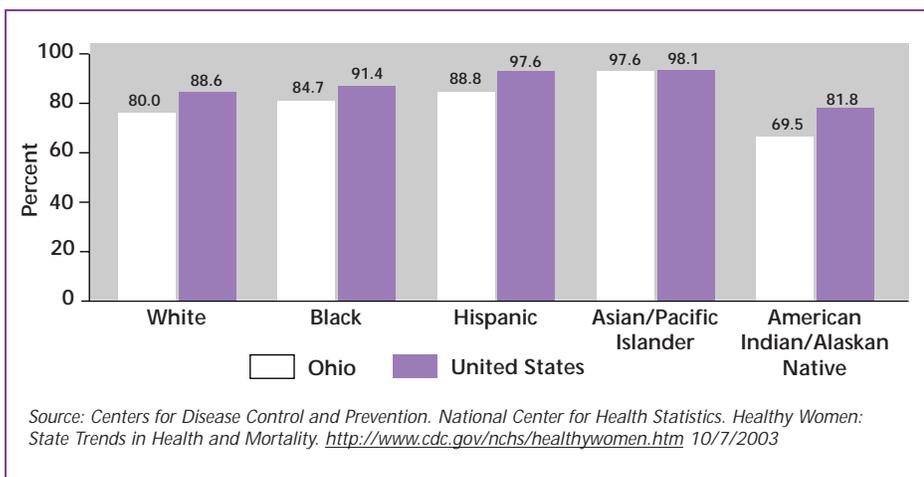


Smoking and Pregnancy

- Non-smoking during pregnancy was higher for every racial/ethnic group in the United States compared to Ohio percents in 1999-2001.
- Ohio's non-smoking percents during pregnancy followed the same order as the national percents, with Asian/Pacific Islanders least likely to smoke, followed by Hispanics, blacks, whites and American Indian/Alaska Natives.
- The largest percent difference between the United States and Ohio for non-smoking during pregnancy occurred with the American Indian/Alaska Native group, where the Ohio non-smokers were 15 percent lower than the United States non-smokers. The next largest percent difference between Ohio and the United States non-smoking during pregnancy occurred with whites (10 percent), followed by Hispanics (9 percent), blacks (7 percent) and Asian/Pacific Islanders (1 percent).



Figure 5-15.
Non-Smoking During Pregnancy
by Race and Ethnicity of Mother, Ohio, 1993-2001

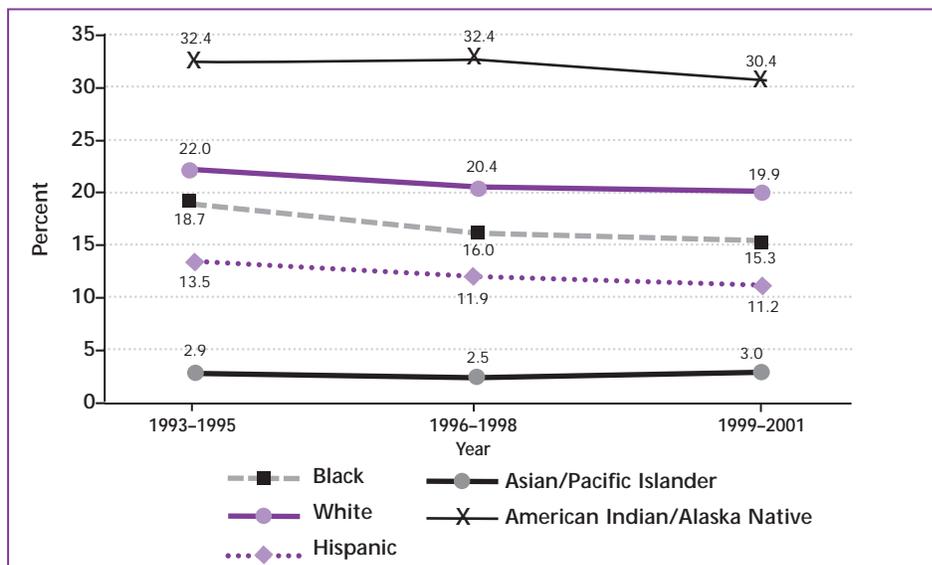


Smoking and Pregnancy



- During the 1999-2001 time period, American Indian/Alaska Natives had the highest percent of smoking during pregnancy (30.4 percent), followed by whites (19.9 percent), blacks (15.3 percent), Hispanics (11.2 percent) and Asian/Pacific Islanders (3 percent).
- The majority of racial/ethnic groups in Ohio had decreases in smoking during pregnancy from the 1993-1995 to the 1999-2001 time period. Black women had the largest decrease in smoking during pregnancy for this time period (18.2 percent), followed by Hispanics (17 percent), whites (9.5 percent) and American Indian/Alaska Natives (6.2 percent).
- Although Asian/Pacific Islanders consistently had the lowest percent of smoking during pregnancy compared to other racial/ethnic groups in Ohio, this group had the only increase in smoking during pregnancy from 1993-1995 to 1999-2001 (3.4 percent).

Figure 5-16.
Smoking During Pregnancy, by Race and Ethnicity of Mother
Ohio, 1993-2001

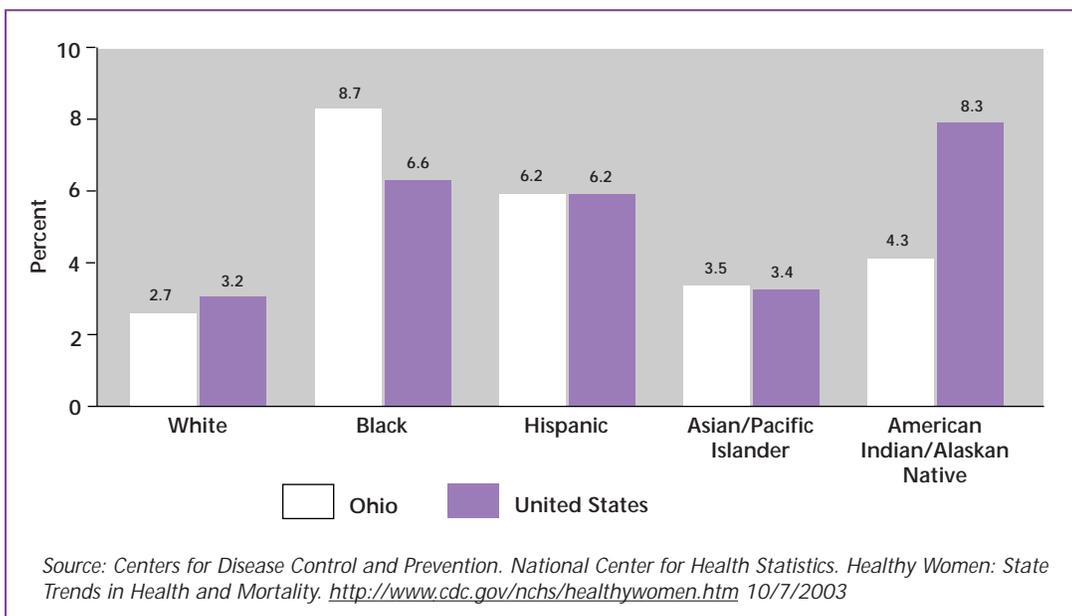


Prenatal Care

- From 1999-2001, black women in Ohio were more likely than black women nationwide to have had either late or no prenatal care (8.7 percent versus 6.6 percent, respectively).
- American Indian/Alaska Native women in the United States were nearly twice as likely as their Ohio counterparts to have had either late or no prenatal care from 1999-2001.
- Just over 6 percent of Hispanic women in Ohio and nationwide had late or no prenatal care from 1999-2001, compared to more than 3 percent of Asian/Pacific Islanders women.
- White women in Ohio and nationwide were less likely than other racial/ethnic groups to have delayed or received no prenatal care from 1999-2001. White women in Ohio were less likely than their counterparts nationwide to have received late or no prenatal care.



Figure 5-17.
Late or No Prenatal Care by Race and Ethnicity of Mother
Ohio and United States, 1999-2001



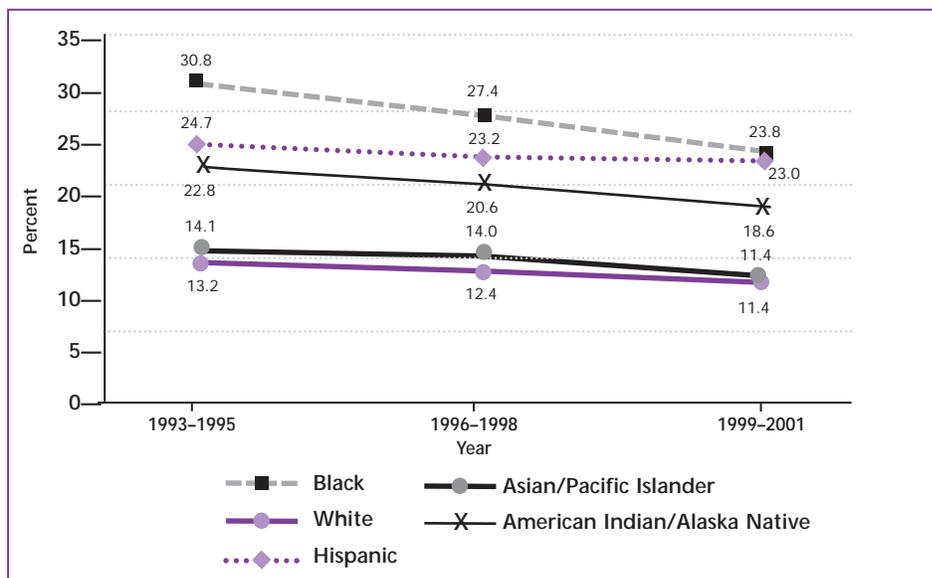
Prenatal Care



- Every racial and ethnic group had a decrease in the number of women who did not receive first trimester prenatal care from the 1993-1995 to the 1999-2001 time period.
- During the 1999-2001 time period, black women had the highest percent of no first trimester prenatal care (23.8 percent), followed by Hispanics (23 percent), American Indian/Alaska Natives (18.6 percent), whites and Asian/Pacific Islanders (both 11.4 percent).

- Although the percent of no first trimester prenatal care remained the highest for black women in 1999-2001, that rate had decreased by 22.7 percent from the 1993-1995 time period. The rate also decreased by 19.1 percent for Asian/Pacific Islanders, 18.4 percent for American Indian/Alaska Natives, 13.6 percent for whites and 6.9 percent for Hispanics.

Figure 5-18.
No First Trimester Prenatal Care,
by Race and Ethnicity of Mother, Ohio, 1993-2001

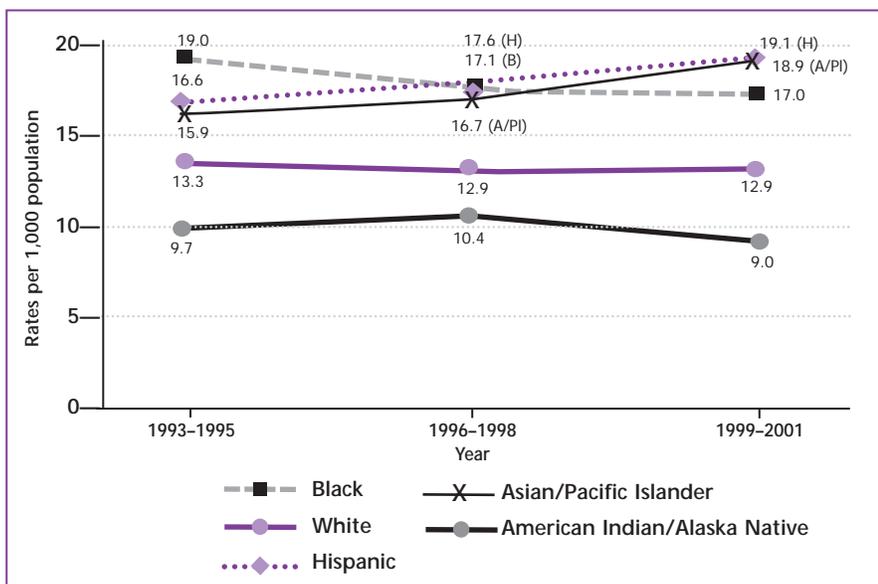


Birth Rates

- During the 1999-2001 time period, Hispanic women in Ohio had the highest birth rate, followed by Asian/Pacific Islanders, blacks, whites and American Indian/Alaska Natives.
- From the 1993-1995 time period to the 1999-2001 time period, the birth rate increased by 18.9 percent for Asian/Pacific Islander Ohioans, 15.1 percent for Hispanics, and decreased 10.5 percent for blacks, 7.2 percent for American Indian/Alaska Natives and 3 percent for whites.



Figure 5-19.
Birth Rates, by Race and Ethnicity of Mother,
Ohio, 1993-2001

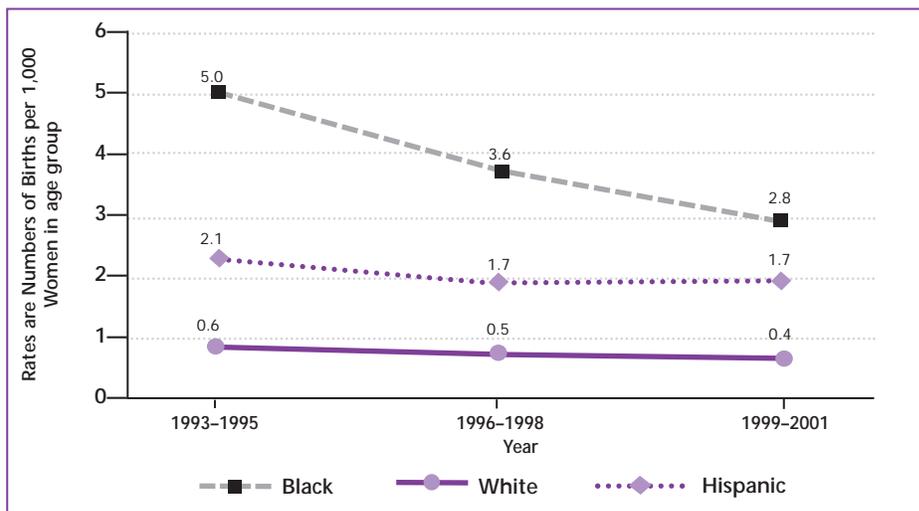


Teen Birth Rates



- Although the teen birth rate for ages 10-14 was highest for black Ohio teens in every time period from 1993-2001, blacks had the largest decrease (44 percent) in the teen birth rate for ages 10-14 from the 1993-1995 to the 1998-2001 time period, followed by whites (33 percent) and Hispanics (19 percent).

Figure 5-20.
Teen Birth Rate, Ages 10-14, by Race and Ethnicity
of Mother, Ohio, 1993-2001

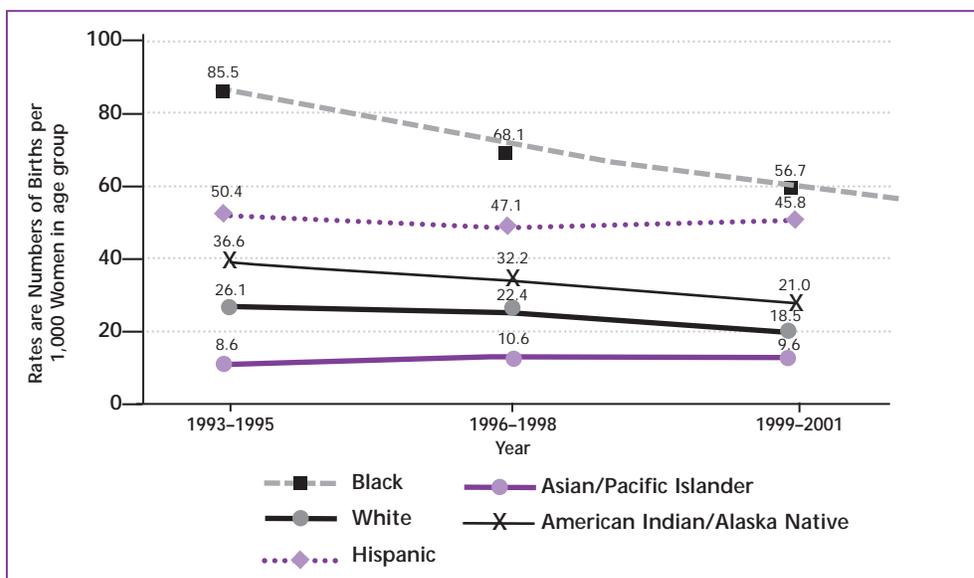


Teen Birth Rates

- In the 1999-2001 time period, black teens ages 15-17 had the highest birth rate for Ohio, followed by Hispanics, American Indian/Alaska Natives, whites and Asian/Pacific Islanders. The birth rate for black and Hispanic teens ages 15-17 during this time period was more than double the rate of teen births for any other racial/ethnic group.
- American Indian/Alaska Native Ohio teens ages 15-17 had the largest decrease in teen pregnancy from the 1993-1995 to the 1999-2001 time period (42.7 percent). Other groups experiencing a decrease in the teen pregnancy rate included blacks (33.7 percent), whites (29.1 percent) and Hispanics (9.1 percent). Asian/Pacific Islanders had an increase of 11.6 percent in the teen pregnancy rate during this same time period.



Figure 5-21.
Teen Birth Rate, Ages 15-17,
by Race and Ethnicity of Mother, Ohio, 1993-2001

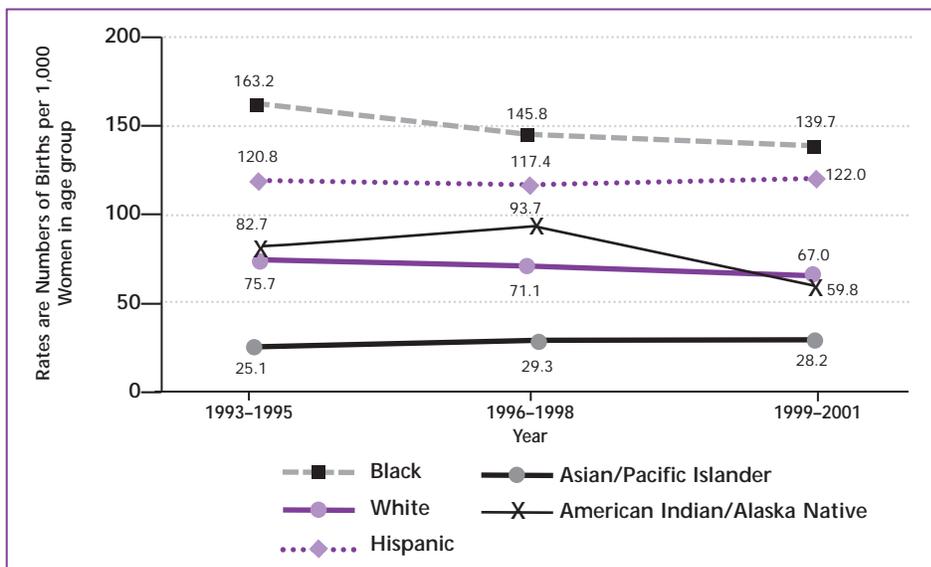


Teen Birth Rates



- In the 1999-2001 time period, black teens ages 18-19 had the highest birth rate for Ohio, followed by Hispanics, whites, American Indian/Alaska Natives and Asian/Pacific Islanders.
- American Indian/Alaska Native Ohio teens ages 18-19 had the largest decrease in teen pregnancy from the 1993-1995 to the 1999-2001 time period (27.7 percent). Other groups experiencing a decrease in the teen pregnancy rate included blacks (14.4 percent), whites (11.5 percent) and Hispanics (1 percent). Asian/Pacific Islanders had an increase of 12.4 percent in the 18-19 teen pregnancy rate during this same time period.

Figure 5-22.
Teen Birth Rate, Ages 18-19,
by Race and Ethnicity of Mother, Ohio, 1993-2001

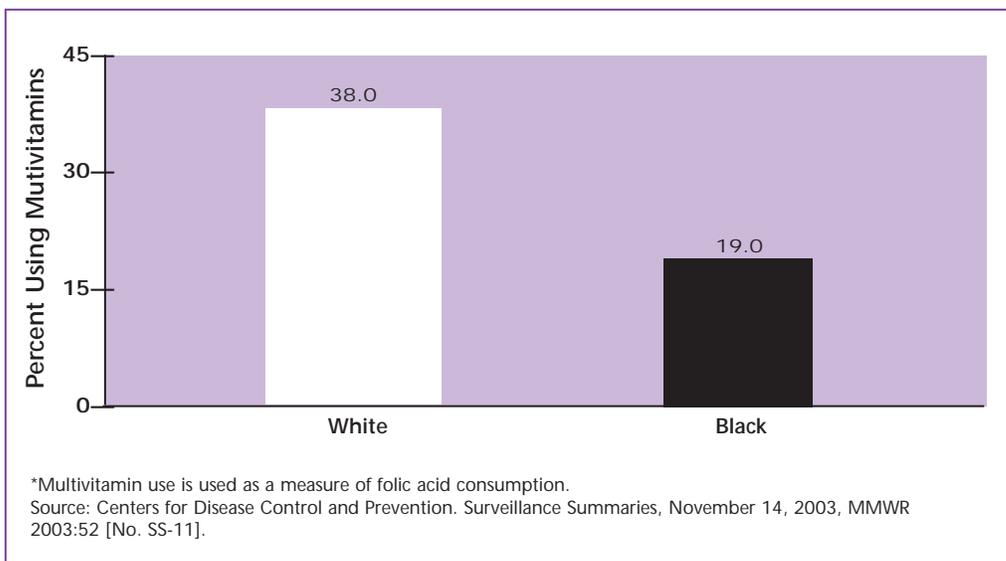


Vitamin Use During Pregnancy

- White women were twice as likely as black women to take multivitamins during pregnancy.



Figure 5-23.
Prevalence of Multivitamin Use* by Race of Mother Pregnancy
Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS), Ohio, 2000

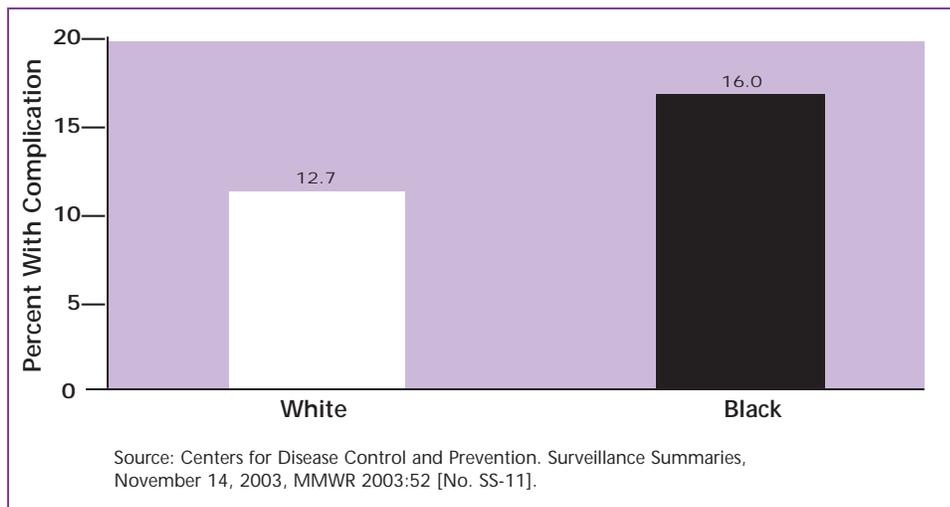


Pregnancy-Related Complications



- The prevalence of pregnancy-related complications was 26 percent higher in black women than in white women.

Figure 5-24.
Prevalence of Pregnancy-Related Complications by Race of Mother
Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)
Ohio, 2000



Infant Checkups

- The percentage of black and white infants that had a checkup within one week of hospital discharge was nearly identical.



Figure 5-25.
Prevalence of Infant Checkups by Race of Mother
Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)
Ohio, 2000

