

CONNECTICUT PREGNANCY RISK ASSESSMENT MONITORING SYSTEM (PRAMS)

2015 Data Report



NOVEMBER 2018

WORKING TO MAKE CONNECTICUT BABIES AND MOTHERS HEALTHIER

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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 2015. 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 2015 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 2015 was 62.0%.

Thank you for giving me this opportunity of doing the survey. I am happy to do something for the community and the Connecticut babies.

Thank you for allowing me to contribute to this case study! It is very important that mothers and their children are taken care of!

Thank you for choosing me for the survey, I hope my answers and other answers will benefit for making CT mothers and babies healthy.

Thank you! I hope my survey better helps you with the answers to change an infants life for the good.

~ CT PRAMS Moms

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Maternal Characteristics of Connecticut PRAMS Respondents, 2015

Characteristic	n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI	
Age					
<20 years	33	945	2.8	1.7	3.8
20-24	168	5,326	15.6	12.9	18.2
25-29	266	9,133	26.7	23.2	30.2
30-34	350	11,839	34.6	30.8	38.4
35+	221	6,948	20.3	17.1	23.5
Maternal Race					
White, non-Hispanic	239	19,165	56.1	55.3	56.8
Black, non-Hispanic	261	4,113	12.0	11.7	12.4
Hispanic	294	8,062	23.6	23.0	24.2
Other Races, non-Hispanic	244	2,851	8.3	8.1	8.6
Maternal Education					
<High School	118	3,029	8.9	7.2	10.5
High School	243	7,654	22.4	19.3	25.5
>High School	675	23,478	68.7	65.4	72.0
Marital Status					
Married	609	21,316	62.3	58.9	65.8
Not Married	429	12,875	37.7	34.2	41.1
Federal Poverty Level					
≤ 100%	334	9,293	29.3	26.1	32.5
101 - 200%	176	5,277	16.7	13.8	19.5
≥ 201%	430	17,121	54.0	50.3	57.7
Previous Live Births					
0	400	14,080	41.2	37.3	45.1
1	368	12,429	36.4	32.5	40.2
2	165	5,171	15.1	12.4	17.9
3	60	1,453	4.3	2.9	5.6
4+	45	1,058	3.1	2.0	4.2

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	502	54.7	(51.0-58.3)
Private health insurance purchased directly from an insurance company	23	1.7	(0.8-2.7)
Medicaid/HUSKY	412	36.4	(32.8-40.0)
Tricare or other military health care	13	1.5	(0.5-2.6)
Indian Health Service or tribal health service	0	--	--
Other	9	0.7	(0.1-1.3)
No health insurance	106	8.0	(6.5-9.5)

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	3.8	(2.4-5.2)
Normal (18.5-24.9)	490	50.6	(46.5-54.6)
Overweight (25.0-29.9)	261	25.9	(22.4-29.4)
Obese (≥30)	205	19.7	(16.6-22.9)

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

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Birth History			
Previous live births			
No	400	41.4	(37.4-45.3)
Yes	627	58.6	(54.7-62.6)
Previous low birth weight (multiparous mothers)			
No	545	91.0	(88.6-93.4)
Yes	74	9.0	(6.6-11.4)
Previous preterm birth (multiparous mothers)			
No	539	87.9	(84.7-91.2)
Yes	81	12.1	(8.8-15.3)

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	309	29.0	(25.5-32.6)
Exercising 3+ days a week	462	47.8	(43.9-51.8)
Taking prescription medications other than birth control	164	16.4	(13.4-19.4)
Visited a health care worker to be screened for diabetes	266	22.7	(19.6-25.9)
Visited a health care worker to be screened for high blood pressure	317	28.9	(25.3-32.5)
Visited health care worker to be screened for depression or anxiety	181	18.9	(15.7-22.0)
Spoke with health care provider about family medical history	397	39.0	(35.1-42.8)
Had teeth cleaned by a dentist or dental hygienist	661	66.9	(63.3-70.6)

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

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Multivitamin use			
Never	532	48.8	(44.9-52.7)
1-3 Times per week	74	5.9	(4.2-7.6)
4-6 Times per week	67	6.8	(4.7-8.9)
Everyday	357	38.5	(34.6-42.4)

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

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Preconception health discussion			
No	722	71.7	(68.1-75.2)
Yes	309	28.3	(24.8-31.9)

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

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Health Condition			
Type 1 or Type 2 diabetes	41	4.3	(2.6-6.0)
Hypertension	43	3.8	(2.3-5.4)
Depression	85	10.2	(7.6-12.8)

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

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Pregnancy feelings			
Wanted later	210	18.6	(15.7-21.5)
Wanted sooner	147	15.2	(12.2-18.2)
Wanted right then	455	48.1	(44.2-52.1)
Wanted never	63	4.8	(3.2-6.3)
Unsure	146	13.3	(10.6-15.9)

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	34	23.9	(16.1-31.7)
1 year to less than 2 years	65	27.3	(20.0-34.5)
2 years to less than 3 years	46	21.5	(14.3-28.6)
3 years to 5 years	47	20.1	(14.0-26.1)
More than 5 years	20	7.3	(3.5-11.1)

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	459	40.2	(36.4-43.9)
Yes	565	59.8	(56.1-63.6)

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	241	56.2	(50.5-62.0)
Yes	211	43.8	(38.0-49.5)

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	129	53.7	(46.0-61.3)
Didn't think could become pregnant at that time	78	27.2	(20.9-33.6)
Side effects from birth control	21	4.9	(2.7-7.2)
Problems acquiring birth control	7	1.9	(0.4-3.3)
Thought partner was sterile	26	10.2	(5.7-14.6)
Partner didn't want to use	51	19.2	(13.2-25.3)
Forgot to use a birth control method	20	7.9	(3.4-12.3)
Other	26	9.1	(4.6-13.6)

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	106	7.9	(6.1-9.7)
Yes	910	91.9	(90.0-93.7)
No PNC	<i>Insufficient data to report</i>		

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	110	11.8	(9.2-14.5)
Yes	909	88.2	(85.5-90.8)

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	30	25.2	(15.0-35.5)
Didn't have enough money or insurance	19	12.0	(5.6-18.3)
No transportation	5	4.6	(0.0-9.8)
Doctor/health plan wouldn't start earlier	23	26.5	(15.0-38.1)
Couldn't take time off work or school	8	5.9	(0.7-11.2)
I didn't have Medicaid card	16	12.9	(4.9-20.9)
No childcare	<i>Insufficient data to report</i>		
Didn't know I was pregnant	53	49.6	37.2-62.0
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	247	17.3	(15.0-19.7)
Health department clinic	53	4.0	(2.7-5.2)
Private doctor's office	595	69.2	(66.2-72.2)
Community health center	84	6.3	
Military clinic	<i>Insufficient data to report</i>		
Other	26	3.1	(1.7-4.6)

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	8	14.5	(5.2-23.8)
Could not get insurance from job	<i>Insufficient data to report</i>		
Problems with application or paperwork	<i>Insufficient data to report</i>		
Income too high for public assistance program	0	--	--
Didn't know how	11	21.4	(10.3-32.6)
Not a US citizen	32	57.9	(46.0-69.8)
Other	6	9.8	(1.8-17.9)

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	769	75.3	(71.8-78.7)
Smoking	732	67.8	(63.9-71.6)
Breastfeeding	855	81.7	(78.5-84.9)
Alcohol	754	71.8	(68.0-75.5)
Seat belt use	553	49.4	(45.5-53.4)
Safe medications	899	88.3	(85.7-91.0)
Illegal drugs	656	60.6	(56.6-64.5)
Birth defects screening	926	92.6	(90.6-94.6)
Signs of preterm labor	800	79.7	(76.4-82.9)
HIV testing	798	75.6	(72.0-79.1)
What to do if feeling depressed	753	75.6	(72.2-79.1)
Physical abuse by partners (IPV)	508	46.2	(42.3-50.1)

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

Question		n	Weighted %	95% CI
Tested for HIV	Not tested	146	19.5	(16.0-23.1)
	Tested	750	80.5	(76.9-84.0)

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	134	13.4	(10.7-16.1)
	Yes	892	86.6	(83.9-89.3)

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

Question		n	Weighted %	95% CI
Received flu shot	No	318	33.5	(29.7-37.3)
	Yes, before pregnancy	147	13.6	(10.9-16.3)
	Yes, during pregnancy	542	52.9	(48.9-57.0)

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

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Health care worker indicated gestational diabetes			
No	895	90.0	(87.8-92.2)
Yes	133	10.0	(7.8-12.2)

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

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Health problems during pregnancy			
Kidney or bladder infection	149	14.6	(11.9-17.3)
Cervix had to be sewn shut	21	2.0	(0.8-3.1)
High blood pressure, pregnancy-induced hypertension, preeclampsia, or toxemia	112	11.0	(8.5-13.5)
Problems with the placenta	58	6.4	(4.4-8.5)
Labor pains more than 3 weeks before baby due	158	16.0	(13.1-18.9)
Water broke more than 3 weeks before baby due	46	3.9	(2.5-5.3)

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

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Health care worker indicated depression			
No	947	92.6	(90.5-94.6)
Yes	77	7.4	(5.4-9.5)

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

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Took prescription medication for depression			
No	983	96.3	(94.7-97.8)
Yes	37	3.7	(2.2-5.3)

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	911	89.5	(87.2-91.8)
Talked with dental or health care worker about oral care	592	59.8	(55.9-63.7)
Teeth cleaned by dentist or hygienist	610	63.8	(60.1-67.5)
Insurance covered dental care	839	83.2	(80.4-86.1)
Needed to see dentist for a problem	150	13.7	(10.9-16.4)
Went to a dentist about a problem	138	12.4	(9.7-15.0)

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	12	10.2	(3.5-17.0)
Couldn't find provider that took Medicaid	9	9.7	(2.4-17.0)
Didn't think it was safe to go during pregnancy	27	16.9	(9.5-24.3)
Couldn't afford to go	14	12.7	(5.0-20.3)

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	833	79.6	(76.3-82.9)
Yes	196	20.4	(17.1-23.7)

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

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Received prenatal home visit(s)			
No	936	92.7	(91.0-94.5)
Yes	93	7.3	(5.5-9.0)

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

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
WIC during pregnancy			
No	544	61.5	(58.2-64.7)
Yes	486	38.5	(35.3-41.8)

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	229	52.5	(47.1-57.9)
Told didn't qualify	35	5.6	(3.2-8.0)
Didn't know how to apply	76	9.7	(6.8-12.7)
Too much paperwork	15	2.1	(0.6-3.5)
Didn't think could because not US citizen	15	1.0	(0.5-1.5)
Hours didn't fit schedule	14	1.8	(0.5-3.0)
Didn't want to enroll	105	23.4	(18.6-28.2)
Other	130	23.5	(18.8-28.2)

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	883	82.6	(79.5-85.8)
Yes	141	17.4	(14.2-20.5)
Tobacco use 3 months prior to pregnancy			
No	905	85.7	(82.8-88.7)
Yes	117	14.3	(11.3-17.2)
Tobacco use during last 3 months of pregnancy			
No	981	95.5	(93.8-97.2)
Yes	41	4.5	(2.8-6.2)
Tobacco use now			
No	950	91.9	(89.6-94.1)
Yes	73	8.1	(5.9-10.4)
Changes in tobacco use during pregnancy			
Nonsmoker	905	85.8	(82.9-88.8)
Smoker quit	75	9.6	(7.1-12.1)
Smoker reduced	25	3.1	(1.7-4.6)
Smoker same/more	16	1.4	(0.5-2.4)
Nonsmoker resumed	0	--	--

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	453	32.8	(29.5-36.0)
Yes	572	67.2	(64.0-70.5)
Alcohol use 3 months prior to pregnancy			
No	553	42.1	(38.5-45.7)
Yes	471	57.9	(54.3-61.5)
Alcohol use during last 3 months of pregnancy			
No	962	92.3	(90.0-94.6)
Yes	62	7.7	(5.4-10.0)
Changes in alcohol during pregnancy			
Nondrinker	551	42.0	(38.4-45.6)
Drinker quit	411	50.3	(46.5-54.1)
Drinker reduced	35	5.2	(3.2-7.2)
Drinker same/more	25	2.4	(1.2-3.7)
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	185	20.9	(17.6-24.3)
Separation/divorce	63	4.9	(3.4-6.4)
Moved to new address	295	27.7	(24.2-31.3)
Homeless	18	1.5	(0.6-2.3)
Partner lost job	99	9.6	(7.4-11.9)
Mother lost job	91	8.6	(6.5-10.7)
Cut in work hours or pay	151	15.9	(13.0-18.8)
Apart from husband or partner	45	3.3	(2.0-4.6)
Argued with partner more	227	20.4	(17.3-23.5)
Partner said didn't want pregnancy	63	5.7	(3.9-7.4)
Had bills couldn't pay	171	15.6	(12.9-18.4)
Partner went to jail	21	2.2	(1.0-3.4)
Someone close had problem with drinking/drugs	88	10.5	(7.9-13.1)
Someone close died	147	15.3	(12.5-18.2)

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	1,000	97.2	(95.8-98.5)
Yes	27	2.8	(1.5-4.2)
Intimate partner violence, during pregnancy			
No	1,000	97.6	(96.4-98.8)
Yes	25	2.4	(1.2-3.6)

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		<i>Insufficient data to report</i>	
Often	10	1.0	(0.2-1.7)
Sometimes	50	3.5	(2.3-4.6)
Rarely	93	8.2	(6.1-10.4)
Never	840	87.2	(84.7-89.6)

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	43	3.2	(2.0-4.3)
Age	44	4.6	(2.9-6.4)
Language spoke	36	2.2	(1.4-3.0)
Citizenship	30	1.9	(1.2-2.5)
Insurance or Medicaid status	57	5.2	(3.5-6.9)
Other	35	3.8	(2.2-5.4)

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	30	2.1	(1.1-3.0)
Felt emotionally upset as a result of how treated based on race or ethnic background	38	2.6	(1.6-3.6)
Experienced physical symptoms that were related to treatment based on race or ethnic background	27	1.8	(1.0-2.6)

Table 41: Prevalence of labor induction, survey question 46

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Labor Induced			
No	662	66.8	(63.1-70.6)
Yes	344	33.2	(29.4-36.9)

Table 42: Prevalence of delivery methods, survey question 47

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Delivery method			
Vaginal	652	65.6	(61.9-69.4)
Cesarean section	373	34.4	(30.6-38.1)

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	158	41.7	(35.1-48.3)
Baby was breech	57	16.1	(11.1-21.1)
Past due date	37	10.5	(6.4-14.6)
Baby too big	56	15.8	(10.9-20.8)
Medical condition that made labor dangerous	26	8.2	(4.3-12.0)
Pregnancy complication	59	16.8	(11.7-21.9)
Induction did not work	55	13.5	(9.3-17.7)
Labor taking too long	69	17.5	(12.7-22.2)
Fetal distress	63	18.7	(13.4-23.9)
Wanted to schedule delivery	36	8.3	(4.7-11.9)
Didn't want to have baby vaginally	25	6.1	(3.0-9.3)
Other	72	21.5	(15.9-27.1)

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	867	87.3	(84.8-89.8)
Yes	152	12.7	(10.2-15.2)
Baby length of stay after delivery			
Not born in hospital	5	1.0	(0.0-1.7)
< 1 day	13	1.6	(0.5-2.6)
1 to 2 days	488	52.6	(48.6-56.5)
3 to 5 days	433	38.1	(34.3-41.9)
6-14 days	49	4.0	(2.6-5.5)
14+ days	34	2.9	(1.6-4.1)
Baby still in hospital	0	--	--

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

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Infant alive now?			
No	8	0.9	(0.1-1.7)
Yes	1,006	99.1	(98.3-99.9)
Infant living with mother			
No	8	0.6	(0.0-1.2)
Yes	996	99.4	(98.8-100.0)

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

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Breastfeeding (ever)			
No	81	8.9	(6.5-11.2)
Yes	927	91.1	(88.8-93.5)
Reasons for not breastfeeding (among those who did not breastfeed. Check all that apply)			
Sick or on medicine	10	13.7	(3.6-23.8)
Too many household duties	11	15.5	(4.5-26.5)
Didn't like breastfeeding	17	19.2	(8.5-29.9)
Too hard	27	23.5	(14.1-32.9)
Didn't want to	37	40.4	(26.6-54.2)
Went back to school or work	14	17.4	(6.3-28.6)
Husband/partner didn't want me to	0	--	--
Mother, grandmother, sister or aunt discouraged	<i>Insufficient data to report</i>		
Other	17	28.8	(15.3-42.3)

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	168	18.1	(15.0-21.3)
Yes	827	81.9	(78.7-85.0)
Duration of breastfeeding (to at least 8 weeks)			
No	264	28.6	(24.9-32.2)
Yes	731	71.4	(67.8-75.1)

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	139	11.4	(9.0-13.8)
Back	744	77.3	(74.1-80.5)
Stomach	92	8.7	(6.5-10.9)
Side/back	14	1.3	(0.4-2.1)
Side/stomach	<i>Insufficient data to report</i>		
Back/stomach	<i>Insufficient data to report</i>		
All three positions	10	0.7	(0.3-1.2)
Frequency of infant and caretaker sharing bed			
Always	123	8.8	(6.8-10.8)
Often	110	10.3	(7.9-12.7)
Sometimes	166	14.4	(11.7-17.1)
Rarely	199	19.4	(16.3-22.6)
Never	404	47.1	(43.1-51.1)

*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	236	22.0	(18.7-25.4)
Currently using	788	78.0	(74.6-81.3)
If no current birth control, why not (Check all that apply)			
Not having sex	91	37.4	(29.1-45.7)
Want to get pregnant	32	15.9	(9.3-22.6)
Don't want to use	78	34.8	(26.5-43.1)
Side effects	70	32.4	(24.2-40.6)
Partner doesn't want to use	28	10.5	(5.2-15.7)
Problems getting birth control	<i>Insufficient data to report</i>		
Tubes tied	27	9.0	(5.5-12.5)
Partner had a vasectomy	<i>Insufficient data to report</i>		
Pregnant now	<i>Insufficient data to report</i>		
Other	26	17.9	(10.7-25.2)
If currently using birth control, what kind (Check all that apply)			
Tubes tied or blocked	55	6.4	(4.2-8.5)
Vasectomy	20	3.6	(1.7-5.5)
Birth control pills	147	20.8	(17.1-24.6)
Condoms	274	33.6	(29.3-37.8)
Injection	66	6.3	(4.5-8.1)
Contraceptive implant	46	4.7	(3.2-6.2)
Contraceptive patch or ring	13	1.9	(0.6-3.2)
IUD	130	16.4	(13.1-19.7)
Natural family planning	40	5.7	(3.4-7.9)
Withdrawal	113	12.9	(10.0-15.9)
Abstinence	88	10.4	(7.6-13.1)
Other	10	1.7	(0.4-3.1)

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

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Received a postnatal home visit			
No	843	83.7	(80.7-86.6)
Yes	171	16.3	(13.4-19.3)

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

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Received a postpartum check-up			
No	48	3.7	(2.4-5.1)
Yes	975	96.3	(94.9-97.6)

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

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Used WIC services for self or baby			
No	482	59.1	(55.8-62.4)
Yes, baby and mom	451	36.7	(33.5-40.0)
Yes, baby only	46	3.4	(2.3-4.6)
Yes, mom only	12	0.7	(0.3-1.2)

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

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Postpartum depressive symptoms			
Down, depressed, hopeless			
Always	10	0.8	(0.2-1.4)
Often	47	5.0	(3.3-6.8)
Sometimes	193	20.1	(16.8-23.3)
Rarely	304	31.5	(27.7-35.2)
Never	469	42.7	(38.8-46.5)
Little interest or pleasure in doing things			
Always	34	2.3	(1.2-3.4)
Often	51	5.0	(3.2-6.7)
Sometimes	172	15.1	(12.4-17.9)
Rarely	278	27.5	(24.0-31.1)
Never	481	50.1	(46.1-54.1)
Depression indicator*			
No	901	89.6	(87.1-92.0)
Yes	114	10.4	(8.0-12.9)

*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	891	89.2	(86.6-91.7)
Yes	96	10.8	(8.3-13.4)

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	804	84.9	(82.4-87.4)
Often	66	4.7	(3.3-6.1)
Sometimes	40	3.0	(1.8-4.2)
Rarely	32	2.3	(1.3-3.2)
Never	55	5.1	(3.4-6.7)

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	775	78.1	(74.8-81.4)
Often	119	12.5	(9.7-15.2)
Sometimes	33	2.9	(1.7-4.2)
Rarely	11	1.4	(0.4-2.4)
Never	12	1.0	(0.3-1.6)
Father doesn't spend time with baby	47	4.2	(2.7-5.7)

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	629	73.8	(70.7-76.9)
Someone to talk with about problems	747	83.3	(80.8-85.8)
Someone to take care of baby	719	78.3	(75.3-81.4)
Someone to help her if tired or feeling frustrated with new baby	765	83.1	(80.4-85.7)

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

Question	n	Weighted %	95% CI
Frequency of emotional support			
Always	595	60.4	(56.4-64.3)
Often	180	17.9	(14.8-21.0)
Sometimes	124	12.6	(9.9-15.3)
Rarely	37	4.0	(2.4-5.5)
Never	60	5.2	(3.6-6.8)

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	15.0	(12.5-17.6)
\$10,001 - \$15,000	67	6.4	(4.6-8.2)
\$15,001 - \$19,000	49	4.3	(2.9-5.7)
\$19,001 - \$22,000	40	3.5	(2.1-4.9)
\$22,001 - \$26,000	38	2.8	(1.8-3.9)
\$26,001 - \$29,000	32	3.4	(2.0-4.8)
\$29,001 - \$37,000	57	5.9	(4.0-7.7)
\$37,001 - \$44,000	43	3.5	(2.2-4.8)
\$44,001 - \$52,000	38	3.6	(2.1-5.1)
\$52,001 - \$56,000	20	2.0	(0.8-3.1)
\$56,001 - \$67,000	54	5.6	(3.7-7.5)
\$67,001 - \$79,000	48	5.5	(3.5-7.6)
\$79,001 - \$99,999	67	8.3	(5.8-10.8)
\$100,001 or more	217	30.3	(26.3-34.2)