

LOUISIANA PRAMS SURVEILLANCE REPORT 2010

Louisiana Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System
Key Findings

Preface

Since 1997, the Louisiana Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (LaPRAMS) has served as a source of vital information on women’s behaviors and experiences before, during and after pregnancy. LaPRAMS is a population-based survey of women who deliver a live-born infant within a given calendar year. LaPRAMS data can be used by program planners, health care providers, policy makers and public health leaders to design, implement and evaluate programs and services relevant to women and infants in Louisiana. The 2010 LaPRAMS Surveillance Report, which is a compilation of LaPRAMS results for selected indicators, highlights data for births occurring in 2010.

In 2010, there were 60,660 live births that satisfied the LaPRAMS inclusion criteria, of which 1,679 were sampled. Of this sample, there were 906 respondents, resulting in a 54 percent overall response rate. The LaPRAMS 2010 questionnaire is available as a separate file at the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals (DHH) website listed below. Appendix A contains subgroup analyses presented by age, race, maternal education, marital status, infant birth weight and Medicaid status. More information on sampling design and response rates can be found in the Methodology section on page 4 and in Appendix B.

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

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

Acknowledgements

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Thank you also to the women who shared their experiences so we could better understand the circumstances impacting the health status of mothers and infants in Louisiana.

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Methodology

Sampling and Data Collection

Birth certificates are the data sources of the samples in Louisiana. In 2010, the strata used in sampling were birth weight and geographic region (urban versus rural parish of residence based on U.S. census data). From LaPRAM's inception through the 2010 birth year, birth weight has been categorized as very low birth weight (VLBW) (< 1,500 grams) and normal birth weight/low birth weight (NBW/LBW) ($\geq 1,500$), with over sampling of VLBW.

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

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

Data Analysis and Dissemination

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

Louisiana PRAMS Response Rates

It is important to remember that while LaPRAMS samples potential respondents and data are weighted to be reflective of all Louisiana moms delivering a live-born singleton, twin or triplet in Louisiana, the CDC recommends a response rate of at least 65 percent for data to be considered representative of the population. Louisiana's 2010 weighted response rate was 54 percent. Because Louisiana did not meet this minimum threshold, data should be interpreted with caution. It is recommended that data be used as a guideline for program activities, understanding that the data represent estimates of population behavior and experiences.

Key Findings

The LaPRAMS questionnaire includes 80 questions.

Key findings for the most-frequently requested data are presented below.

Family Planning

- Sixty-three percent of women reported they were not trying to get pregnant when they became pregnant. More than (54%) of the women who were not trying to get pregnant reported not doing anything to prevent a pregnancy.
- Among women who reporting not using any contraceptive methods to prevent an unintended pregnancy, the most-common reasons were: I didn't mind if I got pregnant (38%), I thought I could not get pregnant at the time (28%) and my husband or partner didn't want to use anything (16%).
- Eighty-eight percent of women reported they were currently (post-partum) using some form of contraception method or activity to prevent pregnancy.

Prenatal Care

- Seventy-nine percent of mothers reported they received prenatal care during the first trimester, 20% began prenatal care after their first trimester and about 1% of mothers reported not receiving any prenatal care during their pregnancy.
- The most-commonly reported barriers to receiving prenatal care as early as desired were not knowing they were pregnant (53%), not being able to get an appointment when desired (32%), and not having a Medicaid or LaMoms card (26%).
- Fifty-nine percent of women reported receiving supplemental nutrition assistance through the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program during their most-recent pregnancy.

Prenatal Risk Factors

- The three most-commonly reported health problems during pregnancy were: severe nausea (32%), kidney/bladder infection (27%) and pre-term labor (24%).
- Fifteen percent of women reported they smoked cigarettes during the last three months of pregnancy, with 24% of women reporting they were currently smoking cigarettes at the time of the survey.
- Seven percent of women reported they consumed at least one alcoholic drink during the last three months of pregnancy.
- Five percent of women reported being physically abused during their pregnancy. Of the women who reported being abused before pregnancy, 61% reported that the abuse continued during their pregnancy.

Breastfeeding and Infant Care

- Eighty-seven percent of mothers took their infant to a practitioner after the first week of birth to have an exam as a part of a well-baby checkup.
- Sixty-three percent of women breastfed or fed pumped milk to their new baby at least once. Less than half (36%) of women who initiated breastfeeding were still breastfeeding at the time of the survey.
- Fifty-six percent of respondents reported that their new baby is put to sleep most often on his/her back.
- Almost all women (>90%) reported following safety precautions with their new baby, including always or almost always placing them in a car seat when in a vehicle and having a working smoke alarm in their home.

Insurance and Income

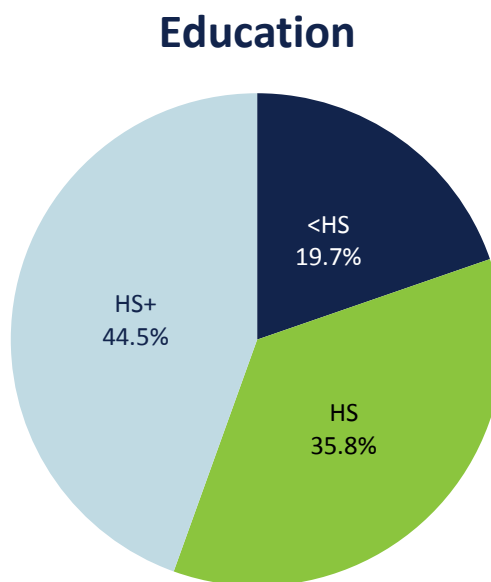
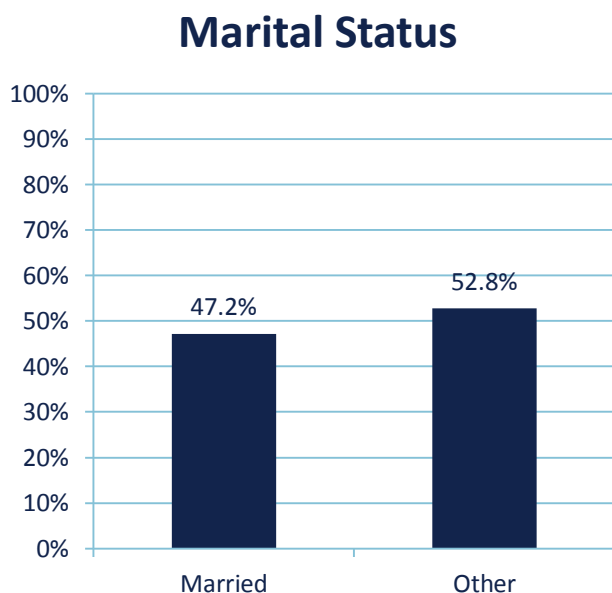
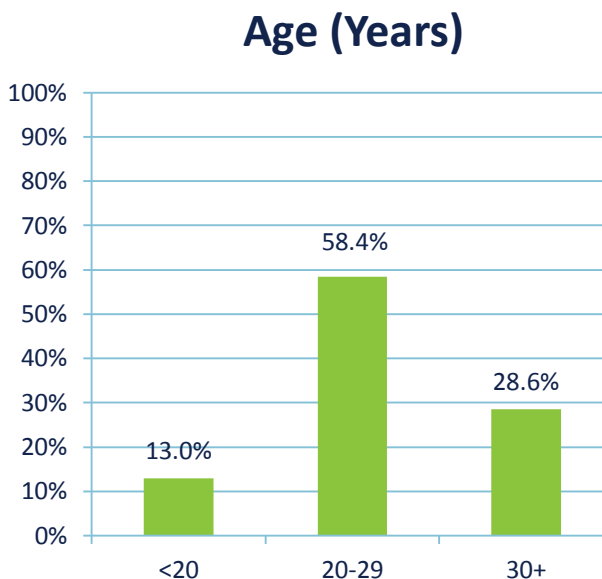
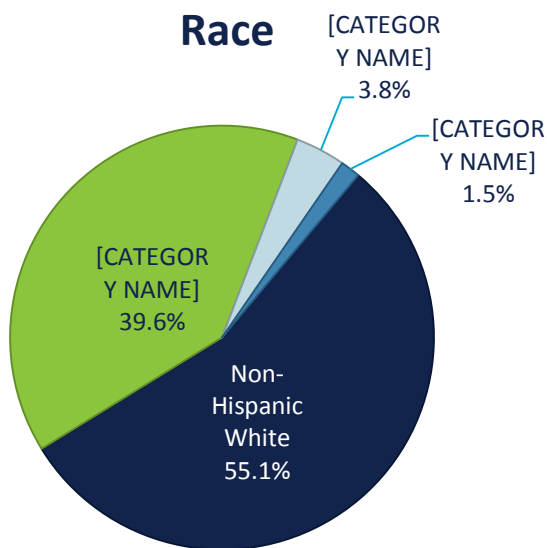
- Twenty-seven percent of women reported they were uninsured during the month before they became pregnant.
- The two most-commonly reported annual household income categories were less than \$10,000/year (31%) and greater than \$50,000/year (25%).

Key Variables

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

Maternal Demographics

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



Family Planning

Pregnancy Intention

Pregnancy Intention - PRAMS asks all women (Q15):

When you got pregnant with your new baby, were you trying to get pregnant?

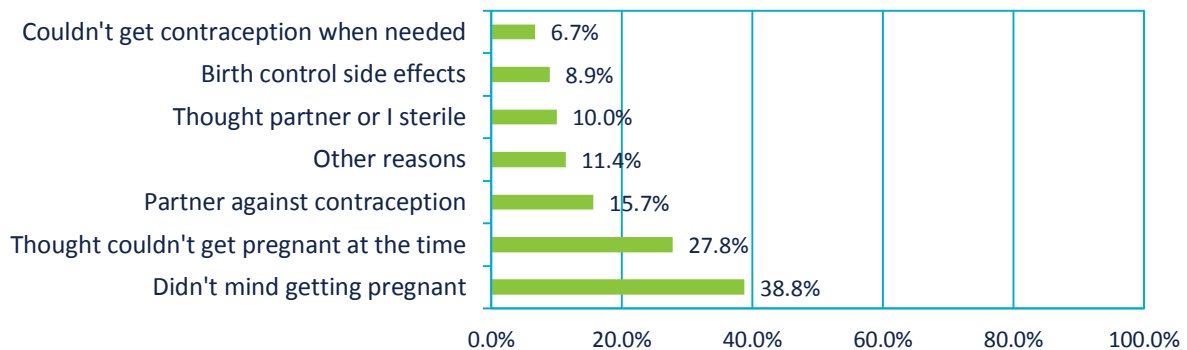
	%	95% CI
No	63.20	{59.24, 67.00}
Yes	36.80	{33.00, 40.76}
n = 893		

Of the **63 percent** of mothers who reported they were not trying to get pregnant, **54 percent** reported not using contraception to prevent an unintended pregnancy (Q16).

Reasons for Not Using Contraception - PRAMS asks women who were not trying to get pregnant (Q17):

What were your or your husband's or partner's reasons for not doing anything to keep from getting pregnant?

Reasons for Not Using Contraception Among Women Not Trying to Conceive



Desired Timing of Pregnancy - PRAMS asks all women (Q14):

Thinking back to just before you got pregnant with your new baby, how did you feel about becoming pregnant?

I Wanted to Be Pregnant:		
	%	95% CI
Sooner	14.6	{12.03, 17.64}
Later	39.4	{35.49, 43.52}
At That Time	31.4	{27.78, 35.30}
Didn't Want	14.5	{11.81, 17.76}
n = 886		

Key Findings

- Mothers who responded with sooner or at that time represent an intended pregnancy (**46 percent**); those who responded with later or did not want to be pregnant represent an unintended pregnancy (**54 percent**).
- The most-common reasons for not using a contraceptive method among women who were not trying to get pregnant included:
 - 39 percent** - I didn't mind if I got pregnant.
 - 28 percent** - I thought I could not get pregnant at the time.
 - 16 percent** - My husband or partner didn't want to use contraception.

Family Planning

Post-Partum Contraception

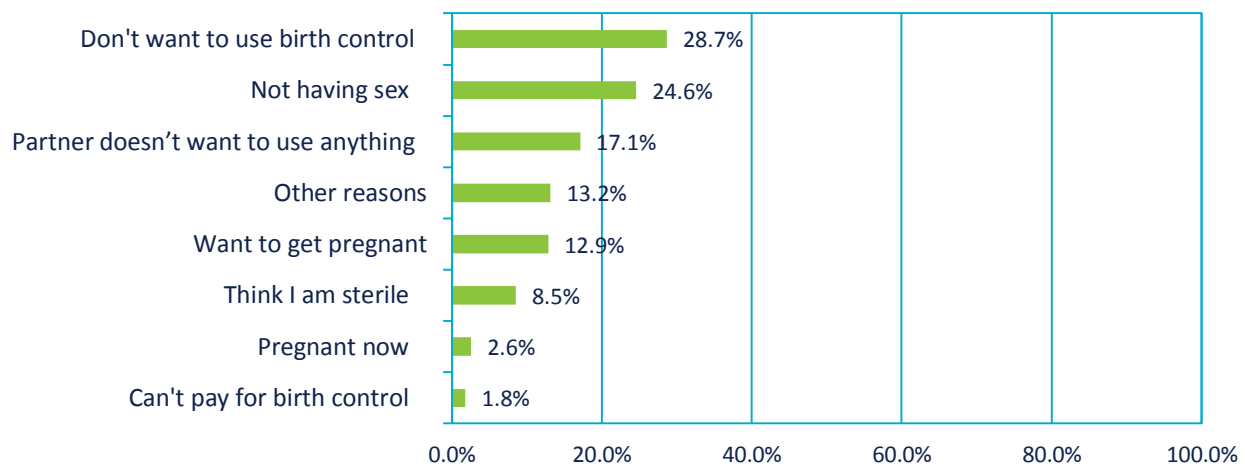
Women are contacted to participate in PRAMS between two and six months after giving birth.

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

	%	95% CI
No	12.40	{9.93, 15.39}
Yes	87.60	{84.61, 90.07}
n = 884		

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

Reasons for Not Using Contraception Post-Partum



Key Findings

- The majority of women (**88 percent**) reported they were currently using some form of contraception method or activity to prevent pregnancy.
- The most-commonly reported reasons reported for not using contraceptives were:
 - 29 percent** - I don't want to use birth control.
 - 25 percent** - I am not having sex.
 - 17 percent** - Partner doesn't want to use anything.

Preconception Health

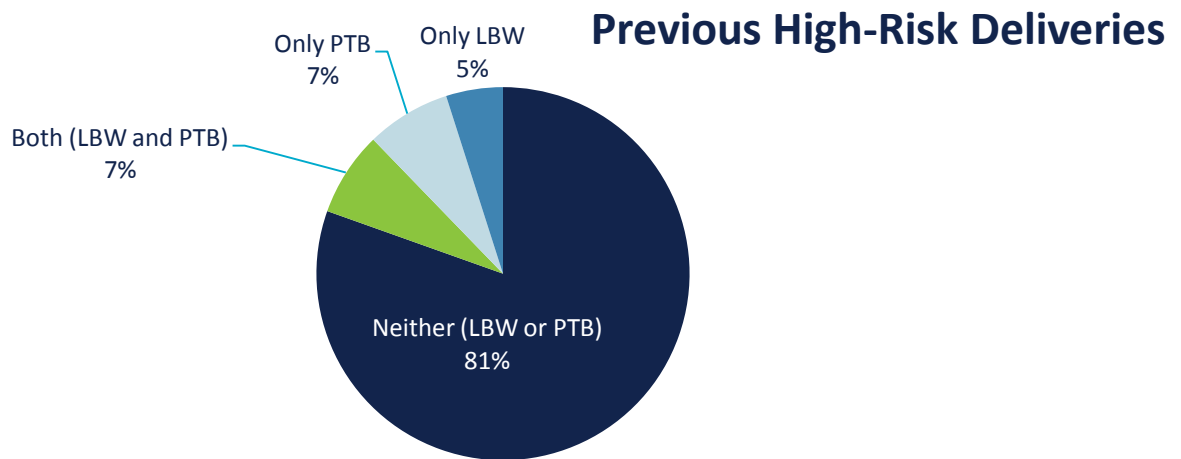
Previous Pregnancies

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

Previous Pregnancies - PRAMS asks women who had a previous live birth (Q12-Q13):

Did the baby born just before your new one weigh more than five pounds, eight ounces (2.5 kilos) at birth?

Was the baby just before your new one born more than three weeks before its due date?



Preconception Readiness - PRAMS asks women who had a previous live birth (Q8):

Before you got pregnant with your new baby, did a doctor, nurse or other health care worker talk with you about how to prepare for a healthy pregnancy and baby?

	%	95% CI
No	69.49	{ 65.62, 73.10}
Yes	30.51	{ 26.90, 34.38}
n = 890		

Key Findings

- When asked about the baby born just before this one, women who had a previous live birth reported the following:
 - Five percent** reported their previous baby weighed less than five pounds, eight ounces at birth (LBW).
 - Seven percent** reported their previous baby was born more than three weeks before his/her due date (PTB).
 - Seven percent** reported their previous baby was both LBW and PTB.
- The majority of mothers (**70 percent**) reported they did not speak with a health practitioner regarding how to prepare for a healthy pregnancy and baby prior to becoming pregnant.

Preconception Health

Preconception Readiness

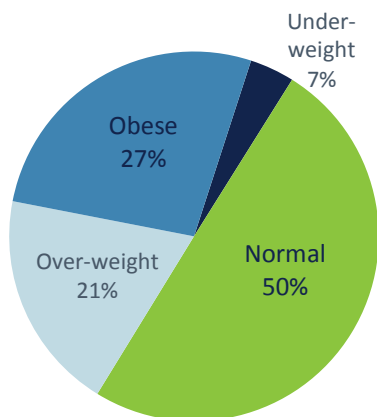
Preconception BMI* - PRAMS asks all women (Q5/Q6):

Just before you got pregnant with your new baby, how much did you weigh?

How tall are you without shoes?

**The Body Mass Index (BMI) scale combines height and weight to determine a more accurate gauge of an individual's actual size.*

Preconception BMI



	%	95% CI
Underweight	3.91%	{ 2.6, 6.0 }
Normal	49.86%	{ 45.7, 54.1 }
Overweight	19.29%	{ 16.2, 22.8 }
Obese	26.95%	{ 23.4, 30.8 }
n = 1,174		

Preconception Vitamin Usage - PRAMS asks all women (Q3):

During the month before you got pregnant with your new baby, how many times a week did you take a multivitamin, a prenatal vitamin or a folic acid vitamin?

	%	95% CI
Didn't Take	61.75%	{ 57.8, 65.6 }
1-3 Times/Week	8.97%	{ 6.9, 11.6 }
4-6 Times/Week	5.08%	{ 3.6, 7.1 }
Every Day/Week	24.20%	{ 24.2, 7.8 }
n = 898		

Key Findings

- Almost half (**46 percent**) of women were overweight or obese prior to becoming pregnant.
- **Sixty-seven percent** of respondents reported they had heard about folic acid and its benefits, and **62 percent** of women reported not taking a multivitamin the month prior to becoming pregnant.

Prenatal Care

Initiation of Prenatal Care

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

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

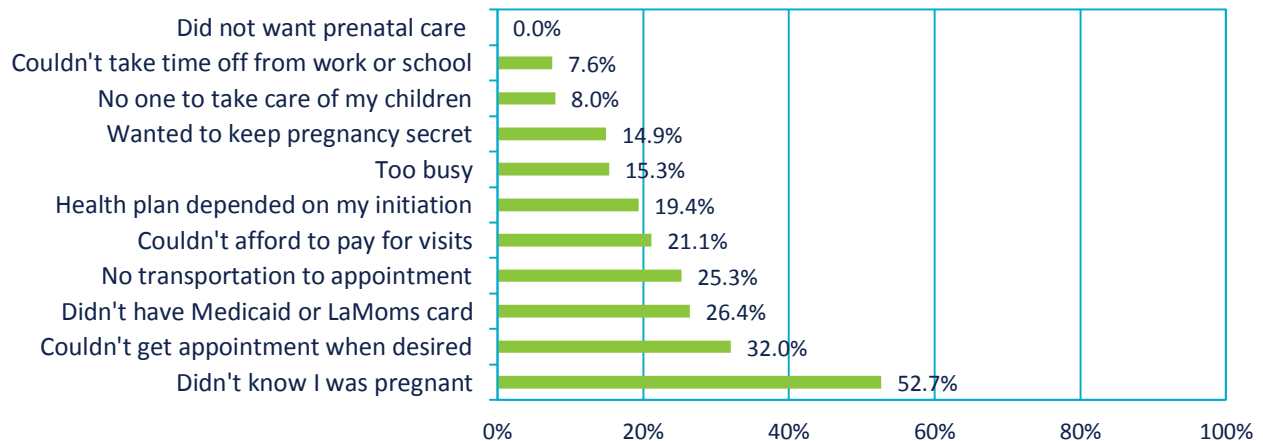
	%	95% CI
First PNC Visit Later Than First Trimester	20.17%	{16.9, 23.9}
First PNC Visit during First Trimester	78.58%	{74.8, 81.9}
No PNC Received	1.26%	{0.6, 2.7}
n = 868		

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

	%	95% CI
No	20.97%	{17.8, 24.6}
Yes	79.03%	{75.4, 82.3}
n = 879		

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

Barriers to Obtaining Prenatal Care When Desired



Key Findings

- **Seventy-nine percent** of mothers reported receiving prenatal care during the first trimester, and approximately **1 percent** reported not receiving any prenatal care throughout their pregnancy.
- The majority of women (**79 percent**) received prenatal care when desired. For those who did not, the three most-common reasons were:
 - 53 percent** - I didn't know that I was pregnant.
 - 32 percent** - I couldn't get an appointment when I wanted one.
 - 26 percent** - I didn't have my Medicaid or LaMoms card.

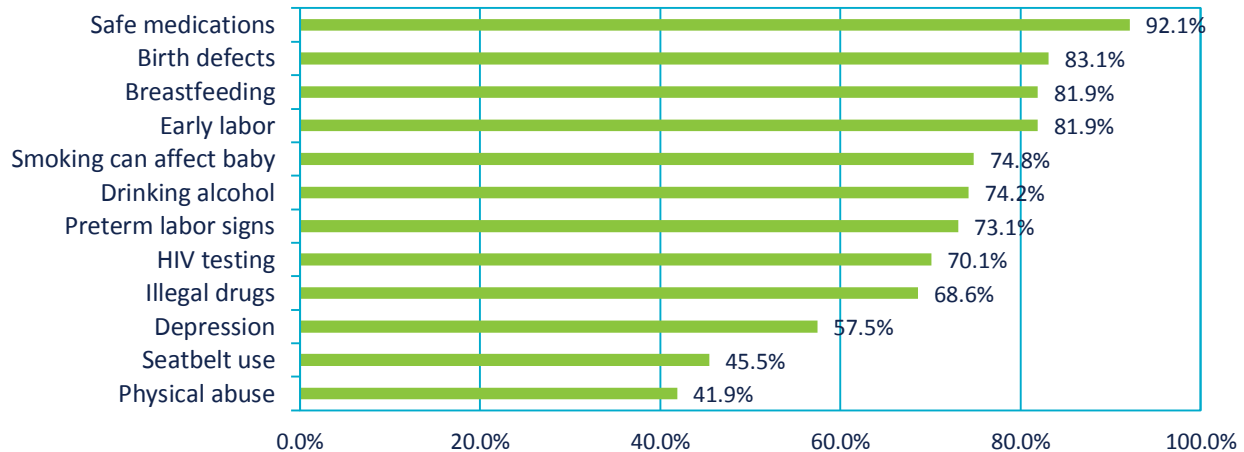
Prenatal Care

Prenatal Education

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

During any of your prenatal care visits, did a doctor, nurse or other health care worker talk with you about any of the things listed below?

Education Received During Prenatal Visits



Dental Care - PRAMS asks all women (Q70): This question is about the care of your teeth during your most-recent pregnancy. For each item, circle Y (yes) if it is true or circle N (no) if it is not true.

	%	95% CI	n
Needed to See a Dentist for a Problem	33.2%	{29.4, 37.3}	874
Went to a Dentist/Dental Clinic	43.2%	{39.2, 47.3}	873
Talked with Dentist about Tooth/Gum Care	40.7%	{36.7, 44.8}	872

WIC Participation during Pregnancy - (Q28)

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

Key Findings

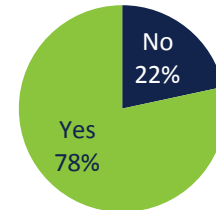
- According to LaPRAMS respondents, the issues most-infrequently covered by providers during prenatal care visits included:
 - 58 percent** - What to do if I feel depressed during my pregnancy or after my baby is born.
 - 46 percent** - Using a seatbelt during my pregnancy.
 - 42 percent** - Physical abuse to women by their husbands or partners.
- Less than half of women (**43 percent**) reported going to a dentist or dental clinic during their most-recent pregnancy.

Prenatal Risk Factors

Infectious and Chronic Disease

Tested for HIV

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



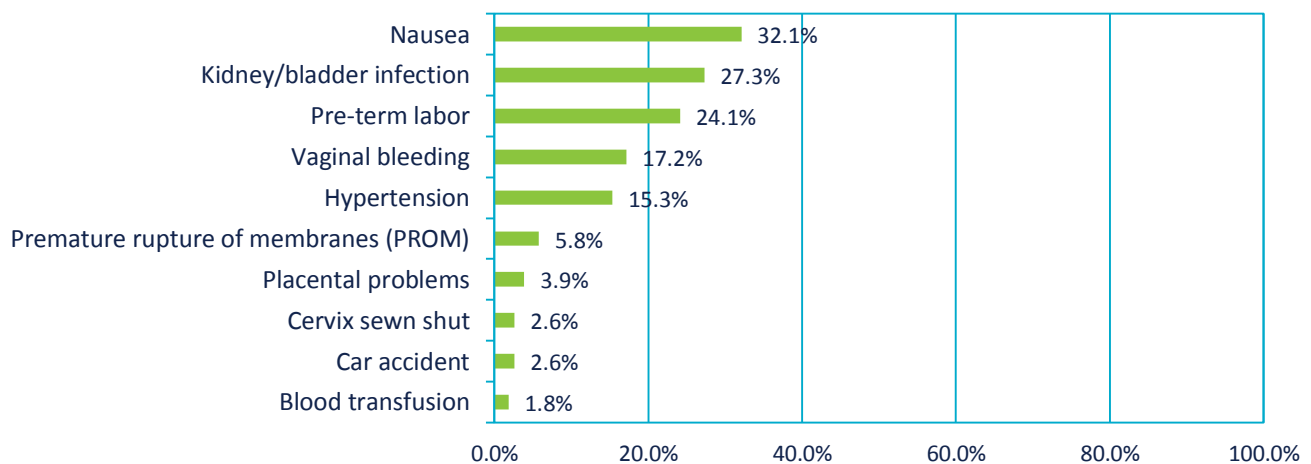
Gestational Diabetes diagnosis - PRAMS asks all women (Q29): During your most-recent pregnancy, were you told by a doctor, nurse or other health care worker that you had gestational diabetes (diabetes that started during this pregnancy)?

	%	95% CI
No	89.03%	{ 86.2, 91.4 }
Yes	10.97%	{ 8.6, 13.8 }
n = 888		

Maternal Health - PRAMS asks all women (Q30):

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

Health Problems Experienced During Pregnancy



Key Findings

- A majority of women (**78 percent**) reported being tested for HIV during their most-recent pregnancy.
- **Eleven percent** of women reported being diagnosed with gestational diabetes, and **15 percent** of women reported experiencing hypertension during their most-recent pregnancy.

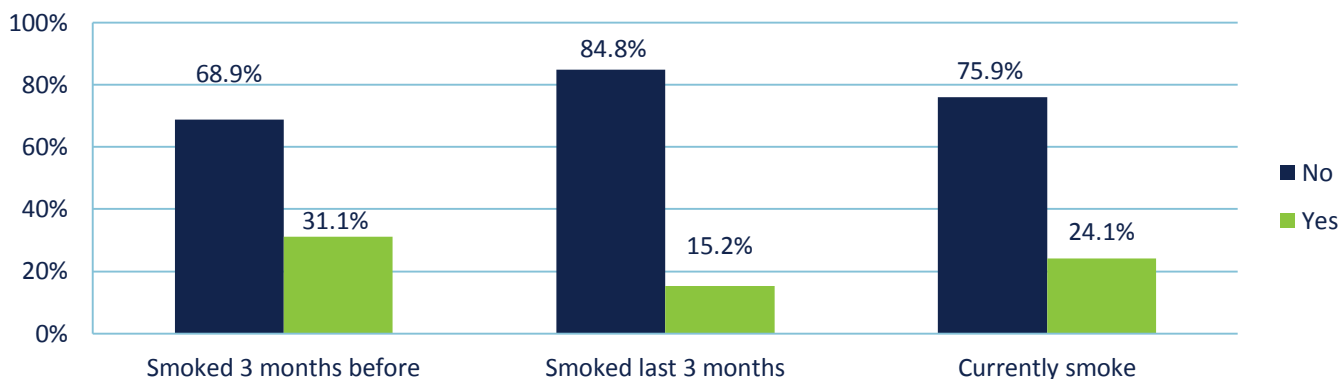
Prenatal Risk Factors

Risk Behaviors

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

	%	95% CI
No	64.51%	{60.5, 68.3}
Yes	35.49%	{31.7, 39.5}
n = 889		

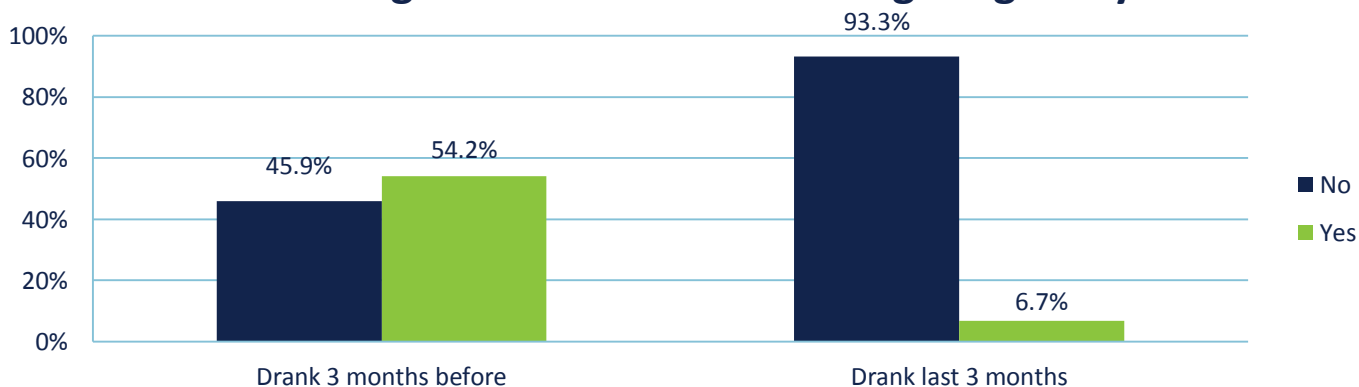
Smoking Status before, during and after Pregnancy



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

	%	95% CI
No	36.11%	{32.20, 40.22}
Yes	63.89%	{59.78, 67.80}
n = 890		

Drinking Status before and during Pregnancy



Key Findings

- **Fifteen percent** of women reported smoking cigarettes during the last three months of their pregnancy, and **24 percent** reported smoking cigarettes at the time of the survey.
- **Seven percent** of women reported consuming at least one alcoholic drink during the last three months of their pregnancy.

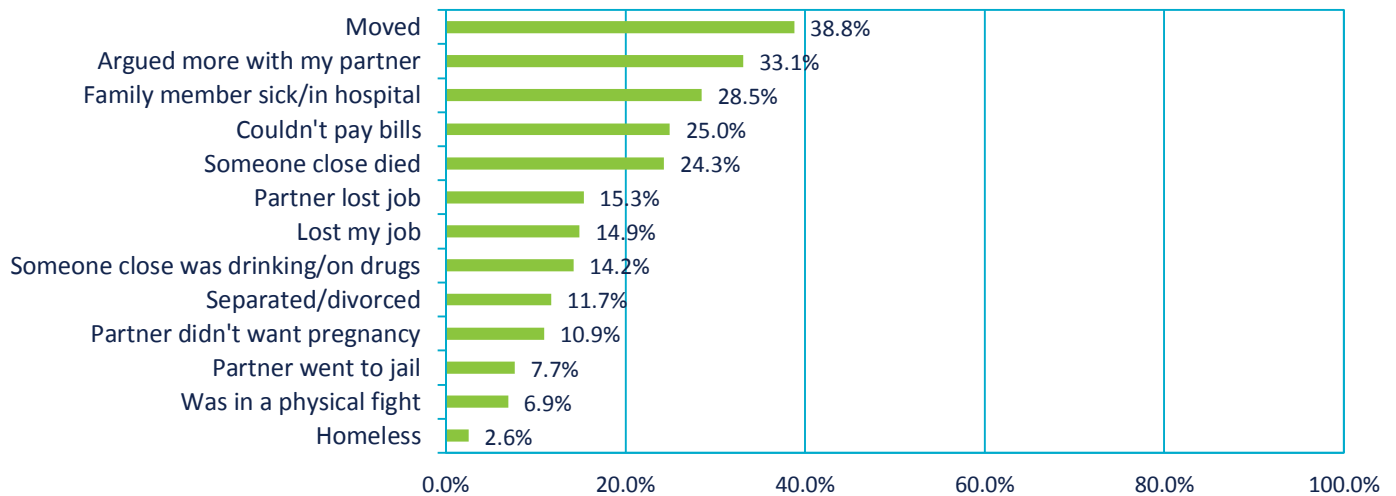
Prenatal Risk Factors

Maternal Stressors

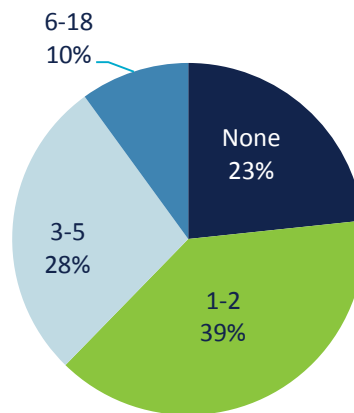
Maternal Stressors during Pregnancy - PRAMS asks all women (Q40):

This question is about things that may have happened during the *12 months before* your new baby was born. For each item, circle Y (yes) if it happened to you or circle N (no) if it did not.

Common Maternal Stressors



Number of Maternal Stressors



Key Findings

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

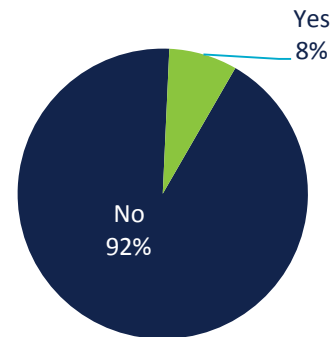
Prenatal Risk Factors

Maternal Violence

Physical Abuse - PRAMS asks all women (Q42):

During the 12 months before you got pregnant with your new baby, did your husband or partner push, hit, slap, kick, choke or physically hurt you in any other way?

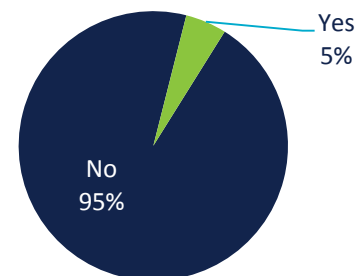
Maternal Abuse before Pregnancy



Physical Abuse - PRAMS asks all women (Q43):

During your most-recent pregnancy, did your husband or partner push, hit, slap, choke or physically hurt you in any other way?

Maternal Abuse during Pregnancy



Continuation of physical abuse during pregnancy - (Q42 and Q43):

Of the women who reported being physically abused before pregnancy, the majority (**61 percent**) reported that the physical abuse continued during their pregnancy.

Key Findings

- A larger percentage of women reported being abused in the 12 months prior to becoming pregnant (**8 percent**) than reported being abused during their pregnancy (**5 percent**).

Infant Health

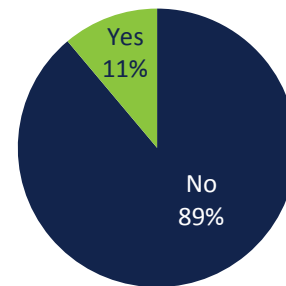
Medical Services

Newborn Health - PRAMS asks all women (Q49):

After your baby was born, was he or she put in an intensive care unit?

	%	95% CI
No	88.88%	{86.21, 91.10}
Yes	11.12%	{8.90, 13.79}
n = 886		

NICU stay



Ninety-nine percent of women reported that their baby was alive at the time of the survey (Q51).

Women are contacted to participate in LaPRAMS between two and six months after giving birth. Women must have given live birth to be selected for the LaPRAMS survey.

Well-Baby Exam - PRAMS asks all women (Q62):

Was your new baby seen by a doctor, nurse or other health care worker for a one-week check-up after he or she was born?

	%	95% CI
No	13.21%	{10.55, 16.43}
Yes	86.79%	{83.57, 89.45}
n = 786		

Key Findings

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

Breastfeeding

Breastfeeding Initiation

Breastfeeding Initiation - PRAMS asks all women (Q53):

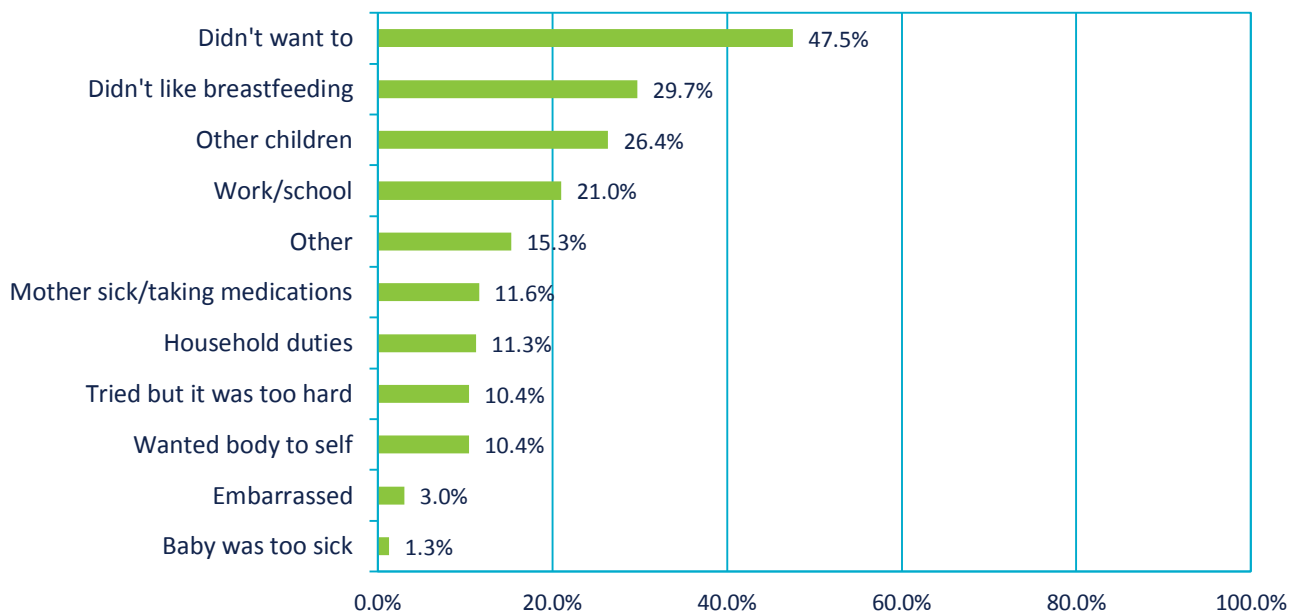
Did you ever breastfeed or pump breast milk to feed your new baby after delivery even for a short period of time?

	%	95% CI
No	37.22%	{33.27, 41.35}
Yes	62.78%	{58.65, 66.73}
n = 812		

Barriers to Breastfeeding Initiation - PRAMS asks women who did not breastfeed (Q54):

What were your reasons for not breastfeeding your new baby?

Reasons for Not Initiating Breastfeeding



Key Findings

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

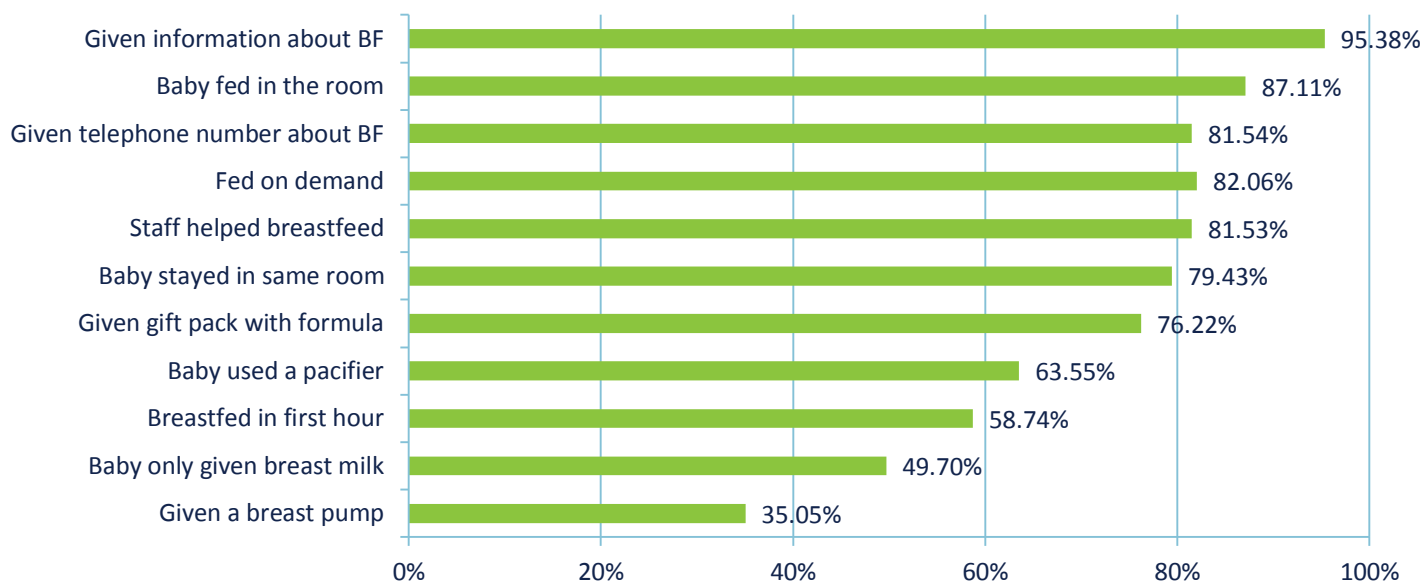
Breastfeeding

Duration and Hospital Practices

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

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

Hospital Breastfeeding Practices



Key Findings

- Less than half (**36 percent**) of women who initiated breastfeeding were still breastfeeding at the time of the survey.
- Mothers who ever breastfed reported the following things happened at the hospital most frequently:
95 percent - Hospital staff gave information on breastfeeding.
87 percent - I breastfed my baby in the hospital.
- According to mothers who ever breastfed, the following things were least likely to happen at the hospital:
35 percent - The hospital gave me a breast pump to use.
- **50 percent** - My baby was fed only breast milk at the hospital.

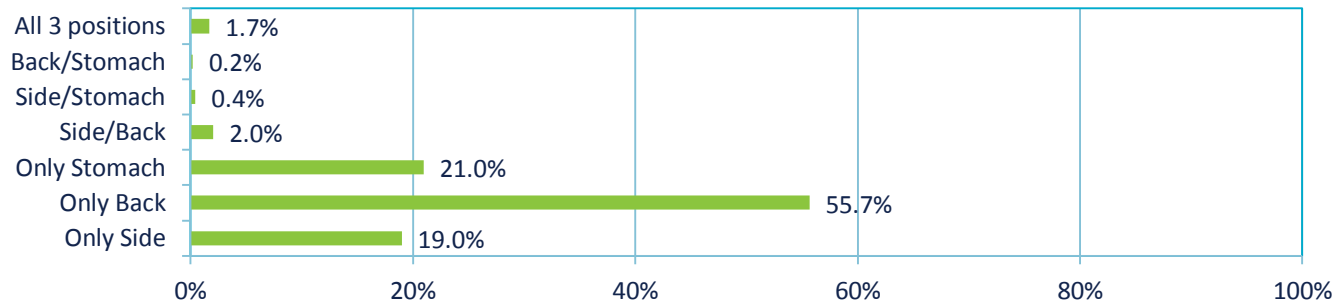
Infant Environment

Sleep Environment

Sleep Position - PRAMS asks all women (Q59):

In which one position do you most-often lay your baby down to sleep now?

Most-Common Sleep Position

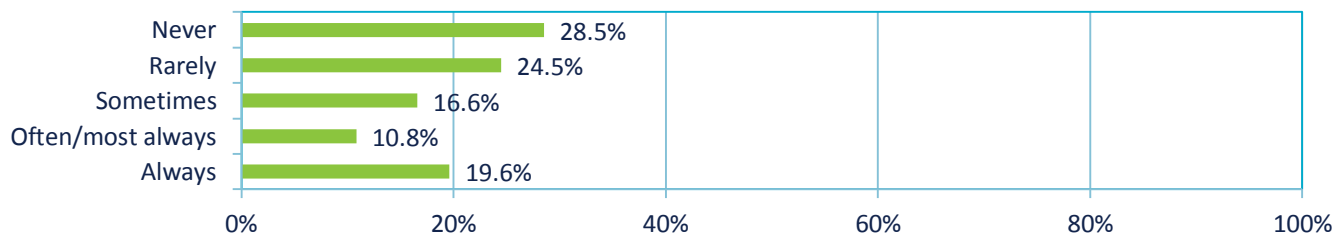


Forty-four percent of African-American mothers and **65 percent** of white mothers reported they most-often placed their infant on his or her back to sleep.

Bed Sharing - PRAMS asks all women (Q60):

How often does your new baby sleep in the same bed with you or anyone else?

Bed Sharing Frequency



Seventy-eight percent of women reported that their babies sleep in a crib or portable crib (Q61).

Women are contacted to participate in PRAMS when their infants are between two and six months old.

Key Findings

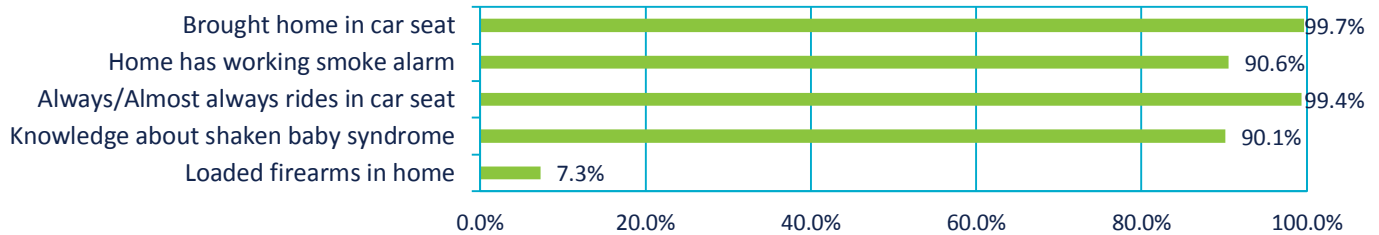
- Over half (**56 percent**) of respondents reported that their new baby is put to sleep most-often on his/her back.
- The frequency of bed sharing or co-sleeping varied among mothers, with **29 percent** of women reporting they never co-sleep with their new babies and **20 percent** of mothers reporting always sharing the bed with their new babies.

Infant Care

Safety Practices and Caretakers

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

Infant Safety Practices

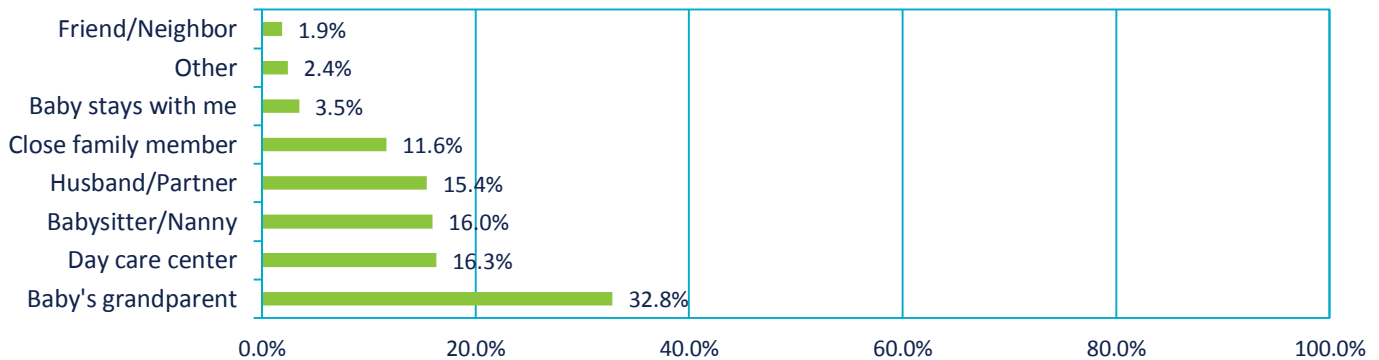


Infant Care and Supervision - PRAMS asks all women (Q75): Are you currently in school or working outside the home?

	%	95% CI
No	46.72%	{42.59, 50.89}
Yes	53.28%	{49.11, 57.41}
n = 778		

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

Infant Caretaker



Key Findings

- Most women (>90 percent) reported following safety precautions with their new baby including always or almost always placing them in a car seat when in a vehicle and having a working smoke alarm in their home.
- **Fifty-three percent** of mothers reported working or going to school outside of the home. More than one-third (**33 percent**) of women working or going to school outside of the home reported that a grandparent was the most-frequent caregiver for their infants during times when they were away.

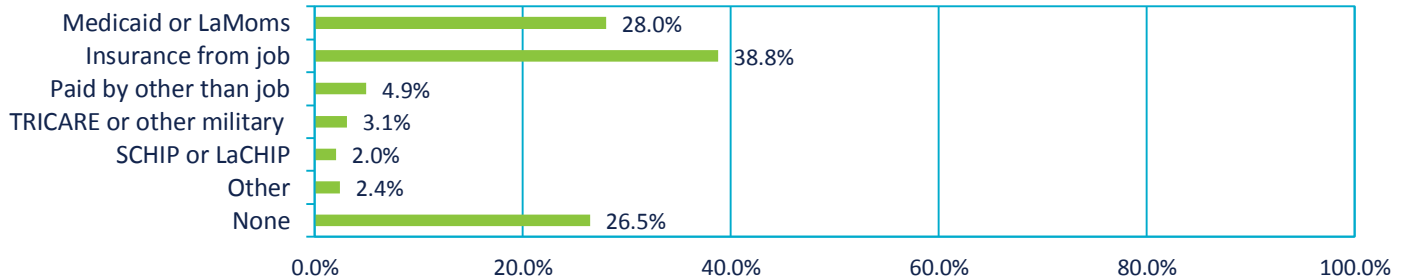
Insurance Status

Prior to, during, and after Pregnancy

Insurance Status Prior to Pregnancy - PRAMS asks all women (Q2):

During the month before you got pregnant were you covered by any of these health insurance plans?

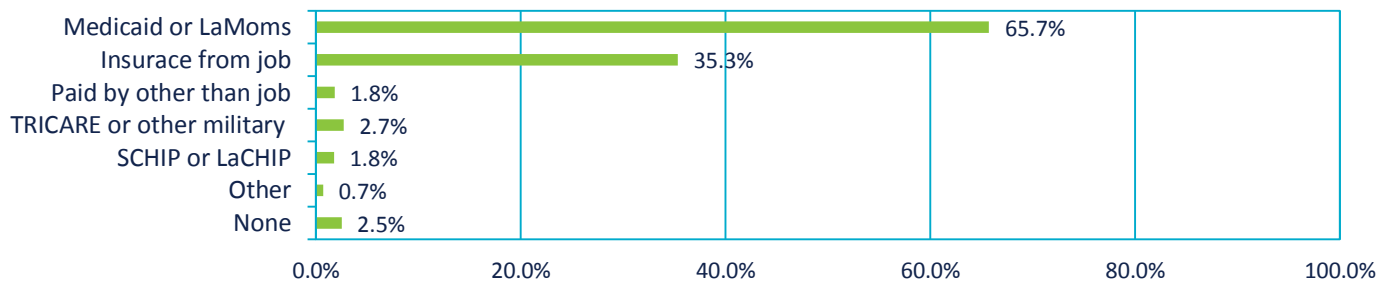
Insurance Status before Pregnancy



Insurance Status during Pregnancy - PRAMS asks all women (Q23):

Did any of these health insurance plans help you pay for your prenatal care (check all that apply)?

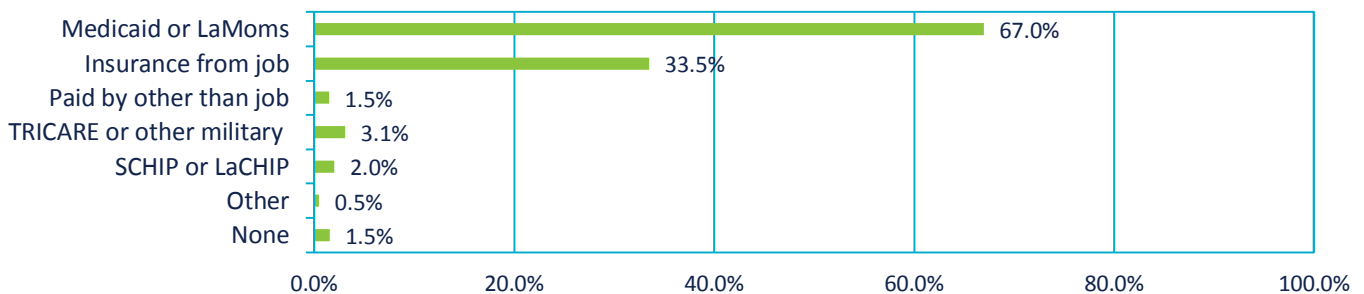
Insurance Status for Prenatal Care



Insurance Status at Time of Delivery - PRAMS asks all women (Q48):

Did any of these health insurance plans help you pay for the delivery of your new baby (check all that apply)?

Insurance Status at Delivery



Key Findings

The most-common insurance plans (prior to, during and after pregnancy) were:

- **28 percent/66 percent/67 percent** - Medicaid or LaMoms.
- **39 percent/35 percent/34 percent** - Insurance from your job or the job of your husband, partner or parents.

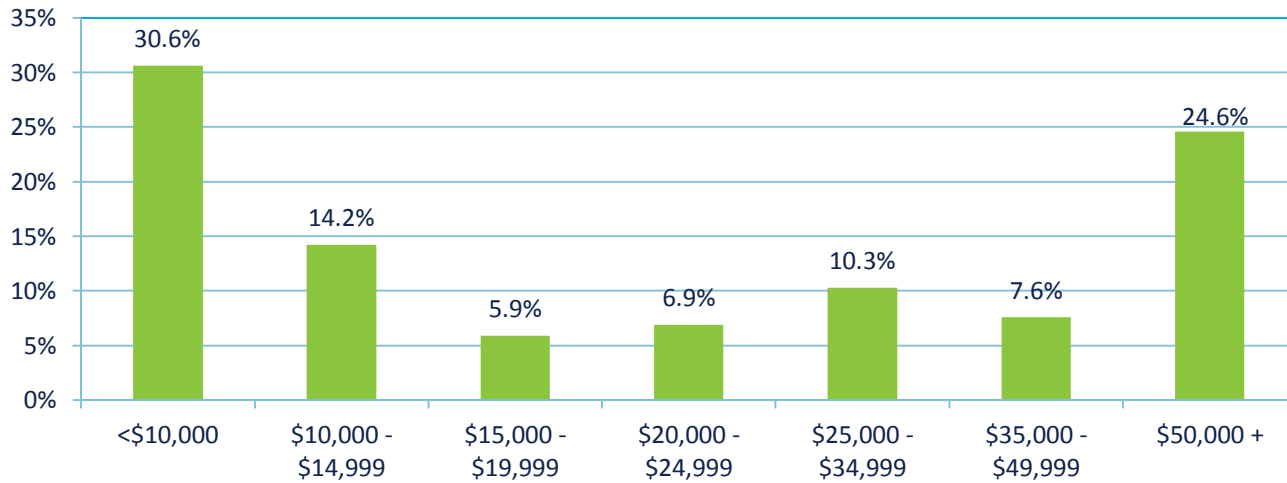
Income

Annual Household Income and Dependents

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

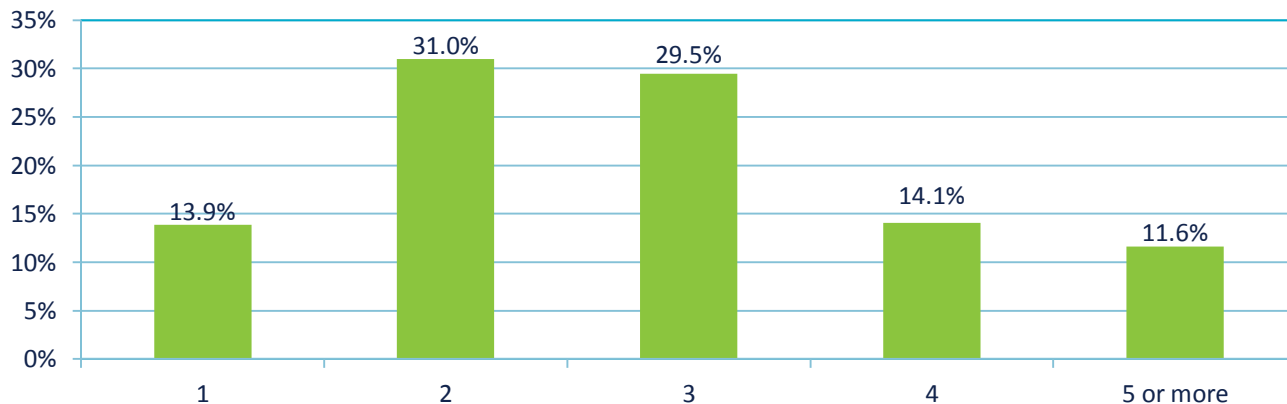
*Note: 8 percent (n=99) of all respondents did not answer this question.

Annual Household Income



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

Number of Dependents per Household Income



Key Findings

The most-commonly reported annual income categories were:

- **31 percent** - less than \$10,000/year.
- **25 percent** - greater than \$50,000/year.

Appendix A: Subgroup Analyses

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

	% Insurance	95% CI	% Medicaid	95% CI	% Neither	95% CI
Total	46.9	42.8, 51.0	26.1	22.5, 30.0	27.0	23.5, 30.9
Race/Ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic White	61.8	56.6, 66.7	15.1	11.6, 19.4	23.1	19.0, 27.8
Non-Hispanic Black	28.0	22.1, 34.9	40.6	33.8, 47.7	31.4	25.2, 38.4
Other	39.5	15.9, 69.3	30.0	9.9, 61.8	30.8	10.7, 62.5
Hispanic	27.6	12.7, 50.1	35.4	17.7, 58.2	37.0	18.5, 60.4
Age						
<20	26.9	17.9, 38.3	62.7	50.9, 73.1	10.4	5.1, 20.3
20-29	41.4	36.2, 46.8	23.0	18.6, 28.1	35.6	30.5, 41.0
30+	66.8	59.1, 73.6	15.7	10.7, 22.5	17.5	12.3, 24.3
Education						
<HS	16.0	10.1, 24.4	53.6	43.8, 63.2	30.4	22.1, 40.2
HS	33.1	26.8, 40.1	32.0	25.6, 39.1	34.9	28.4, 42.1
>HS	70.9	65.2, 76.1	9.7	6.5, 14.3	19.4	15.1, 24.5
Marital Status						
Married	70.7	65.1, 75.7	9.7	6.7, 13.9	19.6	15.3, 24.7
Other	25.0	20.3, 30.5	41.1	35.4, 47.1	33.9	28.5, 39.7
Birth Weight						
VLBW	43.1	38.3, 48.0	33.4	28.7, 38.5	23.5	19.6, 27.9
LBW/NBW	46.9	42.8, 51.1	26.0	22.3, 30.0	27.1	23.5, 31.1

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

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

	% Prior LBW	95% CI	% Prior PTB	95%CI
Total	12.5	9.3, 16.8	14.6	11.1, 19.0
Race/Ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic White	10.0	6.5, 15.1	12.4	8.5, 17.7
Non-Hispanic Black	16.3	10.5, 24.5	19.1	12.8, 27.6
Other	0.7	0.2, 2.7	0.4	0.1, 2.1
Hispanic	15.7	2.4, 58.5	0.7	0.2, 2.8
Age				
<20	27.5	11.1, 53.5	16.3	5.4, 40.2
20-29	10.7	6.9, 16.2	15.8	11.0, 22.1
30+	13.0	8.0, 20.4	12.6	7.8, 19.7
Education				
<HS	18.4	10.4, 30.7	20.6	12.0, 32.9
HS	13.1	7.8, 21.3	17.8	11.4, 26.8
>HS	6.7	5.9, 15.6	9.8	6.1, 15.2
Marital Status				
Married	6.8	3.9, 11.4	12.4	8.4, 18.1
Other	18.9	13.2, 26.4	16.9	11.5, 24.2
Insurance Status				
Medicaid at Preconception	17.7	11.2, 26.9	19.1	12.3, 28.5
Medicaid at Delivery	14.9	10.6, 20.6	16.4	11.8, 22.2
Birth Weight				
VLBW	36.4	29.8, 43.5	40.3	33.4, 47.5
LBW/NBW	12.2	8.9, 16.5	14.2	10.6, 18.7

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

Q14 & Q15: Pregnancy Intention

	% Unintended	95%CI	%Trying	95%CI
Total	54.0	49.9, 58.0	36.8	33.0, 40.8
Race/Ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic White	43.5	38.5, 48.7	46.9	41.9, 52.0
Non-Hispanic Black	70.1	63.2, 76.2	21.4	16.1, 27.9
Other	42.5	17.7, 71.9	48.7	22.0, 76.2
Hispanic	43.7	23.5, 66.1	40.4	21.4, 62.8
Age				
<20	83.1	72.4, 90.3	14.9	8.3, 25.3
20-29	55.6	50.2, 60.8	34.2	29.4, 39.4
30+	37.6	30.6, 45.2	51.7	44.3, 59.1
Education				
<HS	61.5	51.6, 70.5	28.4	20.5, 38.0
HS	61.8	54.7, 68.4	28.0	22.1, 37.8
>HS	44.5	38.8, 50.3	47.5	41.8, 53.2
Marital Status				
Married	32.0	26.9, 37.6	58.3	52.7, 63.8
Other	73.9	68.4, 78.8	17.3	13.3, 22.2
Insurance Status				
Medicaid at Preconception	68.1	60.1, 75.1	21.9	15.9, 29.2
Medicaid at Delivery	63.3	58.2, 68.1	26.3	22.0, 31.0
Birth Weight				
VLBW	55.6	50.6, 60.5	34.9	30.4, 39.7
LBW/NBW	53.9	49.8, 58.0	36.8	33.0, 40.9

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

Q19: Prenatal Care Began During First Trimester

	% Prenatal Care First Trimester	95%CI
Total	78.6	74.8, 81.9
Race/Ethnicity		
Non-Hispanic White	88.0	84.1, 91.0
Non-Hispanic Black	65.6	58.4, 72.2
Other	87.9	48.3, 98.3
Hispanic	67.7	44.7, 84.4
Age		
<20	63.3	50.8, 74.1
20-29	76.6	71.6, 81.0
30+	88.8	82.5, 93.0
Education		
<HS	60.8	50.7, 70.1
HS	73.0	66.0, 79.0
>HS	90.1	85.9, 93.2
Marital Status		
Married	92.8	89.1, 95.3
Other	65.4	59.4, 70.9
Insurance Status		
Medicaid at Preconception	64.5	56.1, 72.1
Medicaid at Delivery	71.1	66.1, 75.7
Birth Weight		
VLBW	76.9	72.1, 81.1
LBW/NBW	78.6	74.8, 82.0

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

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

	% Smoke Cigarettes	95%CI	% Drink Alcohol	95%CI
Total	31.1	27.5, 35.0	54.2	50.0, 58.2
Race/Ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic White	40.3	35.3, 45.4	66.3	61.3, 71.0
Non-Hispanic Black	21.6	16.3, 28.0	39.3	32.7, 46.4
Other	12.8	2.1, 50.7	42.1	17.3, 71.7
Hispanic	0.3	0.1, 1.0	36.7	19.2, 58.7
Age				
<20	31.4	21.8, 42.9	36.4	26.1, 48.0
20-29	35.3	30.3, 40.6	53.6	48.1, 58.9
30+	22.5	16.9, 29.4	63.4	55.8, 70.3
Education				
<HS	40.5	31.5, 50.2	31.8	23.6, 41.3
HS	37.2	30.6, 44.2	54.3	47.1, 61.3
>HS	21.8	17.4, 26.9	64.0	58.1, 69.4
Marital Status				
Married	26.1	21.4, 31.4	63.5	57.9, 68.8
Other	35.7	30.3, 41.5	45.7	40.0, 51.6
Insurance Status				
Medicaid at Preconception	29.2	22.4, 37.1	37.6	30.1, 45.7
Medicaid at Delivery	35.5	30.7, 40.5	46.9	41.8, 52.0
Birth Weight				
VLBW	28.0	23.8, 32.6	49.1	44.2, 54.0
LBW/NBW	31.2	27.5, 35.2	54.3	50.1, 58.4

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

Q53: Ever Breastfeed New Baby

	% Ever Breastfeed	95%CI
Total	62.8	58.7, 66.7
Race/Ethnicity		
Non-Hispanic White	69.0	64.0, 73.6
Non-Hispanic Black	51.1	43.9, 58.3
Other	57.6	27.8, 82.8
Hispanic	91.7	72.1, 98.0
Age		
<20	43.9	32.9, 55.6
20-29	62.6	57.2, 67.8
30+	71.9	64.4, 78.3
Education		
<HS	43.3	34.1, 53.1
HS	60.2	53.0, 67.0
>HS	73.6	67.9, 78.5
Marital Status		
Married	72.8	67.3, 77.6
Other	53.6	47.6, 59.5
Insurance status		
Medicaid at Preconception	49.7	41.4, 58.0
Medicaid at Delivery	52.9	47.6, 58.0
Birth Weight		
VLBW	79.6	74.7, 83.8
LBW/NBW	62.6	58.4, 66.6

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

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

	% Well-Baby Check-Up First Week	95%CI	% Engage in "Back Sleep"	95%CI	% Never Bed Sharing	95%CI
Total	86.8	83.6, 89.5	55.7	51.4, 59.7	28.5	24.9, 32.3
Race/Ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic White	91.3	87.9, 93.9	65.4	60.3, 70.2	39.6	34.6, 44.7
Non-Hispanic Black	80.8	74.3, 85.9	44.0	36.9, 51.3	10.7	7.0, 16.0
Other	91.1	56.6, 98.8	57.6	27.8, 82.7	42.2	17.1, 72.2
Hispanic	80.0	56.8, 92.4	31.0	15.3, 52.9	46.0	25.6, 67.9
Age						
<20	83.8	73.0, 90.8	43.7	32.6, 55.4	18.6	11.3, 29.0
20-29	89.0	84.7, 92.1	53.5	48.0, 58.9	26.8	22.4, 31.8
30+	83.8	77.3, 88.8	65.7	58.1, 72.6	36.6	29.7, 44.1
Education						
<HS	88.2	79.9, 93.3	46.7	37.3, 56.4	20.1	13.4, 29.0
HS	85.6	79.6, 90.1	53.0	45.7, 60.2	29.9	23.8, 36.9
>HS	87.1	82.3, 90.7	61.9	55.9, 67.5	31.1	26.1, 36.7
Marital Status						
Married	92.8	89.2, 95.2	65.8	60.1, 71.0	38.2	32.8, 43.8
Other	81.3	76.1, 85.7	46.5	40.5, 52.5	19.7	15.5, 24.8
Insurance Status						
Medicaid at Preconception	84.7	77.4, 90.0	38.9	31.1, 47.4	23.3	17.1, 30.9
Medicaid at Delivery	84.4	80.1, 87.9	49.5	44.3, 54.7	22.6	18.6, 27.2
Birth Weight						
VLBW	98.2	95.9, 99.2	56.6	50.6, 62.5	33.4	28.2, 39.1
LBW/NBW	86.6	83.4, 89.3	55.7	51.4, 59.8	28.4	24.9, 32.3

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

Q63: Doing Anything Now to Keep from Getting Pregnant

	% No Postpartum Contraception	95%CI
Total	12.4	9.9, 15.4
Race/Ethnicity		
Non-Hispanic White	10.2	7.5, 13.6
Non-Hispanic Black	14.2	9.9, 20.0
Other	30.6	10.5, 62.4
Hispanic	18.9	7.1, 41.5
Age		
<20	8.3	3.8, 17.3
20-29	11.9	8.8, 16.0
30+	15.3	10.6, 21.6
Education		
<HS	12.8	7.6, 20.7
HS	11.1	7.3, 16.6
>HS	13.3	9.8, 17.8
Marital Status		
Married	10.5	7.6, 14.4
Other	14.1	10.4, 18.9
Insurance Status		
Medicaid at Preconception	16.4	11.1, 23.5
Medicaid at Delivery	11.5	8.6, 15.4
Birth Weight		
VLBW	23.9	19.8, 28.6
LBW/NBW	12.2	9.7, 15.3

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

Appendix B: Response Rates

Stratum	% Responding (Unweighted)	% Responding (Weighted)
Very Low Birth Weight, Urban	50.8	50.8
Very Low Birth Weight, Rural	59.5	59.5
Low/Normal Birth Weight, Urban	52.9	53.1
Low/Normal Birth Weight, Rural	54.5	54.6
Overall	54.0	53.8

Characteristic	# Sampled	Respondents	% Response (Unweighted)	% Response (Weighted)
Overall	1679	906	54.0	53.8

Race/Ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic White	770	488	63.4	63.7
Non-Hispanic Black	769	365	47.5	44.9
Hispanic	88	31	35.2	31.1
Hispanic	52	22	42.3	37.8

Maternal age				
<20	224	107	47.8	52.9
20-29	993	528	53.2	52.0
30+	462	271	58.7	57.9

Education				
<HS	384	165	43.0	43.6
HS	589	302	51.3	49.8
>HS	706	439	62.2	61.9

Marital Status				
Married	708	434	61.3	60.1
Other	970	472	48.7	48.3

Parity				
No Prev. Live Births	726	407	56.1	55.8
1+ Prev. Live Births	953	499	52.4	52.4

Hispanic Ethnicity				
Hispanic	88	31	35.2	31.1
Non-Hispanic	1582	872	55.1	55.2