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AUTHOR Mott, Frank L.; Quinlan, Stephen V.
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ABSTRACT

This report uses data from the 1983 through 1988 rounds of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) to provide information about prenatal, infant, and child health. Objectives of the report are to present statistics which should be of value to maternal and child health policymakers, and to provide NLSY users with baseline information about the health status of NLSY families. In 1988, interviews were conducted with 3,336 mothers of 6,540 children. Profiles of pre- and post-natal health-related attributes and behaviors concern: (1) prenatal care; (2) sonogram and amniocentesis; (3) vitamin supplementation; (4) alcohol and cigarette use; (5) birth weight; (6) caesarean section deliveries; (7) infants' and mothers' hospital stays; (8) care for well and sick infants during the first year of life; and (9) breast-feeding and formula feeding. Issues related to quality in these and other health-related areas are discussed. An extensive series of statistics on 32 pre- and post-natal health care issues and related issues is presented. Tables listing the sample size for each of these 32 data compilations are included. A series of tables presents data on health limitations and limitations of activity caused by health problems. (BC)

MATERNAL-CHILD HEALTH DATA FROM THE NLSY

1988 Tabulations and Summary Discussion

Center for Human Resource Research
The Ohio State University

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

A. Introduction..... 1

1. The NLSY Sample..... 1
2. The Mother and Child Samples..... 2
   Table A: Characteristics of the Maternal Sample..... 3

B. Profiling Pre and Postnatal Health-Related Attributes and Behaviors..... 4

1. Prenatal Care..... 4
2. Sonogram and Amniocentesis..... 5
3. Vitamin Supplementation and Related Health Factors..... 5
4. Alcohol and Cigarette Use..... 5
5. Maternal Weight Gain During Pregnancy..... 7
6. Birth Weight and Its Linkages..... 8
7. Caesarean Section Deliveries..... 8
8. Gestation or Pregnancy Duration..... 8
9. Hospital Stay Duration for Infant at Birth..... 8
10. Duration of Maternal Hospital Stay..... 9
11. Well Care During the First Year of Life..... 9
12. Sick Care During the First Year of Life.....13
13. Breast Feeding and Formula Feeding in Early Life.....13

C. Health Limitations and Health Care Utilization for NLSY Children in 1988..... 23

D. NLSY Pre and Postnatal Data: Variable Definition and Some Related Data Quality Issues..... 24

1. Prenatal Care..... 26
2. Alcohol Use During Pregnancy..... 26
3. Cigarette Use During Pregnancy..... 27
4. X-Rays During Pregnancy..... 27
5. Sonograms or Ultrasound..... 27
6. Amniocentesis..... 28
7. Vitamin Intake/Salt-Calorie Reduction..... 28
8. Length of Gestation..... 28
9. Caesarean Section..... 29
10. Maternal Weight Gain During Pregnancy..... 29
11. Baby's Length (inches) and Weight (pounds and ounces) at Birth..... 29
12. Baby's Hospital Stay at Birth..... 29
13. Mother's Stay in Hospital..... 29
14. Sick Care During First Year of Life..... 29
15. "Well Care" During First Year of Life..... 30
16. Breast Feeding and Formula Feeding..... 30

Note: Sections E, F and G appear following Page 31.

E. Pre and Postnatal Healthcare and Related Issues
F. Health Limitations
G. Sample Sizes

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Cumulative Percent of Children Whose Mothers Received Prenatal Care (by Mother's Poverty Status) 6
Figure 2. Cumulative Percent of Children Receiving Well Baby Care in First Year of Life (by Mother's Age at Birth of Child) 10
Figure 3. Cumulative Percent of Children Receiving Well Baby Care in First Year of Life (by Race/Ethnicity) 11
Figure 4. Cumulative Percent of Children Receiving Well Baby Care in First Year of Life (by Mother's Poverty Status) 12
Figure 5. Cumulative Percent of Children Taken to Doctor for First Illness in First Year of Life (by Mother's Age at Birth of Child) 14
Figure 6. Cumulative Percent of Children Taken to Doctor for First Illness in First Year of Life (by Race/Ethnicity) 15
Figure 7. Cumulative Percent of Children Taken to Doctor for First Illness in First Year of Life (by Mother's Poverty Status) 16
Figure 8. Percent of Children Being Breastfed in Each Month During First Year of Life (by Mother's Age at Birth of Child) 17
Figure 9. Percent of Children Being Breastfed in Each Month During First Year of Life (by Race/Ethnicity) 18
Figure 10. Percent of Children Being Breastfed in Each Month During First Year of Life (by Mother's Poverty Status) 19
Figure 11. Percent of Children Drinking Formula in Each Month During First Year of Life (by Mother's Age at Birth of Child) 20
Figure 12. Percent of Children Drinking Formula in Each Month During First Year of Life (by Race/Ethnicity) 21
Figure 13. Percent of Children Being Breastfed in Each Month During First Year of Life (by Mother's Poverty Status) 22
Figure 14. Source of Health Care Coverage by Race and Poverty Status 25

LIST OF TABLES

Note: Tables in Sections E, F and G appear after Page 31. Unless otherwise noted, tables report weighted distributions.

E. PRE AND POSTNATAL HEALTH CARE AND RELATED ISSUES

Table 1. Percent of Children Whose Mothers Received Prenatal Care: Month of First Visit to Physician or Nurse (Cumulative Percent Distribution)

Table 2. Was a Sonogram Performed During Pregnancy?

Table 3. Was an Amniocentesis Performed?

Table 4. Vitamin/Mineral Supplement Taken During Pregnancy?

Table 5. Amount of Salt in Diet Reduced During Pregnancy?

Table 6. Calories in Mother's Diet Reduced During Pregnancy?

Table 7. Mother Take a Diuretic During Pregnancy?

Table 8. How Often Did Mother Drink Alcoholic Beverages During Pregnancy?

Table 9. How Many Cigarettes Per Day did Mother Usually Smoke During Pregnancy?

Table 10. Mother's Weight Gain During Pregnancy

Table 11. Mother's Weight Gain During Pregnancy by Child's Weight at Birth

Table 12. Mother's Weight Gain During Pregnancy by Whether or Not She Used Vitamin/Mineral Supplements During Pregnancy

Table 13. Mother's Weight Gain During Pregnancy by Whether or Not She Reduced the Amount of Salt in Her Diet During Pregnancy

Table 14. Mother's Weight Gain During Pregnancy by Whether or Not She Used a Diuretic During Pregnancy

Table 15. Child's Weight at Birth

Table 16. Child's Weight at Birth by Whether or Not Mother Used a Vitamin/Mineral Supplement During Pregnancy

Table 17. Child's Weight at Birth by Whether or Not Mother Reduced the Number of Calories in Her Diet During Pregnancy

Table 18. Child's Weight at Birth by Mother's Frequency of Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages During Pregnancy

Table 19. Child's Weight at Birth by the Average Daily Number of Cigarettes Mother Smoked During Pregnancy

Table 20. Was Child Delivered Via Caesarean Section?

Table 21. Was Child Born Early, On Time, Or Late: Date of Child's Birth Relative to Expected Due Date

Table 22. Duration of Child's Stay in Hospital Following Birth

Table 23. Duration of Child's Stay in Hospital Following Birth by His/Her Weight at Birth

Table 24. Duration of Child's Stay in Hospital Following Birth by Frequency of Mother's Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages During Pregnancy

Table 25. Duration of Child's Stay in Hospital Following Birth by Average Daily Number of Cigarettes Mother Smoked During Pregnancy

Table 26. Duration of Mother's Stay in Hospital

Table 27. Duration of Mother's Stay in Hospital by Frequency of Her Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages During Pregnancy

Table 28. Duration of Mother's Stay in Hospital by Average Daily Number of Cigarettes She Smoked During Pregnancy

Table 29. Child's Age (Months) When First Taken to Doctor for Well Baby Care

Table 30. Child's Age (Months) When First Taken to Doctor for Illness/Injury

Table 31. Percent of Children Breastfed in First Year of Life

Table 32. Percent of Children Drinking Formula in First Year of Life

F. HEALTH LIMITATIONS

Table 1A. Percent of Children with Physical, Emotional or Mental Condition Which Limits Activity by Race, Ethnicity and Age (Weighted Population Estimates)

Table 1B. Percent of Children with Physical, Emotional or Mental Condition Which Limits Activity by Age and Poverty Status (Weighted Population Estimates)

Table 2A. Percent of Children Having Physical, Emotional or Mental Condition Requiring Special Assistance by Race, Ethnicity and Age (Weighted Population Estimates)

Table 2B. Percent of Children Having Physical, Emotional or Mental Condition Requiring Special Assistance by Age and Poverty Status (Weighted Population Estimates)

Table 3A. Nature of Health Limitations for Children with a Limitation: Percent Distribution by Race, Ethnicity and Age (Weighted Population Estimates)

Table 3B. Nature of Health Limitations for Children with a Limitation: Percent Distribution by Age and Poverty Status (Weighted Population Estimates)

Table 4A. Accidents or Injuries in Last 12 Months: Percent Distribution by Race, Ethnicity and Age (Weighted Population Estimates)

Table 4B. Accidents or Injuries in Last 12 Months: Percent Distribution by Age and Poverty Status (Weighted Population Estimates)

Table 5A. Doctor/Dental Check-up History by Race, Ethnicity and Age (Weighted Population Estimates)

Table 5B. Doctor/Dental Check-up History by Age and Poverty Status (Weighted Population Estimates)

Table 6A. Child Contact with Psychiatrist, Psychologist, Counselor About Behavioral, Emotional or Mental Problems in Last 12 Months by Race, Ethnicity and Age (Weighted Population Estimates)

Table 6B. Child Contact with Psychiatrist, Psychologist, Counselor About Behavioral, Emotional or Mental Problems in Last 12 Months by Age and Poverty Status (Weighted Population Estimates)

A. INTRODUCTION

This report uses data from the 1983 through 1988 rounds of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) to provide prenatal, infant and child health information for a nationally representative sample of women and their children. The women in this sample represent a national cross-section of mothers who are 23 to 30 years of age as of January 1, 1988. Their children represent approximately the first 55 percent of childbearing for that contemporary cohort of women.

This report has several objectives. First, the statistics presented in this report should be of value to program and policy makers in the maternal-child health area as they describe critical behaviors for a contemporary cross-section of mothers and children. The large sample of black, Hispanic and economically disadvantaged white women and children in this data set permit the presentation of separate statistics for important program-relevant groups. To the extent sample sizes permit, all results are presented for the separate race/ethnic groups as well as by the family's poverty status at time of birth as well as by the age of the mother at that time; thus, separate statistics are presented for teenage and older mothers, poor and non-poor families, and for white, black and Hispanic family units.

A second major objective of this report is to provide the potential NLSY user community with baseline information about the pre and postnatal health status of the NLSY child families. For those less familiar with the data set, this report includes both weighted and unweighted statistics for the various data items. These estimates and sample sizes may help potential users decide whether or not the NLSY infant and child health data are appropriate for their research objectives. In this regard, researchers may wish to consider these data either as outputs themselves or as inputs in analyses focusing on issues linked with child intellectual, socio-emotional or physiological development. As described in several other reports, the NLSY includes a wide range of family background, education, employment, income and attitudinal data which permits careful examinations of linkages between respondent and family attributes and behaviors, maternal prenatal behaviors and subsequent child attributes.

1. The NLSY Sample

The NLSY originally included 12,686 men and women in the civilian and military population who were 14 to 21 years of age on January 1, 1979. Interviews with this cohort have been completed each year between 1979 and 1991. Following the 1984 survey round, the military component, which originally consisted of 1,280 respondents, was deleted from the sample (although 201 of the original military sample were retained in order to assure a complete representativeness for the civilian population as of the 1988 survey point). In the 1988 survey round, interviews were completed with 10,465 respondents--90.2 percent of those eligible to be

interviewed. As of the 1988 survey round, which mostly took place during the second half of 1988, NLSY respondents were between 23 and 31 years of age.

Over the years, NLSY interviews have gathered a massive amount of information about the education, training, family employment and related behaviors, attitudes and attributes of the respondents and their families. Principal support for the data collection has come from the U.S. Department of Labor with substantial assistance also provided by a variety of other federal government agencies including the Department of Defense, the National Institutes of Health, the National Institute on Drug Abuse, the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism and the Department of Health and Human Services. These data have been collected by NORC of the University of Chicago; the specific data collection described herein has been funded by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development of the National Institutes of Health. A more detailed description of the NLSY may be found in the *NLS Handbook 1991* which is available from the Center for Human Resource Research (CHRR) of The Ohio State University.

Approximately half of the respondents in the NLSY cohort are female. Of the original 5,828 civilian women interviewed in 1979, fully 5,299 or about 91 percent were still being interviewed in 1988. Since that date the 1989 through 1991 interviews have been completed, and much of the health-related material to be described in this report was collected once again in 1990. Health data collected through the 1988 survey rounds is currently available to the public. The additional 1990 data should be available by mid-1992.

2. The Mother and Child Samples

As of the 1988 interview, over sixty percent of the women still being interviewed--3,336 of 5,299--had become mothers. And these 3,336 mothers had borne 6,540 children, almost two children per mother. There were large numbers of white, black and Hispanic mothers and children in the data set by 1988. It is the pre and postnatal period of these children which is the focus of this report. Appropriate weights are available which permit one to redistribute the sample of children such that they may be defined as "all children born to a nationally representative sample of women who were 23 to 30 years of age on January 1, 1988."

While the statistics presented here typify maternal and child health behaviors and characteristics for younger mothers, these results in no way represent only younger childbearing. As noted earlier, the youngest woman in the sample is 23 and a substantial number of women are in their late 20s. More importantly, as may be seen in Table A, only 20 percent of all the children in the sample were born to teenage mothers; about 47 percent were born to women between the ages of 20 and 24 and fully 33 percent were born to women 25 and over. The sample include a full representation of mothers in different marital statuses, at varying educational levels as well

TABLE A. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MATERNAL SAMPLE
(Weighted Population Estimates)

	First Survey After Birth	1988
MOTHER'S AGE	100.0	100.0
Under 20	20.2	10.1[b]
20 - 24	46.8	
25 - 29	33.0[a]	59.9
30 and over		30.0
AGE OF CHILD		100.0
Under 5		49.0
5 - 9		38.5
10 and over		12.6
MOTHER'S YEARS OF SCHOOLING	100.0	100.0
Less than 12	31.4	28.3
Twelve	45.7	45.0
13 and over	22.9	26.7
PERCENT IN URBAN RESIDENCE	75.2	73.6
MATERNAL MARITAL STATUS	100.0	100.0
Never Married	18.5	12.1
Married spouse present	72.4	68.5
Other	9.1	19.4
FAMILY INCOME IN PRECEDING YEAR	100.0	100.0
Under $10,000	28.8	21.0
$10,000 - $19,999	27.0	20.3
$20,000 - $29,999	20.9	20.4
$30,000 and over	23.3	38.3
PERCENT WITH POVERTY LEVEL INCOME	26.7	26.0
RACE/ETHNICITY	100.0	
Hispanic	8.4	
Black	19.3	
White/Other	72.3	

[a] 25 and over
[b] All ages below 25

as all income levels. Thus, the results represent pre and postnatal behaviors for an important cross-section of American mothers and children. A more detailed description of this maternal-child sample may be found in *Children of the NLSY, 1988 Tabulations and Summary Discussion* available from the Center for Human Resource Research of the Ohio State University. The following two sections briefly describe the pre and post-natal population statistics as well as the current (1988) health status of the children. The concluding section of tables includes unweighted sample sizes for the data.

B. PROFILING PRE AND POSTNATAL HEALTH-RELATED ATTRIBUTES AND BEHAVIORS

The material included in this report is presented and described essentially in chronological order, beginning with prenatal care utilization and concluding with brief descriptions of the childrens' health status and care as of the 1988 survey round, at which time the children range in age from newborns to adolescence (see Table A). From an analytical perspective, this may suggest many possibilities for a variety of causal analyses. The reader should be aware that many of these data elements can be layed out temporally for the children in the sample; behaviors and attributes prior to pregnancy can be modelled as predictors of the prenatal events. In turn, all of these factors can be used as inputs for a fairly comprehensive examination of the determinants of both immediate post-birth child health as well as a child's well-being in 1986 and 1988 (and ultimately 1990). From the perspective of individual children, it is possible to examine changes in child health (and also cognitive and socio-emotional well-being) between 1986 and 1988 as a function of the full range of family attributes including the mothers pre and postnatal health-related attributes and behavior.

While the tabular material in this report certainly have analytical value on their own (and indeed, were intended as such) their primary utility will be descriptive. However, the selected cross-tabulations which are presented may suggest some avenues for further research. Detailed definitions of the variables themselves are also presented and sample sizes related to the tabular material may be found in a final tabular section.

1. Prenatal Care

Table 1 suggests major variations in the early utilization of prenatal care by age at birth, race/ethnicity and poverty status–factors which obviously are all interrelated. While levels of prenatal care ultimately show little variation by the end of pregnancy, reaching about 90 percent by the ninth month of pregnancy, it is clear that younger mothers are substantially less likely to receive attention during the first three months of pregnancy. In addition, black and particularly Hispanic prospective mothers are most disadvantaged, with Hispanic women maintaining lesser

levels of access to prenatal care throughout pregnancy. As will be shown, Hispanic women maintain health care disadvantages along several dimensions compared with other younger mothers. Finally, below average prenatal care utilization shows a strong and continuing association with poverty status, graphically highlighted in Figure i.

2. Sonogram and Amniocentesis

About half of all the women in the sample had a sonogram done during their pregnancy (Table 2). While sonogram use shows little variability by poverty status, there is a clear pattern of lesser sonogram use by black women and by younger mothers; Hispanic women differ only by a few percentage points from other white women.

A very small percentage (3 percent) of mothers in the NLSY sample have used amniocentesis, with the percentages varying somewhat by race/ethnicity, poverty status and age of mother at the birth. It appears that women most at risk for a difficult pregnancy/delivery–minority, poor, young women–are more likely to have used this procedure (Table 3). It is useful to note that the categories of women who were least likely to receive early prenatal care were most likely to utilize the amniocentesis procedure.

3. Vitamin Supplementation and Related Health Factors

Almost all of the women in the sample received some form of vitamin supplementation during their pregnancies, with only limited variability by race or other factors (Table 4). Slightly over half the sample reduced their salt intake, with younger mothers less likely to follow this behavior path than others (Table 5). Slightly over one-quarter of the sample reduced their calorie intake (Table 6), with calorie reduction somewhat more prevalent among the poor and minorities.

4. Alcohol and Cigarette Use

Contrary to some popular impressions, alcohol is used far less frequently by younger than older mothers. In the NLSY sample, almost 70 percent of mothers under the age of 20 indicated that they did not use any alcohol during their pregnancy(s) compared with 55 percent for women age 20 and over (Table 8). White women were much less likely to abstain from alcohol use than either black or Hispanic women. Hispanic were least likely to be heavier drinkers (drinking 3 or more days a month during pregnancy). Finally, poor women were much less likely than non-poor women to consume alcohol during pregnancy.

The pattern of cigarette use during pregnancy was somewhat different; overall about 37 percent of the sample smoked during pregnancy. While minority women (particularly Hispanics) were much less likely to smoke, younger and poorer mothers were above average in their

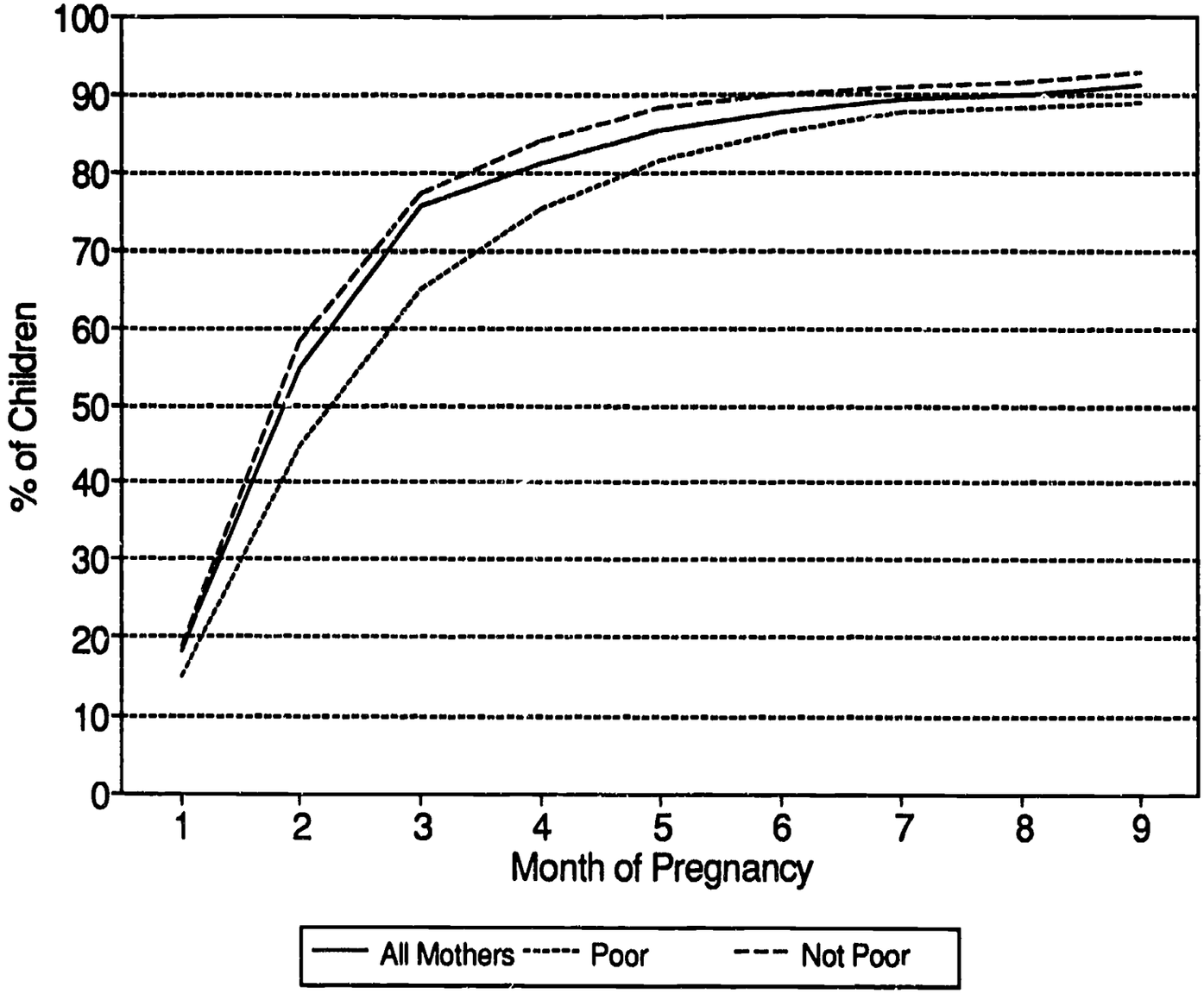

Figure 1. Cumulative Percent of Children Whose Mothers Received Prenatal Care (by Mother's Poverty Status)

propensity to use cigarettes (see Table 9). White and poor women were most likely to be heavy smokers, smoking more than a pack a day. The NLSY data set is an excellent vehicle for sorting out the independent effects of race/ethnicity, age, income and other factors as independent predictors of substance use.

5. Maternal Weight Gain During Pregnancy

Table 10 profiles maternal weight gain during pregnancy by age, race/ethnicity and poverty status. Table 11 shows how maternal weight gain is closely associated with an infant's weight at birth, and Tables 12 through 14 provide data on the extensiveness of any bivariate associations between maternal weight gain and several of the maternal pregnancy behaviors described above.

Over 85 percent of white women in the NLSY sample gain at least 20 pounds during their pregnancy, compared with 84 percent for Hispanic women and 79 percent for black women (Table 10). While there are no racial/ethnic variations in the tendency to gain at least 35 pounds, white and Hispanic women are more likely than black women to gain over 25 pounds--72 percent for white, 67 percent for Hispanic and 64 percent for black women. There are no substantial variations in weight gain patterns by poverty status. However, older mothers (who are less likely to be poor) are significantly more likely than their younger counterparts to gain at least 20 pounds.

As may be noted from Table 11, low weight gain during pregnancy is strongly linked with below average birth weight and, conversely, greater weight gain is predictive of greater birth weight. This is true overall as well as for all the population subgroups being considered. However, it is useful to note that <u>within</u> population subgroups, low weight gain is more likely to be predictive of low birth weight for black and Hispanic than for other white mothers. In contrast, younger and older mothers as well as poorer and richer mothers showed similar associations between weight gain and low birth weight propensities.

Table 12 suggest some strong associations between vitamin intake during pregnancy and maternal weight gain--but not for all population subgroups. An overall significant inverse association between vitamin intake and low maternal weight gain masks the fact that the linkage exists primarily for Hispanic and other white women, older mothers and those not living in poverty. In addition, those using vitamin supplements typically are not only less likely to have a low weight gain but in addition are <u>less</u> likely to have a very high weight gain, suggesting an association between vitamin supplementation and a more healthy regimen <u>per se</u>. It is suggested that the variety of socio-economic and other controls available in the NLSY make it an appropriate data set for clarifying the nature of the associations between vitamin supplementation and weight gain. Similar though less pronounced associations between salt reduction, diuretic use and low maternal

weight gain may be noted in Tables 13 and 14 respectively.

6. Birth Weight and its Linkage

Overall, about 11 percent of the NLSY sample of infants weighed less than 2500 grams and about 1 percent weighed under 1500 grams at birth (Table 15). Greater low birth weight percentages may be noted for births to adolescent mothers (14 percent), black mothers (20 percent) and poor mothers (17 percent). In contrast, only 8 percent of all white infants weighed under 2500 grams at birth. The NLSY data set can be used to examine the extent to which lower birth weight has independent racial/ethnic, socio-economic and other behavioral predictive components. Bivariate associations between low birth weight and several proximate maternal behaviors may be seen in Tables 16 through 19. Overall, low birth weight shows a modest inverse association with vitamin intake (Table 16), a strong positive association with cigarette use (Table 19) and more erratic linkages with calorie reduction (Table 17) and alcohol use (Table 18). The association between low birth weight and heavier cigarette smoking appears more pronounced for minority than white women. The data set can be used not only to examine in detail associations between low birth weight and a full range of antecedents but also can be used to explore propensities for women to follow specific birth weight patterning for successive births--and how this patterning is linked with intervening event.

7. Caesarean Section Deliveries

Overall, slightly under one of five children in the NLSY sample were delivered through Caesarean section (Table 20); the proportions were significantly higher for older than younger mothers, and the lowest for poor women. C-section is positively associated with birth weight--white and Hispanic deliveries being more likely to be C-sections than black deliveries.

8. Gestation or Pregnancy Duration

The pattern of below average gestation by race/ethnicity, age and poverty status generally parallels that noted for birth weight, although the patterns are somewhat less pronounced. The quality of the gestation data is not as high as that for birth weight, reflecting the inherent difficulty of precisely defining the beginning point for a particular pregnancy.

9. Hospital Stay Duration for Infant at Birth

Table 22 suggests a modest association between poverty status and duration of the infant's hospital stay at birth, but much more pronounced associations with age at birth and race/ethnicity.

Even though the children born to the youngest mothers are somewhat more likely to be first births and are also more likely to be from poor homes, they are significantly more likely to remain in the hospital for two days or less. These infants are also most likely to remain in the hospital a week or more--17 percent compared with 12 percent for infants born to women age 20 and over, reflecting above average likelihoods of prenatal difficulties

There are very substantial racial/ethnic differences in infant hospital stay with about 32 percent of Hispanic infants remaining in the hospital 2 days or less compared with 26 percent for other white infants and only 19 percent for black infants. Black infants are however most likely to require hospitalization for a week or more.

For all groups, duration of hospital stay is, not surprisingly, intimately linked with birth weight (Table 23). Where only about 10 percent of normal (2500 grams or more) infants remain in the hospital at least a week, the comparable statistics for infants between 1500 and 2500 grams is about 45 percent and exceeds 80 percent for very low birth weight (less than 1500 grams) infants. There do not appear to be any major variations by either race/ethnicity or poverty status in the tendency for low birth weight babies to remain in the hospital for lengthy period.

Tables 24 and 25 do not suggest any pronounced association between alcohol use or cigarette use during pregnancy and extensive infant hospital stay connected with the birth. Thus, any potential indirect linkages between the pregnancy behaviors, birth weight and hospitalization are not in evidence at this level of aggregation.

10. Duration of Maternal Hospital Stay

The patterns in Table 26 are essentially similar to those reported for duration of infant's stay in Table 22. The one difference is that maternal stay is more truncated with much smaller percentages staying in the hospital two weeks or longer. Also, as with child's hospital duration, there are no clearcut associations between maternal cigarette and alcohol use and maternal hospital stay, even for the heaviest users (Tables 27 and 28).

11. Well Care During the First Year of Life

Table 29 and Figures 2, 3 and 4 provide month by month statistics on when children were first taken to a doctor or other medical facility for well baby care following the birth. There are major differences in early well care utilization by age at birth, race/ethnicity and poverty status--differences which closely mirror the earlier reported differences in prenatal care access. Overall, 54 percent take their infant for well care within one month of birth, 84 percent within two months and 89 percent within three months. By three months, the variations related to age at birth have essentially vanished. However, variations by race/ethnicity and poverty status continue through

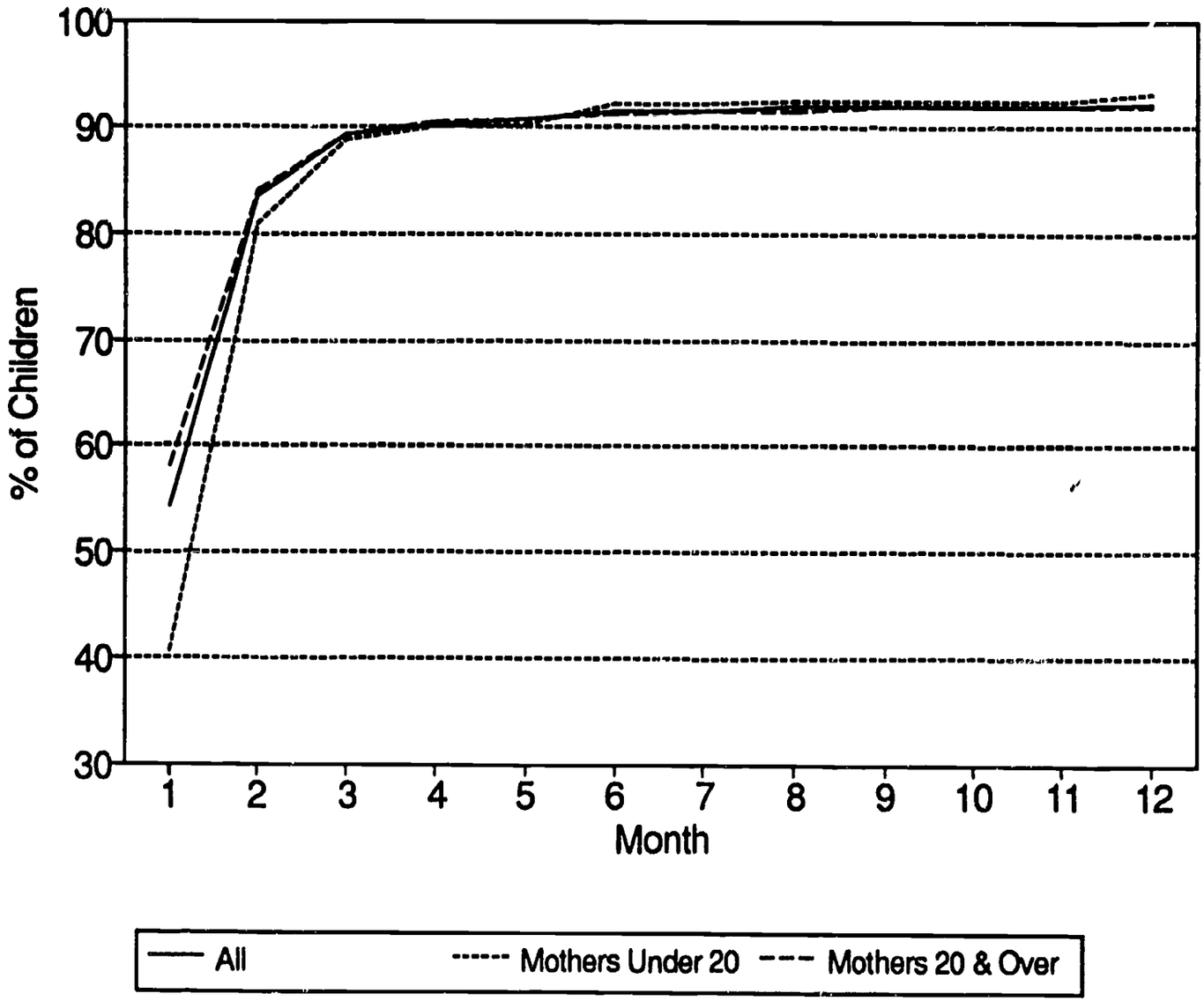

Figure 2. Cumulative Percent of Children Receiving Well Baby care in the First Year of Life (by Mother's Age at Birth of Child)

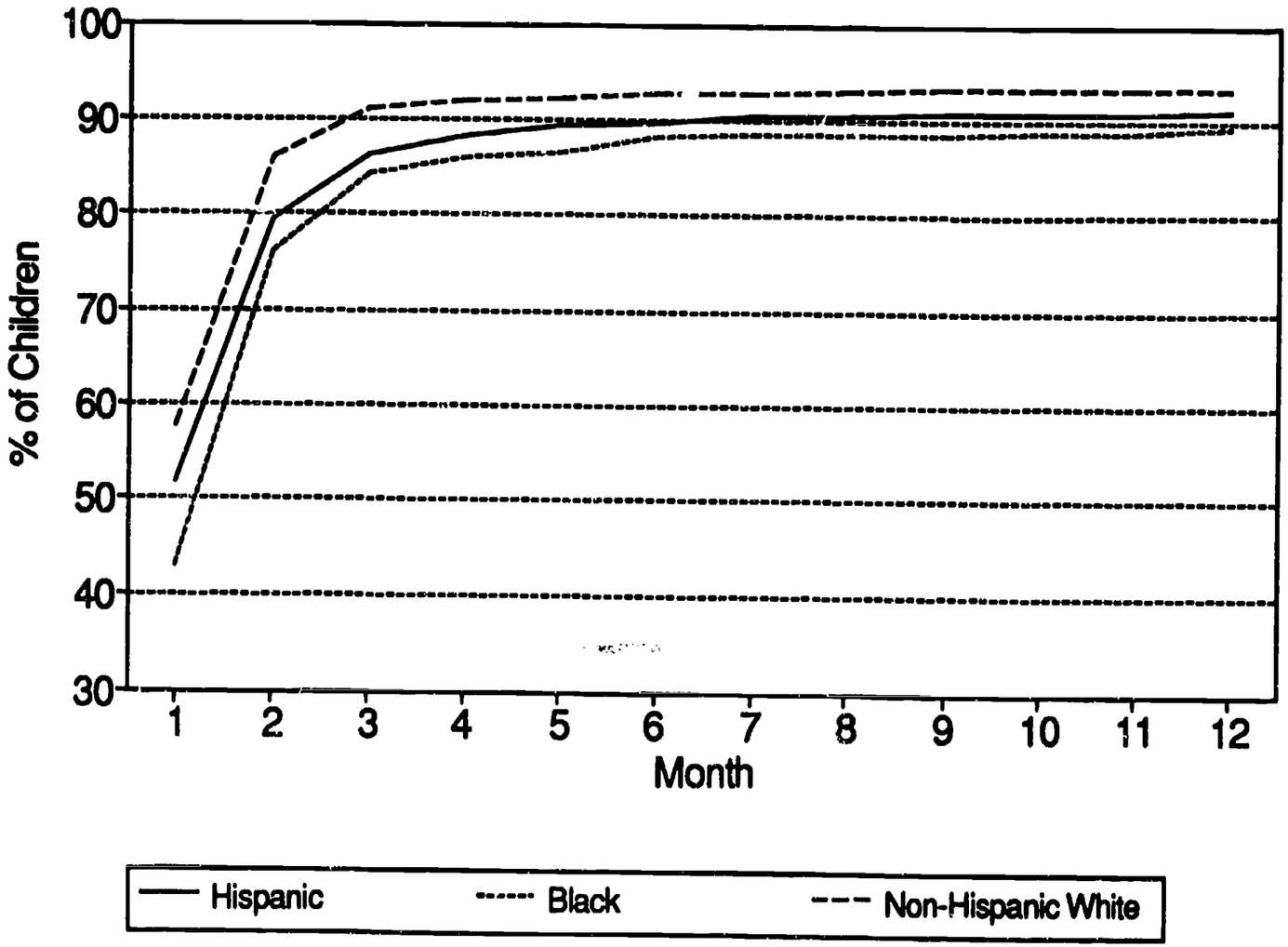

Figure 3. Cumulative Percent of Children receiving Well Baby care in the First year of Life (by Race/Ethnicity)

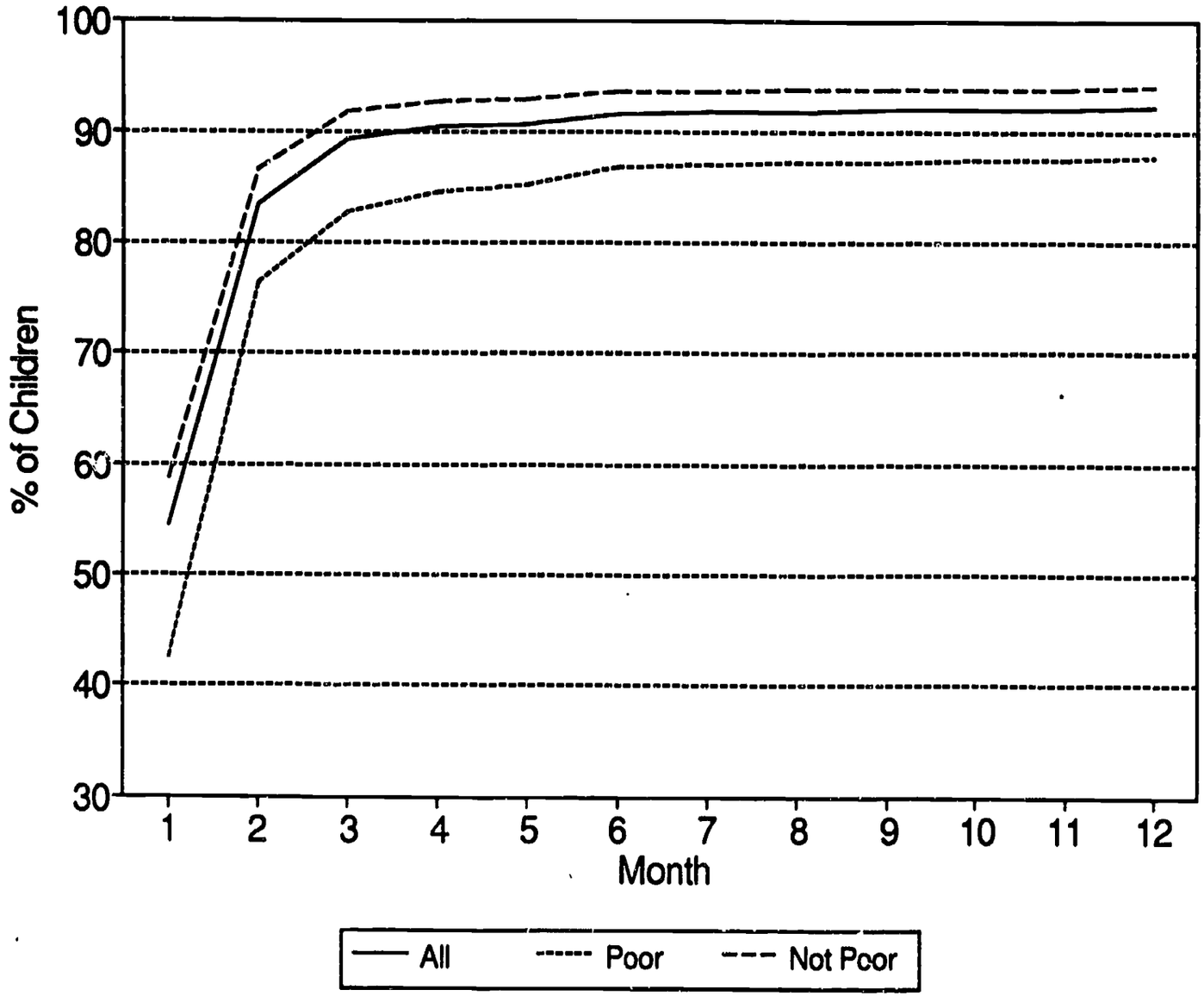

Figure 4. Cumulative Percent of Children Receiving Well Baby Care in the First Year of Life (by Mother's Poverty Status)

24

25

the whole first year of life. In particular, more than for most of the health factors considered in this report, well baby care differentials by poverty status remain substantial for the full first year of life. Multivariate analysis with this data set could well clarify the extent to which this differential reflects income per se as approved to other family or individual attributes or behavior which can be linked with income.

12. Sick Care During the First Year of Life

A comparison of sick care patterns in Table 30 and Figures 5, 6 and 7 with the well care patterns just highlighted suggests some important racial and socio-economic differences. Whereas major income-linked differences in well care were noted, there are no income differences in sick care; one interpretation of this finding is that low income is more constraining for volitional than for obligatory medical care.

This income uniformity does not however hold when examining racial/ethnic differentials. Black infants have substantially lower sick care "rates" throughout the first year of life than do white and Hispanic infants. The Hispanic pattern tends to fall between the black and white rates even. By the end of the first year of life, about 61 percent of white infants, 57 percent of Hispanic infants and 48 percent of black infants have been reported as having received sick care from a doctor or other medical facility.

13. Breast Feeding and Formula Feeding in Early Life

The remaining infant-oriented tables described here focus on early life feeding patterns of NLSY infants. As is detailed in Table 31 and Figures 8, 9 and 10, there are substantial variations in breast feeding propensities between the various subgroups. First, teenage mothers are only about half as likely to breast feed their infants as are older mothers--25 percent compared with 50 percent. In addition, the teenage mothers who do breast feed are more likely to stop breast feeding quickly than are older mothers.

Second, very few black mothers breast feed their infants; 18 percent compared with 42 percent for Hispanics and 52 percent for other whites. Finally, consistent with all of the above, women in poverty are only about half as likely as other mothers to breast feed. The full range of explanatory variables available make the NLSY a very good vehicle for sorting out the independent importance of racial/ethnic, socio-economic and other behavioral factors as predictors of breast feeding as well as other infant feeding practices.

To some extent, the formula feeding patterns presented in Table 32 and Figures 11, 12 and 13 are mirror images of the breast feeding patterns. Younger mothers, minority mothers, particularly black and poor mothers, are more likely than others to begin formula feeding very

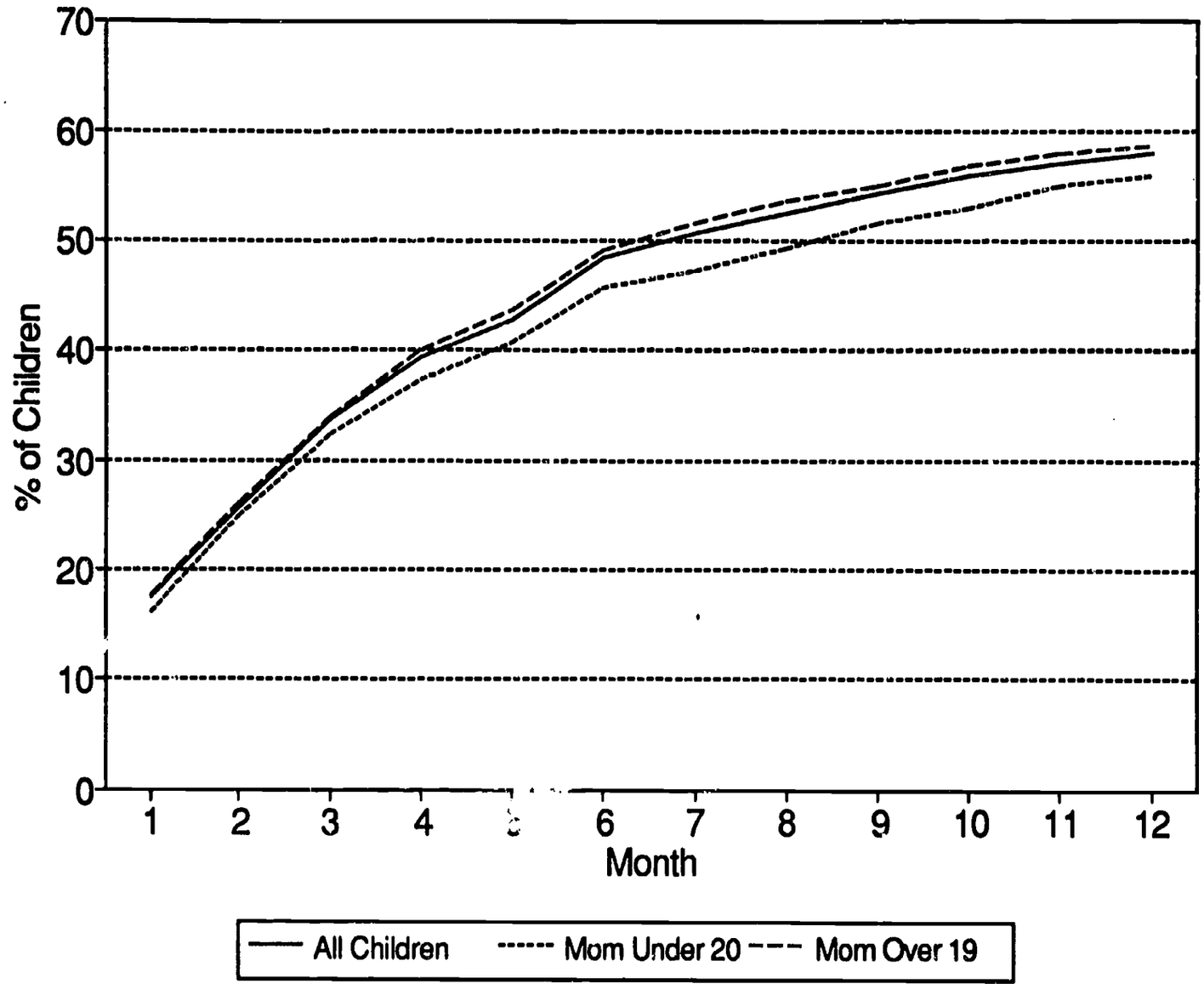

Figure 5. Cumulative Percent of Children Taken to Doctor for First Illness in the First Year of Life (by Mother's Age at Birth of Child)

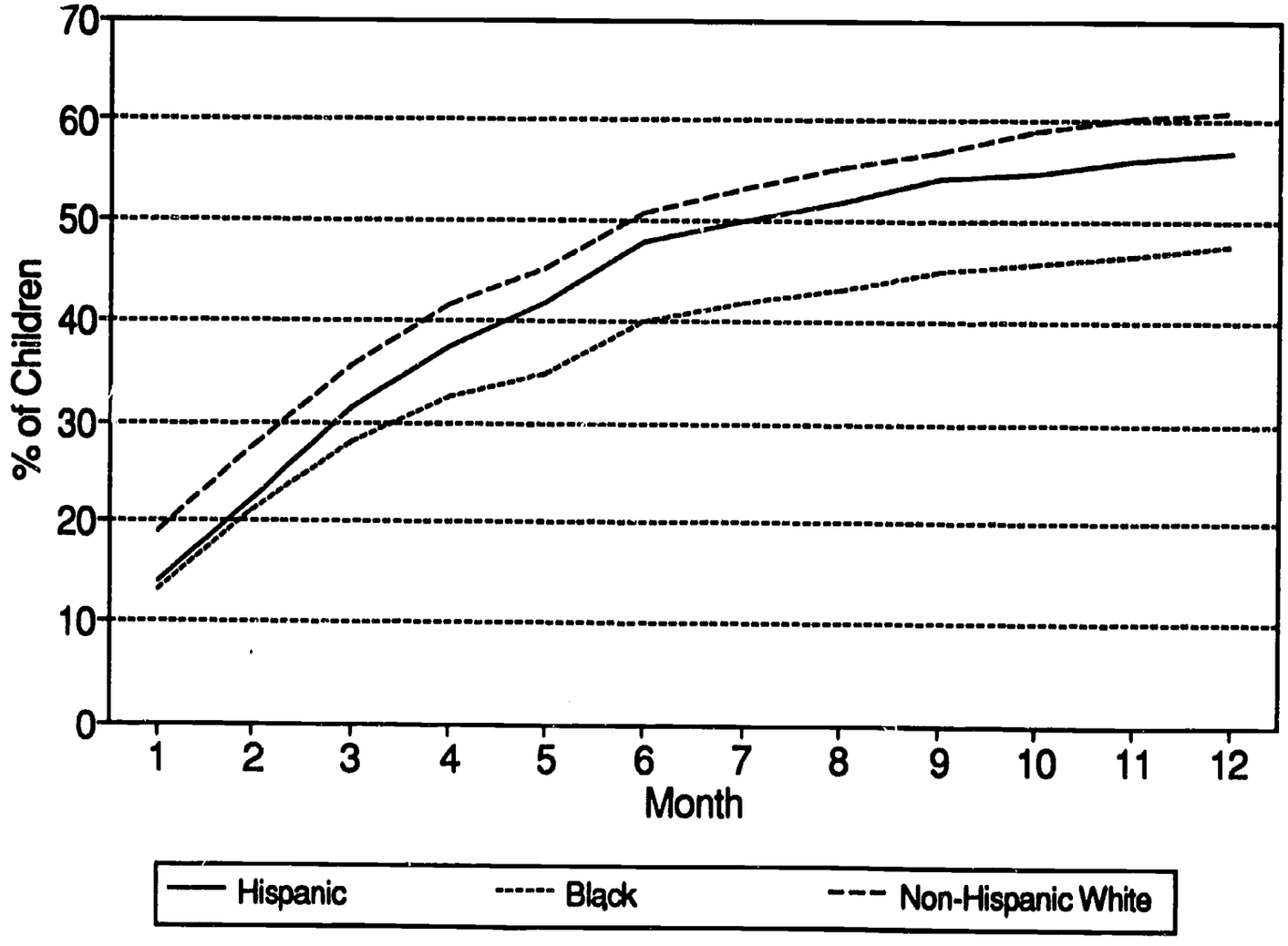

Figure 6. Cumulative Percent of Children Taken to Doctor for First Illness in the First Year of Life (by Race/Ethnicity)

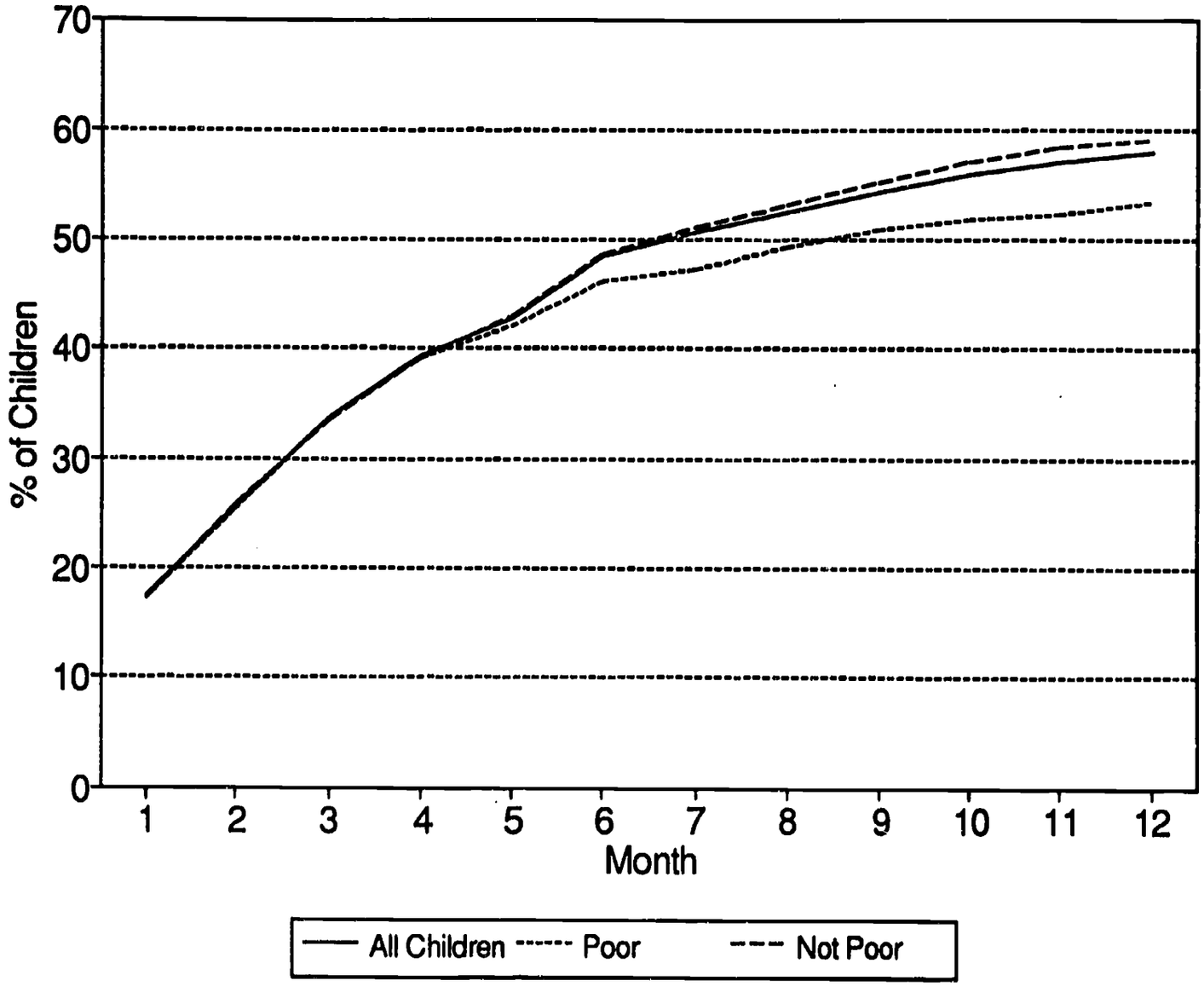

Figure 7. Cumulative percent of Children Taken to Doctor in the First Year of Life (by Mother's Poverty Status)

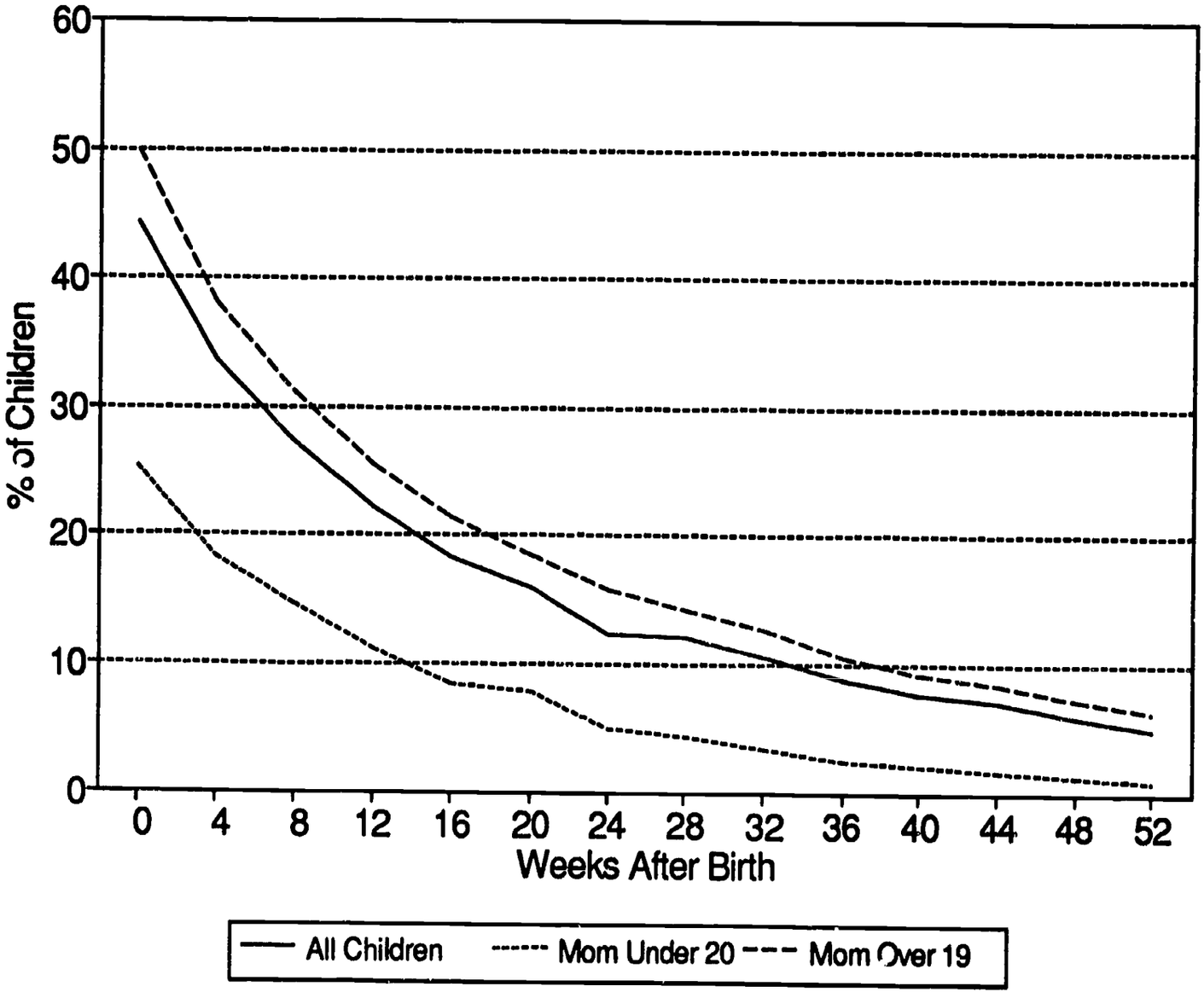

Figure 8. Percent of Children Being Breastfed in Each Month During the First Year of Life (by Mother's Age at Birth of Child)

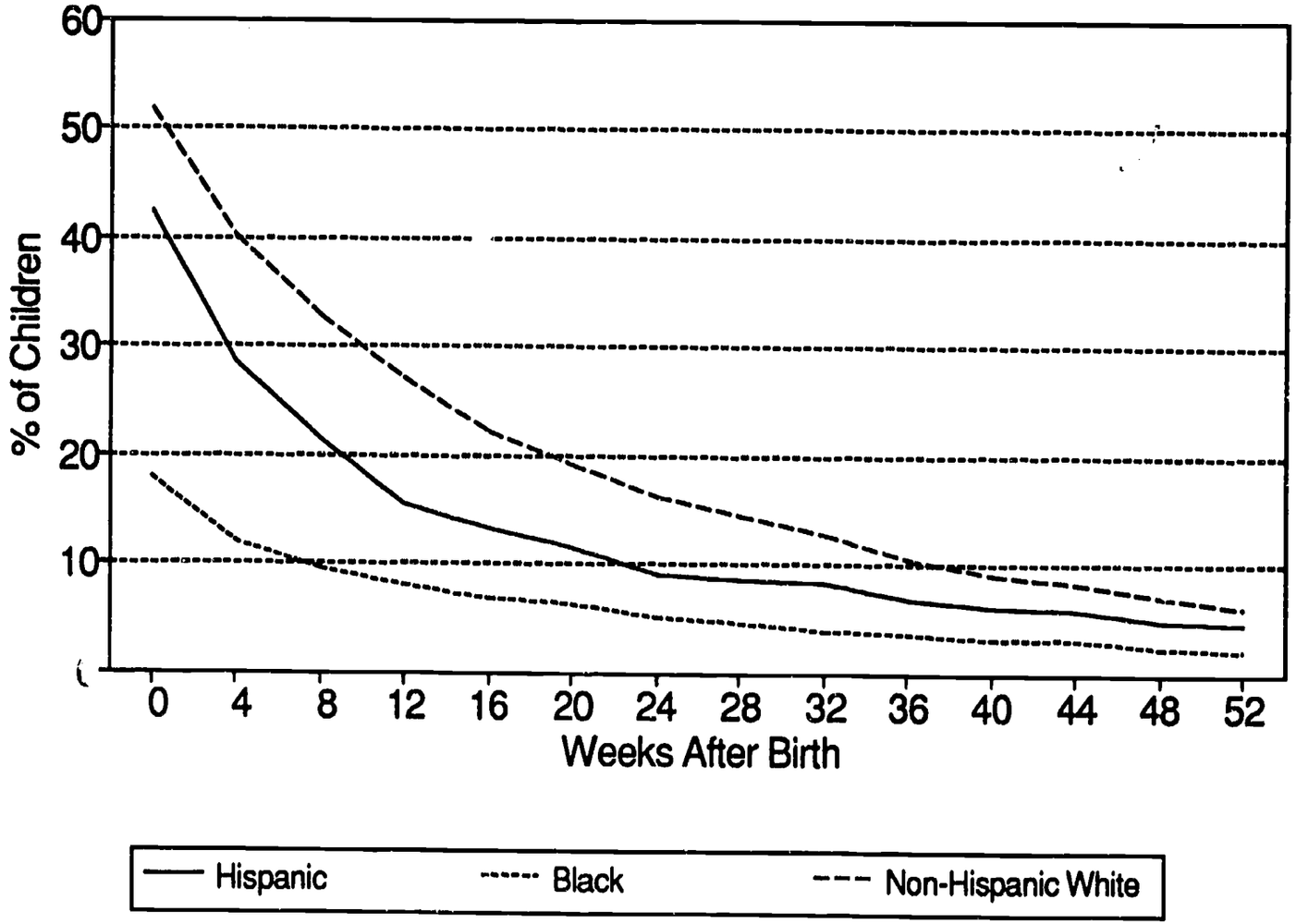

Figure 9. Percent of Children Being Breastfed in each Month of the First Year of Life (by Race/Ethnicity)

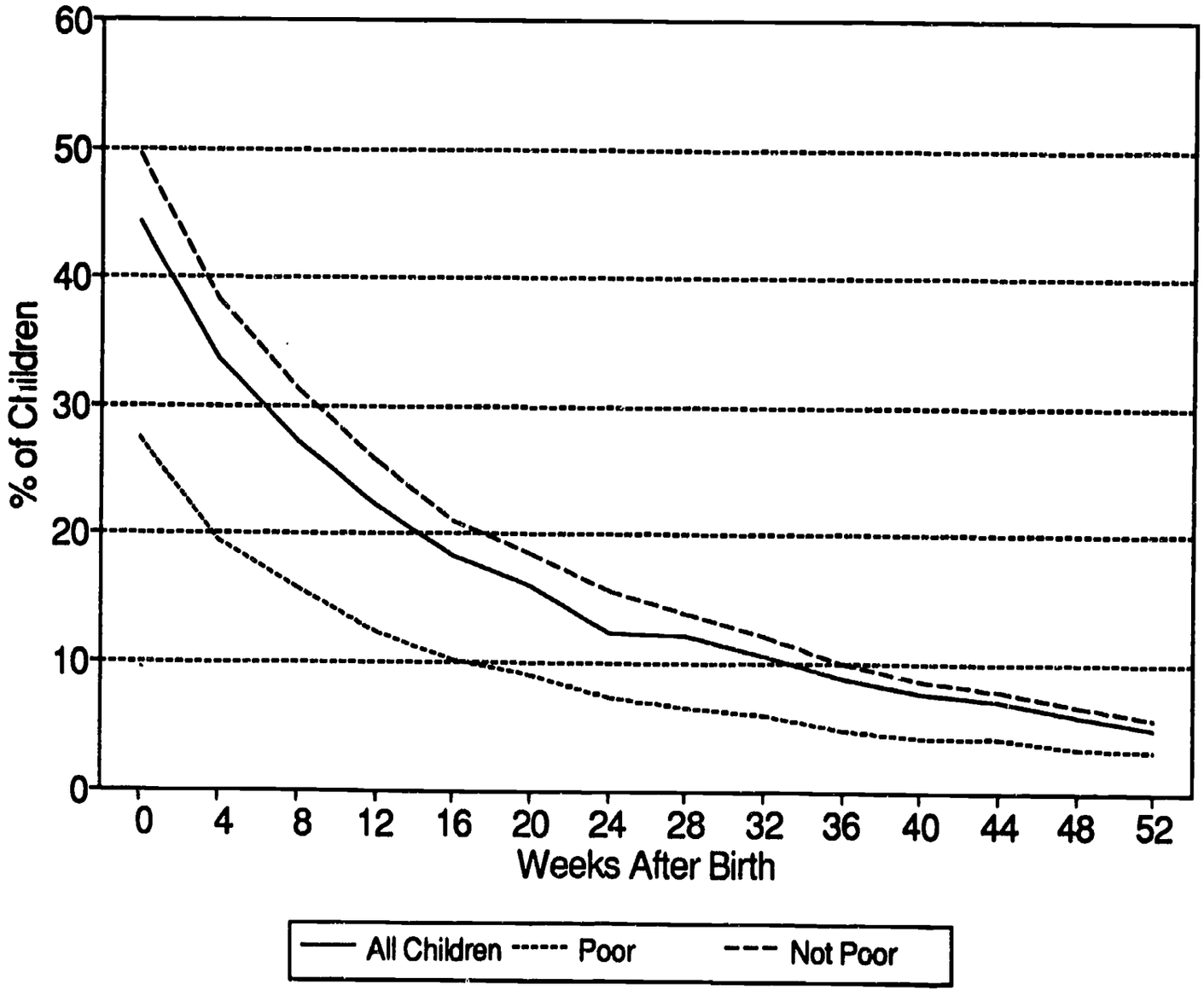

Figure 10. Percent of Children Being Breastfed in Each Month During the First Year of Life (by Mother's Poverty Status)

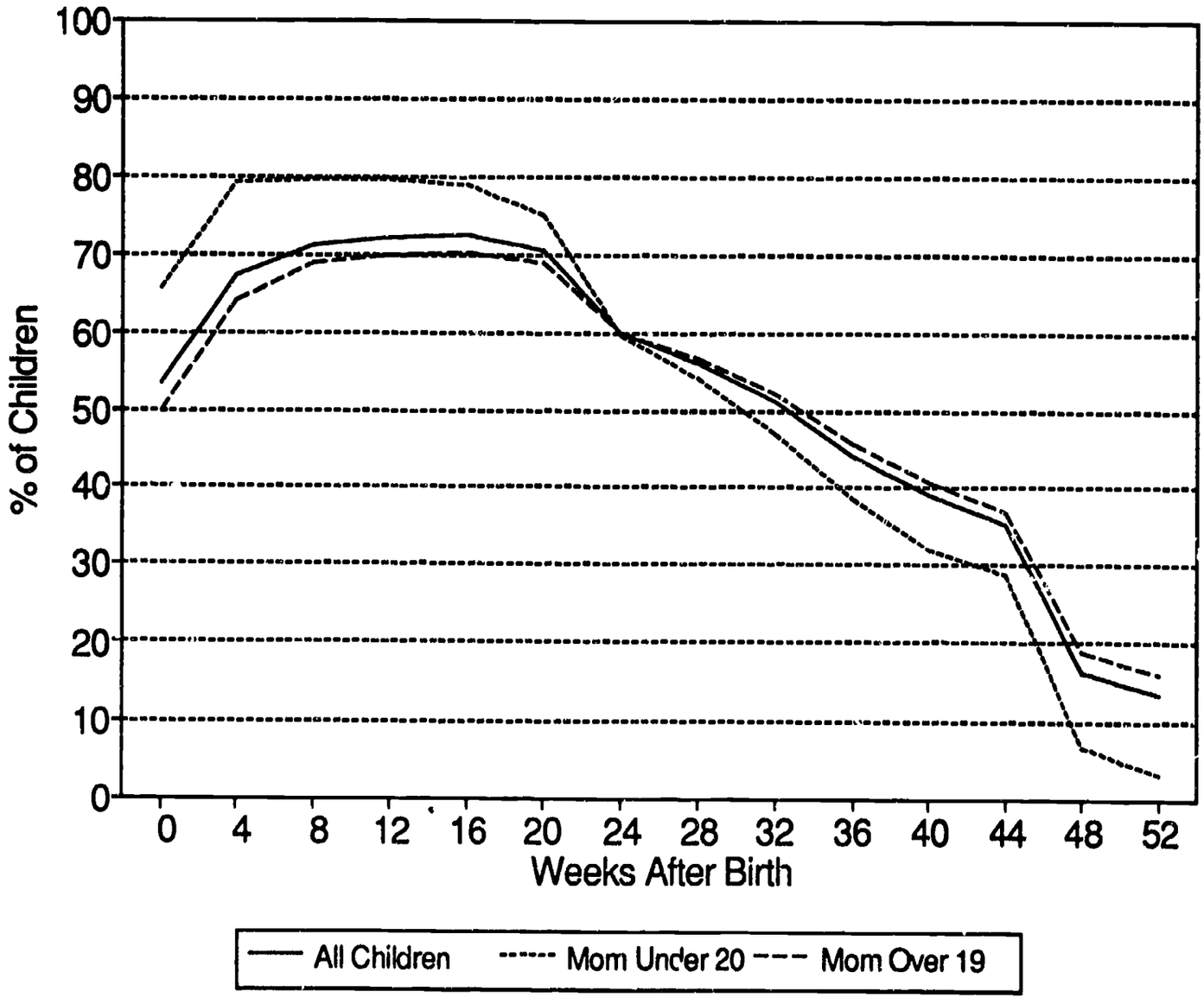

Figure 11. Percent of Children Drinking Formula in Each Month of the First Year of Life (by Mother's Age at Birth of Child)

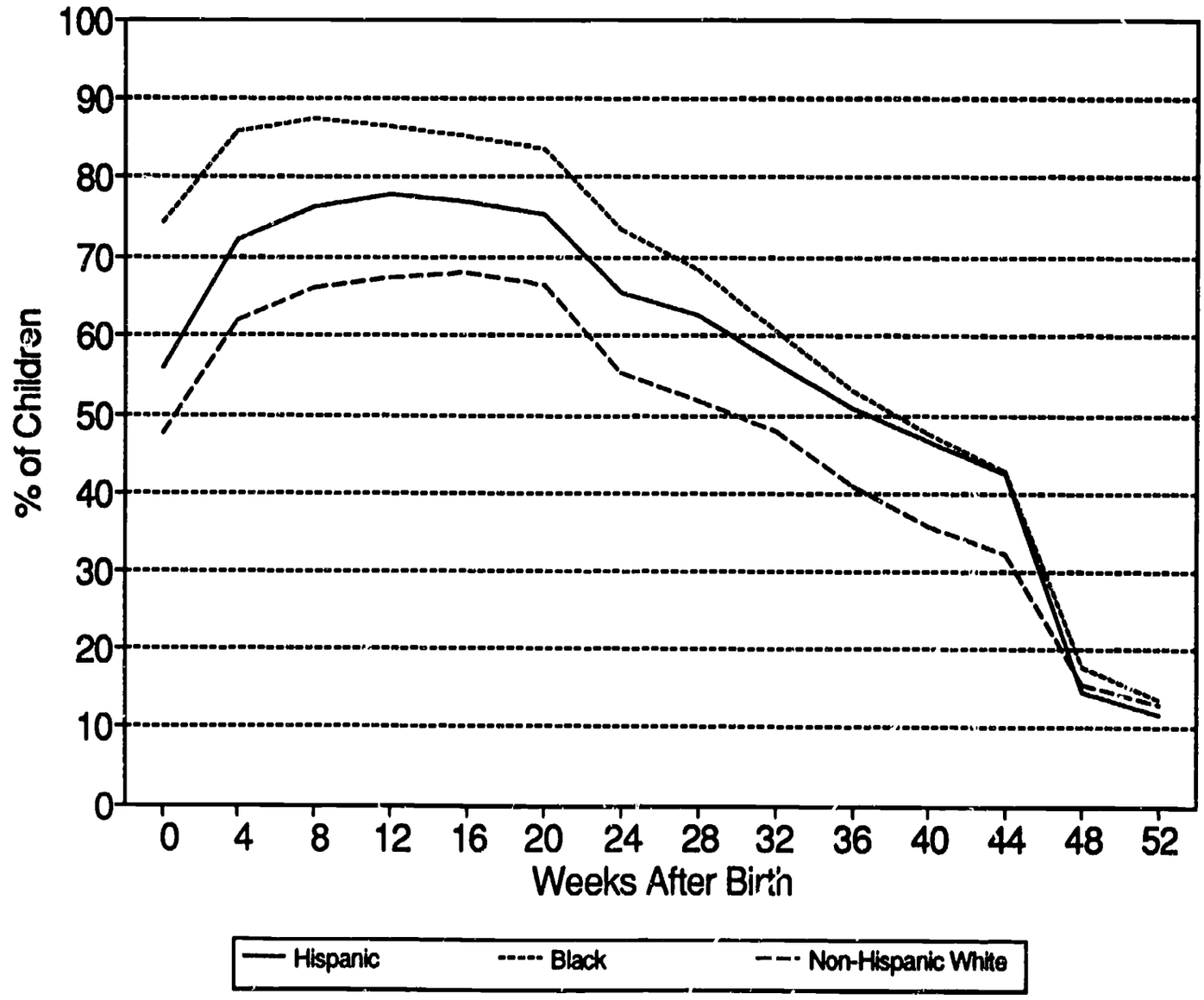

Figure 12. Percent of Children Drinking Formula in Each Month of the First Year of Life (by Race/Ethnicity)

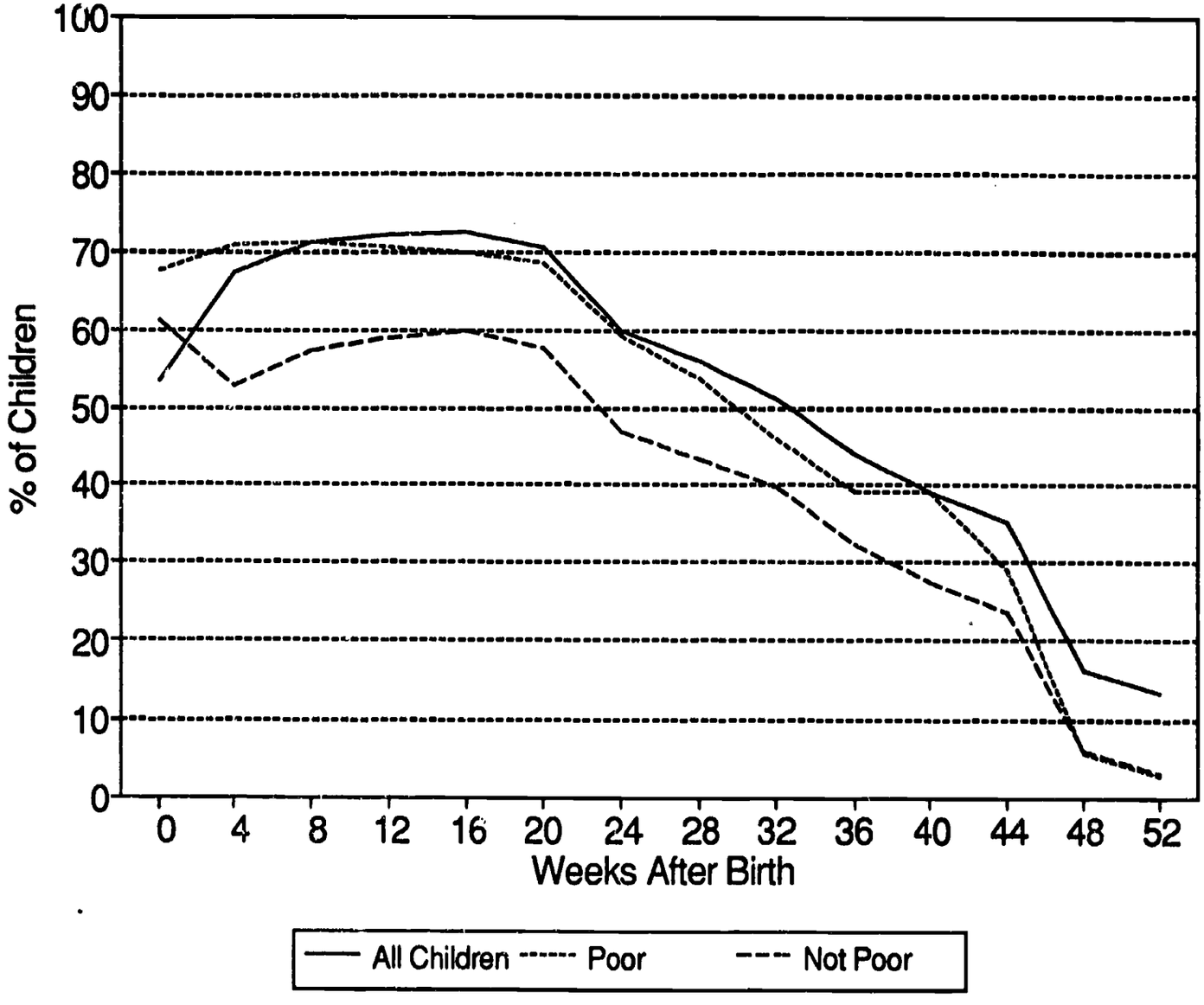

Figure 13. Percent of Children Drinking Formula in Each Month of the First Year of Life (by Mother's Poverty Status)

early in life. Thus, there is substantial evidence that women with lesser economic resources are more likely to follow more expensive early-in-life feeding patterns for their infants.

While not included here, the detailed infant feeding information available in the NLSY permit one to juxtapose breast feeding, formula feeding, the utilization of cow's milk and solid food information, and examine how varying feeding patterns are linked not only with background factors but with contemporaneous maternal employment experiences.

C. HEALTH LIMITATIONS AND HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION FOR NLSY CHILDREN IN 1988

In addition to the pre and postnatal data, the NLSY also collects health status information for all of the children, on a biannual basis. This data collection was carried out in 1986 and repeated in 1988 and 1990. The 1988 patterns are summarized here. Analytically, researchers can link these 1988 data with health information for the same children in 1986 as well as with the pre and postnatal care data relevant to that same child.

At any one point in time (reported here as at the 1988 survey point) only small percentages of children have significant activity-limiting problems. As may be seen in Tables 1A, only about 2 percent of the children have a condition which limits regular school attendance or school work and about 3 percent have a disability limiting play or sport activity. These statistics vary only slightly by race/ethnicity or age of child. As may be noted in Table 1B, children in poor families appear to have slightly higher disability rates.

As may be seen in Tables 2A or 2B, the percentages requiring attention or treatment of a problem by a doctor or other professional is somewhat higher--about 5 percent--with only limited variability by other characteristics. Regular medicine use or special equipment is needed by smaller percentages.

Tables 3A and 3B describe in somewhat greater detail the nature of the reported health limitations the children typically have. The most commonly reported childhood health problems are asthma and allergic conditions. There are racial/ethnic economic variations in the tendency to report these and other ailments.

Larger proportions of the children report having had an accident or injury in the past 12 months. As may be noted in Tables 4A and 4B, about one of every eight children was reported as experiencing an accident or injury requiring medical attention within the past year. White and non-poor reported accident rates are somewhat higher than minority and poverty family reports. Typically, the accidents result from non-sports related falls and involve cut, scrape or puncture wounds. However, a not inconsequential percentage of injuries involve broken or dislocated bones, head injuries or burns.

Tables 5A, 5B, 6A and 6B synthesize statistics on the tendency of NLSY children to access

appropriate health care as well as whether or not their families had the means, through medical insurance, to pay for needed assistance. Overall, about 70 percent of the children have had routine medical check-ups within the past year (Tables 5A) with only modest variations by race/ethnicity or poverty status.

About 85 percent of the children age five and over have had a dental checkup at some time in their life but only about 55 percent have had a routine dental checkup within the past year. Non-poor children are slightly more likely to have had a recent (within 12 months) dental checkup.

Regarding payment for medical services, about 70 percent of the children are reported as being covered by private insurance and 15 percent by Medicaid. These statistics, not surprisingly, vary considerably by race/ethnicity and poverty status or may be seen in Tables 5A and 5B and Figure 14; 85 percent of non-poverty children are reported as covered by private health insurance compared with 30 percent for children living in poverty. In contrast, fully half of the poverty children are reported as being covered by Medicaid; compared with 3 percent for the non-poverty children.

Finally, Tables 6A and 6B synthesize the information on psychiatric care available in the NLSY data set. Almost 5 percent of children over the age of three report having had a psychiatric contact in the last 12 months. Of those who had a contact, the principal reasons were linked with family problems, behavior problems in school, or learning problems. Limited sample sizes preclude our ability to contrast these patterns by race or ethnicity. About two-thirds of these psychiatric contacts are reported as being covered by insurance.

D.NLSY PRE AND POST NATAL DATA:VARIABLE DEFINITIONS AND SOME RELATED DATA QUALITY ISSUES

The discussion which follows is not meant to be all-inclusive. Rather, it precisely defines all of the relevant survey items and provides some insights into question comparability over time, known data issues and other relevant considerations. As a general data collection comment, with the exception of the infant feeding items, the pattern of data collection for most of the items reported on here was as follows; in the 1983 survey round, pre and post birth information was collected with regard to the last child born as of 1983. In 1984, 1985 and 1986, update information was collected with regard to births between survey intervals (or for births since the last interview, if a respondent had missed an interview). In addition, in 1986, retrospective information was collected for most data items for all additional children who had been born prior to 1983 or for children whose mothers were interviewed in 1986 but who had, for any reason, missing data. Finally, in 1988, information was updated for children born between 1986 and 1988. Much of this data collection was further updated in 1990 for children born between 1988 and 1990, although

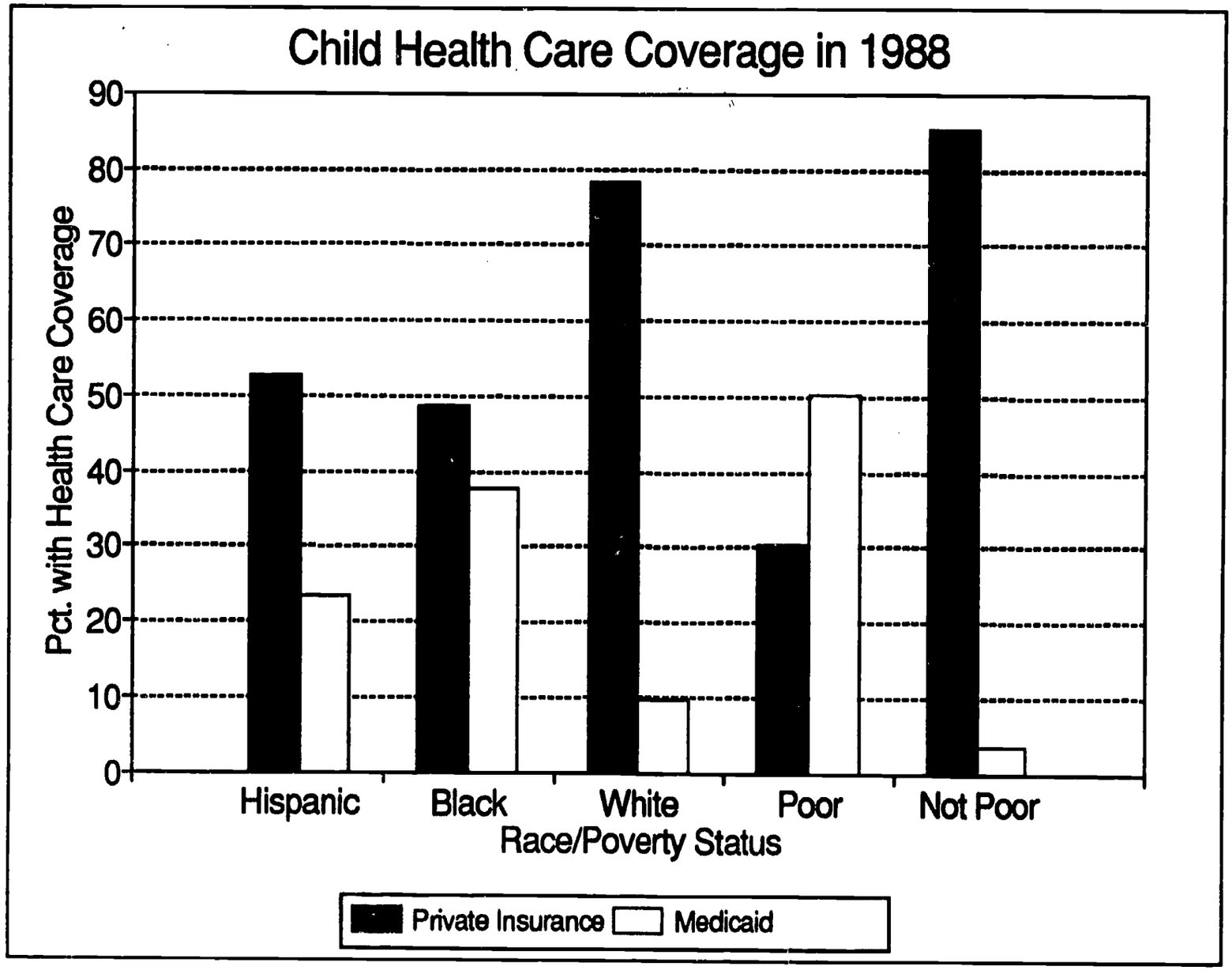

Figure 14. Source of Child Healthcare Coverage by Race and Poverty Status

this update is not included in this report. From the above, it should be apparent that for some children pre and post-natal information may have been collected a number of years following the event. This is particularly true for children who were born prior to the 1983 survey but were not a youngest child at that survey date.

One additional caveat is in order: with the exception of the infant feeding and immunization data, first year of life information for children who were less than one year old as of a particular survey round was not updated in subsequent survey rounds. In other words, for example, if a child was eight months old at the 1985 survey, well care information for the first eight months of that child's life was collected in 1985. However, information on the remaining four months of that child's first year of life was not collected in subsequent survey rounds. The prenatal data collection was not subject to this censoring problem. In addition, as noted, all of the infant feeding information was collected for the full first year of life by updating, if necessary, at the subsequent survey round.

1. Prenatal Care

The question was asked as follows: "When you were pregnant with _____, did you make any visits to a doctor or nurse for prenatal care, that is to be examined or to talk about your pregnancy?" If yes, "when did you first visit a doctor or nurse for prenatal care, during which month of your pregnancy?" These items typically had very high completion rates and the patterning of responses is quite similar for women twenty and over to first prenatal visit reports for women reported on vital statistics (birth) records. About 76 percent of NLSY women age 20 and over, and an identical percentage of women 20 to 29 in the United States in 1988, reported first trimester prenatal care. In contrast, 66 percent of NLSY teenage mothers reported first trimester prenatal care compared with about 53 percent for all American teenagers in 1988. Thus, it appears that NLSY teenage mothers were more likely to report the use of early prenatal care than reports for comparably aged younger mothers in the vital statistics system.

2. Alcohol Use During Pregnancy

Women were asked the following sequence with respect to all pregnancies, "Did you drink any alcoholic beverages, including beer, wine or liquor during the 12 months before _____ was born?" If yes, "How often did you usually drink alcoholic beverages during that pregnancy?" The question had seven categories ranging from everyday to never. The racial/ethnic and age at birth patterning for these items are similar to those more generally reported by NLSY respondents and are consistent with alcohol use patterns among younger Americans reported in other studies. As with the prenatal care items, non-response levels are quite

low.

Additionally, most of the mothers were asked, "During that pregnancy, did you reduce or stop your alcohol intake" and if yes, "Did you reduce intake based on a doctor or nurse's suggestion?" However, this sequence was not administered retrospectively in 1986 to children born prior to 1983 who were not youngest children at that time. Thus, this information is not available for the pregnancies of a significant number of children who had been born to the youngest mothers.

3. Cigarette Use During Pregnancy

All respondents were asked, "Did you smoke cigarettes at all during the 12 months before _____ was born?" If yes, "on the average, how many cigarettes did you smoke during that pregnancy? Did you smoke 2 or more packs a day? Did you smoke 1 pack or more but less than 2 packs a day, or less than 1 pack a day?" Beginning with 1984, the question was altered to specifically ask about tobacco cigarettes to remove any ambiguity as to whether marijuana was meant to be included. In addition, as with the alcohol items, supplementary questions regarding reduction of smoking were asked each year except for "non-youngest children" preceding 1983.

4. X-rays During Pregnancy

The 1983 through 1985 survey rounds included a question, "When you were pregnant with _____ did you have any x-rays taken, even dental x-rays?" If yes, "What kind of x-rays were taken?"

5. Sonograms or Ultrasound

With the exception of "non-youngest children" preceding 1983, the mothers were asked the following with respect to all their pregnancies. "Ultrasound or sonogram is a way of taking a picture of the baby through sound waves while baby is still in the womb."

A. "Did you have this test when you were pregnant with _____?" If yes, "On this card are some reasons ultrasound is used. Could you tell me why ultrasound was used during your pregnancy with _____?" (See interview schedule for categories.)

B. "How many times were sonograms done during that pregnancy?"

C. "At what month in your pregnancy was it performed?" and;

D. "Here is a card that shows you the different things that doctors can find out from sonograms. Please tell me all the things your doctor found out from your

sonogram." (See interview schedule for categories.)

6. Amniocentesis

These questions were completed by the same women who completed the sonogram sequence. The questions were asked as follows, "Amniocentesis is a procedure during which a long needle is used to collect some of the fluid that surrounds the baby while it is in the womb. Was amniocentesis done while you were pregnant with _____?" If yes,

A. "On this card are some reasons amniocentesis is used. Could you tell me why amniocentesis was used during your pregnancy with _____." (CODE ALL THAT APPLY) (See questionnaire for categories.)

B. "How many times was amniocentesis done during that pregnancy?"

C. "At what month(s) in your pregnancy was it performed?" (CODE ALL THAT APPLY) and;

D. "Here is a card that shows you the different things that doctors can find out from amniocentesis. Please tell me all the things the doctor found out when you had amniocentesis during that pregnancy." (CODE ALL THAT APPLY) (See questionnaire for categories.)

7. Vitamin Intake/Salt-Calorie Reduction

The sample which completed the amniocentesis sequence was also asked, "During your pregnancy, did you:

(a) Take a vitamin/mineral supplement?

(b) Cut down on the amount of calories in the food you ate?

(c) Cut down on the amount of salt you used?

(d) Use diuretics (fluid or water pills) to help eliminate water?"

If yes (for each item), "Did you (each item) based on a doctor or nurse's suggestion?"

8. Length of Gestation

Mothers were asked the following for all their children, "Based on either your last menstrual period date or your doctor's or clinics' information, was _____ born within a week of the expected due date?" If yes, "Was the baby early or late? How many weeks (early/late) was the baby?" The 1988 gestation item on the merged child-mother file was based on the responses to these questions. The users should be aware of the fact that the gestation information collected in this survey is subject to reporting errors--as is most gestation data--and thus should be interpreted cautiously.

9. Caesarian Section

Mothers were asked for all births, "Was a Caesarian section done? (if necessary, probe) Was the baby delivered by an incision in your abdomen?" If yes, "Was this your first Caesarian section, or did you have one before?"

10. Maternal Weight Gain During Pregnancy

Mothers were asked regarding all births:

(a) "What was your weight just before you delivered?"

(b) "What was your weight just before you became pregnant with _____?" The interviewer then subtracts (b) from (a) and asks,

(c) "Does that mean you (gained/lost) _____ pounds during your pregnancy?"

11. Baby's Length (inches) and Weight (pounds and ounces) at Birth

This information was collected for all live births. A comparison of the NLSY birth weight distribution by race/ethnicity suggests a very close match with vital statistics (birth weight) distributions.

The mothers were asked:

A. "What was _____ length at birth?"

B. "How much did _____ weigh at birth?" (If mother does not know, ask, "Did he/she weigh more than 5 1/2 pounds or less?")

12. Baby's Hospital Stay at Birth

This information was collected for all live births. The mother was asked, "How long did your baby stay in the hospital?" A special code (00) was included for babies who did not stay in the hospital at all.

13. Mother's Stay in Hospital

In 1983 and 1984 only, mothers were asked, "How long did you stay in the hospital?" Beginning with the 1985 survey round, mothers were asked, "Did you leave the hospital at the same time as your baby or did you leave earlier or later?" If earlier or later, "How many days earlier/later?" Length of maternal stay was inferred from these two items in conjunction with the question on the number of days the baby stayed in the hospital.

14. Sick Care During First Year of Life

Questions relating to the nature and intensity of sick care as well as the information about

the nature of the illness(es) varied from survey to survey. Researchers planning to use these questions extensively are encouraged to examine the child illness questions in the 1983 through 1988 interview schedules. With regard to defining first use of sick care, the focus of the tabulations in this report, the variable construction was less complex. In 1983, mothers were asked (with respect to their youngest child), "In _____ first year, during which months did you take _____ to a clinic or doctor because he/she was sick or injured?" (CODE ALL THAT APPLY) In all subsequent survey rounds (including the 1986 retrospective for pre 1983 children) mothers were asked, "In _____ first year, did you take _____ to a clinic, hospital or doctor because he/she was sick or injured?" If yes, "How many months old was _____ when you took him/her to a clinic, hospital or doctor the first time for this illness/injury?" The above questions permit one to define "first month taken or sick care" for all children.

15. "Well Care" During First Year of Life

In 1983 (with respect to the youngest child), mothers were asked, "In _____ _____ first year, during which months did you take _____ to a clinic or doctor for well baby care when he/she was not sick?" (CODE ALL THAT APPLY) In 1984 and in subsequent survey rounds (including the 1986 retrospective for pre 1983 children) mothers were asked, "In _____ fist year, did you take (him/her) to a clinic or doctor for well baby care when (he/she) was not sick?" If yes, "How many months old was _____ when you took him/her to a clinic or doctor for well baby care the first time?" The above items permitted construction of a variable defining the first month for well care for all children.

16. Breast Feeding and Formula Feeding

All children were led through the following sequence of infant feeding items:

(1) "When _____ was an infant, did you breast feed him/her at all?" If yes, "How many weeks old was he/she when you quit breast feeding him/her altogether?" The assumption is made that breast feeding began at birth. Also, if the category "still breast feeding" was coded, then a follow-up question was asked in the next survey round to determine a termination week/month.

(2) "How many weeks old was _____ when you began feeding him/her formula on a daily basis?" The categories permitted a specific week response, "from both" or "did not formula feed."

Mothers of those who formula fed were additionally asked, "How many weeks old was _____ when you stopped feeding him/her formula on a daily basis?" If a child was under one year and still using formula or had not yet initiated formula, follow-up information was

obtained in a subsequent survey round which completed the first year of life interval. Additionally, information on use of cow's milk and solid food was obtained for all children. These data are not highlighted in this report. The questions may be examined in any of the 1983 through 1986 or 1988 main survey fertility sections.

E. PRE AND POSTNATAL HEALTH CARE AND RELATED ISSUES

1. PERCENT OF CHILDREN WHOSE MOTHERS RECEIVED PRENATAL CARE: MONTH OF FIRST VISIT TO PHYSICIAN OR NURSE
(Weighted Estimates: Cumulative Percent Distribution)

A. Mother's Age at Birth of Child

Month	All	Under 20	20 & Over
1	18.3	13.2	19.6
2	54.8	43.7	57.6
3	75.6	66.3	75.7
4	81.2	78.4	81.9
5	85.4	85.5	85.4
6	87.6	88.1	87.5
7	89.2	89.7	89.1
8	90.0	91.1	89.9
9	91.2	90.5	91.4

B. Mother's Race/Ethnicity

Month	Hispanic	Black	White
1	15.1	16.8	19.1
2	44.2	48.0	57.9
3	64.5	68.6	76.9
4	73.9	78.3	82.8
5	79.5	82.8	86.8
6	82.7	85.3	88.8
7	85.4	87.3	90.2
8	86.6	88.0	90.9
9	87.4	89.1	92.2

C. Mother's Poverty Status in Year Preceding Birth of Child

Month	All	Poor	Not Poor
1	18.3	14.8	18.8
2	54.8	44.7	58.1
3	75.6	65.0	77.3
4	81.2	75.5	84.3
5	85.4	81.7	88.2
6	87.6	84.9	89.8
7	89.2	87.7	91.0
8	90.0	88.5	91.7
9	91.2	89.0	92.8

2. WAS A SONOGRAM PERFORMED DURING PREGNANCY?
(Weighted Percent Estimates)

A. Mother's Age at Birth of Child

Sonogram	All	Under 20	20 & Over
% Yes	52.5	34.9	55.4

B. Mother's Race/Ethnicity

Sonogram	Hispanic	Black	White
% Yes	50.3	28.6	54.8

C. Mother's Poverty Status in Year Preceding Birth of Child

Sonogram	All	Poor	Not Poor
% Yes	52.5	55.6	51.8

3. WAS AN AMNIOCENTESIS PERFORMED?
(Weighted Percent Estimates)

A. Mother's Age at Birth of Child

Amniocentesis	All	Under 20	20 & Over
% Yes	3.1	1.8	3.3

B. Mother's Race/Ethnicity

Amniocentesis	Hispanic	Black	White
% Yes	6.0	4.6	2.4

C. Mother's Poverty Status in Year Preceding Birth of Child

Amniocentesis	All	Poor	Not Poor
% Yes	3.1	5.7	2.2

4. VITAMIN/MINERAL SUPPLEMENT TAKEN DURING PREGNANCY?
(Weighted Percent Estimates)

A. Mother's Age at Birth of Child

Took Vitamins	All	Under 20	20 & Over
% Yes	95.6	94.4	95.8

B. Mother's Race/Ethnicity

Took Vitamins	Hispanic	Black	White
% Yes	93.5	93.2	96.4

C. Mother's Poverty Status in Year Preceding Birth of Child

ook Vitamins	All	Poor	Not Poor
% Yes	95.6	92.9	96.6

5. AMOUNT OF SALT IN DIET REDUCED DURING PREGNANCY?
(Weighted Percent Estimates)

A. Mother's Age at Birth of Child

Reduced Salt	All	Under 20	20 & Over
% Yes	54.1	47.9	55.1

B. Mother's Race/Ethnicity

Reduced Salt	Hispanic	Black	White
% Yes	52.4	55.0	54.1

C. Mother's Poverty Status in Year Preceding Birth of Child

Reduced Salt	All	Poor	Not Poor
% Yes	54.1	52.7	54.7

6. CALORIES IN MOTHER'S DIET REDUCED DURING PREGNANCY?
(Weighted Percent Estimates)

A. Mother's Age at Birth of Child

Reduced Cals	All	Under 20	20 & Over
% Yes	26.3	27.3	26.1

B. Mother's Race/Ethnicity

Reduced Cals	Hispanic	Black	White
% Yes	30.8	32.3	24.3

C. Mother's Poverty Status in Year Preceding Birth of Child

Reduced Cals	All	Poor	Not Poor
% Yes	26.3	30.8	24.8

7. MOTHER TAKE A DIURETIC DURING PREGNANCY?
(Weighted Percent Estimates)

A. Mother's Age at Birth of Child

Took Diuretic	All	Under 20	20 & Over
% Yes	2.8	5.4	2.4

B. Mother's Race/Ethnicity

Took Diuretic	Hispanic	Black	White
% Yes	1.9	2.8	2.9

C. Mother's Poverty Status in Year Preceding Birth of Child

Took Diuretic	All	Poor	Not Poor
% Yes	2.8	3.7	2.5

8. HOW OFTEN DID MOTHER DRINK ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES DURING PREGNANCY?
(Weighted Percent Estimates)

A. Mother's Age at Birth of Child

Frequency	All	Under 20	20 & Over
None	58.0	69.0	55.3
<1 day/month	20.7	14.4	22.0
~1 day/month	10.8	7.1	11.7
3+ days/month	10.5	9.5	11.0

B. Mother's Race/Ethnicity

Frequency	Hispanic	Black	White
None	72.0	70.4	52.5
<1 day/month	14.9	10.4	24.2
~1 day/month	7.0	7.2	12.5
3+ days/month	6.1	12.0	10.8

C. Mother's Poverty Status in Year Preceding Birth of Child

Frequency	All	Poor	Not Poor
None	58.0	67.5	54.2
<1 day/month	20.7	13.5	23.6
~1 day/month	10.8	6.7	12.2
3+ days/month	10.5	12.3	10.0

9. HOW MANY CIGARETTES PER DAY DID MOTHER USUALLY SMOKE DURING PREGNANCY?
(Weighted Percent Estimates)

A. Mother's Age at Birth of Child

Amount	All	Under 20	20 & Over
None	62.8	58.1	64.8
<1 pack/day	25.5	29.4	24.2
1+ packs/day	11.7	12.5	11.0

B. Mother's Race/Ethnicity

Amount	Hispanic	Black	White
None	79.6	69.2	60.0
<1 pack/day	17.2	24.1	26.5
1+ packs/day	3.2	6.7	13.5

C. Mother's Poverty Status in Year Preceding Birth of Child

Amount	All	Poor	Not Poor
None	62.8	55.4	64.8
<1 pack/day	25.5	29.5	24.7
1+ packs/day	11.7	15.2	10.4

10. MOTHER'S WEIGHT GAIN DURING PREGNANCY
(Weighted Percent Estimates)

A. Mother's Age at Birth of Child

Weight Gain	All	Under 20	20 & Over
<15 lbs	8.1	10.2	7.5
15-19 lbs	8.3	10.7	7.7
20-24 lbs	15.0	15.9	14.7
25-29 lbs	16.0	14.3	16.5
30-34 lbs	14.6	12.7	15.1
35+ lbs	38.0	36.1	38.5

B. Mother's Race/Ethnicity

Weight Gain	Hispanic	Black	White
<15 lbs	9.1	10.9	6.3
15-19 lbs	6.7	10.2	7.3
20-24 lbs	16.9	14.7	14.2
25-29 lbs	15.0	14.1	16.7
30-34 lbs	13.6	11.7	16.3
35+ lbs	38.7	38.4	39.2

C. Mother's Poverty Status in Year Preceding Birth of Child

Weight Gain	All	Poor	Not Poor
<15 lbs	8.1	12.7	10.2
15-19 lbs	8.3	10.7	10.7
20-24 lbs	15.0	15.0	15.9
25-29 lbs	16.0	16.4	14.3
30-34 lbs	14.6	11.4	12.7
35+ lbs	38.0	33.9	36.1

11. MOTHER'S WEIGHT GAIN DURING PREGNANCY BY CHILD'S WEIGHT AT BIRTH
(Weighted Estimates)

BIRTH WEIGHT PERCENT DISTRIBUTION

A. All Children

Weight Gain	Birthweight <1500g	1500-2499g	2500+g
<15 lbs	2.4	14.4	83.2
15-19 lbs	2.8	11.7	85.5
20-24 lbs	1.9	8.5	84.6
25-29 lbs	0.1	5.3	94.6
30-34 lbs	0.5	4.7	94.8
35+ lbs	0.6	4.7	94.7

B. Hispanic Children

Weight Gain	Birthweight <1500g	1500-2499g	2500+g
<15 lbs	4.1	8.2	87.7
15-19 lbs	4.0	10.3	85.7
20-24 lbs	3.3	6.8	89.9
25-29 lbs	1.0	8.3	90.8
30-34 lbs	0.0	6.8	93.2
35+ lbs	0.7	3.0	96.3

C. Black Children

Weight Gain	Birthweight <1500g	1500-2499g	2500+g
<15 lbs	3.1	19.9	77.1
15-19 lbs	3.8	18.4	77.8
20-24 lbs	2.5	16.8	80.8
25-29 lbs	0.0	10.8	89.2
30-34 lbs	2.8	9.7	87.5
35+ lbs	0.7	6.1	93.2

D. Non-Hispanic White Children

Weight Gain	Birthweight <1500g	1500-2499g	2500+g
<15 lbs	1.7	12.0	86.4
15-19 lbs	2.3	9.3	88.4
20-24 lbs	1.6	6.3	92.1
25-29 lbs	0.0	3.8	96.2
30-34 lbs	0.1	3.5	96.5
35+ lbs	0.6	4.5	94.9

11. MOTHER'S WEIGHT GAIN DURING PREGNANCY BY CHILD'S WEIGHT AT BIRTH
(Weighted Estimates)
(cont.)

E. Children Born to Mothers Younger Than 20 Years of Age

Weight Gain	Birthweight <1500g	1500-2499g	2500+g
<15 lbs	2.4	14.4	83.2
15-19 lbs	2.8	11.7	85.5
20-24 lbs	1.9	8.5	89.6
25-29 lbs	0.1	5.3	94.6
30-34 lbs	0.5	4.7	94.8
35+ lbs	0.6	4.7	94.7

F. Children Born to Mothers Older Than 19 Years of Age

Weight Gain	Birthweight <1500g	1500-2499g	2500+g
<15 lbs	2.5	12.4	85.1
15-19 lbs	2.2	10.4	87.4
20-24 lbs	1.6	8.1	90.3
25-29 lbs	0.1	5.1	94.8
30-34 lbs	0.3	3.7	96.0
35+ lbs	0.8	4.4	94.8

G. Children Born to Mothers Living in Poverty in Year Before Child's Birth

Weight Gain	Birthweight <1500g	1500-2499g	2500+g
<15 lbs	2.7	19.6	77.7
15-19 lbs	2.8	15.2	82.0
20-24 lbs	1.9	12.7	85.4
25-29 lbs	0.0	10.2	89.8
30-34 lbs	0.2	14.8	85.0
35+ lbs	1.1	6.6	92.3

H. Children Born to Mothers Not Living in Poverty in Year Before Child's Birth

Weight Gain	Birthweight <1500g	1500-2499g	2500+g
<15 lbs	2.0	11.8	86.5
15-19 lbs	3.1	9.9	87.1
20-24 lbs	1.9	7.3	90.8
25-29 lbs	0.0	4.0	96.0
30-34 lbs	0.3	2.3	97.4
35+ lbs	0.6	4.4	95.0

12. MOTHER'S WEIGHT GAIN DURING PREGNANCY BY WHETHER OR NOT SHE USED VITAMIN/MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS DURING PREGNANCY (Weighted Estimates)

WEIGHT GAIN PERCENT DISTRIBUTION

A. All Children

	Weight Gain					
Took Vitamins	<15 lbs.	15-19 lbs.	20-24 lbs.	25-29 lbs.	30-34 lbs.	35+ lbs.
No	12.2	13.5	15.4	5.4	8.8	44.7
Yes	7.8	8.1	14.7	16.7	14.9	37.8

B. Hispanic Children

	Weight Gain					
Took Vitamins	<15 lbs.	15-19 lbs.	20-24 lbs.	25-29 lbs.	30-34 lbs.	35+ lbs.
No	22.4	12.3	7.3	11.9	1.4	44.7
Yes	9.5	9.0	16.2	14.6	13.5	37.1

C. Black Children

	Weight Gain					
Took Vitamins	<15 lbs.	15-19 lbs.	20-24 lbs.	25-29 lbs.	30-34 lbs.	35+ lbs.
No	11.5	7.9	21.6	7.6	9.0	42.5
Yes	14.1	10.4	15.9	15.3	10.9	33.4

D. Non-Hispanic White Children

	Weight Gain					
Took Vitamins	<15 lbs.	15-19 lbs.	20-24 lbs.	25-29 lbs.	30-34 lbs.	35+ lbs.
No	10.5	16.3	14.2	3.1	10.2	45.7
Yes	6.1	7.4	14.2	17.3	16.0	39.0

12. MOTHER'S WEIGHT GAIN DURING PREGNANCY BY WHETHER OR NOT SHE USED VITAMIN/MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS DURING PREGNANCY (Weighted Estimates) (cont.)

E. Children Born to Mothers Younger Than 20 Years of Age

	Weight Gain					
Took Vitamins	<15 lbs.	15-19 lbs.	20-24 lbs.	25-29 lbs.	30-34 lbs.	35+ lbs.
No	13.3	20.4	12.6	8.9	18.4	26.3
Yes	10.4	11.4	16.7	14.1	11.1	36.4

F. Children Born to Mothers Older Than 19 Years of Age

	Weight Gain					
Took Vitamins	<15 lbs.	15-19 lbs.	20-24 lbs.	25-29 lbs.	30-34 lbs.	35+ lbs.
No	12.0	12.0	16.0	4.7	6.8	48.5
Yes	7.4	7.5	14.4	17.1	15.5	38.1

G. Children Born to Mothers Living in Poverty in Year Before Child's Birth

	Weight Gain					
Took Vitamins	<15 lbs.	15-19 lbs.	20-24 lbs.	25-29 lbs.	30-34 lbs.	35+ lbs.
No	15.4	14.2	15.3	6.9	6.4	41.8
Yes	12.4	9.6	15.0	18.3	11.5	33.2

H. Children Born to Mothers Not Living in Poverty in Year Before Child's Birth

	Weight Gain					
Took Vitamins	<15 lbs.	15-19 lbs.	20-24 lbs.	25-29 lbs.	30-34 lbs.	35+ lbs.
No	12.7	16.0	13.9	4.2	9.0	44.2
Yes	7.0	7.5	13.9	16.8	16.0	38.8

13. MOTHER'S WEIGHT GAIN DURING PREGNANCY BY WHETHER OR NOT SHE REDUCED THE AMOUNT OF SALT IN HER DIET DURING PREGNANCY
(Weighted Estimates)

WEIGHT GAIN PERCENT DISTRIBUTION

A. All Children

	Weight Gain					
Reduced Salt	<15 lbs.	15-19 lbs.	20-24 lbs.	25-29 lbs.	30-34 lbs.	35+ lbs.
No	8.8	9.2	16.3	17.1	13.9	35.0
Yes	7.5	7.6	13.5	15.5	15.3	40.7

B. Hispanic Children

	Weight Gain					
Reduced Salt	<15 lbs.	15-19 lbs.	20-24 lbs.	25-29 lbs.	30-34 lbs.	35+ lbs.
No	12.4	9.5	15.2	16.4	12.7	33.8
Yes	8.6	8.9	16.1	12.7	12.7	41.0

C. Black Children

	Weight Gain					
Reduced Salt	<15 lbs.	15-19 lbs.	20-24 lbs.	25-29 lbs.	30-34 lbs.	35+ lbs.
No	13.9	10.4	17.6	13.8	11.7	32.6
Yes	14.0	10.1	15.2	15.4	10.0	35.2

D. Non-Hispanic White Children

	Weight Gain					
Reduced Salt	<15 lbs.	15-19 lbs.	20-24 lbs.	25-29 lbs.	30-34 lbs.	35+ lbs.
No	6.9	8.9	16.0	17.9	14.5	35.8
Yes	5.8	6.8	12.7	15.9	16.9	42.0

13. MOTHER'S WEIGHT GAIN DURING PREGNANCY VERSUS WHETHER OR NOT SHE REDUCED THE AMOUNT OF SALT IN HER DIET DURING PREGNANCY (Weighted Estimates) (cont.)

E. Children Born to Mothers Younger Than 20 Years of Age

	Weight Gain					
Reduced Salt	<15 lbs.	15-19 lbs.	20-24 lbs.	25-29 lbs.	30-34 lbs.	35+ lbs.
No	9.8	13.8	13.7	13.1	11.6	38.0
Yes	11.2	9.8	19.5	14.7	11.2	33.5

F. Children Born to Mothers Older Than 19 Years of Age

	Weight Gain					
Reduced Salt	<15 lbs.	15-19 lbs.	20-24 lbs.	25-29 lbs.	30-34 lbs.	35+ lbs.
No	8.4	8.3	16.8	17.8	14.3	34.5
Yes	7.0	7.2	12.6	15.6	15.9	41.7

G. Children Born to Mothers Living in Poverty in Year Before Child's Birth

	Weight Gain					
Reduced Salt	<15 lbs.	15-19 lbs.	20-24 lbs.	25-29 lbs.	30-34 lbs.	35+ lbs.
No	11.9	12.2	16.2	16.5	11.7	31.5
Yes	13.3	7.9	14.0	18.4	10.7	35.8

H. Children Born to Mothers Not Living in Poverty in Year Before Child's Birth

	Weight Gain					
Reduced Salt	<15 lbs.	15-19 lbs.	20-24 lbs.	25-29 lbs.	30-34 lbs.	35+ lbs.
No	8.1	8.5	15.6	17.5	14.6	35.7
Yes	6.5	7.3	12.6	15.4	16.6	41.7

14. MOTHER'S WEIGHT GAIN DURING PREGNANCY VERSUS WHETHER OR NOT SHE USED A DIURETIC DURING PREGNANCY
(Weighted Estimates)

WEIGHT GAIN PERCENT DISTRIBUTION

A. All Children

	Weight Gain					
Took Diuretic	<15 lbs.	15-19 lbs.	20-24 lbs.	25-29 lbs.	30-34 lbs.	35+ lbs.
No	8.0	8.4	14.8	16.3	14.4	38.1
Yes	6.8	6.4	12.3	13.3	21.6	39.7

B. Hispanic Children

	Weight Gain					
Took Diuretic	<15 lbs.	15-19 lbs.	20-24 lbs.	25-29 lbs.	30-34 lbs.	35+ lbs.
No	10.5	9.0	15.8	14.5	12.7	37.6
Yes	5.8	24.1	7.0	14.2	6.2	42.8

C. Black Children

	Weight Gain					
Took Diuretic	<15 lbs.	15-19 lbs.	20-24 lbs.	25-29 lbs.	30-34 lbs.	35+ lbs.
No	13.9	10.2	16.5	14.6	11.0	33.9
Yes	15.2	12.4	11.5	23.6	3.3	34.1

D. Non-Hispanic White Children

	Weight Gain					
Took Diuretic	<15 lbs.	15-19 lbs.	20-24 lbs.	25-29 lbs.	30-34 lbs.	35+ lbs.
No	6.3	7.8	14.3	17.0	15.5	39.2
Yes	4.9	3.7	12.8	10.9	27.0	40.8

14. MOTHER'S WEIGHT GAIN DURING PREGNANCY BY WHETHER OR NOT SHE USED A DIURETIC DURING PREGNANCY
(Weighted Estimates)
(cont.)

E. Children Born to Mothers Younger Than 20 Years of Age

	Weight Gain					
Took Diuretic	<15 lbs.	15-19 lbs.	20-24 lbs.	25-29 lbs.	30-34 lbs.	35+ lbs.
No	10.6	12.3	16.5	14.2	11.4	35.1
Yes	8.7	6.0	16.7	8.0	12.8	47.9

F. Children Born to Mothers Older Than 19 Years of Age

	Weight Gain					
Took Diuretic	<15 lbs.	15-19 lbs.	20-24 lbs.	25-29 lbs.	30-34 lbs.	35+ lbs.
No	7.6	7.8	14.5	16.7	14.9	38.5
Yes	6.1	6.5	10.6	15.3	24.9	36.6

G. Children Born to Mothers Living in Poverty in Year Before Child's Birth

	Weight Gain					
Took Diuretic	<15 lbs.	15-19 lbs.	20-24 lbs.	25-29 lbs.	30-34 lbs.	35+ lbs.
No	12.4	10.2	15.3	17.2	11.5	33.5
Yes	18.7	4.3	9.1	26.9	2.3	38.7

H. Children Born to Mothers Not Living in Poverty in Year Before Child's Birth

	Weight Gain					
Took Diuretic	<15 lbs.	15-19 lbs.	20-24 lbs.	25-29 lbs.	30-34 lbs.	35+ lbs.
No	7.3	7.8	13.9	16.5	15.3	39.1
Yes	2.4	7.1	15.2	9.9	29.4	36.0

15. CHILD'S WEIGHT AT BIRTH
(Weighted Estimates: Cumulative Percent Distribution)

A. Mother's Age at Birth of Child

Birthweight	All	Under 20	20 & Over
<1500g	1.0	1.4	0.9
1500-1999g	2.7	3.2	2.6
2000-2499g	7.5	9.6	7.0
2500-2999g	25.6	31.9	24.0
3000-3499g	61.4	70.9	59.0
3500-3999g	89.5	93.5	88.6
4000-4499g	98.3	98.1	98.5
4500+g	100.0	100.0	100.0

B. Mother's Race/Ethnicity

Birthweight	Hispanic	Black	White
<1500g	1.5	1.8	0.6
1500-1999g	3.6	4.6	2.0
2000-2499g	8.1	13.5	5.7
2500-2999g	26.5	38.1	22.1
3000-3499g	66.1	75.5	57.1
3500-3999g	91.4	94.7	87.9
4000-4499g	98.7	99.1	98.0
4500+g	100.0	100.0	100.0

C. Mother's Poverty Status in Year Preceding Birth of Child

Birthweight	All	Poor	Not Poor
<1500g	1.0	1.2	0.8
1500-1999g	2.7	3.9	2.3
2000-2499g	7.5	12.0	6.2
2500-2999g	25.6	33.9	23.3
3000-3499g	61.4	70.7	58.9
3500-3999g	89.5	92.8	89.0
4000-4499g	98.3	98.8	98.2
4500+g	100.0	100.0	100.0

16. CHILD'S WEIGHT AT BIRTH BY WHETHER OR NOT MOTHER USED A VITAMIN/ MINERAL SUPPLEMENT DURING PREGNANCY
(Weighted Estimates)

BIRTH WEIGHT PERCENT DISTRIBUTION

A. All Children

Took Vitamins	Birthweight 0-1499g	1500-2499g	2500+g
No	2.0	8.0	90.0
Yes	0.8	6.5	92.7

B. Hispanic Children

Took Vitamins	Birthweight 0-1499g	1500-2499g	2500+g
No	1.6	12.3	86.1
Yes	1.1	5.6	93.3

C. Black Children

Took Vitamins	Birthweight 0-1499g	1500-2499g	2500+g
No	5.6	9.3	85.1
Yes	1.3	11.1	87.6

D. Non-Hispanic White Children

Took Vitamins	Birthweight 0-1499g	1500-2499g	2500+g
No	0.3	6.5	93.2
Yes	0.7	5.6	93.7

16. CHILD'S WEIGHT AT BIRTH BY WHETHER OR NOT MOTHER USED A VITAMIN/ MINERAL SUPPLEMENT DURING PREGNANCY
(Weighted Estimates)
(cont.)

E. Children Born to Mothers Younger Than 20 Years of Age

	Birthweight		
Took Vitamins	0-1499g	1500-2499g	2500+g
No	8.4	9.4	82.2
Yes	0.3	9.2	90.5

F. Children Born to Mothers Older Than 19 Years of Age

	Birthweight		
Took Vitamins	0-1499g	1500-2499g	2500+g
No	0.6	7.4	92.0
Yes	0.8	6.1	93.1

G. Children Born to Mothers Living in Poverty in Year Before Child's Birth

	Birthweight		
Took Vitamins	0-1499g	1500-2499g	2500+g
No	1.7	11.1	87.2
Yes	1.0	11.5	87.5

H. Children Born to Mothers Not Living in Poverty in Year Before Child's Birth

	Birthweight		
Took Vitamins	0-1499g	1500-2499g	2500+g
No	1.2	6.9	91.9
Yes	0.8	5.4	93.8

17. CHILD'S WEIGHT AT BIRTH BY WHETHER OR NOT MOTHER REDUCED THE NUMBER OF CALORIES IN HER DIET DURING PREGNANCY
(Weighted Estimates)

BIRTH WEIGHT PERCENT DISTRIBUTION

A. All Children

	Birthweight		
Fewer Calories	0-1499g	1500-2499g	2500+g
No	0.8	6.7	92.5
Yes	1.1	6.2	92.7

B. Hispanic Children

	Birthweight		
Fewer Calories	0-1499g	1500-2499g	2500+g
No	1.4	6.2	92.4
Yes	0.9	5.9	93.2

C. Black Children

	Birthweight		
Fewer Calories	0-1499g	1500-2499g	2500+g
No	1.5	11.2	87.3
Yes	1.7	10.6	87.7

D. Non-Hispanic White Children

	Birthweight		
Fewer Calories	0-1499g	1500-2499g	2500+g
No	0.5	5.8	93.7
Yes	1.0	4.8	94.2

17. CHILD'S WEIGHT AT BIRTH BY WHETHER OR NOT MOTHER REDUCED THE NUMBER OF CALORIES IN HER DIET DURING PREGNANCY
(Weighted Estimates)
(cont.)

E. Children Born to Mothers Younger Than 20 Years of Age

	Birthweight		
Fewer Calories	0-1499g	1500-2499g	2500+g
No	0.8	8.1	91.1
Yes	0.3	12.1	87.6

F. Children Born to Mothers Older Than 19 Years of Age

	Birthweight		
Fewer Calories	0-1499g	1500-2499g	2500+g
No	0.7	6.5	92.8
Yes	1.2	5.2	93.6

G. Children Born to Mothers Living in Poverty in Year Before Child's Birth

	Birthweight		
Fewer Calories	0-1499g	1500-2499g	2500+g
No	1.9	11.3	86.8
Yes	1.1	11.8	87.1

H. Children Born to Mothers Not Living in Poverty in Year Before Child's Birth

	Birthweight		
Fewer Calories	0-1499g	1500-2499g	2500+g
No	0.7	5.5	93.8
Yes	1.1	4.9	94.0

18. CHILD'S WEIGHT AT BIRTH BY MOTHER'S FREQUENCY OF CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES DURING PREGNANCY
(Weighted Estimates)

BIRTH WEIGHT PERCENT DISTRIBUTION

A. All Children

Frequency	Birthweight 0-1499g	1500-2499g	2500+g
None	1.1	7.1	91.8
<1 day/month	0.5	4.7	94.8
~1 day/month	1.7	4.7	93.6
3+ days/month	1.2	7.4	91.4

B. Hispanic Children

Frequency	Birthweight 0-1499g	1500-2499g	2500+g
None	1.9	6.2	91.9
<1 day/month	0.0	2.2	97.9
~1 day/month	3.6	9.4	87.0
3+ days/month	0.0	13.0	87.0

C. Black Children

Frequency	Birthweight 0-1499g	1500-2499g	2500+g
None	1.8	11.1	87.1
<1 day/month	0.7	11.4	87.9
~1 day/month	4.5	15.7	79.8
3+ days/month	1.1	12.1	86.8

D. Non-Hispanic White Children

Frequency	Birthweight 0-1499g	1500-2499g	2500+g
None	0.7	5.6	93.7
<1 day/month	0.4	4.1	95.5
~1 day/month	1.1	2.5	96.4
3+ days/month	1.3	5.4	93.3

18. CHILD'S WEIGHT AT BIRTH BY MOTHER'S FREQUENCY OF CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES DURING PREGNANCY
(Weighted Estimates)
(cont.)

E. Children Born to Mothers Younger Than 20 Years of Age

Frequency	Birthweight 0-1499g	1500-2499g	2500+g
None	1.2	10.0	88.8
<1 day/month	1.7	4.3	94.0
~1 day/month	2.5	7.2	90.3
3+ days/month	1.2	5.3	93.5

F. Children Born to Mothers Older Than 19 Years of Age

Frequency	Birthweight 0-1499g	1500-2499g	2500+g
None	1.0	6.0	93.0
<1 day/month	0.2	4.7	95.1
~1 day/month	1.6	4.2	94.2
3+ days/month	1.2	8.0	90.8

G. Children Born to Mothers Living in Poverty in Year Before Child's Birth

Frequency	Birthweight 0-1499g	1500-2499g	2500+g
None	1.7	11.6	86.7
<1 day/month	0.4	8.4	91.2
~1 day/month	1.7	17.5	80.8
3+ days/month	1.0	11.7	87.3

H. Children Born to Mothers Not Living in Poverty in Year Before Child's Birth

Frequency	Birthweight 0-1499g	1500-2499g	2500+g
None	0.8	5.3	93.9
<1 day/month	0.5	4.2	95.3
~1 day/month	1.7	2.8	95.5
3+ days/month	1.3	6.0	92.7

19. CHILD'S WEIGHT AT BIRTH BY THE AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF CIGARETTES MOTHER SMOKED DURING PREGNANCY
(Weighted Estimates)

BIRTH WEIGHT PERCENT DISTRIBUTION

A. All Children

Amount	Birthweight 0-1499g	1500-2499g	2500+g
None	0.9	5.5	93.6
<1 pack/day	1.4	8.1	90.5
1+ pack/day	1.4	9.6	89.0

B. Hispanic Children

Amount	Birthweight 0-1499g	1500-2499g	2500+g
None	1.1	5.3	93.6
<1 pack/day	3.4	9.7	86.9
1+ pack/day	4.3	10.4	85.3

C. Black Children

Amount	Birthweight 0-1499g	1500-2499g	2500+g
None	1.7	10.1	88.2
<1 pack/day	2.4	14.2	83.4
1+ pack/day	3.4	15.2	81.4

D. Non-Hispanic White Children

Amount	Birthweight 0-1499g	1500-2499g	2500+g
None	0.5	4.1	95.4
<1 pack/day	1.0	6.4	92.6
1+ pack/day	1.0	8.8	90.2

19. CHILD'S WEIGHT AT BIRTH BY THE AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF CIGARETTES MOTHER SMOKED DURING PREGNANCY
(Weighted Estimates)
(cont.)

E. Children Born to Mothers Younger Than 20 Years of Age

Amount	Birthweight 0-1499g	1500-2499g	2500+g
None	1.3	8.8	89.9
<1 pack/day	1.5	8.4	90.1
1+ pack/day	2.2	5.4	92.4

F. Children Born to Mothers Older Than 19 Years of Age

Amount	Birthweight 0-1499g	1500-2499g	2500+g
None	0.7	4.7	94.6
<1 pack/day	1.3	8.0	90.7
1+ pack/day	1.2	10.9	87.9

G. Children Born to Mothers Living in Poverty in Year Before Child's Birth

Amount	Birthweight 0-1499g	1500-2499g	2500+g
None	1.5	10.3	88.2
<1 pack/day	0.9	14.7	84.4
1+ pack/day	2.2	10.3	87.5

H. Children Born to Mothers Not Living in Poverty in Year Before Child's Birth

Amount	Birthweight 0-1499g	1500-2499g	2500+g
None	0.7	4.6	94.7
<1 pack/day	1.4	6.1	92.5
1+ pack/day	0.9	7.7	91.4

20. WAS THE CHILD DELIVERED VIA CAESAREAN SECTION?
(Weighted Estimates)

A. Mother's Age at Birth of Child

C-Section	All	Under 20	20 & Over
Yes	18.6	12.0	20.5

B. Mother's Race/Ethnicity

C-Section	Hispanic	Black	White
Yes	21.5	16.8	18.7

C. Mother's Poverty Status in Year Preceding Birth of Child

C-Section	All	Poor	Not Poor
Yes	18.6	15.5	19.5

21. WAS CHILD BORN EARLY, ON TIME, OR LATE: DATE OF CHILD'S BIRTH RELATIVE TO EXPECTED DUE DATE
(Weighted Estimates: Cumulative Percent Distribution)

A. Mother's Age at Birth of Child

Term	All	Under 20	20 & Over
10+ Wks Early	0.5	0.6	0.5
9 Weeks Early	0.6	0.6	0.6
8 Weeks Early	1.5	2.7	1.2
7 Weeks Early	2.0	3.3	1.7
6 Weeks Early	3.0	4.0	2.8
5 Weeks Early	3.8	4.4	3.6
4 Weeks Early	7.2	9.7	6.5
3 Weeks Early	11.3	14.1	10.6
2 Weeks Early	19.2	20.2	18.9
1 Week Early	21.0	22.0	20.8
On Time	78.0	76.1	78.5
1 Week Late	81.4	80.0	81.7
2 Weeks Late	93.1	92.0	93.3
3 Weeks Late	97.1	96.3	97.3
4 Weeks Late	99.2	99.1	99.2
5+ Weeks Late	100.0	100.0	100.0

B. Mother's Race/Ethnicity

Term	Hispanic	Black	White
10+ Wks Early	0.6	0.9	0.4
9 Weeks Early	0.9	0.9	0.5
8 Weeks Early	2.1	3.1	1.0
7 Weeks Early	2.4	3.5	1.6
6 Weeks Early	3.2	4.3	2.7
5 Weeks Early	3.5	4.7	3.5
4 Weeks Early	8.1	9.1	6.6
3 Weeks Early	11.2	13.3	10.8
2 Weeks Early	18.1	21.3	18.8
1 Week Early	20.9	23.9	20.3
On Time	81.0	82.8	76.4
1 Week Late	84.4	86.4	79.7
2 Weeks Late	94.5	95.2	92.3
3 Weeks Late	97.0	98.2	96.8
4 Weeks Late	98.7	99.7	99.1
5+ Weeks Late	100.0	100.0	100.0

21. WAS CHILD BORN EARLY, ON TIME, OR LATE: DATE OF CHILD'S BIRTH RELATIVE TO EXPECTED DUE DATE
(Weighted Estimates: Cumulative Percent Distribution)
(cont.)

C. Mother's Poverty Status in Year Preceding Birth of Child

Term	All	Poor	Not Poor
10+ Wks Early	0.5	0.6	0.5
9 Weeks Early	0.7	0.7	0.7
8 Weeks Early	1.4	2.8	1.3
7 Weeks Early	2.0	3.2	2.0
6 Weeks Early	3.0	4.0	2.7
5 Weeks Early	3.8	4.8	3.5
4 Weeks Early	7.2	10.1	6.5
3 Weeks Early	11.3	13.5	10.9
2 Weeks Early	19.2	20.5	18.8
1 Week Early	21.0	23.3	20.2
On Time	78.0	78.1	77.1
1 Week Late	81.4	82.8	80.0
2 Weeks Late	93.1	92.4	92.5
3 Weeks Late	97.1	97.3	96.9
4 Weeks Late	99.2	99.4	99.0
5+ Weeks Late	100.0	100.0	100.0

22. DURATION OF CHILD'S STAY IN HOSPITAL FOLLOWING BIRTH
(Weighted Percent Estimates)

A. Mother's Age at Birth of Child

	All	Under 20	20 & Over
0-2 Days	24.8	19.7	26.3
3 Days	37.3	42.5	35.8
4-6 Days	24.6	20.9	25.6
1 Week	9.3	11.4	8.6
2+ Weeks	4.0	5.5	3.6

B. Mother's Race/Ethnicity

	Hispanic	Black	White
0-2 Days	31.8	19.0	25.6
3 Days	34.6	40.3	36.8
4-6 Days	18.5	21.5	26.1
1 Week	9.7	12.1	8.4
2+ Weeks	5.4	7.1	3.1

C. Mother's Poverty Status in Year Preceding Birth of Child

	All	Poor	Not Poor
0-2 Days	24.8	24.2	25.1
3 Days	37.3	40.3	36.2
4-6 Days	24.6	19.9	26.0
1 Week	9.3	10.6	9.1
2+ Weeks	4.0	5.1	3.6

23. DURATION OF CHILD'S HOSPITAL STAY FOLLOWING BIRTH BY HIS/HER WEIGHT AT BIRTH
(Weighted Estimates)

DURATION PERCENT DISTRIBUTION

A. All Children

Birthweight	Stay 0-2 Days	3 Days	4-6 Days	1 Week	2+ Weeks
<1500g	9.7	4.8	3.2	9.8	72.5
1500-2499g	12.5	25.6	17.4	21.0	23.6
2500+ g	25.7	38.5	25.3	8.4	2.1

B. Hispanic Children

Birthweight	Stay 0-2 Days	3 Days	4-6 Days	1 Week	2+ Weeks
<1500g	5.5	14.9	0.0	5.1	74.5
1500-2499g	15.7	22.0	21.5	9.1	31.8
2500+ g	33.0	35.7	18.7	10.2	2.5

C. Black Children

Birthweight	Stay 0-2 Days	3 Days	4-6 Days	1 Week	2+ Weeks
<1500g	13.1	7.8	5.2	0.0	74.0
1500-2499g	13.8	31.7	12.3	18.8	23.5
2500+ g	19.8	41.9	13.2	11.5	3.6

D. Non-Hispanic White Children

Birthweight	Stay 0-2 Days	3 Days	4-6 Days	1 Week	2+ Weeks
<1500g	8.4	0.0	2.6	18.1	71.0
1500-2499g	11.1	22.0	20.2	24.2	22.4
2500+ g	26.3	38.0	26.6	7.4	1.6

23. DURATION OF CHILD'S HOSPITAL STAY FOLLOWING BIRTH BY HIS/HER WEIGHT AT BIRTH
(Weighted Estimates)
(cont.)

E. Children Born to Mothers Younger Than 20 Years of Age

	Stay				
Birthweight	0-2 Days	3 Days	4-6 Days	1 Week	2+ Weeks
<1500g	9.8	2.8	3.8	10.5	73.0
1500-2499g	13.5	25.3	16.3	20.8	24.2
2500+ g	27.1	36.8	26.5	7.9	1.8

F. Children Born to Mothers Older Than 19 Years of Age

	Stay				
Birthweight	0-2 Days	3 Days	4-6 Days	1 Week	2+ Weeks
<1500g	9.5	9.1	1.8	8.3	71.3
1500-2499g	10.1	26.3	19.9	21.5	22.2
2500+ g	20.8	44.5	21.4	10.3	3.0

G. Children Born to Mothers Living in Poverty in Year Before Child's Birth

	Stay				
Birthweight	0-2 Days	3 Days	4-6 Days	1 Week	2+ Weeks
<1500g	9.5	9.1	1.8	8.3	71.3
1500-2499g	10.1	26.3	19.9	21.5	22.2
2500+ g	20.8	44.5	21.4	10.3	3.0

H. Children Born to Mothers Not Living in Poverty in Year Before Child's Birth

	Stay				
Birthweight	0-2 Days	3 Days	4-6 Days	1 Week	2+ Weeks
<1500g	6.9	3.9	4.7	16.7	67.8
1500-2499g	17.8	24.8	15.8	19.7	21.9
2500+ g	25.0	42.8	20.8	9.3	2.1

24. DURATION OF CHILD'S HOSPITAL STAY FOLLOWING BIRTH BY FREQUENCY OF MOTHER'S CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES DURING PREGNANCY (Weighted Estimates)

DURATION PERCENT DISTRIBUTION

A. All Children

Frequency	Stay 0-2 Days	3 Days	4-6 Days	1 Week	2+ Weeks
None	24.7	37.5	23.0	10.4	4.3
<1 day/month	25.3	36.4	26.1	9.1	3.1
~1 day/month	23.0	34.9	29.4	7.9	4.8
3+ days/month	23.3	38.9	25.9	8.3	3.6

B. Hispanic Children

Frequency	Stay 0-2 Days	3 Days	4-6 Days	1 Week	2+ Weeks
None	33.1	33.8	16.3	11.4	5.4
<1 day/month	32.6	38.6	17.9	7.2	3.7
~1 day/month	29.0	36.5	23.3	3.8	7.5
3+ days/month	20.3	34.2	36.1	5.9	3.6

C. Black Children

Frequency	Stay 0-2 Days	3 Days	4-6 Days	1 Week	2+ Weeks
None	19.0	39.8	22.2	11.6	7.5
<1 day/month	20.9	34.0	24.6	15.7	4.8
~1 day/month	19.5	45.2	15.9	10.1	9.4
3+ days/month	16.4	42.9	18.9	13.8	8.0

D. Non-Hispanic White Children

Frequency	Stay 0-2 Days	3 Days	4-6 Days	1 Week	2+ Weeks
None	25.5	37.3	24.5	9.7	2.9
<1 day/month	25.3	36.5	26.9	8.5	2.8
~1 day/month	23.1	33.1	32.2	7.8	3.8
3+ days/month	25.9	37.8	27.6	6.6	2.1

25. DURATION OF CHILD'S HOSPITAL STAY FOLLOWING BIRTH BY AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF CIGARETTES MOTHER SMOKED DURING PREGNANCY
(Weighted Estimates)

DURATION PERCENT DISTRIBUTION

A. All Children

	Stay				
Amount	0-2 Days	3 Days	4-6 Days	1 Week	2+ Weeks
None	25.2	37.1	25.1	9.0	3.7
<1 pack/day	24.1	36.0	24.7	10.5	4.7
1+ pack/day	25.7	39.5	22.2	7.9	4.6

B. Hispanic Children

	Stay				
Amount	0-2 Days	3 Days	4-6 Days	1 Week	2+ Weeks
None	35.0	33.7	16.9	9.7	4.8
<1 pack/day	20.6	36.2	24.9	10.9	7.5
1+ pack/day	24.9	43.4	15.8	11.6	4.3

C. Black Children

	Stay				
Amount	0-2 Days	3 Days	4-6 Days	1 Week	2+ Weeks
None	19.5	39.8	22.2	11.6	6.9
<1 pack/day	16.5	42.7	20.5	14.0	6.3
1+ pack/day	22.2	33.3	23.7	9.7	11.1

D. Non-Hispanic White Children

	Stay				
Amount	0-2 Days	3 Days	4-6 Days	1 Week	2+ Weeks
None	25.5	36.7	27.3	8.0	2.5
<1 pack/day	26.3	34.3	25.7	9.6	4.1
1+ pack/day	26.2	40.3	22.2	7.5	3.8

26. DURATION OF MOTHER'S STAY IN HOSPITAL FOLLOWING CHILD'S BIRTH
(Weighted Percent Estimates)

A. Mother's Age at Birth of Child

	All	Under 20	20 & Over
0-2 Days	25.2	20.9	26.5
3 Days	39.6	46.2	37.7
4-6 Days	25.1	20.5	26.5
1 Week	8.6	10.0	8.3
2+ Weeks	1.4	2.4	1.1

B. Mother's Race/Ethnicity

	Hispanic	Black	White
0-2 Days	33.6	20.0	25.7
3 Days	37.6	44.4	38.5
4-6 Days	19.0	20.9	27.0
1 Week	8.2	12.0	7.8
2+ Weeks	1.6	2.7	1.0

C. Mother's Poverty Status in Year Preceding Birth of Child

	All	Poor	Not Poor
0-2 Days	25.2	25.5	25.2
3 Days	39.6	42.8	38.7
4-6 Days	25.1	19.7	26.6
1 Week	8.6	10.6	8.3
2+ Weeks	1.4	1.4	1.2

27. DURATION OF MOTHER'S HOSPITAL STAY FOLLOWING CHILD'S BIRTH BY FREQUENCY OF HER CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES DURING PREGNANCY
(Weighted Estimates)

DURATION PERCENT DISTRIBUTION

A. All Children

Frequency	Stay 0-2 Days	3 Days	4-6 Days	1 Week	2+ Weeks
None	25.3	40.0	23.2	9.8	1.8
<1 day/month	25.7	38.2	27.6	7.9	0.5
~1 day/month	24.8	37.3	29.5	7.0	1.4
3+ days/month	23.1	42.9	26.4	7.4	0.2

B. Hispanic Children

Frequency	Stay 0-2 Days	3 Days	4-6 Days	1 Week	2+ Weeks
None	35.2	37.1	15.8	9.7	2.1
<1 day/month	34.5	38.5	21.2	5.8	0.0
~1 day/month	28.5	36.2	27.9	6.2	1.2
3+ days/month	21.4	40.8	35.1	2.7	0.0

C. Black Children

Frequency	Stay 0-2 Days	3 Days	4-6 Days	1 Week	2+ Weeks
None	20.3	43.9	21.0	11.5	3.3
<1 day/month	20.3	40.2	23.5	16.0	0.0
~1 day/month	19.9	45.7	20.3	10.7	3.6
3+ days/month	16.1	48.5	20.0	14.6	0.8

D. Non-Hispanic White Children

Frequency	Stay 0-2 Days	3 Days	4-6 Days	1 Week	2+ Weeks
None	25.6	38.9	25.3	9.1	1.2
<1 day/month	25.7	38.0	28.6	7.1	0.6
~1 day/month	25.4	35.9	31.2	6.5	1.1
3+ days/month	25.7	41.0	28.0	5.3	0.0

28. DURATION OF MOTHER'S HOSPITAL STAY FOLLOWING CHILD'S BIRTH BY AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF CIGARETTES SHE SMOKED DURING PREGNANCY
(Weighted Estimates)

DURATION PERCENT DISTRIBUTION

A. All Children

Amount	Stay 0-2 Days	3 Days	4-6 Days	1 Week	2+ Weeks
None	25.4	39.7	25.4	8.1	1.4
<1 pack/day	25.0	38.5	24.5	10.5	1.5
1+ pack/day	26.1	40.2	25.0	7.5	1.2

B. Hispanic Children

Amount	Stay 0-2 Days	3 Days	4-6 Days	1 Week	2+ Weeks
None	36.4	37.1	17.0	7.7	1.7
<1 pack/day	24.0	37.2	36.9	10.8	1.2
1+ pack/day	21.8	46.3	17.6	11.6	2.7

C. Black Children

Amount	Stay 0-2 Days	3 Days	4-6 Days	1 Week	2+ Weeks
None	20.8	43.0	21.2	12.1	2.9
<1 pack/day	16.7	48.5	20.7	12.2	1.9
1+ pack/day	24.1	38.3	25.0	9.7	2.9

D. Non-Hispanic White Children

Amount	Stay 0-2 Days	3 Days	4-6 Days	1 Week	2+ Weeks
None	25.1	39.1	28.1	6.9	0.8
<1 pack/day	27.2	36.0	25.3	10.1	1.4
1+ pack/day	26.5	40.3	25.2	7.1	0.9

29. CHILD'S AGE (MONTHS) WHEN FIRST TAKEN TO DOCTOR FOR WELL BABY CARE
(Weighted Estimates: Cumulative Frequencies)

A. Mother's Age at Birth of Child

Month	All	Under 20	20 & Over
1	54.4	40.7	58.2
2	83.5	80.9	84.2
3	89.3	88.8	89.5
4	90.5	90.1	90.6
5	90.8	90.5	90.9
6	91.6	92.2	91.4
7	91.7	92.4	91.5
8	91.9	92.5	91.7
9	92.1	92.6	91.9
10	92.1	92.6	92.0
11	92.1	92.6	92.0
12	92.3	93.2	92.1

B. Mother's Race/Ethnicity

Month	Hispanic	Black	White
1	51.8	43.2	57.7
2	79.4	76.0	86.0
3	86.2	84.3	91.1
4	88.3	85.9	92.0
5	89.2	86.5	92.2
6	89.7	88.3	92.8
7	90.3	88.5	92.8
8	90.4	88.6	93.0
9	90.6	88.6	93.2
10	90.7	88.8	93.2
11	90.7	88.8	93.2
12	91.1	89.4	93.2

C. Mother's Poverty Status in Year Preceding Birth of Child

Month	All	Poor	Not Poor
1	54.4	42.4	58.8
2	83.5	76.4	86.5
3	89.3	82.8	91.9
4	90.5	84.6	92.7
5	90.8	85.3	93.0
6	91.6	86.9	93.6
7	91.7	87.2	93.7
8	91.9	87.3	93.8
9	92.1	87.3	93.9
10	92.1	87.5	93.9
11	92.1	87.5	93.9
12	92.3	87.8	94.1

30. CHILD'S AGE (MONTHS) WHEN FIRST TAKEN TO DOCTOR FOR ILLNESS/INJURY
(Weighted Estimates: Cumulative Frequencies)

A. Mother's Age at Birth of Child

Month	All	Under 20	20 & Over
1	17.4	16.0	17.8
2	25.8	25.0	26.1
3	33.8	32.5	34.1
4	39.5	37.4	40.0
5	42.9	40.7	43.6
6	48.5	45.8	49.2
7	50.7	47.5	51.6
8	52.6	49.4	53.6
9	54.3	51.5	55.1
10	56.0	53.1	56.8
11	57.2	55.0	57.9
12	58.0	56.0	58.6

B. Mother's Race/Ethnicity

Month	Hispanic	Black	White
1	14.1	13.3	18.9
2	22.2	21.2	27.6
3	31.5	27.9	35.6
4	37.6	32.3	41.6
5	41.8	34.9	45.3
6	47.9	40.0	50.9
7	50.1	41.8	53.2
8	51.9	43.3	55.3
9	54.3	44.9	56.9
10	54.8	45.9	58.9
11	56.2	46.8	60.2
12	57.0	47.8	60.9

C. Mother's Poverty Status in Year Preceding Birth of Child

Month	All	Poor	Not Poor
1	17.4	17.2	17.2
2	25.8	25.3	25.9
3	33.8	33.7	33.5
4	39.5	39.3	39.3
5	42.9	42.1	43.1
6	48.5	46.3	48.7
7	50.7	47.5	51.3
8	52.6	49.4	53.3
9	54.3	50.9	55.2
10	56.0	51.8	57.0
11	57.2	52.3	58.5
12	58.0	53.4	59.2

31. PERCENT OF CHILDREN BREASTFED IN FIRST YEAR OF LIFE
(Weighted Estimates)

A. Mother's Age at Birth of Child

Weeks After Birth	All	Under 20	20 & Over
0	44.2	25.2	49.9
4	33.6	18.3	38.1
8	27.2	14.6	31.0
12	22.2	11.1	25.5
16	18.3	8.4	21.3
20	16.0	7.7	18.5
24	12.3	5.0	15.8
28	12.0	4.3	14.3
32	10.5	3.4	12.7
36	8.7	2.4	10.5
40	7.6	1.9	9.2
44	6.9	1.7	8.5
48	5.9	1.2	7.2
52	5.0	0.9	6.2

B. Mother's Race/Ethnicity

Weeks After Birth	Hispanic	Black	White
0	42.3	17.9	51.8
4	28.6	12.0	40.2
8	21.4	9.6	32.8
12	15.3	7.9	27.0
16	13.1	6.8	22.2
20	11.4	6.3	19.2
24	8.9	5.0	16.2
28	8.4	4.4	14.5
32	8.2	3.9	12.7
36	6.7	3.5	10.4
40	6.0	3.2	9.0
44	5.7	3.0	8.2
48	4.8	2.1	7.1
52	4.4	2.0	5.9

C. Mother's Poverty Status in Year Preceding Birth of Child

Weeks After Birth	All	Poor	Not Poor
0	44.2	27.4	49.5
4	33.6	19.5	38.3
8	27.2	15.7	31.3
12	22.2	12.3	25.7
16	18.3	10.2	21.1
20	16.0	9.0	18.5
24	12.3	7.3	15.5
28	12.0	6.4	13.9
32	10.5	5.9	12.1
36	8.7	4.7	10.0
40	7.6	4.2	8.6
44	6.9	4.1	7.8
48	5.9	3.4	6.7
52	5.0	3.1	5.6

32. PERCENT OF CHILDREN DRINKING FORMULA IN FIRST YEAR OF LIFE
(Weighted Estimates)

A. Mother's Age at Birth of Child

Weeks After Birth	All	Under 20	20 & Over
0	53.4	65.8	49.7
4	67.4	79.1	63.9
8	71.3	79.4	68.8
12	72.1	79.5	69.9
16	72.3	78.9	70.2
20	70.5	75.1	69.1
24	59.7	59.6	59.7
28	56.0	53.9	56.6
32	51.0	46.8	52.2
36	44.0	38.6	45.6
40	39.1	32.2	41.0
44	35.3	28.7	37.0
48	16.1	6.5	18.7
52	13.2	3.1	15.9

B. Mother's Race/Ethnicity

Weeks After Birth	Hispanic	Black	White
0	55.8	74.3	47.3
4	72.1	85.9	61.8
8	76.5	87.6	66.2
12	77.9	86.4	67.5
16	76.9	85.1	68.2
20	75.1	83.6	66.4
24	65.5	73.4	55.3
28	62.6	68.4	51.8
32	56.5	60.5	47.7
36	50.7	53.0	40.7
40	46.5	47.3	35.9
44	42.4	42.7	32.3
48	14.6	17.8	15.7
52	11.7	13.6	13.1

C. Mother's Poverty Status in Year Preceding Birth of Child

Weeks After Birth	All	Poor	Not Poor
0	53.4	67.6	61.1
4	67.4	70.7	52.7
8	71.3	71.2	57.3
12	72.1	70.5	59.1
16	72.3	70.0	59.8
20	70.5	68.5	57.6
24	59.7	59.2	46.8
28	56.0	53.7	43.5
32	51.0	46.0	39.6
36	44.0	39.2	32.4
40	39.1	39.2	27.4
44	35.3	29.1	23.7
48	16.1	5.8	6.0
52	13.2	2.8	3.0

F. HEALTH LIMITATIONS

TABLE 1A. Percent of Children with Physical, Emotional or Mental Condition which Limits Activity By Race, Ethnicity and Age (Weighted Population Estimates)

	TOTAL	Hispanic	Black	White	UNDER 5	5 AND OVER
1. % limiting regular school attendance[1]	1.8 (3603)	2.2 (649)	1.3 (1213)	1.9 (1741)	1.3 (448)	1.9 (3155)
2. % limiting regular school work[1]	2.1 (3599)	2.1 (648)	2.1 (1207)	2.3 (1742)	1.6 (443)	2.3 (3154)
3. % limiting usual childhood activities such as play or sports participation	3.2 (6231)	4.7 (1146)	4.0 (1897)	2.8 (3206)	3.8 (2869)	2.7 (3362)

[1] Limited to children of school (pre school or regular school) attendance age. Sample sizes in parentheses.

TABLE 1B. Percent of Children with Physical, Emotional or Mental Condition which Limits Activity By Age and Poverty Status (Weighted Population Estimates)

			NOT POOR		POOR	
	NOT POOR	POOR	Under Age 5	Age 5 and Over	Under Age 5	Age 5 and Over
1. % limiting regular school activities[1]	1.5 (1916)	2.4 (1142)	1.1 (264)	1.6 (1652)	0.0 (106)	2.8 (1036)
2. % limiting regular school work[1]	2.2 (1912)	2.6 (1142)	1.1 (262)	2.3 (1650)	0.8 (105)	2.9 (1037)
3. % limiting usual childhood activities such as play or sports participation	2.7 (3444)	4.6 (1835)	3.0 (1690)	2.4 (1754)	6.8 (732)	3.1 (1103)

[1] Limited to children of school (pre school or regular school) attendance age. Sample sizes in parentheses.

TABLE 2A. Percent of Children Having Physical, Emotional or Mental Condition Requiring Special Assistance By Race, Ethnicity and Age (Weighted Population Estimates)

	TOTAL	Hispanic	Black	White	UNDER 5	5 AND OVER
1. % requiring attention or treatment from a doctor or other professional	5.1 (6226)	5.1 (1148)	4.1 (1876)	5.4 (3206)	4.6 (2872)	5.5 (3354)
2. % with problem requiring regular use of any medicine or drug	3.9 (6220)	4.3 (1147)	3.5 (1875)	3.9 (3198)	3.1 (2870)	4.6 (3350)
3. % with problem requiring use of any special equipment (e.g., brace, crutches, wheelchair, air filter, etc.)	1.5 (6206)	1.3 (1140)	0.8 (1869)	1.7 (3197)	1.6 (2861)	1.4 (3345)

Note: Sample sizes in parentheses.

TABLE 2B. Percent of Children Having Physical, Emotional or Mental Condition Requiring Special Assistance By Age and Poverty Status (Weighted Population Estimates)

			NOT POOR		POOR	
	NOT POOR	POOR	Under Age 5	Age 5 and Over	Under Age 5	Age 5 and Over
1. % requiring attention or treatment from a doctor or other health professional	4.8 (3446)	6.0 (1829)	3.9 (1692)	5.7 (1754)	7.0 (727)	5.2 (1097)
2. % with problem requiring regular use of any medicine or drug	3.8 (3439)	4.0 (1831)	3.0 (1689)	4.6 (1750)	3.5 (732)	4.4 (1098)
3. % with problem requiring use of any special equipment (e.g., brace, crutches, wheelchair, air filter, etc.)	1.3 (3436)	1.5 (1824)	1.4 (1688)	1.3 (1748)	2.2 (733)	1.0 (1097)

Note: Sample sizes in parentheses.

TABLE 3A. Nature of Health Limitations for Children with a Limitation: Percent Distribution By Race, Ethnicity and Age (Weighted Population Estimates)

	TOTAL	Hispanic	Black	White	UNDER AGE 5	AGE 5 & OVER
Learning disability	6.7	6.9	11.9	5.5	2.5	9.5
Minimal brain dysfunction, cerebral dysfunction, Attention Deficit Disorder	3.5	4.0	0.7	4.1	5.9	3.6
Hyperkinesis, hyperactivity	3.8	2.3	4.1	3.9	2.4	4.9
Asthma	27.1	46.2	33.4	23.4	25.2	28.4
Respiratory disorder or sinus infection	5.2	1.1	3.1	6.2	4.4	5.8
Speech impairment	2.9	0.0	3.4	3.2	4.5	1.8
Serious hearing difficulty or deafness	3.6	2.8	3.2	3.8	1.7	5.0
Serious difficulty in seeing or blindness	1.4	0.9	1.5	1.5	0.6	2.0
Serious emotional disturbance	2.6	0.0	0.0	3.5	2.8	2.4
Allergic conditions	10.4	4.2	4.5	12.4	9.8	10.6
Crippled, orthopedic handicap	7.9	5.1	3.2	9.3	11.5	5.5
Mental retardation	2.2	2.8	0.9	2.4	4.1	0.9
Heart trouble	4.5	5.4	6.2	4.0	8.2	2.0
Chronic nervous disorder	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.3
Chronic ear problems or infections	8.6	7.1	1.6	10.4	15.3	4.1
Blood disorder or immune deficiency	1.0	0.0	3.0	0.6	1.0	1.0
Epilepsy/seizures	6.9	7.1	4.3	7.5	8.3	6.0
Other	25.8	16.7	30.9	25.7	26.3	25.4
SAMPLE SIZE	448	80	110	258	158	290
Percent with Limitation for Whole Life	50.0	37.6	54.2	50.6	61.9	42.0
	(444)	(80)	(109)	(255)	(156)	(288)

Note: Percents add to more than 100 percent because some respondents had multiple limitations. Sample sizes in parentheses.

TABLE 3B. Nature of Health Limitations for Children with a Limitation: Percent Distribution By Age and Poverty Status (Weighted Population Estimates)

			NOT POOR		POOR	
	NOT POOR	POOR	Under Age 5	Age 5 and Over	Under Age 5	Age 5 and Over
Learning Disability	6.9	7.7	3.4	9.1	0.9	12.5
Minimal brain dysfunction, cerebral dysfunction, Attention Deficit Disorder	4.2	2.9	5.1	3.6	0.0	4.9
Hyperkinesis, hyperactivity	1.8	6.3	0.0	3.0	8.3	4.9
Asthma	22.7	36.1	18.8	25.1	32.8	38.3
Respiratory disorder or sinus infection	7.6	1.4	7.0	8.0	0.0	2.3
Speech impairment	3.2	3.4	3.7	2.9	8.3	0.0
Serious hearing difficulty or deafness	4.5	1.5	1.9	6.0	2.1	1.0
Serious difficulty in seeing or blindness	1.7	1.5	0.6	2.4	0.5	2.2
Serious emotional disturbance	2.5	1.8	2.8	2.3	0.0	3.0
Allergic conditions	13.6	6.7	14.9	12.7	4.1	8.6
Crippled, orthopedic handicap	8.5	7.1	12.8	5.7	14.2	2.2
Mental retardation	1.5	2.5	3.1	0.5	4.6	1.1
Heart trouble	2.6	7.5	5.6	0.8	11.4	4.8
Chronic nervous disorder	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Chronic ear problems or infections	10.2	5.2	18.1	5.3	12.7	0.0
Blood disorder or immune deficiency	0.3	1.5	0.6	1.5	1.2	1.7
Epilepsy/seizures	6.0	10.6	6.3	5.8	13.5	8.6
Other	27.9	24.5	31.1	25.9	18.6	28.6
SAMPLE SIZE	230	150	83	147	47	103
Percent with Limitation for Whole Life	49.7 (227)	56.7 (149)	63.2 (82)	41.3 (145)	70.9 (46)	47.1 (103)

Note: Percents add to more than 100 percent because some respondents had multiple limitations. Sample sizes in parentheses.

TABLE 4A. Accidents or Injuries in Last 12 Months: Percent Distribution By Race, Ethnicity and Age (Weighted Population Estimates)

	TOTAL	Hispanic	Black	White	UNDER AGE 5	AGE 5 & OVER
% with accidents/injury requiring medical attention	11.7	9.2	9.1	12.8	11.4	12.0
	(6241)	(1151)	(1881)	(3209)	(2878)	(3363)
% with more than one accident	9.4	8.8	9.6	9.4	11.5	7.5
	(673)	(100)	(160)	(413)	(293)	(380)
Cause of most recent accident (last accident)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	(686)	(99)	(162)	(424)	(293)	(380)
Motor vehicle - occupant	2.3	1.8	4.9	1.9	1.2	3.3
Motor vehicle - pedestrian	1.3	0.8	5.1	0.6	0.8	1.8
Cycling	5.0	3.0	6.1	5.0	1.2	8.5
Fall - non-sports	42.9	45.0	40.3	43.2	50.6	35.8
Fall/contact related - sports	9.1	8.2	10.6	8.8	4.9	12.9
Fire or smoke	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.0
Hot liquid	1.5	1.8	3.1	1.1	1.6	1.3
Toy or item intended for child use	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.6	4.3	4.6
Equipment not intended for child use	6.2	8.8	3.6	6.5	6.8	5.7
Poisoning	1.1	0.7	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.9
Other	25.9	25.4	22.1	26.6	26.5	25.3
Nature of Resulting Injury						
Broken/dislocated bones	14.4	10.0	17.4	14.2	15.0	13.9
Sprain, strain or pulled muscle	8.3	5.2	10.6	8.1	4.3	11.9
Wound: cuts, scrapes or puncture	49.0	56.7	43.7	49.4	46.4	51.4
Head injury, concussion	11.4	14.9	7.4	11.9	12.8	10.2
Bruise, contusion or internal bleeding	12.1	9.9	11.5	12.4	10.6	13.5
Burn, scald	3.7	6.3	5.6	3.1	4.4	3.0
Illness or effect from poisons, medicines, etc.	1.3	0.8	0.0	1.6	1.3	1.3
Other	17.0	8.2	17.7	17.6	20.0	14.3

Note: Sample size in parentheses.

TABLE 4B. Accidents or Injuries in Last 12 Months: Percent Distribution By Age and Poverty Status (Weighted Population Estimates)

			NOT POOR		POOR	
	NOT POOR	POOR	Under Age 5	Age 5 and Over	Under Age 5	Age 5 and Over
% with accidents/injury requiring medical attention	12.5	11.2	12.0	13.0	11.1	11.3
	(3453)	(1835)	(1696)	(1757)	(733)	(1102)
% with more than one accident	10.6	8.3	11.7	9.5	14.9	2.8
	(401)	(184)	(183)	(218)	(74)	(110)
Cause of most recent accident (last accident)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	(407)	(187)	(184)	(221)	(72)	(110)
Motor vehicle - occupant	2.2	3.7	1.8	2.6	0.0	6.3
Motor vehicle - pedestrian	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.2	0.0	2.7
Cycling	5.5	3.8	1.7	9.4	0.5	6.1
Fall - non-sports	42.8	39.4	50.1	35.4	52.5	30.6
Fall/contact related - sports	9.4	9.9	4.1	14.6	7.2	11.8
Fire or smoke	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hot liquid	1.4	2.0	1.7	1.2	1.8	2.8
Toy or item intended for child use	4.7	2.9	5.0	4.5	2.0	3.5
Equipment not intended for child use	5.4	7.1	5.8	5.0	8.7	6.0
Poisoning	1.5	0.2	1.8	1.3	0.4	0.0
Other	25.4	29.4	26.1	24.8	27.1	30.9
Nature of Resulting Injury						
Broken/dislocated bones	15.7	14.7	17.8	13.7	13.1	15.9
Sprain, strain or pulled muscle	8.3	8.1	4.2	12.3	4.0	10.6
Wound: cuts, scrapes or puncture	48.9	50.9	45.1	52.6	51.5	50.6
Head injury, concussion	10.6	11.4	12.4	8.8	13.0	10.4
Bruise, contusion or internal bleeding	11.7	9.6	8.9	14.5	7.6	11.0
Burn, scald	3.1	4.6	4.1	2.2	5.9	3.6
Illness or effect from poisons medicines, etc.	1.9	0.0	1.8	2.0	0.0	0.0
Other	17.7	16.7	21.0	14.6	15.5	17.5

Note: Sample size in parentheses.

TABLE 5A. Doctor/Dental Check-up History
By Race, Ethnicity and Age
(Weighted Population Estimates)

	TOTAL	Hispanic	Black	White	UNDER AGE 5	AGE 5 & OVER
Timing of Last Doctor Visit for Routine Check-up	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than one month ago	14.5	14.5	16.2	14.0	21.0	8.2
1 - 3 months ago	24.8	24.9	25.3	24.7	31.2	18.7
4 - 6 months ago	18.2	15.5	17.5	18.7	20.2	16.2
7 - 11 months ago	11.9	11.7	12.1	11.8	11.0	12.8
1 year - 23 months ago	21.2	20.6	20.5	21.4	13.0	29.1
2 or more years ago	8.6	11.2	7.5	8.6	2.6	14.5
Never	0.8	1.5	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.6
SAMPLE SIZE	6180	1134	1864	3182	2860	3320
Timing of Last Dental Check-up (children age 2 and over)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than one month ago	8.4	5.5	8.1	8.8	5.7	10.1
1 - 3 months ago	12.4	13.1	12.1	12.4	8.7	14.7
4 - 6 months ago	16.2	12.0	15.5	17.0	9.3	20.5
7 - 11 months ago	8.2	10.0	9.1	7.8	4.3	10.7
1 year - 23 months ago	13.4	17.3	18.8	11.4	6.2	17.9
2 or more years ago	6.6	7.4	9.4	5.8	1.0	10.1
Never	34.6	34.8	27.1	36.8	64.9	16.1
SAMPLE SIZE	5187	961	1626	2600	1836	3351
Is child's health care covered by private insurance?						
% Yes	70.6	52.7	48.6	78.5	73.7	67.6
	(6216)	(1146)	(1872)	(3198)	(2862)	(3354)
Is child's health care covered by Medicaid?						
% Yes	16.1	23.4	37.8	9.6	13.9	18.3
	(6216)	(1143)	(1878)	(3195)	(2865)	(3351)

Note: Selected sample sizes in parentheses.

TABLE 5B. Doctor/Dental Check-up History
By Age and Poverty Status
(Weighted Population Estimates)

			NOT POOR		POOR	
	NOT POOR	POOR	Under Age 5	Age 5 and Over	Under Age 5	Age 5 and Over
Timing of Last Doctor Visit for Routine Check-up	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than one month ago	14.4	13.8	20.7	7.6	20.7	8.9
1 - 3 months ago	24.2	26.7	30.7	17.2	33.8	21.7
4 - 6 months ago	18.4	17.8	20.4	16.3	17.3	18.1
7 - 11 months ago	12.7	9.0	11.6	13.9	9.3	8.8
1 year - 23 months ago	21.2	22.9	13.5	29.5	14.2	29.0
2 or more years ago	8.7	7.8	2.6	15.1	1.8	12.1
Never	0.4	2.0	0.4	0.4	2.9	1.4
SAMPLE SIZE	3420	1816	1687	1733	728	1088
Timing of Last Dental Check-up (children age 2 and over)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than one month ago	8.2	8.4	5.0	10.4	7.0	9.1
1 - 3 months ago	11.8	13.7	7.7	14.5	9.9	15.5
4 - 6 months ago	17.3	14.2	10.1	22.1	8.3	17.0
7 - 11 months ago	8.6	8.4	4.7	11.1	3.9	10.5
1 year - 23 months ago	12.1	17.2	5.3	16.5	9.7	20.8
2 or more years ago	5.5	8.8	0.5	8.8	1.0	12.5
Never	36.5	29.4	66.7	16.5	60.3	14.6
SAMPLE SIZE	2817	1596	1067	1750	497	1099
Is child's health care covered by private insurance?						
% Yes	85.4	30.4	87.1	83.6	29.4	31.1
	(3446)	(1826)	(1690)	(1756)	(728)	(1098)
Is child's health care covered by Medicaid?						
% Yes	3.3	50.2	2.7	3.9	50.8	49.7
	(3435)	(1834)	(1689)	(1746)	(732)	(1102)

Note: Selected sample sizes in parentheses.

TABLE 6A. Child Contact with Psychiatrist, Psychologist, Counselor About Behavioral, Emotional or Mental Problems in Last 12 Months By Race, Ethnicity and Age (Weighted Population Estimates)

	TOTAL	Hispanic	Black	White	UNDER AGE 5	AGE 5 & OVER
% with Psychiatric Contact	4.6	4.9	3.2	5.0	1.8	5.8
Numerator Sample Size	(213)	(35)	(42)	(136)	(22)	(191)
Reason for Contact (% Distribution)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Learning problem/dyslexia, reading problem	17.7	27.1	34.8	12.9		16.8
Behavior problems in school	28.8	9.8	38.8	29.1		31.9
Family problems: loss of parent or sibling	32.8	15.7	15.9	38.5		35.6
Unmanageable, temper, disruptive, hyperactive	14.3	19.0	10.3	14.6		15.6
Stress, cries a lot	4.0	0.0	0.0	5.3		4.5
Lying	4.0	3.2	5.5	3.8		4.5
Emotional trauma: molestation, abuse	9.2	11.8	2.9	10.1		6.2
Autism	1.4	2.1	0.0	1.6		1.6
Shyness	0.5	2.4	0.0	0.3		0.5
Nightmares	1.9	0.0	0.0	2.5		2.1
Other	15.7	23.7	7.3	16.4		13.9
Was psychiatric care/counseling covered by insurance? % Yes	64.9	43.5	68.4	66.9	68.1	64.3
During last 12 months, have you or others felt child needed psychiatric help? % Yes	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	1.1	4.4
	(6078)	(1127)	(1849)	(3102)	(2857)	(3221)
Does child regularly take medication/prescription to help control activity level/behavior? % Yes	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.9
	(6215)	(1149)	(1870)	(3196)	(2864)	(3351)

Note: Sample sizes in parentheses.

TABLE 6B. Child Contact with Psychiatrist, Psychologist, Counselor About Behavioral, Emotional or Mental Problems in Last 12 Months By Age and Poverty Status (Weighted Population Estimates)

			NOT POOR		POOR	
	NOT POOR	POOR	Under Age 5	Age 5 and Over	Under Age 5	Age 5 and Over
% with Psychiatric Contact	4.3	6.1	1.3	5.6	3.2	7.2
Numerator Sample Size	(113)	(75)	(11)	(102)	(7)	(68)
Reason for Contact (% Distribution)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Learning problem/dyslexia, reading problem	14.0	14.2		14.4		11.6
Behavior problems in school	36.1	22.3		39.5		25.4
Family problems: loss of parent or sibling	25.3	48.6		27.5		51.6
Unmanageable, temper, distuptive, hyperactive	16.2	11.6		16.9		13.1
Stress, cries a lot	5.0	2.8		5.6		3.1
Lying	5.0	2.7		5.6		3.0
Emotional trauma: molestation, abuse	7.9	10.6		6.1		8.3
Autism	2.6	0.0		2.9		0.0
Shyness	0.4	0.7		0.5		0.8
Nightmares	2.8	1.0		3.1		1.1
Other	20.8	11.6		17.1		11.7
Was psychiatric care/counseling covered by insurance?						
% Yes	72.7	58.6	82.0	71.5	47.6	61.4
During last 12 months, have you or others felt child needed psychiatric help?						
% Yes	2.3	3.5	0.7	4.1	1.2	5.3
	(3367)	(1777)	(1685)	(1682)	(726)	(1051)
Does child regularly take medication/prescription to help control activity leve/behavior?						
% Yes	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.8
	(3439)	(1829)	(1688)	(1751)	(730)	(1099)

Note: Sample sizes in parentheses.

G. SAMPLE SIZES FOR TABLES IN SECTION A

SAMPLE SIZES

1. Percent of Children Whose Mothers Received Prenatal Care

Trimester	All	Under 20	20 & Over	Hispanic	Black	White	Poor	Not Poor
1	4194	1023	3171	711	1244	2239	1196	2591
2	953	346	607	203	318	432	385	475
3	203	48	155	50	65	88	71	110
None	500	153	347	110	164	226	163	268

2. Was a Sonogram Performed During Pregnancy?

	All	Under 20	20 & Over	Hispanic	Black	White	Poor	Not Poor
Yes	2403	281	2122	429	766	1208	680	1465

3. Was an Amniocentesis Performed During Pregnancy?

	All	Under 20	20 & Over	Hispanic	Black	White	Poor	Not Poor
Yes	174	21	153	44	64	66	68	80

4. Vitamin/Mineral Supplement Taken During Pregnancy?

	All	Under 20	20 & Over	Hispanic	Black	White	Poor	Not Poor
Yes	4316	744	3572	794	1247	2275	1165	2695

5. Amount of Salt in Diet Reduced During Pregnancy?

	All	Under 20	20 & Over	Hispanic	Black	White	Poor	Not Poor
Yes	2451	389	2062	448	733	1270	663	1545

6. Calories in Mother's Diet Reduced During Pregnancy?

	All	Under 20	20 & Over	Hispanic	Black	White	Poor	Not Poor
Yes	1286	240	1046	262	434	590	415	733

7. Mother Take a Diuretic During pregnancy?

	All	Under 20	20 & Over	Hispanic	Black	White	Poor	Not Poor
Yes	115	36	79	17	38	60	41	65

8. How Often Did Mother Drink Alcoholic Beverages During Pregnancy?

Frequency	All	Under 20	20 & Over	Hispanic	Black	White	Poor	Not Poor
None	3325	1043	2282	713	1162	1450	1199	1770
<1/month	905	172	733	131	164	610	204	634
~1/month	456	94	362	65	105	286	103	312
3-4 days/month	265	48	217	34	78	153	74	166
1-2 days/week	201	54	147	22	89	90	80	104
3+ days/week	61	23	38	4	29	28	29	27

9. How many Cigarettes Per Day Did Mother Usually Smoke During Pregnancy?

Amount	All	Under 20	20 & Over	Hispanic	Black	White	Poor	Not Poor
None	3546	919	2627	804	1184	1558	1029	2152
<1 pack/day	1323	390	933	171	395	757	468	745
1-2 packs/day	545	148	397	23	102	420	213	283
2+ packs/day	53	16	37	5	7	41	22	22

10. Mother's Weight Gain During Pregnancy

Weight Gain	All	Under 20	20 & Over	Hispanic	Black	White	Poor	Not Poor
<15 lbs	561	190	371	106	255	200	250	265
15-19 lbs	505	167	338	106	177	222	191	262
20-24 lbs	804	215	589	142	266	396	249	472
25-29 lbs	830	198	632	158	227	445	252	511
30-34 lbs	750	177	573	128	195	427	202	480
35+ lbs	2054	519	1535	364	548	1142	571	1270

11. Mother's Weight Gain During Pregnancy by Child's Weight at Birth

Weight Gain * Birth Weight

	<1500g	1500-2499g	All 2500+g	Total
<15 lbs	21	83	443	547
15-19 lbs	14	63	407	484
20-24 lbs	20	85	673	778
25-29 lbs	2	59	756	817
30-34 lbs	6	44	681	731
35+ lbs	15	93	1895	2003

Weight Gain * Birth Weight

	<1500g	1500-2499g	Hispanic 2500+g	Total
<15 lbs	3	9	89	101
15-19 lbs	4	11	86	101
20-24 lbs	4	11	123	138
25-29 lbs	1	15	142	158
30-34 lbs	0	10	111	121
35+ lbs	2	12	339	353

Weight Gain * Birth Weight

	<1500g	1500-2499g	Black 2500+g	Total
<15 lbs	13	47	190	250
15-19 lbs	6	31	136	173
20-24 lbs	7	44	206	257
25-29 lbs	0	22	200	222
30-34 lbs	5	19	168	192
35+ lbs	5	28	506	539

Weight Gain * Birth Weight

	<1500g	1500-2499g	White 2500+g	Total
<15 lbs	5	27	164	196
15-19 lbs	4	21	185	210
20-24 lbs	9	30	344	383
25-29 lbs	1	22	414	437
30-34 lbs	1	15	402	418
35+ lbs	8	53	1050	1111

11. Mother's Weight Gain During Pregnancy by Child's Weight at Birth (cont.)

Weight Gain * Birth Weight

Under 20

	<1500g	1500-2499g	2500+g	Total
<15 lbs	8	39	139	186
15-19 lbs	5	23	133	161
20-24 lbs	9	23	181	213
25-29 lbs	0	13	181	194
30-34 lbs	3	18	155	176
35+ lbs	1	23	490	514

Weight Gain * Birth Weight

20 & Over

	<1500g	1500-2499g	2500+g	Total
<15 lbs	13	44	304	361
15-19 lbs	9	40	274	323
20-24 lbs	11	62	492	565
25-29 lbs	2	46	575	623
30-34 lbs	3	26	526	555
35+ lbs	14	70	1405	1489

Weight Gain * Birth Weight

Poor

	<1500g	1500-2499g	2500+g	Total
<15 lbs	10	44	192	246
15-19 lbs	4	33	147	184
20-24 lbs	7	34	200	241
25-29 lbs	1	29	216	246
30-34 lbs	1	21	175	197
35+ lbs	6	34	516	556

Weight Gain * Birth Weight

Not Poor

	<1500g	1500-2499g	2500+g	Total
<15 lbs	8	35	215	258
15-19 lbs	9	23	219	251
20-24 lbs	11	45	407	463
25-29 lbs	0	29	478	507
30-34 lbs	4	18	446	468
35+ lbs	7	52	1181	1240

12. Mother's Weight Gain During Pregnancy by Whether or Not She Used a Vitamin/Mineral Supplement During Pregnancy

Vitamin Supplement * Weight Gain

All

	<15 lbs.	15-19 lbs.	20-24 lbs.	25-29 lbs.	30-34 lbs.	35+ lbs.	Total
No	35	32	38	20	18	100	243
Yes	407	370	618	658	591	1588	4232

Vitamin Supplement * Weight Gain

Hispanic

	<15 lbs.	15-19 lbs.	20-24 lbs.	25-29 lbs.	30-34 lbs.	35+ lbs.	Total
No	10	7	4	5	1	19	46
Yes	78	74	117	122	102	285	778

Vitamin Supplement * Weight Gain

Black

	<15 lbs.	15-19 lbs.	20-24 lbs.	25-29 lbs.	30-34 lbs.	35+ lbs.	Total
No	12	9	16	7	7	30	81
Yes	174	128	198	176	138	405	1219

Vitamin Supplement * Weight Gain

White

	<15 lbs.	15-19 lbs.	20-24 lbs.	25-29 lbs.	30-34 lbs.	35+ lbs.	Total
No	13	16	18	8	10	51	116
Yes	155	168	303	360	351	898	2235

Vitamin Supplement * Weight Gain

Under 20

	<15 lbs.	15-19 lbs.	20-24 lbs.	25-29 lbs.	30-34 lbs.	35+ lbs.	Total
No	10	9	7	6	4	17	53
Yes	94	91	111	89	733	269	1387

Vitamin Supplement * Weight Gain

20 & Over

	<15 lbs.	15-19 lbs.	20-24 lbs.	25-29 lbs.	30-34 lbs.	35+ lbs.	Total
No	25	23	31	14	14	83	190
Yes	313	279	507	569	512	1319	3499

Vitamin Supplement * Weight Gain

Poor

	<15 lbs.	15-19 lbs.	20-24 lbs.	25-29 lbs.	30-34 lbs.	35+ lbs.	Total
No	18	14	1[illegible]	8	8	37	100
Yes	159	119	170	181	136	380	1145

12. Mother's Weight Gain During Pregnancy by Whether or Not She Used a Vitamin/Mineral Supplement During Pregnancy (cont.)

Vitamin Supplement * Weight Gain

Not Poor

	<15 lbs.	15-19 lbs.	20-24 lbs.	25-29 lbs.	30-34 lbs.	35+ lbs.	Total
No	14	16	18	10	7	51	116
Yes	213	209	375	421	399	1032	2649

13. Mother's Weight Gain During Pregnancy by Whether or Not She Reduced the Amount of Salt in Her Diet During Pregnancy

Reduced Salt * Weightgain

All

	<15 lbs.	15-19 lbs.	20-24 lbs.	25-29 lbs.	30-34 lbs.	35+ lbs.	Total
No	225	196	324	331	271	724	2071
Yes	217	205	332	346	336	920	2356

Reduced Salt * Weightgain

Hispanic

	<15 lbs.	15-19 lbs.	20-24 lbs.	25-29 lbs.	30-34 lbs.	35+ lbs.	Total
No	46	41	51	65	45	136	384
Yes	42	40	70	62	57	167	438

Reduced Salt * Weightgain

Black

	<15 lbs.	15-19 lbs.	20-24 lbs.	25-29 lbs.	30-34 lbs.	35+ lbs.	Total
No	88	62	103	83	69	181	586
Yes	98	74	111	99	76	254	712

Reduced Salt * Weightgain

White

	<15 lbs.	15-19 lbs.	20-24 lbs.	25-29 lbs.	30-34 lbs.	35+ lbs.	Total
No	91	93	170	183	157	407	1101
Yes	77	91	151	185	203	539	1246

Reduced Salt * Weightgain

Under 20

	<15 lbs.	15-19 lbs.	20-24 lbs.	25-29 lbs.	30-34 lbs.	35+ lbs.	Total
No	54	54	55	48	41	154	406
Yes	50	46	63	47	42	132	380

Reduced Salt * Weightgain

20 & Over

	<15 lbs.	15-19 lbs.	20-24 lbs.	25-29 lbs.	30-34 lbs.	35+ lbs.	Total
No	171	142	269	283	230	570	1665
Yes	167	159	269	299	294	828	2016

13. Mother's Weight Gain During Pregnency by Whether or Not She Reduced the Amount of Salt in Her Diet During Pregnancy (cont.)

Reduced Salt * Weightgain	Poor						
	<15 lbs.	15-19 lbs.	20-24 lbs.	25-29 lbs.	30-34 lbs.	35+ lbs.	Total
No	81	68	94	91	72	190	596
Yes	96	64	91	98	72	227	648

Reduced Salt * Weightgain	Not Poor						
	<15 lbs.	15-19 lbs.	20-24 lbs.	25-29 lbs.	30-34 lbs.	35+ lbs.	Total
No	123	107	186	209	169	450	1244
Yes	104	118	207	221	236	630	1516

14. Mother's Weight Gain During Pregnancy by Whether or Not She Used a Diuretic During Pregnancy

Took Diuretic * Weightgain	All						
	<15 lbs.	15-19 lbs.	20-24 lbs.	25-29 lbs.	30-34 lbs.	35+ lbs.	Total
No	431	3991	640	662	591	1638	7953
Yes	10	11	15	15	15	46	112

Took Diuretic * Weightgain	Hispanic						
	<15 lbs.	15-19 lbs.	20-24 lbs.	25-29 lbs.	30-34 lbs.	35+ lbs.	Total
No	87	77	119	124	100	296	803
Yes	1	4	1	2	1	7	16

Took Diuretic * Weightgain	Black						
	<15 lbs.	15-19 lbs.	20-24 lbs.	25-29 lbs.	30-34 lbs.	35+ lbs.	Total
No	179	132	210	176	143	418	1258
Yes	6	5	4	7	1	14	37

Took Diuretic * Weightgain	White						
	<15 lbs.	15-19 lbs.	20-24 lbs.	25-29 lbs.	30-34 lbs.	35+ lbs.	Total
No	165	182	311	362	348	924	2292
Yes	3	2	10	6	13	25	59

Took Diuretic * Weightgain	Under 20						
	<15 lbs.	15-19 lbs.	20-24 lbs.	25-29 lbs.	30-34 lbs.	35+ lbs.	Total
No	101	95	112	91	81	270	750
Yes	3	5	6	4	2	15	35

14. Mother's Weight Gain During Pregnancy by Whether or Not She Used a Diuretic During Pregnancy (cont.)

Took Diuretic * Weightgain	20 & Over						
	<15 lbs.	15-19 lbs.	20-24 lbs.	25-29 lbs.	30-34 lbs.	35+ lbs.	Total
No	330	296	528	571	510	1368	3603
Yes	7	6	9	11	13	31	77

Took Diuretic * Weightgain	Poor						
	<15 lbs.	15-19 lbs.	20-24 lbs.	25-29 lbs.	30-34 lbs.	35+ lbs.	Total
No	169	130	179	181	143	400	1202
Yes	8	3	5	8	1	15	40

Took Diuretic * Weightgain	Not Poor						
	<15 lbs.	15-19 lbs.	20-24 lbs.	25-29 lbs.	30-34 lbs.	35+ lbs.	Total
No	225	219	383	423	391	1055	2696
Yes	1	6	10	7	13	27	64

15. Child's Weight at Birth

Birthweight	All	Under 20	20 & Over	Hispanic	Black	White	Poor	Not Poor
<1500g	78	28	50	13	38	27	29	39
1500-1999g	197	62	135	33	88	76	82	91
2000-2499g	542	183	359	88	243	211	244	254
2500-2999g	1654	[illegible]	1095	271	676	707	660	836
3000-3499g	3771	1153	2618	687	1337	1747	1331	2067
3500-3999g	5215	1488	3727	949	1668	2598	1710	3008
4000-4499g	5621	1556	4065	1027	1740	2854	1791	3300
4500+g	5709	1578	4131	1044	1758	2907	1811	3354

16. Child's Weight at Birth by Whether or Not Mother Used a Vitamin/Mineral Supplement During Pregnancy

Took Vitamins * Birthweight			All	
	0-1499g	1500-2499g	2500+g	Total
No	7	28	213	248
Yes	49	327	3816	4192

Took Vitamins * Birthweight			Hispanic	
	0-1499g	1500-2499g	2500+g	Total
No	1	8	37	46
Yes	8	52	708	768

Took Vitamins * Birthweight			Black	
	0-1499g	1500-2499g	2500+g	Total
No	4	9	70	83
Yes	22	133	1063	1218

Took Vitamins * Birthweight			White	
	0-1499g	1500-2499g	2500+g	Total
No	2	11	106	119
Yes	19	142	2045	2206

Took Vitamins * Birthweight			Under 20	
	0-1499g	1500-2499g	2500+g	Total
No	4	7	43	54
Yes	6	75	655	736

Took Vitamins * Birthweight			20 & Over	
	0-1499g	1500-2499g	2500+g	Total
No	3	21	170	194
Yes	43	252	3161	3456

Took Vitamins * Birthweight			Poor	
	0-1499g	1500-2499g	2500+g	Total
No	2	14	90	106
Yes	14	135	983	1132

Took Vitamins * Birthweight			Not Poor	
	0-1499g	1500-2499g	2500+g	Total
No	4	12	99	115
Yes	27	167	2435	2629

17. Child's Weight at Birth by Whether or Not Mother Reduced the Number of Calories in Her Diet During Pregnancy

Reduced Cals * Birthweight			All	
	0-1499g	1500-2499g	2500+g	Total
No	38	257	2891	3186
Yes	18	98	1138	1254

Reduced Cals * Birthweight			Hispanic	
	0-1499g	1500-2499g	2500+g	Total
No	6	41	513	560
Yes	3	19	232	254

Reduced Cals * Birthweight			Black	
	0-1499g	1500-2499g	2500+g	Total
No	17	98	763	878
Yes	9	44	370	423

Reduced Cals * Birthweight			White	
	0-1499g	1500-2499g	2500+g	Total
No	15	118	1615	1748
Yes	6	35	536	577

Reduced Cals * Birthweight			Under 20	
	0-1499g	1500-2499g	2500+g	Total
No	8	54	492	554
Yes	2	28	206	236

Reduced Cals * Birthweight			20 & Over	
	0-1499g	1500-2499g	2500+g	Total
No	30	203	2399	2632
Yes	16	70	932	1018

Reduced Cals * Birthweight			Poor	
	0-1499g	1500-2499g	2500+g	Total
No	10	102	720	832
Yes	6	47	353	406

Reduced Cals * Birthweight			Not Poor	
	0-1499g	1500-2499g	2500+g	Total
No	23	134	1868	2025
Yes	8	45	666	719

18. Child's Weight at Birth by Mother's Frequency of Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages During Pregnancy

Alcohol *	Birthweight 0-1499g	1500-2499g	All 2500+g	Total
None	49	264	2900	3213
<1/month	7	62	821	890
~1/month	10	36	399	445
3-4 days/month	4	20	233	257
1-2 days/week	0	18	176	194
3+ days/week	2	7	51	60

Alcohol *	Birthweight 0-1499g	1500-2499g	Hispanic 2500+g	Total
None	11	46	624	681
<1/month	0	5	125	130
~1/month	2	10	53	65
3-4 days/month	0	4	29	33
1-2 days/week	0	3	18	21
3+ days/week	0	0	4	4

Alcohol *	Birthweight 0-1499g	1500-2499g	Black 2500+g	Total
None	23	127	982	1132
<1/month	1	20	138	159
~1/month	6	16	82	104
3-4 days/month	2	10	65	77
1-2 days/week	0	9	78	87
3+ days/week	1	4	23	28

Alcohol *	Birthweight 0-1499g	1500-2499g	White 2500+g	Total
None	15	91	1294	1400
<1/month	6	37	558	601
~1/month	2	10	264	276
3-4 days/month	2	6	139	147
1-2 days/week	0	6	80	86
3+ days/week	1	3	24	28

Alcohol *	Birthweight 0-1499g	1500-2499g	Under 20 2500+g	Total
None	19	108	899	1026
<1/month	3	13	156	172
~1/month	1	8	80	89
3-4 days/month	1	3	43	47
1-2 days/week	0	6	46	52
3+ days/week	1	1	21	23

18. Child's Weight at Birth by Mother's Frequency of Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages During Pregnancy (cont.)

Alcohol *	Birthweight 0-1499g	1500-2499g	20 & Over 2500+g	Total
None	30	156	2001	2187
<1/month	4	49	665	718
~1/month	9	28	319	356
3-4 days/month	3	17	190	210
1-2 days/week	0	12	130	142
3+ days/week	1	6	30	37

Alcohol *	Birthweight 0-1499g	1500-2499g	Poor 2500+g	Total
None	21	135	1000	1156
<1/month	3	21	176	200
~1/month	3	16	82	101
3-4 days/month	1	8	63	72
1-2 days/week	0	10	67	77
3+ days/week	1	4	24	29

Alcohol *	Birthweight 0-1499g	1500-2499g	Not Poor 2500+g	Total
None	20	108	1593	1721
<1/month	4	36	584	624
~1/month	6	18	283	307
3-4 days/month	3	9	149	161
1-2 days/week	0	7	93	100
3+ days/week	0	3	23	26

19. Child's Weight at Birth by the Average Number of Cigarettes Mother Smoked During Pregnancy

Smoking *	Birthweight 0-1499g	1500-2499g	All 2500+g	Total
None	37	242	3158	3437
<1 pack/day	25	124	1138	1287
1-2 packs/day	14	63	454	531
2+ packs/day	0	5	47	52

Smoking *	Birthweight 0-1499g	1500-2499g	Hispanic 2500+g	Total
None	6	50	717	773
<1 pack/day	6	16	145	167
1-2 packs/day	1	5	16	22
2+ packs/day	0	0	5	5

19. Child's Weight at Birth by the Average Number of Cigarettes Mother Smoked During Pregnancy (cont.)

Smoking *	Birthweight 0-1499g	1500-2499g	Black 2500+g	Total
None	20	122	1011	1153
<1 pack/day	11	50	327	388
1-2 packs/day	5	18	79	102
2+ packs/day	0	0	6	6

Smoking *	Birthweight 0-1499g	1500-2499g	White 2500+g	Total
None	11	70	1430	1511
<1 pack/day	8	58	666	732
1-2 packs/day	8	40	359	407
2+ packs/day	0	5	36	41

Smoking *	Birthweight 0-1499g	1500-2499g	Under 20 2500+g	Total
None	13	92	797	902
<1 pack/day	6	35	342	383
1-2 packs/day	8	12	125	145
2+ packs/day	0	2	14	16

Smoking *	Birthweight 0-1499g	1500-2499g	20 & Over 2500+g	Total
None	24	150	2361	2535
<1 pack/day	19	89	796	904
1-2 packs/day	6	51	329	386
2+ packs/day	0	3	33	36

Smoking *	Birthweight 0-1499g	1500-2499g	Poor 2500+g	Total
None	14	104	877	995
<1 pack/day	9	61	386	456
1-2 packs/day	7	31	169	207
2+ packs/day	0	2	19	21

Smoking *	Birthweight 0-1499g	1500-2499g	Not Poor 2500+g	Total
None	18	121	1960	2099
<1 pack/day	14	55	657	726
1-2 packs/day	4	25	248	277
2+ packs/day	0	2	20	22

20. Was the Child Delivered Via Caesarean Section?

	All	Under 20	20 & Over	Hispanic	Black	White	Poor	Not Poor
Yes	1003	194	809	214	288	501	273	634

21. Was the Child Born Early, On Time, Or Late: Date of Child's Birth Relative to Expected Due Date

Term Weeks	All	Under 20	20 & Over	Hispanic	Black	White	Poor	Not Poor
10+ Wks Early	44	15	29	7	22	15	18	24
9 Weeks Early	56	16	40	10	22	24	22	31
8 Weeks Early	130	50	80	22	59	49	60	63
7 Weeks Early	155	57	98	25	65	65	66	80
6 Weeks Early	209	69	140	30	78	101	85	106
5 Weeks Early	243	74	169	34	85	124	96	125
4 Weeks Early	454	150	304	84	156	214	182	233
3 Weeks Early	677	209	468	119	223	335	243	374
2 Weeks Early	1098	306	792	189	357	552	370	629
1 Week Early	1206	333	873	219	394	593	410	684
On Time	4390	1187	3203	820	1412	2158	1416	2542
1 Week Late	4585	1246	3339	851	1475	2259	1485	2643
2 Weeks Late	5197	1400	3797	956	1621	2620	1646	3038
3 Weeks Late	5422	1455	3967	982	1676	2764	1709	3185
4 Weeks Late	5541	1494	4047	999	1700	2842	1745	3252
5+ Weeks Late	5586	1506	4080	1011	1706	2869	1755	3284

22. Duration of Child's Stay in Hospital Following Birth

	All	Hispanic	Black	White	Under 20	20 & Over	Poor	Not Poor
0-2 Days	1444	341	344	759	312	1132	431	884
3 Days	2111	349	697	1065	629	1482	702	1195
4-6 Days	1245	184	366	695	310	935	351	771
1 Week	531	96	193	242	164	367	189	297
2+ Weeks	275	52	118	105	99	176	98	145

23. Duration of Child's Stay in Hospital Following Birth by His/Her Weight at Birth

Birthweight * Poststay	0-2 Days	3 Days	All 4-6 Days	1 Week	2+ Weeks	Total
<1500g	9	5	7	7	51	79
1500-2499g	62	111	68	82	107	430
2500+ g	1314	1944	1142	430	114	4944

23. Duration of Child's Stay in Hospital Following Birth by His/Her Weight at Birth (cont.)

Birthweight * Poststay			Hispanic			
	0-2 Days	3 Days	4-6 Days	1 Week	2+ Weeks	Total
<1500g	1	2	0	1	10	14
1500-2499g	13	16	13	9	19	70
2500+ g	313	317	166	86	21	903

Birthweight * Poststay			Black			
	0-2 Days	3 Days	4-6 Days	1 Week	2+ Weeks	Total
<1500g	5	3	4	1	25	38
1500-2499g	29	61	32	36	45	193
2500+ g	296	617	33	154	48	1449

Birthweight * Poststay			White			
	0-2 Days	3 Days	4-6 Days	1 Week	2+ Weeks	Total
<1500g	3	0	3	5	16	27
1500-2499g	20	34	33	37	43	167
2500+ g	705	1010	642	190	45	2592

Birthweight * Poststay			Under 20			
	0-2 Days	3 Days	4-6 Days	1 Week	2+ Weeks	Total
<1500g	2	2	3	4	17	28
1500-2499g	20	40	25	24	35	144
2500+ g	283	581	277	133	46	1320

Birthweight * Poststay			20 & Over			
	0-2 Days	3 Days	4-6 Days	1 Week	2+ Weeks	Total
<1500g	7	3	4	3	34	51
1500-2499g	42	71	43	58	72	286
2500+ g	1031	1363	865	297	68	3624

Birthweight * Poststay			Poor			
	0-2 Days	3 Days	4-6 Days	1 Week	2+ Weeks	Total
<1500g	4	1	2	3	19	29
1500-2499g	35	53	32	35	44	199
2500+ g	371	630	311	147	34	1493

23. Duration of Child's Stay in Hospital Following Birth by His/Her Weight at Birth (cont.)

Birthweight * Poststay	0-2 Days	3 Days	Not Poor 4-6 Days	1 Week	2+ Weeks	Total
<1500g	3	0	4	4	28	39
1500-2499g	25	52	31	40	53	201
2500+ g	826	1121	721	246	63	2977

24. Duration of Child's Hospital Stay Following Birth by Frequency of Mother's Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages During Pregnancy

Alcohol * Poststay	0-2 Days	3 Days	All 4-6 Days	1 Week	2+ Weeks	Total
None	851	1261	680	329	167	3288
<1/month	245	309	218	92	34	898
~1/month	106	162	119	35	27	449
3-4 days/month	65	94	70	17	15	261
1-2 days/week	41	81	42	24	7	195
3+ days/week	16	25	10	6	3	60

Alcohol * Poststay	0-2 Days	3 Days	Hispanic 4-6 Days	1 Week	2+ Weeks	Total
None	242	239	115	74	36	706
<1/month	43	47	24	11	5	130
~1/month	18	22	15	5	5	65
3-4 days/month	10	9	12	2	1	34
1-2 days/week	7	7	5	1	1	21
3+ days/week	1	2	1	0	0	4

Alcohol * Poststay	0-2 Days	3 Days	Black 4-6 Days	1 Week	2+ Weeks	Total
None	234	459	250	124	81	1148
<1/month	33	56	39	25	8	161
~1/month	20	47	17	9	11	104
3-4 days/month	14	28	17	10	8	77
1-2 days/week	16	41	16	11	4	88
3+ days/week	5	14	4	4	2	29

Alcohol * Poststay	0-2 Days	3 Days	White 4-6 Days	1 Week	2+ Weeks	Total
None	375	563	315	131	50	1434
<1/month	169	206	155	56	21	607
~1/month	68	93	87	21	11	280
3-4 days/month	41	57	41	5	6	150
1-2 days/week	18	33	21	12	2	86
3+ days/week	10	9	5	2	1	27

25. Duration of Child's Hospital Stay Following Birth by Average Daily Number of Cigarettes Mother Smoked During Pregnancy

All

Smoking * Poststay	0-2 Days	3 Days	4-6 Days	1 Week	2+ Weeks	Total
None	935	1303	785	325	860	4208
<1 pack/day	311	497	287	143	72	1310
1-2 packs/day	135	204	122	39	30	530
2+ packs/day	17	19	7	4	5	52

Hispanic

Smoking * Poststay	0-2 Days	3 Days	4-6 Days	1 Week	2+ Weeks	Total
None	286	265	133	75	37	796
<1 pack/day	41	62	39	17	12	171
1-2 packs/day	6	10	2	4	1	23
2+ packs/day	1	2	2	0	0	5

Black

Smoking * Poststay	0-2 Days	3 Days	4-6 Days	1 Week	2+ Weeks	Total
None	237	472	255	128	78	1170
<1 pack/day	73	163	80	50	24	390
1-2 packs/day	23	35	25	6	12	101
2+ packs/day	2	2	0	2	1	7

White

Smoking * Poststay	0-2 Days	3 Days	4-6 Days	1 Week	2+ Weeks	Total
None	412	566	397	122	45	1542
<1 pack/day	197	272	168	76	36	749
1-2 packs/day	106	159	95	29	17	406
2+ packs/day	14	15	5	2	4	40

26. Duration of Mother's Stay in Hospital Following Child's Birth

	All	Hispanic	Black	White	Under 20	20 & Over	Poor	Not Poor
0-2 Days	1464	353	353	758	318	1146	442	887
3 Days	2252	376	754	1122	698	1554	759	1270
4-6 Days	1259	186	360	713	302	957	347	784
1 Week	490	83	192	215	147	343	173	273
2+ Weeks	92	15	44	33	40	52	30	50

27. Duration of Mother's Stay in Hospital Following Child's Birth by Frequency of Her Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages During Pregnancy

Alcohol *	Mom Stay 0-2 Days	3 Days	All 4-6 Days	1 Week	2+ Weeks	Total
None	870	1341	681	302	65	3259
<1/month	247	332	226	80	5	890
~1/month	110	173	121	36	9	449
3-4 days/month	65	106	67	20	0	258
1-2 days/week	42	88	44	20	0	194
3+ days/week	14	27	12	5	1	59

Alcohol *	Mom Stay 0-2 Days	3 Days	Hispanic 4-6 Days	1 Week	2+ Weeks	Total
None	252	260	111	63	13	699
<1/month	44	48	27	10	0	129
~1/month	18	22	18	6	1	65
3-4 days/month	10	11	11	2	0	34
1-2 days/week	7	8	5	0	0	20
3+ days/week	1	2	1	0	0	4

Alcohol *	Mom Stay 0-2 Days	3 Days	Black 4-6 Days	1 Week	2+ Weeks	Total
None	244	496	243	121	35	1139
<1/month	32	65	37	26	0	160
~1/month	21	47	20	12	4	104
3-4 days/month	14	34	16	11	0	75
1-2 days/week	15	45	18	10	0	88
3+ days/week	3	15	5	4	1	28

Alcohol *	Mom Stay 0-2 Days	3 Days	White 4-6 Days	1 Week	2+ Weeks	Total
None	374	585	327	118	17	1421
<1/month	171	219	162	44	5	601
~1/month	71	104	83	18	4	280
3-4 days/month	41	61	40	7	0	149
1-2 days/week	20	35	21	10	0	86
3+ days/week	10	10	6	1	0	27

28. Duration of Mother's Stay in Hospital Following Child's Birth by Average Daily Number of Cigarettes She Smoked During Pregnancy

Smoking *	Mom Stay 0-2 Days	3 Days	All 4-6 Days	1 Week	2+ Weeks	Total
None	946	1399	780	294	56	3475
<1 pack/day	318	534	291	134	24	1301
1-2 packs/day	138	210	131	40	6	525
2+ packs/day	14	19	10	5	4	52

28. Duration of Mother's Stay in Hospital Following Child's Birth by Average Daily Number of Cigarettes She Smoked During Pregnancy (cont.)

Smoking * Mom Stay			Hispanic			
	0-2 Days	3 Days	4-6 Days	1 Week	2+ Weeks	Total
None	291	292	134	61	11	789
<1 pack/day	46	62	40	18	3	169
1-2 packs/day	7	9	2	4	1	23
2+ packs/day	0	3	2	0	0	5

Smoking * Mom Stay			Black			
	0-2 Days	3 Days	4-6 Days	1 Week	2+ Weeks	Total
None	250	502	246	133	32	1163
<1 pack/day	69	183	82	45	7	386
1-2 packs/day	24	39	26	6	3	98
2+ packs/day	1	3	0	2	1	7

Smoking * Mom Stay			White			
	0-2 Days	3 Days	4-6 Days	1 Week	2+ Weeks	Total
None	405	605	400	100	13	1523
<1 pack/day	203	289	169	71	14	746
1-2 packs/day	107	162	103	30	2	404
2+ packs/day	13	13	8	3	6	40

29. Child's Age (Months) When First Taken to Doctor for Well Baby Care

Month	All	Under 20	20 & Over
1	2767	606	2161
2	1650	531	1119
3	352	115	237
4	73	21	52
5	28	7	21
6	58	32	26
7	9	3	6
8	9	3	6
9	5	2	3
10	4	0	4
11	2	0	2
12	14	11	3

30. Child's Age (Months) When First Taken to Doctor for Illness/Injury

Month	All	Under 20	20 & Over
1	888	204	684
2	469	125	344
3	445	114	331
4	298	67	231
5	178	38	140
6	298	87	211
7	117	25	92
8	102	25	77
9	94	33	61
10	70	16	54
11	60	21	39
12	45	17	28