PRAMS

Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System

1997 Surveillance Report

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
Division of Reproductive Health

CDC
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

PRAMS 1997 SURVEILLANCE REPORT

PREGNANCY RISK ASSESSMENT MONITORING SYSTEM

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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) populations. The dissemination of PRAMS data is an essential step in translating findings from PRAMS into public health action. We are pleased to present the third PRAMS Surveillance Report, a compilation of PRAMS results for various MCH indicators.

Our first two reports highlighted 1995 and 1996 PRAMS data, respectively; this current report highlights data for births occurring in 1997. In addition, we have included data covering 5 years—1993–1997. This report provides benchmarks by state for 24 MCH indicators that can be examined across participating states and over time; subgroup analyses for each state are presented by age, race, ethnicity, education, Medicaid status, and annual household income for 1997. Selected highlights and 5-year trends for each indicator are also presented.

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, policymakers, and researchers as they develop programs and policies to improve the health of women and children.

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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How To Learn More About PRAMS

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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 24 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 questionnaire response rates of approximately 70% or higher in 1997. Thirteen states met this criterion: Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Maine, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Washington, and West Virginia.

The indicators in the report cover a variety of topics, including unintended pregnancy; prenatal care; Medicaid coverage; participation in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC); breast-feeding; smoking; drinking; infant sleep position; prenatal human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) prevention and test counseling; 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 2000* objectives,[1] which include the *Healthy Children 2000* objectives.[2] 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.[3]

This report highlights PRAMS data for births that occurred during 1997. This is the third report to comprehensively present data from PRAMS states. It is similar in format and scope to the 1996 surveillance report.[4] Two indicators from the 1996 report were removed and one new indicator, knowledge of the importance of folic acid in preventing some birth defects, was added. In the multistate section, for each of the 24 indicators, prevalence estimates are presented by state for 1997; trend information for 1993–1997 is also provided. Background information on each of the 24 multistate indicators precedes the tabular and graphical results. A separate section, Highlights of 1997 PRAMS Surveillance, presents selected findings for each indicator for 1997, along with a summary of progress since 1993.

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 1997 data for six indicators: unintended pregnancy, entry into prenatal care, smoking during pregnancy, drinking during pregnancy, breast-feeding, and physical abuse. In addition, analyses for the six indicators are provided by annual household income for the 12 states that collected this information.

A new series of detailed tables allows easy comparison of the 24 indicators across states by selected maternal characteristics. This modification to the surveillance report, and the change in reported indicators, reflect emerging MCH priorities and concerns and efforts to expand the usefulness of the report.

Policymakers 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 birth-weight infants showed little change. At the same time, 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.

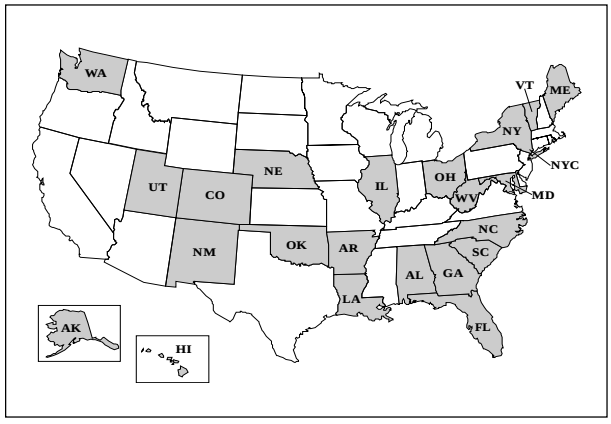
Purpose

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 analysis of PRAMS data have been used to enhance states' understanding of maternal behaviors and experiences and their relationship with adverse pregnancy outcomes. Thus, these data can be used to develop and assess programs and policies designed to reduce adverse pregnancy outcomes.

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 primarily through a cooperative agreement between CDC and states that have been awarded grants competitively. In 1987, when PRAMS first began, five states and the District of Columbia participated. In 1991, eight states were added, and in 1996–1997, six more states joined PRAMS and began collecting data during 1997. In 1999, seven additional states participated. Four states no longer participate. Current PRAMS participants are Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, New York City, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont, Washington, and West Virginia (Figure 1). Within state health departments, PRAMS program structures cross several existing organizational units,

Figure 1



including maternal and child health and vital statistics. PRAMS surveillance currently covers more than 40% 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. 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 survey. PRAMS staff telephone mothers who do not respond to any of the mailed surveys and administer the questionnaire by telephone.

The PRAMS questionnaire addresses myriad topics, including 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. 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 each participating PRAMS state. 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. The current phase, Phase 3, is based on revisions made to the questionnaire in 1995 and put in the field in late 1995 and early 1996. The 24 indicators presented in this document are from the core component of the Phase 3 questionnaire.

Additional information on PRAMS can be found in the appendices. Appendix A describes the PRAMS data collection methodology and questionnaire revision. Appendix B lists the 1997 stratification variables, total annual sample sizes, and 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 2000* objectives or Title V Maternal Child Health Services Block Grant performance measures. Appendix D contains a PRAMS Phase 3 core questionnaire.

Technical Notes

This report includes data from Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Maine, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Washington, and West Virginia. These 13 states had fully implemented PRAMS data collection procedures in 1997 and achieved response rates of approximately 70% or higher. The tables that present estimates by state with

associated confidence intervals use 1997 data; graphs accompany the tables. The 1997 data for North Carolina represent only a partial year (July–December).

The multistate tables that present trends by state include data for 1993–1997 for states that had data available for all 5 years. Data for 1993 were not available for Washington. 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 the husband's or partner's attitude toward the pregnancy, the couple's use of contraception at the time of pregnancy, infant sleep position, counseling about and testing for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), 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 wording of the Phase 3 questions on physical abuse changed substantially from the Phase 2 version, however. Thus, we present only 1996–1997 prevalence data in the trend tables for these questions. (See Appendix A for details.) Arkansas, Colorado, and North Carolina began data collection in 1997, so these states are not included in the trend tables.

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. In 1997, no states participating in PRAMS used hospital-based surveillance.

Percentages for the demographic and outcome variables — maternal age, race, ethnicity, education, and marital status, and infant birthweight — used in the state-specific tables were obtained from state birth certificate data provided to CDC. (An exception is Oklahoma, for which all demographic variables were estimated from the PRAMS sampling frame.) Out-of-state residents and, for all states except Alaska, out-of-state births were excluded in describing the PRAMS-eligible population. 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 of state-specific demographic variables, 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.[2] The 95% confidence intervals (CIs) 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 1993–1997, the *P* value indicates a test for linear trend and was calculated using PROC LOGISTIC in SUDAAN.[2]

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: 1997 Prevalence Rates and Trends, 1993–1997

Some of the key findings from this report are summarized in the following table. The table is divided into three categories—improving over time, mixed results, and no change—which refer to observed trends in the 24 MCH indicators included in this report for the period 1993–1997. In addition, the table includes the range of prevalence rates across the 13 states for the 24 indicators for 1997.

Data were available from 10 states to assess trends for the period 1993–1997 or, for the indicators introduced in 1996, during 1996–1997. For the three states that began data collection in 1997, trend data were not available.

Statistically significant improvements were observed in five or more states for seven indicators; these were categorized as "improvement." Significant trends in one direction were found for fewer than five states or trends were in opposite directions for 13 indicators; these were categorized as "mixed results." No significant change in any state was noted for four indicators; these were referred to as "no change."

Improvement

Topic Area	Indicator	Observed trends	1997 Prevalence Range
Prenatal Care	Late entry into prenatal care	During 1993–1997, 8 of 10 states experienced a significant decline in the percentage of women who entered prenatal care after the first trimester.	16.6%–30.7%
Breast-Feeding	Breast-feeding initiation	During 1993–1997, 7 of 10 states reported significant increases in the prevalence of breast-feeding initiation.	48.1%–86.8%
	Breast-feeding at one month after delivery	During 1993–1997, 7 of 10 states reported significant increases in the prevalence of breast-feeding at 1 month after delivery.	33.6%–75.3%
Infant Sleep Position	Infant sleeping on back	During 1996–1997, all 10 states reported a significant increase in the prevalence of sleeping position on the back.	32.4%–54.7%
	Infant sleeping on stomach	During 1996–1997, six states reported a significant decrease in the prevalence of the stomach (prone) sleeping position.	10.5%–28.8%

Improvement (continued)

Topic Area	Indicator	Observed trends	1997 Prevalence Range
HIV Testing	Discussion of HIV testing	During 1996–1997, the proportion of women who reported that a health care provider discussed getting tested for HIV significantly increased in five states.	64.6%–87.4%
Folic Acid	Folic acid knowledge	During 1996–1997, all 10 states reported a significant increase in the proportion of women reporting that they had heard folic acid could prevent some birth defects.	68.2%–81.9%

Mixed Results

Topic Area	Indicator	Observed trends	1997 Prevalence Range
Unintended Pregnancy	Unintended pregnancy	During 1993–1997, Georgia experienced a significant decrease in the prevalence of unintended pregnancy, and New York experienced a significant increase in unintended pregnancy.	33.9%–50.0%
	Mistimed Pregnancy	During 1993–1997, New York experienced a significant increase in mistimed pregnancy.	25.5%–39.1%
	Husband or Partner did not want pregnancy	West Virginia experienced a significant decline in women reporting their husband or partner did not want the pregnancy during 1996–1997.	10.4%–14.1%
Prenatal Care	Pregnancy status confirmed after first trimester	During 1993–1997, Alaska and Georgia experienced a significant decrease in the prevalence of women who reported that their pregnancy status was not confirmed until after the first trimester.	2.8%–7.6%
	Not entering prenatal care as soon as desired	During 1993–1997, three states (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 reported that they did not get prenatal care as soon as desired.	44.6%–65.0%
Medicaid Coverage	Medicaid coverage for prenatal care	During 1993–1997, the prevalence of prenatal care covered by Medicaid decreased significantly in three states (Florida, Oklahoma, and Washington).	26.7%–55.4%

Mixed Results (continued)

Topic Area	Indicator	Observed trends	1997 Prevalence Range
WIC Participation	Participation in WIC during pregnancy	Alaska and Oklahoma reported a significant increase in WIC participation during 1993–1997.	31.4%–59.8%
Tobacco Use	Smoking before pregnancy	During 1993–1997, Washington experienced a significant decline in the prevalence of smoking before pregnancy.	21.6%–33.1%
	Smoking during pregnancy	During 1993–1997, Georgia and Washington experienced a significant decline in the prevalence of smoking during pregnancy.	11.0%–23.9%
	Smoking after pregnancy	During 1993–1997, Washington experienced a significant decline in the prevalence of smoking after pregnancy.	17.6%–29.3%
Alcohol Use	Drinking alcohol before pregnancy	During 1993–1997, Florida and Washington experienced a significant decline in the percentage of women who drank alcohol 3 months before pregnancy.	34.9%–56.8%
	Drinking alcohol during pregnancy	Georgia, Maine, and Oklahoma reported a significant decline in the percentage of women who drank alcohol during the last 3 months of pregnancy.	2.9%–10.7%
HIV Prevention	Counseling on HIV Prevention	During 1996–1997, New York experienced a significant increase in the percentage of women reporting being counseled about HIV prevention; Alabama experienced a significant decrease.	42.6%–57.5%

No Change

Topic Area	Indicator	Observed trends	1997 Prevalence Range
Unintended Pregnancy	Unwanted pregnancy	During 1993–1997, no significant trends were noted for any state in the prevalence of unwanted pregnancy.	8.4%–14.0%
Contraceptive Use	Contraceptive use at time of pregnancy among women with an unintended pregnancy	No significant differences were noted between 1996 and 1997 for any state in the prevalence of contraceptive use at time of pregnancy among women with an unintended pregnancy.	37.0%–48.3%

No Change (continued)

Topic Area	Indicator	Observed trends	1997 Prevalence Range
Physical Abuse	Physical abuse by a husband or partner before pregnancy	During 1996–1997, no significant changes were noted for any state in the prevalence of physical abuse by a husband or partner before pregnancy.	3.6%–7.3%
	Physical abuse by a husband or partner during pregnancy	During 1996–1997, no significant changes were noted for any state in the prevalence of physical abuse by a husband or partner during pregnancy.	2.4%–5.6%

Multistate Exhibits

UNINTENDED PREGNANCY AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE

PRAMS 1997 Surveillance Report

Unintended Pregnancy and Contraceptive Use

Unintended pregnancies, defined as pregnancies a woman wanted to occur later (mistimed) or not at all (unwanted), are prevalent in the United States.[1-3] Although unintended pregnancies are common among all population subgroups, the risk is higher for certain populations, such as teenagers, women aged 40 years or older, women with a lower level of education, unmarried women, and women with a low income.[4-7]

Unintended pregnancy resulting in a live birth is associated with delayed entry into prenatal care. This association may be because women with unintended pregnancies are less likely to realize they are pregnant in the first trimester than are women with intended pregnancies, who may be watching for signs of early pregnancy.[8,9] Other behaviors associated with unintended pregnancy include poor maternal nutrition, cigarette smoking, and use of alcohol and other drugs.[1,3] Unintended pregnancy may be associated with adverse birth outcomes. For example, among black women, the proportion of low birthweight infants is higher with unwanted pregnancies than wanted pregnancies,[1,10] and women with mistimed or unwanted births are more likely to have infants who are premature, low birthweight, or small for gestational age than are women with intended births.[9] However, when negative birth outcomes are modeled, planning status becomes nonsignificant when maternal behavioral variables (e.g., timing of prenatal care visits, weight gain, smoking, drinking) are added into the model.[9] The consequences of an unintended pregnancy do not end at birth, as evidenced by the associations between unintended births and breast-feeding initiation, breast-feeding duration, child abuse, and child neglect.[1,3,9] Children under 2 years of age who are mistimed or unwanted have reduced cognitive, behavioral, and emotional development.[11]

An unintended pregnancy may be due to the inconsistent or improper use of contraceptives or no use of contraceptives. To prevent unintended pregnancies, information on the characteristics of women at risk for unintended pregnancy can be used to improve access to family planning services, expand women's knowledge of reproductive health and contraceptives, and promote consistent use of effective contraceptive methods.[1-3] Additionally, information on the prevalence of unintended pregnancy over time provides states a way to monitor their progress in achieving the *Healthy People 2000* goal to reduce the percentage of unintended pregnancies to 30%.[2]

Data Highlights

- In 1997, the prevalence of unintended pregnancy among women who had a live birth ranged from 33.9% (Maine) to 50.0% (Oklahoma and South Carolina). During 1993–1997, Georgia showed a significant decreasing trend and New York showed a significant increasing trend in the prevalence of unintended pregnancy.
- In 1997, the prevalence of mistimed pregnancy among women who had a live birth ranged from 25.5% (Maine) to 39.1% (Oklahoma). Between 1993 and 1997, New York showed a significant increasing trend in the prevalence of mistimed pregnancy.

- In 1997, the prevalence of unwanted pregnancy among women who had a live birth ranged from 8.4% (Maine) to 14.0% (Arkansas). There were no significant trends over the period 1993–1997.
- In 1997, 10.4% (Alabama and West Virginia) to 14.1% (Florida) of women reported that their husband or partner did not want the pregnancy. During 1996–1997 in West Virginia, the proportion of women reporting that their husband or partner did not want the pregnancy decreased significantly.
- In 1997, the prevalence of any type of contraceptive use at time of pregnancy among women who reported that their pregnancy was unintended ranged from 37.0% (Arkansas) to 48.3% (Maine). No significant difference was noted during 1996–1997 for any state.

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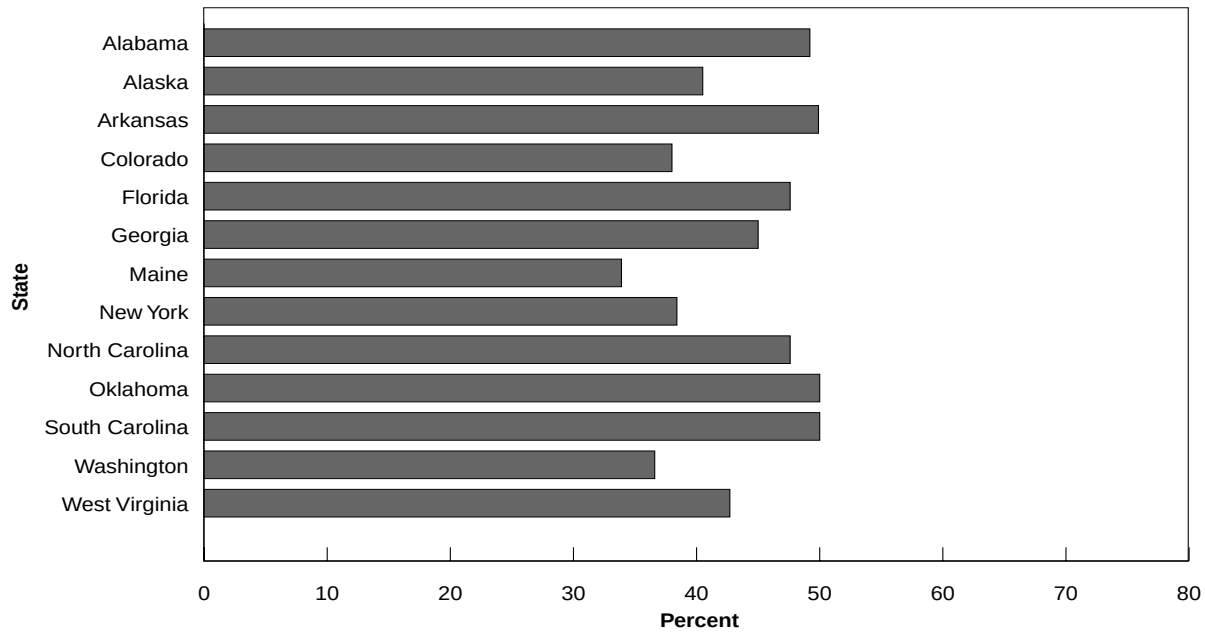
Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1997

State	Sample Size	Percent*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,642	49.2	1.5	46.2–52.2
Alaska	1,195	40.5‡	1.6	37.4–43.7
Arkansas	1,448	49.9	1.9	46.1–53.6
Colorado	1,733	38.0	1.7	34.6–41.3
Florida	2,103	47.6	1.5	44.6–50.6
Georgia	1,078	45.0	2.3	40.5–49.5
Maine	1,111	33.9	1.6	30.7–37.1
New York§	1,237	38.4	1.9	34.6–42.2
North Carolina¶	804	47.6	2.4	42.9–52.4
Oklahoma	1,957	50.0	1.9	46.2–53.8
South Carolina	1,309	50.0	2.2	45.7–54.2
Washington	1,983	36.6	1.7	33.2–39.9
West Virginia	1,207	41.7	1.7	38.4–45.1

*1997 state range is 33.9–50.0 percent.
†Confidence interval.
‡Missing at least 10% of data.
§Data do not include New York City.
¶Data represent only July–December births.

Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1997



Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1993–1997

State	1993 (%)	1994 (%)	1995 (%)	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	P value for trend*
Alabama	49.9	49.3	48.0	47.9	49.2	0.58
Alaska	43.5	42.6	40.8‡	41.6	40.5‡	0.15
Florida	45.9	46.9	45.0	47.9	47.6	0.38
Georgia	52.0	47.5	47.5	45.5	45.0	0.01†
Maine	34.0	30.9‡	39.3	34.2	33.9	0.57
New York§	33.4	30.3	34.6	34.1	38.4	0.03†
Oklahoma	44.9	48.2	48.1	48.5	50.0	0.11
South Carolina	49.1	46.9	50.0	51.0	50.0	0.34
Washington	not available	38.7	39.0	38.5	36.6	0.37
West Virginia	42.0	40.6	45.2	42.0	41.7	0.85

*Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.
†P value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.
‡Missing at least 10% of data.
§Data do not include New York City.

Year 2000 Health Objective 5.2:

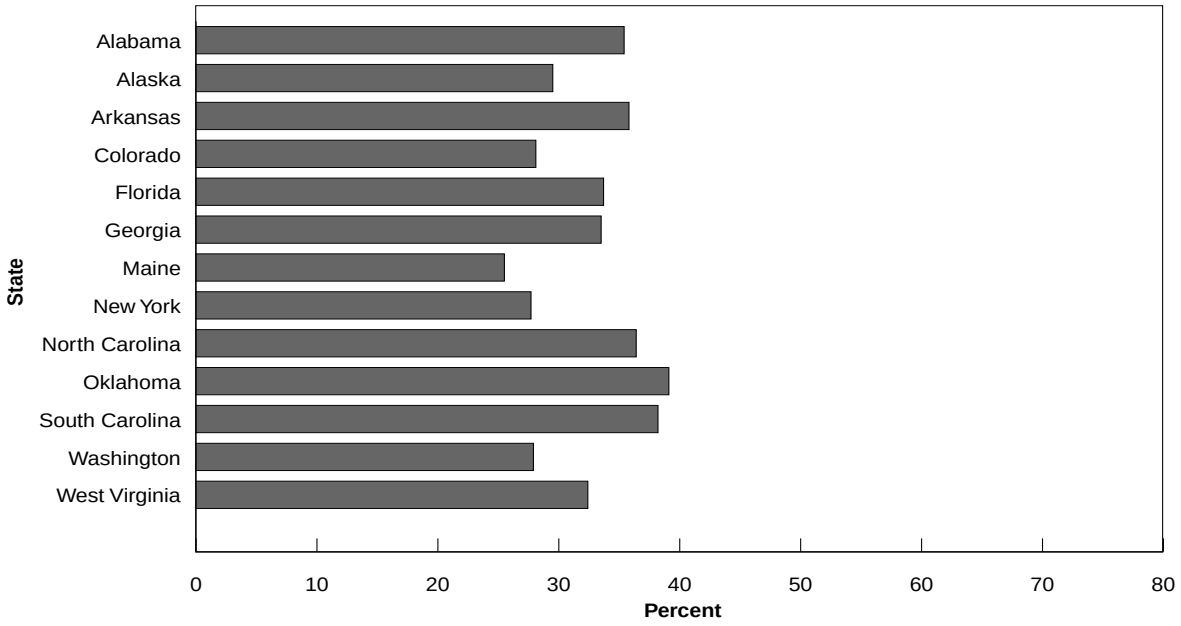
Reduce to no more than 30% the proportion of all pregnancies that are unintended.

Prevalence of Mistimed Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1997

State	Respondents	Percent*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,642	35.4	1.5	32.5–38.3
Alaska	1,195	29.5‡	1.5	26.6–32.5
Arkansas	1,448	35.8	1.8	32.3–39.4
Colorado	1,733	28.1	1.6	25.1–31.2
Florida	2,103	33.7	1.5	30.8–36.5
Georgia	1,078	33.5	2.2	29.2–37.8
Maine	1,111	25.5	1.5	22.6–28.5
New York§	1,237	27.7	1.8	24.2–31.2
North Carolina¶	804	36.4	2.4	31.7–41.0
Oklahoma	1,957	39.1	1.9	35.4–42.8
South Carolina	1,309	38.2	2.1	34.1–42.4
Washington	1,983	27.9	1.6	24.8–31.0
West Virginia	1,207	32.4	1.6	29.3–35.6

*1997 state range is 25.5–39.1 percent. †Confidence interval. ‡Missing at least 10% of data.
§Data do not include New York City. ¶Data represent only July–December births.

Prevalence of Mistimed Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1997



Prevalence of Mistimed Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1993–1997

State	1993 (%)	1994 (%)	1995 (%)	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	P value for trend*
Alabama	36.4	36.9	35.8	33.0	35.4	0.22
Alaska	30.1	32.6	29.2‡	31.4	29.5‡	0.65
Florida	32.2	32.4	32.5	34.7	33.7	0.26
Georgia	38.0	33.7	34.5	32.8	33.5	0.10
Maine	27.3	24.6‡	32.5	26.3	25.5	0.74
New York§†	23.7	21.7	26.3	26.1	27.7	0.03
Oklahoma	33.4	37.2	37.8	34.7	39.1	0.17
South Carolina	35.7	34.5	35.0	38.6	38.2	0.11
Washington	not available	30.7	29.8	30.5	27.9	0.32
West Virginia	32.0	31.7	35.7	31.6	32.4	0.88

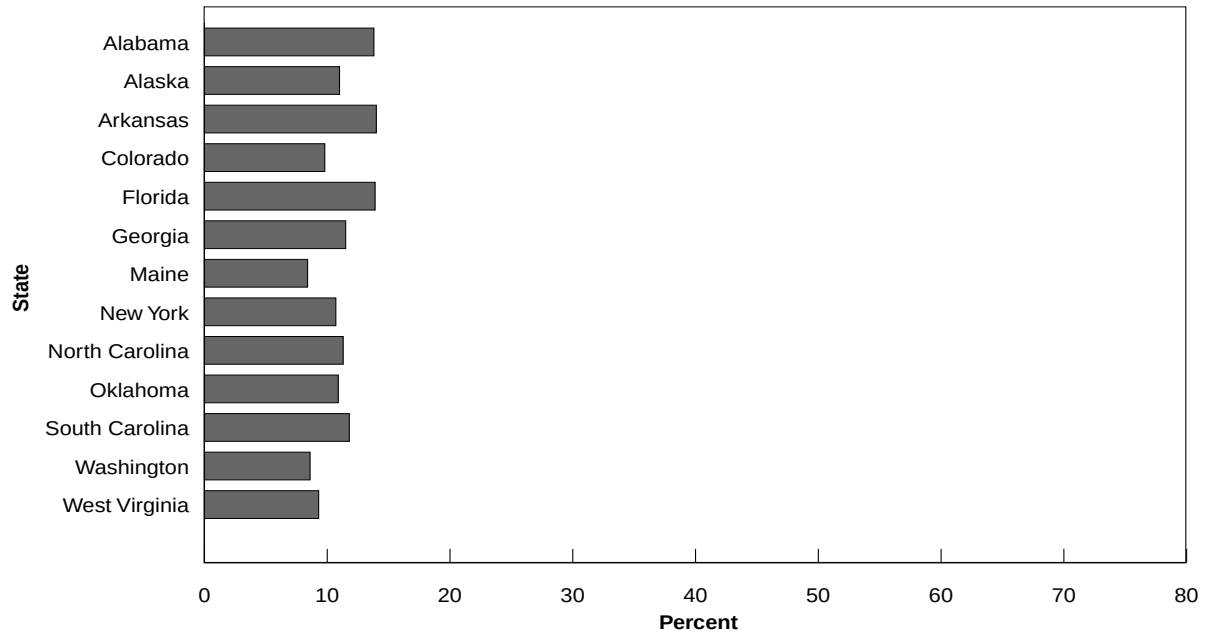
*Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.
‡Missing at least 10% of data.
§Data do not include New York City.
†P value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Prevalence of Unwanted Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1997

State	Respondents	Percent*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,642	13.8	1.1	11.6–15.9
Alaska	1,195	11.0‡	1.0	9.0–13.0
Arkansas	1,448	14.0	1.4	11.3–16.8
Colorado	1,733	9.8	1.1	7.7–12.0
Florida	2,103	13.9	1.0	11.9–16.0
Georgia	1,078	11.5	1.4	8.8–14.2
Maine	1,111	8.4	1.0	6.4–10.3
New York§	1,237	10.7	1.3	8.1–13.3
North Carolina¶	804	11.3	1.6	8.3–14.3
Oklahoma	1,957	10.9	1.2	8.4–13.3
South Carolina	1,309	11.8	1.4	9.0–14.6
Washington	1,983	8.6	1.0	6.7–10.5
West Virginia	1,207	9.3	1.1	7.2–11.4

*1997 state range is 8.4–14.0 percent. †Confidence interval. ‡Missing at least 10% of data.
§Data do not include New York City. ¶Data represent only July–December births.

Prevalence of Unwanted Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1997



Prevalence of Unwanted Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1993–1997

State	1993 (%)	1994 (%)	1995 (%)	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	P value for trend*
Alabama	13.5	12.4	12.2	14.9	13.8	0.36
Alaska	13.5	10.0	11.6‡	10.2	11.0‡	0.12
Florida	13.8	14.6	12.5	13.3	13.9	0.77
Georgia	14.1	13.8	13.0	12.6	11.5	0.10
Maine	6.8	6.3‡	6.8	7.9	8.4	0.12
New York§	9.7	8.5	8.3	8.0	10.7	0.69
Oklahoma	11.4	11.0	10.3	13.8	10.9	0.70
South Carolina	13.5	12.4	15.0	12.4	11.8	0.39
Washington	not available	8.0	9.3	8.0	8.6	0.92
West Virginia	9.9	8.9	9.6	10.4	9.3	0.94

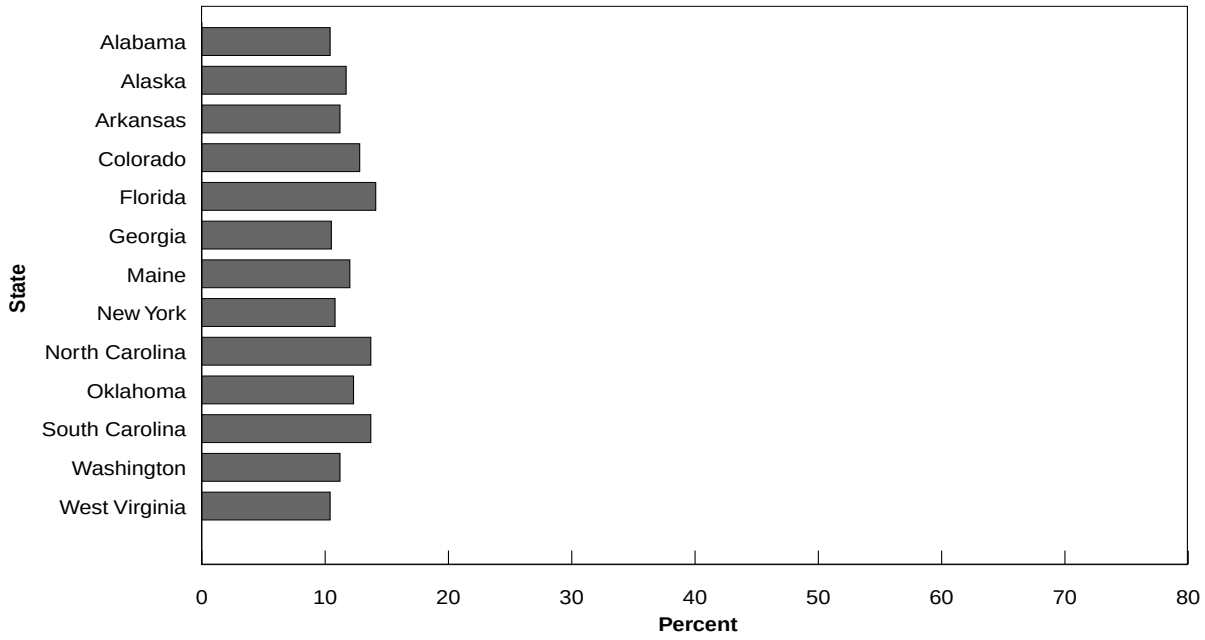
*Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression. ‡Missing at least 10% of data.
§Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Women Whose Husband or Partner Did Not Want Pregnancy, 1997

State	Respondents	Percent*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,756	10.4	0.9	8.5–12.2
Alaska	1,351	11.7	1.0	9.7–13.7
Arkansas	1,543	11.2	1.1	9.0–13.4
Colorado	1,832	12.8	1.2	10.4–15.2
Florida	2,204	14.1	1.1	12.0–16.1
Georgia	1,143	10.5	1.2	8.1–12.9
Maine	1,196	12.0	1.1	9.8–14.1
New York§	1,322	10.8	1.2	8.3–13.2
North Carolina¶	846	13.7	1.7	10.3–17.0
Oklahoma	2,069	12.3	1.3	9.9–14.8
South Carolina	1,377	13.7	1.5	10.7–16.6
Washington	2,129	11.2	1.1	9.0–13.3
West Virginia	1,314	10.4	1.0	8.4–12.4

*1997 state range is 10.4–14.1 percent. †Confidence interval. §Data do not include New York City.
¶Data represent only July–December births.

Prevalence of Women Whose Husband or Partner Did Not Want Pregnancy, 1997



Prevalence of Women Whose Husband or Partner Did Not Want Pregnancy, 1996–1997

State	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	P value for trend*
Alabama	11.6	10.4	0.36
Alaska	11.7	11.7	0.94
Florida	11.9	14.1	0.14
Georgia	11.2	10.5	0.65
Maine	9.6	12.0	0.12
New York[§]	10.4	10.8	0.84
Oklahoma	11.8	12.3	0.74
South Carolina	12.9	13.7	0.57
Washington	10.6	11.2	0.74
West Virginia[†]	13.5	10.4	0.04

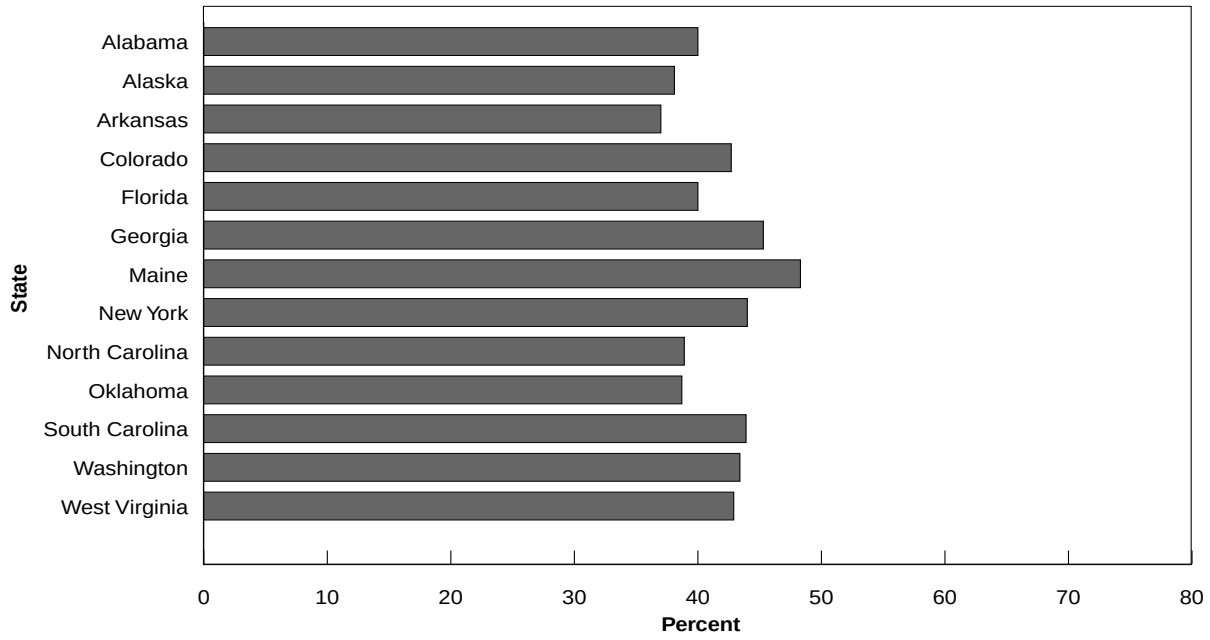
*Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.
[§]Data do not include New York City.
[†]P value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Prevalence of Contraceptive Use at Time of Pregnancy Among Women With an Unintended Pregnancy Resulting in a Live Birth, 1997

State	Respondents	Percent*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	805	40.0	2.2	35.7–44.4
Alaska	479	38.1	2.6	33.1–43.2
Arkansas	735	37.0	2.5	32.1–42.0
Colorado	649	42.7	2.8	37.2–48.3
Florida	1,071	40.0	2.2	35.7–44.2
Georgia	533	45.3	3.4	38.7–52.0
Maine	347	48.3	3.0	42.3–54.2
New York§	433	44.0	3.3	37.6–50.5
North Carolina¶	346	38.9	3.6	31.8–45.9
Oklahoma	908	38.7	2.8	33.3–44.1
South Carolina	629	43.9	3.1	37.8–50.1
Washington	844	43.4	2.9	37.7–49.1
West Virginia	554	42.9	2.7	37.7–48.2

*1997 state range is 37.0–48.3 percent. †Confidence interval. §Data do not include New York City.
¶Data represent only July–December births.

Prevalence of Contraceptive Use at Time of Pregnancy Among Women With an Unintended Pregnancy Resulting in a Live Birth, 1997



Prevalence of Contraceptive Use at Time of Pregnancy Among Women With an Unintended Pregnancy Resulting in a Live Birth, 1996–1997

State	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	P value for trend*
Alabama	41.6	40.0	0.62
Alaska	40.1	38.1	0.53
Florida	42.3	40.0	0.46
Georgia	47.6	45.3	0.55
Maine	44.2	48.3	0.15
New York§	43.8	44.0	0.96
Oklahoma	38.9	38.7	0.96
South Carolina	48.1	43.9	0.68
Washington	43.2	43.4	0.96
West Virginia	46.0	42.9	0.31

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

Multistate Exhibits

PRENATAL CARE

PRAMS 1997 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]

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).[1,2]

Despite the benefits of early and consistent prenatal care, not all women initiate 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 than are white women.[2,3] Teenage women and women aged 40 years or older are less likely to initiate 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).[3] And women whose pregnancy is unintended are less likely to receive early care than are women whose pregnancy is intended.[4] 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.

Information about use of prenatal care can provide states with a method for monitoring their progress toward reaching the *Healthy People 2000* goal that 90% of women begin prenatal care in the first trimester.[5] In addition, the Maternal Child Health Bureau requires Title V Block Grant applicants to provide information on early entry into prenatal care in their grant applications.

Data Highlights

- In 1997, the prevalence of entry into prenatal care after the first trimester ranged from 16.6% (Maine) to 30.7% (Oklahoma). None of the 13 states has met the *Healthy People 2000* objective that at least 90% of pregnant women begin prenatal care in the first trimester. From 1993 to 1997, 8 of 10 states experienced significant decreases in the proportion of women entering prenatal care after the first trimester or having no prenatal care.
- Among women who began prenatal care late or not at all, the prevalence of not getting prenatal care as soon as desired ranged from 44.6% (Maine) to 65.0% (South Carolina). Three states (Maine, New York, and South Carolina) experienced a significant increasing trend for not getting prenatal care as soon as desired.
- The prevalence of having the pregnancy confirmed after the first trimester ranged from 2.8% (Alaska) to 7.6% (Alabama).

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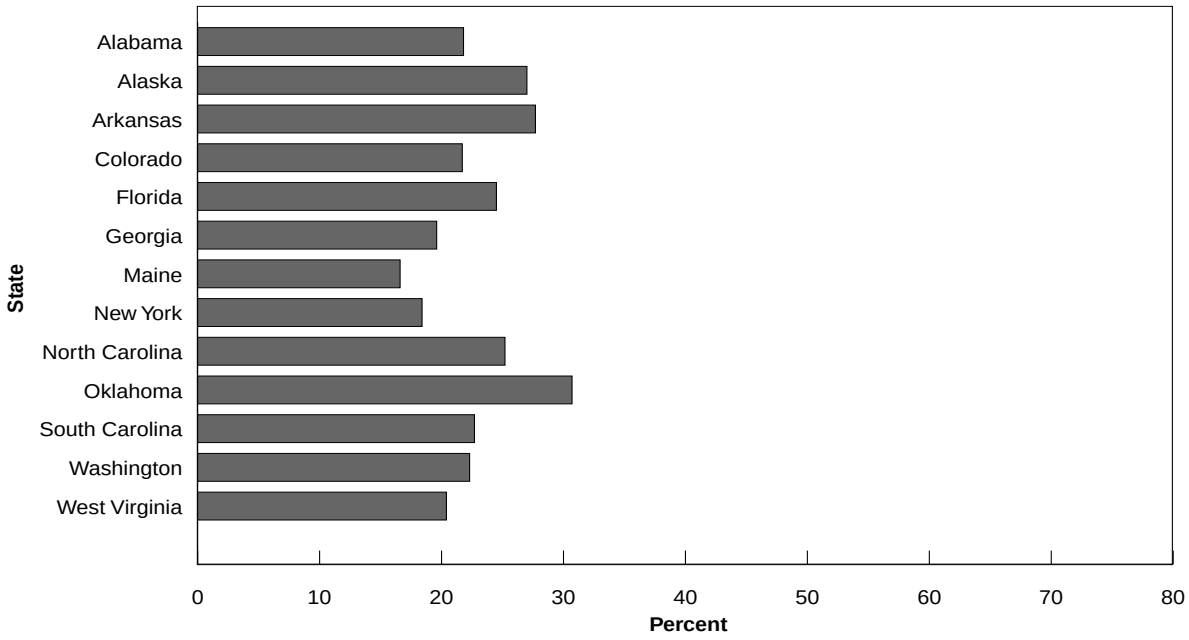
Prevalence of Late Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester), 1997

State	Respondents	Percent*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,742	21.8	1.2	19.4–24.1
Alaska	1,348	27.0	1.4	24.3–29.7
Arkansas	1,530	27.7	1.7	24.4–31.0
Colorado	1,825	21.7	1.4	18.9–24.4
Florida	2,195	24.5	1.3	22.0–27.0
Georgia	1,122	19.6	1.8	16.1–23.1
Maine	1,194	16.6	1.3	14.1–19.1
New York§	1,320	18.4	1.5	15.4–21.4
North Carolina¶	843	25.2	2.2	20.9–29.4
Oklahoma	2,050	30.7	1.8	27.2–34.1
South Carolina	1,383	22.7	1.8	19.1–26.3
Washington	2,109	22.3	1.4	19.5–25.1
West Virginia	1,289	20.4	1.3	17.8–23.0

*1997 state range is 16.6–30.7 percent. †Confidence interval. §Data do not include New York City.
¶Data represent only July–December births.

Prevalence of Late Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester), 1997



Prevalence of Late Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester), 1993–1997

State	1993 (%)	1994 (%)	1995 (%)	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	P value for trend*
Alabama†	26.1	26.0	25.7	21.9	21.8	0.00
Alaska†	31.0	30.2	30.8	28.4	27.0	0.02
Florida†	30.4	28.9	26.5	26.9	24.5	0.00
Georgia†	32.8	26.8	24.0	22.1	19.6	0.00
Maine†	27.1	20.6	20.2	18.1	16.6	0.00
New York§†	20.0	23.0	17.0	15.7	18.4	0.04
Oklahoma	31.2	30.6	31.7	31.8	30.7	0.98
South Carolina†	29.6	27.5	26.0	25.1	22.7	0.00
Washington	not available	22.4	24.6	21.8	22.3	0.63
West Virginia†	31.8	29.8	26.9	25.0	20.4	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.

Year 2000 Health Objective 14.11

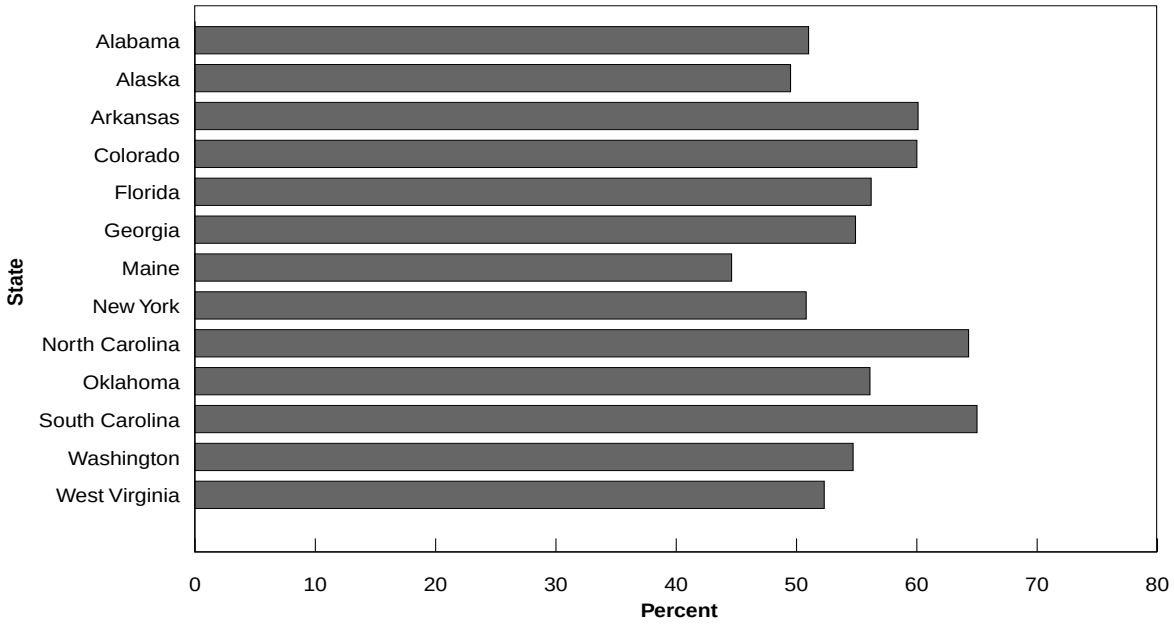
Increase to at least 90% the proportion of all pregnant women who receive prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy.

Prevalence of Not Getting Prenatal Care as Soon as Desired Among Women Who Started Prenatal Care Late or Had No Prenatal Care, 1997

State	Respondents	Percent*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	368	51.0	3.3	44.5–57.5
Alaska	349	49.5	3.1	43.4–55.6
Arkansas	413	60.1	3.5	53.2–67.0
Colorado	385	60.0	3.6	53.0–67.1
Florida	580	56.2‡	3.0	50.4–62.1
Georgia	245	54.9‡	5.2	44.7–65.0
Maine	187	44.6	4.2	36.3–52.9
New York§	213	50.8	4.7	41.6–60.1
North Carolina¶	169	64.3	5.0	54.6–74.0
Oklahoma	587	56.1	3.5	49.2–63.1
South Carolina	320	65.0	4.4	56.3–73.7
Washington	528	54.7	3.6	47.6–61.7
West Virginia	311	52.3‡	3.7	45.1–59.4

*1997 state range is 44.6–65.0 percent.
†Confidence interval.
‡Missing at least 10% of data.
§Data do not include New York City.
¶Data represent only July–December births.

Prevalence of Not Getting Prenatal Care as Soon as Desired Among Women Who Started Prenatal Care Late or Had No Prenatal Care, 1997



Prevalence of Not Getting Prenatal Care as Soon as Desired Among Women Who Started Prenatal Care Late or Had No Prenatal Care, 1993–1997

State	1993 (%)	1994 (%)	1995 (%)	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	P value for trend*
Alabama	51.6	44.8	49.1	55.1	51.0	0.39
Alaska	45.1	48.0	46.3	44.7	49.5	0.55
Florida	49.3	50.4	53.7	50.4	56.2‡	0.16
Georgia	50.5	50.4	45.7	51.7‡	54.9‡	0.49
Maine†	32.5	34.5	28.3‡	44.2	44.6	0.01
New York§†	28.9	43.5	45.0‡	38.1‡	50.8	0.01
Oklahoma	56.1‡	48.0	51.6	55.6	56.1	0.46
South Carolina†	53.3‡	49.8	54.1	57.6	65.0	0.01
Washington	not available	43.8‡	46.9	47.0	54.7	0.05
West Virginia	50.2	45.4	43.8	54.9	52.3‡	0.25

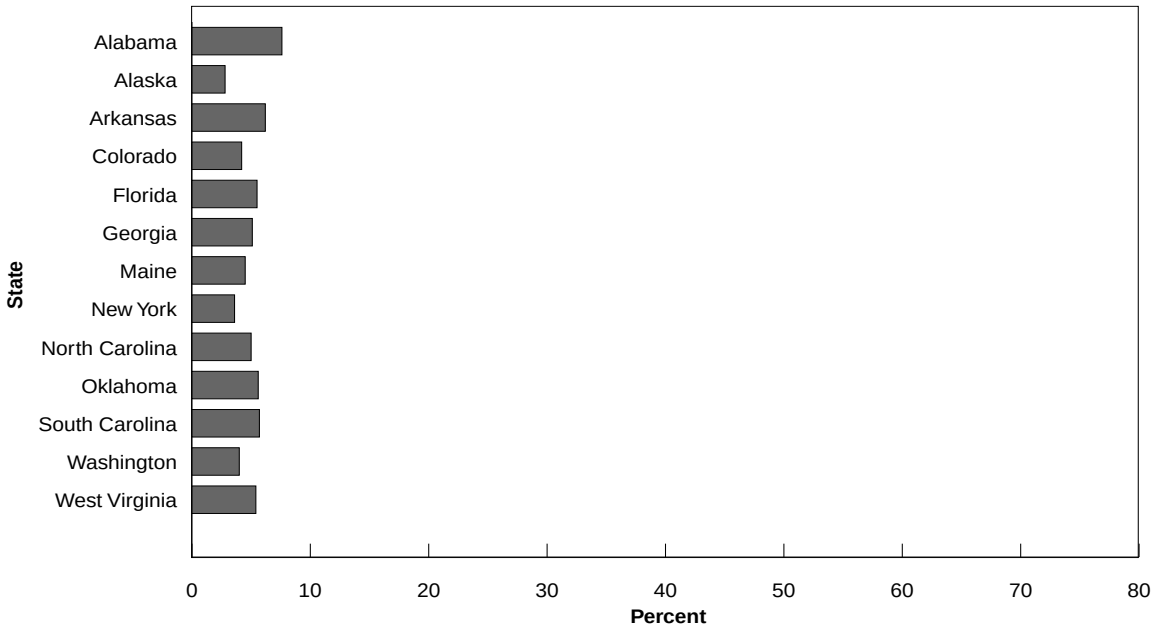
*Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.
†P value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.
‡Missing at least 10% of data.
§Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Women Whose Pregnancy Status Was Confirmed After the First Trimester, 1997

State	Respondents	Percent*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,698	7.6	0.8	6.0–9.1
Alaska	1,277	2.8	0.5	1.8–3.9
Arkansas	1,470	6.2	1.0	4.4–8.1
Colorado	1,784	4.2	0.7	2.9–5.6
Florida	2,158	5.5	0.7	4.3–6.8
Georgia	1,097	5.1	0.8	3.5–6.7
Maine	1,177	4.5	0.7	3.1–6.0
New York§	1,292	3.6	0.8	2.1–5.1
North Carolina¶	819	5.0	1.2	2.7–7.3
Oklahoma	2,014	5.6	0.9	3.8–7.4
South Carolina	1,338	5.7	1.0	3.8–7.7
Washington	2,044	4.0	0.7	2.7–5.3
West Virginia	1,263	5.4	0.7	3.9–6.9

*1997 state range is 2.8–7.6 percent. †Confidence interval. §Data do not include New York City.
¶Data represent only July–December births.

Prevalence of Women Whose Pregnancy Status Was Confirmed After the First Trimester, 1997



Prevalence of Women Whose Pregnancy Status Was Confirmed After the First Trimester, 1993–1997

State	1993 (%)	1994 (%)	1995 (%)	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	P value for trend*
Alabama	6.7	7.4	6.1	6.1	7.6	0.84
Alaska†	5.2	4.0	4.6	3.1	2.8	0.00
Florida	5.6	6.0	6.3	6.7	5.5	0.85
Georgia†	6.9	6.4	6.5	4.5	5.1	0.02
Maine	5.2	5.3	4.8	3.0	4.5	0.14
New York§	2.7	4.3	4.0	2.6	3.6	0.90
Oklahoma	5.5	5.4	6.8	7.2	5.6	0.51
South Carolina	6.5	5.7	6.4	6.0	5.7	0.66
Washington	not available	4.2	4.5	3.7	4.0	0.62
West Virginia	7.5	5.2	4.3	5.9	5.4	0.13

*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.

Multistate Exhibits

MEDICAID COVERAGE AND WIC PARTICIPATION

PRAMS 1997 Surveillance Report

Medicaid Coverage for Prenatal Care

The Medicaid program finances medical care for the poor in the United States and thus serves as a health insurance program. During the 1980s, to increase women's access to prenatal care, the U.S. Congress authorized a series of major expansions of the Medicaid program to provide health insurance coverage during pregnancy for women who were formerly ineligible.[1] The program went from serving the very poorest mothers meeting very strict eligibility criteria to a health program for low- and moderate-income pregnant women.[1-3] States had latitude in how and when they implemented changes in their respective Medicaid programs. The range of services provided under the expansion was designed to augment traditional prenatal care and often included 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, the early initiation of prenatal care, participation in support services, and the number of providers serving low-income pregnant women have increased.[1-5] Overall, the number of uninsured deliveries in the United States has declined as a result of the Medicaid expansion; the impact of expanded Medicaid on birth outcomes varies by state and often by type of expansion activities.[1,3,5,6-10] Increasingly, Medicaid-eligible women are enrolled in managed care plans. PRAMS data can be used to monitor these changes over time.

Data Highlights

- In 1997, 25% or more of the prenatal care was covered by Medicaid. The prevalence of prenatal care coverage by Medicaid ranged from 26.7% (New York) to 55.4% (West Virginia).
- From 1993 to 1997, the prevalence of prenatal care that was covered by Medicaid decreased significantly in three states (Florida, Oklahoma, and Washington).

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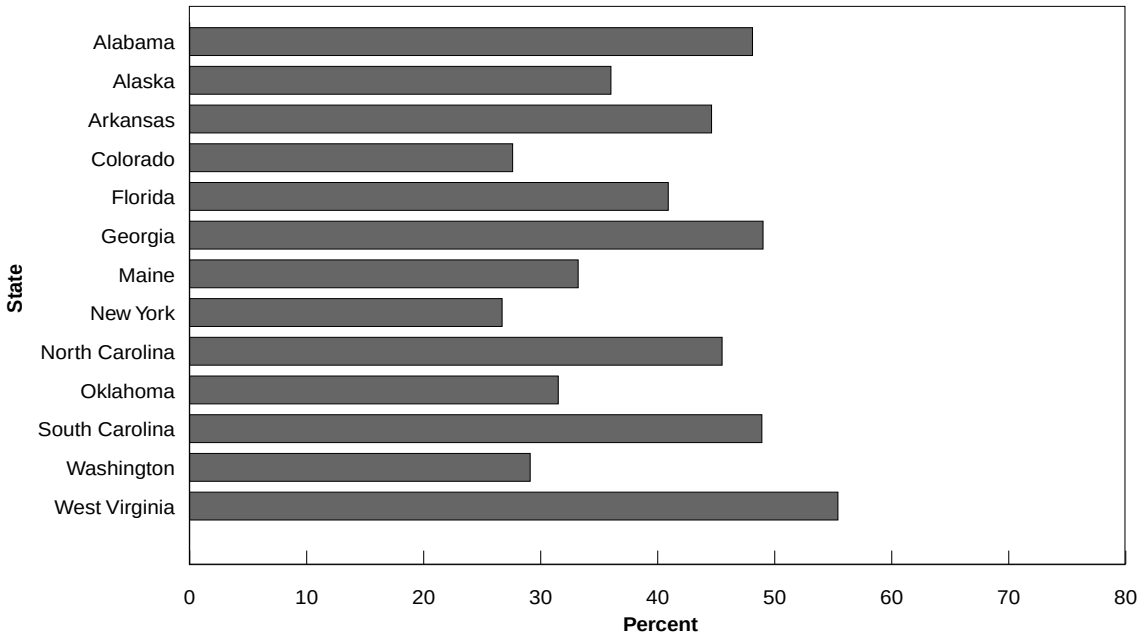
Prevalence of Medicaid Coverage for Prenatal Care, 1997

State	Respondents	Percent*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,751	48.1	0.7	46.7–49.5
Alaska	1,346	36.0	1.5	33.1–38.9
Arkansas	1,522	44.6	1.8	41.0–48.2
Colorado	1,825	27.6	1.6	24.5–30.6
Florida	2,209	40.9	1.5	38.0–43.8
Georgia	1,142	49.0	2.3	44.5–53.4
Maine	1,203	33.2	1.6	30.1–36.3
New York§	1,331	26.7	1.8	23.2–30.1
North Carolina¶	840	45.5	2.4	40.9–50.2
Oklahoma	2,072	31.5	1.8	28.0–35.0
South Carolina	1,368	48.9	2.1	44.7–53.1
Washington	2,128	29.1	1.4	26.2–31.9
West Virginia	1,325	55.4	1.7	52.1–58.6

*1997 state range is 26.7–55.4 percent. †Confidence interval. §Data do not include New York City.
¶Data represent only July–December births.

Prevalence of Medicaid Coverage for Prenatal Care, 1997



Prevalence of Medicaid Coverage for Prenatal Care, 1993–1997

State	1993 (%)	1994 (%)	1995 (%)	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	P value for trend*
Alabama	48.7	48.4	49.5	48.4	48.1	0.63
Alaska	31.3	33.3	32.6	32.4	36.0	0.06
Florida†	46.3	44.9	44.5	40.0	40.9	0.00
Georgia	48.0	50.2	52.1	48.7	49.0	0.96
Maine	36.9	35.8	36.8	35.5	33.2	0.15
New York§	28.4	29.4	26.9	24.9	26.7	0.19
Oklahoma†	37.7	39.3	40.9	38.4	31.5	0.02
South Carolina	50.4	49.8	50.1	52.6	48.9	0.97
Washington†	not available	38.4	37.2	33.9	29.1	0.00
West Virginia	53.9	56.1	60.0	57.0	55.4	0.45

*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.

WIC Participation During Pregnancy

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (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 aged 1–4 years. WIC is administered by the Food and Nutrition Services, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 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 1996, 7.7 million women were enrolled in the WIC program; approximately 11% were pregnant, 4.3% were lactating, and 7.3% were postpartum.[1] The major goal of the WIC program is to improve maternal and infant health through improved nutrition and education.

A review of the literature on WIC evaluations has shown the program to be effective in reducing the incidence of low birthweight, very low birthweight, preterm delivery, and small-for-gestional-age births, especially among women at high risk because of sociodemographic characteristics, nutritional conditions, or medical conditions.[2-4] WIC is the largest nutrition and health intervention program that serves low-income pregnant and lactating women and young children in the United States. Information on WIC participation can be used by states to assess the proportion of women participating in WIC services and to examine WIC enrollment over time.

Data Highlights

- In 1997, the prevalence of WIC participation ranged from 31.4% [New York (excluding New York City)] to 59.8% (West Virginia).
- From 1993 to 1997, the prevalence of pregnant women participating in the WIC program increased significantly in Alaska and Oklahoma.

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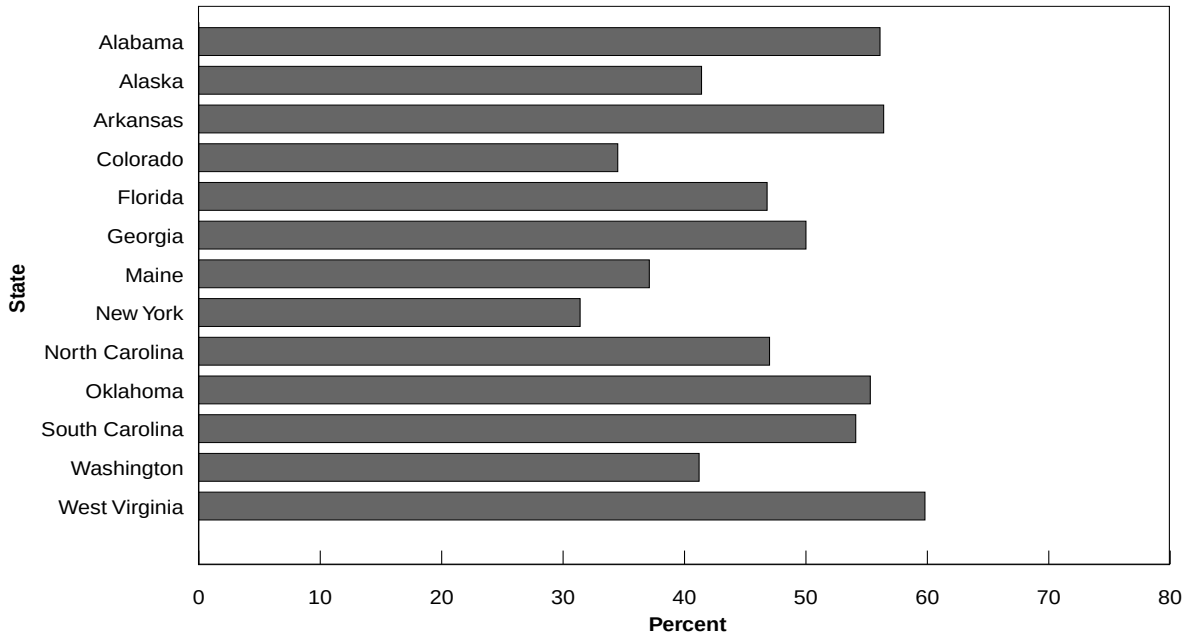
Prevalence of Participation in WIC During Pregnancy, 1997

State	Respondents	Percent*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,760	56.1	1.1	53.8–58.3
Alaska	1,366	41.4	1.5	38.5–44.4
Arkansas	1,550	56.4	1.8	52.8–60.1
Colorado	1,820	34.5	1.7	31.3–37.8
Florida	2,214	46.8	1.5	43.9–49.7
Georgia	1,146	50.0	2.2	45.6–54.4
Maine	1,201	37.1	1.6	33.9–40.3
New York§	1,316	31.4	1.8	27.8–35.0
North Carolina¶	846	47.0	2.4	42.3–51.6
Oklahoma	2,079	55.3	1.9	51.7–58.9
South Carolina	1,395	54.1	2.1	50.0–58.2
Washington	2,117	41.2	1.6	38.1–44.4
West Virginia	1,304	59.8	1.7	56.5–63.0

*1997 state range is 31.4–59.8 percent. †Confidence interval. §Data do not include New York City.
¶Data represent only July–December births.

Prevalence of Participation in WIC During Pregnancy, 1997



Prevalence of Participation in WIC During Pregnancy, 1993–1997

State	1993 (%)	1994 (%)	1995 (%)	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	P value for trend*
Alabama	56.5	55.8	56.2	57.2	56.1	0.89
Alaska†	32.6	33.2	42.3	44.4	41.4	0.00
Florida	44.3	43.7	43.4	44.4	46.8	0.22
Georgia	48.7	48.7	51.2	49.2	50.0	0.59
Maine	36.0	35.1	34.4	37.1	37.1	0.45
New York§	27.9	31.1	29.4	29.6	31.4	0.43
Oklahoma†	47.4	46.9	51.3	55.0	55.3	0.00
South Carolina	56.5	56.6	55.6	56.3	54.1	0.37
Washington	not available	38.3	41.3	41.7	41.2	0.23
West Virginia	56.1	54.4	57.1	57.4	59.8	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.

Multistate Exhibits

INFANT HEALTH

PRAMS 1997 Surveillance Report

Breast-Feeding

Breast-feeding is promoted by the American Academy of Pediatrics, the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), and other national and international authorities as the single best way to feed infants.[1] Breast-feeding is associated with fewer episodes of infectious illness among infants and promotes healthy relationships between infants and mothers.[2-4]

Trends from the early 1980s to 1995 show significant increases in breast-feeding initiation and duration among women in the United States.[5] The most noteworthy increases are occurring among black women, women younger than 20 years, WIC participants, and women who are employed full-time; these populations traditionally have low rates of breast-feeding initiation and duration.[5] These trends are encouraging. The *Healthy People 2000* objective for breast-feeding is that at least 75% of mothers breast-feed their babies in the early postpartum period and at least 50% of mothers continue breast-feeding until their babies are 5 to 6 months old.[6]

PRAMS data can be used to assess the current prevalence of breast-feeding initiation and duration. These data can also be used to assess trends in these indicators over time.

Data Highlights

- In 1997, the prevalence of breast-feeding initiation was more than 50% for most states; the prevalence ranged from 48.1% (Alabama) to 86.8% (Washington). From 1993 to 1997, 7 of 10 states showed a significant increase in the rate of breast-feeding initiation.
- In 1997, the proportion of women who were breast-feeding at 1 month after delivery ranged from 33.6% (West Virginia) to 75.3% (Alaska). From 1993 to 1997, 7 out of 10 states showed a significant increase in the proportion of women breast-feeding at 1 month after delivery.

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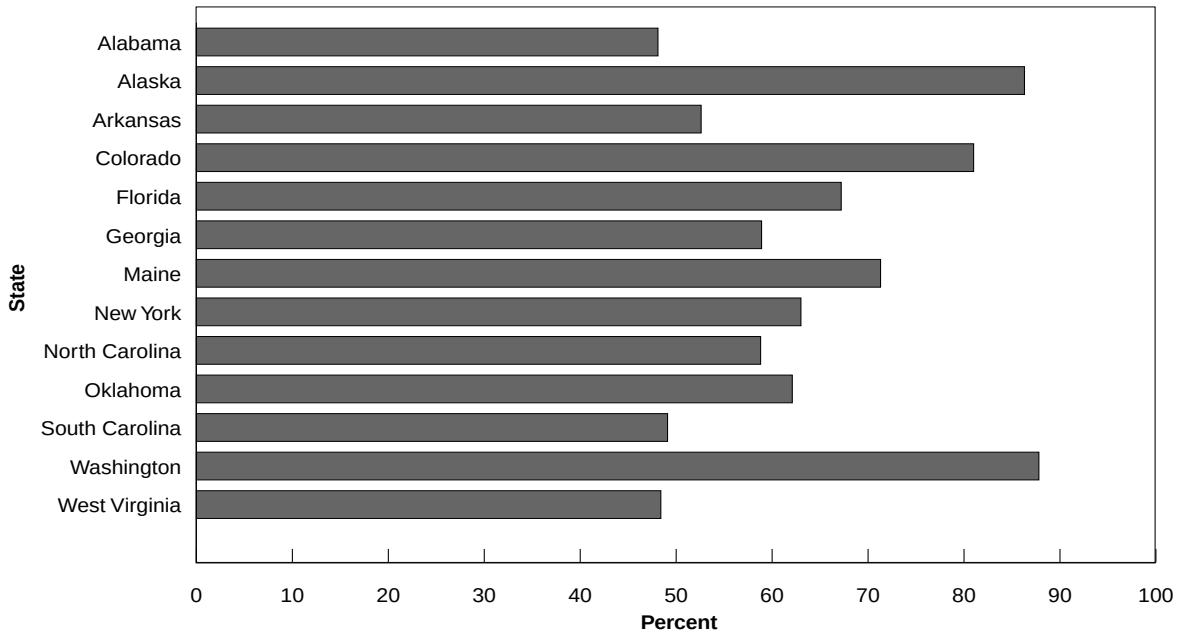
Prevalence of Breast-Feeding Initiation, 1997

State	Respondents	Percent*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,645	48.1	1.5	45.1–51.0
Alaska	1,256	86.3	1.0	84.3–88.4
Arkansas	1,482	52.6	1.9	49.0–56.3
Colorado	1,764	81.0	1.4	78.3–83.7
Florida	2,089	67.2	1.4	64.4–69.9
Georgia	1,083	58.9	2.2	54.6–63.3
Maine	1,149	71.3	1.5	68.3–74.2
New York§	1,251	63.0	1.9	59.4–66.7
North Carolina¶	768	58.8	2.4	54.1–63.4
Oklahoma	1,927	62.1	1.9	58.4–65.7
South Carolina	1,223	49.1	2.1	44.9–53.3
Washington	2,085	86.8	1.2	84.5–89.1
West Virginia	1,246	48.4	1.7	45.0–51.7

*1997 state range is 48.1–86.8 percent. †Confidence interval. §Data do not include New York City.
¶Data represent only July–December births.

Prevalence of Breast-Feeding Initiation, 1997



Prevalence of Breast-Feeding Initiation, 1993–1997

State	1993 (%)	1994 (%)	1995 (%)	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	P value for trend*
Alabama	45.3	43.4	43.7	45.6	48.1	0.11
Alaska†	83.8	83.7	84.2	85.5	86.3	0.04
Florida†	58.5	62.5	61.4	68.3	67.2	0.00
Georgia†	49.8	51.5	52.2	56.5	58.9	0.00
Maine†	62.6	65.7	67.3	66.5	71.3	0.00
New York§†	57.5	55.6	59.7	62.1	63.0	0.01
Oklahoma	60.0	57.7	63.9	64.9	62.1	0.07
South Carolina†	40.9	43.2	47.3	50.4	49.1	0.00
Washington†	not available	83.1	83.4	84.1	86.8	0.04
West Virginia	46.5	46.9	47.2	46.3	48.4	0.58

*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.

Year 2000 Health Objective 14.9:

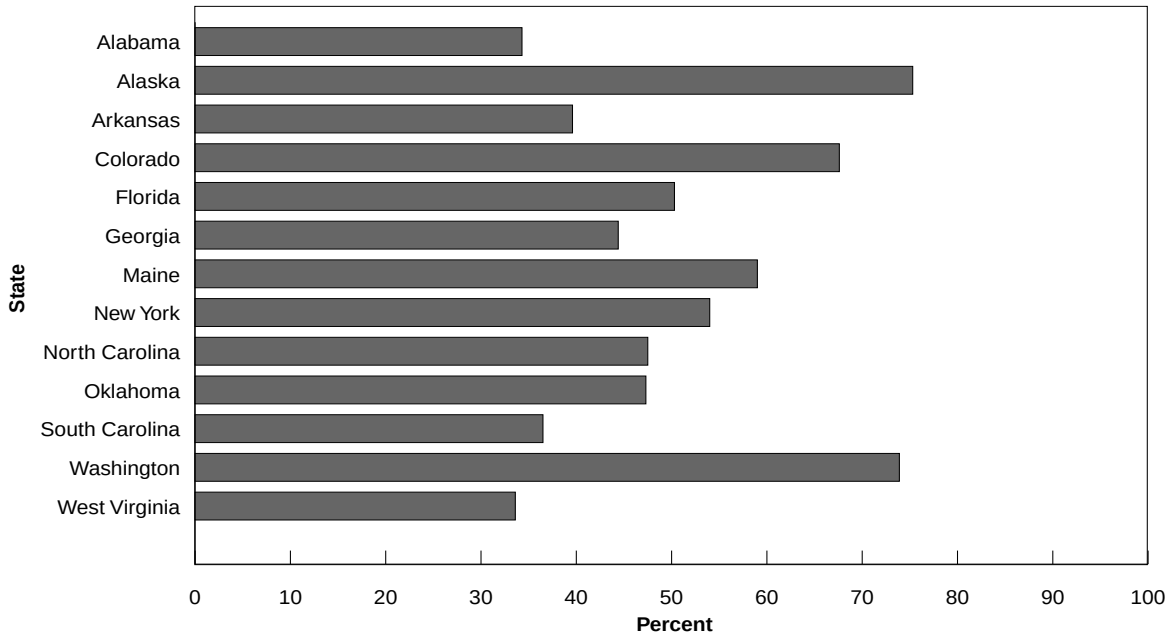
Increase to at least 75% the proportion of mothers who breast-feed their babies in the early postpartum period and to at least 50% the proportion who continue breast-feeding until their babies are 5 to 6 months old.

Prevalence of Breast-Feeding at 1 Month After Delivery, 1997

State	Respondents	Percent*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,645	34.3	1.5	31.4–37.1
Alaska	1,256	75.3	1.4	72.6–77.9
Arkansas	1,482	39.6	1.9	35.9–43.2
Colorado	1,764	67.6	1.6	64.4–70.8
Florida	2,089	50.3	1.5	47.3–53.3
Georgia	1,083	44.4	2.3	39.8–48.9
Maine	1,149	59.0	1.6	55.8–62.3
New York§	1,251	54.0	1.9	50.3–57.7
North Carolina¶	768	47.5	2.4	42.8–52.2
Oklahoma	1,927	47.3	1.9	43.6–51.0
South Carolina	1,223	36.5	2.0	32.5–40.5
Washington	2,085	73.9	1.5	70.9–76.9
West Virginia	1,246	33.6	1.6	30.4–36.8

*1997 state range is 33.6–75.3 percent. †Confidence interval. §Data do not include New York City.
¶Data represent only July–December births.

Prevalence of Breast-Feeding at 1 Month After Delivery, 1997



Prevalence of Breast-Feeding at 1 Month After Delivery, 1993–1997

State	1993 (%)	1994 (%)	1995 (%)	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	P value for trend*
Alabama	31.9	31.4	31.2	32.4	34.3	0.21
Alaska†	70.4	69.1	72.5	74.3	75.3	0.00
Florida†	41.1	46.0	45.9	51.0	50.3	0.00
Georgia†	36.3	39.7	39.0	42.6	44.4	0.00
Maine†	50.0	52.5	53.3	53.0	59.0	0.00
New York§†	43.2	46.5	48.5	50.7	54.0	0.00
Oklahoma	45.2	44.8	47.7	48.3	47.3	0.23
South Carolina†	29.0	31.0	35.2	36.8	36.5	0.00
Washington†	not available	66.3	69.8	70.8	73.9	0.00
West Virginia	33.5	35.0	33.9	32.6	33.6	0.67

*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.

Infant Sleep Position

Infant sleep position has been identified as a modifiable behavior that can decrease the risk of 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 1996, the postneonatal mortality rate for SIDS in the United States was 74.2 deaths per 100,000 live births, and SIDS was the third leading cause of death among infants between 1 month and 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.

The etiology and pathogenesis of SIDS are unknown. Nevertheless, cohort and case-control studies report an increased risk of SIDS ranging from 3.9 to 9.3 when an infant is placed in a prone position (on stomach) compared with other positions.[7] Researchers postulate that a prone sleep position may cause airway obstruction or a thermal imbalance or may interfere with arousal if the airway is obstructed. Although sleep 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 on their back. A goal of this campaign is to reduce the percentage of babies who are placed on their stomach or sides to less than 10%. Since November 1996, the American Academy of Pediatrics has preferentially recommended putting infants to sleep on their back because of the lower risk of SIDS associated with this position compared with the side position.[8]

Since the implementation of the "Back to Sleep" campaign, the overall percentage of mothers who reported that they usually put their babies to sleep in a prone position declined from 70% in 1992 to 24% in 1996, according to a national household survey.[9] Despite this decline, 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 more likely to continue placing their infants in a prone position to sleep.[9-11]

Data Highlights

- In 1997, at least 32% of mothers reported placing their newborns on their back most of the time (from 32.4% in Florida to 54.7% in Colorado). Between 1996 and 1997, 10 states experienced significant increases in the prevalence of placing infants on their back to sleep.

- In 1997, use of a prone (stomach) position was lowest in Washington and Colorado (<11%) and highest in Alabama and Arkansas (>28%). From 1996 to 1997, the prevalence of prone sleep positioning significantly decreased in six states.

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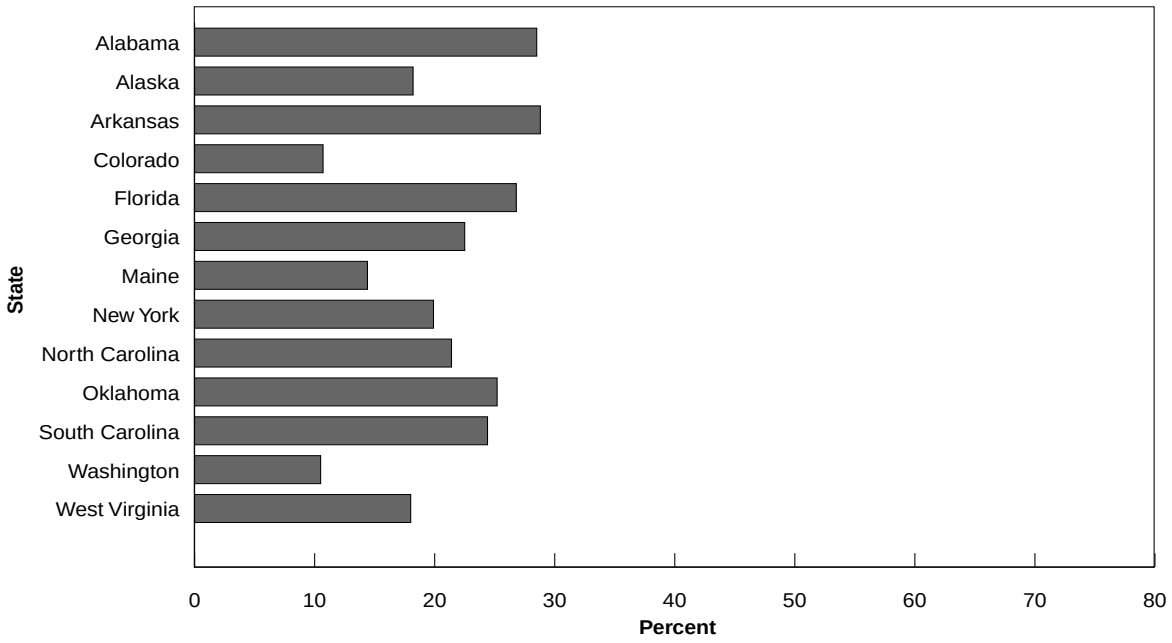
Prevalence of Infant Sleeping Position on Stomach, 1997

State	Respondents	Percent*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,658	28.5	1.4	25.7–31.3
Alaska	1,209	18.2	1.3	15.7–20.7
Arkansas	1,477	28.8	1.7	25.4–32.2
Colorado	1,740	10.7	1.0	8.7–12.7
Florida	2,073	26.8	1.4	24.1–29.5
Georgia	1,056	22.5	1.8	18.9–26.0
Maine	1,119	14.4	1.2	12.0–16.8
New York§	1,214	19.9	1.6	16.9–23.0
North Carolina¶	757	21.4	2.0	17.5–25.4
Oklahoma	1,882	25.2	1.7	21.9–28.4
South Carolina	1,194	24.4	1.9	20.8–28.1
Washington	2,090	10.5	1.1	8.5–12.6
West Virginia	1,230	18.0	1.4	15.4–20.7

*1997 state range is 10.5–28.8 percent. †Confidence interval. §Data do not include New York City.
¶Data represent only July–December births.

Prevalence of Infant Sleeping Position on Stomach, 1997



Prevalence of Infant Sleeping Position on Stomach, 1996–1997

State	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	P value for trend*
Alabama	30.8	28.5	0.26
Alaska	19.9	18.2	0.26
Florida	30.3	26.8	0.08
Georgia†	30.7	22.5	0.00
Maine†	16.1	14.4	0.02
New York§	24.0	19.9	0.07
Oklahoma†	30.1	25.2	0.04
South Carolina†	30.4	24.4	0.00
Washington†	16.1	10.5	0.00
West Virginia†	20.8	18.0	0.02

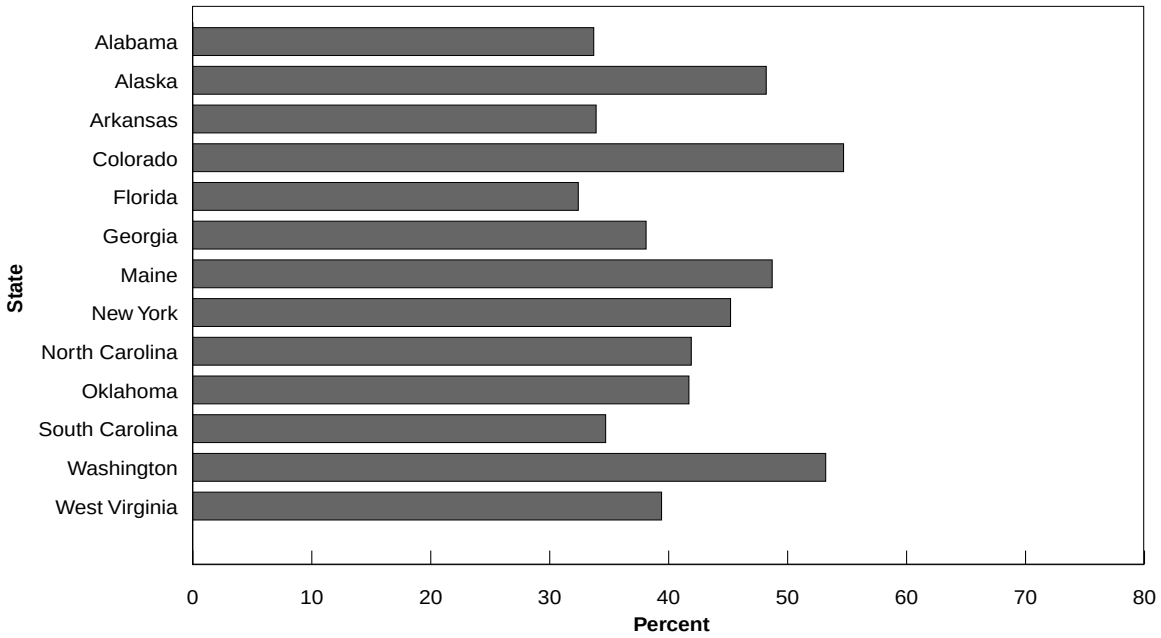
*Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression. †P value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.
§Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Infant Sleeping Position on Back, 1997

State	Respondents	Percent*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,658	33.7	1.5	30.8–36.6
Alaska	1,209	48.2	1.6	45.0–51.4
Arkansas	1,477	33.9	1.8	30.4–37.3
Colorado	1,740	54.7	1.7	51.3–58.1
Florida	2,073	32.4	1.5	29.5–35.2
Georgia	1,056	38.1	2.3	33.5–42.6
Maine	1,119	48.7	1.7	45.4–52.0
New York§	1,214	45.2	1.9	41.4–48.9
North Carolina¶	757	41.9	2.4	37.3–46.6
Oklahoma	1,882	41.7	1.9	37.9–45.4
South Carolina	1,194	34.7	2.0	30.7–38.7
Washington	2,090	53.2	1.7	49.8–56.6
West Virginia	1,230	39.4	1.7	36.0–42.7

*1997 state range is 32.4–54.7 percent. †Confidence interval. §Data do not include New York City.
¶Data represent only July–December births.

Prevalence of Infant Sleeping Position on Back, 1997



Prevalence of Infant Sleeping Position on Back, 1996–1997

State	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	P value for trend*
Alabama†	27.0	33.7	0.00
Alaska†	40.8	48.2	0.00
Florida†	25.4	32.4	0.00
Georgia†	24.5	38.1	0.00
Maine†	37.5	48.7	0.00
New York§†	34.5	45.2	0.00
Oklahoma†	33.8	41.7	0.00
South Carolina†	25.8	34.7	0.00
Washington†	42.9	53.2	0.00
West Virginia†	35.1	39.4	0.03

*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.

Multistate Exhibits

TOBACCO USE

PRAMS 1997 Surveillance Report

Tobacco Use

Tobacco use affects reproductive health in several ways, depending on the amount and time of use. Cigarette smoking has been associated with lower fecundity and with higher rates of spontaneous abortion, abruptio placenta, placenta previa, preterm delivery, and small-for-gestational age birth.[1-4] The children of mothers who smoked during pregnancy may continue to be smaller than average and may have slight deficits in neurological development.[1,5] Children exposed to environmental tobacco smoke are at increased risk for several health problems, including lower respiratory infection, ear infection, and asthma.[6] Infants exposed to tobacco smoke are at increased risk for sudden infant death syndrome.[7]

The *Healthy People 2000* goal for the proportion of women who smoke during pregnancy is 10% or less. PRAMS data can be used by states to monitor progress toward their goals for smoking cessation among pregnant women and to target programs to women most at risk for continued smoking during and after pregnancy.

Data Highlights

- In 1997, 21.6%–33.1% of women smoked in the 3 months before becoming pregnant. The smoking prevalence was highest in Maine (33.1%) and lowest in Georgia (21.6%).
- A substantial proportion of women were still smoking during the last 3 months of their pregnancy (11.0%–23.9%). The smoking prevalence was highest in West Virginia (23.9%) and lowest in Georgia (11.0%).
- After pregnancy, smoking rates rose again but were not quite as high as before pregnancy. The prevalence of smoking at 2 to 6 months after pregnancy ranged from 17.6% (Georgia) to 29.3% (West Virginia).
- From 1993 to 1997, the prevalence of smoking during the last 3 months of pregnancy declined in two states, Georgia and Washington. In both states, the proportion of women who smoked during the last 3 months of their pregnancy dropped 30% over this period.

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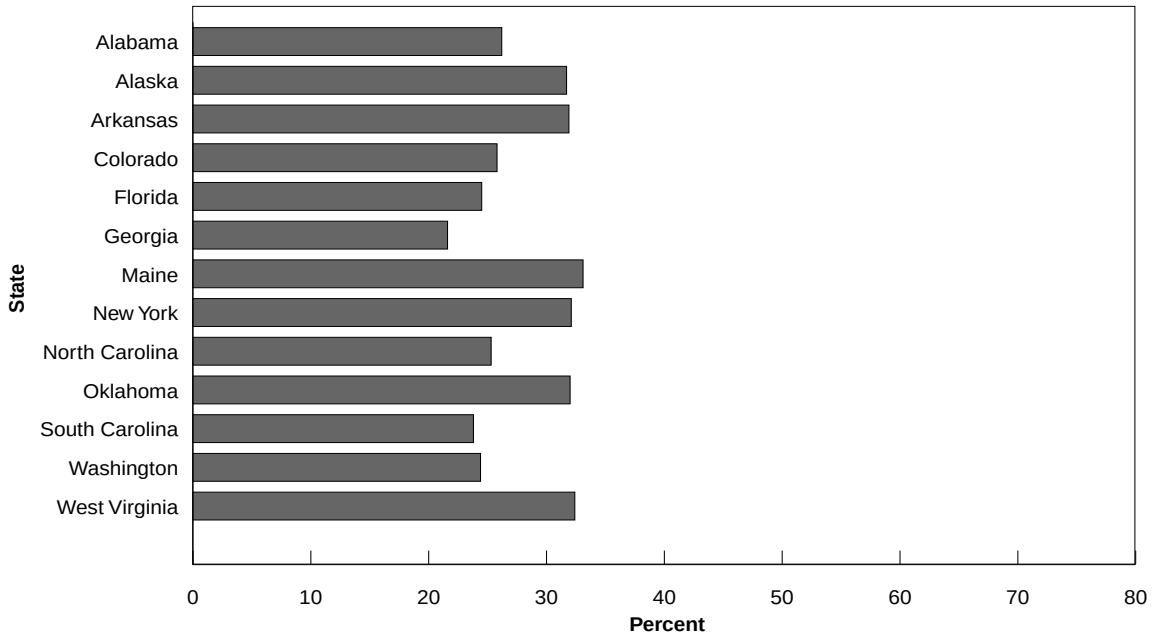
Prevalence of Smoking 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 1997

State	Respondents	Percent*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,705	26.2	1.4	23.5–28.8
Alaska	1,311	31.7	1.4	28.9–34.5
Arkansas	1,506	31.9	1.8	28.4–35.4
Colorado	1,805	25.8	1.6	22.8–28.9
Florida	2,176	24.5	1.4	21.9–27.2
Georgia	1,116	21.6	2.0	17.7–25.5
Maine	1,177	33.1	1.6	30.0–36.2
New York§	1,291	32.1	1.8	28.6–35.7
North Carolina¶	820	25.3	2.1	21.2–29.4
Oklahoma	2,019	32.0	1.8	28.5–35.6
South Carolina	1,363	23.8	1.8	20.2–27.4
Washington	2,097	24.4	1.5	21.4–27.4
West Virginia	1,153	32.4‡	1.7	29.2–35.7

*1997 state range is 21.6–33.1 percent. †Confidence interval. ‡Missing at least 10% of data.
§Data do not include New York City. ¶Data represent only July–December births.

Prevalence of Smoking 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 1997



Prevalence of Smoking 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 1993–1997

State	1993 (%)	1994 (%)	1995 (%)	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	P value for trend*
Alabama	23.5	23.3	28.1	25.2	26.2	0.09
Alaska	32.5	33.2	31.2	33.5	31.7	0.78
Florida	23.2	25.7	24.3	24.1	24.5	0.89
Georgia	24.3	22.4	24.1	21.0	21.6	0.21
Maine	36.4	31.8	35.0	32.6	33.1	0.27
New York[§]	27.8	32.3	30.6	29.1	32.1	0.46
Oklahoma	31.8	33.2	35.6	31.0	32.0	0.72
South Carolina	26.3	25.1	23.3	27.8	23.8	0.63
Washington[†]	not available	29.9	23.9	24.6	24.4	0.03
West Virginia	36.8	34.4	39.5	40.2	32.4[‡]	0.70

*Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.
[†]P value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.
[‡]Missing at least 10% of data.
[§]Data do not include New York City.

Year 2000 Health Objective 3.4h:

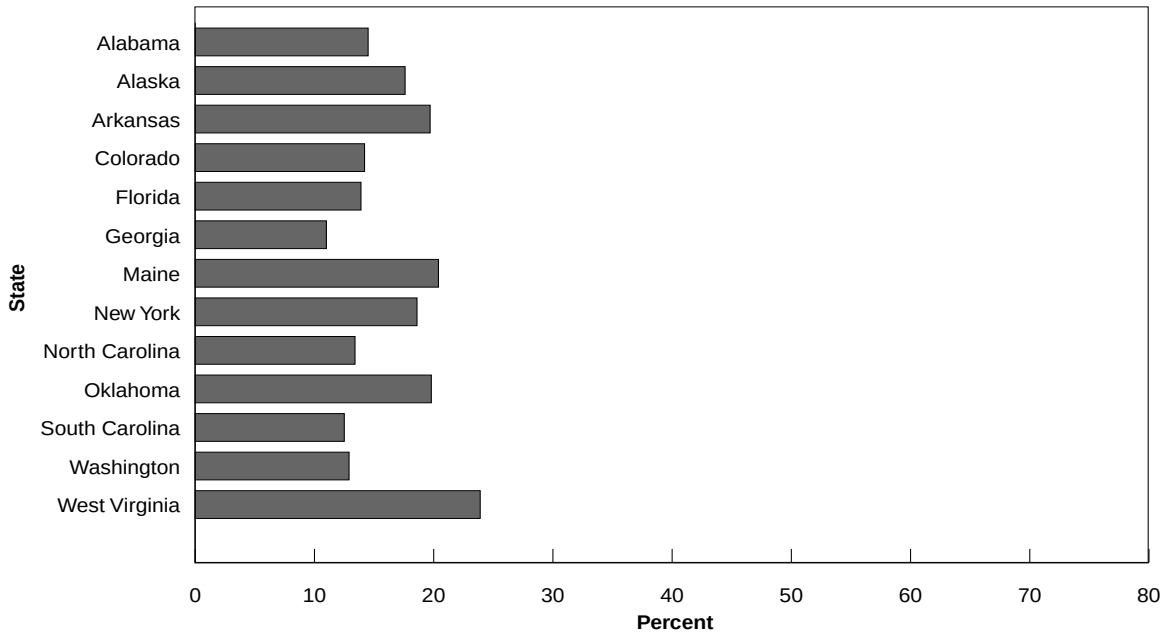
Reduce cigarette smoking to a prevalence of no more than 12% among women of reproductive age.

Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1997

State	Respondents	Percent*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,735	14.5	1.1	12.4–16.5
Alaska	1,336	17.6	1.1	15.4–19.8
Arkansas	1,523	19.7	1.5	16.8–22.7
Colorado	1,827	14.2	1.3	11.7–16.7
Florida	2,199	13.9	1.1	11.7–16.1
Georgia	1,130	11.0	1.6	7.9–14.1
Maine	1,187	20.4	1.4	17.7–23.1
New York§	1,307	18.6	1.5	15.6–21.5
North Carolina¶	836	13.4	1.6	10.2–16.6
Oklahoma	2,058	19.8	1.5	16.8–22.8
South Carolina	1,376	12.5	1.4	9.7–15.3
Washington	2,120	12.9	1.2	10.4–15.3
West Virginia	1,240	23.9	1.5	21.0–26.8

*1997 state range is 11.0–23.9 percent. †Confidence interval. §Data do not include New York City.
¶Data represent only July–December births.

Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1997



Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1993–1997

State	1993 (%)	1994 (%)	1995 (%)	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	P value for trend*
Alabama	13.7	15.2	16.2	15.2	14.5	0.62
Alaska	20.9	20.8	18.1	21.6	17.6	0.11
Florida	13.6	14.3	13.3	12.8	13.9	0.79
Georgia†	15.7	13.7	13.5	13.0	11.0	0.02
Maine	22.0	17.9	21.9	19.7	20.4	0.74
New York§	19.5	22.5	19.7	15.6	18.6	0.08
Oklahoma	22.0	22.7	22.9	19.4	19.8	0.13
South Carolina	15.7	14.3	13.8	15.4	12.5	0.19
Washington†	not available	18.4	14.7	12.0	12.9	0.00
West Virginia	27.0	23.5	27.5	28.0	23.9	0.74

*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.

Year 2000 Health Objective 3.4i:

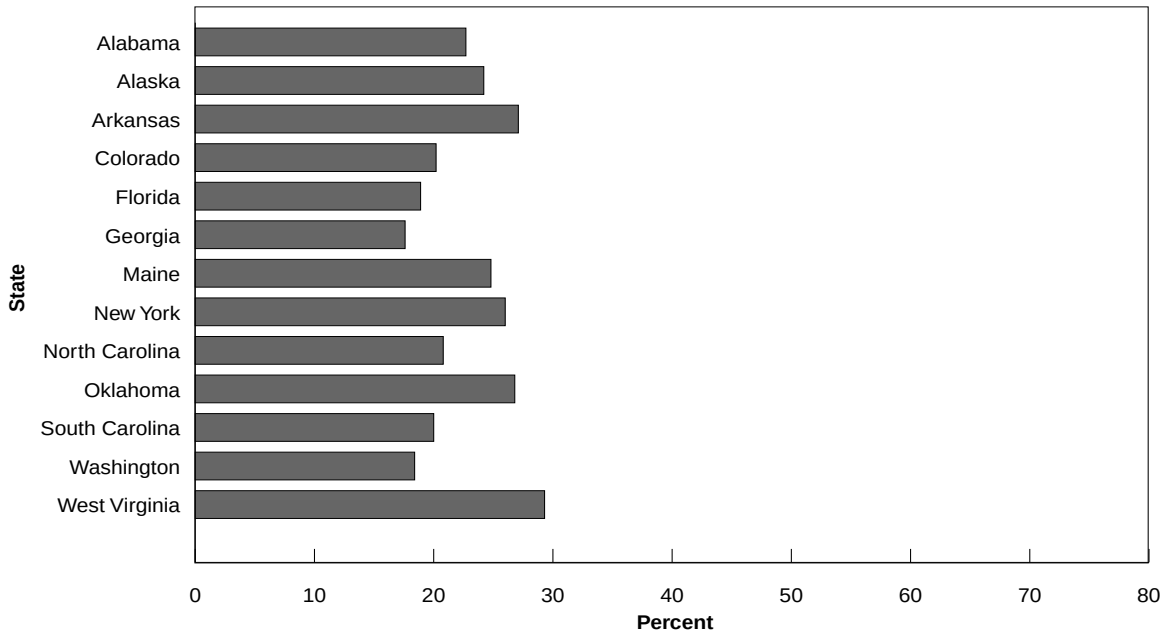
Reduce cigarette smoking to a prevalence of no more than 10% among pregnant women.

Prevalence of Smoking After Pregnancy, 1997

State	Respondents	Percent*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,739	22.7	1.3	20.2–25.2
Alaska	1,355	24.2	1.3	21.6–26.7
Arkansas	1,534	27.1	1.7	23.8–30.4
Colorado	1,825	20.2	1.4	17.3–23.0
Florida	2,208	18.9	1.2	16.5–21.4
Georgia	1,137	17.6	1.9	13.9–21.3
Maine	1,190	24.8	1.5	21.9–27.7
New York§	1,315	26.0	1.7	22.7–29.4
North Carolina¶	841	20.8	1.9	17.0–24.6
Oklahoma	2,067	26.8	1.7	23.4–30.1
South Carolina	1,379	20.0	1.7	16.7–23.4
Washington	2,124	18.4	1.4	15.6–21.2
West Virginia	1,211	29.3	1.6	26.1–32.4

*1997 state range is 17.6–29.3 percent. †Confidence interval. §Data do not include New York City.
¶Data represent only July–December births.

Prevalence of Smoking After Pregnancy, 1997



Prevalence of Smoking After Pregnancy, 1993–1997

State	1993 (%)	1994 (%)	1995 (%)	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	P value for trend*
Alabama	18.7	21.5	23.6	21.0	22.7	0.05
Alaska	26.5	26.3	25.2	27.6	24.2	0.42
Florida	18.3	20.9	19.9	19.5	18.9	0.89
Georgia	21.4	17.7	20.6	18.9	17.6	0.21
Maine	29.6	23.5	29.5	24.7	24.8	0.09
New York[§]	24.2	26.5	27.6	22.6	26.0	0.89
Oklahoma	27.6	29.0	30.9	24.8	26.8	0.28
South Carolina	22.6	21.4	19.8	23.0	20.0	0.44
Washington[†]	not available	24.6	19.1	17.3	18.4	0.00
West Virginia	32.2	29.9	35.8	32.8	29.3	0.59

*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.

Year 2000 Health Objective 3.7:

Increase smoking cessation during pregnancy so that at least 60% of women who are cigarette smokers at the time they become pregnant quit smoking early in pregnancy and maintain abstinence for the remainder of their pregnancy.

Multistate Exhibits

ALCOHOL USE

PRAMS 1997 Surveillance Report

Alcohol Use

Alcohol use during pregnancy, particularly in the first trimester, can produce a range of teratogenic effects in the fetus.[1] The most severe is fetal alcohol syndrome, which may include facial anomalies, reduced head circumference, and mental retardation. Alcohol use later in pregnancy has been associated with fetal 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. Because many women often report alcohol use in the first trimester as their use after they knew they were pregnant, prepregnancy rates of alcohol use are more accurate measures of use during the early part of the first trimester.[2]

PRAMS 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.

Data Highlights

- In 1997, 34.9%–56.8% of women used alcohol in the 3 months before they got pregnant. The drinking prevalence was highest in Maine (56.8%) and lowest in West Virginia (34.9%).
- By the last 3 months of pregnancy, few women were drinking alcohol (2.9%–10.7%). The drinking prevalence was highest in Colorado (10.7%) and lowest in West Virginia (2.9%).
- From 1993 to 1997, the proportion of women who drank alcohol during the last 3 months of their pregnancy declined 44% in Georgia, 24% in Maine, and 53% in Oklahoma.

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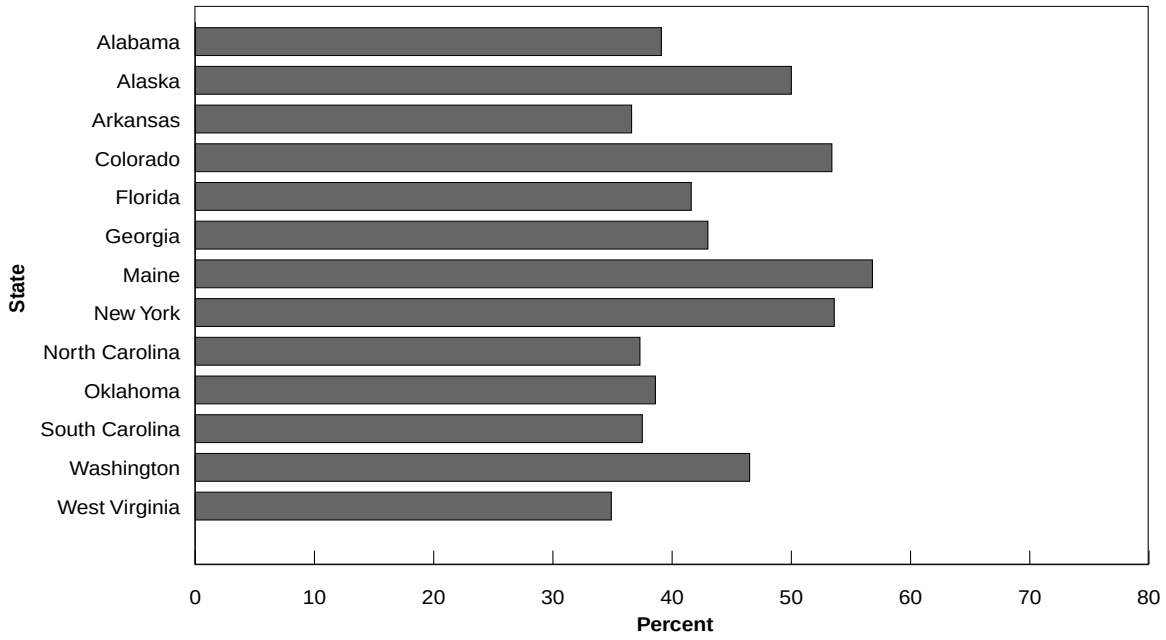
Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 1997

State	Respondents	Percent*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,727	39.1	1.5	36.1–42.1
Alaska	1,298	50.0	1.6	46.9–53.1
Arkansas	1,520	36.6	1.8	33.0–40.2
Colorado	1,796	53.4	1.7	50.0–56.8
Florida	2,189	41.6	1.5	38.7–44.6
Georgia	1,130	43.0	2.3	38.5–47.5
Maine	1,179	56.8	1.6	53.6–60.1
New York§	1,305	53.6	1.9	49.9–57.3
North Carolina¶	839	37.3	2.3	32.9–41.7
Oklahoma	2,049	38.6	1.8	35.0–42.2
South Carolina	1,377	37.5	2.1	33.5–41.5
Washington	2,098	46.5	1.7	43.1–49.8
West Virginia	1,262	34.9	1.7	31.7–38.2

*1997 state range is 34.9–56.8 percent. †Confidence interval. §Data do not include New York City.
¶Data represent only July–December births.

Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 1997



Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 1993–1997

State	1993 (%)	1994 (%)	1995 (%)	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	P value for trend*
Alabama	38.2	33.2	35.3	38.1	39.1	0.16
Alaska	50.5	50.0	50.4	49.7	50.0	0.79
Florida†	45.0	44.7	43.5	39.9	41.6	0.02
Georgia	45.5	45.7	41.6	39.4	43.0	0.07
Maine	54.8	57.3	52.6	55.1	56.8	0.75
New York§	56.6	55.8‡	56.1	54.9	53.6	0.30
Oklahoma	39.4	41.8	46.1	41.9	38.6	0.67
South Carolina	40.6	37.0	35.7	40.7	37.5	0.64
Washington†	not available	57.3	49.8	49.6	46.5	0.00
West Virginia	33.4	34.4	37.3	35.6	34.9	0.41

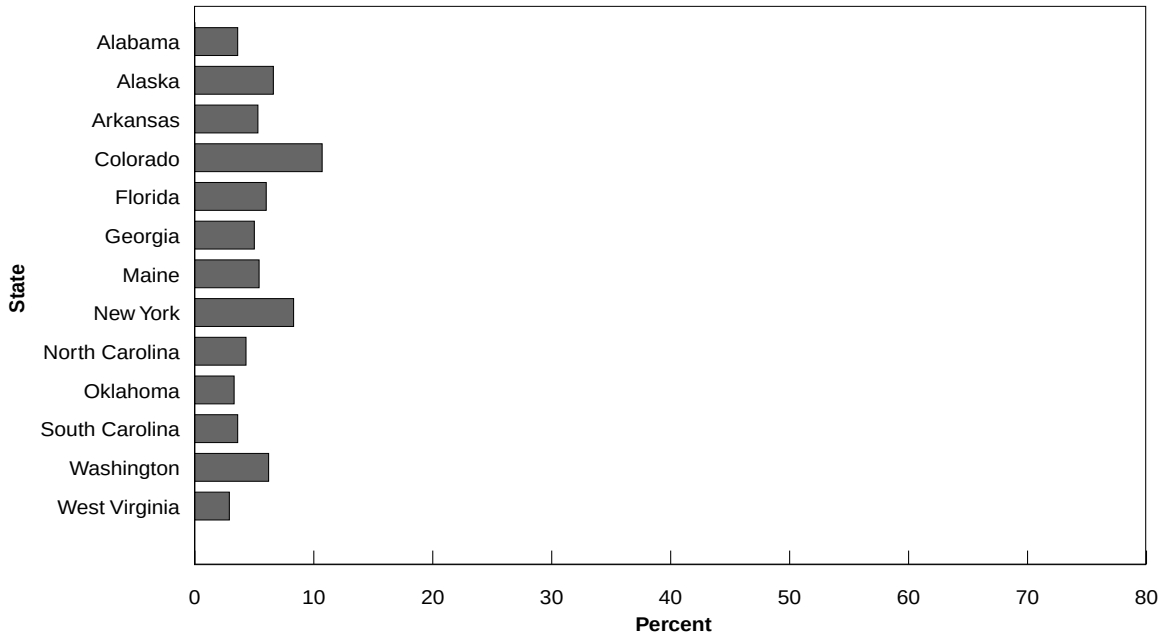
*Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.
†P value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.
‡Missing at least 10% of data.
§Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1997

State	Respondents	Percent*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,744	3.6	0.6	2.4–4.7
Alaska	1,326	6.6	0.8	5.1–8.1
Arkansas	1,529	5.3	1.0	3.3–7.2
Colorado	1,817	10.7	1.1	8.6–12.8
Florida	2,192	6.0	0.8	4.5–7.5
Georgia	1,137	5.0	0.9	3.2–6.9
Maine	1,192	5.4	0.7	4.0–6.9
New York§	1,317	8.3	1.0	6.2–10.3
North Carolina¶	843	4.3	0.9	2.5–6.1
Oklahoma	2,065	3.3	0.7	2.0–4.7
South Carolina	1,371	3.6	0.7	2.2–5.1
Washington	2,116	6.2	0.9	4.4–7.9
West Virginia	1,304	2.9	0.6	1.7–4.0

*1997 state range is 2.9–10.7 percent. †Confidence interval. §Data do not include New York City.
¶Data represent only July–December births.

Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1997



Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1993–1997

State	1993 (%)	1994 (%)	1995 (%)	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	P value for trend*
Alabama	4.8	3.3	5.0	4.0	3.6	0.34
Alaska	7.7	7.4	6.6	6.3	6.6	0.18
Florida	6.5	8.4	6.5	6.2	6.0	0.17
Georgia†	9.0	12.7	8.6	6.3	5.0	0.00
Maine†	7.1	8.7	6.1	5.9	5.4	0.02
New York§	9.7‡	7.8‡	8.1	9.0	8.3	0.71
Oklahoma†	7.0	5.2	5.1	2.6	3.3	0.00
South Carolina	5.6	3.7	4.2	3.6	3.6	0.08
Washington	not available	7.8	8.2	8.3	6.2	0.26
West Virginia	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.0	2.9	0.24

*Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression.
†P value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.
‡Missing at least 10% of data.
§Data do not include New York City.

Year 2000 Health Objective 14.10:

Increase abstinence from alcohol by pregnant women by at least 20%.

Multistate Exhibits

KNOWLEDGE ABOUT FOLIC ACID

PRAMS 1997 Surveillance Report

Knowledge About Folic Acid

In 1995, more than 1,400 infants were born with a neural tube defect.[1] Multiple studies have established that increased folic acid consumption just before pregnancy and during the first trimester reduces the incidence of neural tube defects.[2] Folic acid supplementation may also reduce the incidence of other birth defects[3] and preterm delivery.[4]

In 1991, the U.S. Public Health Service recommended that all women of childbearing age consume 0.4 mg of folic acid daily.[5] But knowledge of this recommendation has spread slowly. In 1995, only 29% of women in Georgia had heard that taking folic acid could prevent birth defects.[6] Nationwide, only 52% of women reported hearing or reading about folic acid, and only 9% of these knew that folic acid helps prevent birth defects.[7] Awareness has been growing, however. In 1997, 66% of women had heard about folic acid and 16% of these knew that folic acid helps prevent birth defects;[8] 22% had heard of the U.S. Public Health Service recommendation.

During 1995, a question that asked women if they had heard that taking folic acid can help prevent some birth defects was added to the PRAMS questionnaire. States can use these data to monitor women's awareness of the relationship between folic acid consumption and birth defects.

Data Highlights

- In 1997, the proportion of women who had heard that folic acid could prevent some birth defects ranged from 68.2% in Florida to 81.9% in Maine.
- Between 1996 and 1997, the proportion of women who had heard that folic acid could prevent some birth defects increased significantly (by 10% to 15%) in all 10 states.

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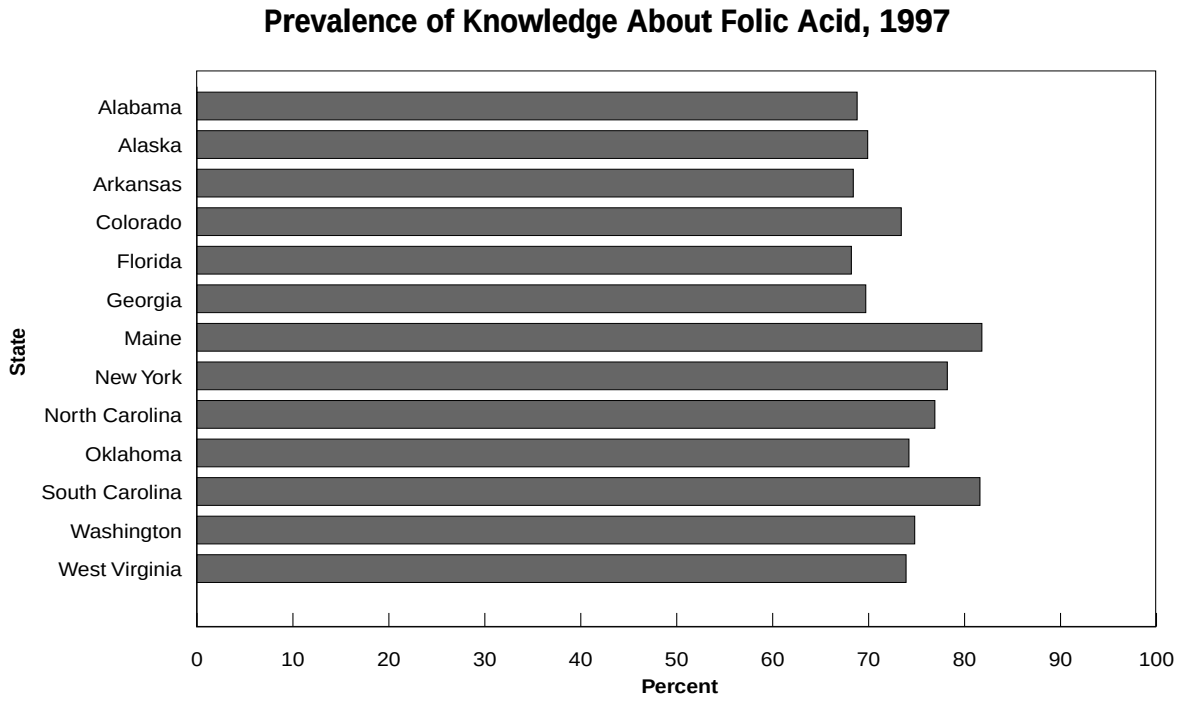
Prevalence of Knowledge About Folic Acid, 1997

State	Respondents	Percent*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,757	68.8	1.4	66.2–71.5
Alaska	1,361	69.9	1.3	67.2–72.5
Arkansas	1,546	68.4	1.7	65.1–71.8
Colorado	1,832	73.4	1.6	70.3–76.5
Florida	2,211	68.2	1.4	65.4–70.9
Georgia	1,147	69.7	2.1	65.6–73.7
Maine	1,204	81.9	1.3	79.4–84.5
New York§	1,328	78.2	1.6	75.0–81.4
North Carolina¶	844	76.9	2.0	72.9–80.8
Oklahoma	2,081	74.2	1.7	70.9–77.5
South Carolina	1,395	81.6	1.7	78.4–84.9
Washington	2,114	74.8	1.4	72.1–77.5
West Virginia	1,307	73.9	1.5	71.1–76.8

*1997 state range is 68.2–81.9 percent. †Confidence interval. §Data do not include New York City.
¶Data represent only July–December births.



Prevalence of Knowledge About Folic Acid, 1996–1997

State	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	P value for trend*
Alabama†	58.2	68.8	0.00
Alaska†	63.0	69.9	0.00
Florida†	60.1	68.2	0.00
Georgia†	61.6	69.7	0.00
Maine†	73.6	81.9	0.00
New York§†	67.9	78.2	0.00
Oklahoma†	66.4	74.2	0.00
South Carolina†	70.0	81.6	0.00
Washington†	65.9	74.8	0.00
West Virginia†	62.7	73.9	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.

Multistate Exhibits

PRENATAL HIV COUNSELING AND TESTING

PRAMS 1997 Surveillance Report

Prenatal HIV Counseling and Testing

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, the infection that causes acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), is a major cause of illness and death among women and children. In the United States in 1996, AIDS was the second leading cause of death among persons aged 25–44 years.[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 breast-feeding. 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 promulgated guidelines recommending that all health care providers offer universal HIV counseling and voluntary testing to women during routine prenatal care.[4] A recent evaluation of the impact of these guidelines 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]

Subsequently, a report from the Institute of Medicine in October 1998 recommended that all providers of prenatal health care test all pregnant women for HIV as part of routine prenatal care.[6] PRAMS data on HIV counseling and discussions of testing inform public health authorities and policymakers about the level of implementation of these recommendations in the general childbearing population.

Data Highlights

- In 1997, between 42.6% and 57.5% of women recalled that their health care provider discussed HIV prevention with them during prenatal care. HIV counseling was highest among mothers from North Carolina (57.5%) and lowest among mothers from Maine (42.6%).
- In 1997, between 64.6% and 87.4% of women recalled that their health care provider discussed getting tested for HIV during prenatal care. Discussions about testing were most prevalent among mothers from North Carolina (87.4%) and lowest among mothers from Maine (64.6%).
- Between 1996 and 1997, New York experienced a significant increase in the percentage of women who reported being counseled about HIV prevention during prenatal care, and Alabama experienced a significant decrease. In contrast, the proportion of women who reported that a health care provider discussed getting tested during prenatal care significantly increased in five states.

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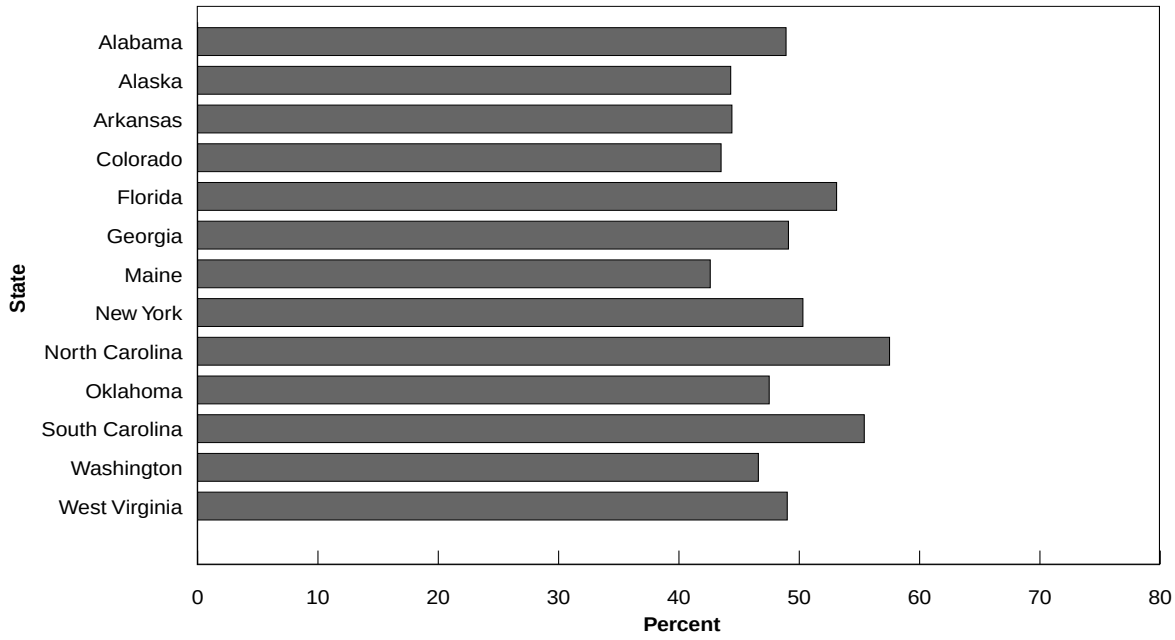
Prevalence of Counseling on HIV Prevention During Prenatal Care, 1997

State	Respondents	Percent*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,728	48.9	1.4	46.0–51.7
Alaska	1,324	44.3	1.5	41.3–47.3
Arkansas	1,504	44.4	1.9	40.8–48.1
Colorado	1,786	43.5	1.7	40.1–46.9
Florida	2,156	53.1	1.5	50.1–56.1
Georgia	1,109	49.1	2.3	44.7–53.6
Maine	1,183	42.6	1.6	39.3–45.8
New York§	1,300	50.3	1.9	46.6–54.0
North Carolina¶	831	57.5	2.3	53.0–62.0
Oklahoma	2,034	47.5	1.9	43.8–51.2
South Carolina	1,339	55.4	2.1	51.3–59.6
Washington	2,091	46.6	1.7	43.3–50.0
West Virginia	1,288	49.0	1.7	45.6–52.3

*1997 state range is 42.6–57.5 percent. †Confidence interval. §Data do not include New York City.
¶Data represent only July–December births.

Prevalence of Counseling on HIV Prevention During Prenatal Care, 1997



Prevalence of Counseling on HIV Prevention During Prenatal Care, 1996–1997

State	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	P value for trend*
Alabama†	55.2	48.9	0.00
Alaska	45.4	44.3	0.50
Florida	52.9	53.1	0.93
Georgia	49.4	49.1	0.94
Maine	44.2	42.6	0.61
New York§†	42.2	50.3	0.00
Oklahoma	45.5	47.5	0.46
South Carolina	56.0	55.4	0.35
Washington	50.1	46.6	0.18
West Virginia	48.8	49.0	0.30

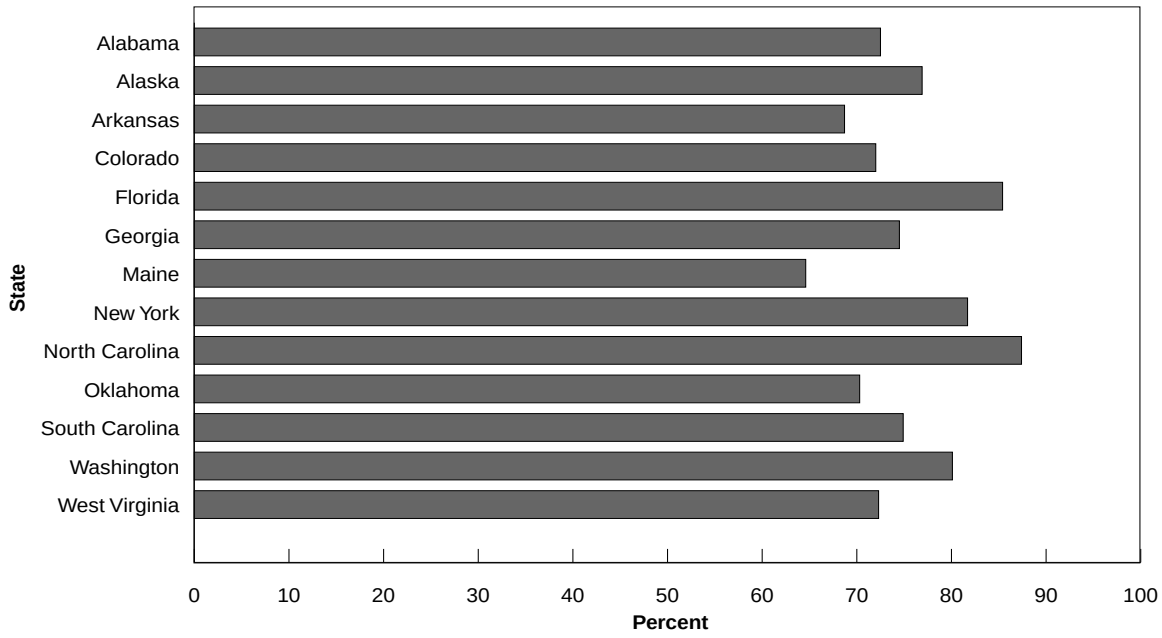
*Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression. †P value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.
§Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Discussion of HIV Testing During Prenatal Care, 1997

State	Respondents	Percent*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,723	72.5	1.4	69.9–75.2
Alaska	1,321	76.9	1.3	74.3–79.5
Arkansas	1,503	68.7	1.7	65.3–72.1
Colorado	1,790	72.0	1.5	69.0–75.0
Florida	2,161	85.4	1.1	83.2–87.6
Georgia	1,112	74.5	2.1	70.3–78.6
Maine	1,183	64.6	1.6	61.5–67.7
New York§	1,300	81.7	1.4	79.0–84.5
North Carolina¶	831	87.4	1.5	84.5–90.3
Oklahoma	2,036	70.3	1.7	66.9–73.7
South Carolina	1,343	74.9	1.9	71.2–78.5
Washington	2,103	80.1	1.4	77.3–82.8
West Virginia	1,285	72.3	1.5	69.3–75.3

*1997 state range is 64.6–87.4 percent. †Confidence interval. §Data do not include New York City.
¶Data represent only July–December births.

Prevalence of Discussion of HIV Testing During Prenatal Care, 1997



Prevalence of Discussion of HIV Testing During Prenatal Care, 1996–1997

State	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	P value for trend*
Alabama	72.8	72.5	0.91
Alaska	79.2	76.9	0.21
Florida†	79.0	85.4	0.00
Georgia	74.2	74.5	0.92
Maine†	63.4	64.6	0.02
New York§†	65.7	81.7	0.00
Oklahoma†	59.6	70.3	0.00
South Carolina	77.1	74.9	0.55
Washington	79.1	80.1	0.66
West Virginia†	64.8	72.3	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.

Multistate Exhibits

PHYSICAL ABUSE

PRAMS 1997 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 violence resulting in abdominal trauma can lead to fetal loss, early onset of labor and delivery of a preterm; low birthweight infant; fetal bone fracture; rupture of the mother's uterus; and antepartum hemorrhage.[2,3] A woman who is involved in violence or who is physically assaulted during her pregnancy is significantly more likely to have fetal death or distress[4] and to have preterm labor.[5]

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 during the 12 months before their infant's birth.[6] Compared with women who did not have the following characteristics, higher rates of physical violence were reported by women whose pregnancies were unwanted or mistimed; who were not white, younger than 20 years of age, or unmarried; had fewer than 12 years of education; lived in crowded living quarters; received WIC benefits; or entered prenatal care after the first trimester. Physical violence during pregnancy is significantly associated with low birthweight, poor maternal weight gain, infection, anemia, smoking, and alcohol and drug use.[7]

In 1997, 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 physical violence experienced before or during pregnancy can guide policymakers and program planners in designating funds and support for referral services.

Data Highlights

- Among women who delivered a live-born infant in 1997, between 3.6% (Maine) and 7.3% (Arkansas) reported being physically abused by their husband or partner in the 12 months before their most recent pregnancy. No significant trends were noted between 1996 and 1997 in any state.
- In 1997, between 2.4% (Washington) and 5.6% (South Carolina) of women reported that they experienced physical abuse by their husband or partner during their most recent pregnancy. No significant trends were noted between 1996 and 1997 in any state.
- In all states, the prevalence of physical abuse by a husband or partner was consistently higher in the 12 months before pregnancy than during pregnancy.

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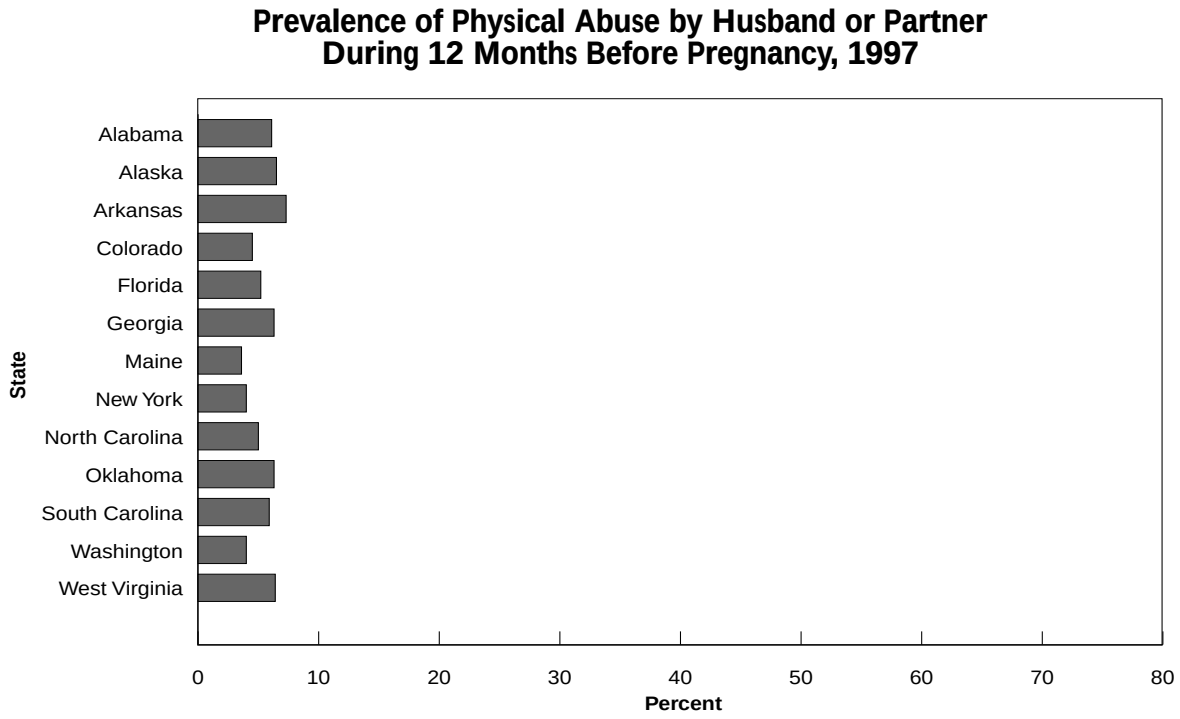
Year 2000 Health Objective 7.5:

Reduce physical abuse directed at women by male partners to no more than 27 per 1,000 couples.

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During the 12 Months Before Pregnancy, 1997

State	Respondents	Percent*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,725	6.1	0.7	4.6–7.5
Alaska	1,321	6.5	0.7	5.1–8.0
Arkansas	1,503	7.3	1.0	5.3–9.3
Colorado	1,807	4.5	0.8	2.9–6.1
Florida	2,151	5.2	0.7	3.9–6.6
Georgia	1,125	6.3	1.2	4.0–8.6
Maine	1,166	3.6	0.7	2.3–4.9
New York§	1,290	4.0	0.7	2.5–5.4
North Carolina¶	820	5.0	1.1	2.9–7.1
Oklahoma	1,984	6.3	0.9	4.4–8.1
South Carolina	1,355	5.9	1.1	3.8–8.0
Washington	2,090	4.0	0.6	2.8–5.2
West Virginia	1,268	6.4	0.8	4.7–8.1

*1997 state range is 3.6–7.3 percent. †Confidence interval. §Data do not include New York City.
¶Data represent only July–December births.



Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During the 12 Months Before Pregnancy, 1996–1997

State	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	P value for trend*
Alabama	5.4	6.1	0.47
Alaska	6.4	6.5	0.86
Florida	5.2	5.2	0.99
Georgia	5.8	6.3	0.73
Maine	4.4	3.6	0.28
New York[§]	5.5	4.0	0.21
Oklahoma	7.6	6.3	0.36
South Carolina	7.0	5.9	0.45
Washington	5.1	4.0	0.29
West Virginia	6.1	6.4	0.72

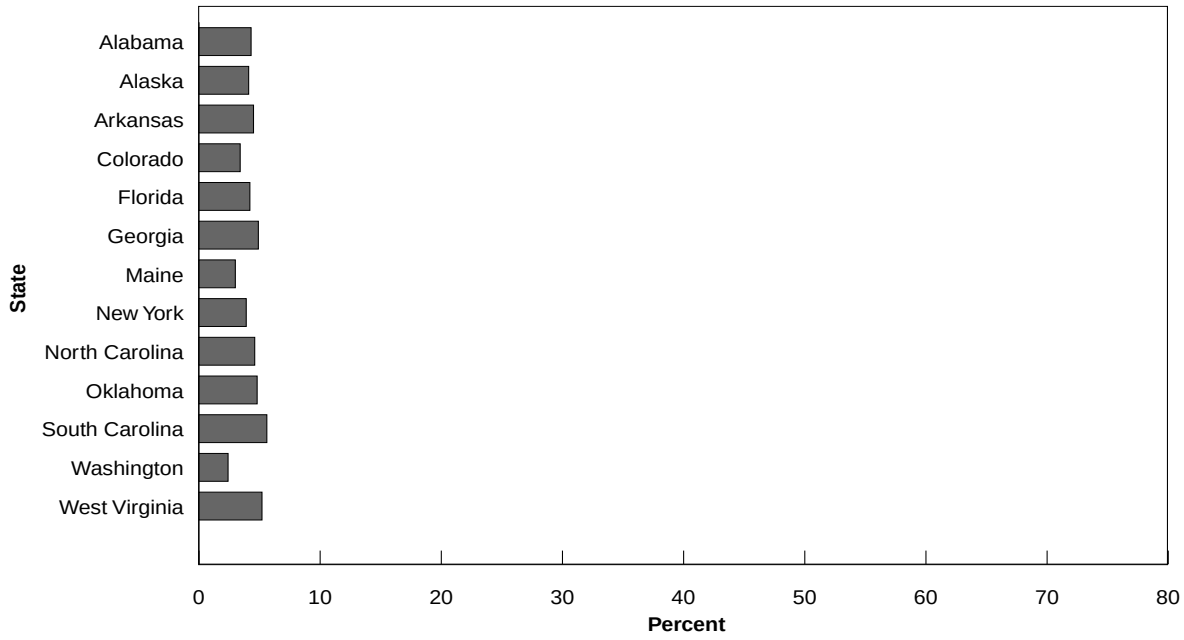
*Based on a test for linear trend using logistic regression. [§]Data do not include New York City.

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 1997

State	Respondents	Percent*	Standard Error	95% CI†
Alabama	1,749	4.3	0.6	3.1–5.5
Alaska	1,348	4.1	0.6	3.0–5.2
Arkansas	1,528	4.5	0.9	2.8–6.1
Colorado	1,816	3.4	0.6	2.1–4.6
Florida	2,180	4.2	0.6	3.0–5.4
Georgia	1,137	4.9	0.9	3.1–6.7
Maine	1,186	3.0	0.6	1.8–4.1
New York§	1,310	3.9	0.8	2.4–5.4
North Carolina¶	823	4.6	1.0	2.5–6.6
Oklahoma	2,005	4.8	0.8	3.2–6.5
South Carolina	1,365	5.6	1.0	3.6–7.6
Washington	2,107	2.4	0.5	1.5–3.3
West Virginia	1,298	5.2	0.7	3.7–6.6

*1997 state range is 2.4–5.6 percent. †Confidence interval. §Data do not include New York City.
¶Data represent only July–December births.

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 1997



Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 1996–1997

State	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	P value for trend*
Alabama	5.3	4.3	0.30
Alaska	5.7	4.1	0.07
Florida	4.1	4.2	0.89
Georgia	4.4	4.9	0.68
Maine	2.9	3.0	0.38
New York[§]	3.6	3.9	0.78
Oklahoma	5.6	4.8	0.53
South Carolina	4.7	5.6	0.90
Washington	3.7	2.4	0.12
West Virginia	4.4	5.2	0.68

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

State Exhibits

ALABAMA

PRAMS 1997 Surveillance Report

Alabama 1997
Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population*

Characteristic	Population Size	Percent	Respondents†
Age, years			
<20	10,441	17.9	344
20–24	17,452	30.0	485
25–34	25,644	44.0	799
35+	4,695	8.1	145
Race			
White	38,389	65.9	1,161
Black	19,151	32.9	599
Other¶	679	1.2	12
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	1,029	1.8	23
Non-Hispanic	57,187	98.2	1,750
Education, years			
<12	13,852	23.9	409
12	19,320	33.3	607
>12	24,831	42.8	751
Marital status			
Married	38,175	65.6	1,133
Unmarried	20,055	34.4	640
Birth weight			
LBW (<2500 g)	4,946	8.5	885
NBW (≥2500 g)	53,275	91.5	888
Total	58,238		1,773

	Estimated Population Size	95% CI‡	Percent	95% CI	Respondents†
In crowded household (>1 person/room)	5,875	4,827–6,922	10.8	8.9–12.7	1,634

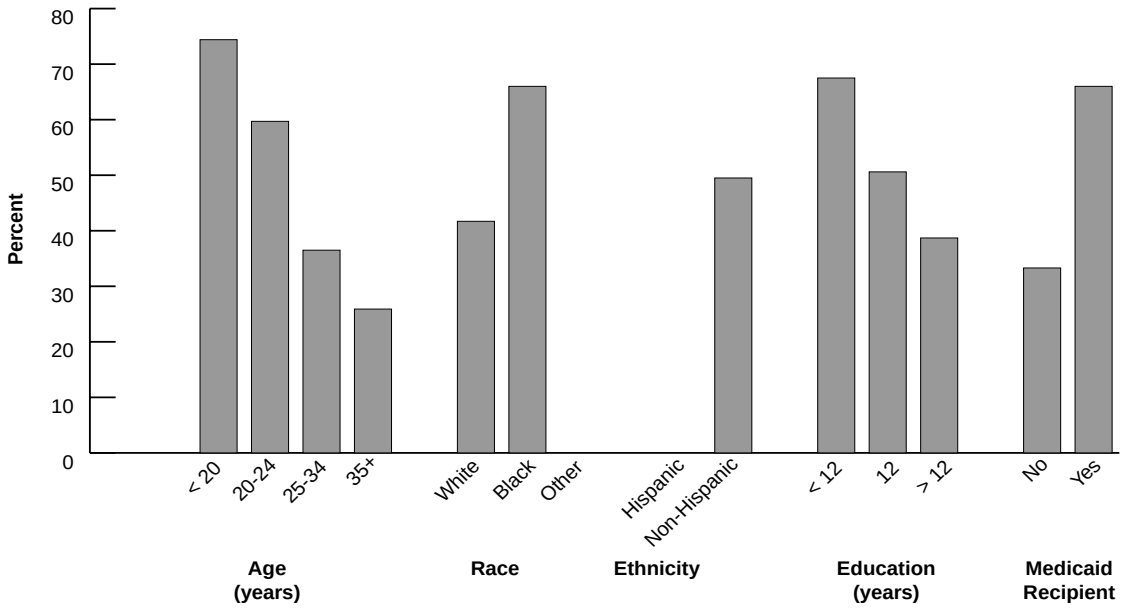
*PRAMS-eligible population is defined as state residents who had in-state births.
†Number of women who completed a survey.
‡Confidence interval.
¶Other includes Native American and Asian.
Sources: Figures for "In crowded household" are estimated from the PRAMS sample; all other figures are population percentages compiled from state birth certificate data.

ALABAMA 1997
Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20‡	306	74.4	3.2	68.2–80.6
20–24	456	59.7	2.9	53.9–65.5
25–34	748	36.5	2.3	32.0–41.0
35+	132	25.9	5.2	15.7–36.2
Race				
White	1,092	41.7	1.9	38.1–45.4
Black‡	537	66.0	2.8	60.5–71.5
Other†	12	—	—	—
Ethnicity				
Hispanic‡†	21	—	—	—
Non-Hispanic	1,621	49.5	1.5	46.5–52.5
Education, years				
<12‡	356	67.5	3.2	61.3–73.8
12	562	50.6	2.6	45.4–55.8
>12	719	38.7	2.4	34.1–43.4
Medicaid recipient				
No	815	33.3	2.2	29.0–37.6
Yes	827	66.0	2.1	61.8–70.1

*Confidence interval. ‡Missing more than 10% of data. †Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported.

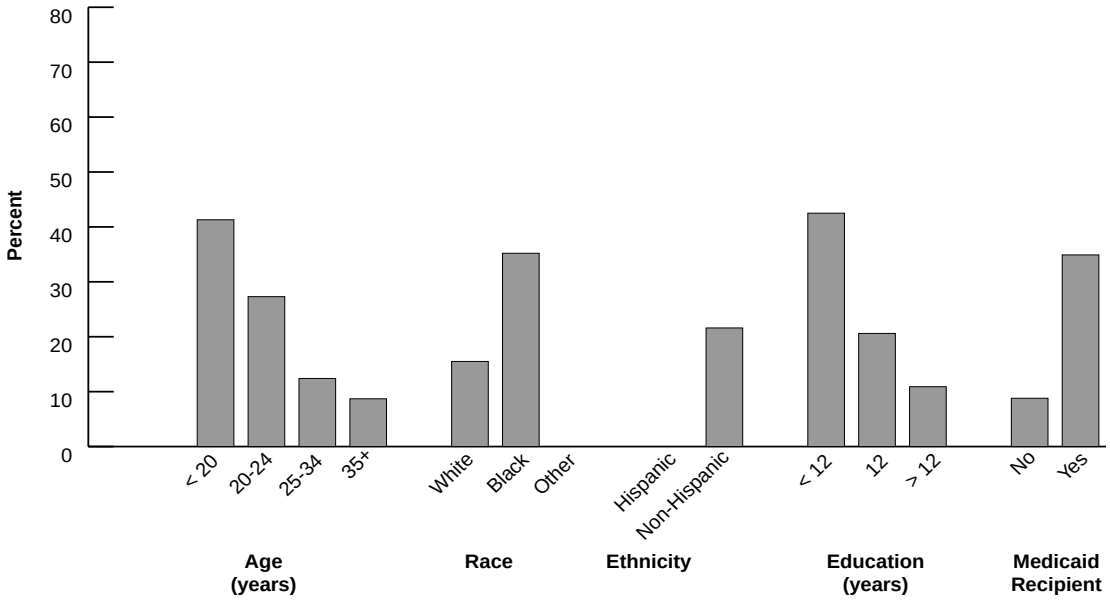


Alabama 1997
Prevalence of Late Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	339	41.3	3.4	34.7–48.0
20–24	472	27.3	2.6	22.2–32.4
25–34	787	12.4	1.5	9.5–15.3
35+	144	8.7	3.0	2.9–14.6
Race				
White	1,147	15.5	1.3	13.0–18.0
Black	582	35.2	2.7	29.9–40.5
Other†	12	—	—	—
Ethnicity				
Hispanic†	22	—	—	—
Non-Hispanic	1,720	21.6	1.2	19.2–24.0
Education, years				
<12	398	42.5	3.2	36.3–48.7
12	589	20.6	2.1	16.5–24.7
>12	749	10.9	1.5	8.0–13.8
Medicaid recipient				
No	854	8.8	1.3	6.2–11.3
Yes	888	34.9	2.0	30.9–38.9

*Confidence interval. †Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported.

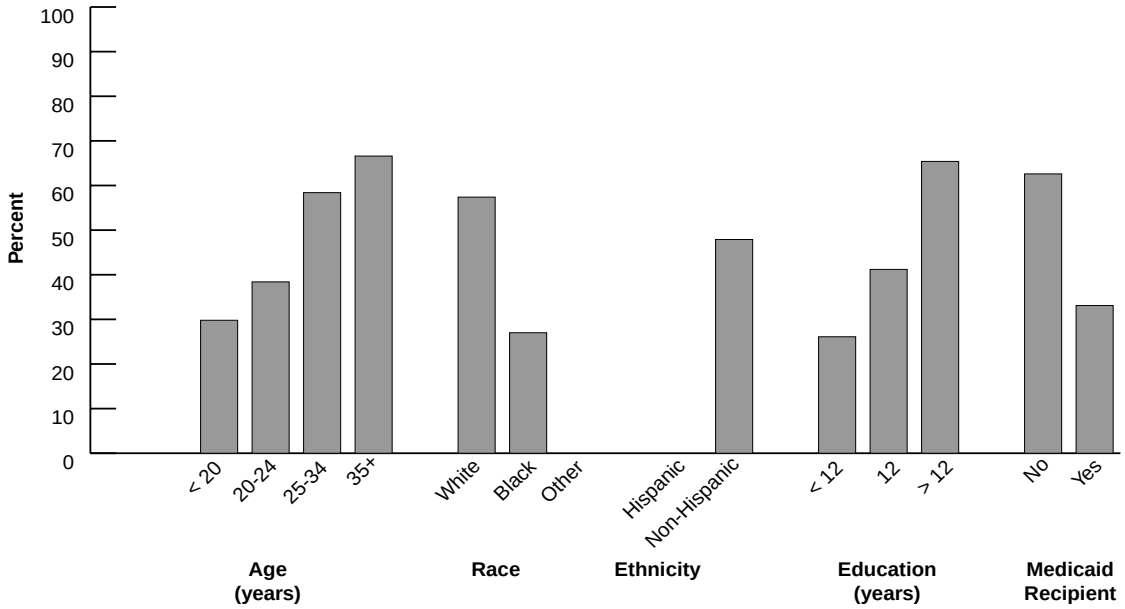


Alabama 1997
Prevalence of Breast-Feeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	318	29.8	3.2	23.6–36.0
20–24	453	38.4	2.9	32.7–44.2
25–34	737	58.4	2.3	53.9–62.9
35+	137	66.6	5.6	55.6–77.5
Race				
White	1,087	57.4	1.9	53.8–61.1
Black	545	27.0	2.6	21.9–32.1
Other†	12	—	—	—
Ethnicity				
Hispanic‡†	19	—	—	—
Non-Hispanic	1,626	47.9	1.5	44.9–50.9
Education, years				
<12	369	26.1	2.9	20.4–31.8
12	568	41.2	2.6	36.1–46.2
>12	704	65.4	2.3	60.8–70.0
Medicaid recipient				
No	801	62.6	2.2	58.3–67.0
Yes	844	33.1	2.0	29.1–37.1

*Confidence interval. ‡Missing more than 10% of data. †Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported.

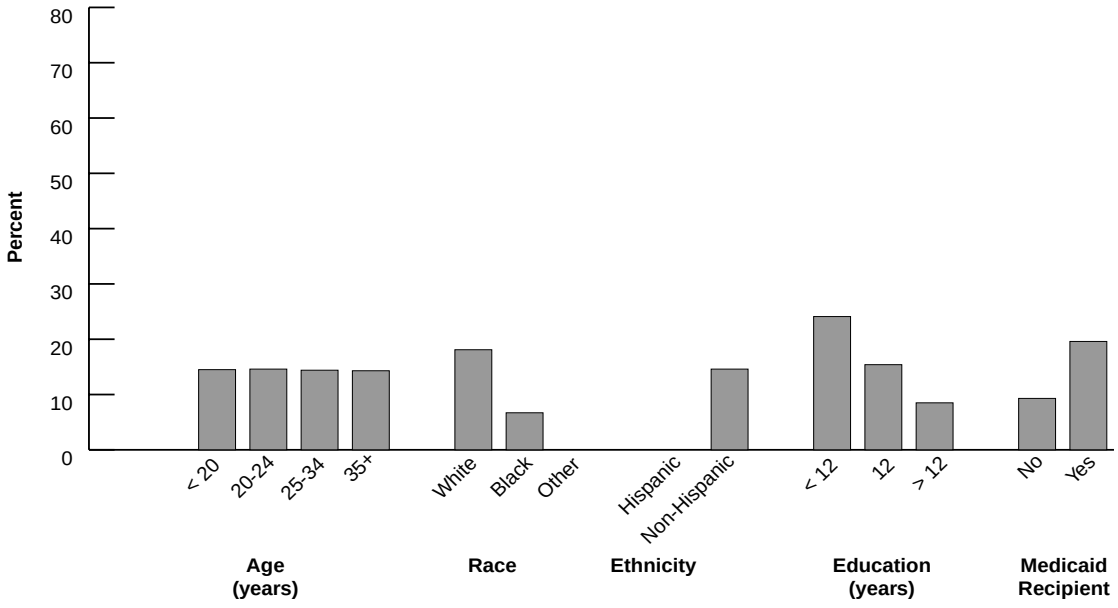


Alabama 1997
Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	338	14.5	2.3	9.9–19.1
20–24	476	14.6	2.0	10.7–18.5
25–34	781	14.4	1.6	11.3–17.6
35+	140	14.3	4.0	6.5–22.0
Race				
White	1,135	18.1	1.4	15.4–20.8
Black	588	6.7	1.4	4.0– 9.4
Other‡†	11	—	—	—
Ethnicity				
Hispanic†	23	—	—	—
Non-Hispanic	1,712	14.6	1.1	12.5–16.6
Education, years				
<12	397	24.1	2.7	18.8–29.3
12	594	15.4	1.9	11.7–19.0
>12	738	8.5	1.3	5.9–11.1
Medicaid recipient				
No	842	9.3	1.3	6.8–11.9
Yes	893	19.6	1.7	16.4–22.9

*Confidence interval. ‡Missing more than 10% of data. †Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported.

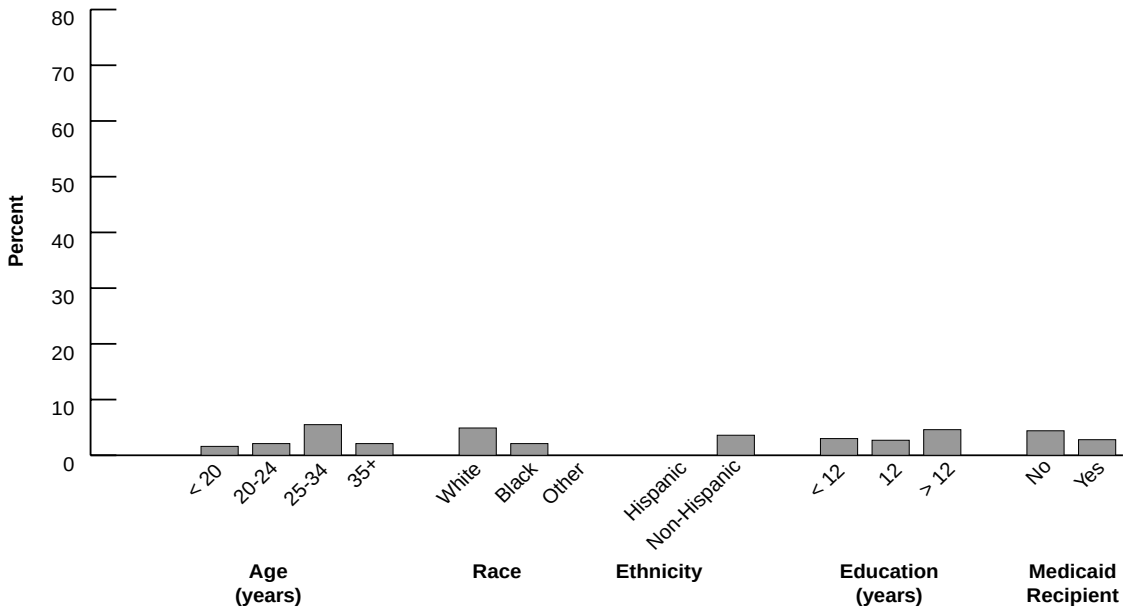


Alabama 1997
Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	341	1.6	0.8	0.0– 3.1
20–24	478	2.1	0.8	0.5– 3.7
25–34	781	5.5	1.1	3.4– 7.6
35+	144	2.1	1.5	0.0– 5.1
Race				
White	1,148	4.0	0.7	2.5– 5.4
Black	583	2.1	0.8	0.6– 3.7
Other†	12	—	—	—
Ethnicity				
Hispanic†	22	—	—	—
Non-Hispanic	1,722	3.6	0.6	2.5– 4.7
Education, years				
<12	403	3.0	1.0	1.0– 5.0
12	593	2.7	0.9	1.0– 4.4
>12	742	4.6	1.0	2.6– 6.6
Medicaid recipient				
No	847	4.4	0.9	2.5– 6.2
Yes	897	2.8	0.7	1.5– 4.0

*Confidence interval. †Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported.

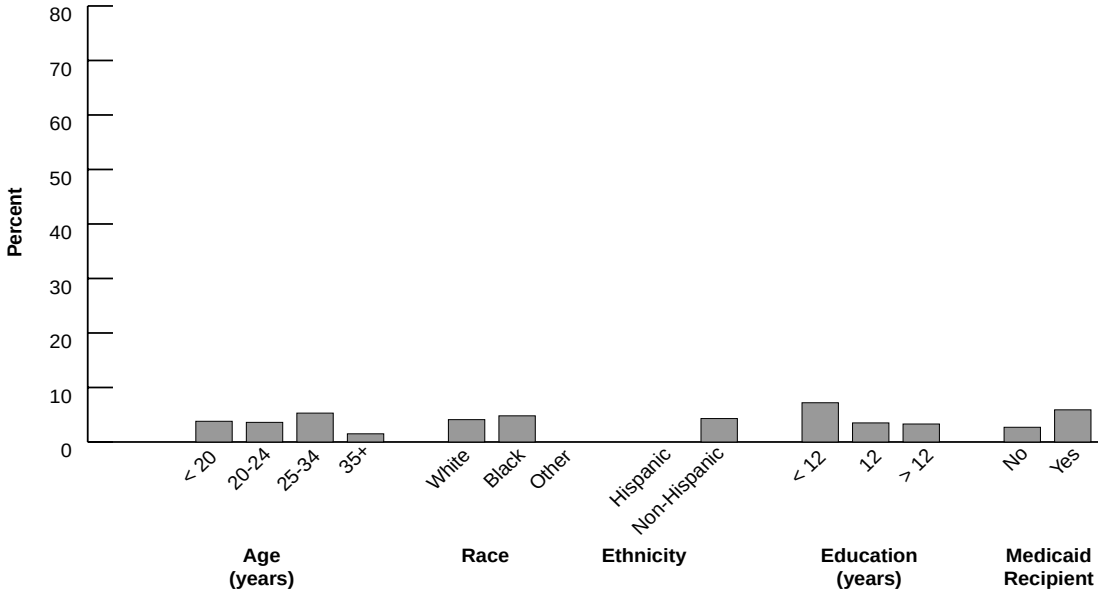


Alabama 1997
Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	339	3.8	1.2	1.4– 6.3
20–24	477	3.6	1.1	1.5– 5.7
25–34	790	5.3	1.1	3.3– 7.4
35+	143	1.5	1.2	0.0– 3.8
Race				
White	1,151	4.1	0.7	2.7– 5.6
Black	585	4.8	1.2	2.4– 7.2
Other†	12	—	—	—
Ethnicity				
Hispanic†	22	—	—	—
Non-Hispanic	1,727	4.3	0.6	3.1– 5.6
Education, years				
<12	402	7.2	1.7	3.9–10.5
12	600	3.5	0.9	1.7– 5.4
>12	742	3.3	0.9	1.6– 5.1
Medicaid recipient				
No	850	2.7	0.7	1.2– 4.1
Yes	899	5.9	1.0	4.0– 7.9

*Confidence interval. †Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported.



State Exhibits

ALASKA

PRAMS 1997 Surveillance Report

Alaska 1997
Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population*

Characteristic	Population Size	Percent	Respondents†
Age, years			
<20	1,113	11.3	169
20–24	2,621	26.7	360
25–34	4,768	48.6	651
35+	1,316	13.4	193
Race			
White	6,361	64.9	685
Black	445	4.5	41
Other¶	2,995	30.6	642
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	602	6.1	68
Non-Hispanic	9,193	93.9	1,300
Education, years			
<12	1,398	14.4	208
12	4,084	42.2	614
>12	4,205	43.4	536
Marital status			
Married	6,789	69.3	918
Unmarried	3,008	30.7	454
Birth weight			
LBW (<2500 g)	519	5.3	295
NBW (≥2500 g)	9,269	94.7	1,067
Total	9,820		1,373

	Estimated Population Size	95% CI‡	Percent	95% CI	Respondents†
Annual household income					
≤$15,000	2,512	2,253–2,772	27.1	24.4–29.7	398
$15,001–$25,000	1,458	1,244–1,672	15.7	13.4–18.0	207
$25,001–$40,000	1,844	1,615–2,074	19.9	17.4–22.3	256
≥$40,001	3,467	3,196–3,738	37.4	34.4–40.3	432
In crowded household					
(>1 person/room)	1,810	1,599–2,021	19.4	17.2–21.6	1,287

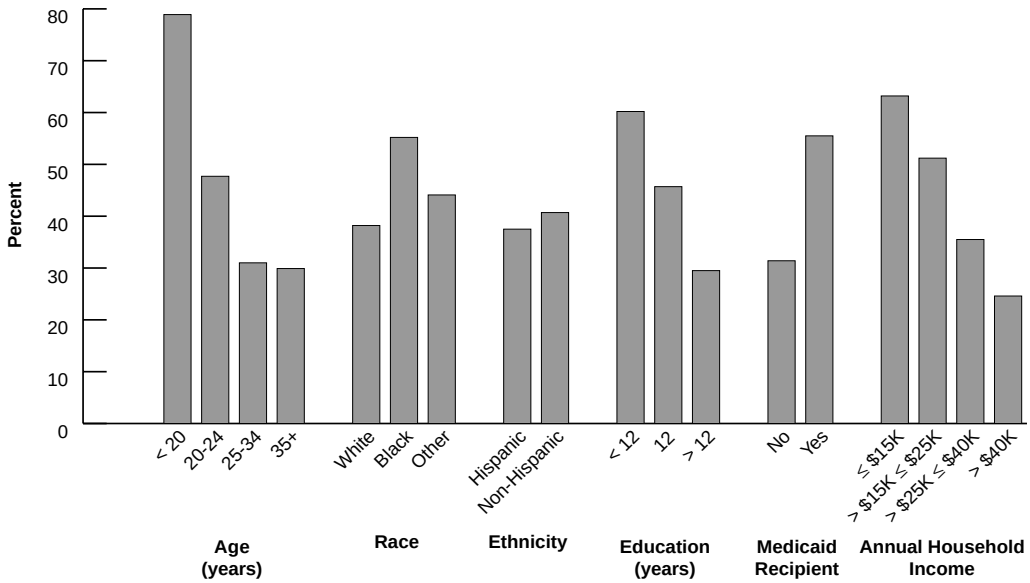
*PRAMS-eligible population is defined as all state residents who gave birth.
†Number of women who completed a survey.
‡Confidence interval.
¶Other includes Alaska Native, Asian, and other nonwhite.
Sources: Figures for "Annual household income" and "In crowded household" are estimated from the PRAMS sample; all other figures are population percentages compiled from state birth certificate data.

Alaska 1997
Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20‡	133	78.9	4.4	70.3–87.6
20–24‡	309	47.7	3.2	41.4–53.9
25–34	590	31.0	2.1	26.8–35.1
35+‡	163	29.9	4.1	21.8–38.0
Race				
White	622	38.2	2.1	34.0–42.4
Black§	38	55.2	9.3	37.0–73.4
Other‡	530	44.1	2.3	39.6–48.5
Ethnicity				
Hispanic‡	60	37.5	7.6	22.7–52.3
Non-Hispanic‡	1,130	40.7	1.7	37.5–44.0
Education, years				
<12‡	174	60.2	4.3	51.7–68.7
12‡	520	45.7	2.5	40.7–50.7
>12	488	29.5	2.2	25.1–33.9
Medicaid recipient				
No	687	31.4	2.0	27.5–35.3
Yes‡	508	55.5	2.6	50.5–60.5
Annual household income				
≤$15,000‡	323	63.2	3.1	57.2–69.3
$15,001–$25,000‡	180	51.2	4.3	42.8–59.6
$25,001–$40,000	228	35.5	3.5	28.5–42.4
≥$40,001	399	24.6	2.4	19.9–29.2

*Confidence interval. ‡Missing more than 10% of data. §Fewer than 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

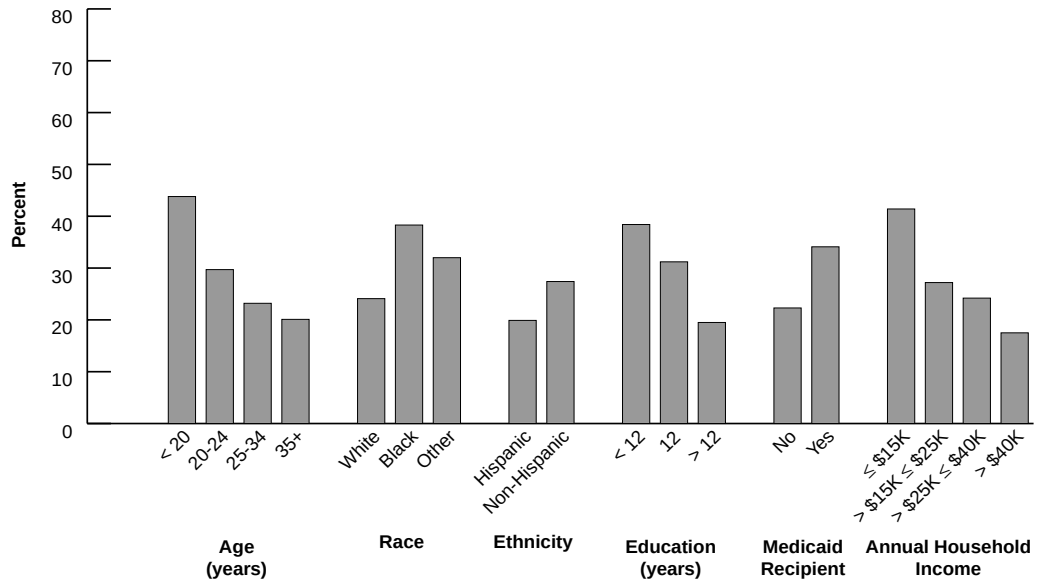


Alaska 1997
Prevalence of Late Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	162	43.8	4.8	34.3–53.2
20–24	349	29.7	2.8	24.2–35.2
25–34	646	23.2	1.9	19.6–26.9
35+	191	20.1	3.2	13.9–26.3
Race				
White	678	24.1	1.8	20.5–27.6
Black§	40	38.3	9.0	20.6–55.9
Other	625	32.0	2.0	28.0–36.0
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	67	19.9	5.9	8.4–31.5
Non-Hispanic	1,276	27.4	1.4	24.6–30.2
Education, years				
<12	201	38.4	4.1	30.3–46.4
12	603	31.2	2.2	26.9–35.5
>12	530	19.5	1.9	15.8–23.2
Medicaid recipient				
No	744	22.3	1.7	18.9–25.7
Yes	604	34.1	2.3	29.6–38.5
Annual household income				
≤$15,000	388	41.4	3.0	35.5–47.2
$15,001–$25,000	204	27.2	3.6	20.2–34.2
$25,001–$40,000	254	24.2	3.1	18.1–30.4
≥$40,001	428	17.5	2.0	13.5–21.5

*Confidence interval. §Fewer than 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

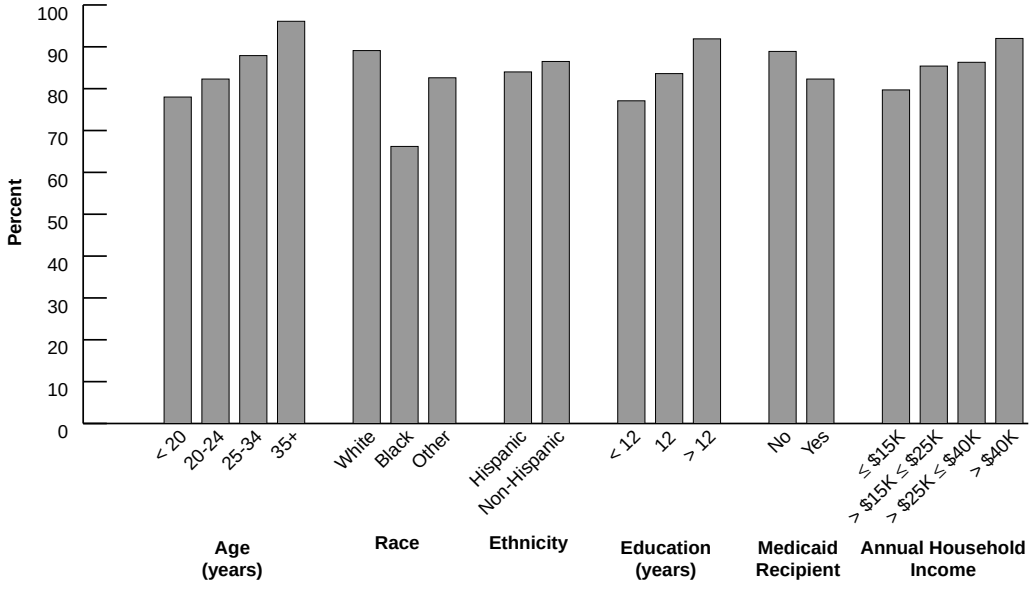


Alaska 1997
Prevalence of Breast-Feeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	155	78.0	3.9	70.3–85.7
20–24	330	82.3	2.3	77.8–86.8
25–34	595	87.9	1.4	85.1–90.7
35+	176	96.1	0.9	94.3–97.8
Race				
White	650	89.1	1.3	86.5–91.6
Black§	37	66.2	9.1	48.4–84.0
Other	565	82.6	1.5	79.6–85.5
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	61	84.0	5.4	73.4–94.5
Non-Hispanic	1,191	86.5	1.1	84.4–88.6
Education, years				
<12	184	77.1	3.6	70.0–84.2
12	554	83.6	1.7	80.3–87.0
>12	506	91.9	1.3	89.3–94.4
Medicaid recipient				
No	704	88.9	1.3	86.3–91.4
Yes	552	82.3	1.8	78.9–85.8
Annual household income				
≤$15,000	350	79.7	2.5	74.8–84.6
$15,001–$25,000	186	85.4	2.9	79.8–91.0
$25,001–$40,000	241	86.3	2.4	81.5–91.1
≥$40,001	410	92.0	1.4	89.2–94.8

*Confidence interval. §Fewer than 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

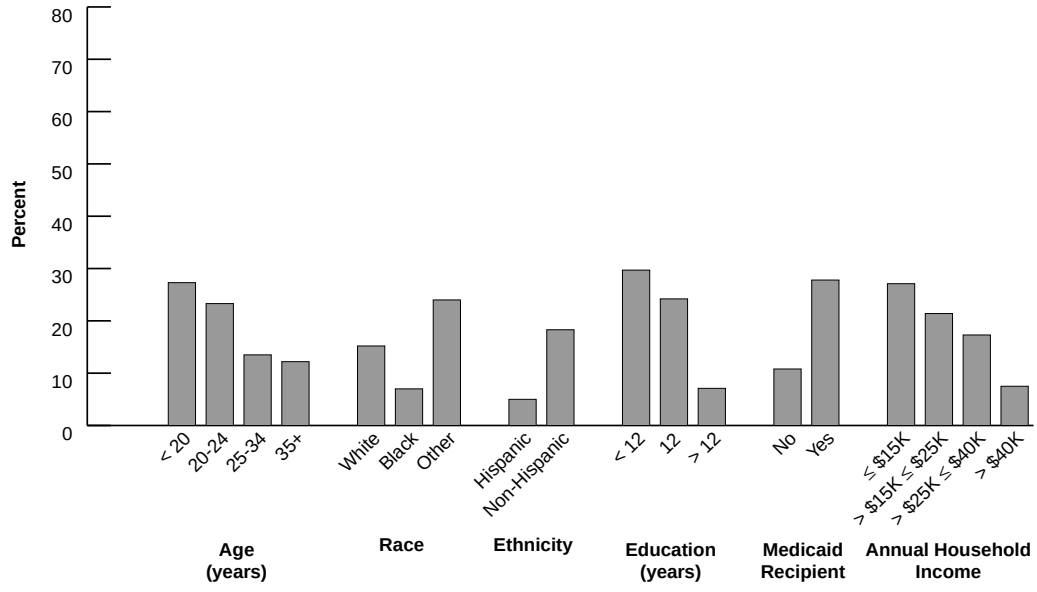


Alaska 1997
Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	164	27.3	4.2	19.1–35.4
20–24	348	23.3	2.4	18.5–28.1
25–34	633	13.5	1.4	10.6–16.3
35+	191	12.2	2.3	7.6–16.8
Race				
White	677	15.2	1.5	12.3–18.2
Black§	41	7.0	4.5	0.0–15.8
Other	613	24.0	1.7	20.8–27.2
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	67	5.0	2.4	0.3– 9.6
Non-Hispanic	1,264	18.3	1.2	16.0–20.6
Education, years				
<12	192	29.7	3.6	22.6–36.8
12	602	24.2	2.0	20.3–28.1
>12	527	7.1	1.2	4.9– 9.4
Medicaid recipient				
No	743	10.8	1.2	8.6–13.1
Yes	593	27.8	2.1	23.6–31.9
Annual household income				
≤$15,000	385	27.1	2.6	22.0–32.2
$15,001–$25,000	199	21.4	3.2	15.1–27.8
$25,001–$40,000	250	17.3	2.6	12.3–22.4
≥$40,001	429	7.5	1.3	5.0–10.0

*Confidence interval. §Fewer than 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

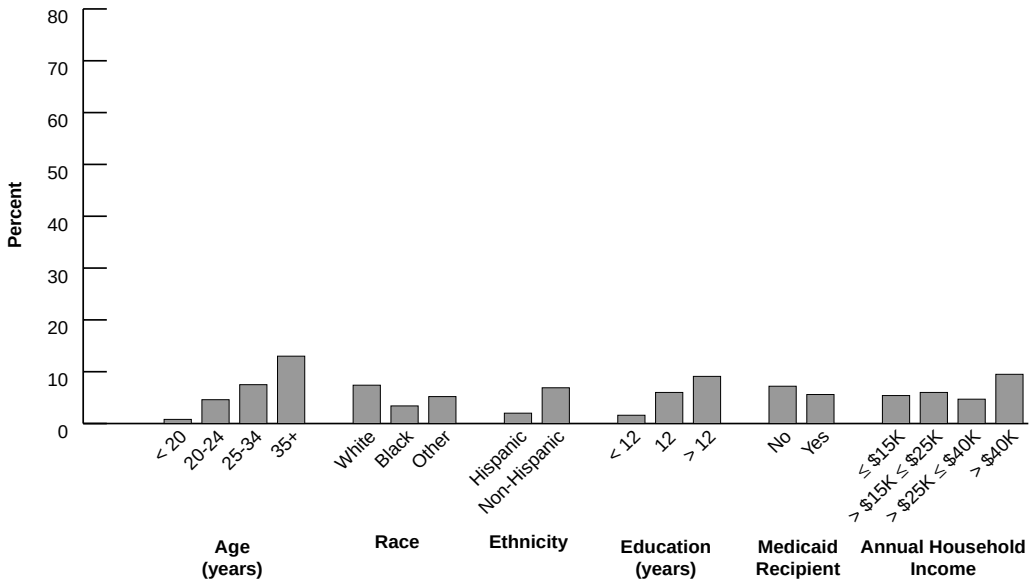


Alaska 1997
Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	163	0.8	0.5	0.0– 1.7
20–24	345	4.6	1.2	2.2– 6.9
25–34	634	7.5	1.2	5.1– 9.9
35+	184	13.0	2.9	7.4–18.6
Race				
White	674	7.4	1.1	5.3– 9.5
Black§	41	3.4	3.2	0.0– 9.7
Other	606	5.2	0.9	3.5– 6.9
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	67	2.0	1.9	0.0– 5.7
Non-Hispanic	1,254	6.9	0.8	5.3– 8.5
Education, years				
<12	194	1.6	0.6	0.4– 2.8
12	589	6.0	1.1	3.8– 8.1
>12	529	9.1	1.4	6.3–11.9
Medicaid recipient				
No	739	7.2	1.1	5.1– 9.3
Yes	587	5.6	1.1	3.5– 7.7
Annual household income				
≤$15,000	374	5.4	1.3	2.8– 8.0
$15,001–$25,000	201	6.0	1.8	2.4– 9.6
$25,001–$40,000	247	4.7	1.5	1.7– 7.7
≥$40,001	429	9.5	1.6	6.4–12.6

*Confidence interval. §Fewer than 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

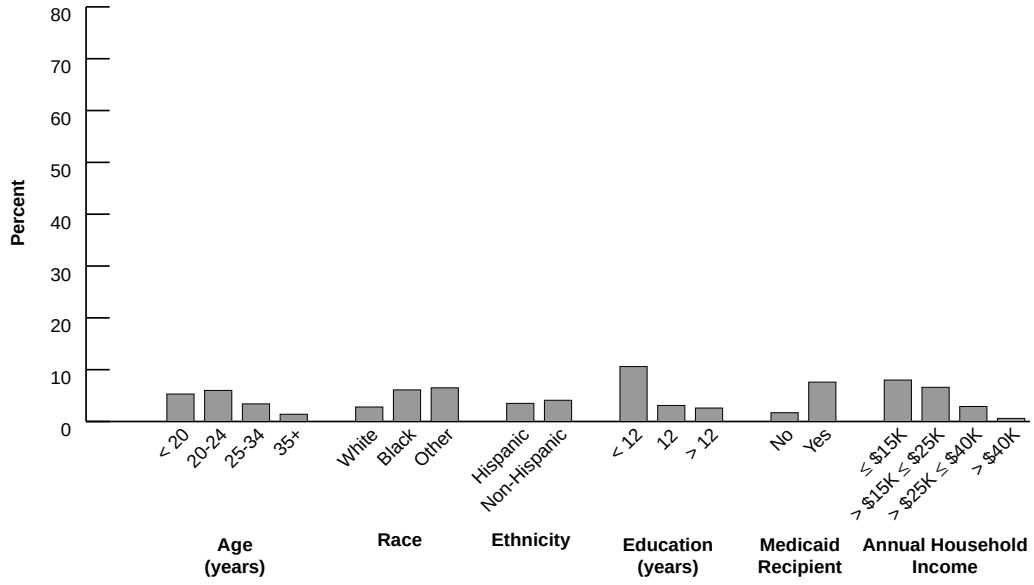


Alaska 1997
Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	165	5.3	1.7	1.9– 8.7
20–24	354	6.0	1.4	3.2– 8.7
25–34	639	3.4	0.7	2.0– 4.9
35+	190	1.4	0.6	0.4– 2.5
Race				
White	674	2.8	0.7	1.4– 4.3
Black§	41	6.1	3.4	0.0–12.7
Other	628	6.5	0.9	4.7– 8.2
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	65	3.5	2.4	0.0– 8.2
Non-Hispanic	1,278	4.1	0.6	3.0– 5.2
Education, years				
<12	200	10.6	2.6	5.4–15.8
12	602	3.1	0.6	1.9– 4.2
>12	531	2.6	0.7	1.3– 3.9
Medicaid recipient				
No	744	1.7	0.5	0.8– 2.6
Yes	604	7.6	1.2	5.3–10.0
Annual household income				
≤$15,000	388	8.0	1.5	5.1–10.9
$15,001–$25,000	207	6.6	1.9	2.9–10.3
$25,001–$40,000	251	2.9	1.0	1.0– 4.8
≥$40,001	425	0.6	0.4	0.0– 1.5

*Confidence interval. §Fewer than 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



State Exhibits

ARKANSAS

PRAMS 1997 Surveillance Report

Arkansas 1997
Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population*

Characteristic	Population Size	Percent	Respondents†
Age, years			
<20	6,490	19.4	316
20–24	11,019	32.9	491
25–34	13,708	40.9	626
35+	2,291	6.8	124
Race			
White	25,730	76.8	1,170
Black	7,034	21.0	361
Other¶	725	2.2	24
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	1,462	4.4	31
Non-Hispanic	32,007	95.6	1,525
Education, years			
<12	7,640	23.0	326
12	13,527	40.7	691
>12	12,086	36.3	529
Marital status			
Married	22,019	65.7	998
Unmarried	11,484	34.3	559
Birth weight			
LBW (<2500 g)	2,461	7.4	632
NBW (≥2500 g)	31,016	92.6	918
Total	33,511		1,557

	Estimated Population Size	95% CI‡	Percent	95% CI	Respondents†
Annual household income					
≤$15,999	13,352	12,084–14,620	42.9	39.2–46.6	689
$16,000–$24,999	5,383	4,491–6,274	17.3	14.5–20.1	254
$25,000–$39,999	6,302	5,315–7,289	20.2	17.1–23.3	261
≥$40,000	6,093	5,141–7,045	19.6	16.5–22.6	227
In crowded household					
(>1 person/room)	4,319	3,433–5,205	13.5	10.8–16.2	1,484

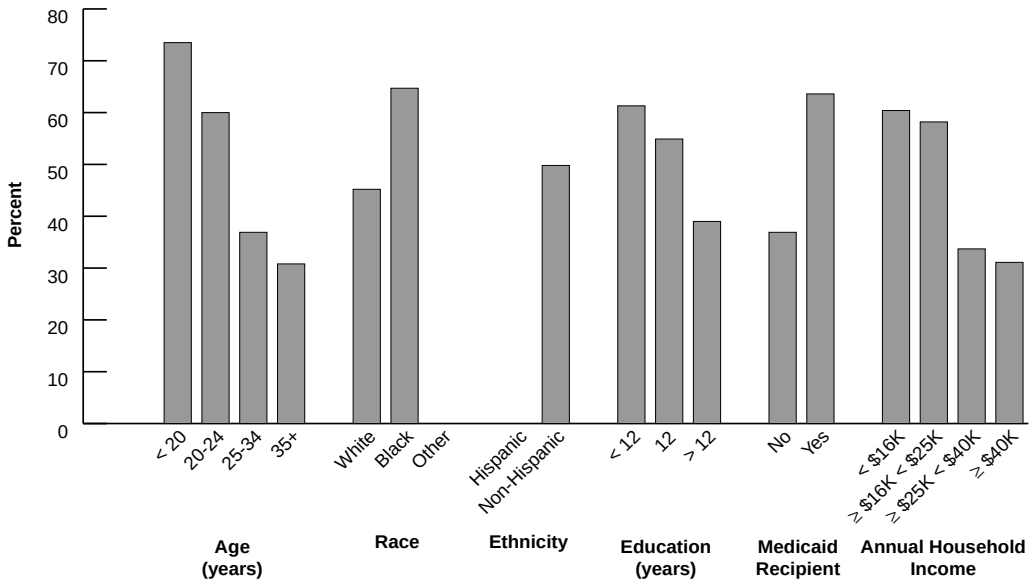
*PRAMS-eligible population is defined as state residents who had in-state births.
†Number of women who completed a survey.
‡Confidence interval.
¶Other includes Native American and Asian.
Sources: Figures for "Annual household income" and "In crowded household" are estimated from the PRAMS sample; all other figures are population percentages compiled from state birth certificate data.

Arkansas 1997
Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20‡	291	73.5	3.8	66.0–81.0
20–24	460	60.0	3.2	53.6–66.4
25–34	586	36.9	2.9	31.3–42.6
35+‡	111	30.8	6.5	18.0–43.6
Race				
White	1,084	45.2	2.2	40.9–49.6
Black	339	64.7	3.8	57.3–72.1
Other†	23	—	—	—
Ethnicity				
Hispanic‡†	28	—	—	—
Non-Hispanic	1,420	49.8	1.9	46.0–53.6
Education, years				
<12‡	294	61.3	4.5	52.5–70.0
12	641	54.9	2.9	49.2–60.7
>12	504	39.0	3.0	33.2–44.8
Medicaid recipient				
No	680	36.9	2.6	31.9–41.9
Yes	768	63.6	2.6	58.5–68.7
Annual household income				
≤$15,999	631	60.4	3.0	54.6–66.2
$16,000–$24,999	238	58.2	4.5	49.5–67.0
$25,000–$39,999	249	33.7	4.0	25.8–41.5
≥$40,000	217	31.1	4.2	22.8–39.4

*Confidence interval. ‡Missing more than 10% of data. †Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported.

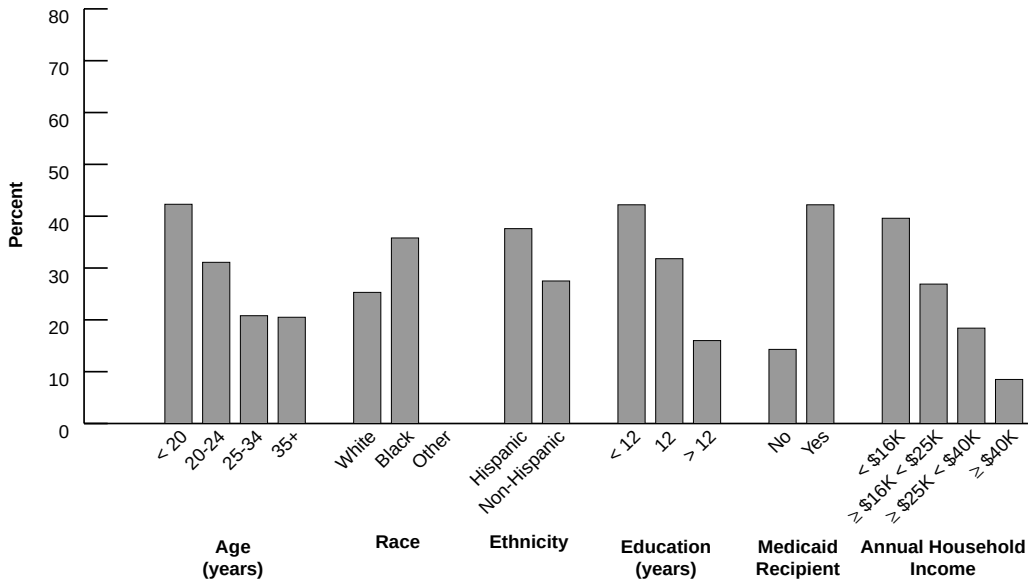


Arkansas 1997
Prevalence of Late Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	303	42.3	4.3	33.9–50.7
20–24	487	31.1	3.1	25.0–37.2
25–34	618	20.8	2.4	16.1–25.5
35+	122	20.5	4.9	10.8–30.1
Race				
White	1,157	25.3	1.9	21.5–29.0
Black	347	35.8	3.6	28.7–42.9
Other†	24	—	—	—
Ethnicity				
Hispanic§	31	37.6	12.9	12.3–62.9
Non-Hispanic	1,498	27.5	1.7	24.2–30.9
Education, years				
<12	316	42.2	4.5	33.3–51.0
12	682	31.8	2.6	26.6–37.0
>12	522	16.0	2.1	11.8–20.2
Medicaid recipient				
No	720	14.3	1.7	10.9–17.7
Yes	810	42.2	2.7	37.0–47.4
Annual household income				
≤$15,999	676	39.6	2.9	34.0–45.3
$16,000–$24,999	253	26.9	4.5	18.1–35.7
$25,000–$39,999	257	18.4	3.5	11.6–25.2
≥$40,000	224	8.5	2.4	3.8–13.2

*Confidence interval. †Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported. §Fewer than 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

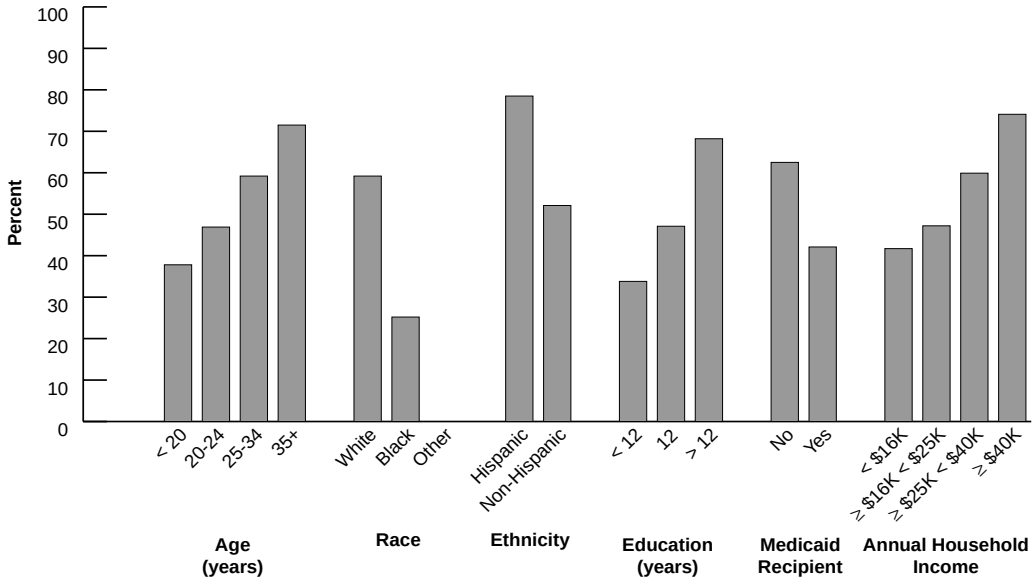


Arkansas 1997
Prevalence of Breast-Feeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	292	37.8	4.2	29.7–46.0
20–24	472	46.9	3.3	40.5–53.3
25–34	603	59.2	2.9	53.4–64.9
35+	115	71.5	5.6	60.5–82.5
Race				
White	1,117	59.2	2.2	55.0–63.5
Black	340	25.2	3.4	18.6–31.8
Other†	23	—	—	—
Ethnicity				
Hispanic§	30	78.5	10.4	58.1–99.0
Non-Hispanic	1,451	52.1	1.9	48.4–55.8
Education, years				
<12	303	33.8	4.3	25.4–42.1
12	661	47.1	2.9	41.4–52.7
>12	510	68.2	2.8	62.7–73.7
Medicaid recipient				
No	696	62.5	2.6	57.4–67.6
Yes	786	42.1	2.6	36.9–47.2
Annual household income				
≤$15,999	653	41.7	2.9	36.0–47.4
$16,000–$24,999	241	47.2	4.7	38.0–56.3
$25,000–$39,999	256	59.9	4.5	51.2–68.6
≥$40,000	215	74.1	3.8	66.6–81.6

*Confidence interval. †Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported. §Fewer than 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

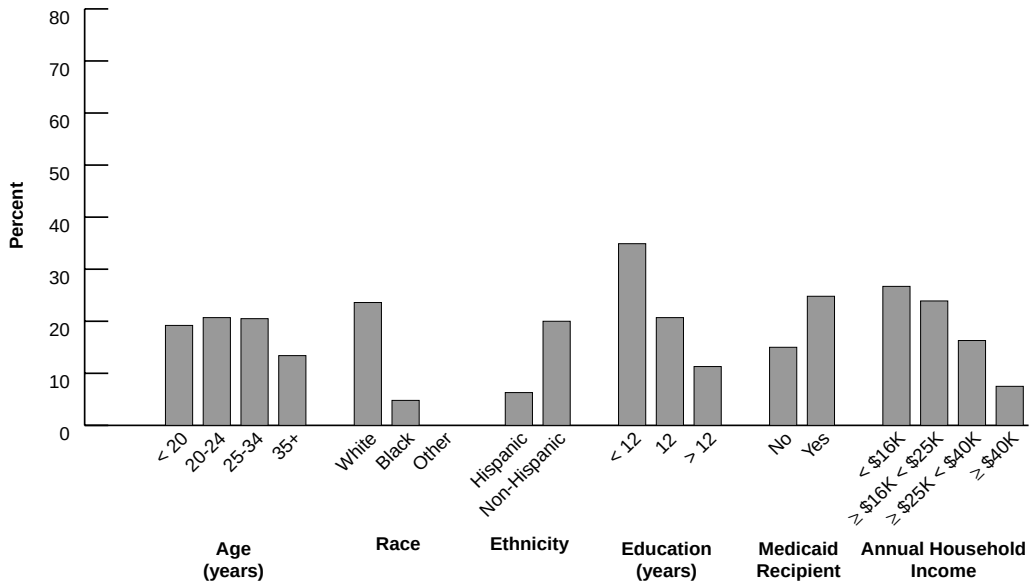


Arkansas 1997
Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	309	19.2	3.5	12.4–26.1
20–24	477	20.7	2.5	15.8–25.6
25–34	616	20.5	2.5	15.6–25.5
35+	121	13.4	4.1	5.5–21.4
Race				
White	1,143	23.6	1.9	19.9–27.2
Black	354	4.8	1.5	1.9– 7.7
Other†	24	—	—	—
Ethnicity				
Hispanic§	30	6.3	5.7	0.0–17.4
Non-Hispanic	1,492	20.0	1.5	17.0–23.0
Education, years				
<12	312	34.9	4.4	26.4–43.5
12	675	20.7	2.1	16.5–24.9
>12	525	11.3	2.1	7.2–15.4
Medicaid recipient				
No	717	15.0	2.1	10.9–19.1
Yes	806	24.8	2.2	20.5–29.1
Annual household income				
≤$15,999	666	26.7	2.7	21.5–31.9
$16,000–$24,999	251	23.9	3.6	16.7–31.0
$25,000–$39,999	260	16.3	3.5	9.4–23.3
≥$40,000	224	7.5	2.5	2.6–12.5

*Confidence interval. †Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported. §Fewer than 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

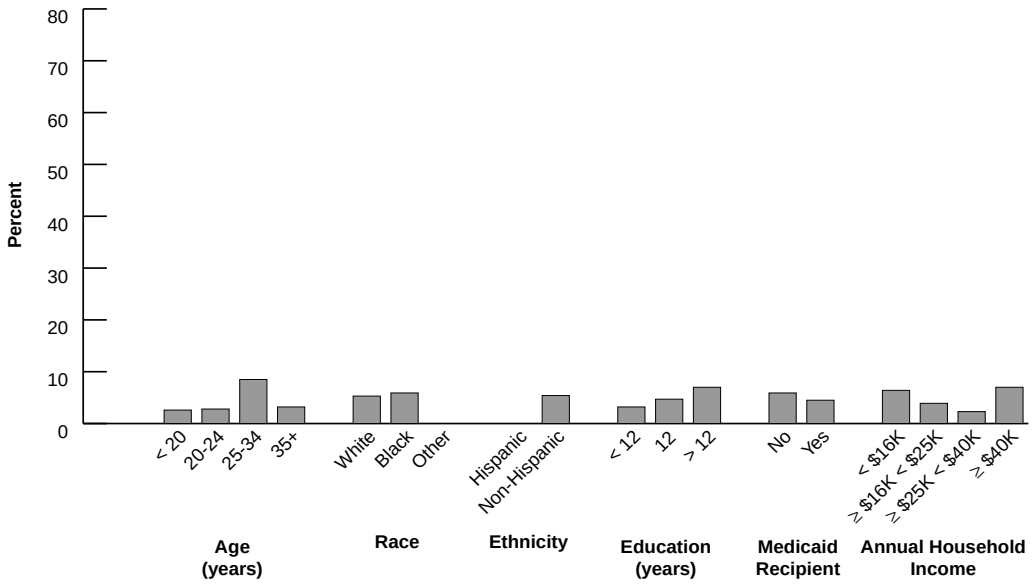


Arkansas 1997
Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	307	2.6	1.3	0.0– 5.2
20–24	486	2.8	1.2	0.5– 5.2
25–34	614	8.5	2.0	4.7–12.4
35+	122	3.2	1.8	0.0– 6.7
Race				
White	1,156	5.3	1.1	3.0– 7.5
Black	347	5.9	2.0	1.9– 9.8
Other†	24	—	—	—
Ethnicity				
Hispanic†	29	—	—	—
Non-Hispanic	1,499	5.4	1.0	3.4– 7.3
Education, years				
<12	320	3.2	1.3	0.6– 5.8
12	675	4.7	1.6	1.5– 7.8
>12	524	7.0	1.8	3.5–10.4
Medicaid recipient				
No	718	5.9	1.4	3.1– 8.8
Yes	811	4.5	1.3	2.0– 7.1
Annual household income				
≤$15,999	674	6.4	1.9	2.7–10.1
$16,000–$24,999	252	3.9	2.0	0.0– 7.9
$25,000–$39,999	257	2.3	1.1	0.1– 4.5
≥$40,000	226	7.0	2.3	2.4–11.5

*Confidence interval. †Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported.

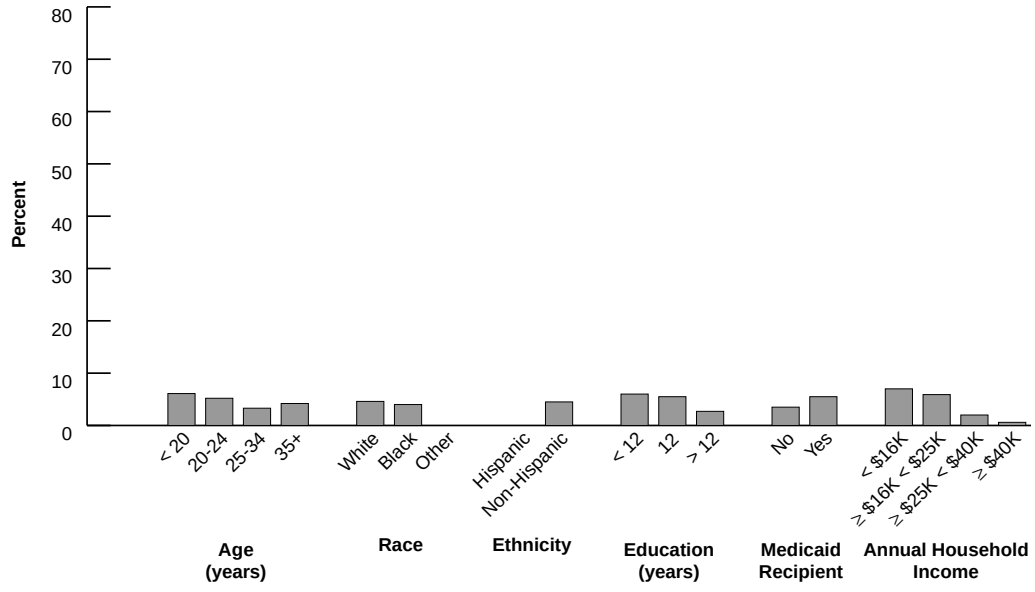


Arkansas 1997
Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	307	6.1	1.8	2.7– 9.6
20–24	484	5.2	1.8	1.7– 8.6
25–34	618	3.3	1.3	0.9– 5.8
35+	119	4.2	2.1	0.1– 8.4
Race				
White	1,149	4.6	1.0	2.5– 6.6
Black	354	4.0	1.2	1.7– 6.4
Other‡†	23	—	—	—
Ethnicity				
Hispanic‡†	28	—	—	—
Non-Hispanic	1,499	4.5	0.9	2.8– 6.2
Education, years				
<12	314	6.0	2.6	0.9–11.1
12	679	5.5	1.1	3.3– 7.7
>12	524	2.7	1.3	0.1– 5.2
Medicaid recipient				
No	715	3.5	1.2	1.2– 5.7
Yes	813	5.5	1.2	3.1– 8.0
Annual household income				
≤$15,999	676	7.0	1.6	3.9–10.0
$16,000–$24,999	250	5.9	3.1	0.0–11.9
$25,000–$39,999	259	2.0	1.1	0.0– 4.1
≥$40,000	224	0.6	0.4	0.0– 1.5

*Confidence interval. ‡Missing more than 10% of data. †Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported.



State Exhibits

COLORADO

PRAMS 1997 Surveillance Report

Colorado 1997
Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population*

Characteristic	Population Size	Percent	Respondents†
Age, years			
<20	6,663	12.0	205
20–24	13,040	23.5	420
25–34	27,851	50.3	918
35+	7,853	14.2	304
Race			
White	50,700	91.5	1,754
Black	2,529	4.6	47
Other¶	2,178	3.9	46
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	13,053	23.6	355
Non-Hispanic	42,291	76.4	1,489
Education, years			
<12	10,435	19.1	254
12	16,247	29.7	577
>12	28,062	51.3	1,005
Marital status			
Married	41,364	74.6	1,471
Unmarried	14,048	25.4	376
Birth weight			
LBW (<2500 g)	4,462	8.1	525
NBW (≥2500 g)	50,947	91.9	1,322
Total	55,412		1,847

	Estimated Population Size	95% CI‡	Percent	95% CI	Respondents†
Annual household income§					
≤$15,999	11,505	9,831–13,180	25.2	21.9–28.5	392
$16,000–$24,999	6,240	5,137–7,343	13.7	11.3–16.1	236
$25,000–$39,999	9,605	8,232–10,978	21.1	18.1–24.0	328
≥$40,000	18,257	16,709–19,805	40.0	36.6–43.5	583
In crowded household					
(>1 person/room)	5,669	4,490–6,849	10.6	8.4–12.7	1,794

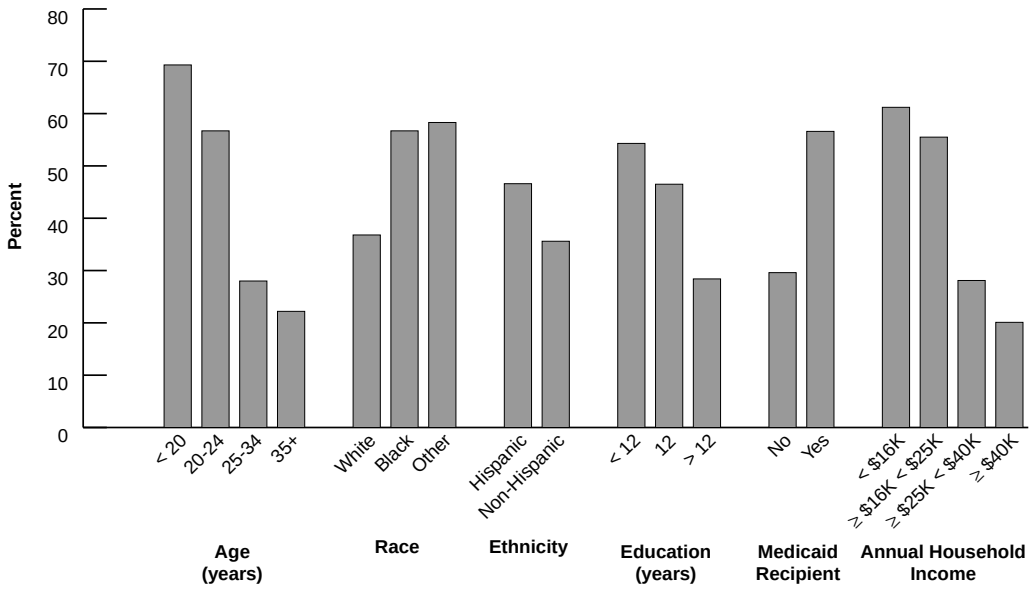
*PRAMS-eligible population is defined as state residents who had in-state births.
†Number of women who completed a survey.
‡Confidence interval.
¶Other includes Native American and Asian.
§ Missing ≥ 10% data.
Sources: Figures for "Annual household income" and "In crowded household" are estimated from the PRAMS sample; all other figures are population percentages compiled from state birth certificate data.

Colorado 1997
Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	195	69.3	5.8	58.0–80.6
20–24	394	56.7	3.7	49.4–64.1
25–34	867	28.0	2.1	24.0–32.0
35+	277	22.2	3.6	15.1–29.3
Race				
White	1,646	36.8	1.7	33.4–40.2
Black§	44	56.7	10.8	35.6–77.8
Other§	43	58.3	9.9	38.9–77.7
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	331	46.6	4.2	38.4–54.8
Non-Hispanic	1,399	35.6	1.8	32.1–39.2
Education, years				
<12‡	234	54.3	5.2	44.1–64.5
12	531	46.5	3.2	40.3–52.7
>12	958	28.4	2.0	24.6–32.3
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,169	29.6	1.9	25.8–33.4
Yes‡	564	56.6	3.2	50.3–62.9
Annual household income				
≤$15,999	361	61.2	4.1	53.1–69.2
$16,000–$24,999	219	55.5	4.8	46.1–64.9
$25,000–$39,999	311	28.1	3.5	21.2–35.1
≥$40,000	563	20.1	2.2	15.7–24.4

*Confidence interval. ‡Missing more than 10% of data. §Fewer than 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

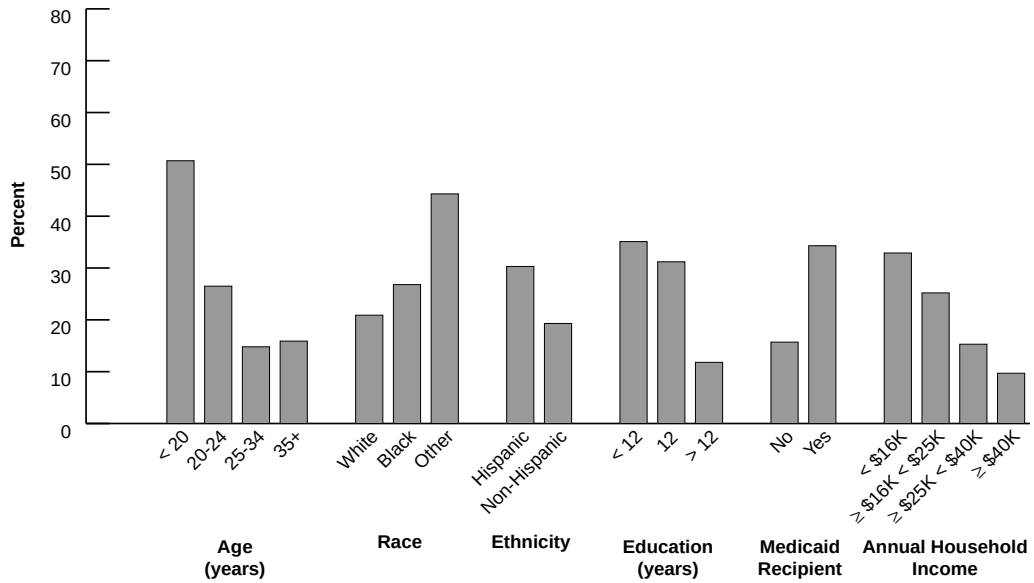


Colorado 1997
Prevalence of Late Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	203	50.7	5.6	39.6–61.8
20–24	416	26.5	3.2	20.3–32.6
25–34	909	14.8	1.7	11.5–18.1
35+	297	15.9	2.9	10.2–21.5
Race				
White	1,732	20.9	1.4	18.1–23.7
Black§	47	26.8	7.9	11.4–42.2
Other§	46	44.3	10.4	23.9–64.7
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	349	30.3	3.8	22.9–37.7
Non-Hispanic	1,474	19.3	1.4	16.5–22.1
Education, years				
<12	251	35.1	4.7	25.9–44.3
12	573	31.2	2.8	25.7–36.7
>12	990	11.8	1.3	9.3–14.4
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,223	15.7	1.5	12.8–18.6
Yes	602	34.3	2.9	28.5–40.0
Annual household income				
≤$15,999	388	32.9	3.5	26.1–39.8
$16,000–$24,999	235	25.2	4.1	17.1–33.2
$25,000–$39,999	323	15.3	2.8	9.9–20.7
≥$40,000	577	9.7	1.6	6.5–12.9

*Confidence interval. §Fewer than 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

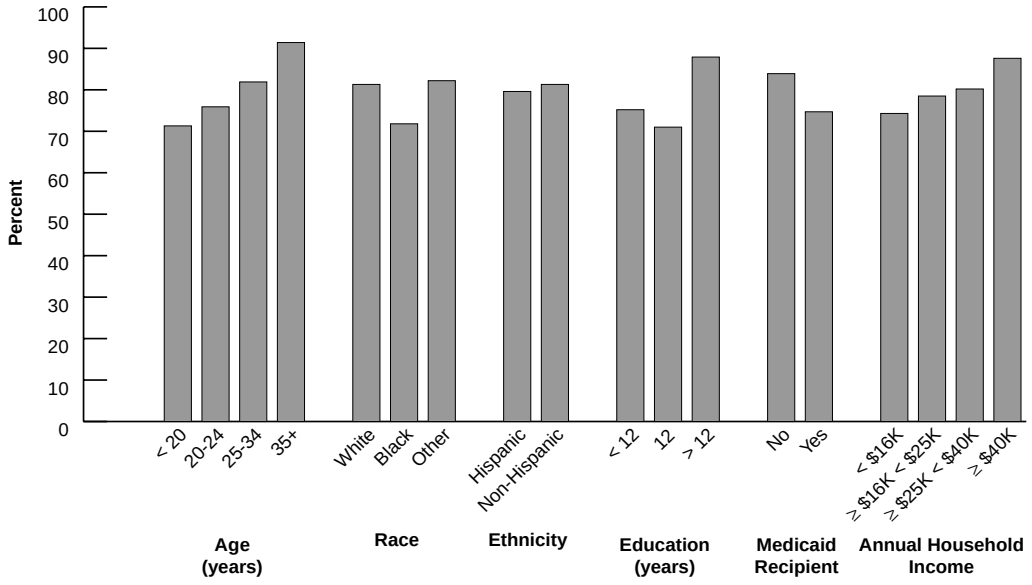


Colorado 1997
Prevalence of Breast-Feeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	186	71.3	4.9	61.7–80.9
20–24	397	75.9	3.2	69.7–82.2
25–34	891	81.9	1.9	78.1–85.7
35+	290	91.4	2.3	86.8–96.0
Race				
White	1,675	81.3	1.4	78.5–84.1
Black§	44	71.8	8.2	55.8–87.8
Other§	45	82.2	7.6	67.3–97.1
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	328	79.6	3.0	73.8–85.4
Non-Hispanic	1,433	81.3	1.6	78.3–84.4
Education, years				
<12	234	75.2	4.1	67.3–83.2
12	547	71.0	3.0	65.2–76.8
>12	972	87.9	1.5	85.0–90.8
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,194	83.9	1.6	80.8–87.0
Yes	570	74.7	2.7	69.5–80.0
Annual household income				
≤$15,999	373	74.3	3.4	67.7–80.9
$16,000–$24,999	227	78.5	3.8	71.1–85.9
$25,000–$39,999	320	80.2	3.6	73.1–87.4
≥$40,000	564	87.6	2.0	83.7–91.5

*Confidence interval. §Fewer than 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

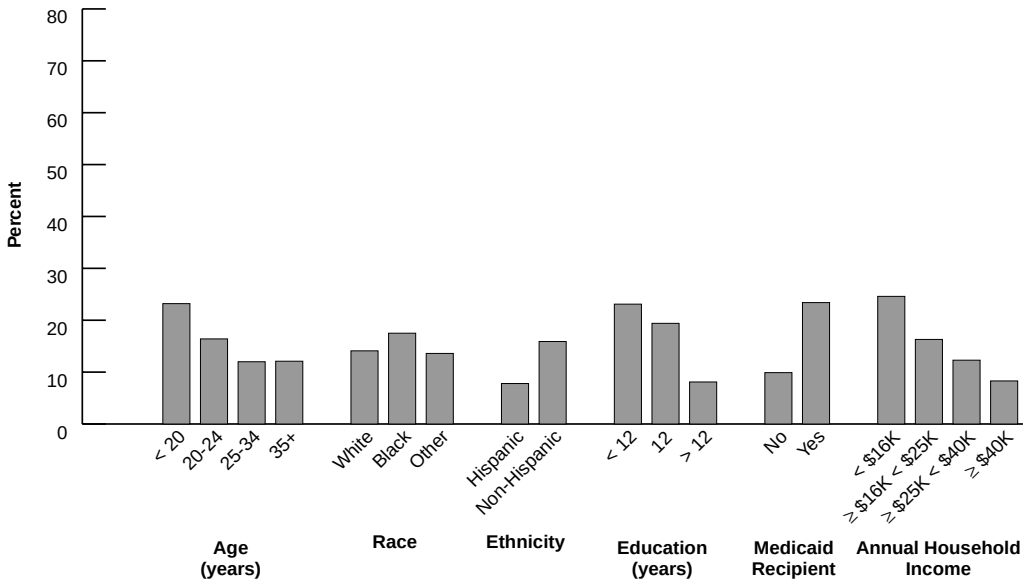


Colorado 1997
Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	202	23.2	5.5	12.4–34.0
20–24	417	16.4	2.7	11.2–21.6
25–34	908	12.0	1.6	8.8–15.1
35+	300	12.1	2.8	6.6–17.6
Race				
White	1,736	14.1	1.3	11.6–16.7
Black§	45	17.5	6.6	4.5–30.4
Other§	46	13.6	8.7	0.0–30.7
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	351	7.8	1.8	4.3–11.4
Non-Hispanic	1,473	15.9	1.5	13.0–18.9
Education, years				
<12	249	23.1	4.2	14.9–31.3
12	570	19.4	2.5	14.4–24.3
>12	997	8.1	1.3	5.6–10.5
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,228	9.9	1.4	7.3–12.6
Yes	599	23.4	2.6	18.2–28.6
Annual household income				
≤$15,999	388	24.6	3.6	17.6–31.7
$16,000–$24,999	235	16.3	3.4	9.5–23.0
$25,000–$39,999	323	12.3	2.8	6.8–17.8
≥$40,000	580	8.3	1.7	5.0–11.7

*Confidence interval. §Fewer than 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

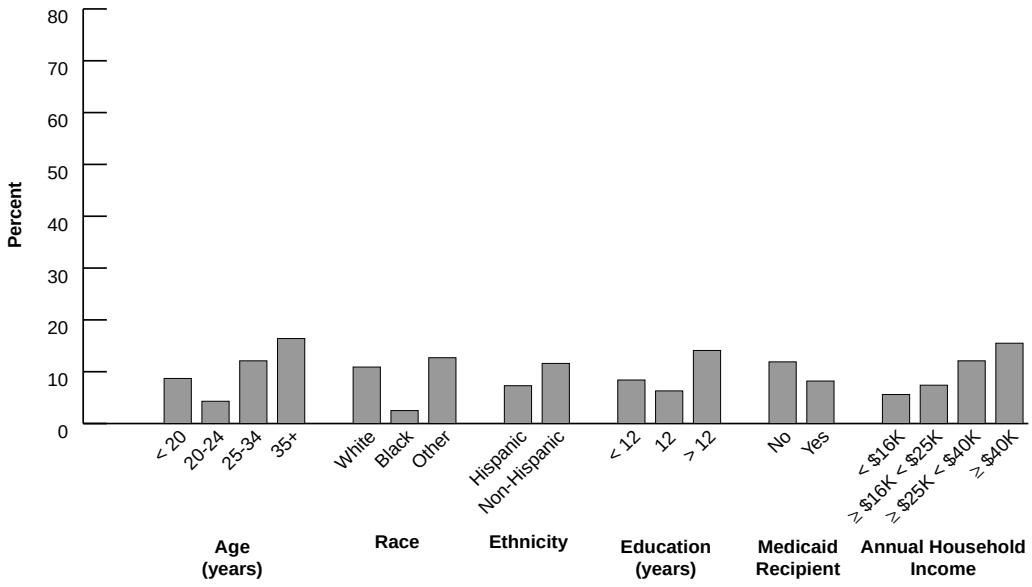


Colorado 1997
Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	201	8.7	4.0	0.9–16.5
20–24	412	4.3	1.5	1.4– 7.3
25–34	907	12.1	1.6	9.0–15.2
35+	297	16.4	3.1	10.3–22.4
Race				
White	1,725	10.9	1.1	8.7–13.1
Black§	46	2.5	1.5	0.0– 5.4
Other§	46	12.7	8.9	0.0–30.1
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	342	7.3	2.2	3.0–11.6
Non-Hispanic	1,472	11.6	1.3	9.1–14.0
Education, years				
<12	244	8.4	2.9	2.7–14.2
12	568	6.3	1.5	3.4– 9.3
>12	995	14.1	1.6	10.9–17.2
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,225	11.9	1.3	9.3–14.4
Yes	592	8.2	2.0	4.2–12.1
Annual household income				
≤$15,999	388	5.6	1.9	1.8– 9.4
$16,000–$24,999	234	7.4	2.8	2.0–12.8
$25,000–$39,999	324	12.1	2.7	6.7–17.4
≥$40,000	579	15.5	2.1	11.4–19.6

*Confidence interval. §Fewer than 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

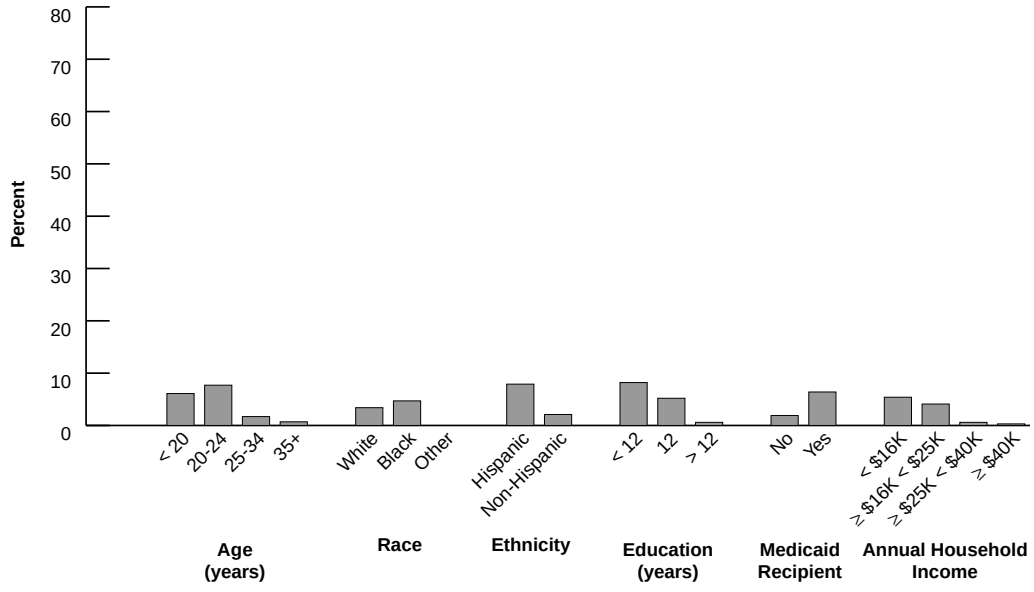


Colorado 1997
Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	202	6.1	2.6	1.0–11.2
20–24	412	7.7	2.0	3.9–11.5
25–34	904	1.7	0.7	0.3– 3.1
35+	298	0.7	0.4	0.0– 1.5
Race				
White	1,726	3.4	0.7	2.1– 4.8
Black‡§	45	4.7	2.9	0.0–10.4
Other§	45	—	—	—
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	348	7.9	2.3	3.3–12.5
Non-Hispanic	1,465	2.1	0.5	1.2– 3.1
Education, years				
<12	248	8.2	2.6	3.1–13.4
12	572	5.2	1.4	2.5– 8.0
>12	987	0.6	0.2	0.2– 1.1
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,220	1.9	0.6	0.7– 3.2
Yes	596	6.4	1.5	3.5– 9.3
Annual household income				
≤$15,999	384	5.4	1.6	2.2– 8.6
$16,000–$24,999	235	4.1	1.6	1.0– 7.3
$25,000–$39,999	323	0.6	0.4	0.0– 1.4
≥$40,000	573	0.3	0.2	0.0– 0.7

*Confidence interval. ‡Missing more than 10% of data. §Fewer than 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



State Exhibits

FLORIDA

PRAMS 1997 Surveillance Report

Florida 1997
Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population*

Characteristic	Population Size	Percent	Respondents†
Age, years			
<20	25,311	13.4	392
20–24	45,897	24.3	597
25–34	92,923	49.2	982
35+	24,599	13.0	280
Race			
White	141,025	74.8	1,330
Black	42,764	22.7	855
Other¶	4,826	2.6	64
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	41,728	22.1	407
Non-Hispanic	146,902	77.9	1,842
Education, years			
<12	40,474	21.5	499
12	65,652	34.9	854
>12	82,026	43.6	892
Marital status			
Married	121,075	64.2	1,260
Unmarried	67,615	35.8	991
Birth weight			
LBW (<2500 g)	13,762	7.3	1,082
NBW (≥2500 g)	174,953	92.7	1,168
Total	188,735		2,251

	Estimated Population Size	95% CI‡	Percent	95% CI	Respondents†
Annual household income					
≤$15,600	71,992	66,436–77,548	40.8	37.8–43.8	912
$15,601–$25,200	34,651	30,306–38,996	19.6	17.2–22.1	414
$25,201–$39,600	26,364	22,461–30,267	14.9	12.7–17.1	291
≥$39,601	43,545	38,747–48,343	24.7	22.0–27.4	455
In crowded household					
(>1 person/room)	26,108	22,328–29,888	14.7	12.6–16.8	2,106

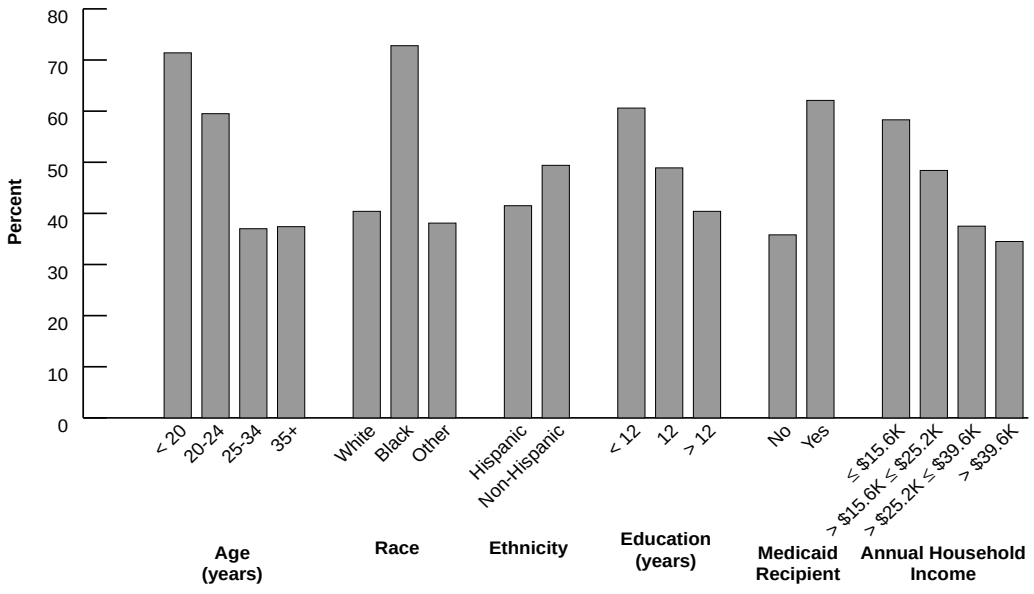
*PRAMS-eligible population is defined as state residents who had in-state births.
†Number of women who completed a survey.
‡Confidence interval.
¶Other includes Native American, Asian, and other nonwhite.
Sources: Figures for "Annual household income" and "In crowded household" are estimated from the PRAMS sample; all other figures are population percentages compiled from state birth certificate data.

Florida 1997
Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	364	71.4	3.7	64.2–78.6
20–24	562	59.5	3.1	53.5–65.5
25–34	925	37.0	2.2	32.7–41.3
35+	252	37.4	4.4	28.9–45.9
Race				
White	1,250	40.4	1.9	36.7–44.2
Black	793	72.8	1.9	69.0–76.6
Other‡§	58	38.1	10.5	17.4–58.7
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	384	41.5	3.5	34.7–48.3
Non-Hispanic	1,717	49.4	1.7	46.1–52.8
Education, years				
<12	461	60.6	3.5	53.7–67.4
12	792	48.9	2.5	44.0–53.8
>12	844	40.4	2.4	35.7–45.0
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,044	35.8	2.0	31.8–39.8
Yes	1,059	62.1	2.2	57.8–66.5
Annual household income				
≤$15,600	851	58.3	2.5	53.5–63.2
$15,601–$25,200	389	48.4	3.6	41.3–55.5
$25,201–$39,600	272	37.5	4.1	29.5–45.5
≥$39,601	429	34.5	3.2	28.3–40.8

*Confidence interval. ‡Missing more than 10% of data. §Fewer than 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

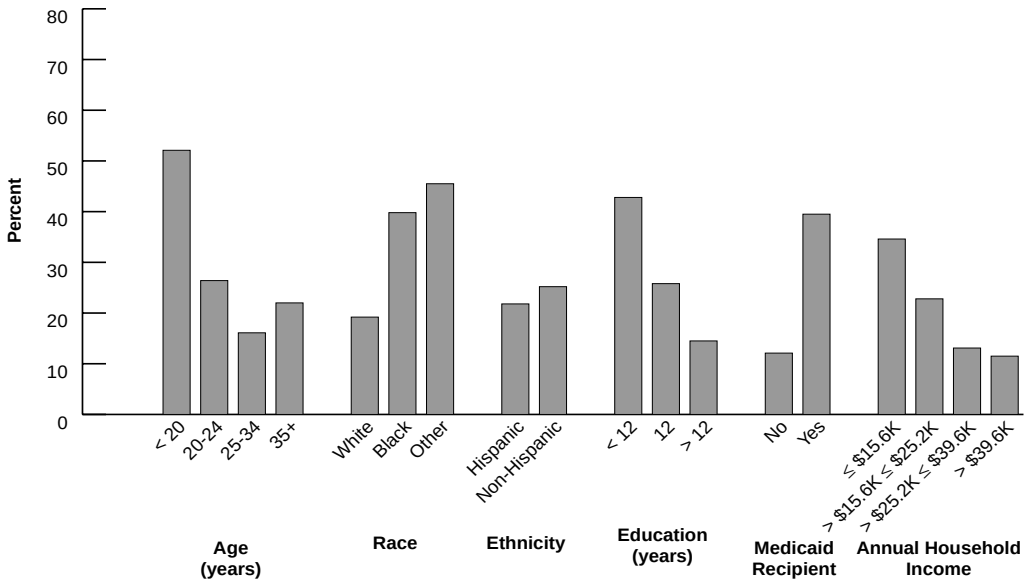


Florida 1997
Prevalence of Late Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	378	52.1	3.8	44.6–59.6
20–24	582	26.4	2.5	21.4–31.3
25–34	964	16.1	1.6	12.9–19.2
35+	271	22.0	3.7	14.8–29.2
Race				
White	1,303	19.2	1.5	16.3–22.2
Black	826	39.8	2.1	35.7–44.0
Other	64	45.5	10.1	25.7–65.2
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	398	21.8	2.8	16.3–27.4
Non-Hispanic	1,795	25.2	1.4	22.4–28.0
Education, years				
<12	482	42.8	3.4	36.3–49.4
12	835	25.8	2.1	21.7–29.8
>12	872	14.5	1.7	11.3–17.8
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,083	12.1	1.3	9.5–14.7
Yes	1,112	39.5	2.2	35.3–43.7
Annual household income				
≤$15,600	891	34.6	2.3	30.1–39.0
$15,601–$25,200	403	22.8	2.9	17.2–28.4
$25,201–$39,600	287	13.1	2.8	7.7–18.5
≥$39,601	442	11.5	2.1	7.3–15.7

*Confidence interval

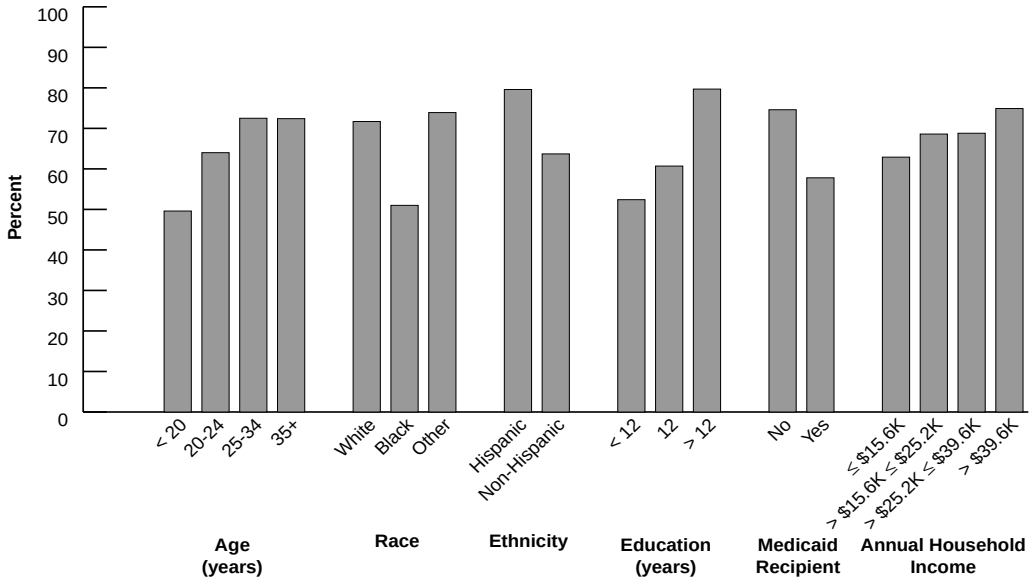


Florida 1997
Prevalence of Breast-Feeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	356	49.6	3.9	41.9–57.3
20–24	564	64.0	2.8	58.6–69.4
25–34	912	72.5	2.0	68.6–76.4
35+	257	72.4	4.0	64.7–80.2
Race				
White	1,248	71.7	1.7	68.3–75.0
Black	779	51.0	2.2	46.7–55.3
Other	60	73.9	9.6	55.2–92.7
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	376	79.6	2.8	74.1–85.0
Non-Hispanic	1,712	63.7	1.6	60.5–66.8
Education, years				
<12	456	52.4	3.4	45.6–59.1
12	785	60.7	2.4	56.0–65.4
>12	845	79.7	1.9	76.0–83.4
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,042	74.6	1.8	71.1–78.2
Yes	1,047	57.8	2.2	53.5–62.1
Annual household income				
≤$15,600	838	62.9	2.3	58.4–67.5
$15,601–$25,200	398	68.6	3.2	62.3–74.9
$25,201–$39,600	277	68.8	3.8	61.4–76.3
≥$39,601	424	74.9	2.9	69.3–80.5

*Confidence interval.

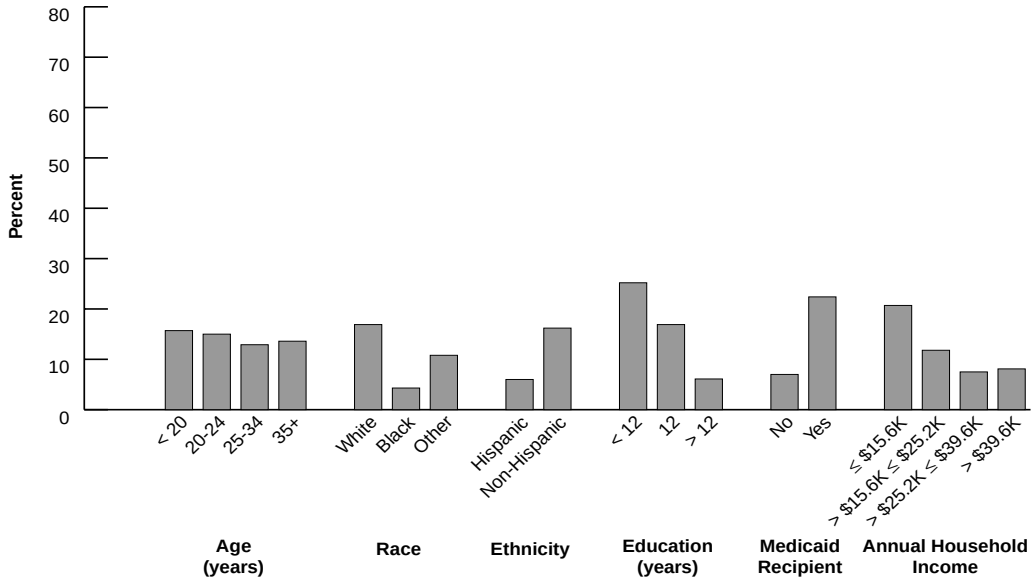


Florida 1997
Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	382	15.7	3.1	9.6–21.8
20–24	579	15.0	2.3	10.4–19.6
25–34	964	12.9	1.6	9.9–16.0
35+	274	13.6	3.1	7.5–19.6
Race				
White	1,304	16.9	1.4	14.1–19.8
Black	831	4.3	0.8	2.7– 5.9
Other	62	10.8	7.3	0.0–25.2
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	400	6.0	1.8	2.5– 9.4
Non-Hispanic	1,797	16.2	1.3	13.6–18.8
Education, years				
<12	480	25.2	3.2	18.9–31.4
12	834	16.9	1.9	13.2–20.7
>12	879	6.1	1.2	3.7– 8.4
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,084	7.0	1.1	4.9– 9.2
Yes	1,115	22.4	2.0	18.5–26.2
Annual household income				
≤$15,600	891	20.7	2.1	16.5–24.8
$15,601–$25,200	405	11.8	2.3	7.3–16.3
$25,201–$39,600	284	7.5	2.2	3.2–11.9
≥$39,601	447	8.1	1.9	4.4–11.7

*Confidence interval.

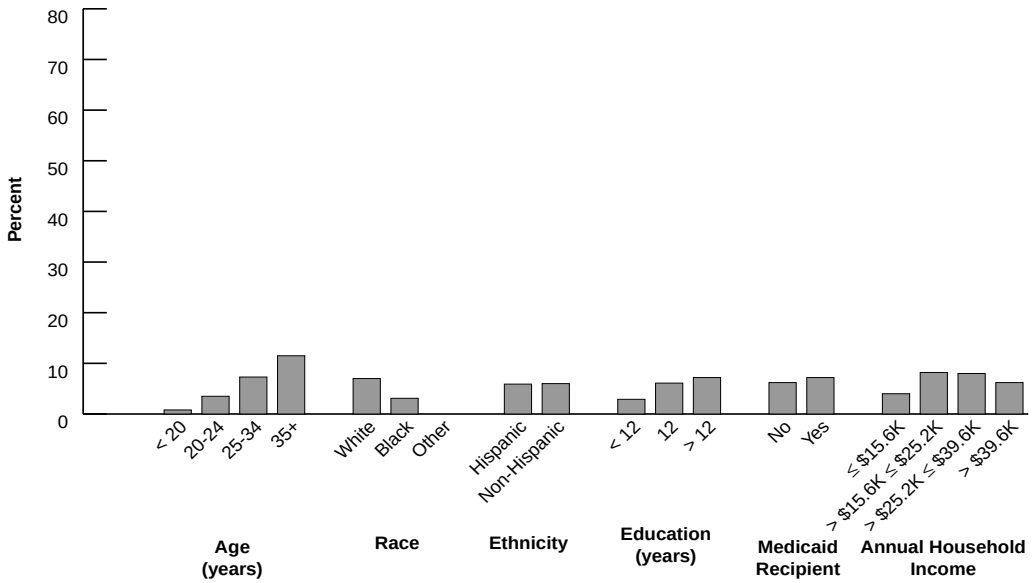


Florida 1997
Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	381	0.8	0.4	0.0– 1.7
20–24	584	3.5	1.2	1.1– 5.9
25–34	958	7.3	1.2	4.9– 9.7
35+	269	11.5	2.9	5.8–17.1
Race				
White	1,298	7.0	1.0	5.1– 9.0
Black	829	3.1	0.7	1.6– 4.6
Other**	63	—	—	—
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	387	5.9	1.7	2.4– 9.3
Non-Hispanic	1,803	6.0	0.9	4.3– 7.7
Education, years				
<12	481	2.9	1.1	0.8– 5.0
12	834	6.1	1.3	3.6– 8.7
>12	871	7.2	1.3	4.7– 9.8
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,079	6.2	1.1	4.1– 8.3
Yes	1,113	5.6	1.1	3.5– 7.7
Annual household income				
≤$15,600	888	4.0	1.0	2.1– 6.0
$15,601–$25,200	409	8.2	2.1	4.1–12.4
$25,201–$39,600	286	8.0	2.4	3.4–12.6
≥$39,601	444	6.2	1.6	3.0– 9.4

*Confidence interval. **No respondents reported this outcome.

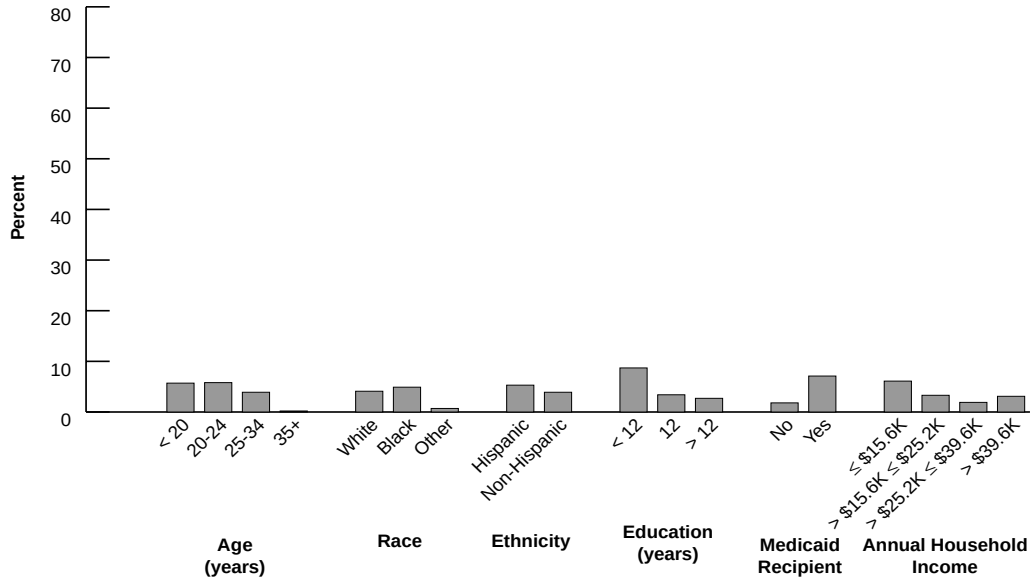


Florida 1997
Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	376	5.7	1.7	2.4– 9.0
20–24	571	5.8	1.4	3.1– 8.5
25–34	961	3.9	0.9	2.1– 5.7
35+	272	0.2	0.1	0.0– 0.4
Race				
White	1,290	4.1	0.8	2.6– 5.6
Black	826	4.9	0.9	3.1– 6.7
Other	62	0.7	0.5	0.0– 1.6
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	394	5.3	1.6	2.1– 8.4
Non-Hispanic	1,784	3.9	0.6	2.6– 5.1
Education, years				
<12	477	8.7	1.9	5.0–12.5
12	824	3.4	0.9	1.6– 5.2
>12	874	2.7	0.8	1.2– 4.2
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,079	1.8	0.6	0.7– 2.9
Yes	1,101	7.1	1.2	4.8– 9.4
Annual household income				
≤$15,600	885	6.1	1.2	3.8– 8.4
$15,601–$25,200	405	3.3	1.3	0.8– 5.8
$25,201–$39,600	286	1.9	1.0	0.0– 3.9
≥$39,601	445	3.1	1.1	0.9– 5.4

*Confidence interval.



State Exhibits

GEORGIA

PRAMS 1997 Surveillance Report

Georgia 1997
Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population*

Characteristic	Population Size	Percent	Respondents†
Age, years			
<20	18,005	15.7	207
20–24	30,311	26.4	293
25–34	54,375	47.3	555
35+	12,168	10.6	107
Race			
White	73,110	63.7	543
Black	38,899	33.9	593
Other¶	2,850	2.5	26
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	7,093	6.2	40
Non-Hispanic	106,776	93.8	1,112
Education, years			
<12	26,525	23.4	272
12	38,133	33.6	379
>12	48,761	43.0	504
Marital status			
Married	73,881	64.3	645
Unmarried	40,978	35.7	517
Birth weight			
LBW (<2500 g)	9,177	8.0	537
NBW (≥2500 g)	105,680	92.0	625
Total	114,859		1,162

	Estimated Population Size	95% CI‡	Percent	95% CI	Respondents†
Annual household income					
≤$15,999	41,819	36,601–47,036	38.6	34.3–42.9	496
$16,000–$24,999	17,237	13,222–21,252	15.9	12.3–19.5	157
$25,000–$39,999	12,618	9,594–15,642	11.6	8.8–14.4	138
≥$40,000	36,760	31,687–41,833	33.9	29.5–38.3	292
In crowded household					
(>1 person/room)	10,875	8,203–13,547	10.3	7.8–12.9	1,058

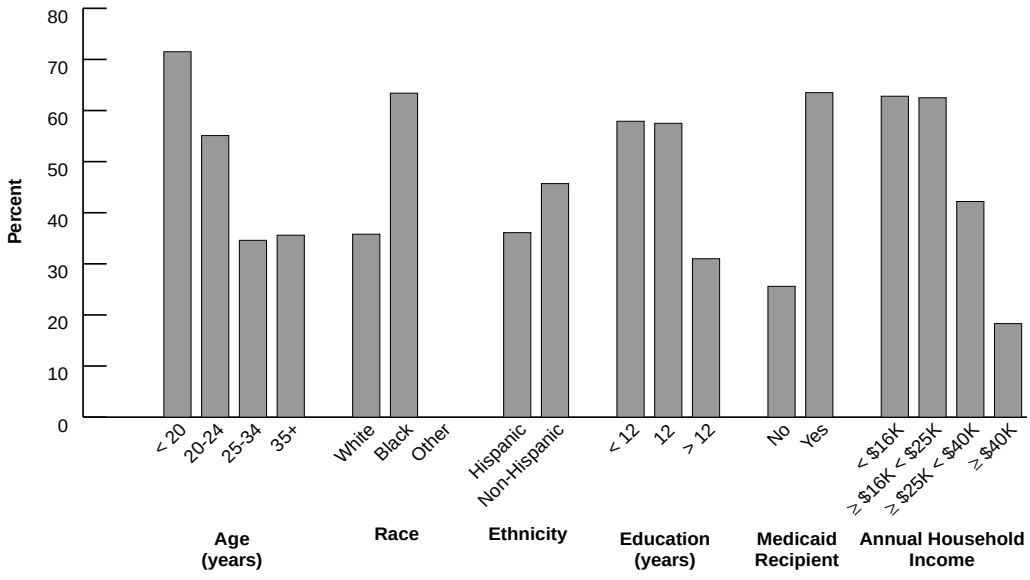
*PRAMS-eligible population is defined as state residents who had in-state births.
†Number of women who completed a survey.
‡Confidence interval.
¶Other includes Native American, Asian, and other nonwhite.
Sources: Figures for "Annual household income" and "In crowded household" are estimated from the PRAMS sample; all other figures are population percentages compiled from state birth certificate data.

Georgia 1997
Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	187	71.5	5.1	61.6–81.4
20–24	275	55.1	4.8	45.6–64.5
25–34	520	34.6	3.1	28.4–40.7
35+	96	35.6	8.0	20.0–51.2
Race				
White	510	35.8	3.2	29.6–42.0
Black	544	63.4	2.9	57.6–69.1
Other†	24	—	—	—
Ethnicity				
Hispanic§	35	36.1	10.9	14.7–57.5
Non-Hispanic	1,035	45.7	2.3	41.2–50.3
Education, years				
<12	241	57.9	5.5	47.1–68.7
12	352	57.5	4.0	49.6–65.4
>12	479	31.0	2.9	25.2–36.7
Medicaid recipient				
No	461	25.6	2.8	20.1–31.1
Yes	617	63.5	3.2	57.3–69.7
Annual household income				
≤$15,999	451	62.8	3.8	55.3–70.3
$16,000–$24,999	147	62.5	6.0	50.7–74.3
$25,000–$39,999‡	129	42.2	6.3	30.0–54.5
≥$40,000	282	18.3	3.1	12.2–24.3

*Confidence interval. ‡Missing more than 10% of data. †Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported.
§Fewer than 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

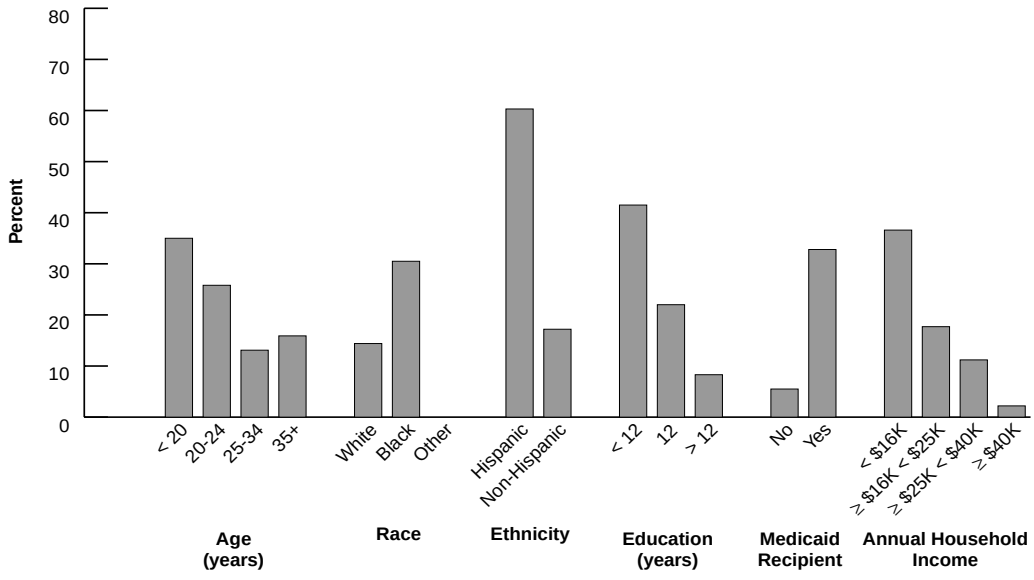


Georgia 1997
Prevalence of Late Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	198	35.0	4.9	25.3–44.6
20–24	278	25.8	4.3	17.4–34.1
25–34	543	13.1	2.1	9.0–17.3
35+	103	15.9	6.8	2.6–29.2
Race				
White	528	14.4	2.4	9.6–19.1
Black	568	30.5	2.7	25.3–35.8
Other†	26	—	—	—
Ethnicity				
Hispanic‡§	36	60.3	10.6	39.6–81.0
Non-Hispanic	1,077	17.2	1.6	14.0–20.4
Education, years				
<12	257	41.5	5.2	31.4–51.7
12	363	22.0	3.3	15.5–28.4
>12	495	8.3	1.6	5.2–11.5
Medicaid recipient				
No	473	5.5	1.2	3.0– 7.9
Yes	649	32.8	3.0	26.8–38.7
Annual household income				
≤$15,999	473	36.6	3.7	29.3–43.8
$16,000–$24,999	154	17.7	4.8	8.2–27.2
$25,000–$39,999	134	11.2	3.7	3.9–18.5
≥$40,000	288	2.2	1.1	0.1– 4.3

*Confidence interval. ‡Missing more than 10% of data. †Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported.
§Fewer than 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

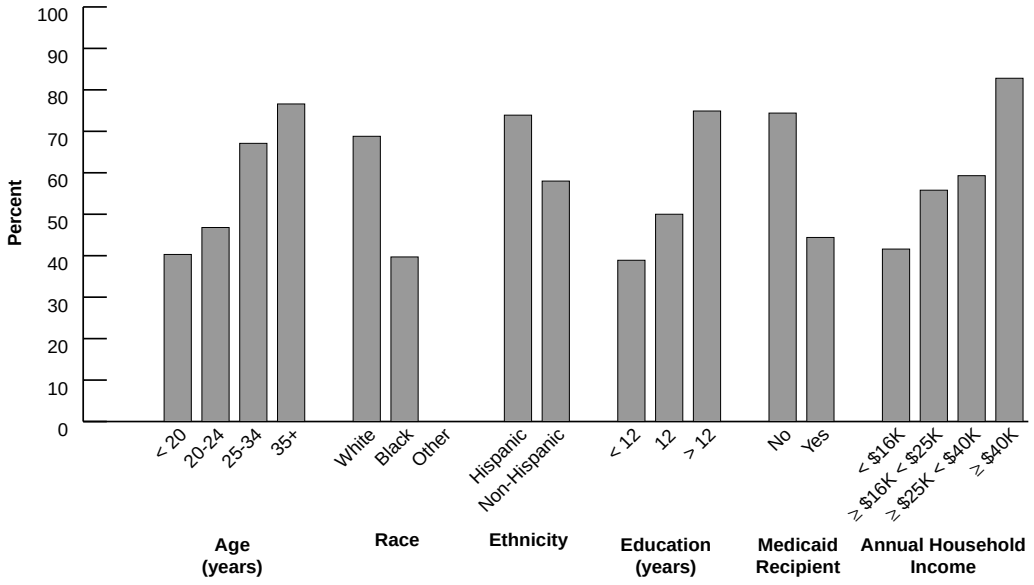


Georgia 1997
Prevalence of Breast-Feeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	191	40.3	5.8	29.0–51.6
20–24	270	46.8	4.8	37.4–56.2
25–34	523	67.1	2.9	61.4–72.8
35+	99	76.6	6.9	63.0–90.1
Race				
White	512	68.8	3.0	63.0–74.6
Black	546	39.7	2.9	34.1–45.4
Other†	25	—	—	—
Ethnicity				
Hispanic§	39	73.9	9.9	54.6–93.3
Non-Hispanic	1,034	58.0	2.3	53.6–62.5
Education, years				
<12	244	38.9	5.2	28.7–49.1
12	355	50.0	4.0	42.1–57.9
>12	480	74.9	2.7	69.5–80.3
Medicaid recipient				
No	462	74.4	2.7	69.1–79.8
Yes	621	44.4	3.2	38.1–50.6
Annual household income				
≤$15,999	451	41.6	3.8	34.2–49.1
$16,000–$24,999	145	55.8	6.3	43.4–68.1
$25,000–$39,999	132	59.3	6.5	46.6–72.0
≥$40,000	281	82.8	3.1	76.7–88.9

*Confidence interval. †Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported. §Fewer than 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

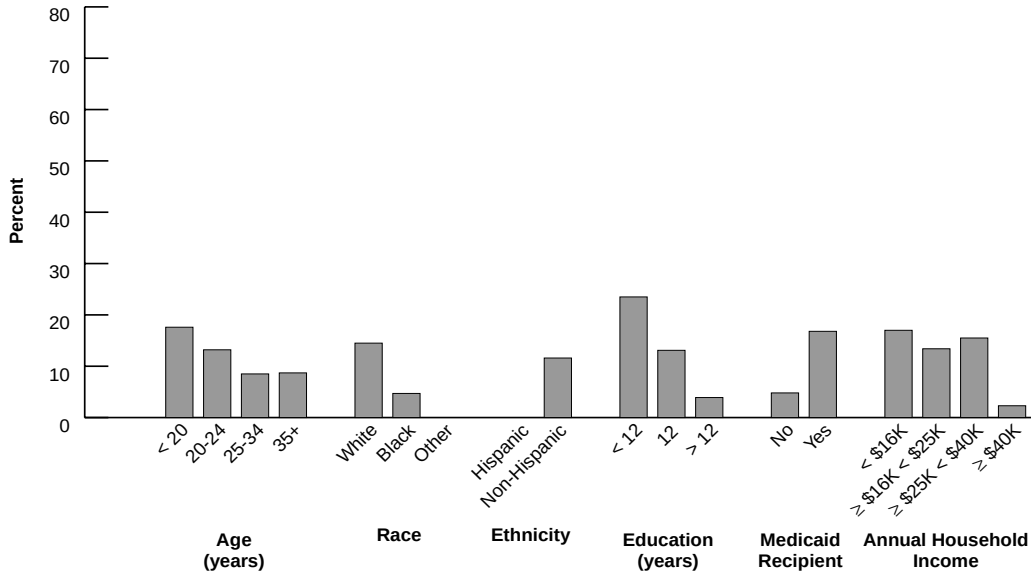


Georgia 1997
Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	202	17.6	4.7	8.3–26.9
20–24	284	13.2	3.1	7.2–19.3
25–34	539	8.5	2.0	4.6–12.4
35+	105	8.7	6.3	0.0–21.1
Race				
White	532	14.5	2.3	10.0–19.0
Black	573	4.7	1.4	2.0– 7.5
Other†	25	—	—	—
Ethnicity				
Hispanic§	39	—	—	—
Non-Hispanic	1,081	11.6	1.7	8.4–14.9
Education, years				
<12	259	23.5	4.8	14.1–32.8
12	370	13.1	3.1	7.1–19.1
>12	494	3.9	1.0	2.0– 5.9
Medicaid recipient				
No	476	4.8	1.1	2.6– 7.0
Yes	654	16.8	2.7	11.5–22.1
Annual household income				
≤$15,999	477	17.0	3.4	10.4–23.5
$16,000–$24,999	155	13.4	3.6	6.4–20.5
$25,000–$39,999	135	15.5	5.1	5.4–25.5
≥$40,000	288	2.3	0.9	0.6– 4.1

*Confidence interval. †Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported. §Fewer than 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

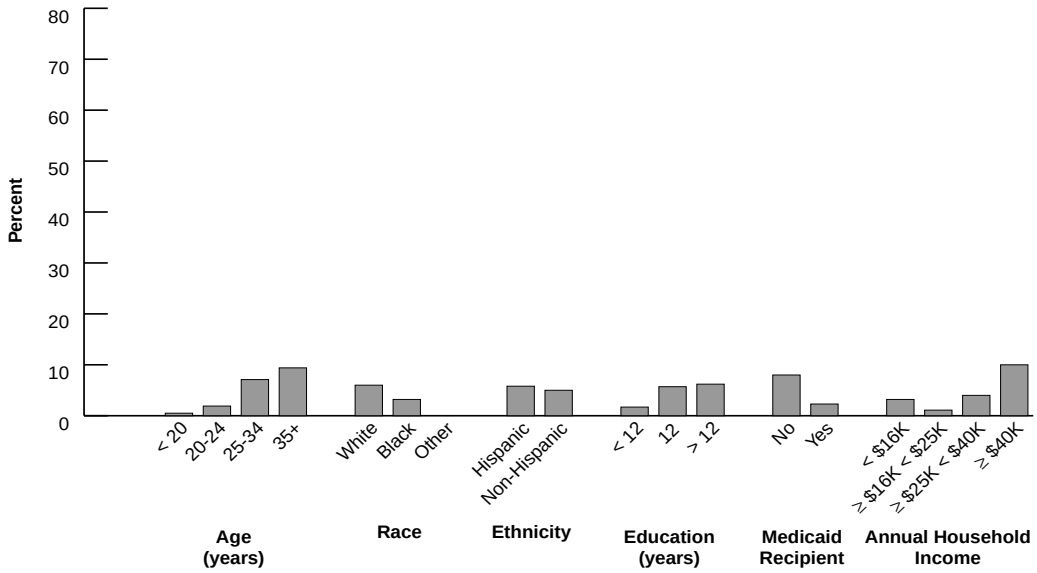


Georgia 1997
Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	202	0.5	0.4	0.0– 1.3
20–24	284	1.9	0.8	0.3– 3.4
25–34	548	7.1	1.5	4.1–10.0
35+	103	9.4	5.2	0.0–19.7
Race				
White	533	6.0	1.4	3.4– 8.7
Black	578	3.2	1.0	1.2– 5.1
Other†	26	—	—	—
Ethnicity				
Hispanic‡§	35	5.8	4.1	0.0–13.9
Non-Hispanic	1,092	5.0	1.0	3.1– 6.9
Education, years				
<12	262	1.7	1.0	0.0– 3.6
12	370	5.7	1.9	2.1– 9.4
>12	499	6.2	1.5	3.2– 9.2
Medicaid recipient				
No	478	8.0	1.8	4.5–11.6
Yes	659	2.3	0.7	0.9– 3.6
Annual household income				
≤$15,999	479	3.2	1.0	1.1– 5.2
$16,000–$24,999	154	1.1	1.0	0.0– 3.0
$25,000–$39,999	138	4.0	2.2	0.0– 8.4
≥$40,000	289	10.0	2.5	5.1–14.8

*Confidence interval. ‡Missing more than 10% of data. †Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported.
§Fewer than 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

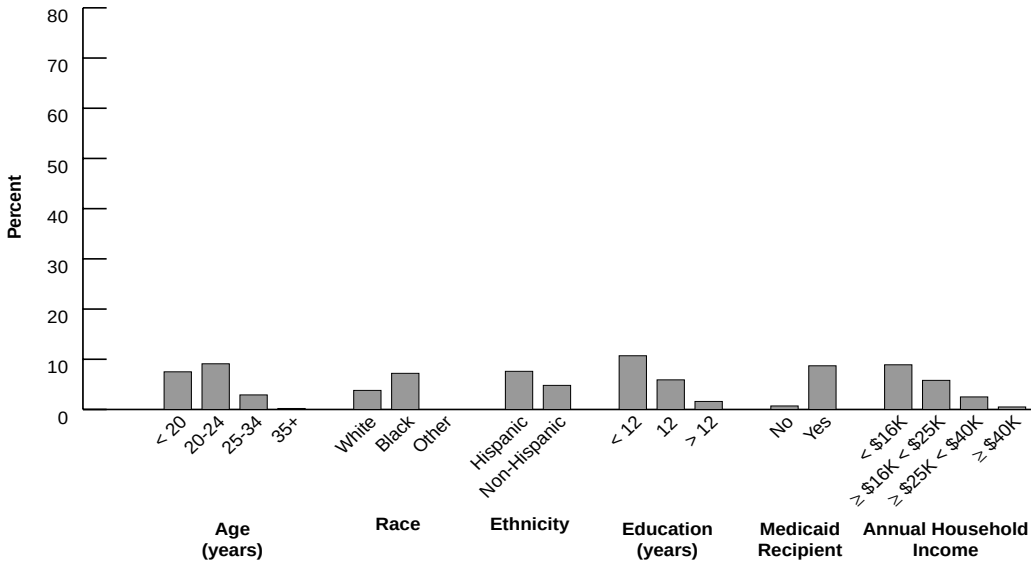


Georgia 1997
Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	202	7.5	3.0	1.7–13.3
20–24	285	9.1	2.6	4.1–14.1
25–34	546	2.9	0.9	1.2– 4.6
35+	104	0.2	0.1	0.0– 0.4
Race				
White	534	3.8	1.1	1.6– 6.0
Black	577	7.2	1.6	4.1–10.4
Other†	26	—	—	—
Ethnicity				
Hispanic‡§	37	7.6	5.0	0.0–17.4
Non-Hispanic	1,090	4.8	0.9	2.9– 6.6
Education, years				
<12	263	10.7	2.9	5.1–16.3
12	369	5.9	2.0	2.1– 9.8
>12	498	1.6	0.5	0.6– 2.6
Medicaid recipient				
No	475	0.7	0.5	0.0– 1.6
Yes	662	8.7	1.7	5.5–12.0
Annual household income				
≤$15,999	480	8.9	1.9	5.2–12.7
$16,000–$24,999	153	5.8	3.3	0.0–12.2
$25,000–$39,999	137	2.5	1.1	0.3– 4.6
≥$40,000	288	0.5	0.5	0.0– 1.5

*Confidence interval. ‡Missing more than 10% of data. †Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported.
§Fewer than 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



State Exhibits

MAINE

PRAMS 1997 Surveillance Report

Maine 1997
Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population*

Characteristic	Population Size	Percent	Respondents†
Age, years			
<20	1,359	10.4	107
20–24	3,142	24.0	252
25–34	6,972	53.3	678
35+	1,600	12.2	171
Race			
White	12,716	97.5	1,185
Black	71	0.5	7
Other¶	260	2.0	14
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	118	0.9	7
Non-Hispanic	12,406	99.1	1,164
Education, years			
<12	1,551	11.9	111
12	4,993	38.4	433
>12	6,442	49.6	655
Marital status			
Married	9,141	69.9	859
Unmarried	3,929	30.1	349
Birth weight			
LBW (<2500 g)	684	5.2	399
NBW (≥2500 g)	12,378	94.8	806
Total	13,073		1,208

	Estimated Population Size	95% CI‡	Percent	95% CI	Respondents†
Annual household income					
≤$15,999	4,017	3,599–4,436	32.3	29.1–35.4	357
$16,000–$24,999	1,811	1,517–2,105	14.6	12.2–16.9	162
$25,000–$39,999	2,623	2,297–2,950	21.1	18.4–23.7	259
≥$40,000	3,994	3,632–4,356	32.1	29.1–35.1	377
In crowded household					
(>1 person/room)	827	613–1,041	6.6	4.9–8.2	1,162

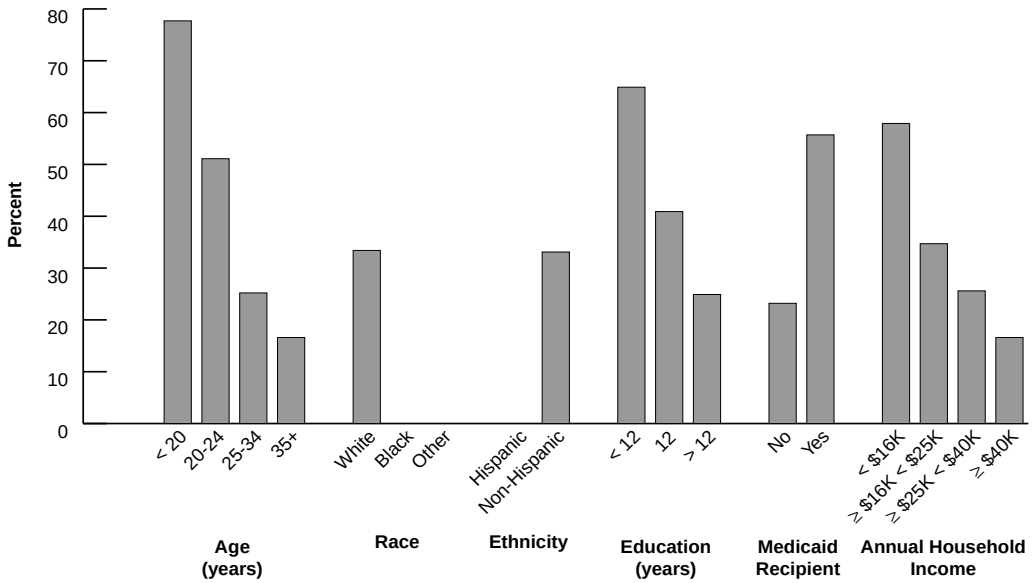
*PRAMS-eligible population is defined as state residents who had in-state births.
†Number of women who completed a survey.
‡Confidence interval.
¶Other includes Native American and Asian.
Sources: Figures for "Annual household income" and "In crowded household" are estimated from the PRAMS sample; all other figures are population percentages compiled from state birth certificate data.

Maine 1997
Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20‡	91	77.7	5.0	67.9–87.6
20–24	227	51.1	3.8	43.7–58.6
25–34	635	25.2	2.0	21.4–29.1
35+	158	16.6	3.4	9.9–23.4
Race				
White	1,089	33.4	1.7	30.2–36.7
Black†	7	—	—	—
Other‡†	13	—	—	—
Ethnicity				
Hispanic†	7	—	—	—
Non-Hispanic	1,068	33.1	1.7	29.8–36.3
Education, years				
<12‡	88	64.9	6.0	53.2–76.6
12	393	40.9	2.9	35.2–46.5
>12	621	24.9	1.9	21.1–28.7
Medicaid recipient				
No	743	23.2	1.7	19.7–26.6
Yes‡	368	55.7	3.1	49.7–61.8
Annual household income				
≤$15,999‡	306	57.9	3.3	51.5–64.3
$16,000–$24,999	151	34.7	4.4	26.1–43.4
$25,000–$39,999	245	25.6	3.2	19.3–31.8
≥$40,000	365	16.6	2.2	12.4–20.8

*Confidence interval. ‡Missing more than 10% of data. †Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported.

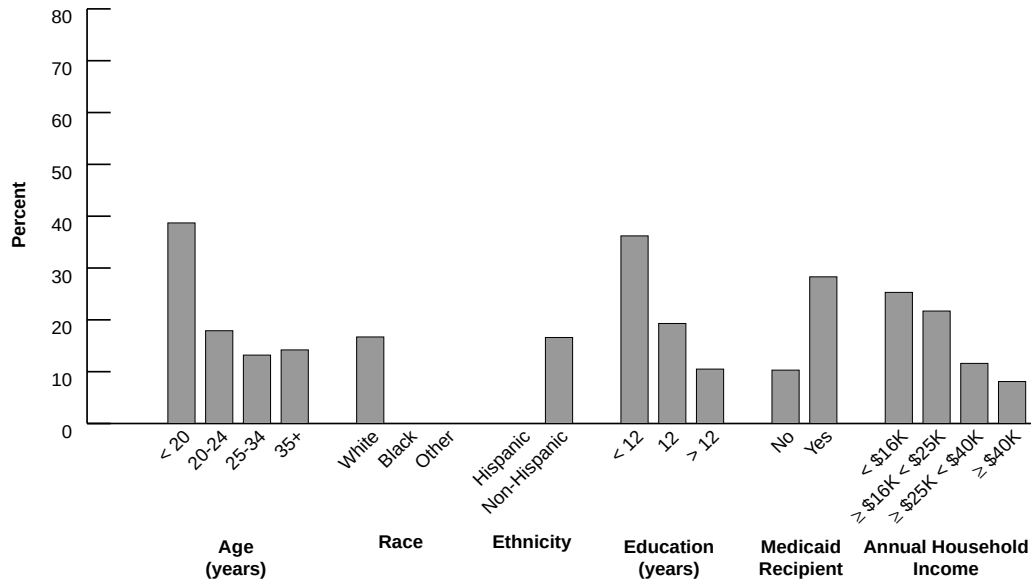


Maine 1997
Prevalence of Late Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	105	38.7	5.7	27.5–49.8
20–24	248	17.9	2.8	12.4–23.5
25–34	670	13.2	1.5	10.1–16.2
35+	171	14.2	3.2	8.0–20.4
Race				
White	1,171	16.7	1.3	14.1–19.2
Black†	7	—	—	—
Other†	14	—	—	—
Ethnicity				
Hispanic†	7	—	—	—
Non-Hispanic	1,150	16.6	1.3	14.1–19.2
Education, years				
<12	107	36.2	5.4	25.5–46.9
12	426	19.3	2.3	14.9–23.7
>12	652	10.5	1.4	7.8–13.2
Medicaid recipient				
No	775	10.3	1.3	7.8–12.7
Yes	419	28.3	2.7	23.1–33.5
Annual household income				
≤$15,999	350	25.3	2.8	19.8–30.7
$16,000–$24,999	158	21.7	3.8	14.2–29.2
$25,000–$39,999	257	11.6	2.3	7.0–16.2
≥$40,000	377	8.1	1.6	5.0–11.3

*Confidence interval. †Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported.

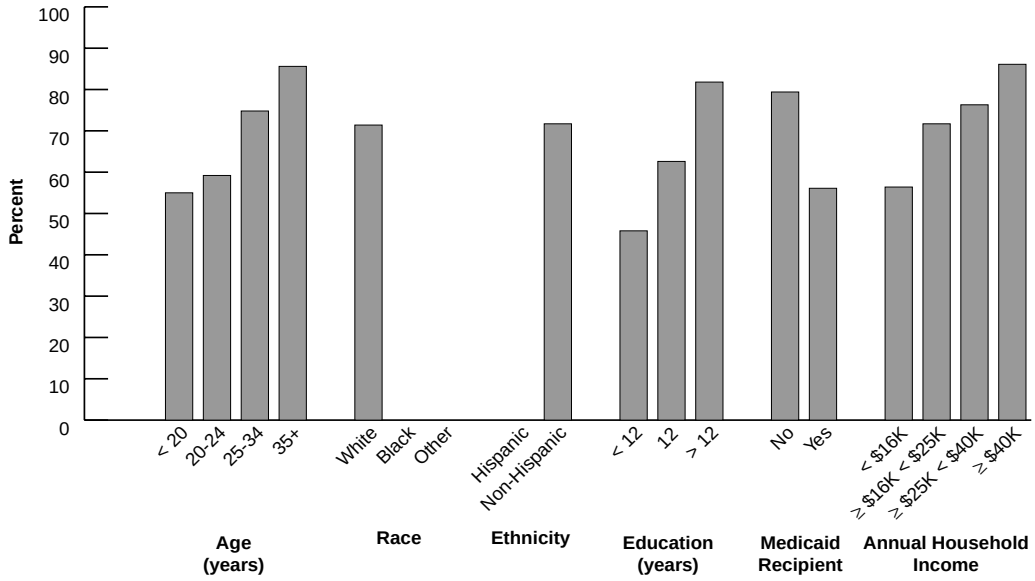


Maine 1997
Prevalence of Breast-Feeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	101	55.0	5.9	43.6–66.5
20–24	230	59.2	3.7	51.9–66.5
25–34	652	74.8	1.9	71.0–78.5
35+	166	85.6	3.0	79.7–91.5
Race				
White	1,128	71.4	1.5	68.3–74.4
Black†	5	—	—	—
Other†	14	—	—	—
Ethnicity				
Hispanic†	7	—	—	—
Non-Hispanic	1,106	71.7	1.6	68.6–74.7
Education, years				
<12	106	45.8	5.7	34.8–56.9
12	400	62.6	2.8	57.2–68.0
>12	635	81.8	1.7	78.5–85.2
Medicaid recipient				
No	751	79.4	1.6	76.2–82.6
Yes	398	56.1	2.9	50.4–61.9
Annual household income				
≤$15,999	329	56.4	3.2	50.2–62.6
$16,000–$24,999	152	71.7	4.1	63.6–79.8
$25,000–$39,999	251	76.3	3.1	70.3–82.3
≥$40,000	367	86.1	2.0	82.2–90.0

*Confidence interval. †Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported.

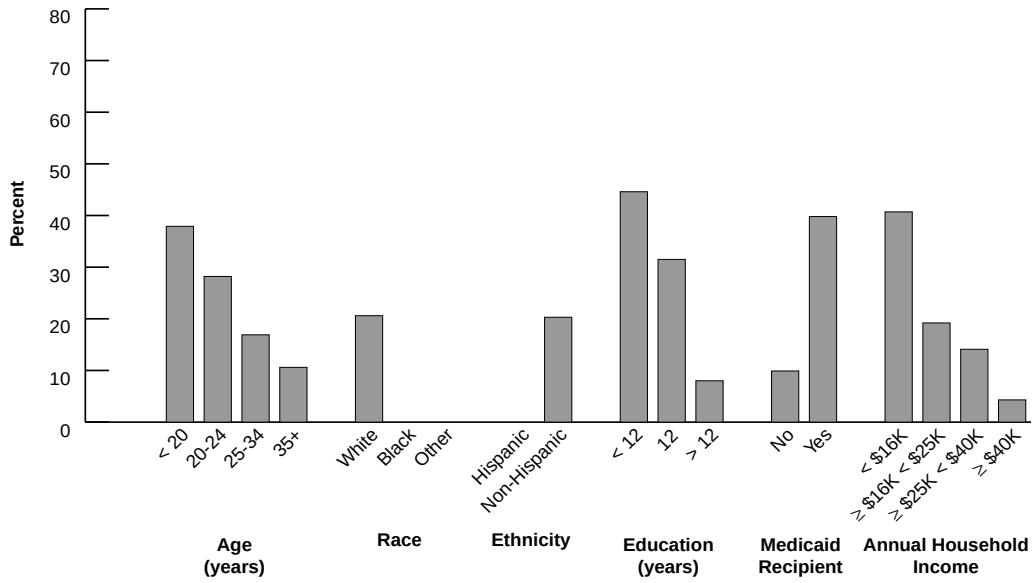


Maine 1997
Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	104	37.9	5.7	26.9–49.0
20–24	246	28.2	3.4	21.5–34.9
25–34	669	16.9	1.7	13.6–20.3
35+	168	10.6	2.8	5.1–16.1
Race				
White	1,166	20.6	1.4	17.8–23.4
Black†	6	—	—	—
Other†	13	—	—	—
Ethnicity				
Hispanic†	7	—	—	—
Non-Hispanic	1,143	20.3	1.4	17.5–23.0
Education, years				
<12	104	44.6	5.7	33.5–55.7
12	424	31.5	2.7	26.2–36.7
>12	650	8.0	1.2	5.6–10.3
Medicaid recipient				
No	773	9.9	1.2	7.5–12.4
Yes	414	39.8	2.9	34.1–45.4
Annual household income				
≤$15,999	348	40.7	3.1	34.6–46.8
$16,000–$24,999	158	19.2	3.7	11.9–26.5
$25,000–$39,999	256	14.1	2.5	9.1–19.1
≥$40,000	377	4.3	1.2	2.1– 6.6

*Confidence interval. †Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported.

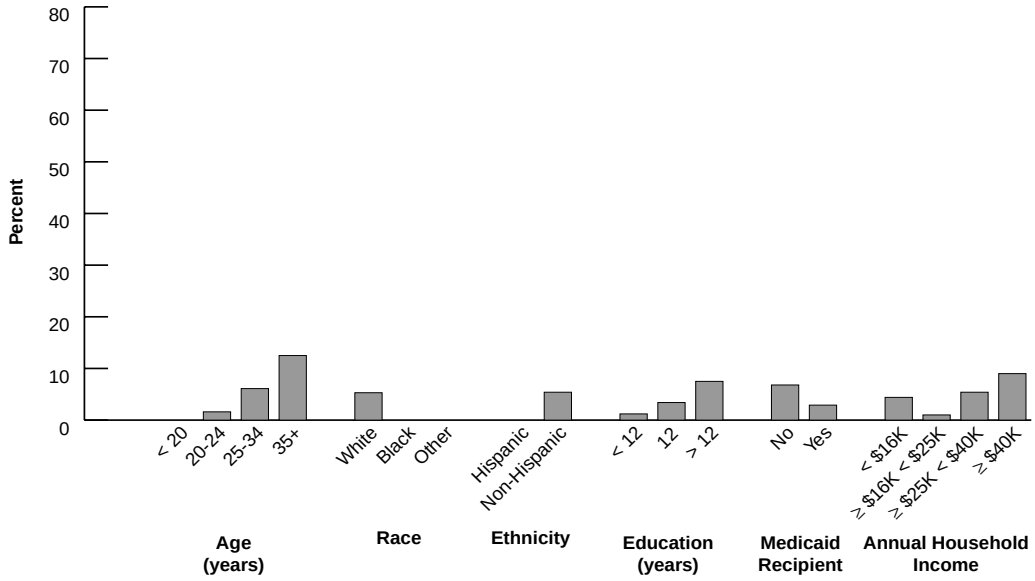


Maine 1997
Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20**	107	—	—	—
20–24	250	1.6	0.9	0.0– 3.5
25–34	666	6.1	1.0	4.0– 8.1
35+	169	12.5	2.9	6.9–18.1
Race				
White	1,170	5.3	0.7	3.9– 6.7
Black†	7	—	—	—
Other†	13	—	—	—
Ethnicity				
Hispanic†	7	—	—	—
Non-Hispanic	1,149	5.4	0.7	4.0– 6.9
Education, years				
<12	108	1.2	1.1	0.0– 3.4
12	428	3.4	1.0	1.5– 5.4
>12	647	7.5	1.2	5.3– 9.8
Medicaid recipient				
No	772	6.8	1.0	4.9– 8.8
Yes	420	2.9	0.9	1.0– 4.7
Annual household income				
≤$15,999	347	4.4	1.2	1.9– 6.8
$16,000–$24,999	159	1.0	0.8	0.0– 2.4
$25,000–$39,999	257	5.4	1.6	2.2– 8.5
≥$40,000	376	9.0	1.6	5.8–12.3

*Confidence interval. †Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported. **No respondents reported this outcome.

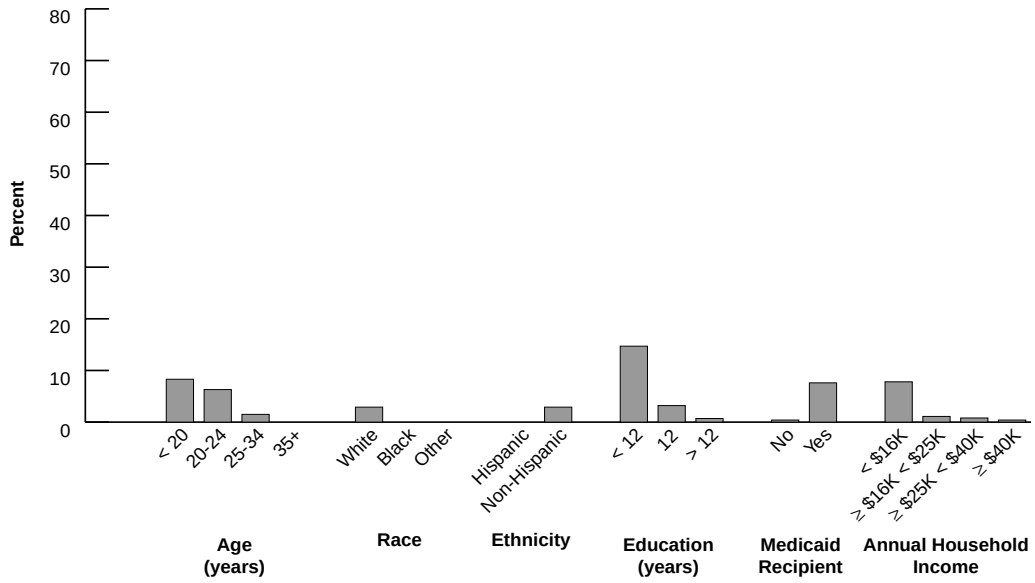


Maine 1997
Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	106	8.3	3.2	2.0–14.6
20–24	249	6.3	1.9	2.6–10.0
25–34	664	1.5	0.5	0.4– 2.6
35+**	167	—	—	—
Race				
White	1,163	2.9	0.6	1.8– 4.1
Black†	7	—	—	—
Other†	14	—	—	—
Ethnicity				
Hispanic†	7	—	—	—
Non-Hispanic	1,144	2.9	0.6	1.8– 4.1
Education, years				
<12	108	14.7	4.0	6.9–22.6
12	425	3.2	1.0	1.1– 5.2
>12	644	0.7	0.4	0.0– 1.4
Medicaid recipient				
No	766	0.4	0.3	0.0– 0.9
Yes	420	7.6	1.6	4.6–10.7
Annual household income				
≤$15,999	352	7.8	1.7	4.5–11.2
$16,000–$24,999	159	1.1	1.0	0.0– 3.0
$25,000–$39,999	251	0.8	0.7	0.0– 2.1
≥$40,000	373	0.4	0.3	0.0– 1.0

*Confidence interval. †Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported. **No respondents reported this outcome.



State Exhibits

NEW YORK

PRAMS 1997 Surveillance Report

New York 1997
Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population*

Characteristic	Population Size	Percent	Respondents†
Age, years			
<20	10,480	8.3	99
20–24	22,525	17.7	223
25–34	73,086	57.6	759
35+	20,895	16.5	258
Race			
White	109,206	86.3	1,160
Black	13,498	10.7	141
Other¶	3,801	3.0	30
Ethnicity§			
Hispanic	10,842	10.3	91
Non-Hispanic	94,048	89.7	973
Education, years			
<12	18,112	14.4	177
12	39,227	31.3	388
>12	68,043	54.3	754
Marital status			
Married	91,332	71.9	985
Unmarried	35,669	28.1	354
Birth weight			
LBW (<2500 g)	7,654	6.0	654
NBW (≥2500 g)	119,243	94.0	681
Total	127,001		1,339

	Estimated Population Size	95% CI‡	Percent	95% CI	Respondents†
Annual household income					
≤$15,999	27,998	23,718–32,278	23.7	20.3–27.1	291
$16,000–$24,999	12,869	9,928–15,811	10.9	8.5–13.4	127
$25,000–$39,999	20,587	17,180–23,995	17.4	14.6–20.3	203
≥$40,000	56,560	52,390–60,731	47.9	44.2–51.7	623
In crowded household					
(>1 person/room)	10,229	7,488–12,971	8.4	6.2–10.7	1,268

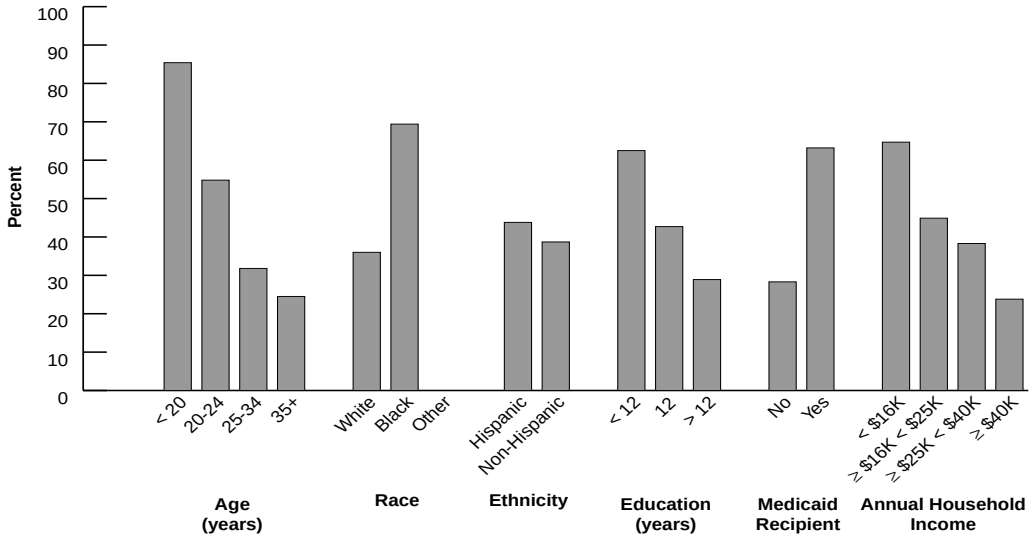
*PRAMS-eligible population is defined as state residents who had in-state births, excluding New York City.
†Number of women who completed a survey.
‡Confidence interval.
¶Other includes Native American and Asian.
§Missing ≥ 10% data.
Sources: Figures for "Annual household income" and "In crowded household" are estimated from the PRAMS sample; all other figures are population percentages compiled from state birth certificate data.

New York 1997#
Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20‡	89	85.4	5.3	75.0–95.8
20–24	209	54.8	4.9	45.2–64.3
25–34	709	31.8	2.4	27.1–36.5
35+‡	230	24.5	4.0	16.6–32.3
Race				
White	1,081	36.0	2.0	32.1–39.9
Black‡	122	69.4	6.6	56.4–82.4
Other†	28	—	—	—
Ethnicity				
Hispanic‡	82	43.8	7.6	29.0–58.7
Non-Hispanic	898	38.7	2.2	34.3–43.1
Education, years				
<12‡	159	62.5	5.4	52.0–73.0
12	350	42.7	3.7	35.3–50.0
>12	711	28.9	2.3	24.5–33.4
Medicaid recipient				
No	905	28.3	2.0	24.3–32.3
Yes‡	332	63.2	3.8	55.9–70.6
Annual household income				
≤$15,999	264	64.7	4.2	56.4–72.9
$16,000–$24,999	118	44.9	6.5	32.2–57.6
$25,000–$39,999‡	189	38.3	4.8	28.9–47.6
≥$40,000	591	23.8	2.4	19.1–28.4

*Confidence interval. # Data do not include New York City. ‡Missing more than 10% of data.
†Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported.

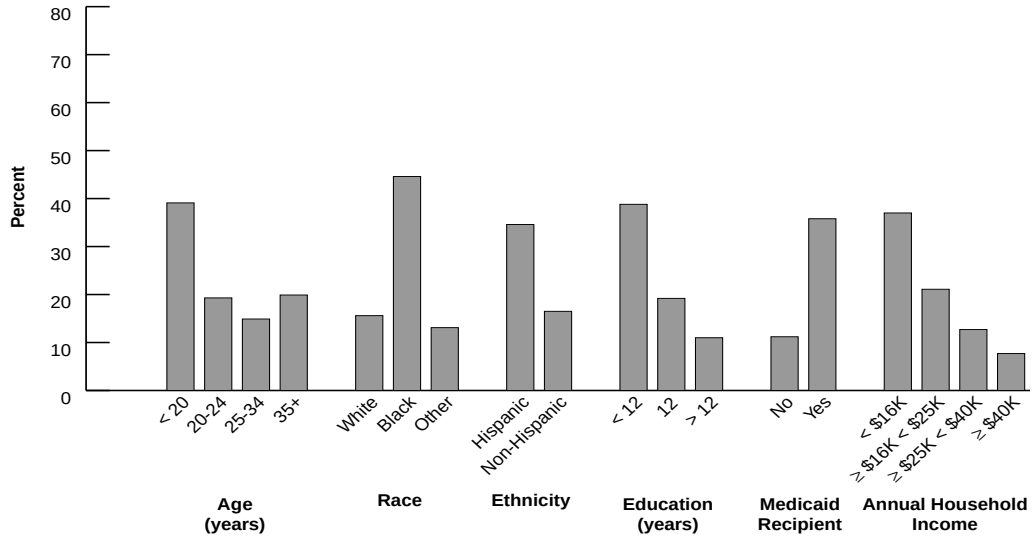


New York 1997[#]
Prevalence of Late Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	96	39.1	7.3	24.7–53.4
20–24	218	19.3	3.9	11.6–27.0
25–34	750	14.9	1.9	11.3–18.6
35+	256	19.9	3.6	12.9–27.0
Race				
White	1,143	15.6	1.5	12.7–18.6
Black	139	44.6	6.8	31.2–57.9
Other[§]	30	13.1	7.8	0.0–28.4
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	90	34.6	6.9	21.0–48.2
Non-Hispanic	957	16.5	1.7	13.1–19.8
Education, years				
<12	172	38.8	5.3	28.4–49.1
12	383	19.2	3.0	13.4–25.0
>12	745	11.0	1.5	8.0–14.0
Medicaid recipient				
No	958	11.2	1.4	8.4–14.0
Yes	362	35.8	3.7	28.6–43.0
Annual household income				
≤$15,999	285	37.0	4.2	28.8–45.2
$16,000–$24,999	125	21.1	5.3	10.7–31.5
$25,000–$39,999	202	12.7	3.3	6.2–19.1
≥$40,000	617	7.7	1.5	4.8–10.7

*Confidence interval. # Data do not include New York City. [§]Fewer than 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

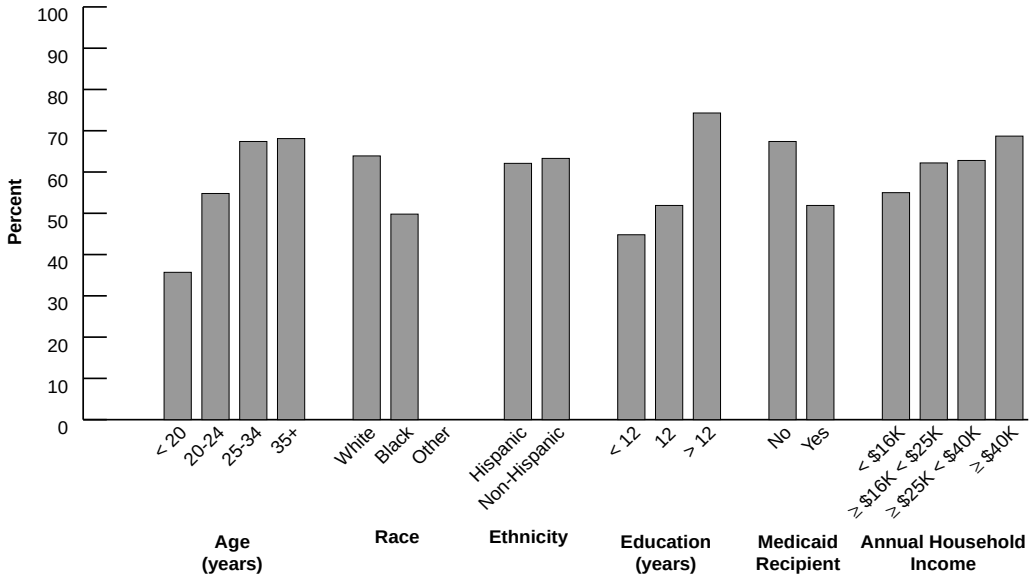


New York 1997#
Prevalence of Breast-Feeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	90	35.7	7.4	21.2–50.2
20–24	206	54.8	4.9	45.2–64.4
25–34	716	67.4	2.3	62.8–71.9
35+	239	68.1	4.1	60.1–76.1
Race				
White	1,094	63.9	1.9	60.1–67.6
Black	120	49.8	7.3	35.5–64.1
Other†	29	—	—	—
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	83	62.1	7.3	47.9–76.3
Non-Hispanic	918	63.3	2.1	59.1–67.5
Education, years				
<12	161	44.8	5.4	34.1–55.5
12	354	51.9	3.7	44.7–59.0
>12	725	74.3	2.1	70.3–78.4
Medicaid recipient				
No	921	67.4	2.0	63.4–71.4
Yes	330	51.9	3.9	44.3–59.6
Annual household income				
≤$15,999	262	55.0	4.4	46.3–63.7
$16,000–$24,999	117	62.2	6.1	50.3–74.1
$25,000–$39,999	194	62.8	4.6	53.8–71.8
≥$40,000	600	68.7	2.5	63.8–73.6

*Confidence interval. # Data do not include New York City. †Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported.

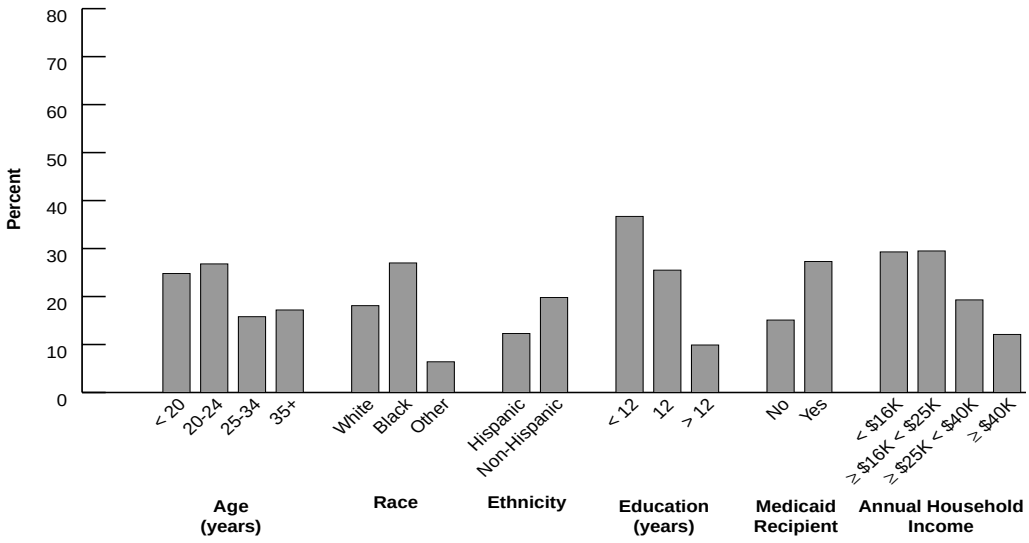


New York 1997[#]
Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20[‡]	93	24.8	6.8	11.5–38.1
20–24	219	26.8	4.3	18.3–35.3
25–34	741	15.8	1.9	12.1–19.4
35+	254	17.2	3.3	10.7–23.7
Race				
White	1,135	18.1	1.6	15.0–21.2
Black	135	27.0	6.7	13.9–40.1
Other[§]	30	6.4	5.6	0.0–17.4
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	87	12.3	5.4	1.7–22.9
Non-Hispanic	953	19.8	1.8	16.2–23.4
Education, years				
<12	168	36.7	5.4	26.1–47.3
12	374	25.5	3.1	19.4–31.7
>12	745	9.9	1.4	7.1–12.6
Medicaid recipient				
No	954	15.1	1.6	12.0–18.2
Yes	353	27.3	3.5	20.4–34.2
Annual household income				
≤$15,999	281	29.3	4.1	21.3–37.3
$16,000–$24,999	124	29.5	5.9	18.0–41.0
$25,000–$39,999	201	19.3	3.6	12.1–26.4
≥$40,000	617	12.1	1.8	8.6–15.5

*Confidence interval. # Data do not include New York City. [‡]Missing more than 10% of data.
[§]Fewer than 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

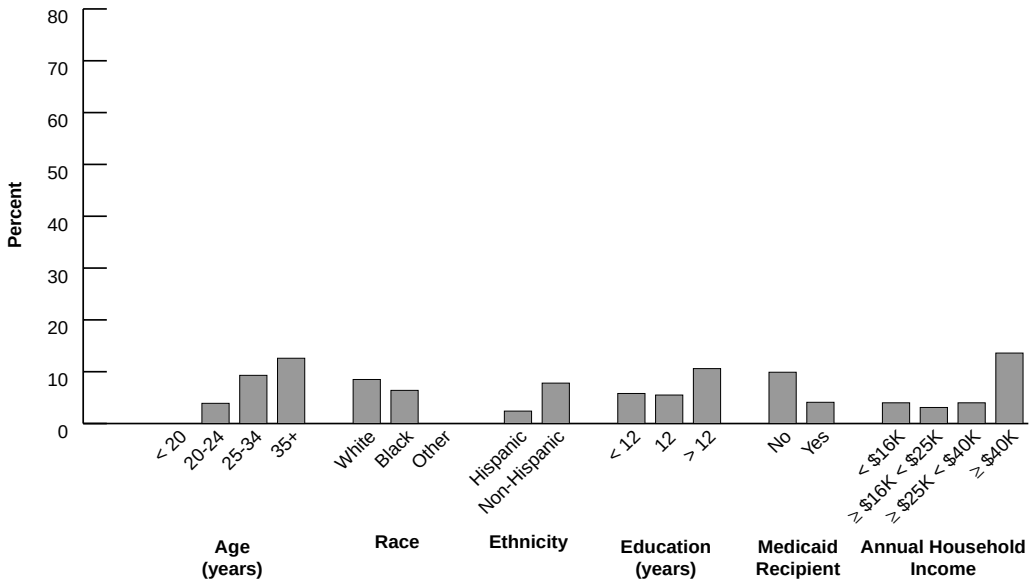


New York 1997[#]
Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20**	97	—	—	—
20–24	217	3.9	1.8	0.4– 7.4
25–34	747	9.3	1.4	6.5–12.1
35+	256	12.6	2.9	7.0–18.3
Race				
White	1,144	8.5	1.1	6.4–10.6
Black	136	6.4	4.2	0.0–14.7
Other[†]	29	—	—	—
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	87	2.4	2.0	0.0– 6.2
Non-Hispanic	958	7.8	1.2	5.5–10.2
Education, years				
<12	171	5.8	2.9	0.1–11.6
12	377	5.5	1.6	2.3– 8.8
>12	749	10.6	1.4	7.7–13.4
Medicaid recipient				
No	957	9.9	1.3	7.4–12.4
Yes	360	4.1	1.6	0.9– 7.4
Annual household income				
≤$15,999	284	4.0	2.0	0.0– 8.0
$16,000–$24,999	124	3.1	2.0	0.0– 7.0
$25,000–$39,999	200	4.0	1.6	0.9– 7.2
≥$40,000	619	13.6	1.8	10.0–17.2

*Confidence interval. [#]Data do not include New York City. [†]Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported.
**No respondents reported this outcome.

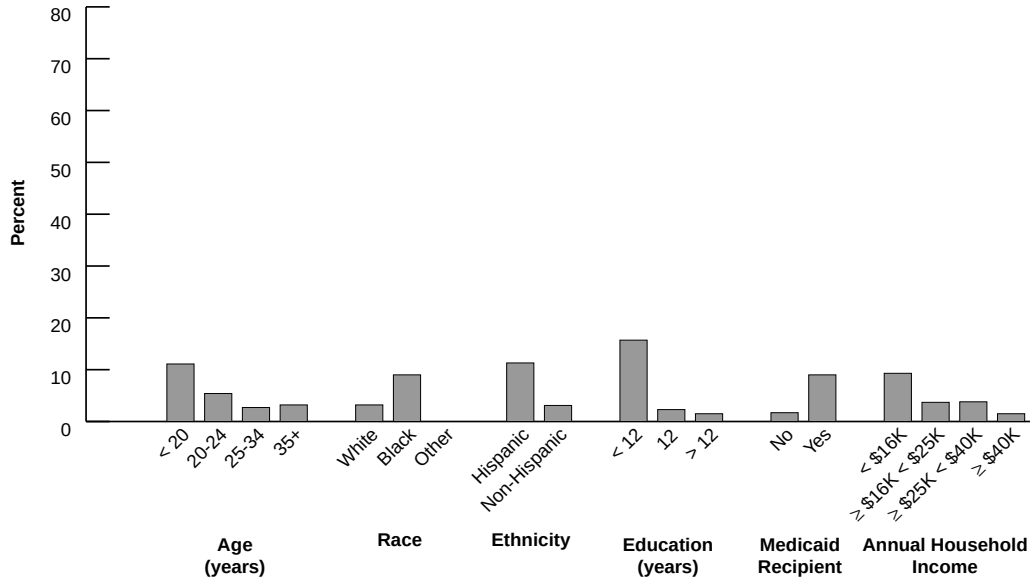


New York 1997[#]
Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	98	11.1	4.6	2.1–20.1
20–24	218	5.4	2.1	1.3– 9.5
25–34	742	2.7	0.9	1.0– 4.4
35+	252	3.2	1.6	0.1– 6.3
Race				
White	1,135	3.2	0.7	1.8– 4.6
Black	138	9.0	3.8	1.6–16.3
Other[†]	29	—	—	—
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	86	11.3	4.8	1.8–20.7
Non-Hispanic	953	3.1	0.8	1.5– 4.6
Education, years				
<12	169	15.7	3.9	8.0–23.4
12	373	2.3	1.0	0.3– 4.2
>12	748	1.5	0.6	0.4– 2.6
Medicaid recipient				
No	952	1.7	0.6	0.6– 2.9
Yes	358	9.0	2.1	4.8–13.2
Annual household income				
≤$15,999	284	9.3	2.4	4.5–14.0
$16,000–$24,999	126	3.7	2.5	0.0– 8.6
$25,000–$39,999	201	3.8	1.8	0.2– 7.4
≥$40,000	614	1.5	0.7	0.1– 2.9

*Confidence interval. # Data do not include New York City. [†]Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported.



State Exhibits

NORTH CAROLINA

PRAMS 1997 Surveillance Report

North Carolina 1997
Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population*

Characteristic	Population Size	Percent	Respondents†
Age, years			
<20	7,756	14.4	129
20–24	14,918	27.6	223
25–34	25,706	47.6	404
35+	5,578	10.3	96
Race			
White	38,118	70.6	573
Black	13,936	25.8	254
Other¶	1,905	3.5	25
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	3,750	7.0	19
Non-Hispanic	50,201	93.0	833
Education, years			
<12	11,894	22.1	167
12	17,840	33.1	293
>12	24,158	44.8	392
Marital status			
Married	36,309	67.3	568
Unmarried	17,647	32.7	284
Birth weight			
LBW (<2500 g)	4,224	7.8	439
NBW (≥2500 g)	49,726	92.2	411
Total	53,959		852

	Estimated Population Size	95% CI‡	Percent	95% CI	Respondents†
Annual household income					
≤$15,999	15,990	13,480–18,501	31.8	27.2–36.4	265
$16,000–$24,999	6,900	5,215–8,585	13.7	10.4–17.0	132
$25,000–$39,999	9,972	8,080–11,864	19.8	16.1–23.6	140
≥$40,000	17,420	15,346–19,493	34.6	30.3–39.0	261
In crowded household					
(>1 person/room)	5,900	4,214–7,585	11.5	8.3–14.7	803

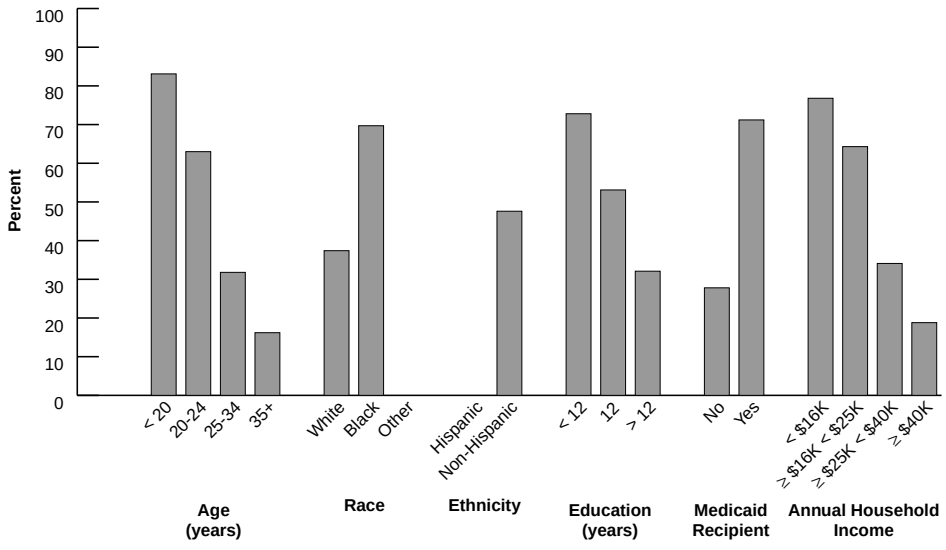
*PRAMS-eligible population is defined as state residents who had July–December in-state births.
†Number of women who completed a survey.
‡Confidence interval.
¶Other includes Native American, Asian, and other nonwhite.
Sources: Figures for "Annual household income" and "In crowded household" are estimated from the PRAMS sample; all other figures are population percentages compiled from state birth certificate data.

North Carolina 1997^
Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	122	83.1	4.6	74.2–92.0
20–24	213	63.0	4.6	54.0–72.0
25–34	380	31.8	3.2	25.5–38.1
35+	89	16.2	5.1	6.2–26.2
Race				
White	543	37.4	2.8	31.8–42.9
Black	239	69.7	4.3	61.2–78.1
Other‡†	22	—	—	—
Ethnicity				
Hispanic‡†	18	—	—	—
Non-Hispanic	786	47.6	2.4	42.8–52.4
Education, years				
<12	156	72.8	5.2	62.6–83.0
12	272	53.1	4.3	44.7–61.5
>12	376	32.1	3.1	26.0–38.2
Medicaid recipient				
No	423	27.8	2.8	22.3–33.4
Yes	381	71.2	3.4	64.6–77.8
Annual household income				
≤$15,999	247	76.8	3.9	69.1–84.4
$16,000–$24,999‡	123	64.3	6.4	51.7–76.9
$25,000–$39,999	131	34.1	5.3	23.6–44.5
≥$40,000	255	18.8	3.1	12.6–24.9

*Confidence interval. ^ Data represent only July–December births. ‡Missing more than 10% of data.
†Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported.

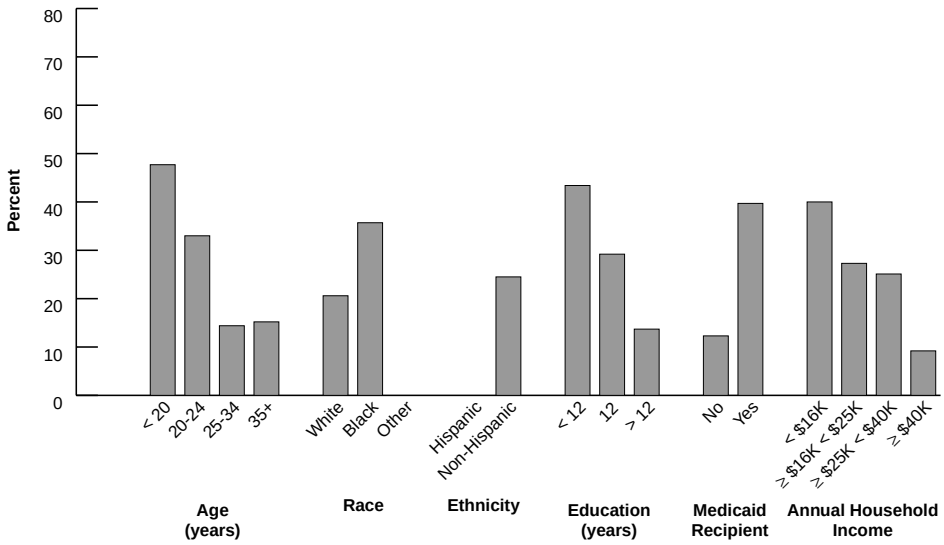


North Carolina 1997^
Prevalence of Late Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	126	47.7	6.3	35.4–60.0
20–24	221	33.0	4.7	23.8–42.2
25–34	400	14.4	2.5	9.5–19.3
35+	96	15.2	5.4	4.7–25.8
Race				
White	566	20.6	2.5	15.8–25.5
Black	252	35.7	4.5	26.9–44.6
Other†	25	—	—	—
Ethnicity				
Hispanic†	19	—	—	—
Non-Hispanic	824	24.5	2.2	20.2–28.8
Education, years				
<12	164	43.4	5.7	32.2–54.6
12	289	29.2	4.0	21.4–37.0
>12	390	13.7	2.4	8.9–18.5
Medicaid recipient				
No	432	12.3	2.2	8.0–16.7
Yes	411	39.7	3.6	32.6–46.8
Annual household income				
≤$15,999	261	40.0	4.6	31.0–49.1
$16,000–$24,999	132	27.3	6.1	15.4–39.2
$25,000–$39,999	138	25.1	5.0	15.3–34.9
≥$40,000	258	9.2	2.6	4.2–14.2

*Confidence interval. ^ Data represent only July–December births. †Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported.

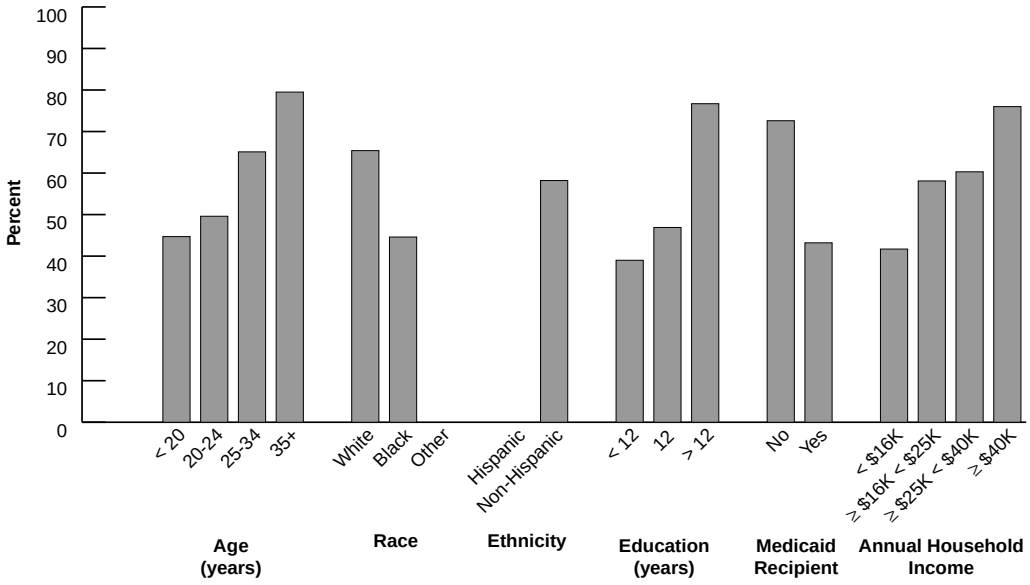


North Carolina 1997^
Prevalence of Breast-Feeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	116	44.7	6.2	32.5–56.8
20–24	211	49.6	4.8	40.2–59.0
25–34	359	65.1	3.3	58.7–71.6
35+	82	79.5	5.6	68.5–90.4
Race				
White	519	65.4	2.8	60.0–70.9
Black	227	44.6	4.6	35.5–53.6
Other†	22	—	—	—
Ethnicity				
Hispanic‡†	17	—	—	—
Non-Hispanic	751	58.2	2.4	53.5–62.9
Education, years				
<12	146	39.0	5.7	27.7–50.2
12	263	46.9	4.2	38.7–55.1
>12	359	76.7	2.7	71.4–82.1
Medicaid recipient				
No	397	72.6	2.8	67.1–78.1
Yes	371	43.2	3.7	36.0–50.4
Annual household income				
≤$15,999	244	41.7	4.6	32.7–50.7
$16,000–$24,999	113	58.1	6.8	44.8–71.4
$25,000–$39,999	130	60.3	5.3	49.9–70.8
≥$40,000	235	76.0	3.4	69.2–82.7

*Confidence interval. ^ Data represent only July–December births. ‡Missing more than 10% of data.
†Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported.

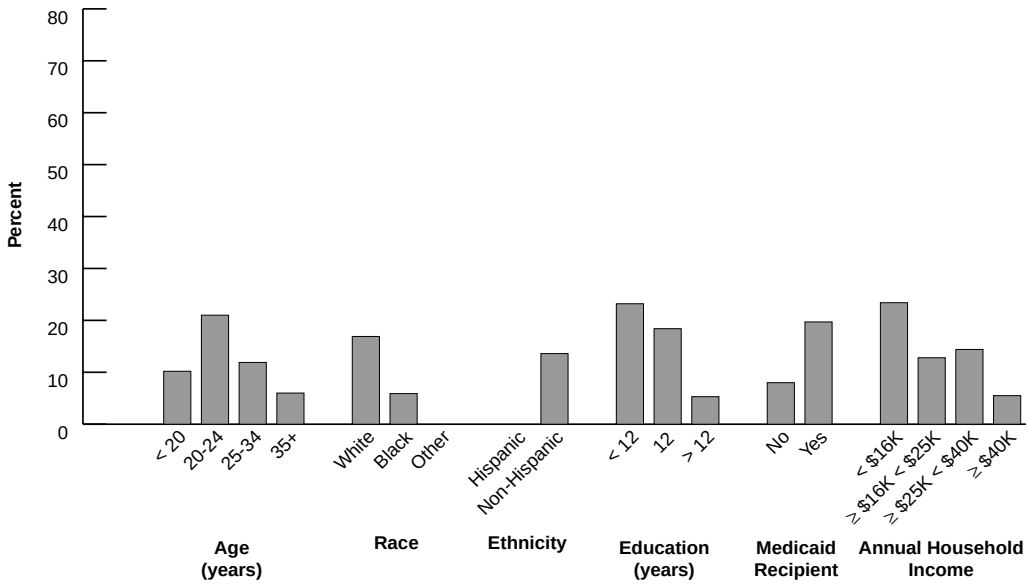


North Carolina 1997^
Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	127	10.2	3.6	3.2–17.3
20–24	220	21.0	3.9	13.3–28.7
25–34	395	11.9	2.2	7.5–16.2
35+	94	6.0	3.1	0.0–12.0
Race				
White	564	16.9	2.2	12.6–21.2
Black	247	5.9	2.0	1.9– 9.9
Other†	25	—	—	—
Ethnicity				
Hispanic†	19	—	—	—
Non-Hispanic	817	13.6	1.7	10.4–16.9
Education, years				
<12	162	23.2	4.8	13.8–32.5
12	284	18.4	3.2	12.1–24.7
>12	390	5.3	1.4	2.5– 8.1
Medicaid recipient				
No	433	8.0	1.7	4.7–11.2
Yes	403	19.7	2.9	14.0–25.4
Annual household income				
≤$15,999	255	23.4	3.9	15.7–31.1
$16,000–$24,999	129	12.8	4.2	4.7–20.9
$25,000–$39,999	138	14.4	3.9	6.8–22.0
≥$40,000	260	5.5	1.8	1.9– 9.1

*Confidence interval. ^ Data represent only July–December births. †Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported.

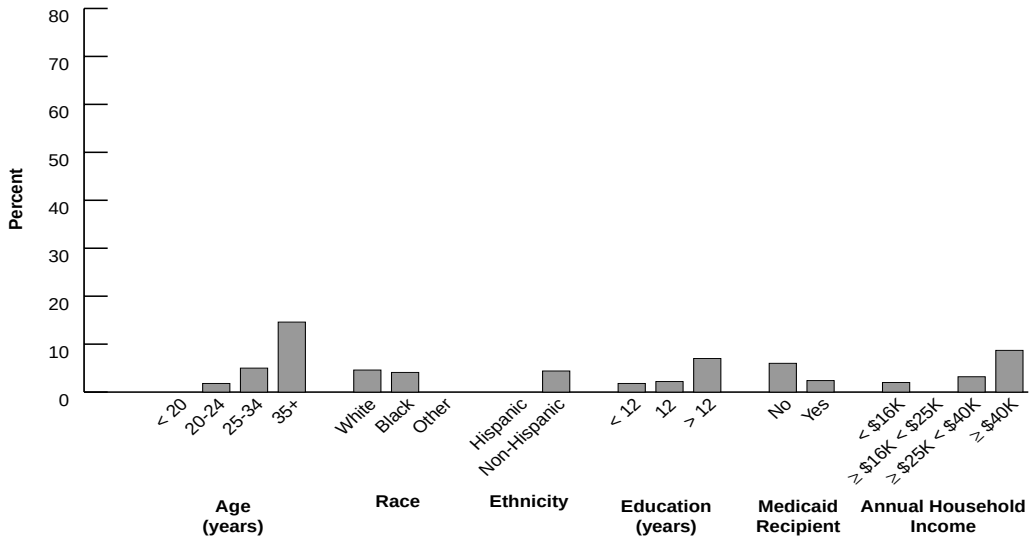


North Carolina 1997^
Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20**	128	—	—	—
20–24	220	1.8	1.2	0.0– 4.2
25–34	399	5.0	1.4	2.2– 7.8
35+	96	14.6	4.9	5.0–24.1
Race				
White	567	4.6	1.1	2.5– 6.8
Black	251	4.1	1.8	0.5– 7.7
Other†	25	—	—	—
Ethnicity				
Hispanic†	18	—	—	—
Non-Hispanic	825	4.4	0.9	2.6– 6.2
Education, years				
<12	166	1.8	1.5	0.0– 4.8
12	288	2.2	1.2	0.0– 4.6
>12	389	7.0	1.6	3.8–10.2
Medicaid recipient				
No	434	6.0	1.4	3.2– 8.8
Yes	409	2.4	1.1	0.3– 4.6
Annual household income				
≤$15,999	261	2.0	1.1	0.0– 4.1
$16,000–$24,999**	130	—	—	—
$25,000–$39,999	139	3.2	1.8	0.0– 6.7
≥$40,000	260	8.7	2.2	4.4–12.9

*Confidence interval. ^ Data represent only July–December births. †Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported.
**No respondents reported this outcome.

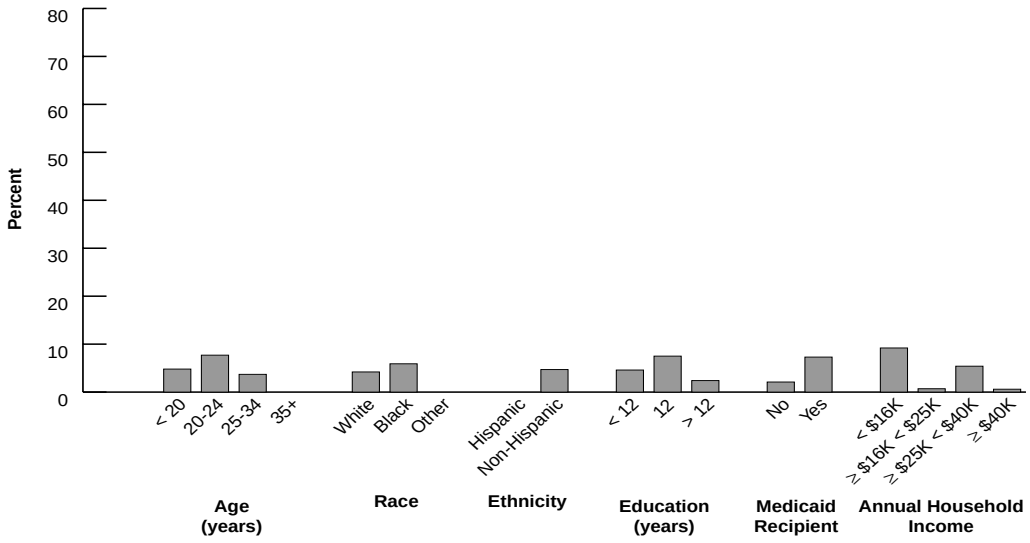


North Carolina 1997^
Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	125	4.8	2.6	0.0–10.0
20–24	213	7.7	2.5	2.7–12.6
25–34	391	3.7	1.4	1.0– 6.5
35+**	94	—	—	—
Race				
White	551	4.2	1.2	1.8– 6.6
Black	247	5.9	2.2	1.6–10.1
Other†	25	—	—	—
Ethnicity				
Hispanic†	19	—	—	—
Non-Hispanic	804	4.7	1.1	2.6– 6.7
Education, years				
<12	161	4.6	2.4	0.0– 9.3
12	284	7.5	2.3	3.1–11.9
>12	378	2.4	1.1	0.3– 4.5
Medicaid recipient				
No	424	2.1	0.9	0.4– 3.9
Yes	399	7.3	1.9	3.5–11.1
Annual household income				
≤$15,999	252	9.2	2.7	4.0–14.5
$16,000–$24,999	129	0.7	0.3	0.1– 1.3
$25,000–$39,999	138	5.4	2.6	0.2–10.5
≥$40,000	255	0.6	0.6	0.0– 1.7

*Confidence interval. ^Data represent only July–December births. †Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported.
**No respondents reported this outcome.



State Exhibits

OKLAHOMA

PRAMS 1997 Surveillance Report

Oklahoma 1997
Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population*

Characteristic	Population Size	Percent	Respondents†
Age, years			
<20	7,673	17.0	348
20–24	14,294	31.7	618
25–34	19,522	43.3	934
35+	3,631	8.0	186
Race			
White	35,338	78.3	1,610
Black	4,497	10.0	217
Other¶	5,291	11.7	208
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	3,129	6.9	155
Non-Hispanic	41,989	93.1	1,891
Education, years			
<12	10,154	23.3	410
12	15,921	36.5	712
>12	17,539	40.2	810
Marital status			
Married	30,295	67.3	1,406
Unmarried	14,736	32.7	652
Birth weight			
LBW (<2500 g)	3,019	6.7	844
NBW (≥2500 g)	41,942	93.3	993
Total	45,296		2,091

	Estimated Population Size	95% CI‡	Percent	95% CI	Respondents†
Annual household income§					
≤$15,999	16,741	15,049–18,433	42.4	38.5–46.3	735
$16,000–$24,999	7,356	6,137–8,575	18.6	15.6–21.7	336
$25,000–$39,999	7,532	6,345–8,719	19.1	16.1–22.1	338
≥$40,000	7,889	6,716–9,062	20.0	17.0–23.0	372
In crowded household					
(>1 person/room)	4,906	3,787–6,025	11.2	8.7–13.7	2,001

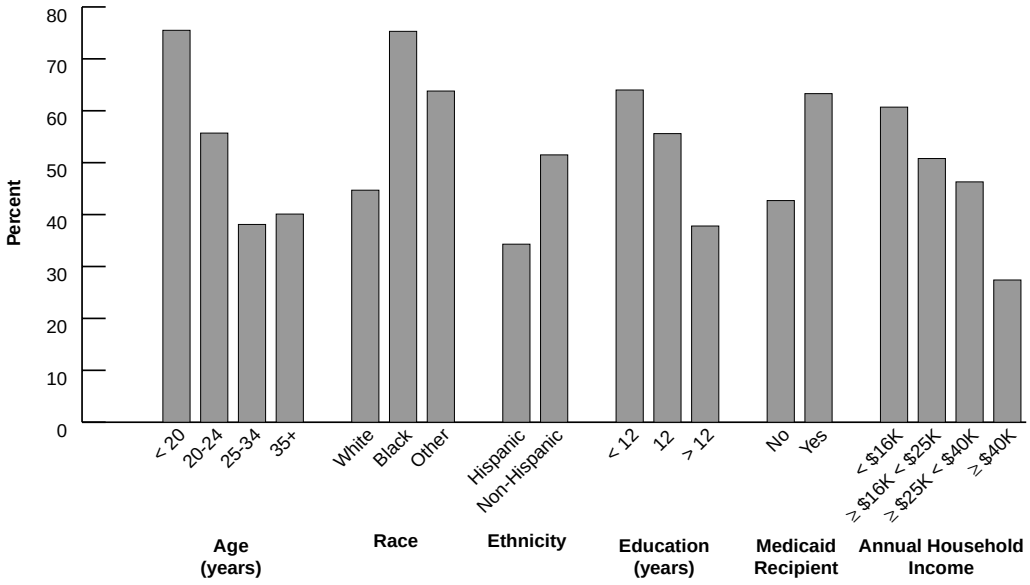
*PRAMS-eligible population is defined as state residents who had in-state births.
†Number of women who completed a survey.
‡Confidence interval.
¶Other includes Native American (9.8%) and Asian (1.9%).
§Missing ≥ 10% data.
Sources: Figures for "Annual household income" and "In crowded household" are estimated from the PRAMS sample; all other figures are population percentages compiled from the PRAMS sampling frame.

Oklahoma 1997
Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	325	75.5	4.6	66.5–84.6
20–24	584	55.7	3.3	49.2–62.3
25–34	876	38.1	2.8	32.7–43.5
35+	167	40.1	7.0	26.3–53.8
Race				
White	1,501	44.7	2.1	40.5–48.9
Black	206	75.3	5.6	64.3–86.4
Other	195	63.8	5.5	53.0–74.6
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	147	34.3	6.7	21.2–47.3
Non-Hispanic	1,766	51.5	2.0	47.5–55.4
Education, years				
<12	378	64.0	4.5	55.1–72.8
12	654	55.6	3.1	49.5–61.7
>12	778	37.8	2.8	32.3–43.4
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,233	42.7	2.3	38.1–47.3
Yes‡	724	63.3	3.2	57.0–69.6
Annual household income				
≤$15,999	675	60.7	3.2	54.4–67.0
$16,000–$24,999	320	50.8	4.7	41.6–60.0
$25,000–$39,999	322	46.3	4.5	37.4–55.1
≥$40,000	361	27.4	3.8	19.9–34.9

*Confidence interval. ‡Missing more than 10% of data.

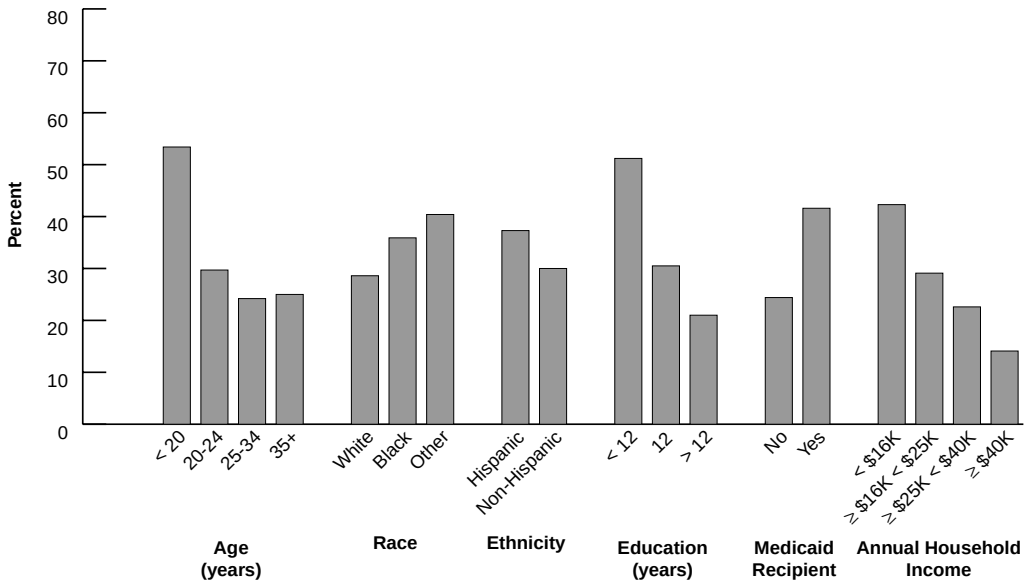


Oklahoma 1997
Prevalence of Late Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	341	53.4	5.1	43.4–63.4
20–24	607	29.7	3.1	23.6–35.8
25–34	916	24.2	2.4	19.5–28.9
35+	181	25.0	6.2	12.8–37.1
Race				
White	1,581	28.6	1.9	24.8–32.4
Black	210	35.9	6.0	24.1–47.8
Other	204	40.4	5.8	29.0–51.7
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	149	37.3	6.7	24.3–50.4
Non-Hispanic	1,857	30.0	1.8	26.4–33.6
Education, years				
<12	399	51.2	4.6	42.2–60.2
12	696	30.5	2.8	24.9–36.0
>12	801	21.0	2.4	16.3–25.6
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,275	24.4	2.0	20.4–28.4
Yes	775	41.6	3.2	35.3–47.9
Annual household income				
≤$15,999	725	42.3	3.2	36.1–48.5
$16,000–$24,999	328	29.1	4.3	20.6–37.5
$25,000–$39,999	336	22.6	3.8	15.1–30.0
≥$40,000	369	14.1	3.1	7.9–20.2

*Confidence interval.

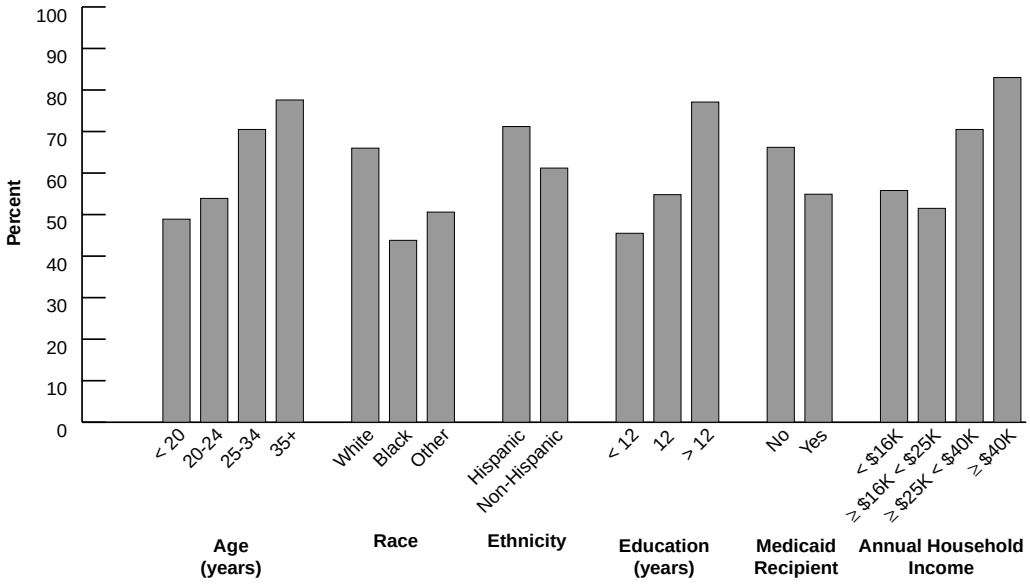


Oklahoma 1997
Prevalence of Breast-Feeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	307	48.9	5.2	38.7–59.0
20–24	573	53.9	3.4	47.4–60.5
25–34	872	70.5	2.5	65.6–75.4
35+	170	77.6	5.7	66.5–88.7
Race				
White	1,496	66.0	2.0	62.0–69.9
Black	188	43.8	6.5	31.0–56.6
Other	191	50.6	5.9	39.0–62.1
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	146	71.2	6.1	59.2–83.2
Non-Hispanic	1,739	61.2	2.0	57.4–65.0
Education, years				
<12	369	45.5	4.6	36.6–54.4
12	665	54.8	3.0	48.8–60.7
>12	756	77.1	2.5	72.3–81.9
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,201	66.2	2.2	61.8–70.6
Yes	726	54.9	3.3	48.5–61.3
Annual household income				
≤$15,999	680	55.8	3.2	49.5–62.1
$16,000–$24,999	312	51.5	4.7	42.3–60.6
$25,000–$39,999	315	70.5	4.1	62.5–78.5
≥$40,000	348	83.0	3.2	76.8–89.2

*Confidence interval.

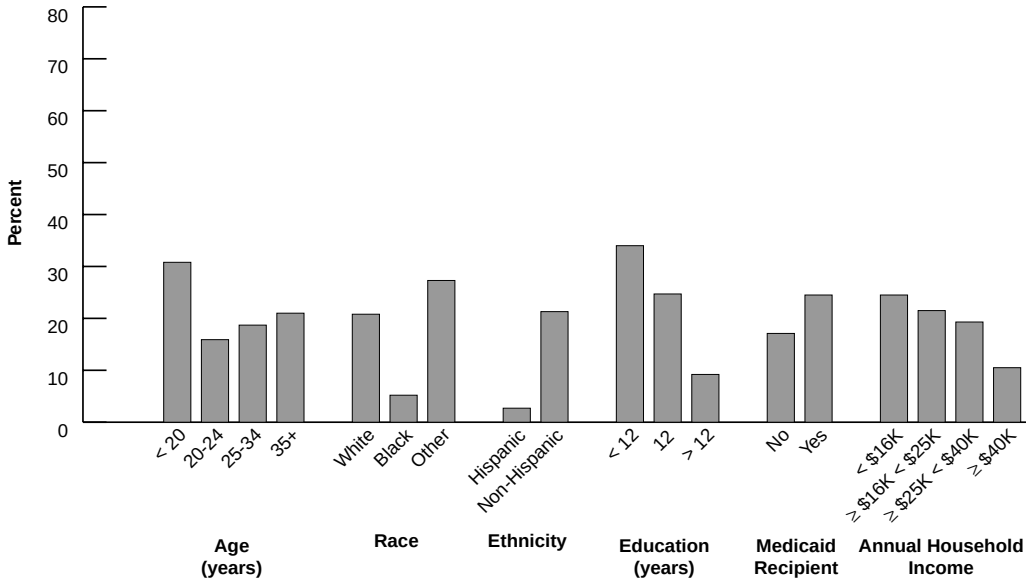


Oklahoma 1997
Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	340	30.8	4.8	21.3–40.3
20–24	603	15.9	2.5	11.0–20.9
25–34	928	18.7	2.2	14.5–22.9
35+	182	21.0	5.7	9.8–32.3
Race				
White	1,583	20.8	1.8	17.3–24.3
Black	215	5.2	2.4	0.4– 9.9
Other	205	27.3	5.4	16.7–37.9
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	153	2.7	1.9	0.0– 6.3
Non-Hispanic	1,861	21.3	1.7	18.1–24.6
Education, years				
<12	395	34.0	4.4	25.3–42.6
12	699	24.7	2.7	19.5–29.9
>12	806	9.2	1.7	5.9–12.4
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,283	17.1	1.8	13.5–20.7
Yes	775	24.5	2.8	19.1–30.0
Annual household income				
≤$15,999	715	24.5	2.8	19.0–29.9
$16,000–$24,999	333	21.5	3.9	14.0–29.1
$25,000–$39,999	336	19.3	3.7	12.1–26.5
≥$40,000	370	10.5	2.6	5.4–15.7

*Confidence interval.

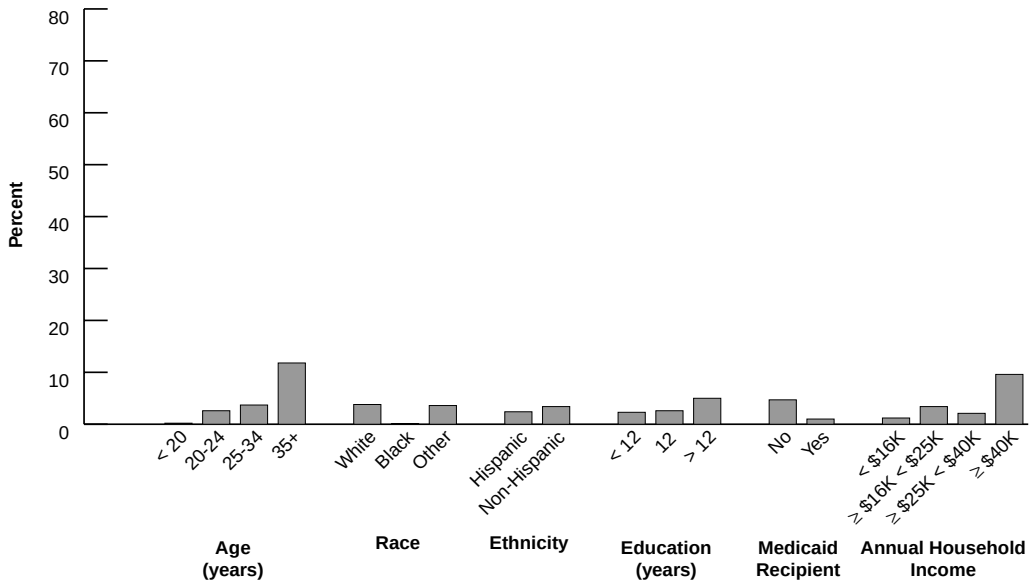


Oklahoma 1997
Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	340	0.2	0.1	0.0– 0.5
20–24	615	2.6	1.1	0.4– 4.8
25–34	921	3.7	1.0	1.7– 5.7
35+	184	11.8	4.5	2.9–20.6
Race				
White	1,589	3.8	0.8	2.2– 5.4
Black	213	0.1	0.0	0.0– 0.2
Other	207	3.6	2.1	0.0– 7.6
Ethnicity				
Hispanic‡	146	2.4	2.0	0.0– 6.3
Non-Hispanic	1,874	3.4	0.7	2.0– 4.8
Education, years				
<12	401	2.3	1.5	0.0– 5.3
12	708	2.6	1.0	0.7– 4.5
>12	803	5.0	1.3	2.5– 7.4
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,282	4.7	1.0	2.7– 6.7
Yes	783	1.0	0.4	0.1– 1.9
Annual household income				
≤$15,999	725	1.2	0.7	0.0– 2.6
$16,000–$24,999	333	3.4	1.8	0.0– 7.0
$25,000–$39,999	338	2.1	1.2	0.0– 4.5
≥$40,000	368	9.6	2.5	4.6–14.5

*Confidence interval. ‡Missing more than 10% of data.

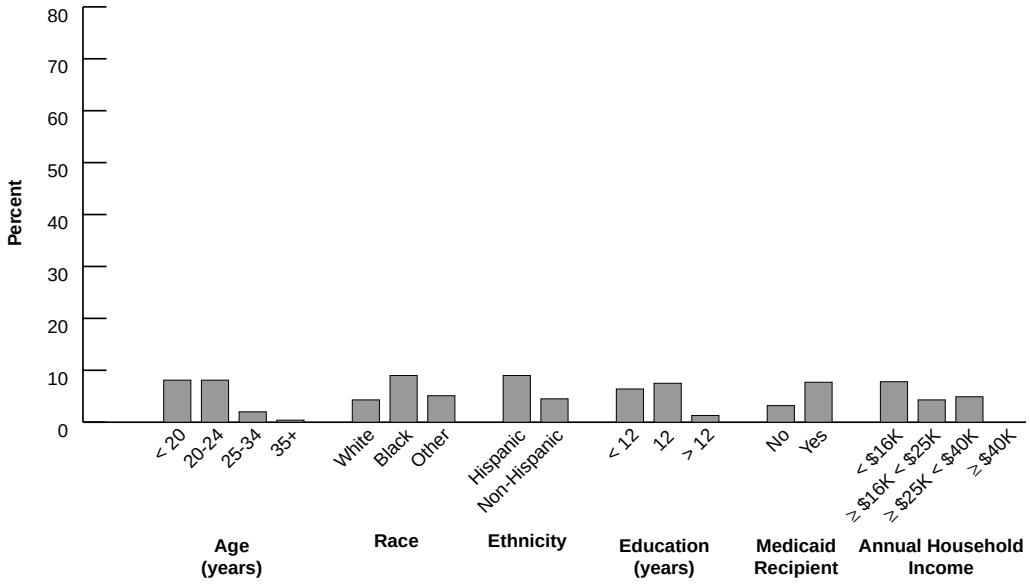


Oklahoma 1997
Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20‡	289	8.1	3.1	2.1–14.2
20–24	612	8.1	1.9	4.4–11.8
25–34	917	2.0	0.7	0.6– 3.5
35+	184	0.4	0.3	0.0– 1.0
Race				
White	1,551	4.3	0.9	2.5– 6.0
Black‡	202	9.0	3.7	1.7–16.2
Other	198	5.1	2.5	0.3–10.0
Ethnicity				
Hispanic‡	144	9.0	4.4	0.4–17.5
Non-Hispanic	1,817	4.5	0.8	2.8– 6.1
Education, years				
<12‡	354	6.4	2.3	1.9–10.9
12	697	7.5	1.7	4.2–10.8
>12	802	1.3	0.6	0.1– 2.6
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,260	3.2	0.9	1.5– 4.9
Yes	745	7.7	1.8	4.2–11.1
Annual household income				
≤$15,999	699	7.8	1.8	4.3–11.4
$16,000–$24,999	329	4.3	1.9	0.6– 8.0
$25,000–$39,999	333	4.9	1.9	1.2– 8.7
≥$40,000**	366	—	—	—

*Confidence interval. ‡Missing more than 10% of data. **No respondents reported this outcome.



State Exhibits

SOUTH CAROLINA

PRAMS 1997 Surveillance Report

South Carolina 1997
Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population*

Characteristic	Population Size	Percent	Respondents†
Age, years			
<20	8,228	16.9	247
20–24	13,603	27.9	364
25–34	22,296	45.7	636
35+	4,615	9.5	158
Race			
White	30,353	62.3	747
Black	17,633	36.2	638
Other¶	768	1.6	20
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	1,087	2.2	17
Non-Hispanic	47,620	97.8	1,384
Education, years			
<12	10,609	22.8	301
12	17,589	37.7	497
>12	18,426	39.5	540
Marital status			
Married	29,677	60.9	787
Unmarried	19,068	39.1	618
Birth weight			
LBW (<2500 g)	4,109	8.4	905
NBW (≥2500 g)	44,645	91.6	500
Total	48,755		1,405

	Estimated Population Size	95% CI‡	Percent	95% CI	Respondents†
Annual household income					
≤$15,999	18,793	16,666–20,921	41.3	37.0–45.5	560
$16,000–$24,999	7,231	5,784–8,678	15.9	12.7–19.0	212
$25,000–$39,999	8,084	6,597–9,570	17.7	14.5–21.0	218
≥$40,000	11,452	9,877–13,026	25.1	21.6–28.7	284
In crowded household					
(>1 person/room)	3,915	2,754–5,077	8.4	5.9–10.9	1,296

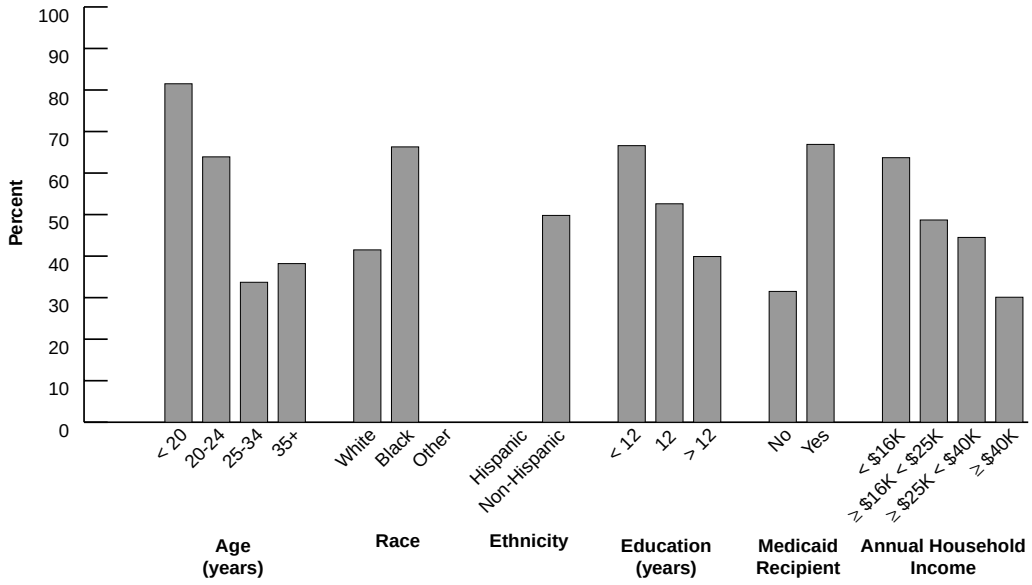
*PRAMS-eligible population is defined as state residents who had in-state births.
†Number of women who completed a survey.
‡Confidence interval.
¶Other includes Native American, Asian, and other nonwhite.
Sources: Figures for "Annual household income" and "In crowded household" are estimated from the PRAMS sample; all other figures are population percentages compiled from state birth certificate data.

South Carolina 1997
Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	230	81.5	4.0	73.6–89.3
20–24	337	63.9	4.3	55.4–72.3
25–34	599	33.7	2.9	28.0–39.5
35+‡	143	38.2	6.3	26.0–50.5
Race				
White	712	41.5	2.7	36.3–46.7
Black	579	66.3	3.5	59.4–73.2
Other†	18	—	—	—
Ethnicity				
Hispanic‡†	16	—	—	—
Non-Hispanic	1,289	49.8	2.2	45.5–54.1
Education, years				
<12	276	66.6	4.7	57.5–75.8
12	453	52.6	3.8	45.2–60.0
>12	517	39.5	3.2	33.3–45.7
Medicaid recipient				
No	550	31.5	2.8	25.9–37.0
Yes	759	66.9	2.9	61.3–72.6
Annual household income				
≤$15,999	511	63.7	3.5	56.9–70.6
$16,000–$24,999	199	48.7	5.6	37.7–59.7
$25,000–$39,999	207	44.5	5.2	34.4–54.6
≥$40,000	275	30.1	3.9	22.4–37.8

*Confidence interval. ‡Missing more than 10% of data. †Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported.

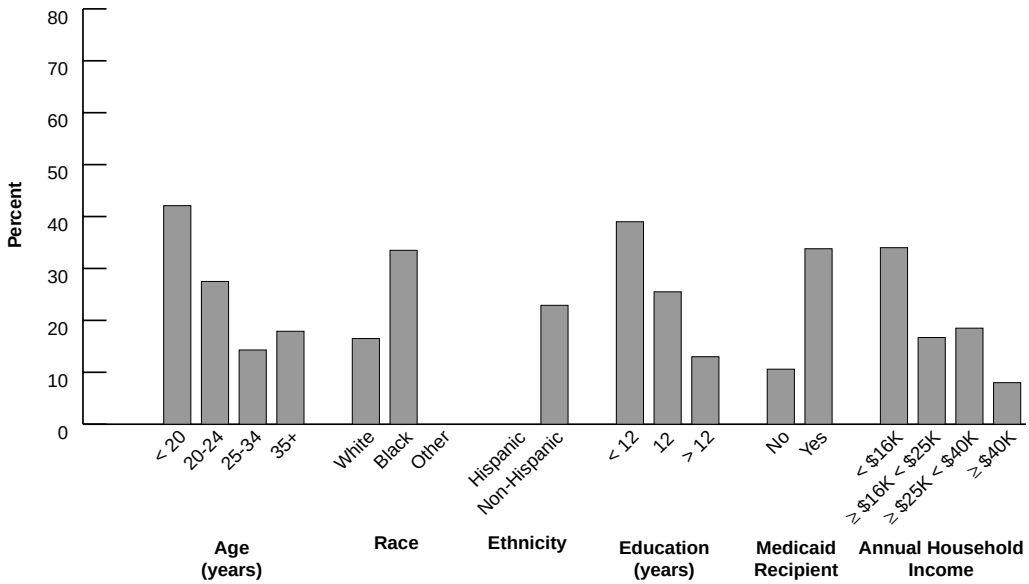


South Carolina 1997
Prevalence of Late Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	240	42.1	5.2	31.8–52.4
20–24	360	27.5	4.0	19.6–35.4
25–34	626	14.3	2.2	10.0–18.6
35+	157	17.9	5.0	8.1–27.8
Race				
White	738	16.5	2.0	12.5–20.5
Black	625	33.5	3.5	26.7–40.4
Other†	20	—	—	—
Ethnicity				
Hispanic†	17	—	—	—
Non-Hispanic	1,362	22.9	1.9	19.2–26.5
Education, years				
<12	292	39.0	4.8	29.6–48.5
12	488	25.5	3.3	19.1–32.0
>12	536	13.0	2.2	8.8–17.3
Medicaid recipient				
No	566	10.6	1.9	6.9–14.2
Yes	817	33.8	2.9	28.1–39.5
Annual household income				
≤$15,999	549	34.0	3.4	27.3–40.6
$16,000–$24,999	208	16.7	4.2	8.5–24.9
$25,000–$39,999	216	18.5	4.3	10.1–26.9
≥$40,000	283	8.0	2.3	3.5–12.6

*Confidence interval. †Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported.

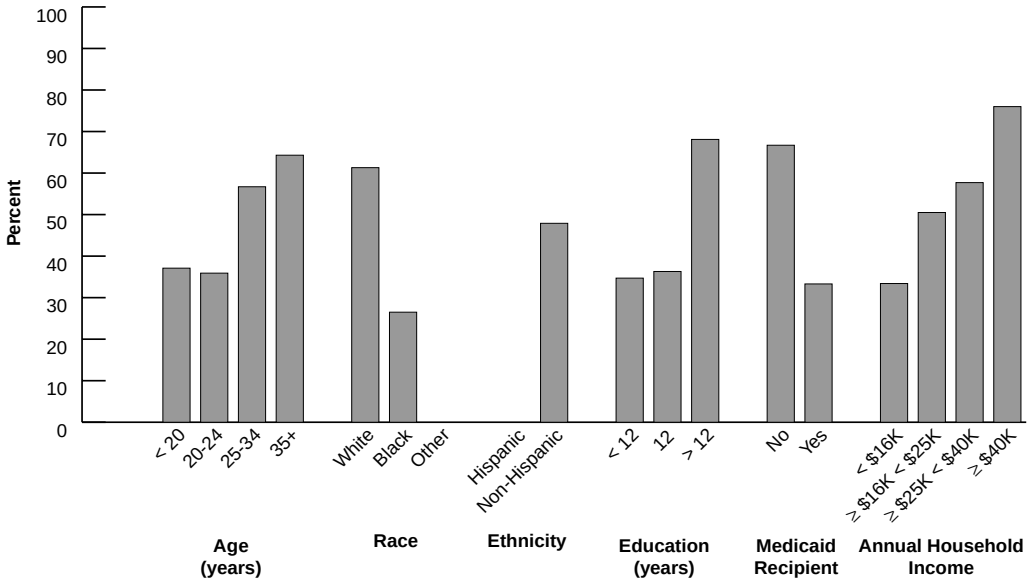


South Carolina 1997
Prevalence of Breast-Feeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	213	37.1	5.1	27.1–47.0
20–24	313	35.9	4.3	27.5–44.3
25–34	553	56.7	3.1	50.7–62.7
35+	144	64.3	6.0	52.5–76.1
Race				
White	675	61.3	2.6	56.2–66.4
Black	530	26.5	3.2	20.2–32.8
Other†	18	—	—	—
Ethnicity				
Hispanic†	15	—	—	—
Non-Hispanic	1,204	47.9	2.2	43.7–52.2
Education, years				
<12	254	34.7	4.7	25.5–43.8
12	439	36.3	3.5	29.4–43.3
>12	478	68.1	3.0	62.2–74.0
Medicaid recipient				
No	507	66.7	2.9	61.1–72.3
Yes	716	33.3	2.8	27.7–38.8
Annual household income				
≤$15,999	494	33.4	3.3	26.9–39.9
$16,000–$24,999	180	50.5	5.7	39.4–61.6
$25,000–$39,999	183	57.7	5.2	47.5–67.9
≥$40,000	260	76.0	3.6	68.9–83.1

*Confidence interval. †Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported.

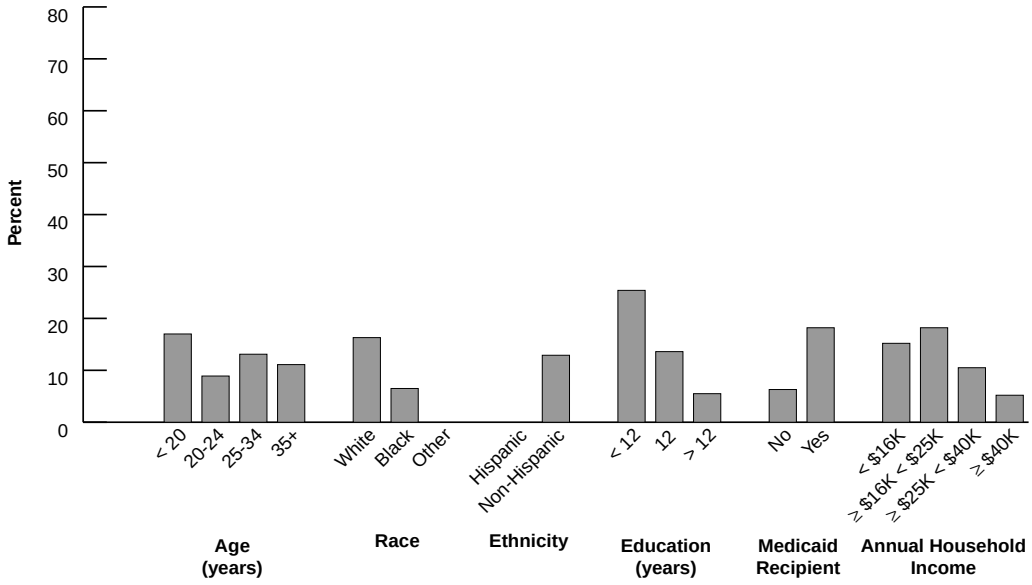


South Carolina 1997
Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	241	17.0	4.0	9.2–24.8
20–24	357	8.9	2.5	4.0–13.9
25–34	626	13.1	2.1	9.0–17.3
35+	152	11.1	3.8	3.7–18.5
Race				
White	733	16.3	2.0	12.4–20.2
Black	623	6.5	1.8	3.0– 9.9
Other†	20	—	—	—
Ethnicity				
Hispanic†	17	—	—	—
Non-Hispanic	1,355	12.9	1.5	10.0–15.7
Education, years				
<12	286	25.4	4.3	17.0–33.9
12	488	13.6	2.5	8.7–18.4
>12	537	5.5	1.3	2.8– 8.1
Medicaid recipient				
No	566	6.3	1.4	3.5– 9.0
Yes	810	18.2	2.3	13.6–22.8
Annual household income				
≤$15,999	545	15.2	2.5	10.2–20.2
$16,000–$24,999	211	18.2	4.3	9.8–26.7
$25,000–$39,999	216	10.5	3.2	4.2–16.8
≥$40,000	281	5.2	1.8	1.7– 8.6

*Confidence interval. †Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported.

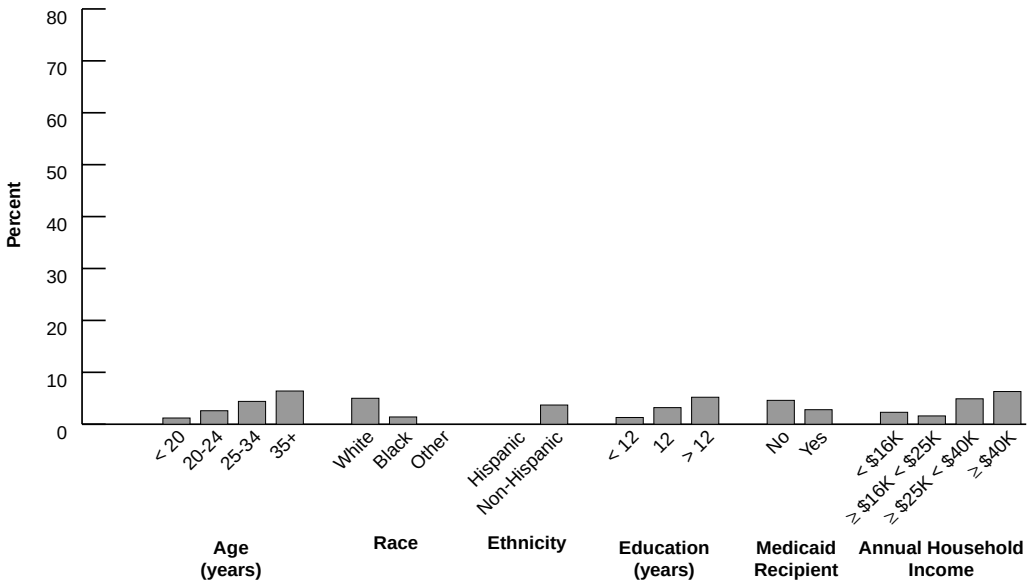


South Carolina 1997
Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	238	1.2	1.1	0.0– 3.4
20–24	357	2.6	1.3	0.0– 5.2
25–34	622	4.4	1.2	2.0– 6.7
35+	154	6.4	2.7	1.1–11.8
Race				
White	739	5.0	1.1	2.8– 7.1
Black	613	1.4	0.8	0.0– 2.9
Other‡†	19	—	—	—
Ethnicity				
Hispanic†	17	—	—	—
Non-Hispanic	1,350	3.7	0.8	2.2– 5.2
Education, years				
<12	291	1.3	1.0	0.0– 3.2
12	482	3.2	1.2	0.8– 5.6
>12	532	5.2	1.4	2.5– 7.9
Medicaid recipient				
No	565	4.6	1.2	2.2– 7.0
Yes	806	2.8	0.9	1.0– 4.6
Annual household income				
≤$15,999	549	2.3	0.9	0.4– 4.1
$16,000–$24,999	206	1.6	1.1	0.0– 3.7
$25,000–$39,999	212	4.9	2.3	0.4– 9.4
≥$40,000	282	6.3	2.0	2.5–10.2

*Confidence interval. ‡Missing more than 10% of data. †Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported.

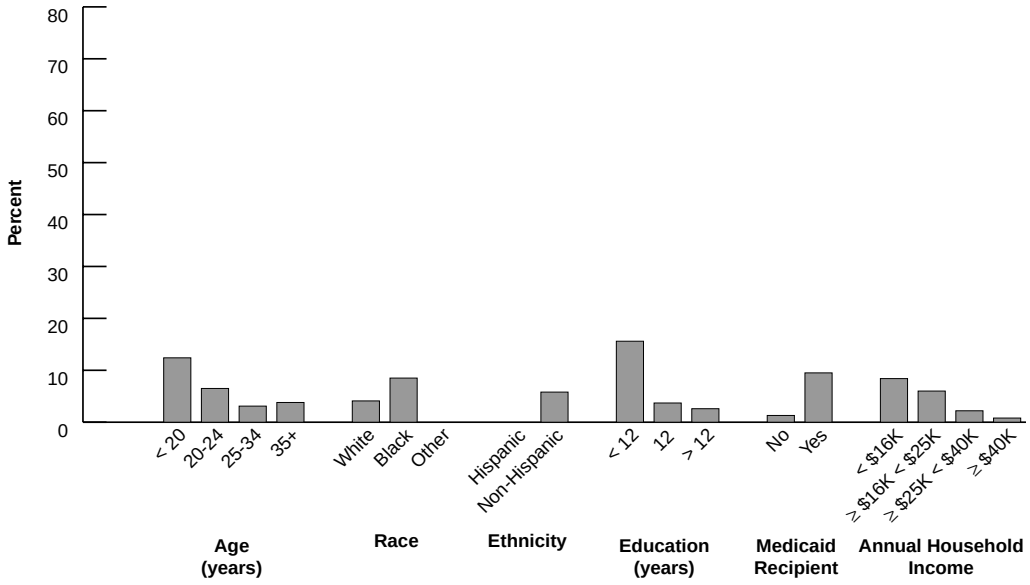


South Carolina 1997
Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	241	12.4	3.5	5.5–19.4
20–24	353	6.5	2.2	2.1–10.8
25–34	620	3.1	1.1	1.0– 5.3
35+	151	3.8	2.5	0.0– 8.6
Race				
White	733	4.1	1.1	2.0– 6.2
Black	613	8.5	2.1	4.4–12.6
Other‡†	19	—	—	—
Ethnicity				
Hispanic†	17	—	—	—
Non-Hispanic	1,344	5.8	1.0	3.7– 7.8
Education, years				
<12	288	15.6	3.7	8.4–22.8
12	479	3.7	1.3	1.1– 6.4
>12	531	2.6	1.0	0.6– 4.5
Medicaid recipient				
No	561	1.3	0.7	0.0– 2.6
Yes	804	9.5	1.8	6.0–13.1
Annual household income				
≤$15,999	544	8.4	2.0	4.5–12.3
$16,000–$24,999	207	6.0	2.6	0.8–11.2
$25,000–$39,999	212	2.2	1.5	0.0– 5.2
≥$40,000	279	0.8	0.7	0.0– 2.2

*Confidence interval. ‡Missing more than 10% of data. †Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported.



State Exhibits

WASHINGTON

PRAMS 1997 Surveillance Report

Washington 1997
Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population*

Characteristic	Population Size	Percent	Respondents†
Age, years			
<20	8,321	11.1	278
20–24	18,035	24.0	536
25–34	38,886	51.7	1,064
35+	9,985	13.3	273
Race			
White	62,657	86.4	913
Black	2,941	4.1	345
Other¶	6,912	9.5	872
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	9,174	12.6	436
Non-Hispanic	63,618	87.4	1,689
Education, years§			
<12	12,280	18.3	468
12	21,328	31.7	592
>12	33,605	50.0	854
Marital status			
Married	54,486	72.6	1,413
Unmarried	20,538	27.4	735
Birth weight			
LBW (<2500 g)	3,733	5.0	128
NBW (≥2500 g)	71,330	95.0	2,016
Total	75,234		2,151

	Estimated Population Size	95% CI‡	Percent	95% CI	Respondents†
Annual household income					
≤$16,799	22,620	20,389–24,852	31.9	28.9–34.9	880
$16,800–$26,399	12,660	10,738–14,582	17.9	15.2–20.5	338
$26,400–$35,999	10,676	8,863–12,490	15.1	12.5–17.6	250
≥$36,000	24,938	22,564–27,312	35.2	31.8–38.5	545
In crowded household					
(>1 person/room)	8,128	6,912–9,345	11.1	9.4–12.7	2,068

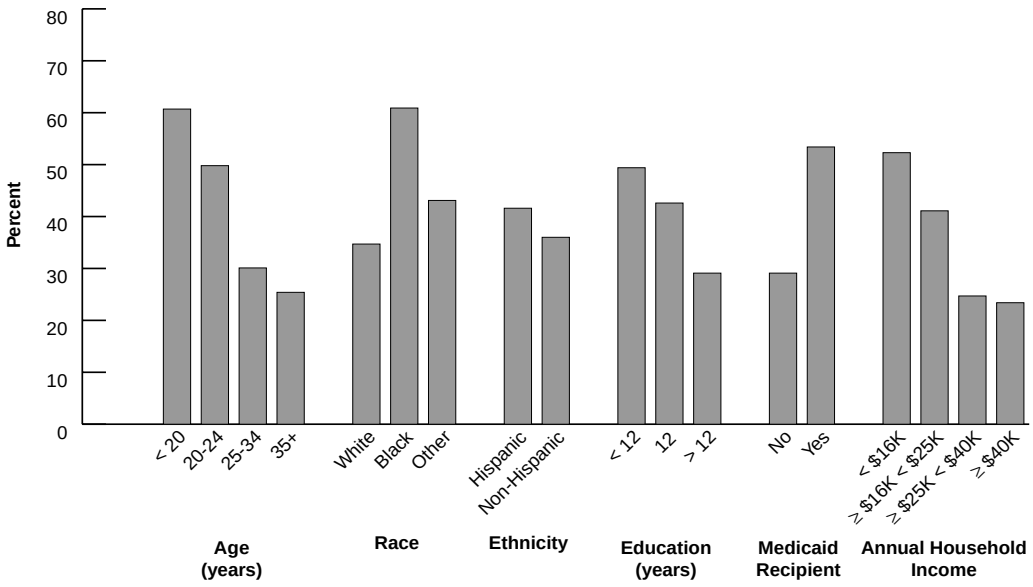
*PRAMS-eligible population is defined as state residents who had in-state births.
†Number of women who completed a survey.
‡Confidence interval.
¶Other includes Native American and Asian.
§Missing ≥ 10% data.
Sources: Figures for "Annual household income" and "In crowded household" are estimated from the PRAMS sample; all other figures are population percentages compiled from state birth certificate data.

Washington 1997
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	60.7	5.4	50.1–71.4
20–24	494	49.8	3.8	42.4–57.2
25–34	990	30.1	2.2	25.8–34.4
35+	245	25.4	4.0	17.5–33.2
Race				
White	852	34.7	2.0	30.9–38.5
Black	322	60.9	2.6	55.7–66.0
Other	790	43.1	2.2	38.7–47.5
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	407	41.6	2.4	37.0–46.3
Non-Hispanic	1,551	36.0	1.9	32.2–39.8
Education, years				
<12‡	422	49.4	4.2	41.3–57.6
12	538	42.6	3.3	36.2–49.1
>12	807	29.1	2.4	24.5–33.8
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,142	29.1	2.0	25.2–33.0
Yes‡	841	53.4	2.9	47.7–59.1
Annual household income				
≤$16,799‡	779	52.3	3.1	46.3–58.3
$16,800–$26,399	322	41.1	4.3	32.7–49.5
$26,400–$35,999	236	24.7	4.0	16.9–32.6
≥$36,000	523	23.4	2.6	18.2–28.5

*Confidence interval. ‡Missing more than 10% of data.

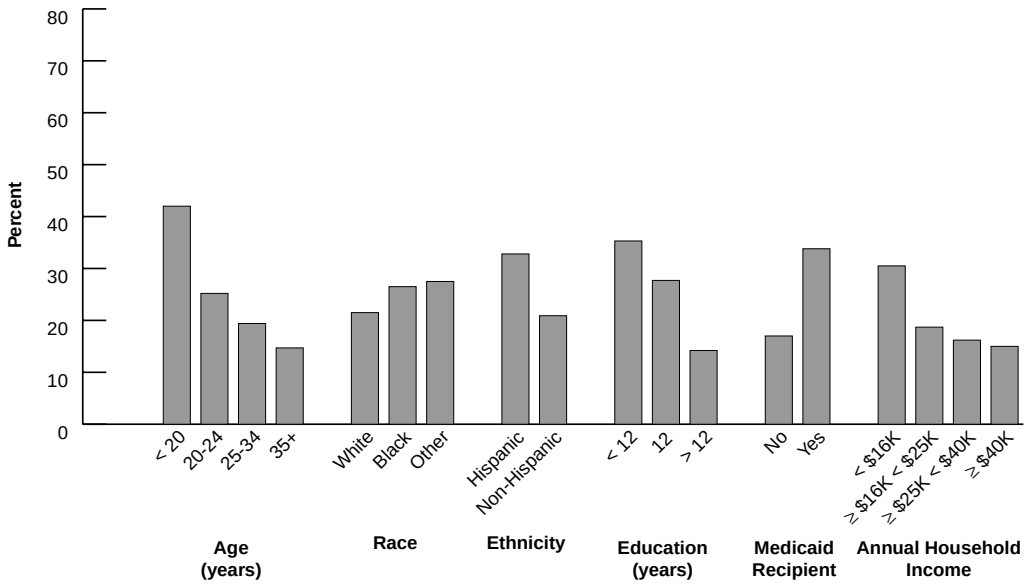


Washington 1997
Prevalence of Late Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	273	42.0	5.4	31.5–52.5
20–24	527	25.2	3.1	19.0–31.3
25–34	1,044	19.4	1.9	15.7–23.0
35+	265	14.7	3.0	8.9–20.5
Race				
White	898	21.5	1.6	18.2–24.7
Black	332	26.5	2.4	21.8–31.2
Other	858	27.5	1.7	24.1–30.9
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	430	32.8	2.2	28.5–37.2
Non-Hispanic	1,653	20.9	1.6	17.8–24.1
Education, years				
<12	454	35.3	3.8	27.8–42.8
12	584	27.7	2.9	22.0–33.4
>12	840	14.2	1.8	10.7–17.8
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,192	17.0	1.6	13.8–20.2
Yes	917	33.8	2.7	28.5–39.0
Annual household income				
≤$16,799	859	30.5	2.7	25.3–35.7
$16,800–$26,399	332	18.7	3.3	12.3–25.1
$26,400–$35,999	247	16.2	3.6	9.2–23.2
≥$36,000	537	15.0	2.2	10.6–19.4

*Confidence interval.

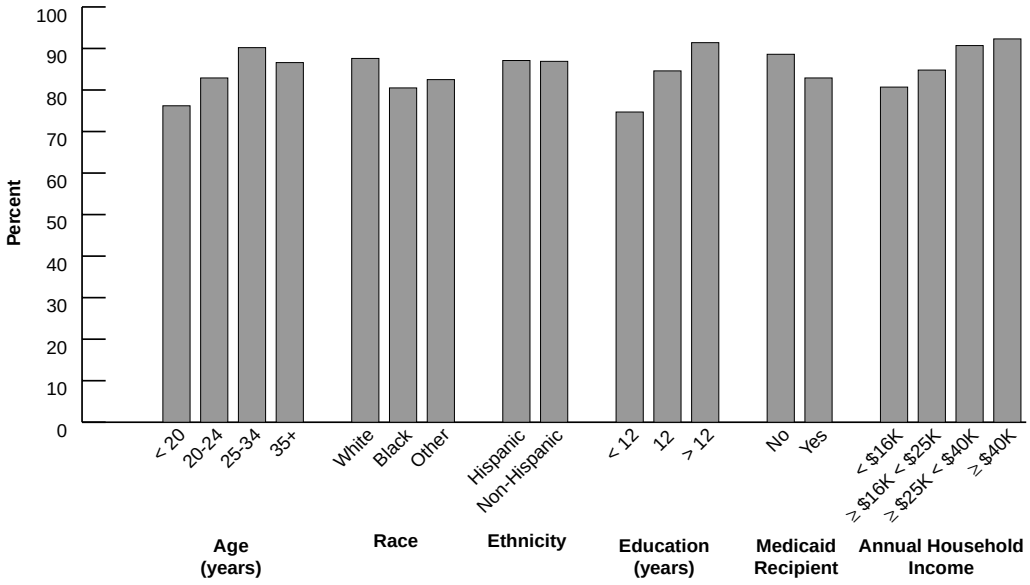


Washington 1997
Prevalence of Breast-Feeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	264	76.2	5.0	66.5–86.0
20–24	518	82.9	2.8	77.5–88.3
25–34	1,037	90.2	1.4	87.5–92.9
35+	266	86.6	3.0	80.7–92.5
Race				
White	893	87.6	1.3	85.0–90.2
Black	333	80.5	2.2	76.3–84.8
Other	838	82.5	1.5	79.6–85.3
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	425	87.1	1.6	84.0–90.2
Non-Hispanic	1,634	86.9	1.3	84.3–89.4
Education, years				
<12	445	74.7	3.7	67.4–81.9
12	581	84.6	2.4	79.9–89.2
>12	833	91.4	1.5	88.5–94.3
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,178	88.6	1.4	85.9–91.3
Yes	907	82.9	2.1	78.7–87.1
Annual household income				
≤$16,799	849	80.7	2.4	76.1–85.4
$16,800–$26,399	326	84.8	3.1	78.7–90.8
$26,400–$35,999	245	90.7	2.5	85.7–95.6
≥$36,000	534	92.3	1.7	89.0–95.6

*Confidence interval.

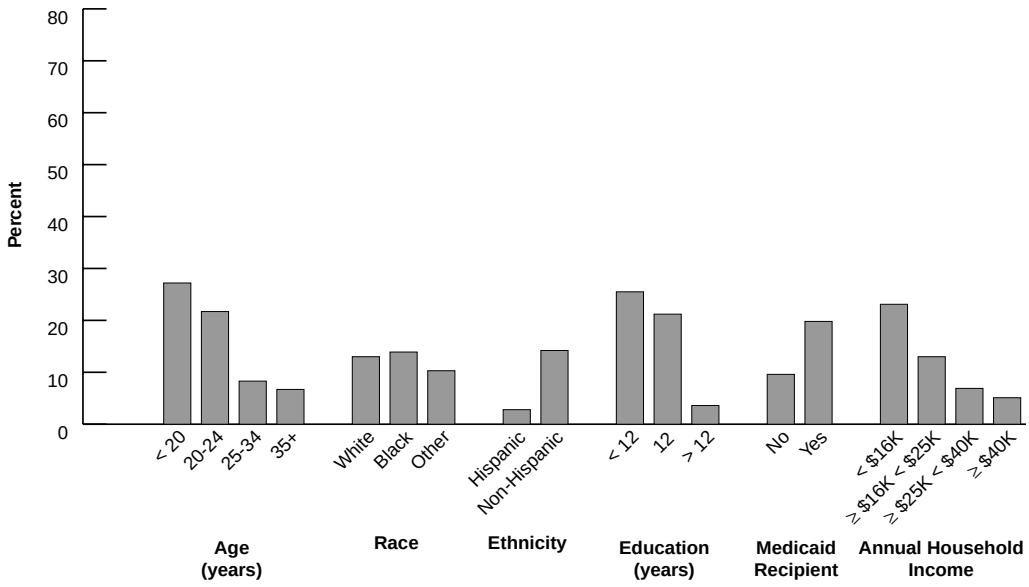


Washington 1997
Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	274	27.2	5.2	17.1–37.3
20–24	527	21.7	3.4	15.2–28.3
25–34	1,049	8.3	1.3	5.7–10.9
35+	270	6.7	2.3	2.3–11.2
Race				
White	906	13.0	1.4	10.2–15.8
Black	338	13.9	1.9	10.2–17.6
Other	855	10.3	1.0	8.4–12.2
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	435	2.8	0.8	1.3– 4.3
Non-Hispanic	1,661	14.2	1.4	11.5–17.0
Education, years				
<12	461	25.5	4.1	17.4–33.6
12	582	21.2	2.7	15.9–26.6
>12	848	3.6	0.9	1.8– 5.4
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,195	9.6	1.3	7.0–12.3
Yes	925	19.8	2.5	14.9–24.7
Annual household income				
≤$16,799	866	23.1	2.7	17.7–28.4
$16,800–$26,399	333	13.0	3.0	7.2–18.9
$26,400–$35,999	245	6.9	2.4	2.3–11.5
≥$36,000	540	5.1	1.5	2.2– 7.9

*Confidence interval.

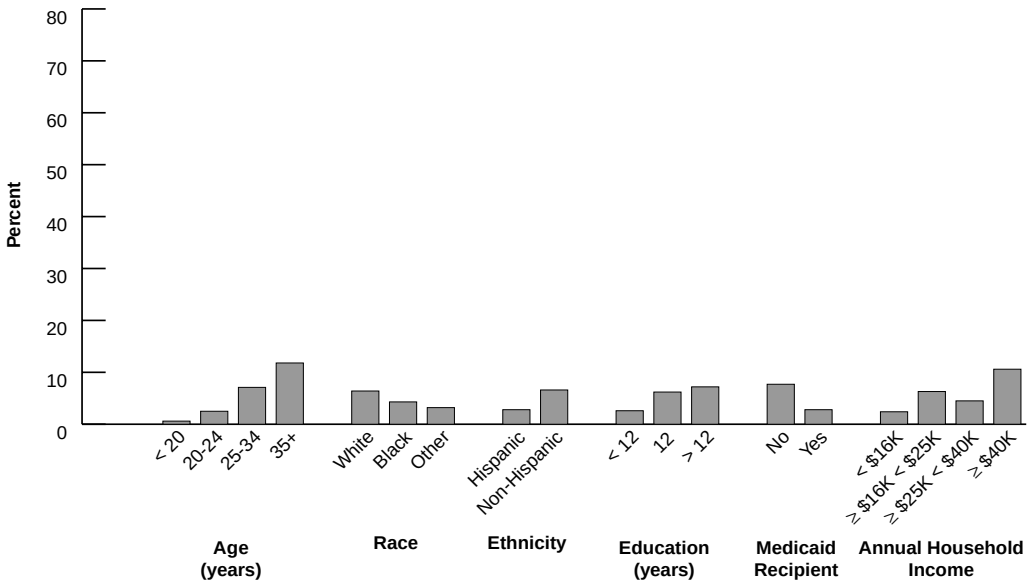


Washington 1997
Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	270	0.6	0.4	0.0– 1.3
20–24	527	2.5	1.1	0.3– 4.7
25–34	1,048	7.1	1.3	4.6– 9.6
35+	271	11.8	3.2	5.6–18.0
Race				
White	893	6.4	1.0	4.4– 8.3
Black	338	4.3	1.1	2.2– 6.4
Other	864	3.2	0.6	2.1– 4.3
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	418	2.8	0.8	1.3– 4.4
Non-Hispanic	1,672	6.6	1.0	4.6– 8.5
Education, years				
<12	451	2.6	1.3	0.1– 5.1
12	581	6.2	1.6	2.9– 9.4
>12	852	7.2	1.4	4.5– 9.8
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,201	7.7	1.2	5.3–10.0
Yes	915	2.8	0.9	1.1– 4.6
Annual household income				
≤$16,799	857	2.4	0.8	0.8– 4.1
$16,800–$26,399	333	6.3	2.3	1.8–10.7
$26,400–$35,999	247	4.5	2.0	0.7– 8.4
≥$36,000	543	10.6	2.0	6.8–14.5

*Confidence interval.

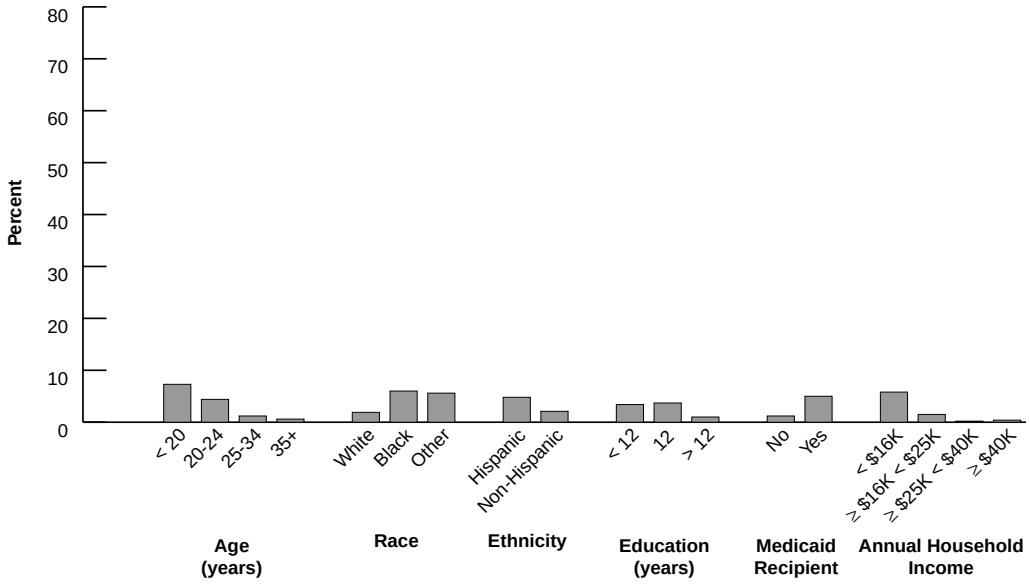


Washington 1997
Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	268	7.3	2.8	1.9–12.7
20–24	520	4.4	1.5	1.5– 7.3
25–34	1,050	1.2	0.4	0.4– 1.9
35+	269	0.6	0.3	0.0– 1.3
Race				
White	894	1.9	0.5	0.9– 2.9
Black	333	6.0	1.3	3.5– 8.6
Other	859	5.6	2.0	1.7– 9.6
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	424	4.8	1.0	2.8– 6.8
Non-Hispanic	1,657	2.1	0.5	1.1– 3.2
Education, years				
<12	456	3.4	0.7	2.0– 4.8
12	581	3.7	1.2	1.4– 6.1
>12	843	1.0	0.5	0.0– 2.0
Medicaid recipient				
No	1,194	1.2	0.4	0.4– 1.9
Yes	913	5.0	1.2	2.6– 7.4
Annual household income				
≤$16,799	855	5.8	1.3	3.2– 8.4
$16,800–$26,399	335	1.5	1.1	0.0– 3.6
$26,400–$35,999	246	0.2	0.1	0.0– 0.5
≥$36,000	537	0.4	0.2	0.1– 0.7

*Confidence interval.



State Exhibits

WEST VIRGINIA

PRAMS 1997 Surveillance Report

West Virginia 1997
Characteristics of PRAMS-Eligible Population*

Characteristic	Population Size	Percent	Respondents†
Age, years			
<20	3,091	16.7	522
20–24	6,142	33.2	295
25–34	7,867	42.5	430
35+	1,392	7.5	89
Race			
White	17,651	95.5	1,276
Black	709	3.8	53
Other¶	122	0.7	6
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	69	0.4	2
Non-Hispanic	18,413	99.6	1,334
Education, years			
<12	4,082	22.2	403
12	7,737	42.0	551
>12	6,598	35.8	376
Marital status			
Married	12,481	67.5	783
Unmarried	6,003	32.5	553
Birth weight			
LBW (<2500 g)	1,414	7.6	449
NBW (≥2500 g)	17,070	92.4	887
Total	18,493		1,336

	Estimated Population Size	95% CI‡	Percent	95% CI	Respondents†
Annual household income					
≤$17,000	8,435	7,800–9,071	47.3	44.0–50.6	685
$17,001–$19,000	1,406	1,081–1,731	7.9	6.1–9.7	97
$19,001–$25,000	2,196	1,806–2,587	12.3	10.1–14.5	142
≥$25,001	5,798	5,249–6,346	32.5	29.4–35.7	343
In crowded household					
(>1 person/room)	1,380	1,047–1,714	7.9	6.0–9.8	1,267

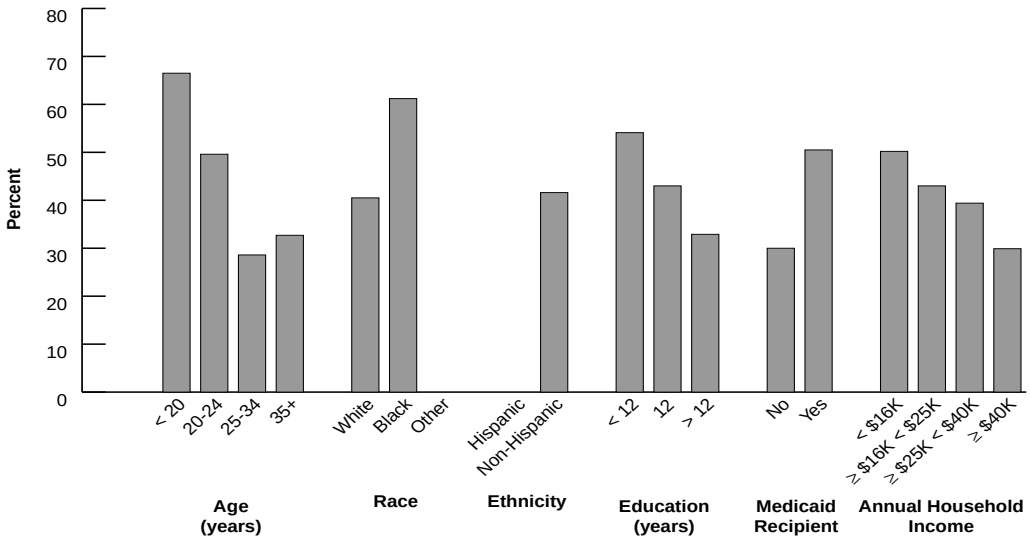
*PRAMS-eligible population is defined as state residents who had in-state births.
†Number of women who completed a survey.
‡Confidence interval.
¶Other includes Native American and Asian.
Sources: Figures for "Annual household income" and "In crowded household" are estimated from the PRAMS sample; all other figures are population percentages compiled from state birth certificate data.

West Virginia 1997
Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20‡	464	66.5	2.4	61.9–71.2
20–24	266	49.6	3.5	42.8–56.4
25–34	394	28.6	2.5	23.6–33.6
35+	83	32.7	5.8	21.3–44.1
Race				
White	1,154	40.5	1.7	37.1–43.9
Black‡§	46	61.2	8.9	43.8–78.6
Other†	6	—	—	—
Ethnicity				
Hispanic†	2	—	—	—
Non-Hispanic	1,205	41.6	1.7	38.3–45.0
Education, years				
<12‡	358	54.1	3.7	46.9–61.4
12	494	43.0	2.6	37.8–48.2
>12	351	32.9	2.8	27.3–38.4
Medicaid recipient				
No	450	30.0	2.4	25.2–34.8
Yes‡	757	50.5	2.3	46.0–55.0
Annual household income				
≤$17,000‡	611	50.2	2.6	45.1–55.3
$17,001–$19,000‡	87	43.0	6.4	30.4–55.5
$19,001–$25,000	131	39.4	4.9	29.8–48.9
≥$25,001	322	29.9	2.9	24.2–35.5

*Confidence interval. ‡Missing more than 10% of data. †Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported.
§Fewer than 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

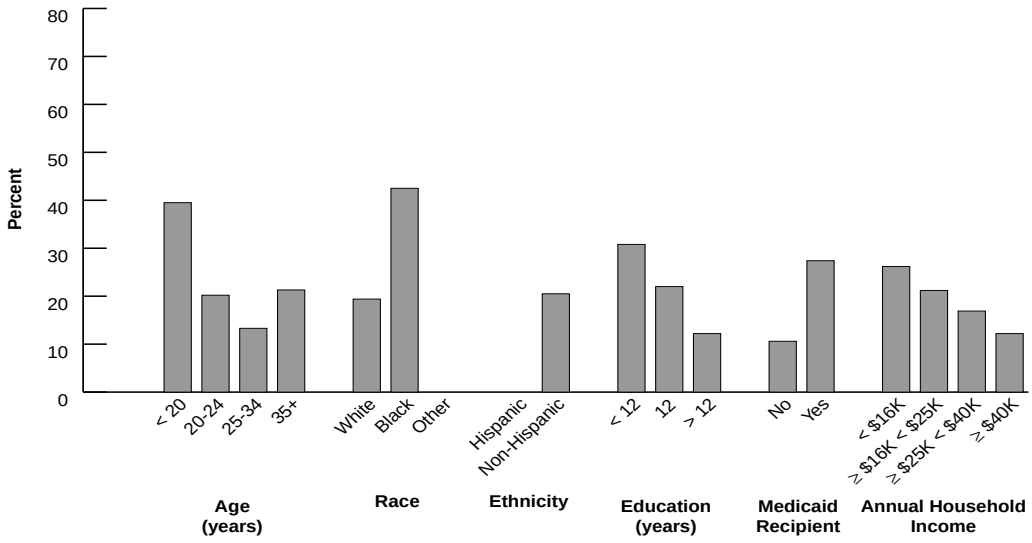


West Virginia 1997
Prevalence of Late Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester)

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	500	39.5	2.4	34.9–44.1
20–24	285	20.2	2.7	15.0–25.5
25–34	416	13.3	1.9	9.5–17.0
35+	88	21.3	5.1	11.3–31.2
Race				
White	1,232	19.4	1.3	16.8–22.0
Black§	51	42.5	8.4	26.2–58.9
Other‡†	5	—	—	—
Ethnicity				
Hispanic†	2	—	—	—
Non-Hispanic	1,287	20.5	1.3	17.9–23.1
Education, years				
<12	386	30.8	3.1	24.6–36.9
12	534	22.0	2.1	17.9–26.2
>12	363	12.2	2.0	8.4–16.0
Medicaid recipient				
No	465	10.6	1.6	7.6–13.7
Yes	824	27.4	1.9	23.6–31.1
Annual household income				
≤$17,000	662	26.2	2.2	21.9–30.4
$17,001–$19,000	93	21.2	4.7	12.0–30.5
$19,001–$25,000	139	16.9	3.6	9.8–24.0
≥$25,001	330	12.2	2.0	8.3–16.1

*Confidence interval. ‡Missing more than 10% of data. †Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported.
§Fewer than 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

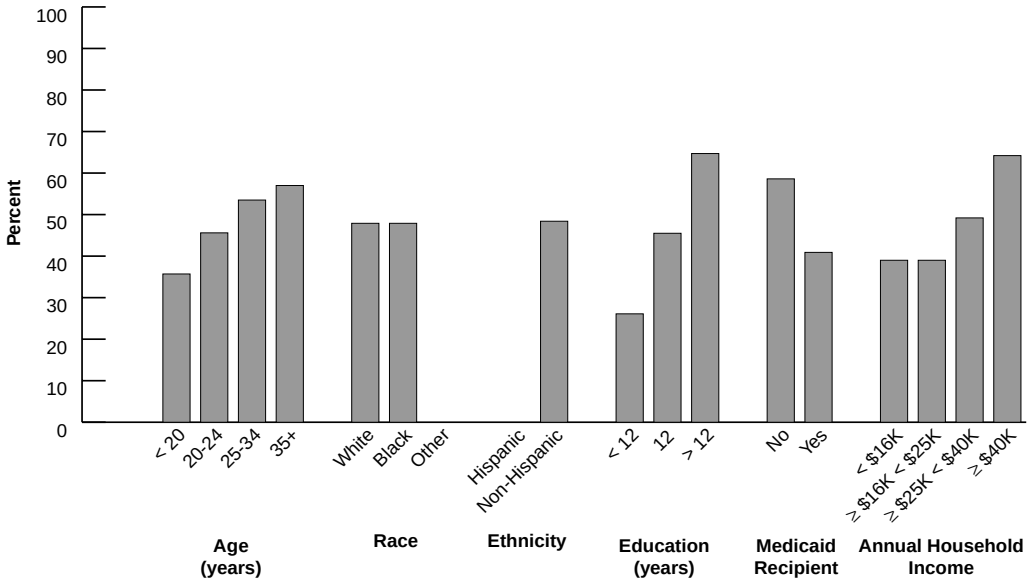


West Virginia 1997
Prevalence of Breast-Feeding Initiation

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	482	35.7	2.3	31.1–40.3
20–24	276	45.6	3.4	39.0–52.2
25–34	405	53.5	2.7	48.1–58.8
35+	83	57.0	6.2	44.7–69.2
Race				
White	1,193	47.9	1.8	44.5–51.4
Black§	47	47.9	8.9	30.3–65.4
Other‡†	5	—	—	—
Ethnicity				
Hispanic†	2	—	—	—
Non-Hispanic	1,244	48.4	1.7	45.0–51.8
Education, years				
<12	366	26.1	3.2	19.9–32.4
12	519	45.5	2.6	40.3–50.6
>12	356	64.7	2.8	59.1–70.2
Medicaid recipient				
No	456	58.6	2.6	53.4–63.8
Yes	790	40.9	2.2	36.6–45.3
Annual household income				
≤$17,000	629	39.0	2.5	34.1–43.9
$17,001–$19,000	91	39.0	6.1	27.1–50.9
$19,001–$25,000	133	49.2	5.0	39.3–59.0
≥$25,001	330	64.2	3.0	58.4–70.1

*Confidence interval. ‡Missing more than 10% of data. †Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported.
§Fewer than 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

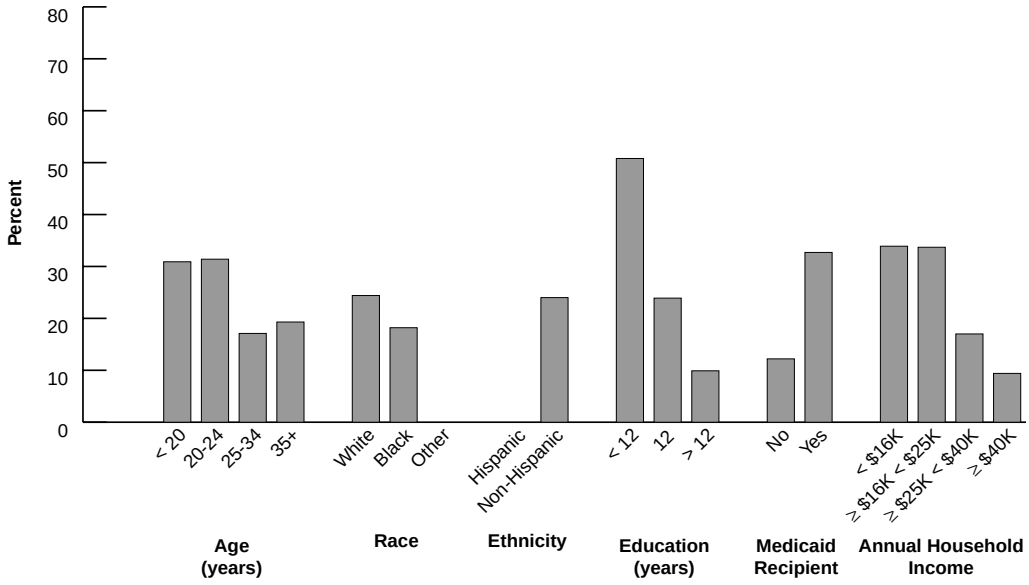


West Virginia 1997
Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	475	30.9	2.3	26.5–35.4
20–24	270	31.4	3.2	25.1–37.8
25–34	411	17.1	2.1	12.9–21.2
35+	84	19.3	4.7	10.1–28.6
Race				
White	1,186	24.4	1.5	21.4–27.4
Black‡§	47	18.2	7.4	3.6–32.8
Other†	6	—	—	—
Ethnicity				
Hispanic†	2	—	—	—
Non-Hispanic	1,238	24.0	1.5	21.1–26.9
Education, years				
<12‡	350	50.8	3.7	43.5–58.1
12	518	23.9	2.3	19.4–28.3
>12	366	9.9	1.7	6.6–13.2
Medicaid recipient				
No	463	12.2	1.7	8.8–15.6
Yes	777	32.7	2.2	28.5–37.0
Annual household income				
≤$17,000‡	615	33.9	2.5	29.0–38.8
$17,001–$19,000	93	33.7	5.9	22.1–45.2
$19,001–$25,000	137	17.0	3.7	9.8–24.1
≥$25,001	334	9.4	1.8	5.9–12.9

*Confidence interval. ‡Missing more than 10% of data. †Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported.
§Fewer than 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

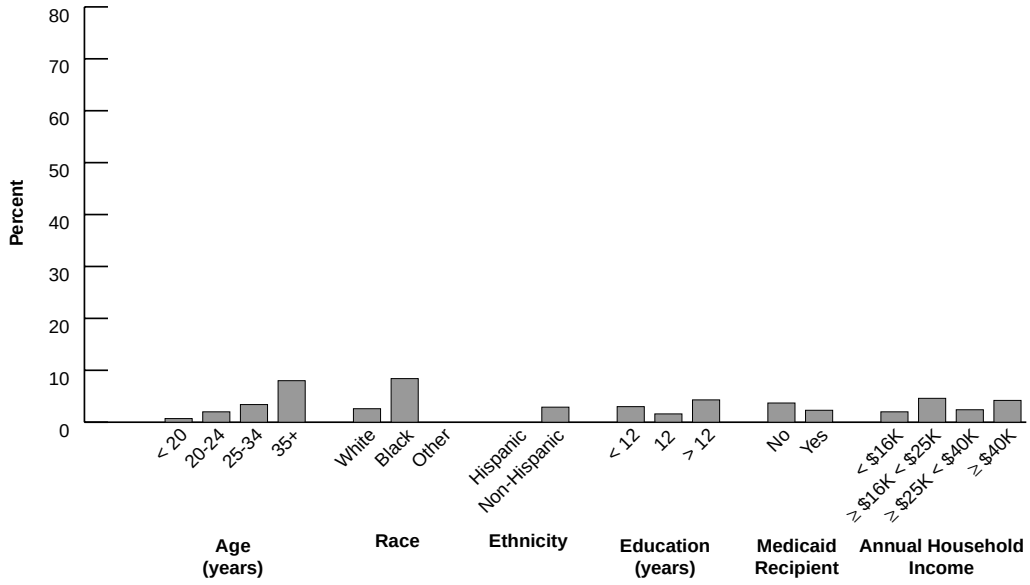


West Virginia 1997
Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	504	0.7	0.4	0.0– 1.4
20–24	291	2.0	0.9	0.2– 3.7
25–34	422	3.4	1.0	1.4– 5.4
35+	87	8.0	3.4	1.2–14.7
Race				
White	1,244	2.6	0.6	1.5– 3.8
Black§	53	8.4	5.3	0.0–18.7
Other†	6	—	—	—
Ethnicity				
Hispanic†	2	—	—	—
Non-Hispanic	1,302	2.9	0.6	1.7– 4.1
Education, years				
<12	385	3.0	1.4	0.1– 5.8
12	541	1.6	0.7	0.3– 3.0
>12	372	4.3	1.2	2.0– 6.6
Medicaid recipient				
No	471	3.7	1.0	1.7– 5.6
Yes	833	2.3	0.7	0.8– 3.7
Annual household income				
≤$17,000	671	2.0	0.7	0.5– 3.4
$17,001–$19,000	94	4.6	2.6	0.0– 9.7
$19,001–$25,000	138	2.4	1.7	0.0– 5.6
≥$25,001	338	4.2	1.3	1.7– 6.7

*Confidence interval. †Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported. §Fewer than 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

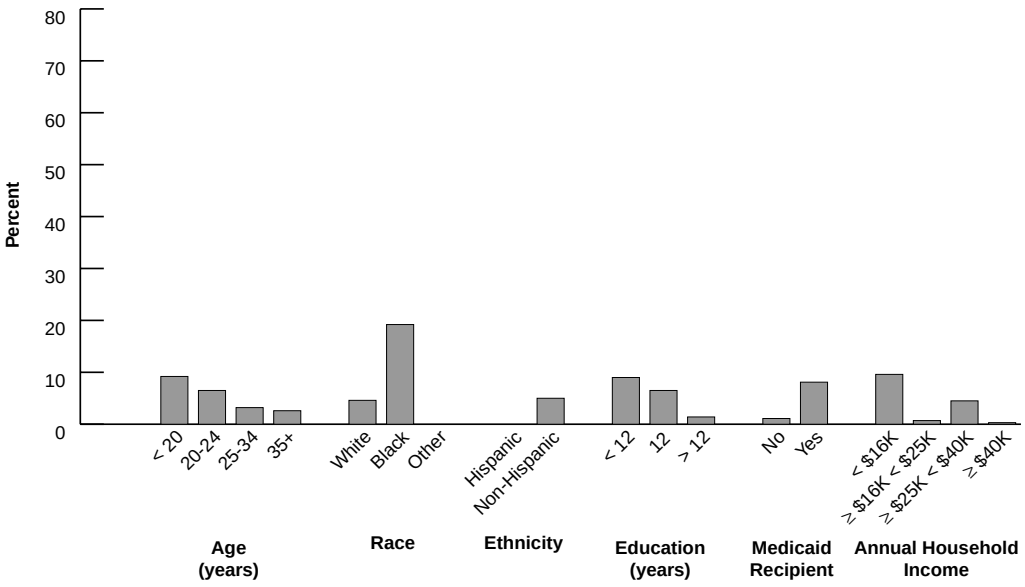


West Virginia 1997
Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Respondents	Percent	Standard Error	95% CI*
Age, years				
<20	499	9.2	1.4	6.4–11.9
20–24	289	6.5	1.7	3.2– 9.8
25–34	421	3.2	1.0	1.3– 5.2
35+	89	2.6	1.9	0.0– 6.4
Race				
White	1,240	4.6	0.7	3.2– 6.0
Black§	51	19.2	7.0	5.4–32.9
Other†	6	—	—	—
Ethnicity				
Hispanic†	2	—	—	—
Non-Hispanic	1,296	5.0	0.7	3.6– 6.4
Education, years				
<12	382	9.0	2.0	5.1–13.0
12	537	6.5	1.3	4.0– 9.0
>12	373	1.4	0.7	0.1– 2.7
Medicaid recipient				
No	472	1.1	0.5	0.2– 2.0
Yes	826	8.1	1.2	5.8–10.5
Annual household income				
≤$17,000	664	9.6	1.5	6.7–12.5
$17,001–$19,000	95	0.7	0.6	0.0– 1.8
$19,001–$25,000	138	4.5	2.0	0.6– 8.5
≥$25,001	339	0.3	0.1	0.0– 0.5

*Confidence interval. †Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported. §Fewer than 60 respondents, may not be reliable.



Detailed Summaries

UNINTENDED PREGNANCY AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE

PRAMS 1997 Surveillance Report

Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1997

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida		Georgia		Maine	
	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*
Age, years														
<20	74.4‡	(6.2)	78.9‡	(8.7)	73.5‡	(7.5)	69.3	(11.3)	71.4	(7.2)	71.5	(9.9)	77.7‡	(9.9)
20–24	59.7	(5.8)	47.7‡	(6.2)	60.0	(6.4)	56.7	(7.3)	59.5	(6.0)	55.1	(9.5)	51.1	(7.4)
25–34	36.5	(4.5)	31.0	(4.2)	36.9	(5.6)	28.0	(4.0)	37.0	(4.3)	34.6	(6.1)	25.2	(3.9)
35+	25.9	(10.2)	29.9‡	(8.1)	30.8‡	(12.8)	22.2	(7.1)	37.4	(8.5)	35.6	(15.6)	16.6	(6.7)
Race														
White	41.7	(3.6)	38.2	(4.2)	45.2	(4.4)	36.8	(3.4)	40.4	(3.8)	35.8	(6.2)	33.4	(3.3)
Black	66.0‡	(5.5)	55.2§	(18.2)	64.7	(7.4)	56.7§	(21.1)	72.8	(3.8)	63.4	(5.8)	†	(.)
Other	†	(.)	44.1‡	(4.5)	†	(.)	58.3§	(19.4)	38.1‡§	(20.6)	†	(.)	†‡	(.)
Ethnicity														
Hispanic	†‡	(.)	37.5‡	(14.8)	†‡	(.)	46.6	(8.2)	41.5	(6.8)	36.1§	(21.4)	†	(.)
Non-Hispanic	49.5	(3.0)	40.7‡	(3.2)	49.8	(3.8)	35.6	(3.6)	49.4	(3.3)	45.7	(4.6)	33.1	(3.3)
Education, years														
<12	67.5‡	(6.3)	60.2‡	(8.5)	61.3‡	(8.8)	54.3‡	(10.2)	60.6	(6.8)	57.9	(10.8)	64.9‡	(11.7)
12	50.6	(5.2)	45.7‡	(5.0)	54.9	(5.7)	46.5	(6.2)	48.9	(4.9)	57.5	(7.9)	40.9	(5.7)
>12	38.7	(4.7)	29.5	(4.4)	39.0	(5.8)	28.4	(3.9)	40.4	(4.7)	31.0	(5.7)	24.9	(3.8)
Medicaid recipient														
No	33.3	(4.3)	31.4	(3.9)	36.9	(5.0)	29.6	(3.8)	35.8	(4.0)	25.6	(5.5)	23.2	(3.4)
Yes	66.0	(4.1)	55.5‡	(5.0)	63.6	(5.1)	56.6‡	(6.3)	62.1	(4.4)	63.5	(6.2)	55.7‡	(6.0)

Characteristic	New York‖		North Carolina¶		Oklahoma		South Carolina		Washington		West Virginia	
	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*
Age, years												
<20	85.4‡	(10.4)	83.1	(8.9)	75.5	(9.0)	81.5	(7.9)	60.7‡	(10.7)	66.5‡	(4.6)
20–24	54.8	(9.6)	63.0	(9.0)	55.7	(6.5)	63.9	(8.4)	49.8	(7.4)	49.6	(6.8)
25–34	31.8	(4.7)	31.8	(6.3)	38.1	(5.4)	33.7	(5.8)	30.1	(4.3)	28.6	(5.0)
35+	24.5‡	(7.8)	16.2	(10.0)	40.1	(13.8)	38.2‡	(12.3)	25.4	(7.8)	32.7	(11.4)
Race												
White	36.0	(3.9)	37.4	(5.5)	44.7	(4.2)	41.5	(5.2)	34.7	(3.8)	40.5	(3.4)
Black	69.4‡	(13.0)	69.7	(8.4)	75.3	(11.1)	66.3	(6.9)	60.9	(5.1)	61.2‡§	(17.4)
Other	†	(.)	†‡	(.)	63.8	(10.8)	†	(.)	43.1	(4.4)	†	(.)
Ethnicity												
Hispanic	43.8‡	(14.9)	†‡	(.)	34.3	(13.1)	†‡	(.)	41.6	(4.7)	†	(.)
Non-Hispanic	38.7	(4.4)	47.6	(4.8)	51.5	(3.9)	49.8	(4.3)	36.0	(3.8)	41.6	(3.4)
Education, years												
<12	62.5‡	(10.5)	72.8	(10.2)	64.0	(8.8)	66.6	(9.1)	49.4‡	(8.1)	54.1‡	(7.3)
12	42.7	(7.3)	53.1	(8.4)	55.6	(6.1)	52.6	(7.4)	42.6	(6.5)	43.0	(5.2)
>12	28.9	(4.4)	32.1	(6.1)	37.8	(5.6)	39.5	(6.2)	29.1	(4.7)	32.9	(5.5)
Medicaid recipient												
No	28.3	(4.0)	27.8	(5.6)	42.7	(4.6)	31.5	(5.5)	29.1	(3.9)	30.0	(4.8)
Yes	63.2‡	(7.4)	71.2	(6.6)	63.3‡	(6.3)	66.9	(5.7)	53.4‡	(5.7)	50.5‡	(4.5)

*±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error). ‖Data do not include New York City. ¶Data represent only July–December births.
‡Missing more than 10% of data. †Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported. §Fewer than 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Mistimed Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1997

By Selectesd Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida		Georgia		Maine	
Characteristic	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*
Age, years														
<20	59.7‡	(7.0)	67.6‡	(9.6)	51.8‡	(8.5)	53.3	(11.5)	59.6	(7.6)	61.5	(10.5)	63.2‡	(11.8)
20–24	44.2	(5.8)	37.7‡	(6.1)	47.8	(6.6)	44.9	(7.6)	45.9	(6.0)	42.4	(9.0)	39.9	(7.3)
25–34	25.2	(4.1)	21.4	(3.7)	26.2	(5.0)	21.1	(3.6)	23.6	(3.8)	25.3	(5.8)	19.1	(3.5)
35+	5.2	(5.3)	11.7‡	(5.6)	7.7‡	(8.2)	10.1	(5.1)	18.1	(6.9)	12.9	(8.2)	6.9	(4.6)
Race														
White	33.0	(3.5)	29.0	(3.9)	33.4	(4.1)	27.5	(3.1)	29.8	(3.5)	29.2	(5.9)	25.3	(3.0)
Black	40.9‡	(5.7)	30.9§	(16.8)	43.0	(7.4)	29.1§	(18.3)	47.0	(4.3)	41.9	(5.8)	†	(.)
Other	†	(.)	30.6‡	(4.1)	†	(.)	51.2§	(20.4)	29.4‡§	(19.7)	†	(.)	†‡	(.)
Ethnicity														
Hispanic	†‡	(.)	25.8‡	(13.5)	†‡	(.)	34.3	(7.9)	26.2	(6.0)	31.9§	(21.1)	†	(.)
Non-Hispanic	35.5	(2.9)	29.8‡	(3.0)	35.7	(3.6)	26.5	(3.2)	35.8	(3.2)	33.6	(4.4)	25.2	(3.0)
Education, years														
<12	45.7‡	(6.6)	41.8‡	(8.7)	40.1‡	(8.7)	39.5‡	(9.9)	42.8	(6.7)	41.6	(10.5)	51.4‡	(12.5)
12	36.8	(5.0)	34.0‡	(4.8)	38.3	(5.5)	33.0	(5.7)	35.0	(4.7)	42.4	(8.0)	28.3	(5.2)
>12	29.0	(4.3)	21.3	(4.0)	31.3	(5.4)	22.1	(3.5)	28.2	(4.3)	24.0	(5.2)	20.0	(3.5)
Medicaid recipient														
No	25.2	(3.9)	23.5	(3.6)	27.2	(4.5)	23.1	(3.5)	25.4	(3.6)	18.6	(4.8)	18.1	(3.1)
Yes	46.2	(4.3)	39.4‡	(5.0)	44.9	(5.3)	39.4‡	(6.0)	43.9	(4.4)	47.6	(6.4)	40.7‡	(6.0)

	New York‖		North Carolina¶		Oklahoma		South Carolina		Washington		West Virginia	
Characteristic	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*
Age, years												
<20	74.1‡	(13.4)	71.0	(11.0)	66.6	(9.8)	73.1	(8.9)	50.7‡	(11.0)	58.7‡	(4.8)
20–24	44.5	(9.6)	49.1	(9.5)	46.5	(6.6)	46.2	(8.9)	41.0	(7.3)	39.8	(6.7)
25–34	22.1	(4.1)	21.8	(5.6)	26.9	(4.9)	25.4	(5.3)	23.4	(4.0)	21.5	(4.5)
35+	10.1‡	(5.3)	7.2	(7.6)	18.4	(11.7)	18.9‡	(10.0)	10.5	(5.3)	10.9	(7.3)
Race												
White	27.5	(3.7)	30.6	(5.4)	34.8	(4.0)	32.7	(5.0)	26.5	(3.6)	31.8	(3.2)
Black	35.1‡	(13.6)	46.4	(9.3)	53.4	(12.8)	49.2	(7.3)	44.7	(5.3)	45.5‡§	(17.2)
Other	†	(.)	†‡	(.)	56.9	(11.3)	†	(.)	33.4	(4.5)	†	(.)
Ethnicity												
Hispanic	21.3‡	(12.4)	†‡	(.)	23.3	(11.6)	†‡	(.)	31.0	(4.4)	†	(.)
Non-Hispanic	27.9	(4.1)	36.1	(4.7)	40.6	(3.9)	37.9	(4.2)	27.6	(3.5)	32.3	(3.1)
Education, years												
<12	34.8‡	(10.5)	61.4	(11.1)	46.6	(9.2)	51.4	(9.7)	39.2‡	(8.2)	42.6‡	(7.0)
12	32.3	(7.0)	36.5	(8.2)	44.0	(6.2)	39.0	(7.3)	29.1	(5.8)	32.9	(4.8)
>12	22.6	(4.1)	24.6	(5.6)	31.1	(5.3)	30.2	(5.8)	24.0	(4.4)	26.1	(5.2)
Medicaid recipient												
No	21.5	(3.6)	20.1	(5.0)	32.6	(4.4)	23.4	(5.1)	20.8	(3.5)	24.2	(4.5)
Yes	43.0‡	(7.7)	55.7	(7.3)	51.1‡	(6.6)	51.7	(6.1)	44.1‡	(5.8)	38.6‡	(4.3)

*±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
‡Missing more than 10% of data.
‖Data do not include New York City.
†Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported.
¶Data represent only July–December births.
§Fewer than 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Unwanted Pregnancy Among Women Having a Live Birth, 1997

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida		Georgia		Maine	
Characteristic	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*
Age, years														
<20	14.7‡	(5.0)	11.3‡	(5.6)	21.7‡	(7.8)	16.0	(8.9)	11.8	(4.3)	10.1	(4.5)	14.5‡	(8.9)
20–24	15.5	(4.4)	10.0‡	(3.8)	12.2	(4.4)	11.8	(5.4)	13.6	(3.8)	12.7	(5.2)	11.2	(5.0)
25–34	11.3	(2.9)	9.6	(2.7)	10.7	(3.9)	6.9	(2.3)	13.4	(3.0)	9.3	(3.3)	6.1	(2.2)
35+	20.7	(9.4)	18.2‡	(7.0)	23.1‡	(11.4)	12.0	(5.6)	19.3	(6.8)	22.7	(15.3)	9.7	(5.3)
Race														
White	8.8	(2.2)	9.2	(2.5)	11.8	(3.1)	9.3	(2.1)	10.6	(2.4)	6.6	(3.2)	8.1	(1.9)
Black	25.1‡	(5.0)	24.2§	(16.2)	21.7	(6.1)	27.6§	(19.9)	25.8	(3.8)	21.5	(4.9)	†	(.)
Other	†	(.)	13.4‡	(3.0)	†	(.)	7.0§	(11.3)	8.7‡§	(11.3)	†	(.)	†‡	(.)
Ethnicity														
Hispanic	†‡	(.)	11.8‡	(10.4)	†‡	(.)	12.3	(5.4)	15.3	(4.9)	4.2§	(6.5)	†	(.)
Non-Hispanic	13.9	(2.2)	11.0‡	(2.0)	14.1	(2.8)	9.2	(2.3)	13.6	(2.2)	12.1	(2.9)	7.9	(1.9)
Education, years														
<12	21.9‡	(5.6)	18.4‡	(7.2)	21.2‡	(8.4)	14.7‡	(7.0)	17.8	(4.9)	16.2	(6.2)	13.5‡	(8.5)
12	13.8	(3.6)	11.6‡	(3.0)	16.6	(4.3)	13.5	(4.6)	13.9	(3.1)	15.1	(6.0)	12.5	(4.0)
>12	9.7	(2.9)	8.2	(2.7)	7.7	(3.3)	6.3	(2.1)	12.1	(3.1)	7.0	(3.1)	4.9	(1.9)
Medicaid recipient														
No	8.1	(2.5)	7.9	(2.3)	9.6	(3.3)	6.5	(2.0)	10.5	(2.5)	6.9	(3.3)	5.1	(1.8)
Yes	19.8	(3.5)	16.1‡	(3.7)	18.6	(4.4)	17.2‡	(5.2)	18.2	(3.2)	15.9	(4.2)	15.0‡	(4.5)

	New York‖		North Carolina¶		Oklahoma		South Carolina		Washington		West Virginia	
Characteristic	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*
Age, years												
<20	11.3‡	(9.9)	12.1	(8.0)	8.9	(5.7)	8.4	(5.4)	10.1‡	(6.4)	7.8‡	(2.7)
20–24	10.3	(5.6)	13.9	(6.7)	9.3	(4.1)	17.6	(7.0)	8.8	(4.3)	9.8	(4.2)
25–34	9.7	(3.3)	10.0	(4.1)	11.2	(3.7)	8.3	(3.5)	6.7	(2.3)	7.1	(2.9)
35+	14.4‡	(6.6)	9.0	(7.2)	21.7	(11.5)	19.4‡	(9.8)	14.9	(6.5)	21.8	(10.1)
Race												
White	8.6	(2.3)	6.8	(2.9)	9.9	(2.6)	8.8	(3.1)	8.2	(2.2)	8.8	(2.1)
Black	34.3‡	(14.1)	23.2	(7.9)	22.0	(10.7)	17.0	(5.5)	16.2	(4.0)	15.7‡§	(12.6)
Other	†	(.)	†‡	(.)	6.9	(5.1)	†	(.)	9.7	(2.2)	†	(.)
Ethnicity												
Hispanic	22.5‡	(12.7)	†‡	(.)	11.0	(8.7)	†‡	(.)	10.7	(2.9)	†	(.)
Non-Hispanic	10.8	(3.0)	11.5	(3.1)	10.9	(2.6)	11.9	(2.9)	8.4	(2.2)	9.3	(2.1)
Education, years												
<12	27.7‡	(10.2)	11.4	(6.8)	17.3	(7.2)	15.2	(7.1)	10.2‡	(4.2)	11.5‡	(5.0)
12	10.4	(4.7)	16.6	(6.4)	11.6	(4.0)	13.5	(5.3)	13.5	(4.7)	10.2	(3.3)
>12	6.4	(2.5)	7.5	(3.5)	6.7	(2.9)	9.4	(3.6)	5.2	(2.2)	6.8	(3.1)
Medicaid recipient												
No	6.8	(2.4)	7.8	(3.3)	10.1	(2.9)	8.0	(3.2)	8.3	(2.4)	5.8	(2.5)
Yes	20.2‡	(6.4)	15.5	(5.3)	12.2‡	(4.5)	15.2	(4.4)	9.3‡	(3.1)	11.9‡	(3.1)

*±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error). ‖Data do not include New York City. ¶Data represent only July–December births.
‡Missing more than 10% of data. †Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported. §Fewer than 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Women Whose Husband or Partner Did Not Want Pregnancy, 1997

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida		Georgia		Maine	
Characteristic	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*
Age, years														
<20	10.3	(4.0)	24.7	(8.5)	15.8	(5.6)	21.3	(9.2)	22.1	(6.6)	15.9	(7.5)	19.7	(9.0)
20–24	13.4	(4.0)	12.5	(3.7)	12.9	(4.1)	19.4	(6.5)	15.5	(4.3)	10.7	(4.4)	18.9	(5.8)
25–34	8.8	(2.5)	8.3	(2.4)	8.3	(3.1)	8.9	(2.5)	10.7	(2.7)	9.5	(3.4)	8.7	(2.5)
35+	8.9	(6.7)	10.5	(4.7)	10.5	(7.3)	9.8	(4.6)	15.1	(6.2)	6.8	(5.6)	9.2	(4.9)
Race														
White	8.4	(2.0)	11.1	(2.7)	10.7	(2.5)	12.8	(2.4)	12.7	(2.6)	6.7	(2.8)	11.8	(2.2)
Black	14.4	(3.9)	12.3§	(11.1)	13.5	(4.9)	16.1§	(15.7)	18.3	(3.2)	17.7	(4.4)	†	(.)
Other	†	(.)	13.0	(2.6)	†	(.)	8.6§	(11.1)	17.8	(15.9)	†	(.)	†	(.)
Ethnicity														
Hispanic	†	(.)	3.5	(4.6)	†	(.)	16.8	(6.7)	13.2	(4.5)	11.2§	(10.2)	†	(.)
Non-Hispanic	10.3	(1.9)	12.2	(2.1)	11.4	(2.2)	11.7	(2.4)	14.3	(2.4)	10.5	(2.5)	12.0	(2.2)
Education, years														
<12	12.8	(4.2)	19.3	(6.7)	10.2	(4.5)	19.0	(8.0)	18.7	(5.3)	11.1	(5.2)	22.3	(9.1)
12	8.9	(2.9)	12.8	(3.1)	14.2	(3.6)	13.2	(4.1)	15.8	(3.6)	11.1	(4.5)	15.6	(4.2)
>12	10.4	(2.9)	8.0	(2.5)	8.7	(3.5)	10.7	(2.7)	10.4	(2.8)	10.0	(3.4)	7.5	(2.2)
Medicaid recipient														
No	7.0	(2.3)	8.0	(2.1)	9.0	(2.9)	10.0	(2.7)	10.3	(2.4)	7.1	(3.3)	5.8	(1.9)
Yes	13.9	(2.9)	17.3	(3.7)	13.6	(3.3)	18.7	(4.7)	18.7	(3.5)	13.6	(3.5)	23.2	(4.9)

	New York‖		North Carolina¶		Oklahoma		South Carolina		Washington		West Virginia	
Characteristic	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*
Age, years												
<20	23.0	(12.9)	26.2	(11.1)	19.0	(7.7)	19.2	(8.2)	20.8	(9.3)	16.0	(3.5)
20–24	13.2	(6.1)	12.7	(6.2)	12.9	(4.2)	22.8	(7.6)	18.5	(5.9)	9.6	(3.8)
25–34	9.1	(3.0)	11.4	(4.4)	10.5	(3.5)	8.9	(3.4)	7.8	(2.4)	9.5	(3.2)
35+	8.6	(4.7)	5.5	(5.5)	4.8	(4.6)	5.3	(4.7)	6.5	(4.1)	6.8	(5.7)
Race												
White	9.5	(2.4)	12.3	(3.9)	12.3	(2.8)	13.3	(3.7)	10.9	(2.5)	9.7	(2.0)
Black	24.1	(12.3)	17.9	(7.0)	14.8	(8.5)	14.2	(5.0)	16.8	(3.8)	28.7§	(15.4)
Other	†	(.)	†	(.)	9.4	(6.1)	†‡	(.)	9.6	(2.1)	†	(.)
Ethnicity												
Hispanic	13.4	(10.0)	†	(.)	3.0	(3.8)	†	(.)	10.4	(2.8)	†	(.)
Non-Hispanic	11.0	(2.8)	13.0	(3.3)	13.2	(2.7)	13.8	(3.0)	11.1	(2.4)	10.4	(2.0)
Education, years												
<12	19.5	(8.9)	24.7	(9.9)	19.7	(7.0)	24.1	(8.2)	12.9	(5.2)	12.2	(4.3)
12	11.2	(4.6)	13.3	(5.7)	11.4	(3.8)	13.8	(5.2)	15.3	(4.7)	10.6	(3.1)
>12	8.2	(2.6)	8.7	(3.6)	8.9	(3.2)	8.9	(3.5)	7.6	(2.8)	9.0	(3.3)
Medicaid recipient												
No	7.8	(2.3)	7.8	(3.4)	9.0	(2.6)	9.9	(3.6)	8.9	(2.5)	5.1	(2.2)
Yes	17.8	(5.9)	20.2	(5.9)	18.0	(4.9)	17.1	(4.6)	16.2	(4.3)	14.1	(3.0)

*±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error). ‖Data do not include New York City. ¶Data represent only July–December births.
‡Missing more than 10% of data. †Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported. §Fewer than 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, 1997

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida		Georgia		Maine	
Characteristic	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*
Age, years														
<20	33.6	(7.6)	35.6	(11.4)	35.1	(9.0)	42.4	(12.6)	41.9	(8.7)	37.0	(12.4)	43.7	(14.3)
20–24	39.9	(7.5)	29.4	(8.3)	37.8	(8.4)	48.4	(10.6)	38.3	(7.3)	52.6	(10.9)	43.0	(10.4)
25–34	44.9	(7.7)	42.8	(8.1)	35.2	(8.5)	37.4	(7.9)	41.3	(7.2)	45.4	(11.2)	52.8	(9.0)
35+	44.1§	(22.4)	53.3§	(16.3)	53.0§	(25.2)	44.5	(17.7)	35.9	(14.4)	36.7§	(26.4)	†	(.)
Race														
White	41.6	(5.7)	42.1	(7.0)	33.6	(5.8)	44.0	(5.8)	39.3	(6.0)	46.9	(10.9)	48.5	(6.1)
Black	38.5	(6.8)	†	(.)	43.1	(9.0)	†	(.)	41.2	(5.0)	42.9	(7.3)	†	(.)
Other	†	(.)	29.5	(6.1)	†	(.)	†	(.)	†	(.)	†	(.)	†	(.)
Ethnicity														
Hispanic	†	(.)	†	(.)	†	(.)	49.4	(12.3)	36.7	(10.1)	†	(.)	†	(.)
Non-Hispanic	39.7	(4.4)	38.6	(5.1)	37.1	(5.0)	40.4	(6.1)	40.8	(4.7)	44.9	(6.7)	49.2	(6.2)
Education, years														
<12	37.3	(7.9)	39.9	(11.8)	26.0	(8.7)	42.6	(13.1)	35.2	(7.8)	39.1	(12.8)	35.8§	(15.3)
12	37.0	(7.0)	29.7	(6.9)	40.3	(7.5)	40.4	(8.8)	33.5	(6.3)	43.3	(10.7)	49.8	(9.2)
>12	46.0	(7.8)	49.6	(8.9)	40.1	(9.0)	45.0	(8.0)	50.3	(7.5)	53.0	(10.7)	52.0	(8.9)
Medicaid recipient														
No	42.5	(7.8)	40.9	(7.5)	39.2	(8.1)	43.4	(7.6)	45.4	(7.0)	46.6	(12.3)	48.6	(8.5)
Yes	38.7	(5.2)	35.6	(6.8)	35.7	(6.3)	42.0	(8.1)	36.1	(5.3)	44.8	(7.9)	48.0	(8.3)

	New York‖		North Carolina¶		Oklahoma		South Carolina		Washington		West Virginia	
Characteristic	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*
Age, years												
<20	45.4	(16.9)	32.6	(12.9)	33.1	(11.5)	43.2	(11.5)	37.8	(13.9)	41.1	(6.1)
20–24	51.4	(13.3)	47.2	(12.4)	42.0	(8.9)	47.5	(11.2)	42.1	(10.5)	41.5	(9.7)
25–34	39.2	(8.9)	33.9	(11.3)	40.3	(9.1)	41.1	(10.5)	47.0	(8.5)	46.6	(10.4)
35+	47.1§	(18.8)	†	(.)	29.6§	(20.0)	44.3§	(20.7)	40.2	(17.4)	41.1§	(20.8)
Race												
White	47.2	(7.0)	43.0	(9.7)	42.0	(6.5)	43.6	(8.3)	44.7	(6.9)	43.4	(5.4)
Black	30.2	(15.4)	34.6	(10.8)	34.6	(13.8)	44.3	(9.0)	40.7	(6.9)	37.5§	(21.0)
Other	†	(.)	†	(.)	26.6	(13.0)	†	(.)	35.4	(6.4)	†	(.)
Ethnicity												
Hispanic	59.5§	(22.7)	†	(.)	35.5	(23.0)	†	(.)	43.2	(7.3)	†	(.)
Non-Hispanic	44.4	(7.5)	38.7	(7.1)	38.9	(5.6)	43.1	(6.2)	43.3	(6.6)	43.1	(5.2)
Education, years												
<12	43.6	(14.1)	34.9	(12.9)	39.7	(11.5)	43.3	(11.9)	43.1	(11.8)	33.4	(9.0)
12	41.8	(11.6)	34.0	(11.7)	37.6	(8.2)	43.9	(10.4)	40.7	(9.7)	45.1	(7.9)
>12	47.9	(9.3)	48.5	(11.6)	36.4	(9.1)	43.8	(10.1)	50.0	(9.6)	48.9	(10.3)
Medicaid recipient												
No	41.2	(8.4)	44.8	(11.8)	37.0	(7.0)	45.9	(10.8)	40.8	(7.8)	46.1	(9.5)
Yes	47.2	(10.0)	36.0	(8.7)	40.7	(8.4)	43.1	(7.4)	46.6	(8.2)	41.5	(6.3)

*±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error). ‖Data do not include New York City. ¶Data represent only July–December births.
†Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported. §Fewer than 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Detailed Summaries

PRENATAL CARE

PRAMS 1997 Surveillance Report

Prevalence of Late Entry Into Prenatal Care (After the First Trimester), 1997

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida		Georgia		Maine	
Characteristic	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*
Age, years														
<20	41.3	(6.7)	43.8	(9.4)	42.3	(8.4)	50.7	(11.1)	52.1	(7.5)	35.0	(9.7)	38.7	(11.1)
20–24	27.3	(5.1)	29.7	(5.5)	31.1	(6.1)	26.5	(6.2)	26.4	(5.0)	25.8	(8.4)	17.9	(5.6)
25–34	12.4	(2.9)	23.2	(3.6)	20.8	(4.7)	14.8	(3.3)	16.1	(3.1)	13.1	(4.2)	13.2	(3.0)
35+	8.7	(5.9)	20.1	(6.2)	20.5	(9.7)	15.9	(5.7)	22.0	(7.2)	15.9	(13.3)	14.2	(6.2)
Race														
White	15.5	(2.5)	24.1	(3.6)	25.3	(3.8)	20.9	(2.8)	19.2	(3.0)	14.4	(4.8)	16.7	(2.5)
Black	35.2	(5.3)	38.3§	(17.7)	35.8	(7.1)	26.8§	(15.4)	39.8	(4.1)	30.5	(5.2)	†	(.)
Other	†	(.)	32.0	(4.0)	†	(.)	44.3§	(20.4)	45.5	(19.7)	†	(.)	†	(.)
Ethnicity														
Hispanic	†	(.)	19.9	(11.6)	37.6§	(25.3)	30.3	(7.4)	21.8	(5.5)	60.3‡§	(20.7)	†	(.)
Non-Hispanic	21.6	(2.4)	27.4	(2.8)	27.5	(3.3)	19.3	(2.8)	25.2	(2.8)	17.2	(3.2)	16.6	(2.6)
Education, years														
<12	42.5	(6.2)	38.4	(8.1)	42.2	(8.8)	35.1	(9.2)	42.8	(6.6)	41.5	(10.1)	36.2	(10.7)
12	20.6	(4.1)	31.2	(4.3)	31.8	(5.2)	31.2	(5.5)	25.8	(4.1)	22.0	(6.5)	19.3	(4.4)
>12	10.9	(2.9)	19.5	(3.7)	16.0	(4.2)	11.8	(2.5)	14.5	(3.2)	8.3	(3.2)	10.5	(2.7)
Medicaid recipient														
No	8.8	(2.5)	22.3	(3.4)	14.3	(3.4)	15.7	(2.9)	12.1	(2.6)	5.5	(2.4)	10.3	(2.5)
Yes	34.9	(4.0)	34.1	(4.5)	42.2	(5.2)	34.3	(5.7)	39.5	(4.2)	32.8	(6.0)	28.3	(5.2)

	New York‖		North Carolina¶		Oklahoma		South Carolina		Washington		West Virginia	
Characteristic	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*
Age, years												
<20	39.1	(14.3)	47.7	(12.3)	53.4	(10.0)	42.1	(10.3)	42.0	(10.5)	39.5	(4.6)
20–24	19.3	(7.7)	33.0	(9.2)	29.7	(6.1)	27.5	(7.9)	25.2	(6.1)	20.2	(5.2)
25–34	14.9	(3.6)	14.4	(4.9)	24.2	(4.7)	14.3	(4.3)	19.4	(3.7)	13.3	(3.8)
35+	19.9	(7.1)	15.2	(10.6)	25.0	(12.2)	17.9	(9.9)	14.7	(5.8)	21.3	(9.9)
Race												
White	15.6	(3.0)	20.6	(4.8)	28.6	(3.8)	16.5	(4.0)	21.5	(3.2)	19.4	(2.6)
Black	44.6	(13.4)	35.7	(8.9)	35.9	(11.8)	33.5	(6.9)	26.5	(4.7)	42.5§	(16.4)
Other	13.1§	(15.4)	†	(.)	40.4	(11.3)	†	(.)	27.5	(3.4)	†‡	(.)
Ethnicity												
Hispanic	34.6	(13.6)	†	(.)	37.3	(13.1)	†	(.)	32.8	(4.4)	†	(.)
Non-Hispanic	16.5	(3.4)	24.5	(4.3)	30.0	(3.6)	22.9	(3.7)	20.9	(3.2)	20.5	(2.6)
Education, years												
<12	38.8	(10.3)	43.4	(11.2)	51.2	(9.0)	39.0	(9.5)	35.3	(7.5)	30.8	(6.2)
12	19.2	(5.8)	29.2	(7.8)	30.5	(5.5)	25.5	(6.5)	27.7	(5.7)	22.0	(4.1)
>12	11.0	(3.0)	13.7	(4.8)	21.0	(4.7)	13.0	(4.2)	14.2	(3.6)	12.2	(3.8)
Medicaid recipient												
No	11.2	(2.8)	12.3	(4.3)	24.4	(4.0)	10.6	(3.7)	17.0	(3.2)	10.6	(3.1)
Yes	35.8	(7.2)	39.7	(7.1)	41.6	(6.3)	33.8	(5.7)	33.8	(5.2)	27.4	(3.8)

*±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error). ‖Data do not include New York City. ¶Data represent only July–December births.
‡Missing more than 10% of data. †Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported. §Fewer than 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, 1997

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida		Georgia		Maine	
Characteristic	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*
Age, years														
<20	51.6	(10.8)	73.4	(12.7)	59.0	(13.4)	67.8	(15.0)	67.3	(9.4)	66.8‡	(14.7)	62.3§	(17.8)
20–24	51.1‡	(11.2)	59.3	(11.2)	76.5	(9.4)	74.8	(11.1)	53.9‡	(11.1)	54.7‡	(19.0)	54.3§	(17.0)
25–34	50.1‡	(12.8)	39.1	(8.9)	49.5	(12.9)	56.2‡	(11.8)	48.5‡	(10.7)	54.7‡	(16.8)	34.6	(12.1)
35+	†	(.)	16.5§	(10.8)	29.9§	(24.3)	19.3‡§	(12.4)	53.6‡§	(18.9)	†	(.)	†	(.)
Race														
White	52.5	(9.2)	44.3	(8.6)	61.4	(8.5)	60.5	(7.3)	57.4‡	(8.6)	57.7‡	(17.8)	44.3	(8.4)
Black	50.0	(9.4)	†	(.)	54.0	(12.5)	†	(.)	54.0	(6.8)	52.3‡	(10.3)	†	(.)
Other	†	(.)	55.5	(7.8)	†	(.)	†	(.)	†	(.)	†	(.)	†	(.)
Ethnicity														
Hispanic	†‡	(.)	†‡	(.)	†	(.)	63.5	(14.1)	42.3‡	(14.3)	†‡	(.)	†	(.)
Non-Hispanic	50.4	(6.6)	50.3	(6.2)	59.4	(7.0)	58.5	(8.1)	59.3	(6.3)	51.7‡	(10.3)	45.0	(8.5)
Education, years														
<12	51.3	(9.8)	58.7	(14.0)	70.4	(11.7)	68.3	(14.5)	58.5	(9.9)	68.7‡	(13.9)	63.8§	(17.1)
12	56.6‡	(11.3)	54.7	(8.6)	63.2	(9.8)	60.9	(10.4)	58.0	(9.0)	47.7	(16.7)	45.3	(12.9)
>12	39.1	(13.8)	35.5	(10.2)	39.4	(13.7)	51.2‡	(11.4)	50.7‡	(12.2)	37.0‡§	(17.1)	32.1	(13.1)
Medicaid recipient														
No	39.6‡	(15.0)	42.1	(8.8)	58.0	(12.6)	53.6	(10.3)	49.2‡	(11.4)	39.0‡§	(22.5)	33.0	(12.2)
Yes	53.9	(7.2)	56.8	(8.3)	60.9	(8.2)	66.4	(9.2)	58.9	(6.8)	57.1‡	(11.0)	52.5	(11.0)

	New York‖		North Carolina¶		Oklahoma		South Carolina		Washington		West Virginia	
Characteristic	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*
Age, years												
<20	53.1§	(24.2)	72.5§	(16.2)	64.0	(13.6)	72.1	(14.6)	69.0	(14.3)	64.5‡	(7.3)
20–24	53.5‡§	(22.5)	68.8§	(16.3)	64.3	(12.0)	67.0	(16.2)	63.7	(12.8)	38.4	(14.0)
25–34	53.3	(13.4)	53.1§	(18.5)	44.4	(11.2)	58.3‡	(16.1)	41.9	(10.5)	56.1‡§	(15.6)
35+	40.4§	(20.0)	†	(.)	44.0§	(28.8)	56.2§	(30.5)	68.7‡§	(16.7)	†	(.)
Race												
White	47.7	(10.5)	67.6	(12.5)	56.9	(8.0)	71.1	(11.8)	54.9	(8.4)	52.6‡	(7.5)
Black	64.9§	(19.7)	62.9	(15.5)	69.5‡	(18.3)	61.2	(12.4)	49.2‡	(10.7)	†	(.)
Other	†	(.)	†	(.)	40.9	(18.4)	†	(.)	51.7	(7.1)	†‡	(.)
Ethnicity												
Hispanic	53.5§	(24.3)	†	(.)	43.1‡§	(23.4)	†	(.)	39.5	(8.0)	†	(.)
Non-Hispanic	49.3	(11.4)	65.7	(9.8)	57.5	(7.3)	64.4	(8.8)	57.1	(8.5)	52.3‡	(7.2)
Education, years												
<12	45.6	(17.0)	59.8§	(17.5)	56.6‡	(13.1)	75.5	(13.8)	50.5	(13.3)	53.6‡	(11.8)
12	57.2	(17.2)	70.9	(14.3)	58.9	(10.7)	59.1	(14.6)	60.5	(11.9)	50.1‡	(10.7)
>12	49.0	(14.5)	60.2§	(18.7)	51.7	(12.7)	56.3	(17.3)	48.3‡	(13.6)	54.2‡§	(16.8)
Medicaid recipient												
No	41.9	(13.4)	66.3§	(17.9)	50.2	(9.7)	53.2‡	(18.6)	51.0‡	(10.5)	49.3‡	(15.2)
Yes	57.7	(12.6)	63.6	(11.5)	62.2‡	(9.9)	68.5	(9.6)	58.7	(9.1)	53.1	(8.1)

*±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
‡Missing more than 10% of data.
‖Data do not include New York City.
†Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported.
¶Data represent only July–December births.
§Fewer than 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Women Whose Pregnancy Status Was Confirmed After the First Trimester, 1997

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida		Georgia		Maine	
Characteristic	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*
Age, years														
<20	15.1	(5.1)	8.9‡	(5.9)	11.2	(6.0)	12.8	(7.9)	15.6	(5.4)	13.1	(5.9)	16.5‡	(9.2)
20–24	9.7	(3.4)	3.8	(2.4)	6.1	(3.0)	5.2	(2.7)	6.3	(2.4)	5.6	(3.7)	5.0	(3.1)
25–34	4.1	(1.7)	1.1	(0.7)	4.0	(2.4)	2.2	(1.3)	2.2	(1.3)	3.1	(1.7)	2.9	(1.5)
35+	2.5	(3.3)	2.1	(2.1)	7.8	(7.1)	3.7	(3.3)	6.1	(4.3)	2.6	(4.6)	3.3	(3.4)
Race														
White	5.0	(1.6)	2.3	(1.3)	5.1	(2.0)	4.3	(1.4)	3.5	(1.4)	1.7	(1.3)	4.6	(1.5)
Black	13.0	(3.7)	6.1‡§	(9.8)	11.6	(5.1)	3.9‡§	(4.9)	12.1	(2.8)	11.4	(3.7)	†	(.)
Other	†	(.)	3.8‡	(1.7)	†	(.)	0.7§	(1.4)	9.3‡	(15.7)	†	(.)	†‡	(.)
Ethnicity														
Hispanic	†‡	(.)	0.3	(0.4)	†	(.)	7.7	(4.0)	3.2	(2.2)	9.8‡§	(10.9)	†	(.)
Non-Hispanic	7.5	(1.6)	3.0	(1.1)	6.3	(1.9)	3.3	(1.4)	6.2	(1.5)	4.8	(1.5)	4.6	(1.5)
Education, years														
<12	15.9	(4.7)	3.5‡	(2.8)	11.4	(6.1)	9.8	(5.5)	10.6	(3.7)	11.4	(5.2)	12.0‡	(7.9)
12	8.1	(2.8)	4.5	(2.1)	6.5	(2.8)	4.7	(2.6)	6.1	(2.1)	4.5	(2.7)	5.5	(2.6)
>12	2.7	(1.5)	1.2	(1.0)	3.2	(2.0)	2.2	(1.1)	2.8	(1.6)	2.6	(1.5)	2.7	(1.5)
Medicaid recipient														
No	2.2	(1.3)	1.5	(0.8)	4.2	(2.7)	2.8	(1.3)	2.7	(1.3)	1.1	(1.1)	2.4	(1.3)
Yes	13.2	(2.9)	5.1‡	(2.4)	8.5	(2.6)	7.3	(3.2)	9.1	(2.4)	8.7	(2.8)	8.6	(3.4)

	New York‖		North Carolina¶		Oklahoma		South Carolina		Washington		West Virginia	
Characteristic	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*
Age, years												
<20	10.6‡	(9.6)	6.1	(6.0)	11.9	(6.6)	17.6	(8.0)	10.2	(6.8)	10.5	(3.0)
20–24	2.6	(3.2)	9.9	(6.2)	4.9	(3.1)	4.9	(3.9)	3.9	(2.6)	4.3	(2.6)
25–34	3.4	(1.9)	2.8	(2.3)	4.1	(2.2)	1.9	(1.5)	3.6	(1.7)	4.5	(2.4)
35+	2.3	(3.0)	0.3	(0.4)	5.3	(5.9)	5.7	(5.5)	1.5	(0.9)	4.9	(4.9)
Race												
White	3.5	(1.6)	3.1	(2.3)	5.0	(1.9)	4.2	(2.1)	3.7	(1.5)	4.3	(1.3)
Black	5.4	(5.7)	9.1	(5.4)	11.1‡	(8.0)	8.5	(4.0)	8.3	(3.0)	31.7§	(16.5)
Other	†	(.)	†	(.)	5.4	(5.0)	†	(.)	6.6	(1.9)	†‡	(.)
Ethnicity												
Hispanic	2.6	(4.1)	†‡	(.)	5.9	(5.8)	†	(.)	5.4	(2.1)	†	(.)
Non-Hispanic	3.1	(1.6)	4.7	(2.2)	5.6	(1.9)	5.9	(2.0)	4.0	(1.5)	5.4	(1.5)
Education, years												
<12	5.4‡	(4.9)	6.9	(6.2)	10.5	(5.5)	16.8	(7.4)	7.7	(4.4)	9.1	(3.7)
12	5.3	(3.4)	7.5	(4.7)	7.6	(3.4)	2.4	(1.9)	5.5	(2.9)	4.6	(2.1)
>12	1.7	(1.2)	2.3	(2.0)	1.3	(1.0)	2.8	(2.0)	2.4	(1.6)	4.1	(2.4)
Medicaid recipient												
No	2.3	(1.4)	1.6	(1.7)	3.4	(1.7)	3.3	(2.1)	3.0	(1.5)	3.7	(1.9)
Yes	6.8	(3.8)	8.9	(4.4)	9.5	(3.8)	7.9	(3.2)	6.3	(2.7)	6.7	(2.1)

*±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error). ‖Data do not include New York City. ¶Data represent only July–December births.
‡Missing more than 10% of data. †Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported. §Fewer than 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Detailed Summaries

MEDICAID COVERAGE AND WIC PARTICIPATION

PRAMS 1997 Surveillance Report

Prevalence of Medicaid Coverage for Prenatal Care, 1997

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida		Georgia		Maine	
Characteristic	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*
Age, years														
<20	83.4	(5.3)	61.9	(9.0)	72.5	(7.7)	50.2	(11.2)	74.8	(6.5)	89.2	(6.5)	80.9	(9.0)
20–24	67.1	(5.0)	50.3	(5.8)	63.1	(6.0)	46.5	(7.2)	58.2	(5.8)	76.2	(7.6)	54.3	(7.0)
25–34	27.4	(3.3)	25.1	(3.6)	24.8	(4.7)	19.3	(4.1)	27.0	(3.8)	28.5	(5.6)	22.4	(3.7)
35+	15.3	(7.7)	22.6	(6.5)	20.1	(9.4)	11.8	(5.3)	20.8	(6.7)	22.5	(13.7)	12.0	(5.8)
Race														
White	36.7	(2.4)	30.5	(3.8)	38.7	(4.1)	27.2	(3.1)	35.2	(3.6)	39.6	(6.3)	33.4	(3.1)
Black	73.5	(4.8)	34.4§	(17.2)	68.9	(7.2)	36.2§	(20.4)	61.0	(4.1)	69.0	(5.5)	†	(.)
Other	†	(.)	48.3	(4.2)	†	(.)	33.2§	(20.2)	32.6	(18.9)	†	(.)	†	(.)
Ethnicity														
Hispanic	†	(.)	29.8	(12.7)	†	(.)	46.6	(8.2)	43.3	(6.7)	56.1§	(21.5)	†	(.)
Non-Hispanic	48.1	(1.4)	36.4	(2.9)	44.6	(3.6)	22.4	(3.0)	40.3	(3.2)	48.2	(4.5)	32.9	(3.2)
Education, years														
<12	82.1	(5.1)	61.4	(8.0)	72.4	(8.2)	57.0	(10.1)	73.8	(6.0)	84.6	(7.4)	83.8	(7.8)
12	54.4	(4.4)	47.2	(4.6)	53.7	(5.6)	35.5	(5.7)	47.8	(4.8)	60.9	(7.6)	47.5	(5.5)
>12	24.1	(3.4)	16.8	(3.4)	21.0	(4.5)	13.0	(2.8)	19.7	(3.6)	23.2	(5.1)	13.3	(2.9)

	New York‖		North Carolina¶		Oklahoma		South Carolina		Washington		West Virginia	
Characteristic	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*
Age, years												
<20	81.4	(11.2)	87.6	(7.8)	54.1	(10.0)	85.1	(7.2)	59.5	(10.6)	78.8	(3.8)
20–24	49.7	(9.4)	66.6	(8.6)	42.3	(6.5)	69.0	(8.1)	46.3	(7.0)	69.4	(5.8)
25–34	17.0	(3.9)	26.1	(6.0)	17.6	(4.2)	31.9	(5.7)	21.2	(3.5)	41.8	(5.2)
35+	12.5	(5.6)	7.4	(7.2)	17.0	(10.9)	21.7	(10.4)	11.8	(4.8)	27.3	(10.5)
Race												
White	23.6	(3.5)	35.6	(5.5)	29.4	(3.8)	34.7	(5.0)	27.8	(3.2)	54.6	(3.3)
Black	60.7	(12.8)	70.5	(8.0)	47.1	(12.3)	75.2	(5.9)	43.6	(5.1)	80.8§	(13.6)
Other	12.3§	(14.0)	†	(.)	31.9	(11.0)	†	(.)	35.1	(4.2)	†	(.)
Ethnicity												
Hispanic	64.8	(13.2)	†	(.)	27.5	(12.2)	†	(.)	68.2	(4.3)	†	(.)
Non-Hispanic	24.0	(3.9)	45.2	(4.7)	31.9	(3.6)	49.7	(4.2)	23.6	(3.2)	55.4	(3.3)
Education, years												
<12	72.6	(9.2)	86.7	(7.9)	52.4	(8.9)	82.2	(7.2)	63.2	(7.9)	76.3	(5.9)
12	33.4	(6.8)	58.4	(7.9)	38.1	(5.8)	59.3	(7.1)	31.2	(5.6)	66.0	(4.8)
>12	9.3	(2.8)	16.5	(4.9)	13.8	(3.8)	22.1	(5.2)	14.8	(3.5)	29.9	(5.2)

*±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error). ‖Data do not include New York City. ¶Data represent only July–December births.
†Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported. §Fewer than 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Participation in WIC During Pregnancy, 1997

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida		Georgia		Maine	
	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*
Age, years														
<20	86.1	(4.8)	67.5	(8.6)	79.2	(7.4)	56.7	(11.3)	72.0	(6.9)	83.2	(7.2)	84.1	(8.1)
20–24	77.8	(4.6)	54.9	(5.8)	69.9	(5.9)	55.3	(7.3)	62.3	(5.7)	77.6	(7.5)	59.8	(6.9)
25–34	36.3	(4.0)	33.2	(4.0)	42.8	(5.7)	25.0	(4.3)	35.9	(4.2)	31.7	(5.5)	26.1	(3.8)
35+	19.8	(8.9)	20.9	(6.0)	28.5	(10.9)	19.2	(7.3)	28.2	(7.5)	20.8	(10.2)	14.5	(6.4)
Race														
White	45.4	(3.1)	35.4	(3.9)	49.8	(4.2)	34.0	(3.3)	40.0	(3.7)	38.7	(6.2)	37.0	(3.2)
Black	79.3	(4.5)	63.2§	(17.3)	83.6	(5.9)	50.2§	(21.0)	69.1	(3.9)	72.5	(5.2)	†	(.)
Other	†	(.)	51.7	(4.1)	†	(.)	37.5§	(20.3)	48.2	(19.8)	†	(.)	†	(.)
Ethnicity														
Hispanic	†	(.)	41.9	(13.7)	62.8§	(25.3)	65.3	(7.6)	57.3	(6.7)	74.1§	(18.2)	†	(.)
Non-Hispanic	56.3	(2.3)	41.4	(3.0)	56.3	(3.6)	26.1	(3.2)	43.9	(3.2)	48.1	(4.4)	36.8	(3.2)
Education, years														
<12	84.6	(4.7)	67.2	(7.5)	79.4	(7.5)	68.2	(9.5)	76.9	(5.5)	82.6	(7.5)	78.3	(8.8)
12	65.6	(4.5)	51.5	(4.6)	66.9	(5.3)	41.9	(5.8)	52.8	(4.8)	61.1	(7.7)	53.1	(5.5)
>12	32.5	(4.1)	23.0	(3.8)	33.0	(5.4)	18.1	(3.3)	27.0	(4.1)	27.7	(5.3)	17.9	(3.3)
Medicaid recipient														
No	20.6	(3.7)	21.0	(3.2)	31.2	(4.8)	13.4	(2.6)	21.6	(3.3)	14.4	(4.2)	13.1	(2.7)
Yes	91.3	(2.3)	71.7	(4.1)	83.2	(4.2)	79.0	(4.6)	77.4	(3.6)	82.3	(5.1)	80.0	(4.5)

Characteristic	New York‖		North Carolina¶		Oklahoma		South Carolina		Washington		West Virginia	
	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*
Age, years												
<20	80.3	(11.2)	85.9	(8.1)	85.0	(6.9)	86.3	(7.0)	76.2	(9.5)	85.5	(3.3)
20–24	51.1	(9.4)	68.8	(8.3)	70.3	(5.8)	76.8	(7.3)	67.0	(6.9)	74.0	(5.7)
25–34	23.1	(4.4)	27.8	(6.1)	36.8	(5.2)	36.6	(5.8)	29.3	(3.9)	45.6	(5.3)
35+	17.9	(6.6)	9.6	(7.8)	32.5	(12.6)	28.1	(10.9)	22.0	(6.7)	29.6	(11.0)
Race												
White	27.1	(3.6)	36.6	(5.5)	50.7	(4.1)	41.0	(5.1)	39.5	(3.7)	59.5	(3.3)
Black	75.1	(10.9)	69.8	(8.1)	73.1	(10.8)	78.0	(5.8)	67.8	(4.7)	68.5§	(16.6)
Other	†	(.)	†	(.)	70.8	(9.8)	†	(.)	48.3	(4.0)	†	(.)
Ethnicity												
Hispanic	70.9	(12.1)	†	(.)	68.6	(12.3)	†	(.)	81.2	(3.5)	†	(.)
Non-Hispanic	29.0	(4.1)	46.1	(4.7)	54.1	(3.8)	54.4	(4.2)	35.9	(3.6)	59.8	(3.3)
Education, years												
<12	74.3	(9.0)	87.4	(7.2)	83.4	(6.4)	81.9	(7.5)	83.8	(6.5)	80.5	(5.8)
12	41.8	(7.1)	58.2	(7.9)	60.3	(5.8)	64.2	(6.9)	44.8	(6.2)	70.7	(4.7)
>12	12.2	(3.1)	19.4	(5.2)	33.2	(5.4)	29.7	(5.7)	23.6	(4.2)	34.2	(5.4)
Medicaid recipient												
No	10.8	(2.8)	11.5	(4.0)	39.9	(4.5)	18.4	(4.6)	23.0	(3.5)	21.9	(4.1)
Yes	79.6	(5.8)	86.4	(4.6)	81.6	(4.9)	86.3	(4.1)	80.2	(4.8)	86.6	(3.0)

*±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error). ‖Data do not include New York City. ¶Data represent only July–December births.
†Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported. §Fewer than 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Detailed Summaries

INFANT HEALTH

PRAMS 1997 Surveillance Report

Prevalence of Breast-Feeding Initiation, 1997

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida		Georgia		Maine	
	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*
Age, years														
<20	29.8	(6.2)	78.0	(7.7)	37.8	(8.2)	71.3	(9.6)	49.6	(7.7)	40.3	(11.3)	55.0	(11.5)
20–24	38.4	(5.7)	82.3	(4.5)	46.9	(6.4)	75.9	(6.2)	64.0	(5.4)	46.8	(9.4)	59.2	(7.3)
25–34	58.4	(4.5)	87.9	(2.8)	59.2	(5.7)	81.9	(3.8)	72.5	(3.9)	67.1	(5.7)	74.8	(3.8)
35+	66.6	(11.0)	96.1	(1.8)	71.5	(11.0)	91.4	(4.6)	72.4	(7.8)	76.6	(13.5)	85.6	(5.9)
Race														
White	57.4	(3.6)	89.1	(2.6)	59.2	(4.3)	81.3	(2.8)	71.7	(3.4)	68.8	(5.8)	71.4	(3.0)
Black	27.0	(5.1)	66.2§	(17.8)	25.2	(6.6)	71.8§	(16.0)	51.0	(4.3)	39.7	(5.7)	†	(.)
Other	†	(.)	82.6	(3.0)	†	(.)	82.2§	(14.9)	73.9	(18.8)	†	(.)	†	(.)
Ethnicity														
Hispanic	†‡	(.)	84.0	(10.6)	78.5§	(20.5)	79.6	(5.8)	79.6	(5.5)	73.9§	(19.4)	†	(.)
Non-Hispanic	47.9	(3.0)	86.5	(2.1)	52.1	(3.7)	81.3	(3.1)	63.7	(3.2)	58.0	(4.4)	71.7	(3.0)
Education, years														
<12	26.1	(5.7)	77.1	(7.1)	33.8	(8.4)	75.2	(8.0)	52.4	(6.7)	38.9	(10.2)	45.8	(11.1)
12	41.2	(5.1)	83.6	(3.3)	47.1	(5.7)	71.0	(5.8)	60.7	(4.7)	50.0	(7.9)	62.6	(5.4)
>12	65.4	(4.6)	91.9	(2.6)	68.2	(5.5)	87.9	(2.9)	79.7	(3.7)	74.9	(5.4)	81.8	(3.3)
Medicaid recipient														
No	62.6	(4.4)	88.9	(2.5)	62.5	(5.1)	83.9	(3.1)	74.6	(3.5)	74.4	(5.4)	79.4	(3.2)
Yes	33.1	(4.0)	82.3	(3.5)	42.1	(5.2)	74.7	(5.2)	57.8	(4.3)	44.4	(6.3)	56.1	(5.8)

Characteristic	New York‖		North Carolina¶		Oklahoma		South Carolina		Washington		West Virginia	
	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*
Age, years												
<20	35.7	(14.5)	44.7	(12.2)	48.9	(10.2)	37.1	(9.9)	76.2	(9.8)	35.7	(4.6)
20–24	54.8	(9.6)	49.6	(9.4)	53.9	(6.6)	35.9	(8.4)	82.9	(5.4)	45.6	(6.6)
25–34	67.4	(4.5)	65.1	(6.4)	70.5	(4.9)	56.7	(6.0)	90.2	(2.7)	53.5	(5.4)
35+	68.1	(8.0)	79.5	(11.0)	77.6	(11.1)	64.3	(11.8)	86.6	(5.9)	57.0	(12.2)
Race												
White	63.9	(3.8)	65.4	(5.4)	66.0	(4.0)	61.3	(5.1)	87.6	(2.6)	47.9	(3.5)
Black	49.8	(14.3)	44.6	(9.0)	43.8	(12.8)	26.5	(6.3)	80.5	(4.3)	47.9§	(17.5)
Other	†	(.)	†	(.)	50.6	(11.5)	†	(.)	82.5	(2.9)	†‡	(.)
Ethnicity												
Hispanic	62.1	(14.2)	†‡	(.)	71.2	(12.0)	†	(.)	87.1	(3.1)	†	(.)
Non-Hispanic	63.3	(4.2)	58.2	(4.7)	61.2	(3.8)	47.9	(4.2)	86.9	(2.6)	48.4	(3.4)
Education, years												
<12	44.8	(10.7)	39.0	(11.2)	45.5	(8.9)	34.7	(9.1)	74.7	(7.2)	26.1	(6.2)
12	51.9	(7.2)	46.9	(8.2)	54.8	(6.0)	36.3	(6.9)	84.6	(4.6)	45.5	(5.2)
>12	74.3	(4.1)	76.7	(5.4)	77.1	(4.8)	68.1	(5.9)	91.4	(2.9)	64.7	(5.6)
Medicaid recipient												
No	67.4	(4.0)	72.6	(5.5)	66.2	(4.4)	66.7	(5.6)	88.6	(2.7)	58.6	(5.2)
Yes	51.9	(7.6)	43.2	(7.2)	54.9	(6.4)	33.3	(5.6)	82.9	(4.2)	40.9	(4.4)

*±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error). ‖Data do not include New York City. ¶Data represent only July–December births.
‡Missing more than 10% of data. †Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported. §Fewer than 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Breast-Feeding at 1 Month After Delivery, 1997

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida		Georgia		Maine	
	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*
Age, years														
<20	16.9	(5.1)	56.7	(9.6)	20.3	(6.8)	44.8	(11.1)	27.6	(7.0)	21.7	(9.4)	26.5	(10.3)
20–24	24.5	(5.1)	69.5	(5.5)	33.2	(6.2)	57.8	(7.3)	42.6	(5.8)	31.5	(8.9)	45.0	(7.3)
25–34	44.5	(4.6)	78.5	(3.5)	47.9	(5.8)	71.1	(4.2)	56.8	(4.4)	54.5	(6.2)	63.9	(4.1)
35+	51.2	(11.7)	91.2	(4.4)	60.0	(12.6)	84.9	(5.9)	66.4	(8.2)	58.8	(15.5)	81.5	(6.6)
Race														
White	41.4	(3.7)	79.1	(3.4)	45.2	(4.3)	68.1	(3.3)	53.8	(3.7)	53.6	(6.3)	58.9	(3.3)
Black	18.1	(4.5)	61.8§	(18.1)	16.8	(5.9)	56.1§	(20.3)	37.8	(4.2)	25.9	(5.0)	†	(.)
Other	†	(.)	67.9	(4.1)	†	(.)	61.0§	(19.3)	55.6	(20.0)	†	(.)	†	(.)
Ethnicity														
Hispanic	†‡	(.)	68.8	(13.3)	63.6§	(24.8)	65.1	(7.6)	59.9	(6.7)	55.7§	(22.2)	†	(.)
Non-Hispanic	34.0	(2.9)	75.6	(2.7)	39.1	(3.7)	68.2	(3.5)	47.7	(3.4)	43.6	(4.6)	59.4	(3.3)
Education, years														
<12	14.0	(4.6)	61.0	(8.2)	19.9	(7.6)	59.3	(9.5)	30.9	(6.3)	23.4	(9.2)	33.1	(10.5)
12	28.8	(4.7)	69.0	(4.4)	33.8	(5.4)	58.2	(6.1)	41.2	(4.9)	34.8	(7.9)	47.5	(5.6)
>12	49.7	(4.8)	85.6	(3.3)	55.9	(5.8)	75.3	(3.8)	67.3	(4.3)	60.8	(6.3)	72.0	(3.9)
Medicaid recipient														
No	48.4	(4.5)	79.9	(3.2)	49.7	(5.2)	71.9	(3.7)	60.3	(4.0)	59.5	(6.4)	68.0	(3.7)
Yes	19.7	(3.4)	67.9	(4.5)	28.7	(4.9)	58.4	(6.1)	37.9	(4.3)	30.1	(5.9)	42.4	(5.7)

Characteristic	New York‖		North Carolina¶		Oklahoma		South Carolina		Washington		West Virginia	
	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*
Age, years												
<20	26.4	(13.3)	23.2	(10.0)	29.9	(9.3)	19.6	(8.0)	53.2	(10.9)	20.6	(3.9)
20–24	45.3	(9.5)	39.2	(9.1)	37.7	(6.3)	23.8	(7.4)	65.5	(6.9)	27.3	(5.9)
25–34	58.4	(4.7)	56.6	(6.6)	56.9	(5.4)	45.4	(5.9)	80.5	(3.6)	40.6	(5.3)
35+	59.6	(8.4)	71.2	(12.3)	74.3	(11.2)	52.6	(12.2)	74.7	(7.7)	45.9	(12.3)
Race												
White	54.9	(3.9)	53.4	(5.6)	51.1	(4.1)	47.2	(5.2)	74.5	(3.4)	33.1	(3.3)
Black	37.3	(13.5)	33.7	(8.5)	30.1	(12.1)	17.4	(5.3)	66.2	(5.0)	36.4§	(17.3)
Other	†	(.)	†	(.)	34.9	(10.7)	†	(.)	70.5	(3.5)	†‡	(.)
Ethnicity												
Hispanic	52.6	(14.5)	†‡	(.)	59.6	(13.0)	†	(.)	72.8	(4.1)	†	(.)
Non-Hispanic	54.6	(4.3)	47.1	(4.7)	46.1	(3.9)	35.4	(4.0)	74.0	(3.4)	33.6	(3.2)
Education, years												
<12	39.0	(10.4)	26.9	(10.2)	31.4	(8.4)	22.0	(8.0)	56.6	(8.0)	15.2	(5.5)
12	38.9	(7.0)	31.5	(7.5)	36.9	(5.7)	25.0	(6.2)	65.5	(6.1)	27.9	(4.6)
>12	66.5	(4.4)	68.9	(5.9)	64.7	(5.5)	53.3	(6.3)	82.7	(3.9)	50.8	(5.8)
Medicaid recipient												
No	58.4	(4.2)	63.6	(5.9)	51.1	(4.6)	53.1	(5.9)	77.3	(3.6)	42.1	(5.2)
Yes	43.0	(7.5)	29.4	(6.5)	40.7	(6.3)	21.6	(4.8)	66.4	(5.3)	27.4	(4.0)

*±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error). ‖Data do not include New York City. ¶Data represent only July–December births.
‡Missing more than 10% of data. †Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported. §Fewer than 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Infant Sleeping on Stomach, 1997

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida		Georgia		Maine	
	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*
Age, years														
<20	31.5	(6.3)	21.8‡	(8.0)	27.7	(7.7)	7.6	(4.9)	31.4	(7.2)	26.3‡	(9.1)	29.0	(11.0)
20–24	28.9	(5.3)	20.2	(5.0)	30.9	(5.9)	14.5	(5.5)	28.6	(5.3)	22.2	(6.6)	15.1	(5.3)
25–34	26.7	(4.1)	17.2	(3.5)	30.4	(5.6)	8.8	(2.3)	25.1	(3.9)	22.7	(5.3)	12.9	(3.0)
35+	30.1	(11.0)	15.0	(6.4)	15.8	(9.4)	13.2	(5.3)	24.6	(7.6)	16.2	(11.1)	10.2	(5.2)
Race														
White	25.0	(3.2)	17.2	(3.2)	28.3	(4.0)	10.6	(2.1)	25.8	(3.3)	17.0	(4.6)	14.4	(2.4)
Black	35.4	(5.4)	35.6‡§	(18.9)	31.5	(6.6)	15.2‡§	(12.8)	31.9	(4.0)	33.4	(5.5)	†	(.)
Other	†	(.)	18.7	(3.8)	†	(.)	8.7§	(10.6)	12.8	(13.3)	†‡	(.)	†	(.)
Ethnicity														
Hispanic	†	(.)	21.3‡§	(12.4)	†	(.)	5.5	(3.5)	21.3	(5.7)	11.1§	(13.1)	†	(.)
Non-Hispanic	28.4	(2.8)	18.1	(2.6)	28.9	(3.5)	12.1	(2.3)	28.3	(3.0)	23.3	(3.7)	14.0	(2.4)
Education, years														
<12	27.7	(5.8)	17.4‡	(6.7)	30.8	(8.6)	8.6	(5.2)	25.5	(5.9)	20.4	(7.1)	16.7‡	(8.8)
12	31.4	(4.8)	23.6	(4.3)	27.3	(5.0)	8.0	(3.2)	27.8	(4.4)	23.6	(6.3)	16.9	(4.3)
>12	26.6	(4.3)	13.5	(3.3)	29.5	(5.5)	13.0	(2.9)	26.5	(4.2)	23.0	(5.5)	11.8	(2.9)
Medicaid recipient														
No	25.1	(3.9)	16.7	(3.2)	27.7	(4.8)	12.3	(2.6)	23.5	(3.5)	23.3	(5.6)	12.0	(2.6)
Yes	31.9	(4.0)	20.7‡	(4.1)	30.1	(4.8)	7.3	(2.8)	30.9	(4.1)	21.6	(4.5)	18.8	(4.7)

Characteristic	New York‖		North Carolina¶		Oklahoma		South Carolina		Washington		West Virginia	
	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*
Age, years												
<20	23.3	(13.3)	25.1	(10.9)	25.0	(8.9)	21.9	(8.6)	10.1	(6.6)	16.7	(3.6)
20–24	26.7	(8.9)	21.5	(7.9)	23.5	(5.7)	27.2	(8.0)	13.2	(5.0)	16.5	(5.0)
25–34	19.4	(3.8)	19.6	(5.4)	26.3	(4.8)	25.7	(5.3)	10.2	(2.8)	18.7	(4.2)
35+	14.1	(6.0)	23.0	(11.7)	24.7	(11.6)	16.7	(8.9)	8.2	(4.9)	23.1	(10.5)
Race												
White	19.5	(3.2)	18.6	(4.4)	24.1	(3.6)	24.9	(4.6)	10.1	(2.4)	18.0	(2.7)
Black	27.5	(13.4)	29.9	(8.5)	38.0	(12.2)	24.6	(6.3)	21.4	(4.4)	19.8§	(13.6)
Other	†	(.)	†	(.)	18.5	(8.6)	†	(.)	9.6	(2.1)	†	(.)
Ethnicity												
Hispanic	20.2	(11.5)	†	(.)	23.4‡	(12.5)	†	(.)	7.2	(2.4)	†	(.)
Non-Hispanic	18.5	(3.5)	21.7	(4.0)	25.3	(3.4)	24.7	(3.7)	10.9	(2.4)	17.9	(2.6)
Education, years												
<12	26.5	(9.9)	24.9	(10.0)	21.0	(7.5)	19.0	(7.8)	7.5	(4.2)	16.2	(5.3)
12	21.4	(6.2)	21.9	(7.0)	26.0	(5.3)	25.3	(6.4)	10.9	(3.8)	17.3	(4.0)
>12	16.9	(3.5)	19.4	(5.2)	27.0	(5.2)	26.2	(5.6)	11.4	(3.3)	19.6	(4.6)
Medicaid recipient												
No	17.2	(3.2)	19.5	(5.0)	26.4	(4.1)	24.0	(5.0)	10.8	(2.6)	17.3	(4.0)
Yes	26.9	(7.0)	23.6	(6.2)	23.0	(5.5)	24.8	(5.2)	10.0	(3.4)	18.6	(3.5)

*±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error). ‖Data do not include New York City. ¶Data represent only July–December births.
‡Missing more than 10% of data. †Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported. §Fewer than 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Infant Sleeping on Back, 1997

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida		Georgia		Maine	
Characteristic	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*
Age, years														
<20	29.6	(6.2)	45.1‡	(10.0)	32.0	(8.2)	38.2	(10.5)	29.5	(7.2)	34.5‡	(11.8)	35.6	(11.4)
20–24	29.5	(5.4)	43.2	(6.1)	33.2	(5.9)	47.5	(7.4)	27.4	(5.5)	33.1	(9.3)	47.7	(7.4)
25–34	36.6	(4.4)	49.9	(4.5)	32.2	(5.2)	60.2	(4.4)	35.6	(4.3)	41.5	(6.4)	50.4	(4.4)
35+	41.8	(11.7)	54.9	(8.4)	48.1	(13.0)	58.9	(8.1)	33.1	(8.4)	38.1	(14.7)	51.9	(8.7)
Race														
White	39.3	(3.6)	49.9	(4.2)	35.1	(4.0)	55.2	(3.5)	35.3	(3.6)	44.3	(6.4)	48.6	(3.3)
Black	21.2	(4.6)	42.1‡§	(19.4)	27.8	(6.9)	44.6‡§	(22.6)	21.0	(3.5)	25.7	(5.4)	†	(.)
Other	†	(.)	44.8	(4.5)	†	(.)	48.5§	(20.3)	45.0	(20.2)	†‡	(.)	†	(.)
Ethnicity														
Hispanic	†	(.)	40.7‡§	(14.1)	†	(.)	50.1	(8.4)	27.9	(6.4)	29.7§	(18.5)	†	(.)
Non-Hispanic	33.6	(2.9)	48.7	(3.3)	33.8	(3.5)	56.0	(3.7)	33.5	(3.2)	38.7	(4.7)	49.2	(3.4)
Education, years														
<12	33.3	(6.1)	47.8‡	(8.8)	28.3	(7.7)	45.2	(10.1)	28.2	(6.4)	28.1	(9.1)	35.5‡	(11.0)
12	29.4	(4.7)	41.7	(4.9)	33.2	(5.2)	51.2	(6.2)	31.4	(4.6)	37.9	(8.2)	44.4	(5.6)
>12	37.4	(4.7)	54.5	(4.7)	37.0	(5.6)	59.7	(4.1)	35.1	(4.6)	41.7	(6.6)	54.9	(4.4)
Medicaid recipient														
No	39.1	(4.4)	52.1	(4.1)	36.4	(4.9)	54.6	(4.1)	36.8	(4.1)	42.8	(6.7)	51.1	(4.0)
Yes	28.1	(3.8)	41.9‡	(5.0)	31.2	(4.8)	55.0	(6.3)	26.8	(4.1)	33.6	(6.3)	44.2	(5.9)

	New York‖		North Carolina¶		Oklahoma		South Carolina		Washington		West Virginia	
Characteristic	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*
Age, years												
<20	43.6	(15.4)	24.4	(10.3)	38.1	(10.0)	27.5	(9.2)	52.4	(10.8)	37.9	(4.7)
20–24	33.1	(8.9)	42.3	(9.3)	39.0	(6.6)	30.4	(8.1)	44.4	(7.2)	38.2	(6.4)
25–34	49.1	(4.8)	46.6	(6.6)	45.1	(5.4)	37.3	(5.8)	55.9	(4.6)	40.9	(5.3)
35+	44.0	(8.5)	49.5	(13.7)	41.9	(13.5)	44.1	(12.4)	56.5	(8.9)	38.8	(12.1)
Race												
White	47.0	(3.9)	47.5	(5.6)	43.8	(4.2)	39.1	(5.1)	54.5	(3.9)	40.3	(3.4)
Black	21.1	(11.5)	26.9	(8.1)	21.2	(9.9)	25.8	(6.2)	37.0	(5.1)	11.5§	(12.4)
Other	†	(.)	†	(.)	47.2	(11.6)	†	(.)	54.6	(4.0)	†	(.)
Ethnicity												
Hispanic	44.0	(14.3)	†	(.)	44.5‡	(13.8)	†	(.)	38.4	(4.5)	†	(.)
Non-Hispanic	45.9	(4.3)	42.0	(4.7)	41.4	(3.9)	34.3	(4.0)	55.8	(3.8)	39.4	(3.3)
Education, years												
<12	36.4	(10.6)	27.7	(10.2)	42.5	(9.0)	29.0	(8.8)	39.2	(7.8)	35.4	(6.9)
12	43.8	(7.2)	46.1	(8.4)	39.5	(5.9)	32.1	(6.8)	51.6	(6.4)	37.4	(5.0)
>12	48.7	(4.7)	45.6	(6.4)	42.9	(5.7)	40.3	(6.2)	60.1	(5.0)	44.0	(5.8)
Medicaid recipient												
No	47.6	(4.3)	47.6	(6.1)	41.6	(4.5)	40.1	(5.8)	57.3	(4.2)	40.5	(5.2)
Yes	38.9	(7.6)	35.6	(6.9)	41.7	(6.4)	29.9	(5.4)	44.2	(5.6)	38.6	(4.3)

*±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error). ‖Data do not include New York City. ¶Data represent only July–December births.
‡Missing more than 10% of data. †Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported. §Fewer than 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Detailed Summaries

TOBACCO USE

PRAMS 1997 Surveillance Report

Prevalence of Smoking 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 1997

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida		Georgia		Maine	
	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*
Age, years														
<20	28.2	(6.1)	55.0‡	(9.9)	35.1	(8.1)	41.2	(11.4)	32.2	(7.5)	30.0	(10.9)	67.6	(10.8)
20–24	28.0	(5.2)	44.0	(5.9)	36.4	(6.3)	38.7	(7.3)	27.0	(5.4)	25.1	(8.0)	46.7	(7.2)
25–34	24.7	(3.9)	22.7	(3.5)	30.2	(5.5)	19.9	(3.7)	23.1	(3.8)	17.8	(5.2)	26.9	(3.9)
35+	23.3	(9.7)	20.6	(6.1)	17.9	(8.6)	16.4	(5.9)	16.5	(6.5)	19.7	(13.6)	13.6	(6.1)
Race														
White	32.6	(3.4)	29.1	(3.8)	38.1	(4.2)	26.0	(3.2)	30.3	(3.4)	27.4	(5.7)	33.4	(3.2)
Black	12.2	(3.7)	17.2§	(14.0)	9.6	(4.1)	20.4‡§	(14.3)	7.0	(2.1)	11.3	(4.0)	†	(.)
Other	†‡	(.)	39.4	(4.0)	†	(.)	25.9§	(18.4)	12.8	(14.5)	†	(.)	†	(.)
Ethnicity														
Hispanic	†	(.)	18.0	(10.4)	5.7§	(7.8)	18.8	(6.5)	11.9	(4.5)	6.8§	(12.7)	†	(.)
Non-Hispanic	26.3	(2.7)	32.5	(2.9)	32.4	(3.6)	27.7	(3.4)	28.2	(3.1)	22.6	(4.1)	33.1	(3.2)
Education, years														
<12	35.1	(6.1)	45.5	(8.3)	48.0	(9.0)	37.6	(9.9)	32.8	(6.6)	31.0	(9.8)	71.0	(10.1)
12	29.5	(4.7)	42.8	(4.7)	36.3	(5.4)	36.4	(5.8)	29.3	(4.5)	27.9	(7.7)	46.1	(5.5)
>12	18.8	(3.7)	16.8	(3.3)	19.5	(4.8)	16.1	(3.2)	16.7	(3.6)	13.4	(4.4)	16.3	(3.2)
Medicaid recipient														
No	19.6	(3.6)	23.1	(3.3)	24.1	(4.7)	19.7	(3.5)	18.3	(3.3)	14.4	(4.5)	19.3	(3.2)
Yes	32.9	(4.0)	44.9	(4.7)	40.4	(5.2)	39.3	(6.0)	32.2	(4.2)	28.2	(6.0)	58.6	(5.6)

Characteristic	New York‖		North Carolina¶		Oklahoma		South Carolina		Washington		West Virginia	
	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*
Age, years												
<20	41.3‡	(15.4)	24.8	(10.7)	51.5	(10.3)	35.8	(9.9)	49.7	(10.8)	52.1‡	(5.1)
20–24	52.6	(9.5)	36.2	(9.1)	32.5	(6.3)	23.5	(7.4)	33.0	(7.1)	38.6‡	(7.0)
25–34	26.7	(4.3)	23.0	(5.5)	25.8	(4.7)	21.6	(5.0)	18.0	(3.6)	23.0‡	(4.6)
35+	26.8	(7.5)	8.4	(7.0)	27.1	(12.1)	14.6	(8.4)	19.2	(7.2)	24.8	(10.3)
Race												
White	32.8	(3.7)	29.2	(5.1)	33.7	(4.0)	32.0	(4.9)	24.7	(3.5)	32.9‡	(3.3)
Black	33.2	(13.6)	18.4	(7.0)	11.4	(7.4)	10.3	(4.3)	25.0	(4.5)	26.8‡§	(16.5)
Other	11.1§	(13.9)	†	(.)	41.5	(11.5)	†	(.)	20.5	(2.6)	†	(.)
Ethnicity												
Hispanic	17.6‡	(11.8)	†‡	(.)	6.6	(7.2)	†	(.)	10.7	(2.9)	†	(.)
Non-Hispanic	34.1	(4.2)	25.4	(4.1)	34.4	(3.7)	24.2	(3.7)	26.4	(3.5)	32.4‡	(3.2)
Education, years												
<12	50.9‡	(11.0)	35.4	(11.0)	50.5	(9.1)	42.9	(9.6)	37.4	(8.3)	58.9‡	(7.7)
12	41.1	(7.1)	32.5	(7.7)	38.1	(5.9)	26.1	(6.3)	35.9	(6.2)	34.2‡	(5.1)
>12	22.3	(3.9)	15.6	(4.6)	18.3	(4.4)	12.6	(4.0)	11.7	(3.3)	17.4	(4.3)
Medicaid recipient												
No	26.4	(3.8)	17.1	(4.5)	28.4	(4.2)	16.1	(4.3)	19.0	(3.4)	19.1	(4.1)
Yes	46.7‡	(7.7)	34.9	(6.9)	38.5	(6.3)	30.7	(5.5)	36.1	(5.6)	43.0‡	(4.6)

*±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
‡Missing more than 10% of data.
‖Data do not include New York City.
†Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported.
¶Data represent only July–December births.
§Fewer than 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Smoking During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1997

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida		Georgia		Maine	
	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*
Age, years														
<20	14.5	(4.6)	27.3	(8.1)	19.2	(6.8)	23.2	(10.8)	15.7	(6.1)	17.6	(9.3)	37.9	(11.1)
20–24	14.6	(3.9)	23.3	(4.8)	20.7	(4.9)	16.4	(5.2)	15.0	(4.6)	13.2	(6.0)	28.2	(6.7)
25–34	14.4	(3.1)	13.5	(2.8)	20.5	(4.9)	12.0	(3.1)	12.9	(3.1)	8.5	(3.9)	16.9	(3.3)
35+	14.3	(7.8)	12.2	(4.6)	13.4	(7.9)	12.1	(5.5)	13.6	(6.0)	8.7	(12.4)	10.6	(5.5)
Race														
White	18.1	(2.7)	15.2	(3.0)	23.6	(3.6)	14.1	(2.6)	16.9	(2.8)	14.5	(4.5)	20.6	(2.8)
Black	6.7	(2.7)	7.0§	(8.8)	4.8	(2.9)	17.5§	(13.0)	4.3	(1.6)	4.7	(2.7)	†	(.)
Other	†‡	(.)	24.0	(3.2)	†	(.)	13.6§	(17.1)	10.8	(14.4)	†	(.)	†	(.)
Ethnicity														
Hispanic	†	(.)	5.0	(4.7)	6.3§	(11.1)	7.8	(3.6)	6.0	(3.5)	0.0§	(0.0)	†	(.)
Non-Hispanic	14.6	(2.1)	18.3	(2.3)	20.0	(3.0)	15.9	(3.0)	16.2	(2.6)	11.6	(3.2)	20.3	(2.8)
Education, years														
<12	24.1	(5.2)	29.7	(7.1)	34.9	(8.6)	23.1	(8.2)	25.2	(6.3)	23.5	(9.4)	44.6	(11.1)
12	15.4	(3.6)	24.2	(3.9)	20.7	(4.2)	19.4	(4.9)	16.9	(3.7)	13.1	(6.0)	31.5	(5.2)
>12	8.5	(2.6)	7.1	(2.3)	11.3	(4.1)	8.1	(2.5)	6.1	(2.4)	3.9	(1.9)	8.0	(2.4)
Medicaid recipient														
No	9.3	(2.6)	10.8	(2.3)	15.0	(4.1)	9.9	(2.7)	7.0	(2.1)	4.8	(2.2)	9.9	(2.4)
Yes	19.6	(3.3)	27.8	(4.2)	24.8	(4.3)	23.4	(5.2)	22.4	(3.9)	16.8	(5.3)	39.8	(5.7)

Characteristic	New York‖		North Carolina¶		Oklahoma		South Carolina		Washington		West Virginia	
	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*
Age, years												
<20	24.8‡	(13.3)	10.2	(7.1)	30.8	(9.5)	17.0	(7.8)	27.2	(10.1)	30.9	(4.5)
20–24	26.8	(8.5)	21.0	(7.7)	15.9	(5.0)	8.9	(5.0)	21.7	(6.6)	31.4	(6.3)
25–34	15.8	(3.6)	11.9	(4.4)	18.7	(4.2)	13.1	(4.1)	8.3	(2.6)	17.1	(4.1)
35+	17.2	(6.5)	6.0	(6.0)	21.0	(11.3)	11.1	(7.4)	6.7	(4.5)	19.3	(9.2)
Race												
White	18.1	(3.1)	16.9	(4.3)	20.8	(3.5)	16.3	(3.9)	13.0	(2.8)	24.4	(3.0)
Black	27.0	(13.1)	5.9	(4.0)	5.2	(4.7)	6.5	(3.5)	13.9	(3.7)	18.2‡§	(14.6)
Other	6.4§	(11.0)	†	(.)	27.3	(10.6)	†	(.)	10.3	(1.9)	†	(.)
Ethnicity												
Hispanic	12.3	(10.6)	†	(.)	2.7	(3.7)	†	(.)	2.8	(1.5)	†	(.)
Non-Hispanic	19.8	(3.6)	13.6	(3.3)	21.3	(3.3)	12.9	(2.9)	14.2	(2.8)	24.0	(2.9)
Education, years												
<12	36.7	(10.6)	23.2	(9.4)	34.0	(8.6)	25.4	(8.5)	25.5	(8.1)	50.8‡	(7.3)
12	25.5	(6.2)	18.4	(6.3)	24.7	(5.2)	13.6	(4.8)	21.2	(5.3)	23.9	(4.5)
>12	9.9	(2.7)	5.3	(2.8)	9.2	(3.2)	5.5	(2.6)	3.6	(1.8)	9.9	(3.3)
Medicaid recipient												
No	15.1	(3.1)	8.0	(3.3)	17.1	(3.6)	6.3	(2.8)	9.6	(2.6)	12.2	(3.4)
Yes	27.3	(6.9)	19.7	(5.7)	24.5	(5.4)	18.2	(4.6)	19.8	(4.9)	32.7	(4.2)

*±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
‡Missing more than 10% of data.
‖Data do not include New York City.
†Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported.
¶Data represent only July–December births.
§Fewer than 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Smoking After Pregnancy, 1997

By Selected Sociodemographic Chsaracteristics

	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida		Georgia		Maine	
Characteristic	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*
Age, years														
<20	28.2	(6.0)	47.2	(9.4)	31.7	(7.8)	30.8	(10.9)	25.1	(6.9)	23.8	(10.1)	52.0	(11.4)
20–24	24.5	(4.9)	29.6	(5.2)	30.2	(5.9)	28.0	(6.8)	20.7	(5.0)	21.1	(8.0)	34.5	(7.0)
25–34	19.9	(3.6)	18.2	(3.2)	25.6	(5.3)	16.5	(3.5)	17.2	(3.4)	14.0	(4.6)	19.9	(3.5)
35+	18.4	(8.9)	13.9	(4.9)	13.3	(7.1)	13.4	(5.6)	15.2	(6.3)	18.1	(13.6)	11.1	(5.5)
Race														
White	27.8	(3.2)	20.8	(3.4)	31.7	(4.0)	20.6	(3.0)	23.1	(3.2)	21.6	(5.3)	24.9	(2.9)
Black	12.1	(3.6)	17.2§	(14.0)	9.2	(3.7)	20.3§	(13.0)	5.9	(1.8)	10.4	(4.1)	†	(.)
Other	†‡	(.)	32.3	(3.7)	†	(.)	4.8§	(4.0)	11.4	(14.4)	†	(.)	†	(.)
Ethnicity														
Hispanic	†	(.)	12.6	(9.0)	7.9§	(11.3)	15.6	(5.9)	8.7	(3.9)	0.0§	(0.0)	†	(.)
Non-Hispanic	22.8	(2.5)	24.9	(2.6)	27.4	(3.3)	21.4	(3.2)	21.9	(2.9)	18.7	(3.9)	24.6	(2.9)
Education, years														
<12	34.1	(5.9)	41.0	(7.8)	41.9	(8.7)	29.2	(9.0)	31.3	(6.4)	32.5	(10.1)	62.0	(10.8)
12	25.2	(4.4)	33.7	(4.4)	30.2	(5.1)	27.6	(5.5)	22.6	(4.2)	17.3	(6.4)	36.4	(5.4)
>12	14.4	(3.3)	9.3	(2.5)	16.1	(4.6)	12.8	(3.0)	9.9	(2.9)	10.9	(4.1)	9.5	(2.5)
Medicaid recipient														
No	16.0	(3.3)	16.0	(2.9)	19.3	(4.3)	14.7	(3.2)	11.3	(2.7)	9.1	(3.4)	12.7	(2.7)
Yes	29.4	(3.8)	36.4	(4.4)	35.4	(4.9)	32.0	(5.6)	28.1	(4.1)	25.4	(5.9)	47.0	(5.7)

	New York‖		North Carolina¶		Oklahoma		South Carolina		Washington		West Virginia	
Characteristic	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*
Age, years												
<20	39.1‡	(15.1)	21.0	(9.8)	45.7	(9.9)	31.5	(9.7)	44.4	(10.7)	40.8‡	(4.9)
20–24	39.7	(9.3)	29.4	(8.6)	26.5	(5.9)	18.0	(6.7)	28.0	(6.9)	37.3	(6.6)
25–34	21.6	(4.1)	18.7	(5.2)	21.2	(4.4)	19.1	(4.7)	11.6	(3.0)	21.3	(4.4)
35+	22.1	(7.0)	8.1	(6.9)	19.5	(10.8)	10.8	(7.2)	11.5	(5.8)	20.6	(9.6)
Race												
White	26.0	(3.5)	24.0	(4.8)	28.4	(3.8)	26.7	(4.7)	18.2	(3.2)	29.1	(3.2)
Black	32.0	(13.4)	14.7	(6.3)	6.0	(4.9)	9.0	(4.0)	21.0	(4.3)	35.9§	(17.2)
Other	6.4§	(11.0)	†	(.)	35.7	(11.1)	†	(.)	15.9	(2.3)	†	(.)
Ethnicity												
Hispanic	19.5	(12.3)	†	(.)	7.8	(7.8)	†	(.)	6.5	(2.3)	†	(.)
Non-Hispanic	27.4	(4.0)	21.1	(3.9)	28.5	(3.5)	20.4	(3.4)	20.0	(3.2)	29.3	(3.1)
Education, years												
<12	48.7	(10.8)	32.9	(10.6)	44.3	(9.0)	42.1	(9.5)	35.5	(8.3)	55.1‡	(7.5)
12	36.9	(6.9)	26.5	(7.2)	31.4	(5.5)	20.0	(5.7)	28.3	(5.8)	30.0	(4.8)
>12	13.9	(3.2)	11.2	(4.0)	14.7	(4.0)	10.2	(3.6)	6.4	(2.5)	15.1	(4.1)
Medicaid recipient												
No	20.0	(3.4)	11.6	(3.8)	23.5	(4.0)	13.5	(4.0)	13.8	(3.0)	15.2	(3.7)
Yes	40.9	(7.5)	31.2	(6.6)	32.4	(5.9)	26.0	(5.2)	28.3	(5.4)	39.7‡	(4.5)

*±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error). ‖Data do not include New York City. ¶Data represent only July–December births.
‡Missing more than 10% of data. †Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported. §Fewer than 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Detailed Summaries

ALCOHOL USE

PRAMS 1997 Surveillance Report

Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol 3 Months Before Pregnancy, 1997

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida		Georgia		Maine	
	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*
Age, years														
<20	26.1	(6.0)	48.8	(9.8)	28.9	(7.3)	41.7	(11.6)	21.0	(6.2)	26.7	(10.8)	45.2	(11.5)
20–24	39.9	(5.6)	47.4	(5.9)	35.1	(6.5)	47.3	(7.4)	39.2	(5.8)	35.1	(8.8)	53.1	(7.2)
25–34	43.9	(4.6)	51.9	(4.4)	39.5	(5.8)	56.7	(4.6)	48.1	(4.4)	49.7	(6.4)	57.6	(4.2)
35+	40.5	(11.5)	49.4	(8.3)	43.7	(12.9)	59.5	(8.1)	45.0	(8.6)	52.7	(15.1)	67.1	(8.0)
Race														
White	41.9	(3.6)	54.9	(4.1)	39.3	(4.3)	54.4	(3.5)	47.5	(3.8)	49.4	(6.3)	56.9	(3.3)
Black	32.5	(5.2)	49.7§	(17.8)	28.8	(6.8)	41.5§	(20.1)	24.7	(3.6)	31.6	(5.4)	†	(.)
Other	†	(.)	38.8	(4.2)	†	(.)	33.2§	(19.9)	22.1	(15.3)	†	(.)	†	(.)
Ethnicity														
Hispanic	†	(.)	40.9	(13.5)	13.3§	(19.4)	32.7	(7.3)	28.7	(6.3)	14.2‡§	(16.1)	†	(.)
Non-Hispanic	39.5	(3.0)	50.6	(3.2)	37.1	(3.7)	58.8	(3.6)	45.3	(3.3)	44.9	(4.6)	57.5	(3.3)
Education, years														
<12	26.6	(5.6)	36.3	(8.1)	31.2	(8.7)	36.1	(9.6)	25.8	(6.1)	23.5	(8.5)	46.8	(11.1)
12	36.2	(5.0)	48.0	(4.8)	31.3	(5.3)	48.3	(6.1)	39.8	(4.8)	43.1	(8.0)	50.9	(5.5)
>12	48.4	(4.8)	56.4	(4.6)	44.9	(5.9)	63.0	(4.1)	50.6	(4.7)	51.2	(6.6)	62.9	(4.2)
Medicaid recipient														
No	43.7	(4.4)	55.8	(4.0)	38.9	(5.2)	56.9	(4.0)	49.2	(4.1)	51.5	(6.6)	60.3	(3.8)
Yes	34.5	(4.0)	41.3	(4.8)	34.1	(5.1)	45.8	(6.1)	32.4	(4.1)	35.4	(6.1)	50.4	(5.8)

Characteristic	New York‖		North Carolina¶		Oklahoma		South Carolina		Washington		West Virginia	
	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*
Age, years												
<20	44.4	(14.9)	18.1	(9.4)	37.2	(9.8)	28.8	(9.4)	32.9	(10.4)	30.8	(4.4)
20–24	46.0	(9.6)	41.8	(9.2)	36.9	(6.3)	34.0	(8.4)	45.2	(7.2)	41.0	(6.5)
25–34	54.7	(4.8)	40.0	(6.4)	40.5	(5.2)	43.0	(5.9)	47.2	(4.6)	30.9	(4.9)
35+	60.7	(8.2)	45.0	(12.9)	37.6	(12.8)	35.7	(11.4)	55.0	(8.8)	43.0	(12.3)
Race												
White	56.4	(3.9)	42.1	(5.4)	39.9	(4.0)	47.0	(5.2)	48.3	(3.9)	34.8	(3.3)
Black	42.5	(14.1)	27.6	(8.0)	29.1	(11.1)	22.0	(6.0)	43.7	(5.1)	35.8‡§	(17.0)
Other	6.3§	(11.4)	†	(.)	39.5	(11.3)	†	(.)	29.1	(3.3)	†	(.)
Ethnicity												
Hispanic	19.8	(11.7)	†	(.)	26.1	(11.5)	†	(.)	18.6	(3.6)	†	(.)
Non-Hispanic	55.5	(4.3)	37.7	(4.5)	39.7	(3.8)	37.8	(4.1)	50.1	(3.8)	34.9	(3.3)
Education, years												
<12	37.3	(10.5)	26.0	(10.1)	31.0	(8.3)	32.4	(9.1)	23.6	(7.3)	31.5	(6.8)
12	44.6	(7.1)	33.7	(7.7)	36.9	(5.7)	33.3	(6.9)	51.9	(6.3)	31.6	(4.8)
>12	63.8	(4.5)	45.1	(6.2)	45.9	(5.6)	43.5	(6.2)	50.1	(5.1)	40.8	(5.7)
Medicaid recipient												
No	59.4	(4.1)	43.5	(5.9)	41.9	(4.5)	42.0	(5.8)	50.9	(4.2)	37.7	(5.1)
Yes	39.1	(7.4)	30.2	(6.6)	32.9	(5.9)	33.4	(5.6)	36.5	(5.6)	32.9	(4.2)

*±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error). ‖Data do not include New York City. ¶Data represent only July–December births.
‡Missing more than 10% of data. †Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported. §Fewer than 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Drinking Alcohol During the Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, 1997

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida		Georgia		Maine	
Characteristic	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*
Age, years														
<20	1.6	(1.6)	0.8	(0.9)	2.6	(2.6)	8.7	(7.8)	0.8	(0.9)	0.5	(0.8)	**	(.)
20–24	2.1	(1.6)	4.6	(2.4)	2.8	(2.3)	4.3	(2.9)	3.5	(2.4)	1.9	(1.6)	1.6	(1.8)
25–34	5.5	(2.1)	7.5	(2.4)	8.5	(3.9)	12.1	(3.1)	7.3	(2.4)	7.1	(3.0)	6.1	(2.0)
35+	2.1	(3.0)	13.0	(5.6)	3.2	(3.6)	16.4	(6.0)	11.5	(5.7)	9.4	(10.2)	12.5	(5.6)
Race														
White	4.0	(1.4)	7.4	(2.1)	5.3	(2.2)	10.9	(2.2)	7.0	(1.9)	6.0	(2.7)	5.3	(1.4)
Black	2.1	(1.6)	3.4§	(6.3)	5.9	(4.0)	2.5§	(2.9)	3.1	(1.5)	3.2	(1.9)	†	(.)
Other	†	(.)	5.2	(1.7)	†	(.)	12.7§	(17.4)	**	(.)	†	(.)	†	(.)
Ethnicity														
Hispanic	†	(.)	2.0	(3.7)	†	(.)	7.3	(4.3)	5.9	(3.4)	5.8‡§	(8.1)	†	(.)
Non-Hispanic	3.6	(1.1)	6.9	(1.6)	5.4	(2.0)	11.6	(2.5)	6.0	(1.7)	5.0	(1.9)	5.4	(1.5)
Education, years														
<12	3.0	(2.0)	1.6	(1.2)	3.2	(2.6)	8.4	(5.8)	2.9	(2.1)	1.7	(2.0)	1.2	(2.2)
12	2.7	(1.7)	6.0	(2.1)	4.7	(3.1)	6.3	(2.9)	6.1	(2.6)	5.7	(3.7)	3.4	(2.0)
>12	4.6	(2.0)	9.1	(2.8)	7.0	(3.4)	14.1	(3.2)	7.2	(2.5)	6.2	(3.0)	7.5	(2.3)
Medicaid recipient														
No	4.4	(1.8)	7.2	(2.1)	5.9	(2.8)	11.9	(2.6)	6.2	(2.1)	8.0	(3.5)	6.8	(2.0)
Yes	2.8	(1.3)	5.6	(2.1)	4.5	(2.6)	8.2	(3.9)	5.6	(2.1)	2.3	(1.4)	2.9	(1.8)

	New York‖		North Carolina¶		Oklahoma		South Carolina		Washington		West Virginia	
Characteristic	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*
Age, years												
<20	**	(.)	**	(.)	0.2	(0.2)	1.2	(2.2)	0.6	(0.7)	0.7	(0.7)
20–24	3.9	(3.5)	1.8	(2.4)	2.6	(2.2)	2.6	(2.6)	2.5	(2.2)	2.0	(1.7)
25–34	9.3	(2.8)	5.0	(2.8)	3.7	(2.0)	4.4	(2.4)	7.1	(2.5)	3.4	(2.0)
35+	12.6	(5.6)	14.6	(9.5)	11.8	(8.9)	6.4	(5.3)	11.8	(6.2)	8.0	(6.8)
Race												
White	8.5	(2.1)	4.6	(2.2)	3.8	(1.6)	5.0	(2.2)	6.4	(1.9)	2.6	(1.1)
Black	6.4	(8.3)	4.1	(3.6)	0.1	(0.1)	1.4	(1.5)	4.3	(2.1)	8.4§	(10.3)
Other	†	(.)	†	(.)	3.6	(4.1)	†‡	(.)	3.2	(1.1)	†	(.)
Ethnicity												
Hispanic	2.4	(3.8)	†	(.)	2.4‡	(3.9)	†	(.)	2.8	(1.5)	†	(.)
Non-Hispanic	7.8	(2.3)	4.4	(1.8)	3.4	(1.4)	3.7	(1.5)	6.6	(1.9)	2.9	(1.2)
Education, years												
<12	5.8	(5.8)	1.8	(3.0)	2.3	(2.9)	1.3	(1.9)	2.6	(2.5)	3.0	(2.8)
12	5.5	(3.2)	2.2	(2.3)	2.6	(1.9)	3.2	(2.4)	6.2	(3.2)	1.6	(1.4)
>12	10.6	(2.8)	7.0	(3.2)	5.0	(2.5)	5.2	(2.7)	7.2	(2.7)	4.3	(2.3)
Medicaid recipient												
No	9.9	(2.5)	6.0	(2.8)	4.7	(2.0)	4.6	(2.4)	7.7	(2.3)	3.7	(2.0)
Yes	4.1	(3.2)	2.4	(2.1)	1.0	(0.9)	2.8	(1.8)	2.8	(1.8)	2.3	(1.5)

*±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
‡Missing more than 10% of data.
**No respondents reported this outcome.
‖Data do not include New York City.
†Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported.
¶Data represent only July–December births.
§Fewer than 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Detailed Summaries

KNOWLEDGE ABOUT FOLIC ACID

PRAMS 1997 Surveillance Report

Prevalence of Knowledge About Folic Acid, 1997

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida		Georgia		Maine	
Characteristic	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*
Age, years														
<20	54.5	(6.7)	59.1	(8.9)	50.3	(8.2)	50.4	(11.1)	53.6	(7.5)	61.0	(9.6)	59.2	(11.1)
20–24	65.7	(5.4)	65.9	(5.4)	63.3	(6.3)	60.0	(7.4)	64.8	(5.6)	51.6	(9.2)	81.1	(5.6)
25–34	74.2	(3.9)	73.6	(3.6)	77.1	(4.6)	81.0	(3.8)	73.0	(3.9)	78.2	(5.1)	84.1	(3.3)
35+	84.6	(8.3)	74.4	(6.8)	81.9	(9.3)	84.3	(6.0)	73.0	(7.5)	88.4	(6.4)	89.7	(5.2)
Race														
White	76.2	(3.0)	78.8	(3.4)	72.3	(3.8)	73.9	(3.2)	70.8	(3.4)	75.4	(5.6)	82.0	(2.6)
Black	52.6	(5.5)	80.1§	(13.2)	55.3	(7.2)	78.4§	(16.8)	59.4	(4.1)	58.2	(5.6)	†	(.)
Other	†	(.)	49.3	(4.2)	†	(.)	47.8§	(19.7)	66.1	(19.2)	†	(.)	†	(.)
Ethnicity														
Hispanic	†	(.)	61.8	(13.8)	46.9§	(25.5)	53.5	(8.2)	56.6	(6.8)	52.9§	(21.9)	†	(.)
Non-Hispanic	68.9	(2.7)	70.3	(2.7)	68.9	(3.4)	78.7	(3.1)	71.4	(2.9)	70.7	(4.1)	81.9	(2.6)
Education, years														
<12	56.8	(6.1)	50.8	(8.1)	44.9	(8.5)	45.6	(9.9)	53.1	(6.6)	46.9	(10.0)	61.9	(10.6)
12	61.9	(4.9)	64.3	(4.3)	67.6	(5.0)	68.9	(5.5)	62.1	(4.7)	67.0	(7.0)	74.5	(4.8)
>12	81.4	(3.7)	83.0	(3.3)	81.9	(4.2)	85.6	(3.0)	80.7	(3.7)	82.0	(4.9)	91.4	(2.4)
Medicaid recipient														
No	80.3	(3.6)	79.2	(3.1)	75.9	(4.3)	79.0	(3.5)	76.4	(3.5)	81.9	(5.1)	88.7	(2.6)
Yes	57.4	(4.1)	56.1	(4.5)	60.5	(5.1)	61.5	(6.1)	58.1	(4.3)	58.6	(6.1)	69.7	(5.2)

	New York‖		North Carolina¶		Oklahoma		South Carolina		Washington		West Virginia	
Characteristic	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*
Age, years												
<20	50.0	(14.7)	72.5	(10.4)	63.8	(9.5)	73.5	(8.7)	46.2	(10.6)	61.7	(4.6)
20–24	71.3	(8.8)	67.8	(8.9)	72.1	(5.9)	81.1	(7.0)	70.1	(6.0)	72.6	(5.8)
25–34	83.2	(3.7)	81.2	(5.2)	77.9	(4.5)	83.1	(4.6)	80.7	(3.2)	78.2	(4.4)
35+	80.7	(6.9)	87.6	(8.9)	83.6	(9.6)	89.2	(7.8)	79.1	(6.8)	80.8	(9.3)
Race												
White	81.1	(3.1)	81.6	(4.4)	77.7	(3.5)	87.6	(3.4)	77.3	(3.1)	74.5	(2.9)
Black	49.8	(13.6)	65.6	(8.4)	59.3	(12.0)	72.1	(6.5)	57.9	(5.2)	67.1§	(15.8)
Other	83.4§	(16.9)	†	(.)	65.1	(10.7)	†	(.)	57.1	(4.2)	†	(.)
Ethnicity												
Hispanic	55.4	(14.1)	†	(.)	61.5	(13.1)	†	(.)	48.7	(4.6)	†	(.)
Non-Hispanic	78.6	(3.7)	77.4	(3.9)	75.4	(3.4)	81.6	(3.3)	78.0	(3.1)	73.8	(2.9)
Education, years												
<12	52.5	(10.6)	64.5	(10.7)	58.7	(8.7)	74.1	(8.2)	52.4	(7.7)	62.4	(6.6)
12	71.6	(6.4)	68.2	(7.5)	73.3	(5.3)	76.6	(6.2)	70.1	(5.6)	72.2	(4.5)
>12	89.3	(2.9)	89.0	(4.0)	83.4	(4.2)	89.5	(3.8)	87.0	(3.1)	83.3	(4.4)
Medicaid recipient												
No	85.5	(3.0)	86.0	(4.2)	76.6	(3.9)	90.5	(3.4)	81.2	(3.1)	83.5	(3.8)
Yes	60.6	(7.3)	66.5	(6.7)	70.2	(5.8)	73.6	(5.2)	60.7	(5.1)	67.1	(4.0)

*±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error). ‖Data do not include New York City. ¶Data represent only July–December births.
†Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported. §Fewer than 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Detailed Summaries

PRENATAL HIV COUNSELING AND TESTING

PRAMS 1997 Surveillance Report

Prevalence of Counseling on HIV Prevention During Prenatal Care, 1997

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida		Georgia		Maine	
Characteristic	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*
Age, years														
<20	73.3	(6.1)	53.1	(9.4)	66.2	(7.9)	63.8	(11.3)	77.1	(6.4)	79.6	(8.0)	59.5	(11.2)
20–24	61.8	(5.6)	54.1	(5.9)	51.5	(6.5)	56.4	(7.2)	65.8	(5.7)	55.0	(9.2)	51.0	(7.1)
25–34	34.8	(4.2)	40.6	(4.2)	32.5	(5.2)	36.4	(4.5)	45.3	(4.4)	39.8	(6.2)	41.1	(4.2)
35+	27.5	(10.3)	29.5	(7.2)	34.6	(12.3)	34.0	(8.2)	29.9	(7.8)	38.3	(14.3)	23.5	(7.3)
Race														
White	38.9	(3.4)	38.7	(4.0)	40.4	(4.2)	43.5	(3.5)	48.0	(3.8)	39.9	(6.2)	42.1	(3.2)
Black	70.7	(5.1)	41.6§	(18.2)	60.9	(7.4)	51.9§	(21.6)	69.7	(3.9)	66.5	(5.6)	†	(.)
Other	†	(.)	57.1	(4.2)	†	(.)	34.8§	(18.1)	56.7§	(20.8)	†	(.)	†	(.)
Ethnicity														
Hispanic	†	(.)	63.3	(13.3)	†	(.)	67.6	(7.6)	60.6	(6.7)	60.7‡§	(22.3)	†	(.)
Non-Hispanic	48.9	(2.9)	43.1	(3.1)	44.0	(3.7)	37.2	(3.6)	51.0	(3.3)	48.3	(4.6)	41.9	(3.3)
Education, years														
<12	68.6	(6.0)	47.3	(8.2)	61.8	(8.5)	66.6	(9.9)	74.0	(6.0)	62.0	(10.5)	67.2	(10.3)
12	53.5	(5.0)	52.7	(4.7)	47.0	(5.7)	48.6	(6.1)	55.4	(4.9)	58.4	(7.9)	48.0	(5.5)
>12	34.5	(4.5)	35.3	(4.4)	32.9	(5.3)	32.3	(4.0)	41.8	(4.6)	36.7	(6.1)	34.5	(4.1)
Medicaid recipient														
No	30.8	(4.1)	39.3	(3.9)	32.8	(4.8)	35.3	(3.9)	39.0	(4.0)	32.0	(5.9)	36.7	(3.8)
Yes	67.2	(3.9)	51.7	(4.7)	57.0	(5.1)	61.8	(6.2)	70.6	(4.1)	64.4	(6.2)	53.3	(5.7)

	New York‖		North Carolina¶		Oklahoma		South Carolina		Washington		West Virginia	
Characteristic	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*
Age, years												
<20	78.2	(11.9)	86.0	(7.8)	67.6	(9.4)	76.5	(8.7)	67.8	(10.3)	66.6	(4.5)
20–24	72.6	(8.1)	69.2	(8.5)	57.8	(6.5)	64.7	(8.6)	62.7	(7.0)	57.3	(6.4)
25–34	44.9	(4.8)	45.9	(6.5)	34.0	(5.1)	47.2	(6.0)	39.3	(4.5)	40.8	(5.2)
35+	34.6	(8.1)	31.5	(12.1)	34.5	(13.0)	38.5	(12.1)	35.6	(8.4)	25.6	(10.4)
Race												
White	47.1	(3.9)	49.8	(5.5)	43.0	(4.1)	44.2	(5.2)	45.7	(3.8)	48.8	(3.4)
Black	77.8	(11.1)	77.0	(7.4)	67.9	(11.7)	74.5	(6.2)	59.4	(5.1)	51.1§	(17.2)
Other	†	(.)	†	(.)	61.0	(11.0)	†	(.)	53.7	(4.0)	†	(.)
Ethnicity												
Hispanic	74.7	(12.2)	†	(.)	55.6	(13.7)	†	(.)	73.0	(4.1)	†	(.)
Non-Hispanic	48.5	(4.3)	57.5	(4.5)	46.8	(3.9)	55.3	(4.2)	43.2	(3.8)	48.8	(3.3)
Education, years												
<12	76.8	(8.8)	79.7	(8.9)	63.7	(8.7)	68.1	(9.0)	74.7	(7.3)	71.4	(6.2)
12	60.6	(6.9)	66.2	(7.6)	51.4	(6.0)	61.1	(7.2)	49.9	(6.4)	52.7	(5.1)
>12	37.0	(4.5)	40.6	(6.2)	33.1	(5.4)	43.0	(6.2)	34.9	(4.8)	31.7	(5.3)
Medicaid recipient												
No	39.3	(4.1)	40.0	(5.9)	39.9	(4.5)	39.0	(5.7)	38.0	(4.1)	33.2	(4.9)
Yes	77.1	(6.1)	77.4	(5.8)	60.3	(6.2)	70.7	(5.5)	65.5	(5.4)	60.3	(4.3)

*±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error). ‖Data do not include New York City. ¶Data represent only July–December births.
†Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported. §Fewer than 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Discussion of HIV Testing During Prenatal Care, 1997

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida		Georgia		Maine	
	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*
Age, years														
<20	79.9	(5.5)	77.6	(7.8)	77.4	(6.7)	73.2	(11.0)	92.2	(4.0)	87.3	(6.3)	66.9	(10.8)
20–24	82.0	(4.4)	79.6	(4.8)	73.7	(5.6)	75.7	(5.9)	87.2	(4.1)	78.4	(7.5)	77.0	(5.9)
25–34	67.8	(4.3)	76.1	(3.8)	61.1	(5.6)	70.3	(4.2)	85.0	(3.2)	71.4	(6.1)	62.5	(4.2)
35+	47.0	(11.5)	73.9	(7.1)	71.2	(11.7)	71.3	(6.8)	76.0	(7.5)	60.6	(16.0)	51.6	(8.5)
Race														
White	66.4	(3.5)	76.2	(3.5)	66.6	(4.0)	71.8	(3.1)	83.3	(2.8)	69.5	(5.9)	64.3	(3.1)
Black	85.9	(3.9)	81.4§	(14.1)	76.0	(6.6)	89.5§	(15.1)	91.3	(2.4)	84.1	(4.1)	†	(.)
Other	†	(.)	78.1	(3.5)	†	(.)	59.6§	(21.0)	97.4	(4.0)	†	(.)	†	(.)
Ethnicity														
Hispanic	†	(.)	77.5	(11.7)	†	(.)	76.6	(6.4)	87.4	(4.6)	72.4§	(21.9)	†	(.)
Non-Hispanic	72.4	(2.7)	76.9	(2.7)	68.5	(3.4)	70.8	(3.4)	84.9	(2.5)	74.4	(4.2)	64.6	(3.2)
Education, years														
<12	80.4	(5.1)	74.6	(7.4)	77.5	(6.7)	79.3	(8.3)	92.0	(3.7)	75.5	(9.8)	75.2	(9.6)
12	73.0	(4.5)	78.0	(3.9)	69.6	(5.3)	70.6	(5.5)	86.0	(3.5)	78.2	(6.9)	69.0	(5.1)
>12	68.0	(4.4)	77.0	(3.9)	63.3	(5.6)	69.7	(3.9)	82.0	(3.7)	71.6	(6.0)	59.6	(4.2)
Medicaid recipient														
No	62.6	(4.3)	77.4	(3.4)	62.2	(5.0)	68.9	(3.7)	82.5	(3.2)	70.9	(6.0)	60.5	(3.8)
Yes	82.6	(3.1)	76.2	(4.0)	75.7	(4.4)	78.9	(4.8)	89.0	(2.9)	77.7	(5.7)	72.0	(5.1)

Characteristic	New York‖		North Carolina¶		Oklahoma		South Carolina		Washington		West Virginia	
	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*
Age, years												
<20	94.2	(6.2)	95.1	(4.5)	72.5	(9.1)	79.2	(8.3)	88.3	(6.8)	80.3	(3.8)
20–24	93.5	(4.1)	95.0	(3.3)	71.7	(5.9)	77.9	(7.5)	86.5	(4.8)	76.0	(5.5)
25–34	79.4	(3.8)	82.6	(5.0)	68.7	(5.0)	74.6	(5.2)	76.7	(4.0)	69.8	(4.8)
35+	72.5	(7.6)	76.7	(11.2)	68.1	(12.1)	63.1	(11.7)	77.8	(7.4)	55.1	(12.1)
Race												
White	81.2	(3.0)	85.9	(3.6)	68.5	(3.8)	70.3	(4.8)	79.8	(3.2)	72.1	(3.1)
Black	87.8	(8.8)	91.1	(5.0)	80.2	(10.0)	82.9	(5.5)	83.6	(3.8)	77.3§	(14.7)
Other	†	(.)	†	(.)	74.4	(10.0)	†	(.)	77.9	(3.2)	†	(.)
Ethnicity												
Hispanic	92.5	(6.4)	†‡	(.)	76.9	(11.2)	†	(.)	87.2	(3.1)	†	(.)
Non-Hispanic	81.2	(3.3)	87.3	(3.0)	69.7	(3.5)	74.6	(3.7)	78.8	(3.1)	72.2	(3.0)
Education, years												
<12	95.5	(4.3)	93.6	(5.2)	71.0	(8.2)	75.9	(8.3)	89.8	(4.9)	82.4	(5.3)
12	81.6	(5.5)	91.2	(4.3)	71.5	(5.4)	76.5	(6.3)	82.7	(4.9)	74.3	(4.4)
>12	77.8	(3.9)	81.7	(4.9)	67.2	(5.3)	73.4	(5.5)	74.3	(4.5)	63.6	(5.5)
Medicaid recipient												
No	77.1	(3.5)	81.6	(4.6)	70.2	(4.1)	68.1	(5.4)	76.8	(3.6)	63.2	(5.1)
Yes	93.1	(3.5)	94.1	(3.1)	70.6	(5.8)	81.1	(4.8)	87.2	(3.7)	78.8	(3.5)

*±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error). ‖Data do not include New York City. ¶Data represent only July–December births.
‡Missing more than 10% of data. †Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported. §Fewer than 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Detailed Summaries

PHYSICAL ABUSE

PRAMS 1997 Surveillance Report

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During the 12 Months Before Pregnancy, 1997

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida		Georgia		Maine	
Characteristic	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*
Age, years														
<20	4.7	(2.7)	11.3	(5.7)	9.8‡	(4.4)	4.4	(3.1)	6.7	(3.5)	7.6	(5.3)	9.0	(6.5)
20–24	7.9	(3.2)	9.5	(3.4)	9.7	(4.7)	7.7	(4.0)	7.7	(3.2)	8.7	(4.9)	6.4	(3.7)
25–34	6.1	(2.2)	4.7	(1.7)	4.3	(2.0)	4.2	(2.5)	4.5	(1.9)	5.7	(3.4)	1.9	(1.2)
35+	2.3	(2.4)	2.9	(2.2)	8.7	(7.1)	0.9	(1.0)	1.3	(1.9)	0.7	(0.8)	2.2	(2.9)
Race														
White	5.4	(1.6)	4.7	(1.8)	7.4	(2.4)	4.5	(1.7)	5.2	(1.7)	5.5	(3.1)	3.5	(1.3)
Black	7.8	(3.0)	6.2§	(8.8)	7.7	(3.4)	5.0‡§	(5.8)	5.6	(2.0)	8.1	(3.1)	†‡	(.)
Other	†‡	(.)	10.6	(2.3)	†‡	(.)	3.7§	(5.8)	0.8‡	(0.9)	†	(.)	†	(.)
Ethnicity														
Hispanic	†	(.)	10.4	(8.6)	†‡	(.)	7.8	(5.4)	5.4	(3.2)	15.5§	(15.3)	†	(.)
Non-Hispanic	6.0	(1.5)	6.3	(1.4)	7.4	(2.0)	3.5	(1.4)	5.2	(1.5)	5.7	(2.2)	3.6	(1.3)
Education, years														
<12	10.3	(3.9)	15.8‡	(6.4)	13.8	(7.2)	10.5	(6.7)	11.3	(4.3)	13.5	(7.2)	16.3	(8.4)
12	5.5	(2.3)	6.7	(2.0)	7.5	(2.6)	6.1	(2.7)	4.1	(2.0)	6.8	(4.5)	3.9	(2.3)
>12	4.3	(1.9)	3.2	(1.5)	4.0	(2.0)	1.5	(0.9)	3.3	(1.7)	2.7	(1.5)	1.1	(0.9)
Medicaid recipient														
No	2.4	(1.4)	3.5	(1.3)	3.5	(1.7)	2.3	(1.4)	2.4	(1.2)	1.6	(1.4)	1.0	(0.8)
Yes	9.8	(2.5)	11.1	(2.9)	11.4	(3.6)	9.0	(4.0)	8.7	(2.6)	10.8	(4.1)	8.4	(3.2)

	New York‖		North Carolina¶		Oklahoma		South Carolina		Washington		West Virginia	
Characteristic	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*
Age, years												
<20	5.0	(5.5)	5.8	(5.2)	10.0‡	(6.7)	10.6	(6.6)	9.4	(6.1)	8.6	(2.7)
20–24	8.8	(5.2)	8.5	(5.4)	9.3	(3.8)	9.6	(5.3)	6.1	(3.3)	9.0	(3.9)
25–34	2.4	(1.6)	3.3	(2.5)	3.8	(2.1)	3.2	(2.2)	2.1	(1.0)	4.4	(2.2)
35+	4.1	(3.4)	2.4	(4.3)	0.4	(0.5)	1.9	(3.4)	4.4	(3.6)	2.7	(3.8)
Race												
White	3.5	(1.4)	5.2	(2.6)	5.6	(2.0)	5.1	(2.4)	3.6	(1.4)	5.9	(1.6)
Black	7.4	(6.3)	5.2	(3.8)	9.3‡	(7.4)	7.5	(3.9)	9.2	(3.0)	19.3§	(13.8)
Other	†	(.)	†	(.)	8.2	(6.2)	†‡	(.)	6.5	(1.7)	†‡	(.)
Ethnicity												
Hispanic	10.1	(8.2)	†	(.)	11.1‡	(9.5)	†‡	(.)	6.4	(2.3)	†	(.)
Non-Hispanic	3.3	(1.6)	5.1	(2.1)	5.9	(1.8)	6.1	(2.1)	3.7	(1.3)	6.2	(1.6)
Education, years												
<12	10.9	(6.3)	5.0	(4.8)	9.4‡	(5.2)	18.4	(7.9)	6.3	(2.9)	11.4	(4.6)
12	5.0	(3.0)	7.8	(4.4)	7.5	(3.3)	3.5	(2.6)	5.4	(2.8)	7.3	(2.7)
>12	1.5	(1.1)	3.0	(2.3)	3.5	(2.2)	2.4	(1.9)	2.7	(1.6)	2.4	(1.8)
Medicaid recipient												
No	1.7	(1.1)	1.8	(1.6)	4.4	(1.9)	1.8	(1.6)	2.9	(1.4)	1.7	(1.1)
Yes	9.4	(4.1)	8.7	(4.0)	9.7	(3.8)	9.7	(3.6)	6.2	(2.3)	9.8	(2.7)

*±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
‡Missing more than 10% of data.
‖Data do not include New York City.
†Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported.
¶Data represent only July–December births.
§Fewer than 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Prevalence of Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner During Pregnancy, 1997

By Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Alabama		Alaska		Arkansas		Colorado		Florida		Georgia		Maine	
	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*
Age, years														
<20	3.8	(2.4)	5.3	(3.4)	6.1	(3.5)	6.1	(5.1)	5.7	(3.3)	7.5	(5.8)	8.3	(6.3)
20–24	3.6	(2.1)	6.0	(2.8)	5.2	(3.5)	7.7	(3.8)	5.8	(2.7)	9.1	(5.0)	6.3	(3.7)
25–34	5.3	(2.1)	3.4	(1.5)	3.3	(2.5)	1.7	(1.4)	3.9	(1.8)	2.9	(1.7)	1.5	(1.1)
35+	1.5	(2.3)	1.4	(1.1)	4.2	(4.2)	0.7	(0.8)	0.2	(0.2)	0.2	(0.3)	**	(.)
Race														
White	4.1	(1.4)	2.8	(1.4)	4.6	(2.0)	3.4	(1.3)	4.1	(1.5)	3.8	(2.2)	2.9	(1.2)
Black	4.8	(2.4)	6.1§	(6.6)	4.0	(2.4)	4.7‡§	(5.7)	4.9	(1.8)	7.2	(3.1)	†	(.)
Other	†	(.)	6.5	(1.8)	†‡	(.)	0.0§	(0.0)	0.7	(0.9)	†	(.)	†	(.)
Ethnicity														
Hispanic	†	(.)	3.5	(4.6)	†‡	(.)	7.9	(4.6)	5.3	(3.1)	7.6‡§	(9.9)	†	(.)
Non-Hispanic	4.3	(1.2)	4.1	(1.1)	4.5	(1.7)	2.1	(1.0)	3.9	(1.3)	4.8	(1.8)	2.9	(1.2)
Education, years														
<12	7.2	(3.3)	10.6	(5.2)	6.0	(5.1)	8.2	(5.2)	8.7	(3.8)	10.7	(5.6)	14.7	(7.8)
12	3.5	(1.8)	3.1	(1.1)	5.5	(2.2)	5.2	(2.7)	3.4	(1.8)	5.9	(3.8)	3.2	(2.0)
>12	3.3	(1.7)	2.6	(1.3)	2.7	(2.5)	0.6	(0.4)	2.7	(1.5)	1.6	(1.0)	0.7	(0.7)
Medicaid recipient														
No	2.7	(1.5)	1.7	(0.9)	3.5	(2.3)	1.9	(1.3)	1.8	(1.1)	0.7	(0.9)	0.4	(0.5)
Yes	5.9	(2.0)	7.6	(2.4)	5.5	(2.4)	6.4	(2.9)	7.1	(2.3)	8.7	(3.2)	7.6	(3.1)

Characteristic	New York‖		North Carolina¶		Oklahoma		South Carolina		Washington		West Virginia	
	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*	%	CI*
Age, years												
<20	11.1	(9.0)	4.8	(5.2)	8.1‡	(6.0)	12.4	(6.9)	7.3	(5.4)	9.2	(2.8)
20–24	5.4	(4.1)	7.7	(4.9)	8.1	(3.7)	6.5	(4.3)	4.4	(2.9)	6.5	(3.3)
25–34	2.7	(1.7)	3.7	(2.8)	2.0	(1.4)	3.1	(2.1)	1.2	(0.7)	3.2	(2.0)
35+	3.2	(3.1)	**	(.)	0.4	(0.6)	3.8	(4.8)	0.6	(0.6)	2.6	(3.7)
Race												
White	3.2	(1.4)	4.2	(2.4)	4.3	(1.8)	4.1	(2.1)	1.9	(1.0)	4.6	(1.4)
Black	9.0	(7.4)	5.9	(4.3)	9.0‡	(7.3)	8.5	(4.1)	6.0	(2.5)	19.2§	(13.7)
Other	†	(.)	†	(.)	5.1	(4.8)	†‡	(.)	5.6	(3.9)	†	(.)
Ethnicity												
Hispanic	11.3	(9.5)	†	(.)	9.0‡	(8.6)	†	(.)	4.8	(2.0)	†	(.)
Non-Hispanic	3.1	(1.5)	4.7	(2.1)	4.5	(1.6)	5.8	(2.0)	2.1	(1.0)	5.0	(1.4)
Education, years												
<12	15.7	(7.7)	4.6	(4.7)	6.4‡	(4.5)	15.6	(7.2)	3.4	(1.4)	9.0	(4.0)
12	2.3	(2.0)	7.5	(4.4)	7.5	(3.3)	3.7	(2.6)	3.7	(2.3)	6.5	(2.5)
>12	1.5	(1.1)	2.4	(2.1)	1.3	(1.2)	2.6	(2.0)	1.0	(1.0)	1.4	(1.3)
Medicaid recipient												
No	1.7	(1.1)	2.1	(1.8)	3.2	(1.7)	1.3	(1.3)	1.2	(0.7)	1.1	(0.9)
Yes	9.0	(4.2)	7.3	(3.8)	7.7	(3.5)	9.5	(3.5)	5.0	(2.4)	8.1	(2.4)

*±95% confidence interval (1.96 X standard error).
‡Missing more than 10% of data.
**No respondents reported this outcome.
‖Data do not include New York City.
†Fewer than 30 respondents, not reported.
¶Data represent only July–December births.
§Fewer than 60 respondents, may not be reliable.

Appendices

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 process has been described elsewhere.[1] The standardized data collection procedures are described in the CDC PRAMS Model Surveillance Protocol.[2] 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 calls for two mailings of the questionnaire packet. States can send an additional third mailing.

PRAMS is a mixed-mode surveillance system that combines two modes of data collection. The primary data collection method is a mailed questionnaire, and multiple attempts are made by mail and then by telephone to follow up with nonrespondents. The principles and practices of mail/telephone survey methods used by CDC are based primarily on the research of Don Dillman.[3,4] 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 later.
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 was sent 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 in 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.

Each month, a stratified sample is drawn from the current birth certificate file. For each of these monthly samples, or "batches," this sequence of 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 mail questionnaire packets contain several items.

- A multipurpose cover letter that 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.
- The questionnaire booklet. 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 that 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, as a memory aid for answering the questions.
- Some type of participation incentive (sent to all sampled mothers) or reward (sent to all respondents). Examples are coupons for certified birth certificates, participation in a raffle for a cash award, postage stamps, 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 time of the day and day 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.

Some states have found that racial or ethnic minority women living in urban areas yield some of the lowest response rates. To reach this population, a hospital-based data collection procedure was developed by CDC in collaboration with the states to supplement the basic mail/telephone process. In hospital-based supplementation, a PRAMS representative comes to the hospital and contacts women shortly after delivery of their live-born infant. An incentive, such as baby booties, bibs, or baby care packages, is used to encourage participation. The woman completes the self-administered questionnaire, which is a modified version of that used in mail surveillance. It contains only the questions that pertain to the period preceding the birth of the baby and is referred to as "Part I." "Part II" of the questionnaire contains questions about events that occurred after delivery and is mailed to the mother 60 days after she leaves the hospital. Nonrespondents are followed up by telephone using the same techniques used in the mail/telephone methodology. California and the District of Columbia used the hospital-based method for their entire sample. During 1993–1996, Alabama (1993 only), Georgia, New York, and Michigan used this method as a supplement to the standard mail/telephone procedures. In those states, hospital-based surveillance represented 0.8% to 8.6% of the population. In 1997, no participating PRAMS states used hospital-based surveillance.

The PRAMS Questionnaire

With the help of numerous individuals 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. As before, the original structure was maintained, but several questions were revised, deleted, or added. In fall 1995, states began to use the Phase 3 questionnaire. The Phase 4 revision is currently under way.

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 24 indicators used in this report are found in the core portion of the Phase 3 questionnaire. For the state-specific portion, states have two options: They can develop their own questions and test them, or they can select from a series of 48 questions on 17 topics that have already been developed and tested by CDC. These questions, referred to as standard questions, were developed during the revision process for Phase 3 and reflect additional topics of interest to states.

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 includes the same content as the self-administered version; however, some questions have been reformatted to facilitate reading aloud to the mother. Some 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 1997 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.) The complete Phase 3 questionnaire is 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 3,100, divided among three 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, and overall 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. Its availability 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 211 (for normal birthweight, nonminority strata in populous states). Corresponding sampling weights, then, would range from 1 to 211.

Nonresponse adjustment factors attempt to compensate for the tendency of women having certain characteristics (such as being unmarried or of lower education) to respond at lower rates than do women without those 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 except Oklahoma, for which a calendar year birth tape was unavailable.

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.[5] 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.

References

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APPENDIX B

States' Strata, Sample Sizes, and Response Rates, 1997

State	Stratification Variables	Sample Size*	Response Rate (%)†
Alabama	Birthweight (<2500 g, ≥2500 g); Medicaid status (yes, no)	2459	72
Alaska	Birthweight (<2500 g, ≥2500 g); Race (Alaska Native, non-Alaska Native)	1793	77
Arkansas	Birthweight (<2500 g, ≥2500 g); Population density (low, medium, high)	2175	72
Colorado	Birthweight (<2500 g, ≥2500 g); Region of state (Denver, other metropolitan, rural)	2646	70
Florida	Birthweight (<2500 g, ≥2500 g); Age (<20 years, ≥20 years)	2880	78
Georgia	Birthweight (<2500 g, ≥2500 g); Race (Black, non-Black)	1590	73
Maine	Birthweight (<2500 g, ≥2500 g)	1515	80
New York‡	Birthweight (<2500 g, ≥2500 g)	1918	70
North Carolina¶	Birthweight (<1500 g, 1500–2499g, ≥ 2500 g)	1169	73
Oklahoma	Birthweight (<1500 g, 1500–2499g, 2500-3999g, ≥4000 g)	2677	78
South Carolina	Birthweight (<1500 g, 1500–2499g, ≥ 2500 g)	1904	74
Washington	Race (Hispanic, Black, Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American, White/unknown/other)	3100	69
West Virginia	Birthweight (< 2500 g, ≥2500 g); Age (<20 years, ≥20 years)	1794	75

*Number of women sampled in a state in 1997.
†Proportion of women sampled who completed a survey.
‡Data do not include New York City.
¶Data represent only July–December births.

Appendix C

Indicators: PRAMS Core Question Numbers, Definitions, and Related *Healthy People 2000*[1] and MCHB Performance Measures[2]

Core Question Number	Indicator and Definition	*Healthy People 2000* Objective	MCHB Performance 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.	5.2	
5	**Mistimed pregnancy** Just before becoming pregnant, wanted to be pregnant later.	5.2	
5	**Unwanted pregnancy** Just before becoming pregnant, did not want to be pregnant then or in the future.	5.2	
30h	**Husband or partner did not want pregnancy** Husband or partner said he did not want mother to be pregnant.	—	
8	**Contraceptive use among unintended pregnancies** Was mother or her husband/partner using any kind of contraception when mother became pregnant	—	
10	**Entry into prenatal care after the first trimester** Received no prenatal care or started care after 13 weeks of gestation.	14.11	18
11	**Did not get prenatal care as soon as desired** Received no prenatal care or started care after 13 weeks of gestation and did not get it as early as wanted.	—	
4	**Pregnancy confirmed after the first trimester** Was not sure of pregnancy until after 13 weeks of gestation.	—	
15	**Medicaid coverage of prenatal care** Medicaid paid for prenatal care.	—	

APPENDIX C (continued)

Core Question Number	Indicator and Definition	*Healthy People 2000* Objective	MCHB Performance Measure
17	**WIC coverage of prenatal care** Participated in WIC during pregnancy.	—	
22	**Smoking before pregnancy** Smoked cigarettes during the 3 months before pregnancy.	3.4h	
23	**Smoking during pregnancy** Smoked cigarettes during the last 3 months of pregnancy.	3.4i	
24	**Smoking after pregnancy** Smoked cigarettes at the time of survey.	3.7	
25	**Drinking alcohol 3 months before pregnancy** Drank alcohol during the 3 months before pregnancy.	—	
26	**Drinking alcohol during the last 3 months of pregnancy** Drank alcohol during the last 3 months of pregnancy.	14.10	
42	**Breast-feeding initiation** Ever tried to breast-feed the infant.	14.9	
42	**Breast-feeding at 1 month after delivery** Breast-fed infant at least 1 month or was still breast-feeding at time of survey.	14.9	9
45	**Infant sleep position on back** Infant was put to sleep mainly on back.	—	
45	**Infant sleep position on stomach (prone)** Infant was put to sleep mainly on stomach (prone position).	—	
16k	**Counseled on HIV prevention during prenatal care** Counseled by health care provider about HIV prevention during prenatal care.	—	

APPENDIX C (continued)

Core Question Number	Indicator and Definition	*Healthy People 2000* Objective	MCHB Performance Measure
16l	**Counseled on HIV testing during prenatal care** Counseled by health care provider about HIV testing during prenatal care.	—	
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.	7.5	
32	**Physically abused by husband or partner during the most recent pregnancy** Was physically abused by husband or partner during the most recent pregnancy.	—	
20	**Knowledge about folic acid** Heard or read that taking folic acid can help prevent some birth defects.	—	

References

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PRAMS Phase 3 Core Questionnaire

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

1. Before your new baby, did you ever have any other babies who were born alive?
   - ❒ 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. Breast-feeding 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 to 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 breast-feed your new baby?

____ Weeks

- ❒ I didn't breast-feed my baby —> **Go to Question 44**
- ❒ I breast-fed less than 1 week —> **Go to Question 44**
- ❒ I'm still breast-feeding

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, veteran 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.