

Florida Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)



2000 - 2011 Trend Report



**Florida Department of Health
Bureau of Epidemiology**

Acknowledgements

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Special Thanks To:

The Florida Department of Health would like to thank the mothers in Florida who have participated in the Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS). Many thanks also to Florida PRAMS operation staff: Marie Lumene, Kelsi Williams, and Laura Schofield for ensuring that every mother's response is counted.

Suggested Citation

Florida PRAMS. Florida PRAMS trend report: Results from the Florida Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System: 2000-2011. Tallahassee: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology.



Rick Scott
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Executive Summary

The Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) is an ongoing mailed/telephone surveillance system of maternal behaviors and experiences before, during, and shortly after pregnancy. PRAMS is designed to collect data on maternal health and behaviors, prenatal and postpartum care, and infant health.

The Following Topics Showed Statistically Significant* Differences Between 2000 and 2011:

WIC Participation During Pregnancy:

- Participation in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) increased from 40.9% in 2000 to 58.1% in 2011.

Obesity:

- The prevalence of mothers being obese prior to pregnancy increased from 12.8% in 2000 to 19.0% in 2011.

Alcohol Use:

- The prevalence of alcohol use during the three months before pregnancy increased from 39.0% in 2000 to 51.2% in 2011.
- The prevalence of alcohol use during the last three months of pregnancy increased from 4.7% in 2000 to 7.9% in 2011.

Postpartum Birth Control Use:

- The prevalence of using oral contraceptives as a postpartum birth control method decreased from 33.4% in 2000 to 22.6% in 2011.
- The prevalence of using withdrawal as a postpartum birth control method increased from 10.9% in 2000 to 19.6% in 2011.

Delivery Method:

- The prevalence of mothers delivering their baby vaginally decreased from 77.6% in 2000 to 59.9% in 2011.
- The prevalence of mothers delivering their baby by cesarean section increased from 22.8% in 2000 to 40.1% in 2011.

Breastfeeding:

- The prevalence of mothers who breastfed their baby at all increased from 76.7% in 2000 to 83.4% in 2011.
- Healthy People (HP) 2020 objective: increase the proportion of mothers who have ever breastfed their babies to 81.9%. Florida has achieved this objective.

Exposure to Second-Hand Cigarette Smoke:

- The prevalence of mothers who reported that their baby was exposed to second-hand cigarette smoke for more than one hour per day decreased from 3.0% in 2000 to 0.9% in 2011.

Sleep Position:

- The prevalence of mothers laying their baby on their back to sleep increased from 49.2% in 2000 to 67.2% in 2011.

Well-Baby Checkup Within the First Week:

- The prevalence of mothers reporting that their baby had been seen by a doctor, nurse, or other health care provider during the first week after leaving the hospital increased from 78.6% in 2000 to 94.5% in 2011.

*Significance is based on non-overlapping confidence intervals.

Executive Summary

The Following Topics Showed Race/Ethnicity Disparity Between 2000 and 2011:

Non-Hispanic Whites Showed Higher Prevalence of:

- Smoking cigarettes before, during, and after pregnancy
- Alcohol use before pregnancy
- Using oral contraceptives as a postpartum birth control method
- Laying their babies on their back to sleep

Non-Hispanic Whites Showed Lower Prevalence of:

- WIC participation during pregnancy
- HIV testing during pregnancy
- Using Depo-Provera® injection as a postpartum birth control method
- Late entry into prenatal care

Non-Hispanic Blacks Showed Higher Prevalence of:

- Pre-pregnancy obesity
- Unintended pregnancy
- Using Depo-Provera® injection as a postpartum birth control method
- Late entry into prenatal care
- Low infant birth weight
- Very low infant birth weight
- Preterm births
- Breastfeeding for four weeks or less

Non-Hispanic Blacks Showed Lower Prevalence of:

- Pre-pregnancy normal weight
- Ever breastfeeding
- Breastfeeding for 12 weeks or more
- Laying their babies on their back to sleep

Hispanics

- Showed higher prevalence of ever breastfeeding
- Showed lower prevalence of high blood pressure during pregnancy

The Following Topics Showed Age Disparity Between 2000 and 2011:

Mothers 19 Years Old and Younger Showed Higher Prevalence of:

- WIC participation during pregnancy
- Unintended pregnancy
- Using condoms as a postpartum birth control method
- Using Depo-Provera® injection as a postpartum birth control method
- Late entry into prenatal care
- Breastfeeding for four weeks or less

Mothers 19 Years Old and Younger Showed Lower Prevalence of:

- Pre-pregnancy obesity
- Alcohol use before pregnancy
- Breastfeeding for 12 weeks or more

Mothers 35 Years Old and Older Showed Higher Prevalence of:

- Gestational diabetes
- Cesarean section delivery

Mothers 35 Years Old and Older Showed Lower Prevalence of:

- WIC participation during pregnancy
- Unintended pregnancy
- Vaginal delivery

Executive Summary

Summary Table of Indicator Changes from 2000 to 2011

	% in 2000	% in 2011	Better	Constant	Worse
WIC Participation During Pregnancy	40.9	58.1	X		
Normal Weight Before Pregnancy	56.8	52.5			X
Overweight Before Pregnancy	19.1	21.0			X
Obesity Before Pregnancy	12.8	19.0			X
Recommended Weight Gain During Pregnancy	33.9	29.4			X
Cigarette Use Before Pregnancy	17.2	21.4			X
Cigarette Use During Pregnancy	9.1	8.6		X	
Cigarette Use After Pregnancy	14.8	13.9		X	
Alcohol Use Before Pregnancy	39.0	51.2			X
Alcohol Use During Pregnancy	4.7	7.9			X
Multivitamin Consumption Before Pregnancy	39.4	40.7		X	
Physical Abuse Before Pregnancy	4.8	2.6	X		
Physical Abuse During Pregnancy	4.3	2.2	X		
HIV Testing During Pregnancy	86.7	84.8		X	
Unintended Pregnancy	46.4	46.1		X	
Late Entry Into Prenatal Care	26.1	21.5	X		
High Blood Pressure During Pregnancy	16.1	12.6	X		
Placental Problems During Pregnancy	6.6	4.9	X		
Diabetes During Pregnancy	7.6	10.1			X
Car Accident Injury During Pregnancy	3.0	1.2	X		
Low Birth Weight	7.3	7.8		X	
Very Low Birth Weight	1.4	1.6		X	
Preterm Births	9.4	8.8		X	
Neonatal Intensive Care	13.6	14.0		X	
Ever Breastfeeding	76.7	83.4	X		
Breastfeeding for Four Weeks or Less	36.9	34.0		X	
Breastfeeding for 12 Weeks or More	43.9	46.7		X	
Exposure to Second-Hand Cigarette Smoke	3.0	0.9	X		
Sleep Position	49.2	67.2	X		
Well-Baby Checkup Within the First Week	78.6	94.5	X		

	% in 2000	% in 2011	Increase	Constant	Decrease
Postpartum Oral Contraceptive Use	33.4	22.6			X
Postpartum Condom Use	36.2	34.3		X	
Postpartum Depo-Provera® Injection Use	14.8	10.9			X
Postpartum Withdrawal Use	10.9	19.6	X		
Vaginal Delivery	77.6	59.9			X
Cesarean Section Delivery	22.8	40.1	X		

Introduction

Background

In 1987, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) developed the PRAMS project, initially with five states. The decision to develop the PRAMS surveillance system was based on research that showed the United States infant mortality rate was no longer declining as rapidly as it had in past years, the prevalence of low birth weight was showing little change, and maternal behaviors such as smoking, drug and alcohol use, and limited use of prenatal and pediatric care were contributing to the slow rate of decline. The Florida PRAMS surveillance project was initiated in June 1993.

This trend analysis presents findings from the Florida PRAMS survey for the years 2000 through 2011. It contains detailed statistics for 37 variables, presented in three sections: 1) Maternal Health and Behaviors, 2) Prenatal and Postpartum Care, and 3) Infant Health.

Purpose of PRAMS

The overall goal of PRAMS is to collect and disseminate maternal and child health data, specifically maternal behaviors before and during pregnancy and during early infancy. These data are used to aid in reducing maternal and infant morbidity and mortality. PRAMS data enhance information from the birth certificate and are designed to establish and maintain state-specific, population-based surveillance of selected maternal behaviors. PRAMS data are used for planning and evaluating maternal and child health programs in Florida.

Findings from PRAMS are intended to be used to enhance our understanding of maternal behaviors and their relationship with pregnancy outcomes. PRAMS data can also be used to develop and assess programs that identify high-risk pregnancies, reduce adverse pregnancy outcomes, and inform policy in Florida.

Methodology

Survey design and implementation

Data collection for Florida PRAMS is the result of joint efforts between the CDC, Florida Department of Health (DOH) Bureau of Epidemiology, and DOH Bureau of Vital Statistics. A complex sampling strategy has been designed to draw random samples from all live births from the Florida birth certificate database. PRAMS excluded stillbirth fetal deaths and induced abortion because reporting systems for these outcomes are not routinely available and standard definitions for these outcomes vary widely. Each month, Florida PRAMS randomly selects approximately 200 new mothers who have given birth to a live-born infant to receive the survey. Mothers whose infant has since died are still included in the survey due to the importance of learning about the maternal behaviors before and during pregnancy.

Prior to 2008, PRAMS samples were drawn from six strata based on mother's age, mother's race, and infant's birth weight. These strata consisted of: 1) mothers younger than 20 years old who had a low birth weight newborn infant, 2) white mothers 20 years old and older who had a low birth weight newborn infant, 3) black mothers 20 years old and older who had a low birth weight newborn infant, 4) mothers younger than 20 years old who had a normal birth weight newborn infant, 5) white mothers 20 years old and older who had a normal birth weight newborn infant, and 6) black mothers 20 years old and older who had a normal birth weight newborn infant.

Introduction

Starting in 2008, the sampling strategy was redesigned to draw random samples from four strata based on mother's race and infant's birth weight. These strata consisted of: 1) white mothers who had a low birth weight newborn infant, 2) non-white mothers who had a low birth weight newborn infant, 3) white mothers who had a normal birth weight newborn infant, and 4) non-white mothers who had a normal birth weight newborn infant. Redesigning the sample strategy allowed for the inclusion of more mothers from races other than white and black.

PRAMS is primarily a mail surveillance project with telephone follow-up of nonresponders. English or Spanish surveys are mailed to new mothers two to five months after giving birth. If there is no response to multiple mailed surveys, mothers are contacted by telephone. Florida PRAMS currently maintains an average response rate of 60%.

Estimates of population-based prevalence rate

The PRAMS survey data are adjusted, or "weighted," so that the resulting estimates can be generalized to the entire state population of pregnancies which resulted in a live birth during the year (excluding those that resulted in pluralities of four or greater). The results of the PRAMS survey infer behaviors among the entire group of women in Florida who delivered a live-born infant within a specified time period and who were residents of Florida.

Analysis

This report presents the trends of variables collected by the PRAMS survey from 2000 to 2011, with the exception of data from 2006 and 2007. Due to gaps in staffing and discrepancies in data collection protocols occurring in 2006 and 2007, data for these years are not directly comparable with other years of PRAMS data. Therefore, these data are not included in this report.

This report, including charts and tables, presents indicator variation by year, maternal race/ethnicity, and maternal age. Brief narratives are included to highlight major differences for the trends by race/ethnicity and by age group. This population-based surveillance data of certain maternal behaviors can be used to help plan and evaluate prenatal health programs in Florida.

Contact Information

For any questions or more detailed analysis related to PRAMS, please contact the Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology at (850) 245-4401 or visit www.floridaprams.org.

Maternal Health and Behaviors



WIC Participation During Pregnancy

PRAMS Question

During your pregnancy, were you on WIC (the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children)?

Answer: Yes.

Figure 1: Trends in prevalence of participation in WIC during pregnancy by race/ethnicity, 2000-2011*

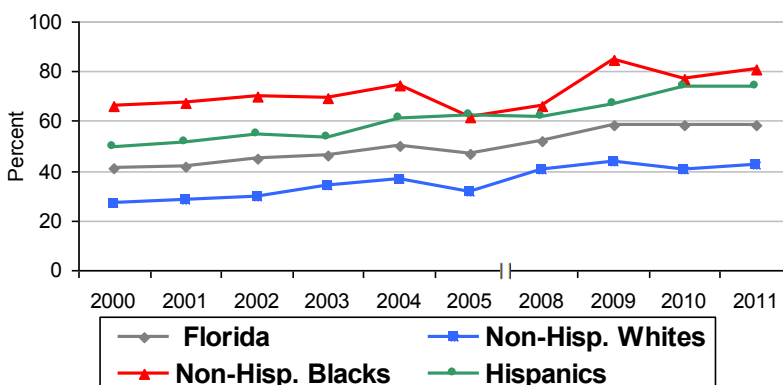


Figure 2: Trends in prevalence of participation in WIC during pregnancy by age, 2000-2011*

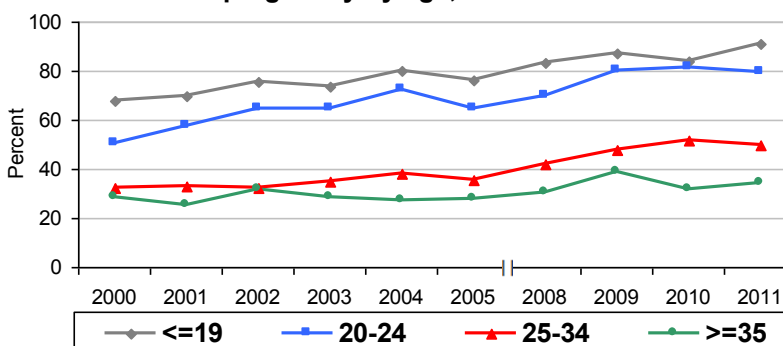


Table 1: Prevalence (%) of participation in WIC during pregnancy, 2000-2011*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	*	2008	2009	2010	2011
Florida	40.9	41.8	44.9	45.9	50.1	46.6		51.8	58.2	58.5	58.1
Non-Hisp. Whites	26.9	28.0	29.5	34.1	36.3	31.5		40.1	43.5	40.5	42.1
Non-Hisp. Blacks	66.1	67.0	70.0	69.4	74.3	61.7		66.3	84.5	76.9	80.5
Hispanics	49.1	51.3	54.6	53.5	60.8	62.1		61.3	66.4	73.6	73.6
Age: <=19	68.0	70.0	75.2	73.6	80.2	75.9		83.4	87.3	84.0	90.9
Age: 20-24	50.3	57.1	64.8	64.4	72.5	64.5		69.7	79.9	81.3	79.5
Age: 25-34	32.0	32.9	32.5	34.7	37.8	35.4		41.7	47.9	51.4	49.4
Age: >=35	28.4	25.1	31.3	28.5	27.3	27.8		30.6	39.0	31.8	33.9

*PRAMS data for 2006-2007 are not available.

Trends Over Time

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of new mothers in Florida participating in WIC during pregnancy increased by 42.1%.

Differences by Race/Ethnicity

- From 2000 to 2011, non-Hispanic blacks had a higher prevalence of participating in WIC during pregnancy than non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics in every year except 2005.
- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of participating in WIC during pregnancy increased by 21.8% among non-Hispanic blacks, by 49.9% among Hispanics, and by 56.5% among non-Hispanic whites.

Differences by Age

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of participating in WIC during pregnancy decreased as the mother's age increased.
- Mothers 24 years old and younger had a higher prevalence of participating in WIC during pregnancy than mothers 25 years old and older in every year.
- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of participating in WIC during pregnancy increased by 58.1% among mothers 20 to 24 years old and by 54.4% among mothers 25 to 34 years old.

Pre-Pregnancy Weight: Normal Weight

PRAMS Question

*Just before you got pregnant, how much did you weigh?
How tall are you without shoes? (Body Mass Index [BMI] is
calculated by weight and height).*

Answer: BMI between 18.5 and 25.

Figure 3: Trends in prevalence of normal weight before pregnancy by race/ethnicity, 2000-2011*

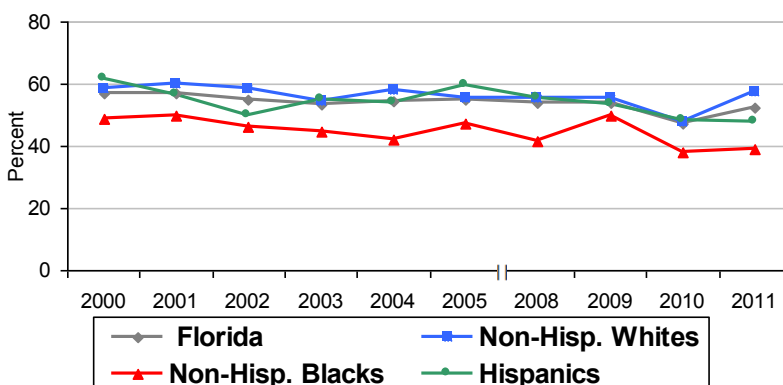


Figure 4: Trends in prevalence of normal weight before pregnancy by age, 2000-2011*

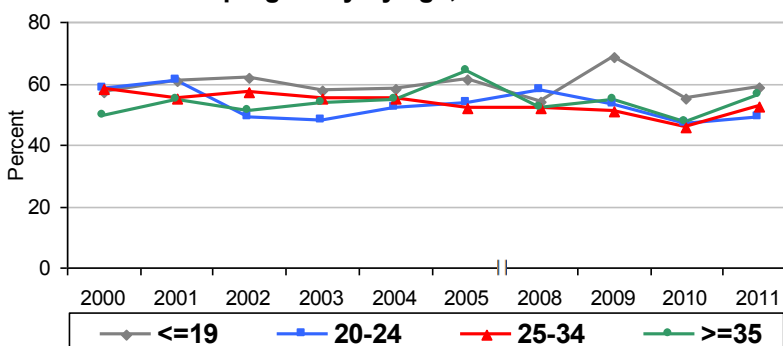


Table 2: Prevalence (%) of normal weight before pregnancy, 2000-2011*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	*	2008	2009	2010	2011
Florida	56.8	56.9	54.7	53.1	54.6	55.1		53.6	53.7	47.1	52.5
Non-Hisp. Whites	58.5	59.8	58.5	54.4	57.7	55.5		55.6	55.5	47.6	57.6
Non-Hisp. Blacks	48.9	49.7	46.4	44.8	42.3	47.0		41.4	49.5	37.9	38.9
Hispanics	61.6	56.6	49.7	55.0	54.1	59.4		55.5	53.5	48.2	47.6
Age: <=19	57.3	60.7	61.6	57.8	58.2	61.4		54.0	68.6	55.1	58.8
Age: 20-24	58.1	60.8	48.9	47.6	52.0	53.4		57.5	53.0	46.8	48.6
Age: 25-34	58.1	54.9	57.2	55.2	55.2	52.0		52.0	50.9	45.9	52.4
Age: >=35	49.5	54.4	50.9	53.4	54.7	64.1		51.8	54.7	47.4	55.9

*PRAMS data for 2006-2007 are not available.

Trends Over Time

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of new mothers in Florida having a normal weight before pregnancy decreased by 7.6%.

Differences by Race/Ethnicity

- From 2000 to 2011, non-Hispanic blacks had a consistently lower prevalence of having a normal weight before pregnancy than the overall Florida average.
- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of having a normal weight before pregnancy decreased by 22.7% among Hispanics and by 20.5% among non-Hispanic blacks.

Differences by Age

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of having a normal weight before pregnancy fluctuated between 45.9% and 68.6% among all age groups.

Florida Compared to Healthy People (HP) 2020

- The HP 2020 target is to increase the proportion of women delivering a live birth who had a healthy weight prior to pregnancy to 53.4%.
- Florida achieved this goal in all years except for 2003, 2010, and 2011.

Pre-Pregnancy Weight: Overweight

PRAMS Question

*Just before you got pregnant, how much did you weigh?
How tall are you without shoes? (Body Mass Index [BMI] is
calculated by weight and height).*

Answer: BMI between 25 and 30.

Figure 5: Trends in prevalence of overweight before pregnancy by race/ethnicity, 2000-2011*

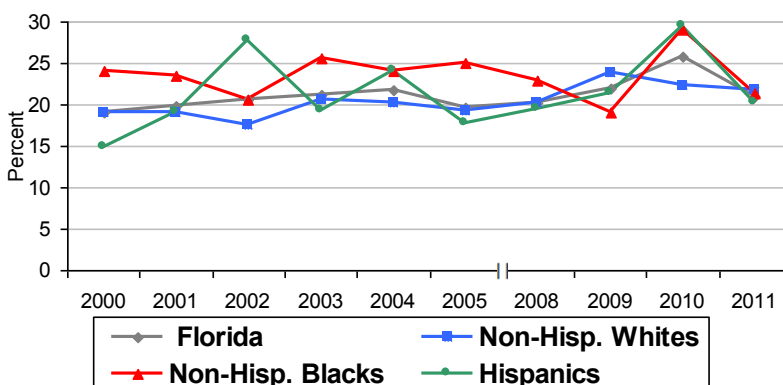


Figure 6: Trends in prevalence of overweight before pregnancy by age, 2000-2011*

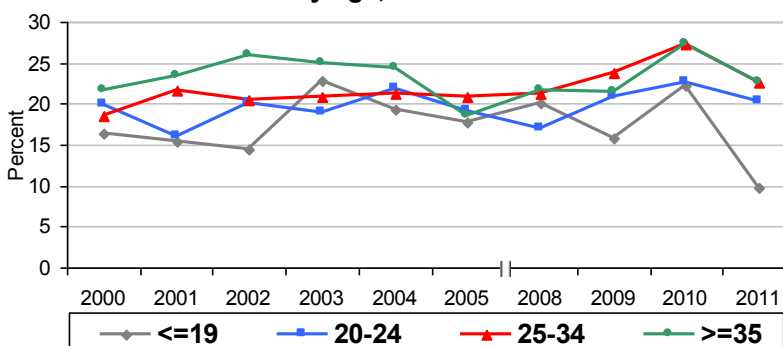


Table 3: Prevalence (%) of overweight before pregnancy, 2000-2011*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	*	2008	2009	2010	2011
Florida	19.1	19.8	20.5	21.1	21.7	19.7		20.1	21.9	25.7	21.0
Non-Hisp. Whites	19.0	19.0	17.5	20.5	20.2	19.2		20.1	23.8	22.4	21.8
Non-Hisp. Blacks	24.1	23.4	20.5	25.5	24.1	25.0		22.8	19.0	29.1	21.4
Hispanics	14.9	19.0	27.6	19.3	24.0	17.7		19.4	21.4	29.4	20.1
Age: <=19	16.3	15.3	14.5	22.7	19.3	17.8		20.0	15.8	22.2	9.7
Age: 20-24	19.9	15.9	20.0	18.9	21.9	19.0		17.0	20.9	22.6	20.3
Age: 25-34	18.5	21.6	20.5	20.9	21.3	20.8		21.3	23.8	27.2	22.6
Age: >=35	21.7	23.3	25.9	25.0	24.3	18.6		21.7	21.4	27.3	22.6

*PRAMS data for 2006-2007 are not available.

Trends Over Time

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of new mothers in Florida being overweight before pregnancy increased by 9.9%.

Differences by Race/Ethnicity

- Non-Hispanic blacks had a higher prevalence than non-Hispanic whites in every year except 2009 and 2011.
- From 2000 to 2011, the greatest increase in the prevalence of being overweight before pregnancy was seen among Hispanics. Even though some fluctuations were detected, the increase was 34.9%.

Differences by Age

- The prevalence of being overweight before pregnancy was highest among mothers 35 years old and older in all years except for 2005, 2009, and 2011.

Pre-Pregnancy Weight: Obese

PRAMS Question

*Just before you got pregnant, how much did you weigh?
How tall are you without shoes? (Body Mass Index [BMI] is
calculated by weight and height).*

Answer: BMI of 30 or more.

Figure 7: Trends in prevalence of obesity before pregnancy by race/ethnicity, 2000-2011*

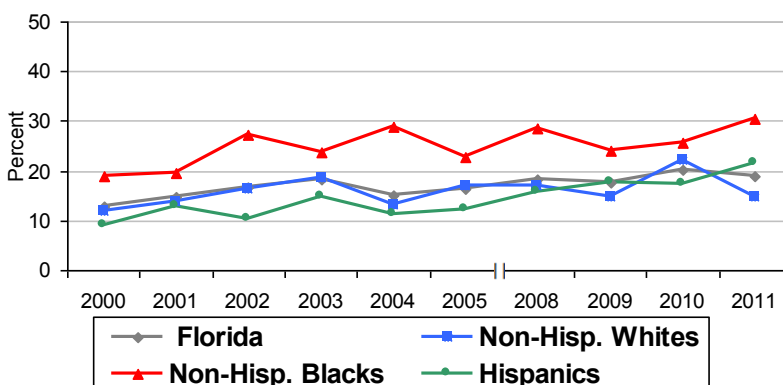


Figure 8: Trends in prevalence of obesity before pregnancy by age, 2000-2011*

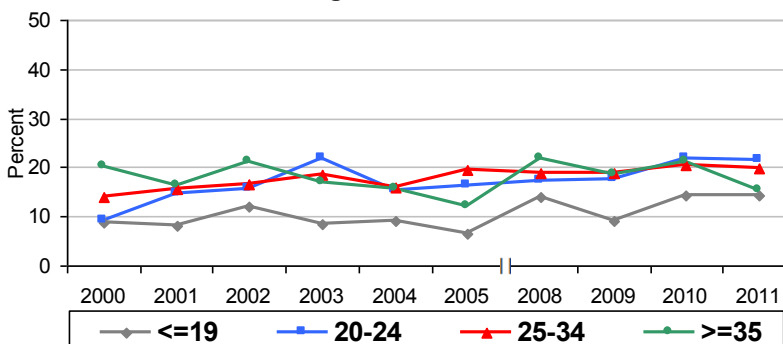


Table 4: Prevalence (%) of obesity before pregnancy, 2000-2011*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	*	2008	2009	2010	2011
Florida	12.8	14.6	16.6	18.2	15.0	16.2		18.4	17.5	20.3	19.0
Non-Hisp. Whites	11.9	13.7	16.4	18.6	13.2	16.9		17.1	14.6	22.1	14.6
Non-Hisp. Blacks	18.9	19.4	27.3	23.7	28.7	22.7		28.4	24.1	25.8	30.6
Hispanics	9.0	12.8	10.4	14.6	11.2	12.1		15.7	17.7	17.3	21.5
Age: <=19	8.7	8.1	11.9	8.5	9.1	6.6		14.0	9.2	14.4	14.4
Age: 20-24	9.2	14.5	15.7	21.9	15.2	16.2		17.3	17.4	21.6	21.3
Age: 25-34	13.8	15.7	16.7	18.4	16.0	19.6		18.9	18.8	20.6	19.7
Age: >=35	20.0	16.2	21.0	16.9	15.5	12.1		21.9	18.4	21.0	15.1

*PRAMS data for 2006-2007 are not available.

Trends Over Time

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of new mothers in Florida being obese before pregnancy increased by 48.4%.

Differences by Race/Ethnicity

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of being obese before pregnancy was higher among non-Hispanic blacks than among non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics.
- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of being obese before pregnancy increased by 22.7% among non-Hispanic whites, by 61.9% among non-Hispanic blacks, and by 138.9% among Hispanics.

Differences by Age

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of being obese before pregnancy was lower among mothers 19 years old and younger than among mothers 20 years old and older.
- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of being obese before pregnancy increased by 65.5% among mothers 19 years old and younger and by 131.5% among mothers 20 to 24 years old.

Recommended Weight Gain During Pregnancy

Birth Certificate Question

Mother's Weight at Delivery - Mother's Pre-Pregnancy Weight
Recommended Weight Gain is:**

Underweight Mothers: 28-40 pounds.

Normal Weight Mothers: 25-35 pounds.

Overweight Mothers: 15-25 pounds.

Obese Mothers: 11-20 pounds.

Figure 9: Trends in prevalence of gaining the recommended weight during pregnancy by race/ethnicity, 2000-2011*

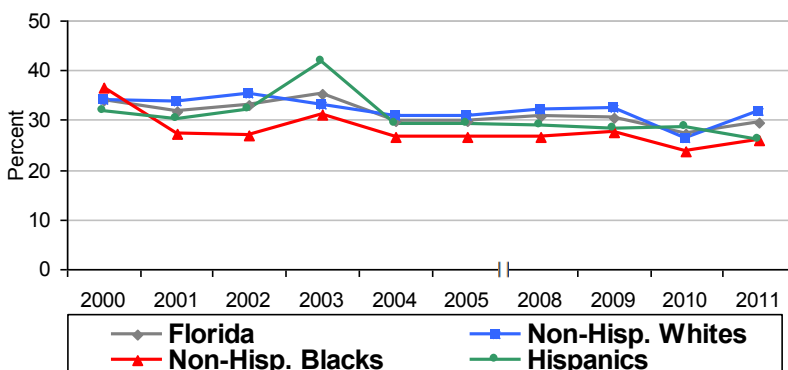


Figure 10: Trends in prevalence of gaining the recommended weight during pregnancy by age, 2000-2011*

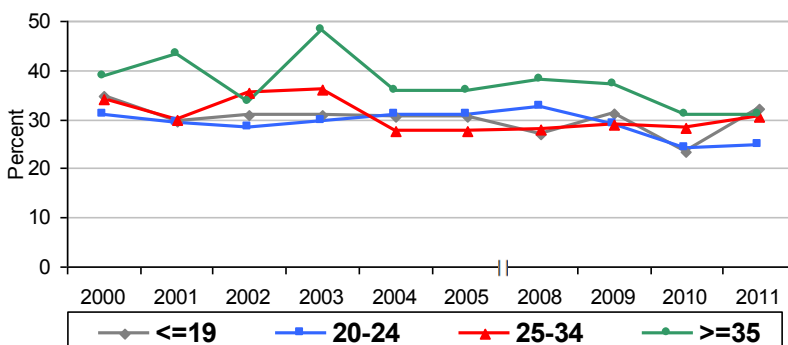


Table 5: Prevalence (%) of gaining the recommended weight during pregnancy, 2000-2011*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	*	2008	2009	2010	2011
Florida	33.9	31.7	33.0	35.4	29.9	29.9		30.7	30.3	27.2	29.4
Non-Hisp. Whites	33.9	33.6	35.3	33.0	30.9	30.9		31.9	32.5	26.2	31.8
Non-Hisp. Blacks	36.5	27.3	26.9	31.2	26.5	26.5		26.6	27.7	23.6	26.1
Hispanics	31.8	30.1	32.1	41.7	29.1	29.1		29.0	28.1	28.4	26.1
Age: <=19	34.8	29.5	30.9	30.9	30.6	30.6		27.1	31.1	23.3	32.3
Age: 20-24	30.7	29.2	28.2	29.4	30.7	30.7		32.5	29.0	24.1	24.8
Age: 25-34	34.1	30.0	35.5	35.9	27.6	27.6		28.0	28.8	28.3	30.6
Age: >=35	38.6	43.1	33.6	47.9	35.8	35.8		37.9	37.0	30.9	31.0

*PRAMS data for 2006-2007 are not available.

**Pregnancy weight gain recommendation is from the Institute of Medicine's 2009 guidelines.

Trends Over Time

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of new mothers in Florida gaining the recommended amount of weight during pregnancy decreased by 13.3%.

Differences by Race/Ethnicity

- Compared to non-Hispanic whites, non-Hispanic blacks had a lower prevalence of gaining the recommended amount of weight during pregnancy in every year except 2000.
- The prevalence of gaining the recommended amount of weight during pregnancy decreased by 28.5% among non-Hispanic blacks from 2000 to 2011; this was the largest decrease among all race/ethnicity groups.

Differences by Age

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of gaining the recommended amount of weight during pregnancy was higher among mothers 35 years old and older than among mothers 34 years old and younger in every year except 2002 and 2011.

Cigarette Use: Before Pregnancy

PRAMS Question

In the three months before you got pregnant, how many cigarettes did you smoke on an average day?

Answer: Less than one, one to five, six to ten, 11 to 20, 21 to 40, or 41 cigarettes or more. (Any answer except 'I don't smoke now.')

Figure 11: Trends in prevalence of cigarette use before pregnancy by race/ethnicity, 2000-2011*

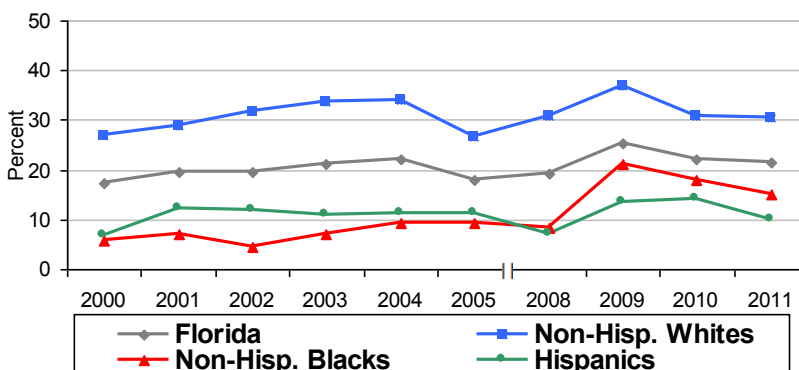


Figure 12: Trends in prevalence of cigarette use before pregnancy by age, 2000-2011*

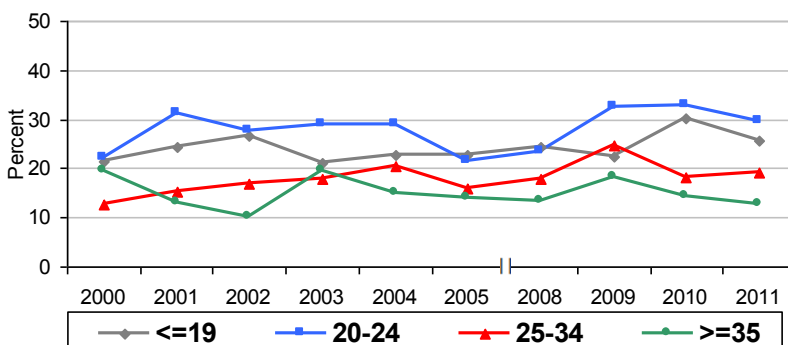


Table 6: Prevalence (%) of cigarette use before pregnancy, 2000-2011*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	*	2008	2009	2010	2011
Florida	17.2	19.7	19.5	21.3	22.1	17.9		19.2	25.4	22.2	21.4
Non-Hisp. Whites	26.8	29.0	31.7	33.8	34.0	26.5		30.9	36.7	30.9	30.5
Non-Hisp. Blacks	5.7	7.0	4.5	7.0	9.2	9.4		8.3	21.2	17.8	15.0
Hispanics	6.6	12.1	11.7	11.0	11.1	11.3		7.2	13.4	14.2	9.9
Age: <=19	21.5	24.2	26.5	21.1	22.6	22.6		24.4	22.5	30.3	25.5
Age: 20-24	22.2	31.2	27.6	28.9	28.9	21.5		23.5	32.4	32.9	29.6
Age: 25-34	12.6	15.4	16.9	17.7	20.4	16.0		17.7	24.6	18.2	19.3
Age: >=35	19.5	13.1	10.1	19.4	14.9	13.9		13.2	18.3	14.3	12.8

*PRAMS data for 2006-2007 are not available.

Trends Over Time

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of new mothers in Florida using cigarettes before pregnancy increased by 24.4%.

Differences by Race/Ethnicity

- From 2000 to 2011, non-Hispanic whites had a higher prevalence of using cigarettes before pregnancy than non-Hispanic blacks and Hispanics.
- From 2000 to 2011, the increases in prevalence of using cigarettes before pregnancy were 13.8% among non-Hispanic whites, 50.0% among Hispanics, and 163.2% among non-Hispanic blacks.

Differences by Age

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of using cigarettes before pregnancy among mothers 24 years old and younger was higher than among mothers 35 years old and older.
- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of using cigarettes before pregnancy among mothers 35 years old and older decreased by 34.4%; this was the only age group to show a decrease in prevalence.

Cigarette Use: During Pregnancy

PRAMS Question

In the last three months of your pregnancy, how many cigarettes did you smoke on an average day?

Answer: Less than one, one to five, six to ten, 11 to 20, 21 to 40, or 41 cigarettes or more. (Any answer except 'I don't smoke now.')

Figure 13: Trends in prevalence of cigarette use during pregnancy by race/ethnicity, 2000-2011*

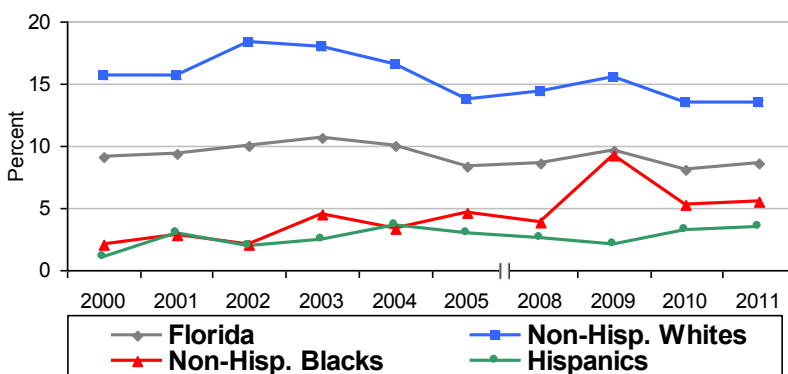


Figure 14: Trends in prevalence of cigarette use during pregnancy by age, 2000-2011*

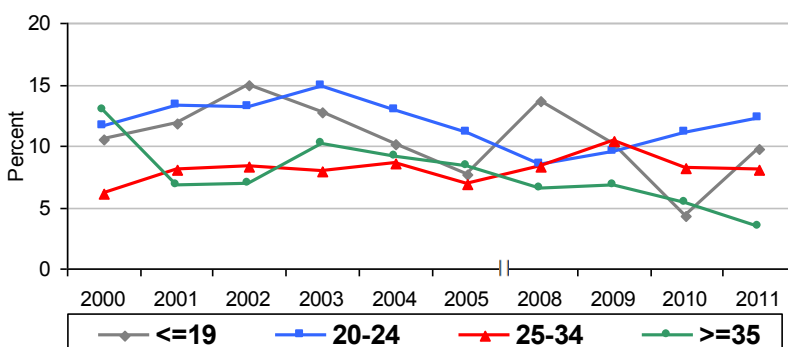


Table 7: Prevalence (%) of cigarette use during pregnancy, 2000-2011*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	*	2008	2009	2010	2011
Florida	9.1	9.4	10.0	10.6	10.0	8.3		8.6	9.6	8.1	8.6
Non-Hisp. Whites	15.7	15.6	18.3	17.9	16.6	13.7		14.3	15.5	13.5	13.4
Non-Hisp. Blacks	2.0	2.8	2.1	4.5	3.3	4.6		3.9	9.2	5.2	5.5
Hispanics	1.0	3.0	1.9	2.4	3.6	3.0		2.6	2.0	3.2	3.5
Age: <=19	10.5	11.8	14.9	12.7	10.1	7.6		13.6	10.1	4.3	9.8
Age: 20-24	11.6	13.2	13.1	14.8	12.8	11.0		8.5	9.5	11.1	12.2
Age: 25-34	6.1	8.0	8.3	7.9	8.6	6.9		8.3	10.4	8.2	8.1
Age: >=35	12.9	6.8	6.9	10.1	9.1	8.3		6.5	6.7	5.3	3.4

*PRAMS data for 2006-2007 are not available.

Trends Over Time

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of new mothers in Florida using cigarettes during pregnancy remained fairly consistent.

Differences by Race/Ethnicity

- From 2000 to 2011, non-Hispanic whites had a higher prevalence of using cigarettes during pregnancy than non-Hispanic blacks and Hispanics.
- In 2011, the prevalence of using cigarettes during pregnancy among non-Hispanic whites was 2.4 times as high as the prevalence among non-Hispanic blacks, and 3.8 times as high as the prevalence among Hispanics.

Differences by Age

- From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of using cigarettes during pregnancy was higher among mothers 20 to 24 years old than among mothers 35 years old and older.
- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of using cigarettes during pregnancy among mothers 25 to 34 years old increased by 32.8%; this was the largest increase among all age groups.

Cigarette Use: After Pregnancy

PRAMS Question

How many cigarettes do you smoke on an average day now?

Answer: Less than one, one to five, six to ten, 11 to 20, 21 to 40, or 41 cigarettes or more. (Any answer except 'I don't smoke now.')

Figure 15: Trends in prevalence of cigarette use after pregnancy by race/ethnicity, 2000-2011*

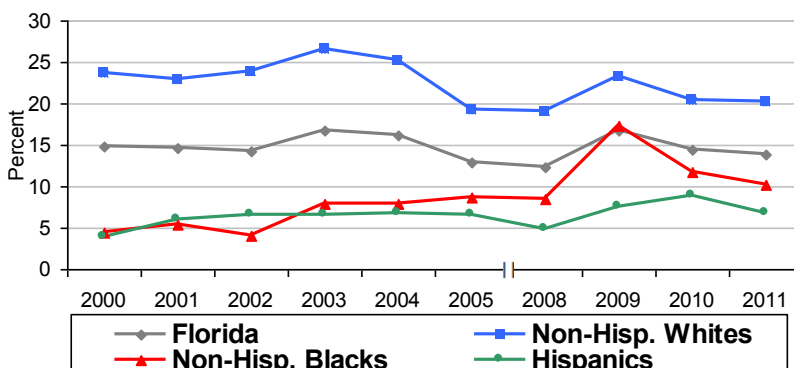


Figure 16: Trends in prevalence of cigarette use after pregnancy by age, 2000-2011*

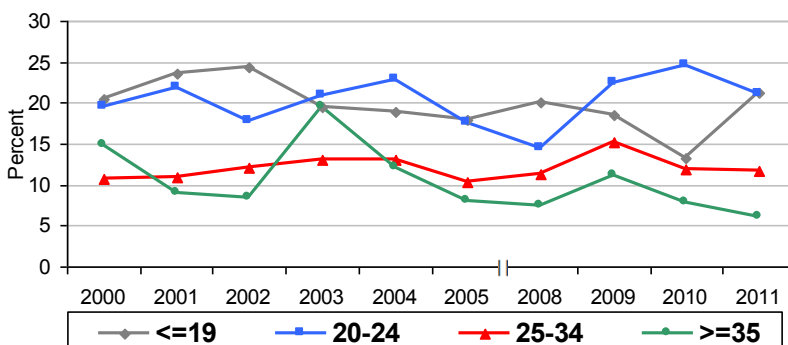


Table 8: Prevalence (%) of cigarette use after pregnancy, 2000-2011*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	*	2008	2009	2010	2011
Florida	14.8	14.7	14.3	16.7	16.1	12.8		12.4	16.7	14.4	13.9
Non-Hisp. Whites	23.6	22.9	23.8	26.5	25.1	19.3		19.1	23.3	20.4	20.2
Non-Hisp. Blacks	4.4	5.3	4.1	7.8	7.9	8.7		8.4	17.4	11.8	10.2
Hispanics	3.8	6.0	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.5		4.9	7.5	8.8	6.8
Age: <=19	20.4	23.5	24.4	19.5	18.8	18.0		20.0	18.6	13.3	21.2
Age: 20-24	19.4	21.9	17.7	20.9	22.8	17.6		14.5	22.4	24.5	21.1
Age: 25-34	10.7	11.0	12.1	13.0	13.1	10.4		11.3	15.2	11.9	11.6
Age: >=35	14.8	9.0	8.4	19.5	12.0	7.9		7.5	11.1	7.8	6.1

*PRAMS data for 2006-2007 are not available.

Trends Over Time

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of new mothers in Florida using cigarettes after pregnancy remained fairly constant.

Differences by Race/Ethnicity

- From 2000 to 2011, non-Hispanic whites had a higher prevalence of using cigarettes after pregnancy than non-Hispanic blacks and Hispanics.
- In 2011, the prevalence of using cigarettes after pregnancy among non-Hispanic whites was three times the prevalence among Hispanics, and two times the prevalence among non-Hispanic blacks.

Differences by Age

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of using cigarettes after pregnancy was higher among mothers 24 years old and younger than among mothers 25 years old and older in every year except 2003.
- In 2011, the prevalence of using cigarettes after pregnancy among mothers 19 years old and younger was 3.5 times as high as among mothers 35 years old and older.

Alcohol Use: Before Pregnancy

PRAMS Question

During the three months before you got pregnant, how many alcoholic drinks did you have in an average week?

Answer: Less than one drink, one to three drinks, four to six drinks, seven to 13 drinks, or 14 drinks or more.

Figure 17: Trends in prevalence of alcohol use before pregnancy by race/ethnicity, 2000-2011*

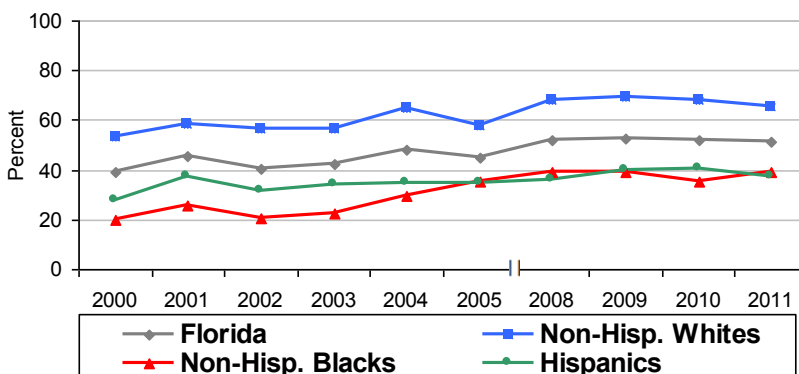


Figure 18: Trends in prevalence of alcohol use before pregnancy by age, 2000-2011*

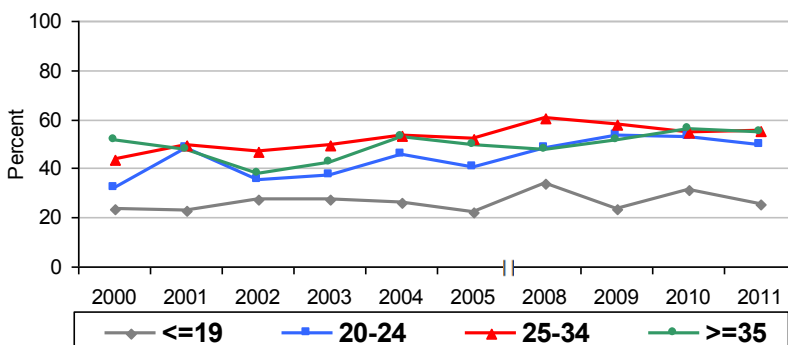


Table 9: Prevalence (%) of alcohol use before pregnancy, 2000-2011*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	*	2008	2009	2010	2011
Florida	39.0	45.5	40.3	42.5	48.2	45.0		52.2	52.4	52.0	51.2
Non-Hisp. Whites	52.9	58.4	56.4	56.5	64.7	57.7		68.2	69.0	68.2	65.5
Non-Hisp. Blacks	19.9	25.8	20.3	22.2	29.2	35.1		38.8	39.2	35.1	38.9
Hispanics	27.7	36.9	31.2	34.2	34.3	34.5		35.7	39.8	40.1	37.1
Age: <=19	23.5	22.9	27.3	27.0	26.0	22.1		33.6	23.5	31.3	25.6
Age: 20-24	31.5	47.9	35.0	37.2	45.2	40.1		48.2	53.4	52.4	49.6
Age: 25-34	43.7	49.1	46.5	49.1	53.5	51.9		60.3	57.9	54.4	55.4
Age: >=35	51.3	47.4	37.8	42.3	52.6	49.1		47.7	51.2	55.6	54.7

*PRAMS data for 2006-2007 are not available.

Trends Over Time

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of new mothers in Florida using alcohol before pregnancy increased by 31.3%.

Differences by Race/Ethnicity

- From 2000 to 2011, non-Hispanic whites had a higher prevalence of using alcohol before pregnancy than non-Hispanic blacks and Hispanics.
- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of using alcohol before pregnancy increased by 23.8% among non-Hispanic whites, by 33.9% among Hispanics, and by 95.5% among non-Hispanic blacks.

Differences by Age

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of using alcohol before pregnancy increased among all age groups. The greatest increase was among mothers 20 to 24 years old, by 57.5%.

Florida Compared to Healthy People (HP) 2020

- The HP 2020 target for increasing the proportion of women who did not drink alcohol prior to pregnancy is 56.4%.
- Florida achieved this goal only in the years 2000, 2002, and 2003.

Alcohol Use: During Pregnancy

PRAMS Question

During the last three months of your pregnancy, how many alcoholic drinks did you have in an average week?

Answer: Less than one drink, one to three drinks, four to six drinks, seven to 13 drinks, or 14 drinks or more.

Figure 19: Trends in prevalence of alcohol use during pregnancy by race/ethnicity, 2000-2011*

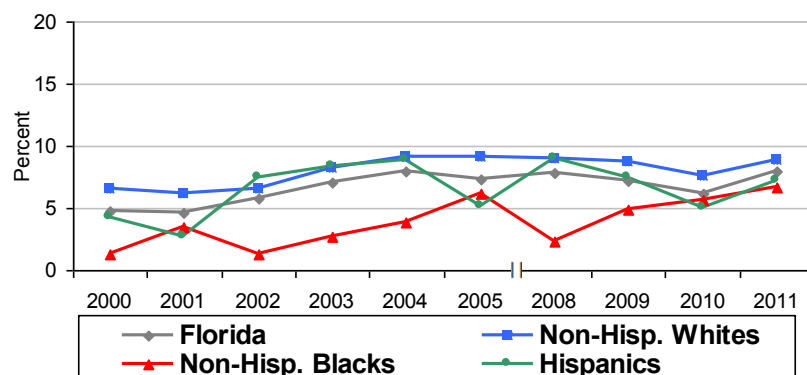


Figure 20: Trends in prevalence of alcohol use during pregnancy by age, 2000-2011*

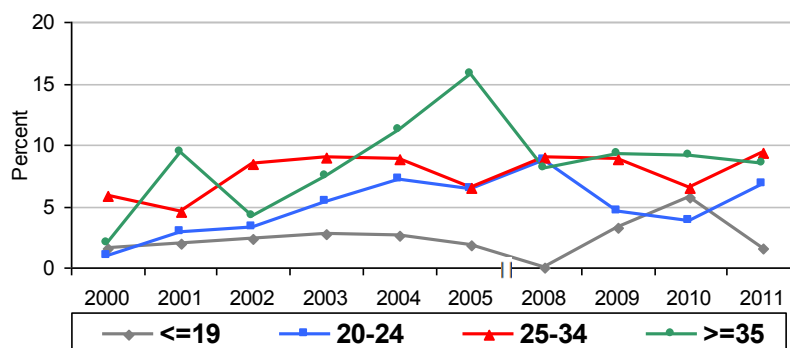


Table 10: Prevalence (%) of alcohol use during pregnancy, 2000-2011*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	*	2008	2009	2010	2011
Florida	4.7	4.6	5.8	7.1	8.0	7.3		7.8	7.2	6.1	7.9
Non-Hisp. Whites	6.6	6.1	6.6	8.2	9.1	9.1		9.0	8.7	7.6	8.9
Non-Hisp. Blacks	1.3	3.4	1.3	2.7	3.9	6.1		2.3	4.9	5.7	6.7
Hispanics	4.2	2.7	7.4	8.3	8.9	5.1		9.0	7.4	5.0	7.2
Age: <=19	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.7	2.6	1.8		0.0	3.2	5.7	1.6
Age: 20-24	0.9	2.8	3.2	5.3	7.1	6.4		8.7	4.5	3.8	6.7
Age: 25-34	5.8	4.6	8.4	9.0	8.8	6.5		9.0	8.8	6.5	9.3
Age: >=35	1.9	9.4	4.2	7.4	11.2	15.7		8.1	9.2	9.1	8.4

*PRAMS data for 2006-2007 are not available.

Trends Over Time

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of new mothers in Florida using alcohol during pregnancy increased by 68.1%.

Differences by Race/Ethnicity

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of using alcohol during pregnancy among non-Hispanic whites was higher than among non-Hispanic blacks in every year and higher than among Hispanics in every year except 2002, 2003, and 2008.
- However, in 2011, the prevalence of using alcohol during pregnancy among non-Hispanic blacks was 5.2 times as high as the prevalence in 2000.

Differences by Age

- From 2000 to 2011, mothers 25 years old and older had a higher prevalence of using alcohol during pregnancy than mothers 24 years old and younger in every year except 2008.

Multivitamin Consumption Before Pregnancy

PRAMS Question

In the month before you got pregnant with your new baby, how many times a week did you take a multivitamin?

Answer: I took a multivitamin at least once per week.

Figure 21: Trends in prevalence of multivitamin consumption by race/ethnicity, 2000-2011*

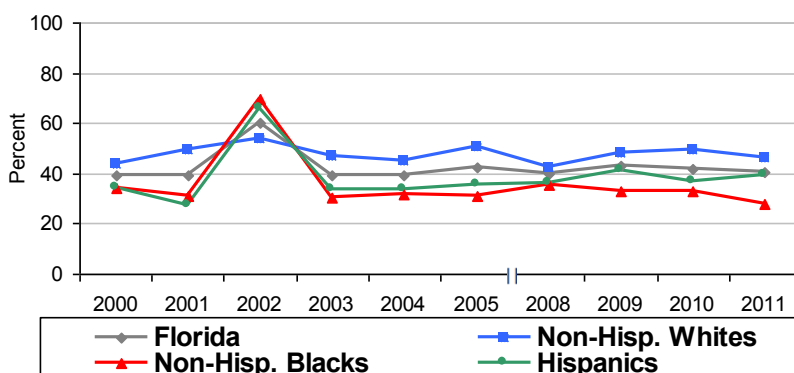


Figure 22: Trends in prevalence of multivitamin consumption by age, 2000-2011*

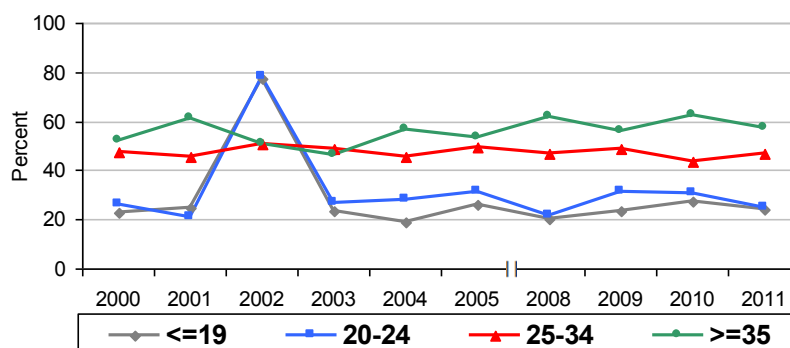


Table 11: Prevalence (%) of multivitamin consumption, 2000-2011*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	*	2008	2009	2010	2011
Florida	39.4	39.5	60.1	39.5	39.5	42.3		39.7	42.9	41.8	40.7
Non-Hisp. Whites	43.6	49.1	53.6	46.6	44.8	50.7		42.1	48.0	49.3	46.4
Non-Hisp. Blacks	34.2	30.7	69.7	30.2	31.7	31.2		35.3	32.8	32.7	27.9
Hispanics	34.1	26.9	65.6	33.4	33.3	35.6		36.3	41.1	36.8	39.2
Age: <=19	22.7	24.9	77.1	23.3	18.8	25.7		20.4	23.1	27.3	24.1
Age: 20-24	26.0	20.7	77.6	26.4	27.8	31.1		21.7	31.2	30.5	24.6
Age: 25-34	47.5	45.4	50.8	48.8	45.5	49.3		46.9	48.5	43.5	46.6
Age: >=35	52.2	60.9	50.7	46.2	56.7	53.0		61.7	55.8	62.4	56.9

*PRAMS data for 2006-2007 are not available.

Trends Over Time

- From 2003 to 2011, the prevalence of new mothers in Florida taking a multivitamin at least once a week before pregnancy remained fairly constant from 39.5% to 40.7%, with the highest prevalence of 60.1% occurring in 2002.

Differences by Race/Ethnicity

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of taking a multivitamin at least once a week before pregnancy was higher among non-Hispanic whites than among non-Hispanic blacks and Hispanics in every year except 2002.

Differences by Age

- From 2003 to 2011, the prevalence of taking a multivitamin at least once a week before pregnancy among mothers 24 years old and younger was lower than the prevalence among mothers 25 years old and older.
- Mothers 35 years old and older had the highest prevalence of taking a multivitamin at least once a week before pregnancy in most years.

Physical Abuse: Before Pregnancy

PRAMS Question

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

Answer: Yes.

Figure 23: Trends in prevalence of physical abuse before pregnancy by race/ethnicity, 2000-2011*

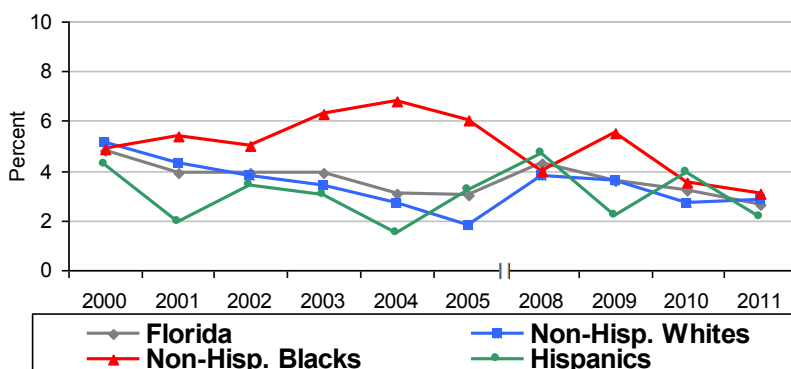


Figure 24: Trends in prevalence of physical abuse before pregnancy by age, 2000-2011*

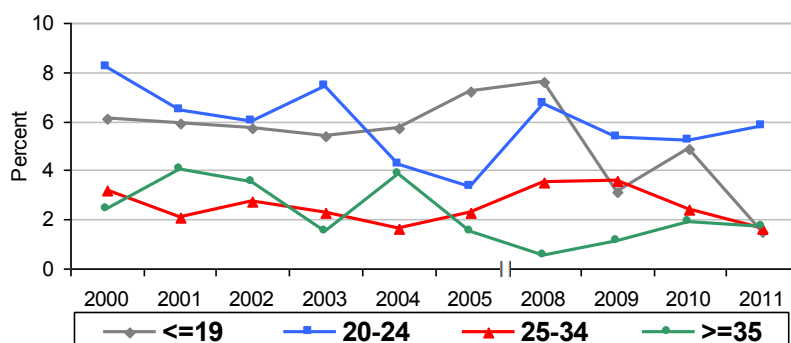


Table 12: Prevalence (%) of physical abuse before pregnancy, 2000-2011*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	*	2008	2009	2010	2011
Florida	4.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.1	3.0		4.3	3.6	3.2	2.6
Non-Hisp. Whites	5.1	4.3	3.8	3.4	2.7	1.8		3.8	3.6	2.7	2.8
Non-Hisp. Blacks	4.9	5.4	5.0	6.3	6.8	6.0		4.0	5.5	3.5	3.1
Hispanics	4.2	1.9	3.4	3.0	1.5	3.2		4.7	2.2	3.9	2.1
Age: <=19	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.4	5.7	7.2		7.6	3.1	4.9	1.5
Age: 20-24	8.2	6.4	6.0	7.4	4.2	3.3		6.7	5.3	5.2	5.8
Age: 25-34	3.2	2.1	2.7	2.3	1.6	2.3		3.5	3.6	2.4	1.6
Age: >=35	2.4	4.0	3.5	1.5	3.8	1.5		0.5	1.1	1.9	1.7

*PRAMS data for 2006-2007 are not available.

Trends Over Time

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of new mothers in Florida exposed to physical abuse before pregnancy decreased by 45.8%.

Differences by Race/Ethnicity

- From 2000 to 2011, non-Hispanic blacks had a higher prevalence of exposure to physical abuse before pregnancy than non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics in every year except 2000, 2008, and 2010.
- From 2003 to 2011, the prevalence of exposure to physical abuse before pregnancy among non-Hispanic blacks decreased from 6.3% to 3.1%.

Differences by Age

- From 2000 to 2011, mothers 24 years old and younger had a higher prevalence of exposure to physical abuse before pregnancy than mothers 25 years old and older in every year except 2009 and 2011.
- In 2011, the prevalence of exposure to physical abuse before pregnancy among mothers 20 to 24 years old was 3.4 times as high as the prevalence among mothers in any other age group.

Physical Abuse: During Pregnancy

PRAMS Question

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

Answer: Yes.

Figure 25: Trends in prevalence of physical abuse during pregnancy by race/ethnicity, 2000-2011*

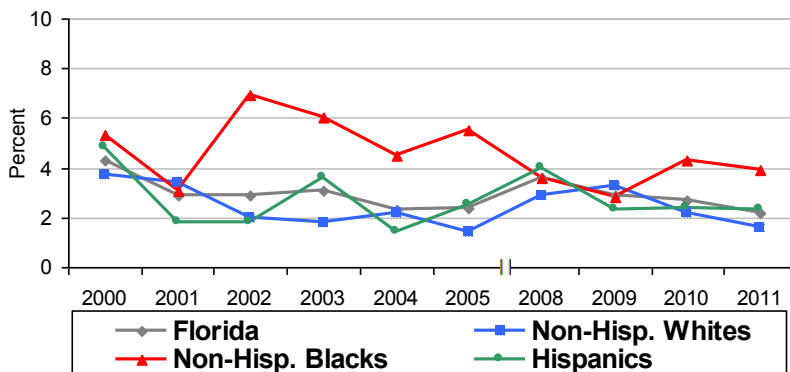


Figure 26: Trends in prevalence of physical abuse during pregnancy by age, 2000-2011*

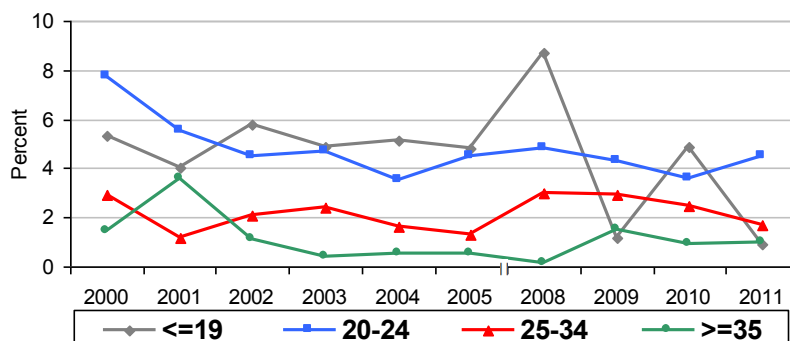


Table 13: Prevalence (%) of physical abuse during pregnancy, 2000-2011*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	*	2008	2009	2010	2011
Florida	4.3	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.3	2.4		3.6	2.9	2.7	2.2
Non-Hisp. Whites	3.7	3.4	2.0	1.8	2.2	1.4		2.9	3.3	2.2	1.6
Non-Hisp. Blacks	5.3	3.1	6.9	6.0	4.5	5.5		3.6	2.8	4.3	3.9
Hispanics	4.8	1.8	1.8	3.6	1.4	2.5		4.0	2.3	2.4	2.3
Age: <=19	5.3	4.0	5.8	4.9	5.1	4.8		8.7	1.2	4.9	0.9
Age: 20-24	7.7	5.5	4.5	4.7	3.5	4.5		4.8	4.3	3.6	4.5
Age: 25-34	2.9	1.2	2.1	2.4	1.6	1.3		3.0	2.9	2.5	1.7
Age: >=35	1.4	3.6	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.5		0.1	1.5	0.9	1.0

*PRAMS data for 2006-2007 are not available.

Trends Over Time

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of new mothers in Florida exposed to physical abuse during pregnancy decreased by 48.8%.

Differences by Race/Ethnicity

- In 2011, the prevalence of exposure to physical abuse during pregnancy was higher among non-Hispanic blacks than among non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics.

Differences by Age

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of exposure to physical abuse during pregnancy among mothers 20 to 24 years old was higher than among mothers 25 years old and older.
- In 2011, the prevalence of exposure to physical abuse during pregnancy among mothers 20 to 24 years old was 4.5 times as high as the prevalence among mothers 35 years old and older.

HIV Test During Pregnancy

PRAMS Question

At any time during your most recent pregnancy or delivery, did you have a blood test for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), the virus that causes Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS)?

Answer: Yes.

Figure 27: Trends in prevalence of HIV testing during pregnancy by race/ethnicity, 2000-2011*

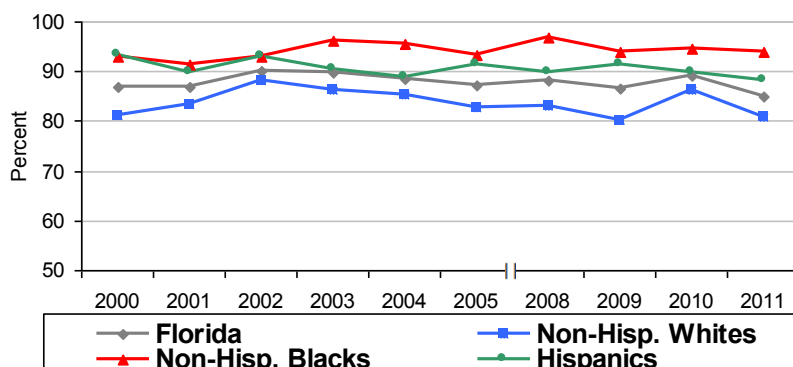


Figure 28: Trends in prevalence of HIV testing during pregnancy by age, 2000-2011*

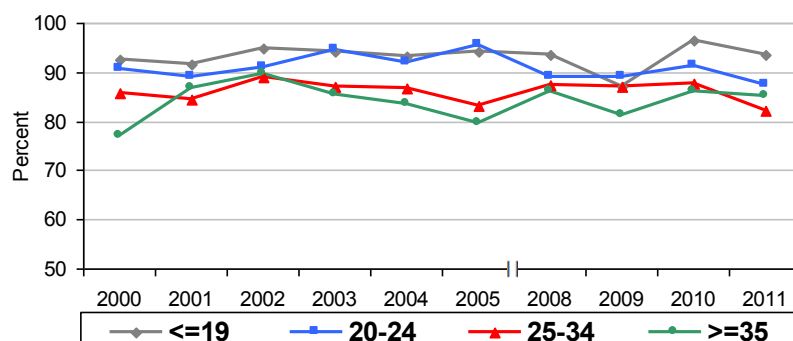


Table 14: Prevalence (%) of HIV testing during pregnancy, 2000-2011*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	*	2008	2009	2010	2011
Florida	86.7	86.8	90.2	89.6	88.4	87.2		88.3	86.6	89.1	84.8
Non-Hisp. Whites	81.0	83.4	88.3	86.3	85.4	82.7		83.0	80.0	86.2	80.8
Non-Hisp. Blacks	92.8	91.3	93.0	96.3	95.6	93.4		96.9	94.0	94.7	93.9
Hispanics	93.3	89.9	92.9	90.5	88.8	91.2		89.9	91.2	89.9	88.1
Age: <=19	92.6	91.7	94.8	94.3	93.3	94.1		93.4	87.1	96.5	93.5
Age: 20-24	90.7	89.0	90.9	94.5	92.0	95.6		89.1	88.8	91.1	87.2
Age: 25-34	85.8	84.5	89.1	86.9	86.7	83.1		87.4	86.9	87.8	82.2
Age: >=35	77.0	86.7	89.5	85.3	83.4	79.5		85.9	81.3	86.0	85.0

*PRAMS data for 2006-2007 are not available.

Trends Over Time

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of new mothers in Florida being tested for HIV during pregnancy remained relatively constant.

Differences by Race/Ethnicity

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of being tested for HIV during pregnancy was lower among non-Hispanic whites than among non-Hispanic blacks and Hispanics.
- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of being tested for HIV during pregnancy among non-Hispanic blacks increased slightly from 92.8% to 93.9%.

Differences by Age

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of being tested for HIV during pregnancy was lower among mothers 25 years old and older than among mothers 24 years old and younger.

Unintended Pregnancy

PRAMS Question

Thinking back to just before you got pregnant, how did you feel about becoming pregnant?

Answer: I wanted to be pregnant later or I didn't want to be pregnant then or at any time in the future.

Figure 29: Trends in prevalence of unintended pregnancy by race/ethnicity, 2000-2011*

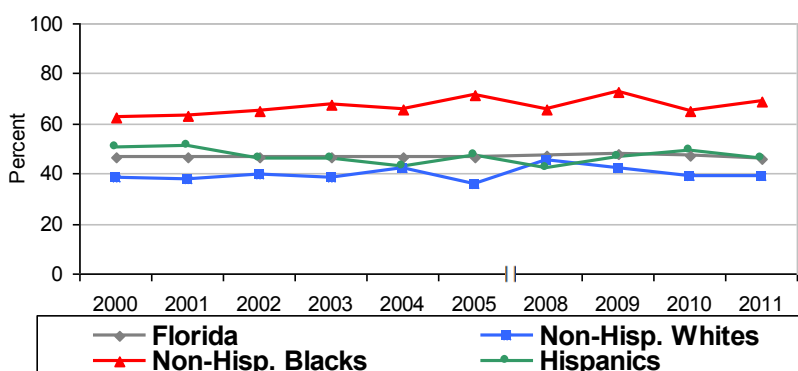


Figure 30: Trends in prevalence of unintended pregnancy by age, 2000-2011*

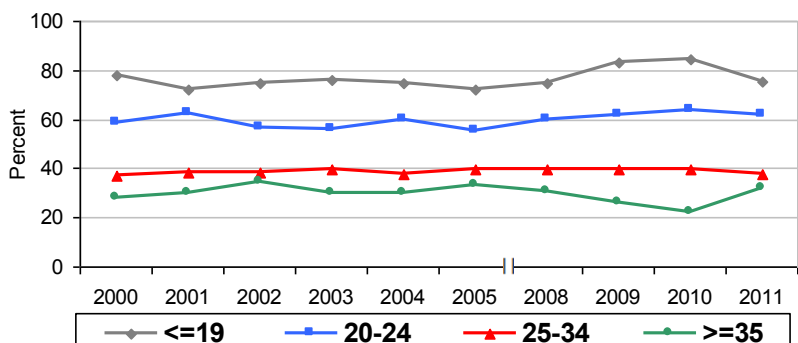


Table 15: Prevalence (%) of unintended pregnancy, 2000-2011*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	*	2008	2009	2010	2011
Florida	46.4	46.7	46.3	46.5	46.4	46.3		47.4	47.6	47.1	46.1
Non-Hisp. Whites	38.1	37.4	39.7	37.9	42.3	35.9		45.5	41.9	39.0	38.7
Non-Hisp. Blacks	62.4	63.1	64.9	67.4	65.8	71.1		65.5	72.4	64.7	68.8
Hispanics	50.5	51.1	45.8	46.1	42.8	47.4		41.8	46.2	49.2	45.6
Age: <=19	77.8	72.3	74.9	75.9	74.7	71.8		75.0	83.1	84.4	75.2
Age: 20-24	58.2	62.2	56.7	55.7	59.5	55.1		59.6	62.0	63.7	61.4
Age: 25-34	36.9	38.4	38.3	39.9	37.9	39.4		39.7	39.9	39.9	37.9
Age: >=35	28.0	29.8	34.1	29.6	29.6	33.3		30.5	26.1	22.3	32.0

*PRAMS data for 2006-2007 are not available.

Trends Over Time

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of new mothers in Florida who experienced an unintended pregnancy remained relatively constant, ranging from a low of 46.1% to a high of 47.6%.

Differences by Race/Ethnicity

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence having an unintended pregnancy among non-Hispanic blacks was higher than the prevalence among non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics.
- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of having an unintended pregnancy increased by 10.3% among non-Hispanic blacks and decreased by 9.7% among Hispanics.

Differences by Age

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of having an unintended pregnancy decreased as the mother's age increased.
- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of having an unintended pregnancy among mothers 19 years old and younger was more than two times as high as the prevalence among mothers 35 years old and older in every year.

Prenatal and Postpartum Care



Birth Control Use at Time of Conception

PRAMS Question

When you became pregnant with your new baby, were you or your husband or partner doing anything to keep from getting pregnant? (Among new mothers who were not trying to get pregnant.)

Answer: Yes.

Figure 31: Trends in prevalence of birth control use at time of conception by race/ethnicity, 2000-2011*

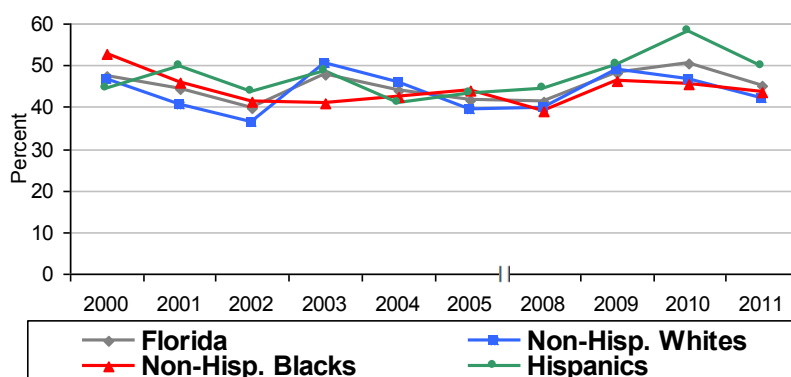


Figure 32: Trends in prevalence of birth control use at time of conception by age, 2000-2011*

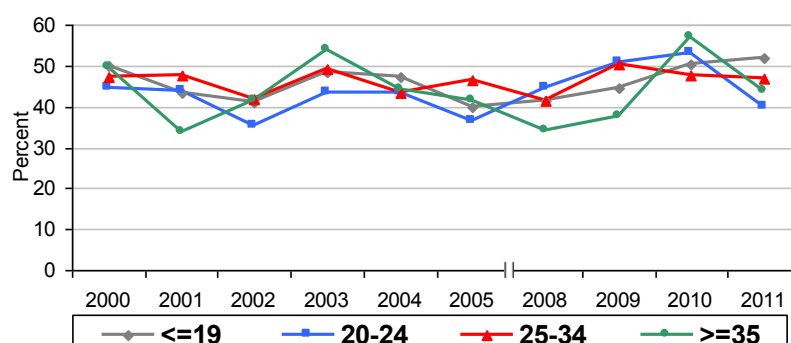


Table 16: Prevalence (%) of birth control use at time of conception, 2000-2011*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	*	2008	2009	2010	2011
Florida	47.2	44.2	39.8	47.6	44.1	41.8		41.4	48.1	50.3	45.1
Non-Hisp. Whites	46.7	40.5	36.3	50.6	45.7	39.5		39.6	49.1	46.7	42.2
Non-Hisp. Blacks	52.6	45.8	41.2	41.0	42.3	43.9		38.9	46.1	45.6	43.7
Hispanics	44.5	49.6	43.6	48.6	40.9	43.0		44.5	50.1	58.0	49.8
Age: <=19	49.9	43.5	41.2	48.5	47.2	40.0		41.5	44.6	50.2	51.8
Age: 20-24	44.6	43.6	35.2	43.5	43.3	36.3		44.7	50.8	53.2	39.7
Age: 25-34	47.4	47.7	41.7	49.0	43.5	46.6		41.4	50.3	47.5	46.9
Age: >=35	49.5	33.5	41.6	53.9	44.1	41.5		33.9	37.7	56.8	43.8

*PRAMS data for 2006-2007 are not available.

Trends Over Time

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of new mothers in Florida using birth control at the time of conception among mothers who were not trying to get pregnant showed no consistent trend, fluctuating between 39.8% in 2002 to 50.3% in 2010. There was no consistent upward or downward trend.

Differences by Race/Ethnicity

- From 2004 to 2010, Hispanics showed an increase in prevalence of using birth control at the time of conception among mothers who were not trying to get pregnant.
- The highest prevalence of using birth control at the time of conception among mothers who were not trying to get pregnant occurred in 2010 among Hispanics, while the lowest prevalence occurred in 2002 among non-Hispanic whites.

Differences by Age

- In 2011, the prevalence of using birth control at the time of conception among mothers who were not trying to get pregnant was highest among mothers 19 years old and younger and lowest among mothers 20 to 24 years old.

Postpartum Birth Control Use: Oral Contraceptives

PRAMS Question

What kind of birth control are you using now to keep from getting pregnant? (Among new moms using birth control.)

Answer: Pill (Oral Contraceptive).

Figure 33: Trends in prevalence of oral contraceptive use by race/ethnicity, 2000-2011*

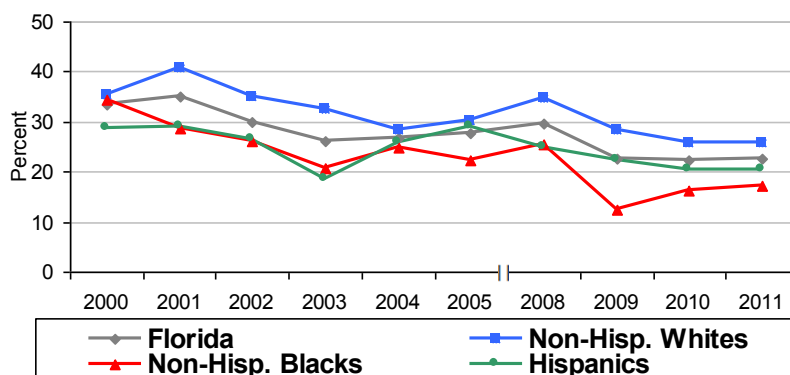


Figure 34: Trends in prevalence of oral contraceptive use by age, 2000-2011*

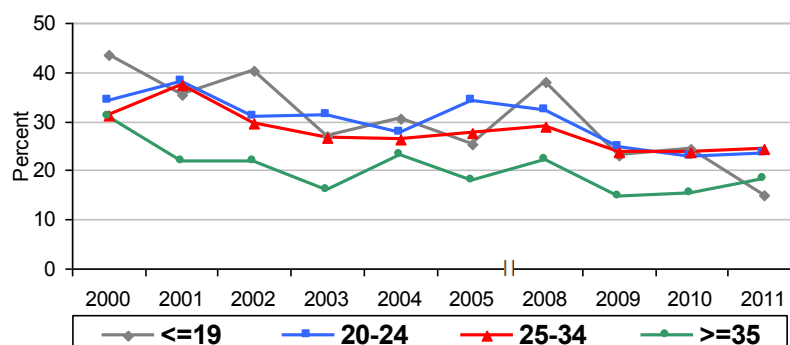


Table 17: Prevalence (%) of oral contraceptive use, 2000-2011*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	*	2008	2009	2010	2011
Florida	33.4	35.1	29.9	26.2	26.6	27.7		29.7	22.7	22.4	22.6
Non-Hisp. Whites	35.3	40.9	34.9	32.4	28.5	30.3		34.6	28.3	25.7	25.8
Non-Hisp. Blacks	34.3	28.6	26.2	20.7	24.7	22.4		25.4	12.4	16.3	17.2
Hispanics	28.7	29.1	26.3	18.5	25.8	28.9		25.0	22.4	20.4	20.5
Age: <=19	43.6	35.3	40.2	26.9	30.6	25.4		38.1	23.1	24.4	14.8
Age: 20-24	34.0	38.1	30.9	31.1	27.6	34.1		32.2	24.7	22.8	23.4
Age: 25-34	31.3	37.2	29.4	26.5	26.2	27.7		28.8	23.8	23.7	24.5
Age: >=35	30.7	21.6	21.8	15.8	23.0	17.7		22.0	14.7	15.4	18.3

*PRAMS data for 2006-2007 are not available.

Trends Over Time

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of new mothers in Florida using an oral contraceptive after recent delivery decreased by 32.3%.

Differences by Race/Ethnicity

- From 2000 to 2011, non-Hispanic whites had a higher prevalence of using an oral contraceptive after recent delivery than non-Hispanic blacks and Hispanics.
- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of using an oral contraceptive after recent delivery decreased by 26.9% among non-Hispanic whites, by 28.6% among Hispanics, and by 49.9% among non-Hispanic blacks.

Differences by Age

- From 2000 to 2010, mothers 35 years old and older had a lower prevalence of using an oral contraceptive after recent delivery than any other age group.

Postpartum Birth Control Use: Condoms

PRAMS Question

What kind of birth control are you or your husband or partner using now to keep from getting pregnant? (Among new moms using birth control.)

Answer: Condoms.

Figure 35: Trends in prevalence of condom use by race/ethnicity, 2000-2011*

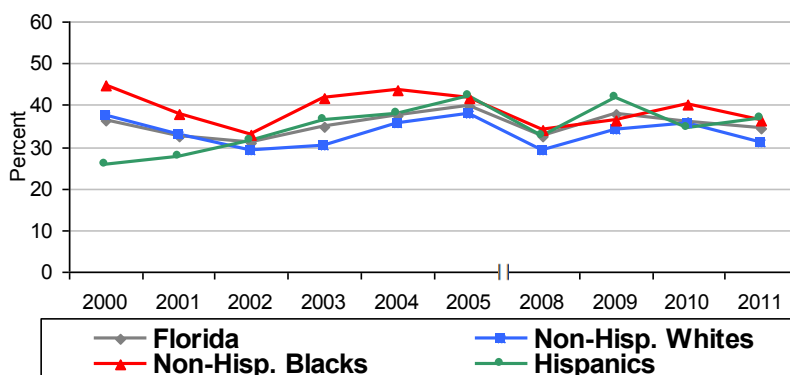


Figure 36: Trends in prevalence of condom use by age, 2000-2011*

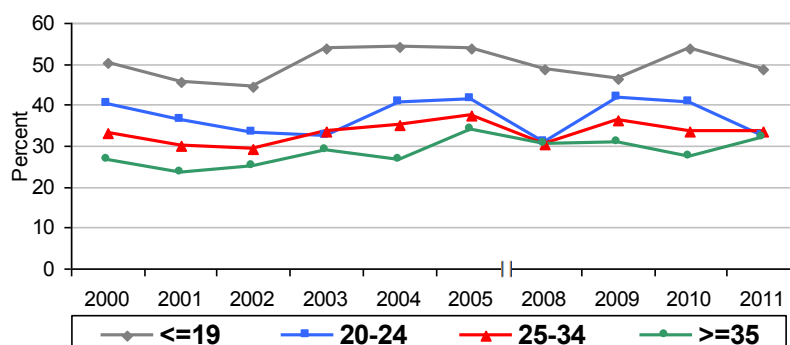


Table 18: Prevalence (%) of condom use, 2000-2011*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	*	2008	2009	2010	2011
Florida	36.2	32.5	31.1	34.8	37.4	39.6		32.3	37.9	36.0	34.3
Non-Hisp. Whites	37.5	32.7	29.0	30.2	35.4	37.8		29.2	34.1	35.5	31.0
Non-Hisp. Blacks	44.6	37.7	32.9	41.6	43.5	41.6		34.0	36.4	40.0	36.3
Hispanics	25.5	27.7	31.5	36.3	37.7	41.9		32.4	41.5	34.3	36.6
Age: <=19	50.1	45.7	44.3	53.7	54.1	53.6		48.8	46.2	53.8	48.8
Age: 20-24	40.1	36.1	33.0	32.3	40.7	41.2		30.6	41.7	40.4	32.5
Age: 25-34	33.2	30.1	29.1	33.6	35.0	37.3		30.2	36.4	33.6	33.4
Age: >=35	26.5	23.5	24.9	28.8	26.3	33.9		30.3	30.6	27.1	32.0

*PRAMS data for 2006-2007 are not available.

Trends Over Time

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of new mothers in Florida reporting condom use after recent delivery fluctuated between 31.1% to 39.6%.

Differences by Race/Ethnicity

- From 2002 to 2011, non-Hispanic whites had the lowest prevalence of reporting condom use after recent delivery in every year except 2010.
- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of reporting condom use after recent delivery increased by 43.5% among Hispanics.

Differences by Age

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of reporting condom use after recent delivery among mothers 19 years old and younger was higher than among their older counterparts.
- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of reporting condom use after recent delivery among mothers 35 years old and older was lower than among all other age groups in every year except 2008.

Postpartum Birth Control Use: Depo-Provera® Injection

PRAMS Question

What kind of birth control are you using now to keep from getting pregnant? (Among new moms using birth control.)

Answer: Depo-Provera® injection.

Figure 37: Trends in prevalence of Depo-Provera® injection by race/ethnicity, 2000-2011*

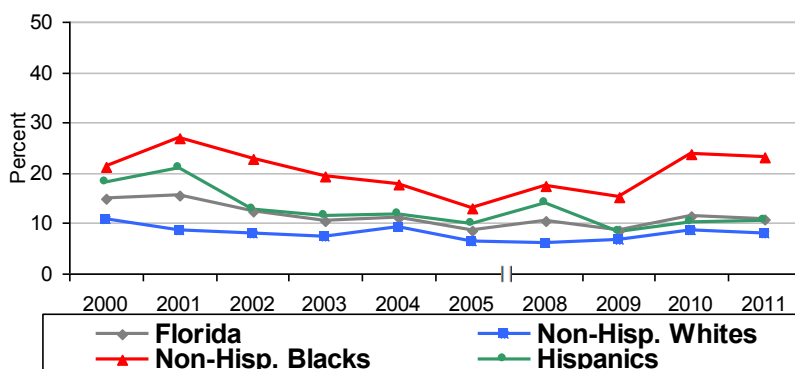


Figure 38: Trends in prevalence of Depo-Provera® injection by age, 2000-2011*

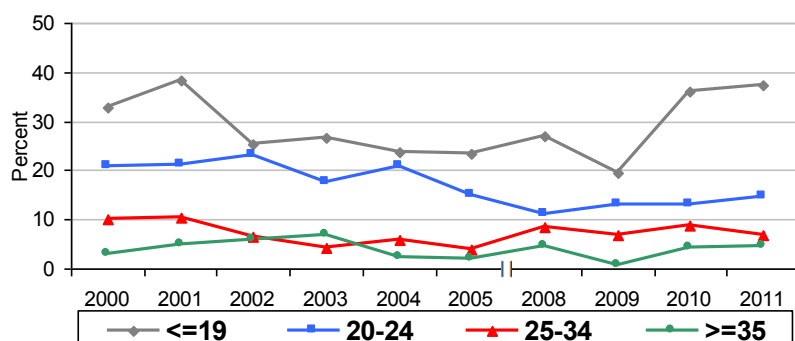


Table 19: Prevalence (%) of Depo-Provera® injection, 2000-2011*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	*	2008	2009	2010	2011
Florida	14.8	15.5	12.4	10.5	11.2	8.7		10.5	8.7	11.5	10.9
Non-Hisp. Whites	10.9	8.6	7.9	7.3	9.3	6.2		6.0	6.7	8.7	7.8
Non-Hisp. Blacks	21.1	26.8	22.8	19.2	17.8	12.9		17.3	15.1	23.7	23.0
Hispanics	18.1	20.8	12.6	11.3	11.7	9.8		13.9	8.1	10.2	10.3
Age: <=19	32.9	38.2	25.3	26.6	23.8	23.4		26.9	19.6	36.0	37.5
Age: 20-24	20.9	21.1	23.0	17.6	20.9	14.9		11.0	13.1	13.1	14.7
Age: 25-34	10.2	10.3	6.4	4.3	5.7	4.0		8.4	6.7	8.9	6.8
Age: >=35	2.8	5.0	5.8	6.8	2.4	1.9		4.5	0.6	4.2	4.4

*PRAMS data for 2006-2007 are not available.

Trends Over Time

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of new mothers in Florida using the Depo-Provera® injection after recent delivery decreased by 26.4%.

Differences by Race/Ethnicity

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of using the Depo-Provera® injection after recent delivery was highest in non-Hispanic blacks and lowest in non-Hispanic whites.
- In 2011, the prevalence among non-Hispanic blacks using the Depo-Provera® injection after recent delivery was almost three times the prevalence among non-Hispanic whites.

Differences by Age

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of using the Depo-Provera® injection after recent delivery typically decreased as the mother's age increased. Mothers 19 years old and younger had the highest prevalence.

Postpartum Birth Control Use: Withdrawal

PRAMS Question

What kind of birth control are you or your husband or partner using now to keep from getting pregnant? (Among new moms using birth control.)

Answer: Withdrawal.

Figure 39: Trends in prevalence of withdrawal as a postpartum birth control method by race/ethnicity, 2000-2011*

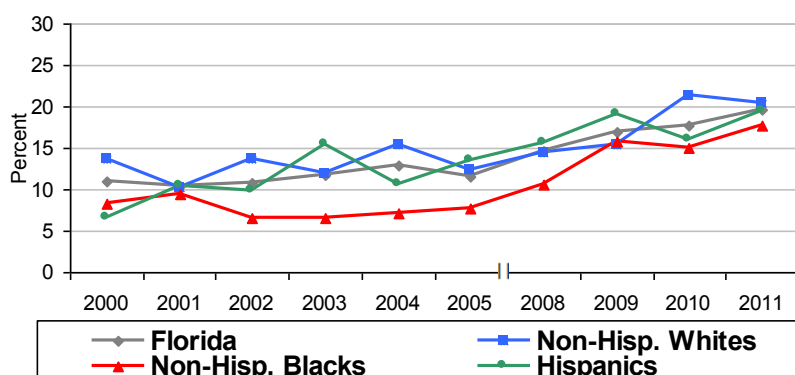


Figure 40: Trends in prevalence of withdrawal as a postpartum birth control method by age, 2000-2011*

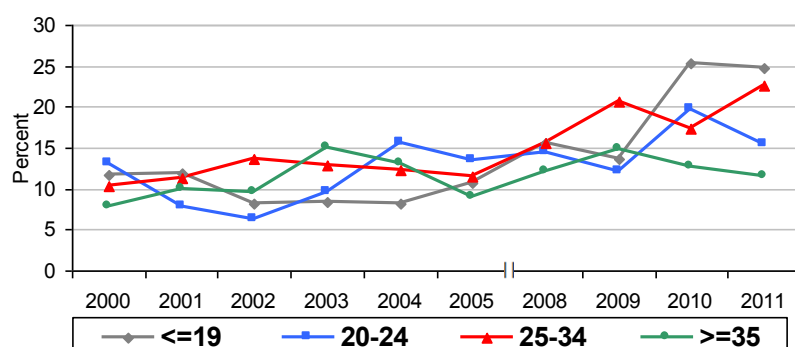


Table 20: Prevalence (%) of withdrawal as a postpartum birth control method, 2000-2011*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	*	2008	2009	2010	2011
Florida	10.9	10.4	10.7	11.8	12.8	11.5		14.7	16.9	17.9	19.6
Non-Hisp. Whites	13.6	10.2	13.7	12.0	15.4	12.3		14.4	15.3	21.4	20.4
Non-Hisp. Blacks	8.3	9.4	6.5	6.6	7.2	7.7		10.5	15.8	15.0	17.6
Hispanics	6.5	10.3	9.9	15.3	10.6	13.4		15.5	19.0	15.9	19.5
Age: <=19	11.7	11.8	8.2	8.4	8.1	10.8		15.5	13.7	25.3	24.7
Age: 20-24	13.1	7.8	6.3	9.6	15.6	13.4		14.4	12.1	19.6	15.4
Age: 25-34	10.4	11.3	13.7	12.8	12.2	11.4		15.6	20.6	17.4	22.6
Age: >=35	7.7	9.9	9.6	15.0	13.1	9.0		12.0	14.9	12.7	11.4

*PRAMS data for 2006-2007 are not available.

Trends Over Time

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of new mothers in Florida reporting withdrawal as their postpartum birth control method almost doubled from 10.9% to 19.6%.

Differences by Race/Ethnicity

- From 2001 to 2011, non-Hispanic blacks had the lowest prevalence of reporting withdrawal as their postpartum birth control method in every year except 2009.
- In 2011, the prevalence of reporting withdrawal as their postpartum birth control method among non-Hispanic blacks was two times the prevalence in 2000. Among non-Hispanic whites, the prevalence in 2011 was 1.5 times prevalence in 2000.

Differences by Age

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence reporting withdrawal as their postpartum birth control method increased by 17.6% among mothers 20 to 24 years old, by 48.1% among mothers 35 years old and older, by 111.1% among mothers 19 years old and younger, and by 117.3% among mothers 25 to 34 years old.

Late Entry Into Prenatal Care

PRAMS Question

How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you had your first visit for prenatal care?

Answer: 13 weeks or more.

Figure 41: Trends in prevalence of late entry into prenatal care by race/ethnicity, 2000-2011*

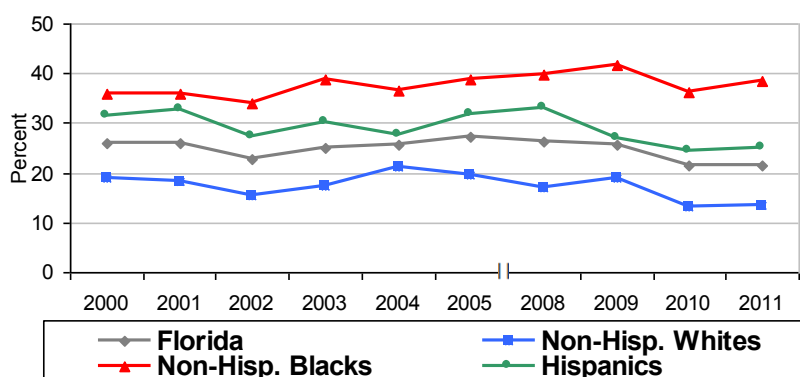


Figure 42: Trends in prevalence of late entry into prenatal care by age, 2000-2011*

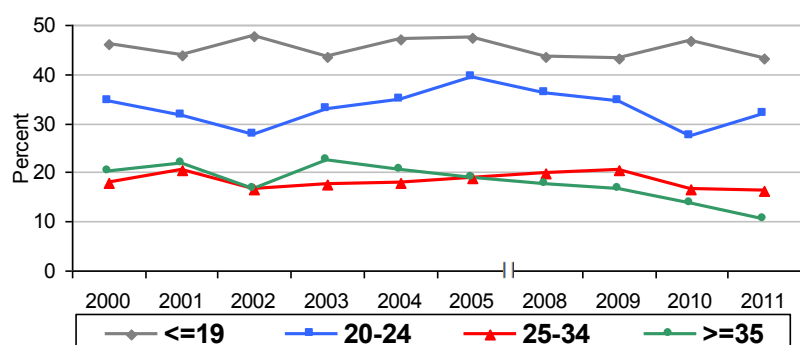


Table 21: Prevalence (%) of late entry into prenatal care, 2000-2011*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	*	2008	2009	2010	2011
Florida	26.1	25.9	22.7	25.1	25.8	27.4		26.3	25.6	21.4	21.5
Non-Hisp. Whites	18.9	18.2	15.4	17.4	21.2	19.4		16.9	18.8	13.0	13.5
Non-Hisp. Blacks	35.9	35.9	34.1	38.7	36.4	38.8		39.6	41.7	36.1	38.5
Hispanics	31.5	32.6	27.3	30.1	27.7	31.7		32.9	27.0	24.2	25.0
Age: <=19	46.1	43.9	47.8	43.5	47.1	47.4		43.5	43.1	46.8	43.3
Age: 20-24	34.4	31.4	27.7	32.9	34.6	39.4		36.1	34.5	27.2	31.8
Age: 25-34	17.9	20.4	16.5	17.4	17.9	18.8		19.7	20.6	16.6	16.2
Age: >=35	20.1	21.8	16.5	22.5	20.4	18.7		17.5	16.5	13.7	10.5

*PRAMS data for 2006-2007 are not available.

Trends Over Time

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of new mothers in Florida entering into prenatal care late decreased by 17.6%.

Differences by Race/Ethnicity

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of entering into prenatal care late was highest among non-Hispanic blacks and lowest among non-Hispanic whites.
- In 2011, the prevalence of entering into prenatal care late among non-Hispanic blacks was 1.5 times the prevalence among Hispanics, and almost three times the prevalence among non-Hispanic whites.

Differences by Age

- From 2000 to 2011, mothers 19 years old and younger had a higher prevalence of entering into prenatal care late than any other age group.

Florida Compared to Healthy People (HP) 2020

- The HP 2020 target to increase the proportion of pregnant women who receive prenatal care beginning in the first trimester of pregnancy is 77.9%.
- Florida reached this goal in 2010 and 2011.

Maternal Morbidity During Pregnancy: High Blood Pressure

PRAMS Question

During your pregnancy, did you have high blood pressure, hypertension (including pregnancy-induced hypertension [PIH]), preeclampsia or toxemia?

Answer: Yes.

Figure 43: Trends in prevalence of high blood pressure during pregnancy by race/ethnicity, 2000-2011*

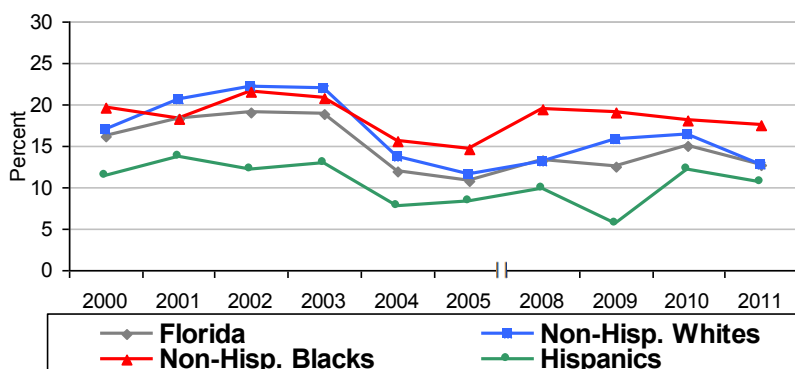


Figure 44: Trends in prevalence of high blood pressure during pregnancy by age, 2000-2011*

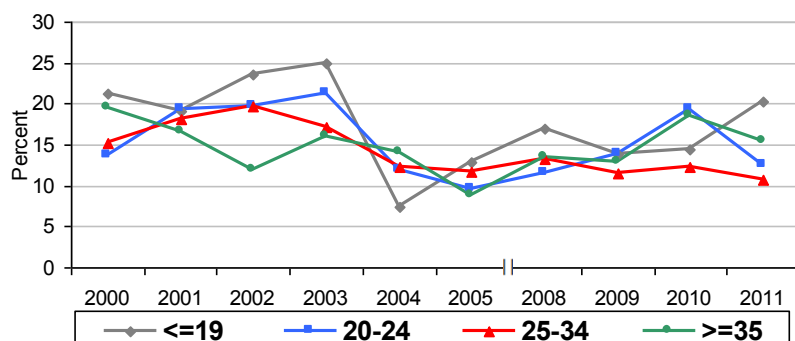


Table 22: Prevalence (%) of high blood pressure during pregnancy, 2000-2011*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	*	2008	2009	2010	2011
Florida	16.1	18.3	19.0	18.9	11.9	10.8		13.2	12.5	15.0	12.6
Non-Hisp. Whites	16.9	20.6	22.2	22.0	13.7	11.5		13.1	15.7	16.4	12.7
Non-Hisp. Blacks	19.7	18.2	21.6	20.8	15.6	14.7		19.4	19.1	18.1	17.5
Hispanics	11.3	13.7	12.2	12.9	7.6	8.3		9.9	5.6	12.2	10.6
Age: <=19	21.3	19.1	23.6	25.0	7.4	12.8		16.9	13.8	14.5	20.2
Age: 20-24	13.6	19.3	19.7	21.3	11.8	9.6		11.5	13.9	19.3	12.5
Age: 25-34	15.1	18.2	19.7	17.1	12.2	11.6		13.2	11.5	12.3	10.7
Age: >=35	19.4	16.5	11.8	16.0	14.1	8.8		13.5	12.9	18.5	15.4

*PRAMS data for 2006-2007 are not available.

Trends Over Time

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of new mothers in Florida who experienced high blood pressure during pregnancy decreased by 21.7%.

Differences by Race/Ethnicity

- Non-Hispanic blacks had a higher prevalence of high blood pressure during pregnancy compared to non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics from 2004 to 2011.
- From 2000 to 2011, Hispanics had the lowest prevalence of high blood pressure during pregnancy.

Differences by Age

- In 2011, the prevalence of high blood pressure during pregnancy among mothers 19 years old and younger was 31.2% higher than among mothers 35 years old and older, 61.6% higher than among mothers 20 to 24 years old, and 88.8% higher than among mothers 25 to 34 years old.

Maternal Morbidity During Pregnancy: Placental Problems

PRAMS Question

During your pregnancy, did you have problems with the placenta, such as abruptio placentae or placenta previa?
Answer: Yes.

Figure 45: Trends in prevalence of placental problems during pregnancy by race/ethnicity, 2000-2011*

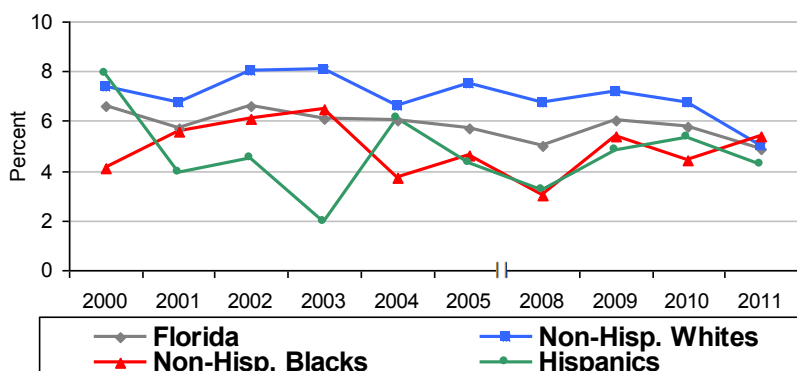


Figure 46: Trends in prevalence of placental problems during pregnancy by age, 2000-2011*

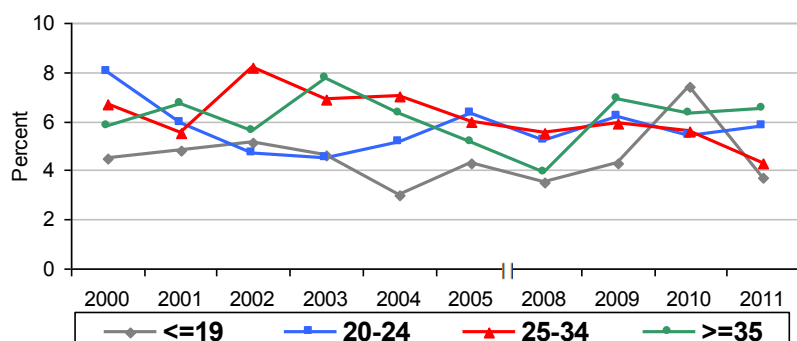


Table 23: Prevalence (%) of placental problems during pregnancy, 2000-2011*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	*	2008	2009	2010	2011
Florida	6.6	5.7	6.6	6.1	6.0	5.7		5.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Non-Hisp. Whites	7.4	6.7	8.0	8.1	6.6	7.5		6.7	7.2	6.7	5.0
Non-Hisp. Blacks	4.1	5.6	6.1	6.5	3.7	4.6		3.0	5.4	4.4	5.4
Hispanics	7.9	3.9	4.5	1.9	6.1	4.3		3.2	4.8	5.3	4.2
Age: <=19	4.5	4.8	5.1	4.6	3.0	4.3		3.5	4.3	7.4	3.7
Age: 20-24	8.0	5.9	4.7	4.5	5.1	6.3		5.2	6.2	5.4	5.8
Age: 25-34	6.7	5.5	8.2	6.9	7.0	6.0		5.5	5.9	5.6	4.3
Age: >=35	5.8	6.7	5.6	7.7	6.3	5.1		3.9	6.9	6.3	6.5

*PRAMS data for 2006-2007 are not available.

Trends Over Time

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of new mothers in Florida who experienced placental problems during pregnancy decreased by 25.8%.

Differences by Race/Ethnicity

- Non-Hispanic whites had the highest prevalence of placental problems during pregnancy in every year except 2000 and 2011.
- The prevalence of placental problems during pregnancy fluctuated among Hispanics and non-Hispanic blacks.

Differences by Age

- From 2000 to 2011, all age groups showed fluctuations in prevalence of placental problems during pregnancy.
- In 2011, mothers 19 years old and younger had a lower prevalence of placental problems during pregnancy than mothers 20 years old and older.

Maternal Morbidity During Pregnancy: Diabetes

PRAMS Question

During your pregnancy, did you have high blood sugar (diabetes)?

Answer: Yes.

Figure 47: Trends in prevalence of diabetes during pregnancy by race/ethnicity, 2000-2011*

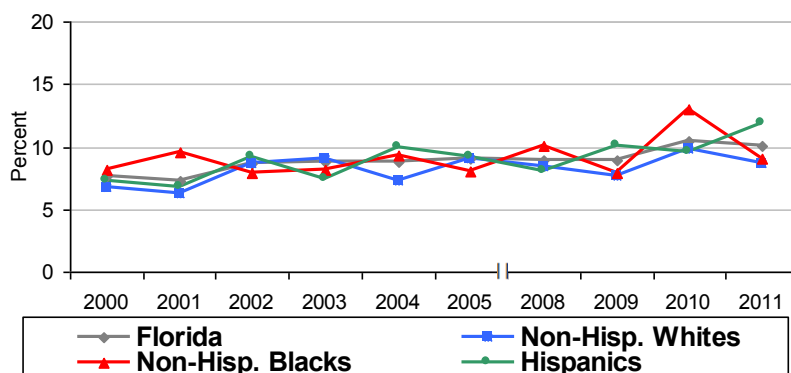


Figure 48: Trends in prevalence of diabetes during pregnancy by age, 2000-2011*

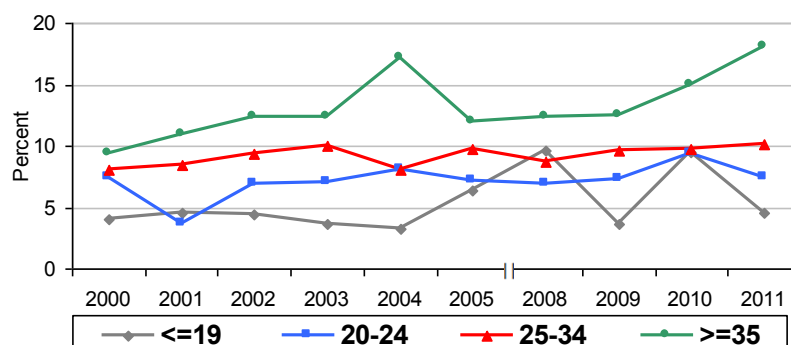


Table 24: Prevalence (%) of diabetes during pregnancy, 2000-2011*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	*	2008	2009	2010	2011
Florida	7.6	7.3	8.6	8.8	8.8	9.0		8.9	8.9	10.4	10.1
Non-Hisp. Whites	6.7	6.3	8.7	9.1	7.3	9.0		8.4	7.6	9.8	8.7
Non-Hisp. Blacks	8.1	9.5	7.9	8.2	9.3	8.0		10.1	7.9	13.0	9.0
Hispanics	7.3	6.7	9.2	7.4	10.0	9.2		8.0	10.1	9.5	11.8
Age: <=19	4.0	4.6	4.4	3.6	3.3	6.3		9.6	3.6	9.5	4.6
Age: 20-24	7.4	3.6	6.9	7.0	8.0	7.2		6.9	7.3	9.3	7.4
Age: 25-34	8.1	8.5	9.3	10.0	8.0	9.8		8.7	9.6	9.7	10.1
Age: >=35	9.4	10.9	12.3	12.3	17.1	11.9		12.3	12.5	15.0	18.1

*PRAMS data for 2006-2007 are not available.

Trends Over Time

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of new mothers in Florida who had diabetes during pregnancy increased by 32.9%.

Differences by Race/Ethnicity

- From 2000 to 2011, although there were some fluctuations, the prevalence of diabetes during pregnancy increased among all racial groups; Hispanics had the greatest change, increasing by 61.6%.

Differences by Age

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of diabetes during pregnancy typically increased as the mother's age increased.
- From 2000 to 2011, mothers 35 years old and older had the highest prevalence of diabetes during pregnancy and the greatest increase in prevalence.

Maternal Morbidity During Pregnancy: Car Accident Injury

PRAMS Question

During your pregnancy, were you hurt in a car accident?
Answer: Yes.

Figure 49: Trends in prevalence of being hurt in a car accident during pregnancy by race/ethnicity, 2000-2011*

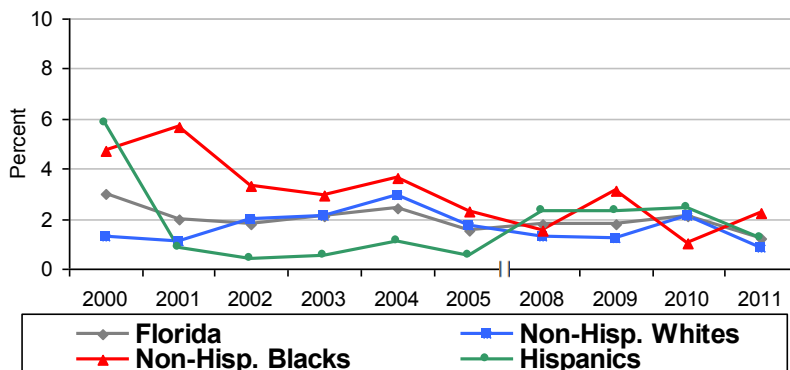


Figure 50: Trends in prevalence of being hurt in a car accident during pregnancy by age, 2000-2011*

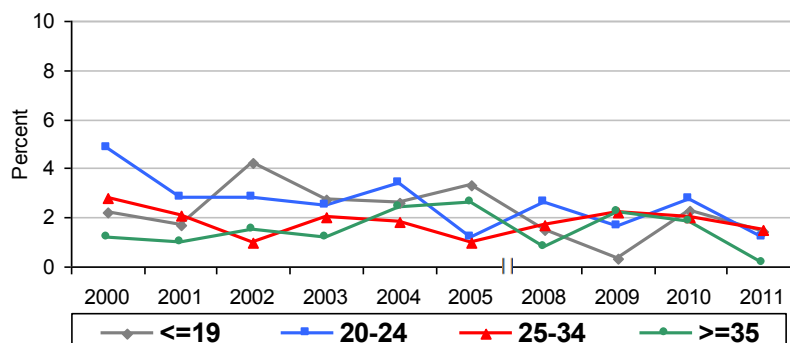


Table 25: Prevalence (%) of being hurt in a car accident during pregnancy, 2000-2011*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	*	2008	2009	2010	2011
Florida	3.0	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.4	1.5		1.8	1.8	2.1	1.2
Non-Hisp. Whites	1.3	1.1	2.0	2.1	2.9	1.7		1.3	1.2	2.1	0.8
Non-Hisp. Blacks	4.7	5.7	3.3	2.9	3.6	2.3		1.5	3.1	1.0	2.2
Hispanics	5.8	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.5		2.3	2.3	2.4	1.2
Age: <=19	2.2	1.7	4.2	2.7	2.6	3.3		1.5	0.3	2.3	1.4
Age: 20-24	4.8	2.8	2.8	2.5	3.4	1.2		2.6	1.6	2.7	1.2
Age: 25-34	2.8	2.1	1.0	2.0	1.8	1.0		1.7	2.2	2.0	1.5
Age: >=35	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.2	2.4	2.6		0.8	2.2	1.8	0.1

*PRAMS data for 2006-2007 are not available.

Trends Over Time

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of new mothers in Florida who were injured during pregnancy due to a car accident decreased by 60.0%.

Differences by Race/Ethnicity

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of injury during pregnancy due to a car accident among non-Hispanic blacks decreased by 53.2%, but it was still higher than the prevalence among non-Hispanic whites in every year except 2010.
- From 2008 to 2011, the prevalence of injury during pregnancy due to a car accident among Hispanics was higher than the prevalence among non-Hispanic whites.

Differences by Age

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of injury during pregnancy due to a car accident fluctuated among all age groups.

Delivery Type: Vaginal

Birth Certificate Question
Final Route and Method of Delivery?
Answer: Vaginal.

Figure 51: Trends in prevalence of vaginal delivery by race/ethnicity, 2000-2011*

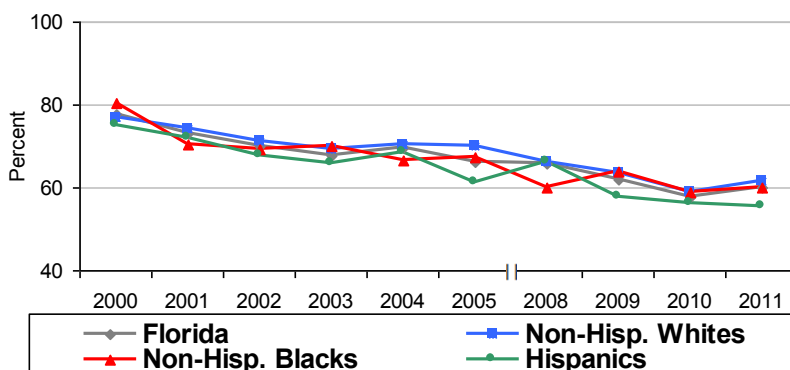


Figure 52: Trends in prevalence of vaginal delivery by age, 2000-2011*

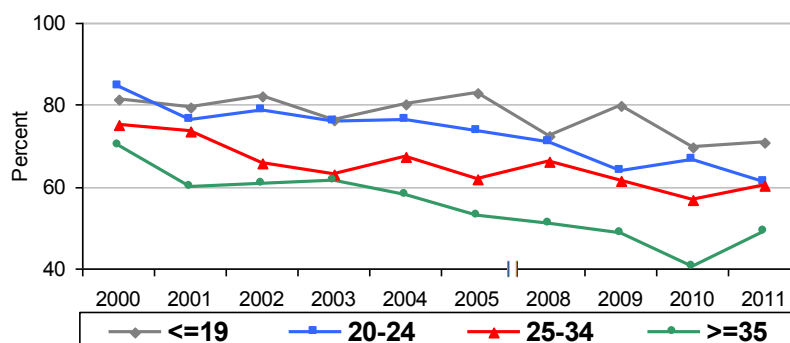


Table 26: Prevalence (%) of vaginal delivery, 2000-2011*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	*	2008	2009	2010	2011
Florida	77.6	72.9	69.9	67.8	69.7	66.0		65.6	61.9	57.8	59.9
Non-Hisp. Whites	76.9	74.4	71.1	69.2	70.4	70.1		66.2	63.4	58.7	61.6
Non-Hisp. Blacks	80.3	70.3	69.3	69.9	66.6	67.4		60.1	63.7	58.9	59.9
Hispanics	75.1	72.1	67.7	65.8	68.6	61.2		66.3	57.6	56.3	55.2
Age: <=19	81.4	79.4	82.1	76.2	80.2	82.8		72.2	79.7	69.7	70.8
Age: 20-24	84.3	76.4	78.6	75.9	76.3	73.5		70.8	63.7	66.3	61.1
Age: 25-34	75.1	73.5	65.6	63.1	67.2	61.8		66.1	61.6	56.9	60.3
Age: >=35	70.1	59.9	60.8	61.6	57.9	53.0		51.0	48.4	40.5	49.1

*PRAMS data for 2006-2007 are not available.

Trends Over Time

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of new mothers in Florida who gave birth vaginally decreased by 22.8%.

Differences by Race/Ethnicity

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of vaginal delivery decreased by 19.9% among non-Hispanic whites, by 25.4% among non-Hispanic blacks, and by 26.5% among Hispanics.
- In every year from 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of vaginal delivery among non-Hispanic whites was higher than the overall Florida average.

Differences by Age

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of vaginal delivery typically decreased as the mother's age increased.
- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of vaginal delivery decreased among all age groups, with the greatest decrease by 30.0%, occurring among mothers 35 years old and older.

Delivery Type: Cesarean Section

Birth Certificate Question
Final Route and Method of Delivery?
Answer: Cesarean section.

Figure 53: Trends in prevalence of cesarean section by race/ethnicity, 2000-2011*

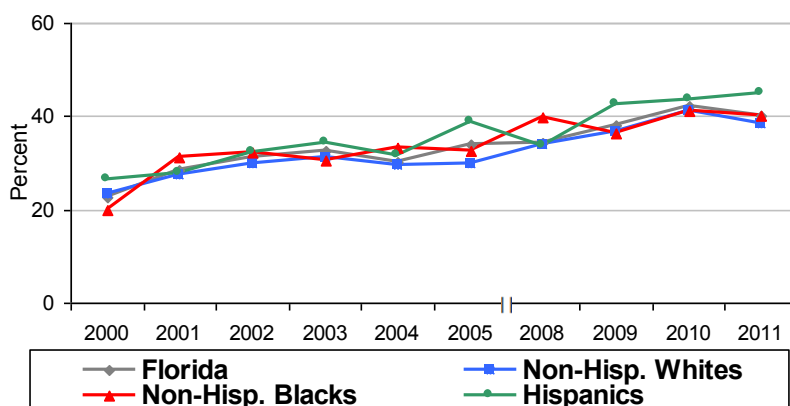


Figure 54: Trends in prevalence of cesarean section by age, 2000-2011*

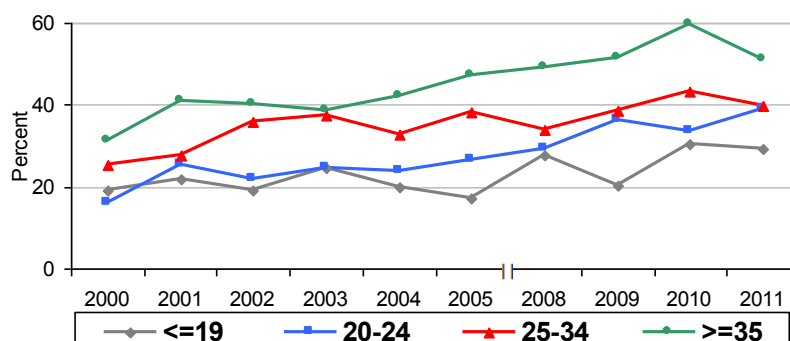


Table 27: Prevalence (%) of cesarean section, 2000-2011*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	*	2008	2009	2010	2011
Florida	22.8	28.4	31.1	32.6	30.3	34.0		34.4	38.1	42.2	40.1
Non-Hisp. Whites	23.2	27.5	29.8	31.3	29.6	29.9		33.8	36.6	41.3	38.4
Non-Hisp. Blacks	20.0	31.2	32.3	30.4	33.4	32.6		39.9	36.3	41.1	40.1
Hispanics	26.3	27.9	32.3	34.4	31.4	38.8		33.7	42.4	43.7	44.8
Age: <=19	19.2	21.9	18.9	24.4	19.8	17.2		27.8	20.3	30.3	29.2
Age: 20-24	15.9	25.3	21.7	24.6	23.7	26.5		29.2	36.3	33.7	38.9
Age: 25-34	25.3	27.7	35.7	37.4	32.9	38.2		33.9	38.4	43.1	39.7
Age: >=35	31.0	41.1	40.1	38.4	42.1	47.0		49.0	51.6	59.5	50.9

*PRAMS data for 2006-2007 are not available.

Trends Over Time

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of new mothers in Florida who gave birth by cesarean section increased by 75.9%.

Differences by Race/Ethnicity

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of cesarean section delivery increased among all racial groups, with the largest increase occurring among non-Hispanic blacks.

Differences by Age

- From 2001 to 2011, the prevalence of cesarean section delivery increased as the mother's age increased. The largest increase was by 144.7% among mothers 20 to 24 years old.
- In 2011, the prevalence of cesarean section delivery among mothers 35 years old and older was 1.3 times the prevalence among mothers 20 to 34 years old, and 1.7 times the prevalence among mothers 19 years old and younger.

Infant Health



Low Birth Weight

Birth Certificate Question

Newborn birth weight?

Answer: Less than or equal to 2,500 grams (five pounds, eight ounces).

Figure 55: Trends in prevalence of low birth weight by race/ethnicity, 2000-2011*

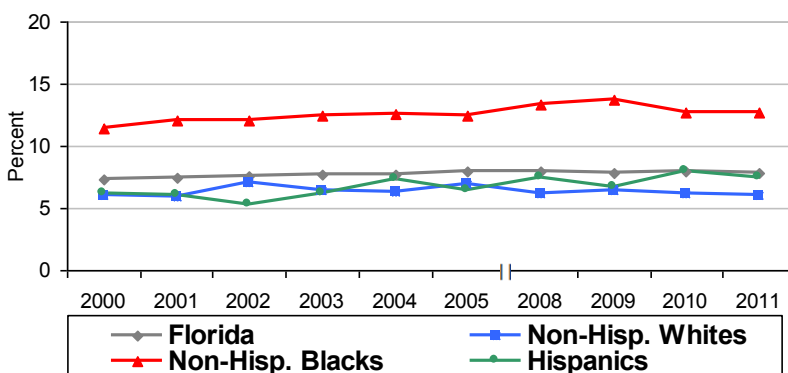


Figure 56: Trends in prevalence of low birth weight by age, 2000-2011*

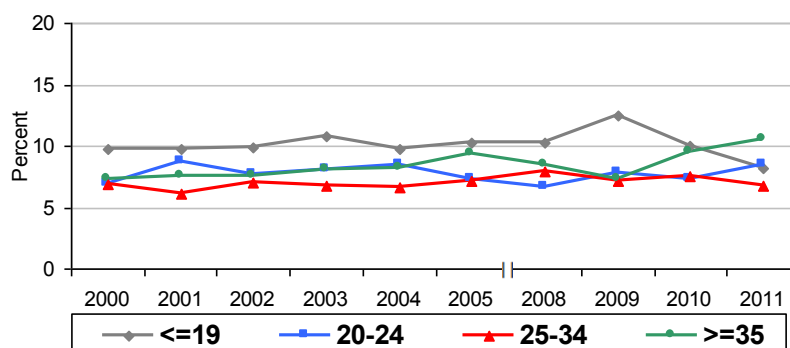


Table 28: Prevalence (%) of low birth weight, 2000-2011*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	*	2008	2009	2010	2011
Florida	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.9		7.9	7.8	8.0	7.8
Non-Hisp. Whites	6.0	5.9	7.0	6.4	6.3	6.9		6.1	6.4	6.1	6.0
Non-Hisp. Blacks	11.4	12.0	12.1	12.5	12.6	12.4		13.3	13.7	12.7	12.7
Hispanics	6.1	6.0	5.2	6.1	7.3	6.4		7.4	6.7	8.0	7.4
Age: <=19	9.7	9.7	9.9	10.8	9.8	10.2		10.2	12.5	10.0	8.2
Age: 20-24	6.9	8.7	7.7	8.0	8.4	7.3		6.6	7.8	7.3	8.5
Age: 25-34	6.9	6.1	7.0	6.8	6.6	7.2		7.9	7.1	7.5	6.7
Age: >=35	7.3	7.5	7.5	8.0	8.2	9.4		8.5	7.3	9.5	10.5

*PRAMS data for 2006-2007 are not available.

Trends Over Time

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of new mothers in Florida whose infant had low birth weight remained relatively consistent.

Differences by Race/Ethnicity

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of having an infant who had low birth weight was the highest among non-Hispanic blacks. It was almost two times the prevalence among non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics.

Differences by Age

- From 2000 to 2010, mothers 19 years old and younger had the highest prevalence of having an infant who had low birth weight.
- From 2009 to 2011, the prevalence of having an infant who had low birth weight increased among mothers 35 years old and older and decreased among mothers 19 years old and younger.

Florida Compared to Healthy People (HP) 2020

- The HP 2020 target is to reduce the percentage of live births with low birth weight to 7.8%.
- Florida reached this goal in 2000 to 2004, 2009, and 2011.

Very Low Birth Weight

Birth Certificate Question

Newborn birth weight?

Answer: Less than or equal to 1,500 grams (three pounds, five ounces).

Figure 57: Trends in prevalence of very low birth weight by race/ethnicity, 2000-2011*

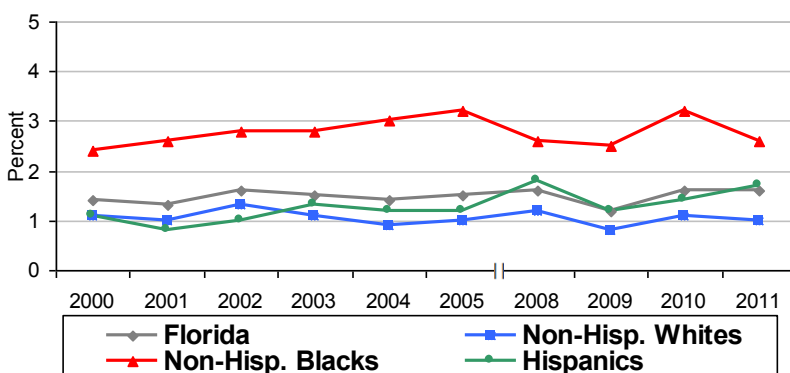


Figure 58: Trends in prevalence of very low birth weight by age, 2000-2011*

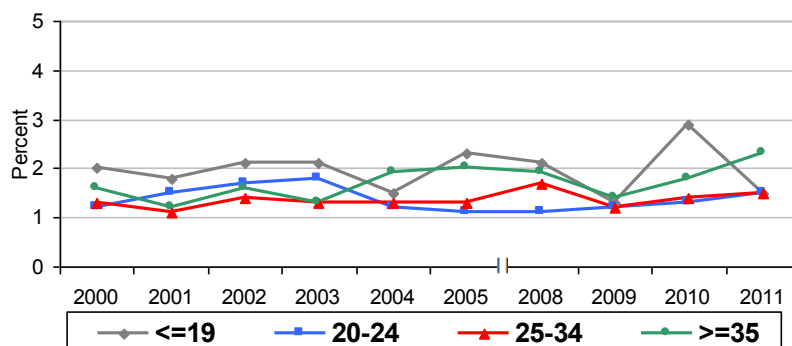


Table 29: Prevalence (%) of very low birth weight, 2000-2011*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	*	2008	2009	2010	2011
Florida	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5		1.6	1.2	1.6	1.6
Non-Hisp. Whites	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.0		1.2	0.8	1.1	1.0
Non-Hisp. Blacks	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.2		2.6	2.5	3.2	2.6
Hispanics	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.2		1.8	1.2	1.4	1.7
Age: <=19	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.5	2.3		2.1	1.3	2.9	1.5
Age: 20-24	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.1		1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5
Age: 25-34	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3		1.7	1.2	1.4	1.5
Age: >=35	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.9	2.0		1.9	1.4	1.8	2.3

*PRAMS data for 2006-2007 are not available.

Trends Over Time

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of new mothers in Florida whose infant had very low birth weight remained relatively consistent.

Differences by Race/Ethnicity

- From 2000 to 2011, non-Hispanic blacks had the highest prevalence of having an infant who had very low birth weight.
- In 2011, the prevalence among non-Hispanic blacks was more than 1.5 times the prevalence among Hispanics, and 2.6 times the prevalence among non-Hispanic whites.

Differences by Age

- From 2000 to 2010, mothers 19 years old and younger had a higher prevalence of very low birth weight infants than mothers 20 to 34 years old.
- In 2011, the prevalence of very low birth weight infants among mothers 35 years old and older was 1.5 times the prevalence among all other age groups.

Florida Compared to Healthy People (HP) 2020

- The HP 2020 target for percentage of live births of very low birth weight is 1.4%.
- Florida reached this goal in 2000, 2001, 2004, and 2009.

Preterm Births

Birth Certificate Question
Obstetric estimate of gestation?
Answer: Born at less than 37 weeks gestational age.

Figure 59: Trends in prevalence of preterm births by race/ethnicity, 2000-2011*

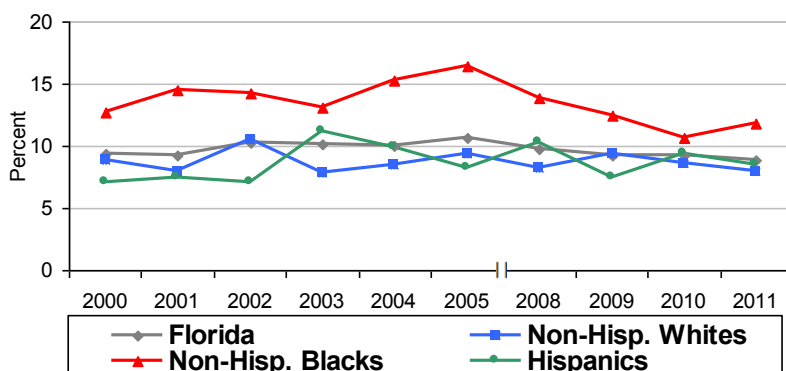


Figure 60: Trends in prevalence of preterm births by age, 2000-2011*

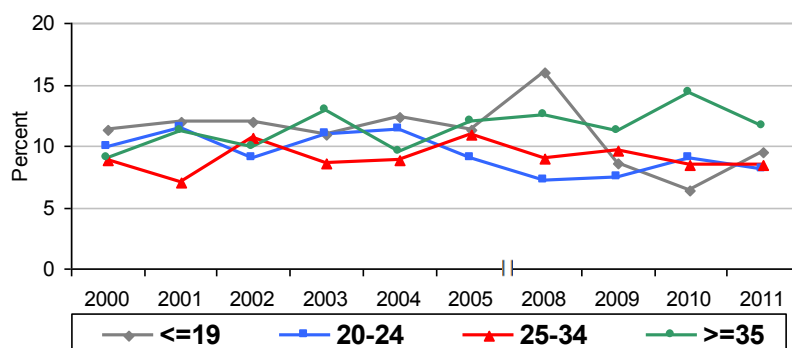


Table 30: Prevalence (%) of preterm births, 2000-2011*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	*	2008	2009	2010	2011
Florida	9.4	9.2	10.3	10.1	10.0	10.6		9.8	9.2	9.2	8.8
Non-Hisp. Whites	8.8	7.9	10.5	7.8	8.5	9.3		8.2	9.4	8.6	7.9
Non-Hisp. Blacks	12.7	14.5	14.2	13.1	15.2	16.4		13.8	12.5	10.7	11.8
Hispanics	7.0	7.4	7.1	11.2	9.9	8.2		10.2	7.5	9.4	8.4
Age: <=19	11.3	12.0	11.9	10.9	12.4	11.3		16.0	8.6	6.3	9.5
Age: 20-24	9.9	11.4	9.0	10.9	11.3	8.9		7.1	7.4	8.9	8.0
Age: 25-34	8.8	7.0	10.6	8.6	8.8	10.9		8.9	9.6	8.5	8.4
Age: >=35	9.0	11.2	9.9	12.9	9.5	11.9		12.5	11.2	14.3	11.5

*PRAMS data for 2006-2007 are not available.

Trends Over Time

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of new mothers in Florida who did not reach full term with their pregnancy was fairly consistent.

Differences by Race/Ethnicity

- From 2000 to 2011, non-Hispanic blacks had the highest prevalence of not reaching full term with their pregnancy.
- In 2011, the prevalence of not reaching full term with their pregnancy among non-Hispanic blacks was 40.5% higher than among Hispanics, and 49.4% higher than among non-Hispanic whites.

Differences by Age

- The prevalence of not reaching full term with their pregnancy fluctuated among mothers 19 years old and younger, with a high of 16.0% in 2008 and a low of 6.3% in 2010.

Florida Compared to Healthy People (HP) 2020

- The HP 2020 target for the percentage of live births that are preterm is 11.4%.
- Florida met this goal in all years from 2000 to 2011. In 2011, all age and racial groups met the 2020 target with the exception of non-Hispanic blacks and mothers 35 years of old and older.

Neonatal Intensive Care

PRAMS Question

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

Answer: Yes.

Figure 61: Trends in prevalence of neonatal intensive care by race/ethnicity, 2000-2011*

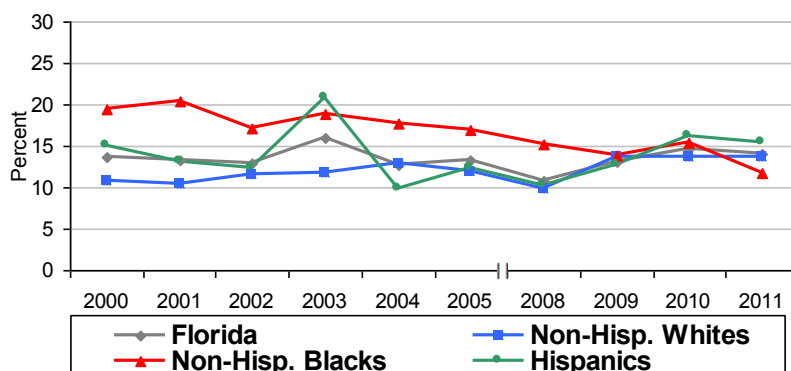


Figure 62: Trends in prevalence of neonatal intensive care by age, 2000-2011*

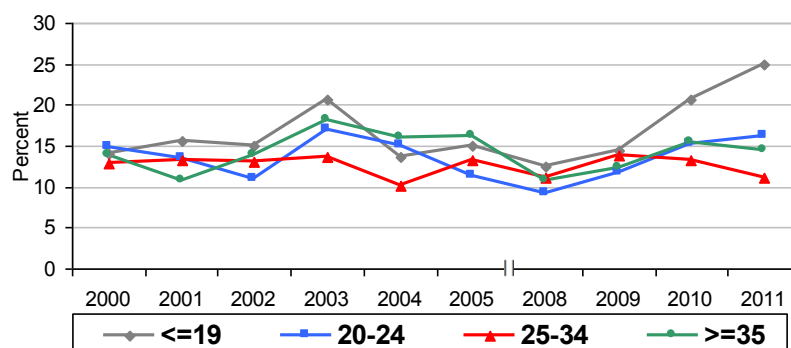


Table 31: Prevalence (%) of neonatal intensive care, 2000-2011*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	*	2008	2009	2010	2011
Florida	13.6	13.2	12.9	15.9	12.6	13.3		10.7	13.1	14.6	14.0
Non-Hisp. Whites	10.7	10.3	11.6	11.8	12.8	12.0		9.8	13.6	13.7	13.7
Non-Hisp. Blacks	19.4	20.3	17.1	18.9	17.7	17.0		15.2	13.8	15.4	11.8
Hispanics	15.0	13.1	12.3	20.8	9.9	12.3		10.1	12.6	16.1	15.4
Age: <=19	14.0	15.5	15.0	20.7	13.7	15.0		12.4	14.5	20.6	24.9
Age: 20-24	14.9	13.5	10.9	16.9	15.0	11.3		9.1	11.7	15.2	16.1
Age: 25-34	12.8	13.3	13.1	13.6	10.1	13.3		11.2	13.8	13.2	11.2
Age: >=35	13.8	10.8	13.9	18.1	15.9	16.2		10.8	12.3	15.4	14.4

*PRAMS data for 2006-2007 are not available.

Trends Over Time

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of new mothers in Florida whose infant was placed in an intensive care unit changed little from 13.6% to 14.0%.

Differences by Race/Ethnicity

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of having an infant placed in an intensive care unit was the highest among non-Hispanic blacks in every year except 2003, 2010, and 2011.

Differences by Age

- From 2008 to 2011, the prevalence of having an infant placed in an intensive care unit sharply increased from 12.4% to 24.9% among mothers 19 years old and younger.
- In 2011, the prevalence of having an infant placed in an intensive care unit among mothers 19 years old and younger was 1.5 times as high as the prevalence among mothers 20 years old and older.

Breastfeeding: Ever Breastfed

PRAMS Question

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

Answer: Yes.

Figure 63: Trends in prevalence of ever breastfeeding by race/ethnicity, 2000-2011*

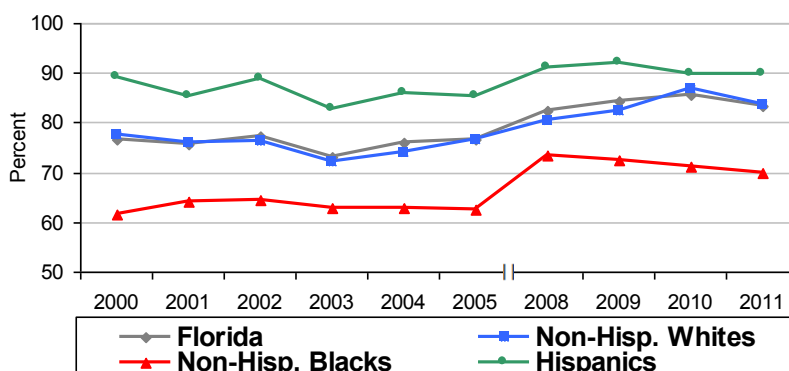


Figure 64: Trends in prevalence of ever breastfeeding by age, 2000-2011*

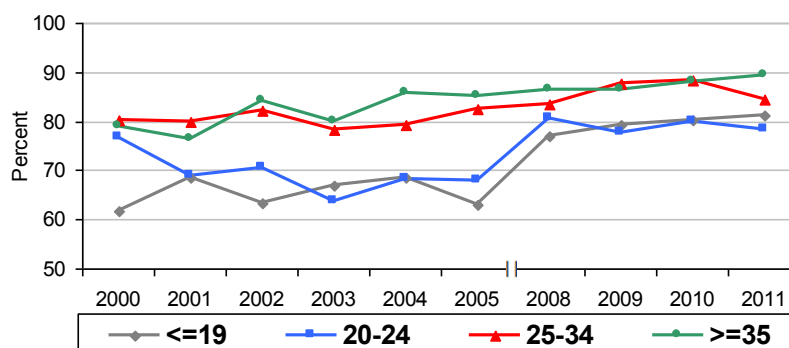


Table 32: Prevalence (%) of ever breastfeeding, 2000-2011*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	*	2008	2009	2010	2011
Florida	76.7	75.5	77.4	73.2	76.1	76.7		82.4	84.3	85.5	83.4
Non-Hisp. Whites	77.7	75.9	76.4	72.2	73.9	76.7		80.5	82.5	86.9	83.5
Non-Hisp. Blacks	61.5	64.0	64.5	62.8	62.9	62.6		73.5	72.3	71.1	70.0
Hispanics	89.2	85.1	88.8	82.6	85.9	85.1		91.1	92.1	89.7	89.7
Age: <=19	61.7	68.4	63.3	66.9	68.6	63.1		76.8	79.2	80.3	81.1
Age: 20-24	76.5	68.8	70.3	63.6	68.1	67.7		80.6	77.7	79.8	78.3
Age: 25-34	80.2	80.0	82.3	78.1	79.3	82.5		83.4	87.8	88.3	84.4
Age: >=35	78.9	76.3	84.0	80.0	85.8	85.1		86.4	86.4	88.0	89.4

*PRAMS data for 2006-2007 are not available.

Trends Over Time

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of new mothers in Florida who breastfed their babies at all increased by 8.7%.

Differences by Race/Ethnicity

- From 2000 to 2011, Hispanics had the highest prevalence of breastfeeding their babies at all, while non-Hispanic blacks had the lowest prevalence.

Differences by Age

- From 2000 to 2011, mothers 25 years old and older had a higher prevalence of breastfeeding their babies at all than mothers 24 years old and younger.

Florida Compared to Healthy People (HP) 2020

- The HP 2020 target for increasing the proportion of mothers who have ever breastfed their babies is 81.9%.
- Florida reached this goal from 2008 to 2011.

Breastfeeding: Four Weeks or Less

PRAMS Question

How many weeks did you breastfeed or pump milk to feed your new baby? (Among new mothers who breastfed at all, even for a short period of time.)

Answer: Four weeks or less.

Figure 65: Trends in prevalence of breastfeeding for four weeks or less by race/ethnicity, 2000-2011*

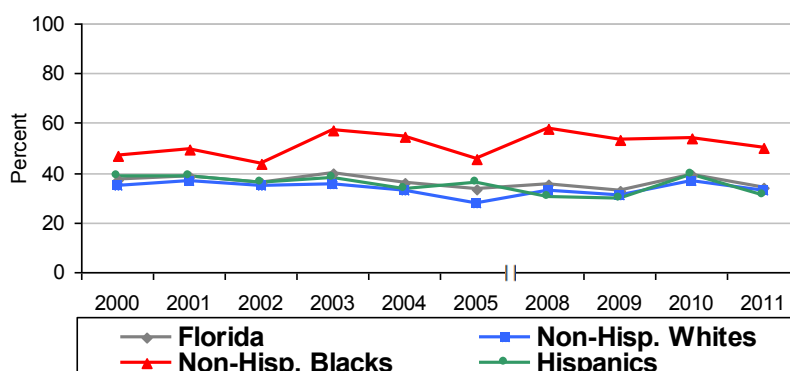


Figure 66: Trends in prevalence of breastfeeding for four weeks or less by age, 2000-2011*

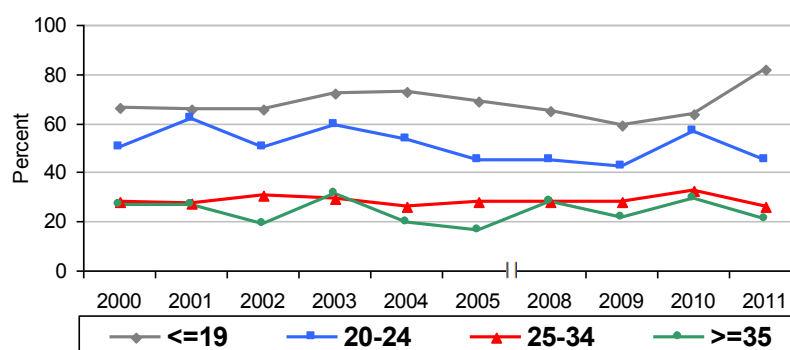


Table 33: Prevalence (%) of breastfeeding for four weeks or less, 2000-2011*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	*	2008	2009	2010	2011
Florida	36.9	38.6	35.8	39.9	35.6	33.1		35.2	32.8	39.1	34.0
Non-Hisp. Whites	34.8	36.4	34.6	35.4	33.0	27.5		32.4	30.5	36.5	32.7
Non-Hisp. Blacks	46.5	49.1	43.4	56.9	54.5	45.7		57.8	53.2	53.6	50.3
Hispanics	38.4	38.3	35.7	37.8	33.3	35.6		30.4	29.5	39.0	30.8
Age: <=19	66.1	65.7	65.4	72.0	72.9	68.9		65.2	58.8	63.9	81.5
Age: 20-24	50.1	61.9	50.2	59.2	53.2	44.9		44.8	42.4	56.7	44.7
Age: 25-34	27.6	27.0	30.2	29.4	25.9	27.7		27.7	27.7	32.4	26.2
Age: >=35	26.7	26.4	18.8	31.1	19.7	16.5		28.1	21.3	28.9	20.8

*PRAMS data for 2006-2007 are not available.

Trends Over Time

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of new mothers in Florida who breastfed their babies for four weeks or less slightly changed from 36.9% to 34.0%.

Differences by Race/Ethnicity

- From 2000 to 2011, non-Hispanic blacks had the highest prevalence of breastfeeding their babies for four weeks or less.
- In 2011, the prevalence of non-Hispanic blacks breastfeeding their babies for four weeks or less was 1.5 times the prevalence among non-Hispanic whites.

Differences by Age

- From 2000 to 2011, mothers 24 years old and younger had a higher prevalence of breastfeeding their babies for four weeks or less than mothers 25 years old and older.
- Mothers 35 years old and older typically had the lowest prevalence of breastfeeding their babies for four weeks or less.

Breastfeeding: 12 Weeks or More

PRAMS Question

How many weeks did you breastfeed or pump milk to feed your new baby?

Answer: 12 weeks or more.

Figure 67: Trends in prevalence of breastfeeding for 12 weeks or more by race/ethnicity, 2000-2011*

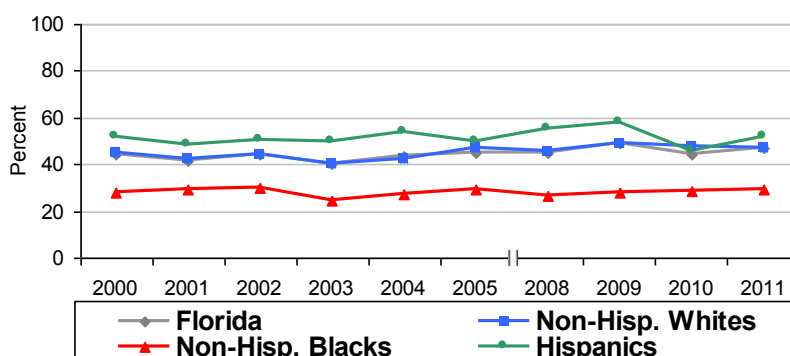


Figure 68: Trends in prevalence of breastfeeding for 12 weeks or more by age, 2000-2011*

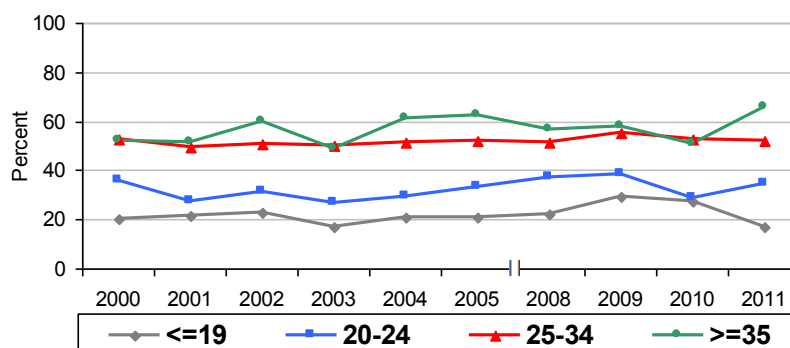


Table 34: Prevalence (%) of breastfeeding for 12 weeks or more, 2000-2011*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	*	2008	2009	2010	2011
Florida	43.9	41.5	44.0	39.9	43.4	44.8		45.2	49.0	44.4	46.7
Non-Hisp. Whites	44.9	42.2	44.3	40.4	42.4	47.0		45.4	49.3	47.3	47.2
Non-Hisp. Blacks	28.0	29.0	30.0	24.5	26.9	29.5		26.4	27.6	28.9	29.2
Hispanics	51.5	48.3	50.5	49.9	53.7	49.6		54.9	57.8	45.9	51.8
Age: <=19	20.1	21.6	22.8	17.1	20.6	21.1		22.2	29.3	27.2	16.7
Age: 20-24	35.8	27.5	31.3	26.6	29.3	32.9		37.3	38.6	28.4	34.6
Age: 25-34	52.6	49.4	50.7	49.9	51.1	51.8		51.2	55.1	52.6	52.0
Age: >=35	52.1	51.5	59.5	48.4	61.3	62.3		56.2	57.9	50.7	65.6

*PRAMS data for 2006-2007 are not available.

Trends Over Time

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of new mothers in Florida who breastfed their babies for at least 12 weeks remained fairly constant.

Differences by Race/Ethnicity

- From 2000 to 2011, Hispanics typically had the highest average prevalence of breastfeeding their babies for at least 12 weeks.
- From 2000 to 2011, non-Hispanic blacks had the lowest prevalence of breastfeeding their babies for at least 12 weeks.

Differences by Age

- From 2000 to 2011, mothers 25 years old and older had a higher prevalence of breastfeeding their babies for at least 12 weeks than mothers 24 years old and younger.
- The prevalence among mothers 35 years old and older was 2.6 times the prevalence among mothers 19 years old and younger in 2000; in 2011, it was 3.9 times the prevalence among mothers 19 years old and younger.

Exposure to Second-Hand Cigarette Smoke

PRAMS Question

About how many hours a day, on average, is your new baby in the same room with someone who is smoking?

Answer: More than one hour per day.

Figure 69: Trends in prevalence of exposure to second-hand cigarette smoke by race/ethnicity, 2000-2011*

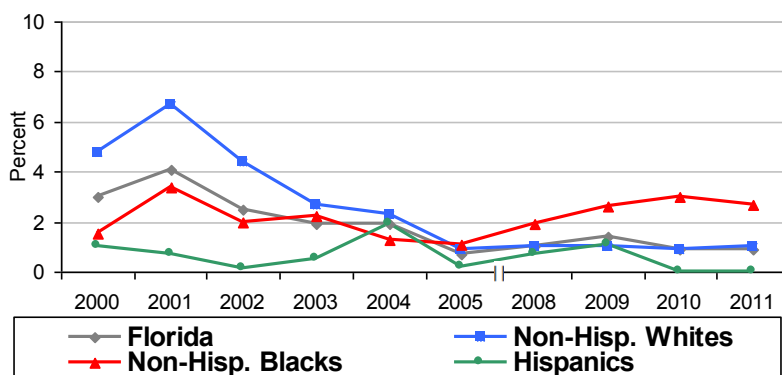


Figure 70: Trends in prevalence of exposure to second-hand cigarette smoke by age, 2000-2011*

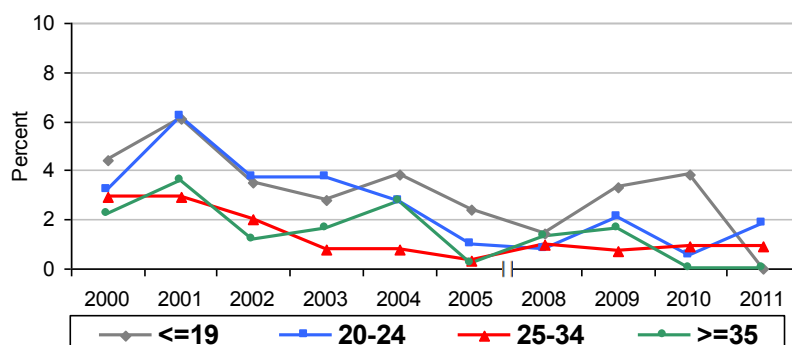


Table 35: Prevalence (%) of exposure to second-hand cigarette smoke, 2000-2011*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	*	2008	2009	2010	2011
Florida	3.0	4.1	2.5	1.9	1.9	0.7		1.0	1.4	0.9	0.9
Non-Hisp. Whites	4.8	6.7	4.4	2.7	2.3	0.9		1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0
Non-Hisp. Blacks	1.5	3.4	2.0	2.2	1.3	1.1		1.9	2.6	3.0	2.7
Hispanics	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.5	1.9	0.2		0.7	1.1	0.0	0.0
Age: <=19	4.4	6.1	3.5	2.8	3.8	2.4		1.4	3.3	3.8	0.0
Age: 20-24	3.2	6.2	3.7	3.7	2.7	1.0		0.8	2.1	0.5	1.8
Age: 25-34	2.9	2.9	2.0	0.8	0.8	0.3		1.0	0.7	0.9	0.9
Age: >=35	2.2	3.6	1.2	1.6	2.7	0.2		1.3	1.6	0.0	0.0

*PRAMS data for 2006-2007 are not available.

Trends Over Time

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of new mothers in Florida who reported that their babies were exposed to second-hand smoke decreased by 70.0%.

Differences by Race/Ethnicity

- From 2000 to 2011, Hispanics had the lowest prevalence of having their babies exposed to second-hand smoke in every year except 2004 and 2009.
- Non-Hispanic whites had the highest prevalence of having their babies exposed to second-hand smoke from 2000 to 2004 and non-Hispanic blacks had the highest prevalence from 2005 to 2011.
- There was a decrease in prevalence of having their babies exposed to second-hand smoke among non-Hispanic whites from 6.7% in 2001 to 0.9% in 2005.

Differences by Age

- Mothers 24 years old and younger typically had a higher prevalence of having their babies exposed to second-hand smoke than mothers 25 years old and older.
- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of having their babies exposed to second-hand smoke decreased among all age groups.

Sleep Position

PRAMS Question

How do you most often lay your baby down to sleep now?
Answer: Back.

Figure 71: Trends in prevalence of laying babies on their back to sleep by race/ethnicity, 2000-2011*

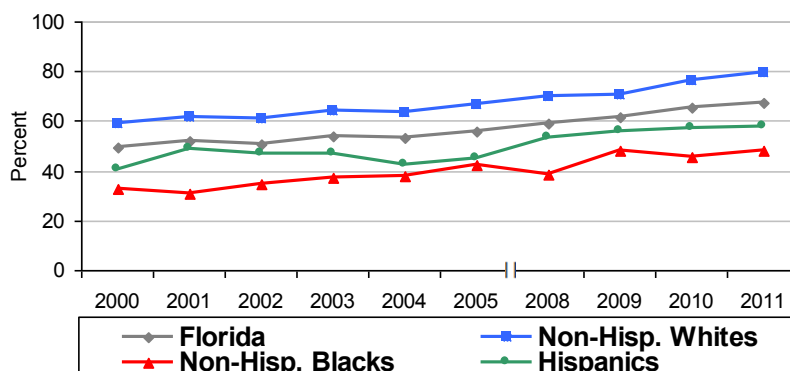


Figure 72: Trends in prevalence of laying babies on their back to sleep by age, 2000-2011*

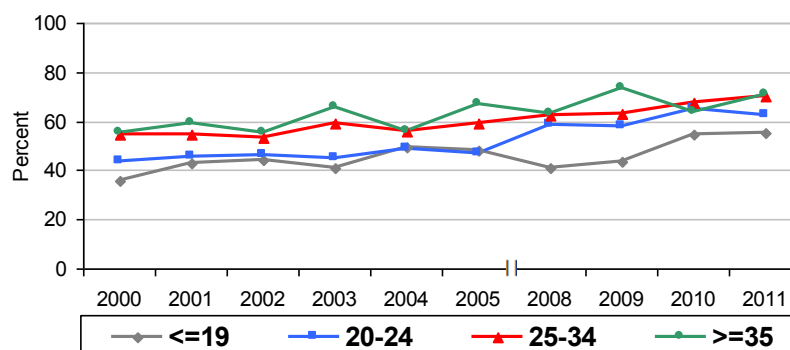


Table 36: Prevalence (%) of laying babies on their back to sleep, 2000-2011*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	*	2008	2009	2010	2011
Florida	49.2	51.8	50.8	54.0	53.2	55.7		59.1	61.3	65.1	67.2
Non-Hisp. Whites	59.2	61.8	60.6	63.9	63.7	66.6		69.6	70.8	76.6	79.5
Non-Hisp. Blacks	32.7	30.7	34.9	37.4	38.1	42.6		38.6	48.2	45.4	48.1
Hispanics	40.1	49.0	46.5	46.9	42.0	45.1		53.3	56.0	57.2	57.5
Age: <=19	35.8	42.7	44.1	40.6	49.3	47.9		41.0	43.6	54.5	55.1
Age: 20-24	43.2	45.2	45.9	44.8	48.4	46.8		58.3	57.6	64.7	62.5
Age: 25-34	54.6	54.7	53.5	58.8	55.9	59.1		62.5	62.9	67.5	70.4
Age: >=35	54.9	59.4	55.5	65.8	55.9	67.2		62.8	73.5	63.6	70.9

*PRAMS data for 2006-2007 are not available.

Trends Over Time

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of new mothers in Florida who lay their babies on their back to sleep increased by 36.6%.

Differences by Race/Ethnicity

- From 2000 to 2011, non-Hispanic whites had the highest prevalence of laying their babies on their back to sleep, while non-Hispanic blacks had the lowest prevalence.
- In 2011, the prevalence of laying their babies on their back to sleep among non-Hispanic whites was 65.3% higher than among non-Hispanic blacks, and 38.3% higher than among Hispanics.

Differences by Age

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of laying their babies on their back to sleep typically increased as the mother's age increased.
- In 2011, the prevalence of laying their babies on their back to sleep among mothers 35 years old and older was 28.7% higher than among mothers 19 years old and younger.
- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of laying their babies on their back to sleep increased among all age groups.

Well-Baby Checkup: Within the First Week

PRAMS Question

Was your baby seen by a doctor, nurse, or other health care provider in the first week after he or she left the hospital?

Answer: Yes.

Figure 73: Trends in prevalence of well-baby checkups within the first week by race/ethnicity, 2000-2011*

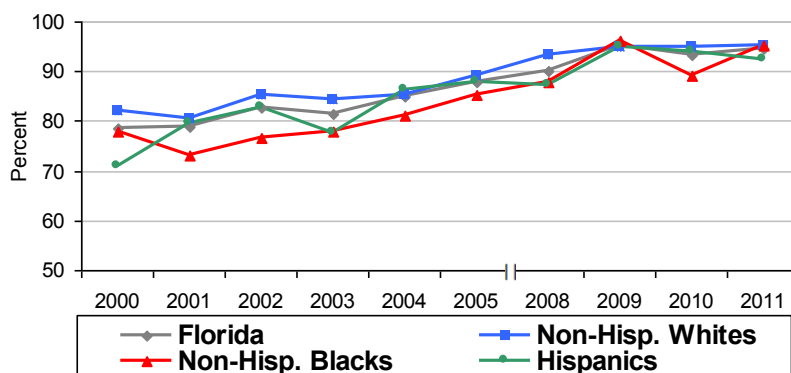


Figure 74: Trends in prevalence of well-baby checkups within the first week by age, 2000-2011*

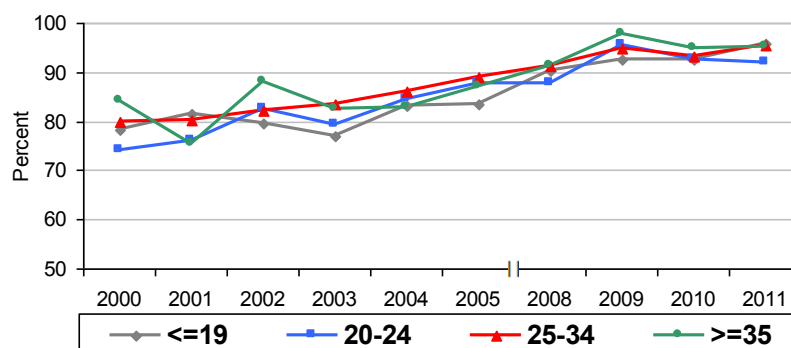


Table 37: Prevalence (%) of well-baby checkups within the first week, 2000-2011*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	*	2008	2009	2010	2011
Florida	78.6	78.7	82.7	81.5	84.9	87.7		90.2	95.1	93.2	94.5
Non-Hisp. Whites	82.2	80.6	85.4	84.4	85.1	89.0		93.2	94.8	95.0	95.3
Non-Hisp. Blacks	77.8	73.2	76.7	77.9	81.1	85.1		87.9	96.3	89.0	95.2
Hispanics	70.9	79.6	82.7	77.5	86.2	87.8		87.3	94.8	93.9	92.2
Age: <=19	78.1	81.4	79.4	76.9	83.0	83.3		90.3	92.4	92.4	95.7
Age: 20-24	73.9	76.0	82.5	79.1	84.4	87.8		87.7	95.4	92.4	92.0
Age: 25-34	79.8	80.3	82.0	83.6	86.2	88.8		91.3	94.8	93.3	95.4
Age: >=35	84.1	75.4	88.0	82.4	82.9	87.1		91.1	97.7	94.7	95.0

*PRAMS data for 2006-2007 are not available.

Trends Over Time

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of new mothers in Florida reporting their babies had a well-baby checkup within the first week after they left the hospital increased by 20.2%.

Differences by Race/Ethnicity

- From 2000 to 2011, non-Hispanic whites had the highest prevalence of having their babies get a well-baby checkup within the first week in most years.
- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of having their babies get a well-baby checkup within the first week increased by 15.9% among non-Hispanic whites, by 22.4% among non-Hispanic blacks, and by 30.0% among Hispanics.

Differences by Age

- From 2000 to 2011, the prevalence of having their babies get a well-baby checkup increased among all age groups.



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This project was funded in part by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Reproductive Health and administered through a cooperative agreement with the Florida Department of Health, Division of Disease Control and Health Protection, Bureau of Epidemiology.

The content of this report is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not represent the views of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

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