LOUISIANA PRAMS SURVEILLANCE REPORT 2011

Louisiana Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System
Key Findings

Preface

Since 1997, the Louisiana Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (LaPRAMS) has served as a source of vital information on women's behaviors and experiences before, during and after pregnancy. LaPRAMS is a population-based survey of women who deliver a live-born infant within a given calendar year. LaPRAMS data can be used by program planners, healthcare providers, policy makers and public health leaders to design, implement and evaluate programs and services relevant to women and infants in Louisiana. The 2011 LaPRAMS Surveillance Report, which is a compilation of LaPRAMS results for selected indicators, highlights data for births occurring in 2011.

In 2011, there were 59,983 live births that satisfied the LaPRAMS inclusion criteria, of which 2,199 were sampled. Of this sample, there were 1,232 respondents, resulting in a 57 percent overall response rate. The LaPRAMS 2011 questionnaire is available as a separate file at the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals website listed below. Appendix A contains subgroup analyses presented by age, race, maternal education, marital status, infant birth weight and Medicaid status. More information on sampling design and response rates can be found in the Methodology section on page 4 and in Appendix B.

LaPRAMS is funded by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) under cooperative endeavor agreement #U01 DP003138-04 and administered by the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals' (DHH) Office of Public Health (OPH), Bureau of Family Heath (BFH).

More information about PRAMS can be found at http://www.cdc.gov/prams/index.htm or under LaPRAMS on the Partners for Healthy Babies website: http://www.PartnersforHealthyBabies.org/provider/bureau-of-family-health#laprams.

Acknowledgements

Special thanks to the following for their collaborative effort on this report:

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Methodology

Sampling and Data Collection

Birth certificates are the data sources of the samples in Louisiana. In 2011, the strata used in sampling were birth weight and geographic region (urban versus rural parish of residence based on U.S. census data). Beginning with the 2011 birth year, all birth records were filed electronically in Louisiana. As part of advances in the new electronic birth registration system, the Louisiana Vital Records Registry provides a monthly sample selection from all births filed since the previous month's batch selection. From LaPRAM's inception through the 2010 birth year, birth weight has been categorized as very low birth weight (VLBW) (<1,500 grams) and normal birth weight/low birth weight (NBW/LBW) (≥1,500 grams), with over sampling of VLBW. As part of continued efforts to align Bureau of Family Health (BFH) program priorities with the collection and analyses of PRAMS data, LaPRAMS shifted the birth weight stratification in 2011 from VLBW and normal/low birth weight to LBW (> 2,500 grams, including previous VLBW strata) and normal birth weight (≥2,500 grams). This shift may help identify modifiable risk factors for small infants, increase overall response rates and increase consistency with the BFH program needs of the state.

Each monthly batch follows a 90-day cycle of scheduled contact attempts, including a mailed questionnaire with multiple follow ups and an attempted phone interview for all non-respondents after the failed mail contact attempts. The day after the sample is selected, an introductory letter is mailed followed by the initial questionnaire packet within seven days of the introductory letter. The packet contains the questionnaire, informed consent, calendar, LaPRAMS one pager and a small incentive gift provided for by federal funds. If the questionnaire is not returned, a reminder letter is sent seven to 10 days after the initial questionnaire is mailed. If the questionnaire is still not returned, a second questionnaire is mailed approximately 12 days after the reminder letter. Again, if the questionnaire is not returned, a third and final questionnaire is mailed approximately two weeks after the second questionnaire. Telephone follow up is utilized for women who have not responded by mail by day 63 and continues until day 90. Several methods are used to identify phone numbers for women entering the telephone phase, and a minimum of 15 attempts are made on each identified phone number before the participant is considered unreachable.

More detailed information on PRAMS methodology, including weighting procedures, may be found on the CDC website at http://www.cdc.gov/prams/methodology.htm.

Data Analysis and Dissemination

Each year, a state analysis plan is developed by LaPRAMS. This plan is based on the Healthy People 2020 goals and objectives relating to maternal and child health; the expressed analytic needs of the Louisiana BFH program; and the concerns of the LaPRAMS Steering Committee, which is comprised of internal BFH staff and external stakeholders who have an interest in maternal and child health and using PRAMS data. This plan is ultimately approved jointly by the BFH Management Team and the LaPRAMS Coordinator. Additional analyses occur in response to data requests made by BFH program staff and other researchers. Data dissemination occurs on a statewide and national basis. Current dissemination activities include presentations at national meetings, data to action factsheets and peer-reviewed articles written in scientific publications. This LaPRAMS Surveillance Report is the project's regular publication and presents the results of data collection for the most-recently available year of data.

Louisiana PRAMS Response Rates

It is important to remember that while LaPRAMS samples potential respondents and data are weighted to be reflective of all Louisiana moms delivering a live-born singleton, twin or triplet in Louisiana, the CDC recommends a response rate of at least 65 percent for data to be considered representative of the population. Louisiana's 2011 weighted response rate was 57 percent. Because Louisiana did not meet this minimum threshold, data should be interpreted with caution. It is recommended that data be used as a guideline for program activities, understanding that the data represent estimates of population behavior and experiences.

Key Findings

The LaPRAMS questionnaire includes 80 questions.
Key findings for the most-frequently requested data are presented below.

Family Planning

- Sixty-five percent of women reported they were not trying to get pregnant when they became pregnant. Over half (55%) of the women who were not trying to get pregnant reported not doing anything to prevent a pregnancy.
- Among women who reported not using any contraceptive methods to prevent an unintended pregnancy, the most-common reasons were: I didn't mind if I got pregnant (33%), I thought I could not get pregnant at the time (30%) and "my husband or partner didn't want to use anything" (20%).
- Eighty-eight percent of post-partum women reported they were currently using some form of contraception method or activity to prevent pregnancy.

Prenatal Care

- Eighty percent of mothers reported they received prenatal care during the first trimester, 18 percent began prenatal care after their first trimester and about 2 percent of mothers reported not receiving any prenatal care during their pregnancy.
- The most-commonly reported barriers to receiving prenatal care as early as desired were not knowing they were pregnant (44%), not being able to get an appointment when desired (39%) and not having a Medicaid or LaMoms card (36%).
- Sixty percent of women reported receiving supplemental nutrition assistance through the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program during their most-recent pregnancy.

Prenatal Risk Factors

- The three most-commonly reported health problems during pregnancy were severe nausea (36%), urinary tract (kidney/bladder) infection (25%) and pre-term labor (23%).
- Fourteen percent of women reported they smoked cigarettes during the last three months of pregnancy, with 20% of women reporting they were currently smoking cigarettes at the time of the survey.
- Seven percent of women reported they consumed at least one alcoholic drink during the last three months of pregnancy.
- Four percent of women reported being physically abused during their pregnancy. Of the women who reported being abused before pregnancy, 62% reported that the abuse continued during their pregnancy.

Breastfeeding and Infant Care

- Eighty-nine percent of mothers took their infant to a practitioner after the first week of birth to have an exam as a part of a well-baby checkup.
- Sixty-four percent of women breastfed or fed pumped milk to their new baby at least once. Less than half (39%) of women who initiated breastfeeding were still breastfeeding at the time of the survey.
- Sixty-one percent of women reported that their new baby is put to sleep most often on his/her back.
- Almost all women (>90%) reported following safety precautions with their new baby, including always or almost always placing them in a car seat when in a vehicle and having a working smoke alarm in their home.

Insurance and Income

- Twenty-four percent of women reported they were uninsured during the month before they became pregnant.
- Ninety percent of mothers relied on only one source of insurance for prenatal care and delivery. The most-common insurance plan used was Medicaid/LaMoms (65%).
- The two most-commonly reported annual household income categories were less than $10,000/year (29%) and greater than $50,000/year (26%).

Key Variables

Variable	Definition
Maternal Race	Non-Hispanic White
	Non-Hispanic Black
	Hispanic
	Other (including: American Indian, Japanese, Filipino, Hawaiian, other non-White, and other Asian)
Maternal Age (in years)	Less than 20 years (<20)
	20 years - 29 years
	30 years and older (30+)
Maternal Education	Less than High School (<HS)
	High School Graduate (HS)
	More than High School (HS+)
Marital Status	Married
	Other (including: never married, living together, separated, widowed and divorced)
Medicaid Insurance Coverage	At Preconception
	At Delivery
Infant Birth Weight	Low Birth Weight (LBW, < 2,500 grams)
	Normal Birth Weight (NBW)

Maternal Demographics

Maternal demographic characteristics, including maternal race, age, ethnicity, marital status and education, were obtained from birth certificates as part of the CDC PRAMS agreement. Mothers themselves provide all other data via the LaPRAMS questionnaire.

Race

- Hispanic 2.2%
- Other 2.4%
- Non-Hispanic Black 38.8%
- Non-Hispanic White 56.5%

Age (Years)

- <20: 13.7%
- 20-29: 57.1%
- 30+: 29.2%

Marital Status

- Married: 47.2%
- Other: 52.8%

Education

- <HS 19.3%
- HS 29.8%
- HS+ 50.9%
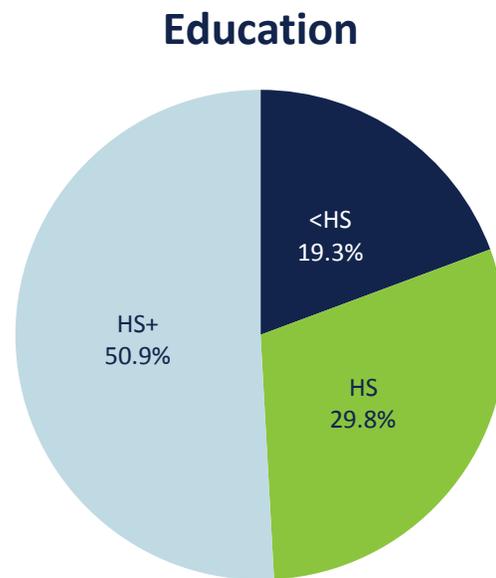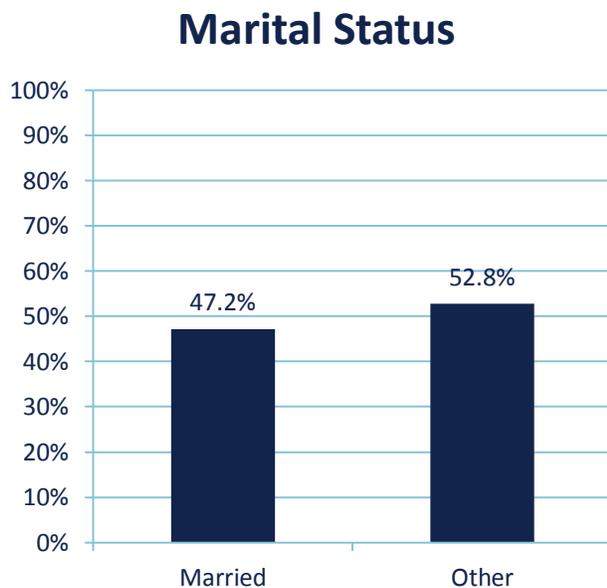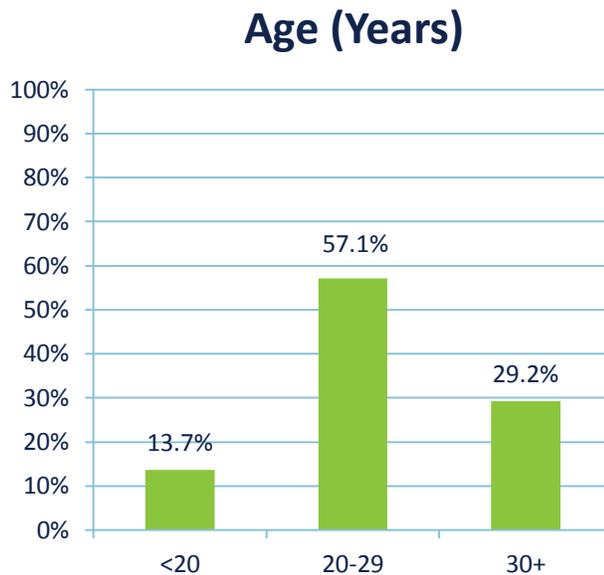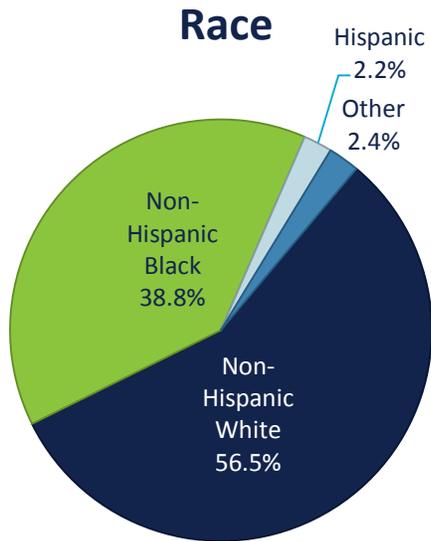
Family Planning
Pregnancy Intention

Pregnancy Intention - PRAMS asks all women (Q15):
When you got pregnant with your new baby, were you trying to get pregnant?

	%	95% CI
No	64.97	{61.62, 68.19}
Yes	35.03	{31.81, 38.38}
n = 1,215		

Of the **65 percent** of mothers who reported they were not trying to get pregnant, **55 percent** reported not using contraception to prevent an unintended pregnancy (Q16).

Reasons for Not Using Contraception - PRAMS asks women who were not trying to get pregnant (Q17):
What were your or your husband's or partner's reasons for not doing anything to keep from getting pregnant?

Reasons for Not Using Contraception Among Women Not Trying to Conceive

Reason	%
Birth control side effects	7.2%
Couldn't get contraception when needed	8.5%
Other reasons	10.7%
Thought partner or I was sterile	10.7%
Partner against contraception	19.5%
Thought couldn't get pregnant at the time	29.5%
Didn't mind getting pregnant	32.8%
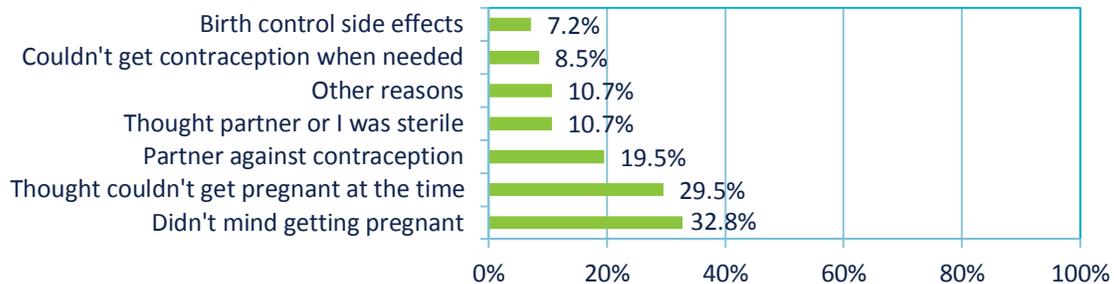
Desired Timing of Pregnancy - PRAMS asks all women (Q14):
Thinking back to just before you got pregnant with your new baby, how did you feel about becoming pregnant?

I Wanted to Be Pregnant:

	%	95% CI
Sooner	15.25	{12.97, 17.86}
Later	39.06	{35.66, 42.57}
At That Time	28.83	{25.79, 32.09}
Didn't Want	16.86	{14.34, 19.72}
n = 1,206		

Key Findings

- Mothers who responded with sooner or then represent an <u>intended</u> pregnancy **(44 percent)**. Those who responded with later or did not want to be pregnant represent an <u>unintended</u> pregnancy **(56 percent)**.
- The most-common reasons for not using a contraceptive method among women who were not trying to get pregnant included:
  - **33 percent** - I didn't mind if I got pregnant.
  - **30 percent** - I thought I could not get pregnant at the time.
  - **20 percent** - My husband or partner didn't want to use contraception.

Family Planning
Post-Partum Contraception

Women are contacted to participate in PRAMS between two and six months after giving birth.

Post-Partum Contraception - PRAMS asks all women (Q63): Are you or your husband or partner doing anything now to keep from getting pregnant?

	%	95% CI
No	12.20	{10.10, 14.66}
Yes	87.80	{85.34, 89.90}
n = 1,211		

Post-Partum Contraception - PRAMS asks women not using contraception post-partum (Q64): What are your reasons or your husband's or partner's reason for not doing anything to keep from getting pregnant now?

Reasons for Not Using Contraception Post-Partum

- Not having sex: 31.0%
- Other reasons: 28.5%
- Don't want to use birth control: 26.8%
- Want to get pregnant: 15.9%
- Partner doesn't want to use anything: 10.6%
- Think I am sterile: 6.3%
- Can't pay for birth control: 3.9%
- Pregnant now: 2.5%
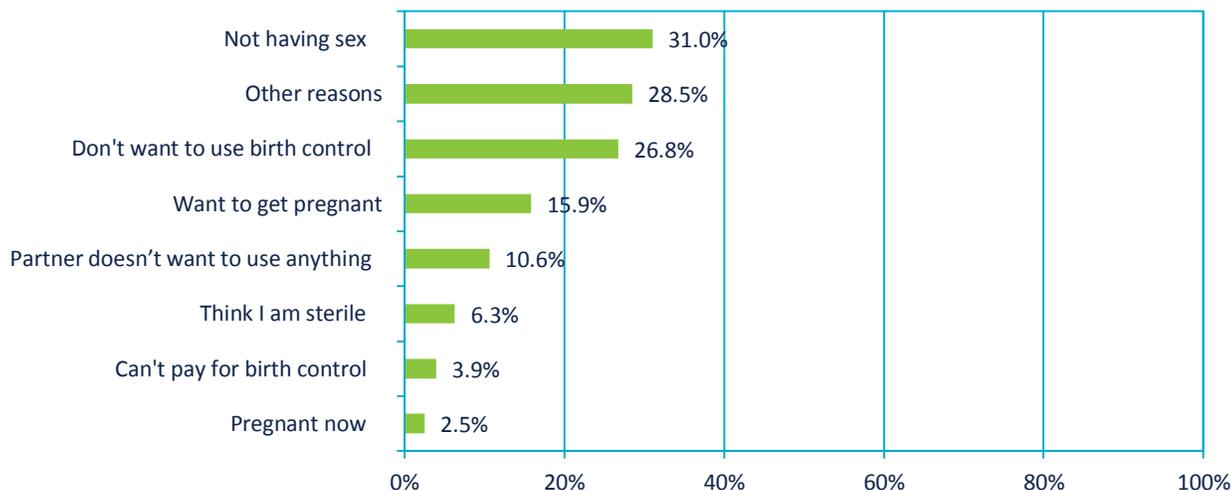
Key Findings
- The majority of women **(88 percent)** reported they were currently using some form of contraception method or activity to prevent pregnancy.
- The most-commonly reported reasons reported for not using contraceptives were:
  - **31 percent -** I am not having sex.
  - **29 percent -** reasons other than those listed.
  - **27 percent -** I don't want to use birth control.

Preconception Health
Previous Pregnancies

> **Fifty-seven percent** of mothers reported that they had other babies born alive prior to getting pregnant with their current infant (Q11).

Previous Pregnancies - PRAMS asks women who had a previous live birth (Q12-Q13):
Did the baby born just before your new one weigh more than five pounds, eight ounces (2.5 kilos) at birth?
Was the baby just before your new one born more than three weeks before its due date?

Previous High-Risk Deliveries

Only PTB 8%
Only LBW 5%
Both (LBW and PTB) 7%
Neither (LBW or PTB) 80%
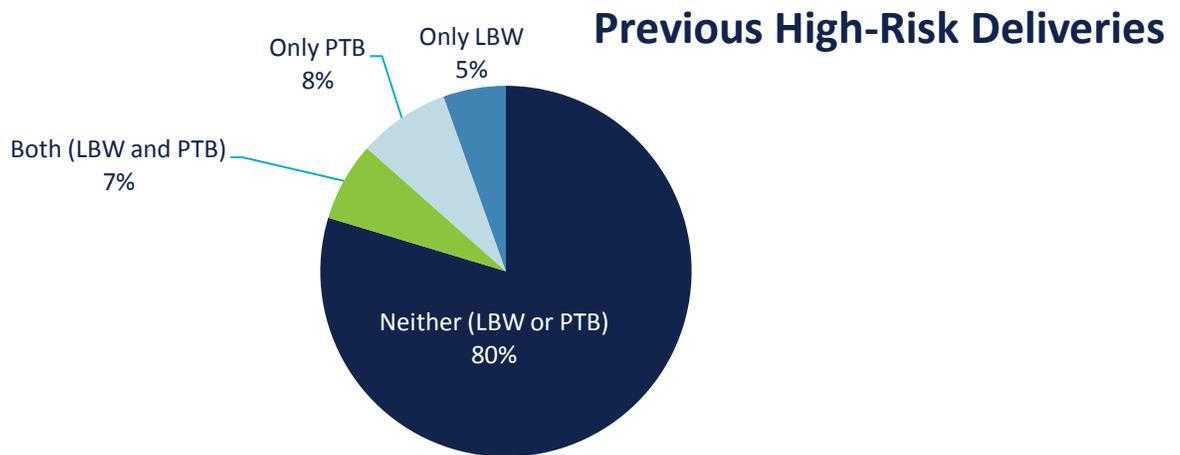
Preconception Readiness - PRAMS asks women who had a previous live birth (Q8):
Before you got pregnant with your new baby, did a doctor, nurse or other health care worker talk with you about how to prepare for a healthy pregnancy and baby?

	%	95% CI
No	67.74	{ 64.37, 70.93}
Yes	32.26	{ 29.07, 35.64}
n = 1,201		

Key Findings

- When asked about the baby born just before this one, women who had a previous live birth reported the following:
    Five percent reported their previous baby weighed less than five pounds, eight ounces at birth (LBW).
    Eight percent reported their previous baby was born more than three weeks before his/her due date (PTB).
    Seven percent reported their previous baby was both LBW and PTB.
- The majority of mothers **(68 percent)** reported they did not speak with a health practitioner regarding how to prepare for a healthy pregnancy and baby prior to becoming pregnant.

Preconception Health
Preconception Readiness

Preconception BMI* - PRAMS asks all women (Q5/Q6):
Just before you got pregnant with your new baby, how much did you weigh?
How tall are you without shoes?
*The Body Mass Index (BMI) scale combines height and weight to determine a more accurate gauge of an individual's actual size.

Preconception BMI
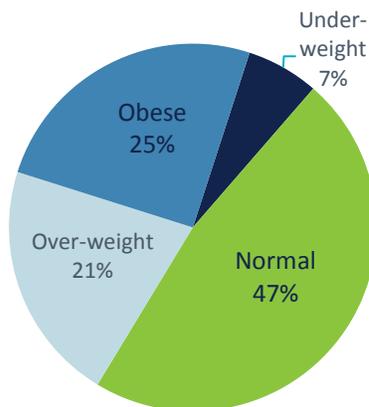
	%	95% CI
Underweight	6.37%	{ 4.9, 8.3}
Normal	47.30%	{ 43.8, 50.9}
Overweight	21.21%	{18.4, 24.3}
Obese	25.12%	{22.2, 28.3}
n = 1,174		

Preconception Vitamin Usage - PRAMS asks all women (Q3):
During the month before you got pregnant with your new baby, how many times a week did you take a multivitamin, a prenatal vitamin or a folic acid vitamin?

	%	95% CI
Did Not Take	60.62%	{57.2,64.0}
1-3 Times/Week	8.23%	{6.5,10.4}
4-6 Times/Week	4.25%	{3.1,5.8}
Every Day/Week	26.89%	{23.9,30.1}
n = 1,220		

Key Findings
- Almost half (**46 percent**) of women were overweight or obese prior to becoming pregnant.
- **Sixty-five percent** of respondents reported they had heard about folic acid and its benefits, and **61 percent** of women reported not taking a multivitamins the month prior to becoming pregnant.

Prenatal Care
Initiation of Prenatal Care

Timing of Prenatal Care Initiation* - PRAMS asks all women (Q19): How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you had your first visit for prenatal care?

*Responses were grouped into women who received prenatal care during the first trimester, who received it after the first trimester and those who did not receive it.

	%	95% CI
First PNC Visit Later than First Trimester	17.81%	{15.2,20.7}
First PNC Visit during First Trimester	80.23%	{77.2,83.0}
No PNC Received	1.95%	{1.2,3.2}
n =1,205		

Timing of Prenatal Care Initiation - PRAMS asks all women (Q20): Did you get prenatal care as early in your pregnancy as you wanted?

	%	95% CI
No	17.7%	{15.1, 20.5}
Yes	82.4%	{79.5, 84.9}
n = 1,195		

Barriers to Initiation - PRAMS asks women who did not receive prenatal care as early as they wanted (Q21): Did any of these things keep you from obtaining prenatal care at all or as early as you wanted?

Barriers to Obtaining Prenatal Care When Desired

Barrier	%
Did not want prenatal care	2.3%
No one to take care of my children	9.3%
Couldn't take time off from work or school	13.5%
No transportation to appointment	16.3%
Wanted to keep pregnancy secret	17.6%
Health plan depended on my initiation	18.1%
Too busy	19.9%
Couldn't afford to pay for visits	23.6%
Didn't have Medicaid or LaMoms card	35.5%
Couldn't get appointment when desired	39.1%
Didn't know I was pregnant	44.3%

Key Findings

- **Eighty percent** of mothers reported receiving prenatal care during the first trimester, and approximately **2 percent** reported not receiving any prenatal care throughout their pregnancy.
- The majority of women **(82 percent)** received prenatal care when desired. For those who did not, the three most-common reasons were:
  - **44 percent** - I didn't know that I was pregnant.
  - **39 percent** - I couldn't get an appointment when I wanted one.
  - **36 percent** - I didn't have my Medicaid or LaMoms card.

Prenatal Care
Prenatal Education

Provider Prenatal Education - PRAMS asks women who received prenatal care (Q24):
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?

Education Received During Prenatal Visits

Category	Percentage
Safe medications	93.1%
Breastfeeding	84.2%
Early labor	83.2%
Birth defects	83.1%
Preterm labor signs	80.2%
HIV testing	76.5%
Drinking alcohol	75.4%
Smoking can affect baby	74.7%
Illegal drugs	70.1%
Depression	62.1%
Seatbelt use	52.7%
Physical abuse	43.8%
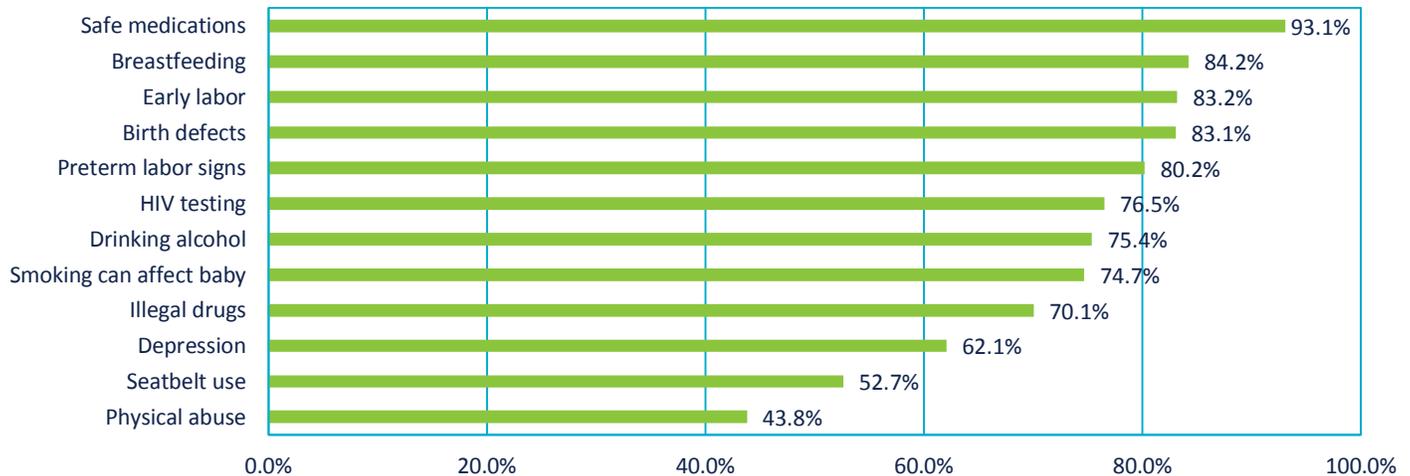
Dental Care - PRAMS asks all women (Q70): This question is about the care of your teeth during your most-recent pregnancy. For each item, circle Y (yes) if it is true or circle N (no) if it is not true.

	%	95% CI	n
Needed to See a Dentist for a Problem	27.6%	{24.5, 30.8}	351
Went to a Dentist/Dental Clinic	44.8%	{41.3, 48.3}	514
Talked with Dentist about Tooth/Gum Care	42.0%	{38.6, 45.6}	487

WIC Participation during Pregnancy - (Q28)
Sixty percent of women reported that that they were members of the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) during their most-recent pregnancy.

Key Findings
- According to LaPRAMS respondents, the issues most-infrequently covered by providers during prenatal care visits included:
  - **38 percent** - What to do if I feel depressed during my pregnancy or after my baby is born.
  - **47 percent** - Using a seatbelt during my pregnancy.
  - **56 percent** - Physical abuse to women by their husbands or partners.
- Less than half of women **(45 percent)** reported going to a dentist or dental clinic during their most-recent pregnancy.

Prenatal Risk Factors
Infectious and Chronic Disease

Tested for HIV

Prenatal HIV Test - PRAMS asks all women (Q26): At any time during your most-recent pregnancy or delivery, did you have a test for HIV (the virus that causes AIDS)?

No
21%

Yes
79%
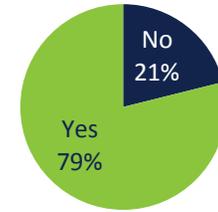
Gestational diabetes diagnosis - PRAMS asks all women (Q29): During your most-recent pregnancy, were you told by a doctor, nurse or other health care worker that you had gestational diabetes (diabetes that started during this pregnancy)?

	%	95% CI
No	90.01%	{ 87.74, 91.89}
Yes	9.99%	{ 8.11, 12.26}
n = 1,212		

Maternal Health - PRAMS asks all women (Q30):
Did you have any of the following problems during your most-recent pregnancy? For each item, circle Y (yes) if you had the problem or circle N (no) if you did not.

Health Problems Experienced during Pregnancy

Nausea	36.4%
Kidney/bladder infection	24.6%
Pre-term labor	23.0%
Vaginal bleeding	19.6%
Hypertension	18.7%
Premature rupture of membranes (PROM)	6.2%
Placental problems	5.2%
Car accident	2.8%
Cervix sewn shut	2.3%
Blood transfusion	1.7%
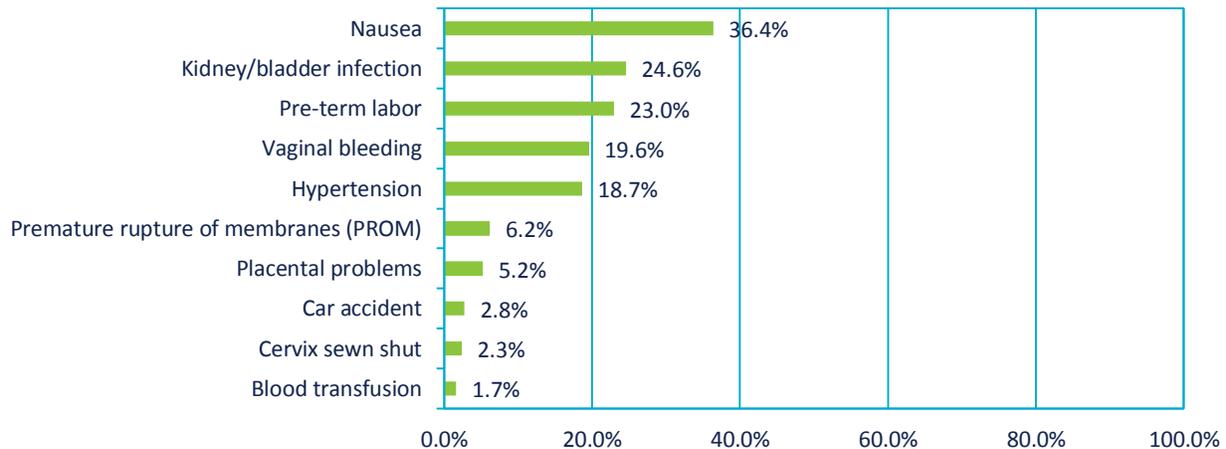
Key Findings

- A majority of women **(79 percent)** reported being tested for HIV during their most-recent pregnancy.
- **Ten percent** of women reported being diagnosed with gestational diabetes, and **19 percent** of women reported experiencing hypertension during their most-recent pregnancy.

Prenatal Risk Factors
Risk Behaviors

Maternal Tobacco Use - PRAMS asks all women (Q31): Have you smoked any cigarettes in the past two years?

	%	95% CI
No	68.14%	{64.79, 71.30}
Yes	31.86%	{28.70, 35.21}
n = 1,213		

Smoking Status before, during and after Pregnancy

Maternal Alcohol Use
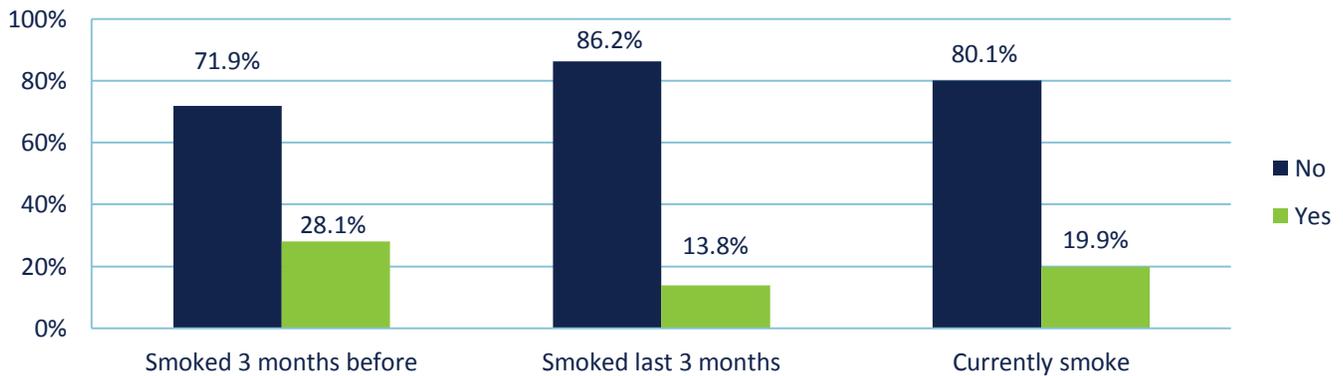
Maternal Alcohol Use - PRAMS asks all women (Q37): Have you had any alcoholic drinks in the past two years? A drink is one glass of wine, wine cooler, can or bottle of beer, shot of liquor or mixed drink.

	%	95% CI
No	34.52%	{31.24, 37.95}
Yes	65.48%	{62.05, 68.76}
n = 1,210		

Drinking Status before and during Pregnancy
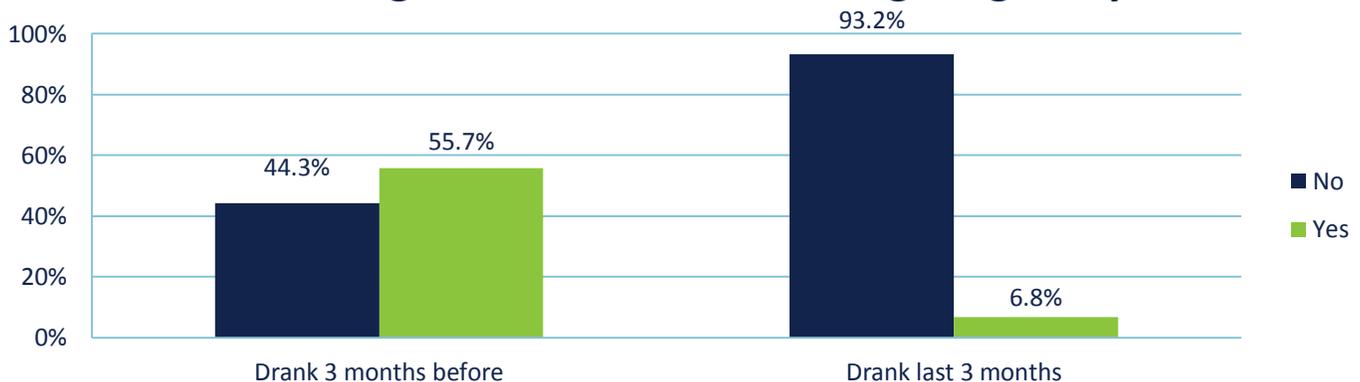
Key Findings

- **Fourteen percent** of women reported smoking cigarettes during the last three months of their pregnancy, and **20 percent** reported smoking cigarettes at the time of the survey.
- **Seven percent** of women reported consuming at least one alcoholic drink during the last three months of their pregnancy.

Prenatal Risk Factors
Maternal Stressors

Maternal Stressors during Pregnancy - PRAMS asks all women (Q40):
This question is about things that may have happened during the *12 months before* your new baby was born.
For each item, circle Y (yes) if it happened to you or circle N (no) if it did not.

Maternal Stressors

Stressor	Percent
Moved	37.8%
Argued more with my partner	30.9%
Family member sick/in hospital	27.2%
Someone close died	22.8%
Couldn't pay bills	21.6%
Partner lost job	15.5%
Someone close was drinking/on drugs	14.5%
Lost my job	12.0%
Separated/divorced	10.8%
Partner didn't want pregnancy	9.6%
Was in a physical fight	5.8%
Partner went to jail	5.4%
Homeless	2.5%
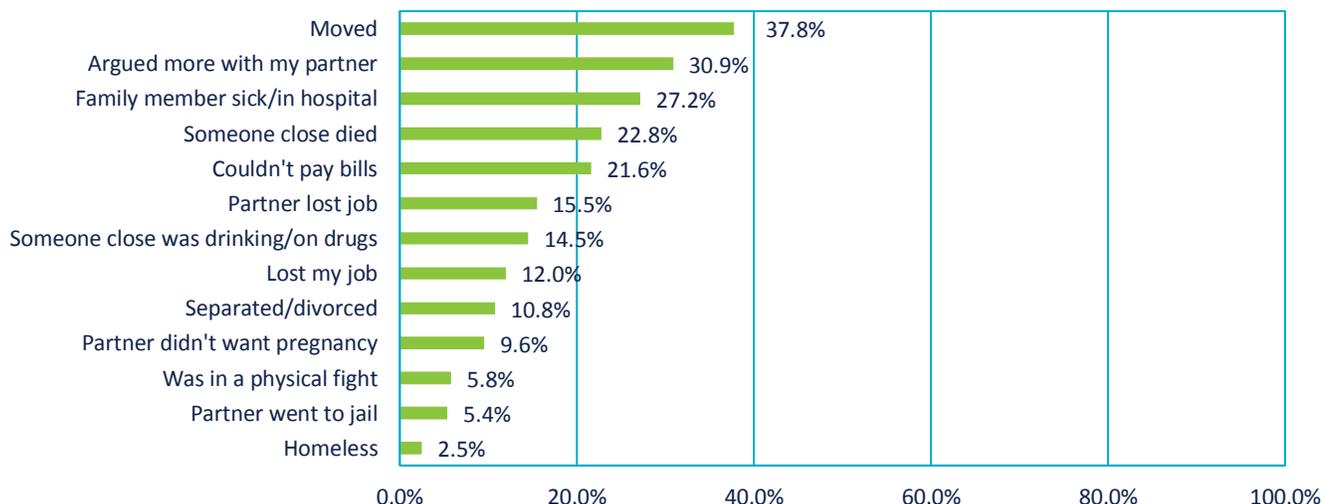
Number of Maternal Stressors

Category	Percent
None	25%
1-2	40%
3-5	27%
6-18	8%
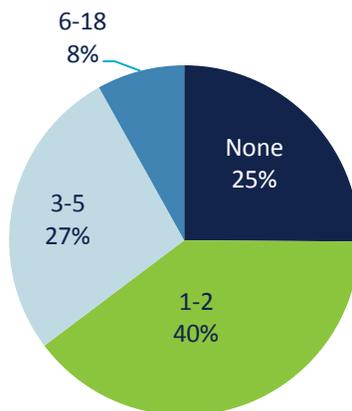
Key Findings

- **Seventy-five percent** of respondents reported experiencing at least one stressor during the 12 months before their baby was born. The top-three maternal stressors experienced were:
    - **38 percent -** I moved to a new address.
    - **31 percent -** I argued with my husband or partner more than usual.
    - **27 percent -** A close family member was very sick and had to go into the hospital.
- Over one-third **(35 percent)** of women reported experiencing three or more stressors during their most-recent pregnancy.

Prenatal Risk Factors
Maternal Violence

Physical Abuse - PRAMS asks all women (Q42): During the 12 months before you got pregnant with your new baby, did your husband or partner push, hit, slap, kick, choke or physically hurt you in any other way?

Maternal Abuse before Pregnancy

Yes
4%

No
96%
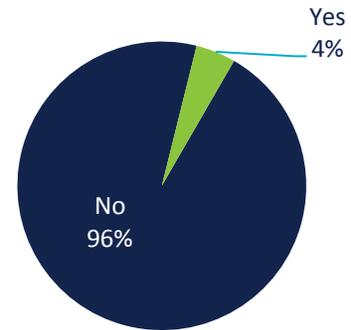
Physical Abuse - PRAMS asks all women (Q43): During your most-recent pregnancy, did your husband or partner push, hit, slap, choke or physically hurt you in any other way?

Maternal Abuse during Pregnancy

Yes
6%

No
94%
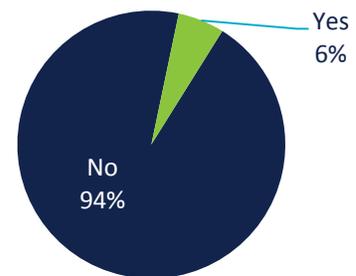
Continuation of Physical Abuse during Pregnancy - (Q42 and Q43): Of the women who reported being physically abused before pregnancy, the majority **(62 percent)** reported that the physical abuse continued during their pregnancy.

Key Findings

A larger percentage of women reported being abused during their pregnancy **(6 percent)** than reported being abused in the 12 months prior to becoming pregnant **(4 percent).**

Infant Health
Medical Services

Newborn Health - PRAMS asks all women (Q49):
After your baby was born, was he or she put in an intensive care unit?

NICU Stay

	%	95% CI
No	84.39%	{81.97, 86.54}
Yes	15.61%	{13.46, 18.03}
n = 1,213		

Pie chart: Yes 16%, No 84%
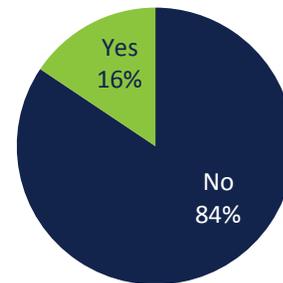
Ninety-nine percent of women reported that their baby was alive at the time of the survey (Q51).
Women are contacted to participate in LaPRAMS between two and six months after giving birth. Women must have given live birth to be selected for the LaPRAMS survey.

Well-Baby Exam - PRAMS asks all women (Q62):
Was your new baby seen by a doctor, nurse or other health care worker for a one-week checkup after he or she was born?

	%	95% CI
No	10.69%	{8.61, 13.2}
Yes	89.31%	{86.8, 91.39}
n = 1,171		

Key Findings
- **Sixteen percent** of women reported that their infant was placed in an intensive care unit.
- **Eighty-nine percent** of mothers reported their infant was seen by a health care worker within the first week of birth to have an exam as a part of a well-baby checkup.

Breastfeeding
Breastfeeding Initiation

Breastfeeding Initiation - PRAMS asks all women (Q53):
Did you ever breastfeed or pump breast milk to feed your new baby after delivery even for a short period of time?

	%	95% CI
No	35.6%	{32.22,39.05}
Yes	64.4%	{60.95,67.78}
	n = 1,184	

Barriers to Breastfeeding Initiation - PRAMS asks women who did not breastfeed (Q54):
What were your reasons for not breastfeeding your new baby?

Reasons for Not Initiating Breastfeeding

Reason	%
Didn't want to	45.9%
Didn't like breastfeeding	26.7%
Other children	19.8%
Work/school	13.1%
Household duties	11.7%
Tried but it was too hard	10.2%
Other	8.9%
Embarrassed	5.2%
Wanted body to self	4.8%
Baby was too sick	1.8%
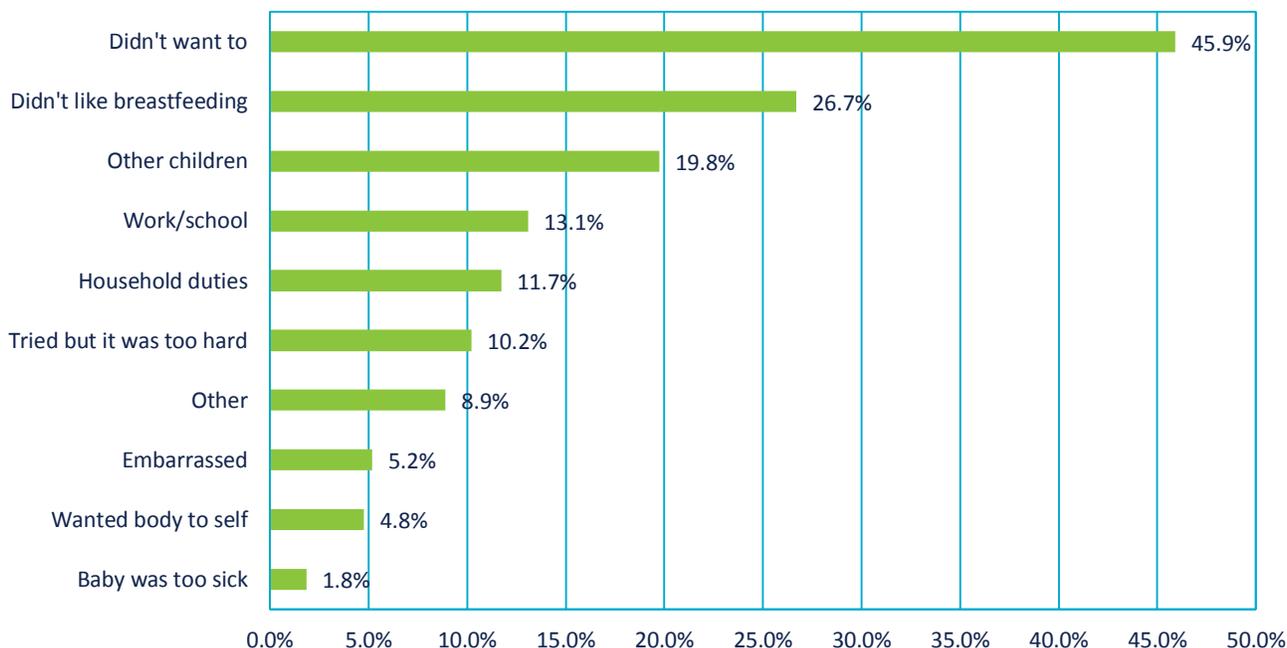
Key Findings

- **Sixty-four percent** of women reported having breastfed or feeding pumped milk to their new baby at least once.
- Of the mothers who did not breastfeed, the most-frequently reported reasons were:
    46 percent - I didn't want to.
    27 percent - I didn't like breastfeeding.
    20 percent - I had other children to take care of.

Breastfeeding
Duration and Hospital Practices

Thirty-nine percent of women who initiated breastfeeding were currently breastfeeding at the time of the survey. **Twenty-five percent** of mothers who initiated breastfeeding but were not currently breastfeeding reported that they fed breast milk to their babies for one week or less (Q55 and Q56). Women are contacted to participate in PRAMS when their infants are between two and six months old.

Hospital Practices around Breastfeeding - PRAMS asks women who reported initiating breastfeeding (Q57): This question asks about things that may have happened at the hospital where your new baby was born. For each item, circle Y (yes) if it happened or circle N (no) if it did not.

Hospital Breastfeeding Practices

Practice	Percent
Given information about BF	96.3%
Baby fed in the room	91.3%
Given telephone number about BF	85.8%
Staff helped breastfeed	84.6%
Baby stayed in same room	82.4%
Given gift pack with formula	74.7%
Breastfed in first hour	67.6%
Baby used a pacifier	62.2%
Baby only given breast milk	57.6%
Given a breast pump	38.2%
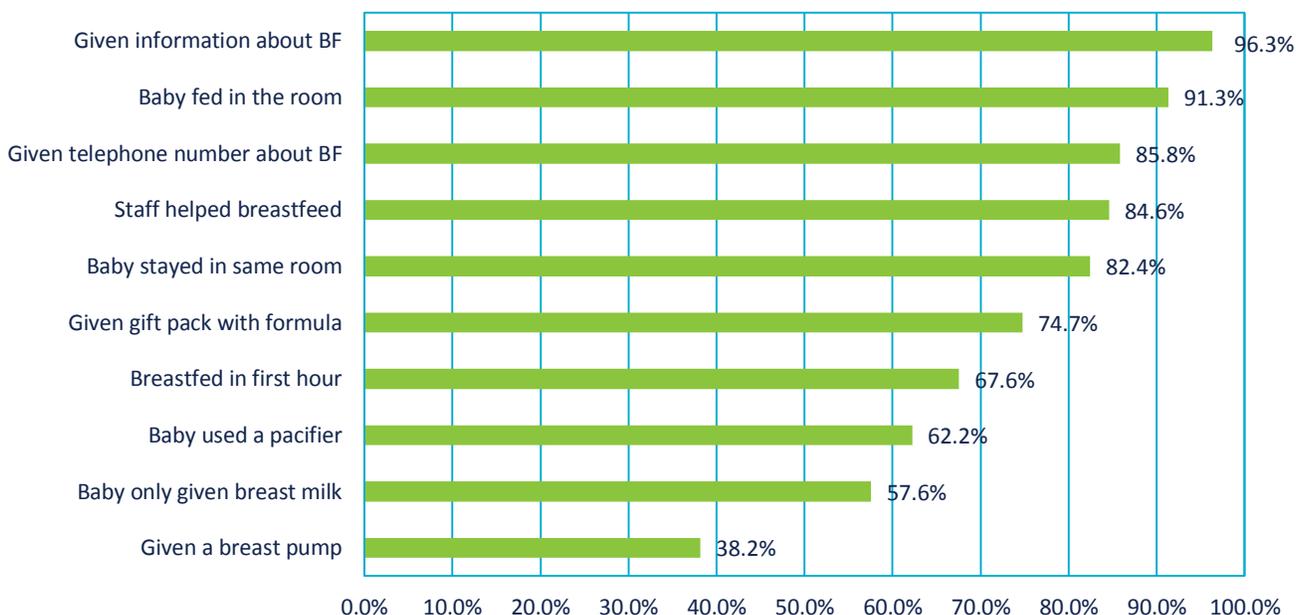
Key Findings

- Less than half **(39 percent)** of women who initiated breastfeeding were still breastfeeding at the time of the survey.
- Mothers who ever breastfed reported the following things happened at the hospital most frequently:
    - **96 percent -** Hospital staff gave information on breastfeeding.
    - **91 percent -** I breastfed my baby in the hospital.
- According to mothers who ever breastfed, the following things were least likely to happen at the hospital:
    - **38 percent -** The hospital gave me a breast pump to use.
    - **58 percent -** My baby was fed only breast milk at the hospital.

Infant Environment
Sleep Environment

Sleep Position - PRAMS asks all women (Q59):
In which one position do you most-often lay your baby down to sleep now?

Most-Common Sleep Position

Position	Percent
All 3 positions	1.2%
Back/Stomach	0.6%
Side/Stomach	1.7%
Side/Back	3.3%
Only Stomach	15.8%
Only Back	60.6%
Only Side	16.9%
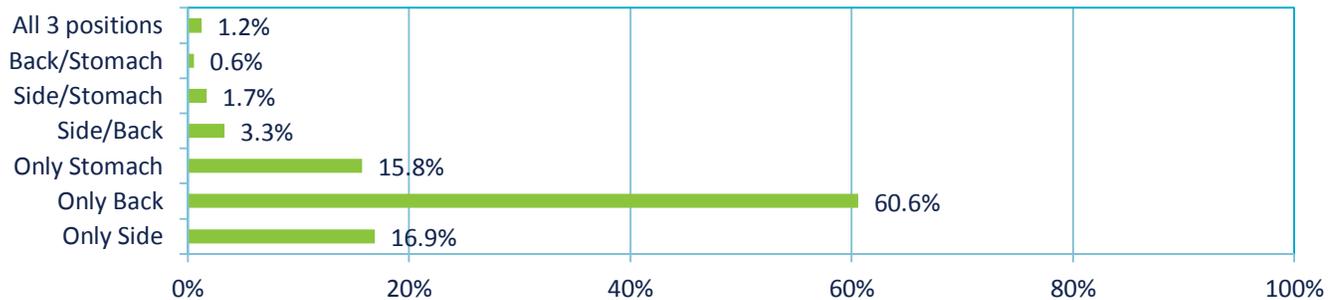
> **Forty-nine percent** of African-American mothers and **67 percent** of white mothers reported they most-often placed their infant on his or her back to sleep.

Bed Sharing - PRAMS asks all women (Q60):
How often does your new baby sleep in the same bed with you or anyone else?

Bed Sharing Frequency

Frequency	Percent
Never	36.2%
Rarely	20.4%
Sometimes	16.6%
Often/most always	11.1%
Always	15.6%
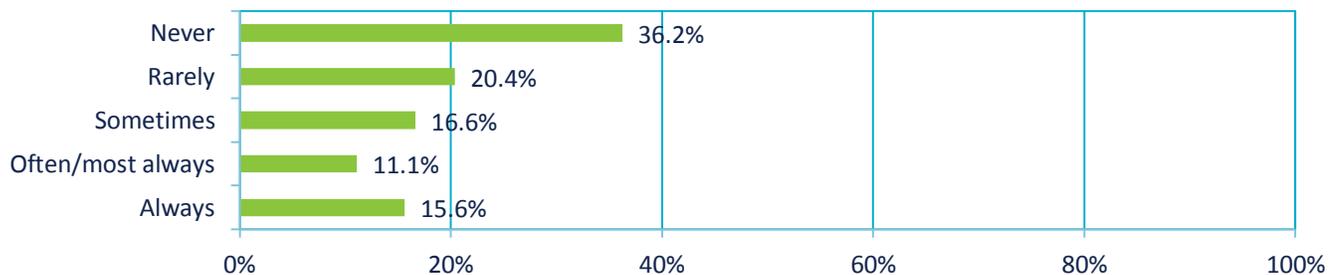
> **Eighty-two percent** of women reported that their babies sleep in a crib or portable crib (Q61).
> Women are contacted to participate in PRAMS when their infants are between two and six months old.

Key Findings

- Over half **(61 percent)** of respondents reported that their new babies are put to sleep most often on their backs.
- The frequency of bed sharing or co-sleeping varied among mothers, with **36 percent** of women reporting they never co-sleep with their new babies and **16 percent** of mothers reporting always sharing their beds with their new babies.

Infant Care
Safety Practices and Caretakers

Infant Safety Practices - PRAMS asks all women (Q72): Listed below are some statements about safety. For each thing, circle Y (yes) if it applies to you or circle N (no) if it does not.

Infant Safety Practices

Practice	Percentage
Brought home in car seat	99.4%
Always/Almost always rides in car seat	99.2%
Knowledge about shaken baby syndrome	90.5%
Home has working smoke alarm	90.2%
Loaded firearms in home	10.8%
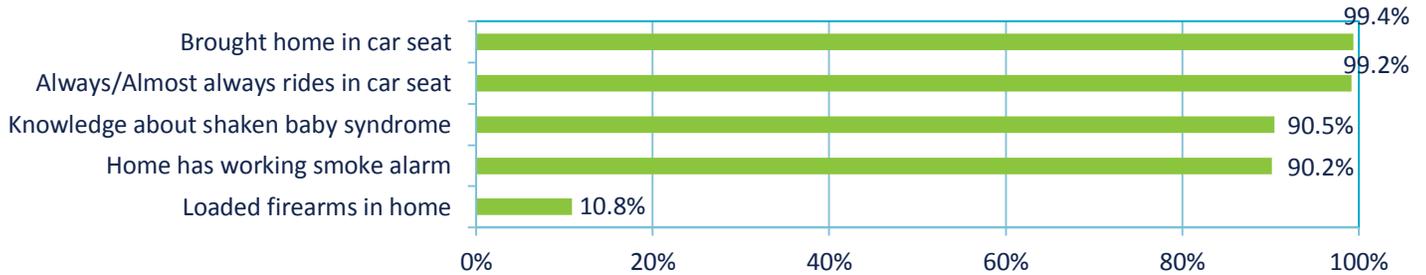
Infant Care and Supervision - PRAMS asks all women (Q75): Are you currently in school or working outside the home?

	%	95% CI
No	50.97%	{47.43,54.51}
Yes	49.03%	{45.49, 52.57}
n = 1,167		

Infant Caretaker - PRAMS asks women working or going to school outside of the home (Q76): Which one of the following people spends the most time taking care of your new baby when you go to work or school?

Infant Caretakers

Caretaker	Percentage
Baby's grandparent	34.8%
Husband/Partner	16.2%
Day care center	15.6%
Babysitter/Nanny	13.4%
Close family member	9.6%
Baby stays with me	4.8%
Friend/Neighbor	3.2%
Other	2.6%
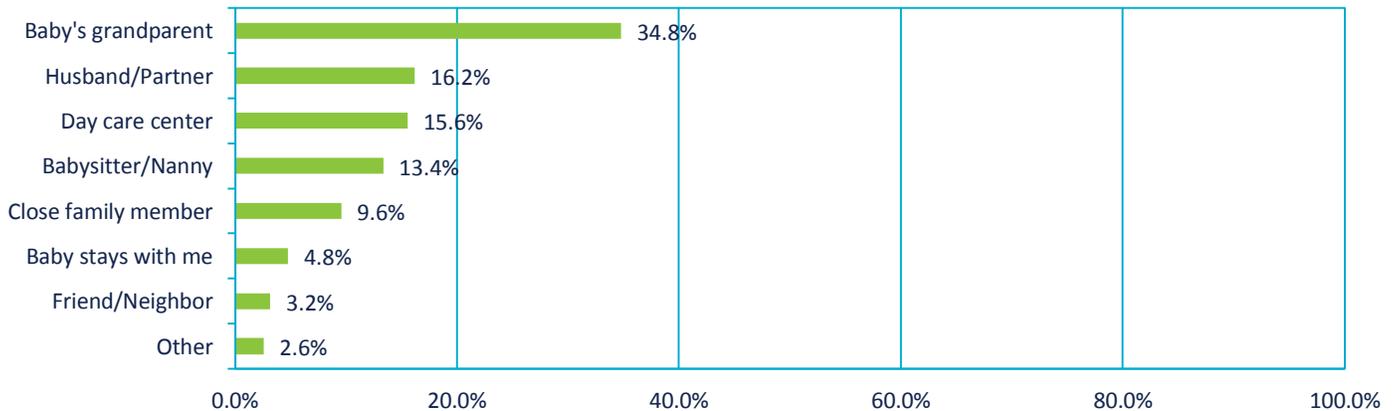
Key Findings

- Most women **(>90 percent)** reported following safety precautions with their new babies, including always or almost always placing them in a car seat when in a vehicle and having a working smoke alarm in their home.
- **Fifty-one percent** of mothers reported working or going to school outside of the home. Over one-third **(34 percent)** of women working or going to school outside of the home reported that a grandparent was the most-frequent caregiver for their infants during times when they were away.

Insurance Status
Prior to, during and after Pregnancy

Insurance Status before Pregnancy - PRAMS asks all women (Q2):
During the month before you got pregnant were you covered by any of these health insurance plans?

Insurance Status before Pregnancy

Category	Percentage
Medicaid or LaMoms	25.7%
Insurance from job	42.2%
Paid by other than job	3.7%
TRICARE or other military	4.3%
SCHIP or LaCHIP	1.5%
Other	4.3%
None	23.3%
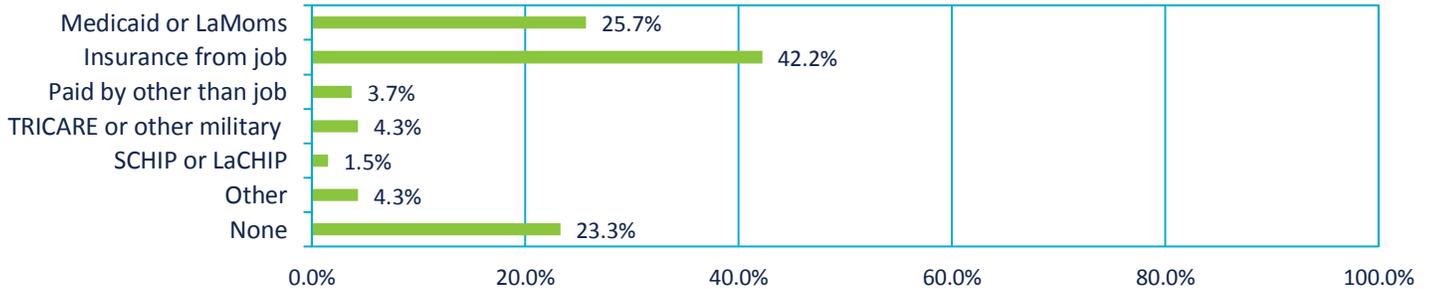
Insurance Status during Pregnancy - PRAMS asks all women (Q23):
Did any of these health insurance plans help you pay for your prenatal care (check all that apply)?

Insurance Status for Prenatal Care

Category	Percentage
Medicaid or LaMoms	64.5%
Insurace from job	37.0%
Paid by other than job	2.0%
TRICARE or other military	3.7%
SCHIP or LaCHIP	0.6%
Other	1.1%
None	1.3%
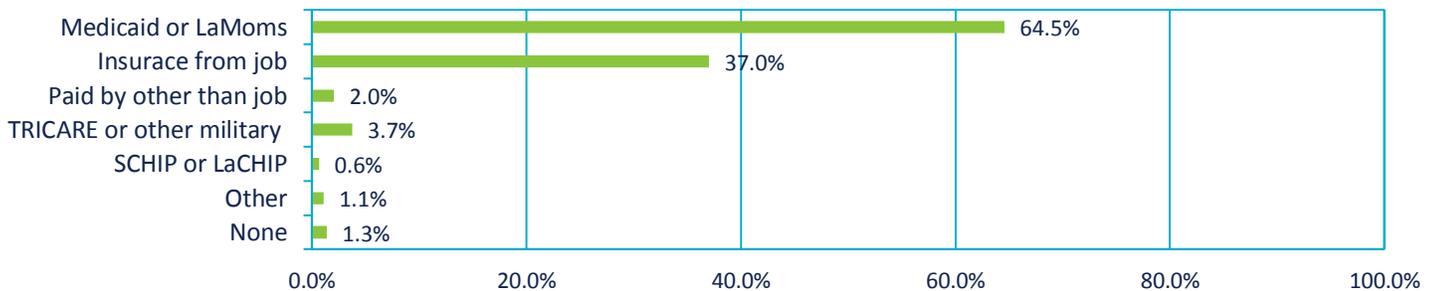
Insurance Status at Time of Delivery - PRAMS asks all women (Q48):
Did any of these health insurance plans help you pay for the delivery of your new baby (check all that apply)?

Insurance Status at Delivery

Category	Percentage
Medicaid or LaMoms	66.8%
Insurance from job	35.8%
Paid by other than job	1.5%
TRICARE or other military	3.3%
SCHIP or LaCHIP	1.2%
Other	0.7%
None	0.7%
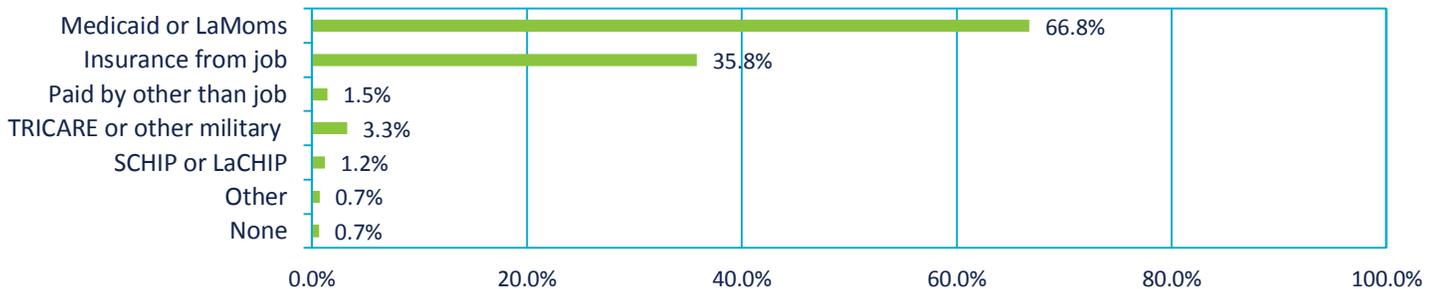
Key Findings

The most-common insurance plans (before, during and after pregnancy) were:
- **26 percent/65 percent/67 percent** - Medicaid or LaMoms.
- **42 percent/37 percent/36 percent** - Insurance from your job or the job of your husband, partner or parents.

Income
Annual Household Income and Dependents

Annual Household Income - PRAMS asks all women (Q78): During the 12 months before your new baby was born, what was your yearly total household income before taxes? Include your income, your husband's or partner's income and any other income you may have received. Check one answer.

*Note: eight percent (n=99) of all respondents did not answer this question.

Annual Household Income
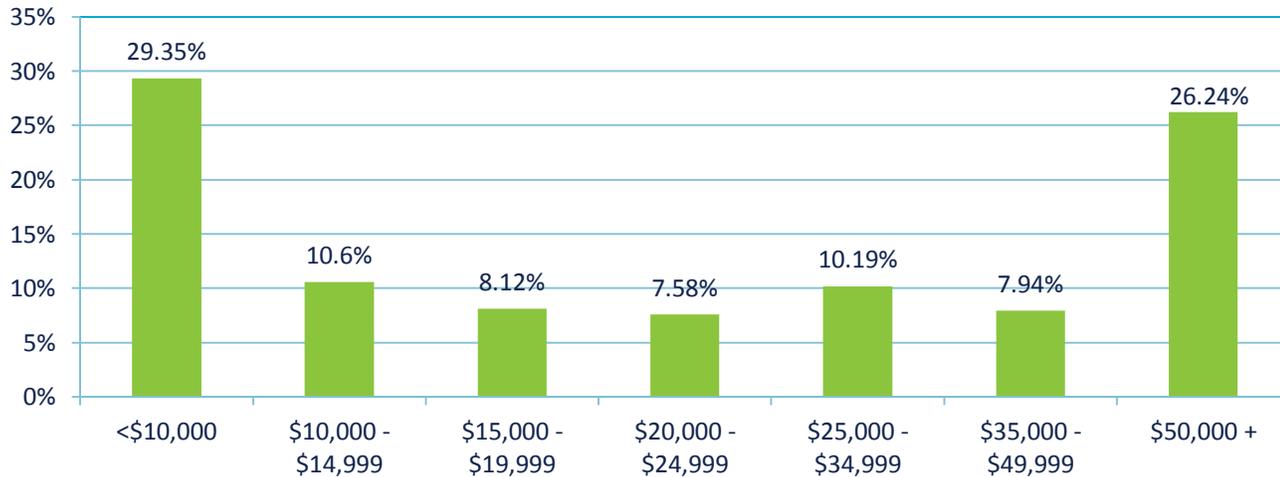
Number of Dependents - PRAMS asks all women (Q72): During the 12 months before your new baby was born, how many people, including yourself, depended on this income?

Number of Dependents per Household Income
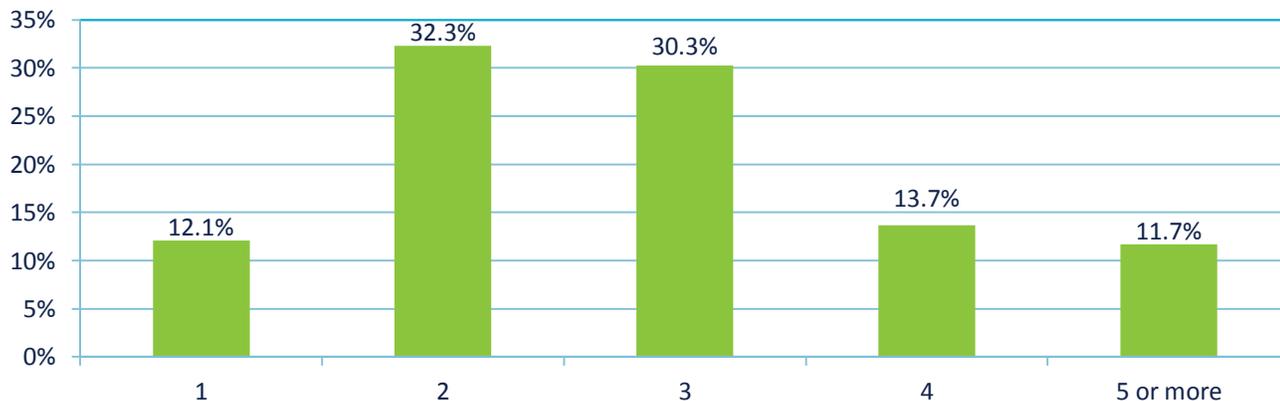
Key Findings
The most-commonly reported annual income categories were:
• **29 percent -** less than $10,000/year.
• **26 percent -** greater than $50,000/year.

Appendix A: Subgroup Analyses

Q2: Had Insurance or Medicaid Coverage during the Month Prior to Pregnancy

	% Insurance	95% CI	% Medicaid	95% CI	% Neither	95% CI
Total	46.1	42.6, 49.7	27.1	24.0, 30.5	26.8	23.7, 30.1
Race/Ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic White	56.9	52.2, 61.4	17.8	14.4, 21.7	25.3	21.5, 29.7
Non-Hispanic Black	30.0	24.7, 35.9	42.2	36.4, 48.3	27.8	22.7, 33.5
Other	63.8	42.0, 81.0	5.6	1.3, 21.5	30.7	14.7, 53.2
Hispanic	30.1	13.1, 55.2	28.0	10.8, 55.6	41.9	20.2, 67.3
Age						
<20	19.5	12.9, 28.2	61.6	51.9, 70.4	19.0	12.7, 27.4
20-29	41.4	36.9, 46.0	25.7	21.8, 30.0	32.9	28.7, 37.5
30+	67.5	61.1, 73.4	12.8	9.0, 17.7	19.8	14.9, 25.7
Education						
<HS	15.6	10.5, 22.5	45.8	37.7, 54.2	38.6	30.8, 47.0
HS	24.5	19.2, 30.7	37.3	31.1, 44.0	38.2	32.0, 44.9
>HS	70.0	65.4, 74.3	13.5	10.4, 17.3	16.5	13.2, 20.4
Marital Status						
Married	67.6	62.8, 72.1	12.7	9.7, 16.5	19.7	16.0, 23.9
Other	26.2	22.0, 30.8	39.8	35.0, 44.8	31.0	29.4, 38.9
Birth Weight						
LBW	37.3	33.5, 41.2	34.5	30.7, 38.5	28.2	24.7, 32.0
NBW	46.8	43.0, 50.7	26.1	22.8, 29.8	27.1	23.7, 30.7

While the overall sampling methodology stratifies by very low birth weight and normal/low birth weight, stratifying responses based on low birth weight (LBW), inclusive of very low birth weight and moderately low birth weight, and normal birth weight (NBW) for the subgroup analyses was found to yield results which were of greater interest and usefulness for program planning.

Q3: Multivitamin Use at Least Four Times a Week during the Month Prior to Pregnancy

	% Multivitamin	95% CI
Total	31.2	28.0, 34.4
Race/Ethnicity		
Non-Hispanic White	33.8	29.7, 38.2
Non-Hispanic Black	25.4	20.5, 30.9
Other	31.2	16.0, 52.0
Hispanic	36.3	15.6, 63.7
Age		
<20	22.1	15.0, 31.4
20-29	26.4	22.6, 30.7
30+	44.6	38.5, 51.0
Education		
<HS	26.0	19.4, 34.0
HS	21.0	16.2, 26.8
>HS	39.1	34.6, 43.8
Marital Status		
Married	43.1	38.4, 48.0
Other	20.2	16.5, 24.5
Insurance Status		
Medicaid Before Pregnancy	25.1	19.5, 31.7
Medicaid at Delivery	21.2	17.9, 25.0
Birth Weight		
LBW	31.8	28.2, 35.6
NBW	31.1	27.7, 34.7

While the overall sampling methodology stratifies by very low birth weight and normal/low birth weight, stratifying responses based on low birth weight (LBW), inclusive of very low birth weight and moderately low birth weight, and normal birth weight (NBW) for the subgroup analyses was found to yield results which were of greater interest and usefulness for program planning.

Q12 & Q13: Outcomes of Previous Pregnancies (LBW/PTB)

	% Prior LBW	95% CI	% Prior PTB	95%CI
Total	12.4	9.8, 15.6	14.9	12.0, 18.4
Race/Ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic White	7.0	4.6, 10.6	11.0	7.7, 15.4
Non-Hispanic Black	18.7	13.8, 24.8	19.7	14.6, 26.0
Other	20.0	5.9, 49.9	9.3	1.3, 44.0
Hispanic	16.0	2.8, 55.7	28.6	8.6, 63.2
Age				
<20	27.1	11.0, 52.6	19.8	7.3, 43.6
20-29	12.9	9.6, 17.3	17.1	13.1, 22.0
30+	10.0	6.5, 15.1	10.8	7.0, 16.3
Education				
<HS	15.7	10.0, 24.0	16.1	10.0, 24.8
HS	15.0	9.9, 22.0	21.1	15.0, 29.0
>HS	9.2	6.2, 13.4	11.0	7.7, 15.4
Marital Status				
Married	7.3	4.9, 10.7	10.8	7.6, 15.2
Other	17.6	13.1, 23.1	19.0	14.4, 24.7
Insurance Status				
Medicaid Before Pregnancy	19.2	13.5, 26.5	14.4	9.6, 20.9
Medicaid at Delivery	14.4	10.9, 18.7	16.2	12.5, 20.7
Birth Weight				
LBW	31.3	26.6, 36.4	33.2	28.5,38.4
NBW	10.3	7.5, 13.9	12.8	9.7,16.7

While the overall sampling methodology stratifies by very low birth weight and normal/low birth weight, stratifying responses based on low birth weight (LBW), inclusive of very low birth weight and moderately low birth weight, and normal birth weight (NBW) for the subgroup analyses was found to yield results which were of greater interest and usefulness for program planning.

Q14 & Q15: Pregnancy Intentions

	% Unintended	95%CI	%Trying	95%CI
Total	55.9	52.4, 59.4	35.0	31.8, 38.4
Race/Ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic White	45.4	40.8, 50.1	43.4	38.9, 48.0
Non-Hispanic Black	72.4	66.8, 77.5	19.7	15.4, 24.8
Other	35.1	18.9, 55.6	58.9	39.0, 76.2
Hispanic	54.4	29.2, 77.6	51.5	26.9, 75.4
Age				
<20	79.0	69.8, 86.0	13.4	8.1, 21.3
20-29	58.0	53.4, 62.5	34.6	30.4, 39.1
30+	41.0	34.8, 47.4	46.0	39.8, 52.3
Education				
<HS	69.0	61.0, 76.0	24.2	18.0, 31.8
HS	68.8	62.2, 74.6	22.9	17.8, 28.9
>HS	43.0	38.3, 47.8	46.6	41.9, 51.4
Marital Status				
Married	35.4	30.8, 40.3	54.7	49.8, 59.6
Other	74.2	69.6, 78.4	17.4	14.0, 21.5
Insurance Status				
Medicaid Before Pregnancy	75.0	68.5, 80.6	16.5	12.1, 22.0
Medicaid at Delivery	67.6	63.4, 71.5	23.0	19.6, 26.8
Birth Weight				
LBW	59.9	55.9, 63.8	32.1	28.5, 36.0
NBW	55.5	51.6, 59.3	35.4	31.8, 39.1

While the overall sampling methodology stratifies by very low birth weight and normal/low birth weight, stratifying responses based on low birth weight (LBW), inclusive of very low birth weight and moderately low birth weight, and normal birth weight (NBW) for the subgroup analyses was found to yield results which were of greater interest and usefulness for program planning.

Q16: Preconception Contraception Use by Couples Not Trying to Get Pregnant

	% Using Contraception at Time of Conception	95%CI
Total	44.8	40.4, 49.3
Race/Ethnicity		
Non-Hispanic White	43.8	37.6, 50.2
Non-Hispanic Black	46.3	39.6, 53.1
Other	13.1	5.5, 28.1
Hispanic	61.5	24.3, 88.8
Age		
<20	41.2	31.0, 52.1
20-29	49.3	43.5, 55.2
30+	36.9	28.8, 45.9
Education		
<HS	41.1	32.1, 50.8
HS	43.8	36.3, 51.5
>HS	48.6	41.8, 55.3
Marital Status		
Married	44.7	37.4, 52.2
Other	44.9	39.4, 50.5
Insurance Status		
Medicaid Before Pregnancy	43.0	35.4, 50.9
Medicaid at Delivery	44.5	39.6, 49.6
Birth Weight		
LBW	40.8	36.0, 45.8
NBW	45.3	40.4, 50.3

While the overall sampling methodology stratifies by very low birth weight and normal/low birth weight, stratifying responses based on low birth weight (LBW), inclusive of very low birth weight and moderately low birth weight, and normal birth weight (NBW) for the subgroup analyses was found to yield results which were of greater interest and usefulness for program planning.

Q19: Prenatal Care Began during First Trimester

	% Prenatal Care in First Trimester	95%CI
Total	80.2	77.2, 82.9
Race/Ethnicity		
Non-Hispanic White	88.8	85.6, 91.3
Non-Hispanic Black	70.4	64.6, 75.7
Other	81.6	60.7, 92.7
Hispanic	57.6	31.6, 80.0
Age		
<20	70.3	60.5, 78.5
20-29	79.7	75.6, 83.2
30+	86.0	80.8, 90.0
Education		
<HS	69.6	61.5, 76.6
HS	76.2	70.1, 81.4
>HS	86.7	83.0, 89.8
Marital Status		
Married	90.3	87.0, 92.9
Other	71.0	66.2, 75.3
Insurance Status		
Medicaid Before Pregnancy	71.7	64.8, 77.6
Medicaid at Delivery	75.1	71.0, 78.7
Birth Weight		
LBW	76.2	72.5, 79.6
NBW	80.7	77.3, 83.6

While the overall sampling methodology stratifies by very low birth weight and normal/low birth weight, stratifying responses based on low birth weight (LBW), inclusive of very low birth weight and moderately low birth weight, and normal birth weight (NBW) for the subgroup analyses was found to yield results which were of greater interest and usefulness for program planning.

Q20: Received Prenatal Care as Early as Wanted in Pregnancy

	% Prenatal Care	95%CI
Total	82.4	79.5, 84.9
Race/Ethnicity		
Non-Hispanic White	84.5	80.7, 87.6
Non-Hispanic Black	79.2	73.9, 83.7
Other	92.4	76.3, 97.8
Hispanic	82.4	54.3, 94.8
Age		
<20	78.0	68.7, 85.1
20-29	81.3	77.4, 84.7
30+	86.4	81.3, 90.3
Education		
<HS	78.1	70.5, 84.2
HS	79.4	73.6, 84.3
>HS	85.7	82.0, 88.8
Marital Status		
Married	86.8	83.0, 89.8
Other	78.3	73.9, 82.1
Insurance Status		
Medicaid Before Pregnancy	82.0	76.0, 86.8
Medicaid at Delivery	79.2	75.4, 82.6
Birth Weight		
LBW	77.8	74.2, 81.1
NBW	82.8	79.7, 85.6

While the overall sampling methodology stratifies by very low birth weight and normal/low birth weight, stratifying responses based on low birth weight (LBW), inclusive of very low birth weight and moderately low birth weight, and normal birth weight (NBW) for the subgroup analyses was found to yield results which were of greater interest and usefulness for program planning.

Q22: Location of Prenatal Care

	% Hospital	95%CI	% Health Dept.	95%CI	% M.D.	95%CI	% Other	95%CI
Total	23.9	21.0, 27.1	7.0	5.3, 9.1	66.3	62.8, 69.6	2.8	1.8, 4.4
Race/Ethnicity								
Non-Hispanic White	17.4	14.2, 21.2	2.4	1.3, 4.3	78.3	74.2, 81.8	2.0	1.0, 3.9
Non-Hispanic Black	31.8	26.3, 37.8	12.4	8.9, 17.0	51.9	45.7, 58.0	4.0	2.1, 7.5
Other	48.7	28.8, 69.1	0.7	0.1, 4.6	50.6	30.4, 70.6	0.0	0.0, 0.0
Hispanic	27.9	10.5, 56.1	18.3	4.8, 50.0	53.8	28.4, 77.4	0.0	0.0, 0.0
Age								
<20	33.0	24.3, 43.1	15.8	9.7, 24.7	46.8	37.0, 56.9	4.5	1.6, 11.6
20-29	25.7	21.8, 30.1	6.0	4.2, 8.6	65.0	60.4, 69.3	3.3	1.9, 5.5
30+	16.1	11.9, 21.5	4.7	2.5, 8.8	78.0	72.0, 82.9	1.2	0.4, 3.9
Education								
<HS	32.6	25.2, 41.0	17.3	11.7, 24.9	46.1	37.8, 54.5	4.0	1.7, 9.2
HS	25.7	20.2, 31.9	6.8	4.1, 10.9	63.9	57.3, 70.1	3.6	1.8, 7.4
>HS	19.6	16.0, 23.8	3.4	2.0, 5.7	75.4	71.0, 79.3	1.6	0.7, 3.4
Marital Status								
Married	17.5	14.0, 21.6	3.1	1.8, 5.4	77.0	72.5, 80.9	2.5	1.3, 4.7
Other	29.8	25.4, 34.7	10.5	7.8, 14.1	56.5	51.4, 61.5	3.1	1.7, 5.6
Insurance Status								
Medicaid Before Pregnancy	29.8	23.6, 36.8	11.6	7.7, 17.0	53.8	46.6, 61.0	4.8	2.4, 9.3
Medicaid at Delivery	27.1	23.3, 31.2	9.9	7.5, 12.9	59.6	55.1, 63.8	3.5	2.2, 5.6
Birth Weight								
LBW	28.8	25.2, 32.7	9.6	7.4, 12.4	59.2	55.2, 63.2	2.3	1.4, 4.0
NBW	23.4	20.2, 26.9	6.7	4.9, 9.0	67.0	63.2, 70.6	2.9	1.8, 4.6

While the overall sampling methodology stratifies by very low birth weight and normal/low birth weight, stratifying responses based on low birth weight (LBW), inclusive of very low birth weight and moderately low birth weight, and normal birth weight (NBW) for the subgroup analyses was found to yield results which were of greater interest and usefulness for program planning.

Q26: Received a HIV Test during Pregnancy or Delivery

	% HIV Test	95%CI
Total	78.9	75.6, 81.8
Race/Ethnicity		
Non-Hispanic White	75.6	71.0, 79.7
Non-Hispanic Black	85.3	80.3, 89.2
Other	77.9	55.1, 91.0
Hispanic	59.7	34.4, 80.6
Age		
<20	75.1	64.7, 83.2
20-29	81.3	77.2, 84.9
30+	75.7	69.3, 81.1
Education		
<HS	82.7	75.3, 88.3
HS	83.8	77.6, 88.5
>HS	74.3	69.6, 78.5
Marital Status		
Married	74.5	69.6, 78.8
Other	82.8	78.4, 86.4
Insurance Status		
Medicaid Before Pregnancy	83.1	76.6, 88.0
Medicaid at Delivery	81.7	77.8, 85.1
Birth Weight		
LBW	81.4	77.8, 84.6
NBW	78.6	75.0, 81.8

While the overall sampling methodology stratifies by very low birth weight and normal/low birth weight, stratifying responses based on low birth weight (LBW), inclusive of very low birth weight and moderately low birth weight, and normal birth weight (NBW) for the subgroup analyses was found to yield results which were of greater interest and usefulness for program planning.

Q31, Q32, Q37 & Q38a: Cigarette and Alcohol Use Three Months Prior to Pregnancy

	% Smoke Cigarettes	95%CI	% Drink Alcohol	95%CI
Total	28.1	25.1, 31.4	55.7	52.2, 59.1
Race/Ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic White	36.4	32.0, 41.0	67.8	63.3, 71.9
Non-Hispanic Black	18.9	14.7, 23.9	42.3	36.5, 48.4
Other	18.0	7.1, 38.9	49.1	30.1, 68.3
Hispanic	7.4	1.3, 31.9	25.9	10.2, 51.9
Age				
<20	29.0	20.9, 38.7	28.8	20.8, 38.5
20-29	30.0	26.0, 34.3	58.1	53.4, 62.6
30+	24.1	19.0, 30.0	63.5	57.1, 69.4
Education				
<HS	37.8	30.2, 46.0	35.4	27.9, 43.6
HS	35.4	29.3, 42.0	52.3	45.8, 59.1
>HS	20.2	16.7, 24.2	65.9	61.2, 70.4
Marital Status				
Married	20.7	17.1, 24.9	64.1	59.2, 68.6
Other	34.7	30.1, 39.6	48.0	43.1, 53.1
Insurance Status				
Medicaid Before Pregnancy	30.9	24.8, 37.7	35.9	29.5, 43.0
Medicaid at Delivery	33.3	29.4, 37.6	48.5	44.2, 52.9
Birth Weight				
LBW	31.2	27.5, 35.0	48.4	44.4, 52.5
NBW	27.8	24.5, 31.4	56.5	52.6, 60.3

While the overall sampling methodology stratifies by very low birth weight and normal/low birth weight, stratifying responses based on low birth weight (LBW), inclusive of very low birth weight and moderately low birth weight, and normal birth weight (NBW) for the subgroup analyses was found to yield results which were of greater interest and usefulness for program planning.

Q53: Ever Breastfeed New Baby

	% Ever Breastfeed	95%CI
Total	63.7	60.1, 67.1
Race/Ethnicity		
Non-Hispanic White	74.7	70.5, 78.5
Non-Hispanic Black	45.0	39.1, 51.1
Other	77.9	55.0, 91.0
Hispanic	86.7	63.8, 96.0
Age		
<20	56.2	46.1, 65.8
20-29	63.2	58.6, 67.6
30+	70.7	64.6, 76.2
Education		
<HS	46.0	37.8, 54.3
HS	56.9	50.2, 63.4
>HS	76.4	72.0, 80.3
Marital Status		
Married	78.5	74.2, 82.3
Other	51.8	46.7, 56.8
Insurance Status		
Medicaid Before Pregnancy	43.6	36.7, 50.7
Medicaid at Delivery	55.5	51.1, 59.8
Birth Weight		
LBW	64.8	60.7, 68.7
NBW	64.4	60.6, 68.1

While the overall sampling methodology stratifies by very low birth weight and normal/low birth weight, stratifying responses based on low birth weight (LBW), inclusive of very low birth weight and moderately low birth weight, and normal birth weight (NBW) for the subgroup analyses was found to yield results which were of greater interest and usefulness for program planning.

Q59, Q60, Q62: Well-Baby Checkup and Current Sleeping Practices

	% Well-Baby Checkup First Week	95%CI	% Engage in "Back Sleep"	95%CI	% Never Bed Sharing	95%CI
Total	89.7	87.2, 91.8	60.5	56.8, 64.0	35.8	32.4, 39.3
Race/Ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic White	88.8	85.3, 91.6	67.1	62.7, 71.3	45	40.5, 49.7
Non-Hispanic Black	90.3	85.8, 93.5	49.2	43.0, 55.4	22.3	17.6, 27.8
Other	90.0	71.6, 97.0	82.0	59.7, 93.4	34.2	17.7, 55.7
Hispanic	100.0	NA	50.4	26.8, 73.9	35.7	16.0, 61.9
Age						
<20	89.9	81.7, 94.6	54.2	44.1, 64.0	29.5	21.1, 39.5
20-29	91.0	87.7, 93.4	56.6	51.8, 61.2	37.9	33.5, 42.5
30+	85.9	80.5, 89.9	71.5	65.3, 77.0	36.0	30.2, 42.3
Education						
<HS	91.1	85.1, 94.8	52.8	44.4, 61.2	32.5	25.2, 40.8
HS	84.1	78.3, 88.6	60.8	54.0, 67.2	34.8	28.6, 41.5
>HS	91.6	88.3, 94.0	63.5	58.7, 68.1	38.8	34.3, 43.5
Marital Status						
Married	89.1	85.4, 92.0	70.1	65.4, 74.4	44.3	39.4, 49.2
Other	89.5	85.8, 92.3	51.9	46.8, 57.0	29.1	24.7, 33.9
Insurance Status						
Medicaid Before Pregnancy	90.4	85.3, 93.9	55.0	47.7, 62.0	33.7	27.3, 40.7
Medicaid at Delivery	88.1	84.8, 90.8	55.7	51.2, 60.1	31.9	27.9, 36.1
Birth Weight						
LBW	92.9	90.4, 94.7	58.8	54.6, 62.9	39.8	35.8, 43.9
NBW	89.0	86.2, 91.2	60.8	56.9, 64.5	35.9	32.3, 39.7

While the overall sampling methodology stratifies by very low birth weight and normal/low birth weight, stratifying responses based on low birth weight (LBW), inclusive of very low birth weight and moderately low birth weight, and normal birth weight (NBW) for the subgroup analyses was found to yield results which were of greater interest and usefulness for program planning.

Q63: Doing Anything Now to Keep from Getting Pregnant

	% No Postpartum Contraception	95%CI
Total	12.4	10.3, 15.0
Race/Ethnicity		
Non-Hispanic White	11.8	9.2, 15.1
Non-Hispanic Black	11.9	8.5, 16.4
Other	22.5	10.3, 42.6
Hispanic	24.6	9.0, 51.8
Age		
<20	13.0	7.6, 21.2
20-29	11.1	8.6, 14.3
30+	13.9	10.1, 18.9
Education		
<HS	14.2	9.5, 20.8
HS	9.2	6.1, 13.6
>HS	13.3	10.4, 16.9
Marital Status		
Married	14.2	11.1, 18.0
Other	10.4	7.8, 13.8
Insurance Status		
Medicaid Before Pregnancy	13.3	9.2, 19.0
Medicaid at Delivery	11.2	8.7, 14.2
Birth Weight		
LBW	12.0	9.6, 14.9
NBW	12.2	9.9, 15.0

While the overall sampling methodology stratifies by very low birth weight and normal/low birth weight, stratifying responses based on low birth weight (LBW), inclusive of very low birth weight and moderately low birth weight, and normal birth weight (NBW) for the subgroup analyses was found to yield results which were of greater interest and usefulness for program planning.

Q70: Maternal Dental Care during Pregnancy

	% Needed a Dentist	95%CI	% Went to a Dentist	95%CI	% Spoke to a Dentist	95%CI
Total	27.7	24.6, 31.1	44.8	41.2, 48.4	42.1	38.6, 45.7
Race/Ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic White	23.7	20.0, 27.9	43.3	38.8, 47.9	38.1	33.7, 42.7
Non-Hispanic Black	34.1	28.7, 40.1	46.8	40.9, 52.9	48.2	42.1, 54.3
Other	24.8	11.4, 45.9	48.5	29.7, 67.8	43.1	25.1, 63.1
Hispanic	23.7	9.1, 49.1	41.5	19.5, 67.5	34.6	15.0, 61.3
Age						
<20	21.2	14.2, 30.5	36.9	27.8, 46.9	34.7	25.8, 44.7
20-29	31.7	27.5, 36.2	43.9	39.3, 48.6	43.6	39.0, 48.3
30+	22.5	17.6, 28.3	50.0	43.7, 56.3	42.6	36.5, 49.0
Education						
<HS	37.3	29.7, 45.6	38.6	30.9, 46.9	38.3	30.7, 46.5
HS	30.1	24.4, 36.5	37.5	31.2, 44.2	41.5	35.0, 48.2
>HS	22.0	18.2, 26.2	51.5	46.8, 56.3	43.6	38.9, 48.4
Marital Status						
Married	21.4	17.6, 25.6	51.6	46.7, 56.5	43.9	39.0, 48.8
Other	33.2	28.6, 38.1	38.6	33.8, 43.6	40.4	35.6, 45.5
Insurance Status						
Medicaid Before						
Pregnancy	37.6	31.1, 44.7	44.8	37.9, 52.0	43.0	36.1, 50.1
Medicaid at Delivery	33.6	29.6, 37.9	40.0	35.7, 44.4	39.3	35.1, 43.7
Birth Weight						
LBW	32.8	29.1, 36.7	39.2	35.3, 43.2	39.0	35.2, 43.1
NBW	27.0	23.7, 30.6	45.4	41.5, 49.3	42.4	38.6, 46.3

While the overall sampling methodology stratifies by very low birth weight and normal/low birth weight, stratifying responses based on low birth weight (LBW), inclusive of very low birth weight and moderately low birth weight, and normal birth weight (NBW) for the subgroup analyses was found to yield results which were of greater interest and usefulness for program planning.

Q72b/c & Q77: Infant Health and Safety Precautions

	% Ride in Infant Car Seat	95%CI	% Home Has Smoke Alarm	95%CI	% Infant Exposed to Tobacco Smoke	95%CI
Total	99.2	98.1, 99.7	90.0	87.6, 92.0	5.4	4.0, 7.3
Race/Ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic White	99.4	97.7, 99.9	91.2	88.1, 93.6	6.2	4.3, 8.9
Non-Hispanic Black	99.0	96.7, 99.7	89.0	84.6, 92.3	4.3	2.4, 7.6
Other	95.7	75.2, 99.4	90.8	71.6, 97.5	8.6	2.2, 28.5
Hispanic	100.0	NA	75.5	48.5, 91.9	0.0	NA
Age						
<20	98.5	92.0, 99.7	88.2	80.0, 93.4	12.0	6.7, 20.5
20-29	99.4	97.8, 99.9	91.5	88.5, 93.7	4.6	3.0, 6.9
30+	99.1	96.6, 99.8	88.5	83.6, 92.1	3.2	1.7, 6.2
Education						
<HS	98.2	93.7, 99.5	84.6	77.5, 89.7	6.4	3.3, 12.2
HS	98.9	95.9, 99.7	89.3	84.4, 82.8	6.0	3.6, 10.0
>HS	99.8	98.4, 100.0	93.0	90.1, 95.1	4.3	2.7, 6.7
Marital Status						
Married	99.8	98.2, 100.0	93.3	90.4, 95.4	3.3	2.0, 5.5
Other	98.7	96.8, 99.5	87.3	83.5, 90.3	6.9	4.7, 9.9
Insurance Status						
Medicaid Before Pregnancy	98.7	95.3, 99.7	85.8	80.1, 90.1	8.8	5.4, 14.0
Medicaid at Delivery	99.0	97.5, 99.6	87.9	84.7, 90.5	6.1	4.3, 8.5
Birth Weight						
LBW	99.6	98.4, 99.9	89.9	87.1, 92.1	5.3	3.6, 7.5
NBW	99.2	98.0, 99.7	90.2	87.6, 92.3	5.2	3.7, 7.2

While the overall sampling methodology stratifies by very low birth weight and normal/low birth weight, stratifying responses based on low birth weight (LBW), inclusive of very low birth weight and moderately low birth weight, and normal birth weight (NBW) for the subgroup analyses was found to yield results which were of greater interest and usefulness for program planning.

Appendix B: Response Rates

Stratum	% Responding (Unweighted)	% Responding (Weighted)
Low Birth Weight, Urban	54.0	53.9
Low Birth Weight, Rural	55.0	55.0
Normal Birth Weight, Urban	55.1	55.1
Normal Birth Weight, Rural	59.8	59.9
Overall	56.0	57.0

Characteristic	# Sampled	Respondents	% Response (Unweighted)	% Response (Weighted)
Overall	2199	1232	56.0	57.0
Race/Ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic White	1057.0	648	61.3	62.5
Non-Hispanic Black	955	480	50.3	50.0
Other	84	47	56.0	55.1
Hispanic	102	57	55.9	53.4
Age				
<20	286.0	151	52.8	54.1
20-29	1285.0	710	55.3	55.4
30+	628.0	371	59.1	61.6
Education				
<HS	500	252	50.4	49.1
HS	684	357	52.2	51.4
>HS	1007	619	61.5	63.7
Marital Status				
Married	962	596	62.0	62.5
Other	1234	635	51.5	52.1
Previous Births				
No Prev. Live Births	857	485	56.6	57.1
1+ Prev. Live Births	1316	729	55.4	56.6
Hispanic Ethnicity				
Hispanic	102	57	55.9	53.4
Non-Hispanic	2097	1175	56.0	57.2