

CONNECTICUT PREGNANCY RISK ASSESSMENT MONITORING SYSTEM (PRAMS)

2013 Data Report



SEPTEMBER 2017

WORKING TO MAKE CONNECTICUT BABIES AND MOTHERS HEALTHIER

Acknowledgements

We would like thank all of the women who participated in the Connecticut PRAMS survey, without whom this report would not have been possible.

Thanks also to the following for their continued contributions to the project:

∞ Connecticut PRAMS Project Staff:

Jennifer Morin, MPH, Epidemiologist: Principal Investigator, Project Director/Coordinator, and Analyst

Lisa Budris, MS, MPH, Epidemiologist: Data Manager

Karyn Backus, MPH, Epidemiologist: Monthly birth record sampling

Nancy Prevost, Secretary and Tabitha Fox, Technical Writer: PRAMS Support Staff

∞ Connecticut DPH Office of Vital Records

∞ CDC PRAMS Team, especially Brenda Le, Connecticut PRAMS Project Manager

∞ Connecticut PRAMS Steering Committee

Additional thanks to Wyoming PRAMS for the use of their annual data report template.

Funding for Connecticut PRAMS: Connecticut PRAMS is supported by funding from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) (Grant # 5U01DP006193) and the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) (Grant # H18MC00007). The contents of this publication are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views of the CDC or HRSA.

Suggested Citation: Connecticut Department of Public Health. *Connecticut Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) 2013 Data Report*. Hartford, CT; September 2017.

Introduction

The Connecticut Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) is a surveillance project of the Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH) conducted in collaboration with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Connecticut PRAMS is an ongoing population-based survey that collects data on maternal health, behaviors, and experiences before, during and shortly after pregnancy.

PRAMS provides data not available from other sources. The data gathered through the surveys are used to inform, develop, and evaluate maternal and infant health programs and policies in Connecticut. Additionally, the data are used to track Connecticut's progress toward national and state maternal and infant health objectives.

Connecticut was awarded the PRAMS grant in 2011 and began collecting data in 2013. For more information about Connecticut PRAMS, please visit: <http://www.ct.gov/dph/ctprams>.

Methodology

Each month, birth certificate information is used to generate a list of Connecticut women who have delivered a live born infant in-state within the past two to six months. From this list, approximately 200 women per month are randomly selected to participate in the survey.

Addressing racial and ethnic disparities is an overarching priority for programs within the Connecticut DPH. Women from certain racial and ethnic groups are sampled at a higher rate because some groups experience more pregnancy-related problems. Oversampling ensures that an adequate number of responses are attained to allow for meaningful analyses to investigate disparities in perinatal indicators. Connecticut's sample is stratified into four categories based on maternal race/ethnicity: Non-Hispanic Black, Non-Hispanic White, Non-Hispanic Other Races, and Hispanic.

Women selected for PRAMS receive up to three mailed paper survey staggered over a six week period. If there is no response to survey mailings, women are contacted and interviewed by telephone. The mail and telephone surveys are available in English and Spanish. Data collection procedures and instruments are standardized by CDC to allow comparisons between states.

For a more detailed description of the PRAMS methodology, please visit the CDC PRAMS webpage at www.cdc.gov/prams/methodology.htm.

Data in this Report

Data collected from sampled mothers are weighted to represent the cohort of Connecticut resident women who delivered a live born infant in 2013. Caution is advised when interpreting and generalizing results to all pregnancies as only those with a live birth were included in the survey. This excludes women who had a pregnancy that ended in fetal death, abortion, or miscarriage.

This report contains results for each question in the 2013 Connecticut PRAMS survey. Demographic characteristics of the mothers who completed the survey and results to each question with their 95% confidence intervals (95% CI) are presented. All estimates in this report were calculated using weighted PRAMS data, whereas the sample size presented is unweighted. Responses with less than 5 observations are suppressed. The weighted response rate for 2013 was 56.7%.

First, I appreciate the effort PRAMS is trying to obtain information for other mothers & babies in Connecticut. Losing a child is extraordinarily difficult. Searching for answers as a "healthy" woman can be maddening. I went into preterm labor at 23 weeks. I had bacterial vaginosis with no symptoms. I feel my doctor took great care of me (ultra-sounds every week. Literally). The infection I had could have been treated had I been examined, but the type of prenatal care offered did not include internal exams. Thank you for the work that you're doing. In memory of my daughter...

~ CT PRAMS Mom

Table of Contents

Maternal Characteristics of Connecticut PRAMS Respondents..... 5

Insurance Status..... 6

Preconception Health..... 8

Family Planning Prior to Pregnancy..... 11

Prenatal Care..... 13

Prenatal Screening and Prevention..... 16

Prenatal Health Conditions..... 17

Oral Health During Pregnancy..... 18

Maternal Services and WIC Participation During Pregnancy..... 19

Tobacco Use..... 20

Alcohol Use..... 21

Maternal Stressors..... 22

Intimate Partner Violence..... 23

Experiences of Discrimination..... 24

Delivery..... 25

Infant Health and Care..... 26

Breastfeeding..... 27

Infant Sleep Environment..... 28

Family Planning Postpartum..... 29

Postpartum Health Services..... 30

Postpartum Depression..... 31

Paternal Involvement and Support..... 32

Maternal Support Postpartum..... 33

Household Income..... 34

Maternal Characteristics of Connecticut PRAMS Respondents, 2013

Characteristic	n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI	
Age					
<20 years	49	1,252	3.6	2.5	4.8
20-24	198	5,709	16.6	13.4	19.7
25-29	341	9,697	28.1	24.6	31.7
30-34	355	10,768	31.2	27.6	34.9
35+	271	7,038	20.4	17.4	23.5
Maternal Race					
White, non-Hispanic	326	19,174	55.8	53.8	57.8
Black, non-Hispanic	289	4,357	12.7	11.8	13.6
Hispanic	354	7,995	23.3	21.8	24.8
Other Races, non-Hispanic	243	2,826	8.2	7.6	8.9
Maternal Education					
<High School	141	3,750	10.9	8.9	12.9
High School	249	7,330	21.3	18.1	24.6
>High School	820	23,254	67.7	64.3	71.2
Marital Status					
Married	737	21,471	62.5	58.8	66.2
Not Married	475	12,890	37.5	33.8	41.2
Federal Poverty Level					
≤ 100%	342	8,621	28.2	24.6	31.8
101 - 200%	200	4,887	16.0	13.0	19.0
≥ 201%	523	17,032	55.8	51.9	59.7
Previous Live Births					
0	546	15,229	44.2	40.3	48.1
1	379	11,606	33.7	29.7	37.7
2	187	5,066	14.7	12.0	17.4
3	70	1,708	5.0	3.6	6.4
4+	32	854	2.5	1.3	3.7

Table 1: Prevalence of health insurance types prior to pregnancy, survey question 8

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Source of insurance before pregnancy (all that apply)			
Insurance from job or the job of husband, partner or parents	655	58.2	(54.6-61.9)
Private health insurance purchased directly from an insurance company	30	1.8	(1.1-2.6)
Medicaid/HUSKY	310	23.2	(20.2-26.3)
Tricare or other military health care	21	1.8	(1.0-2.7)
Indian Health Service or tribal health service	<i>Insufficient data to report</i>		
Other	28	1.8	(0.8-2.9)
No health insurance	200	14.8	(12.2-17.3)

Table 2: Prevalence of health insurance types during pregnancy, survey question 21

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Source of insurance during pregnancy (all that apply)			
Insurance from job or the job of husband, partner or parents	634	57.1	(53.5-60.7)
Private health insurance purchased directly from an insurance company	25	1.5	(0.8-2.2)
Medicaid/HUSKY	497	37.8	(34.2-41.4)
Tricare or other military health care	25	2.0	(1.1-2.9)
Indian Health Service or tribal health service	<i>Insufficient data to report</i>		
Other	21	1.9	(0.8-3.0)
No health insurance	66	4.5	(3.2-5.9)

Table 3: Prevalence of current (at time of survey) health insurance types, survey question 67

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Source of insurance after pregnancy (all that apply)			
Insurance from job or the job of husband, partner or parents	621	56.4	(52.7-60.0)
Private health insurance purchased directly from an insurance company	22	1.5	(0.7-2.3)
Medicaid/HUSKY	425	30.6	(27.3-33.9)
Tricare or other military health care	22	1.8	(1.0-2.7)
Indian Health Service or tribal health service	<i>Insufficient data to report</i>		
Other	12	1.2	(0.3-2.2)
No health insurance	137	11.3	(8.8-13.7)

Table 4: Maternal Body Mass Index (BMI) immediately prior to pregnancy (derived from maternal report of height and weight, survey questions 1-2)

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Maternal BMI, pre-pregnancy			
Underweight (<18.5)	42	2.8	(1.8-3.9)
Normal (18.5-24.9)	582	52.6	(48.6-56.6)
Overweight (25.0-29.9)	292	23.5	(20.3-26.7)
Obese (≥30)	253	21.1	(17.8-24.3)

Table 5: Prevalence of pregnancy history and birth outcomes, survey questions 4-6

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Birth History			
Previous live births			
No	544	44.5	(40.6-48.4)
Yes	655	55.5	(51.6-59.4)
Previous low birth weight (multiparous mothers)			
No	563	90.2	(87.4-93.0)
Yes	80	9.8	(7.0-12.6)
Previous preterm birth (multiparous mothers)			
No	557	88.3	(84.9-91.8)
Yes	86	11.7	(8.2-15.1)

Table 6: Prevalence of preconception health behaviors in the 12 months prior to pregnancy, survey question 7

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Behaviors in 12 months prior to pregnancy (% yes)			
Dieting to lose weight	369	31.8	(28.1-35.5)
Exercising 3+ days a week	569	49.3	(45.3-53.2)
Taking prescription medications other than birth control	227	19.8	(16.7-23.0)
Visited a health care worker to be screened for diabetes	281	21.8	(18.6-25.1)
Visited a health care worker to be screened for high blood pressure	395	32.2	(28.5-35.9)
Visited health care worker to be screened for depression or anxiety	215	20.6	(17.2-24.0)
Spoke with health care provider about family medical history	467	42.4	(38.5-46.4)
Had teeth cleaned by a dentist or dental hygienist	836	71.8	(68.2-75.4)

Table 7: Prevalence of multivitamin use in the month prior to pregnancy, survey question 9

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Multivitamin use			
Never	638	48.6	(44.8-52.5)
1-3 Times per week	88	6.4	(4.7-8.1)
4-6 Times per week	81	7.0	(5.1-8.8)
Everyday	402	38.0	(34.1-41.8)

Table 8: Prevalence of preconception health discussion with health care worker, survey question 10

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Preconception health discussion			
No	864	72.6	(69.2-76.1)
Yes	345	27.4	(23.9-30.8)

Table 9: Prevalence of preconception health conditions, survey question 11

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Health Condition			
Type 1 or Type 2 diabetes	37	2.3	(1.3-3.3)
Hypertension	56	3.9	(2.6-5.2)
Depression	79	8.0	(5.8-10.3)

Table 10: Feelings about becoming pregnant prior to this pregnancy, survey question 12

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Pregnancy feelings			
Wanted later	288	22.1	(19.1-25.0)
Wanted sooner	190	16.2	(13.3-19.2)
Wanted right then	528	48.6	(44.7-52.6)
Wanted never	67	3.8	(2.7-5.0)
Unsure	125	9.3	(7.3-11.2)

Table 11: Among women who wanted a later pregnancy, how much later, survey question 13

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
How much later			
Less than 1 year	43	17.7	(11.8-23.7)
1 year to less than 2 years	90	29.3	(22.5-36.0)
2 years to less than 3 years	67	24.7	(18.2-31.2)
3 years to 5 years	57	19.0	(13.4-24.6)
More than 5 years	31	9.3	(5.9-12.8)

Table 12: Proportion of women trying to become pregnant at the time they did, survey question 14

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Trying to get pregnant			
No	524	37.9	(34.4-41.5)
Yes	683	62.1	(58.5-65.6)

Table 13: Prevalence of prepregnancy contraception use among women who were not trying to become pregnant, survey question 15

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Used birth control			
No	280	56.6	(51.1-62.0)
Yes	231	43.4	(38.0-48.9)

Table 14: Reasons for not using contraception among women who were not trying to become pregnant and reported not using birth control, survey question 16

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Reasons for not using birth control (all that apply)			
Didn't mind getting pregnant	134	44.4	(37.3-51.6)
Didn't think could become pregnant at that time	103	34.6	(27.9-41.3)
Side effects from birth control	29	8.8	(5.1-12.5)
Problems acquiring birth control	12	3.5	(1.3-5.6)
Thought partner was sterile	31	10.0	(6.1-14.0)
Partner didn't want to use	66	21.2	(14.9-27.5)
Forgot to use a birth control method	37	14.3	(8.9-19.7)
Other	41	15.5	(9.6-21.3)

Table 15: Proportion of women receiving prenatal care in 1st trimester, survey question 17

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Received care in 1st trimester			
No	117	6.6	(5.2-8.0)
Yes	1,072	92.9	(91.4-94.3)
No PNC	6	0.6	(0.1-1.0)

Table 16: Proportion of women who received prenatal care as early as desired, survey question 18

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Received prenatal care as early as wanted			
No	132	9.2	(7.2-11.3)
Yes	1,061	90.8	(88.7-92.8)

Table 17: Reasons for not getting prenatal care as early as desired, survey question 19

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Reasons for not getting prenatal care as early as wanted			
Couldn't get appointment	47	38.7	(27.3-50.1)
Didn't have enough money or insurance	34	29.5	(18.9-40.0)
No transportation	9	8.4	(0.8-16.0)
Doctor/health plan wouldn't start earlier	30	22.8	(13.7-32.0)
Couldn't take time off work or school	9	5.5	(1.5-9.5)
I didn't have Medicaid card	26	23.3	(13.2-33.4)
No childcare	8	4.5	(0.9-8.2)
Didn't know I was pregnant	60	44.6	(32.9-56.3)
Didn't want prenatal care			<i>Insufficient data to report</i>

Table 18: Usual site of prenatal care, survey question 20

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Usual site of prenatal care visits			
Hospital clinic	273	20.2	(17.3-23.1)
Health department clinic	49	3.1	(2.0-4.2)
Private doctor's office	736	68.7	(65.5-71.9)
Community health center	90	5.2	(3.9-6.4)
Military clinic	<i>Insufficient data to report</i>		
Other	34	2.5	(1.4-3.5)

Table 19: Reasons for not having insurance for prenatal care, survey question 22

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Reasons for not having health insurance to pay for prenatal care			
Too expensive	11	15.8	(4.2-27.3)
Could not get insurance from job	<i>Insufficient data to report</i>		
Problems with application or paperwork	5	7.0	(0.9-13.1)
Income too high for public assistance program	<i>Insufficient data to report</i>		
Didn't know how	10	16.9	(5.7-28.0)
Not a US citizen	50	76.9	(66.4-87.4)
Other	<i>Insufficient data to report</i>		

Table 20: Topics discussed by health care providers during prenatal care visits, survey question 23

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Topics during prenatal care visits (all that apply)			
Weight gain during pregnancy	948	81.5	(78.6-84.5)
Smoking	837	68.8	(65.1-72.5)
Breastfeeding	991	83.5	(80.5-86.6)
Alcohol	874	72.2	(68.6-75.8)
Seat belt use	649	53.0	(49.0-57.1)
Safe medications	1,030	87.2	(84.5-89.8)
Illegal drugs	737	60.8	(56.9-64.8)
Birth defects screening	1,078	92.7	(90.9-94.5)
Signs of preterm labor	941	79.7	(76.5-82.9)
HIV testing	937	78.2	(75.0-81.5)
What to do if feeling depressed	830	71.1	(67.5-74.7)
Physical abuse by partners (IPV)	551	46.1	(42.1-50.1)

Table 21: Prevalence of HIV testing during pregnancy, survey question 24

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Tested for HIV	Not tested	167	16.0 (13.0-19.1)
	Tested	878	84.0 (80.9-87.0)

Table 22: Health care worker offered/told to get flu shot in 12 months prior to pregnancy, survey question 25

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Offered or told to get flu shot	No	190	14.8 (12.2-17.4)
	Yes	1,007	85.2 (82.6-87.8)

Table 23: Receipt of flu shot in 12 months prior to delivery, survey question 26

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Received flu shot	No	398	33.1 (29.3-36.9)
	Yes, before pregnancy	150	12.3 (9.9-14.7)
	Yes, during pregnancy	629	54.6 (50.6-58.6)

Table 24: Prevalence of gestational diabetes during pregnancy, survey question 33

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Health care worker indicated gestational diabetes			
No	1,062	90.0	(87.7-92.2)
Yes	140	10.0	(7.8-12.3)

Table 25: Prevalence of health problems during pregnancy, survey question 34

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Health problems during pregnancy			
Kidney or bladder infection	167	14.0	(11.2-16.8)
Cervix had to be sewn shut	16	1.2	(0.5-1.9)
High blood pressure, pregnancy-induced hypertension, preeclampsia, or toxemia	123	10.5	(8.1-12.9)
Problems with the placenta	45	3.8	(2.4-5.2)
Labor pains more than 3 weeks before baby due	186	14.1	(11.5-16.7)
Water broke more than 3 weeks before baby due	74	5.0	(3.5-6.5)

Table 26: Prevalence of depression during pregnancy, survey question 68

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Health care worker indicated depression			
No	1,132	93.9	(91.9-95.9)
Yes	66	6.1	(4.1-8.1)

Table 27: Prevalence of medication use for depression during pregnancy, survey question 69

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Took prescription medication for depression			
No	1,136	95.7	(94.0-97.5)
Yes	36	4.3	(2.5-6.0)

Table 28: Oral health during pregnancy, survey question 28

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Care of teeth during pregnancy (check all that apply)			
Knew importance of dental care during pregnancy	1,059	89.5	(87.3-91.7)
Talked with dental or health care worker about oral care	666	55.7	(51.7-59.7)
Teeth cleaned by dentist or hygienist	732	64.2	(60.4-68.1)
Insurance covered dental care	988	84.9	(82.2-87.5)
Needed to see dentist for a problem	212	17.7	(14.7-20.8)
Went to a dentist about a problem	194	15.8	(12.9-18.7)

Table 29: Barriers to going to dentist about a problem during pregnancy, survey question 29

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Things that created problems getting dental care for a problem had during pregnancy (check all that apply)			
Couldn't find provider that took pregnant patients	20	11.3	(5.3-17.3)
Couldn't find provider that took Medicaid	9	7.8	(1.0-14.6)
Didn't think it was safe to go during pregnancy	43	22.5	(14.3-30.8)
Couldn't afford to go	33	24.9	(15.2-34.5)

Maternal Services and WIC Participation During Pregnancy

Table 30: Prevalence of attending one or more childbirth classes, survey question 30

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Attended childbirth class			
No	939	77.9	(74.7-81.1)
Yes	261	22.1	(18.9-25.3)

Table 31: Prevalence of a home visitor during pregnancy, survey question 31

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Received prenatal home visit(s)			
No	1,152	96.0	(94.7-97.3)
Yes	51	4.0	(2.7-5.3)

Table 32: Prevalence of WIC participation during pregnancy, survey question 32

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
WIC during pregnancy			
No	695	64.4	(61.1-67.6)
Yes	509	35.6	(32.4-38.9)

Table 33: Reasons for not enrolling in WIC during pregnancy, survey question 70

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Reasons for not enrolling in WIC (check all that apply)			
Didn't think eligible	296	45.3	(39.9-50.6)
Told didn't qualify	54	6.4	(4.4-8.3)
Didn't know how to apply	83	7.2	(5.2-9.2)
Too much paperwork	10	1.0	(0.1-1.9)
Didn't think could because not US citizen	20	1.5	(0.6-2.4)
Hours didn't fit schedule	17	1.5	(0.7-2.4)
Didn't want to enroll	175	28.8	(23.7-33.9)
Other	152	25.8	(20.9-30.7)

Table 34: Prevalence of maternal tobacco use prior to, during and after pregnancy, survey questions 35-38

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Tobacco use in past 2 years			
No	1,026	81.0	(77.5-84.6)
Yes	174	19.0	(15.4-22.5)
Tobacco use 3 months prior to pregnancy			
No	1,046	82.9	(79.4-86.4)
Yes	151	17.1	(13.6-20.6)
Tobacco use during last 3 months of pregnancy			
No	1,148	94.5	(91.8-97.1)
Yes	48	5.5	(2.9-8.2)
Tobacco use now			
No	1,106	90.4	(87.6-93.3)
Yes	91	9.6	(6.7-12.4)
Changes in tobacco use during pregnancy			
Nonsmoker	1,044	83.0	(79.5-86.5)
Smoker quit	103	11.4	(8.7-14.1)
Smoker reduced	24	3.2	(0.8-5.6)
Smoker same/more	23	2.4	(1.2-3.6)
Nonsmoker resumed	<i>Insufficient data to report</i>		

Table 35: Prevalence of maternal alcohol use prior to, during and after pregnancy, survey questions 39-41

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Alcohol use in past 2 years			
No	499	34.2	(30.5-37.9)
Yes	694	65.8	(62.1-69.5)
Alcohol use 3 months prior to pregnancy			
No	614	43.1	(39.3-47.0)
Yes	580	56.9	(53-60.7)
Alcohol use during last 3 months of pregnancy			
No	1,119	92.6	(90.5-94.8)
Yes	73	7.4	(5.2-9.5)
Changes in alcohol during pregnancy			
Nondrinker	611	43.1	(39.2-46.9)
Drinker quit	507	49.6	(45.7-53.5)
Drinker reduced	42	5.3	(3.4-7.3)
Drinker same/more	30	2.0	(1.1-2.9)
Nondrinker resumed	<i>Insufficient data to report</i>		

Table 36: Prevalence of stressful life events in the 12 months prior to baby was born, survey question 42

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Maternal stressors in 12 months before baby was born (Check, all that apply)			
Family member sick	218	21.7	(18.3-25.0)
Separation/divorce	81	4.7	(3.4-6.0)
Moved to new address	369	27.9	(24.6-31.2)
Homeless	19	1.7	(0.8-2.7)
Partner lost job	111	8.8	(6.7-10.9)
Mother lost job	114	9.3	(6.9-11.6)
Cut in work hours or pay	197	17.9	(14.5-21.3)
Apart from husband or partner	57	4.3	(3-5.6.0)
Argued with partner more	255	19.3	(16.0-22.5)
Partner said didn't want pregnancy	97	7.7	(5.2-10.2)
Had bills couldn't pay	194	15.1	(12.3-17.9)
Partner went to jail	31	2.3	(1.3-3.4)
Someone close had problem with drinking/drugs	93	8.4	(6.3-10.6)
Someone close died	193	15.2	(12.5-18.0)

Intimate Partner Violence

Table 37: Prevalence of intimate partner violence 12 months prior to and during pregnancy, survey questions 43-44

Question		n	Weighted %	95% CI
Intimate partner violence, before pregnancy	No	1,170	98.3	(97.6-99.1)
	Yes	28	1.7	(0.9-2.4)
Intimate partner violence, during pregnancy	No	1,180	98.9	(98.3-99.5)
	Yes	16	1.1	(0.5-1.7)

Experiences of Discrimination

Table 38: Experiences of discrimination or harassment because of race, ethnicity or culture in the 12 months prior to pregnancy, survey question 71

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
How often experienced discrimination or harassment			
Always	5	0.2	(0.0-0.4)
Often	10	0.5	(0.2-0.8)
Sometimes	55	3.5	(2.1-4.9)
Rarely	112	6.6	(5.0-8.1)
Never	988	89.3	(87.2-91.3)

Table 39: Experiences of discrimination based on different maternal characteristics at health related services during pregnancy, survey question 72

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Maternal characteristic felt discriminated against (check all that apply)			
Race, ethnicity, or culture	36	1.9	(1.2-2.6)
Age	42	2.8	(1.7-3.8)
Language spoke	32	2.1	(1.1-3.0)
Citizenship	24	1.3	(0.7-2)
Insurance or Medicaid status	56	4.8	(3.0-6.6)
Other	27	3.2	(1.5-4.9)

Table 40: Experiences of racial or ethnic discrimination during pregnancy, survey question 73

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Experiences of discrimination (check all that apply)			
Felt that race or ethnic background contributed to level of stress	37	1.6	(1.0-2.2)
Felt emotionally upset as a result of how treated based on race or ethnic background	44	2.7	(1.5-3.9)
Experienced physical symptoms that were related to treatment based on race or ethnic background	31	1.7	(0.8-2.7)

Table 41: Prevalence of labor induction, survey question 46

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Labor Induced			
No	789	67.5	(63.9-71.2)
Yes	400	32.5	(28.8-36.1)

Table 42: Prevalence of delivery methods, survey question 47

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Delivery method			
Vaginal	790	66.3	(62.6-70.0)
Cesarean section	410	33.7	(30.0-37.4)

Table 43: Reasons baby born by C-Section, survey question 48

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Reasons baby born by C-section (check all that apply)			
Had a previous C-section	164	42.6	(36.0-49.3)
Baby was breech	81	18.4	(13.7-23.1)
Past due date	40	8.0	(5.0-11.0)
Baby too big	68	18.7	(13.3-24.1)
Medical condition that made labor dangerous	8	1.0	(0.2-1.7)
Pregnancy complication	68	15.0	(10.7-19.2)
Induction did not work	59	11.5	(8.0-15.0)
Labor taking too long	69	16.0	(11.5-20.4)
Fetal distress	70	16.0	(11.6-20.5)
Wanted to schedule delivery	35	5.7	(3.2-8.1)
Didn't want to have baby vaginally	25	4.9	(2.4-7.4)
Other	82	19.3	(14.1-24.5)

Table 44: Infant stay in the neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) and length of infant hospital stay after birth, survey questions 50-51

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Baby ever in NICU			
No	1,036	86.5	(83.6-89.3)
Yes	163	13.5	(10.7-16.4)
Baby length of stay after delivery			
Not born in hospital	6	0.4	(0.0-0.8)
< 1 day	24	1.7	(0.8-2.6)
1 to 2 days	613	52.7	(48.7-56.6)
3 to 5 days	479	40.1	(36.2-44.0)
6-14 days	45	3.2	(1.9-4.4)
14+ days	29	1.9	(1.0-2.7)
Baby still in hospital	<i>Insufficient data to report</i>		

Table 45: Infant alive now and infant living with mother, survey questions 52-53

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Infant alive now?			
No	9	0.5	(0.1-0.8)
Yes	1,185	99.5	(99.2-99.9)
Infant living with mother			
No	6	0.4	(0.0-0.8)
Yes	1,170	99.6	(99.2-100.0)

Breastfeeding

Table 46: Prevalence of ever breastfeeding and barriers to initiation, survey questions 54-55

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Breastfeeding (ever)			
No	98	8.5	(6.4-10.6)
Yes	1,083	91.5	(89.4-93.6)
Reasons for not breastfeeding (among those who did not breastfeed. Check all that apply)			
Sick or on medicine	18	19.2	(8.2-30.3)
Too many household duties	8	6.6	(1.5-11.6)
Didn't like breastfeeding	30	25.1	(14.6-35.7)
Too hard	17	13.3	(6.0-20.5)
Didn't want to	40	39.4	(27.0-51.9)
Went back to school or work	27	19.6	(10.8-28.5)
Husband/partner didn't want me to		<i>Insufficient data to report</i>	
Mother, grandmother, sister or aunt discouraged		<i>Insufficient data to report</i>	
Other	24	19.9	(10.0-29.8)

Table 47: Prevalence of breastfeeding duration at 4 and 8 weeks, survey questions 56-57

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Duration of breastfeeding (to at least 4 weeks)			
No	234	20.9	(17.7-24.2)
Yes	926	79.1	(75.8-82.3)
Duration of breastfeeding (to at least 8 weeks)			
No	337	28.7	(25.1-32.2)
Yes	823	71.3	(67.8-74.9)

Table 48: Prevalence of infant sleep position and bed-sharing, survey questions 58-59

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Usual way of placing baby down to sleep*			
Side	157	11.3	(9.1-13.5)
Back	839	75.9	(72.8-78.9)
Stomach	131	9.9	(7.7-12.0)
Side/back	16	1.1	(0.5-1.7)
Side/stomach	5	0.3	(0.0-0.5)
Back/stomach	12	1.1	(0.4-1.8)
All three positions	11	0.5	(0.2-0.9)
Frequency of infant and caretaker sharing bed			
Always	122	8.0	(6.1-10.0)
Often	136	9.3	(6.7-11.9)
Sometimes	216	18.2	(15.2-21.2)
Rarely	269	20.8	(17.8-23.8)
Never	430	43.6	(39.6-47.6)

*Note: Women were asked to choose just one usual way of placing baby down to sleep, but a large number of women picked 2 or more.

Table 49: Prevalence of postpartum contraception use and reasons for not using a contraception method postpartum, survey questions 61-63

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Postpartum birth control use			
Not currently using	232	18.5	(15.4-21.5)
Currently using	964	81.5	(78.5-84.6)
If no current birth control, why not (Check all that apply)			
Not having sex	81	29.0	(21.6-36.3)
Want to get pregnant	37	16.1	(10.0-22.2)
Don't want to use	64	31.9	(22.8-40.9)
Side effects	69	31.0	(22.6-39.4)
Partner doesn't want to use	29	9.3	(4.8-13.9)
Problems getting birth control	5	2.0	(0.0-4.1)
Tubes tied	23	8.3	(4.1-12.4)
Partner had a vasectomy	<i>Insufficient data to report</i>		
Pregnant now	5	2.0	(0.0-4.2)
Other	42	20.6	(12.8-28.3)
If currently using birth control, what kind (Check all that apply)			
Tubes tied or blocked	57	4.8	(3.1-6.5)
Vasectomy	12	1.3	(0.4-2.2)
Birth control pills	213	21.7	(18.4-25.1)
Condoms	344	35.4	(31.0-39.8)
Injection	75	6.4	(4.6-8.3)
Contraceptive implant	33	3.4	(1.9-4.9)
Contraceptive patch or ring	28	2.6	(1.3-3.8)
IUD	183	18.6	(15.2-22.0)
Natural family planning	34	3.4	(1.9-4.9)
Withdrawal	141	14.7	(11.1-18.2)
Abstinence	98	8.6	(6.3-10.9)
Other	17	2.1	(0.8-3.4)

Table 50: Prevalence of postnatal home visitation, survey question 60

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Received a postnatal home visit			
No	1,047	88.7	(86.1-91.2)
Yes	136	11.3	(8.8-13.9)

Table 51: Prevalence of maternal postpartum check-up, survey question 64

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Received a postpartum check-up			
No	51	3.5	(2.3-4.7)
Yes	1,146	96.5	(95.3-97.7)

Table 52: Prevalence of WIC participation postpartum, survey question 78

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Used WIC services for self or baby			
No	602	60.4	(57.0-63.7)
Yes, baby and mom	409	29.5	(26.5-32.6)
Yes, baby only	123	9.2	(7.2-11.2)
Yes, mom only	14	0.9	(0.3-1.5)

Table 53: Prevalence of maternal postpartum depressive symptoms, survey questions 65-66

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Postpartum depressive symptoms			
Down, depressed, hopeless			
Always	8	0.5	(0.1-0.9)
Often	47	4.1	(2.5-5.6)
Sometimes	247	17.0	(14.4-19.6)
Rarely	374	36.8	(32.8-40.8)
Never	520	41.7	(37.8-45.6)
Little interest or pleasure in doing things			
Always	39	2.4	(1.4-3.4)
Often	59	4.4	(2.8-6.0)
Sometimes	207	14.4	(11.9-17.0)
Rarely	345	30.5	(26.7-34.4)
Never	540	48.2	(44.2-52.3)
Depression indicator*			
No	1,061	90.2	(88.0-92.5)
Yes	128	9.8	(7.5-12.0)

*Yes indicates mother answered often or always to one or both questions about depression

Table 54: Prevalence of seeking help for depression postpartum, survey question 79

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Asked for help for depression			
No	1,069	90.8	(88.3-93.3)
Yes	90	9.2	(6.7-11.7)

Table 55: Frequency of paternal material support for infant postpartum (e.g., money, food, shelter, clothing, health care), survey question 75

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Frequency of material support			
Always	953	84.0	(80.8-87.1)
Often	64	4.7	(3.2-6.3)
Sometimes	52	2.9	(1.9-3.9)
Rarely	29	3.1	(0.8-5.4)
Never	71	5.4	(3.6-7.2)

Table 56: Frequency of paternal emotional involvement when with infant (e.g., hug, kiss, hold, play with baby), survey question 76

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Frequency of emotional involvement when with baby			
Always	903	77.9	(74.4-81.5)
Often	148	12.5	(10.0-15.1)
Sometimes	37	2.7	(1.5-3.9)
Rarely	8	1.7	(0.0-3.9)
Never	26	1.8	(0.6-3.0)
Father doesn't spend time with baby	48	3.3	(2.1-4.6)

Table 57: Types of support available to mom postpartum, survey question 74

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Type of support available (all that apply)			
Someone to loan \$50	799	75.2	(72.0-78.4)
Someone to talk with about problems	913	82.5	(79.8-85.2)
Someone to take care of baby	885	80.7	(77.8-83.5)
Someone to help her if tired or feeling frustrated with new baby	932	85.0	(82.6-87.4)

Table 58: Frequency of emotional support from husband or partner, survey question 77

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Frequency of emotional support			
Always	723	77.9	(74.4-81.5)
Often	206	12.5	(10.0-15.1)
Sometimes	117	2.7	(1.5-3.9)
Rarely	38	1.7	(0.0-3.9)
Never	86	1.8	(0.6-3.0)

Table 59: Total household income during the 12 months before baby was born, survey question 80

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Total household income in the 12 months before the baby was born			
\$10,000 or less	173	15.1	(12.0-18.3)
\$10,001 - \$15,000	81	6.6	(4.5-8.6)
\$15,001 - \$19,000	57	4.1	(2.7-5.5)
\$19,001 - \$22,000	53	3.8	(2.5-5.1)
\$22,001 - \$26,000	39	3.6	(1.9-5.3)
\$26,001 - \$29,000	36	2.8	(1.6-3.9)
\$29,001 - \$37,000	65	5.3	(3.5-7.1)
\$37,001 - \$44,000	57	3.8	(2.7-5.0)
\$44,001 - \$52,000	39	3.8	(2.2-5.5)
\$52,001 - \$56,000	29	2.1	(1.1-3.0)
\$56,001 - \$67,000	49	5.1	(3.2-7.0)
\$67,001 - \$79,000	66	6.4	(4.4-8.3)
\$79,001 - \$99,999	89	10.3	(7.5-13.1)
\$100,001 or more	257	27.3	(23.6-31.0)