



Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System

PRAMS 1999 SURVEILLANCE REPORT



2003

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

PRAMS 1999 SURVEILLANCE REPORT

PREGNANCY RISK ASSESSMENT MONITORING SYSTEM

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How to Learn More About PRAMS

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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 fifth PRAMS Surveillance Report, a compilation of PRAMS results for various MCH indicators.

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

This current report highlights data for births occurring in 1999. In addition, we have included data covering seven years: 1993–1999. This report provides benchmarks by state for 27 MCH indicators that can be examined across participating states and over time. Selected highlights and 7-year trends for each indicator are also presented; 4-year trends are presented for indicators introduced in 1996. As in past years, subgroup analyses for each state are presented by age, race, ethnicity, education, Medicaid status, and annual household income for 1999.

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.

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Contents

| | |
|--|------------|
| <i>Preface</i> | <i>iii</i> |
| <i>Acknowledgments</i> | <i>v</i> |
| Introduction | 1 |
| References | 2 |
| Overview of PRAMS | |
| Background | 3 |
| Purpose | 3 |
| History | 3 |
| Methodology | 4 |
| Technical Notes | 5 |
| References | 7 |
| Highlights of PRAMS 1999 Surveillance | 9 |
| Multistate Exhibits | |
| Unintended Pregnancy and Contraceptive Use | |
| Background | 15 |
| Data Highlights | 16 |
| References | 16 |
| Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1999 | 18 |
| Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1993–1999 | 19 |
| Mistimed Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1999 | 20 |
| Mistimed Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1993–1999 | 21 |
| Unwanted Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1999 | 22 |
| Unwanted Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1993–1999 | 23 |
| Pregnancy That Was Not Wanted by Husband or Partner, 1999 | 24 |
| Pregnancy That Was Not Wanted by Husband or Partner, 1996–1999 | 25 |
| Contraceptive Use at Time of Pregnancy Among Women | |
| With an Unintended Pregnancy Resulting in a Live Birth, 1999 | 26 |
| Contraceptive Use at Time of Pregnancy Among Women | |
| With an Unintended Pregnancy Resulting in a Live Birth, 1996–1999 | 27 |
| Prenatal Care | |
| Background and Data Highlights | 30 |
| References | 31 |
| Late or No Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester or Not at All), 1999 | 32 |
| Late or No Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester or Not at All), 1993–1999 | 33 |
| Not Getting Prenatal Care as Soon as Desired, 1999 | 34 |
| Not Getting Prenatal Care as Soon as Desired, 1993–1999 | 35 |

| | |
|---|----|
| Pregnancy Confirmation After the First Trimester, 1999 | 36 |
| Pregnancy Confirmation After the First Trimester, 1993–1999 | 37 |
| Prenatal Care Discussion of Physical Abuse Background and Data Highlights | 38 |
| References | 39 |
| Discussion of Physical Abuse, 1999 | 40 |
| Discussion of Physical Abuse, 1996–1999 | 41 |
| Prenatal Care Discussion of HIV Testing Background and Data Highlights | 42 |
| References | 43 |
| Discussion of HIV Testing, 1999 | 44 |
| Discussion of HIV Testing, 1996–1999 | 45 |
| Prenatal Care Discussion of Smoking During Pregnancy Background and Data Highlights | 46 |
| References | 46 |
| Discussion of Effects of Smoking, 1999 | 48 |
| Discussion of Effects of Smoking, 1993–1999 | 49 |
| Prenatal Care Discussion of Seat Belt Use Background and Data Highlights | 51 |
| References | 51 |
| Discussion of Seat Belt Use, 1999 | 52 |
| Discussion of Seat Belt Use, 1996–1999 | 53 |
| Prenatal Care Discussion of Breastfeeding Background and Data Highlights | 54 |
| References | 54 |
| Discussion of Breastfeeding, 1999 | 56 |
| Discussion of Breastfeeding, 1996–1999 | 57 |
| Medicaid Coverage and WIC Participation | |
| Medicaid Coverage Background and Data Highlights | 60 |
| References | 60 |
| Medicaid Coverage for Prenatal Care, 1999 | 62 |
| Medicaid Coverage for Prenatal Care, 1993–1999 | 63 |
| WIC Participation Background and Data Highlights | 64 |
| References | 64 |
| Participation in WIC During Pregnancy, 1999 | 66 |
| Participation in WIC During Pregnancy, 1993–1999 | 67 |
| Physical Abuse | |
| Background and Data Highlights | 70 |
| References | 71 |
| Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During the 12 Months Before Pregnancy, 1999 | 72 |
| Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During the 12 Months Before Pregnancy, 1996–1999 | 73 |
| Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 1999 | 74 |
| Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 1996–1999 | 75 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Alcohol Use | |
| Background and Data Highlights | 78 |
| References | 79 |
| Drinking Alcohol 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 1999 | 80 |
| Drinking Alcohol 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 1993–1999 | 81 |
| Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1999 | 82 |
| Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1993–1999 | 83 |
| Tobacco Use | |
| Background and Data Highlights | 86 |
| References | 87 |
| Smoking 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 1999 | 88 |
| Smoking 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 1993–1999 | 89 |
| Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1999 | 90 |
| Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1993–1999 | 91 |
| Smoking After Pregnancy, 1999 | 92 |
| Smoking After Pregnancy, 1993–1999 | 93 |
| Infant Health | |
| Breastfeeding Background and Data Highlights | 96 |
| References | 96 |
| Breastfeeding Initiation, 1999 | 98 |
| Breastfeeding Initiation, 1993–1999 | 99 |
| Breastfeeding at 4 weeks After Delivery, 1999 | 100 |
| Breastfeeding at 4 weeks After Delivery, 1993–1999 | 101 |
| Infant Sleeping Position Background | 103 |
| Data Highlights | 104 |
| References | 104 |
| Sleeping Position on Back, 1999 | 106 |
| Sleeping Position on Back, 1996–1999 | 107 |
| Sleeping Position on Stomach, 1999 | 108 |
| Sleeping Position on Stomach, 1996–1999 | 109 |
| Knowledge About Folic Acid | |
| Background and Data Highlights | 112 |
| References | 112 |
| Knowledge About Folic Acid, 1999 | 114 |
| Knowledge About Folic Acid, 1996–1999 | 115 |

State Exhibits

Alabama

| | |
|---|-----|
| Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population, 1999 | 119 |
| Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1999 | 120 |
| Late or No Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester or Not at All), 1999 | 121 |
| Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 1999 | 122 |
| Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1999 | 123 |
| Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1999 | 124 |
| Breastfeeding Initiation, 1999 | 125 |

Alaska

| | |
|---|-----|
| Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population, 1999 | 129 |
| Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1999 | 130 |
| Late or No Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester or Not at All), 1999 | 131 |
| Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 1999 | 132 |
| Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1999 | 133 |
| Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1999 | 134 |
| Breastfeeding Initiation, 1999 | 135 |

Arkansas

| | |
|---|-----|
| Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population, 1999 | 139 |
| Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1999 | 140 |
| Late or No Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester or Not at All), 1999 | 141 |
| Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 1999 | 142 |
| Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1999 | 143 |
| Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1999 | 144 |
| Breastfeeding Initiation, 1999 | 145 |

Colorado

| | |
|---|-----|
| Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population, 1999 | 149 |
| Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1999 | 150 |
| Late or No Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester or Not at All), 1999 | 151 |
| Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 1999 | 152 |
| Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1999 | 153 |
| Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1999 | 154 |
| Breastfeeding Initiation, 1999 | 155 |

Florida

| | |
|---|-----|
| Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population, 1999 | 159 |
| Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1999 | 160 |
| Late or No Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester or Not at All), 1999 | 161 |
| Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 1999 | 162 |
| Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1999 | 163 |
| Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1999 | 164 |
| Breastfeeding Initiation, 1999 | 165 |

Illinois

| | |
|--|-----|
| Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population, 1999 | 169 |
| Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1999 | 170 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Late or No Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester or Not at All), 1999 | 171 |
| Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 1999..... | 172 |
| Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1999 | 173 |
| Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1999 | 174 |
| Breastfeeding Initiation, 1999..... | 175 |
| Louisiana | |
| Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population, 1999 | 179 |
| Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1999 | 180 |
| Late or No Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester or Not at All), 1999 | 181 |
| Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 1999..... | 182 |
| Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1999 | 183 |
| Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1999 | 184 |
| Breastfeeding Initiation, 1999..... | 185 |
| Maine | |
| Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population, 1999 | 189 |
| Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1999 | 190 |
| Late or No Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester or Not at All), 1999 | 191 |
| Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 1999..... | 192 |
| Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1999 | 193 |
| Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1999 | 194 |
| Breastfeeding Initiation, 1999..... | 195 |
| New Mexico | |
| Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population, 1999 | 199 |
| Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1999 | 200 |
| Late or No Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester or Not at All), 1999 | 201 |
| Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 1999..... | 202 |
| Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1999 | 203 |
| Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1999 | 204 |
| Breastfeeding Initiation, 1999..... | 205 |
| New York | |
| Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population, 1999 | 209 |
| Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1999 | 210 |
| Late or No Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester or Not at All), 1999 | 211 |
| Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 1999..... | 212 |
| Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1999 | 213 |
| Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1999 | 214 |
| Breastfeeding Initiation, 1999..... | 215 |
| North Carolina | |
| Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population, 1999 | 219 |
| Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1999 | 220 |
| Late or No Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester or Not at All), 1999 | 221 |
| Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 1999..... | 222 |
| Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1999 | 223 |
| Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1999 | 224 |
| Breastfeeding Initiation, 1999..... | 225 |

Ohio

| | |
|---|-----|
| Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population, 1999 | 229 |
| Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1999 | 230 |
| Late or No Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester or Not at All), 1999 | 231 |
| Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 1999..... | 232 |
| Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1999 | 233 |
| Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1999 | 234 |
| Breastfeeding Initiation, 1999..... | 235 |

Oklahoma

| | |
|---|-----|
| Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population, 1999 | 239 |
| Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1999 | 240 |
| Late or No Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester or Not at All), 1999 | 241 |
| Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 1999..... | 242 |
| Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1999 | 243 |
| Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1999 | 244 |
| Breastfeeding Initiation, 1999..... | 245 |

South Carolina

| | |
|---|-----|
| Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population, 1999 | 249 |
| Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1999 | 250 |
| Late or No Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester or Not at All), 1999 | 251 |
| Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 1999..... | 252 |
| Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1999 | 253 |
| Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1999 | 254 |
| Breastfeeding Initiation, 1999..... | 255 |

Utah

| | |
|---|-----|
| Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population, 1999 | 259 |
| Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1999 | 260 |
| Late or No Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester or Not at All), 1999 | 261 |
| Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 1999..... | 262 |
| Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1999 | 263 |
| Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1999 | 264 |
| Breastfeeding Initiation, 1999..... | 265 |

Washington

| | |
|---|-----|
| Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population, 1999 | 269 |
| Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1999 | 270 |
| Late or No Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester or Not at All), 1999 | 271 |
| Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 1999..... | 272 |
| Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1999 | 273 |
| Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1999 | 274 |
| Breastfeeding Initiation, 1999..... | 275 |

West Virginia

| | |
|---|-----|
| Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population, 1999 | 279 |
| Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1999 | 280 |
| Late or No Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester or Not at All), 1999 | 281 |
| Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 1999..... | 282 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1999 | 283 |
| Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1999 | 284 |
| Breastfeeding Initiation, 1999 | 285 |
| Detailed Summaries | |
| Unintended Pregnancy and Contraceptive Use | |
| Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1999 | 288 |
| Mistimed Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1999 | 290 |
| Unwanted Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1999 | 292 |
| Pregnancy That Was Not Wanted by Husband or Partner, 1999 | 294 |
| Contraceptive Use at Time of Pregnancy Among Women | |
| With an Unintended Pregnancy Resulting in a Live Birth, 1999 | 296 |
| Prenatal Care | |
| Late Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester or Not at All), 1999 | 300 |
| Not Getting Prenatal Care as Soon as Desired, 1999 | 302 |
| Pregnancy Confirmation After the First Trimester, 1999 | 304 |
| Prenatal Care Discussion of Physical Abuse, 1999 | 306 |
| Prenatal Care Discussion of HIV Testing, 1999 | 308 |
| Prenatal Care Discussion of Effects of Smoking, 1999 | 310 |
| Prenatal Care Discussion of Seat Belt Use, 1999 | 312 |
| Prenatal Care Discussion of Breastfeeding, 1999 | 314 |
| Medicaid Coverage and WIC Participation | |
| Medicaid Coverage for Prenatal Care, 1999 | 318 |
| WIC Participation During Pregnancy, 1999 | 320 |
| Physical Abuse | |
| Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During the 12 Months | |
| Before Pregnancy, 1999 | 324 |
| Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 1999 | 326 |
| Alcohol Use | |
| Drinking Alcohol 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 1999 | 330 |
| Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1999 | 332 |
| Tobacco Use | |
| Smoking 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 1999 | 336 |
| Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1999 | 338 |
| Smoking After Pregnancy, 1999 | 340 |
| Infant Health | |
| Breastfeeding Initiation, 1999 | 344 |
| Breastfeeding at 4 Weeks After Delivery, 1999 | 346 |
| Sleeping Position on Back, 1999 | 348 |
| Sleeping Position on Stomach, 1999 | 350 |
| Knowledge About Folic Acid | |
| Knowledge About Folic Acid, 1999 | 354 |

Appendixes

A. Detailed PRAMS Methodology. 359

B. States' Strata, Sample Sizes, and Response Rates, 1999 365

C. Indicators: PRAMS Core Question Numbers, Definitions, and
Related *Healthy People 2010* Objectives and MCHB Title V
Performance and Outcome Measures 367

D. PRAMS Phase 3 Core Questionnaire 371

Introduction

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 27 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 1999. Seventeen states met this criteria: Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Utah, Washington, and West Virginia. (Weighted response rates ranged from 72% to 81%.)

The indicators in the report cover a variety of topics, including unintended pregnancy; prenatal care; prenatal discussion of seat belt use, smoking, drinking, prenatal human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) testing, and physical abuse; Medicaid coverage; participation in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and

Children (WIC); breastfeeding; cigarette smoking; drinking; infant sleeping position; physical abuse; contraceptive use; and awareness of the importance of folic acid in preventing some birth defects. Many of the indicators are included in the *Healthy People 2010* objectives, which include objectives for improving the health of mothers and children.¹ Other indicators are reporting requirements for the Title V Maternal and Child Health Block Grant, the major funding source for state MCH programs; these indicators are included as performance measures.²

This report highlights PRAMS data for births that occurred during 1999. This is the fifth report to present data from PRAMS states comprehensively. It is similar in format and scope to the 1998 surveillance report.³

The 1999 report includes new indicators on prenatal discussion of three topics: smoking, physical abuse, and breastfeeding. In the multistate section, for each of the 27 indicators, prevalence estimates are presented by state for 1999; trend information for 1993–1999 is also provided when available. Background information on each of the 27 multistate indicators precedes the tabular and graphical results. A separate section, Highlights of 1999 PRAMS Surveillance, presents selected findings for each indicator for 1999, along with a summary of progress since 1993.

The series of detailed tables allows easy comparison of the 27 indicators across states by selected maternal characteristics, reflecting attention to emerging MCH priorities and

concerns and expanding the usefulness of the report.

In the state section, for each state, sociodemographic data are presented for the PRAMS-eligible population (women delivering a live infant in their state of residence). For each state, subgroup analyses are presented by age, race, ethnicity, education, and Medicaid status using 1999 data for six indicators: unintended pregnancy, entry into prenatal care, physical abuse, drinking during pregnancy, smoking during pregnancy, and breastfeeding. In addition, analyses for the six indicators are provided by income for the 16 states that collected this information.

Policy makers can use the data in this report to monitor progress toward national, state, and local pregnancy-related health objectives, including the reduction and prevention of high-risk pregnancies and adverse pregnancy outcomes. 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 be a valuable reference in public health planning and policy development.

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Overview of PRAMS

Background

The Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) is a population-based surveillance system of maternal behaviors and experiences before and during a woman's pregnancy and during the early infancy of her child. PRAMS was developed in 1987 in response to distressing statistics. For example, 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, drug use, and limited use of prenatal and pediatric care services were recognized as contributors to these slow rates of decline.

Purpose

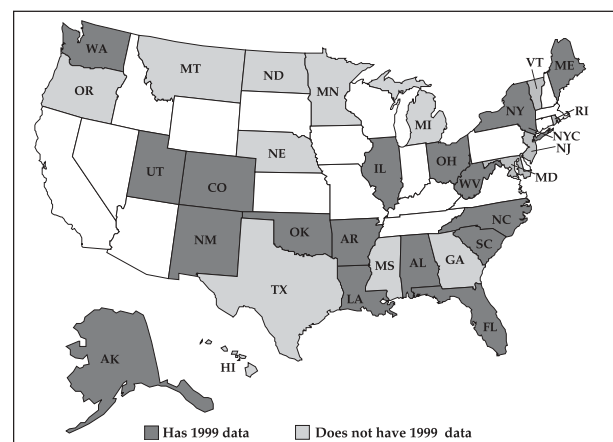
PRAMS supplements data from vital records for planning and assessing perinatal health programs within states. Because PRAMS data are population-based, findings from data analyses can be generalized to an entire state's population of women having a live birth. PRAMS is designed not only to generate state-specific data, but also to allow comparisons among states through the use of standardized data collection methods. Findings from analyses of PRAMS data have been used to enhance states' understanding of maternal behaviors and experiences and their relationship with adverse pregnancy outcomes. These data can be used to develop and assess programs and policies designed to reduce adverse pregnancy outcomes and improve the health of babies and mothers.

History

PRAMS is administered by the Division of Reproductive Health, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). PRAMS operates through a cooperative agreement between CDC and states that have been awarded funds competitively. In 1987, the first year of PRAMS, five states and the District of Columbia participated. In 1991, eight states were added. In 1996, six more states joined and four discontinued PRAMS operations. In 1999, six additional states and New York City were added, and in 2000, two more states joined PRAMS.

In 2001, eight new states joined PRAMS, including one state that had participated previously. Six of the new states were awarded funds to conduct the traditional PRAMS surveillance, and two of the new states were awarded funds to conduct a point-in-time survey. In addition, one existing state was awarded funds to implement an enhanced PRAMS methodology. Current

Figure 1. PRAMS Participants in 2002



PRAMS participants are 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 (Figure 1). Within state health departments, PRAMS program structures cross several existing organizational units, including maternal and child health and vital statistics. PRAMS surveillance currently covers 62% of all U.S. births.

Methodology

PRAMS generates statewide estimates of important perinatal health topics among women delivering a live infant. Each participating state uses a standardized data collection method developed by CDC.^{1,2} 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 250 new mothers is selected from eligible birth certificates. At 2 to 6 months after delivery, each sampled mother is mailed a package containing an explanatory letter introducing the survey and the 14-page survey itself. A second questionnaire package, and in most states a third, is mailed to mothers who do not respond to the previous mailed survey. PRAMS interviewers telephone mothers who do not respond to any of the mailed surveys and administer the questionnaire by telephone.

During 1993–1996, Alabama (1993 only), Georgia, and New York sought to increase survey participation of urban and minority women by supplementing the standard mail/telephone methodology with hospital-based surveillance. Women were sampled from hospital delivery logs and interviewed before they left the hospital. Sampled women were given a self-administered questionnaire within 48 hours of delivery. A second, mailed questionnaire consisting of PRAMS questions concerning early infant development and postpartum experiences was sent to these mothers at 2 months after delivery. Hospital-based surveillance required more resources per sampled woman than mail/telephone, and therefore, support for the methodology was discontinued in 1996.

The PRAMS questionnaire addresses many topics, including barriers to prenatal care and content of prenatal care, obstetric history, maternal use of alcohol and cigarettes, nutrition, economic status, maternal stress, and early infant development and health status. 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 its particular data needs. Since its inception, the PRAMS questionnaire has undergone several revisions, referred to as “phases.” Revisions to the questionnaire have occurred primarily to capture data on recent guidelines or emerging issues concerning maternal and

child health (such as 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 27 indicators presented in this document are from the core component of the Phase 3 questionnaire, based on revisions made to the questionnaire in 1995 and put in the field in late 1995 and early 1996.

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 1999 stratification variables, total annual sample sizes, overall response rates, and weighted response rates for each state. Appendix C identifies the corresponding PRAMS question number from the PRAMS Phase 3 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 Child Health Services Block Grant performance measures. Appendix D is a PRAMS Phase 3 core questionnaire.

Technical Notes

This report includes data from Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Utah, Washington, and West Virginia. These 17 states had fully implemented PRAMS data collection procedures in 1999 and achieved weighted response rates of at least 70% (range: from 72% to 81%). The weighted response rate indicates the proportion of women sampled who completed a

survey, adjusted for sample design.

The tables that present estimates by state with associated confidence intervals use 1999 data; graphs accompany the tables. For two states, Ohio and Utah, only 1999 data are available.

The multistate tables that present trends by state include data for 1996–1999 for indicators introduced in 1996 and data for 1993–1999 for states that had data available. Data for 1993 were not available for Washington. The 1997 data for North Carolina represent only a partial year (July through December). New Mexico has a combined data set of July 1997 through December 1998 births, which are referred to as 1998 data. The Phase 3 questionnaire was implemented in late 1995 in Maine, South Carolina, and West Virginia and in all other PRAMS states at the beginning of 1996 or shortly thereafter. Several indicators in this report are based on topics that were introduced with Phase 3; including those regarding husband's or partner's attitude toward the pregnancy; the couple's use of contraception at the time of pregnancy; infant sleeping position; prenatal care discussion of seat belt use, testing for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), breastfeeding, and physical abuse; and awareness of the importance of folic acid. Thus, for these indicators, 1993–1995 data are not available.

For most of the indicators in this report, the wording of the questions changed little, if at all, between the Phase 2 and Phase 3 versions. The question on the timing of first prenatal care visit (“How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you had your first visit for prenatal care?”) remained

the same between revisions. Late or no prenatal care is defined as care received at 13 or more weeks or 3 or more months of gestation or as no care received at all. The wording of the Phase 3 questions on physical abuse changed substantially from the Phase 2 version. Thus, we present only 1996–1999 prevalence data in the trend tables for these questions. (See Appendix A for details.)

Percentages for the demographic and outcome variables—maternal age, race, ethnicity, education, marital status, and infant birthweight—used in the state-specific tables were obtained from state birth certificate data provided to CDC. Out-of-state residents and, for all states except Alaska, out-of-state births were excluded in describing the PRAMS-eligible population. The PRAMS-eligible population has been described by using five categories of race (white, black, Native American, Asian/Pacific Islander, and other nonwhite racial groups) for all states; Alaska also reported data for Alaska Natives. The detailed summary sections of the report use three race categories, white, black, and other; other includes Native Americans, Asian/Pacific Islanders, Alaska Natives, and other nonwhites. For the state-specific sections of the report, data for racial groups comprising at least 5% of the state’s birth population were reported separately. In addition, an Other category was included which represents the rest of the population not shown in the racial categories. This categorization of race resulted in four states (Alaska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Washington) having additional race categories

reported for 1999. The demographic variable of Medicaid status was obtained from the PRAMS questionnaire; a 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.

Except for the tables describing the PRAMS-eligible population in each state, all tables in the report were produced using weighted PRAMS data. Percentages and standard errors were calculated for the characteristic of interest using PROC CROSSTAB in SUDAAN.³ The 95% confidence intervals (CI) 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 was fewer than 30 are not reported. In the detailed summary tables, estimates based on sample sizes between 30 and 60 are reported but noted because the estimates may be unreliable. In the tables that present data for 1993–1999 or 1996–1999 (for indicators introduced in 1996), the P value indicates a test for linear trend and was calculated using PROC LOGISTIC in SUDAAN.³ These tables also include data for three additional states (Colorado, Louisiana, and New Mexico) that had 1998 and 1999 data available. However, these states were

not included in the highlights sections where trends were only assessed for states that had 3 or more years of data.

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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Highlights of PRAMS Surveillance: 1999 Prevalence Rates and Trends, 1993–1999

Some of the key findings from this report are summarized in the following table. The table is divided into three categories—improvement, mixed results, and no change over time—that refer to observed trends in the 27 MCH indicators included in this report for the period 1993–1999. In addition, the table includes the range of prevalence rates across the 17 states for the 27 indicators for 1999.

Data were available from 12 states to assess trends for the period 1993–1999 or, for the indicators introduced in 1996, during 1996–1999.

Statistically significant improvements were observed in six or more states for 10 indicators; these were categorized as “improvement.” “Mixed results” included 16 indicators with significant trends in one direction for one to five states (inclusive) or indicators with trends in opposite directions. No significant change in any state was noted for one indicator; this was referred to as “no change.”

| Improvement | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|-----------------------|
| Topic Area | Indicator | Observed Trends | 1999 Prevalence Range |
| Prenatal Care | Late entry or no entry into prenatal care | During 1993–1999, 7 of 12 states experienced a significant decline in the percentage of women who entered prenatal care after the first trimester or received no prenatal care. | 16.1%–29.9% |
| Prenatal Care Discussion | Discussion of physical abuse | During 1996–1999, 10 of 12 states reported significant increasing trends in the prevalence of women whose health care providers discussed physical abuse by a husband or partner. | 20.1%–44.8% |
| | Discussion of HIV testing | During 1996–1999, the proportion of women who reported that a health care provider discussed getting tested for HIV significantly increased in 6 of 12 states. | 47.0%–88.4% |
| | Discussion of smoking during pregnancy | During 1993–1999, 8 of 12 states reported significant increases in the prevalence of women whose health care provider discussed the effects of smoking during pregnancy. | 57.1%–85.9% |

Improvement (continued)

| Topic Area | Indicator | Observed Trends | 1999 Prevalence Range |
|---------------------------------|--|---|-----------------------|
| Alcohol Use | Drinking alcohol during the last 3 months of pregnancy | During 1993–1999, 7 of 12 states reported a significant decline in the percentage of women who drank alcohol during the last 3 months of pregnancy. | 1.8%–8.2% |
| Breastfeeding | Breastfeeding initiation | During 1993–1999, 10 of 12 states reported significant increases in the prevalence of breastfeeding initiation. | 48.0%–89.0% |
| | Breastfeeding at 4 weeks after delivery | During 1993–1999, 8 of 12 states reported significant increases in the prevalence of breastfeeding at 4 weeks after delivery. | 34.9%–78.1% |
| Infant Sleeping Position | Infant sleeping on back | All 12 states reported a significant increase in the prevalence of sleeping position on the back during 1996–1999. | 35.1%–74.6% |
| | Infant sleeping on stomach | During 1996–1999, 9 of 12 states reported a significant decrease in the prevalence of the stomach (prone) sleeping position. | 6.8%–31.2% |
| Folic Acid | Folic acid knowledge | During 1996–1999, 11 of 12 states reported a significant increase in the proportion of women reporting that they had heard folic acid could prevent some birth defects. | 66.7%– 87.2% |

Mixed Results

| Topic Area | Indicator | Observed Trends | 1999 Prevalence Range |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|---|-----------------------|
| Unintended Pregnancy | Unintended pregnancy | During 1997–1999, North Carolina reported a significant decrease in the prevalence of unintended pregnancy. | 33.7%– 52.0% |
| | Mistimed pregnancy | During 1993–1999, New York reported a significant increase in the prevalence of mistimed pregnancy. | 26.5%–36.4% |
| | Unwanted pregnancy | During 1993–1999, Florida and West Virginia reported significant decreasing trends in the prevalence of unwanted pregnancy. | 6.4%–17.3% |

Mixed Results (continued)

| Topic Area | Indicator | Observed Trends | 1999 Prevalence Range |
|---------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------|
| | Pregnancy that was not wanted by husband or partner | During 1997–1999, North Carolina experienced a significant decrease in the prevalence of women reporting their husband or partner did not want the pregnancy. | 8.7%–12.2% |
| Contraceptive Use | Contraceptive use at time of pregnancy among women with an unintended pregnancy | During 1993–1999, three states (Alabama, Florida, and New York) reported significant decreasing trends in the prevalence of contraceptive use at time of pregnancy among women with an unintended pregnancy. | 33.2%– 45.6% |
| Prenatal Care | Not entering prenatal care as soon as desired | During 1993–1999, four states (Florida, Maine, New York, and South Carolina) experienced a significant increase in the proportion of women who started prenatal care late or had no care and who reported that they did not get prenatal care as soon as desired. | 45.2%– 63.5% |
| | Pregnancy confirmed after first trimester | During 1993–1999, three states (Alaska, Maine, and West Virginia) experienced a significant decrease in the prevalence of women who reported that their pregnancy status was not confirmed until after the first trimester. | 2.7%–7.0% |
| Prenatal Care Discussion | Discussion of seat belt use | Alaska and Florida reported significant increases during 1996–1999 in the prevalence of women who reported that a health care provider discussed seat belt use during prenatal care. | 41.1%–64.2% |
| | Discussion of breastfeeding | During 1996–1999, Alaska and New York reported significant increases in the prevalence of women whose health care providers discussed breastfeeding. | 74.9%–90.2% |
| Medicaid Coverage | Medicaid coverage for prenatal care | During 1993–1999, the prevalence of prenatal care covered by Medicaid decreased significantly in six states. The prevalence of Medicaid coverage increased significantly in Alaska. | 21.5%– 53.4% |

Mixed Results (continued)

| Topic Area | Indicator | Observed Trends | 1999 Prevalence Range |
|--------------------------|--|---|-----------------------|
| WIC Participation | Participation in WIC during pregnancy | Alaska and Oklahoma reported a significant increase in WIC participation during 1993–1999. Alabama reported a significant decrease in WIC participation. | 29.8%–58.3% |
| Physical Abuse | Physical abuse by a husband or partner during the 12 months before pregnancy | During 1996–1999, Alaska reported a significant decrease in the prevalence of physical abuse by a husband or partner before pregnancy. | 3.1%– 7.1% |
| Alcohol Use | Drinking alcohol during the 3 months before pregnancy | During 1994–1999, Washington experienced a significant decline in the percentage of women who drank alcohol 3 months before pregnancy. | 22.6%– 55.6% |
| Tobacco Use | Smoking during the 3 months before pregnancy | During 1993–1999, Florida and Washington reported significant decreasing trends in the prevalence of smoking 3 months before pregnancy. West Virginia reported a significant increasing trend in the prevalence of smoking 3 months before pregnancy. | 14.3%– 41.5% |
| | Smoking during the last 3 months of pregnancy | During 1993–1999, five states (Alaska, Florida, New York, Oklahoma, and Washington) experienced a significant decline in the prevalence of smoking during the last 3 months of pregnancy. | 6.2%– 27.2% |
| | Smoking after pregnancy | Maine and Washington experienced a significant decline in the prevalence of smoking after pregnancy during 1993–1999. | 9.3%–36.0% |

No Change

| Topic Area | Indicator | Observed Trends | 1999 Prevalence Range |
|-----------------------|---|---|-----------------------|
| Physical Abuse | Physical abuse by a husband or partner during pregnancy | During 1996–1999, there were no significant changes for any state in the prevalence of physical abuse by a husband or partner during pregnancy. | 2.1%–6.3% |

Multistate Exhibits

Unintended Pregnancy and Contraceptive Use

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

Unintended Pregnancy and Contraceptive Use

Unintended pregnancies, defined as pregnancies for which, at the time of conception, a woman either wanted to be pregnant later (mistimed) or did not want to be pregnant at any time (unwanted), are a problem in the United States.¹⁻³ Unintended pregnancies are common among all population subgroups. However, the risk is higher for certain populations, such as teenagers, women 40 years of age or older, women with lower levels of education, women who are not married, and women with low incomes.⁴⁻⁷

Unintended pregnancy resulting in a live birth is associated with delayed entry into prenatal care; this may be due to women with unintended pregnancies being less likely to realize they are pregnant in the first trimester than women with intended pregnancies.^{8,9} Other adverse behaviors associated with unintended pregnancy include poor maternal nutrition, cigarette smoking, and use of alcohol and other drugs.^{1,3} Unintended pregnancy may also be associated with adverse birth outcomes. The proportion of low-birthweight infants has been shown to be higher among black women whose pregnancies were unwanted than among those with wanted pregnancies.^{1,10} Women with mistimed or unwanted births were more likely to have infants who were premature, low birthweight, or small for gestational age than women with intended births.⁹ However, Kost et al. found that planning status was not significantly associated with negative birth outcomes after controlling for maternal behavioral variables (e.g., timing of prenatal care visits, weight gain, smoking, drinking).⁹ The consequences of an unintended pregnancy do not end at birth, as evidenced by the associations between unintended births and

breastfeeding initiation and duration, and unintended births and child abuse and neglect.^{1,3,9} Children under 2 years of age that were mistimed or unwanted were found to score lower on several psychometric measures indicating reduced cognitive, behavioral, and emotional development.¹¹

An unintended pregnancy may be due to the inconsistent or improper use of contraceptives or the lack of contraceptive use. A woman's partner can be an important determinant of her intent to become pregnant, the choice of contraceptive method, the regularity of contraceptive use, the intent to change methods, and her intent to continue a pregnancy.¹²⁻¹⁷ Among the 60.2 million U.S. women of reproductive age (15–44 years) in 1995, about 64% (38.6 million) were using some method of contraception based on findings from the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG).⁴ Burnhill noted that women who were nonusers of contraception accounted for more than 50% of all unintended pregnancies and that if they were to use contraception, the overall rate of unintended pregnancy could be cut in half.¹⁸ The rate of contraceptive failure has been highest among young women, poor women, and members of racial and ethnic minorities.¹⁹⁻²⁰ Adolescents experience higher oral contraceptive failure rates than do adult women.²¹ Unintended pregnancy following pill discontinuation and compliance difficulties are estimated to account for 20% of the 3.5 million annual unintended pregnancies in the United States with associated costs of \$2.6 billion.²²

To prevent unintended pregnancies and improve contraceptive use, information on the characteristics of women at risk for unintended

pregnancy can be used to improve access to family planning services, to expand women's knowledge of reproductive health and contraceptives, and to promote consistent use of effective contraceptive methods.¹⁻³ Additionally, information on the prevalence of unintended pregnancy and contraceptive use over time provides states a way to monitor their progress in achieving the national *Healthy People 2010* objectives to increase the percentage of intended pregnancies to 70% (Objective 9-1) and to increase the proportion of females at risk for unintended pregnancy (and their partners) who use contraception to 100% (Objective 9-3).²³

Data Highlights

- ◆ In 1999, the prevalence of unintended pregnancy among women who had live births ranged from 33.7% (Utah) to 52.0% (Louisiana). During 1997–1999, North Carolina showed a significant decreasing trend in the prevalence of unintended pregnancy.
- ◆ In 1999, the prevalence of mistimed pregnancy among women who had live births ranged from 26.5% (Maine) to 36.4% (Oklahoma). During 1993–1999, New York showed a significant increasing trend in the prevalence of mistimed pregnancy.
- ◆ In 1999, the prevalence of unwanted pregnancy among women who had live births ranged from 6.4% (Utah) to 17.3% (Louisiana). During 1993–1999, Florida and West Virginia showed significant decreasing trends in the prevalence of unwanted pregnancy.
- ◆ In 1999, 8.7% (Utah) to 12.2% (Louisiana and Washington) of women reported that their husbands or partners did not want the pregnancy. During 1997–1999, North Carolina showed a significant decreasing trend in the prevalence of women report-

ing that their husbands or partners did not want the pregnancy.

- ◆ In 1999, the prevalence of any type of birth control use at time of pregnancy among women who reported that their pregnancy was unintended ranged from 33.2% (Ohio) to 45.6% (Maine). During 1993–1999, Alabama, Florida, and New York showed significant decreasing trends in the use of birth control among women who reported that their pregnancy was unintended. The trends in these states are in the opposite direction from what is desired.

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Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1999

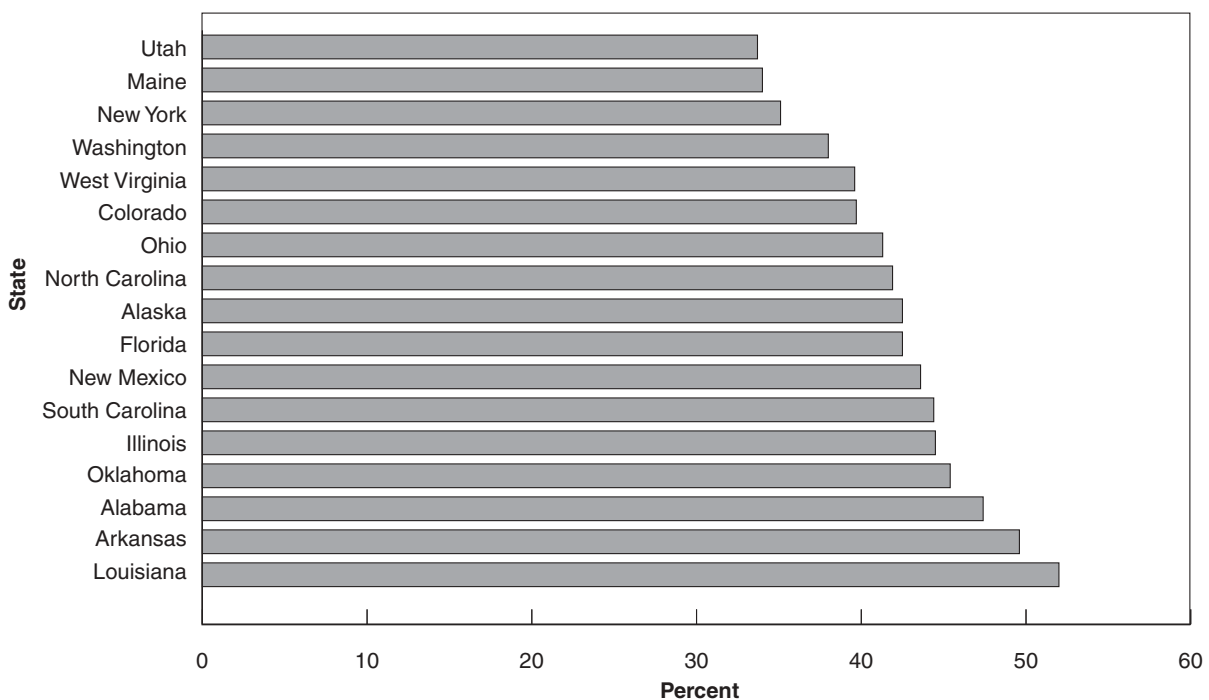
| State | Respondents | Percent* | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|----------------|-------------|----------|----------------|-----------|
| Alabama | 1,394 | 47.4 | 1.6 | 44.3–50.5 |
| Alaska | 1,328 | 42.5 | 1.6 | 39.4–45.5 |
| Arkansas | 1,765 | 49.6 | 1.7 | 46.3–52.8 |
| Colorado | 1,923 | 39.7 | 1.5 | 36.8–42.6 |
| Florida | 1,894 | 42.5 | 1.8 | 39.1–46.0 |
| Illinois | 1,898 | 44.5 | 1.2 | 42.1–46.9 |
| Louisiana | 2,142 | 52.0 | 1.3 | 49.4–54.6 |
| Maine | 1,097 | 34.0 | 1.6 | 30.8–37.1 |
| New Mexico | 1,404 | 43.6 | 1.5 | 40.7–46.5 |
| New York‡ | 1,162 | 35.1 | 1.8 | 31.6–38.7 |
| North Carolina | 1,650 | 41.9 | 1.6 | 38.8–45.0 |
| Ohio | 1,492 | 41.3 | 1.6 | 38.1–44.6 |
| Oklahoma | 1,837 | 45.4 | 1.9 | 41.6–49.2 |
| South Carolina | 1,428 | 44.4 | 2.1 | 40.2–48.6 |
| Utah | 1,442 | 33.7 | 1.6 | 30.5–36.9 |
| Washington | 1,175 | 38.0 | 1.9 | 34.3–41.7 |
| West Virginia | 1,237 | 39.6 | 1.6 | 36.4–42.8 |

* 1999 state range is 33.7%–52.0%.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1999



Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1993–1999

| State | 1993 (%) | 1994 (%) | 1995 (%) | 1996 (%) | 1997 (%) | 1998 (%) | 1999 (%) | P value for trend** |
|-----------------------|----------|-------------------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|
| Alabama | 49.9 | 49.3 | 48.0 | 47.9 | 49.2 | 47.9 | 47.4 | 0.28 |
| Alaska | 43.5 | 42.6 | 40.8 [‡] | 41.6 | 40.5 [‡] | 42.8 | 42.5 | 0.66 |
| Arkansas | — | — | — | — | 49.9 | 53.4 | 49.6 | 0.90 |
| Colorado | — | — | — | — | — | 38.8 | 39.7 | 0.68 |
| Florida | 45.9 | 46.9 | 45.0 | 47.9 | 47.6 | 45.0 | 42.5 | 0.17 |
| Illinois | — | — | — | — | 47.4 | 40.0 | 44.5 | 0.51 |
| Louisiana | — | — | — | — | — | 52.5 | 52.0 | 0.81 |
| Maine | 34.0 | 30.9 [‡] | 39.3 | 34.2 | 33.9 | 34.1 | 34.0 | 0.91 |
| New Mexico | — | — | — | — | ~ | 45.6~ | 43.6 | 0.36 |
| New York [†] | 33.4 | 30.3 | 34.6 | 34.1 | 38.4 | 35.3 | 35.1 | 0.06 |
| North Carolina | — | — | — | — | 47.6 [^] | 47.1 | 41.9 | 0.02 [¶] |
| Oklahoma | 44.9 | 48.2 | 48.1 | 48.5 | 50.0 | 46.9 | 45.4 | 0.97 |
| South Carolina | 49.1 | 46.9 | 50.0 | 51.0 | 50.0 | 45.8 | 44.4 | 0.10 |
| Washington | — | 38.7 | 39.0 | 38.5 | 36.6 | 38.1 | 38.0 | 0.59 |
| West Virginia | 42.0 | 40.6 | 45.2 | 42.0 | 41.7 | 37.1 | 39.6 | 0.05 |

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

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

^ 1997 data represent only July–December births.

¶ P value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

~ 1998 data represent July 1997 through December 1998 births.

Year 2010 Health Objective 9.1

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

Prevalence of Mistimed Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1999

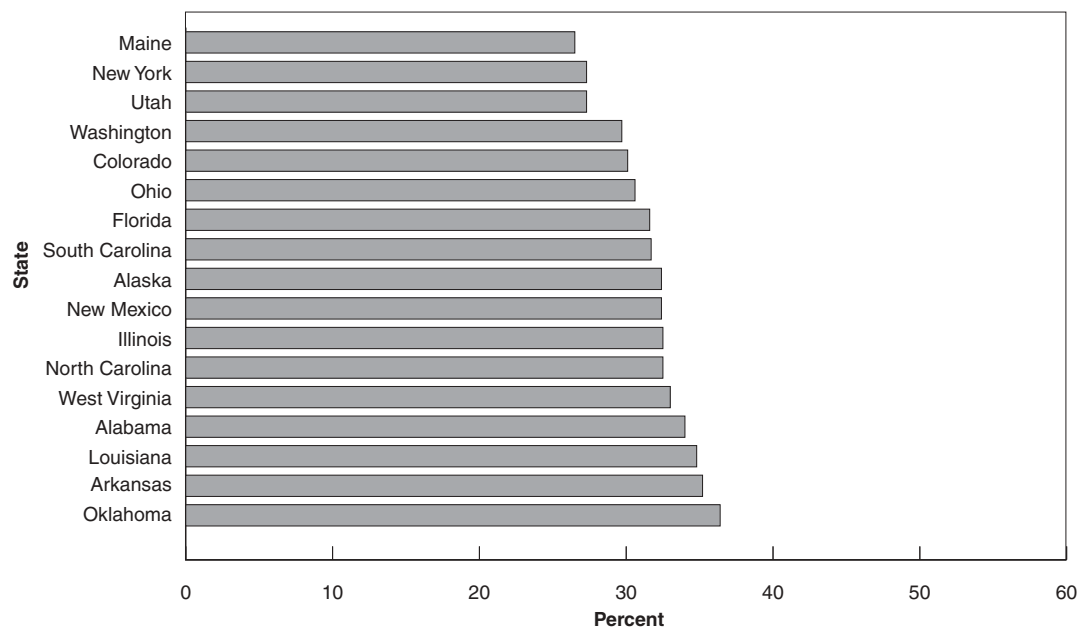
| State | Respondents | Percent* | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|----------------|-------------|----------|----------------|-----------|
| Alabama | 1,394 | 34.0 | 1.5 | 31.0–37.0 |
| Alaska | 1,328 | 32.4 | 1.5 | 29.5–35.3 |
| Arkansas | 1,765 | 35.2 | 1.6 | 32.2–38.3 |
| Colorado | 1,923 | 30.1 | 1.4 | 27.4–32.8 |
| Florida | 1,894 | 31.6 | 1.7 | 28.4–34.9 |
| Illinois | 1,898 | 32.5 | 1.2 | 30.2–34.8 |
| Louisiana | 2,142 | 34.8 | 1.3 | 32.3–37.3 |
| Maine | 1,097 | 26.5 | 1.5 | 23.6–29.4 |
| New Mexico | 1,404 | 32.4 | 1.4 | 29.7–35.1 |
| New York‡ | 1,162 | 27.3 | 1.7 | 24.0–30.6 |
| North Carolina | 1,650 | 32.5 | 1.5 | 29.6–35.5 |
| Ohio | 1,492 | 30.6 | 1.6 | 27.6–33.7 |
| Oklahoma | 1,837 | 36.4 | 1.9 | 32.7–40.1 |
| South Carolina | 1,428 | 31.7 | 2.0 | 27.8–35.6 |
| Utah | 1,442 | 27.3 | 1.5 | 24.4–30.3 |
| Washington | 1,175 | 29.7 | 1.8 | 26.2–33.2 |
| West Virginia | 1,237 | 33.0 | 1.6 | 30.0–36.1 |

* 1999 state range is 26.5%–36.4%.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Mistimed Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1999



Prevalence of Mistimed Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1993–1999

| State | 1993 (%) | 1994 (%) | 1995 (%) | 1996 (%) | 1997 (%) | 1998 (%) | 1999 (%) | P value for trend** |
|-----------------------|----------|-------------------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|
| Alabama | 36.4 | 36.9 | 35.8 | 33.0 | 35.4 | 34.9 | 34.0 | 0.15 |
| Alaska | 30.1 | 32.6 | 29.2 [‡] | 31.4 | 29.5 [‡] | 29.7 | 32.4 | 0.84 |
| Arkansas | — | — | — | — | 35.8 | 38.0 | 35.2 | 0.80 |
| Colorado | — | — | — | — | — | 29.1 | 30.1 | 0.63 |
| Florida | 32.2 | 32.4 | 32.5 | 34.7 | 33.7 | 33.6 | 31.6 | 0.85 |
| Illinois | — | — | — | — | 32.6 | 28.8 | 32.5 | 0.77 |
| Louisiana | — | — | — | — | — | 36.3 | 34.8 | 0.38 |
| Maine | 27.3 | 24.6 [‡] | 32.5 | 26.3 | 25.5 | 27.7 | 26.5 | 0.74 |
| New Mexico | — | — | — | — | ~ | 35.0~ | 32.4 | 0.23 |
| New York [†] | 23.7 | 21.7 | 26.3 | 26.1 | 27.7 | 25.6 | 27.3 | 0.04 [¶] |
| North Carolina | — | — | — | — | 36.4 [^] | 35.1 | 32.5 | 0.14 |
| Oklahoma | 33.4 | 37.2 | 37.8 | 34.7 | 39.1 | 38.0 | 36.4 | 0.29 |
| South Carolina | 35.7 | 34.5 | 35.0 | 38.6 | 38.2 | 33.0 | 31.7 | 0.22 |
| Washington | — | 30.7 | 29.8 | 30.5 | 27.9 | 30.2 | 29.7 | 0.69 |
| West Virginia | 32.0 | 31.7 | 35.7 | 31.6 | 32.4 | 29.8 | 33.0 | 0.63 |

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

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

¶ P value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

{ Data do not include New York City.

^ 1997 data represent only July–December births.

~ 1998 data represent July 1997 through December 1998 births.

Prevalence of Unwanted Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1999

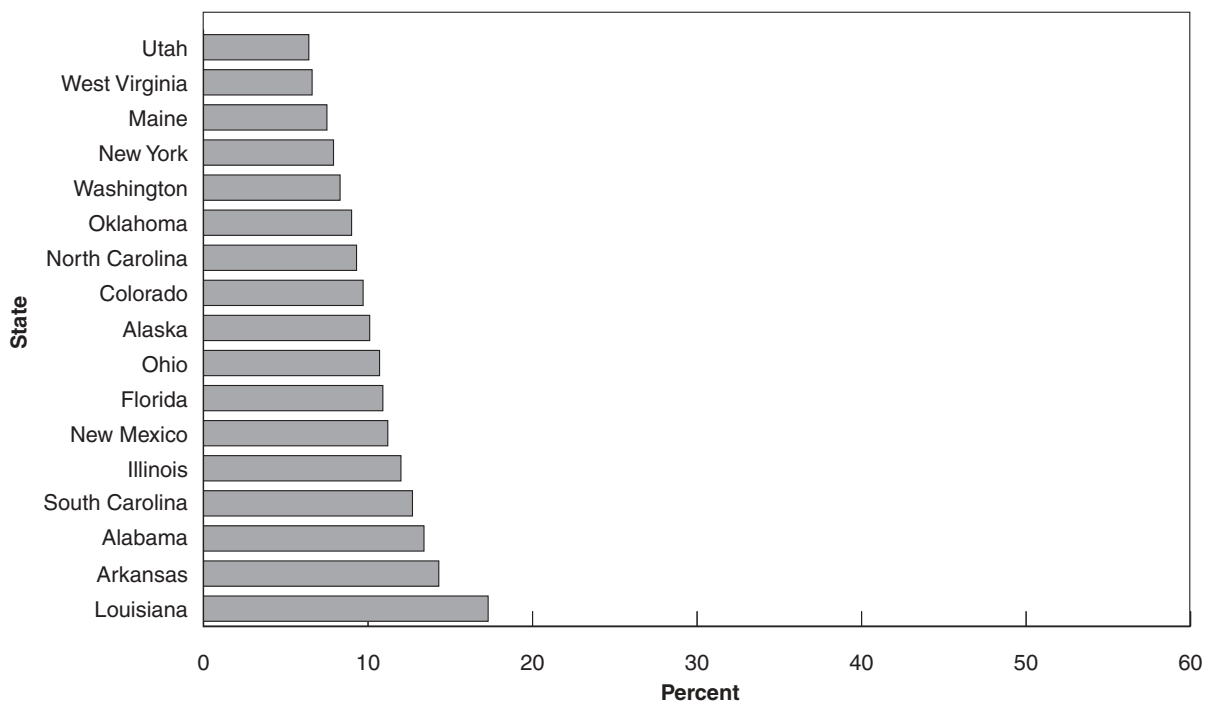
| State | Respondents | Percent* | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|----------------|-------------|----------|----------------|-----------|
| Alabama | 1,394 | 13.4 | 1.1 | 11.3–15.6 |
| Alaska | 1,328 | 10.1 | 0.9 | 8.3–11.8 |
| Arkansas | 1,765 | 14.3 | 1.2 | 12.0–16.6 |
| Colorado | 1,923 | 9.7 | 1.0 | 7.8–11.5 |
| Florida | 1,894 | 10.9 | 1.0 | 8.9–12.9 |
| Illinois | 1,898 | 12.0 | 0.8 | 10.4–13.6 |
| Louisiana | 2,142 | 17.3 | 1.0 | 15.2–19.3 |
| Maine | 1,097 | 7.5 | 0.9 | 5.7–9.2 |
| New Mexico | 1,404 | 11.2 | 0.9 | 9.4–13.0 |
| New York‡ | 1,162 | 7.9 | 1.1 | 5.8–9.9 |
| North Carolina | 1,650 | 9.3 | 0.9 | 7.5–11.2 |
| Ohio | 1,492 | 10.7 | 1.0 | 8.8–12.6 |
| Oklahoma | 1,837 | 9.0 | 1.1 | 6.9–11.1 |
| South Carolina | 1,428 | 12.7 | 1.4 | 9.9–15.4 |
| Utah | 1,442 | 6.4 | 0.9 | 4.6–8.1 |
| Washington | 1,175 | 8.3 | 1.1 | 6.2–10.3 |
| West Virginia | 1,237 | 6.6 | 0.9 | 4.9–8.3 |

* 1999 state range is 6.4%–17.3%.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Unwanted Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1999



Prevalence of Unwanted Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1993–1999

| State | 1993 (%) | 1994 (%) | 1995 (%) | 1996 (%) | 1997 (%) | 1998 (%) | 1999 (%) | P value for trend** |
|-----------------------|----------|------------------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|
| Alabama | 13.5 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 14.9 | 13.8 | 13.0 | 13.4 | 0.65 |
| Alaska | 13.5 | 10.0 | 11.6 [‡] | 10.2 | 11.0 [‡] | 13.1 | 10.1 | 0.32 |
| Arkansas | — | — | — | — | 14.0 | 15.3 | 14.3 | 0.87 |
| Colorado | — | — | — | — | — | 9.7 | 9.7 | 0.96 |
| Florida | 13.8 | 14.6 | 12.5 | 13.3 | 13.9 | 11.4 | 10.9 | 0.01 [¶] |
| Illinois | — | — | — | — | 14.8 | 11.2 | 12.0 | 0.15 |
| Louisiana | — | — | — | — | — | 16.1 | 17.3 | 0.45 |
| Maine | 6.8 | 6.3 [‡] | 6.8 | 7.9 | 8.4 | 6.4 | 7.5 | 0.41 |
| New Mexico | — | — | — | — | ~ | 10.7~ | 11.2 | 0.69 |
| New York [{] | 9.7 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 8.0 | 10.7 | 9.7 | 7.9 | 0.96 |
| North Carolina | — | — | — | — | 11.3 [^] | 12.0 | 9.3 | 0.15 |
| Oklahoma | 11.4 | 11.0 | 10.3 | 13.8 | 10.9 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 0.08 |
| South Carolina | 13.5 | 12.4 | 15.0 | 12.4 | 11.8 | 12.8 | 12.7 | 0.48 |
| Washington | — | 8.0 | 9.3 | 8.0 | 8.6 | 7.9 | 8.3 | 0.77 |
| West Virginia | 9.9 | 8.9 | 9.6 | 10.4 | 9.3 | 7.4 | 6.6 | 0.01 [¶] |

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

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

¶ P value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

{ Data do not include New York City.

^ 1997 data represent only July–December births.

~ 1998 data represent July 1997 through December 1998 births.

Prevalence of Pregnancy That Was Not Wanted by Husband or Partner, 1999

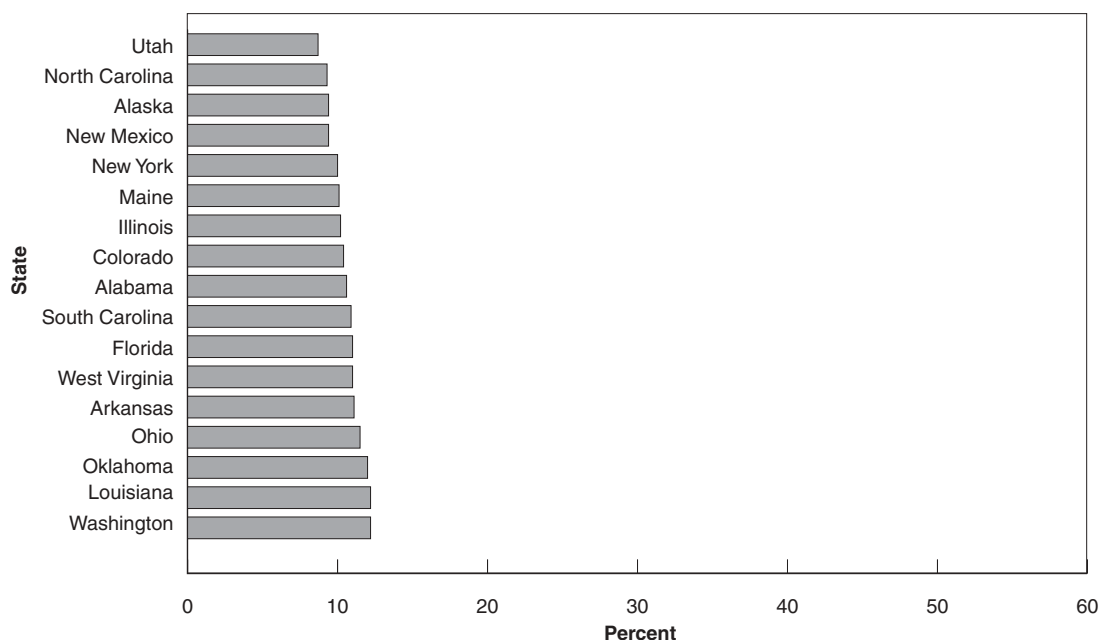
| State | Respondents | Percent* | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|----------------|-------------|----------|----------------|-----------|
| Alabama | 1,506 | 10.6 | 1.0 | 8.7–12.5 |
| Alaska | 1,438 | 9.4 | 0.9 | 7.7–11.2 |
| Arkansas | 1,886 | 11.1 | 1.0 | 9.1–13.0 |
| Colorado | 2,031 | 10.4 | 1.0 | 8.6–12.3 |
| Florida | 1,995 | 11.0 | 1.1 | 8.8–13.1 |
| Illinois | 1,989 | 10.2 | 0.7 | 8.7–11.6 |
| Louisiana | 2,218 | 12.2 | 0.9 | 10.5–13.9 |
| Maine | 1,167 | 10.1 | 1.0 | 8.1–12.0 |
| New Mexico | 1,499 | 9.4 | 0.8 | 7.8–11.0 |
| New York‡ | 1,253 | 10.0 | 1.1 | 7.8–12.1 |
| North Carolina | 1,763 | 9.3 | 0.9 | 7.6–11.1 |
| Ohio | 1,597 | 11.5 | 1.0 | 9.5–13.5 |
| Oklahoma | 1,971 | 12.0 | 1.2 | 9.6–14.4 |
| South Carolina | 1,485 | 10.9 | 1.3 | 8.3–13.5 |
| Utah | 1,514 | 8.7 | 0.9 | 6.8–10.6 |
| Washington | 1,252 | 12.2 | 1.3 | 9.7–14.7 |
| West Virginia | 1,323 | 11.0 | 1.0 | 9.0–12.9 |

* 1999 state range is 8.7%–12.2%.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Pregnancy That Was Not Wanted by Husband or Partner, 1999



Prevalence of Pregnancy That Was Not Wanted by Husband or Partner, 1996–1999

| State | 1996 (%) | 1997 (%) | 1998 (%) | 1999 (%) | P value for trend** |
|-----------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|
| Alabama | 11.6 | 10.4 | 11.7 | 10.6 | 0.70 |
| Alaska | 11.7 | 11.7 | 11.0 | 9.4 | 0.09 |
| Arkansas | — | 11.2 | 13.0 | 11.1 | 0.91 |
| Colorado | — | — | 10.7 | 10.4 | 0.84 |
| Florida | 11.9 | 14.1 | 10.8 | 11.0 | 0.20 |
| Illinois | — | 9.4 | 11.9 | 10.2 | 0.82 |
| Louisiana | — | — | 13.2 | 12.2 | 0.43 |
| Maine | 9.6 | 12.0 | 10.5 | 10.1 | 0.51 |
| New Mexico | — | ~ | 13.0~ | 9.4 | 0.01 ^{††} |
| New York [{] | 10.4 | 10.8 | 9.5 | 10.0 | 0.62 |
| North Carolina | — | 13.7 [^] | 10.4 | 9.3 | 0.02 ^{††} |
| Oklahoma | 11.8 | 12.3 | 10.8 | 12.0 | 0.88 |
| South Carolina | 12.9 | 13.7 | 11.1 | 10.9 | 0.16 |
| Washington | 10.6 | 11.2 | 9.9 | 12.2 | 0.51 |
| West Virginia | 13.5 | 10.4 | 12.3 | 11.0 | 0.14 |

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

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

^{††} P value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

~ 1998 data represent July 1997 through December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Contraceptive Use at Time of Pregnancy Among Women With an Unintended Pregnancy Resulting in a Live Birth, 1999

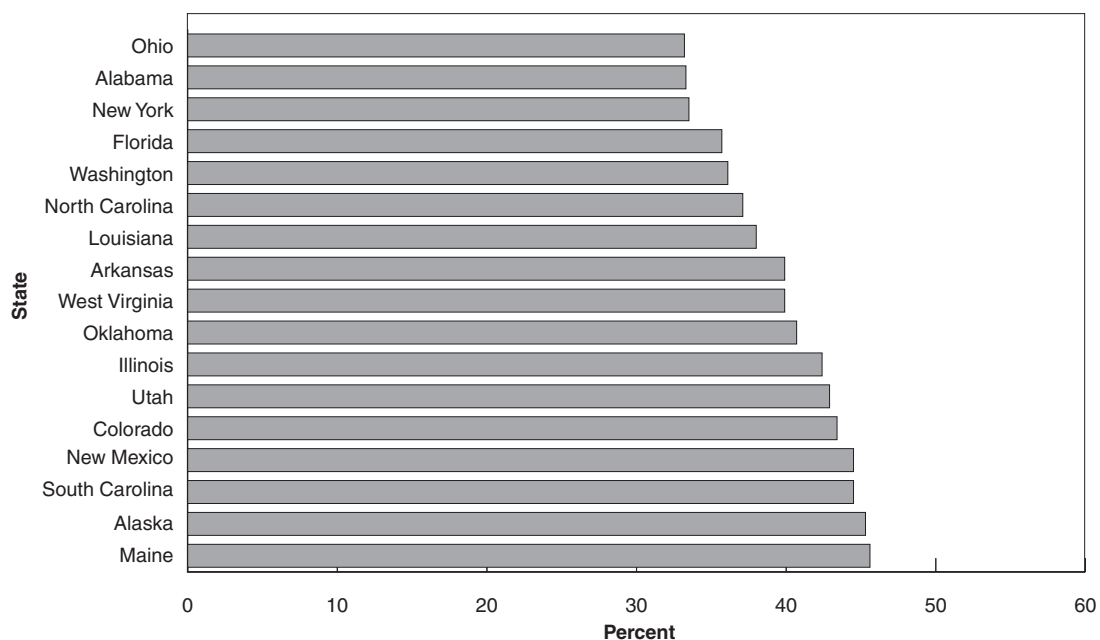
| State | Respondents | Percent* | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|----------------|-------------|----------|----------------|-----------|
| Alabama | 680 | 33.3 | 2.2 | 28.9–37.7 |
| Alaska | 596 | 45.3 | 2.4 | 40.6–50.0 |
| Arkansas | 903 | 39.9 | 2.3 | 35.4–44.5 |
| Colorado | 761 | 43.4 | 2.4 | 38.7–48.1 |
| Florida | 1,029 | 35.7 | 2.5 | 30.8–40.6 |
| Illinois | 819 | 42.4 | 1.9 | 38.8–46.1 |
| Louisiana | 1,016 | 38.0 | 1.9 | 34.3–41.6 |
| Maine | 356 | 45.6 | 2.9 | 39.8–51.3 |
| New Mexico | 608 | 44.5 | 2.2 | 40.1–48.9 |
| New York‡ | 390 | 33.5 | 3.1 | 27.5–39.6 |
| North Carolina | 700 | 37.1 | 2.4 | 32.4–41.9 |
| Ohio | 711 | 33.2 | 2.4 | 28.5–38.0 |
| Oklahoma | 809 | 40.7 | 2.9 | 35.1–46.4 |
| South Carolina | 691 | 44.5 | 3.2 | 38.1–50.8 |
| Utah | 493 | 42.9 | 3.0 | 37.1–48.7 |
| Washington | 487 | 36.1 | 3.0 | 30.2–42.1 |
| West Virginia | 569 | 39.9 | 2.6 | 34.8–44.9 |

* 1999 state range is 33.2%–45.6%.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Contraceptive Use at Time of Pregnancy Among Women With an Unintended Pregnancy Resulting in a Live Birth, 1999



Prevalence of Contraceptive Use at Time of Pregnancy Among Women With an Unintended Pregnancy Resulting in a Live Birth, 1996–1999

| State | 1996 (%) | 1997 (%) | 1998 (%) | 1999 (%) | P value for trend** |
|-----------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|
| Alabama | 41.6 | 40.0 | 37.7 | 33.3 | 0.01 [†] |
| Alaska | 40.1 | 38.1 | 42.4 | 45.3 | 0.09 |
| Arkansas | — | 37.0 | 39.0 | 39.9 | 0.40 |
| Colorado | — | — | 44.1 | 43.4 | 0.84 |
| Florida | 42.3 | 40.0 | 38.0 | 35.7 | 0.04 [†] |
| Illinois | — | 39.4 | 44.3 | 42.4 | 0.48 |
| Louisiana | — | — | 38.6 | 38.0 | 0.81 |
| Maine | 44.2 | 48.3 | 44.5 | 45.6 | 0.39 |
| New Mexico | — | ~ | 40.3~ | 44.5 | 0.21 |
| New York [{] | 43.8 | 44.0 | 41.2 | 33.5 | 0.02 [†] |
| North Carolina | — | 38.9 [^] | 40.1 | 37.1 | 0.59 |
| Oklahoma | 38.9 | 38.7 | 44.0 | 40.7 | 0.39 |
| South Carolina | 48.1 | 43.9 | 44.0 | 44.5 | 0.52 |
| Washington | 43.2 | 43.4 | 40.5 | 36.1 | 0.07 |
| West Virginia | 46.0 | 42.9 | 41.5 | 39.9 | 0.06 |

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

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

[†] P value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

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

[{] Data do not include New York City.

Year 2010 Health Objective 9.3

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

Multistate Exhibits

Prenatal Care

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

Prenatal Care

Prenatal care is recommended for all pregnant women because of its potential to improve the health of mothers and infants. Guidelines issued by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and the American Academy of Pediatrics recommend that women make 13 to 15 prenatal visits beginning in the first trimester of pregnancy.¹ According to birth certificate data, the prevalence of late or no prenatal care decreased each year among women delivering live-born infants in the United States during 1989–1997. The improvement in early access to prenatal care may partly be due to Medicaid expansion programs, which improved access to prenatal care for low-income women.²

Inadequate use of prenatal care has been associated with increased risk for low-birthweight births, premature births, neonatal mortality, infant mortality, and maternal mortality.³ The receipt of early and consistent prenatal care allows the diagnosis and management of medical conditions that may affect the health of the mother and infant, such as pregnancy-induced hypertension and diabetes. Screening may be offered to women who are at increased risk for certain genetic disorders. Prenatal care providers should also offer education and counseling about risk behaviors that can affect birth outcomes (e.g., substance use, physical violence).^{1,4}

Despite Medicaid expansion and the benefits of early and consistent prenatal care, not all women begin prenatal care in the first trimester, and certain groups of women are less likely than others to do so. For example, in the United States, black and Hispanic women are less likely to receive early prenatal care.^{2,4,5} Teenage women² and women aged 40

years or older are less likely to begin care in the first trimester than are women of other ages. Low level of education and low income are both associated with late entry into prenatal care (that is, after the first trimester).^{2,5}

Multiparous women are less likely than women with no previous births to receive early prenatal care.² Also, women whose pregnancies are unintended are less likely to receive early care than are women whose pregnancies are intended.⁶ Many of the factors that affect the timing of entry into prenatal care are also associated with risk behaviors during pregnancy, adverse medical conditions, and adverse birth outcomes.

The Maternal and Child Health Bureau requires Title V Block Grant applicants to provide information on early entry into prenatal care in their grant applications.⁷ Information about use of prenatal care can be used for program and policy planning at the state and local levels, and can provide states with a method for monitoring their progress toward reaching the *Healthy People 2010* objective that 90% of women begin prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy.⁸

Data Highlights

- ◆ In 1999, the prevalence of entry into prenatal care after the first trimester ranged from 16.1% (Maine) to 29.9% (Oklahoma). During 1993–1999, seven states experienced significant decreases in the proportion of women entering prenatal care after the first trimester or having no prenatal care. No states met the *Healthy People 2010* objective for 90% of women to begin prenatal care in the first trimester.

- ◆ Among women who began prenatal care late or not at all, the prevalence of not getting prenatal care as soon as desired ranged from 45.2% (New York) to 63.5% (Ohio). Four states (Florida, Maine, New York, and South Carolina) experienced a significant increasing trend for not getting prenatal care as soon as desired during 1993–1999.
- ◆ The prevalence of having the pregnancy confirmed after the first trimester ranged from 2.7% (Utah) to 7.0% (New Mexico). During 1993–1999, three states (Alaska, Maine, and West Virginia) experienced a significant decreasing trend for pregnancies that were confirmed after the first trimester.

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Prevalence of Late or No Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester or Not at All), 1999

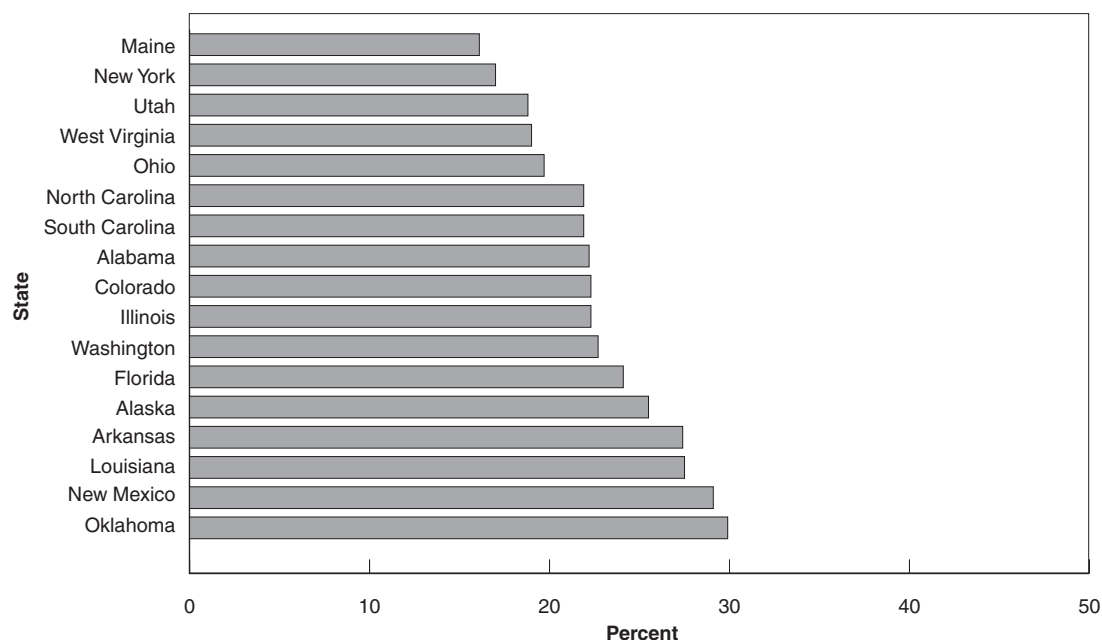
| State | Respondents | Percent* | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|----------------|-------------|----------|----------------|-----------|
| Alabama | 1,486 | 22.2 | 1.3 | 19.6–24.7 |
| Alaska | 1,437 | 25.5 | 1.3 | 22.9–28.1 |
| Arkansas | 1,877 | 27.4 | 1.4 | 24.6–30.2 |
| Colorado | 2,011 | 22.3 | 1.2 | 19.9–24.7 |
| Florida | 1,969 | 24.1 | 1.4 | 21.3–26.9 |
| Illinois | 1,974 | 22.3 | 1.0 | 20.3–24.3 |
| Louisiana | 2,169 | 27.5 | 1.2 | 25.1–29.9 |
| Maine | 1,166 | 16.1 | 1.2 | 13.7–18.5 |
| New Mexico | 1,493 | 29.1 | 1.3 | 26.6–31.7 |
| New York‡ | 1,237 | 17.0 | 1.4 | 14.2–19.9 |
| North Carolina | 1,757 | 21.9 | 1.3 | 19.3–24.5 |
| Ohio | 1,587 | 19.7 | 1.3 | 17.1–22.2 |
| Oklahoma | 1,961 | 29.9 | 1.8 | 26.5–33.4 |
| South Carolina | 1,495 | 21.9 | 1.7 | 18.5–25.3 |
| Utah | 1,484 | 18.8 | 1.3 | 16.2–21.4 |
| Washington | 1,240 | 22.7 | 1.6 | 19.6–25.7 |
| West Virginia | 1,314 | 19.0 | 1.3 | 16.5–21.5 |

* 1999 state range is 16.1%–29.9%.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Late or No Entry Into Prenatal Care
(After the First Trimester or Not at All), 1999



Prevalence of Late or No Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester or Not at All), 1993–1999

| State | 1993 (%) | 1994 (%) | 1995 (%) | 1996 (%) | 1997 (%) | 1998 (%) | 1999 (%) | P value for trend** |
|-----------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|
| Alabama | 26.1 | 26.0 | 25.7 | 21.9 | 21.8 | 24.2 | 22.2 | 0.01 ^{††} |
| Alaska | 31.0 | 30.2 | 30.8 | 28.4 | 27.0 | 24.7 | 25.5 | 0.00 ^{††} |
| Arkansas | — | — | — | — | 27.7 | 29.7 | 27.4 | 0.88 |
| Colorado | — | — | — | — | — | 24.3 | 22.3 | 0.27 |
| Florida | 30.4 | 28.9 | 26.5 | 26.9 | 24.5 | 23.7 | 24.1 | 0.00 ^{††} |
| Illinois | — | — | — | — | 21.9 | 22.5 | 22.3 | 0.88 |
| Louisiana | — | — | — | — | — | 28.1 | 27.5 | 0.72 |
| Maine | 27.1 | 20.6 | 20.2 | 18.1 | 16.6 | 17.4 | 16.1 | 0.00 ^{††} |
| New Mexico | — | — | — | — | ~ | 29.8~ | 29.1 | 0.74 |
| New York [{] | 20.0 | 23.0 | 17.0 | 15.7 | 18.4 | 15.5 | 17.0 | 0.01 ^{††} |
| North Carolina | — | — | — | — | 25.2 [^] | 23.1 | 21.9 | 0.19 |
| Oklahoma | 31.2 | 30.6 | 31.7 | 31.8 | 30.7 | 28.1 | 29.9 | 0.31 |
| South Carolina | 29.6 | 27.5 | 26.0 | 25.1 | 22.7 | 22.4 | 21.9 | 0.00 ^{††} |
| Washington | — | 22.4 | 24.6 | 21.8 | 22.3 | 22.7 | 22.7 | 0.78 |
| West Virginia | 31.8 | 29.8 | 26.9 | 25.0 | 20.4 | 20.9 | 19.0 | 0.00 ^{††} |

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

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

^{††} P value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

~ 1998 data represent July 1997 through December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

Year 2010 Health Objective 16.16

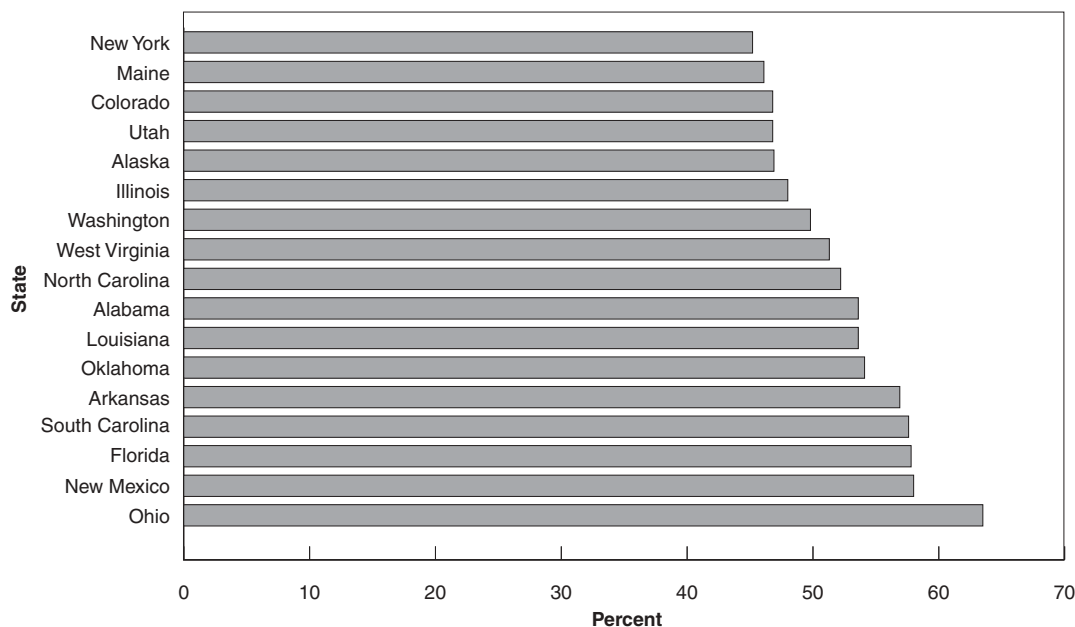
Increase to at least 90% the proportion of all pregnant women who receive prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy.

Prevalence of Not Getting Prenatal Care as Soon as Desired Among Women Who Started Prenatal Care Late or Had No Prenatal Care, 1999

| State | Respondents | Percent* | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------|
| Alabama | 329 | 53.6 | 3.5 | 46.8–60.4 |
| Alaska | 354 | 46.9 | 3.1 | 40.9–52.9 |
| Arkansas | 555 | 56.9 | 3.1 | 50.9–62.9 |
| Colorado | 465 | 46.8 [‡] | 3.1 | 40.7–52.9 |
| Florida | 602 | 57.8 | 3.4 | 51.2–64.4 |
| Illinois | 402 | 48.0 [‡] | 2.7 | 42.8–53.3 |
| Louisiana | 539 | 53.6 [‡] | 2.7 | 48.4–58.9 |
| Maine | 180 | 46.1 [‡] | 4.2 | 38.0–54.3 |
| New Mexico | 394 | 58.0 | 2.8 | 52.6–63.4 |
| New York [{] | 198 | 45.2 [‡] | 4.7 | 36.0–54.4 |
| North Carolina | 358 | 52.2 | 3.5 | 45.3–59.1 |
| Ohio | 342 | 63.5 | 3.6 | 56.4–70.5 |
| Oklahoma | 512 | 54.1 | 3.6 | 47.0–61.2 |
| South Carolina | 331 | 57.6 | 4.5 | 48.9–66.4 |
| Utah | 311 | 46.8 [‡] | 4.0 | 39.1–54.6 |
| Washington | 294 | 49.8 | 4.0 | 41.9–57.7 |
| West Virginia | 272 | 51.3 | 3.8 | 43.9–58.8 |

* 1999 state range is 45.2%–63.5%.
† Confidence interval.
‡ Missing $\geq 10\%$ data.
{ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Not Getting Prenatal Care as Soon as Desired Among Women Who Started Prenatal Care Late or Had No Prenatal Care, 1999



Prevalence of Not Getting Prenatal Care as Soon as Desired Among Women Who Started Prenatal Care Late or Had No Prenatal Care, 1993–1999

| State | 1993 (%) | 1994 (%) | 1995 (%) | 1996 (%) | 1997 (%) | 1998 (%) | 1999 (%) | P value for trend** |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Alabama | 51.6 | 44.8 | 49.1 | 55.1 | 51.0 | 52.3 | 53.6 | 0.18 |
| Alaska | 45.1 | 48.0 | 46.3 | 44.7 | 49.5 | 48.0 | 46.9 | 0.55 |
| Arkansas | — | — | — | — | 60.1 | 54.6 | 56.9 | 0.49 |
| Colorado | — | — | — | — | — | 50.0 | 46.8 [‡] | 0.47 |
| Florida | 49.3 | 50.4 | 53.7 | 50.4 | 56.2 [‡] | 55.0 [‡] | 57.8 | 0.03 [¶] |
| Illinois | — | — | — | — | 51.8 | 47.0 | 48.0 [‡] | 0.52 |
| Louisiana | — | — | — | — | — | 61.3 [‡] | 53.6 [‡] | 0.04 [¶] |
| Maine | 32.5 | 34.5 | 28.3 [‡] | 44.2 | 44.6 | 44.8 | 46.1 [‡] | 0.00 [¶] |
| New Mexico | — | — | — | — | ~ | 52.7~ | 58.0 | 0.19 |
| New York [†] | 28.9 | 43.5 | 45.0 [‡] | 38.1 [‡] | 50.8 | 47.3 [‡] | 45.2 [‡] | 0.02 [¶] |
| North Carolina | — | — | — | — | 64.3 [^] | 53.0 | 52.2 | 0.07 |
| Oklahoma | 56.1 [‡] | 48.0 | 51.6 | 55.6 | 56.1 | 52.6 | 54.1 | 0.66 |
| South Carolina | 53.3 [‡] | 49.8 | 54.1 | 57.6 | 65.0 | 59.2 | 57.6 | 0.03 [¶] |
| Washington | — | 43.8 [‡] | 46.9 | 47.0 | 54.7 | 48.0 | 49.8 | 0.22 |
| West Virginia | 50.2 | 45.4 | 43.8 | 54.9 | 52.3 [‡] | 52.6 | 51.3 | 0.15 |

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

† Missing ≥ 10% data.

¶ P value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

{ Data do not include New York City.

^ 1997 data represent only July–December births.

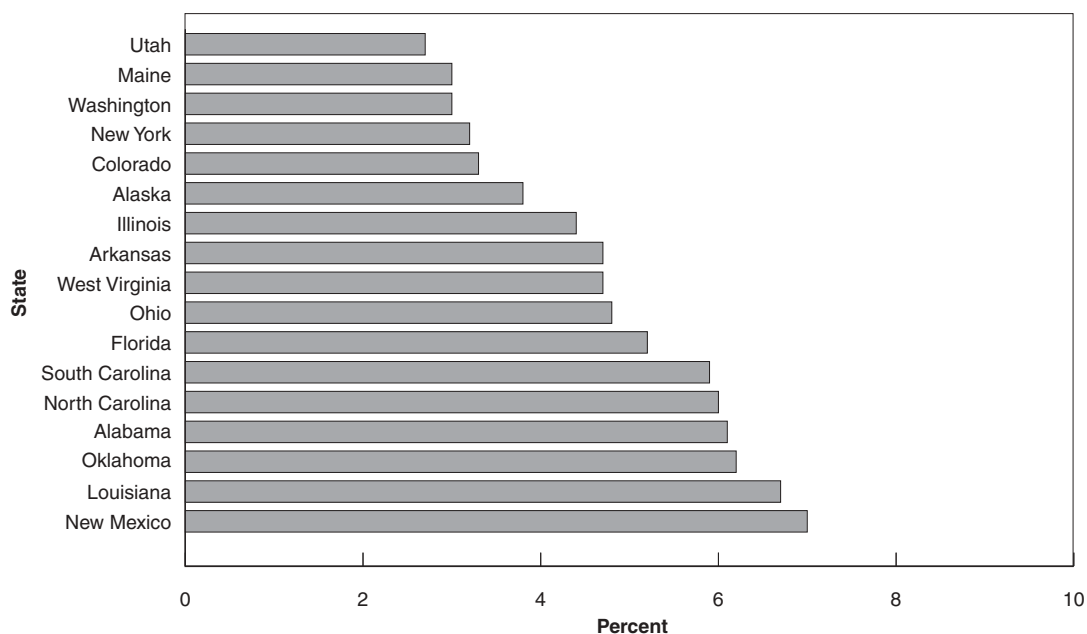
~ 1998 data represent July 1997 through December 1998 births.

Prevalence of Pregnancy Confirmation After the First Trimester, 1999

| State | Respondents | Percent* | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|----------------|-------------|----------|----------------|---------|
| Alabama | 1,429 | 6.1 | 0.8 | 4.6–7.7 |
| Alaska | 1,367 | 3.8 | 0.6 | 2.7–5.0 |
| Arkansas | 1,795 | 4.7 | 0.7 | 3.3–6.0 |
| Colorado | 1,979 | 3.3 | 0.5 | 2.2–4.3 |
| Florida | 1,920 | 5.2 | 0.7 | 3.9–6.5 |
| Illinois | 1,911 | 4.4 | 0.5 | 3.4–5.4 |
| Louisiana | 2,149 | 6.7 | 0.7 | 5.2–8.1 |
| Maine | 1,144 | 3.0 | 0.6 | 1.9–4.2 |
| New Mexico | 1,449 | 7.0 | 0.7 | 5.6–8.5 |
| New York‡ | 1,209 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 1.8–4.6 |
| North Carolina | 1,716 | 6.0 | 0.8 | 4.5–7.5 |
| Ohio | 1,542 | 4.8 | 0.7 | 3.4–6.1 |
| Oklahoma | 1,908 | 6.2 | 1.0 | 4.2–8.1 |
| South Carolina | 1,461 | 5.9 | 1.0 | 4.0–7.9 |
| Utah | 1,451 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 1.6–3.8 |
| Washington | 1,208 | 3.0 | 0.7 | 1.8–4.3 |
| West Virginia | 1,258 | 4.7 | 0.7 | 3.4–6.1 |

* 1999 state range is 2.7%– 7.0%.
 † Confidence interval.
 ‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Pregnancy Confirmation After the First Trimester, 1999



Prevalence of Pregnancy Confirmation After the First Trimester, 1993–1999

| State | 1993 (%) | 1994 (%) | 1995 (%) | 1996 (%) | 1997 (%) | 1998 (%) | 1999 (%) | P value for trend** |
|-----------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|
| Alabama | 6.7 | 7.4 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 7.6 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 0.59 |
| Alaska | 5.2 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 0.02 [¶] |
| Arkansas | — | — | — | — | 6.2 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 0.17 |
| Colorado | — | — | — | — | — | 4.1 | 3.3 | 0.29 |
| Florida | 5.6 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 5.5 | 7.0 | 5.2 | 0.89 |
| Illinois | — | — | — | — | 3.1 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 0.19 |
| Louisiana | — | — | — | — | — | 6.8 | 6.7 | 0.88 |
| Maine | 5.2 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 3.0 | 4.5 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 0.00 [¶] |
| New Mexico | — | — | — | — | ~ | 6.2~ | 7.0 | 0.47 |
| New York [{] | 2.7 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 0.81 |
| North Carolina | — | — | — | — | 5.0 [^] | 5.6 | 6.0 | 0.50 |
| Oklahoma | 5.5 | 5.4 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 5.6 | 4.7 | 6.2 | 0.86 |
| South Carolina | 6.5 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 5.9 | 0.44 |
| Washington | — | 4.2 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 5.6 | 3.0 | 0.68 |
| West Virginia | 7.5 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 0.01 [¶] |

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

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

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

~ 1998 data represent July 1997 through December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

Prenatal Care Discussion of Physical Abuse

Over the past decade, violence against women has become increasingly recognized as a major public health concern.^{1,2} An estimated 4%–8% of women experience physical abuse during pregnancy, suggesting that violence may be more common for pregnant women than preeclampsia or gestational diabetes, conditions for which screening during pregnancy is routine.^{1,3–5} Physical violence during pregnancy is associated with almost every reproductive health problem; significant associations have been found between violence and health problems during pregnancy, birth outcomes, infant health, gynecological symptoms and diagnoses, unintended pregnancy, adolescent pregnancy, and sexually transmitted diseases, including transmission of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).^{2,4} Violence may also be related to inconsistent contraceptive use.^{1,4}

Health care providers and professional groups such as the American Medical Association (AMA) and the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) acknowledge violence against women as a major problem that needs to be addressed in clinical practice.^{1,2,6} ACOG has developed guidelines for violence screening⁷ and has recommended routine screening of all women for domestic violence for more than 10 years.^{4,6,8} ACOG and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recently developed a training tool for clinicians to increase understanding of the important role health care providers can play in identifying, preventing, and reducing intimate partner violence.⁵ Given the high likelihood that women will access health care services during pregnancy, physicians providing prenatal care

are in a strategic position to screen for physical violence.^{1,2,6} Each prenatal visit is an opportunity for providers to identify, refer, and consequently help abused women obtain intervention services.^{2,4}

Although screening women for physical abuse when they seek health care has been endorsed by professional associations and organizations, scientific evidence suggests that opportunities for screening in reproductive health care settings are often missed.^{3,6} For example, approximately 72% of U.S. women aged 15–44 years receive at least one reproductive health care service annually, but researchers estimate that less than half of reproductive health care providers screen routinely for violence.^{2,8}

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

Data Highlights

- ◆ In 1999, the prevalence of physical abuse discussion during prenatal care ranged from 20.1% in Utah to 44.8% in Alaska.
- ◆ During 1996–1999, 10 states (Alabama, Alaska, Florida, Illinois, Maine, New York, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Washington, and West Virginia) showed a statistically significant improvement in the prevalence of physical abuse discussion during prenatal care.

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Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner, 1999

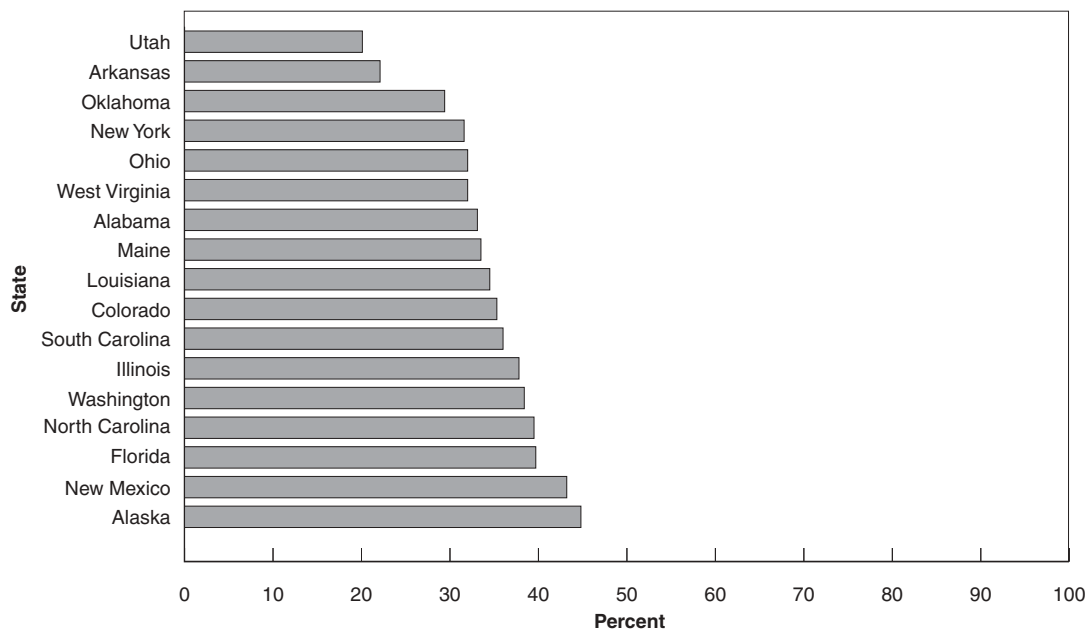
| State | Respondents | Percent* | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|----------------|-------------|----------|----------------|-----------|
| Alabama | 1,471 | 33.1 | 1.4 | 30.3–36.0 |
| Alaska | 1,397 | 44.8 | 1.5 | 41.8–47.8 |
| Arkansas | 1,854 | 22.1 | 1.3 | 19.5–24.6 |
| Colorado | 2,013 | 35.3 | 1.4 | 32.4–38.1 |
| Florida | 1,957 | 39.7 | 1.8 | 36.2–43.2 |
| Illinois | 1,917 | 37.8 | 1.2 | 35.5–40.2 |
| Louisiana | 2,168 | 34.5 | 1.3 | 32.0–37.0 |
| Maine | 1,156 | 33.5 | 1.6 | 30.5–36.6 |
| New Mexico | 1,471 | 43.2 | 1.4 | 40.4–46.0 |
| New York‡ | 1,230 | 31.6 | 1.7 | 28.3–35.0 |
| North Carolina | 1,714 | 39.5 | 1.5 | 36.4–42.5 |
| Ohio | 1,571 | 32.0 | 1.5 | 29.0–35.0 |
| Oklahoma | 1,944 | 29.4 | 1.7 | 26.0–32.9 |
| South Carolina | 1,440 | 36.0 | 2.0 | 32.0–40.0 |
| Utah | 1,478 | 20.1 | 1.3 | 17.5–22.7 |
| Washington | 1,219 | 38.4 | 1.8 | 34.9–42.0 |
| West Virginia | 1,308 | 32.0 | 1.5 | 29.0–35.0 |

* 1999 state range is 20.1%–44.8%.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner, 1999



Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner, 1996–1999

| State | 1996 (%) | 1997 (%) | 1998 (%) | 1999 (%) | P value for trend** |
|-----------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|
| Alabama | 28.4 | 25.0 | 31.5 | 33.1 | 0.00 [¶] |
| Alaska | 28.8 | 34.7 | 38.9 | 44.8 | 0.00 [¶] |
| Arkansas | — | 22.4 | 24.9 | 22.1 | 0.85 |
| Colorado | — | — | 30.2 | 35.3 | 0.01 [¶] |
| Florida | 29.1 | 33.8 | 35.2 | 39.7 | 0.00 [¶] |
| Illinois | — | 33.2 | 30.5 | 37.8 | 0.01 [¶] |
| Louisiana | — | — | 29.0 | 34.5 | 0.00 [¶] |
| Maine | 24.4 | 22.5 | 31.0 | 33.5 | 0.00 [¶] |
| New Mexico | — | ~ | 35.2~ | 43.2 | 0.00 [¶] |
| New York [{] | 19.7 | 26.5 | 28.1 | 31.6 | 0.00 [¶] |
| North Carolina | — | 38.5 [^] | 38.5 | 39.5 | 0.68 |
| Oklahoma | 24.2 | 22.8 | 25.9 | 29.4 | 0.01 [¶] |
| South Carolina | 29.8 | 29.0 | 29.9 | 36.0 | 0.02 [¶] |
| Washington | 29.9 | 28.9 | 33.4 | 38.4 | 0.00 [¶] |
| West Virginia | 25.2 | 29.0 | 28.2 | 32.0 | 0.00 [¶] |

** Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression. ^ 1997 data represent only July–December births.
[¶] P value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level. ~ 1998 data represent July 1997 through December 1998 births.
[{] Data do not include New York City.

Prenatal Care Discussion of HIV Testing

Infection with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), the virus that causes AIDS, remains a major cause of illness and death among women and children. In the United States as of December 2001, 141,048 women had been diagnosed with AIDS. In 2001, over 11,000 new HIV infections were reported in women and adolescents over 13 years of age.¹ Transmission of the HIV virus from an infected woman to her fetus or newborn can occur during pregnancy, delivery (intrapartum), or after delivery through breastfeeding.² Prospective studies have reported perinatal transmission rates ranging from 13% to 40%.²

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

On the basis of these results, in 1995 the U.S. Public Health Service announced guidelines recommending that all health care providers offer universal HIV counseling and voluntary testing to women during routine prenatal care.⁴ An evaluation of the impact of these guidelines on reducing perinatal transmission in four states found that the proportion of HIV-infected pregnant women whose infection was diagnosed before delivery increased from 68% in 1993 to 81% in

1996.⁵ Another study evaluating the impact of these guidelines also reported an increase in HIV testing among pregnant women from 1994 through 1999.⁶

Subsequently, a report from the Institute of Medicine in October 1998 recommended that all providers of prenatal health care universally test all pregnant women for HIV as part of routine prenatal care.⁷ Studies of the efficacy of prenatal⁸ and intrapartum⁹ testing and therapeutic interventions have demonstrated that these strategies can result in substantial cost savings to the U.S. medical system. Yet, according to several studies, 14%–35% of women were not offered HIV testing during prenatal care.^{10,11} In nine PRAMS states in 1999, 61%–93% of women had been tested for HIV during pregnancy.¹² PRAMS data on discussions of HIV testing during prenatal care can inform public health authorities and policy makers about the level of implementation of these recommendations.

Data Highlights

- ◆ In 1999, between 47.0% and 88.4% of women recalled that their health care provider discussed getting their blood tested for HIV. Discussions about testing were most prevalent among mothers from New York (88.4%) and lowest among mothers from Utah (47.0%).
- ◆ During 1996–1999, the proportion of women who recalled a provider discussion of HIV testing during prenatal care significantly increased in six states (Alabama, Illinois, Maine, New York, Oklahoma, and West Virginia).

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Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of HIV Testing, 1999

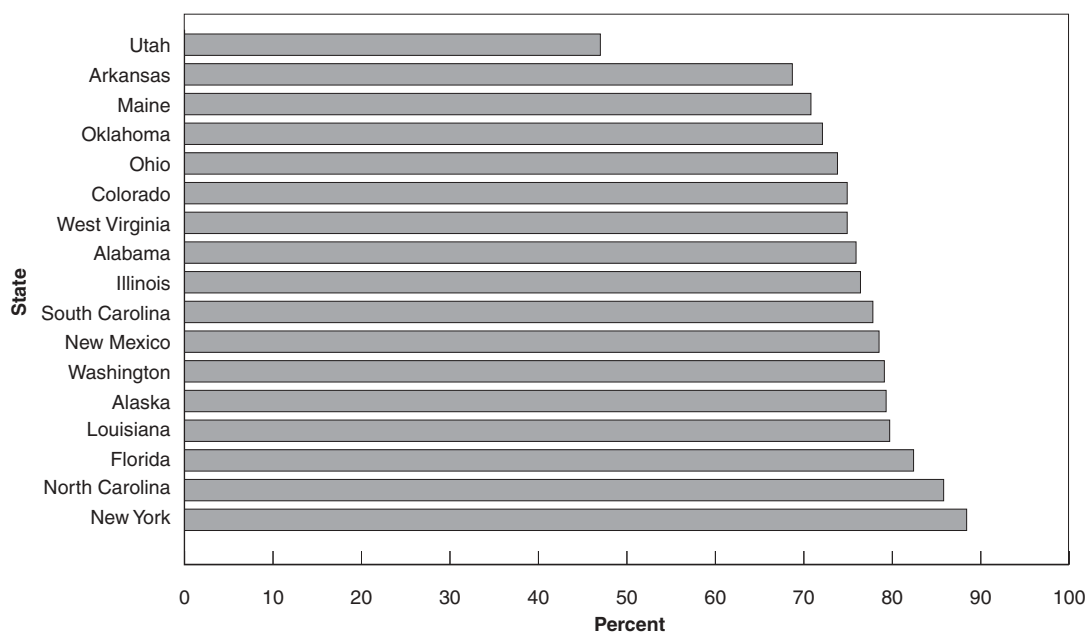
| State | Respondents | Percent* | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|----------------|-------------|----------|----------------|-----------|
| Alabama | 1,478 | 75.9 | 1.4 | 73.2–78.6 |
| Alaska | 1,398 | 79.3 | 1.3 | 76.8–81.8 |
| Arkansas | 1,857 | 68.7 | 1.5 | 65.8–71.6 |
| Colorado | 2,014 | 74.9 | 1.3 | 72.5–77.4 |
| Florida | 1,957 | 82.4 | 1.5 | 79.4–85.4 |
| Illinois | 1,920 | 76.4 | 1.0 | 74.4–78.4 |
| Louisiana | 2,176 | 79.7 | 1.0 | 77.7–81.7 |
| Maine | 1,159 | 70.8 | 1.5 | 67.9–73.7 |
| New Mexico | 1,470 | 78.5 | 1.2 | 76.1–80.8 |
| New York‡ | 1,238 | 88.4 | 1.1 | 86.2–90.6 |
| North Carolina | 1,720 | 85.8 | 1.1 | 83.6–87.9 |
| Ohio | 1,575 | 73.8 | 1.4 | 71.0–76.6 |
| Oklahoma | 1,947 | 72.1 | 1.7 | 68.9–75.4 |
| South Carolina | 1,438 | 77.8 | 1.8 | 74.3–81.2 |
| Utah | 1,482 | 47.0 | 1.7 | 43.7–50.2 |
| Washington | 1,225 | 79.1 | 1.6 | 76.0–82.3 |
| West Virginia | 1,308 | 74.9 | 1.5 | 72.0–77.8 |

* 1999 state range is 47.0%–88.4%.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of HIV Testing, 1999



Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of HIV Testing, 1996–1999

| State | 1996 (%) | 1997 (%) | 1998 (%) | 1999 (%) | P value for trend** |
|-----------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|
| Alabama | 72.8 | 72.5 | 75.5 | 75.9 | 0.04 [¶] |
| Alaska | 79.2 | 76.9 | 75.4 | 79.3 | 0.88 |
| Arkansas | — | 68.7 | 71.2 | 68.7 | 0.99 |
| Colorado | — | — | 74.6 | 74.9 | 0.84 |
| Florida | 79.0 | 85.4 | 85.1 | 82.4 | 0.13 |
| Illinois | — | 69.4 | 71.4 | 76.4 | 0.00 [¶] |
| Louisiana | — | — | 82.8 | 79.7 | 0.03 [¶] |
| Maine | 63.4 | 64.6 | 70.3 | 70.8 | 0.00 [¶] |
| New Mexico | — | ~ | 75.2~ | 78.5 | 0.08 |
| New York [{] | 65.7 | 81.7 | 82.4 | 88.4 | 0.00 [¶] |
| North Carolina | — | 87.4 [^] | 86.0 | 85.8 | 0.42 |
| Oklahoma | 59.6 | 70.3 | 71.5 | 72.1 | 0.00 [¶] |
| South Carolina | 77.1 | 74.9 | 75.4 | 77.8 | 0.68 |
| Washington | 79.1 | 80.1 | 82.2 | 79.1 | 0.84 |
| West Virginia | 64.8 | 72.3 | 71.9 | 74.9 | 0.00 [¶] |

** Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression. ^ 1997 data represent only July–December births.
[¶] P value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level. ~ 1998 data represent July 1997 through December 1998 births.
[{] Data do not include New York City.

Prenatal Care Discussion of Smoking During Pregnancy

Smoking during pregnancy leads to adverse health outcomes for both mothers and infants. Not only is maternal smoking during pregnancy a significant contributor to low birthweight and infant mortality, it also increases the risk of conditions such as placenta previa, placental abruption, premature rupture of membranes, and preterm labor.¹⁻⁴ Despite these documented risks, an estimated 12.6% of women in the United States continue to smoke during their pregnancies.⁵

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

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

Data Highlights

- ◆ In 1999, the prevalence of discussion of the effects of smoking during pregnancy

ranged from 57.1% in Utah to 85.9% in North Carolina.

- ◆ Trend data during 1993–1999 for eight states (Alabama, Alaska, Maine, New York, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Washington, and West Virginia) showed a statistically significant improvement in the prevalence of smoking discussion.

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Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Effects of Smoking, 1999

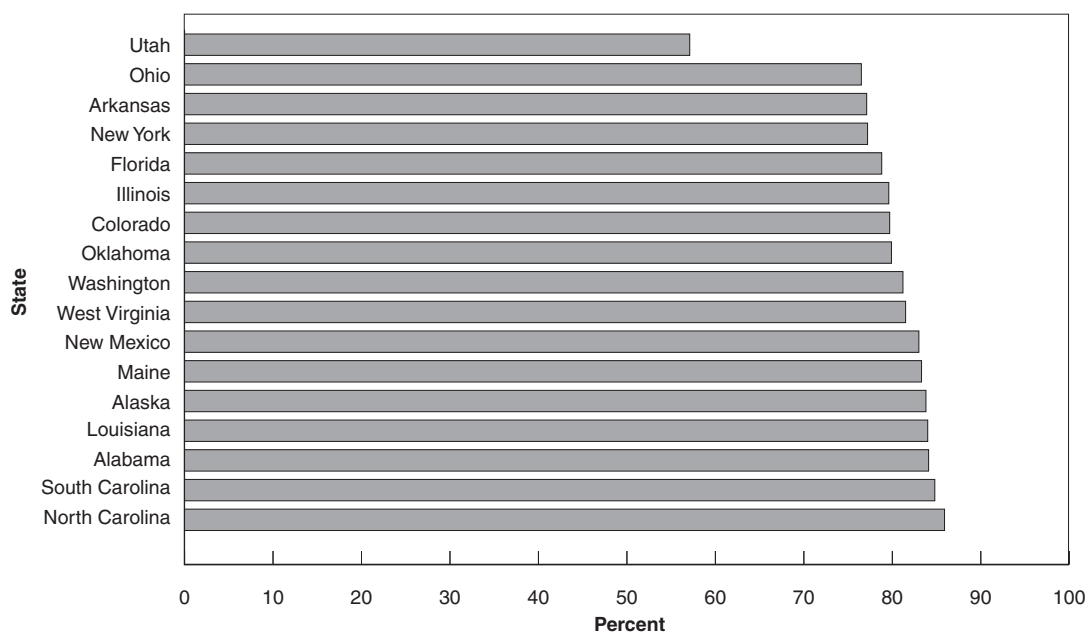
| State | Respondents | Percent* | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|----------------|-------------|----------|----------------|-----------|
| Alabama | 1,475 | 84.1 | 1.2 | 81.8–86.4 |
| Alaska | 1,412 | 83.8 | 1.2 | 81.5–86.1 |
| Arkansas | 1,863 | 77.1 | 1.4 | 74.4–79.8 |
| Colorado | 2,019 | 79.7 | 1.2 | 77.4–82.0 |
| Florida | 1,961 | 78.8 | 1.6 | 75.6–81.9 |
| Illinois | 1,927 | 79.6 | 1.0 | 77.7–81.5 |
| Louisiana | 2,183 | 84.0 | 0.9 | 82.1–85.8 |
| Maine | 1,159 | 83.3 | 1.2 | 80.9–85.8 |
| New Mexico | 1,470 | 83.0 | 1.1 | 80.8–85.1 |
| New York‡ | 1,232 | 77.2 | 1.5 | 74.3–80.2 |
| North Carolina | 1,727 | 85.9 | 1.1 | 83.8–88.0 |
| Ohio | 1,576 | 76.5 | 1.4 | 73.8–79.3 |
| Oklahoma | 1,952 | 79.9 | 1.5 | 77.0–82.8 |
| South Carolina | 1,440 | 84.8 | 1.5 | 81.8–87.8 |
| Utah | 1,482 | 57.1 | 1.6 | 53.9–60.3 |
| Washington | 1,233 | 81.2 | 1.5 | 78.3–84.2 |
| West Virginia | 1,308 | 81.5 | 1.3 | 78.9–84.0 |

* 1999 state range is 57.1%–85.9%.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Effects of Smoking, 1999



Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Effects of Smoking, 1993–1999

| State | 1993 (%) | 1994 (%) | 1995 (%) | 1996 (%) | 1997 (%) | 1998 (%) | 1999 (%) | P value for trend** |
|-----------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|
| Alabama | 78.7 | 80.9 | 80.6 | 84.2 | 83.0 | 84.3 | 84.1 | 0.00 ^{††} |
| Alaska | 76.6 | 77.7 | 77.2 | 81.4 | 81.9 | 83.7 | 83.8 | 0.00 ^{††} |
| Arkansas | — | — | — | — | 79.5 | 79.9 | 77.1 | 0.24 |
| Colorado | — | — | — | — | — | 77.8 | 79.7 | 0.25 |
| Florida | 76.9 | 75.2 | 74.8 | 79.6 | 79.1 | 76.9 | 78.8 | 0.08 |
| Illinois | — | — | — | — | 77.4 | 80.4 | 79.6 | 0.35 |
| Louisiana | — | — | — | — | — | 83.1 | 84.0 | 0.49 |
| Maine | 78.7 | 71.7 | 77.9 | 82.8 | 82.2 | 85.0 | 83.3 | 0.00 ^{††} |
| New Mexico | — | — | — | — | ~ | 82.3~ | 83.0 | 0.68 |
| New York [{] | 69.3 | 68.0 | 67.3 | 76.6 | 74.9 | 73.5 | 77.2 | 0.00 ^{††} |
| North Carolina | — | — | — | — | 86.4 [^] | 84.6 | 85.9 | 0.96 |
| Oklahoma | 71.3 | 74.3 | 73.6 | 82.0 | 80.2 | 84.0 | 79.9 | 0.00 ^{††} |
| South Carolina | 80.6 | 81.2 | 84.1 | 86.0 | 88.1 | 82.1 | 84.8 | 0.02 ^{††} |
| Washington | — | 72.0 | 71.8 | 78.7 | 79.3 | 81.6 | 81.2 | 0.00 ^{††} |
| West Virginia | 77.4 | 79.2 | 80.0 | 83.3 | 83.3 | 79.0 | 81.5 | 0.04 ^{††} |

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

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

^{††} P value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

~ 1998 data represent July 1997 through December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

Prenatal Care Discussion of Seat Belt Use

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

Since 1983, the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) has recommended that prenatal care providers counsel their patients to wear seat belts during pregnancy.⁷ There is evidence that counseling does increase the rate of seat belt use among pregnant women.⁸ PRAMS provides data on the prevalence of prenatal care discussion of seat belt use during pregnancy. These data can be used to assess the level of adherence to the ACOG guideline regarding seat belt counseling during pregnancy.

Data Highlights

- ◆ In 1999, the prevalence of prenatal care discussion of seat belt use ranged from 41.1% in Arkansas to 64.2% in Washington.
- ◆ Trend data during 1996–1999 for two states (Alaska and Florida) showed a statistically significant improvement in the prevalence of prenatal care discussion of seat belt use.

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Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Seat Belt Use, 1999

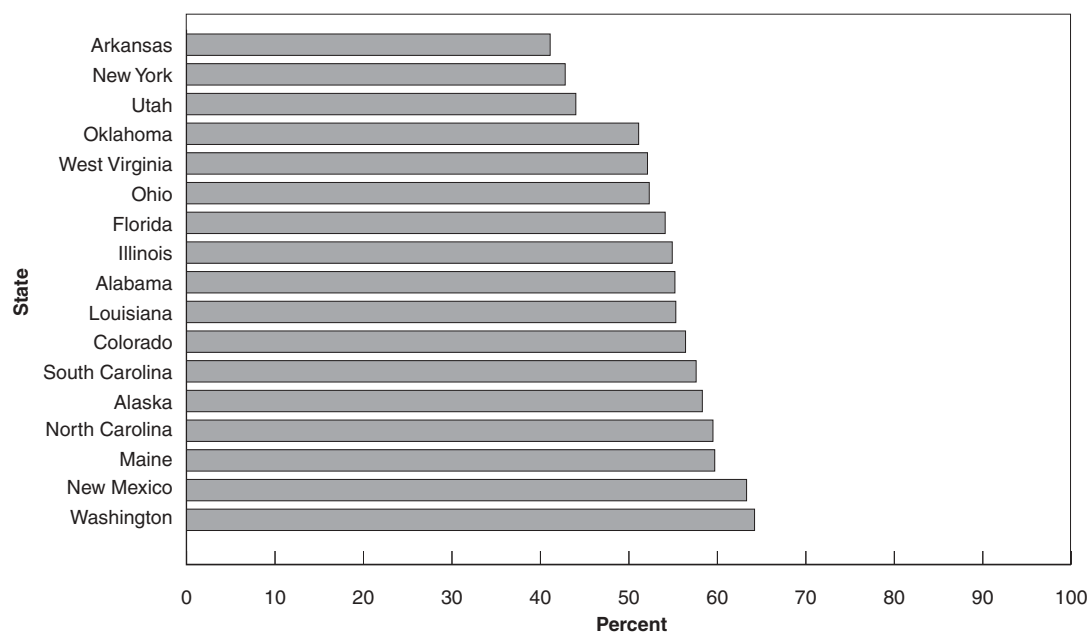
| State | Respondents | Percent* | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|----------------|-------------|----------|----------------|-----------|
| Alabama | 1,475 | 55.2 | 1.6 | 52.1–58.4 |
| Alaska | 1,409 | 58.3 | 1.5 | 55.4–61.2 |
| Arkansas | 1,861 | 41.1 | 1.6 | 38.0–44.1 |
| Colorado | 2,018 | 56.4 | 1.5 | 53.5–59.2 |
| Florida | 1,957 | 54.1 | 1.9 | 50.4–57.8 |
| Illinois | 1,920 | 54.9 | 1.2 | 52.5–57.3 |
| Louisiana | 2,176 | 55.3 | 1.3 | 52.7–57.8 |
| Maine | 1,163 | 59.7 | 1.6 | 56.5–62.8 |
| New Mexico | 1,472 | 63.3 | 1.4 | 60.6–66.1 |
| New York‡ | 1,233 | 42.8 | 1.8 | 39.3–46.4 |
| North Carolina | 1,721 | 59.5 | 1.5 | 56.4–62.5 |
| Ohio | 1,575 | 52.3 | 1.6 | 49.1–55.5 |
| Oklahoma | 1,948 | 51.1 | 1.9 | 47.4–54.8 |
| South Carolina | 1,439 | 57.6 | 2.1 | 53.5–61.7 |
| Utah | 1,487 | 44.0 | 1.6 | 40.8–47.2 |
| Washington | 1,228 | 64.2 | 1.8 | 60.6–67.8 |
| West Virginia | 1,306 | 52.1 | 1.7 | 48.8–55.4 |

* 1999 state range is 41.1%–64.2%.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Seat Belt Use, 1999



Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Seat Belt Use, 1996–1999

| State | 1996 (%) | 1997 (%) | 1998 (%) | 1999 (%) | P value for trend** |
|-----------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|
| Alabama | 56.3 | 50.3 | 52.2 | 55.2 | 0.87 |
| Alaska | 52.6 | 52.3 | 55.8 | 58.3 | 0.00 ^{††} |
| Arkansas | — | 44.3 | 45.7 | 41.1 | 0.19 |
| Colorado | — | — | 55.3 | 56.4 | 0.61 |
| Florida | 49.1 | 50.4 | 53.2 | 54.1 | 0.02 ^{††} |
| Illinois | — | 55.6 | 49.8 | 54.9 | 0.87 |
| Louisiana | — | — | 49.9 | 55.3 | 0.00 ^{††} |
| Maine | 57.1 | 54.6 | 60.3 | 59.7 | 0.22 |
| New Mexico | — | ~ | 61.4~ | 63.3 | 0.37 |
| New York [{] | 41.6 | 43.5 | 42.7 | 42.8 | 0.71 |
| North Carolina | — | 60.4 [^] | 56.1 | 59.5 | 0.95 |
| Oklahoma | 51.0 | 51.7 | 50.8 | 51.1 | 0.93 |
| South Carolina | 54.2 | 61.8 | 56.4 | 57.6 | 0.28 |
| Washington | 61.7 | 59.6 | 61.1 | 64.2 | 0.21 |
| West Virginia | 47.6 | 50.4 | 42.1 | 52.1 | 0.32 |

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

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

^{††} P value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

~ 1998 data represent July 1997 through December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

Prenatal Care Discussion of Breastfeeding

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

There is some evidence that provider counseling about breastfeeding can increase breastfeeding rates.⁷ Successful implementation of the counseling guidelines may help to increase the initiation and duration of breastfeeding—two topics that are addressed by the *Healthy People 2010* objectives for breastfeeding. The objectives are to (1) increase the proportion of mothers who breastfeed their babies in the early postpartum period to at least 75%, (2) increase the proportion of mothers who continue breastfeeding until their babies are 5 to 6 months old to at least 50%, and (3) increase breastfeeding to at least 25% until the babies are 1 year old.⁸

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

Data Highlights

- ◆ In 1999, the prevalence of breastfeeding discussion ranged from 74.9% in Utah to 90.2% in Alaska.
- ◆ Trend data during 1996–1999 for two states (Alaska and New York) showed a statistically significant improvement in the prevalence of breastfeeding discussion.

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Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Breastfeeding, 1999

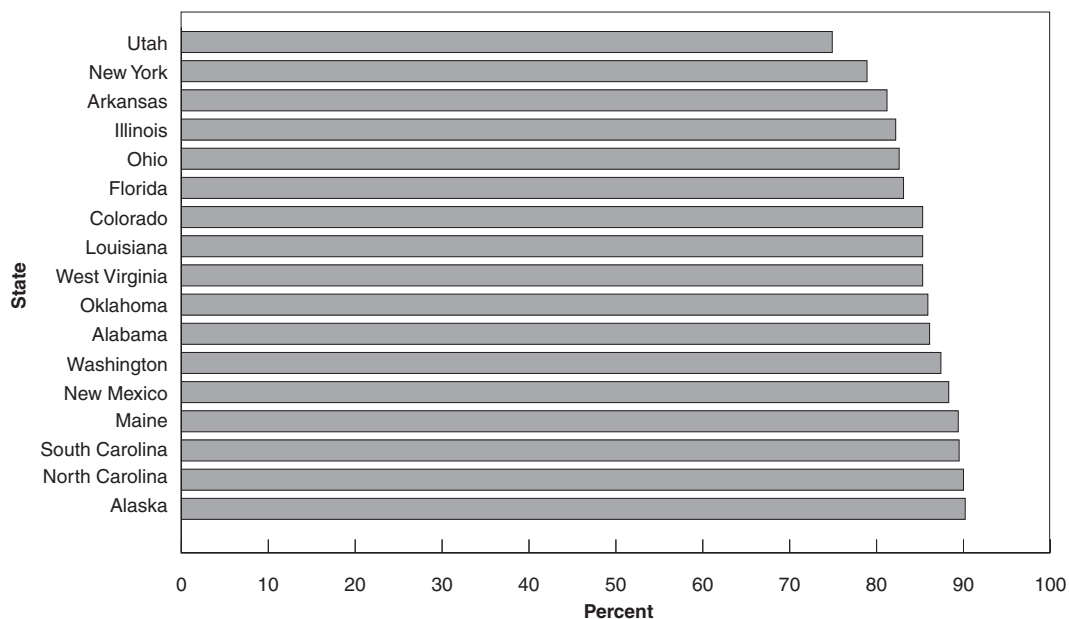
| State | Respondents | Percent* | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|----------------|-------------|----------|----------------|-----------|
| Alabama | 1,480 | 86.1 | 1.1 | 83.9–88.3 |
| Alaska | 1,417 | 90.2 | 0.9 | 88.4–91.9 |
| Arkansas | 1,862 | 81.2 | 1.3 | 78.7–83.7 |
| Colorado | 2,027 | 85.3 | 1.0 | 83.3–87.2 |
| Florida | 1,961 | 83.1 | 1.5 | 80.3–86.0 |
| Illinois | 1,929 | 82.2 | 0.9 | 80.4–84.0 |
| Louisiana | 2,184 | 85.3 | 0.9 | 83.5–87.1 |
| Maine | 1,166 | 89.4 | 1.0 | 87.5–91.4 |
| New Mexico | 1,476 | 88.3 | 0.9 | 86.5–90.1 |
| New York‡ | 1,241 | 78.9 | 1.5 | 76.0–81.8 |
| North Carolina | 1,729 | 90.0 | 0.9 | 88.2–91.8 |
| Ohio | 1,582 | 82.6 | 1.3 | 80.1–85.0 |
| Oklahoma | 1,953 | 85.9 | 1.3 | 83.4–88.5 |
| South Carolina | 1,445 | 89.5 | 1.3 | 87.0–92.0 |
| Utah | 1,490 | 74.9 | 1.4 | 72.0–77.7 |
| Washington | 1,233 | 87.4 | 1.3 | 84.9–90.0 |
| West Virginia | 1,311 | 85.3 | 1.2 | 82.9–87.6 |

* 1999 state range is 74.9%–90.2%.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Breastfeeding, 1999



Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Breastfeeding, 1996–1999

| State | 1996 (%) | 1997 (%) | 1998 (%) | 1999 (%) | P value for trend** |
|-----------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|
| Alabama | 89.2 | 85.1 | 85.6 | 86.1 | 0.06 |
| Alaska | 87.1 | 89.1 | 89.6 | 90.2 | 0.04 [¶] |
| Arkansas | — | 81.2 | 82.4 | 81.2 | 0.99 |
| Colorado | — | — | 83.7 | 85.3 | 0.29 |
| Florida | 82.5 | 81.7 | 84.2 | 83.1 | 0.47 |
| Illinois | — | 81.3 | 82.5 | 82.2 | 0.66 |
| Louisiana | — | — | 83.6 | 85.3 | 0.21 |
| Maine | 88.1 | 87.1 | 91.1 | 89.4 | 0.23 |
| New Mexico | — | ~ | 87.1~ | 88.3 | 0.40 |
| New York [{] | 78.6 | 80.1 | 79.9 | 78.9 | 0.00 [¶] |
| North Carolina | — | 89.2 [^] | 88.8 | 90.0 | 0.55 |
| Oklahoma | 86.1 | 85.8 | 85.7 | 85.9 | 0.93 |
| South Carolina | 88.6 | 90.7 | 89.7 | 89.5 | 0.67 |
| Washington | 87.4 | 85.8 | 87.8 | 87.4 | 0.65 |
| West Virginia | 87.6 | 86.1 | 85.4 | 85.3 | 0.48 |

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

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

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

~ 1998 data represent July 1997 through December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

Multistate Exhibits

Medicaid Coverage and WIC Participation

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

Medicaid Coverage for Prenatal Care

Medicaid serves as a health insurance program for the poor in the United States. During the 1980s, Congress authorized a series of major expansions of Medicaid to provide health insurance coverage during pregnancy for women who were formerly ineligible.^{1,2} The expanded insurance coverage through Medicaid increased women's access to prenatal care and allowed women to receive improved prenatal care services with the goal of reducing rates of low birthweight, prematurity, and ultimately infant mortality.^{1,2} The Medicaid program grew from serving the very poorest mothers meeting very strict eligibility criteria to a health program for low- and moderate-income pregnant women.¹⁻⁴ States had latitude in how and when changes were implemented in their respective Medicaid programs. The ranges of services provided under the expansion were designed to increase access to prenatal care; these often include care coordination, case management, risk assessment, health education, counseling, and home visits.

Since the expansion of Medicaid to a broader group of low-income pregnant women, there has been an increase in the early initiation of prenatal care, participation in support services, and providers serving low-income pregnant women.¹⁻⁹ The number of uninsured deliveries in the United States has declined as a result of the Medicaid expansion. However, the overall impact of expanded Medicaid on birth outcomes varies by state and often by types of expansion activities initiated by the state.^{1,2,4,6,9-14}

Increasingly, Medicaid-eligible persons are enrolled in managed care plans. In fact, some estimates show that in many states 40%

or more of the Medicaid beneficiaries are enrolled in managed care plans.¹⁵⁻¹⁶ PRAMS data may be useful to assess the use of prenatal care services and the health-related experiences of women with recent live births who were enrolled in Medicaid. These data can also be used to map trends in Medicaid enrollment by pregnant women, including level of Medicaid funding and source of care for Medicaid beneficiaries.

Data Highlights

- ◆ Among 17 states participating in PRAMS surveillance in 1999, the prevalence of prenatal care coverage by Medicaid ranged from 21.5% in Utah to 53.4% in West Virginia.
- ◆ During 1993–1999, there was a statistically significant decrease in the prevalence of prenatal care that was covered by Medicaid for six states (Alabama, Florida, Maine, New York, Oklahoma, and Washington). In Alaska, the prevalence of women whose prenatal care was covered by Medicaid increased from 31.3% in 1993 to 39.0% in 1999.

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Prevalence of Medicaid Coverage for Prenatal Care, 1999

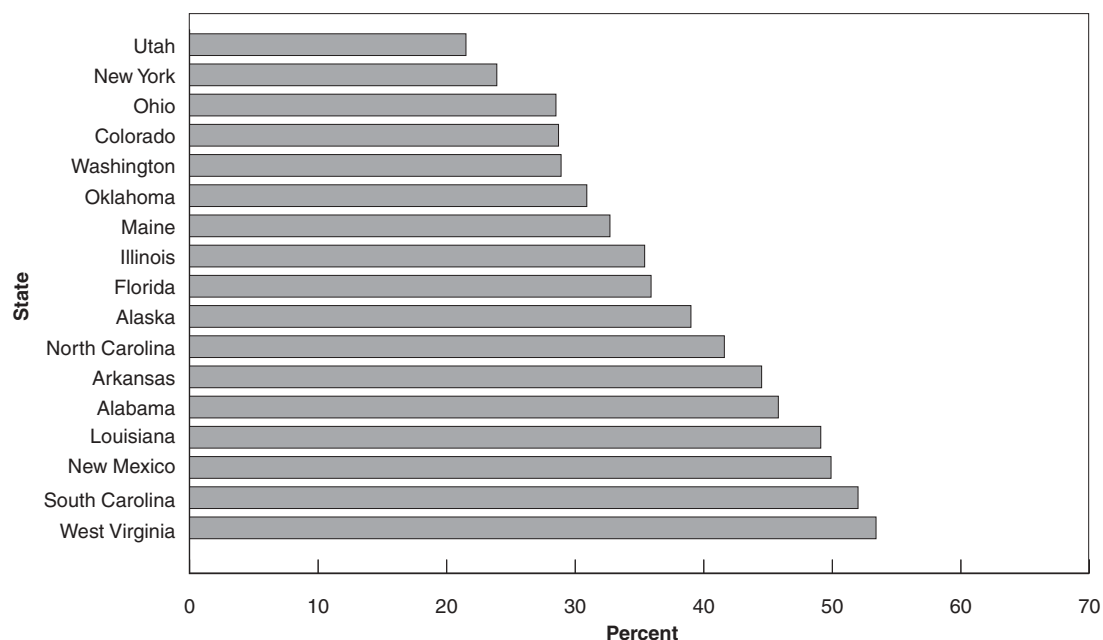
| State | Respondents | Percent* | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|----------------|-------------|----------|----------------|-----------|
| Alabama | 1,495 | 45.8 | 0.9 | 44.1–47.5 |
| Alaska | 1,435 | 39.0 | 1.4 | 36.2–41.9 |
| Arkansas | 1,874 | 44.5 | 1.6 | 41.4–47.6 |
| Colorado | 2,046 | 28.7 | 1.4 | 26.0–31.4 |
| Florida | 1,990 | 35.9 | 1.6 | 32.7–39.1 |
| Illinois | 1,970 | 35.4 | 1.2 | 33.1–37.7 |
| Louisiana | 2,231 | 49.1 | 1.3 | 46.6–51.7 |
| Maine | 1,179 | 32.7 | 1.5 | 29.7–35.8 |
| New Mexico | 1,487 | 49.9 | 1.4 | 47.1–52.7 |
| New York‡ | 1,259 | 23.9 | 1.6 | 20.7–27.0 |
| North Carolina | 1,752 | 41.6 | 1.5 | 38.5–44.6 |
| Ohio | 1,594 | 28.5 | 1.5 | 25.7–31.4 |
| Oklahoma | 1,968 | 30.9 | 1.8 | 27.4–34.3 |
| South Carolina | 1,477 | 52.0 | 2.1 | 47.9–56.1 |
| Utah | 1,519 | 21.5 | 1.4 | 18.7–24.2 |
| Washington | 1,243 | 28.9 | 1.6 | 25.8–32.0 |
| West Virginia | 1,326 | 53.4 | 1.6 | 50.2–56.6 |

* 1999 state range is 21.5%–53.4%.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Medicaid Coverage for Prenatal Care, 1999



Prevalence of Medicaid Coverage for Prenatal Care, 1993–1999

| State | 1993 (%) | 1994 (%) | 1995 (%) | 1996 (%) | 1997 (%) | 1998 (%) | 1999 (%) | P value for trend** |
|-----------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|
| Alabama | 48.7 | 48.4 | 49.5 | 48.4 | 48.1 | 46.7 | 45.8 | 0.00 [¶] |
| Alaska | 31.3 | 33.3 | 32.6 | 32.4 | 36.0 | 35.2 | 39.0 | 0.00 [¶] |
| Arkansas | — | — | — | — | 44.6 | 45.4 | 44.5 | 0.98 |
| Colorado | — | — | — | — | — | 27.2 | 28.7 | 0.44 |
| Florida | 46.3 | 44.9 | 44.5 | 40.0 | 40.9 | 37.0 | 35.9 | 0.00 [¶] |
| Illinois | — | — | — | — | 36.4 | 32.6 | 35.4 | 0.91 |
| Louisiana | — | — | — | — | — | 47.6 | 49.1 | 0.39 |
| Maine | 36.9 | 35.8 | 36.8 | 35.5 | 33.2 | 34.5 | 32.7 | 0.04 [¶] |
| New Mexico | — | — | — | — | ~ | 43.8~ | 49.9 | 0.00 [¶] |
| New York [{] | 28.4 | 29.4 | 26.9 | 24.9 | 26.7 | 24.0 | 23.9 | 0.01 [¶] |
| North Carolina | — | — | — | — | 45.5 [^] | 43.1 | 41.6 | 0.16 |
| Oklahoma | 37.7 | 39.3 | 40.9 | 38.4 | 31.5 | 31.4 | 30.9 | 0.00 [¶] |
| South Carolina | 50.4 | 49.8 | 50.1 | 52.6 | 48.9 | 51.1 | 52.0 | 0.52 |
| Washington | — | 38.4 | 37.2 | 33.9 | 29.1 | 28.1 | 28.9 | 0.00 [¶] |
| West Virginia | 53.9 | 56.1 | 60.0 | 57.0 | 55.4 | 52.1 | 53.4 | 0.11 |

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

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

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

~ 1998 data represent July 1997 through December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

WIC Participation During Pregnancy

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) is the largest nutrition and health intervention program that serves low-income pregnant and lactating women and young children in the United States. WIC is a national program designed to provide supplemental foods, nutrition education, and health services referrals to low-income pregnant, postpartum, and lactating women; infants (children less than 1 year old); and children up to 5 years of age. WIC is administered by the Food and Nutrition Services, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), and is managed at the state level by health departments. Eligibility for the WIC program is based on both income and nutritional risk. Guidelines for income level for most states are set at or below 185% of the federal poverty level. Nationwide, in 1998, eight million participants were enrolled in the WIC program; approximately 11.1% were pregnant women, 4.8% were lactating women, and 7.3% were postpartum women.¹ The major goals of the WIC program are to improve maternal and infant health through improved nutrition and education.

A review of the literature on WIC evaluations has shown it to be effective in reducing the incidence of low birthweight, very low birthweight, preterm delivery, and small-for-gestational-age births, especially among women at high risk because of sociodemographic characteristics, nutritional, or medical conditions.²⁻⁴ WIC improves the health of children by promoting breastfeeding, childhood immunizations, proper nutrition, and the use of appropriate medical services by women and children.⁵

Information on WIC participation can be used by specific states to assess the proportion of women participating in WIC services and to examine WIC enrollment over time. Given that WIC clinics provide services to pregnant and lactating women, PRAMS data may be used to examine changes in a particular indicator (e.g., breastfeeding, smoking during pregnancy) by WIC participation.

Data Highlights

- ◆ In 1999, the prevalence of WIC participation ranged from 29.8% in Utah to 58.3% in West Virginia.
- ◆ During 1993–1999, there was a significant increase in the prevalence of pregnant women participating in the WIC program for Alaska and Oklahoma. There was a significant decrease in the prevalence of pregnant women participating in the WIC program for Alabama.

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Prevalence of Participation in WIC During Pregnancy, 1999

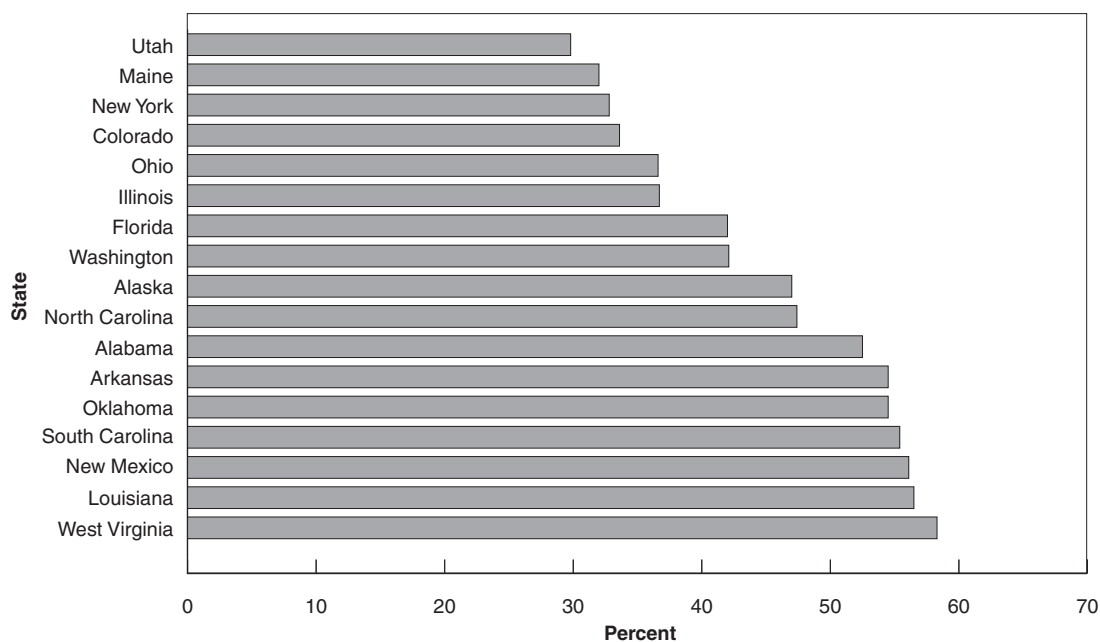
| State | Respondents | Percent* | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|----------------|-------------|----------|----------------|-----------|
| Alabama | 1,508 | 52.5 | 1.2 | 50.0–54.9 |
| Alaska | 1,449 | 47.0 | 1.5 | 44.0–49.9 |
| Arkansas | 1,898 | 54.5 | 1.6 | 51.5–57.6 |
| Colorado | 2,037 | 33.6 | 1.4 | 30.8–36.3 |
| Florida | 1,994 | 42.0 | 1.7 | 38.6–45.4 |
| Illinois | 1,990 | 36.7 | 1.2 | 34.4–39.0 |
| Louisiana | 2,246 | 56.5 | 1.3 | 54.0–59.0 |
| Maine | 1,185 | 32.0 | 1.5 | 29.0–34.9 |
| New Mexico | 1,510 | 56.1 | 1.4 | 53.3–58.8 |
| New York‡ | 1,247 | 32.8 | 1.8 | 29.4–36.3 |
| North Carolina | 1,764 | 47.4 | 1.6 | 44.4–50.5 |
| Ohio | 1,603 | 36.6 | 1.5 | 33.6–39.7 |
| Oklahoma | 1,984 | 54.5 | 1.9 | 50.9–58.1 |
| South Carolina | 1,502 | 55.4 | 2.1 | 51.3–59.4 |
| Utah | 1,513 | 29.8 | 1.5 | 26.8–32.8 |
| Washington | 1,251 | 42.1 | 1.8 | 38.6–45.6 |
| West Virginia | 1,333 | 58.3 | 1.6 | 55.1–61.5 |

* 1999 state range is 29.8%–58.3%.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Participation in WIC During Pregnancy, 1999



Prevalence of Participation in WIC During Pregnancy, 1993–1999

| State | 1993 (%) | 1994 (%) | 1995 (%) | 1996 (%) | 1997 (%) | 1998 (%) | 1999 (%) | P value for trend** |
|-----------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|
| Alabama | 56.5 | 55.8 | 56.2 | 57.2 | 56.1 | 55.4 | 52.5 | 0.03 [¶] |
| Alaska | 32.6 | 33.2 | 42.3 | 44.4 | 41.4 | 47.9 | 47.0 | 0.00 [¶] |
| Arkansas | — | — | — | — | 56.4 | 56.6 | 54.5 | 0.43 |
| Colorado | — | — | — | — | — | 32.4 | 33.6 | 0.55 |
| Florida | 44.3 | 43.7 | 43.4 | 44.4 | 46.8 | 45.7 | 42.0 | 0.97 |
| Illinois | — | — | — | — | 37.4 | 34.5 | 36.7 | 0.95 |
| Louisiana | — | — | — | — | — | 54.5 | 56.5 | 0.28 |
| Maine | 36.0 | 35.1 | 34.4 | 37.1 | 37.1 | 36.1 | 32.0 | 0.41 |
| New Mexico | — | — | — | — | ~ | 56.3~ | 56.1 | 0.92 |
| New York [{] | 27.9 | 31.1 | 29.4 | 29.6 | 31.4 | 33.6 | 32.8 | 0.05 |
| North Carolina | — | — | — | — | 47.0 [^] | 46.1 | 47.4 | 0.77 |
| Oklahoma | 47.4 | 46.9 | 51.3 | 55.0 | 55.3 | 55.4 | 54.5 | 0.00 [¶] |
| South Carolina | 56.5 | 56.6 | 55.6 | 56.3 | 54.1 | 56.8 | 55.4 | 0.64 |
| Washington | — | 38.3 | 41.3 | 41.7 | 41.2 | 42.3 | 42.1 | 0.14 |
| West Virginia | 56.1 | 54.4 | 57.1 | 57.4 | 59.8 | 58.2 | 58.3 | 0.05 |

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

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

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

~ 1998 data represent July 1997 through December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

Multistate Exhibits

Physical Abuse

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

Physical Abuse Around the Time of Pregnancy

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

Physical violence is associated with delayed entry into prenatal care, especially for older women and women of higher socioeconomic status compared to younger and less affluent women.^{6,9} Physical violence during pregnancy is significantly associated with adverse health outcomes, including low birthweight, poor maternal weight gain, infection, anemia, and risky behaviors such as smoking, alcohol use, and drug use.^{10,11} Compared with women who did not have the following characteristics, PRAMS data indicate that higher rates of physical violence by a husband or partner were reported by women whose pregnancies were unwanted or mistimed; who were not white, younger than 20 years of age, or unmarried; who had fewer than 12 years of education; who lived in crowded living quarters; or who received WIC benefits.

The prevalence of physical violence experienced during pregnancy in the United States is not known; however, between 1990 and 1991, 3.8% to 6.9% of women in four states reported experiencing physical violence by their husband or partner during the 12

months before their infant's birth.⁶ A 1996 review of the literature indicated that the prevalence of women experiencing violence during pregnancy ranges from 0.9% to 20.1%, with the majority of studies reporting prevalence levels of 3.9% to 8.3%.^{7,8}

From 1996 to 1999, mothers responding to the PRAMS questionnaire were asked whether they were physically abused by a husband or partner in the 12 months before their most recent pregnancy or during their most recent pregnancy. Knowledge of the prevalence of physical violence experienced before or during pregnancy can guide states toward achieving the *Healthy People 2010* objective of reducing the rate of physical assault by current or former intimate partners to 3.6 physical assaults per 1,000 people aged 12 years or older⁸ and guide policy makers and program planners in designating funds and support for referral services for women who experience violence around the time of pregnancy.

Data Highlights

- ◆ In 1999, between 3.1% (Maine and Utah) and 7.1% (New Mexico) of women reported being physically abused by their husband or partner in the 12 months before their most recent pregnancy. During 1996–1999, Alaska had a significant decrease in the prevalence of physical abuse by a husband or partner during the 12 months before pregnancy.
- ◆ In 1999, between 2.1% (Maine and Utah) and 6.3% (New Mexico) of women reported that they experienced physical abuse by their husband or

partner during their most recent pregnancy. No significant trends were noted during 1996–1999 in any state.

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Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During the 12 Months Before Pregnancy, 1999

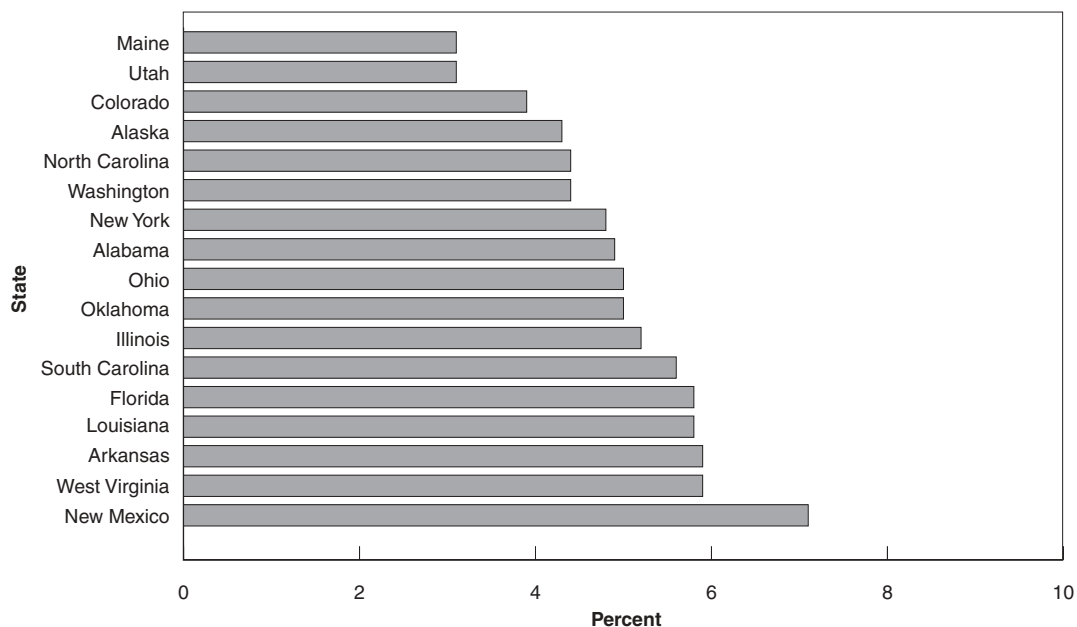
| State | Respondents | Percent* | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|----------------|-------------|----------|----------------|---------|
| Alabama | 1,478 | 4.9 | 0.7 | 3.5–6.2 |
| Alaska | 1,402 | 4.3 | 0.6 | 3.2–5.4 |
| Arkansas | 1,848 | 5.9 | 0.8 | 4.3–7.5 |
| Colorado | 1,991 | 3.9 | 0.6 | 2.7–5.2 |
| Florida | 1,966 | 5.8 | 0.8 | 4.2–7.5 |
| Illinois | 1,864 | 5.2 | 0.6 | 4.1–6.3 |
| Louisiana | 2,148 | 5.8 | 0.7 | 4.6–7.1 |
| Maine | 1,139 | 3.1 | 0.6 | 1.9–4.2 |
| New Mexico | 1,458 | 7.1 | 0.7 | 5.7–8.5 |
| New York‡ | 1,212 | 4.8 | 0.8 | 3.2–6.4 |
| North Carolina | 1,729 | 4.4 | 0.7 | 3.1–5.7 |
| Ohio | 1,531 | 5.0 | 0.7 | 3.6–6.4 |
| Oklahoma | 1,861 | 5.0 | 0.9 | 3.4–6.7 |
| South Carolina | 1,458 | 5.6 | 1.0 | 3.7–7.5 |
| Utah | 1,470 | 3.1 | 0.6 | 1.9–4.4 |
| Washington | 1,219 | 4.4 | 0.7 | 3.0–5.9 |
| West Virginia | 1,241 | 5.9 | 0.8 | 4.4–7.5 |

* 1999 state range is 3.1%–7.1%.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During the 12 Months Before Pregnancy, 1999



Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During the 12 Months Before Pregnancy, 1996–1999

| State | 1996 (%) | 1997 (%) | 1998 (%) | 1999 (%) | P value for trend** |
|-----------------------|----------|------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|
| Alabama | 5.4 | 6.1 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 0.29 |
| Alaska | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 4.3 | 0.04 [†] |
| Arkansas | — | 7.3 | 7.4 | 5.9 | 0.27 |
| Colorado | — | — | 4.0 | 3.9 | 0.94 |
| Florida | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.8 | 0.63 |
| Illinois | — | 5.4 | 4.1 | 5.2 | 1.00 |
| Louisiana | — | — | 6.7 | 5.8 | 0.33 |
| Maine | 4.4 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 0.94 |
| New Mexico | — | ~ | 8.2~ | 7.1 | 0.34 |
| New York [{] | 5.5 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 0.68 |
| North Carolina | — | 5.0 [^] | 5.4 | 4.4 | 0.49 |
| Oklahoma | 7.6 | 6.3 | 7.0 | 5.0 | 0.10 |
| South Carolina | 7.0 | 5.9 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 0.14 |
| Washington | 5.1 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 0.74 |
| West Virginia | 6.1 | 6.4 | 7.3 | 5.9 | 0.79 |

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

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

[†] P value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

~ 1998 data represent July 1997 through December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

Year 2010 Health Objective 15.34

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

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 1999

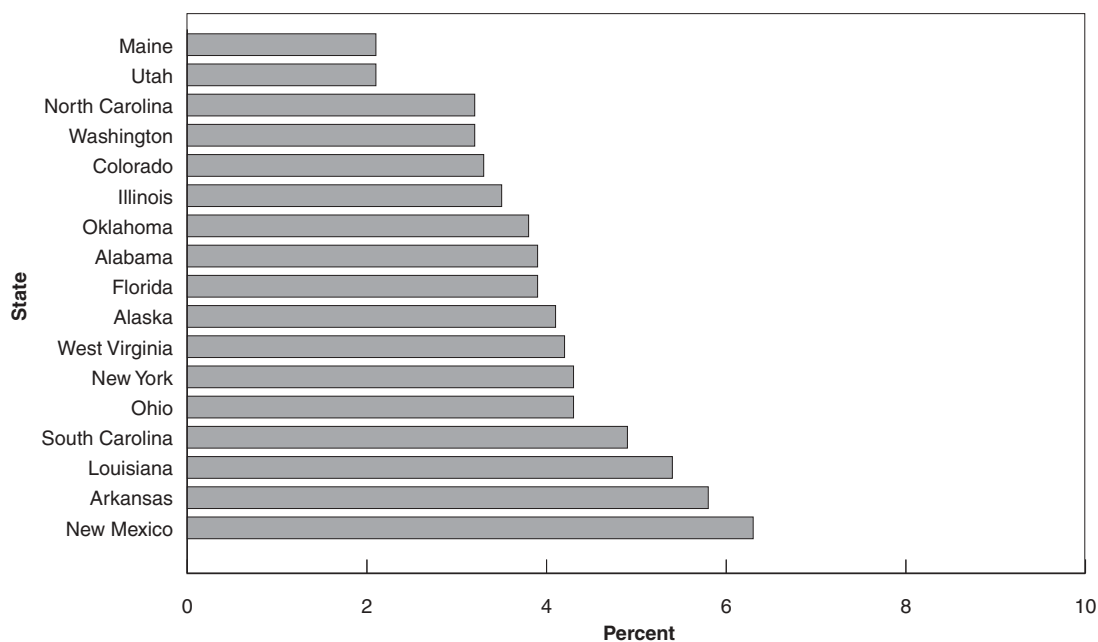
| State | Respondents | Percent* | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|----------------|-------------|----------|----------------|---------|
| Alabama | 1,498 | 3.9 | 0.6 | 2.7–5.1 |
| Alaska | 1,436 | 4.1 | 0.6 | 3.0–5.3 |
| Arkansas | 1,869 | 5.8 | 0.8 | 4.2–7.4 |
| Colorado | 2,015 | 3.3 | 0.6 | 2.2–4.4 |
| Florida | 1,974 | 3.9 | 0.7 | 2.6–5.3 |
| Illinois | 1,825 | 3.5 | 0.5 | 2.5–4.4 |
| Louisiana | 2,193 | 5.4 | 0.6 | 4.2–6.6 |
| Maine | 1,168 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 1.1–3.0 |
| New Mexico | 1,478 | 6.3 | 0.7 | 4.9–7.7 |
| New York‡ | 1,237 | 4.3 | 0.8 | 2.8–5.8 |
| North Carolina | 1,729 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 2.1–4.3 |
| Ohio | 1,558 | 4.3 | 0.7 | 3.0–5.6 |
| Oklahoma | 1,882 | 3.8 | 0.7 | 2.4–5.3 |
| South Carolina | 1,481 | 4.9 | 0.9 | 3.1–6.7 |
| Utah | 1,490 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 1.1–3.1 |
| Washington | 1,236 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 2.0–4.4 |
| West Virginia | 1,279 | 4.2 | 0.6 | 3.0–5.5 |

* 1999 state range is 2.1%–6.3%.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 1999



Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 1996–1999

| State | 1996 (%) | 1997 (%) | 1998 (%) | 1999 (%) | P value for trend** |
|-----------------------|----------|------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|
| Alabama | 5.3 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 0.12 |
| Alaska | 5.7 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 0.11 |
| Arkansas | — | 4.5 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 0.28 |
| Colorado | — | — | 2.8 | 3.3 | 0.50 |
| Florida | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 0.88 |
| Illinois | — | 3.6 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 0.77 |
| Louisiana | — | — | 5.2 | 5.4 | 0.89 |
| Maine | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 0.60 |
| New Mexico | — | ~ | 6.6~ | 6.3 | 0.79 |
| New York [{] | 3.6 | 3.9 | 2.4 | 4.3 | 0.85 |
| North Carolina | — | 4.6 [^] | 4.2 | 3.2 | 0.18 |
| Oklahoma | 5.6 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 3.8 | 0.16 |
| South Carolina | 4.7 | 5.6 | 3.9 | 4.9 | 0.39 |
| Washington | 3.7 | 2.4 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 0.94 |
| West Virginia | 4.4 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 0.69 |

** Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.
 { Data do not include New York City.

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

~ 1998 data represent July 1997 through December 1998 births.

Multistate Exhibits

Alcohol Use

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

Alcohol Use

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

The effects of alcohol consumption on the fetus may occur before a woman is aware she is pregnant. In 1988, only about 20% of women knew they were pregnant before their third week of pregnancy, and almost 20% still did not know they were pregnant by their eighth week of pregnancy.³ Because women are likely to report first trimester substance use as their use after they knew they were pregnant, alcohol use just before pregnancy may measure early pregnancy use more accurately than measuring alcohol use in the first trimester.⁴ According to a recent population-based study, the characteristics of women most likely to engage in moderate-to-heavy alcohol use during pregnancy are being employed or a student, having an annual income of \$10,000 or less or \$50,000 or more, being college-educated, being unmarried,

being a smoker, being of minority race or ethnicity, and receiving no prenatal care.⁵

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

Data Highlights

- ◆ In 1999, 22.6% (Utah) to 55.6% (Maine) of women in PRAMS states reported using any alcohol in the 3 months before they got pregnant.
- ◆ The proportion of women who drank alcohol 3 months prior to pregnancy declined significantly in Washington during 1994–1999.
- ◆ By the last 3 months of pregnancy, few women were still drinking alcohol: 1.8% in West Virginia to 8.2% in Colorado. During the last 3 months of pregnancy, only three states (Colorado, Illinois, and New York) exceeded the *Healthy People 2010* objective for no more than 6% of pregnant women to drink alcohol.
- ◆ The proportion of women who drank alcohol during the last 3 months of their pregnancy declined significantly in seven states (Alabama, Alaska, Florida, Maine, Oklahoma, Washington, and West Virginia) during 1993–1999.

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Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 1999

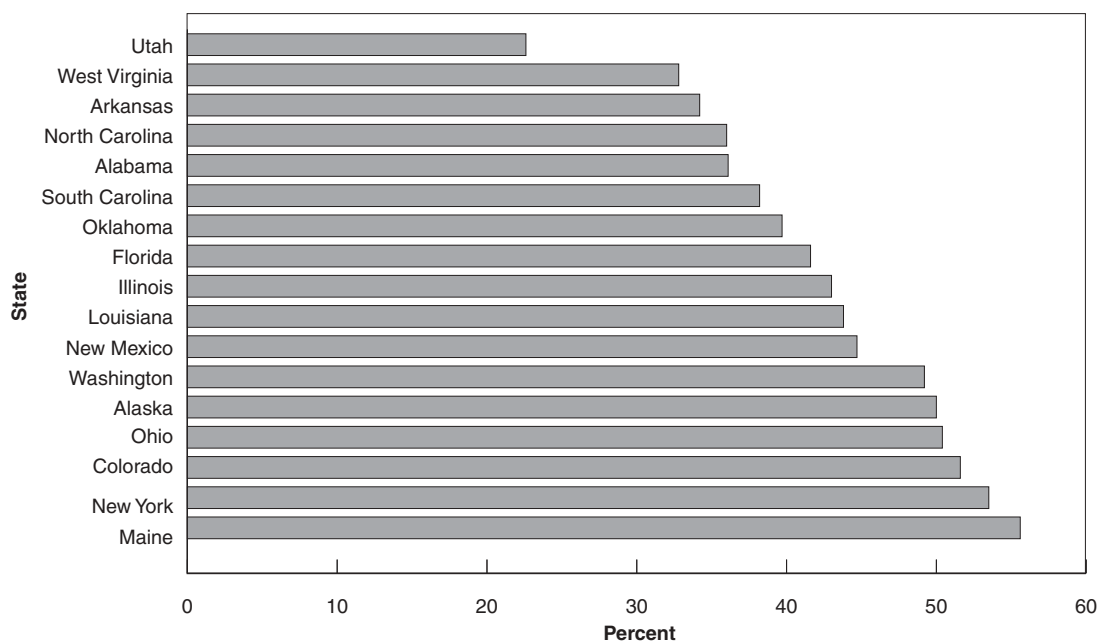
| State | Respondents | Percent* | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|----------------|-------------|----------|----------------|-----------|
| Alabama | 1,478 | 36.1 | 1.5 | 33.1–39.2 |
| Alaska | 1,393 | 50.0 | 1.5 | 46.9–53.0 |
| Arkansas | 1,861 | 34.2 | 1.5 | 31.2–37.2 |
| Colorado | 1,995 | 51.6 | 1.5 | 48.6–54.5 |
| Florida | 1,946 | 41.6 | 1.9 | 37.9–45.3 |
| Illinois | 1,929 | 43.0 | 1.2 | 40.7–45.4 |
| Louisiana | 2,191 | 43.8 | 1.3 | 41.3–46.4 |
| Maine | 1,172 | 55.6 | 1.6 | 52.4–58.8 |
| New Mexico | 1,487 | 44.7 | 1.4 | 41.9–47.5 |
| New York‡ | 1,227 | 53.5 | 1.8 | 49.9–57.0 |
| North Carolina | 1,745 | 36.0 | 1.5 | 33.1–39.0 |
| Ohio | 1,580 | 50.4 | 1.6 | 47.2–53.6 |
| Oklahoma | 1,936 | 39.7 | 1.8 | 36.1–43.4 |
| South Carolina | 1,483 | 38.2 | 2.0 | 34.2–42.2 |
| Utah | 1,477 | 22.6 | 1.4 | 19.9–25.4 |
| Washington | 1,241 | 49.2 | 1.9 | 45.5–52.9 |
| West Virginia | 1,308 | 32.8 | 1.6 | 29.8–35.9 |

* 1999 state range is 22.6%–55.6%.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 1999



Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 1993–1999

| State | 1993 (%) | 1994 (%) | 1995 (%) | 1996 (%) | 1997 (%) | 1998 (%) | 1999 (%) | P value for trend** |
|-----------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|
| Alabama | 38.2 | 33.2 | 35.3 | 38.1 | 39.1 | 31.8 | 36.1 | 0.52 |
| Alaska | 50.5 | 50.0 | 50.4 | 49.7 | 50.0 | 48.3 | 50.0 | 0.50 |
| Arkansas | — | — | — | — | 36.6 | 32.6 | 34.2 | 0.31 |
| Colorado | — | — | — | — | — | 51.5 | 51.6 | 0.98 |
| Florida | 45.0 | 44.7 | 43.5 | 39.9 | 41.6 | 41.8 | 41.6 | 0.06 |
| Illinois | — | — | — | — | 45.8 | 46.2 | 43.0 | 0.18 |
| Louisiana | — | — | — | — | — | 43.3 | 43.8 | 0.76 |
| Maine | 54.8 | 57.3 | 52.6 | 55.1 | 56.8 | 54.5 | 55.6 | 0.91 |
| New Mexico | — | — | — | — | ~ | 43.9~ | 44.7 | 0.70 |
| New York [†] | 56.6 | 55.8 [‡] | 56.1 | 54.9 | 53.6 | 51.5 | 53.5 | 0.06 |
| North Carolina | — | — | — | — | 37.3 [^] | 38.3 | 36.0 | 0.50 |
| Oklahoma | 39.4 | 41.8 | 46.1 | 41.9 | 38.6 | 41.9 | 39.7 | 0.45 |
| South Carolina | 40.6 | 37.0 | 35.7 | 40.7 | 37.5 | 38.3 | 38.2 | 0.76 |
| Washington | — | 57.3 | 49.8 | 49.6 | 46.5 | 44.3 | 49.2 | 0.00 [¶] |
| West Virginia | 33.4 | 34.4 | 37.3 | 35.6 | 34.9 | 36.2 | 32.8 | 0.97 |

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

† Missing ≥ 10% data.

¶ P value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

{ Data do not include New York City.

^ 1997 data represent only July–December births.

~ 1998 data represent July 1997 through December 1998 births.

Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1999

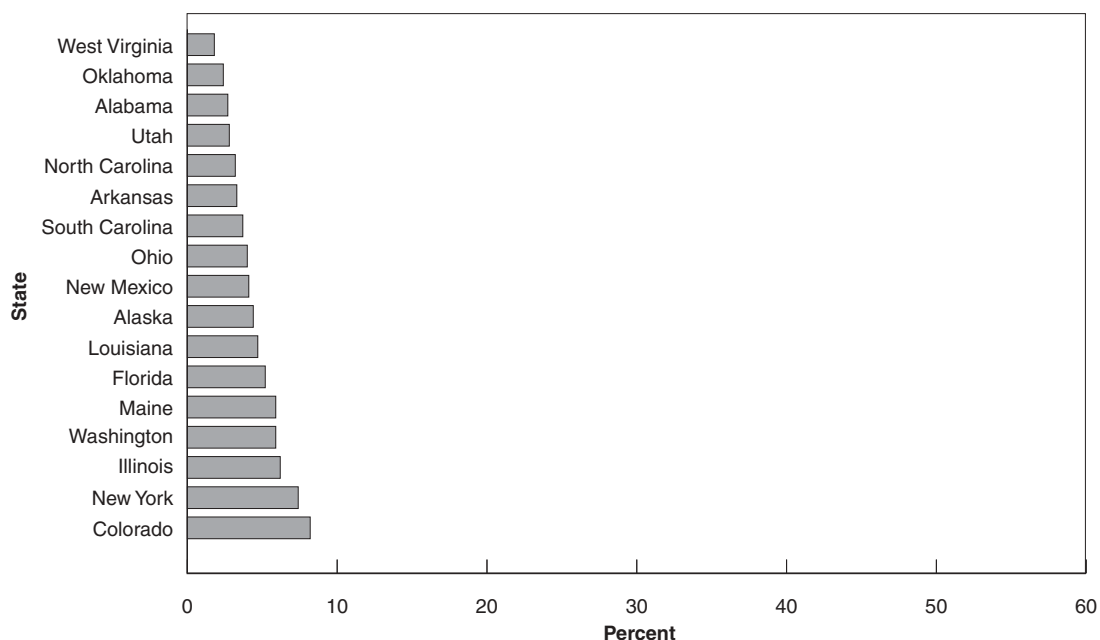
| State | Respondents | Percent* | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|----------------|-------------|----------|----------------|---------|
| Alabama | 1,496 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 1.7–3.7 |
| Alaska | 1,433 | 4.4 | 0.6 | 3.1–5.6 |
| Arkansas | 1,876 | 3.3 | 0.6 | 2.1–4.4 |
| Colorado | 2,010 | 8.2 | 0.8 | 6.6–9.8 |
| Florida | 1,975 | 5.2 | 0.9 | 3.4–7.0 |
| Illinois | 1,964 | 6.2 | 0.6 | 5.1–7.3 |
| Louisiana | 2,193 | 4.7 | 0.5 | 3.6–5.7 |
| Maine | 1,174 | 5.9 | 0.8 | 4.4–7.4 |
| New Mexico | 1,504 | 4.1 | 0.5 | 3.0–5.2 |
| New York‡ | 1,242 | 7.4 | 1.0 | 5.5–9.3 |
| North Carolina | 1,751 | 3.2 | 0.5 | 2.2–4.3 |
| Ohio | 1,582 | 4.0 | 0.6 | 2.8–5.2 |
| Oklahoma | 1,971 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 1.3–3.5 |
| South Carolina | 1,484 | 3.7 | 0.8 | 2.2–5.3 |
| Utah | 1,483 | 2.8 | 0.5 | 1.8–3.8 |
| Washington | 1,246 | 5.9 | 0.9 | 4.1–7.7 |
| West Virginia | 1,320 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 0.9–2.6 |

* 1999 state range is 1.8%–8.2%.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1999



Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1993–1999

| State | 1993 (%) | 1994 (%) | 1995 (%) | 1996 (%) | 1997 (%) | 1998 (%) | 1999 (%) | P value for trend** |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|----------|----------|------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|
| Alabama | 4.8 | 3.3 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 0.01 [¶] |
| Alaska | 7.7 | 7.4 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 0.00 [¶] |
| Arkansas | — | — | — | — | 5.3 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 0.07 |
| Colorado | — | — | — | — | — | 8.3 | 8.2 | 0.91 |
| Florida | 6.5 | 8.4 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 0.02 [¶] |
| Illinois | — | — | — | — | 7.0 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 0.57 |
| Louisiana | — | — | — | — | — | 4.8 | 4.7 | 0.81 |
| Maine | 7.1 | 8.7 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 3.5 | 5.9 | 0.00 [¶] |
| New Mexico | — | — | — | — | ~ | 4.0~ | 4.1 | 0.92 |
| New York [†] | 9.7 [‡] | 7.8 [‡] | 8.1 | 9.0 | 8.3 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 0.23 |
| North Carolina | — | — | — | — | 4.3 [^] | 3.3 | 3.2 | 0.33 |
| Oklahoma | 7.0 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 2.4 | 0.00 [¶] |
| South Carolina | 5.6 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 0.13 |
| Washington | — | 7.8 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 6.2 | 3.9 | 5.9 | 0.00 [¶] |
| West Virginia | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 0.01 [¶] |

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

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

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

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

~ 1998 data represent July 1997 through December 1998 births.

Year 2010 Health Objective 16.17a

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

Multistate Exhibits

Tobacco Use

Tobacco Use

Cigarette smoking during pregnancy contributes to a number of adverse birth outcomes, including spontaneous abortion, stillbirth, fetal death, low birthweight, prematurity, and intrauterine growth retardation. Smoking is the most important known preventable risk factor for low birthweight, a leading cause of fetal and neonatal deaths. Smoking accounts for 20% to 30% of low-birthweight births.^{1,2,3} Cigarette smoking during pregnancy is also associated with preterm delivery. Several studies indicate a dose-response effect in which mothers who smoke greater amounts during pregnancy have progressively higher rates of preterm deliveries.⁴ In addition, exposure to cigarette smoke in utero may have consequences during infancy and early childhood. For example, infants whose mothers smoked during pregnancy are at increased risk for sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS).⁵ Postpartum exposure to environmental tobacco smoke also puts infants at increased risk for SIDS, as well as several other health problems including lower respiratory infection, ear infection, and asthma.⁶

Over the last decade, progress has been made toward the *Healthy People 2000* objective to reduce the prevalence of tobacco use during pregnancy to 10%; however, national data from 1999 show that 12.6% of women still reported smoking during pregnancy.⁷ The *Healthy People 2010* objective is to reduce the prevalence of smoking during pregnancy to 2% and to increase smoking cessation during pregnancy to 30%.^{2,8}

PRAMS provides data on the level of smoking during the 3 months prior to pregnancy, during the last 3 months of pregnancy, and after pregnancy. These data can be used to assess the progress made toward achieving the *Healthy People 2010* objective of reducing the prevalence of smoking during pregnancy, and aid in promoting smoking cessation during pregnancy.

Data Highlights

- ◆ In 1999, the prevalence of smoking 3 months before pregnancy ranged from 14.3% in Utah to 41.5% in West Virginia. Florida and Washington showed significant decreasing trends in smoking 3 months before pregnancy during 1993–1999. West Virginia experienced a significant increasing trend in smoking 3 months before pregnancy during 1993–1999.
- ◆ In 1999, the prevalence of smoking during the last 3 months of pregnancy ranged from 6.2% in Utah to 27.2% in West Virginia. During 1993–1999, five states (Alaska, Florida, New York, Oklahoma, and Washington) showed statistically significant decreasing trends in smoking during the last 3 months of pregnancy. However, no states met the *Healthy People 2010* objective for no more than 2% of women to smoke during pregnancy.
- ◆ During the postpartum period in 1999, the smoking prevalence ranged from 9.3% in Utah to 36.0% in West Virginia. During 1993–1999, Maine and Washington experienced a significant decline in the prevalence of smoking after pregnancy.

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Prevalence of Smoking 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 1999

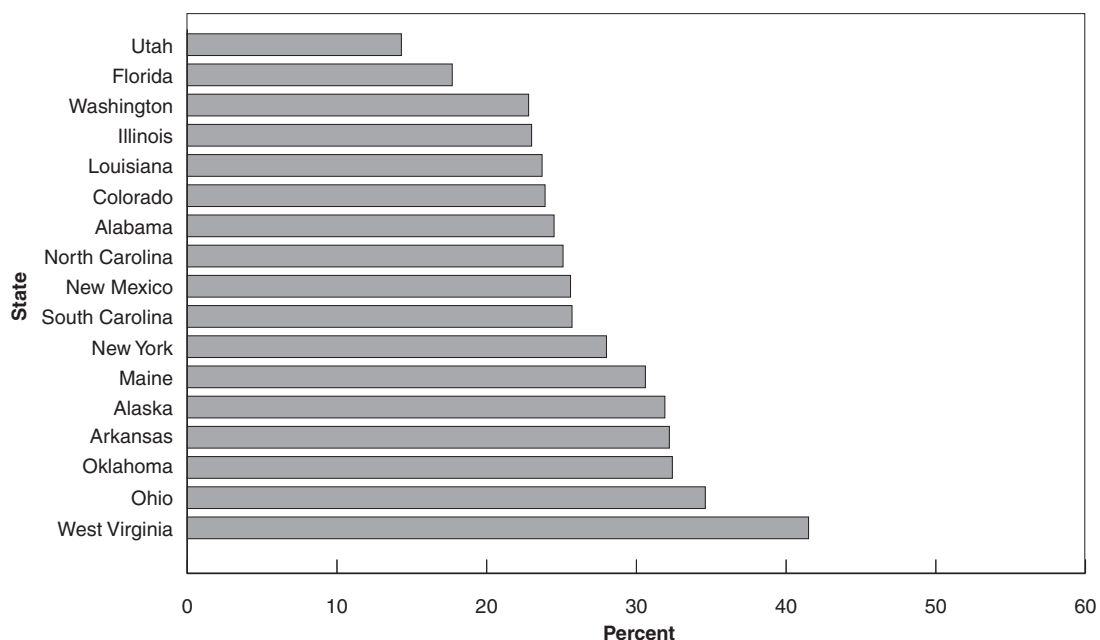
| State | Respondents | Percent* | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|----------------|-------------|----------|----------------|-----------|
| Alabama | 1,458 | 24.5 | 1.4 | 21.9–27.2 |
| Alaska | 1,391 | 31.9 | 1.4 | 29.1–34.6 |
| Arkansas | 1,834 | 32.2 | 1.5 | 29.2–35.2 |
| Colorado | 2,009 | 23.9 | 1.3 | 21.4–26.3 |
| Florida | 1,930 | 17.7 | 1.5 | 14.8–20.6 |
| Illinois | 1,950 | 23.0 | 1.0 | 21.0–25.0 |
| Louisiana | 2,170 | 23.7 | 1.1 | 21.5–25.9 |
| Maine | 1,163 | 30.6 | 1.5 | 27.6–33.6 |
| New Mexico | 1,475 | 25.6 | 1.3 | 23.1–28.1 |
| New York‡ | 1,207 | 28.0 | 1.7 | 24.7–31.3 |
| North Carolina | 1,732 | 25.1 | 1.4 | 22.5–27.8 |
| Ohio | 1,562 | 34.6 | 1.6 | 31.5–37.7 |
| Oklahoma | 1,915 | 32.4 | 1.8 | 28.8–35.9 |
| South Carolina | 1,452 | 25.7 | 1.9 | 22.0–29.3 |
| Utah | 1,495 | 14.3 | 1.2 | 11.9–16.7 |
| Washington | 1,240 | 22.8 | 1.7 | 19.5–26.0 |
| West Virginia | 1,277 | 41.5 | 1.6 | 38.3–44.7 |

* 1999 state range is 14.3%–41.5%.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Smoking 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 1999



Prevalence of Smoking 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 1993–1999

| State | 1993 (%) | 1994 (%) | 1995 (%) | 1996 (%) | 1997 (%) | 1998 (%) | 1999 (%) | P value for trend** |
|-----------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|
| Alabama | 23.5 | 23.3 | 28.1 | 25.2 | 26.2 | 23.6 | 24.5 | 0.82 |
| Alaska | 32.5 | 33.2 | 31.2 | 33.5 | 31.7 | 34.7 | 31.9 | 0.82 |
| Arkansas | — | — | — | — | 31.9 | 30.5 | 32.2 | 0.89 |
| Colorado | — | — | — | — | — | 25.4 | 23.9 | 0.40 |
| Florida | 23.2 | 25.7 | 24.3 | 24.1 | 24.5 | 23.7 | 17.7 | 0.01†† |
| Illinois | — | — | — | — | 25.5 | 24.3 | 23.0 | 0.22 |
| Louisiana | — | — | — | — | — | 24.5 | 23.7 | 0.61 |
| Maine | 36.4 | 31.8 | 35.0 | 32.6 | 33.1 | 33.1 | 30.6 | 0.06 |
| New Mexico | — | — | — | — | ~ | 23.9~ | 25.6 | 0.39 |
| New York [‡] | 27.8 | 32.3 | 30.6 | 29.1 | 32.1 | 28.0 | 28.0 | 0.45 |
| North Carolina | — | — | — | — | 25.3 [^] | 27.4 | 25.1 | 0.73 |
| Oklahoma | 31.8 | 33.2 | 35.6 | 31.0 | 32.0 | 33.4 | 32.4 | 0.85 |
| South Carolina | 26.3 | 25.1 | 23.3 | 27.8 | 23.8 | 25.1 | 25.7 | 0.87 |
| Washington | — | 29.9 | 23.9 | 24.6 | 24.4 | 25.8 | 22.8 | 0.03†† |
| West Virginia | 36.8 | 34.4 | 39.5 | 40.2 | 32.4 [‡] | 41.4 | 41.5 | 0.01†† |

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

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

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

†† P value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

~ 1998 data represent July 1997 through December 1998 births.

Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1999

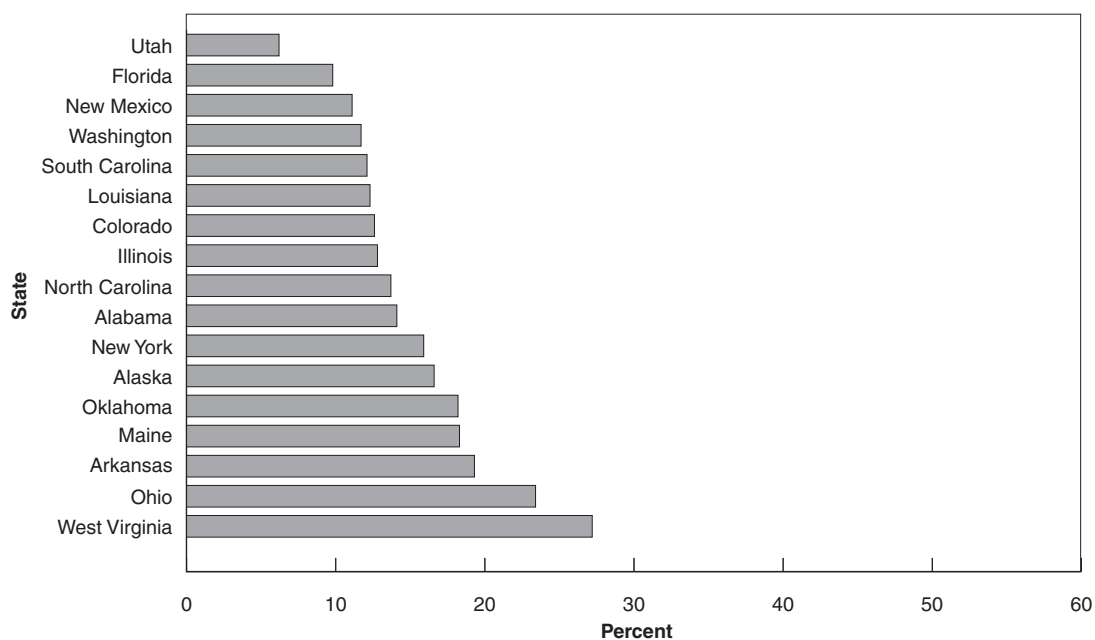
| State | Respondents | Percent* | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|----------------|-------------|----------|----------------|-----------|
| Alabama | 1,488 | 14.1 | 1.1 | 12.0–16.2 |
| Alaska | 1,431 | 16.6 | 1.1 | 14.6–18.7 |
| Arkansas | 1,854 | 19.3 | 1.3 | 16.8–21.7 |
| Colorado | 2,031 | 12.6 | 1.0 | 10.7–14.6 |
| Florida | 1,969 | 9.8 | 1.2 | 7.5–12.1 |
| Illinois | 1,977 | 12.8 | 0.8 | 11.2–14.4 |
| Louisiana | 2,210 | 12.3 | 0.9 | 10.6–14.0 |
| Maine | 1,172 | 18.3 | 1.3 | 15.9–20.8 |
| New Mexico | 1,500 | 11.1 | 0.9 | 9.3–12.9 |
| New York‡ | 1,238 | 15.9 | 1.4 | 13.2–18.6 |
| North Carolina | 1,760 | 13.7 | 1.1 | 11.6–15.8 |
| Ohio | 1,580 | 23.4 | 1.4 | 20.6–26.2 |
| Oklahoma | 1,946 | 18.2 | 1.5 | 15.3–21.1 |
| South Carolina | 1,476 | 12.1 | 1.4 | 9.4–14.7 |
| Utah | 1,499 | 6.2 | 0.8 | 4.6–7.8 |
| Washington | 1,242 | 11.7 | 1.3 | 9.1–14.3 |
| West Virginia | 1,290 | 27.2 | 1.5 | 24.3–30.1 |

* 1999 state range is 6.2%–27.2%.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1999



Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1993–1999

| State | 1993 (%) | 1994 (%) | 1995 (%) | 1996 (%) | 1997 (%) | 1998 (%) | 1999 (%) | P value for trend** |
|-----------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|
| Alabama | 13.7 | 15.2 | 16.2 | 15.2 | 14.5 | 14.4 | 14.1 | 0.73 |
| Alaska | 20.9 | 20.8 | 18.1 | 21.6 | 17.6 | 18.3 | 16.6 | 0.00 ^{††} |
| Arkansas | — | — | — | — | 19.7 | 20.0 | 19.3 | 0.81 |
| Colorado | — | — | — | — | — | 13.3 | 12.6 | 0.64 |
| Florida | 13.6 | 14.3 | 13.3 | 12.8 | 13.9 | 13.4 | 9.8 | 0.04 ^{††} |
| Illinois | — | — | — | — | 13.6 | 13.8 | 12.8 | 0.58 |
| Louisiana | — | — | — | — | — | 14.1 | 12.3 | 0.13 |
| Maine | 22.0 | 17.9 | 21.9 | 19.7 | 20.4 | 19.1 | 18.3 | 0.17 |
| New Mexico | — | — | — | — | ~ | 11.5~ | 11.1 | 0.79 |
| New York [{] | 19.5 | 22.5 | 19.7 | 15.6 | 18.6 | 13.8 | 15.9 | 0.00 ^{††} |
| North Carolina | — | — | — | — | 13.4 [^] | 15.7 | 13.7 | 0.86 |
| Oklahoma | 22.0 | 22.7 | 22.9 | 19.4 | 19.8 | 18.6 | 18.2 | 0.01 ^{††} |
| South Carolina | 15.7 | 14.3 | 13.8 | 15.4 | 12.5 | 15.1 | 12.1 | 0.12 |
| Washington | — | 18.4 | 14.7 | 12.0 | 12.9 | 13.0 | 11.7 | 0.00 ^{††} |
| West Virginia | 27.0 | 23.5 | 27.5 | 28.0 | 23.9 | 27.7 | 27.2 | 0.49 |

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

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

^{††} P value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

~ 1998 data represent July 1997 through December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

Year 2010 Health Objective 16.17c

Reduce cigarette smoking to a prevalence of no more than 2% among pregnant women.

Year 2010 Health Objective 27.6

Increase smoking cessation during pregnancy to 30%.

Prevalence of Smoking After Pregnancy, 1999

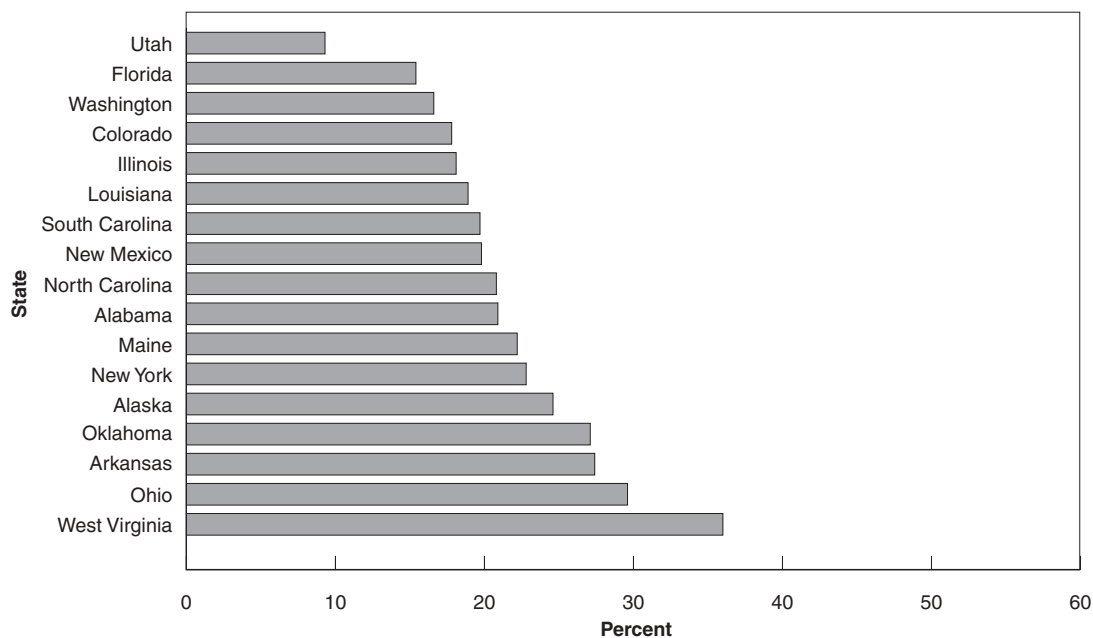
| State | Respondents | Percent* | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|----------------|-------------|----------|----------------|-----------|
| Alabama | 1,493 | 20.9 | 1.3 | 18.4–23.4 |
| Alaska | 1,432 | 24.6 | 1.2 | 22.2–27.0 |
| Arkansas | 1,873 | 27.4 | 1.4 | 24.6–30.2 |
| Colorado | 2,028 | 17.8 | 1.1 | 15.5–20.0 |
| Florida | 1,976 | 15.4 | 1.4 | 12.7–18.1 |
| Illinois | 1,972 | 18.1 | 0.9 | 16.3–19.9 |
| Louisiana | 2,213 | 18.9 | 1.0 | 16.9–20.9 |
| Maine | 1,178 | 22.2 | 1.3 | 19.5–24.8 |
| New Mexico | 1,505 | 19.8 | 1.2 | 17.5–22.1 |
| New York‡ | 1,240 | 22.8 | 1.6 | 19.7–25.9 |
| North Carolina | 1,762 | 20.8 | 1.3 | 18.3–23.3 |
| Ohio | 1,589 | 29.6 | 1.5 | 26.6–32.6 |
| Oklahoma | 1,955 | 27.1 | 1.7 | 23.7–30.4 |
| South Carolina | 1,482 | 19.7 | 1.7 | 16.5–23.0 |
| Utah | 1,502 | 9.3 | 1.0 | 7.3–11.2 |
| Washington | 1,251 | 16.6 | 1.5 | 13.7–19.5 |
| West Virginia | 1,306 | 36.0 | 1.6 | 32.9–39.1 |

* 1999 state range is 9.3%–36.0%.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Smoking After Pregnancy, 1999



Prevalence of Smoking After Pregnancy, 1993–1999

| State | 1993 (%) | 1994 (%) | 1995 (%) | 1996 (%) | 1997 (%) | 1998 (%) | 1999 (%) | P value for trend** |
|-----------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|
| Alabama | 18.7 | 21.5 | 23.6 | 21.0 | 22.7 | 20.6 | 20.9 | 0.57 |
| Alaska | 26.5 | 26.3 | 25.2 | 27.6 | 24.2 | 25.6 | 24.6 | 0.23 |
| Arkansas | — | — | — | — | 27.1 | 26.1 | 27.4 | 0.88 |
| Colorado | — | — | — | — | — | 19.4 | 17.8 | 0.32 |
| Florida | 18.3 | 20.9 | 19.9 | 19.5 | 18.9 | 19.5 | 15.4 | 0.06 |
| Illinois | — | — | — | — | 21.1 | 19.6 | 18.1 | 0.11 |
| Louisiana | — | — | — | — | — | 20.6 | 18.9 | 0.25 |
| Maine | 29.6 | 23.5 | 29.5 | 24.7 | 24.8 | 23.9 | 22.2 | 0.00 [¶] |
| New Mexico | — | — | — | — | ~ | 18.1~ | 19.8 | 0.32 |
| New York [{] | 24.2 | 26.5 | 27.6 | 22.6 | 26.0 | 21.7 | 22.8 | 0.09 |
| North Carolina | — | — | — | — | 20.8 [^] | 21.4 | 20.8 | 0.93 |
| Oklahoma | 27.6 | 29.0 | 30.9 | 24.8 | 26.8 | 28.1 | 27.1 | 0.41 |
| South Carolina | 22.6 | 21.4 | 19.8 | 23.0 | 20.0 | 21.9 | 19.7 | 0.35 |
| Washington | — | 24.6 | 19.1 | 17.3 | 18.4 | 17.9 | 16.6 | 0.00 [¶] |
| West Virginia | 32.2 | 29.9 | 35.8 | 32.8 | 29.3 | 35.2 | 36.0 | 0.06 |

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

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

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

~ 1998 data represent July 1997 through December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

Multistate Exhibits

Infant Health

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

Breastfeeding

Breastfeeding is promoted by the American Academy of Pediatrics, WIC (Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children), and other national and international authorities as the single best way to feed infants.¹ Breastfeeding is associated with fewer episodes of infectious illness among infants and healthier relationships between infants and mothers. In addition, it has been shown to be cost effective for families. A meta-analysis found that breastfed children have higher cognitive functions (especially low-birthweight infants) than formula-fed infants.²⁻⁶ Trends from the early 1980s to 1995 show a significant increase in breastfeeding initiation and duration among women in the United States.⁷ The most noteworthy increases, however, are occurring among populations with traditionally low rates of breastfeeding initiation and duration, including African American women, young (<20 years) women, WIC participants, and women who were employed full-time.⁷⁻⁸ These trends are encouraging in light of the national breastfeeding objectives.

The *Healthy People 2010* objectives for breastfeeding are (1) to increase the proportion of mothers who breastfeed their babies in the early postpartum period to at least 75%, (2) to increase the proportion of mothers who continue breastfeeding until their babies are 5 to 6 months old to at least 50%, and (3) to increase breastfeeding to at least 25% until the babies are 1 year old.⁹

The PRAMS data may be useful to assess the overall progress states have made in breastfeeding indicators for the early postpartum period and to measure changes in these

indicators over time among the various population groups to facilitate the development of breastfeeding promotion and support programs.

Data Highlights

- ◆ For 1999, the prevalence of breastfeeding initiation was above 50% for 16 out of the 17 states, and the overall range was 48.0% (Louisiana) to 89.0% (Alaska). Five states (Alaska, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Washington) met or exceeded the *Healthy People 2010* goal of at least 75% breastfeeding initiation.
- ◆ Trend data during 1993–1999 for nine states (Alabama, Alaska, Florida, Maine, New York, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Washington, and West Virginia) showed statistically significant improvements in breastfeeding initiation; trend data during 1997–1999 for one state (Arkansas) showed a statistically significant improvement in breastfeeding initiation.
- ◆ In 1999, the proportion of women who were breastfeeding at 4 weeks after delivery ranged from 34.9% (Louisiana) to 78.1% (Utah). During 1993–1999, eight states (Alabama, Alaska, Florida, Maine, New York, South Carolina, Washington, and West Virginia) showed significant increases in breastfeeding at 4 weeks after delivery.

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Prevalence of Breastfeeding Initiation, 1999

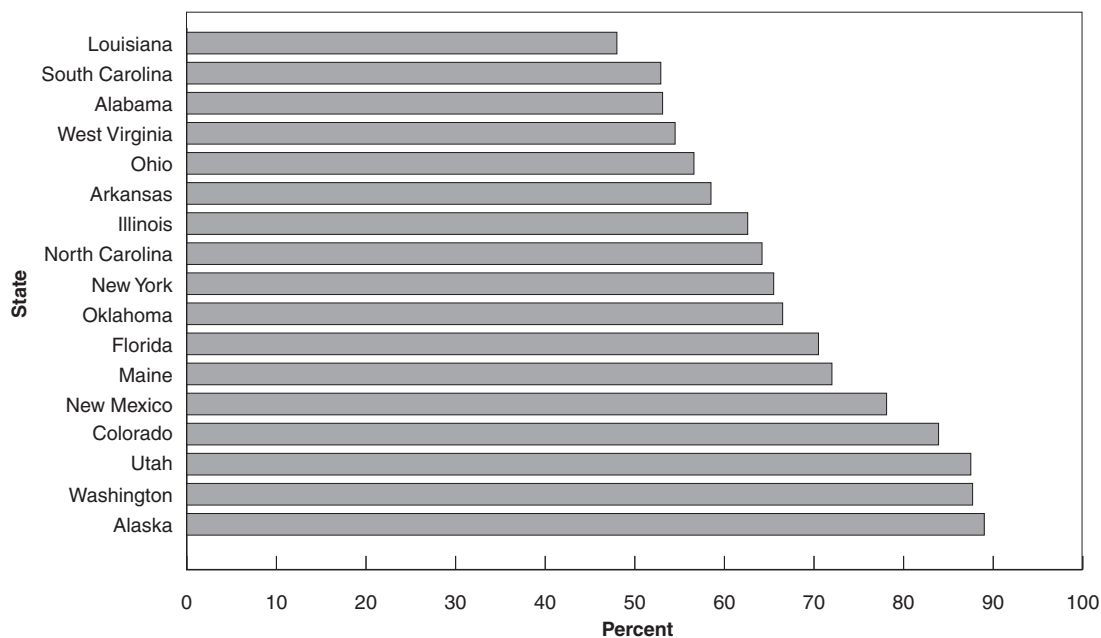
| State | Respondents | Percent* | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|----------------|-------------|----------|----------------|-----------|
| Alabama | 1,415 | 53.1 | 1.6 | 50.0–56.1 |
| Alaska | 1,367 | 89.0 | 0.9 | 87.1–90.8 |
| Arkansas | 1,831 | 58.5 | 1.6 | 55.4–61.6 |
| Colorado | 1,951 | 83.9 | 1.1 | 81.7–86.1 |
| Florida | 1,905 | 70.5 | 1.6 | 67.3–73.7 |
| Illinois | 1,919 | 62.6 | 1.2 | 60.3–64.9 |
| Louisiana | 2,032 | 48.0 | 1.3 | 45.4–50.5 |
| Maine | 1,131 | 72.0 | 1.5 | 69.0–74.9 |
| New Mexico | 1,454 | 78.1 | 1.2 | 75.7–80.5 |
| New York‡ | 1,194 | 65.5 | 1.8 | 62.1–69.0 |
| North Carolina | 1,609 | 64.2 | 1.5 | 61.2–67.2 |
| Ohio | 1,506 | 56.6 | 1.7 | 53.3–59.8 |
| Oklahoma | 1,835 | 66.5 | 1.8 | 62.9–70.0 |
| South Carolina | 1,295 | 52.9 | 2.1 | 48.7–57.0 |
| Utah | 1,440 | 87.5 | 1.1 | 85.3–89.7 |
| Washington | 1,229 | 87.7 | 1.3 | 85.2–90.2 |
| West Virginia | 1,274 | 54.5 | 1.7 | 51.2–57.7 |

* 1999 state range is 48.0%–89.0%.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Breastfeeding Initiation, 1999



Prevalence of Breastfeeding Initiation, 1993–1999

| State | 1993 (%) | 1994 (%) | 1995 (%) | 1996 (%) | 1997 (%) | 1998 (%) | 1999 (%) | P value for trend** |
|-----------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|
| Alabama | 45.3 | 43.4 | 43.7 | 45.6 | 48.1 | 49.1 | 53.1 | 0.00 [¶] |
| Alaska | 83.8 | 83.7 | 84.2 | 85.5 | 86.3 | 87.9 | 89.0 | 0.00 [¶] |
| Arkansas | — | — | — | — | 52.6 | 56.3 | 58.5 | 0.02 [¶] |
| Colorado | — | — | — | — | — | 82.0 | 83.9 | 0.23 |
| Florida | 58.5 | 62.5 | 61.4 | 68.3 | 67.2 | 71.8 | 70.5 | 0.00 [¶] |
| Illinois | — | — | — | — | 62.0 | 66.5 | 62.6 | 0.87 |
| Louisiana | — | — | — | — | — | 47.0 | 48.0 | 0.58 |
| Maine | 62.6 | 65.7 | 67.3 | 66.5 | 71.3 | 71.4 | 72.0 | 0.00 [¶] |
| New Mexico | — | — | — | — | ~ | 75.1~ | 78.1 | 0.12 |
| New York [{] | 57.5 | 55.6 | 59.7 | 62.1 | 63.0 | 65.4 | 65.5 | 0.00 [¶] |
| North Carolina | — | — | — | — | 58.8 [^] | 61.6 | 64.2 | 0.05 |
| Oklahoma | 60.0 | 57.7 | 63.9 | 64.9 | 62.1 | 62.7 | 66.5 | 0.01 [¶] |
| South Carolina | 40.9 | 43.2 | 47.3 | 50.4 | 49.1 | 51.9 | 52.9 | 0.00 [¶] |
| Washington | — | 83.1 | 83.4 | 84.1 | 86.8 | 87.8 | 87.7 | 0.00 [¶] |
| West Virginia | 46.5 | 46.9 | 47.2 | 46.3 | 48.4 | 53.6 | 54.5 | 0.00 [¶] |

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

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

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

~ 1998 data represent July 1997 through December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

Year 2010 Health Objective 16.19

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

Prevalence of Breastfeeding at 4 Weeks After Delivery, 1999

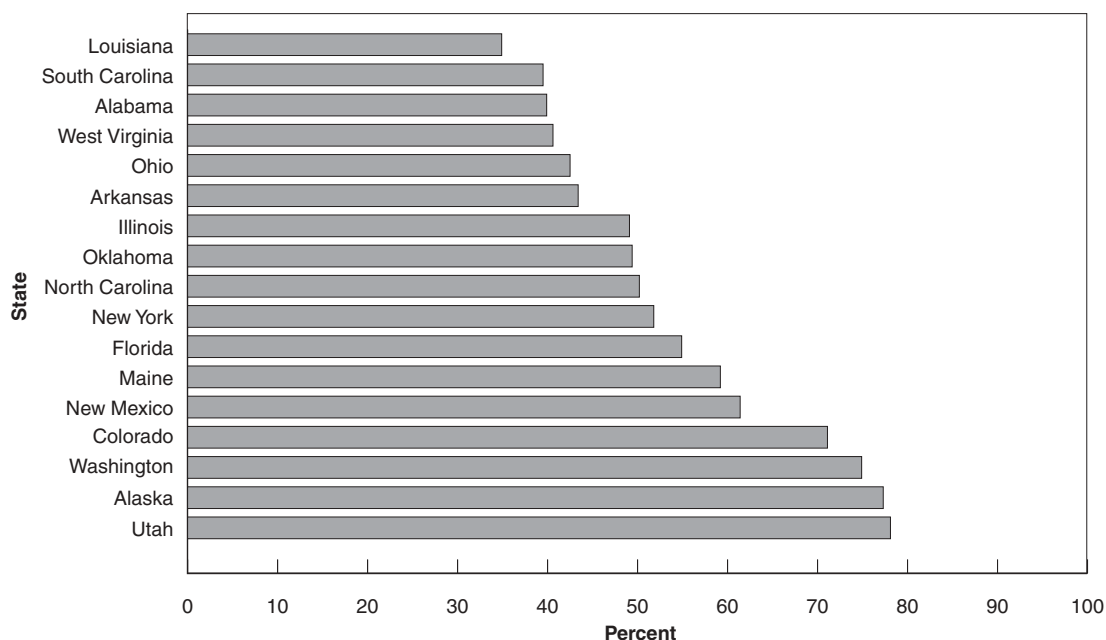
| State | Respondents | Percent* | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|----------------|-------------|----------|----------------|-----------|
| Alabama | 1,415 | 39.9 | 1.5 | 36.9–42.9 |
| Alaska | 1,367 | 77.3 | 1.3 | 74.7–79.8 |
| Arkansas | 1,831 | 43.4 | 1.6 | 40.3–46.6 |
| Colorado | 1,951 | 71.1 | 1.4 | 68.4–73.8 |
| Florida | 1,905 | 54.9 | 1.9 | 51.3–58.6 |
| Illinois | 1,919 | 49.1 | 1.2 | 46.8–51.5 |
| Louisiana | 2,032 | 34.9 | 1.2 | 32.5–37.3 |
| Maine | 1,131 | 59.2 | 1.6 | 56.0–62.4 |
| New Mexico | 1,454 | 61.4 | 1.4 | 58.6–64.2 |
| New York‡ | 1,194 | 51.8 | 1.8 | 48.2–55.4 |
| North Carolina | 1,609 | 50.2 | 1.6 | 47.1–53.3 |
| Ohio | 1,506 | 42.5 | 1.6 | 39.3–45.8 |
| Oklahoma | 1,835 | 49.4 | 1.9 | 45.7–53.2 |
| South Carolina | 1,295 | 39.5 | 2.1 | 35.4–43.5 |
| Utah | 1,440 | 78.1 | 1.4 | 75.4–80.8 |
| Washington | 1,229 | 74.9 | 1.7 | 71.7–78.2 |
| West Virginia | 1,274 | 40.6 | 1.7 | 37.3–43.8 |

* 1999 state range is 34.9%–78.1%.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Breastfeeding at 4 Weeks After Delivery, 1999



Prevalence of Breastfeeding at 4 Weeks After Delivery, 1993–1999

| State | 1993 (%) | 1994 (%) | 1995 (%) | 1996 (%) | 1997 (%) | 1998 (%) | 1999 (%) | P value for trend** |
|-----------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|
| Alabama | 31.9 | 31.4 | 31.2 | 32.4 | 34.3 | 34.5 | 39.9 | 0.00 [¶] |
| Alaska | 70.4 | 69.1 | 72.5 | 74.3 | 75.3 | 75.5 | 77.3 | 0.00 [¶] |
| Arkansas | — | — | — | — | 39.6 | 42.0 | 43.4 | 0.11 |
| Colorado | — | — | — | — | — | 70.0 | 71.1 | 0.57 |
| Florida | 41.1 | 46.0 | 45.9 | 51.0 | 50.3 | 55.3 | 54.9 | 0.00 [¶] |
| Illinois | — | — | — | — | 49.9 | 55.0 | 49.1 | 0.41 |
| Louisiana | — | — | — | — | — | 34.1 | 34.9 | 0.64 |
| Maine | 50.0 | 52.5 | 53.3 | 53.0 | 59.0 | 60.3 | 59.2 | 0.00 [¶] |
| New Mexico | — | — | — | — | ~ | 59.9~ | 61.4 | 0.50 |
| New York [{] | 43.2 | 46.5 | 48.5 | 50.7 | 54.0 | 54.0 | 51.8 | 0.00 [¶] |
| North Carolina | — | — | — | — | 47.5 [^] | 47.7 | 50.2 | 0.27 |
| Oklahoma | 45.2 | 44.8 | 47.7 | 48.3 | 47.3 | 46.6 | 49.4 | 0.13 |
| South Carolina | 29.0 | 31.0 | 35.2 | 36.8 | 36.5 | 39.2 | 39.5 | 0.00 [¶] |
| Washington | — | 66.3 | 69.8 | 70.8 | 73.9 | 73.6 | 74.9 | 0.00 [¶] |
| West Virginia | 33.5 | 35.0 | 33.9 | 32.6 | 33.6 | 38.3 | 40.6 | 0.00 [¶] |

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

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

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

~ 1998 data represent July 1997 through December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

Infant Sleeping Position

Infant sleeping position has been identified as a modifiable behavior that can decrease the risk for sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS).¹ SIDS is a diagnosis for the sudden death of an infant less than 1 year of age that remains unexplained after a complete investigation, which includes an autopsy, examination of the death scene, and a review of the symptoms or illnesses the infant had before dying and any other pertinent medical history.² In 1998, the infant mortality rate for SIDS in the United States was 71.6 deaths per 100,000 live births, and SIDS was the third leading cause of death among infants up to 1 year of age.³

The risk of SIDS peaks at 2 to 4 months of age, and approximately 90% of SIDS cases occur in children less than 6 months of age.⁴ In the United States, the incidence of SIDS is highest during the winter months, and among American Indian or black infants, male infants, and infants weighing less than 2500 grams at birth.^{4,6} Maternal characteristics recognized as risk factors for SIDS include young age, not completing high school, use of tobacco or illicit drugs during pregnancy, low income, and late entry into or no prenatal care.⁷

The etiology and pathogenesis of SIDS are unknown. Nevertheless, several studies report increased risk (relative risk or odds ratio) of SIDS ranging from 3.5 to 9.3 when an infant is placed in a prone position (on stomach) compared with other positions.⁸ Researchers postulate that a prone sleeping position may cause airway obstruction or a thermal imbalance or may interfere with arousal if the airway is obstructed. Although sleeping position alone will not eliminate

SIDS, the study findings have prompted the medical community to encourage mothers to avoid placing their infants in a prone position unless medically warranted. In 1994, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention launched a nationwide “Back to Sleep” campaign to encourage mothers to place their newborns in a supine position (on the back) to sleep. A goal of this campaign is to reduce the percentage of babies who are placed on their stomachs or sides to less than 10%. Since November 1996, the American Academy of Pediatrics has preferentially recommended putting infants to sleep on their backs because of the lower risk of SIDS associated with this position relative to the side position.⁸

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

Identifying populations at risk of using prone placement helps states to target their prevention efforts and guides states toward achieving the *Healthy People 2010* objective to increase the percentage of healthy full-term infants who are put down to sleep on their backs to 70%.¹⁴

Data Highlights

- ◆ In 1999, the placement of newborn infants on their backs to sleep ranged from 35.1% in Louisiana to 74.6% in Utah. During 1996–1999, all 12 states experienced significant increases in the prevalence of placing infants on their backs to sleep.
- ◆ In 1999, use of a prone (stomach) sleeping position was lowest in New Mexico (6.8%) and highest in Louisiana (31.2%). During 1996–1999, the prevalence of prone sleep positioning significantly decreased in nine states (Alabama, Alaska, Florida, Illinois, Maine, New York, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and West Virginia).

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Prevalence of Infant Sleeping Position on Back, 1999

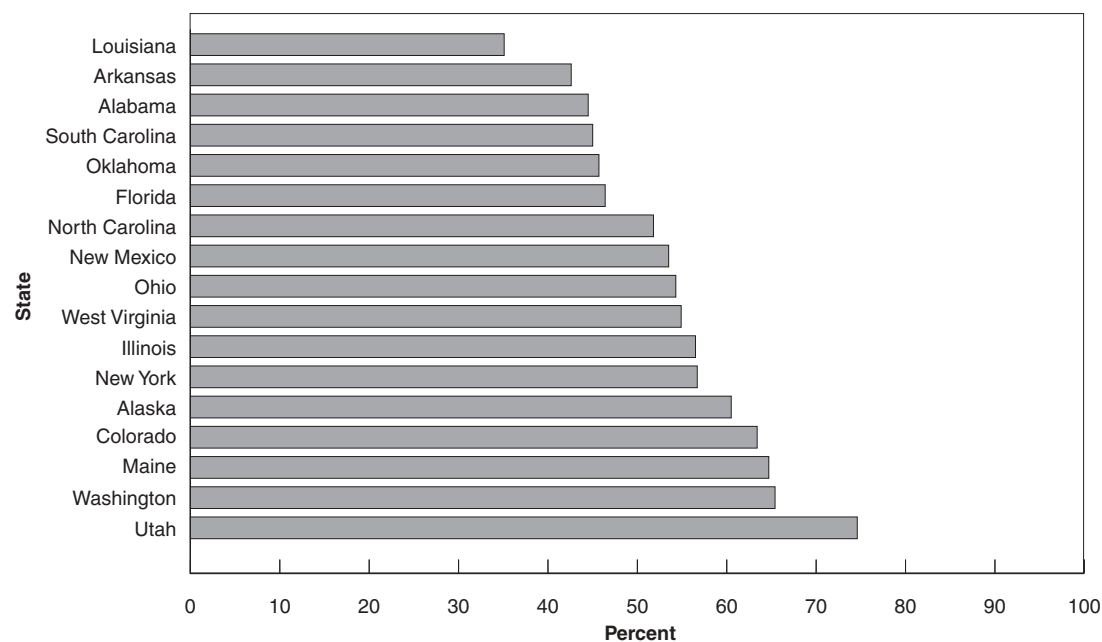
| State | Respondents | Percent* | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|----------------|-------------|----------|----------------|-----------|
| Alabama | 1,402 | 44.5 | 1.6 | 41.3–47.7 |
| Alaska | 1,304 | 60.5 | 1.6 | 57.5–63.6 |
| Arkansas | 1,837 | 42.6 | 1.6 | 39.5–45.7 |
| Colorado | 1,894 | 63.4 | 1.5 | 60.5–66.3 |
| Florida | 1,848 | 46.4 | 1.9 | 42.7–50.2 |
| Illinois | 1,881 | 56.5 | 1.2 | 54.1–58.9 |
| Louisiana | 1,998 | 35.1 | 1.3 | 32.6–37.6 |
| Maine | 1,112 | 64.7 | 1.6 | 61.6–67.8 |
| New Mexico | 1,413 | 53.5 | 1.5 | 50.7–56.4 |
| New York‡ | 1,152 | 56.7 | 1.8 | 53.1–60.3 |
| North Carolina | 1,558 | 51.8 | 1.6 | 48.7–55.0 |
| Ohio | 1,480 | 54.3 | 1.7 | 51.0–57.5 |
| Oklahoma | 1,767 | 45.7 | 1.9 | 41.9–49.5 |
| South Carolina | 1,269 | 45.0 | 2.1 | 40.9–49.2 |
| Utah | 1,404 | 74.6 | 1.5 | 71.6–77.5 |
| Washington | 1,231 | 65.4 | 1.8 | 61.8–68.9 |
| West Virginia | 1,277 | 54.9 | 1.7 | 51.7–58.2 |

* 1999 state range is 35.1%–74.6%.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Infant Sleeping Position on Back, 1999



Prevalence of Infant Sleeping Position on Back, 1996–1999

| State | 1996 (%) | 1997 (%) | 1998 (%) | 1999 (%) | P value for trend** |
|-----------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|
| Alabama | 27.0 | 33.7 | 38.7 | 44.5 | 0.00 [†] |
| Alaska | 40.8 | 48.2 | 59.6 | 60.5 | 0.00 [†] |
| Arkansas | — | 33.9 | 39.2 | 42.6 | 0.00 [†] |
| Colorado | — | — | 55.7 | 63.4 | 0.00 [†] |
| Florida | 25.4 | 32.4 | 40.4 | 46.4 | 0.00 [†] |
| Illinois | — | 50.4 | 53.8 | 56.5 | 0.01 [†] |
| Louisiana | — | — | 33.4 | 35.1 | 0.33 |
| Maine | 37.5 | 48.7 | 58.9 | 64.7 | 0.00 [†] |
| New Mexico | — | ~ | 47.2~ | 53.5 | 0.00 [†] |
| New York [{] | 34.5 | 45.2 | 53.0 | 56.7 | 0.00 [†] |
| North Carolina | — | 41.9 [^] | 46.3 | 51.8 | 0.00 [†] |
| Oklahoma | 33.8 | 41.7 | 43.9 | 45.7 | 0.00 [†] |
| South Carolina | 25.8 | 34.7 | 44.5 | 45.0 | 0.00 [†] |
| Washington | 42.9 | 53.2 | 63.4 | 65.4 | 0.00 [†] |
| West Virginia | 35.1 | 39.4 | 47.0 | 54.9 | 0.00 [†] |

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

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

[†] P value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

~ 1998 data represent July 1997 through December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

Year 2010 Health Objective 16.13

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

Prevalence of Infant Sleeping Position on Stomach, 1999

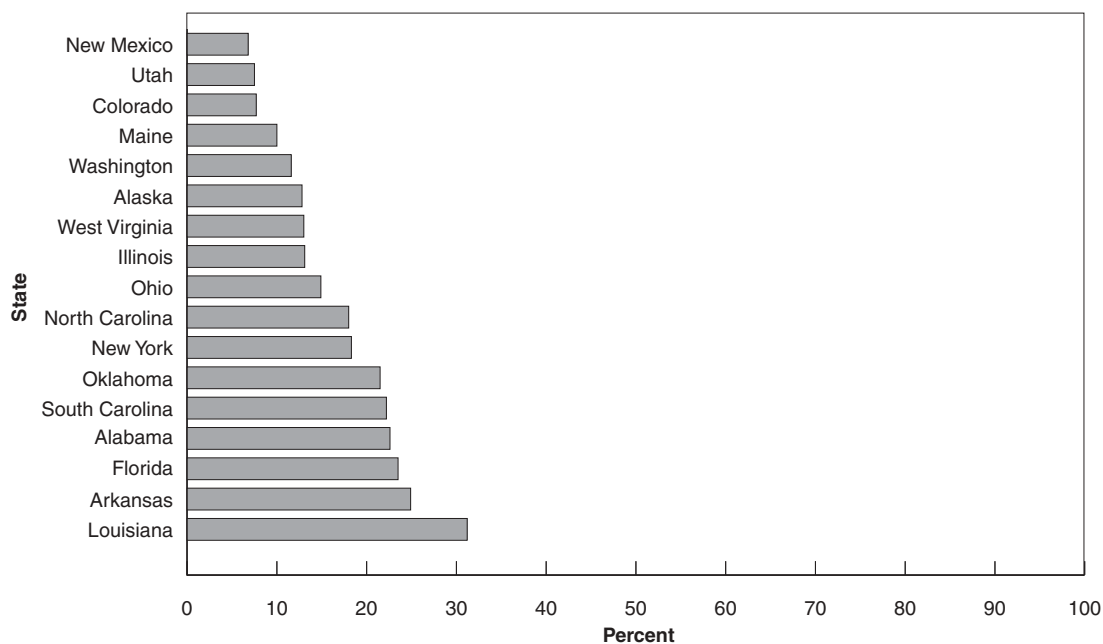
| State | Respondents | Percent* | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|----------------|-------------|----------|----------------|-----------|
| Alabama | 1,402 | 22.6 | 1.4 | 19.9–25.3 |
| Alaska | 1,304 | 12.8 | 1.1 | 10.7–14.9 |
| Arkansas | 1,837 | 24.9 | 1.4 | 22.1–27.6 |
| Colorado | 1,894 | 7.7 | 0.8 | 6.2–9.2 |
| Florida | 1,848 | 23.5 | 1.6 | 20.3–26.6 |
| Illinois | 1,881 | 13.1 | 0.8 | 11.4–14.7 |
| Louisiana | 1,998 | 31.2 | 1.2 | 28.7–33.6 |
| Maine | 1,112 | 10.0 | 1.0 | 8.1–12.0 |
| New Mexico | 1,413 | 6.8 | 0.7 | 5.3–8.3 |
| New York‡ | 1,152 | 18.3 | 1.5 | 15.4–21.2 |
| North Carolina | 1,558 | 18.0 | 1.3 | 15.6–20.5 |
| Ohio | 1,480 | 14.9 | 1.1 | 12.6–17.1 |
| Oklahoma | 1,767 | 21.5 | 1.6 | 18.4–24.7 |
| South Carolina | 1,269 | 22.2 | 1.8 | 18.7–25.7 |
| Utah | 1,404 | 7.5 | 0.9 | 5.7–9.3 |
| Washington | 1,231 | 11.6 | 1.2 | 9.2–14.1 |
| West Virginia | 1,277 | 13.0 | 1.1 | 10.8–15.1 |

* 1999 state range is 6.8%–31.2%.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Infant Sleeping Position on Stomach, 1999



Prevalence of Infant Sleeping Position on Stomach, 1996–1999

| State | 1996 (%) | 1997 (%) | 1998 (%) | 1999 (%) | P value for trend** |
|-----------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|
| Alabama | 30.8 | 28.5 | 25.9 | 22.6 | 0.00 [†] |
| Alaska | 19.9 | 18.2 | 13.8 | 12.8 | 0.00 [†] |
| Arkansas | — | 28.8 | 26.3 | 24.9 | 0.08 |
| Colorado | — | — | 9.8 | 7.7 | 0.07 |
| Florida | 30.3 | 26.8 | 24.6 | 23.5 | 0.00 [†] |
| Illinois | — | 18.9 | 15.3 | 13.1 | 0.00 [†] |
| Louisiana | — | — | 32.9 | 31.2 | 0.31 |
| Maine | 16.1 | 14.4 | 14.4 | 10.0 | 0.00 [†] |
| New Mexico | — | ~ | 7.9~ | 6.8 | 0.34 |
| New York [{] | 24.0 | 19.9 | 17.4 | 18.3 | 0.00 [†] |
| North Carolina | — | 21.4 [^] | 20.7 | 18.0 | 0.10 |
| Oklahoma | 30.1 | 25.2 | 22.1 | 21.5 | 0.00 [†] |
| South Carolina | 30.4 | 24.4 | 23.0 | 22.2 | 0.00 [†] |
| Washington | 16.1 | 10.5 | 11.1 | 11.6 | 0.07 |
| West Virginia | 20.8 | 18.0 | 15.5 | 13.0 | 0.00 [†] |

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

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

[†] P value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

~ 1998 data represent July 1997 through December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

Multistate Exhibits

Knowledge About Folic Acid

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

Knowledge About Folic Acid

Multiple studies have established that increased folic acid consumption just prior to pregnancy and during the first trimester reduces the incidence of neural tube defects.¹ Recent research indicates that folic acid supplementation may also reduce the incidence of preterm delivery,² placenta-mediated pregnancy complications,³ certain congenital anomalies of the heart,⁴ and orofacial clefts.⁴

Prevention of congenital anomalies has a major impact on infant health. Congenital anomalies were the leading cause of infant mortality in 1999, causing 5,471 or 20% of all infant deaths.⁵ It has been estimated that in the United States, about 4,000 fetuses each year are affected by neural tube defects.⁶ One-third of these are spontaneously or electively aborted.⁷

In 1991, the U.S. Public Health Service recommended that all women of childbearing age consume 0.4 mg of folic acid daily.⁸ Knowledge of this recommendation and the benefits of folic acid consumption has spread slowly among childbearing women but has been increasing in recent years. According to a national survey sponsored by the March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation in 1995, only 52% of women reported hearing or reading about folic acid, and only 5% knew that folic acid helps prevent birth defects.⁹ In 1998, the March of Dimes national survey found that the proportion of women who had heard of folic acid increased to 68% and 13% knew that folic acid helps prevent birth defects.¹⁰ However, only 7% knew that folic acid should be taken before pregnancy.

The PRAMS survey asks women if they have heard that taking folic acid can help

prevent some birth defects. States use this data to monitor women's awareness of the relationship between folic acid consumption and birth defects and to plan programs to increase women's awareness of the benefits of taking folic acid.

Data Highlights

- ◆ In 1999, 66.7% (Louisiana) to 87.2% (Maine) of women in PRAMS states reported they had heard that folic acid could prevent some birth defects.
- ◆ There was a significant increase in the proportion of women who had heard that folic acid could prevent some birth defects in every state except North Carolina during 1996–1999.

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9. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Knowledge and use of folic acid by women of childbearing age—United States, 1995. *MMWR* 1995;44(38):716-8.
10. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Knowledge and use of folic acid by women of childbearing age—United States, 1995 and 1998. *MMWR* 1999;48(16):325-7.

Prevalence of Knowledge About Folic Acid, 1999

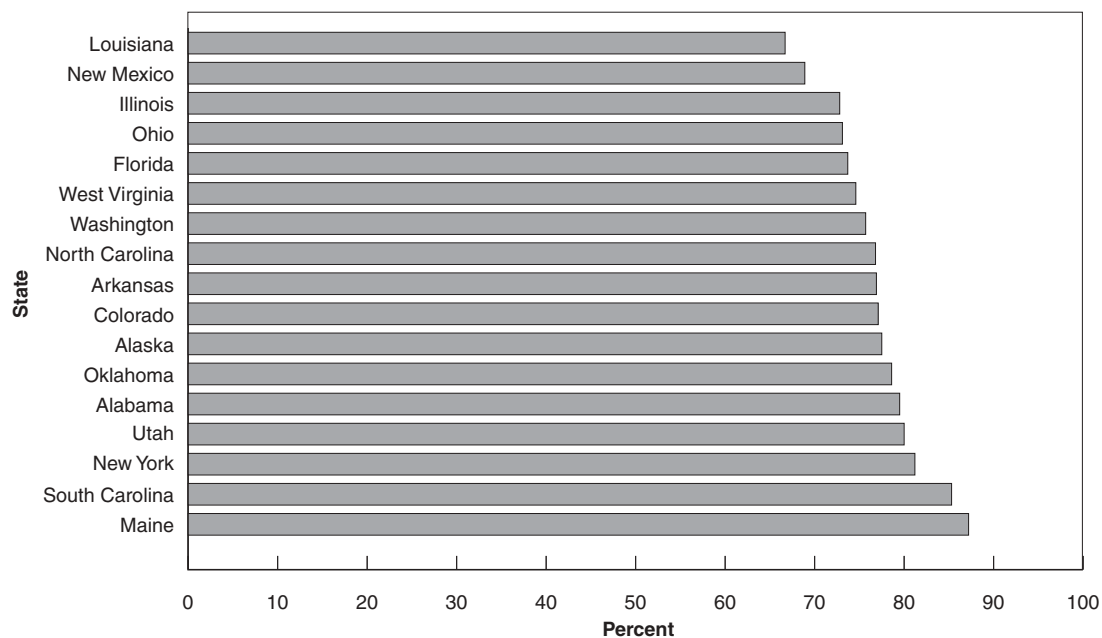
| State | Respondents | Percent* | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|----------------|-------------|----------|----------------|-----------|
| Alabama | 1,510 | 79.5 | 1.3 | 77.0–82.1 |
| Alaska | 1,447 | 77.5 | 1.2 | 75.1–79.8 |
| Arkansas | 1,897 | 76.9 | 1.3 | 74.3–79.4 |
| Colorado | 2,046 | 77.1 | 1.3 | 74.7–79.6 |
| Florida | 1,997 | 73.7 | 1.5 | 70.7–76.7 |
| Illinois | 2,011 | 72.8 | 1.1 | 70.7–75.0 |
| Louisiana | 2,238 | 66.7 | 1.2 | 64.3–69.2 |
| Maine | 1,187 | 87.2 | 1.1 | 85.1–89.3 |
| New Mexico | 1,510 | 68.9 | 1.3 | 66.4–71.5 |
| New York‡ | 1,256 | 81.2 | 1.5 | 78.4–84.1 |
| North Carolina | 1,759 | 76.8 | 1.3 | 74.2–79.5 |
| Ohio | 1,610 | 73.1 | 1.5 | 70.3–76.0 |
| Oklahoma | 1,975 | 78.6 | 1.6 | 75.5–81.7 |
| South Carolina | 1,503 | 85.3 | 1.5 | 82.5–88.2 |
| Utah | 1,517 | 80.0 | 1.3 | 77.4–82.6 |
| Washington | 1,253 | 75.7 | 1.6 | 72.6–78.8 |
| West Virginia | 1,333 | 74.6 | 1.4 | 71.9–77.4 |

* 1999 state range is 66.7%–87.2%.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Knowledge About Folic Acid, 1999



Prevalence of Knowledge About Folic Acid, 1996–1999

| State | 1996 (%) | 1997 (%) | 1998 (%) | 1999 (%) | P value for trend** |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Alabama | 58.2 | 68.8 | 68.2 | 79.5 | 0.00 [¶] |
| Alaska | 63.0 | 69.9 | 70.7 | 77.5 | 0.00 [¶] |
| Arkansas | — | 68.4 | 66.4 | 76.9 | 0.00 [¶] |
| Colorado | — | — | 72.7 | 77.1 | 0.02 [¶] |
| Florida | 60.1 | 68.2 | 70.4 | 73.7 | 0.00 [¶] |
| Illinois | — | 68.3 | 67.4 | 72.8 | 0.01 [¶] |
| Louisiana | — | — | 62.2 | 66.7 | 0.01 [¶] |
| Maine | 73.6 | 81.9 | 83.3 | 87.2 | 0.00 [¶] |
| New Mexico | — | ~ | 67.7~ | 68.9 | 0.53 |
| New York [{] | 67.9 | 78.2 | 77.3 | 81.2 | 0.00 [¶] |
| North Carolina | — | 76.9 [^] | 74.1 | 76.8 | 0.74 |
| Oklahoma | 66.4 | 74.2 | 74.5 | 78.6 | 0.00 [¶] |
| South Carolina | 70.0 | 81.6 | 82.9 | 85.3 | 0.00 [¶] |
| Washington | 65.9 | 74.8 | 69.3 | 75.7 | 0.00 [¶] |
| West Virginia | 62.7 | 73.9 | 71.9 | 74.6 | 0.00 [¶] |

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

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

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

~ 1998 data represent July 1997 through December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

6. Cragan JD, Roberts HE, Edmonds LD, Khoury MJ, Kirby RS, Shaw GM, et al. Surveillance for anencephaly and spina bifida and the impact of prenatal diagnosis—United States, 1985–1994. *MMWR* 1995;44(SS-4):1-13.
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9. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Knowledge and use of folic acid by women of childbearing age—United States, 1995. *MMWR* 1995;44(38):716-8.
10. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Knowledge and use of folic acid by women of childbearing age—United States, 1995 and 1998. *MMWR* 1999;48(16):325-7.

Prevalence of Knowledge About Folic Acid, 1999

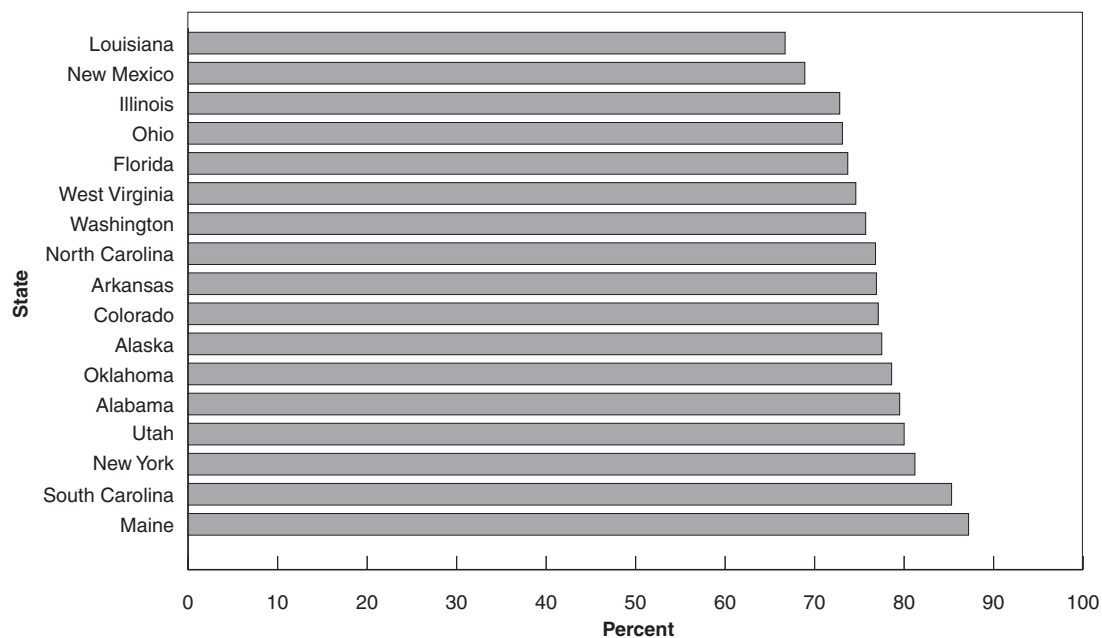
| State | Respondents | Percent* | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|----------------|-------------|----------|----------------|-----------|
| Alabama | 1,510 | 79.5 | 1.3 | 77.0–82.1 |
| Alaska | 1,447 | 77.5 | 1.2 | 75.1–79.8 |
| Arkansas | 1,897 | 76.9 | 1.3 | 74.3–79.4 |
| Colorado | 2,046 | 77.1 | 1.3 | 74.7–79.6 |
| Florida | 1,997 | 73.7 | 1.5 | 70.7–76.7 |
| Illinois | 2,011 | 72.8 | 1.1 | 70.7–75.0 |
| Louisiana | 2,238 | 66.7 | 1.2 | 64.3–69.2 |
| Maine | 1,187 | 87.2 | 1.1 | 85.1–89.3 |
| New Mexico | 1,510 | 68.9 | 1.3 | 66.4–71.5 |
| New York‡ | 1,256 | 81.2 | 1.5 | 78.4–84.1 |
| North Carolina | 1,759 | 76.8 | 1.3 | 74.2–79.5 |
| Ohio | 1,610 | 73.1 | 1.5 | 70.3–76.0 |
| Oklahoma | 1,975 | 78.6 | 1.6 | 75.5–81.7 |
| South Carolina | 1,503 | 85.3 | 1.5 | 82.5–88.2 |
| Utah | 1,517 | 80.0 | 1.3 | 77.4–82.6 |
| Washington | 1,253 | 75.7 | 1.6 | 72.6–78.8 |
| West Virginia | 1,333 | 74.6 | 1.4 | 71.9–77.4 |

* 1999 state range is 66.7%–87.2%.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Knowledge About Folic Acid, 1999



Prevalence of Knowledge About Folic Acid, 1996–1999

| State | 1996 (%) | 1997 (%) | 1998 (%) | 1999 (%) | P value for trend** |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Alabama | 58.2 | 68.8 | 68.2 | 79.5 | 0.00 [¶] |
| Alaska | 63.0 | 69.9 | 70.7 | 77.5 | 0.00 [¶] |
| Arkansas | — | 68.4 | 66.4 | 76.9 | 0.00 [¶] |
| Colorado | — | — | 72.7 | 77.1 | 0.02 [¶] |
| Florida | 60.1 | 68.2 | 70.4 | 73.7 | 0.00 [¶] |
| Illinois | — | 68.3 | 67.4 | 72.8 | 0.01 [¶] |
| Louisiana | — | — | 62.2 | 66.7 | 0.01 [¶] |
| Maine | 73.6 | 81.9 | 83.3 | 87.2 | 0.00 [¶] |
| New Mexico | — | ~ | 67.7~ | 68.9 | 0.53 |
| New York [{] | 67.9 | 78.2 | 77.3 | 81.2 | 0.00 [¶] |
| North Carolina | — | 76.9 [^] | 74.1 | 76.8 | 0.74 |
| Oklahoma | 66.4 | 74.2 | 74.5 | 78.6 | 0.00 [¶] |
| South Carolina | 70.0 | 81.6 | 82.9 | 85.3 | 0.00 [¶] |
| Washington | 65.9 | 74.8 | 69.3 | 75.7 | 0.00 [¶] |
| West Virginia | 62.7 | 73.9 | 71.9 | 74.6 | 0.00 [¶] |

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

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

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

~ 1998 data represent July 1997 through December 1998 births.

{ Data do not include New York City.

State Exhibits

Alabama

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

Alabama 1999

Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population[§]

| Characteristic | Population Size | Percent | Respondents [#] |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------|--------------------------|
| Age, years | | | |
| < 20 | 9,828 | 16.5 | 288 |
| 20–24 | 18,481 | 31.1 | 444 |
| 25–34 | 26,151 | 44.0 | 632 |
| 35 + | 4,956 | 8.3 | 155 |
| Race | | | |
| White | 39,672 | 66.8 | 946 |
| Black | 19,068 | 32.1 | 554 |
| Native American | 154 | 0.3 | 3 |
| Asian/Pac. Islander | 448 | 0.8 | 14 |
| Other Non-White | 60 | 0.1 | 2 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | |
| Yes | 1,563 | 2.6 | 21 |
| No | 57,826 | 97.4 | 1,498 |
| Education, years | | | |
| < 12 | 13,745 | 23.2 | 352 |
| 12 | 19,337 | 32.6 | 504 |
| > 12 | 26,160 | 44.2 | 657 |
| Marital status | | | |
| Married | 39,361 | 66.2 | 950 |
| Unmarried | 20,059 | 33.8 | 569 |
| Birthweight | | | |
| Low (< 2500 g) | 5,113 | 8.6 | 685 |
| Normal (≥2500 g) | 54,284 | 91.4 | 834 |
| Parity | | | |
| 1st birth | 25,054 | 42.2 | 724 |
| 2nd or later | 34,355 | 57.8 | 795 |
| Total | 59,422 | | 1,519 |

| | Estimated Population Size | 95% CI [†] | Percent | 95% CI [†] | Respondents [#] |
|--|------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| In crowded household (>1 person/room) | 4,884 | 3,881–5,887 | 8.7 | 7.0–10.5 | 1,419 |

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

[#] Number of women who completed a survey.

[†] Confidence interval.

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

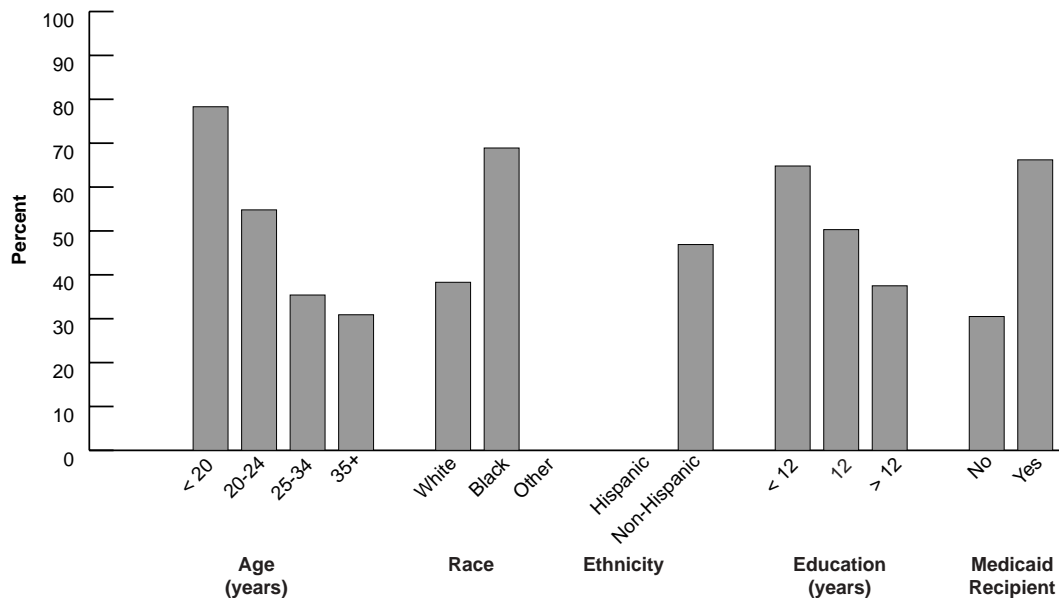
Alabama 1999

Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|--------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 254 | 78.3‡ | 3.2 | 72.1–84.6 |
| 20–24 | 411 | 54.8 | 3.0 | 48.9–60.6 |
| 25–34 | 592 | 35.4 | 2.4 | 30.7–40.2 |
| 35 + | 137 | 30.9‡ | 5.0 | 21.1–40.6 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 893 | 38.3 | 1.9 | 34.5–42.1 |
| Black | 482 | 68.9‡ | 2.8 | 63.5–74.3 |
| All Other | 19 | / | / | / |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 19 | / | / | / |
| No | 1,375 | 46.9 | 1.6 | 43.8–50.0 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 314 | 64.8 | 3.4 | 58.1–71.5 |
| 12 | 449 | 50.3 | 2.9 | 44.6–56.0 |
| > 12 | 625 | 37.5 | 2.3 | 32.9–42.1 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 665 | 30.5 | 2.2 | 26.1–34.8 |
| Yes | 729 | 66.2‡ | 2.2 | 61.9–70.5 |

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



Alabama 1999

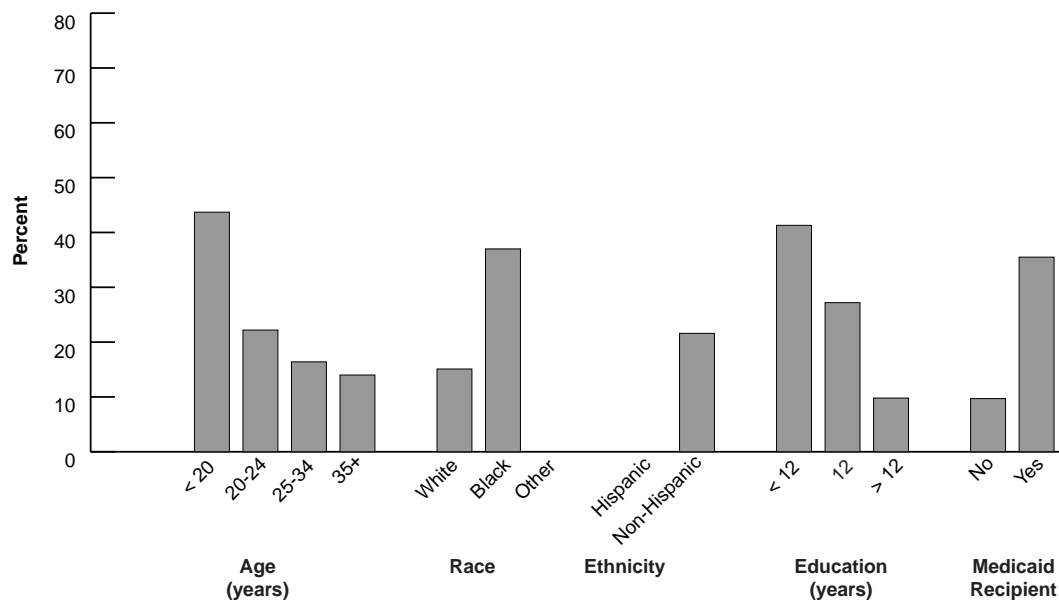
Prevalence of Late or No Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester or Not at All)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|--------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 276 | 43.7 | 3.8 | 36.2–51.3 |
| 20–24 | 431 | 22.2 | 2.4 | 17.5–26.9 |
| 25–34 | 625 | 16.4 | 1.8 | 12.8–20.0 |
| 35 + | 154 | 14.0 | 3.4 | 7.3–20.7 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 934 | 15.1 | 1.4 | 12.4–17.8 |
| Black | 534 | 37.0 | 2.7 | 31.6–42.3 |
| All Other | 18 | / | / | / |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 20 | / | / | / |
| No | 1,466 | 21.6 | 1.3 | 19.1–24.1 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 337 | 41.3 | 3.4 | 34.7–48.0 |
| 12 | 487 | 27.2 | 2.5 | 22.3–32.1 |
| > 12 | 656 | 9.8 | 1.4 | 7.0–12.6 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 697 | 9.7 | 1.4 | 6.9–12.5 |
| Yes | 789 | 35.5 | 2.1 | 31.3–39.7 |

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

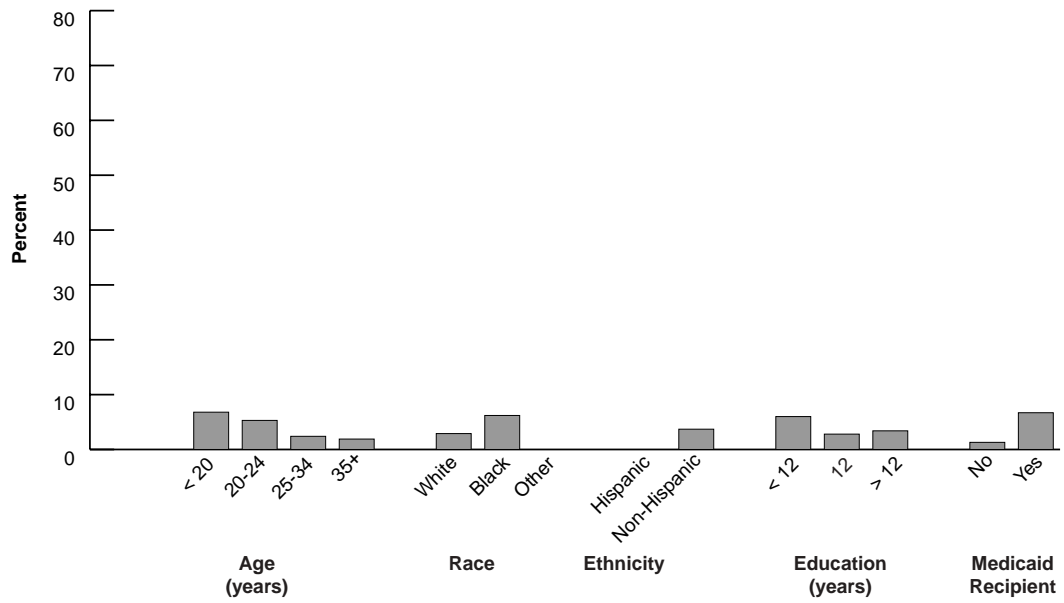


Alabama 1999 Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|--------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 285 | 6.8 | 1.9 | 3.0–10.5 |
| 20–24 | 438 | 5.3 | 1.3 | 2.7–7.8 |
| 25–34 | 627 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 1.0–3.8 |
| 35 + | 148 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 0.0–4.6 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 940 | 2.9 | 0.7 | 1.7–4.2 |
| Black | 539 | 6.2 | 1.3 | 3.6–8.8 |
| All Other | 19 | / | / | / |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 19 | / | / | / |
| No | 1,479 | 3.7 | 0.6 | 2.6–4.9 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 348 | 6.0 | 1.5 | 3.0–9.0 |
| 12 | 492 | 2.8 | 0.9 | 1.0–4.5 |
| > 12 | 652 | 3.4 | 0.8 | 1.8–5.1 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 693 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.2–2.3 |
| Yes | 805 | 6.7 | 1.1 | 4.6–8.8 |

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



Alabama 1999

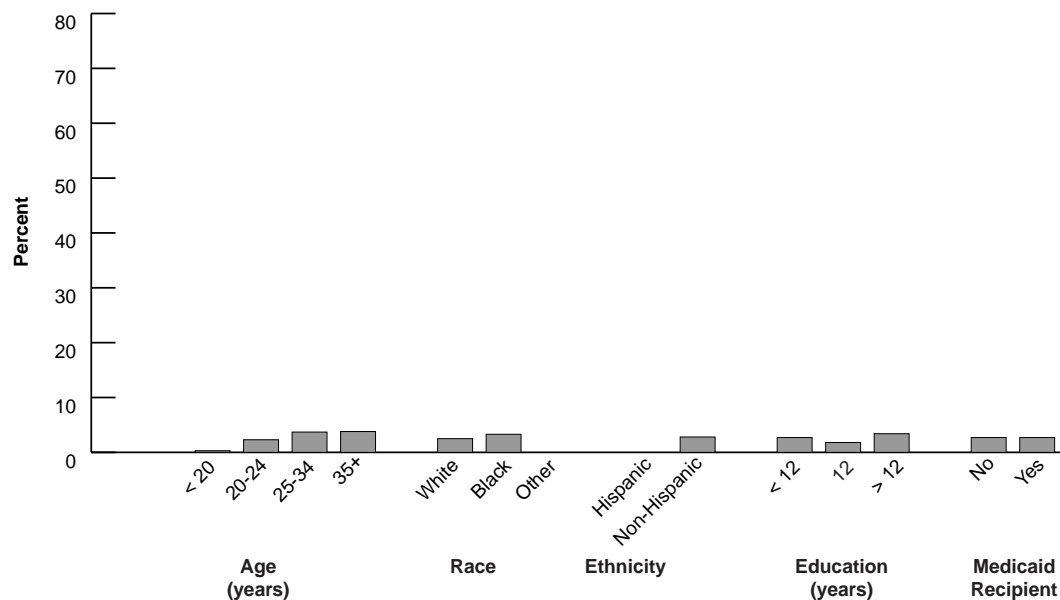
Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|--------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|---------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 282 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0–0.5 |
| 20–24 | 438 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 0.6–3.9 |
| 25–34 | 625 | 3.7 | 0.9 | 1.8–5.5 |
| 35 + | 151 | 3.8 | 1.8 | 0.2–7.4 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 936 | 2.5 | 0.6 | 1.3–3.7 |
| Black | 543 | 3.3 | 0.9 | 1.5–5.2 |
| All Other | 17 | / | / | / |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 20 | / | / | / |
| No | 1,476 | 2.8 | 0.5 | 1.7–3.8 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 344 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 0.4–4.9 |
| 12 | 497 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 0.5–3.1 |
| > 12 | 649 | 3.4 | 0.9 | 1.7–5.1 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 693 | 2.7 | 0.8 | 1.2–4.2 |
| Yes | 803 | 2.7 | 0.7 | 1.4–4.1 |

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

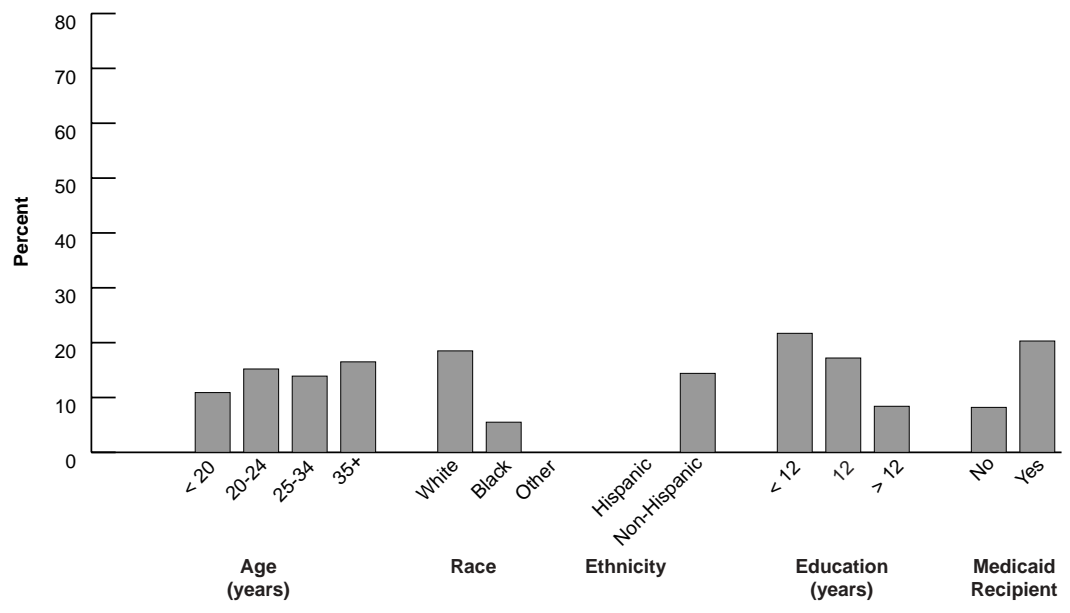


Alabama 1999 Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|--------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 277 | 10.9 | 2.2 | 6.6–15.2 |
| 20–24 | 434 | 15.2 | 2.1 | 11.2–19.2 |
| 25–34 | 627 | 13.9 | 1.7 | 10.6–17.2 |
| 35 + | 150 | 16.5 | 3.8 | 9.1–23.9 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 922 | 18.5 | 1.5 | 15.6–21.4 |
| Black | 548 | 5.5 | 1.2 | 3.1–7.8 |
| All Other | 18 | / | / | / |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 20 | / | / | / |
| No | 1,468 | 14.4 | 1.1 | 12.2–16.6 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 337 | 21.7 | 2.8 | 16.2–27.1 |
| 12 | 493 | 17.2 | 2.1 | 13.1–21.4 |
| > 12 | 652 | 8.4 | 1.3 | 5.9–11.0 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 690 | 8.2 | 1.3 | 5.7–10.8 |
| Yes | 798 | 20.3 | 1.8 | 16.8–23.7 |

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



Alabama 1999

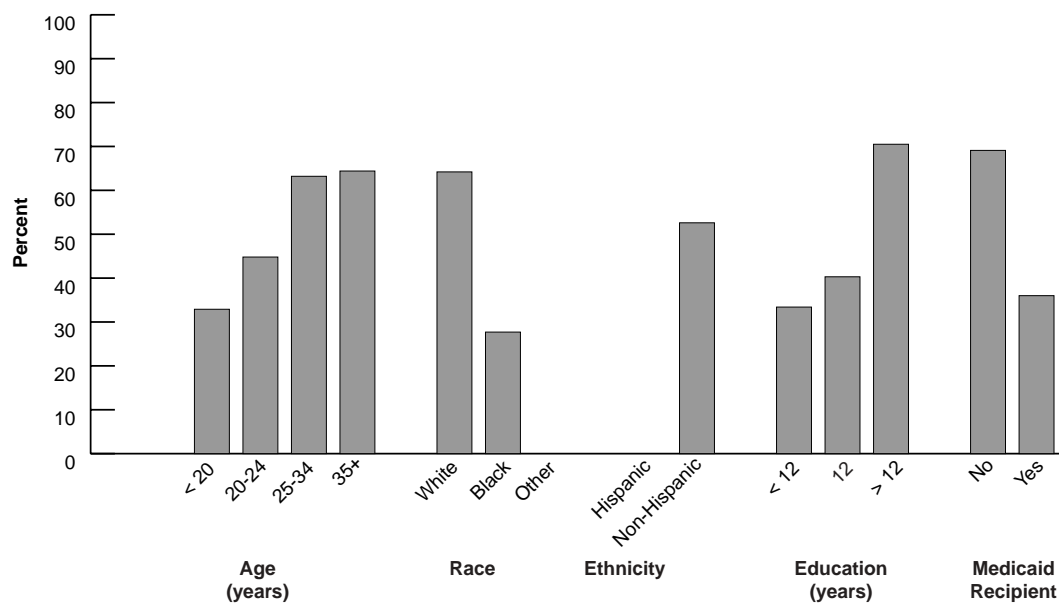
Prevalence of Breastfeeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|--------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 261 | 32.9 | 3.6 | 25.8–40.1 |
| 20–24 | 418 | 44.8 | 2.9 | 39.1–50.5 |
| 25–34 | 588 | 63.2 | 2.4 | 58.6–67.9 |
| 35 + | 148 | 64.4 | 4.9 | 54.8–73.9 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 896 | 64.2 | 1.9 | 60.6–67.9 |
| Black | 501 | 27.7 | 2.6 | 22.6–32.8 |
| All Other | 18 | / | / | / |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 18 | / | / | / |
| No | 1,397 | 52.6 | 1.6 | 49.5–55.7 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 313 | 33.4 | 3.4 | 26.8–39.9 |
| 12 | 472 | 40.3 | 2.8 | 34.8–45.7 |
| > 12 | 624 | 70.5 | 2.2 | 66.2–74.8 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 656 | 69.1 | 2.2 | 64.8–73.3 |
| Yes | 759 | 36.0 | 2.2 | 31.8–40.2 |

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.



State Exhibits

Alaska

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

Alaska 1999

Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population[§]

| Characteristic | Population Size | Percent | Respondents [#] |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------|--------------------------|
| Age, years | | | |
| < 20 | 1,129 | 11.5 | 204 |
| 20–24 | 2,684 | 27.4 | 422 |
| 25–34 | 4,655 | 47.4 | 639 |
| 35 + | 1,345 | 13.7 | 199 |
| Race | | | |
| White | 6,229 | 63.8 | 677 |
| Black | 422 | 4.3 | 42 |
| Native American | 4 | 0.0 | 0 |
| Asian/Pac. Islander | 442 | 4.5 | 53 |
| Other Non-White | 254 | 2.6 | 20 |
| Alaska Native | 2,419 | 24.8 | 641 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | |
| Yes | 586 | 6.0 | 57 |
| No | 9,176 | 94.0 | 1,386 |
| Education, years | | | |
| < 12 | 1,317 | 13.7 | 227 |
| 12 | 4,134 | 43.1 | 658 |
| > 12 | 4,132 | 43.1 | 529 |
| Marital status | | | |
| Married | 6,547 | 66.8 | 904 |
| Unmarried | 3,249 | 33.2 | 558 |
| Birthweight | | | |
| Low (< 2500 g) | 509 | 5.2 | 317 |
| Normal (≥2500 g) | 9,274 | 94.8 | 1,126 |
| Parity | | | |
| 1st birth | 3,720 | 38.0 | 562 |
| 2nd or later | 6,065 | 62.0 | 895 |
| Total | 9,819 | | 1,464 |

| | Estimated Population Size | 95% CI [†] | Percent | 95% CI [†] | Respondents [#] |
|--|------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Annual household income | | | | | |
| ≤\$15,000 | 2,303 | 2,066–2,539 | 24.7 | 22.2–27.2 | 410 |
| \$15,001–\$25,000 | 1,679 | 1,456–1,901 | 18.0 | 15.6–20.3 | 260 |
| \$25,001–\$40,000 | 1,944 | 1,705–2,183 | 20.8 | 18.3–23.4 | 261 |
| ≥\$40,001 | 3,405 | 3,130–3,680 | 36.5 | 33.5–39.5 | 432 |
| In crowded household (>1 person/room) | 1,691 | 1,509–1,874 | 18.0 | 16.1–19.9 | 1,398 |

[§] PRAMS-eligible population is defined as all state residents who gave birth.

[#] Number of women who completed a survey.

[†] Confidence interval.

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

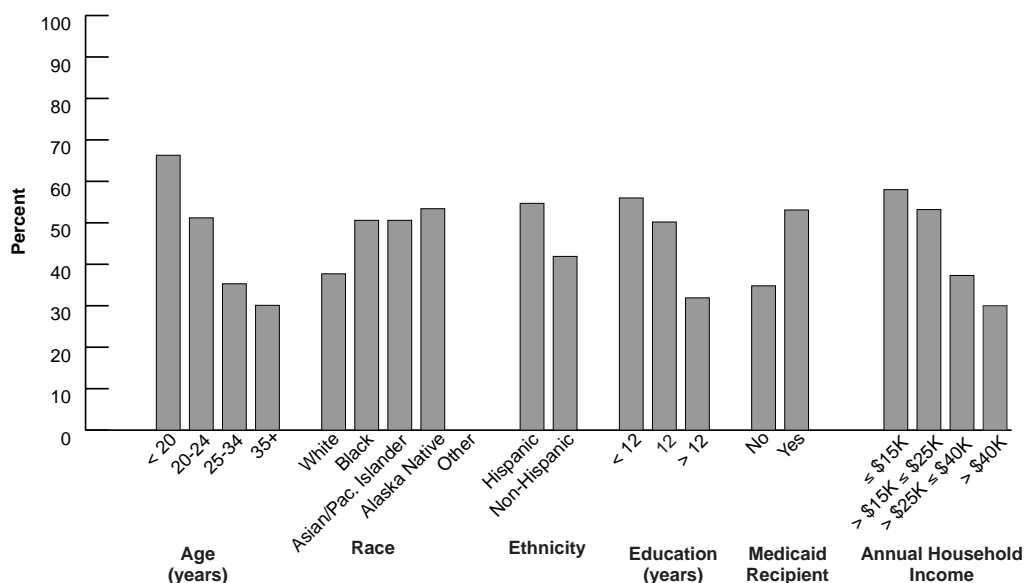
Alaska 1999

Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI [†] |
|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 182 | 66.3 [‡] | 4.4 | 57.7–74.9 |
| 20–24 | 389 | 51.2 | 2.9 | 45.5–57.0 |
| 25–34 | 582 | 35.3 | 2.2 | 30.9–39.7 |
| 35 + | 175 | 30.1 [‡] | 3.9 | 22.4–37.8 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 630 | 37.7 | 2.1 | 33.6–41.8 |
| Black | 38 | 50.6 ^{††} | 9.7 | 31.5–69.6 |
| Asian/Pac. Islander | 47 | 50.6 ^{††} | 8.1 | 34.7–66.5 |
| Alaska Native | 566 | 53.4 [‡] | 1.9 | 49.7–57.2 |
| All Other | 18 | / | / | / |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 52 | 54.7 ^{††} | 8.7 | 37.7–71.7 |
| No | 1,257 | 41.9 | 1.6 | 38.8–44.9 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 200 | 56.0 [‡] | 4.2 | 47.8–64.1 |
| 12 | 586 | 50.2 | 2.4 | 45.4–55.0 |
| > 12 | 498 | 31.9 | 2.3 | 27.4–36.4 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 661 | 34.8 | 2.1 | 30.8–38.9 |
| Yes | 667 | 53.1 [‡] | 2.3 | 48.6–57.7 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,000 | 362 | 58.0 [‡] | 3.1 | 51.9–64.0 |
| \$15,001–\$25,000 | 235 | 53.2 | 3.9 | 45.6–60.8 |
| \$25,001–\$40,000 | 245 | 37.3 | 3.5 | 30.5–44.2 |
| ≥\$40,001 | 401 | 30.0 | 2.5 | 25.1–34.9 |

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



Alaska 1999

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

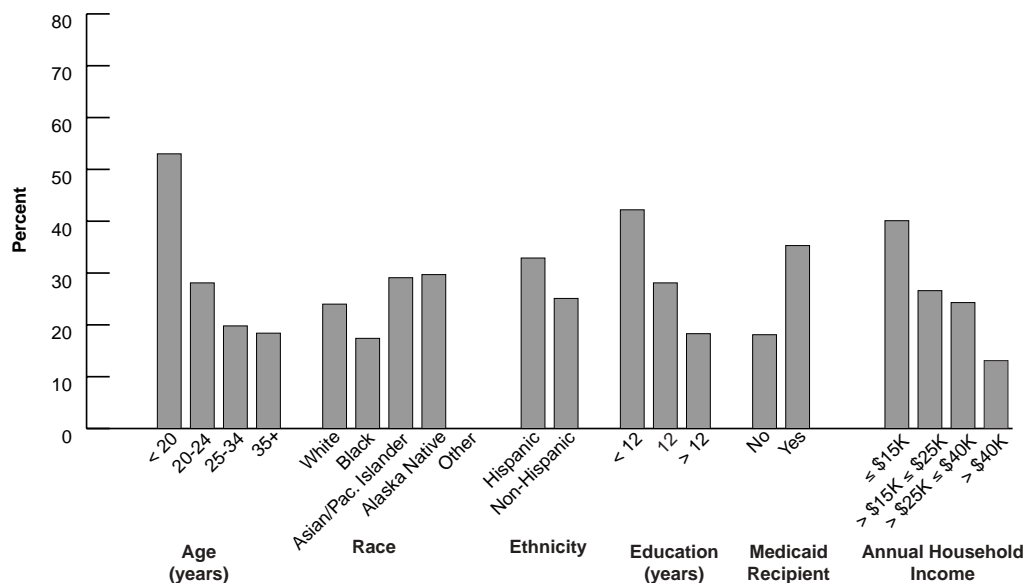
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 198 | 53.0 | 4.4 | 44.5–61.6 |
| 20–24 | 413 | 28.1 | 2.5 | 23.1–33.1 |
| 25–34 | 628 | 19.8 | 1.8 | 16.2–23.3 |
| 35 + | 198 | 18.4 | 3.2 | 12.2–24.6 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 669 | 24.0 | 1.8 | 20.5–27.5 |
| Black | 41 | 17.4 ^{††} | 7.0 | 3.7–31.0 |
| Asian/Pac. Islander | 53 | 29.1 ^{††} | 7.3 | 14.9–43.3 |
| Alaska Native | 623 | 29.7 | 1.7 | 26.4–33.0 |
| All Other | 20 | / | / | / |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 56 | 32.9 ^{††} | 8.1 | 17.1–48.8 |
| No | 1,360 | 25.1 | 1.3 | 22.5–27.7 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 220 | 42.2 | 4.0 | 34.3–50.0 |
| 12 | 645 | 28.1 | 2.1 | 24.0–32.2 |
| > 12 | 524 | 18.3 | 1.9 | 14.6–22.0 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 705 | 18.1 | 1.7 | 14.9–21.4 |
| Yes | 732 | 35.3 | 2.1 | 31.1–39.4 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,000 | 402 | 40.1 | 2.9 | 34.3–45.8 |
| \$15,001–\$25,000 | 255 | 26.6 | 3.2 | 20.2–32.9 |
| \$25,001–\$40,000 | 255 | 24.3 | 3.1 | 18.2–30.4 |
| ≥\$40,001 | 427 | 13.1 | 1.9 | 9.4–16.7 |

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.



Alaska 1999

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

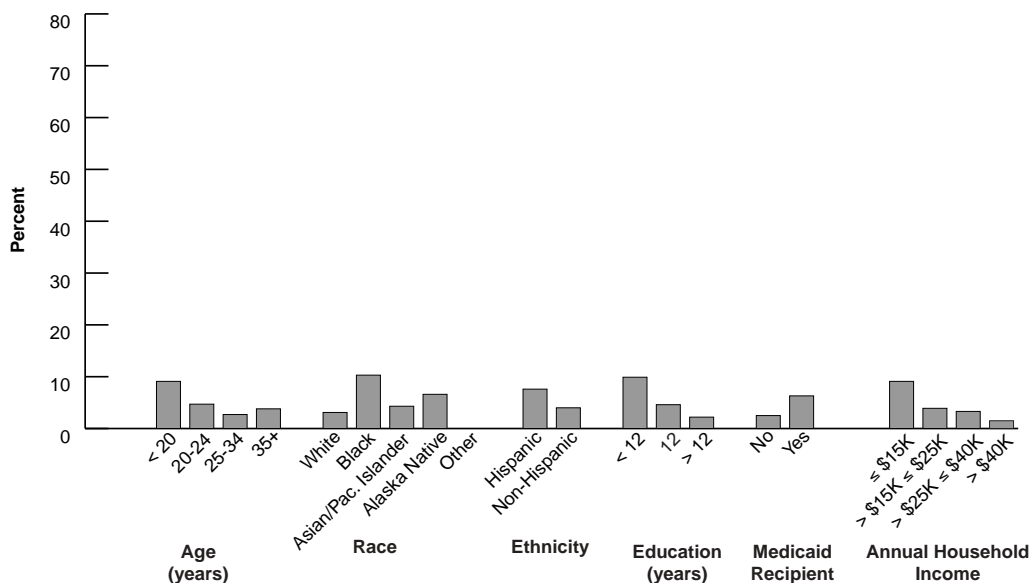
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------|----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 201 | 9.1 | 2.8 | 3.6–14.6 |
| 20–24 | 419 | 4.7 | 1.2 | 2.4–7.1 |
| 25–34 | 626 | 2.7 | 0.7 | 1.4–4.0 |
| 35 + | 190 | 3.8 | 1.3 | 1.3–6.3 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 668 | 3.1 | 0.7 | 1.6–4.5 |
| Black | 40 | 10.3 ^{††} | 6.2 | 0.0–22.5 |
| Asian/Pac. Islander | 53 | 4.3 ^{††} | 3.4 | 0.0–10.8 |
| Alaska Native | 626 | 6.6 | 0.9 | 4.8–8.4 |
| All Other | 18 | / | / | / |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 56 | 7.6 ^{††} | 4.5 | 0.0–16.5 |
| No | 1,359 | 4.0 | 0.6 | 2.8–5.1 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 218 | 9.9 | 2.6 | 4.8–14.9 |
| 12 | 648 | 4.6 | 0.9 | 2.8–6.4 |
| > 12 | 520 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 0.8–3.6 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 703 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 1.2–3.9 |
| Yes | 733 | 6.3 | 1.0 | 4.2–8.3 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,000 | 403 | 9.1 | 1.7 | 5.7–12.6 |
| \$15,001–\$25,000 | 259 | 3.9 | 1.5 | 0.9–6.9 |
| \$25,001–\$40,000 | 257 | 3.3 | 1.2 | 0.9–5.6 |
| ≥\$40,001 | 426 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.3–2.6 |

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.



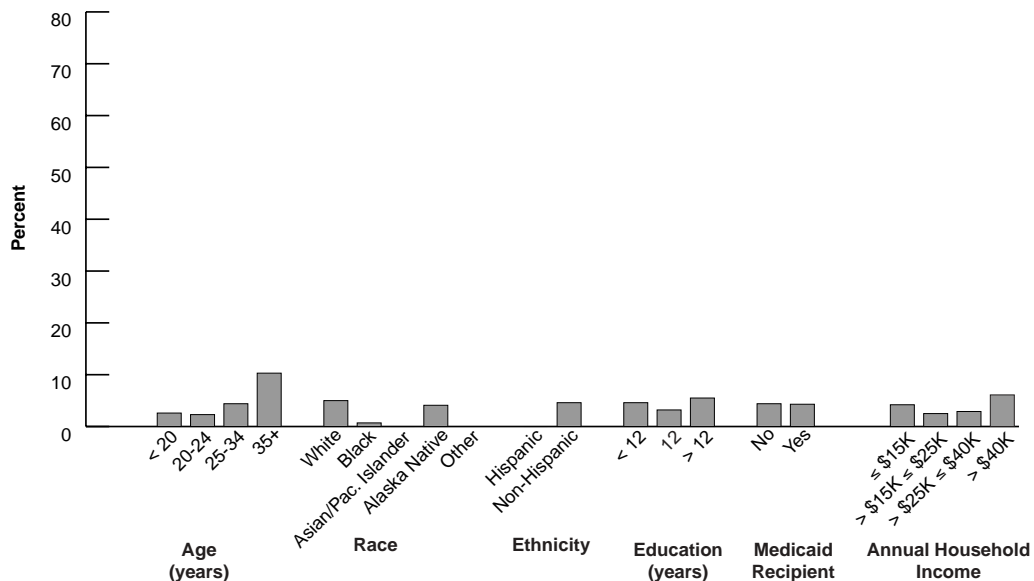
Alaska 1999

Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|--------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|----------------|----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 202 | 2.6 | 0.9 | 0.9–4.3 |
| 20–24 | 417 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 0.7–3.9 |
| 25–34 | 626 | 4.4 | 0.9 | 2.6–6.2 |
| 35 + | 188 | 10.3 | 2.6 | 5.2–15.5 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 667 | 5.0 | 0.9 | 3.2–6.7 |
| Black | 40 | 0.7 ^{††} | 0.5 | 0.0–1.7 |
| Asian/Pac. Islander | 52 | 0.0 ^{†† \} | — | — |
| Alaska Native | 624 | 4.1 | 0.7 | 2.7–5.5 |
| All Other | 19 | / | / | / |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 53 | 0.0 ^{†† \} | — | — |
| No | 1,359 | 4.6 | 0.6 | 3.3–5.8 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 219 | 4.6 | 1.5 | 1.7–7.4 |
| 12 | 648 | 3.2 | 0.8 | 1.7–4.7 |
| > 12 | 518 | 5.5 | 1.1 | 3.3–7.7 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 705 | 4.4 | 0.9 | 2.7–6.1 |
| Yes | 728 | 4.3 | 0.9 | 2.6–6.0 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,000 | 402 | 4.2 | 1.1 | 2.1–6.4 |
| \$15,001–\$25,000 | 257 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 0.4–4.6 |
| \$25,001–\$40,000 | 257 | 2.9 | 1.1 | 0.8–5.1 |
| ≥\$40,001 | 425 | 6.1 | 1.3 | 3.5–8.6 |

† Confidence interval. / < 30 respondents, not reported. \ No respondents reported this indicator.
 ‡ Missing ≥ 10% data. †† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



Alaska 1999

Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

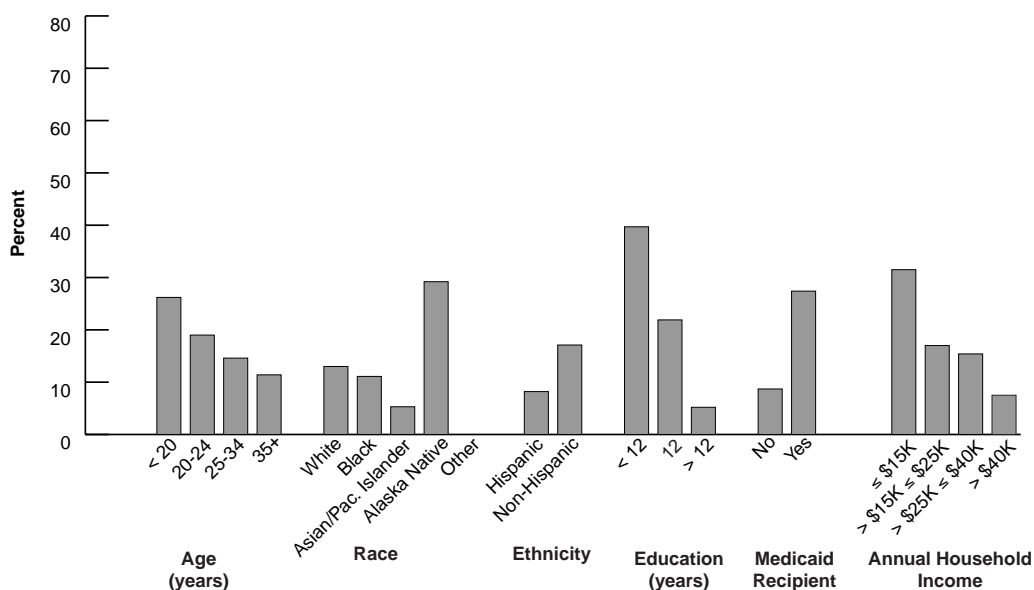
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 197 | 26.2 | 3.8 | 18.7–33.7 |
| 20–24 | 414 | 19.0 | 2.1 | 14.9–23.1 |
| 25–34 | 627 | 14.6 | 1.5 | 11.6–17.5 |
| 35 + | 193 | 11.4 | 2.3 | 7.0–15.8 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 668 | 13.0 | 1.4 | 10.3–15.7 |
| Black | 41 | 11.1 ^{††} | 6.2 | 0.0–23.2 |
| Asian/Pac. Islander | 53 | 5.3 ^{††} | 3.5 | 0.0–12.1 |
| Alaska Native | 618 | 29.2 | 1.7 | 25.9–32.5 |
| All Other | 20 | / | / | / |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 57 | 8.2 ^{††} | 4.4 | 0.0–17.0 |
| No | 1,353 | 17.1 | 1.1 | 15.0–19.3 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 220 | 39.7 | 3.9 | 32.1–47.2 |
| 12 | 639 | 21.9 | 1.9 | 18.2–25.6 |
| > 12 | 525 | 5.2 | 1.0 | 3.2–7.2 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 711 | 8.7 | 1.1 | 6.6–10.8 |
| Yes | 720 | 27.4 | 2.0 | 23.6–31.2 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,000 | 394 | 31.5 | 2.8 | 26.1–37.0 |
| \$15,001–\$25,000 | 257 | 17.0 | 2.5 | 12.1–21.9 |
| \$25,001–\$40,000 | 258 | 15.4 | 2.4 | 10.7–20.0 |
| ≥\$40,001 | 432 | 7.5 | 1.3 | 4.9–10.0 |

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

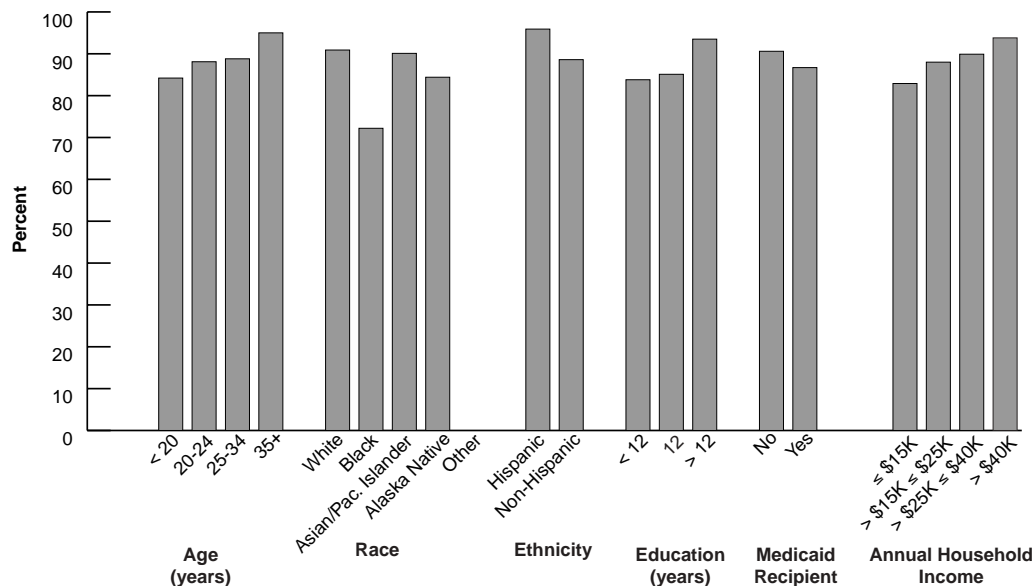


Alaska 1999 Prevalence of Breastfeeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 186 | 84.2 | 3.0 | 78.3–90.1 |
| 20–24 | 401 | 88.1 | 1.7 | 84.7–91.5 |
| 25–34 | 603 | 88.8 | 1.4 | 86.0–91.6 |
| 35 + | 177 | 95.0 | 1.6 | 92.0–98.1 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 658 | 90.9 | 1.2 | 88.5–93.2 |
| Black | 37 | 72.2 ^{††} | 8.5 | 55.4–88.9 |
| Asian/Pac. Islander | 44 | 90.1 ^{††} | 4.6 | 81.0–99.2 |
| Alaska Native | 579 | 84.4 | 1.4 | 81.7–87.1 |
| All Other | 19 | / | / | / |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 53 | 95.9 ^{††} | 3.3 | 89.4–100 |
| No | 1,294 | 88.6 | 1.0 | 86.7–90.5 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 205 | 83.8 | 2.6 | 78.7–88.9 |
| 12 | 608 | 85.1 | 1.6 | 81.9–88.3 |
| > 12 | 510 | 93.5 | 1.2 | 91.1–96.0 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 683 | 90.6 | 1.2 | 88.2–93.0 |
| Yes | 684 | 86.7 | 1.4 | 83.9–89.4 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,000 | 372 | 82.9 | 2.3 | 78.4–87.3 |
| \$15,001–\$25,000 | 240 | 88.0 | 2.2 | 83.6–92.3 |
| \$25,001–\$40,000 | 252 | 89.9 | 2.1 | 85.7–94.0 |
| ≥\$40,001 | 422 | 93.8 | 1.3 | 91.2–96.4 |

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



State Exhibits

Arkansas

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

Arkansas 1999

Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population[§]

| Characteristic | Population Size | Percent | Respondents [#] |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------|--------------------------|
| Age, years | | | |
| < 20 | 6,086 | 18.0 | 366 |
| 20–24 | 11,330 | 33.6 | 608 |
| 25–34 | 13,823 | 41.0 | 803 |
| 35 + | 2,508 | 7.4 | 124 |
| Race | | | |
| White | 25,982 | 77.2 | 1,457 |
| Black | 6,951 | 20.6 | 408 |
| Native American | 163 | 0.5 | 7 |
| Asian/Pac. Islander | 368 | 1.1 | 16 |
| Other Non-White | 210 | 0.6 | 10 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | |
| Yes | 1,841 | 5.5 | 77 |
| No | 31,896 | 94.5 | 1,825 |
| Education, years | | | |
| < 12 | 7,618 | 22.8 | 431 |
| 12 | 13,474 | 40.3 | 807 |
| > 12 | 12,316 | 36.9 | 637 |
| Marital status | | | |
| Married | 21,791 | 64.6 | 1,225 |
| Unmarried | 11,932 | 35.4 | 676 |
| Birthweight | | | |
| Low (< 2500 g) | 2,525 | 7.5 | 782 |
| Normal (≥2500 g) | 31,227 | 92.5 | 1,114 |
| Parity | | | |
| 1st birth | 14,471 | 42.8 | 840 |
| 2nd or later | 19,301 | 57.2 | 1,056 |
| Total | 33,772 | | 1,902 |

| | Estimated Population Size | 95% CI [†] | Percent | 95% CI [†] | Respondents [#] |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Annual household income | | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 12,532 | 11,474–13,591 | 40.1 | 36.9–43.2 | 785 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 5,435 | 4,669–6,201 | 17.4 | 15.0–19.8 | 330 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 5,955 | 5,160–6,751 | 19.1 | 16.5–21.6 | 317 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 7,336 | 6,489–8,183 | 23.5 | 20.7–26.2 | 332 |
| In crowded household (>1 person/room) | 3,871 | 3,202–4,540 | 11.9 | 9.9–13.9 | 1,817 |

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

[#] Number of women who completed a survey.

[†] Confidence interval.

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

Arkansas 1999

Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

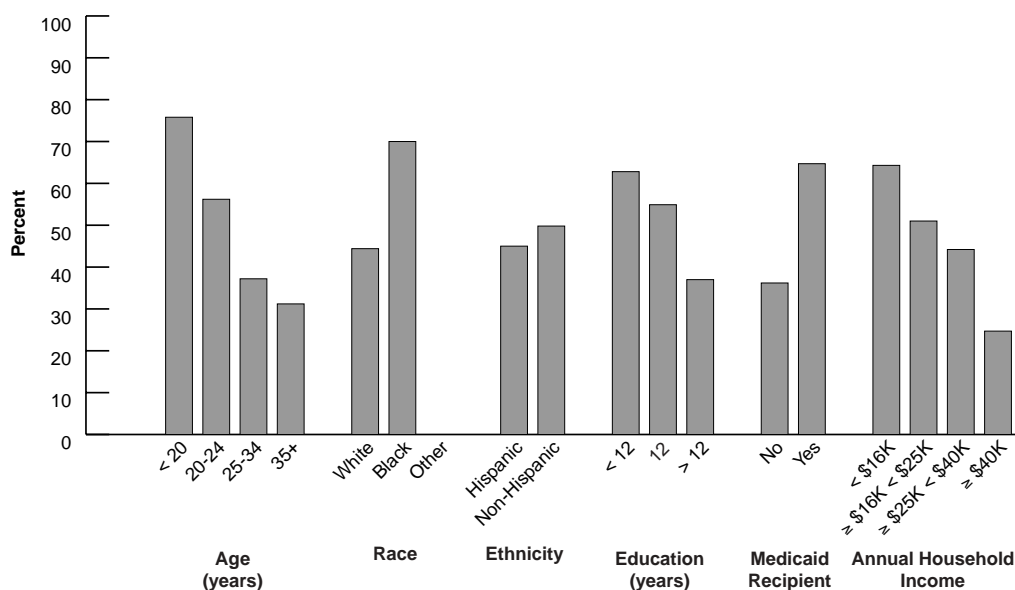
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|--------------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 341 | 75.8 | 3.5 | 69.1–82.6 |
| 20–24 | 570 | 56.2 | 2.9 | 50.5–61.9 |
| 25–34 | 744 | 37.2 | 2.4 | 32.5–41.8 |
| 35 + | 109 | 31.2‡ | 5.7 | 20.0–42.5 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,358 | 44.4 | 1.8 | 40.8–48.0 |
| Black | 375 | 70.0 | 3.7 | 62.7–77.3 |
| All Other | 28 | / | / | / |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 68 | 45.0‡ | 7.7 | 30.0–60.0 |
| No | 1,697 | 49.8 | 1.7 | 46.5–53.1 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 391 | 62.8 | 3.5 | 56.0–69.7 |
| 12 | 741 | 54.9 | 2.6 | 49.9–59.9 |
| > 12 | 607 | 37.0 | 2.6 | 31.9–42.1 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 850 | 36.2 | 2.2 | 32.0–40.4 |
| Yes | 915 | 64.7 | 2.3 | 60.2–69.2 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 716 | 64.3 | 2.6 | 59.2–69.3 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 307 | 51.0 | 4.0 | 43.1–58.9 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 294 | 44.2 | 3.9 | 36.5–51.8 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 318 | 24.7 | 3.0 | 18.8–30.7 |

† Confidence interval.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.



Arkansas 1999

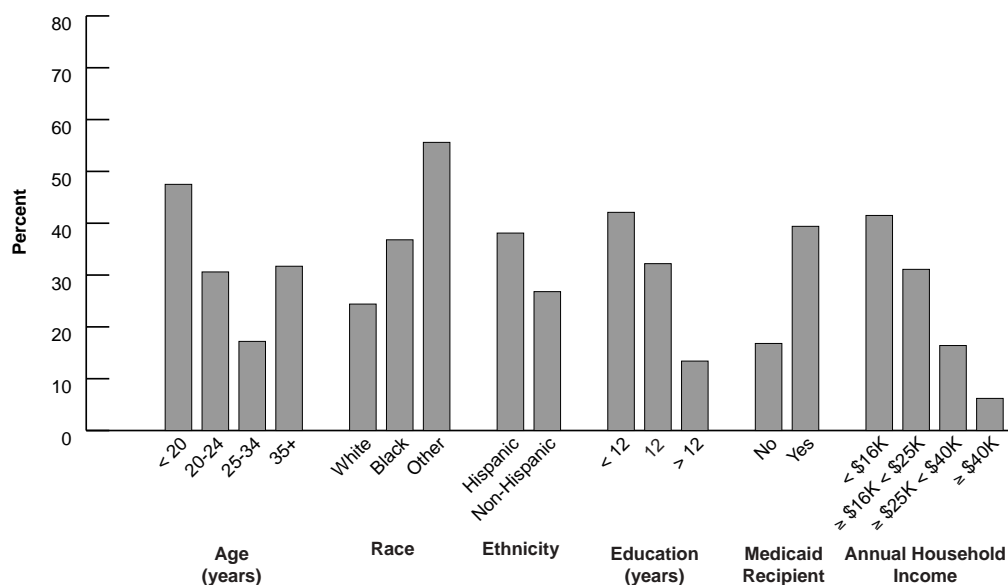
Prevalence of Late or No Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester or Not at All)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|--------------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 358 | 47.5 | 3.9 | 39.9–55.2 |
| 20–24 | 599 | 30.6 | 2.7 | 25.3–35.9 |
| 25–34 | 796 | 17.2 | 1.7 | 13.9–20.6 |
| 35 + | 123 | 31.7 | 5.7 | 20.6–42.9 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,444 | 24.4 | 1.5 | 21.4–27.4 |
| Black | 397 | 36.8 | 3.7 | 29.5–44.0 |
| All Other | 32 | 55.6†† | 12.2 | 31.7–79.6 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 74 | 38.1 | 7.1 | 24.2–52.1 |
| No | 1,803 | 26.8 | 1.5 | 24.0–29.7 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 422 | 42.1 | 3.4 | 35.4–48.9 |
| 12 | 795 | 32.2 | 2.4 | 27.6–36.8 |
| > 12 | 636 | 13.4 | 1.8 | 10.0–16.9 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 900 | 16.8 | 1.6 | 13.6–20.0 |
| Yes | 977 | 39.4 | 2.3 | 34.9–43.9 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 769 | 41.5 | 2.6 | 36.4–46.5 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 328 | 31.1 | 3.7 | 23.8–38.4 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 316 | 16.4 | 2.6 | 11.2–21.5 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 332 | 6.2 | 1.6 | 3.1–9.3 |

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



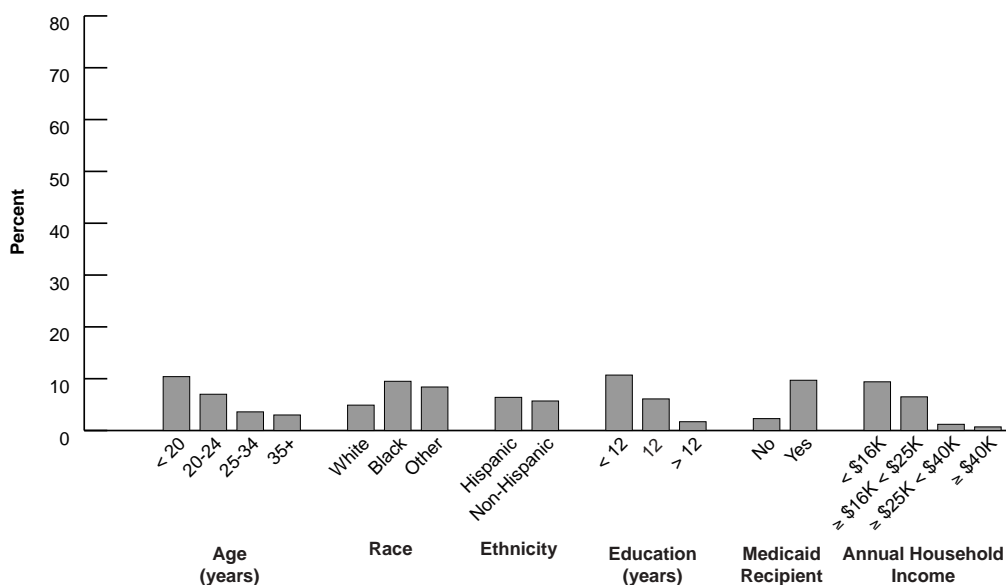
Arkansas 1999 Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------|----------------|----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 358 | 10.4 | 2.7 | 5.2–15.6 |
| 20–24 | 598 | 7.0 | 1.6 | 3.8–10.1 |
| 25–34 | 789 | 3.6 | 0.9 | 1.8–5.4 |
| 35 + | 123 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 0.0–8.6 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,432 | 4.9 | 0.8 | 3.2–6.5 |
| Black | 401 | 9.5 | 2.5 | 4.7–14.3 |
| All Other | 33 | 8.4 ^{††} | 6.1 | 0.0–20.3 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 76 | 6.4 | 3.2 | 0.2–12.6 |
| No | 1,793 | 5.7 | 0.8 | 4.1–7.4 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 424 | 10.7 | 2.3 | 6.1–15.3 |
| 12 | 789 | 6.1 | 1.4 | 3.5–8.8 |
| > 12 | 629 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 0.5–2.9 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 890 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 1.0–3.5 |
| Yes | 979 | 9.7 | 1.5 | 6.7–12.7 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 772 | 9.4 | 1.6 | 6.2–12.6 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 323 | 6.5 | 2.1 | 2.3–10.7 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 313 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.0–3.0 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 328 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.0–1.4 |

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



Arkansas 1999

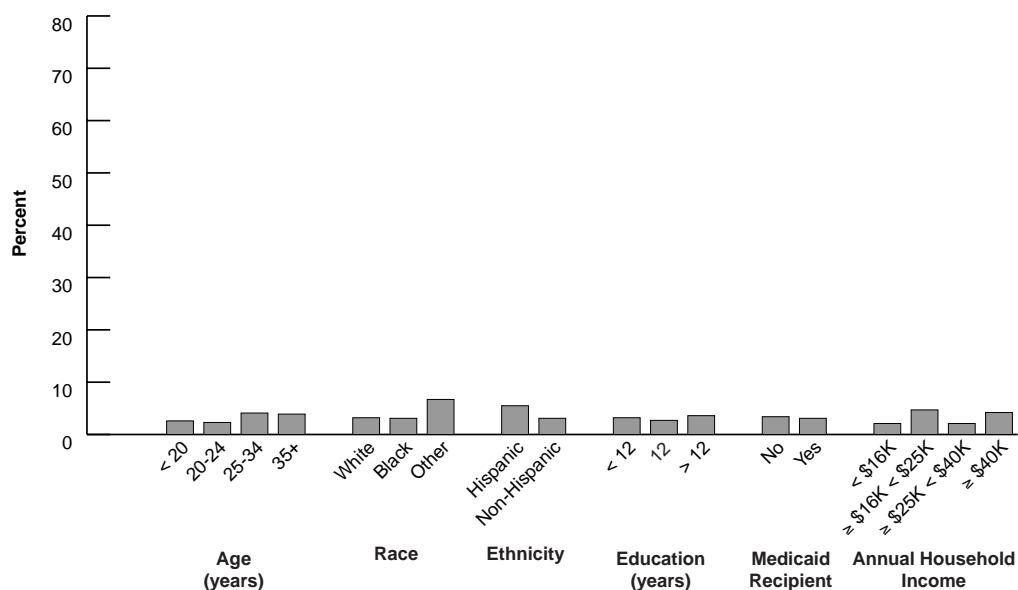
Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|--------------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 358 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 0.0–5.6 |
| 20–24 | 599 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 0.7–3.8 |
| 25–34 | 795 | 4.1 | 1.0 | 2.3–6.0 |
| 35 + | 123 | 3.9 | 2.3 | 0.0–8.5 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,444 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 1.9–4.5 |
| Black | 396 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 1.1–5.0 |
| All Other | 32 | 6.7†† | 6.4 | 0.0–19.3 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 72 | 5.5 | 3.7 | 0.0–12.7 |
| No | 1,804 | 3.1 | 0.6 | 2.0–4.3 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 421 | 3.2 | 1.3 | 0.7–5.8 |
| 12 | 799 | 2.7 | 0.8 | 1.2–4.2 |
| > 12 | 629 | 3.6 | 1.0 | 1.7–5.6 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 894 | 3.4 | 0.8 | 1.8–5.1 |
| Yes | 982 | 3.1 | 0.8 | 1.5–4.6 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 771 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 0.8–3.3 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 329 | 4.7 | 1.7 | 1.5–7.9 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 314 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 0.0–4.3 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 329 | 4.2 | 1.5 | 1.3–7.0 |

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



Arkansas 1999

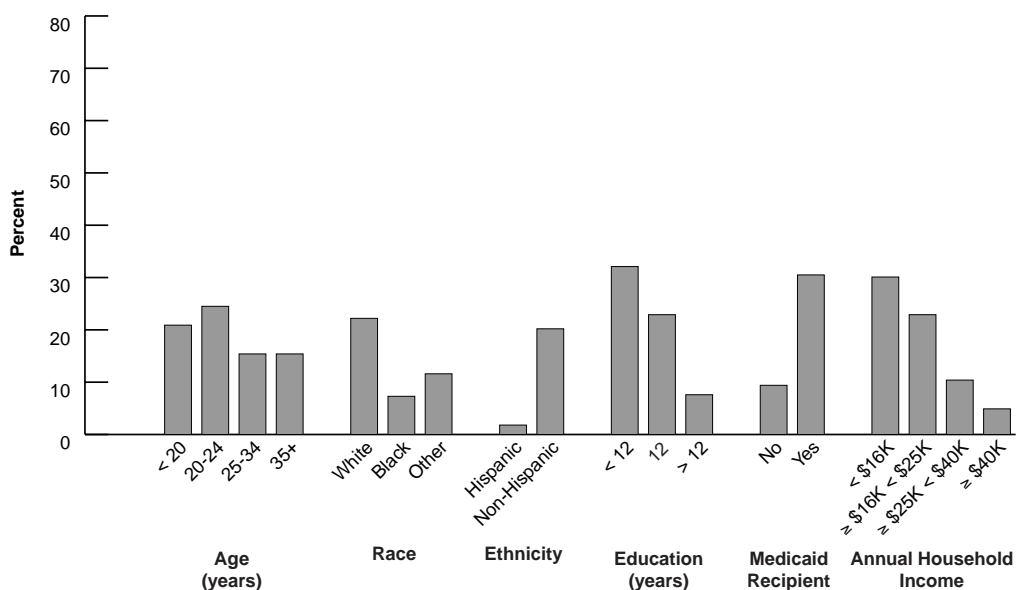
Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|--------------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 359 | 20.9 | 3.2 | 14.6–27.1 |
| 20–24 | 589 | 24.5 | 2.5 | 19.6–29.4 |
| 25–34 | 782 | 15.4 | 1.6 | 12.2–18.5 |
| 35 + | 123 | 15.4 | 4.3 | 7.0–23.7 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,418 | 22.2 | 1.5 | 19.3–25.1 |
| Black | 399 | 7.3 | 1.9 | 3.6–11.0 |
| All Other | 33 | 11.6†† | 7.9 | 0.0–27.1 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 76 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 0.0–4.6 |
| No | 1,778 | 20.2 | 1.3 | 17.6–22.8 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 415 | 32.1 | 3.3 | 25.7–38.6 |
| 12 | 784 | 22.9 | 2.1 | 18.9–27.0 |
| > 12 | 629 | 7.6 | 1.4 | 5.0–10.3 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 890 | 9.4 | 1.2 | 6.9–11.8 |
| Yes | 964 | 30.5 | 2.2 | 26.3–34.8 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 760 | 30.1 | 2.4 | 25.4–34.9 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 321 | 22.9 | 3.2 | 16.6–29.3 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 313 | 10.4 | 2.2 | 6.1–14.6 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 330 | 4.9 | 1.4 | 2.1–7.7 |

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



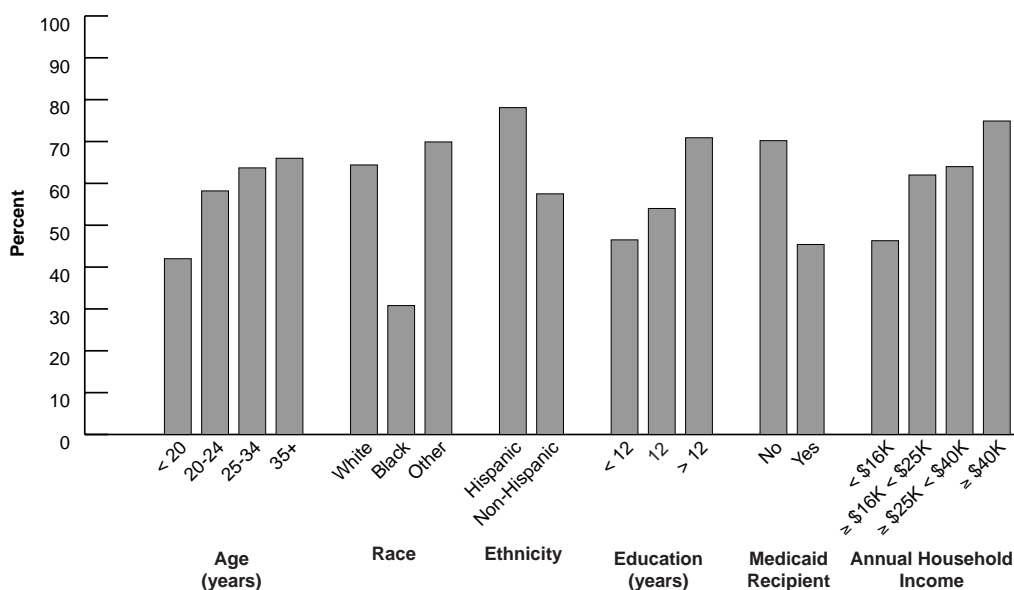
Arkansas 1999 Prevalence of Breastfeeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 350 | 42.0 | 3.9 | 34.4–49.7 |
| 20–24 | 584 | 58.2 | 2.8 | 52.6–63.8 |
| 25–34 | 777 | 63.7 | 2.3 | 59.2–68.2 |
| 35 + | 119 | 66.0 | 5.6 | 55.0–77.0 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,406 | 64.4 | 1.7 | 61.0–67.7 |
| Black | 390 | 30.8 | 3.7 | 23.6–38.0 |
| All Other | 31 | 69.9†† | 11.8 | 46.8–93.0 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 72 | 78.1 | 6.3 | 65.8–90.4 |
| No | 1,759 | 57.5 | 1.6 | 54.3–60.7 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 408 | 46.5 | 3.5 | 39.6–53.5 |
| 12 | 780 | 54.0 | 2.5 | 49.2–58.9 |
| > 12 | 620 | 70.9 | 2.4 | 66.2–75.7 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 874 | 70.2 | 2.0 | 66.3–74.1 |
| Yes | 957 | 45.4 | 2.4 | 40.8–50.0 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 749 | 46.3 | 2.6 | 41.2–51.5 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 320 | 62.0 | 3.8 | 54.6–69.4 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 309 | 64.0 | 3.7 | 56.9–71.2 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 324 | 74.9 | 2.9 | 69.1–80.6 |

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



State Exhibits

Colorado

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

Colorado 1999

Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population[§]

| Characteristic | Population Size | Percent | Respondents [#] |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------|--------------------------|
| Age, years | | | |
| < 20 | 7,269 | 11.9 | 247 |
| 20–24 | 14,875 | 24.4 | 519 |
| 25–34 | 30,334 | 49.8 | 977 |
| 35 + | 8,455 | 13.9 | 314 |
| Race | | | |
| White | 55,611 | 91.3 | 1,913 |
| Black | 2,839 | 4.7 | 81 |
| Native American | 599 | 1.0 | 16 |
| Asian/Pac. Islander | 1,877 | 3.1 | 45 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | |
| Yes | 16,056 | 26.4 | 458 |
| No | 44,852 | 73.6 | 1,594 |
| Education, years | | | |
| < 12 | 12,152 | 20.1 | 348 |
| 12 | 17,848 | 29.6 | 601 |
| > 12 | 30,341 | 50.3 | 1,093 |
| Marital status | | | |
| Married | 45,374 | 74.5 | 1,538 |
| Unmarried | 15,568 | 25.5 | 519 |
| Birthweight | | | |
| Low (< 2500 g) | 4,619 | 7.6 | 710 |
| Normal (≥2500 g) | 56,307 | 92.4 | 1,345 |
| Parity | | | |
| 1st birth | 25,965 | 42.6 | 929 |
| 2nd or later | 34,933 | 57.4 | 1,123 |
| Total | 60,942 | | 2,057 |

| | Estimated Population Size | 95% CI [†] | Percent | 95% CI [†] | Respondents [#] |
|--|------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Annual household income [‡] | | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 12,100 | 10,604–13,597 | 24.3 | 21.5–27.1 | 405 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 8,071 | 6,847–9,296 | 16.2 | 13.8–18.6 | 276 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 8,755 | 7,582–9,928 | 17.6 | 15.3–19.9 | 320 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 20,872 | 19,354–22,391 | 41.9 | 38.9–45.0 | 705 |
| In crowded household (>1 person/room) | 6,142 | 4,932–7,351 | 10.6 | 8.6–12.6 | 1,952 |

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

Number of women who completed a survey.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

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



Colorado 1999

Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

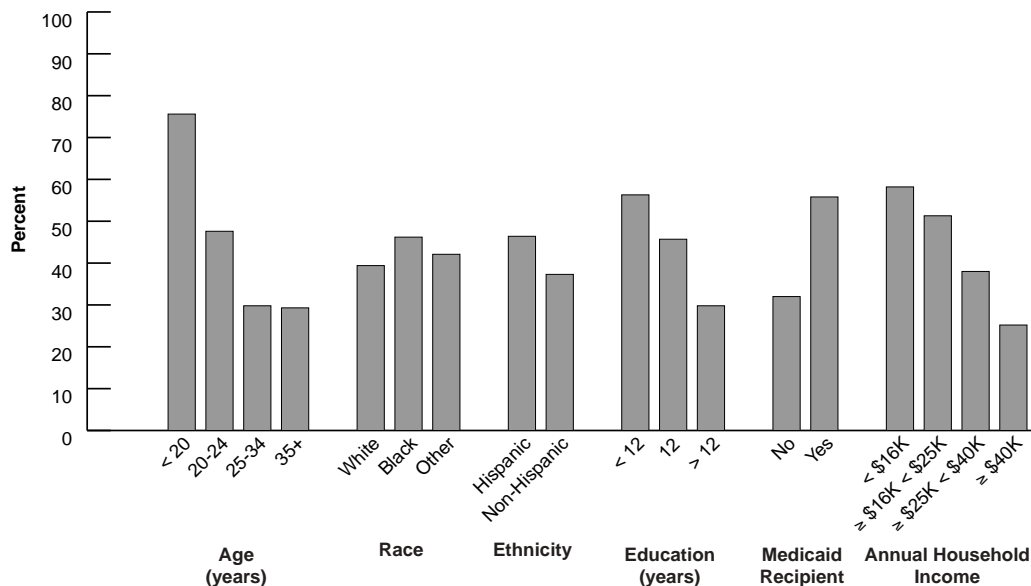
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|--------------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 221 | 75.6‡ | 4.1 | 67.6–83.7 |
| 20–24 | 494 | 47.6 | 3.1 | 41.6–53.7 |
| 25–34 | 920 | 29.8 | 2.0 | 26.0–33.7 |
| 35 + | 288 | 29.3 | 3.8 | 21.9–36.7 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,791 | 39.4 | 1.5 | 36.4–42.4 |
| Black | 73 | 46.2‡ | 7.7 | 31.1–61.4 |
| All Other | 57 | 42.1†† | 8.7 | 24.9–59.2 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 428 | 46.4 | 3.3 | 39.9–52.8 |
| No | 1,490 | 37.3 | 1.7 | 34.1–40.6 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 322 | 56.3 | 4.0 | 48.4–64.1 |
| 12 | 563 | 45.7 | 2.8 | 40.2–51.2 |
| > 12 | 1,024 | 29.8 | 1.8 | 26.2–33.3 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 1,285 | 32.0 | 1.7 | 28.7–35.3 |
| Yes | 638 | 55.8 | 2.8 | 50.2–61.3 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 373 | 58.2 | 3.6 | 51.2–65.3 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 254 | 51.3 | 4.3 | 42.9–59.6 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 301 | 38.0 | 3.7 | 30.7–45.2 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 674 | 25.2 | 2.2 | 20.9–29.5 |

† Confidence interval.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



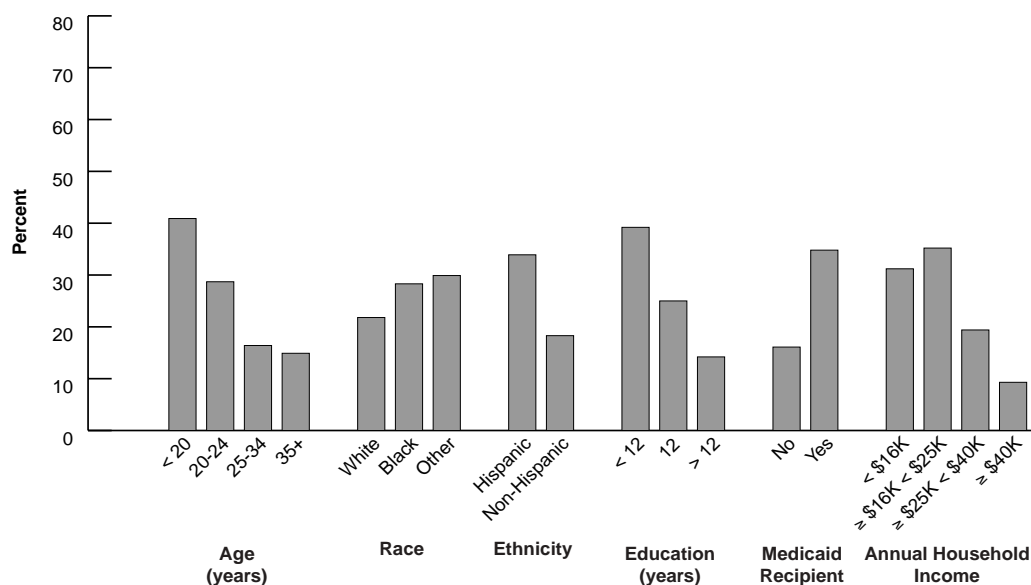
Colorado 1999

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|--------------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 233 | 40.9 | 4.3 | 32.5–49.3 |
| 20–24 | 510 | 28.7 | 2.8 | 23.3–34.1 |
| 25–34 | 960 | 16.4 | 1.5 | 13.4–19.4 |
| 35 + | 308 | 14.9 | 2.7 | 9.6–20.3 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,867 | 21.8 | 1.3 | 19.3–24.3 |
| Black | 81 | 28.3 | 6.3 | 15.9–40.7 |
| All Other | 61 | 29.9 | 8.1 | 14.1–45.8 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 437 | 33.9 | 3.1 | 27.9–39.9 |
| No | 1,569 | 18.3 | 1.3 | 15.8–20.8 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 336 | 39.2 | 3.8 | 31.9–46.6 |
| 12 | 590 | 25.0 | 2.4 | 20.4–29.6 |
| > 12 | 1,072 | 14.2 | 1.3 | 11.6–16.7 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 1,340 | 16.1 | 1.3 | 13.6–18.6 |
| Yes | 671 | 34.8 | 2.6 | 29.7–40.0 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 397 | 31.2 | 3.1 | 25.1–37.4 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 273 | 35.2 | 4.0 | 27.4–43.1 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 316 | 19.4 | 3.1 | 13.5–25.4 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 698 | 9.3 | 1.3 | 6.7–12.0 |

† Confidence interval.



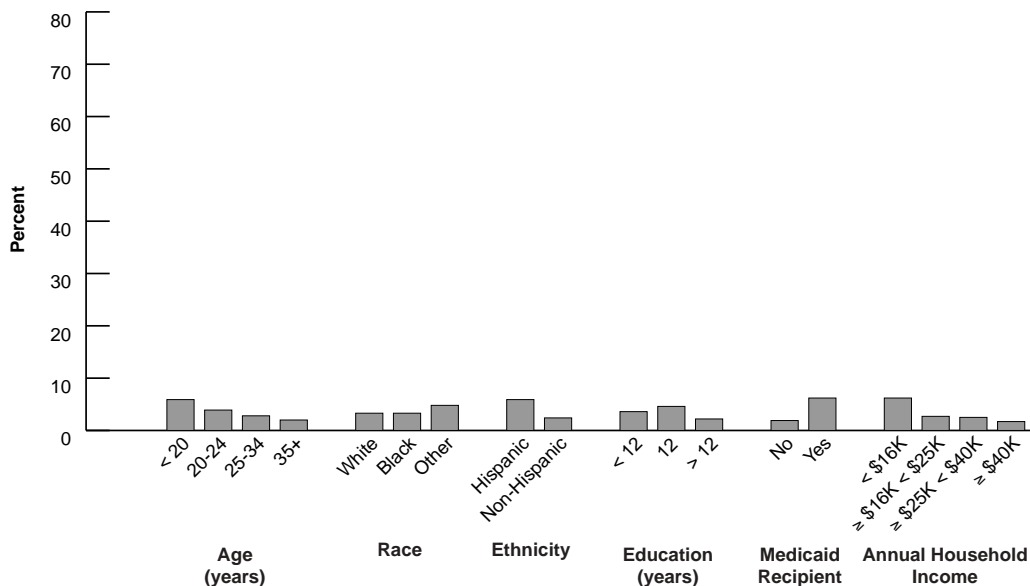
Colorado 1999 Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 242 | 5.9 | 1.8 | 2.3–9.4 |
| 20–24 | 512 | 3.9 | 1.0 | 1.9–5.8 |
| 25–34 | 951 | 2.8 | 0.9 | 1.0–4.5 |
| 35 + | 310 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 0.3–3.8 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,874 | 3.3 | 0.6 | 2.2–4.4 |
| Black | 80 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 0.0–8.1 |
| All Other | 59 | 4.8†† | 2.8 | 0.0–10.4 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 444 | 5.9 | 1.5 | 3.0–8.9 |
| No | 1,566 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 1.4–3.4 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 338 | 3.6 | 1.4 | 0.9–6.3 |
| 12 | 592 | 4.6 | 1.1 | 2.4–6.8 |
| > 12 | 1,070 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 1.0–3.3 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 1,339 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 0.9–2.9 |
| Yes | 676 | 6.2 | 1.3 | 3.6–8.7 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 393 | 6.2 | 1.6 | 3.2–9.3 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 275 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 0.2–5.2 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 318 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 0.0–5.0 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 695 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 0.3–3.0 |

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



Colorado 1999

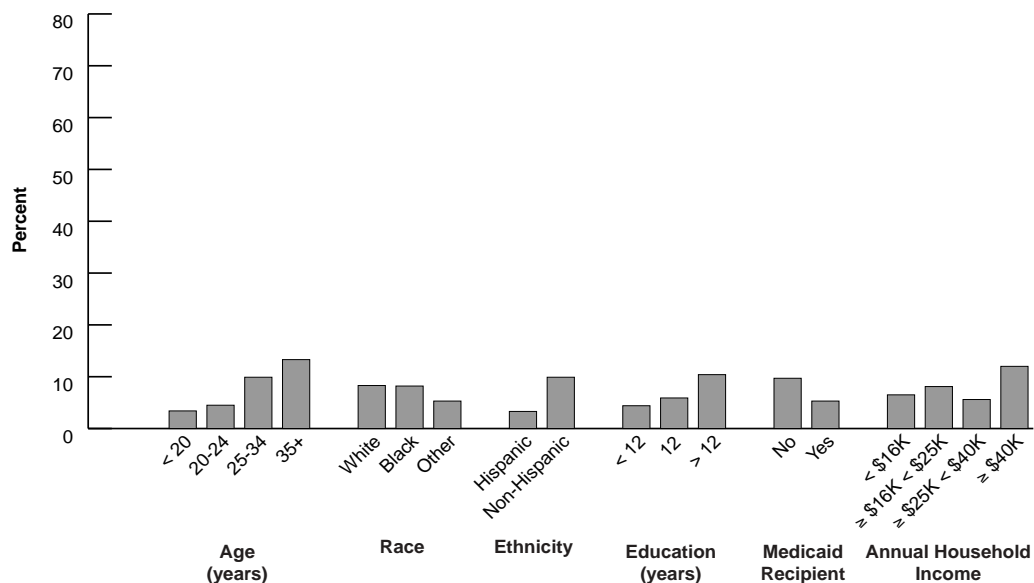
Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|----------------|----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 245 | 3.4 | 1.5 | 0.5–6.4 |
| 20–24 | 507 | 4.5 | 1.2 | 2.1–6.8 |
| 25–34 | 954 | 9.9 | 1.3 | 7.4–12.5 |
| 35 + | 304 | 13.3 | 2.5 | 8.3–18.2 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,870 | 8.3 | 0.8 | 6.7–9.9 |
| Black | 80 | 8.2 | 3.8 | 0.7–15.8 |
| All Other | 58 | 5.3 ^{††} | 4.7 | 0.0–14.5 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 431 | 3.3 | 0.9 | 1.5–5.1 |
| No | 1,574 | 9.9 | 1.0 | 7.9–11.9 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 334 | 4.4 | 1.6 | 1.3–7.4 |
| 12 | 588 | 5.9 | 1.3 | 3.4–8.4 |
| > 12 | 1,074 | 10.4 | 1.2 | 8.1–12.7 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 1,342 | 9.7 | 1.0 | 7.6–11.7 |
| Yes | 668 | 5.3 | 1.3 | 2.8–7.8 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 396 | 6.5 | 1.8 | 3.0–10.1 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 274 | 8.1 | 2.3 | 3.6–12.6 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 317 | 5.6 | 1.5 | 2.7–8.5 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 694 | 12.0 | 1.6 | 8.9–15.1 |

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

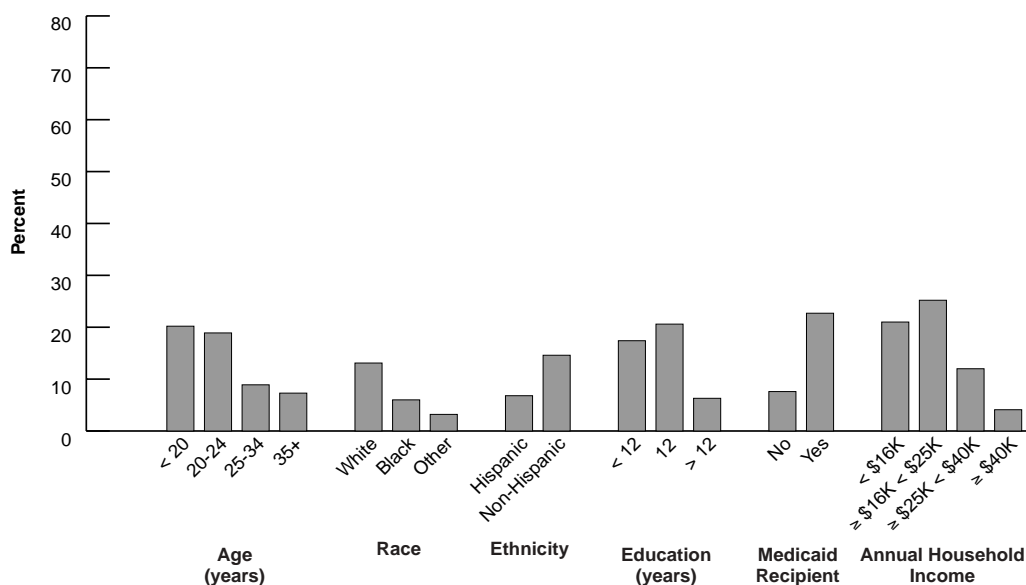


Colorado 1999 Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 242 | 20.2 | 3.6 | 13.2–27.2 |
| 20–24 | 514 | 18.9 | 2.4 | 14.3–23.6 |
| 25–34 | 966 | 8.9 | 1.2 | 6.5–11.3 |
| 35 + | 309 | 7.3 | 1.9 | 3.5–11.0 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,888 | 13.1 | 1.1 | 11.0–15.2 |
| Black | 80 | 6.0 | 2.6 | 0.8–11.1 |
| All Other | 61 | 3.2 | 1.7 | 0.0–6.5 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 446 | 6.8 | 1.7 | 3.5–10.1 |
| No | 1,580 | 14.6 | 1.2 | 12.2–17.0 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 338 | 17.4 | 2.8 | 11.9–22.9 |
| 12 | 595 | 20.6 | 2.3 | 16.1–25.1 |
| > 12 | 1,084 | 6.3 | 0.9 | 4.5–8.0 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 1,351 | 7.6 | 0.9 | 5.9–9.4 |
| Yes | 680 | 22.7 | 2.3 | 18.2–27.3 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 401 | 21.0 | 2.7 | 15.6–26.4 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 272 | 25.2 | 3.7 | 17.9–32.5 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 317 | 12.0 | 2.4 | 7.3–16.8 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 702 | 4.1 | 0.9 | 2.4–5.8 |

† Confidence interval.



Colorado 1999

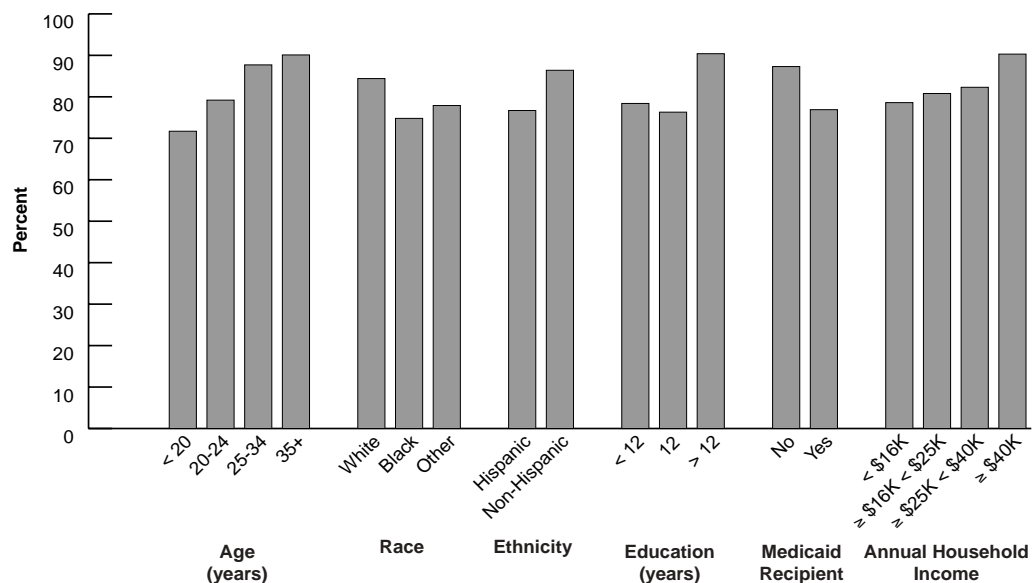
Prevalence of Breastfeeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 230 | 71.7 | 4.0 | 63.8–79.7 |
| 20–24 | 485 | 79.2 | 2.7 | 74.0–84.4 |
| 25–34 | 943 | 87.7 | 1.3 | 85.0–90.3 |
| 35 + | 293 | 90.1 | 2.5 | 85.3–94.9 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,817 | 84.4 | 1.2 | 82.2–86.7 |
| Black | 74 | 74.8 | 6.5 | 62.1–87.4 |
| All Other | 58 | 77.9†† | 7.1 | 64.0–91.7 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 427 | 76.7 | 2.8 | 71.3–82.2 |
| No | 1,519 | 86.4 | 1.2 | 84.1–88.7 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 324 | 78.4 | 3.2 | 72.1–84.7 |
| 12 | 560 | 76.3 | 2.4 | 71.5–81.1 |
| > 12 | 1,054 | 90.4 | 1.1 | 88.1–92.6 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 1,305 | 87.3 | 1.2 | 85.0–89.7 |
| Yes | 646 | 76.9 | 2.4 | 72.2–81.5 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 386 | 78.6 | 2.9 | 72.9–84.2 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 263 | 80.8 | 3.3 | 74.3–87.2 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 306 | 82.3 | 3.1 | 76.1–88.4 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 678 | 90.3 | 1.5 | 87.5–93.2 |

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



State Exhibits

FL

Florida

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

Florida 1999

Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population[§]

| Characteristic | Population Size | Percent | Respondents [#] |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------|--------------------------|
| Age, years | | | |
| < 20 | 25,012 | 13.0 | 653 |
| 20–24 | 48,106 | 24.9 | 439 |
| 25–34 | 93,297 | 48.3 | 710 |
| 35 + | 26,603 | 13.8 | 225 |
| Race | | | |
| White | 143,298 | 74.3 | 1,160 |
| Black | 44,245 | 22.9 | 819 |
| Native American | 832 | 0.4 | 17 |
| Asian/Pac. Islander | 4,320 | 2.2 | 27 |
| Other Non-White | 193 | 0.1 | 4 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | |
| Yes | 46,330 | 24.0 | 451 |
| No | 146,561 | 76.0 | 1,574 |
| Education, years | | | |
| < 12 | 40,213 | 20.9 | 628 |
| 12 | 65,927 | 34.3 | 702 |
| > 12 | 85,942 | 44.7 | 687 |
| Marital status | | | |
| Married | 120,915 | 62.7 | 945 |
| Unmarried | 72,084 | 37.3 | 1,083 |
| Birthweight | | | |
| Low (< 2500 g) | 14,171 | 7.3 | 894 |
| Normal (≥2500 g) | 178,821 | 92.7 | 1,133 |
| Parity | | | |
| 1st birth | 80,860 | 41.9 | 1,091 |
| 2nd or later | 112,117 | 58.1 | 937 |
| Total | 193,028 | | 2,028 |

| | Estimated Population Size | 95% CI [†] | Percent | 95% CI [†] | Respondents [#] |
|--|------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Annual household income | | | | | |
| ≤\$15,600 | 58,771 | 52,832–64,710 | 32.8 | 29.5–36.1 | 801 |
| \$15,601–\$25,200 | 40,884 | 34,931–46,836 | 22.8 | 19.6–26.1 | 372 |
| \$25,201–\$39,600 | 29,166 | 23,926–34,407 | 16.3 | 13.4–19.2 | 248 |
| ≥\$39,601 | 50,336 | 43,906–56,767 | 28.1 | 24.5–31.6 | 396 |
| In crowded household (>1 person/room) | 20,301 | 16,525–24,078 | 11.0 | 8.9–13.1 | 1,916 |

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

[#] Number of women who completed a survey.

[†] Confidence interval.

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



Florida 1999 Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

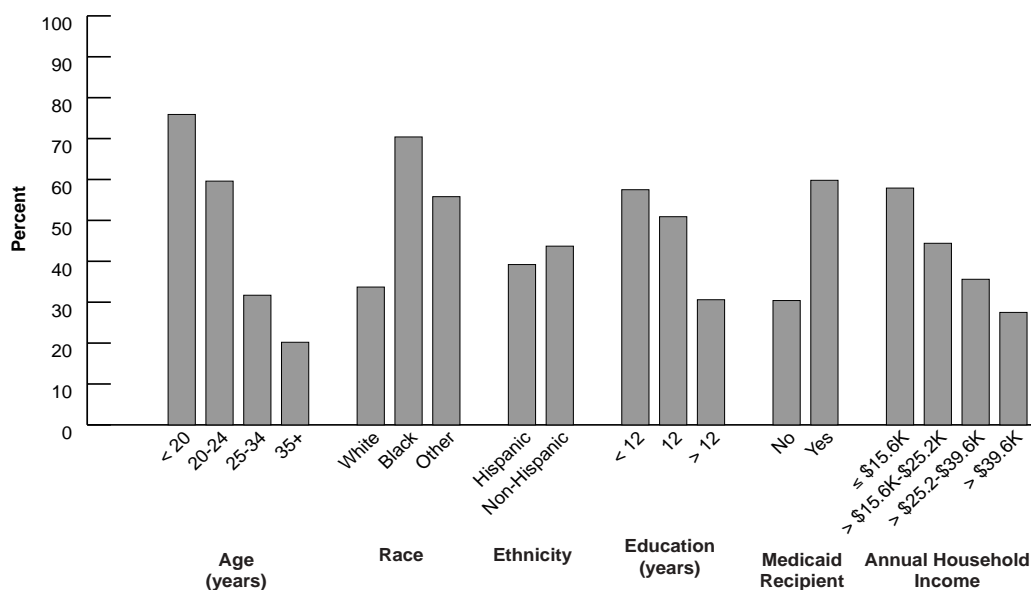
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|--------------------------------|-------------|----------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 614 | 75.9 | 1.9 | 72.2–79.5 |
| 20–24 | 403 | 59.6 | 4.0 | 51.7–67.5 |
| 25–34 | 669 | 31.7 | 2.6 | 26.6–36.7 |
| 35 + | 207 | 20.2 | 4.0 | 12.3–28.1 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,104 | 33.7 | 2.2 | 29.4–38.1 |
| Black | 748 | 70.4 | 2.0 | 66.5–74.4 |
| All Other | 41 | 55.8† †† | 12.5 | 31.3–80.3 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 429 | 39.2 | 3.6 | 32.1–46.3 |
| No | 1,462 | 43.7 | 2.1 | 39.6–47.7 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 580 | 57.5 | 3.7 | 50.3–64.7 |
| 12 | 650 | 50.9 | 3.5 | 44.1–57.7 |
| > 12 | 653 | 30.6 | 2.6 | 25.6–35.7 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 851 | 30.4 | 2.3 | 26.0–34.9 |
| Yes | 1,043 | 59.8 | 2.7 | 54.5–65.0 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,600 | 737 | 57.9 | 3.1 | 51.8–64.0 |
| \$15,601–\$25,200 | 346 | 44.4 | 4.2 | 36.2–52.7 |
| \$25,201–\$39,600 | 240 | 35.6 | 4.7 | 26.4–44.9 |
| ≥\$39,601 | 379 | 27.5 | 3.5 | 20.7–34.4 |

† Confidence interval.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



Florida 1999

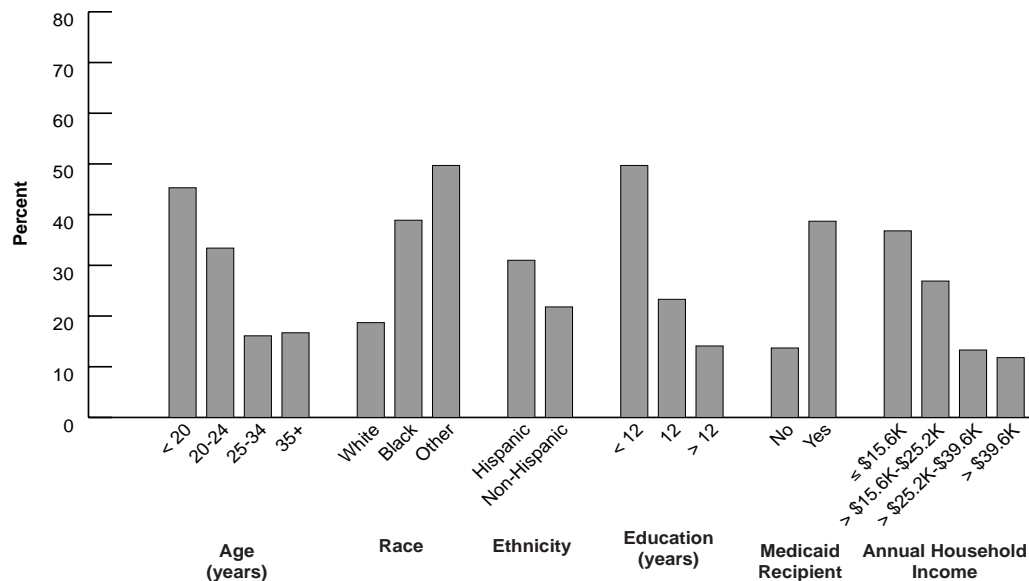
Prevalence of Late or No Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester or Not at All)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|--------------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 631 | 45.3 | 2.1 | 41.2–49.5 |
| 20–24 | 422 | 33.4 | 3.6 | 26.3–40.5 |
| 25–34 | 696 | 16.1 | 2.0 | 12.2–20.0 |
| 35 + | 219 | 16.7 | 3.5 | 9.8–23.6 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,128 | 18.7 | 1.7 | 15.2–22.1 |
| Black | 794 | 38.9 | 2.1 | 34.9–43.0 |
| All Other | 46 | 49.7†† | 11.7 | 26.7–72.7 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 434 | 31.0 | 3.4 | 24.3–37.7 |
| No | 1,532 | 21.8 | 1.5 | 18.8–24.8 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 597 | 49.7 | 3.6 | 42.8–56.7 |
| 12 | 686 | 23.3 | 2.5 | 18.4–28.1 |
| > 12 | 675 | 14.1 | 1.9 | 10.4–17.7 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 879 | 13.7 | 1.6 | 10.6–16.8 |
| Yes | 1,090 | 38.7 | 2.5 | 33.8–43.6 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,600 | 776 | 36.8 | 2.8 | 31.3–42.3 |
| \$15,601–\$25,200 | 364 | 26.9 | 3.6 | 19.8–34.0 |
| \$25,201–\$39,600 | 246 | 13.3 | 2.7 | 8.0–18.6 |
| ≥\$39,601 | 386 | 11.8 | 2.4 | 7.2–16.4 |

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



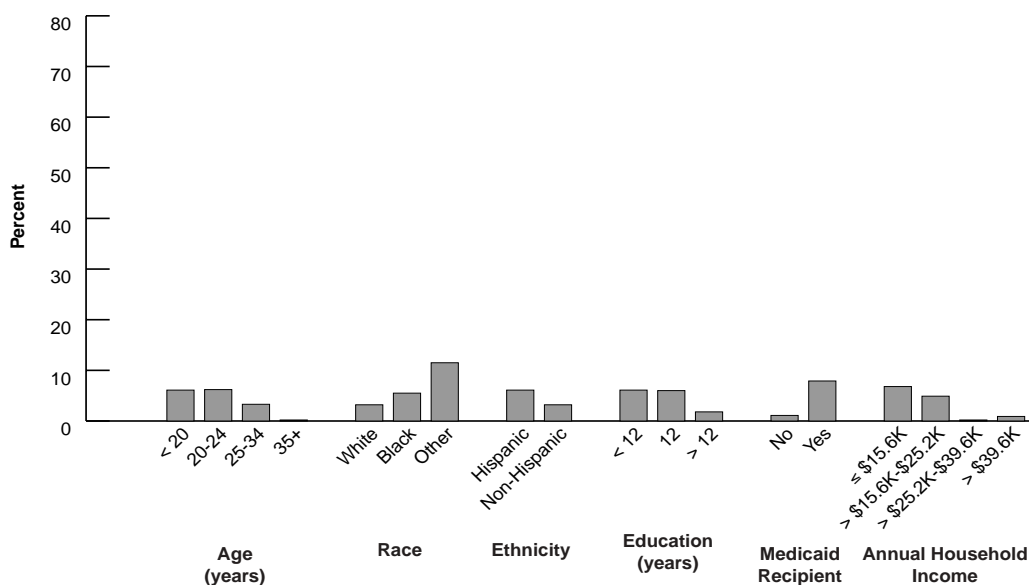
Florida 1999 Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------|----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 634 | 6.1 | 1.0 | 4.0–8.1 |
| 20–24 | 420 | 6.2 | 1.9 | 2.5–9.9 |
| 25–34 | 700 | 3.3 | 1.0 | 1.4–5.2 |
| 35 + | 219 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0–0.4 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,137 | 3.2 | 0.8 | 1.6–4.8 |
| Black | 788 | 5.5 | 0.9 | 3.6–7.3 |
| All Other | 48 | 11.5 ^{††} | 6.6 | 0.0–24.4 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 437 | 6.1 | 1.8 | 2.5–9.8 |
| No | 1,534 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 1.9–4.5 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 609 | 6.1 | 1.7 | 2.7–9.4 |
| 12 | 675 | 6.0 | 1.5 | 3.0–9.0 |
| > 12 | 680 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 0.5–3.1 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 878 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.2–2.0 |
| Yes | 1,096 | 7.9 | 1.4 | 5.1–10.7 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,600 | 782 | 6.8 | 1.5 | 4.0–9.7 |
| \$15,601–\$25,200 | 368 | 4.9 | 1.7 | 1.5–8.2 |
| \$25,201–\$39,600 | 243 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0–0.4 |
| ≥\$39,601 | 389 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.0–2.3 |

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



Florida 1999

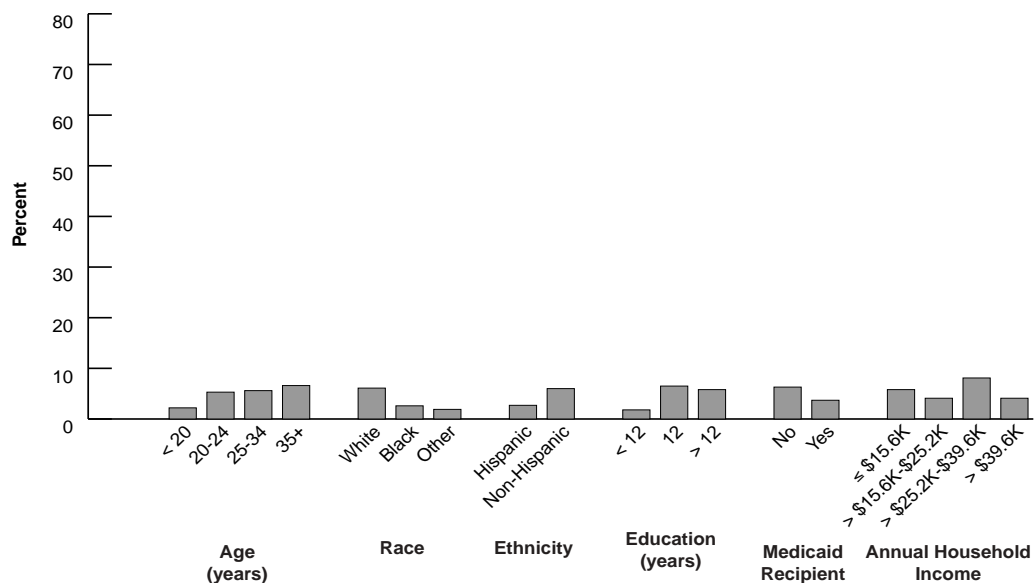
Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------|----------------|----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 638 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 1.0–3.5 |
| 20–24 | 425 | 5.3 | 2.0 | 1.2–9.3 |
| 25–34 | 696 | 5.6 | 1.3 | 3.0–8.2 |
| 35 + | 215 | 6.6 | 2.8 | 1.2–12.0 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,143 | 6.1 | 1.2 | 3.8–8.4 |
| Black | 786 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 1.2–4.0 |
| All Other | 45 | 1.9 ^{††} | 1.9 | 0.0–5.7 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 435 | 2.7 | 1.2 | 0.4–4.9 |
| No | 1,537 | 6.0 | 1.1 | 3.8–8.3 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 608 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0.8–2.9 |
| 12 | 675 | 6.5 | 1.9 | 2.8–10.2 |
| > 12 | 681 | 5.8 | 1.4 | 3.1–8.5 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 882 | 6.3 | 1.4 | 3.6–8.9 |
| Yes | 1,093 | 3.7 | 1.0 | 1.7–5.8 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,600 | 778 | 5.8 | 1.6 | 2.6–9.0 |
| \$15,601–\$25,200 | 365 | 4.1 | 1.8 | 0.6–7.5 |
| \$25,201–\$39,600 | 244 | 8.1 | 3.2 | 1.7–14.4 |
| ≥\$39,601 | 387 | 4.1 | 1.5 | 1.3–7.0 |

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



Florida 1999 Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

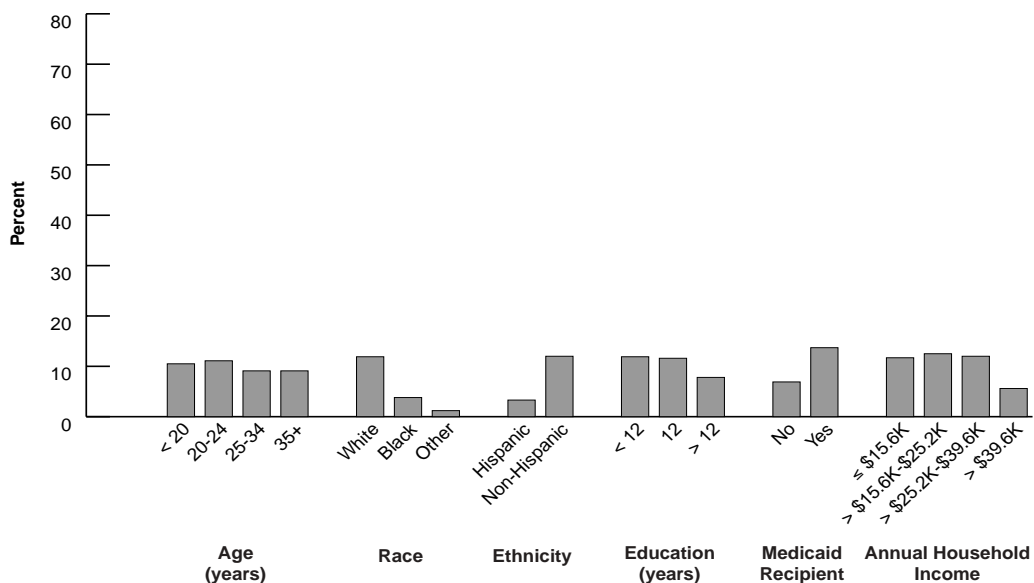
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 637 | 10.5 | 1.3 | 8.0–13.0 |
| 20–24 | 428 | 11.1 | 2.7 | 5.8–16.4 |
| 25–34 | 687 | 9.1 | 1.7 | 5.7–12.5 |
| 35 + | 216 | 9.1 | 3.0 | 3.2–15.0 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,122 | 11.9 | 1.5 | 8.9–14.9 |
| Black | 801 | 3.8 | 0.8 | 2.2–5.3 |
| All Other | 45 | 1.2‡ †† | 1.0 | 0.0–3.2 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 438 | 3.3 | 1.4 | 0.6–6.1 |
| No | 1,528 | 12.0 | 1.5 | 9.1–14.9 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 607 | 11.9 | 2.4 | 7.3–16.5 |
| 12 | 682 | 11.6 | 2.4 | 7.0–16.2 |
| > 12 | 669 | 7.8 | 1.6 | 4.7–10.8 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 873 | 6.9 | 1.4 | 4.2–9.7 |
| Yes | 1,096 | 13.7 | 1.9 | 9.9–17.5 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,600 | 777 | 11.7 | 2.1 | 7.5–15.8 |
| \$15,601–\$25,200 | 362 | 12.5 | 2.9 | 6.9–18.2 |
| \$25,201–\$39,600 | 239 | 12.0 | 3.6 | 4.9–19.1 |
| ≥\$39,601 | 385 | 5.6 | 1.8 | 2.1–9.2 |

† Confidence interval.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



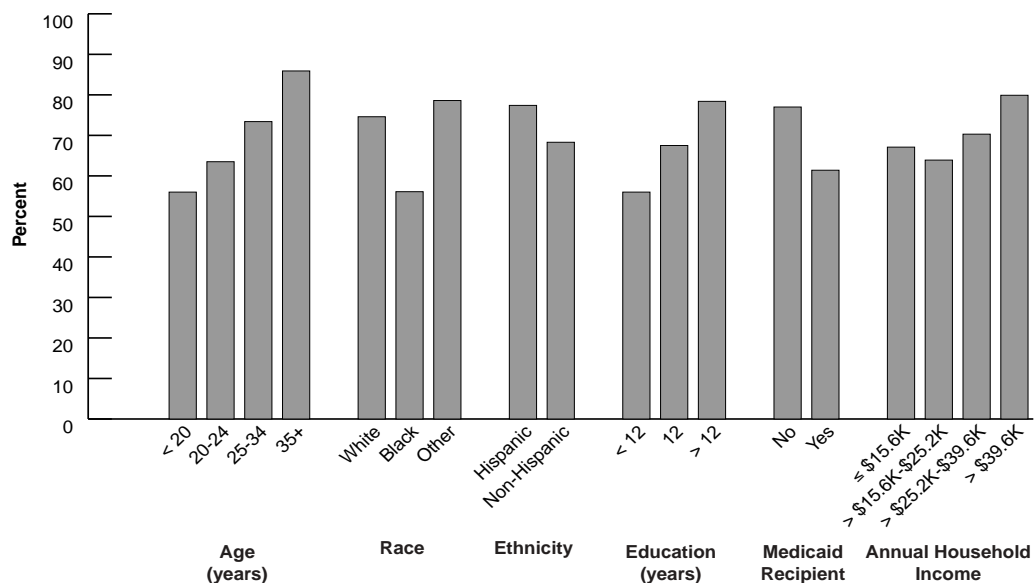
Florida 1999 Prevalence of Breastfeeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 604 | 56.0 | 2.1 | 51.8–60.3 |
| 20–24 | 411 | 63.5 | 3.8 | 56.1–70.8 |
| 25–34 | 676 | 73.4 | 2.5 | 68.5–78.3 |
| 35 + | 213 | 85.9 | 3.4 | 79.2–92.6 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,100 | 74.6 | 2.1 | 70.5–78.6 |
| Black | 757 | 56.1 | 2.1 | 51.9–60.2 |
| All Other | 47 | 78.6†† | 9.2 | 60.6–96.6 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 419 | 77.4 | 3.2 | 71.2–83.7 |
| No | 1,483 | 68.3 | 1.9 | 64.5–72.0 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 575 | 56.0 | 3.5 | 49.2–62.9 |
| 12 | 656 | 67.5 | 3.1 | 61.4–73.6 |
| > 12 | 668 | 78.4 | 2.3 | 73.9–82.9 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 859 | 77.0 | 2.2 | 72.7–81.2 |
| Yes | 1,046 | 61.4 | 2.5 | 56.5–66.3 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,600 | 744 | 67.1 | 2.7 | 61.7–72.4 |
| \$15,601–\$25,200 | 355 | 63.9 | 4.0 | 56.0–71.8 |
| \$25,201–\$39,600 | 236 | 70.3 | 4.7 | 61.2–79.5 |
| ≥\$39,601 | 384 | 79.9 | 3.0 | 74.0–85.8 |

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



State Exhibits

Illinois

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

Illinois 1999

Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population[§]

| Characteristic | Population Size | Percent | Respondents [#] |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------|--------------------------|
| Age, years | | | |
| < 20 | 21,264 | 12.2 | 242 |
| 20–24 | 39,869 | 22.9 | 470 |
| 25–34 | 89,333 | 51.2 | 1,045 |
| 35 + | 23,868 | 13.7 | 265 |
| Race | | | |
| White | 133,651 | 76.7 | 1,544 |
| Black | 33,145 | 19.0 | 385 |
| Native American | 195 | 0.1 | 1 |
| Asian/Pac. Islander | 7,216 | 4.1 | 90 |
| Other Non-White | 81 | 0.0 | 2 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | |
| Yes | 36,366 | 20.9 | 388 |
| No | 137,901 | 79.1 | 1,633 |
| Education, years | | | |
| < 12 | 38,531 | 22.3 | 425 |
| 12 | 49,499 | 28.7 | 593 |
| > 12 | 84,651 | 49.0 | 985 |
| Marital status | | | |
| Married | 114,138 | 65.5 | 1,323 |
| Unmarried | 60,207 | 34.5 | 699 |
| Birthweight | | | |
| Low (< 2500 g) | 12,255 | 7.0 | 435 |
| Normal (≥2500 g) | 162,061 | 93.0 | 1,586 |
| Parity | | | |
| 1st birth | 68,761 | 39.5 | 843 |
| 2nd or later | 105,537 | 60.5 | 1,179 |
| Total | 174,350 | | 2,022 |

| | Estimated Population Size | 95% CI [†] | Percent | 95% CI [†] | Respondents [#] |
|--|------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Annual household income | | | | | |
| ≤\$14,999 | 44,295 | 40,523–48,067 | 28.1 | 25.9–30.4 | 490 |
| \$15,000–\$24,999 | 22,403 | 19,660–25,145 | 14.2 | 12.5–15.9 | 265 |
| \$25,000–\$34,999 | 16,343 | 13,967–18,719 | 10.4 | 8.9–11.9 | 183 |
| ≥\$35,000 | 74,407 | 70,675–78,140 | 47.3 | 44.8–49.7 | 894 |
| In crowded household (>1 person/room) | 29,917 | 26,721–33,113 | 18.2 | 16.3–20.1 | 1,901 |

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

Number of women who completed a survey.

† Confidence interval.

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

Illinois 1999

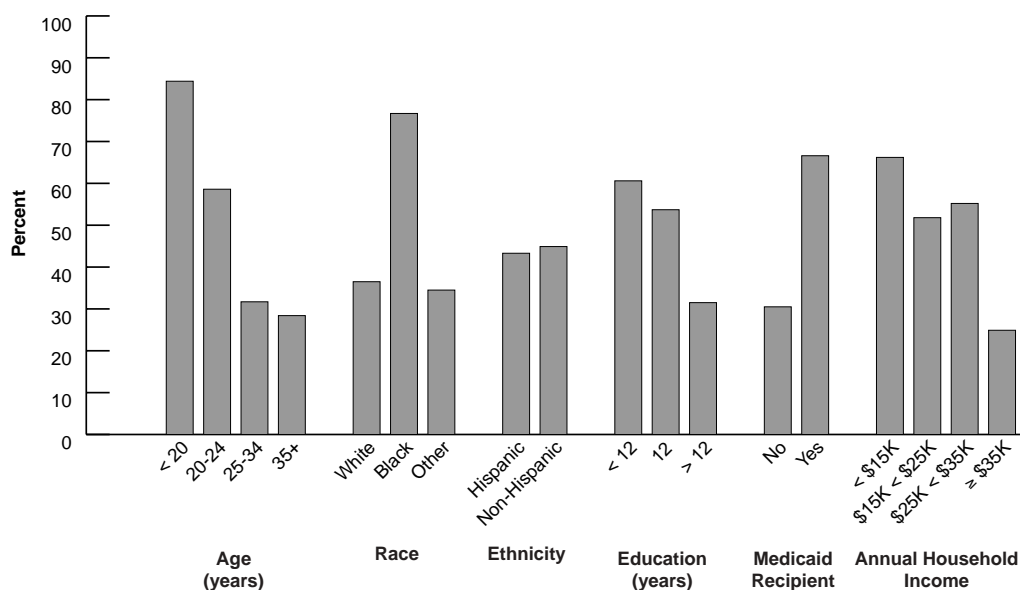
Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|--------------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 225 | 84.4 | 2.6 | 79.2–89.5 |
| 20–24 | 440 | 58.6 | 2.5 | 53.7–63.5 |
| 25–34 | 994 | 31.7 | 1.6 | 28.6–34.8 |
| 35 + | 239 | 28.4 | 3.1 | 22.2–34.5 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,442 | 36.5 | 1.4 | 33.9–39.2 |
| Black | 367 | 76.7 | 2.4 | 72.1–81.4 |
| All Other | 89 | 34.5 | 5.3 | 24.1–45.0 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 350 | 43.3 | 2.8 | 37.8–48.9 |
| No | 1,547 | 44.9 | 1.4 | 42.2–47.5 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 382 | 60.6‡ | 2.7 | 55.3–65.9 |
| 12 | 553 | 53.7 | 2.3 | 49.2–58.2 |
| > 12 | 944 | 31.5 | 1.6 | 28.3–34.6 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 1,190 | 30.5 | 1.4 | 27.7–33.3 |
| Yes | 708 | 66.6 | 1.9 | 62.8–70.4 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$14,999 | 442 | 66.2 | 2.4 | 61.4–70.9 |
| \$15,000–\$24,999 | 253 | 51.8 | 3.4 | 45.1–58.5 |
| \$25,000–\$34,999 | 174 | 55.2 | 4.0 | 47.4–63.0 |
| ≥\$35,000 | 856 | 24.9 | 1.6 | 21.9–28.0 |

† Confidence interval.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.



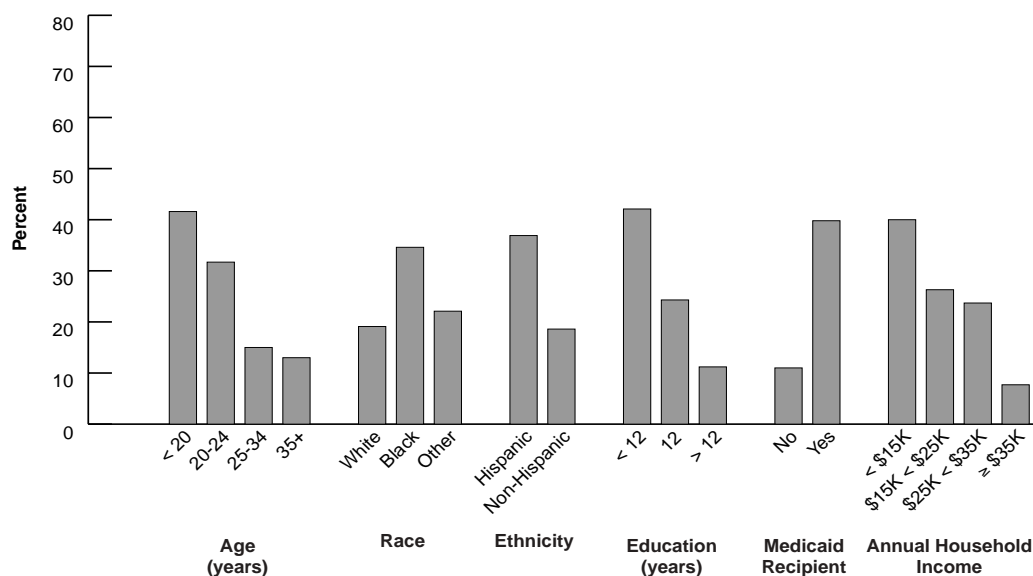
Illinois 1999

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 235 | 41.6 | 3.5 | 34.8–48.5 |
| 20–24 | 459 | 31.7 | 2.3 | 27.1–36.3 |
| 25–34 | 1,023 | 15.0 | 1.2 | 12.6–17.4 |
| 35 + | 257 | 13.0 | 2.2 | 8.7–17.3 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,512 | 19.1 | 1.1 | 17.0–21.3 |
| Black | 373 | 34.6 | 2.7 | 29.2–39.9 |
| All Other | 89 | 22.1 | 4.6 | 13.1–31.2 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 375 | 36.9 | 2.7 | 31.6–42.1 |
| No | 1,598 | 18.6 | 1.1 | 16.5–20.7 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 409 | 42.1 | 2.6 | 36.9–47.3 |
| 12 | 575 | 24.3 | 2.0 | 20.4–28.2 |
| > 12 | 972 | 11.2 | 1.1 | 9.1–13.4 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 1,228 | 11.0 | 1.0 | 9.1–12.9 |
| Yes | 746 | 39.8 | 2.0 | 35.9–43.6 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$14,999 | 467 | 40.0 | 2.5 | 35.1–44.9 |
| \$15,000–\$24,999 | 263 | 26.3 | 2.9 | 20.5–32.0 |
| \$25,000–\$34,999 | 178 | 23.7 | 3.4 | 17.0–30.4 |
| ≥\$35,000 | 886 | 7.7 | 1.0 | 5.8–9.6 |

† Confidence interval.



Illinois 1999

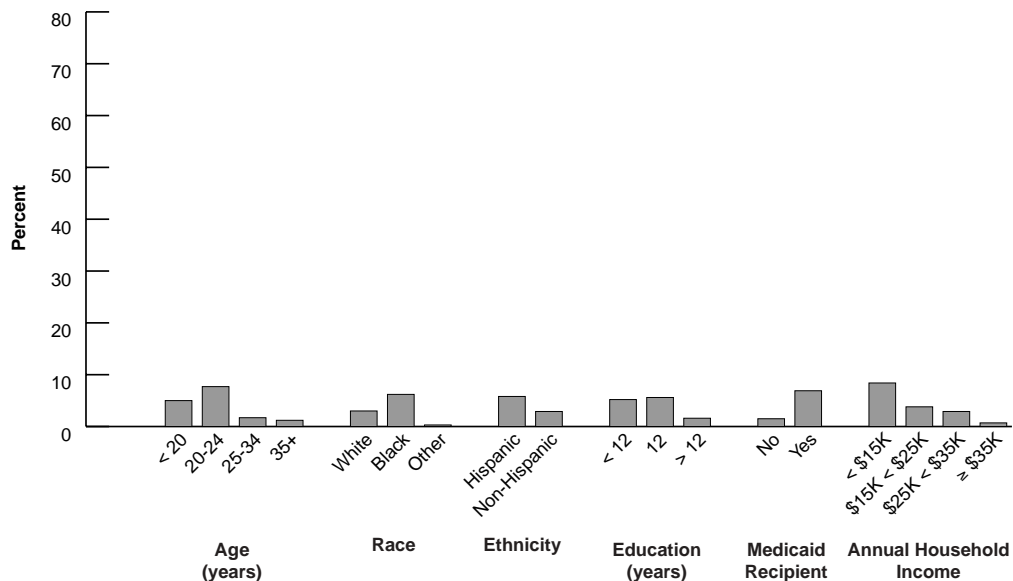
Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 155 | 5.0 | 1.9 | 1.2–8.8 |
| 20–24 | 444 | 7.7 | 1.4 | 5.0–10.4 |
| 25–34 | 982 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 0.8–2.5 |
| 35 + | 244 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.0–2.7 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,393 | 3.0 | 0.5 | 2.0–3.9 |
| Black | 341 | 6.2 | 1.5 | 3.3–9.0 |
| All Other | 91 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0–0.9 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 316 | 5.8‡ | 1.4 | 3.1–8.5 |
| No | 1,508 | 2.9 | 0.5 | 2.0–3.9 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 318 | 5.2‡ | 1.3 | 2.6–7.8 |
| 12 | 549 | 5.6 | 1.1 | 3.5–7.8 |
| > 12 | 944 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 0.8–2.5 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 1,169 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 0.7–2.3 |
| Yes | 656 | 6.9 | 1.1 | 4.8–8.9 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$14,999 | 435 | 8.4 | 1.4 | 5.6–11.2 |
| \$15,000–\$24,999 | 223 | 3.8‡ | 1.5 | 0.9–6.6 |
| \$25,000–\$34,999 | 166 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 0.1–5.7 |
| ≥\$35,000 | 861 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.1–1.4 |

† Confidence interval.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.



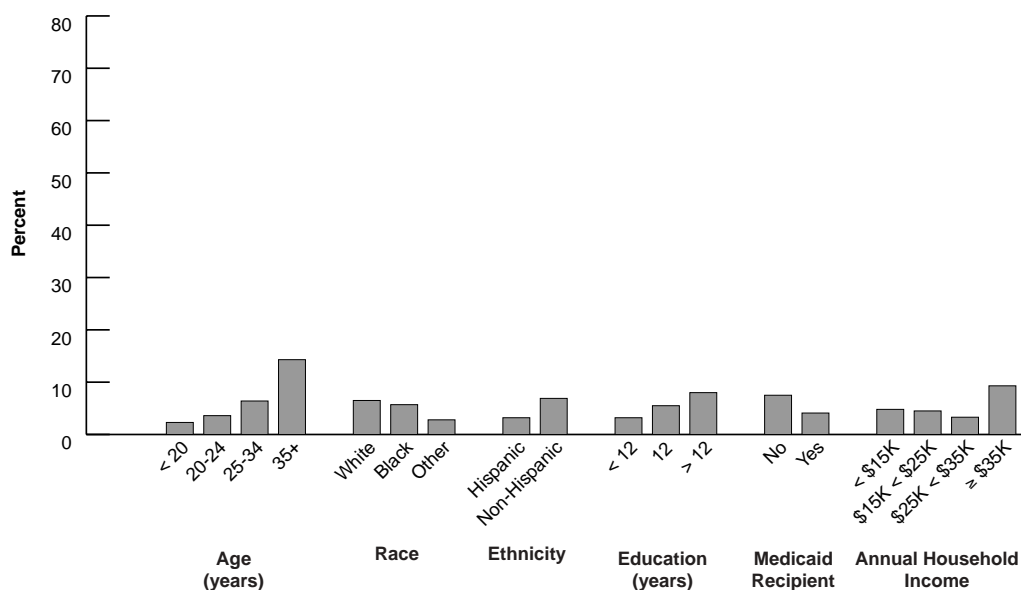
Illinois 1999

Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|--------------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 237 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 0.2–4.4 |
| 20–24 | 452 | 3.6 | 0.9 | 1.8–5.3 |
| 25–34 | 1,016 | 6.4 | 0.8 | 4.8–8.1 |
| 35 + | 259 | 14.3 | 2.3 | 9.7–18.8 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,502 | 6.5 | 0.7 | 5.2–7.8 |
| Black | 374 | 5.7 | 1.3 | 3.2–8.2 |
| All Other | 88 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 0.0–6.2 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 360 | 3.2 | 1.0 | 1.3–5.1 |
| No | 1,603 | 6.9 | 0.7 | 5.6–8.2 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 397 | 3.2 | 0.9 | 1.4–5.0 |
| 12 | 580 | 5.5 | 1.0 | 3.5–7.5 |
| > 12 | 969 | 8.0 | 0.9 | 6.2–9.7 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 1,226 | 7.5 | 0.8 | 6.0–9.1 |
| Yes | 738 | 4.1 | 0.8 | 2.5–5.6 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$14,999 | 469 | 4.8 | 1.1 | 2.7–6.8 |
| \$15,000–\$24,999 | 254 | 4.5 | 1.4 | 1.8–7.1 |
| \$25,000–\$34,999 | 177 | 3.3 | 1.4 | 0.6–5.9 |
| ≥\$35,000 | 883 | 9.3 | 1.0 | 7.3–11.3 |

† Confidence interval.



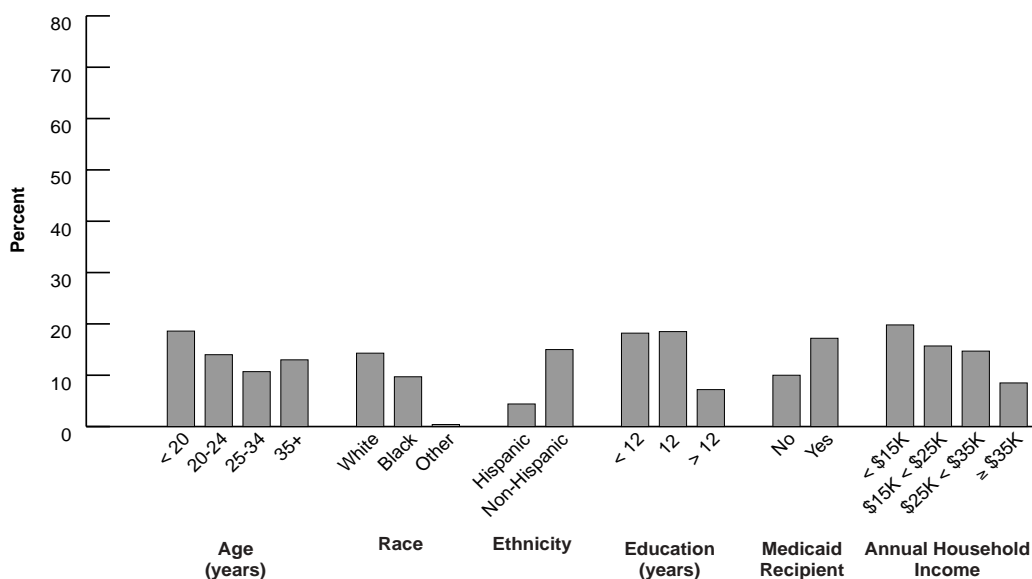
Illinois 1999

Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|--------------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 233 | 18.6 | 2.8 | 13.2–24.0 |
| 20–24 | 458 | 14.0 | 1.7 | 10.7–17.4 |
| 25–34 | 1,027 | 10.7 | 1.0 | 8.7–12.7 |
| 35 + | 259 | 13.0 | 2.2 | 8.7–17.3 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,515 | 14.3 | 1.0 | 12.4–16.2 |
| Black | 372 | 9.7 | 1.6 | 6.6–12.9 |
| All Other | 90 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.0–1.0 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 380 | 4.4 | 1.2 | 2.1–6.8 |
| No | 1,596 | 15.0 | 0.9 | 13.2–16.9 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 409 | 18.2 | 2.0 | 14.2–22.2 |
| 12 | 579 | 18.5 | 1.7 | 15.1–21.9 |
| > 12 | 972 | 7.2 | 0.9 | 5.5–8.9 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 1,233 | 10.0 | 0.9 | 8.2–11.8 |
| Yes | 744 | 17.2 | 1.5 | 14.3–20.1 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$14,999 | 467 | 19.8 | 2.0 | 16.0–23.7 |
| \$15,000–\$24,999 | 261 | 15.7 | 2.3 | 11.1–20.3 |
| \$25,000–\$34,999 | 182 | 14.7 | 2.8 | 9.2–20.2 |
| ≥\$35,000 | 884 | 8.5 | 1.0 | 6.6–10.5 |

† Confidence interval.

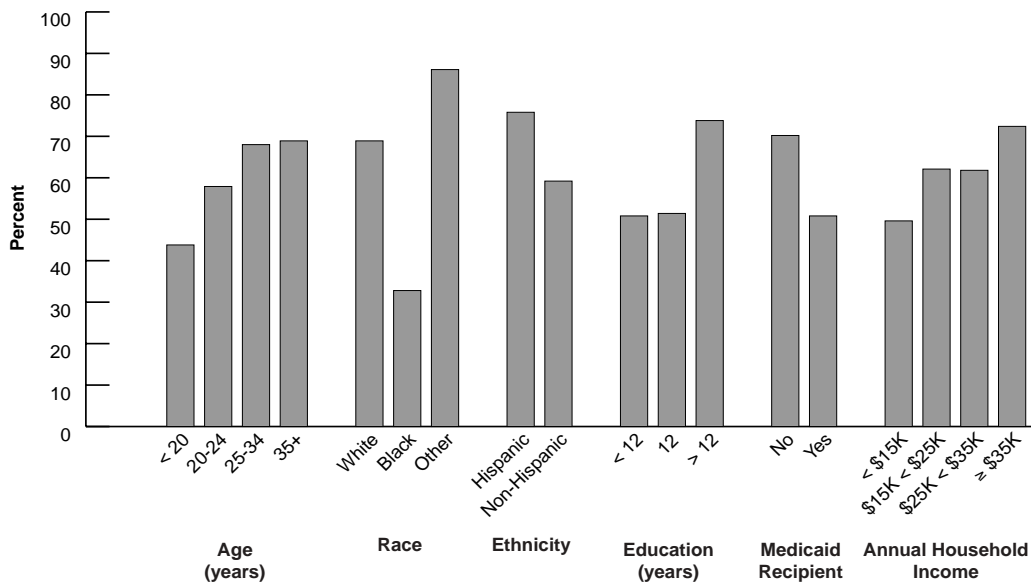


Illinois 1999 Prevalence of Breastfeeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 233 | 43.8 | 3.5 | 36.9–50.7 |
| 20–24 | 435 | 57.9 | 2.5 | 52.9–62.8 |
| 25–34 | 994 | 68.0 | 1.6 | 65.0–71.1 |
| 35 + | 257 | 68.9 | 3.1 | 62.9–74.9 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,472 | 68.9 | 1.3 | 66.4–71.4 |
| Black | 361 | 32.8 | 2.7 | 27.5–38.1 |
| All Other | 86 | 86.1 | 3.8 | 78.6–93.6 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 357 | 75.8 | 2.4 | 71.1–80.6 |
| No | 1,561 | 59.2 | 1.3 | 56.6–61.8 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 391 | 50.8 | 2.7 | 45.5–56.2 |
| 12 | 567 | 51.4 | 2.3 | 46.9–55.9 |
| > 12 | 944 | 73.8 | 1.5 | 70.8–76.7 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 1,193 | 70.2 | 1.4 | 67.5–73.0 |
| Yes | 726 | 50.8 | 2.0 | 46.8–54.7 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$14,999 | 460 | 49.6 | 2.5 | 44.6–54.5 |
| \$15,000–\$24,999 | 249 | 62.1 | 3.3 | 55.7–68.6 |
| \$25,000–\$34,999 | 175 | 61.8 | 3.9 | 54.2–69.4 |
| ≥\$35,000 | 864 | 72.4 | 1.6 | 69.3–75.5 |

† Confidence interval.



State Exhibits

Louisiana

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

Louisiana 1999

Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population[§]

| Characteristic | Population Size | Percent | Respondents [#] |
|-------------------------|-----------------|---------|--------------------------|
| Age, years | | | |
| < 20 | 11,441 | 17.5 | 394 |
| 20–24 | 20,437 | 31.3 | 693 |
| 25–34 | 27,652 | 42.4 | 962 |
| 35 + | 5,755 | 8.8 | 237 |
| Race | | | |
| White | 37,398 | 57.3 | 1,217 |
| Black | 26,440 | 40.5 | 1,033 |
| Native American | 322 | 0.5 | 11 |
| Asian/Pac. Islander | 951 | 1.5 | 18 |
| Other Non-White | 165 | 0.3 | 6 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | |
| Yes | 1,511 | 2.3 | 34 |
| No | 63,339 | 97.7 | 2,236 |
| Education, years | | | |
| < 12 | 15,562 | 23.9 | 522 |
| 12 | 24,727 | 37.9 | 877 |
| > 12 | 24,941 | 38.2 | 887 |
| Marital status | | | |
| Married | 36,003 | 55.2 | 1,266 |
| Unmarried | 29,215 | 44.8 | 1,020 |
| Birthweight | | | |
| Low (< 2500 g) | 5,973 | 9.1 | 860 |
| Normal (\geq 2500 g) | 59,310 | 90.9 | 1,424 |
| Parity | | | |
| 1st birth | 26,591 | 40.8 | 997 |
| 2nd or later | 38,631 | 59.2 | 1,289 |
| Total | 65,288 | | 2,286 |

| | Estimated Population Size | 95% CI [†] | Percent | 95% CI [†] | Respondents [#] |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Annual household income [‡] | | | | | |
| \leq \$15,999 | 23,742 | 22,046–25,437 | 41.9 | 39.2–44.6 | 855 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 8,759 | 7,649–9,870 | 15.5 | 13.5–17.4 | 307 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 9,075 | 7,995–10,156 | 16.0 | 14.1–17.9 | 324 |
| \geq \$40,000 | 15,070 | 13,782–16,357 | 26.6 | 24.3–28.9 | 513 |
| In crowded household (>1 person/room) | | | | | |
| | 8,134 | 6,974–9,294 | 13.4 | 11.5–15.2 | 2,120 |

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

[#] Number of women who completed a survey.

[†] Confidence interval.

[‡] Missing \geq 10% data.

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

Louisiana 1999

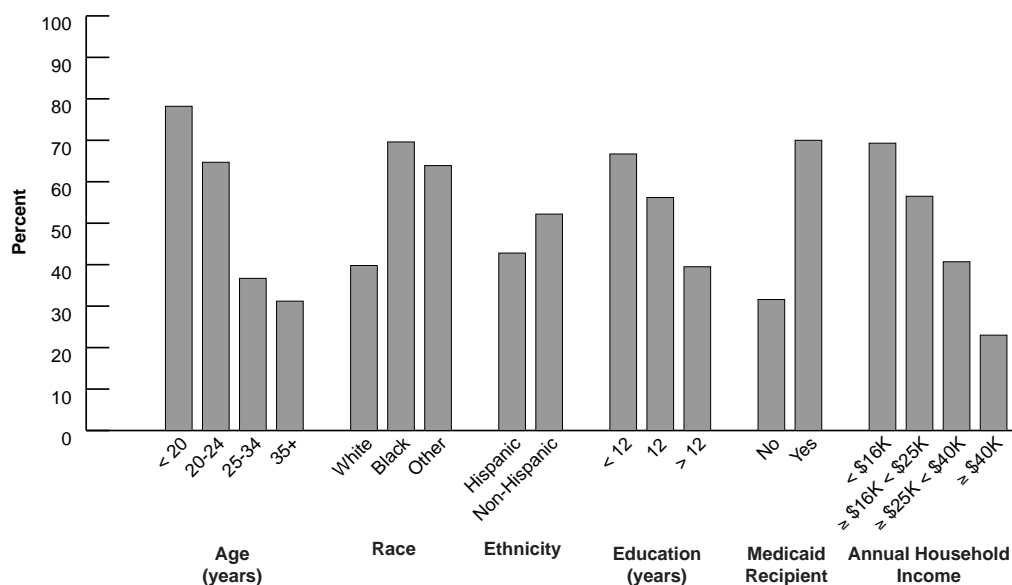
Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 361 | 78.2 | 2.8 | 72.8–83.6 |
| 20–24 | 658 | 64.7 | 2.3 | 60.3–69.2 |
| 25–34 | 909 | 36.7 | 1.9 | 32.9–40.5 |
| 35 + | 214 | 31.2 | 3.9 | 23.5–38.9 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,149 | 39.8 | 1.6 | 36.6–43.0 |
| Black | 958 | 69.6 | 2.0 | 65.7–73.5 |
| All Other | 34 | 63.9 ^{††} | 9.7 | 44.9–82.9 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 32 | 42.8 ^{††} | 10.3 | 22.7–63.0 |
| No | 2,097 | 52.2 | 1.3 | 49.5–54.8 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 479 | 66.7 | 2.7 | 61.4–72.0 |
| 12 | 817 | 56.2 | 2.1 | 52.1–60.4 |
| > 12 | 846 | 39.5 | 2.0 | 35.5–43.5 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 993 | 31.6 | 1.8 | 28.2–35.0 |
| Yes | 1,149 | 70.0 | 1.7 | 66.6–73.3 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 788 | 69.3 | 2.1 | 65.2–73.4 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 290 | 56.5 | 3.5 | 49.6–63.4 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 304 | 40.7 | 3.4 | 34.1–47.3 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 493 | 23.0 | 2.2 | 18.7–27.3 |

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



Louisiana 1999

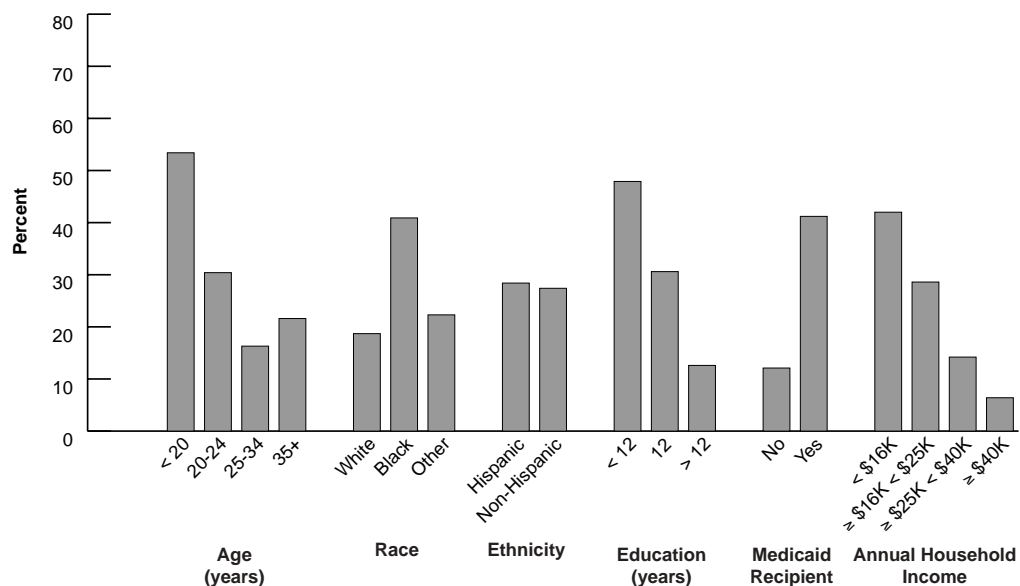
Prevalence of Late or No Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester or Not at All)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 360 | 53.4 | 3.4 | 46.8–60.0 |
| 20–24 | 661 | 30.4 | 2.3 | 25.9–34.9 |
| 25–34 | 923 | 16.3 | 1.5 | 13.4–19.3 |
| 35 + | 225 | 21.6 | 3.5 | 14.6–28.5 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,170 | 18.7 | 1.3 | 16.0–21.3 |
| Black | 967 | 40.9 | 2.2 | 36.6–45.3 |
| All Other | 31 | 22.3 ^{††} | 9.0 | 4.7–39.8 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 32 | 28.4 ^{††} | 9.2 | 10.4–46.3 |
| No | 2,122 | 27.4 | 1.2 | 25.0–29.9 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 481 | 47.9 | 2.9 | 42.2–53.6 |
| 12 | 829 | 30.6 | 2.0 | 26.6–34.6 |
| > 12 | 859 | 12.6 | 1.4 | 9.9–15.3 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 1,022 | 12.1 | 1.3 | 9.6–14.6 |
| Yes | 1,147 | 41.2 | 1.9 | 37.5–44.9 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 811 | 42.0 | 2.3 | 37.5–46.4 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 293 | 28.6 | 3.3 | 22.2–35.0 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 312 | 14.2 | 2.4 | 9.5–19.0 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 498 | 6.4 | 1.3 | 3.8–9.0 |

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



Louisiana 1999 Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

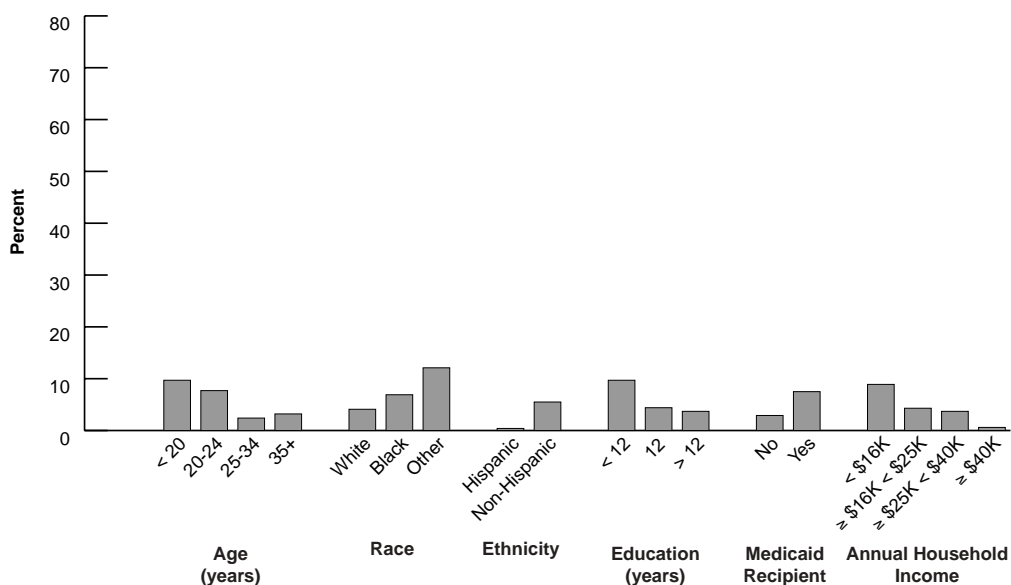
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|----------------|----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 373 | 9.7 | 2.0 | 5.7–13.6 |
| 20–24 | 661 | 7.7 | 1.3 | 5.1–10.2 |
| 25–34 | 935 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 1.2–3.6 |
| 35 + | 224 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 0.2–6.3 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,178 | 4.1 | 0.7 | 2.8–5.5 |
| Black | 980 | 6.9 | 1.1 | 4.7–9.1 |
| All Other | 34 | 12.1 ^{††} | 6.5 | 0.0–24.7 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 30 | 0.4 [†] ^{††} | 0.2 | 0.1–0.8 |
| No | 2,147 | 5.5 | 0.6 | 4.3–6.7 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 502 | 9.7 | 1.7 | 6.3–13.1 |
| 12 | 838 | 4.4 | 0.9 | 2.6–6.1 |
| > 12 | 853 | 3.7 | 0.8 | 2.1–5.3 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 1,018 | 2.9 | 0.7 | 1.6–4.3 |
| Yes | 1,175 | 7.5 | 1.0 | 5.5–9.4 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 815 | 8.9 | 1.3 | 6.3–11.4 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 295 | 4.3 | 1.5 | 1.2–7.3 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 310 | 3.7 | 1.3 | 1.2–6.2 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 493 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.0–1.5 |

† Confidence interval.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



Louisiana 1999

Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

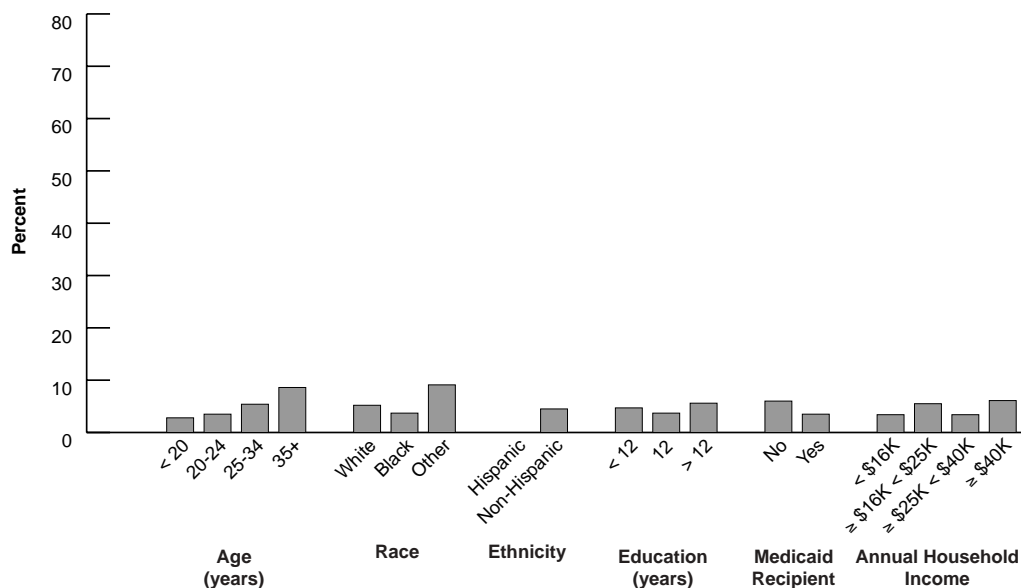
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 373 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 0.6–5.1 |
| 20–24 | 667 | 3.5 | 0.8 | 1.8–5.1 |
| 25–34 | 931 | 5.4 | 0.9 | 3.6–7.2 |
| 35 + | 222 | 8.6 | 2.3 | 4.2–13.1 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,179 | 5.2 | 0.7 | 3.8–6.6 |
| Black | 980 | 3.7 | 0.8 | 2.1–5.2 |
| All Other | 33 | 9.1†† | 6.1 | 0.0–21.1 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 29 | / | / | / |
| No | 2,148 | 4.5 | 0.5 | 3.4–5.6 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 494 | 4.7 | 1.2 | 2.4–7.1 |
| 12 | 838 | 3.7 | 0.8 | 2.1–5.2 |
| > 12 | 861 | 5.6 | 0.9 | 3.8–7.5 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 1,012 | 6.0 | 0.9 | 4.3–7.7 |
| Yes | 1,181 | 3.5 | 0.7 | 2.2–4.9 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 818 | 3.4 | 0.8 | 1.9–4.9 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 291 | 5.5 | 1.7 | 2.2–8.8 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 311 | 3.4 | 1.2 | 1.1–5.7 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 497 | 6.1 | 1.2 | 3.7–8.5 |

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



Louisiana 1999

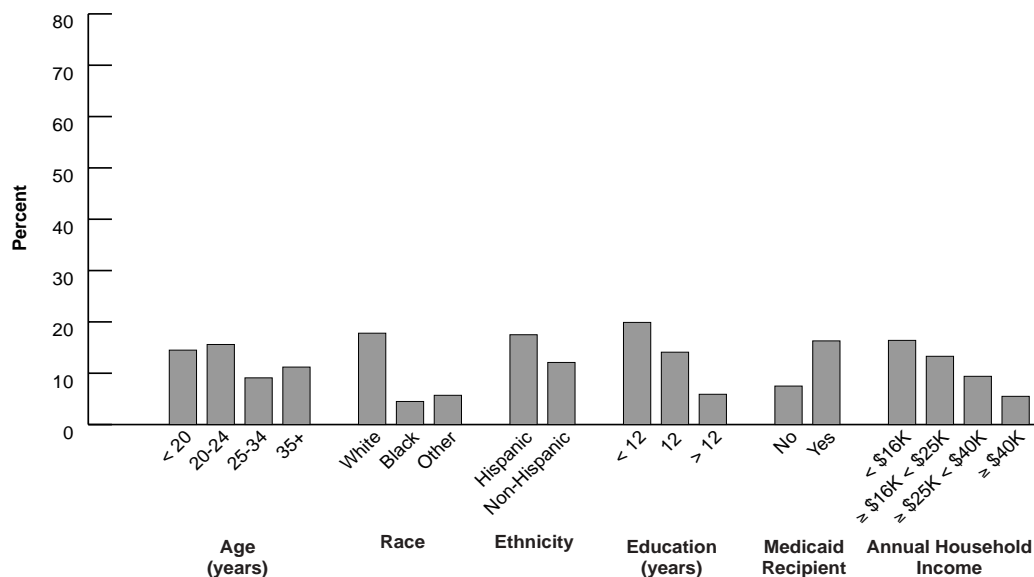
Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 385 | 14.5 | 2.3 | 10.1–19.0 |
| 20–24 | 665 | 15.6 | 1.7 | 12.2–19.0 |
| 25–34 | 935 | 9.1 | 1.1 | 6.9–11.4 |
| 35 + | 225 | 11.2 | 2.7 | 5.9–16.6 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,179 | 17.8 | 1.3 | 15.3–20.4 |
| Black | 996 | 4.5 | 0.9 | 2.7–6.3 |
| All Other | 34 | 5.7 ^{††} | 5.0 | 0.0–15.5 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 34 | 17.5 ^{††} | 7.7 | 2.4–32.6 |
| No | 2,160 | 12.1 | 0.9 | 10.4–13.8 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 498 | 19.9 | 2.2 | 15.5–24.3 |
| 12 | 843 | 14.1 | 1.5 | 11.2–17.0 |
| > 12 | 869 | 5.9 | 1.0 | 4.1–7.8 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 1,027 | 7.5 | 1.0 | 5.6–9.4 |
| Yes | 1,183 | 16.3 | 1.4 | 13.7–19.0 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 825 | 16.4 | 1.7 | 13.2–19.6 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 298 | 13.3 | 2.3 | 8.7–17.9 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 309 | 9.4 | 2.0 | 5.6–13.3 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 503 | 5.5 | 1.2 | 3.2–7.9 |

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



Louisiana 1999

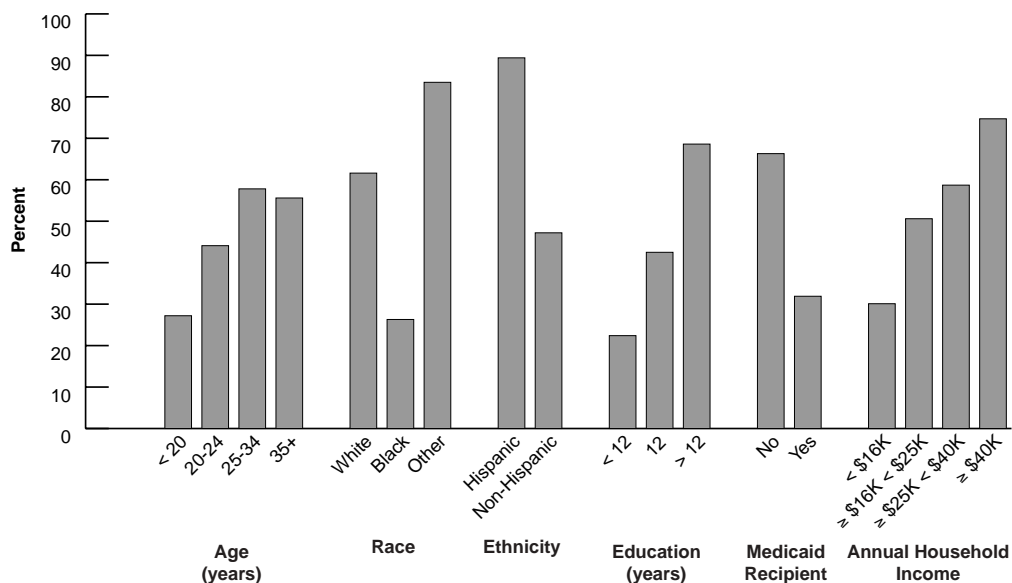
Prevalence of Breastfeeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 338 | 27.2 | 2.9 | 21.5–32.8 |
| 20–24 | 614 | 44.1 | 2.4 | 39.4–48.7 |
| 25–34 | 868 | 57.8 | 1.9 | 54.0–61.6 |
| 35 + | 212 | 55.6 | 4.1 | 47.6–63.6 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,132 | 61.6 | 1.6 | 58.4–64.7 |
| Black | 866 | 26.3 | 1.9 | 22.5–30.0 |
| All Other | 33 | 83.5†† | 7.4 | 69.0–98.0 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 34 | 89.4†† | 5.6 | 78.4–100 |
| No | 1,982 | 47.2 | 1.3 | 44.6–49.8 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 457 | 22.4 | 2.4 | 17.7–27.1 |
| 12 | 772 | 42.5 | 2.1 | 38.4–46.6 |
| > 12 | 803 | 68.6 | 1.9 | 64.9–72.3 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 949 | 66.3 | 1.7 | 62.9–69.7 |
| Yes | 1,083 | 31.9 | 1.7 | 28.5–35.3 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 744 | 30.1 | 2.1 | 26.0–34.1 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 276 | 50.6 | 3.6 | 43.6–57.6 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 290 | 58.7 | 3.3 | 52.2–65.2 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 470 | 74.7 | 2.2 | 70.3–79.0 |

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



State Exhibits

Maine

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

Maine 1999

Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population[§]

| Characteristic | Population Size | Percent | Respondents [#] |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------|--------------------------|
| Age, years | | | |
| < 20 | 1,290 | 9.9 | 112 |
| 20–24 | 3,220 | 24.7 | 281 |
| 25–34 | 6,904 | 53.0 | 636 |
| 35 + | 1,608 | 12.3 | 158 |
| Race | | | |
| White | 12,626 | 97.2 | 1,158 |
| Black | 104 | 0.8 | 10 |
| Native American | 97 | 0.7 | 7 |
| Asian/Pac. Islander | 166 | 1.3 | 9 |
| Other Non-White | 3 | 0.0 | 0 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | |
| Yes | 126 | 1.0 | 5 |
| No | 12,236 | 99.0 | 1,117 |
| Education, years | | | |
| < 12 | 1,439 | 11.1 | 132 |
| 12 | 4,917 | 38.0 | 443 |
| > 12 | 6,573 | 50.8 | 607 |
| Marital status | | | |
| Married | 8,880 | 68.2 | 801 |
| Unmarried | 4,142 | 31.8 | 386 |
| Birthweight | | | |
| Low (< 2500 g) | 695 | 5.3 | 381 |
| Normal (≥2500 g) | 12,318 | 94.7 | 802 |
| Parity | | | |
| 1st birth | 5,689 | 43.8 | 565 |
| 2nd or later | 7,313 | 56.2 | 620 |
| Total | 13,022 | | 1,187 |

| | Estimated Population Size | 95% CI [†] | Percent | 95% CI [†] | Respondents [#] |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Annual household income | | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 3,594 | 3,220–3,968 | 28.2 | 25.3–31.1 | 344 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 1,786 | 1,498–2,074 | 14.0 | 11.8–16.3 | 162 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 2,670 | 2,335–3,005 | 21.0 | 18.3–23.6 | 236 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 4,684 | 4,289–5,080 | 36.8 | 33.7–39.9 | 412 |
| In crowded household (>1 person/room) | 622 | 443–801 | 4.9 | 3.5–6.3 | 1,158 |

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

Number of women who completed a survey.

† Confidence interval.

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

Maine 1999

Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

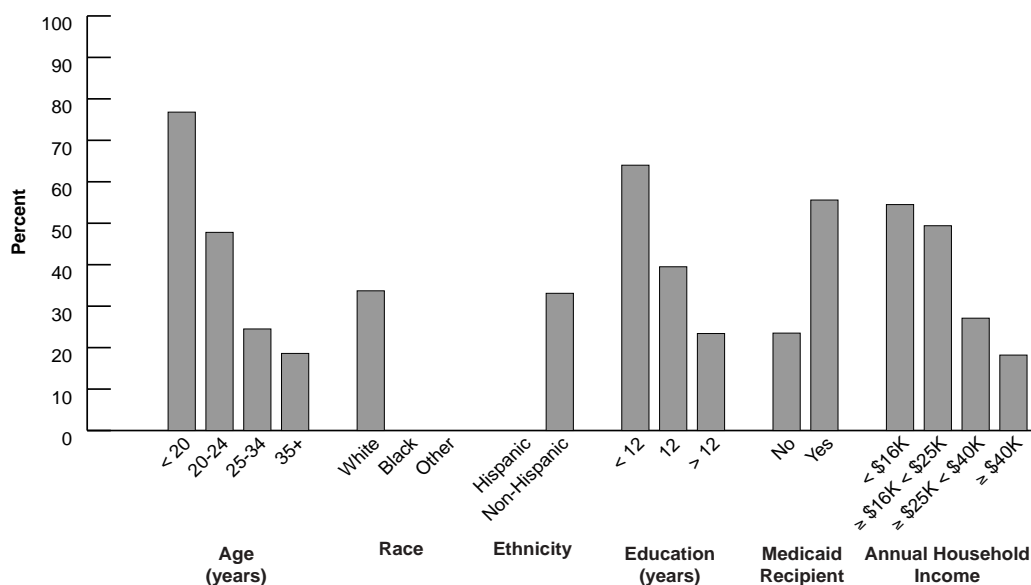
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 96 | 76.8‡ | 4.8 | 67.4–86.1 |
| 20–24 | 255 | 47.8‡ | 3.5 | 40.9–54.7 |
| 25–34 | 598 | 24.5 | 2.0 | 20.6–28.3 |
| 35 + | 148 | 18.6 | 3.7 | 11.4–25.8 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,069 | 33.7 | 1.6 | 30.5–36.9 |
| Black | 10 | / | / | / |
| All Other | 15 | / | / | / |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 4 | / | / | / |
| No | 1,036 | 33.1 | 1.6 | 29.8–36.3 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 110 | 64.0‡ | 5.0 | 54.2–73.8 |
| 12 | 404 | 39.5 | 2.7 | 34.2–44.9 |
| > 12 | 578 | 23.4 | 2.0 | 19.5–27.3 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 717 | 23.5 | 1.8 | 20.1–27.0 |
| Yes | 380 | 55.6‡ | 3.0 | 49.8–61.4 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 305 | 54.5‡ | 3.3 | 48.1–61.0 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 143 | 49.4‡ | 4.7 | 40.2–58.6 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 220 | 27.1 | 3.3 | 20.6–33.6 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 403 | 18.2 | 2.1 | 14.0–22.4 |

† Confidence interval.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.



Maine 1999

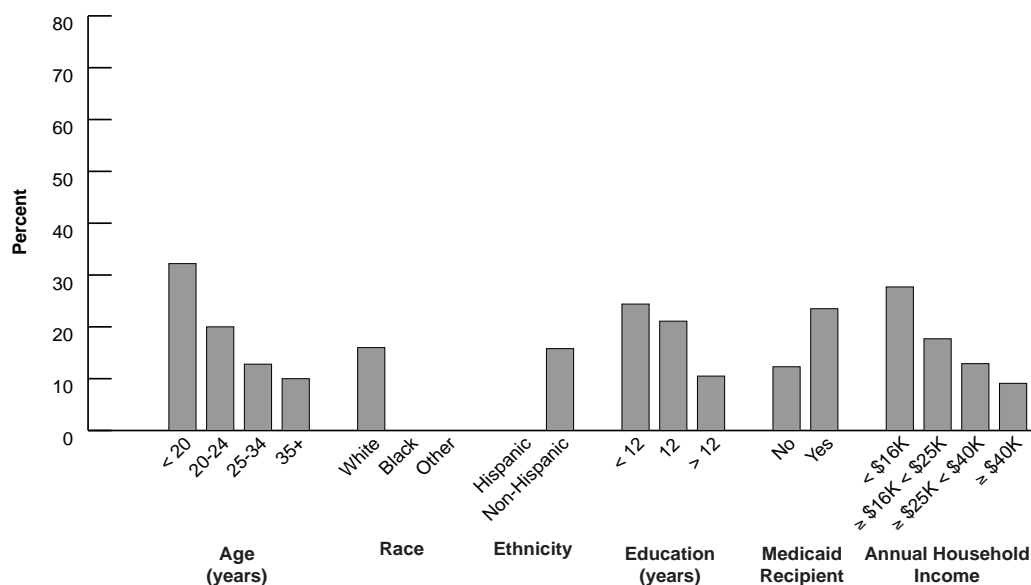
Prevalence of Late or No Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester or Not at All)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 110 | 32.2 | 4.9 | 22.6–41.9 |
| 20–24 | 278 | 20.0 | 2.7 | 14.7–25.4 |
| 25–34 | 625 | 12.8 | 1.5 | 9.9–15.8 |
| 35 + | 153 | 10.0 | 2.8 | 4.5–15.5 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,138 | 16.0 | 1.2 | 13.6–18.4 |
| Black | 9 | / | / | / |
| All Other | 16 | / | / | / |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 4 | / | / | / |
| No | 1,100 | 15.8 | 1.2 | 13.4–18.2 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 128 | 24.4 | 4.2 | 16.1–32.6 |
| 12 | 435 | 21.1 | 2.2 | 16.8–25.4 |
| > 12 | 598 | 10.5 | 1.4 | 7.7–13.3 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 743 | 12.3 | 1.4 | 9.7–15.0 |
| Yes | 423 | 23.5 | 2.4 | 18.9–28.2 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 336 | 27.7 | 2.8 | 22.2–33.2 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 159 | 17.7 | 3.4 | 11.1–24.4 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 235 | 12.9 | 2.5 | 8.1–17.7 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 407 | 9.1 | 1.6 | 6.0–12.2 |

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

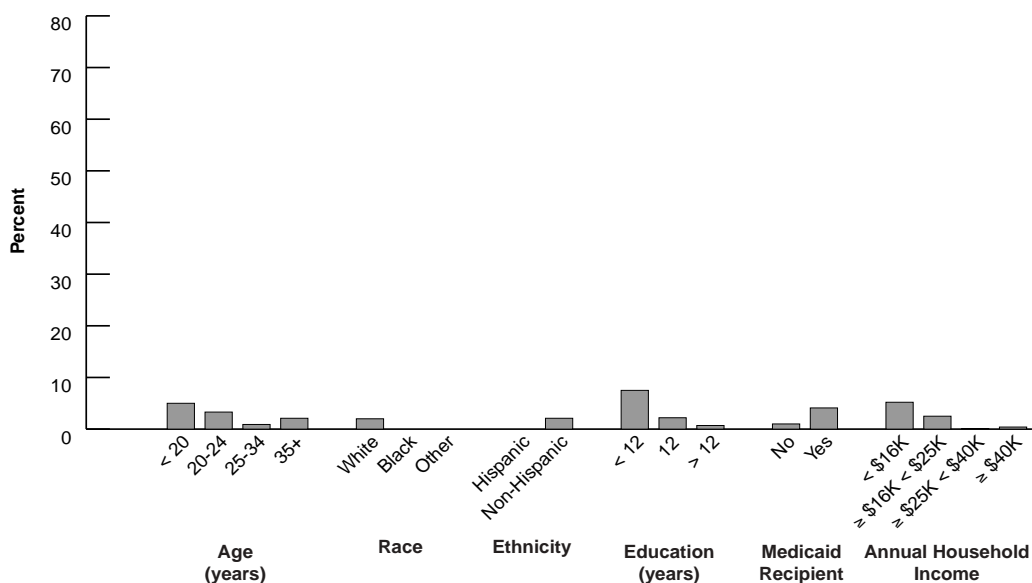


Maine 1999 Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 109 | 5.0 | 2.4 | 0.4–9.6 |
| 20–24 | 278 | 3.3 | 1.2 | 1.0–5.6 |
| 25–34 | 626 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.1–1.8 |
| 35 + | 155 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 0.0–4.7 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,139 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 1.1–2.9 |
| Black | 10 | / | / | / |
| All Other | 16 | / | / | / |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 5 | / | / | / |
| No | 1,098 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 1.1–3.1 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 130 | 7.5 | 2.6 | 2.3–12.7 |
| 12 | 436 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 0.7–3.7 |
| > 12 | 597 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.0–1.4 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 740 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.2–1.7 |
| Yes | 428 | 4.1 | 1.1 | 1.9–6.3 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 340 | 5.2 | 1.4 | 2.5–7.9 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 161 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 0.0–5.3 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 234 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0–0.1 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 401 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.0–1.0 |

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



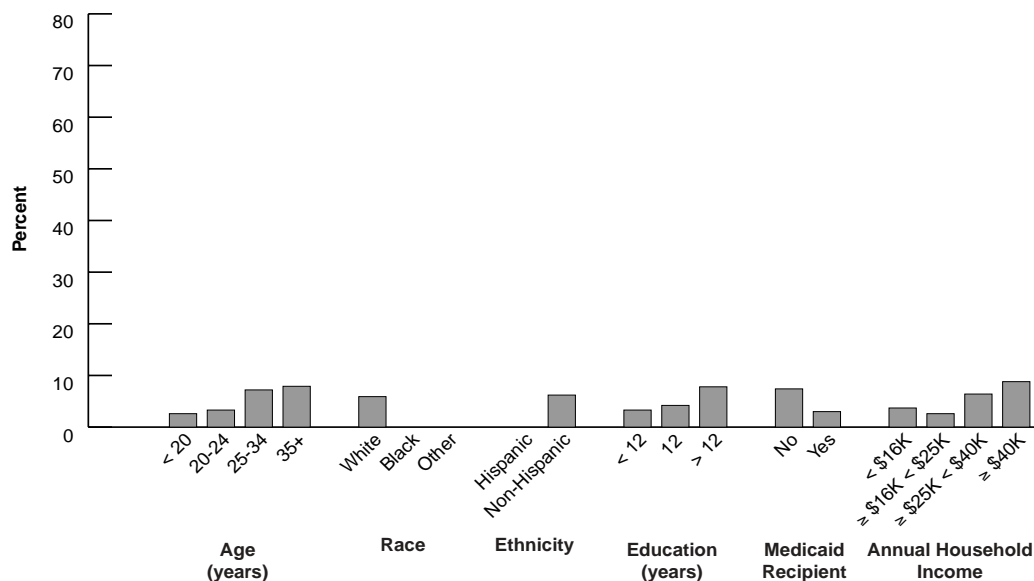
Maine 1999

Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 110 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 0.0–6.0 |
| 20–24 | 278 | 3.3 | 1.2 | 0.9–5.6 |
| 25–34 | 631 | 7.2 | 1.1 | 4.9–9.4 |
| 35 + | 155 | 7.9 | 2.5 | 3.0–12.8 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,145 | 5.9 | 0.8 | 4.4–7.4 |
| Black | 10 | / | / | / |
| All Other | 16 | / | / | / |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 5 | / | / | / |
| No | 1,104 | 6.2 | 0.8 | 4.6–7.8 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 131 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 0.0–6.8 |
| 12 | 438 | 4.2 | 1.1 | 2.1–6.3 |
| > 12 | 600 | 7.8 | 1.2 | 5.4–10.2 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 746 | 7.4 | 1.1 | 5.3–9.5 |
| Yes | 428 | 3.0 | 0.9 | 1.2–4.9 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 340 | 3.7 | 1.2 | 1.5–6.0 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 161 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 0.0–5.4 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 234 | 6.4 | 1.8 | 2.9–10.0 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 406 | 8.8 | 1.5 | 5.8–11.8 |

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

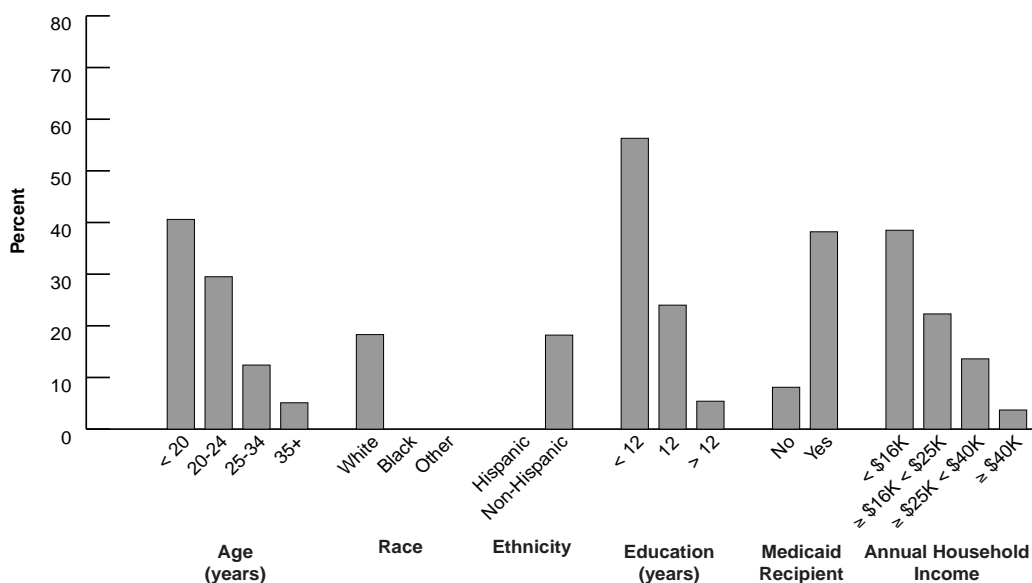


Maine 1999 Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 109 | 40.6 | 5.2 | 30.4–50.8 |
| 20–24 | 279 | 29.5 | 3.1 | 23.5–35.4 |
| 25–34 | 629 | 12.4 | 1.5 | 9.6–15.3 |
| 35 + | 155 | 5.1 | 1.9 | 1.4–8.7 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,143 | 18.3 | 1.3 | 15.8–20.8 |
| Black | 10 | / | / | / |
| All Other | 16 | / | / | / |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 5 | / | / | / |
| No | 1,103 | 18.2 | 1.3 | 15.6–20.7 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 126 | 56.3 | 4.9 | 46.7–65.9 |
| 12 | 435 | 24.0 | 2.3 | 19.6–28.4 |
| > 12 | 606 | 5.4 | 1.0 | 3.4–7.3 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 748 | 8.1 | 1.1 | 6.0–10.3 |
| Yes | 424 | 38.2 | 2.7 | 32.9–43.6 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 336 | 38.5 | 3.0 | 32.6–44.5 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 159 | 22.3 | 3.7 | 15.0–29.6 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 236 | 13.6 | 2.5 | 8.8–18.5 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 410 | 3.7 | 1.0 | 1.8–5.6 |

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

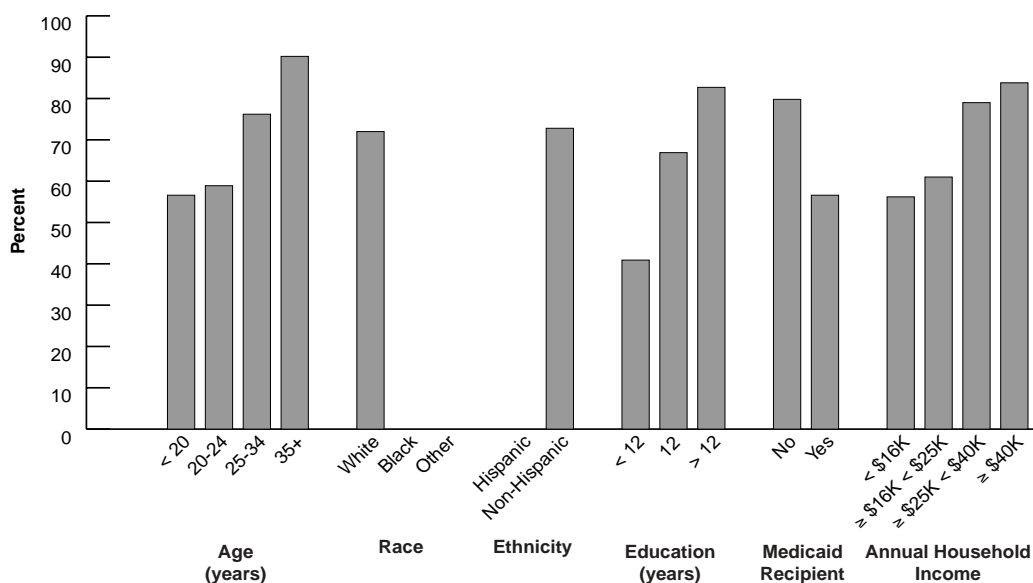


Maine 1999 Prevalence of Breastfeeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 106 | 56.6 | 5.3 | 46.3–66.9 |
| 20–24 | 265 | 58.9 | 3.3 | 52.4–65.5 |
| 25–34 | 607 | 76.2 | 1.9 | 72.4–80.0 |
| 35 + | 153 | 90.2 | 2.7 | 84.9–95.5 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,103 | 72.0 | 1.5 | 69.1–75.0 |
| Black | 10 | / | / | / |
| All Other | 15 | / | / | / |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 4 | / | / | / |
| No | 1,065 | 72.8 | 1.5 | 69.8–75.7 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 122 | 40.9 | 4.9 | 31.3–50.5 |
| 12 | 413 | 66.9 | 2.6 | 61.9–71.9 |
| > 12 | 591 | 82.7 | 1.7 | 79.3–86.1 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 729 | 79.8 | 1.6 | 76.6–83.0 |
| Yes | 402 | 56.6 | 2.8 | 51.0–62.1 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 323 | 56.2 | 3.2 | 50.0–62.3 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 151 | 61.0 | 4.4 | 52.3–69.7 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 228 | 79.0 | 3.0 | 73.1–84.8 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 400 | 83.8 | 2.0 | 79.9–87.8 |

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



State Exhibits

New Mexico

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

New Mexico 1999

Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population[§]

| Characteristic | Population Size | Percent | Respondents [#] |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------|--------------------------|
| Age, years | | | |
| < 20 | 4,663 | 18.0 | 252 |
| 20–24 | 7,849 | 30.3 | 458 |
| 25–34 | 10,620 | 41.0 | 644 |
| 35 + | 2,755 | 10.6 | 165 |
| Race | | | |
| White | 21,760 | 84.0 | 1,182 |
| Black | 476 | 1.8 | 29 |
| Native American | 3,323 | 12.8 | 290 |
| Asian/Pac. Islander | 357 | 1.4 | 18 |
| Other Non-White | 1 | 0.0 | 0 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | |
| Yes | 13,051 | 50.4 | 697 |
| No | 12,866 | 49.6 | 822 |
| Education, years | | | |
| < 12 | 6,987 | 28.2 | 359 |
| 12 | 8,927 | 36.1 | 542 |
| > 12 | 8,828 | 35.7 | 548 |
| Marital status | | | |
| Married | 14,098 | 54.4 | 804 |
| Unmarried | 11,819 | 45.6 | 715 |
| Birthweight | | | |
| Low (< 2500 g) | 1,801 | 7.0 | 362 |
| Normal (≥2500 g) | 24,032 | 93.0 | 1,156 |
| Parity | | | |
| 1st birth | 10,463 | 40.5 | 624 |
| 2nd or later | 15,383 | 59.5 | 892 |
| Total | 25,917 | | 1,519 |

| | Estimated Population Size | 95% CI [†] | Percent | 95% CI [†] | Respondents [#] |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Annual household income | | | | | |
| ≤\$ 8,400 | 7,328 | 6,664–7,991 | 29.8 | 27.2–32.4 | 429 |
| \$ 8,401–\$16,320 | 7,258 | 6,607–7,910 | 29.5 | 26.9–32.1 | 425 |
| \$16,321–\$23,400 | 3,668 | 3,174–4,162 | 14.9 | 12.9–16.9 | 216 |
| ≥\$23,401 | 6,325 | 5,726–6,923 | 25.7 | 23.3–28.2 | 366 |
| In crowded household (>1 person/room) | 4,344 | 3,814–4,874 | 17.5 | 15.4–19.6 | 1,449 |

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

[#] Number of women who completed a survey.

[†] Confidence interval.

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

New Mexico 1999 Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

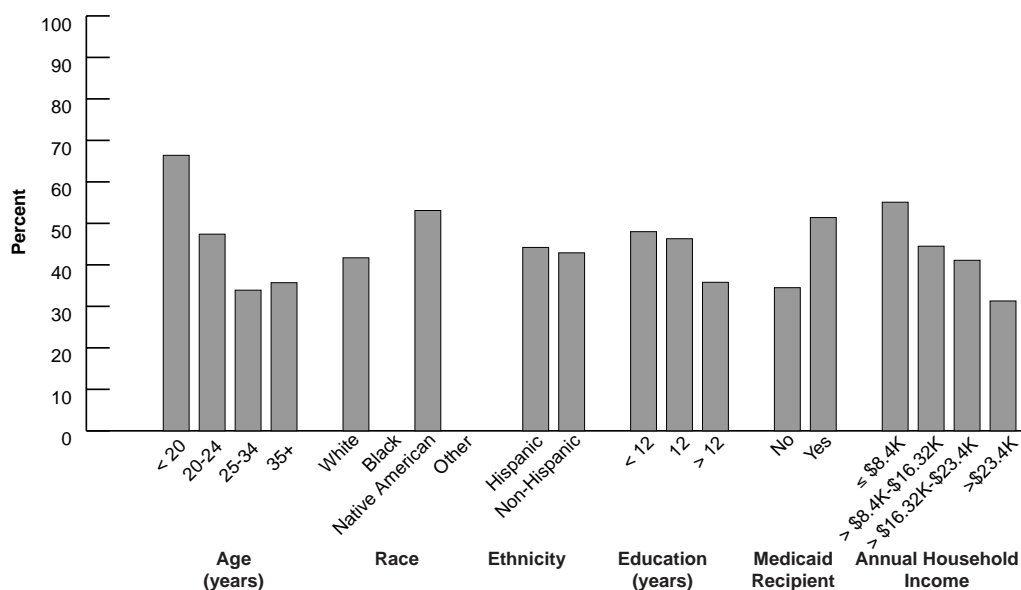
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI [†] |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 225 | 66.4 [‡] | 3.5 | 59.5–73.4 |
| 20–24 | 423 | 47.4 | 2.7 | 42.1–52.6 |
| 25–34 | 610 | 33.9 | 2.1 | 29.8–38.0 |
| 35 + | 146 | 35.7 | 4.4 | 27.0–44.3 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,103 | 41.7 | 1.6 | 38.6–44.9 |
| Black | 29 | / | / | / |
| Native American | 255 | 53.1 [‡] | 3.3 | 46.6–59.7 |
| All Other | 17 | / | / | / |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 649 | 44.2 | 2.1 | 40.0–48.4 |
| No | 755 | 42.9 | 2.0 | 39.1–46.8 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 316 | 48.0 [‡] | 3.1 | 42.0–54.0 |
| 12 | 497 | 46.3 | 2.5 | 41.4–51.2 |
| > 12 | 529 | 35.8 | 2.2 | 31.4–40.2 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 658 | 34.5 | 2.0 | 30.5–38.5 |
| Yes | 746 | 51.4 | 2.0 | 47.4–55.4 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$ 8,400 | 389 | 55.1 | 2.8 | 49.6–60.5 |
| \$ 8,401–\$16,320 | 384 | 44.5 | 2.8 | 39.0–49.9 |
| \$16,321–\$23,400 | 202 | 41.1 | 3.8 | 33.7–48.6 |
| ≥\$23,401 | 356 | 31.3 | 2.7 | 26.0–36.6 |

[†] Confidence interval.

[‡] Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.



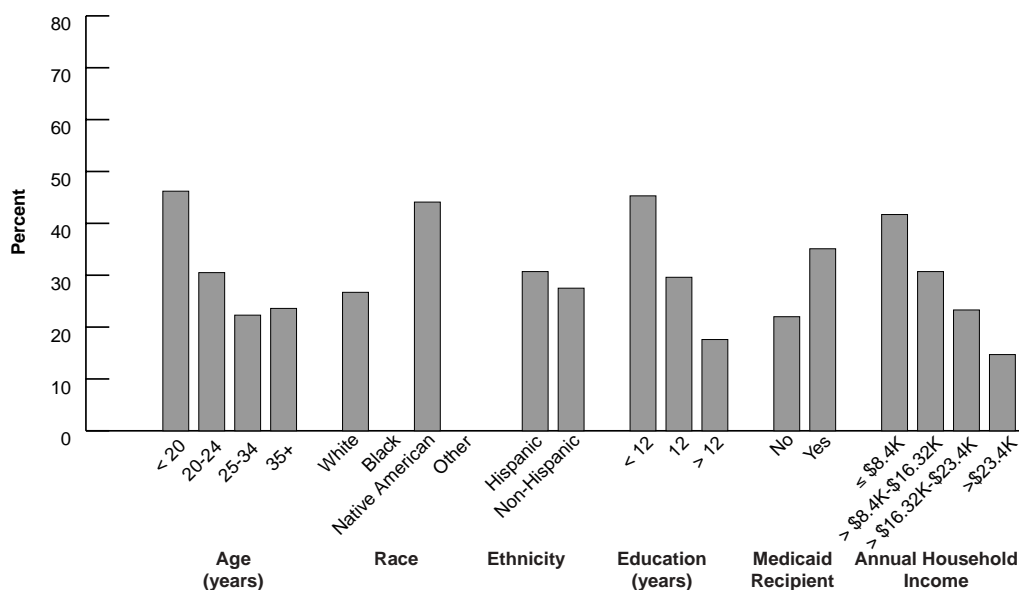
New Mexico 1999

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|--------------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 251 | 46.2 | 3.5 | 39.3–53.0 |
| 20–24 | 449 | 30.5 | 2.4 | 25.7–35.3 |
| 25–34 | 633 | 22.3 | 1.8 | 18.7–25.9 |
| 35 + | 160 | 23.6 | 3.6 | 16.5–30.6 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,167 | 26.7 | 1.4 | 23.8–29.5 |
| Black | 28 | / | / | / |
| Native American | 280 | 44.1 | 3.2 | 37.8–50.3 |
| All Other | 18 | / | / | / |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 684 | 30.7 | 2.0 | 26.8–34.6 |
| No | 809 | 27.5 | 1.7 | 24.2–30.9 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 354 | 45.3 | 2.9 | 39.6–51.0 |
| 12 | 530 | 29.6 | 2.2 | 25.3–34.0 |
| > 12 | 540 | 17.6 | 1.8 | 14.2–21.0 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 685 | 22.0 | 1.8 | 18.5–25.5 |
| Yes | 808 | 35.1 | 1.9 | 31.4–38.8 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$ 8,400 | 420 | 41.7 | 2.7 | 36.5–47.0 |
| \$ 8,401–\$16,320 | 420 | 30.7 | 2.5 | 25.8–35.6 |
| \$16,321–\$23,400 | 210 | 23.3 | 3.2 | 17.0–29.6 |
| ≥\$23,401 | 363 | 14.7 | 2.0 | 10.7–18.7 |

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

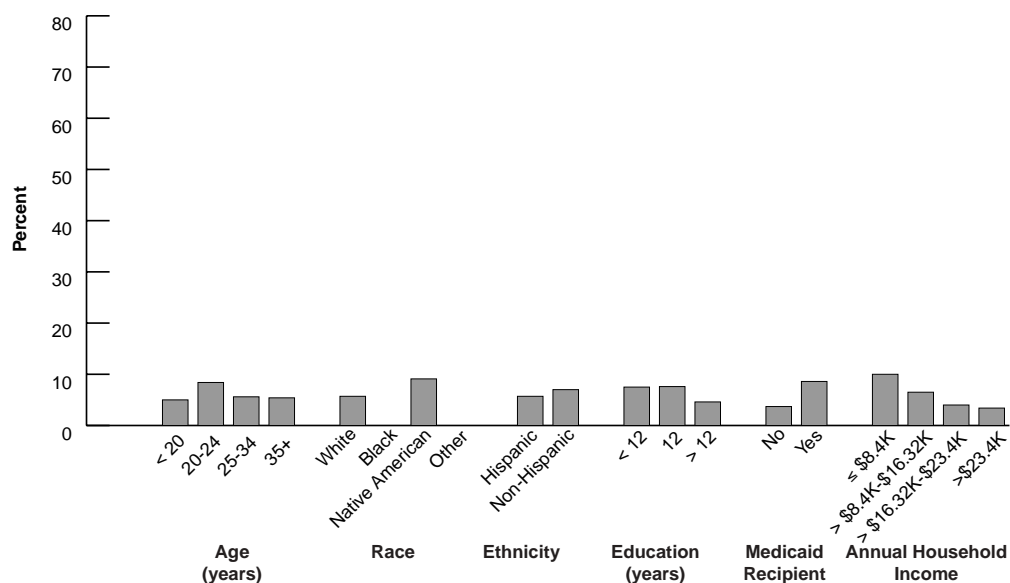


New Mexico 1999 Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 224 | 5.0 | 1.5 | 2.0–7.9 |
| 20–24 | 453 | 8.4 | 1.5 | 5.6–11.2 |
| 25–34 | 638 | 5.6 | 1.0 | 3.6–7.5 |
| 35 + | 163 | 5.4 | 2.0 | 1.4–9.3 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,148 | 5.7 | 0.8 | 4.2–7.2 |
| Black | 28 | / | / | / |
| Native American | 284 | 9.1 | 1.8 | 5.5–12.6 |
| All Other | 18 | / | / | / |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 673 | 5.7 | 1.0 | 3.7–7.7 |
| No | 805 | 7.0 | 1.0 | 5.0–8.9 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 332 | 7.5 | 1.6 | 4.3–10.6 |
| 12 | 535 | 7.6 | 1.2 | 5.2–10.0 |
| > 12 | 543 | 4.6 | 1.0 | 2.6–6.5 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 690 | 3.7 | 0.8 | 2.1–5.4 |
| Yes | 788 | 8.6 | 1.1 | 6.4–10.7 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$ 8,400 | 414 | 10.0 | 1.6 | 6.9–13.1 |
| \$ 8,401–\$16,320 | 411 | 6.5 | 1.3 | 4.0–9.1 |
| \$16,321–\$23,400 | 211 | 4.0 | 1.6 | 1.0–7.1 |
| ≥\$23,401 | 364 | 3.4 | 1.2 | 1.1–5.7 |

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



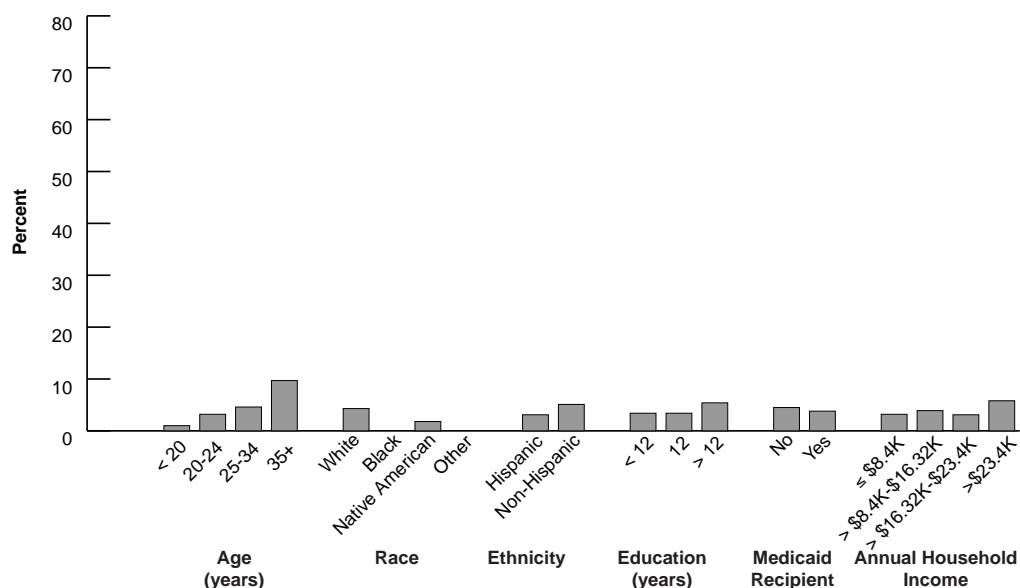
New Mexico 1999

Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|--------------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 250 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.0–2.0 |
| 20–24 | 452 | 3.2 | 0.9 | 1.4–5.0 |
| 25–34 | 638 | 4.6 | 0.9 | 2.9–6.4 |
| 35 + | 164 | 9.7 | 2.6 | 4.7–14.7 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,172 | 4.3 | 0.6 | 3.1–5.6 |
| Black | 27 | / | / | / |
| Native American | 287 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 0.1–3.5 |
| All Other | 18 | / | / | / |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 689 | 3.1 | 0.7 | 1.8–4.4 |
| No | 815 | 5.1 | 0.9 | 3.4–6.8 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 349 | 3.4 | 1.0 | 1.4–5.3 |
| 12 | 539 | 3.4 | 0.9 | 1.7–5.1 |
| > 12 | 547 | 5.4 | 1.0 | 3.4–7.5 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 693 | 4.5 | 0.9 | 2.7–6.2 |
| Yes | 811 | 3.8 | 0.7 | 2.4–5.1 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$ 8,400 | 423 | 3.2 | 0.8 | 1.6–4.8 |
| \$ 8,401–\$16,320 | 421 | 3.9 | 1.0 | 1.9–6.0 |
| \$16,321–\$23,400 | 216 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 0.6–5.7 |
| ≥\$23,401 | 366 | 5.8 | 1.3 | 3.2–8.4 |

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



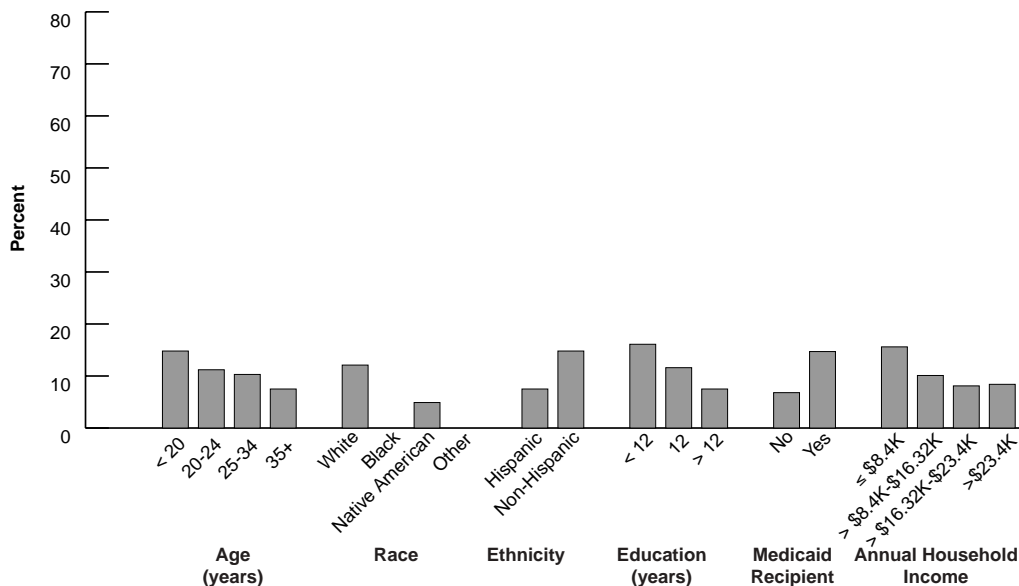
New Mexico 1999

Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|--------------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 247 | 14.8 | 2.6 | 9.8–19.8 |
| 20–24 | 451 | 11.2 | 1.7 | 7.9–14.5 |
| 25–34 | 639 | 10.3 | 1.4 | 7.6–13.0 |
| 35 + | 163 | 7.5 | 2.3 | 2.9–12.1 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,170 | 12.1 | 1.1 | 10.0–14.2 |
| Black | 27 | / | / | / |
| Native American | 285 | 4.9 | 1.5 | 2.0–7.8 |
| All Other | 18 | / | / | / |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 688 | 7.5 | 1.1 | 5.3–9.7 |
| No | 812 | 14.8 | 1.5 | 11.9–17.6 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 350 | 16.1 | 2.2 | 11.8–20.4 |
| 12 | 535 | 11.6 | 1.6 | 8.5–14.7 |
| > 12 | 545 | 7.5 | 1.2 | 5.1–9.9 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 690 | 6.8 | 1.1 | 4.6–8.9 |
| Yes | 810 | 14.7 | 1.4 | 12.0–17.5 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$ 8,400 | 418 | 15.6 | 2.0 | 11.7–19.6 |
| \$ 8,401–\$16,320 | 423 | 10.1 | 1.7 | 6.9–13.4 |
| \$16,321–\$23,400 | 215 | 8.1 | 2.1 | 4.0–12.1 |
| ≥\$23,401 | 364 | 8.4 | 1.7 | 5.1–11.8 |

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



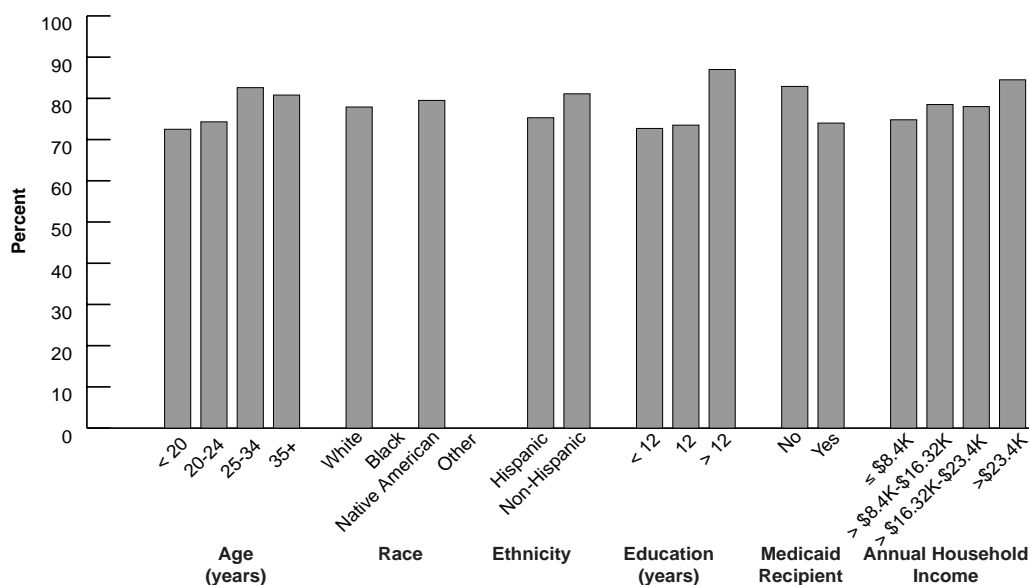
New Mexico 1999

Prevalence of Breastfeeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|--------------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 241 | 72.5 | 3.2 | 66.2–78.9 |
| 20–24 | 438 | 74.3 | 2.3 | 69.8–78.9 |
| 25–34 | 623 | 82.6 | 1.7 | 79.3–85.9 |
| 35 + | 152 | 80.8 | 3.6 | 73.7–87.9 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,135 | 77.9 | 1.4 | 75.3–80.6 |
| Black | 27 | / | / | / |
| Native American | 275 | 79.5 | 2.7 | 74.2–84.8 |
| All Other | 17 | / | / | / |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 669 | 75.3 | 1.8 | 71.7–78.9 |
| No | 785 | 81.1 | 1.6 | 78.0–84.2 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 337 | 72.7 | 2.7 | 67.3–78.0 |
| 12 | 521 | 73.5 | 2.2 | 69.2–77.7 |
| > 12 | 531 | 87.0 | 1.6 | 83.9–90.2 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 669 | 82.9 | 1.6 | 79.7–86.1 |
| Yes | 785 | 74.0 | 1.8 | 70.6–77.5 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$ 8,400 | 406 | 74.8 | 2.4 | 70.1–79.5 |
| \$ 8,401–\$16,320 | 408 | 78.5 | 2.3 | 74.0–83.0 |
| \$16,321–\$23,400 | 211 | 78.0 | 3.2 | 71.7–84.2 |
| ≥\$23,401 | 354 | 84.5 | 2.2 | 80.3–88.8 |

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



State Exhibits

New York

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

New York 1999

Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population[§]

| Characteristic | Population Size | Percent | Respondents [#] |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|---------|--------------------------|
| Age, years | | | |
| < 20 | 10,435 | 8.4 | 122 |
| 20–24 | 22,964 | 18.4 | 207 |
| 25–34 | 69,081 | 55.3 | 696 |
| 35 + | 22,426 | 18.0 | 245 |
| Race | | | |
| White | 106,709 | 85.9 | 1,061 |
| Black | 13,501 | 10.9 | 153 |
| Native American | 565 | 0.5 | 10 |
| Asian/Pac. Islander | 3,095 | 2.5 | 35 |
| Other Non-White | 409 | 0.3 | 5 |
| Hispanic ethnicity [†] | | | |
| Yes | 12,017 | 11.9 | 104 |
| No | 88,792 | 88.1 | 926 |
| Education, years | | | |
| < 12 | 18,611 | 15.1 | 170 |
| 12 | 37,143 | 30.2 | 385 |
| > 12 | 67,220 | 54.7 | 702 |
| Marital status | | | |
| Married | 87,512 | 70.1 | 894 |
| Unmarried | 37,399 | 29.9 | 376 |
| Birthweight | | | |
| Low (< 2500 g) | 7,810 | 6.3 | 552 |
| Normal (≥2500 g) | 116,967 | 93.7 | 718 |
| Parity | | | |
| 1st birth | 49,075 | 39.3 | 580 |
| 2nd or later | 75,640 | 60.7 | 690 |
| Total | 124,911 | | 1,270 |

| | Estimated Population Size | 95% CI [†] | Percent | 95% CI [†] | Respondents [#] |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Annual household income | | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 23,623 | 19,802–27,445 | 20.6 | 17.4–23.7 | 242 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 13,926 | 11,100–16,753 | 12.1 | 9.7–14.5 | 139 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 16,603 | 13,651–19,555 | 14.4 | 11.9–17.0 | 173 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 60,758 | 56,769–64,747 | 52.9 | 49.2–56.5 | 609 |
| In crowded household (>1 person/room) | 8,809 | 6,495–11,123 | 7.3 | 5.4–9.2 | 1,213 |

[§] PRAMS-eligible population is defined as state residents who had in-state births, excluding New York City.

[#] Number of women who completed a survey.

[†] Confidence interval.

[‡] Missing ≥ 10% data.

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



New York 1999[{]

Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

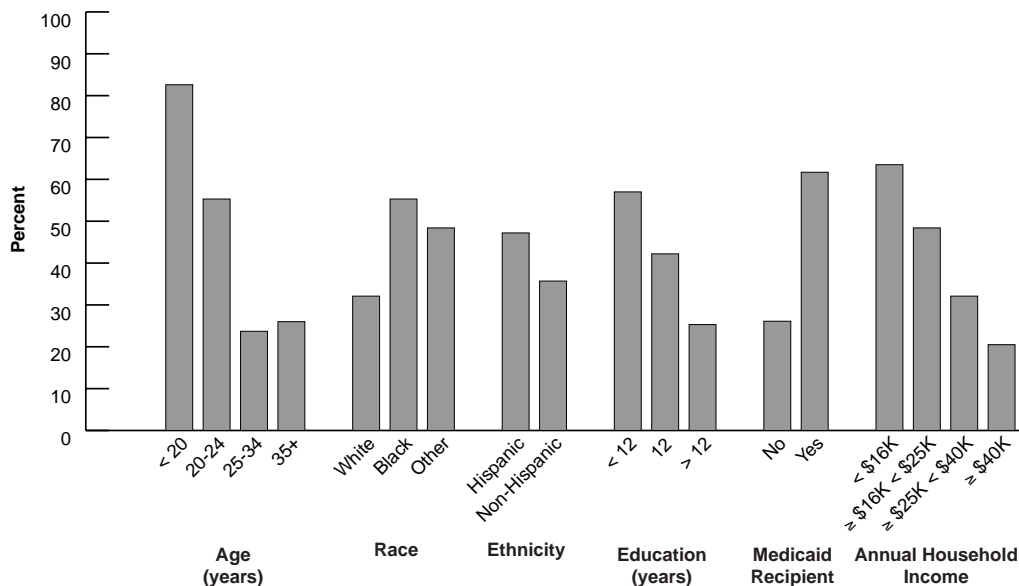
| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI [†] |
|-------------------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 111 | 82.6 | 4.9 | 73.0–92.2 |
| 20–24 | 189 | 55.3 [‡] | 4.5 | 46.5–64.2 |
| 25–34 | 648 | 23.7 | 2.1 | 19.6–27.8 |
| 35 + | 214 | 26.0 | 4.1 | 18.0–34.0 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 974 | 32.1 | 1.9 | 28.4–35.9 |
| Black | 134 | 55.3 [‡] | 6.1 | 43.3–67.3 |
| All Other | 48 | 48.4 ^{††} | 10.4 | 28.0–68.9 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 90 | 47.2 [‡] | 7.4 | 32.7–61.8 |
| No | 852 | 35.7 | 2.1 | 31.6–39.9 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 151 | 57.0 [‡] | 5.7 | 45.7–68.2 |
| 12 | 338 | 42.2 [‡] | 3.5 | 35.4–49.0 |
| > 12 | 661 | 25.3 | 2.1 | 21.3–29.3 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 864 | 26.1 | 1.9 | 22.5–29.7 |
| Yes | 298 | 61.7 [‡] | 3.9 | 54.2–69.3 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 217 | 63.5 [‡] | 4.5 | 54.6–72.4 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 123 | 48.4 | 5.7 | 37.2–59.7 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 158 | 32.1 | 4.7 | 22.9–41.3 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 581 | 20.5 | 2.0 | 16.5–24.5 |

[†] Confidence interval.

[‡] Missing ≥ 10% data.

[{] Data do not include New York City.

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



New York 1999[{]

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

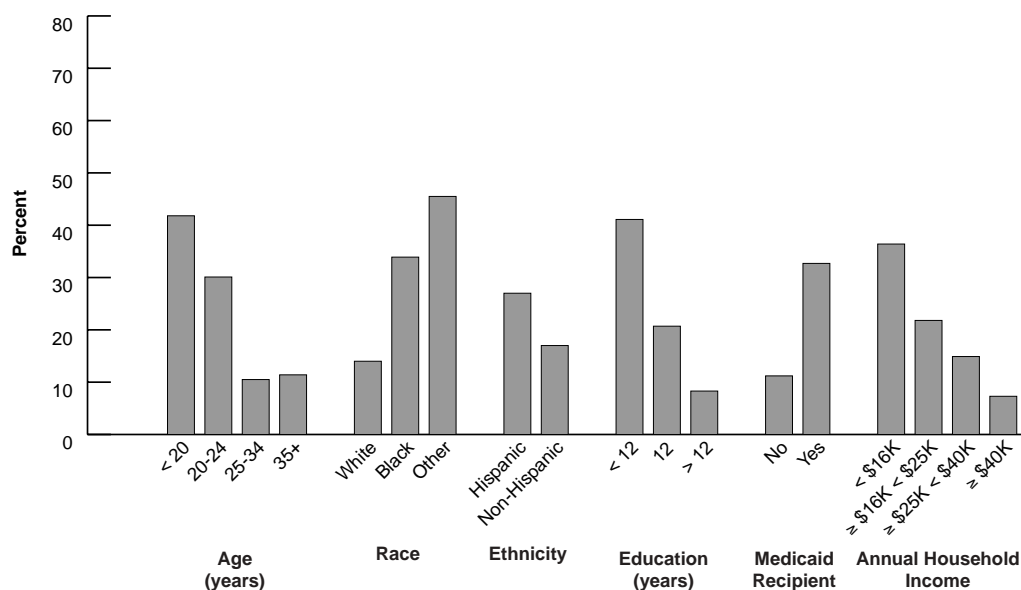
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI [†] |
|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 119 | 41.8 | 6.3 | 29.5–54.0 |
| 20–24 | 201 | 30.1 | 4.2 | 21.8–38.3 |
| 25–34 | 679 | 10.5 | 1.5 | 7.5–13.5 |
| 35 + | 238 | 11.4 | 2.9 | 5.7–17.1 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,034 | 14.0 | 1.4 | 11.2–16.7 |
| Black | 150 | 33.9 | 5.7 | 22.7–45.2 |
| All Other | 47 | 45.5 ^{††} | 10.7 | 24.6–66.4 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 103 | 27.0 | 6.1 | 15.1–39.0 |
| No | 898 | 17.0 | 1.7 | 13.7–20.3 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 165 | 41.1 | 5.5 | 30.4–51.8 |
| 12 | 372 | 20.7 | 2.8 | 15.4–26.1 |
| > 12 | 688 | 8.3 | 1.3 | 5.8–10.9 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 900 | 11.2 | 1.4 | 8.5–13.9 |
| Yes | 337 | 32.7 | 3.5 | 25.8–39.7 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 237 | 36.4 | 4.4 | 27.8–45.0 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 138 | 21.8 | 4.5 | 13.0–30.5 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 168 | 14.9 | 3.7 | 7.6–22.2 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 596 | 7.3 | 1.3 | 4.7–9.9 |

[†] Confidence interval.

[{] Data do not include New York City.

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



New York 1999[{]

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

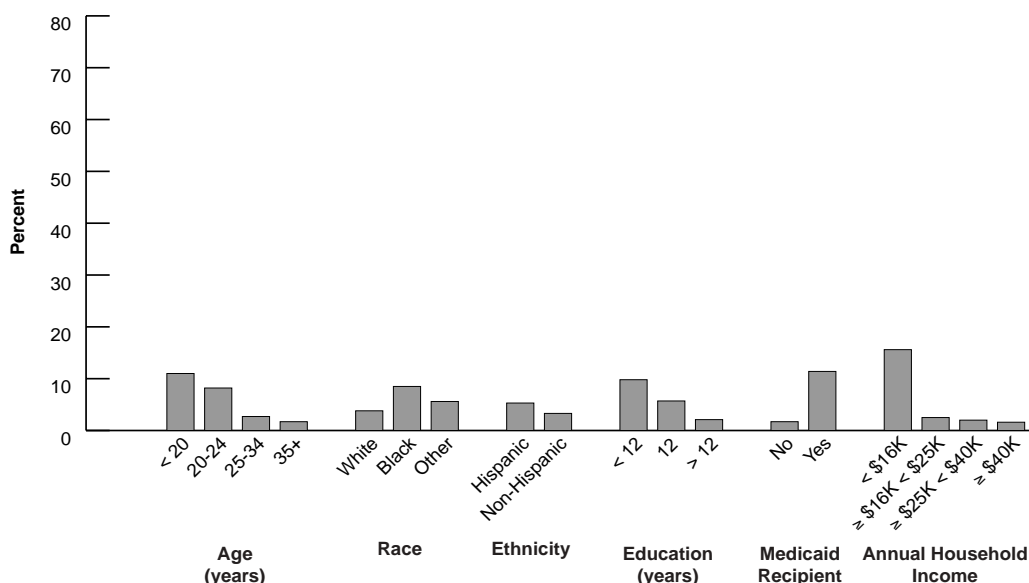
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI [†] |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 119 | 11.0 | 3.9 | 3.4–18.7 |
| 20–24 | 203 | 8.2 | 2.6 | 3.2–13.3 |
| 25–34 | 679 | 2.7 | 0.8 | 1.1–4.3 |
| 35 + | 236 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 0.0–3.8 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,034 | 3.8 | 0.8 | 2.2–5.4 |
| Black | 149 | 8.5 | 3.3 | 2.0–15.0 |
| All Other | 48 | 5.6 ^{††} | 4.1 | 0.0–13.5 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 101 | 5.3 | 3.5 | 0.0–12.2 |
| No | 903 | 3.3 | 0.8 | 1.8–4.8 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 165 | 9.8 | 3.3 | 3.3–16.4 |
| 12 | 373 | 5.7 | 1.6 | 2.6–8.8 |
| > 12 | 686 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 0.8–3.4 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 901 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 0.7–2.7 |
| Yes | 336 | 11.4 | 2.5 | 6.6–16.2 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 239 | 15.6 | 3.4 | 9.0–22.2 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 136 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 0.0–5.6 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 170 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 0.0–4.7 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 591 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.4–2.8 |

[†] Confidence interval.

[{] Data do not include New York City.

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



New York 1999{

Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

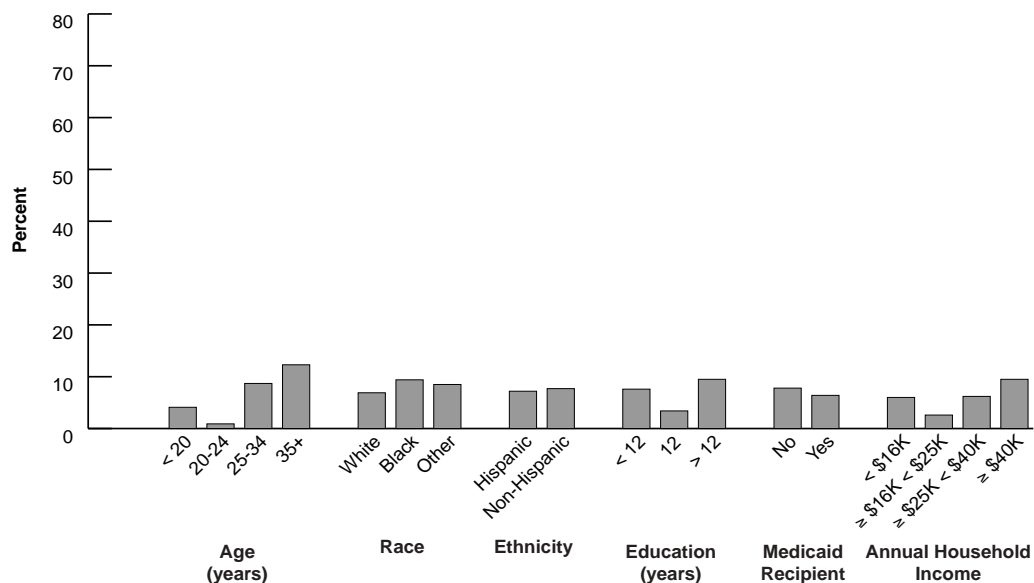
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|--------------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 119 | 4.1 | 2.9 | 0.0–9.8 |
| 20–24 | 200 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.0–2.2 |
| 25–34 | 685 | 8.7 | 1.4 | 6.0–11.4 |
| 35 + | 238 | 12.3 | 2.9 | 6.6–17.9 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,042 | 6.9 | 1.0 | 5.1–8.8 |
| Black | 148 | 9.4 | 3.8 | 2.0–16.8 |
| All Other | 46 | 8.5†† | 7.2 | 0.0–22.7 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 100 | 7.2 | 3.9 | 0.0–15.0 |
| No | 907 | 7.7 | 1.1 | 5.5–9.8 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 167 | 7.6 | 3.1 | 1.5–13.7 |
| 12 | 374 | 3.4 | 1.2 | 1.1–5.7 |
| > 12 | 689 | 9.5 | 1.4 | 6.8–12.3 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 907 | 7.8 | 1.1 | 5.6–10.0 |
| Yes | 335 | 6.4 | 1.9 | 2.6–10.2 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 236 | 6.0 | 2.3 | 1.4–10.5 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 135 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 0.0–5.5 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 169 | 6.2 | 2.3 | 1.6–10.8 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 600 | 9.5 | 1.5 | 6.6–12.3 |

† Confidence interval.

{ Data do not include New York City.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



New York 1999[{]

Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

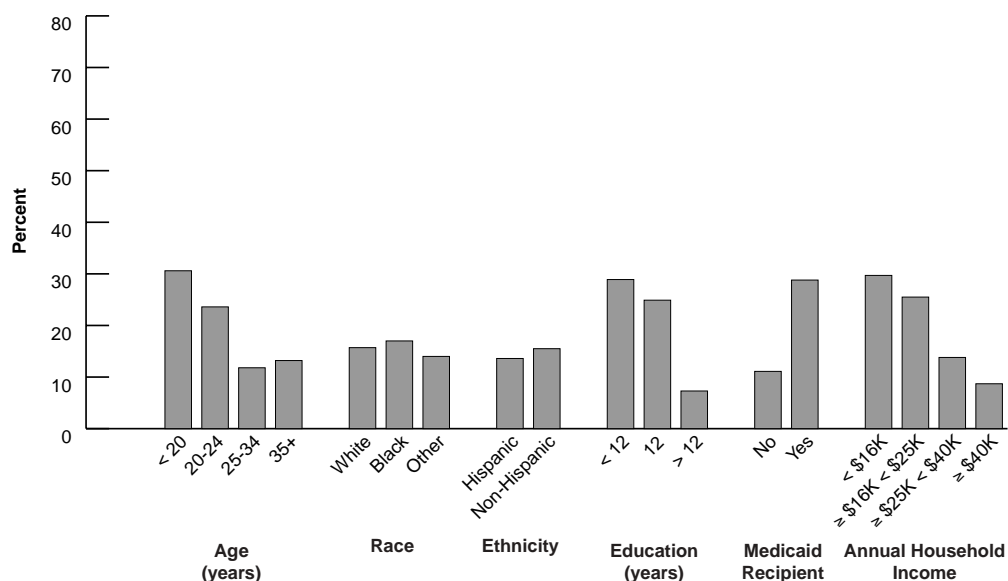
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI [†] |
|-------------------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 117 | 30.6 | 6.0 | 18.9–42.2 |
| 20–24 | 204 | 23.6 | 3.9 | 16.0–31.2 |
| 25–34 | 678 | 11.8 | 1.6 | 8.6–14.9 |
| 35 + | 239 | 13.2 | 3.0 | 7.4–19.1 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,035 | 15.7 | 1.5 | 12.8–18.5 |
| Black | 148 | 17.0 | 4.9 | 7.5–26.6 |
| All Other | 49 | 14.0 ^{††} | 7.3 | 0.0–28.3 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 100 | 13.6 | 5.1 | 3.6–23.6 |
| No | 905 | 15.5 | 1.6 | 12.3–18.7 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 160 | 28.9 | 5.0 | 19.0–38.7 |
| 12 | 373 | 24.9 | 3.0 | 19.1–30.6 |
| > 12 | 692 | 7.3 | 1.2 | 4.9–9.7 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 904 | 11.1 | 1.3 | 8.5–13.7 |
| Yes | 334 | 28.8 | 3.5 | 22.0–35.6 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 229 | 29.7 | 4.2 | 21.5–37.9 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 136 | 25.5 | 5.0 | 15.7–35.2 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 170 | 13.8 | 3.4 | 7.1–20.5 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 601 | 8.7 | 1.5 | 5.8–11.6 |

[†] Confidence interval.

[{] Data do not include New York City.

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



New York 1999{

Prevalence of Breastfeeding Initiation

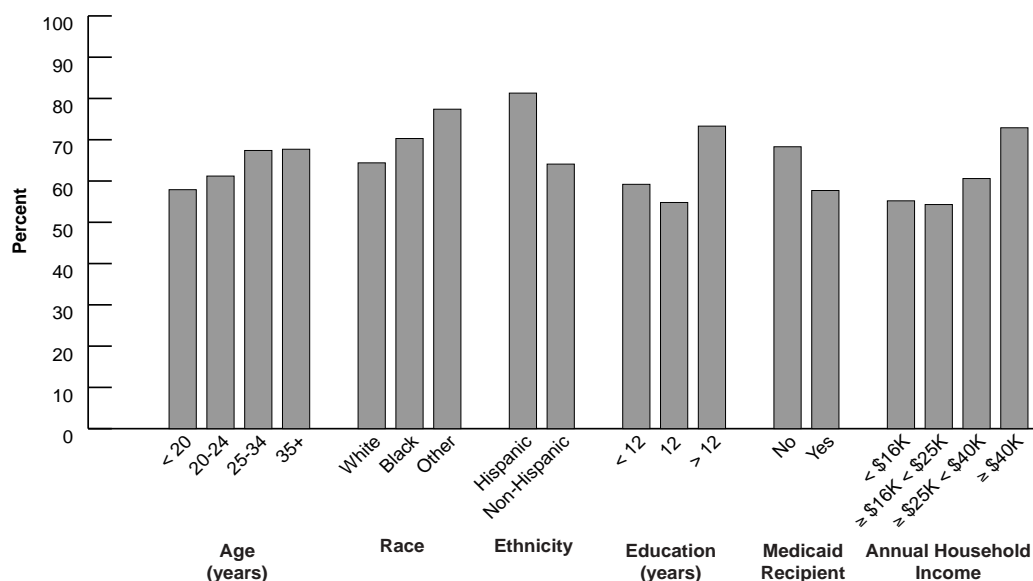
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 114 | 57.9 | 6.4 | 45.4–70.4 |
| 20–24 | 187 | 61.2 | 4.5 | 52.4–69.9 |
| 25–34 | 665 | 67.4 | 2.2 | 63.0–71.8 |
| 35 + | 228 | 67.7 | 4.2 | 59.6–75.9 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 995 | 64.4 | 1.9 | 60.7–68.1 |
| Black | 145 | 70.3 | 5.4 | 59.8–80.8 |
| All Other | 48 | 77.4†† | 9.0 | 59.7–95.2 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 96 | 81.3 | 5.6 | 70.3–92.3 |
| No | 869 | 64.1 | 2.1 | 60.0–68.1 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 155 | 59.2 | 5.6 | 48.2–70.1 |
| 12 | 353 | 54.8 | 3.4 | 48.1–61.5 |
| > 12 | 673 | 73.3 | 2.0 | 69.3–77.3 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 879 | 68.3 | 1.9 | 64.5–72.1 |
| Yes | 315 | 57.7 | 3.8 | 50.1–65.2 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 221 | 55.2 | 4.6 | 46.2–64.2 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 129 | 54.3 | 5.6 | 43.3–65.2 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 158 | 60.6 | 4.9 | 51.0–70.1 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 584 | 72.9 | 2.2 | 68.6–77.2 |

† Confidence interval.

{ Data do not include New York City.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



State Exhibits

North Carolina

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

North Carolina 1999

Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population[§]

| Characteristic | Population Size | Percent | Respondents [#] |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------|--------------------------|
| Age, years | | | |
| < 20 | 15,129 | 13.6 | 272 |
| 20–24 | 30,508 | 27.5 | 464 |
| 25–34 | 53,483 | 48.2 | 841 |
| 35 + | 11,744 | 10.6 | 203 |
| Race | | | |
| White | 79,000 | 71.3 | 1,192 |
| Black | 27,732 | 25.0 | 523 |
| Native American | 1,644 | 1.5 | 29 |
| Asian/Pac. Islander | 2,425 | 2.2 | 36 |
| Other Non-White | 68 | 0.1 | 0 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | |
| Yes | 9,743 | 8.8 | 113 |
| No | 101,083 | 91.2 | 1,667 |
| Education, years | | | |
| < 12 | 24,807 | 22.4 | 412 |
| 12 | 35,162 | 31.8 | 587 |
| > 12 | 50,638 | 45.8 | 780 |
| Marital status | | | |
| Married | 73,878 | 66.6 | 1,165 |
| Unmarried | 36,978 | 33.4 | 615 |
| Birthweight | | | |
| Low (< 2500 g) | 8,919 | 8.0 | 880 |
| Normal (≥2500 g) | 101,905 | 92.0 | 895 |
| Parity | | | |
| 1st birth | 47,767 | 43.1 | 859 |
| 2nd or later | 63,049 | 56.9 | 921 |
| Total | 110,869 | | 1,780 |

| | Estimated Population Size | 95% CI [†] | Percent | 95% CI [†] | Respondents [#] |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Annual household income [‡] | | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 30,373 | 27,247–33,499 | 30.5 | 27.5–33.5 | 520 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 17,148 | 14,674–19,623 | 17.2 | 14.8–19.7 | 276 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 17,375 | 14,930–19,819 | 17.4 | 15.0–19.9 | 269 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 34,719 | 31,774–37,665 | 34.9 | 31.9–37.9 | 538 |
| In crowded household (>1 person/room) | 10,172 | 8,156–12,187 | 9.6 | 7.7–11.5 | 1,675 |

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

Number of women who completed a survey.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

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

North Carolina 1999 Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

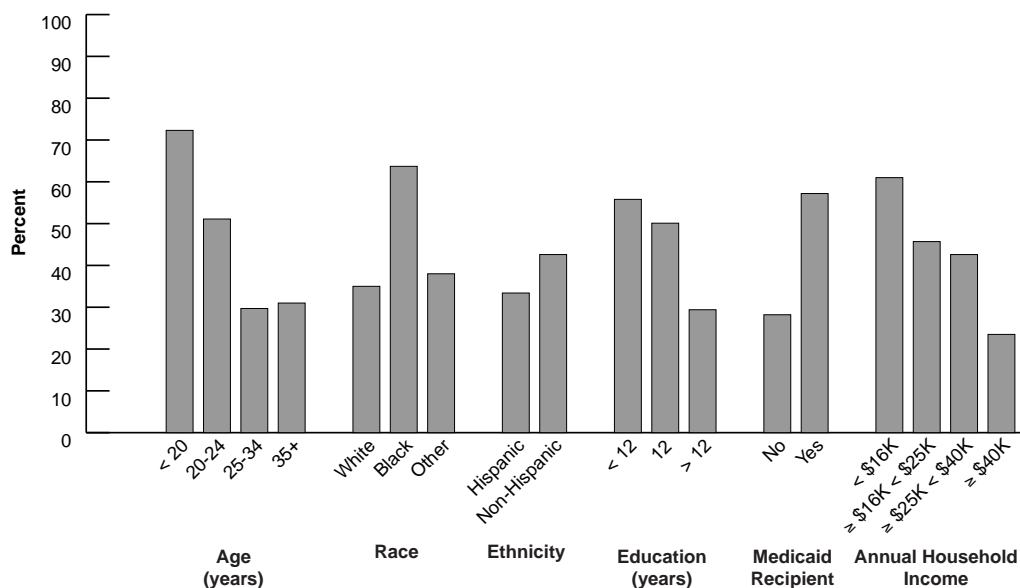
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 247 | 72.3 | 3.9 | 64.7–80.0 |
| 20–24 | 438 | 51.1 | 3.1 | 45.0–57.2 |
| 25–34 | 786 | 29.7 | 2.1 | 25.6–33.8 |
| 35 + | 179 | 31.0‡ | 4.5 | 22.3–39.8 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,114 | 35.0 | 1.8 | 31.5–38.6 |
| Black | 479 | 63.7 | 3.2 | 57.4–70.0 |
| All Other | 57 | 38.0†† | 8.4 | 21.5–54.5 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 104 | 33.4‡ | 5.6 | 22.5–44.4 |
| No | 1,546 | 42.6 | 1.7 | 39.4–45.9 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 371 | 55.8 | 3.5 | 48.9–62.6 |
| 12 | 543 | 50.1 | 2.9 | 44.4–55.9 |
| > 12 | 735 | 29.4 | 2.1 | 25.3–33.5 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 830 | 28.2 | 2.0 | 24.4–32.1 |
| Yes | 820 | 57.2 | 2.4 | 52.6–61.9 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 467 | 61.0 | 3.1 | 54.9–67.0 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 257 | 45.7 | 4.1 | 37.6–53.8 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 248 | 42.6 | 4.1 | 34.6–50.5 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 516 | 23.5 | 2.4 | 18.8–28.1 |

† Confidence interval.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



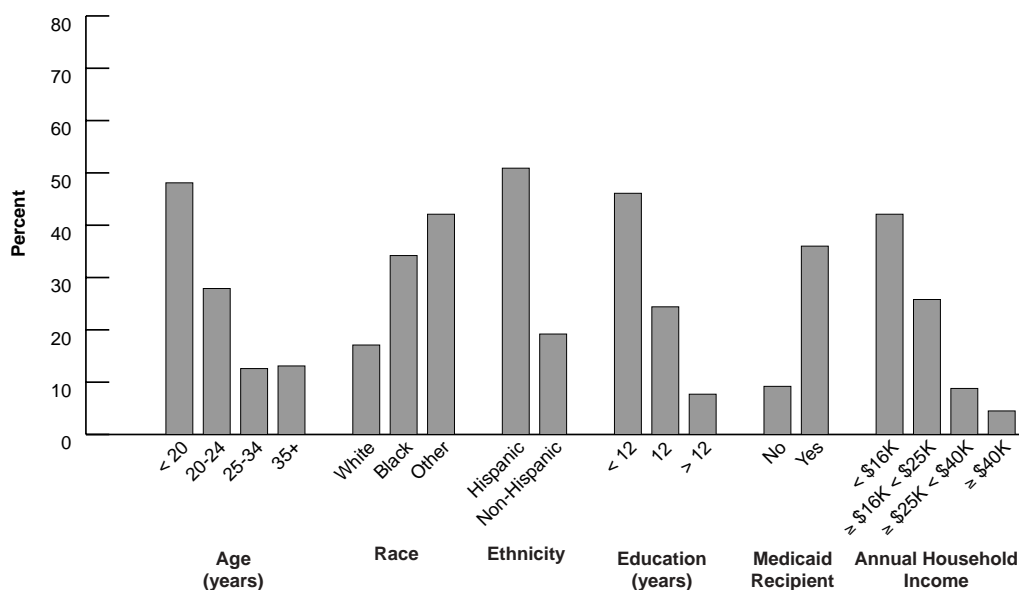
North Carolina 1999

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|--------------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 269 | 48.1 | 4.2 | 39.8–56.4 |
| 20–24 | 459 | 27.9 | 2.7 | 22.5–33.2 |
| 25–34 | 830 | 12.6 | 1.5 | 9.6–15.6 |
| 35 + | 199 | 13.1 | 3.1 | 6.9–19.3 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,179 | 17.1 | 1.4 | 14.3–19.9 |
| Black | 514 | 34.2 | 3.1 | 28.1–40.2 |
| All Other | 64 | 42.1 | 8.3 | 25.8–58.4 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 112 | 50.9 | 5.7 | 39.8–62.1 |
| No | 1,645 | 19.2 | 1.3 | 16.7–21.7 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 405 | 46.1 | 3.4 | 39.5–52.8 |
| 12 | 580 | 24.4 | 2.4 | 19.7–29.1 |
| > 12 | 771 | 7.7 | 1.2 | 5.4–10.0 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 871 | 9.2 | 1.3 | 6.8–11.7 |
| Yes | 886 | 36.0 | 2.2 | 31.6–40.3 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 512 | 42.1 | 3.0 | 36.2–48.0 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 274 | 25.8 | 3.5 | 19.0–32.7 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 268 | 8.8 | 2.2 | 4.5–13.1 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 532 | 4.5 | 1.1 | 2.4–6.7 |

† Confidence interval.



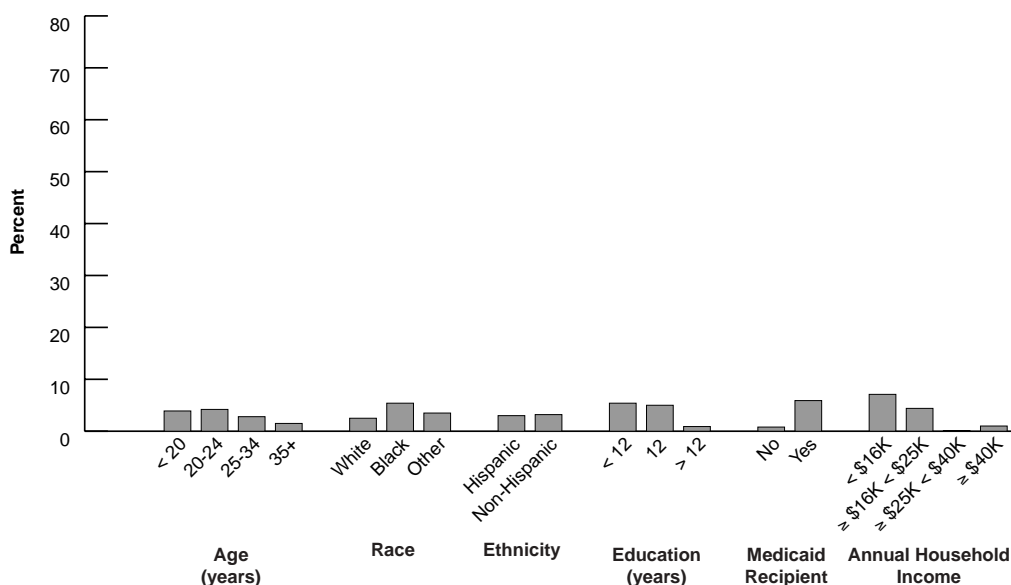
NC

North Carolina 1999 Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 265 | 3.9 | 1.6 | 0.8–7.1 |
| 20–24 | 451 | 4.2 | 1.3 | 1.7–6.7 |
| 25–34 | 814 | 2.8 | 0.7 | 1.4–4.3 |
| 35 + | 199 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.0–3.9 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,162 | 2.5 | 0.6 | 1.4–3.7 |
| Black | 502 | 5.4 | 1.4 | 2.5–8.2 |
| All Other | 65 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 0.0–10.0 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 108 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 0.0–7.0 |
| No | 1,621 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 2.1–4.4 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 396 | 5.4 | 1.5 | 2.4–8.3 |
| 12 | 567 | 5.0 | 1.2 | 2.6–7.4 |
| > 12 | 765 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.1–1.8 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 856 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.1–1.6 |
| Yes | 873 | 5.9 | 1.1 | 3.7–8.0 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 503 | 7.1 | 1.6 | 4.1–10.2 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 270 | 4.4 | 1.6 | 1.2–7.7 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 265 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0–0.2 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 524 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.0–2.0 |

† Confidence interval.



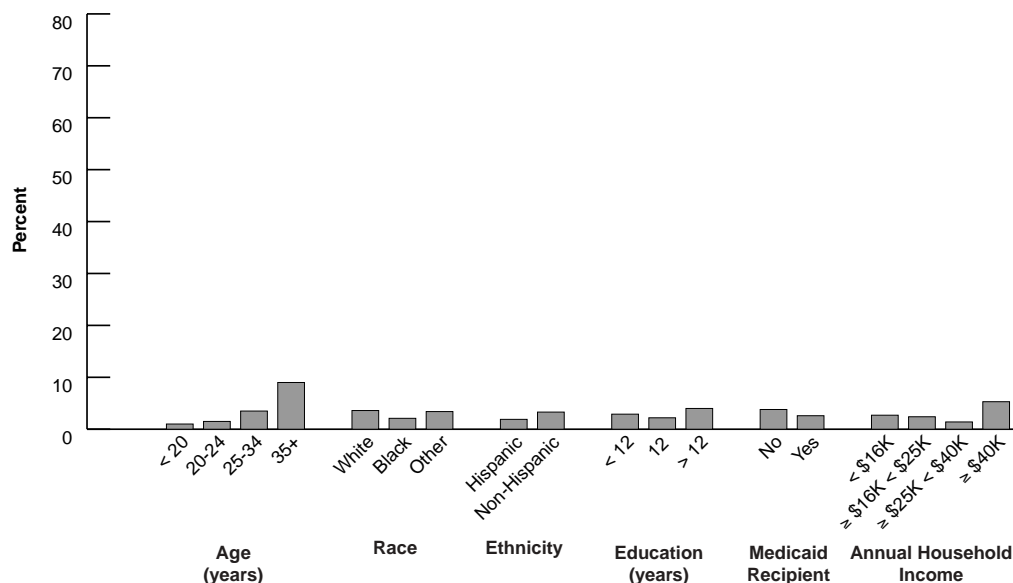
North Carolina 1999

Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 268 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.0–2.5 |
| 20–24 | 457 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.0–3.0 |
| 25–34 | 828 | 3.5 | 0.8 | 2.0–5.1 |
| 35 + | 198 | 9.0 | 2.6 | 3.9–14.2 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,176 | 3.6 | 0.7 | 2.3–4.9 |
| Black | 510 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 0.4–3.8 |
| All Other | 65 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 0.0–9.9 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 105 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 0.0–5.2 |
| No | 1,646 | 3.3 | 0.6 | 2.2–4.4 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 405 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 0.6–5.2 |
| 12 | 578 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 0.6–3.8 |
| > 12 | 767 | 4.0 | 0.8 | 2.4–5.7 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 870 | 3.8 | 0.8 | 2.3–5.3 |
| Yes | 881 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 1.2–4.0 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 505 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 0.8–4.7 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 273 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 0.0–4.9 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 268 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.0–3.1 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 533 | 5.3 | 1.2 | 3.0–7.5 |

† Confidence interval.

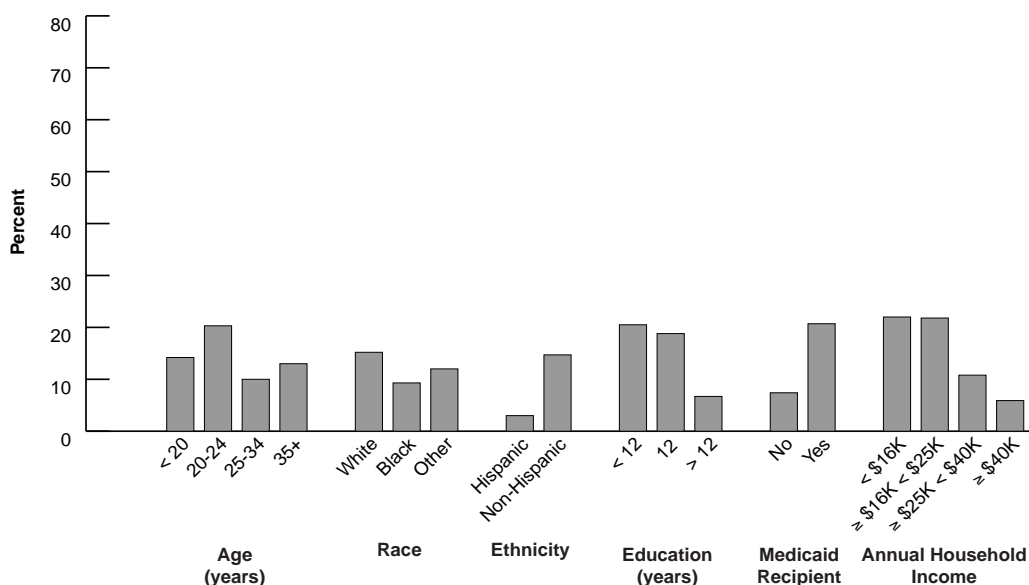


North Carolina 1999 Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 269 | 14.2 | 2.9 | 8.5–19.9 |
| 20–24 | 458 | 20.3 | 2.5 | 15.5–25.2 |
| 25–34 | 834 | 10.0 | 1.3 | 7.5–12.5 |
| 35 + | 199 | 13.0 | 3.0 | 7.1–18.9 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,183 | 15.2 | 1.3 | 12.7–17.8 |
| Black | 512 | 9.3 | 1.8 | 5.8–12.8 |
| All Other | 65 | 12.0 | 5.3 | 1.5–22.4 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 111 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 0.0–6.6 |
| No | 1,649 | 14.7 | 1.1 | 12.4–16.9 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 404 | 20.5 | 2.6 | 15.3–25.6 |
| 12 | 580 | 18.8 | 2.2 | 14.6–23.1 |
| > 12 | 775 | 6.7 | 1.1 | 4.6–8.9 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 876 | 7.4 | 1.1 | 5.2–9.5 |
| Yes | 884 | 20.7 | 1.8 | 17.1–24.3 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 509 | 22.0 | 2.5 | 17.2–26.9 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 275 | 21.8 | 3.3 | 15.4–28.3 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 268 | 10.8 | 2.4 | 6.1–15.5 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 535 | 5.9 | 1.3 | 3.3–8.4 |

† Confidence interval.



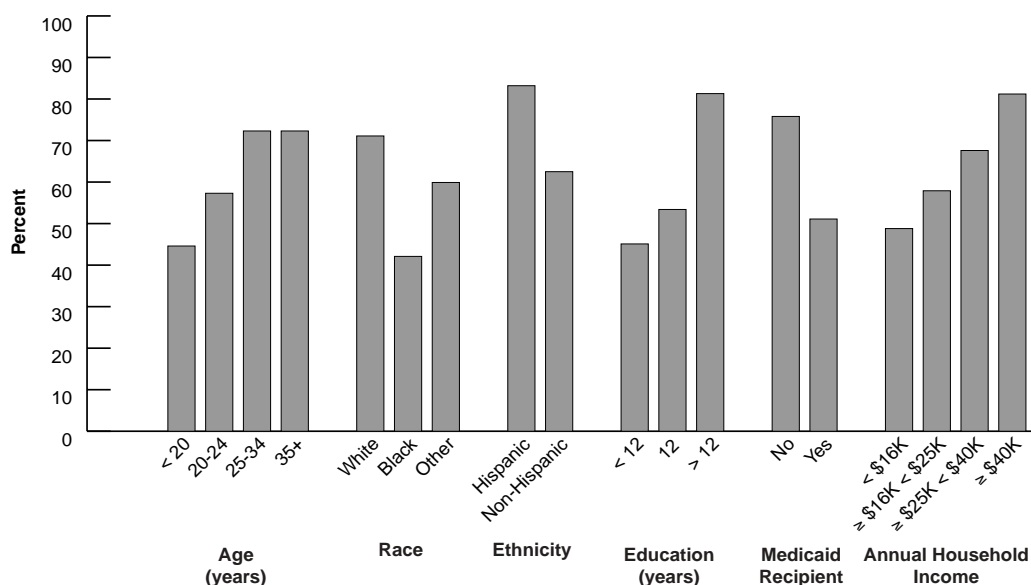
North Carolina 1999 Prevalence of Breastfeeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 241 | 44.6 | 4.3 | 36.3–53.0 |
| 20–24 | 419 | 57.3 | 3.1 | 51.3–63.4 |
| 25–34 | 771 | 72.3 | 2.0 | 68.3–76.3 |
| 35 + | 178 | 72.3 | 4.2 | 64.0–80.5 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,106 | 71.1 | 1.7 | 67.8–74.4 |
| Black | 446 | 42.1 | 3.3 | 35.6–48.6 |
| All Other | 57 | 59.9†† | 8.4 | 43.5–76.3 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 102 | 83.2 | 4.3 | 74.8–91.6 |
| No | 1,507 | 62.5 | 1.6 | 59.3–65.6 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 363 | 45.1 | 3.5 | 38.3–51.9 |
| 12 | 525 | 53.4 | 2.9 | 47.8–59.1 |
| > 12 | 720 | 81.3 | 1.8 | 77.8–84.7 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 806 | 75.8 | 1.9 | 72.2–79.5 |
| Yes | 803 | 51.1 | 2.4 | 46.5–55.8 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 464 | 48.8 | 3.1 | 42.7–54.9 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 250 | 57.9 | 4.0 | 50.1–65.8 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 246 | 67.6 | 3.8 | 60.2–75.0 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 494 | 81.2 | 2.1 | 77.0–85.4 |

† Confidence interval.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



NC

State Exhibits

Ohio

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

Ohio 1999

Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population[§]

| Characteristic | Population Size | Percent | Respondents [#] |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------|--------------------------|
| Age, years | | | |
| < 20 | 17,569 | 12.2 | 231 |
| 20–24 | 37,057 | 25.7 | 460 |
| 25–34 | 72,791 | 50.5 | 749 |
| 35 + | 16,705 | 11.6 | 177 |
| Race | | | |
| White | 118,019 | 82.3 | 989 |
| Black | 20,922 | 14.6 | 587 |
| Native American | 151 | 0.1 | 3 |
| Asian/Pac. Islander | 2,290 | 1.6 | 23 |
| Other Non-White | 2,031 | 1.4 | 8 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | |
| Yes | 3,451 | 2.4 | 26 |
| No | 140,149 | 97.6 | 1,580 |
| Education, years | | | |
| < 12 | 24,771 | 17.3 | 311 |
| 12 | 50,456 | 35.2 | 613 |
| > 12 | 67,975 | 47.5 | 677 |
| Marital status | | | |
| Married | 96,517 | 67.0 | 903 |
| Unmarried | 47,601 | 33.0 | 714 |
| Birthweight | | | |
| Low (< 2500 g) | 10,225 | 7.1 | 621 |
| Normal (≥2500 g) | 133,851 | 92.9 | 996 |
| Parity | | | |
| 1st birth | 56,711 | 39.4 | 701 |
| 2nd or later | 87,178 | 60.6 | 911 |
| Total | 144,125 | | 1,617 |

| | Estimated Population Size | 95% CI [†] | Percent | 95% CI [†] | Respondents [#] |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Annual household income | | | | | |
| ≤\$14,999 | 34,574 | 30,590–38,559 | 24.0 | 21.4–26.7 | 480 |
| \$15,000–\$24,999 | 22,357 | 18,865–25,850 | 15.5 | 13.2–17.9 | 251 |
| \$25,000–\$34,999 | 19,984 | 16,696–23,272 | 13.9 | 11.6–16.2 | 187 |
| ≥\$35,000 | 66,879 | 62,424–71,334 | 46.5 | 43.3–49.7 | 627 |
| In crowded household (>1 person/room) | 11,128 | 8,652–13,603 | 7.8 | 6.1–9.6 | 1,517 |

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

Number of women who completed a survey.

† Confidence interval.

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

Ohio 1999

Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

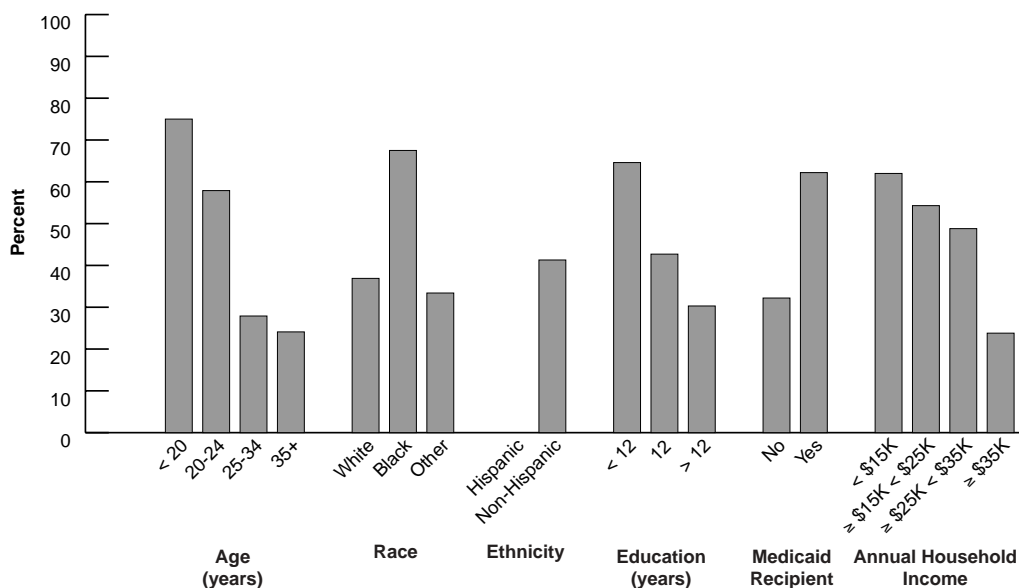
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 211 | 75.0 | 4.4 | 66.4–83.6 |
| 20–24 | 427 | 57.9 | 3.2 | 51.6–64.2 |
| 25–34 | 696 | 27.9 | 2.1 | 23.9–32.0 |
| 35 + | 158 | 24.1 | 4.3 | 15.7–32.6 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 918 | 36.9 | 1.9 | 33.1–40.6 |
| Black | 534 | 67.5 | 2.3 | 62.9–72.1 |
| All Other | 33 | 33.4†† | 9.8 | 14.1–52.7 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 22 | / | / | / |
| No | 1,459 | 41.3 | 1.7 | 38.1–44.6 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 281 | 64.6 | 4.2 | 56.5–72.8 |
| 12 | 557 | 42.7 | 2.7 | 37.4–48.1 |
| > 12 | 639 | 30.3 | 2.2 | 26.0–34.6 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 935 | 32.2 | 1.9 | 28.5–35.9 |
| Yes | 557 | 62.2 | 2.9 | 56.5–68.0 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$14,999 | 425 | 62.0 | 3.4 | 55.4–68.7 |
| \$15,000–\$24,999 | 238 | 54.3 | 4.4 | 45.7–62.9 |
| \$25,000–\$34,999 | 174 | 48.8 | 4.7 | 39.7–58.0 |
| ≥\$35,000 | 592 | 23.8 | 2.1 | 19.6–27.9 |

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



Ohio 1999

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

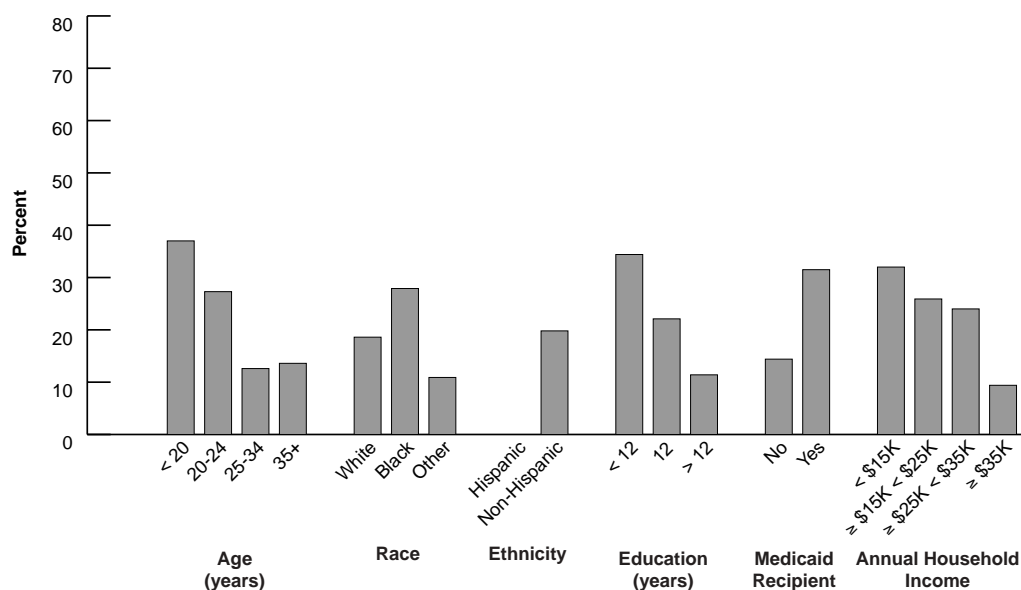
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 229 | 37.0 | 4.6 | 28.1–45.9 |
| 20–24 | 447 | 27.3 | 2.9 | 21.7–32.9 |
| 25–34 | 737 | 12.6 | 1.5 | 9.7–15.6 |
| 35 + | 174 | 13.6 | 3.4 | 7.0–20.2 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 970 | 18.6 | 1.5 | 15.6–21.6 |
| Black | 577 | 27.9 | 2.1 | 23.8–32.1 |
| All Other | 33 | 10.9 ^{††} | 6.0 | 0.0–22.7 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 25 | / | / | / |
| No | 1,551 | 19.8 | 1.3 | 17.2–22.3 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 300 | 34.4 | 3.9 | 26.7–42.0 |
| 12 | 599 | 22.1 | 2.2 | 17.8–26.4 |
| > 12 | 672 | 11.4 | 1.5 | 8.4–14.4 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 984 | 14.4 | 1.4 | 11.7–17.2 |
| Yes | 603 | 31.5 | 2.7 | 26.2–36.7 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$14,999 | 467 | 32.0 | 3.1 | 25.9–38.0 |
| \$15,000–\$24,999 | 249 | 25.9 | 3.8 | 18.5–33.3 |
| \$25,000–\$34,999 | 181 | 24.0 | 3.9 | 16.3–31.7 |
| ≥\$35,000 | 622 | 9.4 | 1.4 | 6.6–12.2 |

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



Ohio 1999

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

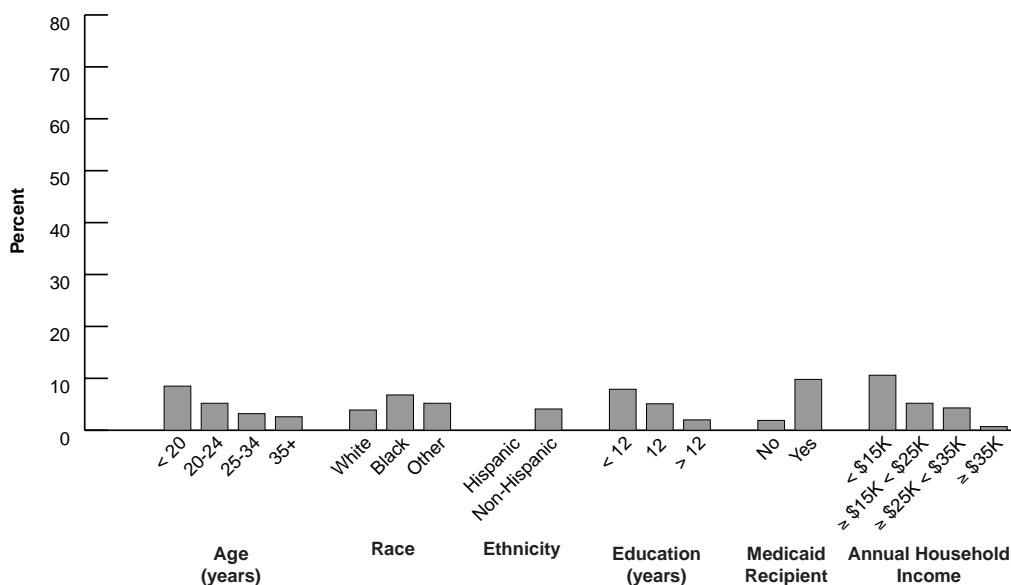
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------|----------------|----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 221 | 8.5 | 2.8 | 3.1–13.9 |
| 20–24 | 439 | 5.2 | 1.3 | 2.6–7.8 |
| 25–34 | 729 | 3.2 | 0.8 | 1.6–4.9 |
| 35 + | 169 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 0.0–5.8 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 960 | 3.9 | 0.8 | 2.4–5.4 |
| Black | 557 | 6.8 | 1.2 | 4.5–9.1 |
| All Other | 34 | 5.2 ^{††} | 4.5 | 0.0–14.1 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 25 | / | / | / |
| No | 1,523 | 4.1 | 0.6 | 2.8–5.3 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 294 | 7.9 | 2.2 | 3.6–12.3 |
| 12 | 587 | 5.1 | 1.1 | 2.9–7.3 |
| > 12 | 661 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 0.8–3.2 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 970 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 0.9–3.0 |
| Yes | 588 | 9.8 | 1.7 | 6.4–13.2 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$14,999 | 455 | 10.6 | 2.1 | 6.4–14.7 |
| \$15,000–\$24,999 | 242 | 5.2 | 1.9 | 1.6–8.8 |
| \$25,000–\$34,999 | 180 | 4.3 | 1.7 | 0.9–7.7 |
| ≥\$35,000 | 613 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.0–1.4 |

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



Ohio 1999

Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

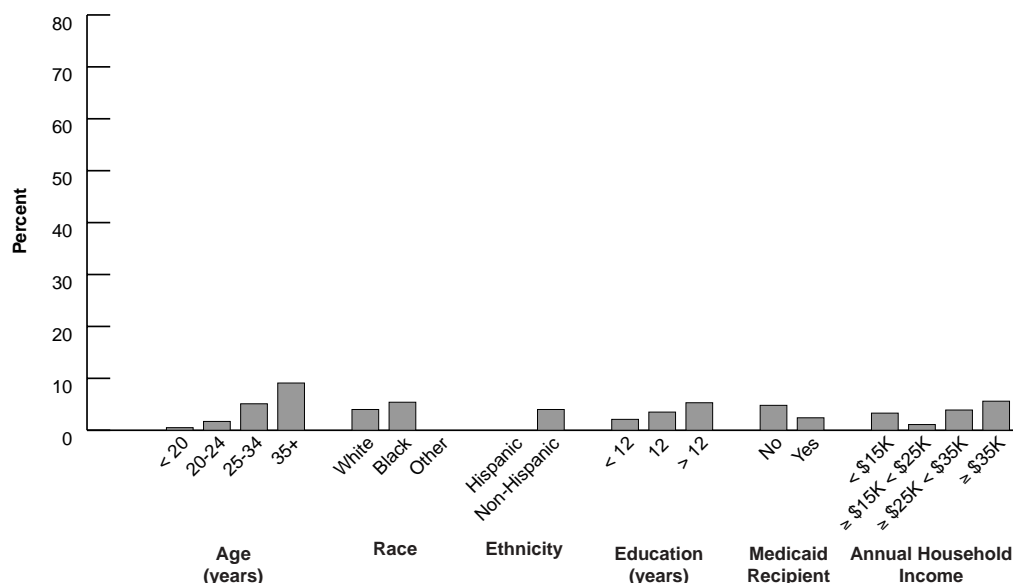
| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 224 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.0–1.0 |
| 20–24 | 449 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 0.3–3.0 |
| 25–34 | 735 | 5.1 | 1.0 | 3.1–7.0 |
| 35 + | 174 | 9.1 | 2.8 | 3.7–14.5 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 980 | 4.0 | 0.7 | 2.6–5.4 |
| Black | 562 | 5.4 | 1.4 | 2.6–8.1 |
| All Other | 33 | 0.0†† \ | — | — |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 24 | / | / | / |
| No | 1,547 | 4.0 | 0.6 | 2.8–5.2 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 300 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 0.2–4.1 |
| 12 | 600 | 3.5 | 1.0 | 1.6–5.4 |
| > 12 | 668 | 5.3 | 1.1 | 3.2–7.4 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 980 | 4.8 | 0.8 | 3.1–6.4 |
| Yes | 602 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 0.9–3.9 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$14,999 | 468 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 1.2–5.5 |
| \$15,000–\$24,999 | 247 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.3–2.0 |
| \$25,000–\$34,999 | 182 | 3.9 | 1.8 | 0.4–7.4 |
| ≥\$35,000 | 617 | 5.6 | 1.1 | 3.4–7.8 |

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

\ No respondents reported this indicator.



Ohio 1999 Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

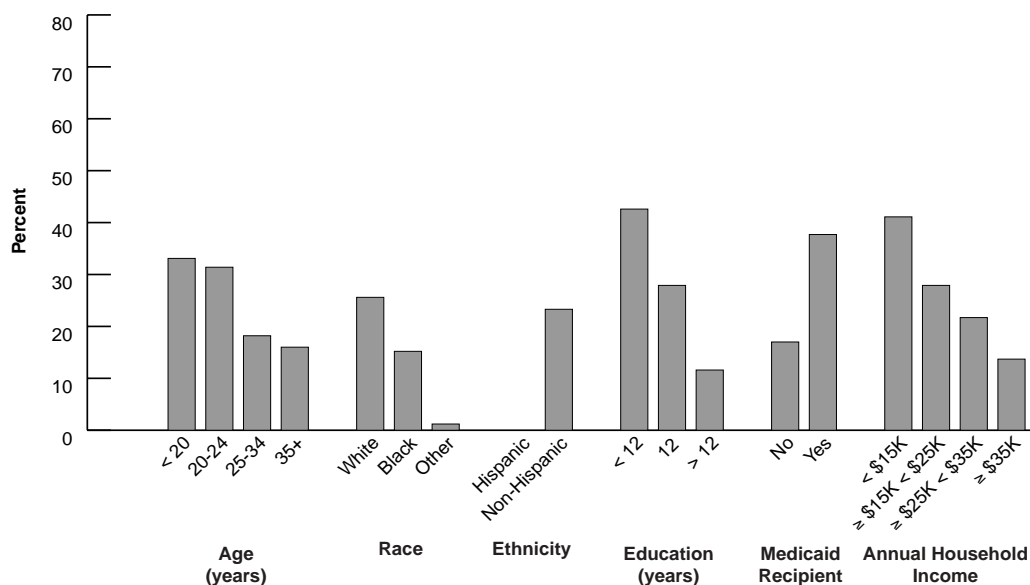
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 224 | 33.1 | 4.7 | 23.8–42.3 |
| 20–24 | 449 | 31.4 | 3.0 | 25.5–37.3 |
| 25–34 | 734 | 18.2 | 1.8 | 14.6–21.8 |
| 35 + | 173 | 16.0 | 3.5 | 9.3–22.8 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 972 | 25.6 | 1.7 | 22.3–28.9 |
| Black | 568 | 15.2 | 1.7 | 11.9–18.5 |
| All Other | 33 | 1.2†† | 0.9 | 0.0–2.9 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 26 | / | / | / |
| No | 1,543 | 23.3 | 1.4 | 20.5–26.2 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 298 | 42.6 | 4.2 | 34.4–50.8 |
| 12 | 597 | 27.9 | 2.4 | 23.1–32.7 |
| > 12 | 670 | 11.6 | 1.5 | 8.6–14.6 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 979 | 17.0 | 1.5 | 14.0–20.0 |
| Yes | 601 | 37.7 | 2.9 | 32.1–43.3 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$14,999 | 461 | 41.1 | 3.3 | 34.5–47.6 |
| \$15,000–\$24,999 | 250 | 27.9 | 4.0 | 20.1–35.6 |
| \$25,000–\$34,999 | 182 | 21.7 | 3.8 | 14.3–29.1 |
| ≥\$35,000 | 619 | 13.7 | 1.7 | 10.3–17.1 |

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



Ohio 1999 Prevalence of Breastfeeding Initiation

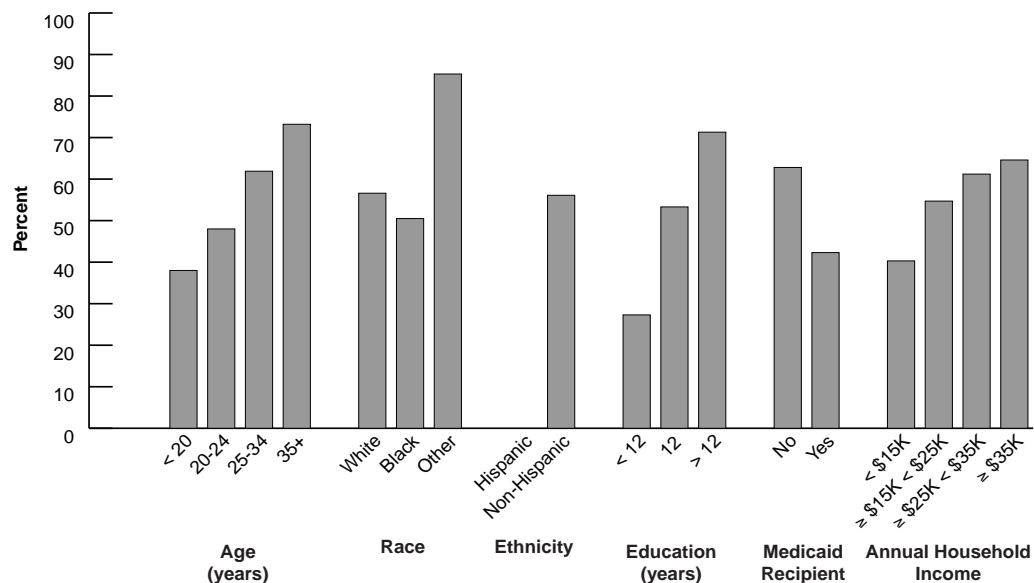
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 215 | 38.0 | 4.7 | 28.8–47.2 |
| 20–24 | 426 | 48.0 | 3.2 | 41.7–54.3 |
| 25–34 | 704 | 61.9 | 2.3 | 57.4–66.4 |
| 35 + | 161 | 73.2 | 4.4 | 64.6–81.8 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 936 | 56.6 | 1.9 | 52.8–60.4 |
| Black | 531 | 50.5 | 2.5 | 45.5–55.5 |
| All Other | 33 | 85.3†† | 7.2 | 71.1–99.5 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 25 | / | / | / |
| No | 1,473 | 56.1 | 1.7 | 52.8–59.4 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 284 | 27.3 | 3.7 | 19.9–34.6 |
| 12 | 565 | 53.3 | 2.7 | 47.9–58.6 |
| > 12 | 646 | 71.3 | 2.2 | 67.0–75.5 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 941 | 62.8 | 2.0 | 59.0–66.7 |
| Yes | 565 | 42.3 | 2.9 | 36.6–48.0 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$14,999 | 432 | 40.3 | 3.3 | 33.8–46.9 |
| \$15,000–\$24,999 | 229 | 54.7 | 4.4 | 46.1–63.4 |
| \$25,000–\$34,999 | 179 | 61.2 | 4.5 | 52.4–70.0 |
| ≥\$35,000 | 598 | 64.6 | 2.4 | 59.9–69.2 |

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



State Exhibits

Oklahoma

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

Oklahoma 1999

Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population[§]

| Characteristic | Population Size | Percent | Respondents [#] |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------|--------------------------|
| Age, years | | | |
| < 20 | 7,513 | 16.3 | 315 |
| 20–24 | 14,820 | 32.2 | 606 |
| 25–34 | 19,877 | 43.2 | 859 |
| 35 + | 3,780 | 8.2 | 208 |
| Race | | | |
| White | 36,207 | 78.3 | 1,516 |
| Black | 4,517 | 9.8 | 213 |
| Native American | 4,678 | 10.1 | 182 |
| Asian/Pac. Islander | 837 | 1.8 | 26 |
| Other Non-White | 7 | 0.0 | 0 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | |
| Yes | 3,816 | 8.3 | 120 |
| No | 42,031 | 91.7 | 1,804 |
| Education, years | | | |
| < 12 | 10,655 | 23.2 | 372 |
| 12 | 16,995 | 37.0 | 687 |
| > 12 | 18,307 | 39.8 | 857 |
| Marital status | | | |
| Married | 30,859 | 66.2 | 1,332 |
| Unmarried | 15,735 | 33.8 | 638 |
| Birthweight | | | |
| Low (< 2500 g) | 3,115 | 6.7 | 833 |
| Normal (≥2500 g) | 43,401 | 93.3 | 969 |
| Parity | | | |
| 1st birth | 18,924 | 41.2 | 844 |
| 2nd or later | 26,959 | 58.8 | 1,045 |
| Total | 46,792 | | 1,990 |

| | Estimated Population Size | 95% CI [†] | Percent | 95% CI [†] | Respondents [#] |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Annual household income [‡] | | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 14,967 | 13,295–16,639 | 38.0 | 34.2–41.9 | 622 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 7,530 | 6,281–8,779 | 19.1 | 16.0–22.3 | 314 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 7,236 | 6,041–8,430 | 18.4 | 15.4–21.4 | 328 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 9,603 | 8,290–10,915 | 24.4 | 21.1–27.7 | 398 |
| In crowded household (>1 person/room) | | | | | |
| | 5,478 | 4,317–6,638 | 12.2 | 9.7–14.8 | 1,900 |

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

Number of women who completed a survey.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

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



Oklahoma 1999

Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

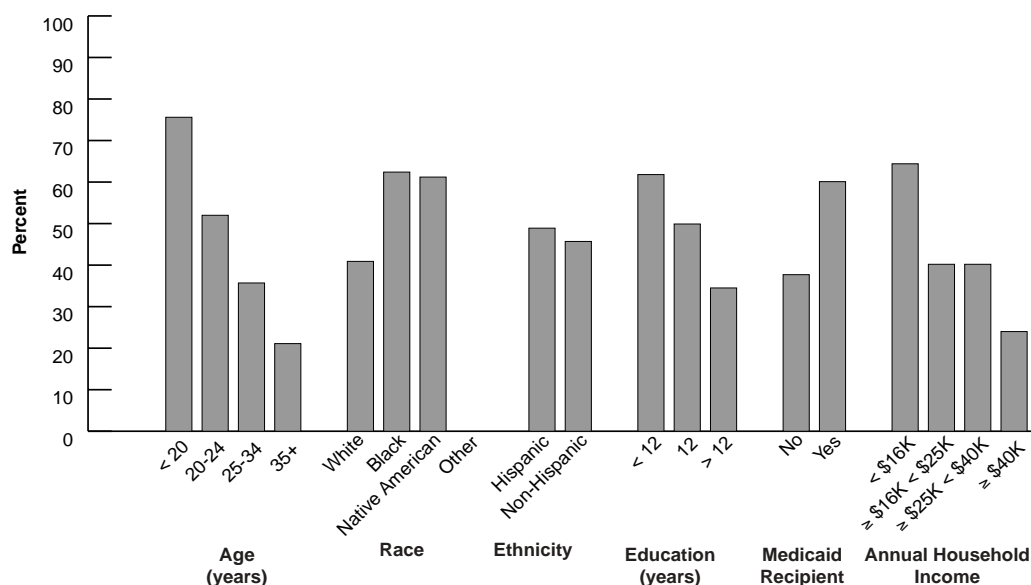
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI [†] |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 289 | 75.6 | 4.4 | 67.1–84.1 |
| 20–24 | 561 | 52.0 | 3.5 | 45.2–58.9 |
| 25–34 | 795 | 35.7 | 2.7 | 30.3–41.0 |
| 35 + | 190 | 21.1 | 4.9 | 11.5–30.7 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,403 | 40.9 | 2.1 | 36.7–45.1 |
| Black | 194 | 62.4 | 6.5 | 49.6–75.2 |
| Native American | 167 | 61.2 | 5.8 | 49.9–72.5 |
| All Other | 23 | / | / | / |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 106 | 48.9 [‡] | 8.2 | 32.8–65.1 |
| No | 1,669 | 45.7 | 2.0 | 41.8–49.6 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 335 | 61.8 [‡] | 4.6 | 52.8–70.9 |
| 12 | 631 | 49.9 | 3.2 | 43.6–56.2 |
| > 12 | 804 | 34.5 | 2.7 | 29.3–39.7 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 1,169 | 37.7 | 2.3 | 33.2–42.2 |
| Yes | 668 | 60.1 | 3.3 | 53.6–66.5 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 571 | 64.4 | 3.3 | 57.9–70.9 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 283 | 40.2 [‡] | 4.8 | 30.9–49.5 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 316 | 40.2 | 4.6 | 31.2–49.2 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 382 | 24.0 | 3.4 | 17.3–30.6 |

[†] Confidence interval.

[‡] Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.



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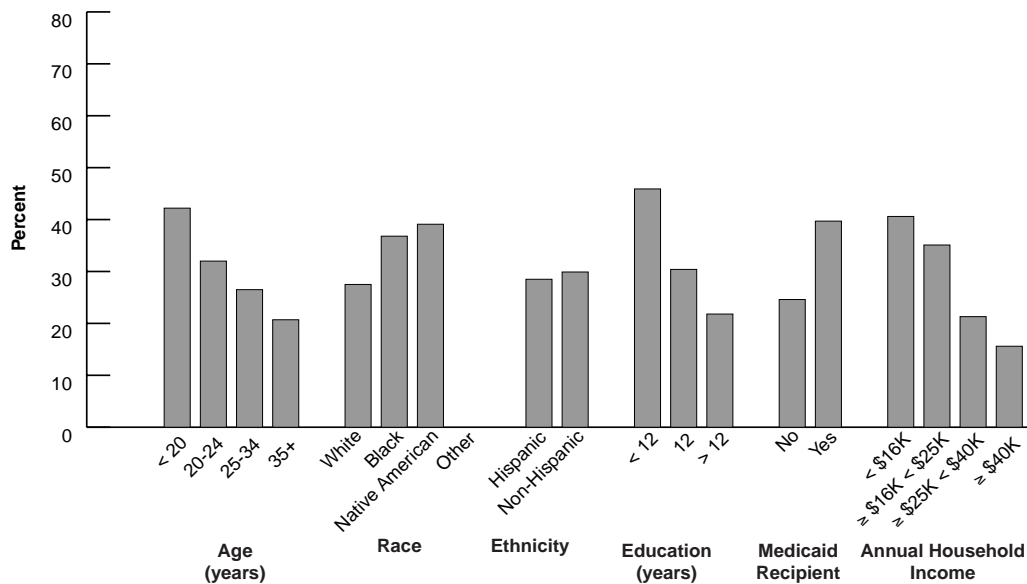
Oklahoma 1999

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|--------------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 311 | 42.2 | 5.1 | 32.2–52.2 |
| 20–24 | 599 | 32.0 | 3.2 | 25.6–38.3 |
| 25–34 | 846 | 26.5 | 2.5 | 21.6–31.4 |
| 35 + | 203 | 20.7 | 4.9 | 11.0–30.3 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,498 | 27.5 | 1.9 | 23.7–31.3 |
| Black | 207 | 36.8 | 6.4 | 24.1–49.4 |
| Native American | 178 | 39.1 | 6.0 | 27.4–50.9 |
| All Other | 25 | / | / | / |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 116 | 28.5 | 6.7 | 15.3–41.6 |
| No | 1,779 | 29.9 | 1.9 | 26.3–33.6 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 363 | 45.9 | 4.6 | 36.9–55.0 |
| 12 | 679 | 30.4 | 2.9 | 24.7–36.0 |
| > 12 | 847 | 21.8 | 2.3 | 17.3–26.4 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 1,237 | 24.6 | 2.1 | 20.6–28.6 |
| Yes | 724 | 39.7 | 3.2 | 33.4–46.0 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 613 | 40.6 | 3.4 | 33.9–47.2 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 312 | 35.1 | 4.5 | 26.3–44.0 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 323 | 21.3 | 3.9 | 13.7–29.0 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 395 | 15.6 | 3.0 | 9.7–21.4 |

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

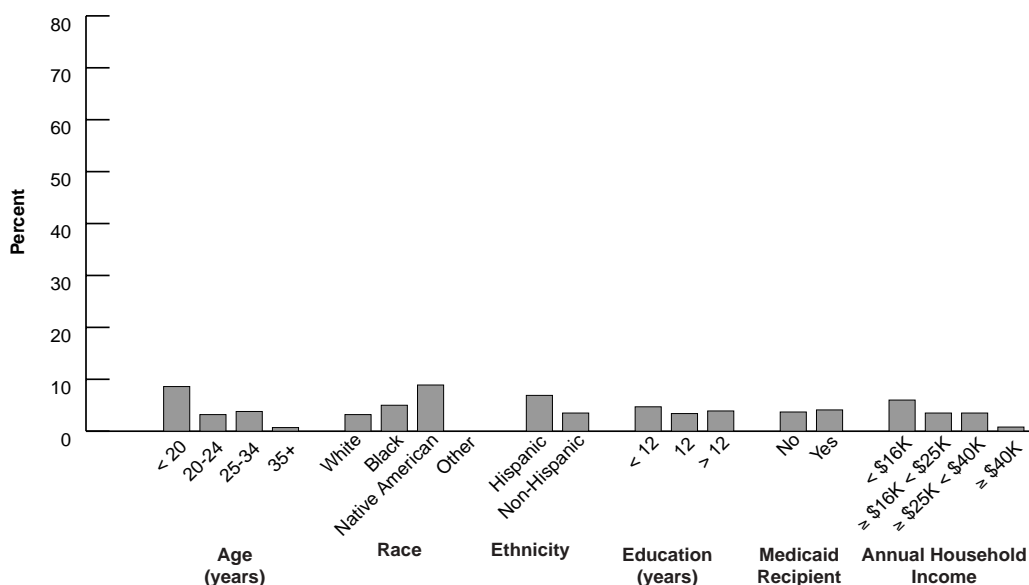


Oklahoma 1999 Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|--------------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 234 | 8.6 | 3.1 | 2.5–14.8 |
| 20–24 | 596 | 3.2 | 1.1 | 0.9–5.4 |
| 25–34 | 847 | 3.8 | 1.1 | 1.6–6.0 |
| 35 + | 203 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.2–1.3 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,440 | 3.2 | 0.8 | 1.7–4.8 |
| Black | 198 | 5.0 | 2.8 | 0.0–10.4 |
| Native American | 167 | 8.9 | 3.5 | 2.1–15.8 |
| All Other | 26 | / | / | / |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 112 | 6.9 | 4.2 | 0.0–15.2 |
| No | 1,706 | 3.5 | 0.7 | 2.1–4.9 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 295 | 4.7 | 2.2 | 0.5–9.0 |
| 12 | 671 | 3.4 | 1.1 | 1.2–5.6 |
| > 12 | 845 | 3.9 | 1.1 | 1.8–6.0 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 1,203 | 3.7 | 0.9 | 1.8–5.5 |
| Yes | 679 | 4.1 | 1.2 | 1.8–6.4 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 585 | 6.0 | 1.6 | 3.0–9.1 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 307 | 3.5 | 1.9 | 0.0–7.2 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 316 | 3.5 | 1.8 | 0.0–7.1 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 383 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.0–2.3 |

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



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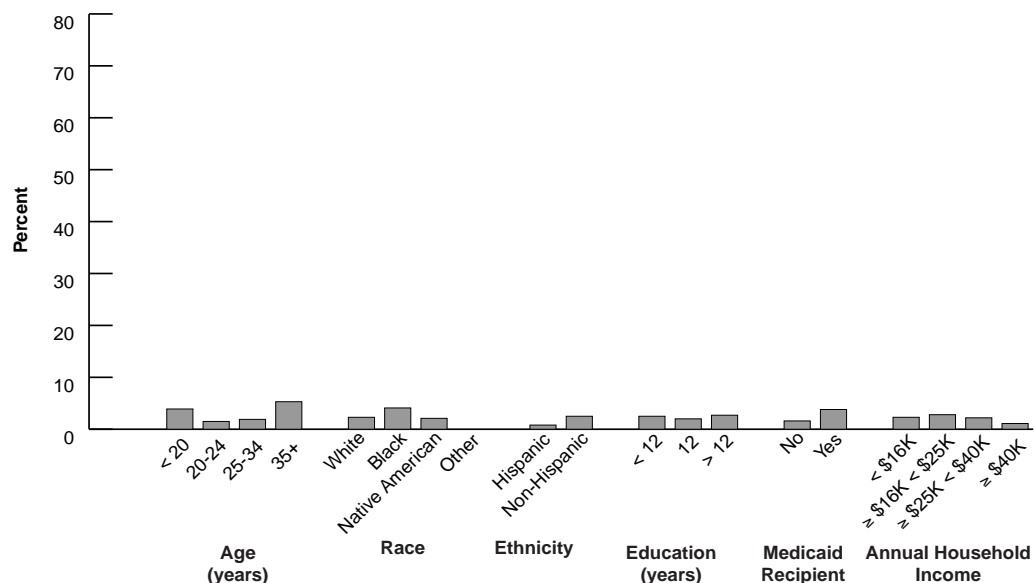
Oklahoma 1999

Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 310 | 3.9 | 2.0 | 0.0–7.8 |
| 20–24 | 600 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.0–3.1 |
| 25–34 | 853 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 0.5–3.2 |
| 35 + | 206 | 5.3 | 2.7 | 0.1–10.6 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,502 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 1.0–3.5 |
| Black | 211 | 4.1 | 2.5 | 0.0–9.1 |
| Native American | 180 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 0.0–5.1 |
| All Other | 26 | / | / | / |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 116 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.0–1.8 |
| No | 1,789 | 2.5 | 0.6 | 1.3–3.8 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 368 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 0.0–5.3 |
| 12 | 679 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 0.3–3.7 |
| > 12 | 851 | 2.7 | 0.9 | 0.9–4.4 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 1,241 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.6–2.6 |
| Yes | 730 | 3.8 | 1.3 | 1.3–6.3 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 617 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 0.4–4.3 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 312 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 0.0–6.2 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 325 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 0.0–4.9 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 395 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.0–2.6 |

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



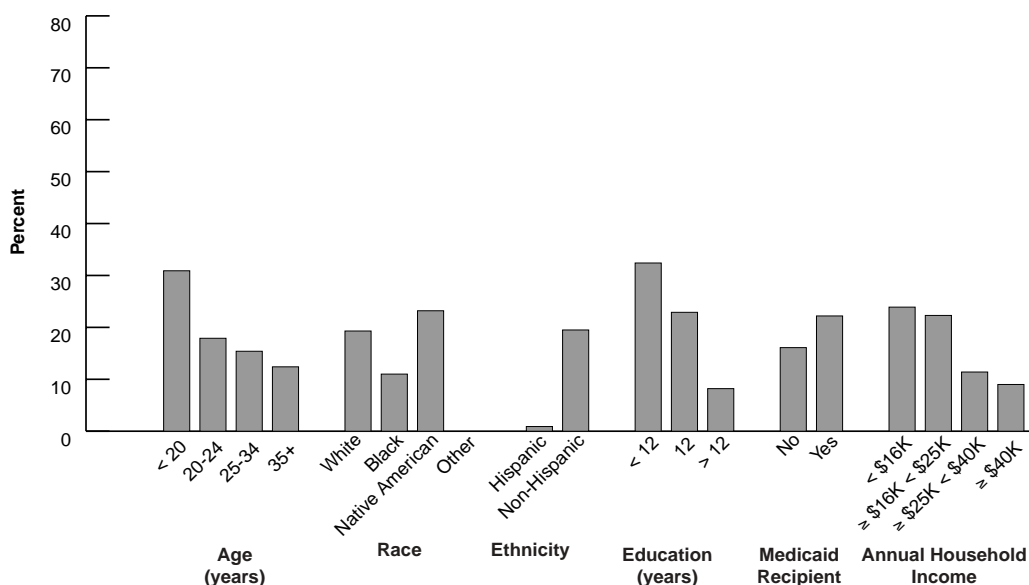
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Oklahoma 1999 Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|--------------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 301 | 30.9 | 4.7 | 21.7–40.2 |
| 20–24 | 594 | 17.9 | 2.6 | 12.7–23.1 |
| 25–34 | 845 | 15.4 | 2.1 | 11.4–19.5 |
| 35 + | 204 | 12.4 | 3.8 | 5.0–19.9 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,483 | 19.3 | 1.7 | 16.0–22.7 |
| Black | 207 | 11.0 | 4.4 | 2.4–19.7 |
| Native American | 178 | 23.2 | 5.2 | 13.1–33.3 |
| All Other | 26 | / | / | / |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 114 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.1–1.6 |
| No | 1,768 | 19.5 | 1.6 | 16.4–22.6 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 360 | 32.4 | 4.3 | 24.0–40.9 |
| 12 | 665 | 22.9 | 2.6 | 17.8–28.1 |
| > 12 | 850 | 8.2 | 1.5 | 5.2–11.1 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 1,233 | 16.1 | 1.7 | 12.7–19.5 |
| Yes | 713 | 22.2 | 2.7 | 16.9–27.5 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 607 | 23.9 | 2.9 | 18.2–29.6 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 309 | 22.3 | 4.0 | 14.6–30.1 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 326 | 11.4 | 2.9 | 5.6–17.2 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 395 | 9.0 | 2.3 | 4.4–13.5 |

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



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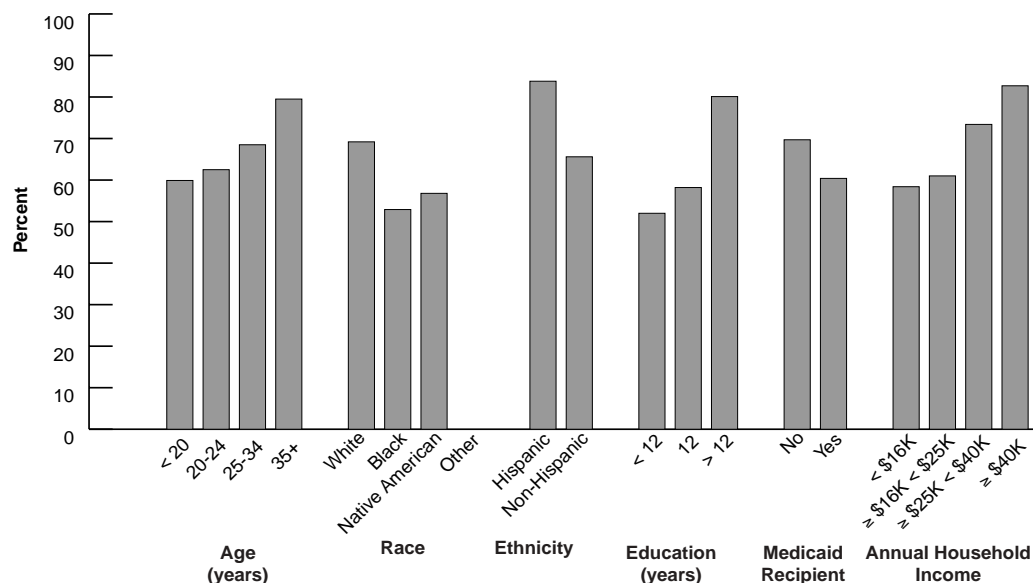
Oklahoma 1999 Prevalence of Breastfeeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 277 | 59.9 | 5.1 | 50.0–69.8 |
| 20–24 | 558 | 62.5 | 3.3 | 56.0–69.1 |
| 25–34 | 811 | 68.5 | 2.6 | 63.4–73.6 |
| 35 + | 187 | 79.5 | 4.9 | 69.8–89.1 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,409 | 69.2 | 2.0 | 65.3–73.1 |
| Black | 183 | 52.9 | 6.7 | 39.7–66.1 |
| Native American | 168 | 56.8 | 6.0 | 45.1–68.5 |
| All Other | 23 | / | / | / |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 110 | 83.8 | 5.3 | 73.5–94.2 |
| No | 1,660 | 65.6 | 1.9 | 61.9–69.3 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 337 | 52.0 | 4.6 | 43.0–61.1 |
| 12 | 631 | 58.2 | 3.1 | 52.1–64.3 |
| > 12 | 800 | 80.1 | 2.2 | 75.7–84.4 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 1,173 | 69.7 | 2.2 | 65.5–73.9 |
| Yes | 662 | 60.4 | 3.2 | 54.1–66.7 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 566 | 58.4 | 3.4 | 51.6–65.1 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 286 | 61.0 | 4.6 | 51.9–70.1 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 315 | 73.4 | 4.0 | 65.5–81.3 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 375 | 82.7 | 3.0 | 76.7–88.6 |

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.



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State Exhibits

South Carolina

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

South Carolina 1999

Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population[§]

| Characteristic | Population Size | Percent | Respondents [#] |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------|--------------------------|
| Age, years | | | |
| < 20 | 8,304 | 16.2 | 280 |
| 20–24 | 14,626 | 28.6 | 448 |
| 25–34 | 23,266 | 45.5 | 654 |
| 35 + | 4,929 | 9.6 | 148 |
| Race | | | |
| White | 32,038 | 62.7 | 801 |
| Black | 18,140 | 35.5 | 715 |
| Native American | 144 | 0.3 | 3 |
| Asian/Pac. Islander | 701 | 1.4 | 10 |
| Other Non-White | 104 | 0.2 | 2 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | |
| Yes | 1,646 | 3.2 | 35 |
| No | 49,420 | 96.8 | 1,494 |
| Education, years | | | |
| < 12 | 10,826 | 22.2 | 355 |
| 12 | 18,291 | 37.5 | 574 |
| > 12 | 19,601 | 40.2 | 529 |
| Marital status | | | |
| Married | 30,736 | 60.1 | 786 |
| Unmarried | 20,384 | 39.9 | 745 |
| Birthweight | | | |
| Low (< 2500 g) | 4,578 | 9.0 | 1,033 |
| Normal (≥2500 g) | 46,549 | 91.0 | 498 |
| Parity | | | |
| 1st birth | 21,909 | 42.9 | 737 |
| 2nd or later | 29,162 | 57.1 | 790 |
| Total | 51,127 | | 1,531 |

| | Estimated Population Size | 95% CI [†] | Percent | 95% CI [†] | Respondents [#] |
|--|------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Annual household income | | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 17,320 | 15,317–19,322 | 36.7 | 32.6–40.8 | 618 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 7,223 | 5,758–8,688 | 15.3 | 12.2–18.4 | 232 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 8,935 | 7,348–10,521 | 18.9 | 15.6–22.3 | 227 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 13,706 | 11,905–15,506 | 29.0 | 25.2–32.9 | 324 |
| In crowded household (>1 person/room) | 5,020 | 3,771–6,269 | 10.4 | 7.8–12.9 | 1,404 |

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

Number of women who completed a survey.

† Confidence interval.

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

South Carolina 1999 Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

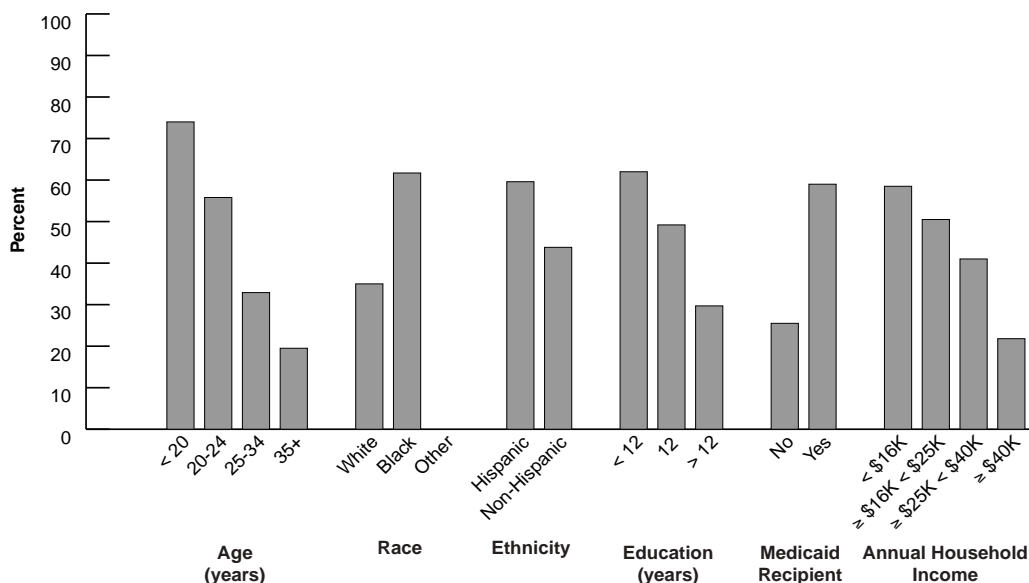
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 258 | 74.0 | 4.9 | 64.3–83.6 |
| 20–24 | 419 | 55.8 | 4.0 | 47.9–63.7 |
| 25–34 | 615 | 32.9 | 2.9 | 27.3–38.6 |
| 35 + | 135 | 19.5 | 5.8 | 8.1–30.8 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 747 | 35.0 | 2.6 | 29.9–40.0 |
| Black | 667 | 61.7 | 3.5 | 54.8–68.5 |
| All Other | 14 | / | / | / |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 30 | 59.6†† | 11.7 | 36.7–82.6 |
| No | 1,396 | 43.8 | 2.2 | 39.6–48.1 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 320 | 62.0 | 4.6 | 53.0–71.0 |
| 12 | 541 | 49.2 | 3.7 | 41.9–56.4 |
| > 12 | 500 | 29.7 | 3.0 | 23.8–35.7 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 514 | 25.5 | 2.8 | 20.0–31.1 |
| Yes | 914 | 59.0 | 2.8 | 53.4–64.5 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 570 | 58.5 | 3.7 | 51.3–65.7 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 218 | 50.5 | 5.8 | 39.2–61.8 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 213 | 41.0 | 5.1 | 30.9–51.0 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 313 | 21.8 | 3.4 | 15.2–28.4 |

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



South Carolina 1999

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

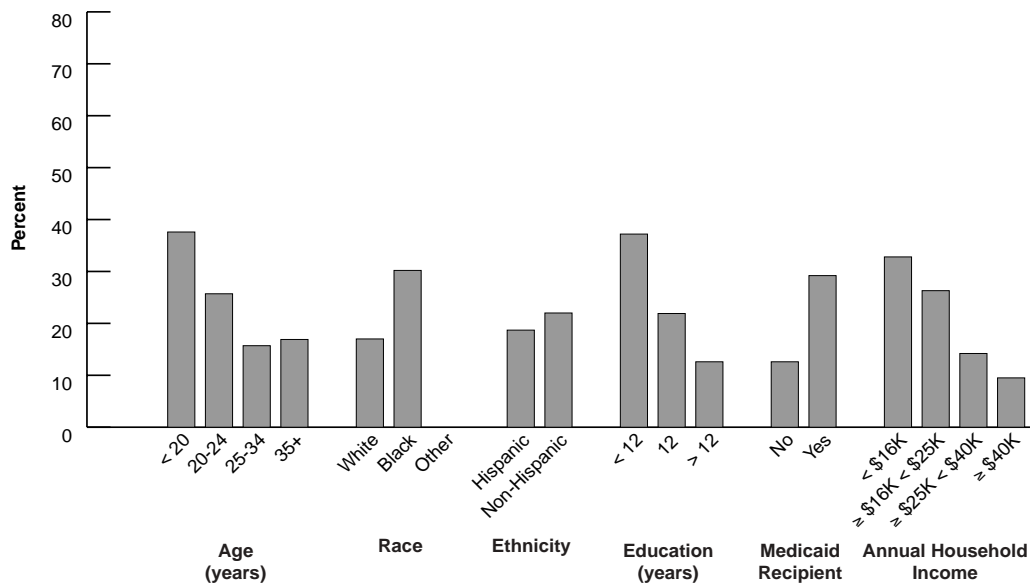
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 271 | 37.6 | 5.3 | 27.3–48.0 |
| 20–24 | 435 | 25.7 | 3.5 | 18.9–32.5 |
| 25–34 | 642 | 15.7 | 2.2 | 11.4–20.1 |
| 35 + | 146 | 16.9 | 5.2 | 6.6–27.2 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 784 | 17.0 | 2.0 | 13.1–20.9 |
| Black | 696 | 30.2 | 3.2 | 23.9–36.6 |
| All Other | 15 | / | / | / |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 34 | 18.7†† | 8.8 | 1.3–36.0 |
| No | 1,459 | 22.0 | 1.8 | 18.6–25.5 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 338 | 37.2 | 4.5 | 28.4–46.0 |
| 12 | 563 | 21.9 | 2.9 | 16.1–27.7 |
| > 12 | 521 | 12.6 | 2.2 | 8.4–16.8 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 539 | 12.6 | 2.1 | 8.4–16.8 |
| Yes | 956 | 29.2 | 2.5 | 24.2–34.2 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 601 | 32.8 | 3.4 | 26.2–39.5 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 227 | 26.3 | 4.9 | 16.7–36.0 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 225 | 14.2 | 3.5 | 7.3–21.1 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 323 | 9.5 | 2.4 | 4.8–14.1 |

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



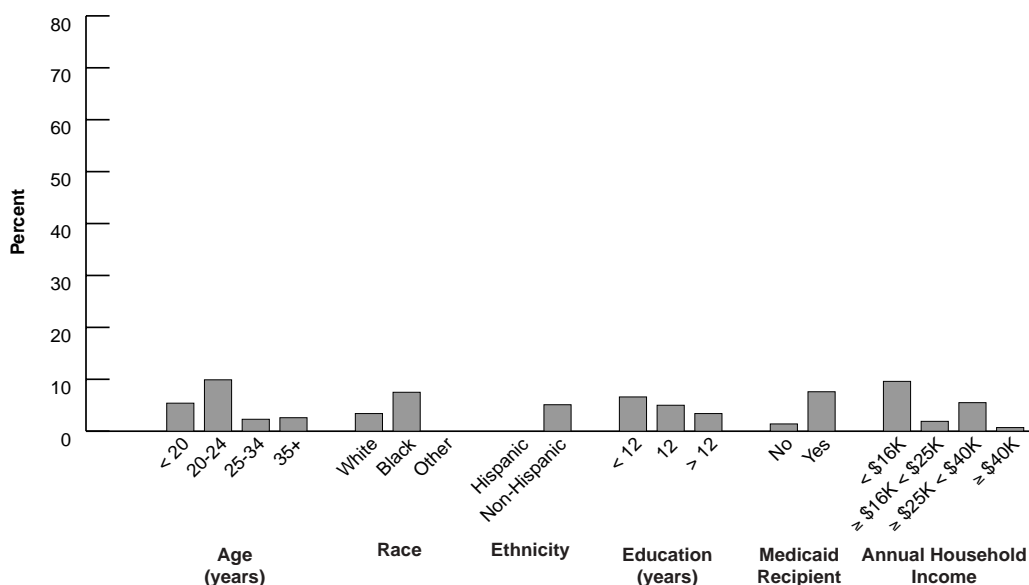
South Carolina 1999 Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 271 | 5.4 | 2.4 | 0.8–10.0 |
| 20–24 | 426 | 9.9 | 2.4 | 5.2–14.6 |
| 25–34 | 638 | 2.3 | 0.9 | 0.5–4.0 |
| 35 + | 145 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 0.0–7.1 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 776 | 3.4 | 1.0 | 1.5–5.3 |
| Black | 691 | 7.5 | 1.8 | 3.9–11.1 |
| All Other | 14 | / | / | / |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 34 | 0.0†† \ | — | — |
| No | 1,445 | 5.1 | 0.9 | 3.2–6.9 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 346 | 6.6 | 2.2 | 2.3–10.9 |
| 12 | 546 | 5.0 | 1.6 | 1.9–8.1 |
| > 12 | 517 | 3.4 | 1.2 | 1.0–5.7 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 535 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.0–3.0 |
| Yes | 946 | 7.6 | 1.5 | 4.7–10.5 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 596 | 9.6 | 2.1 | 5.5–13.8 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 221 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 0.0–4.8 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 223 | 5.5 | 2.4 | 0.9–10.2 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 317 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.0–2.0 |

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

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.
\ No respondents reported this indicator.



South Carolina 1999

Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

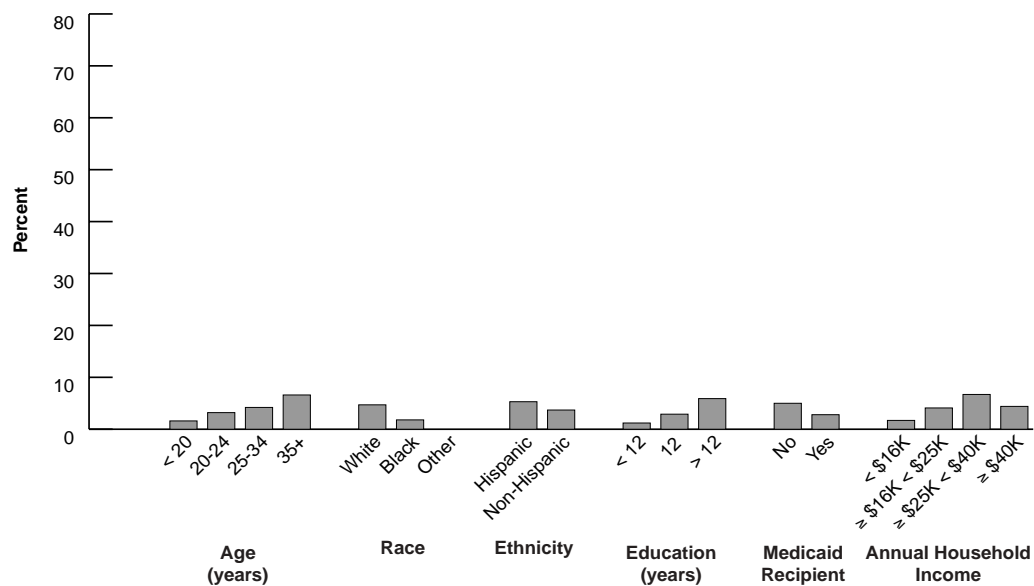
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 270 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.0–4.2 |
| 20–24 | 429 | 3.2 | 1.4 | 0.4–5.9 |
| 25–34 | 639 | 4.2 | 1.2 | 1.9–6.5 |
| 35 + | 145 | 6.6 | 3.3 | 0.1–13.2 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 777 | 4.7 | 1.1 | 2.6–6.9 |
| Black | 693 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 0.1–3.5 |
| All Other | 14 | / | / | / |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 34 | 5.3†† | 5.2 | 0.0–15.4 |
| No | 1,449 | 3.7 | 0.8 | 2.1–5.2 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 345 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.0–3.0 |
| 12 | 551 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 0.5–5.2 |
| > 12 | 517 | 5.9 | 1.6 | 2.9–8.9 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 533 | 5.0 | 1.4 | 2.3–7.6 |
| Yes | 951 | 2.8 | 0.9 | 1.0–4.6 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 595 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 0.0–3.4 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 225 | 4.1 | 2.3 | 0.0–8.7 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 223 | 6.7 | 2.5 | 1.8–11.6 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 318 | 4.4 | 1.6 | 1.3–7.6 |

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



South Carolina 1999 Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

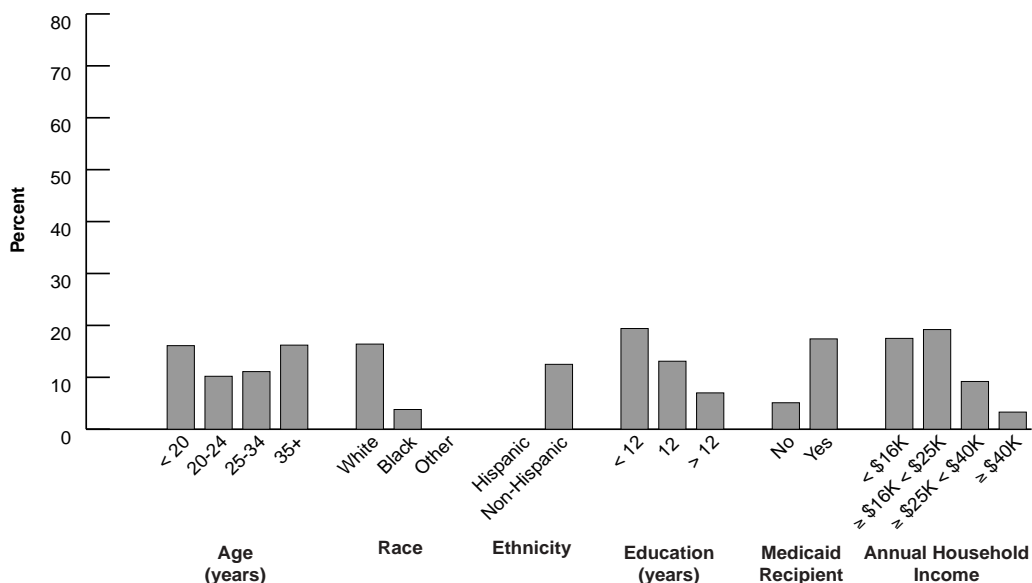
| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 268 | 16.1 | 4.0 | 8.3–24.0 |
| 20–24 | 431 | 10.2 | 2.3 | 5.7–14.8 |
| 25–34 | 637 | 11.1 | 1.9 | 7.4–14.8 |
| 35 + | 139 | 16.2 | 5.2 | 6.0–26.4 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 777 | 16.4 | 1.9 | 12.6–20.2 |
| Black | 685 | 3.8 | 1.3 | 1.4–6.3 |
| All Other | 14 | / | / | / |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 34 | 0.0†† \ | — | — |
| No | 1,440 | 12.5 | 1.4 | 9.7–15.2 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 337 | 19.4 | 3.6 | 12.4–26.5 |
| 12 | 559 | 13.1 | 2.4 | 8.4–17.8 |
| > 12 | 511 | 7.0 | 1.7 | 3.7–10.2 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 532 | 5.1 | 1.4 | 2.4–7.8 |
| Yes | 944 | 17.4 | 2.1 | 13.2–21.5 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 591 | 17.5 | 2.7 | 12.1–22.8 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 222 | 19.2 | 4.3 | 10.7–27.7 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 222 | 9.2 | 2.9 | 3.5–15.0 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 319 | 3.3 | 1.3 | 0.8–5.9 |

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

\ No respondents reported this indicator.



South Carolina 1999 Prevalence of Breastfeeding Initiation

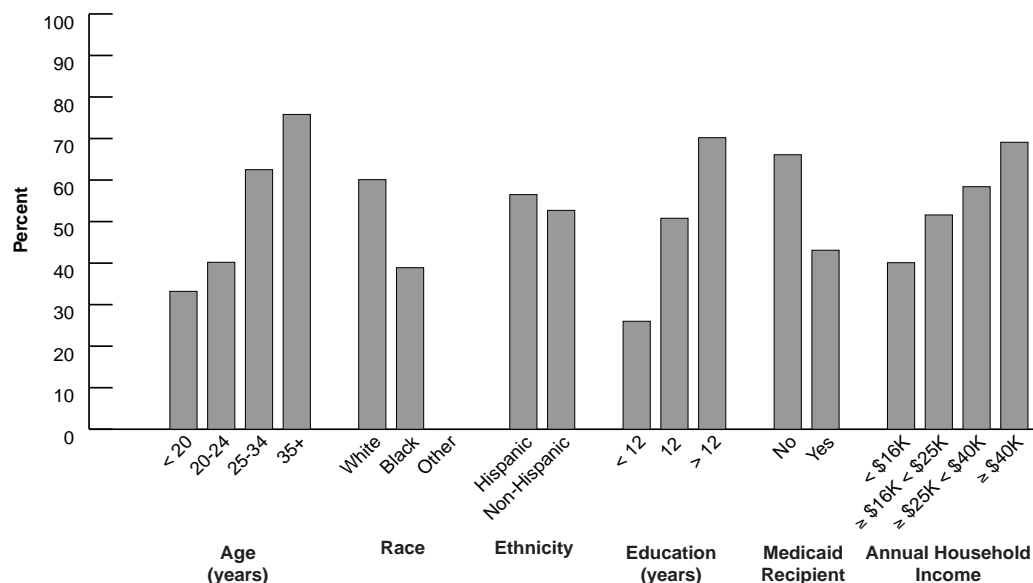
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 227 | 33.2 | 5.3 | 22.9–43.5 |
| 20–24 | 382 | 40.2 | 3.9 | 32.6–47.9 |
| 25–34 | 563 | 62.5 | 3.0 | 56.7–68.4 |
| 35 + | 123 | 75.8 | 6.0 | 64.0–87.5 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 713 | 60.1 | 2.6 | 55.0–65.2 |
| Black | 568 | 38.9 | 3.5 | 32.0–45.9 |
| All Other | 14 | / | / | / |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 33 | 56.5†† | 11.8 | 33.3–79.6 |
| No | 1,261 | 52.7 | 2.2 | 48.5–57.0 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 307 | 26.0 | 4.0 | 18.1–33.9 |
| 12 | 463 | 50.8 | 3.7 | 43.6–58.0 |
| > 12 | 466 | 70.2 | 3.0 | 64.2–76.1 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 482 | 66.1 | 3.1 | 60.0–72.1 |
| Yes | 813 | 43.1 | 2.8 | 37.6–48.6 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$15,999 | 518 | 40.1 | 3.6 | 33.1–47.2 |
| \$16,000–\$24,999 | 200 | 51.6 | 5.7 | 40.5–62.7 |
| \$25,000–\$39,999 | 196 | 58.4 | 5.0 | 48.6–68.3 |
| ≥\$40,000 | 279 | 69.1 | 3.8 | 61.7–76.6 |

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



State Exhibits

Utah

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

Utah 1999

Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population[§]

| Characteristic | Population Size | Percent | Respondents [#] |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------|--------------------------|
| Age, years | | | |
| < 20 | 4,228 | 9.3 | 140 |
| 20–24 | 14,929 | 32.9 | 456 |
| 25–34 | 22,265 | 49.1 | 782 |
| 35 + | 3,952 | 8.7 | 156 |
| Race | | | |
| White | 43,016 | 95.1 | 1,113 |
| Black | 256 | 0.6 | 92 |
| Native American | 523 | 1.2 | 86 |
| Asian/Pac. Islander | 1,358 | 3.0 | 239 |
| Other Non-White | 60 | 0.1 | 1 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | |
| Yes | 5,390 | 11.9 | 117 |
| No | 39,903 | 88.1 | 1,415 |
| Education, years | | | |
| < 12 | 6,757 | 15.0 | 201 |
| 12 | 14,448 | 32.1 | 486 |
| > 12 | 23,742 | 52.8 | 833 |
| Marital status | | | |
| Married | 37,829 | 83.4 | 1,281 |
| Unmarried | 7,545 | 16.6 | 253 |
| Birthweight | | | |
| Low (< 2500 g) | 2,725 | 6.0 | 338 |
| Normal (≥2500 g) | 42,626 | 94.0 | 1,195 |
| Parity | | | |
| 1st birth | 16,602 | 36.7 | 583 |
| 2nd or later | 28,592 | 63.3 | 945 |
| Total | 45,374 | | 1,534 |

| | Estimated Population Size | 95% CI [†] | Percent | 95% CI [†] | Respondents [#] |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Annual household income | | | | | |
| ≤\$14,999 | 9,323 | 8,055–10,590 | 21.8 | 19.0–24.6 | 352 |
| \$15,000–\$24,999 | 7,504 | 6,405–8,603 | 17.6 | 15.1–20.1 | 268 |
| \$25,000–\$34,999 | 6,840 | 5,839–7,842 | 16.0 | 13.7–18.4 | 224 |
| ≥\$35,000 | 19,045 | 17,648–20,442 | 44.6 | 41.3–47.8 | 608 |
| In crowded household (>1 person/room) | 6,429 | 5,292–7,566 | 14.8 | 12.3–17.3 | 1,453 |

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

Number of women who completed a survey.

† Confidence interval.

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

Utah 1999

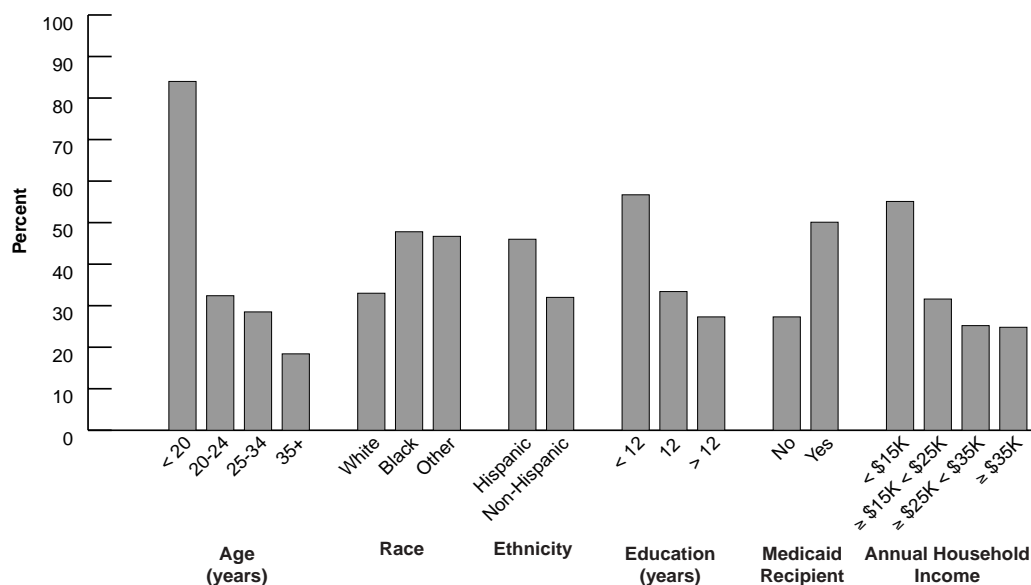
Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 126 | 84.0 | 3.9 | 76.3–91.7 |
| 20–24 | 424 | 32.4 | 2.9 | 26.6–38.1 |
| 25–34 | 747 | 28.5 | 2.1 | 24.4–32.6 |
| 35 + | 145 | 18.4 | 3.8 | 11.0–25.9 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,056 | 33.0 | 1.7 | 29.7–36.2 |
| Black | 87 | 47.8 | 4.5 | 39.0–56.5 |
| All Other | 297 | 46.7‡ | 4.3 | 38.2–55.1 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 108 | 46.0 | 5.7 | 34.8–57.2 |
| No | 1,333 | 32.0 | 1.6 | 28.8–35.3 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 177 | 56.7‡ | 4.8 | 47.3–66.0 |
| 12 | 445 | 33.4 | 3.0 | 27.6–39.3 |
| > 12 | 807 | 27.3 | 2.0 | 23.4–31.1 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 1,008 | 27.3 | 1.7 | 23.9–30.7 |
| Yes | 434 | 50.1‡ | 3.4 | 43.5–56.7 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$14,999 | 318 | 55.1 | 3.9 | 47.4–62.8 |
| \$15,000–\$24,999 | 252 | 31.6 | 3.8 | 24.2–39.0 |
| \$25,000–\$34,999 | 215 | 25.2 | 3.5 | 18.4–32.1 |
| ≥\$35,000 | 583 | 24.8 | 2.2 | 20.5–29.1 |

† Confidence interval.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.



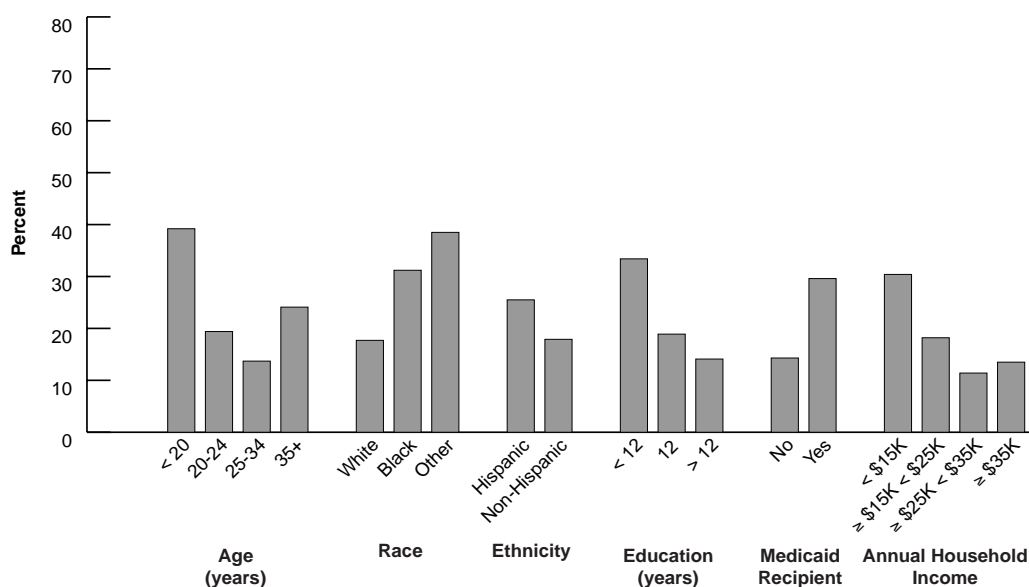
Utah 1999

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 133 | 39.2 | 5.8 | 27.8–50.7 |
| 20–24 | 441 | 19.4 | 2.5 | 14.5–24.3 |
| 25–34 | 758 | 13.7 | 1.6 | 10.6–16.8 |
| 35 + | 152 | 24.1 | 4.3 | 15.6–32.6 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,081 | 17.7 | 1.4 | 15.0–20.4 |
| Black | 90 | 31.2 | 4.1 | 23.1–39.3 |
| All Other | 310 | 38.5 | 4.9 | 28.9–48.1 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 111 | 25.5 | 5.1 | 15.6–35.5 |
| No | 1,371 | 17.9 | 1.3 | 15.3–20.5 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 192 | 33.4 | 4.4 | 24.8–42.0 |
| 12 | 466 | 18.9 | 2.4 | 14.2–23.7 |
| > 12 | 812 | 14.1 | 1.5 | 11.2–17.1 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 1,020 | 14.3 | 1.3 | 11.7–17.0 |
| Yes | 464 | 29.6 | 3.0 | 23.7–35.5 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$14,999 | 337 | 30.4 | 3.5 | 23.5–37.2 |
| \$15,000–\$24,999 | 258 | 18.2 | 3.3 | 11.7–24.6 |
| \$25,000–\$34,999 | 221 | 11.4 | 2.5 | 6.6–16.2 |
| ≥\$35,000 | 596 | 13.5 | 1.7 | 10.2–16.8 |

† Confidence interval.



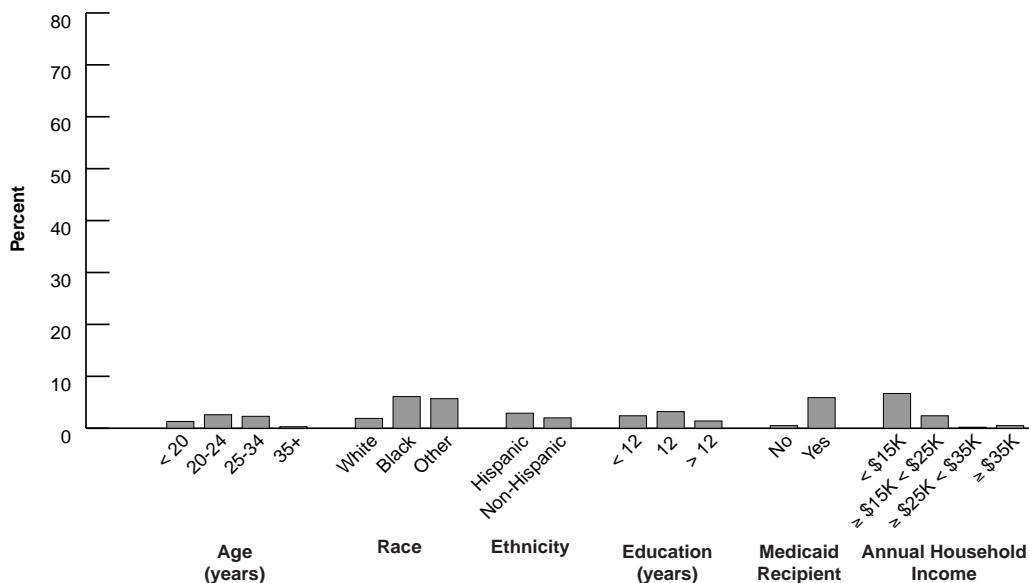
Utah 1999

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 135 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.0–3.4 |
| 20–24 | 443 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 0.4–4.9 |
| 25–34 | 760 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 0.9–3.7 |
| 35 + | 152 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0–0.8 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,086 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 0.9–3.0 |
| Black | 89 | 6.1 | 2.0 | 2.2–10.0 |
| All Other | 312 | 5.7 | 1.5 | 2.8–8.7 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 112 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 0.0–6.4 |
| No | 1,376 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 1.0–3.0 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 193 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 0.0–4.8 |
| 12 | 475 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 0.8–5.7 |
| > 12 | 809 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.4–2.5 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 1,022 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.1–1.0 |
| Yes | 468 | 5.9 | 1.6 | 2.8–9.0 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$14,999 | 341 | 6.7 | 2.1 | 2.7–10.8 |
| \$15,000–\$24,999 | 264 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 0.0–4.8 |
| \$25,000–\$34,999 | 215 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0–0.5 |
| ≥\$35,000 | 598 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.0–1.1 |

† Confidence interval.



Utah 1999

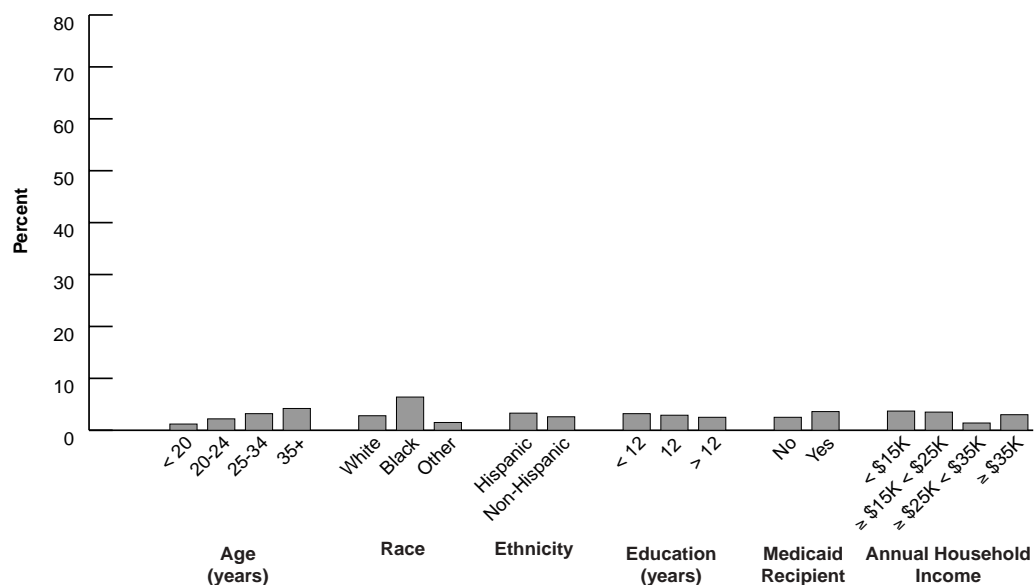
Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|--------------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 133 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.0–3.3 |
| 20–24 | 439 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 0.4–3.9 |
| 25–34 | 757 | 3.2 | 0.8 | 1.6–4.8 |
| 35 + | 154 | 4.2 | 1.9 | 0.5–8.0 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,082 | 2.8 | 0.6 | 1.7–3.8 |
| Black | 89 | 6.4 | 2.1 | 2.2–10.5 |
| All Other | 309 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.3–2.7 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 106 | 3.3‡ | 2.1 | 0.0–7.3 |
| No | 1,375 | 2.6 | 0.5 | 1.6–3.7 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 192 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 0.0–6.4 |
| 12 | 467 | 2.9 | 0.9 | 1.1–4.7 |
| > 12 | 810 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 1.2–3.9 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 1,027 | 2.5 | 0.6 | 1.4–3.6 |
| Yes | 456 | 3.6 | 1.2 | 1.2–6.0 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$14,999 | 338 | 3.7 | 1.4 | 0.8–6.5 |
| \$15,000–\$24,999 | 260 | 3.5 | 1.4 | 0.8–6.2 |
| \$25,000–\$34,999 | 216 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.0–3.7 |
| ≥\$35,000 | 599 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 1.4–4.5 |

† Confidence interval.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.



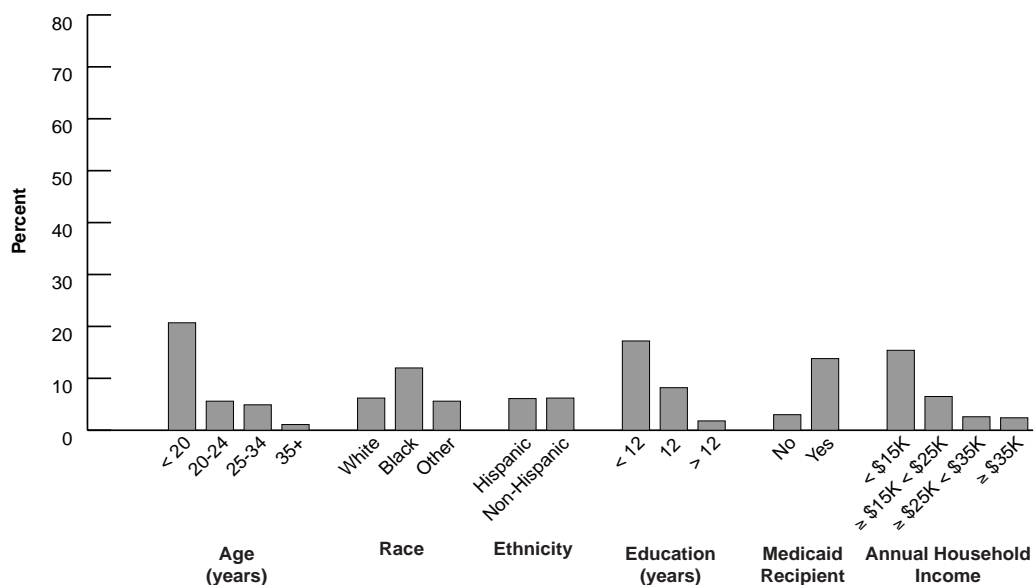
Utah 1999

Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 134 | 20.7 | 4.9 | 11.0–30.4 |
| 20–24 | 445 | 5.6 | 1.5 | 2.7–8.6 |
| 25–34 | 766 | 4.9 | 0.9 | 3.0–6.8 |
| 35 + | 154 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.0–2.7 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,094 | 6.2 | 0.9 | 4.5–7.9 |
| Black | 88 | 12.0 | 2.9 | 6.4–17.6 |
| All Other | 314 | 5.6 | 1.3 | 3.0–8.3 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 117 | 6.1 | 2.8 | 0.6–11.5 |
| No | 1,380 | 6.2 | 0.9 | 4.5–7.9 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 192 | 17.2 | 3.4 | 10.5–23.9 |
| 12 | 472 | 8.2 | 1.7 | 4.8–11.7 |
| > 12 | 821 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0.8–2.8 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 1,030 | 3.0 | 0.6 | 1.9–4.2 |
| Yes | 469 | 13.8 | 2.3 | 9.2–18.3 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$14,999 | 342 | 15.4 | 2.8 | 9.9–20.9 |
| \$15,000–\$24,999 | 263 | 6.5 | 1.8 | 3.0–10.0 |
| \$25,000–\$34,999 | 220 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 0.1–5.1 |
| ≥\$35,000 | 599 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 1.0–3.9 |

† Confidence interval.



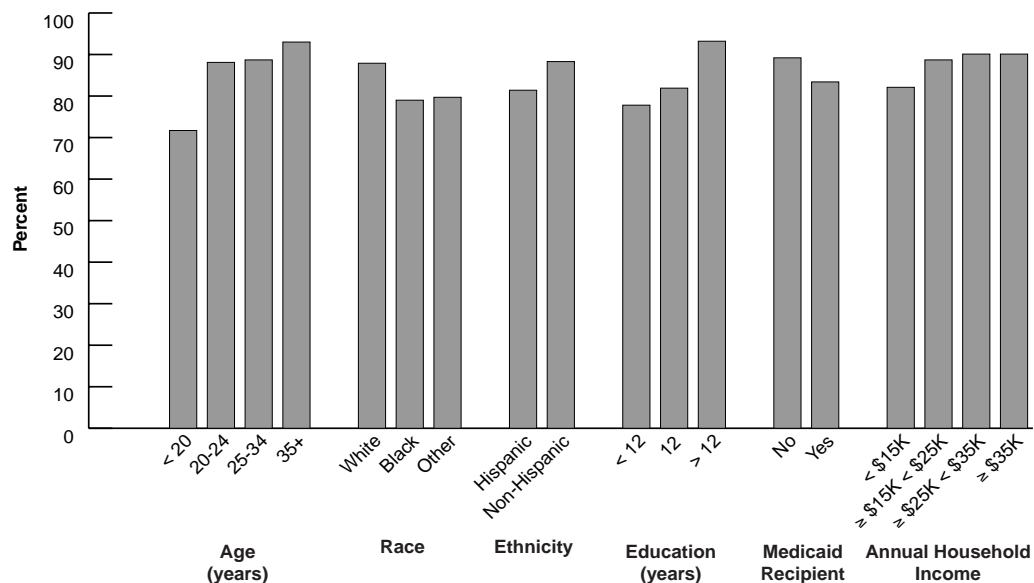
Utah 1999

Prevalence of Breastfeeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 125 | 71.7 | 5.6 | 60.8–82.6 |
| 20–24 | 423 | 88.1 | 2.1 | 84.0–92.3 |
| 25–34 | 743 | 88.7 | 1.4 | 85.9–91.5 |
| 35 + | 149 | 93.0 | 2.2 | 88.6–97.3 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,055 | 87.9 | 1.1 | 85.6–90.1 |
| Black | 83 | 79.0 | 3.8 | 71.6–86.4 |
| All Other | 300 | 79.7 | 5.1 | 69.7–89.6 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 105 | 81.4 | 4.6 | 72.4–90.4 |
| No | 1,333 | 88.3 | 1.1 | 86.1–90.4 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 178 | 77.8 | 3.9 | 70.2–85.5 |
| 12 | 451 | 81.9 | 2.4 | 77.3–86.6 |
| > 12 | 798 | 93.2 | 1.1 | 91.1–95.3 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 997 | 89.2 | 1.2 | 86.8–91.5 |
| Yes | 443 | 83.4 | 2.5 | 78.5–88.3 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$14,999 | 319 | 82.1 | 3.1 | 76.1–88.2 |
| \$15,000–\$24,999 | 257 | 88.7 | 2.3 | 84.2–93.1 |
| \$25,000–\$34,999 | 208 | 90.1 | 2.4 | 85.4–94.7 |
| ≥\$35,000 | 585 | 90.1 | 1.5 | 87.2–93.0 |

† Confidence interval.



State Exhibits

Washington

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

Washington 1999

Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population[§]

| Characteristic | Population Size | Percent | Respondents [#] |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------|--------------------------|
| Age, years | | | |
| < 20 | 8,122 | 10.7 | 176 |
| 20–24 | 18,455 | 24.3 | 313 |
| 25–34 | 38,731 | 51.0 | 629 |
| 35 + | 10,572 | 13.9 | 144 |
| Race | | | |
| White | 62,636 | 85.6 | 602 |
| Black | 3,065 | 4.2 | 205 |
| Native American | 1,756 | 2.4 | 192 |
| Asian/Pac. Islander | 5,668 | 7.7 | 231 |
| Other Non-White | 50 | 0.1 | 0 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | |
| Yes | 10,153 | 13.8 | 221 |
| No | 63,316 | 86.2 | 1,003 |
| Education, years [†] | | | |
| < 12 | 12,420 | 18.0 | 240 |
| 12 | 21,520 | 31.2 | 334 |
| > 12 | 35,088 | 50.8 | 539 |
| Marital status | | | |
| Married | 54,893 | 71.7 | 826 |
| Unmarried | 21,682 | 28.3 | 429 |
| Birthweight | | | |
| Low (< 2500 g) | 3,860 | 5.1 | 63 |
| Normal (≥2500 g) | 72,179 | 94.9 | 1,186 |
| Parity | | | |
| 1st birth | 30,541 | 41.3 | 525 |
| 2nd or later | 43,376 | 58.7 | 695 |
| Total | 76,880 | | 1,263 |

| | Estimated Population Size | 95% CI [†] | Percent | 95% CI [†] | Respondents [#] |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Annual household income | | | | | |
| ≤\$16,799 | 21,291 | 18,840–23,743 | 29.1 | 25.8–32.3 | 441 |
| \$16,800–\$26,399 | 13,435 | 11,242–15,629 | 18.3 | 15.4–21.3 | 210 |
| \$26,400–\$35,999 | 9,591 | 7,670–11,511 | 13.1 | 10.5–15.7 | 137 |
| ≥\$36,000 | 28,904 | 26,205–31,603 | 39.5 | 35.8–43.2 | 381 |
| In crowded household (>1 person/room) | | | | | |
| | 8,908 | 7,284–10,531 | 11.7 | 9.6–13.9 | 1,231 |

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

Number of women who completed a survey.

† Confidence interval.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

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

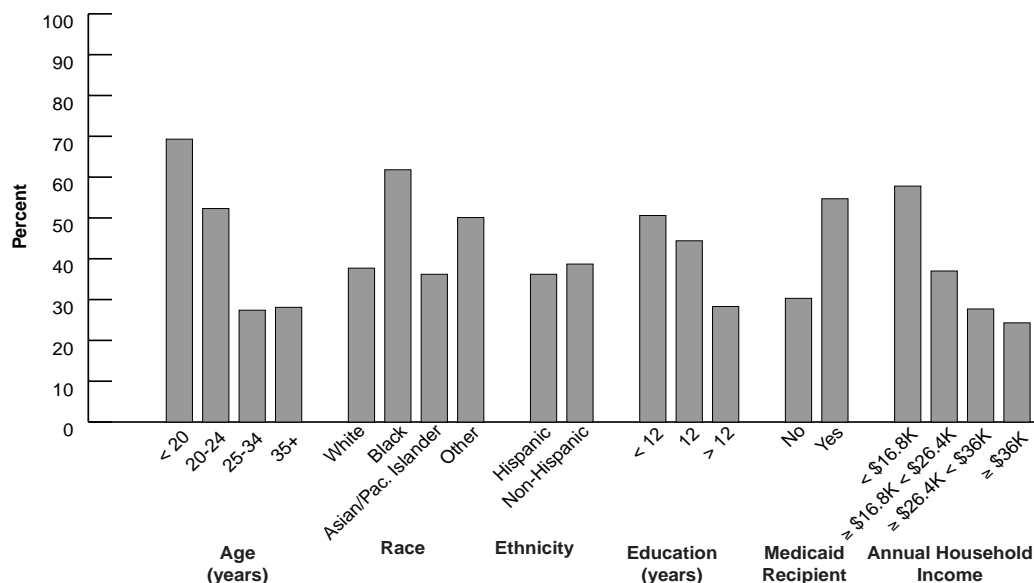
Washington 1999 Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|--------------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 161 | 69.3 | 5.1 | 59.3–79.3 |
| 20–24 | 292 | 52.3 | 4.0 | 44.4–60.1 |
| 25–34 | 592 | 27.4 | 2.3 | 22.8–32.0 |
| 35 + | 129 | 28.1‡ | 5.3 | 17.7–38.5 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 566 | 37.7 | 2.2 | 33.3–42.1 |
| Black | 194 | 61.8 | 3.5 | 55.0–68.6 |
| Asian/Pac. Islander | 214 | 36.2 | 3.3 | 29.7–42.6 |
| All Other | 170 | 50.1‡ | 3.7 | 42.9–57.3 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 205 | 36.2 | 3.4 | 29.7–42.8 |
| No | 937 | 38.7 | 2.2 | 34.4–42.9 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 216 | 50.6 | 4.6 | 41.5–59.6 |
| 12 | 314 | 44.4 | 3.8 | 36.9–51.8 |
| > 12 | 512 | 28.3 | 2.6 | 23.2–33.3 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 712 | 30.3 | 2.2 | 26.0–34.7 |
| Yes | 463 | 54.7 | 3.2 | 48.5–61.0 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$16,799 | 404 | 57.8 | 3.4 | 51.2–64.4 |
| \$16,800–\$26,399 | 191 | 37.0 | 4.6 | 28.0–46.0 |
| \$26,400–\$35,999 | 127 | 27.7 | 4.9 | 18.0–37.4 |
| ≥\$36,000 | 366 | 24.3 | 2.8 | 18.8–29.8 |

† Confidence interval.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.



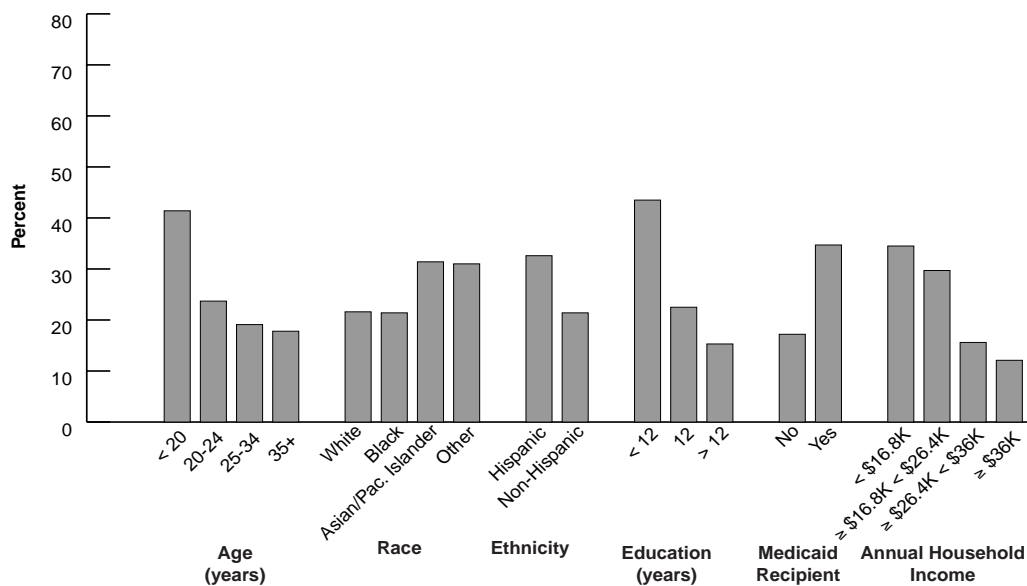
Washington 1999

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|--------------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 173 | 41.4 | 5.5 | 30.7–52.1 |
| 20–24 | 306 | 23.7 | 3.3 | 17.2–30.2 |
| 25–34 | 618 | 19.1 | 2.0 | 15.2–23.1 |
| 35 + | 142 | 17.8 | 4.3 | 9.4–26.2 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 594 | 21.6 | 1.8 | 18.0–25.2 |
| Black | 199 | 21.4 | 3.1 | 15.3–27.5 |
| Asian/Pac. Islander | 228 | 31.4 | 3.1 | 25.4–37.4 |
| All Other | 186 | 31.0 | 3.8 | 23.5–38.5 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 216 | 32.6 | 3.2 | 26.3–38.8 |
| No | 985 | 21.4 | 1.8 | 17.9–24.9 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 233 | 43.5 | 4.5 | 34.7–52.2 |
| 12 | 327 | 22.5 | 3.2 | 16.3–28.8 |
| > 12 | 534 | 15.3 | 2.0 | 11.4–19.2 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 747 | 17.2 | 1.8 | 13.7–20.6 |
| Yes | 493 | 34.7 | 3.0 | 28.7–40.7 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$16,799 | 432 | 34.5 | 3.3 | 28.1–41.0 |
| \$16,800–\$26,399 | 206 | 29.7 | 4.3 | 21.3–38.2 |
| \$26,400–\$35,999 | 135 | 15.6 | 3.8 | 8.2–23.1 |
| ≥\$36,000 | 377 | 12.1 | 2.1 | 8.1–16.2 |

† Confidence interval.

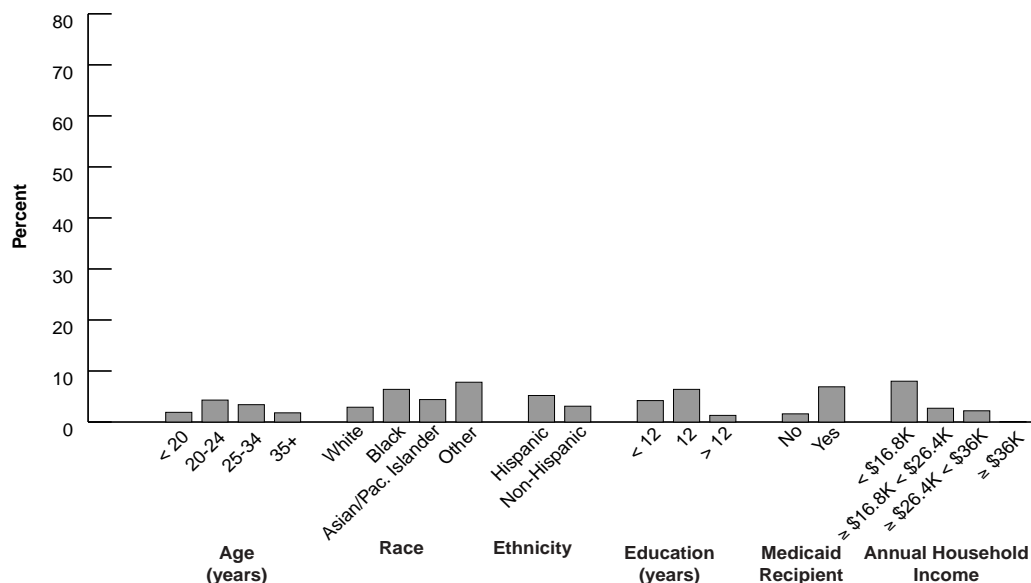


Washington 1999 Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 167 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 0.2–3.6 |
| 20–24 | 305 | 4.3 | 1.3 | 1.7–6.8 |
| 25–34 | 622 | 3.4 | 1.0 | 1.5–5.3 |
| 35 + | 141 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 0.0–4.4 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 594 | 2.9 | 0.7 | 1.5–4.4 |
| Black | 196 | 6.4 | 1.8 | 2.9–10.0 |
| Asian/Pac. Islander | 225 | 4.4 | 1.4 | 1.6–7.2 |
| All Other | 189 | 7.8 | 1.9 | 4.2–11.4 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 215 | 5.2 | 1.5 | 2.2–8.2 |
| No | 984 | 3.1 | 0.7 | 1.7–4.5 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 231 | 4.2 | 1.6 | 1.0–7.4 |
| 12 | 326 | 6.4 | 1.9 | 2.8–10.1 |
| > 12 | 533 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.1–2.5 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 746 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.6–2.5 |
| Yes | 490 | 6.9 | 1.6 | 3.7–10.0 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$16,799 | 430 | 8.0 | 1.9 | 4.4–11.7 |
| \$16,800–\$26,399 | 208 | 2.7 | 1.2 | 0.4–5.1 |
| \$26,400–\$35,999 | 134 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 0.0–5.0 |
| ≥\$36,000 | 375 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0–0.2 |

† Confidence interval.



Washington 1999

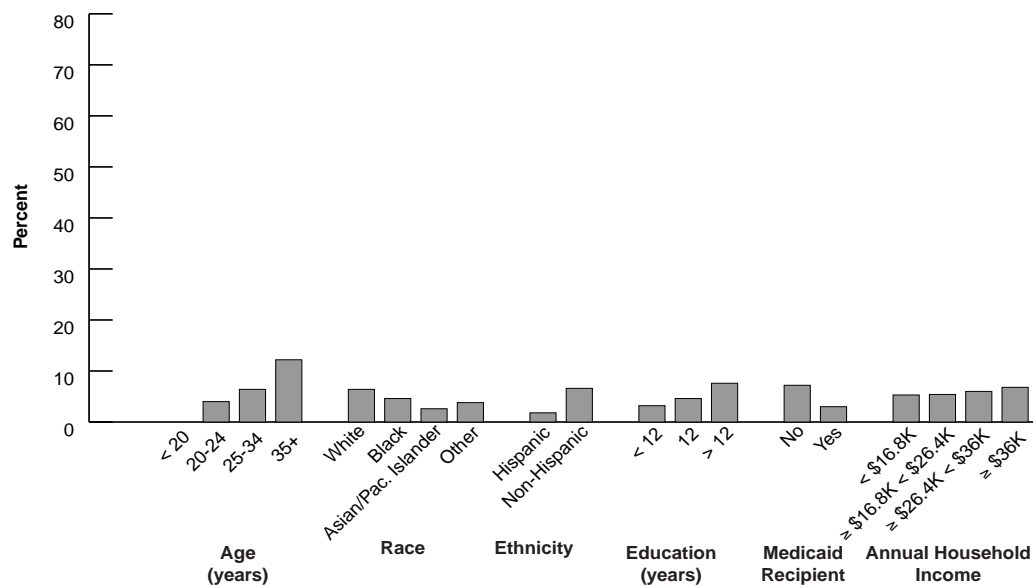
Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|--------------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 175 | 0.0\ | — | — |
| 20–24 | 305 | 4.0 | 1.6 | 0.8–7.1 |
| 25–34 | 623 | 6.4 | 1.3 | 3.9–9.0 |
| 35 + | 142 | 12.2 | 3.7 | 4.9–19.5 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 592 | 6.4 | 1.1 | 4.3–8.6 |
| Black | 202 | 4.6 | 1.6 | 1.5–7.6 |
| Asian/Pac. Islander | 228 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 0.6–4.6 |
| All Other | 191 | 3.8 | 1.3 | 1.3–6.2 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 212 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 0.0–3.6 |
| No | 995 | 6.6 | 1.1 | 4.5–8.8 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 233 | 3.2 | 1.9 | 0.0–7.0 |
| 12 | 331 | 4.6 | 1.5 | 1.6–7.6 |
| > 12 | 537 | 7.6 | 1.5 | 4.6–10.6 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 750 | 7.2 | 1.2 | 4.7–9.6 |
| Yes | 496 | 3.0 | 1.2 | 0.7–5.3 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$16,799 | 428 | 5.3 | 1.7 | 2.0–8.5 |
| \$16,800–\$26,399 | 209 | 5.4 | 2.1 | 1.3–9.4 |
| \$26,400–\$35,999 | 137 | 6.0 | 2.8 | 0.6–11.4 |
| ≥\$36,000 | 380 | 6.8 | 1.6 | 3.6–10.0 |

† Confidence interval.

\ No respondents reported this indicator.

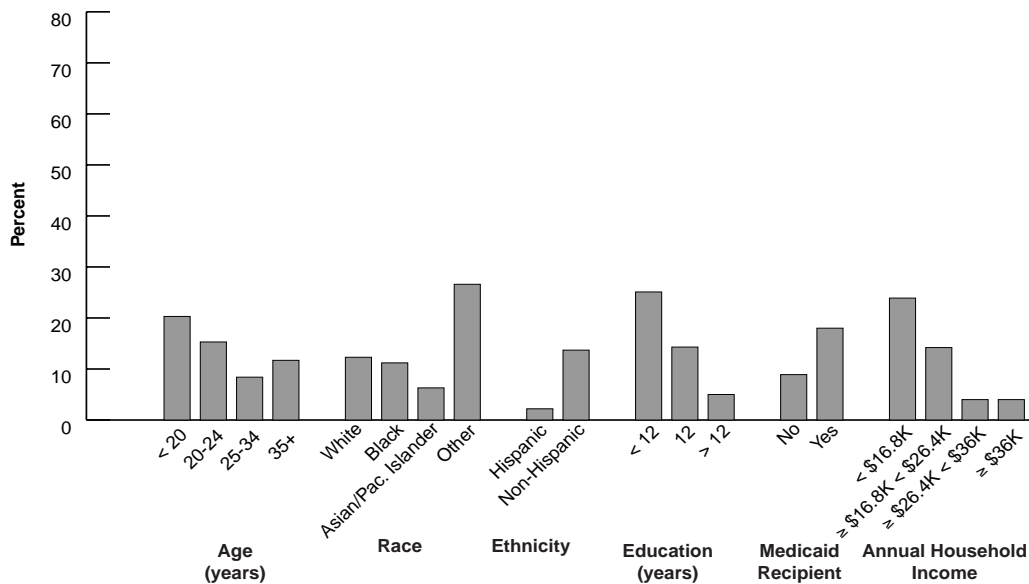


Washington 1999 Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI [†] |
|--------------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|---------------------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 171 | 20.3 | 5.0 | 10.5–30.1 |
| 20–24 | 307 | 15.3 | 3.1 | 9.3–21.3 |
| 25–34 | 620 | 8.4 | 1.5 | 5.4–11.4 |
| 35 + | 143 | 11.7 | 3.9 | 4.1–19.3 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 592 | 12.3 | 1.6 | 9.2–15.4 |
| Black | 203 | 11.2 | 2.4 | 6.5–16.0 |
| Asian/Pac. Islander | 229 | 6.3 | 1.7 | 3.0–9.5 |
| All Other | 187 | 26.6 | 3.2 | 20.3–32.8 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 217 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 0.3–4.2 |
| No | 988 | 13.7 | 1.6 | 10.6–16.8 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 234 | 25.1 | 4.4 | 16.5–33.7 |
| 12 | 330 | 14.3 | 2.8 | 8.9–19.8 |
| > 12 | 532 | 5.0 | 1.2 | 2.5–7.4 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 749 | 8.9 | 1.4 | 6.1–11.7 |
| Yes | 493 | 18.0 | 2.8 | 12.6–23.4 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$16,799 | 430 | 23.9 | 3.2 | 17.6–30.3 |
| \$16,800–\$26,399 | 207 | 14.2 | 3.5 | 7.5–21.0 |
| \$26,400–\$35,999 | 137 | 4.0 | 2.1 | 0.0–8.2 |
| ≥\$36,000 | 376 | 4.0 | 1.3 | 1.4–6.6 |

† Confidence interval.

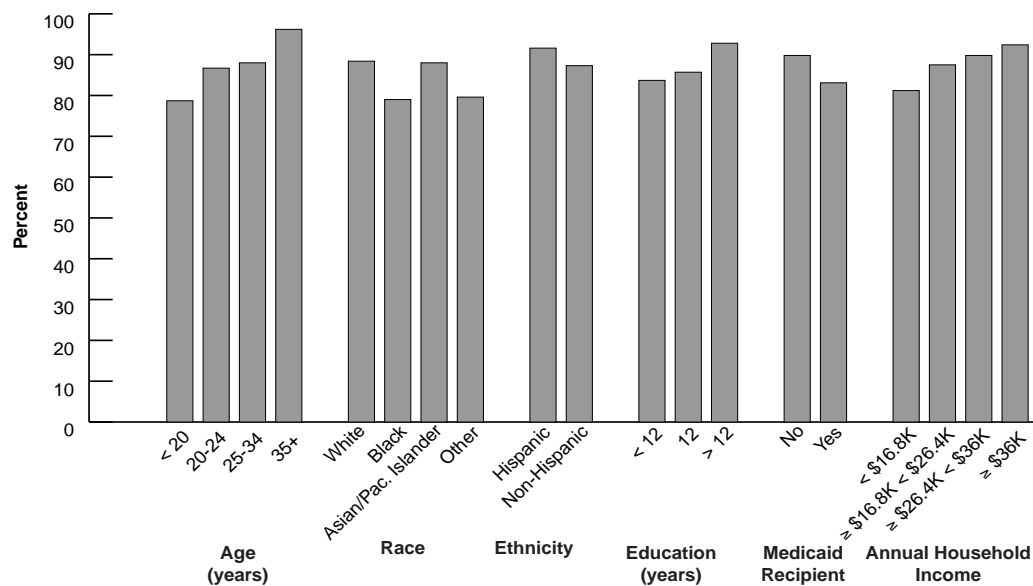


Washington 1999 Prevalence of Breastfeeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 173 | 78.7 | 4.8 | 69.3–88.1 |
| 20–24 | 304 | 86.7 | 2.8 | 81.3–92.1 |
| 25–34 | 613 | 88.0 | 1.7 | 84.6–91.4 |
| 35 + | 138 | 96.2 | 1.9 | 92.5–99.9 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 588 | 88.4 | 1.5 | 85.4–91.3 |
| Black | 201 | 79.0 | 2.9 | 73.3–84.7 |
| Asian/Pac. Islander | 222 | 88.0 | 2.3 | 83.6–92.4 |
| All Other | 186 | 79.6 | 2.9 | 73.9–85.3 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 215 | 91.6 | 1.9 | 87.9–95.4 |
| No | 976 | 87.3 | 1.5 | 84.5–90.2 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 233 | 83.7 | 3.5 | 76.8–90.6 |
| 12 | 328 | 85.7 | 2.6 | 80.6–90.8 |
| > 12 | 528 | 92.8 | 1.5 | 89.9–95.7 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 736 | 89.8 | 1.5 | 86.8–92.7 |
| Yes | 493 | 83.1 | 2.4 | 78.4–87.9 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$16,799 | 425 | 81.2 | 2.9 | 75.6–86.9 |
| \$16,800–\$26,399 | 208 | 87.5 | 3.0 | 81.6–93.4 |
| \$26,400–\$35,999 | 131 | 89.8 | 3.5 | 83.0–96.7 |
| ≥\$36,000 | 374 | 92.4 | 1.7 | 89.0–95.8 |

† Confidence interval.



State Exhibits

West Virginia

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

West Virginia 1999

Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population[§]

| Characteristic | Population Size | Percent | Respondents [#] |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------|--------------------------|
| Age, years | | | |
| < 20 | 2,843 | 15.5 | 498 |
| 20–24 | 6,129 | 33.4 | 320 |
| 25–34 | 8,019 | 43.7 | 435 |
| 35 + | 1,375 | 7.5 | 86 |
| Race | | | |
| White | 17,501 | 95.3 | 1,285 |
| Black | 694 | 3.8 | 44 |
| Native American | 9 | 0.0 | 0 |
| Asian/Pac. Islander | 150 | 0.8 | 9 |
| Other Non-White | 3 | 0.0 | 0 |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | |
| Yes | 87 | 0.5 | 10 |
| No | 18,253 | 99.5 | 1,327 |
| Education, years | | | |
| < 12 | 3,783 | 20.8 | 395 |
| 12 | 7,645 | 41.9 | 533 |
| > 12 | 6,799 | 37.3 | 403 |
| Marital status | | | |
| Married | 12,296 | 67.0 | 788 |
| Unmarried | 6,056 | 33.0 | 549 |
| Birthweight | | | |
| Low (< 2500 g) | 1,334 | 7.3 | 441 |
| Normal (≥2500 g) | 17,027 | 92.7 | 897 |
| Parity | | | |
| 1st birth | 8,065 | 43.9 | 753 |
| 2nd or later | 10,291 | 56.1 | 585 |
| Total | 18,368 | | 1,339 |

| | Estimated Population Size | 95% CI [†] | Percent | 95% CI [†] | Respondents [#] |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Annual household income | | | | | |
| ≤\$17,000 | 7,476 | 6,892–8,060 | 42.0 | 38.9–45.2 | 624 |
| \$17,001–\$19,000 | 1,673 | 1,336–2,011 | 9.4 | 7.5–11.3 | 132 |
| \$19,001–\$25,000 | 2,331 | 1,927–2,735 | 13.1 | 10.8–15.4 | 153 |
| ≥\$25,001 | 6,300 | 5,745–6,854 | 35.4 | 32.3–38.6 | 374 |
| In crowded household (>1 person/room) | 917 | 677–1,157 | 5.1 | 3.8–6.5 | 1,288 |

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

[#] Number of women who completed a survey.

[†] Confidence interval.

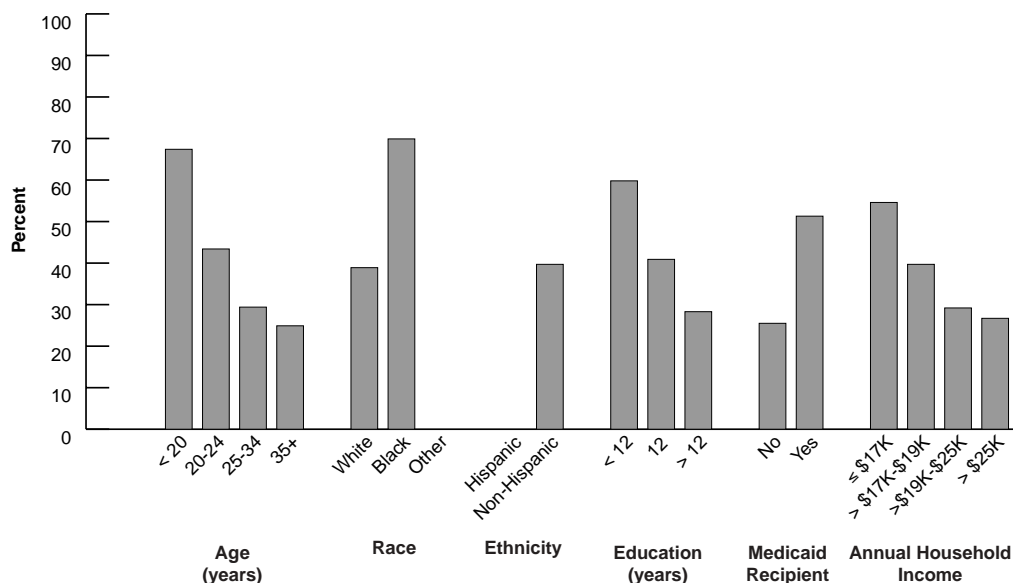
Sources: Figures for “Annual household income” and “In crowded household” are estimated from the PRAMS sample; all other figures are population percentages compiled from state birth certificate data.

West Virginia 1999 Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 458 | 67.4 | 2.4 | 62.7–72.0 |
| 20–24 | 298 | 43.4 | 3.1 | 37.2–49.6 |
| 25–34 | 404 | 29.4 | 2.5 | 24.4–34.3 |
| 35 + | 77 | 24.9 | 5.4 | 14.3–35.6 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,186 | 38.9 | 1.7 | 35.7–42.2 |
| Black | 42 | 69.9†† | 8.8 | 52.5–87.2 |
| All Other | 8 | / | / | / |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 9 | / | / | / |
| No | 1,226 | 39.7 | 1.6 | 36.5–42.9 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 360 | 59.8‡ | 3.4 | 53.2–66.4 |
| 12 | 479 | 40.9‡ | 2.7 | 35.6–46.2 |
| > 12 | 390 | 28.3 | 2.5 | 23.4–33.2 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 463 | 25.5 | 2.2 | 21.1–29.9 |
| Yes | 774 | 51.3 | 2.2 | 46.9–55.7 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$17,000 | 562 | 54.6‡ | 2.7 | 49.4–59.8 |
| \$17,001–\$19,000 | 121 | 39.7 | 5.4 | 29.1–50.3 |
| \$19,001–\$25,000 | 146 | 29.2 | 4.3 | 20.8–37.6 |
| ≥\$25,001 | 359 | 26.7 | 2.6 | 21.6–31.8 |

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



West Virginia 1999

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

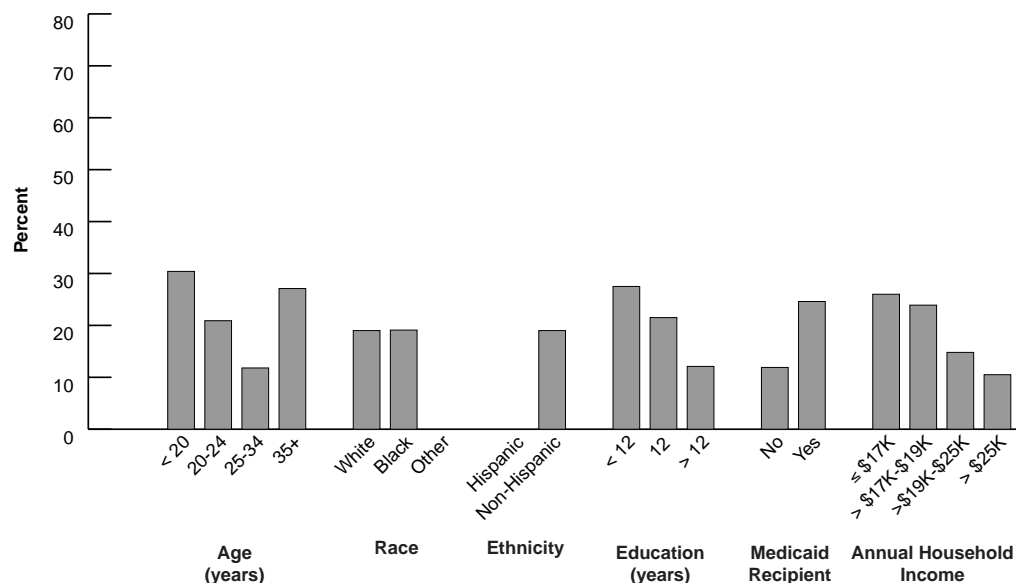
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|--------------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 489 | 30.4 | 2.3 | 26.0–34.9 |
| 20–24 | 314 | 20.9 | 2.5 | 16.0–25.9 |
| 25–34 | 428 | 11.8 | 1.8 | 8.3–15.3 |
| 35 + | 83 | 27.1 | 5.5 | 16.3–37.9 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,262 | 19.0 | 1.3 | 16.5–21.6 |
| Black | 43 | 19.1†† | 6.8 | 5.9–32.4 |
| All Other | 8 | / | / | / |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 10 | / | / | / |
| No | 1,302 | 19.0 | 1.3 | 16.5–21.6 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 384 | 27.5 | 2.8 | 22.1–33.0 |
| 12 | 526 | 21.5 | 2.2 | 17.1–25.8 |
| > 12 | 396 | 12.1 | 1.8 | 8.5–15.6 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 476 | 11.9 | 1.6 | 8.6–15.1 |
| Yes | 838 | 24.6 | 1.9 | 21.0–28.3 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$17,000 | 611 | 26.0 | 2.2 | 21.7–30.4 |
| \$17,001–\$19,000 | 128 | 23.9 | 4.7 | 14.7–33.0 |
| \$19,001–\$25,000 | 153 | 14.8 | 3.2 | 8.5–21.1 |
| ≥\$25,001 | 369 | 10.5 | 1.8 | 7.0–14.0 |

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



West Virginia 1999 Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

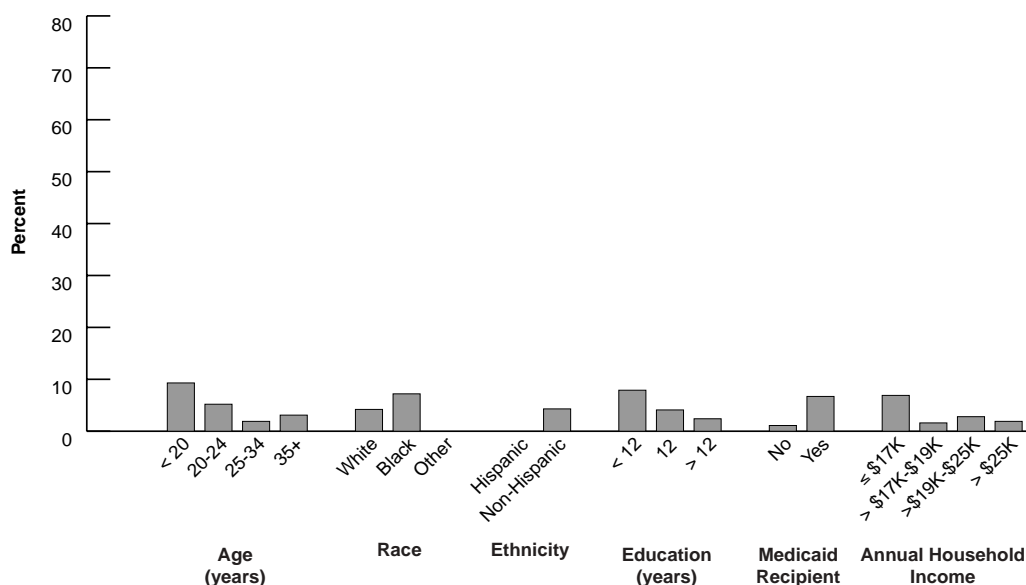
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 471 | 9.3 | 1.5 | 6.4–12.2 |
| 20–24 | 310 | 5.2 | 1.3 | 2.5–7.8 |
| 25–34 | 416 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 0.5–3.3 |
| 35 + | 82 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 0.0–6.6 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,228 | 4.2 | 0.6 | 3.0–5.4 |
| Black | 42 | 7.2†† | 4.8 | 0.0–16.6 |
| All Other | 8 | / | / | / |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 8 | / | / | / |
| No | 1,269 | 4.3 | 0.6 | 3.1–5.5 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 364 | 7.9 | 1.7 | 4.5–11.3 |
| 12 | 517 | 4.1 | 1.0 | 2.2–6.0 |
| > 12 | 390 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 0.8–4.0 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 470 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.1–2.0 |
| Yes | 809 | 6.7 | 1.0 | 4.7–8.8 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$17,000 | 591 | 6.9 | 1.3 | 4.4–9.4 |
| \$17,001–\$19,000 | 125 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.1–3.1 |
| \$19,001–\$25,000 | 146 | 2.8 | 1.3 | 0.3–5.4 |
| ≥\$25,001 | 366 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 0.5–3.4 |

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



West Virginia 1999

Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

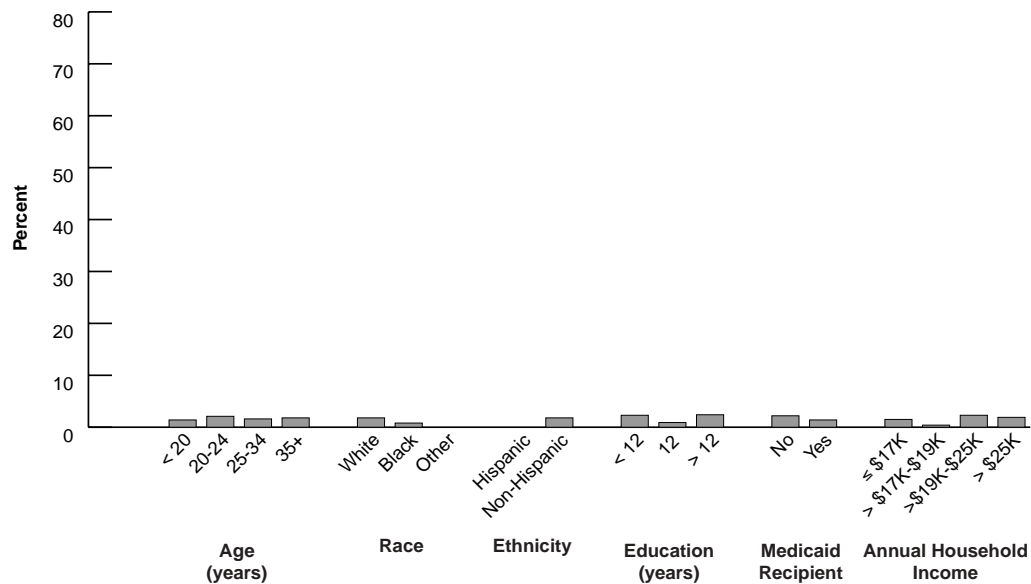
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|---------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 490 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.2–2.5 |
| 20–24 | 315 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 0.3–3.9 |
| 25–34 | 431 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 0.3–2.9 |
| 35 + | 84 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 0.0–4.7 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,267 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0.9–2.7 |
| Black | 43 | 0.8†† | 0.7 | 0.0–2.2 |
| All Other | 9 | / | / | / |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 10 | / | / | / |
| No | 1,308 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 0.9–2.6 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 385 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 0.0–4.6 |
| 12 | 527 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.1–1.6 |
| > 12 | 400 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 0.7–4.1 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 479 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 0.7–3.7 |
| Yes | 841 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.4–2.4 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$17,000 | 611 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.3–2.8 |
| \$17,001–\$19,000 | 131 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.0–1.2 |
| \$19,001–\$25,000 | 151 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 0.0–5.1 |
| ≥\$25,001 | 372 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 0.3–3.5 |

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



West Virginia 1999 Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

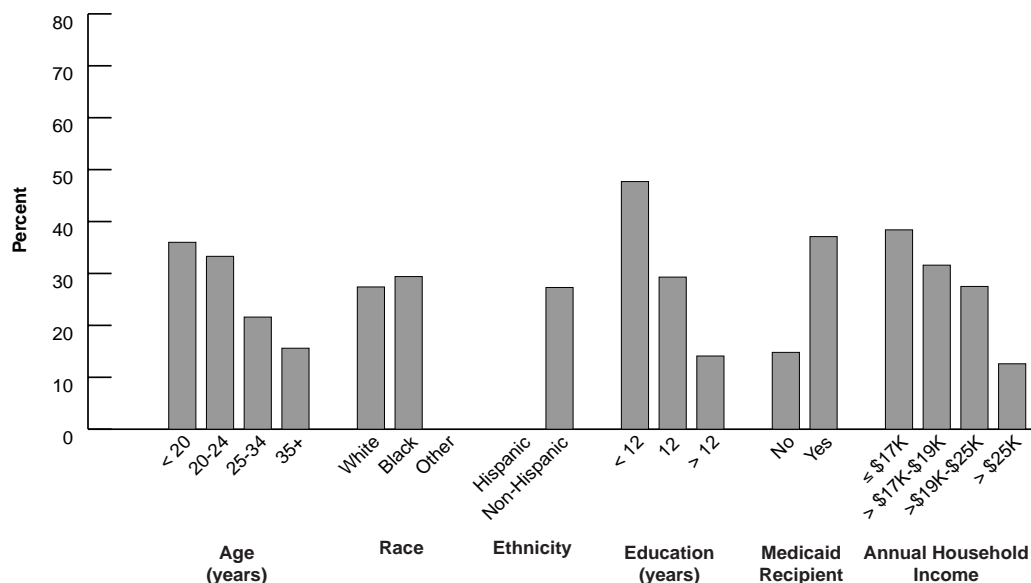
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 475 | 36.0 | 2.4 | 31.3–40.7 |
| 20–24 | 308 | 33.3 | 2.9 | 27.6–39.0 |
| 25–34 | 422 | 21.6 | 2.2 | 17.2–25.9 |
| 35 + | 85 | 15.6 | 4.2 | 7.3–24.0 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,238 | 27.4 | 1.5 | 24.4–30.3 |
| Black | 42 | 29.4†† | 9.5 | 10.8–47.9 |
| All Other | 9 | / | / | / |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 10 | / | / | / |
| No | 1,278 | 27.3 | 1.5 | 24.4–30.2 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 376 | 47.7 | 3.3 | 41.2–54.2 |
| 12 | 510 | 29.3 | 2.5 | 24.5–34.1 |
| > 12 | 396 | 14.1 | 1.9 | 10.3–17.8 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 470 | 14.8 | 1.8 | 11.2–18.4 |
| Yes | 820 | 37.1 | 2.1 | 33.0–41.2 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$17,000 | 593 | 38.4 | 2.5 | 33.5–43.3 |
| \$17,001–\$19,000 | 128 | 31.6 | 4.9 | 22.0–41.3 |
| \$19,001–\$25,000 | 151 | 27.5 | 4.2 | 19.2–35.8 |
| ≥\$25,001 | 368 | 12.6 | 2.0 | 8.8–16.5 |

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



West Virginia 1999 Prevalence of Breastfeeding Initiation

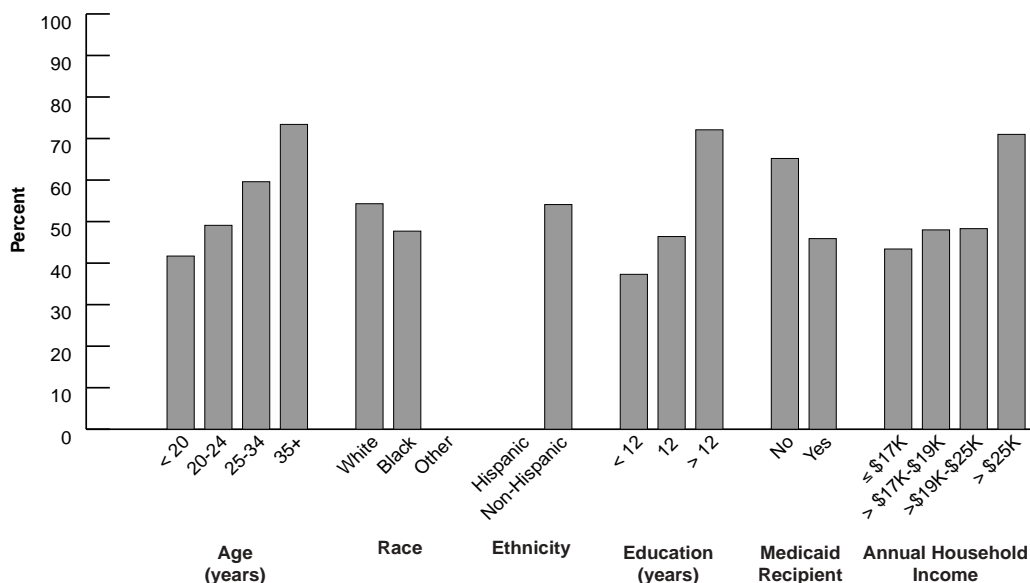
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Respondents | Percent | Standard Error | 95% CI† |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Age, years | | | | |
| < 20 | 469 | 41.7 | 2.5 | 36.9–46.5 |
| 20–24 | 306 | 49.1 | 3.1 | 43.0–55.2 |
| 25–34 | 417 | 59.6 | 2.7 | 54.4–64.8 |
| 35 + | 82 | 73.4 | 5.3 | 63.0–83.8 |
| Race | | | | |
| White | 1,229 | 54.3 | 1.7 | 51.0–57.6 |
| Black | 35 | 47.7†† | 10.1 | 27.9–67.5 |
| All Other | 9 | / | / | / |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | |
| Yes | 10 | / | / | / |
| No | 1,262 | 54.1 | 1.7 | 50.8–57.4 |
| Education, years | | | | |
| < 12 | 366 | 37.3 | 3.2 | 31.0–43.7 |
| 12 | 509 | 46.4 | 2.7 | 41.1–51.7 |
| > 12 | 391 | 72.1 | 2.5 | 67.2–77.0 |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | |
| No | 468 | 65.2 | 2.5 | 60.3–70.1 |
| Yes | 806 | 45.9 | 2.2 | 41.6–50.2 |
| Annual household income | | | | |
| ≤\$17,000 | 581 | 43.4 | 2.6 | 38.4–48.4 |
| \$17,001–\$19,000 | 130 | 48.0 | 5.4 | 37.5–58.6 |
| \$19,001–\$25,000 | 149 | 48.3 | 4.8 | 38.9–57.7 |
| ≥\$25,001 | 361 | 71.0 | 2.7 | 65.7–76.2 |

† Confidence interval.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



Detailed Summaries

Unintended Pregnancy and Contraceptive Use

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1999

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Alabama | | Alaska | | Arkansas | | Colorado | | Florida | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 78.3 [‡] | (6.3) | 66.3 [‡] | (8.6) | 75.8 | (6.8) | 75.6 [‡] | (8.1) | 75.9 | (3.7) |
| 20-24 | 54.8 | (5.8) | 51.2 | (5.7) | 56.2 | (5.7) | 47.6 | (6.0) | 59.6 | (7.9) |
| 25-34 | 35.4 | (4.7) | 35.3 | (4.4) | 37.2 | (4.6) | 29.8 | (3.9) | 31.7 | (5.1) |
| 35 + | 30.9 [‡] | (9.8) | 30.1 [‡] | (7.7) | 31.2 [‡] | (11.3) | 29.3 | (7.4) | 20.2 | (7.9) |
| Race | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 38.3 | (3.8) | 37.7 | (4.1) | 44.4 | (3.6) | 39.4 | (3.0) | 33.7 | (4.4) |
| Black | 68.9 [‡] | (5.4) | 50.6 ^{††} | (19.1) | 70.0 | (7.3) | 46.2 [‡] | (15.2) | 70.4 | (4.0) |
| Other | / | (.) | 52.2 [‡] | (4.2) | / [‡] | (.) | 42.1 ^{††} | (17.1) | 55.8 ^{†††} | (24.5) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | / | (.) | 54.7 ^{†††} | (17.0) | 45.0 [‡] | (15.0) | 46.4 | (6.5) | 39.2 | (7.1) |
| No | 46.9 | (3.1) | 41.9 | (3.1) | 49.8 | (3.3) | 37.3 | (3.2) | 43.7 | (4.0) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 64.8 | (6.7) | 56.0 [‡] | (8.2) | 62.8 | (6.9) | 56.3 | (7.9) | 57.5 | (7.2) |
| 12 | 50.3 | (5.7) | 50.2 | (4.8) | 54.9 | (5.0) | 45.7 | (5.5) | 50.9 | (6.8) |
| > 12 | 37.5 | (4.6) | 31.9 | (4.5) | 37.0 | (5.1) | 29.8 | (3.5) | 30.6 | (5.0) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | 30.5 | (4.3) | 34.8 | (4.0) | 36.2 | (4.2) | 32.0 | (3.3) | 30.4 | (4.5) |
| Yes | 66.2 [‡] | (4.3) | 53.1 [‡] | (4.5) | 64.7 | (4.5) | 55.8 | (5.6) | 59.8 | (5.2) |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Characteristic | New York [{] | | North Carolina | | Ohio | | Oklahoma | | | |
| | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | | |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 82.6 | (9.6) | 72.3 | (7.7) | 75.0 | (8.6) | 75.6 | (8.5) | | |
| 20-24 | 55.3 [‡] | (8.8) | 51.1 | (6.1) | 57.9 | (6.3) | 52.0 | (6.8) | | |
| 25-34 | 23.7 | (4.1) | 29.7 | (4.1) | 27.9 | (4.1) | 35.7 | (5.4) | | |
| 35 + | 26.0 | (8.0) | 31.0 [‡] | (8.8) | 24.1 | (8.4) | 21.1 | (9.6) | | |
| Race | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 32.1 | (3.7) | 35.0 | (3.5) | 36.9 | (3.8) | 40.9 | (4.2) | | |
| Black | 55.3 [‡] | (12.0) | 63.7 | (6.3) | 67.5 | (4.6) | 62.4 | (12.8) | | |
| Other | 48.4 ^{††} | (20.4) | 38.0 ^{††} | (16.5) | 33.4 ^{††} | (19.3) | 56.1 | (10.7) | | |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 47.2 [‡] | (14.6) | 33.4 [‡] | (10.9) | / [‡] | (.) | 48.9 [‡] | (16.1) | | |
| No | 35.7 | (4.1) | 42.6 | (3.2) | 41.3 | (3.3) | 45.7 | (3.9) | | |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 57.0 [‡] | (11.2) | 55.8 | (6.8) | 64.6 | (8.1) | 61.8 [‡] | (9.1) | | |
| 12 | 42.2 [‡] | (6.8) | 50.1 | (5.8) | 42.7 | (5.3) | 49.9 | (6.3) | | |
| > 12 | 25.3 | (4.0) | 29.4 | (4.1) | 30.3 | (4.3) | 34.5 | (5.2) | | |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | 26.1 | (3.6) | 28.2 | (3.9) | 32.2 | (3.7) | 37.7 | (4.5) | | |
| Yes | 61.7 [‡] | (7.6) | 57.2 | (4.6) | 62.2 | (5.7) | 60.1 | (6.5) | | |

[†] ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

[{] Data do not include New York City.

[‡] Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1999 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Illinois | | Louisiana | | Maine | | New Mexico | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 84.4 | (5.1) | 78.2 | (5.4) | 76.8 [‡] | (9.3) | 66.4 [‡] | (6.9) |
| 20-24 | 58.6 | (4.9) | 64.7 | (4.4) | 47.8 [‡] | (6.9) | 47.4 | (5.2) |
| 25-34 | 31.7 | (3.1) | 36.7 | (3.8) | 24.5 | (3.9) | 33.9 | (4.1) |
| 35 + | 28.4 | (6.2) | 31.2 | (7.7) | 18.6 | (7.2) | 35.7 | (8.7) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 36.5 | (2.7) | 39.8 | (3.2) | 33.7 | (3.2) | 41.7 | (3.2) |
| Black | 76.7 | (4.7) | 69.6 | (3.9) | / | (.) | / | (.) |
| Other | 34.5 | (10.5) | 63.9 ^{††} | (19.0) | / | (.) | 52.8 [‡] | (6.4) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 43.3 | (5.5) | 42.8 ^{††} | (20.2) | / | (.) | 44.2 | (4.2) |
| No | 44.9 | (2.7) | 52.2 | (2.6) | 33.1 | (3.2) | 42.9 | (3.9) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 60.6 [‡] | (5.3) | 66.7 | (5.3) | 64.0 [‡] | (9.8) | 48.0 [‡] | (6.0) |
| 12 | 53.7 | (4.5) | 56.2 | (4.2) | 39.5 | (5.4) | 46.3 | (4.9) |
| > 12 | 31.5 | (3.1) | 39.5 | (4.0) | 23.4 | (3.9) | 35.8 | (4.4) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 30.5 | (2.8) | 31.6 | (3.4) | 23.5 | (3.4) | 34.5 | (4.0) |
| Yes | 66.6 | (3.8) | 70.0 | (3.3) | 55.6 [‡] | (5.8) | 51.4 | (4.0) |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | South Carolina | | Utah | | Washington | | West Virginia | |
| Characteristic | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 74.0 | (9.6) | 84.0 | (7.7) | 69.3 | (10.0) | 67.4 | (4.6) |
| 20-24 | 55.8 | (7.9) | 32.4 | (5.8) | 52.3 | (7.9) | 43.4 | (6.2) |
| 25-34 | 32.9 | (5.6) | 28.5 | (4.1) | 27.4 | (4.6) | 29.4 | (5.0) |
| 35 + | 19.5 | (11.4) | 18.4 | (7.5) | 28.1 [‡] | (10.4) | 24.9 | (10.6) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 35.0 | (5.0) | 33.0 | (3.3) | 37.7 | (4.4) | 38.9 | (3.3) |
| Black | 61.7 | (6.9) | 47.8 | (8.7) | 61.8 | (6.8) | 69.9 ^{††} | (17.3) |
| Other | / [‡] | (.) | 46.7 [‡] | (8.5) | 39.2 | (5.2) | / [‡] | (.) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 59.6 ^{††} | (23.0) | 46.0 | (11.2) | 36.2 | (6.6) | / [‡] | (.) |
| No | 43.8 | (4.2) | 32.0 | (3.2) | 38.7 | (4.3) | 39.7 | (3.2) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 62.0 | (9.0) | 56.7 [‡] | (9.4) | 50.6 | (9.1) | 59.8 [‡] | (6.6) |
| 12 | 49.2 | (7.3) | 33.4 | (5.9) | 44.4 | (7.5) | 40.9 [‡] | (5.3) |
| > 12 | 29.7 | (5.9) | 27.3 | (3.8) | 28.3 | (5.0) | 28.3 | (4.9) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 25.5 | (5.6) | 27.3 | (3.4) | 30.3 | (4.3) | 25.5 | (4.4) |
| Yes | 59.0 | (5.5) | 50.1 [‡] | (6.6) | 54.7 | (6.3) | 51.3 | (4.4) |

[†] ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

{ Data do not include New York City.

[‡] Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Mistimed Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1999

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Alabama | | Alaska | | Arkansas | | Colorado | | Florida | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 55.7 [†] | (7.8) | 53.8 [†] | (8.9) | 62.3 | (7.7) | 63.0 [†] | (8.8) | 61.4 | (4.1) |
| 20-24 | 42.6 | (5.8) | 42.2 | (5.7) | 38.5 | (5.6) | 39.2 | (5.8) | 47.0 | (8.0) |
| 25-34 | 26.1 | (4.4) | 26.1 | (4.1) | 25.8 | (4.2) | 22.5 | (3.5) | 23.2 | (4.6) |
| 35 + | 9.1 [†] | (6.0) | 16.3 [†] | (6.4) | 9.6 [†] | (7.7) | 12.3 | (5.2) | 6.4 | (4.4) |
| Race | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 28.6 | (3.5) | 30.1 | (3.9) | 34.7 | (3.4) | 29.5 | (2.8) | 27.2 | (4.1) |
| Black | 46.7 [†] | (5.9) | 34.2 ^{††} | (17.9) | 35.8 | (7.2) | 43.1 [†] | (15.1) | 46.0 | (4.3) |
| Other | / | (.) | 37.3 [†] | (4.1) | / [†] | (.) | 31.8 ^{††} | (16.2) | 35.7 ^{†††} | (23.2) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | / | (.) | 50.7 ^{†††} | (17.1) | 35.6 [†] | (14.5) | 33.1 | (5.9) | 30.3 | (6.6) |
| No | 33.8 | (3.0) | 31.5 | (2.9) | 35.2 | (3.2) | 28.9 | (3.0) | 32.1 | (3.8) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 41.5 | (6.9) | 39.4 [†] | (7.8) | 42.7 | (7.0) | 42.9 | (7.6) | 43.0 | (6.8) |
| 12 | 34.5 | (5.4) | 39.9 | (4.7) | 39.2 | (4.9) | 32.5 | (5.1) | 37.0 | (6.3) |
| > 12 | 30.2 | (4.4) | 24.2 | (4.2) | 27.1 | (4.7) | 24.2 | (3.3) | 23.2 | (4.6) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | 23.2 | (4.0) | 26.7 | (3.8) | 28.2 | (3.9) | 24.7 | (3.1) | 24.6 | (4.3) |
| Yes | 45.9 [†] | (4.5) | 40.3 [†] | (4.5) | 43.3 | (4.7) | 41.1 | (5.3) | 41.5 | (5.0) |

| Characteristic | New York [{] | | North Carolina | | Ohio | | Oklahoma | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 76.3 | (10.6) | 58.5 | (8.5) | 65.6 | (9.0) | 68.1 | (9.4) |
| 20-24 | 43.7 [†] | (8.9) | 40.9 | (6.0) | 45.4 | (6.3) | 42.6 | (6.8) |
| 25-34 | 18.1 | (3.7) | 24.0 | (3.9) | 19.0 | (3.6) | 26.8 | (5.0) |
| 35 + | 13.8 | (6.3) | 13.9 [†] | (6.5) | 8.5 | (5.5) | 10.4 | (7.5) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 24.8 | (3.4) | 29.6 | (3.4) | 28.1 | (3.5) | 33.6 | (4.1) |
| Black | 43.9 [†] | (12.0) | 42.4 | (6.4) | 43.0 | (5.1) | 50.0 | (13.2) |
| Other | 36.3 ^{††} | (19.3) | 27.4 ^{††} | (14.8) | 33.4 ^{††} | (19.3) | 40.3 | (10.7) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 27.7 [†] | (13.4) | 27.2 [†] | (10.3) | / [†] | (.) | 36.2 [†] | (15.8) |
| No | 28.6 | (3.9) | 33.0 | (3.1) | 30.7 | (3.1) | 37.0 | (3.9) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 44.0 [†] | (11.2) | 42.4 | (6.8) | 50.7 | (8.4) | 51.2 [†] | (9.4) |
| 12 | 31.7 [†] | (6.4) | 36.8 | (5.5) | 30.6 | (5.0) | 41.1 | (6.2) |
| > 12 | 20.3 | (3.7) | 24.7 | (3.9) | 22.2 | (3.9) | 25.8 | (4.8) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 19.6 | (3.3) | 22.5 | (3.6) | 24.3 | (3.4) | 29.0 | (4.2) |
| Yes | 49.9 [†] | (7.8) | 43.8 | (4.6) | 45.1 | (5.9) | 50.5 | (6.6) |

[†] ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

[{] Data do not include New York City.

[†] Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

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

Prevalence of Mistimed Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1999 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Illinois | | Louisiana | | Maine | | New Mexico | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 64.9 | (6.8) | 56.3 | (6.6) | 65.9 [‡] | (10.4) | 50.2 [‡] | (7.3) |
| 20-24 | 45.4 | (5.0) | 43.4 | (4.7) | 39.1 [‡] | (6.8) | 37.9 | (5.1) |
| 25-34 | 22.7 | (2.8) | 25.3 | (3.5) | 18.9 | (3.5) | 25.0 | (3.8) |
| 35 + | 13.6 | (4.7) | 9.4 | (4.6) | 7.7 | (4.9) | 17.6 | (7.0) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 28.9 | (2.5) | 30.0 | (3.0) | 26.5 | (3.0) | 31.6 | (3.0) |
| Black | 47.0 | (5.6) | 41.3 | (4.3) | / | (.) | / | (.) |
| Other | 27.8 | (9.8) | 43.6 ^{††} | (20.0) | / | (.) | 38.0 [‡] | (6.2) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 34.1 | (5.3) | 29.1 ^{††} | (18.3) | / | (.) | 33.7 | (4.0) |
| No | 32.1 | (2.5) | 34.8 | (2.5) | 25.8 | (3.0) | 31.1 | (3.6) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 42.6 [‡] | (5.4) | 42.7 | (5.7) | 53.4 [‡] | (10.2) | 31.2 [‡] | (5.6) |
| 12 | 37.4 | (4.4) | 35.8 | (4.1) | 29.2 | (5.0) | 34.7 | (4.7) |
| > 12 | 24.6 | (2.9) | 29.3 | (3.7) | 18.6 | (3.6) | 28.7 | (4.2) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 23.8 | (2.6) | 22.4 | (3.1) | 17.9 | (3.1) | 26.6 | (3.7) |
| Yes | 46.1 | (4.0) | 45.6 | (3.7) | 44.4 [‡] | (5.8) | 37.4 | (3.9) |
| Characteristic | South Carolina | | Utah | | Washington | | West Virginia | |
| | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 58.0 | (10.7) | 72.0 | (10.9) | 64.2 | (10.4) | 61.0 | (4.8) |
| 20-24 | 40.0 | (7.8) | 28.2 | (5.5) | 46.4 | (7.9) | 37.4 | (6.0) |
| 25-34 | 22.8 | (5.0) | 22.5 | (3.8) | 18.8 | (4.0) | 23.1 | (4.6) |
| 35 + | 8.4 | (7.9) | 8.4 | (5.1) | 14.0 [‡] | (8.1) | 13.4 | (8.3) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 26.8 | (4.7) | 27.1 | (3.1) | 30.0 | (4.2) | 32.9 | (3.1) |
| Black | 40.8 | (6.9) | 34.7 | (8.4) | 45.4 | (7.1) | 42.9 ^{††} | (18.5) |
| Other | / [‡] | (.) | 35.0 [‡] | (7.6) | 29.7 | (4.9) | / [‡] | (.) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 42.4 ^{††} | (23.2) | 32.8 | (10.5) | 29.6 | (6.2) | / [‡] | (.) |
| No | 31.4 | (4.0) | 26.6 | (3.0) | 30.2 | (4.0) | 33.0 | (3.1) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 46.5 | (9.2) | 43.4 [‡] | (9.2) | 42.5 | (9.1) | 47.3 [‡] | (6.6) |
| 12 | 34.7 | (6.9) | 25.8 | (5.4) | 31.6 | (6.9) | 34.7 [‡] | (5.1) |
| > 12 | 21.5 | (5.3) | 23.5 | (3.7) | 22.9 | (4.7) | 24.2 | (4.7) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 19.9 | (5.1) | 23.2 | (3.2) | 23.7 | (4.1) | 21.6 | (4.2) |
| Yes | 40.9 | (5.5) | 37.9 [‡] | (6.4) | 43.0 | (6.4) | 42.4 | (4.3) |

[†] ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

{ Data do not include New York City.

[‡] Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Unwanted Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1999

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Alabama | | Alaska | | Arkansas | | Colorado | | Florida | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 22.7 [‡] | (6.6) | 12.5 [‡] | (5.7) | 13.5 | (5.6) | 12.6 [‡] | (6.1) | 14.5 | (3.0) |
| 20-24 | 12.1 | (3.7) | 9.1 | (3.1) | 17.6 | (4.6) | 8.5 | (3.5) | 12.5 | (4.6) |
| 25-34 | 9.4 | (2.9) | 9.2 | (2.5) | 11.3 | (3.0) | 7.3 | (2.3) | 8.4 | (2.8) |
| 35 + | 21.8 [‡] | (8.8) | 13.7 [‡] | (5.4) | 21.6 [‡] | (9.4) | 17.0 | (6.4) | 13.7 | (6.9) |
| Race | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 9.7 | (2.4) | 7.5 | (2.2) | 9.7 | (2.2) | 9.9 | (2.0) | 6.6 | (2.3) |
| Black | 22.1 [‡] | (4.7) | 16.4 ^{††} | (13.9) | 34.3 | (7.4) | 3.2 [‡] | (3.4) | 24.5 | (3.8) |
| Other | / | (.) | 14.9 [‡] | (2.8) | / [‡] | (.) | 10.2 ^{††} | (10.5) | 20.1 ^{†††} | (22.0) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | / | (.) | 4.0 ^{†††} | (6.9) | 9.4 [‡] | (8.6) | 13.3 | (4.6) | 9.0 | (4.0) |
| No | 13.1 | (2.2) | 10.4 | (1.8) | 14.5 | (2.4) | 8.4 | (1.9) | 11.6 | (2.3) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 23.3 | (6.0) | 16.6 [‡] | (5.8) | 20.1 | (6.0) | 13.4 | (5.5) | 14.5 | (3.7) |
| 12 | 15.8 | (4.2) | 10.3 | (2.7) | 15.7 | (3.7) | 13.2 | (3.8) | 13.9 | (4.3) |
| > 12 | 7.3 | (2.4) | 7.7 | (2.5) | 9.9 | (3.2) | 5.6 | (1.8) | 7.4 | (2.7) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | 7.2 | (2.5) | 8.1 | (2.3) | 8.0 | (2.4) | 7.2 | (1.9) | 5.8 | (1.9) |
| Yes | 20.3 [‡] | (3.7) | 12.8 [‡] | (2.7) | 21.4 | (4.0) | 14.7 | (4.1) | 18.2 | (3.9) |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Characteristic | New York [{] | | North Carolina | | Ohio | | Oklahoma | | | |
| | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | | |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 6.3 | (5.6) | 13.8 | (6.0) | 9.4 | (4.1) | 7.5 | (5.3) | | |
| 20-24 | 11.6 [‡] | (6.3) | 10.2 | (3.7) | 12.5 | (4.0) | 9.4 | (4.1) | | |
| 25-34 | 5.6 | (2.3) | 5.7 | (2.1) | 8.9 | (2.5) | 8.9 | (3.1) | | |
| 35 + | 12.2 | (6.2) | 17.1 [‡] | (7.2) | 15.7 | (7.1) | 10.8 | (6.9) | | |
| Race | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 7.3 | (2.2) | 5.4 | (1.7) | 8.7 | (2.2) | 7.3 | (2.1) | | |
| Black | 11.4 [‡] | (6.9) | 21.3 | (5.4) | 24.5 | (4.1) | 12.4 | (8.6) | | |
| Other | 12.1 ^{††} | (15.1) | 10.6 ^{††} | (11.1) | 0.0 ^{††} | (0.0) | 15.8 | (7.8) | | |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 19.5 [‡] | (12.0) | 6.2 [‡] | (5.6) | / [‡] | (.) | 12.8 [‡] | (10.1) | | |
| No | 7.1 | (2.2) | 9.6 | (2.0) | 10.6 | (1.9) | 8.7 | (2.2) | | |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 12.9 [‡] | (7.8) | 13.4 | (4.7) | 14.0 | (5.1) | 10.6 [‡] | (5.6) | | |
| 12 | 10.5 [‡] | (4.4) | 13.3 | (3.8) | 12.2 | (3.3) | 8.8 | (3.3) | | |
| > 12 | 5.0 | (2.0) | 4.7 | (1.9) | 8.1 | (2.5) | 8.6 | (3.1) | | |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | 6.5 | (2.2) | 5.7 | (2.0) | 7.8 | (2.0) | 8.7 | (2.7) | | |
| Yes | 11.8 [‡] | (5.1) | 13.4 | (3.2) | 17.2 | (4.0) | 9.5 | (3.5) | | |

[†] ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

[{] Data do not include New York City.

[‡] Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

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

Prevalence of Unwanted Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1999 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Illinois | | Louisiana | | Maine | | New Mexico | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 19.5 | (5.7) | 21.8 | (5.6) | 10.8 [‡] | (6.8) | 16.2 [‡] | (5.3) |
| 20-24 | 13.2 | (3.5) | 21.3 | (4.1) | 8.7 [‡] | (3.9) | 9.5 | (3.1) |
| 25-34 | 9.0 | (1.9) | 11.4 | (2.6) | 5.6 | (2.1) | 8.9 | (2.5) |
| 35 + | 14.8 | (4.9) | 21.8 | (7.1) | 10.9 | (5.8) | 18.1 | (7.0) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 7.6 | (1.5) | 9.8 | (2.0) | 7.2 | (1.8) | 10.1 | (2.0) |
| Black | 29.8 | (5.2) | 28.3 | (4.0) | / | (.) | / | (.) |
| Other | 6.8 | (5.7) | 20.3 ^{††} | (16.1) | / | (.) | 14.8 [‡] | (4.5) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 9.3 | (3.3) | 13.7 ^{††} | (14.3) | / | (.) | 10.6 | (2.5) |
| No | 12.7 | (1.8) | 17.3 | (2.1) | 7.3 | (1.8) | 11.8 | (2.6) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 18.0 [‡] | (4.2) | 24.0 | (5.0) | 10.6 [‡] | (6.3) | 16.8 [‡] | (4.5) |
| 12 | 16.3 | (3.4) | 20.5 | (3.6) | 10.3 | (3.3) | 11.6 | (3.1) |
| > 12 | 6.9 | (1.7) | 10.2 | (2.5) | 4.8 | (2.0) | 7.1 | (2.4) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 6.7 | (1.5) | 9.2 | (2.1) | 5.7 | (1.9) | 7.9 | (2.3) |
| Yes | 20.4 | (3.2) | 24.3 | (3.3) | 11.2 [‡] | (3.7) | 14.0 | (2.7) |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | South Carolina | | Utah | | Washington | | West Virginia | |
| Characteristic | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 16.0 | (8.0) | 11.9 | (9.3) | 5.1 | (4.1) | 6.4 | (2.5) |
| 20-24 | 15.8 | (5.8) | 4.1 | (2.8) | 5.9 | (3.6) | 6.0 | (2.9) |
| 25-34 | 10.1 | (3.6) | 5.9 | (2.2) | 8.6 | (2.9) | 6.2 | (2.7) |
| 35 + | 11.1 | (9.1) | 10.0 | (5.9) | 14.1 [‡] | (8.1) | 11.5 | (7.9) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 8.1 | (2.9) | 5.9 | (1.8) | 7.7 | (2.4) | 6.0 | (1.6) |
| Black | 20.9 | (5.7) | 13.1 | (6.0) | 16.4 | (5.3) | 26.9 ^{††} | (17.4) |
| Other | / [‡] | (.) | 11.7 [‡] | (4.4) | 9.5 | (3.1) | / [‡] | (.) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 17.3 ^{††} | (17.4) | 13.2 | (8.3) | 6.7 | (3.5) | / [‡] | (.) |
| No | 12.5 | (2.8) | 5.4 | (1.6) | 8.4 | (2.4) | 6.7 | (1.7) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 15.5 | (6.6) | 13.2 [‡] | (6.9) | 8.1 | (4.6) | 12.5 [‡] | (4.9) |
| 12 | 14.5 | (5.1) | 7.6 | (3.5) | 12.8 | (5.1) | 6.2 [‡] | (2.6) |
| > 12 | 8.2 | (3.5) | 3.8 | (1.7) | 5.3 | (2.4) | 4.1 | (2.1) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 5.6 | (2.9) | 4.1 | (1.5) | 6.7 | (2.3) | 3.8 | (1.9) |
| Yes | 18.1 | (4.3) | 12.2 [‡] | (4.7) | 11.7 | (4.4) | 8.9 | (2.6) |

[†] ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

{ Data do not include New York City.

[‡] Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Pregnancy That Was Not Wanted by Husband or Partner, 1999

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Alabama | | Alaska | | Arkansas | | Colorado | | Florida | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 15.0 | (5.4) | 15.6 | (6.4) | 11.9 | (4.8) | 16.8 | (6.2) | 16.8 | (3.1) |
| 20-24 | 11.5 | (3.5) | 11.1 | (3.4) | 15.9 | (4.2) | 15.3 | (4.5) | 14.1 | (5.3) |
| 25-34 | 9.5 | (2.9) | 7.5 | (2.3) | 8.0 | (2.3) | 6.3 | (2.0) | 7.3 | (2.8) |
| 35 + | 6.4 | (4.8) | 7.7 | (4.2) | 5.4 | (4.2) | 9.9 | (5.1) | 13.0 | (6.8) |
| Race | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 8.9 | (2.2) | 9.2 | (2.4) | 9.7 | (2.0) | 10.8 | (2.0) | 9.5 | (2.7) |
| Black | 14.7 | (3.9) | 10.5 ^{††} | (12.3) | 18.1 | (5.8) | 8.1 | (7.4) | 15.0 | (2.9) |
| Other | / | (.) | 10.0 | (2.2) | 1.2 ^{††} | (1.1) | 0.9 ^{††} | (1.2) | 18.3 ^{††} | (17.7) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | / ‡ | (.) | 7.3 ^{††} | (8.9) | 10.1 | (8.3) | 13.9 | (4.4) | 12.9 | (4.7) |
| No | 10.1 | (1.9) | 9.5 | (1.7) | 11.1 | (2.0) | 9.2 | (2.0) | 10.3 | (2.4) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 13.8 | (4.6) | 13.8 | (5.0) | 14.9 | (4.9) | 13.0 | (5.2) | 13.7 | (4.5) |
| 12 | 10.6 | (3.3) | 10.1 | (2.8) | 11.0 | (3.1) | 13.8 | (3.7) | 12.9 | (4.2) |
| > 12 | 9.2 | (2.7) | 7.6 | (2.5) | 9.0 | (2.8) | 6.9 | (1.9) | 8.5 | (3.0) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | 6.5 | (2.3) | 7.9 | (2.2) | 7.6 | (2.3) | 7.0 | (1.8) | 9.3 | (2.8) |
| Yes | 14.9 | (3.1) | 11.5 | (2.7) | 14.9 | (3.2) | 17.4 | (4.2) | 13.3 | (3.4) |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Characteristic | New York [{] | | North Carolina | | Ohio | | Oklahoma | | | |
| | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | | |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 22.9 | (10.1) | 12.1 | (5.4) | 16.2 | (6.8) | 18.6 | (7.6) | | |
| 20-24 | 21.6 | (7.3) | 12.7 | (3.9) | 16.3 | (4.4) | 10.2 | (4.1) | | |
| 25-34 | 4.5 | (1.8) | 7.5 | (2.3) | 7.8 | (2.3) | 12.1 | (3.6) | | |
| 35 + | 8.6 | (4.8) | 5.4 | (4.2) | 11.2 | (5.8) | 6.7 | (5.6) | | |
| Race | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 9.5 | (2.3) | 7.7 | (1.9) | 10.2 | (2.3) | 11.3 | (2.7) | | |
| Black | 13.0 | (7.6) | 14.3 | (4.4) | 19.7 | (3.7) | 17.6 | (9.5) | | |
| Other | 14.5 ^{††} | (14.1) | 10.0 | (9.7) | 4.1 ^{††} | (7.9) | 12.4 | (6.8) | | |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 10.2 | (8.9) | 6.0 | (5.7) | / | (.) | 1.7 | (1.2) | | |
| No | 9.9 | (2.5) | 9.6 | (1.9) | 11.2 | (2.0) | 12.6 | (2.6) | | |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 16.3 | (7.8) | 11.5 | (4.2) | 16.7 | (6.0) | 15.6 | (6.6) | | |
| 12 | 12.5 | (4.3) | 11.9 | (3.6) | 12.0 | (3.3) | 13.3 | (4.1) | | |
| > 12 | 6.7 | (2.3) | 6.5 | (2.2) | 9.0 | (2.5) | 9.6 | (3.2) | | |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | 7.0 | (2.1) | 5.8 | (2.0) | 7.9 | (2.1) | 10.0 | (2.8) | | |
| Yes | 18.0 | (5.5) | 13.3 | (3.0) | 19.6 | (4.4) | 15.6 | (4.6) | | |

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Pregnancy That Was Not Wanted by Husband or Partner, 1999 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Illinois | | Louisiana | | Maine | | New Mexico | |
|--------------------|----------|-------|-----------|--------|-------|-------|------------|-------|
| | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 17.9 | (5.4) | 17.2 | (4.8) | 14.9 | (7.3) | 14.3 | (4.7) |
| 20-24 | 15.1 | (3.5) | 13.9 | (3.3) | 14.7 | (4.7) | 9.5 | (2.9) |
| 25-34 | 6.9 | (1.7) | 9.7 | (2.3) | 7.7 | (2.4) | 6.9 | (2.1) |
| 35 + | 5.8 | (3.0) | 8.4 | (4.7) | 7.4 | (4.7) | 11.3 | (5.3) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 9.0 | (1.6) | 11.1 | (2.1) | 10.0 | (2.0) | 8.5 | (1.7) |
| Black | 16.1 | (4.1) | 13.8 | (2.9) | / | (.) | / | (.) |
| Other | 3.6 | (4.0) | 9.2†† | (11.8) | / | (.) | 14.3 | (4.1) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 9.3 | (3.2) | 13.4†† | (14.0) | / | (.) | 8.2 | (2.2) |
| No | 10.4 | (1.6) | 12.2 | (1.7) | 9.9 | (2.0) | 10.8 | (2.3) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 14.3 | (3.7) | 16.7 | (4.1) | 17.8 | (7.4) | 9.4 | (3.2) |
| 12 | 12.1 | (2.9) | 14.1 | (2.9) | 12.4 | (3.5) | 10.2 | (2.7) |
| > 12 | 7.2 | (1.8) | 7.5 | (2.2) | 6.5 | (2.2) | 8.7 | (2.6) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 6.3 | (1.5) | 7.9 | (2.0) | 7.1 | (2.1) | 7.4 | (2.1) |
| Yes | 16.2 | (2.9) | 15.9 | (2.6) | 15.7 | (4.0) | 11.2 | (2.4) |

| Characteristic | South Carolina | | Utah | | Washington | | West Virginia | |
|--------------------|----------------|--------|------|-------|------------|-------|---------------|--------|
| | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 16.3 | (7.9) | 14.9 | (8.1) | 17.0 | (8.2) | 18.6 | (3.8) |
| 20-24 | 11.5 | (5.0) | 9.7 | (3.7) | 14.7 | (5.6) | 13.0 | (4.0) |
| 25-34 | 9.2 | (3.5) | 6.7 | (2.2) | 9.6 | (3.1) | 6.6 | (2.6) |
| 35 + | 9.0 | (8.0) | 10.1 | (5.8) | 14.6 | (8.0) | 11.2 | (7.3) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 8.3 | (2.9) | 8.7 | (2.0) | 12.9 | (3.0) | 10.7 | (2.0) |
| Black | 15.1 | (5.0) | 19.7 | (6.7) | 17.2 | (5.4) | 23.8†† | (16.3) |
| Other | / | (.) | 8.9 | (3.6) | 9.3 | (3.0) | / | (.) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 5.9†† | (10.2) | 6.7 | (4.8) | 9.5 | (3.9) | / | (.) |
| No | 11.1 | (2.7) | 9.0 | (2.0) | 13.2 | (3.0) | 11.1 | (2.0) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 12.6 | (5.9) | 15.9 | (6.4) | 13.0 | (6.1) | 18.1 | (4.9) |
| 12 | 13.0 | (4.9) | 7.6 | (3.5) | 15.5 | (5.6) | 9.7 | (3.0) |
| > 12 | 8.3 | (3.6) | 7.0 | (2.1) | 10.4 | (3.5) | 7.8 | (2.9) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 5.2 | (2.8) | 6.5 | (1.8) | 8.6 | (2.6) | 6.1 | (2.3) |
| Yes | 15.3 | (4.0) | 13.9 | (4.5) | 20.2 | (5.4) | 14.8 | (2.9) |

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Contraceptive Use at Time of Pregnancy Among Women With an Unintended Pregnancy Resulting in a Live Birth, 1999

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Alabama | | Alaska | | Arkansas | | Colorado | | Florida | |
|--------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|---------|--------|
| | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 27.3 | (7.8) | 42.4 | (10.8) | 37.5 | (8.8) | 41.5 | (10.0) | 38.7 | (4.8) |
| 20-24 | 35.5 | (7.5) | 44.5 | (8.0) | 47.1 | (7.9) | 45.3 | (8.6) | 32.5 | (9.6) |
| 25-34 | 34.4 | (7.9) | 48.4 | (7.7) | 33.1 | (7.2) | 42.9 | (7.8) | 34.2 | (8.7) |
| 35 + | 38.9†† | (18.5) | 39.6†† | (14.9) | 48.4†† | (20.6) | 43.5 | (15.2) | 50.0 | (21.3) |
| Race | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 36.2 | (6.1) | 53.0 | (6.9) | 38.7 | (5.4) | 42.7 | (4.9) | 36.1 | (7.5) |
| Black | 30.0 | (6.3) | / | (.) | 42.7 | (9.0) | 42.6†† | (21.6) | 37.2 | (5.0) |
| Other | / | (.) | 31.6 | (5.3) | / | (.) | / | (.) | / | (.) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | / | (.) | / | (.) | / | (.) | 39.2 | (9.1) | 42.9 | (11.1) |
| No | 33.9 | (4.5) | 45.5 | (4.8) | 41.1 | (4.7) | 45.4 | (5.5) | 33.5 | (5.3) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 25.4 | (7.5) | 38.2 | (10.2) | 38.1 | (9.0) | 37.0 | (10.0) | 30.9 | (7.0) |
| 12 | 33.4 | (7.6) | 43.4 | (6.8) | 33.7 | (6.5) | 40.7 | (7.9) | 35.2 | (8.3) |
| > 12 | 39.4 | (7.6) | 51.0 | (8.5) | 51.8 | (8.6) | 49.1 | (7.1) | 40.0 | (9.3) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | 38.3 | (8.3) | 46.3 | (7.2) | 39.2 | (7.2) | 44.5 | (6.3) | 39.9 | (8.4) |
| Yes | 30.8 | (5.1) | 44.4 | (6.2) | 40.4 | (5.9) | 42.1 | (7.2) | 32.7 | (5.8) |

| Characteristic | New York [{] | | North Carolina | | Ohio | | Oklahoma | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|----------|--------|
| | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 25.7 | (12.2) | 32.1 | (9.5) | 27.3 | (9.4) | 38.0 | (11.6) |
| 20-24 | 35.0 | (11.8) | 39.9 | (8.3) | 32.3 | (7.6) | 39.3 | (9.4) |
| 25-34 | 34.1 | (9.5) | 38.0 | (8.1) | 36.3 | (8.2) | 42.0 | (9.3) |
| 35 + | 41.4†† | (18.5) | 37.2†† | (16.6) | 43.3†† | (19.9) | 58.4†† | (24.4) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 34.0 | (6.9) | 35.5 | (6.1) | 32.9 | (6.1) | 38.1 | (6.5) |
| Black | 36.0 | (15.3) | 38.7 | (8.0) | 33.0 | (5.6) | 50.1 | (16.5) |
| Other | / | (.) | / | (.) | / | (.) | 43.3 | (14.8) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 29.5†† | (20.1) | 23.7†† | (17.3) | / | (.) | 42.2†† | (23.2) |
| No | 32.6 | (6.9) | 38.0 | (4.9) | 32.8 | (4.8) | 40.2 | (5.8) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 25.7 | (13.1) | 26.0 | (8.2) | 26.4 | (9.0) | 37.6 | (11.9) |
| 12 | 38.7 | (10.6) | 45.9 | (8.0) | 34.5 | (7.7) | 39.6 | (8.6) |
| > 12 | 34.4 | (8.9) | 37.7 | (8.1) | 38.8 | (8.1) | 44.8 | (9.4) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 34.9 | (7.9) | 38.4 | (7.9) | 31.5 | (6.3) | 41.6 | (7.5) |
| Yes | 31.8 | (9.5) | 36.4 | (5.9) | 35.3 | (7.1) | 39.7 | (8.4) |

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Detailed Summaries

Prenatal Care

Prevalence of Late or No Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester or Not at All), 1999

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Alabama | | Alaska | | Arkansas | | Colorado | | Florida | |
|--------------------|-----------|--------|----------------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|---------|--------|
| | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 43.7 | (7.5) | 53.0 | (8.5) | 47.5 | (7.6) | 40.9 | (8.4) | 45.3 | (4.2) |
| 20-24 | 22.2 | (4.7) | 28.1 | (5.0) | 30.6 | (5.3) | 28.7 | (5.4) | 33.4 | (7.1) |
| 25-34 | 16.4 | (3.6) | 19.8 | (3.5) | 17.2 | (3.3) | 16.4 | (3.0) | 16.1 | (3.9) |
| 35 + | 14.0 | (6.7) | 18.4 | (6.2) | 31.7 | (11.2) | 14.9 | (5.3) | 16.7 | (6.9) |
| Race | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 15.1 | (2.7) | 24.0 | (3.5) | 24.4 | (3.0) | 21.8 | (2.5) | 18.7 | (3.4) |
| Black | 37.0 | (5.4) | 17.4†† | (13.7) | 36.8 | (7.2) | 28.3 | (12.4) | 38.9 | (4.1) |
| Other | / | (.) | 29.4 | (3.7) | 55.6†† | (24.0) | 29.9 | (15.8) | 49.7†† | (23.0) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | / | (.) | 32.9†† | (15.8) | 38.1 | (13.9) | 33.9 | (6.0) | 31.0 | (6.7) |
| No | 21.6 | (2.5) | 25.1 | (2.6) | 26.8 | (2.9) | 18.3 | (2.5) | 21.8 | (3.0) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 41.3 | (6.7) | 42.2 | (7.8) | 42.1 | (6.7) | 39.2 | (7.4) | 49.7 | (7.0) |
| 12 | 27.2 | (4.9) | 28.1 | (4.1) | 32.2 | (4.6) | 25.0 | (4.6) | 23.3 | (4.8) |
| > 12 | 9.8 | (2.8) | 18.3 | (3.7) | 13.4 | (3.5) | 14.2 | (2.5) | 14.1 | (3.6) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | 9.7 | (2.8) | 18.1 | (3.3) | 16.8 | (3.2) | 16.1 | (2.5) | 13.7 | (3.1) |
| Yes | 35.5 | (4.2) | 35.3 | (4.2) | 39.4 | (4.5) | 34.8 | (5.1) | 38.7 | (4.9) |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Characteristic | New York‡ | | North Carolina | | Ohio | | Oklahoma | | | |
| | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | | |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 41.8 | (12.3) | 48.1 | (8.3) | 37.0 | (8.9) | 42.2 | (10.0) | | |
| 20-24 | 30.1 | (8.3) | 27.9 | (5.4) | 27.3 | (5.6) | 32.0 | (6.4) | | |
| 25-34 | 10.5 | (3.0) | 12.6 | (3.0) | 12.6 | (3.0) | 26.5 | (4.9) | | |
| 35 + | 11.4 | (5.7) | 13.1 | (6.2) | 13.6 | (6.6) | 20.7 | (9.6) | | |
| Race | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 14.0 | (2.8) | 17.1 | (2.8) | 18.6 | (3.0) | 27.5 | (3.8) | | |
| Black | 33.9 | (11.2) | 34.2 | (6.0) | 27.9 | (4.1) | 36.8 | (12.6) | | |
| Other | 45.5†† | (20.9) | 42.1 | (16.3) | 10.9†† | (11.8) | 39.4 | (10.6) | | |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 27.0 | (12.0) | 50.9 | (11.1) | / | (.) | 28.5 | (13.1) | | |
| No | 17.0 | (3.3) | 19.2 | (2.5) | 19.8 | (2.6) | 29.9 | (3.6) | | |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 41.1 | (10.7) | 46.1 | (6.6) | 34.4 | (7.7) | 45.9 | (9.0) | | |
| 12 | 20.7 | (5.4) | 24.4 | (4.7) | 22.1 | (4.3) | 30.4 | (5.6) | | |
| > 12 | 8.3 | (2.5) | 7.7 | (2.3) | 11.4 | (3.0) | 21.8 | (4.6) | | |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | 11.2 | (2.7) | 9.2 | (2.5) | 14.4 | (2.7) | 24.6 | (4.0) | | |
| Yes | 32.7 | (6.9) | 36.0 | (4.4) | 31.5 | (5.3) | 39.7 | (6.3) | | |

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

‡ Data do not include New York City.

† Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Late or No Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester or Not at All), 1999 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Illinois | | Louisiana | | Maine | | New Mexico | |
|--------------------|----------|-------|-----------|--------|-------|-------|------------|-------|
| | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 41.6 | (6.9) | 53.4 | (6.6) | 32.2 | (9.7) | 46.2 | (6.9) |
| 20-24 | 31.7 | (4.6) | 30.4 | (4.5) | 20.0 | (5.3) | 30.5 | (4.8) |
| 25-34 | 15.0 | (2.4) | 16.3 | (3.0) | 12.8 | (3.0) | 22.3 | (3.6) |
| 35 + | 13.0 | (4.3) | 21.6 | (6.9) | 10.0 | (5.5) | 23.6 | (7.1) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 19.1 | (2.2) | 18.7 | (2.6) | 16.0 | (2.4) | 26.7 | (2.8) |
| Black | 34.6 | (5.3) | 40.9 | (4.3) | / ‡ | (.) | / | (.) |
| Other | 22.1 | (9.1) | 22.3†† | (17.6) | / | (.) | 43.3 | (6.1) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 36.9 | (5.3) | 28.4†† | (17.9) | / ‡ | (.) | 30.7 | (3.9) |
| No | 18.6 | (2.1) | 27.4 | (2.4) | 15.8 | (2.4) | 27.5 | (3.4) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 42.1 | (5.2) | 47.9 | (5.7) | 24.4 | (8.3) | 45.3 | (5.7) |
| 12 | 24.3 | (3.9) | 30.6 | (4.0) | 21.1 | (4.3) | 29.6 | (4.3) |
| > 12 | 11.2 | (2.1) | 12.6 | (2.7) | 10.5 | (2.8) | 17.6 | (3.4) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 11.0 | (1.9) | 12.1 | (2.5) | 12.3 | (2.7) | 22.0 | (3.5) |
| Yes | 39.8 | (3.8) | 41.2 | (3.7) | 23.5 | (4.7) | 35.1 | (3.7) |

| Characteristic | South Carolina | | Utah | | Washington | | West Virginia | |
|--------------------|----------------|--------|------|--------|------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 37.6 | (10.3) | 39.2 | (11.4) | 41.4 | (10.7) | 30.4 | (4.4) |
| 20-24 | 25.7 | (6.8) | 19.4 | (4.9) | 23.7 | (6.5) | 20.9 | (4.9) |
| 25-34 | 15.7 | (4.3) | 13.7 | (3.1) | 19.1 | (3.9) | 11.8 | (3.5) |
| 35 + | 16.9 | (10.3) | 24.1 | (8.5) | 17.8 | (8.4) | 27.1 | (10.8) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 17.0 | (3.9) | 17.7 | (2.7) | 21.6 | (3.6) | 19.0 | (2.6) |
| Black | 30.2 | (6.4) | 31.2 | (8.1) | 21.4 | (6.1) | 19.1†† | (13.3) |
| Other | / | (.) | 38.5 | (9.6) | 31.3 | (4.9) | / | (.) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 18.7†† | (17.3) | 25.5 | (10.0) | 32.6 | (6.3) | / | (.) |
| No | 22.0 | (3.5) | 17.9 | (2.6) | 21.4 | (3.5) | 19.0 | (2.5) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 37.2 | (8.8) | 33.4 | (8.6) | 43.5 | (8.7) | 27.5 | (5.5) |
| 12 | 21.9 | (5.8) | 18.9 | (4.7) | 22.5 | (6.2) | 21.5 | (4.4) |
| > 12 | 12.6 | (4.2) | 14.1 | (3.0) | 15.3 | (3.9) | 12.1 | (3.5) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 12.6 | (4.2) | 14.3 | (2.6) | 17.2 | (3.5) | 11.9 | (3.2) |
| Yes | 29.2 | (5.0) | 29.6 | (5.9) | 34.7 | (6.0) | 24.6 | (3.6) |

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Not Getting Prenatal Care as Soon as Desired Among Women Who Started Prenatal Care Late or Had No Prenatal Care, 1999

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Alabama | | Alaska | | Arkansas | | Colorado | | Florida | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 60.8 | (11.6) | 58.1 | (12.8) | 59.9 | (11.5) | 54.1 [†] | (13.7) | 60.2 | (6.2) |
| 20-24 | 56.5 | (12.0) | 49.9 | (10.6) | 53.4 | (10.5) | 46.9 | (11.1) | 58.8 | (12.7) |
| 25-34 | 44.3 | (12.3) | 45.0 | (10.0) | 60.9 | (9.9) | 46.1 [†] | (10.1) | 61.0 | (12.6) |
| 35 + | / | (.) | 19.5 ^{††} | (13.1) | 47.2 ^{††} | (20.9) | 31.6 ^{†††} | (16.4) | 37.5 ^{†††} | (21.1) |
| Race | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 52.2 | (10.0) | 39.8 | (8.3) | 57.6 | (7.0) | 46.2 [†] | (6.4) | 57.1 | (10.0) |
| Black | 54.4 | (9.4) | / | (.) | 54.6 | (12.5) | / | (.) | 58.0 | (6.7) |
| Other | / [†] | (.) | 60.4 | (7.6) | / | (.) | / | (.) | / | (.) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | / | (.) | / | (.) | 56.0 ^{††} | (23.1) | 41.5 [†] | (10.1) | 55.3 [†] | (12.7) |
| No | 53.0 | (6.8) | 47.1 | (6.1) | 56.9 | (6.2) | 50.0 | (7.6) | 59.2 | (7.6) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 57.6 | (10.8) | 60.9 | (12.3) | 57.3 | (10.5) | 42.9 [†] | (11.3) | 60.1 [†] | (10.0) |
| 12 | 50.8 [†] | (10.7) | 45.0 | (8.6) | 55.5 | (8.8) | 50.5 | (10.7) | 58.0 | (10.9) |
| > 12 | 51.1 | (15.1) | 40.8 | (11.1) | 59.0 | (13.4) | 48.3 [†] | (9.6) | 55.5 | (13.9) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | 42.1 | (15.2) | 33.3 | (9.4) | 55.8 | (10.4) | 44.9 [†] | (8.3) | 53.1 [†] | (12.2) |
| Yes | 56.9 | (7.5) | 56.3 | (7.5) | 57.4 | (7.3) | 48.7 [†] | (9.1) | 60.1 | (7.7) |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Characteristic | New York [{] | | North Carolina | | Ohio | | Oklahoma | | | |
| | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | | |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 40.7 ^{††} | (19.2) | 57.5 | (12.1) | 74.4 | (12.7) | 61.7 | (15.6) | | |
| 20-24 | 62.6 ^{††} | (16.1) | 56.0 | (11.8) | 76.6 [†] | (10.1) | 55.4 | (12.4) | | |
| 25-34 | 34.1 [†] | (14.3) | 39.9 | (12.7) | 47.0 [†] | (12.7) | 51.8 | (11.0) | | |
| 35 + | / [†] | (.) | 56.4 ^{†††} | (26.3) | / | (.) | 34.1 ^{†††} | (25.2) | | |
| Race | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 39.3 [†] | (10.5) | 47.3 | (9.1) | 60.4 | (8.8) | 54.0 | (8.3) | | |
| Black | 50.7 ^{††} | (20.7) | 59.2 | (11.1) | 72.4 | (7.6) | 46.6 | (22.6) | | |
| Other | / [†] | (.) | / [†] | (.) | / | (.) | 60.8 [†] | (17.4) | | |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | / | (.) | 43.5 ^{††} | (16.2) | / | (.) | 34.6 ^{†††} | (25.8) | | |
| No | 44.1 [†] | (10.8) | 54.4 | (7.6) | 63.7 | (7.1) | 54.9 | (7.4) | | |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 54.1 ^{††} | (17.2) | 49.9 | (10.3) | 73.1 [†] | (11.8) | 62.8 | (13.3) | | |
| 12 | 42.2 [†] | (14.4) | 52.0 | (11.1) | 60.6 | (10.9) | 52.8 | (11.3) | | |
| > 12 | 37.5 ^{†††} | (15.5) | 59.9 [†] | (15.8) | 55.1 | (14.0) | 48.9 | (12.0) | | |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | 36.3 [†] | (12.6) | 46.2 [†] | (14.6) | 51.2 [†] | (10.4) | 55.1 | (9.7) | | |
| Yes | 53.3 | (13.0) | 53.9 | (7.8) | 75.9 | (8.4) | 53.0 | (10.4) | | |

[†] ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

[{] Data do not include New York City.

[†] Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Not Getting Prenatal Care as Soon as Desired Among Women Who Started Prenatal Care Late or Had No Prenatal Care, 1999 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Illinois | | Louisiana | | Maine | | New Mexico | |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 51.5 | (11.1) | 59.2 [‡] | (9.2) | 58.7 ^{††} | (18.1) | 53.5 | (10.4) |
| 20-24 | 60.9 | (8.8) | 53.8 [‡] | (9.1) | 62.7 ^{††} | (14.6) | 70.0 [‡] | (8.9) |
| 25-34 | 37.5 [‡] | (8.6) | 47.8 [‡] | (10.2) | 35.1 [‡] | (11.9) | 52.9 | (9.5) |
| 35 + | 24.9 ^{†††} | (15.9) | 47.7 ^{†††} | (18.5) | / [‡] | (.) | 47.2 ^{†††} | (17.6) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 45.9 [‡] | (6.5) | 54.0 [‡] | (7.9) | 46.8 [‡] | (8.3) | 57.8 | (6.3) |
| Black | 52.8 [‡] | (9.8) | 53.2 [‡] | (7.1) | / [‡] | (.) | / | (.) |
| Other | / [‡] | (.) | / [‡] | (.) | / | (.) | 61.1 [‡] | (10.0) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 43.8 [‡] | (9.2) | / | (.) | / [‡] | (.) | 54.5 | (7.9) |
| No | 50.2 [‡] | (6.4) | 52.9 [‡] | (5.3) | 45.6 [‡] | (8.5) | 62.1 | (7.2) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 45.5 [‡] | (8.4) | 52.9 [‡] | (8.6) | / [‡] | (.) | 54.4 | (9.2) |
| 12 | 54.2 [‡] | (9.4) | 54.6 [‡] | (8.0) | 56.0 | (11.5) | 61.5 | (8.6) |
| > 12 | 43.0 [‡] | (10.0) | 53.2 [‡] | (11.8) | 31.4 [‡] | (13.0) | 58.1 | (10.7) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 37.8 [‡] | (9.2) | 52.8 [‡] | (11.0) | 36.0 [‡] | (11.1) | 59.6 | (9.2) |
| Yes | 52.4 [‡] | (6.4) | 53.9 [‡] | (6.0) | 56.7 [‡] | (11.4) | 57.2 | (6.7) |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Characteristic | South Carolina | | Utah | | Washington | | West Virginia | |
| | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 62.5 [‡] | (16.9) | 59.7 [‡] | (18.7) | 61.0 | (16.4) | 54.7 | (8.9) |
| 20-24 | 63.1 | (14.7) | 56.7 [‡] | (13.8) | 58.2 | (15.4) | 49.5 | (13.5) |
| 25-34 | 51.4 | (15.2) | 38.5 [‡] | (11.6) | 41.1 | (11.5) | 55.4 ^{†††} | (15.6) |
| 35 + | / | (.) | 26.6 ^{†††} | (18.4) | / | (.) | / [‡] | (.) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 57.6 | (12.5) | 44.5 [‡] | (8.5) | 51.4 | (9.6) | 50.5 | (7.6) |
| Black | 55.1 | (12.6) | / [‡] | (.) | 39.9 ^{†††} | (16.5) | / [‡] | (.) |
| Other | / | (.) | 61.1 | (13.5) | 48.0 | (9.7) | / [‡] | (.) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | / | (.) | / [‡] | (.) | 39.5 [‡] | (12.0) | / | (.) |
| No | 58.2 | (8.9) | 45.1 [‡] | (8.1) | 51.6 | (9.4) | 51.6 | (7.5) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 63.1 [‡] | (14.3) | 72.0 [‡] | (15.0) | 61.4 [‡] | (12.9) | 52.4 | (11.6) |
| 12 | 49.2 | (14.9) | 48.7 [‡] | (14.0) | 53.6 | (15.7) | 51.3 | (11.6) |
| > 12 | 57.7 | (17.8) | 30.9 [‡] | (10.3) | 40.8 | (13.5) | 50.1 ^{†††} | (15.8) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 52.3 ^{††} | (18.0) | 35.0 [‡] | (9.6) | 43.1 | (11.2) | 46.2 [‡] | (14.8) |
| Yes | 59.4 [‡] | (10.0) | 61.4 [‡] | (11.6) | 56.9 | (10.6) | 53.2 | (8.5) |

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Pregnancy Confirmation After the First Trimester, 1999

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Alabama | | Alaska | | Arkansas | | Colorado | | Florida | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|--------|----------------|--------|----------|--------|----------|-------|---------|-------|
| | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 13.3‡ | (5.2) | 9.5 | (5.7) | 10.3 | (4.5) | 9.0 | (4.4) | 14.5 | (3.0) |
| 20-24 | 7.6 | (3.2) | 3.7 | (1.9) | 5.6 | (2.9) | 2.1 | (1.1) | 6.4 | (3.4) |
| 25-34 | 2.9 | (1.7) | 2.7 | (1.4) | 1.6 | (1.2) | 2.7 | (1.6) | 2.5 | (1.6) |
| 35 + | 5.8 | (4.5) | 4.0 | (3.0) | 8.1 | (6.2) | 2.7 | (2.2) | 4.1 | (3.3) |
| Race | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 4.1 | (1.5) | 2.7 | (1.3) | 3.8 | (1.4) | 3.2 | (1.1) | 3.8 | (1.5) |
| Black | 11.0 | (3.6) | 5.9†† | (8.1) | 8.4 | (3.7) | 5.9 | (5.0) | 10.0 | (2.4) |
| Other | / | (.) | 6.1 | (2.1) | 7.8†† | (13.1) | 1.2†† | (1.4) | 3.0†† | (4.6) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | / | (.) | 7.0†† | (9.0) | 2.8 | (5.3) | 6.0 | (2.9) | 6.5 | (3.6) |
| No | 6.1 | (1.5) | 3.6 | (1.1) | 4.8 | (1.4) | 2.3 | (1.0) | 4.7 | (1.2) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 16.0 | (5.2) | 8.6‡ | (5.1) | 9.1 | (3.8) | 7.0 | (3.3) | 14.7 | (5.0) |
| 12 | 5.3 | (2.6) | 4.9 | (1.9) | 4.7 | (2.2) | 3.5 | (1.9) | 3.9 | (1.2) |
| > 12 | 2.5 | (1.4) | 1.5 | (1.1) | 1.5 | (1.4) | 1.4 | (0.8) | 2.1 | (1.4) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | 2.2 | (1.4) | 1.7 | (1.0) | 3.5 | (1.8) | 1.9 | (1.0) | 2.9 | (1.5) |
| Yes | 10.5 | (2.8) | 6.7 | (2.2) | 6.0 | (2.1) | 6.1 | (2.4) | 8.4 | (2.3) |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Characteristic | New York [{] | | North Carolina | | Ohio | | Oklahoma | | | |
| | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | | |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 13.0‡ | (9.1) | 18.7 | (6.7) | 14.3 | (7.0) | 12.5 | (7.5) | | |
| 20-24 | 6.4 | (4.4) | 4.5 | (2.5) | 6.6 | (3.1) | 7.6 | (3.9) | | |
| 25-34 | 1.2 | (1.1) | 3.3 | (1.6) | 2.5 | (1.3) | 3.8 | (2.2) | | |
| 35 + | 1.5 | (2.6) | 5.0 | (4.1) | 0.8 | (0.7) | 2.8 | (3.8) | | |
| Race | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 1.9 | (1.1) | 4.2 | (1.5) | 4.1 | (1.6) | 5.5 | (2.0) | | |
| Black | 12.2 | (8.1) | 10.5 | (4.1) | 8.8 | (2.6) | 10.3 | (8.3) | | |
| Other | 11.4†† | (15.2) | 12.6 | (10.9) | 5.6†† | (8.1) | 7.8‡ | (6.9) | | |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 3.7 | (4.5) | 11.9 | (7.6) | / | (.) | 3.3 | (4.7) | | |
| No | 3.3 | (1.6) | 5.4 | (1.5) | 4.8 | (1.4) | 6.5 | (2.1) | | |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 15.4‡ | (8.3) | 13.7 | (4.8) | 12.1 | (5.4) | 14.0 | (6.9) | | |
| 12 | 2.6 | (1.9) | 6.4 | (2.6) | 4.4 | (2.0) | 6.8 | (3.2) | | |
| > 12 | 0.7 | (0.8) | 1.7 | (1.1) | 2.3 | (1.3) | 2.2 | (1.6) | | |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | 1.0 | (0.8) | 1.8 | (1.1) | 3.2 | (1.4) | 4.7 | (2.2) | | |
| Yes | 9.4 | (4.6) | 10.7 | (2.9) | 8.5 | (3.2) | 8.9 | (3.8) | | |

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Pregnancy Confirmation After the First Trimester, 1999 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Illinois | | Louisiana | | Maine | | New Mexico | |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 9.9 | (4.1) | 13.9 [‡] | (4.9) | 8.1 | (5.7) | 11.2 | (4.5) |
| 20-24 | 6.9 | (2.6) | 7.0 | (2.6) | 2.6 | (2.1) | 8.0 | (2.8) |
| 25-34 | 2.1 | (1.0) | 3.1 | (1.5) | 2.5 | (1.4) | 4.6 | (1.8) |
| 35 + | 3.0 | (2.1) | 9.3 | (5.1) | 2.2 | (2.7) | 6.8 | (3.7) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 2.8 | (0.9) | 2.9 | (1.2) | 3.0 | (1.1) | 5.8 | (1.5) |
| Black | 10.8 | (3.5) | 12.3 | (3.0) | / [†] | (.) | / [†] | (.) |
| Other | 3.5 [‡] | (4.0) | 6.6 ^{††} | (12.2) | / | (.) | 14.4 | (4.6) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 5.0 | (2.4) | 5.3 ^{††} | (9.9) | / | (.) | 6.7 | (2.1) |
| No | 4.2 | (1.1) | 6.7 | (1.5) | 3.1 | (1.2) | 7.4 | (1.9) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 7.0 | (2.6) | 13.3 [‡] | (4.1) | 5.1 | (4.2) | 11.6 | (3.8) |
| 12 | 4.9 | (2.1) | 7.5 | (2.5) | 4.1 | (2.1) | 6.7 | (2.3) |
| > 12 | 2.9 | (1.1) | 2.1 | (1.3) | 1.8 | (1.2) | 3.9 | (1.7) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 2.5 | (1.0) | 3.3 | (1.5) | 1.9 | (1.1) | 5.0 | (1.8) |
| Yes | 7.4 | (2.1) | 9.6 | (2.3) | 5.2 | (2.4) | 8.7 | (2.2) |

| Characteristic | South Carolina | | Utah | | Washington | | West Virginia | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 17.5 | (8.3) | 11.2 | (8.5) | 5.5 | (4.4) | 7.9 | (2.7) |
| 20-24 | 6.6 | (3.9) | 2.1 | (1.6) | 3.1 | (2.5) | 5.0 | (2.7) |
| 25-34 | 2.6 | (1.8) | 1.5 | (1.0) | 1.7 | (1.3) | 3.9 | (2.1) |
| 35 + | 2.2 | (3.9) | 2.4 | (3.3) | 6.2 | (5.7) | 2.1 | (3.4) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 3.8 | (2.0) | 2.4 | (1.2) | 2.6 | (1.4) | 4.7 | (1.4) |
| Black | 10.3 | (4.3) | 11.5 [‡] | (5.9) | 6.4 | (3.9) | 1.9 ^{††} | (3.0) |
| Other | / | (.) | 8.1 | (3.3) | 5.0 | (2.6) | / | (.) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 6.0 ^{††} | (10.1) | 4.1 [‡] | (5.2) | 4.5 | (2.9) | / | (.) |
| No | 5.9 | (2.0) | 2.5 | (1.1) | 2.7 | (1.4) | 4.7 | (1.4) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 13.6 | (6.2) | 8.3 | (5.6) | 5.7 | (3.7) | 8.0 | (3.5) |
| 12 | 4.4 | (2.9) | 1.1 | (0.8) | 4.7 | (3.4) | 4.6 | (2.2) |
| > 12 | 3.0 | (2.2) | 1.9 | (1.2) | 1.6 | (1.4) | 3.3 | (2.0) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 2.4 | (2.0) | 1.8 | (1.1) | 1.6 | (1.2) | 2.1 | (1.4) |
| Yes | 8.6 | (3.1) | 4.8 | (2.8) | 6.3 | (3.1) | 6.9 | (2.2) |

[†] ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

{ Data do not include New York City.

[‡] Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner, 1999

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Alabama | | Alaska | | Arkansas | | Colorado | | Florida | |
|--------------------|---------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 46.3 | (7.6) | 53.6 | (8.9) | 27.8 | (6.8) | 46.5 | (8.4) | 60.3 | (4.1) |
| 20-24 | 41.4 | (5.6) | 47.5 | (5.6) | 28.7 | (5.1) | 47.8 | (6.0) | 50.9 | (7.8) |
| 25-34 | 24.9 | (4.1) | 43.3 | (4.4) | 16.1 | (3.4) | 28.4 | (3.8) | 33.3 | (5.3) |
| 35 + | 23.9 | (8.5) | 37.4 | (7.9) | 16.7 | (9.2) | 26.3 | (7.0) | 23.8 | (8.5) |
| Race | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 26.6 | (3.3) | 40.2 | (4.1) | 18.9 | (2.7) | 34.7 | (2.9) | 35.6 | (4.4) |
| Black | 47.3 | (5.6) | 39.9 ^{††} | (18.3) | 36.2 | (7.1) | 54.2 | (14.2) | 51.5 | (4.2) |
| Other | / | (.) | 55.3 | (4.1) | 25.2 ^{†††} | (22.5) | 25.8 ^{††} | (14.8) | 54.3 ^{††} | (23.2) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | / | (.) | 51.7 ^{†††} | (17.4) | 43.1 | (14.5) | 54.5 | (6.4) | 50.8 | (7.4) |
| No | 33.2 | (2.9) | 44.5 | (3.0) | 21.0 | (2.6) | 28.7 | (3.0) | 35.9 | (3.9) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 46.3 | (6.8) | 58.1 | (7.9) | 35.1 | (6.6) | 48.5 | (7.6) | 61.0 | (6.8) |
| 12 | 41.2 | (5.4) | 49.4 | (4.6) | 25.6 | (4.2) | 44.3 | (5.4) | 47.3 | (6.6) |
| > 12 | 21.8 | (3.9) | 36.3 | (4.6) | 10.5 | (3.1) | 24.1 | (3.3) | 25.5 | (4.8) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | 18.7 | (3.6) | 36.3 | (4.0) | 12.1 | (2.8) | 28.0 | (3.2) | 27.4 | (4.5) |
| Yes | 48.5 | (4.4) | 56.1 | (4.4) | 33.3 | (4.3) | 50.1 | (5.4) | 56.7 | (5.1) |

| Characteristic | New York [{] | | North Carolina | | Ohio | | Oklahoma | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|
| | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 50.4 | (12.5) | 53.1 | (8.4) | 47.7 | (9.6) | 34.1 | (9.4) |
| 20-24 | 44.6 | (8.7) | 50.1 | (6.0) | 43.0 | (6.1) | 33.6 | (6.5) |
| 25-34 | 27.1 | (4.2) | 32.6 | (4.2) | 25.2 | (3.9) | 24.9 | (4.8) |
| 35 + | 22.0 | (7.3) | 25.5 | (7.9) | 18.2 | (7.4) | 27.8 | (10.9) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 30.1 | (3.6) | 35.0 | (3.5) | 29.6 | (3.5) | 26.4 | (3.7) |
| Black | 46.5 | (11.5) | 53.0 | (6.4) | 47.2 | (4.9) | 49.2 | (13.1) |
| Other | 26.5 ^{††} | (18.8) | 44.2 ^{††} | (16.8) | 24.4 ^{††} | (17.3) | 29.8 | (9.5) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 54.1 | (13.5) | 57.0 | (11.5) | / | (.) | 41.3 | (14.8) |
| No | 32.0 | (3.9) | 37.9 | (3.1) | 31.6 | (3.0) | 28.3 | (3.5) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 56.2 | (10.8) | 57.3 | (6.7) | 44.4 | (8.2) | 41.5 | (8.9) |
| 12 | 36.9 | (6.4) | 49.9 | (5.6) | 41.4 | (5.2) | 31.0 | (5.7) |
| > 12 | 22.1 | (3.8) | 23.6 | (3.7) | 18.8 | (3.6) | 22.3 | (4.6) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 23.2 | (3.4) | 25.1 | (3.6) | 23.5 | (3.3) | 23.5 | (3.9) |
| Yes | 54.0 | (7.4) | 55.7 | (4.6) | 50.9 | (5.7) | 40.1 | (6.3) |

[†] ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

[{] Data do not include New York City.

[‡] Missing ≥ 10% data.

[/] < 30 respondents, not reported.

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

Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner, 1999 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Illinois | | Louisiana | | Maine | | New Mexico | |
|--------------------|----------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|
| | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 62.8 | (6.8) | 47.9 | (6.5) | 46.3 | (10.3) | 57.6 | (6.9) |
| 20-24 | 46.9 | (5.0) | 42.5 | (4.7) | 43.9 | (6.6) | 51.1 | (5.1) |
| 25-34 | 30.7 | (3.1) | 25.7 | (3.4) | 29.9 | (4.0) | 34.6 | (4.1) |
| 35 + | 24.0 | (5.6) | 22.9 | (6.8) | 18.2 | (7.1) | 30.2 | (7.9) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 32.2 | (2.6) | 23.1 | (2.7) | 33.4 | (3.1) | 40.4 | (3.1) |
| Black | 60.1 | (5.5) | 51.7 | (4.3) | / | (.) | / | (.) |
| Other | 36.4 | (10.9) | 31.5 ^{††} | (19.2) | / | (.) | 58.4 | (6.1) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 53.6 | (5.6) | 28.1 ^{††} | (17.6) | / | (.) | 46.9 | (4.1) |
| No | 34.0 | (2.5) | 34.7 | (2.5) | 33.3 | (3.1) | 39.4 | (3.7) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 60.2 | (5.3) | 52.5 | (5.6) | 44.8 | (9.6) | 61.6 | (5.6) |
| 12 | 44.4 | (4.5) | 36.1 | (4.0) | 40.3 | (5.2) | 42.7 | (4.7) |
| > 12 | 23.4 | (2.8) | 22.0 | (3.4) | 25.6 | (3.9) | 29.9 | (4.1) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 24.1 | (2.6) | 19.4 | (2.9) | 27.3 | (3.5) | 31.0 | (3.8) |
| Yes | 59.2 | (3.9) | 47.6 | (3.6) | 45.3 | (5.5) | 53.5 | (3.9) |

| Characteristic | South Carolina | | Utah | | Washington | | West Virginia | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 49.3 | (10.7) | 32.7 | (10.9) | 52.4 | (10.9) | 42.5 | (4.8) |
| 20-24 | 43.3 | (7.7) | 25.9 | (5.3) | 42.4 | (7.6) | 40.6 | (5.9) |
| 25-34 | 28.6 | (5.4) | 16.9 | (3.4) | 36.7 | (4.9) | 23.8 | (4.4) |
| 35 + | 29.4 | (12.5) | 7.3 | (4.8) | 25.5 | (9.1) | 19.5 | (9.5) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 28.6 | (4.7) | 19.7 | (2.7) | 37.8 | (4.1) | 31.9 | (3.1) |
| Black | 49.8 | (7.0) | 34.1 | (8.4) | 45.7 | (6.9) | 37.5 ^{††} | (18.8) |
| Other | / ‡ | (.) | 28.5 | (7.3) | 42.7 | (5.3) | / | (.) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 44.3 ^{††} | (23.2) | 37.2 | (10.7) | 67.1 | (6.3) | / | (.) |
| No | 35.7 | (4.0) | 17.8 | (2.5) | 33.7 | (4.0) | 32.1 | (3.0) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 56.0 | (8.9) | 33.8 | (8.7) | 58.0 | (9.0) | 49.1 | (6.5) |
| 12 | 38.1 | (6.9) | 24.8 | (5.1) | 38.3 | (7.2) | 35.1 | (5.0) |
| > 12 | 21.7 | (5.3) | 13.6 | (2.9) | 31.6 | (5.1) | 19.3 | (4.2) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 21.9 | (5.2) | 15.6 | (2.7) | 30.3 | (4.2) | 18.1 | (3.9) |
| Yes | 46.7 | (5.5) | 31.1 | (5.9) | 56.3 | (6.3) | 42.9 | (4.2) |

± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of HIV Testing, 1999 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Illinois | | Louisiana | | Maine | | New Mexico | |
|--------------------|----------|-------|-----------|--------|-------|-------|------------|-------|
| | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 81.9 | (5.4) | 84.0 | (4.8) | 84.1 | (7.5) | 81.7 | (5.5) |
| 20-24 | 81.2 | (3.8) | 85.4 | (3.2) | 77.4 | (5.6) | 84.9 | (3.7) |
| 25-34 | 75.2 | (2.8) | 75.3 | (3.3) | 69.4 | (4.0) | 74.1 | (3.8) |
| 35 + | 66.5 | (6.1) | 73.0 | (6.9) | 53.0 | (9.2) | 71.3 | (7.9) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 73.6 | (2.4) | 72.8 | (2.9) | 70.8 | (3.0) | 78.4 | (2.6) |
| Black | 87.2 | (3.7) | 89.6 | (2.6) | / | (.) | / | (.) |
| Other | 78.0 | (9.2) | 87.6†† | (13.2) | / | (.) | 79.3 | (5.1) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 84.5 | (4.0) | 70.6†† | (17.4) | / | (.) | 79.4 | (3.3) |
| No | 74.4 | (2.3) | 79.8 | (2.0) | 70.0 | (3.1) | 77.5 | (3.2) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 83.7 | (3.9) | 84.4 | (4.1) | 79.1 | (7.8) | 83.2 | (4.4) |
| 12 | 79.2 | (3.6) | 80.8 | (3.2) | 77.0 | (4.5) | 79.9 | (3.8) |
| > 12 | 71.1 | (3.0) | 75.7 | (3.4) | 64.1 | (4.3) | 73.3 | (4.1) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 72.3 | (2.7) | 73.1 | (3.2) | 64.2 | (3.8) | 75.9 | (3.5) |
| Yes | 82.9 | (2.9) | 85.4 | (2.5) | 83.3 | (4.1) | 80.6 | (3.1) |

| Characteristic | South Carolina | | Utah | | Washington | | West Virginia | |
|--------------------|----------------|--------|------|-------|------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 81.5 | (8.2) | 74.1 | (9.5) | 82.9 | (8.6) | 84.1 | (3.5) |
| 20-24 | 81.5 | (6.1) | 52.2 | (6.0) | 82.9 | (6.0) | 80.3 | (4.8) |
| 25-34 | 76.0 | (5.1) | 41.3 | (4.4) | 78.7 | (4.3) | 68.3 | (4.9) |
| 35 + | 68.9 | (12.9) | 34.4 | (9.4) | 71.2 | (10.1) | 70.0 | (10.8) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 75.0 | (4.5) | 46.0 | (3.4) | 78.9 | (3.6) | 74.8 | (2.9) |
| Black | 82.8 | (5.3) | 76.0 | (7.6) | 84.0 | (5.3) | 83.2†† | (14.5) |
| Other | / ‡ | (.) | 62.1 | (7.6) | 84.3 | (3.9) | / | (.) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 79.6†† | (19.6) | 77.0 | (9.2) | 86.1 | (4.5) | / | (.) |
| No | 77.7 | (3.5) | 42.7 | (3.3) | 77.9 | (3.6) | 75.1 | (2.9) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 84.2 | (6.5) | 70.2 | (8.2) | 86.6 | (6.3) | 81.7 | (5.2) |
| 12 | 77.9 | (6.0) | 51.5 | (6.0) | 74.6 | (6.8) | 75.2 | (4.6) |
| > 12 | 72.4 | (5.8) | 37.3 | (4.1) | 80.0 | (4.4) | 70.6 | (5.0) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 75.4 | (5.4) | 40.1 | (3.7) | 76.6 | (4.0) | 67.0 | (4.8) |
| Yes | 79.6 | (4.5) | 63.7 | (6.1) | 84.8 | (4.7) | 81.1 | (3.4) |

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Effects of Smoking, 1999

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Alabama | | Alaska | | Arkansas | | Colorado | | Florida | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 94.4 | (3.4) | 93.5 | (4.5) | 87.9 | (4.9) | 94.8 | (3.4) | 93.7 | (2.0) |
| 20-24 | 87.6 | (3.8) | 85.6 | (3.9) | 82.3 | (4.4) | 90.0 | (3.2) | 86.1 | (5.6) |
| 25-34 | 79.8 | (4.0) | 81.7 | (3.5) | 71.1 | (4.3) | 74.0 | (3.6) | 73.5 | (5.0) |
| 35 + | 76.0 | (8.6) | 79.5 | (7.0) | 64.9 | (12.1) | 67.2 | (7.0) | 70.7 | (9.6) |
| Race | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 80.2 | (3.1) | 81.6 | (3.2) | 75.3 | (3.1) | 79.4 | (2.4) | 76.8 | (4.1) |
| Black | 92.0 | (3.1) | 88.9 ^{††} | (11.5) | 84.4 | (5.7) | 91.2 | (7.1) | 84.7 | (3.1) |
| Other | / | (.) | 88.0 | (2.8) | 82.5 ^{††} | (17.5) | 71.0 ^{††} | (16.2) | 84.0 ^{††} | (15.2) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | / | (.) | 84.0 ^{††} | (12.9) | 74.7 | (12.9) | 88.3 | (4.1) | 83.0 | (5.5) |
| No | 84.1 | (2.3) | 83.8 | (2.3) | 77.2 | (2.8) | 76.7 | (2.7) | 77.3 | (3.8) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 90.1 | (4.3) | 93.3 | (3.9) | 88.3 | (4.5) | 92.8 | (3.8) | 93.5 | (2.7) |
| 12 | 89.2 | (3.4) | 84.4 | (3.4) | 80.3 | (4.0) | 85.3 | (3.8) | 83.5 | (5.2) |
| > 12 | 77.8 | (4.0) | 80.3 | (3.8) | 67.5 | (4.9) | 71.2 | (3.4) | 69.3 | (5.3) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | 75.1 | (4.0) | 79.6 | (3.4) | 69.0 | (4.1) | 74.3 | (3.0) | 73.1 | (4.6) |
| Yes | 93.5 | (2.1) | 89.3 | (2.7) | 86.2 | (3.2) | 90.7 | (2.8) | 86.5 | (3.8) |
| | New York [{] | | North Carolina | | Ohio | | Oklahoma | | | |
| Characteristic | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | | |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 88.5 | (8.2) | 90.7 | (4.9) | 90.0 | (6.0) | 88.5 | (6.1) | | |
| 20-24 | 86.0 | (5.8) | 89.5 | (3.6) | 85.5 | (4.4) | 83.1 | (4.9) | | |
| 25-34 | 75.6 | (4.0) | 83.6 | (3.2) | 71.7 | (4.2) | 76.6 | (4.5) | | |
| 35 + | 66.4 | (7.9) | 80.6 | (7.3) | 61.2 | (9.4) | 69.5 | (10.9) | | |
| Race | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 76.1 | (3.2) | 84.6 | (2.6) | 75.5 | (3.2) | 77.2 | (3.5) | | |
| Black | 86.3 | (7.8) | 90.0 | (3.8) | 85.7 | (3.6) | 86.4 | (8.6) | | |
| Other | 75.9 ^{††} | (19.0) | 84.9 | (11.7) | 56.5 ^{††} | (20.2) | 89.9 | (6.1) | | |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 90.2 | (7.6) | 89.1 | (7.3) | / | (.) | 82.6 | (10.9) | | |
| No | 78.1 | (3.4) | 85.6 | (2.2) | 76.3 | (2.8) | 79.4 | (3.1) | | |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 92.3 | (6.2) | 92.5 | (3.6) | 90.3 | (5.1) | 90.5 | (5.1) | | |
| 12 | 84.7 | (4.8) | 89.1 | (3.5) | 80.2 | (4.3) | 81.3 | (4.8) | | |
| > 12 | 68.8 | (4.2) | 80.3 | (3.5) | 67.9 | (4.4) | 73.3 | (4.8) | | |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | 72.9 | (3.6) | 80.9 | (3.3) | 70.8 | (3.6) | 77.5 | (3.7) | | |
| Yes | 88.9 | (4.7) | 91.4 | (2.6) | 89.5 | (3.7) | 84.2 | (4.5) | | |

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

{ Data do not include New York City.

† Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Effects of Smoking, 1999 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Illinois | | Louisiana | | Maine | | New Mexico | |
|--------------------|----------|--------|-----------|--------|-------|-------|------------|-------|
| | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 95.2 | (3.0) | 95.7 | (2.6) | 92.6 | (5.5) | 90.8 | (3.9) |
| 20-24 | 85.4 | (3.5) | 88.9 | (2.9) | 91.6 | (3.8) | 86.4 | (3.6) |
| 25-34 | 74.8 | (2.8) | 78.1 | (3.1) | 80.0 | (3.5) | 79.3 | (3.5) |
| 35 + | 72.2 | (5.9) | 73.0 | (7.0) | 74.3 | (8.1) | 73.7 | (7.7) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 77.9 | (2.2) | 78.6 | (2.6) | 83.2 | (2.5) | 82.4 | (2.4) |
| Black | 88.2 | (3.7) | 92.1 | (2.2) | / | (.) | / | (.) |
| Other | 71.5 | (10.1) | 80.7†† | (16.4) | / | (.) | 85.1 | (4.4) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 86.3 | (3.8) | 78.2†† | (16.5) | / | (.) | 82.6 | (3.1) |
| No | 78.0 | (2.2) | 84.0 | (1.9) | 83.1 | (2.5) | 83.3 | (2.9) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 92.1 | (2.9) | 93.6 | (2.8) | 91.1 | (5.5) | 90.5 | (3.4) |
| 12 | 83.2 | (3.3) | 85.4 | (2.8) | 87.3 | (3.6) | 84.7 | (3.5) |
| > 12 | 71.9 | (3.0) | 76.9 | (3.3) | 78.5 | (3.7) | 76.4 | (3.9) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 73.7 | (2.6) | 75.6 | (3.1) | 78.8 | (3.3) | 79.8 | (3.3) |
| Yes | 88.8 | (2.5) | 91.3 | (2.0) | 91.9 | (3.0) | 85.6 | (2.7) |

| Characteristic | South Carolina | | Utah | | Washington | | West Virginia | |
|--------------------|----------------|--------|------|-------|------------|-------|---------------|--------|
| | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 91.7 | (6.1) | 85.1 | (9.2) | 90.9 | (6.6) | 91.0 | (2.8) |
| 20-24 | 88.2 | (5.1) | 65.8 | (5.6) | 89.8 | (4.9) | 87.7 | (4.0) |
| 25-34 | 81.3 | (4.7) | 49.4 | (4.5) | 77.7 | (4.3) | 76.4 | (4.4) |
| 35 + | 81.2 | (10.8) | 44.8 | (9.8) | 72.9 | (9.6) | 63.8 | (11.6) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 81.9 | (3.9) | 56.2 | (3.4) | 81.1 | (3.5) | 81.3 | (2.6) |
| Black | 91.2 | (4.0) | 77.6 | (7.4) | 89.0 | (4.3) | 88.8†† | (11.0) |
| Other | / ‡ | (.) | 73.6 | (6.0) | 81.7 | (4.1) | / | (.) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 81.7†† | (18.0) | 74.8 | (9.9) | 89.2 | (4.2) | / | (.) |
| No | 84.9 | (3.0) | 54.8 | (3.4) | 79.7 | (3.5) | 81.6 | (2.6) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 94.0 | (4.3) | 77.9 | (8.3) | 89.5 | (5.6) | 93.2 | (3.2) |
| 12 | 88.0 | (4.7) | 66.8 | (5.6) | 81.7 | (6.0) | 83.6 | (4.0) |
| > 12 | 77.3 | (5.4) | 45.9 | (4.2) | 77.6 | (4.6) | 72.9 | (4.8) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 78.9 | (5.1) | 52.1 | (3.8) | 77.8 | (3.9) | 71.7 | (4.6) |
| Yes | 89.3 | (3.4) | 69.6 | (6.0) | 88.8 | (4.1) | 89.0 | (2.7) |

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Seat Belt Use, 1999

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Alabama | | Alaska | | Arkansas | | Colorado | | Florida | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|--------|----------------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|---------|--------|
| | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 54.3 | (7.5) | 60.8 | (8.3) | 39.3 | (7.5) | 60.9 | (8.1) | 59.2 | (4.1) |
| 20-24 | 56.7 | (5.6) | 54.6 | (5.5) | 44.1 | (5.6) | 62.5 | (5.6) | 57.2 | (7.8) |
| 25-34 | 55.6 | (4.9) | 59.8 | (4.3) | 39.6 | (4.5) | 52.8 | (4.1) | 53.1 | (5.7) |
| 35 + | 50.7 | (9.9) | 59.0 | (8.0) | 40.0 | (11.6) | 53.4 | (7.5) | 47.0 | (10.4) |
| Race | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 50.9 | (3.9) | 63.5 | (3.9) | 39.0 | (3.4) | 56.8 | (3.0) | 51.4 | (4.7) |
| Black | 64.8 | (5.3) | 53.7†† | (19.2) | 50.0 | (7.5) | 58.9 | (14.1) | 62.1 | (4.1) |
| Other | / | (.) | 47.8 | (4.0) | 40.8†† | (24.4) | 37.8†† | (15.8) | 60.6†† | (23.5) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | / | (.) | 63.1†† | (16.7) | 67.8 | (13.4) | 66.5 | (6.0) | 60.3 | (7.3) |
| No | 54.6 | (3.2) | 58.0 | (3.0) | 39.6 | (3.1) | 52.8 | (3.2) | 51.9 | (4.3) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 52.6 | (6.8) | 59.2 | (7.4) | 44.1 | (6.9) | 68.1 | (6.9) | 59.1 | (6.9) |
| 12 | 58.3 | (5.4) | 54.5 | (4.6) | 39.8 | (4.7) | 56.8 | (5.4) | 57.4 | (6.7) |
| > 12 | 54.6 | (4.7) | 61.7 | (4.6) | 40.8 | (5.1) | 51.3 | (3.8) | 49.6 | (5.6) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | 52.3 | (4.6) | 58.6 | (4.1) | 38.8 | (4.2) | 54.5 | (3.4) | 52.1 | (5.2) |
| Yes | 58.3 | (4.3) | 57.9 | (4.2) | 43.6 | (4.6) | 60.1 | (5.2) | 56.7 | (5.1) |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Characteristic | New York [{] | | North Carolina | | Ohio | | Oklahoma | | | |
| | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | | |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 36.1 | (12.0) | 63.4 | (8.0) | 62.1 | (9.2) | 44.9 | (9.9) | | |
| 20-24 | 49.3 | (8.6) | 56.0 | (6.0) | 56.8 | (6.1) | 50.6 | (6.7) | | |
| 25-34 | 42.7 | (4.6) | 59.5 | (4.3) | 49.3 | (4.6) | 52.6 | (5.4) | | |
| 35 + | 39.2 | (8.3) | 62.2 | (8.8) | 43.7 | (9.5) | 54.7 | (11.7) | | |
| Race | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 42.3 | (3.8) | 57.2 | (3.5) | 50.6 | (3.8) | 49.8 | (4.2) | | |
| Black | 52.2 | (11.5) | 66.5 | (6.0) | 61.5 | (4.7) | 66.6 | (12.3) | | |
| Other | 29.7†† | (18.8) | 61.1 | (16.1) | 52.6†† | (20.1) | 45.3 | (10.4) | | |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 58.9 | (13.2) | 63.7 | (11.0) | / | (.) | 63.4 | (14.4) | | |
| No | 43.8 | (4.1) | 59.1 | (3.1) | 52.0 | (3.3) | 49.9 | (3.9) | | |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 49.2 | (10.8) | 68.2 | (6.2) | 53.6 | (8.3) | 46.0 | (9.0) | | |
| 12 | 47.8 | (6.6) | 58.1 | (5.5) | 57.7 | (5.2) | 50.9 | (6.1) | | |
| > 12 | 38.7 | (4.4) | 55.9 | (4.3) | 47.0 | (4.7) | 53.6 | (5.4) | | |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | 41.1 | (4.0) | 57.6 | (4.1) | 48.7 | (3.9) | 51.7 | (4.5) | | |
| Yes | 47.6 | (7.4) | 61.5 | (4.4) | 60.3 | (5.6) | 50.0 | (6.4) | | |

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Seat Belt Use, 1999 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Illinois | | Louisiana | | Maine | | New Mexico | |
|--------------------|----------|--------|-----------|--------|-------|--------|------------|-------|
| | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 67.5 | (6.7) | 58.4 | (6.4) | 54.9 | (10.2) | 63.8 | (6.7) |
| 20-24 | 58.9 | (4.9) | 59.9 | (4.6) | 60.3 | (6.5) | 63.1 | (4.9) |
| 25-34 | 52.5 | (3.3) | 51.7 | (3.8) | 61.9 | (4.2) | 63.6 | (4.1) |
| 35 + | 44.2 | (6.5) | 50.1 | (8.0) | 52.7 | (9.2) | 62.3 | (8.5) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 52.0 | (2.7) | 48.7 | (3.2) | 59.6 | (3.2) | 62.1 | (3.1) |
| Black | 66.1 | (5.4) | 65.1 | (4.1) | / | (.) | / | (.) |
| Other | 56.2 | (11.1) | 55.6†† | (20.5) | / | (.) | 70.9 | (5.7) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 60.7 | (5.4) | 56.0†† | (19.9) | / | (.) | 64.9 | (3.9) |
| No | 53.5 | (2.6) | 55.4 | (2.6) | 59.8 | (3.3) | 61.7 | (3.8) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 67.4 | (5.1) | 60.6 | (5.5) | 50.8 | (9.6) | 67.7 | (5.5) |
| 12 | 57.2 | (4.4) | 57.4 | (4.1) | 61.1 | (5.2) | 61.5 | (4.6) |
| > 12 | 47.7 | (3.3) | 49.9 | (4.0) | 60.6 | (4.4) | 61.5 | (4.5) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 49.6 | (3.0) | 49.5 | (3.6) | 60.0 | (3.9) | 61.8 | (4.0) |
| Yes | 63.2 | (3.8) | 60.2 | (3.6) | 59.1 | (5.4) | 64.6 | (3.7) |

| Characteristic | South Carolina | | Utah | | Washington | | West Virginia | |
|--------------------|----------------|--------|------|--------|------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 63.7 | (10.2) | 48.2 | (11.5) | 68.5 | (10.4) | 50.2 | (4.9) |
| 20-24 | 57.6 | (7.7) | 48.7 | (6.0) | 67.1 | (7.5) | 58.1 | (6.0) |
| 25-34 | 55.5 | (5.9) | 42.2 | (4.4) | 63.8 | (5.0) | 49.9 | (5.2) |
| 35 + | 58.6 | (13.5) | 35.3 | (9.5) | 56.9 | (10.8) | 42.5 | (11.8) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 51.2 | (5.2) | 43.8 | (3.4) | 64.6 | (4.2) | 51.8 | (3.3) |
| Black | 69.7 | (6.4) | 61.6 | (8.4) | 70.6 | (6.6) | 65.0†† | (18.5) |
| Other | / ‡ | (.) | 48.7 | (8.9) | 62.6 | (5.1) | / | (.) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 87.1†† | (15.0) | 52.1 | (11.1) | 86.1 | (4.6) | / | (.) |
| No | 56.6 | (4.2) | 42.9 | (3.3) | 61.2 | (4.2) | 52.3 | (3.3) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 67.2 | (8.4) | 50.3 | (9.1) | 68.2 | (8.7) | 55.7 | (6.4) |
| 12 | 57.2 | (7.1) | 50.7 | (5.9) | 64.3 | (7.3) | 54.8 | (5.2) |
| > 12 | 51.1 | (6.5) | 38.4 | (4.1) | 63.0 | (5.4) | 47.7 | (5.4) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 53.4 | (6.2) | 42.9 | (3.7) | 62.4 | (4.5) | 50.3 | (5.1) |
| Yes | 60.8 | (5.4) | 46.7 | (6.4) | 68.3 | (6.1) | 53.5 | (4.3) |

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Breastfeeding, 1999

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Alabama | | Alaska | | Arkansas | | Colorado | | Florida | |
|--------------------|---------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 93.8 | (3.6) | 93.3 | (4.0) | 88.9 | (4.6) | 91.7 | (4.5) | 89.7 | (2.6) |
| 20-24 | 86.5 | (3.9) | 91.6 | (3.0) | 83.7 | (4.3) | 89.8 | (3.2) | 87.3 | (5.4) |
| 25-34 | 83.8 | (3.6) | 88.9 | (2.8) | 78.1 | (3.9) | 83.0 | (3.0) | 80.2 | (4.6) |
| 35 + | 83.2 | (7.3) | 89.0 | (5.2) | 70.0 | (11.9) | 79.6 | (5.8) | 80.2 | (8.6) |
| Race | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 83.0 | (2.9) | 89.8 | (2.5) | 79.7 | (2.9) | 85.1 | (2.0) | 81.4 | (3.7) |
| Black | 93.4 | (2.8) | 90.7 ^{††} | (11.0) | 88.8 | (4.7) | 90.7 | (7.6) | 89.5 | (2.6) |
| Other | / | (.) | 91.0 | (2.0) | 73.1 ^{††} | (22.0) | 81.6 ^{††} | (13.2) | 77.1 ^{††} | (19.3) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | / | (.) | 95.7 ^{††} | (6.7) | 81.4 | (12.2) | 92.0 | (3.1) | 86.7 | (4.9) |
| No | 85.9 | (2.2) | 89.9 | (1.8) | 81.2 | (2.6) | 82.9 | (2.4) | 81.9 | (3.5) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 90.1 | (4.0) | 91.2 | (4.2) | 86.5 | (4.8) | 91.5 | (4.1) | 90.0 | (3.7) |
| 12 | 88.7 | (3.5) | 89.9 | (2.7) | 80.4 | (4.0) | 89.7 | (3.1) | 86.5 | (4.9) |
| > 12 | 82.5 | (3.6) | 89.9 | (2.8) | 79.3 | (4.3) | 80.4 | (3.0) | 78.0 | (4.8) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | 79.4 | (3.7) | 89.2 | (2.6) | 79.0 | (3.5) | 82.4 | (2.6) | 78.9 | (4.3) |
| Yes | 93.2 | (2.1) | 91.5 | (2.3) | 83.7 | (3.6) | 91.1 | (2.8) | 89.0 | (3.3) |

| Characteristic | New York [‡] | | North Carolina | | Ohio | | Oklahoma | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|
| | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 87.3 | (8.0) | 93.7 | (4.1) | 89.8 | (6.0) | 86.9 | (6.5) |
| 20-24 | 82.9 | (6.6) | 92.7 | (3.1) | 89.7 | (3.8) | 87.8 | (4.3) |
| 25-34 | 78.6 | (3.8) | 88.0 | (2.8) | 78.7 | (3.8) | 83.7 | (4.0) |
| 35 + | 70.7 | (7.5) | 87.3 | (6.2) | 74.3 | (8.4) | 88.1 | (7.6) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 78.4 | (3.1) | 88.8 | (2.2) | 81.2 | (2.9) | 85.0 | (2.9) |
| Black | 87.4 | (7.6) | 93.8 | (3.0) | 91.1 | (2.6) | 86.3 | (8.8) |
| Other | 60.9 ^{††} | (20.7) | 90.3 | (9.4) | 77.9 ^{††} | (16.8) | 90.8 | (6.2) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 89.6 | (8.3) | 94.9 | (5.4) | / | (.) | 91.4 | (7.7) |
| No | 79.3 | (3.3) | 89.5 | (1.9) | 82.5 | (2.5) | 85.6 | (2.7) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 83.6 | (7.9) | 92.8 | (3.4) | 89.3 | (5.2) | 87.6 | (5.8) |
| 12 | 84.1 | (4.8) | 91.1 | (3.2) | 83.4 | (4.0) | 87.4 | (4.0) |
| > 12 | 74.3 | (3.9) | 87.8 | (2.8) | 79.4 | (3.8) | 84.5 | (3.9) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 75.6 | (3.4) | 86.8 | (2.8) | 80.0 | (3.1) | 83.4 | (3.4) |
| Yes | 87.6 | (4.9) | 93.5 | (2.2) | 88.2 | (3.8) | 90.6 | (3.4) |

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Breastfeeding, 1999 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Illinois | | Louisiana | | Maine | | New Mexico | |
|--------------------|----------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|
| | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 91.6 | (3.8) | 90.7 | (3.7) | 88.1 | (6.7) | 90.3 | (4.0) |
| 20-24 | 86.4 | (3.4) | 88.6 | (3.0) | 92.5 | (3.5) | 90.1 | (3.1) |
| 25-34 | 79.0 | (2.6) | 81.4 | (3.0) | 88.3 | (2.8) | 88.0 | (2.8) |
| 35 + | 77.9 | (5.4) | 81.5 | (6.2) | 89.6 | (5.6) | 80.7 | (7.0) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 80.2 | (2.1) | 81.6 | (2.5) | 89.2 | (2.0) | 87.1 | (2.1) |
| Black | 91.1 | (3.1) | 91.0 | (2.4) | / | (.) | / | (.) |
| Other | 78.2 | (9.1) | 79.3 ^{††} | (16.2) | / | (.) | 94.7 | (2.8) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 85.8 | (3.8) | 87.1 ^{††} | (13.2) | / | (.) | 86.8 | (2.8) |
| No | 81.4 | (2.0) | 85.3 | (1.8) | 89.1 | (2.1) | 89.9 | (2.3) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 88.3 | (3.4) | 90.0 | (3.4) | 89.4 | (5.9) | 91.3 | (3.3) |
| 12 | 84.8 | (3.1) | 85.3 | (3.0) | 89.9 | (3.2) | 87.9 | (3.1) |
| > 12 | 77.7 | (2.8) | 82.4 | (3.0) | 89.0 | (2.8) | 86.9 | (3.1) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 78.2 | (2.4) | 81.4 | (2.8) | 87.8 | (2.6) | 88.3 | (2.7) |
| Yes | 88.5 | (2.5) | 88.6 | (2.3) | 92.5 | (2.9) | 88.3 | (2.5) |

| Characteristic | South Carolina | | Utah | | Washington | | West Virginia | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 97.5 | (2.7) | 85.6 | (8.4) | 98.6 | (1.1) | 91.7 | (2.7) |
| 20-24 | 93.6 | (3.8) | 79.3 | (5.1) | 91.0 | (4.9) | 88.2 | (3.9) |
| 25-34 | 84.2 | (4.3) | 72.6 | (3.9) | 85.5 | (3.7) | 82.7 | (3.9) |
| 35 + | 91.8 | (7.1) | 63.2 | (9.6) | 79.0 | (8.9) | 74.7 | (10.3) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 87.5 | (3.3) | 74.7 | (2.9) | 87.1 | (3.0) | 85.1 | (2.4) |
| Black | 93.9 | (3.3) | 84.5 | (6.4) | 93.7 | (3.4) | 88.0 ^{††} | (11.1) |
| Other | / [‡] | (.) | 76.9 | (10.9) | 87.3 | (3.6) | / | (.) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 81.5 ^{††} | (18.1) | 82.4 | (8.7) | 94.3 | (3.1) | / | (.) |
| No | 89.8 | (2.5) | 73.9 | (3.0) | 86.5 | (3.0) | 85.5 | (2.3) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 95.0 | (3.6) | 82.9 | (7.0) | 91.4 | (5.4) | 92.4 | (3.3) |
| 12 | 89.9 | (4.2) | 78.9 | (4.9) | 91.9 | (4.1) | 86.3 | (3.7) |
| > 12 | 85.3 | (4.6) | 70.7 | (3.9) | 85.8 | (3.9) | 80.5 | (4.3) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 85.1 | (4.4) | 72.9 | (3.3) | 84.7 | (3.4) | 80.6 | (4.0) |
| Yes | 92.8 | (2.7) | 79.7 | (5.4) | 93.6 | (3.2) | 88.9 | (2.7) |

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Detailed Summaries

Medicaid Coverage and WIC Participation

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

Prevalence of Medicaid Coverage for Prenatal Care, 1999 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Illinois | | Louisiana | | Maine | | New Mexico | |
|--------------------|----------|-------|-----------|--------|-------|-------|------------|-------|
| | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 68.3 | (6.5) | 83.6 | (4.6) | 76.9 | (8.7) | 76.2 | (5.9) |
| 20-24 | 56.5 | (4.9) | 67.1 | (4.3) | 57.7 | (6.5) | 64.3 | (4.8) |
| 25-34 | 22.6 | (2.8) | 28.2 | (3.5) | 19.0 | (3.4) | 33.8 | (4.1) |
| 35 + | 13.5 | (4.5) | 23.3 | (6.9) | 9.2 | (5.0) | 28.0 | (7.7) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 28.7 | (2.5) | 34.1 | (3.1) | 32.2 | (3.0) | 51.4 | (3.1) |
| Black | 67.0 | (5.2) | 72.8 | (3.7) | / | (.) | / | (.) |
| Other | 10.4 | (7.1) | 26.9†† | (19.1) | / | (.) | 39.1 | (5.9) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 54.6 | (5.4) | 43.5†† | (19.6) | / | (.) | 58.1 | (4.0) |
| No | 30.5 | (2.5) | 49.1 | (2.6) | 31.4 | (3.1) | 41.4 | (3.8) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 68.3 | (4.9) | 80.3 | (4.3) | 77.9 | (8.0) | 65.1 | (5.5) |
| 12 | 46.8 | (4.4) | 57.5 | (4.0) | 44.5 | (5.2) | 56.2 | (4.7) |
| > 12 | 12.8 | (2.3) | 22.6 | (3.4) | 13.4 | (3.0) | 30.6 | (4.2) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.0 | (0.0) |
| Yes | 89.9 | (2.3) | 92.6 | (1.8) | 95.8 | (2.1) | 91.6 | (2.0) |

| Characteristic | South Carolina | | Utah | | Washington | | West Virginia | |
|--------------------|----------------|--------|------|--------|------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 84.5 | (7.9) | 47.9 | (11.4) | 61.7 | (10.9) | 83.7 | (3.5) |
| 20-24 | 67.3 | (7.3) | 33.1 | (5.7) | 43.6 | (7.6) | 66.0 | (5.7) |
| 25-34 | 37.3 | (5.8) | 12.5 | (2.9) | 17.9 | (3.5) | 38.9 | (5.1) |
| 35 + | 27.0 | (12.0) | 7.5 | (4.9) | 19.5 | (8.7) | 20.4 | (9.4) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 39.5 | (5.0) | 20.5 | (2.8) | 28.2 | (3.6) | 52.9 | (3.3) |
| Black | 76.9 | (5.9) | 54.3 | (8.5) | 46.9 | (7.0) | 77.1†† | (16.4) |
| Other | / | (.) | 38.6 | (8.0) | 31.5 | (4.8) | / | (.) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 38.8†† | (22.8) | 30.8 | (10.4) | 69.2 | (6.1) | / | (.) |
| No | 52.5 | (4.2) | 20.0 | (2.7) | 22.8 | (3.5) | 53.6 | (3.2) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 80.7 | (7.1) | 41.1 | (8.8) | 66.8 | (8.7) | 86.5 | (4.3) |
| 12 | 58.4 | (7.0) | 26.6 | (5.4) | 33.0 | (6.8) | 61.4 | (5.1) |
| > 12 | 26.7 | (5.7) | 12.6 | (2.8) | 10.0 | (3.0) | 26.9 | (4.8) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.0 | (0.0) |
| Yes | 91.7 | (3.0) | 73.7 | (5.6) | 92.2 | (3.5) | 94.9 | (1.9) |

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

{ Data do not include New York City.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Participation in WIC During Pregnancy, 1999

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Alabama | | Alaska | | Arkansas | | Colorado | | Florida | |
|--------------------|---------|-------|--------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|---------|--------|
| | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 83.2 | (5.8) | 72.0 | (7.8) | 82.4 | (5.9) | 61.8 | (8.2) | 72.3 | (3.7) |
| 20-24 | 70.2 | (5.1) | 65.5 | (5.2) | 66.2 | (5.3) | 49.8 | (5.9) | 55.1 | (7.7) |
| 25-34 | 34.1 | (4.3) | 35.2 | (4.1) | 38.9 | (4.4) | 22.8 | (3.6) | 31.8 | (5.0) |
| 35 + | 30.1 | (9.0) | 28.2 | (7.1) | 30.8 | (10.6) | 15.7 | (6.2) | 25.4 | (8.5) |
| Race | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 39.4 | (3.2) | 39.7 | (4.0) | 48.7 | (3.4) | 32.7 | (2.8) | 34.8 | (4.4) |
| Black | 80.5 | (4.4) | 74.4†† | (16.0) | 81.1 | (5.8) | 55.8 | (14.1) | 66.6 | (3.9) |
| Other | / | (.) | 59.4 | (3.9) | 40.4†† | (23.9) | 30.5 | (14.7) | 29.0†† | (19.1) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | / | (.) | 62.3†† | (15.5) | 74.9 | (12.3) | 63.3 | (6.1) | 55.6 | (7.3) |
| No | 52.4 | (2.5) | 46.1 | (3.0) | 53.4 | (3.2) | 22.9 | (2.7) | 37.3 | (3.7) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 82.4 | (5.4) | 74.0 | (6.7) | 83.1 | (5.4) | 67.8 | (7.0) | 71.5 | (6.3) |
| 12 | 65.0 | (5.1) | 57.0 | (4.5) | 65.4 | (4.6) | 46.5 | (5.4) | 50.2 | (6.6) |
| > 12 | 29.7 | (4.0) | 29.8 | (4.3) | 25.4 | (4.3) | 13.2 | (2.4) | 23.2 | (4.4) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | 17.4 | (3.5) | 27.6 | (3.7) | 25.3 | (3.6) | 14.3 | (2.4) | 19.7 | (3.7) |
| Yes | 88.7 | (2.7) | 72.5 | (3.9) | 87.3 | (3.0) | 72.0 | (4.9) | 72.1 | (4.7) |

| Characteristic | New York [{] | | North Carolina | | Ohio | | Oklahoma | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|----------|--------|
| | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 71.3 | (11.4) | 84.4 | (6.0) | 69.0 | (8.8) | 81.7 | (7.5) |
| 20-24 | 71.0 | (7.5) | 65.4 | (5.7) | 58.1 | (6.1) | 66.4 | (6.3) |
| 25-34 | 19.5 | (4.0) | 30.3 | (4.1) | 22.3 | (3.7) | 40.8 | (5.3) |
| 35 + | 12.2 | (6.3) | 27.7 | (8.4) | 12.2 | (5.9) | 34.9 | (11.4) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 28.6 | (3.6) | 40.2 | (3.5) | 31.3 | (3.5) | 49.4 | (4.1) |
| Black | 63.4 | (11.0) | 70.0 | (5.7) | 66.1 | (4.6) | 76.5 | (10.9) |
| Other | 46.9†† | (21.7) | 45.2 | (16.6) | 41.2†† | (20.8) | 68.9 | (9.5) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 67.5 | (11.8) | 72.5 | (9.9) | / | (.) | 62.3 | (14.5) |
| No | 32.7 | (4.0) | 45.1 | (3.2) | 35.9 | (3.0) | 53.9 | (3.8) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 74.7 | (9.0) | 80.6 | (5.2) | 74.4 | (7.1) | 78.9 | (7.2) |
| 12 | 45.5 | (6.6) | 61.0 | (5.4) | 40.8 | (5.0) | 66.2 | (5.7) |
| > 12 | 14.1 | (3.3) | 20.3 | (3.6) | 16.8 | (3.2) | 32.7 | (5.1) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 14.8 | (3.0) | 14.9 | (3.1) | 16.9 | (2.9) | 37.1 | (4.4) |
| Yes | 80.5 | (5.6) | 82.5 | (3.4) | 80.4 | (4.4) | 86.1 | (4.2) |

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Participation in WIC During Pregnancy, 1999 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Illinois | | Louisiana | | Maine | | New Mexico | |
|--------------------|----------|-------|-----------|--------|-------|-------|------------|-------|
| | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 69.8 | (6.3) | 83.7 | (4.9) | 71.6 | (9.2) | 72.7 | (6.2) |
| 20-24 | 53.6 | (4.8) | 71.6 | (4.1) | 53.0 | (6.5) | 69.0 | (4.7) |
| 25-34 | 24.8 | (2.9) | 39.2 | (3.7) | 20.1 | (3.5) | 45.5 | (4.2) |
| 35 + | 17.0 | (4.9) | 32.8 | (7.5) | 11.3 | (5.5) | 31.8 | (7.9) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 30.9 | (2.5) | 41.7 | (3.2) | 31.5 | (3.0) | 54.7 | (3.1) |
| Black | 61.6 | (5.3) | 77.8 | (3.5) | / | (.) | / | (.) |
| Other | 24.1 | (9.5) | 58.6†† | (19.4) | / | (.) | 64.0 | (5.8) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 48.8 | (5.4) | 63.8†† | (18.7) | / | (.) | 65.3 | (3.9) |
| No | 33.6 | (2.5) | 56.4 | (2.5) | 31.0 | (3.1) | 46.5 | (3.7) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 64.2 | (5.0) | 83.2 | (4.1) | 71.5 | (8.6) | 78.8 | (4.6) |
| 12 | 48.0 | (4.4) | 66.1 | (3.9) | 43.1 | (5.2) | 60.4 | (4.6) |
| > 12 | 16.5 | (2.5) | 30.5 | (3.7) | 14.3 | (3.1) | 34.7 | (4.3) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 14.6 | (2.2) | 26.2 | (3.2) | 11.2 | (2.5) | 28.0 | (3.6) |
| Yes | 70.2 | (3.5) | 82.4 | (2.8) | 71.5 | (4.9) | 79.7 | (3.0) |

| Characteristic | South Carolina | | Utah | | Washington | | West Virginia | |
|--------------------|----------------|--------|------|--------|------------|-------|---------------|--------|
| | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 82.8 | (8.0) | 65.4 | (10.8) | 80.6 | (8.8) | 87.9 | (3.0) |
| 20-24 | 67.1 | (7.3) | 33.9 | (5.7) | 63.6 | (7.5) | 72.2 | (5.3) |
| 25-34 | 44.0 | (5.9) | 22.9 | (3.9) | 30.6 | (4.4) | 42.4 | (5.2) |
| 35 + | 30.6 | (12.6) | 19.1 | (8.2) | 16.7 | (7.7) | 28.1 | (10.6) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 42.7 | (5.1) | 28.4 | (3.1) | 41.6 | (4.1) | 57.9 | (3.2) |
| Black | 79.3 | (5.6) | 58.5 | (8.4) | 68.6 | (6.4) | 75.8†† | (15.8) |
| Other | / ‡ | (.) | 56.5 | (8.9) | 43.3 | (5.1) | / | (.) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 74.7†† | (20.1) | 76.8 | (8.2) | 82.3 | (4.9) | / | (.) |
| No | 54.7 | (4.1) | 23.0 | (2.8) | 36.1 | (4.1) | 58.6 | (3.2) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 82.6 | (6.8) | 72.7 | (7.5) | 83.3 | (7.0) | 84.2 | (4.9) |
| 12 | 63.1 | (6.8) | 32.4 | (5.5) | 52.5 | (7.4) | 70.4 | (4.8) |
| > 12 | 31.9 | (6.0) | 14.6 | (2.9) | 19.1 | (4.1) | 30.9 | (5.0) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 17.7 | (4.8) | 13.4 | (2.5) | 23.0 | (3.7) | 23.4 | (4.2) |
| Yes | 83.8 | (4.0) | 68.6 | (5.6) | 83.7 | (4.7) | 85.5 | (3.0) |

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Detailed Summaries

Physical Abuse

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During the 12 Months Before Pregnancy, 1999 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Illinois | | Louisiana | | Maine | | New Mexico | |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 4.9 | (3.6) | 10.9 | (4.3) | 6.3 | (5.2) | 7.8 [‡] | (3.8) |
| 20-24 | 10.6 | (3.1) | 8.6 | (2.7) | 6.1 | (3.3) | 10.2 | (3.1) |
| 25-34 | 3.6 | (1.3) | 2.5 | (1.2) | 1.6 | (1.1) | 5.0 | (1.8) |
| 35 + | 1.2 | (1.4) | 2.5 | (2.8) | 1.0 | (1.9) | 5.6 | (4.0) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 4.9 | (1.2) | 4.7 | (1.4) | 2.9 | (1.1) | 6.2 | (1.6) |
| Black | 7.5 | (3.0) | 7.3 | (2.3) | / | (.) | / | (.) |
| Other | 0.3 | (0.6) | 12.2 ^{††} | (12.7) | / | (.) | 11.8 | (3.7) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 8.1 [‡] | (3.1) | 0.4 ^{†††} | (0.4) | / | (.) | 6.4 | (2.1) |
| No | 4.5 | (1.1) | 6.0 | (1.3) | 3.1 | (1.2) | 7.8 | (2.0) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 9.9 | (3.4) | 10.0 | (3.5) | 8.9 | (5.6) | 7.9 | (3.2) |
| 12 | 7.8 | (2.5) | 5.2 | (2.0) | 3.6 | (2.0) | 8.4 | (2.5) |
| > 12 | 1.8 | (0.9) | 4.0 | (1.6) | 1.4 | (1.1) | 5.7 | (2.1) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 2.8 | (1.0) | 3.5 | (1.4) | 1.1 | (0.8) | 4.0 | (1.6) |
| Yes | 9.3 | (2.4) | 8.0 | (2.1) | 7.0 | (2.9) | 9.9 | (2.3) |

| Characteristic | South Carolina | | Utah | | Washington | | West Virginia | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 10.2 | (6.4) | 3.0 | (2.9) | 4.7 | (4.1) | 10.0 | (3.0) |
| 20-24 | 10.2 | (4.7) | 4.1 | (2.8) | 6.0 | (3.3) | 7.5 | (3.3) |
| 25-34 | 2.5 | (1.9) | 3.2 | (1.7) | 3.8 | (1.9) | 3.4 | (2.0) |
| 35 + | 0.3 | (0.4) | 0.3 | (0.5) | 4.0 | (4.3) | 4.9 | (4.8) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 3.2 | (1.8) | 3.0 | (1.3) | 4.2 | (1.8) | 5.9 | (1.6) |
| Black | 9.9 | (4.2) | 6.9 | (4.1) | 7.1 | (3.8) | 7.3 ^{††} | (9.7) |
| Other | / | (.) | 6.4 | (2.9) | 7.1 | (2.6) | / | (.) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 0.0 ^{††} | (0.0) | 3.7 | (3.9) | 7.1 | (3.6) | / | (.) |
| No | 5.8 | (2.0) | 3.1 | (1.3) | 4.3 | (1.7) | 6.0 | (1.5) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 10.8 | (5.5) | 3.2 | (2.6) | 8.1 | (4.6) | 12.3 | (4.7) |
| 12 | 4.5 | (2.9) | 4.2 | (2.8) | 7.4 | (3.9) | 6.1 | (2.4) |
| > 12 | 3.1 | (2.2) | 2.5 | (1.4) | 2.1 | (1.6) | 2.4 | (1.6) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 1.9 | (1.8) | 1.8 | (1.0) | 2.0 | (1.1) | 1.4 | (1.1) |
| Yes | 8.5 | (3.1) | 6.4 | (3.2) | 10.1 | (4.0) | 9.6 | (2.6) |

[†] ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 1999

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Alabama | | Alaska | | Arkansas | | Colorado | | Florida | |
|--------------------|-----------|-------|----------------|--------|----------|--------|----------|-------|---------|--------|
| | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 6.8 | (3.8) | 9.1 | (5.5) | 10.4 | (5.2) | 5.9 | (3.6) | 6.1 | (2.0) |
| 20-24 | 5.3 | (2.5) | 4.7 | (2.4) | 7.0 | (3.1) | 3.9 | (2.0) | 6.2 | (3.7) |
| 25-34 | 2.4 | (1.4) | 2.7 | (1.3) | 3.6 | (1.8) | 2.8 | (1.7) | 3.3 | (1.9) |
| 35 + | 1.9 | (2.6) | 3.8 | (2.5) | 3.0 | (5.5) | 2.0 | (1.8) | 0.2 | (0.2) |
| Race | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 2.9 | (1.3) | 3.1 | (1.5) | 4.9 | (1.6) | 3.3 | (1.1) | 3.2 | (1.6) |
| Black | 6.2 | (2.6) | 10.3†† | (12.2) | 9.5 | (4.8) | 3.3 | (4.9) | 5.5 | (1.9) |
| Other | / | (.) | 5.9 | (1.8) | 8.4†† | (12.0) | 4.8†† | (5.6) | 11.5†† | (12.9) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | / | (.) | 7.6†† | (8.9) | 6.4 | (6.2) | 5.9 | (3.0) | 6.1 | (3.6) |
| No | 3.7 | (1.1) | 4.0 | (1.1) | 5.7 | (1.7) | 2.4 | (1.0) | 3.2 | (1.3) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 6.0 | (3.0) | 9.9 | (5.1) | 10.7 | (4.6) | 3.6 | (2.7) | 6.1 | (3.4) |
| 12 | 2.8 | (1.8) | 4.6 | (1.8) | 6.1 | (2.7) | 4.6 | (2.2) | 6.0 | (3.0) |
| > 12 | 3.4 | (1.6) | 2.2 | (1.4) | 1.7 | (1.2) | 2.2 | (1.1) | 1.8 | (1.3) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | 1.3 | (1.1) | 2.5 | (1.3) | 2.3 | (1.3) | 1.9 | (1.0) | 1.1 | (0.9) |
| Yes | 6.7 | (2.1) | 6.3 | (2.0) | 9.7 | (3.0) | 6.2 | (2.6) | 7.9 | (2.8) |
| | New York‡ | | North Carolina | | Ohio | | Oklahoma | | | |
| Characteristic | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | | |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 11.0 | (7.7) | 3.9 | (3.2) | 8.5 | (5.4) | 8.6 | (6.1) | | |
| 20-24 | 8.2 | (5.0) | 4.2 | (2.5) | 5.2 | (2.6) | 3.2 | (2.2) | | |
| 25-34 | 2.7 | (1.6) | 2.8 | (1.4) | 3.2 | (1.6) | 3.8 | (2.2) | | |
| 35 + | 1.7 | (2.1) | 1.5 | (2.4) | 2.6 | (3.1) | 0.7 | (0.6) | | |
| Race | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 3.8 | (1.6) | 2.5 | (1.2) | 3.9 | (1.5) | 3.2 | (1.5) | | |
| Black | 8.5 | (6.5) | 5.4 | (2.8) | 6.8 | (2.3) | 5.0 | (5.4) | | |
| Other | 5.6†† | (8.0) | 3.5 | (6.5) | 5.2†† | (8.9) | 7.1 | (5.5) | | |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 5.3 | (6.9) | 3.0 | (4.1) | / | (.) | 6.9 | (8.3) | | |
| No | 3.3 | (1.5) | 3.2 | (1.1) | 4.1 | (1.3) | 3.5 | (1.4) | | |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 9.8 | (6.5) | 5.4 | (3.0) | 7.9 | (4.4) | 4.7 | (4.2) | | |
| 12 | 5.7 | (3.1) | 5.0 | (2.4) | 5.1 | (2.2) | 3.4 | (2.2) | | |
| > 12 | 2.1 | (1.3) | 0.9 | (0.8) | 2.0 | (1.2) | 3.9 | (2.1) | | |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | 1.7 | (1.0) | 0.8 | (0.7) | 1.9 | (1.1) | 3.7 | (1.8) | | |
| Yes | 11.4 | (4.8) | 5.9 | (2.2) | 9.8 | (3.4) | 4.1 | (2.3) | | |

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 1999 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Illinois | | Louisiana | | Maine | | New Mexico | |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|
| | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 5.0 | (3.8) | 9.7 | (3.9) | 5.0 | (4.6) | 5.0 | (3.0) |
| 20-24 | 7.7 | (2.7) | 7.7 | (2.5) | 3.3 | (2.3) | 8.4 | (2.8) |
| 25-34 | 1.7 | (0.9) | 2.4 | (1.2) | 0.9 | (0.8) | 5.6 | (2.0) |
| 35 + | 1.2 | (1.5) | 3.2 | (3.1) | 2.1 | (2.6) | 5.4 | (3.9) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 3.0 | (1.0) | 4.1 | (1.3) | 2.0 | (0.9) | 5.7 | (1.5) |
| Black | 6.2 | (2.8) | 6.9 | (2.2) | / | (.) | / | (.) |
| Other | 0.3 | (0.6) | 12.1 ^{††} | (12.7) | / | (.) | 9.0 | (3.4) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 5.8 [‡] | (2.7) | 0.4 ^{†††} | (0.4) | / | (.) | 5.7 | (2.0) |
| No | 2.9 | (0.9) | 5.5 | (1.2) | 2.1 | (1.0) | 7.0 | (1.9) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 5.2 [‡] | (2.6) | 9.7 | (3.4) | 7.5 | (5.2) | 7.5 | (3.1) |
| 12 | 5.6 | (2.2) | 4.4 | (1.8) | 2.2 | (1.5) | 7.6 | (2.4) |
| > 12 | 1.6 | (0.9) | 3.7 | (1.6) | 0.7 | (0.7) | 4.6 | (1.9) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 1.5 | (0.8) | 2.9 | (1.3) | 1.0 | (0.8) | 3.7 | (1.6) |
| Yes | 6.9 | (2.1) | 7.5 | (1.9) | 4.1 | (2.2) | 8.6 | (2.1) |

| Characteristic | South Carolina | | Utah | | Washington | | West Virginia | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 5.4 | (4.6) | 1.3 | (2.0) | 1.9 | (1.7) | 9.3 | (2.9) |
| 20-24 | 9.9 | (4.7) | 2.6 | (2.3) | 4.3 | (2.6) | 5.2 | (2.6) |
| 25-34 | 2.3 | (1.8) | 2.3 | (1.4) | 3.4 | (1.9) | 1.9 | (1.4) |
| 35 + | 2.6 | (4.5) | 0.3 | (0.5) | 1.8 | (2.6) | 3.1 | (3.5) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 3.4 | (1.9) | 1.9 | (1.0) | 2.9 | (1.5) | 4.2 | (1.2) |
| Black | 7.5 | (3.6) | 6.1 | (3.9) | 6.4 | (3.5) | 7.2 ^{††} | (9.4) |
| Other | / | (.) | 5.7 | (3.0) | 5.2 | (2.3) | / | (.) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 0.0 ^{††} | (0.0) | 2.9 | (3.5) | 5.2 | (3.0) | / [†] | (.) |
| No | 5.1 | (1.8) | 2.0 | (1.0) | 3.1 | (1.4) | 4.3 | (1.2) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 6.6 | (4.3) | 2.4 | (2.4) | 4.2 | (3.2) | 7.9 | (3.4) |
| 12 | 5.0 | (3.1) | 3.2 | (2.4) | 6.4 | (3.6) | 4.1 | (1.9) |
| > 12 | 3.4 | (2.4) | 1.4 | (1.0) | 1.3 | (1.2) | 2.4 | (1.6) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 1.4 | (1.5) | 0.5 | (0.5) | 1.6 | (1.0) | 1.1 | (0.9) |
| Yes | 7.6 | (2.9) | 5.9 | (3.1) | 6.9 | (3.2) | 6.7 | (2.0) |

[†] ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

{ Data do not include New York City.

[‡] Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Detailed Summaries

Alcohol Use

Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 1999

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Alabama | | Alaska | | Arkansas | | Colorado | | Florida | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 21.7 | (6.0) | 46.9 | (8.9) | 26.8 | (6.7) | 32.4 | (7.5) | 24.3 | (3.6) |
| 20-24 | 33.4 | (5.4) | 54.2 | (5.7) | 33.9 | (5.4) | 49.8 | (6.1) | 37.6 | (7.8) |
| 25-34 | 43.1 | (4.8) | 46.9 | (4.4) | 37.6 | (4.6) | 55.4 | (4.1) | 45.9 | (5.7) |
| 35 + | 36.7 | (9.8) | 54.1 | (8.2) | 29.7 | (11.2) | 58.4 | (7.6) | 50.0 | (10.8) |
| Race | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 38.3 | (3.8) | 54.4 | (4.1) | 36.4 | (3.4) | 52.5 | (3.0) | 47.2 | (4.8) |
| Black | 32.3 | (5.2) | 39.9 ^{††} | (18.7) | 27.2 | (6.5) | 44.8 | (14.5) | 25.0 | (3.7) |
| Other | / | (.) | 40.9 | (3.9) | 13.3 ^{††} | (15.5) | 25.9 ^{††} | (14.9) | 26.6 ^{†††} | (24.3) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | / | (.) | 34.0 ^{†††} | (15.8) | 18.8 | (11.8) | 33.7 | (6.1) | 26.6 | (6.9) |
| No | 36.7 | (3.1) | 50.7 | (3.1) | 35.0 | (3.1) | 57.5 | (3.2) | 46.5 | (4.3) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 23.0 | (5.6) | 50.3 | (8.1) | 21.6 | (5.5) | 27.3 | (6.9) | 28.6 | (6.7) |
| 12 | 32.1 | (5.1) | 45.9 | (4.7) | 33.7 | (4.6) | 50.7 | (5.5) | 35.5 | (6.7) |
| > 12 | 44.6 | (4.7) | 54.1 | (4.7) | 41.2 | (5.1) | 60.7 | (3.7) | 51.2 | (5.6) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | 40.2 | (4.5) | 52.6 | (4.1) | 38.2 | (4.2) | 56.7 | (3.4) | 46.8 | (5.2) |
| Yes | 31.9 | (4.0) | 46.4 | (4.4) | 29.7 | (4.1) | 41.0 | (5.3) | 34.4 | (5.1) |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Characteristic | New York [{] | | North Carolina | | Ohio | | Oklahoma | | | |
| | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | | |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 41.8 | (12.6) | 18.9 | (6.6) | 43.2 | (9.6) | 32.0 | (9.2) | | |
| 20-24 | 42.5 | (8.5) | 35.3 | (5.7) | 51.5 | (6.2) | 44.1 | (6.8) | | |
| 25-34 | 57.7 | (4.6) | 40.9 | (4.3) | 50.5 | (4.6) | 39.9 | (5.3) | | |
| 35 + | 57.7 | (8.4) | 39.0 | (8.8) | 54.7 | (9.5) | 36.0 | (11.3) | | |
| Race | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 54.5 | (3.8) | 40.6 | (3.5) | 52.5 | (3.8) | 41.4 | (4.1) | | |
| Black | 45.3 | (11.7) | 23.9 | (5.4) | 41.7 | (4.9) | 33.4 | (12.3) | | |
| Other | 50.6 ^{††} | (20.5) | 20.5 | (13.6) | 26.9 ^{††} | (17.7) | 34.6 | (9.8) | | |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 29.9 | (12.4) | 10.5 | (6.7) | / [‡] | (.) | 31.7 | (14.3) | | |
| No | 55.6 | (4.1) | 38.3 | (3.1) | 50.4 | (3.3) | 40.8 | (3.8) | | |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 32.3 | (10.2) | 22.5 | (5.6) | 38.6 | (8.1) | 28.7 | (8.1) | | |
| 12 | 50.9 | (6.7) | 31.4 | (5.2) | 50.5 | (5.3) | 39.7 | (6.0) | | |
| > 12 | 60.0 | (4.4) | 46.1 | (4.3) | 55.4 | (4.6) | 45.6 | (5.4) | | |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | 57.3 | (4.0) | 43.0 | (4.1) | 53.1 | (3.9) | 39.1 | (4.4) | | |
| Yes | 43.3 | (7.3) | 28.3 | (4.1) | 44.2 | (5.7) | 40.9 | (6.3) | | |

[†] ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

[{] Data do not include New York City.

[‡] Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 1999 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Illinois | | Louisiana | | Maine | | New Mexico | |
|--------------------|----------------|--------|-----------|--------|------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 26.8 | (6.3) | 27.3 | (5.7) | 50.6 | (10.4) | 34.2 | (6.7) |
| 20-24 | 40.3 | (4.9) | 44.1 | (4.7) | 53.8 | (6.6) | 46.1 | (5.1) |
| 25-34 | 47.2 | (3.3) | 47.5 | (3.8) | 58.0 | (4.3) | 48.3 | (4.3) |
| 35 + | 48.1 | (6.5) | 55.3 | (7.9) | 52.9 | (9.0) | 43.6 | (8.5) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 47.2 | (2.7) | 53.9 | (3.2) | 55.8 | (3.2) | 46.9 | (3.1) |
| Black | 31.6 | (5.2) | 29.0 | (3.9) | / | (.) | / | (.) |
| Other | 22.2 | (8.9) | 35.8†† | (19.1) | / | (.) | 33.4 | (5.8) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 23.2 | (4.7) | 43.4†† | (19.9) | / | (.) | 42.8 | (4.0) |
| No | 47.9 | (2.6) | 43.9 | (2.6) | 56.2 | (3.3) | 46.7 | (3.8) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 24.1 | (4.6) | 27.8 | (5.0) | 49.0 | (9.6) | 32.0 | (5.4) |
| 12 | 41.6 | (4.4) | 42.4 | (4.1) | 54.8 | (5.3) | 44.0 | (4.7) |
| > 12 | 53.0 | (3.3) | 54.5 | (4.0) | 57.7 | (4.4) | 54.3 | (4.5) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 50.4 | (3.0) | 51.8 | (3.6) | 58.6 | (3.9) | 47.9 | (4.1) |
| Yes | 31.3 | (3.7) | 36.8 | (3.5) | 49.9 | (5.5) | 42.0 | (3.8) |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Characteristic | South Carolina | | Utah | | Washington | | West Virginia | |
| | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 22.1 | (8.9) | 37.4 | (11.0) | 34.2 | (10.7) | 31.5 | (4.5) |
| 20-24 | 38.2 | (7.5) | 25.6 | (5.5) | 49.4 | (7.7) | 34.4 | (5.8) |
| 25-34 | 42.3 | (5.9) | 18.4 | (3.5) | 51.3 | (5.1) | 32.6 | (4.9) |
| 35 + | 43.7 | (13.6) | 21.2 | (8.2) | 53.8 | (10.6) | 30.0 | (10.7) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 44.6 | (5.1) | 22.5 | (2.9) | 51.3 | (4.3) | 32.8 | (3.1) |
| Black | 26.5 | (6.1) | 39.3 | (8.5) | 46.4 | (7.0) | 41.4†† | (19.2) |
| Other | /‡ | (.) | 18.6 | (5.1) | 35.5 | (4.8) | / | (.) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 24.6†† | (20.2) | 20.9 | (9.1) | 21.4 | (5.4) | / | (.) |
| No | 38.7 | (4.1) | 22.8 | (2.9) | 54.1 | (4.2) | 33.0 | (3.1) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 24.1 | (7.7) | 30.1 | (8.0) | 31.7 | (8.8) | 29.6 | (6.1) |
| 12 | 34.6 | (6.8) | 32.6 | (5.9) | 48.0 | (7.4) | 29.0 | (4.7) |
| > 12 | 49.4 | (6.4) | 15.4 | (3.1) | 57.4 | (5.4) | 38.5 | (5.3) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 44.6 | (6.2) | 19.9 | (3.1) | 55.6 | (4.5) | 32.2 | (4.7) |
| Yes | 33.3 | (5.2) | 29.3 | (5.9) | 35.1 | (6.1) | 33.3 | (4.0) |

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1999

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Alabama | | Alaska | | Arkansas | | Colorado | | Florida | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 0.3 | (0.3) | 2.6 | (1.7) | 2.6 | (3.0) | 3.4 | (3.0) | 2.2 | (1.2) |
| 20-24 | 2.3 | (1.6) | 2.3 | (1.6) | 2.3 | (1.6) | 4.5 | (2.4) | 5.3 | (4.0) |
| 25-34 | 3.7 | (1.8) | 4.4 | (1.8) | 4.1 | (1.9) | 9.9 | (2.5) | 5.6 | (2.6) |
| 35 + | 3.8 | (3.6) | 10.3 | (5.2) | 3.9 | (4.6) | 13.3 | (4.9) | 6.6 | (5.4) |
| Race | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 2.5 | (1.2) | 5.0 | (1.8) | 3.2 | (1.3) | 8.3 | (1.6) | 6.1 | (2.3) |
| Black | 3.3 | (1.9) | 0.7 ^{††} | (0.9) | 3.1 | (2.0) | 8.2 | (7.5) | 2.6 | (1.4) |
| Other | / | (.) | 3.3 | (1.1) | 6.7 ^{††} | (12.6) | 5.3 ^{††} | (9.2) | 1.9 ^{††} | (3.8) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | / | (.) | 0.0 ^{††} | (0.0) | 5.5 | (7.2) | 3.3 | (1.8) | 2.7 | (2.3) |
| No | 2.8 | (1.0) | 4.6 | (1.3) | 3.1 | (1.1) | 9.9 | (2.0) | 6.0 | (2.2) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 2.7 | (2.2) | 4.6 | (2.9) | 3.2 | (2.6) | 4.4 | (3.1) | 1.8 | (1.1) |
| 12 | 1.8 | (1.3) | 3.2 | (1.5) | 2.7 | (1.5) | 5.9 | (2.5) | 6.5 | (3.7) |
| > 12 | 3.4 | (1.7) | 5.5 | (2.2) | 3.6 | (2.0) | 10.4 | (2.3) | 5.8 | (2.7) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | 2.7 | (1.5) | 4.4 | (1.7) | 3.4 | (1.7) | 9.7 | (2.0) | 6.3 | (2.7) |
| Yes | 2.7 | (1.4) | 4.3 | (1.7) | 3.1 | (1.5) | 5.3 | (2.5) | 3.7 | (2.0) |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Characteristic | New York [{] | | North Carolina | | Ohio | | Oklahoma | | | |
| | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | | |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 4.1 | (5.7) | 1.0 | (1.5) | 0.5 | (0.5) | 3.9 | (4.0) | | |
| 20-24 | 0.9 | (1.3) | 1.5 | (1.5) | 1.7 | (1.4) | 1.5 | (1.7) | | |
| 25-34 | 8.7 | (2.7) | 3.5 | (1.6) | 5.1 | (2.0) | 1.9 | (1.3) | | |
| 35 + | 12.3 | (5.6) | 9.0 | (5.2) | 9.1 | (5.4) | 5.3 | (5.3) | | |
| Race | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 6.9 | (1.9) | 3.6 | (1.3) | 4.0 | (1.4) | 2.3 | (1.2) | | |
| Black | 9.4 | (7.4) | 2.1 | (1.7) | 5.4 | (2.7) | 4.1 | (5.0) | | |
| Other | 8.5 ^{††} | (14.2) | 3.4 | (6.5) | 0.0 ^{††} | (0.0) | 1.7 | (2.4) | | |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 7.2 | (7.7) | 1.9 | (3.2) | / | (.) | 0.8 | (1.1) | | |
| No | 7.7 | (2.2) | 3.3 | (1.1) | 4.0 | (1.2) | 2.5 | (1.2) | | |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 7.6 | (6.1) | 2.9 | (2.3) | 2.1 | (1.9) | 2.5 | (2.8) | | |
| 12 | 3.4 | (2.3) | 2.2 | (1.6) | 3.5 | (1.9) | 2.0 | (1.7) | | |
| > 12 | 9.5 | (2.7) | 4.0 | (1.7) | 5.3 | (2.1) | 2.7 | (1.7) | | |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | 7.8 | (2.2) | 3.8 | (1.5) | 4.8 | (1.6) | 1.6 | (1.0) | | |
| Yes | 6.4 | (3.8) | 2.6 | (1.4) | 2.4 | (1.5) | 3.8 | (2.5) | | |

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1999 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Illinois | | Louisiana | | Maine | | New Mexico | |
|--------------------|----------------|--------|-----------|--------|------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 2.3 | (2.1) | 2.8 | (2.2) | 2.6 | (3.3) | 1.0 | (1.0) |
| 20-24 | 3.6 | (1.7) | 3.5 | (1.6) | 3.3 | (2.3) | 3.2 | (1.8) |
| 25-34 | 6.4 | (1.6) | 5.4 | (1.8) | 7.2 | (2.3) | 4.6 | (1.8) |
| 35 + | 14.3 | (4.6) | 8.6 | (4.4) | 7.9 | (4.9) | 9.7 | (5.0) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 6.5 | (1.3) | 5.2 | (1.4) | 5.9 | (1.5) | 4.3 | (1.2) |
| Black | 5.7 | (2.5) | 3.7 | (1.6) | / | (.) | / | (.) |
| Other | 2.8 | (3.4) | 9.1†† | (12.0) | / | (.) | 2.2 | (1.8) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 3.2 | (1.9) | /‡ | (.) | / | (.) | 3.1 | (1.3) |
| No | 6.9 | (1.3) | 4.5 | (1.1) | 6.2 | (1.6) | 5.1 | (1.7) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 3.2 | (1.8) | 4.7 | (2.4) | 3.3 | (3.5) | 3.4 | (1.9) |
| 12 | 5.5 | (2.0) | 3.7 | (1.5) | 4.2 | (2.1) | 3.4 | (1.7) |
| > 12 | 8.0 | (1.8) | 5.6 | (1.9) | 7.8 | (2.4) | 5.4 | (2.1) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 7.5 | (1.6) | 6.0 | (1.7) | 7.4 | (2.1) | 4.5 | (1.7) |
| Yes | 4.1 | (1.5) | 3.5 | (1.3) | 3.0 | (1.8) | 3.8 | (1.3) |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Characteristic | South Carolina | | Utah | | Washington | | West Virginia | |
| | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 1.6 | (2.7) | 1.2 | (2.1) | 0.0 | (0.0) | 1.4 | (1.1) |
| 20-24 | 3.2 | (2.8) | 2.2 | (1.7) | 4.0 | (3.2) | 2.1 | (1.8) |
| 25-34 | 4.2 | (2.3) | 3.2 | (1.6) | 6.4 | (2.6) | 1.6 | (1.3) |
| 35 + | 6.6 | (6.5) | 4.2 | (3.7) | 12.2 | (7.3) | 1.8 | (2.9) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 4.7 | (2.2) | 2.8 | (1.1) | 6.4 | (2.2) | 1.8 | (0.9) |
| Black | 1.8 | (1.7) | 6.4 | (4.2) | 4.6 | (3.1) | 0.8†† | (1.4) |
| Other | / | (.) | 1.5 | (1.2) | 2.9 | (1.7) | / | (.) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 5.3†† | (10.1) | 3.3‡ | (4.0) | 1.8 | (1.8) | / | (.) |
| No | 3.7 | (1.6) | 2.6 | (1.0) | 6.6 | (2.1) | 1.8 | (0.9) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 1.2 | (1.8) | 3.2 | (3.2) | 3.2 | (3.8) | 2.3 | (2.3) |
| 12 | 2.9 | (2.3) | 2.9 | (1.8) | 4.6 | (3.0) | 0.9 | (0.8) |
| > 12 | 5.9 | (3.0) | 2.5 | (1.3) | 7.6 | (3.0) | 2.4 | (1.7) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 5.0 | (2.6) | 2.5 | (1.1) | 7.2 | (2.4) | 2.2 | (1.5) |
| Yes | 2.8 | (1.8) | 3.6 | (2.4) | 3.0 | (2.3) | 1.4 | (1.0) |

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Detailed Summaries

Tobacco Use

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

Prevalence of Smoking 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 1999

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Alabama | | Alaska | | Arkansas | | Colorado | | Florida | |
|--------------------|---------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 25.7 | (6.4) | 57.2 | (8.9) | 41.4 | (7.6) | 42.6 | (8.3) | 24.7 | (3.6) |
| 20-24 | 28.0 | (5.1) | 41.3 | (5.5) | 41.2 | (5.7) | 37.5 | (5.8) | 19.1 | (6.6) |
| 25-34 | 21.8 | (3.9) | 24.7 | (3.7) | 23.7 | (3.9) | 15.2 | (2.9) | 17.0 | (4.5) |
| 35 + | 24.9 | (8.8) | 17.7 | (5.8) | 22.1 | (10.0) | 12.9 | (4.7) | 10.9 | (6.3) |
| Race | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 32.3 | (3.5) | 27.2 | (3.7) | 36.3 | (3.4) | 24.5 | (2.6) | 21.2 | (3.8) |
| Black | 9.4 | (3.2) | 18.2 ^{†††} | (16.2) | 16.1 | (5.8) | 16.7 | (10.3) | 6.8 | (2.0) |
| Other | / | (.) | 43.0 | (3.9) | 20.2 ^{††} | (20.2) | 10.6 | (8.2) | 15.9 ^{†††} | (19.0) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | / | (.) | 17.4 ^{††} | (12.1) | 6.6 | (7.7) | 18.2 | (4.6) | 11.3 | (4.8) |
| No | 25.1 | (2.7) | 32.7 | (2.8) | 33.6 | (3.1) | 25.8 | (2.9) | 19.9 | (3.5) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 31.9 | (6.2) | 59.5 | (8.1) | 50.5 | (6.9) | 32.3 | (6.9) | 22.7 | (6.1) |
| 12 | 29.3 | (5.1) | 40.9 | (4.6) | 37.3 | (4.8) | 36.7 | (5.2) | 21.4 | (5.8) |
| > 12 | 18.1 | (3.6) | 15.8 | (3.3) | 15.5 | (3.7) | 13.4 | (2.4) | 13.3 | (3.9) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | 18.0 | (3.5) | 21.4 | (3.3) | 20.2 | (3.4) | 17.6 | (2.6) | 13.7 | (3.6) |
| Yes | 31.6 | (4.0) | 46.1 | (4.4) | 45.9 | (4.6) | 36.8 | (5.1) | 23.2 | (4.6) |

| Characteristic | New York [{] | | North Carolina | | Ohio | | Oklahoma | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|
| | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 48.0 | (12.8) | 30.5 | (7.7) | 49.1 | (9.6) | 56.4 | (10.1) |
| 20-24 | 40.1 | (8.8) | 33.9 | (5.7) | 45.7 | (6.2) | 33.2 | (6.4) |
| 25-34 | 23.9 | (4.1) | 20.1 | (3.5) | 28.1 | (4.1) | 27.0 | (4.9) |
| 35 + | 18.8 | (6.6) | 19.3 | (7.1) | 21.3 | (7.6) | 18.4 | (8.8) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 28.8 | (3.5) | 27.9 | (3.2) | 36.5 | (3.7) | 32.8 | (4.0) |
| Black | 22.2 | (10.3) | 17.6 | (4.8) | 25.8 | (4.3) | 23.5 | (11.4) |
| Other | 27.5 ^{†††} | (21.8) | 18.8 | (13.1) | 23.8 ^{††} | (17.3) | 39.7 | (10.5) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 14.6 | (9.7) | 7.3 | (5.5) | / | (.) | 9.6 | (8.0) |
| No | 28.4 | (3.9) | 26.8 | (2.8) | 34.5 | (3.2) | 34.3 | (3.7) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 40.6 [‡] | (11.1) | 32.6 | (6.2) | 51.5 | (8.3) | 50.1 | (9.3) |
| 12 | 39.5 | (6.6) | 33.3 | (5.3) | 44.7 | (5.3) | 38.7 | (6.0) |
| > 12 | 18.4 | (3.5) | 15.9 | (3.2) | 19.4 | (3.7) | 19.7 | (4.3) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 21.9 | (3.4) | 17.7 | (3.2) | 26.6 | (3.5) | 29.3 | (4.2) |
| Yes | 45.2 | (7.6) | 33.5 | (4.3) | 53.1 | (5.7) | 38.0 | (6.2) |

[†] ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

[{] Data do not include New York City.

[‡] Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

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

Prevalence of Smoking 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 1999 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Illinois | | Louisiana | | Maine | | New Mexico | |
|--------------------|----------|-------|-----------|--------|-------|-------|------------|-------|
| | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 31.3 | (6.5) | 24.7 | (5.5) | 67.6 | (9.8) | 36.3 | (6.9) |
| 20-24 | 30.0 | (4.5) | 31.1 | (4.4) | 46.7 | (6.6) | 31.4 | (4.8) |
| 25-34 | 19.2 | (2.6) | 19.0 | (3.0) | 20.8 | (3.5) | 20.1 | (3.5) |
| 35 + | 16.1 | (4.6) | 18.6 | (6.6) | 13.9 | (6.0) | 12.7 | (5.7) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 25.4 | (2.3) | 34.1 | (3.1) | 30.7 | (3.0) | 26.5 | (2.8) |
| Black | 17.5 | (4.2) | 8.9 | (2.5) | / ‡ | (.) | / | (.) |
| Other | 4.9 | (4.4) | 20.0†† | (15.6) | / | (.) | 20.1 | (4.9) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 12.6 | (3.6) | 20.7†† | (17.2) | / | (.) | 22.8 | (3.5) |
| No | 25.7 | (2.3) | 23.7 | (2.2) | 29.8 | (3.0) | 28.4 | (3.5) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 28.8 | (4.7) | 29.7 | (5.1) | 70.1 | (8.9) | 33.4 | (5.5) |
| 12 | 31.4 | (4.1) | 27.2 | (3.7) | 43.5 | (5.2) | 26.7 | (4.3) |
| > 12 | 15.9 | (2.4) | 16.8 | (3.0) | 11.8 | (2.8) | 18.8 | (3.6) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 19.3 | (2.3) | 19.1 | (2.9) | 16.6 | (2.9) | 16.1 | (3.1) |
| Yes | 28.8 | (3.5) | 27.7 | (3.3) | 58.1 | (5.5) | 33.8 | (3.7) |

| Characteristic | South Carolina | | Utah | | Washington | | West Virginia | |
|--------------------|----------------|--------|------|--------|------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 28.6 | (9.7) | 48.0 | (11.7) | 46.7 | (10.9) | 56.4 | (4.9) |
| 20-24 | 29.3 | (7.2) | 17.4 | (4.9) | 25.2 | (6.9) | 53.0 | (6.1) |
| 25-34 | 22.2 | (5.0) | 8.8 | (2.4) | 18.5 | (4.1) | 31.0 | (4.9) |
| 35 + | 28.4 | (12.7) | 2.8 | (2.7) | 14.7 | (8.2) | 23.1 | (9.7) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 34.2 | (4.9) | 14.2 | (2.5) | 23.4 | (3.9) | 41.7 | (3.3) |
| Black | 9.9 | (4.1) | 25.6 | (7.7) | 25.0 | (6.2) | 47.7†† | (19.2) |
| Other | / ‡ | (.) | 13.2 | (4.4) | 20.6 | (3.7) | / | (.) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 0.1†† | (0.1) | 13.6 | (7.8) | 5.2 | (2.8) | / | (.) |
| No | 26.6 | (3.7) | 14.4 | (2.5) | 26.0 | (3.9) | 41.7 | (3.2) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 33.1 | (8.6) | 33.8 | (8.4) | 40.3 | (8.8) | 61.6 | (6.5) |
| 12 | 27.5 | (6.4) | 20.0 | (5.1) | 29.4 | (6.9) | 47.2 | (5.3) |
| > 12 | 19.4 | (5.1) | 5.6 | (1.9) | 12.0 | (3.6) | 25.4 | (4.7) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 17.2 | (4.7) | 9.5 | (2.2) | 19.0 | (3.7) | 23.1 | (4.2) |
| Yes | 32.3 | (5.2) | 25.8 | (5.8) | 31.1 | (6.1) | 56.2 | (4.3) |

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1999

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Alabama | | Alaska | | Arkansas | | Colorado | | Florida | |
|--------------------|---------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 10.9 | (4.3) | 26.2 | (7.5) | 20.9 | (6.3) | 20.2 | (7.0) | 10.5 | (2.5) |
| 20-24 | 15.2 | (4.0) | 19.0 | (4.1) | 24.5 | (4.9) | 18.9 | (4.7) | 11.1 | (5.3) |
| 25-34 | 13.9 | (3.3) | 14.6 | (2.9) | 15.4 | (3.2) | 8.9 | (2.4) | 9.1 | (3.4) |
| 35 + | 16.5 | (7.4) | 11.4 | (4.4) | 15.4 | (8.4) | 7.3 | (3.7) | 9.1 | (5.9) |
| Race | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 18.5 | (2.9) | 13.0 | (2.7) | 22.2 | (2.9) | 13.1 | (2.1) | 11.9 | (3.0) |
| Black | 5.5 | (2.4) | 11.1 ^{††} | (12.1) | 7.3 | (3.7) | 6.0 | (5.1) | 3.8 | (1.6) |
| Other | / | (.) | 24.8 | (3.2) | 11.6 ^{††} | (15.5) | 3.2 | (3.3) | 1.2 ^{†††} | (2.0) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | / | (.) | 8.2 ^{††} | (8.7) | 1.8 | (2.8) | 6.8 | (3.3) | 3.3 | (2.8) |
| No | 14.4 | (2.2) | 17.1 | (2.1) | 20.2 | (2.6) | 14.6 | (2.4) | 12.0 | (2.9) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 21.7 | (5.4) | 39.7 | (7.6) | 32.1 | (6.4) | 17.4 | (5.5) | 11.9 | (4.6) |
| 12 | 17.2 | (4.2) | 21.9 | (3.7) | 22.9 | (4.1) | 20.6 | (4.5) | 11.6 | (4.6) |
| > 12 | 8.4 | (2.6) | 5.2 | (2.0) | 7.6 | (2.7) | 6.3 | (1.8) | 7.8 | (3.1) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | 8.2 | (2.5) | 8.7 | (2.1) | 9.4 | (2.4) | 7.6 | (1.7) | 6.9 | (2.8) |
| Yes | 20.3 | (3.5) | 27.4 | (3.8) | 30.5 | (4.2) | 22.7 | (4.5) | 13.7 | (3.8) |

| Characteristic | New York [{] | | North Carolina | | Ohio | | Oklahoma | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|
| | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 30.6 | (11.7) | 14.2 | (5.7) | 33.1 | (9.3) | 30.9 | (9.2) |
| 20-24 | 23.6 | (7.6) | 20.3 | (4.8) | 31.4 | (5.9) | 17.9 | (5.2) |
| 25-34 | 11.8 | (3.2) | 10.0 | (2.5) | 18.2 | (3.6) | 15.4 | (4.0) |
| 35 + | 13.2 | (5.9) | 13.0 | (5.9) | 16.0 | (6.8) | 12.4 | (7.4) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 15.7 | (2.9) | 15.2 | (2.6) | 25.6 | (3.3) | 19.3 | (3.3) |
| Black | 17.0 | (9.6) | 9.3 | (3.5) | 15.2 | (3.3) | 11.0 | (8.7) |
| Other | 14.0 ^{††} | (14.3) | 12.0 | (10.4) | 1.2 ^{††} | (1.7) | 18.8 | (8.4) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 13.6 | (10.0) | 3.0 | (3.6) | / | (.) | 0.9 | (0.7) |
| No | 15.5 | (3.2) | 14.7 | (2.2) | 23.3 | (2.8) | 19.5 | (3.1) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 28.9 | (9.9) | 20.5 | (5.2) | 42.6 | (8.2) | 32.4 | (8.5) |
| 12 | 24.9 | (5.8) | 18.8 | (4.3) | 27.9 | (4.8) | 22.9 | (5.1) |
| > 12 | 7.3 | (2.4) | 6.7 | (2.2) | 11.6 | (3.0) | 8.2 | (2.9) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 11.1 | (2.6) | 7.4 | (2.2) | 17.0 | (3.0) | 16.1 | (3.4) |
| Yes | 28.8 | (6.8) | 20.7 | (3.6) | 37.7 | (5.6) | 22.2 | (5.3) |

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1999 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Illinois | | Louisiana | | Maine | | New Mexico | |
|--------------------|----------|-------|-----------|--------|-------|--------|------------|-------|
| | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 18.6 | (5.4) | 14.5 | (4.4) | 40.6 | (10.2) | 14.8 | (5.0) |
| 20-24 | 14.0 | (3.4) | 15.6 | (3.4) | 29.5 | (6.0) | 11.2 | (3.3) |
| 25-34 | 10.7 | (2.0) | 9.1 | (2.2) | 12.4 | (2.8) | 10.3 | (2.7) |
| 35 + | 13.0 | (4.3) | 11.2 | (5.3) | 5.1 | (3.6) | 7.5 | (4.6) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 14.3 | (1.9) | 17.8 | (2.5) | 18.3 | (2.5) | 12.1 | (2.1) |
| Black | 9.7 | (3.2) | 4.5 | (1.8) | / | (.) | / | (.) |
| Other | 0.4 | (0.7) | 5.7†† | (9.8) | / | (.) | 4.7 | (2.7) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 4.4 | (2.3) | 17.5†† | (15.1) | / | (.) | 7.5 | (2.2) |
| No | 15.0 | (1.9) | 12.1 | (1.7) | 18.2 | (2.5) | 14.8 | (2.8) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 18.2 | (4.0) | 19.9 | (4.4) | 56.3 | (9.6) | 16.1 | (4.3) |
| 12 | 18.5 | (3.4) | 14.1 | (2.9) | 24.0 | (4.4) | 11.6 | (3.1) |
| > 12 | 7.2 | (1.7) | 5.9 | (1.9) | 5.4 | (2.0) | 7.5 | (2.4) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 10.0 | (1.8) | 7.5 | (1.9) | 8.1 | (2.1) | 6.8 | (2.1) |
| Yes | 17.2 | (2.9) | 16.3 | (2.7) | 38.2 | (5.3) | 14.7 | (2.8) |

| Characteristic | South Carolina | | Utah | | Washington | | West Virginia | |
|--------------------|----------------|--------|------|-------|------------|-------|---------------|--------|
| | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 16.1 | (7.9) | 20.7 | (9.7) | 20.3 | (9.8) | 36.0 | (4.7) |
| 20-24 | 10.2 | (4.6) | 5.6 | (2.9) | 15.3 | (6.0) | 33.3 | (5.7) |
| 25-34 | 11.1 | (3.7) | 4.9 | (1.9) | 8.4 | (3.0) | 21.6 | (4.4) |
| 35 + | 16.2 | (10.2) | 1.1 | (1.6) | 11.7 | (7.6) | 15.6 | (8.3) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 16.4 | (3.8) | 6.2 | (1.7) | 12.3 | (3.1) | 27.4 | (2.9) |
| Black | 3.8 | (2.5) | 12.0 | (5.6) | 11.2 | (4.8) | 29.4†† | (18.6) |
| Other | / ‡ | (.) | 5.6 | (2.6) | 11.0 | (2.9) | / | (.) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 0.0†† | (0.0) | 6.1 | (5.4) | 2.2 | (1.9) | / | (.) |
| No | 12.5 | (2.7) | 6.2 | (1.7) | 13.7 | (3.1) | 27.3 | (2.9) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 19.4 | (7.0) | 17.2 | (6.7) | 25.1 | (8.6) | 47.7 | (6.5) |
| 12 | 13.1 | (4.7) | 8.2 | (3.4) | 14.3 | (5.5) | 29.3 | (4.8) |
| > 12 | 7.0 | (3.3) | 1.8 | (1.0) | 5.0 | (2.4) | 14.1 | (3.7) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 5.1 | (2.7) | 3.0 | (1.2) | 8.9 | (2.8) | 14.8 | (3.6) |
| Yes | 17.4 | (4.1) | 13.8 | (4.6) | 18.0 | (5.4) | 37.1 | (4.1) |

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Smoking After Pregnancy, 1999

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Alabama | | Alaska | | Arkansas | | Colorado | | Florida | |
|--------------------|---------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 22.4 | (5.9) | 45.9 | (8.6) | 35.8 | (7.4) | 32.2 | (7.9) | 20.4 | (3.3) |
| 20-24 | 25.1 | (4.9) | 30.6 | (4.9) | 33.6 | (5.4) | 29.6 | (5.5) | 13.8 | (5.6) |
| 25-34 | 17.2 | (3.6) | 19.8 | (3.3) | 21.1 | (3.7) | 10.8 | (2.5) | 16.4 | (4.4) |
| 35 + | 22.4 | (8.3) | 11.9 | (4.6) | 17.7 | (8.8) | 7.5 | (3.7) | 9.7 | (6.0) |
| Race | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 26.3 | (3.3) | 19.9 | (3.3) | 30.7 | (3.2) | 18.1 | (2.3) | 18.0 | (3.5) |
| Black | 10.4 | (3.3) | 22.6 ^{††} | (16.3) | 14.9 | (5.4) | 15.3 | (10.0) | 6.0 | (1.9) |
| Other | / | (.) | 34.8 | (3.6) | 10.9 ^{††} | (15.5) | 9.5 | (8.0) | 24.1 ^{††} | (21.9) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | / | (.) | 9.4 ^{††} | (8.8) | 4.5 | (4.9) | 14.6 | (4.3) | 7.9 | (3.9) |
| No | 21.4 | (2.5) | 25.5 | (2.5) | 28.6 | (2.9) | 18.8 | (2.6) | 18.0 | (3.3) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 29.0 | (5.9) | 53.3 | (7.8) | 44.2 | (6.8) | 27.8 | (6.6) | 21.0 | (5.9) |
| 12 | 24.8 | (4.7) | 31.8 | (4.2) | 30.8 | (4.5) | 27.6 | (4.8) | 18.1 | (5.3) |
| > 12 | 14.4 | (3.3) | 9.7 | (2.7) | 13.3 | (3.5) | 7.9 | (1.9) | 11.3 | (3.6) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | 13.5 | (3.1) | 15.8 | (2.8) | 16.6 | (3.2) | 11.4 | (2.1) | 11.7 | (3.3) |
| Yes | 28.6 | (3.9) | 36.5 | (4.1) | 39.5 | (4.5) | 30.9 | (4.9) | 20.4 | (4.4) |

| Characteristic | New York [{] | | North Carolina | | Ohio | | Oklahoma | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|
| | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 45.3 | (12.5) | 27.4 | (7.4) | 47.9 | (9.5) | 47.6 | (9.9) |
| 20-24 | 35.5 | (8.5) | 29.8 | (5.5) | 37.6 | (6.0) | 30.9 | (6.2) |
| 25-34 | 17.1 | (3.6) | 15.2 | (3.1) | 22.8 | (3.8) | 20.1 | (4.4) |
| 35 + | 16.1 | (6.3) | 14.3 | (6.2) | 20.9 | (7.7) | 14.7 | (7.9) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 22.9 | (3.3) | 22.2 | (3.0) | 31.0 | (3.5) | 27.6 | (3.8) |
| Black | 23.3 | (10.4) | 17.1 | (4.7) | 23.3 | (3.9) | 21.4 | (10.9) |
| Other | 18.3 ^{††} | (18.7) | 15.3 | (11.9) | 19.7 ^{††} | (16.3) | 30.7 | (9.8) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 19.0 | (11.0) | 3.3 | (3.7) | / | (.) | 7.2 | (7.1) |
| No | 22.9 | (3.6) | 22.4 | (2.7) | 29.7 | (3.0) | 28.7 | (3.5) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 39.5 | (10.6) | 29.7 | (6.0) | 49.7 | (8.1) | 47.2 | (8.9) |
| 12 | 34.2 | (6.3) | 29.9 | (5.1) | 38.1 | (5.1) | 32.4 | (5.7) |
| > 12 | 11.7 | (2.9) | 10.1 | (2.6) | 14.0 | (3.2) | 12.8 | (3.6) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 15.9 | (3.0) | 12.1 | (2.7) | 21.6 | (3.3) | 24.1 | (4.0) |
| Yes | 41.2 | (7.3) | 30.4 | (4.1) | 47.7 | (5.7) | 32.5 | (5.9) |

[†] ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

[{] Data do not include New York City.

[‡] Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

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

Prevalence of Smoking After Pregnancy, 1999 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Illinois | | Louisiana | | Maine | | New Mexico | |
|--------------------|----------|-------|--------------------|--------|-------|--------|------------|-------|
| | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 27.6 | (6.2) | 26.0 | (5.5) | 53.3 | (10.3) | 28.2 | (6.3) |
| 20-24 | 23.0 | (4.1) | 25.3 | (4.1) | 34.0 | (6.2) | 24.7 | (4.4) |
| 25-34 | 14.0 | (2.2) | 12.7 | (2.6) | 14.6 | (3.0) | 14.9 | (3.1) |
| 35 + | 15.2 | (4.6) | 11.7 | (5.4) | 7.4 | (4.4) | 10.6 | (5.1) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 20.0 | (2.2) | 26.3 | (2.9) | 21.9 | (2.7) | 20.5 | (2.6) |
| Black | 14.5 | (3.8) | 8.2 | (2.3) | / | (.) | / | (.) |
| Other | 0.7 | (0.9) | 16.9 ^{††} | (14.8) | / | (.) | 14.8 | (4.4) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 8.4 | (3.0) | 10.5 ^{††} | (13.0) | / | (.) | 16.2 | (3.1) |
| No | 20.7 | (2.1) | 19.0 | (2.0) | 21.9 | (2.7) | 23.5 | (3.3) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 25.0 | (4.5) | 28.6 | (5.0) | 66.7 | (9.0) | 28.1 | (5.1) |
| 12 | 26.3 | (3.9) | 22.6 | (3.5) | 28.7 | (4.7) | 21.0 | (3.9) |
| > 12 | 10.5 | (2.0) | 9.3 | (2.3) | 6.9 | (2.2) | 12.6 | (3.0) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 14.7 | (2.1) | 13.0 | (2.4) | 10.6 | (2.4) | 10.7 | (2.6) |
| Yes | 23.4 | (3.2) | 23.9 | (3.1) | 44.4 | (5.4) | 27.5 | (3.4) |

| Characteristic | South Carolina | | Utah | | Washington | | West Virginia | |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------|------|--------|------------|--------|--------------------|--------|
| | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 25.1 | (9.2) | 32.9 | (10.8) | 29.1 | (10.3) | 51.1 | (4.8) |
| 20-24 | 26.4 | (6.9) | 9.5 | (3.9) | 22.7 | (6.8) | 44.1 | (6.1) |
| 25-34 | 14.6 | (4.1) | 6.4 | (2.1) | 12.8 | (3.6) | 27.6 | (4.7) |
| 35 + | 16.7 | (10.2) | 1.7 | (2.2) | 10.4 | (7.1) | 19.3 | (9.1) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 25.4 | (4.5) | 9.2 | (2.0) | 16.8 | (3.5) | 36.1 | (3.1) |
| Black | 9.1 | (3.9) | 18.0 | (6.7) | 21.7 | (6.0) | 42.7 ^{††} | (19.3) |
| Other | /† | (.) | 9.8 | (3.5) | 16.9 | (3.4) | / | (.) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 0.0 ^{††} | (0.0) | 11.2 | (7.2) | 4.5 | (2.7) | / | (.) |
| No | 20.4 | (3.4) | 9.0 | (2.0) | 19.0 | (3.4) | 36.2 | (3.1) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 29.5 | (8.1) | 24.0 | (7.3) | 28.3 | (8.6) | 57.9 | (6.4) |
| 12 | 22.0 | (5.8) | 12.7 | (4.4) | 24.8 | (6.5) | 40.6 | (5.2) |
| > 12 | 11.9 | (4.2) | 3.1 | (1.4) | 7.0 | (2.8) | 19.5 | (4.2) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 10.4 | (3.8) | 5.0 | (1.5) | 13.0 | (3.2) | 18.2 | (3.8) |
| Yes | 26.8 | (4.8) | 19.5 | (5.2) | 24.5 | (5.7) | 50.1 | (4.3) |

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Detailed Summaries

Infant Health

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

Prevalence of Breastfeeding Initiation, 1999

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Alabama | | Alaska | | Arkansas | | Colorado | | Florida | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|
| | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 32.9 | (7.1) | 84.2 | (5.9) | 42.0 | (7.6) | 71.7 | (7.9) | 56.0 | (4.2) |
| 20-24 | 44.8 | (5.7) | 88.1 | (3.4) | 58.2 | (5.6) | 79.2 | (5.2) | 63.5 | (7.4) |
| 25-34 | 63.2 | (4.7) | 88.8 | (2.8) | 63.7 | (4.5) | 87.7 | (2.6) | 73.4 | (4.9) |
| 35 + | 64.4 | (9.5) | 95.0 | (3.1) | 66.0 | (11.0) | 90.1 | (4.8) | 85.9 | (6.7) |
| Race | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 64.2 | (3.7) | 90.9 | (2.4) | 64.4 | (3.3) | 84.4 | (2.3) | 74.6 | (4.1) |
| Black | 27.7 | (5.1) | 72.2 ^{†††} | (16.8) | 30.8 | (7.2) | 74.8 | (12.7) | 56.1 | (4.2) |
| Other | / | (.) | 86.2 | (2.6) | 69.9 ^{††} | (23.1) | 77.9 ^{††} | (13.9) | 78.6 ^{††} | (18.0) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | / | (.) | 95.9 ^{††} | (6.5) | 78.1 | (12.3) | 76.7 | (5.5) | 77.4 | (6.3) |
| No | 52.6 | (3.1) | 88.6 | (1.9) | 57.5 | (3.2) | 86.4 | (2.3) | 68.3 | (3.8) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 33.4 | (6.6) | 83.8 | (5.1) | 46.5 | (7.0) | 78.4 | (6.3) | 56.0 | (6.9) |
| 12 | 40.3 | (5.5) | 85.1 | (3.2) | 54.0 | (4.9) | 76.3 | (4.8) | 67.5 | (6.1) |
| > 12 | 70.5 | (4.3) | 93.5 | (2.4) | 70.9 | (4.7) | 90.4 | (2.3) | 78.4 | (4.5) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | 69.1 | (4.3) | 90.6 | (2.4) | 70.2 | (3.9) | 87.3 | (2.4) | 77.0 | (4.2) |
| Yes | 36.0 | (4.2) | 86.7 | (2.8) | 45.4 | (4.6) | 76.9 | (4.6) | 61.4 | (4.9) |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Characteristic | New York [{] | | North Carolina | | Ohio | | Oklahoma | | | |
| | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | | |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 57.9 | (12.5) | 44.6 | (8.3) | 38.0 | (9.2) | 59.9 | (9.9) | | |
| 20-24 | 61.2 | (8.7) | 57.3 | (6.0) | 48.0 | (6.3) | 62.5 | (6.6) | | |
| 25-34 | 67.4 | (4.4) | 72.3 | (4.0) | 61.9 | (4.5) | 68.5 | (5.1) | | |
| 35 + | 67.7 | (8.2) | 72.3 | (8.3) | 73.2 | (8.6) | 79.5 | (9.6) | | |
| Race | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 64.4 | (3.7) | 71.1 | (3.3) | 56.6 | (3.8) | 69.2 | (3.9) | | |
| Black | 70.3 | (10.5) | 42.1 | (6.5) | 50.5 | (5.0) | 52.9 | (13.2) | | |
| Other | 77.4 ^{††} | (17.7) | 59.9 ^{††} | (16.4) | 85.3 ^{††} | (14.2) | 61.6 | (10.4) | | |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 81.3 | (11.0) | 83.2 | (8.4) | / | (.) | 83.8 | (10.4) | | |
| No | 64.1 | (4.1) | 62.5 | (3.1) | 56.1 | (3.3) | 65.6 | (3.7) | | |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 59.2 | (10.9) | 45.1 | (6.8) | 27.3 | (7.3) | 52.0 | (9.0) | | |
| 12 | 54.8 | (6.7) | 53.4 | (5.6) | 53.3 | (5.3) | 58.2 | (6.1) | | |
| > 12 | 73.3 | (4.0) | 81.3 | (3.4) | 71.3 | (4.3) | 80.1 | (4.3) | | |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | 68.3 | (3.8) | 75.8 | (3.6) | 62.8 | (3.8) | 69.7 | (4.2) | | |
| Yes | 57.7 | (7.5) | 51.1 | (4.6) | 42.3 | (5.7) | 60.4 | (6.3) | | |

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Breastfeeding Initiation, 1999 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Illinois | | Louisiana | | Maine | | New Mexico | |
|--------------------|----------------|--------|-----------|--------|------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 43.8 | (6.9) | 27.2 | (5.6) | 56.6 | (10.3) | 72.5 | (6.4) |
| 20-24 | 57.9 | (5.0) | 44.1 | (4.7) | 58.9 | (6.6) | 74.3 | (4.6) |
| 25-34 | 68.0 | (3.1) | 57.8 | (3.8) | 76.2 | (3.8) | 82.6 | (3.3) |
| 35 + | 68.9 | (6.0) | 55.6 | (8.0) | 90.2 | (5.3) | 80.8 | (7.1) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 68.9 | (2.5) | 61.6 | (3.1) | 72.0 | (3.0) | 77.9 | (2.7) |
| Black | 32.8 | (5.3) | 26.3 | (3.8) | / | (.) | / | (.) |
| Other | 86.1 | (7.5) | 83.5†† | (14.5) | / | (.) | 79.7 | (5.2) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 75.8 | (4.8) | 89.4†† | (11.0) | / | (.) | 75.3 | (3.6) |
| No | 59.2 | (2.6) | 47.2 | (2.6) | 72.8 | (3.0) | 81.1 | (3.1) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 50.8 | (5.3) | 22.4 | (4.7) | 40.9 | (9.6) | 72.7 | (5.3) |
| 12 | 51.4 | (4.5) | 42.5 | (4.1) | 66.9 | (5.0) | 73.5 | (4.2) |
| > 12 | 73.8 | (2.9) | 68.6 | (3.7) | 82.7 | (3.4) | 87.0 | (3.2) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 70.2 | (2.7) | 66.3 | (3.4) | 79.8 | (3.2) | 82.9 | (3.2) |
| Yes | 50.8 | (3.9) | 31.9 | (3.4) | 56.6 | (5.6) | 74.0 | (3.5) |
| Characteristic | South Carolina | | Utah | | Washington | | West Virginia | |
| | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 33.2 | (10.3) | 71.7 | (10.9) | 78.7 | (9.4) | 41.7 | (4.8) |
| 20-24 | 40.2 | (7.7) | 88.1 | (4.1) | 86.7 | (5.4) | 49.1 | (6.1) |
| 25-34 | 62.5 | (5.8) | 88.7 | (2.8) | 88.0 | (3.4) | 59.6 | (5.2) |
| 35 + | 75.8 | (11.7) | 93.0 | (4.4) | 96.2 | (3.7) | 73.4 | (10.4) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 60.1 | (5.1) | 87.9 | (2.2) | 88.4 | (2.9) | 54.3 | (3.3) |
| Black | 38.9 | (6.9) | 79.0 | (7.4) | 79.0 | (5.7) | 47.7†† | (19.8) |
| Other | / | (.) | 79.7 | (10.0) | 86.0 | (3.6) | / | (.) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 56.5†† | (23.1) | 81.4 | (9.0) | 91.6 | (3.8) | / | (.) |
| No | 52.7 | (4.2) | 88.3 | (2.2) | 87.3 | (2.9) | 54.1 | (3.3) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 26.0 | (7.9) | 77.8 | (7.7) | 83.7 | (6.9) | 37.3 | (6.4) |
| 12 | 50.8 | (7.2) | 81.9 | (4.6) | 85.7 | (5.1) | 46.4 | (5.3) |
| > 12 | 70.2 | (6.0) | 93.2 | (2.1) | 92.8 | (2.9) | 72.1 | (4.9) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 66.1 | (6.0) | 89.2 | (2.3) | 89.8 | (2.9) | 65.2 | (4.9) |
| Yes | 43.1 | (5.5) | 83.4 | (4.9) | 83.1 | (4.8) | 45.9 | (4.3) |

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

{ Data do not include New York City.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Breastfeeding at 4 Weeks After Delivery, 1999

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Alabama | | Alaska | | Arkansas | | Colorado | | Florida | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|
| | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 17.0 | (5.7) | 60.2 | (8.6) | 24.1 | (6.6) | 52.0 | (8.5) | 35.8 | (4.1) |
| 20-24 | 29.7 | (5.3) | 70.7 | (5.1) | 40.2 | (5.6) | 61.5 | (6.0) | 42.7 | (7.7) |
| 25-34 | 51.7 | (4.9) | 82.1 | (3.4) | 51.6 | (4.7) | 76.8 | (3.5) | 60.7 | (5.5) |
| 35 + | 54.0 | (10.0) | 87.6 | (5.0) | 52.3 | (12.1) | 85.0 | (5.6) | 73.6 | (8.9) |
| Race | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 49.2 | (3.9) | 81.1 | (3.2) | 48.2 | (3.5) | 71.5 | (2.8) | 58.1 | (4.7) |
| Black | 18.2 | (4.5) | 44.1 ^{†††} | (19.6) | 21.2 | (6.4) | 65.4 | (13.8) | 43.4 | (4.2) |
| Other | / | (.) | 71.5 | (3.8) | 51.9 ^{††} | (24.3) | 64.2 ^{††} | (16.2) | 64.5 ^{††} | (22.0) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | / | (.) | 84.6 ^{††} | (12.2) | 73.5 | (12.6) | 59.5 | (6.3) | 59.1 | (7.3) |
| No | 39.7 | (3.0) | 76.8 | (2.6) | 41.9 | (3.2) | 75.2 | (2.9) | 53.6 | (4.2) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 20.2 | (5.7) | 61.6 | (7.9) | 33.8 | (6.7) | 61.4 | (7.4) | 36.9 | (7.0) |
| 12 | 25.8 | (4.9) | 71.2 | (4.2) | 36.7 | (4.8) | 58.9 | (5.5) | 46.3 | (6.8) |
| > 12 | 58.0 | (4.6) | 86.5 | (3.3) | 56.9 | (5.2) | 81.8 | (2.9) | 67.9 | (5.2) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | 56.4 | (4.6) | 81.7 | (3.2) | 55.5 | (4.3) | 77.6 | (2.9) | 63.6 | (5.0) |
| Yes | 22.3 | (3.7) | 71.1 | (4.0) | 29.9 | (4.3) | 57.7 | (5.4) | 42.7 | (5.2) |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Characteristic | New York [{] | | North Carolina | | Ohio | | Oklahoma | | | |
| | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | | |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 31.7 | (12.1) | 25.4 | (7.3) | 22.6 | (7.8) | 23.6 | (8.3) | | |
| 20-24 | 42.5 | (8.7) | 42.6 | (6.0) | 32.9 | (5.9) | 46.1 | (6.7) | | |
| 25-34 | 55.5 | (4.7) | 59.2 | (4.4) | 48.8 | (4.6) | 55.6 | (5.4) | | |
| 35 + | 60.0 | (8.4) | 63.4 | (8.9) | 58.8 | (9.6) | 71.8 | (10.8) | | |
| Race | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 52.1 | (3.8) | 56.1 | (3.6) | 42.8 | (3.7) | 52.1 | (4.2) | | |
| Black | 45.8 | (11.7) | 29.9 | (6.0) | 36.4 | (4.9) | 40.6 | (13.0) | | |
| Other | 63.7 ^{††} | (20.6) | 55.2 ^{††} | (16.5) | 70.1 ^{††} | (18.8) | 41.1 | (10.6) | | |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 58.5 | (13.5) | 75.2 | (9.7) | / | (.) | 60.5 | (14.7) | | |
| No | 50.8 | (4.2) | 47.9 | (3.2) | 42.1 | (3.2) | 48.8 | (3.9) | | |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 34.2 | (10.8) | 32.3 | (6.4) | 16.8 | (6.1) | 29.7 | (8.2) | | |
| 12 | 41.7 | (6.6) | 37.4 | (5.5) | 37.2 | (5.2) | 38.4 | (6.0) | | |
| > 12 | 61.9 | (4.4) | 68.0 | (4.1) | 57.4 | (4.7) | 67.8 | (5.1) | | |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | 55.3 | (4.0) | 62.6 | (4.1) | 49.2 | (3.9) | 55.6 | (4.5) | | |
| Yes | 41.9 | (7.5) | 36.3 | (4.5) | 27.3 | (5.1) | 38.0 | (6.2) | | |

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

{ Data do not include New York City.

† Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Breastfeeding at 4 Weeks After Delivery, 1999 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Illinois | | Louisiana | | Maine | | New Mexico | |
|--------------------|----------------|--------|-----------|--------|------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 27.4 | (6.2) | 13.5 | (4.2) | 39.2 | (10.2) | 46.7 | (6.9) |
| 20-24 | 41.2 | (4.9) | 28.6 | (4.2) | 40.9 | (6.5) | 52.2 | (5.1) |
| 25-34 | 56.5 | (3.3) | 45.9 | (3.8) | 64.3 | (4.2) | 70.8 | (4.0) |
| 35 + | 57.0 | (6.4) | 46.0 | (8.0) | 87.4 | (6.0) | 75.9 | (7.6) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 54.4 | (2.7) | 45.5 | (3.2) | 59.5 | (3.2) | 60.8 | (3.1) |
| Black | 23.3 | (4.7) | 17.6 | (3.2) | / | (.) | / | (.) |
| Other | 74.1 | (9.7) | 69.3†† | (18.0) | / | (.) | 65.1 | (6.0) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 60.5 | (5.4) | 74.2†† | (16.6) | / | (.) | 55.4 | (4.1) |
| No | 46.3 | (2.6) | 34.3 | (2.4) | 59.8 | (3.3) | 67.6 | (3.6) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 35.5 | (5.1) | 13.2 | (3.7) | 27.1 | (8.7) | 53.0 | (5.8) |
| 12 | 38.1 | (4.3) | 27.1 | (3.7) | 50.1 | (5.4) | 53.5 | (4.8) |
| > 12 | 60.9 | (3.3) | 55.6 | (4.0) | 73.1 | (4.0) | 74.7 | (4.0) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 57.7 | (3.0) | 52.0 | (3.6) | 69.6 | (3.7) | 69.1 | (3.9) |
| Yes | 35.9 | (3.8) | 20.0 | (2.9) | 38.8 | (5.4) | 54.8 | (3.9) |
| Characteristic | South Carolina | | Utah | | Washington | | West Virginia | |
| | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 20.3 | (8.9) | 58.2 | (11.6) | 52.3 | (10.9) | 23.7 | (4.1) |
| 20-24 | 28.6 | (7.0) | 76.5 | (5.4) | 71.1 | (7.1) | 35.4 | (5.8) |
| 25-34 | 47.6 | (6.0) | 80.2 | (3.5) | 77.6 | (4.3) | 46.8 | (5.3) |
| 35 + | 63.8 | (13.3) | 89.1 | (5.3) | 91.3 | (5.3) | 60.6 | (11.6) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 45.6 | (5.2) | 79.0 | (2.8) | 75.3 | (3.9) | 40.4 | (3.3) |
| Black | 27.4 | (6.3) | 63.0 | (8.7) | 60.7 | (6.8) | 30.4†† | (18.3) |
| Other | / | (.) | 59.4 | (9.2) | 73.2 | (4.7) | / | (.) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 37.4†† | (22.2) | 73.7 | (10.0) | 77.0 | (5.7) | / | (.) |
| No | 39.5 | (4.1) | 78.7 | (2.8) | 74.4 | (3.8) | 40.1 | (3.2) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 16.0 | (6.7) | 65.4 | (8.6) | 61.4 | (8.8) | 22.3 | (5.6) |
| 12 | 33.5 | (6.9) | 71.2 | (5.5) | 72.2 | (6.5) | 33.2 | (5.0) |
| > 12 | 58.4 | (6.4) | 85.3 | (3.0) | 83.2 | (4.2) | 57.8 | (5.4) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 52.7 | (6.3) | 81.0 | (2.9) | 78.2 | (3.9) | 50.7 | (5.1) |
| Yes | 29.7 | (5.1) | 71.2 | (5.9) | 67.9 | (5.9) | 32.5 | (4.1) |

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Infant Sleeping Position on Back, 1999

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Alabama | | Alaska | | Arkansas | | Colorado | | Florida | |
|--------------------|---------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 34.5 | (7.4) | 63.8 [†] | (8.8) | 43.8 | (7.6) | 49.9 | (8.6) | 35.4 | (4.1) |
| 20-24 | 40.7 | (5.7) | 56.4 | (5.8) | 36.2 | (5.4) | 55.4 | (6.2) | 37.2 | (7.7) |
| 25-34 | 47.4 | (4.9) | 61.4 | (4.5) | 47.0 | (4.7) | 68.8 | (3.9) | 51.9 | (5.7) |
| 35 + | 57.9 | (10.0) | 64.3 | (8.4) | 41.8 | (12.1) | 70.7 | (6.6) | 53.7 | (10.7) |
| Race | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 51.2 | (3.9) | 62.0 | (4.1) | 46.3 | (3.5) | 64.1 | (2.9) | 50.3 | (4.8) |
| Black | 28.8 | (5.2) | 19.6 ^{†††} | (14.8) | 24.7 | (6.6) | 40.4 | (15.2) | 32.5 | (4.0) |
| Other | / | (.) | 60.6 [†] | (4.2) | 58.5 ^{††} | (23.8) | 71.4 ^{††} | (15.5) | 56.4 ^{††} | (23.8) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | / | (.) | 54.0 ^{††} | (16.7) | 40.0 | (14.0) | 55.7 | (6.5) | 36.5 [†] | (7.4) |
| No | 43.9 | (3.2) | 61.0 | (3.1) | 42.7 | (3.2) | 66.1 | (3.1) | 49.6 | (4.3) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 32.7 | (6.6) | 54.1 [†] | (8.5) | 42.5 | (6.8) | 55.0 | (7.8) | 38.5 | (7.3) |
| 12 | 37.6 | (5.4) | 58.7 | (4.7) | 41.3 | (4.8) | 56.5 | (5.6) | 34.5 | (6.6) |
| > 12 | 53.7 | (4.8) | 64.0 | (4.7) | 44.5 | (5.2) | 70.1 | (3.5) | 57.3 | (5.6) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | 51.1 | (4.6) | 62.8 | (4.1) | 45.8 | (4.3) | 67.4 | (3.3) | 52.3 | (5.2) |
| Yes | 37.2 | (4.3) | 57.4 | (4.6) | 39.0 | (4.5) | 55.0 | (5.5) | 38.1 | (5.3) |

| Characteristic | New York [{] | | North Carolina | | Ohio | | Oklahoma | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 48.4 | (13.0) | 45.8 | (8.6) | 46.8 | (9.7) | 37.7 | (9.9) |
| 20-24 | 49.3 | (9.0) | 48.8 | (6.2) | 51.2 | (6.3) | 45.8 | (6.9) |
| 25-34 | 58.7 | (4.7) | 54.2 | (4.5) | 55.9 | (4.6) | 48.3 | (5.5) |
| 35 + | 61.9 | (8.3) | 56.6 | (9.2) | 62.9 | (9.5) | 46.8 [†] | (12.1) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 59.2 | (3.8) | 55.4 | (3.6) | 57.3 | (3.8) | 49.6 | (4.2) |
| Black | 27.3 [†] | (10.6) | 41.3 | (6.6) | 34.2 | (4.9) | 22.2 | (11.1) |
| Other | 77.5 ^{†††} | (19.7) | 42.5 ^{††} | (16.8) | 72.7 ^{††} | (18.3) | 42.8 | (10.9) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 38.8 [†] | (13.8) | 41.8 | (11.5) | / | (.) | 29.7 [†] | (14.2) |
| No | 57.3 | (4.2) | 52.7 | (3.3) | 54.4 | (3.3) | 46.4 | (3.9) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 46.9 [†] | (11.7) | 42.9 | (6.9) | 42.2 | (8.4) | 43.4 | (9.2) |
| 12 | 52.4 | (6.8) | 47.2 | (5.8) | 52.5 | (5.3) | 43.8 | (6.3) |
| > 12 | 61.2 | (4.5) | 59.3 | (4.4) | 60.9 | (4.6) | 47.5 | (5.5) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 61.4 | (4.0) | 55.8 | (4.2) | 57.6 | (3.9) | 44.7 | (4.6) |
| Yes | 42.8 [†] | (7.8) | 47.2 | (4.7) | 46.7 | (5.9) | 47.6 | (6.6) |

[†] ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

[{] Data do not include New York City.

[†] Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

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

Prevalence of Infant Sleeping Position on Back, 1999 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Illinois | | Louisiana | | Maine | | New Mexico | |
|--------------------|----------|--------|-----------|--------|-------|--------|------------|-------|
| | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 42.4 | (6.9) | 26.8 | (5.9) | 54.3 | (10.4) | 49.2 | (7.1) |
| 20-24 | 53.1 | (5.1) | 33.2 | (4.4) | 63.6 | (6.4) | 55.9 | (5.2) |
| 25-34 | 59.4 | (3.3) | 38.4 | (3.8) | 67.1 | (4.2) | 52.8 | (4.3) |
| 35 + | 66.2 | (6.2) | 41.5 | (7.9) | 65.2 | (8.7) | 57.2 | (8.9) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 59.2 | (2.7) | 40.9 | (3.2) | 65.1 | (3.2) | 52.0 | (3.2) |
| Black | 43.4 | (5.7) | 25.9 | (3.8) | / | (.) | /† | (.) |
| Other | 68.2 | (10.2) | / | (.) | / | (.) | 66.1 | (6.2) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 51.2 | (5.5) | 36.0†† | (19.1) | / | (.) | 47.6 | (4.1) |
| No | 57.9 | (2.6) | 35.1 | (2.5) | 64.6 | (3.2) | 60.0 | (3.9) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 44.9 | (5.4) | 28.6 | (5.1) | 52.4 | (9.8) | 41.8 | (5.8) |
| 12 | 53.1 | (4.5) | 31.5 | (3.9) | 65.6 | (5.1) | 53.7 | (4.8) |
| > 12 | 63.8 | (3.2) | 42.5 | (4.0) | 66.7 | (4.3) | 63.5 | (4.4) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 61.8 | (2.9) | 41.5 | (3.6) | 67.1 | (3.8) | 58.0 | (4.1) |
| Yes | 48.3 | (4.0) | 29.4 | (3.3) | 60.0 | (5.5) | 49.8 | (3.9) |

| Characteristic | South Carolina | | Utah | | Washington | | West Virginia | |
|--------------------|----------------|--------|-------|--------|------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 37.9 | (10.5) | 69.5 | (11.5) | 65.0 | (10.3) | 46.2 | (4.9) |
| 20-24 | 40.0 | (7.8) | 72.2 | (5.5) | 58.5 | (7.7) | 53.3 | (6.1) |
| 25-34 | 49.6 | (6.0) | 78.2 | (3.8) | 66.6 | (4.8) | 58.9 | (5.2) |
| 35 + | 48.3 | (14.1) | 67.4 | (10.2) | 72.2 | (9.7) | 57.5 | (11.7) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 50.3 | (5.2) | 74.6 | (3.1) | 64.9 | (4.2) | 55.1 | (3.3) |
| Black | 35.5 | (6.7) | 55.1 | (9.0) | 50.9 | (7.0) | 39.0†† | (19.0) |
| Other | / | (.) | 74.7 | (5.9) | 70.2 | (4.9) | / | (.) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 54.1†† | (23.9) | 56.2† | (11.8) | 61.3 | (6.5) | / | (.) |
| No | 44.7 | (4.2) | 76.8 | (2.9) | 66.1 | (4.1) | 54.9 | (3.3) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 38.9 | (8.8) | 59.6 | (9.6) | 50.2 | (8.8) | 46.6 | (6.5) |
| 12 | 39.0 | (7.1) | 75.8 | (5.0) | 61.1 | (7.2) | 53.3 | (5.3) |
| > 12 | 56.9 | (6.5) | 78.5 | (3.6) | 73.1 | (4.9) | 61.0 | (5.3) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 54.8 | (6.3) | 76.6 | (3.3) | 68.9 | (4.3) | 59.6 | (5.0) |
| Yes | 37.8 | (5.4) | 69.6 | (6.2) | 57.7 | (6.2) | 51.2 | (4.3) |

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Infant Sleeping Position on Stomach, 1999

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Alabama | | Alaska | | Arkansas | | Colorado | | Florida | |
|--------------------|---------|-------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|
| | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 32.9 | (7.3) | 14.1 [†] | (6.3) | 22.0 | (6.3) | 10.5 | (5.1) | 27.2 | (3.8) |
| 20-24 | 22.5 | (4.9) | 12.7 | (3.9) | 25.7 | (5.0) | 8.1 | (3.3) | 26.8 | (6.9) |
| 25-34 | 20.8 | (4.0) | 11.8 | (2.9) | 24.6 | (4.1) | 6.2 | (1.9) | 21.9 | (4.6) |
| 35 + | 15.4 | (7.5) | 15.8 | (6.6) | 30.5 | (11.3) | 9.4 | (4.3) | 19.8 | (8.6) |
| Race | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 19.8 | (3.1) | 12.6 | (2.8) | 21.9 | (2.9) | 7.4 | (1.5) | 21.0 | (3.9) |
| Black | 29.8 | (5.3) | 35.4 ^{††} | (20.2) | 39.1 | (7.4) | 19.1 | (12.2) | 30.9 | (4.0) |
| Other | / | (.) | 11.3 [†] | (2.4) | 10.8 ^{††} | (12.6) | 1.2 ^{††} | (1.3) | 29.1 ^{††} | (23.3) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | / | (.) | 15.6 ^{††} | (12.2) | 16.5 | (10.6) | 2.9 | (2.0) | 24.2 [†] | (6.5) |
| No | 23.1 | (2.8) | 12.6 | (2.1) | 25.3 | (2.8) | 9.3 | (1.9) | 23.2 | (3.5) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 29.4 | (6.5) | 10.9 [†] | (4.7) | 17.4 | (5.1) | 4.4 | (2.9) | 21.7 | (5.1) |
| 12 | 24.5 | (4.9) | 14.9 | (3.4) | 24.5 | (4.2) | 9.4 | (3.2) | 29.2 | (6.1) |
| > 12 | 18.6 | (3.7) | 11.2 | (3.2) | 29.1 | (4.8) | 8.1 | (2.1) | 20.3 | (4.5) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | 22.4 | (3.9) | 13.2 | (3.0) | 26.5 | (3.9) | 7.8 | (1.8) | 21.9 | (4.3) |
| Yes | 22.8 | (3.7) | 12.3 | (2.9) | 23.1 | (3.9) | 7.4 | (2.8) | 25.6 | (4.5) |

| Characteristic | New York [{] | | North Carolina | | Ohio | | Oklahoma | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|--------|
| | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 25.1 | (11.2) | 19.5 | (7.0) | 13.6 | (5.7) | 24.8 | (8.7) |
| 20-24 | 27.2 | (8.3) | 23.6 | (5.4) | 16.3 | (4.5) | 22.4 | (5.8) |
| 25-34 | 15.0 | (3.4) | 14.2 | (3.1) | 15.6 | (3.3) | 19.5 | (4.5) |
| 35 + | 16.5 | (6.6) | 19.4 | (7.3) | 9.1 | (5.3) | 21.5 [†] | (10.3) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 16.6 | (2.9) | 16.6 | (2.7) | 13.2 | (2.6) | 19.8 | (3.4) |
| Black | 33.7 [†] | (11.6) | 23.3 | (5.7) | 27.3 | (4.5) | 45.5 | (13.5) |
| Other | 16.5 ^{††} | (19.0) | 14.2 ^{††} | (12.3) | 0.4 ^{††} | (0.9) | 13.3 | (7.4) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 24.0 [†] | (12.4) | 16.6 | (8.6) | / | (.) | 26.1 [†] | (15.1) |
| No | 18.3 | (3.4) | 18.2 | (2.6) | 14.9 | (2.3) | 21.2 | (3.3) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 26.9 [†] | (10.5) | 17.7 | (5.4) | 16.7 | (6.0) | 21.3 | (7.6) |
| 12 | 18.7 | (5.3) | 23.6 | (5.0) | 15.8 | (3.7) | 24.5 | (5.6) |
| > 12 | 16.5 | (3.5) | 14.5 | (3.1) | 13.5 | (3.2) | 19.4 | (4.3) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 15.8 | (3.0) | 17.0 | (3.2) | 14.3 | (2.8) | 22.3 | (3.9) |
| Yes | 25.6 [†] | (6.9) | 19.2 | (3.7) | 16.1 | (3.9) | 19.9 | (5.3) |

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

{ Data do not include New York City.

† Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Infant Sleeping Position on Stomach, 1999 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Illinois | | Louisiana | | Maine | | New Mexico | |
|--------------------|----------|-------|-----------|--------|-------|-------|------------|-------|
| | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 14.4 | (4.9) | 40.9 | (6.5) | 9.2 | (6.1) | 6.8 | (3.8) |
| 20-24 | 14.7 | (3.6) | 29.3 | (4.4) | 8.2 | (3.7) | 8.8 | (3.0) |
| 25-34 | 12.0 | (2.1) | 29.4 | (3.6) | 10.4 | (2.7) | 6.2 | (2.1) |
| 35 + | 12.8 | (4.5) | 27.1 | (7.2) | 12.5 | (6.1) | 3.1 | (3.0) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 11.7 | (1.8) | 29.3 | (3.0) | 9.7 | (2.0) | 6.9 | (1.6) |
| Black | 19.2 | (4.5) | 33.8 | (4.1) | / | (.) | /† | (.) |
| Other | 10.1 | (6.5) | / | (.) | / | (.) | 2.9 | (2.2) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 7.7 | (3.0) | 35.1†† | (19.4) | / | (.) | 4.2 | (1.7) |
| No | 14.5 | (1.9) | 31.1 | (2.5) | 10.2 | (2.1) | 9.7 | (2.4) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 11.3 | (3.5) | 36.7 | (5.5) | 5.0 | (4.2) | 6.4 | (3.0) |
| 12 | 14.8 | (3.2) | 31.3 | (3.9) | 9.6 | (3.2) | 7.4 | (2.6) |
| > 12 | 13.0 | (2.3) | 27.8 | (3.6) | 11.5 | (2.9) | 6.6 | (2.4) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 12.2 | (2.0) | 27.7 | (3.2) | 10.1 | (2.4) | 6.4 | (2.0) |
| Yes | 14.4 | (2.8) | 34.2 | (3.5) | 9.9 | (3.4) | 7.2 | (2.1) |

| Characteristic | South Carolina | | Utah | | Washington | | West Virginia | |
|--------------------|----------------|--------|------|-------|------------|-------|---------------|--------|
| | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 26.4 | (9.4) | 5.8 | (6.6) | 11.2 | (7.4) | 16.5 | (3.7) |
| 20-24 | 29.2 | (7.3) | 8.6 | (3.4) | 13.6 | (5.6) | 15.4 | (4.4) |
| 25-34 | 16.2 | (4.5) | 7.5 | (2.4) | 12.4 | (3.4) | 10.1 | (3.2) |
| 35 + | 25.3 | (12.3) | 5.7 | (4.3) | 5.4 | (5.1) | 11.1 | (7.3) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 20.6 | (4.3) | 7.6 | (1.8) | 12.1 | (2.9) | 12.8 | (2.2) |
| Black | 25.1 | (6.2) | 8.5 | (5.2) | 19.5 | (5.3) | 22.5†† | (15.6) |
| Other | / | (.) | 5.7 | (2.6) | 8.3 | (2.9) | / | (.) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 6.7†† | (12.3) | 5.2† | (5.8) | 6.2 | (3.3) | / | (.) |
| No | 22.7 | (3.6) | 7.8 | (1.8) | 13.0 | (2.9) | 13.0 | (2.2) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 25.9 | (7.9) | 7.5 | (5.7) | 12.6 | (6.7) | 12.1 | (3.9) |
| 12 | 25.7 | (6.4) | 6.6 | (2.8) | 16.4 | (5.6) | 13.4 | (3.5) |
| > 12 | 16.6 | (4.8) | 7.8 | (2.3) | 10.6 | (3.4) | 12.8 | (3.6) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 19.1 | (5.0) | 7.9 | (2.0) | 12.7 | (3.1) | 13.7 | (3.5) |
| Yes | 24.4 | (4.8) | 6.4 | (3.5) | 9.3 | (3.9) | 12.4 | (2.7) |

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Detailed Summaries

Knowledge About Folic Acid

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

Prevalence of Knowledge About Folic Acid, 1999

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Alabama | | Alaska | | Arkansas | | Colorado | | Florida | |
|--------------------|-----------|--------|----------------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|---------|--------|
| | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 70.9 | (6.8) | 59.9 | (8.3) | 67.8 | (6.9) | 49.6 | (8.3) | 55.4 | (4.1) |
| 20-24 | 76.3 | (4.8) | 77.3 | (4.6) | 72.8 | (4.8) | 70.8 | (5.4) | 70.6 | (6.7) |
| 25-34 | 83.9 | (3.6) | 79.9 | (3.3) | 82.5 | (3.4) | 84.3 | (3.0) | 77.7 | (4.6) |
| 35 + | 83.6 | (7.2) | 83.2 | (5.4) | 81.5 | (10.0) | 88.4 | (4.9) | 82.3 | (7.4) |
| Race | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 83.6 | (2.9) | 85.8 | (2.9) | 78.6 | (2.8) | 77.6 | (2.5) | 79.2 | (3.7) |
| Black | 71.0 | (5.0) | 77.2†† | (15.4) | 71.6 | (6.0) | 73.0 | (12.8) | 56.4 | (4.1) |
| Other | / | (.) | 60.2 | (3.9) | 60.4†† | (23.8) | 67.3 | (15.9) | 69.6†† | (21.8) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | / | (.) | 59.3†† | (16.1) | 59.0 | (14.0) | 61.5 | (6.2) | 75.6 | (5.7) |
| No | 79.9 | (2.5) | 78.5 | (2.3) | 77.8 | (2.6) | 82.6 | (2.4) | 73.1 | (3.5) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 67.5 | (6.3) | 63.6 | (7.5) | 61.8 | (6.5) | 55.1 | (7.5) | 50.8 | (6.8) |
| 12 | 78.2 | (4.5) | 70.7 | (3.9) | 73.4 | (4.2) | 69.3 | (4.9) | 69.9 | (5.9) |
| > 12 | 86.2 | (3.2) | 87.7 | (3.0) | 89.5 | (2.9) | 89.7 | (2.2) | 86.3 | (3.6) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | 84.3 | (3.3) | 85.3 | (2.8) | 84.5 | (3.0) | 84.4 | (2.5) | 80.1 | (3.9) |
| Yes | 74.5 | (3.8) | 67.1 | (3.9) | 68.3 | (4.1) | 62.4 | (5.2) | 64.9 | (4.7) |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Characteristic | New York‡ | | North Carolina | | Ohio | | Oklahoma | | | |
| | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | % | CI† | | |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 62.1 | (11.9) | 60.9 | (8.1) | 47.0 | (9.4) | 68.2 | (9.2) | | |
| 20-24 | 72.1 | (7.9) | 66.4 | (5.7) | 67.0 | (5.8) | 79.5 | (5.3) | | |
| 25-34 | 85.1 | (3.4) | 86.1 | (3.1) | 80.1 | (3.6) | 79.8 | (4.5) | | |
| 35 + | 88.5 | (5.8) | 82.9 | (7.0) | 85.2 | (6.7) | 88.5 | (8.3) | | |
| Race | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 82.9 | (3.0) | 80.8 | (2.9) | 74.9 | (3.3) | 83.5 | (3.1) | | |
| Black | 74.2 | (9.7) | 67.2 | (6.0) | 64.1 | (4.5) | 61.8 | (12.7) | | |
| Other | 59.4†† | (19.7) | 56.6 | (16.4) | 73.3†† | (18.5) | 62.9 | (10.4) | | |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 69.4 | (12.5) | 60.3 | (11.0) | / | (.) | 68.4 | (14.0) | | |
| No | 82.2 | (3.3) | 78.4 | (2.7) | 73.4 | (2.9) | 79.4 | (3.2) | | |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 64.4 | (10.3) | 54.8 | (6.6) | 47.5 | (8.1) | 69.1 | (8.3) | | |
| 12 | 72.8 | (5.9) | 74.0 | (4.9) | 69.5 | (4.8) | 75.0 | (5.3) | | |
| > 12 | 90.8 | (2.6) | 90.3 | (2.6) | 87.4 | (3.0) | 86.9 | (3.7) | | |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | 85.9 | (2.9) | 85.9 | (3.0) | 80.3 | (3.1) | 80.3 | (3.7) | | |
| Yes | 68.8 | (6.8) | 66.9 | (4.3) | 57.3 | (5.6) | 75.5 | (5.5) | | |

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

{ Data do not include New York City.

‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Knowledge About Folic Acid, 1999 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

| Characteristic | Illinois | | Louisiana | | Maine | | New Mexico | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 56.5 | (6.8) | 43.1 | (6.3) | 64.5 | (9.8) | 50.7 | (6.9) |
| 20-24 | 59.5 | (4.8) | 65.4 | (4.5) | 81.1 | (5.2) | 67.3 | (4.8) |
| 25-34 | 80.4 | (2.6) | 75.2 | (3.4) | 92.6 | (2.3) | 75.9 | (3.7) |
| 35 + | 85.1 | (4.6) | 77.1 | (6.8) | 93.6 | (4.3) | 76.6 | (7.0) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 77.5 | (2.2) | 77.3 | (2.7) | 87.2 | (2.2) | 70.7 | (2.9) |
| Black | 54.0 | (5.5) | 51.4 | (4.2) | / | (.) | / | (.) |
| Other | 76.0 | (9.3) | 62.1 ^{††} | (19.1) | / | (.) | 56.7 | (6.0) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 72.8 | (4.8) | 72.1 ^{††} | (17.4) | / | (.) | 63.8 | (3.9) |
| No | 72.8 | (2.3) | 66.5 | (2.5) | 88.4 | (2.1) | 74.3 | (3.2) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 60.6 | (5.0) | 49.0 | (5.6) | 68.2 | (8.8) | 56.0 | (5.7) |
| 12 | 64.1 | (4.2) | 61.0 | (4.1) | 82.2 | (4.0) | 63.0 | (4.5) |
| > 12 | 84.3 | (2.4) | 83.3 | (3.0) | 95.4 | (1.9) | 85.0 | (3.2) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 81.4 | (2.3) | 79.5 | (3.0) | 93.6 | (1.9) | 78.5 | (3.4) |
| Yes | 59.8 | (3.8) | 55.7 | (3.6) | 75.1 | (4.7) | 60.8 | (3.7) |
| Characteristic | South Carolina | | Utah | | Washington | | West Virginia | |
| | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] | % | CI [†] |
| Age, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 79.4 | (8.3) | 59.6 | (11.2) | 51.2 | (10.8) | 59.3 | (4.7) |
| 20-24 | 83.7 | (5.7) | 78.7 | (4.9) | 68.0 | (7.1) | 71.0 | (5.4) |
| 25-34 | 87.1 | (4.0) | 83.5 | (3.4) | 80.5 | (3.9) | 80.4 | (4.2) |
| 35 + | 91.6 | (7.6) | 85.2 | (6.9) | 91.6 | (4.7) | 88.5 | (7.6) |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 89.6 | (3.1) | 81.0 | (2.7) | 76.7 | (3.7) | 74.8 | (2.8) |
| Black | 76.9 | (5.8) | 67.7 | (8.0) | 60.1 | (6.8) | 64.0 ^{††} | (18.1) |
| Other | / [‡] | (.) | 63.3 | (9.4) | 69.0 | (4.8) | / | (.) |
| Hispanic ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 74.0 ^{††} | (20.6) | 65.6 | (10.4) | 64.4 | (6.4) | / | (.) |
| No | 85.7 | (2.9) | 82.1 | (2.5) | 76.8 | (3.6) | 74.4 | (2.8) |
| Education, years | | | | | | | | |
| < 12 | 76.2 | (7.5) | 63.2 | (8.6) | 57.4 | (8.7) | 62.0 | (6.2) |
| 12 | 80.0 | (5.7) | 78.0 | (4.9) | 67.7 | (6.9) | 69.7 | (4.8) |
| > 12 | 94.8 | (2.8) | 86.6 | (2.9) | 88.3 | (3.3) | 87.3 | (3.5) |
| Medicaid recipient | | | | | | | | |
| No | 92.7 | (3.3) | 82.5 | (2.9) | 82.8 | (3.4) | 85.6 | (3.4) |
| Yes | 79.7 | (4.4) | 74.1 | (5.6) | 60.2 | (6.1) | 66.0 | (4.0) |

[†] ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).

{ Data do not include New York City.

[‡] Missing ≥ 10% data.

/ < 30 respondents, not reported.

†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Appendixes

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

Detailed PRAMS Methodology

PRAMS Data Collection Methodology

One of the strengths of PRAMS is that each participating state uses a standardized data collection methodology. This standardized approach allows for comparisons among states and for optimal use of the data for single-state or multistate analysis. The complete PRAMS methodology has been described elsewhere.^{1,2} The standardized data collection methodology is described in the CDC PRAMS Model Surveillance Protocol.^{3,4} Each state follows this basic methodology but can also customize some portions of it to tailor the procedures to the needs of the state. 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. Each month, a stratified sample is drawn from the current birth certificate file. For each of these monthly samples, or “batches,” a sequence of mail and telephone contacts is attempted. CDC developed and installed a customized tracking system, PRAMTrac, in each state to assist with scheduling mailings and telephone calls, preparing letters, and tracking responses.

The primary data collection method is a mail survey. Up to three self-administered surveys are mailed to sampled women, and then mail nonrespondents are contacted by telephone. The principles and practices of mail/telephone survey methodology used by CDC are based primarily on the research of Don Dillman.^{5,6} A key aspect of his approach

is to make numerous and varied contacts with sampled mothers. Here is the sequence of contacts for PRAMS surveillance:

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

The series of mailings commences 2 to 6 months after the mother delivers her infant. Most mothers respond within 3 to 5 months after giving birth. The questionnaire contains items asking about the early postpartum period; thus, the mailings are timed to ensure that all women can respond for this period.

The data collection cycle from the mailing of the preletter to the close of telephone follow-up lasts approximately 65 to 85 days.

The mail questionnaire packet contains several items.

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

Telephone follow-up begins after the last questionnaire is mailed. States use various

sources of telephone numbers to obtain valid numbers. Calls to a particular number are staggered over times of the day and days of the week. The calling period for a batch runs from 2 to 3 weeks. Up to 15 attempts are made to contact a mother. Often, telephone interviewers arrange call-back interviews to accommodate the mother's schedule.

The PRAMS Questionnaire

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

The questionnaire consists of two parts, a core portion that is the same for all states and a state-specific portion tailored to each state's

needs. Topics addressed in the PRAMS core questionnaire include barriers to and content of prenatal care, obstetric history, maternal use of alcohol and cigarettes, nutrition, economic status, maternal stress, and early infant development and health status. The 27 indicators used in this report are found in the core portion of the Phase 3 questionnaire. For the state-specific portion of the questionnaire, states have two options: They can develop and test their own questions, or they can select from a series of 124 “standard” questions on 27 topics that have already been developed and tested by CDC. 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 must be formatted differently than the self-administered questionnaire. It includes prompts and instructions for the interviewer that are not read aloud to the respondent. The interviewer-administered questionnaire format ensures that all interviewers deliver questions and instructions uniformly and consistently with the mail questionnaire.

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

Documentation of Use of Data from Phase 2 and Phase 3

During the Phase 3 revision of the PRAMS questionnaire, several questions from the Phase 2 questionnaire were modified. In some cases, the wording of the question was changed slightly. For a few questions,

however, the changes from Phase 2 to Phase 3 were substantial. Additionally, for Phase 3 there were several new questions developed that were not available in Phase 2. The Phase 3 questionnaire was implemented by states between July 1995 and July 1996. All data for 1999 were collected using the Phase 3 questionnaire. The data for 1996 contain Phase 2 and Phase 3 data for some states; data for nine states contain 97% or more data from Phase 3. Data from 1996 for Alaska and Washington contain 79% and 75% Phase 3 data, respectively. Data for 1993–1995 all represent Phase 2 data except for a small portion of data from Maine, South Carolina, and West Virginia for 1995, which represent Phase 3. (See Appendix A of the 1995 Surveillance Report for additional details.)⁷ The complete Phase 3 questionnaire is provided in Appendix D.

PRAMS Weighting Process

Each participating state draws a stratified systematic sample of 100 to 250 new mothers every month from a frame of eligible birth certificates. Most states oversample low-weight births, and many states stratify by mother’s race or ethnicity. Annual sample sizes range from 1,500 to 3,200, divided among two to six strata. Typically, the annual sample is large enough for estimating statewide risk factor proportions within 3.5% (95% confidence interval). 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 responded 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, would range from 1 to 300.

Nonresponse adjustment factors attempt to compensate for the tendency of women having certain characteristics (such as being unmarried or having less 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 were derived by comparing frame files for a year of births with the calendar year birth tape that states provided to CDC. Omitted records are usually due to late processing and are evenly scattered across the state, but sometimes they are clustered by particular hospitals or counties or even by time of the year. The effect of the noncoverage weights is to bring totals estimated from sample data in line with known totals from the birth tape. In mail/telephone surveillance, the magnitude of noncoverage is small (typically 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 were produced with SUDAAN.⁸ SUDAAN is used for analyzing PRAMS data because it accounts for the complex sampling designs that states employ. It uses first-order Taylor series approximations to calculate appropriate standard errors for the estimates it produces.

Documentation of Use of Overall and Weighted Response Rates

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

References

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APPENDIX B

States' Strata, Sample Sizes, and Response Rates, 1999

| State | Stratification Variables | Sample Size* | Overall Response Rate (%)† | Weighted Response Rate (%)** |
|-----------------------|---|--------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Alabama | Birthweight (<2500 g, ≥2500 g); Medicaid status (yes, no) | 2173 | 70 | 73 |
| Alaska | Birthweight (<2500 g, ≥2500 g); Race (Alaska Native, non-Alaska Native) | 1829 | 80 | 81 |
| Arkansas | Birthweight (<2500 g, ≥2500 g); Population density (low, medium, high) | 2559 | 74 | 75 |
| Colorado | Birthweight (<2500 g, ≥2500 g); Region of state (Denver, other metropolitan, rural) | 2828 | 73 | 73 |
| Florida | Birthweight (<2500 g, ≥2500 g); Age (<20 years, ≥20 years); Race (black, nonblack) | 2697 | 75 | 80 |
| Illinois | Birthweight (<2500 g, ≥2500 g) | 2535 | 80 | 81 |
| Louisiana | Birthweight (<1500 g, ≥1500 g); Region of state (urban, rural) | 3248 | 70 | 72 |
| Maine | Birthweight (<2500 g, ≥2500 g) | 1510 | 79 | 81 |
| New Mexico | Birthweight (<2500 g, ≥2500 g); Race (Native American, other) ^{††} | 2115 | 72 | 73 |
| New York [‡] | Birthweight (<2500 g, ≥2500 g) | 1680 | 76 | 77 |
| North Carolina | Birthweight (<1500 g, 1500–2499g, ≥ 2500 g) | 2411 | 74 | 77 |
| Ohio | Birthweight (<2500 g, ≥2500g); Race (black, nonblack) | 2312 | 70 | 78 |
| Oklahoma | Birthweight (<1500 g, 1500–2499g, 2500–3999g, ≥4000 g) | 2594 | 77 | 80 |
| South Carolina | Birthweight (<1500 g, 1500–2499g, ≥ 2500 g) | 2138 | 72 | 74 |
| Utah | Birthweight (<2500 g, ≥2500g); Race (white/other, black, Asian/Pacific Islander/Native American) | 2140 | 72 | 81 |

APPENDIX B (continued)

| State | Stratification Variables | Sample Size* | Overall Response Rate (%)† | Weighted Response Rate (%)** |
|---------------|--|--------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Washington | Race (Hispanic, black, Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American, white/other) | 1744 | 72 | 79 |
| West Virginia | Birthweight (< 2500 g, ≥2500 g); Age (<20 years, ≥20 years) | 1758 | 76 | 78 |

* Number of women sampled in a state in 1999.

¶¶ Details available upon request.

† Proportion of women sampled who completed a survey.

{ Data do not include New York City.

** Response rate adjusted for sample design.

APPENDIX C

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

| Core Question Number | Indicator and Definition | Healthy People 2010 Objective | MCHB Performance or Outcome Measure ^{##} |
|----------------------|--|-------------------------------|---|
| 5 | Unintended pregnancy Just before becoming pregnant, wanted to be pregnant later or did not want to be pregnant then or at any time in the future. | 9.1 | AL, AK, CO ME, NM, OH OK, SC, WA, WV |
| 5 | Mistimed pregnancy Just before becoming pregnant, wanted to be pregnant later. | 9.1 | — |
| 5 | Unwanted pregnancy Just before becoming pregnant, did not want to be pregnant then or at any time in the future. | 9.1 | — |
| 30h | Husband or partner did not want pregnancy Husband or partner said he did not want you to be pregnant. | — | — |
| 8 | Contraceptive use among unintended pregnancies Among women reporting an unintended pregnancy, mother or her husband or partner used any kind of contraception when mother became pregnant. | 9.3 | — |
| 10 | Entry into prenatal care after the first trimester or not at all Received no prenatal care or started care at 13 or more weeks or 3 or more months of gestation. | 16.6 | Core 18 WV |
| 11 | Did not get prenatal care as soon as desired Among women who received no prenatal care or started care at 13 or more weeks or 3 or more months of gestation, did not get prenatal care as early as she wanted. | — | — |
| 4 | Pregnancy confirmed after the first trimester Was not sure of pregnancy until 13 or more weeks or 3 or more months of gestation. | — | — |

APPENDIX C (continued)

| Core Question Number | Indicator and Definition | Healthy People 2010 Objective | MCHB or Outcome Performance Measure ^{##} |
|----------------------|--|-------------------------------|---|
| 16m | Discussed physical abuse during prenatal care During prenatal care, a health care provider discussed physical abuse of women by their husbands or partners. | — | — |
| 16l | Discussed HIV testing during prenatal care During prenatal care, a health care provider discussed HIV testing. | — | AR |
| 16b | Discussed smoking during prenatal care During prenatal care, a health care provider discussed the effects of smoking during pregnancy. | — | — |
| 16e | Discussed seat belt use during prenatal care During prenatal care, a health care provider discussed using a seat belt. | — | — |
| 16c | Discussed breastfeeding during prenatal care During prenatal care, a health care provider discussed breastfeeding. | — | — |
| 15 | Medicaid coverage of prenatal care Medicaid paid for prenatal care. | — | — |
| 17 | WIC Participation during pregnancy Participated in WIC during pregnancy. | — | — |
| 31 | Physically abused by husband or partner during the 12 months before pregnancy Was physically abused by husband or partner during the 12 months before pregnancy. | 15.34 | AK, LA |
| 32 | Physically abused by husband or partner during pregnancy Was physically abused by husband or partner during the most recent pregnancy. | 15.34 | AK, FL, LA |
| 25 | Drinking alcohol 3 months before pregnancy Drank alcohol during the 3 months just before pregnancy. | — | — |
| 26 | Drinking alcohol during the last 3 months of pregnancy Drank alcohol during the last 3 months of pregnancy. | 16.17a | AK, LA, WA |

APPENDIX C (continued)

| Core Question Number | Indicator and Definition | Healthy People 2010 Objective | MCHB or Outcome Performance Measure ^{##} |
|----------------------|---|-------------------------------|---|
| 22 | Smoking 3 months before pregnancy Smoked cigarettes during the 3 months just before pregnancy. | — | — |
| 23 | Smoking during the last 3 months of pregnancy Smoked cigarettes during the last 3 months of pregnancy. | 16.17c | AK, LA, WA |
| 24 | Smoking after pregnancy Smoked cigarettes at time of survey. | 27.6 | — |
| 42 | Breastfeeding Initiation Ever tried to breastfeed the infant. | 16.19 | Core 9 |
| 42 | Breastfeeding at 4 weeks after delivery Breastfed infant for at least 1 month or was still breastfeeding at time of survey. | 16.19 | — |
| 45 | Infant sleep position on back Infant was put to sleep mainly on back. | 16.13 | AK |
| 45 | Infant sleep position on stomach (prone) Infant was put to sleep mainly on stomach (prone position). | — | — |
| 20 | Knowledge about folic acid Heard or read that taking folic acid can help prevent some birth defects. | — | — |

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

References

1. Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy people 2010 (Conference edition, in two volumes). Washington, DC: Department of Health and Human Services, January 2000.
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PRAMS Phase 3 Core Questionnaire

First, we would like to ask you a few questions about the time before your new baby was born. Please check the box next to the best answer.

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

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | No —> Go to Question 4 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Yes |

2. Did the baby just before your new one weigh 5 pounds, 8 ounces **or less** at birth?

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Yes |

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

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Yes |

Next are some questions about the time just before and during your pregnancy with your new baby. It may help to look at the calendar when you answer these questions.

4. How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you were **sure** you were pregnant? (For example, you had a pregnancy test or a doctor or nurse said you were pregnant.)

| |
|---|
| _____ Weeks or _____ Months |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I don't remember |

5. Thinking back to **just before** you got pregnant, how did you feel about becoming pregnant?
Check the best answer.

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | I wanted to be pregnant sooner |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | I wanted to be pregnant later |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | I wanted to be pregnant then |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | I didn't want to be pregnant then or at any time in the future |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | I don't know |

6. **Just before** you got pregnant, did you have health insurance?
Don't count Medicaid.

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Yes |

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

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Yes |

8. When you got pregnant with your new baby, were you or your husband or partner using any kind of birth control?
Birth control means the pill, condoms, diaphragm, foam, rhythm, Norplant®, shots (Depo-Provera®), or ANY other way to keep from getting pregnant.
- No
 Yes —> **Go to Question 10**

9. Why were you or your husband or partner not using any birth control?
Check all that apply.
- I wanted to get pregnant
 I didn't think I could get pregnant
 I had been having side effects from the birth control I used
 I didn't want to use birth control
 I didn't think I was going to have sex
 My husband or partner didn't want to use birth control
 Other —> Please tell us:
-

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

10. How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you had your first visit for prenatal care?
Don't count a visit that was only for a pregnancy test or only for WIC (Women, Infants, and Children's Nutrition Program).
- ____ Weeks or ____ Months
 I did not go for prenatal care
11. Did you get prenatal care as early in your pregnancy as you wanted?
- No
 Yes —> **Go to Question 13**
 I did not want prenatal care —> **Go to Question 13**

12. Did any of these things keep you from getting prenatal care as early as you wanted?

Check all that apply.

- I couldn't get an appointment earlier in my pregnancy
- I didn't have enough money or insurance to pay for my visits
- I didn't know that I was pregnant
- I had no way to get to the clinic or doctor's office
- I couldn't find a doctor or a nurse who would take me as a patient
- I had no one to take care of my children
- I had too many other things going on
- Other —> Please tell us: _____

If you did not go for prenatal care, go to Question 17.

13. During each month of your pregnancy, about how many visits for prenatal care did you have?

If you don't know exactly how many, please give us your best guess. Don't count visits for WIC. It may help to use the calendar.

Month of pregnancy How many visits?

- First month _____
- Second month _____
- Third month _____
- Fourth month _____
- Fifth month _____
- Sixth month _____
- Seventh month _____
- Eighth month _____
- Ninth month _____

I did not go for prenatal care —> **Go to Question 17**

14. Where did you go **most of the time** for your prenatal visits?

Don't include visits for WIC. Check one answer.

- Hospital clinic
- Health department clinic
- Private doctor's office
-
-
- Other —> Please tell us: _____

15. How was your prenatal care paid for?

Check all that apply.

- Medicaid
- Personal income (cash, check, or credit card)
- Health insurance
-
-
- Other —> Please tell us: _____

16. During any of your prenatal care visits, did a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker talk with you about any of the things listed below? **For each thing, please circle Y (Yes) if someone talked with you about it or N (No) if no one talked with you about it.**

| | No | Yes |
|---|-----------|------------|
| a. What you should eat during your pregnancy | N | Y |
| b. How smoking during pregnancy could affect your baby | N | Y |
| c. Breastfeeding your baby | N | Y |
| d. How drinking alcohol during pregnancy could affect your baby | N | Y |
| e. Using a seat belt during your pregnancy | N | Y |
| f. Birth control methods to use after your pregnancy | N | Y |
| g. The kinds of medicines that were safe to take during your pregnancy .. | N | Y |
| h. How using illegal drugs could affect your baby | N | Y |
| i. How your baby grows and develops during your pregnancy | N | Y |
| j. What to do if your labor starts early | N | Y |
| k. How to keep from getting HIV (the virus that causes AIDS) | N | Y |
| l. Getting your blood tested for HIV (the virus that causes AIDS) | N | Y |
| m. Physical abuse of women by their husbands or partners | N | Y |

17. During your pregnancy, were you on WIC? No
 Yes

18. **Just before** you got pregnant, _____ Pounds
 how much did you weigh? I don't know

19. How tall are you without shoes? _____ Feet _____ Inches

20. Have you ever heard or read that taking the vitamin folic acid can help prevent some birth defects? No
 Yes

The next questions are about smoking cigarettes and drinking alcohol.

21. Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life? No —> **Go to Question 25**
 Yes
22. In the **3 months before** you got pregnant, how many cigarettes or packs of cigarettes did you smoke on an average day? (A pack has 20 cigarettes.) _____ Cigarettes or _____ Packs
 Less than 1 cigarette a day
 I didn't smoke
 I don't know
23. In the **last 3 months** of your pregnancy, how many cigarettes or packs of cigarettes did you smoke on an average day? (A pack has 20 cigarettes.) _____ Cigarettes or _____ Packs
 Less than 1 cigarette a day
 I didn't smoke
 I don't know
24. How many cigarettes or packs of cigarettes do you smoke on an average day **now**? _____ Cigarettes or _____ Packs
 Less than 1 cigarette a day
 I don't smoke
 I don't know
25. a. During the **3 months before** you got pregnant, how many alcoholic drinks did you have in an average week? (A drink is One glass of wine.
One wine cooler.
One can or bottle of beer.
One shot of liquor.
One mixed drink.) I didn't drink then
 Less than 1 drink a week
 1 to 3 drinks a week
 4 to 6 drinks a week
 7 to 13 drinks a week
 14 or more drinks a week
 I don't know
- b. During the **3 months before** you got pregnant, how many times did you drink 5 or more alcoholic drinks at one sitting? _____ Times
 I didn't drink then
 I don't know

26. a. During the ***last 3 months*** of your pregnancy, how many alcoholic drinks did you have in an average week?
- I didn't drink then
 - Less than 1 drink a week
 - 1 to 3 drinks a week
 - 4 to 6 drinks a week
 - 7 to 13 drinks a week
 - 14 or more drinks a week
 - I don't know
- b. During the ***last 3 months*** of your pregnancy, how many times did you drink 5 or more alcoholic drinks at one sitting?
- _____ Times
- I didn't drink then
 - I don't know

The next questions are about times you may have had to stay in the hospital while you were pregnant. Please **DO NOT COUNT** the time you went to the hospital to have your baby.

27. ***Not counting*** the time you went to the hospital to have your baby, how many ***other*** times during your pregnancy did you go into a hospital and stay ***at least one night?***
- None —> **Go to Question 30**
 - 1 time
 - 2 times
 - 3 times
 - 4 times or more
28. What problems caused you to stay in the hospital?
Check all of the problems that you had.
- Labor pains more than 3 weeks before my due date (premature labor)
 - High blood pressure (preeclampsia or toxemia)
 - Vaginal bleeding or placenta problems
 - Nausea, vomiting, or dehydration
 - Kidney or bladder infection
 - High blood sugar (diabetes)
 - Other —> Please tell us:
- _____
29. How many months pregnant were you the ***first*** time you had to go into a hospital and stay at least one night?
- _____ Months

Pregnancy can be a difficult time for some women. The next questions are about some things that may have happened to you before and during your most recent pregnancy.

30. This question is about things that may have happened during the **12 months before you delivered** your new baby. This includes the months before you got pregnant. **For each thing, circle Y (Yes) if it happened to you or N (No) if it did not. It may help to use the calendar.**

| | No | Yes |
|--|----|-----|
| a. A close family member was very sick and had to go into the hospital . . . | N | Y |
| b. You got separated or divorced from your husband or partner | N | Y |
| c. You moved to a new address | N | Y |
| d. You were homeless | N | Y |
| e. Your husband or partner lost his job | N | Y |
| f. You lost your job even though you wanted to go on working | N | Y |
| g. You and your husband or partner argued more than usual | N | Y |
| h. Your husband or partner said he did not want you to be pregnant | N | Y |
| i. You had a lot of bills you couldn't pay | N | Y |
| j. You were involved in a physical fight | N | Y |
| k. You or your husband or partner went to jail | N | Y |
| l. Someone very close to you had a bad problem with drinking or drugs . . | N | Y |
| m. Someone very close to you died | N | Y |

The next questions are about physical abuse. Physical abuse means pushing, hitting, slapping, kicking, or any other way of physically hurting someone.

31. During the **12 months before you got pregnant** with your new baby, did any of these people physically abuse you?
Check all that apply.

- My husband or partner
 - A family or household member **other than** my husband or partner
 - A friend
 - Someone else —> Please tell us:
-

No one physically abused me during the 12 months before I got pregnant

32. **During your most recent pregnancy**, did any of these people physically abuse you?
Check all that apply.

- My husband or partner
 - A family or household member **other than** my husband or partner
 - A friend
 - Someone else —> Please tell us:
-

No one physically abused me during my pregnancy —> **Go to Question 34**

33. ***During your most recent pregnancy,*** would you say that you were physically abused ***more*** often, ***less*** often, or ***about the same*** compared with the ***12 months before*** you got pregnant?
Check only one.

- I was physically abused ***more often*** during my pregnancy
- I was physically abused ***less often*** during my pregnancy
- I was physically abused ***about the same*** during my pregnancy
- No one physically abused me during the ***12 months before*** I got pregnant

The next questions are about your labor and delivery.

34. When was your baby due?

____/____/____
month day year

35. When was your baby born?

____/____/____
month day year

36. When did you go into the hospital to have your baby?

____/____/____
month day year

I did not have my baby in a hospital

37. When you had your baby, how many nights did you stay in the hospital?

____ Nights

- I did not stay overnight in the hospital
- I did not have my baby in a hospital

38. When your baby was born, how many nights did he or she stay in the hospital?

____ Nights

- My baby did not stay overnight in the hospital
- My baby was not born in a hospital

39. When your baby was born, was he or she put in an intensive care unit?

- No
- Yes
- I don't know

40. How was your delivery paid for?
Check all that apply.

- Medicaid
 - Personal income (cash, check, or credit card)
 - Health insurance
 -
 -
 - Other —> Please tell us:
-

41. Is your baby alive now?

No —> When did your baby die?

____/____/____
month day year

Yes —> Is your baby living with you now?

- No
- Yes

If your baby is not alive or is not living with you now, go to Question 48.

42. For how many weeks did you breastfeed your new baby?

____ Weeks

- I didn't breastfeed my baby —> **Go to Question 44**
- I breastfed less than 1 week —> **Go to Question 44**
- I'm still breastfeeding

43. How many weeks old was your baby the first time you fed him or her anything besides breast milk?
Include formula, baby food, juice, cow's milk, or anything else.

____ Weeks

- My baby was less than 1 week old
- I haven't fed my baby anything besides breast milk

44. About how many hours a day, on average, is your new baby in the same room with someone who is smoking?

____ Hours

- My baby is never in the same room with someone who is smoking

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

- On his or her side
- On his or her back
- On his or her stomach

46. How many times has your baby been to a doctor or nurse for **routine** well-baby care?
Don't count the times you took your baby for care when he or she was sick. It may help to use the calendar.

- ___ Times
- My baby hasn't been for routine well-baby care —> **Go to Question 48**

47. When your baby goes for **routine** well-baby care, where do you take him or her?
Check all the places that you use.

- Hospital clinic
 - Health department clinic
 - Private doctor's office
 -
 -
 - Other —> Please tell us:
-

The next questions are about your family and the place where you live.

48. Which rooms are in the house, apartment, or trailer where you live?
Check all that you have.

- Bedrooms —> how many? _____
- Living room
- Separate dining room
- Kitchen
- Bathroom(s)
- Recreation room, den, or family room
- Finished basement

49. How many people live in your house, apartment, or trailer? **Count yourself.**

How many?

Babies, children, or teens aged 17 years or younger _____

Adults aged 18 years or older _____

50. What were the sources of your family income during the past 12 months?
Check all that apply.

- Money from a job or business
 - Aid such as TANF (formerly AFDC), welfare, public assistance, general assistance, food stamps, or SSI
 - Unemployment benefits
 - Child support or alimony
 - Fees, rental income, commissions, interest, dividends
 - Social Security, workers' compensation, veterans' benefits, or pensions
 - Other —> Please tell us:
-

51. What is today's date?

____/____/____
month day year

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

____/____/____
month day year

Please use this space for any additional comments you would like to make about the health of mothers and babies in _____.

Thanks for answering our questions!

**Your answers will help us work to make _____
mothers and babies healthier.**