	(3.5)	27.9	(6.5)	37.5	(2.7)	60.0	(15.4)	50.9	45.9	(5.3)	35.7	(3.0)	52.1	(6.4)	47.7	(5.0)	28.3	(3.3)	56.8	(4.5)	28.3	(3.0)	
Florida	74.9	(4.5)	56.7	(7.0)	38.3	(4.8)	34.1	(8.3)	41.8	(4.1)	65.1	(4.8)	26.5	45.8	(6.9)	46.4	(3.6)	56.5	(7.0)	56.0	(5.8)	35.0	(4.7)	63.0	(4.6)	32.0	(4.3)	
Hawaii	80.5	(6.6)	55.2	(5.3)	36.9	(3.9)	22.7	(5.6)	42.7	(6.5)	++	(3.0)	43.4	51.6	(6.9)	41.8	(3.0)	61.8	(9.6)	53.8	(4.1)	31.3	(3.8)	61.0	(4.5)	35.4	(3.3)	
Illinois	73.7	(6.3)	61.8	(4.9)	32.2	(3.2)	27.9	(5.6)	37.3	(2.6)	70.7	(5.3)	35.6	48.1	(5.0)	41.5	(2.7)	59.2	(5.2)	54.9	(4.7)	30.3	(3.1)	61.2	(3.5)	28.2	(2.9)	
Louisiana	83.0	(5.1)	63.5	(4.5)	40.4	(4.1)	35.4	(8.7)	43.6	(3.4)	71.1	(3.9)	33.4 ^{§§}	++	(18.0)	54.5	(2.7)	70.0	(5.4)	59.4	(4.3)	41.7	(4.1)	69.9	(3.2)	31.4	(3.9)	
Maine	71.4	(11.3)	52.4	(6.9)	23.6	(3.7)	12.1	(6.2)	32.8	(3.2)	++	++	++	++	++	33.3	(3.2)	61.4	(11.0)	38.6	(5.5)	23.9	(3.8)	53.7	(5.5)	20.3	(3.4)	
Maryland	84.1	(9.8)	64.0	(8.6)	33.2	(5.5)	24.2	(3.9)	34.6	(4.7)	63.8	(6.9)	32.6	42.7	(14.6)	43.9	(4.0)	61.8	(11.3)	54.1	(7.4)	33.4	(4.8)	61.5	(7.3)	35.6	(4.5)	
Michigan	78.7	(7.8)	57.4	(5.9)	33.7	(3.7)	27.3	(6.9)	38.6	(3.1)	64.9	(6.9)	43.4 ^{§§}	52.4	(13.0)	42.7	(3.0)	64.2	(7.1)	52.4	(5.0)	30.4	(3.7)	60.4	(4.5)	31.6	(3.4)	
Minnesota ^a	70.8	(11.8)	57.7	(7.7)	21.6	(4.0)	24.0	(8.3)	30.8	(3.9)	52.6	(5.3)	51.6	47.1 ^{§§}	(17.8)	33.0	(3.5)	49.7	(12.0)	53.3	(6.9)	22.5	(3.9)	56.0	(6.2)	22.8	(3.8)	
Montana	79.2	(4.2)	59.7	(6.6)	32.3	(4.3)	26.9	(8.1)	41.9	(3.2)	++	++	60.7	++	(9.1)	43.1	(3.1)	65.6	(7.7)	54.0	(5.5)	31.1	(4.0)	65.8	(4.9)	31.4	(3.7)	
Nebraska	85.2	(4.6)	53.1	(5.3)	32.9	(3.5)	29.3	(7.6)	41.0	(3.0)	69.4	(4.8)	43.8	46.9	(4.5)	42.0	(3.1)	57.8	(5.5)	56.6	(5.3)	31.9	(3.5)	63.0	(3.8)	28.1	(3.4)	
New Jersey ^b	78.0	(10.6)	60.1	(8.8)	26.9	(4.3)	24.6	(7.0)	31.4	(4.3)	55.9	(7.7)	29.2	44.6	(7.0)	32.7	(3.9)	63.8	(8.9)	42.7	(7.3)	24.6	(4.0)	62.7	(6.3)	24.6	(3.8)	

(continued)

Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy, 2002 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State	Age (years)												Race			Hispanic/Latino			Education (years)			Medicaid						
	< 20		20-24		25-34		≥ 35		White		Black		Other		Yes		No		< 12		12		> 12		Yes		No	
	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]
New Mexico	74.8	(5.9)	50.4	(4.6)	32.1	(3.7)	29.5	(7.7)	43.3	(2.8)	++	47.7	(7.1)	45.8	(3.6)	42.5	(3.8)	52.9	(5.2)	44.3	(4.5)	37.1	(4.0)	53.3	(3.4)	32.5	(3.8)	
New York ^c	81.7	(11.4)	54.8	(8.7)	23.7	(4.0)	28.6	(7.5)	31.6	(3.6)	62.3	(11.6)	47.2 ^{§§}	(19.8)	39.5	(11.3)	34.1	(3.6)	52.0	(11.1)	44.9	(6.7)	24.7	(4.0)	57.6	(7.0)	24.9	(3.7)
North Carolina	70.4	(8.4)	51.3	(6.1)	30.3	(4.0)	30.2	(8.2)	32.5	(3.4)	65.3	(6.4)	50.4	(13.9)	40.1	(9.2)	40.6	(3.3)	55.5	(6.5)	51.2	(6.1)	27.5	(3.9)	58.4	(4.5)	24.5	(3.7)
North Dakota	81.9	(10.0)	49.9	(6.0)	25.4	(3.8)	23.0	(8.6)	34.5	(3.2)	++	51.1	(10.6)	++	(10.6)	++	(3.1)	(11.7)	66.5	(11.7)	48.9	(6.4)	27.7	(3.5)	61.4	(5.3)	26.4	(3.6)
Ohio	82.1	(8.2)	61.0	(6.8)	33.4	(4.4)	21.5	(7.9)	39.7	(4.0)	69.3	(4.7)	++	(4.7)	++	(3.4)	43.3	(8.6)	66.7	(8.6)	51.7	(6.2)	31.8	(4.3)	66.1	(5.4)	31.7	(4.0)
Oklahoma	76.5	(8.1)	59.8	(6.0)	38.7	(5.3)	37.4	(11.8)	47.5	(4.1)	75.7	(10.3)	57.8	(9.9)	43.9	(12.6)	52.2	(3.7)	63.7	(7.2)	55.8	(5.9)	39.9	(5.5)	65.8	(4.8)	36.8	(4.9)
Rhode Island	67.1	(8.6)	52.3	(6.9)	27.5	(3.7)	20.1	(6.2)	33.6	(3.1)	47.0	(10.1)	50.2	(14.2)	48.6	(6.7)	33.5	(3.6)	52.8	(7.7)	46.9	(5.8)	23.8	(3.6)	55.5	(6.1)	29.4	(3.2)
South Carolina	76.0	(10.9)	59.8	(7.9)	36.3	(5.8)	24.3	(11.5)	35.3	(5.1)	70.7	(6.7)	+++	(17.4)	26.0 ^{§§}	(4.4)	48.6	(4.4)	57.6	(9.6)	49.0	(7.1)	40.7	(6.4)	65.8	(5.6)	24.8	(5.4)
Utah	65.7	(12.1)	36.5	(5.5)	27.2	(4.0)	20.2	(7.9)	31.5	(3.2)	49.9	(6.8)	50.9	(9.3)	43.2	(9.3)	30.9	(3.2)	55.2	(8.6)	37.8	(5.9)	22.7	(3.5)	48.9	(5.5)	23.5	(3.3)
Vermont	74.1	(9.7)	56.9	(6.1)	25.2	(3.5)	21.8	(5.8)	35.4	(2.8)	++	++	++	++	++	(2.8)	35.4	(9.9)	61.1	(9.9)	42.7	(5.0)	26.8	(3.4)	55.4	(4.5)	20.8	(3.1)
Washington	69.5	(10.9)	51.5	(7.4)	32.6	(4.8)	28.7	(8.1)	39.1	(4.2)	59.2	(6.1)	38.7	(4.4)	45.0	(5.8)	38.9	(4.1)	56.4	(8.4)	51.5	(6.9)	27.7	(4.6)	55.6	(5.8)	31.7	(4.2)
West Virginia	68.6	(3.6)	48.5	(6.4)	30.6	(4.8)	32.4	(11.2)	40.8	(3.3)	75.3	(16.1)	++	++	++	(3.3)	41.7	(3.3)	55.1	(7.4)	43.8	(5.2)	32.9	(5.2)	52.5	(4.4)	28.7	(4.7)
Totals ^s	76.1	(1.9)	56.5	(1.6)	32.2	(1.1)	28.2	(2.0)	37.6	(0.9)	66.8	(1.7)	41.7	(2.7)	45.8	(2.3)	42.1	(0.8)	59.2	(1.9)	51.7	(1.5)	30.8	(1.0)	61.3	(1.2)	29.3	(1.0)

^s Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.
[¶] Width of the 95% confidence interval (CI). Upper/lower bound of the CI is the percent plus/minus the width value.
^{§§} Missing ≥ 10% data.
⁺ + < 30 respondents; not reported.
⁺⁺ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.
⁺⁺⁺ Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.
^a Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.
^b Data exclude New York City.
^c

Prevalence of Mistimed Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State	Age (years)										Race				Hispanic/Latino				Education (years)				Medicaid					
	< 20		20-24		25-34		≥ 35		White		Black		Other		Yes		No		< 12		12		> 12		Yes		No	
	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]
Alabama	56.3	(7.5)	45.5	(5.4)	25.0	(4.2)	16.3	(7.7)	30.1	(3.5)	47.9	(5.5)	++	37.7 ^{§§}	(17.9)	35.6	(3.0)	40.8	(6.3)	40.9	(5.5)	29.4	(4.2)	46.2	(4.2)	24.9	(4.1)	
Alaska	57.1	(7.4)	46.6	(5.5)	24.7	(3.5)	13.4	(5.3)	30.9	(3.7)	46.1 ^{§§}	(16.0)	35.4	38.3	(10.4)	33.5	(3.2)	45.0	(6.8)	36.7	(4.2)	25.1	(4.1)	41.9	(3.9)	24.8	(3.5)	
Arkansas	58.0	(7.2)	47.4	(5.4)	25.6	(4.1)	5.4	(4.5)	33.7	(3.2)	48.3	(7.3)	44.5 ^{§§}	41.6	(10.9)	36.1	(3.1)	43.4	(6.6)	41.8	(4.7)	27.6	(4.6)	47.7	(4.1)	23.5	(3.9)	
Colorado	62.1	(7.8)	43.6	(5.6)	22.0	(3.1)	11.8	(4.8)	29.1	(2.5)	42.3	(15.6)	39.2	35.3	(5.1)	27.6	(2.8)	40.9	(6.2)	38.5	(4.9)	20.5	(3.0)	44.4	(4.5)	21.5	(2.7)	
Florida	65.1	(5.0)	48.4	(7.0)	28.2	(4.5)	17.8	(6.8)	33.3	(3.8)	45.6	(4.9)	25.8	38.5	(6.7)	34.7	(3.4)	45.0	(6.8)	41.1	(5.6)	27.9	(4.4)	47.8	(4.6)	25.4	(4.0)	
Hawaii	74.6	(7.2)	47.1	(5.3)	30.2	(3.7)	12.2	(4.5)	33.8	(6.4)	++	++	36.1	39.9	(6.7)	34.9	(2.9)	52.7	(9.6)	44.7	(4.1)	25.1	(3.6)	48.0	(4.6)	30.2	(3.2)	
Illinois	56.9	(7.1)	47.4	(5.1)	23.5	(2.9)	11.8	(4.0)	29.5	(2.5)	39.5	(5.8)	25.4	41.4	(4.9)	27.9	(2.5)	45.1	(5.3)	34.8	(4.5)	23.5	(2.8)	45.1	(3.6)	19.6	(2.6)	
Louisiana	64.6	(6.6)	45.2	(4.7)	26.1	(3.6)	10.8	(5.6)	33.5	(3.3)	43.2	(4.4)	23.8 ^{§§}	++	++	37.2	(2.6)	42.6	(5.9)	42.8	(4.4)	29.4	(3.8)	46.6	(3.6)	23.2	(3.5)	
Maine	64.2	(11.9)	42.3	(6.8)	18.4	(3.4)	6.0	(4.3)	26.2	(3.0)	++	++	++	++	++	26.6	(3.0)	49.4	(11.3)	29.5	(5.1)	20.1	(3.5)	40.9	(5.5)	17.6	(3.2)	
Maryland	67.5	(12.7)	53.0	(9.0)	25.2	(5.1)	11.3	(2.8)	28.1	(4.5)	44.7	(7.3)	28.3	35.7	(14.3)	33.3	(3.9)	45.2	(11.6)	40.6	(7.5)	26.5	(4.6)	45.9	(7.5)	27.7	(4.2)	
Michigan	66.9	(9.0)	48.5	(6.0)	23.2	(3.4)	12.2	(5.1)	28.6	(2.9)	48.8	(7.4)	36.8 ^{§§}	40.8	(12.9)	31.9	(2.8)	49.7	(7.5)	35.6	(4.8)	24.4	(3.5)	43.6	(4.7)	24.6	(3.2)	
Minnesota ^a	56.3	(12.8)	51.0	(7.8)	15.2	(3.5)	13.6	(6.7)	24.5	(3.6)	38.0	(5.2)	35.5	37.0 ^{§§}	(17.1)	25.5	(3.3)	39.3	(11.7)	41.0	(6.8)	17.4	(3.6)	42.5	(6.1)	18.1	(3.5)	
Montana	66.4	(4.9)	48.3	(6.8)	21.8	(3.8)	8.9	(5.1)	31.2	(3.0)	++	++	38.7	++	(8.9)	31.0	(2.9)	50.2	(7.8)	39.8	(5.3)	21.6	(3.6)	49.3	(5.1)	22.1	(3.2)	
Nebraska	73.0	(6.9)	43.8	(5.3)	24.2	(3.2)	12.2	(5.2)	31.6	(2.9)	51.1	(5.2)	30.6	37.0	(4.4)	32.0	(2.9)	47.0	(5.7)	41.3	(5.3)	24.7	(3.2)	48.1	(4.0)	21.5	(3.1)	
New Jersey ^b	66.8	(12.1)	51.4	(9.1)	22.2	(4.1)	12.7	(5.7)	26.2	(4.1)	41.5	(7.6)	19.5	33.4	(6.7)	26.6	(3.8)	51.9	(9.3)	32.2	(7.0)	20.0	(3.8)	47.9	(6.5)	20.3	(3.6)	

(continued)

Prevalence of Mistimed Pregnancy, 2002 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State	Age (years)										Race			Hispanic/Latino			Education (years)				Medicaid	
	< 20	20-24	25-34	≥ 35	White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No		
	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	
New Mexico	59.5 (6.7)	42.2 (4.6)	23.2 (3.4)	12.0 (5.4)	33.6 (2.7)	++	32.3 (6.6)	35.2 (3.5)	32.2 (3.6)	40.1 (5.2)	34.2 (4.4)	28.6 (3.7)	40.0 (3.4)	25.8 (3.5)								
New York ^c	69.4 (14.1)	49.0 (8.7)	20.2 (3.9)	17.1 (6.3)	26.8 (3.5)	47.0 (12.2)	27.5 ^{§§} (17.6)	37.4 (11.3)	27.5 (3.5)	41.0 (10.9)	35.3 (6.5)	21.6 (3.8)	47.1 (7.1)	20.7 (3.5)								
North Carolina	53.9 (9.2)	42.8 (6.1)	23.9 (3.7)	12.5 (6.0)	26.6 (3.2)	46.9 (6.7)	26.5 (12.1)	34.0 (8.9)	30.7 (3.1)	43.4 (6.5)	39.3 (5.9)	20.5 (3.5)	44.9 (4.5)	18.5 (3.3)								
North Dakota	62.5 (12.9)	44.7 (6.0)	20.9 (3.6)	12.7 (6.8)	29.1 (3.1)	++	34.9 (10.1)	++	29.2 (3.0)	49.4 (12.7)	39.0 (6.3)	23.8 (3.3)	47.7 (5.5)	22.8 (3.5)								
Ohio	73.3 (8.9)	47.6 (7.0)	23.4 (4.0)	9.5 (5.9)	31.2 (3.8)	43.5 (5.1)	++	++	32.8 (3.3)	52.3 (9.0)	36.4 (6.0)	24.5 (3.9)	50.4 (5.6)	23.4 (3.7)								
Oklahoma	65.4 (9.1)	50.3 (6.2)	27.2 (4.8)	11.7 (8.2)	35.3 (3.9)	63.2 (11.6)	46.7 (10.0)	35.9 (12.2)	39.8 (3.7)	46.8 (7.5)	42.6 (5.9)	31.7 (5.3)	50.8 (5.1)	27.9 (4.6)								
Rhode Island	60.3 (9.0)	42.7 (6.9)	22.0 (3.5)	12.1 (5.0)	27.5 (3.0)	38.4 (9.8)	30.4 (12.9)	41.4 (6.6)	26.2 (3.3)	45.8 (7.7)	39.1 (5.7)	18.1 (3.2)	41.1 (6.0)	24.8 (3.1)								
South Carolina	53.9 (12.6)	54.0 (8.0)	27.6 (5.4)	5.2 (6.4)	29.8 (4.9)	52.1 (7.5)	+++	14.6 ^{§§} (13.4)	38.2 (4.3)	43.4 (9.6)	37.3 (6.9)	33.2 (6.2)	49.5 (5.9)	21.6 (5.2)								
Utah	55.0 (12.7)	29.7 (5.2)	22.5 (3.7)	10.2 (6.1)	25.6 (3.0)	35.3 (6.5)	37.5 (9.6)	35.5 (9.1)	24.7 (3.0)	40.3 (8.6)	31.5 (5.7)	18.9 (3.3)	37.8 (5.4)	19.8 (3.1)								
Vermont	64.2 (10.5)	48.0 (6.1)	19.2 (3.1)	10.4 (4.2)	27.9 (2.7)	++	++	++	27.6 (2.7)	50.2 (10.2)	33.1 (4.7)	20.9 (3.1)	43.4 (4.5)	16.0 (2.8)								
Washington	61.1 (11.6)	45.9 (7.4)	26.0 (4.4)	16.8 (6.6)	31.9 (4.1)	45.7 (6.1)	32.1 (4.2)	37.1 (5.6)	31.5 (3.9)	46.2 (8.6)	42.1 (6.8)	22.4 (4.3)	41.2 (5.8)	27.8 (4.1)								
West Virginia	59.7 (3.9)	39.9 (6.3)	22.8 (4.4)	12.3 (7.9)	32.0 (3.1)	46.4 (18.6)	++	++	32.4 (3.1)	41.4 (6.9)	36.2 (5.0)	24.7 (4.8)	42.1 (4.3)	20.7 (4.2)								
Totals ^s	62.7 (2.1)	46.6 (1.6)	24.0 (1.0)	13.2 (1.6)	29.8 (0.9)	45.5 (1.8)	31.2 (2.5)	37.5 (2.3)	31.7 (0.8)	45.1 (1.9)	38.2 (1.4)	24.2 (1.0)	46.0 (1.2)	22.8 (0.9)								

^s Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.
[¶] Width of the 95% confidence interval (CI). Upper/lower bound of the CI is the percent plus/minus the width value.
^{††} Missing ≥ 10% data.
[‡] ‡ < 30 respondents; not reported.
^{§§} ‡ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.
^a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.
^b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.
^c Data exclude New York City.

Prevalence of Unwanted Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State	Age (years)										Race				Hispanic/Latino				Education (years)				Medicaid	
	< 20		20-24		25-34		≥ 35		White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No						
	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%						
Alabama	21.2	(6.3)	11.9	(3.4)	7.3	(2.4)	21.0	(9.2)	7.1	22.3	++	16.6 ^{§§}	12.0	21.8	12.8	6.9	18.9	5.3						
								(2.0)	(4.6)	++	(14.4)	(2.0)	(5.5)	(3.7)	(2.3)	(3.4)	(2.1)							
Alaska	21.9	(6.1)	8.0	(2.7)	9.4	(2.5)	21.3	(6.5)	10.4	17.0 ^{§§}	15.9	17.8	12.3	16.2	14.8	8.9	15.8	9.3						
								(2.4)	(12.3)	(2.8)	(8.2)	(2.2)	(4.9)	(3.1)	(2.7)	(2.9)	(2.3)							
Arkansas	14.1	(5.2)	10.9	(3.2)	13.1	(3.2)	24.2	(9.7)	10.6	25.4	13.6 ^{§§}	4.1	14.3	18.0	10.3	17.5	8.6							
								(2.1)	(6.2)	(17.1)	(3.7)	(2.2)	(5.0)	(3.3)	(3.1)	(3.1)	(2.6)							
Colorado	7.9	(4.3)	8.0	(2.9)	7.5	(2.0)	16.1	(5.4)	8.4	17.7	11.7	10.7	8.1	11.2	9.2	12.4	6.9							
								(1.6)	(11.7)	(8.3)	(3.3)	(1.7)	(4.0)	(2.8)	(2.1)	(2.9)	(1.8)							
Florida	9.8	(3.1)	8.3	(3.5)	10.1	(2.9)	16.3	(6.2)	8.5	19.5	0.8	7.3	11.7	11.5	14.9	15.2	6.6							
								(2.3)	(4.0)	(0.8)	(3.7)	(2.3)	(4.1)	(4.0)	(2.4)	(3.3)	(2.2)							
Hawaii	5.9	(3.4)	8.2	(2.8)	6.7	(1.8)	10.5	(3.9)	8.9	++	7.3	11.7	7.0	9.1	6.2	13.0	5.3							
								(3.6)	++	(1.4)	(4.1)	(1.4)	(3.6)	(2.1)	(2.0)	(2.9)	(1.4)							
Illinois	16.8	(5.4)	14.4	(3.6)	8.6	(1.9)	16.0	(4.6)	7.9	31.2	10.2	6.7	13.7	14.1	20.1	16.1	8.6							
								(1.5)	(5.5)	(7.5)	(2.5)	(1.9)	(3.7)	(3.8)	(1.7)	(2.7)	(1.8)							
Louisiana	18.4	(5.4)	18.4	(3.7)	14.3	(3.0)	24.6	(8.0)	10.1	27.9	9.7 ^{§§}	++	17.3	27.5	16.6	23.3	8.1							
								(2.2)	(4.0)	(12.5)	++	(2.1)	(5.4)	(3.4)	(2.8)	(3.1)	(2.3)							
Maine	7.2	(6.3)	10.1	(4.3)	5.2	(2.0)	6.1	(4.7)	6.6	++	++	++	6.6	12.0	9.1	12.8	2.7							
								(1.7)	++	++	++	(1.7)	(7.3)	(3.3)	(1.7)	(3.7)	(1.4)							
Maryland	16.6	(10.1)	11.0	(5.6)	8.0	(3.3)	12.9	(3.0)	6.5	19.0	4.3	7.0	10.5	16.6	13.6	15.6	7.9							
								(2.3)	(5.7)	(5.9)	(6.8)	(2.5)	(8.3)	(5.1)	(2.4)	(5.2)	(2.5)							
Michigan	11.8	(6.2)	8.9	(3.2)	10.5	(2.4)	15.2	(5.5)	9.9	16.1	6.7 ^{§§}	11.6	10.9	14.5	16.8	16.7	7.0							
								(1.9)	(5.0)	(7.5)	(9.5)	(1.8)	(5.0)	(3.9)	(1.8)	(3.4)	(1.8)							
Minnesota ^a	14.5	(8.7)	6.6	(3.5)	6.4	(2.4)	10.4	(5.8)	6.4	14.5	16.1	10.1 ^{§§}	7.6	10.4	12.2	13.5	4.7							
								(2.0)	(3.8)	(8.9)	(10.3)	(1.9)	(6.5)	(4.4)	(2.0)	(4.1)	(1.9)							
Montana	12.8	(3.5)	11.4	(4.4)	10.5	(2.8)	17.9	(7.0)	10.7	++	22.0	++	12.1	15.4	14.2	16.5	9.3							
								(2.1)	++	(7.7)	++	(2.1)	(5.6)	(4.0)	(2.6)	(3.9)	(2.3)							
Nebraska	12.2	(5.6)	9.4	(3.0)	8.6	(2.1)	17.1	(6.4)	9.4	18.2	13.2	9.9	10.0	10.7	15.4	14.9	6.6							
								(1.8)	(4.0)	(3.3)	(2.7)	(1.9)	(3.5)	(3.9)	(1.9)	(2.9)	(1.9)							
New Jersey ^b	11.2	(7.8)	8.7	(4.4)	4.7	(1.9)	11.9	(4.8)	5.2	14.4	9.7	11.2	6.1	11.9	10.5	14.8	4.3							
								(1.9)	(5.3)	(5.3)	(4.5)	(1.8)	(5.5)	(4.0)	(1.8)	(4.3)	(1.7)							

(continued)

Prevalence of Unwanted Pregnancy, 2002 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State	Age (years)				Race			Hispanic/Latino		Education (years)				Medicaid	
	< 20	20-24	25-34	≥ 35	White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No	
New Mexico	% (CI) [¶]	15.3 (5.0)	8.1 (2.6)	8.9 (2.2)	17.5 (6.5)	9.7 (1.7)	++	15.4 (5.1)	10.7 (2.3)	10.3 (2.2)	12.8 (3.5)	10.1 (2.6)	8.5 (2.4)	13.3 (2.3)	6.7 (2.1)
New York ^c	% (CI) [¶]	12.3 (10.7)	5.8 (3.8)	3.5 (1.7)	11.5 (5.3)	4.7 (1.7)	15.3 (8.6)	19.7 ^{§§} (17.2)	2.1 (2.6)	6.6 (1.9)	10.9 (6.9)	9.6 (3.9)	3.1 (1.5)	10.5 (4.2)	4.3 (1.7)
North Carolina	% (CI) [¶]	16.4 (7.0)	8.5 (3.4)	6.5 (2.2)	17.7 (6.8)	5.9 (1.7)	18.4 (5.3)	24.0 (12.0)	6.2 (4.6)	10.0 (2.0)	12.1 (4.3)	11.9 (4.0)	7.0 (2.2)	13.5 (3.1)	6.0 (2.0)
North Dakota	% (CI) [¶]	19.4 (11.0)	5.2 (2.5)	4.5 (1.6)	10.3 (6.2)	5.4 (1.6)	++	16.2 (7.4)	++	6.5 (1.6)	17.1 (9.9)	9.9 (3.9)	3.9 (1.4)	13.7 (4.1)	3.7 (1.5)
Ohio	% (CI) [¶]	8.8 (4.4)	13.4 (4.6)	10.0 (2.7)	12.0 (5.8)	8.5 (2.2)	25.8 (4.4)	++	++	10.5 (1.9)	14.4 (5.6)	15.3 (4.1)	7.2 (2.4)	15.7 (3.7)	8.3 (2.3)
Oklahoma	% (CI) [¶]	11.1 (6.2)	9.5 (3.7)	11.5 (3.6)	25.8 (10.6)	12.1 (2.7)	12.5 (7.8)	11.1 (6.3)	8.0 (6.9)	12.4 (2.5)	16.9 (5.8)	13.2 (4.1)	8.2 (3.1)	15.0 (3.7)	9.0 (2.9)
Rhode Island	% (CI) [¶]	6.9 (4.2)	9.6 (4.2)	5.6 (1.9)	8.0 (4.2)	6.1 (1.6)	8.5 (5.8)	19.8 (11.8)	7.1 (3.4)	7.3 (2.0)	7.0 (3.7)	7.7 (3.1)	5.7 (2.0)	14.4 (4.4)	4.6 (1.5)
South Carolina	% (CI) [¶]	22.1 (10.8)	5.8 (3.5)	8.7 (3.5)	19.0 (10.4)	5.6 (2.4)	18.6 (5.9)	+++	11.4 ^{§§} (13.1)	10.4 (2.7)	14.2 (6.9)	11.7 (4.5)	7.6 (3.4)	16.4 (4.4)	3.2 (2.0)
Utah	% (CI) [¶]	10.7 (8.1)	6.8 (3.0)	4.7 (1.9)	10.0 (5.7)	6.0 (1.6)	14.6 (5.0)	13.4 (8.1)	7.6 (5.0)	6.2 (1.7)	14.9 (6.5)	6.3 (2.9)	3.7 (1.5)	11.1 (3.6)	3.7 (1.5)
Vermont	% (CI) [¶]	9.9 (6.3)	8.9 (3.6)	6.0 (1.9)	11.4 (4.5)	7.6 (1.6)	++	++	++	7.8 (1.6)	10.9 (6.3)	9.6 (3.0)	5.8 (1.8)	11.9 (3.0)	4.8 (1.6)
Washington	% (CI) [¶]	8.4 (6.7)	5.7 (3.5)	6.5 (2.5)	11.9 (5.8)	7.1 (2.3)	13.5 (4.3)	6.7 (2.2)	7.9 (3.2)	7.4 (2.2)	10.1 (5.6)	9.4 (4.1)	5.3 (2.3)	14.4 (4.4)	3.9 (1.7)
West Virginia	% (CI) [¶]	8.9 (2.3)	8.6 (3.5)	7.9 (2.8)	20.0 (9.5)	8.8 (1.9)	28.9 (17.6)	++	++	9.3 (1.9)	13.7 (5.3)	7.5 (2.6)	8.2 (2.9)	10.4 (2.7)	8.0 (2.8)
Totals ^s	% (CI) [¶]	13.3 (1.5)	9.9 (0.9)	8.3 (0.6)	15.0 (1.5)	7.8 (0.5)	21.2 (1.5)	10.4 (1.6)	8.3 (1.3)	10.4 (0.5)	14.1 (1.3)	13.4 (1.0)	6.6 (0.5)	15.3 (0.9)	6.4 (0.5)

^s Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.
[¶] Width of the 95% confidence interval (CI). Upper/lower bound of the CI is the percent plus/minus the width value.
^{††} Missing ≥ 10% data.
[‡] ‡ < 30 respondents; not reported.
^{§§} §§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.
^a Data represent Minnesota births from May-December 2002.
^b Data represent New Jersey births from July-December 2002.
^c Data exclude New York City.

Prevalence of Pregnancy That Was Not Wanted by Husband or Partner, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State	Age (years)										Race				Hispanic/Latino				Education (years)				Medicaid					
	< 20		20-24		25-34		≥ 35		White		Black		Other		Yes		No		< 12		12		> 12		Yes		No	
	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]
Alabama	14.8	(5.6)	12.3	(3.5)	8.7	(2.7)	11.1	(7.2)	8.2	(2.1)	16.9	(4.2)	++	16.2 ^{§§}	(14.3)	10.8	(1.9)	16.3	(4.8)	10.0	(3.4)	9.2	(2.6)	17.0	(3.3)	5.0	(2.0)	
Alaska	14.7	(5.6)	13.5	(3.9)	7.5	(2.2)	7.7	(3.9)	9.0	(2.3)	21.4 ^{§§}	(13.6)	10.8	(2.4)	9.2	(2.0)	14.8	(5.3)	9.6	(2.6)	9.1	(2.7)	13.7	(2.7)	6.7	(2.1)		
Arkansas	19.0	(5.6)	10.4	(3.3)	8.2	(2.4)	9.5	(6.4)	10.6	(2.1)	13.0	(4.5)	0.6 ^{§§}	(0.7)	12.1	(1.9)	14.9	(4.8)	10.9	(2.7)	8.7	(2.8)	14.1	(2.8)	7.0	(2.3)		
Colorado	11.8	(5.2)	12.3	(3.8)	7.0	(1.9)	4.6	(3.0)	8.1	(1.5)	16.0	(12.3)	8.9	(7.1)	8.2	(2.9)	11.6	(4.2)	10.6	(3.1)	6.0	(1.7)	11.8	(2.9)	6.4	(1.7)		
Florida	14.8	(3.7)	10.4	(4.1)	9.2	(2.8)	7.3	(4.5)	8.9	(2.3)	13.9	(3.5)	5.5	(6.9)	12.1	(4.5)	12.9	(4.3)	11.7	(3.6)	6.9	(2.5)	13.4	(3.2)	6.8	(2.2)		
Hawaii	15.9	(6.8)	10.5	(3.1)	5.1	(1.7)	3.8	(2.0)	6.8	(3.2)	++	++	7.1	(1.4)	9.2	(4.2)	14.9	(6.5)	8.1	(2.0)	5.3	(1.9)	12.9	(2.8)	4.7	(1.5)		
Illinois	13.2	(4.9)	14.2	(3.6)	6.6	(1.7)	10.5	(3.8)	8.3	(1.5)	16.8	(4.4)	5.9	(5.7)	10.4	(3.1)	12.1	(3.5)	12.7	(3.2)	7.0	(1.7)	14.2	(2.5)	6.0	(1.5)		
Louisiana	12.8	(4.7)	10.6	(2.9)	10.1	(2.6)	6.0	(4.3)	8.2	(2.0)	13.2	(3.0)	13.2 ^{§§}	(13.7)	++	(1.7)	13.9	(4.2)	10.8	(2.9)	8.0	(2.3)	13.0	(2.5)	6.4	(2.1)		
Maine	24.6	(10.9)	9.1	(4.1)	6.3	(2.2)	6.3	(4.7)	8.7	(2.0)	++	++	++	++	8.5	(1.9)	24.4	(9.8)	6.8	(2.8)	6.3	(2.2)	16.7	(4.2)	3.3	(1.5)		
Maryland	12.7	(9.0)	15.2	(6.4)	8.6	(3.2)	6.7	(2.2)	7.7	(2.6)	15.7	(5.4)	5.7	(6.0)	3.8	(4.4)	11.2	(7.3)	12.9	(5.0)	8.4	(2.8)	14.6	(5.1)	8.2	(2.6)		
Michigan	18.6	(7.7)	16.1	(4.6)	8.8	(2.3)	8.2	(4.0)	9.9	(1.9)	18.3	(6.0)	8.1 ^{§§}	(10.7)	16.8	(1.9)	19.3	(6.1)	14.9	(3.6)	6.7	(2.1)	18.6	(3.8)	6.7	(1.9)		
Minnesota ^a	15.1	(9.2)	15.5	(5.7)	8.3	(2.7)	2.6	(3.0)	8.8	(2.4)	15.6	(3.9)	12.9	(8.1)	12.0 ^{††§§}	(2.2)	12.0	(7.4)	12.3	(4.5)	7.4	(2.4)	16.7	(4.7)	6.2	(2.2)		
Montana	18.1	(4.0)	10.2	(4.2)	7.9	(2.6)	8.3	(5.1)	9.4	(1.9)	++	++	12.8	(6.1)	++	(1.9)	15.3	(5.4)	13.4	(3.8)	5.7	(2.0)	15.9	(3.7)	6.2	(1.9)		
Nebraska	18.7	(7.0)	12.6	(3.6)	6.9	(1.9)	8.5	(4.7)	9.6	(1.8)	14.2	(3.5)	7.2	(2.5)	9.4	(1.9)	11.5	(3.8)	13.2	(3.7)	7.4	(2.0)	14.5	(2.9)	6.3	(1.8)		
New Jersey ^b	13.8	(8.3)	16.0	(6.7)	5.7	(2.4)	5.1	(3.4)	7.1	(2.4)	9.9	(4.5)	7.8	(5.1)	10.7	(4.4)	14.3	(6.4)	11.5	(4.6)	4.3	(1.9)	14.7	(4.6)	5.1	(2.0)		

(continued)

Prevalence of Pregnancy That Was Not Wanted by Husband or Partner, 2002 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State	Age (years)			Race			Hispanic/Latino		Education (years)			Medicaid		
	< 20	20-24	25-34	≥ 35	White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No
New Mexico	% (CI) [†]	13.2 (5.0)	10.8 (2.9)	9.4 (2.3)	10.3 (5.2)	11.0 (1.8)	8.0 (3.9)	10.3 (2.2)	10.9 (2.4)	10.4 (3.3)	11.1 (2.8)	8.9 (2.4)	13.0 (2.4)	7.5 (2.2)
New York ^c	% (CI) [†]	24.1 (13.5)	11.5 (5.4)	4.8 (2.0)	6.3 (4.0)	6.7 (2.0)	17.3 (8.6)	10.0 (7.1)	7.4 (2.0)	18.0 (8.4)	8.5 (3.6)	4.5 (1.9)	14.7 (5.0)	4.7 (1.8)
North Carolina	% (CI) [†]	10.1 (5.3)	12.4 (4.0)	7.8 (2.4)	6.7 (4.0)	8.1 (2.0)	13.7 (4.6)	9.2 (5.6)	9.1 (1.9)	12.2 (4.3)	11.1 (3.8)	6.6 (2.1)	14.0 (3.1)	4.8 (1.8)
North Dakota	% (CI) [†]	25.9 (11.6)	8.7 (3.1)	6.6 (2.1)	1.2 (2.3)	7.7 (1.9)	12.3 (5.6)	12.3 (5.6)	7.9 (1.7)	20.8 (10.7)	11.5 (4.2)	5.4 (1.6)	18.1 (4.3)	4.3 (1.8)
Ohio	% (CI) [†]	20.7 (8.8)	16.7 (5.1)	8.2 (2.5)	8.6 (5.5)	10.7 (2.5)	17.8 (3.9)	11.4 (2.2)	11.4 (2.2)	14.2 (6.0)	14.5 (4.4)	9.0 (2.6)	18.8 (4.4)	7.6 (2.3)
Oklahoma	% (CI) [†]	12.3 (6.1)	17.6 (4.8)	9.8 (3.3)	13.9 (8.7)	13.4 (2.8)	16.7 (8.8)	8.4 (7.2)	13.6 (2.6)	14.1 (5.2)	16.7 (4.6)	9.5 (3.3)	17.5 (3.9)	8.7 (2.9)
Rhode Island	% (CI) [†]	16.9 (6.9)	10.4 (4.2)	5.8 (1.9)	4.7 (3.2)	6.8 (1.7)	18.4 (8.0)	7.9 (3.5)	7.9 (2.0)	13.5 (5.3)	7.8 (3.0)	6.1 (2.0)	13.4 (4.1)	6.0 (1.7)
South Carolina	% (CI) [†]	19.5 (9.7)	8.1 (4.3)	8.9 (3.5)	3.2 (4.1)	8.4 (3.0)	12.0 (4.8)	10.4 ^{§§} (13.2)	9.6 (2.6)	12.6 (6.5)	11.7 (4.4)	6.2 (3.2)	12.7 (3.9)	5.8 (3.0)
Utah	% (CI) [†]	22.4 (10.9)	9.5 (3.4)	4.6 (1.7)	4.9 (4.1)	7.6 (1.8)	11.3 (4.5)	9.7 (5.7)	7.3 (1.8)	15.6 (6.4)	7.9 (3.2)	4.8 (1.7)	12.4 (3.7)	5.0 (1.7)
Vermont	% (CI) [†]	16.7 (8.1)	14.0 (4.3)	5.7 (1.8)	7.4 (3.7)	8.6 (1.7)	11.3 (4.5)	11.3 (5.7)	8.3 (1.6)	16.3 (7.6)	9.5 (2.9)	6.4 (1.9)	13.9 (3.1)	4.8 (1.6)
Washington	% (CI) [†]	17.7 (10.1)	14.3 (5.3)	8.4 (3.0)	5.1 (3.9)	9.7 (2.7)	18.1 (4.8)	7.9 (3.2)	10.6 (2.7)	18.0 (7.9)	13.4 (4.8)	5.8 (2.4)	16.8 (4.9)	6.7 (2.2)
West Virginia	% (CI) [†]	15.1 (2.8)	8.0 (3.5)	8.2 (2.8)	9.9 (6.9)	9.1 (1.9)	16.3 (13.7)	11.1 (3.1)	9.1 (1.9)	9.6 (3.7)	9.5 (3.0)	8.7 (3.1)	11.1 (2.7)	6.8 (2.6)
Totals ^s	% (CI) [†]	15.8 (1.7)	12.8 (1.1)	7.7 (0.6)	7.2 (1.1)	8.8 (0.5)	15.2 (1.3)	10.7 (1.5)	9.7 (0.5)	14.1 (1.3)	11.9 (0.9)	6.9 (0.6)	14.9 (0.9)	6.2 (0.5)

^s Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.
[†] Width of the 95% confidence interval (CI). Upper/lower bound of the CI is the percent plus/minus the width value.
[‡] Missing ≥ 10% data.
[§] † < 30 respondents; not reported.
^{§§} † < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.
^a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.
^b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.
^c Data exclude New York City.

Prevalence of Contraceptive Use at Time of Pregnancy Among Women with an Unintended Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State		Age (years)				Race				Hispanic/Latino		Education (years)			Medicaid	
		< 20	20-24	25-34	≥ 35	White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No	
Alabama	% (CI) [¶]	49.4 (8.9)	43.1 (7.1)	47.1 (8.6)	44.4 ^{§§} (18.2)	41.4 (6.2)	51.7 (6.6)	†††	††	46.6 (4.6)	36.5 (7.9)	44.6 (7.6)	55.4 (7.7)	44.0 (5.3)	50.3 (8.8)	
Alaska	% (CI) [¶]	51.8 (8.6)	47.3 (7.6)	54.5 (7.0)	61.6 (13.2)	56.8 (6.2)	††	44.9 (5.2)	52.7 (14.6)	52.2 (5.1)	48.6 (8.9)	52.5 (6.1)	55.5 (8.1)	53.3 (5.2)	51.0 (7.0)	
Arkansas	% (CI) [¶]	42.2 (8.8)	43.7 (7.2)	41.0 (7.6)	57.7 ^{††§§} (21.7)	43.6 (5.2)	41.6 (8.6)	††	46.7 ^{††§§} (17.4)	42.5 (4.5)	38.1 (8.4)	39.7 (6.4)	52.2 (8.4)	38.9 (5.1)	52.8 (8.3)	
Colorado	% (CI) [¶]	43.9 (9.5)	39.2 (7.7)	51.5 (7.2)	52.8 (14.3)	47.7 (4.7)	28.9 ^{§§} (18.2)	43.5 ^{§§} (19.1)	43.3 (7.9)	48.2 (5.3)	37.3 (8.2)	42.3 (7.3)	56.7 (7.1)	43.7 (6.0)	49.5 (6.5)	
Florida	% (CI) [¶]	41.0 (5.9)	34.0 (8.6)	45.4 (8.0)	49.4 (14.9)	41.8 (6.3)	40.4 (6.0)	††	46.9 (10.2)	39.8 (5.1)	32.3 (7.7)	37.3 (7.3)	52.7 (8.2)	38.1 (5.6)	47.6 (8.1)	
Hawaii	% (CI) [¶]	37.5 (9.7)	37.3 (7.1)	41.0 (6.7)	34.5 (13.8)	46.3 (10.5)	††	36.9 (4.5)	38.5 (9.1)	38.7 (4.7)	34.5 (11.3)	36.0 (5.6)	44.1 (7.4)	32.6 (5.7)	43.1 (5.8)	
Illinois	% (CI) [¶]	49.0 (8.4)	48.2 (6.6)	46.9 (6.1)	43.4 (12.0)	46.9 (4.5)	47.7 (7.1)	††	44.0 (7.3)	48.6 (4.4)	44.1 (7.0)	46.2 (6.5)	51.0 (6.2)	48.1 (4.7)	46.2 (6.2)	
Louisiana	% (CI) [¶]	51.1 (7.6)	42.4 (6.0)	47.8 (6.8)	57.7 ^{§§} (15.5)	47.1 (5.4)	47.6 (5.3)	††	46.8 (3.8)	46.8 (3.8)	40.6 (7.2)	43.9 (5.8)	56.8 (6.6)	46.8 (4.3)	47.7 (7.6)	
Maine	% (CI) [¶]	43.5 ^{§§} (15.3)	44.7 (9.6)	50.2 (9.2)	††	47.7 (6.1)	††	††	††	47.9 (6.1)	47.1 ^{§§} (15.1)	47.3 (9.2)	47.8 (9.1)	49.7 (7.8)	43.6 (9.3)	
Maryland	% (CI) [¶]	42.8 (14.9)	52.2 (11.4)	45.3 (10.2)	50.2 (9.2)	52.8 (8.7)	43.6 (9.4)	††	46.6 ^{§§} (22.9)	47.4 (6.5)	48.0 (14.9)	46.4 (10.5)	48.6 (9.2)	45.5 (9.6)	49.2 (8.2)	
Michigan	% (CI) [¶]	47.9 (10.9)	47.9 (8.0)	43.6 (6.9)	55.2 ^{§§} (14.9)	47.7 (5.2)	46.8 (9.6)	††	57.5 ^{§§} (18.5)	46.2 (4.7)	39.1 (9.3)	48.0 (7.1)	50.6 (7.5)	45.7 (6.1)	48.1 (6.7)	
Minnesota ^a	% (CI) [¶]	45.2 (15.5)	54.9 (10.1)	46.2 (10.5)	37.8 ^{§§} (19.0)	50.5 (7.6)	40.9 (7.5)	41.0 (17.4)	††	48.3 (6.5)	56.7 (16.4)	45.1 (9.6)	50.2 (9.9)	47.6 (8.3)	49.5 (9.6)	
Montana	% (CI) [¶]	35.2 (5.5)	50.0 (9.0)	48.6 (8.2)	††	47.0 (5.1)	††	44.1 (11.8)	††	48.0 (4.8)	33.9 (9.1)	43.8 (7.4)	58.1 (7.8)	45.5 (6.2)	48.2 (7.1)	
Nebraska	% (CI) [¶]	43.9 (9.7)	50.6 (7.4)	52.5 (6.5)	62.8 ^{§§} (14.8)	51.9 (4.9)	49.6 (6.3)	42.3 (7.2)	44.4 (6.6)	52.4 (4.9)	45.1 (7.9)	43.0 (7.2)	61.2 (6.5)	51.0 (5.2)	51.2 (7.1)	
New Jersey ^b	% (CI) [¶]	43.6 ^{§§} (15.8)	36.8 (11.6)	46.7 (9.6)	41.9 ^{§§} (16.0)	41.0 (8.3)	43.4 (10.6)	56.2 ^{††§§} (17.4)	48.7 (10.8)	40.5 (7.5)	34.1 (11.7)	41.7 (10.9)	49.1 (9.8)	40.2 (8.2)	45.6 (9.3)	

(continued)

Prevalence of Contraceptive Use at Time of Pregnancy Among Women with an Unintended Pregnancy, 2002 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State	Age (years)				Race			Hispanic/Latino		Education (years)			Medicaid		
	< 20	20-24	25-34	≥ 35	White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No	
New Mexico	% (CI) [¶]	33.5 (7.6)	43.6 (6.5)	47.5 (7.0)	43.0 ^{§§} (15.6)	46.4 (4.4)	++ (8.6)	22.0 (5.4)	44.7 (5.7)	38.8 (5.7)	39.8 (7.2)	42.4 (6.8)	43.5 (6.7)	43.2 (4.8)	39.7 (6.9)
New York ^c	% (CI) [¶]	54.3 ^{§§} (17.2)	53.0 (11.6)	40.1 (9.6)	33.9 (14.9)	43.0 (7.1)	55.8 (15.4)	++ (18.3)	48.7 ^{§§} (18.3)	44.8 (6.7)	52.5 (15.4)	42.0 (10.1)	46.0 (9.3)	51.6 (9.2)	38.9 (8.4)
North Carolina	% (CI) [¶]	37.5 (10.8)	31.4 (8.0)	48.8 (8.1)	47.3 ^{§§} (16.2)	40.4 (6.3)	42.5 (8.4)	31.7 ^{§§} (18.0)	43.2 ^{††§§} (15.6)	40.3 (5.1)	35.1 (8.6)	35.9 (8.1)	50.9 (8.3)	36.6 (5.8)	49.0 (8.7)
North Dakota	% (CI) [¶]	41.6 ^{§§} (14.7)	45.9 (8.5)	47.7 (8.9)	++ (6.0)	45.6 (6.0)	++ (14.9)	55.7 ^{§§} (14.9)	++ (14.9)	47.1 (5.7)	35.8 ^{§§} (15.1)	48.4 (9.4)	48.9 (7.6)	43.4 (7.1)	50.2 (8.4)
Ohio	% (CI) [¶]	43.4 (11.6)	40.5 (8.8)	47.0 (8.1)	39.6 ^{§§} (19.9)	44.2 (6.6)	42.0 (6.2)	++ (6.2)	++ (6.2)	44.6 (5.2)	42.2 (10.7)	41.5 (8.4)	47.0 (8.2)	42.3 (6.9)	45.2 (7.7)
Oklahoma	% (CI) [¶]	45.5 (11.0)	36.6 (7.8)	40.9 (8.8)	56.5 ^{§§} (20.5)	41.4 (5.9)	34.3 (13.5)	45.9 (13.6)	55.6 (19.7)	40.2 (5.2)	43.3 (9.6)	37.0 (7.9)	44.6 (9.0)	38.6 (6.2)	46.1 (8.5)
Rhode Island	% (CI) [¶]	37.9 (11.2)	35.1 (9.2)	44.8 (8.0)	49.3 ^{§§} (17.5)	41.2 (5.7)	38.8 (14.6)	42.3 ^{§§} (20.0)	40.5 (9.7)	40.3 (6.5)	26.2 (9.1)	41.3 (8.6)	51.4 (8.6)	40.0 (8.1)	41.4 (6.6)
South Carolina	% (CI) [¶]	51.0 (14.6)	50.6 (10.7)	44.2 (10.1)	52.2 ^{§§} (27.4)	51.0 (9.1)	45.8 (9.2)	++ (9.2)	++ (9.2)	48.6 (6.5)	44.9 (12.9)	47.3 (10.4)	52.8 (10.6)	46.7 (7.4)	53.7 (12.7)
Utah	% (CI) [¶]	37.0 (15.2)	44.8 (9.7)	46.9 (8.7)	61.0 ^{§§} (21.3)	45.8 (6.2)	23.4 ^{§§} (8.3)	40.5 (15.1)	43.0 (14.4)	45.7 (6.3)	34.7 (11.4)	45.1 (10.1)	52.3 (8.8)	40.6 (8.0)	51.0 (8.3)
Vermont	% (CI) [¶]	50.8 ^{§§} (12.8)	51.2 (8.3)	56.7 (7.9)	52.6 ^{§§} (15.2)	54.0 (5.1)	++ (5.1)	++ (5.1)	++ (5.1)	52.6 (5.0)	43.3 ^{§§} (13.1)	52.2 (7.8)	57.2 (7.4)	52.7 (6.1)	54.4 (8.4)
Washington	% (CI) [¶]	41.1 (14.3)	41.6 (10.2)	48.7 (8.8)	55.1 (16.6)	45.5 (7.0)	50.1 (8.0)	44.4 (7.3)	60.7 (8.5)	43.4 (6.8)	36.4 (11.0)	41.8 (9.5)	55.9 (9.7)	50.9 (8.2)	42.0 (8.0)
West Virginia	% (CI) [¶]	47.4 (4.8)	48.6 (9.3)	46.0 (9.5)	37.3 ^{§§} (20.5)	47.1 (5.3)	44.9 ^{§§} (21.6)	++ (21.6)	++ (21.6)	46.8 (5.1)	43.0 (9.2)	51.2 (7.8)	42.8 (9.5)	49.3 (6.0)	41.0 (9.5)
Totals [§]	% (CI) [¶]	44.8 (2.6)	43.0 (2.1)	46.1 (2.1)	47.3 (4.3)	45.2 (1.6)	44.8 (2.3)	41.5 (4.2)	46.3 (3.5)	44.7 (1.3)	40.0 (2.4)	42.4 (2.0)	51.0 (2.1)	43.8 (1.6)	46.6 (2.0)

Note: Contraceptive use is defined as using any of the following birth control methods at time of pregnancy: not having sex at certain times (rhythm) or using such birth control methods as the pill, Norplant®, shots (Depo-Provera®), condoms, diaphragm, foam, IUD, tubal ligation, or vasectomy.

§ Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.

¶ Width of the 95% confidence interval (CI). Upper/lower bound of the CI is the percent plus/minus the width value.

++ Missing ≥ 10% data.

†† < 30 respondents; not reported.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

c Data exclude New York City.

Detailed Summaries

Multivitamin Use

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

Prevalence of Multivitamin Use 4 or More Times per Week During the Month Prior to Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State		Age (years)					Race			Hispanic/Latino		Education (years)			Medicaid	
		< 20	20-24	25-34	≥ 35	White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No	
		(CI) [†]	(CI) [†]	(CI) [†]	(CI) [†]	(CI) [†]	(CI) [†]	(CI) [†]	(CI) [†]	(CI) [†]	(CI) [†]	(CI) [†]	(CI) [†]	(CI) [†]	(CI) [†]	
Alabama	%	11.2 (4.8)	16.6 (4.0)	34.9 (4.6)	38.5 (10.3)	31.1 (3.5)	14.0 (3.7)	††	19.5 ^{§§} (13.5)	25.9 (2.7)	11.9 (4.0)	18.7 (4.4)	37.3 (4.5)	12.3 (2.7)	39.1 (4.5)	
Alaska	%	15.7 (5.5)	22.8 (4.6)	36.7 (4.1)	44.9 (7.7)	36.7 (3.8)	24.0 ^{§§} (13.3)	21.7 (3.1)	27.1 (9.7)	31.0 (3.2)	19.2 (5.4)	22.1 (3.7)	45.0 (4.7)	23.0 (3.3)	39.4 (4.0)	
Arkansas	%	13.2 (4.9)	20.7 (4.5)	31.8 (4.4)	50.2 (11.1)	29.5 (3.1)	14.4 (5.2)	15.1 ^{§§} (14.5)	16.8 (8.2)	27.1 (2.9)	17.5 (5.2)	16.6 (3.3)	41.4 (5.1)	15.1 (2.9)	39.9 (4.5)	
Colorado	%	20.9 (6.9)	21.1 (4.5)	45.1 (3.7)	54.4 (7.0)	39.3 (2.7)	17.3 (11.5)	34.5 (13.4)	22.0 (4.4)	45.7 (3.1)	18.6 (4.9)	26.4 (4.4)	53.7 (3.7)	19.3 (3.4)	49.5 (3.3)	
Florida	%	14.4 (3.6)	16.6 (5.4)	38.1 (4.8)	38.4 (8.6)	32.3 (3.9)	21.5 (4.1)	43.4 (16.2)	26.8 (6.2)	31.7 (3.5)	16.5 (5.2)	25.2 (5.1)	39.8 (4.9)	17.9 (3.6)	40.9 (4.6)	
Hawaii	%	19.0 (7.4)	21.2 (4.4)	37.9 (3.9)	52.3 (7.1)	37.2 (6.2)	††	34.0 (3.0)	26.4 (6.0)	35.7 (2.9)	17.5 (7.3)	28.6 (3.8)	42.2 (4.1)	24.5 (4.2)	38.7 (3.4)	
Illinois	%	20.4 (5.7)	24.5 (4.3)	48.6 (3.4)	52.0 (6.2)	44.5 (2.7)	20.6 (4.7)	43.8 (12.1)	39.6 (4.8)	40.6 (2.7)	31.3 (4.9)	26.3 (4.2)	51.6 (3.3)	26.5 (3.2)	51.7 (3.2)	
Louisiana	%	16.6 (5.3)	17.3 (3.4)	35.6 (3.9)	46.0 (8.8)	33.0 (3.2)	19.7 (3.5)	23.2 ^{§§} (14.7)	††	27.8 (2.4)	20.6 (4.8)	20.3 (3.5)	37.4 (3.9)	18.2 (2.7)	41.0 (4.0)	
Maine	%	10.3 (7.7)	18.3 (5.2)	46.8 (4.3)	54.8 (9.4)	37.8 (3.2)	††††	††	††	37.9 (3.2)	11.3 (7.3)	22.8 (4.7)	53.4 (4.3)	16.7 (4.0)	51.1 (4.1)	
Maryland	%	11.8 (9.0)	21.5 (7.4)	40.9 (5.7)	51.0 (4.5)	41.9 (4.6)	23.7 (6.1)	27.8 (13.2)	32.3 (13.6)	35.6 (3.7)	15.0 (8.2)	28.3 (6.6)	44.8 (4.8)	20.9 (6.1)	41.9 (4.4)	
Michigan	%	11.6 (6.2)	21.1 (4.7)	42.8 (3.8)	47.4 (7.5)	38.0 (3.0)	22.5 (6.1)	29.3 ^{§§} (15.6)	22.7 (10.9)	35.7 (2.8)	17.6 (5.6)	27.4 (4.5)	46.2 (4.0)	17.4 (3.5)	46.9 (3.6)	
Minnesota ^a	%	18.6 (10.2)	16.2 (5.6)	44.5 (4.9)	49.5 (9.9)	39.3 (4.0)	22.3 (4.4)	20.4 (10.5)	20.2 ^{§§} (13.9)	37.7 (3.7)	16.3 (8.3)	21.3 (5.7)	47.3 (4.7)	14.5 (4.1)	47.8 (4.6)	
Montana	%	18.8 (4.0)	21.1 (5.4)	44.7 (4.5)	50.9 (8.9)	38.4 (3.2)	††	21.9 (7.3)	††	37.1 (3.1)	23.3 (6.8)	26.8 (4.9)	46.8 (4.3)	18.6 (3.9)	47.1 (3.9)	
Nebraska	%	10.3 (4.9)	25.4 (4.6)	45.0 (3.8)	48.2 (8.2)	38.6 (3.0)	19.7 (4.1)	25.6 (4.1)	19.8 (3.6)	39.9 (3.1)	20.2 (4.5)	21.2 (4.4)	49.1 (3.8)	19.3 (3.2)	49.7 (3.7)	
New Jersey ^b	%	25.3 (11.0)	13.0 (6.1)	42.0 (4.9)	52.1 (8.3)	41.5 (4.6)	27.7 (6.9)	35.8 (7.7)	22.8 (6.0)	43.1 (4.3)	23.3 (7.8)	24.2 (6.8)	49.6 (4.8)	18.9 (5.3)	46.2 (4.5)	

(continued)

Prevalence of Multivitamin Use 4 or More Times per Week During the Month Prior to Pregnancy, 2002 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State	Age (years)			Race			Hispanic/Latino		Education (years)			Medicaid			
	< 20	20-24	25-34	≥ 35	White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No	
New Mexico	% (CI) [†]	15.0 (4.9)	17.9 (3.5)	38.0 (3.9)	45.6 (8.3)	30.0 (2.6)	++ (5.9)	23.3 (3.2)	25.3 (3.6)	32.9 (3.6)	17.6 (4.0)	22.1 (3.8)	42.6 (4.1)	20.6 (2.8)	39.5 (3.9)
New York ^c	% (CI) [†]	10.5 (8.7)	16.1 (6.3)	43.9 (4.7)	52.0 (7.9)	40.3 (3.7)	16.1 (8.4)	36.8 ^{§§} (19.2)	17.3 (8.6)	40.3 (3.7)	16.4 (8.2)	27.4 (6.0)	49.3 (4.5)	15.6 (5.1)	47.2 (4.1)
North Carolina	% (CI) [†]	11.8 (5.9)	22.5 (5.1)	44.1 (4.3)	49.9 (8.7)	39.5 (3.5)	22.1 (5.5)	31.6 (12.8)	27.3 (8.4)	36.2 (3.1)	17.9 (5.0)	22.9 (5.1)	50.7 (4.3)	19.8 (3.6)	49.3 (4.3)
North Dakota	% (CI) [†]	8.1 (5.1)	27.0 (5.4)	51.6 (4.3)	52.7 (10.1)	44.4 (3.3)	++ (8.3)	20.1 (8.3)	++ (3.2)	42.3 (3.2)	16.6 (8.6)	27.6 (5.7)	50.1 (3.9)	20.7 (4.5)	49.9 (3.9)
Ohio	% (CI) [†]	13.2 (6.6)	16.0 (5.1)	40.9 (4.6)	46.0 (10.0)	36.0 (3.8)	17.1 (3.8)	++ (7.7)	++ (3.3)	33.3 (3.3)	20.1 (7.3)	20.6 (5.0)	43.8 (4.7)	14.4 (3.9)	42.7 (4.3)
Oklahoma	% (CI) [†]	17.4 (7.2)	14.8 (4.3)	32.6 (5.0)	38.6 (11.6)	25.9 (3.5)	25.4 (10.5)	18.6 (7.7)	24.1 (10.7)	24.9 (3.2)	20.1 (6.1)	16.3 (4.3)	35.7 (5.3)	16.4 (3.7)	33.5 (4.7)
Rhode Island	% (CI) [†]	21.0 (7.6)	22.0 (5.5)	46.1 (4.2)	57.4 (7.7)	42.1 (3.3)	35.1 (9.8)	14.4 (9.6)	32.3 (6.3)	41.3 (3.7)	22.4 (6.4)	29.2 (5.3)	52.6 (4.2)	26.3 (5.4)	44.7 (3.5)
South Carolina	% (CI) [†]	17.8 (9.4)	21.1 (6.4)	44.1 (5.9)	47.8 (13.4)	39.5 (5.0)	24.4 (6.4)	++ (6.4)	31.9 ^{§§} (19.2)	34.0 (4.0)	16.8 (7.0)	27.5 (6.2)	48.8 (6.3)	19.1 (4.5)	52.6 (6.1)
Utah	% (CI) [†]	12.7 (8.3)	33.0 (5.2)	43.5 (4.4)	52.5 (9.8)	38.9 (3.2)	27.8 (6.1)	26.7 (6.7)	24.3 (7.9)	40.4 (3.3)	21.1 (7.1)	24.8 (5.1)	50.7 (4.2)	25.1 (4.7)	45.8 (3.9)
Vermont	% (CI) [†]	11.3 (6.9)	21.9 (5.1)	49.5 (4.0)	53.9 (7.0)	41.4 (2.9)	++ (2.9)	++ (2.9)	++ (2.9)	41.3 (2.9)	18.4 (7.9)	27.2 (4.4)	54.0 (3.8)	22.6 (3.7)	54.9 (3.8)
Washington	% (CI) [†]	12.3 (7.5)	28.3 (6.8)	42.1 (5.1)	47.0 (8.7)	38.9 (4.2)	20.1 (4.8)	31.7 (4.2)	23.9 (5.0)	39.7 (4.1)	21.7 (7.2)	25.6 (6.2)	48.4 (5.2)	24.3 (5.2)	43.5 (4.5)
West Virginia	% (CI) [†]	12.8 (2.6)	14.6 (4.4)	34.1 (5.0)	38.2 (11.3)	25.3 (3.0)	14.8 (11.4)	++ (11.4)	++ (2.9)	25.2 (2.9)	10.7 (4.1)	20.3 (4.3)	36.5 (5.3)	14.3 (3.0)	38.4 (5.0)
Totals ^s	% (CI) [†]	15.0 (1.5)	20.1 (1.3)	41.9 (1.1)	47.9 (2.2)	37.5 (0.9)	20.7 (1.5)	30.9 (2.7)	27.0 (2.1)	35.5 (0.8)	19.6 (1.5)	24.1 (1.3)	46.3 (1.1)	19.0 (1.0)	45.2 (1.1)

^s Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.

[†] Width of the 95% confidence interval (CI). Upper/lower bound of the CI is the percent plus/minus the width value.

++ Missing ≥ 10% data.

+ < 30 respondents; not reported.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.

^a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

^b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

^c Data exclude New York City.

Detailed Summaries

Prenatal Care Timing and Adequacy

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

Prevalence of Late (After First Trimester) or No Entry into Prenatal Care, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State		Age (years)						Race				Hispanic/Latino				Education (years)				Medicaid	
		< 20	20-24	25-34	≥ 35	White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No		
		(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	
Alabama	%	42.2 (7.6)	28.8 (4.8)	14.8 (3.4)	15.2 (8.2)	16.3 (2.7)	39.7 (5.4)	++	46.6 ^{§§} (18.3)	22.6 (2.5)	42.9 (6.4)	25.4 (4.7)	12.9 (3.1)	35.3 (4.1)	11.7 (3.1)						
Alaska	%	45.7 (7.6)	27.8 (4.8)	22.2 (3.5)	24.8 (6.7)	24.4 (3.4)	8.0 ^{§§} (8.5)	34.9 (3.6)	32.3 (10.0)	27.7 (3.1)	43.1 (6.8)	29.6 (3.9)	18.6 (3.7)	34.6 (3.7)	20.2 (3.3)						
Arkansas	%	52.9 (7.4)	30.2 (5.0)	19.0 (3.6)	27.4 (9.5)	27.0 (3.0)	35.6 (7.0)	41.4 ^{§§} (22.0)	48.5 (11.2)	27.1 (2.8)	49.2 (6.7)	32.2 (4.4)	15.0 (3.6)	40.4 (4.0)	15.3 (3.3)						
Colorado	%	43.4 (8.0)	26.4 (5.0)	16.9 (2.9)	14.3 (5.1)	21.7 (2.3)	21.1 (12.4)	19.5 (10.6)	34.8 (5.1)	15.6 (2.2)	39.1 (6.2)	26.9 (4.5)	11.4 (2.4)	37.0 (4.4)	12.4 (2.2)						
Florida	%	47.8 (5.2)	27.7 (6.3)	16.5 (3.6)	16.5 (6.4)	19.4 (3.2)	34.4 (4.7)	18.7 (12.7)	27.3 (6.1)	21.1 (2.8)	46.5 (7.0)	26.4 (4.8)	10.3 (2.8)	36.5 (4.4)	11.2 (2.7)						
Hawaii	%	44.5 (8.8)	28.6 (4.8)	15.1 (3.1)	9.6 (3.9)	15.1 (4.8)	++	21.9 (2.6)	20.6 (5.2)	20.2 (2.5)	32.2 (8.2)	25.2 (3.7)	14.1 (3.0)	33.9 (4.5)	14.4 (2.5)						
Illinois	%	38.2 (7.0)	29.8 (4.7)	13.3 (2.3)	14.2 (4.4)	16.9 (2.1)	31.9 (5.5)	32.2 (11.6)	31.2 (4.7)	16.6 (2.1)	39.4 (5.3)	23.7 (4.0)	10.3 (2.0)	32.1 (3.4)	10.4 (2.0)						
Louisiana	%	45.1 (7.0)	34.0 (4.6)	15.9 (3.1)	9.2 (5.3)	16.4 (2.6)	39.3 (4.4)	33.9 ^{§§} (18.4)	++	26.0 (2.5)	46.5 (6.1)	27.3 (4.0)	13.9 (2.9)	36.8 (3.5)	10.0 (2.5)						
Maine	%	28.3 (11.3)	20.3 (5.6)	11.7 (2.9)	10.7 (6.0)	15.2 (2.5)	++	++	++	15.2 (2.5)	28.4 (10.2)	20.0 (4.5)	9.0 (2.5)	23.1 (4.7)	10.0 (2.5)						
Maryland	%	53.2 (13.7)	33.5 (8.6)	19.1 (4.7)	10.7 (2.8)	17.0 (3.9)	38.3 (7.2)	26.1 (13.6)	48.4 (14.8)	22.3 (3.5)	51.3 (11.8)	28.9 (6.9)	15.4 (3.9)	48.9 (7.5)	13.1 (3.2)						
Michigan	%	47.4 (9.6)	31.8 (5.6)	15.2 (2.9)	16.2 (5.5)	18.3 (2.5)	44.0 (7.5)	13.6 ^{§§} (10.6)	25.8 (11.4)	22.3 (2.5)	45.8 (7.5)	23.8 (4.4)	13.6 (2.7)	36.5 (4.6)	13.3 (2.4)						
Minnesota ^a	%	44.1 (12.9)	25.3 (6.7)	14.8 (3.5)	8.8 (5.4)	16.5 (3.1)	31.4 (5.2)	32.0 (12.0)	37.4 ^{††§§} (18.0)	17.8 (2.9)	35.3 (11.3)	25.8 (6.1)	12.0 (3.1)	32.3 (5.8)	11.9 (3.0)						
Montana	%	40.5 (5.1)	27.2 (6.2)	20.4 (3.8)	19.1 (7.1)	23.2 (2.8)	++	32.0 (8.6)	++	23.9 (2.7)	40.2 (7.8)	30.6 (5.1)	15.0 (3.1)	34.6 (4.9)	18.2 (3.1)						
Nebraska	%	37.7 (8.2)	21.1 (4.2)	12.0 (2.3)	15.8 (6.0)	15.9 (2.2)	30.3 (4.9)	27.9 (4.6)	30.6 (4.2)	15.3 (2.2)	36.9 (5.5)	21.3 (4.3)	10.1 (2.3)	25.9 (3.4)	11.0 (2.3)						
New Jersey ^b	%	43.4 (13.4)	36.8 (8.8)	13.1 (3.2)	9.9 (4.6)	15.4 (3.3)	30.1 (7.0)	19.2 (6.5)	28.0 (6.5)	15.5 (2.9)	40.5 (9.3)	26.6 (6.3)	8.7 (2.6)	38.6 (6.5)	10.4 (2.6)						

(continued)

Prevalence of Late (After First Trimester) or No Entry into Prenatal Care, 2002 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State	Age (years)				Race			Hispanic/Latino		Education (years)			Medicaid	
	< 20	20-24	25-34	≥ 35	White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No
New Mexico	% (CI) [†]	25.1 (4.0)	20.5 (3.2)	23.3 (6.9)	25.7 (2.5)	++	33.9 (6.8)	31.1 (3.4)	22.4 (3.1)	44.1 (5.3)	26.5 (4.0)	15.3 (2.9)	33.6 (3.3)	18.7 (3.1)
New York ^c	% (CI) [†]	44.6 (15.5)	23.8 (7.4)	7.4 (2.5)	14.9 (5.9)	40.2 (12.1)	4.2 ^{§§} (7.5)	18.7 (9.2)	13.9 (2.7)	28.3 (10.1)	19.5 (5.3)	8.0 (2.5)	26.5 (6.2)	9.3 (2.5)
North Carolina	% (CI) [†]	40.6 (9.1)	28.1 (5.5)	15.2 (3.2)	5.6 (2.8)	17.3 (6.3)	30.8 (13.6)	40.3 (9.3)	18.8 (2.6)	36.7 (6.4)	27.1 (5.5)	10.2 (2.6)	34.6 (4.4)	9.1 (2.5)
North Dakota	% (CI) [†]	54.8 (13.0)	23.7 (5.2)	14.9 (3.0)	22.3 (8.5)	19.4 (2.7)	37.0 (10.2)	+++	20.8 (2.7)	40.1 (12.4)	29.7 (6.0)	15.7 (2.8)	33.3 (5.3)	16.5 (3.0)
Ohio	% (CI) [†]	39.5 (10.2)	21.0 (5.5)	13.9 (3.3)	14.1 (6.7)	15.8 (3.0)	31.8 (4.8)	++	18.2 (2.6)	38.0 (8.6)	21.8 (5.0)	9.9 (2.7)	26.4 (4.8)	13.9 (3.0)
Oklahoma	% (CI) [†]	35.4 (9.1)	31.3 (5.8)	22.9 (4.6)	24.0 (10.5)	26.4 (3.6)	35.5 (11.6)	29.1 (9.1)	35.3 (12.0)	27.1 (3.4)	40.5 (7.4)	16.0 (4.1)	39.1 (5.0)	16.0 (3.7)
Rhode Island	% (CI) [†]	37.6 (9.2)	30.6 (6.4)	12.9 (2.8)	17.9 (6.1)	17.8 (2.6)	27.4 (9.0)	26.4 (6.1)	20.0 (3.1)	34.0 (7.5)	22.0 (4.8)	13.8 (3.0)	30.3 (5.7)	16.7 (2.7)
South Carolina	% (CI) [†]	45.1 (12.6)	21.0 (6.7)	10.9 (3.7)	11.0 (8.5)	13.9 (3.9)	28.6 (6.9)	21.9 ^{§§} (17.2)	18.2 (3.5)	39.8 (9.7)	16.8 (5.3)	9.3 (3.7)	28.1 (5.4)	6.5 (3.1)
Utah	% (CI) [†]	41.4 (12.5)	23.6 (4.9)	19.8 (3.6)	21.0 (8.2)	22.0 (2.9)	30.2 (6.3)	40.8 (9.2)	19.4 (2.7)	40.5 (8.7)	22.8 (5.2)	17.0 (3.1)	36.8 (5.4)	15.3 (2.9)
Vermont	% (CI) [†]	21.6 (9.0)	10.0 (3.8)	6.6 (2.0)	5.0 (3.0)	7.8 (1.6)	++	++	7.9 (1.6)	13.0 (6.7)	10.7 (3.2)	5.5 (1.8)	10.7 (2.8)	6.5 (1.9)
Washington	% (CI) [†]	38.4 (11.5)	23.1 (6.4)	18.1 (4.1)	20.4 (7.1)	20.4 (3.6)	26.9 (5.4)	23.2 (3.9)	21.5 (4.7)	35.3 (8.6)	25.9 (6.1)	14.4 (3.7)	31.3 (5.7)	16.6 (3.4)
West Virginia	% (CI) [†]	30.7 (3.7)	17.1 (4.9)	12.6 (3.5)	15.1 (8.3)	16.0 (2.4)	33.6 (17.4)	++	16.7 (2.4)	28.9 (6.4)	15.3 (3.6)	12.8 (3.7)	21.5 (3.5)	10.9 (3.2)
Totals ^s	% (CI) [†]	43.2 (2.2)	27.3 (1.4)	14.9 (0.8)	14.9 (1.6)	17.9 (0.7)	34.9 (1.8)	24.7 (2.4)	30.3 (2.1)	40.5 (1.9)	24.8 (1.2)	11.6 (0.7)	33.8 (1.2)	12.2 (0.7)

^s Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.
[†] Width of the 95% confidence interval (CI). Upper/lower bound of the CI is the percent plus/minus the width value.
⁺⁺ Missing ≥ 10% data.
⁺ † < 30 respondents; not reported.
^{§§} † < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.
^a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.
^b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.
^c Data exclude New York City.

Prevalence of Not Getting Prenatal Care As Soon As Desired, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State	Age (years)										Race				Hispanic/Latino				Education (years)				Medicaid					
	< 20		20-24		25-34		≥ 35		White		Black		Other		Yes		No		< 12		12		> 12		Yes		No	
	%	(CI) [†]	%	(CI) [†]	%	(CI) [†]	%	(CI) [†]	%	(CI) [†]	%	(CI) [†]	%	(CI) [†]	%	(CI) [†]	%	(CI) [†]	%	(CI) [†]	%	(CI) [†]	%	(CI) [†]	%	(CI) [†]	%	(CI) [†]
Alabama	60.7 ^{††}	(12.1)	59.6	(9.8)	50.4	(12.9)	44.1 ^{†††}	(17.9)	64.1	(9.0)	49.1 ^{††}	(9.1)	44.1 ^{††}	(9.1)	55.5	(6.7)	62.6 ^{††}	(9.9)	54.0 ^{††}	(10.9)	50.2	(12.9)	56.3	(7.2)	56.6 ^{††}	(14.0)		
Alaska	67.8	(10.5)	52.3	(10.2)	36.9 ^{††}	(8.7)	27.6 ^{§§}	(13.4)	41.5	(8.0)	53.7 ^{†††}	(6.7)	50.8 ^{§§}	(19.0)	43.8	(6.6)	72.0 ^{††}	(9.3)	48.2	(8.0)	27.4	(9.7)	53.5	(6.8)	35.7	(8.6)		
Arkansas	65.7	(9.7)	61.8	(9.9)	58.0	(10.3)	35.3 ^{§§}	(19.1)	58.8	(6.5)	65.0	(11.4)	45.5 ^{††}	(16.0)	62.2	(5.9)	52.3	(9.7)	66.5	(7.8)	58.9	(13.0)	62.0	(6.4)	54.2 ^{††}	(11.6)		
Colorado	56.0	(12.2)	50.6	(11.1)	43.6	(9.6)	27.4 ^{††§§}	(17.9)	45.9	(6.2)	44.1 ^{††}	(9.0)	44.1 ^{††}	(9.0)	49.4	(7.7)	45.9	(10.3)	47.5	(9.8)	45.5 ^{††}	(11.0)	50.6	(7.7)	40.2 ^{††}	(9.3)		
Florida	60.2	(7.4)	53.7	(13.2)	52.3	(12.0)	35.1 ^{††§§}	(20.2)	53.5	(9.0)	51.4	(8.5)	48.0 ^{††}	(13.0)	55.0	(7.3)	50.1 ^{††}	(10.3)	55.5	(10.2)	50.7	(14.5)	56.3	(7.5)	43.0 ^{††}	(12.4)		
Hawaii	70.8	(11.4)	51.5	(10.1)	46.7 ^{††}	(11.2)	47.3 ^{§§}	(17.4)	47.3 ^{§§}	(17.4)	52.2	(6.9)	53.3	(13.9)	51.9	(7.1)	55.2	(13.9)	57.5	(8.6)	43.1	(11.5)	59.1	(8.1)	45.1 ^{††}	(9.5)		
Illinois	58.3	(11.6)	45.4 ^{††}	(9.7)	38.4 ^{††}	(9.1)	50.3 ^{††§§}	(16.9)	44.7 ^{††}	(6.8)	51.7	(10.5)	38.5 ^{††}	(9.1)	50.8	(6.9)	43.8 ^{††}	(8.8)	50.4	(9.8)	45.9	(10.4)	49.4 ^{††}	(6.6)	38.5 ^{††}	(9.9)		
Louisiana	62.5	(10.2)	59.9	(8.4)	58.3 ^{††}	(10.8)	44.6 ^{††}	(13.7)	62.4 ^{††}	(8.6)	57.9 ^{††}	(7.3)	62.4 ^{††}	(8.9)	59.8 ^{††}	(5.5)	64.3	(8.7)	50.2 ^{††}	(9.0)	69.6 ^{††}	(10.6)	59.5	(6.0)	63.3 ^{††}	(13.1)		
Maine	56.0 ^{§§}	(15.3)	39.8	(12.8)	39.8	(12.8)	46.0	(8.9)	46.0	(8.9)	46.0	(8.9)	46.0	(8.9)	46.8	(8.9)	46.8	(8.9)	48.4	(12.6)	37.3 ^{††§§}	(14.3)	55.3	(11.6)	32.7 ^{††}	(12.6)		
Maryland	45.4 ^{§§}	(19.0)	58.1	(15.8)	42.9	(14.0)	44.6 ^{††}	(13.7)	38.4	(12.3)	57.7	(12.3)	34.9 ^{††}	(19.0)	52.4	(9.4)	33.4 ^{††}	(15.5)	64.8	(13.3)	42.3	(14.1)	49.0	(11.0)	47.3 ^{††}	(13.7)		
Michigan	66.5	(13.7)	53.3	(10.8)	48.7 ^{††}	(10.6)	36.3 ^{§§}	(17.3)	46.9	(7.5)	65.1	(11.4)	46.9	(8.9)	53.6	(6.6)	62.8	(10.9)	54.5	(10.8)	38.2	(10.2)	60.0	(8.0)	40.5	(9.6)		
Minnesota ^a	43.5 ^{§§}	(19.6)	40.4	(14.9)	32.5 ^{††}	(12.1)	44.6 ^{††}	(17.3)	34.9 ^{††}	(9.9)	39.7 ^{††}	(10.1)	42.0 ^{††}	(21.9)	37.4 ^{††}	(8.5)	30.2 ^{††}	(17.0)	41.0 ^{††}	(13.5)	37.3 ^{††}	(13.4)	40.2	(10.8)	31.1 ^{††}	(12.2)		
Montana	64.7	(7.9)	47.7 ^{§§}	(13.7)	34.3	(10.4)	40.8	(7.0)	40.8	(7.0)	60.8 ^{††§§}	(16.0)	60.8 ^{††§§}	(16.0)	44.1	(6.7)	56.5	(13.0)	44.7	(10.2)	32.6	(10.7)	61.3	(8.6)	23.5	(8.2)		
Nebraska	60.7	(12.9)	40.9	(10.9)	36.3	(9.9)	40.3	(8.1)	41.1	(7.4)	52.6 ^{††}	(9.9)	37.4 ^{††}	(9.2)	43.6	(7.9)	47.7	(9.3)	43.9	(11.2)	34.1	(11.3)	50.5	(7.5)	27.1	(9.9)		
New Jersey ^b	73.2 ^{††§§}	(16.2)	53.9 ^{§§}	(14.9)	42.0	(12.8)	53.7 ^{††}	(11.8)	53.7 ^{††}	(11.8)	53.6	(13.6)	44.1 ^{††§§}	(14.1)	55.8	(10.4)	52.4 ^{††}	(14.7)	50.8	(13.6)	53.2 ^{§§}	(16.0)	51.4	(10.9)	52.3	(13.3)		

(continued)

Prevalence of Not Getting Prenatal Care As Soon As Desired, 2002 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State	Age (years)				Race			Hispanic/Latino			Education (years)				Medicaid	
	< 20	20-24	25-34	≥ 35	White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No		
New Mexico	% (CI) [¶]	54.4 (9.3)	46.9 (8.8)	63.1 ^{§§} (15.8)	51.9 (5.7)	++	63.1 (12.0)	50.0 (6.6)	59.3 (8.0)	49.6 (8.2)	57.3 (8.7)	55.4 (10.0)	57.1 (6.0)	46.0 (9.3)		
New York ^c	% (CI) [¶]	46.6 ^{§§††} (18.0)	43.9 ^{§§††} (17.4)	††††	48.4 ^{††} (11.6)	53.0 ^{§§††} (20.4)	††	††††	50.9 ^{††} (10.8)	50.5 ^{§§††} (21.5)	46.5 (15.2)	51.0 ^{§§††} (16.6)	50.2 (13.8)	49.8 ^{††} (14.5)		
North Carolina	% (CI) [¶]	59.4 (14.7)	42.8 ^{††} (11.7)	††††	50.7 (8.9)	50.5 ^{††} (12.7)	††††	33.3 ^{§§} (14.3)	55.9 (7.8)	44.5 ^{††} (11.0)	60.0 (11.6)	50.5 (13.7)	53.5 (7.9)	43.0 ^{††} (14.5)		
North Dakota	% (CI) [¶]	66.7 ^{§§} (16.5)	53.8 ^{§§} (12.7)	††††	39.6 (7.8)	††††	73.2 ^{§§} (15.5)	††††	44.9 (7.2)	++	50.7 (12.2)	32.5 (9.2)	56.2 (10.0)	36.0 (9.8)		
Ohio	% (CI) [¶]	54.6 (16.6)	61.4 (14.0)	38.8 (12.3)	18.4 ^{§§} (12.8)	56.4 (9.1)	++	++	46.1 (8.0)	44.0 (13.9)	53.2 (12.9)	41.8 (14.3)	53.9 (10.6)	39.4 (11.4)		
Oklahoma	% (CI) [¶]	56.9 (15.8)	69.9 (10.3)	50.2 ^{††} (11.7)	26.3 ^{††§§} (21.4)	60.0 (8.0)	51.1 ^{††} (18.8)	75.8 ^{††} (16.7)	55.1 (7.4)	63.5 ^{††} (11.6)	54.6 (10.8)	51.6 ^{††} (14.1)	60.9 (8.2)	48.5 ^{††} (12.6)		
Rhode Island	% (CI) [¶]	54.1 ^{§§} (15.9)	39.7 (12.3)	43.9 ^{††} (11.9)	27.6 ^{§§} (17.0)	43.8 (8.1)	††††	37.5 ^{††§§} (13.3)	43.5 (8.7)	45.9 ^{††} (13.8)	36.2 (12.0)	42.3 (11.6)	44.1 (11.4)	41.1 (8.8)		
South Carolina	% (CI) [¶]	43.7 ^{††} (19.6)	53.1 ^{††} (18.1)	51.4 ^{††} (18.2)	++	42.3 ^{††} (15.4)	††††	++	49.7 ^{††} (10.8)	39.6 ^{††} (16.2)	60.4 ^{††} (17.2)	50.8 ^{††} (21.8)	47.1 ^{††} (11.6)	59.7 ^{††§§} (23.8)		
Utah	% (CI) [¶]	41.8 ^{§§} (19.5)	50.3 (12.0)	33.1 (9.9)	11.8 ^{††§§} (14.2)	36.9 (7.3)	47.7 ^{††§§} (14.9)	34.1 ^{§§} (13.9)	40.2 (7.8)	44.9 (14.1)	35.7 ^{††} (12.6)	37.8 (10.0)	46.6 (9.4)	27.9 (9.2)		
Vermont	% (CI) [¶]	++	++	38.5 ^{§§} (16.1)	††††	52.0 (11.0)	++	++	50.9 (10.9)	++	66.5 ^{§§} (15.1)	41.8 ^{§§} (16.4)	48.2 ^{§§} (14.3)	55.8 ^{§§} (15.6)		
Washington	% (CI) [¶]	53.6 (19.1)	51.5 (16.1)	42.5 (12.6)	36.9 ^{§§} (19.1)	45.3 (9.9)	41.3 (9.6)	46.6 (12.5)	44.6 (9.4)	37.1 (14.9)	48.9 (14.1)	54.0 (13.8)	44.3 (11.2)	46.7 (11.3)		
West Virginia	% (CI) [¶]	61.6 ^{††} (7.2)	59.7 (15.3)	63.1 (14.2)	††††	61.7 ^{††} (8.0)	++	++	62.4 ^{††} (7.7)	67.7 ^{††} (11.7)	61.9 ^{††} (12.5)	57.8 (15.2)	65.2 (8.5)	55.7 ^{††} (15.7)		
Totals	% (CI) [¶]	58.2 (3.4)	54.4 (3.1)	44.7 ^{††} (3.0)	37.7 ^{††} (5.6)	48.3 (2.2)	50.7 ^{††} (5.5)	43.6 ^{††} (4.2)	51.8 (1.9)	49.7 ^{††} (3.1)	53.2 (2.9)	47.0 (3.2)	53.8 (2.1)	43.2 ^{††} (3.0)		

§ Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.
 ¶ Width of the 95% confidence interval (CI). Upper/lower bound of the CI is the percent plus/minus the width value.
 †† Missing ≥ 10% data.
 † † < 30 respondents; not reported.
 §§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.
 a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.
 b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.
 c Data exclude New York City.

Prevalence of Pregnancy Confirmation After the First Trimester, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State		Age (years)					Race			Hispanic/Latino		Education (years)				Medicaid	
		< 20	20-24	25-34	≥ 35	White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No		
		(CI) [¶]	(3.2)	(1.8)	(2.3)	(1.2)	(4.2)	(7.2)	(9.2)	(1.6)	(4.9)	(2.8)	(1.5)	(2.7)	(2.7)	(1.6)	
Alabama	%	13.7	9.6	3.4	1.4	2.8	15.7	++	5.5 ^{\$\$}	6.9	15.1	7.1	11.1	2.6			
Alaska	(CI) [¶]	(5.7)	(3.2)	(1.8)	(2.3)	(1.2)	(4.2)	++	(9.2)	(1.6)	(4.9)	(2.8)	(2.7)	(1.6)			
	%	11.1	3.2 ^{††}	2.0	2.7	2.9	3.7 ^{\$\$}	5.1	5.5 ^{††}	3.6	13.9 ^{††}	2.4	5.4	1.9			
	(CI) [¶]	(4.9)	(1.8)	(1.2)	(2.6)	(1.4)	(6.7)	(1.7)	(5.7)	(1.3)	(5.3)	(1.2)	(1.9)	(1.1)			
Arkansas	%	11.3	4.3	2.9	5.9	4.0	8.5	7.3 ^{\$\$}	5.2	4.8	10.6 ^{††}	5.9	7.0	2.6			
	(CI) [¶]	(5.1)	(2.2)	(1.7)	(4.8)	(1.4)	(4.0)	(13.5)	(5.0)	(1.4)	(4.4)	(2.4)	(2.2)	(1.6)			
Colorado	%	7.3	3.9	1.9	3.2	2.8	5.7	8.6	5.9	1.9	5.0	4.3	6.3	1.3			
	(CI) [¶]	(4.4)	(2.5)	(1.0)	(2.5)	(0.9)	(7.2)	(8.8)	(2.5)	(0.8)	(2.7)	(2.1)	(2.3)	(0.8)			
Florida	%	12.9	7.0	2.3	5.6	3.6	10.2	5.4	5.3	5.0	12.1	6.2	9.5	1.5			
	(CI) [¶]	(3.5)	(3.5)	(1.2)	(4.2)	(1.4)	(3.1)	(6.0)	(3.0)	(1.3)	(4.3)	(2.6)	(2.6)	(0.9)			
Hawaii	%	11.7	8.6	2.5	2.9	2.6	†††	5.5	6.0	4.7	11.1	6.3	8.9	3.2			
	(CI) [¶]	(5.2)	(3.1)	(1.1)	(1.9)	(2.3)	†††	(1.2)	(3.0)	(1.2)	(4.6)	(1.9)	(2.5)	(1.2)			
Illinois	%	10.5	5.1	2.7	3.8	3.1	10.7	0.0	4.0	4.4	9.0	5.1	8.4	1.0			
	(CI) [¶]	(4.4)	(2.3)	(1.1)	(2.4)	(1.0)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(1.2)	(3.1)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(0.6)			
Louisiana	%	13.6	7.4	3.0	1.0	1.8	11.8	10.8 ^{††\$\$}	++	6.0	15.0	4.9	8.9	1.6			
	(CI) [¶]	(5.1)	(2.7)	(1.5)	(1.7)	(1.0)	(3.0)	(13.8)	++	(1.4)	(4.5)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(1.1)			
Maine	%	1.7	3.1	1.6	1.7	2.0	++	++	++	2.0	5.3	3.8	4.3	0.6			
	(CI) [¶]	(2.9)	(2.5)	(1.2)	(2.9)	(1.0)	++	++	++	(1.0)	(5.1)	(2.1)	(2.3)	(0.6)			
Maryland	%	7.6	7.8	2.0	2.6	2.1	8.4	0.1	6.6	3.7	6.2	6.6	8.8	1.8			
	(CI) [¶]	(7.3)	(5.0)	(1.6)	(1.5)	(1.5)	(4.1)	(0.1)	(7.1)	(1.6)	(5.3)	(3.8)	(4.3)	(1.2)			
Michigan	%	9.9	6.9	1.9	3.9	2.8	10.0	8.4 ^{\$\$}	6.0	4.1	10.5	3.6	7.9	1.7			
	(CI) [¶]	(5.7)	(3.3)	(1.1)	(2.6)	(1.0)	(4.8)	(8.7)	(5.7)	(1.2)	(4.6)	(2.1)	(2.7)	(0.9)			
Minnesota ^a	%	12.5	4.8	0.9	0.6	2.1	8.4 ^{††}	3.2 ^{††}	0.0 ^{††\$\$}	2.6	8.2 ^{††}	4.0	6.0	1.0			
	(CI) [¶]	(8.6)	(3.2)	(0.8)	(0.6)	(1.2)	(3.3)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(6.1)	(2.7)	(2.8)	(0.9)			
Montana	%	8.3	4.4	1.0	3.1	2.7	++	5.6 ^{††}	++	3.1	7.2	4.3	6.3	1.0			
	(CI) [¶]	(3.0)	(3.1)	(0.9)	(3.4)	(1.1)	++	(4.4)	++	(1.1)	(3.8)	(2.4)	(2.5)	(0.9)			
Nebraska	%	9.9	2.6	1.3	1.5	2.0	9.7	1.9	4.7	2.2	7.1	3.0	4.2	1.2			
	(CI) [¶]	(5.1)	(1.5)	(0.8)	(1.9)	(0.8)	(3.1)	(1.0)	(1.9)	(0.9)	(2.6)	(1.8)	(1.5)	(0.8)			
New Jersey ^b	%	15.3	8.9	2.0	2.6	4.2	5.9	1.8	7.0	3.4	14.2	5.3	10.7	1.7			
	(CI) [¶]	(10.8)	(5.6)	(1.4)	(2.6)	(2.0)	(3.3)	(2.7)	(3.9)	(1.7)	(7.2)	(3.4)	(4.3)	(1.3)			

(continued)

Prevalence of Pregnancy Confirmation After the First Trimester, 2002 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State	Age (years)				Race			Hispanic/Latino		Education (years)			Medicaid	
	< 20	20-24	25-34	≥ 35	White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No
New Mexico	% (CI) [†]	5.1 (2.2)	3.4 (1.4)	7.3 (4.0)	5.0 (1.2)	††	10.8 (4.7)	6.6 (1.8)	5.2 (1.8)	10.5 (3.4)	5.3 (2.0)	3.5 (1.5)	7.9 (1.9)	3.5 (1.5)
New York ^c	% (CI) [†]	12.5 ^{§††} (11.2)	4.5 (0.5)	2.4 (2.5)	1.9 (1.1)	7.5 (6.9)	0.0 ^{§§} (0.0)	0.5 (0.5)	2.6 (1.3)	7.2 ^{††} (5.8)	3.4 (2.5)	0.7 (0.7)	5.1 (3.2)	1.3 (1.0)
North Carolina	% (CI) [†]	11.9 (6.0)	5.7 (2.9)	2.3 (1.3)	2.9 (1.3)	7.4 (3.6)	12.0 (9.4)	9.6 (5.7)	3.7 (1.3)	9.4 (4.0)	4.2 (2.4)	1.9 (1.2)	8.0 (2.5)	1.1 (0.9)
North Dakota	% (CI) [†]	11.1 (8.1)	3.7 (2.3)	1.4 (0.9)	1.5 (2.6)	2.0 (1.0)	10.1 ^{††} (6.7)	††	2.8 (1.1)	11.6 ^{††} (8.8)	5.7 (2.9)	0.7 (0.6)	6.6 (3.1)	1.4 (0.9)
Ohio	% (CI) [†]	10.3 (6.4)	6.5 (3.4)	2.1 (1.3)	1.7 (1.4)	3.0 (1.4)	9.8 (3.1)	††	3.9 (1.3)	9.5 (5.2)	5.3 (2.6)	1.3 (1.0)	8.1 (2.9)	1.7 (1.2)
Oklahoma	% (CI) [†]	5.8 (4.3)	3.6 (2.3)	3.0 (2.0)	3.4 (4.2)	2.6 (1.3)	9.3 (6.9)	5.9 (5.1)	4.0 (1.5)	7.2 (4.0)	4.4 (2.6)	1.0 (0.8)	5.9 (2.4)	1.4 (1.2)
Rhode Island	% (CI) [†]	5.1 (4.0)	3.3 (2.3)	2.5 (1.4)	1.0 (1.4)	2.6 (1.1)	3.6 (3.6)	3.1 ^{††} (3.8)	2.9 (1.2)	3.6 (2.9)	2.6 (1.8)	2.5 (1.3)	3.9 (2.2)	2.3 (1.1)
South Carolina	% (CI) [†]	14.3 (9.2)	6.0 (3.9)	1.9 (1.7)	0.8 (0.7)	2.7 (1.9)	8.1 (4.2)	†† (14.4)	4.3 (1.9)	14.0 (7.2)	3.2 (2.5)	1.4 (1.4)	7.4 (3.2)	1.3 (1.4)
Utah	% (CI) [†]	7.0 (6.8)	3.2 (2.2)	2.1 (1.4)	0.3 (0.5)	2.4 (1.1)	5.3 (3.2)	6.9 (7.0)	2.1 (1.1)	7.5 (4.8)	2.6 (2.0)	1.1 (0.9)	5.3 (2.6)	1.2 (0.9)
Vermont	% (CI) [†]	8.5 (6.1)	4.8 (2.8)	0.7 (0.7)	1.2 (1.2)	2.3 (0.9)	††	††	2.4 (0.9)	4.6 (4.6)	3.8 (1.9)	1.0 (0.8)	4.1 (1.9)	1.0 (0.8)
Washington	% (CI) [†]	8.9 (7.3)	3.5 (2.8)	2.0 (1.4)	2.3 (2.4)	2.6 (1.4)	4.8 (2.6)	5.0 (2.1)	3.0 (1.4)	5.4 (3.8)	5.7 (3.4)	1.1 (1.0)	5.9 (3.1)	1.6 (1.1)
West Virginia	% (CI) [†]	7.4 (2.1)	3.5 (2.4)	3.7 (2.1)	5.3 (5.3)	4.2 (1.4)	7.2 ^{§§} (10.4)	†††	4.2 (1.3)	7.4 (3.8)	3.8 (2.0)	3.4 (2.1)	6.0 (2.1)	2.1 (1.5)
Totals ^s	% (CI) [†]	10.9 (1.4)	5.8 (0.8)	2.1 (0.3)	3.1 (0.8)	2.9 (0.3)	9.7 (1.1)	5.0 (1.1)	5.0 (0.3)	9.8 (1.2)	4.8 (0.6)	1.6 (0.3)	7.8 (0.7)	1.5 (0.2)

§ Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states. †† Missing ≥ 10% data.
† Width of the 95% confidence interval (CI). Upper/lower bound of the CI is the percent plus/minus the width value. ††† ^{§§} < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.
a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002. b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002. c Data exclude New York City.

Detailed Summaries

Prenatal Care Counseling

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Effects of Smoking During Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State	Age (years)				Race			Hispanic/Latino		Education (years)			Medicaid	
	< 20	20-24	25-34	≥ 35	White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No
Alabama	% (CI) [†]	90.8 (4.6)	80.0 (4.5)	65.5 (4.6)	59.6 (10.6)	68.0 (3.6)	85.8 (3.9)	77.0 ^{†§§} (18.2)	73.4 (2.8)	86.3 (4.9)	78.1 (4.7)	64.4 (4.5)	84.5 (3.2)	62.5 (4.5)
Alaska	% (CI) [†]	86.6 (5.2)	77.5 (4.8)	75.5 (3.7)	66.8 (7.5)	74.0 (3.5)	72.7 ^{§§} (14.3)	81.5 (7.9)	75.1 (3.0)	83.8 (5.1)	77.5 (3.8)	72.3 (4.2)	77.0 (3.4)	75.6 (3.6)
Arkansas	% (CI) [†]	84.7 (5.6)	75.4 (4.7)	63.4 (4.6)	54.5 (11.5)	68.2 (3.3)	80.0 (6.0)	62.7 ^{§§} (22.9)	84.5 (8.3)	83.7 (5.2)	74.9 (4.1)	58.5 (5.1)	81.5 (3.2)	57.1 (4.6)
Colorado	% (CI) [†]	84.3 (5.8)	75.5 (4.9)	63.9 (3.6)	58.8 (6.8)	67.6 (2.6)	84.3 (11.1)	59.0 (14.5)	70.5 (5.0)	78.4 (5.4)	70.6 (4.7)	62.5 (3.6)	77.0 (4.0)	62.7 (3.2)
Florida	% (CI) [†]	86.7 (3.5)	81.3 (5.3)	63.5 (4.8)	64.1 (8.6)	69.9 (3.8)	75.7 (4.5)	53.5 (16.6)	70.2 (6.4)	82.8 (5.2)	78.3 (4.9)	59.3 (5.0)	80.9 (3.8)	61.6 (4.6)
Hawaii	% (CI) [†]	84.3 (6.9)	83.1 (3.8)	72.1 (3.7)	61.0 (7.1)	67.5 (6.2)	75.8 (2.7)	78.9 (5.8)	73.3 (2.7)	90.1 (5.2)	79.9 (3.3)	66.2 (4.0)	82.6 (3.5)	70.5 (3.2)
Illinois	% (CI) [†]	93.4 (3.5)	85.7 (3.5)	67.4 (3.2)	66.5 (5.9)	72.2 (2.4)	86.3 (4.0)	66.1 (11.8)	80.2 (4.0)	88.5 (3.4)	84.2 (3.5)	63.8 (3.2)	86.6 (2.5)	64.4 (3.1)
Louisiana	% (CI) [†]	90.1 (4.0)	82.4 (3.6)	71.8 (3.7)	61.2 (8.8)	71.3 (3.1)	86.4 (3.0)	73.3 ^{§§} (16.6)	77.4 (2.3)	89.5 (3.7)	83.0 (3.3)	66.1 (3.9)	85.8 (2.5)	64.9 (3.9)
Maine	% (CI) [†]	88.7 (7.8)	83.4 (5.2)	75.2 (3.8)	71.9 (8.5)	77.7 (2.8)	77.7 (2.8)	77.9 (2.8)	77.9 (2.8)	85.1 (8.1)	83.3 (4.3)	72.6 (3.9)	82.6 (4.2)	75.0 (3.6)
Maryland	% (CI) [†]	88.0 (9.0)	77.7 (7.5)	62.8 (5.6)	58.2 (4.5)	65.6 (4.4)	73.6 (6.4)	63.1 (14.9)	77.1 (12.2)	83.1 (8.8)	80.5 (5.7)	57.2 (4.9)	81.7 (5.7)	61.6 (4.3)
Michigan	% (CI) [†]	91.7 (5.4)	81.4 (4.6)	68.1 (3.6)	58.3 (7.5)	71.3 (2.8)	77.2 (6.2)	79.1 ^{§§} (13.8)	72.1 (12.1)	87.3 (4.9)	73.4 (4.5)	67.2 (3.7)	83.9 (3.5)	64.8 (3.4)
Minnesota ^a	% (CI) [†]	92.3 (6.3)	82.0 (5.9)	71.4 (4.5)	58.8 (9.9)	73.4 (3.7)	73.7 (4.8)	75.5 (11.8)	84.4 ^{§§} (12.5)	90.0 (6.7)	78.2 (5.8)	69.3 (4.4)	84.4 (4.4)	68.5 (4.3)
Montana	% (CI) [†]	87.8 (3.3)	78.6 (5.4)	64.9 (4.4)	62.7 (8.6)	69.0 (3.1)	77.7 (2.8)	83.9 (6.8)	70.3 (2.9)	86.9 (5.7)	73.7 (5.0)	63.9 (4.2)	80.3 (4.2)	65.1 (3.8)
Nebraska	% (CI) [†]	87.8 (5.6)	80.5 (4.3)	69.4 (3.6)	59.1 (8.2)	71.8 (2.8)	82.8 (4.0)	80.6 (3.5)	79.7 (3.6)	84.5 (4.1)	81.6 (4.2)	65.6 (3.6)	81.5 (3.2)	66.7 (3.5)
New Jersey ^b	% (CI) [†]	80.0 (11.8)	80.5 (7.2)	57.6 (5.1)	59.5 (8.5)	60.1 (4.7)	75.9 (6.9)	64.1 (7.8)	71.0 (6.6)	80.7 (8.2)	67.7 (7.4)	56.7 (4.9)	75.3 (6.1)	58.5 (4.6)

(continued)

Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Effects of Smoking During Pregnancy, 2002 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State	Age (years)			Race			Hispanic/Latino		Education (years)			Medicaid		
	< 20	20-24	25-34	≥ 35	White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No
New Mexico	% (CI) [†]	79.9 (3.8)	68.3 (3.8)	61.6 (8.5)	73.0 (2.6)	++	79.6 (5.6)	77.1 (3.1)	71.2 (3.5)	87.7 (3.5)	75.9 (4.0)	62.9 (4.1)	81.8 (2.7)	64.5 (3.9)
New York ^c	% (CI) [†]	80.0 (6.9)	64.2 (4.6)	57.6 (8.0)	65.1 (3.7)	82.3 (9.1)	71.4 ^{§§} (17.5)	79.4 (9.2)	65.5 (3.6)	82.7 (8.7)	69.3 (6.3)	61.3 (4.5)	81.7 (5.5)	60.8 (4.1)
North Carolina	% (CI) [†]	79.4 (5.1)	71.2 (4.0)	72.5 (7.8)	73.0 (3.2)	81.5 (5.3)	86.4 (9.3)	82.0 (7.4)	74.8 (2.9)	87.8 (4.3)	78.3 (5.1)	68.2 (4.1)	83.9 (3.4)	67.9 (4.0)
North Dakota	% (CI) [†]	75.5 (7.7)	63.4 (5.3)	55.4 (10.2)	66.0 (3.2)	++	84.4 (7.9)	+++	67.4 (3.1)	92.4 (5.4)	73.7 (5.7)	62.6 (3.8)	78.8 (4.6)	63.6 (3.8)
Ohio	% (CI) [†]	92.8 (5.3)	82.6 (5.3)	61.9 (4.6)	54.5 (10.1)	86.1 (3.8)	++	++	68.7 (3.3)	80.5 (7.4)	75.9 (5.4)	61.2 (4.6)	84.0 (4.2)	61.1 (4.3)
Oklahoma	% (CI) [†]	85.0 (6.8)	77.4 (5.2)	69.1 (4.9)	52.6 (12.5)	75.5 (10.5)	80.4 (7.9)	79.1 (9.5)	72.6 (3.3)	85.1 (5.2)	74.4 (5.2)	64.7 (5.4)	80.3 (4.0)	65.6 (4.8)
Rhode Island	% (CI) [†]	92.8 (4.8)	79.2 (5.6)	65.8 (4.1)	62.2 (7.7)	81.9 (8.1)	76.1 (12.3)	75.4 (5.9)	69.2 (3.5)	86.3 (5.5)	73.9 (5.3)	64.2 (4.1)	79.7 (5.0)	68.2 (3.3)
South Carolina	% (CI) [†]	89.9 (7.7)	83.0 (5.9)	74.5 (5.2)	78.0 (11.5)	87.1 (5.1)	++	79.7 ^{§§} (16.8)	79.4 (3.5)	90.2 (6.0)	85.9 (4.8)	68.1 (6.0)	88.7 (3.8)	67.9 (5.7)
Utah	% (CI) [†]	70.1 (11.8)	57.1 (5.6)	42.7 (4.4)	42.3 (9.8)	59.8 (6.7)	62.7 (9.4)	75.4 (8.0)	45.6 (3.4)	73.6 (7.8)	55.0 (6.0)	38.9 (4.1)	63.8 (5.3)	41.8 (3.9)
Vermont	% (CI) [†]	85.9 (7.8)	87.2 (4.1)	70.2 (3.7)	66.8 (6.7)	74.8 (2.6)	++	++	75.0 (2.6)	88.1 (6.8)	82.9 (3.9)	67.2 (3.6)	83.3 (3.4)	68.3 (3.6)
Washington	% (CI) [†]	80.8 (10.5)	80.0 (6.1)	64.9 (5.0)	64.4 (8.6)	81.3 (4.8)	74.9 (3.9)	83.9 (4.3)	66.9 (4.0)	84.4 (7.2)	77.6 (5.9)	59.5 (5.2)	80.6 (4.8)	64.3 (4.4)
West Virginia	% (CI) [†]	89.6 (2.5)	80.5 (5.1)	70.9 (4.8)	64.2 (11.7)	66.3 (3.0)	++	++	76.1 (3.0)	90.5 (4.4)	82.0 (4.1)	64.2 (5.3)	84.4 (3.3)	65.7 (5.0)
Totals ^s	% (CI) [†]	88.1 (1.4)	79.9 (1.3)	65.5 (1.1)	61.3 (2.2)	68.9 (0.9)	71.8 (2.7)	76.1 (2.1)	70.2 (0.8)	84.9 (1.4)	76.7 (1.2)	62.3 (1.1)	82.5 (1.0)	62.9 (1.0)

^s Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.

[†] Width of the 95% confidence interval (CI). Upper/lower bound of the CI is the percent plus/minus the width value.

++ Missing ≥ 10% data.

+ + < 30 respondents; not reported.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.

^a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

^b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

^c Data exclude New York City.

Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Breastfeeding, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State	Age (years)										Race				Hispanic/Latino				Education (years)				Medicaid	
	%	< 20	20-24	25-34	≥ 35	White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No			
		(CI) [¶]	(3.0)	(3.9)	(4.0)	(9.8)	(3.2)	(3.1)	††	(19.2)	(2.4)	(4.7)	(4.1)	(3.7)	(2.8)	(3.9)	(4.7)	(4.1)	(3.7)	(2.8)	(3.9)			
Alabama	%	95.0	85.7	79.3	72.0	78.8	91.6	††	72.8 ^{††§§}	83.4	86.1	84.8	80.4	88.9	77.2	86.1	84.8	80.4	88.9	77.2				
Alaska	%	94.8	89.4	86.8	86.8	88.2	90.9 ^{§§}	88.9	86.6	88.3	92.3	89.4	86.4	88.1	88.8	92.3	89.4	86.4	88.1	88.8				
Arkansas	%	84.9	82.4	75.4	63.5	77.1	85.0	69.2 ^{§§}	87.3	77.7	82.3	80.3	74.5	84.4	71.4	82.3	80.3	74.5	84.4	71.4				
Colorado	%	89.5	85.2	77.0	73.2	78.9	98.3	78.6	75.9	81.3	82.4	80.8	78.6	82.2	78.2	82.4	80.8	78.6	82.2	78.2				
Florida	%	90.4	88.7	75.1	76.6	77.6	89.7	76.8	71.4	83.4	88.7	83.7	74.4	86.8	74.7	88.7	83.7	74.4	86.8	74.7				
Hawaii	%	92.8	89.7	86.2	74.9	82.4	††	86.9	86.9	85.7	89.3	88.6	82.9	89.4	84.3	89.3	88.6	82.9	89.4	84.3				
Illinois	%	90.7	86.6	80.0	74.4	79.7	92.0	81.5	82.2	81.8	88.0	84.2	78.0	88.3	76.6	88.0	84.2	78.0	88.3	76.6				
Louisiana	%	90.1	84.7	82.2	87.9	82.5	88.0	88.1 ^{§§}	††	84.8	88.7	85.1	82.5	88.5	79.4	88.7	85.1	82.5	88.5	79.4				
Maine	%	99.4	89.8	90.2	90.6	91.0	††	††	††	90.8	85.4	95.0	89.3	90.7	91.1	90.8	85.4	89.3	90.7	91.1				
Maryland	%	92.9	89.3	79.2	69.4	79.2	86.3	73.8	83.7	80.9	85.4	87.6	76.7	86.0	79.0	83.7	80.9	85.4	86.0	79.0				
Michigan	%	91.1	86.6	81.5	72.6	81.5	86.7	83.6 ^{§§}	87.3	82.1	92.1	80.0	81.0	88.2	78.7	92.1	80.0	81.0	88.2	78.7				
Minnesota ^a	%	94.7	89.9	85.8	70.2	84.6	91.4	86.8	82.5 ^{††§§}	85.3	94.8	86.1	83.2	90.6	82.7	85.3	94.8	86.1	90.6	82.7				
Montana	%	96.1	90.6	84.4	74.1	85.2	††	92.3	††	86.1	95.1	88.6	81.6	94.1	81.2	92.3	††	86.1	94.1	81.2				
Nebraska	%	85.2	84.8	80.3	82.5	81.6	92.6	82.3	78.2	82.5	79.5	84.3	81.9	84.7	80.4	82.5	79.5	84.3	84.7	80.4				
New Jersey ^b	%	81.8	82.2	67.7	65.7	67.7	84.2	67.9	73.8	69.8	79.6	74.2	66.6	83.3	65.5	73.8	69.8	74.2	83.3	65.5				

(continued)

Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Breastfeeding, 2002 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State	Age (years)					Race			Hispanic/Latino		Education (years)				Medicaid	
	< 20	20-24	25-34	≥ 35		White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No	
New Mexico	% (CI) [¶]	95.2 (3.0)	90.7 (2.8)	83.2 (3.1)	80.1 (6.9)	85.7 (2.1)	++	93.4 (3.5)	87.0 (2.5)	87.2 (2.6)	89.2 (3.5)	89.4 (3.0)	82.9 (3.2)	90.2 (2.2)	83.1 (3.1)	
New York ^c	% (CI) [¶]	93.9 (7.4)	88.9 (5.5)	75.1 (4.2)	77.9 (6.6)	78.2 (3.2)	90.3 (6.4)	86.1 ^{§§} (13.1)	77.3 (9.8)	79.8 (3.0)	82.7 (8.8)	82.9 (5.1)	77.0 (3.8)	87.5 (4.7)	76.3 (3.6)	
North Carolina	% (CI) [¶]	89.4 (5.8)	89.5 (3.8)	87.3 (2.9)	88.3 (5.5)	86.5 (2.5)	92.9 (3.5)	93.1 (6.7)	83.1 (7.4)	88.9 (2.1)	87.9 (4.3)	90.8 (3.5)	86.9 (2.9)	89.5 (2.8)	87.1 (2.8)	
North Dakota	% (CI) [¶]	86.2 (9.5)	88.0 (3.9)	81.7 (3.3)	74.4 (9.0)	83.1 (2.5)	++	80.4 (9.1)	+++	82.6 (2.5)	87.6 (7.5)	85.7 (4.6)	81.4 (3.1)	87.9 (3.7)	81.2 (3.1)	
Ohio	% (CI) [¶]	89.2 (6.7)	87.2 (4.6)	75.8 (4.1)	76.7 (8.5)	78.8 (3.3)	86.7 (3.5)	++	++	79.7 (2.8)	82.4 (6.8)	82.7 (4.8)	77.4 (4.0)	85.9 (3.9)	76.7 (3.7)	
Oklahoma	% (CI) [¶]	91.3 (5.2)	84.5 (4.5)	83.4 (3.9)	77.5 (10.2)	81.8 (3.1)	92.9 (5.1)	93.9 (4.4)	81.0 (9.7)	84.8 (2.6)	88.8 (4.5)	85.3 (4.2)	81.1 (4.3)	87.2 (3.3)	81.7 (3.8)	
Rhode Island	% (CI) [¶]	88.1 (6.4)	87.4 (4.6)	79.5 (3.4)	75.7 (6.8)	80.6 (2.7)	88.7 (6.6)	82.5 (11.0)	75.7 (5.9)	82.0 (3.0)	83.0 (6.2)	83.8 (4.4)	79.0 (3.4)	85.2 (4.4)	80.3 (2.9)	
South Carolina	% (CI) [¶]	96.1 (4.6)	91.2 (4.5)	85.8 (4.1)	78.5 (11.5)	85.6 (3.6)	93.6 (3.7)	++	90.4 ^{§§} (12.2)	88.1 (2.8)	91.6 (5.4)	90.8 (4.0)	84.2 (4.6)	92.4 (3.1)	83.1 (4.5)	
Utah	% (CI) [¶]	72.5 (11.9)	76.7 (4.7)	71.2 (4.0)	59.5 (9.7)	71.9 (3.0)	77.2 (5.7)	75.2 (8.7)	73.3 (8.4)	72.0 (3.0)	78.7 (7.3)	74.7 (5.2)	69.0 (3.9)	77.2 (4.6)	69.2 (3.6)	
Vermont	% (CI) [¶]	93.1 (5.5)	92.7 (3.1)	87.4 (2.7)	81.4 (5.5)	88.1 (1.9)	++	++	++	87.8 (1.9)	88.7 (6.5)	89.3 (3.1)	87.1 (2.6)	91.5 (2.5)	85.4 (2.7)	
Washington	% (CI) [¶]	97.7 (2.0)	88.4 (5.0)	86.4 (3.5)	85.8 (6.1)	87.9 (2.8)	91.0 (3.6)	86.5 (3.1)	90.5 (3.3)	87.2 (2.8)	91.8 (5.2)	92.6 (3.5)	84.2 (3.7)	89.9 (3.8)	86.7 (3.1)	
West Virginia	% (CI) [¶]	93.2 (2.0)	87.5 (4.2)	84.6 (3.8)	73.8 (10.5)	85.8 (2.5)	87.2 (13.7)	++	++	85.7 (2.4)	91.3 (4.3)	87.6 (3.5)	81.9 (4.3)	88.7 (2.9)	82.2 (4.0)	
Totals ^b	% (CI) [¶]	90.8 (1.3)	87.0 (1.1)	79.4 (1.0)	76.2 (1.9)	80.4 (0.8)	89.6 (1.1)	83.7 (2.2)	79.2 (2.0)	82.5 (0.7)	87.1 (1.3)	84.5 (1.1)	78.9 (0.9)	87.5 (0.8)	78.3 (0.9)	

[§] Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states. ++ Missing ≥ 10% data.
[¶] Width of the 95% confidence interval (CI). Upper/lower bound of the CI is the percent plus/minus the width value. + + < 30 respondents; not reported.
§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable. a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.
b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.
c Data exclude New York City.

Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Seat Belt Use During Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State		Age (years)				Race				Hispanic/Latino				Education (years)				Medicaid	
		< 20	20-24	25-34	≥ 35	White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No				
Alabama	% (CI) [¶]	51.7 (7.8)	50.1 (5.5)	46.5 (4.9)	46.5 (10.7)	43.4 (3.8)	59.8 (5.4)	††	28.9 ^{§§} (16.5)	49.2 (3.2)	48.1 (6.5)	51.7 (5.6)	46.5 (4.7)	50.6 (4.3)	46.3 (4.6)				
Alaska	% (CI) [¶]	59.4 (7.3)	50.0 (5.5)	55.4 (4.2)	44.4 (7.7)	52.7 (4.0)	57.2 ^{§§} (15.5)	52.6 (3.6)	59.0 (10.3)	52.2 (3.4)	49.3 (6.7)	50.6 (4.4)	55.5 (4.7)	47.5 (3.9)	57.8 (4.0)				
Arkansas	% (CI) [¶]	38.1 (7.3)	36.6 (5.2)	33.5 (4.5)	29.7 (10.4)	33.0 (3.2)	43.4 (7.4)	28.2 ^{§§} (19.1)	44.8 (11.4)	33.9 (3.0)	36.4 (6.5)	36.7 (4.6)	32.0 (4.8)	40.3 (4.1)	28.9 (4.2)				
Colorado	% (CI) [¶]	56.2 (8.1)	52.3 (5.7)	45.2 (3.8)	45.1 (7.0)	47.5 (2.8)	56.5 (15.5)	53.1 (14.6)	54.5 (5.3)	45.1 (3.1)	58.9 (6.3)	50.4 (5.1)	42.6 (3.7)	53.6 (4.5)	44.7 (3.4)				
Florida	% (CI) [¶]	53.3 (5.2)	52.0 (7.1)	41.7 (4.9)	55.2 (9.0)	44.2 (4.1)	57.9 (5.0)	49.3 (16.6)	45.3 (7.0)	48.2 (3.8)	59.8 (6.8)	52.6 (5.8)	38.0 (4.8)	55.3 (4.7)	40.8 (4.6)				
Hawaii	% (CI) [¶]	56.2 (8.7)	52.8 (5.4)	47.3 (4.1)	41.8 (7.1)	44.6 (6.5)	††	49.8 (3.1)	49.4 (6.9)	48.4 (3.1)	53.3 (10.0)	54.3 (4.1)	42.7 (4.1)	55.0 (4.7)	45.9 (3.5)				
Illinois	% (CI) [¶]	59.5 (7.1)	62.2 (4.9)	46.8 (3.4)	46.9 (6.3)	49.4 (2.7)	62.8 (5.7)	50.6 (12.6)	61.7 (4.9)	48.7 (2.8)	70.1 (4.9)	54.2 (4.8)	42.9 (3.3)	63.4 (3.5)	42.3 (3.2)				
Louisiana	% (CI) [¶]	54.5 (6.9)	53.6 (4.8)	47.0 (4.1)	39.4 (8.7)	43.5 (3.4)	58.9 (4.4)	50.2 ^{§§} (18.8)	††	49.8 (2.7)	56.8 (6.1)	53.2 (4.5)	43.1 (4.1)	55.1 (3.6)	41.9 (4.1)				
Maine	% (CI) [¶]	47.5 (12.4)	54.8 (6.9)	53.6 (4.3)	55.6 (9.4)	53.7 (3.3)	††	††	††	53.4 (3.3)	46.7 (11.4)	57.1 (5.6)	52.2 (4.3)	52.5 (5.5)	54.3 (4.1)				
Maryland	% (CI) [¶]	65.5 (13.0)	60.6 (8.9)	47.9 (5.8)	41.1 (4.4)	48.1 (4.8)	58.6 (7.3)	47.7 (15.6)	64.3 (13.9)	50.4 (4.0)	73.7 (10.0)	54.4 (7.5)	43.9 (4.9)	59.4 (7.4)	47.7 (4.5)				
Michigan	% (CI) [¶]	53.7 (9.7)	49.2 (6.0)	47.6 (3.9)	40.2 (7.4)	45.9 (3.1)	52.9 (7.5)	66.8 ^{§§} (15.6)	56.7 (12.8)	47.2 (3.0)	55.5 (7.4)	46.7 (5.0)	45.6 (4.0)	50.4 (4.7)	45.8 (3.6)				
Minnesota ^a	% (CI) [¶]	66.3 (12.1)	56.6 (7.8)	53.7 (5.0)	41.5 (9.9)	52.5 (4.2)	57.6 (5.4)	67.2 (12.1)	75.8 ^{§§} (15.1)	52.2 (3.8)	80.6 (8.7)	56.7 (7.0)	47.8 (4.8)	59.5 (6.2)	50.8 (4.6)				
Montana	% (CI) [¶]	58.6 (5.1)	56.5 (6.7)	45.3 (4.5)	42.0 (8.8)	48.6 (3.3)	††	54.4 (9.2)	††	49.5 (3.2)	61.9 (7.7)	50.5 (5.6)	44.5 (4.3)	50.1 (5.1)	48.8 (4.0)				
Nebraska	% (CI) [¶]	59.8 (8.7)	56.3 (5.3)	51.2 (3.8)	43.5 (8.3)	50.6 (3.1)	69.4 (4.8)	65.3 (4.6)	65.5 (4.3)	50.1 (3.2)	65.3 (5.6)	53.1 (5.4)	48.9 (3.8)	59.9 (4.0)	47.1 (3.8)				
New Jersey ^b	% (CI) [¶]	47.0 (13.5)	36.8 (8.7)	35.9 (4.9)	37.3 (8.1)	35.3 (4.6)	45.6 (7.8)	36.1 (8.5)	41.7 (7.1)	35.9 (4.3)	52.2 (9.6)	36.9 (7.3)	33.4 (4.7)	41.5 (6.5)	35.5 (4.4)				

(continued)

Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Seat Belt Use During Pregnancy, 2002 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State	Age (years)			Race			Hispanic/Latino		Education (years)			Medicaid		
	< 20	20-24	25-34	≥ 35	White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No
New Mexico	% (CI) [¶]	58.1 (4.6)	56.3 (4.0)	50.6 (8.5)	55.8 (2.9)	++	63.1 (6.8)	59.2 (3.6)	54.9 (3.8)	62.6 (5.2)	60.1 (4.5)	50.6 (4.2)	60.4 (3.4)	52.9 (4.1)
New York ^c	% (CI) [¶]	39.0 (8.5)	34.1 (4.6)	34.4 (7.6)	35.1 (3.7)	44.0 (12.3)	30.0 ^{§§} (18.1)	43.8 (11.9)	34.8 (3.6)	41.3 (11.4)	34.5 (6.4)	34.6 (4.4)	41.9 (7.1)	33.1 (4.0)
North Carolina	% (CI) [¶]	61.9 (9.1)	52.6 (6.2)	55.1 (4.4)	50.9 (3.7)	64.9 (6.5)	70.7 (12.7)	69.5 (8.8)	53.2 (3.3)	63.8 (6.4)	53.9 (6.1)	51.3 (4.4)	57.9 (4.5)	52.3 (4.3)
North Dakota	% (CI) [¶]	48.2 (13.5)	49.4 (6.0)	44.9 (4.3)	40.9 (10.3)	++	45.3 (10.9)	+++	45.6 (3.3)	45.5 (13.0)	48.1 (6.5)	45.4 (3.9)	45.3 (5.5)	46.2 (3.9)
Ohio	% (CI) [¶]	55.2 (10.6)	52.8 (7.0)	38.4 (4.5)	37.1 (9.7)	59.9 (5.0)	++	++	43.4 (3.4)	45.7 (8.9)	51.3 (6.2)	37.8 (4.5)	52.6 (5.6)	38.4 (4.2)
Oklahoma	% (CI) [¶]	44.1 (9.4)	43.6 (6.2)	45.4 (5.4)	35.9 (11.8)	61.7 (11.7)	48.5 (10.1)	44.4 (12.7)	43.8 (3.7)	42.2 (7.5)	46.0 (6.0)	42.7 (5.6)	41.8 (5.1)	45.9 (5.0)
Rhode Island	% (CI) [¶]	51.3 (9.5)	48.1 (6.9)	43.0 (4.2)	39.1 (7.7)	57.2 (10.4)	44.8 (14.4)	50.2 (6.8)	41.6 (3.8)	52.6 (7.9)	45.9 (6.0)	40.7 (4.2)	51.7 (6.3)	42.0 (3.5)
South Carolina	% (CI) [¶]	55.3 (12.4)	55.4 (8.0)	50.6 (6.0)	45.2 (13.8)	61.8 (7.5)	++	74.4 ^{§§} (18.0)	51.1 (4.4)	51.7 (9.8)	54.3 (7.2)	51.0 (6.4)	56.9 (5.9)	46.5 (6.2)
Utah	% (CI) [¶]	39.3 (12.6)	41.1 (5.6)	36.8 (4.3)	30.8 (9.1)	50.0 (7.0)	47.6 (9.5)	50.1 (9.5)	36.1 (3.3)	46.6 (8.8)	42.3 (6.0)	32.9 (3.9)	44.6 (5.6)	34.3 (3.7)
Vermont	% (CI) [¶]	68.3 (10.3)	57.1 (6.1)	55.6 (4.0)	48.3 (7.1)	+++	++	++	55.9 (2.9)	61.4 (10.0)	57.6 (5.0)	53.6 (3.8)	61.2 (4.4)	51.6 (3.8)
Washington	% (CI) [¶]	63.3 (12.2)	62.2 (7.4)	58.6 (5.1)	56.9 (8.8)	70.0 (5.7)	62.8 (4.4)	80.5 (4.5)	55.3 (4.2)	73.2 (8.5)	62.9 (6.8)	51.9 (5.2)	70.6 (5.6)	54.1 (4.6)
West Virginia	% (CI) [¶]	54.3 (3.9)	48.3 (6.4)	45.4 (5.3)	40.2 (11.8)	50.6 (18.6)	++	++	47.2 (3.4)	55.1 (7.3)	49.5 (5.3)	41.7 (5.4)	52.2 (4.4)	40.9 (5.2)
Totals ^s	% (CI) [¶]	54.7 (2.2)	51.9 (1.6)	45.2 (1.2)	44.2 (2.2)	58.2 (1.8)	52.4 (2.9)	54.8 (2.4)	46.6 (0.9)	57.3 (1.9)	50.2 (1.5)	42.4 (1.1)	54.3 (1.2)	43.1 (1.1)

^s Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.

[¶] Width of the 95% confidence interval (CI). Upper/lower bound of the CI is the percent plus/minus the width value.

†† Missing ≥ 10% data.

‡ ‡ < 30 respondents; not reported.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.

^a Data represent Minnesota births from May-December 2002.

^b Data represent New Jersey births from July-December 2002.

^c Data exclude New York City.

Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of HIV Testing, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State	Age (years)												Race				Hispanic/Latino				Education (years)				Medicaid	
	< 20			20-24			25-34			≥ 35			White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No				
	%	(CI) [¶]		%	(CI) [¶]		%	(CI) [¶]		%	(CI) [¶]		%	(CI) [¶]		%	(CI) [¶]		%	(CI) [¶]		%	(CI) [¶]			
Alabama	87.6	(5.2)	83.9	(4.1)	74.3	(4.3)	72.8	(9.6)	73.5	(3.4)	92.1	72.6 ^{††§§}	79.5	85.0	85.6	72.3	86.7	71.8								
	(CJ) [¶]										++	(18.3)	(2.6)	(4.9)	(4.0)	(4.2)	(2.9)	(4.2)								
Alaska	89.8	(4.0)	87.4	(3.5)	83.4	(3.1)	76.1	(6.7)	85.4	(2.8)	78.5 ^{§§}	83.1	83.0	89.3	83.2	83.8	84.3	84.2								
	(CJ) [¶]										(13.3)	(7.9)	(2.6)	(3.7)	(3.4)	(3.4)	(2.9)	(2.9)								
Arkansas	76.4	(6.4)	74.8	(4.7)	71.9	(4.3)	64.0	(10.9)	70.9	(3.1)	84.0	50.3 ^{§§}	73.4	74.4	73.8	71.2	78.5	66.7								
	(CJ) [¶]										(5.3)	(23.0)	(11.1)	(6.0)	(4.1)	(4.7)	(3.4)	(4.4)								
Colorado	82.9	(6.0)	77.2	(4.9)	73.7	(3.3)	76.0	(5.7)	75.5	(2.4)	84.9	71.6	75.7	80.4	75.5	74.2	76.4	75.5								
	(CJ) [¶]										(11.4)	(13.6)	(4.6)	(5.1)	(4.5)	(3.2)	(3.9)	(2.9)								
Florida	91.2	(3.0)	92.1	(3.8)	87.8	(3.3)	83.0	(7.0)	86.6	(2.8)	92.7	99.4 ^{§§}	90.0	90.7	89.3	86.9	90.9	86.4								
	(CJ) [¶]										(2.7)	(0.7)	(5.0)	(4.0)	(3.7)	(3.5)	(2.8)	(3.3)								
Hawaii	89.3	(5.5)	80.9	(4.5)	80.3	(3.4)	77.3	(6.2)	78.4	(5.6)	81.7	82.1	80.6	84.8	83.7	77.9	86.1	78.5								
	(CJ) [¶]										++	(2.5)	(2.5)	(7.7)	(3.2)	(3.5)	(3.4)	(3.0)								
Illinois	82.0	(5.6)	83.1	(3.8)	79.8	(2.7)	72.9	(5.6)	77.4	(2.3)	89.8	85.1	80.8	80.4	81.9	78.5	82.9	77.3								
	(CJ) [¶]										(3.6)	(8.5)	(4.2)	(4.3)	(3.7)	(2.7)	(2.8)	(2.7)								
Louisiana	92.5	(3.5)	84.6	(3.4)	81.9	(3.1)	80.3	(7.0)	80.0	(2.8)	90.9	81.3 ^{§§}	84.3	90.8	85.8	79.8	89.4	77.0								
	(CJ) [¶]										(2.5)	(14.2)	(2.0)	(3.5)	(3.1)	(3.3)	(2.2)	(3.4)								
Maine	82.9	(9.7)	86.5	(4.8)	79.1	(3.5)	69.7	(8.7)	80.1	(2.7)	80.1	80.0	80.0	80.6	86.3	75.8	86.3	76.1								
	(CJ) [¶]										++	++	++	++	(3.9)	(3.7)	(3.9)	(3.5)								
Maryland	84.5	(10.1)	84.9	(6.6)	85.0	(4.1)	77.0	(3.8)	81.1	(3.6)	87.6	87.5	80.0	86.9	83.3	83.0	86.2	82.3								
	(CJ) [¶]										(4.8)	(10.0)	(11.5)	(7.8)	(5.4)	(3.6)	(5.3)	(3.3)								
Michigan	91.4	(5.4)	87.1	(3.9)	86.1	(2.7)	79.6	(6.1)	84.8	(2.2)	91.3	92.2 ^{§§}	85.8	92.0	84.4	86.1	88.0	84.6								
	(CJ) [¶]										(4.0)	(7.0)	(2.0)	(4.0)	(3.6)	(2.7)	(2.9)	(2.6)								
Minnesota ^a	79.7	(10.7)	77.6	(6.7)	75.9	(4.3)	69.4	(9.2)	75.1	(3.6)	83.8	73.8	81.7 ^{††§§}	85.3	74.2	75.4	81.2	73.1								
	(CJ) [¶]										(4.1)	(12.1)	(14.0)	(8.5)	(6.2)	(4.1)	(4.9)	(4.1)								
Montana	77.4	(4.4)	78.8	(5.4)	69.9	(4.2)	71.8	(7.9)	71.8	(3.0)	84.8	84.8	73.4	79.9	75.9	69.4	79.1	69.8								
	(CJ) [¶]										++	++	++	(6.3)	(4.7)	(4.0)	(4.0)	(3.7)								
Nebraska	86.2	(5.7)	78.9	(4.3)	74.0	(3.4)	64.8	(8.0)	74.5	(2.7)	86.1	80.3	72.9	79.5	79.3	72.4	80.2	71.9								
	(CJ) [¶]										(3.6)	(4.1)	(4.1)	(4.3)	(4.4)	(3.4)	(3.1)	(3.4)								
New Jersey ^b	87.0	(10.1)	87.2	(5.9)	80.8	(4.0)	76.1	(7.2)	79.9	(3.9)	85.4	83.1	81.9	84.2	88.6	77.2	88.4	78.5								
	(CJ) [¶]										(5.6)	(6.0)	(5.7)	(7.8)	(4.6)	(4.2)	(4.4)	(3.8)								

(continued)

Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of HIV Testing, 2002 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State		Age (years)					Race			Hispanic/Latino		Education (years)			Medicaid	
		< 20	20-24	25-34	≥ 35	White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No	
		(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	
New Mexico	%	88.3 (4.4)	87.0 (3.1)	78.8 (3.3)	78.4 (7.0)	81.6 (2.2)	++	89.5 (4.3)	84.1 (2.6)	81.4 (3.0)	87.1 (3.4)	84.3 (3.4)	78.0 (3.6)	85.8 (2.4)	79.0 (3.3)	
New York ^c	%	96.4 (6.2)	93.3 (4.7)	92.6 (2.6)	84.9 (5.7)	91.3 (2.2)	93.4 (5.7)	85.2 ^{§§} (14.2)	87.3 (8.2)	92.0 (2.1)	88.4 (7.5)	92.0 (3.7)	91.8 (2.5)	92.5 (4.0)	91.0 (2.4)	
North Carolina	%	92.5 (4.9)	89.5 (3.9)	86.2 (3.0)	87.3 (5.9)	86.7 (2.5)	91.1 (3.9)	92.8 (7.0)	88.6 (6.1)	87.9 (2.2)	91.9 (3.6)	89.8 (3.8)	85.0 (3.1)	89.2 (2.9)	86.8 (2.9)	
North Dakota	%	68.6 (11.9)	76.8 (5.0)	72.6 (3.8)	69.6 (9.6)	72.0 (3.0)	++	82.5 (8.1)	+++	72.8 (2.9)	79.9 (10.0)	79.4 (5.1)	70.1 (3.6)	76.4 (4.5)	71.9 (3.5)	
Ohio	%	89.2 (6.5)	85.4 (5.1)	75.8 (4.1)	77.5 (8.5)	78.0 (3.3)	88.7 (3.3)	++	++	79.5 (2.9)	82.1 (7.0)	82.6 (4.9)	76.9 (4.0)	87.5 (3.7)	75.4 (3.8)	
Oklahoma	%	76.4 (8.1)	75.8 (5.4)	73.6 (4.7)	64.0 (11.9)	72.2 (3.6)	83.9 (8.8)	77.3 (8.5)	72.8 (11.2)	74.1 (3.3)	75.1 (6.5)	76.0 (5.0)	71.7 (5.1)	76.0 (4.4)	71.9 (4.5)	
Rhode Island	%	85.0 (6.8)	85.1 (5.0)	77.4 (3.6)	70.9 (7.2)	77.5 (2.8)	90.0 (6.9)	88.3 (9.1)	86.3 (4.5)	76.8 (3.3)	88.5 (4.9)	77.7 (5.1)	76.6 (3.6)	89.0 (3.9)	75.6 (3.1)	
South Carolina	%	88.8 (7.7)	87.9 (5.2)	80.3 (4.8)	76.9 (11.8)	80.6 (4.1)	89.8 (4.4)	++	80.0 ^{§§} (16.8)	83.7 (3.2)	88.1 (6.4)	85.3 (5.0)	79.5 (5.1)	87.9 (3.8)	78.0 (5.1)	
Utah	%	67.5 (12.3)	60.8 (5.5)	52.8 (4.5)	53.3 (9.8)	55.6 (3.3)	72.1 (6.2)	76.0 (6.6)	68.9 (8.8)	54.8 (3.4)	71.3 (8.1)	64.4 (5.8)	47.7 (4.2)	62.7 (5.4)	53.3 (3.9)	
Vermont	%	82.8 (8.2)	86.4 (4.2)	80.5 (3.2)	77.8 (5.9)	81.8 (2.3)	++	++	++	81.5 (2.3)	86.9 (6.8)	85.5 (3.6)	78.1 (3.2)	85.6 (3.2)	78.5 (3.1)	
Washington	%	89.1 (6.6)	88.5 (4.8)	85.7 (3.6)	81.1 (7.1)	85.4 (3.0)	91.5 (3.5)	88.2 (3.1)	87.0 (3.9)	85.4 (3.0)	91.2 (4.4)	89.9 (4.1)	81.0 (4.2)	87.9 (4.0)	84.8 (3.3)	
West Virginia	%	87.8 (2.5)	85.6 (4.5)	75.8 (4.5)	67.5 (11.3)	79.7 (2.8)	81.9 (15.9)	++	++	79.8 (2.8)	89.3 (4.4)	82.6 (4.0)	73.7 (4.9)	83.0 (3.4)	76.1 (4.5)	
Totals ^b	%	87.1 (1.4)	84.7 (1.1)	81.1 (0.9)	77.8 (1.8)	80.3 (0.7)	90.1 (1.1)	84.8 (1.8)	81.5 (1.8)	82.3 (0.6)	85.7 (1.3)	84.0 (1.0)	79.8 (0.9)	85.8 (0.8)	79.6 (0.8)	

[§] Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states. ++ Missing ≥ 10% data.
[¶] Width of the 95% confidence interval (CI). Upper/lower bound of the CI is the percent plus/minus the width value. + + < 30 respondents; not reported.
§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable. a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.
b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.
c Data exclude New York City.

Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State		Age (years)				Race				Hispanic/Latino		Education (years)			Medicaid	
		< 20	20-24	25-34	≥ 35	White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No	
Alabama	% (CI) [¶]	56.3 (7.8)	48.9 (5.4)	26.5 (4.2)	21.7 (8.9)	28.2 (3.4)	59.7 (5.4)	††	37.9 ^{††§§} (18.8)	37.8 (2.9)	53.3 (6.6)	42.4 (5.5)	27.3 (4.1)	55.6 (4.3)	19.9 (3.7)	
Alaska	% (CI) [¶]	66.7 (7.3)	58.6 (5.5)	53.4 (4.2)	44.4 (7.7)	52.4 (4.0)	63.3 ^{§§} (15.1)	60.9 (3.7)	65.4 (10.2)	54.1 (3.4)	64.2 (6.6)	58.1 (4.4)	48.9 (4.7)	60.3 (3.9)	50.6 (4.1)	
Arkansas	% (CI) [¶]	34.6 (7.1)	30.8 (5.0)	23.0 (4.0)	13.3 (7.5)	23.4 (2.9)	41.3 (7.4)	23.1 ^{§§} (18.8)	44.2 (11.5)	25.2 (2.8)	37.9 (6.6)	30.2 (4.4)	17.3 (3.9)	36.0 (4.0)	15.9 (3.4)	
Colorado	% (CI) [¶]	57.2 (8.1)	45.2 (5.7)	33.0 (3.6)	28.1 (6.4)	37.5 (2.7)	52.7 (15.7)	20.7 (9.9)	50.0 (5.4)	32.1 (2.9)	58.0 (6.3)	41.5 (5.0)	27.0 (3.3)	52.2 (4.5)	29.1 (3.1)	
Florida	% (CI) [¶]	56.5 (5.2)	55.6 (7.0)	40.5 (4.8)	42.7 (9.0)	43.2 (4.1)	58.2 (5.0)	37.7 (16.1)	50.8 (7.0)	44.6 (3.7)	66.6 (6.4)	51.9 (5.8)	33.7 (4.7)	59.7 (4.6)	34.7 (4.5)	
Hawaii	% (CI) [¶]	52.2 (8.9)	51.9 (5.4)	36.2 (3.9)	26.5 (6.1)	32.2 (6.1)	††	42.2 (3.1)	40.9 (6.7)	39.8 (3.0)	62.3 (9.7)	46.8 (4.1)	30.7 (3.9)	55.4 (4.6)	33.5 (3.3)	
Illinois	% (CI) [¶]	65.7 (6.8)	59.5 (5.0)	36.6 (3.3)	33.2 (5.9)	40.9 (2.7)	65.4 (5.6)	28.3 (11.3)	56.2 (5.0)	41.1 (2.7)	67.0 (5.1)	55.4 (4.8)	30.1 (3.0)	61.7 (3.6)	30.8 (3.0)	
Louisiana	% (CI) [¶]	50.4 (6.9)	41.5 (4.7)	34.9 (4.0)	22.1 (7.4)	30.3 (3.2)	50.6 (4.5)	35.3 ^{§§} (17.6)	††	38.4 (2.7)	51.1 (6.1)	44.5 (4.5)	26.7 (3.7)	48.2 (3.6)	24.1 (3.5)	
Maine	% (CI) [¶]	48.8 (12.4)	45.2 (6.9)	36.6 (4.2)	36.8 (9.1)	40.1 (3.3)	††	††	††	39.6 (3.3)	46.9 (11.4)	46.0 (5.7)	34.3 (4.1)	48.6 (5.5)	34.0 (3.9)	
Maryland	% (CI) [¶]	50.7 (13.8)	47.1 (9.1)	32.4 (5.5)	25.5 (3.9)	31.6 (4.5)	47.0 (7.4)	30.6 (14.6)	49.0 (14.8)	35.2 (3.9)	58.9 (11.5)	48.2 (7.5)	24.4 (4.3)	52.0 (7.5)	29.2 (4.2)	
Michigan	% (CI) [¶]	54.7 (9.7)	49.8 (6.0)	40.0 (3.8)	29.6 (6.9)	40.1 (3.1)	55.5 (7.5)	34.4 ^{§§} (16.3)	56.2 (12.8)	41.7 (2.9)	59.2 (7.3)	45.0 (5.0)	35.3 (3.8)	53.1 (4.7)	35.4 (3.5)	
Minnesota ^a	% (CI) [¶]	49.3 (13.1)	57.4 (7.9)	53.4 (5.0)	47.7 (9.9)	51.8 (4.2)	66.5 (5.2)	58.9 (13.1)	69.4 ^{††§§} (17.1)	52.4 (3.8)	73.8 (10.6)	56.7 (7.0)	49.4 (4.8)	63.4 (6.1)	48.4 (4.6)	
Montana	% (CI) [¶]	42.3 (5.2)	33.8 (6.4)	27.2 (4.1)	24.3 (7.7)	28.1 (3.0)	††	46.0 (9.2)	††	30.4 (2.9)	48.0 (7.9)	33.2 (5.2)	22.8 (3.6)	38.6 (5.0)	25.3 (3.5)	
Nebraska	% (CI) [¶]	57.0 (8.7)	44.7 (5.2)	38.7 (3.7)	30.0 (7.6)	38.5 (3.0)	69.3 (4.7)	53.8 (5.2)	52.2 (4.6)	39.1 (3.1)	60.7 (5.6)	47.0 (5.4)	33.0 (3.5)	52.9 (4.1)	32.4 (3.5)	
New Jersey ^b	% (CI) [¶]	48.3 (13.4)	36.0 (8.7)	24.5 (4.3)	24.5 (7.0)	25.8 (4.0)	37.3 (7.5)	28.0 (8.7)	47.8 (7.2)	22.2 (3.6)	55.5 (9.6)	36.5 (7.2)	17.3 (3.7)	46.7 (6.6)	20.8 (3.7)	

(continued)

Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner, 2002 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State	Age (years)			Race			Hispanic/Latino		Education (years)			Medicaid		
	< 20	20-24	25-34	≥ 35	White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No
New Mexico	% (CI) [†]	55.4 (4.6)	45.6 (4.0)	45.9 (8.5)	49.0 (2.9)	++	64.4 (6.8)	54.5 (3.7)	47.8 (3.8)	61.6 (5.2)	54.1 (4.6)	40.7 (4.2)	58.5 (3.4)	42.0 (4.1)
New York ^c	% (CI) [†]	48.2 (16.1)	28.6 (4.4)	28.6 (7.4)	32.4 (3.7)	47.5 (12.5)	33.5 ^{§§} (19.0)	50.4 (11.9)	31.6 (3.6)	55.8 (11.5)	37.1 (6.6)	26.3 (4.0)	50.3 (7.2)	26.6 (3.7)
North Carolina	% (CI) [†]	67.8 (8.8)	57.5 (6.2)	41.7 (4.4)	35.5 (8.5)	43.0 (3.6)	60.3 (6.7)	69.8 (12.8)	45.6 (3.3)	70.0 (6.1)	51.2 (6.1)	36.0 (4.2)	59.8 (4.5)	37.6 (4.2)
North Dakota	% (CI) [†]	34.7 (12.7)	32.4 (5.6)	20.9 (3.5)	14.9 (7.3)	22.8 (2.8)	++	39.1 (10.8)	23.7 (2.7)	33.8 (11.9)	30.8 (5.8)	20.9 (3.2)	37.2 (5.2)	19.5 (3.2)
Ohio	% (CI) [†]	53.5 (10.7)	52.4 (7.0)	27.5 (4.1)	27.9 (9.0)	32.1 (3.8)	58.8 (5.1)	++	35.8 (3.3)	53.4 (9.0)	44.6 (6.1)	25.4 (4.0)	54.8 (5.6)	26.0 (3.8)
Oklahoma	% (CI) [†]	40.6 (9.3)	36.9 (6.0)	26.0 (4.9)	19.6 (10.1)	29.1 (3.7)	46.9 (12.2)	33.8 (9.6)	31.0 (3.5)	40.2 (7.5)	35.6 (5.8)	22.1 (4.8)	36.9 (5.0)	25.8 (4.5)
Rhode Island	% (CI) [†]	64.8 (9.1)	56.6 (6.9)	35.2 (4.0)	22.4 (6.4)	38.6 (3.2)	60.1 (10.3)	54.7 (6.7)	37.2 (3.7)	65.8 (7.5)	45.6 (5.9)	30.5 (3.9)	59.9 (6.2)	34.9 (3.4)
South Carolina	% (CI) [†]	44.4 (12.3)	43.3 (7.9)	30.4 (5.5)	17.9 (10.4)	29.0 (4.8)	48.5 (7.6)	51.9 ^{§§} (20.3)	34.3 (4.2)	44.6 (9.7)	35.5 (6.9)	29.9 (5.9)	45.4 (5.9)	22.6 (5.2)
Utah	% (CI) [†]	47.4 (12.8)	34.8 (5.5)	21.4 (3.7)	20.4 (8.1)	26.9 (3.0)	31.1 (6.4)	45.1 (9.8)	24.2 (2.9)	52.6 (8.8)	33.0 (5.7)	17.2 (3.1)	42.6 (5.6)	19.6 (3.1)
Vermont	% (CI) [†]	41.4 (11.1)	44.1 (6.1)	35.6 (3.8)	25.5 (6.2)	36.1 (2.9)	++	++	36.2 (2.8)	47.5 (10.3)	42.2 (5.0)	30.6 (3.5)	44.7 (4.5)	29.9 (3.5)
Washington	% (CI) [†]	57.3 (12.3)	52.4 (7.4)	42.8 (5.1)	42.6 (8.8)	45.0 (4.3)	58.3 (6.3)	47.2 (4.6)	41.6 (4.2)	62.0 (8.9)	51.0 (6.9)	36.4 (5.0)	61.2 (5.9)	38.8 (4.5)
West Virginia	% (CI) [†]	53.8 (3.9)	52.6 (6.4)	33.7 (5.0)	24.1 (10.4)	41.8 (3.4)	44.0 (18.0)	++	41.8 (3.3)	63.9 (6.8)	47.3 (5.3)	27.0 (4.9)	53.7 (4.4)	27.4 (4.7)
Totals ^s	% (CI) [†]	54.7 (2.2)	49.5 (1.6)	34.8 (1.1)	31.6 (2.1)	37.0 (0.9)	55.2 (1.8)	41.0 (2.8)	53.5 (2.4)	59.1 (1.9)	45.6 (1.5)	29.8 (1.0)	54.0 (1.2)	30.4 (1.0)

^s Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.

[†] Width of the 95% confidence interval (CI). Upper/lower bound of the CI is the percent plus/minus the width value.

++ Missing ≥ 10% data.

+ + < 30 respondents; not reported.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.

^a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

^b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

^c Data exclude New York City.

Detailed Summaries

Medicaid Coverage for Prenatal Care

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

Prevalence of Medicaid Coverage for Prenatal Care, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State	Age (years)						Race				Hispanic/Latino				Education (years)				Medicaid	
	< 20	20-24	25-34	≥ 35	White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No		
	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]		
Alabama	85.6 (5.8)	67.1 (4.7)	24.5 (3.4)	19.7 (8.4)	35.0 (2.6)	74.3 (4.7)	++	27.4 ^{\$\$} (16.0)	47.9 (1.6)	80.6 (5.5)	57.8 (5.0)	23.6 (3.2)	94.2 (2.1)	0.0 (0.0)						
Alaska	67.6 (7.1)	51.1 (5.5)	33.7 (3.8)	33.6 (7.1)	37.6 (3.8)	17.6 ^{\$\$} (11.0)	55.9 (3.7)	44.9 (10.4)	42.2 (3.3)	63.0 (6.6)	51.0 (4.4)	25.9 (4.1)	89.8 (2.2)	0.0 (0.0)						
Arkansas	77.6 (6.3)	64.4 (5.2)	28.8 (4.1)	24.1 (9.1)	40.4 (3.3)	81.1 (6.1)	47.7 ^{\$\$} (22.9)	24.5 (9.3)	50.4 (3.2)	71.9 (6.0)	59.8 (4.6)	23.2 (4.2)	89.6 (2.6)	0.0 (0.0)						
Colorado	71.0 (7.4)	51.1 (5.6)	19.9 (3.0)	13.2 (5.0)	30.6 (2.5)	57.2 (15.2)	28.0 (11.5)	55.3 (5.3)	20.8 (2.4)	64.0 (6.2)	41.2 (4.9)	12.4 (2.4)	85.5 (3.4)	0.0 (0.0)						
Florida	72.2 (4.6)	64.5 (6.8)	27.2 (4.3)	29.5 (8.2)	37.2 (3.9)	60.4 (4.9)	19.8 (11.9)	48.5 (6.9)	39.0 (3.4)	75.9 (5.9)	54.9 (5.8)	17.4 (3.6)	90.5 (2.7)	0.0 (0.0)						
Hawaii	54.5 (8.8)	39.0 (5.0)	16.7 (2.8)	10.6 (3.7)	12.7 (3.8)	++	28.6 (2.6)	33.2 (6.0)	23.2 (2.4)	61.4 (9.9)	34.8 (3.7)	9.9 (2.2)	82.3 (3.7)	0.0 (0.0)						
Illinois	74.7 (6.3)	68.2 (4.7)	29.1 (3.1)	22.7 (5.3)	37.4 (2.6)	68.2 (5.5)	22.3 (10.6)	68.1 (4.6)	34.0 (2.6)	78.8 (4.3)	56.9 (4.7)	19.2 (2.6)	93.6 (1.7)	0.0 (0.0)						
Louisiana	86.8 (4.6)	72.9 (4.1)	33.0 (3.9)	20.1 (7.4)	39.5 (3.4)	74.4 (3.8)	44.4 ^{\$\$} (18.9)	++	53.6 (2.7)	85.5 (4.2)	63.7 (4.2)	28.2 (3.8)	90.4 (2.1)	0.0 (0.0)						
Maine	81.3 (9.5)	63.5 (6.6)	24.1 (3.8)	13.2 (6.5)	37.2 (3.3)	++	++	++	37.3 (3.3)	89.0 (6.9)	50.7 (5.6)	17.2 (3.3)	95.3 (2.2)	0.0 (0.0)						
Maryland	39.0 (13.4)	48.8 (9.1)	17.9 (4.6)	8.1 (2.4)	18.1 (4.0)	39.9 (7.3)	20.9 (13.8)	46.1 (15.0)	23.6 (3.6)	50.4 (11.6)	41.1 (7.4)	10.6 (3.3)	80.6 (5.9)	0.0 (0.0)						
Michigan	71.1 (8.8)	58.7 (5.8)	23.7 (3.4)	16.6 (5.4)	31.1 (2.9)	60.6 (7.2)	21.8 ^{\$\$} (13.4)	57.6 (12.6)	34.5 (2.8)	76.9 (6.1)	49.6 (5.0)	13.8 (2.7)	90.3 (2.8)	0.0 (0.0)						
Minnesota ^a	67.6 (12.2)	57.5 (7.8)	18.7 (3.7)	7.2 (4.2)	25.6 (3.7)	64.8 (5.0)	43.3 (12.5)	72.8 ^{\$\$} (15.6)	27.1 (3.2)	70.4 (11.2)	50.8 (6.9)	12.9 (3.0)	90.5 (3.5)	0.0 (0.0)						
Montana	71.8 (4.7)	55.5 (6.7)	21.2 (3.9)	12.8 (6.0)	30.9 (3.0)	++	62.2 (8.8)	++	34.4 (3.0)	67.5 (7.4)	47.7 (5.5)	16.4 (3.2)	93.4 (2.4)	0.0 (0.0)						
Nebraska	77.9 (7.6)	56.9 (5.2)	26.4 (3.1)	18.1 (6.2)	35.9 (2.8)	66.3 (4.8)	50.6 (5.0)	74.4 (3.9)	32.1 (2.9)	82.5 (4.1)	57.0 (5.3)	17.7 (2.8)	91.2 (2.2)	0.0 (0.0)						
New Jersey ^b	62.3 (13.3)	50.1 (9.0)	15.5 (3.2)	8.4 (4.1)	19.8 (3.1)	41.8 (7.5)	14.1 (6.9)	48.4 (7.1)	15.0 (2.7)	56.3 (9.4)	35.6 (6.8)	8.0 (2.4)	80.7 (5.3)	0.0 (0.0)						

(continued)

Prevalence of Medicaid Coverage for Prenatal Care, 2002 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State	Age (years)										Race			Hispanic/Latino			Education (years)			Medicaid	
	< 20	20-24	25-34	≥ 35	White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No							
	% (CI) [¶]	% (CI) [¶]	% (CI) [¶]	% (CI) [¶]	% (CI) [¶]	% (CI) [¶]	% (CI) [¶]	% (CI) [¶]	% (CI) [¶]	% (CI) [¶]	% (CI) [¶]	% (CI) [¶]	% (CI) [¶]	% (CI) [¶]							
New Mexico	70.7 (6.4)	63.7 (4.4)	33.1 (3.7)	29.7 (7.6)	47.1 (2.8)	++	53.3 (7.1)	53.9 (3.6)	41.9 (3.7)	57.6 (5.2)	59.6 (4.5)	31.9 (3.8)	86.1 (2.4)	0.0 (0.0)							
New York ^c	60.8 (15.1)	58.8 (8.4)	17.7 (3.8)	9.7 (5.4)	23.9 (3.5)	57.3 (11.9)	21.4 ^{§§} (17.5)	67.6 (10.5)	21.8 (3.3)	72.0 (10.1)	40.0 (6.6)	8.2 (2.5)	90.5 (4.0)	0.0 (0.0)							
North Carolina	88.3 (6.0)	59.8 (6.0)	25.9 (3.9)	17.1 (6.7)	33.2 (3.4)	65.2 (6.4)	47.3 (13.7)	39.2 (9.3)	41.2 (3.3)	73.6 (5.8)	54.6 (6.1)	17.4 (3.3)	86.3 (3.1)	0.0 (0.0)							
North Dakota	51.2 (13.1)	39.4 (5.1)	14.9 (2.4)	7.4 (4.8)	21.6 (1.9)	++	39.7 (9.9)	++	22.8 (1.8)	63.2 (13.6)	38.4 (5.4)	13.1 (2.1)	85.3 (4.4)	0.0 (0.0)							
Ohio	69.6 (9.8)	58.5 (7.0)	17.0 (3.4)	10.0 (5.5)	27.0 (3.6)	60.2 (5.0)	++	++	30.9 (3.1)	62.6 (8.8)	45.0 (6.1)	13.0 (2.9)	89.7 (3.3)	0.0 (0.0)							
Oklahoma	67.1 (8.9)	56.4 (6.1)	32.5 (5.1)	14.0 (8.4)	42.5 (4.0)	58.3 (11.9)	43.8 (10.0)	38.9 (12.0)	44.7 (3.7)	62.3 (7.2)	52.1 (5.9)	26.0 (5.0)	86.9 (3.4)	0.0 (0.0)							
Rhode Island	14.6 (6.3)	11.2 (4.1)	4.9 (1.7)	3.5 (2.7)	6.9 (1.5)	4.9 (3.8)	13.7 (9.5)	21.0 (5.4)	3.3 (1.2)	14.4 (5.1)	12.3 (3.7)	1.6 (1.0)	29.3 (5.5)	0.0 (0.0)							
South Carolina	88.7 (7.6)	67.6 (7.3)	31.6 (5.6)	26.1 (12.1)	36.7 (5.1)	75.2 (6.2)	++	39.1 ^{§§} (20.0)	50.0 (4.3)	81.9 (7.2)	58.4 (6.9)	24.4 (5.7)	89.5 (3.4)	0.0 (0.0)							
Utah	54.1 (12.7)	33.4 (5.3)	18.0 (3.5)	9.3 (5.4)	24.0 (2.9)	54.0 (6.8)	41.3 (9.4)	21.3 (7.8)	25.6 (3.0)	43.6 (8.7)	31.2 (5.6)	16.1 (3.0)	71.7 (5.1)	0.0 (0.0)							
Vermont	78.2 (8.9)	63.4 (5.9)	29.2 (3.7)	18.3 (5.5)	38.9 (2.9)	++	++	++	38.4 (2.9)	76.4 (8.6)	58.6 (4.9)	19.3 (3.0)	90.4 (2.6)	0.0 (0.0)							
Washington	65.2 (11.6)	41.3 (7.1)	23.0 (4.0)	19.9 (6.5)	29.0 (3.6)	46.0 (6.3)	30.3 (4.1)	63.3 (5.5)	24.3 (3.5)	70.6 (8.2)	35.0 (6.5)	14.3 (3.4)	91.7 (3.3)	0.0 (0.0)							
West Virginia	84.9 (2.8)	69.2 (5.9)	35.1 (5.0)	26.9 (10.4)	52.1 (3.4)	64.5 (18.9)	++	++	52.1 (3.3)	86.0 (5.0)	65.9 (5.0)	23.5 (4.6)	95.5 (1.8)	0.0 (0.0)							
Totals ^b	72.3 (2.0)	58.9 (1.6)	23.7 (1.0)	17.0 (1.7)	31.9 (0.9)	62.5 (1.7)	30.8 (2.4)	53.2 (2.3)	34.2 (0.8)	71.4 (1.8)	49.7 (1.5)	16.0 (0.8)	89.0 (0.8)	0.0 (0.0)							

§ Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.

¶ Width of the 95% confidence interval (CI). Upper/lower bound of the CI is the percent plus/minus the width value.

++ Missing ≥ 10% data.

+ + < 30 respondents; not reported.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

c Data exclude New York City.

Detailed Summaries

WIC Participation During Pregnancy

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

Prevalence of WIC Participation During Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State	Age (years)										Race				Hispanic/Latino				Education (years)				Medicaid			
	< 20		20-24		25-34		≥ 35		White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No				
	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%				
Alabama	80.3	(6.3)	77.7	(4.4)	34.5	(4.1)	33.2	(10.2)	43.4	(3.2)	80.7	(4.3)	68.4 ^{§§}	(17.3)	54.8	(2.3)	84.5	(4.7)	67.3	(5.1)	32.8	(3.9)	90.3	(2.4)	19.9	(3.7)
Alaska	79.1	(5.9)	66.5	(5.2)	39.3	(4.0)	32.9	(7.1)	43.1	(3.9)	79.9 ^{§§}	(12.2)	66.1	(10.0)	50.7	(3.4)	75.2	(5.6)	61.8	(4.2)	29.7	(4.2)	75.3	(3.4)	28.2	(3.6)
Arkansas	85.3	(5.3)	69.8	(5.1)	40.4	(4.5)	30.9	(9.8)	52.1	(3.4)	73.9	(6.9)	78.7 ^{§§}	(17.5)	55.1	(3.1)	82.3	(5.2)	70.6	(4.3)	28.2	(4.4)	85.2	(3.1)	23.1	(3.7)
Colorado	64.2	(7.9)	47.7	(5.6)	22.8	(3.2)	14.6	(5.0)	31.0	(2.5)	48.1	(15.6)	57.4	(5.3)	20.4	(2.4)	62.1	(6.3)	42.1	(4.9)	13.6	(2.4)	66.4	(4.3)	11.5	(2.1)
Florida	75.2	(4.5)	64.8	(6.8)	32.5	(4.4)	31.3	(8.2)	38.3	(4.0)	70.1	(4.6)	54.6	(6.9)	41.3	(3.4)	69.2	(6.6)	57.6	(5.8)	25.0	(4.1)	77.7	(3.9)	16.7	(3.1)
Hawaii	62.1	(8.9)	60.9	(5.2)	35.8	(3.8)	21.1	(5.6)	38.6	(6.4)	42.8	(3.0)	55.6	(6.9)	39.9	(2.9)	71.7	(8.9)	54.2	(4.1)	26.9	(3.6)	71.4	(4.3)	29.4	(3.2)
Illinois	78.9	(5.8)	63.5	(4.8)	30.8	(3.1)	24.6	(5.5)	37.4	(2.6)	71.9	(5.2)	67.8	(4.6)	34.9	(2.6)	77.3	(4.4)	56.5	(4.7)	21.2	(2.7)	79.5	(2.9)	12.6	(2.2)
Louisiana	83.5	(5.2)	69.5	(4.3)	39.2	(4.0)	32.5	(8.3)	42.5	(3.4)	74.6	(3.8)	56.1 ^{§§}	(18.2)	55.5	(2.7)	79.4	(5.0)	65.8	(4.2)	34.1	(3.9)	80.5	(2.9)	19.5	(3.3)
Maine	76.6	(10.2)	54.5	(6.8)	21.0	(3.6)	10.1	(5.7)	32.5	(3.2)	81.1	(3.2)	32.7	(3.2)	32.7	(8.6)	81.1	(8.6)	44.4	(5.6)	14.1	(3.0)	71.1	(4.9)	7.9	(2.3)
Maryland	78.6	(11.2)	67.1	(8.3)	23.4	(5.0)	13.7	(3.1)	27.0	(4.5)	59.6	(7.1)	67.9	(13.4)	34.5	(4.0)	80.8	(8.7)	57.6	(7.2)	14.7	(3.7)	80.1	(5.8)	17.5	(3.7)
Michigan	79.4	(7.8)	59.0	(5.8)	24.8	(3.3)	18.0	(5.4)	32.5	(2.9)	65.1	(7.0)	56.7	(12.8)	36.7	(2.8)	73.0	(6.6)	49.6	(5.0)	18.5	(3.1)	75.2	(4.1)	12.4	(2.3)
Minnesota ^a	78.7	(10.3)	58.5	(7.7)	23.4	(4.1)	12.0	(5.8)	29.1	(3.8)	69.6	(4.8)	75.6 ^{§§}	(15.3)	31.5	(3.4)	74.1	(10.5)	50.9	(6.9)	18.6	(3.6)	74.1	(5.4)	14.2	(3.1)
Montana	78.4	(4.2)	61.9	(6.5)	27.4	(4.1)	25.3	(8.1)	35.7	(3.1)	85.8	(6.1)	41.5	(3.1)	41.5	(7.0)	75.2	(7.0)	54.8	(5.5)	23.0	(3.6)	84.8	(3.6)	16.6	(3.0)
Nebraska	78.3	(7.4)	49.0	(5.2)	27.6	(3.1)	19.9	(6.2)	33.8	(2.8)	67.0	(4.8)	75.6	(3.8)	30.6	(2.8)	76.6	(5.0)	50.4	(5.3)	19.6	(2.9)	74.5	(3.6)	9.7	(2.1)
New Jersey ^b	73.0	(12.5)	54.8	(9.0)	22.3	(3.7)	19.1	(6.1)	26.6	(3.5)	55.4	(7.7)	61.9	(6.9)	21.1	(3.1)	68.6	(8.9)	40.0	(6.9)	16.0	(3.4)	71.8	(6.0)	14.2	(2.9)

(continued)

Prevalence of WIC Participation During Pregnancy, 2002 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State	Age (years)					Race			Hispanic/Latino		Education (years)				Medicaid	
	< 20	20-24	25-34	≥ 35		White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No	
New Mexico	% (CI) [¶]	76.8 (6.0)	65.8 (4.4)	45.2 (3.9)	32.7 (7.6)	53.5 (2.8)	++	66.3 (6.7)	65.8 (3.4)	43.6 (3.8)	76.0 (4.6)	63.4 (4.5)	32.7 (3.9)	75.7 (3.0)	28.9 (3.7)	
New York ^c	% (CI) [¶]	73.8 (13.8)	67.9 (7.9)	20.2 (3.9)	17.1 (6.5)	29.5 (3.6)	59.7 (11.6)	22.0 ^{§§} (17.5)	70.9 (10.0)	27.5 (3.5)	76.6 (9.5)	46.9 (6.7)	12.3 (3.0)	83.2 (5.1)	10.9 (2.7)	
North Carolina	% (CI) [¶]	84.7 (6.5)	63.4 (5.8)	30.0 (4.1)	20.9 (7.2)	37.1 (3.5)	66.6 (6.3)	52.2 (13.7)	70.9 (8.4)	40.9 (3.3)	78.5 (5.3)	58.7 (6.0)	18.7 (3.4)	79.8 (3.6)	11.5 (2.8)	
North Dakota	% (CI) [¶]	70.1 (12.6)	57.6 (5.9)	24.4 (3.5)	20.7 (8.1)	32.5 (2.9)	++	66.9 (10.6)	++	35.8 (2.8)	71.2 (13.0)	59.5 (6.3)	23.2 (3.1)	81.2 (4.5)	19.1 (3.2)	
Ohio	% (CI) [¶]	80.0 (8.4)	65.9 (6.7)	23.5 (3.8)	11.1 (5.2)	31.7 (3.8)	75.7 (4.3)	++	++	37.0 (3.2)	69.8 (8.4)	53.0 (6.1)	18.6 (3.4)	81.1 (4.4)	14.7 (2.9)	
Oklahoma	% (CI) [¶]	83.0 (7.0)	61.5 (6.1)	42.6 (5.4)	21.2 (9.8)	49.6 (4.1)	72.8 (10.6)	60.2 (9.7)	75.3 (10.3)	51.3 (3.7)	79.4 (6.0)	61.8 (5.8)	29.3 (5.2)	80.5 (4.0)	25.0 (4.4)	
Rhode Island	% (CI) [¶]	84.2 (7.0)	72.7 (6.1)	29.5 (3.6)	23.8 (6.5)	39.9 (2.9)	72.8 (9.2)	56.5 (14.0)	84.9 (4.8)	34.5 (3.5)	83.5 (6.0)	61.8 (5.7)	20.4 (3.3)	82.8 (4.7)	30.8 (3.1)	
South Carolina	% (CI) [¶]	90.2 (7.0)	70.8 (7.2)	37.0 (5.8)	31.1 (12.7)	39.9 (5.2)	82.9 (5.5)	++	73.7 ^{§§} (17.4)	53.0 (4.3)	83.5 (7.1)	63.7 (6.8)	30.2 (6.0)	86.7 (4.0)	13.4 (4.2)	
Utah	% (CI) [¶]	71.4 (11.4)	35.4 (5.4)	24.4 (3.9)	17.1 (7.4)	30.3 (3.1)	52.5 (6.9)	37.7 (9.2)	72.9 (8.1)	24.3 (3.0)	71.0 (7.8)	35.7 (5.8)	16.3 (3.0)	69.9 (5.0)	9.6 (2.3)	
Vermont	% (CI) [¶]	88.0 (6.9)	67.6 (5.8)	29.7 (3.7)	16.7 (5.3)	40.5 (2.9)	++	++	++	40.6 (2.9)	79.0 (8.1)	61.9 (4.9)	20.3 (3.1)	81.7 (3.5)	9.6 (2.3)	
Washington	% (CI) [¶]	79.8 (9.9)	60.0 (7.4)	32.1 (4.4)	22.0 (6.4)	38.7 (3.9)	70.9 (5.6)	44.6 (4.4)	84.0 (4.1)	32.9 (3.8)	87.5 (6.4)	53.8 (6.9)	17.9 (3.6)	83.7 (4.7)	19.9 (3.4)	
West Virginia	% (CI) [¶]	86.2 (2.7)	74.4 (5.6)	39.7 (5.1)	33.9 (11.2)	56.6 (3.4)	65.9 (18.8)	++	++	56.7 (3.3)	84.1 (5.8)	70.4 (4.8)	30.9 (5.1)	85.8 (3.1)	21.7 (4.3)	
Totals ^b	% (CI) [¶]	78.9 (1.8)	63.0 (1.5)	28.8 (1.0)	21.5 (1.8)	36.0 (0.9)	70.0 (1.7)	40.2 (2.6)	64.8 (2.3)	38.1 (0.8)	75.6 (1.7)	55.3 (1.4)	20.7 (0.9)	79.3 (1.0)	15.2 (0.7)	

§ Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.

¶ Width of the 95% confidence interval (CI). Upper/lower bound of the CI is the percent plus/minus the width value.

++ Missing ≥ 10% data.

+ + < 30 respondents; not reported.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

c Data exclude New York City.

Detailed Summaries

Physical Abuse

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During the 12 Months Before Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State		Age (years)				Race			Hispanic/Latino		Education (years)			Medicaid	
		< 20	20-24	25-34	≥ 35	White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No
Alabama	% (CI) [†]	7.8 (4.0)	8.2 (2.9)	3.4 (1.7)	5.0 (5.1)	4.2 (1.5)	9.3 (3.1)	††	5.4 ^{§§} (8.9)	5.8 (1.4)	10.8 (4.0)	4.9 (2.2)	4.0 (1.8)	10.2 (2.6)	1.3 (1.0)
Alaska	% (CI) [†]	9.7 (4.2)	7.8 (2.5)	3.4 (1.2)	2.4 (2.2)	3.1 (1.3)	3.6 ^{§§} (5.8)	9.8 (1.9)	4.4 (3.4)	5.6 (1.3)	9.6 (3.9)	7.0 (1.8)	2.2 (1.2)	7.5 (1.8)	3.1 (1.2)
Arkansas	% (CI) [†]	13.7 (5.0)	10.1 (3.1)	5.3 (2.1)	3.2 (4.0)	7.2 (1.8)	12.1 (4.3)	7.3 ^{§§} (12.5)	10.0 (6.5)	8.0 (1.7)	15.6 (5.0)	9.1 (2.5)	3.0 (1.7)	12.8 (2.7)	2.5 (1.4)
Colorado	% (CI) [†]	3.3 (2.8)	4.1 (2.1)	2.2 (0.9)	1.8 (1.4)	2.4 (0.7)	9.4 (9.4)	3.4 (3.9)	2.5 (1.2)	2.7 (1.0)	2.8 (1.4)	4.5 (2.1)	1.3 (0.7)	5.4 (1.7)	1.1 (0.7)
Florida	% (CI) [†]	5.7 (2.4)	6.0 (3.3)	2.7 (1.6)	3.5 (3.5)	3.7 (1.5)	4.9 (2.3)	3.6 (6.2)	3.4 (2.6)	4.1 (1.4)	4.8 (2.6)	5.0 (2.5)	2.5 (1.5)	5.7 (2.2)	2.4 (1.4)
Hawaii	% (CI) [†]	7.0 (3.5)	5.7 (2.2)	3.2 (1.1)	1.2 (1.0)	2.1 (1.4)	††	4.4 (1.0)	5.1 (2.4)	3.6 (0.9)	7.0 (3.2)	4.9 (1.5)	2.3 (1.1)	9.3 (2.3)	1.4 (0.7)
Illinois	% (CI) [†]	6.2 (4.1)	7.6 (2.7)	3.0 (1.2)	1.4 (1.5)	3.9 (1.1)	5.4 (2.8)	1.7 (3.2)	3.6 (1.9)	4.3 (1.2)	7.6 (3.1)	5.3 (2.1)	2.2 (1.0)	5.8 (1.7)	2.7 (1.1)
Louisiana	% (CI) [†]	10.1 (4.2)	9.1 (2.8)	5.0 (1.9)	3.8 (3.6)	6.4 (1.8)	7.7 (2.4)	11.7 ^{§§} (12.5)	††	6.9 (1.4)	12.6 (4.0)	7.7 (2.4)	3.6 (1.6)	10.1 (2.2)	2.6 (1.4)
Maine	% (CI) [†]	9.3 (7.2)	6.0 (3.3)	1.0 (0.8)	4.1 (4.1)	3.2 (1.2)	††	††	††	3.2 (1.2)	11.8 (7.1)	2.3 (1.6)	1.7 (1.1)	5.8 (2.6)	1.6 (1.1)
Maryland	% (CI) [†]	14.5 (9.7)	9.2 (5.2)	3.2 (2.1)	2.4 (1.4)	3.5 (1.9)	10.0 (4.4)	3.8 (5.7)	7.9 (8.3)	5.4 (1.9)	12.3 (7.8)	6.7 (3.8)	3.4 (1.8)	12.0 (4.9)	2.7 (1.5)
Michigan	% (CI) [†]	10.7 (5.7)	7.1 (3.3)	3.7 (1.5)	1.3 (1.5)	4.3 (1.4)	8.7 (4.1)	0.0 ^{§§} (0.0)	9.9 (8.5)	4.7 (1.3)	10.0 (4.6)	4.9 (2.1)	3.4 (1.5)	9.6 (2.8)	1.8 (1.0)
Minnesota ^a	% (CI) [†]	10.0 (7.1)	5.6 (3.2)	1.8 (1.2)	3.0 (3.4)	2.9 (1.4)	7.3 (2.9)	5.3 (1.8)	6.4 ^{§§} (8.6)	3.3 (1.2)	6.8 (5.1)	5.9 (3.1)	1.5 (1.1)	7.4 (3.0)	1.5 (1.1)
Montana	% (CI) [†]	11.3 (3.3)	10.0 (4.2)	3.5 (1.8)	8.5 (5.1)	4.8 (1.5)	††	20.8 (7.7)	††	6.8 (1.7)	16.4 (6.0)	8.9 (3.2)	2.2 (1.3)	13.3 (3.6)	2.9 (1.3)
Nebraska	% (CI) [†]	8.5 (5.0)	5.7 (2.3)	3.5 (1.3)	1.9 (2.3)	3.9 (1.2)	10.2 (3.2)	6.2 (2.4)	6.1 (2.2)	4.1 (1.2)	8.4 (3.4)	5.9 (2.3)	2.3 (1.2)	8.9 (2.3)	1.1 (0.7)
New Jersey ^b	% (CI) [†]	3.3 (3.3)	9.1 (4.6)	0.9 (0.7)	0.8 (1.2)	1.9 (0.9)	4.9 (3.2)	1.0 (2.0)	5.9 (3.0)	1.2 (0.7)	6.7 (3.6)	2.4 (1.7)	1.1 (0.9)	6.6 (2.8)	0.6 (0.5)

(continued)

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During the 12 Months Before Pregnancy, 2002 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State	Age (years)				Race			Hispanic/Latino		Education (years)			Medicaid	
	< 20	20-24	25-34	≥ 35	White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No
New Mexico	% (CI) [†]	8.4 (3.9)	9.2 (2.8)	6.4 (2.0)	6.3 (3.9)	6.4 (1.4)	15.4 (5.2)	7.5 (1.9)	7.8 (2.1)	10.1 (3.1)	7.2 (2.4)	6.2 (2.0)	10.2 (2.1)	4.3 (1.7)
New York ^c	% (CI) [†]	11.6 (10.1)	4.6 (3.8)	4.0 (1.9)	4.8 (3.3)	4.6 (1.7)	8.7 (6.8)	0.3 ^{§§} (0.6)	7.0 (5.7)	8.6 (6.2)	6.3 (3.2)	3.1 (1.6)	9.2 (4.1)	2.9 (1.4)
North Carolina	% (CI) [†]	11.8 (5.9)	3.4 (2.1)	2.3 (1.3)	1.8 (2.3)	3.2 (1.3)	4.9 (2.7)	3.2 (3.3)	3.7 (1.2)	6.8 (3.1)	4.7 (2.5)	1.5 (1.0)	6.2 (2.1)	1.4 (1.0)
North Dakota	% (CI) [†]	6.4 (4.1)	6.7 (2.8)	2.1 (1.0)	0.0 (0.0)	2.6 (0.9)	11.0 (5.4)	11.0 (5.4)	3.4 (1.0)	7.8 (5.1)	5.7 (2.4)	2.0 (1.0)	8.6 (2.7)	1.4 (0.9)
Ohio	% (CI) [†]	9.3 (6.2)	7.2 (3.4)	2.7 (1.5)	1.0 (0.9)	3.8 (1.5)	7.5 (2.7)	7.5 (2.7)	4.3 (1.3)	7.7 (4.4)	5.4 (2.5)	2.5 (1.4)	8.2 (3.0)	2.1 (1.2)
Oklahoma	% (CI) [†]	10.6 (7.0)	9.2 (3.4)	7.4 (2.9)	6.3 (6.3)	8.3 (2.3)	6.1 (5.5)	9.5 (5.9)	8.2 (2.1)	13.2 (5.6)	10.4 (3.7)	4.0 (2.1)	12.5 (3.5)	4.1 (2.0)
Rhode Island	% (CI) [†]	10.5 (5.5)	7.4 (3.7)	2.9 (1.4)	1.6 (2.1)	4.2 (1.3)	6.0 (4.9)	6.1 (8.0)	4.0 (1.5)	7.8 (3.9)	6.9 (3.1)	1.9 (1.2)	8.7 (3.5)	3.1 (1.2)
South Carolina	% (CI) [†]	9.1 (7.2)	9.1 (4.7)	3.8 (2.3)	5.2 (6.2)	3.5 (2.0)	12.1 (5.0)	0.5 ^{§§} (0.7)	6.5 (2.2)	14.1 (7.0)	7.1 (3.5)	1.5 (1.6)	10.9 (3.7)	0.4 (0.8)
Utah	% (CI) [†]	4.5 (4.8)	3.6 (2.2)	2.7 (1.4)	0.0 (0.0)	2.7 (1.1)	7.9 (3.7)	5.3 (5.1)	2.7 (1.1)	3.7 (3.3)	3.1 (2.1)	2.6 (1.3)	5.3 (2.5)	1.6 (1.0)
Vermont	% (CI) [†]	7.1 (3.1)	7.1 (3.1)	2.9 (1.4)	3.7 (2.5)	4.1 (1.2)	7.1 (2.7)	7.1 (2.7)	4.2 (1.2)	9.2 (7.1)	5.6 (2.4)	2.5 (1.2)	8.7 (2.7)	1.1 (0.8)
Washington	% (CI) [†]	2.8 (2.1)	5.5 (2.9)	3.5 (2.0)	0.7 (0.6)	3.4 (1.5)	6.0 (2.9)	4.0 (1.6)	3.0 (1.4)	9.5 (5.6)	3.7 (2.1)	1.6 (1.3)	7.0 (3.2)	1.7 (0.9)
West Virginia	% (CI) [†]	8.1 (2.2)	8.0 (3.6)	3.5 (1.9)	0.9 (0.6)	5.4 (1.5)	4.2 (3.0)	4.2 (3.0)	5.3 (1.5)	7.0 (3.6)	7.2 (2.8)	2.8 (1.8)	8.3 (2.4)	1.8 (1.4)
Totals ^s	% (CI) [†]	8.5 (1.3)	6.8 (0.8)	3.2 (0.4)	2.5 (0.7)	4.0 (0.4)	7.3 (0.9)	4.7 (1.0)	4.5 (0.4)	8.4 (1.0)	5.6 (0.6)	2.5 (0.4)	8.1 (0.7)	2.1 (0.3)

^s Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.
[†] Width of the 95% confidence interval (CI). Upper/lower bound of the CI is the percent plus/minus the width value.
[‡] Missing ≥ 10% data.
[§] † < 30 respondents; not reported.
^{§§} † < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.
^a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.
^b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.
^c Data exclude New York City.

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State	Age (years)										Race				Hispanic/Latino				Education (years)				Medicaid				
	< 20		20-24		25-34		≥ 35		White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No				
	%	(CI) [†]	%	(CI) [†]	%	(CI) [†]	%	(CI) [†]	%	(CI) [†]	%	(CI) [†]	%	(CI) [†]	%	(CI) [†]	%	(CI) [†]	%	(CI) [†]	%	(CI) [†]	%	(CI) [†]			
Alabama	5.9	(3.4)	5.9	(2.4)	2.4	(1.5)	3.6	(4.4)	3.1	(1.3)	6.6	(2.6)	++	5.1 ^{§§}	(8.5)	4.2	(1.2)	8.5	(3.6)	4.1	(2.0)	2.2	(1.3)	7.7	(2.3)	0.7	(0.7)
Alaska	6.2	(3.1)	4.0	(1.8)	2.6	(1.0)	0.3	(0.4)	1.0	(0.8)	10.3 ^{§§}	(10.0)	6.5	(3.1)	2.8	(1.0)	3.4	(2.3)	5.3	(1.2)	3.6	(1.1)	1.7	4.7	(1.3)	1.6	(0.9)
Arkansas	11.0	(4.4)	6.6	(2.6)	4.8	(2.1)	3.1	(4.0)	5.9	(1.6)	8.0	(3.8)	7.2 ^{§§}	(6.4)	9.0	(1.5)	6.1	(4.3)	11.3	(2.5)	7.3	(1.6)	2.5	9.7	(2.4)	2.3	(1.3)
Colorado	3.3	(2.9)	3.0	(1.9)	1.5	(0.7)	1.1	(1.4)	1.9	(0.7)	5.7	(7.1)	0.4	(1.2)	2.3	(0.8)	1.9	(1.8)	2.6	(1.8)	3.4	(0.4)	0.6	4.1	(1.6)	0.8	(0.6)
Florida	5.8	(2.4)	4.5	(2.7)	2.1	(1.2)	1.1	(1.5)	2.0	(1.0)	6.8	(2.6)	0.0	(0.0)	1.8	(1.8)	3.4	(2.8)	5.6	(1.9)	3.4	(1.0)	1.5	4.4	(1.7)	1.7	(1.1)
Hawaii	5.3	(3.3)	4.8	(2.2)	2.1	(1.0)	1.4	(1.0)	1.4	(1.3)	++	++	3.5	(1.5)	3.0	(0.9)	3.0	(2.7)	4.9	(1.1)	3.7	(1.1)	2.1	6.7	(2.1)	1.3	(0.7)
Illinois	2.0	(2.2)	6.2	(2.5)	2.0	(1.0)	1.3	(1.3)	2.4	(0.8)	5.9	(2.9)	0.0	(1.6)	2.8	(1.0)	2.9	(2.5)	4.7	(1.9)	3.9	(0.9)	1.8	3.9	(1.4)	2.1	(1.0)
Louisiana	8.7	(4.0)	6.8	(2.5)	3.7	(1.6)	2.5	(2.8)	3.8	(1.4)	7.3	(2.3)	13.0 ^{§§}	(13.6)	++	(1.3)	5.2	(3.6)	9.9	(2.2)	5.8	(1.4)	2.7	7.7	(1.9)	2.0	(1.2)
Maine	5.2	(5.2)	2.5	(2.1)	1.1	(0.9)	2.3	(2.8)	2.0	(0.9)	++	++	++	++	++	(0.9)	1.8	(4.0)	4.0	(1.2)	1.4	(1.2)	1.8	3.9	(2.0)	0.7	(0.8)
Maryland	10.3	(8.2)	8.6	(5.1)	2.8	(2.0)	2.6	(1.4)	1.6	(1.2)	11.4	(4.7)	3.8	(5.3)	3.0	(1.9)	5.0	(7.3)	10.8	(3.4)	5.3	(1.9)	3.1	10.1	(4.5)	2.4	(1.5)
Michigan	9.3	(5.2)	6.8	(3.2)	2.7	(1.3)	1.9	(2.1)	3.5	(1.3)	8.5	(4.0)	0.0 ^{§§}	(7.1)	7.3	(1.2)	4.1	(4.2)	8.6	(2.0)	4.3	(1.5)	2.7	7.9	(2.5)	1.8	(1.1)
Minnesota ^a	8.0	(7.1)	4.7	(3.0)	1.6	(1.2)	1.7	(2.7)	2.6	(1.3)	5.4	(2.5)	3.1	(7.1)	3.7 ^{§§}	(1.2)	2.8	(5.2)	5.8	(2.5)	3.5	(1.3)	2.1	6.1	(2.9)	1.2	(1.0)
Montana	8.9	(3.0)	5.8	(3.2)	2.5	(1.5)	4.3	(3.6)	3.2	(1.1)	++	(6.2)	12.7	++	++	(1.3)	4.4	(4.7)	9.9	(2.4)	5.4	(1.1)	1.8	8.1	(2.7)	2.1	(1.1)
Nebraska	10.2	(5.2)	4.8	(2.2)	3.7	(1.4)	1.7	(2.1)	4.0	(1.2)	8.4	(2.9)	5.6	(2.1)	6.2	(1.3)	4.3	(2.7)	5.9	(2.4)	6.4	(1.3)	2.9	7.7	(2.1)	1.9	(1.0)
New Jersey ^b	5.1	(4.7)	8.6	(4.7)	1.8	(1.3)	0.1	(0.2)	2.4	(1.3)	4.4	(3.0)	2.3	(3.6)	7.4	(0.9)	1.3	(5.1)	8.0	(1.3)	1.4	(1.2)	2.0	7.2	(3.1)	0.9	(0.9)

(continued)

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 2002 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State	Age (years)			Race			Hispanic/Latino		Education (years)			Medicaid			
	< 20	20-24	25-34	≥ 35	White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No	
New Mexico	% (CI) [†]	6.2 (3.5)	7.6 (2.4)	4.7 (1.7)	2.5 (2.5)	4.8 (1.2)	10.7 (4.4)	5.6 (1.6)	5.6 (1.8)	6.6 (2.5)	5.2 (2.1)	4.8 (1.8)	7.6 (1.8)	3.1 (1.4)	
New York ^c	% (CI) [†]	12.3 (10.1)	5.6 (4.3)	1.7 (1.2)	4.1 (3.1)	3.0 (1.4)	10.9 (7.4)	0.0 ^{§§} (0.0)	6.7 (6.0)	3.3 (1.4)	7.5 (5.7)	4.4 (2.7)	2.0 (1.3)	7.1 (3.6)	2.2 (1.3)
North Carolina	% (CI) [†]	8.4 (5.1)	4.6 (2.5)	1.9 (1.2)	1.8 (2.3)	3.1 (1.3)	4.1 (2.5)	4.6 (5.9)	5.0 (4.2)	3.2 (1.1)	6.7 (3.2)	3.8 (2.3)	1.5 (1.0)	6.3 (2.2)	0.7 (0.7)
North Dakota	% (CI) [†]	4.0 (3.2)	4.6 (2.2)	1.6 (1.1)	1.5 (1.9)	1.8 (0.7)	10.1 (6.2)	10.1 (6.2)	10.1 (6.2)	2.6 (0.9)	6.9 (4.9)	2.6 (1.6)	2.0 (1.1)	6.4 (2.3)	1.0 (0.9)
Ohio	% (CI) [†]	6.6 (4.7)	8.3 (4.0)	2.7 (1.4)	0.7 (0.9)	3.6 (1.5)	8.0 (2.7)	8.0 (2.7)	8.0 (2.7)	4.2 (1.3)	7.4 (4.4)	6.1 (3.0)	2.0 (1.2)	7.7 (2.9)	2.3 (1.3)
Oklahoma	% (CI) [†]	7.2 (5.8)	8.7 (3.5)	4.1 (2.2)	1.9 (3.0)	6.0 (2.0)	5.9 (5.5)	4.9 (4.4)	5.0 (5.5)	5.9 (1.8)	10.1 (5.0)	6.8 (3.0)	2.8 (1.8)	8.4 (2.9)	3.3 (1.8)
Rhode Island	% (CI) [†]	6.5 (4.4)	3.7 (2.7)	2.1 (1.2)	1.5 (1.9)	2.4 (1.0)	6.3 (5.1)	5.8 (8.0)	4.0 (2.5)	2.7 (1.3)	3.7 (2.6)	4.4 (2.5)	1.6 (1.1)	5.0 (2.7)	2.1 (1.0)
South Carolina	% (CI) [†]	11.7 (8.2)	8.9 (4.7)	2.7 (1.9)	2.8 (4.9)	4.3 (2.3)	8.9 (4.3)	8.9 (4.3)	0.4 ^{§§} (0.7)	6.0 (2.2)	14.2 (7.0)	6.8 (3.6)	0.5 (0.8)	10.0 (3.6)	0.4 (0.8)
Utah	% (CI) [†]	5.9 (6.1)	3.2 (2.1)	2.1 (1.3)	1.1 (2.1)	2.6 (1.1)	4.8 (2.9)	4.5 (5.1)	4.8 (4.0)	2.4 (1.1)	4.7 (3.8)	3.1 (2.2)	1.9 (1.2)	5.4 (2.6)	1.2 (0.9)
Vermont	% (CI) [†]	4.1 (2.4)	4.1 (1.1)	2.1 (1.1)	1.6 (1.7)	2.4 (0.9)	4.1 (2.4)	4.1 (2.4)	4.1 (2.4)	2.6 (0.9)	4.3 (4.8)	3.1 (1.7)	1.8 (1.0)	4.8 (2.0)	1.0 (0.8)
Washington	% (CI) [†]	1.4 (1.1)	2.8 (2.2)	2.2 (1.6)	0.5 (0.5)	2.0 (1.2)	4.9 (2.5)	1.8 (0.8)	2.9 (2.0)	1.8 (1.1)	5.1 (3.9)	2.1 (1.9)	1.0 (1.0)	4.3 (2.6)	0.8 (0.6)
West Virginia	% (CI) [†]	7.0 (2.0)	2.8 (2.0)	2.9 (1.7)	2.9 (4.0)	3.5 (1.2)	3.7 (2.4)	3.7 (2.4)	3.7 (2.4)	3.4 (1.1)	5.3 (3.0)	4.0 (1.9)	2.0 (1.4)	5.3 (1.8)	1.1 (1.1)
Totals ^s	% (CI) [†]	7.0 (1.1)	5.9 (0.8)	2.4 (0.3)	1.8 (0.5)	3.0 (0.3)	7.3 (1.0)	3.1 (0.7)	3.7 (0.8)	3.6 (0.3)	7.1 (1.0)	4.4 (0.6)	1.9 (0.3)	6.5 (0.6)	1.7 (0.3)

^s Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.
[†] Width of the 95% confidence interval (CI). Upper/lower bound of the CI is the percent plus/minus the width value.
[‡] Missing ≥ 10% data.
[§] † < 30 respondents; not reported.
^{§§} † < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.
^a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.
^b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.
^c Data exclude New York City.

Detailed Summaries

Alcohol Use

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State	Age (years)					Race			Hispanic/Latino			Education (years)			Medicaid	
	< 20	20-24	25-34	≥ 35	White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No		
Alabama	% (CI) [¶]	25.7 (6.7)	39.7 (5.4)	43.4 (4.8)	34.5 (10.0)	43.9 (3.8)	28.7 (5.0)	26.2 ^{§§} (17.0)	39.2 (3.1)	26.7 (5.7)	32.1 (5.2)	49.2 (4.7)	33.7 (4.0)	43.8 (4.6)		
Alaska	% (CI) [¶]	41.1 (7.8)	53.8 (5.5)	50.9 (4.2)	48.8 (7.8)	56.5 (4.0)	29.7 ^{§§} (14.0)	44.1 (10.6)	50.9 (3.5)	46.5 (6.9)	49.1 (4.5)	54.2 (4.7)	47.0 (4.0)	52.9 (4.1)		
Arkansas	% (CI) [¶]	31.8 (6.9)	42.0 (5.4)	48.1 (4.7)	40.1 (11.1)	45.7 (3.4)	32.1 (7.1)	18.0 (8.8)	44.9 (3.2)	29.8 (6.2)	39.9 (4.7)	52.3 (5.2)	38.0 (4.1)	48.3 (4.6)		
Colorado	% (CI) [¶]	32.1 (7.3)	50.0 (5.7)	58.3 (3.8)	62.5 (6.8)	54.7 (2.8)	54.5 (15.8)	30.9 (4.9)	64.7 (3.0)	26.9 (5.6)	54.5 (5.1)	65.7 (3.5)	36.7 (4.2)	64.5 (3.2)		
Florida	% (CI) [¶]	27.3 (4.7)	35.0 (6.9)	46.5 (5.0)	37.8 (8.8)	47.5 (4.2)	20.8 (4.1)	31.2 (6.6)	43.5 (3.7)	24.2 (6.1)	35.7 (5.7)	50.5 (5.0)	28.4 (4.3)	50.2 (4.7)		
Hawaii	% (CI) [¶]	28.6 (7.2)	46.9 (5.4)	42.4 (4.0)	30.1 (6.5)	57.0 (6.5)	35.0 (2.9)	45.5 (6.9)	39.5 (3.0)	34.1 (9.2)	39.9 (4.0)	41.8 (4.1)	36.8 (4.3)	41.8 (3.4)		
Illinois	% (CI) [¶]	27.4 (6.5)	47.7 (5.1)	50.8 (3.4)	50.9 (6.3)	52.0 (2.7)	35.3 (5.7)	20.1 (4.0)	56.1 (2.7)	20.1 (4.3)	45.5 (4.8)	60.0 (3.2)	32.9 (3.4)	59.3 (3.2)		
Louisiana	% (CI) [¶]	26.0 (6.2)	41.1 (4.7)	46.1 (4.2)	49.6 (9.0)	52.0 (3.5)	28.1 (4.0)	20.7 ^{§§} (15.5)	41.4 (2.7)	27.9 (5.5)	39.4 (4.4)	50.8 (4.2)	36.7 (3.5)	48.8 (4.1)		
Maine	% (CI) [¶]	27.7 (11.2)	62.4 (6.8)	65.4 (4.2)	68.3 (8.8)	62.2 (3.3)	33.3 (3.3)	33.3 (3.3)	61.5 (3.3)	37.0 (11.1)	61.1 (5.6)	67.5 (4.1)	53.3 (5.6)	67.2 (3.9)		
Maryland	% (CI) [¶]	22.1 (11.4)	49.5 (9.1)	57.6 (5.8)	55.2 (4.5)	61.7 (4.7)	37.3 (7.1)	13.8 (9.7)	54.9 (4.0)	24.0 (9.7)	48.0 (7.5)	61.5 (4.8)	36.0 (7.2)	59.2 (4.4)		
Michigan	% (CI) [¶]	31.1 (8.8)	56.5 (6.0)	60.1 (3.9)	65.2 (7.2)	61.5 (3.1)	39.2 (7.3)	40.1 (12.8)	57.7 (3.0)	38.6 (7.4)	57.6 (5.1)	63.7 (3.9)	48.6 (4.7)	62.5 (3.5)		
Minnesota ^a	% (CI) [¶]	47.1 (13.1)	61.0 (7.7)	63.8 (4.7)	66.2 (9.4)	67.0 (4.0)	29.6 (4.8)	16.6 ^{§§} (12.9)	65.0 (3.6)	30.5 (11.2)	61.4 (6.7)	69.3 (4.4)	50.5 (6.3)	67.9 (4.3)		
Montana	% (CI) [¶]	56.9 (5.3)	70.0 (6.3)	65.3 (4.4)	60.2 (8.8)	65.9 (3.2)	59.0 (9.1)	59.0 (9.1)	65.0 (3.1)	55.1 (8.0)	67.2 (5.3)	66.4 (4.1)	67.7 (4.8)	63.3 (3.9)		
Nebraska	% (CI) [¶]	46.7 (8.8)	60.2 (5.0)	58.8 (3.6)	56.5 (8.0)	61.4 (2.9)	36.3 (5.0)	20.1 (3.6)	63.8 (3.0)	23.4 (5.3)	59.0 (5.2)	66.5 (3.5)	46.9 (4.0)	65.7 (3.5)		
New Jersey ^b	% (CI) [¶]	37.6 (12.9)	40.7 (8.9)	47.0 (4.9)	50.8 (8.3)	52.5 (4.6)	35.0 (7.4)	32.2 (6.6)	50.2 (4.3)	25.8 (8.0)	39.7 (7.4)	54.7 (4.7)	28.3 (5.7)	53.0 (4.4)		

(continued)

Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 2002 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State	Age (years)			Race			Hispanic/Latino		Education (years)			Medicaid		
	< 20	20-24	25-34	≥ 35	White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No
New Mexico	% (CI) [†]	40.6 (4.7)	48.7 (4.0)	45.6 (8.4)	47.7 (2.9)	++	35.9 (6.9)	40.1 (3.6)	52.3 (3.9)	33.6 (5.0)	46.0 (4.7)	54.7 (4.2)	44.1 (3.5)	48.2 (4.1)
New York ^c	% (CI) [†]	40.8 (15.2)	44.0 (8.6)	58.0 (4.7)	55.6 (7.9)	29.6 (10.8)	23.4 ^{\$\$} (16.7)	21.6 (8.9)	57.7 (3.8)	20.8 (8.7)	51.7 (6.8)	64.1 (4.4)	33.5 (6.6)	62.2 (4.1)
North Carolina	% (CI) [†]	14.6 (6.5)	33.2 (5.8)	41.1 (4.3)	49.0 (8.7)	42.2 (3.6)	17.9 (10.5)	15.0 (6.6)	39.9 (3.2)	15.2 (4.7)	31.3 (5.7)	50.6 (4.3)	23.8 (3.9)	48.9 (4.3)
North Dakota	% (CI) [†]	66.4 (12.5)	65.7 (5.8)	65.7 (4.1)	60.2 (10.0)	66.4 (3.2)	54.4 (11.0)	++	65.7 (3.1)	52.3 (13.0)	69.5 (6.0)	64.8 (3.8)	66.6 (5.2)	64.7 (3.8)
Ohio	% (CI) [†]	42.2 (10.8)	59.8 (6.9)	58.9 (4.7)	59.3 (9.9)	60.7 (4.0)	44.5 (5.2)	++	58.0 (3.4)	39.0 (8.8)	52.8 (6.3)	66.4 (4.4)	53.1 (5.7)	59.7 (4.3)
Oklahoma	% (CI) [†]	40.2 (9.7)	49.7 (6.3)	43.0 (5.4)	37.9 (11.6)	47.0 (4.1)	28.5 (11.0)	40.4 (9.9)	46.2 (3.8)	33.3 (7.2)	44.2 (6.0)	50.6 (5.7)	41.8 (5.1)	46.9 (5.1)
Rhode Island	% (CI) [†]	31.5 (8.8)	45.7 (7.0)	59.5 (4.1)	56.0 (7.7)	55.8 (3.2)	29.3 (9.3)	37.1 (13.9)	60.0 (3.7)	24.9 (6.9)	48.1 (5.9)	64.7 (4.0)	39.3 (6.1)	57.4 (3.5)
South Carolina	% (CI) [†]	22.9 (10.7)	42.3 (8.0)	44.8 (6.0)	50.3 (13.5)	50.4 (5.3)	26.5 (6.6)	++	23.8 ^{\$\$} (17.4)	42.6 (4.3)	28.8 (9.0)	37.7 (6.9)	36.1 (5.7)	48.6 (6.1)
Utah	% (CI) [†]	28.2 (11.5)	26.0 (5.1)	16.6 (3.4)	24.1 (8.3)	21.6 (2.8)	34.2 (6.7)	16.4 (5.9)	22.0 (2.9)	27.2 (7.8)	32.6 (5.7)	13.1 (2.8)	26.6 (5.0)	18.5 (3.1)
Vermont	% (CI) [†]	44.4 (11.3)	61.0 (6.0)	66.2 (3.8)	75.2 (6.0)	65.7 (2.8)	+++	++	64.8 (2.8)	48.2 (10.3)	55.6 (5.0)	73.9 (3.4)	57.1 (4.5)	70.8 (3.5)
Washington	% (CI) [†]	32.9 (12.0)	41.8 (7.4)	52.9 (5.1)	48.4 (8.6)	50.8 (4.3)	36.7 (6.0)	30.6 (4.1)	52.7 (4.2)	26.7 (8.5)	49.2 (6.9)	54.7 (5.1)	30.9 (5.7)	56.2 (4.5)
West Virginia	% (CI) [†]	27.2 (3.6)	36.9 (6.3)	40.8 (5.2)	31.7 (11.1)	37.3 (3.4)	36.0 (18.5)	++	37.0 (3.3)	27.3 (6.8)	38.1 (5.2)	40.3 (5.4)	34.6 (4.3)	39.8 (5.1)
Totals ^s	% (CI) [†]	30.8 (2.1)	45.2 (1.6)	51.1 (1.2)	50.9 (2.2)	52.3 (0.9)	31.1 (1.7)	28.1 (2.4)	26.8 (2.1)	27.0 (1.7)	44.9 (1.5)	56.8 (1.1)	36.5 (1.2)	55.1 (1.1)

^s Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.
[†] Width of the 95% confidence interval (CI). Upper/lower bound of the CI is the percent plus/minus the width value.
⁺⁺ Missing ≥ 10% data.
⁺ + < 30 respondents; not reported.
^{\$\$} < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.
^a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.
^b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.
^c Data exclude New York City.

Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State	Age (years)										Race				Hispanic/Latino				Education (years)				Medicaid			
	< 20		20-24		25-34		≥ 35		White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No			
	%	(CI) [†]	%	(CI) [†]	%	(CI) [†]	%	(CI) [†]	%	(CI) [†]	%	(CI) [†]	%	(CI) [†]	%	(CI) [†]	%	(CI) [†]	%	(CI) [†]	%	(CI) [†]	%	(CI) [†]		
Alabama	3.0	(2.6)	1.1	(1.1)	3.5	(1.7)	8.3	(5.8)	3.8	(1.5)	1.7	(1.3)	3.3 ^{§§}	(5.4)	3.1	(1.1)	1.6	(1.5)	1.3	(1.1)	5.1	(2.0)	2.0	(1.1)	4.2	(1.8)
Alaska	1.3	(1.0)	1.9	(1.6)	6.3	(2.1)	5.2	(3.6)	5.4	(1.8)	0.0 ^{§§}	(0.0)	3.2	(3.3)	4.8	(1.5)	3.1	(1.9)	3.8	(1.7)	5.7	(2.3)	3.8	(1.5)	4.8	(1.8)
Arkansas	5.0	(3.4)	5.0	(2.6)	5.1	(2.1)	7.1	(6.1)	5.7	(1.7)	3.9	(2.7)	0.0 ^{§§}	(0.0)	5.4	(1.5)	6.2	(3.4)	4.4	(2.0)	5.6	(2.5)	4.6	(1.8)	5.9	(2.3)
Colorado	1.7	(2.0)	4.1	(2.1)	11.7	(2.4)	16.3	(5.4)	10.0	(1.7)	4.0	(6.6)	4.8	(2.3)	11.6	(2.0)	4.5	(2.8)	6.3	(2.3)	13.3	(2.6)	5.1	(1.9)	12.2	(2.2)
Florida	2.4	(1.6)	3.2	(2.7)	8.4	(2.9)	4.2	(3.5)	6.8	(2.2)	1.3	(1.2)	11.9	(11.1)	5.3	(1.9)	2.7	(2.2)	5.8	(3.0)	7.3	(2.7)	4.4	(2.1)	7.1	(2.5)
Hawaii	2.6	(2.6)	2.6	(1.5)	4.6	(1.6)	2.7	(2.2)	8.7	(3.6)	2.1	(0.7)	2.9	(2.1)	3.7	(1.1)	1.2	(1.1)	3.5	(1.3)	4.2	(1.7)	2.2	(0.9)	4.2	(1.4)
Illinois	2.2	(2.1)	2.6	(1.6)	6.8	(1.7)	11.1	(4.0)	7.0	(1.4)	2.8	(1.8)	2.3	(1.5)	7.1	(1.4)	2.0	(1.5)	3.4	(1.7)	8.7	(1.9)	2.9	(1.2)	8.5	(1.8)
Louisiana	1.0	(1.3)	4.0	(1.9)	5.6	(1.9)	10.2	(5.4)	5.5	(1.6)	4.0	(1.7)	0.0 ^{§§}	(0.0)	4.7	(1.2)	4.3	(2.3)	3.1	(1.6)	6.5	(2.1)	4.1	(1.4)	5.8	(2.0)
Maine	0.0	(0.0)	3.6	(2.5)	4.6	(1.8)	12.5	(6.3)	4.8	(1.4)	2.1	(0.7)	2.9	(2.1)	4.7	(1.4)	0.0	(0.0)	2.1	(1.6)	7.6	(2.3)	1.7	(1.3)	6.9	(2.1)
Maryland	5.0	(5.9)	2.3	(2.4)	6.8	(2.9)	12.4	(2.9)	8.6	(2.4)	3.6	(2.7)	3.7	(5.6)	6.8	(1.8)	4.6	(4.5)	3.2	(2.3)	9.1	(2.7)	3.3	(2.4)	8.1	(2.3)
Michigan	1.4	(1.9)	2.9	(2.1)	4.4	(1.6)	9.0	(4.4)	4.7	(1.3)	3.7	(2.8)	0.0 ^{§§}	(0.0)	4.2	(1.2)	2.9	(2.6)	5.4	(2.3)	4.5	(1.6)	3.2	(1.6)	5.2	(1.6)
Minnesota ^a	1.0	(1.0)	3.6	(2.8)	5.0	(2.2)	13.7	(7.0)	5.6	(1.9)	4.0	(2.2)	3.9 ^{§§}	(7.4)	5.6	(1.8)	4.6	(5.1)	3.3	(2.5)	6.8	(2.4)	3.8	(2.3)	6.4	(2.2)
Montana	5.4	(2.3)	6.8	(3.5)	7.7	(2.4)	4.3	(3.6)	6.8	(1.7)	7.1	(4.4)	7.1	(4.4)	6.7	(1.6)	6.1	(3.9)	5.2	(2.5)	8.1	(2.4)	8.2	(2.9)	5.9	(1.8)
Nebraska	1.0	(1.1)	4.2	(2.1)	4.7	(1.7)	5.4	(3.6)	4.5	(1.3)	4.0	(2.1)	2.8	(1.5)	4.7	(1.3)	2.8	(1.7)	3.6	(2.1)	5.1	(1.7)	3.7	(1.6)	4.8	(1.6)
New Jersey ^b	3.3	(4.5)	3.4	(3.9)	8.7	(2.9)	13.6	(6.0)	9.5	(2.8)	6.6	(3.9)	6.4	(3.5)	9.1	(2.6)	3.2	(3.2)	7.1	(4.1)	10.6	(3.1)	4.6	(2.6)	10.0	(2.8)

(continued)

Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 2002 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State	Age (years)			Race			Hispanic/Latino		Education (years)			Medicaid			
	< 20	20-24	25-34	≥ 35	White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No	
	(CI) [†]	(1.7)	(1.6)	(5.2)	(1.2)	†	(2.6)	(1.4)	(1.6)	(1.6)	(1.9)	(1.9)	(1.4)	(1.7)	
New Mexico	% (CI) [†]	1.6 (1.9)	4.1 (1.7)	4.4 (1.6)	9.8 (5.2)	4.5 (1.2)	†	3.3 (2.6)	4.0 (1.4)	4.8 (1.6)	2.5 (1.6)	3.9 (1.9)	5.9 (1.9)	4.1 (1.4)	4.7 (1.7)
New York ^c	% (CI) [†]	0.0 (0.0)	4.2 (3.4)	8.8 (2.7)	13.3 (5.3)	9.2 (2.2)	0.3 (0.4)	0.0 ^{§§} (0.0)	3.6 (4.4)	8.8 (2.1)	1.6 (2.7)	6.0 (3.3)	10.5 (2.8)	2.4 (1.9)	10.6 (2.6)
North Carolina	% (CI) [†]	1.5 (2.3)	1.3 (1.4)	6.0 (2.1)	16.4 (6.5)	6.5 (1.8)	2.6 (2.0)	4.2 (5.6)	4.8 (4.0)	5.6 (1.5)	1.3 (1.3)	3.2 (2.2)	9.0 (2.5)	2.6 (1.4)	8.2 (2.3)
North Dakota	% (CI) [†]	3.8 (5.5)	2.1 (1.7)	4.1 (1.7)	4.9 (4.4)	3.8 (1.4)	†	1.4 (2.5)	†	3.7 (1.3)	8.2 (8.3)	2.3 (1.7)	3.6 (1.5)	3.1 (1.6)	3.8 (1.6)
Ohio	% (CI) [†]	0.8 (1.2)	2.6 (2.1)	6.3 (2.3)	8.3 (5.4)	5.1 (1.7)	4.2 (2.1)	†	†	5.2 (1.5)	3.5 (2.6)	2.7 (2.1)	7.0 (2.5)	3.4 (1.9)	6.0 (2.1)
Oklahoma	% (CI) [†]	1.2 (2.2)	1.9 (1.6)	3.2 (1.9)	0.2 (0.2)	2.1 (1.2)	0.7 (0.6)	3.7 (3.7)	4.1 (5.3)	2.0 (1.0)	2.5 (2.4)	1.7 (1.5)	2.4 (1.7)	1.8 (1.2)	2.6 (1.6)
Rhode Island	% (CI) [†]	1.9 (2.4)	1.2 (1.3)	7.2 (2.2)	12.2 (5.3)	6.5 (1.7)	4.9 (4.2)	4.6 (5.9)	3.1 (2.4)	6.9 (1.9)	1.1 (1.0)	4.5 (2.5)	8.7 (2.4)	2.0 (1.6)	7.5 (1.9)
South Carolina	% (CI) [†]	4.0 (5.3)	1.0 (1.5)	5.6 (2.8)	3.3 (4.0)	4.6 (2.2)	2.5 (2.4)	†	5.2 ^{§§} (9.0)	3.7 (1.6)	2.6 (3.1)	3.5 (2.6)	4.7 (2.7)	2.4 (1.8)	5.6 (2.8)
Utah	% (CI) [†]	0.5 (0.5)	1.5 (1.4)	3.1 (1.6)	9.9 (6.0)	3.1 (1.2)	7.3 (3.6)	2.2 (1.3)	5.5 (4.3)	2.7 (1.1)	2.2 (2.4)	3.9 (2.4)	2.9 (1.4)	3.4 (2.0)	2.9 (1.3)
Vermont	% (CI) [†]	0.7 (0.6)	7.2 (3.3)	12.3 (2.6)	20.4 (5.6)	11.9 (1.9)	†	†	†	11.4 (1.9)	2.1 (2.2)	4.9 (2.2)	17.6 (3.0)	6.3 (2.1)	15.6 (2.8)
Washington	% (CI) [†]	0.7 (0.7)	2.1 (2.3)	6.1 (2.5)	10.5 (5.6)	6.0 (2.1)	4.1 (2.4)	2.7 (1.4)	2.5 (1.8)	6.1 (2.0)	0.7 (0.9)	3.5 (2.5)	8.5 (3.0)	1.5 (1.6)	7.4 (2.4)
West Virginia	% (CI) [†]	1.9 (1.2)	1.1 (1.2)	2.3 (1.6)	3.6 (4.2)	1.8 (0.9)	8.6 (10.3)	†	†	2.0 (0.9)	0.8 (0.7)	1.9 (1.4)	2.6 (1.7)	1.5 (0.9)	2.6 (1.7)
Totals ^s	% (CI) [†]	2.0 (0.5)	2.8 (0.5)	6.5 (0.6)	10.0 (1.3)	6.3 (0.5)	2.9 (0.6)	3.8 (1.4)	4.7 (1.1)	5.7 (0.4)	2.7 (0.6)	4.1 (0.6)	7.6 (0.6)	3.3 (0.4)	7.2 (0.6)

^s Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.
[†] Width of the 95% confidence interval (CI). Upper/lower bound of the CI is the percent plus/minus the width value.
[‡] Missing ≥ 10% data.
[§] † < 30 respondents; not reported.
^{§§} ‡ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.
^a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.
^b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.
^c Data exclude New York City.

Detailed Summaries

Tobacco Use

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

Prevalence of Smoking During the 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State	Age (years)										Race				Hispanic/Latino				Education (years)				Medicaid	
	< 20		20-24		25-34		≥ 35		White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No		
	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		
Alabama	31.9	(7.2)	30.1	(5.0)	18.7	(3.7)	18.8	(8.0)	32.6	(3.5)	7.4	10.6 ^{§§}	24.9	(2.7)	37.4	(6.3)	26.8	(4.9)	16.5	(3.4)	30.2	(3.9)	18.5	(3.5)
Alaska	50.9	(7.7)	43.1	(5.4)	26.0	(3.5)	15.1	(5.4)	28.9	(3.6)	21.4 ^{§§}	40.0	(10.3)	57.3	(6.8)	38.5	(4.2)	17.4	(3.5)	43.4	(3.9)	21.9	(3.2)	
Arkansas	34.6	(7.1)	37.4	(5.2)	23.1	(3.9)	20.9	(9.2)	32.6	(3.2)	17.5	16.4 ^{§§}	6.1	(5.0)	38.9	(6.7)	34.8	(4.5)	18.9	(3.9)	39.6	(4.1)	17.7	(3.5)
Colorado	31.5	(7.6)	30.0	(5.1)	15.3	(2.7)	13.5	(4.6)	19.7	(2.2)	27.8	11.2	(3.2)	24.2	(5.2)	30.1	(4.5)	13.4	(2.5)	28.8	(3.9)	15.2	(2.4)	
Florida	26.5	(4.7)	27.6	(6.6)	16.9	(3.9)	10.1	(5.6)	24.8	(3.6)	4.6	6.8	(7.2)	22.3	(6.5)	23.7	(5.1)	12.5	(3.4)	26.8	(4.2)	13.4	(3.3)	
Hawaii	22.8	(6.7)	32.4	(5.1)	16.1	(2.9)	10.8	(4.0)	22.4	(5.6)	19.5	23.9	(5.8)	19.1	(9.2)	24.7	(3.4)	12.2	(2.7)	34.9	(4.3)	13.3	(2.4)	
Illinois	27.1	(6.5)	29.9	(4.7)	17.4	(2.6)	19.3	(4.9)	23.2	(2.3)	17.7	7.0	(2.5)	26.2	(4.4)	30.7	(4.4)	17.5	(2.5)	24.3	(3.1)	19.4	(2.6)	
Louisiana	24.5	(6.0)	24.5	(4.1)	22.1	(3.5)	15.8	(6.5)	32.1	(3.3)	10.1	8.1 ^{§§}	(9.7)	22.9	(2.3)	30.7	(3.9)	16.0	(3.0)	25.3	(3.1)	19.1	(3.3)	
Maine	50.8	(12.6)	49.0	(7.0)	20.3	(3.6)	13.6	(6.4)	29.1	(3.1)	11.1	29.3	(3.1)	61.1	(11.3)	42.7	(5.7)	13.5	(2.9)	51.6	(5.6)	14.9	(3.0)	
Maryland	27.0	(12.3)	30.9	(8.5)	12.9	(3.9)	13.0	(3.0)	21.1	(4.0)	13.9	3.5	(5.4)	19.8	(10.1)	25.2	(6.6)	12.9	(3.4)	25.1	(6.6)	15.4	(3.3)	
Michigan	48.2	(9.7)	42.7	(6.0)	20.9	(3.2)	22.1	(6.3)	32.2	(3.0)	15.0	17.4 ^{††§§}	12.3	29.9	(2.7)	42.5	(5.0)	17.4	(3.1)	43.9	(4.6)	18.9	(2.9)	
Minnesota ^a	48.2	(13.2)	47.4	(8.0)	21.4	(4.1)	12.6	(6.4)	28.5	(3.8)	16.9	4.5 ^{§§}	29.1	(3.5)	39.5 ^{††}	(12.0)	44.2	(7.1)	20.0	(3.8)	44.7	(6.4)	20.0	(3.7)
Montana	55.4	(5.3)	43.9	(6.8)	20.0	(3.7)	17.7	(7.1)	27.9	(3.0)	44.0	44.0	(2.9)	29.0	(8.1)	39.3	(5.5)	16.5	(3.3)	49.0	(5.3)	19.0	(3.2)	
Nebraska	43.0	(8.9)	40.6	(5.3)	21.0	(3.3)	13.7	(5.9)	28.5	(2.8)	20.0	14.4	(2.6)	29.2	(5.8)	45.3	(5.4)	18.8	(3.0)	38.7	(4.0)	19.3	(3.0)	
New Jersey ^b	20.3	(10.4)	31.1	(7.9)	13.8	(3.3)	15.5	(5.3)	20.3	(3.4)	14.4	3.1	(4.2)	18.5	(7.9)	23.0	(5.7)	12.1	(2.9)	18.2	(3.8)	16.8	(3.3)	

(continued)

Prevalence of Smoking During the 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 2002 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State	Age (years)				Race			Hispanic/Latino		Education (years)			Medicaid	
	< 20	20-24	25-34	≥ 35	White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No
New Mexico	% (CI) [†]	16.8 (5.2)	27.4 (4.2)	17.3 (3.0)	10.9 (4.6)	20.6 (2.3)	16.1 (5.5)	17.8 (2.8)	21.9 (3.2)	22.5 (4.5)	22.4 (3.8)	15.6 (3.0)	26.1 (3.1)	11.6 (2.6)
New York ^c	% (CI) [†]	35.4 (14.7)	32.5 (8.2)	22.0 (4.0)	14.3 (5.4)	24.5 (3.4)	15.8 ^{§§} (16.2)	8.6 (5.8)	25.2 (3.3)	30.8 (10.1)	37.3 (6.6)	14.7 (3.2)	33.6 (6.7)	19.1 (3.3)
North Carolina	% (CI) [†]	39.5 (9.3)	26.7 (5.5)	18.0 (3.4)	16.4 (6.3)	25.1 (3.2)	13.1 (4.6)	6.2 (4.5)	24.6 (2.9)	27.6 (6.0)	27.2 (5.5)	17.4 (3.3)	29.9 (4.2)	15.9 (3.1)
North Dakota	% (CI) [†]	50.3 (13.3)	41.4 (6.0)	19.0 (3.3)	11.9 (6.7)	24.4 (2.9)	46.1 ^{††} (11.2)	26.1 (2.8)	63.0 ^{††} (13.4)	44.3 (6.5)	15.8 (2.8)	46.0 (5.6)	19.3 (3.2)	16.8 (3.3)
Ohio	% (CI) [†]	37.7 (10.8)	49.5 (7.0)	16.8 (3.5)	17.2 (7.5)	28.3 (3.7)	21.8 (4.3)	26.6 (3.1)	41.1 (9.0)	40.2 (6.2)	14.3 (3.3)	45.6 (5.7)	16.8 (3.3)	19.6 (4.0)
Oklahoma	% (CI) [†]	41.3 (9.7)	40.4 (6.3)	23.0 (4.6)	19.9 (9.5)	33.7 (3.9)	17.6 (9.1)	23.3 (7.8)	32.7 (3.6)	46.8 (7.7)	38.2 (5.9)	16.0 (4.1)	42.5 (5.2)	18.0 (4.0)
Rhode Island	% (CI) [†]	33.4 ^{††} (9.2)	30.5 (6.6)	17.7 (3.3)	14.8 (5.5)	21.9 (2.8)	15.9 (7.8)	10.8 (4.3)	23.9 (3.3)	30.2 (7.3)	30.9 (5.6)	13.9 (2.9)	32.0 (5.9)	28.0 (2.8)
South Carolina	% (CI) [†]	29.7 (11.4)	27.4 (7.3)	17.0 (4.6)	19.2 ^{††} (11.0)	28.7 (4.8)	8.5 (4.2)	5.8 ^{§§} (8.7)	22.9 (3.7)	32.4 ^{††} (9.5)	26.8 (6.4)	13.1 (4.3)	29.2 (5.5)	13.3 (4.1)
Utah	% (CI) [†]	35.4 (12.4)	19.3 (4.6)	8.2 (2.6)	4.9 (4.0)	13.9 (2.4)	20.2 (5.8)	7.7 (2.7)	13.8 (2.5)	30.4 (8.1)	24.1 (5.3)	2.9 (1.4)	23.7 (4.9)	8.1 (2.3)
Vermont	% (CI) [†]	53.8 (11.2)	46.7 (6.2)	21.3 (3.3)	14.1 (4.8)	28.4 (2.7)	28.4 (2.7)	28.4 (2.7)	28.4 (2.7)	58.1 (10.2)	40.1 (4.9)	15.5 (2.8)	45.3 (4.5)	15.6 (2.8)
Washington	% (CI) [†]	43.2 (12.2)	30.1 (7.3)	19.1 (4.4)	11.2 (5.8)	24.1 (3.9)	17.4 (4.7)	5.3 (2.6)	25.8 (3.8)	30.1 (9.0)	38.3 (6.9)	11.2 (3.4)	32.6 (5.9)	17.1 (3.6)
West Virginia	% (CI) [†]	58.2 (4.0)	48.9 (6.5)	26.2 (4.6)	19.2 (9.1)	37.5 (3.3)	31.5 ^{††§§} (18.0)	37.1 (3.3)	66.6 (7.1)	45.9 (5.3)	16.1 (3.9)	51.9 (4.5)	19.4 (4.1)	16.8 (0.8)
Totals ^s	% (CI) [†]	34.0 (2.2)	33.3 (1.6)	18.2 (0.9)	15.1 (1.6)	25.9 (0.8)	12.8 (1.2)	10.5 (1.4)	25.2 (0.8)	32.1 (1.8)	32.0 (1.4)	14.8 (0.8)	32.4 (1.2)	16.8 (0.8)

^s Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.
[†] Width of the 95% confidence interval (CI). Upper/lower bound of the CI is the percent plus/minus the width value.
^{††} Missing ≥ 10% data.
^{†††} < 30 respondents; not reported.
^{§§} < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.
^a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.
^b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.
^c Data exclude New York City.

Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State	Age (years)					Race				Hispanic/Latino		Education (years)				Medicaid	
	< 20	20-24	25-34	≥ 35	White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No			
Alabama	% (CI) [†]	19.3 (6.0)	18.2 (4.1)	10.3 (2.8)	12.3 (6.6)	19.7 (2.9)	3.5 (1.8)	4.9 ^{§§} (9.2)	14.8 (2.2)	26.9 (5.7)	15.3 (3.9)	7.8 (2.4)	20.2 (3.4)	8.6 (2.5)			
Alaska	% (CI) [†]	26.0 (6.8)	21.0 (4.1)	16.7 (2.9)	7.8 (4.0)	14.9 (2.8)	3.9 ^{§§} (5.6)	21.8 (8.4)	17.8 (2.4)	40.9 (6.7)	20.3 (3.3)	7.1 (2.3)	25.6 (3.4)	10.7 (2.3)			
Arkansas	% (CI) [†]	22.2 (5.8)	23.9 (4.6)	15.2 (3.3)	15.9 (8.0)	21.0 (2.7)	11.7 (4.9)	4.7 (16.8)	20.4 (2.5)	29.3 (6.1)	23.8 (4.0)	8.9 (2.7)	27.5 (3.6)	9.7 (2.6)			
Colorado	% (CI) [†]	13.8 (5.4)	14.3 (3.6)	8.8 (2.0)	8.6 (3.7)	10.5 (1.6)	9.3 (7.8)	4.6 (2.0)	13.2 (2.0)	11.9 (3.8)	17.4 (3.6)	6.1 (1.7)	15.7 (2.9)	7.6 (1.8)			
Florida	% (CI) [†]	14.9 (3.8)	13.1 (5.0)	8.3 (2.9)	6.9 (4.7)	12.6 (2.7)	2.1 (1.3)	1.9 (1.8)	12.9 (2.6)	18.8 (5.7)	12.2 (3.9)	4.6 (2.1)	14.4 (3.4)	6.2 (2.4)			
Hawaii	% (CI) [†]	10.1 (4.8)	12.2 (3.5)	6.7 (1.8)	5.0 (2.8)	9.2 (4.0)	8.0 (1.4)	9.9 (3.8)	7.8 (1.5)	19.8 (6.3)	10.3 (2.3)	3.8 (1.5)	17.0 (3.2)	4.3 (1.4)			
Illinois	% (CI) [†]	11.9 (4.6)	16.0 (3.7)	9.1 (1.9)	12.1 (4.0)	12.6 (1.8)	8.3 (3.1)	3.2 (1.7)	14.0 (1.9)	13.1 (3.6)	18.0 (3.6)	7.6 (1.7)	14.7 (2.6)	8.7 (1.8)			
Louisiana	% (CI) [†]	9.0 (3.9)	13.8 (3.3)	12.2 (2.8)	7.4 (4.4)	16.5 (2.7)	5.3 (2.0)	10.0 ^{§§} (10.6)	12.0 (1.8)	21.5 (5.0)	13.8 (3.1)	5.2 (1.8)	15.5 (2.6)	6.5 (2.1)			
Maine	% (CI) [†]	34.2 (11.7)	25.1 (6.1)	10.3 (2.7)	9.4 (5.6)	16.1 (2.6)	8.8 (2.6)	16.0 (2.5)	16.0 (2.5)	48.0 (11.3)	23.5 (4.8)	4.0 (1.6)	33.0 (5.2)	4.9 (1.8)			
Maryland	% (CI) [†]	14.4 (9.7)	10.3 (5.4)	6.5 (2.7)	7.4 (2.3)	8.7 (2.6)	7.9 (4.0)	0.2 (0.4)	9.0 (2.3)	18.5 (8.7)	9.4 (4.0)	5.4 (2.3)	14.2 (5.1)	5.6 (2.0)			
Michigan	% (CI) [†]	34.7 (9.2)	25.3 (5.2)	11.2 (2.4)	14.3 (5.2)	18.7 (2.5)	12.7 (5.0)	9.2 ^{††§§} (9.2)	18.1 (2.3)	32.0 (6.9)	25.9 (4.4)	7.3 (2.1)	30.6 (4.3)	8.4 (2.0)			
Minnesota ^a	% (CI) [†]	25.6 (11.6)	22.9 (6.8)	12.2 (3.3)	11.0 (6.1)	16.1 (3.1)	9.7 (3.3)	4.0 ^{††§§} (7.6)	15.9 (2.8)	29.3 (11.1)	22.8 (6.1)	10.5 (2.9)	27.1 (5.8)	10.0 (2.8)			
Montana	% (CI) [†]	33.1 (5.0)	21.2 (5.7)	9.6 (2.8)	14.5 (6.5)	15.1 (2.4)	22.2 (7.6)	15.7 (2.3)	15.7 (2.3)	35.7 (7.4)	21.2 (4.6)	6.5 (2.2)	30.1 (4.7)	7.6 (2.1)			
Nebraska	% (CI) [†]	20.9 (7.8)	20.5 (4.5)	11.1 (2.6)	9.5 (5.1)	14.9 (2.3)	10.8 (3.2)	3.8 (1.7)	15.1 (2.3)	17.2 (5.3)	27.7 (5.0)	7.0 (2.0)	22.9 (3.7)	8.2 (2.2)			
New Jersey ^b	% (CI) [†]	7.0 (3.6)	16.5 (5.5)	7.3 (2.2)	9.0 (3.9)	10.4 (2.2)	8.9 (2.8)	6.5 (2.9)	9.7 (1.9)	16.0 (6.0)	13.5 (4.0)	4.6 (1.5)	12.4 (2.9)	7.6 (2.0)			

(continued)

Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 2002 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State	Age (years)			Race			Hispanic/Latino		Education (years)			Medicaid		
	< 20	20-24	25-34	≥ 35	White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No
New Mexico	% (CI) [†]	11.0 (2.9)	8.1 (2.2)	5.9 (3.1)	8.7 (1.6)	††	5.6 (3.5)	6.8 (1.9)	9.7 (2.2)	11.1 (3.3)	8.3 (2.4)	6.4 (2.1)	11.4 (2.2)	4.0 (1.5)
New York ^c	% (CI) [†]	23.2 (13.3)	20.0 (6.9)	12.7 (3.2)	11.9 (5.0)	15.3 (2.8)	0.0 ^{§§} (0.0)	4.2 (4.3)	15.9 (2.8)	22.6 (9.1)	24.0 (5.8)	8.0 (2.5)	22.2 (5.9)	11.5 (2.7)
North Carolina	% (CI) [†]	20.2 (7.6)	14.6 (4.3)	8.6 (2.5)	10.0 (4.9)	13.0 (2.4)	7.3 (3.5)	3.9 (3.6)	12.7 (2.2)	19.0 (5.2)	12.9 (3.9)	7.6 (2.3)	17.8 (3.5)	6.2 (2.0)
North Dakota	% (CI) [†]	34.2 (12.1)	24.4 (5.1)	10.3 (2.5)	7.7 (5.6)	14.0 (2.3)	††	30.2 (9.8)	15.5 (2.3)	50.5 (13.1)	25.7 (5.6)	7.9 (2.0)	30.9 (5.1)	9.8 (2.4)
Ohio	% (CI) [†]	21.5 (9.4)	30.4 (6.7)	12.1 (3.1)	14.0 (7.0)	18.8 (3.2)	††	13.4 (3.6)	17.6 (2.7)	30.9 (8.4)	28.9 (5.8)	6.7 (2.3)	32.0 (5.4)	9.9 (2.7)
Oklahoma	% (CI) [†]	22.4 (8.1)	26.1 (5.6)	15.3 (4.0)	15.1 (8.6)	22.1 (3.4)	14.3 (8.4)	11.4 (6.6)	21.2 (3.1)	34.7 (7.3)	22.8 (5.1)	9.1 (3.2)	28.9 (4.7)	10.7 (3.2)
Rhode Island	% (CI) [†]	18.8 (8.0)	20.9 (5.8)	9.6 (2.5)	10.1 (4.8)	13.5 (2.3)	11.5 (7.1)	4.2 (2.8)	14.7 (2.8)	26.0 (7.1)	17.0 (4.6)	6.7 (2.1)	23.5 (5.4)	9.7 (2.2)
South Carolina	% (CI) [†]	8.4 (6.2)	19.7 (6.5)	8.8 (3.4)	21.3 (11.4)	16.8 (4.0)	4.6 (3.2)	††	0.8 ^{§§} (1.1)	24.4 (8.6)	15.4 (5.1)	5.8 (2.9)	17.4 (4.5)	7.9 (3.3)
Utah	% (CI) [†]	15.4 (9.7)	9.0 (3.4)	4.3 (2.0)	4.8 (4.0)	6.9 (1.8)	11.8 (4.7)	3.2 (1.6)	6.6 (1.8)	14.9 (6.2)	12.6 (4.1)	1.1 (0.9)	13.7 (4.0)	3.0 (1.4)
Vermont	% (CI) [†]	37.4 (11.0)	29.7 (5.6)	12.9 (2.7)	9.8 (4.0)	18.4 (2.3)	††	††	18.3 (2.3)	42.8 (10.3)	29.0 (4.5)	6.5 (1.9)	32.4 (4.2)	7.2 (2.0)
Washington	% (CI) [†]	18.4 (10.4)	17.7 (6.4)	10.4 (3.6)	5.0 (4.0)	12.7 (3.1)	8.9 (3.6)	5.0 (1.5)	1.1 (1.2)	20.6 (8.5)	20.0 (5.9)	4.2 (2.2)	20.4 (5.5)	7.6 (2.6)
West Virginia	% (CI) [†]	35.9 (3.8)	32.7 (6.1)	19.2 (4.1)	14.0 (8.0)	25.6 (3.0)	19.6 ^{§§} (15.0)	††	25.4 (2.9)	49.2 (7.5)	32.2 (4.9)	8.3 (2.9)	36.1 (4.3)	12.6 (3.4)
Totals ^s	% (CI) [†]	18.2 (1.8)	18.5 (1.3)	10.1 (0.7)	10.3 (1.3)	14.7 (0.7)	7.5 (0.9)	7.6 (1.3)	4.0 (0.8)	22.1 (1.6)	18.6 (1.1)	6.5 (0.6)	20.3 (1.0)	8.0 (0.6)

^s Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.
[†] Width of the 95% confidence interval (CI). Upper/lower bound of the CI is the percent plus/minus the width value.
^{††} Missing ≥ 10% data.
[‡] ‡ < 30 respondents; not reported.
^{§§} § § < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.
^a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.
^b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.
^c Data exclude New York City.

Prevalence of Smoking After Pregnancy, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State		Age (years)										Race				Hispanic/Latino				Education (years)				Medicaid					
		< 20		20-24		25-34		≥ 35		White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No						
		%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%						
Alabama	%	33.5	(7.2)	23.0	(4.5)	13.6	(3.1)	14.7	(7.0)	25.9	(3.2)	6.8	(2.5)	++	10.1 ^{§§}	(12.0)	20.1	(2.4)	36.6	(6.1)	20.3	(4.3)	11.1	(2.9)	28.2	(3.8)	11.2	(2.8)	
Alaska	%	44.4	(7.6)	30.9	(4.8)	19.5	(3.0)	10.3	(4.5)	20.4	(3.2)	14.7 ^{§§}	(10.9)	33.4	(3.2)	32.9	(9.7)	24.7	(2.7)	51.8	(6.7)	27.4	(3.7)	11.3	(2.8)	33.6	(3.6)	16.0	(2.8)
Arkansas	%	35.8	(7.1)	29.0	(4.8)	19.7	(3.7)	19.1	(8.6)	27.3	(3.0)	17.8	(5.9)	15.8 ^{§§}	(17.0)	4.9	(4.9)	27.0	(2.8)	35.3	(6.4)	31.9	(4.4)	13.0	(3.2)	35.4	(3.9)	13.7	(3.1)
Colorado	%	23.0	(7.0)	22.6	(4.5)	10.0	(2.1)	7.5	(3.3)	13.3	(1.8)	28.6	(14.3)	14.0	(9.1)	7.6	(2.6)	16.8	(2.3)	18.2	(4.7)	23.5	(4.1)	6.8	(1.8)	22.4	(3.5)	9.0	(1.9)
Florida	%	24.4	(4.5)	17.7	(5.6)	12.1	(3.3)	8.4	(5.1)	17.8	(3.1)	4.2	(1.8)	6.8	(7.2)	6.5	(3.4)	17.1	(2.9)	28.1	(6.4)	14.9	(4.2)	8.0	(2.8)	20.1	(3.8)	9.3	(2.8)
Hawaii	%	15.7	(5.3)	21.0	(4.3)	10.7	(2.3)	6.6	(3.1)	12.9	(4.6)	++	++	13.2	(1.8)	15.5	(4.5)	12.6	(1.9)	32.0	(8.7)	17.7	(2.9)	5.5	(1.8)	24.6	(3.7)	8.1	(1.9)
Illinois	%	23.4	(6.1)	24.5	(4.4)	13.1	(2.3)	13.2	(4.2)	17.5	(2.1)	17.3	(4.4)	0.0	(0.0)	5.0	(2.1)	20.6	(2.2)	18.4	(4.1)	25.9	(4.1)	11.9	(2.1)	20.8	(2.9)	13.6	(2.2)
Louisiana	%	21.3	(5.7)	21.4	(3.9)	17.7	(3.2)	14.8	(6.4)	26.4	(3.1)	9.5	(2.6)	7.5 ^{§§}	(9.2)	++	(2.2)	19.5	(2.2)	30.8	(5.6)	19.8	(3.5)	12.8	(2.8)	23.6	(3.0)	12.9	(2.8)
Maine	%	47.9	(12.3)	34.6	(6.7)	14.0	(3.1)	11.8	(6.0)	21.8	(2.8)	++	++	++	(11.0)	21.8	(2.8)	58.5	(11.0)	31.3	(5.3)	31.3	(2.2)	7.1	(2.2)	41.1	(5.5)	9.1	(2.4)
Maryland	%	20.6	(11.2)	19.1	(7.2)	9.6	(3.4)	9.1	(2.5)	14.2	(3.5)	11.7	(4.7)	3.8	(7.2)	0.7	(1.0)	13.9	(2.9)	23.7	(9.6)	18.9	(5.9)	7.0	(2.6)	19.1	(5.8)	9.9	(2.8)
Michigan	%	41.9	(9.6)	38.3	(5.9)	14.8	(2.7)	17.3	(5.7)	25.1	(2.8)	17.2	(5.6)	14.5 ^{††§§}	(12.1)	11.1	(8.7)	24.3	(2.6)	37.5	(7.2)	35.0	(4.9)	11.8	(2.6)	38.3	(4.5)	13.4	(2.5)
Minnesota ^a	%	38.2	(12.6)	28.7	(7.2)	16.1	(3.7)	11.1	(6.1)	20.2	(3.4)	12.7	(3.7)	23.6	(8.9)	7.0 ^{§§}	(9.2)	20.6	(3.1)	34.6	(11.4)	29.0	(6.5)	14.3	(3.3)	35.2	(6.1)	12.7	(3.1)
Montana	%	42.7	(5.2)	29.6	(6.3)	13.0	(3.2)	14.5	(6.5)	19.4	(2.6)	++	++	31.9	(8.3)	+++	(2.5)	20.3	(7.6)	41.8	(5.1)	29.0	(2.6)	9.2	(2.6)	37.5	(5.0)	11.2	(2.5)
Nebraska	%	36.3	(8.8)	29.6	(5.0)	14.1	(2.8)	9.6	(5.1)	20.3	(2.6)	17.6	(3.9)	11.8	(2.1)	6.3	(2.2)	21.0	(2.6)	25.2	(5.8)	34.7	(5.2)	10.9	(2.4)	32.5	(3.9)	10.6	(2.4)
New Jersey ^b	%	19.6	(9.5)	25.6	(7.0)	10.5	(2.7)	8.8	(3.8)	14.5	(2.7)	13.5	(4.0)	4.0	(3.2)	9.6	(3.5)	14.2	(7.2)	22.5	(4.0)	17.7	(4.7)	8.2	(2.3)	18.7	(4.0)	10.9	(2.6)

(continued)

Prevalence of Smoking After Pregnancy, 2002 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State	Age (years)										Race			Hispanic/Latino			Education (years)				Medicaid	
	< 20	20-24	25-34	≥ 35	White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No			
	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]		
New Mexico	13.7 (4.8)	19.2 (3.8)	10.6 (2.4)	9.0 (4.1)	14.5 (2.0)	++	9.1 (4.1)	13.3 (2.5)	13.9 (2.6)	17.8 (4.1)	16.1 (3.3)	8.5 (2.3)	18.5 (2.7)	7.2 (2.1)								
New York ^c	32.6 (14.5)	28.1 (7.8)	16.7 (3.6)	13.3 (5.2)	19.9 (3.1)	13.5 (8.0)	15.8 ^{§§} (16.2)	4.8 (4.3)	21.1 (3.2)	29.3 (9.9)	31.6 (6.3)	10.7 (2.8)	28.8 (6.4)	15.3 (3.0)								
North Carolina	33.7 (8.9)	22.3 (5.0)	12.7 (2.9)	14.4 (6.0)	18.9 (2.8)	13.9 (4.6)	18.8 (11.0)	5.8 (4.4)	19.4 (2.6)	26.6 (5.8)	22.4 (5.0)	11.1 (2.7)	26.5 (4.0)	10.1 (2.6)								
North Dakota	47.2 (12.8)	33.2 (5.6)	14.9 (3.0)	10.4 (6.2)	19.0 (2.6)	++	48.1 (10.8)	++	21.8 (2.6)	64.1 (12.8)	36.3 (6.2)	11.5 (2.4)	40.3 (5.4)	14.9 (2.9)								
Ohio	34.3 (10.4)	37.6 (6.9)	15.2 (3.4)	16.9 (7.5)	23.8 (3.5)	19.4 (4.1)	++	++	22.7 (3.0)	37.9 (8.8)	35.3 (6.0)	10.2 (2.8)	40.2 (5.6)	13.2 (3.0)								
Oklahoma	42.0 (9.5)	34.1 (6.0)	18.6 (4.2)	15.4 (8.6)	28.5 (3.7)	13.8 (7.9)	27.8 (9.2)	13.6 (8.9)	28.2 (3.4)	45.4 (7.7)	32.2 (5.6)	12.0 (3.6)	36.3 (5.0)	17.6 (3.9)								
Rhode Island	29.4 (8.9)	25.2 (6.2)	13.1 (2.9)	11.3 (5.0)	17.6 (2.6)	12.6 (7.1)	11.8 (9.4)	6.7 (3.3)	19.2 (3.1)	28.2 (7.2)	24.5 (5.1)	9.5 (2.5)	28.7 (5.7)	13.4 (2.5)								
South Carolina	16.9 (8.8)	22.0 (6.7)	14.8 (4.3)	21.7 (11.4)	22.0 (4.3)	9.1 (4.3)	++	5.4 ^{§§} (8.6)	18.5 (3.4)	30.4 ^{††} (9.0)	21.6 (5.7)	8.6 (3.6)	23.1 (4.9)	11.4 (3.9)								
Utah	25.9 (11.6)	13.0 (4.0)	4.6 (1.9)	4.7 (3.9)	9.2 (2.1)	18.6 (5.5)	4.8 (2.0)	8.6 (5.3)	9.0 (2.1)	22.3 (7.3)	14.9 (4.4)	1.7 (1.1)	18.0 (4.4)	4.1 (1.6)								
Vermont	50.4 (11.2)	37.0 (6.0)	14.4 (2.8)	9.7 (4.0)	21.3 (2.4)	++	++	++	21.5 (2.4)	53.2 (10.4)	32.5 (4.7)	8.8 (2.1)	37.6 (4.4)	9.2 (2.2)								
Washington	27.7 (11.6)	22.1 (6.6)	13.7 (4.0)	7.3 (4.9)	16.8 (3.4)	12.7 (4.1)	8.8 (2.1)	3.3 (2.2)	18.2 (3.4)	24.1 (8.7)	28.8 (6.6)	5.2 (2.4)	24.5 (5.7)	11.4 (3.1)								
West Virginia	51.3 (4.0)	45.4 (6.5)	23.5 (4.4)	17.7 (8.8)	34.1 (3.2)	32.3 ^{§§} (17.4)	++	++	33.8 (3.2)	62.4 (7.1)	40.5 (5.2)	15.0 (3.9)	48.2 (4.5)	16.8 (3.9)								
Totals ^b	29.5 (2.1)	25.8 (1.4)	13.7 (0.8)	12.1 (1.4)	19.8 (0.7)	12.3 (1.2)	12.4 (1.7)	7.2 (1.1)	19.9 (0.7)	29.3 (1.8)	25.3 (1.3)	9.8 (0.7)	27.2 (1.1)	11.8 (0.7)								

[§] Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states. ^{††} Missing ≥ 10% data.
[¶] Width of the 95% confidence interval (CI). Upper/lower bound of the CI is the percent plus/minus the width value. ^{§§} < 30 respondents; not reported.
^a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002. ^b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002. ^c Data exclude New York City.

Detailed Summaries

Hospitalizations for
Pregnancy-Related Complications

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

Prevalence of Pregnancy-Related Complications That Required a Hospital Stay of At Least 1 Day, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State		Age (years)					Race				Hispanic/Latino		Education (years)			Medicaid	
		< 20	20-24	25-34	≥ 35	White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No		
		(CI) [†]	(CI) [†]	(CI) [†]	(CI) [†]	(CI) [†]	(CI) [†]	(CI) [†]	(CI) [†]	(CI) [†]	(CI) [†]	(CI) [†]	(CI) [†]	(CI) [†]	(CI) [†]		
Alabama	%	21.8 (6.1)	16.3 (3.6)	16.5 (3.3)	19.0 (7.8)	16.9 (2.7)	18.8 (3.9)	††	16.6 ^{§§} (12.6)	17.5 (2.2)	15.4 (4.3)	21.0 (4.3)	15.9 (3.1)	18.6 (3.0)	16.3 (3.2)		
Alaska	%	13.1 (4.8)	10.9 (2.9)	10.4 (2.3)	16.1 (5.2)	11.1 (2.2)	16.1 ^{§§} (10.2)	12.1 (2.1)	13.4 (6.7)	10.8 (1.9)	15.0 (4.5)	10.8 (2.5)	10.9 (2.6)	13.0 (2.3)	10.5 (2.3)		
Arkansas	%	14.8 (4.8)	15.4 (3.6)	9.2 (2.2)	17.4 (8.1)	11.3 (1.9)	18.6 (5.4)	9.3 ^{§§} (12.6)	10.9 (6.3)	12.9 (1.9)	12.8 (4.0)	15.4 (3.1)	9.7 (2.6)	14.8 (2.6)	10.2 (2.5)		
Colorado	%	13.6 (5.0)	12.3 (3.3)	9.5 (2.1)	8.6 (3.1)	10.3 (1.5)	15.9 (10.1)	7.6 (6.6)	11.2 (3.3)	10.1 (1.6)	14.1 (4.3)	12.8 (3.0)	7.5 (1.6)	13.4 (2.8)	8.7 (1.7)		
Florida	%	19.3 (3.9)	12.7 (4.3)	13.1 (2.9)	9.1 (4.1)	11.4 (2.3)	20.1 (3.9)	6.6 (6.9)	5.7 (2.5)	15.8 (2.5)	17.8 (5.0)	10.7 (2.8)	12.5 (2.9)	15.0 (2.9)	11.5 (2.6)		
Hawaii	%	13.6 (6.0)	11.6 (3.4)	8.3 (2.3)	10.0 (4.4)	12.1 (4.5)	††	8.8 (1.7)	11.3 (4.5)	9.7 (1.8)	10.2 (7.0)	11.9 (2.6)	7.9 (2.2)	12.1 (3.1)	8.9 (2.0)		
Illinois	%	13.8 (4.9)	14.4 (3.4)	11.5 (2.0)	12.4 (3.7)	12.1 (1.7)	15.1 (3.8)	9.3 (6.2)	11.6 (3.1)	12.8 (1.7)	13.8 (3.6)	13.0 (3.0)	11.8 (1.9)	14.4 (2.4)	11.0 (1.9)		
Louisiana	%	16.7 (5.1)	20.8 (3.7)	16.5 (3.1)	10.4 (5.1)	17.4 (2.6)	17.9 (3.3)	9.4 ^{§§} (10.7)	††	17.3 (2.0)	18.5 (4.6)	16.6 (3.2)	17.6 (3.1)	19.2 (2.8)	14.8 (2.9)		
Maine	%	14.0 (8.1)	14.4 (4.6)	9.5 (2.3)	9.0 (4.6)	11.1 (1.9)	††	††	††	10.9 (1.9)	22.9 (9.1)	10.4 (3.0)	8.9 (2.1)	15.0 (3.7)	8.4 (2.0)		
Maryland	%	11.9 (8.2)	10.6 (5.1)	10.3 (3.1)	11.4 (2.6)	10.2 (2.7)	12.3 (4.1)	7.7 (6.1)	16.5 (10.9)	10.2 (2.1)	17.5 (8.5)	9.9 (4.0)	9.4 (2.4)	13.7 (4.8)	9.3 (2.2)		
Michigan	%	14.7 (6.4)	15.6 (4.3)	13.1 (2.4)	8.0 (3.7)	11.5 (1.8)	21.8 (6.0)	7.9 ^{§§} (7.8)	9.6 (7.4)	13.3 (1.9)	13.4 (4.5)	15.6 (3.8)	11.7 (2.3)	15.4 (3.3)	11.7 (2.1)		
Minnesota ^a	%	16.9 (9.3)	14.1 (5.6)	7.9 (2.6)	7.4 (5.3)	9.4 (2.4)	11.3 (3.4)	14.4 (9.1)	16.2 ^{††§§} (14.2)	9.6 (2.2)	18.8 (9.5)	7.0 (3.3)	9.3 (2.8)	12.8 (4.2)	8.5 (2.5)		
Montana	%	16.8 (3.8)	13.9 (4.6)	7.7 (2.4)	10.7 (5.5)	10.5 (2.0)	††	12.4 (5.6)	††	10.6 (1.9)	12.6 (4.5)	13.5 (3.7)	8.3 (2.4)	16.0 (3.6)	7.6 (2.1)		
Nebraska	%	14.4 (6.6)	13.8 (3.7)	11.2 (2.4)	9.9 (4.8)	11.8 (2.0)	15.7 (3.7)	12.3 (2.9)	8.9 (2.5)	12.6 (2.1)	10.3 (3.7)	15.1 (3.9)	11.1 (2.3)	14.1 (2.9)	10.6 (2.3)		
New Jersey ^b	%	16.5 (10.0)	11.3 (5.0)	12.6 (3.3)	12.5 (5.3)	11.9 (3.0)	20.4 (6.3)	6.6 (4.1)	10.9 (4.4)	13.3 (2.9)	10.8 (5.9)	12.2 (4.6)	13.5 (3.3)	15.3 (4.6)	11.7 (2.9)		

(continued)

Prevalence of Pregnancy-Related Complications That Required a Hospital Stay of At Least 1 Day, 2002 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State	Age (years)				Race			Hispanic/Latino		Education (years)				Medicaid	
	< 20	20-24	25-34	≥ 35	White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No	
New Mexico	% (CI) [†]	11.4 (3.0)	11.8 (2.6)	15.6 (6.3)	12.4 (1.9)	++	13.5 (4.9)	13.7 (2.5)	11.3 (2.5)	13.4 (3.7)	13.8 (3.2)	11.4 (2.6)	14.1 (2.4)	10.6 (2.5)	
New York ^c	% (CI) [†]	15.8 (10.6)	10.4 (4.7)	9.0 (2.4)	10.8 (4.5)	17.9 (8.5)	12.6 ^{§§} (12.2)	11.0 (7.1)	10.0 (2.0)	11.5 (6.3)	11.7 (3.9)	8.6 (2.2)	15.8 (4.8)	7.7 (1.8)	
North Carolina	% (CI) [†]	17.4 (6.4)	13.9 (3.9)	12.3 (2.6)	14.2 (5.6)	18.4 (4.6)	15.0 (9.4)	11.6 (5.4)	13.8 (2.0)	15.1 (4.4)	16.3 (4.0)	11.3 (2.4)	16.8 (3.1)	10.6 (2.3)	
North Dakota	% (CI) [†]	15.0 (8.0)	10.1 (3.5)	10.1 (2.7)	6.1 (4.6)	10.0 (2.0)	11.8 (7.3)	++	9.8 (2.0)	5.2 (4.4)	14.5 (4.5)	8.7 (2.2)	13.7 (3.7)	8.7 (2.3)	
Ohio	% (CI) [†]	8.7 (4.0)	19.8 (5.4)	9.8 (2.4)	11.6 (5.8)	18.5 (3.7)	++	++	12.3 (2.0)	16.4 (6.2)	12.9 (3.5)	10.5 (2.5)	16.5 (3.7)	10.0 (2.3)	
Oklahoma	% (CI) [†]	20.3 (7.3)	15.5 (4.2)	10.0 (3.0)	4.9 (3.4)	12.6 (2.5)	13.2 (6.3)	12.8 (8.1)	13.0 (2.3)	16.8 (5.4)	12.7 (3.6)	10.9 (3.3)	15.5 (3.5)	10.3 (2.8)	
Rhode Island	% (CI) [†]	13.4 (6.0)	11.2 (4.1)	9.2 (2.0)	12.1 (4.3)	9.8 (1.7)	9.7 (6.8)	10.3 (3.7)	10.4 (2.0)	14.5 (5.1)	10.6 (3.1)	9.1 (2.1)	12.7 (3.6)	9.9 (1.9)	
South Carolina	% (CI) [†]	16.8 (8.2)	14.7 (5.1)	12.0 (3.4)	10.7 (6.4)	13.6 (3.3)	13.8 (4.4)	5.8 ^{§§} (7.0)	13.8 (2.7)	10.9 (4.8)	17.1 (4.9)	11.4 (3.6)	15.9 (3.8)	10.3 (3.2)	
Utah	% (CI) [†]	11.7 (7.2)	9.4 (3.1)	7.7 (2.0)	8.4 (4.8)	8.6 (1.7)	13.7 (4.7)	6.9 (3.7)	8.9 (1.8)	12.2 (5.1)	9.6 (3.3)	7.2 (1.8)	11.2 (3.1)	7.2 (1.8)	
Vermont	% (CI) [†]	13.7 (7.5)	14.6 (4.1)	9.2 (2.1)	11.0 (4.0)	11.4 (1.7)	++	++	11.2 (1.7)	13.5 (6.6)	13.2 (3.2)	9.5 (2.1)	14.0 (2.9)	8.9 (2.0)	
Washington	% (CI) [†]	10.3 (7.1)	6.8 (3.2)	7.6 (2.6)	9.5 (5.2)	7.6 (2.2)	10.5 (2.5)	11.0 (3.7)	7.4 (2.1)	7.4 (4.0)	10.1 (4.0)	6.4 (2.3)	9.1 (3.2)	7.5 (2.3)	
West Virginia	% (CI) [†]	18.1 (2.9)	22.5 (5.1)	16.1 (3.6)	7.0 (4.4)	17.4 (2.4)	29.8 (16.1)	++	17.6 (2.4)	16.0 (4.6)	19.9 (4.0)	16.0 (3.8)	19.9 (3.3)	14.9 (3.5)	
Totals ^s	% (CI) [†]	15.4 (1.5)	14.1 (1.0)	11.2 (0.7)	10.8 (1.2)	11.4 (0.5)	9.6 (1.4)	10.2 (1.2)	12.7 (0.5)	14.6 (1.3)	13.2 (0.9)	10.9 (0.6)	15.2 (0.8)	10.3 (0.6)	

^s Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.

[†] Width of the 95% confidence interval (CI). Upper/lower bound of the CI is the percent plus/minus the width value.

++ Missing ≥ 10% data.

+ < 30 respondents; not reported.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.

^a Data represent Minnesota births from May-December 2002.

^b Data represent New Jersey births from July-December 2002.

^c Data exclude New York City.

Detailed Summaries

Breastfeeding

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

Prevalence of Breastfeeding Initiation, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State	Age (years)										Race				Hispanic/Latino				Education (years)				Medicaid	
	< 20		20-24		25-34		≥ 35		White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No		
	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		
Alabama	38.5	(7.6)	50.0	(5.5)	67.3	(4.6)	69.7	(9.9)	67.7	35.5	(5.4)	76.5 ^{§§}	56.8	40.9	46.4	73.6	42.1	73.3	42.1	42.1	42.1	73.3	(4.2)	
Alaska	80.8	(6.1)	91.9	(2.5)	92.0	(2.3)	91.8	(4.3)	92.1	94.9 ^{††§§}	(6.5)	94.8	89.5	76.9	90.0	94.9	88.5	92.3	88.5	88.5	88.5	92.3	(2.1)	
Arkansas	52.0	(7.4)	57.0	(5.3)	67.5	(4.4)	71.1	(9.8)	68.0	31.1	(7.1)	97.3 ^{§§}	59.5	54.2	53.4	74.2	50.3	75.0	50.3	50.3	50.3	75.0	(3.9)	
Colorado	76.2	(7.2)	79.9	(4.5)	88.4	(2.4)	90.9	(3.9)	86.8	65.6	(15.3)	82.5	86.9	77.6	81.2	91.2	78.8	89.4	78.8	78.8	78.8	89.4	(2.1)	
Florida	63.5	(5.1)	70.5	(6.3)	82.4	(3.7)	84.0	(6.5)	81.0	65.0	(4.8)	82.0 ^{§§}	73.2	62.9	74.8	85.8	70.2	83.8	70.2	70.2	70.2	83.8	(3.4)	
Hawaii	82.3	(7.6)	90.0	(3.3)	89.8	(2.4)	90.7	(4.3)	90.5	++	(1.8)	87.4	89.6	80.4	83.8	95.5	81.0	92.9	81.0	81.0	81.0	92.9	(1.8)	
Illinois	53.5	(7.2)	67.6	(4.8)	79.0	(2.8)	80.9	(4.9)	78.4	48.5	(5.9)	84.8	70.3	66.5	62.7	82.5	66.3	80.0	66.3	66.3	66.3	80.0	(2.6)	
Louisiana	36.1	(6.8)	41.5	(4.8)	58.8	(4.1)	66.7	(8.6)	62.3	31.7	(4.2)	60.1 ^{§§}	50.1	28.6	41.6	68.9	36.4	69.9	36.4	36.4	36.4	69.9	(3.8)	
Maine	59.9	(12.4)	61.2	(6.9)	76.5	(3.8)	80.9	(7.7)	71.8	†††	(3.1)	71.7	71.7	45.4	61.0	84.8	59.0	80.1	59.0	59.0	59.0	80.1	(3.4)	
Maryland	43.9	(14.2)	64.7	(8.8)	78.1	(4.9)	81.5	(3.5)	77.5	59.2	(7.4)	88.5	70.6	48.7	58.9	85.7	59.1	78.4	59.1	59.1	59.1	78.4	(3.9)	
Michigan	47.7	(9.7)	64.6	(6.0)	75.0	(3.5)	77.6	(6.6)	71.5	62.0	(7.5)	79.5 ^{§§}	69.6	48.8	61.9	82.3	57.1	78.5	57.1	57.1	57.1	78.5	(3.1)	
Minnesota ^a	61.9	(12.9)	70.3	(7.2)	83.1	(3.7)	86.5	(6.7)	79.7	78.7	(4.6)	86.3 ^{§§}	78.9	61.6	69.1	85.6	68.6	84.1	68.6	68.6	68.6	84.1	(3.4)	
Montana	76.3	(4.5)	83.2	(5.1)	88.9	(2.9)	87.0	(6.6)	88.0	++	(8.7)	68.7	85.8	77.2	82.2	90.6	80.0	89.1	80.0	80.0	80.0	89.1	(2.5)	
Nebraska	65.2	(8.3)	73.0	(4.8)	79.9	(3.1)	78.6	(6.9)	77.3	64.6	(5.0)	86.1	76.0	69.7	65.1	83.9	71.6	80.2	71.6	71.6	71.6	80.2	(3.1)	
New Jersey ^b	55.5	(13.4)	63.9	(8.9)	77.8	(4.3)	77.7	(7.3)	72.7	65.5	(7.4)	86.0	70.2	57.4	62.2	84.2	66.8	76.8	66.8	66.8	66.8	76.8	(4.1)	

(continued)

Prevalence of Breastfeeding at 4 Weeks After Delivery, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State	Age (years)						Race				Hispanic/Latino		Education (years)				Medicaid		
	< 20	20-24	25-34	≥ 35	White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No
	(CI) [¶]	(5.1)	(5.0)	(10.7)	(3.9)	(4.6)	++	(17.5)	(3.1)	(6.0)	(5.2)	(4.7)	(3.9)	(4.7)	(6.0)	(5.2)	(4.7)	(3.9)	(4.7)
Alabama	% (CI) [¶]	20.0 (6.3)	29.7 (5.1)	54.4 (5.0)	58.5 (10.7)	50.6 (3.9)	21.9 (4.6)	++	67.5 ^{§§} (17.5)	40.5 (3.1)	24.1 (6.0)	28.8 (5.2)	26.0 (3.9)	57.4 (4.7)	24.1 (6.0)	28.8 (5.2)	58.8 (4.7)	26.0 (3.9)	57.4 (4.7)
Alaska	% (CI) [¶]	63.2 (7.5)	77.4 (4.6)	84.8 (3.0)	85.8 (5.5)	83.0 (3.0)	72.0 ^{††§§} (15.0)	75.9 (3.2)	85.9 ^{††} (7.0)	78.8 (2.8)	57.8 (6.9)	76.7 (3.8)	77.9 (3.3)	82.4 (3.1)	57.8 (6.9)	76.7 (3.8)	90.3 (2.8)	77.9 (3.3)	82.4 (3.1)
Arkansas	% (CI) [¶]	34.9 (7.2)	40.3 (5.3)	54.5 (4.7)	60.6 (10.7)	52.7 (3.4)	18.5 (5.9)	87.6 ^{§§} (13.7)	69.4 (10.3)	45.0 (3.2)	37.2 (6.6)	38.1 (4.6)	34.8 (3.9)	61.5 (4.5)	37.2 (6.6)	38.1 (4.6)	61.5 (5.0)	34.8 (3.9)	61.5 (4.5)
Colorado	% (CI) [¶]	61.3 (8.0)	65.7 (5.4)	80.1 (3.0)	82.8 (5.3)	76.4 (2.4)	57.7 (15.8)	59.6 (14.5)	68.4 (4.9)	78.2 (2.6)	63.7 (6.1)	69.0 (4.6)	67.0 (4.2)	80.0 (2.7)	63.7 (6.1)	69.0 (4.6)	83.2 (2.8)	67.0 (4.2)	80.0 (2.7)
Florida	% (CI) [¶]	42.5 (5.2)	54.3 (7.0)	69.2 (4.6)	76.3 (7.7)	67.0 (3.9)	51.0 (5.1)	68.2 ^{§§} (15.4)	75.2 (6.0)	59.1 (3.7)	52.3 (7.0)	56.6 (5.8)	54.1 (4.7)	71.5 (4.2)	52.3 (7.0)	56.6 (5.8)	73.2 (4.5)	54.1 (4.7)	71.5 (4.2)
Hawaii	% (CI) [¶]	57.2 (9.1)	74.1 (4.9)	80.9 (3.2)	83.9 (5.3)	81.8 (5.4)	++	77.1 (2.6)	71.9 (6.5)	78.4 (2.6)	61.0 (9.6)	69.4 (4.0)	65.0 (4.6)	83.0 (2.7)	61.0 (9.6)	69.4 (4.0)	87.3 (2.8)	65.0 (4.6)	83.0 (2.7)
Illinois	% (CI) [¶]	31.3 (6.7)	48.6 (5.1)	68.2 (3.2)	72.6 (5.7)	64.7 (2.6)	34.2 (5.6)	85.4 (8.6)	68.4 (4.6)	57.5 (2.8)	49.9 (5.4)	46.4 (4.8)	49.0 (3.7)	69.3 (3.0)	49.9 (5.4)	46.4 (4.8)	71.3 (3.0)	49.0 (3.7)	69.3 (3.0)
Louisiana	% (CI) [¶]	20.8 (5.8)	27.8 (4.3)	47.7 (4.2)	57.3 (9.1)	47.7 (3.5)	21.9 (3.8)	53.3 ^{§§} (18.7)	++	37.5 (2.7)	16.6 (4.6)	29.8 (4.1)	24.2 (3.1)	57.2 (4.1)	16.6 (4.6)	29.8 (4.1)	55.8 (4.2)	24.2 (3.1)	57.2 (4.1)
Maine	% (CI) [¶]	33.5 (12.0)	45.4 (6.9)	67.9 (4.1)	79.6 (7.9)	60.8 (3.3)	†††	†††	++	60.9 (3.3)	27.2 (10.0)	45.1 (5.7)	43.7 (5.6)	71.8 (3.8)	60.9 (3.3)	45.1 (5.7)	78.6 (3.6)	43.7 (5.6)	71.8 (3.8)
Maryland	% (CI) [¶]	34.1 (13.8)	48.1 (9.1)	70.6 (5.4)	73.6 (4.0)	68.0 (4.6)	47.9 (7.4)	83.2 (11.0)	84.3 (11.0)	60.5 (4.1)	39.8 (11.8)	45.6 (7.6)	47.4 (7.6)	69.4 (4.3)	39.8 (11.8)	45.6 (7.6)	77.3 (4.3)	47.4 (7.6)	69.4 (4.3)
Michigan	% (CI) [¶]	28.0 (8.6)	44.9 (6.2)	63.4 (3.9)	69.5 (7.3)	58.5 (3.2)	42.2 (7.7)	76.8 ^{§§} (14.2)	58.5 (13.4)	56.1 (3.1)	33.3 (7.3)	44.7 (5.2)	38.8 (4.7)	67.6 (3.5)	33.3 (7.3)	44.7 (5.2)	70.8 (3.7)	38.8 (4.7)	67.6 (3.5)
Minnesota ^a	% (CI) [¶]	44.2 (13.0)	48.5 (7.9)	73.1 (4.5)	74.5 (8.8)	65.9 (4.0)	69.0 (5.2)	57.6 (12.9)	71.1 ^{§§} (15.5)	65.6 (3.7)	45.0 (12.0)	50.7 (7.0)	48.2 (6.3)	73.9 (4.1)	45.0 (12.0)	50.7 (7.0)	74.7 (4.2)	48.2 (6.3)	73.9 (4.1)
Montana	% (CI) [¶]	52.4 (5.2)	68.7 (6.3)	80.8 (3.6)	82.5 (7.3)	78.0 (2.7)	++	52.2 (9.2)	†††	75.3 (2.7)	58.4 (7.7)	69.0 (5.1)	80.6 (3.1)	80.6 (3.1)	58.4 (7.7)	69.0 (5.1)	83.3 (3.2)	64.2 (4.9)	80.6 (3.1)
Nebraska	% (CI) [¶]	37.1 (8.0)	53.8 (5.3)	64.6 (3.7)	71.3 (7.6)	60.3 (3.0)	49.6 (5.2)	66.7 (4.6)	72.0 (4.0)	58.7 (3.1)	52.5 (5.7)	45.4 (5.3)	64.9 (3.6)	64.9 (3.6)	52.5 (5.7)	45.4 (5.3)	69.1 (3.5)	53.4 (4.0)	64.9 (3.6)
New Jersey ^b	% (CI) [¶]	39.6 (12.6)	54.3 (9.2)	66.1 (4.9)	64.3 (8.3)	60.1 (4.7)	55.3 (7.9)	82.1 (7.0)	71.7 (6.4)	58.8 (4.4)	43.1 (9.2)	49.6 (7.6)	55.4 (6.5)	64.4 (4.5)	43.1 (9.2)	49.6 (7.6)	72.8 (4.4)	55.4 (6.5)	64.4 (4.5)

(continued)

Prevalence of Breastfeeding at 4 Weeks After Delivery, 2002 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State	Age (years)					Race			Hispanic/Latino		Education (years)			Medicaid	
	< 20	20-24	25-34	≥ 35		White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No
New Mexico	% (CI) [¶]	59.0 (6.9)	62.8 (4.6)	73.5 (3.6)	78.7 (6.9)	67.7 (2.7)	++	72.2 (6.6)	64.3 (3.5)	72.9 (3.4)	60.4 (5.2)	59.5 (4.6)	80.8 (3.2)	60.7 (3.4)	78.3 (3.4)
New York ^c	% (CI) [¶]	45.8 ^{§§} (15.8)	58.6 (8.7)	60.3 (4.7)	62.8 (7.7)	59.6 (3.8)	51.1 (12.4)	77.5 ^{§§} (17.8)	75.2 (10.3)	57.7 (3.8)	46.4 (11.4)	48.7 (6.8)	67.9 (4.3)	51.0 (7.3)	63.0 (4.0)
North Carolina	% (CI) [¶]	32.9 (8.8)	42.6 (6.1)	65.7 (4.3)	68.0 (8.3)	61.1 (3.6)	41.7 (6.7)	44.6 (13.8)	70.8 (8.6)	54.1 (3.3)	36.8 (6.4)	44.5 (6.2)	71.5 (4.0)	41.2 (4.6)	69.1 (4.0)
North Dakota	% (CI) [¶]	40.0 (12.7)	55.2 (6.0)	63.1 (4.2)	61.6 (10.0)	59.9 (3.4)	++	48.2 (10.8)	+++	59.1 (3.2)	37.9 (12.5)	43.5 (6.5)	67.4 (3.7)	49.1 (5.5)	62.8 (3.9)
Ohio	% (CI) [¶]	23.0 (9.1)	38.7 (7.1)	61.9 (4.7)	66.1 (9.7)	55.2 (4.1)	37.3 (5.2)	++	+++	52.8 (3.6)	36.2 (9.1)	33.2 (6.0)	69.5 (4.4)	32.1 (5.4)	63.7 (4.3)
Oklahoma	% (CI) [¶]	35.5 (9.2)	48.4 (6.4)	58.8 (5.4)	68.9 (11.2)	55.2 (4.1)	40.0 (12.3)	45.6 (10.3)	66.6 (12.3)	51.5 (3.8)	34.7 (7.3)	52.7 (6.1)	63.0 (5.5)	43.1 (5.1)	62.5 (5.0)
Rhode Island	% (CI) [¶]	27.9 (8.2)	42.7 (6.9)	62.2 (4.2)	66.4 (7.5)	55.5 (3.4)	52.8 (10.5)	52.5 (14.5)	70.0 (6.2)	51.5 (3.8)	41.3 (7.6)	39.7 (5.8)	68.0 (4.0)	39.8 (6.1)	60.0 (3.6)
South Carolina	% (CI) [¶]	34.0 (12.0)	33.5 (7.7)	57.4 (5.9)	48.0 (14.0)	54.0 (5.2)	30.9 (7.1)	++	67.9 ^{§§} (18.9)	45.4 (4.4)	24.3 (8.5)	42.0 (7.1)	61.7 (6.3)	37.1 (5.8)	58.2 (6.1)
Utah	% (CI) [¶]	62.7 (12.9)	79.2 (4.7)	83.9 (3.4)	80.0 (8.2)	81.3 (2.7)	69.6 (6.4)	65.8 (10.1)	77.7 (8.1)	81.1 (2.7)	67.6 (8.3)	74.1 (5.4)	88.0 (2.7)	73.1 (5.1)	84.4 (2.9)
Vermont	% (CI) [¶]	40.1 (11.1)	57.0 (6.2)	72.1 (3.6)	81.9 (5.5)	67.6 (2.8)	++	++	++	67.5 (2.8)	32.8 (9.8)	55.4 (5.0)	82.3 (2.9)	54.3 (4.6)	78.0 (3.2)
Washington	% (CI) [¶]	59.7 (12.2)	72.3 (7.1)	80.2 (4.2)	87.2 (5.8)	78.2 (3.7)	70.5 (5.7)	77.3 (3.9)	79.9 (4.9)	77.2 (3.6)	59.5 (9.0)	73.9 (6.1)	86.1 (3.6)	69.6 (5.8)	81.9 (3.6)
West Virginia	% (CI) [¶]	27.6 (3.6)	34.8 (6.1)	50.9 (5.3)	60.3 (11.7)	43.2 (3.5)	35.2 ^{§§} (19.0)	++	+++	43.3 (3.4)	17.0 (5.1)	39.2 (5.2)	58.6 (5.5)	31.2 (4.1)	57.8 (5.2)
Totals ^a	% (CI) [¶]	36.6 (2.1)	49.4 (1.6)	66.4 (1.1)	71.1 (2.0)	62.8 (0.9)	40.1 (1.8)	69.7 (2.7)	71.5 (2.1)	57.6 (0.9)	43.0 (2.0)	48.8 (1.5)	72.1 (1.0)	46.4 (1.3)	68.9 (1.0)

[§] Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states. ^{††} Missing ≥ 10% data.
[¶] Width of the 95% confidence interval (CI). Upper/lower bound of the CI is the percent plus/minus the width value. [‡] ‡ < 30 respondents; not reported.
^{§§} < 60 respondents; may not be reliable. ^{§§§} ‡ < 30 respondents; may not be reliable. ^a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.
^b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.
^c Data exclude New York City.

Detailed Summaries

Infant Sleeping Position

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

Prevalence of Placing Infant to Sleep on Back, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State	Age (years)										Race				Hispanic/Latino				Education (years)				Medicaid	
	< 20	20-24	25-34	≥ 35	White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No					
	(C)¶	(C)¶	(C)¶	(C)¶	(C)¶	(C)¶	(C)¶	(C)¶	(C)¶	(C)¶	(C)¶	(C)¶	(C)¶	(C)¶	(C)¶	(C)¶	(C)¶	(C)¶	(C)¶	(C)¶				
Alabama	% (C)¶	44.6 (7.9)	50.4 (5.7)	54.3 (5.0)	58.9 ^{††} (11.1)	59.8 (3.9)	35.8 ^{††} (5.6)	++	67.4 ^{††§§} (18.6)	51.5 (3.3)	44.8 (6.7)	55.2 (4.9)	45.8 (4.4)	58.4 (4.8)										
Alaska	% (C)¶	73.7 ^{††} (7.2)	66.2 (5.6)	69.9 (4.1)	69.2 (7.4)	69.4 (3.8)	54.4 ^{††§§} (16.5)	71.7 ^{††} (3.8)	70.6 (10.1)	66.9 (3.5)	70.9 ^{††} (6.9)	70.6 (4.5)	69.3 ^{††} (4.0)	69.3 (3.9)										
Arkansas	% (C)¶	45.7 (7.6)	44.8 (5.4)	59.0 (4.7)	48.9 (11.3)	56.2 (3.4)	31.9 (7.0)	38.9 ^{§§} (23.1)	49.8 ^{††} (11.7)	51.6 (3.3)	42.0 ^{††} (7.0)	58.5 (5.1)	44.5 (4.2)	59.5 (4.6)										
Colorado	% (C)¶	63.6 ^{††} (8.3)	69.0 (5.4)	73.1 (3.4)	74.7 (6.3)	72.1 (2.6)	58.1 ^{††} (16.7)	67.5 (14.0)	61.8 ^{††} (5.5)	75.5 (2.6)	64.2 ^{††} (6.5)	76.8 (3.1)	65.5 ^{††} (4.5)	74.7 (3.0)										
Florida	% (C)¶	49.5 ^{††} (5.6)	51.8 ^{††} (7.6)	56.5 (5.2)	63.0 ^{††} (9.3)	59.5 (4.3)	41.2 ^{††} (5.5)	50.8 ^{††§§} (17.7)	51.5 ^{††} (7.3)	57.0 ^{††} (3.9)	46.6 ^{††} (7.7)	59.7 (5.1)	49.1 ^{††} (5.1)	60.6 (4.7)										
Hawaii	% (C)¶	58.2 (9.2)	65.7 (5.3)	73.8 (3.6)	73.4 ^{††} (6.7)	71.9 (6.0)	++	69.4 (2.9)	69.3 (6.4)	70.5 (2.9)	58.6 ^{††} (10.3)	74.4 (3.7)	62.1 (4.7)	73.9 (3.1)										
Illinois	% (C)¶	59.7 ^{††} (7.8)	62.6 ^{††} (5.3)	69.7 (3.2)	78.9 (5.2)	72.3 (2.5)	47.7 ^{††} (6.6)	69.3 ^{††} (11.7)	65.6 ^{††} (5.1)	69.3 (2.7)	55.2 ^{††} (5.8)	75.2 (2.9)	60.5 ^{††} (3.8)	74.4 (2.9)										
Louisiana	% (C)¶	40.3 ^{††} (7.2)	46.7 (5.0)	51.4 (4.3)	57.5 ^{††} (9.3)	54.1 (3.6)	39.2 ^{††} (4.7)	†††	++	47.8 (2.9)	40.4 ^{††} (6.3)	55.4 (4.3)	44.5 ^{††} (3.8)	54.4 (4.2)										
Maine	% (C)¶	71.2 ^{††} (11.9)	76.4 (5.9)	79.0 (3.6)	78.0 (8.1)	77.5 (2.9)	†††	†††	++	77.9 (2.8)	81.9 (9.1)	79.9 (3.5)	75.2 (4.9)	79.1 (3.4)										
Maryland	% (C)¶	50.3 ^{††} (15.0)	54.4 (9.4)	73.8 (5.3)	71.2 (4.2)	75.8 (4.3)	47.1 (7.8)	72.9 (14.4)	69.6 ^{††} (15.0)	66.6 (4.0)	53.5 ^{††} (12.5)	73.0 (4.5)	50.2 ^{††} (8.0)	73.8 (4.1)										
Michigan	% (C)¶	62.7 (9.6)	70.2 (5.7)	73.7 (3.5)	67.8 (7.5)	73.7 (2.9)	55.9 (7.9)	75.4 ^{§§} (15.0)	72.4 ^{††} (12.5)	70.8 (2.8)	65.0 (7.5)	74.7 (3.6)	65.4 (4.7)	74.6 (3.3)										
Minnesota ^a	% (C)¶	60.8 (12.9)	68.8 (7.5)	77.2 (4.2)	78.6 (8.1)	75.2 (3.7)	54.6 ^{††} (5.7)	81.7 ^{††} (11.1)	61.2 ^{††§§} (18.1)	75.3 (3.3)	59.9 (12.1)	78.0 (4.0)	68.4 (6.0)	77.0 (3.9)										
Montana	% (C)¶	76.4 (4.6)	73.2 (6.2)	79.8 (3.7)	80.4 (7.5)	77.0 (2.9)	†††	83.3 (7.1)	†††	78.1 (2.7)	73.0 (7.3)	80.2 (3.5)	76.0 (4.5)	78.8 (3.3)										
Nebraska	% (C)¶	63.8 ^{††} (9.0)	73.5 (4.8)	75.1 (3.3)	77.3 (7.1)	75.2 (2.7)	53.3 ^{††} (5.5)	73.5 ^{††} (4.7)	67.8 ^{††} (4.5)	74.7 (2.8)	66.2 ^{††} (5.9)	77.8 (3.2)	69.9 ^{††} (3.9)	76.7 (3.2)										
New Jersey ^b	% (C)¶	44.0 ^{††} (14.6)	48.7 ^{††} (9.8)	70.1 (4.7)	65.9 (8.2)	68.4 (4.5)	37.8 ^{††} (8.3)	72.9 ^{††} (8.1)	57.1 ^{††} (7.8)	66.0 (4.2)	43.5 ^{††} (10.6)	71.7 (4.4)	49.1 ^{††} (7.3)	69.3 (4.3)										

(continued)

Prevalence of Placing Infant to Sleep on Back, 2002 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State	Age (years)				Race			Hispanic/Latino		Education (years)				Medicaid	
	< 20	20-24	25-34	≥ 35	White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No	
New Mexico	% (CI) [¶]	66.9 (6.7)	65.5 ^{††} (4.6)	68.3 (3.8)	67.9 (8.1)	65.7 (2.8)	++	78.0 (6.3)	63.0 (3.5)	71.9 (3.6)	56.7 ^{††} (5.4)	67.6 (4.4)	74.3 (3.7)	64.6 ^{††} (3.4)	70.5 (3.7)
New York ^c	% (CI) [¶]	66.8 ^{§§} (15.4)	57.4 ^{††} (9.3)	72.5 (4.4)	69.4 (7.4)	71.1 (3.6)	39.1 ^{††} (12.7)	80.8 ^{§§} (16.7)	56.6 ^{††} (12.5)	70.2 (3.6)	55.7 ^{††} (11.9)	67.6 (6.6)	72.7 (4.1)	56.7 ^{††} (7.6)	73.4 (3.7)
North Carolina	% (CI) [¶]	58.2 (9.7)	57.3 (6.4)	66.7 (4.3)	73.8 (7.7)	68.3 (3.5)	47.1 ^{††} (7.2)	75.3 (11.9)	71.9 ^{††} (9.7)	63.4 (3.3)	63.3 ^{††} (6.8)	58.1 ^{††} (6.4)	67.6 (4.1)	57.9 ^{††} (4.8)	69.3 (4.0)
North Dakota	% (CI) [¶]	70.9 (11.5)	79.5 (4.9)	78.6 (3.6)	77.2 (8.5)	79.0 (2.8)	++	70.9 (10.3)	++	78.8 (2.7)	62.6 (12.5)	75.6 (5.6)	80.8 (3.1)	75.3 (4.6)	79.2 (3.3)
Ohio	% (CI) [¶]	47.5 (11.3)	61.1 (7.1)	68.0 (4.5)	74.6 (8.9)	68.2 (3.9)	42.6 ^{††} (5.5)	++	++	65.4 (3.4)	47.0 ^{††} (9.6)	65.2 (6.0)	70.3 (4.4)	58.3 ^{††} (5.8)	68.6 (4.1)
Oklahoma	% (CI) [¶]	50.4 (9.8)	53.9 (6.5)	55.7 (5.5)	62.7 (11.8)	56.4 (4.1)	34.6 ^{††} (12.3)	59.5 (10.4)	55.8 ^{††} (13.3)	54.8 (3.8)	50.2 (8.0)	53.3 (6.2)	59.3 (5.6)	52.5 (5.3)	57.3 (5.1)
Rhode Island	% (CI) [¶]	54.5 (9.6)	54.2 (7.2)	72.9 (3.8)	77.0 (6.3)	69.7 (3.1)	47.4 ^{††} (11.1)	63.3 (14.6)	50.1 (7.0)	70.6 (3.5)	55.8 (8.1)	58.8 (5.9)	76.4 (3.6)	55.0 (6.4)	71.8 (3.3)
South Carolina	% (CI) [¶]	43.5 (12.5)	50.1 (8.3)	64.4 (5.8)	62.9 (13.7)	62.9 (5.1)	46.3 ^{††} (7.9)	++	75.7 ^{§§} (19.0)	56.4 (4.4)	52.2 (10.1)	53.7 (7.3)	63.2 (6.2)	52.6 (6.1)	63.1 (6.1)
Utah	% (CI) [¶]	68.9 ^{††} (12.8)	76.6 (5.0)	76.5 (3.9)	80.6 (8.0)	76.8 (2.9)	61.5 ^{††} (6.9)	69.7 ^{††} (9.5)	82.7 ^{††} (7.6)	75.7 (3.0)	74.7 ^{††} (8.4)	75.6 (5.4)	77.3 (3.6)	76.1 (5.0)	76.6 (3.4)
Vermont	% (CI) [¶]	65.3 (11.1)	76.7 (5.4)	80.5 (3.2)	84.1 (5.2)	79.4 (2.4)	††††	++	++	79.2 (2.5)	77.7 (9.3)	73.5 (4.5)	83.1 (2.9)	75.8 (4.0)	81.5 (3.0)
Washington	% (CI) [¶]	82.4 (8.2)	72.5 (7.0)	77.8 (4.3)	75.2 (8.1)	76.3 (3.8)	68.7 (6.0)	81.1 (4.0)	73.2 (5.5)	77.4 (3.6)	83.5 (5.3)	75.1 (6.2)	77.1 (4.5)	76.4 (5.3)	76.6 (3.9)
West Virginia	% (CI) [¶]	53.1 (4.1)	56.4 (6.6)	67.4 (5.1)	69.0 (11.2)	62.7 (3.4)	36.0 ^{§§} (18.5)	††††	++	62.1 (3.4)	54.0 (7.5)	60.2 (5.3)	67.3 (5.3)	60.8 (4.4)	63.5 (5.1)
Totals ^b	% (CI) [¶]	55.4 ^{††} (2.3)	59.8 (1.7)	68.1 (1.1)	70.7 (2.1)	68.6 (0.9)	44.4 ^{††} (2.0)	70.4 (2.8)	61.8 ^{††} (2.5)	65.5 (0.8)	55.5 ^{††} (2.1)	61.8 (1.5)	70.2 (1.1)	57.6 ^{††} (1.3)	70.0 (1.0)

[§] Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.
[¶] Width of the 95% confidence interval (CI). Upper/lower bound of the CI is the percent plus/minus the width value.
^{††} Missing ≥ 10% data.
[‡] ‡ < 30 respondents; not reported.
^{§§} < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.
^a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.
^b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.
^c Data exclude New York City.

Prevalence of Placing Infant to Sleep on Stomach, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State	Age (years)										Race			Hispanic/Latino			Education (years)				Medicaid	
	< 20	20-24	25-34	≥ 35	White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No		
	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	
Alabama	27.5 (7.0)	25.9 (5.0)	23.1 (4.3)	15.9 ^{††} (8.2)	19.4 (3.1)	33.6 ^{††} (5.5)	††	3.5 ^{††§§} (6.7)	24.7 (2.9)	26.9 (5.8)	21.5 (4.8)	24.4 (4.2)	26.7 (3.9)	21.3 (3.9)								
Alaska	10.7 ^{††} (5.0)	12.3 (3.7)	13.3 (3.1)	10.3 (4.6)	13.0 (2.7)	12.5 ^{††§§} (10.4)	10.6 ^{††} (2.5)	8.7 (6.3)	13.6 (2.5)	9.6 ^{††} (4.1)	13.3 (3.2)	12.7 (3.3)	12.2 ^{††} (2.8)	12.4 (2.8)								
Arkansas	26.6 (6.7)	25.9 (4.9)	18.7 (3.7)	17.1 (8.4)	19.0 (2.7)	36.4 (7.3)	23.4 ^{§§} (20.9)	8.3 ^{††} (6.1)	23.5 (2.8)	26.6 ^{††} (6.2)	22.7 (4.1)	19.8 (4.1)	24.8 (3.7)	19.2 (3.6)								
Colorado	13.1 ^{††} (6.1)	9.5 (3.3)	6.6 (1.8)	5.5 (3.3)	7.1 (1.4)	21.6 ^{††} (14.3)	9.7 (8.4)	5.4 ^{††} (2.5)	8.8 (1.7)	5.7 ^{††} (2.9)	9.0 (3.0)	7.9 (2.0)	7.5 ^{††} (2.5)	7.9 (1.8)								
Florida	27.5 ^{††} (5.0)	21.1 ^{††} (6.0)	22.6 (4.3)	17.7 ^{††} (7.3)	20.0 (3.5)	29.9 ^{††} (5.0)	21.2 ^{††§§} (15.0)	20.6 ^{††} (5.9)	22.6 ^{††} (3.3)	22.1 ^{††} (6.0)	22.8 ^{††} (5.2)	21.3 (4.2)	21.1 ^{††} (4.0)	22.9 (4.1)								
Hawaii	20.4 (7.5)	16.1 (4.0)	10.6 (2.5)	11.4 ^{††} (4.7)	13.2 (4.7)	††	13.1 (2.1)	13.7 (4.5)	12.9 (2.1)	18.7 ^{††} (8.2)	13.6 (2.6)	11.5 (2.8)	14.2 (2.8)	12.5 (2.4)								
Illinois	22.5 ^{††} (6.8)	16.1 ^{††} (4.0)	11.5 (2.2)	7.2 (3.3)	10.7 (1.7)	26.1 ^{††} (5.9)	8.7 ^{††} (7.4)	6.1 ^{††} (2.5)	15.1 (2.1)	9.7 ^{††} (3.5)	18.7 ^{††} (4.0)	11.5 (2.2)	14.7 ^{††} (2.8)	11.7 (2.1)								
Louisiana	30.3 ^{††} (6.8)	28.0 (4.5)	28.9 (3.9)	24.4 ^{††} (8.2)	26.3 (3.2)	32.2 ^{††} (4.5)	†††	††	28.8 (2.6)	32.4 ^{††} (6.1)	29.0 ^{††} (4.3)	25.9 (3.8)	29.1 ^{††} (3.5)	27.4 (3.8)								
Maine	12.1 ^{††} (8.5)	10.1 (4.2)	9.8 (2.6)	8.1 (5.3)	9.9 (2.0)	†††	†††	††	9.6 (2.0)	7.2 (6.1)	11.0 (3.6)	9.7 (2.6)	10.1 (3.4)	9.7 (2.5)								
Maryland	29.7 ^{††} (13.8)	20.9 (7.7)	11.4 (3.8)	16.2 (3.4)	10.7 (2.9)	27.6 (7.0)	14.4 (11.6)	11.6 ^{††} (10.3)	16.5 (3.1)	21.2 ^{††} (10.3)	17.1 (5.9)	14.6 (3.6)	27.5 ^{††} (7.2)	11.3 (2.8)								
Michigan	17.6 (7.5)	12.4 (4.1)	14.9 (2.8)	17.8 (6.2)	13.7 (2.2)	24.0 (6.8)	0.6 ^{§§} (1.3)	5.3 ^{††} (5.4)	15.4 (2.2)	12.7 (5.5)	16.9 (3.9)	14.9 (2.9)	15.2 (3.5)	14.8 (2.7)								
Minnesota ^a	19.6 (10.3)	16.1 (5.9)	10.0 (3.0)	12.2 (6.4)	12.6 (2.8)	18.0 ^{††} (4.4)	4.4 ^{††} (4.9)	15.2 ^{††§§} (13.1)	12.1 (2.5)	9.2 (6.7)	16.2 (5.3)	11.6 (3.1)	13.9 (4.4)	11.7 (3.0)								
Montana	6.9 (2.7)	6.6 (3.3)	6.7 (2.3)	6.3 (4.8)	7.4 (1.8)	†††	1.5 (2.7)	†††	6.7 (1.6)	8.9 (4.7)	6.2 (2.7)	6.3 (2.1)	5.0 (2.2)	7.6 (2.1)								
Nebraska	9.8 ^{††} (5.5)	10.6 (3.4)	8.4 (2.2)	7.4 (4.5)	8.6 (1.8)	20.5 ^{††} (4.4)	4.9 ^{††} (2.3)	4.4 ^{††} (2.0)	9.9 (1.9)	6.9 ^{††} (3.6)	8.6 (3.0)	9.7 (2.2)	8.7 ^{††} (2.4)	9.2 (2.2)								
New Jersey ^b	28.6 ^{††} (13.6)	26.0 ^{††} (8.0)	14.9 (3.7)	13.6 (5.8)	15.3 (3.5)	31.9 ^{††} (7.8)	9.4 ^{††} (5.3)	17.0 ^{††} (5.8)	17.3 (3.3)	26.0 ^{††} (9.5)	19.7 ^{††} (6.0)	14.1 (3.5)	23.0 ^{††} (5.9)	15.3 (3.3)								

(continued)

Prevalence of Placing Infant to Sleep on Stomach, 2002 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State	Age (years)					Race			Hispanic/Latino		Education (years)				Medicaid	
	< 20	20-24	25-34	≥ 35	White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No		
	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]		
New Mexico	% (3.3)	5.6 ^{††} (2.3)	8.0 (2.2)	4.5 (3.4)	6.3 (1.4)	++	5.5 (3.7)	4.0 (1.4)	9.6 (2.3)	4.4 ^{††} (2.3)	8.2 (2.6)	6.7 (2.0)	6.6 ^{††} (1.8)	6.7 (2.0)		
New York ^c	% (10.8)	23.0 ^{††} (7.8)	13.8 (3.3)	14.5 (5.4)	15.1 (2.8)	22.4 ^{††} (10.3)	12.7 ^{§§} (15.3)	14.2 ^{††} (8.4)	15.7 (2.8)	12.4 ^{††} (7.8)	16.8 (5.3)	15.9 (3.4)	16.7 ^{††} (5.6)	15.1 (3.0)		
North Carolina	% (7.3)	21.6 (5.3)	15.5 (3.3)	17.4 (6.8)	15.5 (2.7)	28.0 ^{††} (6.5)	3.2 (4.1)	5.6 ^{††} (4.8)	18.7 (2.7)	11.7 ^{††} (4.6)	22.2 ^{††} (5.5)	17.5 (3.4)	18.8 ^{††} (3.8)	16.3 (3.2)		
North Dakota	% (9.3)	8.4 (3.4)	9.5 (2.6)	10.2 (6.2)	9.8 (2.1)	++	6.5 (6.6)	++	9.4 (2.0)	6.9 (6.6)	12.7 (4.6)	8.6 (2.2)	8.4 (3.2)	9.9 (2.4)		
Ohio	% (9.3)	19.2 (5.7)	15.2 (3.4)	9.1 (5.7)	14.5 (2.9)	28.9 ^{††} (5.2)	++	++	16.2 (2.6)	22.0 ^{††} (7.8)	14.2 (4.2)	15.4 (3.4)	17.8 ^{††} (4.4)	15.2 (3.1)		
Oklahoma	% (7.6)	19.0 (5.2)	18.2 (4.4)	17.5 (9.3)	17.3 (3.1)	37.1 ^{††} (12.8)	14.3 (7.4)	5.9 ^{††} (5.8)	19.7 (3.1)	14.6 (5.7)	21.6 (5.1)	18.0 (4.4)	19.0 (4.2)	18.2 (4.0)		
Rhode Island	% (6.6)	18.5 (5.5)	11.8 (2.8)	10.0 (4.6)	12.3 (2.2)	26.5 ^{††} (9.9)	7.7 (7.9)	18.7 (5.6)	12.2 (2.5)	15.1 (5.8)	14.9 (4.2)	11.0 (2.7)	17.1 (4.8)	11.8 (2.3)		
South Carolina	% (9.8)	23.8 (7.1)	16.9 (4.5)	30.1 (13.2)	19.8 (4.2)	22.7 ^{††} (6.7)	++	1.3 ^{§§} (1.4)	21.3 (3.7)	17.0 (7.5)	20.1 (5.8)	21.8 (5.4)	19.6 (4.8)	21.4 (5.2)		
Utah	% (6.6)	8.6 (3.3)	9.5 (2.7)	10.5 (6.3)	9.2 (2.0)	16.5 ^{††} (5.2)	4.9 ^{††} (2.1)	1.3 ^{††} (2.1)	10.1 (2.1)	5.7 ^{††} (4.5)	8.0 (3.5)	10.7 (2.6)	8.0 (3.2)	9.7 (2.4)		
Vermont	% (8.0)	12.4 (3.6)	9.1 (2.4)	6.6 (3.5)	8.9 (1.7)	††††	++	++	9.0 (1.7)	8.3 (6.2)	10.7 (3.2)	8.4 (2.2)	9.6 (2.8)	8.7 (2.2)		
Washington	% (4.9)	4.3 (4.1)	8.2 (3.4)	11.7 (6.2)	9.6 (2.7)	19.7 (5.1)	5.2 (2.1)	3.5 (2.3)	10.6 (2.7)	1.8 (1.4)	10.4 (4.6)	10.5 (3.3)	6.8 (3.5)	11.0 (2.9)		
West Virginia	% (3.1)	18.3 (4.7)	14.8 (3.6)	12.0 (7.8)	13.6 (2.4)	29.8 ^{§§} (17.3)	††††	++	13.9 (2.4)	13.1 (4.5)	14.6 (3.9)	13.2 (3.8)	14.6 (3.2)	13.0 (3.6)		
Totals ^b	% (1.9)	20.4 ^{††} (1.3)	14.9 (0.9)	13.5 (1.6)	14.2 (0.7)	28.1 ^{††} (1.8)	10.0 (2.0)	10.5 ^{††} (1.7)	16.9 (0.7)	15.6 ^{††} (1.5)	17.7 (1.2)	15.3 (0.9)	17.6 ^{††} (1.0)	15.0 (0.8)		

[§] Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.
[¶] Width of the 95% confidence interval (CI). Upper/lower bound of the CI is the percent plus/minus the width value.
^{††} Missing ≥ 10% data.
[‡] ‡ < 30 respondents; not reported.
^{§§} < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.
^a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.
^b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.
^c Data exclude New York City.

Detailed Summaries

Infant Follow-Up and
Well-Baby Care

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

Prevalence of Infant Discharge from Hospital Within 48 Hours, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State	Age (years)										Race				Hispanic/Latino				Education (years)				Medicaid	
	< 20	20-24	25-34	≥ 35	White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No					
	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]				
Alabama	% 44.1 (7.6)	59.5 (5.3)	54.7 (4.8)	48.7 (10.7)	58.4 (3.8)	45.0 (5.5)	++	62.1 ^{\$\$} (17.8)	53.8 (3.1)	52.5 (6.4)	55.8 (5.5)	53.7 (4.6)	51.8 (4.2)	56.4 (4.5)										
Alaska	% 68.6 (6.7)	68.0 (5.0)	72.4 (3.6)	61.0 (7.5)	71.4 (3.5)	67.2 ^{\$\$} (14.3)	65.6 (3.4)	66.0 (9.9)	68.4 (3.1)	63.6 (6.4)	71.4 (3.7)	69.4 (4.3)	66.3 (3.6)	71.8 (3.6)										
Arkansas	% 68.0 (6.5)	67.6 (5.0)	68.8 (4.3)	62.2 (10.7)	70.6 (3.0)	55.1 (7.3)	73.6 ^{\$\$} (19.1)	72.8 (10.1)	67.4 (2.9)	67.8 (6.1)	67.4 (4.3)	67.9 (4.7)	64.2 (3.9)	71.9 (4.1)										
Colorado	% 69.1 (7.2)	65.4 (5.4)	72.5 (3.3)	63.5 (6.6)	70.4 (2.5)	44.7 (15.7)	65.6 (13.0)	67.6 (4.9)	69.9 (2.8)	66.0 (5.9)	68.7 (4.6)	71.0 (3.3)	66.7 (4.2)	70.6 (3.0)										
Florida	% 56.0 (5.1)	60.3 (6.8)	56.0 (4.9)	49.4 (9.0)	59.6 (4.0)	44.4 (5.0)	56.3 (16.1)	58.4 (6.8)	55.2 (3.7)	56.5 (6.9)	56.8 (5.6)	55.2 (4.9)	56.1 (4.6)	56.1 (4.6)										
Hawaii	% 67.3 (8.6)	68.5 (5.1)	66.0 (3.8)	57.4 (7.1)	70.0 (6.0)	++	63.8 (3.0)	67.5 (6.2)	65.0 (2.9)	61.5 (9.6)	65.0 (3.9)	66.0 (4.0)	63.6 (4.5)	66.1 (3.3)										
Illinois	% 62.3 (6.9)	66.3 (4.7)	63.4 (3.2)	61.4 (6.0)	66.3 (2.5)	52.9 (5.8)	58.5 (11.8)	61.1 (4.8)	64.4 (2.6)	59.7 (5.2)	63.7 (4.5)	65.7 (3.1)	60.6 (3.5)	66.2 (3.0)										
Louisiana	% 55.0 (6.9)	56.1 (4.7)	56.1 (4.1)	44.0 (8.8)	59.3 (3.4)	48.7 (4.4)	48.8 ^{\$\$} (18.3)	++	54.8 (2.7)	51.8 (6.0)	56.6 (4.4)	55.0 (4.1)	53.5 (3.6)	56.9 (4.0)										
Maine	% 57.4 (12.1)	60.5 (6.7)	62.4 (4.2)	55.4 (9.3)	61.2 (3.2)	++	++	++	60.9 (3.2)	56.6 (11.0)	59.0 (5.5)	62.9 (4.1)	57.7 (5.4)	62.7 (4.0)										
Maryland	% 53.4 (13.7)	61.0 (8.6)	58.8 (5.7)	52.3 (4.5)	61.2 (4.6)	50.3 (7.3)	60.6 (14.7)	62.8 (13.8)	57.1 (4.0)	53.5 (11.5)	52.9 (7.4)	61.1 (4.7)	55.3 (7.4)	58.7 (4.4)										
Michigan	% 63.9 (9.0)	64.7 (5.7)	68.8 (3.5)	64.9 (7.0)	70.3 (2.8)	51.8 (7.4)	63.1 ^{\$\$} (15.7)	60.8 (12.5)	67.4 (2.7)	62.2 (7.2)	68.1 (4.6)	67.0 (3.7)	62.8 (4.5)	69.5 (3.2)										
Minnesota ^a	% 64.5 (12.2)	62.3 (7.5)	64.8 (4.7)	63.0 (9.4)	64.6 (4.0)	56.4 (5.3)	65.9 (11.7)	44.7 ^{\$\$} (17.7)	64.7 (3.6)	56.9 (11.9)	64.1 (6.6)	65.5 (4.5)	58.7 (6.1)	66.6 (4.3)										
Montana	% 63.1 (5.0)	64.8 (6.5)	71.1 (4.2)	60.8 (8.9)	68.7 (3.1)	++	56.7 (9.2)	++	67.8 (3.0)	56.3 (7.8)	65.9 (5.3)	71.3 (4.0)	58.0 (5.1)	72.9 (3.5)										
Nebraska	% 55.6 (8.6)	60.5 (5.1)	64.3 (3.6)	59.7 (8.1)	62.9 (2.9)	50.4 (5.1)	57.7 (5.0)	59.3 (4.4)	62.7 (3.0)	58.0 (5.6)	60.9 (5.2)	63.7 (3.6)	57.8 (3.9)	65.0 (3.6)										
New Jersey ^b	% 46.9 (13.3)	55.8 (9.0)	49.9 (5.0)	46.6 (8.4)	51.8 (4.7)	40.4 (7.6)	51.9 (8.4)	43.9 (7.1)	51.5 (4.4)	39.6 (9.3)	48.9 (7.5)	53.0 (4.9)	45.8 (6.6)	51.5 (4.5)										

(continued)

Prevalence of Infant Discharge from Hospital Within 48 Hours, 2002 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State	Age (years)			Race			Hispanic/Latino		Education (years)			Medicaid		
	< 20	20-24	25-34	≥ 35	White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No
New Mexico	% (CI) [†]	71.9 (4.2)	68.9 (3.7)	63.7 (8.1)	69.3 (2.7)	69.3 (2.7)	69.6 (6.5)	69.4 (3.4)	69.7 (3.6)	70.0 (4.9)	67.4 (4.3)	70.4 (3.8)	68.9 (3.3)	70.3 (3.7)
New York ^c	% (CI) [†]	63.8 (14.5)	69.2 (7.9)	59.3 (4.6)	54.0 (7.9)	60.0 (3.7)	62.4 (11.4)	48.4 (11.8)	61.8 (3.6)	57.9 (11.0)	63.9 (6.3)	58.7 (4.4)	60.2 (6.9)	60.5 (4.0)
North Carolina	% (CI) [†]	65.4 (8.5)	63.7 (5.8)	62.3 (4.2)	55.9 (8.8)	64.1 (3.4)	55.2 (6.7)	59.9 (9.0)	62.6 (3.1)	58.8 (6.3)	61.4 (5.9)	64.5 (4.1)	59.7 (4.4)	64.6 (4.0)
North Dakota	% (CI) [†]	66.3 (12.4)	69.0 (5.6)	62.1 (4.2)	66.2 (9.5)	65.6 (3.2)	55.6 (10.5)	64.7 (3.1)	64.7 (3.1)	61.3 (12.2)	70.2 (5.9)	63.1 (3.8)	59.0 (5.4)	66.8 (3.7)
Ohio	% (CI) [†]	56.1 (10.3)	67.1 (6.3)	69.5 (4.2)	57.1 (9.8)	68.5 (3.6)	52.8 (5.1)	66.2 (3.2)	66.2 (3.2)	59.3 (8.7)	67.4 (5.5)	67.6 (4.3)	60.9 (5.3)	68.8 (3.9)
Oklahoma	% (CI) [†]	64.4 (8.9)	65.1 (5.8)	61.5 (5.2)	57.4 (11.8)	63.3 (3.9)	53.4 (12.1)	48.7 (12.7)	64.0 (3.5)	64.2 (7.0)	63.7 (5.6)	60.8 (5.5)	61.4 (4.9)	64.3 (4.8)
Rhode Island	% (CI) [†]	53.7 (9.2)	67.1 (6.3)	57.6 (4.1)	51.4 (7.8)	59.0 (3.2)	48.1 (10.3)	55.5 (14.2)	59.1 (3.7)	57.2 (7.6)	57.3 (5.8)	58.4 (4.1)	52.9 (6.1)	59.7 (3.5)
South Carolina	% (CI) [†]	44.0 (12.1)	60.7 (7.7)	61.5 (5.7)	51.1 (13.6)	59.7 (5.1)	55.3 (7.3)	64.3 ^{§§} (18.9)	57.7 (4.2)	56.4 (9.4)	60.1 (6.8)	57.3 (6.2)	54.4 (5.7)	62.6 (5.9)
Utah	% (CI) [†]	67.7 (11.8)	68.2 (5.2)	73.0 (3.9)	67.0 (9.2)	71.1 (3.0)	51.3 (6.9)	58.9 (8.8)	72.4 (3.0)	63.0 (8.3)	68.0 (5.6)	74.1 (3.6)	67.5 (5.2)	72.0 (3.4)
Vermont	% (CI) [†]	66.4 (10.2)	70.1 (5.5)	65.0 (3.8)	62.0 (6.8)	65.7 (2.8)	65.7 (2.8)	65.6 (2.8)	65.6 (2.8)	69.1 (9.1)	63.8 (4.7)	66.8 (3.6)	65.4 (4.3)	66.1 (3.6)
Washington	% (CI) [†]	71.5 (11.3)	73.6 (6.4)	70.6 (4.7)	64.9 (8.2)	71.2 (4.0)	62.6 (6.1)	68.5 (4.2)	71.1 (3.8)	71.6 (7.8)	72.2 (6.2)	68.3 (4.8)	74.4 (5.1)	68.4 (4.3)
West Virginia	% (CI) [†]	62.4 (3.7)	67.1 (5.8)	64.4 (5.0)	66.5 (10.8)	65.6 (3.2)	53.8 (18.7)	65.6 (3.1)	65.2 (3.1)	66.7 (6.5)	65.2 (4.9)	64.7 (5.2)	64.5 (4.1)	66.1 (4.9)
Totals ^s	% (CI) [†]	59.9 (2.1)	64.4 (1.5)	63.1 (1.1)	56.7 (2.2)	64.6 (0.9)	50.8 (1.8)	62.1 (2.7)	62.6 (0.8)	59.2 (1.9)	62.6 (1.4)	63.0 (1.1)	59.8 (1.2)	63.9 (1.0)

^s Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.

[†] Width of the 95% confidence interval (CI). Upper/lower bound of the CI is the percent plus/minus the width value.

^{‡‡} Missing ≥ 10% data.

[‡] \pm < 30 respondents; not reported.

^{§§} < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.

^a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.

^b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.

^c Data exclude New York City.

Prevalence of Infant Checkup Within 1 Week of Hospital Discharge for Infants Discharged Within 48 Hours, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State		Age (years)					Race			Hispanic/Latino		Education (years)			Medicaid	
		< 20	20-24	25-34	≥ 35	White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No	
		(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	(CI) [¶]	
Alabama	%	55.7 (12.3)	66.6 (7.0)	66.3 (6.6)	49.6 ^{§§} (16.3)	63.0 (5.1)	66.3 (8.4)	†††	†††	†††	63.5 (4.4)	58.9 (9.7)	68.3 (7.3)	62.6 (6.5)	66.3 (5.9)	61.4 (6.4)
Alaska	%	73.7 (7.5)	70.5 (6.1)	80.1 (3.9)	85.0 (7.1)	84.8 (3.6)	†††	†††	†††	†††	76.7 (3.5)	65.1 (8.0)	72.2 (4.7)	86.2 (3.9)	74.9 (3.9)	79.6 (3.9)
Arkansas	%	80.1 (7.2)	71.9 (5.9)	74.9 (5.0)	71.1 (13.2)	74.0 (3.6)	78.9 (8.1)	††	††	††	75.0 (3.4)	75.2 (7.3)	76.5 (4.8)	72.3 (5.6)	76.4 (4.4)	72.6 (4.9)
Colorado	%	82.5 (7.6)	87.1 (4.6)	88.9 (3.0)	91.7 (4.8)	88.3 (2.2)	††	††	††	88.6 ^{§§} (10.9)	90.7 (2.1)	82.9 (6.0)	88.0 (4.1)	90.9 (2.6)	81.5 (4.6)	92.0 (2.1)
Florida	%	81.4 (5.7)	84.5 (6.8)	82.1 (5.4)	88.7 (8.3)	84.8 (4.0)	76.5 (6.8)	†††	†††	†††	82.8 (4.0)	81.1 (7.8)	85.9 (5.6)	83.4 (5.2)	82.8 (4.9)	84.0 (4.8)
Hawaii	%	89.4 (5.4)	84.4 (4.9)	79.2 (4.3)	85.3 (7.1)	74.3 (7.2)	††	††	††	85.5 (2.8)	82.5 (3.0)	84.4 (9.6)	79.6 (4.3)	84.2 (3.9)	89.9 (3.5)	79.1 (3.6)
Illinois	%	79.1 (7.6)	78.1 (5.3)	83.9 (3.2)	84.2 (6.1)	82.2 (2.6)	80.7 (6.6)	83.8 ^{§§} (12.0)	79.9 (5.2)	79.9 (5.2)	82.6 (2.7)	78.2 (5.8)	78.9 (5.0)	84.9 (3.0)	77.2 (4.0)	85.6 (2.8)
Louisiana	%	70.7 (8.7)	71.5 (5.9)	72.4 (5.1)	72.6 ^{§§} (12.2)	73.4 (4.0)	69.1 (6.2)	††	††	††	72.2 (3.4)	68.8 (8.1)	69.4 (5.7)	75.5 (4.9)	70.4 (4.7)	73.7 (4.9)
Maine	%	84.5 ^{§§} (12.3)	70.6 (8.3)	79.8 (4.6)	69.3 ^{§§} (12.1)	76.7 (3.7)	†††	†††	†††	††	76.5 (3.7)	79.9 ^{§§} (12.9)	75.3 (6.5)	77.1 (4.7)	74.3 (6.6)	78.2 (4.4)
Maryland	%	74.4 ^{§§} (17.2)	84.4 (8.7)	85.8 (5.3)	81.8 (5.0)	86.8 (4.1)	78.5 (9.0)	76.4 ^{§§} (17.7)	88.0 ^{§§} (12.1)	88.0 ^{§§} (12.1)	83.4 (4.1)	79.1 ^{§§} (13.5)	81.5 (8.3)	85.6 (4.5)	85.4 (7.5)	83.2 (4.5)
Michigan	%	77.7 (10.7)	82.4 (5.5)	83.5 (3.5)	80.8 (7.5)	83.5 (2.7)	73.1 (10.0)	††	††	††	81.7 (2.8)	75.2 (8.8)	82.0 (4.6)	84.9 (3.4)	79.4 (4.9)	84.1 (3.2)
Minnesota ^a	%	73.3 (14.5)	73.2 (8.8)	72.9 (5.5)	83.1 (9.7)	73.7 (4.6)	73.7 (6.6)	85.0 ^{††} (10.3)	††	††	73.9 (4.2)	72.5 ^{††} (14.9)	75.3 (7.6)	73.6 (5.2)	75.7 (6.9)	73.9 (5.0)
Montana	%	86.0 (4.6)	80.3 (6.8)	85.4 (4.0)	82.4 ^{††} (9.1)	85.0 (3.0)	††	73.0 (11.5)	†††	†††	84.3 (3.0)	77.6 (9.4)	82.2 (5.5)	86.3 (3.6)	81.5 (5.4)	85.1 (3.5)
Nebraska	%	83.2 (7.3)	81.5 (5.3)	78.6 (3.9)	63.9 (10.5)	78.5 (3.2)	69.6 (6.7)	77.3 (5.2)	77.2 (5.0)	77.2 (5.0)	79.0 (3.3)	79.4 (5.6)	77.5 (5.8)	78.0 (3.9)	80.0 (4.1)	76.8 (4.0)
New Jersey ^b	%	66.9 ^{§§} (18.7)	69.5 (11.6)	76.8 (6.1)	66.0 (12.3)	70.9 (6.1)	73.5 (10.7)	82.1 (8.4)	63.3 (10.4)	63.3 (10.4)	75.1 (5.5)	52.4 (15.3)	74.2 (9.7)	75.8 (5.8)	70.7 (8.8)	73.5 (5.8)

(continued)

Prevalence of Infant Checkup Within 1 Week of Hospital Discharge For Infants Discharged Within 48 Hours, 2002 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State	Age (years)				Race			Hispanic/Latino		Education (years)			Medicaid	
	< 20	20-24	25-34	≥ 35	White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No
New Mexico	% (CI) [†]	82.6 (6.2)	86.0 (3.7)	88.3 (3.0)	85.5 (7.2)	88.0 (2.1)	75.5 (7.4)	87.9 (2.7)	84.7 (3.3)	81.2 (4.7)	86.3 (3.7)	89.6 (3.0)	84.7 (2.9)	88.5 (3.0)
New York ^c	% (CI) [†]	68.0 (10.3)	81.9 (5.0)	70.7 (10.2)	76.4 (4.4)	68.3 ^{§§} (16.0)	55.9 ^{§§} (18.0)	77.0 (4.3)	58.7 ^{§§} (15.5)	75.9 (7.5)	80.8 (4.8)	71.4 (4.8)	85.7 (8.9)	76.8 (4.8)
North Carolina	% (CI) [†]	77.2 (9.9)	85.5 (5.5)	89.7 (3.5)	90.4 (7.2)	87.1 (3.1)	90.0 ^{§§} (10.6)	87.9 (8.0)	87.0 (2.9)	82.8 (6.7)	87.9 (5.2)	88.5 (3.6)	81.6 (4.7)	91.8 (3.0)
North Dakota	% (CI) [†]	61.2 ^{§§} (15.3)	62.6 (7.0)	56.0 (5.6)	56.3 ^{§§} (12.7)	56.9 (4.2)	71.0 ^{§§} (12.8)	58.6 (4.1)	66.5 ^{§§} (15.1)	54.9 (7.7)	58.8 (4.9)	66.2 (6.7)	55.6 (4.8)	55.6 (4.8)
Ohio	% (CI) [†]	83.7 (10.9)	76.5 (7.9)	77.6 (5.0)	73.0 ^{§§} (12.7)	77.5 (4.3)	81.4 (5.9)	77.8 (3.8)	70.8 (11.6)	72.4 (7.3)	81.8 (4.7)	77.2 (6.5)	77.5 (4.7)	77.5 (4.7)
Oklahoma	% (CI) [†]	58.9 (12.0)	63.9 (8.1)	67.0 (6.8)	77.2 (14.0)	67.8 (5.0)	56.4 ^{§§} (17.9)	67.7 ^{§§} (17.8)	65.3 (4.7)	61.4 (9.9)	61.3 (7.6)	72.2 (6.7)	64.0 (6.6)	66.9 (6.2)
Rhode Island	% (CI) [†]	90.1 (7.4)	84.9 (6.3)	89.7 (3.6)	81.7 (8.7)	86.2 (3.1)	99.3 ^{§§} (0.6)	85.3 (6.9)	87.7 (3.4)	87.5 (7.0)	86.3 (5.6)	87.9 (3.7)	82.0 (6.9)	89.0 (3.0)
South Carolina	% (CI) [†]	84.5 ^{§§} (14.3)	83.6 (7.7)	72.7 (7.0)	63.4 ^{§§} (19.5)	74.7 (6.0)	81.6 (8.3)	75.8 (5.0)	83.2 (9.9)	83.2 (9.9)	74.6 (8.2)	75.1 (7.5)	79.3 (6.7)	73.6 (7.1)
Utah	% (CI) [†]	56.1 (16.5)	61.0 (6.8)	64.7 (5.2)	70.2 (11.6)	63.3 (4.0)	64.4 (9.4)	67.4 (12.0)	62.7 (4.0)	62.9 (11.0)	70.5 (7.0)	59.6 (5.0)	65.8 (6.7)	62.2 (4.6)
Vermont	% (CI) [†]	81.9 ^{§§} (10.4)	85.9 (5.5)	83.8 (3.8)	85.0 (6.4)	84.8 (2.7)	84.8 (2.7)	84.8 (2.7)	83.1 ^{§§} (9.4)	82.1 (5.0)	85.8 (3.4)	82.5 (4.4)	85.7 (3.4)	85.7 (3.4)
Washington	% (CI) [†]	85.0 (9.8)	86.3 (5.9)	91.7 (3.6)	96.4 (3.6)	90.5 (3.1)	88.2 (4.9)	87.9 (4.7)	91.1 (2.9)	88.0 (7.3)	86.9 (5.5)	92.7 (3.3)	89.5 (4.2)	91.2 (3.2)
West Virginia	% (CI) [†]	72.7 (4.7)	76.4 (7.0)	74.6 (6.0)	73.8 ^{§§} (13.4)	74.8 (3.9)	74.9 (3.8)	74.9 (3.8)	74.9 (3.8)	74.1 (8.3)	72.3 (6.1)	78.8 (5.8)	75.0 (5.0)	74.7 (5.8)
Totals ^s	% (CI) [†]	76.1 (2.6)	77.9 (1.7)	80.8 (1.2)	80.4 (2.4)	79.9 (0.9)	76.8 (2.3)	80.8 (2.5)	79.3 (0.9)	75.3 (2.3)	78.5 (1.5)	81.6 (1.1)	77.8 (1.4)	80.6 (1.1)

^s Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.
[†] Width of the 95% confidence interval (CI). Upper/lower bound of the CI is the percent plus/minus the width value.
[‡] Missing ≥ 10% data.
[§] † < 30 respondents; not reported.
^{§§} ‡ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.
^a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.
^b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.
^c Data exclude New York City.

Prevalence of Sufficient Well-Baby Care, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State	Age (years)										Race				Hispanic/Latino				Education (years)				Medicaid	
	< 20		20-24		25-34		≥ 35		White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No		
	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	(CI) [¶]	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		
Alabama	77.5 ^{††}	(7.0)	81.7	(4.5)	86.3 ^{††}	(3.6)	88.5 ^{††}	(6.9)	86.7 ^{††}	77.4 ^{††}	++	80.1 ^{††§§}	83.9 ^{††}	76.8 ^{††}	80.8 ^{††}	88.9	78.4 ^{††}	88.9 ^{††}	88.9	78.4 ^{††}	88.9 ^{††}	88.9 ^{††}		
	(CJ) [¶]								(5.0)	++	(17.5)	(2.5)	(5.9)	(4.7)	(3.1)	(3.8)	(3.1)	(3.1)	(3.8)	(3.8)	(3.1)	(3.1)		
Alaska	76.7	(6.3)	75.1	(4.8)	75.6	(3.7)	78.8 ^{††}	(5.9)	80.8	80.2 ^{††§§}	65.2	72.7 ^{††}	75.0	69.3	73.0	80.2	72.6	80.2	72.6	79.1	79.1	79.1		
	(CJ) [¶]							(3.3)	(14.0)	(3.6)	(9.7)	(3.0)	(6.0)	(4.0)	(3.8)	(3.5)	(3.5)	(3.8)	(3.5)	(3.4)	(3.4)	(3.4)		
Arkansas	76.1	(6.7)	79.7	(4.3)	78.8	(3.9)	73.8	(9.7)	78.3	79.0	76.0 ^{§§}	58.9 ^{††}	79.9	69.0	78.2	82.9	75.7	82.9	75.7	81.1	81.1	81.1		
	(CJ) [¶]							(2.9)	(6.0)	(18.9)	(11.4)	(2.6)	(6.5)	(3.9)	(3.9)	(3.9)	(3.6)	(3.9)	(3.6)	(3.6)	(3.6)	(3.6)		
Colorado	82.4	(6.1)	83.0	(4.4)	87.5	(2.7)	86.6	(4.7)	86.2	77.3	84.1 ^{††}	79.3 ^{††}	88.6	74.1 ^{††}	83.0	91.6	79.8	89.2	79.8	89.2	89.2	89.2		
	(CJ) [¶]							(2.0)	(13.7)	(10.1)	(4.6)	(2.0)	(2.0)	(3.9)	(2.1)	(3.8)	(3.8)	(2.2)	(3.8)	(2.2)	(2.2)	(2.2)		
Florida	74.0 ^{††}	(4.8)	72.7	(6.5)	83.5	(3.8)	87.5 ^{††}	(5.8)	83.0	71.4 ^{††}	80.3 ^{††§§}	89.0	77.3	73.5 ^{††}	76.8	86.0	75.5	86.0	75.5	84.5	84.5	84.5		
	(CJ) [¶]							(3.2)	(4.9)	(13.8)	(4.4)	(3.2)	(6.4)	(5.0)	(3.5)	(3.5)	(4.1)	(3.5)	(4.1)	(3.5)	(3.5)	(3.5)		
Hawaii	85.6	(6.3)	79.6	(4.6)	84.7	(3.0)	89.0	(4.4)	80.5	++	85.2	82.6 ^{††}	84.4	85.6	79.3	88.1	83.8	88.1	83.8	84.4	84.4	84.4		
	(CJ) [¶]							(5.7)	++	(2.2)	(5.5)	(2.3)	(7.5)	(2.8)	(2.7)	(2.8)	(3.3)	(2.7)	(3.3)	(2.7)	(2.7)	(2.7)		
Illinois	84.8	(5.3)	86.0	(3.6)	90.5	(2.0)	92.9	(3.3)	90.5	82.2	92.4	89.7 ^{††}	89.0	85.0	85.3	92.6	86.5	92.6	86.5	91.3	91.3	91.3		
	(CJ) [¶]							(1.6)	(4.6)	(6.4)	(3.2)	(3.2)	(1.8)	(4.0)	(3.4)	(1.8)	(2.5)	(2.5)	(2.5)	(1.9)	(1.9)	(1.9)		
Louisiana	82.7 ^{††}	(5.6)	78.6	(4.1)	82.6	(3.3)	86.5 ^{††}	(6.3)	83.1	79.5 ^{††}	79.5 ^{§§}	+++	81.7 ^{††}	78.0 ^{††}	79.1 ^{††}	85.5	78.2 ^{††}	85.5	78.2 ^{††}	86.4	86.4	86.4		
	(CJ) [¶]							(2.7)	(3.9)	(15.9)	(15.9)	(2.2)	(2.2)	(5.4)	(3.8)	(3.0)	(3.2)	(3.0)	(3.2)	(2.9)	(2.9)	(2.9)		
Maine	90.9 ^{††}	(7.1)	83.8	(5.2)	87.6	(3.0)	92.8	(4.4)	87.4	+++	+++	++	87.6	87.4	85.9	89.0	86.5	89.0	86.5	88.3	88.3	88.3		
	(CJ) [¶]							(4.4)	(2.3)	+++	+++	++	(2.2)	(7.5)	(4.1)	(2.7)	(3.9)	(2.7)	(3.9)	(2.7)	(2.7)	(2.7)		
Maryland	92.9 ^{††}	(7.3)	83.9 ^{††}	(7.3)	91.6	(3.4)	88.1	(3.1)	90.2	86.7 ^{††}	94.1 ^{††}	85.9	89.7	83.1 ^{††}	86.3 ^{††}	92.7	86.9 ^{††}	92.7	86.9 ^{††}	90.5	90.5	90.5		
	(CJ) [¶]							(3.0)	(5.3)	(6.6)	(6.6)	(10.7)	(2.6)	(9.3)	(5.5)	(2.6)	(5.2)	(2.6)	(5.2)	(2.8)	(2.8)	(2.8)		
Michigan	83.7 ^{††}	(7.5)	74.8	(5.6)	82.8	(3.1)	81.7 ^{††}	(6.3)	83.2	71.2	72.8 ^{††§§}	69.9 ^{††§§}	81.3	73.4 ^{††}	78.8	84.6	75.5 ^{††}	84.6	75.5 ^{††}	84.3	84.3	84.3		
	(CJ) [¶]							(2.5)	(7.5)	(16.1)	(13.4)	(2.5)	(7.2)	(4.3)	(3.0)	(4.3)	(4.3)	(3.0)	(4.3)	(2.8)	(2.8)	(2.8)		
Minnesota ^a	81.8 ^{††}	(10.4)	82.8 ^{††}	(6.0)	84.2	(3.7)	89.0	(6.2)	86.5	74.6 ^{††}	65.2 ^{††}	90.9 ^{††§§}	84.4	72.2 ^{††}	80.4	88.0	78.5 ^{††}	88.0	78.5 ^{††}	87.0	87.0	87.0		
	(CJ) [¶]							(2.9)	(5.0)	(13.3)	(11.4)	(2.8)	(11.5)	(5.6)	(3.1)	(5.3)	(5.3)	(3.1)	(5.3)	(3.2)	(3.2)	(3.2)		
Montana	81.2	(4.2)	80.3	(5.6)	80.1	(3.7)	85.9	(6.6)	83.5	++	62.9	+++	80.8	71.6	77.4	86.0	73.7	86.0	73.7	85.1	85.1	85.1		
	(CJ) [¶]							(2.6)	(2.6)	++	(9.1)	+++	(2.6)	(7.5)	(4.8)	(3.1)	(4.8)	(3.1)	(4.8)	(2.9)	(2.9)	(2.9)		
Nebraska	73.9 ^{††}	(7.7)	80.1	(4.3)	87.5	(2.5)	81.2	(6.6)	84.8	69.5 ^{††}	76.4 ^{††}	75.3 ^{††}	84.8	65.7 ^{††}	81.6	89.1	79.0	89.1	79.0	86.8	86.8	86.8		
	(CJ) [¶]							(2.3)	(5.1)	(4.9)	(4.1)	(4.1)	(2.3)	(5.9)	(4.3)	(2.4)	(3.3)	(2.4)	(3.3)	(2.6)	(2.6)	(2.6)		
New Jersey ^b	73.4 ^{††}	(12.0)	80.1 ^{††}	(7.5)	91.4	(2.7)	96.2	(2.7)	91.1	82.4 ^{††}	88.0	81.4	91.7	78.6 ^{††}	85.5	93.8	79.0 ^{††}	93.8	79.0 ^{††}	93.2	93.2	93.2		
	(CJ) [¶]							(2.5)	(6.3)	(5.9)	(5.7)	(2.3)	(7.9)	(4.9)	(2.3)	(5.4)	(5.4)	(2.3)	(5.4)	(2.2)	(2.2)	(2.2)		

(continued)

Prevalence of Sufficient Well-Baby Care, 2002 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State	Age (years)				Race			Hispanic/Latino		Education (years)				Medicaid	
	< 20	20-24	25-34	≥ 35	White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No	
New Mexico	% (CI) [¶]	76.5 ^{††} (6.4)	77.7 (4.1)	78.8 (3.4)	77.6 ^{††} (7.4)	79.7 (2.4)	++	66.4 ^{††} (7.2)	78.9 (3.1)	77.0 (3.4)	72.8 ^{††} (5.0)	75.6 (4.2)	83.3 (3.2)	74.4 (3.2)	82.7 (3.2)
New York ^c	% (CI) [¶]	73.6 ^{§§††} (15.3)	92.1 ^{††} (5.0)	91.3 (2.9)	94.0 (3.7)	91.5 (2.3)	83.0 ^{††} (10.0)	91.3 ^{§§} (11.0)	87.9 ^{††} (8.0)	91.2 (2.3)	78.2 ^{††} (10.0)	90.7 ^{††} (4.1)	93.8 (2.2)	84.7 ^{††} (5.7)	93.3 (2.1)
North Carolina	% (CI) [¶]	86.7 (6.3)	81.4 (5.0)	87.9 (3.0)	84.9 (6.6)	85.9 (2.6)	83.0 (5.3)	94.1 (6.5)	72.5 (8.9)	87.3 (2.3)	77.5 (5.7)	84.3 (4.6)	90.4 (2.6)	80.0 (3.8)	90.7 (2.5)
North Dakota	% (CI) [¶]	79.4 ^{††} (11.5)	80.9 (4.7)	77.9 (3.8)	79.3 (8.5)	79.4 (2.9)	††††	74.6 ^{††} (10.1)	++	79.1 (2.8)	72.5 ^{††} (12.6)	76.2 (5.7)	80.8 (3.2)	76.8 (4.8)	79.8 (3.3)
Ohio	% (CI) [¶]	86.2 (7.1)	86.6 (4.4)	86.9 (3.3)	89.2 ^{††} (6.6)	88.8 (2.6)	76.9 ^{††} (4.8)	++	++	87.5 (2.3)	80.6 (7.1)	82.6 (4.9)	91.8 (2.6)	85.0 (3.8)	88.1 (3.0)
Oklahoma	% (CI) [¶]	78.2 (8.0)	74.1 (5.7)	79.6 (4.5)	71.7 (11.3)	76.6 (3.6)	78.6 ^{††} (10.3)	77.3 (8.6)	78.3 (10.7)	76.8 (3.3)	73.0 (7.0)	76.5 (5.3)	79.4 (4.6)	72.1 (4.8)	81.8 (4.0)
Rhode Island	% (CI) [¶]	90.4 (5.2)	93.0 (3.7)	95.2 (1.9)	98.7 (1.2)	95.1 (1.5)	91.3 ^{††} (6.3)	94.4 (6.8)	93.1 ^{††} (3.5)	94.9 (1.7)	91.4 ^{††} (4.8)	95.4 (2.3)	95.8 (1.7)	90.7 ^{††} (3.7)	96.0 (1.4)
South Carolina	% (CI) [¶]	80.4 ^{††} (10.3)	77.8 ^{††} (7.2)	80.8 ^{††} (4.9)	86.2 ^{††} (10.1)	80.5 (4.3)	79.3 ^{††} (6.7)	††††	49.8 ^{††§§} (23.2)	81.7 ^{††} (3.5)	77.7 ^{††} (8.4)	79.9 ^{††} (6.1)	82.0 (5.1)	79.2 ^{††} (5.0)	81.8 ^{††} (5.0)
Utah	% (CI) [¶]	81.9 (10.4)	82.0 (4.6)	83.4 (3.5)	83.4 (7.6)	83.4 (2.6)	82.7 ^{††} (5.6)	72.6 ^{††} (10.3)	74.8 ^{††} (8.8)	84.2 (2.6)	73.7 ^{††} (8.2)	81.2 (5.0)	86.9 (2.9)	80.4 (4.7)	84.1 (3.0)
Vermont	% (CI) [¶]	75.3 (9.9)	82.9 (4.8)	84.1 (3.0)	93.3 (3.4)	84.9 (2.2)	++	††††	++	85.3 (2.2)	78.9 (8.7)	83.2 (3.9)	86.7 (2.7)	80.1 (3.8)	88.1 (2.5)
Washington	% (CI) [¶]	85.1 (8.9)	77.2 (6.8)	85.4 (3.8)	83.8 (6.7)	83.2 (3.4)	76.9 (5.3)	87.3 (3.1)	80.1 (4.9)	83.8 (3.3)	74.4 (8.8)	84.0 (5.1)	86.8 (3.5)	73.5 (5.8)	87.7 (3.1)
West Virginia	% (CI) [¶]	83.6 (3.1)	82.1 (5.3)	88.8 (3.4)	84.4 (8.8)	86.0 (2.5)	79.2 ^{††§§} (16.3)	††††	††††	85.6 (2.5)	82.8 (5.9)	81.9 (4.3)	90.7 (3.3)	83.3 (3.5)	88.3 (3.5)
Totals ^a	% (CI) [¶]	81.4 (1.8)	80.7 (1.3)	86.2 (0.8)	88.0 (1.4)	85.9 (0.7)	78.4 ^{††} (1.6)	83.0 (2.1)	83.1 ^{††} (1.7)	84.8 (0.6)	77.2 ^{††} (1.7)	81.8 (1.2)	89.0 (0.7)	79.7 (1.0)	87.9 (0.7)

Note: Sufficient well-baby care is defined as an infant receiving 2 or more checkups by 2-3 months (60-122 days) of age; 3 or more checkups by 4-5 months (123-183 days) of age; or 4 or more checkups by 6-9 months (184-274 days) of age.

§§ < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.
 †† < 30 respondents; not reported.
 † Width of the 95% confidence interval (CI). Upper/lower bound of the CI is the percent plus/minus the width value.
 ‡ Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.
 ¶ Missing ≥ 10% data.
 ¶† < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.
 ¶‡ Data represent Minnesota births from May-December 2002.
 ¶§ Data represent New Jersey births from July-December 2002.
 ¶¶ Data exclude New York City.

Detailed Summaries

Postpartum Contraceptive Use

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

Prevalence of Postpartum Contraceptive Use, 2002

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State	Age (years)										Race			Hispanic/Latino			Education (years)			Medicaid	
	< 20	20-24	25-34	≥ 35	White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
	(CI) [¶]	(CI)	(CI)	(CI)	(CI)	(CI)	(CI)	(CI)	(CI)	(CI)	(CI)	(CI)	(CI)	(CI)	(CI)	(CI)	(CI)	(CI)	(CI)	(CI)	(CI)
Alabama	% (CI) [¶]	83.9 (5.8)	89.0 (3.4)	89.2 (3.0)	82.3 (7.9)	87.8 (2.5)	87.9 (3.5)	87.8 ^{§§} (12.8)	87.7 (2.1)	86.8 (4.4)	89.8 (3.2)	86.7 (3.2)	87.4 (2.8)	88.0 (2.9)							
Alaska	% (CI) [¶]	85.0 (5.0)	80.2 (4.2)	80.1 (3.3)	76.6 (6.6)	83.1 (3.0)	92.7 ^{§§} (8.2)	73.3 (3.4)	80.1 (2.7)	80.3 (4.9)	79.8 (3.4)	80.7 (3.7)	80.3 (3.0)	80.2 (3.3)							
Arkansas	% (CI) [¶]	84.3 (5.3)	88.4 (3.6)	90.7 (2.6)	89.9 (6.6)	88.0 (2.2)	91.4 (4.0)	97.9 ^{§§} (3.1)	89.3 (2.0)	82.7 (5.2)	89.6 (2.8)	91.3 (2.8)	87.9 (2.7)	90.0 (2.7)							
Colorado	% (CI) [¶]	82.2 (6.4)	86.7 (3.8)	87.5 (2.6)	85.0 (4.7)	86.1 (1.9)	94.4 (6.7)	83.5 (10.8)	87.8 (2.0)	81.4 (5.2)	88.2 (3.1)	87.4 (2.4)	85.0 (3.3)	87.2 (2.2)							
Florida	% (CI) [¶]	81.6 (4.0)	84.9 (4.8)	84.9 (3.5)	81.8 (6.7)	86.2 (2.8)	79.0 (4.2)	74.0 (14.4)	81.8 (2.8)	80.9 (5.1)	85.9 (3.8)	84.1 (3.6)	83.7 (3.2)	84.3 (3.4)							
Hawaii	% (CI) [¶]	70.3 (7.7)	78.4 (4.4)	77.0 (3.5)	72.8 (6.5)	84.9 (4.3)	73.3 (2.8)	77.9 (5.7)	75.8 (2.6)	66.8 (9.0)	76.7 (3.5)	77.3 (3.5)	73.4 (4.2)	77.2 (2.9)							
Illinois	% (CI) [¶]	88.9 (4.4)	86.2 (3.5)	85.3 (2.4)	81.2 (4.7)	85.3 (1.9)	87.3 (3.7)	76.5 (10.0)	85.3 (3.5)	84.9 (3.8)	87.8 (3.1)	84.5 (2.3)	86.1 (2.5)	84.6 (2.3)							
Louisiana	% (CI) [¶]	86.9 (4.7)	83.2 (3.6)	85.3 (2.9)	82.6 (6.8)	85.4 (2.4)	83.2 (3.3)	87.6 ^{§§} (12.4)	84.3 (2.0)	84.0 (4.4)	84.5 (3.3)	85.0 (2.9)	83.7 (2.7)	85.9 (2.9)							
Maine	% (CI) [¶]	92.4 (6.5)	88.4 (4.3)	86.8 (2.9)	86.2 (6.5)	87.8 (2.2)	87.8 (2.2)	87.8 (2.2)	87.8 (2.2)	89.4 (6.8)	90.8 (3.3)	85.3 (3.1)	88.0 (3.5)	87.4 (2.7)							
Maryland	% (CI) [¶]	87.4 (9.0)	85.5 (6.3)	80.4 (4.6)	80.0 (3.5)	85.0 (3.3)	81.3 (5.6)	57.3 (15.1)	82.5 (3.0)	88.1 (7.2)	83.2 (5.4)	80.1 (3.9)	84.1 (5.4)	81.4 (3.4)							
Michigan	% (CI) [¶]	93.5 (4.3)	87.5 (4.2)	84.5 (2.9)	78.8 (6.2)	84.6 (2.3)	89.2 (4.9)	89.8 ^{§§} (9.5)	85.1 (2.1)	86.8 (5.1)	87.8 (3.3)	83.7 (3.0)	88.3 (3.1)	83.4 (2.7)							
Minnesota ^a	% (CI) [¶]	82.3 (9.7)	81.7 (6.0)	83.7 (3.7)	72.3 (9.0)	82.7 (3.1)	78.5 (4.4)	69.5 (12.2)	82.0 (2.9)	77.0 (10.3)	85.0 (4.8)	81.0 (3.7)	81.6 (4.8)	81.5 (3.6)							
Montana	% (CI) [¶]	83.4 (3.9)	90.1 (4.0)	87.5 (3.0)	86.8 (6.0)	87.8 (2.2)	86.2 (6.1)	86.2 (6.1)	87.4 (2.1)	82.7 (5.9)	88.9 (3.4)	88.1 (2.8)	85.6 (3.6)	88.8 (2.5)							
Nebraska	% (CI) [¶]	90.5 (4.4)	87.2 (3.4)	85.5 (2.6)	71.6 (7.4)	85.3 (2.1)	81.4 (4.1)	78.5 (4.0)	85.0 (2.2)	83.5 (3.6)	85.0 (3.7)	84.9 (2.7)	84.9 (2.7)	84.6 (2.7)							
New Jersey ^b	% (CI) [¶]	90.1 (7.0)	79.0 (7.5)	77.0 (4.3)	78.3 (6.6)	78.2 (3.9)	83.9 (5.6)	72.6 (7.1)	79.5 (3.5)	75.6 (7.8)	78.7 (6.3)	79.2 (3.9)	75.5 (5.7)	79.8 (3.6)							

(continued)

Prevalence of Postpartum Contraceptive Use, 2002 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

State	Age (years)					Race			Hispanic/Latino		Education (years)				Medicaid	
	< 20	20-24	25-34	≥ 35		White	Black	Other	Yes	No	< 12	12	> 12	Yes	No	
New Mexico	% (CI) [¶]	89.4 (4.2)	89.8 (2.8)	87.2 (2.7)	86.0 (5.7)	88.4 (1.8)	++	86.8 (4.8)	88.5 (2.3)	87.7 (2.5)	88.6 (3.3)	89.6 (2.7)	86.4 (2.9)	87.3 (2.3)	89.2 (2.5)	
New York ^c	% (CI) [¶]	82.4 (12.1)	86.6 (5.9)	86.1 (3.2)	77.8 (6.5)	84.2 (2.8)	83.7 (8.6)	87.6 ^{§§} (12.5)	82.4 (8.6)	84.5 (2.7)	84.1 (8.2)	82.9 (5.0)	84.8 (3.2)	84.1 (5.1)	84.4 (3.0)	
North Carolina	% (CI) [¶]	87.2 (6.1)	88.5 (3.8)	87.0 (2.9)	90.8 (4.8)	88.6 (2.3)	88.9 (4.1)	73.0 (12.1)	88.3 (5.9)	87.8 (2.1)	84.7 (4.7)	89.9 (3.6)	88.1 (2.8)	87.5 (3.0)	88.2 (2.7)	
North Dakota	% (CI) [¶]	91.4 (6.9)	83.2 (4.6)	86.4 (3.0)	88.5 (6.4)	87.5 (2.2)	††††	74.2 (9.5)	++	86.4 (2.2)	81.3 (10.0)	88.5 (4.2)	85.8 (2.7)	83.8 (4.0)	87.1 (2.6)	
Ohio	% (CI) [¶]	87.7 (7.1)	88.3 (4.5)	89.1 (2.9)	79.6 (8.4)	87.8 (2.6)	87.8 (3.3)	++	++	87.8 (2.3)	81.7 (7.0)	90.4 (3.6)	88.1 (3.0)	86.1 (3.9)	88.5 (2.8)	
Oklahoma	% (CI) [¶]	84.9 (6.8)	85.4 (4.4)	86.7 (3.7)	76.6 (10.3)	85.4 (2.9)	88.7 (7.2)	82.2 (7.8)	82.9 (9.5)	85.3 (2.6)	85.7 (5.1)	82.2 (4.7)	87.2 (3.7)	88.0 (3.2)	82.1 (3.9)	
Rhode Island	% (CI) [¶]	87.0 (5.6)	83.8 (5.2)	84.6 (3.0)	78.4 (6.4)	84.1 (2.4)	82.6 (7.8)	79.7 (11.2)	83.0 (5.0)	84.0 (2.8)	83.8 (5.8)	81.1 (4.6)	85.3 (3.0)	83.4 (4.4)	83.8 (2.6)	
South Carolina	% (CI) [¶]	85.5 (9.2)	89.2 (5.0)	87.2 (4.0)	87.8 (8.6)	88.8 (3.3)	85.2 (5.5)	++	91.8 ^{§§} (11.6)	87.5 (2.9)	82.1 (7.6)	87.6 (4.6)	90.9 (3.6)	84.3 (4.3)	91.8 (3.3)	
Utah	% (CI) [¶]	74.6 (11.4)	87.9 (3.7)	86.8 (3.0)	85.7 (6.9)	86.6 (2.3)	73.1 (6.1)	76.8 (8.7)	78.2 (7.8)	87.4 (2.3)	77.4 (7.5)	86.3 (4.2)	88.7 (2.6)	83.4 (4.2)	87.6 (2.6)	
Vermont	% (CI) [¶]	82.1 (8.3)	92.4 (3.1)	89.5 (2.4)	81.3 (5.4)	88.1 (1.9)	++	++	++	88.7 (1.8)	89.8 (5.9)	89.8 (3.0)	87.1 (2.6)	89.8 (2.7)	87.0 (2.5)	
Washington	% (CI) [¶]	81.7 (10.1)	85.9 (5.2)	85.5 (3.6)	81.6 (6.5)	84.9 (3.1)	82.5 (4.5)	84.2 (3.3)	87.5 (3.8)	84.0 (3.1)	88.8 (5.4)	80.0 (5.6)	86.2 (3.5)	87.0 (4.1)	83.5 (3.3)	
West Virginia	% (CI) [¶]	86.3 (2.7)	88.1 (4.1)	90.1 (3.1)	82.3 (8.9)	88.1 (2.2)	89.4 (10.4)	++	++	88.3 (2.1)	85.3 (5.1)	88.8 (3.2)	88.8 (3.5)	86.9 (2.9)	89.8 (3.1)	
Totals ^a	% (CI) [¶]	85.8 (1.5)	86.4 (1.1)	85.6 (0.8)	81.1 (1.7)	85.8 (0.6)	85.0 (1.3)	77.7 (2.4)	85.5 (1.5)	85.2 (0.6)	83.6 (1.4)	86.2 (1.0)	85.3 (0.8)	85.3 (0.9)	85.2 (0.8)	

Note: Contraceptive use is defined as using any of the following birth control methods at time of survey: not having sex at certain times (rhythm) or using such birth control methods as the pill, Norplant®, shots (Depo-Provera®), condoms, diaphragm, foam, IUD, tubal ligation, or vasectomy.

†† Missing ≥ 10% data.

§ Aggregate of the 27 PRAMS states.

¶ Width of the 95% confidence interval (CI). Upper/lower bound of the CI is the percent plus/minus the width value.

§§ < 30 respondents; not reported.

††† < 60 respondents; may not be reliable.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May-December 2002.

b Data represent New Jersey births from July-December 2002.

c Data exclude New York City.

Appendixes

PRAMS 2002 Surveillance Report

Detailed Methodology

Overview

One of the strengths of the Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (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.^{1,2} The standardized data collection methodology is described in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) *PRAMS Model Surveillance Protocol*.³ Each state not only follows this basic methodology, but can also customize some procedures to its particular needs. For example, the basic methodology recommends three mailings of the questionnaire packet; however, only two mailings are required.

PRAMS is a mixed-mode surveillance system that combines two modes of data collection. A self-administered mail survey is the primary data collection method. Up to three surveys are mailed to sampled women, and women who do not respond to the mail survey 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.^{4,5} A key aspect of his approach is to make numerous and varied contacts with sampled mothers. Below 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 3–7 days after the preletter. Its contents are described below.
3. **Tickler.** The tickler serves as a thank you/reminder note. It is sent 7–10 days after the initial mail packet.
4. **Second Mail Questionnaire Packet.** This packet is sent 7–14 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 7–14 days after the second questionnaire.
6. **Telephone Follow-Up.** Telephone follow-up is initiated for all nonrespondents 7–14 days after the mailing of the last questionnaire.

The series of mailings commences 2–6 months after the mother delivers her infant. Most mothers respond 3–5 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 65–85 days.

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 to call 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 pre-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 of incentives or rewards include coupons for certified birth certificates, participation in a raffle for a cash award, pre-paid 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 the time of 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.

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.

In 2002, two states (Montana and North Dakota) conducted point-in-time PRAMS surveys for births during only a portion of the calendar year. North Dakota sampled births that occurred during January through April 2002, and Montana sampled births that occurred during February through May 2002. Except for the truncated time period, sampling and follow-up were done according to the standard PRAMS protocol. The data for these two states were weighted to represent the total number of live births that occurred in 2002.

Questionnaire and Phases

With the help of numerous persons within and outside CDC, the original PRAMS questionnaire (Phase 1) 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 the Phase 1 questionnaire 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, some questions were revised, others were deleted, and new questions were added. In 1994, CDC again collaborated with the participating PRAMS states to develop the Phase 3 questionnaire. The revision of the Phase 2 questionnaire was more extensive than the revision in 1989 of the Phase 1 questionnaire. As with the development of the first and second questionnaires, a list of potential topics was extensively researched. Based on this research, questions from the Phase 2 questionnaire were revised or dropped, and new questions were added. The Phase 3 questionnaire retained the original structure as the previous two questionnaires. In fall 1995 and early 1996, states began to use the Phase 3 questionnaire. States implemented use of the Phase 4 questionnaire with January 2000 births.

The PRAMS 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 unintended (mistimed and unwanted) pregnancy, barriers to and content of prenatal care, infant sleeping position, obstetric history, hospitalizations for pregnancy-related complications, maternal use of alcohol and cigarettes, multivitamin use, economic status, maternal stress, and infant follow-up and well-baby care. The 32 indicators used in this report are found in the core portion of the Phase 4 questionnaire. For the state-specific portion of the questionnaire, states have two options: develop and test their own questions, or select from a series of 124 "standard" questions on 32 topics that CDC has already developed and tested. 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 also developed for telephone interviews. The interviewer-administered questionnaire is 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 in a uniform manner that is consistent with the mail questionnaire. States with a sizable Hispanic population use a Spanish-language questionnaire for mail and telephone contacts.

Use of Data from Phases 2, 3, and 4

As described earlier in this section, the PRAMS questionnaire has been revised periodically since the original version was completed in 1987. The 2002 *PRAMS Surveillance Report* contains data collected using questions common to the Phase 2, Phase 3, and Phase 4 versions of the questionnaire.

During the Phase 3 revision of the PRAMS questionnaire, several questions from the Phase 2 questionnaire were modified. While most of the modifications to the Phase 2 questionnaire were minor, for a few questions the changes from Phase 2 to Phase 3 were substantial. In addition, some questions were added to the Phase 3 questionnaire that were not in the Phase 2 instrument. Likewise, during the Phase 4 revision of the PRAMS questionnaire, several questions from the Phase 3 questionnaire were modified. In some cases, the wording of the question was changed slightly. Additionally, several new questions were developed and added to the Phase 4 questionnaire.

Data for 1993–1995 were collected using the Phase 2 questionnaire, except for a small portion of 1995 data for Maine, South Carolina, and West Virginia, which were collected using the Phase 3 questionnaire. (See Appendix A of the *PRAMS 1995 Surveillance Report* for additional details.)⁶ The Phase 3 questionnaire was implemented by

states between July 1995 and July 1996. In some states, data for 1996 include data collected using the Phase 2 and Phase 3 questionnaires. (See Appendix A of the *PRAMS 1996 Surveillance Report* for additional details.)⁷ All data for 1997–1999 were collected using the Phase 3 questionnaire. The Phase 4 questionnaire was implemented by states for January 2000 births. All data for 2001 and 2002 were collected using the Phase 4 questionnaire. The Phase 4 questionnaire is presented in Appendix D of this report.

Weighting Process

Each participating state draws a stratified, systematic sample of 100–250 new mothers every month from a frame of eligible birth certificates. Most states oversample low-weight births, and many states stratify by the mother's race or ethnicity. Annual sample sizes range from 1,500 to 3,200, divided among 2–6 strata. Typically, the annual sample is large enough for estimating statewide risk-factor proportions within 3.5% (95% confidence interval). Estimated proportions within strata are slightly less precise; typically, they are estimated within 5% (95% confidence interval). (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, whether they respond or not, 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, 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 do 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 are 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 from 1% to 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 are produced with SUDAAN.⁸ We use SUDAAN 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.

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 is calculated by (1) multiplying the stratum-specific response rate by the proportion of the population of births that the stratum comprises and (2) adding the stratum-specific response rates across all 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 non-sampling component of total survey error.

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APPENDIX B

Stratification Variables, Sample Sizes, and Response Rates, 2002

State	Stratification Variables	Number Sampled	Unweighted Response Rate	Weighted Response Rate
Alabama	Birthweight (< 2,500 g, ≥ 2,500 g); Medicaid status (yes, no)	2,091	75.0%	77.0%
Alaska	Race (Alaska Native, all other races, race unknown); birthweight (< 2,500 g, ≥ 2,500 g)	1,887	86.1%	88.0%
Arkansas	Birthweight (< 2,500 g, ≥ 2,500 g); population density (low, medium, high)	2,624	75.1%	75.7%
Colorado	Birthweight (< 2,500 g, ≥ 2,500 g); region of state (Denver, other metropolitan, rural)	3,113	73.7%	75.0%
Florida	Birthweight (< 2,500 g, ≥ 2,500 g); age (< 20 years, ≥ 20 years); race (black/African American, white, all other races)	2,696	75.2%	77.6%
Hawaii	Region of state (Oahu resident, non-Oahu resident); race (Native Hawaiian, all other races)	2,244	81.2%	81.8%
Illinois	Birthweight (< 2,500 g, ≥ 2,500 g)	2,345	82.6%	83.0%
Louisiana	Birthweight (< 1,500 g, ≥ 1,500 g); region of state (urban, rural)	2,357	72.3%	73.3%
Maine	Birthweight (< 2,500 g, ≥ 2,500 g, unknown)	1,523	74.9%	77.0%
Maryland	Birthweight (< 2,500 g, ≥ 2,500 g); age (≤ 34 years, ≥ 35 years)	2,078	70.4%	71.6%
Michigan	Region of state (southeast Michigan, other urban, all other regions); birthweight (< 2,500 g, ≥ 2,500 g)	2,150	71.9%	73.8%
Minnesota ^a	Race (black/African American, American Indian, all other races)	1,971	58.5%	76.5%
Montana	Age (≤ 19 years, ≥ 20 years)	1,363	76.7%	78.8%
Nebraska	Race (white, black/African American, American Indian, Asian or Pacific Islander, Hispanic)	2,479	76.4%	82.3%
New Jersey ^b	Smoking status (yes, no); race (white, black/African American, Hispanic, Asian)	1,397	68.1%	71.7%
New Mexico	District (1, 2, 3, 4); region of state (urban, rural)	2,243	69.6%	70.1%

State	Stratification Variables	Number Sampled	Unweighted Response Rate	Weighted Response Rate
New York ^c	Birthweight (< 2,500 g, ≥ 2,500 g)	1,674	73.4%	74.5%
North Carolina	Birthweight (< 2,500 g, ≥ 2,500 g)	2,104	73.7%	76.1%
North Dakota	Medicaid status (yes, no)	1,245	73.0%	76.9%
Ohio	Birthweight (< 2,500 g, ≥ 2,500 g); race (black/African American, nonblack/non-African American)	2,037	67.7%	76.5%
Oklahoma	Birthweight (< 1,500 g, 1,500–2,499 g, 2,500–3,999 g, ≥ 4,000 g, unknown)	2,338	80.3%	83.7%
Rhode Island	Birthweight (< 2,500 g, ≥ 2,500 g); region of state (core cities, rest of state)	2,056	68.8%	71.7%
South Carolina	Birthweight (< 1,500 g, 1,500–2,499 g, ≥ 2,500 g)	2,146	66.1%	69.9%
Utah	Birthweight (< 2,500 g, ≥ 2,500 g); race (black/African American, Asian/Pacific Islander or American Indian, white/other race)	2,096	75.5%	82.3%
Vermont	Birthweight (< 2,500 g, ≥ 2,500 g, unknown)	1,296	85.2%	85.8%
Washington	Race (Hispanic, black/African American, American Indian, Asian, white); region of state (King/Snohomish counties, other county)	2,033	74.8%	80.8%
West Virginia	Birthweight (< 2,500 g, ≥ 2,500 g); age (≤ 19 years, ≥ 20 years)	2,418	70.3%	74.1%

Notes: **Number sampled** is the number of women sampled in each state in 2002.
Unweighted response rate is the proportion of women sampled who completed a survey.
Weighted response rate is the unweighted response rate adjusted for sample design.

a Data represent Minnesota births from May–December 2002.
b Data represent New Jersey births from July–December 2002.
c Data exclude New York City.

APPENDIX C

Indicators: Phase 4 Core Question Numbers, Definitions, and Related *Healthy People 2010*¹ and Maternal and Child Health Bureau (MCHB) Core or State Performance Measures

Core Question Number	Indicator and Definition	Healthy People 2010 Objective ¹	MCHB Core or State Performance Measure ²
UNINTENDED PREGNANCY AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE			
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	AK, CO, HI, ME, MI, NM, NY, OH, OK, NC, OR, SC, UT, 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	—
31h	Husband or partner did not want pregnancy Husband or partner said he did not want woman to be pregnant during the 12 months before the baby was born.	—	—
10-12	Contraceptive use among unintended pregnancies Among women reporting an unintended pregnancy, when woman got pregnant she or her husband or partner were doing something (e.g., avoiding sex at certain times [rhythm] or using the pill, Norplant®, shots [DepoProvera®], condoms, diaphragm, foam, IUD, sterilization, vasectomy) to avoid pregnancy.	9-3	—
MULTIVITAMIN USE			
3	Multivitamin use Took multivitamins 4 or more times per week in the month prior to pregnancy.	16-16a	OR
PRENATAL CARE TIMING AND ADEQUACY			
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.	16-6a	Core Measure 18: OK, WV
15-16	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 the woman wanted.	—	—

Core Question Number	Indicator and Definition	Healthy People 2010 Objective ¹	MCHB Core or State Performance Measure ²
14	Pregnancy confirmed after the first trimester Not sure of pregnancy until 13 or more weeks or 3 or more months of gestation	—	—
PRENATAL CARE COUNSELING			
20a	Counseled about smoking during pregnancy Doctor, nurse, or other health care worker talked about the effects of smoking during pregnancy on baby.	—	WA
20b	Counseled about breastfeeding Doctor, nurse, or other health care worker talked about breastfeeding baby.	—	—
20d	Counseled about seat belt use during pregnancy Doctor, nurse, or other health care worker talked about using a seat belt during pregnancy.	—	—
20j	Counseled about HIV testing Doctor, nurse, or other health care worker talked about getting blood tested for HIV.	—	AR, WA
20k	Counseled about physical abuse Doctor, nurse, or other health care worker talked about physical abuse to women by their husbands or partners.	—	WA
MEDICAID COVERAGE FOR PRENATAL CARE			
19	Medicaid coverage for prenatal care Medicaid paid for prenatal care.	—	—
WIC PARTICIPATION DURING PREGNANCY			
21	WIC participation during pregnancy Participated in WIC during pregnancy.	—	—
PHYSICAL ABUSE			
32a	Physically abused by husband or partner during the 12 months before pregnancy Physically abused (i.e., pushed, hit, slapped, kicked, choked, or physically hurt in any other way) by husband or partner during the 12 months before pregnancy.	15–34	AK, LA
33a	Physically abused by husband or partner during most recent pregnancy Physically abused (i.e., pushed, hit, slapped, kicked, choked, or physically hurt in any other way) by husband or partner during the most recent pregnancy.	15–34	FL, LA

Core Question Number	Indicator and Definition	Healthy People 2010 Objective ¹	MCHB Core or State Performance Measure ²
ALCOHOL USE			
29a	Drinking alcohol during the 3 months before pregnancy Drank alcohol during the 3 months just before pregnancy.	—	—
30a	Drinking alcohol during the last 3 months of pregnancy Drank alcohol during the last 3 months of pregnancy.	16-17a	AK, HI, LA
TOBACCO USE			
25	Smoking during the 3 months before pregnancy Smoked cigarettes in the 3 months just before pregnancy.	—	—
26	Smoking during the last 3 months of pregnancy Smoked cigarettes in the last 3 months of pregnancy.	16-17c	AK, AR, HI, LA, NY, OK, WV
27	Smoking after pregnancy Smoked cigarettes at the time of survey.	—	—
HOSPITALIZATIONS FOR PREGNANCY-RELATED COMPLICATIONS			
22-23	Hospitalizations for pregnancy-related complications Hospitalized at least 1 day because of 1 or more pregnancy-related complications.	—	—
BREASTFEEDING			
45	Breastfeeding initiation Ever breastfeed or pump breast milk to feed new baby after delivery.	16-19a	Core Measure 11: AL, AR, GA, LA, MI, NM, OK, SC, WA, WV
45, 47	Breastfeeding at 4 weeks after delivery Breastfed infant for at least 4 weeks or still breastfeeding at time of survey.	16-19	—
INFANT SLEEPING POSITION			
50	Infant sleeping position on back Infant put to sleep most often on his or her back.	16-13	AK, NY
50	Infant sleeping position on stomach (prone) Infant put to sleep most often on his or her stomach (prone position).	—	—
INFANT FOLLOW-UP			
39	Infant discharged within 48 hours Infant's length of stay in the hospital was 2 days (48 hours) or less after his or her birth.	—	—

Core Question Number	Indicator and Definition	Healthy People 2010 Objective ¹	MCHB Core or State Performance Measure ²
51	Infant checkup If infant discharged within 48 hours after his or her birth, infant seen by a doctor, nurse, or other health care provider in the first week after he or she left the hospital.	—	—
53–54	Sufficient well–baby care Infant had sufficient well–baby care if he or she had 2 or more checkups by 2–3 months of age (60–122 days); 3 or more checkups by 4–5 months of age (123–183 days); or 4 or more checkups by 6–9 months of age (184–274 days).	—	—
POSTPARTUM CONTRACEPTIVE USE			
56	Postpartum contraceptive use After giving birth, woman or husband or partner were doing something (e.g., avoiding sex at certain times [rhythm] or using the pill, Norplant®, shots [DepoProvera®], condoms, diaphragm, foam, IUD, sterilization, vasectomy) to avoid pregnancy.	—	—

Notes and References

¹ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Healthy People 2010: Understanding and Improving Health. 2nd Edition*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office; 2000.

² For each 2002 PRAMS state, RTI obtained information on the use of PRAMS data to measure core and state–negotiated performance measures for the block grant from their *Title V Block Grant Application Forms (1–20) for Application Year 2005*. The Maternal and Child Health Bureau, within the Health Resources and Services Administration of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, administers the Title V program. Accessed July 27, 2005, from <https://perfddata.hrsa.gov/mchb/mchreports/search/search.asp>.

APPENDIX D

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?

[BOX] [BOX] [BOX]
Month Day Year

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

Pounds **OR** Kilos

6. How tall are you without shoes?

[BOX] Feet [BOX] Inches
OR [BOX] 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:
[BOX]

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.)

[BOX] Weeks OR [BOX] Months

I 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].)

[BOX] Weeks OR [BOX] 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:

[BOX]

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:
[BOX]

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:
[BOX]

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.)

[BOX] Cigarettes OR [BOX] 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?

[BOX] Cigarettes **OR** **[BOX]** 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?

[BOX] Cigarettes **OR** **[BOX]** 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?

[BOX] 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?

[BOX] 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?

[BOX] [BOX] [BOX]
Month Day Year

35. When did you go into the hospital to have your baby?

[BOX] [BOX] [BOX]
Month Day Year

I didn't have my baby in a hospital

36. When was your baby born?

[BOX] [BOX] [BOX]
Month Day Year

37. When were you discharged from the hospital after your baby was born? (It may help to use the calendar.)

[BOX] [BOX] [BOX]
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:

[BOX]

The next questions are about the time since your new baby was born.

41. What is today's date?

[BOX] [BOX] [BOX]
Month Day Year

42. Is your baby alive now?

- No
- Yes → Go to Question 44

43. When did your baby die?

[BOX] [BOX] [BOX]
Month Day Year

Go to Page 11, Question 56

44. Is your baby living with you now?

- No → Go to Page 11, 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?

[BOX] Weeks OR [BOX] 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.)

[BOX] Weeks OR [BOX] 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 Page 11, Question 56.

49. About how many hours a day, on average, is your new baby in the same room with someone who is smoking?

[BOX] 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.)

[BOX] 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:

[BOX]

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 → Please tell us:

[BOX]

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? [BOX]

59. Counting yourself, how many people live in your house, apartment, or trailer?

[BOX] Adults (people aged 18 years or older)

[BOX] 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 → Please tell us:
- [BOX]

APPENDIX E

States Participating in PRAMS, by Year

State	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Alabama					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Alaska			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Arkansas									x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
California ¹						x	x	x									
Colorado									x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Delaware														x			
District of Columbia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x									
Florida				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Georgia				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Hawaii												x	x	x	x	x	x
Illinois									x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Indiana	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x									
Louisiana									x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Maine	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Maryland												x	x	x	x	x	x
Michigan	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x
Minnesota														x	x	x	x
Mississippi														x	x	x	x
Montana														x	x	x	
Nebraska													x	x	x	x	x
New Jersey														x	x	x	x
New Mexico									x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

State	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
New York ²						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
New York City												x	x	x	x	x	x
North Carolina									x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
North Dakota														x	x	x	
Ohio												x	x	x	x	x	x
Oklahoma	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Oregon														x	x	x	x
Rhode Island														x	x	x	x
South Carolina				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Texas														x	x	x	x
Utah												x	x	x	x	x	x
Vermont												x	x	x	x	x	x
Washington				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
West Virginia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

¹ Data generalizable only to the three perinatal regions included in the surveillance.

² Data exclude New York City

APPENDIX F

Abbreviations

AAP	American Academy of Pediatrics
ACOG	American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists
AFDC	Aid to Families with Dependent Children
AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
APNCU	Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization
ASPH	Association of Schools of Public Health
AZT	zidovudine
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CI	confidence interval
DRH	Division of Reproductive Health
HEDIS	Health Plan Employer Data and Information Set
HHS	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
IOM	Institute of Medicine
IUD	intrauterine device
MCH	maternal and child health
MCHB	Maternal and Child Health Bureau
NCCDPHP	National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
NHDS	National Hospital Discharge Survey
NICHD	National Institute of Child Health and Human Development
NMIHS	National Maternal and Infant Health Survey
PHS	Public Health Service
PRAMS	Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System
PRWORA	Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act
SCHIP	State Children's Health Insurance Program
SIDS	sudden infant death syndrome
TANF	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USPSTF	U.S. Preventive Services Task Force
WIC	Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children