PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System

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How to Learn More About PRAMS

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Preface

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

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

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

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

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Introduction

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

This report is a compilation of data on 27 maternal and child health (MCH) indicators from the PRAMS surveillance system. CDC collaborated with the states that participate in PRAMS to choose the indicators included in this report. States with data included in this report had fully implemented PRAMS data collection procedures and achieved weighted response rates of at least 70% in 1999. Seventeen states met this criteria: Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Utah, Washington, and West Virginia. (Weighted response rates ranged from 72% to 81%.)

The indicators in the report cover a variety of topics, including unintended pregnancy; prenatal care; prenatal discussion of seat belt use, smoking, drinking, prenatal human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) testing, and physical abuse; Medicaid coverage; participation in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC); breastfeeding; cigarette smoking; drinking; infant sleeping position; physical abuse; contraceptive use; and awareness of the importance of folic acid in preventing some birth defects. Many of the indicators are included in the *Healthy People 2010* objectives, which include objectives for improving the health of mothers and children.[1] Other indicators are reporting requirements for the Title V Maternal and Child Health Block Grant, the major funding source for state MCH programs; these indicators are included as performance measures.[2]

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

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

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

concerns and expanding the usefulness of the report.

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

Policy makers can use the data in this report to monitor progress toward national, state, and local pregnancy-related health objectives, including the reduction and prevention of high-risk pregnancies and adverse pregnancy outcomes. We view dissemination of these data as a key step in the translation of PRAMS data into public health action, which is a primary goal for PRAMS. We hope this report will be a valuable reference in public health planning and policy development.

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Overview of PRAMS

Background

The Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) is a population-based surveillance system of maternal behaviors and experiences before and during a woman's pregnancy and during the early infancy of her child. PRAMS was developed in 1987 in response to distressing statistics. For example, the U.S. infant mortality rate was no longer declining as rapidly as it had in past years, and the prevalence of low-birthweight infants showed little change. In addition, maternal behaviors such as smoking, drug use, and limited use of prenatal and pediatric care services were recognized as contributors to these slow rates of decline.

Purpose

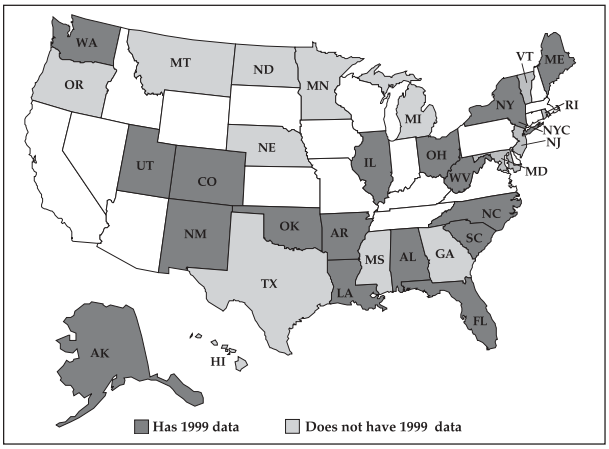
PRAMS supplements data from vital records for planning and assessing perinatal health programs within states. Because PRAMS data are population-based, findings from data analyses can be generalized to an entire state's population of women having a live birth. PRAMS is designed not only to generate state-specific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

History

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

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

Figure 1. PRAMS Participants in 2002



PRAMS participants are Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, New York City, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, and West Virginia (Figure 1). Within state health departments, PRAMS program structures cross several existing organizational units, including maternal and child health and vital statistics. PRAMS surveillance currently covers 62% of all U.S. births.

Methodology

PRAMS generates statewide estimates of important perinatal health topics among women delivering a live infant. Each participating state uses a standardized data collection method developed by CDC.[1,2] PRAMS staff in each state collect data through statewide mailings and follow up with nonrespondents by telephone. Every month, a stratified sample of 100 to 250 new mothers is selected from eligible birth certificates. At 2 to 6 months after delivery, each sampled mother is mailed a package containing an explanatory letter introducing the survey and the 14-page survey itself. A second questionnaire package, and in most states a third, is mailed to mothers who do not respond to the previous mailed survey. PRAMS interviewers telephone mothers who do not respond to any of the mailed surveys and administer the questionnaire by telephone.

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

The PRAMS questionnaire addresses many topics, including barriers to prenatal care and content of prenatal care, obstetric history, maternal use of alcohol and cigarettes, nutrition, economic status, maternal stress, and early infant development and health status. Not all topics are included in this report. The questionnaire consists of a core component and a state-specific component. The core portion is used by all participating PRAMS states. Each state develops a state-specific portion that addresses its particular data needs. Since its inception, the PRAMS questionnaire has undergone several revisions, referred to as “phases.” Revisions to the questionnaire have occurred primarily to capture data on recent guidelines or emerging issues concerning maternal and

child health (such as knowledge of folic acid's relationship to birth defects) and to improve respondents' comprehension of questions. In January 2000, states implemented the fourth phase of the questionnaire. The 27 indicators presented in this document are from the core component of the Phase 3 questionnaire, based on revisions made to the questionnaire in 1995 and put in the field in late 1995 and early 1996.

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

Technical Notes

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

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

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

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

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

Percentages for the demographic and outcome variables—maternal age, race, ethnicity, education, marital status, and infant birthweight—used in the state-specific tables were obtained from state birth certificate data provided to CDC. Out-of-state residents and, for all states except Alaska, out-of-state births were excluded in describing the PRAMS-eligible population. The PRAMS-eligible population has been described by using five categories of race (white, black, Native American, Asian / Pacific Islander, and other nonwhite racial groups) for all states; Alaska also reported data for Alaska Natives. The detailed summary sections of the report use three race categories, white, black, and other; other includes Native Americans, Asian / Pacific Islanders, Alaska Natives, and other nonwhites. For the state-specific sections of the report, data for racial groups comprising at least 5% of the state's birth population were reported separately. In addition, an Other category was included which represents the rest of the population not shown in the racial categories. This categorization of race resulted in four states (Alaska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Washington) having additional race categories reported for 1999. The demographic variable of Medicaid status was obtained from the PRAMS questionnaire; a recipient was defined as a woman who reported that she received Medicaid just before she became pregnant or that Medicaid paid for her prenatal care or the delivery.

Except for the tables describing the PRAMS-eligible population in each state, all tables in the report were produced using weighted PRAMS data. Percentages and standard errors were calculated for the characteristic of interest using PROC CROSSTAB in SUDAAN.[3] The 95% confidence intervals (CI) were computed using the formula CI = percentage ± (1.96 x standard error). The number of respondents is the number of mothers who answered that PRAMS question. All missing (blank and "don't know") observations are excluded. The percentage of missing values is noted when it equals or exceeds 10%. Because estimates based on small samples are imprecise and may be biased, estimates for which the number of respondents was fewer than 30 are not reported. In the detailed summary tables, estimates based on sample sizes between 30 and 60 are reported but noted because the estimates may be unreliable. In the tables that present data for 1993–1999 or 1996–1999 (for indicators introduced in 1996), the P value indicates a test for linear trend and was calculated using PROC LOGISTIC in SUDAAN.[3] These tables also include data for three additional states (Colorado, Louisiana, and New Mexico) that had 1998 and 1999 data available. However, these states were

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

PRAMS data are representative of women whose pregnancies resulted in a live birth and are not generalizable to all pregnant women. For one reporting area, data are not representative of the entire state: New York data are for upstate New York only and exclude New York City, which has an autonomous vital records agency.

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

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

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

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

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

Improvement (continued)

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

Mixed Results

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

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

Mixed Results (continued)

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

No Change

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

Multistate Exhibits

Unintended Pregnancy and Contraceptive Use

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

Unintended Pregnancy and Contraceptive Use

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

Unintended pregnancy resulting in a live birth is associated with delayed entry into prenatal care; this may be due to women with unintended pregnancies being less likely to realize they are pregnant in the first trimester than women with intended pregnancies.[8,9] Other adverse behaviors associated with unintended pregnancy include poor maternal nutrition, cigarette smoking, and use of alcohol and other drugs.[1,3] Unintended pregnancy may also be associated with adverse birth outcomes. The proportion of low-birthweight infants has been shown to be higher among black women whose pregnancies were unwanted than among those with wanted pregnancies.[1,10] Women with mistimed or unwanted births were more likely to have infants who were premature, low birthweight, or small for gestational age than women with intended births.[9] However, Kost et al. found that planning status was not significantly associated with negative birth outcomes after controlling for maternal behavioral variables (e.g., timing of prenatal care visits, weight gain, smoking, drinking).[9] The consequences of an unintended pregnancy do not end at birth, as evidenced by the associations between unintended births and breastfeeding initiation and duration, and unintended births and child abuse and neglect.[1,3,9] Children under 2 years of age that were mistimed or unwanted were found to score lower on several psychometric measures indicating reduced cognitive, behavioral, and emotional development.[11]

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

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

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

Data Highlights

- In 1999, the prevalence of unintended pregnancy among women who had live births ranged from 33.7% (Utah) to 52.0% (Louisiana). During 1997–1999, North Carolina showed a significant decreasing trend in the prevalence of unintended pregnancy.
- In 1999, the prevalence of mistimed pregnancy among women who had live births ranged from 26.5% (Maine) to 36.4% (Oklahoma). During 1993–1999, New York showed a significant increasing trend in the prevalence of mistimed pregnancy.
- In 1999, the prevalence of unwanted pregnancy among women who had live births ranged from 6.4% (Utah) to 17.3% (Louisiana). During 1993–1999, Florida and West Virginia showed significant decreasing trends in the prevalence of unwanted pregnancy.
- In 1999, 8.7% (Utah) to 12.2% (Louisiana and Washington) of women reported that their husbands or partners did not want the pregnancy. During 1997–1999, North Carolina showed a significant decreasing trend in the prevalence of women reporting that their husbands or partners did not want the pregnancy.
- In 1999, the prevalence of any type of birth control use at time of pregnancy among women who reported that their pregnancy was unintended ranged from 33.2% (Ohio) to 45.6% (Maine). During 1993–1999, Alabama, Florida, and New York showed significant decreasing trends in the use of birth control among women who reported that their pregnancy was unintended. The trends in these states are in the opposite direction from what is desired.

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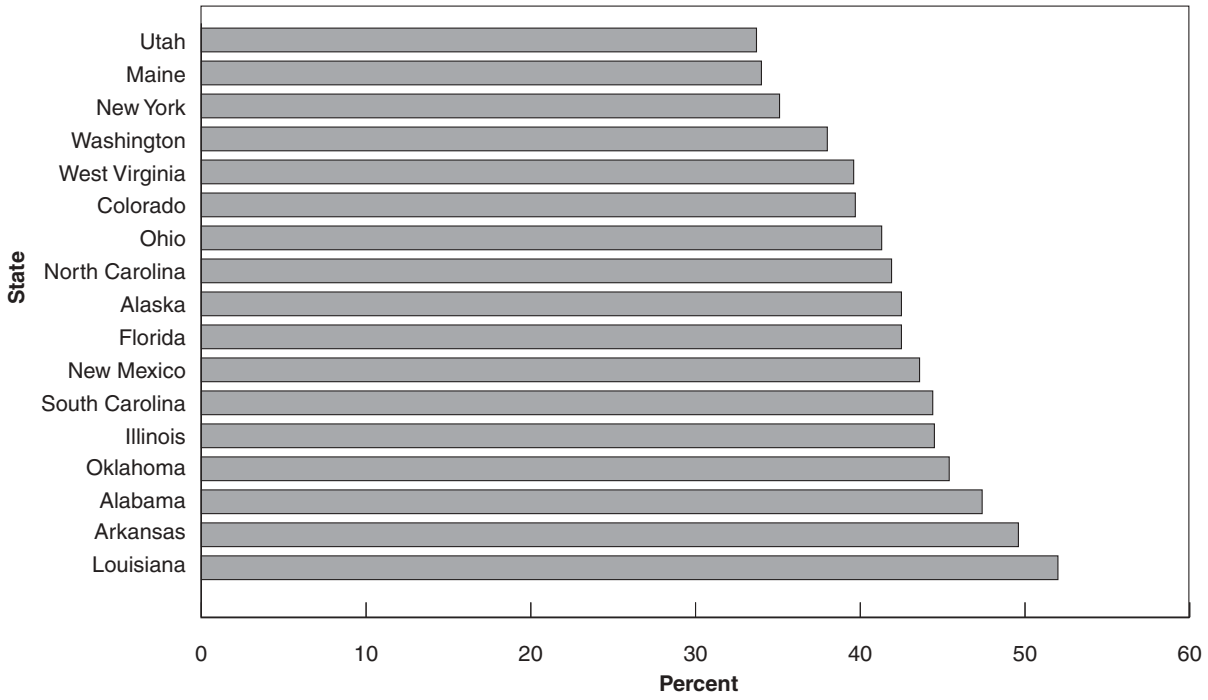
Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1999

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

* 1999 state range is 33.7%–52.0%.
† Confidence interval.
{ Data do not include New York City.

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



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

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

** Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
¶ P value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.
{ Data do not include New York City.
^ 1997 data represent only July–December births.
~ 1998 data represent July 1997 through December 1998 births.

Year 2010 Health Objective 9.1

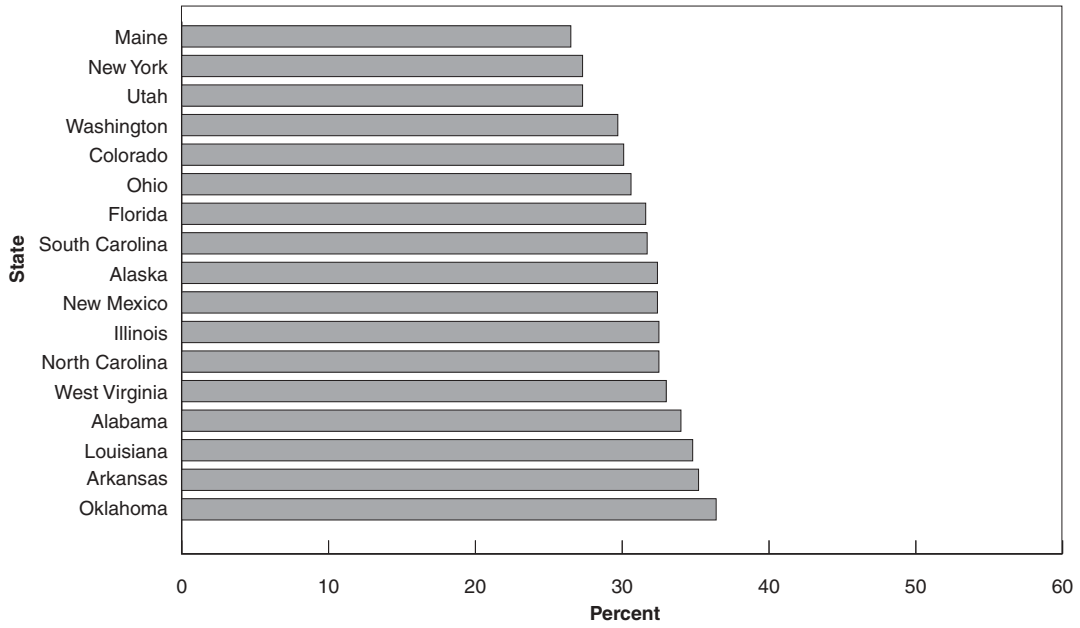
Increase the proportion of pregnancies that are intended to at least 70%.

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

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

* 1999 state range is 26.5%–36.4%.
† Confidence interval.
{ Data do not include New York City.

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



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

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

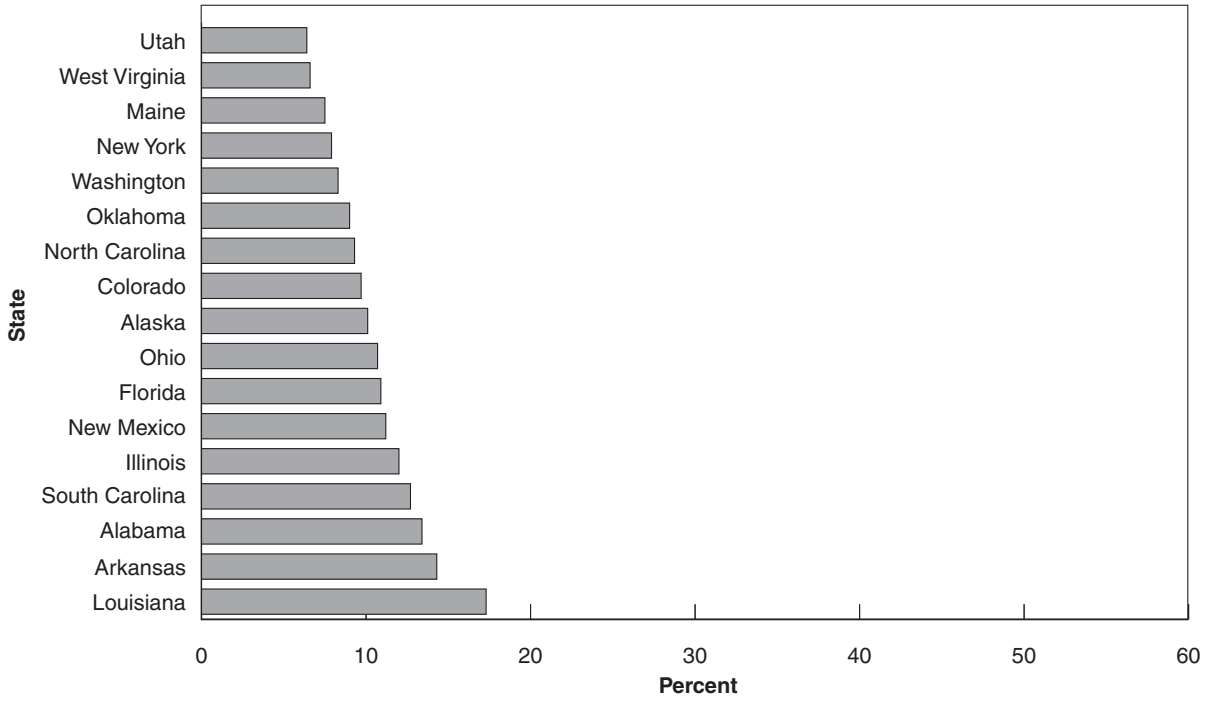
** Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
¶ P value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.
{ Data do not include New York City.
^ 1997 data represent only July–December births.
~ 1998 data represent July 1997 through December 1998 births.

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

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

* 1999 state range is 6.4%–17.3%.
† Confidence interval.
{ Data do not include New York City.

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



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

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

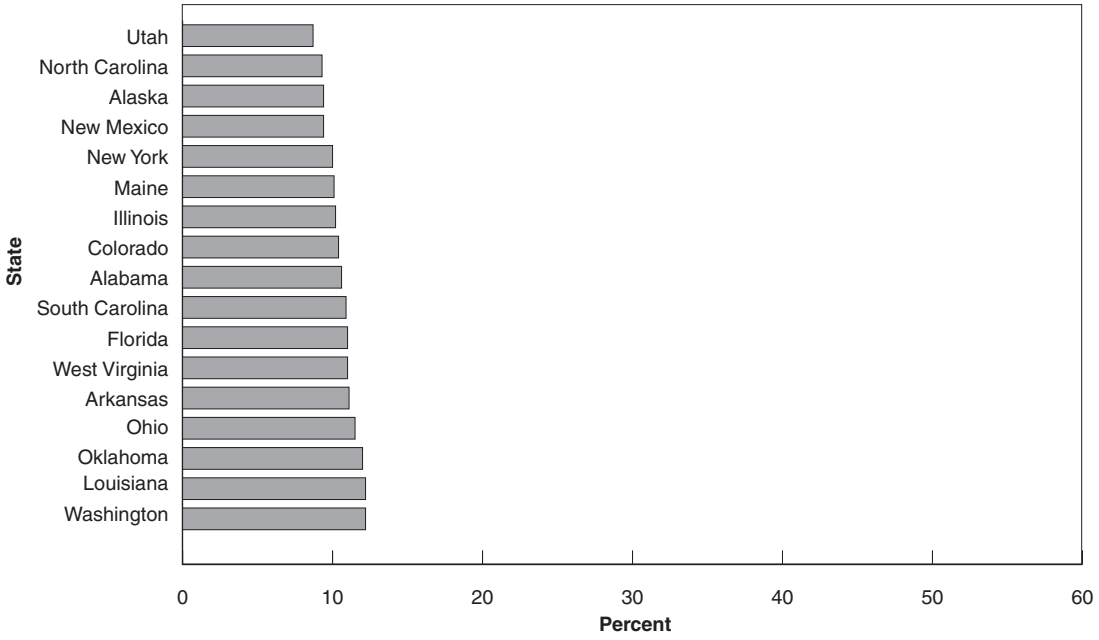
** Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
¶ P value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.
{ Data do not include New York City.
^ 1997 data represent only July–December births.
~ 1998 data represent July 1997 through December 1998 births.

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

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

* 1999 state range is 8.7%–12.2%.
† Confidence interval.
{ Data do not include New York City.

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



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

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

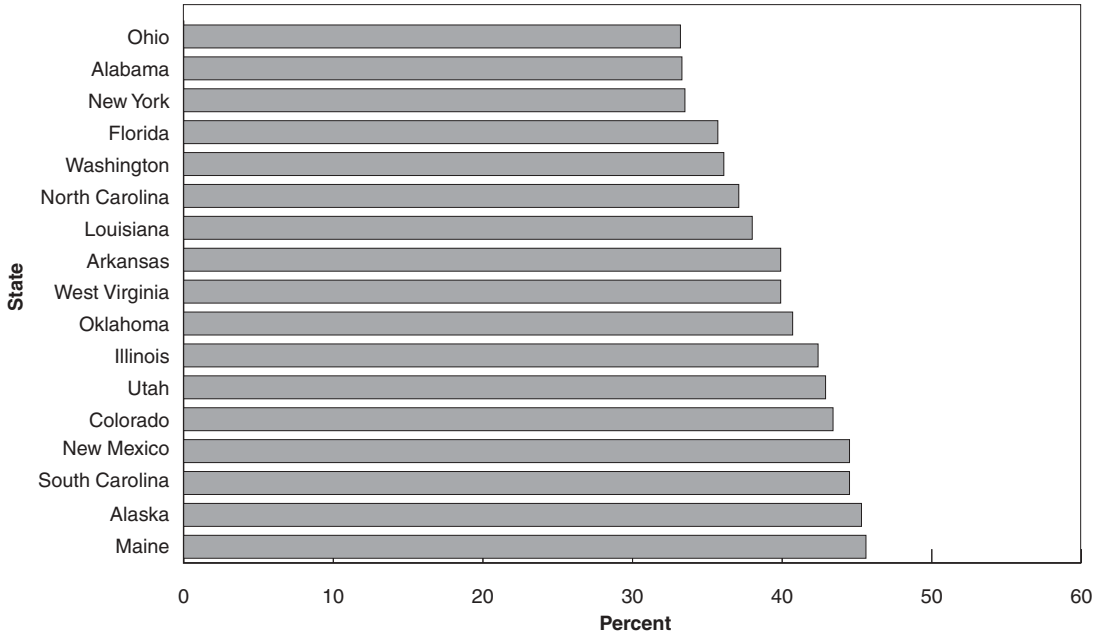
** Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.
¶ P value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.
{ Data do not include New York City.
^ 1997 data represent only July–December births.
~ 1998 data represent July 1997 through December 1998 births.

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

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

* 1999 state range is 33.2%–45.6%.
† Confidence interval.
{ Data do not include New York City.

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



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

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

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

Year 2010 Health Objective 9.3

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

Multistate Exhibits

Prenatal Care

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

Prenatal Care

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

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

Despite Medicaid expansion and the benefits of early and consistent prenatal care, not all women begin prenatal care in the first trimester, and certain groups of women are less likely than others to do so. For example, in the United States, black and Hispanic women are less likely to receive early prenatal care.[2,4,5] Teenage women[2] and women aged 40 years or older are less likely to begin care in the first trimester than are women of other ages. Low level of education and low income are both associated with late entry into prenatal care (that is, after the first trimester).[2,5]

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

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

Data Highlights

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

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

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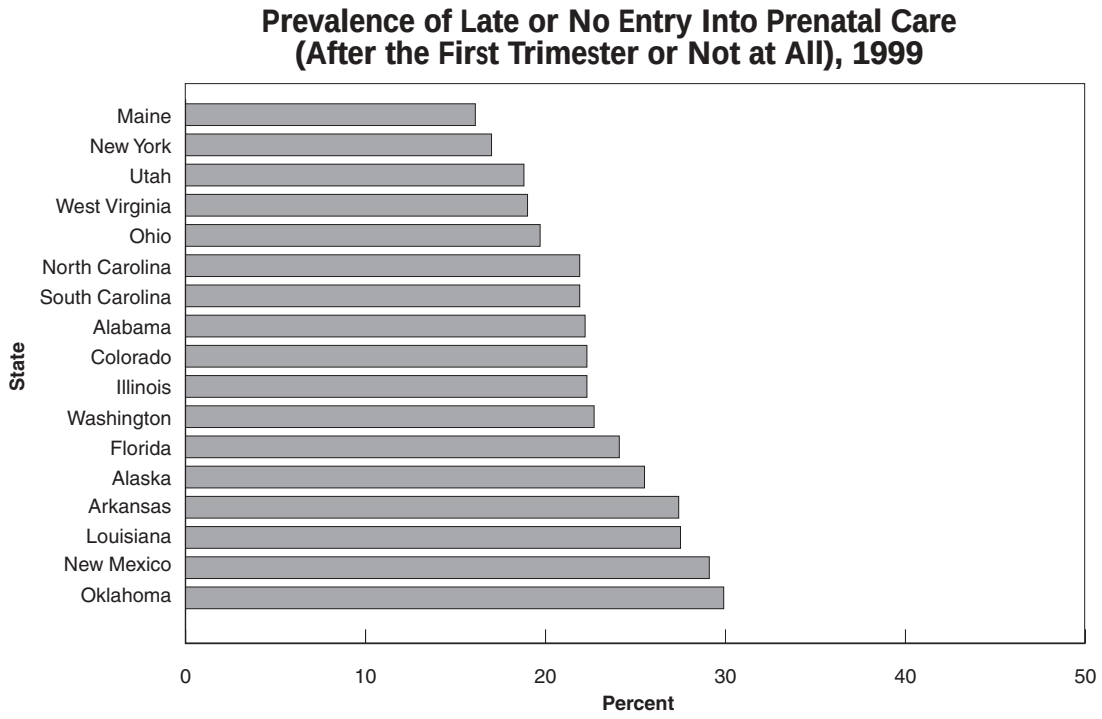
Prevalence of Late or No Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester or Not at All), 1999

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

* 1999 state range is 16.1%–29.9%.
† Confidence interval.
{ Data do not include New York City.



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

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

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

Year 2010 Health Objective 16.16

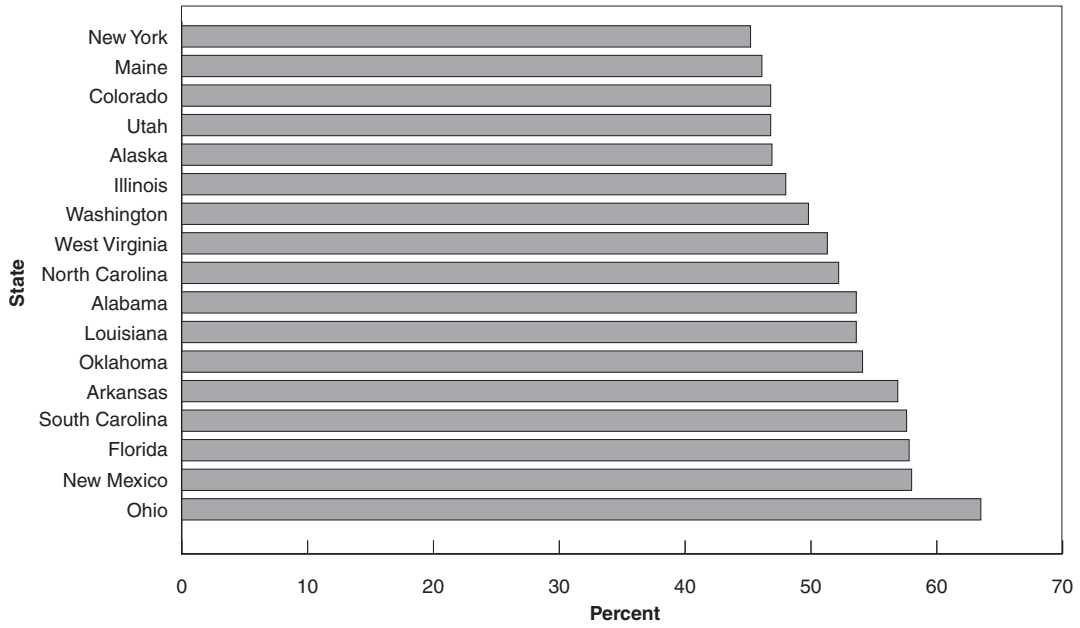
Increase to at least 90% the proportion of all pregnant women who receive prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy.

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

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

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

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



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

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

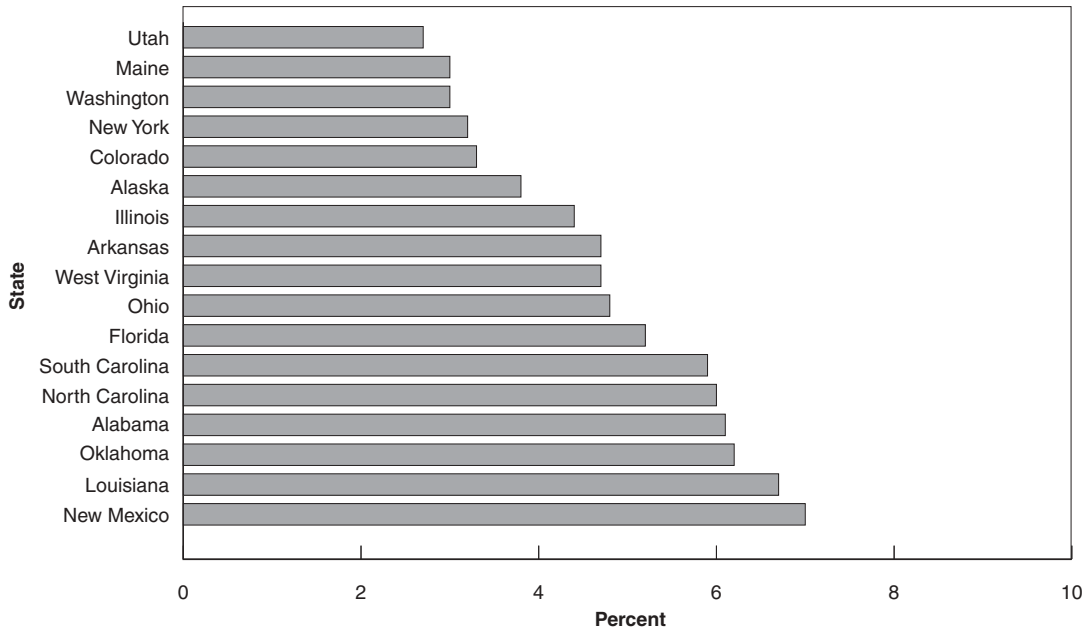
** Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
¶ P value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.
{ Data do not include New York City.
^ 1997 data represent only July–December births.
~ 1998 data represent July 1997 through December 1998 births.

Prevalence of Pregnancy Confirmation After the First Trimester, 1999

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

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

Prevalence of Pregnancy Confirmation After the First Trimester, 1999



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

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

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

Prenatal Care Discussion of Physical Abuse

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

Health care providers and professional groups such as the American Medical Association (AMA) and the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) acknowledge violence against women as a major problem that needs to be addressed in clinical practice.[1,2,6] ACOG has developed guidelines for violence screening[7] and has recommended routine screening of all women for domestic violence for more than 10 years.[4,6,8] ACOG and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recently developed a training tool for clinicians to increase understanding of the important role health care providers can play in identifying, preventing, and reducing intimate partner violence.[5] Given the high likelihood that women will access health care services during pregnancy, physicians providing prenatal care are in a strategic position to screen for physical violence.[1,2,6] Each prenatal visit is an opportunity for providers to identify, refer, and consequently help abused women obtain intervention services.[2-4]

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

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

Data Highlights

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

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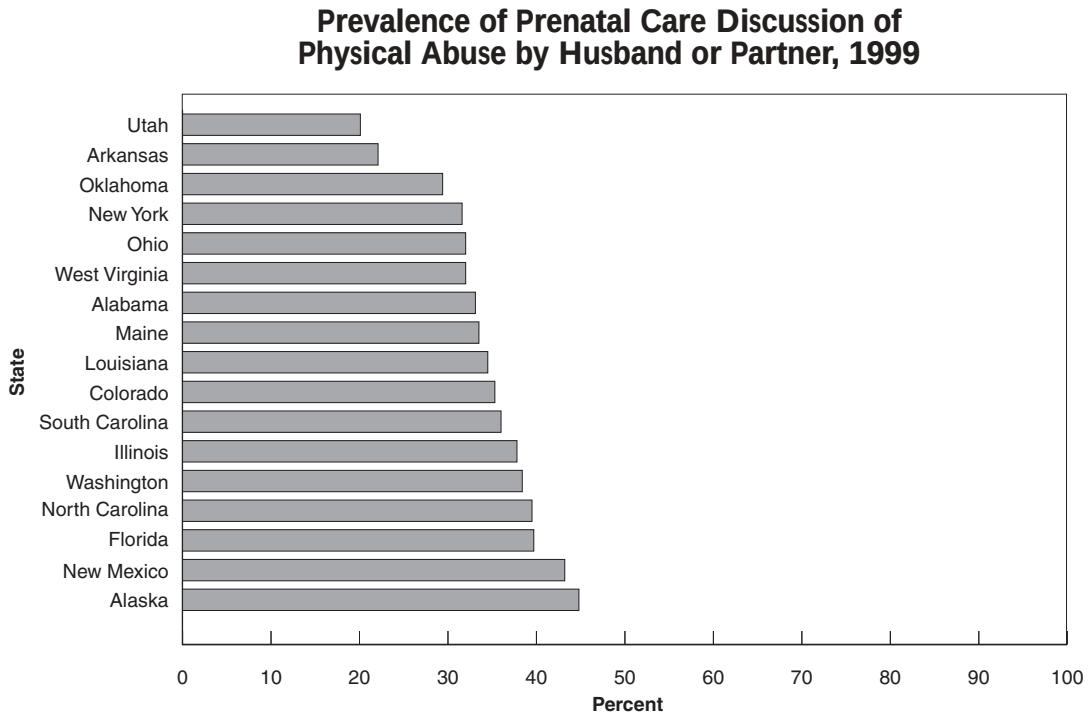
Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner, 1999

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

* 1999 state range is 20.1%–44.8%.
† Confidence interval.
{ Data do not include New York City.



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

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

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

Prenatal Care Discussion of HIV Testing

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

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

On the basis of these results, in 1995 the U.S. Public Health Service announced guidelines recommending that all health care providers offer universal HIV counseling and voluntary testing to women during routine prenatal care.[4] An evaluation of the impact of these guidelines on reducing perinatal transmission in four states found that the proportion of HIV-infected pregnant women whose infection was diagnosed before delivery increased from 68% in 1993 to 81% in 1996.[5] Another study evaluating the impact of these guidelines also reported an increase in HIV testing among pregnant women from 1994 through 1999.[6]

Subsequently, a report from the Institute of Medicine in October 1998 recommended that all providers of prenatal health care universally test all pregnant women for HIV as part of routine prenatal care.[7] Studies of the efficacy of prenatal[8] and intrapartum[9] testing and therapeutic interventions have demonstrated that these strategies can result in substantial cost savings to the U.S. medical system. Yet, according to several studies, 14%–35% of women were not offered HIV testing during prenatal care.[10,11] In nine PRAMS states in 1999, 61%–93% of women had been tested for HIV during pregnancy.[12] PRAMS data on discussions of HIV testing during prenatal care can inform public health authorities and policy makers about the level of implementation of these recommendations.

Data Highlights

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

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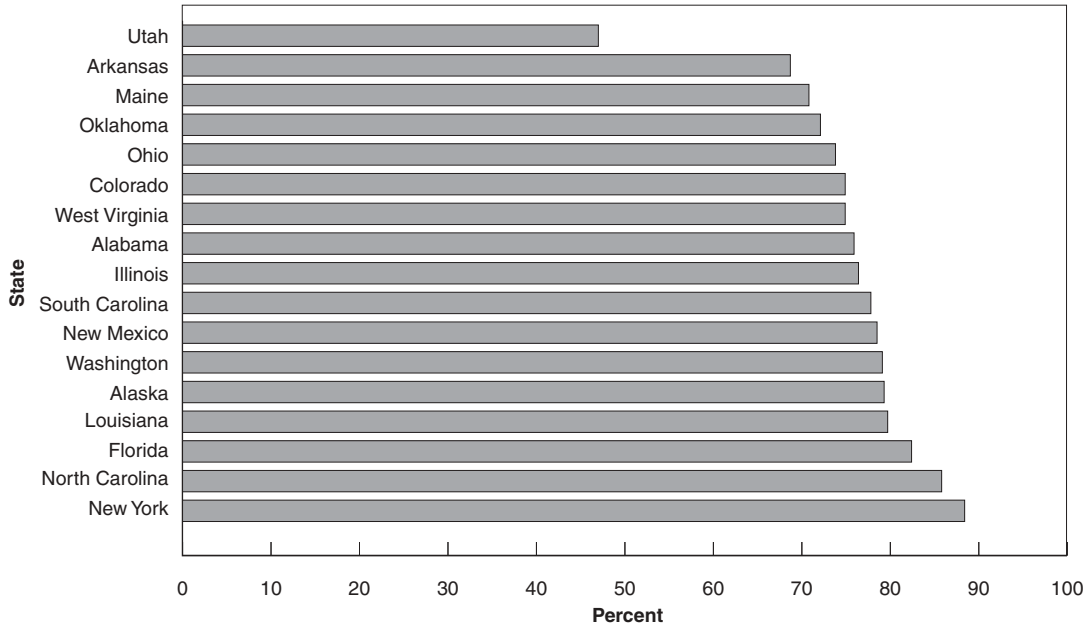
Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of HIV Testing, 1999

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

* 1999 state range is 47.0%–88.4%.
† Confidence interval.
{ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of HIV Testing, 1999



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

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

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

Prenatal Care Discussion of Smoking During Pregnancy

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

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

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

Data Highlights

- In 1999, the prevalence of discussion of the effects of smoking during pregnancy ranged from 57.1% in Utah to 85.9% in North Carolina.
- Trend data during 1993–1999 for eight states (Alabama, Alaska, Maine, New York, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Washington, and West Virginia) showed a statistically significant improvement in the prevalence of smoking discussion.

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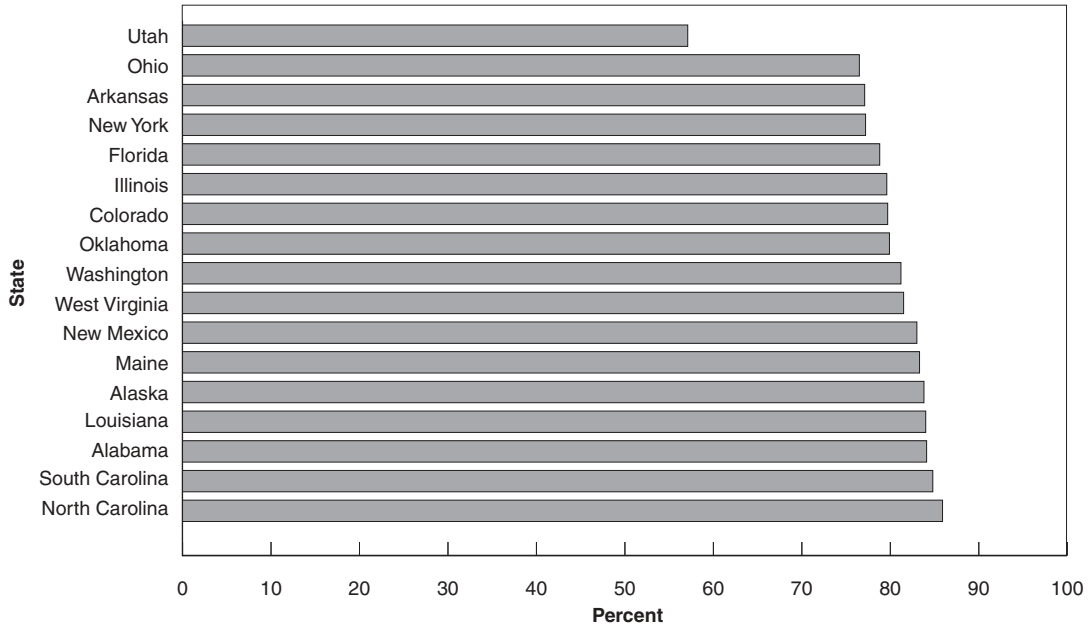
Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Effects of Smoking, 1999

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

* 1999 state range is 57.1%–85.9%.
† Confidence interval.
{ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Effects of Smoking, 1999



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

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

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

Prenatal Care Discussion of Seat Belt Use

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

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

Data Highlights

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

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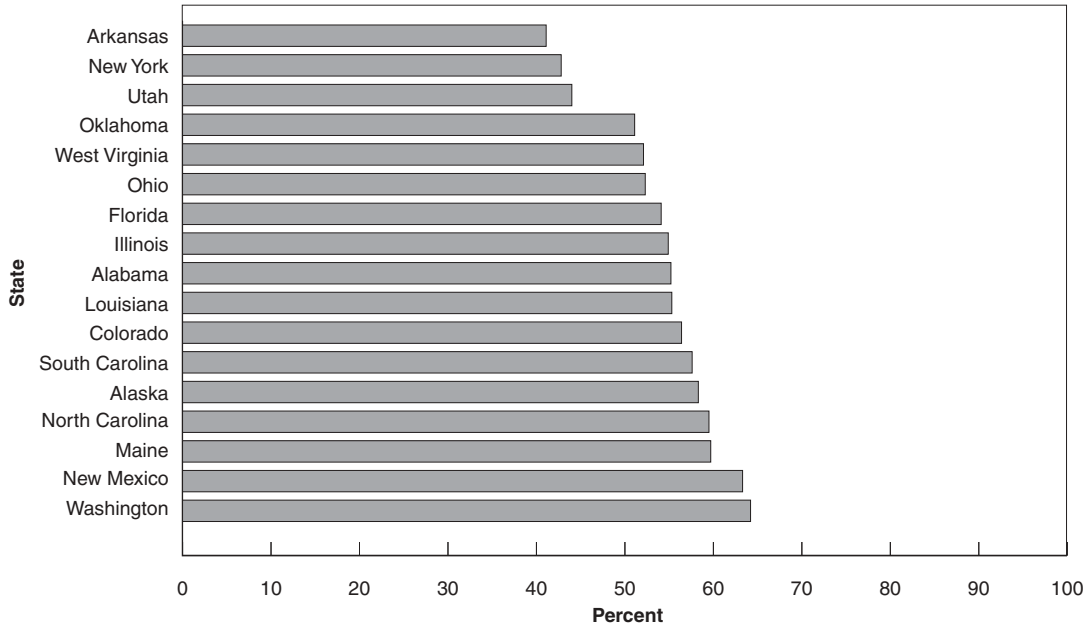
Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Seat Belt Use, 1999

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

* 1999 state range is 41.1%–64.2%.
† Confidence interval.
{ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Seat Belt Use, 1999



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

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

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

Prenatal Care Discussion of Breastfeeding

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

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

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

Data Highlights

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

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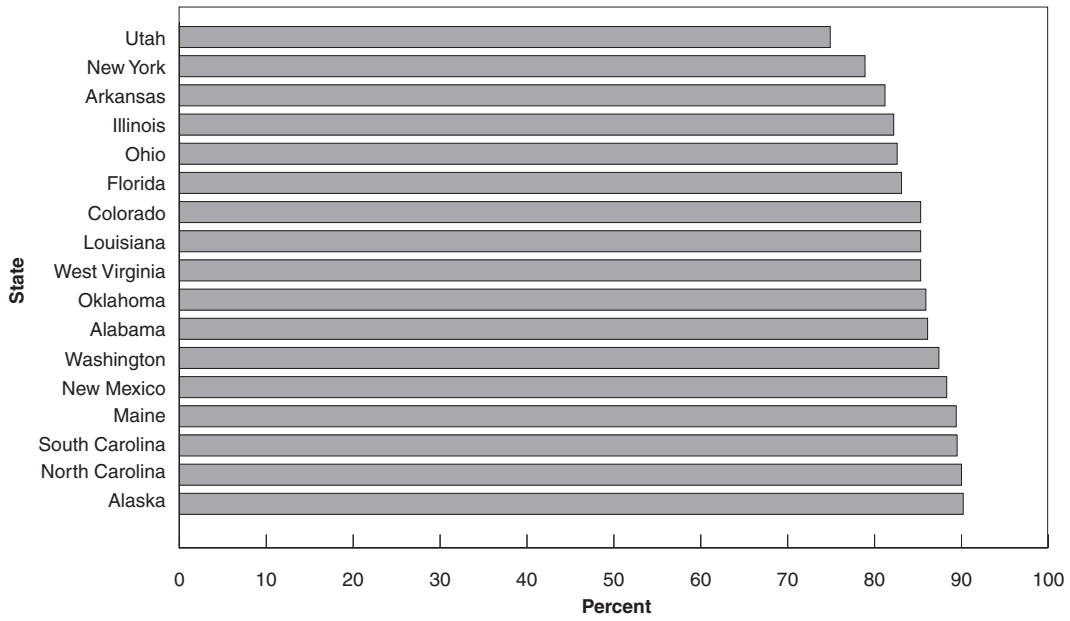
Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Breastfeeding, 1999

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

* 1999 state range is 74.9%–90.2%.
† Confidence interval.
{ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Breastfeeding, 1999



Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Breastfeeding, 1996–1999

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

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

Multistate Exhibits

Medicaid Coverage and WIC Participation

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

Medicaid Coverage for Prenatal Care

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

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

Increasingly, Medicaid-eligible persons are enrolled in managed care plans. In fact, some estimates show that in many states 40% or more of the Medicaid beneficiaries are enrolled in managed care plans.[15-16] PRAMS data may be useful to assess the use of prenatal care services and the health-related experiences of women with recent live births who were enrolled in Medicaid. These data can also be used to map trends in Medicaid enrollment by pregnant women, including level of Medicaid funding and source of care for Medicaid beneficiaries.

Data Highlights

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

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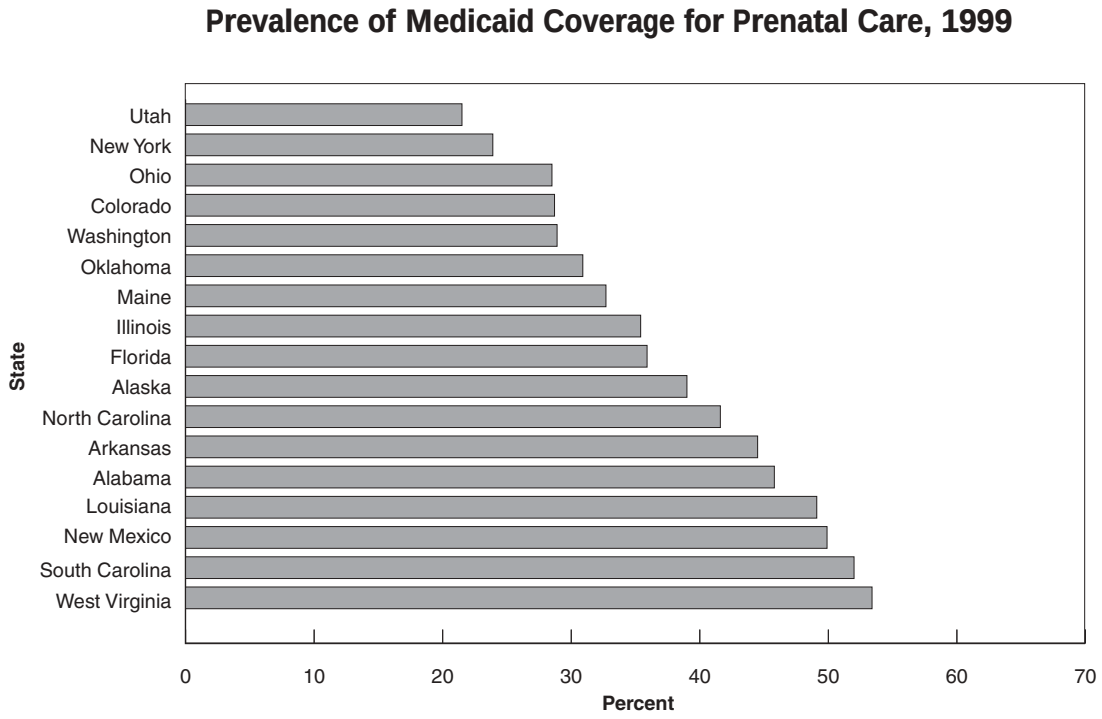
Prevalence of Medicaid Coverage for Prenatal Care, 1999

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

* 1999 state range is 21.5%–53.4%.
† Confidence interval.
{ Data do not include New York City.



Prevalence of Medicaid Coverage for Prenatal Care, 1993–1999

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

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

WIC Participation During Pregnancy

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

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

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

Data Highlights

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

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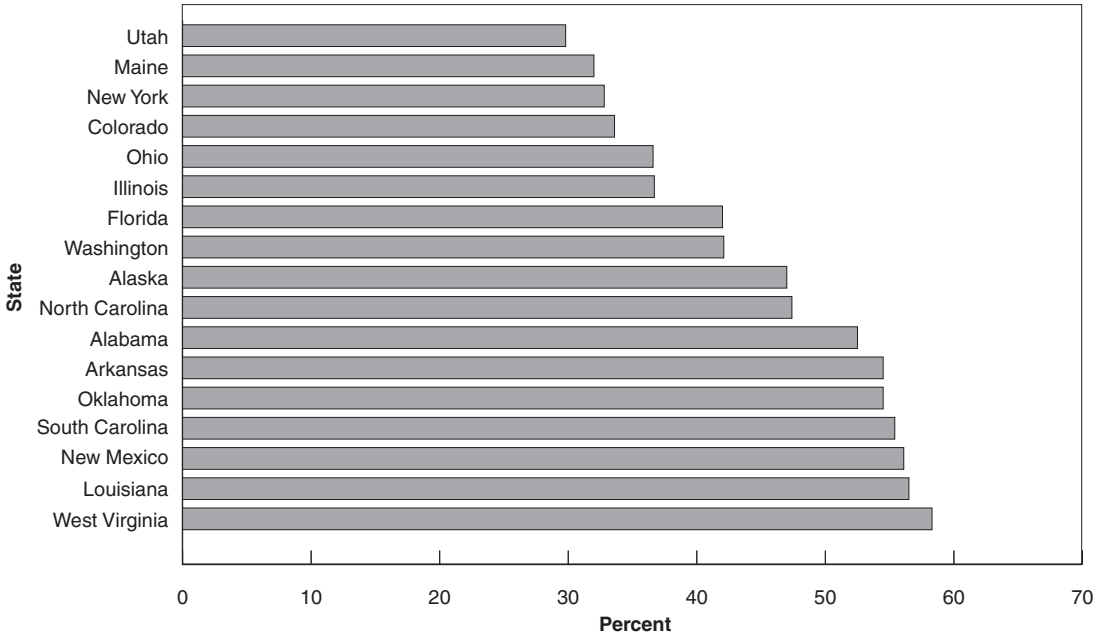
Prevalence of Participation in WIC During Pregnancy, 1999

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

* 1999 state range is 29.8%–58.3%.
† Confidence interval.
{ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Participation in WIC During Pregnancy, 1999



Prevalence of Participation in WIC During Pregnancy, 1993–1999

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

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

Multistate Exhibits

Physical Abuse

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

Physical Abuse Around the Time of Pregnancy

Physical violence against women during pregnancy is recognized as a serious health concern for the mother and the infant.[1] Physical assault resulting in abdominal trauma can lead to fetal loss, early onset of labor, and delivery of a preterm, low-birthweight infant. Physical violence may also contribute to fetal bone fracture, rupture of the mother's uterus, and antepartum hemorrhage.[2,3] Women who are involved in violence or who are physically assaulted during their pregnancy are significantly more likely to have fetal death or distress[4] and to have preterm labor.[5]

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

The prevalence of physical violence experienced during pregnancy in the United States is not known; however, between 1990 and 1991, 3.8% to 6.9% of women in four states reported experiencing physical violence by their husband or partner during the 12 months before their infant's birth.[6] A 1996 review of the literature indicated that the prevalence of women experiencing violence during pregnancy ranges from 0.9% to 20.1%, with the majority of studies reporting prevalence levels of 3.9% to 8.3%.[7,8]

From 1996 to 1999, mothers responding to the PRAMS questionnaire were asked whether they were physically abused by a husband or partner in the 12 months before their most recent pregnancy or during their most recent pregnancy. Knowledge of the prevalence of physical violence experienced before or during pregnancy can guide states toward achieving the *Healthy People 2010* objective of reducing the rate of physical assault by current or former intimate partners to 3.6 physical assaults per 1,000 people aged 12 years or older [8] and guide policy makers and program planners in designating funds and support for referral services for women who experience violence around the time of pregnancy.

Data Highlights

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

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

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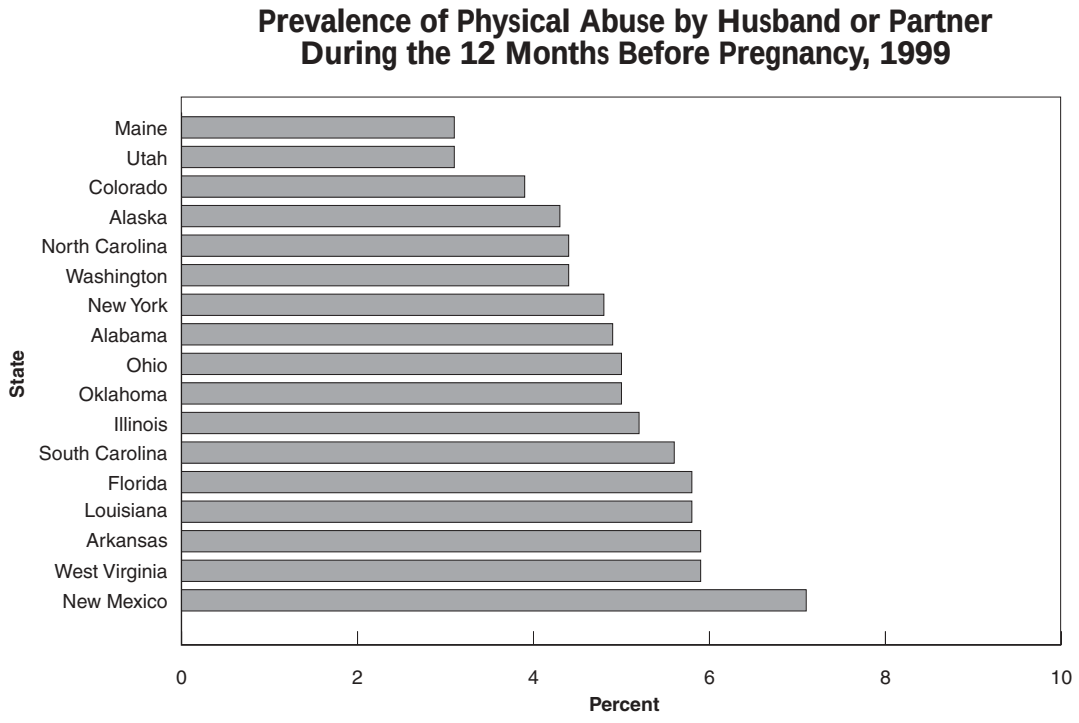
Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During the 12 Months Before Pregnancy, 1999

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

* 1999 state range is 3.1%–7.1%.
† Confidence interval.
{ Data do not include New York City.



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

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

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

Year 2010 Health Objective 15.34

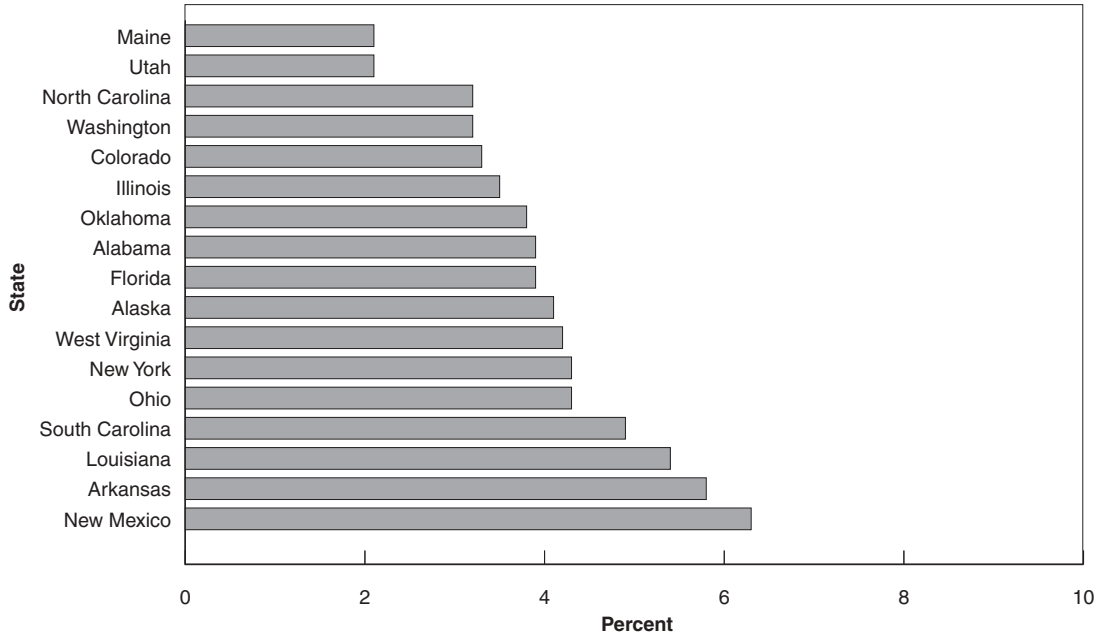
Reduce the rate of physical assault by current or former intimate partners to 3.3 physical assaults per 1,000 persons aged 12 years or older.

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

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

* 1999 state range is 2.1%–6.3%.
† Confidence interval.
{ Data do not include New York City.

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



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

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

** Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.
{ Data do not include New York City.
^ 1997 data represent only July–December births.
~ 1998 data represent July 1997 through December 1998 births.

Multistate Exhibits

Alcohol Use

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

Alcohol Use

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

The effects of alcohol consumption on the fetus may occur before a woman is aware she is pregnant. In 1988, only about 20% of women knew they were pregnant before their third week of pregnancy, and almost 20% still did not know they were pregnant by their eighth week of pregnancy.[3] Because women are likely to report first trimester substance use as their use after they knew they were pregnant, alcohol use just before pregnancy may measure early pregnancy use more accurately than measuring alcohol use in the first trimester.[4] According to a recent population-based study, the characteristics of women most likely to engage in moderate-to-heavy alcohol use during pregnancy are being employed or a student, having an annual income of $10,000 or less or $50,000 or more, being college-educated, being unmarried, being a smoker, being of minority race or ethnicity, and receiving no prenatal care.[5]

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

Data Highlights

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

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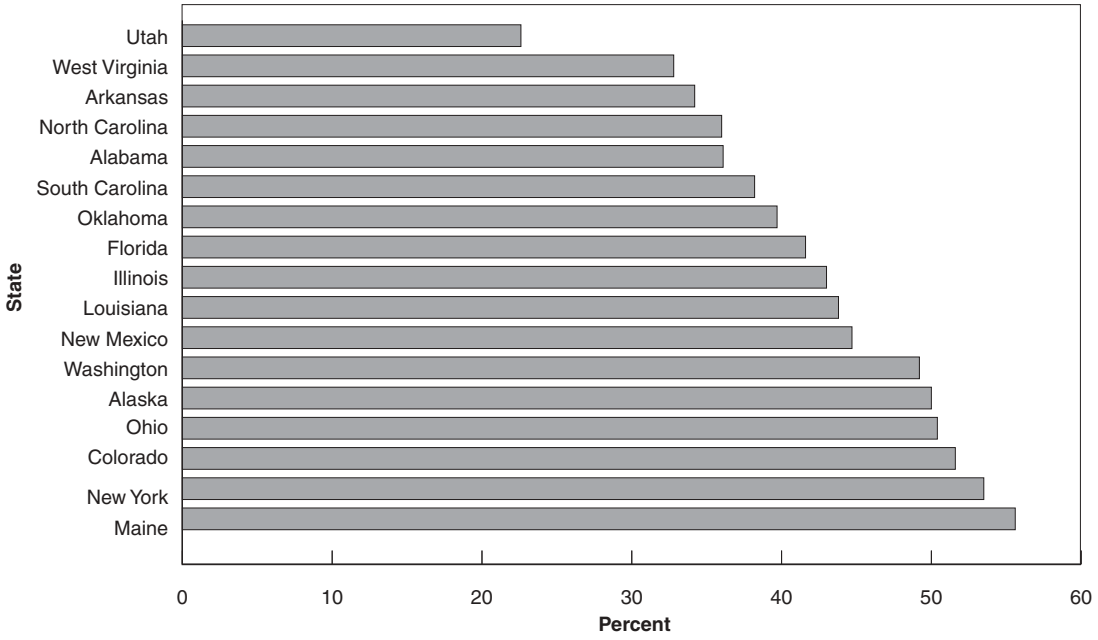
Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 1999

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

* 1999 state range is 22.6%–55.6%.
† Confidence interval.
{ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 1999



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

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

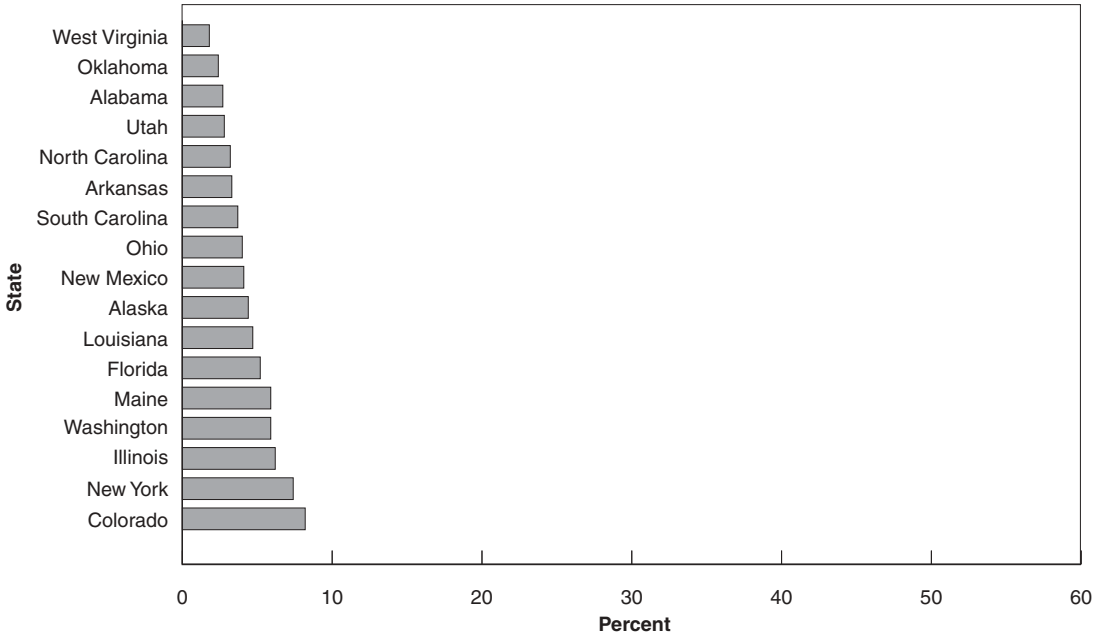
* Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
¶ P value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.
{ Data do not include New York City.
^ 1997 data represent only July–December births.
~ 1998 data represent July 1997 through December 1998 births.

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

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

* 1999 state range is 1.8%–8.2%.
† Confidence interval.
{ Data do not include New York City.

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



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

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

** Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
¶ P value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.
{ Data do not include New York City.
^ 1997 data represent only July–December births.
~ 1998 data represent July 1997 through December 1998 births.

Year 2010 Health Objective 16.17a

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

Multistate Exhibits

Tobacco Use

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

Tobacco Use

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

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

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

Data Highlights

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

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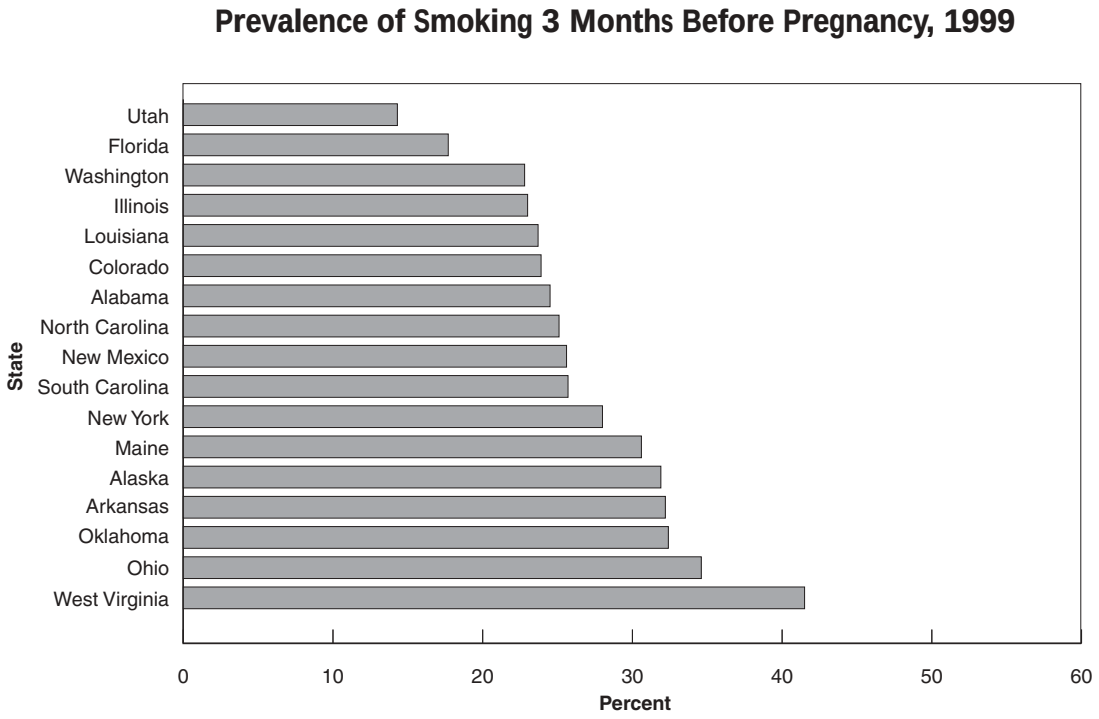
Prevalence of Smoking 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 1999

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

* 1999 state range is 14.3%–41.5%.
† Confidence interval.
{ Data do not include New York City.



Prevalence of Smoking 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 1993–1999

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

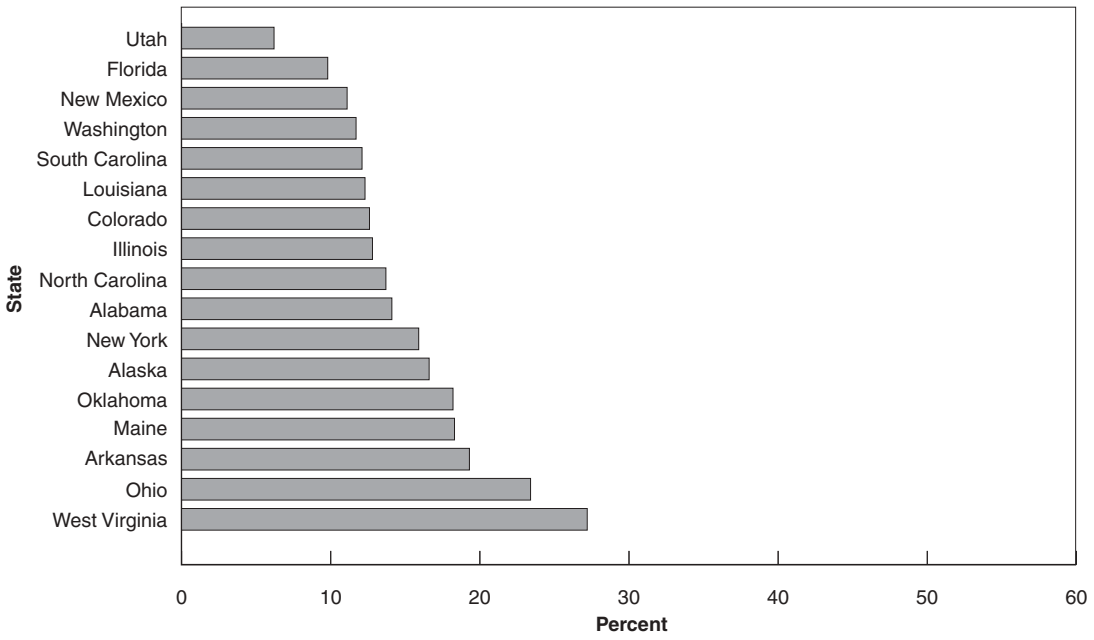
** Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
¶ P value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.
{ Data do not include New York City.
^ 1997 data represent only July–December births.
~ 1998 data represent July 1997 through December 1998 births.

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

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

* 1999 state range is 6.2%–27.2%.
† Confidence interval.
{ Data do not include New York City.

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



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

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

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

Year 2010 Health Objective16.17c

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

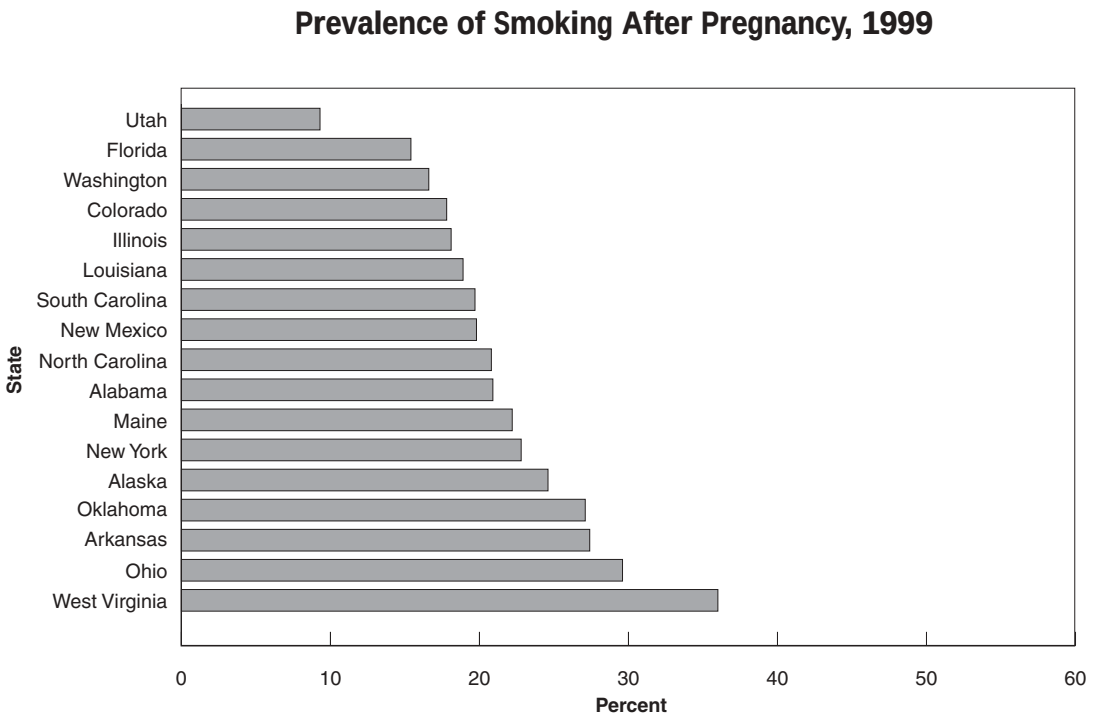
Year 2010 Health Objective 27.6

Increase smoking cessation during pregnancy to 30%.

Prevalence of Smoking After Pregnancy, 1999

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

* 1999 state range is 9.3%–36.0%.
† Confidence interval.
{ Data do not include New York City.



Prevalence of Smoking After Pregnancy, 1993–1999

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

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

Multistate Exhibits

Infant Health

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

Breastfeeding

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

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

The PRAMS data may be useful to assess the overall progress states have made in breastfeeding indicators for the early postpartum period and to measure changes in these indicators over time among the various population groups to facilitate the development of breastfeeding promotion and support programs.

Data Highlights

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

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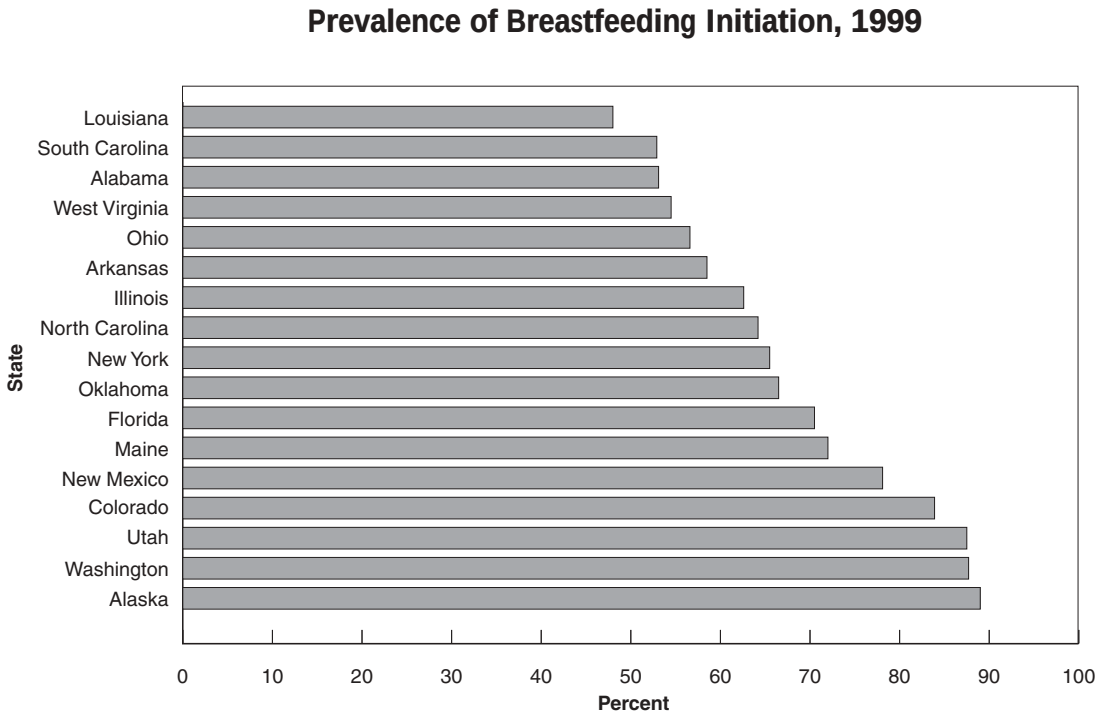
Prevalence of Breastfeeding Initiation, 1999

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

* 1999 state range is 48.0%–89.0%.
† Confidence interval.
{ Data do not include New York City.



Prevalence of Breastfeeding Initiation, 1993–1999

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

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

Year 2010 Health Objective 16.19

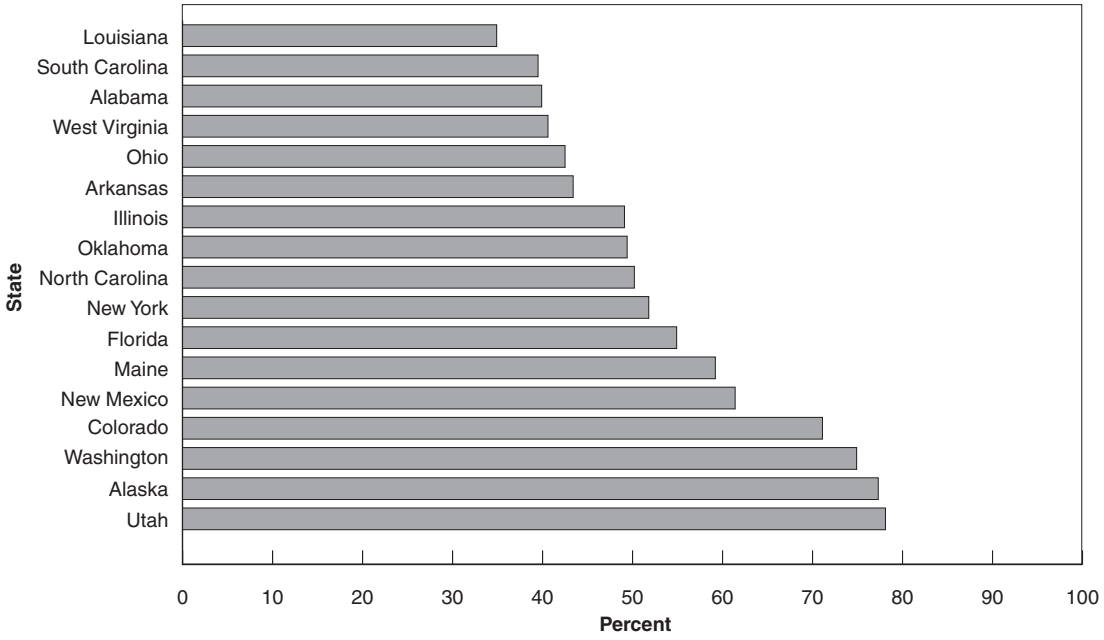
Increase to at least 75% the proportion of mothers who breastfeed their babies in the early postpartum period, to at least 50% the proportion who continue breastfeeding until their babies are 6 months old, and to at least 25% the proportion who continue breastfeeding until their babies are 1 year old.

Prevalence of Breastfeeding at 4 Weeks After Delivery, 1999

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

* 1999 state range is 34.9%–78.1%.
† Confidence interval.
{ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Breastfeeding at 4 Weeks After Delivery, 1999



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

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

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

Infant Sleeping Position

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

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

The etiology and pathogenesis of SIDS are unknown. Nevertheless, several studies report increased risk (relative risk or odds ratio) of SIDS ranging from 3.5 to 9.3 when an infant is placed in a prone position (on stomach) compared with other positions.[8] Researchers postulate that a prone sleeping position may cause airway obstruction or a thermal imbalance or may interfere with arousal if the airway is obstructed. Although sleeping position alone will not eliminate SIDS, the study findings have prompted the medical community to encourage mothers to avoid placing their infants in a prone position unless medically warranted. In 1994, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention launched a nationwide "Back to Sleep" campaign to encourage mothers to place their newborns in a supine position (on the back) to sleep. A goal of this campaign is to reduce the percentage of babies who are placed on their stomachs or sides to less than 10%. Since November 1996, the American Academy of Pediatrics has preferentially recommended putting infants to sleep on their backs because of the lower risk of SIDS associated with this position relative to the side position.[8]

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

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

Data Highlights

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

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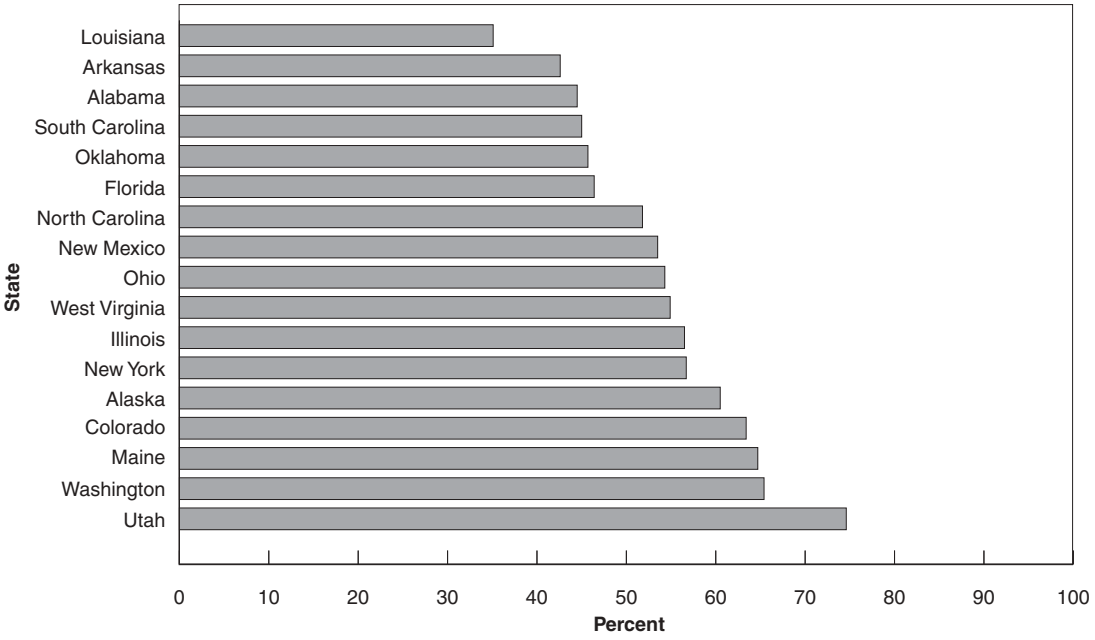
Prevalence of Infant Sleeping Position on Back, 1999

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

* 1999 state range is 35.1%–74.6%.
† Confidence interval.
{ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Infant Sleeping Position on Back, 1999



Prevalence of Infant Sleeping Position on Back, 1996–1999

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

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

Year 2010 Health Objective 16.13

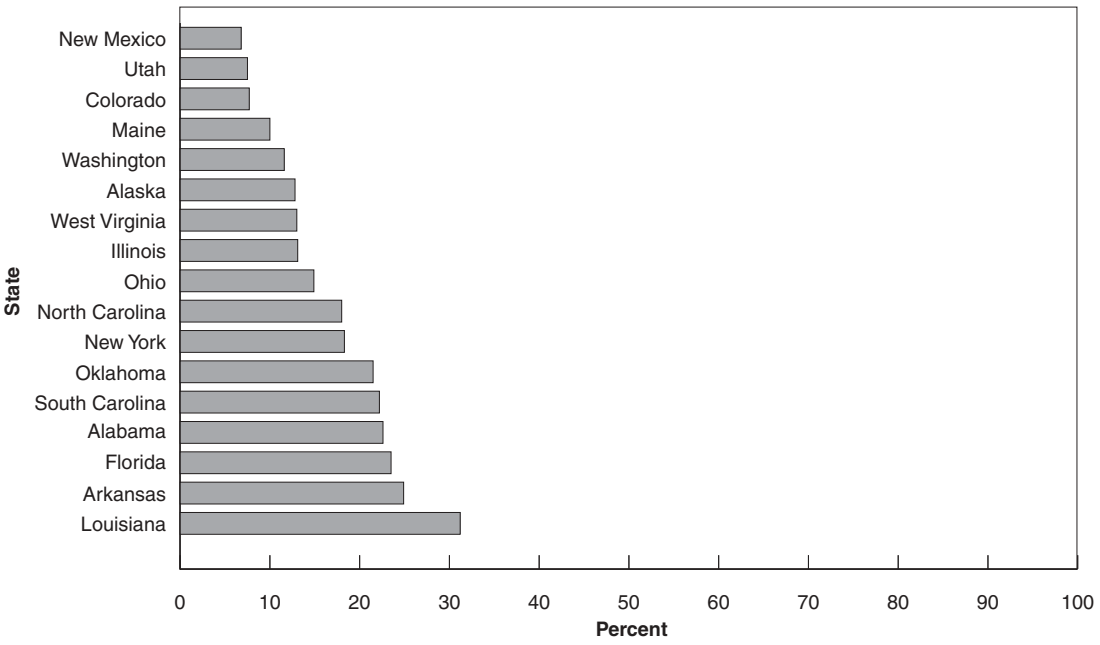
Increase the percentage of healthy full-term infants who are put down to sleep on their backs to at least 70%.

Prevalence of Infant Sleeping Position on Stomach, 1999

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

* 1999 state range is 6.8%–31.2%.
† Confidence interval.
{ Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Infant Sleeping Position on Stomach, 1999



Prevalence of Infant Sleeping Position on Stomach, 1996–1999

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

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

Multistate Exhibits

Knowledge About Folic Acid

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

Knowledge About Folic Acid

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

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

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

The PRAMS survey asks women if they have heard that taking folic acid can help prevent some birth defects. States use this data to monitor women's awareness of the relationship between folic acid consumption and birth defects and to plan programs to increase women's awareness of the benefits of taking folic acid.

Data Highlights

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

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5. Kochanek KD, Smith BL, Anderson RN. Deaths: Preliminary data for 1999. Natl Vital Stat Rep 2001;49(3):1-48.

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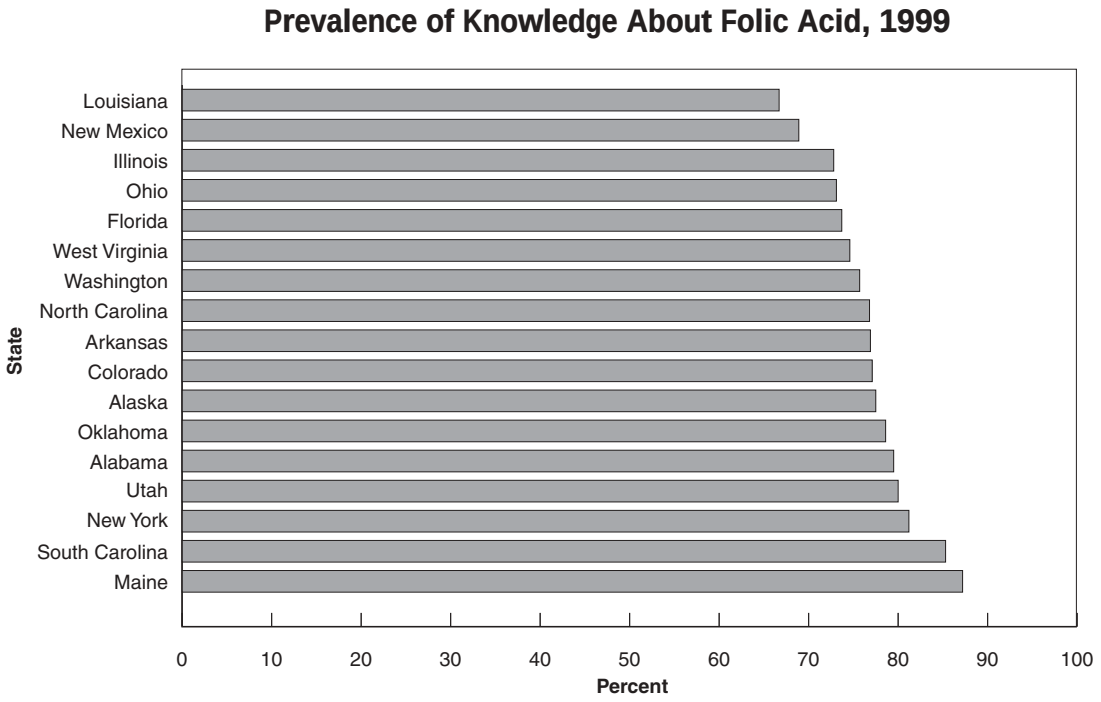
9. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Knowledge and use of folic acid by women of childbearing age—United States, 1995. MMWR 1995;44(38):716-8.
10. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Knowledge and use of folic acid by women of childbearing age—United States, 1995 and 1998. MMWR 1999;48(16):325-7.

Prevalence of Knowledge About Folic Acid, 1999

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

* 1999 state range is 66.7%–87.2%.
† Confidence interval.
{ Data do not include New York City.



Prevalence of Knowledge About Folic Acid, 1996–1999

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

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

6. Cragan JD, Roberts HE, Edmonds LD, Khoury MJ, Kirby RS, Shaw GM, et al. Surveillance for anencephaly and spina bifida and the impact of prenatal diagnosis—United States, 1985–1994. MMWR 1995;44(SS-4):1-13.
7. Botto LD, Khoury MJ, Mulinare J, Erickson JD. Periconceptual multivitamin use and the occurrence of conotruncal heart defects: results from a population-based, case-control study. Pediatrics 1996;98(5):911-7.
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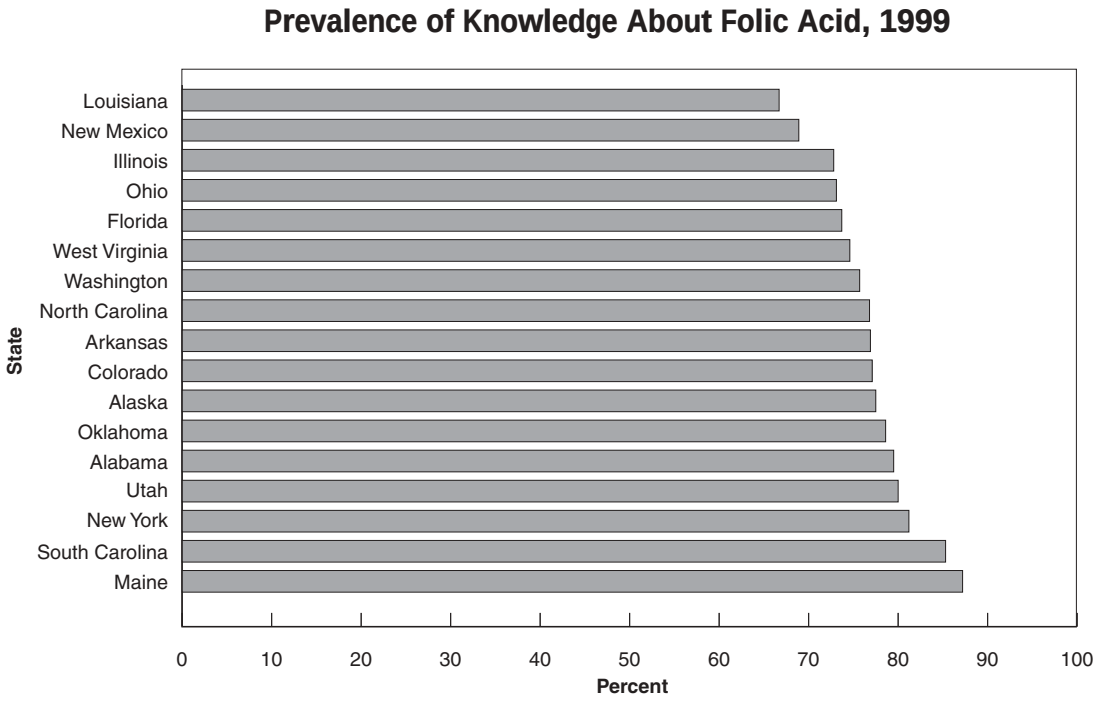
10. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Knowledge and use of folic acid by women of childbearing age—United States, 1995 and 1998. MMWR 1999;48(16):325-7.

Prevalence of Knowledge About Folic Acid, 1999

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

* 1999 state range is 66.7%–87.2%.
† Confidence interval.
{ Data do not include New York City.



Prevalence of Knowledge About Folic Acid, 1996–1999

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

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

State Exhibits

Alabama

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

Alabama 1999
Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population§

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

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

§ PRAMS-eligible population is defined as state residents who had in-state births.
# Number of women who completed a survey.
† Confidence interval.

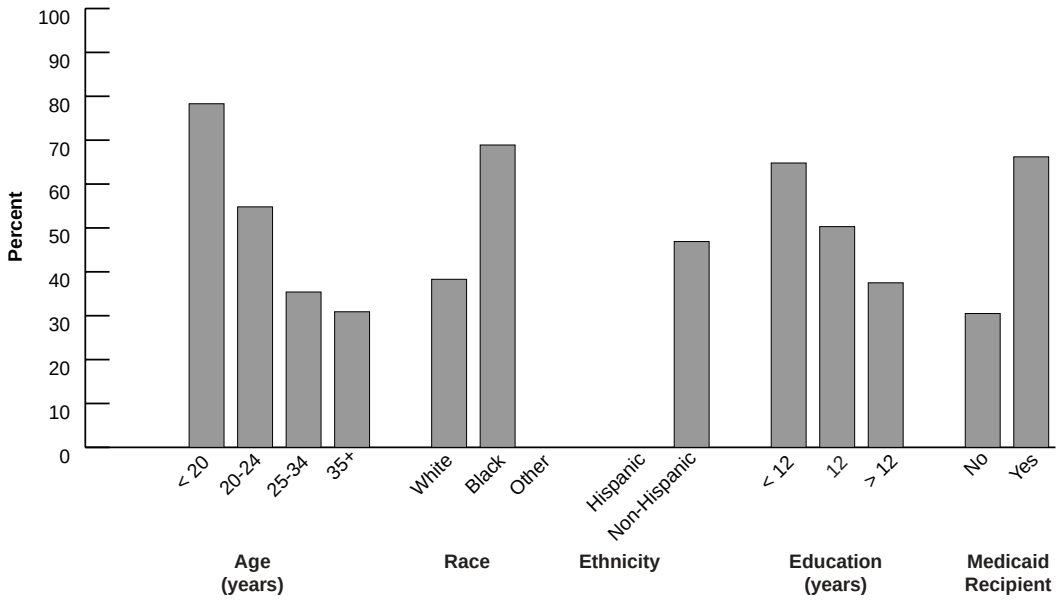
Sources: Figures for "In crowded household" are estimated from the PRAMS sample; all other figures are population percentages compiled from state birth certificate data.

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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

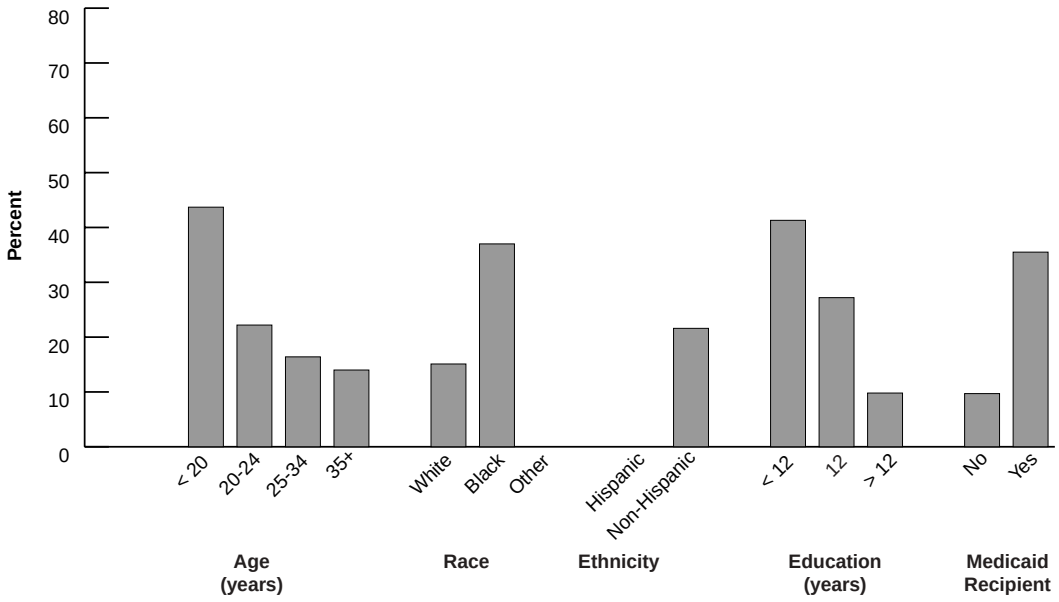


Alabama 1999
Prevalence of Late or No Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester or Not at All)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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

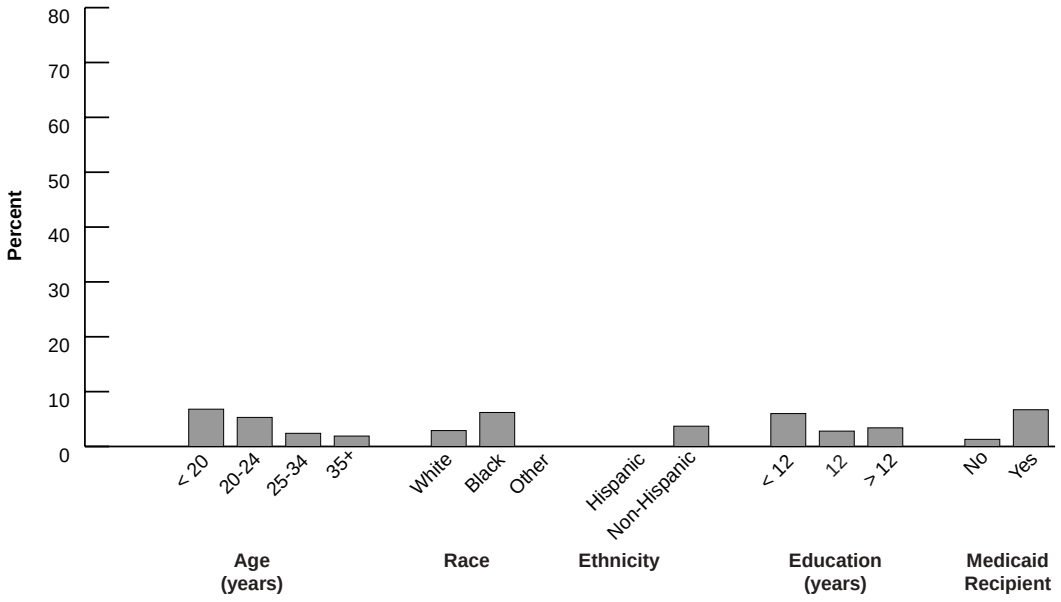


Alabama 1999
Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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

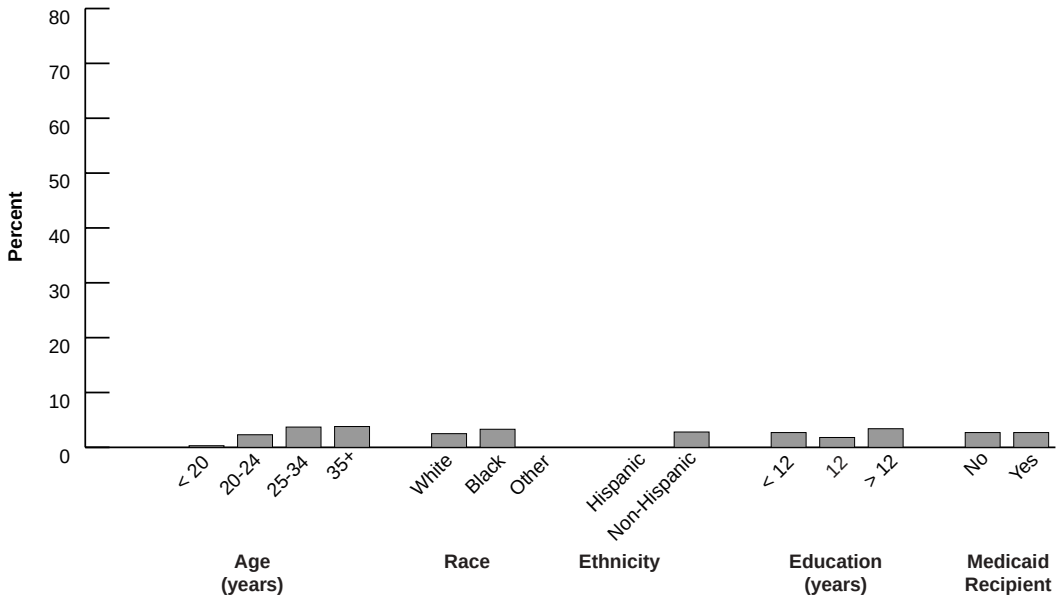


Alabama 1999
Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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

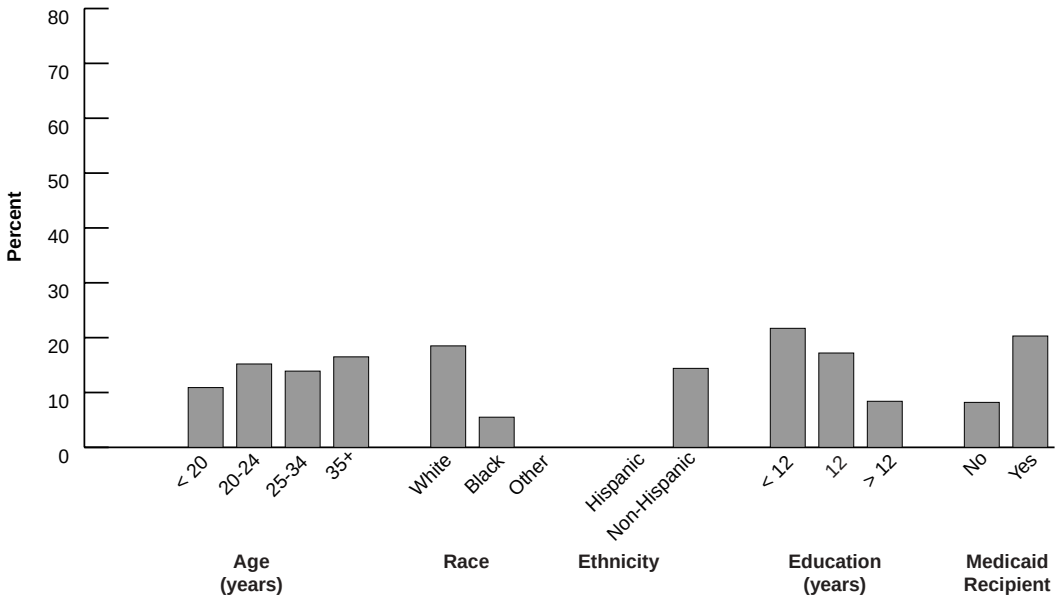


Alabama 1999
Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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

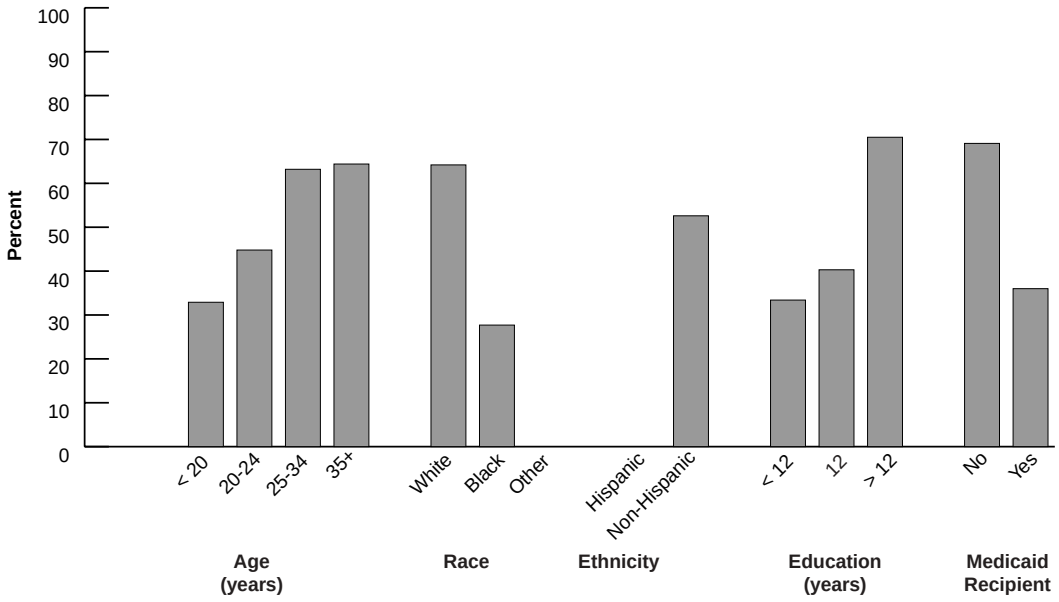


Alabama 1999
Prevalence of Breastfeeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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



State Exhibits

Alaska

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

Alaska 1999
Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population§

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

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

§ PRAMS-eligible population is defined as all state residents who gave birth.
# Number of women who completed a survey.
† Confidence interval.

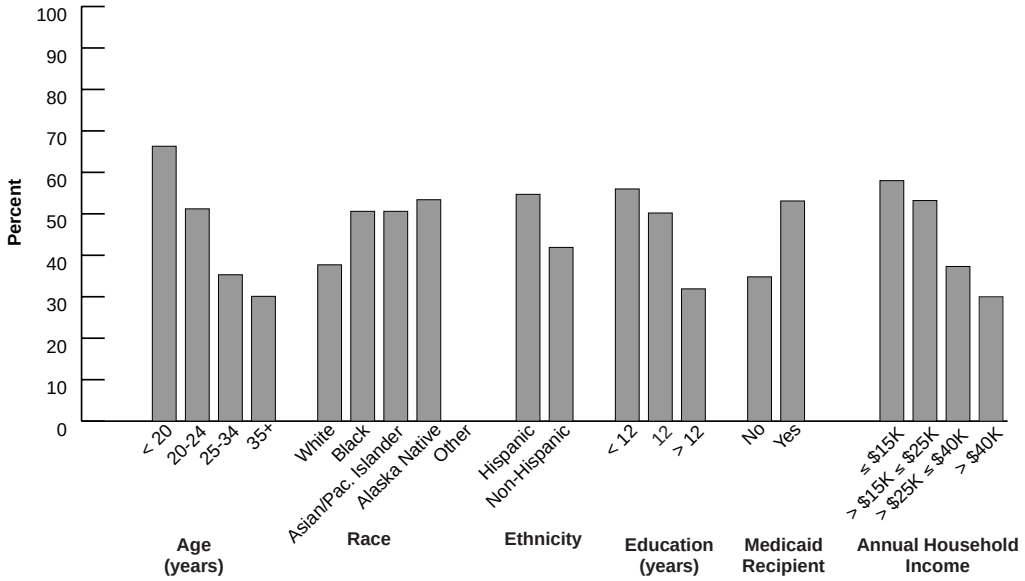
Sources: Figures for “Annual household income” and “In crowded household” are estimated from the PRAMS sample; all other figures are population percentages compiled from state birth certificate data.

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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

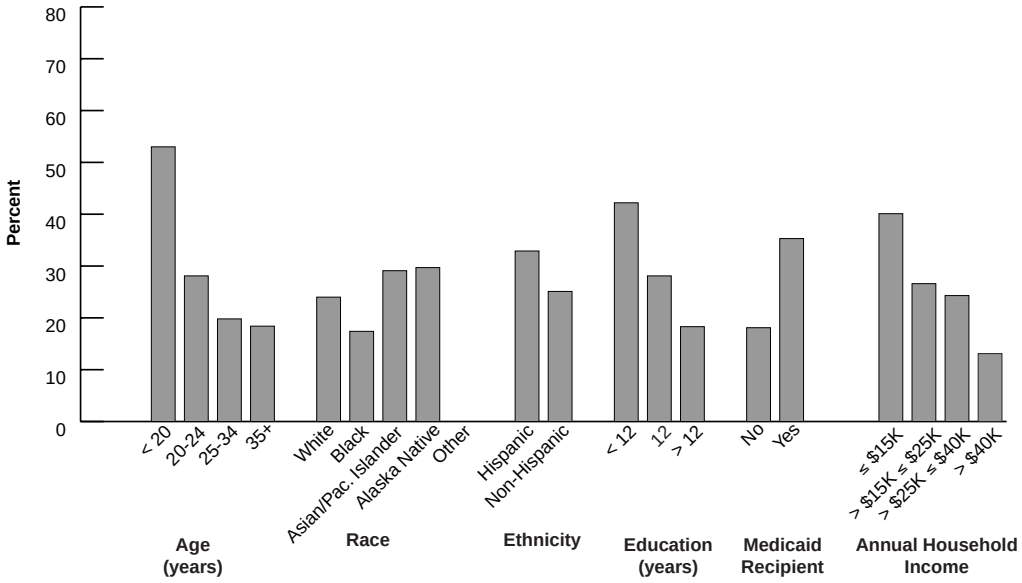


Alaska 1999
Prevalence of Late or No Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester or Not at All)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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

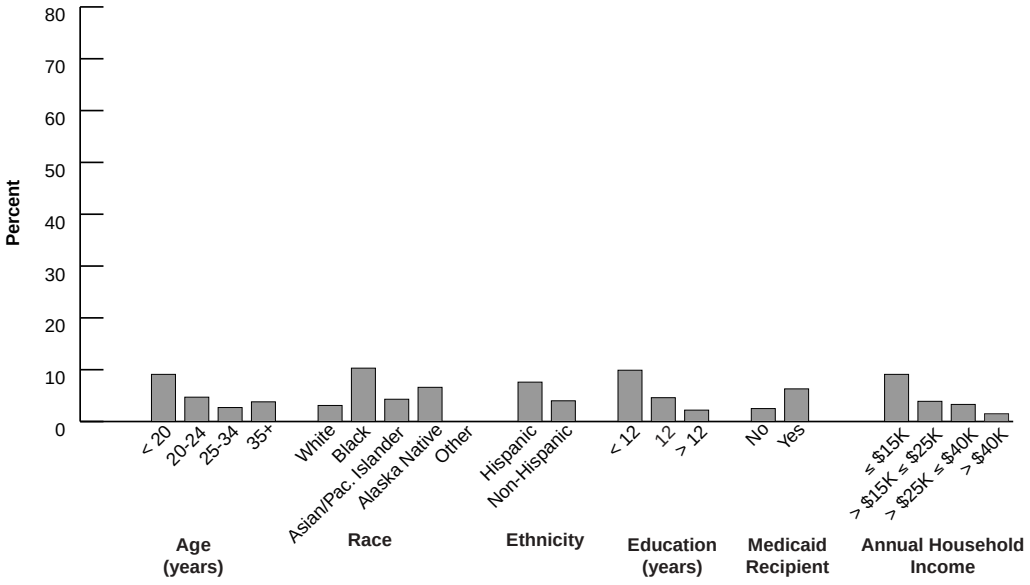


Alaska 1999
Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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

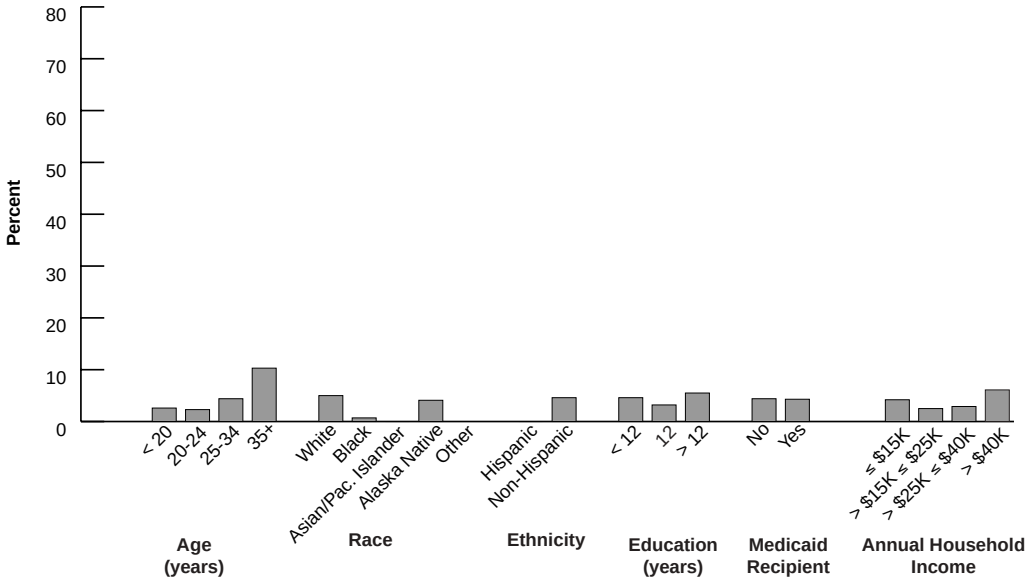


Alaska 1999
Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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

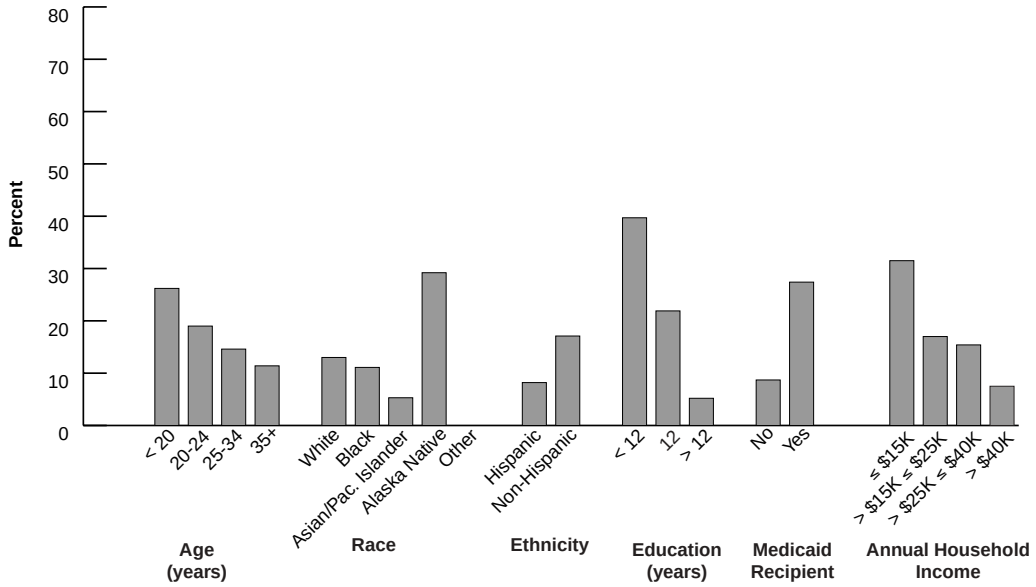


Alaska 1999
Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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

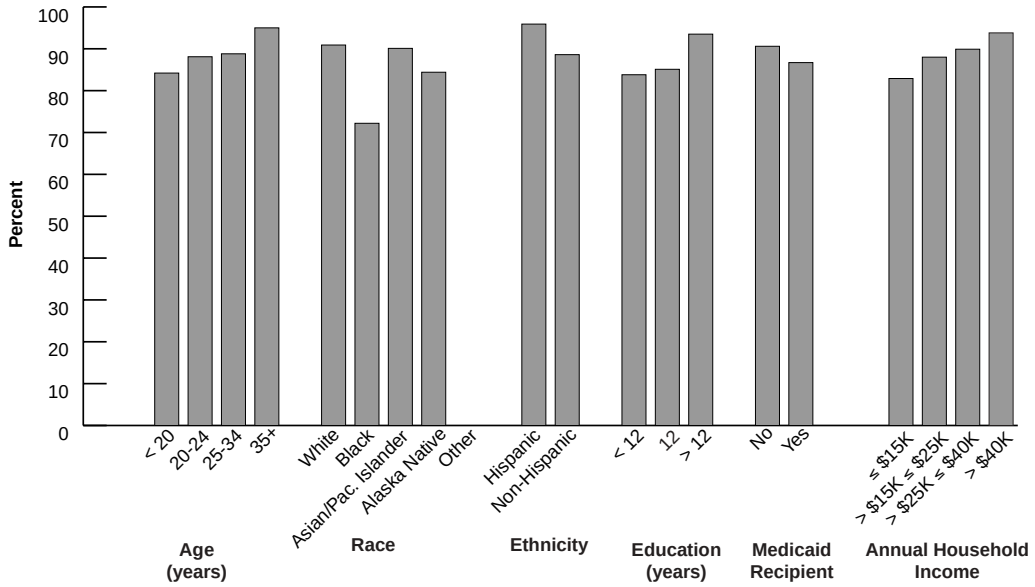


Alaska 1999
Prevalence of Breastfeeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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



State Exhibits

Arkansas

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

Arkansas 1999
Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population§

AR

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

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

§ PRAMS-eligible population is defined as state residents who had in-state births.
# Number of women who completed a survey.
† Confidence interval.

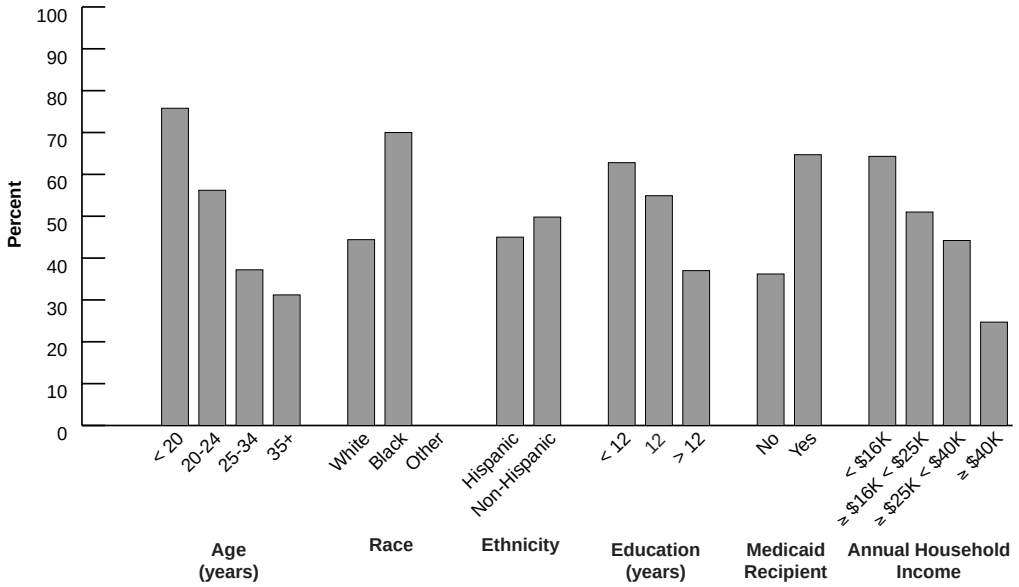
Sources: Figures for "Annual household income" and "In crowded household" are estimated from the PRAMS sample; all other figures are population percentages compiled from state birth certificate data.

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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

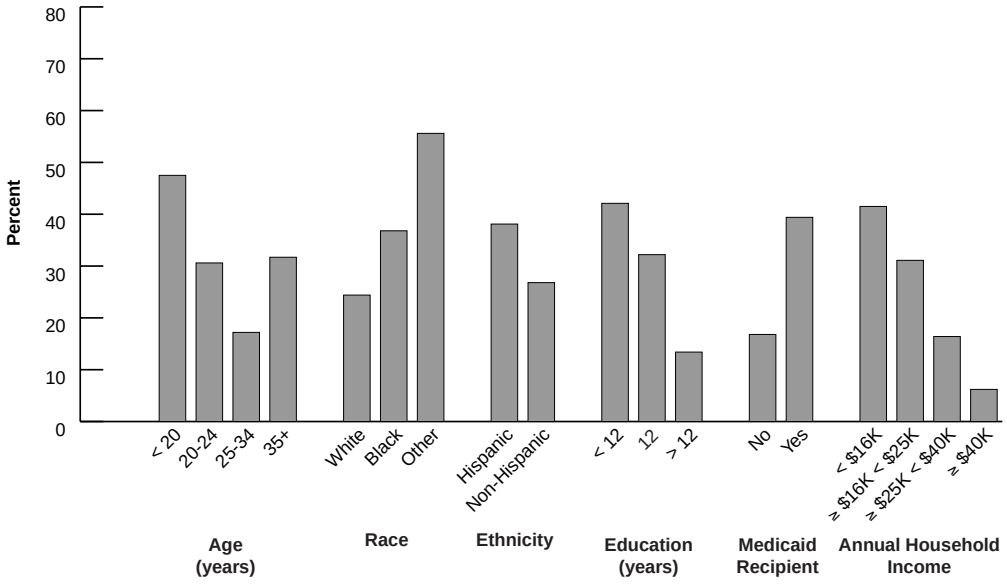


Arkansas 1999
Prevalence of Late or No Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester or Not at All)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

† Confidence interval.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

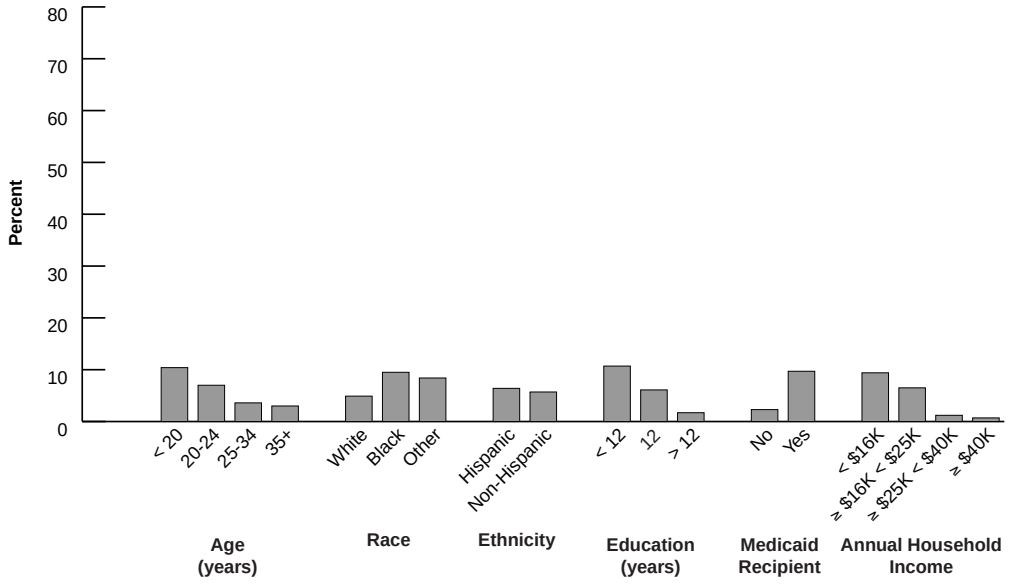


Arkansas 1999
Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

† Confidence interval.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



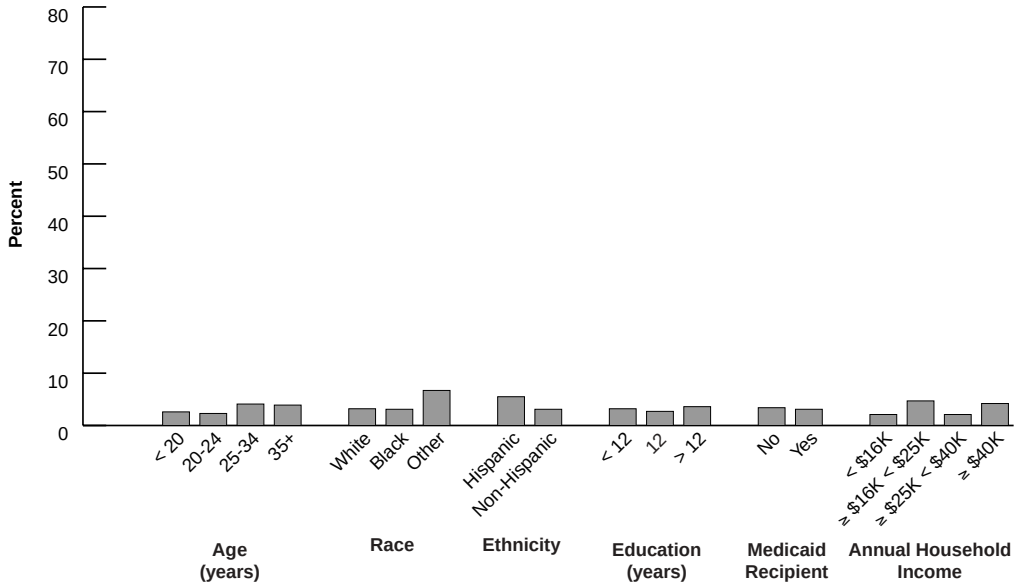
Arkansas 1999
Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

AR

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

† Confidence interval.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

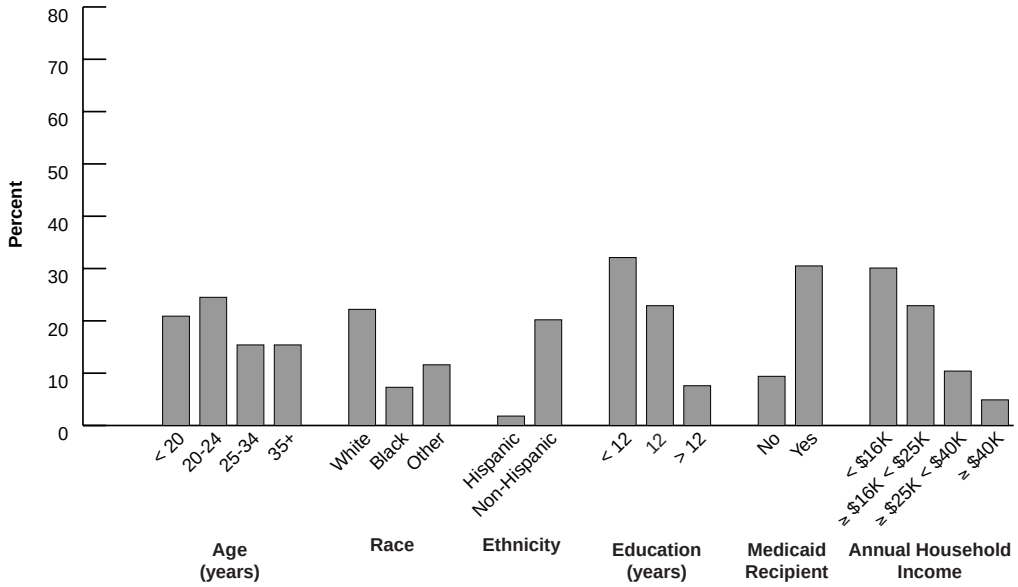


Arkansas 1999
Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

† Confidence interval.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

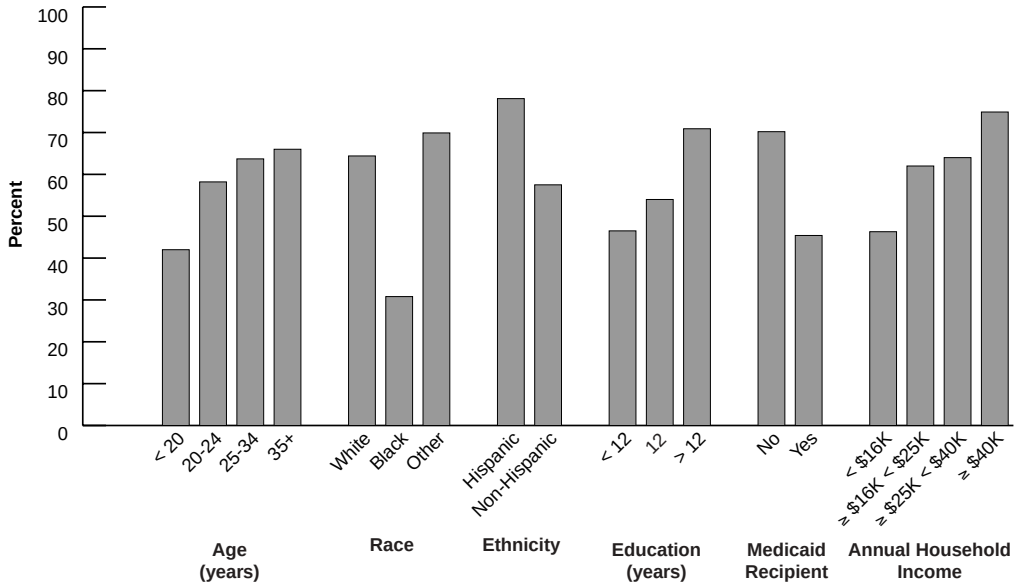


Arkansas 1999
Prevalence of Breastfeeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

† Confidence interval.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



State Exhibits

Colorado

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

Colorado 1999
Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population§

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

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

§ PRAMS-eligible population is defined as state residents who had in-state births.
# Number of women who completed a survey.
† Confidence interval.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

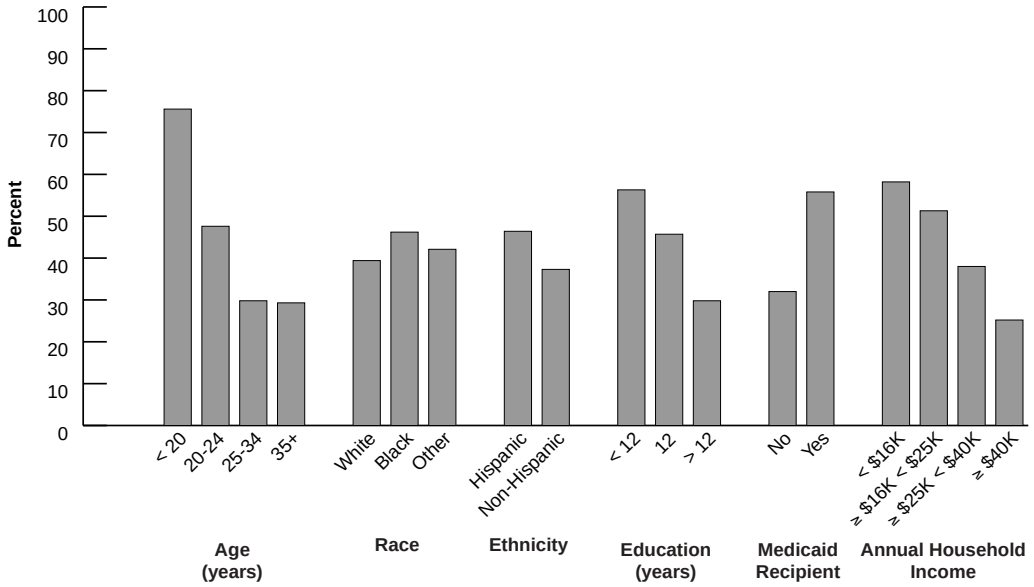
Sources: Figures for "Annual household income" and "In crowded household" are estimated from the PRAMS sample; all other figures are population percentages compiled from state birth certificate data.

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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

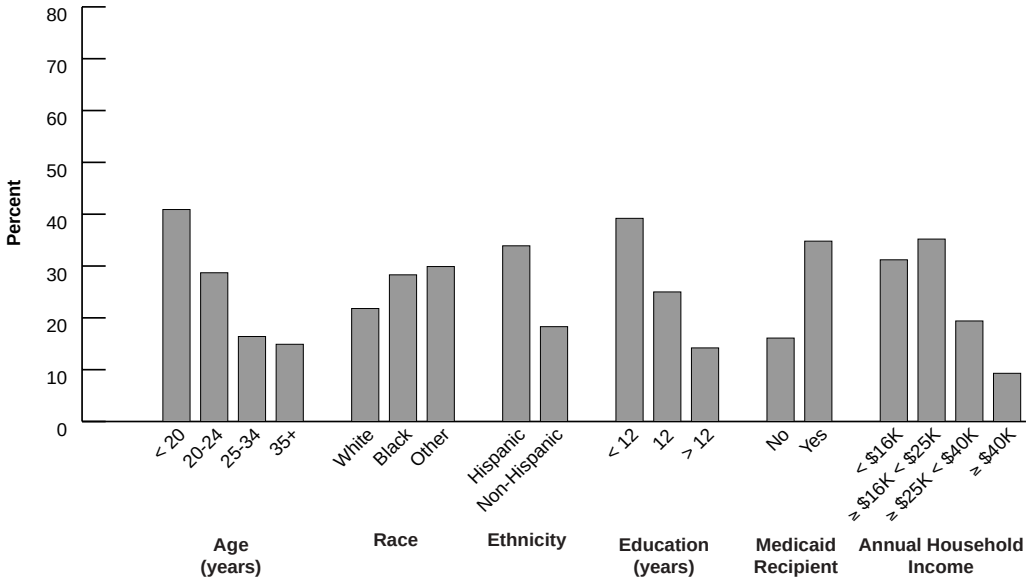


Colorado 1999
Prevalence of Late or No Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester or Not at All)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

† Confidence interval.

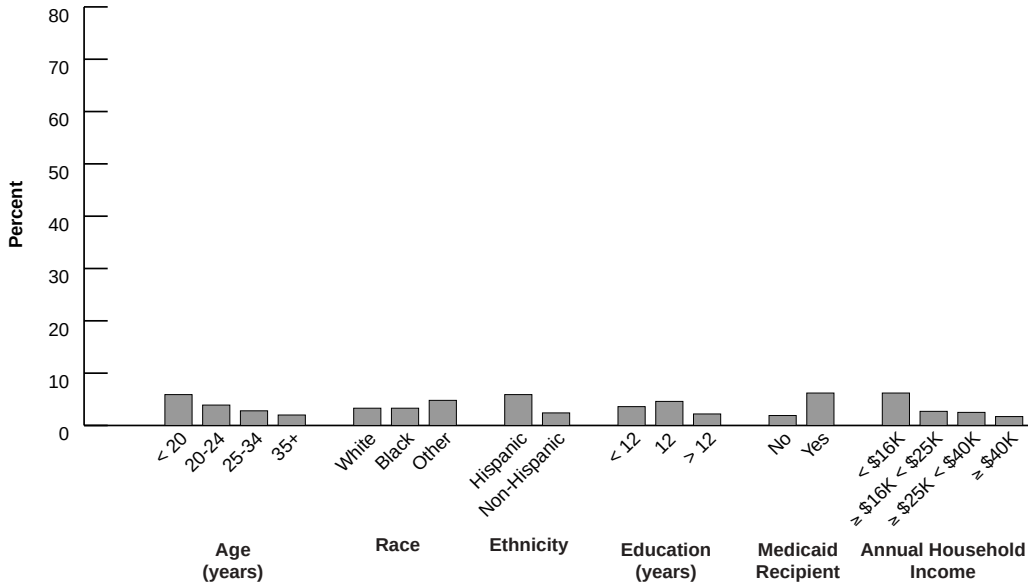


Colorado 1999
Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

† Confidence interval.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

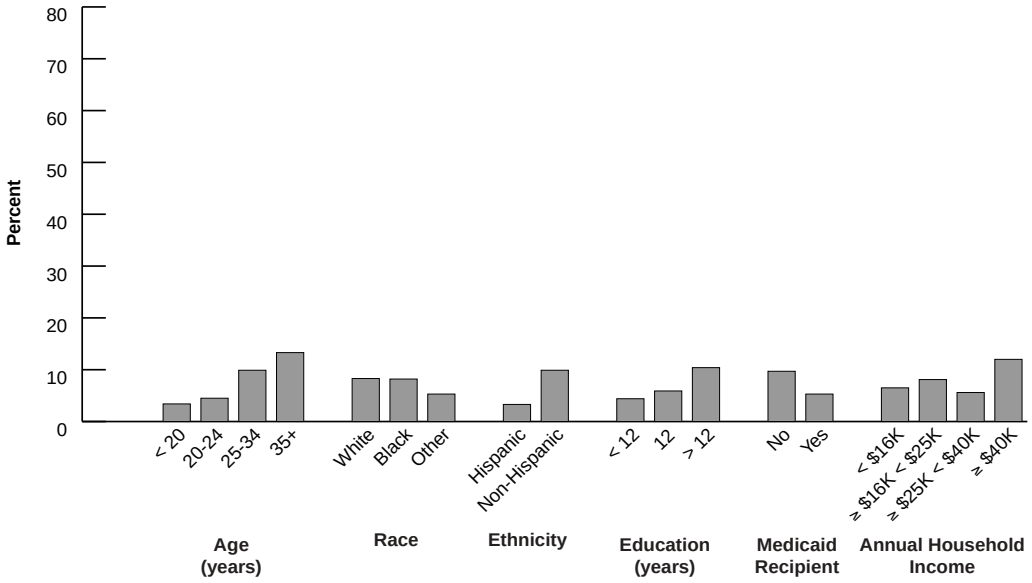


Colorado 1999
Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

† Confidence interval.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

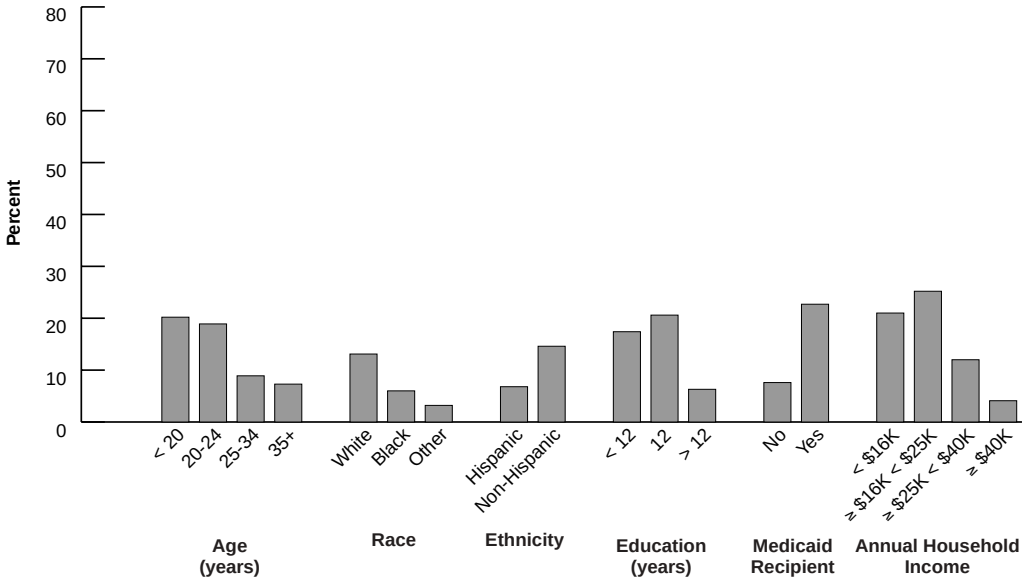


Colorado 1999
Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

† Confidence interval.

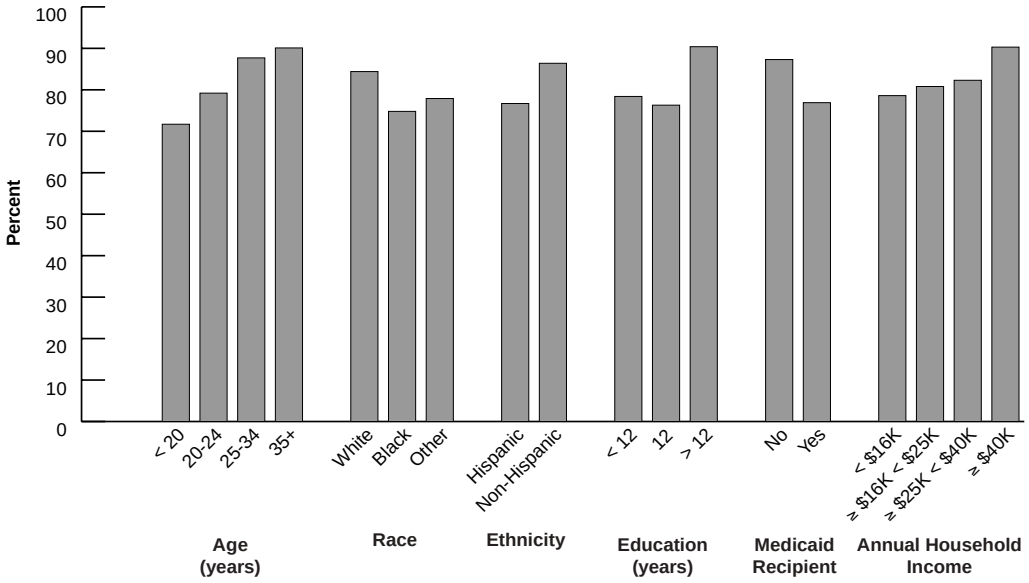


Colorado 1999
Prevalence of Breastfeeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

† Confidence interval.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



State Exhibits

FL

Florida

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

Florida 1999
Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population§

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

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

§ PRAMS-eligible population is defined as state residents who had in-state births.
# Number of women who completed a survey.
† Confidence interval.

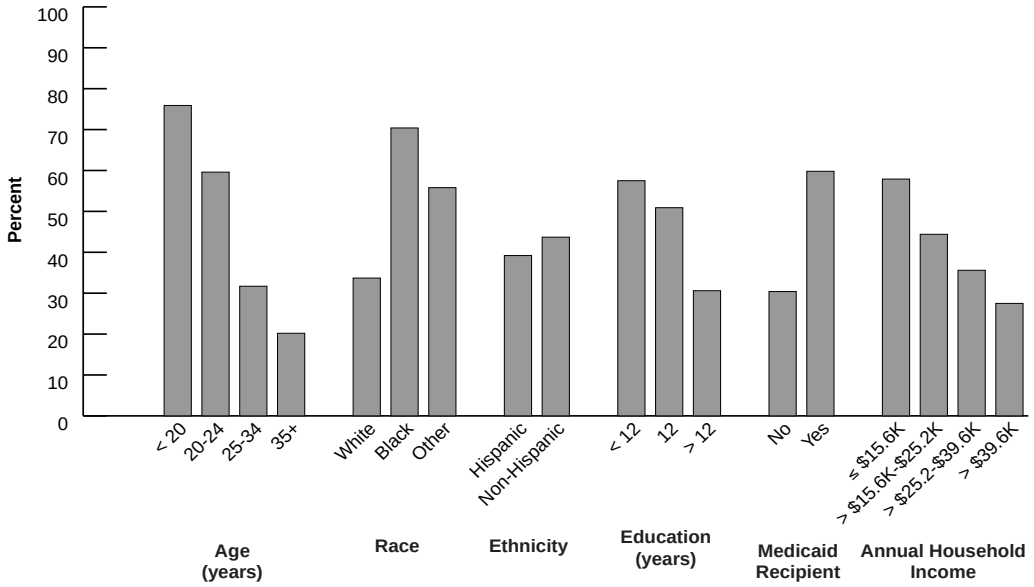
Sources: Figures for "Annual household income" and "In crowded household" are estimated from the PRAMS sample; all other figures are population percentages compiled from state birth certificate data.

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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

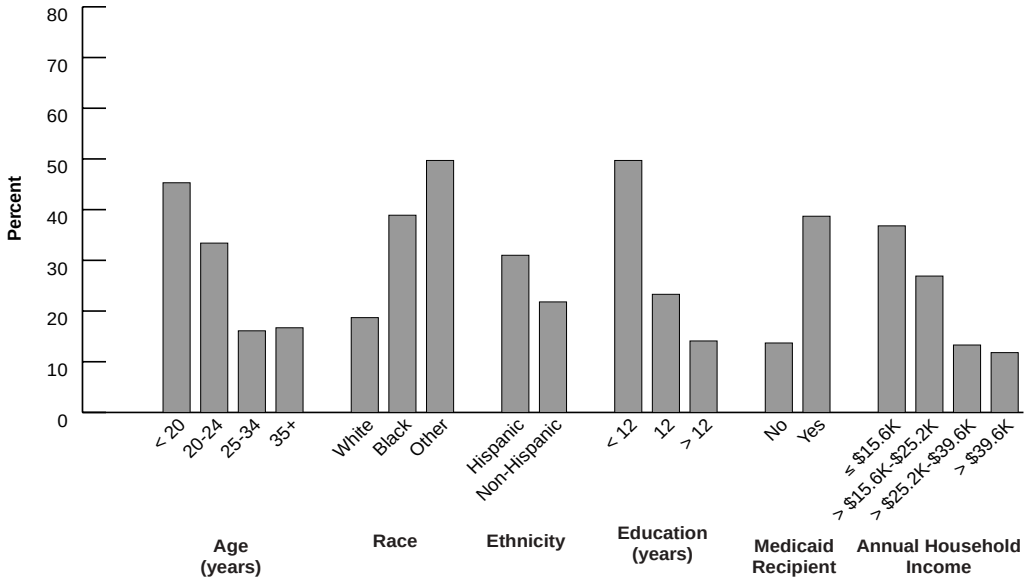


Florida 1999
Prevalence of Late or No Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester or Not at All)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

† Confidence interval.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable..



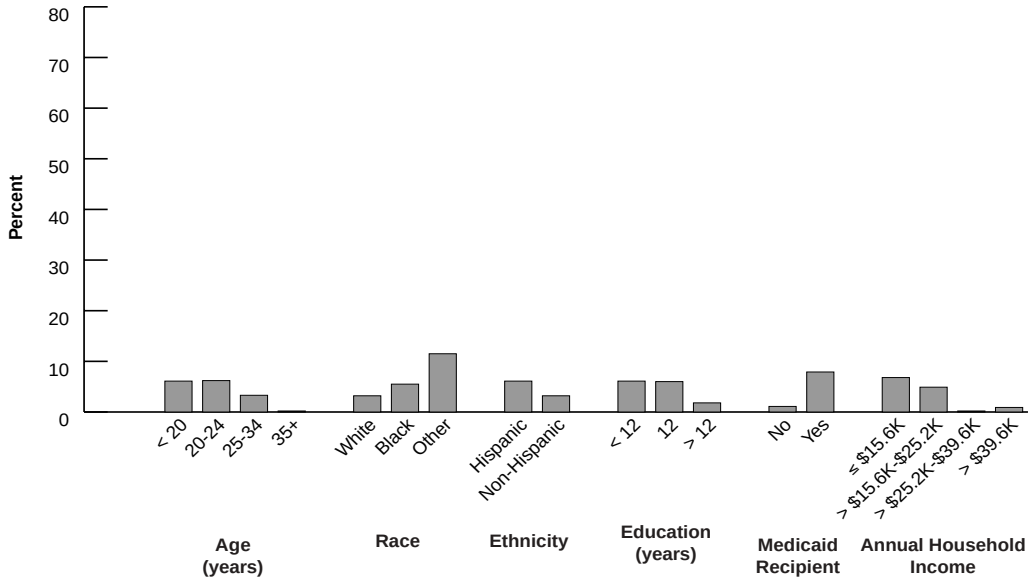
Florida 1999
Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

FL

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

† Confidence interval.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

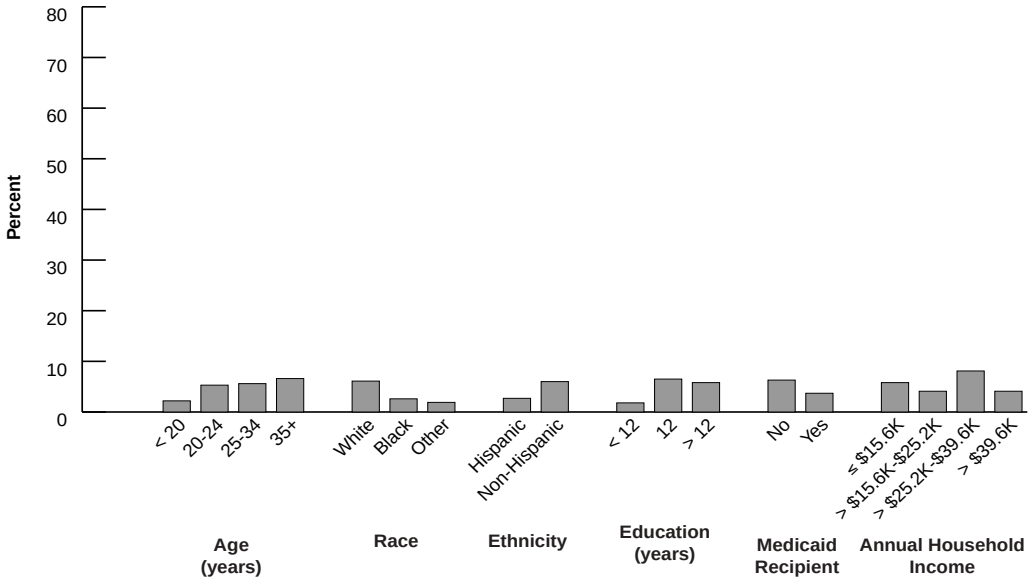


Florida 1999
Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

† Confidence interval.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



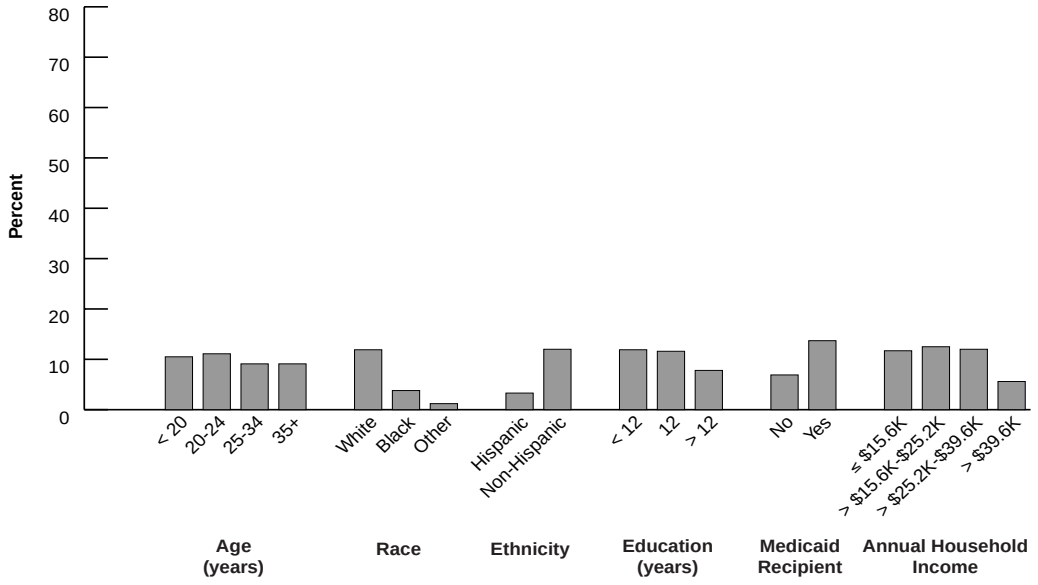
Florida 1999
Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

FL

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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

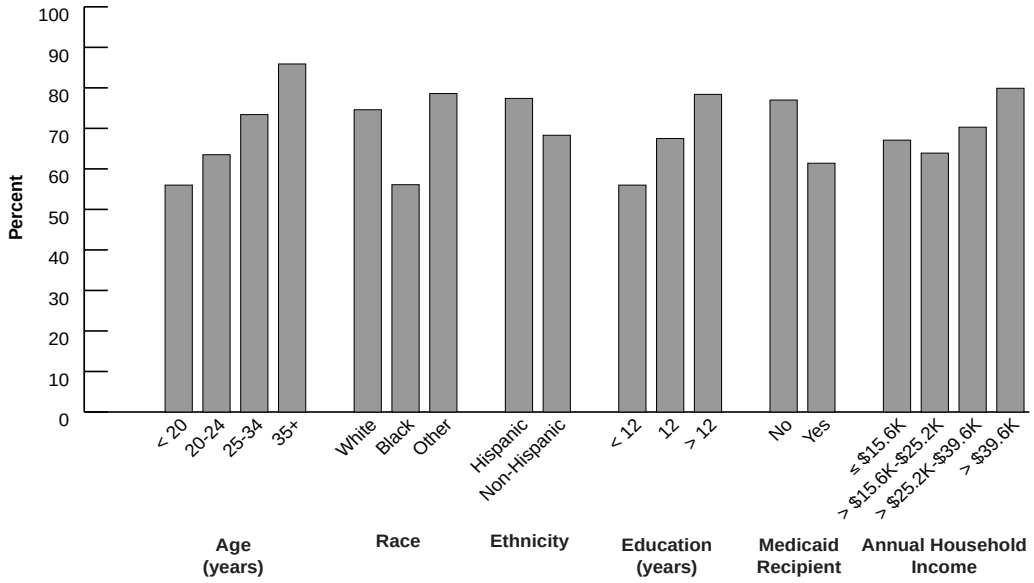


Florida 1999
Prevalence of Breastfeeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

† Confidence interval.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



State Exhibits

Illinois

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

IL

Illinois 1999
Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population§

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

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

§ PRAMS-eligible population is defined as state residents who had in-state births.
# Number of women who completed a survey.
† Confidence interval.

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

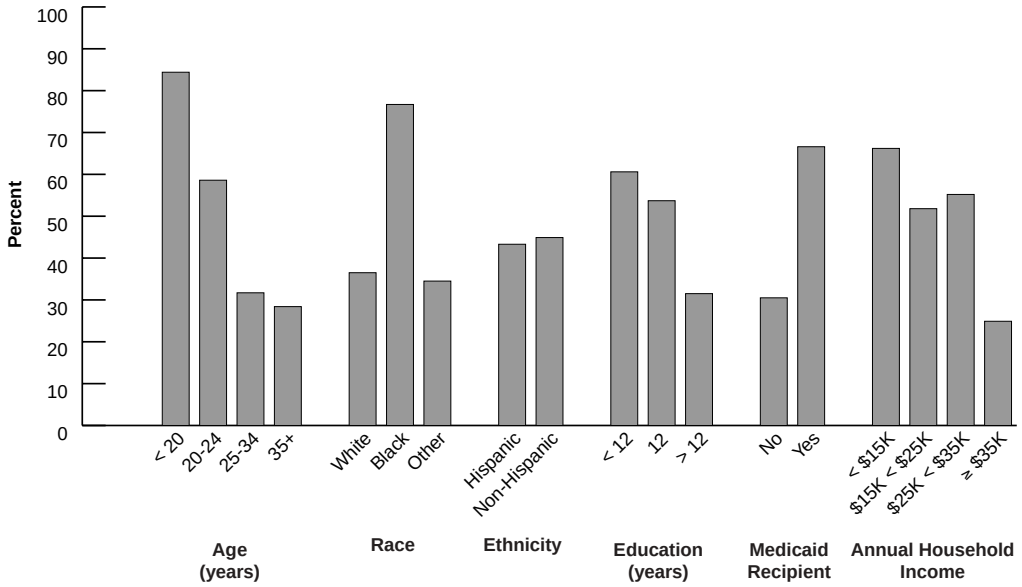
IL

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

† Confidence interval.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

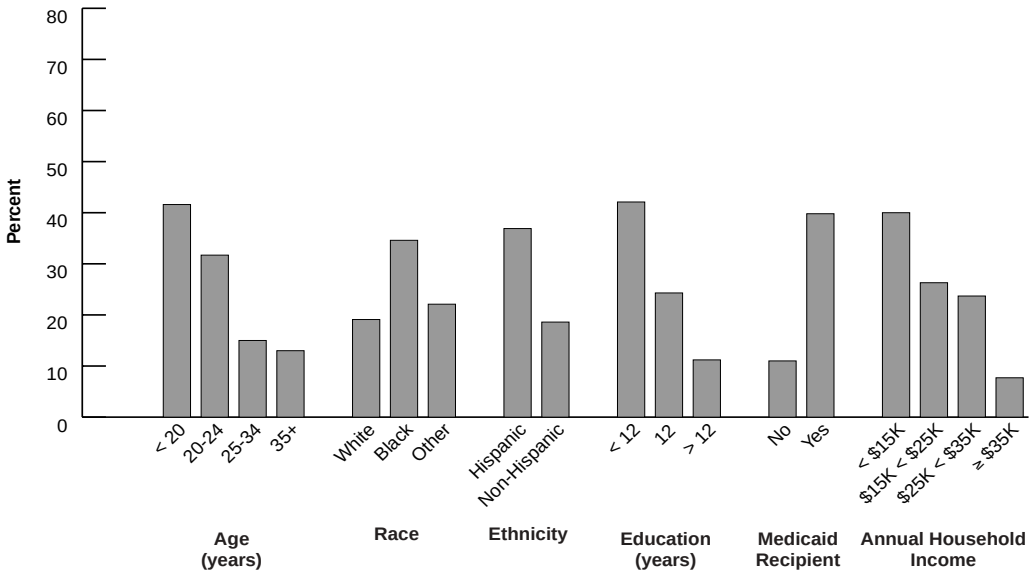


Illinois 1999
Prevalence of Late or No Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester or Not at All)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

† Confidence interval.

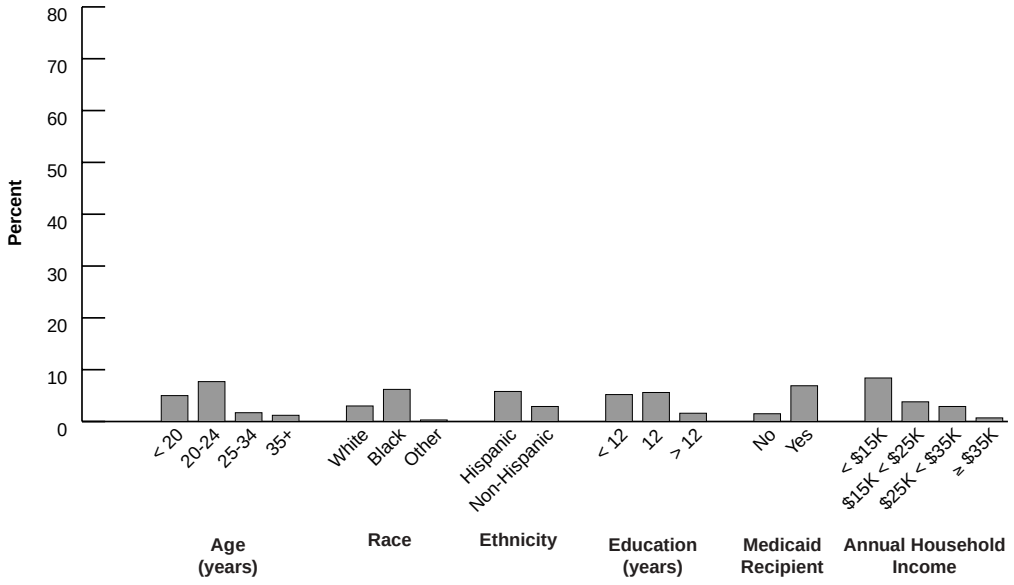


Illinois 1999
Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

† Confidence interval.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

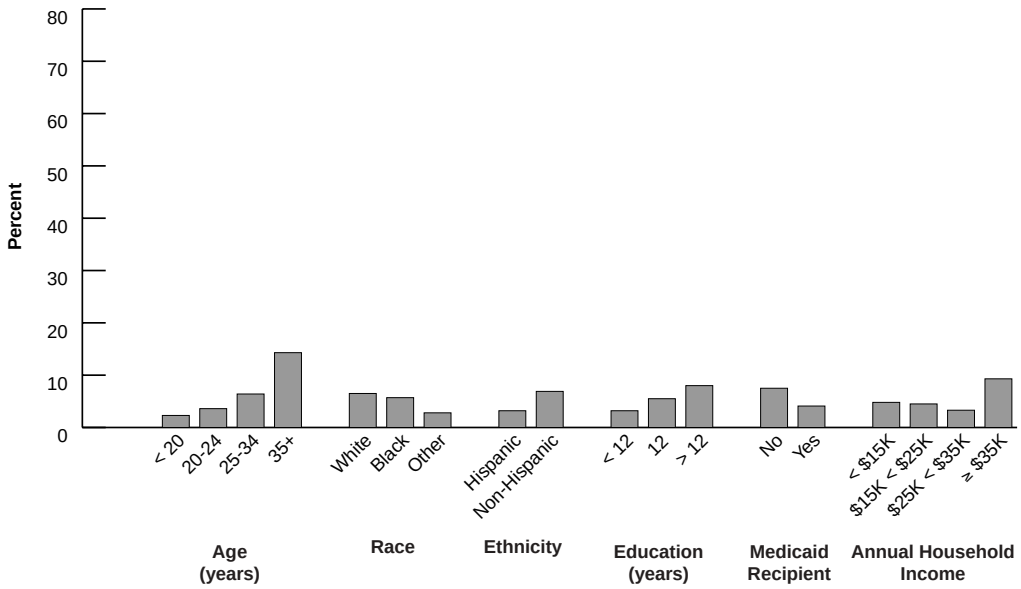


Illinois 1999
Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

† Confidence interval.

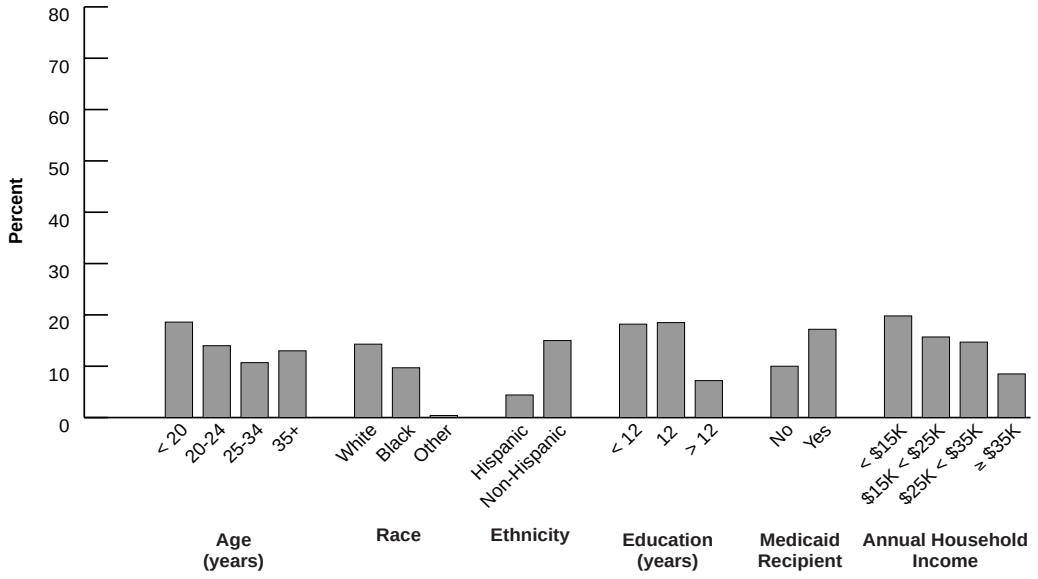


Illinois 1999
Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

† Confidence interval.

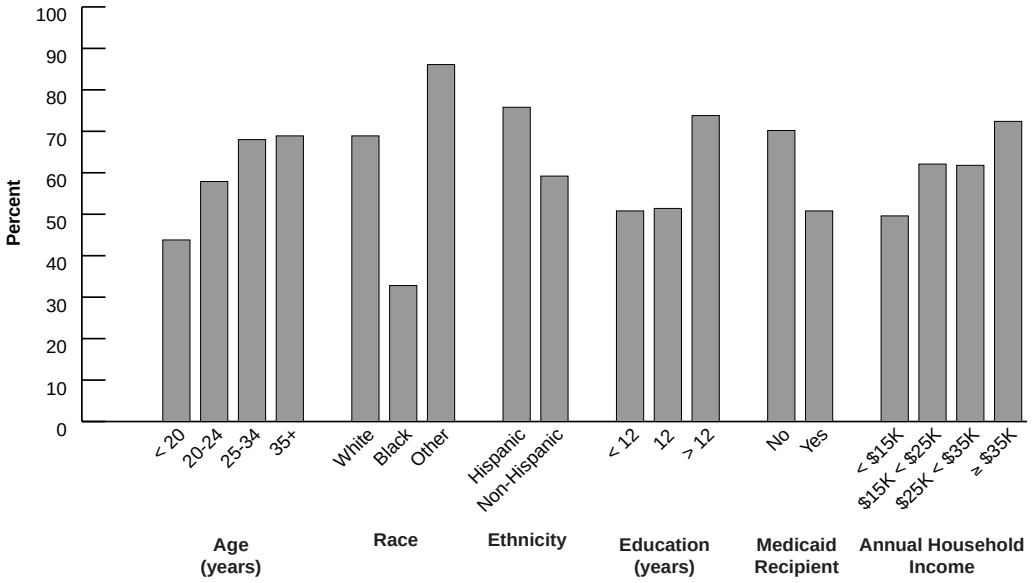


Illinois 1999
Prevalence of Breastfeeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

† Confidence interval.



State Exhibits

Louisiana

LA

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

Louisiana 1999
Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population§

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

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

§ PRAMS-eligible population is defined as state residents who had in-state births.
# Number of women who completed a survey.
† Confidence interval.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

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

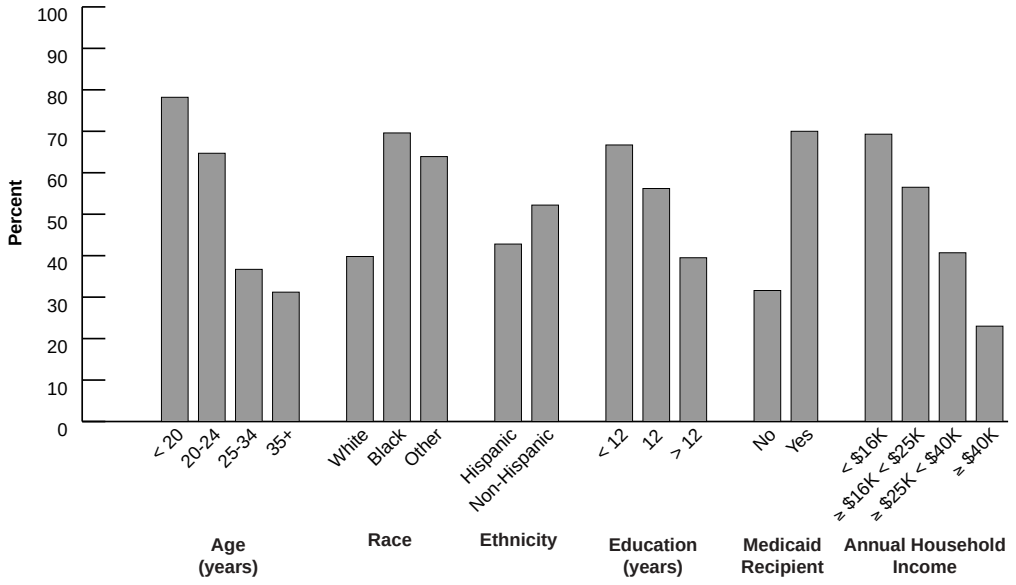
LA

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

† Confidence interval.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



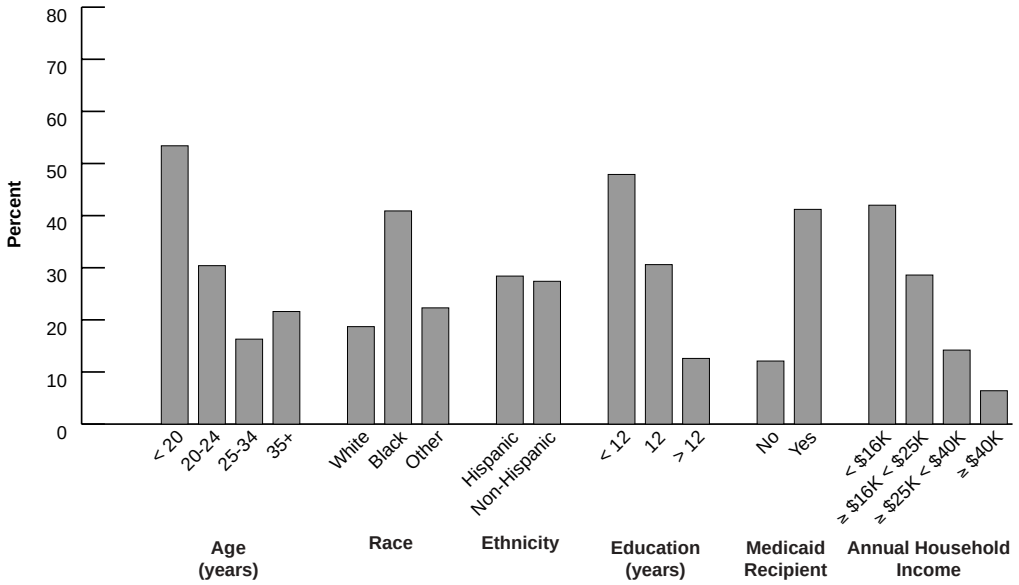
LA

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

† Confidence interval.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



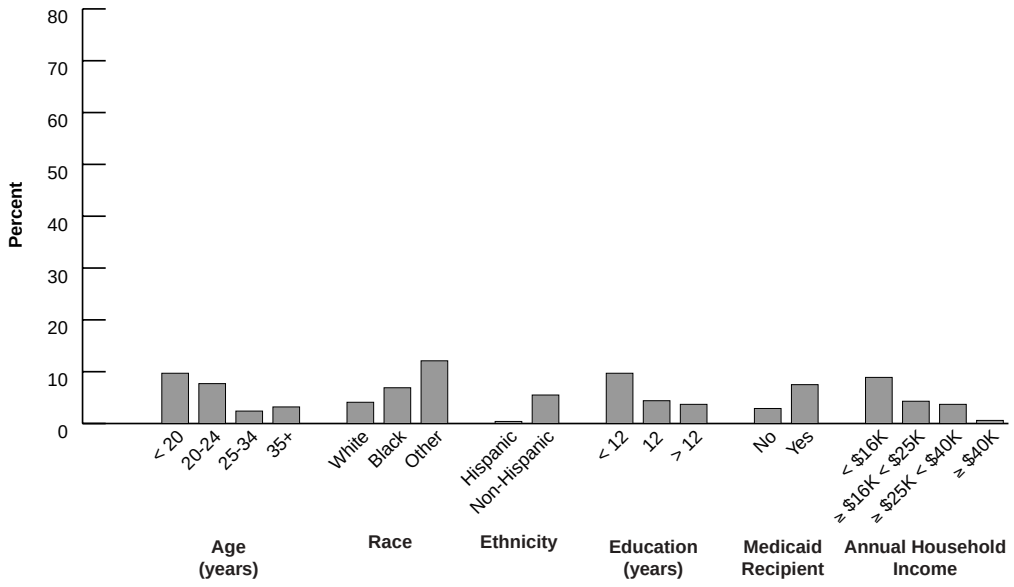
LA

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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



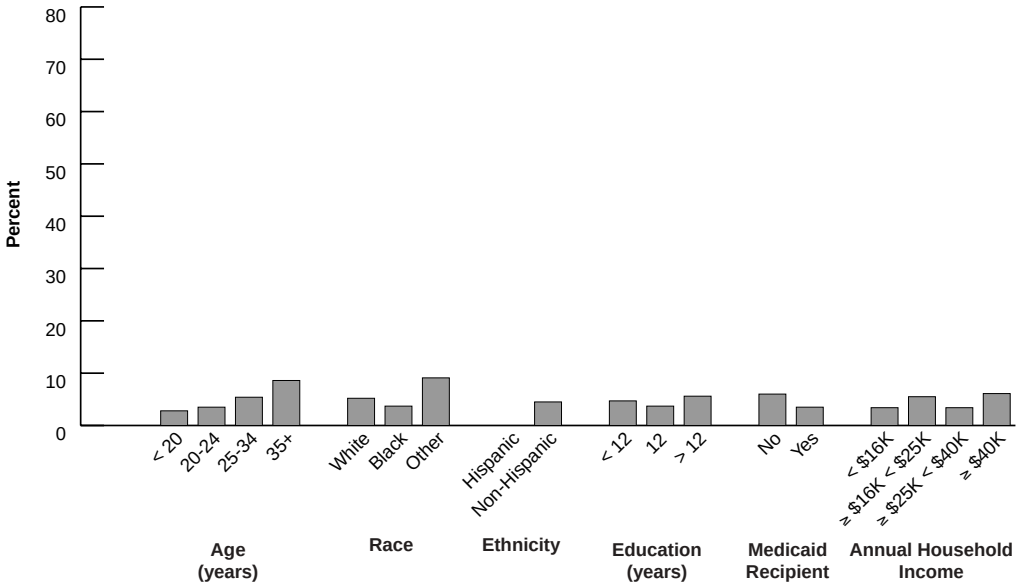
LA

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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



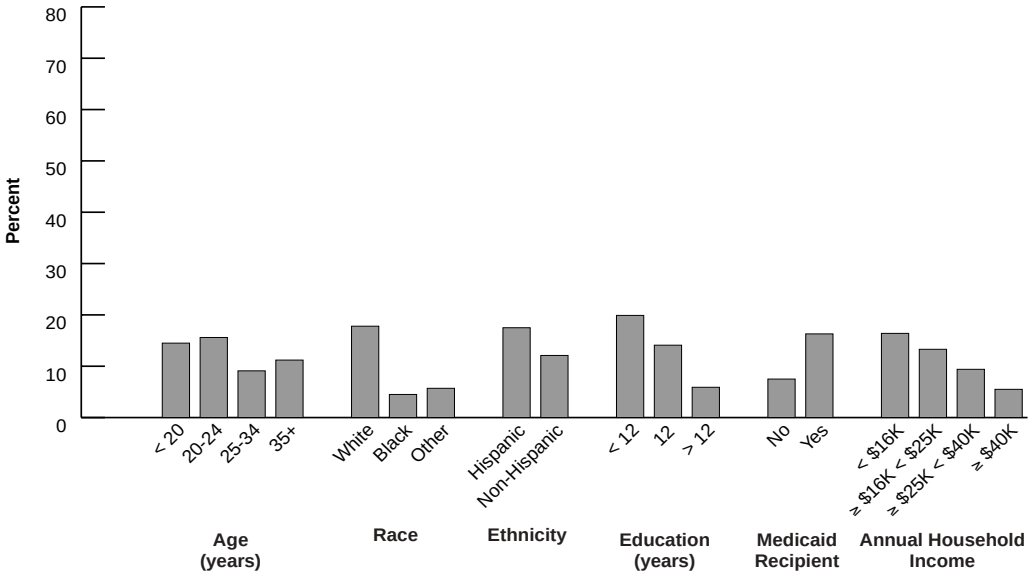
LA

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

† Confidence interval.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



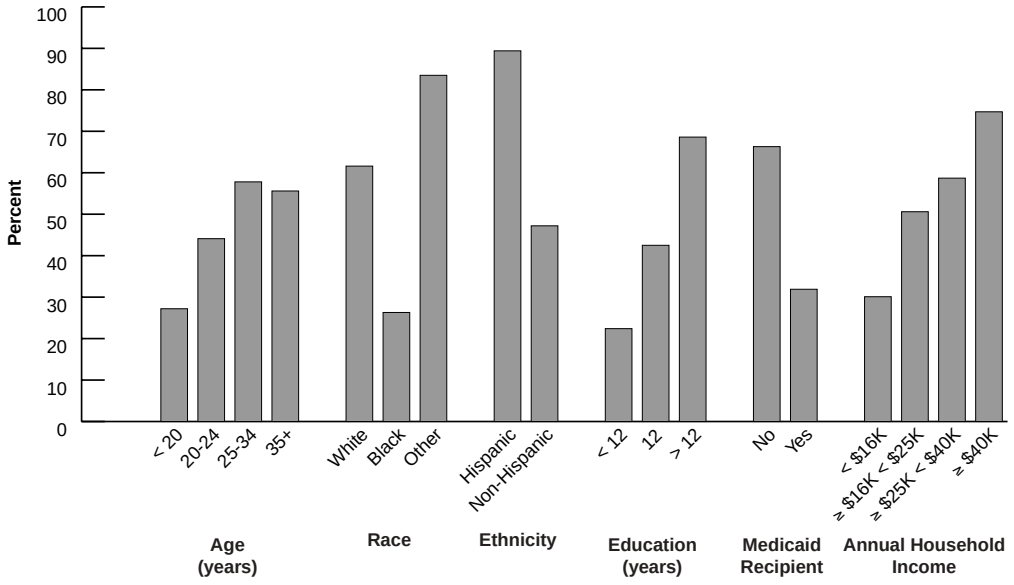
LA

Louisiana 1999
Prevalence of Breastfeeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

† Confidence interval.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



LA

State Exhibits

Maine

ME

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

Maine 1999
Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population§

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

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

§ PRAMS-eligible population is defined as state residents who had in-state births.
# Number of women who completed a survey.
† Confidence interval.

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

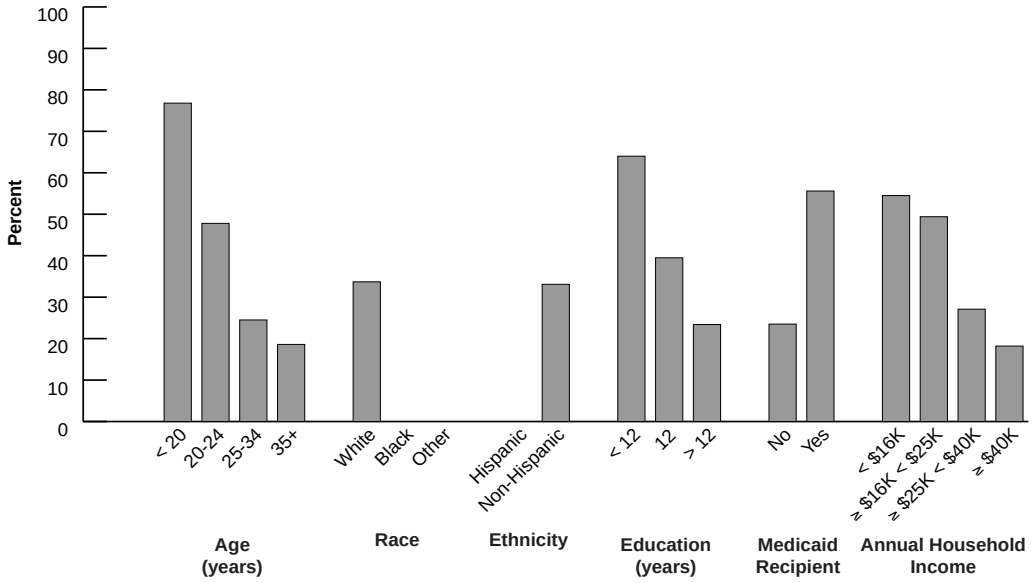
ME

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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



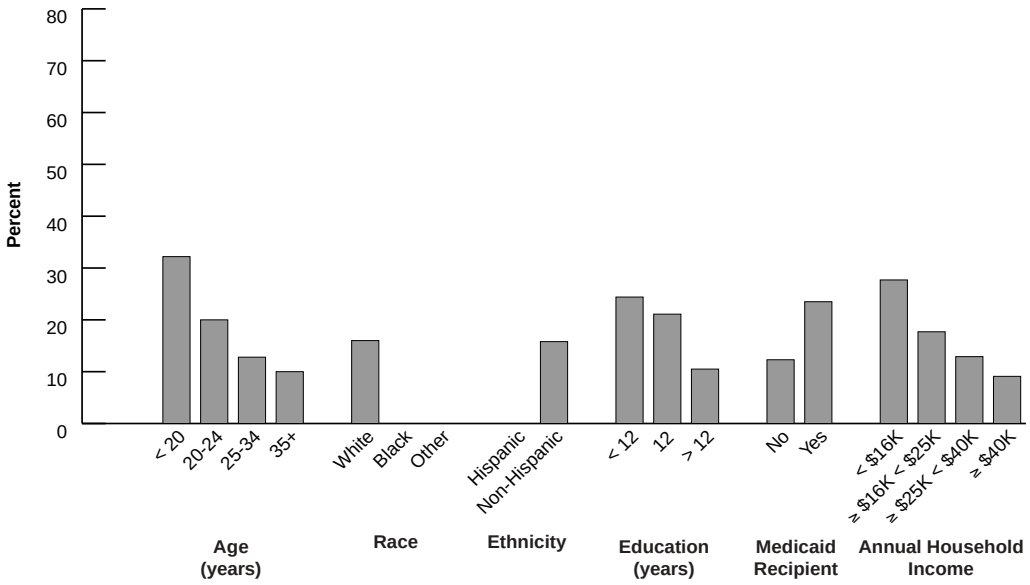
ME

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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



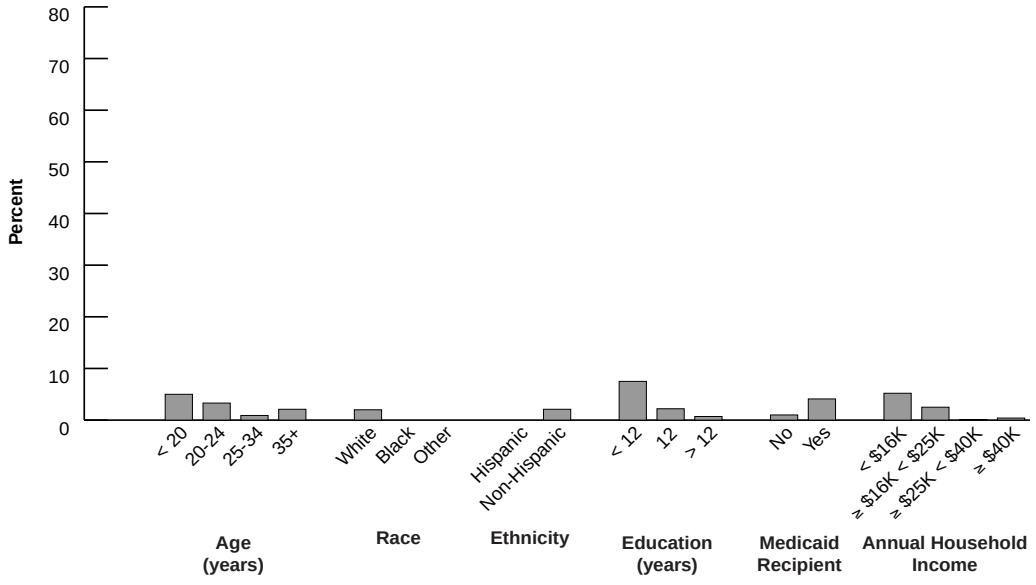
ME

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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



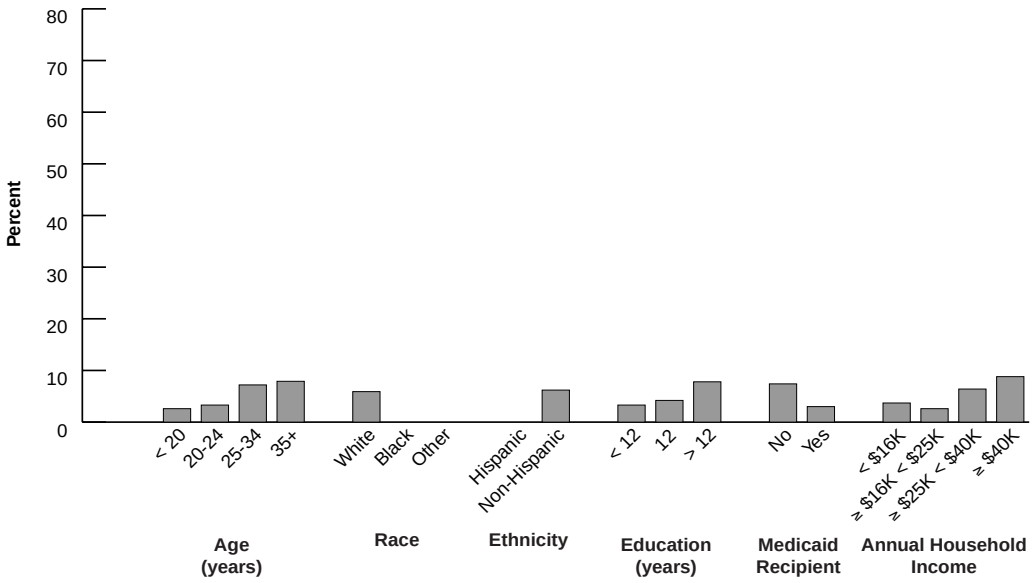
ME

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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



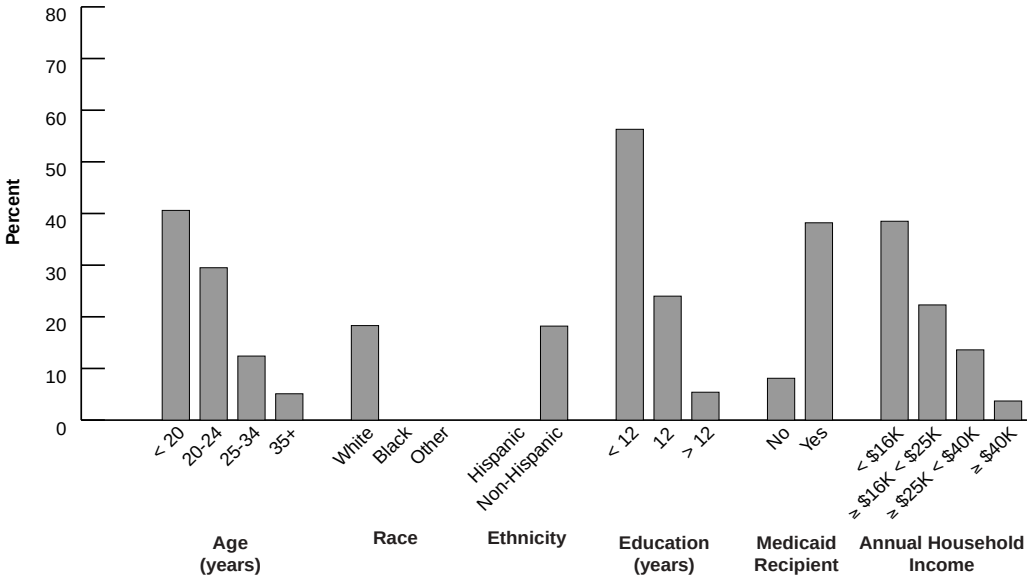
ME

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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



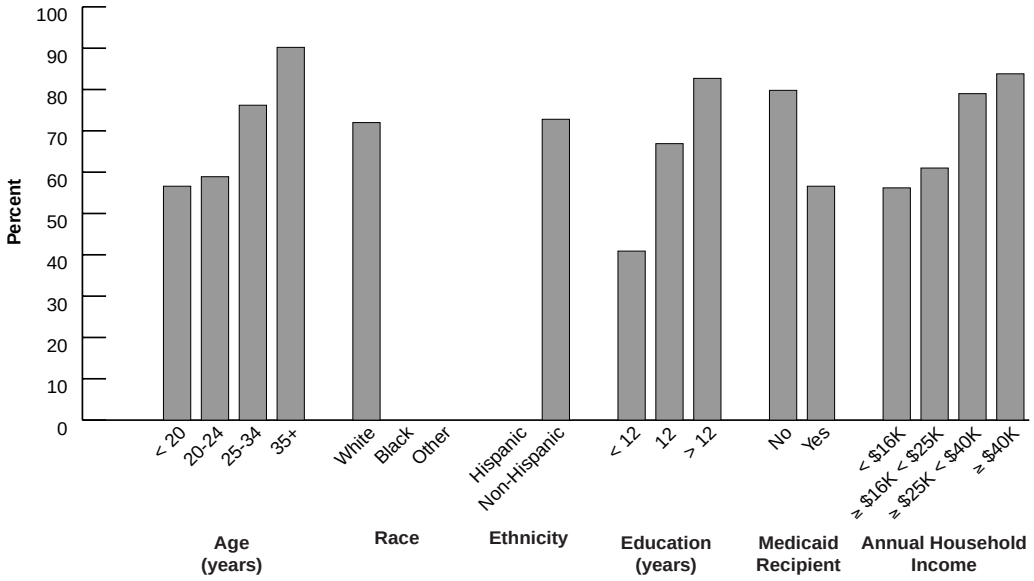
ME

Maine 1999
Prevalence of Breastfeeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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



ME

State Exhibits

New Mexico

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

NM

New Mexico 1999
Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population§

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

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

§ PRAMS-eligible population is defined as state residents who had in-state births.
# Number of women who completed a survey.
† Confidence interval.

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

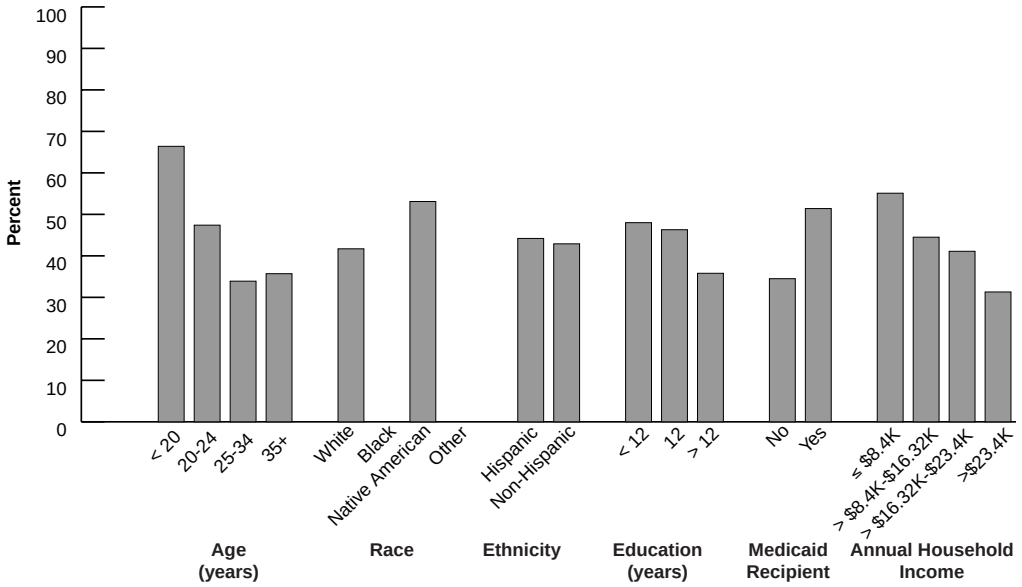
NM

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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



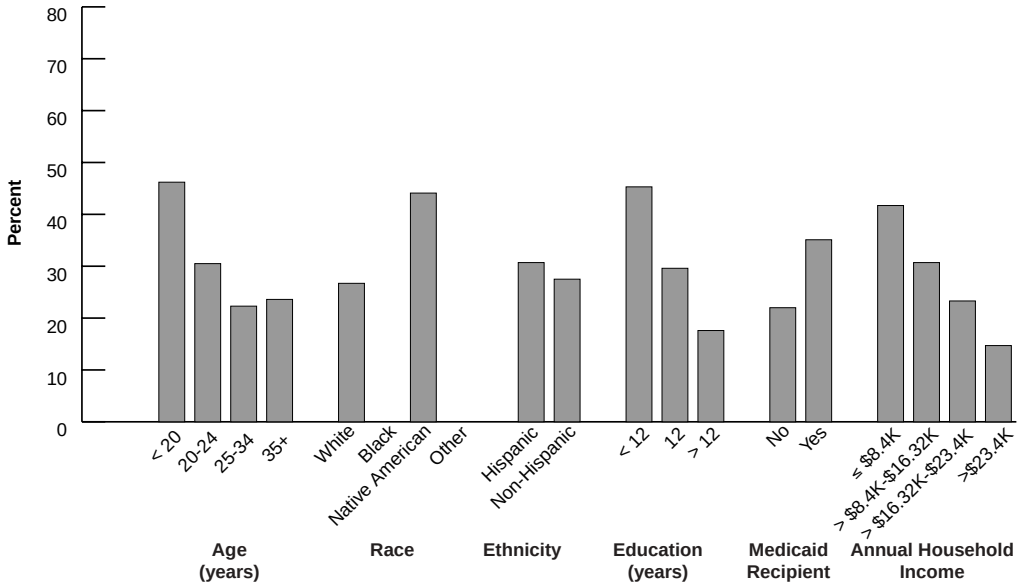
NM

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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



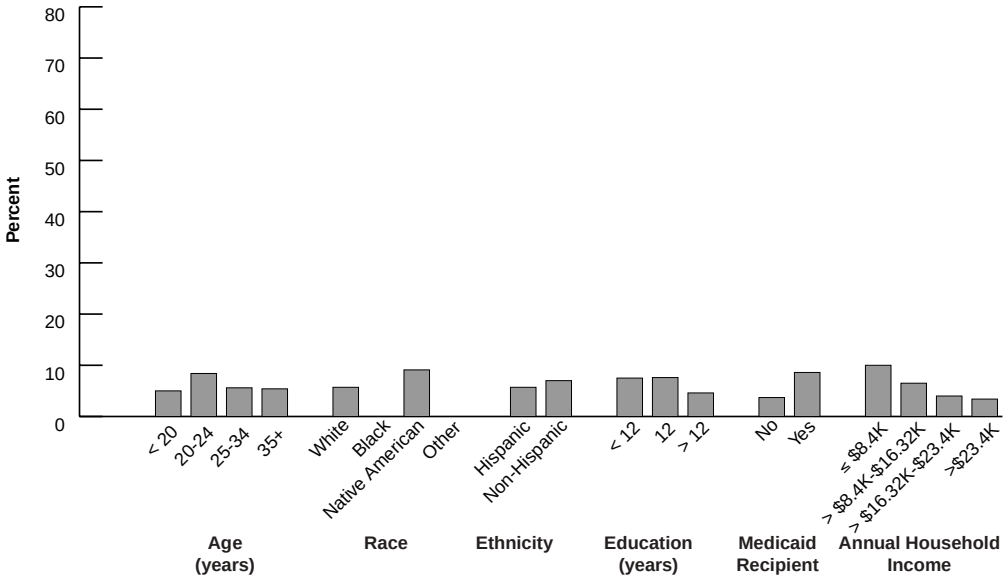
NM

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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



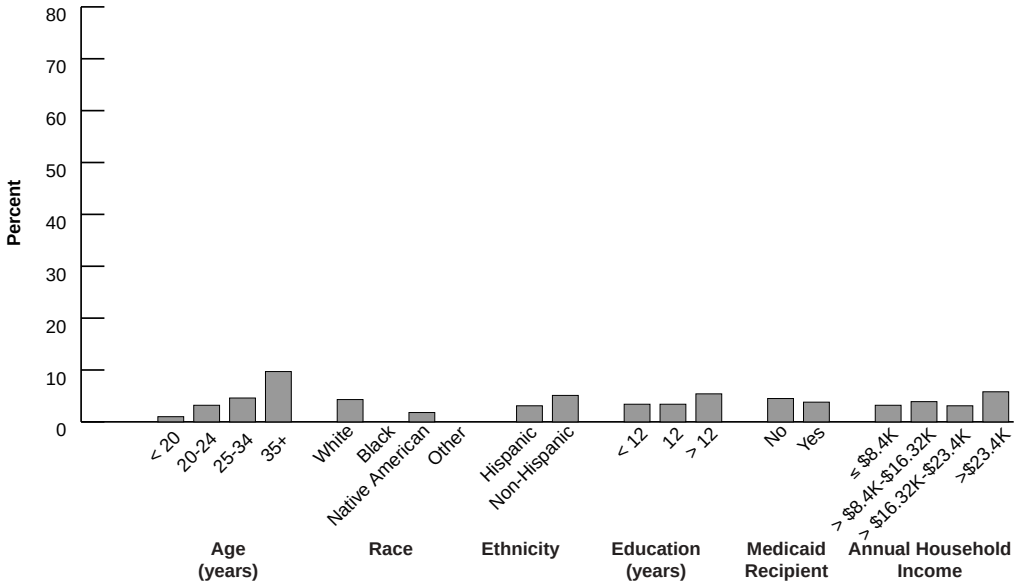
NM

New Mexico 1999
Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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



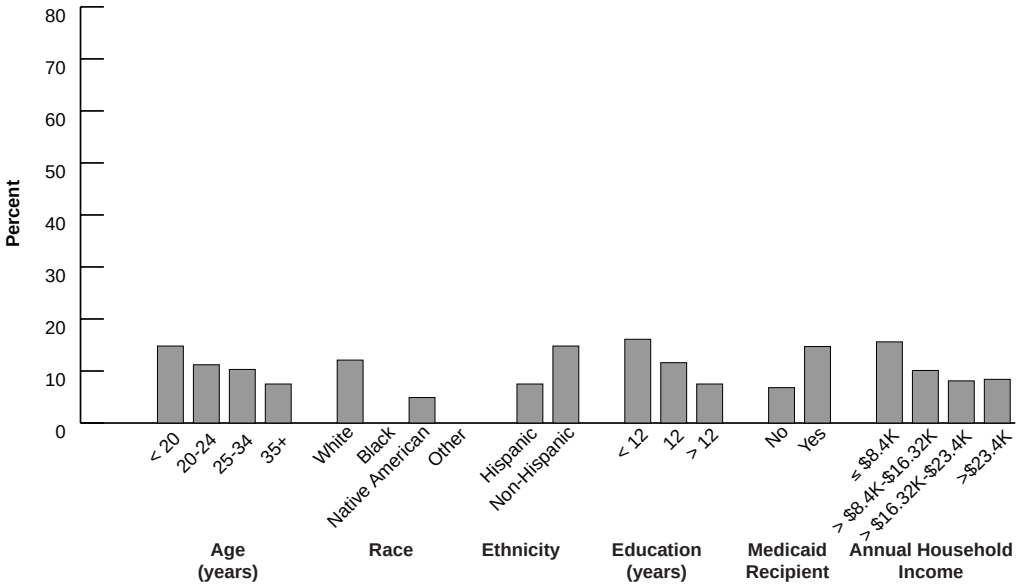
NM

New Mexico 1999
Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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



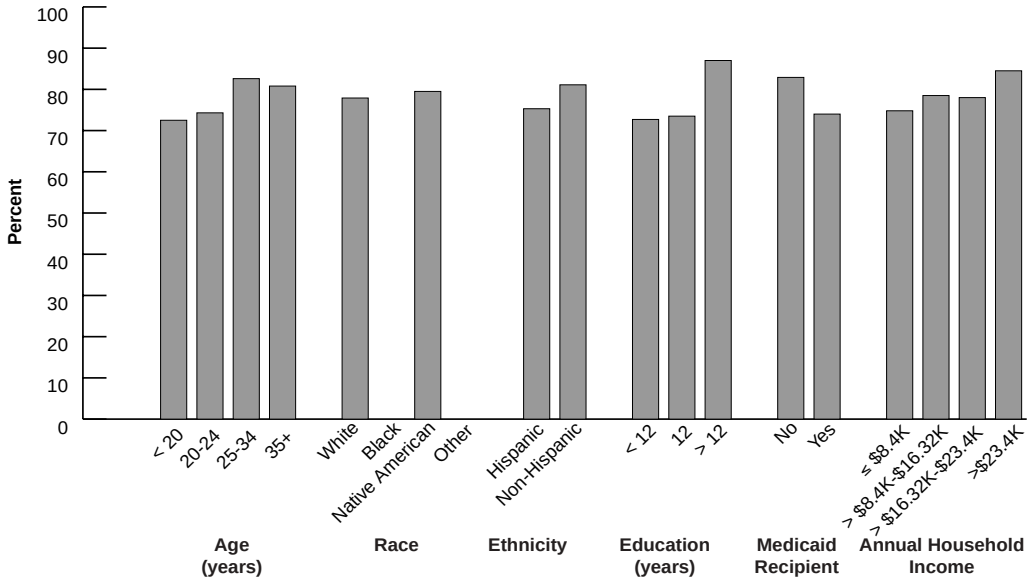
NM

New Mexico 1999
Prevalence of Breastfeeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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



NM

State Exhibits

New York

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

NY

New York 1999
Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population§

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

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

§ PRAMS-eligible population is defined as state residents who had in-state births, excluding New York City.
# Number of women who completed a survey.
† Confidence interval.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

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

NY

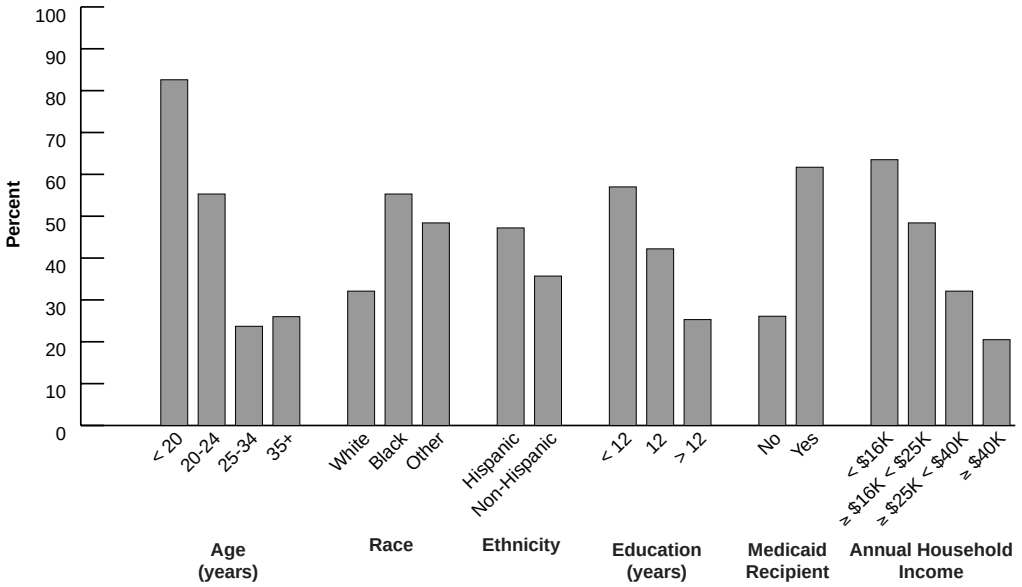
New York 1999{
Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

† Confidence interval.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
{ Data do not include New York City.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

NY

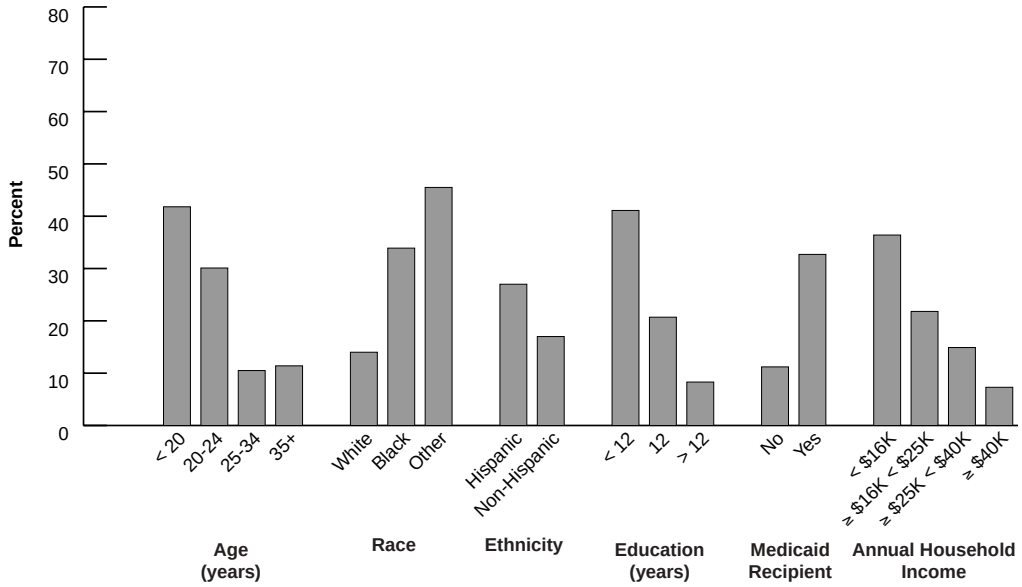


New York 1999{
Prevalence of Late or No Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester or Not at All)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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



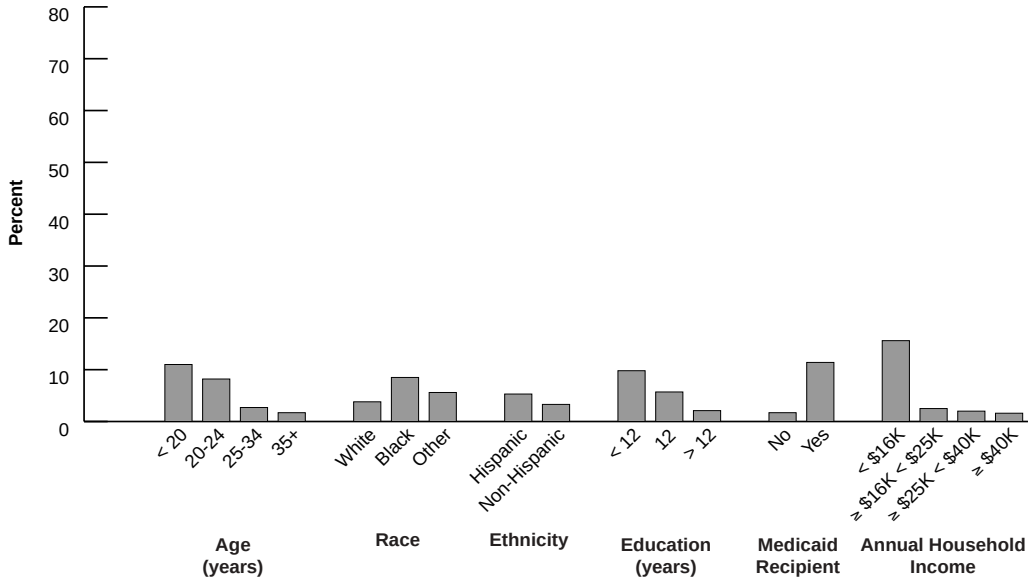
NY

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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



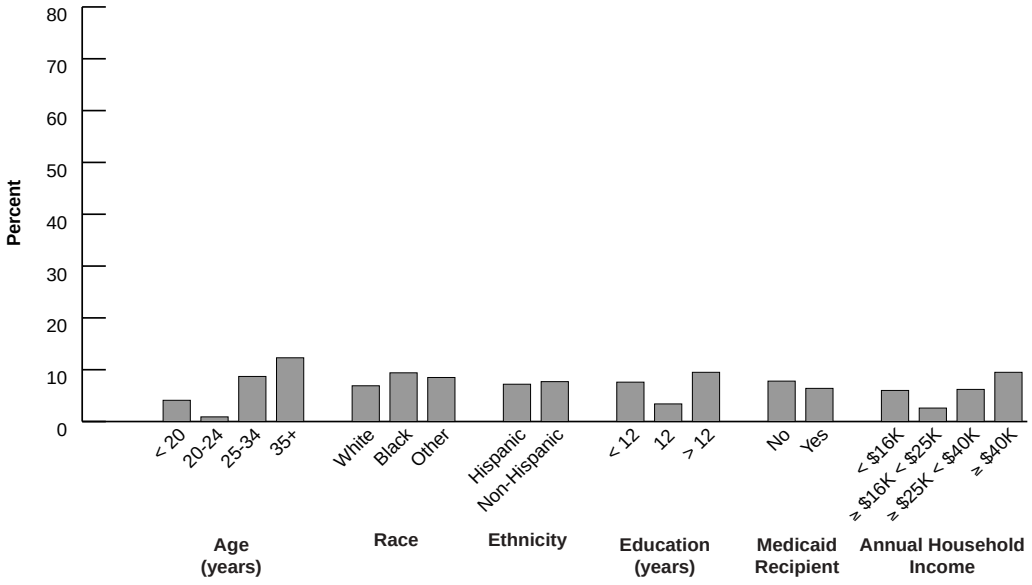
NY

New York 1999{
Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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



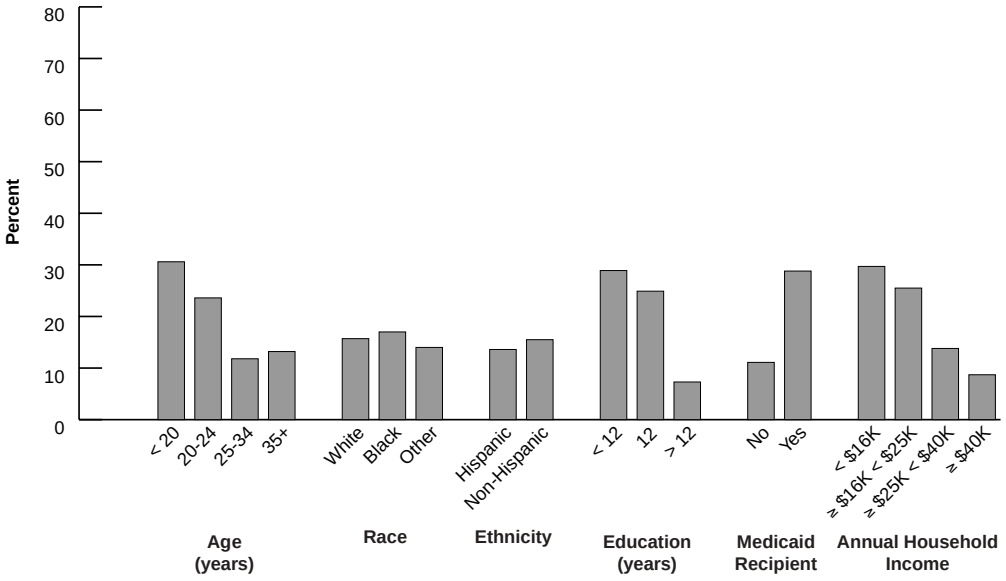
NY

New York 1999{
Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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



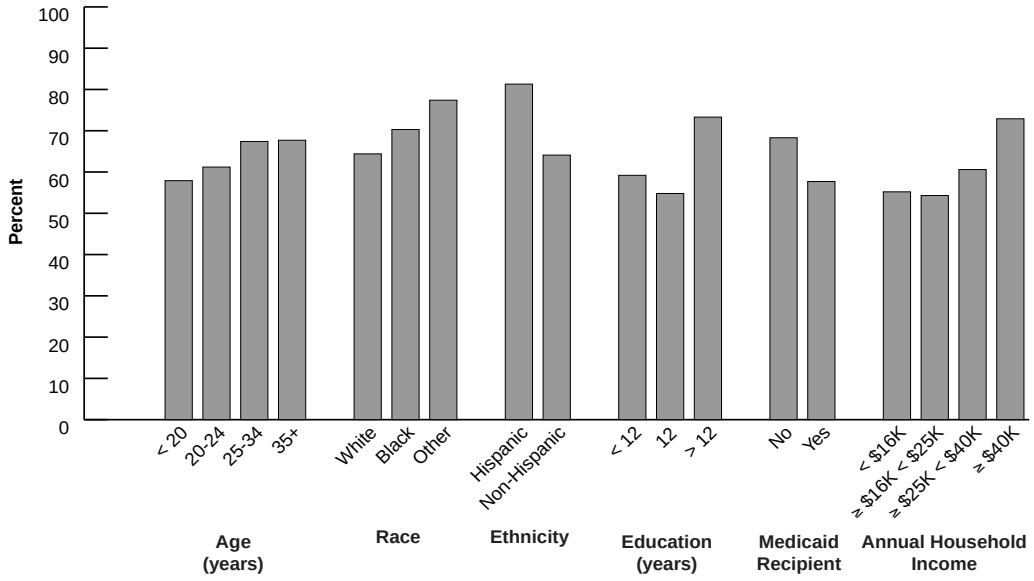
NY

New York 1999{
Prevalence of Breastfeeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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



NY

State Exhibits

North Carolina

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

NC

North Carolina 1999
Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population§

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

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

§ PRAMS-eligible population is defined as state residents who had in-state births.
# Number of women who completed a survey.
† Confidence interval.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

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

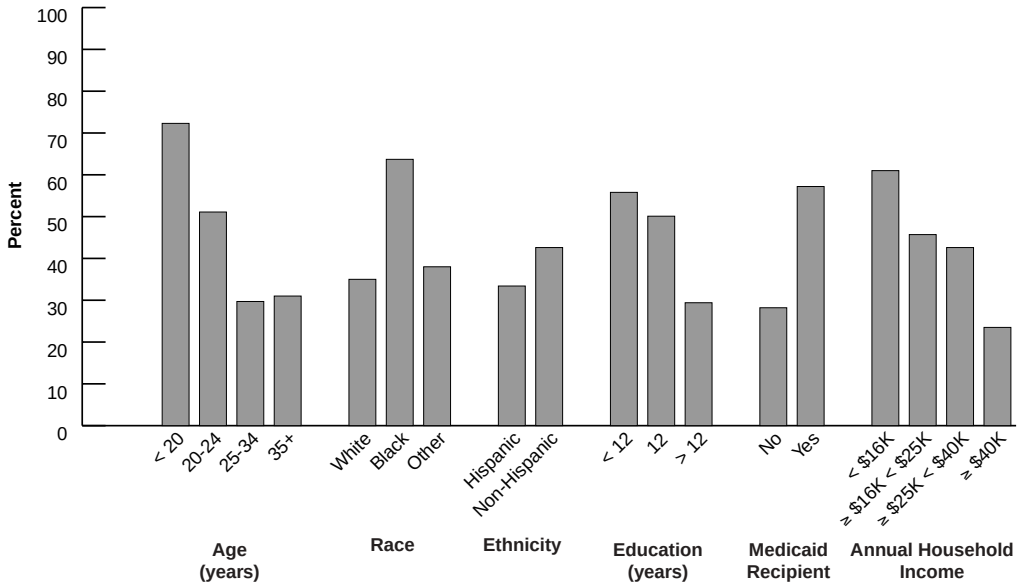
NC

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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



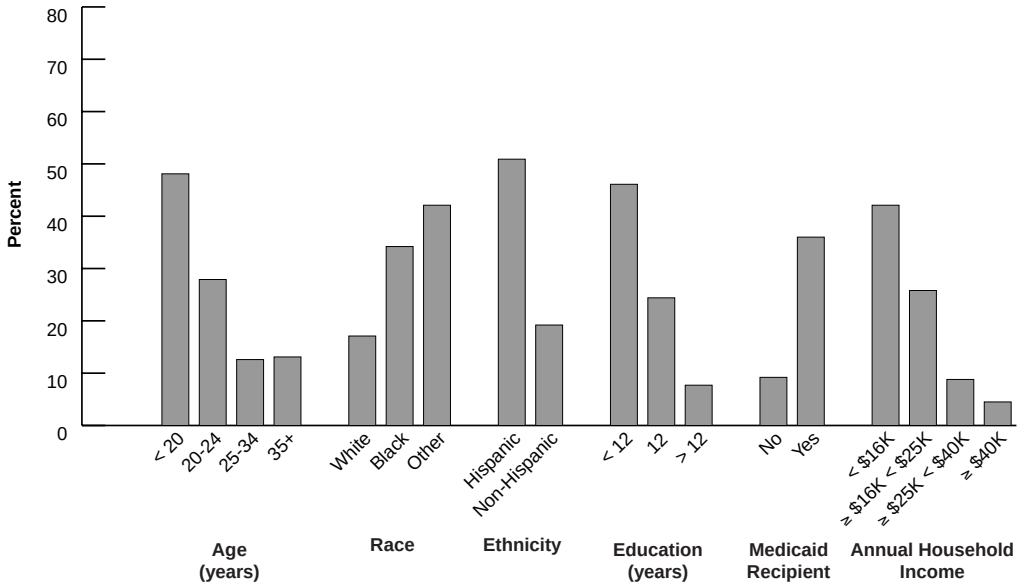
NC

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

† Confidence interval.



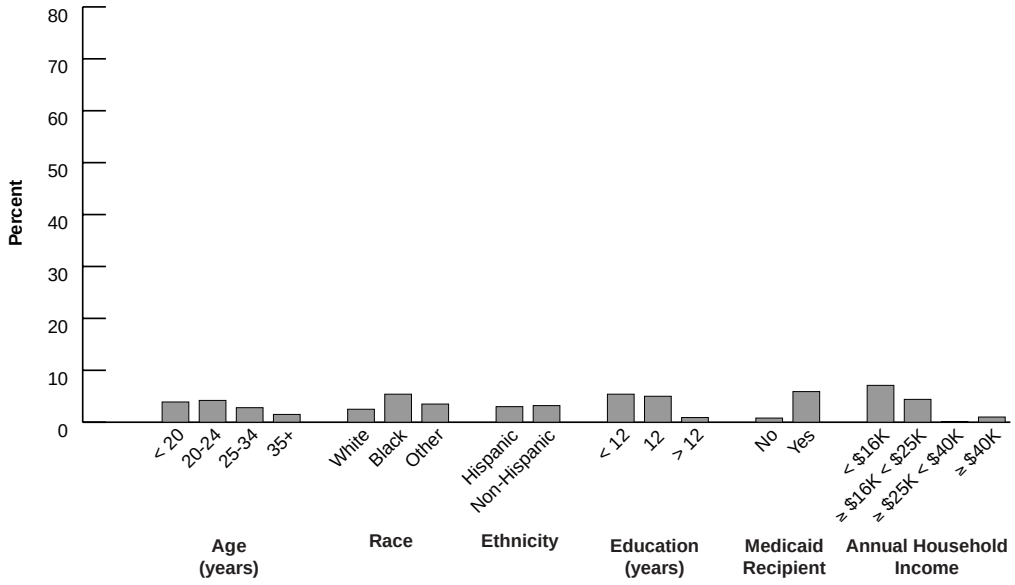
NC

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

† Confidence interval.



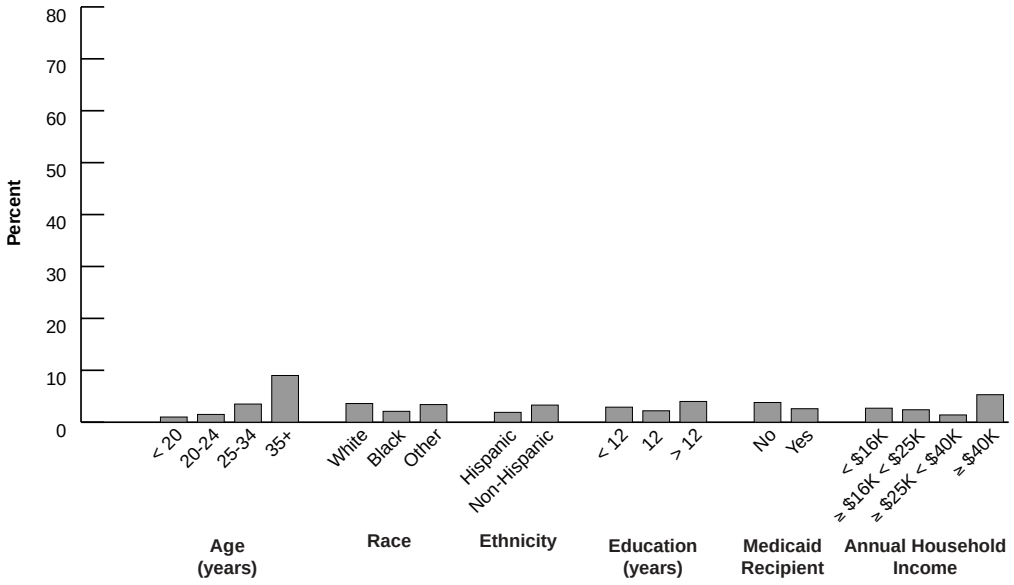
NC

North Carolina 1999
Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

† Confidence interval.



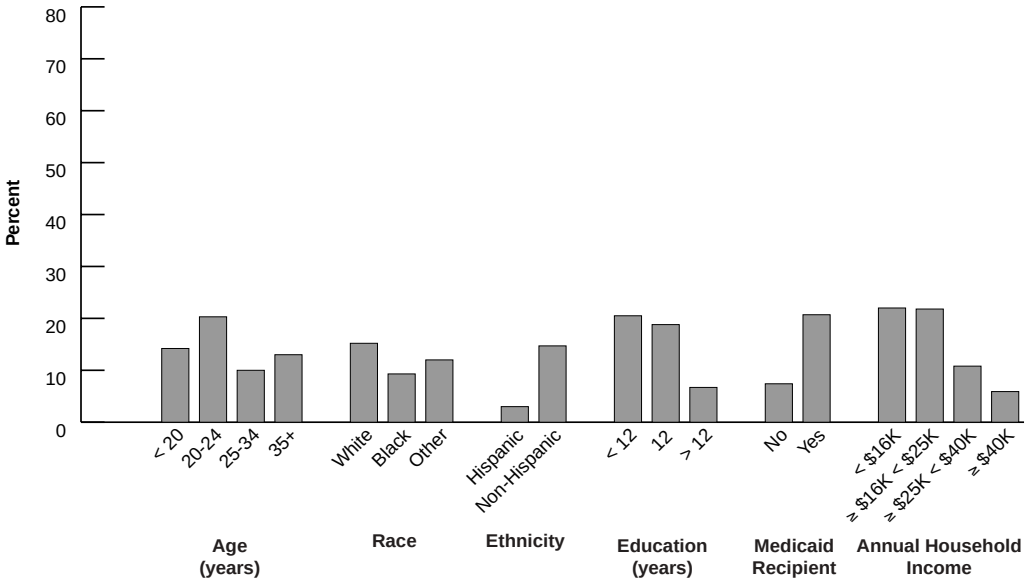
NC

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

† Confidence interval.



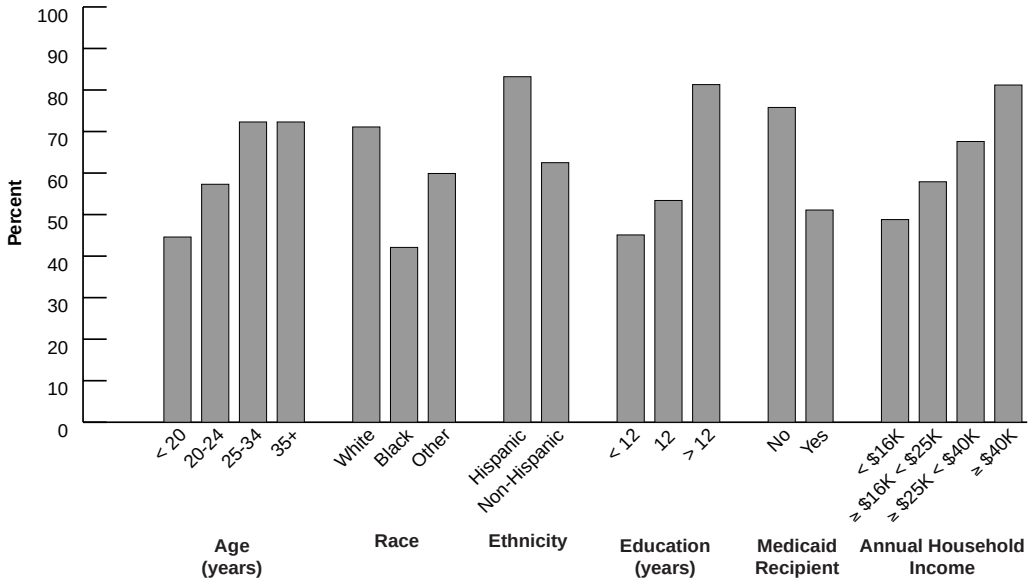
NC

North Carolina 1999
Prevalence of Breastfeeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

† Confidence interval.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



NC

State Exhibits

Ohio

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

Ohio 1999
Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population§

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

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

§ PRAMS-eligible population is defined as state residents who had in-state births.
# Number of women who completed a survey.
† Confidence interval.

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

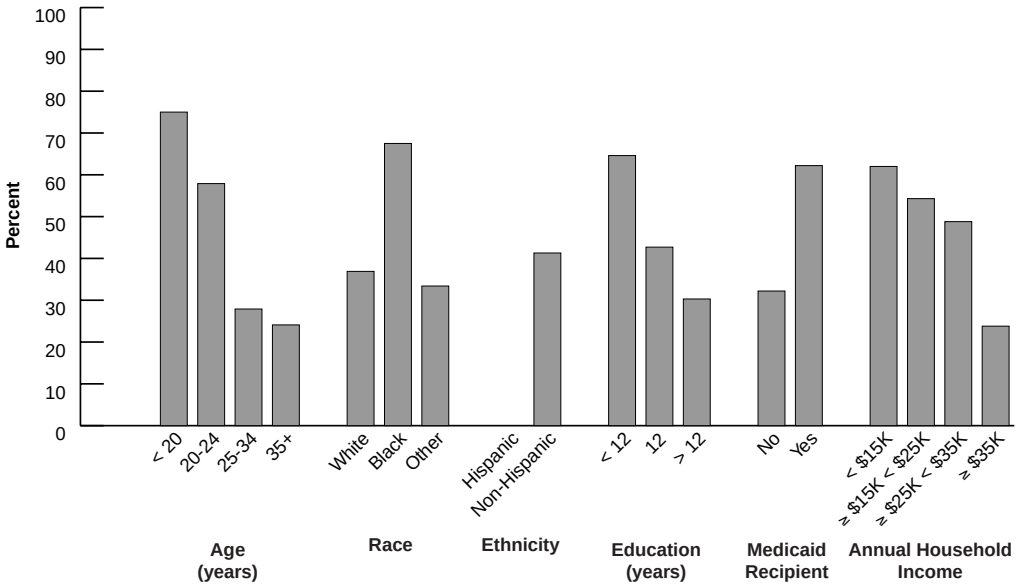
OH

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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



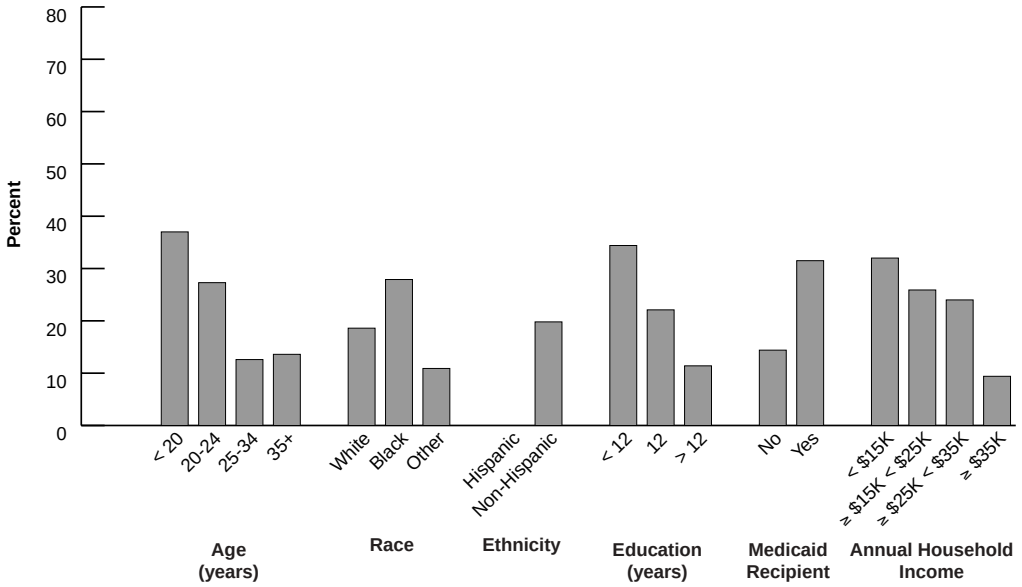
HO

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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



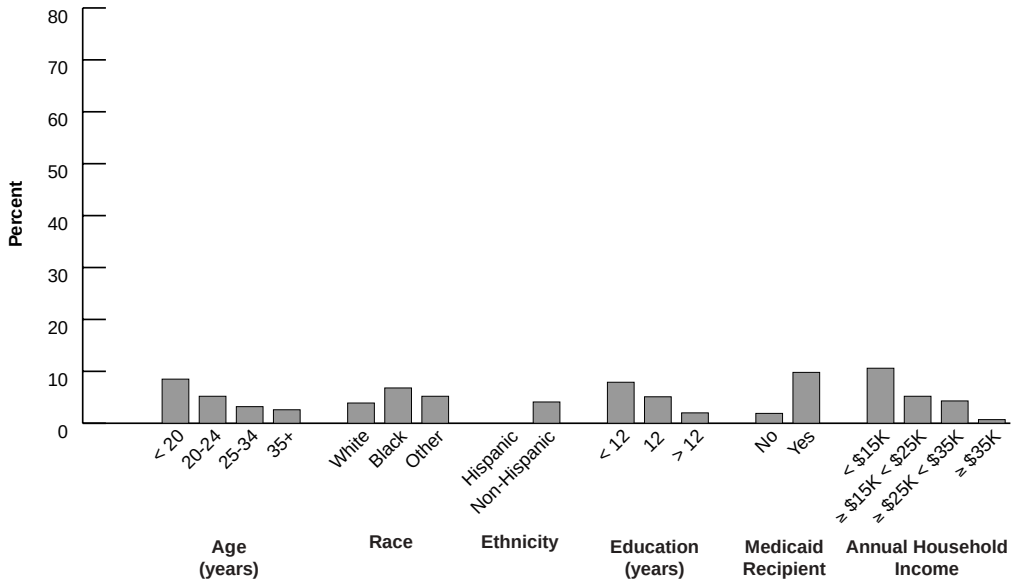
OH

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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



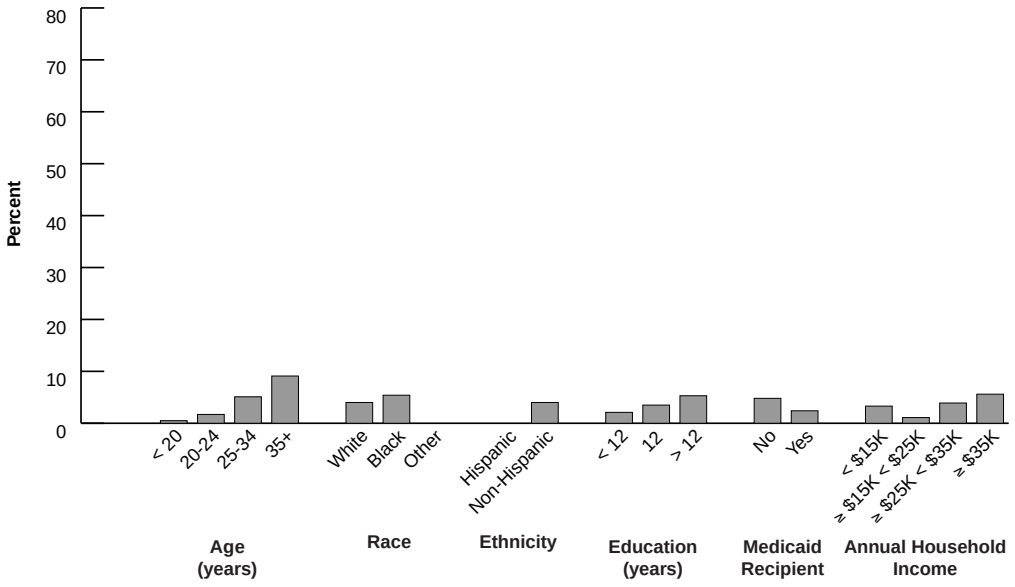
HO

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

† Confidence interval.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.
\ No respondents reported this indicator.



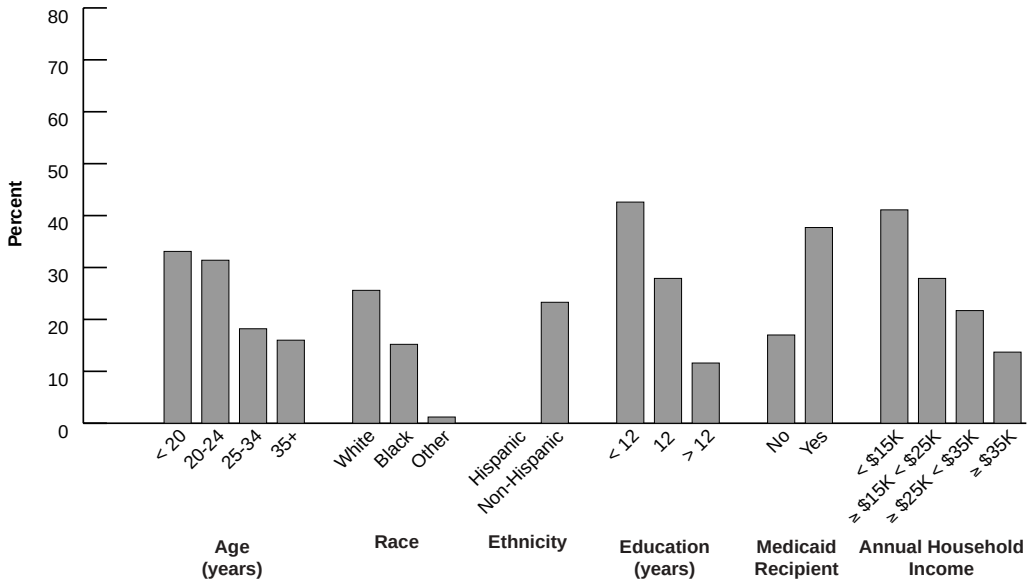
OH

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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



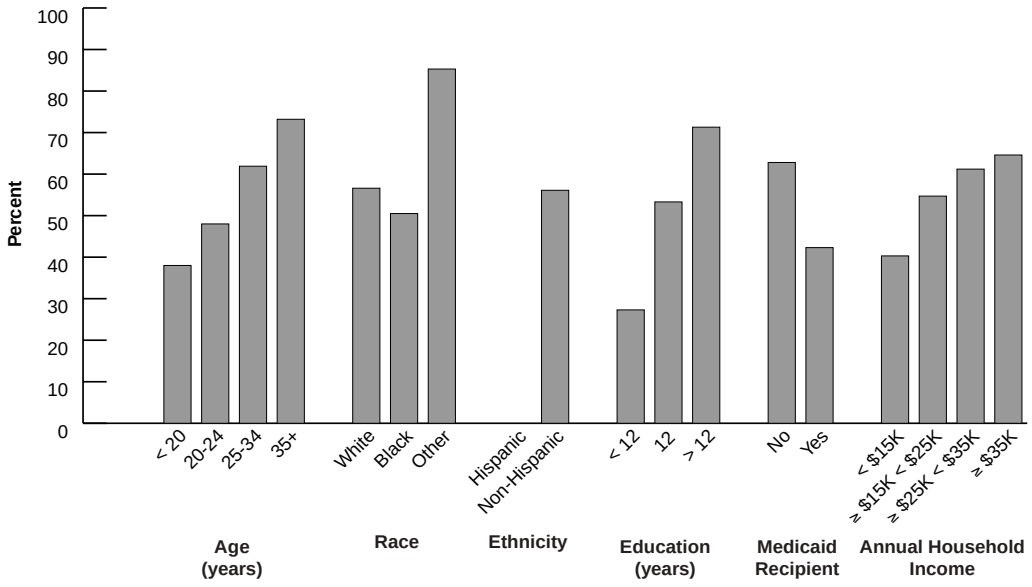
HO

Ohio 1999
Prevalence of Breastfeeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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



OH

State Exhibits

Oklahoma

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

Oklahoma 1999
Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population§

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

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

§ PRAMS-eligible population is defined as state residents who had in-state births.
# Number of women who completed a survey.
† Confidence interval.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

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

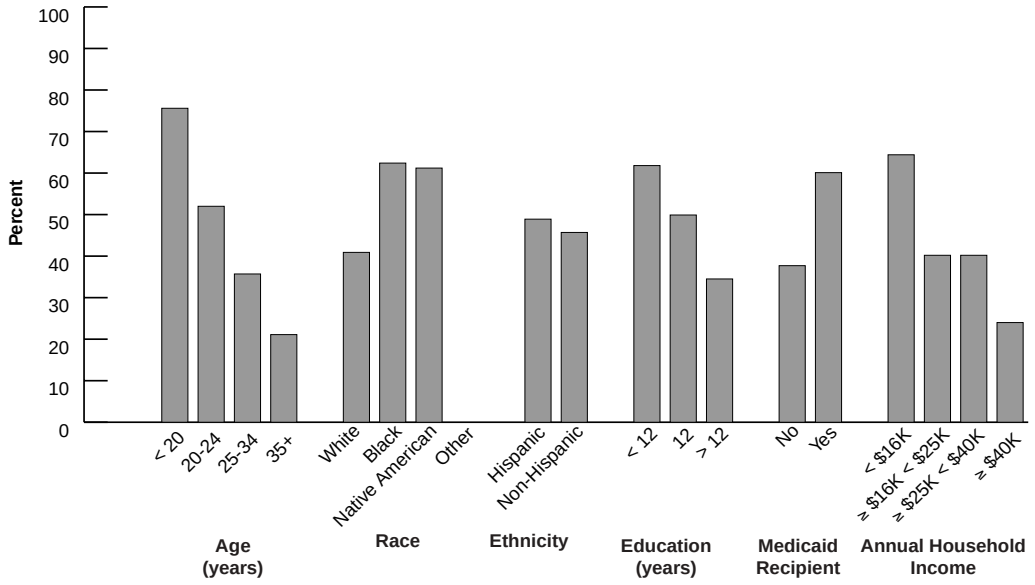
OK

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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



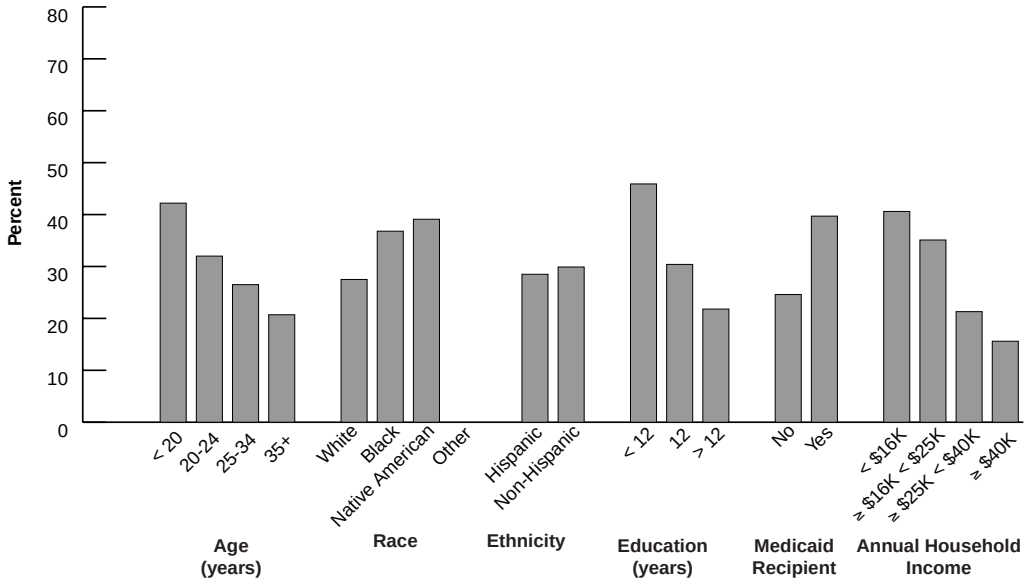
OK

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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



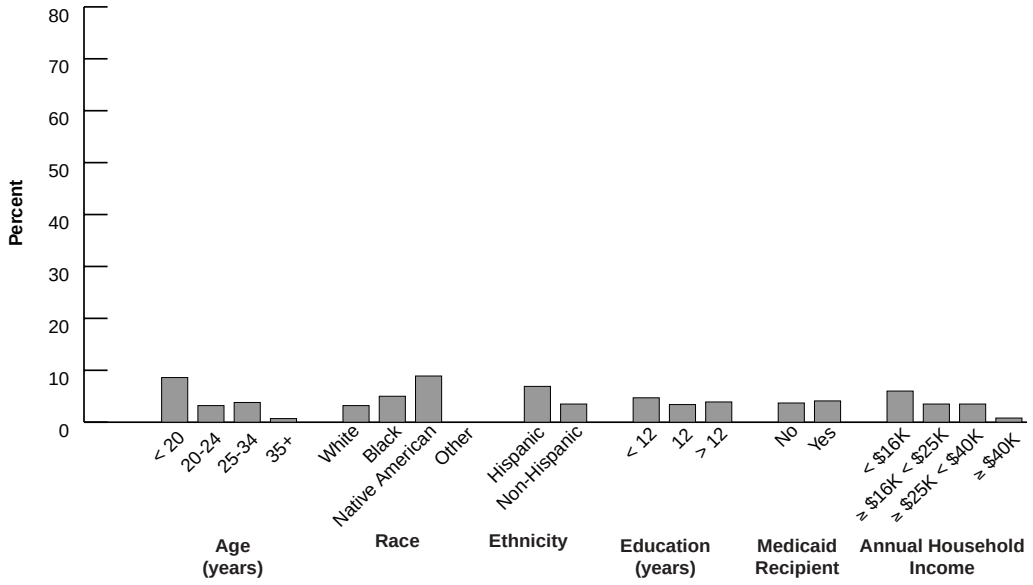
OK

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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



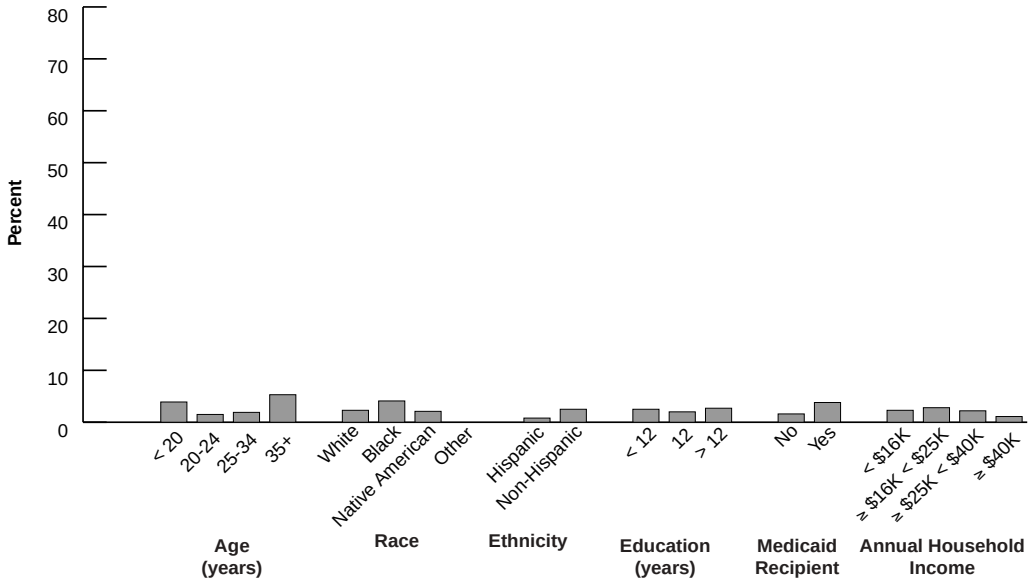
OK

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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



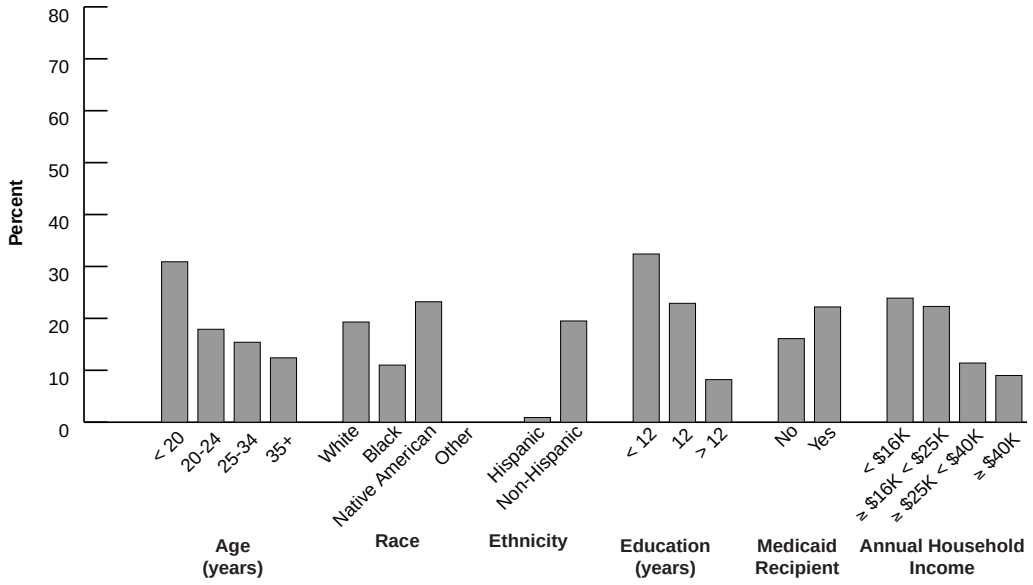
OK

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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



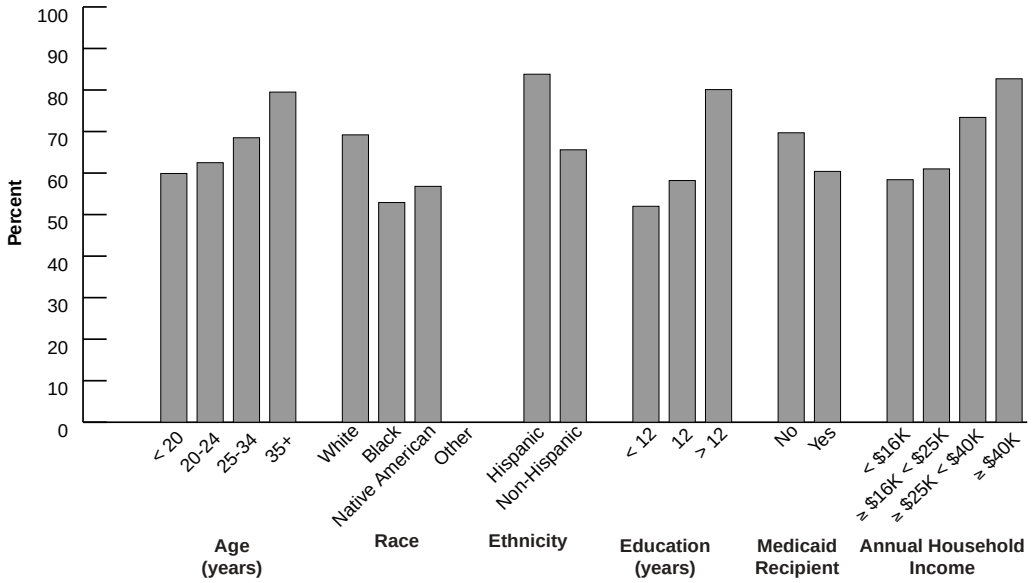
OK

Oklahoma 1999
Prevalence of Breastfeeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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



OK

State Exhibits

South Carolina

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

SC

South Carolina 1999
Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population§

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

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

§ PRAMS-eligible population is defined as state residents who had in-state births.
# Number of women who completed a survey.
† Confidence interval.

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

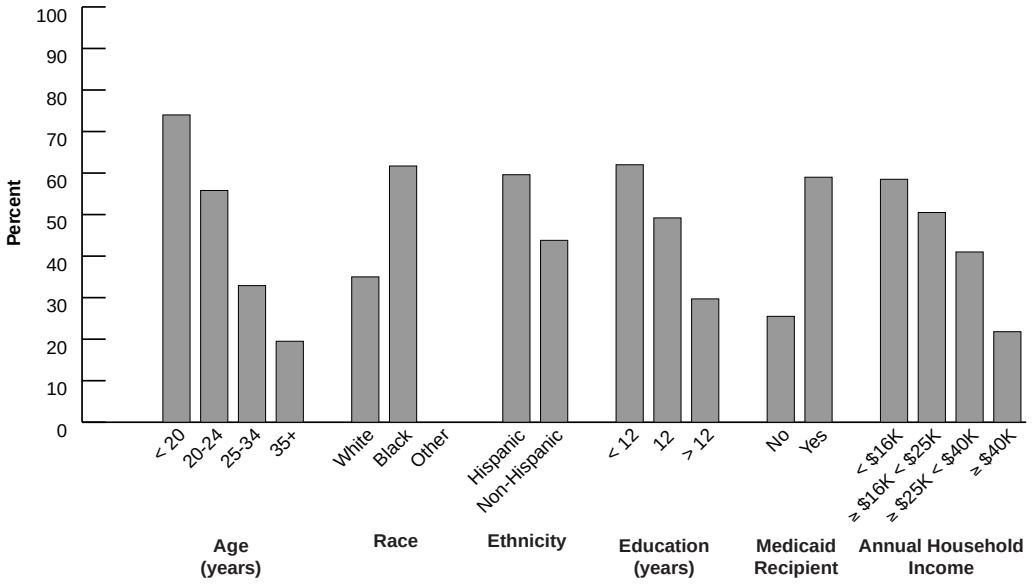
SC

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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



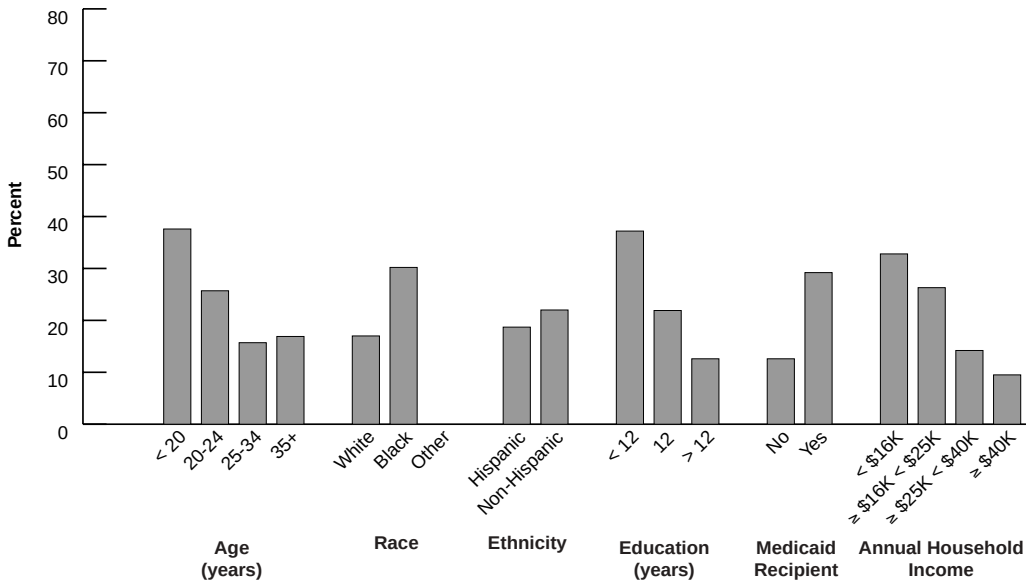
SC

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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



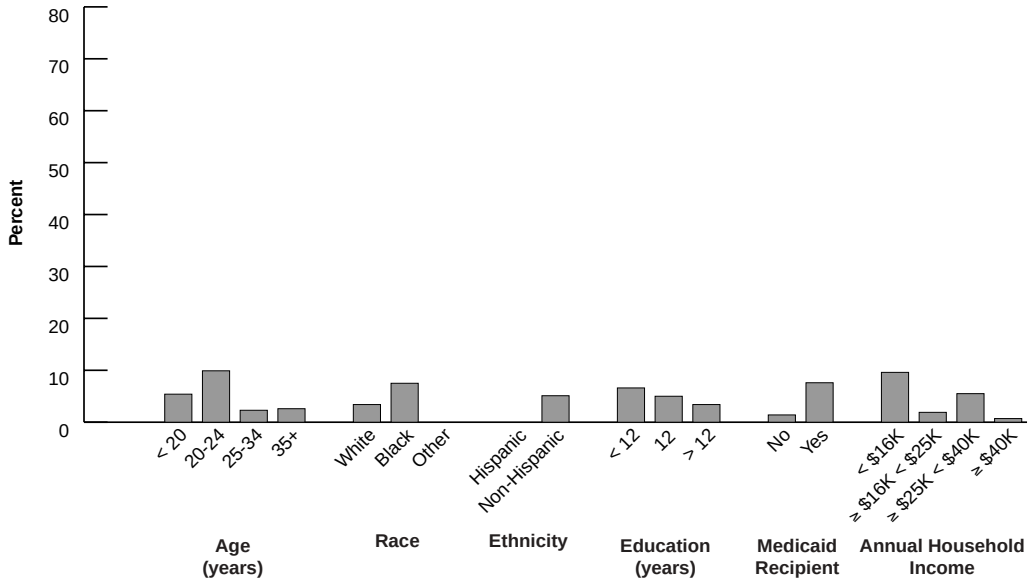
SC

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

† Confidence interval.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.
\ No respondents reported this indicator.



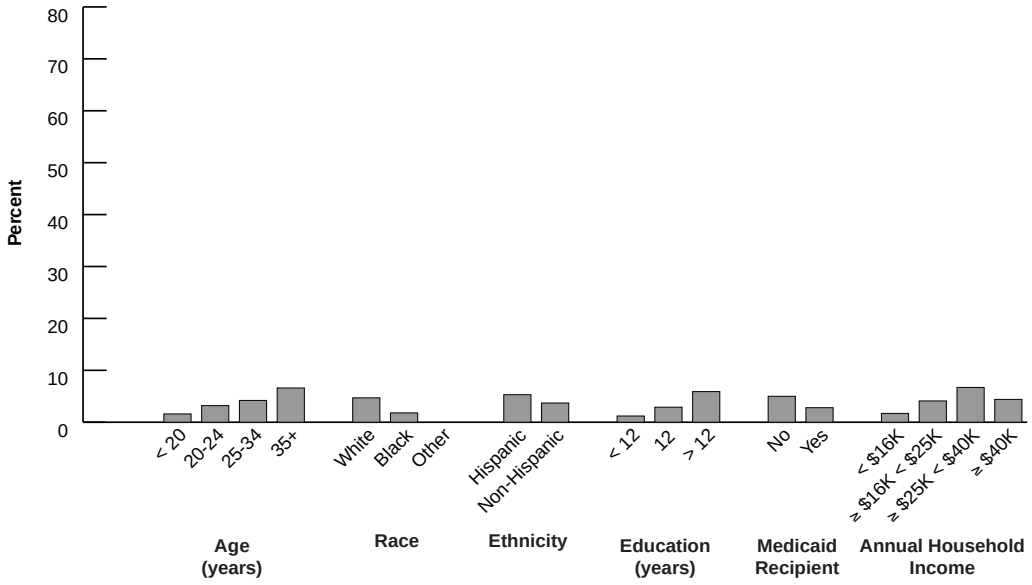
SC

South Carolina 1999
Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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



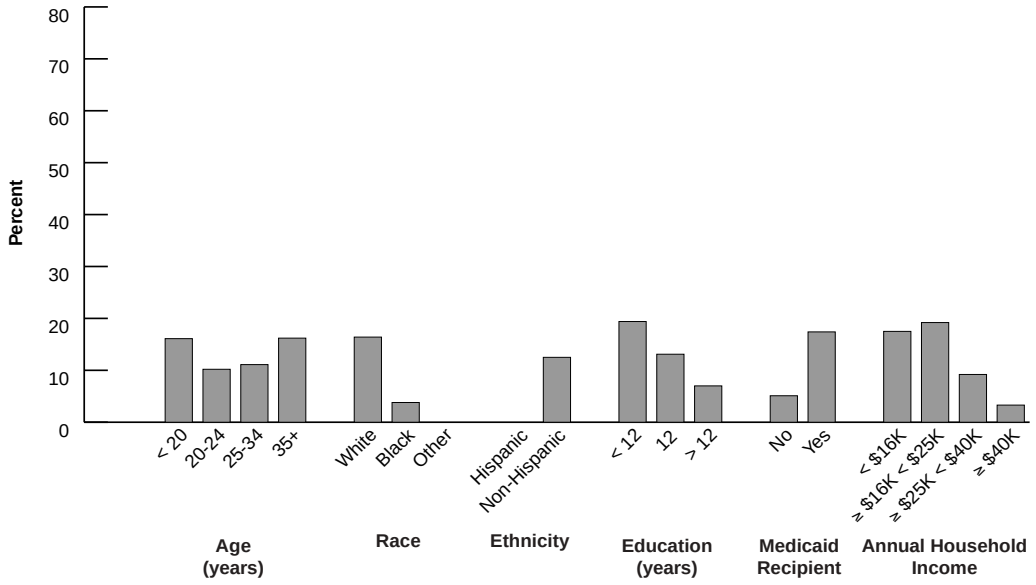
SC

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

† Confidence interval.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.
\ No respondents reported this indicator.



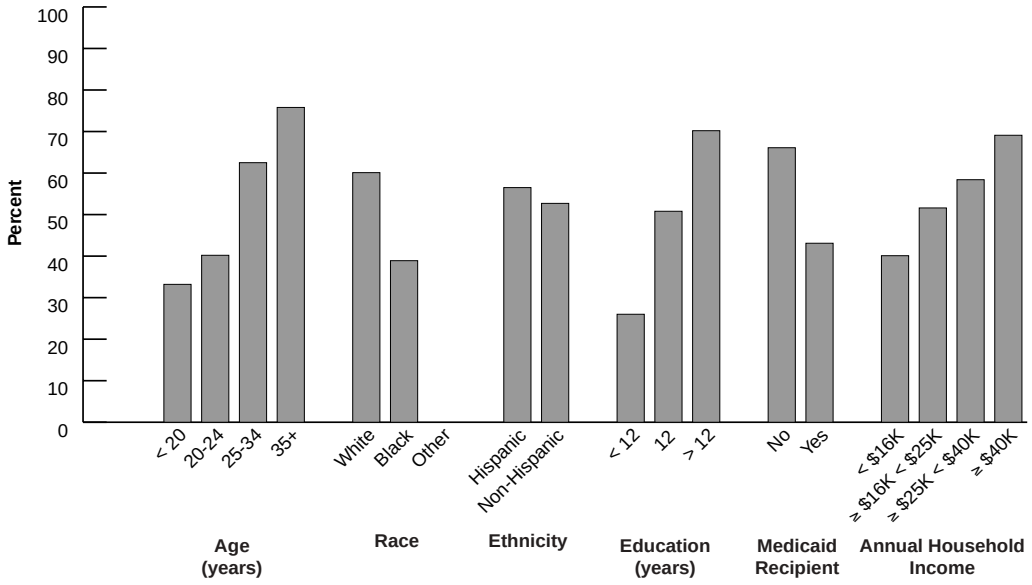
SC

South Carolina 1999
Prevalence of Breastfeeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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



SC

State Exhibits

Utah

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

Utah 1999
Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population§

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

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

§ PRAMS-eligible population is defined as state residents who had in-state births.
# Number of women who completed a survey.
† Confidence interval.

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

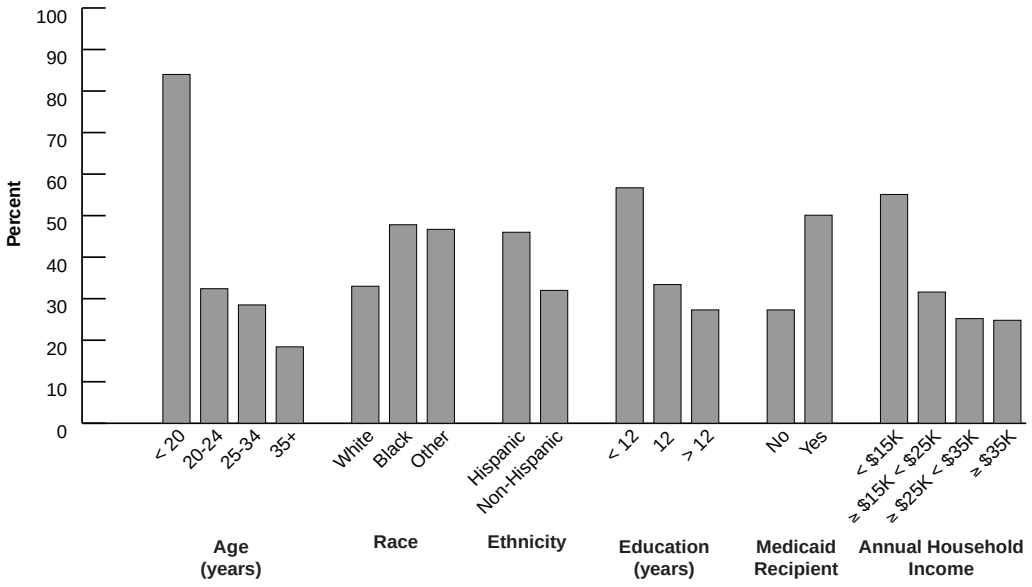
UT

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

† Confidence interval.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.



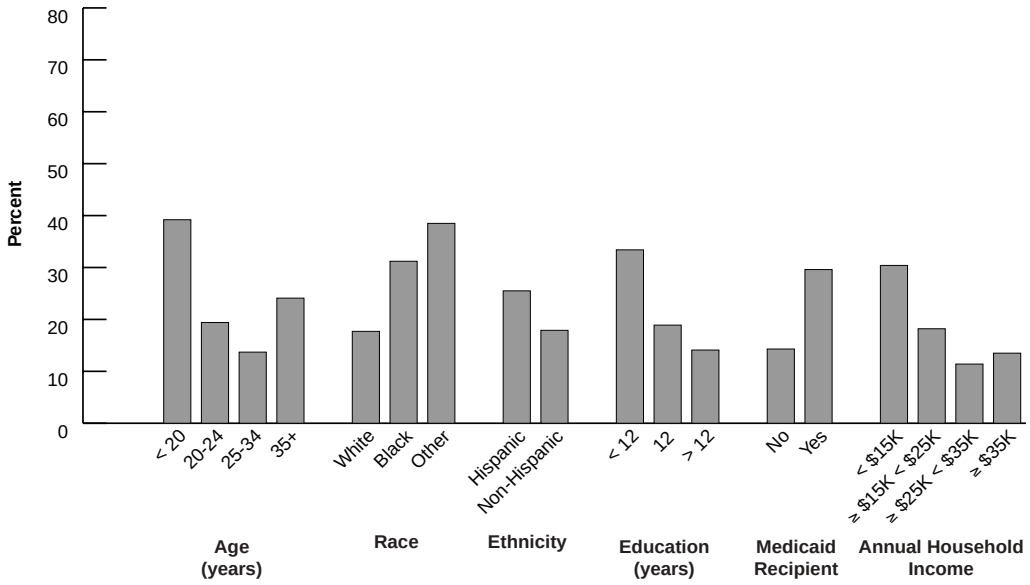
UT

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

† Confidence interval.



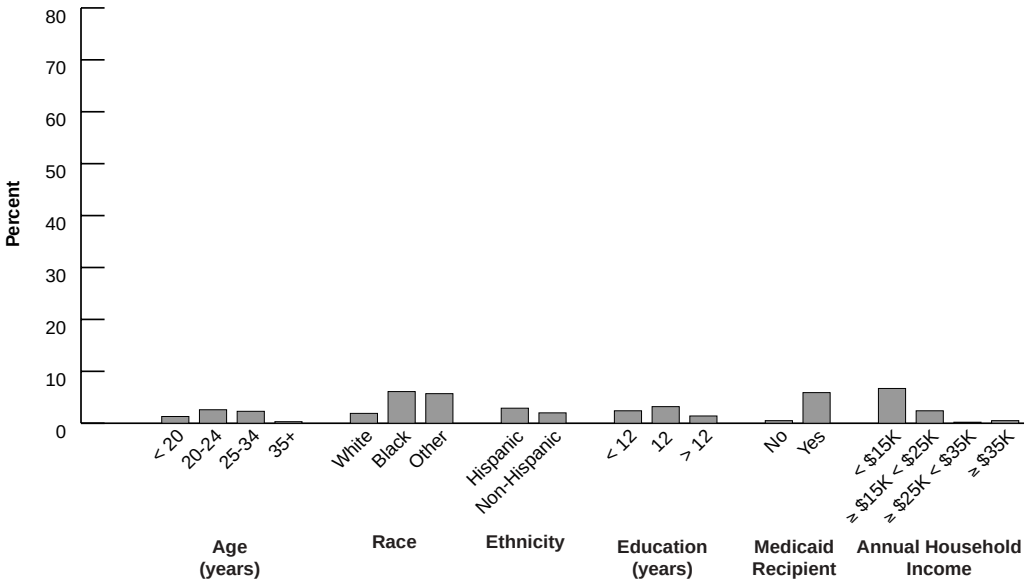
UT

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

† Confidence interval.



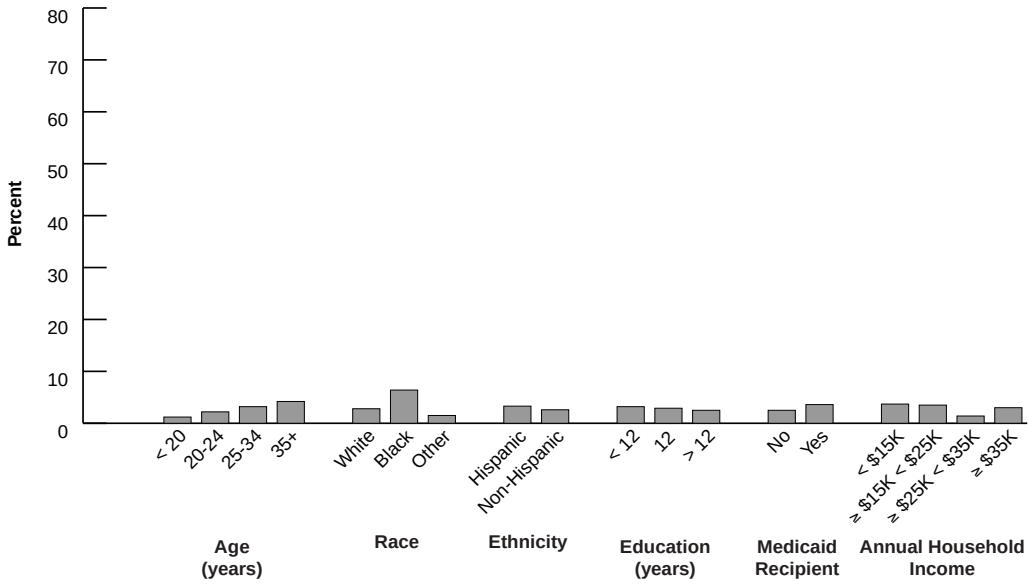
UT

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

† Confidence interval.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.



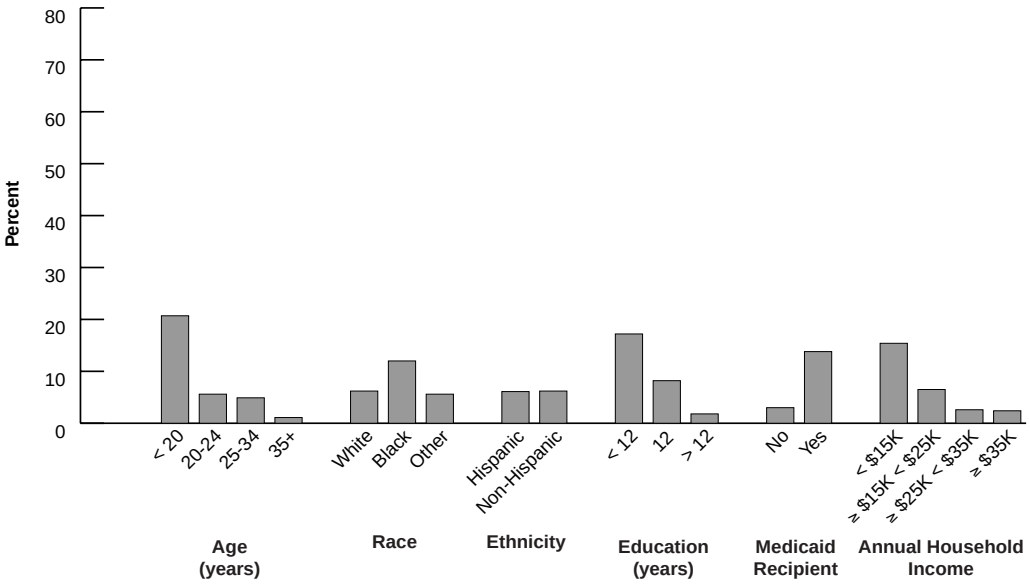
UT

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

† Confidence interval.



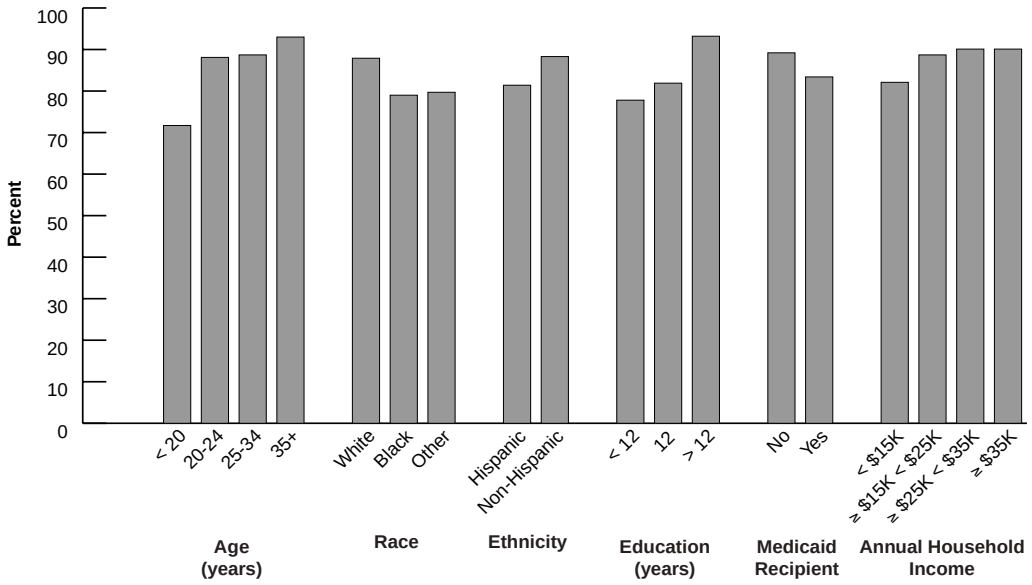
UT

Utah 1999
Prevalence of Breastfeeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

† Confidence interval.



UT

State Exhibits

Washington

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

WA

Washington 1999
Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population§

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

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

§ PRAMS-eligible population is defined as state residents who had in-state births.
# Number of women who completed a survey.
† Confidence interval.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.

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

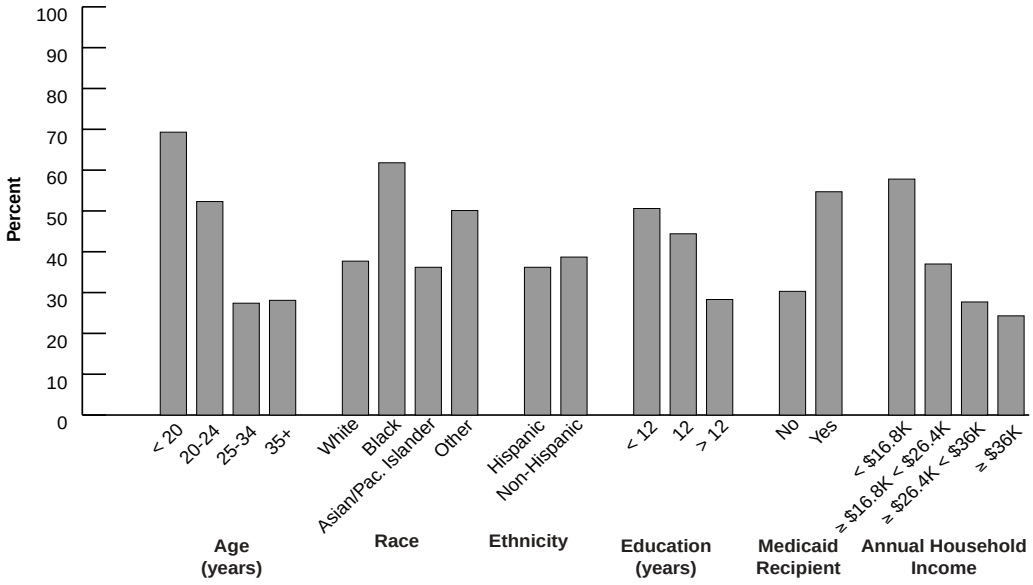
WA

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

† Confidence interval.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.



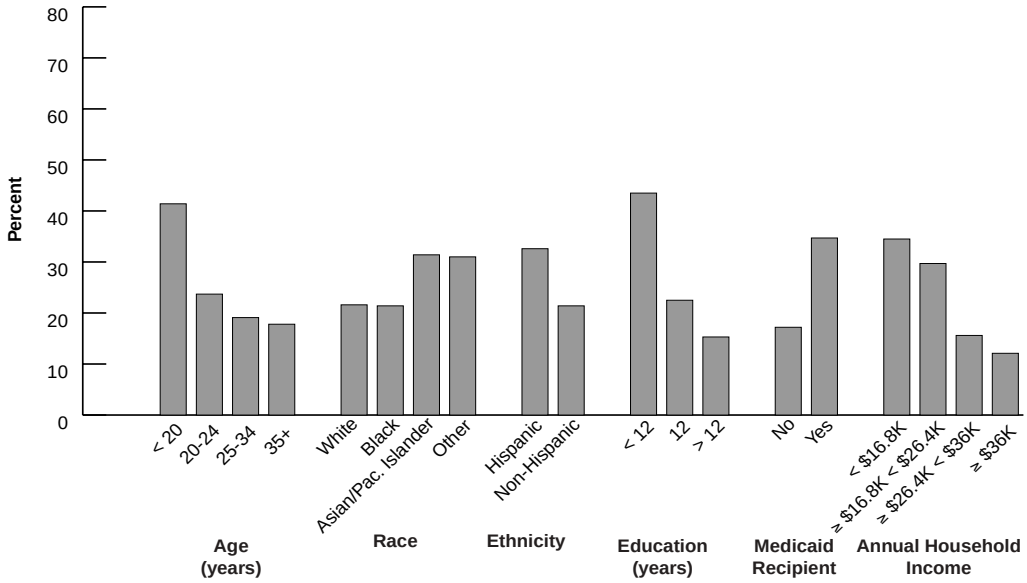
WA

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

† Confidence interval.



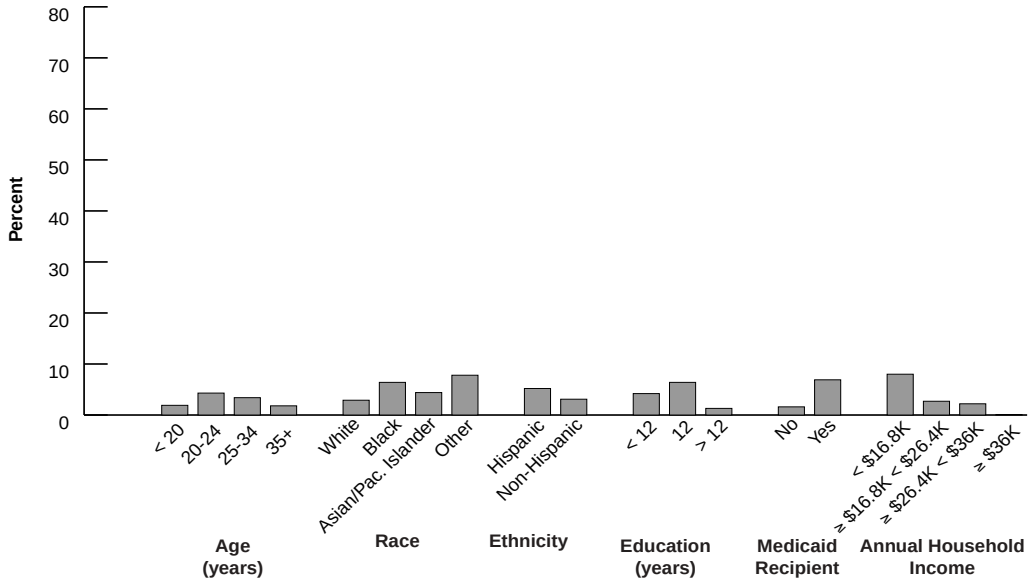
WA

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

† Confidence interval.



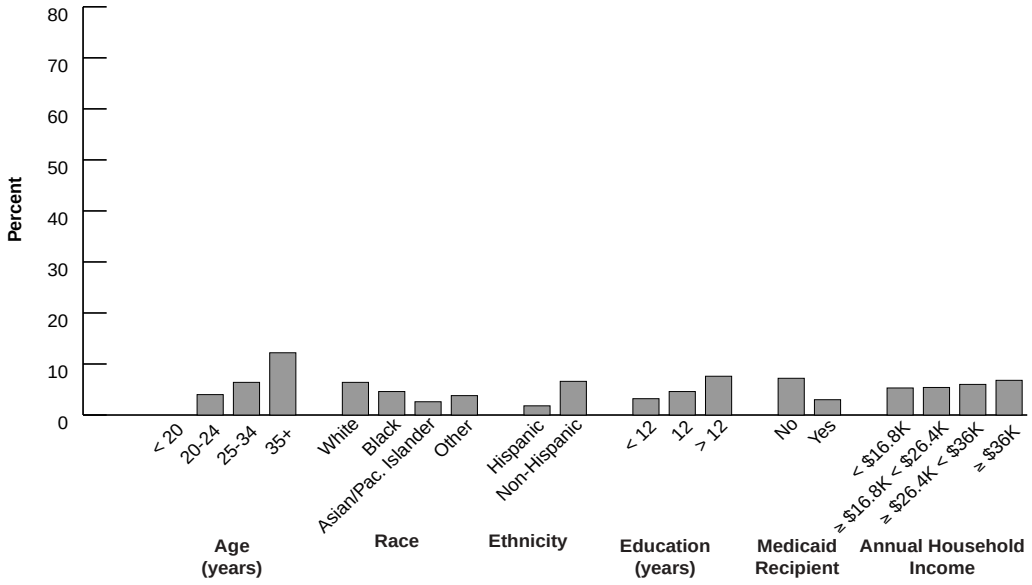
WA

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

† Confidence interval.
\ No respondents reported this indicator.



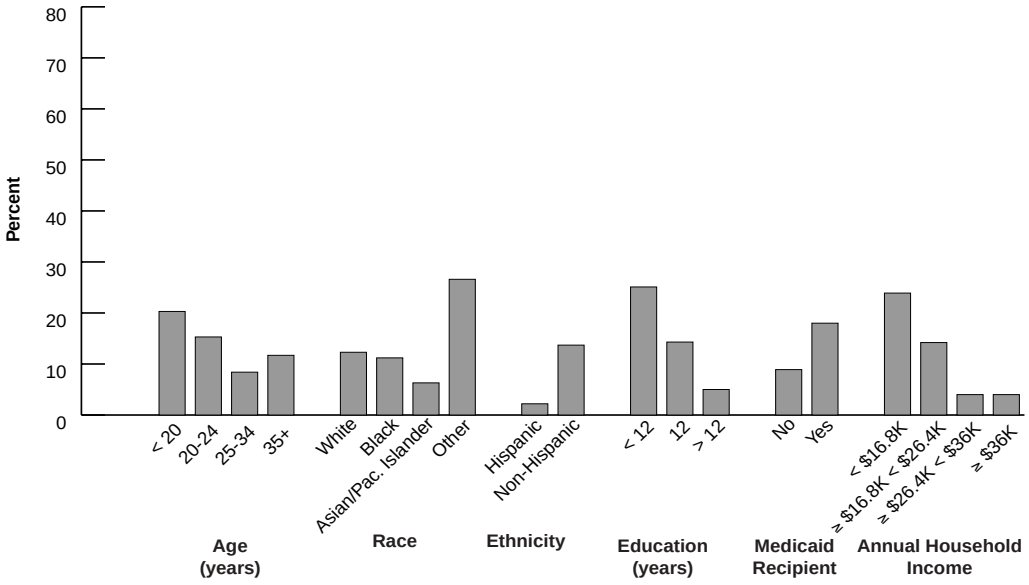
WA

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

† Confidence interval.



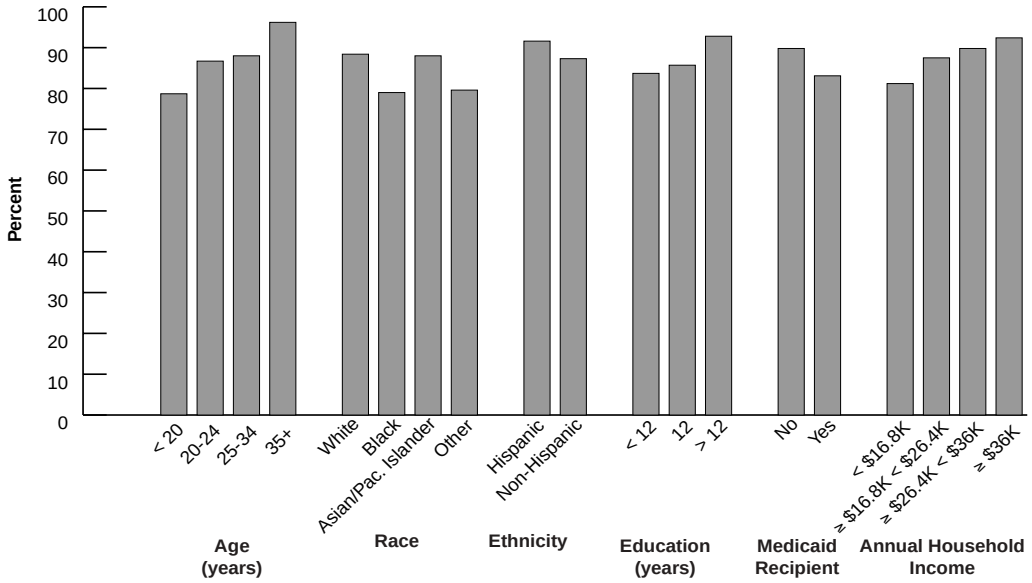
WA

Washington 1999
Prevalence of Breastfeeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

† Confidence interval.



WA

State Exhibits

West Virginia

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

WV

West Virginia 1999
Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population§

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

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

§ PRAMS-eligible population is defined as state residents who had in-state births.
# Number of women who completed a survey.
† Confidence interval.

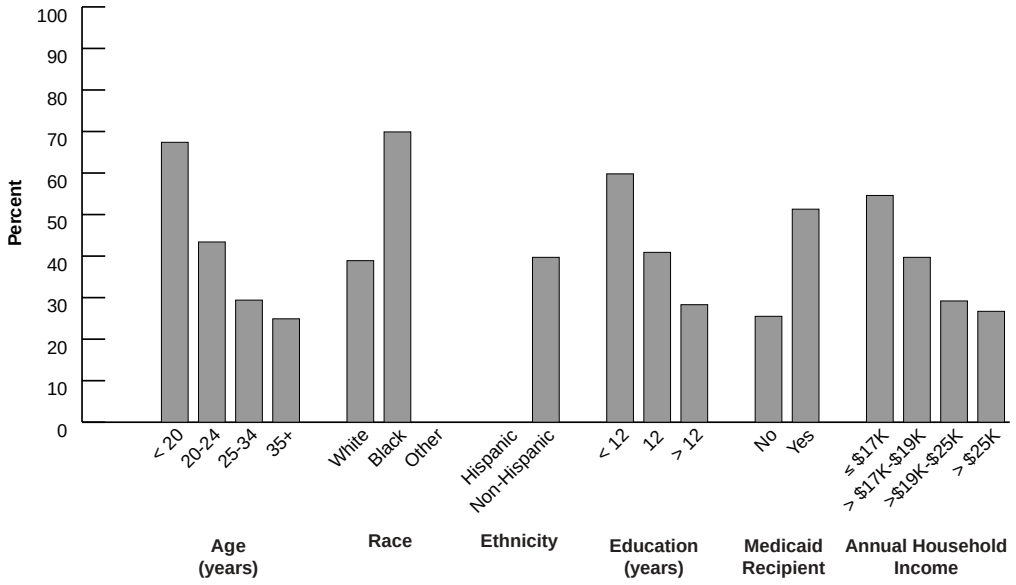
Sources: Figures for "Annual household income" and "In crowded household" are estimated from the PRAMS sample; all other figures are population percentages compiled from state birth certificate data.

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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



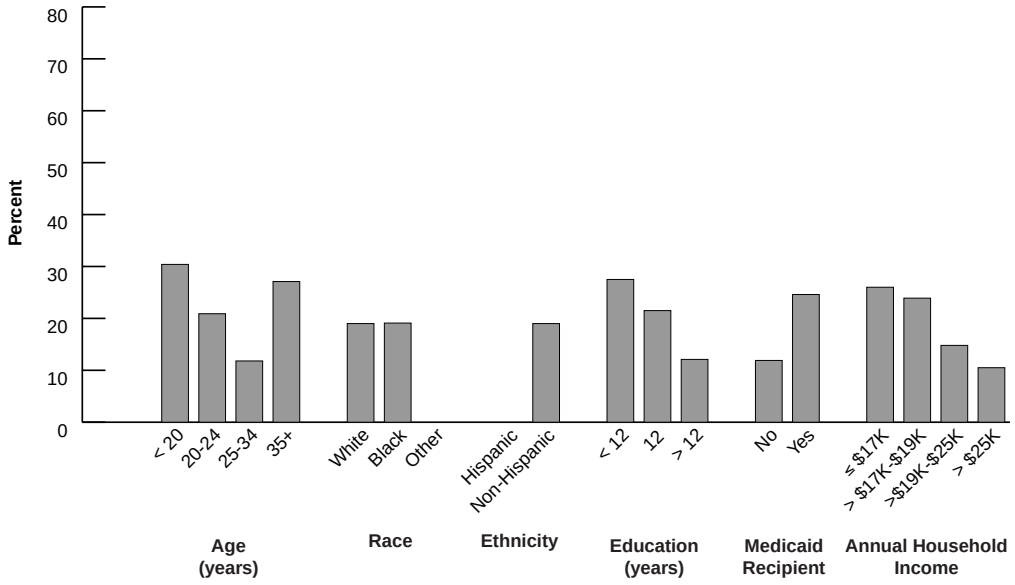
WV

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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



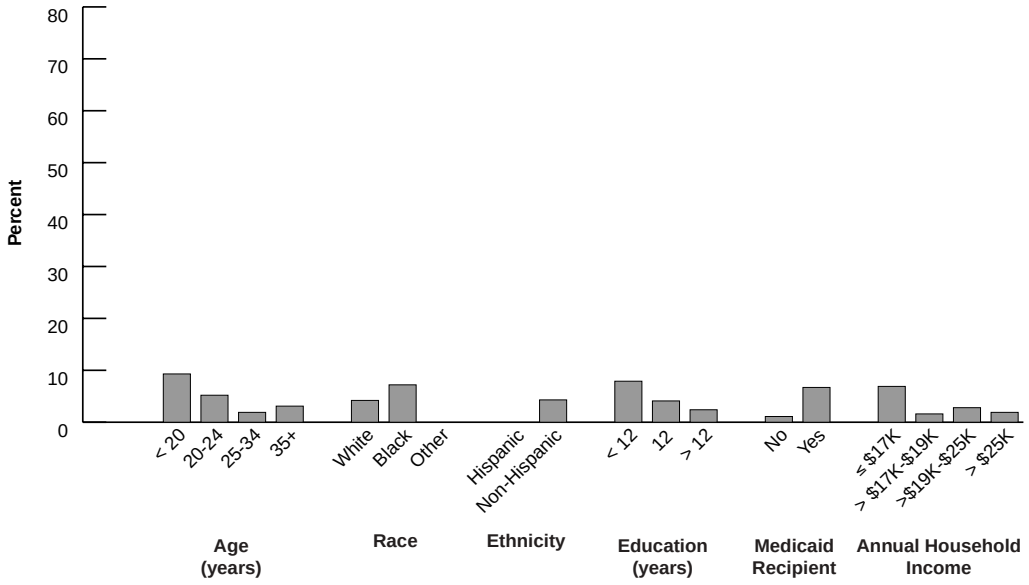
WV

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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



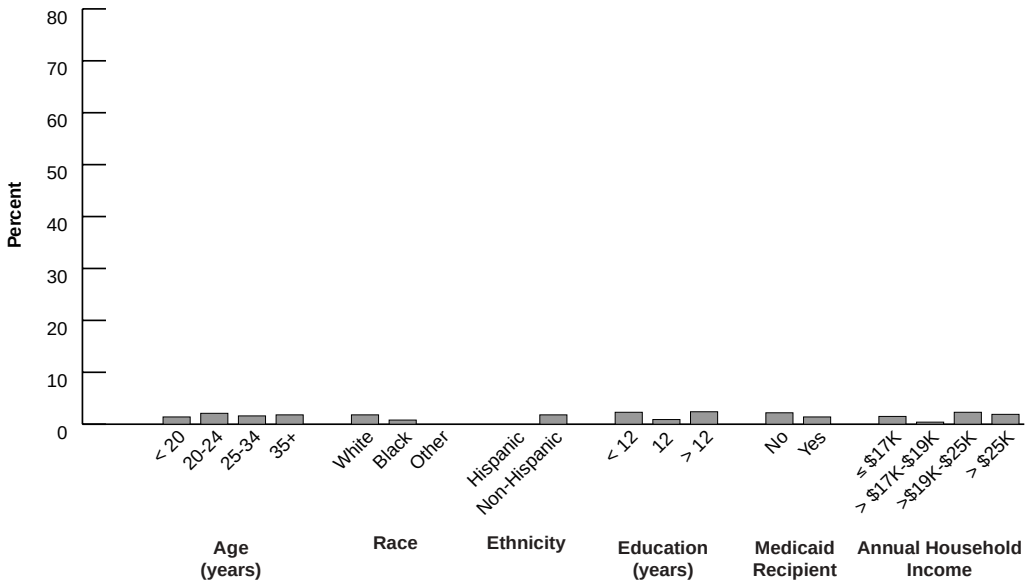
WV

West Virginia 1999
Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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



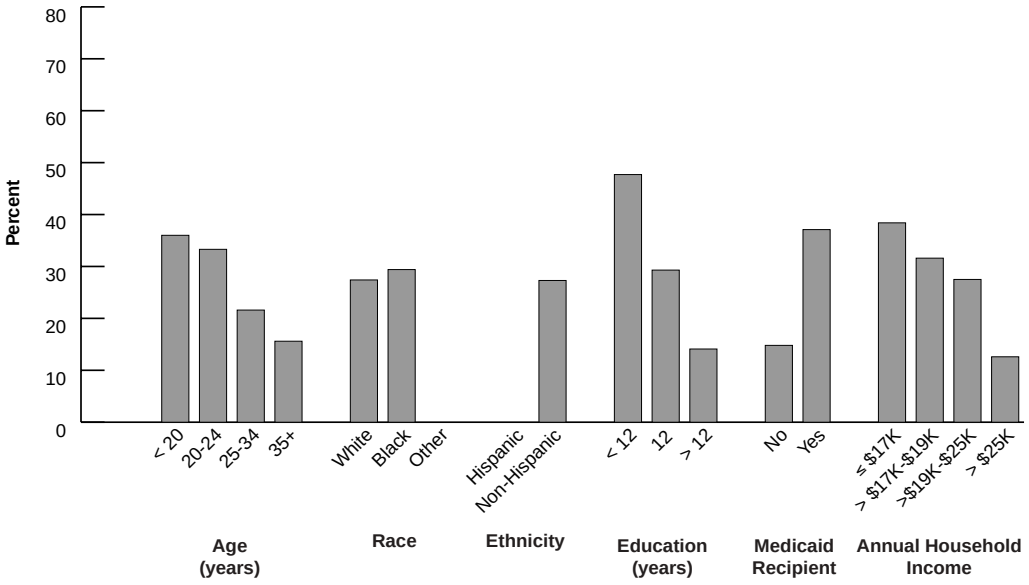
WV

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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



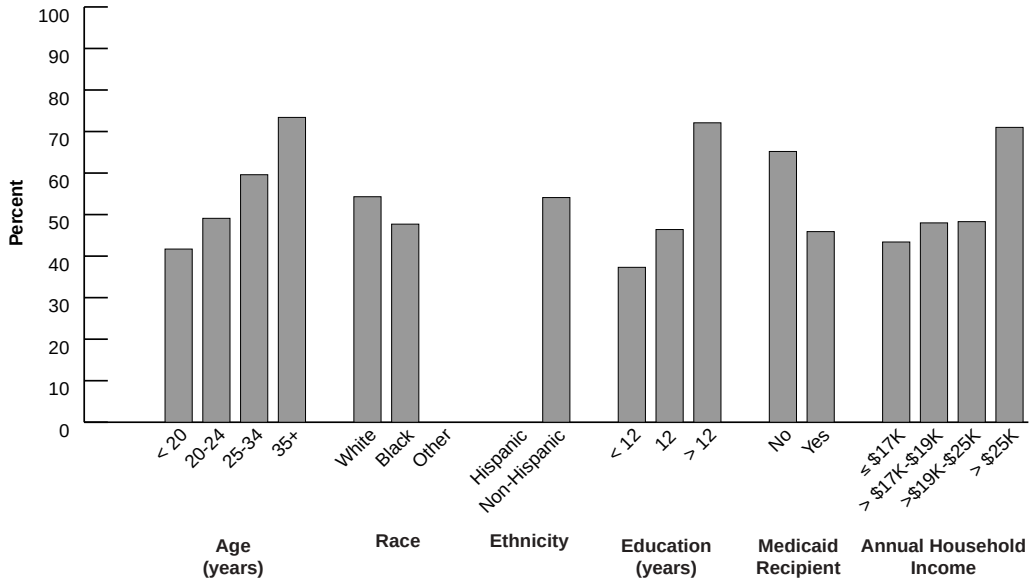
WV

West Virginia 1999
Prevalence of Breastfeeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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



WV

Detailed Summaries

Unintended Pregnancy and Contraceptive Use

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida	
Characteristic	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**
Age, years										
< 20	78.3‡	(6.3)	66.3‡	(8.6)	75.8	(6.8)	75.6‡	(8.1)	75.9	(3.7)
20-24	54.8	(5.8)	51.2	(5.7)	56.2	(5.7)	47.6	(6.0)	59.6	(7.9)
25-34	35.4	(4.7)	35.3	(4.4)	37.2	(4.6)	29.8	(3.9)	31.7	(5.1)
35 +	30.9‡	(9.8)	30.1‡	(7.7)	31.2‡	(11.3)	29.3	(7.4)	20.2	(7.9)
Race										
White	38.3	(3.8)	37.7	(4.1)	44.4	(3.6)	39.4	(3.0)	33.7	(4.4)
Black	68.9‡	(5.4)	50.6††	(19.1)	70.0	(7.3)	46.2‡	(15.2)	70.4	(4.0)
Other	/	(.)	52.2‡	(4.2)	/ ‡	(.)	42.1††	(17.1)	55.8‡††	(24.5)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	/	(.)	54.7‡††	(17.0)	45.0‡	(15.0)	46.4	(6.5)	39.2	(7.1)
No	46.9	(3.1)	41.9	(3.1)	49.8	(3.3)	37.3	(3.2)	43.7	(4.0)
Education, years										
< 12	64.8	(6.7)	56.0‡	(8.2)	62.8	(6.9)	56.3	(7.9)	57.5	(7.2)
12	50.3	(5.7)	50.2	(4.8)	54.9	(5.0)	45.7	(5.5)	50.9	(6.8)
> 12	37.5	(4.6)	31.9	(4.5)	37.0	(5.1)	29.8	(3.5)	30.6	(5.0)
Medicaid recipient										
No	30.5	(4.3)	34.8	(4.0)	36.2	(4.2)	32.0	(3.3)	30.4	(4.5)
Yes	66.2‡	(4.3)	53.1‡	(4.5)	64.7	(4.5)	55.8	(5.6)	59.8	(5.2)

	New York{		North Carolina		Ohio		Oklahoma	
Characteristic	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**
Age, years								
< 20	82.6	(9.6)	72.3	(7.7)	75.0	(8.6)	75.6	(8.5)
20-24	55.3‡	(8.8)	51.1	(6.1)	57.9	(6.3)	52.0	(6.8)
25-34	23.7	(4.1)	29.7	(4.1)	27.9	(4.1)	35.7	(5.4)
35 +	26.0	(8.0)	31.0‡	(8.8)	24.1	(8.4)	21.1	(9.6)
Race								
White	32.1	(3.7)	35.0	(3.5)	36.9	(3.8)	40.9	(4.2)
Black	55.3‡	(12.0)	63.7	(6.3)	67.5	(4.6)	62.4	(12.8)
Other	48.4††	(20.4)	38.0††	(16.5)	33.4††	(19.3)	56.1	(10.7)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	47.2‡	(14.6)	33.4‡	(10.9)	/ ‡	(.)	48.9‡	(16.1)
No	35.7	(4.1)	42.6	(3.2)	41.3	(3.3)	45.7	(3.9)
Education, years								
< 12	57.0‡	(11.2)	55.8	(6.8)	64.6	(8.1)	61.8‡	(9.1)
12	42.2‡	(6.8)	50.1	(5.8)	42.7	(5.3)	49.9	(6.3)
> 12	25.3	(4.0)	29.4	(4.1)	30.3	(4.3)	34.5	(5.2)
Medicaid recipient								
No	26.1	(3.6)	28.2	(3.9)	32.2	(3.7)	37.7	(4.5)
Yes	61.7‡	(7.6)	57.2	(4.6)	62.2	(5.7)	60.1	(6.5)

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
{ Data do not include New York City.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Illinois		Louisiana		Maine		New Mexico	
Characteristic	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**
Age, years								
< 20	84.4	(5.1)	78.2	(5.4)	76.8‡	(9.3)	66.4‡	(6.9)
20-24	58.6	(4.9)	64.7	(4.4)	47.8‡	(6.9)	47.4	(5.2)
25-34	31.7	(3.1)	36.7	(3.8)	24.5	(3.9)	33.9	(4.1)
35 +	28.4	(6.2)	31.2	(7.7)	18.6	(7.2)	35.7	(8.7)
Race								
White	36.5	(2.7)	39.8	(3.2)	33.7	(3.2)	41.7	(3.2)
Black	76.7	(4.7)	69.6	(3.9)	/	(.)	/	(.)
Other	34.5	(10.5)	63.9††	(19.0)	/	(.)	52.8‡	(6.4)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	43.3	(5.5)	42.8††	(20.2)	/	(.)	44.2	(4.2)
No	44.9	(2.7)	52.2	(2.6)	33.1	(3.2)	42.9	(3.9)
Education, years								
< 12	60.6‡	(5.3)	66.7	(5.3)	64.0‡	(9.8)	48.0‡	(6.0)
12	53.7	(4.5)	56.2	(4.2)	39.5	(5.4)	46.3	(4.9)
> 12	31.5	(3.1)	39.5	(4.0)	23.4	(3.9)	35.8	(4.4)
Medicaid recipient								
No	30.5	(2.8)	31.6	(3.4)	23.5	(3.4)	34.5	(4.0)
Yes	66.6	(3.8)	70.0	(3.3)	55.6‡	(5.8)	51.4	(4.0)

	South Carolina		Utah		Washington		West Virginia	
Characteristic	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**
Age, years								
< 20	74.0	(9.6)	84.0	(7.7)	69.3	(10.0)	67.4	(4.6)
20-24	55.8	(7.9)	32.4	(5.8)	52.3	(7.9)	43.4	(6.2)
25-34	32.9	(5.6)	28.5	(4.1)	27.4	(4.6)	29.4	(5.0)
35 +	19.5	(11.4)	18.4	(7.5)	28.1‡	(10.4)	24.9	(10.6)
Race								
White	35.0	(5.0)	33.0	(3.3)	37.7	(4.4)	38.9	(3.3)
Black	61.7	(6.9)	47.8	(8.7)	61.8	(6.8)	69.9††	(17.3)
Other	/ ‡	(.)	46.7‡	(8.5)	39.2	(5.2)	/ ‡	(.)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	59.6††	(23.0)	46.0	(11.2)	36.2	(6.6)	/ ‡	(.)
No	43.8	(4.2)	32.0	(3.2)	38.7	(4.3)	39.7	(3.2)
Education, years								
< 12	62.0	(9.0)	56.7‡	(9.4)	50.6	(9.1)	59.8‡	(6.6)
12	49.2	(7.3)	33.4	(5.9)	44.4	(7.5)	40.9‡	(5.3)
> 12	29.7	(5.9)	27.3	(3.8)	28.3	(5.0)	28.3	(4.9)
Medicaid recipient								
No	25.5	(5.6)	27.3	(3.4)	30.3	(4.3)	25.5	(4.4)
Yes	59.0	(5.5)	50.1‡	(6.6)	54.7	(6.3)	51.3	(4.4)

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
{ Data do not include New York City.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
{ Data do not include New York City.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Illinois		Louisiana		Maine		New Mexico	
Characteristic	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**
Age, years								
< 20	64.9	(6.8)	56.3	(6.6)	65.9‡	(10.4)	50.2‡	(7.3)
20-24	45.4	(5.0)	43.4	(4.7)	39.1‡	(6.8)	37.9	(5.1)
25-34	22.7	(2.8)	25.3	(3.5)	18.9	(3.5)	25.0	(3.8)
35 +	13.6	(4.7)	9.4	(4.6)	7.7	(4.9)	17.6	(7.0)
Race								
White	28.9	(2.5)	30.0	(3.0)	26.5	(3.0)	31.6	(3.0)
Black	47.0	(5.6)	41.3	(4.3)	/	(.)	/	(.)
Other	27.8	(9.8)	43.6††	(20.0)	/	(.)	38.0‡	(6.2)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	34.1	(5.3)	29.1††	(18.3)	/	(.)	33.7	(4.0)
No	32.1	(2.5)	34.8	(2.5)	25.8	(3.0)	31.1	(3.6)
Education, years								
< 12	42.6‡	(5.4)	42.7	(5.7)	53.4‡	(10.2)	31.2‡	(5.6)
12	37.4	(4.4)	35.8	(4.1)	29.2	(5.0)	34.7	(4.7)
> 12	24.6	(2.9)	29.3	(3.7)	18.6	(3.6)	28.7	(4.2)
Medicaid recipient								
No	23.8	(2.6)	22.4	(3.1)	17.9	(3.1)	26.6	(3.7)
Yes	46.1	(4.0)	45.6	(3.7)	44.4‡	(5.8)	37.4	(3.9)

	South Carolina		Utah		Washington		West Virginia	
Characteristic	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**
Age, years								
< 20	58.0	(10.7)	72.0	(10.9)	64.2	(10.4)	61.0	(4.8)
20-24	40.0	(7.8)	28.2	(5.5)	46.4	(7.9)	37.4	(6.0)
25-34	22.8	(5.0)	22.5	(3.8)	18.8	(4.0)	23.1	(4.6)
35 +	8.4	(7.9)	8.4	(5.1)	14.0‡	(8.1)	13.4	(8.3)
Race								
White	26.8	(4.7)	27.1	(3.1)	30.0	(4.2)	32.9	(3.1)
Black	40.8	(6.9)	34.7	(8.4)	45.4	(7.1)	42.9††	(18.5)
Other	/ ‡	(.)	35.0‡	(7.6)	29.7	(4.9)	/ ‡	(.)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	42.4††	(23.2)	32.8	(10.5)	29.6	(6.2)	/ ‡	(.)
No	31.4	(4.0)	26.6	(3.0)	30.2	(4.0)	33.0	(3.1)
Education, years								
< 12	46.5	(9.2)	43.4‡	(9.2)	42.5	(9.1)	47.3‡	(6.6)
12	34.7	(6.9)	25.8	(5.4)	31.6	(6.9)	34.7‡	(5.1)
> 12	21.5	(5.3)	23.5	(3.7)	22.9	(4.7)	24.2	(4.7)
Medicaid recipient								
No	19.9	(5.1)	23.2	(3.2)	23.7	(4.1)	21.6	(4.2)
Yes	40.9	(5.5)	37.9‡	(6.4)	43.0	(6.4)	42.4	(4.3)

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
{ Data do not include New York City.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida	
Characteristic	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**
Age, years										
< 20	22.7‡	(6.6)	12.5‡	(5.7)	13.5	(5.6)	12.6‡	(6.1)	14.5	(3.0)
20-24	12.1	(3.7)	9.1	(3.1)	17.6	(4.6)	8.5	(3.5)	12.5	(4.6)
25-34	9.4	(2.9)	9.2	(2.5)	11.3	(3.0)	7.3	(2.3)	8.4	(2.8)
35 +	21.8‡	(8.8)	13.7‡	(5.4)	21.6‡	(9.4)	17.0	(6.4)	13.7	(6.9)
Race										
White	9.7	(2.4)	7.5	(2.2)	9.7	(2.2)	9.9	(2.0)	6.6	(2.3)
Black	22.1‡	(4.7)	16.4††	(13.9)	34.3	(7.4)	3.2‡	(3.4)	24.5	(3.8)
Other	/	(.)	14.9‡	(2.8)	/ ‡	(.)	10.2††	(10.5)	20.1‡††	(22.0)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	/	(.)	4.0‡††	(6.9)	9.4‡	(8.6)	13.3	(4.6)	9.0	(4.0)
No	13.1	(2.2)	10.4	(1.8)	14.5	(2.4)	8.4	(1.9)	11.6	(2.3)
Education, years										
< 12	23.3	(6.0)	16.6‡	(5.8)	20.1	(6.0)	13.4	(5.5)	14.5	(3.7)
12	15.8	(4.2)	10.3	(2.7)	15.7	(3.7)	13.2	(3.8)	13.9	(4.3)
> 12	7.3	(2.4)	7.7	(2.5)	9.9	(3.2)	5.6	(1.8)	7.4	(2.7)
Medicaid recipient										
No	7.2	(2.5)	8.1	(2.3)	8.0	(2.4)	7.2	(1.9)	5.8	(1.9)
Yes	20.3‡	(3.7)	12.8‡	(2.7)	21.4	(4.0)	14.7	(4.1)	18.2	(3.9)

	New York{		North Carolina		Ohio		Oklahoma	
Characteristic	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**
Age, years								
< 20	6.3	(5.6)	13.8	(6.0)	9.4	(4.1)	7.5	(5.3)
20-24	11.6‡	(6.3)	10.2	(3.7)	12.5	(4.0)	9.4	(4.1)
25-34	5.6	(2.3)	5.7	(2.1)	8.9	(2.5)	8.9	(3.1)
35 +	12.2	(6.2)	17.1‡	(7.2)	15.7	(7.1)	10.8	(6.9)
Race								
White	7.3	(2.2)	5.4	(1.7)	8.7	(2.2)	7.3	(2.1)
Black	11.4‡	(6.9)	21.3	(5.4)	24.5	(4.1)	12.4	(8.6)
Other	12.1††	(15.1)	10.6††	(11.1)	0.0††	(0.0)	15.8	(7.8)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	19.5‡	(12.0)	6.2‡	(5.6)	/ ‡	(.)	12.8‡	(10.1)
No	7.1	(2.2)	9.6	(2.0)	10.6	(1.9)	8.7	(2.2)
Education, years								
< 12	12.9‡	(7.8)	13.4	(4.7)	14.0	(5.1)	10.6‡	(5.6)
12	10.5‡	(4.4)	13.3	(3.8)	12.2	(3.3)	8.8	(3.3)
> 12	5.0	(2.0)	4.7	(1.9)	8.1	(2.5)	8.6	(3.1)
Medicaid recipient								
No	6.5	(2.2)	5.7	(2.0)	7.8	(2.0)	8.7	(2.7)
Yes	11.8‡	(5.1)	13.4	(3.2)	17.2	(4.0)	9.5	(3.5)

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
{ Data do not include New York City.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Illinois		Louisiana		Maine		New Mexico	
Characteristic	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**
Age, years								
< 20	19.5	(5.7)	21.8	(5.6)	10.8‡	(6.8)	16.2‡	(5.3)
20-24	13.2	(3.5)	21.3	(4.1)	8.7‡	(3.9)	9.5	(3.1)
25-34	9.0	(1.9)	11.4	(2.6)	5.6	(2.1)	8.9	(2.5)
35 +	14.8	(4.9)	21.8	(7.1)	10.9	(5.8)	18.1	(7.0)
Race								
White	7.6	(1.5)	9.8	(2.0)	7.2	(1.8)	10.1	(2.0)
Black	29.8	(5.2)	28.3	(4.0)	/	(.)	/	(.)
Other	6.8	(5.7)	20.3††	(16.1)	/	(.)	14.8‡	(4.5)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	9.3	(3.3)	13.7††	(14.3)	/	(.)	10.6	(2.5)
No	12.7	(1.8)	17.3	(2.1)	7.3	(1.8)	11.8	(2.6)
Education, years								
< 12	18.0‡	(4.2)	24.0	(5.0)	10.6‡	(6.3)	16.8‡	(4.5)
12	16.3	(3.4)	20.5	(3.6)	10.3	(3.3)	11.6	(3.1)
> 12	6.9	(1.7)	10.2	(2.5)	4.8	(2.0)	7.1	(2.4)
Medicaid recipient								
No	6.7	(1.5)	9.2	(2.1)	5.7	(1.9)	7.9	(2.3)
Yes	20.4	(3.2)	24.3	(3.3)	11.2‡	(3.7)	14.0	(2.7)

	South Carolina		Utah		Washington		West Virginia	
Characteristic	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**
Age, years								
< 20	16.0	(8.0)	11.9	(9.3)	5.1	(4.1)	6.4	(2.5)
20-24	15.8	(5.8)	4.1	(2.8)	5.9	(3.6)	6.0	(2.9)
25-34	10.1	(3.6)	5.9	(2.2)	8.6	(2.9)	6.2	(2.7)
35 +	11.1	(9.1)	10.0	(5.9)	14.1‡	(8.1)	11.5	(7.9)
Race								
White	8.1	(2.9)	5.9	(1.8)	7.7	(2.4)	6.0	(1.6)
Black	20.9	(5.7)	13.1	(6.0)	16.4	(5.3)	26.9††	(17.4)
Other	/ ‡	(.)	11.7‡	(4.4)	9.5	(3.1)	/ ‡	(.)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	17.3††	(17.4)	13.2	(8.3)	6.7	(3.5)	/ ‡	(.)
No	12.5	(2.8)	5.4	(1.6)	8.4	(2.4)	6.7	(1.7)
Education, years								
< 12	15.5	(6.6)	13.2‡	(6.9)	8.1	(4.6)	12.5‡	(4.9)
12	14.5	(5.1)	7.6	(3.5)	12.8	(5.1)	6.2‡	(2.6)
> 12	8.2	(3.5)	3.8	(1.7)	5.3	(2.4)	4.1	(2.1)
Medicaid recipient								
No	5.6	(2.9)	4.1	(1.5)	6.7	(2.3)	3.8	(1.9)
Yes	18.1	(4.3)	12.2‡	(4.7)	11.7	(4.4)	8.9	(2.6)

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
{ Data do not include New York City.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida	
Characteristic	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**
Age, years										
< 20	15.0	(5.4)	15.6	(6.4)	11.9	(4.8)	16.8	(6.2)	16.8	(3.1)
20-24	11.5	(3.5)	11.1	(3.4)	15.9	(4.2)	15.3	(4.5)	14.1	(5.3)
25-34	9.5	(2.9)	7.5	(2.3)	8.0	(2.3)	6.3	(2.0)	7.3	(2.8)
35 +	6.4	(4.8)	7.7	(4.2)	5.4	(4.2)	9.9	(5.1)	13.0	(6.8)
Race										
White	8.9	(2.2)	9.2	(2.4)	9.7	(2.0)	10.8	(2.0)	9.5	(2.7)
Black	14.7	(3.9)	10.5††	(12.3)	18.1	(5.8)	8.1	(7.4)	15.0	(2.9)
Other	/	(.)	10.0	(2.2)	1.2††	(1.1)	0.9††	(1.2)	18.3††	(17.7)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	/ ‡	(.)	7.3††	(8.9)	10.1	(8.3)	13.9	(4.4)	12.9	(4.7)
No	10.1	(1.9)	9.5	(1.7)	11.1	(2.0)	9.2	(2.0)	10.3	(2.4)
Education, years										
< 12	13.8	(4.6)	13.8	(5.0)	14.9	(4.9)	13.0	(5.2)	13.7	(4.5)
12	10.6	(3.3)	10.1	(2.8)	11.0	(3.1)	13.8	(3.7)	12.9	(4.2)
> 12	9.2	(2.7)	7.6	(2.5)	9.0	(2.8)	6.9	(1.9)	8.5	(3.0)
Medicaid recipient										
No	6.5	(2.3)	7.9	(2.2)	7.6	(2.3)	7.0	(1.8)	9.3	(2.8)
Yes	14.9	(3.1)	11.5	(2.7)	14.9	(3.2)	17.4	(4.2)	13.3	(3.4)

	New York{		North Carolina		Ohio		Oklahoma	
Characteristic	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**
Age, years								
< 20	22.9	(10.1)	12.1	(5.4)	16.2	(6.8)	18.6	(7.6)
20-24	21.6	(7.3)	12.7	(3.9)	16.3	(4.4)	10.2	(4.1)
25-34	4.5	(1.8)	7.5	(2.3)	7.8	(2.3)	12.1	(3.6)
35 +	8.6	(4.8)	5.4	(4.2)	11.2	(5.8)	6.7	(5.6)
Race								
White	9.5	(2.3)	7.7	(1.9)	10.2	(2.3)	11.3	(2.7)
Black	13.0	(7.6)	14.3	(4.4)	19.7	(3.7)	17.6	(9.5)
Other	14.5††	(14.1)	10.0	(9.7)	4.1††	(7.9)	12.4	(6.8)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	10.2	(8.9)	6.0	(5.7)	/	(.)	1.7	(1.2)
No	9.9	(2.5)	9.6	(1.9)	11.2	(2.0)	12.6	(2.6)
Education, years								
< 12	16.3	(7.8)	11.5	(4.2)	16.7	(6.0)	15.6	(6.6)
12	12.5	(4.3)	11.9	(3.6)	12.0	(3.3)	13.3	(4.1)
> 12	6.7	(2.3)	6.5	(2.2)	9.0	(2.5)	9.6	(3.2)
Medicaid recipient								
No	7.0	(2.1)	5.8	(2.0)	7.9	(2.1)	10.0	(2.8)
Yes	18.0	(5.5)	13.3	(3.0)	19.6	(4.4)	15.6	(4.6)

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
{ Data do not include New York City.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
{ Data do not include New York City.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
{ Data do not include New York City.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Illinois		Louisiana		Maine		New Mexico	
Characteristic	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**
Age, years								
< 20	40.1	(7.6)	32.7	(7.2)	53.3	(12.6)	39.7	(8.8)
20-24	43.4	(6.6)	39.8	(6.0)	39.3	(9.9)	41.2	(7.4)
25-34	44.7	(6.0)	40.8	(6.6)	48.7	(9.2)	50.0	(7.5)
35 +	34.9	(12.3)	34.3	(14.1)	/	(.)	50.6††	(15.4)
Race								
White	41.6	(4.6)	39.7	(5.3)	46.4	(5.9)	47.1	(5.0)
Black	43.8	(6.4)	36.2	(5.2)	/	(.)	/	(.)
Other	/	(.)	/	(.)	/ ‡	(.)	31.5	(8.0)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	45.4	(8.5)	/	(.)	/	(.)	47.5	(6.3)
No	41.7	(4.1)	38.1	(3.7)	46.9	(6.0)	41.3	(5.9)
Education, years								
< 12	39.3	(6.9)	32.8	(6.9)	43.7	(13.0)	42.1	(8.6)
12	45.5	(6.3)	33.2	(5.5)	42.5	(8.6)	43.0	(7.2)
> 12	42.3	(6.0)	49.8	(6.7)	50.9	(9.6)	50.9	(7.7)
Medicaid recipient								
No	41.4	(5.5)	40.6	(6.6)	45.5	(8.4)	47.5	(7.1)
Yes	43.2	(4.9)	36.9	(4.4)	45.6	(7.9)	42.7	(5.5)

	South Carolina		Utah		Washington		West Virginia	
Characteristic	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**
Age, years								
< 20	40.1	(12.6)	31.7	(12.7)	25.3	(11.5)	40.0	(6.0)
20-24	43.7	(10.7)	51.4	(10.9)	39.8	(10.9)	42.2	(9.3)
25-34	46.9	(10.5)	43.1	(8.4)	34.2	(9.2)	38.1	(9.7)
35 +	57.0††	(32.3)	43.5††	(21.8)	58.8††	(21.5)	/	(.)
Race								
White	44.7	(9.1)	44.1	(6.2)	36.6	(7.1)	40.3	(5.2)
Black	44.3	(8.9)	29.5††	(11.9)	35.5	(8.8)	/	(.)
Other	/	(.)	28.5	(8.6)	32.9	(7.9)	/	(.)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	/	(.)	48.4††	(17.1)	39.2	(11.2)	/	(.)
No	45.0	(6.5)	41.8	(6.1)	35.0	(6.7)	39.7	(5.1)
Education, years								
< 12	33.8	(11.3)	34.2	(11.9)	30.9	(12.5)	34.1	(8.0)
12	45.5	(10.3)	40.1	(10.9)	37.6	(10.8)	39.8	(8.1)
> 12	54.1	(11.8)	49.6	(8.3)	36.6	(10.1)	45.0	(10.2)
Medicaid recipient								
No	42.9	(12.6)	44.5	(7.4)	33.8	(8.1)	45.0	(9.9)
Yes	45.0	(7.3)	40.6	(9.4)	38.9	(8.8)	37.8	(5.8)

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
{ Data do not include New York City.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Detailed Summaries

Prenatal Care

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida	
Characteristic	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**
Age, years										
< 20	43.7	(7.5)	53.0	(8.5)	47.5	(7.6)	40.9	(8.4)	45.3	(4.2)
20-24	22.2	(4.7)	28.1	(5.0)	30.6	(5.3)	28.7	(5.4)	33.4	(7.1)
25-34	16.4	(3.6)	19.8	(3.5)	17.2	(3.3)	16.4	(3.0)	16.1	(3.9)
35 +	14.0	(6.7)	18.4	(6.2)	31.7	(11.2)	14.9	(5.3)	16.7	(6.9)
Race										
White	15.1	(2.7)	24.0	(3.5)	24.4	(3.0)	21.8	(2.5)	18.7	(3.4)
Black	37.0	(5.4)	17.4††	(13.7)	36.8	(7.2)	28.3	(12.4)	38.9	(4.1)
Other	/	(.)	29.4	(3.7)	55.6††	(24.0)	29.9	(15.8)	49.7††	(23.0)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	/	(.)	32.9††	(15.8)	38.1	(13.9)	33.9	(6.0)	31.0	(6.7)
No	21.6	(2.5)	25.1	(2.6)	26.8	(2.9)	18.3	(2.5)	21.8	(3.0)
Education, years										
< 12	41.3	(6.7)	42.2	(7.8)	42.1	(6.7)	39.2	(7.4)	49.7	(7.0)
12	27.2	(4.9)	28.1	(4.1)	32.2	(4.6)	25.0	(4.6)	23.3	(4.8)
> 12	9.8	(2.8)	18.3	(3.7)	13.4	(3.5)	14.2	(2.5)	14.1	(3.6)
Medicaid recipient										
No	9.7	(2.8)	18.1	(3.3)	16.8	(3.2)	16.1	(2.5)	13.7	(3.1)
Yes	35.5	(4.2)	35.3	(4.2)	39.4	(4.5)	34.8	(5.1)	38.7	(4.9)

	New York{		North Carolina		Ohio		Oklahoma	
Characteristic	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**
Age, years								
< 20	41.8	(12.3)	48.1	(8.3)	37.0	(8.9)	42.2	(10.0)
20-24	30.1	(8.3)	27.9	(5.4)	27.3	(5.6)	32.0	(6.4)
25-34	10.5	(3.0)	12.6	(3.0)	12.6	(3.0)	26.5	(4.9)
35 +	11.4	(5.7)	13.1	(6.2)	13.6	(6.6)	20.7	(9.6)
Race								
White	14.0	(2.8)	17.1	(2.8)	18.6	(3.0)	27.5	(3.8)
Black	33.9	(11.2)	34.2	(6.0)	27.9	(4.1)	36.8	(12.6)
Other	45.5††	(20.9)	42.1	(16.3)	10.9††	(11.8)	39.4	(10.6)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	27.0	(12.0)	50.9	(11.1)	/	(.)	28.5	(13.1)
No	17.0	(3.3)	19.2	(2.5)	19.8	(2.6)	29.9	(3.6)
Education, years								
< 12	41.1	(10.7)	46.1	(6.6)	34.4	(7.7)	45.9	(9.0)
12	20.7	(5.4)	24.4	(4.7)	22.1	(4.3)	30.4	(5.6)
> 12	8.3	(2.5)	7.7	(2.3)	11.4	(3.0)	21.8	(4.6)
Medicaid recipient								
No	11.2	(2.7)	9.2	(2.5)	14.4	(2.7)	24.6	(4.0)
Yes	32.7	(6.9)	36.0	(4.4)	31.5	(5.3)	39.7	(6.3)

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
{ Data do not include New York City.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
{ Data do not include New York City.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida	
Characteristic	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**
Age, years										
< 20	60.8	(11.6)	58.1	(12.8)	59.9	(11.5)	54.1‡	(13.7)	60.2	(6.2)
20-24	56.5	(12.0)	49.9	(10.6)	53.4	(10.5)	46.9	(11.1)	58.8	(12.7)
25-34	44.3	(12.3)	45.0	(10.0)	60.9	(9.9)	46.1‡	(10.1)	61.0	(12.6)
35 +	/	(.)	19.5††	(13.1)	47.2††	(20.9)	31.6‡††	(16.4)	37.5‡††	(21.1)
Race										
White	52.2	(10.0)	39.8	(8.3)	57.6	(7.0)	46.2‡	(6.4)	57.1	(10.0)
Black	54.4	(9.4)	/	(.)	54.6	(12.5)	/	(.)	58.0	(6.7)
Other	/ ‡	(.)	60.4	(7.6)	/	(.)	/	(.)	/	(.)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	/	(.)	/	(.)	56.0††	(23.1)	41.5‡	(10.1)	55.3‡	(12.7)
No	53.0	(6.8)	47.1	(6.1)	56.9	(6.2)	50.0	(7.6)	59.2	(7.6)
Education, years										
< 12	57.6	(10.8)	60.9	(12.3)	57.3	(10.5)	42.9‡	(11.3)	60.1‡	(10.0)
12	50.8‡	(10.7)	45.0	(8.6)	55.5	(8.8)	50.5	(10.7)	58.0	(10.9)
> 12	51.1	(15.1)	40.8	(11.1)	59.0	(13.4)	48.3‡	(9.6)	55.5	(13.9)
Medicaid recipient										
No	42.1	(15.2)	33.3	(9.4)	55.8	(10.4)	44.9‡	(8.3)	53.1‡	(12.2)
Yes	56.9	(7.5)	56.3	(7.5)	57.4	(7.3)	48.7‡	(9.1)	60.1	(7.7)

	New York{		North Carolina		Ohio		Oklahoma	
Characteristic	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**
Age, years								
< 20	40.7††	(19.2)	57.5	(12.1)	74.4	(12.7)	61.7	(15.6)
20-24	62.6††	(16.1)	56.0	(11.8)	76.6‡	(10.1)	55.4	(12.4)
25-34	34.1‡	(14.3)	39.9	(12.7)	47.0‡	(12.7)	51.8	(11.0)
35 +	/ ‡	(.)	56.4‡††	(26.3)	/	(.)	34.1‡††	(25.2)
Race								
White	39.3‡	(10.5)	47.3	(9.1)	60.4	(8.8)	54.0	(8.3)
Black	50.7††	(20.7)	59.2	(11.1)	72.4	(7.6)	46.6	(22.6)
Other	/ ‡	(.)	/ ‡	(.)	/	(.)	60.8‡	(17.4)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	/	(.)	43.5††	(16.2)	/	(.)	34.6‡††	(25.8)
No	44.1‡	(10.8)	54.4	(7.6)	63.7	(7.1)	54.9	(7.4)
Education, years								
< 12	54.1††	(17.2)	49.9	(10.3)	73.1‡	(11.8)	62.8	(13.3)
12	42.2‡	(14.4)	52.0	(11.1)	60.6	(10.9)	52.8	(11.3)
> 12	37.5‡††	(15.5)	59.9‡	(15.8)	55.1	(14.0)	48.9	(12.0)
Medicaid recipient								
No	36.3‡	(12.6)	46.2‡	(14.6)	51.2‡	(10.4)	55.1	(9.7)
Yes	53.3	(13.0)	53.9	(7.8)	75.9	(8.4)	53.0	(10.4)

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
{ Data do not include New York City.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Illinois		Louisiana		Maine		New Mexico	
Characteristic	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**
Age, years								
< 20	51.5	(11.1)	59.2‡	(9.2)	58.7††	(18.1)	53.5	(10.4)
20-24	60.9	(8.8)	53.8‡	(9.1)	62.7††	(14.6)	70.0‡	(8.9)
25-34	37.5‡	(8.6)	47.8‡	(10.2)	35.1‡	(11.9)	52.9	(9.5)
35 +	24.9‡††	(15.9)	47.7‡††	(18.5)	/ ‡	(.)	47.2‡††	(17.6)
Race								
White	45.9‡	(6.5)	54.0‡	(7.9)	46.8‡	(8.3)	57.8	(6.3)
Black	52.8‡	(9.8)	53.2‡	(7.1)	/ ‡	(.)	/	(.)
Other	/ ‡	(.)	/ ‡	(.)	/	(.)	61.1‡	(10.0)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	43.8‡	(9.2)	/	(.)	/ ‡	(.)	54.5	(7.9)
No	50.2‡	(6.4)	52.9‡	(5.3)	45.6‡	(8.5)	62.1	(7.2)
Education, years								
< 12	45.5‡	(8.4)	52.9‡	(8.6)	/ ‡	(.)	54.4	(9.2)
12	54.2‡	(9.4)	54.6‡	(8.0)	56.0	(11.5)	61.5	(8.6)
> 12	43.0‡	(10.0)	53.2‡	(11.8)	31.4‡	(13.0)	58.1	(10.7)
Medicaid recipient								
No	37.8‡	(9.2)	52.8‡	(11.0)	36.0‡	(11.1)	59.6	(9.2)
Yes	52.4‡	(6.4)	53.9‡	(6.0)	56.7‡	(11.4)	57.2	(6.7)

	South Carolina		Utah		Washington		West Virginia	
Characteristic	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**
Age, years								
< 20	62.5‡	(16.9)	59.7‡	(18.7)	61.0	(16.4)	54.7	(8.9)
20-24	63.1	(14.7)	56.7‡	(13.8)	58.2	(15.4)	49.5	(13.5)
25-34	51.4	(15.2)	38.5‡	(11.6)	41.1	(11.5)	55.4‡††	(15.6)
35 +	/	(.)	26.6‡††	(18.4)	/	(.)	/ ‡	(.)
Race								
White	57.6	(12.5)	44.5‡	(8.5)	51.4	(9.6)	50.5	(7.6)
Black	55.1	(12.6)	/ ‡	(.)	39.9‡††	(16.5)	/ ‡	(.)
Other	/	(.)	61.1	(13.5)	48.0	(9.7)	/ ‡	(.)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	/	(.)	/ ‡	(.)	39.5‡	(12.0)	/	(.)
No	58.2	(8.9)	45.1‡	(8.1)	51.6	(9.4)	51.6	(7.5)
Education, years								
< 12	63.1‡	(14.3)	72.0‡	(15.0)	61.4‡	(12.9)	52.4	(11.6)
12	49.2	(14.9)	48.7‡	(14.0)	53.6	(15.7)	51.3	(11.6)
> 12	57.7	(17.8)	30.9‡	(10.3)	40.8	(13.5)	50.1‡††	(15.8)
Medicaid recipient								
No	52.3††	(18.0)	35.0‡	(9.6)	43.1	(11.2)	46.2‡	(14.8)
Yes	59.4‡	(10.0)	61.4‡	(11.6)	56.9	(10.6)	53.2	(8.5)

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
{ Data do not include New York City.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Pregnancy Confirmation After the First Trimester, 1999

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida	
Characteristic	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**
Age, years										
< 20	13.3‡	(5.2)	9.5	(5.7)	10.3	(4.5)	9.0	(4.4)	14.5	(3.0)
20-24	7.6	(3.2)	3.7	(1.9)	5.6	(2.9)	2.1	(1.1)	6.4	(3.4)
25-34	2.9	(1.7)	2.7	(1.4)	1.6	(1.2)	2.7	(1.6)	2.5	(1.6)
35 +	5.8	(4.5)	4.0	(3.0)	8.1	(6.2)	2.7	(2.2)	4.1	(3.3)
Race										
White	4.1	(1.5)	2.7	(1.3)	3.8	(1.4)	3.2	(1.1)	3.8	(1.5)
Black	11.0	(3.6)	5.9††	(8.1)	8.4	(3.7)	5.9	(5.0)	10.0	(2.4)
Other	/	(.)	6.1	(2.1)	7.8††	(13.1)	1.2††	(1.4)	3.0††	(4.6)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	/	(.)	7.0††	(9.0)	2.8	(5.3)	6.0	(2.9)	6.5	(3.6)
No	6.1	(1.5)	3.6	(1.1)	4.8	(1.4)	2.3	(1.0)	4.7	(1.2)
Education, years										
< 12	16.0	(5.2)	8.6‡	(5.1)	9.1	(3.8)	7.0	(3.3)	14.7	(5.0)
12	5.3	(2.6)	4.9	(1.9)	4.7	(2.2)	3.5	(1.9)	3.9	(1.2)
> 12	2.5	(1.4)	1.5	(1.1)	1.5	(1.4)	1.4	(0.8)	2.1	(1.4)
Medicaid recipient										
No	2.2	(1.4)	1.7	(1.0)	3.5	(1.8)	1.9	(1.0)	2.9	(1.5)
Yes	10.5	(2.8)	6.7	(2.2)	6.0	(2.1)	6.1	(2.4)	8.4	(2.3)

	New York{		North Carolina		Ohio		Oklahoma	
Characteristic	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**
Age, years								
< 20	13.0‡	(9.1)	18.7	(6.7)	14.3	(7.0)	12.5	(7.5)
20-24	6.4	(4.4)	4.5	(2.5)	6.6	(3.1)	7.6	(3.9)
25-34	1.2	(1.1)	3.3	(1.6)	2.5	(1.3)	3.8	(2.2)
35 +	1.5	(2.6)	5.0	(4.1)	0.8	(0.7)	2.8	(3.8)
Race								
White	1.9	(1.1)	4.2	(1.5)	4.1	(1.6)	5.5	(2.0)
Black	12.2	(8.1)	10.5	(4.1)	8.8	(2.6)	10.3	(8.3)
Other	11.4††	(15.2)	12.6	(10.9)	5.6††	(8.1)	7.8‡	(6.9)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	3.7	(4.5)	11.9	(7.6)	/	(.)	3.3	(4.7)
No	3.3	(1.6)	5.4	(1.5)	4.8	(1.4)	6.5	(2.1)
Education, years								
< 12	15.4‡	(8.3)	13.7	(4.8)	12.1	(5.4)	14.0	(6.9)
12	2.6	(1.9)	6.4	(2.6)	4.4	(2.0)	6.8	(3.2)
> 12	0.7	(0.8)	1.7	(1.1)	2.3	(1.3)	2.2	(1.6)
Medicaid recipient								
No	1.0	(0.8)	1.8	(1.1)	3.2	(1.4)	4.7	(2.2)
Yes	9.4	(4.6)	10.7	(2.9)	8.5	(3.2)	8.9	(3.8)

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
{ Data do not include New York City.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
{ Data do not include New York City.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
{ Data do not include New York City.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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

± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
{ Data do not include New York City.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of HIV Testing, 1999

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida	
Characteristic	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**
Age, years										
< 20	84.4	(5.3)	78.0	(7.8)	76.2	(6.6)	83.8	(5.6)	90.6	(2.4)
20-24	80.6	(4.5)	80.0	(4.5)	77.4	(4.7)	80.6	(4.7)	85.9	(6.0)
25-34	71.3	(4.4)	80.6	(3.5)	61.4	(4.5)	72.4	(3.6)	79.6	(4.7)
35 +	68.8	(9.2)	73.9	(7.6)	56.3	(12.2)	66.0	(7.2)	78.7	(8.6)
Race										
White	70.8	(3.5)	77.7	(3.5)	67.3	(3.3)	74.7	(2.6)	79.8	(3.9)
Black	87.3	(3.6)	79.5††	(15.1)	75.7	(6.5)	81.9	(10.8)	90.3	(2.5)
Other	/	(.)	82.6	(3.0)	62.6‡††	(24.5)	71.5††	(15.3)	89.4††	(14.0)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	/	(.)	75.9††	(15.0)	73.3	(12.3)	82.9	(4.8)	78.9	(6.2)
No	76.1	(2.7)	79.5	(2.5)	68.4	(3.0)	72.2	(2.9)	83.6	(3.4)
Education, years										
< 12	81.2	(5.4)	81.7	(6.6)	75.4	(5.9)	77.8	(6.4)	90.2	(4.5)
12	81.9	(4.2)	80.4	(3.7)	71.1	(4.4)	81.6	(4.0)	83.1	(5.4)
> 12	69.3	(4.3)	77.7	(4.0)	61.7	(5.0)	69.7	(3.5)	78.6	(4.7)
Medicaid recipient										
No	66.8	(4.3)	78.2	(3.5)	61.5	(4.2)	73.1	(3.0)	78.7	(4.3)
Yes	85.6	(3.1)	80.7	(3.5)	76.8	(3.8)	78.7	(4.4)	87.5	(3.8)

	New York{		North Carolina		Ohio		Oklahoma	
Characteristic	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**
Age, years								
< 20	96.2	(4.4)	88.6	(5.4)	80.9	(7.7)	78.8	(7.7)
20-24	92.0	(4.9)	87.1	(4.0)	78.6	(5.0)	77.6	(5.5)
25-34	88.5	(2.9)	84.4	(3.2)	72.7	(4.1)	66.9	(5.1)
35 +	79.6	(6.6)	84.6	(6.6)	58.9	(9.4)	67.0	(11.1)
Race								
White	88.2	(2.3)	85.2	(2.5)	72.9	(3.3)	70.9	(3.7)
Black	93.4	(5.6)	87.9	(4.2)	80.1	(4.0)	76.3	(11.0)
Other	73.7††	(19.7)	81.8	(13.1)	65.0††	(19.3)	75.2	(8.9)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	93.7	(6.3)	89.6	(6.9)	/	(.)	80.4	(11.2)
No	89.5	(2.4)	85.4	(2.3)	73.5	(2.9)	71.3	(3.4)
Education, years								
< 12	93.4	(5.6)	91.5	(3.6)	84.1	(6.0)	84.3	(6.2)
12	90.8	(3.6)	84.4	(4.1)	77.9	(4.4)	75.1	(5.3)
> 12	85.4	(3.2)	83.7	(3.3)	66.2	(4.5)	64.0	(5.2)
Medicaid recipient								
No	85.5	(2.8)	84.5	(3.0)	69.8	(3.6)	69.0	(4.1)
Yes	96.0	(3.0)	87.2	(3.0)	82.8	(4.3)	77.9	(5.1)

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
{ Data do not include New York City.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
{ Data do not include New York City.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Effects of Smoking, 1999

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida	
Characteristic	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**
Age, years										
< 20	94.4	(3.4)	93.5	(4.5)	87.9	(4.9)	94.8	(3.4)	93.7	(2.0)
20-24	87.6	(3.8)	85.6	(3.9)	82.3	(4.4)	90.0	(3.2)	86.1	(5.6)
25-34	79.8	(4.0)	81.7	(3.5)	71.1	(4.3)	74.0	(3.6)	73.5	(5.0)
35 +	76.0	(8.6)	79.5	(7.0)	64.9	(12.1)	67.2	(7.0)	70.7	(9.6)
Race										
White	80.2	(3.1)	81.6	(3.2)	75.3	(3.1)	79.4	(2.4)	76.8	(4.1)
Black	92.0	(3.1)	88.9††	(11.5)	84.4	(5.7)	91.2	(7.1)	84.7	(3.1)
Other	/	(.)	88.0	(2.8)	82.5††	(17.5)	71.0††	(16.2)	84.0††	(15.2)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	/	(.)	84.0††	(12.9)	74.7	(12.9)	88.3	(4.1)	83.0	(5.5)
No	84.1	(2.3)	83.8	(2.3)	77.2	(2.8)	76.7	(2.7)	77.3	(3.8)
Education, years										
< 12	90.1	(4.3)	93.3	(3.9)	88.3	(4.5)	92.8	(3.8)	93.5	(2.7)
12	89.2	(3.4)	84.4	(3.4)	80.3	(4.0)	85.3	(3.8)	83.5	(5.2)
> 12	77.8	(4.0)	80.3	(3.8)	67.5	(4.9)	71.2	(3.4)	69.3	(5.3)
Medicaid recipient										
No	75.1	(4.0)	79.6	(3.4)	69.0	(4.1)	74.3	(3.0)	73.1	(4.6)
Yes	93.5	(2.1)	89.3	(2.7)	86.2	(3.2)	90.7	(2.8)	86.5	(3.8)

	New York{		North Carolina		Ohio		Oklahoma	
Characteristic	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**
Age, years								
< 20	88.5	(8.2)	90.7	(4.9)	90.0	(6.0)	88.5	(6.1)
20-24	86.0	(5.8)	89.5	(3.6)	85.5	(4.4)	83.1	(4.9)
25-34	75.6	(4.0)	83.6	(3.2)	71.7	(4.2)	76.6	(4.5)
35 +	66.4	(7.9)	80.6	(7.3)	61.2	(9.4)	69.5	(10.9)
Race								
White	76.1	(3.2)	84.6	(2.6)	75.5	(3.2)	77.2	(3.5)
Black	86.3	(7.8)	90.0	(3.8)	85.7	(3.6)	86.4	(8.6)
Other	75.9††	(19.0)	84.9	(11.7)	56.5††	(20.2)	89.9	(6.1)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	90.2	(7.6)	89.1	(7.3)	/	(.)	82.6	(10.9)
No	78.1	(3.4)	85.6	(2.2)	76.3	(2.8)	79.4	(3.1)
Education, years								
< 12	92.3	(6.2)	92.5	(3.6)	90.3	(5.1)	90.5	(5.1)
12	84.7	(4.8)	89.1	(3.5)	80.2	(4.3)	81.3	(4.8)
> 12	68.8	(4.2)	80.3	(3.5)	67.9	(4.4)	73.3	(4.8)
Medicaid recipient								
No	72.9	(3.6)	80.9	(3.3)	70.8	(3.6)	77.5	(3.7)
Yes	88.9	(4.7)	91.4	(2.6)	89.5	(3.7)	84.2	(4.5)

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
{ Data do not include New York City.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
{ Data do not include New York City.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Seat Belt Use, 1999

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida	
Characteristic	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**
Age, years										
< 20	54.3	(7.5)	60.8	(8.3)	39.3	(7.5)	60.9	(8.1)	59.2	(4.1)
20-24	56.7	(5.6)	54.6	(5.5)	44.1	(5.6)	62.5	(5.6)	57.2	(7.8)
25-34	55.6	(4.9)	59.8	(4.3)	39.6	(4.5)	52.8	(4.1)	53.1	(5.7)
35 +	50.7	(9.9)	59.0	(8.0)	40.0	(11.6)	53.4	(7.5)	47.0	(10.4)
Race										
White	50.9	(3.9)	63.5	(3.9)	39.0	(3.4)	56.8	(3.0)	51.4	(4.7)
Black	64.8	(5.3)	53.7††	(19.2)	50.0	(7.5)	58.9	(14.1)	62.1	(4.1)
Other	/	(.)	47.8	(4.0)	40.8††	(24.4)	37.8††	(15.8)	60.6††	(23.5)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	/	(.)	63.1††	(16.7)	67.8	(13.4)	66.5	(6.0)	60.3	(7.3)
No	54.6	(3.2)	58.0	(3.0)	39.6	(3.1)	52.8	(3.2)	51.9	(4.3)
Education, years										
< 12	52.6	(6.8)	59.2	(7.4)	44.1	(6.9)	68.1	(6.9)	59.1	(6.9)
12	58.3	(5.4)	54.5	(4.6)	39.8	(4.7)	56.8	(5.4)	57.4	(6.7)
> 12	54.6	(4.7)	61.7	(4.6)	40.8	(5.1)	51.3	(3.8)	49.6	(5.6)
Medicaid recipient										
No	52.3	(4.6)	58.6	(4.1)	38.8	(4.2)	54.5	(3.4)	52.1	(5.2)
Yes	58.3	(4.3)	57.9	(4.2)	43.6	(4.6)	60.1	(5.2)	56.7	(5.1)

	New York{		North Carolina		Ohio		Oklahoma	
Characteristic	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**
Age, years								
< 20	36.1	(12.0)	63.4	(8.0)	62.1	(9.2)	44.9	(9.9)
20-24	49.3	(8.6)	56.0	(6.0)	56.8	(6.1)	50.6	(6.7)
25-34	42.7	(4.6)	59.5	(4.3)	49.3	(4.6)	52.6	(5.4)
35 +	39.2	(8.3)	62.2	(8.8)	43.7	(9.5)	54.7	(11.7)
Race								
White	42.3	(3.8)	57.2	(3.5)	50.6	(3.8)	49.8	(4.2)
Black	52.2	(11.5)	66.5	(6.0)	61.5	(4.7)	66.6	(12.3)
Other	29.7††	(18.8)	61.1	(16.1)	52.6††	(20.1)	45.3	(10.4)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	58.9	(13.2)	63.7	(11.0)	/	(.)	63.4	(14.4)
No	43.8	(4.1)	59.1	(3.1)	52.0	(3.3)	49.9	(3.9)
Education, years								
< 12	49.2	(10.8)	68.2	(6.2)	53.6	(8.3)	46.0	(9.0)
12	47.8	(6.6)	58.1	(5.5)	57.7	(5.2)	50.9	(6.1)
> 12	38.7	(4.4)	55.9	(4.3)	47.0	(4.7)	53.6	(5.4)
Medicaid recipient								
No	41.1	(4.0)	57.6	(4.1)	48.7	(3.9)	51.7	(4.5)
Yes	47.6	(7.4)	61.5	(4.4)	60.3	(5.6)	50.0	(6.4)

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
{ Data do not include New York City.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
{ Data do not include New York City.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Prenatal Care Discussion of Breastfeeding, 1999

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
{ Data do not include New York City.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
{ Data do not include New York City.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Detailed Summaries

Medicaid Coverage and WIC Participation

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

Prevalence of Medicaid Coverage for Prenatal Care, 1999

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida	
Characteristic	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**
Age, years										
< 20	86.7	(5.3)	64.6	(8.4)	80.0	(6.1)	58.7	(8.1)	70.1	(3.8)
20-24	62.8	(5.1)	50.9	(5.6)	54.3	(5.6)	46.1	(5.9)	53.5	(7.7)
25-34	24.5	(3.6)	30.8	(3.9)	27.7	(4.1)	15.8	(3.1)	23.2	(4.5)
35 +	24.8	(8.1)	22.1	(6.0)	23.9	(10.6)	14.9	(6.3)	18.6	(7.4)
Race										
White	34.2	(2.7)	31.4	(3.8)	37.7	(3.4)	28.3	(2.8)	29.2	(4.0)
Black	71.3	(4.8)	40.4††	(18.5)	76.3	(6.4)	44.4	(14.3)	57.2	(4.1)
Other	/	(.)	54.9	(4.0)	27.4††	(23.0)	18.4	(11.2)	45.7††	(23.6)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	/	(.)	36.1††	(15.8)	31.1	(13.4)	52.4	(6.3)	41.9	(7.1)
No	46.2	(1.7)	39.2	(2.9)	45.3	(3.2)	20.2	(2.6)	33.9	(3.6)
Education, years										
< 12	81.0	(5.6)	70.9	(7.0)	71.9	(6.2)	66.1	(7.2)	66.3	(6.9)
12	57.8	(4.8)	48.0	(4.5)	55.0	(4.8)	35.7	(5.1)	48.6	(6.6)
> 12	21.5	(3.4)	21.3	(3.8)	17.5	(3.9)	9.8	(2.1)	14.9	(3.5)
Medicaid recipient										
No	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)
Yes	94.0	(2.1)	91.2	(2.2)	94.8	(2.1)	86.8	(3.8)	85.8	(3.9)

	New York{		North Carolina		Ohio		Oklahoma	
Characteristic	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**
Age, years								
< 20	56.6	(12.4)	80.2	(6.8)	55.3	(9.5)	48.4	(9.9)
20-24	55.4	(8.5)	61.4	(5.8)	50.9	(6.1)	40.0	(6.6)
25-34	12.9	(3.4)	23.5	(3.7)	14.6	(3.0)	21.2	(4.6)
35 +	8.3	(4.9)	20.9	(7.5)	6.5	(4.3)	16.7	(8.7)
Race								
White	21.5	(3.3)	34.5	(3.4)	24.2	(3.3)	29.3	(3.8)
Black	40.0	(11.3)	62.9	(6.1)	51.5	(4.8)	40.4	(12.7)
Other	35.0††	(21.2)	45.4	(16.4)	35.5††	(19.8)	32.0	(9.9)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	53.1	(13.2)	48.3	(11.3)	/	(.)	31.9	(13.7)
No	22.3	(3.6)	41.0	(3.1)	28.4	(2.9)	31.0	(3.6)
Education, years								
< 12	62.2	(10.3)	78.8	(5.6)	64.6	(7.9)	48.9	(9.0)
12	35.5	(6.4)	52.4	(5.6)	32.7	(4.8)	37.7	(5.9)
> 12	7.4	(2.4)	15.3	(3.1)	10.1	(2.6)	16.1	(4.1)
Medicaid recipient								
No	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)
Yes	88.0	(4.7)	88.0	(3.0)	92.8	(2.6)	87.8	(4.1)

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
{ Data do not include New York City.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
{ Data do not include New York City.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Participation in WIC During Pregnancy, 1999

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
{ Data do not include New York City.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
{ Data do not include New York City.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Detailed Summaries

Physical Abuse

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida	
Characteristic	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**
Age, years										
< 20	7.3	(4.0)	6.3	(4.1)	9.0	(5.0)	7.4	(4.7)	7.0	(2.2)
20-24	8.1	(3.1)	5.3	(2.5)	6.4	(2.9)	4.9	(2.5)	9.2	(4.3)
25-34	2.3	(1.3)	3.3	(1.4)	4.7	(1.9)	3.1	(1.7)	4.8	(2.3)
35 +	2.1	(2.7)	4.4	(2.6)	4.0	(5.9)	1.9	(1.5)	2.2	(2.8)
Race										
White	4.1	(1.5)	2.8	(1.4)	5.2	(1.7)	4.0	(1.3)	5.2	(2.0)
Black	6.6	(2.7)	0.8‡††	(1.0)	8.5	(4.0)	1.9	(1.6)	7.3	(2.2)
Other	/	(.)	7.7	(2.1)	10.3††	(12.5)	5.9††	(6.0)	11.5††	(12.9)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	/	(.)	4.0††	(6.5)	5.7	(6.0)	7.2	(3.4)	8.4	(4.3)
No	4.7	(1.3)	4.3	(1.1)	5.9	(1.6)	2.7	(1.1)	5.0	(1.6)
Education, years										
< 12	7.4	(3.3)	9.8	(4.6)	11.5	(4.7)	6.6	(4.0)	7.7	(3.5)
12	4.7	(2.3)	4.6	(1.6)	5.5	(2.4)	3.5	(1.9)	8.0	(3.5)
> 12	3.2	(1.6)	2.8	(1.5)	2.4	(1.3)	2.8	(1.2)	3.6	(2.0)
Medicaid recipient										
No	1.4	(1.1)	2.3	(1.2)	3.1	(1.5)	1.7	(0.8)	2.5	(1.5)
Yes	8.5	(2.4)	7.0	(2.0)	9.0	(2.8)	8.3	(3.1)	10.4	(3.2)

	New York{		North Carolina		Ohio		Oklahoma	
Characteristic	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**
Age, years								
< 20	9.6	(7.1)	4.6	(3.5)	10.6	(6.1)	9.2	(6.4)
20-24	8.4	(5.2)	6.3	(3.0)	5.2	(2.6)	5.2	(3.1)
25-34	3.8	(1.9)	3.5	(1.6)	3.8	(1.8)	4.7	(2.4)
35 +	1.7	(2.0)	3.4	(3.5)	3.8	(3.9)	0.9	(0.7)
Race								
White	4.8	(1.8)	3.2	(1.3)	4.6	(1.7)	5.1	(1.9)
Black	4.6	(5.1)	8.3	(3.5)	7.7	(2.5)	5.5	(5.5)
Other	6.1††	(8.3)	4.0	(6.7)	5.2††	(8.9)	4.4	(4.2)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	4.0	(5.5)	2.9	(4.0)	/	(.)	11.7	(10.2)
No	4.3	(1.8)	4.6	(1.4)	4.8	(1.4)	4.7	(1.7)
Education, years								
< 12	8.9	(6.4)	6.8	(3.3)	9.3	(4.7)	8.9	(5.7)
12	7.0	(3.5)	7.4	(3.0)	6.3	(2.6)	5.1	(2.7)
> 12	2.6	(1.4)	1.2	(0.9)	1.8	(1.1)	3.5	(2.0)
Medicaid recipient								
No	2.6	(1.3)	1.3	(0.9)	2.8	(1.3)	4.6	(2.1)
Yes	10.9	(4.7)	7.9	(2.5)	10.1	(3.5)	5.8	(2.8)

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
{ Data do not include New York City.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
{ Data do not include New York City.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida	
Characteristic	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**
Age, years										
< 20	6.8	(3.8)	9.1	(5.5)	10.4	(5.2)	5.9	(3.6)	6.1	(2.0)
20-24	5.3	(2.5)	4.7	(2.4)	7.0	(3.1)	3.9	(2.0)	6.2	(3.7)
25-34	2.4	(1.4)	2.7	(1.3)	3.6	(1.8)	2.8	(1.7)	3.3	(1.9)
35 +	1.9	(2.6)	3.8	(2.5)	3.0	(5.5)	2.0	(1.8)	0.2	(0.2)
Race										
White	2.9	(1.3)	3.1	(1.5)	4.9	(1.6)	3.3	(1.1)	3.2	(1.6)
Black	6.2	(2.6)	10.3††	(12.2)	9.5	(4.8)	3.3	(4.9)	5.5	(1.9)
Other	/	(.)	5.9	(1.8)	8.4††	(12.0)	4.8††	(5.6)	11.5††	(12.9)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	/	(.)	7.6††	(8.9)	6.4	(6.2)	5.9	(3.0)	6.1	(3.6)
No	3.7	(1.1)	4.0	(1.1)	5.7	(1.7)	2.4	(1.0)	3.2	(1.3)
Education, years										
< 12	6.0	(3.0)	9.9	(5.1)	10.7	(4.6)	3.6	(2.7)	6.1	(3.4)
12	2.8	(1.8)	4.6	(1.8)	6.1	(2.7)	4.6	(2.2)	6.0	(3.0)
> 12	3.4	(1.6)	2.2	(1.4)	1.7	(1.2)	2.2	(1.1)	1.8	(1.3)
Medicaid recipient										
No	1.3	(1.1)	2.5	(1.3)	2.3	(1.3)	1.9	(1.0)	1.1	(0.9)
Yes	6.7	(2.1)	6.3	(2.0)	9.7	(3.0)	6.2	(2.6)	7.9	(2.8)

	New York{		North Carolina		Ohio		Oklahoma	
Characteristic	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**
Age, years								
< 20	11.0	(7.7)	3.9	(3.2)	8.5	(5.4)	8.6	(6.1)
20-24	8.2	(5.0)	4.2	(2.5)	5.2	(2.6)	3.2	(2.2)
25-34	2.7	(1.6)	2.8	(1.4)	3.2	(1.6)	3.8	(2.2)
35 +	1.7	(2.1)	1.5	(2.4)	2.6	(3.1)	0.7	(0.6)
Race								
White	3.8	(1.6)	2.5	(1.2)	3.9	(1.5)	3.2	(1.5)
Black	8.5	(6.5)	5.4	(2.8)	6.8	(2.3)	5.0	(5.4)
Other	5.6††	(8.0)	3.5	(6.5)	5.2††	(8.9)	7.1	(5.5)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	5.3	(6.9)	3.0	(4.1)	/	(.)	6.9	(8.3)
No	3.3	(1.5)	3.2	(1.1)	4.1	(1.3)	3.5	(1.4)
Education, years								
< 12	9.8	(6.5)	5.4	(3.0)	7.9	(4.4)	4.7	(4.2)
12	5.7	(3.1)	5.0	(2.4)	5.1	(2.2)	3.4	(2.2)
> 12	2.1	(1.3)	0.9	(0.8)	2.0	(1.2)	3.9	(2.1)
Medicaid recipient								
No	1.7	(1.0)	0.8	(0.7)	1.9	(1.1)	3.7	(1.8)
Yes	11.4	(4.8)	5.9	(2.2)	9.8	(3.4)	4.1	(2.3)

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
{ Data do not include New York City.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
{ Data do not include New York City.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Detailed Summaries

Alcohol Use

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 1999

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida	
Characteristic	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**
Age, years										
< 20	21.7	(6.0)	46.9	(8.9)	26.8	(6.7)	32.4	(7.5)	24.3	(3.6)
20-24	33.4	(5.4)	54.2	(5.7)	33.9	(5.4)	49.8	(6.1)	37.6	(7.8)
25-34	43.1	(4.8)	46.9	(4.4)	37.6	(4.6)	55.4	(4.1)	45.9	(5.7)
35 +	36.7	(9.8)	54.1	(8.2)	29.7	(11.2)	58.4	(7.6)	50.0	(10.8)
Race										
White	38.3	(3.8)	54.4	(4.1)	36.4	(3.4)	52.5	(3.0)	47.2	(4.8)
Black	32.3	(5.2)	39.9††	(18.7)	27.2	(6.5)	44.8	(14.5)	25.0	(3.7)
Other	/	(.)	40.9	(3.9)	13.3††	(15.5)	25.9††	(14.9)	26.6‡††	(24.3)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	/	(.)	34.0‡††	(15.8)	18.8	(11.8)	33.7	(6.1)	26.6	(6.9)
No	36.7	(3.1)	50.7	(3.1)	35.0	(3.1)	57.5	(3.2)	46.5	(4.3)
Education, years										
< 12	23.0	(5.6)	50.3	(8.1)	21.6	(5.5)	27.3	(6.9)	28.6	(6.7)
12	32.1	(5.1)	45.9	(4.7)	33.7	(4.6)	50.7	(5.5)	35.5	(6.7)
> 12	44.6	(4.7)	54.1	(4.7)	41.2	(5.1)	60.7	(3.7)	51.2	(5.6)
Medicaid recipient										
No	40.2	(4.5)	52.6	(4.1)	38.2	(4.2)	56.7	(3.4)	46.8	(5.2)
Yes	31.9	(4.0)	46.4	(4.4)	29.7	(4.1)	41.0	(5.3)	34.4	(5.1)

	New York{		North Carolina		Ohio		Oklahoma	
Characteristic	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**
Age, years								
< 20	41.8	(12.6)	18.9	(6.6)	43.2	(9.6)	32.0	(9.2)
20-24	42.5	(8.5)	35.3	(5.7)	51.5	(6.2)	44.1	(6.8)
25-34	57.7	(4.6)	40.9	(4.3)	50.5	(4.6)	39.9	(5.3)
35 +	57.7	(8.4)	39.0	(8.8)	54.7	(9.5)	36.0	(11.3)
Race								
White	54.5	(3.8)	40.6	(3.5)	52.5	(3.8)	41.4	(4.1)
Black	45.3	(11.7)	23.9	(5.4)	41.7	(4.9)	33.4	(12.3)
Other	50.6††	(20.5)	20.5	(13.6)	26.9††	(17.7)	34.6	(9.8)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	29.9	(12.4)	10.5	(6.7)	/‡	(.)	31.7	(14.3)
No	55.6	(4.1)	38.3	(3.1)	50.4	(3.3)	40.8	(3.8)
Education, years								
< 12	32.3	(10.2)	22.5	(5.6)	38.6	(8.1)	28.7	(8.1)
12	50.9	(6.7)	31.4	(5.2)	50.5	(5.3)	39.7	(6.0)
> 12	60.0	(4.4)	46.1	(4.3)	55.4	(4.6)	45.6	(5.4)
Medicaid recipient								
No	57.3	(4.0)	43.0	(4.1)	53.1	(3.9)	39.1	(4.4)
Yes	43.3	(7.3)	28.3	(4.1)	44.2	(5.7)	40.9	(6.3)

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
{ Data do not include New York City.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Illinois		Louisiana		Maine		New Mexico	
Characteristic	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**
Age, years								
< 20	26.8	(6.3)	27.3	(5.7)	50.6	(10.4)	34.2	(6.7)
20-24	40.3	(4.9)	44.1	(4.7)	53.8	(6.6)	46.1	(5.1)
25-34	47.2	(3.3)	47.5	(3.8)	58.0	(4.3)	48.3	(4.3)
35 +	48.1	(6.5)	55.3	(7.9)	52.9	(9.0)	43.6	(8.5)
Race								
White	47.2	(2.7)	53.9	(3.2)	55.8	(3.2)	46.9	(3.1)
Black	31.6	(5.2)	29.0	(3.9)	/	(.)	/	(.)
Other	22.2	(8.9)	35.8††	(19.1)	/	(.)	33.4	(5.8)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	23.2	(4.7)	43.4††	(19.9)	/	(.)	42.8	(4.0)
No	47.9	(2.6)	43.9	(2.6)	56.2	(3.3)	46.7	(3.8)
Education, years								
< 12	24.1	(4.6)	27.8	(5.0)	49.0	(9.6)	32.0	(5.4)
12	41.6	(4.4)	42.4	(4.1)	54.8	(5.3)	44.0	(4.7)
> 12	53.0	(3.3)	54.5	(4.0)	57.7	(4.4)	54.3	(4.5)
Medicaid recipient								
No	50.4	(3.0)	51.8	(3.6)	58.6	(3.9)	47.9	(4.1)
Yes	31.3	(3.7)	36.8	(3.5)	49.9	(5.5)	42.0	(3.8)

	South Carolina		Utah		Washington		West Virginia	
Characteristic	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**
Age, years								
< 20	22.1	(8.9)	37.4	(11.0)	34.2	(10.7)	31.5	(4.5)
20-24	38.2	(7.5)	25.6	(5.5)	49.4	(7.7)	34.4	(5.8)
25-34	42.3	(5.9)	18.4	(3.5)	51.3	(5.1)	32.6	(4.9)
35 +	43.7	(13.6)	21.2	(8.2)	53.8	(10.6)	30.0	(10.7)
Race								
White	44.6	(5.1)	22.5	(2.9)	51.3	(4.3)	32.8	(3.1)
Black	26.5	(6.1)	39.3	(8.5)	46.4	(7.0)	41.4††	(19.2)
Other	/ ‡	(.)	18.6	(5.1)	35.5	(4.8)	/	(.)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	24.6††	(20.2)	20.9	(9.1)	21.4	(5.4)	/	(.)
No	38.7	(4.1)	22.8	(2.9)	54.1	(4.2)	33.0	(3.1)
Education, years								
< 12	24.1	(7.7)	30.1	(8.0)	31.7	(8.8)	29.6	(6.1)
12	34.6	(6.8)	32.6	(5.9)	48.0	(7.4)	29.0	(4.7)
> 12	49.4	(6.4)	15.4	(3.1)	57.4	(5.4)	38.5	(5.3)
Medicaid recipient								
No	44.6	(6.2)	19.9	(3.1)	55.6	(4.5)	32.2	(4.7)
Yes	33.3	(5.2)	29.3	(5.9)	35.1	(6.1)	33.3	(4.0)

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
{ Data do not include New York City.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida	
Characteristic	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**
Age, years										
< 20	0.3	(0.3)	2.6	(1.7)	2.6	(3.0)	3.4	(3.0)	2.2	(1.2)
20-24	2.3	(1.6)	2.3	(1.6)	2.3	(1.6)	4.5	(2.4)	5.3	(4.0)
25-34	3.7	(1.8)	4.4	(1.8)	4.1	(1.9)	9.9	(2.5)	5.6	(2.6)
35 +	3.8	(3.6)	10.3	(5.2)	3.9	(4.6)	13.3	(4.9)	6.6	(5.4)
Race										
White	2.5	(1.2)	5.0	(1.8)	3.2	(1.3)	8.3	(1.6)	6.1	(2.3)
Black	3.3	(1.9)	0.7††	(0.9)	3.1	(2.0)	8.2	(7.5)	2.6	(1.4)
Other	/	(.)	3.3	(1.1)	6.7††	(12.6)	5.3††	(9.2)	1.9††	(3.8)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	/	(.)	0.0‡††	(0.0)	5.5	(7.2)	3.3	(1.8)	2.7	(2.3)
No	2.8	(1.0)	4.6	(1.3)	3.1	(1.1)	9.9	(2.0)	6.0	(2.2)
Education, years										
< 12	2.7	(2.2)	4.6	(2.9)	3.2	(2.6)	4.4	(3.1)	1.8	(1.1)
12	1.8	(1.3)	3.2	(1.5)	2.7	(1.5)	5.9	(2.5)	6.5	(3.7)
> 12	3.4	(1.7)	5.5	(2.2)	3.6	(2.0)	10.4	(2.3)	5.8	(2.7)
Medicaid recipient										
No	2.7	(1.5)	4.4	(1.7)	3.4	(1.7)	9.7	(2.0)	6.3	(2.7)
Yes	2.7	(1.4)	4.3	(1.7)	3.1	(1.5)	5.3	(2.5)	3.7	(2.0)

	New York{		North Carolina		Ohio		Oklahoma	
Characteristic	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**
Age, years								
< 20	4.1	(5.7)	1.0	(1.5)	0.5	(0.5)	3.9	(4.0)
20-24	0.9	(1.3)	1.5	(1.5)	1.7	(1.4)	1.5	(1.7)
25-34	8.7	(2.7)	3.5	(1.6)	5.1	(2.0)	1.9	(1.3)
35 +	12.3	(5.6)	9.0	(5.2)	9.1	(5.4)	5.3	(5.3)
Race								
White	6.9	(1.9)	3.6	(1.3)	4.0	(1.4)	2.3	(1.2)
Black	9.4	(7.4)	2.1	(1.7)	5.4	(2.7)	4.1	(5.0)
Other	8.5††	(14.2)	3.4	(6.5)	0.0††	(0.0)	1.7	(2.4)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	7.2	(7.7)	1.9	(3.2)	/	(.)	0.8	(1.1)
No	7.7	(2.2)	3.3	(1.1)	4.0	(1.2)	2.5	(1.2)
Education, years								
< 12	7.6	(6.1)	2.9	(2.3)	2.1	(1.9)	2.5	(2.8)
12	3.4	(2.3)	2.2	(1.6)	3.5	(1.9)	2.0	(1.7)
> 12	9.5	(2.7)	4.0	(1.7)	5.3	(2.1)	2.7	(1.7)
Medicaid recipient								
No	7.8	(2.2)	3.8	(1.5)	4.8	(1.6)	1.6	(1.0)
Yes	6.4	(3.8)	2.6	(1.4)	2.4	(1.5)	3.8	(2.5)

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
{ Data do not include New York City.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

	South Carolina		Utah		Washington		West Virginia	
Characteristic	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**
Age, years								
< 20	1.6	(2.7)	1.2	(2.1)	0.0	(0.0)	1.4	(1.1)
20-24	3.2	(2.8)	2.2	(1.7)	4.0	(3.2)	2.1	(1.8)
25-34	4.2	(2.3)	3.2	(1.6)	6.4	(2.6)	1.6	(1.3)
35 +	6.6	(6.5)	4.2	(3.7)	12.2	(7.3)	1.8	(2.9)
Race								
White	4.7	(2.2)	2.8	(1.1)	6.4	(2.2)	1.8	(0.9)
Black	1.8	(1.7)	6.4	(4.2)	4.6	(3.1)	0.8††	(1.4)
Other	/	(.)	1.5	(1.2)	2.9	(1.7)	/	(.)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	5.3††	(10.1)	3.3‡	(4.0)	1.8	(1.8)	/	(.)
No	3.7	(1.6)	2.6	(1.0)	6.6	(2.1)	1.8	(0.9)
Education, years								
< 12	1.2	(1.8)	3.2	(3.2)	3.2	(3.8)	2.3	(2.3)
12	2.9	(2.3)	2.9	(1.8)	4.6	(3.0)	0.9	(0.8)
> 12	5.9	(3.0)	2.5	(1.3)	7.6	(3.0)	2.4	(1.7)
Medicaid recipient								
No	5.0	(2.6)	2.5	(1.1)	7.2	(2.4)	2.2	(1.5)
Yes	2.8	(1.8)	3.6	(2.4)	3.0	(2.3)	1.4	(1.0)

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
{ Data do not include New York City.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Detailed Summaries

Tobacco Use

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

Prevalence of Smoking 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 1999

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
{ Data do not include New York City.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
{ Data do not include New York City.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
{ Data do not include New York City.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
{ Data do not include New York City.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Smoking After Pregnancy, 1999

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
{ Data do not include New York City.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Smoking After Pregnancy, 1999 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
{ Data do not include New York City.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Detailed Summaries

Infant Health

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

Prevalence of Breastfeeding Initiation, 1999

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida	
Characteristic	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**
Age, years										
< 20	32.9	(7.1)	84.2	(5.9)	42.0	(7.6)	71.7	(7.9)	56.0	(4.2)
20-24	44.8	(5.7)	88.1	(3.4)	58.2	(5.6)	79.2	(5.2)	63.5	(7.4)
25-34	63.2	(4.7)	88.8	(2.8)	63.7	(4.5)	87.7	(2.6)	73.4	(4.9)
35 +	64.4	(9.5)	95.0	(3.1)	66.0	(11.0)	90.1	(4.8)	85.9	(6.7)
Race										
White	64.2	(3.7)	90.9	(2.4)	64.4	(3.3)	84.4	(2.3)	74.6	(4.1)
Black	27.7	(5.1)	72.2‡††	(16.8)	30.8	(7.2)	74.8	(12.7)	56.1	(4.2)
Other	/	(.)	86.2	(2.6)	69.9††	(23.1)	77.9††	(13.9)	78.6††	(18.0)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	/	(.)	95.9††	(6.5)	78.1	(12.3)	76.7	(5.5)	77.4	(6.3)
No	52.6	(3.1)	88.6	(1.9)	57.5	(3.2)	86.4	(2.3)	68.3	(3.8)
Education, years										
< 12	33.4	(6.6)	83.8	(5.1)	46.5	(7.0)	78.4	(6.3)	56.0	(6.9)
12	40.3	(5.5)	85.1	(3.2)	54.0	(4.9)	76.3	(4.8)	67.5	(6.1)
> 12	70.5	(4.3)	93.5	(2.4)	70.9	(4.7)	90.4	(2.3)	78.4	(4.5)
Medicaid recipient										
No	69.1	(4.3)	90.6	(2.4)	70.2	(3.9)	87.3	(2.4)	77.0	(4.2)
Yes	36.0	(4.2)	86.7	(2.8)	45.4	(4.6)	76.9	(4.6)	61.4	(4.9)

	New York{		North Carolina		Ohio		Oklahoma	
Characteristic	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**
Age, years								
< 20	57.9	(12.5)	44.6	(8.3)	38.0	(9.2)	59.9	(9.9)
20-24	61.2	(8.7)	57.3	(6.0)	48.0	(6.3)	62.5	(6.6)
25-34	67.4	(4.4)	72.3	(4.0)	61.9	(4.5)	68.5	(5.1)
35 +	67.7	(8.2)	72.3	(8.3)	73.2	(8.6)	79.5	(9.6)
Race								
White	64.4	(3.7)	71.1	(3.3)	56.6	(3.8)	69.2	(3.9)
Black	70.3	(10.5)	42.1	(6.5)	50.5	(5.0)	52.9	(13.2)
Other	77.4††	(17.7)	59.9††	(16.4)	85.3††	(14.2)	61.6	(10.4)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	81.3	(11.0)	83.2	(8.4)	/	(.)	83.8	(10.4)
No	64.1	(4.1)	62.5	(3.1)	56.1	(3.3)	65.6	(3.7)
Education, years								
< 12	59.2	(10.9)	45.1	(6.8)	27.3	(7.3)	52.0	(9.0)
12	54.8	(6.7)	53.4	(5.6)	53.3	(5.3)	58.2	(6.1)
> 12	73.3	(4.0)	81.3	(3.4)	71.3	(4.3)	80.1	(4.3)
Medicaid recipient								
No	68.3	(3.8)	75.8	(3.6)	62.8	(3.8)	69.7	(4.2)
Yes	57.7	(7.5)	51.1	(4.6)	42.3	(5.7)	60.4	(6.3)

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
{ Data do not include New York City.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Breastfeeding Initiation, 1999 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Illinois		Louisiana		Maine		New Mexico	
Characteristic	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**
Age, years								
< 20	43.8	(6.9)	27.2	(5.6)	56.6	(10.3)	72.5	(6.4)
20-24	57.9	(5.0)	44.1	(4.7)	58.9	(6.6)	74.3	(4.6)
25-34	68.0	(3.1)	57.8	(3.8)	76.2	(3.8)	82.6	(3.3)
35 +	68.9	(6.0)	55.6	(8.0)	90.2	(5.3)	80.8	(7.1)
Race								
White	68.9	(2.5)	61.6	(3.1)	72.0	(3.0)	77.9	(2.7)
Black	32.8	(5.3)	26.3	(3.8)	/	(.)	/	(.)
Other	86.1	(7.5)	83.5††	(14.5)	/	(.)	79.7	(5.2)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	75.8	(4.8)	89.4††	(11.0)	/	(.)	75.3	(3.6)
No	59.2	(2.6)	47.2	(2.6)	72.8	(3.0)	81.1	(3.1)
Education, years								
< 12	50.8	(5.3)	22.4	(4.7)	40.9	(9.6)	72.7	(5.3)
12	51.4	(4.5)	42.5	(4.1)	66.9	(5.0)	73.5	(4.2)
> 12	73.8	(2.9)	68.6	(3.7)	82.7	(3.4)	87.0	(3.2)
Medicaid recipient								
No	70.2	(2.7)	66.3	(3.4)	79.8	(3.2)	82.9	(3.2)
Yes	50.8	(3.9)	31.9	(3.4)	56.6	(5.6)	74.0	(3.5)

	South Carolina		Utah		Washington		West Virginia	
Characteristic	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**
Age, years								
< 20	33.2	(10.3)	71.7	(10.9)	78.7	(9.4)	41.7	(4.8)
20-24	40.2	(7.7)	88.1	(4.1)	86.7	(5.4)	49.1	(6.1)
25-34	62.5	(5.8)	88.7	(2.8)	88.0	(3.4)	59.6	(5.2)
35 +	75.8	(11.7)	93.0	(4.4)	96.2	(3.7)	73.4	(10.4)
Race								
White	60.1	(5.1)	87.9	(2.2)	88.4	(2.9)	54.3	(3.3)
Black	38.9	(6.9)	79.0	(7.4)	79.0	(5.7)	47.7††	(19.8)
Other	/	(.)	79.7	(10.0)	86.0	(3.6)	/	(.)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	56.5††	(23.1)	81.4	(9.0)	91.6	(3.8)	/	(.)
No	52.7	(4.2)	88.3	(2.2)	87.3	(2.9)	54.1	(3.3)
Education, years								
< 12	26.0	(7.9)	77.8	(7.7)	83.7	(6.9)	37.3	(6.4)
12	50.8	(7.2)	81.9	(4.6)	85.7	(5.1)	46.4	(5.3)
> 12	70.2	(6.0)	93.2	(2.1)	92.8	(2.9)	72.1	(4.9)
Medicaid recipient								
No	66.1	(6.0)	89.2	(2.3)	89.8	(2.9)	65.2	(4.9)
Yes	43.1	(5.5)	83.4	(4.9)	83.1	(4.8)	45.9	(4.3)

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
{ Data do not include New York City.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Breastfeeding at 4 Weeks After Delivery, 1999

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida	
Characteristic	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**
Age, years										
< 20	17.0	(5.7)	60.2	(8.6)	24.1	(6.6)	52.0	(8.5)	35.8	(4.1)
20-24	29.7	(5.3)	70.7	(5.1)	40.2	(5.6)	61.5	(6.0)	42.7	(7.7)
25-34	51.7	(4.9)	82.1	(3.4)	51.6	(4.7)	76.8	(3.5)	60.7	(5.5)
35 +	54.0	(10.0)	87.6	(5.0)	52.3	(12.1)	85.0	(5.6)	73.6	(8.9)
Race										
White	49.2	(3.9)	81.1	(3.2)	48.2	(3.5)	71.5	(2.8)	58.1	(4.7)
Black	18.2	(4.5)	44.1‡†	(19.6)	21.2	(6.4)	65.4	(13.8)	43.4	(4.2)
Other	/	(.)	71.5	(3.8)	51.9††	(24.3)	64.2††	(16.2)	64.5††	(22.0)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	/	(.)	84.6††	(12.2)	73.5	(12.6)	59.5	(6.3)	59.1	(7.3)
No	39.7	(3.0)	76.8	(2.6)	41.9	(3.2)	75.2	(2.9)	53.6	(4.2)
Education, years										
< 12	20.2	(5.7)	61.6	(7.9)	33.8	(6.7)	61.4	(7.4)	36.9	(7.0)
12	25.8	(4.9)	71.2	(4.2)	36.7	(4.8)	58.9	(5.5)	46.3	(6.8)
> 12	58.0	(4.6)	86.5	(3.3)	56.9	(5.2)	81.8	(2.9)	67.9	(5.2)
Medicaid recipient										
No	56.4	(4.6)	81.7	(3.2)	55.5	(4.3)	77.6	(2.9)	63.6	(5.0)
Yes	22.3	(3.7)	71.1	(4.0)	29.9	(4.3)	57.7	(5.4)	42.7	(5.2)

	New York{		North Carolina		Ohio		Oklahoma	
Characteristic	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**
Age, years								
< 20	31.7	(12.1)	25.4	(7.3)	22.6	(7.8)	23.6	(8.3)
20-24	42.5	(8.7)	42.6	(6.0)	32.9	(5.9)	46.1	(6.7)
25-34	55.5	(4.7)	59.2	(4.4)	48.8	(4.6)	55.6	(5.4)
35 +	60.0	(8.4)	63.4	(8.9)	58.8	(9.6)	71.8	(10.8)
Race								
White	52.1	(3.8)	56.1	(3.6)	42.8	(3.7)	52.1	(4.2)
Black	45.8	(11.7)	29.9	(6.0)	36.4	(4.9)	40.6	(13.0)
Other	63.7††	(20.6)	55.2††	(16.5)	70.1††	(18.8)	41.1	(10.6)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	58.5	(13.5)	75.2	(9.7)	/	(.)	60.5	(14.7)
No	50.8	(4.2)	47.9	(3.2)	42.1	(3.2)	48.8	(3.9)
Education, years								
< 12	34.2	(10.8)	32.3	(6.4)	16.8	(6.1)	29.7	(8.2)
12	41.7	(6.6)	37.4	(5.5)	37.2	(5.2)	38.4	(6.0)
> 12	61.9	(4.4)	68.0	(4.1)	57.4	(4.7)	67.8	(5.1)
Medicaid recipient								
No	55.3	(4.0)	62.6	(4.1)	49.2	(3.9)	55.6	(4.5)
Yes	41.9	(7.5)	36.3	(4.5)	27.3	(5.1)	38.0	(6.2)

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
{ Data do not include New York City.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Illinois		Louisiana		Maine		New Mexico	
Characteristic	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**
Age, years								
< 20	27.4	(6.2)	13.5	(4.2)	39.2	(10.2)	46.7	(6.9)
20-24	41.2	(4.9)	28.6	(4.2)	40.9	(6.5)	52.2	(5.1)
25-34	56.5	(3.3)	45.9	(3.8)	64.3	(4.2)	70.8	(4.0)
35 +	57.0	(6.4)	46.0	(8.0)	87.4	(6.0)	75.9	(7.6)
Race								
White	54.4	(2.7)	45.5	(3.2)	59.5	(3.2)	60.8	(3.1)
Black	23.3	(4.7)	17.6	(3.2)	/	(.)	/	(.)
Other	74.1	(9.7)	69.3††	(18.0)	/	(.)	65.1	(6.0)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	60.5	(5.4)	74.2††	(16.6)	/	(.)	55.4	(4.1)
No	46.3	(2.6)	34.3	(2.4)	59.8	(3.3)	67.6	(3.6)
Education, years								
< 12	35.5	(5.1)	13.2	(3.7)	27.1	(8.7)	53.0	(5.8)
12	38.1	(4.3)	27.1	(3.7)	50.1	(5.4)	53.5	(4.8)
> 12	60.9	(3.3)	55.6	(4.0)	73.1	(4.0)	74.7	(4.0)
Medicaid recipient								
No	57.7	(3.0)	52.0	(3.6)	69.6	(3.7)	69.1	(3.9)
Yes	35.9	(3.8)	20.0	(2.9)	38.8	(5.4)	54.8	(3.9)

	South Carolina		Utah		Washington		West Virginia	
Characteristic	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**
Age, years								
< 20	20.3	(8.9)	58.2	(11.6)	52.3	(10.9)	23.7	(4.1)
20-24	28.6	(7.0)	76.5	(5.4)	71.1	(7.1)	35.4	(5.8)
25-34	47.6	(6.0)	80.2	(3.5)	77.6	(4.3)	46.8	(5.3)
35 +	63.8	(13.3)	89.1	(5.3)	91.3	(5.3)	60.6	(11.6)
Race								
White	45.6	(5.2)	79.0	(2.8)	75.3	(3.9)	40.4	(3.3)
Black	27.4	(6.3)	63.0	(8.7)	60.7	(6.8)	30.4††	(18.3)
Other	/	(.)	59.4	(9.2)	73.2	(4.7)	/	(.)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	37.4††	(22.2)	73.7	(10.0)	77.0	(5.7)	/	(.)
No	39.5	(4.1)	78.7	(2.8)	74.4	(3.8)	40.1	(3.2)
Education, years								
< 12	16.0	(6.7)	65.4	(8.6)	61.4	(8.8)	22.3	(5.6)
12	33.5	(6.9)	71.2	(5.5)	72.2	(6.5)	33.2	(5.0)
> 12	58.4	(6.4)	85.3	(3.0)	83.2	(4.2)	57.8	(5.4)
Medicaid recipient								
No	52.7	(6.3)	81.0	(2.9)	78.2	(3.9)	50.7	(5.1)
Yes	29.7	(5.1)	71.2	(5.9)	67.9	(5.9)	32.5	(4.1)

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
{ Data do not include New York City.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Infant Sleeping Position on Back, 1999

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
{ Data do not include New York City.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
{ Data do not include New York City.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Infant Sleeping Position on Stomach, 1999

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
{ Data do not include New York City.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

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

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

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

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

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
{ Data do not include New York City.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Detailed Summaries

Knowledge About Folic Acid

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

Prevalence of Knowledge About Folic Acid, 1999

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida	
Characteristic	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**
Age, years										
< 20	70.9	(6.8)	59.9	(8.3)	67.8	(6.9)	49.6	(8.3)	55.4	(4.1)
20-24	76.3	(4.8)	77.3	(4.6)	72.8	(4.8)	70.8	(5.4)	70.6	(6.7)
25-34	83.9	(3.6)	79.9	(3.3)	82.5	(3.4)	84.3	(3.0)	77.7	(4.6)
35 +	83.6	(7.2)	83.2	(5.4)	81.5	(10.0)	88.4	(4.9)	82.3	(7.4)
Race										
White	83.6	(2.9)	85.8	(2.9)	78.6	(2.8)	77.6	(2.5)	79.2	(3.7)
Black	71.0	(5.0)	77.2††	(15.4)	71.6	(6.0)	73.0	(12.8)	56.4	(4.1)
Other	/	(.)	60.2	(3.9)	60.4††	(23.8)	67.3	(15.9)	69.6††	(21.8)
Hispanic ethnicity										
Yes	/	(.)	59.3††	(16.1)	59.0	(14.0)	61.5	(6.2)	75.6	(5.7)
No	79.9	(2.5)	78.5	(2.3)	77.8	(2.6)	82.6	(2.4)	73.1	(3.5)
Education, years										
< 12	67.5	(6.3)	63.6	(7.5)	61.8	(6.5)	55.1	(7.5)	50.8	(6.8)
12	78.2	(4.5)	70.7	(3.9)	73.4	(4.2)	69.3	(4.9)	69.9	(5.9)
> 12	86.2	(3.2)	87.7	(3.0)	89.5	(2.9)	89.7	(2.2)	86.3	(3.6)
Medicaid recipient										
No	84.3	(3.3)	85.3	(2.8)	84.5	(3.0)	84.4	(2.5)	80.1	(3.9)
Yes	74.5	(3.8)	67.1	(3.9)	68.3	(4.1)	62.4	(5.2)	64.9	(4.7)

	New York{		North Carolina		Ohio		Oklahoma	
Characteristic	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**
Age, years								
< 20	62.1	(11.9)	60.9	(8.1)	47.0	(9.4)	68.2	(9.2)
20-24	72.1	(7.9)	66.4	(5.7)	67.0	(5.8)	79.5	(5.3)
25-34	85.1	(3.4)	86.1	(3.1)	80.1	(3.6)	79.8	(4.5)
35 +	88.5	(5.8)	82.9	(7.0)	85.2	(6.7)	88.5	(8.3)
Race								
White	82.9	(3.0)	80.8	(2.9)	74.9	(3.3)	83.5	(3.1)
Black	74.2	(9.7)	67.2	(6.0)	64.1	(4.5)	61.8	(12.7)
Other	59.4††	(19.7)	56.6	(16.4)	73.3††	(18.5)	62.9	(10.4)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	69.4	(12.5)	60.3	(11.0)	/	(.)	68.4	(14.0)
No	82.2	(3.3)	78.4	(2.7)	73.4	(2.9)	79.4	(3.2)
Education, years								
< 12	64.4	(10.3)	54.8	(6.6)	47.5	(8.1)	69.1	(8.3)
12	72.8	(5.9)	74.0	(4.9)	69.5	(4.8)	75.0	(5.3)
> 12	90.8	(2.6)	90.3	(2.6)	87.4	(3.0)	86.9	(3.7)
Medicaid recipient								
No	85.9	(2.9)	85.9	(3.0)	80.3	(3.1)	80.3	(3.7)
Yes	68.8	(6.8)	66.9	(4.3)	57.3	(5.6)	75.5	(5.5)

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
{ Data do not include New York City.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Knowledge About Folic Acid, 1999 (continued)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Illinois		Louisiana		Maine		New Mexico	
Characteristic	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**
Age, years								
< 20	56.5	(6.8)	43.1	(6.3)	64.5	(9.8)	50.7	(6.9)
20-24	59.5	(4.8)	65.4	(4.5)	81.1	(5.2)	67.3	(4.8)
25-34	80.4	(2.6)	75.2	(3.4)	92.6	(2.3)	75.9	(3.7)
35 +	85.1	(4.6)	77.1	(6.8)	93.6	(4.3)	76.6	(7.0)
Race								
White	77.5	(2.2)	77.3	(2.7)	87.2	(2.2)	70.7	(2.9)
Black	54.0	(5.5)	51.4	(4.2)	/	(.)	/	(.)
Other	76.0	(9.3)	62.1††	(19.1)	/	(.)	56.7	(6.0)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	72.8	(4.8)	72.1††	(17.4)	/	(.)	63.8	(3.9)
No	72.8	(2.3)	66.5	(2.5)	88.4	(2.1)	74.3	(3.2)
Education, years								
< 12	60.6	(5.0)	49.0	(5.6)	68.2	(8.8)	56.0	(5.7)
12	64.1	(4.2)	61.0	(4.1)	82.2	(4.0)	63.0	(4.5)
> 12	84.3	(2.4)	83.3	(3.0)	95.4	(1.9)	85.0	(3.2)
Medicaid recipient								
No	81.4	(2.3)	79.5	(3.0)	93.6	(1.9)	78.5	(3.4)
Yes	59.8	(3.8)	55.7	(3.6)	75.1	(4.7)	60.8	(3.7)

	South Carolina		Utah		Washington		West Virginia	
Characteristic	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**	**%**	**CI†**
Age, years								
< 20	79.4	(8.3)	59.6	(11.2)	51.2	(10.8)	59.3	(4.7)
20-24	83.7	(5.7)	78.7	(4.9)	68.0	(7.1)	71.0	(5.4)
25-34	87.1	(4.0)	83.5	(3.4)	80.5	(3.9)	80.4	(4.2)
35 +	91.6	(7.6)	85.2	(6.9)	91.6	(4.7)	88.5	(7.6)
Race								
White	89.6	(3.1)	81.0	(2.7)	76.7	(3.7)	74.8	(2.8)
Black	76.9	(5.8)	67.7	(8.0)	60.1	(6.8)	64.0††	(18.1)
Other	/ ‡	(.)	63.3	(9.4)	69.0	(4.8)	/	(.)
Hispanic ethnicity								
Yes	74.0††	(20.6)	65.6	(10.4)	64.4	(6.4)	/	(.)
No	85.7	(2.9)	82.1	(2.5)	76.8	(3.6)	74.4	(2.8)
Education, years								
< 12	76.2	(7.5)	63.2	(8.6)	57.4	(8.7)	62.0	(6.2)
12	80.0	(5.7)	78.0	(4.9)	67.7	(6.9)	69.7	(4.8)
> 12	94.8	(2.8)	86.6	(2.9)	88.3	(3.3)	87.3	(3.5)
Medicaid recipient								
No	92.7	(3.3)	82.5	(2.9)	82.8	(3.4)	85.6	(3.4)
Yes	79.7	(4.4)	74.1	(5.6)	60.2	(6.1)	66.0	(4.0)

† ± 95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
{ Data do not include New York City.
‡ Missing ≥ 10% data.
/ < 30 respondents, not reported.
†† < 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Appendixes

PRAMS 1999 Surveillance Report

APPENDIX A

Detailed PRAMS Methodology

PRAMS Data Collection Methodology

One of the strengths of PRAMS is that each participating state uses a standardized data collection methodology. This standardized approach allows for comparisons among states and for optimal use of the data for single-state or multistate analysis. The complete PRAMS methodology has been described elsewhere.[1,2] The standardized data collection methodology is described in the CDC PRAMS Model Surveillance Protocol.[3,4] Each state follows this basic methodology but can also customize some portions of it to tailor the procedures to the needs of the state. For example, the basic methodology recommends three mailings of the questionnaire packet; however, only two mailings are required.

PRAMS is a mixed-mode surveillance system that combines two modes of data collection. Each month, a stratified sample is drawn from the current birth certificate file. For each of these monthly samples, or "batches," a sequence of mail and telephone contacts is attempted. CDC developed and installed a customized tracking system, PRAMTrac, in each state to assist with scheduling mailings and telephone calls, preparing letters, and tracking responses.

The primary data collection method is a mail survey. Up to three self-administered surveys are mailed to sampled women, and then mail nonrespondents are contacted by telephone. The principles and practices of mail/telephone survey methodology used by CDC are based primarily on the research of Don Dillman.[5,6] A key aspect of his approach is to make numerous and varied contacts with sampled mothers. Here is the sequence of contacts for PRAMS surveillance:

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

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

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

The mail questionnaire packet contains several items.

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

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

The PRAMS Questionnaire

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

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

needs. Topics addressed in the PRAMS core questionnaire include barriers to and content of prenatal care, obstetric history, maternal use of alcohol and cigarettes, nutrition, economic status, maternal stress, and early infant development and health status. The 27 indicators used in this report are found in the core portion of the Phase 3 questionnaire. For the state-specific portion of the questionnaire, states have two options: They can develop and test their own questions, or they can select from a series of 124 "standard" questions on 27 topics that have already been developed and tested by CDC. These questions reflect additional topics of interest to states. They were originally developed during the revision process for Phase 3, and additional questions have been added since that time.

In addition to the questionnaire created for the mail packet, a telephone version of the core and state-specific questions was also developed for telephone interviews. The interviewer-administered questionnaire must be formatted differently than the self-administered questionnaire. It includes prompts and instructions for the interviewer that are not read aloud to the respondent. The interviewer-administered questionnaire format ensures that all interviewers deliver questions and instructions uniformly and consistently with the mail questionnaire.

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

Documentation of Use of Data from Phase 2 and Phase 3

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

PRAMS Weighting Process

Each participating state draws a stratified systematic sample of 100 to 250 new mothers every month from a frame of eligible birth certificates. Most states oversample low-weight births, and many states stratify by mother's race or ethnicity. Annual sample sizes range from 1,500 to 3,200, divided among two to six strata. Typically, the annual sample is large enough for estimating statewide risk factor proportions within 3.5% (95% confidence interval). Estimated proportions within strata are slightly less precise; typically, they are estimated within 5% (95% confidence interval). (See Appendix B for stratification variables, state annual sample sizes, overall response rates, and weighted response rates).

Mothers' responses are linked to extracted birth certificate data for analysis. Thus, the PRAMS data set also contains a wealth of demographic and medical information

collected through the state's vital records system. The availability of this information for all births is the basis for drawing stratified samples and, ultimately, for generalizing results to the state's entire population of births. The availability of birth certificate data for all sampled women, whether they responded or not, is key to deriving nonresponse weights.

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

Nonresponse adjustment factors attempt to compensate for the tendency of women having certain characteristics (such as being unmarried or having less education) to respond at lower rates than do women without these characteristics. Where multivariate analysis shows that these characteristics affected the propensity to respond in a particular stratum, the adjustment factor is the ratio of the sample size in that category to the number of respondents in the category. If analysis shows that no characteristic distinguishes respondents from nonrespondents, the adjustment factor is the ratio of the sample size in that stratum to the number of respondents in the stratum. In the first case, each category so identified has an adjustment factor; in the second, there is a single factor for the whole stratum.

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

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

Multiplying together the sampling, nonresponse, and noncoverage components of the weight yields the analysis weight. The analysis weight can be interpreted as the number of women in the population who have characteristics similar to those of the respondent. All weighted results in this report were produced with SUDAAN.[8] SUDAAN is used for analyzing PRAMS data because it accounts for the complex sampling designs that states employ. It uses first-order Taylor series approximations to calculate appropriate standard errors for the estimates it produces.

Documentation of Use of Overall and Weighted Response Rates

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

References

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APPENDIX B

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

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

APPENDIX B (continued)

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

* Number of women sampled in a state in 1999.
¶ ¶ Details available upon request.
† Proportion of women sampled who completed a survey.
{ Data do not include New York City.
** Response rate adjusted for sample design.

APPENDIX C

Indicators: PRAMS Core Question Numbers, Definitions, and Related *Healthy People 2010*[1] and Maternal and Child Health Bureau (MCHB) Title V Performance and Outcome Measures[2]

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

APPENDIX C (continued)

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

APPENDIX C (continued)

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

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

References

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APPENDIX D

PRAMS Phase 3 Core Questionnaire

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

1. Before your new baby, did you ever have any other babies who were born alive?
   - ❒ No —> **Go to Question 4**
   - ❒ Yes

2. Did the baby just before your new one weigh 5 pounds, 8 ounces ***or less*** at birth?
   - ❒ No
   - ❒ Yes

3. Was the baby just before your new one born ***more*** than 3 weeks before its due date?
   - ❒ No
   - ❒ Yes

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

4. How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you were ***sure*** you were pregnant? (For example, you had a pregnancy test or a doctor or nurse said you were pregnant.)
   - ____ Weeks or ____ Months
   - ❒ I don't remember

5. Thinking back to ***just before*** you got pregnant, how did you feel about becoming pregnant? **Check the best answer.**
   - ❒ I wanted to be pregnant sooner
   - ❒ I wanted to be pregnant later
   - ❒ I wanted to be pregnant then
   - ❒ I didn't want to be pregnant then or at any time in the future
   - ❒ I don't know

6. ***Just before*** you got pregnant, did you have health insurance? **Don't count Medicaid.**
   - ❒ No
   - ❒ Yes

7. ***Just before*** you got pregnant, were you on Medicaid?
   - ❒ No
   - ❒ Yes

8. When you got pregnant with your new baby, were you or your husband or partner using any kind of birth control?
Birth control means the pill, condoms, diaphragm, foam, rhythm, Norplant®, shots (Depo-Provera®), or ANY other way to keep from getting pregnant.

- ❒ No
- ❒ Yes —> **Go to Question 10**

9. Why were you or your husband or partner not using any birth control?
Check all that apply.

- ❒ I wanted to get pregnant
- ❒ I didn't think I could get pregnant
- ❒ I had been having side effects from the birth control I used
- ❒ I didn't want to use birth control
- ❒ I didn't think I was going to have sex
- ❒ My husband or partner didn't want to use birth control
- ❒ Other —> Please tell us: _____

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

10. How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you had your first visit for prenatal care?
Don't count a visit that was only for a pregnancy test or only for WIC (Women, Infants, and Children's Nutrition Program).

____ Weeks or ____ Months

- ❒ I did not go for prenatal care

11. Did you get prenatal care as early in your pregnancy as you wanted?

- ❒ No
- ❒ Yes —> **Go to Question 13**
- ❒ I did not want prenatal care —> **Go to Question 13**

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

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

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

13. During each month of your pregnancy, about how many visits for prenatal care did you have?
If you don't know exactly how many, please give us your best guess. Don't count visits for WIC. It may help to use the calendar.

Month of pregnancy	How many visits?
First month	_____
Second month	_____
Third month	_____
Fourth month	_____
Fifth month	_____
Sixth month	_____
Seventh month	_____
Eighth month	_____
Ninth month	_____

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

14. Where did you go ***most of the time*** for your prenatal visits?
Don't include visits for WIC.
Check one answer.

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

15. How was your prenatal care paid for?
Check all that apply.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The next questions are about smoking cigarettes and drinking alcohol.

21. Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?
    - ❒ No —> **Go to Question 25**
    - ❒ Yes

22. In the ***3 months before*** you got pregnant, how many cigarettes or packs of cigarettes did you smoke on an average day? (A pack has 20 cigarettes.)
    - ____ Cigarettes or ____ Packs
    - ❒ Less than 1 cigarette a day
    - ❒ I didn't smoke
    - ❒ I don't know

23. In the ***last 3 months*** of your pregnancy, how many cigarettes or packs of cigarettes did you smoke on an average day? (A pack has 20 cigarettes.)
    - ____ Cigarettes or ____ Packs
    - ❒ Less than 1 cigarette a day
    - ❒ I didn't smoke
    - ❒ I don't know

24. How many cigarettes or packs of cigarettes do you smoke on an average day ***now***?
    - ____ Cigarettes or ____ Packs
    - ❒ Less than 1 cigarette a day
    - ❒ I don't smoke
    - ❒ I don't know

25. a. During the ***3 months before*** you got pregnant, how many alcoholic drinks did you have in an average week? (A drink is One glass of wine. One wine cooler. One can or bottle of beer. One shot of liquor. One mixed drink.)
    - ❒ I didn't drink then
    - ❒ Less than 1 drink a week
    - ❒ 1 to 3 drinks a week
    - ❒ 4 to 6 drinks a week
    - ❒ 7 to 13 drinks a week
    - ❒ 14 or more drinks a week
    - ❒ I don't know

    b. During the ***3 months before*** you got pregnant, how many times did you drink 5 or more alcoholic drinks at one sitting?
    - ____ Times
    - ❒ I didn't drink then
    - ❒ I don't know

26. a. During the ***last 3 months*** of your pregnancy, how many alcoholic drinks did you have in an average week?

- ❒ I didn't drink then
- ❒ Less than 1 drink a week
- ❒ 1 to 3 drinks a week
- ❒ 4 to 6 drinks a week
- ❒ 7 to 13 drinks a week
- ❒ 14 or more drinks a week
- ❒ I don't know

b. During the ***last 3 months*** of your pregnancy, how many times did you drink 5 or more alcoholic drinks at one sitting?

____ Times

- ❒ I didn't drink then
- ❒ I don't know

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

27. ***Not counting*** the time you went to the hospital to have your baby, how many ***other*** times during your pregnancy did you go into a hospital and stay ***at least one night?***

- ❒ None —> **Go to Question 30**
- ❒ 1 time
- ❒ 2 times
- ❒ 3 times
- ❒ 4 times or more

28. What problems caused you to stay in the hospital? **Check all of the problems that you had.**

- ❒ Labor pains more than 3 weeks before my due date (premature labor)
- ❒ High blood pressure (preeclampsia or toxemia)
- ❒ Vaginal bleeding or placenta problems
- ❒ Nausea, vomiting, or dehydration
- ❒ Kidney or bladder infection
- ❒ High blood sugar (diabetes)
- ❒ Other —> Please tell us:

_____

29. How many months pregnant were you the ***first*** time you had to go into a hospital and stay at least one night?

____ Months

Pregnancy can be a difficult time for some women. The next questions are about some things that may have happened to you before and during your most recent pregnancy.

30. This question is about things that may have happened during the ***12 months before you delivered*** your new baby. This includes the months before you got pregnant. **For each thing, circle Y (Yes) if it happened to you or N (No) if it did not. It may help to use the calendar.**

	No	Yes
a. A close family member was very sick and had to go into the hospital	N	Y
b. You got separated or divorced from your husband or partner	N	Y
c. You moved to a new address	N	Y
d. You were homeless	N	Y
e. Your husband or partner lost his job	N	Y
f. You lost your job even though you wanted to go on working	N	Y
g. You and your husband or partner argued more than usual	N	Y
h. Your husband or partner said he did not want you to be pregnant	N	Y
i. You had a lot of bills you couldn't pay	N	Y
j. You were involved in a physical fight	N	Y
k. You or your husband or partner went to jail	N	Y
l. Someone very close to you had a bad problem with drinking or drugs	N	Y
m. Someone very close to you died	N	Y

The next questions are about physical abuse. Physical abuse means pushing, hitting, slapping, kicking, or any other way of physically hurting someone.

31. During the ***12 months before you got pregnant*** with your new baby, did any of these people physically abuse you? **Check all that apply.**

- ❒ My husband or partner
- ❒ A family or household member ***other than*** my husband or partner
- ❒ A friend
- ❒ Someone else —> Please tell us: _____
- ❒ No one physically abused me during the 12 months before I got pregnant

32. ***During your most recent pregnancy***, did any of these people physically abuse you? **Check all that apply.**

- ❒ My husband or partner
- ❒ A family or household member ***other than*** my husband or partner
- ❒ A friend
- ❒ Someone else —> Please tell us: _____
- ❒ No one physically abused me during my pregnancy —> **Go to Question 34**

33. ***During your most recent pregnancy***, would you say that you were physically abused ***more*** often, ***less*** often, or ***about the same*** compared with the ***12 months before*** you got pregnant?
Check only one.

- ❒ I was physically abused ***more often*** during my pregnancy
- ❒ I was physically abused ***less often*** during my pregnancy
- ❒ I was physically abused ***about the same*** during my pregnancy
- ❒ No one physically abused me during the ***12 months before*** I got pregnant

The next questions are about your labor and delivery.

34. When was your baby due?

_____/_____/_____
month day year

35. When was your baby born?

_____/_____/_____
month day year

36. When did you go into the hospital to have your baby?

_____/_____/_____
month day year

- ❒ I did not have my baby in a hospital

37. When you had your baby, how many nights did you stay in the hospital?

____ Nights

- ❒ I did not stay overnight in the hospital
- ❒ I did not have my baby in a hospital

38. When your baby was born, how many nights did he or she stay in the hospital?

____ Nights

- ❒ My baby did not stay overnight in the hospital
- ❒ My baby was not born in a hospital

39. When your baby was born, was he or she put in an intensive care unit?

- ❒ No
- ❒ Yes
- ❒ I don't know

40. How was your delivery paid for?
Check all that apply.

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

_____

41. Is your baby alive now?

- ❒ No —> When did your baby die? _____/_____/_____ month day year
- ❒ Yes —> Is your baby living with you now?
  - ❒ No
  - ❒ Yes

If your baby is not alive or is not living with you now, go to Question 48.

42. For how many weeks did you breastfeed your new baby?

____ Weeks

- ❒ I didn't breastfeed my baby —> **Go to Question 44**
- ❒ I breastfed less than 1 week —> **Go to Question 44**
- ❒ I'm still breastfeeding

43. How many weeks old was your baby the first time you fed him or her anything besides breast milk?
Include formula, baby food, juice, cow's milk, or anything else.

____ Weeks

- ❒ My baby was less than 1 week old
- ❒ I haven't fed my baby anything besides breast milk

44. About how many hours a day, on average, is your new baby in the same room with someone who is smoking?

____ Hours

- ❒ My baby is never in the same room with someone who is smoking

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

- ❒ On his or her side
- ❒ On his or her back
- ❒ On his or her stomach

46. How many times has your baby been to a doctor or nurse for ***routine*** well-baby care?
Don't count the times you took your baby for care when he or she was sick. It may help to use the calendar.

____ Times

❒ My baby hasn't been for routine well-baby care —> **Go to Question 48**

47. When your baby goes for ***routine*** well-baby care, where do you take him or her?
Check all the places that you use.

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

_____

The next questions are about your family and the place where you live.

48. Which rooms are in the house, apartment, or trailer where you live?
Check all that you have.

- ❒ Bedrooms —> how many? _____
- ❒ Living room
- ❒ Separate dining room
- ❒ Kitchen
- ❒ Bathroom(s)
- ❒ Recreation room, den, or family room
- ❒ Finished basement

49. How many people live in your house, apartment, or trailer? **Count yourself.**

	How many?
Babies, children, or teens aged 17 years or younger	_____
Adults aged 18 years or older	_____

50. What were the sources of your family income during the past 12 months? **Check all that apply.**

- ❒ Money from a job or business
- ❒ Aid such as TANF (formerly AFDC), welfare, public assistance, general assistance, food stamps, or SSI
- ❒ Unemployment benefits
- ❒ Child support or alimony
- ❒ Fees, rental income, commissions, interest, dividends
- ❒ Social Security, workers' compensation, veterans' benefits, or pensions
- ❒ Other —> Please tell us:

_____

51. What is today's date?

_____/_____/_____
month day year

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

_____/_____/_____
month day year

Please use this space for any additional comments you would like to make about the health of mothers and babies in _____.

Thanks for answering our questions!

Your answers will help us work to make _____ mothers and babies healthier.