
State of Wyoming



Department of Health

2003 Wyoming Maternal Outcome Monitoring System (MOMS) Report

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This document is available in alternative format upon request.

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INTRODUCTION

The Wyoming Maternal Outcome Monitoring System (MOMS) is a population-based risk factor surveillance system conducted by the Wyoming Department of Health (WDH), in collaboration with the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE). MOMS is based on the Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) developed by the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC). WDH applied for PRAMS funding in 2001. The application was approved, but not funded. As a result, MOMS was developed using a similar methodology, contracting with CDPHE. Data collection for MOMS began in April 2003.

Each month, the MOMS questionnaire is mailed to approximately 250 Wyoming women who have experienced a live birth. This represents about half of Wyoming live births. The survey includes topics about knowledge, attitudes and practices surrounding their pregnancy, delivery and post-partum period. Examples of topics include pregnancy intention, prenatal care, substance use, pregnancy-related morbidity, infant health, stress and domestic violence. MOMS data are weighted to represent all Wyoming women who have a live birth (see Methods).

This report contains data on several maternal and child health (MCH) indicators from the MOMS questionnaire. Many include their corresponding *Healthy People 2010* objective, which are target objectives set by the US Department of Health and Human Services for improving the health of the nation.

MOMS findings are used to enhance Wyoming's understanding of maternal behaviors and experiences and their relationship with adverse pregnancy outcomes. It is our hope that these data will be used to develop and evaluate programs and support policies with the goal of improving maternal and child health in Wyoming.

METHODOLOGY

MOMS is an on-going, population-based surveillance system designed to supplement vital records data and to generate Wyoming-specific perinatal health data. Each month, a stratified random sample containing approximately 50% of Wyoming women, who recently had a baby, are selected from eligible birth certificates to comprise the MOMS sample. Native American women and mothers of low birth weight infants are oversampled to ensure adequate representation of these groups. MOMS differs from PRAMS in that it includes mothers who delivered out-of-state in its sample.

Each woman selected into the sample is mailed up to two copies of the questionnaire at two to six months after delivery. For those who do not complete and return the survey through the mail, staff at CDPHE attempt to call the women and administer the survey over the telephone. Typically, women respond to the survey within three to five months after giving birth.

English and Spanish surveys are sent to all women who report their ethnicity as Hispanic on the birth certificate. CDPHE interviewers are also bilingual and able to administer the survey in English or Spanish.

The data presented in this report represent live births to Wyoming women in 2003. Approximately 70% of women contacted completed surveys.

By obtaining a high response rate, the survey data from respondents are able to be weighted to represent all live births from 2003 to Wyoming residents aged 15 years and older. The sample data are weighted to adjust for sampling probabilities, non-response and non-coverage. The weighted data can be interpreted as the number of Wyoming women who have characteristics similar to those of the respondent.

Pregnancy Intention

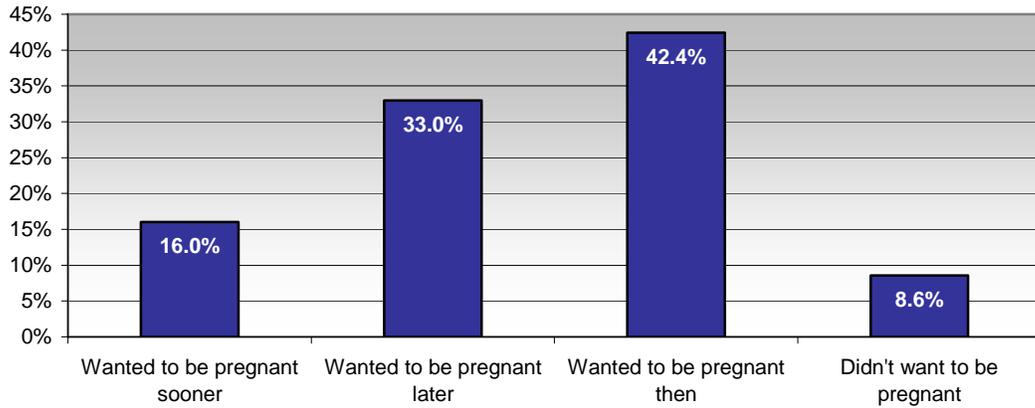
An unintended pregnancy is defined as a pregnancy that is either unwanted (not wanted at any time) or mistimed (not wanted until some time in the future).

According to Health People 2010¹:

- Mothers whose pregnancies are unintended are less likely to seek timely or adequate prenatal care, less likely to breastfeed and are more likely to smoke or use drugs and/or alcohol.
- A child born as a result of an unintended pregnancy “is at greater risk of low birth weight, dying in its first year, being abused, and not receiving sufficient resources for healthy development.”
- The cost of unintended pregnancy is high. Pregnancy care for one unintended pregnancy is estimated to cost \$3200, and the direct health care cost for unintended births to U.S. teens exceeds \$1.3 billion annually.
- National estimates of unintended pregnancy indicate that 49% of all pregnancies (excluding miscarriages) and 31% of live births in the United States are unintended.

MOMS data show that in Wyoming, in 2003, 41.5% of live births were unintended. Of all live births, 33.0% were mistimed and 8.6% were unwanted. Women whose prenatal care was paid by Medicaid were more than twice as likely as Non-Medicaid women to have a live birth due to unintended pregnancy. Women on Medicaid were 78% more likely to have a live birth due to an unwanted pregnancy than women not on Medicaid. Native American women were 36% more likely than white women to have a live birth due to unintended pregnancy.

Figure 1. Pregnancy Intendedness

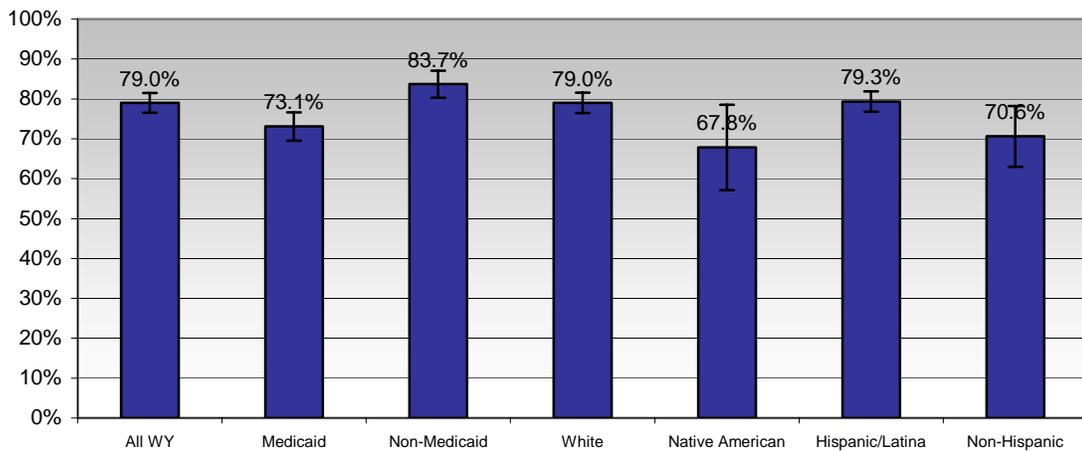


Of the women not trying to get pregnant, 45.4% were not using any kind of birth control. Some main reasons given for not using birth control were that they did not mind getting pregnant (49.9%), they could not use birth control at that time (25.8%), they were concerned about side effects (17.2), their husband or partner did not want them to (16.8%) and they did not have access to contraceptives (10.0%).

Prenatal Care

Early, appropriate and continuous prenatal care is vital to having a healthy pregnancy outcome.¹ Late entry into prenatal care delays identifying high-risk women. Pregnant women who are identified as high-risk are more likely to have poor pregnancy outcomes, increasing the incidence of infant mortality and morbidity. Coordination of care and services for these women is essential to increasing the chance of a healthy pregnancy outcome.

Figure 2. Women Receiving Prenatal Care in the First Trimester

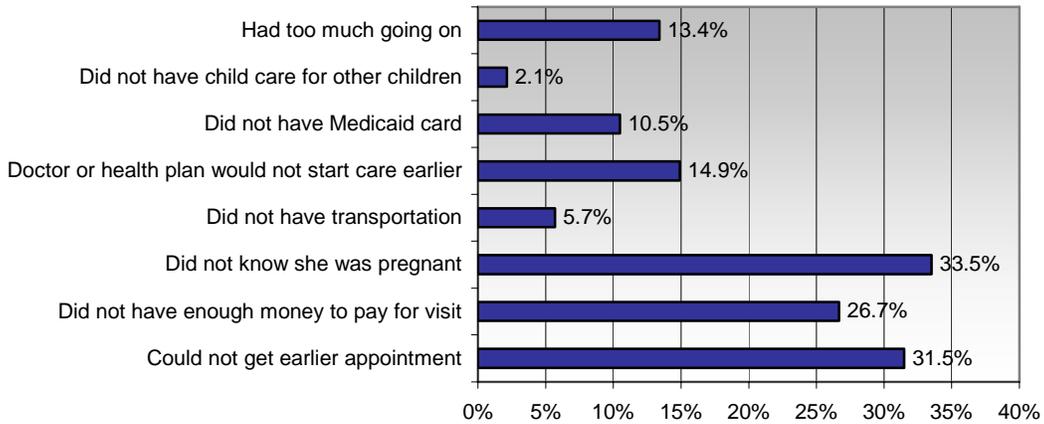


In 2003, only 78.6% of Wyoming women received prenatal care in the first trimester. Women who had their prenatal care paid by Medicaid were significantly less likely to

enter care in the first trimester of their pregnancy (73.2% vs. 83.7%). Almost 17% of moms did not get prenatal care as early as they wanted. The three most common reasons were:

1. She did not know she was pregnant;
2. She could not get an appointment any earlier; and
3. She did not have the money to pay for the appointment or co-pay.

Figure 3. Reasons why PNC was not obtained as early as wanted

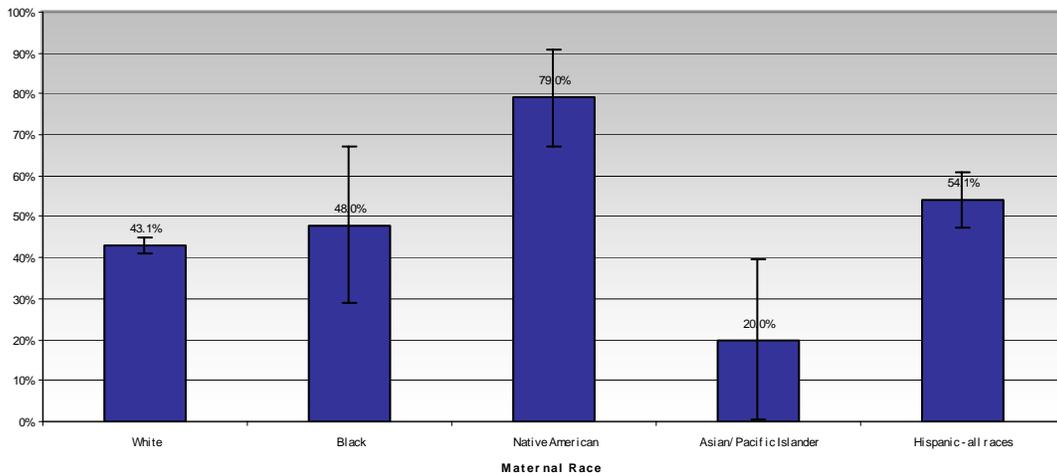


Medicaid Participation

Medicaid is a health insurance program for low income people that is jointly funded by the state of Wyoming and the federal government. Wyoming residents who meet federal and state income guidelines (133% of federal poverty level) are able to receive Medicaid health care benefits. Nearly half (44.5%) of Wyoming pregnant women receive Medicaid benefits to pay for their prenatal care and deliveries.

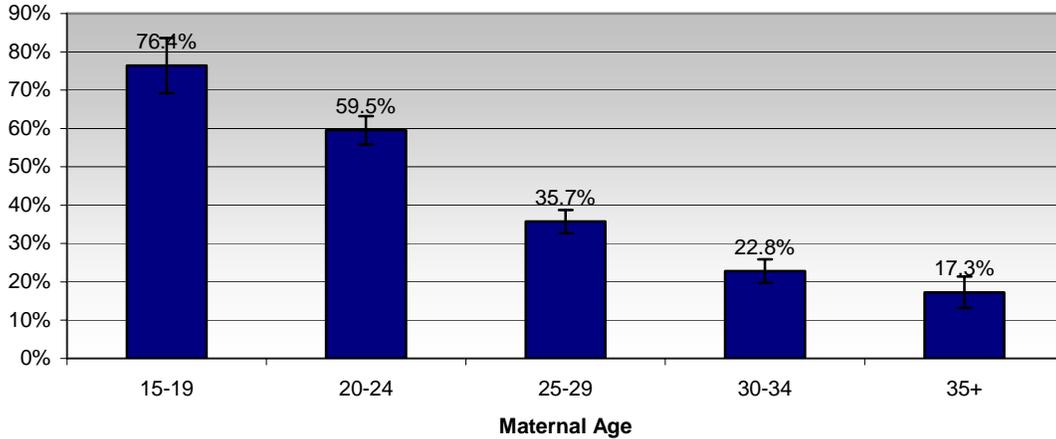
Native American women are 83% more likely than White women to receive Medicaid for prenatal care (79.0% vs. 43.1%), and Hispanic/Latina women are 24% more likely than non-Hispanic women to receive Medicaid for prenatal care (54.1% vs. 43.5%).

Figure 4. Medicaid coverage of prenatal care by maternal race/ethnicity



Younger women, particularly teens, were more likely than older women to receive Medicaid benefits for prenatal care.

Figure 5. Medicaid coverage of prenatal care by maternal age

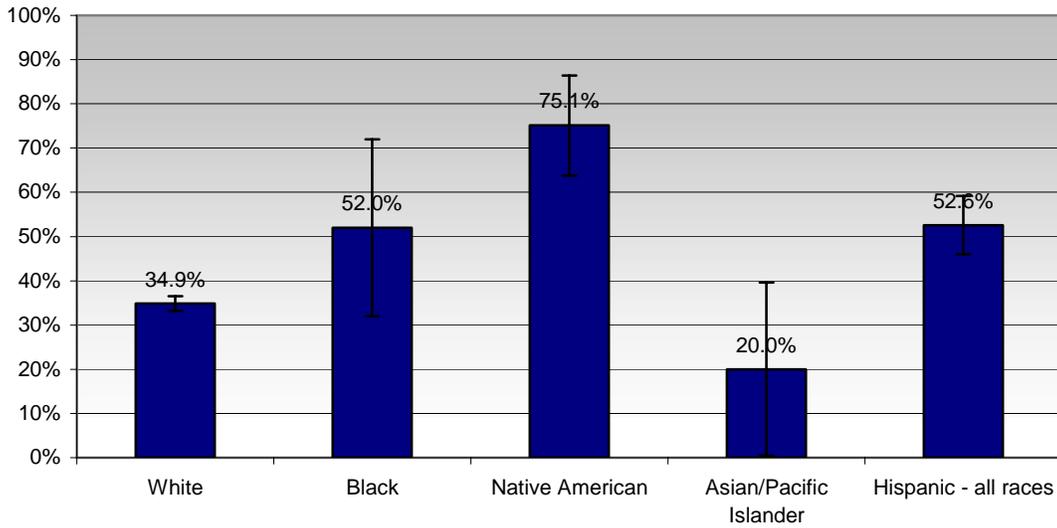


WIC Participation

WIC is a special supplemental nutrition program which serves to safeguard the health of low-income women, infants, & children up to age 5 who are at nutritional risk by providing nutritious supplemental foods, health and nutrition, breastfeeding education and support, and referrals to health care. WIC is funded through the United States Department of Agriculture.

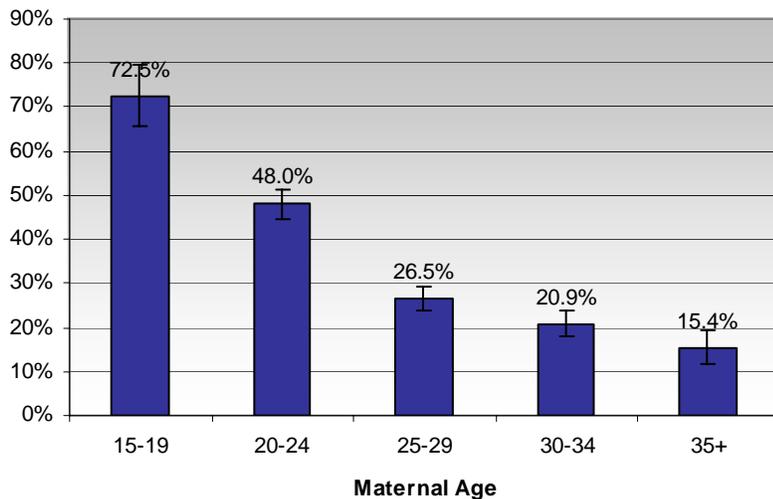
In Wyoming, 36.8% of pregnant women receive WIC services during pregnancy. Native American women are more than twice as likely as White women to receive WIC during pregnancy (75.1% vs. 34.9%). Hispanic/Latina women are nearly 50% more likely to receive WIC during pregnancy than non-Hispanic/Latina women (52.6% vs. 35.2%).

Figure 6. Participation in WIC during pregnancy by maternal race/ethnicity



As with Medicaid participation, the younger the woman, the more likely she is to receive WIC services prenatally.

Figure 7. WIC participation during pregnancy by maternal age



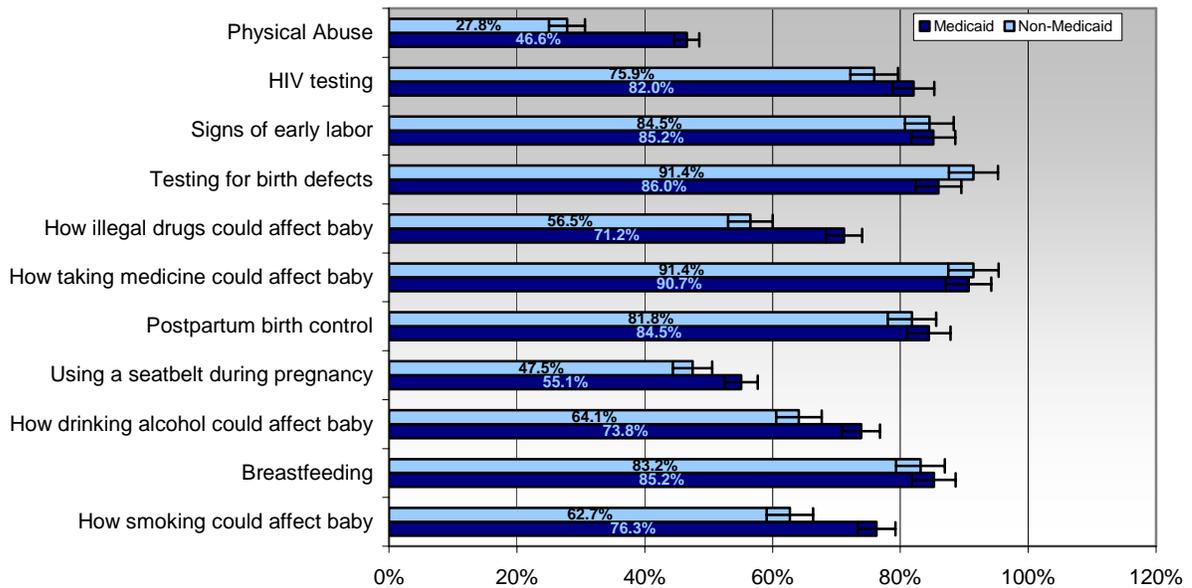
Prenatal Counseling

Prenatal care recommendations include education for patients regarding a wide range of topics. Many providers talk to patients directly about the different subjects and/or use educational pamphlets and videos. Using 2003 data, Figure 8

represents the proportion of women who reported that their provider spoke directly to them about the subjects, by Medicaid status.

Overall, Medicaid women were more likely to receive education from their provider and were significantly more likely to receive education regarding physical abuse, substance use and seatbelt use.

Figure 8. Topics discussed with health care worker during prenatal care visits



Adequacy of Weight Gain During Pregnancy

Women who gain less than the amount of weight recommended by the Institute of Medicine during pregnancy are at a greater risk for having a low birth weight infant.² This risk is compounded when a woman lives at an altitude at or above 5,000 feet, an altitude common to many Wyoming cities.^{3,4} Excessive weight gain is a risk factor for cardiovascular disease, diabetes and certain types of cancer and can have an adverse effect on pregnancy outcome.

Native American women are slightly more likely than white women to have inadequate weight gain and excessive weight gain during pregnancy, though these differences are not statistically significant.

Younger women are also less likely to fall in the adequate range.

Figure 9. Adequacy of weight gain during pregnancy by maternal race

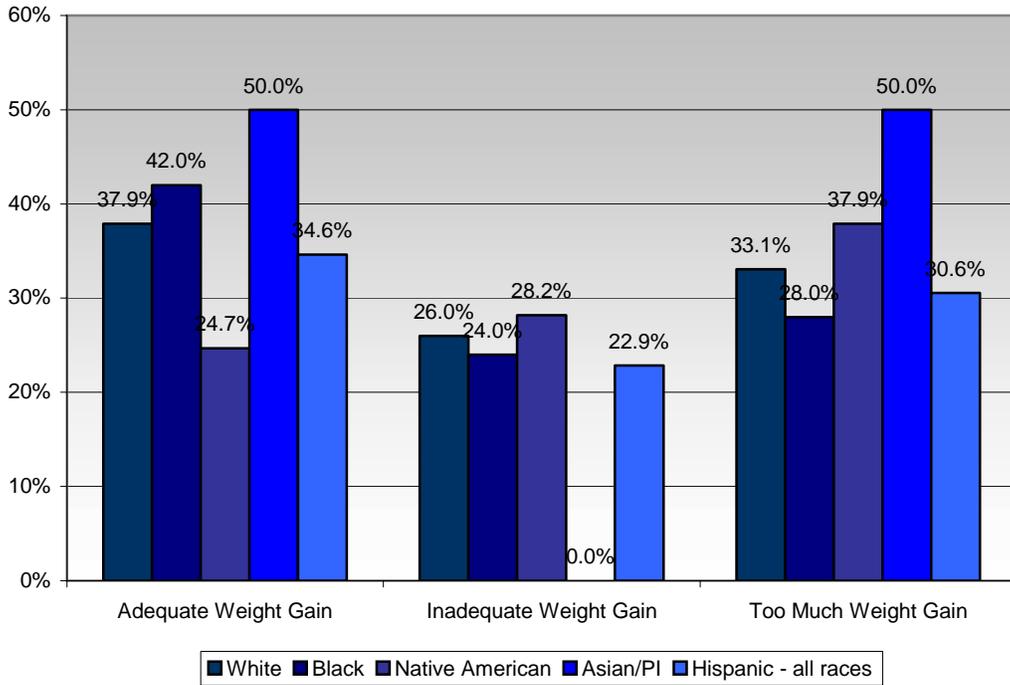
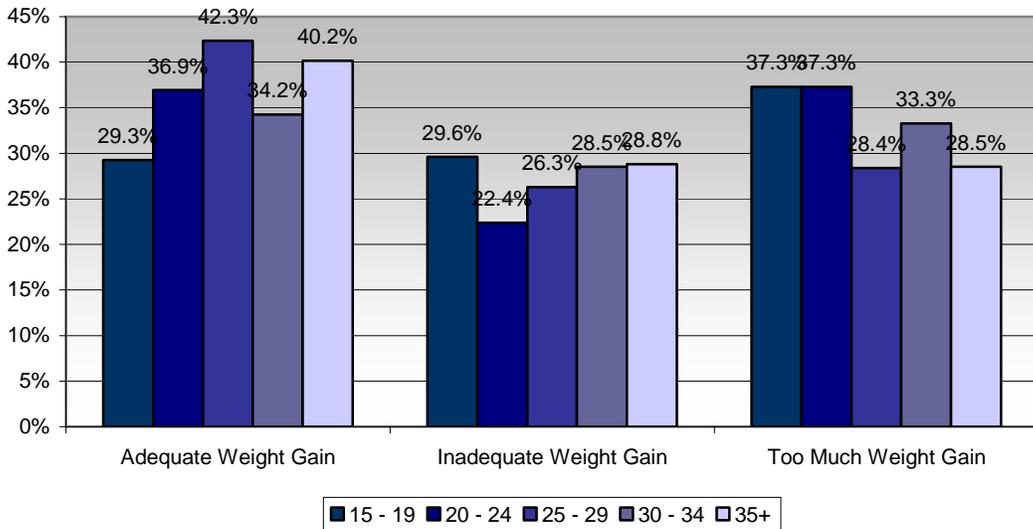


Figure 10. Adequacy of weight gain during pregnancy by maternal age



Domestic Violence

Males who are physically violent toward their partners are more likely to be sexually violent toward them and are more likely to use violence toward children. The perpetration of intimate partner violence is most common in adults who, as children or

adolescents, witnessed intimate partner violence or became the targets of violence from their caregivers.¹

In Wyoming, according to 2003 MOMS data, 3.7% of women had been abused by their spouse or partner in the year before their pregnancy and 2.8% during pregnancy. In total, 5.5% of women had been abused by their partner or someone else in the 12 months before their pregnancies and 3.5% during pregnancy. Native American women were more than 3 times more likely to be abused by their spouse or partner during pregnancy than White women, and younger women were more likely to be abused than older women.

Figure 12. Abuse by husband/partner during pregnancy by maternal race/ethnicity

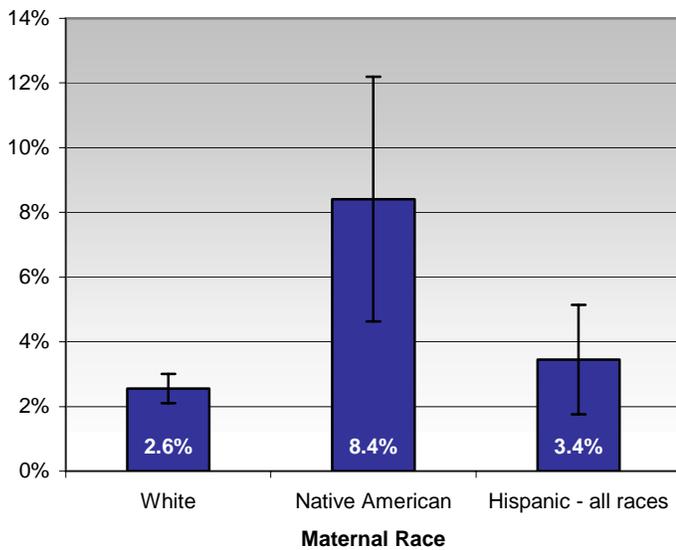
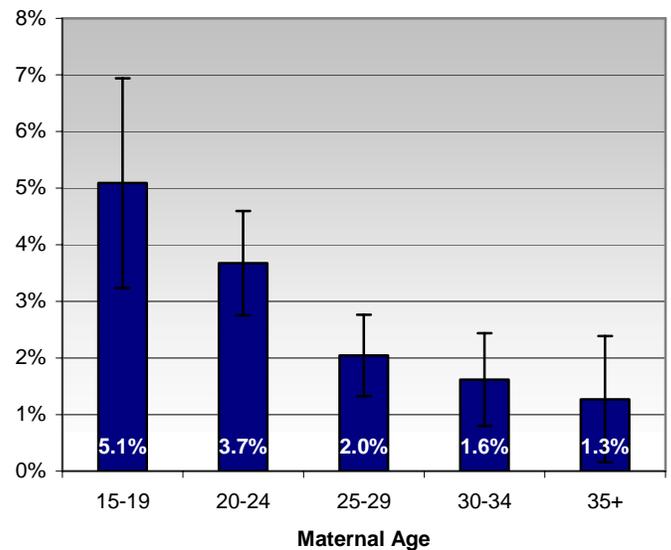


Figure 13. Abuse by husband/partner during pregnancy by maternal age



Perinatal Smoking

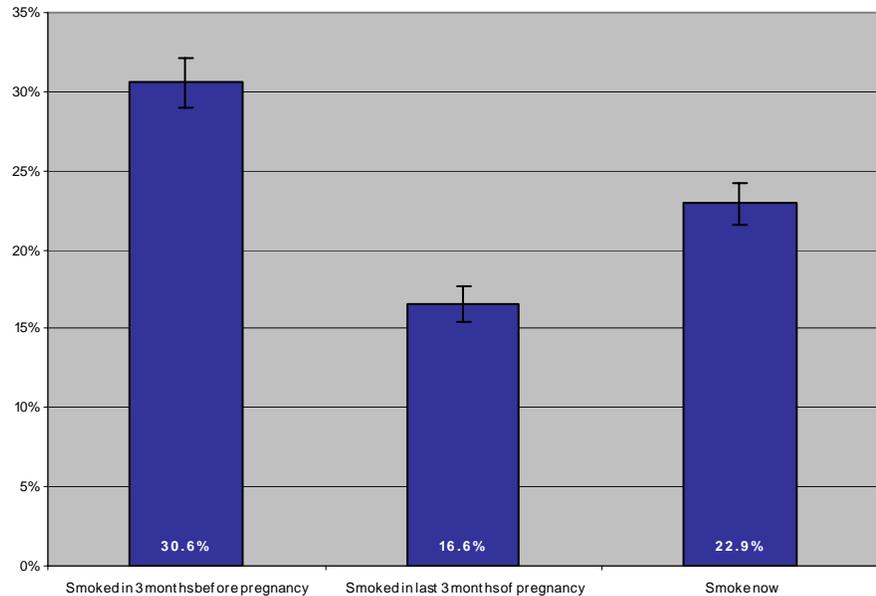
“Smoking during pregnancy is linked to LBW, pre-term delivery, Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), and respiratory problems in newborns. Smoking-attributable costs of complicated births in 1995 were estimated at between \$1.4 billion (11% of costs for all complicated births, based on smoking prevalence during pregnancy of 19%) and \$2 billion (15% for all complicated births, based on smoking prevalence during pregnancy of 27%). Smoking is the greatest known risk factor for low birth weight.¹

Wyoming consistently has a high proportion of low birth weight and preterm births, and in 2003, had the third highest rate of maternal smoking among U.S. states. According to birth certificate records, in 2003, nearly 20% of women smoked during pregnancy.⁵ Birth certificate data is known to underreport maternal smoking, but it is the best data available to assess trends. MOMS data show that in 2003, 30.6% of women smoked in the 3 months before their pregnancy and 16.6% smoked in the last 3 months of pregnancy. While this is much higher than the Healthy People 2010 goal of no more

than 2%, it does show that almost half of pregnant women in Wyoming quit smoking at some point during their pregnancy.

Native American women were significantly more likely than White women to smoke in the three months before pregnancy; however, no significant differences existed between the two groups in smoking during the last three months of pregnancy or in current smoking habits. Hispanic/Latina women were significantly less likely to smoke in the 3 months before pregnancy or currently than were non-Hispanic women.

Figure 13. Maternal smoking behaviors

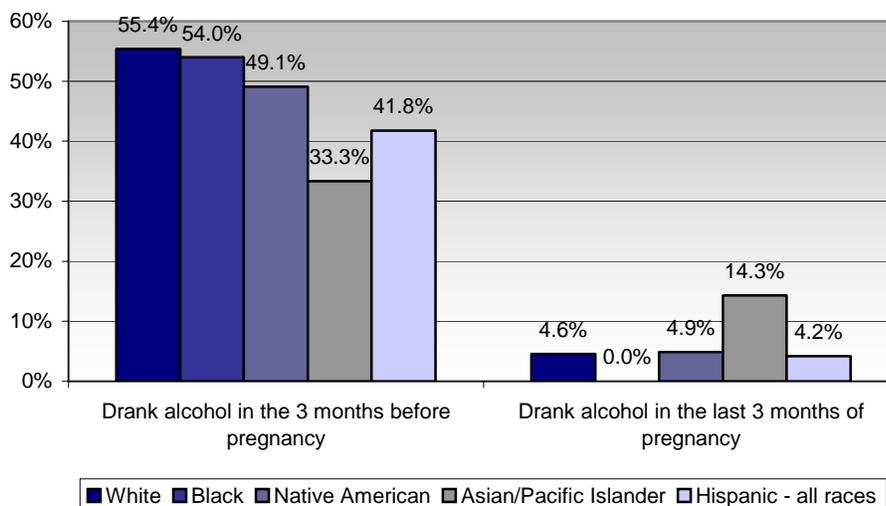


Perinatal Alcohol Use

Alcohol use during pregnancy is linked with fetal death, low birth weight, growth abnormalities, mental retardation and Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS).¹ Many of these problems develop between three and eight weeks of gestation, often before many women know they are pregnant.

Alcohol use, like smoking, is often underreported on the birth certificate. For example, in 2003, 1.2% of women reported drinking alcohol on their child's birth certificate; however, according to MOMS data, 4.5% reported drinking in the last 3 months of their pregnancy. More than half (55%) reported alcohol use in the 3 months before they got pregnant. While there are some differences by race, they are not statistically significant.

Figure 14. Alcohol use before and during pregnancy by race/ethnicity

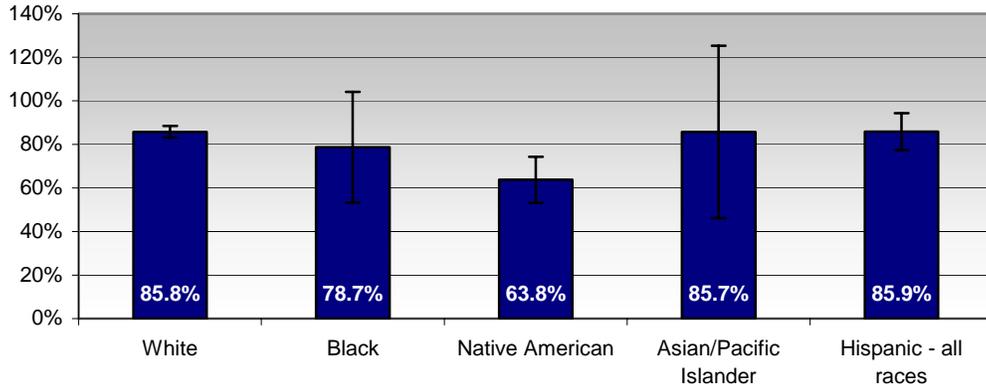


Breastfeeding

The benefits of breastfeeding for infants include decreased new cases or severity of diarrhea, respiratory infections, and ear infections, among others, and reduced cost to the family. In addition breastfeeding has been shown to improve maternal health, with demonstrated effects, including reduction in postpartum bleeding, earlier return to pre-pregnancy weight, reduced risk of premenopausal breast cancer, and reduced risk of osteoporosis, continuing long after the postpartum period. In general, the American Academy of Pediatrics considers breastfeeding to be “the ideal method of feeding and nurturing infants”.¹

In Wyoming, 84.8% of women initiated breastfeeding in 2003. White women were more likely to breastfeed than Native American women, and older women tended to initiate breastfeeding more than younger women.

Figure 15. Women who ever breastfed by race/ethnicity



The majority of women who initiated breastfeeding (63.4%) breastfed for between 2 and 6 months. Only 2.4% breastfed for more than six months, 31.0% breastfed for 1 to 8 weeks and 3.2% for less than one week. Main reasons mothers cited for not breastfeeding were that she did not like it, she returned to school or work and she had other children to care for. Reasons for stopping breastfeeding were that she was not producing enough milk, breast milk did not satisfy the baby and she had difficulty nursing.

Figure 16. Reasons for not breastfeeding

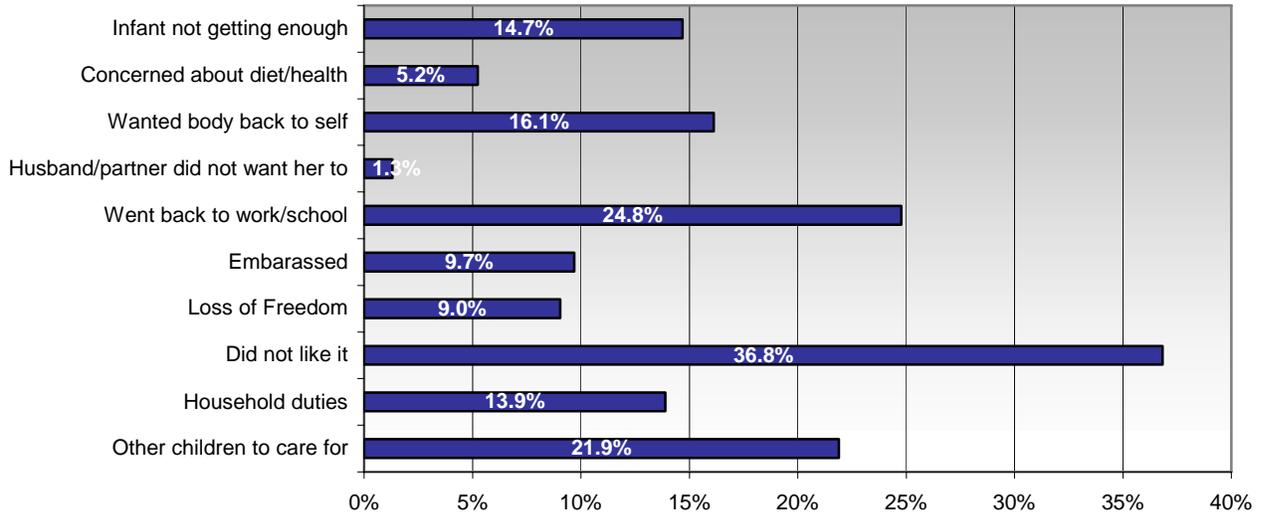
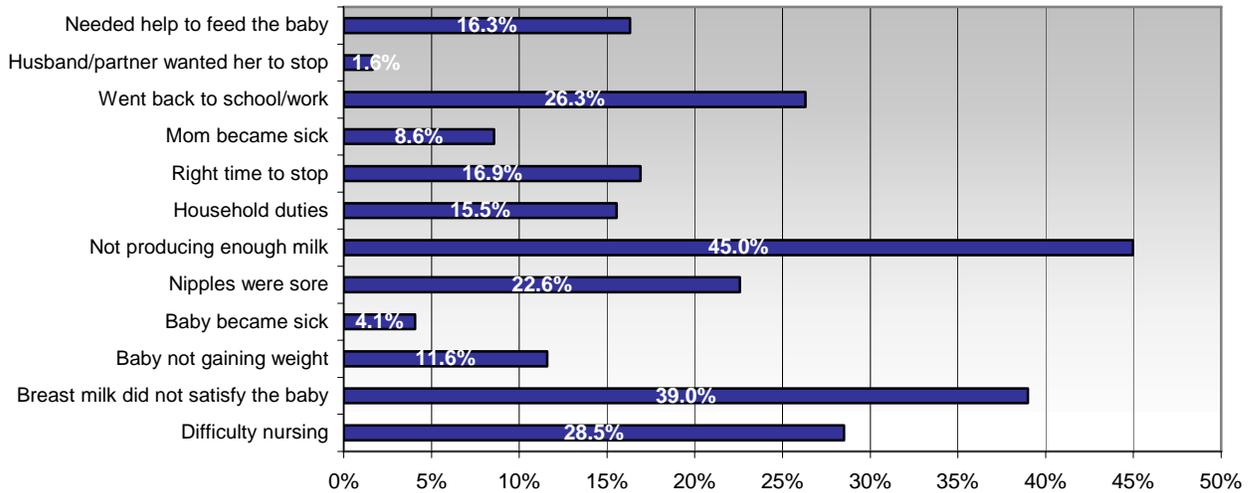


Figure 17. Reasons for stopping breastfeeding

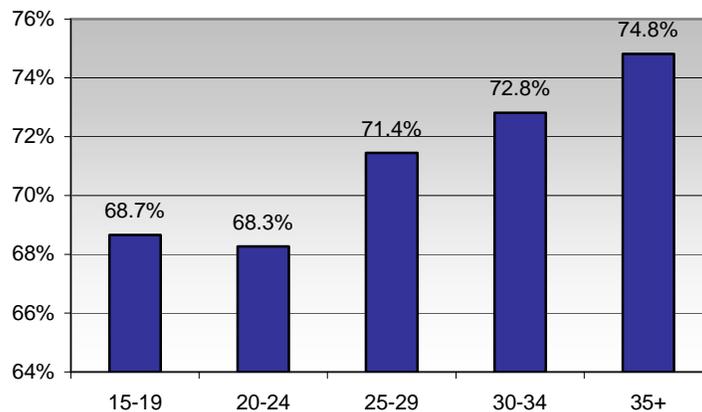


Infant Sleep Position

After the first month of life, SIDS is the leading cause of infant mortality, accounting for about one-third of all deaths during this period. The causes of SIDS are not known, but risk factors include maternal smoking and drug use, teenage birth, and infections late in pregnancy. It has been shown that putting infants to sleep on their backs can help to prevent SIDS.¹

In Wyoming, 70.6% of mothers always put their baby to sleep on his/her back. There are no significant differences by race and older mothers tend to do so more than younger mothers.

Figure 18. Percent of infants who sleep only on their back by maternal age



Co-sleeping is controversial in the United States, although very common in most other cultures. Proponents argue that it facilitates breastfeeding and bonding, while opponents argue that it is a dangerous practice that could lead to the infant's death. In Wyoming, Native American babies are about 3 times more likely than white babies to always sleep with their mothers (30.7% vs. 8.8%) and Hispanic/Latino babies are twice as likely than non-Hispanic babies (18.8% vs. 9.3%) to always sleep with their mothers.

Home Visiting for Pregnant and Parenting Families

Wyoming Statute: Title 35, Chapter 27, Public Health Nurses Infant Home Visitation Services, provides financial and policy support for the expansion of the Department of Health's effort to serve families through research-based home visiting models. The legislation requires the Department of Health to provide contacts during pregnancy with eligible women, or where contact was not made prenatally, conduct a home visit following the birth of the baby.

The Home Visiting program is available to all women, during pregnancy and/or following the birth of the baby for assessment, information and referral to community agencies. The Legislation also mandates, however, that the Department of Health provide home visiting services to priority populations, including first-time mothers.

One model of the home visiting initiative is the Nurse-Family Partnership, which is based on the research conducted by David Olds, Ph.D. and designed for first-time mothers and their families. A specially trained nurse visits families during pregnancy and the first two years of their child's life.

In 2003, nearly 40% of mothers surveyed reported receiving a post-natal (Welcome Home) visit from public health nursing. Most visits occurred within the first 2 weeks of the infants' lives. More than half of the women who received visits found the infant weight check to be the most helpful part of the visit.

Figure 19. Age of baby at first public health nurse home visit

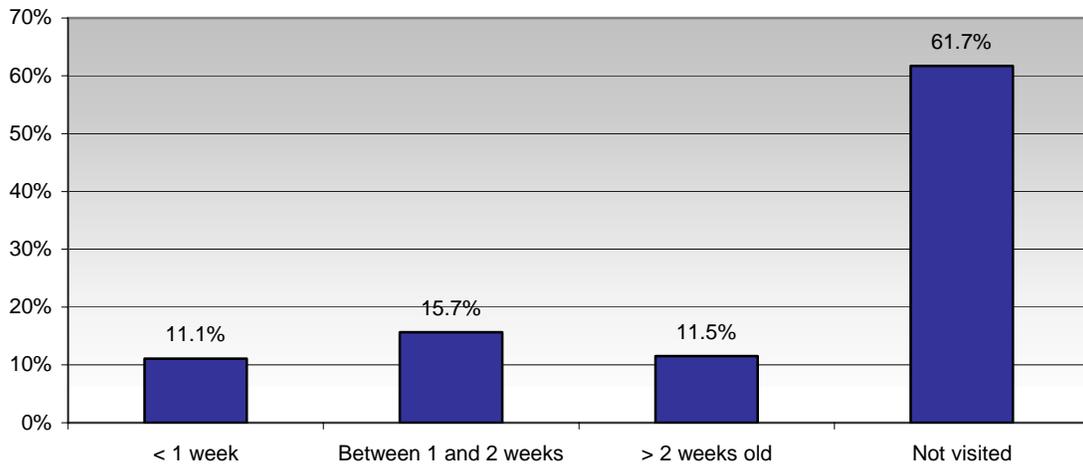
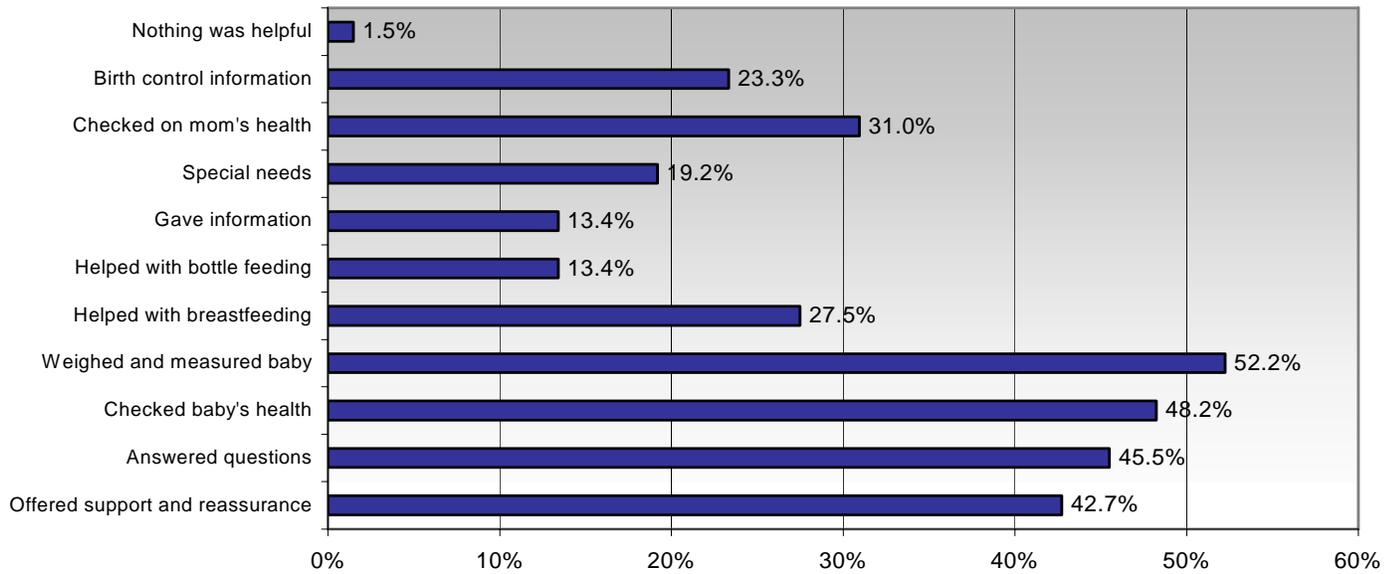


Figure 20. Most helpful part of home visit



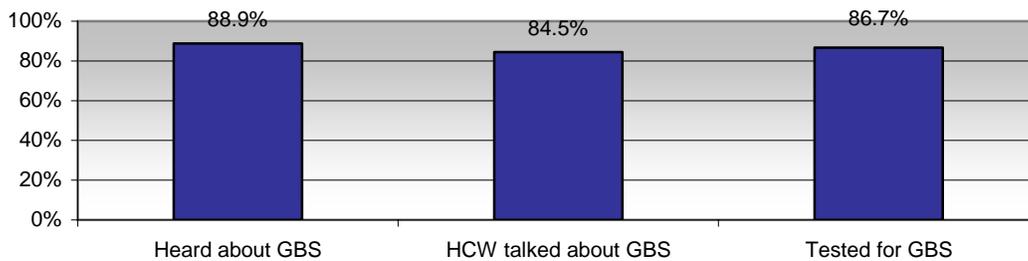
Group B Strep

Group B streptococcal infection is the most common cause of sepsis (blood infection) and meningitis (infection of the fluid and lining around the brain) in newborns. Group B strep is a frequent cause of newborn pneumonia and is more common than other, more well-known, newborn problems such as rubella, congenital syphilis, and spina bifida.⁶

Group B strep can be prevented by screening all pregnant women for the bacteria around the 35th week of pregnancy. Women who test positive can be treated with antibiotics to prevent spreading it to their infant during delivery.

Most of the Wyoming mothers surveyed have heard about Group B strep and were tested during pregnancy.

Figure 21. Group B Strep



Appendices

The following appendices provide MOMS data stratified by different groups, such as Medicaid status, race and ethnicity. These data will be helpful in determining which groups need more or different interventions. MOMS data can be stratified by many different variables. If your program needs different information than is included in this report, please contact Angela Crotsenberg, MS at 307-777-8787 or acrots@state.wy.us.

Appendix 1 – Prenatal Care Paid by Medicaid

*Signifies a statistically significant difference

	PNC paid by Medicaid			PNC not paid by Medicaid		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
Demographics						
Marital Status						
Married*	49.8%	46.9%	52.7%	91.4%	87.8%	94.9%
Other*	50.2%	47.3%	53.1%	8.6%	7.5%	9.7%
Low Birth Weight (< 2,500 grams)*	8.4%	7.2%	9.6%	5.0%	4.1%	5.8%
Maternal Race						
White	90.9%	87.0%	94.8%	96.1%	92.4%	99.7%
Black	1.1%	0.6%	1.5%	0.9%	0.6%	1.3%
Native American*	7.9%	6.7%	9.0%	1.7%	1.2%	2.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%	0.8%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.5%	1.1%
Hispanic - all races*	11.2%	9.8%	12.6%	7.6%	6.6%	8.7%
Maternal Education						
0 - 8 Years	1.4%	0.9%	1.9%	0.8%	0.4%	1.1%
9 - 11 Years (Some high school)*	21.2%	19.3%	23.1%	5.3%	4.5%	6.2%
12 Years (High school grad)*	41.9%	39.3%	44.6%	27.9%	26.0%	29.9%
13 - 15 Years (Some college)	28.1%	25.9%	30.3%	31.6%	29.5%	33.7%
16 + Years (College grad or more)	7.3%	6.2%	8.4%	34.4%	32.3%	36.6%
Maternal Age						
15 - 19 Years*	19.1%	17.3%	21.0%	4.7%	3.9%	5.5%
20 - 24 Years*	44.2%	41.5%	47.0%	23.9%	22.1%	25.7%
25-29 Years*	24.2%	22.2%	26.3%	34.6%	32.5%	36.8%
30 - 34 Years*	9.4%	8.1%	10.7%	25.3%	23.4%	27.1%
35 + Years*	3.0%	2.3%	3.7%	11.5%	10.3%	12.8%
Annual Household Income						
< \$8,000*	28.3%	26.0%	30.5%	2.2%	1.6%	2.7%
\$8,000 - \$11,999*	17.5%	15.7%	19.3%	2.9%	2.2%	3.5%
\$12,000 - \$15,999*	13.2%	11.7%	14.8%	3.0%	2.3%	3.6%
\$16,000 - \$19,999*	11.9%	10.4%	13.4%	3.9%	3.1%	4.6%
\$20,000 - \$24,999*	12.3%	10.8%	13.8%	8.3%	7.2%	9.4%
\$25,000 - \$29,999	8.1%	6.9%	9.3%	5.9%	5.0%	6.8%
\$30,000 - \$39,999	5.9%	4.9%	6.9%	17.6%	16.0%	19.2%
\$40,000 +	2.7%	2.0%	3.4%	56.4%	53.5%	59.2%

	PNC paid by Medicaid			PNC not paid by Medicaid		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
Prenatal Care						
Started PNC in first trimester*	73.2%	69.6%	76.8%	83.7%	80.3%	87.1%
Got PNC as early as wanted*	77.3%	73.7%	80.9%	89.6%	86.1%	93.1%
Reasons for not getting PNC as early as wanted						
Could not get appointment	28.1%	23.5%	32.7%	39.4%	32.0%	46.8%
Didn't have enough money*	33.9%	28.8%	39.0%	12.8%	8.5%	17.0%
Didn't know she was pregnant	37.1%	31.7%	42.4%	27.4%	21.2%	33.6%
Didn't have transportation*	7.6%	5.2%	10.0%	2.6%	0.7%	4.4%
Doctor or plan would not start *	8.6%	6.0%	11.1%	26.6%	20.5%	32.8%
No Medicaid card*	14.5%	11.2%	17.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Didn't have child care *	3.0%	1.5%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Had too much going on*	17.5%	13.9%	21.2%	5.8%	3.0%	8.7%
Other	20.7%	16.7%	24.7%	17.5%	12.6%	22.5%
Prenatal Education - HCW Discussed:						
Smoking*	76.3%	72.7%	79.9%	62.7%	59.8%	65.7%
Breastfeeding	85.2%	81.4%	89.1%	83.2%	79.8%	86.6%
Drinking alcohol during pregnancy*	73.8%	70.3%	77.4%	64.1%	61.1%	67.1%
Seatbelt use during pregnancy	55.1%	52.0%	58.2%	53.3%	50.4%	56.2%
Postpartum birth control	84.5%	80.7%	88.3%	81.8%	78.5%	85.2%
Taking medicine during pregnancy	90.7%	86.7%	94.6%	91.4%	87.9%	95.0%
Illegal drugs during pregnancy*	71.2%	67.7%	74.7%	56.5%	53.7%	59.3%
Birth defects	86.0%	82.1%	89.8%	91.4%	87.9%	95.0%
Early labor	85.2%	81.3%	89.0%	84.5%	81.1%	88.0%
HIV testing	82.0%	78.3%	85.8%	75.9%	72.6%	79.1%
Physical abuse*	46.6%	43.7%	49.4%	27.8%	25.9%	29.8%
Location of prenatal care						
Hospital clinic*	9.6%	8.4%	10.9%	6.1%	5.2%	7.0%
Private office*	71.7%	68.2%	75.2%	80.8%	77.4%	84.1%
Community health clinic*	14.2%	12.6%	15.7%	3.1%	2.5%	3.8%
Military clinic*	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%	7.9%	6.8%	8.9%
Indian Health Service clinic	1.3%	0.8%	1.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.8%
Other*	2.9%	2.2%	3.6%	1.6%	1.1%	2.1%

	PNC paid by Medicaid			PNC not paid by Medicaid		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
Intendedness						
Wanted to be pregnant sooner*	9.2%	8.0%	10.5%	21.6%	19.9%	23.3%
Wanted to be pregnant later*	47.5%	44.6%	50.3%	21.3%	19.6%	23.0%
Wanted to be pregnant then*	32.1%	29.7%	34.4%	50.8%	48.2%	53.5%
Did not want to be pregnant*	11.2%	9.8%	12.6%	6.3%	5.4%	7.2%
Unintended*	58.7%	55.5%	61.9%	27.6%	25.6%	29.5%
Mistimed (later)*	47.5%	44.6%	50.3%	21.3%	19.6%	23.0%
Unwanted*	11.2%	9.8%	12.6%	6.3%	5.4%	7.2%
Intended*	41.3%	38.7%	44.0%	72.4%	69.3%	75.6%
Trying to get pregnant*	30.2%	27.9%	32.4%	64.5%	61.5%	67.4%
Used BC if not trying	43.1%	39.8%	46.3%	49.0%	44.6%	53.4%
HCW talked about postpartum birth control prenatally	84.5%	80.7%	88.3%	81.8%	78.5%	85.2%
Using postpartum birth control now	87.8%	83.9%	91.7%	89.5%	86.0%	93.0%
HCW talked about birth control postpartum	87.5%	83.7%	91.4%	87.9%	84.5%	91.4%
Financial Assistance/Insurance						
On WIC during pregnancy*	69.4%	65.9%	72.8%	10.9%	9.7%	12.1%
Had insurance before pregnancy*	24.2%	22.2%	26.2%	86.3%	82.9%	89.7%
Delivery:						
Delivery paid by Medicaid*	97.4%	93.3%	101.5%	4.1%	3.4%	4.9%
Delivery paid by personal income*	2.9%	2.2%	3.6%	60.2%	57.4%	63.1%
Delivery paid by private insurance*	10.5%	9.2%	11.8%	75.0%	71.8%	78.2%
Delivery paid by military/TriCare*	1.4%	0.9%	1.9%	9.1%	8.0%	10.2%
Delivery paid for by SCHIP/Kid Care*	1.1%	0.6%	1.5%	2.3%	1.7%	2.9%
Baby's Insurance Provider:						
Medicaid*	87.0%	83.1%	90.9%	6.0%	5.1%	7.0%
Private insurance/HMO*	10.2%	8.9%	11.6%	78.6%	75.2%	82.0%
SCHIP/Kid Care*	13.0%	11.5%	14.5%	5.4%	4.5%	6.2%
Other*	3.1%	2.4%	3.9%	11.1%	9.8%	12.4%

	PNC paid by Medicaid			PNC not paid by Medicaid		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
Breastfeeding						
HCW talked about breastfeeding prenatally	85.2%	81.4%	89.1%	83.2%	79.8%	86.6%
Breastfed ever	80.8%	77.0%	84.6%	88.0%	84.5%	91.4%
Breastfeeding duration						
< 1 week	4.0%	3.1%	5.0%	2.6%	2.0%	3.3%
1 - 8 weeks*	40.1%	37.2%	43.1%	24.5%	22.6%	26.5%
2 - 6 months*	54.0%	50.6%	57.4%	70.0%	66.7%	73.4%
> 6 months	1.9%	1.2%	2.5%	2.8%	2.1%	3.5%
Reasons why never breastfed						
Other children to care for	20.4%	16.1%	24.7%	23.3%	18.1%	28.5%
Household duties	14.2%	10.6%	17.8%	13.1%	9.2%	17.0%
Did not like it	38.3%	32.3%	44.2%	35.8%	29.4%	42.2%
Loss of freedom	6.9%	4.4%	9.4%	11.9%	8.2%	15.6%
Embarrassed	9.0%	6.1%	11.9%	10.7%	7.2%	14.2%
Back to work/school	23.0%	18.4%	27.6%	26.6%	21.0%	32.1%
Husband/partner didn't want	1.2%	0.1%	2.2%	1.5%	0.2%	2.8%
Wanted body back to self	16.4%	12.5%	20.2%	14.9%	10.8%	19.0%
Concerns about diet/health	5.9%	3.6%	8.2%	4.5%	2.2%	6.7%
Infant not getting enough*	11.1%	8.0%	14.3%	19.3%	14.6%	24.0%
Reasons why stopped breastfeeding						
Difficulty nursing	29.8%	26.3%	33.2%	27.7%	24.2%	31.2%
Breast milk did not satisfy	40.4%	36.3%	44.5%	37.6%	33.5%	41.7%
Baby not gaining weight	13.2%	10.9%	15.6%	10.0%	7.9%	12.1%
Baby became sick*	5.5%	4.0%	7.0%	2.1%	1.1%	3.1%
Nipples were sore	22.7%	19.6%	25.7%	22.9%	19.7%	26.0%
Not producing enough milk	43.6%	39.4%	47.8%	46.9%	42.3%	51.4%
Household duties*	18.2%	15.5%	21.0%	12.1%	9.7%	14.4%
Right time to stop	14.4%	11.9%	16.8%	19.3%	16.3%	22.2%
Mom became sick	10.1%	8.0%	12.1%	7.1%	5.3%	8.9%
Went back to school/work	25.8%	22.5%	29.0%	27.0%	23.5%	30.5%
Husband/partner wanted her to stop	1.4%	0.6%	2.1%	2.0%	1.0%	2.9%
Needed help feeding baby	15.1%	12.6%	17.5%	16.8%	14.1%	19.6%

	PNC paid by Medicaid			PNC not paid by Medicaid		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
Smoking						
Smoked more than 100 cigarettes in the last 2 years*	47.6%	44.7%	50.4%	20.3%	18.6%	22.0%
Smoked in the 3 months before pregnancy*	44.9%	42.1%	47.8%	18.9%	17.3%	20.5%
Quantity per day (those who smoked)						
1 -9/day*	22.7%	19.7%	25.6%	32.6%	27.7%	37.4%
10 - 19/day	33.0%	29.4%	36.6%	34.8%	29.8%	39.9%
20 - 29/ day*	35.3%	31.6%	39.0%	25.6%	21.3%	29.9%
30 - 39/day	4.0%	2.8%	5.3%	4.2%	2.4%	5.9%
40 or more/day*	5.0%	3.6%	6.3%	2.8%	1.4%	4.3%
Smoked in the last 3 months of pregnancy*	26.4%	24.2%	28.5%	8.5%	7.4%	9.6%
Quantity per day (those who smoked)						
1 -9/day	55.1%	49.1%	61.1%	60.7%	50.8%	70.5%
10 - 19/day	27.7%	23.5%	32.0%	27.2%	20.6%	33.8%
20 - 29/ day	15.6%	12.4%	18.8%	9.6%	5.7%	13.6%
30 - 39/day	0.5%	-0.1%	1.1%	2.5%	0.5%	4.5%
40 or more/day*	1.0%	0.2%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Smoke now*	35.2%	32.8%	37.7%	12.6%	11.3%	14.0%
Quantity per day (those who smoked)						
1 -9/day*	33.9%	29.9%	38.0%	45.8%	38.7%	52.8%
10 - 19/day	40.8%	36.3%	45.2%	37.0%	30.7%	43.3%
20 - 29/ day*	22.9%	19.6%	26.2%	15.3%	11.2%	19.3%
30 - 39/day	1.6%	0.8%	2.5%	2.0%	0.5%	3.4%
40 or more/day*	0.8%	0.2%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
HCW discussed smoking prenatally*	76.3%	72.7%	79.9%	62.7%	59.8%	65.7%
Husband/partner smokes in home (of those who have husband/partner)*	12.1%	10.6%	13.6%	3.3%	2.6%	4.0%
Anyone else smokes in home*	9.5%	8.3%	10.8%	2.6%	2.0%	3.1%
Baby never in same room with smoker*	86.6%	82.7%	90.5%	94.2%	90.6%	97.8%
If smoked in the 3 months before:						
HCW discussed how to quit*	56.4%	51.6%	61.2%	40.8%	35.1%	46.5%
Suggested date to quit	32.1%	28.4%	35.7%	26.4%	21.9%	31.0%
Prescribed spray or inhaler	3.9%	2.6%	5.2%	4.8%	2.8%	6.7%
Prescribed a pill	7.8%	6.0%	9.6%	5.6%	3.5%	7.7%
Suggested nicotine gum	8.4%	6.5%	10.3%	5.6%	3.5%	7.8%
Suggested nicotine patch	7.9%	6.1%	9.7%	7.3%	4.9%	9.7%
Suggested class*	15.6%	13.1%	18.2%	8.6%	6.0%	11.2%
Provided booklets or videos*	33.7%	30.0%	37.4%	15.4%	11.9%	18.9%
Referred to counseling	5.3%	3.8%	6.8%	3.9%	2.2%	5.7%

	PNC paid by Medicaid			PNC not paid by Medicaid		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
Alcohol Use						
Drank alcohol in 3 months before pregnancy*	50.6%	47.6%	53.5%	58.2%	55.4%	61.0%
Quantity per week (those who drank)						
Less than 1	77.9%	72.7%	83.1%	87.6%	83.0%	92.1%
1 - 3 drinks	10.8%	8.9%	12.8%	10.3%	8.7%	11.8%
4 - 6 drinks*	7.6%	6.0%	9.2%	1.4%	0.8%	2.0%
7 - 13 drinks*	3.7%	2.6%	4.8%	0.7%	0.3%	1.2%
Drank alcohol in the last 3 months of pregnancy	5.2%	4.3%	6.2%	4.0%	3.3%	4.8%
Quantity per week (those who drank)						
Less than 1	94.9%	77.2%	112.5%	100.0%	81.6%	118.4%
1 - 3 drinks*	5.1%	1.0%	9.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
4 - 6 drinks	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
7 - 13 drinks	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
HCW discussed drinking alcohol prenatally*	73.8%	70.3%	77.4%	64.1%	61.1%	67.1%
HCW discussed using medicines prenatally	90.7%	86.7%	94.6%	91.4%	87.9%	95.0%
HCW discussed illegal drugs prenatally*	71.2%	67.7%	74.7%	56.5%	53.7%	59.3%
Maternal Emotional Wellbeing						
Stressors in 12 months before birth						
Family member seriously ill	26.8%	24.7%	29.0%	24.5%	22.7%	26.4%
Divorced from husband*	19.8%	18.0%	21.6%	3.5%	2.8%	4.2%
Moved*	55.4%	52.3%	58.4%	40.0%	37.6%	42.3%
Homeless*	5.4%	4.4%	6.3%	1.3%	0.9%	1.7%
Husband lost job*	22.7%	20.7%	24.7%	7.3%	6.3%	8.3%
Mom lost job*	14.5%	12.9%	16.0%	3.3%	2.7%	4.0%
Argued with spouse/partner*	37.8%	35.2%	40.3%	18.5%	16.9%	20.1%
Partner didn't want pregnancy*	14.1%	12.6%	15.7%	4.8%	4.0%	5.6%
Had bills she couldn't pay*	40.2%	37.6%	42.8%	16.0%	14.6%	17.5%
Were in a physical fight*	7.3%	6.2%	8.5%	1.3%	0.9%	1.7%
Husband/partner went to jail*	9.5%	8.2%	10.8%	1.2%	0.8%	1.7%
Someone close had a drug problem*	27.2%	25.0%	29.3%	10.6%	9.4%	11.9%
Some close died	22.6%	20.6%	24.6%	19.0%	17.4%	20.6%
Domestic Violence						
In 12 months before pregnancy:						
Abused by spouse partner*	6.2%	5.2%	7.3%	1.7%	1.3%	2.2%
Abused by someone else*	3.5%	2.8%	4.3%	1.2%	0.8%	1.7%
During pregnancy:						
Abused by spouse partner*	5.0%	4.1%	5.9%	1.0%	0.7%	1.4%
Abused by someone else*	1.8%	1.2%	2.3%	0.7%	0.4%	1.0%
Felt threatened*	9.0%	7.8%	10.3%	2.2%	1.7%	2.8%
Felt afraid*	5.3%	4.3%	6.3%	1.4%	1.0%	1.8%
Felt controlled*	7.4%	6.2%	8.5%	2.0%	1.5%	2.5%
Forced sex*	2.6%	1.9%	3.3%	0.7%	0.4%	1.0%

	PNC paid by Medicaid			PNC not paid by Medicaid		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
Weight and Nutrition						
Multivitamin use in the month prior to pregnancy						
None*	65.9%	62.5%	69.2%	45.0%	42.5%	47.4%
1 - 3 times a week*	12.7%	11.3%	14.2%	9.8%	8.7%	11.0%
4 - 6 times a week*	5.2%	4.3%	6.1%	7.2%	6.2%	8.2%
Every day of the week*	16.2%	14.5%	17.8%	38.0%	35.8%	40.3%
Maternal BMI before pregnancy						
Underweight (< 19.8)*	17.6%	15.9%	19.4%	11.1%	9.9%	12.4%
Normal (19.8-25)	50.5%	47.5%	53.5%	59.6%	56.7%	62.5%
Overweight (26-29)	10.7%	9.3%	12.1%	10.2%	9.0%	11.4%
Obese (>29)	21.2%	19.3%	23.1%	19.0%	17.4%	20.7%
Weight gain during pregnancy						
Adequate	37.8%	35.2%	40.4%	40.0%	37.6%	42.4%
Inadequate	27.0%	24.8%	29.2%	26.2%	24.3%	28.2%
Too much	35.2%	32.7%	37.7%	33.7%	31.6%	35.9%
Pregnancy History						
Previous live birth	58.3%	55.1%	61.4%	60.0%	57.2%	62.9%
Previous low birth weight birth	8.9%	7.2%	10.5%	9.4%	7.9%	10.9%
Previous premature birth	12.2%	10.3%	14.1%	11.8%	10.2%	13.5%
Morbidity - most recent pregnancy						
Preterm labor*	37.8%	35.3%	40.3%	27.8%	25.8%	29.7%
High blood pressure	22.9%	20.9%	24.9%	22.2%	20.5%	24.0%
Vaginal bleeding	12.1%	10.7%	13.6%	13.4%	12.1%	14.8%
Placenta	4.8%	3.9%	5.7%	4.4%	3.6%	5.1%
Nausea*	30.9%	28.6%	33.2%	24.6%	22.8%	26.5%
Diabetes	6.4%	5.3%	7.4%	7.4%	6.4%	8.4%
Kidney or bladder infection*	22.1%	20.2%	24.1%	15.8%	14.3%	17.3%
Premature rupture of membranes (PROM)*	6.6%	5.5%	7.6%	3.9%	3.2%	4.7%
Cervix	0.9%	0.5%	1.3%	0.8%	0.5%	1.2%
Car crash injury	2.4%	1.7%	3.0%	1.3%	0.9%	1.7%
Bed rest for more than 2 days	30.3%	27.6%	32.9%	29.1%	26.6%	31.6%
Prenatal Hospitalization						
< 1 day*	43.7%	40.5%	46.9%	30.8%	28.2%	33.3%
1 - 7 days*	18.1%	16.1%	20.2%	14.3%	12.5%	16.0%
> 7 days	2.3%	1.6%	3.0%	2.0%	1.3%	2.6%

	PNC paid by Medicaid			PNC not paid by Medicaid		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
Infant Health						
Infant in ICU at birth	6.2%	5.2%	7.3%	4.5%	3.7%	5.3%
Well Baby Visits						
<u>Number of well baby visits</u>						
0	1.7%	1.1%	2.2%	1.9%	1.4%	2.5%
1	10.1%	8.7%	11.4%	9.3%	8.2%	10.5%
2*	35.0%	32.5%	37.5%	13.5%	12.1%	14.9%
3	30.8%	28.4%	33.2%	31.8%	29.6%	33.9%
4	12.3%	10.8%	13.8%	15.0%	13.5%	16.4%
5	5.7%	4.7%	6.7%	4.0%	3.2%	4.8%
6+*	6.1%	5.0%	7.1%	3.4%	2.7%	4.1%
Child Care						
Currently work/school	45.1%	42.2%	47.9%	49.6%	47.0%	52.3%
<u>Child Care for those who work or go to school</u>						
Husband/partner	23.7%	20.6%	26.8%	19.5%	17.1%	21.9%
Baby's teenage sibling*	0.3%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other close relative*	36.5%	32.7%	40.4%	23.0%	20.4%	25.6%
Friend/neighbor	5.8%	4.2%	7.3%	6.1%	4.7%	7.4%
Babysitter, nanny or other*	11.4%	9.3%	13.6%	28.5%	25.6%	31.4%
Day care staff	11.3%	9.2%	13.4%	11.1%	9.3%	12.9%
Other	11.0%	8.9%	13.1%	11.9%	10.0%	13.8%
<u>How often mom feels baby is well cared for:</u>						
Always	87.9%	82.1%	93.8%	86.1%	81.1%	91.1%
Almost always	8.9%	7.1%	10.8%	11.4%	9.6%	13.2%
Sometimes	2.1%	1.2%	3.0%	1.2%	0.6%	1.8%
Rarely	0.8%	0.2%	1.4%	0.9%	0.4%	1.4%
Never	0.2%	-0.1%	0.5%	0.4%	0.1%	0.8%
Oral Health						
Had a problem*	41.0%	38.4%	43.7%	22.6%	20.9%	24.4%
Went to a dentist*	36.3%	33.8%	38.8%	50.1%	47.5%	52.7%
Talked with a dentist*	39.8%	37.2%	42.4%	47.6%	45.0%	50.2%
<u>Months since last dental visit</u>						
Less than 6	22.7%	20.7%	24.8%	22.2%	20.4%	24.0%
6 - 11	20.1%	18.1%	22.0%	22.3%	20.4%	24.1%
12 - 23*	21.0%	19.0%	23.0%	27.1%	25.1%	29.2%
24 +*	36.2%	33.6%	38.8%	20.3%	18.6%	22.1%

Appendix 2 – Race (White and Native American)

*Signifies a statistically significant difference

	%	White		%	Native American	
		95% CI			95% CI	
Demographics						
Marital Status						
Married*	74.8%	72.3%	77.2%	34.8%	27.1%	42.5%
Other*	25.2%	23.8%	26.7%	65.2%	54.7%	75.7%
Low Birth Weight (< 2,500 grams)	6.6%	5.8%	7.3%	5.7%	2.6%	8.8%
Maternal Education						
0 - 8 Years*	1.1%	0.8%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9 - 11 Years (Some high school)*	11.8%	10.8%	12.8%	32.2%	24.8%	39.5%
12 Years (High school grad)	33.8%	32.2%	35.5%	37.9%	29.9%	45.9%
13 - 15 Years (Some college)	30.3%	28.7%	31.9%	30.0%	22.8%	37.1%
16 + Years (College grad or more)*	23.0%	21.6%	24.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Maternal Age						
15 - 19 Years*	10.5%	9.5%	11.4%	19.8%	14.0%	25.6%
20 -24 Years	32.8%	31.1%	34.4%	38.8%	30.7%	46.9%
25-29 Years	30.4%	28.8%	31.9%	26.4%	19.7%	33.1%
30 - 34 Years*	18.5%	17.3%	19.7%	12.3%	7.8%	16.9%
35 + Years*	7.9%	7.1%	8.7%	2.6%	0.5%	4.8%
Annual Household Income						
< \$8,000*	12.5%	11.5%	13.6%	41.0%	32.3%	49.6%
\$8,000 - \$11,999	9.3%	8.4%	10.1%	9.0%	5.0%	13.1%
\$12,000 - \$15,999	7.3%	6.5%	8.1%	12.4%	7.6%	17.1%
\$16,000 - \$19,999	7.2%	6.4%	7.9%	9.0%	5.0%	13.1%
\$20,000 - \$24,999	10.2%	9.3%	11.1%	7.1%	3.5%	10.8%
\$25,000 - \$29,999	6.7%	6.0%	7.5%	7.1%	3.5%	10.8%
\$30,000 - \$39,999*	12.9%	11.9%	14.0%	7.1%	3.5%	10.8%
\$40,000 + *	33.9%	32.2%	35.6%	7.1%	3.5%	10.8%
Prenatal Care						
Started PNC in first trimester	79.0%	76.5%	81.5%	67.8%	57.1%	78.6%
Got PNC as early as wanted	84.2%	81.6%	86.9%	70.8%	59.8%	81.8%
Reasons for not getting PNC as early as wanted						
Could not get appointment	32.7%	28.5%	36.9%	19.7%	9.0%	30.4%
Didn't have enough money	27.2%	23.4%	31.1%	19.7%	9.0%	30.4%
Didn't know she was pregnant	31.1%	27.0%	35.2%	51.5%	34.2%	68.8%
Didn't have transportation*	4.3%	2.8%	5.9%	16.4%	6.7%	26.1%
Doctor or plan would not start *	16.3%	13.3%	19.2%	3.0%	-1.2%	7.2%
No Medicaid card	10.8%	8.4%	13.2%	9.1%	1.8%	16.4%
Didn't have child care	1.4%	0.5%	2.3%	9.1%	1.8%	16.4%
Had too much going on*	10.7%	8.3%	13.1%	45.5%	29.2%	61.7%
Other	20.1%	16.8%	23.3%	25.8%	13.5%	38.0%

	%	White 95% CI		%	Native American 95% CI	
Prenatal care paid by:						
Medicaid*	43.1%	41.2%	45.0%	72.5%	61.9%	83.2%
Private Health Insurance*	47.8%	45.8%	49.7%	15.2%	10.1%	20.3%
Military/TriCare	5.3%	4.7%	6.0%	2.7%	0.5%	4.8%
SCHIP/Kid Care	1.7%	1.3%	2.1%	4.9%	2.0%	7.8%
Income*	39.5%	37.7%	41.3%	11.6%	7.1%	16.0%
Prenatal Education - HCW Discussed:						
Smoking	68.1%	65.8%	70.5%	76.8%	65.2%	88.4%
Breastfeeding	83.8%	81.2%	86.4%	87.3%	74.9%	99.6%
Drinking alcohol during pregnancy	67.7%	65.3%	70.0%	80.3%	68.4%	92.2%
Seatbelt use during pregnancy	50.3%	48.3%	52.4%	58.2%	48.1%	68.3%
Postpartum birth control	83.1%	80.4%	85.7%	81.4%	69.5%	93.3%
Taking medicine during pregnancy	91.2%	88.4%	93.9%	88.2%	75.9%	100.6%
Illegal drugs during pregnancy	62.4%	60.2%	64.7%	72.5%	61.2%	83.8%
Birth defects	88.7%	86.0%	91.4%	91.4%	78.7%	104.0%
Early labor	84.8%	82.1%	87.4%	84.5%	72.4%	96.7%
HIV testing	78.6%	76.0%	81.1%	76.8%	65.2%	88.4%
Physical abuse*	35.4%	33.7%	37.1%	48.6%	39.4%	57.9%
Weight Gain	79.3%	76.7%	81.8%	78.6%	66.9%	90.4%
If you were smoking	91.9%	89.1%	94.6%	97.3%	84.2%	110.3%
If you were drinking	88.2%	85.5%	90.8%	88.2%	75.9%	100.6%
Location of prenatal care						
Hospital clinic*	7.5%	6.7%	8.3%	13.9%	8.9%	18.9%
Private office*	78.8%	76.2%	81.3%	41.7%	33.1%	50.3%
Community health clinic*	7.6%	6.8%	8.4%	16.7%	11.2%	22.1%
Military clinic*	4.2%	3.6%	4.8%	0.9%	-0.4%	2.2%
Indian Health Service clinic*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	19.9%	14.0%	25.9%
Other*	1.9%	1.5%	2.3%	6.9%	3.4%	10.5%

		White			Native American	
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
Intendedness						
Wanted to be pregnant sooner	16.0%	14.9%	17.2%	12.6%	7.9%	17.2%
Wanted to be pregnant later*	32.3%	30.6%	33.9%	46.2%	37.3%	55.1%
Wanted to be pregnant then*	43.3%	41.5%	45.2%	31.8%	24.4%	39.2%
Did not want to be pregnant	8.4%	7.6%	9.2%	9.4%	5.4%	13.4%
Unintended*	40.6%	38.8%	42.5%	55.6%	45.8%	65.4%
Mistimed (later)*	32.3%	30.6%	33.9%	46.2%	37.3%	55.1%
Unwanted	8.4%	7.6%	9.2%	9.4%	5.4%	13.4%
Intended*	59.4%	57.2%	61.6%	44.4%	35.6%	53.1%
Trying to get pregnant*	50.4%	48.4%	52.4%	27.7%	20.8%	34.6%
Used BC if not trying	44.6%	41.9%	47.3%	48.1%	37.2%	59.0%
HCW talked about postpartum birth control prenatally	83.1%	80.4%	85.7%	81.4%	69.5%	93.3%
Using postpartum birth control now	88.9%	86.2%	91.6%	81.6%	69.8%	93.5%
HCW talked about birth control postpartum	87.8%	85.2%	90.5%	86.7%	74.5%	98.8%
Financial Assistance/Insurance						
On WIC during pregnancy*	34.9%	33.2%	36.5%	75.1%	63.8%	86.4%
Had insurance before pregnancy*	59.9%	57.7%	62.1%	27.3%	20.5%	34.1%
Delivery:						
Delivery paid by Medicaid*	44.4%	42.5%	46.3%	79.0%	67.4%	90.7%
Delivery paid by personal income*	36.2%	34.5%	37.9%	10.6%	6.3%	14.8%
Delivery paid by private insurance*	48.0%	46.0%	49.9%	13.2%	8.5%	17.9%
Delivery paid by military/TriCare	5.3%	4.6%	5.9%	2.7%	0.5%	4.8%
Delivery paid for by SCHIP/Kid Care	1.6%	1.3%	2.0%	4.0%	1.4%	6.6%
Baby's Insurance Provider:						
Medicaid*	41.8%	39.9%	43.7%	76.3%	64.4%	88.2%
Private insurance/HMO*	49.2%	47.1%	51.2%	14.3%	9.2%	19.4%
SCHIP/Kid Care*	8.5%	7.7%	9.4%	19.7%	13.7%	25.7%
Other	6.8%	6.0%	7.5%	10.0%	5.8%	14.3%
None	4.3%	3.7%	4.8%	4.2%	1.4%	6.9%

		White			Native American	
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
Breastfeeding						
HCW talked about breastfeeding prenatally	83.8%	81.2%	86.4%	87.3%	74.9%	99.6%
Breastfed ever*	85.8%	83.1%	88.4%	63.8%	53.2%	74.4%
Breastfeeding duration						
< 1 week	3.1%	2.6%	3.6%	6.7%	2.3%	11.0%
1 - 8 weeks	30.5%	28.7%	32.2%	43.0%	31.9%	54.0%
2 - 6 months*	64.1%	61.6%	66.5%	48.9%	37.1%	60.7%
> 6 months	2.4%	1.9%	2.9%	1.5%	-0.6%	3.5%
Reasons why never breastfed						
Other children to care for	21.6%	18.0%	25.1%	24.1%	13.2%	34.9%
Household duties	12.4%	9.8%	15.1%	24.1%	13.2%	34.9%
Did not like it	35.7%	31.1%	40.2%	45.6%	30.7%	60.5%
Loss of freedom	9.3%	7.0%	11.6%	7.6%	1.5%	13.7%
Embarrassed	9.6%	7.2%	11.9%	7.6%	1.5%	13.7%
Back to work/school	24.0%	20.2%	27.7%	32.9%	20.3%	45.6%
Husband/partner didn't want	1.2%	0.4%	2.0%	2.5%	-1.0%	6.0%
Wanted body back to self	16.6%	13.5%	19.7%	11.3%	3.9%	18.6%
Concerns about diet/health	5.1%	3.4%	6.8%	7.6%	1.5%	13.7%
Infant not getting enough	15.1%	12.2%	18.1%	11.3%	3.9%	18.6%
Reasons why stopped breastfeeding						
Difficulty nursing	28.9%	26.4%	31.5%	30.9%	17.7%	44.1%
Breast milk did not satisfy	39.8%	36.8%	42.8%	30.9%	17.7%	44.1%
Baby not gaining weight	11.5%	9.9%	13.1%	13.0%	4.5%	21.6%
Baby became sick	3.9%	3.0%	4.9%	8.8%	1.8%	15.9%
Nipples were sore*	21.4%	19.2%	23.6%	44.1%	28.3%	59.9%
Not producing enough milk	44.6%	41.5%	47.8%	47.1%	30.8%	63.4%
Household duties	15.2%	13.4%	17.1%	18.8%	8.6%	29.1%
Right time to stop	16.9%	15.0%	18.9%	15.9%	6.5%	25.4%
Mom became sick	8.2%	6.8%	9.5%	18.8%	8.6%	29.1%
Went back to school/work	26.1%	23.7%	28.5%	27.9%	15.4%	40.5%
Husband/partner wanted her to stop*	1.6%	1.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Needed help feeding baby	16.1%	14.2%	18.0%	27.9%	15.4%	40.5%

		White			Native American	
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
Smoking						
Smoked more than 100 cigarettes in the last 2 years*	32.0%	30.4%	33.6%	48.7%	39.5%	57.8%
Smoked in the 3 months before pregnancy*	30.0%	28.5%	31.6%	44.4%	35.6%	53.3%
Quantity per day (those who smoked)						
1 -9/day*	23.4%	20.9%	25.9%	51.6%	37.1%	66.0%
10 - 19/day*	35.1%	32.0%	38.2%	20.0%	11.0%	29.0%
20 - 29/ day*	32.9%	29.9%	35.9%	17.9%	9.4%	26.4%
30 - 39/day	4.6%	3.5%	5.7%	4.2%	0.1%	8.3%
40 or more/day	4.0%	3.0%	5.1%	6.3%	1.3%	11.4%
Smoked in the last 3 months of pregnancy	16.6%	15.4%	17.8%	21.9%	15.8%	28.0%
Quantity per day (those who smoked)						
1 -9/day	56.3%	51.0%	61.5%	65.3%	42.7%	87.9%
10 - 19/day	28.4%	24.7%	32.2%	18.4%	6.4%	30.4%
20 - 29/ day	14.0%	11.4%	16.7%	8.2%	0.2%	16.2%
30 - 39/day	0.9%	0.2%	1.6%	4.1%	-1.6%	9.7%
40 or more/day	0.4%	-0.1%	0.8%	4.1%	-1.6%	9.7%
Smoke now*	22.2%	20.9%	23.6%	38.8%	30.7%	46.9%
Quantity per day (those who smoked)						
1 -9/day*	34.6%	31.1%	38.2%	63.6%	47.0%	80.3%
10 - 19/day*	42.5%	38.6%	46.5%	14.8%	6.7%	22.8%
20 - 29/ day	20.9%	18.2%	23.7%	17.0%	8.4%	25.7%
30 - 39/day	1.6%	0.8%	2.4%	2.3%	-0.9%	5.4%
40 or more/day	0.3%	0.0%	0.6%	2.3%	-0.9%	5.4%
HCW discussed smoking prenatally	68.1%	65.8%	70.5%	76.8%	65.2%	88.4%
Husband/partner smokes in home (of those who have husband/partner)	7.1%	6.3%	7.9%	8.7%	4.8%	12.6%
Anyone else smokes in home*	5.2%	4.6%	5.9%	12.3%	7.8%	16.9%
Baby never in same room with smoker	90.7%	88.0%	93.4%	91.1%	78.3%	103.9%
If smoked in the 3 months before:						
HCW discussed how to quit	50.8%	47.0%	54.7%	62.2%	45.9%	78.5%
Suggested date to quit	29.5%	26.5%	32.4%	42.7%	29.1%	56.3%
Prescribed spray or inhaler	4.1%	3.0%	5.2%	6.7%	1.3%	12.1%
Prescribed a pill*	7.5%	6.0%	9.0%	2.2%	-0.9%	5.3%
Suggested nicotine gum	6.9%	5.4%	8.3%	10.0%	3.5%	16.5%
Suggested nicotine patch	7.2%	5.8%	8.7%	6.7%	1.3%	12.1%
Suggested class	13.4%	11.4%	15.4%	14.4%	6.6%	22.3%
Provided booklets or videos	27.0%	24.1%	29.8%	40.4%	27.2%	53.7%
Referred to counseling	4.7%	3.5%	5.9%	6.7%	1.3%	12.1%

		White			Native American	
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
Alcohol Use						
Drank alcohol in 3 months before pregnancy	55.4%	53.3%	57.5%	49.1%	39.8%	58.4%
Quantity per week (those who drank)						
Less than 1*	84.5%	81.0%	88.0%	57.9%	43.5%	72.4%
1 - 3 drinks*	10.1%	8.8%	11.3%	24.3%	15.0%	33.6%
4 - 6 drinks*	3.4%	2.7%	4.1%	17.8%	9.8%	25.7%
7 - 13 drinks*	2.0%	1.5%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Drank alcohol in the last 3 months of pregnancy	4.6%	3.9%	5.2%	4.9%	2.0%	7.8%
Quantity per week (those who drank)						
Less than 1	98.6%	85.3%	111.9%	81.8%	28.4%	135.3%
1 - 3 drinks	1.4%	-0.2%	3.0%	18.2%	-7.0%	43.4%
4 - 6 drinks	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
7 - 13 drinks	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
HCW discussed drinking alcohol prenatally	67.7%	65.3%	70.0%	80.3%	68.4%	92.2%
HCW discussed using medicines prenatally	91.2%	88.4%	93.9%	88.2%	75.9%	100.6%
HCW discussed illegal drugs prenatally	62.4%	60.2%	64.7%	72.5%	61.2%	83.8%
Maternal Emotional Wellbeing						
Stressors in 12 months before birth						
Family member seriously ill	25.1%	23.7%	26.5%	32.2%	24.8%	39.5%
Divorced from husband*	10.2%	9.3%	11.1%	21.7%	15.6%	27.8%
Moved	46.7%	44.8%	48.7%	47.1%	38.2%	56.1%
Homeless*	2.7%	2.2%	3.2%	10.6%	6.3%	14.8%
Husband lost job	13.9%	12.9%	15.0%	16.1%	10.8%	21.3%
Mom lost job*	8.1%	7.3%	8.9%	15.0%	10.0%	20.1%
Argued with spouse/partner*	26.7%	25.2%	28.1%	37.9%	29.9%	45.9%
Partner didn't want pregnancy*	8.7%	7.9%	9.5%	15.9%	10.7%	21.1%
Had bills she couldn't pay	26.6%	25.2%	28.1%	34.8%	27.1%	42.5%
Were in a physical fight*	3.4%	2.9%	4.0%	16.8%	11.5%	22.2%
Husband/partner went to jail*	4.2%	3.7%	4.8%	16.8%	11.5%	22.2%
Someone close had a drug problem*	17.3%	16.1%	18.5%	35.8%	28.0%	43.6%
Some close died*	19.7%	18.5%	21.0%	34.8%	27.1%	42.5%

		White			Native American	
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
Domestic Violence						
In 12 months before pregnancy:						
Abused by spouse partner	3.6%	3.0%	4.1%	7.5%	3.9%	11.0%
Abused by someone else*	1.9%	1.5%	2.3%	10.6%	6.3%	14.8%
During pregnancy:						
Abused by spouse partner*	2.6%	2.1%	3.0%	8.4%	4.6%	12.2%
Abused by someone else*	0.8%	0.6%	1.1%	8.4%	4.6%	12.2%
Felt threatened	5.1%	4.5%	5.8%	9.5%	5.4%	13.5%
Felt afraid	3.1%	2.6%	3.6%	5.8%	2.7%	9.0%
Felt controlled	4.2%	3.6%	4.7%	7.7%	4.0%	11.3%
Forced sex	1.5%	1.2%	1.9%	0.9%	-0.3%	2.1%
Weight and Nutrition						
Multivitamin use						
None*	53.5%	51.4%	55.6%	70.8%	59.8%	81.8%
1 - 3 times a week*	11.3%	10.4%	12.3%	8.4%	4.6%	12.2%
4 - 6 times a week	6.5%	5.8%	7.2%	4.9%	2.0%	7.7%
Every day of the week*	28.7%	27.2%	30.2%	15.9%	10.7%	21.1%
Maternal BMI before pregnancy						
Underweight (< 19.8)	14.3%	13.2%	15.4%	8.6%	4.8%	12.5%
Normal (19.8-25)	55.9%	53.8%	58.1%	46.8%	37.8%	55.9%
Overweight (26-29)	10.2%	9.2%	11.1%	16.4%	11.0%	21.7%
Obese (>29)*	19.6%	18.3%	20.9%	28.2%	21.2%	35.2%
Weight gain during pregnancy						
Adequate*	39.1%	37.3%	40.9%	27.2%	20.1%	34.3%
Inadequate	26.8%	25.3%	28.3%	31.1%	23.5%	38.7%
Too much	34.1%	32.4%	35.8%	41.7%	32.9%	50.6%
Pregnancy History						
Previous live birth	59.1%	56.9%	61.3%	67.6%	56.8%	78.3%
Previous low birth weight birth	9.3%	8.2%	10.5%	6.1%	2.1%	10.1%
Previous premature birth	12.2%	10.9%	13.5%	11.6%	6.1%	17.1%
Morbidity - most recent pregnancy						
Preterm labor	31.9%	30.3%	33.5%	38.2%	30.1%	46.3%
High blood pressure	22.9%	21.6%	24.3%	18.2%	12.6%	23.8%
Vaginal bleeding	12.8%	11.8%	13.8%	14.3%	9.3%	19.2%
Placenta	4.6%	4.0%	5.3%	2.7%	0.5%	4.9%
Nausea	27.3%	25.8%	28.8%	27.9%	21.0%	34.9%
Diabetes*	6.9%	6.1%	7.6%	17.0%	11.6%	22.4%
Kidney or bladder infection*	18.4%	17.2%	19.6%	29.7%	22.6%	36.9%
Premature rupture of membranes (PROM)	5.1%	4.4%	5.7%	7.6%	4.0%	11.2%
Cervix	0.8%	0.5%	1.0%	2.7%	0.5%	4.9%
Car crash injury	1.7%	1.3%	2.1%	4.0%	1.4%	6.6%
Bed rest for more than 2 days	29.8%	27.9%	31.7%	26.6%	19.0%	34.1%

		White			Native American	
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
<u>Prenatal Hospitalization</u>						
< 1 day	36.9%	34.8%	39.0%	37.7%	28.6%	46.8%
1 - 7 days	15.7%	14.4%	17.1%	21.7%	14.8%	28.6%
> 7 days	2.0%	1.5%	2.5%	5.1%	1.8%	8.5%
Infant Health						
Infant in ICU at birth	5.4%	4.8%	6.1%	5.8%	2.6%	8.9%
<u>Well Baby Visits</u>						
<u>Number of well baby visits</u>						
0	1.9%	1.5%	2.2%	1.8%	0.0%	3.6%
1*	9.2%	8.3%	10.1%	21.5%	15.2%	27.8%
2	36.4%	34.6%	38.1%	31.6%	24.0%	39.2%
3	31.5%	29.9%	33.2%	26.8%	19.8%	33.8%
4	13.5%	12.4%	14.6%	12.4%	7.7%	17.2%
5	4.8%	4.2%	5.5%	2.9%	0.6%	5.2%
6+	4.6%	4.0%	5.2%	4.8%	1.8%	7.8%
Infant Sleep						
Always sleeps with mother or other*	8.8%	8.0%	9.7%	30.7%	23.3%	38.1%
Always sleeps on back	70.5%	68.1%	72.9%	75.3%	63.8%	86.8%
Child Care						
Currently work/school	47.2%	45.2%	49.2%	50.5%	41.0%	59.9%
<u>Child Care for those who work or go to school</u>						
Husband/partner	20.8%	18.9%	22.8%	28.0%	18.0%	38.1%
Baby's teenage sibling	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other close relative	28.1%	25.9%	30.4%	28.0%	18.0%	38.1%
Friend/neighbor*	6.5%	5.4%	7.5%	1.9%	-0.7%	4.5%
Babysitter, nanny or other*	22.1%	20.1%	24.1%	10.3%	4.2%	16.4%
Day care staff	11.0%	9.6%	12.4%	14.0%	6.9%	21.1%
Other	11.3%	9.9%	12.7%	17.8%	9.8%	25.7%
<u>How often mom feels baby is well cared for:</u>						
Always	86.6%	82.7%	90.6%	86.2%	68.8%	103.7%
Almost always	10.5%	9.1%	11.8%	11.9%	5.4%	18.4%
Sometimes	1.7%	1.2%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rarely	0.8%	0.4%	1.2%	1.8%	-0.7%	4.4%
Never	0.4%	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

	%	White		%	Native American	
		95% CI			95% CI	
Oral Health						
Had a problem	30.7%	29.2%	32.3%	34.1%	26.4%	41.8%
Went to a dentist*	44.7%	42.8%	46.6%	26.6%	19.8%	33.5%
Talked with a dentist	44.2%	42.3%	46.1%	36.2%	28.2%	44.2%
Months since last dental visit						
Less than 6*	27.5%	25.9%	29.0%	15.2%	9.8%	20.7%
6 - 11	21.5%	20.1%	22.9%	18.3%	12.3%	24.2%
12 - 23	24.2%	22.7%	25.7%	29.9%	22.3%	37.6%
24 +	26.9%	25.3%	28.4%	36.5%	28.1%	45.0%

Appendix 3 – Ethnicity
*Signifies a statistically significant difference

	Non-Hispanic			Hispanic/Latino		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
Demographics						
Marital Status						
Married*	74.4%	71.9%	76.9%	55.9%	49.1%	62.7%
Other*	25.6%	24.1%	27.0%	44.1%	38.1%	50.1%
Low Birth Weight (< 2,500 grams)	6.5%	5.8%	7.2%	6.4%	4.1%	8.7%
Maternal Education						
0 - 8 Years*	0.6%	0.4%	0.9%	5.7%	3.5%	7.8%
9 - 11 Years (Some high school)*	11.3%	10.4%	12.3%	25.0%	20.4%	29.6%
12 Years (High school grad)	33.8%	32.1%	35.5%	37.2%	31.6%	42.7%
13 - 15 Years (Some college)*	31.0%	29.4%	32.6%	20.2%	16.1%	24.3%
16 + Years (College grad or more)*	23.2%	21.8%	24.6%	12.0%	8.8%	15.1%
Maternal Age						
15 - 19 Years*	10.7%	9.8%	11.7%	15.4%	11.8%	18.9%
20 -24 Years	33.3%	31.6%	35.0%	28.8%	24.0%	33.7%
25-29 Years	29.8%	28.3%	31.4%	31.0%	25.9%	36.0%
30 - 34 Years	18.3%	17.1%	19.5%	17.5%	13.7%	21.3%
35 + Years	7.8%	7.0%	8.6%	7.3%	4.8%	9.7%
Annual Household Income						
< \$8,000*	13.0%	12.0%	14.1%	20.8%	16.5%	25.1%
\$8,000 - \$11,999*	8.6%	7.7%	9.5%	14.9%	11.3%	18.5%
\$12,000 - \$15,999	7.4%	6.6%	8.2%	7.6%	5.0%	10.1%
\$16,000 - \$19,999	7.4%	6.6%	8.2%	7.6%	5.0%	10.1%
\$20,000 - \$24,999	9.8%	8.8%	10.7%	13.7%	10.3%	17.2%
\$25,000 - \$29,999	7.0%	6.2%	7.8%	5.5%	3.3%	7.7%
\$30,000 - \$39,999*	12.8%	11.8%	13.9%	8.5%	5.7%	11.2%
\$40,000 + *	33.9%	32.2%	35.6%	21.5%	17.2%	25.9%
Prenatal Care						
Started PNC in first trimester	79.3%	76.7%	81.9%	70.6%	63.0%	78.2%
Got PNC as early as wanted	84.1%	81.5%	86.8%	79.5%	71.4%	87.6%
Reasons for not getting PNC as early as wanted						
Could not get appointment	30.5%	26.4%	34.6%	38.9%	26.4%	51.5%
Didn't have enough money	26.4%	22.6%	30.3%	28.4%	17.7%	39.1%
Didn't know she was pregnant	32.3%	28.1%	36.6%	42.1%	29.1%	55.2%
Didn't have transportation	6.0%	4.2%	7.9%	3.2%	-0.4%	6.7%
Doctor or plan would not start	14.5%	11.7%	17.4%	17.7%	9.3%	26.1%
No Medicaid card	10.1%	7.7%	12.4%	13.7%	6.2%	21.1%
Didn't have child care	1.9%	0.9%	2.9%	3.2%	-0.4%	6.7%
Had too much going on	13.8%	11.0%	16.6%	10.5%	4.0%	17.1%
Other	20.8%	17.4%	24.2%	15.8%	7.8%	23.8%

	%	Non-Hispanic		%	Hispanic/Latino	
		95% CI			95% CI	
Prenatal care paid by:						
Medicaid*	43.5%	41.6%	45.4%	54.1%	47.4%	60.7%
Private Health Insurance*	47.7%	45.7%	49.7%	30.6%	25.5%	35.6%
Military/TriCare	5.6%	4.9%	6.3%	6.4%	4.1%	8.7%
SCHIP/Kid Care	1.8%	1.4%	2.1%	3.0%	1.4%	4.6%
Income	37.4%	35.7%	39.2%	41.8%	35.9%	47.6%
Prenatal Education - HCW Discussed:						
Smoking	68.4%	65.9%	70.8%	73.7%	65.9%	81.5%
Breastfeeding	84.2%	81.5%	86.9%	83.5%	75.2%	91.9%
Drinking alcohol during pregnancy	67.9%	65.5%	70.3%	74.8%	66.9%	82.7%
Seatbelt use during pregnancy*	49.7%	47.7%	51.8%	63.3%	56.1%	70.6%
Postpartum birth control	83.1%	80.4%	85.7%	82.8%	74.5%	91.0%
Taking medicine during pregnancy	91.4%	88.6%	94.1%	88.1%	79.6%	96.7%
Illegal drugs during pregnancy*	61.9%	59.6%	64.2%	74.8%	67.0%	82.7%
Birth defects	89.4%	86.7%	92.2%	84.4%	76.1%	92.7%
Early labor	84.8%	82.2%	87.5%	84.6%	76.3%	92.9%
HIV testing	77.8%	75.3%	80.4%	86.8%	78.3%	95.3%
Physical abuse*	34.5%	32.8%	36.2%	54.7%	47.9%	61.4%
Weight Gain	80.5%	77.9%	83.1%	78.0%	70.0%	86.0%
If you were smoking	91.8%	89.0%	94.6%	95.1%	86.3%	103.9%
If you were drinking	87.4%	84.7%	90.1%	95.1%	86.3%	103.9%
Location of prenatal care						
Hospital clinic*	7.1%	6.3%	7.9%	13.4%	10.1%	16.7%
Private office*	78.5%	75.9%	81.1%	60.6%	53.5%	67.6%
Community health clinic*	7.2%	6.4%	8.0%	16.0%	12.4%	19.6%
Military clinic	4.3%	3.7%	4.9%	5.8%	3.6%	7.9%
Indian Health Service clinic	1.0%	0.7%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	1.9%	1.5%	2.4%	4.3%	2.4%	6.1%
Intendedness						
Wanted to be pregnant sooner	15.9%	14.8%	17.1%	15.4%	11.8%	19.0%
Wanted to be pregnant later	32.9%	31.3%	34.6%	34.1%	28.8%	39.5%
Wanted to be pregnant then	42.9%	41.0%	44.8%	38.8%	33.0%	44.5%
Did not want to be pregnant	8.3%	7.5%	9.1%	11.7%	8.5%	14.8%
Unintended	41.2%	39.3%	43.1%	45.8%	39.6%	52.0%
Mistimed (later)	32.9%	31.3%	34.6%	34.1%	28.8%	39.5%
Unwanted	8.3%	7.5%	9.1%	11.7%	8.5%	14.8%
Intended	58.8%	56.6%	61.0%	54.2%	47.4%	61.0%
Trying to get pregnant	49.6%	47.5%	51.6%	44.8%	38.7%	50.9%
Used BC if not trying	44.9%	42.2%	47.7%	50.2%	41.4%	59.0%
HCW talked about postpartum birth control prenatally	83.1%	80.4%	85.7%	82.8%	74.5%	91.0%

Using postpartum birth control now
HCW talked about birth control
postpartum

88.6%	85.9%	91.3%	89.4%	80.7%	98.0%
87.6%	84.9%	90.3%	90.4%	81.8%	99.0%

	%	Non-Hispanic		%	Hispanic/Latino	
		95% CI			95% CI	
Financial Assistance/Insurance						
On WIC during pregnancy*	35.2%	33.5%	36.9%	52.6%	46.0%	59.1%
Had insurance before pregnancy*	60.7%	58.5%	62.9%	38.0%	32.4%	43.6%
Delivery:						
Delivery paid by Medicaid*	44.5%	42.6%	46.4%	57.8%	50.8%	64.7%
Delivery paid by personal income*	35.7%	34.0%	37.5%	24.4%	19.9%	28.8%
Delivery paid by private insurance*	48.1%	46.1%	50.1%	28.5%	23.6%	33.3%
Delivery paid by military/TriCare	5.5%	4.8%	6.2%	7.1%	4.6%	9.5%
Delivery paid for by SCHIP/Kid Care	1.6%	1.2%	1.9%	2.8%	1.3%	4.3%
Baby's Insurance Provider:						
Medicaid	41.6%	39.7%	43.5%	59.7%	52.4%	66.9%
Private insurance/HMO	49.2%	47.2%	51.3%	28.5%	23.5%	33.5%
SCHIP/Kid Care	9.1%	8.2%	10.0%	7.4%	4.8%	9.9%
Other	7.3%	6.5%	8.1%	9.1%	6.3%	12.0%
None	4.1%	3.5%	4.7%	6.0%	3.8%	8.2%
Breastfeeding						
HCW talked about breastfeeding prenatally	84.2%	81.5%	86.9%	83.5%	75.2%	91.9%
Breastfed ever	84.7%	82.0%	87.4%	85.9%	77.4%	94.3%
Breastfeeding duration						
< 1 week*	3.5%	2.9%	4.0%	0.8%	-0.1%	1.7%
1 - 8 weeks*	29.8%	28.0%	31.5%	40.4%	34.0%	46.7%
2 - 6 months	64.3%	61.8%	66.9%	57.0%	49.5%	64.6%
> 6 months	2.5%	2.0%	3.0%	1.8%	0.5%	3.2%
Reasons why never breastfed						
Other children to care for *	22.5%	19.0%	26.0%	10.8%	2.8%	18.7%
Household duties*	14.7%	11.8%	17.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Did not like it	38.1%	33.5%	42.7%	26.2%	13.7%	38.6%
Loss of freedom	9.1%	6.8%	11.3%	9.2%	1.8%	16.6%
Embarrassed*	10.6%	8.2%	13.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Back to work/school	25.6%	21.9%	29.4%	15.4%	5.8%	24.9%
Husband/partner didn't want	1.0%	0.3%	1.8%	4.5%	-0.6%	9.7%
Wanted body back to self	16.3%	13.3%	19.3%	15.2%	5.8%	24.5%
Concerns about diet/health	4.8%	3.1%	6.4%	10.8%	2.8%	18.7%
Infant not getting enough	14.2%	11.4%	17.1%	20.0%	9.1%	30.9%
Reasons why stopped breastfeeding						
Difficulty nursing	29.4%	26.8%	32.1%	21.5%	14.8%	28.3%
Breast milk did not satisfy	38.1%	35.1%	41.0%	47.1%	37.4%	56.9%
Baby not gaining weight	11.2%	9.6%	12.8%	13.3%	8.0%	18.6%
Baby became sick	4.4%	3.3%	5.4%	1.7%	-0.2%	3.5%
Nipples were sore	21.9%	19.6%	24.1%	26.0%	18.5%	33.4%
Not producing enough milk	44.9%	41.6%	48.1%	44.8%	35.0%	54.5%
Household duties	15.4%	13.5%	17.3%	15.5%	9.7%	21.2%
Right time to stop	17.4%	15.4%	19.4%	13.6%	8.1%	19.0%

Mom became sick	8.3%	6.9%	9.8%	9.4%	4.9%	13.9%
Went back to school/work	25.9%	23.4%	28.3%	31.5%	23.3%	39.7%
Husband/partner wanted her to stop	1.5%	0.9%	2.1%	3.3%	0.7%	6.0%
Needed help feeding baby	15.8%	13.8%	17.7%	22.1%	15.3%	28.9%

	%	Non-Hispanic		%	Hispanic/Latino	
		95% CI			95% CI	
Smoking						
Smoked more than 100 cigarettes in the last 2 years*	33.3%	31.7%	35.0%	25.2%	20.6%	29.8%
Smoked in the 3 months before pregnancy*	31.2%	29.6%	32.8%	24.4%	19.9%	28.9%
Quantity per day (those who smoked)						
1 -9/day*	24.9%	22.3%	27.5%	42.3%	30.2%	54.4%
10 - 19/day	33.5%	30.5%	36.5%	34.2%	23.3%	45.1%
20 - 29/ day*	32.5%	29.5%	35.4%	20.7%	12.3%	29.2%
30 - 39/day*	4.9%	3.7%	6.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
40 or more/day	4.2%	3.2%	5.3%	2.7%	-0.4%	5.8%
Smoked in the last 3 months of pregnancy*	17.1%	15.9%	18.3%	12.6%	9.3%	15.8%
Quantity per day (those who smoked)						
1 -9/day	56.6%	51.3%	61.8%	63.8%	43.2%	84.3%
10 - 19/day	27.8%	24.1%	31.5%	24.1%	11.5%	36.8%
20 - 29/ day	14.0%	11.4%	16.7%	8.6%	1.1%	16.2%
30 - 39/day	1.1%	0.4%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
40 or more/day	0.4%	-0.1%	0.8%	3.4%	-1.3%	8.2%
Smoke now*	23.6%	22.2%	25.0%	16.6%	12.9%	20.3%
Quantity per day (those who smoked)						
1 -9/day*	35.9%	32.3%	39.5%	59.7%	42.5%	77.0%
10 - 19/day	40.7%	36.9%	44.5%	29.9%	17.7%	42.1%
20 - 29/ day*	21.0%	18.3%	23.7%	10.4%	3.2%	17.6%
30 - 39/day*	1.9%	1.0%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
40 or more/day*	0.6%	0.1%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
HCW discussed smoking prenatally	68.4%	65.9%	70.8%	73.7%	65.9%	81.5%
Husband/partner smokes in home (of those who have husband/partner)*	7.5%	6.7%	8.3%	4.1%	2.3%	6.0%
Anyone else smokes in home	5.7%	5.0%	6.4%	4.9%	2.9%	6.9%
Baby never in same room with smoker	90.3%	87.5%	93.1%	96.0%	86.9%	105.1%
If smoked in the 3 months before:						
HCW discussed how to quit	50.5%	46.6%	54.3%	58.5%	43.9%	73.1%
Suggested date to quit	29.8%	26.8%	32.7%	34.9%	23.7%	46.2%
Prescribed spray or inhaler*	3.2%	2.2%	4.2%	16.0%	8.4%	23.7%
Prescribed a pill	6.5%	5.1%	7.9%	13.2%	6.3%	20.1%
Suggested nicotine gum	7.0%	5.6%	8.4%	9.4%	3.6%	15.3%
Suggested nicotine patch*	6.7%	5.3%	8.1%	16.0%	8.4%	23.7%
Suggested class	12.9%	10.9%	14.8%	18.7%	10.5%	26.9%
Provided booklets or videos	27.9%	25.0%	30.7%	21.7%	12.8%	30.6%
Referred to counseling	4.9%	3.7%	6.1%	2.8%	-0.4%	6.0%

	Non-Hispanic			Hispanic/Latino		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
Alcohol Use						
Drank alcohol in 3 months before pregnancy*	56.3%	54.2%	58.5%	41.8%	35.8%	47.7%
Quantity per week (those who drank)						
Less than 1	84.3%	80.7%	87.8%	75.1%	62.8%	87.5%
1 - 3 drinks	14.2%	12.7%	15.6%	14.3%	8.9%	19.7%
4 - 6 drinks*	3.4%	2.7%	4.1%	10.6%	5.9%	15.2%
7 - 13 drinks	2.1%	1.5%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Drank alcohol in the last 3 months of pregnancy	4.6%	4.0%	5.2%	4.2%	2.3%	6.1%
Quantity per week (those who drank)						
Less than 1	100.0%	86.5%	113.5%	68.4%	31.2%	105.6%
1 - 3 drinks*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	31.6%	6.3%	56.8%
4 - 6 drinks	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
7 - 13 drinks	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
HCW discussed drinking alcohol prenatally	67.9%	65.5%	70.3%	74.8%	66.9%	82.7%
HCW discussed using medicines prenatally	91.4%	88.6%	94.1%	88.1%	79.6%	96.7%
HCW discussed illegal drugs prenatally*	61.9%	59.6%	64.2%	74.8%	67.0%	82.7%
Maternal Emotional Wellbeing						
Stressors in 12 months before birth						
Family member seriously ill	25.8%	24.3%	27.3%	21.5%	17.3%	25.7%
Divorced from husband	10.9%	10.0%	11.9%	9.6%	6.8%	12.4%
Moved	47.2%	45.2%	49.2%	43.2%	37.2%	49.2%
Homeless*	2.3%	1.9%	2.8%	10.5%	7.6%	13.5%
Husband lost job*	13.7%	12.6%	14.7%	18.8%	14.8%	22.7%
Mom lost job*	7.9%	7.1%	8.7%	12.9%	9.7%	16.2%
Argued with spouse/partner	27.1%	25.6%	28.6%	28.3%	23.4%	33.1%
Partner didn't want pregnancy	9.0%	8.1%	9.9%	8.3%	5.7%	10.9%
Had bills she couldn't pay	26.6%	25.1%	28.1%	29.7%	24.8%	34.6%
Were in a physical fight	3.8%	3.3%	4.4%	5.3%	3.2%	7.4%
Husband/partner went to jail	4.8%	4.2%	5.4%	5.6%	3.4%	7.7%
Someone close had a drug problem	17.9%	16.7%	19.1%	19.9%	15.9%	24.0%
Some close died	21.0%	19.6%	22.3%	16.2%	12.5%	19.8%
Domestic Violence						
In 12 months before pregnancy:						
Abused by spouse partner	3.8%	3.2%	4.3%	3.2%	1.6%	4.9%
Abused by someone else	2.2%	1.7%	2.6%	3.3%	1.6%	4.9%
During pregnancy:						
Abused by spouse partner	2.7%	2.2%	3.2%	3.4%	1.8%	5.1%
Abused by someone else*	0.9%	0.6%	1.2%	3.4%	1.8%	5.1%
Felt threatened	5.2%	4.5%	5.9%	5.6%	3.5%	7.8%
Felt afraid	3.1%	2.6%	3.6%	3.5%	1.8%	5.1%
Felt controlled	4.1%	3.5%	4.7%	6.7%	4.3%	9.1%
Forced sex*	1.4%	1.0%	1.7%	3.4%	1.8%	5.1%

	Non-Hispanic			Hispanic/Latino		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
Weight and Nutrition						
Multivitamin use						
None	53.4%	51.2%	55.5%	63.7%	56.4%	70.9%
1 - 3 times a week*	11.5%	10.5%	12.5%	7.1%	4.6%	9.5%
4 - 6 times a week	6.2%	5.5%	6.9%	7.3%	4.8%	9.7%
Every day of the week*	28.9%	27.4%	30.5%	22.0%	17.8%	26.3%
Maternal BMI before pregnancy						
Underweight (< 19.8)	13.9%	12.8%	15.0%	15.7%	11.9%	19.4%
Normal (19.8-25)	55.9%	53.7%	58.1%	53.5%	46.6%	60.4%
Overweight (26-29)	10.3%	9.4%	11.2%	11.7%	8.4%	14.9%
Obese (>29)	19.9%	18.6%	21.2%	19.2%	15.0%	23.3%
Weight gain during pregnancy						
Adequate	37.7%	36.0%	39.5%	39.3%	33.3%	45.4%
Inadequate	26.3%	24.8%	27.8%	26.0%	21.0%	30.9%
Too much*	33.5%	31.8%	35.1%	34.7%	29.0%	40.4%
Pregnancy History						
Previous live birth	59.2%	56.9%	61.4%	59.8%	52.8%	66.8%
Previous low birth weight birth	8.7%	7.6%	9.8%	13.9%	9.4%	18.3%
Previous premature birth*	11.4%	10.1%	12.7%	18.9%	13.7%	24.1%
Morbidity - most recent pregnancy						
Preterm labor	32.0%	30.4%	33.6%	34.9%	29.5%	40.3%
High blood pressure	22.6%	21.3%	24.0%	21.5%	17.3%	25.7%
Vaginal bleeding	12.7%	11.7%	13.8%	14.5%	11.1%	18.0%
Placenta	4.5%	3.9%	5.1%	5.4%	3.3%	7.5%
Nausea	26.8%	25.3%	28.3%	32.8%	27.6%	38.0%
Diabetes	6.8%	6.1%	7.6%	8.1%	5.5%	10.7%
Kidney or bladder infection	18.8%	17.5%	20.0%	17.3%	13.6%	21.1%
Premature rupture of membranes (PROM)*	4.7%	4.1%	5.3%	10.1%	7.2%	12.9%
Cervix	0.7%	0.5%	1.0%	2.2%	0.8%	3.5%
Car crash injury	1.7%	1.3%	2.1%	2.4%	1.0%	3.7%
Bed rest for more than 2 days	28.9%	27.0%	30.8%	36.1%	29.7%	42.4%
Prenatal Hospitalization						
< 1 day	36.9%	34.7%	39.0%	39.3%	32.6%	45.9%
1 - 7 days	16.4%	15.0%	17.8%	13.5%	9.6%	17.4%
> 7 days	2.0%	1.5%	2.5%	2.9%	1.1%	4.8%
Infant Health						
Infant in ICU at birth	5.6%	4.9%	6.3%	3.0%	1.4%	4.6%

	Non-Hispanic			Hispanic/Latino		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
Well Baby Visits						
Number of well baby visits						
0	1.9%	1.5%	2.3%	0.7%	-0.1%	1.4%
1	9.8%	8.9%	10.8%	7.7%	5.2%	10.3%
2	36.1%	34.4%	37.9%	34.6%	29.2%	40.0%
3	31.0%	29.3%	32.6%	34.4%	29.0%	39.8%
4	13.7%	12.6%	14.8%	13.2%	9.9%	16.6%
5	4.7%	4.1%	5.4%	4.8%	2.8%	6.9%
6+	4.6%	3.9%	5.2%	5.3%	3.2%	7.4%
Infant Sleep						
Always sleeps with mother or other*	9.3%	8.4%	10.2%	18.8%	14.8%	22.7%
Always sleeps on back	71.1%	68.6%	73.5%	65.7%	58.3%	73.0%
Child Care						
Currently work/school	47.9%	45.9%	49.9%	44.8%	38.6%	51.0%
Child Care for those who work or go to school						
Husband/partner	21.8%	19.7%	23.8%	16.7%	11.0%	22.4%
Baby's teenage sibling	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other close relative*	27.3%	25.1%	29.6%	42.4%	33.4%	51.5%
Friend/neighbor	5.9%	4.9%	6.9%	8.1%	4.1%	12.0%
Babysitter, nanny or other*	22.4%	20.4%	24.5%	10.1%	5.7%	14.5%
Day care staff*	11.7%	10.2%	13.2%	3.5%	0.9%	6.2%
Other *	10.7%	9.3%	12.1%	19.2%	13.1%	25.3%
How often mom feels baby is well cared for:						
Always	86.7%	82.7%	90.6%	89.4%	76.3%	102.6%
Almost always	10.6%	9.2%	12.0%	7.0%	3.3%	10.7%
Sometimes	1.4%	0.9%	1.9%	3.5%	0.9%	6.1%
Rarely	0.9%	0.5%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Never	0.4%	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Oral Health						
Had a problem	31.3%	29.6%	32.9%	27.8%	23.0%	32.6%
Went to a dentist	44.0%	42.1%	45.9%	43.5%	37.5%	49.5%
Talked with a dentist	43.7%	41.8%	45.6%	46.6%	40.4%	52.8%
Months since last dental visit						
Less than 6	27.5%	25.9%	29.1%	23.7%	19.0%	28.3%
6 - 11*	20.3%	18.9%	21.7%	28.9%	23.8%	34.1%
12 - 23	24.5%	23.0%	26.0%	23.4%	18.8%	28.1%
24 +	27.7%	26.1%	29.3%	23.9%	19.2%	28.6%

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