

State of Illinois

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Illinois Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)

2001 Surveillance Report

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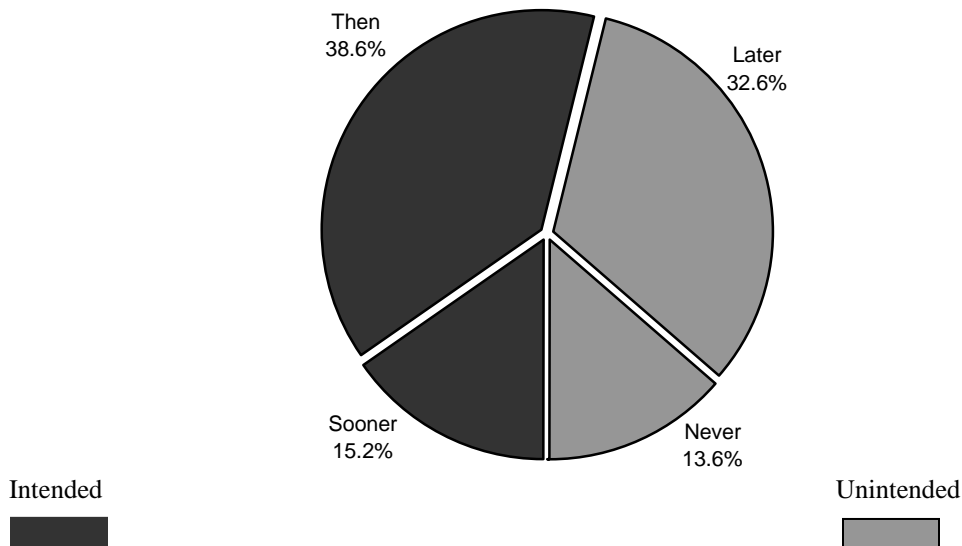
Introduction

The Illinois Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) is an ongoing population-based survey of women who have delivered a live born infant in Illinois. PRAMS is an important part of the Illinois Department of Public Health's surveillance activities and is part of an initiative by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to reduce infant mortality and adverse birth outcomes. The unique information collected by the PRAMS project is used by health professionals, administrators, policy makers and researchers to develop and modify programs and policies to improve the health of women and children in Illinois.

PRAMS collects information from mothers about their behaviors and experiences before, during and immediately following the birth of the baby. The 2001 surveillance report covers a variety of selected topics broken down into four categories: family planning, prenatal care, risk factors, and infant care and health. Data are presented graphically in the body of the report with detailed tables containing standard errors and confidence intervals found in Appendix C. Statewide estimates as well as subgroup analyses by selected sociodemographic categories are presented. All results are weighted estimates reflective of Illinois resident women who gave live birth in Illinois. The data methods used by Illinois PRAMS are standardized CDC protocols used by all 31 participating states (see Appendix A for technical notes).

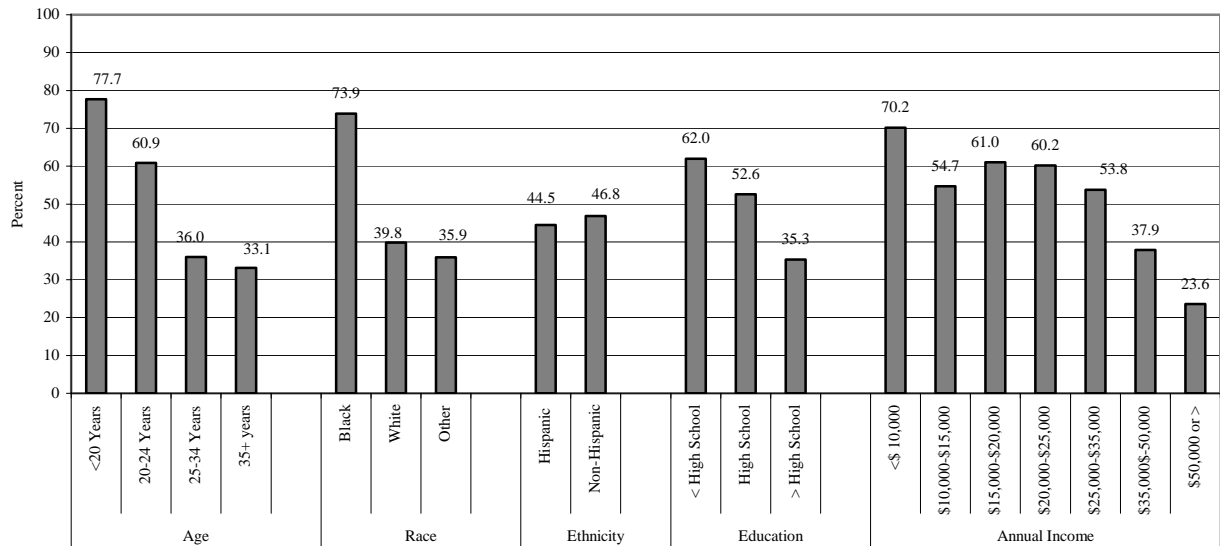
Section 1. Family Planning

**Intendedness of Pregnancy
Illinois PRAMS, 2001**

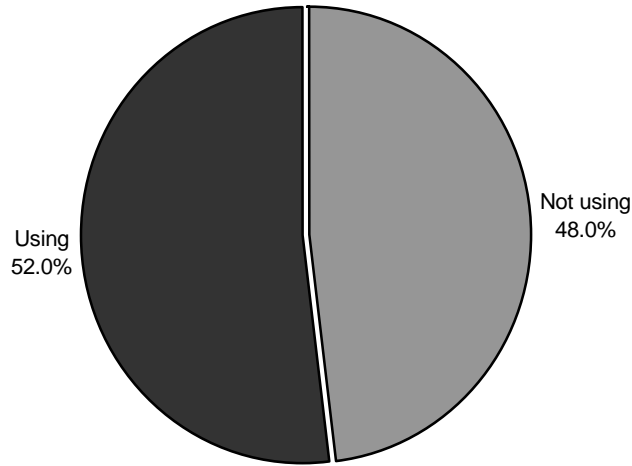


PRAMS asked: Thinking back to just before you got pregnant, how did you feel about becoming pregnant? Unintended pregnancy is defined as wanting to be pregnant “later” and “not then or at any time in the future.” Intended pregnancy is defined as wanting to be pregnant “sooner” and “then.” In 2001, 46.2% of Illinois pregnancies resulting in live births were reported as unintended. The prevalence of unintended pregnancy was significantly higher among women in their teens and early 20s when compared to older women. Unintended pregnancies were much more common in the black population when compared to white and other races. Unintended pregnancies were also much more common among less educated women and women who report lower incomes (see chart below).

**Unintended Pregnancy, By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics
Illinois PRAMS, 2001**

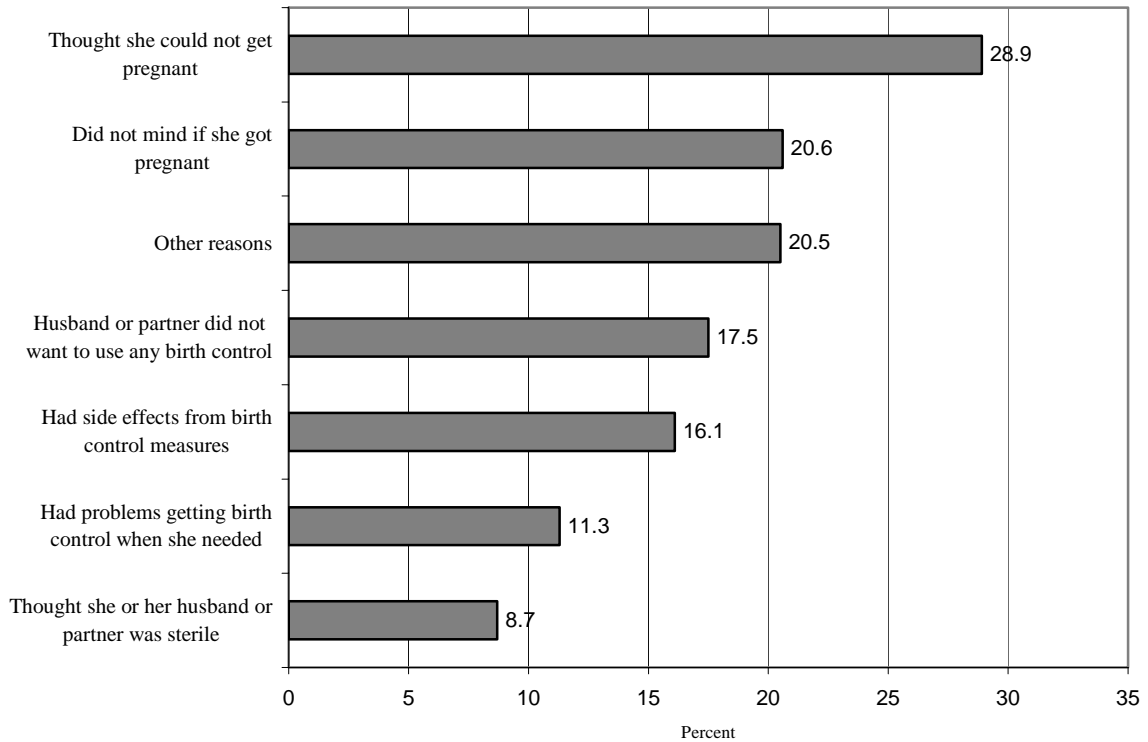


**Use of Birth Control at Conception Among Unintended Pregnancies
Illinois PRAMS, 2001**

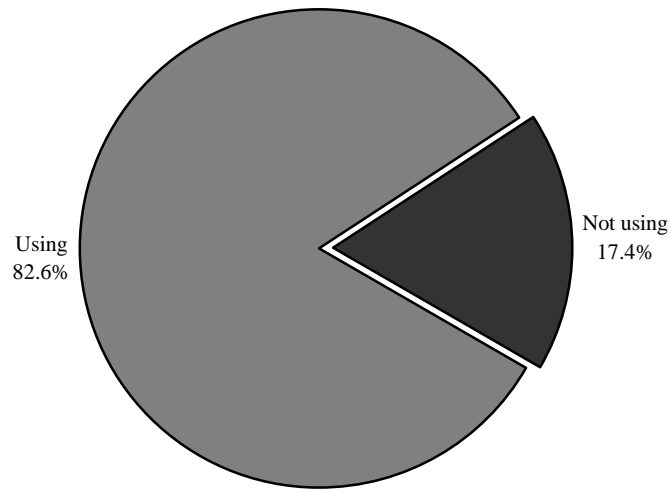


In Illinois only 52% of mothers who had an unintended pregnancy were using birth control at conception. Women who had an unintended pregnancy and were not using contraception at conception cited most frequently that the reason for not using birth control was that they thought they could not get pregnant. The second most commonly cited reason was that they did not mind if they got pregnant, although the pregnancy was unintended (wanting to be pregnant “later” or “not then or at any time in the future”).

**Reasons For Not Using Contraception at Conception, Among Unintended Pregnancies
Illinois PRAMS, 2001**

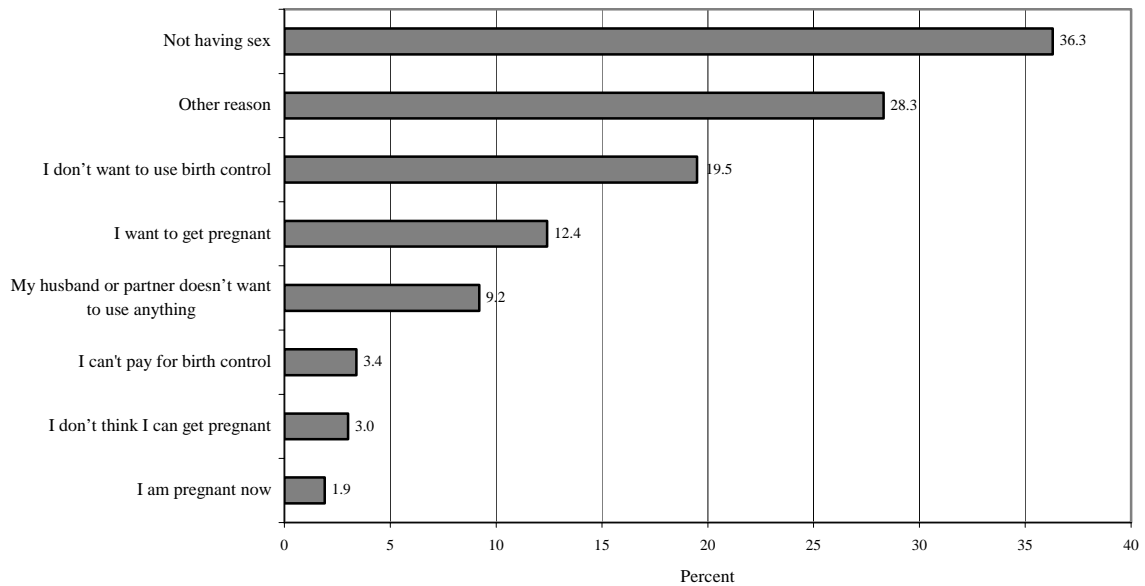


Prevalence of Postpartum Birth Control Use Illinois PRAMS, 2001



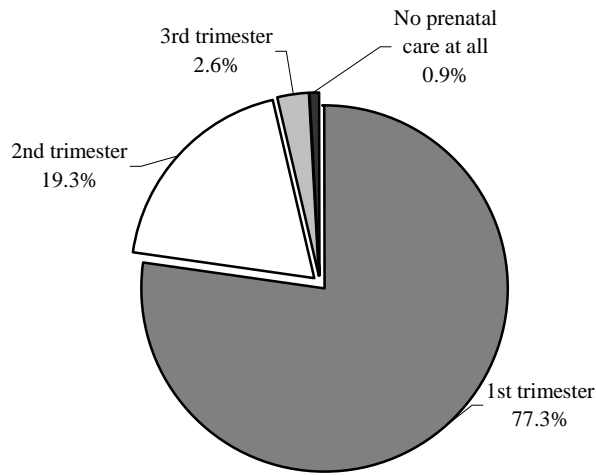
PRAMS found overall high rates of usage of postpartum birth control; 82.6% of women indicated they were using birth control in the postpartum period (see detailed Table 5 in Appendix C). Among the women who did not use postpartum birth control, the most frequently cited reason for not doing so was that they were not sexually active. Additionally, nearly 20% of the women who were not using birth control postpartum cited that they did not want to use birth control.

Reasons for Not Using Birth Control After Pregnancy Illinois PRAMS, 2001



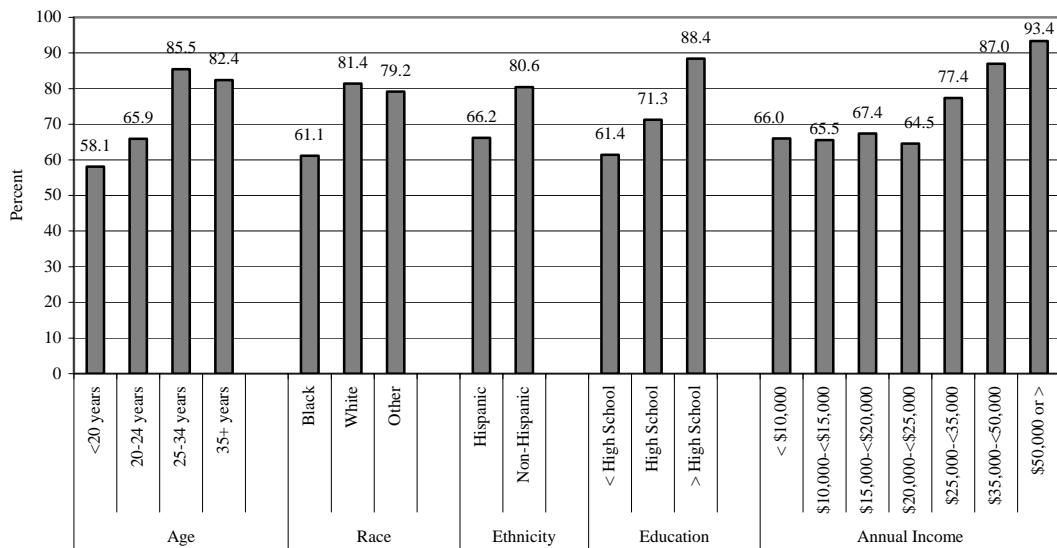
Section 2. Prenatal Care

**Trimester When Prenatal Care Was Started
Illinois PRAMS, 2001**



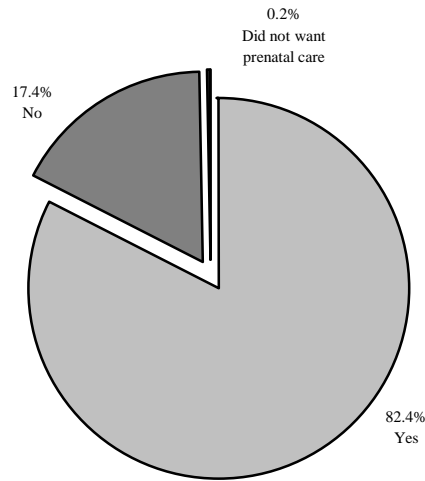
PRAMS found that the majority of women (77.3%) had their first prenatal care visit during the first trimester of their pregnancies; 19.3% had their first prenatal care visit in the second trimester and 2.6 % in the last trimester. Less than 1% (0.9 %) had no prenatal care.

**Initiation of Prenatal Care in the First Trimester
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics
Illinois PRAMS, 2001**



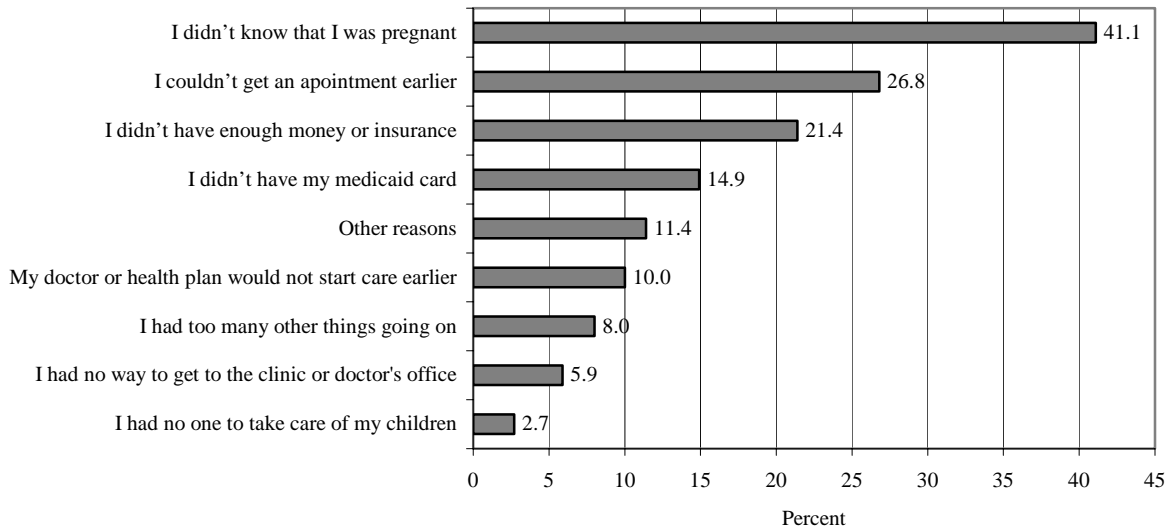
Women in their teens and early 20s were less likely to initiate care in their first trimester when compared to older women. Women of black race and Hispanic ethnicity were also less likely to initiate care in the first trimester when compared with women of other races and non-Hispanic ethnicity, respectively.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

Satisfaction With Timing of First Prenatal Care Visit Illinois PRAMS, 2001



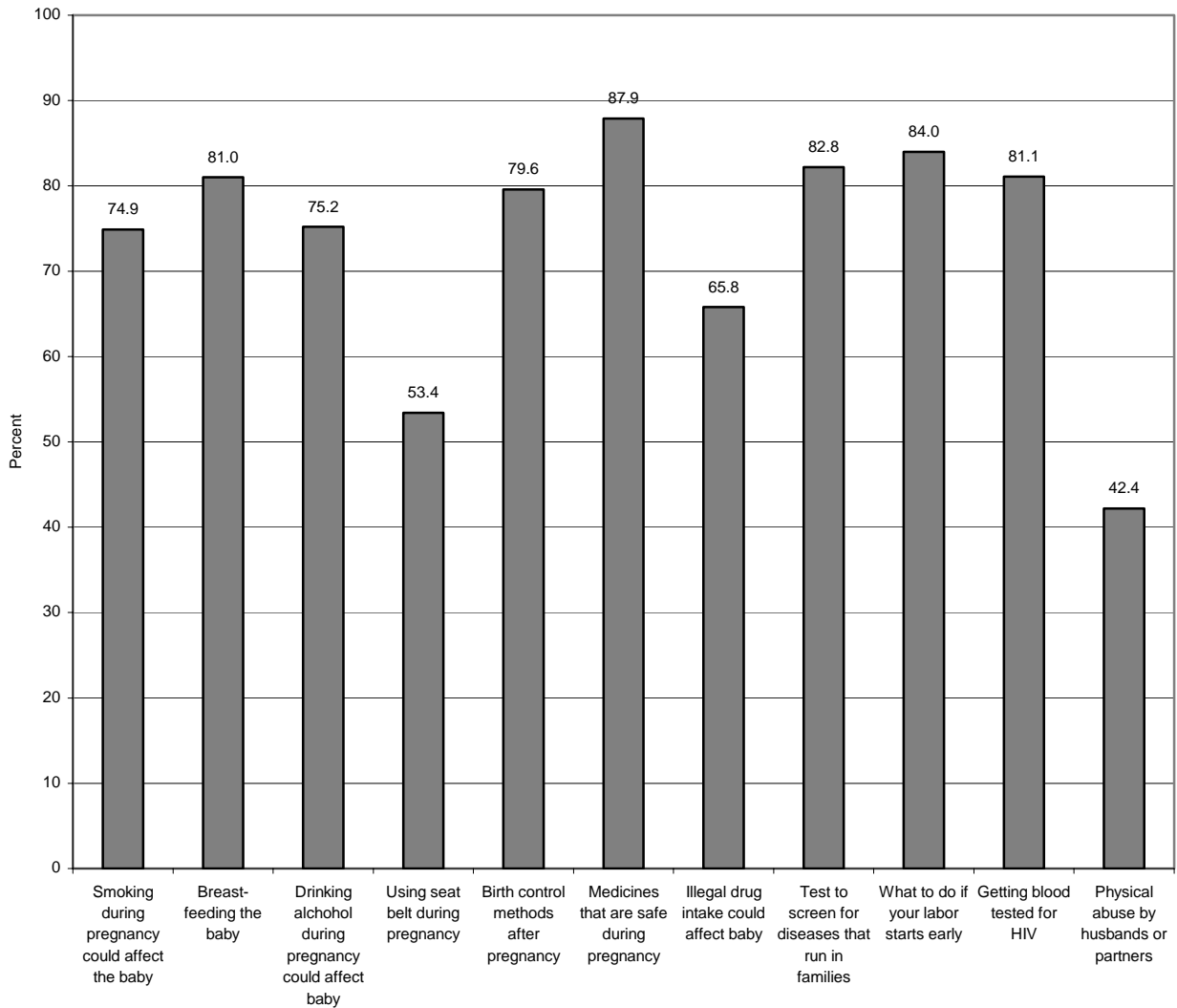
PRAMS found that 82.4% of women expressed that they were satisfied with the timing of their first prenatal care visit during their pregnancies and 17.4% were not satisfied. A very small fraction of women (0.2%) expressed that they did not want prenatal care at all during their pregnancy. Younger women, with a high school education or less and of black race, tended to report less satisfaction with the timing of their first prenatal care visit (see detailed table 9b in Appendix C).

Reasons For Not Getting Prenatal Care Early Illinois PRAMS, 2001



PRAMS found that for those women who reported not getting prenatal care early enough, the most common reason reported was that they were not aware of their pregnancies (41.1%). Among other common reasons, 26.8% reported that they were not able to get an appointment with the doctor at an earlier date while 21.4% reported that they did not have enough money or insurance to seek prenatal care early enough; 14.9% of the women reported that unavailability of a Medicaid card was a deterrent in seeking prenatal care at an earlier date.

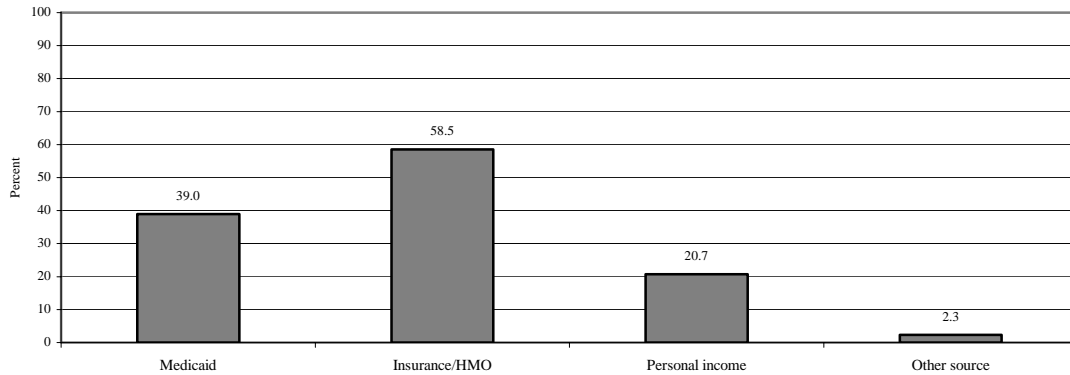
**Topics Discussed by Health Care Professionals During Prenatal Care Visits
Illinois PRAMS, 2001**



PRAMS asked women about topics discussed during prenatal care visits and found that at least 75% of the women in Illinois reported that a doctor, nurse or other health worker had discussed eight out of the 11 topics PRAMS asked about. Overall, topics that were discussed with fewer than 75% of the women in Illinois were —

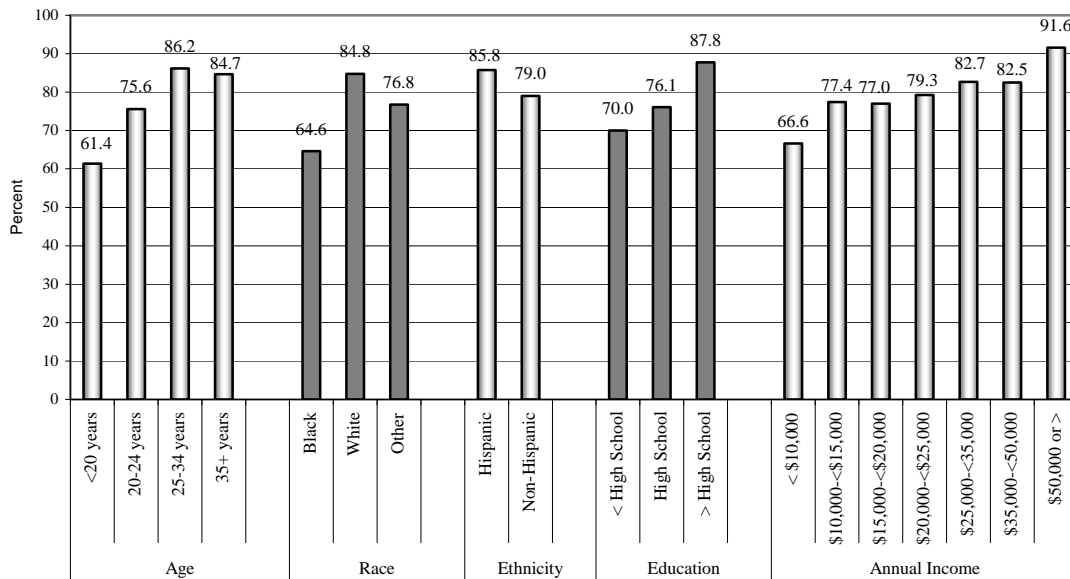
- 1) How using illegal drugs could affect the baby (65.8%)
- 2) Using a seat belt during pregnancy (53.4%)
- 3) Physical abuse to women by their husbands or partners (42.4%)

Sources of Payment for Prenatal Care Illinois PRAMS, 2001



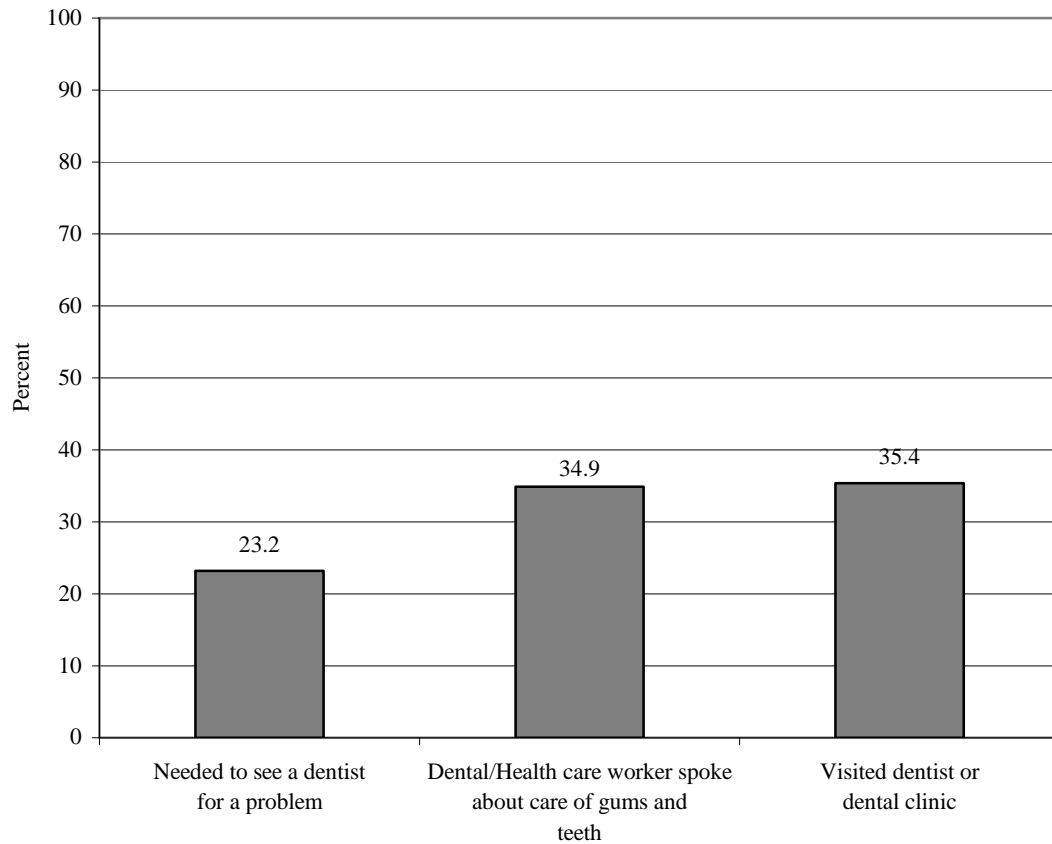
PRAMS asked women about sources of payment for prenatal care. The majority of women (78.9%) indicated that there was only one source of payment (see Table 12, Appendix C). The chart above shows that more than half (58.5%) of the mothers indicated that private insurance or HMO was a source of payment; 39.0% reported that Medicaid was a payer; 20.7% of the women reported using personal income to pay for at least a portion of the costs associated with prenatal care; and 2.3% reported using other sources to pay for care. (Note: The percentages do not add up to 100 percent as more than one payment type could have been indicated.)

Knowledge About Folic Acid By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics Illinois PRAMS, 2001



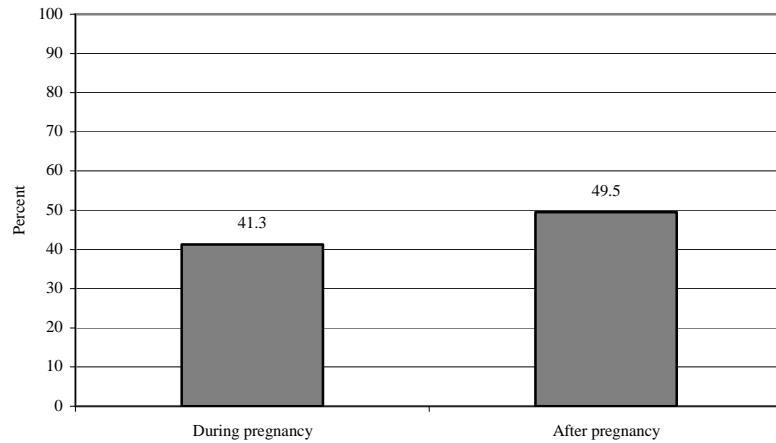
More than three-quarters (80.6%) of mothers in Illinois reported having heard or read about the importance of taking folic acid to prevent some birth defects, while 19.4% were not aware of this fact. PRAMS found that awareness was significantly higher in women who were older, had more than a high school education and reported an income of \$50,000 or more when compared to younger, less educated women in all other income groupings. Women of Hispanic ethnicity reported more awareness when compared with non-Hispanics. Women of black race were less likely to express knowledge of folic acid benefits when compared with women of white race (see detailed Table 14, Appendix C).

Oral Health Care During Pregnancy Illinois PRAMS, 2001



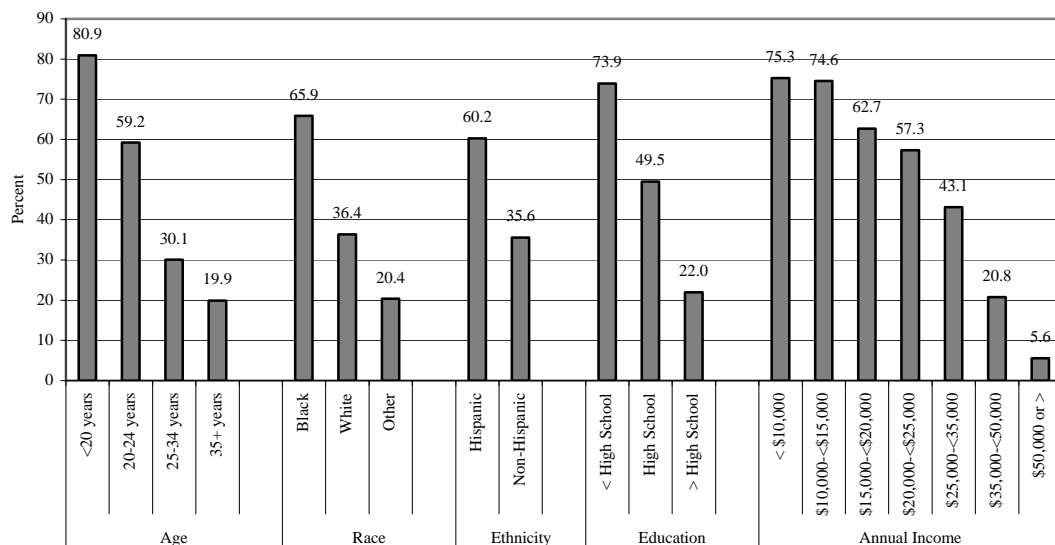
PRAMS asked women about the care of their teeth and gums during their most recent pregnancy and found that 23.2% reported experiencing some dental problem for which there was a need to see a dentist; 35.4% of women went to a dentist or dental clinic during their pregnancy; and 34.9% reported being counseled by a dental or other health care worker about how to care for teeth and gums. Older women, of non-black race, non-Hispanic ethnicity and with higher income and education levels were more likely to have seen a dentist during pregnancy. Women with more than a high school education and higher reported incomes were also more likely to report having been counseled about tooth and gum care and were less likely to have reported the need to see a dentist for a problem. Non-Hispanic women were more likely to have reported being counseled about tooth and gum care than Hispanic women (see detailed Table 15, Appendix C).

WIC Participation Illinois PRAMS, 2001



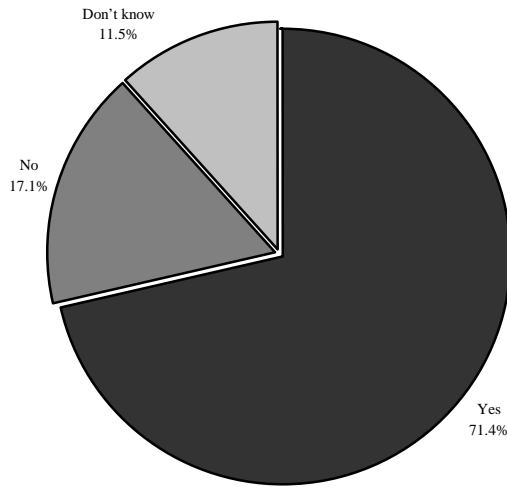
Among Illinois mothers who gave live birth, 41.3% of them reported participating in the WIC* program when they were pregnant. After delivery, the proportion of mothers participating rose to 49.5%. Women more likely to participate in the WIC program were young, of black race, Hispanic ethnicity, and with a high school education or less (see chart below).

WIC Participation During Pregnancy By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics Illinois PRAMS, 2001



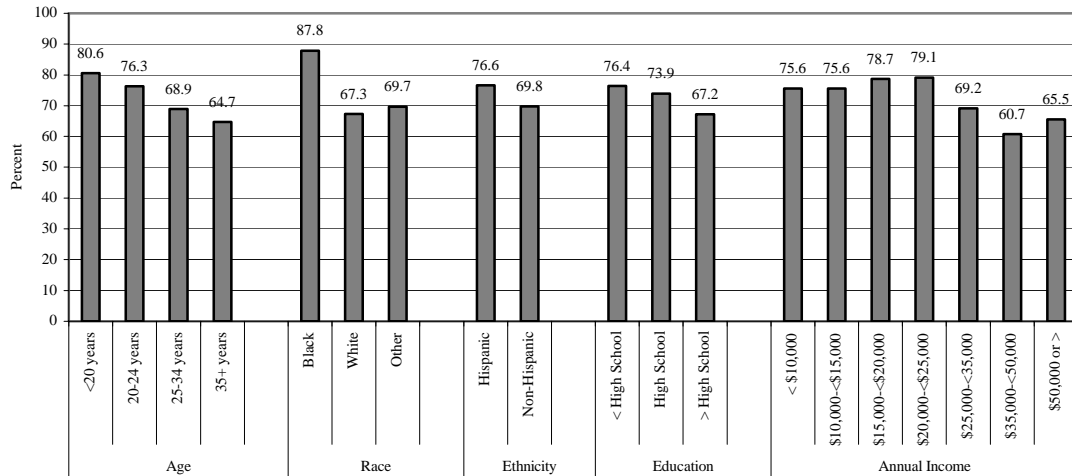
* WIC is the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children funded by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and administered by the Illinois Department of Human Services.

HIV Testing During Pregnancy Illinois PRAMS, 2001



PRAMS revealed that 71.4% of Illinois women who gave live births were tested for HIV during their most recent pregnancy; 17.1% reported not being tested; and 11.5% did not know if they were tested.

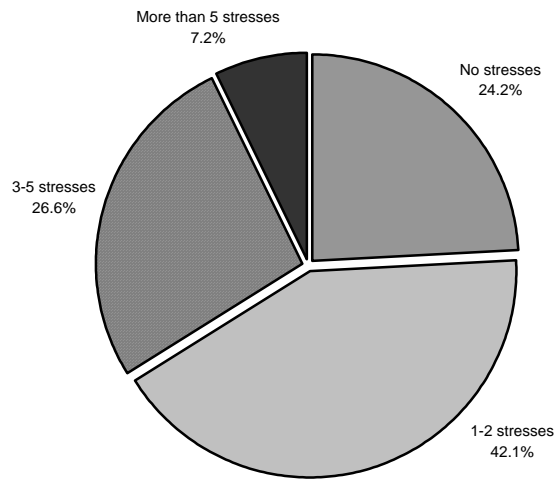
HIV Testing During Pregnancy By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics Illinois PRAMS, 2001



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

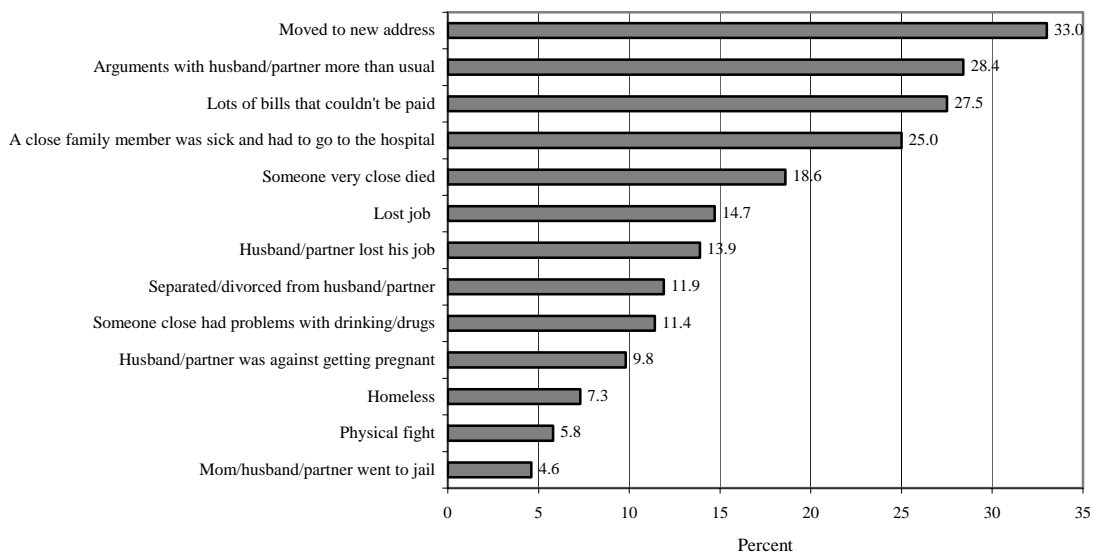
Section 3. Risk Factors

**Number of Stressors During the Year Prior to Delivery
Illinois PRAMS, 2001**



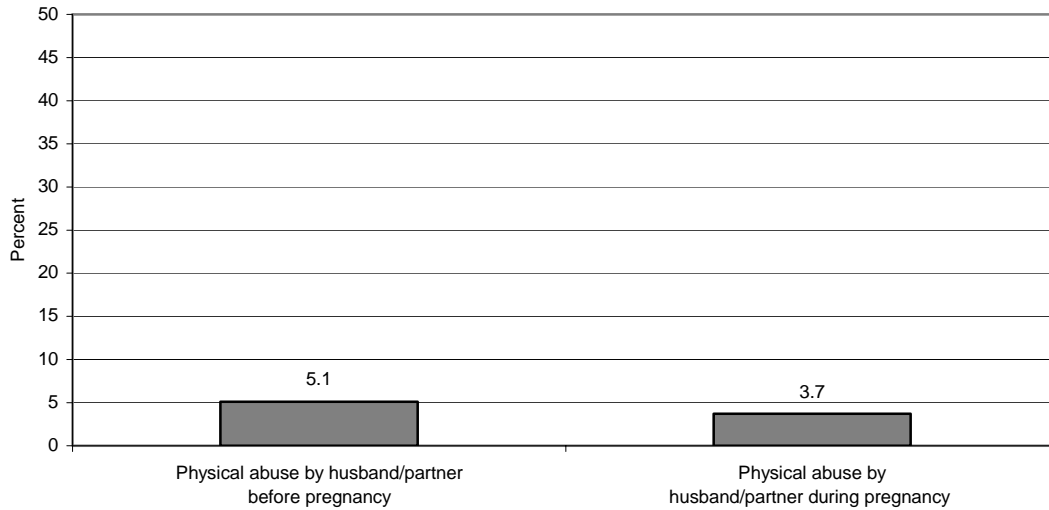
PRAMS asked about stressful events that occurred in the 12 months prior to delivery and found that 42.1% of women experienced one to two stressors. More than a third of Illinois women (33.8%) experienced three or more stressors during that time period; 24.2% of women reported that they did not experience any of the stressors listed in PRAMS survey. Women who were young, of black race and with less education were more likely to report having three or more stressors in the 12 months before delivery (see detailed Table 18 in Appendix C).

**Types of Stressors Encountered During the Year Prior to Delivery
Illinois PRAMS, 2001**



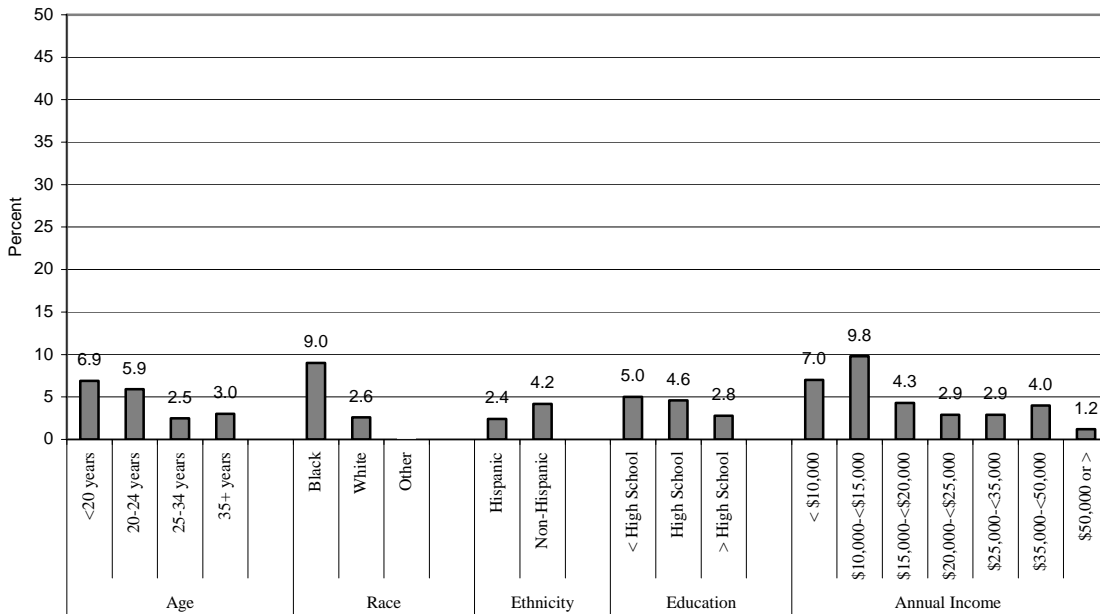
Overall, moving to a new address was the most commonly reported stressor (33%). The next most common stressors were having frequent arguments with husband/partner (28.4%), having lots of bills that were difficult to pay (27.5%) and having a sick family member in the hospital (25.0%).

Physical Abuse by Husband/Partner Before and During Pregnancy Illinois PRAMS, 2001

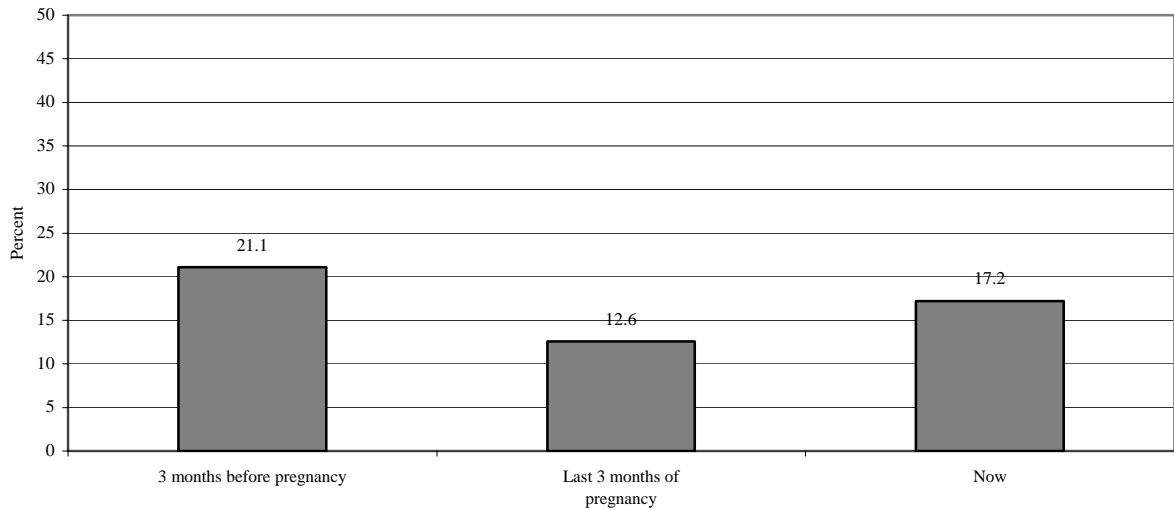


PRAMS asked women about the occurrence of physical abuse both before and during pregnancy; 5.1% of the women reported that they were subject to physical abuse by a husband or partner before pregnancy while the proportion was 3.7% during the period of pregnancy. Black women were significantly more likely to report being physically abused during both time periods when compared to women of other races (see detailed Table 20 in Appendix C).

Physical Abuse by Husband/Partner During Pregnancy By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics Illinois PRAMS, 2001

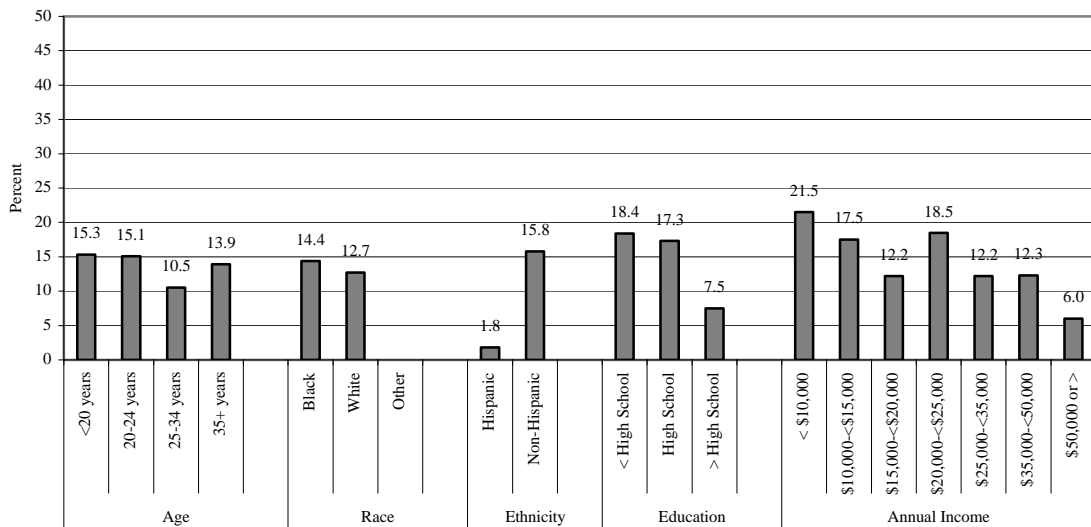


Prevalence of Smoking Before, During and After Pregnancy Illinois PRAMS, 2001

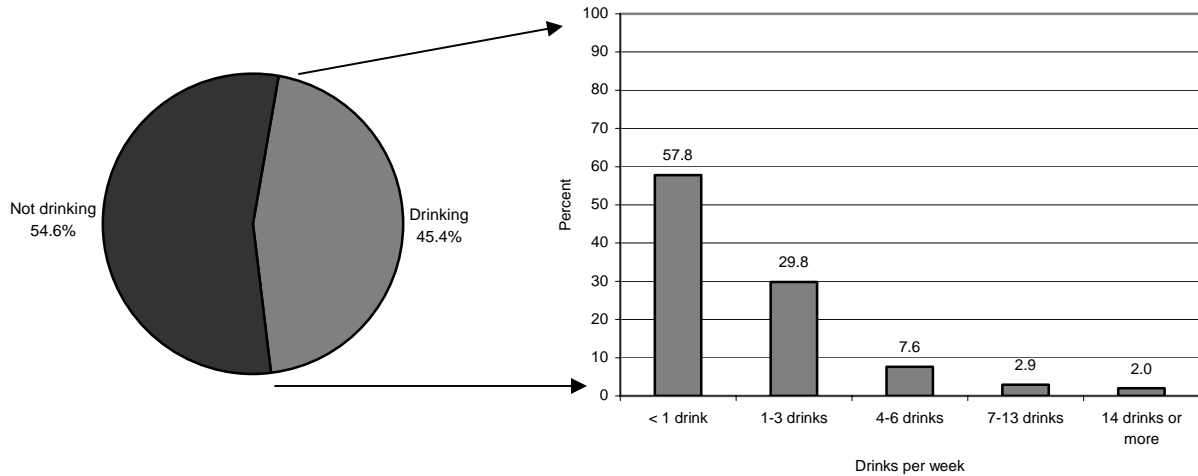


During the three months before pregnancy, 21.1% of mothers reported they were smoking. This decreased to 12.6% during the last three months of pregnancy. However, after delivery, the percentage of mothers who reported smoking climbed to 17.2%. Women with a high school education or less were more likely to smoke during all three time periods when compared with women with more than a high school education. Non-Hispanic women as well as women of the black and white races were more likely to smoke during all three time periods when compared to Hispanic women and women of all other races. The chart below shows smoking during the last three months of pregnancy among selected groups. PRAMS found a higher percentage of smokers (18.1%) among those who gave birth to low birth weight babies when compared with moms who had a normal birth weight baby (12.2%) (see details by sociodemographic characteristics for the three time periods in Table 21, Appendix C).

Prevalence of Smoking During the Last Three Months of Pregnancy By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics Illinois PRAMS, 2001

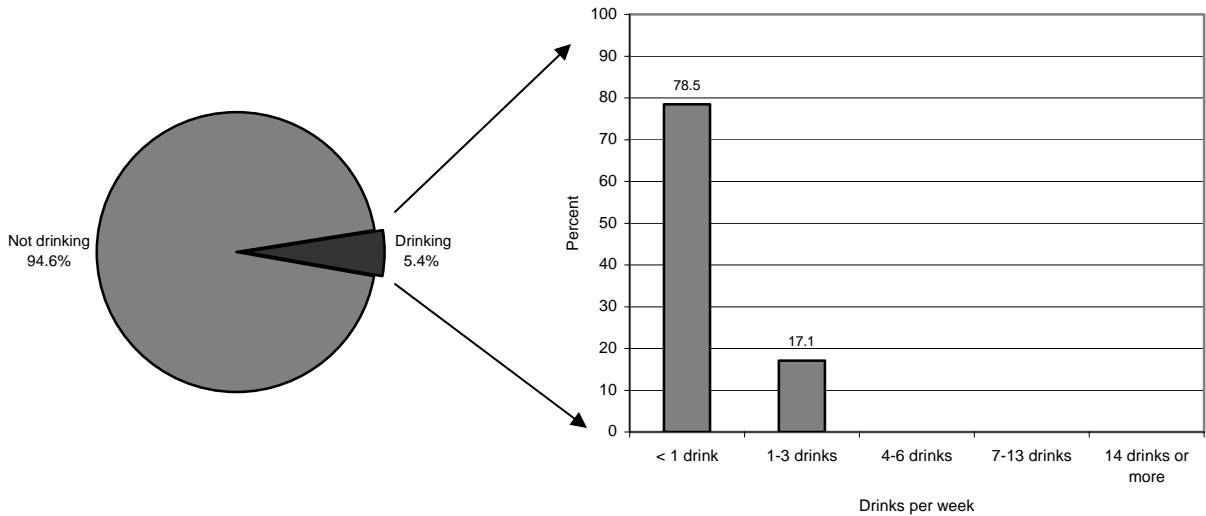


**Drinking During the Three Months Before Pregnancy
Illinois PRAMS, 2001**



Almost half (45.4%) of women in Illinois reported drinking in the three months before pregnancy. Most (87.6%) reported drinking three or fewer drinks per week. Women who were most likely to report drinking were white, non-Hispanic, age 35 and over, with greater than a high school education and a reported income of \$50,000 or more.

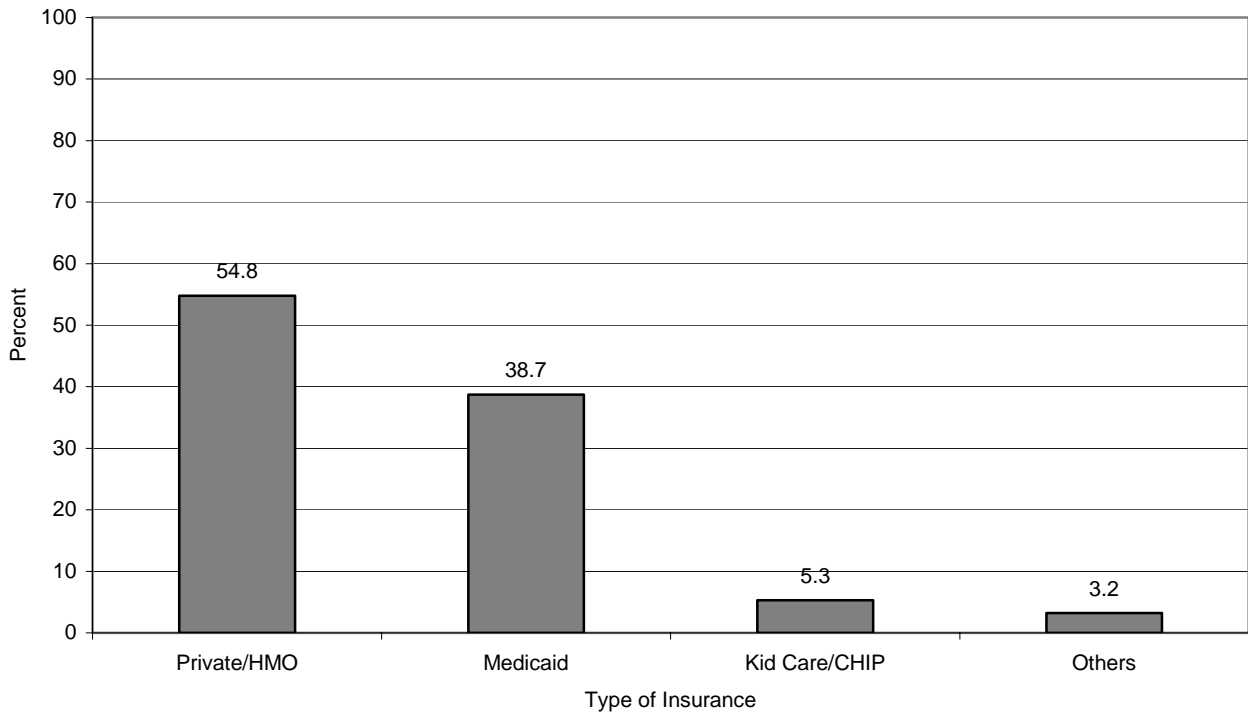
**Drinking During the Last Three Months of Pregnancy
Illinois PRAMS, 2001**



During the last three months of pregnancy, 5.4% of women reported drinking. Most women (78.5%) who reported drinking consumed less than one drink per week. Non-Hispanic women age 35 and over, with greater than a high school education and a reported income of \$50,000 or more were most likely to report drinking.

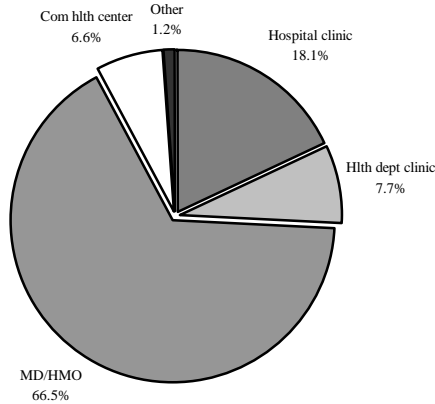
Section 4. Infant Care and Health

Type of Insurance for Baby Illinois PRAMS, 2001



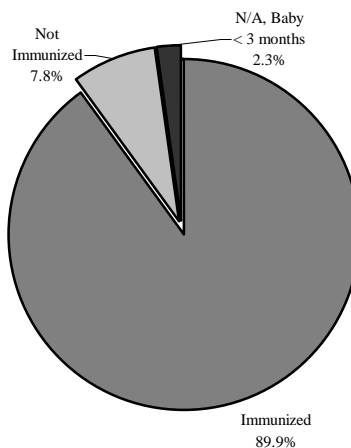
When PRAMS asked women about infant insurance coverage and type of insurance, 96.2% indicated they had health insurance or Medicaid for their baby. When asked about type of insurance, more than half (54.8%) of the women indicated that their baby was insured by private insurance or HMO. Nearly 40% (38.7%) indicated that their infants were covered by Medicaid; 5.3% indicated that Kid Care or CHIP was a source of coverage; and 3.2% indicated that there was some other type of insurance coverage. (The percentages do not add up to 100 as more than one payment type could have been chosen). Women of non-black race and non-Hispanic ethnicity were more likely to report having private insurance/HMO. The likelihood of coverage by private insurance/HMO was greater with increasing age, education and income. Young women of black race, Hispanic ethnicity, with less education and low income were much more likely to report having Medicaid for their new baby. Kid Care coverage was reported more among young women of Hispanic ethnicity with a high school education or less compared to older women of non-Hispanic ethnicity with more than a high school education (see detailed Table 25 in Appendix C).

**Place of Well Baby Checkup
Illinois PRAMS, 2001**



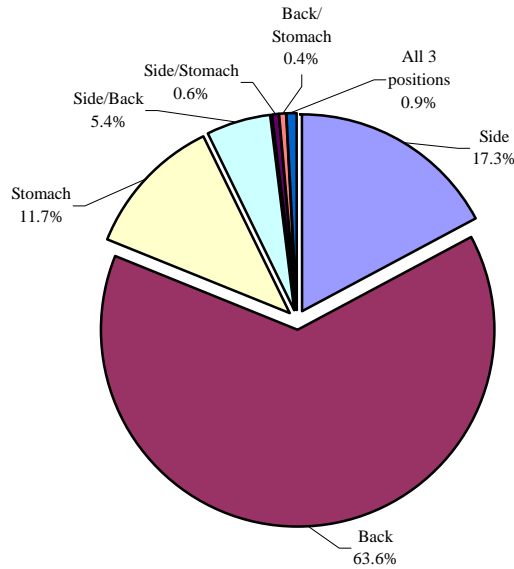
Most babies (98.4%) had been for a well baby checkup when PRAMS surveyed mothers. When asked where women usually take their babies for well baby checkups, two-thirds of women (66.5%) indicated that their babies were taken to a private doctor’s office or HMO clinic; 18.1% were taken to a hospital clinic; 7.7% were taken to a health department clinic; and 6.6% were taken to a community health center. Non-black, non-Hispanic women were more likely to take their babies to an MD/HMO. The percentage of women taking their babies to private doctor offices/HMO was greater with increasing age, education and income level. Young, black, Hispanic, less educated women in lower income brackets were more likely than other women to use hospital clinics, health department clinics and community health centers for their well baby care.

**Immunization Before 3 Months Old
Illinois PRAMS, 2001**



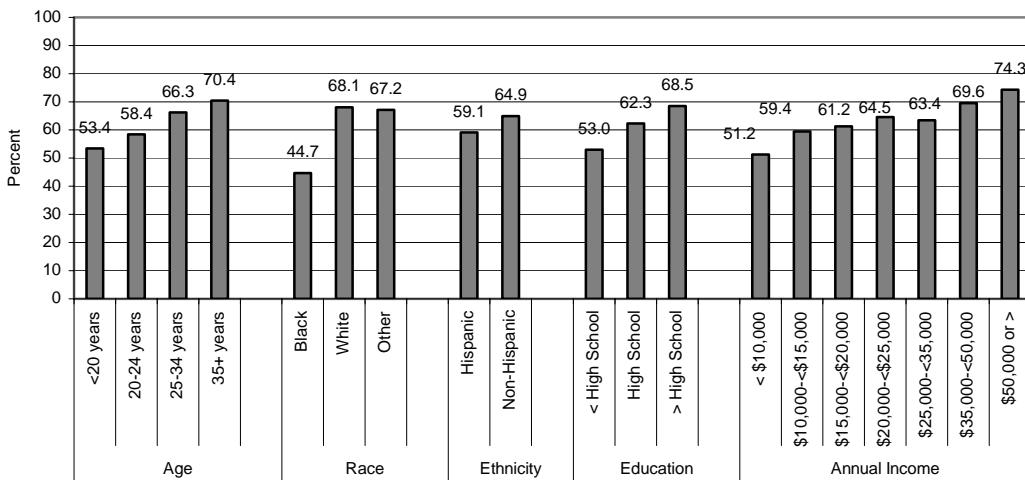
Of the women surveyed, 89.9% indicated that their infants had well baby shots or vaccinations before the age of 3 months. 2.3% stated that their babies were not 3 months old at the time of survey completion (see detailed Table 28 in Appendix C).

Sleep Position of Infant Illinois PRAMS, 2001



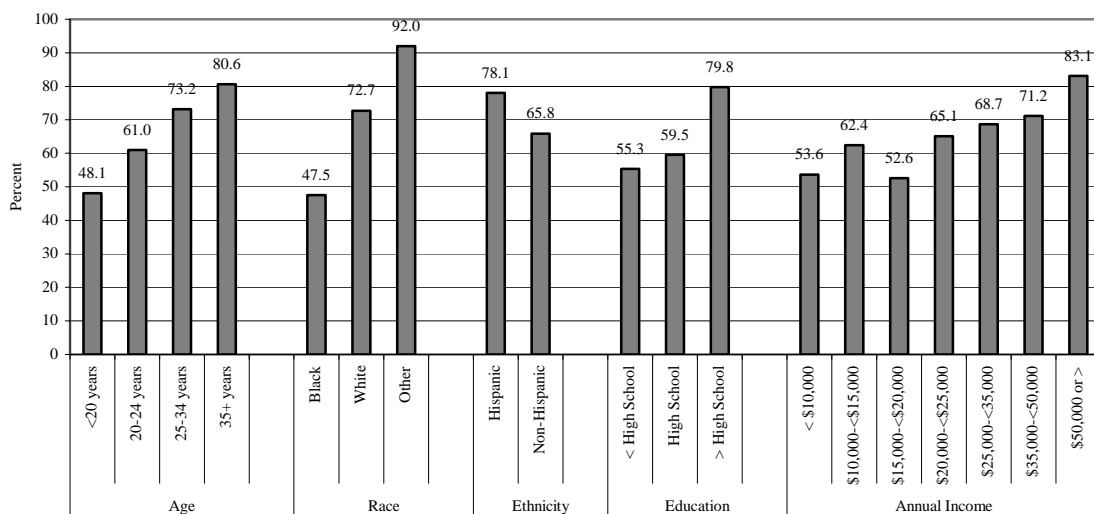
More than half (63.6%) of Illinois women reported that they most often put their baby to sleep on his/her back; 17.3% reported putting the baby to sleep on his/her side; and 11.7% of women indicated that their baby was put to sleep most often on his/her stomach. The remaining 7.4% reported laying the baby down in various combinations of positions.

Prevalence of Laying Infant on Back to Sleep By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics Illinois PRAMS, 2001



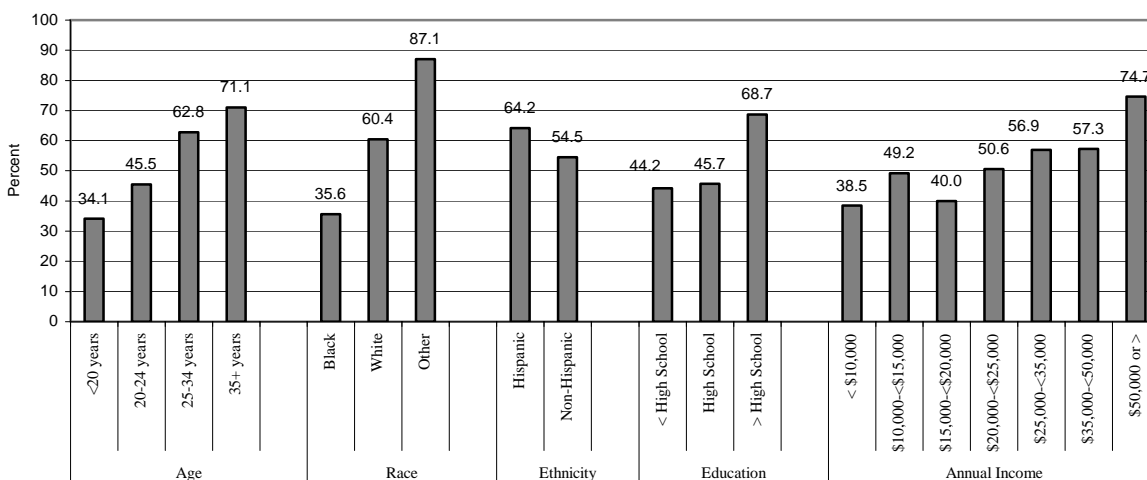
PRAMS observed that the likelihood of infants made to sleep on their backs increased generally as the age, educational level and annual household income of the mother grew. Non-black women were significantly more likely to put their babies to sleep on their backs than black women.

Breastfeeding Initiation By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics Illinois PRAMS, 2001



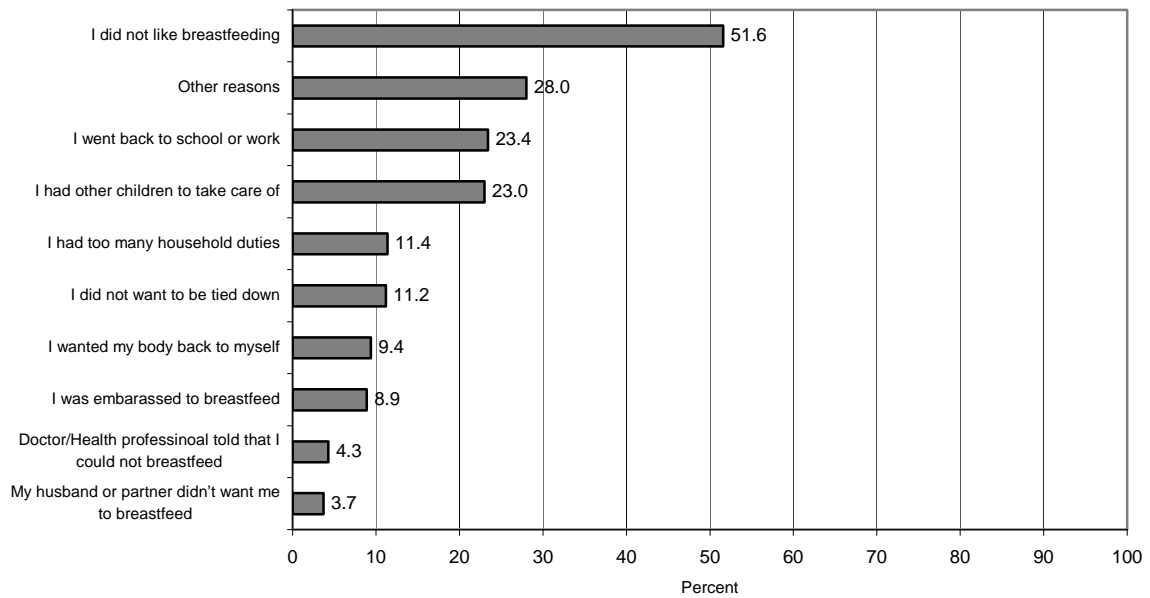
PRAMS found that, in Illinois, 68.6% of mothers reported breastfeeding their baby at least once after birth. The likelihood of breastfeeding initiation increased with increasing age of mother. Women of non-black race were much more likely than black women to initiate breastfeeding. Women of Hispanic ethnicity were more likely to breastfeed than women of non-Hispanic ethnicity. Women with more than a high school education and women reporting incomes of \$50,000 or more were significantly more likely to initiate breastfeeding than women with a high school education or less and women in other income groups.

Breastfeeding at Four Weeks After Delivery By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics Illinois PRAMS, 2001



PRAMS observed that 56.7% of mothers in Illinois continued to breastfeed at one month after delivery. The likelihood that a mom continued to breastfeed increased with increasing age. Women of non-black race were significantly more likely to be breastfeeding at one month when compared to women of black race. Women of Hispanic ethnicity were more likely to continue breastfeeding when compared to non-Hispanic women. Women with more than a high school education and those in the highest income category were significantly more likely to continue breastfeeding when compared to lesser-educated mothers and all other income groups.

Reasons for Not Breastfeeding Illinois PRAMS, 2001



Among Illinois women who did not initiate breastfeeding, the most common reason given for not doing so was that they did not like breastfeeding (51.6%). Other common reasons cited were that the woman had to go back to school or work (23.4%) and she had other children to take care (23.0%).

Appendix A

Technical Notes

Collection of Data

The data collection for the 2001 Illinois Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) was conducted by the Illinois Center for Health statistics (ICHS), Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH).

Illinois uses the standardized data collection methods developed by CDC and used by all states participating in PRAMS. Data is collected through mailed surveys with telephone follow up for non-responders. A stratified systematic sample of approximately 225 mothers is selected monthly from a frame of eligible birth certificates. At two to six months after delivery, each sampled mother is mailed an introductory letter followed up by a 14-page survey. A reminder letter and a second and third mailing of the survey are sent to those who do not respond. PRAMS interviewers telephone mothers who do not respond to any of the mailed surveys to administer the survey by telephone. Surveys are available in both English and Spanish and telephone interviews were conducted in both languages.

A total of 2,412 women were eligible to participate in the study in 2001; 2,018 women actually participated. Selected demographic characteristics of the PRAMS-eligible population are presented in Appendix B.

Sampling Design

A systematic stratified random sampling design is used to oversample low birthweight (<2500 grams) births. The sample is divided into two strata: low birthweight (less than 2,500 grams) and normal birthweight (2,500 grams or greater). Illinois' weighted response rates in 2001 were as follows:

Overall 84.2%
Low birthweight 81.2 %
Normal birthweight 84.4%

Weighting and Interpretation of Results

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

Percentages and standard errors were calculated using SUDAAN software. The 95% confidence intervals were computed using the formula $CI = \text{percent} \pm (1.96 \times \text{standard error})$. All missing observations were excluded. Missing values equal to or exceeding 10% are noted. Estimates for subpopulations in which there were fewer than 32 respondents are not reported, as they may be imprecise and biased. Estimates for response categories with fewer than 6 respondents are not reported, as they may be unstable.

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

Appendix C

Detailed Tables

Table 1
Intendedness of Pregnancy
Illinois PRAMS, 2001

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Wanted sooner	15.2	0.8	± 1.6
Wanted later	32.6	1.1	± 2.2
Wanted then	38.6	1.2	± 2.3
Didn't want then or at anytime in future	13.6	0.9	± 1.7

* ± Confidence interval (1.96 X standard error)

Table 2
 Unintended Pregnancy
 By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics
 Illinois PRAMS, 2001

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	
Total	46.2	1.2	±	2.4
Age				
< 20 years	77.7	2.9	±	5.6
20-24 years	60.9	2.5	±	4.9
25-34 years	36.0	1.6	±	3.2
35+ years	33.1	2.9	±	5.7
Race				
Black	73.9	2.5	±	5.0
White	39.8	1.3	±	2.6
Other	35.9	5.6	±	11.0
Hispanic Ethnicity				
Hispanic	44.5	2.5	±	4.9
Non-Hispanic	46.8	1.4	±	2.7
Education				
< High School	62.0	2.6	±	5.0
High School	52.6	2.2	±	4.4
> High School	35.3	1.6	±	3.2
Annual Income**				
< \$10,000	70.2	2.7	±	5.3
\$10,000-<\$15,000	54.7	4.0	±	7.9
\$15,000-<\$20,000	61.0	4.8	±	9.3
\$20,000-<\$25,000	60.2	4.6	±	8.9
\$25,000-<\$35,000	53.8	4.2	±	8.1
\$35,000-<\$50,000	37.9	3.6	±	7.0
\$50,000 or >	23.6	1.8	±	3.5
Birthweight				
Low	48.2	2.3	±	4.5
Normal	46.1	1.3	±	2.5

* ± Confidence interval (1.96 X standard error)

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

Table 3

Use of Birth Control at Conception
 Among Unintended Pregnancies
 Illinois PRAMS, 2001

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Using	52.0	1.9	± 3.7
Not using	48.0	1.9	± 3.7

* ± Confidence interval (1.96 X standard error)

Table 4

Reasons for Not Using Birth Control at Conception
 Among Unintended Pregnancies
 Illinois PRAMS, 2001

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Thought she could not get pregnant	28.9	2.4	± 4.6
Did not mind if she got pregnant	20.6	2.1	± 4.1
Other reasons	20.5	2.1	± 4.1
Husband or partner did not want to use any birth control	17.5	2.0	± 3.9
Had side effects from birth control measures	16.1	1.9	± 3.8
Had problems getting birth control when she needed	11.3	1.7	± 3.3
Thought she or her husband or partner was sterile	8.7	1.5	± 2.9

* ± Confidence interval (1.96 X standard error)

Table 5

Prevalence of Postpartum Birth Control Use
 By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics
 Illinois PRAMS, 2001

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	82.6	0.9	± 1.8
Age			
< 20 years	79.6	2.8	± 5.5
20-24 years	84.5	1.9	± 3.7
25-34 years	82.9	1.3	± 2.5
35+ years	81.2	2.4	± 4.6
Race			
Black	80.8	2.3	± 4.5
White	83.8	1.0	± 1.9
Other	67.7	5.3	± 10.5
Hispanic Ethnicity			
Hispanic	80.9	2.0	± 3.9
Non-Hispanic	83.1	1.0	± 2.0
Education			
< High School	79.4	2.2	± 4.2
High School	81.1	1.8	± 3.4
> High School	85.0	1.2	± 2.4
Annual Income**			
< \$10,000	82.6	2.3	± 4.4
\$10,000-<\$15,000	83.3	3.0	± 5.9
\$15,000-<\$20,000	83.8	3.7	± 7.3
\$20,000-<\$25,000	88.3	3.0	± 5.8
\$25,000-<\$35,000	84.5	3.0	± 5.9
\$35,000-<\$50,000	91.7	2.0	± 3.9
\$50,000 or >	82.8	1.6	± 3.1
Birthweight			
Low	78.5	1.9	± 3.7
Normal	82.9	1.0	± 1.9

* ± Confidence interval (1.96 X standard error)

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

Table 6

Reasons for Not Using Birth Control After Pregnancy

Illinois PRAMS, 2001

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Not having sex	36.3	2.7	± 5.3
Other reasons	28.3	2.5	± 5.0
I don't want to use birth control	19.5	2.2	± 4.3
I want to get pregnant	12.4	1.8	± 3.5
My husband or partner doesn't want to use anything	9.2	1.6	± 3.2
I can't pay for birth control	3.4	1.0	± 2.0
I don't think I can get pregnant	3.0	0.9	± 1.7
I am pregnant now	1.9	0.8	± 1.5

* ± Confidence interval (1.96 X standard error)

Table 7

Trimester When Prenatal Care Was Started

Illinois PRAMS, 2001

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
1st trimester	73.3	1.0	± 2.0
2nd trimester	19.3	1.0	± 1.9
3rd trimester	2.6	0.4	± 0.8
No Prenatal Care	0.9	0.2	± 0.4

* ± Confidence interval (1.96 X standard error)

Table 8

Initiation of Prenatal Care in the First Trimester
 By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics
 Illinois PRAMS, 2001

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	77.3	1.0	± 2.0
Age			
< 20 years	58.1	3.4	± 6.7
20-24 years	65.9	2.5	± 4.8
25-34 years	85.5	1.2	± 2.4
35+ years	82.4	2.4	± 4.7
Race			
Black	61.1	2.8	± 5.5
White	81.4	1.1	± 2.1
Other	79.2	4.8	± 9.3
Hispanic Ethnicity			
Hispanic	66.2	2.4	± 4.7
Non-Hispanic	80.6	1.1	± 2.1
Education			
< High School	61.4	2.6	± 5.1
High School	71.3	2.1	± 4.0
> High School	88.4	1.1	± 2.2
Annual Income**			
< \$10,000	66.0	2.9	± 5.6
\$10,000-<\$15,000	65.5	3.8	± 7.5
\$15,000-<\$20,000	67.4	4.6	± 9.1
\$20,000-<\$25,000	64.5	4.5	± 8.8
\$25,000-<\$35,000	77.4	3.5	± 6.9
\$35,000-<\$50,000	87.0	2.5	± 5.0
\$50,000 or >	93.4	1.1	± 2.1
Birthweight			
Low	71.3	2.1	± 4.1
Normal	77.8	1.1	± 2.1

* ± Confidence interval (1.96 X standard error)

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

Table 9a

Satisfaction With Timing of First Prenatal Care Visit

Illinois PRAMS, 2001

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Satisfied	82.4	0.9	± 1.8
Not satisfied	17.4	0.9	± 1.8
Did not want Prenatal Care	0.2	0.1	± 0.2

* ± Confidence interval (1.96 X standard error)

Table 9b

Satisfaction With Timing of First Prenatal Care Visit

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Illinois PRAMS, 2001

	Percent Satisfied	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	82.4	0.9	± 1.8
Age			
< 20 years	70.7	3.1	± 6.1
20-24 years	76.2	2.2	± 4.3
25-34 years	87.4	1.1	± 2.2
35+ years	84.1	2.4	± 4.6
Race			
Black	71.4	2.6	± 5.1
White	85.1	1.0	± 1.9
Other	84.0	4.4	± 8.6
Hispanic Ethnicity			
Hispanic	83.3	1.9	± 3.7
Non-Hispanic	82.1	1.1	± 2.1
Education			
< High School	78.1	2.2	± 4.3
High School	77.2	1.9	± 3.7
> High School	87.2	1.2	± 2.3
Annual Income**			
< \$10,000	76.3	2.6	± 5.0
\$10,000-<\$15,000	73.2	3.6	± 7.1
\$15,000-<\$20,000	76.7	4.2	± 8.2
\$20,000-<\$25,000	73.9	4.1	± 8.0
\$25,000-<\$35,000	75.0	3.6	± 7.1
\$35,000-<\$50,000	87.8	2.4	± 4.8
\$50,000 or >	90.7	1.2	± 2.4
Birthweight			
Low	81.5	1.8	± 3.5
Normal	82.5	1.0	± 1.9

* ± Confidence interval (1.96 X standard error)

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

Table 10

Reasons for Not Getting Prenatal Care Early

Illinois PRAMS, 2001

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	
I didn't know that I was pregnant	41.1	2.8	±	5.5
I couldn't get an appointment earlier	26.8	2.5	±	5.0
I didn't have enough money or insurance	21.4	2.4	±	4.7
I didn't have my Medicaid card	14.9	2.1	±	4.1
Other reasons	11.4	1.9	±	3.6
My doctor or health plan would not start care earlier	10.0	1.7	±	3.3
I had too many other things going on	8.0	1.6	±	3.1
I had no way to get to the clinic or doctor's office	5.9	1.4	±	2.7
I had no one to take care of my children	2.7	1.0	±	1.9

Table 11

Topics Discussed by Health Care Professionals

During Prenatal Care Visits

Illinois PRAMS, 2001

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	
Smoking during pregnancy could affect the baby	74.9	1.1	±	2.1
Breastfeeding the baby	81.0	1.0	±	1.9
Drinking alcohol during pregnancy could affect baby	75.2	1.0	±	2.0
Using seat belt during pregnancy	53.4	1.2	±	2.4
Birth control methods after pregnancy	79.6	1.0	±	1.9
Medicines that are safe to take during pregnancy	87.9	0.8	±	1.6
How use of illegal drugs could affect baby	65.8	1.2	±	2.3
Test to screen for birth defects and diseases that run in families	82.8	0.9	±	1.8
What to do if labor starts early	84.0	0.9	±	1.7
Getting blood tested for HIV	81.1	1.0	±	1.9
Physical abuse to women by husbands or partners	42.4	1.2	±	2.4

* ± Confidence interval (1.96 X standard error)

Table 12

Sources of Payment for Prenatal Care

Illinois PRAMS, 2001

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	
One source	78.9	1.0	±	1.9
Two sources	20.6	1.0	±	1.9
Three sources	0.5	0.2	±	0.3

Table 13

Sources of Payment for Prenatal Care

Illinois PRAMS, 2001

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	
Insurance/HMO	58.5	1.2	±	2.3
Medicaid	39.0	1.2	±	2.3
Personal income	20.7	1.0	±	1.9
Other source	2.3	0.4	±	0.7

* ± Confidence interval (1.96 X standard error)

Table 14
 Knowledge About Folic Acid
 By Select Sociodemographic Characteristics
 Illinois PRAMS, 2001

	Percent Aware	Standard Error	±	95% CI *
Total	80.6	1.0	±	1.9
Age				
< 20 years	61.4	3.4	±	6.6
20-24 years	75.6	2.2	±	4.3
25-34 years	86.2	1.2	±	2.3
35+ years	84.7	2.2	±	4.4
Race				
Black	64.6	2.8	±	5.4
White	84.8	1.0	±	1.9
Other	76.8	4.9	±	9.6
Hispanic Ethnicity				
Hispanic	85.8	1.7	±	3.4
Non-Hispanic	79.0	1.1	±	2.2
Education				
< High School	70.0	2.4	±	4.7
High School	76.1	1.9	±	3.7
> High School	87.8	1.1	±	2.2
Annual Income**				
< \$10,000	66.6	2.8	±	5.6
\$10,000-<\$15,000	77.4	3.4	±	6.6
\$15,000-<\$20,000	77.0	4.1	±	8.0
\$20,000-<\$25,000	79.3	3.8	±	7.4
\$25,000-<\$35,000	82.7	3.1	±	6.2
\$35,000-<\$50,000	82.5	2.8	±	5.4
\$50,000 or >	91.6	1.2	±	2.3
Birthweight				
Low	75.8	2.0	±	3.9
Normal	81.0	1.0	±	2.0

* ± Confidence interval (1.96 X standard error)

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

Table 15
 Oral Health Care During Pregnancy
 By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics
 Illinois PRAMS, 2001

	Needed to See a Dentist for a Problem			Dental/Health Care Worker Spoke About Care of Gums and Teeth			Visited Dentist or Dental Clinic		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	23.2	1.0	± 2.0	34.9	1.2	± 2.3	35.4	1.2	± 2.3
Age									
< 20 years	28.7	3.2	± 6.2	31.9	3.2	± 6.4	26.2	3.1	± 6.0
20-24 years	25.3	2.2	± 4.4	31.0	2.4	± 4.7	24.9	2.2	± 4.4
25-34 years	21.7	1.4	± 2.8	35.0	1.6	± 3.2	38.3	1.6	± 3.2
35+ years	20.7	2.5	± 4.9	43.0	3.1	± 6.0	49.2	3.1	± 6.1
Race									
Black	29.1	2.7	± 5.2	30.9	2.7	± 5.3	24.6	2.5	± 4.9
White	21.7	1.1	± 2.2	36.0	1.3	± 2.6	37.9	1.3	± 2.6
Other	21.9	5.0	± 9.8	33.6	5.6	± 11.0	41.5	5.8	± 11.4
Hispanic Ethnicity									
Hispanic	19.3	2.0	± 4.0	21.7	2.1	± 4.2	18.4	2.0	± 3.9
Non-Hispanic	24.4	1.2	± 2.3	38.8	1.3	± 2.6	40.5	1.3	± 2.6
Education									
< High School	27.4	2.4	± 4.7	26.6	2.4	± 4.6	19.8	2.1	± 4.2
High School	27.2	2.0	± 3.9	28.8	2.0	± 4.0	28.4	2.0	± 4.0
> High School	19.1	1.4	± 2.7	42.3	1.7	± 3.3	46.7	1.7	± 3.3
Annual Income**									
< \$10,000	32.1	2.8	± 5.5	23.4	2.6	± 5.1	21.1	2.5	± 4.8
\$10,000-<\$15,000	26.8	3.6	± 7.1	28.9	3.6	± 7.1	24.0	3.5	± 6.8
\$15,000-<\$20,000	24.5	4.2	± 8.2	30.3	4.5	± 8.9	23.7	4.2	± 8.1
\$20,000-<\$25,000	39.3	4.6	± 9.0	31.3	4.4	± 8.6	27.0	4.2	± 8.3
\$25,000-<\$35,000	25.4	3.7	± 7.3	36.4	4.0	± 7.9	34.3	4.0	± 7.8
\$35,000-<\$50,000	17.6	2.8	± 5.5	33.7	3.5	± 6.9	37.6	3.6	± 7.0
\$50,000 or >	15.5	1.5	± 3.0	47.5	2.1	± 4.1	54.9	2.1	± 4.1
Birthweight									
Low	24.1	2.0	± 3.9	33.0	2.2	± 4.3	33.6	2.2	± 4.3
Normal	23.1	1.1	± 2.1	35.0	1.2	± 2.4	35.6	1.2	± 2.4

* ± Confidence interval (1.96 X standard error)

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

Table 16

WIC Participation During Pregnancy
 By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics
 Illinois PRAMS, 2001

	Participation During Pregnancy				Participation After Delivery			
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *		Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	
Total	41.3	1.2	±	2.3	49.5	1.2	±	2.4
Age								
< 20 years	80.9	2.7	±	5.3	89.3	2.1	±	4.2
20-24 years	59.3	2.5	±	4.9	73.4	2.3	±	4.4
25-34 years	30.1	1.6	±	3.1	36.8	1.7	±	3.2
35+ years	19.9	2.5	±	4.9	23.8	2.7	±	5.3
Race								
Black	65.9	2.8	±	5.4	85.4	2.1	±	4.0
White	36.4	1.3	±	2.5	41.7	1.4	±	2.6
Other	20.4	4.8	±	9.3	22.4	5.0	±	9.9
Hispanic Ethnicity								
Hispanic	60.2	2.5	±	4.9	73.9	2.3	±	4.4
Non-Hispanic	35.6	1.3	±	2.6	42.1	1.4	±	2.7
Education								
< High School	73.9	2.3	±	4.5	87.0	1.8	±	3.5
High School	49.5	2.2	±	4.4	62.1	2.2	±	4.2
> High School	22.0	1.4	±	2.8	25.9	1.5	±	3.0
Annual Income**								
< \$10,000	75.3	2.6	±	5.1	88.2	1.9	±	3.8
\$10,000-<\$15,000	74.6	3.5	±	6.8	85.8	2.9	±	5.6
\$15,000-<\$20,000	62.7	4.8	±	9.3	84.8	3.5	±	6.9
\$20,000-<\$25,000	57.4	4.6	±	9.0	71.8	4.2	±	8.3
\$25,000-<\$35,000	43.2	4.1	±	8.1	63.6	4.0	±	7.8
\$35,000-<\$50,000	20.8	3.1	±	6.0	24.3	3.2	±	6.3
\$50,000 or >	5.6	1.0	±	1.9	4.1	0.9	±	1.7
Birthweight								
Low	44.3	2.3	±	4.4	58.3	2.3	±	4.6
Normal	41.1	1.3	±	2.5	48.8	1.3	±	2.5

* ± Confidence interval (1.96 X standard error)

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

Table 17

HIV Testing During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Illinois PRAMS, 2001

	Tested			Not Tested			Don't Know If Tested		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	71.4	1.1	± 2.1	17.1	0.9	± 1.7	11.5	0.8	± 1.5
Age									
< 20 years	80.6	2.7	± 5.3	10.7	2.1	± 4.1	8.7	1.9	± 3.8
20-24 years	76.3	2.2	± 4.3	12.6	1.7	± 3.3	11.1	1.6	± 3.1
25-34 years	68.9	1.5	± 3.0	20.0	1.3	± 2.6	11.1	1.1	± 2.1
35+ years	64.7	2.9	± 5.7	19.1	2.4	± 4.6	16.2	2.3	± 4.5
Race									
Black	87.8	1.8	± 3.6	6.3	1.3	± 2.6	5.9	1.3	± 2.6
White	67.3	1.3	± 2.5	19.8	1.1	± 2.1	12.9	0.9	± 1.8
Other	69.7	5.2	± 10.3	17.9	4.4	± 8.6	12.4	3.7	± 7.3
Hispanic Ethnicity									
Hispanic	76.6	2.2	± 4.3	10.7	1.6	± 3.1	12.7	1.7	± 3.4
Non-Hispanic	69.8	1.2	± 2.4	19.0	1.1	± 2.1	11.2	0.9	± 1.7
Education									
< High School	76.4	2.2	± 4.4	11.4	1.7	± 3.3	12.1	1.7	± 3.4
High School	73.9	1.9	± 3.8	14.4	1.5	± 3.0	11.8	1.4	± 2.8
> High School	67.2	1.6	± 3.1	21.4	1.4	± 2.7	11.4	1.1	± 2.1
Annual Income**									
< \$10,000	75.6	2.6	± 5.0	12.4	2.0	± 3.8	12.0	1.9	± 3.8
\$10,000-<\$15,000	75.6	3.4	± 6.7	13.4	2.7	± 5.3	11.1	2.5	± 4.9
\$15,000-<\$20,000	78.7	4.0	± 7.8	12.3	3.2	± 6.2	8.9	2.8	± 5.4
\$20,000-<\$25,000	79.1	3.8	± 7.5	10.9	2.9	± 5.7	10.0	2.8	± 5.5
\$25,000-<\$35,000	69.2	3.8	± 7.5	19.4	3.3	± 6.4	11.4	2.6	± 5.2
\$35,000-<\$50,000	60.7	3.6	± 7.0	26.8	3.2	± 6.3	12.5	2.4	± 4.8
\$50,000 or >	65.5	2.0	± 3.9	22.6	1.7	± 3.4	11.9	1.4	± 2.6
Birthweight									
Low	73.0	2.0	± 4.0	15.9	1.7	± 3.3	11.1	1.4	± 2.8
Normal	71.2	1.2	± 2.3	17.2	1.0	± 1.9	11.6	0.8	± 1.6

* ± Confidence interval (1.96 X standard error)

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

Table 18

Number of Stressors During the Year Prior to Delivery

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Illinois PRAMS, 2001

	No Stressors			1-2 Stressors			3-5 Stressors			6 or More Stressors		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	24.2	1.0	± 2.0	42.1	1.2	± 2.3	26.6	1.1	± 2.1	7.2	0.6	± 1.2
Age												
< 20 years	14.6	2.4	± 4.8	34.3	3.3	± 6.4	38.0	3.4	± 6.6	13.1	2.3	± 4.5
20-24 years	16.5	1.9	± 3.7	40.2	2.5	± 4.9	31.6	2.4	± 4.7	11.8	1.7	± 3.3
25-34 years	28.2	1.5	± 2.9	43.6	1.7	± 3.3	23.4	1.4	± 2.8	4.8	0.7	± 1.4
35+ years	30.1	2.8	± 5.5	46.3	3.1	± 6.0	20.3	2.5	± 4.8	3.4	1.1	± 2.2
Race												
Black	11.8	1.9	± 3.6	35.7	2.8	± 5.4	37.8	2.8	± 5.5	14.7	2.0	± 4.0
White	26.9	1.2	± 2.3	43.1	1.3	± 2.6	24.6	1.2	± 2.3	5.4	0.6	± 1.2
Other	32.3	5.3	±10.4	54.6	5.7	±11.2	8.4	3.2	± 6.2	--	--	--
Hispanic Ethnicity												
Hispanic	22.5	2.1	± 4.2	44.9	2.5	± 4.9	26.9	2.2	± 4.4	5.6	1.2	± 2.3
Non Hispanic	24.7	1.2	± 2.3	41.2	1.3	± 2.6	26.5	1.2	± 2.4	7.6	0.7	± 1.4
Education												
< High School	16.4	1.9	± 3.8	38.8	2.6	± 5.0	31.3	2.4	± 4.8	13.5	1.8	± 3.5
High School	21.2	1.8	± 3.5	38.8	2.2	± 4.3	31.5	2.1	± 4.0	8.5	1.2	± 2.4
> High School	29.2	1.5	± 3.0	45.6	1.7	± 3.3	21.6	1.4	± 2.8	3.6	0.7	± 1.3
Annual Income**												
< \$10,000	12.3	1.9	± 3.8	29.9	2.8	± 5.4	39.6	2.9	± 5.7	18.2	2.3	± 4.6
\$10,000-<\$15,000	15.1	2.9	± 5.6	40.4	4.0	± 7.8	34.9	3.8	± 7.5	9.6	2.3	± 4.6
\$15,000-<\$20,000	20.4	4.0	± 7.8	36.7	4.7	± 9.3	31.7	4.5	± 8.8	11.2	3.1	± 6.1
\$20,000-<\$25,000	15.2	3.3	± 6.4	43.2	4.6	± 9.0	34.9	4.4	± 8.7	6.8	2.3	± 4.5
\$25,000-<\$35,000	19.7	3.3	± 6.5	40.5	4.1	± 8.0	33.5	4.0	± 7.7	6.3	2.0	± 3.9
\$35,000-<\$50,000	22.9	3.0	± 5.9	46.3	3.7	± 7.2	27.4	3.3	± 6.4	3.5	1.4	± 2.7
\$50,000 or >	36.9	2.0	± 3.9	49.0	2.1	± 4.1	12.9	1.4	± 2.8	1.1	0.4	± 0.9
Birthweight												
Low	24.3	1.9	± 3.8	36.4	2.2	± 4.3	30.2	2.1	± 4.1	9.1	1.4	± 2.7
Normal	24.2	1.1	± 2.1	42.5	1.3	± 2.5	26.3	1.1	± 2.2	7.0	0.7	± 1.3

* ± Confidence interval (1.96 X standard error)

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

-- Fewer than 6 respondents

Table 19

Types of Stressors Encountered During the Year Prior to Delivery
 Illinois PRAMS, 2001

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Moved to a new address	33.0	1.1	± 2.2
Arguments with husband/partner more than usual	28.4	1.1	± 2.1
Lots of bills that couldn't be paid	27.5	1.1	± 2.1
Family member was sick and had to go to the hospital	25.0	1.0	± 2.0
Someone very close died	18.6	0.9	± 1.8
Lost job	14.7	0.9	± 1.7
Husband/partner lost his job	13.9	0.8	± 1.6
Separated/divorced from husband/partner	11.9	0.8	± 1.5
Someone close had problems with drinking/drugs	11.4	0.8	± 1.5
Husband/partner didn't want pregnancy	9.8	0.7	± 1.4
Homeless	7.3	0.6	± 1.3
Physical fight	5.8	0.6	± 1.1
Mom/husband/partner went to jail	4.6	0.5	± 1.0

* ± Confidence interval (1.96 X standard error)

Table 20

Physical Abuse by Husband/Partner Before and During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Illinois PRAMS, 2001

	Twelve Months Before Pregnancy				During Most Recent Pregnancy			
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *		Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	
Total	5.1	0.6	±	1.1	3.7	0.5	±	0.9
Age								
< 20 years***	8.5	2.4	±	4.6	6.9	2.0	±	4.0
20-24 years	8.1	1.4	±	2.8	5.9	1.3	±	2.5
25-34 years	3.5	0.6	±	1.3	2.5	0.5	±	1.1
35+ years	4.1	1.2	±	2.4	3.0	1.1	±	2.2
Race								
Black	11.7	2.0	±	3.9	9.0	1.8	±	3.5
White	3.7	0.5	±	1.0	2.6	0.4	±	0.9
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic Ethnicity								
Hispanic	3.7	1.0	±	1.9	2.4	0.8	±	1.5
Non Hispanic	5.5	0.7	±	1.3	4.2	0.6	±	1.1
Education								
< High School	8.1	1.6	±	3.2	5.0	1.3	±	2.5
High School	6.1	1.1	±	2.1	4.6	1.0	±	1.9
> High School	3.4	0.6	±	1.3	2.8	0.6	±	1.2
Annual Income**								
< \$10,000	9.9	1.9	±	3.7	7.0	1.7	±	3.3
\$10,000-<\$15,000	8.2	2.3	±	4.6	9.8	2.5	±	5.0
\$15,000-<\$20,000	10.7	3.1	±	6.1	--	--	--	--
\$20,000-<\$25,000	5.6	2.2	±	4.3	--	--	--	--
\$25,000-<\$35,000	3.6	1.5	±	2.9	2.9	1.3	±	2.6
\$35,000-<\$50,000	4.3	1.6	±	3.1	4.0	1.5	±	2.9
\$50,000 or >	1.8	0.6	±	1.1	1.2	0.5	±	1.0
Birthweight								
Low	5.6	1.1	±	2.2	3.1	0.8	±	1.6
Normal	5.1	0.6	±	1.2	3.8	0.5	±	1.0

* ± Confidence interval (1.96 X standard error)

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

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

-- Fewer than 6 respondents

Table 21
 Prevalence of Smoking Before, During and After Pregnancy
 By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics
 Illinois PRAMS, 2001

	Three Months Before Pregnancy			Last Three Months Of Pregnancy			Now		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	21.1	1.0	± 1.9	12.6	0.8	± 1.5	17.2	0.9	± 1.8
Age									
< 20 years	26.7	3.1	± 6.0	15.3	2.5	± 4.8	25.6	3.0	± 5.8
20-24 years	26.6	2.3	± 4.4	15.1	1.9	± 3.6	20.4	2.1	± 4.1
25-34 years	18.0	1.3	± 2.5	10.5	1.0	± 2.0	14.1	1.2	± 2.3
35+ years	19.3	2.4	± 4.8	13.9	2.1	± 4.2	16.2	2.3	± 4.4
Race									
Black	19.3	2.3	± 4.5	14.4	2.0	± 3.9	18.7	2.3	± 4.4
White	22.3	1.1	± 2.2	12.7	0.9	± 1.7	17.6	1.0	± 2.0
Other	7.5	2.9	± 5.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic Ethnicity									
Hispanic	6.0	1.2	± 2.4	1.8	0.7	± 1.3	5.4	1.1	± 2.2
Non Hispanic	25.7	1.2	± 2.3	15.8	1.0	± 1.9	20.8	1.1	± 2.2
Education									
< High School	24.8	2.3	± 4.4	18.4	2.0	± 3.9	23.9	2.2	± 4.4
High School	27.8	2.0	± 3.9	17.3	1.7	± 3.3	22.9	1.9	± 3.6
> High School	16.1	1.2	± 2.4	7.5	0.9	± 1.8	11.3	1.1	± 2.1
Annual Income**									
< \$10,000	28.9	2.7	± 5.4	21.5	2.5	± 4.8	27.4	2.7	± 5.3
\$10,000-<\$15,000	25.3	3.5	± 6.9	17.5	3.1	± 6.0	24.8	3.5	± 6.8
\$15,000-<\$20,000	22.6	4.0	± 7.8	12.2	3.0	± 5.9	20.9	3.9	± 7.5
\$20,000-<\$25,000	33.0	4.4	± 8.6	18.5	3.6	± 7.0	26.8	4.1	± 8.0
\$25,000-<\$35,000	22.1	3.4	± 6.7	12.2	2.7	± 5.3	16.5	3.1	± 6.0
\$35,000-<\$50,000	24.9	3.1	± 6.1	12.3	2.4	± 4.6	15.8	2.6	± 5.2
\$50,000 or >	14.1	1.5	± 2.8	6.0	1.0	± 2.0	9.4	1.2	± 2.4
Birthweight									
Low	26.9	2.1	± 4.1	18.1	1.8	± 3.5	23.6	2.0	± 3.9
Normal	20.7	1.0	± 2.0	12.2	0.8	± 1.6	16.7	1.0	± 1.9

* ± Confidence interval (1.96 X standard error)

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

-- Fewer than 6 respondents

Table 22
 Prevalence of Drinking
 By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics
 Illinois PRAMS, 2001

	Three Months Before Pregnancy			Last Three Months Of Pregnancy		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	45.4	1.2	± 2.4	5.4	0.5	± 1.1
Age						
< 20 years	25.2	3.0	± 5.9	2.5	1.0	± 2.0
20-24 years	40.5	2.5	± 5.0	2.4	0.8	± 1.5
25-34 years	48.8	1.7	± 3.3	5.6	0.8	± 1.5
35+ years	57.9	3.1	± 6.0	11.5	2.0	± 3.9
Race						
Black	36.6	2.8	± 5.5	4.2	1.1	± 2.1
White	48.9	1.4	± 2.7	5.6	0.6	± 1.2
Other	20.5	4.7	± 9.2	7.1	3.1	± 6.1
Hispanic Ethnicity						
Hispanic	16.6	1.9	± 3.8	2.4	0.8	± 1.6
Non Hispanic	53.9	1.4	± 2.7	6.3	0.7	± 1.3
Education						
< High School	22.2	2.2	± 4.4	2.1	0.7	± 1.4
High School	39.4	2.2	± 4.3	3.0	0.8	± 1.5
> High School	59.3	1.7	± 3.3	8.2	0.9	± 1.8
Annual Income**						
< \$10,000	30.1	2.8	± 5.5	3.5	1.1	± 2.1
\$10,000-<\$15,000	31.5	3.8	± 7.4	5.9	2.0	± 3.8
\$15,000-<\$20,000	33.1	4.7	± 9.1	4.0	1.9	± 3.7
\$20,000-<\$25,000	43.0	4.6	± 9.1	--	--	--
\$25,000-<\$35,000	45.0	4.2	± 8.3	5.3	1.9	± 3.7
\$35,000-<\$50,000	45.2	3.7	± 7.2	--	--	--
\$50,000 or >	68.1	2.0	± 3.9	9.7	1.3	± 2.5
Birthweight						
Low	42.5	2.3	± 4.5	5.9	1.1	± 2.2
Normal	45.6	1.3	± 2.5	5.3	0.6	± 1.1

* ± Confidence interval (1.96 X standard error)

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

-- Fewer than 6 respondents

Table 23

Number of Drinks Per Week Among Mothers Who Reported Drinking
Illinois PRAMS, 2001

	Three Months Before Pregnancy			Last Three Months Of Pregnancy		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
< 1 drink per week	57.8	1.8	± 3.4	78.5	4.2	± 8.2
1-3 drinks per week	29.8	1.6	± 3.2	17.1	3.9	± 7.6
4-6 drinks per week	7.6	0.9	± 1.8	--	--	--
7-13 drinks per week	2.9	0.6	± 1.1	--	--	--
14 drinks or more per week	2.0	0.5	± 1.0	--	--	--

* ± Confidence interval (1.96 X standard error)

-- Fewer than 6 respondents

Table 24

Prevalence of Health Insurance or Medicaid for Baby
Illinois PRAMS, 2001

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Yes	96.2	0.5	± 0.9
No	3.8	0.5	± 0.9

* ± Confidence interval (1.96 X standard error)

Table 25

Type of Insurance for Baby

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics***

Illinois PRAMS, 2001

	Private/HMO			Medicaid			Kid Care/CHIP			Other		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	54.8	1.2	± 2.4	38.7	1.2	± 2.4	5.3	0.6	± 1.1	3.2	0.4	± 0.8
Age												
< 20 years	9.0	2.0	± 4.0	81.7	2.8	± 5.4	9.3	2.1	± 4.1	2.4	1.1	± 2.1
20-24 years	32.3	2.5	± 4.8	61.4	2.6	± 5.0	9.2	1.5	± 3.0	3.9	1.0	± 2.0
25-34 years	67.6	1.6	± 3.2	26.7	1.5	± 3.0	3.0	0.6	± 1.1	3.0	0.6	± 1.1
35+ years	80.4	2.5	± 4.9	12.5	2.1	± 4.1	4.1	1.3	± 2.5	3.4	1.2	± 2.3
Race												
Black	28.9	2.7	± 5.4	66.9	2.8	± 5.5	3.5	1.1	± 2.1	1.5	0.7	± 1.4
White	60.6	1.4	± 2.6	32.6	1.3	± 2.5	5.9	0.7	± 1.3	3.5	0.5	± 1.0
Other	66.6	5.6	±11.0	22.6	5.0	± 9.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic Ethnicity												
Hispanic	28.6	2.4	± 4.7	59.7	2.6	± 5.1	9.7	1.6	± 3.0	5.6	1.2	± 2.4
Non-Hispanic	62.5	1.4	± 2.6	32.6	1.3	± 2.6	4.0	0.5	± 1.1	2.5	0.4	± 0.8
Education												
< High School	13.1	1.9	± 3.6	76.5	2.3	± 4.6	8.1	1.5	± 2.9	5.3	1.2	± 2.4
High School	43.4	2.3	± 4.4	50.0	2.3	± 4.5	7.2	1.2	± 2.3	4.1	0.9	± 1.8
> High School	79.2	1.4	± 2.8	16.1	1.3	± 2.5	3.2	0.6	± 1.2	1.9	0.5	± 0.9
Annual Income**												
< \$10,000	8.6	1.8	± 3.5	81.3	2.5	± 4.8	7.8	1.7	± 3.3	3.4	1.2	± 2.3
\$10,000-<\$15,000	13.7	2.9	± 5.7	75.3	3.7	± 7.2	10.4	2.6	± 5.0	6.8	2.1	± 4.2
\$15,000-<\$20,000	25.6	4.5	± 8.7	71.4	4.6	± 9.0	11.8	3.2	± 6.2	--	--	--
\$20,000-<\$25,000	45.9	4.9	± 9.5	44.2	4.9	± 9.5	7.2	2.4	± 4.7	4.2	1.8	± 3.6
\$25,000-<\$35,000	62.5	4.1	± 8.1	29.0	3.9	± 7.6	9.9	2.6	± 5.0	6.2	2.1	± 4.1
\$35,000-<\$50,000	81.5	2.9	± 5.7	10.3	2.3	± 4.5	4.0	1.5	± 2.9	--	--	--
\$50,000 or >	94.9	1.0	± 1.9	1.6	0.6	± 1.1	--	--	--	2.0	0.6	± 1.1
Birthweight												
Low	47.2	2.4	± 4.7	48.9	2.4	± 4.7	6.0	1.2	± 2.3	3.2	0.9	± 1.7
Normal	55.3	1.3	± 2.5	38.0	1.3	± 2.5	5.3	0.6	± 1.1	3.2	0.5	± 0.9

* ± Confidence interval (1.96 X standard error)

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

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

-- Fewer than 6 respondents

Table 26

Has Baby Had A Well Baby Checkup?

Illinois PRAMS, 2001

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Yes	98.4	0.3	± 0.6
No	1.6	0.3	± 0.6

* ± Confidence interval (1.96 X standard error)

Table 27
Place of Well Baby Checkup
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics
Illinois PRAMS, 2001

	Hospital Clinic			Health Dept Clinic			MD/HMO			Comm. Health Center			Other		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	18.1	1.0	±1.9	7.7	0.7	±1.3	66.5	1.2	±2.3	6.6	0.6	±1.2	1.2	0.3	±0.5
Age															
<20 years	31.8	3.4	±6.6	11.9	2.3	±4.5	39.5	3.5	±6.9	14.8	2.6	±5.1	--	--	--
20-24 years	25.0	2.3	±4.6	11.6	1.7	±3.4	52.8	2.7	±5.2	9.4	1.6	±3.1	--	--	--
25-34 years	13.7	1.2	±2.3	5.7	0.8	±1.6	75.2	1.5	±3.0	4.7	0.8	±1.5	0.8	0.3	±0.6
35+ years	12.1	2.1	±4.1	5.2	1.4	±2.7	78.8	2.6	±5.1	2.2	0.9	±1.8	1.7	0.8	±1.5
Race															
Black	32.5	2.8	±5.5	12.3	1.9	±3.8	42.2	3.0	±5.8	12.3	2.0	±3.9	--	--	--
White	14.3	1.0	±1.9	6.5	0.7	±1.4	72.6	1.3	±2.5	5.4	0.6	±1.3	1.3	0.3	±0.6
Other	25.0	5.3	±10.4	--	--	--	65.4	5.8	±11.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic Ethnicity															
Hispanic	27.5	2.4	±4.6	18.3	2.1	±4.0	42.0	2.6	±5.1	10.4	1.6	±3.2	1.9	0.7	±1.4
Non-Hispanic	15.4	1.0	±2.0	4.6	0.6	±1.2	73.6	1.3	±2.5	5.5	0.7	±1.3	0.9	0.3	±0.5
Education															
<High School	28.9	2.5	±4.9	19.9	2.2	±4.4	35.4	2.7	±5.2	13.4	1.9	±3.8	2.4	0.8	±1.6
High School	22.1	1.9	±3.8	8.1	1.3	±2.5	60.8	2.3	±4.4	8.1	1.3	±2.5	--	--	--
>High School	11.1	1.1	±2.2	2.4	0.5	±1.0	83.0	1.3	±2.6	2.8	0.6	±1.2	0.8	0.3	±0.6
Annual Income**															
<\$10,000	34.3	3.0	±5.9	14.9	2.3	±4.4	35.1	3.0	±5.9	14.4	2.3	±4.4	1.3	0.6	±1.2
\$10,000-<\$15,000	30.7	3.9	±7.6	12.8	2.8	±5.4	41.9	4.1	±8.1	12.4	2.8	±5.6	--	--	--
\$15,000-<\$20,000	22.1	4.2	±8.2	11.1	3.2	±6.4	55.9	5.1	±9.9	10.6	3.2	±6.3	--	--	--
\$20,000-<\$25,000	11.5	3.1	±6.0	7.3	2.5	±4.9	74.5	4.2	±8.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
\$25,000-<\$30,000	19.9	3.4	±6.7	--	--	--	69.8	4.0	±7.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
\$35,000-<\$50,000	10.6	2.3	±4.6	--	--	--	82.9	2.9	±5.6	4.0	1.5	±2.9	--	--	--
\$50,000 or >	6.4	1.1	±2.1	--	--	--	91.6	1.2	±2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Birthweight															
Low	22.7	2.1	±4.1	9.4	1.5	±2.9	60.5	2.4	±4.7	5.5	1.1	±2.2	1.9	0.7	±1.4
Normal	17.8	1.0	±2.0	7.5	0.7	±1.4	66.9	1.3	±2.5	6.6	0.7	±1.3	1.1	0.3	±0.5

* ± Confidence interval (1.96 X standard error)
 **Missing response is >10%; interpret with caution.
 -- Fewer than 6 respondents

Table 28
 Immunization Before 3 Months Old
 By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics
 Illinois PRAMS, 2001

	Immunized			Not Immunized			Baby < 3 months old		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	89.9	0.7	± 1.4	7.8	0.7	± 1.3	2.3	0.4	± 0.7
Age									
< 20 years	87.4	2.3	± 4.5	11.1	2.2	± 4.3	--	--	--
20-24 years	87.8	1.7	± 3.4	9.5	1.5	± 3.0	2.7	0.9	± 1.7
25-34 years	91.8	0.9	± 1.8	6.4	0.8	± 1.6	1.8	0.5	± 0.9
35+ years	88.2	2.0	± 3.9	7.7	1.7	± 3.3	4.1	1.2	± 2.4
Race									
Black	87.2	1.9	± 3.8	9.6	1.7	± 3.3	3.2	1.1	± 2.1
White	90.5	0.8	± 1.6	7.4	0.7	± 1.4	2.1	0.4	± 0.8
Other	90.5	3.5	± 6.9	7.7	3.3	± 6.4	--	--	--
Hispanic Ethnicity									
Hispanic	94.3	1.2	± 2.4	3.9	1.0	± 1.9	1.8	0.7	± 1.4
Non-Hispanic	88.6	0.9	± 1.7	9.0	0.8	± 1.5	2.4	0.4	± 0.8
Education									
< High School	89.2	1.7	± 3.3	8.4	1.5	± 2.9	2.4	0.8	± 1.6
High School	86.3	1.6	± 3.1	10.4	1.4	± 2.7	3.4	0.8	± 1.6
> High School	92.3	0.9	± 1.8	6.0	0.8	± 1.6	1.7	0.4	± 0.9
Annual Income**									
< \$10,000	87.5	2.1	± 4.1	8.9	1.8	± 3.4	3.6	1.2	± 2.4
\$10,000-<\$15,000	90.5	2.5	± 4.8	6.7	2.1	± 4.1	--	--	--
\$15,000-<\$20,000	92.1	2.7	± 5.3	5.2	2.2	± 4.3	--	--	--
\$20,000-<\$25,000	87.2	3.1	± 6.1	8.4	2.6	± 5.0	--	--	--
\$25,000-<\$35,000	90.5	2.3	± 4.5	8.9	2.3	± 4.5	--	--	--
\$35,000-<\$50,000	86.5	2.5	± 4.9	8.4	2.0	± 3.9	5.1	1.7	± 3.3
\$50,000 or >	92.8	1.1	± 2.1	6.2	1.0	± 2.0	1.0	0.4	± 0.8
Birthweight									
Low	87.9	1.6	± 3.1	9.6	1.4	± 2.8	2.6	0.8	± 1.5
Normal	90.0	0.8	± 1.5	7.7	0.7	± 1.4	2.3	0.4	± 0.8

* ± Confidence interval (1.96 X standard error)

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

-- Fewer than 6 respondents

Table 29

Sleep Position of Infant

Illinois PRAMS, 2001

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Back	63.6	1.2	± 2.3
Side	17.3	0.9	± 1.8
Stomach	11.7	0.8	± 1.5
Side/Back	5.4	0.6	± 1.1
Side/Stomach	0.6	0.2	± 0.4
Back/Stomach	0.4	0.2	± 0.3
All three positions	0.9	0.2	± 0.5

* ± Confidence interval (1.96 X standard error)

Table 30

Prevalence of Laying Infant on Back to Sleep
 By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics
 Illinois PRAMS, 2001

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	
Total	63.6	1.2	±	2.3
Age				
< 20 years	53.4	3.5	±	6.9
20-24 years	58.4	2.6	±	5.1
25-34 years	66.3	1.6	±	3.1
35+ years	70.4	2.9	±	5.6
Race				
Black	44.7	2.9	±	5.7
White	68.1	1.3	±	2.5
Other	67.2	5.6	±	10.9
Hispanic Ethnicity				
Hispanic	59.1	2.5	±	5.0
Non-Hispanic	64.9	1.3	±	2.6
Education				
< High School	53.0	2.7	±	5.3
High School	62.3	2.2	±	4.3
> High School	68.5	1.6	±	3.2
Annual Income**				
< \$10,000	51.2	3.1	±	6.1
\$10,000-<\$15,000	59.4	4.0	±	7.9
\$15,000-<\$20,000	61.2	4.9	±	9.5
\$20,000-<\$25,000	64.5	4.5	±	8.9
\$25,000-<\$35,000	63.4	4.1	±	8.0
\$35,000-<\$50,000	69.6	3.4	±	6.7
\$50,000 or >	74.3	1.9	±	3.6
Birthweight				
Low	55.8	2.4	±	4.6
Normal	64.1	1.2	±	2.4

* ± Confidence interval (1.96 X standard error)

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

Table 31
Breastfeeding Initiation
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics
Illinois PRAMS, 2001

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	
Total	68.6	1.1	±	2.2
Age				
< 20 years	48.1	3.6	±	7.0
20-24 years	61.0	2.6	±	5.0
25-34 years	73.2	1.5	±	3.0
35+ years	80.6	2.4	±	4.8
Race				
Black	47.5	2.9	±	5.8
White	72.7	1.2	±	2.4
Other	92.0	3.3	±	6.4
Hispanic Ethnicity				
Hispanic	78.1	2.2	±	4.2
Non-Hispanic	65.8	1.3	±	2.6
Education				
< High School	53.3	2.7	±	5.3
High School	59.5	2.2	±	4.3
> High School	79.8	1.4	±	2.7
Annual Income**				
< \$10,000	53.6	3.1	±	6.1
\$10,000-<\$15,000	62.4	4.0	±	7.8
\$15,000-<\$20,000	52.6	4.9	±	9.7
\$20,000-<\$25,000	65.1	4.5	±	8.8
\$25,000-<\$35,000	68.7	3.9	±	7.7
\$35,000-<\$50,000	71.2	3.4	±	6.6
\$50,000 or >	83.1	1.6	±	3.1
Birthweight				
Low	64.7	2.3	±	4.5
Normal	68.9	1.2	±	2.4

* ± Confidence interval (1.96 X standard error)

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

Table 32

Breastfeeding at Four Weeks After Delivery
 By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics
 Illinois PRAMS, 2001

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	56.7	1.2	± 2.4
Age			
< 20 years	34.1	3.4	± 6.6
20-24 years	45.5	2.6	± 5.1
25-34 years	62.8	1.7	± 3.2
35+ years	71.1	2.8	± 5.5
Race			
Black	35.6	2.9	± 5.6
White	60.4	1.3	± 2.6
Other	87.1	4.1	± 8.1
Hispanic Ethnicity			
Hispanic	64.2	2.5	± 4.9
Non-Hispanic	54.5	1.4	± 2.7
Education			
< High School	44.2	2.7	± 5.3
High School	45.7	2.3	± 4.4
> High School	68.7	1.6	± 3.2
Annual Income**			
< \$10,000	38.5	3.0	± 5.9
\$10,000-<\$15,000	49.2	4.1	± 8.1
\$15,000-<\$20,000	40.0	4.9	± 9.5
\$20,000-<\$25,000	50.6	4.8	± 9.4
\$25,000-<\$35,000	56.9	4.2	± 8.2
\$35,000-<\$50,000	57.3	3.7	± 7.3
\$50,000 or >	74.7	1.8	± 3.6
Birthweight			
Low	52.6	2.4	± 4.7
Normal	57.0	1.3	± 2.5

* ± Confidence interval (1.96 X standard error)

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

Table 33

Reasons for Not Breastfeeding

Illinois PRAMS, 2001

	Percent	Standard Error	±	95% CI *
I did not like breastfeeding	51.6	2.1	±	4.1
Other reasons	28.0	1.9	±	3.6
I went back to school or work	23.4	1.8	±	3.5
I had other children to take care of	23.0	1.8	±	3.5
I had too many household duties	11.4	1.4	±	2.6
I did not want to be tied down	11.2	1.3	±	2.6
I wanted my body back to myself	9.4	1.2	±	2.4
I was embarrassed to breastfeed	8.9	1.2	±	2.4
Doctor/Health professional told me that I could not breastfeed	4.3	0.8	±	1.6
My husband or partner didn't want me to breastfeed	3.7	0.8	±	1.6

* ± Confidence interval (1.96 X standard error)

Appendix B

Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population*

Illinois PRAMS, 2001

Characteristic	Population Size**	Percent	Respondents
<u>Age</u>			
<20 years	19,153	11.1	248
20-24 years	40,293	23.4	441
25-34 years	88,225	51.3	1,019
35+ years	24,410	14.2	310
<u>Race</u>			
White	132,084	76.8	1,547
Black	31,703	18.4	378
American Indian	239	0.1	5
Asian/Pacific Islander	7,799	4.5	85
Other Nonwhite	183	0.1	2
<u>Hispanic Ethnicity</u>			
Hispanic	39,768	23.1	449
Non-Hispanic	132,255	76.9	1,569
<u>Education</u>			
< High School	37,819	22.2	428
High School	48,406	28.4	581
> High School	83,969	49.3	987
<u>Marital Status</u>			
Married	111,707	64.9	1,273
Unmarried	60,378	35.1	745
<u>Birthweight</u>			
Low (<2,500 grams)	12,131	7	469
Normal (\geq 2,500 grams)	159,944	93	1,548
<u>Parity</u>			
1st birth	67,357	39.2	803
2nd or later	104,632	60.8	1,215
Total	172,090		2,018

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

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