



2005 Surveillance Report

Illinois Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)

2005 Report

Illinois Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)

**Illinois Department of Public Health
Illinois Center for Health Statistics
PRAMS Program
217-785-1064
TTY (for hearing impaired only) 800-547-0466**

Acknowledgements

The Illinois PRAMS program thanks all of the mothers who took the time to participate. The valuable information they provided has contributed to the understanding of why some babies are born healthy and others are not.

Illinois PRAMS thanks the PRAMS team at the U. S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for its technical support, review and comments.

This publication was supported by Cooperative Agreement Number UR6 DP000472-02 from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Highlights, 2005	2
Section 1. Family Planning.	3
Intendedness of Pregnancy	4
Unintended Pregnancy by Selected Maternal Characteristics	5
Unintended Pregnancy, 1998-2005	6
Reasons for Not Using Birth Control Among Unintended Pregnancies	7
Section 2. Prenatal Care	8
Initiation of Prenatal Care in the First trimester By Selected Maternal Characteristics.....	9
Problems Getting Prenatal Care	10
Topics Discussed by Health Care Professionals During Prenatal Care Visits	11
Knowledge About Folic Acid By Selected Maternal Characteristics	12
Oral Health Care During Pregnancy.....	13
WIC Participation.....	14
HIV Testing During Pregnancy.....	15
HIV Testing During Pregnancy By Selected Maternal Characteristics.....	16
HIV Testing During Pregnancy, 1998-2005.....	17
Section 3. Risk Factors	18
Problems During Pregnancy.....	19
Hospital Visits or Bedrest for Problems During Pregnancy	20
Stressors Prior to Delivery.....	21
Types of Stressors During the Year Prior to Delivery.....	22
Physical Abuse Before and During Pregnancy.....	23
Prevalence of Smoking Before, During and After Pregnancy.....	24
Prevalence of Smoking During the Last Three Months of Pregnancy By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics	25
Prevalence of Smoking During the Last Three Months of Pregnancy, 1998-2005	26
Prevalence of Drinking Before and During Pregnancy	27
Amount of Drinking Before and During Pregnancy	28
Prevalence of Drinking During the Last Three Months of Pregnancy By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics	29
Postpartum Depression Diagnosis By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics	30
Section 4. Infant Care and Health	31
Infant Checkups.....	32
Place of Well-Baby Checkup	33
Sleep Position of Infant	34
Prevalence of Laying Infant on Back to Sleep By Selected Maternal Characteristics	35
Prevalence of Laying Infant on Back to Sleep, 1998-2005	36
Breastfeeding Initiation and Continuation.....	37
Breastfeeding Initiation by Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics	38
Breastfeeding Initiation and Continuation, 1998-2005	39
Reasons for Not Breastfeeding.....	40
How Did You Learn to Install and Use Your Infant Car Seat?	41

Section 5. Insurance	42
Source of Payment for Prenatal Care and Delivery	43
Type of Insurance for Baby	44

Appendix A. Technical Notes

Appendix B. Sample Numbers, Response Rates and Weighted Estimates by Selected Characteristics

Appendix C. Detailed Tables

Introduction

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

PRAMS collects information from mothers about their behaviors and experiences before, during and immediately following the birth of the baby. The 2005 surveillance report covers a variety of selected topics broken down into several categories: family planning, prenatal care, risk factors, infant care and health and insurance. Trend data are presented for selected topics within each category. Data are presented graphically in the body of the report with detailed tables containing standard errors and confidence intervals found in Appendix C. Statewide estimates, as well as subgroup analyses by selected sociodemographic categories, are presented. All results are weighted estimates reflective of Illinois resident women who delivered a live birth in Illinois. The data methods used by Illinois PRAMS are standardized CDC protocols used by all participating states (see Appendix A for technical notes).

Illinois PRAMS Facts For 2005

Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System

Family Planning

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

Prenatal Care

- 81 percent of women reported having heard or read about the importance of taking folic acid to prevent some birth defects.
- 81 percent of women reported being tested for HIV during their pregnancy, while 7 percent did not know if they were tested.
- 38 percent of women went to a dentist or dental clinic during their pregnancy and 41 percent reported being counseled by a dental or other health care worker about care of teeth and gums.
- 74 percent of women reported that a health care worker talked with them about “baby blues” or postpartum depression either during their pregnancy or after delivery.

Risk Factors

- 4 percent of women reported being physically abused by their husband or partner in the 12 months before their pregnancy and the same proportion reported abuse during pregnancy.
- 5 percent of women reported being physically abused by an ex-husband or ex-partner in the 12 months before pregnancy; 4 percent reported abuse during pregnancy.
- 19 percent of women smoked cigarettes during the three months before they became pregnant, and 10 percent still smoked during the last three months of pregnancy.
- 49 percent of women reported drinking alcoholic beverages on a weekly basis in the three months before becoming pregnant. That figure dropped to 7 percent during the last three months of pregnancy. During both time periods, most women reported drinking three or fewer drinks per week.
- 9 percent of women reported being diagnosed with depression after their baby was born.
- 73 percent of women who were diagnosed with depression after delivery reported taking prescription medicine for the depression; 41 percent received counseling for the depression.

Infant Health and Care

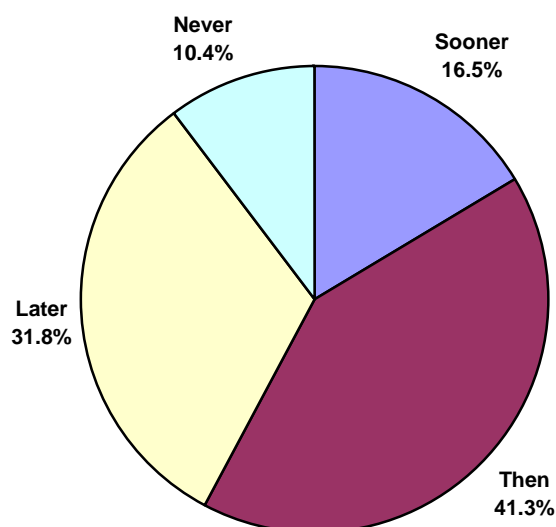
- 99 percent of women said they had an infant car seat for their new baby.
- When asked how they learned to install and use the infant car seat, 27 percent of women reported that a health or safety professional showed them. The majority of women (70%) indicated they learned by reading the instructions that came with the car seat.
- 68 percent of women reported they most often put their baby to sleep on his or her back.
- 76 percent of women reported breastfeeding their baby at least once after birth and 62 percent were still breastfeeding one month after delivery.
- Among mothers who did not breastfeed, the most common reason for not doing so was that they did not like breastfeeding (54%).

Section 1

Family Planning

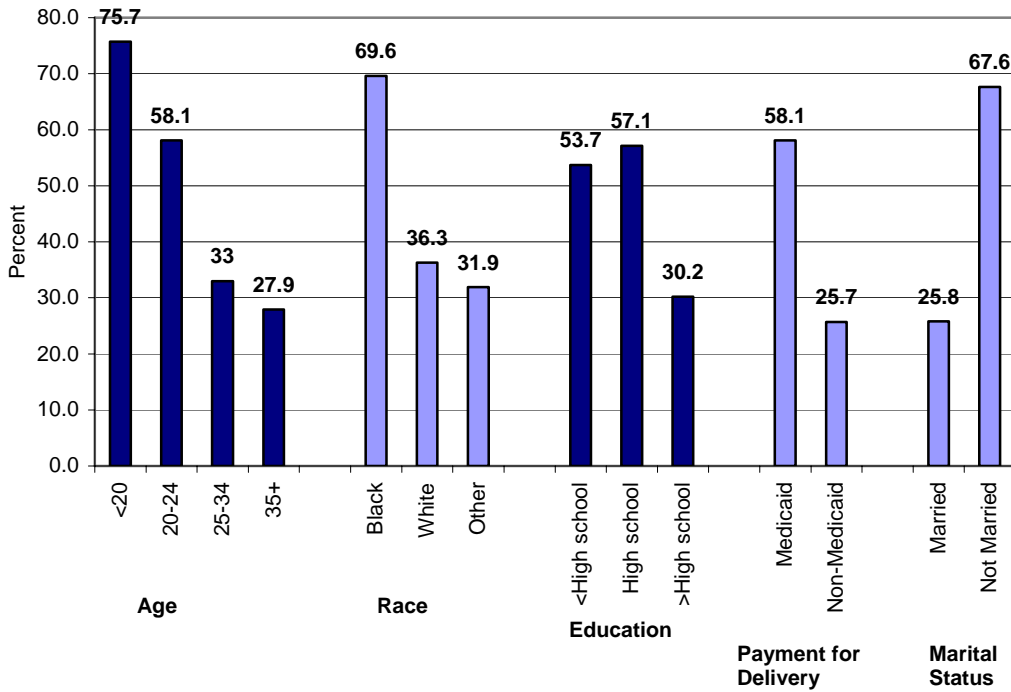


Intendedness of Pregnancy, 2005



PRAMS asked women how they felt about the timing of becoming pregnant. Women who indicated that they wanted to be pregnant “then” or “sooner” were classified as having an intended pregnancy (57.8%). Those who answered that they wanted to be pregnant “later” or “not then or at any time in the future” were considered to have an unintended pregnancy (42.2%). The Healthy People 2010 Objective (9-1) is to increase intended pregnancies to 70 percent. PRAMS found three out of four unintended births in Illinois were mistimed, meaning that the woman would have preferred being pregnant at a later time. PRAMS also found that 47.8 percent of women who had unintended pregnancies were not using contraception at the time of conception. The Healthy People 2010 Objective (9-3) is to increase the proportion of females at risk of unintended pregnancy (and their partners) who use contraception to 100 percent.

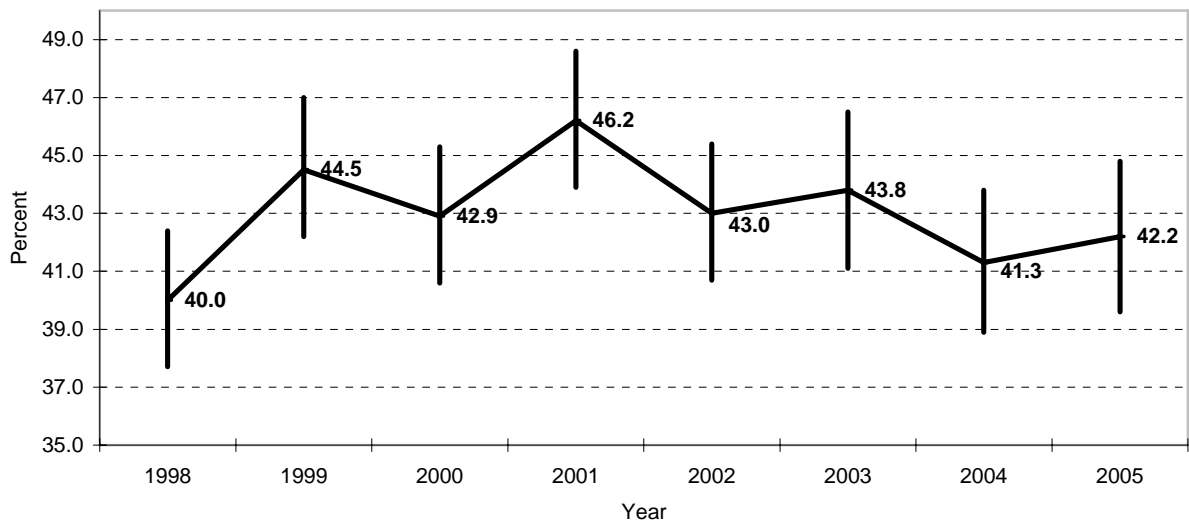
Unintended Pregnancy, 2005 By Selected Maternal Characteristics



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

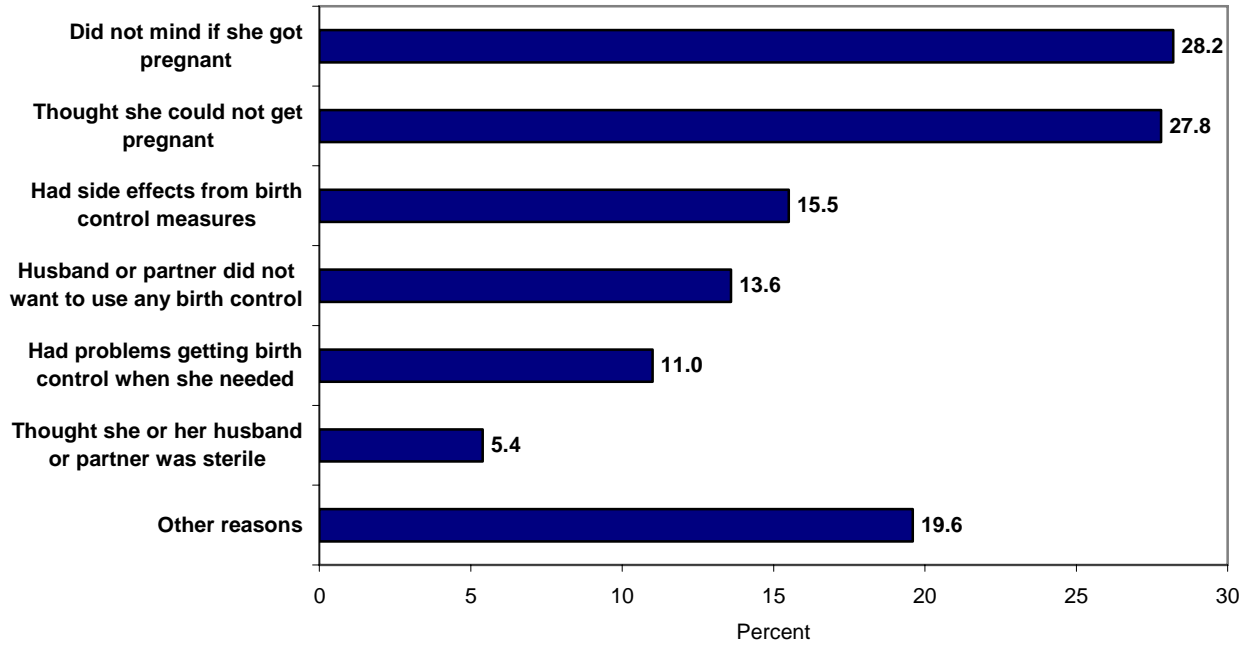
Unintended Pregnancy, 1998-2005

With 95 Percent Confidence Intervals



The above chart illustrates that during the period of 1998-2005, Illinois women did not experience a decline in unintended pregnancy rates. The percentage peaked at 46.2 in 2001 and remained above 40 percent since 1999. Rates among women who were unmarried, young, black, lesser-educated or on Medicaid remained much higher than 40 percent over this time span (see tables 2a and 2b, Appendix C).

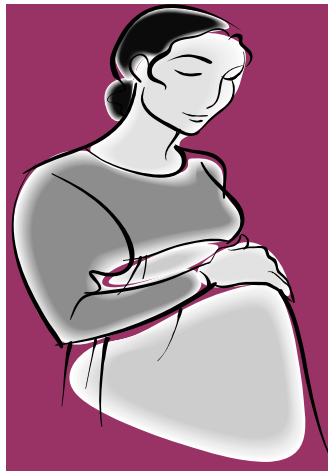
Reasons For Not Using Birth Control Among Unintended Pregnancies, 2005



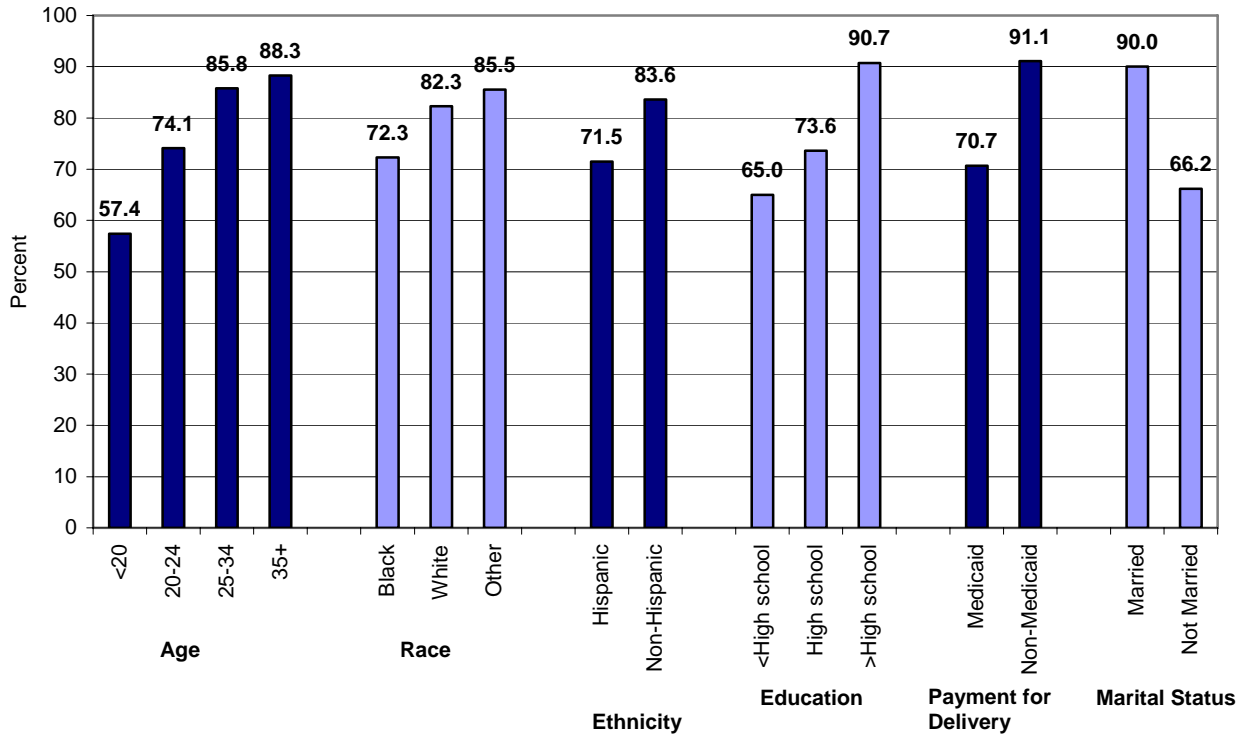
PRAMS asked women why they did not use birth control at conception. Women who had unintended pregnancies stated most often that either they thought they could not get pregnant or they did not mind if they got pregnant.

Section 2

Prenatal Care

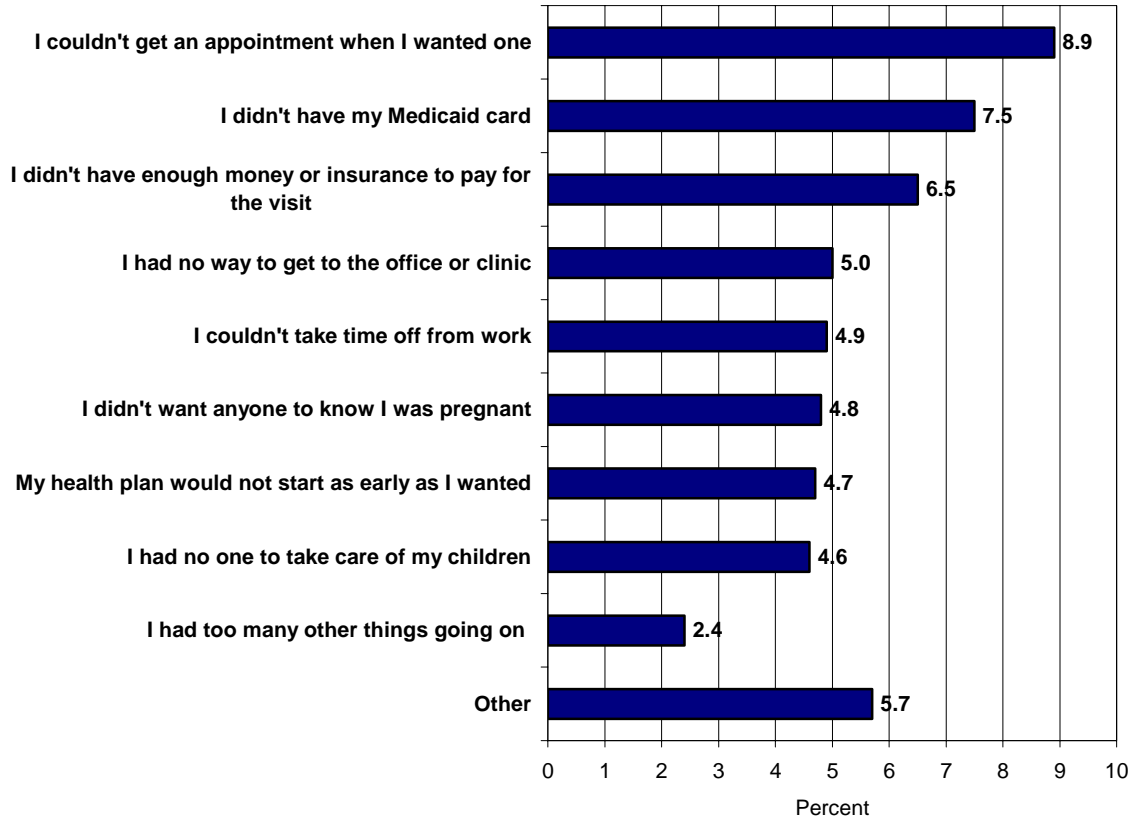


Initiation of Prenatal Care in the First Trimester, 2005 By Selected Maternal Characteristics



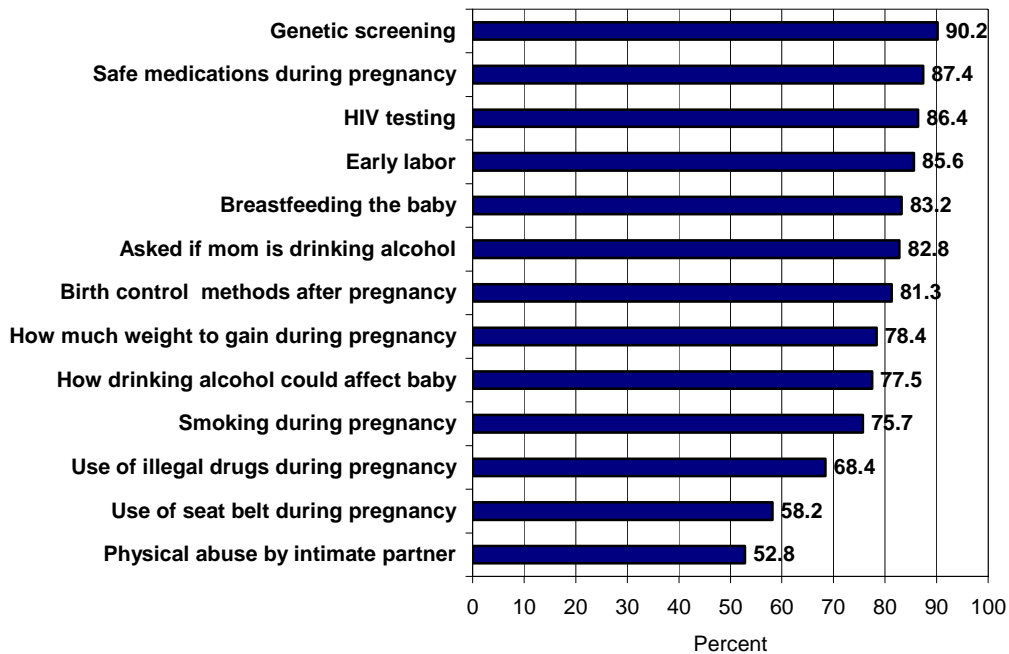
The Healthy People 2010 Objective 16-16 is to increase to at least 90 percent the proportion of all pregnant women who receive prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy. Among all Illinois women, 80.6 percent reported having their first prenatal care visit during the first trimester of their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

Problems Getting Prenatal Care, 2005



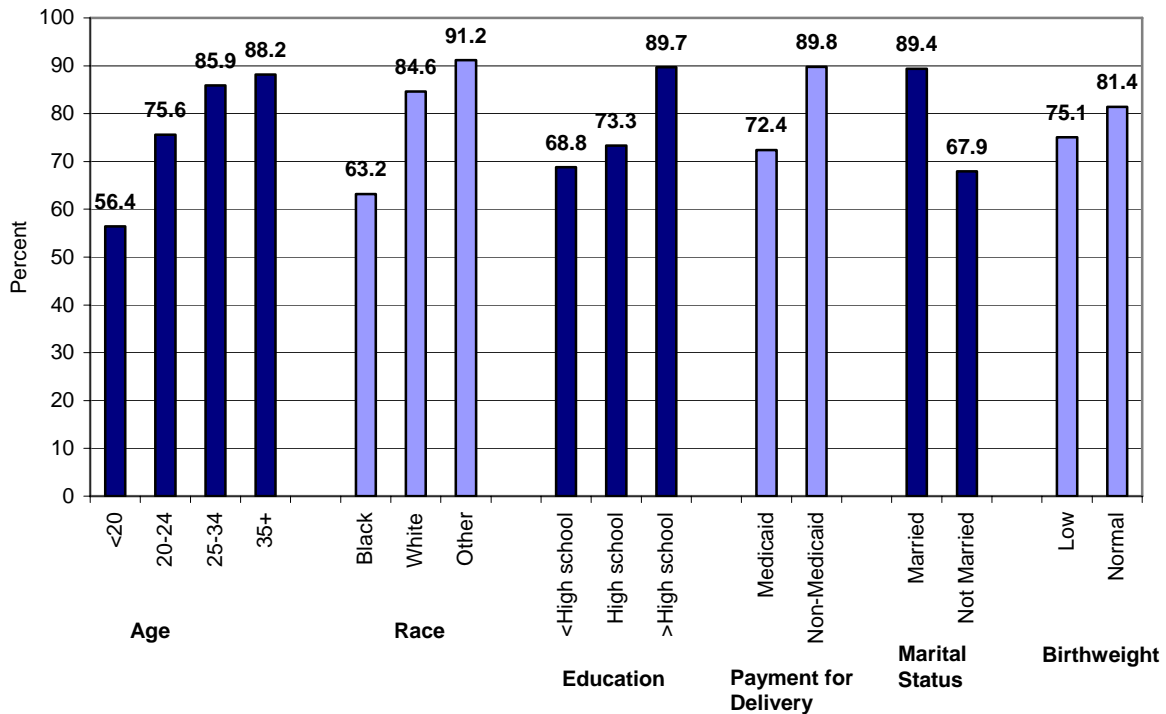
PRAMS provided a list of problems that women can have when getting prenatal care and asked women to indicate if they experienced problems with each item. The chart above shows that the top three problems related to not being able to get an appointment when wanted and not having a means of paying for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

Topics Discussed by Health Care Professionals During Prenatal Care Visits, 2005



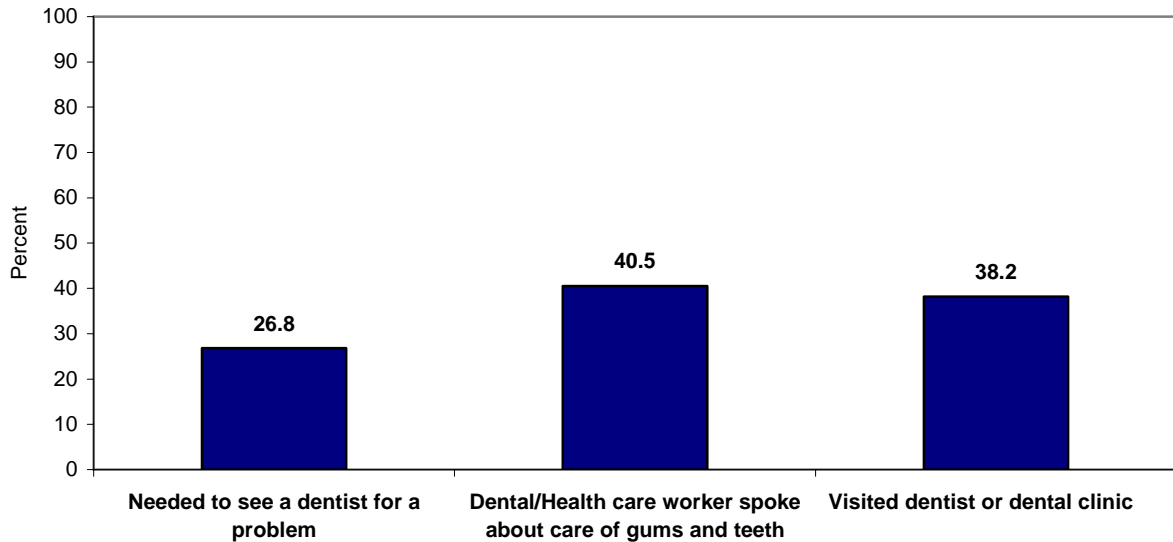
PRAMS asked women about subjects discussed by health care professionals at prenatal care visits and found that topics least discussed included use of seatbelt during pregnancy and intimate partner physical abuse.

Knowledge About Folic Acid, 2005 By Selected Maternal Characteristics



Overall, 80.9 percent of women heard or read that folic acid could prevent some birth defects. However, significant differences were seen among subpopulations of women as highlighted in the chart above. Older or more educated women were more likely to be aware of the benefits of folic acid when compared to younger or lesser-educated women. Black women reported were less likely to be aware of the benefits when compared with women of other races. Women who were married or whose deliveries were not paid for by Medicaid were more likely to report awareness when compared with unmarried women or women whose deliveries were paid for by Medicaid.

Oral Health Care During Pregnancy, 2005

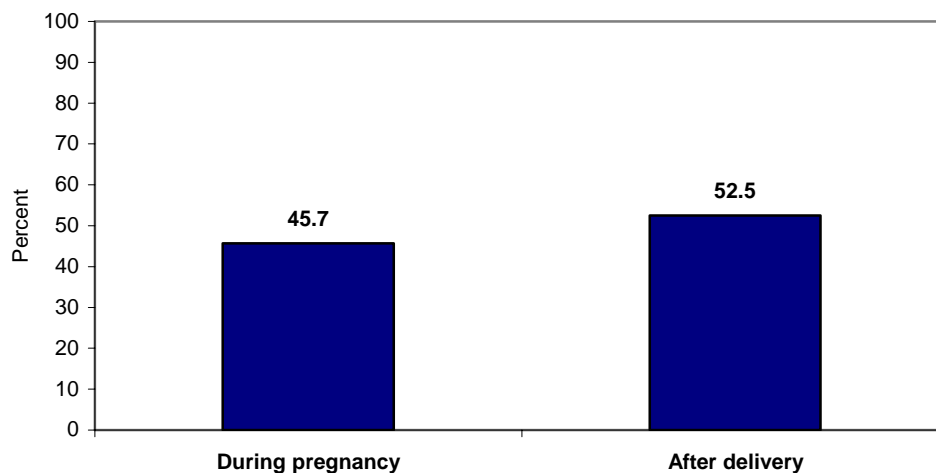


Every woman should see a dentist or dental hygienist during pregnancy. Pregnancy increases the risk for certain oral health diseases, and women who have gum disease are more likely to deliver a premature or low birthweight baby. In 2005, only 38.2 percent of women in Illinois said they visited a dentist or dental clinic during pregnancy. About 40 percent reported that a health care worker spoke with them about the care of their teeth and gums. Slightly more than a fourth of women said they needed to see the dentist for a problem.

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

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

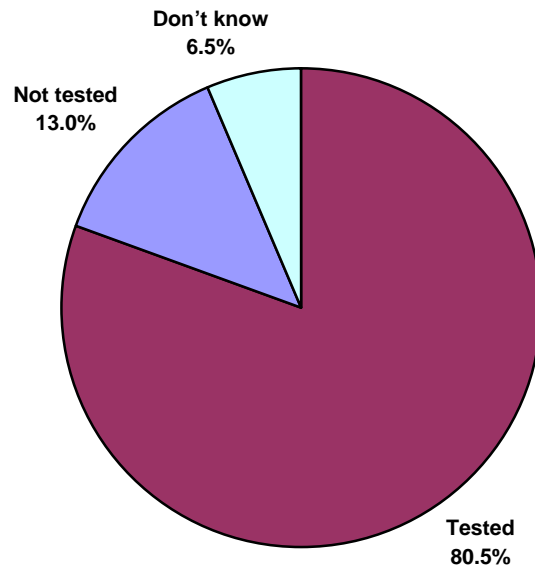
WIC Participation, 2005



PRAMS found that 45.7 percent of women reported participating in the WIC* program during pregnancy, while 52.5 percent participated after delivery. Characteristics of women most likely to participate in the program included being unmarried, young, of black race, of Hispanic ethnicity, or having a high school education or less (see table 11, Appendix C).

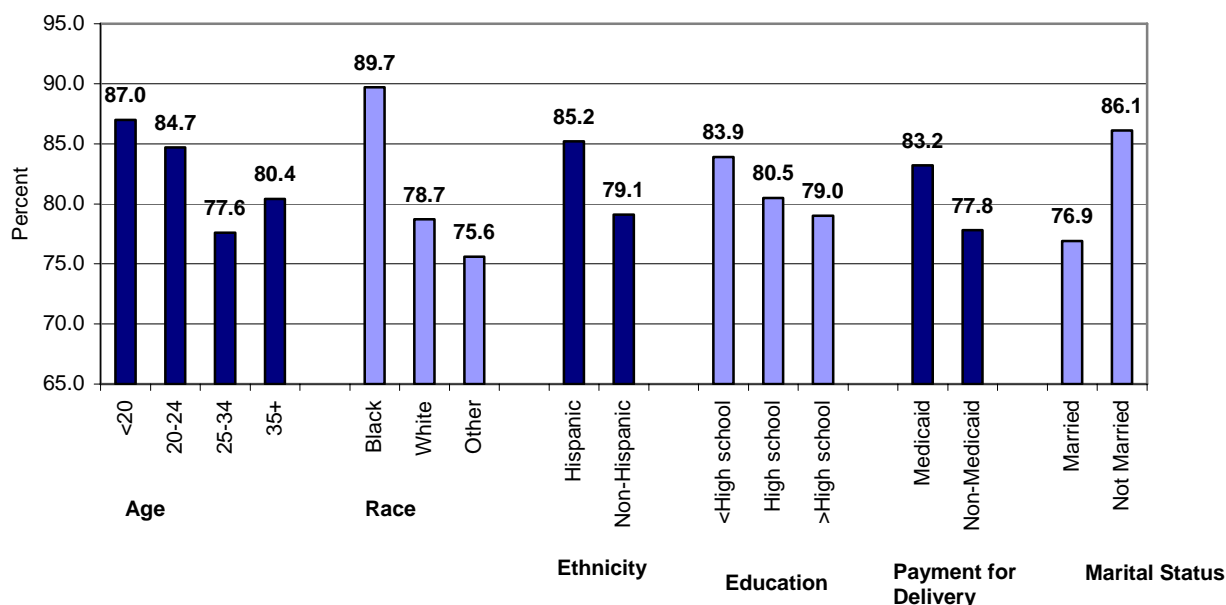
*WIC is the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children funded by the U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and is administered in Illinois by the Illinois Department of Human Services.

HIV Testing During Pregnancy, 2005



In 2005, 80.5 percent of women indicated they were tested for HIV during pregnancy, 13.0 percent were not tested and 6.5 percent did not know if they were tested.

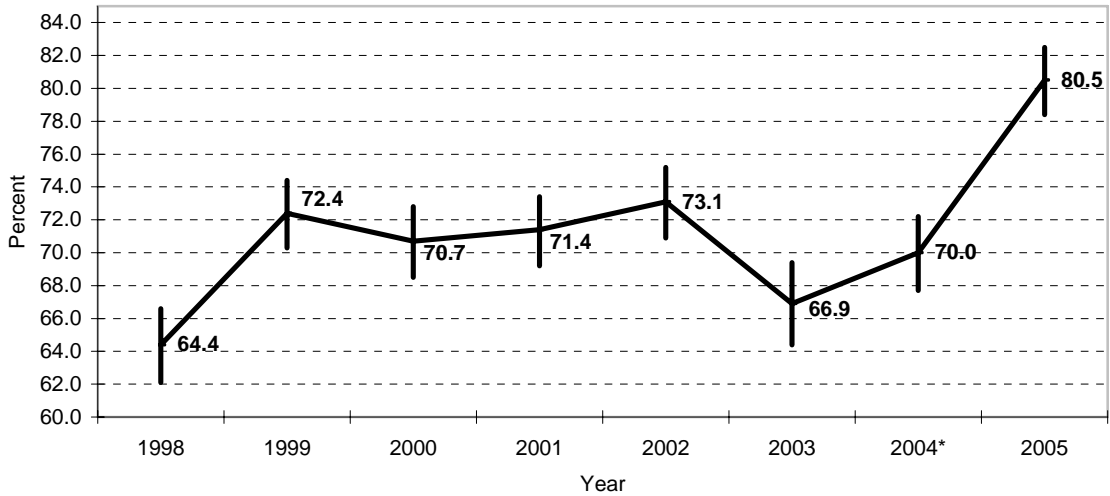
HIV Testing During Pregnancy, 2005 By Selected Maternal Characteristics



PRAMS found that reported rates of testing for 2005 have increased among women in all subpopulations when compared to 2004. Thus, significant gaps among women in certain subpopulations have lessened. Significant differences in testing rates were not noted in 2005 among women of different educational groups, Hispanic ethnicity or payers for delivery. The gap in testing among age groups changed significantly, with 25 to 34-year-olds now the only group showing a considerable gap with the group reporting highest testing rates (less than 20 year-olds). In 2005, black women were significantly more likely to be tested for HIV when compared to women of other races, and unmarried women were more likely to be tested than married women.

HIV Testing During Pregnancy, 1998-2005

With 95 Percent Confidence Intervals

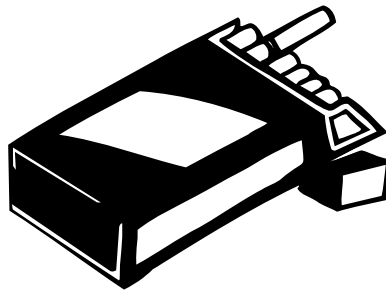


*Change in question; see appendix A.

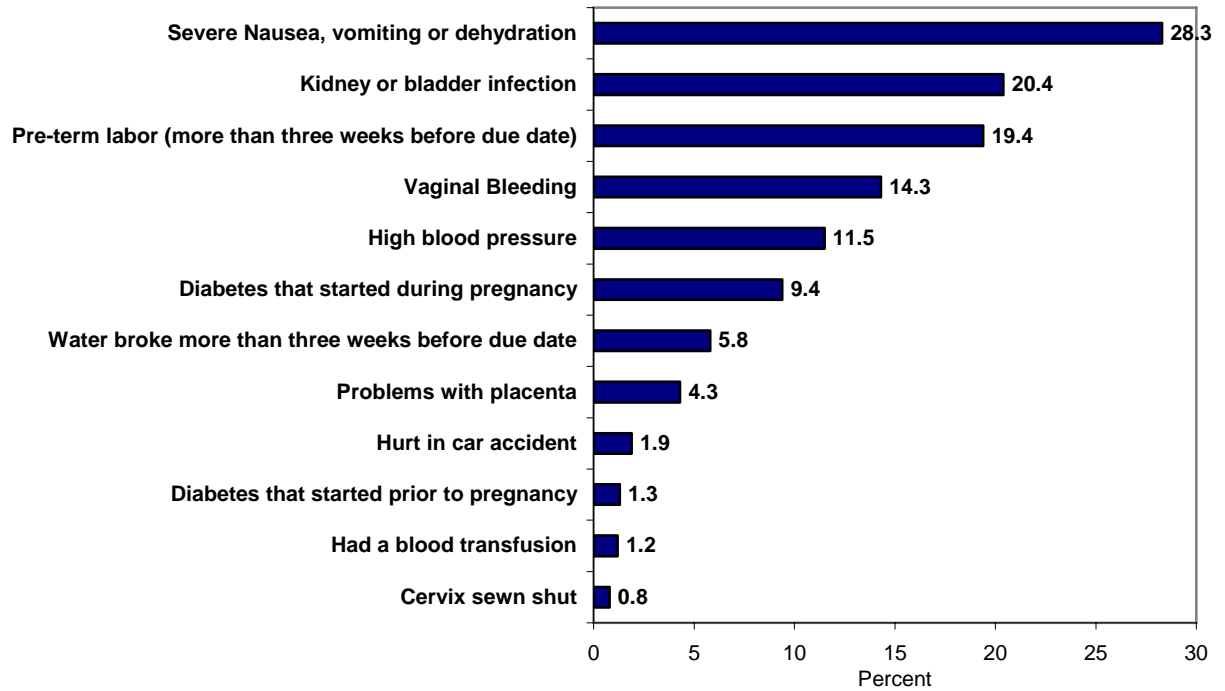
PRAMS found a significant increase in reported HIV testing from 1998 to 1999 followed by a leveling off between 1999 and 2002. A significant decline occurred from 2002 to 2003 followed by increases in 2004 and 2005. Until 2004, many significant differences in testing were seen among different groups of women. In 2005, most of these gaps were closed. (see tables 12a, 12b, 12c, Appendix C).

Section 3

Risk Factors

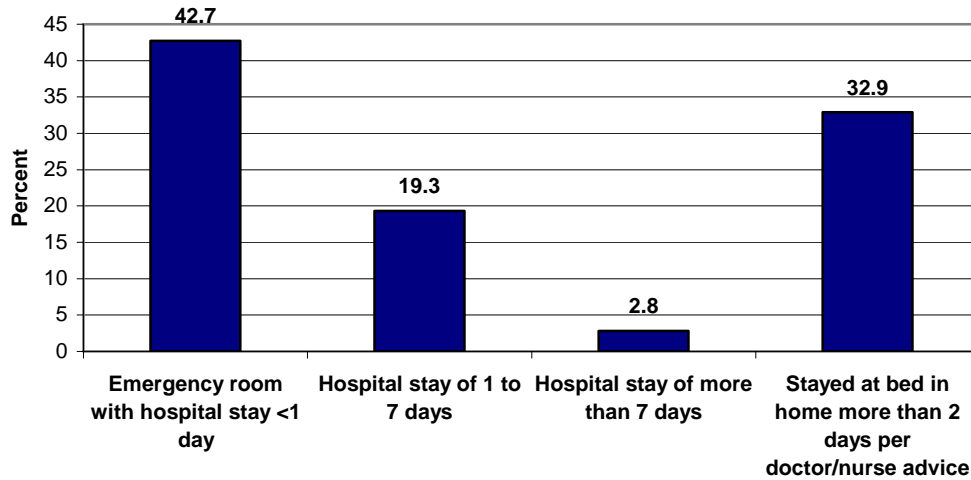


Problems During Pregnancy, 2005



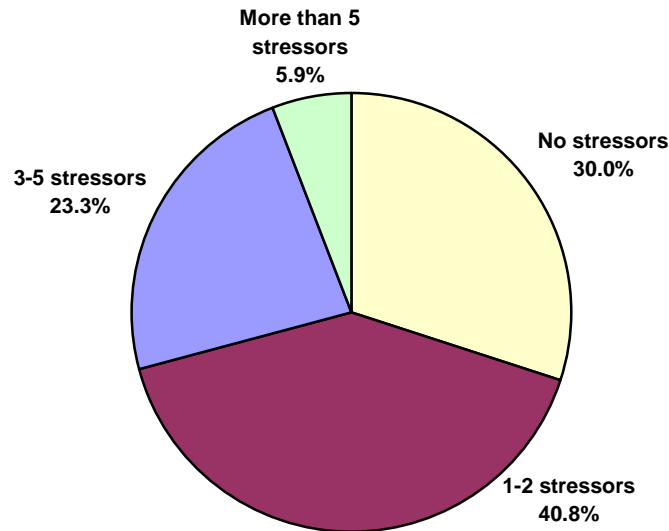
PRAMS asked women if they experienced certain problems during pregnancy and found that the most common problem reported was severe nausea, vomiting or dehydration. About one in five women reported experiencing kidney or bladder infections and about the same proportion reported experiencing pre-term labor.

Hospital Visits or Bedrest for Problems During Pregnancy, 2005



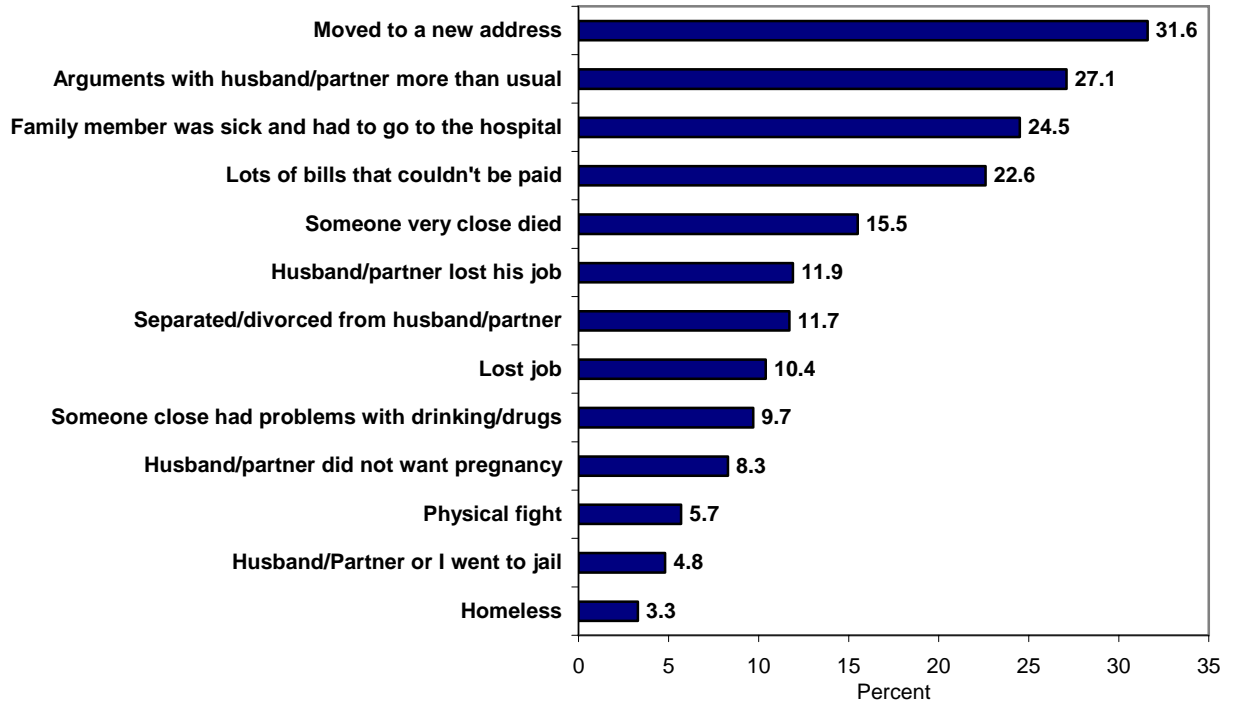
PRAMS asked women if any of the health problems reported during pregnancy resulted in hospital stays or bed rest. Nearly 43 percent reported visiting the emergency room, and about one in five required a hospital stay of up to a week. A third were advised to have bed rest for more than two days. Less than 3 percent reported staying in the hospital for more than seven days for pregnancy-related problems.

Stressors Prior to Delivery, 2005

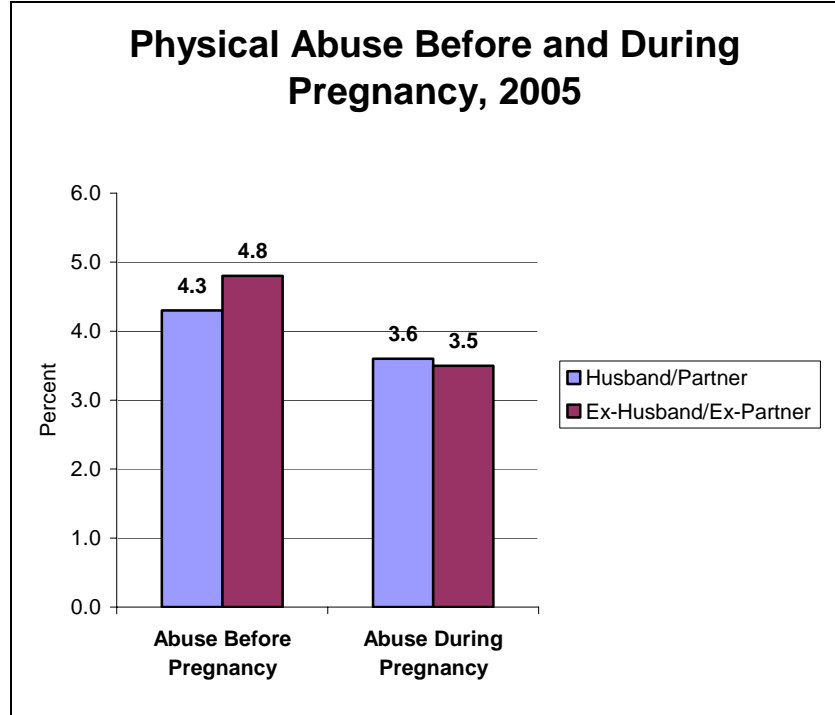


PRAMS asked about stressful events that occurred during the 12 months prior to delivery and found that 30 percent of women reported experiencing no major stressful events while 40.8 percent reported experiencing one to two stressors. The remaining nearly 30 percent (29.2%) reported experiencing more than three stressors.

Types of Stressors Prior to Delivery, 2005

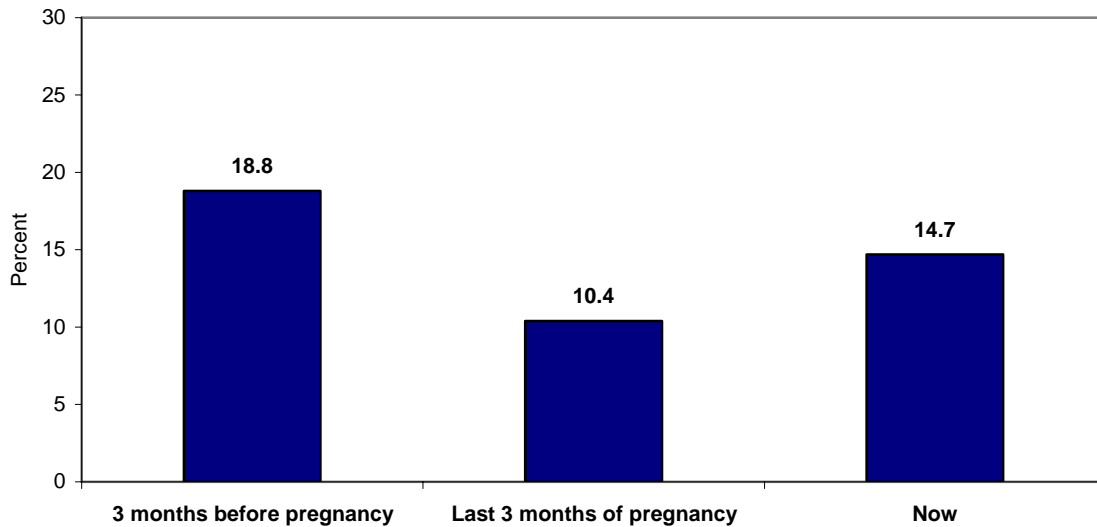


Overall, the two most commonly reported stressors were moving to a new address (31.6%) and having more arguments with a husband/partner (27.1%). About one in four women reported having a very sick family member and nearly the same percentage reported having a lot of bills that could not be paid.



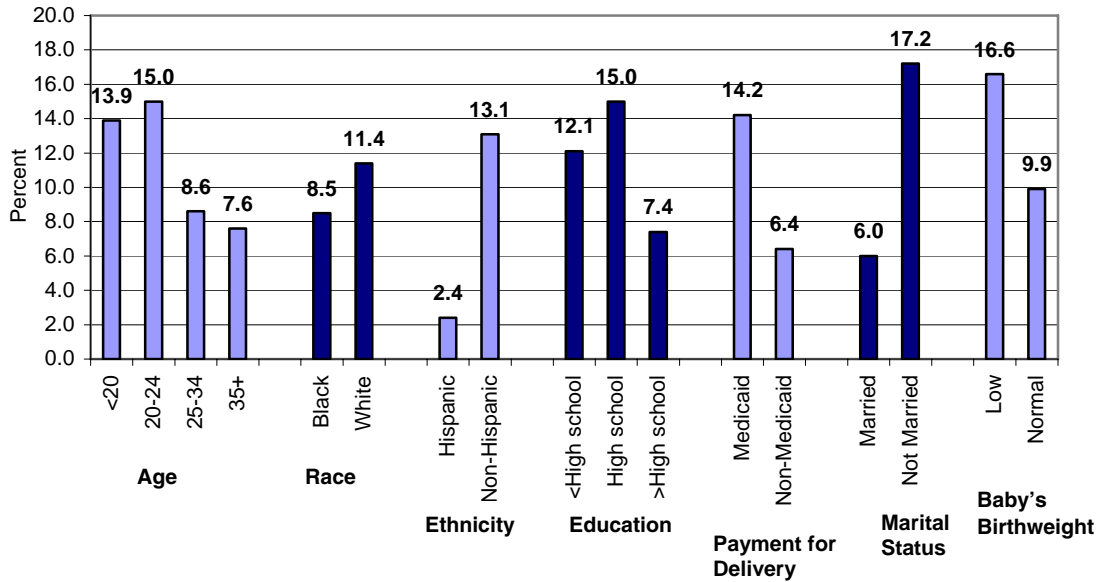
PRAMS asked women about abuse before and during pregnancy and found slightly fewer women reported abuse during pregnancy when compared with before pregnancy. Similar rates of reported abuse occurred from ex-husbands/ex-partners when compared with current husbands/partners during both time periods. Unmarried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

Prevalence of Smoking Before, During and After Pregnancy, 2005



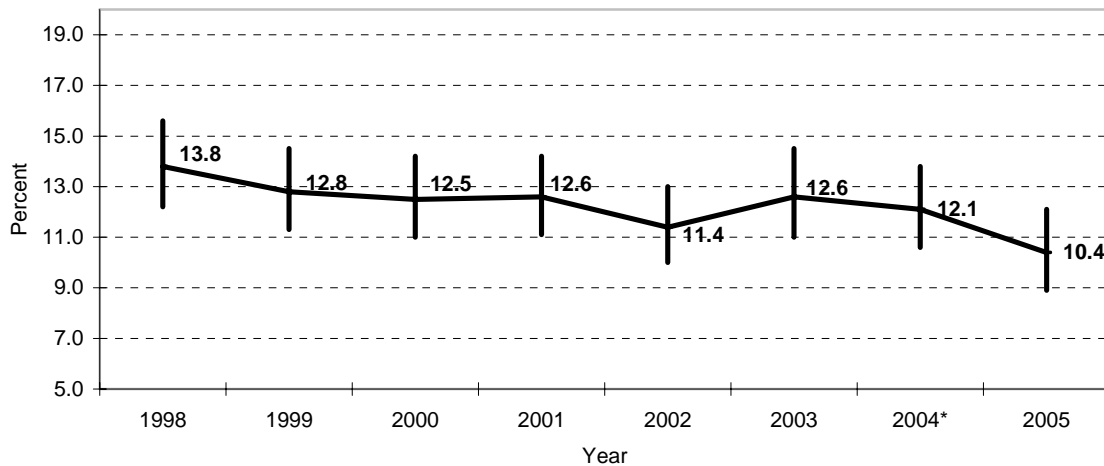
Healthy People 2010 Objective 16-17c is to reduce cigarette smoking to a prevalence of no more than 1 percent among pregnant women. In Illinois, PRAMS found that during the three months before pregnancy, 18.8 percent of women reported they were smoking. This decreased to 10.4 percent during the last three months of pregnancy. After delivery, reported smoking climbed to 14.7 percent. Significant differences were seen when comparing different groups of women.

**Prevalence of Smoking
During the Last Three Months of Pregnancy, 2005
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics**



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

**Prevalence of Smoking
During the Last Three Months of Pregnancy, 1998-2005**
With 95 Percent Confidence Intervals



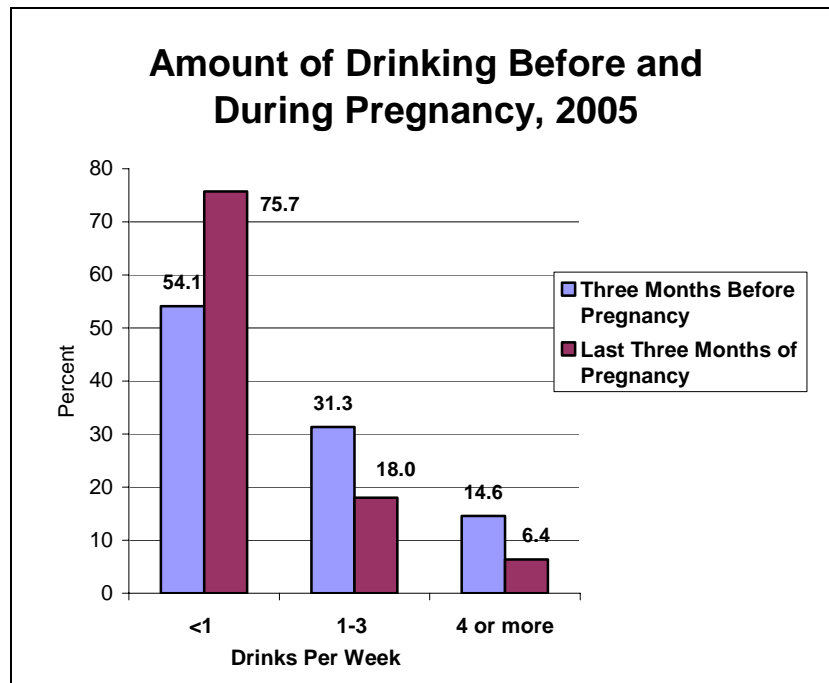
*Change in question; see appendix A.

From 1998 to 2005, there was an overall gradual decline in the percentage of reported smoking during pregnancy, with significantly fewer women reporting smoking in 2005 compared with 1998. Among age groups, 25 to 34-year-olds exhibited a pattern most consistent with the overall trend in the table above, while a declining trend was not seen for the 20 to 24 group. Percentages were variable over the years among teens. Women ages 35 and over exhibited nearly steady percentages from 1998 through 2003, followed by the lowest reported percentages in 2004 and 2005. Among races, white women showed a steady non-significant pattern of decline, while reported smoking among black women was more variable throughout the period. Non-Hispanic women exhibited a non-significant pattern of decline while Hispanic women reported low rates of smoking (ranging from 1.8% to 4.6%) throughout the entire period. Women with more than a high school education reported steady percentages of smoking during the time period while women with a high school education or less exhibited more variable patterns. Married women showed a steady and significant decline while unmarried women did not.

Gaps remained between groups from 1998 to 2005 with black and white women more likely to smoke than women of other races, and non-Hispanic women more likely to smoke than Hispanic women. Unmarried women and those with a high school education or less were more likely to smoke than married women and those with more than a high school education. Women whose deliveries were paid for by Medicaid were more likely to smoke than women whose deliveries were not paid for by Medicaid (see tables 19a, 19b and 19c, Appendix C).

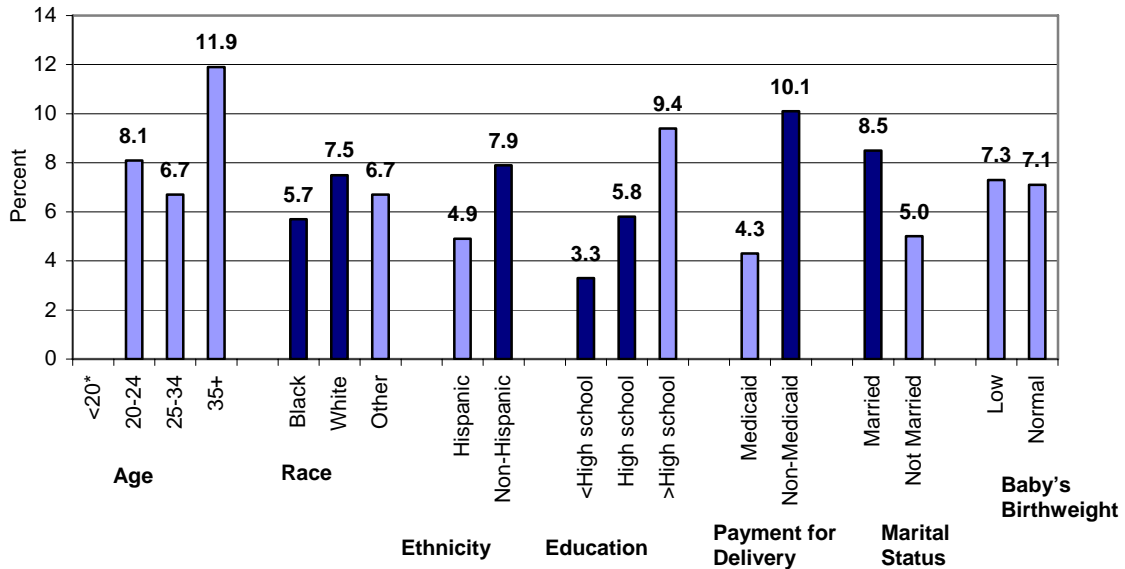


Healthy People 2010 Objective 16-17a is to increase abstinence from alcohol by pregnant women to at least 94 percent. PRAMS asked women about alcohol use just prior to pregnancy and late into pregnancy. In Illinois, nearly half of women reported drinking in the three months before pregnancy while 7.1 percent reported drinking during the last three months of pregnancy.



Among women who reported drinking during pregnancy, slightly more than 75 percent drank less than one drink per week while 18 percent reported drinking one to three drinks each week. The remaining 6.4 percent drank four or more drinks per week.

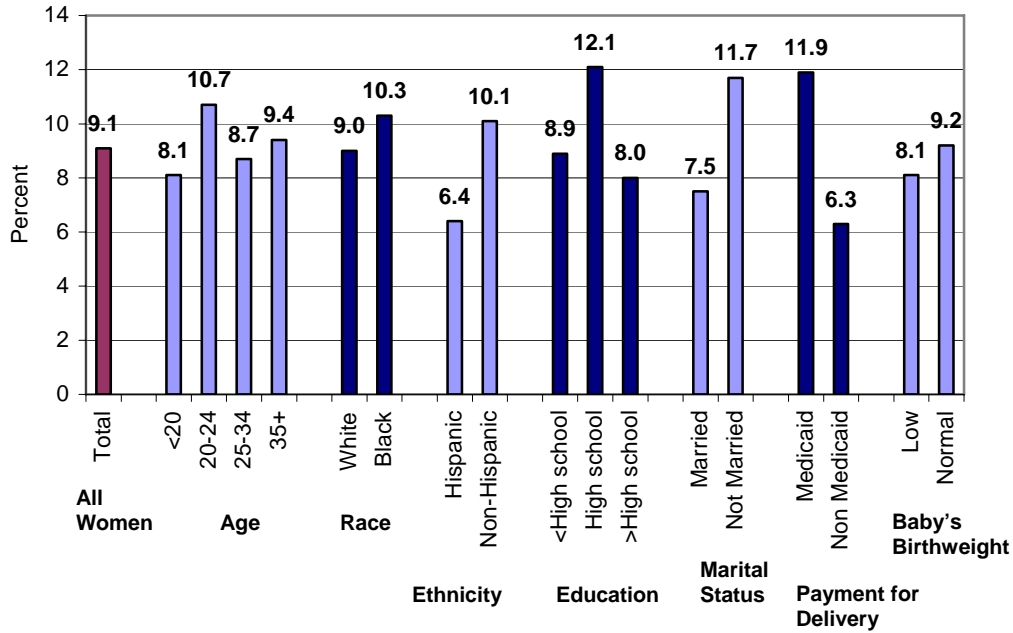
**Prevalence of Drinking
During the Last Three Months of Pregnancy, 2005
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics**



*Fewer than six survey respondents indicated they were drinking during pregnancy

When examining drinking prior to pregnancy, a number of significant differences were seen among subpopulations of women. In some cases, the gaps no longer existed when examining drinking during the last three months of pregnancy. Women who were white, non-Hispanic or married reported significantly higher rates of drinking prior to pregnancy when compared to Non-white, Hispanic or unmarried women. During pregnancy, however, while percentages remained higher, the differences were no longer significant. Reported drinking increased significantly with education of mother, both before and during pregnancy. When examining method of payment for delivery, women who were not on Medicaid reported significantly higher rates of drinking before and during pregnancy when compared to women on Medicaid (see tables 20 and 21, Appendix C).

Postpartum Depression Diagnosis, 2005 By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics



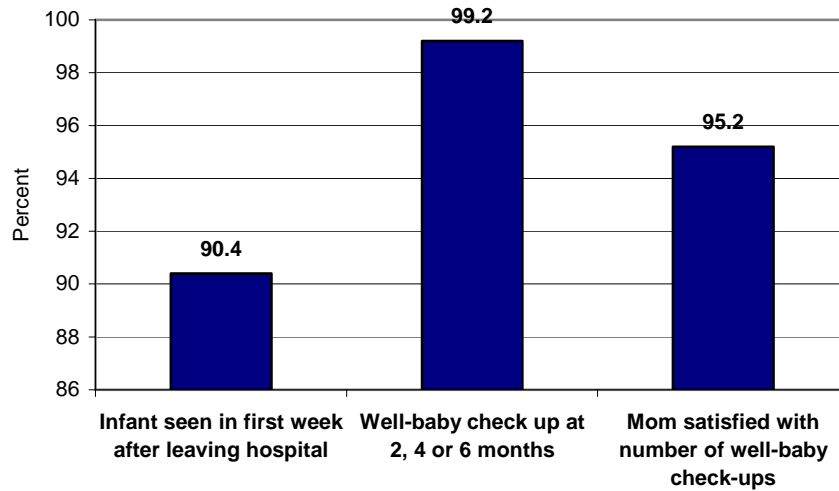
The majority (74.3%) of women (2005) reported that a health care worker talked with them either during pregnancy or after delivery about “baby blues” or postpartum depression. After the baby was born, 9.1 percent of new mothers indicated to PRAMS that they had been diagnosed with depression. The above chart illustrates differences in reporting among groups. PRAMS found that women whose deliveries were paid for by Medicaid were reported being diagnosed with depression at a significantly higher rate than women whose deliveries were not paid for by Medicaid.

Section 4

Infant Care and Health

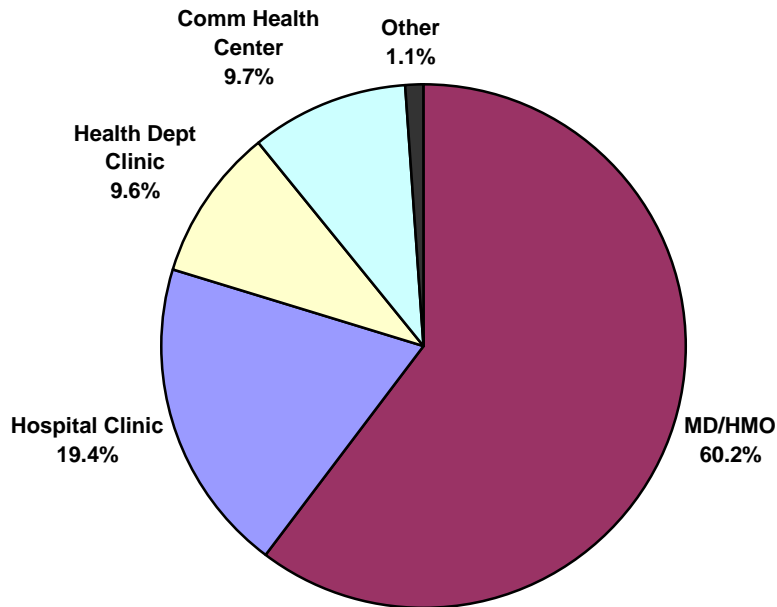


Infant Checkups, 2005



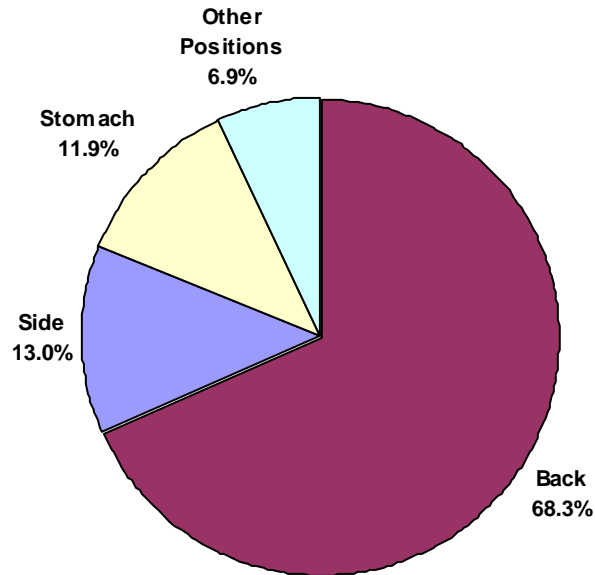
PRAMS asked women about infant check-ups and found that 90.5 percent of babies were seen within the first week after leaving the hospital and nearly all babies (99.2%) had a regular health visit at 2, 4 or 6 months of age. Overall, women were satisfied with the number of checkups their babies had.

Place of Well Baby Checkup, 2005



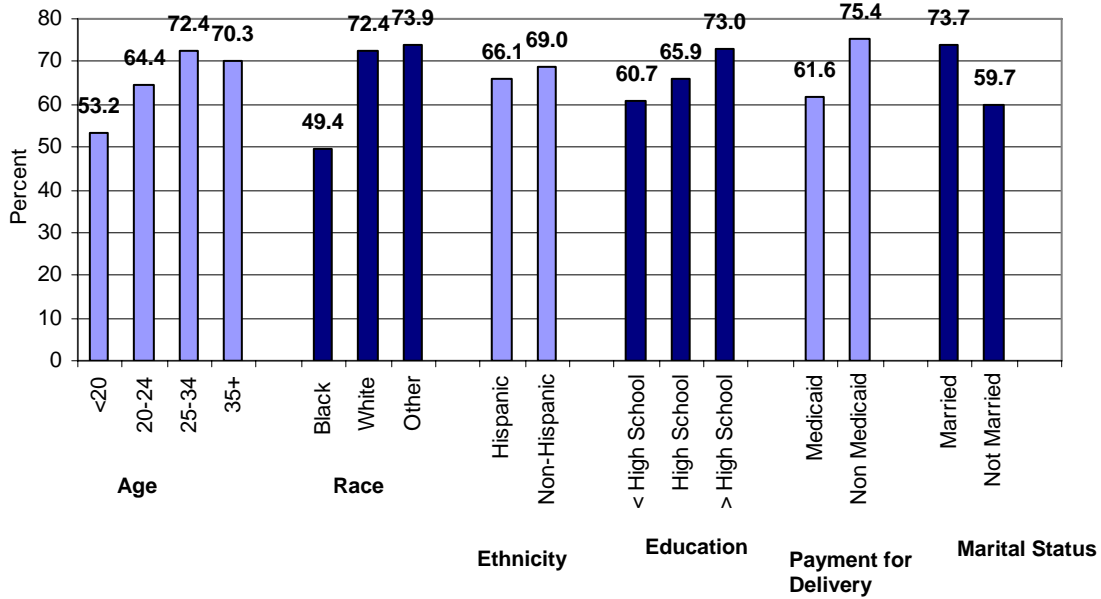
Women were asked where they usually take their babies for well-baby checkups. About three in five indicated they took their baby to an MD/HMO. One in five took their baby to a hospital clinic. Nearly 10 percent took their baby to a health department clinic and nearly the same proportion took their baby to a community health center.

Sleep Position of Infant, 2005



Healthy People 2010 objective 16-13 is to increase the percentage of healthy full-term babies who are put to sleep on their backs to at least 70 percent. In Illinois, 68.3 percent reported putting their baby to sleep on his/her back, 13.0 percent reported putting the baby down on his/her side and 11.9 percent indicated that their baby was put to sleep most often on his/her stomach. The remaining 6.9 percent laid the baby down in various combinations of positions. Certain subpopulations of women are much farther away from the Healthy People objective when compared to other groups of women as illustrated on the next page.

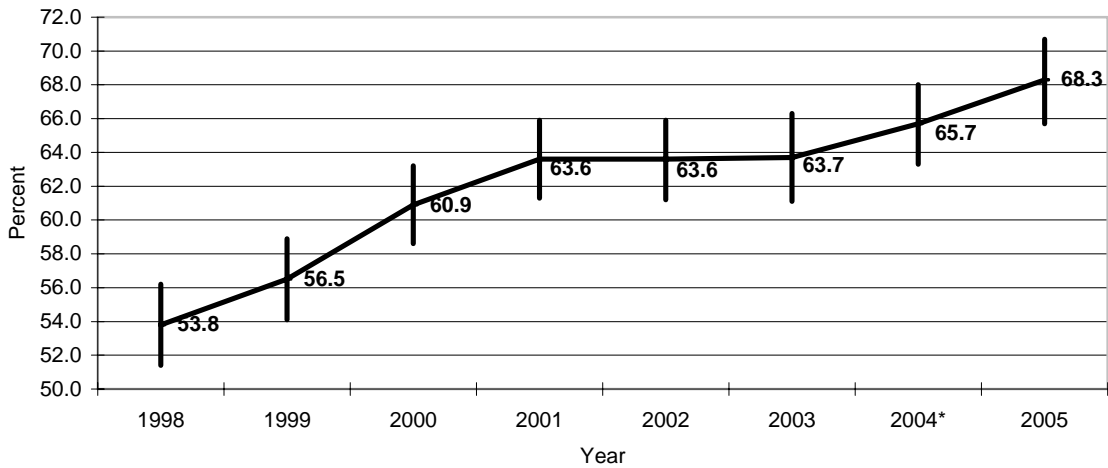
Prevalence of Laying Infant on Back to Sleep, 2005 By Selected Maternal Characteristics



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

Prevalence of Laying Infant on Back to Sleep, 1998-2005

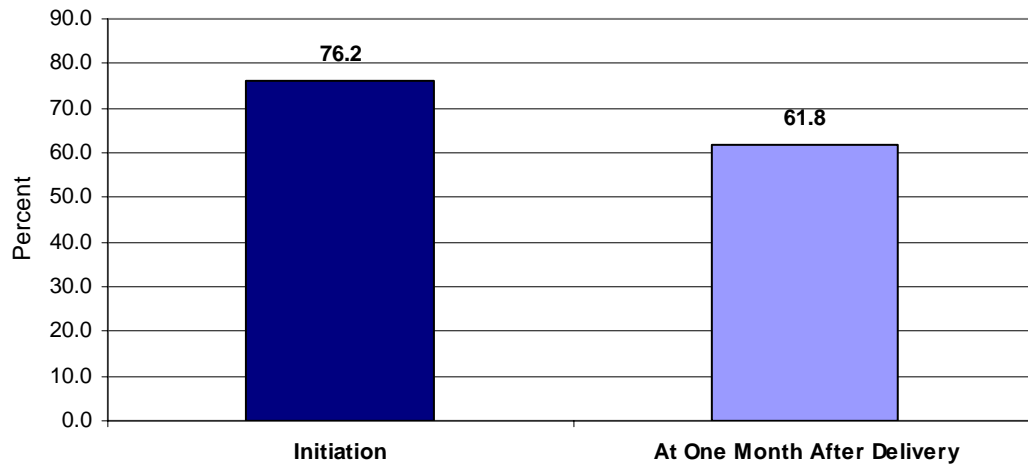
With 95 Percent Confidence Intervals



*Change in question; see Appendix A.

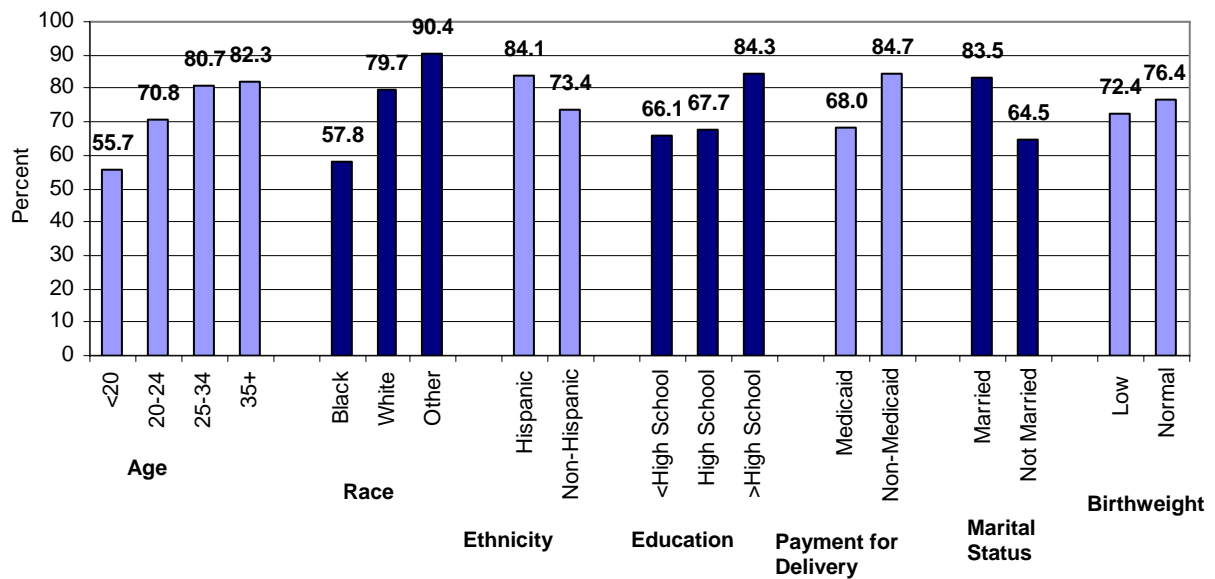
From 1998 to 2001 there was a steady significant increase in the prevalence of laying infants to sleep on their backs. From 2001 to 2003 the percentage leveled off and was followed by increases in both 2004 and 2005. While most subpopulations of women reported increases in putting infants to sleep on their backs during this time period, gaps remained between groups. Older and more educated women reported higher percentages than younger lesser educated women. Non-black women continued to report higher percentages than black women. Women who were married or whose deliveries were not paid for by Medicaid reported higher percentages of laying infants down to sleep on their backs than women who were not married or whose deliveries were paid for by Medicaid. In 2005, significant differences were not seen when comparing Hispanic with non-Hispanic ethnicity, or when comparing low versus normal birthweight groups (see tables 26a and 26b, Appendix C).

Breastfeeding Initiation and Continuation, 2005



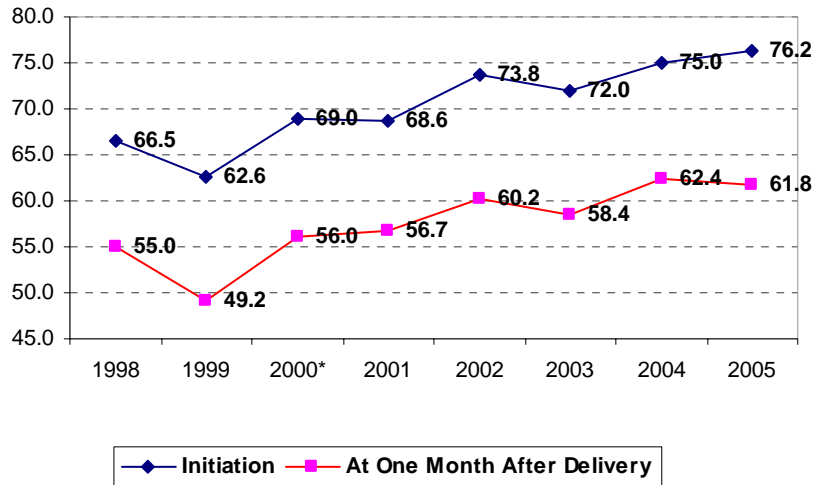
PRAMS found that 76.2 percent of women reported breastfeeding their baby at least once after birth, while 61.8 percent of women were still breastfeeding at one month after delivery.

Breastfeeding Initiation, 2005 By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics



When examining subpopulations of women, many significant differences existed in breastfeeding initiation. Older women and those with more than a high school education had higher initiation rates than younger lesser educated women. Non-black and Hispanic women were significantly more likely to breastfeed than black or Non-Hispanic women. Women who were married or whose deliveries were not paid for by Medicaid had significantly higher rates of initiation when compared with unmarried women or those whose deliveries were paid for by Medicaid. Similar patterns could be seen with continuation at one month (see table 27a, Appendix C).

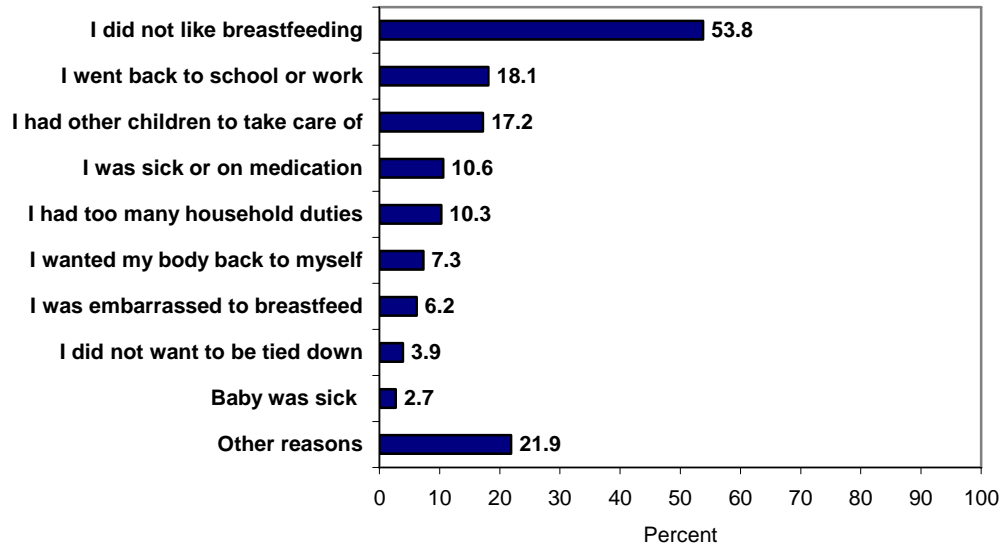
Breastfeeding Initiation and Continuation, 1998-2005



*Change in questions; see appendix A.

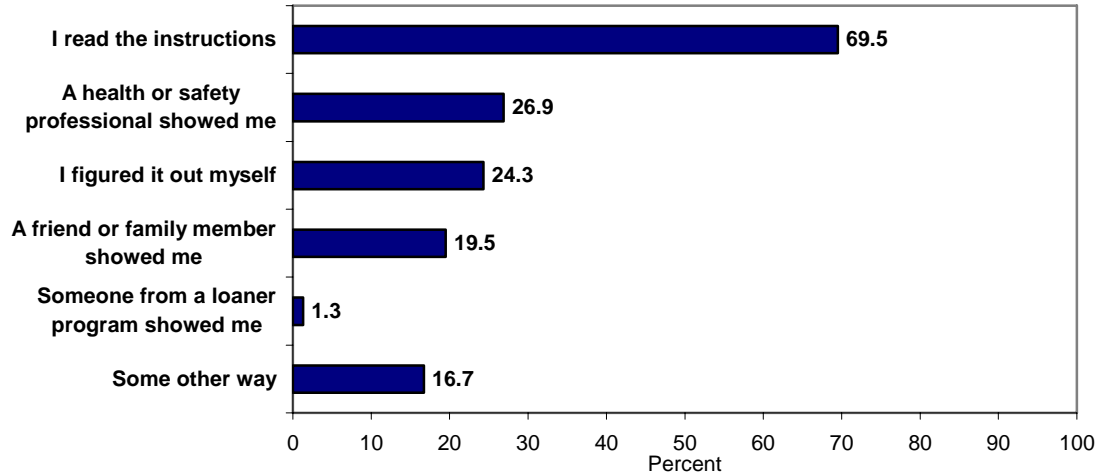
From 1998-2005 breastfeeding initiation and continuation at one month followed similar patterns of fluctuation. Initiation was at the highest percentage in 2005 while continuation at one month peaked in 2004. Throughout the period gaps remained among groups. Older women and those with more than a high school education were more likely to initiate and continue breastfeeding than their younger lesser educated counterparts. Non-black and Hispanic women were significantly more likely to breastfeed than black or Non-Hispanic women. Married women and women whose deliveries were not paid for by Medicaid were more likely to initiate and continue breastfeeding when compared to unmarried women or those whose deliveries were paid for by Medicaid.

Reasons for Not Breastfeeding, 2005



Among women who did not initiate breastfeeding, the most common reason given for not doing so was they did not like breastfeeding (53.8%). Other common reasons cited were returning to work or school (18.1%), or caring for other children (17.2%).

How did you learn to install and use your infant car seat? (2005)



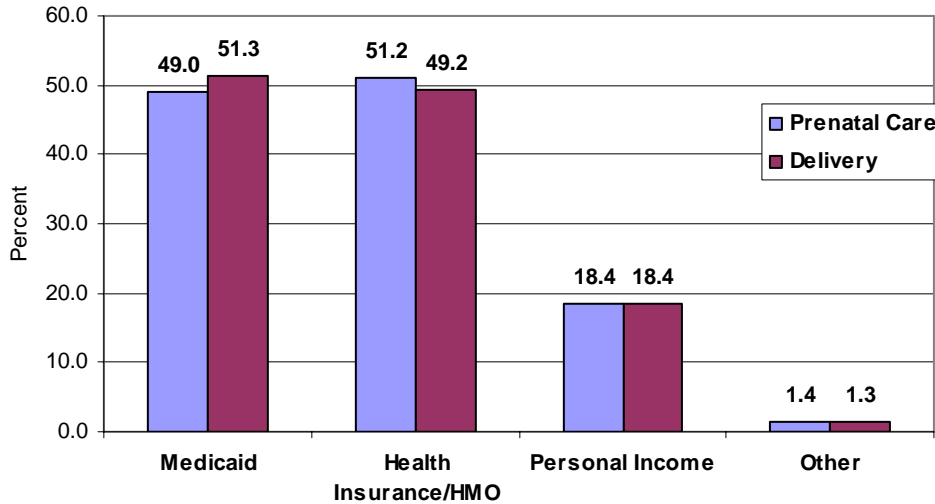
Nearly all women (99.3%) reported having an infant car seat for their new baby. This figure did not vary significantly across subpopulations of women. Women were asked to report all of the ways they learned to install and use the car seat. PRAMS found that the majority (69.5%) reported reading the instructions. One in four reported that a health or safety professional showed them, and about the same proportion stated they figured it out by themselves.

Section 5

Insurance

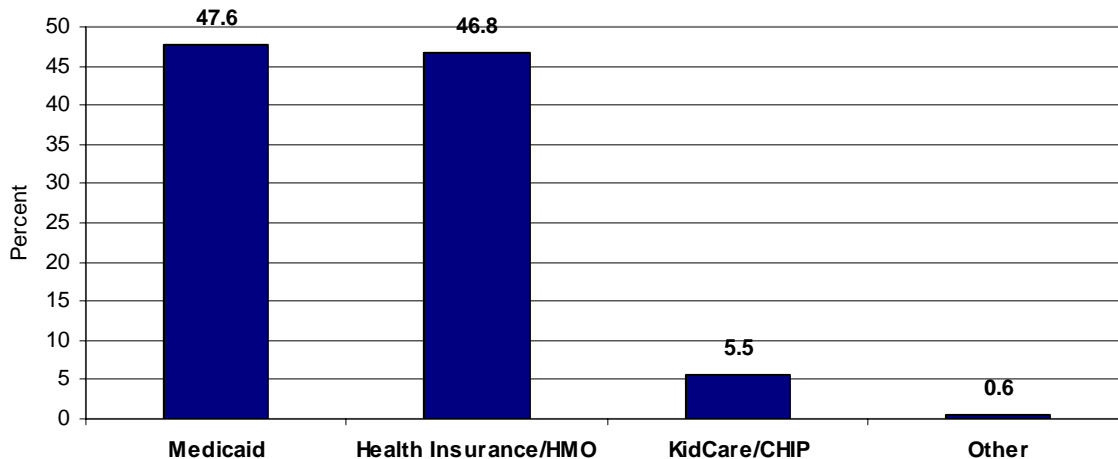


Source of Payment for Prenatal Care and Delivery, 2005



PRAMS asked women how their prenatal care and deliveries were paid and found similar responses for payment of both. About half of women responded that health insurance or HMO was a payer. Nearly the same proportion said that Medicaid was a payer. More than 18 percent used personal income, while less than 2 percent used other sources. (Note: Percentages do not add up to 100 as more than one type of payment could have been chosen.)

Type of Insurance for Baby, 2005



PRAMS asked women if they had health insurance or Medicaid for their new baby and found that 97.6 percent indicated they had some type of coverage. The above chart shows the type of coverage women had for their new baby. Nearly 47 percent were covered by private health insurance or an HMO, while about the same percentage were covered by Medicaid. More than 5 percent were covered by KidCare or CHIP.

Appendix A

Technical Notes

Collection of Data

The data collection for the 2005 Illinois Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) was conducted by the Illinois Center for Health Statistics (ICHS), Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH).

Illinois uses the standardized data collection methods developed by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and used by all states participating in PRAMS. Data are collected through mailed surveys with telephone follow up for non-responders. A systematic stratified random sample of approximately 180 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 2,185 women were eligible to participate in the study in 2005; 1,672 women actually participated. Sample numbers, response rates and weighted estimates by selected characteristics are presented in Appendix B.

Sampling Design

A systematic stratified random sampling design is used to oversample low birthweight (<2,500 grams) births. The sample is divided into two strata: low birthweight (less than 2,500 grams) and normal birthweight (2,500 grams or greater). The weighted response rates in 2005 were as follows:

Overall 77.8 percent

Low birthweight 72.1 percent

Normal birthweight 78.3 percent

Weighting and Interpretation of Results

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

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

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

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

HIV Testing

Phase 3 and 4 Question (1998-2003)

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

No

Yes

I don't know

Phase 5 Question (2004, 2005)

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

No

Yes

I don't know

Smoking During Pregnancy

Phase 3 and 4 Question (1998-2003)

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

*_____ Cigarettes **OR** _____ Packs*

Less than 1 cigarette a day

I didn't smoke

I don't know

Phase 5 Question (2004, 2005)

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

41 cigarettes or more

21 to 40 cigarettes

11 to 20 cigarettes

6 to 10 cigarettes

1 to 5 cigarettes

Less than 1 cigarette

None (0 cigarettes)

Breastfeeding Initiation and Duration

Phase 3 Question (1998, 1999):

For how many weeks did you breastfeed your new baby?

_____Weeks

I didn't breastfeed my baby

I breastfed less than one week

I'm still breastfeeding

Phase 4 and 5 Questions (2000-2005):

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

No

Yes

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

*_____Weeks **OR** _____Months*

___Less than 1 week

Infant Sleep Position

Phase 3 Question (1998, 1999):

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

On his or her side

On his or her back

On his or her stomach

Phase 4 and 5 Question (2000-2005):

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

On his or her side

On his or her back

On his or her stomach

Appendix B

Sample Numbers, Response Rates and Weighted Estimates by Selected Characteristics

Illinois PRAMS, 2005

Characteristic	Number Sampled	Number of Respondents	Unweighted Percent Responding	*Weighted Estimate
All	2,185	1,672	76.5	170,885
Age				
< 20 years	248	187	75.4	18,566
20-24 years	485	357	73.6	36,448
25-34 years	1,122	871	77.6	89,647
35+ years	330	257	77.9	26,225
Race				
White	1,592	1,302	81.8	132,207
Black	475	295	62.1	31,700
Other	112	72	64.3	6,806
Hispanic Ethnicity				
Hispanic	515	421	81.7	43,165
Non-Hispanic	1,668	1,249	74.9	127,462
Education				
< High School	484	362	74.8	37,416
High School	587	424	72.2	43,086
> High School	1,088	871	80.1	88,955
Marital Status				
Married	1,262	1,012	80.2	103,235
Unmarried	923	660	71.5	67,650
Birthweight				
Low (<2,500 grams)	628	453	72.1	12,838
Normal (>=2,500 grams)	1,557	1,219	78.3	158,047

*For respondents: weighted estimate in population

Appendix C

Detailed Tables

Table 1

Intendedness of Pregnancy, 2005

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Wanted sooner	16.5	1.0	14.7-18.6
Wanted later	31.8	1.3	29.4-34.3
Wanted then	41.3	1.3	38.7-43.9
Didn't want then or at anytime in future	10.4	0.8	8.8-12.2

* Confidence interval

Table 2a
 Unintended Pregnancy, 2003, 2004 and 2005
 By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	2003			2004			2005		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	43.8	1.4	41.1-46.5	41.3	1.2	38.9-43.8	42.2	1.3	39.6-44.8
Age									
< 20 years	77.9	3.5	70.2-84.1	75.0	3.7	67.2-81.5	75.7	3.5	68.1-81.9
20-24 years	61.9	2.7	56.6-67.0	58.5	2.7	53.1-63.6	58.1	2.9	52.4-63.6
25-34 years	31.2	1.8	27.8-34.7	33.5	1.6	30.5-36.7	33.0	1.8	29.7-36.6
35+ years	31.7	3.5	25.2-39.1	26.2	2.8	21.1-32.0	27.9	3.1	22.3-34.4
Race									
Black	69.1	3.2	62.5-75.0	71.4	2.8	65.5-76.6	69.6	3.1	63.2-75.3
White	39.3	1.5	36.4-42.3	34.9	1.3	32.3-37.5	36.3	1.4	33.5-39.2
Other	25.8	5.5	16.5-37.9	36.2	5.7	25.8-48.0	31.9	6.2	21.2-45.0
Hispanic Ethnicity									
Hispanic	45.2	2.7	40.0-50.6	42.5	2.5	37.7-47.6	44.2	2.6	39.1-49.4
Non-Hispanic	43.3	1.6	40.3-46.4	41.0	1.4	38.2-43.8	41.6	1.6	38.6-44.7
Education									
< High School	57.4	2.9	51.7-62.9	52.2	2.8	46.7-57.7	53.7	2.9	48.0-59.3
High School	56.1	2.6	50.9-61.1	53.4	2.5	48.5-58.3	57.1	2.7	51.8-62.2
> High School	30.5	1.8	27.1-34.1	31.4	1.6	28.4-34.6	30.2	1.7	27.0-33.7
Marital Status									
Married	29.5	1.6	26.5-32.7	28.1	1.4	25.5-30.9	25.8	1.5	22.9-28.8
Other	68.0	2.1	63.7-72.0	65.3	2.0	61.3-69.2	67.6	2.0	63.5-71.5
Payment for Delivery									
Medicaid	61.0	2.0	57.1-64.8	58.3	1.8	54.7-61.8	58.1	1.9	54.4-61.7
Other	28.6	1.7	25.3-32.0	26.9	1.5	24.1-30.0	25.7	1.7	22.6-29.2
Birthweight									
Low	46.1	2.4	41.4-50.9	44.8	2.2	40.6-49.2	48.4	2.4	43.7-53.1
Normal	43.6	1.5	40.8-46.5	41.0	1.3	38.5-43.7	41.7	1.4	38.9-44.5

*Confidence interval

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

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

* Confidence interval

Table 3

Use of Birth Control at Conception
Among Unintended Pregnancies, 2005

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Using	52.2	2.2	47.9-56.5
Not Using	47.8	2.2	43.5-52.1

*Confidence interval

Table 4

Reasons for Not Using Birth Control at Conception
Among Unintended Pregnancies, 2005

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Did not mind if she got pregnant	28.2	2.8	23.0-33.9
Thought she could not get pregnant	27.8	2.7	22.8-33.5
Other reasons	19.6	2.5	15.2-24.9
Had side effects from birth control measures	15.5	2.2	11.6-20.4
Husband or partner did not want to use any birth control	13.6	2.1	10.0-18.3
Had problems getting birth control when she needed	11.0	2.0	7.7-15.5
Thought she or her husband or partner was sterile	5.4	1.3	3.3-8.7

* Confidence interval

Table5

Trimester When Prenatal Care Was Started, 2005

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
1st trimester	80.6	1.1	78.4-82.6
2nd trimester	16.3	1.0	14.4-18.4
3rd trimester	2.1	0.4	1.4-3.0
No Prenatal Care	1.0	0.3	0.6-1.8

* Confidence interval

Table 6
Initiation of Prenatal Care in the First Trimester, 2005
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	80.6	1.1	78.4-82.6
Age			
< 20 years	57.4	4.2	49.1-65.3
20-24 years	74.1	2.6	68.8-78.8
25-34 years	85.8	1.3	83.0-88.2
35+ years	88.3	2.2	83.3-92.0
Race			
Black	72.3	3.0	66.0-77.8
White	82.3	1.2	79.9-84.5
Other	85.5	4.7	73.8-92.5
Hispanic			
Hispanic	71.5	2.4	66.6-76.0
Non-Hispanic	83.6	1.2	81.2-85.8
Education			
< High School	65.0	2.8	59.3-70.3
High School	73.6	2.4	68.8-78.0
> High School	90.7	1.1	88.3-92.6
Marital Status			
Married	90.0	1.0	87.8-91.9
Other	66.2	2.1	62.1-70.2
Payment for Delivery			
Medicaid	70.7	1.8	67.2-74.0
Other	91.1	1.1	88.7-93.0
Birthweight			
Low	77.9	2.1	73.5-81.7
Normal	80.8	1.2	78.5-83.0

* Confidence interval

Table 7
Problems Getting Prenatal Care, 2005

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
I couldn't get an appointment when I wanted one	8.9	0.8	7.4-10.6
I didn't have my Medicaid card	7.5	0.7	6.2-9.1
I didn't have enough money or insurance to pay for the visit	6.5	0.7	5.3-8.0
I had no way to get to the office or clinic	5.0	0.6	3.9-6.4
I couldn't take time off from work	4.9	0.6	3.9-6.3
I didn't want anyone to know I was pregnant	4.8	0.6	3.8-6.2
My health plan would not start as early as I wanted	4.7	0.6	3.7-6.0
I had no one to take care of my children	4.6	0.6	3.6-5.9
I had too many other things going on	2.4	0.4	1.7-3.4
Other	5.7	0.8	4.4-7.4

*Confidence interval

Table 8
Topics Discussed by Health Care Professionals
During Prenatal Care Visits, 2005

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Genetic screening	90.2	0.8	88.5-91.6
Safe medications during pregnancy	87.4	0.9	85.5-89.1
HIV testing	86.4	0.9	84.4-88.1
Early Labor	85.6	0.9	83.6-87.3
Breastfeeding the baby	83.2	1.0	81.2-85.1
Asked if mom is drinking alcohol	82.8	1.0	80.8-84.7
Birth control methods after pregnancy	81.3	1.1	79.2-83.3
How much weight to gain during pregnancy	78.4	1.1	76.1-80.5
How drinking alcohol could affect baby	77.5	1.1	75.2-79.6
Smoking during pregnancy	75.7	1.2	73.3-77.9
Use of illegal drugs during pregnancy	68.4	1.3	65.9-70.8
Use of seat belt during pregnancy	58.2	1.3	55.6-60.8
Physical abuse by intimate partner	52.8	1.4	50.1-55.5

*Confidence interval

Table 9
 Knowledge About Folic Acid, 2005
 By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	80.9	1.1	78.7-82.9
Age			
< 20 years	56.4	4.2	48.2-64.3
20-24 years	75.6	2.5	70.4-80.2
25-34 years	85.9	1.3	83.1-88.3
35+ years	88.2	2.3	83.0-91.9
Race			
Black	63.2	3.3	56.6-69.4
White	84.6	1.1	82.3-86.6
Other	91.2	3.6	81.1-96.2
Hispanic Ethnicity			
Hispanic	85.5	1.9	81.5-88.8
Non-Hispanic	79.3	1.3	76.7-81.8
Education			
< High School	68.8	2.7	63.3-73.9
High School	73.3	2.4	68.4-77.7
> High School	89.7	1.1	87.2-91.7
Marital Status			
Married	89.4	1.1	87.2-91.3
Other	67.9	2.1	63.8-71.8
Payment for Delivery			
Medicaid	72.4	1.7	68.9-75.6
Other	89.8	1.2	87.3-91.9
Birthweight			
Low	75.1	2.2	70.6-79.0
Normal	81.4	1.2	79.0-83.5

*Confidence interval

Table 10

Oral Health Care During Pregnancy, By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2005

	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	26.8	1.2	24.5-29.2	40.5	1.3	37.9-43.1	38.2	1.3	35.6-40.8
Age									
< 20 years	20.9	3.5	14.9-28.6	33.5	4.0	26.2-41.7	23.2	3.6	16.9-30.8
20-24 years	30.9	2.7	25.8-36.5	38.3	2.9	32.8-44.1	24.7	2.6	20.0-30.0
25-34 years	26.9	1.7	23.8-30.3	41.4	1.9	37.8-45.0	43.4	1.9	39.9-47.1
35+ years	24.5	3.0	19.1-30.9	45.4	3.5	38.8-52.3	49.4	3.5	42.6-56.2
Race									
Black	30.4	3.2	24.6-36.9	32.0	3.2	26.1-38.5	25.6	3.0	20.2-31.9
White	25.9	1.3	23.4-28.6	42.8	1.5	39.9-45.8	41.3	1.5	38.4-44.3
Other	27.3	6.1	17.1-40.6	36.6	6.4	25.1-49.8	35.9	6.3	24.7-48.8
Hispanic Ethnicity									
Hispanic	26.2	2.4	21.9-31.1	39.6	2.6	34.6-44.9	26.9	2.4	22.5-31.9
Non-Hispanic	26.9	1.4	24.2-29.7	40.8	1.6	37.7-43.9	41.9	1.6	38.9-45.0
Education									
< High School	26.1	2.6	21.3-31.5	39.8	2.9	34.3-45.6	25.2	2.6	20.4-30.6
High School	31.5	2.5	26.7-36.6	33.6	2.6	28.8-38.8	28.5	2.4	24.0-33.5
> High School	24.6	1.6	21.6-27.9	44.2	1.9	40.6-47.9	47.9	1.9	44.3-51.6
Marital Status									
Married	23.6	1.5	20.8-26.6	45.0	1.7	41.6-48.4	46.2	1.7	42.8-49.6
Other	31.6	2.1	27.7-35.7	33.6	2.1	29.7-37.8	25.9	1.9	22.3-29.9
Payment for Delivery									
Medicaid	34.1	1.8	30.7-37.8	33.7	1.8	30.2-37.3	23.9	1.6	20.8-27.2
Other	19.0	1.5	16.2-22.1	47.4	1.9	43.6-51.2	53.0	1.9	49.2-56.7
Birthweight									
Low	24.6	2.1	20.8-28.9	40.4	2.4	35.9-45.2	33.8	2.2	29.6-38.3
Normal	26.9	1.3	24.5-29.6	40.5	1.4	37.7-43.3	38.5	1.4	35.8-41.3

*Confidence interval

Table 11
WIC Participation, 2005
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Participation During Pregnancy			Participation After Delivery		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	45.7	1.3	43.1-48.4	52.5	1.4	49.9-55.2
Age						
< 20 years	84.8	3.1	77.7-89.9	91.4	2.4	85.5-95.1
20-24 years	68.9	2.7	63.4-73.9	74.5	2.6	69.1-79.2
25-34 years	35.6	1.8	32.2-39.2	43.4	1.9	39.8-47.0
35+ years	21.3	2.8	16.4-27.3	26.8	3.1	21.2-33.2
Race						
Black	70.9	3.1	64.5-76.6	86.0	2.4	80.7-90.1
White	40.9	1.5	38.0-43.8	46.3	1.5	43.3-49.2
Other	24.4	5.6	15.1-37.0	24.4	5.6	15.1-37.0
Hispanic Ethnicity						
Hispanic	72.6	2.4	67.8-77.0	82.8	2.0	78.5-86.4
Non-Hispanic	36.7	1.5	33.8-39.7	42.1	1.6	39.1-45.3
Education						
< High School	78.2	2.4	73.0-82.6	91.2	1.7	87.4-94.0
High School	63.3	2.6	58.2-68.2	69.1	2.5	64.0-73.8
> High School	23.6	1.6	20.6-26.9	28.2	1.7	25.0-31.7
Marital Status						
Married	25.4	1.5	22.6-28.4	30.0	1.6	27.0-33.2
Other	77.2	1.8	73.4-80.5	88.2	1.4	85.2-90.7
Payment for Delivery						
Medicaid	80.8	1.5	77.7-83.5	90.5	1.1	88.1-92.5
Other	8.9	1.1	7.0-11.4	13.1	1.3	10.7-15.9
Birthweight						
Low	52.5	2.4	47.8-57.1	60.4	2.4	55.7-65.0
Normal	45.2	1.4	42.4-48.0	51.9	1.5	49.1-54.8

*Confidence interval

Table 12a
HIV Testing During Pregnancy, 2005
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Tested			Not Tested			Don't Know If Tested		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	80.5	1.1	78.4-82.5	13.0	0.9	11.3-14.9	6.5	0.7	5.3-7.9
Age									
< 20 years	87.0	2.8	80.5-91.5	7.9	2.2	4.5-13.6	5.1	1.8	2.5-10.0
20-24 years	84.7	2.1	80.1-88.3	8.8	1.7	6.0-12.6	6.6	1.4	4.3-10.0
25-34 years	77.6	1.5	74.4-80.5	15.5	1.3	13.1-18.3	6.9	0.9	5.3-9.0
35+ years	80.4	2.7	74.5-85.2	13.8	2.4	9.7-19.2	5.8	1.5	3.5-9.7
Race									
Black	89.7	2.0	85.0-93.0	7.2	1.7	4.5-11.4	3.1	1.1	1.6-6.3
White	78.7	1.2	76.1-81.0	13.9	1.1	12.0-16.1	7.4	0.8	6.0-9.1
Other	75.6	5.6	63.1-84.8	20.5	5.2	12.0-32.6	4.0	2.5	1.1-13.0
Hispanic Ethnicity									
Hispanic	85.2	1.9	81.1-88.6	9.0	1.5	6.5-12.5	5.8	1.3	3.7-8.8
Non-Hispanic	79.1	1.3	76.5-81.4	14.2	1.1	12.2-16.5	6.7	0.8	5.4-8.4
Education									
< High School	83.9	2.1	79.4-87.7	10.0	1.7	7.1-13.9	6.1	1.4	3.9-9.4
High School	80.5	2.1	76.0-84.3	12.5	1.8	9.5-16.4	7.0	1.4	4.8-10.2
> High School	79.0	1.5	75.9-81.8	14.6	1.3	12.2-17.3	6.4	0.9	4.9-8.4
Marital Status									
Married	76.9	1.5	73.9-79.6	16.2	1.3	13.8-18.8	7.0	0.9	5.5-8.9
Other	86.1	1.5	83.0-88.8	8.2	1.2	6.1-10.8	5.7	1.0	4.0-8.0
Payment for Delivery									
Medicaid	83.2	1.4	80.2-85.8	10.1	1.1	8.0-12.5	6.8	0.9	5.2-8.9
Other	77.8	1.6	74.5-80.8	16.2	1.4	13.6-19.2	6.0	0.9	4.5-8.1
Birthweight									
Low	81.3	1.9	77.3-84.7	11.1	1.5	8.5-14.4	7.7	1.3	5.4-10.7
Normal	80.5	1.1	78.2-82.6	13.2	1.0	11.4-15.2	6.4	0.7	5.1-7.9

*Confidence interval

Table 12b

Prevalence of HIV Testing During Pregnancy, 2003 and 2004**

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	2003			2004		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Total	66.9	1.3	64.4-69.4	70.0	1.1	67.7-72.2
Age						
< 20 years	75.1	3.7	67.1-81.7	77.5	3.6	69.6-83.8
20-24 years	73.5	2.4	68.5-77.9	75.4	2.3	70.5-79.7
25-34 years	64.0	1.8	60.3-67.5	70.2	1.5	67.2-73.1
35+ years	59.7	3.7	52.3-66.7	57.2	3.1	50.9-63.1
Race						
Black	82.1	2.6	76.4-86.7	84.0	2.3	78.9-88.1
White	63.9	1.5	61.0-66.8	66.8	1.3	64.2-69.3
Other	61.4	6.3	48.6-72.8	70.7	5.3	59.4-79.8
Hispanic Ethnicity						
Hispanic	71.4	2.5	66.4-76.0	76.7	2.2	72.2-80.7
Non-Hispanic	65.4	1.5	62.4-68.3	68.0	1.3	65.3-70.5
Education						
< High School	75.7	2.5	70.6-80.2	78.7	2.3	73.9-82.8
High School	71.1	2.4	66.2-75.5	73.4	2.2	68.9-77.5
> High School	60.6	1.9	56.8-64.2	65.1	1.6	61.9-68.2
Marital Status						
Married	61.2	1.7	57.9-64.4	63.9	1.5	60.9-66.7
Other	76.6	1.9	72.7-80.2	81.1	1.7	77.7-84.2
Payment for Delivery						
Medicaid	74.6	1.7	71.0-77.8	77.6	1.5	74.5-80.5
Other	60.1	1.8	56.4-63.6	63.5	1.6	60.3-66.6
Birthweight						
Low	68.4	2.3	63.9-72.6	72.7	1.9	68.8-76.3
Normal	66.8	1.4	64.1-69.4	69.8	1.2	67.3-72.1

*Confidence interval ** Question changed in 2004

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

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

*Confidence interval

Table 13
Problems During Pregnancy, 2005

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Severe nausea, vomiting or dehydration	28.3	1.2	26.0-30.8
Kidney or bladder infection	20.4	1.1	18.4-22.6
Pre-term labor (more than 3 weeks before due date)	19.4	1.0	17.5-21.4
Vaginal bleeding	14.3	0.9	12.6-16.3
High blood pressure	11.5	0.8	10.0-13.2
Diabetes that started during pregnancy	9.4	0.8	8.0-11.0
Water broke more than 3 weeks before due date	5.8	0.5	4.8-6.9
Problems with placenta	4.3	0.5	3.4-5.3
Hurt in car accident	1.9	0.4	1.3-2.8
Diabetes that started prior to pregnancy	1.3	0.3	0.9-2.0
Had a blood transfusion	1.2	0.3	0.8-1.9
Cervix sewn shut	0.8	0.2	0.5-1.3

*Confidence interval

Table 14
Hospital Visits or Bedrest for Problems During
Pregnancy, 2005**

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Emergency Room or hospital stay less than 1 day	42.7	1.8	39.3-46.2
Hospital stay of 1 to 7 days	19.3	1.4	16.8-22.1
Hospital stay of more than 7 days	2.8	0.5	2.0-4.0
Stayed at home in bed more than 2 days per doctor/nurse advice	32.9	1.7	29.7-36.2

*Confidence interval

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

Table 15
 Number of Stressors During the Year Prior to Delivery, 2005
 By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	No Stressors			1-2 Stressors			3-5 Stressors			More than 5 Stressors		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	30.0	1.2	2.7-32.5	40.8	1.3	38.2-43.4	23.3	1.1	21.1-25.6	5.9	0.6	4.8-7.3
Age												
< 20 years	13.6	2.9	8.8-20.4	39.1	4.1	31.4-47.3	35.9	4.0	28.5-44.0	11.5	2.6	7.2-17.7
20-24 years	20.1	2.3	15.9-25.1	39.7	2.9	34.2-45.4	31.6	2.7	26.5-37.2	8.7	1.6	5.9-12.4
25-34 years	34.0	1.7	30.6-37.5	41.3	1.8	37.8-45.0	19.8	1.5	17.1-22.9	4.9	0.8	3.5-6.8
35+ years	41.6	3.4	35.2-48.3	41.5	3.4	35.1-48.1	15.0	2.4	10.8-20.4	--	--	--
Race												
Black	18.9	2.6	14.2-24.6	36.5	3.3	30.3-43.0	32.7	3.2	26.8-39.2	12.0	2.2	8.3-17.0
White	32.0	1.4	29.3-34.8	41.8	1.5	38.9-44.8	21.5	1.2	19.2-24.0	4.7	0.6	3.6-6.1
Other	41.5	6.4	29.7-54.3	41.1	6.4	29.3-53.9	15.7	4.8	8.3-27.6	--	--	--
Hispanic Ethnicity												
Hispanic	33.1	2.5	28.4-38.2	39.4	2.6	34.5-44.6	23.9	2.3	19.8-28.6	3.6	1.0	2.1-6.1
Non-Hispanic	28.9	1.4	26.2-31.8	41.3	1.5	38.3-44.4	23.0	1.3	20.5-25.7	6.7	0.8	5.3-8.5
Education												
< High School	23.5	2.5	19.0-28.6	40.5	2.9	35.0-46.2	29.4	2.7	24.5-34.9	6.7	1.4	4.4-10.0
High School	26.8	2.4	22.4-31.7	38.2	2.6	33.2-43.4	27.0	2.4	22.7-31.9	8.0	1.5	5.5-11.4
> High School	34.2	1.8	30.8-37.7	42.3	1.8	38.7-45.9	18.8	1.5	16.1-21.9	4.7	0.8	3.3-6.6
Marital Status												
Married	39.6	1.7	36.3-42.9	41.9	1.7	38.6-45.2	15.8	1.3	13.5-18.4	2.8	0.6	1.8-4.1
Other	15.3	1.6	12.5-18.6	39.1	2.1	35.0-43.3	34.8	2.1	30.9-39.0	10.8	1.4	8.4-13.8
Payment for Delivery												
Medicaid	20.5	1.5	17.7-23.7	37.7	1.8	34.2-41.4	31.9	1.8	28.6-35.5	9.9	1.1	7.8-12.3
Other	40.1	1.9	36.5-43.8	43.8	1.9	40.1-47.5	14.3	1.4	11.9-17.2	1.8	0.5	1.0-3.2
Birthweight												
Low	28.8	2.2	24.8-33.3	37.4	2.3	33.0-42.1	25.8	2.1	21.9-30.2	7.9	1.3	5.7-11.0
Normal	30.1	1.3	27.6-32.8	41.0	1.4	38.3-43.8	23.1	1.2	20.8-25.6	5.8	0.7	4.6-7.3

*Confidence interval
 -- Fewer than six respondents

Table 16

Types of Stressors Encountered During the Year Prior to Delivery, 2005

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Moved to a new address	31.6	1.3	29.2-34.1
Arguments with husband/partner more than usual	27.1	1.2	24.8-29.5
Family member was sick and had to go to the hospital	24.5	1.2	22.3-26.9
Lots of bills that couldn't be paid	22.6	1.1	20.5-24.9
Someone very close died	15.5	1.0	13.6-17.5
Husband/partner lost job	11.9	0.9	10.3-13.7
Separated/divorced from husband/partner	11.7	0.9	10.1-13.5
Lost job	10.4	0.8	8.8-12.1
Someone close had problem with drinking/drugs	9.7	0.8	8.2-11.4
Husband/partner did not want pregnancy	8.3	0.8	7.0-9.9
Physical fight	5.7	0.6	4.6-7.1
Husband/partner or I went to jail	4.8	0.6	3.8-6.1
Homeless	3.3	0.5	2.4-4.4

*Confidence interval

Table 17
Physical Abuse by Husband/Partner Before and During Pregnancy, 2005
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Twelve Months Before Pregnancy			During Most Recent Pregnancy		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	4.3	0.6	3.4-5.6	3.6	0.5	2.8-4.8
Age						
< 20 years***	14.2	3.5	8.5-22.6	11.6	3.2	6.6-19.5
20-24 years	5.3	1.3	3.2-8.4	3.9	1.1	2.2-6.8
25-34 years	3.1	0.6	2.1-4.6	2.6	0.6	1.6-4.0
35+ years	2.8	1.1	1.3-5.8	3.2	1.2	1.5-6.7
Race						
Black	5.8	1.6	3.4-9.7	6.1	1.6	3.6-10.2
White	4.1	0.6	3.0-5.4	3.0	0.5	2.1-4.2
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic Ethnicity						
Hispanic	4.5	1.1	2.7-7.4	4.7	1.2	2.9-7.7
Non-Hispanic	4.3	0.6	3.2-5.7	3.3	0.6	2.3-4.6
Education						
< High School	7.0	1.6	4.5-10.9	5.5	1.5	3.3-9.1
High School	5.4	1.2	3.5-8.4	5.1	1.2	3.2-7.9
> High School	2.6	0.6	1.7-4.0	2.2	0.6	1.3-3.6
Marital Status						
Married	2.5	0.5	1.6-3.8	2.0	0.5	1.2-3.3
Other	7.5	1.2	5.5-10.1	6.4	1.1	4.5-8.9
Payment for Delivery						
Medicaid	6.6	1.0	5.0-8.8	5.7	0.9	4.2-7.8
Other	2.1	0.6	1.3-3.5	1.6	0.5	0.9-2.9
Birthweight						
Low	5.6	1.3	3.5-8.7	4.2	1.1	2.6-7.0
Normal	4.2	0.6	3.2-5.6	3.6	0.6	2.7-4.8

*Confidence interval

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

--Fewer than six respondents

Table 18
 Physical Abuse by Ex-Husband/Ex-Partner Before and During Pregnancy, 2005
 By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Twelve Months Before Pregnancy			During Most Recent Pregnancy		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	4.8	0.6	3.8-6.1	3.5	0.5	2.7-4.7
Age						
< 20 years***	13.6	3.5	8.2-21.9	9.9	3.0	5.4-17.7
20-24 years	7.3	1.5	4.8-10.9	4.6	1.3	2.7-7.8
25-34 years	2.9	0.6	1.9-4.5	2.5	0.6	1.6-4.0
35+ years	3.8	1.2	2.0-7.2	2.4	1.0	1.0-5.5
Race						
Black	8.2	1.9	5.2-12.7	7.2	1.8	4.4-11.6
White	4.2	0.6	3.1-5.5	2.7	0.5	1.9-3.9
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic Ethnicity						
Hispanic	4.6	1.2	2.8-7.4	3.2	1.0	1.8-5.9
Non-Hispanic	4.9	0.7	3.8-6.5	3.6	0.6	2.6-5.0
Education						
< High School	7.7	1.7	5.0-11.7	5.1	1.4	3.0-8.7
High School	5.0	1.2	3.2-7.8	3.1	0.9	1.8-5.5
> High School	3.5	0.7	2.4-5.1	3.2	0.7	2.1-4.8
Marital Status						
Married	1.6	0.4	0.9-2.7	1.3	0.4	0.7-2.4
Other	10.4	1.4	8.0-13.4	7.3	1.2	5.3-10.0
Payment for Delivery						
Medicaid	7.5	1.0	5.8-9.8	5.8	0.9	4.3-7.9
Other	2.2	0.6	1.3-3.6	1.3	0.4	0.7-2.5
Birthweight						
Low	7.0	1.4	4.7-10.3	4.5	1.1	2.7-7.2
Normal	4.7	0.6	3.6-6.1	3.5	0.5	2.5-4.7

*Confidence interval

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

--Fewer than six respondents

Table 19a
Prevalence of Smoking Before, During and After Pregnancy, 2005
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Three Months Before Pregnancy			Last Three Months Of Pregnancy			Now		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	18.8	1.0	16.8-20.9	10.4	0.8	8.9-12.1	14.7	0.9	12.9-16.6
Age									
< 20 years	22.1	3.4	16.1-29.4	13.9	2.9	9.2-20.5	19.6	3.2	14.0-26.7
20-24 years	28.6	2.6	23.8-34.0	15.0	2.1	11.4-19.5	22.6	2.4	18.2-27.7
25-34 years	16.0	1.3	13.6-18.8	8.6	1.0	6.8-10.8	11.8	1.2	9.7-14.4
35+ years	12.4	2.3	8.6-17.6	7.6	1.8	4.8-11.9	10.0	2.1	6.7-14.9
Race									
Black	15.0	2.3	11.0-20.2	8.5	1.8	5.5-12.9	13.5	2.2	9.7-18.5
White	20.3	1.2	18.0-22.8	11.4	0.9	9.7-13.4	15.5	1.1	13.5-17.8
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic Ethnicity									
Hispanic	7.3	1.4	5.0-10.5	2.4	0.8	1.2-4.7	5.0	1.2	3.2-7.9
Non-Hispanic	22.7	1.3	20.2-25.3	13.1	1.0	11.2-15.2	17.9	1.2	15.7-20.4
Education									
< High School	19.2	2.3	15.1-24.1	12.1	1.9	8.9-16.3	17.1	2.2	13.3-21.8
High School	25.3	2.3	21.1-30.1	15.0	1.9	11.7-19.1	20.4	2.1	16.5-24.9
> High School	15.4	1.3	13.0-18.2	7.4	1.0	5.8-9.5	11.0	1.1	8.9-13.4
Marital Status									
Married	13.5	1.2	11.4-16.0	6.0	0.8	4.6-7.8	9.7	1.0	7.9-11.9
Other	26.9	1.9	23.4-30.8	17.2	1.6	14.3-20.6	22.3	1.8	19.0-26.0
Payment for Delivery									
Medicaid	23.4	1.6	20.5-26.7	14.2	1.3	11.9-17.0	19.1	1.5	16.4-22.2
Other	14.0	1.3	11.6-16.8	6.4	0.9	4.8-8.5	10.1	1.2	8.0-12.6
Birthweight									
Low	25.4	2.2	21.4-29.8	16.6	1.9	13.2-20.6	21.5	2.0	17.7-25.7
Normal	18.3	1.1	16.2-20.6	9.9	0.9	8.3-11.7	14.1	1.0	12.3-16.2

* Confidence interval;

-- Fewer than six respondents

Table 19b

Prevalence of Smoking During the Last Three Months of Pregnancy, 2003 and 2004

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	2003			2004**		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Total	12.6	0.9	11-14.5	12.1	0.8	10.6-13.8
Age						
< 20 years	17.9	3.3	12.2-25.4	15.7	3.1	10.5-22.8
20-24 years	18.0	2.1	14.2-22.5	20.5	2.2	16.5-25.1
25-34 years	9.1	1.1	7.1-11.5	9.4	1.0	7.6-11.5
35+ years	12.7	2.5	8.6-18.3	7.9	1.6	5.2-11.8
Race						
Black	13.7	2.4	9.7-19.0	13.3	2.2	9.6-18.2
White	13.1	1.0	11.2-15.2	12.3	0.9	10.6-14.2
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic Ethnicity						
Hispanic	2.2	0.8	1.1-4.5	4.6	1.2	2.8-7.5
Non-Hispanic	16.1	1.2	13.9-18.5	14.3	1.0	12.4-16.3
Education						
< High School	17.5	2.2	13.6-22.2	21.3	2.4	17.1-26.3
High School	19.8	2.1	16.0-24.2	18.4	1.9	14.9-22.4
> High School	6.5	1.0	4.9-8.7	5.9	0.8	4.5-7.6
Marital Status						
Married	6.4	0.8	4.9-8.2	7.4	0.8	5.9-9.1
Other	23.5	1.9	19.9-27.5	20.6	1.7	17.5-24.2
Payment for Delivery						
Medicaid	18.3	1.6	15.4-21.5	20.1	1.5	17.3-23.2
Other	7.5	1.0	5.8-9.6	5.4	0.7	4.1-7.0
Birthweight						
Low	16.1	1.8	12.9-19.9	14.5	1.5	11.7-17.8
Normal	12.4	1.0	10.6-14.4	11.9	0.9	10.3-13.7

*Confidence interval

**Question Changed in 2004

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

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

*Confidence interval

--Fewer than six respondents

Table 20
Prevalence of Drinking, 2005
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Three Months Before Pregnancy			Last Three Months Of Pregnancy		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	48.7	1.4	46.1-51.4	7.1	0.7	5.9-8.6
Age						
< 20 years	26.0	3.7	19.5-33.9	--	--	--
20-24 years	49.4	2.9	43.7-55.1	8.1	1.6	5.5-11.8
25-34 years	51.4	1.9	47.7-55.0	6.7	0.9	5.1-8.8
35+ years	54.5	3.4	47.8-61.1	11.9	2.2	8.2-17.1
Race						
Black	38.5	3.3	32.3-45.1	5.7	1.6	3.3-9.8
White	52.4	1.5	49.4-55.3	7.5	0.8	6.1-9.2
Other	26.1	5.7	16.5-38.8	6.7	3.2	2.6-16.3
Hispanic Ethnicity						
Hispanic	18.7	2.1	15.0-23.1	4.9	1.2	3.1-7.7
Non- Hispanic	58.7	1.6	55.7-61.7	7.9	0.8	6.4-9.7
Education						
< High School	21.7	2.4	17.3-26.7	3.3	1.0	1.8-5.9
High School	42.3	2.7	37.2-47.6	5.8	1.3	3.7-8.8
> High School	62.9	1.8	59.3-66.4	9.4	1.1	7.5-11.7
Marital Status						
Married	53.7	1.7	50.3-57.0	8.5	1.0	6.8-10.6
Other	41.0	2.2	36.8-45.3	5.0	0.9	3.4-7.1
Payment for Delivery						
Medicaid	35.3	1.8	31.8-39.0	4.3	0.8	3.0-6.0
Other	62.9	1.9	59.2-66.4	10.1	1.2	8.1-12.7
Birthweight						
Low	44.6	2.4	40.0-49.3	7.3	1.3	5.1-10.4
Normal	49.0	1.5	46.2-51.9	7.1	0.7	5.8-8.7

*Confidence interval

--Fewer than six respondents

Table 21

Number of Drinks Per Week Among Mothers Who Reported Drinking, 2005

	Three Months Before Pregnancy			Last Three Months Of Pregnancy		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
< 1 drink per week	54.1	1.9	50.3-57.9	75.7	4.3	66.3-83.1
1-3 drinks per week	31.3	1.8	27.9-34.9	18.0	3.9	11.6-26.8
4 or more drinks per week	14.6	1.4	12.1-17.5	6.4	2.4	3.0-13.1

*Confidence interval

Table 22
 Postpartum Depression Diagnosis, 2005
 By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	9.1	0.8	7.7-10.8
Age			
< 20 years	8.1	2.3	4.6-14.0
20-24 years	10.7	1.8	7.6-14.8
25-34 years	8.7	1.1	6.8-11.0
35+ years	9.4	1.9	6.3-13.8
Race			
Black	10.3	2.1	6.8-15.3
White	9.0	0.9	7.5-10.8
Other	--	--	--
Hispanic Ethnicity			
Hispanic	6.4	1.3	4.3-9.5
Non- Hispanic	10.1	1.0	8.4-12.1
Education			
< High School	8.9	1.6	6.2-12.7
High School	12.1	1.8	9.0-16.1
> High School	8.0	1.0	6.2-10.2
Marital Status			
Married	7.5	0.9	5.9-9.4
Other	11.7	1.4	9.2-14.8
Payment for Delivery			
Medicaid	11.9	1.2	9.7-14.6
Other	6.3	0.9	4.7-8.3
Birthweight			
Low	8.1	1.2	6.0-10.8
Normal	9.2	0.8	7.7-11.0

*Confidence interval

Table 23

Infant Checkups, 2005

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Infant seen in first week after leaving hospital	90.4	0.8	88.7-91.9
Well-baby checkup at 2, 4, or 6 months	99.2	0.3	98.6-99.6
Mom satisfied with number of well-baby checkups.	95.2	0.6	93.9-96.2

*Confidence interval

Table 24
Place of Well Baby Checkup, 2005
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Hospital Clinic			Health Dept Clinic			MD/HMO			Comm. Health Center			Other		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	19.4	1.1	17.4-21.6	9.6	0.8	8.1-11.3	60.2	1.4	57.5-62.8	9.7	0.8	8.2-11.5	1.1	0.3	0.7-1.8
Age															
< 20 years	28.6	3.9	21.5-36.8	15.7	3.2	10.4-23.1	31.7	4.0	24.5-39.9	21.7	3.6	15.5-29.6	--	--	--
20-24 years	24.0	2.5	19.4-29.3	12.7	2.0	9.3-17.2	47.5	3.0	41.7-53.4	14.3	2.2	10.6-19.0	--	--	--
25-34 years	17.9	1.4	15.3-20.9	8.3	1.1	6.5-10.6	66.2	1.8	62.6-69.6	6.6	0.9	4.9-8.7	1.0	0.4	0.5-2.1
35+ years	12.0	2.3	8.2-17.2	5.5	1.6	3.1-9.7	76.2	3.0	69.8-81.5	6.3	1.8	3.6-10.7	--	--	--
Race															
Black	28.3	3.2	22.6-34.9	10.1	2.2	6.6-15.2	43.5	3.5	36.7-50.5	18.1	2.8	13.3-24.2	--	--	--
White	17.5	1.2	15.4-19.9	9.7	0.9	8.1-11.7	63.3	1.5	60.4-66.1	8.1	0.8	6.6-9.9	1.4	0.4	0.8-2.3
Other	14.8	4.5	8.0-25.9	--	--	--	73.8	5.7	61.2-83.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic Ethnicity															
Hispanic	26.3	2.3	21.9-31.1	24.3	2.3	20.1-29.1	31.5	2.5	26.8-36.5	14.6	1.9	11.3-18.7	3.4	1.0	1.9-5.8
Non-Hispanic	17.1	1.2	14.8-19.6	4.5	0.7	3.3-6.0	70.0	1.5	67.0-72.9	8.1	0.9	6.5-10.1	--	--	--
Education															
< High School	26.6	2.6	21.8-32.0	25.7	2.6	20.9-31.2	26.5	2.6	21.7-31.9	3.2	1.0	1.7-6.0	18.0	2.3	13.8-23.0
High School	22.4	2.3	18.3-27.2	11.1	1.7	8.1-14.9	50.8	2.8	45.4-56.1	1.6	0.7	0.7-3.6	14.2	2.0	10.7-18.4
> High School	14.9	1.4	12.4-17.7	2.3	0.6	1.4-3.7	78.6	1.6	75.3-81.5	4.3	0.8	3.0-6.1	--	--	--
Marital Status															
Married	15.8	1.3	13.5-18.4	6.3	0.9	4.8-8.2	73.0	1.5	69.9-75.9	4.0	0.7	2.9-5.6	0.9	0.3	0.4-1.8
Other	25.1	1.9	21.5-29.0	14.8	1.6	11.9-18.2	40.0	2.2	35.7-44.3	18.8	1.8	15.6-22.5	1.4	0.5	0.7-2.9
Payment for Delivery															
Medicaid	27.3	1.7	24.1-30.9	16.4	1.5	13.8-19.5	37.2	1.9	33.6-41.0	17.1	1.5	14.3-20.2	2.0	0.5	1.2-3.4
Other	11.3	1.2	9.1-14.0	2.4	0.6	1.5-3.9	83.8	1.4	80.8-86.5	2.2	0.6	1.3-3.7	--	--	--
Birthweight															
Low	25.3	2.2	21.2-29.9	7.3	1.4	5.0-10.7	57.9	2.5	52.9-62.7	8.8	1.5	6.3-12.3	--	--	--
Normal	19.0	1.2	16.8-21.3	9.8	0.9	8.2-11.6	60.3	1.4	57.5-63.1	9.8	0.9	8.2-11.7	1.1	0.3	0.7-1.9

*Confidence interval
-- Fewer than six respondents

Table 25
Sleep Position of Infant, 2005

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Back	68.3	1.3	65.7-70.7
Side	13.0	0.9	11.3-14.9
Stomach	11.9	0.9	10.2-13.8
Side/Back	4.4	0.6	3.4-5.6
Side/Stomach	0.8	0.3	0.4-1.5
Back/Stomach	0.4	0.2	0.2-0.9
All three positions	1.3	0.3	0.8-2.1

*Confidence interval

Table 26a
Prevalence of Laying Infant on Back to Sleep, 2003, 2004 and 2005
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	2003			2004			2005		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	63.7	1.3	61.1-66.3	65.7	1.2	63.3-68.0	68.3	1.3	65.7-70.7
Age									
< 20 years	47.0	4.4	38.6-55.6	57.5	4.3	48.9-65.7	53.2	4.2	44.9-61.3
20-24 years	59.6	2.8	54.1-64.9	56.2	2.8	50.7-61.6	64.4	2.8	58.6-69.7
25-34 years	67.1	1.8	63.5-70.6	67.7	1.6	64.6-70.7	72.4	1.7	68.9-75.5
35+ years	70.9	3.5	63.6-77.3	76.0	2.7	70.4-80.9	70.3	3.2	63.7-76.1
Race									
Black	46.1	3.5	39.4-53.0	48.1	3.2	41.9-54.4	49.4	3.5	42.7-56.2
White	66.8	1.5	63.8-69.6	69.3	1.3	66.7-71.8	72.4	1.4	69.6-74.9
Other	76.7	5.4	64.7-85.5	70.7	5.5	59.0-80.1	73.9	5.7	61.3-83.5
Hispanic Ethnicity									
Hispanic	57.3	2.7	51.9-62.5	56.8	2.6	51.7-61.7	66.1	2.5	61.1-70.8
Non- Hispanic	65.9	1.5	62.8-68.8	68.4	1.4	65.7-71.0	69.0	1.5	66.0-71.8
Education									
< High School	57.1	2.9	51.3-62.7	50.9	2.8	45.4-56.5	60.7	2.9	54.9-66.1
High School	58.7	2.6	53.5-63.7	60.1	2.5	55.1-64.9	65.9	2.6	60.7-70.8
> High School	69.6	1.8	65.9-73.0	73.9	1.5	70.9-76.7	73.0	1.7	69.6-76.2
Marital Status									
Married	67.9	1.6	64.6-71.0	71.0	1.4	68.1-73.6	73.7	1.5	70.6-76.6
Other	56.5	2.3	51.9-60.9	55.9	2.2	51.6-60.1	59.7	2.2	55.4-64.0
Payment for Delivery									
Medicaid	57.6	2.0	53.7-61.5	56.8	1.9	53.1-60.5	61.6	1.9	57.8-65.2
Other	69.2	1.8	65.7-72.6	73.1	1.5	70.1-75.9	75.4	1.7	72.0-78.5
Birthweight									
Low	61.4	2.5	56.4-66.2	65.2	2.2	60.8-69.3	69.3	2.3	64.6-73.7
Normal	63.9	1.4	61.0-66.6	65.7	1.3	63.2-68.2	68.2	1.4	65.5-70.8

*Confidence interval

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

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

*Confidence interval

**Change in question

Table 27a
Breastfeeding Initiation, 2003, 2004 and 2005
By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	2003			2004			2005		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	72.0	1.3	69.5-74.4	75.0	1.1	72.8-77.1	76.2	1.2	73.8-78.4
Age									
< 20 years	55.3	4.4	46.7-63.7	55.6	4.3	47.0-63.9	55.7	4.2	47.4-63.8
20-24 years	63.9	2.7	58.5-69.0	64.6	2.7	59.2-69.7	70.8	2.7	65.3-75.8
25-34 years	78.0	1.6	74.7-81.0	79.2	1.4	76.4-81.7	80.7	1.5	77.6-83.4
35+ years	76.2	3.3	69.2-82.0	85.2	2.2	80.3-89.0	82.3	2.7	76.5-86.9
Race									
Black	52.6	3.5	45.7-59.3	56.6	3.2	50.2-62.7	57.8	3.4	51.0-64.4
White	75.4	1.3	72.7-78.0	78.2	1.2	75.9-80.4	79.7	1.2	77.2-82.0
Other	84.9	4.7	73.2-92.0	91.8	3.3	82.7-96.3	90.4	3.9	79.6-95.8
Hispanic Ethnicity									
Hispanic	81.1	2.2	76.5-85.0	83.6	1.9	79.5-87.0	84.1	1.9	80.0-87.5
Non- Hispanic	68.9	1.5	66.0-71.8	72.4	1.3	69.8-74.9	73.4	1.4	70.5-76.1
Education									
< High School	63.0	2.9	57.3-68.4	64.5	2.7	59.0-69.6	66.1	2.8	60.4-71.4
High School	65.5	2.5	60.5-70.3	64.9	2.4	60.0-69.5	67.7	2.6	62.5-72.6
> High School	79.6	1.6	76.3-82.6	83.3	1.3	80.7-85.6	84.3	1.4	81.5-86.8
Marital Status									
Married	80.0	1.4	77.1-82.5	82.6	1.2	80.2-84.7	83.5	1.3	80.9-85.9
Other	58.0	2.3	53.5-62.4	60.9	2.1	56.7-64.9	64.5	2.1	60.2-68.6
Payment for Delivery									
Medicaid	65.8	1.9	61.9-69.5	68.4	1.8	64.8-71.7	68.0	1.8	64.4-71.5
Other	77.6	1.6	74.4-80.6	80.5	1.3	77.8-83.0	84.7	1.4	81.7-87.2
Birthweight									
Low	70.1	2.4	65.3-74.6	65.7	2.2	61.3-69.8	72.4	2.3	67.7-76.7
Normal	72.1	1.3	69.5-74.7	75.7	1.2	73.3-77.9	76.4	1.3	73.9-78.8

*Confidence interval

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

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

*Confidence interval

**Change in question

Table 28a

Breastfeeding at Four Weeks After Delivery, 2003, 2004 and 2005

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	2003			2004			2005		
	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Total	58.4	1.4	55.7-61.1	62.4	1.2	60.0-64.8	61.8	1.3	59.2-64.4
Age									
< 20 years	31.4	4.0	24.1-39.8	36.0	4.2	28.2-44.6	32.2	3.9	25.0-40.3
20-24 years	48.0	2.8	42.5-53.5	49.8	2.8	44.3-55.2	52.5	3.0	46.7-58.3
25-34 years	66.5	1.8	62.9-70.0	67.2	1.6	64.1-70.3	68.6	1.8	65.0-71.9
35+ years	66.6	3.6	59.2-73.3	77.4	2.6	71.8-82.1	72.1	3.1	65.6-77.8
Race									
Black	39.3	3.4	32.8-46.1	39.9	3.2	33.8-46.2	43.5	3.5	36.9-50.4
White	61.4	1.5	58.4-64.3	66.1	1.3	63.5-68.6	65.4	1.5	62.5-68.1
Other	78.4	5.4	66.1-87.1	86.2	4.1	76.1-92.4	75.8	5.7	63.1-85.2
Hispanic Ethnicity									
Hispanic	69.0	2.6	63.8-73.8	70.2	2.4	65.3-74.6	68.5	2.5	63.4-73.2
Non-Hispanic	54.8	1.6	51.6-57.9	60.1	1.4	57.3-62.8	59.5	1.6	56.4-62.6
Education									
< High School	51.8	2.9	46.1-57.5	50.0	2.8	44.5-55.6	49.5	3.0	43.7-55.3
High School	47.6	2.7	42.4-52.8	50.8	2.6	45.8-55.8	49.8	2.8	44.4-55.2
> High School	67.3	1.9	63.6-70.8	72.2	1.5	69.1-75.0	72.6	1.7	69.1-75.7
Marital Status									
Married	68.5	1.6	65.3-71.6	72.3	1.4	69.6-75.0	71.4	1.6	68.2-74.4
Other	40.8	2.3	36.4-45.3	43.8	2.2	39.6-48.0	46.8	2.2	42.4-51.2
Payment for Delivery									
Medicaid	51.1	2.0	47.1-55.1	54.3	1.9	50.6-57.9	50.6	2.0	46.8-54.4
Other	64.9	1.8	61.3-68.4	69.1	1.6	66.0-72.1	73.4	1.7	69.9-76.6
Birthweight									
Low	57.0	2.6	51.9-61.9	52.5	2.3	48.1-57.0	57.6	2.5	52.6-62.4
Normal	58.5	1.5	55.6-61.3	63.1	1.3	60.5-65.6	62.1	1.4	59.3-64.9

* Confidence interval

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

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

*Confidence interval

**Change in question

Table 29

Reasons for Not Breastfeeding, 2005

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
I did not like breastfeeding	53.8	2.8	48.4-59.2
I went back to school or work	18.1	2.1	14.3-22.7
I had other children to take care of	17.2	2.0	13.5-21.5
I was sick or on medication	10.6	1.6	7.8-14.2
I had too many household duties	10.3	1.7	7.5-14.0
I wanted my body back to myself	7.3	1.4	5.0-10.7
I was embarrassed to breastfeed	6.2	1.4	4.0-9.5
I did not want to be tied down	3.9	1.1	2.3-6.6
Baby was sick	2.7	0.8	1.5-4.6
Other reasons	21.9	2.3	17.8-26.7

*Confidence interval

Table 30

How did you learn to install and use your infant car seat? 2005

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
I read the instructions	69.5	1.3	67.0-71.9
A health or safety professional showed me	26.9	1.2	24.6-29.3
I figured it out myself	24.3	1.2	22.1-26.7
A friend or family member showed me	19.5	1.1	17.5-21.7
Someone from a loaner program showed me	1.3	0.3	0.8-2.0
Some other way	16.7	1.0	14.8-18.9

*Confidence interval

Table 31

Source of Payment for Prenatal Care, 2005

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Insurance/HMO	51.2	1.4	48.6-53.9
Medicaid	49.0	1.4	46.4-51.7
Personal Income	18.4	1.0	16.4-20.5
Other Source	1.4	0.3	0.9-2.3

*Confidence interval

Table 32

Source of Payment for Delivery, 2005

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Insurance/HMO	49.2	1.3	46.5-51.8
Medicaid	51.3	1.3	48.7-54.0
Personal Income	18.4	1.0	16.5-20.5
Other Source	1.3	0.3	0.8-2.1

*Confidence interval

Table 33

Prevalence of Health Insurance or Medicaid for Baby, 2005

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Yes	97.6	0.4	96.7-98.4
No	2.4	0.4	1.7-3.4

*Confidence interval

Table 34

Type of Insurance for Baby, 2005

	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI *
Insurance/HMO	46.8	1.4	44.1-49.4
Medicaid	47.6	1.4	44.9-50.3
KidCare/CHIP	5.5	0.6	4.4-6.9
Other Source	0.6	0.2	0.3-1.2

*Confidence interval