

WIC Needs Assessment

Arizona Department of Health Services
Bureau of Nutrition and Physical Activity
Research and Development

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document is intended to help stakeholders understand the lives of families who are eligible for services through the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) program in Arizona, and the challenges they face. WIC is a federal assistance program of the United States Department of Agriculture that serves low-income pregnant and postpartum women and infants and children under the age of five.

More than half of the pregnant and postpartum women, infants, and children under age 5 are estimated to be eligible for the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in Arizona. Although eligibility guidelines require household incomes below 185 percent of the federal poverty level, more than half of the eligible population in Arizona live in poverty, and one in four live in extreme poverty (below 50 percent of the federal poverty level). In 2011, the Arizona WIC program served an estimated 62 percent of the eligible population. The proportion served has steadily increased over the past few years even as the eligible population has been shrinking due to changing demographics.

Obesity has become a problem nationally, and low income populations are more likely to be overweight or obese. A primary goal of the WIC program has become obesity prevention through the promotion of breastfeeding, nutritious diet, and physical activity. Sixty-seven percent of adults in Arizona in households with incomes below 185 percent are either overweight (36 percent) or obese (31 percent). Although a similar proportion of adults in households with WIC participants are either overweight or obese, only 23 percent of them are obese, with 43 percent being overweight.

Breastfeeding plays a role in obesity prevention for both mothers and babies. The percentage of infants who are exclusively breastfed in the WIC program doubled between 2007 and 2011, although the majority of infants on WIC are still formula fed.

Fruits and vegetables have many important nutrients and help contribute to maintaining a healthy weight. The low-income population in Arizona tends to eat fruits and vegetables less often than those at higher incomes. There is little difference in frequency of fruit and vegetable intake between the low income population that reported being enrolled in WIC and the low income population that reported not being enrolled. Low-income adults were also less likely to meet recommendations for both aerobic and strengthening physical activity, with no clear differences found between adults in WIC families and those in other low-income families.

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INTRODUCTION

This document is intended to help stakeholders understand the lives of families who are eligible for services through the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) program in Arizona, and the challenges they face. WIC is a federal assistance program of the United States Department of Agriculture that serves low-income pregnant and postpartum women and infants and children under the age of five. A primary goal of the WIC program has become obesity prevention through the promotion of breastfeeding, nutritious diet, and physical activity

An overview is provided of the population who are eligible for WIC services in terms of their distribution, demographic characteristics, health status, and behaviors that are known to be associated with health outcomes. In addition, characteristics of actual WIC recipients are presented along with enrollment trends and an assessment of how well the program reaches its target population. Finally, trends in health status indicators are presented for WIC clients over a recent six-year period.

A variety of sources were used to obtain the most recently available data on each topic presented. Arizona birth certificate data were used to estimate the size and distribution of the WIC-eligible population, as well as to describe prenatal care and birth outcomes. The United States Census, American Community Survey data were analyzed to describe demographic characteristics, such as income, education, race, ethnicity and language spoken, as well as to provide another method of estimating the size and distribution of the eligible population. The Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System was used to evaluate weight status, fruit and vegetable consumption, and physical activity levels. Finally, WIC program data were analyzed to provide a profile of actual WIC recipients in terms of their demographics, enrollment trends, and health status.

The information provided may be useful to better identify and serve those who are eligible for WIC, as well as to provide context for community assessments and grant applications. It will also serve as the foundation for constructing performance measures to track progress.

WIC ELIGIBLE TARGET POPULATION

Pregnant and postpartum women, infants, and children under age five are eligible for WIC if they live in households with incomes below 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), or are enrolled in Medicaid, SNAP, TANF, Section 8 housing, or FDPIR. All postpartum women meeting these requirements are eligible for six months after giving birth, while those who are breastfeeding remain eligible for a full year after birth.

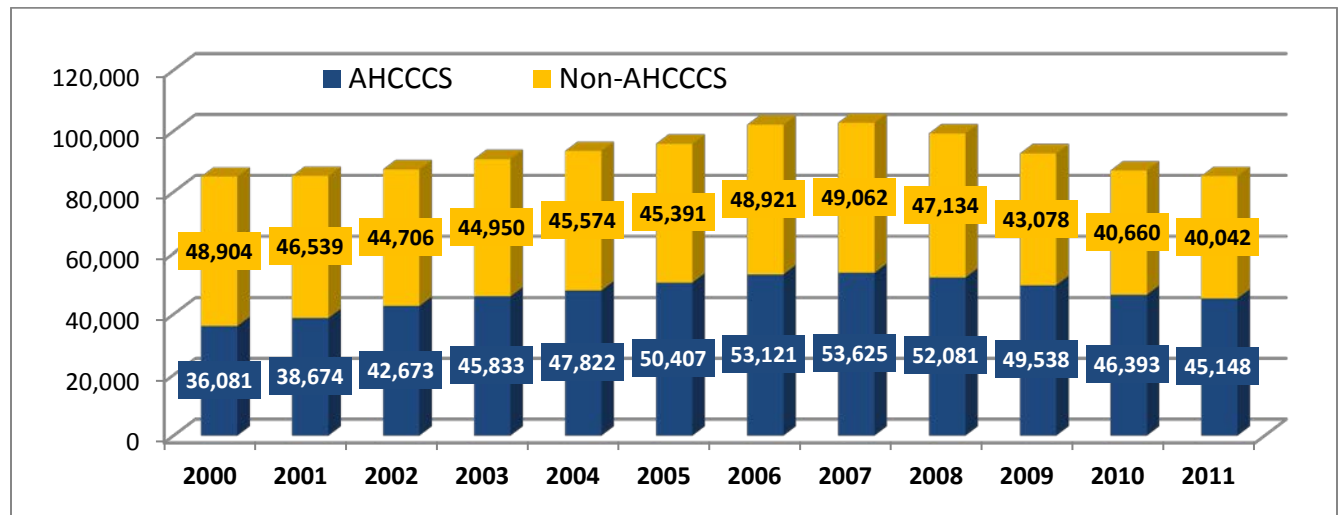
ESTIMATING THE SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION OF TARGET POPULATION

There are two main data sources that can be used to estimate the size of the WIC-eligible target population, each with its own strengths and weaknesses: Arizona birth certificate data and the United States Census American Community Survey (ACS) data.

AHCCCS BIRTHS

The Arizona birth certificate database records the anticipated payer at the time of birth. Anyone who gives birth while on AHCCCS (Arizona’s Medicaid agency) is adjunctively eligible for WIC. Over the past ten years, the percent of births in which AHCCCS was the payer has increased from 42.5 percent in 2000 to 53.3 percent in 2010; however, in recent years, the actual number of AHCCCS births has dropped, due to a declining birth rate. Figure 1 shows the number of AHCCCS births as a proportion of all births in Arizona.

Figure 1. Births in Arizona 2000-2011



	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
All Payers	84,985	85,213	87,379	90,783	93,396	95,798	102,042	102,687	99,215	92,616	87,053	85,190
AHCCCS	36,081	38,674	42,673	45,833	47,822	50,407	53,121	53,625	52,081	49,538	46,393	45,148
% AHCCCS	42.5%	45.4%	48.8%	50.5%	51.2%	52.6%	52.1%	52.2%	52.5%	53.5%	53.3%	53.0%

Historically, the number of AHCCCS births multiplied by 6.25 has been used to estimate the size of the WIC-eligible population. For example, in 2010, there were 46,393 AHCCCS births:

Infants = Number of AHCCCS births (46,393)
 Children = Number of AHCCCS births X 4 (46,393 x 4 = 185,572)
Women = Number of AHCCCS births X 1.25 (46,393 x 1.25 = 57,991.25)
 Total estimate = 289,956 WIC eligible women, infants, and children

This formula assumes that for each AHCCCS birth, there is also an eligible one-year old, two-year old, three-year old, and four-year old child. The 1.25 multiplier to estimate the number of women accounts for the nine months (or ¾ of a year) during which women are pregnant, plus the six months of postpartum eligibility (½ of a year). Although women in WIC are eligible for a full year if they continue to breastfeed, most WIC participants do not continue past six months. This multiplier does not capture women who would continue to remain eligible if they breastfed past six months.

A major benefit of this methodology has been that birth data becomes available within several months of the end of the calendar year. In addition, birth certificates data contains a wealth of health status information, which can be very useful to create health status and risk profiles. However, the formula makes several assumptions that have become increasingly problematic in recent years about poverty and fertility rates, as well as population size more generally. The net effect of these assumptions becoming outdated has probably resulted in underestimating the size of the eligible population in recent years. Table 1 below shows the assumptions vs. the reality of each of these factors.

Table 1. Assumptions vs. Reality of Using AHCCCS Births to Estimate WIC population	
Assumption	Reality
Birth rate is constant	Birth rate has been declining
Poverty rate is constant over time	Poverty rate has been increasing
Poverty rate is constant by age	Poverty rate varies by age
Constant population size	Shrinking population
AHCCCS is listed as payer for all eligible births	Not all eligible women enroll in AHCCCS

AHCCCS was listed as payer for 53.3 percent of all births in Arizona in 2010; however, some counties (Santa Cruz, Yavapai, and Yuma) had well over 60 percent of births listed as AHCCCS births. More than half of all AHCCCS births were to residents of Maricopa County, which is where the largest number of births overall took place. Table 2 below shows the number of AHCCCS births in 2010, and the percent of all births that they represented in each county.

Table 2. AHCCCS Births as a Percent of All Births by County of Residence, 2010			
	All Payers	AHCCCS	Percent
ARIZONA¹	87,053	46,393	53.3%
Apache	1,099	555	50.5%
Cochise	1,781	800	44.9%
Coconino	1,775	816	46.0%
Gila	670	379	56.6%
Graham	530	258	48.7%
Greenlee	105	55	52.4%
Maricopa	54,236	28,905	53.3%
Mohave	2,022	1,135	56.1%
Navajo	1,737	1,029	59.2%
Pima	12,169	6,408	52.7%
Pinal	4,990	2,321	46.5%
Santa Cruz	693	462	66.7%
Yavapai	1,817	1,171	64.4%
Yuma	3,229	2,003	62.0%
La Paz	200	96	48.0%

AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY (ACS) PUBLIC USE MICRODATA SAMPLE (PUMS)

The ACS PUMS is another source of data to estimate the size of the WIC-eligible population, which offers its own advantages and disadvantages. PUMS contains a sample of actual responses from the ACS with detailed information on nearly all of the questions included at single person and household levels, as well as calculated variables, such as specific poverty status. The database allows for very flexible and specific queries, making it possible to study individuals within the context of their families and other household members.

For estimating WIC-eligibility, PUMS offers the advantages of being able to identify financially eligible women who gave birth within the last year, as well as the specific number of infants and children within each age category of WIC eligibility. The number of pregnant women still must be estimated from the number of births, since the ACS does not ask for pregnancy status, but the ACS solves all of the problems listed in Table 1. It accounts for specific poverty-level status of each individual (household incomes below 185 percent of the FPL, regardless of whether on AHCCCS), changing birth rates, migration patterns, and changing poverty rates over time and by age. Finally, a wealth of other data is available in the ACS that is useful in describing the eligible population in terms of personal and household characteristics.

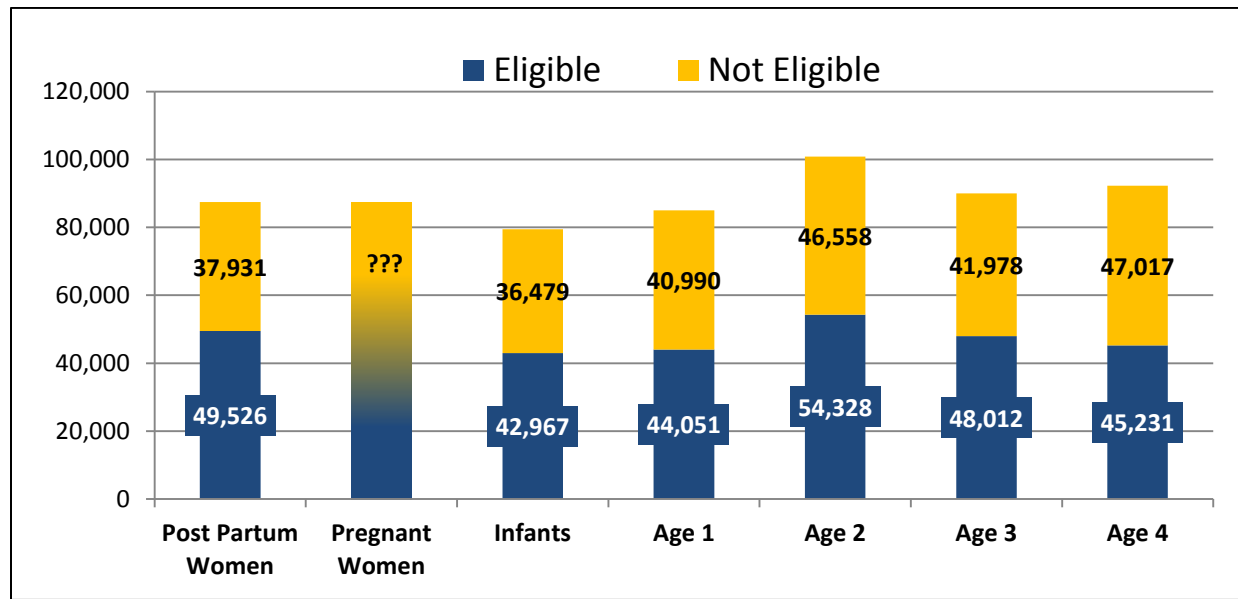
The advantages of using PUMS data do come at some cost. These data are not available as quickly as birth certificate data, and because they represent sample data, there is some sampling error. In addition, data cannot be broken down into very small geographic areas. The smallest geographical unit in the PUMS is the Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA), which are contiguous non-overlapping areas that contained no fewer than 100,000 people at the time of the year 2000 census. For some populous counties in Arizona, such as Maricopa and Pima Counties, there are numerous PUMAs. However, for some of the less populous areas, counties must be combined.

According to the 2010 American Community Survey (ACS), 36.5 percent of all people in Arizona (n=2,287,153) lived in households in which the total household income was below 185 percent of the FPL. Among that population were 49,526 women who had given birth during the past year, 42,967 infants, and 191,622 children under age five, who were eligible for WIC. More than half (56.6 percent) of women who gave birth in Arizona, 54.1 percent of the infants, and 52.4 percent of the children ages one through four lived in households with incomes below 185 percent of the FPL, and were eligible for WIC. Table 3 shows the percent of women who gave birth, infants and children at each age who met income eligibility for WIC as a percent of the population.

Table 3. Women Who Gave Birth, Infants, and Children Less Than Five Years Old Who are Eligible for WIC, 2010			
	WIC-Eligible	Total	Percent
Infants	42,967	79,446	54.1%
Children Age 1	44,051	85,041	51.8%
Children Age 2	54,328	100,886	53.9%
Children Age 3	48,012	89,990	53.4%
Children Age 4	45,231	92,248	49.0%
Women Who Gave Birth	49,526	87,457	56.6%

Women are eligible for WIC throughout the nine months of their pregnancy, plus for six months postpartum, and up to one full year postpartum if they are breastfeeding. Figure 2 shows the percent of each category of the population who are known to be eligible according to ACS 2010 data. Pregnant women are shown with a blurred line between the eligible vs. ineligible population because ACS data does not provide specific information on pregnant women. In addition, all postpartum women for up to an entire year are included in the postpartum women estimate. Consequently, an adjustment must be made to estimate the total number of women who are eligible for WIC.

Figure 2. Percent of Each Category of the Population Who Are Eligible for WIC, 2010



Total	87,457	87,457	79,446	85,041	100,886	89,990	92,248
% Eligible	56.6%	unknown	54.1%	51.8%	53.9%	53.4%	49.0%

Recall that a multiplier of 1.25 was used to estimate the number of eligible pregnant and postpartum women in the method based on AHCCCS births. This method will use the same multiplier with the same assumptions (explained on page 6) applied to the number of women who gave birth to estimate the number of pregnant and postpartum women. This represents the best estimate, and is reliable to the degree that the birth rate remains constant over a two-year period. Using this method, the WIC-eligible population totaled 296,497 in 2010, which represented 53.2 percent of mothers and children under age five. Table 4 shows the number of WIC eligible mothers and children in each PUMA as a percent of the all women who gave birth, infants, and children under age five.

Table 4. WIC Eligible Mothers and Children as a Percent of All Mothers, Infants, and Children Under Age Five, 2010			
	WIC Eligible	Total	Percent
State of Arizona	296,497	556,882	53.2%
Apache & Navajo Counties	12,414	17,586	70.6%
00300 Apache & Navajo	12,414	17,586	70.6%
Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, & Santa Cruz Counties	10,724	18,217	58.9%
00900 Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, & Santa Cruz	10,724	18,217	58.9%
Coconino Counties	6,434	10,305	62.4%
00400 Coconino	6,434	10,305	62.4%
Gila & Pinal Counties	20,004	41,051	48.7%
00800 Gila & Pinal	20,004	41,051	48.7%
La Paz & Mohave Counties	9,337	14,634	63.8%
00600 La Paz & Mohave	9,337	14,634	63.8%
Maricopa County	176,346	347,730	50.7%
00101 Maricopa1 - Northwest	3,587	6,825	52.6%
00102 Maricopa2 - Far Northwest Valley	5,575	10,684	52.2%
00103 Maricopa3 - Far North Phoenix	3,954	16,978	23.3%
00104 Maricopa4 - Northeast Phoenix	6,863	19,033	36.1%
00105 Maricopa5 - North Scottsdale	442	6,768	6.5%
00106 Maricopa6 - North East	1,593	6,027	26.4%
00107 Maricopa7 - North Phoenix	5,347	8,858	60.4%
00108 Maricopa8 - Northwest Valley	4,379	8,850	49.5%
00109 Maricopa9 - Central West	11,221	20,147	55.7%
00110 Maricopa10 - Southwest	19,511	45,264	43.1%
00111 Maricopa11 - Maryvale	14,255	18,052	79.0%
00112 Maricopa12 - Central Phoenix, northwest	10,616	14,439	73.5%
00113 Maricopa13 - Central Phoenix, northeast	4,153	8,049	51.6%
00114 Maricopa14 - Northeast Mesa	9,420	16,562	56.9%
00115 Maricopa15 - West Mesa	12,410	16,934	73.3%
00116 Maricopa16 - Tempe	8,774	14,547	60.3%
00117 Maricopa17 - Central Phoenix	12,290	15,091	81.4%
00118 Maricopa18 - Laveen	17,251	22,595	76.3%
00119 Maricopa19 - South Mountain and Ahwatuke	7,096	16,359	43.4%
00120 Maricopa20 - Chandler	6,166	19,836	31.1%
00121 Maricopa21 - Gilbert-Chandler	4,994	24,436	20.4%
00122 Maricopa22 - Southeast Mesa	6,450	11,399	56.6%
Pima County	42,906	76,481	56.1%
00201 Pima1 - Central South	9,277	12,992	71.4%
00202 Pima2 - Central East	6,763	9,797	69.0%
00203 Pima3 - Northeast	1,093	5,257	20.8%
00204 Pima4 - Central North	7,823	10,602	73.8%
00205 Pima5 - North	4,063	8,749	46.4%
00206 Pima6 - Southeast	3,011	9,590	31.4%
00207 Pima7 - Big West	10,877	19,494	55.8%
Yavapai County	7,868	13,130	59.9%
00500 Yavapai	7,868	13,130	59.9%
Yuma County	10,466	17,749	59.0%
00700 Yuma	10,466	17,749	59.0%

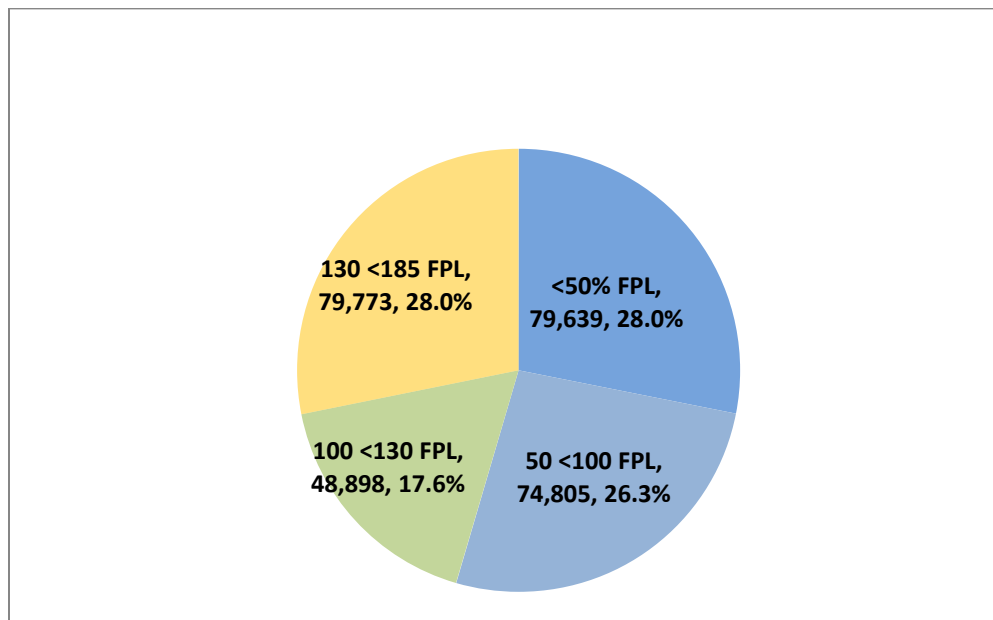
DEMOGRAPHICS

This section will examine the demographic characteristics of the target population regardless of whether they were actually enrolled in WIC. These characteristics will be compared to the characteristics of this same group whose household incomes were above 185 percent of the FPL (i.e., WIC eligible vs. not WIC eligible). The source for these demographic data is the ACS, and will therefore not include information on pregnant women who live in households in which no children under the age of five are present. However, it is very likely that the demographic profile of WIC-eligible pregnant women is similar to the characteristics of WIC-eligible postpartum women.

INCOME

Although the threshold for income eligibility for WIC is 185 percent of the FPL, more than half of the eligible population (54.3 percent) actually live in poverty (below 100 percent of the FPL), and more than one in four eligible moms and children live in extreme poverty, which is defined as household incomes below 50 percent of the FPL. Most of the WIC eligible moms and children (71.9 percent) lived in households with incomes under 130 percent of the FPL, making them also eligible for SNAP. Figure 3 below shows the income distribution of WIC-eligible moms and children in 2010 as a percent of the FPL.

Figure 3. Income as Percent of FPL among WIC-eligible Moms and Children, 2010 ACS



RACE/ETHNICITY/LANGUAGE SPOKEN

Oxford dictionary defines race as “each of the major divisions of humankind, having distinct physical characteristics” and ethnicity as “the fact or state of belonging to a social group that has a common national or cultural tradition.” These are two distinct characteristics that people and populations commonly use to define themselves. In the United States, five races and two ethnicities are used to describe the population. The races are Asian, Black or African American, American Indian or Native Alaskan, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and White, while the ethnicities are Hispanic or Not Hispanic.

The racial and ethnic makeup of the state of Arizona varies from that of the nation. Using estimates from the 2010 ACS, the proportion of the population which is Hispanic in Arizona is twice that of the nation (29.6 percent compared to 16.3 percent nationally). In addition to having a higher proportion of Hispanics, Arizona’s population also has a smaller proportion of African Americans (4.1 percent compared to 12.6 percent nationally) and a higher proportion of American Indians (4.6 percent compared to 0.9 percent in the nation).

The racial composition of the WIC eligible population in Arizona tends to represent higher proportions of racial minorities compared to White residents, although the largest single racial group, representing 68.7 percent of the WIC-eligible population, is White (see Table 5).

	WIC Eligible	Not WIC Eligible	All Arizona
White	68.7	76.4	72.3
Black or African American	5.4	4.5	5.0
American Indian and Alaska Native	7.9	2.3	5.2
Asian	0.7	3.9	2.2
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	0.4	0.2	0.3
Some other race alone	12.2	4.9	8.8
Multiple races (2 or more major groups)	4.6	7.9	6.1
	100%	100%	100%

More than half of the WIC-eligible population (57.7 percent) are Hispanic, compared to 29.9 percent of those with incomes over 185 percent of the FPL, and more than half live in households in which a language other than English is spoken (see Table 6).

	WIC Eligible	Not WIC Eligible	All Arizona
English only	41.7	69.5	54.7
Spanish	47.8	20.5	35.0
Other Indo-European language	1.5	4.2	2.8
Asian and Pacific Island languages	1.3	3.8	2.5
Other	7.7	2.1	5.1
	100%	100%	100%
	n=284,115	n=250,913	n=535,028

Arizona residents are more likely than the population of the U.S. to speak a language other than English at home (26.7 percent in Arizona compared to 20.6 percent nationally), and more likely to report speaking English “less than very well” (9.9 percent of Arizonans age five and over compared to 8.7 percent nationally). Among Arizona residents who spoke a language other than English, 76 percent spoke Spanish, while the other 24 percent spoke one of many other languages.¹

The ACS asks respondents who do not speak English as a primary language to rate how well they speak English. (This question only applies to people over the age of five.) Thirty-one percent of women living in households with incomes below 185 percent of the FPL who had given birth in the past year said they spoke English either not well (16 percent) or not at all (15 percent) - more than twice the proportion of women who gave birth with higher incomes - and 17.4 percent were characterized by the ACS as linguistically isolated, in which no one over 14 years of age in the households speak English well.

	WIC Eligible	Not WIC Eligible	All Arizona
Very well	56.0	69.5	59.6
Well	13.0	17.4	14.1
Not well	16.0	8.1	13.9
Not at all	15.0	5.0	12.4
	100%	100%	100%
	(n=24,847)	(n=8,911)	(n=33,758)

¹ Arizona – S0201 Selected Population Profile in the United States 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. *U. S. Census Bureau*. Retrieved September 28, 2011, from http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_10_1YR_S0201&prodType=table

FAMILY COMPOSITION AND LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

More than half of WIC-eligible families have children both under and over the age of six. The rest only have children under the age of six (see Table 8). Very few are women are in families who have no children under the age of six. These women represent a very small proportion of the population (1.2 percent) who do not live with their newborn infant which may be due to infant mortality or to a change in custody.

	WIC Eligible	Not WIC Eligible	All Arizona
With own children under 6 years only	44.6	62.2	52.9
With own children 6 to 17 years only	0.6	0.7	0.6
With own children under 6 years and 6 to 17 years	54.3	36.5	45.9
No children	0.5	0.6	0.6
	100%	100%	100%

The ACS asks several questions about household composition and labor force participation. In 2010, 20.3 percent of the WIC-eligible population lived in multi-generational households (three or more generations living together), compared to 16.6 percent of those with higher incomes. The WIC-eligible population is generally less likely to live in married-couple family households, and in particular, is less likely to live in households where both the husband and wife are in the labor force. Table 9 shows the family composition and labor force participation of women who gave birth, infants, and children under the age of 5 during 2010.

	WIC-Eligible	Not WIC Eligible	All Arizona
Married-couple families	51.2	81.6	65.5
Husband and wife in labor force	17.3	51.9	33.5
Husband in labor force, wife not	27.8	27.2	27.5
Wife in labor force, husband not	2.0	2.1	2.1
Neither husband or wife in labor force	4.1	0.4	2.4
Other Families	48.9	18.4	34.5
Male householder, no wife present, in labor force	11.4	6.6	9.1
Male householder, no wife present, not in labor force	1.3	0.2	0.8
Female householder, no husband present, in labor force	22.0	11.0	16.8
Female householder, no husband present, not in labor force	14.2	0.6	7.8
	100%	100%	100%

The ACS asks about the working status of all adults in the family. Among the WIC eligible population 14.4 percent are in families where there were no workers in the last 12 months; 58.7 percent had one worker; 20.8 percent had two workers; and 6.0 percent had three or more workers in the family. More than half of the WIC-eligible population (58.4 percent) received SNAP benefits.

MOBILITY

The WIC-eligible population also appears to be more mobile, with 35.0 percent having moved their residence during the last 12 months compared to only 20.6 percent of postpartum women and young children with higher incomes. Another 10.6 percent of the WIC-eligible population had moved in the year prior to that.

HEALTH INSURANCE

Among the WIC-eligible population, 83.7 percent had health insurance coverage of some kind, compared to 92.7 percent of those with higher incomes. Most (67.2 percent) had insurance through Medicaid. Other coverage reported by the WIC-eligible population include insurance through employer (15.9 percent), Indian Health Insurance (5.8 percent), purchased directly (2.85 percent), and fewer than two percent have insurance through any of Tricare, Medicare, or Veterans Administration.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Approximately 86 percent of the population age 25 and older in both Arizona and in the United States have at least a high school diploma or its equivalent, although Arizona residents were less likely to hold bachelor's, graduate, or professional degrees (25.9 percent in Arizona compared to 28.2 percent nationally). Table 10 shows a breakdown of the educational attainment status of Arizona residents age 25 and older compared to the United States.²

Table 10. Educational Attainment Adults Age 25 and Older, Arizona vs. United States, 2010				
	Arizona		US	
Highest Level of Education Completed	Percent	Cumulative	Percent	Cumulative
Graduate or professional degree	9.2%	9.2%	10.4%	10.4%
Bachelor's degree	16.7%	25.9%	17.7%	28.1%
Some college or associate's degree	34.7%	60.6%	28.9%	57.0%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	25.1%	85.7%	28.5%	85.5%
Less than high school diploma	14.4%	100%	14.4%	100%

² Arizona – S0201 Selected Population Profile in the United States 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. *U. S. Census Bureau*. Retrieved September 28, 2011, from http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_10_1YR_S0201&prodType=table

WIC-eligible postpartum women in 2010 tended to have lower education levels than other postpartum women (68.2 percent had at least a high school diploma or an equivalent, compared to 93.1 percent of those with higher incomes). Although education levels tend to be lower, it is interesting to note that 36.5 percent of WIC-eligible women had at least some college education. Table 11 shows a detailed breakdown of the highest level of educational attainment among adults age 25 and older in Arizona for both WIC-eligible women and those with higher incomes.

Highest Level of Education Completed	WIC Eligible		Not WIC Eligible		All Arizona	
	Percent	Cumulative Percent	Percent	Cumulative Percent	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Graduate or Professional Degree (beyond Bachelor's degree)	0.8%	0.8%	10.8%	10.8%	5.2%	5.2%
Bachelor's degree	3.3%	4.1%	24.8%	35.6%	12.6%	17.8%
Some College	32.4%	36.5%	40.3%	75.9%	35.8%	53.6%
High School Diploma or GED	31.7%	68.2%	17.2%	93.1%	25.4%	79.1%
High school-no diploma	21.9%	90.1%	5.2%	98.3%	14.6%	93.7%
Grades 1-8	8.9%	99.1%	1.2%	99.5%	5.6%	99.3%
Less than First Grade	0.9%	100.0%	0.5%	100.0%	0.7%	100%
	100%		100%			100%
	n= 49,526		n=37,891			N=87,417

HEALTH INDICATORS

Health indicators for the WIC-eligible population are available from two different sources. The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a source of information about health behaviors and risk factors. Birth certificates provide information on prenatal care and birth outcomes.

The BRFSS is comprised of survey data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia, with assistance from the CDC, and contains Arizona specific data. The system consists of telephone surveys based on random-digit-dialing methods, which are used to select a representative sample of residents aged 18 years and older. The questionnaire consists primarily of questions about personal behaviors that increase risk for one or more of the ten leading causes of death in the United States. Comparisons based on BRFSS data include the entire adult population on either side of the 185 percent FPL cut off, including men and women without children aged 0 to 5 years. The BRFSS also includes questions about participation in food assistance, including WIC.

Beginning in 2011, new methods of data collection and analysis have affected the ability to compare multiple years of data for trends over time. From 2011 forward the BRFSS will survey both cell phones and landlines, and the weighting scheme includes the technique raking. Previous year's data can be compared against each other and data from 2011 will act as a baseline for trends analysis for future data.

HEALTH STATUS AND RISK FACTORS

The BRFSS asks respondents a number of health status related questions including general health and body composition. The population living below 185 percent of the FPL report having 'excellent' or 'very good' general health less often than those with higher incomes (Table 12).

General Health	WIC Eligible	WIC Household	Not WIC Eligible	All Arizonans
Excellent	13.5%	13.8%	23.0%	18.2%
Very good	22.9%	25.7%	36.7%	29.6%
Good	35.9%	36.2%	29.8%	32.9%
Fair	20.0%	22.7%	8.1%	14.1%
Poor	7.7%	1.7%	2.5%	5.1%

Arizonans who are low-income are also more likely to be obese than those living above 185 percent of the FPL (Table 13).

Weight Status	WIC Eligible	WIC Household	Not WIC Eligible	All Arizonans
Obese	31.1%	23.1%	20.9%	25.1%
Overweight	36.2%	42.7%	37.5%	37.2%
Normal Weight	29.5%	33.5%	39.6%	35.1%
Underweight	3.2%	0.7%	2.1%	2.6%

NUTRITION RELATED BEHAVIORS

The Arizona WIC Program utilizes the 2010 Dietary Guidelines for Americans recommendations to follow eating and physical activity patterns that promote health and well-being.³ These recommendations

³ US Department of Agriculture and US Department of Health and Human Services. (2010, December). *Dietary Guidelines for Americans, 2010*. 7th Edition, Washington, DC: US Government Printing Office.

focus on a need to increase specific foods, such as fruits and vegetables, fat-free or low-fat milk, whole grains and healthy proteins, as well as physical activity. Each of these has been shown to aid in the maintenance of a healthy body weight, reduce the risk of many chronic diseases such as heart disease, type two diabetes and certain types of cancer, and promote overall health. More specifically, fruits and vegetables are a rich source of many nutrients that are currently low in the typical American diet, including folate, magnesium, potassium, fiber, vitamin A, vitamin C and vitamin K. Milk is an excellent source of calcium, and vitamin D which are both important for the growth and maintenance of healthy bones. Whole grains provide nutrients such as iron, magnesium, selenium, B vitamins and fiber.

Lean meat and poultry, seafood, eggs, beans, soy products, nuts, and seeds are healthy sources of protein. They also provide a number of micronutrients, including B vitamins, vitamin E, iron, zinc, and magnesium. Seafood provides omega-3 fatty acids to the diet which are associated with a lowered risk of heart disease and improved visual and cognitive health in infants whose mothers consume seafood during pregnancy and while breastfeeding. Finally, regular physical activity is important for achieving energy balance, reducing the risk of chronic diseases and maintaining a healthy body weight. All of these behavioral and lifestyle characteristics are of particular importance in assessing needs because they are modifiable with clear evidence based guidelines that lead to improved health and well-being.⁴

The national BRFSS includes questions on fruit and vegetable intake and these questions are asked in Arizona every year. In 2011, with the change in methodology and analysis, the fruit and vegetable questions were adjusted to better reflect the 2010 Dietary Guidelines for Americans.

In 2011, Arizona adults living below 185 percent of the FPL tended to eat fruits and vegetables less often than those people with higher incomes (Table 14). These indicators only assess times per day, not cup equivalents or servings.

Table 14. Fruit and Vegetable Intake of Adults in Arizona Households WIC-eligible vs. Not WIC Eligible, 2011			
Fruit and Vegetable Intake	WIC Eligible	Not WIC Eligible	All Arizonans
Median fruit intake (times per day)	1.00	1.17	1.04
Median vegetable intake (times per day)	1.57	1.87	1.17
Percent who did not eat fruit at least one time per day	44.2%	29.3%	38.3%
Percent who did not eat vegetables at least one time per day	27.3%	14.8%	21.7%

⁴ US Department of Agriculture and US Department of Health and Human Services. (2010, December). *Dietary Guidelines for Americans, 2010*. 7th Edition, Washington, DC: US Government Printing Office.

There is little difference in frequency of fruit and vegetable intake between the low income population that reported being enrolled in WIC and the low income population that reported not being enrolled, as can be seen in Table 15.

Table 15. Fruit and Vegetable Intake of Adults in Arizona WIC-Eligible Households by WIC Enrollment Status, 2011		
Fruit and Vegetable Intake	WIC Household	Not a WIC Household
Median fruit intake (times per day)	1.13	1.07
Median vegetable intake (times per day)	1.43	1.72
Percent who did not eat fruit at least one time per day	41.3%	37.4%
Percent who did not eat vegetables at least one time per day	26.2%	20.9%

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY RELATED BEHAVIORS

Every other year, the national BRFSS contains questions asking about physical activity. Beginning in 2011 the physical activity questions were changed to obtain a more accurate representation of those meeting and not meeting national physical activity recommendations. The recommendation for aerobic physical activity for adults is at least 150 minutes of moderate activity or 75 minutes of vigorous activity per week, and the muscle strengthening recommendation is to participate in muscle strengthening activities at least twice per week. In Arizona these questions will be asked every year which will allow for annual tracking of trends from 2011 forward.

In 2011, 52.6 percent of adults reported getting the recommended amounts of either moderate or vigorous aerobic activity. Of these adults, 33.1 percent are categorized as highly active (300+ minutes of moderate physical activity per week or 150+ minutes of vigorous activity per week). Fewer adults get the recommended amount of muscle strengthening activity with only 32.5 percent of all adults in Arizona participating in strengthening activities at least twice per week and 24.2 percent of adults met both aerobic and strength recommendations.

In general, Arizonans with lower income and education levels and Hispanics are less likely to meet recommended physical activity levels. Among adults with incomes below 185 percent of the federal poverty level, 44.3 percent reported getting the recommended amounts of aerobic activity. Only 24.6 percent of adults living below 185 percent of the FPL meet the recommended amount of muscle strengthening activity, and 17.8 percent met both recommendations. A further 31.9 percent said that they do not participate in any physical activities or exercises other than their regular job.

	WIC Eligible	WIC Household	Not WIC Eligible	All Arizonans
Met both aerobic and strength recommendations	17.8%	21.9%	29.7%	24.2%
Met aerobic recommendations only	26.3%	17.6%	32.0%	28.6%
Met strength recommendations only	6.9%	10.1%	8.0%	8.4%
Did not meet either recommendation	49.0%	50.4%	30.2%	38.8%

About one third (31.9 percent) of Arizonans living below 185 percent FPL report being inactive, compared to 18.9 percent of those who live above 185 percent FPL. In households where someone is being served by WIC, this proportion increases to 35.3 percent. All physical activity levels for these populations can be seen in Table 17.

Physical Activity Level	WIC Eligible	WIC Household	Not WIC Eligible	All Arizonans
Highly Active	27.6%	23.1%	40.2%	33.1%
Active	16.5%	16.4%	21.1%	19.5%
Insufficiently Active	23.9%	25.2%	19.8%	21.6%
Inactive	31.9%	35.3%	18.9%	25.8%

PREGNANCY AND BIRTH OUTCOMES

Birth outcomes are key health indicators of a population and are indicative of many long term public health considerations. Examining birth certificate data allows for an examination of births in which AHCCCS was the payer (and therefore are adjunctively eligible for WIC) compared to births in which AHCCCS was not the payer.

Mothers on AHCCCS tend to be younger than other mothers giving birth. In 2010, 5.3 percent of births paid for by AHCCCS were to women under the age of 18, compared to 1.3 percent of other births. Eighty percent of births to mothers who were not on AHCCCS were over the age of 24, compared to only 49.4 percent of others. AHCCCS mothers are also less likely to be seen for prenatal care during their first trimester (65.6 percent compared to 89.1 percent) and tend to have fewer prenatal visits throughout pregnancy compared to other births. AHCCCS mothers were also less likely to have C-Sections than other mothers (25.3 percent of AHCCCS mothers, vs. 30.3 percent of others). Table 18 below shows

details on methods of delivery for AHCCCS, other payers, and all Arizona resident women giving birth in 2010.

	AHCCCS	Other	Total
Vaginal	73.9%	68.7%	71.5%
Vaginal after C-Section	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%
Primary C-Section	13.0%	17.2%	14.9%
Repeat C-Section	12.3%	13.1%	12.7%
Forceps	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%
Vacuum	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Total	35.7%	33.4%	34.6%

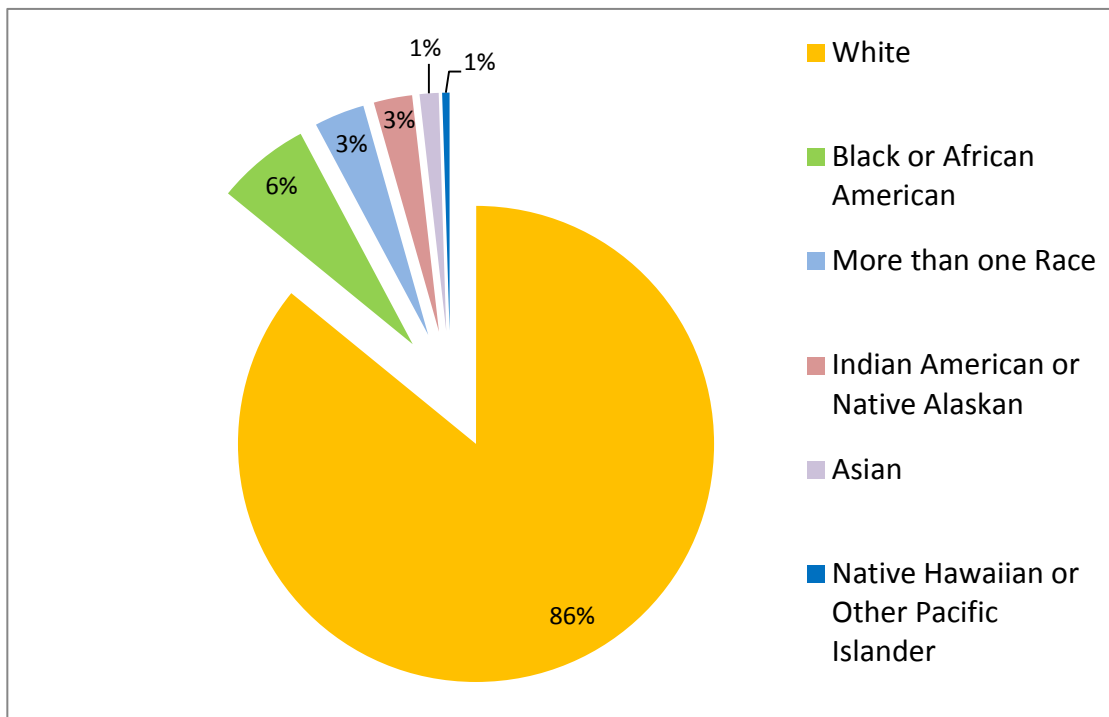
There are no major differences in birth outcomes in terms of congenital anomalies or medical risk factors. However, 9.7 percent of all babies were born preterm (before 37 weeks gestation), with slightly higher preterm delivery rates among AHCCCS mothers (10.0 percent) than other mothers (9.3 percent). Likewise, 7.1 percent of all babies had birth weight under 2,500 grams (7.4 percent of AHCCCS births vs. 6.6 percent of other payers).

WIC ENROLLMENT

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

This section provides a snapshot of WIC enrollees who were certified in the program at any time between January 1, 2011 and December 31, 2011. The racial profile of WIC enrollees in 2011 can be seen in Figure 4. The most common ethnicity among WIC enrollees is Hispanic (62.0 percent) and the most common race is White (85.9 percent). The proportion of the WIC population that is Hispanic is larger than the proportion of the WIC eligible population that is Hispanic (57.7 percent) which suggests that the WIC program is more successful at reaching the Hispanic population than the non-Hispanic population. The primary languages spoken are reflective of this racial and ethnic profile, with 76.3 percent of WIC enrollees speaking English as a primary language and 23.2 percent speaking Spanish as a primary language, only 0.4 percent speak a different primary language.

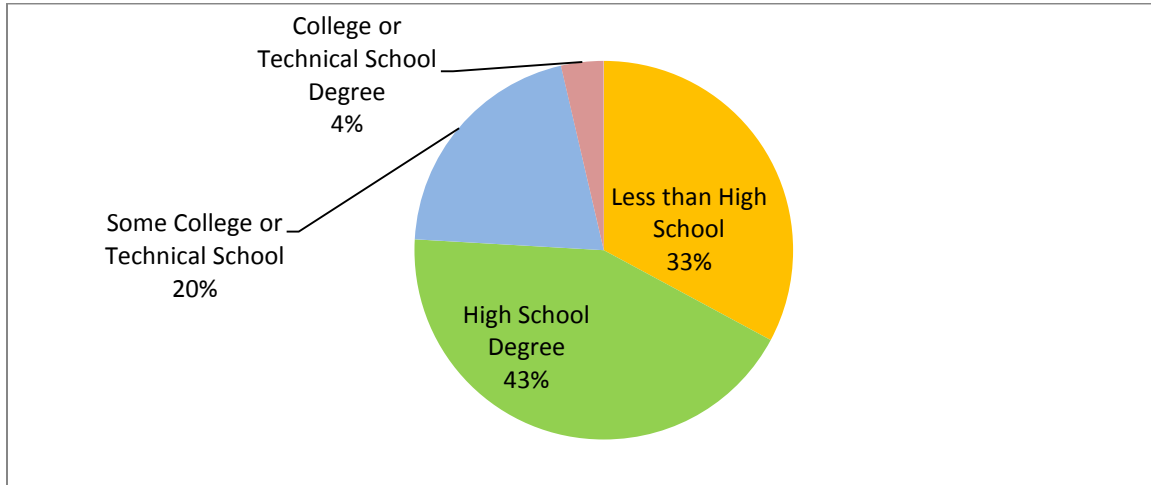
Figure 4. Race of WIC Enrollees in 2011



Similar to mothers on AHCCCS, the ages of mothers in WIC enrolled families tend to be younger than other mothers in Arizona with 1.6 percent being under the age of 18 and 39.4 percent being under the age of 24. In comparison, only 20 percent of births to mothers who were not on AHCCCS were under the age of 24.

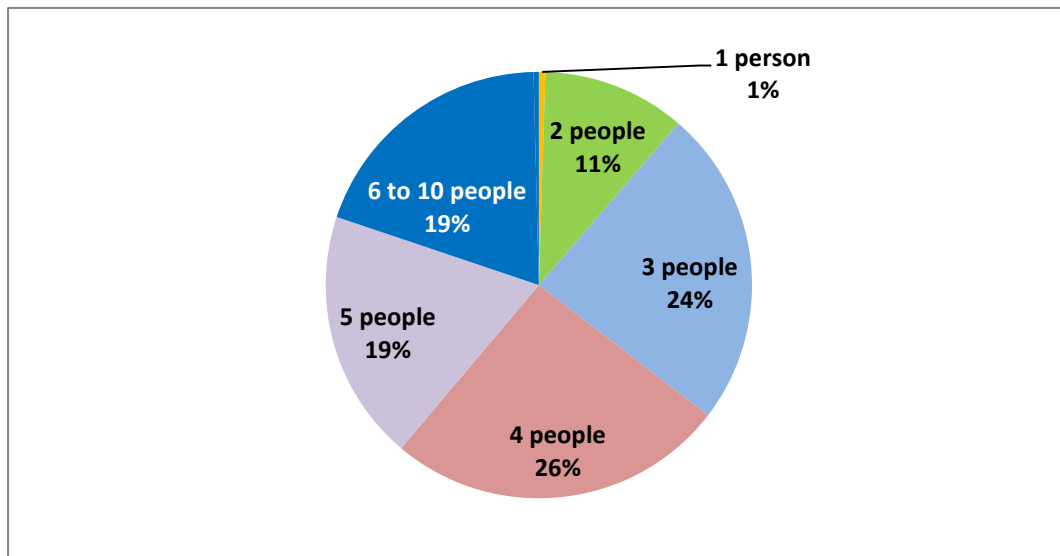
Figure 5 illustrates the education levels of mothers enrolled in WIC themselves or with children enrolled in WIC in 2011. Sixty-seven percent of WIC mothers have at least a high school education and approximately one in four mothers have at least some college or technical school. It should be noted that this measure in the WIC population includes all women and the measure presented of eligible women previously in Table 11 only includes those over 25 years old.

Figure 5. Education Levels of WIC Enrollees in 2011



Half of the families enrolled in the WIC program have either three or four people in them. Figure 6 shows the various sizes of families enrolled in WIC.

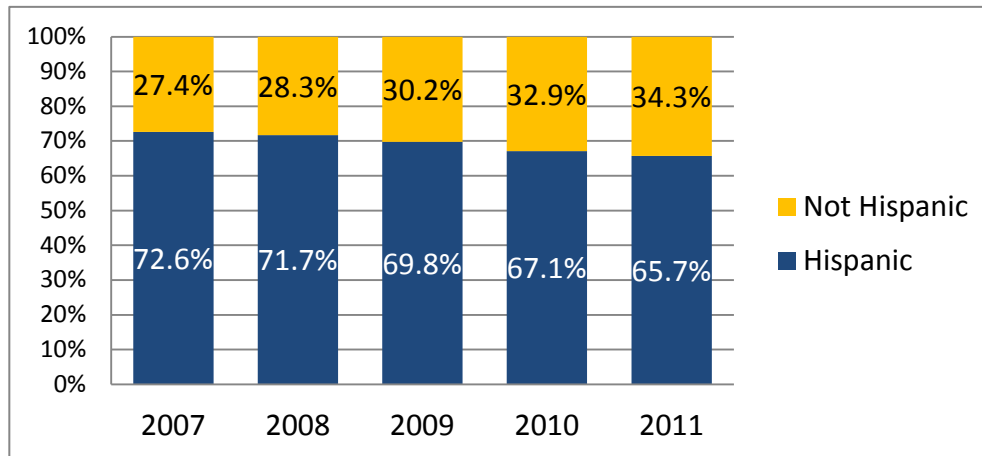
Figure 6. Family Size of WIC Enrollees in 2011



ENROLLMENT TRENDS

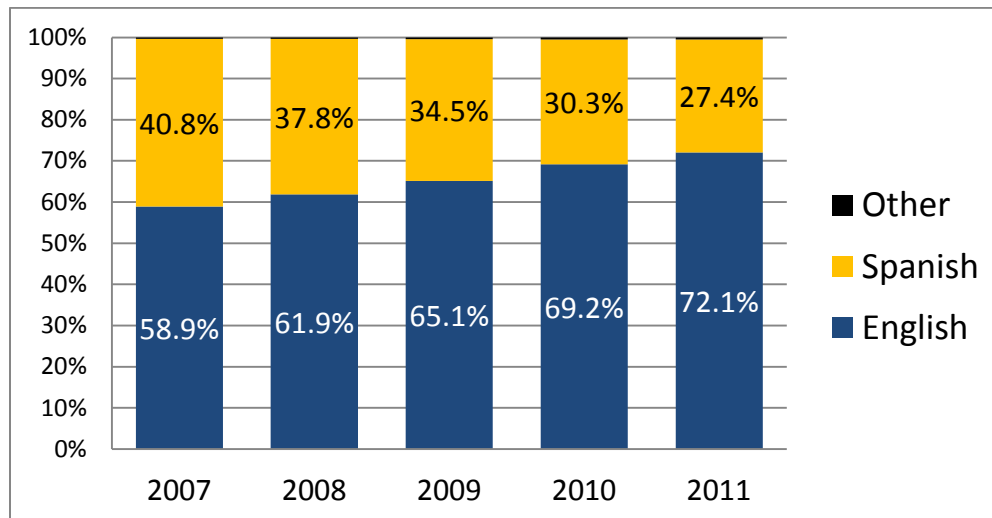
In the past five years, there have been changes in the Arizona WIC population. Although the predominant ethnicity is still Hispanic, the overall proportion of Hispanics has decreased from 72.6 percent in 2007 to 65.7 percent in 2011, as can be seen in Figure 7.

Figure 7. WIC Participation by Ethnicity



Likewise, over the past five years, the proportion of WIC participants who speak Spanish as their primary language decreased from 40.8 percent in 2007 to 27.4 percent in 2011, as can be seen in Figure 8.

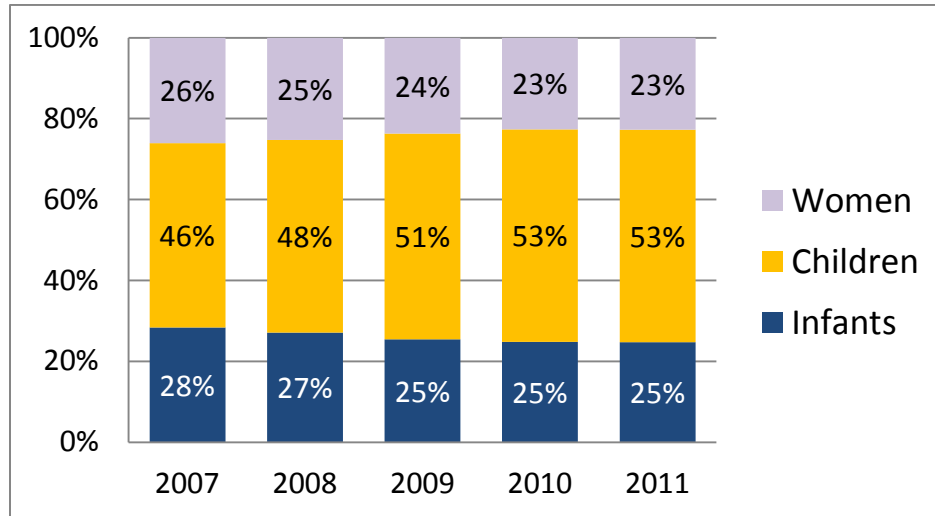
Figure 8. Primary Language of WIC Participants



The distribution of WIC participants in the various enrollment categories has also changed. Overall, the proportions of infants, pregnant women and post-partum women have decreased, and the proportion

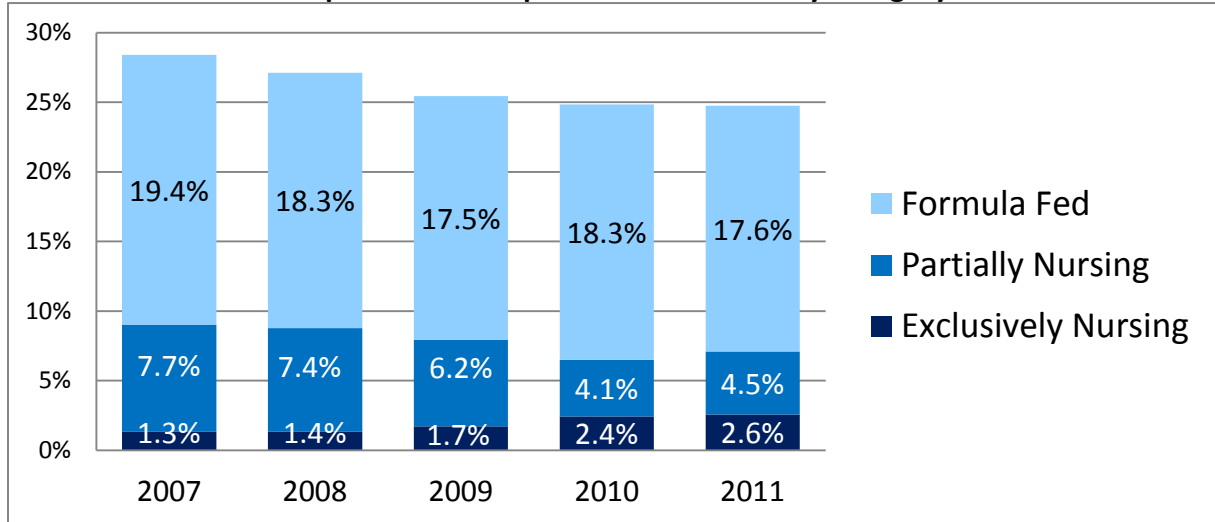
of children has increased, as a percent of all WIC enrollees. This is consistent with the decreasing birthrate seen in Arizona in past years.

Figure 9. Changes in Proportion of Categories of WIC Participants



Although the total proportion of infants has decreased since 2007, the proportion of exclusively nursing infants (IEN) has doubled from 1.3 percent to 2.6 percent. Figure 10 shows the participation of infants broken down by category as a proportion of the total WIC population.

Figure 10. WIC Infant Participation as a Proportion of Caseload by Category

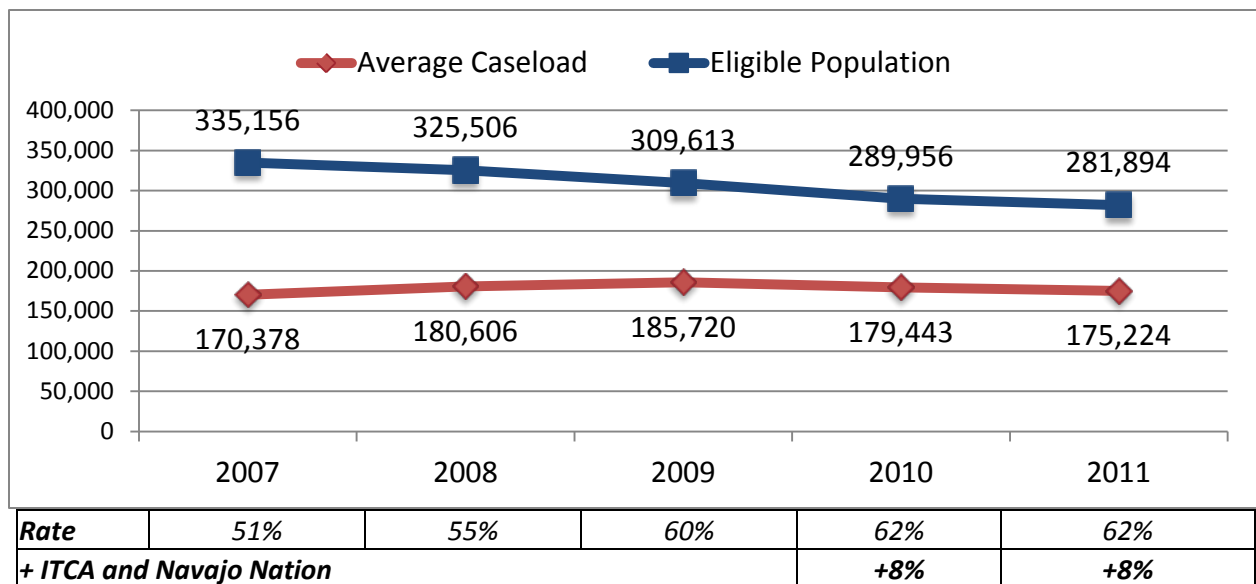


PENETRATION

In 2011, the Arizona WIC program served an estimated 62 percent of the eligible population. Two other state level WIC agencies provide services in Arizona. The Navajo Nation and the Inter Tribal Council of Arizona (ITCA) both serve Native American populations in throughout the state. It is estimated that these two agencies serve an additional eight percent of the eligible population.

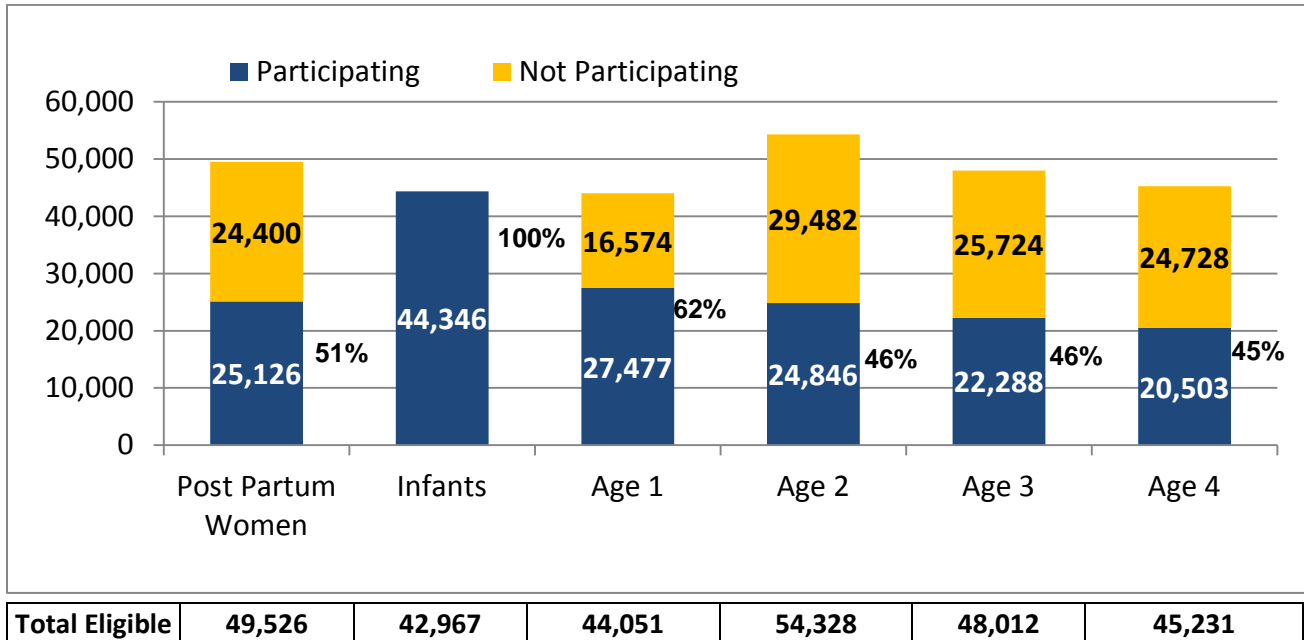
The penetration rate has steadily increased since 2007 from 51 percent, even as the eligible population has been shrinking. Overall penetration estimates at the state level are consistent regardless of which method is used to estimate the size of the WIC eligible population (AHCCCS vs. ACS). Historical AHCCCS birth data is readily available, and therefore this method is used for long term trends, as shown in Figure 11.

Figure 11. Penetration Rates, Estimate from AHCCCS Births



ACS data provides a more reliable estimate of penetration by age group and category. Figure 12 illustrates that the infant category is well reached by the WIC program, with the average monthly infant caseload exceeding the estimated number of eligible infants. Older children present more opportunities for outreach.

Figure 12. Arizona WIC Penetration 2010, by Category



The penetration rates vary by county in Arizona, which can be seen in Table 19.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Apache	13.4%	14.8%	14.4%	16.0%	16.6%
Cochise	77.7%	76.5%	76.1%	80.4%	81.5%
Coconino	36.9%	39.0%	41.6%	44.7%	46.1%
Gila	40.7%	43.1%	49.5%	52.5%	55.1%
Graham	60.6%	68.1%	69.6%	81.1%	66.9%
Greenlee	58.4%	74.7%	83.8%	67.4%	74.0%
La Paz	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Maricopa	51.5%	57.0%	63.0%	64.8%	65.4%
Mohave	72.2%	76.8%	78.6%	91.3%	79.5%
Navajo	28.3%	30.1%	28.7%	28.5%	26.4%
Pima	46.6%	51.3%	54.2%	56.5%	57.6%
Pinal	49.0%	45.9%	46.6%	44.5%	41.7%
Santa Cruz	77.3%	82.7%	82.3%	87.1%	91.1%
Yavapai	48.3%	57.8%	60.9%	63.2%	61.1%
Yuma	60.3%	62.9%	66.9%	65.9%	73.6%

HEALTH STATUS

HEALTH STATUS INDICATORS 2006-2011

The Pediatric Nutrition Surveillance System (PedNSS) and the Pregnancy Nutrition Surveillance System (PNSS) were developed by the CDC to produce national and comparable state level health indicators for low income children and pregnant/post-partum women. The Arizona data collected includes all women and children who were participating in WIC at any time during the year. CDC discontinued publication after the release of 2011 data and indicators; however, Arizona will continue to produce these measures on both a state and county level.

Indicators for children include birth outcomes and key health indicators during the first five years of life including breastfeeding status and body composition. In Arizona, overweight and obesity in children aged two to five have both increased from 2006 to 2011 with current rates of 15.5 percent and 14.5 percent respectively. Breastfeeding measures have improved since 2006 with the proportion of infants who were ever breastfed up from 61.1 percent in 2006 to 66.9 percent in 2011. The proportion of infants who were exclusively breastfed for six months is also up from 2.7 percent in 2006 to 6.9 percent in 2011. All the child health indicators can be found in Table 20.

Table 20. Child Health Indicators 2006 to 2011 from PedNSS

INDICATOR	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Low birthweight (< 2500g)	8.4	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.6
High birthweight (> 4000 g)	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.8
Short stature (< 5th percentile)	7.8	7.4	6.7	6.2	5.9	6.2
Underweight (< 5th percentile)	3.4	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.0
Obesity in children 0-5 (\geq 95th percentile)	14.8	15.5	15.8	14.8	14.1	13.0
Overweight in children 2-5 (85th-95th percentile)	15.1	15.8	16.0	15.8	15.7	15.5
Obesity in children 2-5 (\geq 95th percentile)	13.5	14.4	14.6	14.3	14.2	14.5
Anemia in children (low hemoglobin)	16.5	16.4	14.5	13.4	13.7	13.1
Ever breastfed	61.1	61.9	63.8	65.5	65.0	66.9
Breastfed at least 6 months	25.1	30.9	28.9	27.8	23.5	25.1
Breastfed at least 12 months	11.7	20.4	16.4	17.2	14.4	14.7
Exclusive breastfeeding at least 3 months	8.1	6.9	6.9	8.9	12.7	12.3
Exclusive breastfeeding at least 6 months	2.7	2.4	2.3	3.5	5.4	6.9
Smoking in the household	15.0	14.5	14.9	15.2	15.1	13.8

Indicators for women include pregnancy health, weight status, post-partum health and breastfeeding status. The proportion of women in WIC who have not had any previous pregnancies has decreased since 2006, from 47.1 percent to 39.4 percent in 2011. The proportion with an inter-pregnancy interval of over 18 months has increased. In 2011, 62.0 percent of women who have had a previous pregnancy

waited at least 18 months between pregnancies, up from 59.3 percent in 2006. Maternal weight gain has also increased with 50.8 percent of women in 2011 gaining more than the ideal amount of weight during pregnancy. All the pregnancy health indicators can be seen in Table 21. Please refer to Appendix for PedNNS and PNSS indicators for each county in Arizona.

Table 21. Pregnancy Health Indicators 2006-2011 from PNSS

INDICATOR	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Pre-pregnancy BMI underweight	11.7	11.0	10.7	4.7	4.5	4.3
Pre-pregnancy BMI overweight	15.5	15.5	15.8	26.5	26.8	26.7
Pre-pregnancy BMI obese	25.5	26.7	27.9	25.2	26.3	26.7
Less than ideal maternal weight gain	22.5	22.5	22.8	20.0	20.4	20.9
Greater than ideal maternal weight gain	47.5	47.5	46.6	51.4	51.2	50.8
Anemia in the 3rd trimester	27.8	27.8	26.0	23.7	24.3	24.3
Postpartum anemia	21.7	23.9	22.6	20.7	21.1	20.9
No previous pregnancies	47.1	39.8	37.0	37.5	39.0	39.4
One previous pregnancy	22.9	25.0	26.3	25.6	25.1	25.6
Two previous pregnancies	15.2	17.5	18.0	18.1	17.5	17.0
Three or more previous pregnancies	14.8	17.6	18.7	18.8	18.3	18.0
Inter-pregnancy interval of less than 6 months	13.0	13.0	12.9	12.2	12.3	12.0
Inter-pregnancy interval of 6 to less than 18 months	27.7	27.4	28.7	28.5	26.8	26.0
Inter-pregnancy interval of 18 months or greater	59.3	59.6	58.4	59.3	60.8	62.0
Gestational diabetes during pregnancy		3.6	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7
Hypertension during pregnancy		0.8	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.6
Medical care in the 1st trimester	57.5	56.4	58.1	61.4	66.5	67.2
No medical care during pregnancy	21.0	23.1	23.2	22.1	18.8	19.9
WIC enrollment in 1st trimester	29.6	31.1	33.9	35.7	37.8	41.4
Multivitamin consumption during pregnancy		72.3	74.9	76.8	78.1	77.0
Smoking in 3 months prior to pregnancy	7.5	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.9	6.1
Smoking during last 3 months of pregnancy	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.1	2.7
Quit smoking by first prenatal visit & stayed off cigarettes	25.1	26.3	26.1	28.1	29.6	27.4
Smoking in the household in prenatal period	6.2	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.4	4.8
Smoking in the household in postpartum period	6.4	6.0	6.1	5.7	5.5	4.6
Drinking in 3 months prior to pregnancy	6.6	4.1	5.1	5.4	5.8	5.3
Drinking in last 3 months of pregnancy	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Low birthweight	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.0
High birthweight	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.4	6.9
Preterm birth	11.7	11.4	11.6	10.7	10.5	9.9
Full term low birthweight	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5
Ever breastfed	63.8	64.3	65.5	67.0	66.5	68.3

APPENDIX: HEALTH STATUS INDICATORS BY COUNTY

On the following pages are PedNSS and PNSS indicators by WIC clients' county of residence from 2006-2011. Cells for which there are too few cases to report or for which information is unavailable are marked with an asterisk.

Apache County WIC Indicators

		INDICATOR	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Children Under Age 5		Low birthweight (< 2500g)	11.6	8.6	8.0	6.1	4.7	11.1
		High birthweight (> 4000 g)	2.2	4.7	6.5	7.0	3.1	4.6
		Short stature (< 5th percentile)	12.5	9.8	13.7	9.6	9.6	6.4
		Underweight (< 5th percentile)	6.4	4.7	9.8	10.5	2.0	2.1
		Obesity in children 0-5 (≥ 95th percentile)	12.9	11.5	13.5	12.6	12.8	7.8
		Overweight in children 2-5 (85th-95th percentile)	13.7	12.9	8.9	9.8	17.7	15.3
		Obesity in children 2-5 (≥95th percentile)	12.7	9.1	9.3	9.8	15.8	7.8
		Anemia in children (low hemoglobin)	3.1	8.0	9.0	2.9	6.0	2.0
		Ever breastfed	44.9	57.8	52.2	64.9	77.3	79.4
		Breastfed at least 6 months	15.0	34.3	*	*	*	*
		Breastfed at least 12 months	*	19.4	16.7	12.7	*	25.7
		Exclusive breastfeeding at least 3 months	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Exclusive breastfeeding at least 6 months	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Pregnant and PostPartum Women		Smoking in the household	17.6	19.4	21.4	14.2	25.8
		Pre-pregnancy BMI underweight	13.9	10.6	15.0	6.2	2.1	*
		Pre-pregnancy BMI overweight	37.7	40.9	38.1	46.5	60.7	*
		Pre-pregnancy BMI obese	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Less than ideal maternal weight gain	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Greater than ideal maternal weight gain	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Anemia in the 3rd trimester	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Postpartum anemia	3.0	17.6	11.8	14.8	9.5	2.8
		No previous pregnancies	*	*	*	*	*	*
		One previous pregnancy	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Two previous pregnancies	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Three or more previous pregnancies	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Interpregnancy interval of less than 6 months	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Interpregnancy interval of 6 to less than 18 months	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Interpregnancy interval of 18 months or greater	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Gestational diabetes during pregnancy	*	0.0	2.2	3.2	1.5	0.8
		Hypertension during pregnancy	*	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.5
		Medical care in the 1st trimester	70.4	67.6	64.8	68.0	55.8	61.9
		No medical care during pregnancy	17.6	15.2	12.0	18.0	23.1	27.6
		WIC enrollment in 1st trimester	48.1	36.7	36.9	41.3	41.8	43.3
		Multivitamin consumption during pregnancy		58.7	77.0	80.7	78.2	80.3
		Smoking in 3 months prior to pregnancy	7.5	7.7	7.9	6.2	2.0	5.1
		Smoking during last 3 months of pregnancy	6.6	6.3	5.8	3.2	3.1	5.8
		Quit smoking by first prenatal visit & stayed off cigarettes	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Smoking in the household in prenatal period	9.2	7.5	7.4	6.6	6.5	6.6
		Smoking in the household in postpartum period	9.5	10.3	6.5	8.1	6.9	6.6
		Drinking in 3 months prior to pregnancy	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Drinking in last 3 months of pregnancy	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Low birthweight	9.7	7.4	8.3	6.7	4.1	8.8
		High birthweight	2.2	4.9	6.0	6.7	5.8	4.4
		Preterm birth	17.4	9.9	14.0	*	*	*
		Full term low birthweight	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Ever breastfed	51.1	60.5	55.9	66.9	78.4	79.6	

Cochise County WIC Indicators

		INDICATOR	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Children Under Age 5		Low birthweight (< 2500g)	10.0	6.4	7.9	8.1	7.1	8.9
		High birthweight (> 4000 g)	5.2	6.8	6.0	6.3	4.9	5.6
		Short stature (< 5th percentile)	6.6	6.6	6.0	6.4	6.8	6.6
		Underweight (< 5th percentile)	4.7	4.7	5.5	4.4	5.0	3.8
		Obesity in children 0-5 (≥ 95th percentile)	11.0	12.1	10.5	9.3	10.2	8.8
		Overweight in children 2-5 (85th-95th percentile)	11.0	11.1	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.9
		Obesity in children 2-5 (≥95th percentile)	8.4	9.6	8.9	7.0	6.8	7.7
		Anemia in children (low hemoglobin)	10.7	12.4	9.9	9.2	9.2	9.4
		Ever breastfed	65.3	66.5	69.8	67.1	65.7	63.1
		Breastfed at least 6 months	25.2	28.6	23.3	20.5	21.3	21.7
		Breastfed at least 12 months	11.7	17.2	12.7	10.8	9.2	12.0
		Exclusive breastfeeding at least 3 months	14.8	15.4	14.2	15.6	17.2	10.9
		Exclusive breastfeeding at least 6 months	4.4	3.7	4.4	4.1	3.9	5.3
		Smoking in the household	16.4	20.0	22.2	19.3	18.6	15.9
Pregnant and PostPartum Women		Pre-pregnancy BMI underweight	14.8	14.0	13.3	6.9	7.0	7.2
		Pre-pregnancy BMI overweight	38.2	40.4	38.8	46.7	45.3	45.7
		Pre-pregnancy BMI obese	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Less than ideal maternal weight gain	27.4	24.6	22.6	19.0	23.2	23.6
		Greater than ideal maternal weight gain	43.0	43.4	46.6	53.3	49.1	45.9
		Anemia in the 3rd trimester	15.9	25.2	20.6	21.9	24.1	21.4
		Postpartum anemia	16.1	20.3	19.8	17.6	17.2	17.4
		No previous pregnancies	*	*	*	*	*	*
		One previous pregnancy	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Two previous pregnancies	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Three or more previous pregnancies	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Interpregnancy interval of less than 6 months	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Interpregnancy interval of 6 to less than 18 months	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Interpregnancy interval of 18 months or greater	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Gestational diabetes during pregnancy	*	2.9	4.2	3.3	3.9	2.7
		Hypertension during pregnancy	*	0.9	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.2
		Medical care in the 1st trimester	56.1	58.8	53.9	57.0	59.1	64.4
		No medical care during pregnancy	29.0	26.8	31.3	28.8	25.8	20.9
		WIC enrollment in 1st trimester	45.2	43.2	47.7	43.8	45.2	45.0
		Multivitamin consumption during pregnancy		85.0	84.8	83.4	84.3	87.8
		Smoking in 3 months prior to pregnancy	10.1	10.0	9.8	7.0	8.8	7.0
		Smoking during last 3 months of pregnancy	6.3	6.5	6.4	3.8	4.5	4.8
		Quit smoking by first prenatal visit & stayed off cigarettes	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Smoking in the household in prenatal period	9.8	8.5	8.8	6.1	7.7	7.0
		Smoking in the household in postpartum period	10.9	10.5	9.3	7.0	7.9	6.5
		Drinking in 3 months prior to pregnancy	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Drinking in last 3 months of pregnancy	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Low birthweight	9.3	6.4	7.0	8.1	6.7	7.6
		High birthweight	5.2	6.4	6.1	6.1	5.4	5.8
		Preterm birth	11.3	9.4	9.1	7.8	10.9	8.9
		Full term low birthweight	3.2	3.4	3.5	4.0	2.8	3.0
		Ever breastfed	69.4	68.9	71.8	70.7	68.9	67.2

Coconino County WIC Indicators

		INDICATOR	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Children Under Age 5		Low birthweight (< 2500g)	10.7	9.7	9.5	9.0	6.6	8.4
		High birthweight (> 4000 g)	4.2	2.9	4.0	4.0	6.3	5.0
		Short stature (< 5th percentile)	7.6	8.1	7.7	7.4	8.3	8.3
		Underweight (< 5th percentile)	3.8	4.7	3.6	3.5	2.9	1.8
		Obesity in children 0-5 (≥ 95th percentile)	8.0	7.7	8.0	8.4	9.0	8.6
		Overweight in children 2-5 (85th-95th percentile)	12.7	13.3	14.9	14.4	15.2	14.4
		Obesity in children 2-5 (≥95th percentile)	8.3	7.5	8.9	8.3	9.2	10.3
		Anemia in children (low hemoglobin)	18.0	22.6	22.3	18.5	22.8	19.7
		Ever breastfed	91.2	89.3	90.5	91.4	93.4	91.2
		Breastfed at least 6 months	54.8	57.5	55.9	56.3	57.4	57.7
		Breastfed at least 12 months	27.0	32.9	33.2	36.5	35.0	36.7
		Exclusive breastfeeding at least 3 months	34.1	33.7	27.2	34.2	41.4	41.6
		Exclusive breastfeeding at least 6 months	8.0	10.1	6.5	14.0	20.5	18.6
		Smoking in the household	11.0	9.6	9.9	8.7	8.4	6.2
Pregnant and PostPartum Women		Pre-pregnancy BMI underweight	10.5	8.6	8.9	4.1	3.8	4.2
		Pre-pregnancy BMI overweight	40.8	42.3	44.9	52.7	51.8	54.2
		Pre-pregnancy BMI obese	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Less than ideal maternal weight gain	26.8	23.9	26.7	20.3	22.8	20.8
		Greater than ideal maternal weight gain	41.7	42.9	43.5	48.5	48.7	46.7
		Anemia in the 3rd trimester	23.7	31.0	31.9	28.9	28.7	22.0
		Postpartum anemia	17.4	27.3	28.8	24.5	26.8	22.9
		No previous pregnancies	*	*	*	*	*	*
		One previous pregnancy	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Two previous pregnancies	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Three or more previous pregnancies	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Interpregnancy interval of less than 6 months	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Interpregnancy interval of 6 to less than 18 months	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Interpregnancy interval of 18 months or greater	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Gestational diabetes during pregnancy	*	5.3	4.3	5.3	5.7	4.1
		Hypertension during pregnancy	*	2.2	1.4	1.9	2.5	2.6
		Medical care in the 1st trimester	72.2	71.3	69.6	74.8	75.9	74.7
		No medical care during pregnancy	8.3	8.1	10.6	9.1	7.9	12.8
		WIC enrollment in 1st trimester	33.5	33.6	36.2	36.5	39.9	42.0
		Multivitamin consumption during pregnancy		80.8	84.2	84.8	89.2	85.6
		Smoking in 3 months prior to pregnancy	4.7	4.0	5.0	4.0	5.2	4.5
		Smoking during last 3 months of pregnancy	2.1	2.0	2.6	1.8	2.0	1.5
		Quit smoking by first prenatal visit & stayed off cigarettes						
		Smoking in the household in prenatal period	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.1	3.8	4.5
		Smoking in the household in postpartum period	4.8	4.2	5.1	3.4	4.5	4.2
		Drinking in 3 months prior to pregnancy	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Drinking in last 3 months of pregnancy	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Low birthweight	9.4	8.1	8.5	8.2	6.8	7.9
		High birthweight	4.1	3.7	3.9	4.7	5.7	5.3
		Preterm birth	12.2	10.8	11.8	10.1	10.3	10.0
		Full term low birthweight	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.5	1.7	2.7
		Ever breastfed	91.5	89.7	91.4	91.7	92.7	92.1

Gila County WIC Indicators

		INDICATOR	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Children Under Age 5	Low birthweight (< 2500g)		9.6	8.1	10.6	8.7	9.2	6.2
	High birthweight (> 4000 g)		4.2	3.3	2.3	5.3	4.2	4.8
	Short stature (< 5th percentile)		8.7	8.5	5.4	5.9	6.1	7.0
	Underweight (< 5th percentile)		6.3	7.4	7.8	4.8	3.3	2.6
	Obesity in children 0-5 (≥ 95th percentile)		12.8	11.0	11.3	12.2	10.6	11.0
	Overweight in children 2-5 (85th-95th percentile)		12.0	15.2	13.0	13.6	16.8	15.8
	Obesity in children 2-5 (≥95th percentile)		13.8	12.9	12.0	13.6	8.7	10.0
	Anemia in children (low hemoglobin)		7.6	10.3	15.6	12.3	8.6	7.3
	Ever breastfed		57.9	63.4	64.2	67.7	68.2	67.9
	Breastfed at least 6 months		15.2	18.4	25.0	18.0	23.0	24.1
	Breastfed at least 12 months		7.5	14.2	13.7	14.4	12.2	12.2
	Exclusive breastfeeding at least 3 months		*	*	*	*	27.0	23.8
	Exclusive breastfeeding at least 6 months		*	*	*	2.2	12.4	9.0
	Smoking in the household		36.7	44.1	43.4	40.5	40.8	35.8
Pregnant and PostPartum Women	Pre-pregnancy BMI underweight		18.3	17.0	17.8	6.2	7.7	2.5
	Pre-pregnancy BMI overweight		30.7	36.3	42.7	46.0	52.6	53.0
	Pre-pregnancy BMI obese		*	*	*	*	*	*
	Less than ideal maternal weight gain		18.9	19.7	17.5	18.4	17.6	21.0
	Greater than ideal maternal weight gain		53.6	53.8	54.7	53.9	54.2	51.1
	Anemia in the 3rd trimester		*	*	*	*	*	*
	Postpartum anemia		*	*	20.4	17.6	17.3	19.0
	No previous pregnancies		*	*	*	*	*	*
	One previous pregnancy		*	*	*	*	*	*
	Two previous pregnancies		*	*	*	*	*	*
	Three or more previous pregnancies		*	*	*	*	*	*
	Interpregnancy interval of less than 6 months		*	*	*	*	*	*
	Interpregnancy interval of 6 to less than 18 months		*	*	*	*	*	*
	Interpregnancy interval of 18 months or greater		*	*	*	*	*	*
	Gestational diabetes during pregnancy		*	3.7	3.7	3.0	3.8	4.6
	Hypertension during pregnancy		*	1.2	0.6	0.5	2.3	2.8
	Medical care in the 1st trimester		73.0	75.1	69.5	80.2	77.1	78.0
	No medical care during pregnancy		5.6	10.7	9.8	6.3	9.0	9.0
	WIC enrollment in 1st trimester		39.2	35.3	39.5	40.5	42.9	50.3
	Multivitamin consumption during pregnancy		*	82.9	86.6	90.2	86.9	83.3
	Smoking in 3 months prior to pregnancy		25.0	24.0	21.8	21.0	20.4	19.9
	Smoking during last 3 months of pregnancy		19.1	15.2	11.7	10.5	10.5	12.3
	Quit smoking by first prenatal visit & stayed off cigarettes		*	*	*	*	*	*
	Smoking in the household in prenatal period		25.1	22.8	18.4	19.6	19.3	16.0
	Smoking in the household in postpartum period		27.6	25.4	22.5	19.6	18.7	17.0
	Drinking in 3 months prior to pregnancy		*	*	*	*	*	*
	Drinking in last 3 months of pregnancy		*	*	*	*	*	*
	Low birthweight		8.4	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.1	6.2
	High birthweight		3.9	5.8	3.2	5.3	4.7	5.6
	Preterm birth		9.9	11.2	13.0	11.9	9.7	7.0
	Full term low birthweight		4.1	2.5	3.4	2.7	2.9	3.4
	Ever breastfed		59.7	65.2	68.5	69.8	73.0	69.5

Graham County WIC Indicators

		INDICATOR	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Children Under Age 5	Low birthweight (< 2500g)	10.6	10.2	11.0	7.4	5.2	8.8	
	High birthweight (> 4000 g)	5.6	5.5	3.9	5.6	4.5	5.2	
	Short stature (< 5th percentile)	11.9	14.0	12.0	10.7	9.7	9.7	
	Underweight (< 5th percentile)	2.6	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.6	1.8	
	Obesity in children 0-5 (≥ 95th percentile)	15.3	16.6	15.1	15.6	16.9	15.2	
	Overweight in children 2-5 (85th-95th percentile)	13.4	14.3	16.5	15.2	15.9	14.0	
	Obesity in children 2-5 (≥95th percentile)	13.0	10.0	10.9	12.6	13.5	14.0	
	Anemia in children (low hemoglobin)	11.2	14.4	13.1	10.0	9.0	10.2	
	Ever breastfed	72.9	67.7	68.4	65.3	69.5	66.5	
	Breastfed at least 6 months	31.2	37.3	31.1	29.7	20.7	25.1	
	Breastfed at least 12 months	13.4	25.2	15.0	16.7	11.9	17.7	
	Exclusive breastfeeding at least 3 months	*	*	*	*	*	13.5	
	Exclusive breastfeeding at least 6 months	2.0	2.5	4.9	2.8	*	7.5	
	Smoking in the household	28.9	26.6	27.0	28.6	27.0	24.9	
Pregnant and PostPartum Women	Pre-pregnancy BMI underweight	11.1	13.7	12.9	4.4	3.4	3.0	
	Pre-pregnancy BMI overweight	36.7	40.5	43.9	52.9	48.0	57.9	
	Pre-pregnancy BMI obese	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	Less than ideal maternal weight gain	23.8	28.5	23.5	18.2	*	23.9	
	Greater than ideal maternal weight gain	46.0	40.0	42.5	51.2	*	50.7	
	Anemia in the 3rd trimester	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	Postpartum anemia	21.6	27.0	21.1	17.8	19.4	24.5	
	No previous pregnancies	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	One previous pregnancy	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	Two previous pregnancies	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	Three or more previous pregnancies	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	Interpregnancy interval of less than 6 months	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	Interpregnancy interval of 6 to less than 18 months	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	Interpregnancy interval of 18 months or greater	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	Gestational diabetes during pregnancy	*	0.8	2.6	2.4	0.3	3.2	
	Hypertension during pregnancy	*	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.3	0.9	
	Medical care in the 1st trimester	72.0	65.6	66.7	63.9	63.3	67.6	
	No medical care during pregnancy	20.4	23.6	22.3	27.3	30.5	25.1	
	WIC enrollment in 1st trimester	58.0	57.7	53.3	55.9	59.4	54.5	
	Multivitamin consumption during pregnancy	*	81.3	85.0	89.6	89.7	83.5	
	Smoking in 3 months prior to pregnancy	8.4	7.1	10.2	5.2	4.2	2.7	
	Smoking during last 3 months of pregnancy	5.0	5.6	7.2	3.7	4.0	1.9	
	Quit smoking by first prenatal visit & stayed off cigarettes	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	Smoking in the household in prenatal period	12.2	7.8	12.4	6.6	4.2	3.7	
	Smoking in the household in postpartum period	9.8	8.2	12.1	5.3	5.7	2.5	
	Drinking in 3 months prior to pregnancy	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	Drinking in last 3 months of pregnancy	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	Low birthweight	8.5	7.7	10.5	6.4	3.5	7.7	
	High birthweight	5.7	5.3	3.9	7.2	3.9	5.4	
	Preterm birth	15.9	8.8	14.8	11.0	8.1	9.0	
	Full term low birthweight	1.3	3.4	3.5	2.6	0.9	3.8	
	Ever breastfed	75.2	67.9	70.5	65.4	69.9	68.1	

Greenlee County WIC Indicators

		INDICATOR	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Children Under Age 5	Low birthweight (< 2500g)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	High birthweight (> 4000 g)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Short stature (< 5th percentile)	9.5	5.9	10.9	8.5	5.9	8.2	
	Underweight (< 5th percentile)	3.9	3.3	2.9	3.9	2.6	3.2	
	Obesity in children 0-5 (≥ 95th percentile)	15.1	15.5	17.6	12.7	11.1	14.0	
	Overweight in children 2-5 (85th-95th percentile)	*	*	*	16.4	14.4	11.4	
	Obesity in children 2-5 (≥95th percentile)	*	*	*	8.2	9.0	8.6	
	Anemia in children (low hemoglobin)	16.5	11.0	15.4	20.2	19.3	13.7	
	Ever breastfed	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	Breastfed at least 6 months	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	Breastfed at least 12 months	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	Exclusive breastfeeding at least 3 months	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	Exclusive breastfeeding at least 6 months	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	Smoking in the household	20.7	32.3	29.1	27.5	23.4	13.3	
Pregnant and PostPartum Women	Pre-pregnancy BMI underweight	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	Pre-pregnancy BMI overweight	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	Pre-pregnancy BMI obese	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	Less than ideal maternal weight gain	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	Greater than ideal maternal weight gain	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	Anemia in the 3rd trimester	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	Postpartum anemia	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	No previous pregnancies	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	One previous pregnancy	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	Two previous pregnancies	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	Three or more previous pregnancies	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	Interpregnancy interval of less than 6 months	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	Interpregnancy interval of 6 to less than 18 months	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	Interpregnancy interval of 18 months or greater	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	Gestational diabetes during pregnancy	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	Hypertension during pregnancy	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	Medical care in the 1st trimester	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	No medical care during pregnancy	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	WIC enrollment in 1st trimester	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	Multivitamin consumption during pregnancy	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	Smoking in 3 months prior to pregnancy	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	Smoking during last 3 months of pregnancy	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	Quit smoking by first prenatal visit & stayed off cigarettes	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	Smoking in the household in prenatal period	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	Smoking in the household in postpartum period	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	Drinking in 3 months prior to pregnancy	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	Drinking in last 3 months of pregnancy	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	Low birthweight	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	High birthweight	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	Preterm birth	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	Full term low birthweight	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	Ever breastfed							

Maricopa County WIC Indicators

		INDICATOR	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Children Under Age 5		Low birthweight (< 2500g)	8.1	8.1	7.9	8.3	7.7	7.8
		High birthweight (> 4000 g)	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.3	7.0
		Short stature (< 5th percentile)	8.5	7.7	6.7	6.2	5.8	6.0
		Underweight (< 5th percentile)	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.1
		Obesity in children 0-5 (≥ 95th percentile)	16.0	16.5	16.5	15.5	14.9	13.6
		Overweight in children 2-5 (85th-95th percentile)	15.5	16.3	16.2	16.1	15.8	15.5
		Obesity in children 2-5 (≥95th percentile)	14.1	15.0	15.0	14.9	14.8	15.0
		Anemia in children (low hemoglobin)	18.9	17.6	15.4	14.5	15.7	15.0
		Ever breastfed	55.9	57.2	60.0	61.1	60.1	62.9
		Breastfed at least 6 months	24.1	30.7	28.7	27.5	21.7	23.7
		Breastfed at least 12 months	11.1	20.0	15.9	17.1	13.8	13.8
		Exclusive breastfeeding at least 3 months	5.7	4.8	4.7	6.0	10.1	9.7
		Exclusive breastfeeding at least 6 months	2.2	1.7	1.7	2.6	4.5	6.0
		Smoking in the household	11.7	11.2	11.6	11.8	11.5	10.5
Pregnant and PostPartum Women		Pre-pregnancy BMI underweight	11.6	11.0	10.7	4.6	4.2	4.1
		Pre-pregnancy BMI overweight	40.7	41.6	43.0	51.6	53.4	53.4
		Pre-pregnancy BMI obese	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Less than ideal maternal weight gain	22.5	22.6	22.4	19.9	20.1	20.7
		Greater than ideal maternal weight gain	47.0	47.1	46.9	51.4	51.0	50.7
		Anemia in the 3rd trimester	30.7	29.6	27.3	25.2	25.8	26.4
		Postpartum anemia	25.4	25.6	24.1	22.2	23.4	23.2
		No previous pregnancies	*	*	*	*	*	*
		One previous pregnancy	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Two previous pregnancies	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Three or more previous pregnancies	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Interpregnancy interval of less than 6 months	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Interpregnancy interval of 6 to less than 18 months	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Interpregnancy interval of 18 months or greater	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Gestational diabetes during pregnancy	*	3.0	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.2
		Hypertension during pregnancy	*	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.5
		Medical care in the 1st trimester	56.4	54.5	55.7	59.9	65.7	66.1
		No medical care during pregnancy	19.3	22.6	23.9	22.3	18.6	20.3
		WIC enrollment in 1st trimester	24.8	27.8	31.1	33.1	35.3	40.2
		Multivitamin consumption during pregnancy	*	69.4	72.8	74.8	76.1	74.3
		Smoking in 3 months prior to pregnancy	5.0	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.3
		Smoking during last 3 months of pregnancy	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.3	1.9
		Quit smoking by first prenatal visit & stayed off cigarettes	19.4	19.8	19.5	22.9	26.9	27.9
		Smoking in the household in prenatal period	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.3
		Smoking in the household in postpartum period	4.5	4.0	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.1
		Drinking in 3 months prior to pregnancy	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Drinking in last 3 months of pregnancy	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Low birthweight	7.1	7.3	7.0	7.4	7.3	7.2
		High birthweight	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.0	6.5	7.2
		Preterm birth	11.7	11.9	11.9	11.4	11.0	10.7
		Full term low birthweight	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5
		Ever breastfed	58.3	59.4	61.4	62.5	61.9	64.2

Mohave County WIC Indicators

		INDICATOR	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Children Under Age 5		Low birthweight (< 2500g)	10.8	8.9	8.7	9.1	9.6	8.3
		High birthweight (> 4000 g)	6.6	5.5	6.3	5.3	5.7	5.4
		Short stature (< 5th percentile)	5.8	6.2	5.8	6.0	5.8	7.3
		Underweight (< 5th percentile)	3.2	2.6	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.0
		Obesity in children 0-5 (≥ 95th percentile)	11.7	11.9	12.6	11.7	12.6	10.7
		Overweight in children 2-5 (85th-95th percentile)	12.9	13.5	14.4	15.6	15.8	14.5
		Obesity in children 2-5 (≥95th percentile)	11.3	11.9	12.8	11.8	11.8	11.4
		Anemia in children (low hemoglobin)	8.3	11.7	12.9	15.5	12.5	12.1
		Ever breastfed	64.7	67.8	64.3	64.3	61.9	62.9
		Breastfed at least 6 months	22.1	26.0	21.7	20.9	19.4	19.3
		Breastfed at least 12 months	8.9	16.5	12.7	9.8	9.6	9.6
		Exclusive breastfeeding at least 3 months	6.7	9.2	10.6	16.9	20.1	12.2
		Exclusive breastfeeding at least 6 months	1.4	1.8	3.0	6.9	8.1	5.9
		Smoking in the household	37.2	37.3	36.4	40.0	40.9	38.8
Pregnant and PostPartum Women		Pre-pregnancy BMI underweight	14.1	13.5	13.4	6.7	7.0	5.7
		Pre-pregnancy BMI overweight	38.7	40.5	43.7	50.8	51.1	52.8
		Pre-pregnancy BMI obese	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Less than ideal maternal weight gain	20.2	19.5	19.7	17.2	17.9	17.7
		Greater than ideal maternal weight gain	53.0	53.2	51.5	55.5	57.6	55.1
		Anemia in the 3rd trimester	22.7	22.2	24.3	26.9	22.6	32.1
		Postpartum anemia	22.5	24.4	25.2	23.1	21.7	20.9
		No previous pregnancies	*	*	*	*	*	*
		One previous pregnancy	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Two previous pregnancies	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Three or more previous pregnancies	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Interpregnancy interval of less than 6 months	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Interpregnancy interval of 6 to less than 18 months	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Interpregnancy interval of 18 months or greater	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Gestational diabetes during pregnancy	*	5.4	4.9	3.7	3.6	4.5
		Hypertension during pregnancy	*	0.8	0.8	1.3	2.3	2.4
		Medical care in the 1st trimester	54.4	57.1	60.4	61.4	65.7	63.2
		No medical care during pregnancy	29.5	28.0	27.5	27.1	22.4	26.5
		WIC enrollment in 1st trimester	40.8	39.5	43.4	43.3	44.7	47.7
		Multivitamin consumption during pregnancy	*	76.2	77.8	79.4	81.6	82.2
		Smoking in 3 months prior to pregnancy	32.8	31.3	29.0	26.2	27.1	23.2
		Smoking during last 3 months of pregnancy	12.5	12.0	12.0	11.3	13.8	10.1
		Quit smoking by first prenatal visit & stayed off cigarettes	38.7	36.5	37.7	29.2	30.5	31.0
		Smoking in the household in prenatal period	23.1	21.9	21.4	21.0	19.3	17.9
		Smoking in the household in postpartum period	23.9	23.4	22.0	20.9	21.1	17.2
		Drinking in 3 months prior to pregnancy	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Drinking in last 3 months of pregnancy	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Low birthweight	6.4	7.4	6.2	6.4	7.3	6.5
		High birthweight	6.0	5.5	6.5	5.2	6.3	5.4
		Preterm birth	10.3	9.7	10.6	9.0	10.8	7.7
	Full term low birthweight	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.4	
	Ever breastfed	71.9	69.4	69.6	67.4	67.4	68.0	

Navajo County WIC Indicators

		INDICATOR	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Children Under Age 5		Low birthweight (< 2500g)	9.5	9.5	8.8	9.5	8.0	7.7
		High birthweight (> 4000 g)	5.5	3.5	1.5	4.8	3.8	4.2
		Short stature (< 5th percentile)	10.5	7.9	8.9	9.8	10.8	9.1
		Underweight (< 5th percentile)	8.2	6.8	3.6	4.0	3.4	3.1
		Obesity in children 0-5 (≥ 95th percentile)	10.8	11.5	13.1	13.1	11.9	9.2
		Overweight in children 2-5 (85th-95th percentile)	13.3	11.0	16.4	14.7	14.1	15.7
		Obesity in children 2-5 (≥95th percentile)	8.8	9.8	10.7	12.8	10.1	9.9
		Anemia in children (low hemoglobin)	8.7	15.8	10.1	9.5	10.5	14.7
		Ever breastfed	57.3	58.1	62.0	68.2	69.5	68.5
		Breastfed at least 6 months	21.4	39.0	39.6	43.6	35.1	28.5
		Breastfed at least 12 months	14.0	27.7	22.4	31.1	28.5	20.1
		Exclusive breastfeeding at least 3 months	25.7	19.9	22.8	22.8	35.8	27.1
		Exclusive breastfeeding at least 6 months	10.7	10.2	9.6	12.3	18.7	14.3
		Smoking in the household	9.8	12.5	18.1	23.0	23.6	19.1
Pregnant and PostPartum Women		Pre-pregnancy BMI underweight	14.6	13.7	14.9	5.6	4.6	5.6
		Pre-pregnancy BMI overweight	36.0	37.3	38.4	49.4	46.7	48.2
		Pre-pregnancy BMI obese	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Less than ideal maternal weight gain	17.5	13.5	20.0	13.5	15.5	20.6
		Greater than ideal maternal weight gain	54.1	60.5	49.7	58.9	58.6	55.6
		Anemia in the 3rd trimester	11.8	26.0	18.1	18.9		
		Postpartum anemia	18.0	23.2	16.0	16.4	17.4	17.4
		No previous pregnancies	*	*	*	*	*	*
		One previous pregnancy	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Two previous pregnancies	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Three or more previous pregnancies	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Interpregnancy interval of less than 6 months	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Interpregnancy interval of 6 to less than 18 months	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Interpregnancy interval of 18 months or greater	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Gestational diabetes during pregnancy	*	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.0	0.7
		Hypertension during pregnancy	*	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.1
		Medical care in the 1st trimester	75.3	72.1	63.7	71.2	72.5	81.0
		No medical care during pregnancy	6.3	11.2	16.4	13.9	14.0	7.3
		WIC enrollment in 1st trimester	34.7	36.3	38.7	36.8	43.5	37.9
		Multivitamin consumption during pregnancy	*	72.0	71.9	80.6	85.0	88.9
		Smoking in 3 months prior to pregnancy	9.1	11.2	10.9	12.4	12.6	13.3
		Smoking during last 3 months of pregnancy	3.7	6.2	3.9	7.3	7.1	7.0
		Quit smoking by first prenatal visit & stayed off cigarettes	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Smoking in the household in prenatal period	7.8	8.6	11.9	12.3	13.9	13.6
		Smoking in the household in postpartum period	7.1	10.6	10.5	11.0	13.4	11.0
		Drinking in 3 months prior to pregnancy	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Drinking in last 3 months of pregnancy	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Low birthweight	7.6	8.7	9.3	7.2	7.1	8.3
		High birthweight	5.3	3.3	2.5	5.0	5.0	4.7
		Preterm birth	11.6	14.3	13.5	11.3	8.3	10.2
	Full term low birthweight	2.9	2.4	4.0	2.0	3.4	1.6	
	Ever breastfed	62.0	63.6	65.8	72.1	72.7	70.0	

Pima County WIC Indicators

		INDICATOR	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Children Under Age 5		Low birthweight (< 2500g)	9.0	7.6	8.2	7.2	8.1	7.3
		High birthweight (> 4000 g)	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.0	6.4
		Short stature (< 5th percentile)	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.1	6.0	6.8
		Underweight (< 5th percentile)	2.9	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.5
		Obesity in children 0-5 (≥ 95th percentile)	14.2	15.5	16.1	15.0	14.1	13.2
		Overweight in children 2-5 (85th-95th percentile)	15.6	16.5	17.5	16.4	15.9	17.0
		Obesity in children 2-5 (≥95th percentile)	14.1	15.5	15.9	15.5	14.8	15.8
		Anemia in children (low hemoglobin)	13.9	15.0	14.1	11.8	9.6	8.9
		Ever breastfed	74.4	73.7	74.0	76.7	76.9	78.1
		Breastfed at least 6 months	27.3	31.1	29.0	27.6	25.8	28.1
		Breastfed at least 12 months	14.0	22.4	18.7	18.3	14.8	17.5
		Exclusive breastfeeding at least 3 months	6.3	4.5	4.4	5.5	7.5	13.0
		Exclusive breastfeeding at least 6 months	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.8	2.5	6.6
		Smoking in the household	19.9	18.4	19.1	19.6	19.7	18.3
Pregnant and PostPartum Women		Pre-pregnancy BMI underweight	11.1	10.5	10.2	4.1	5.0	4.3
		Pre-pregnancy BMI overweight	42.6	44.4	45.4	52.9	53.7	53.8
		Pre-pregnancy BMI obese	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Less than ideal maternal weight gain	21.0	22.0	25.1	19.6	21.1	21.5
		Greater than ideal maternal weight gain	49.8	49.2	45.0	51.0	51.2	50.4
		Anemia in the 3rd trimester	20.9	20.7	21.5	19.7	19.2	17.7
		Postpartum anemia	16.8	18.6	17.6	16.2	14.9	13.5
		No previous pregnancies	*	*	*	*	*	*
		One previous pregnancy	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Two previous pregnancies	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Three or more previous pregnancies	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Interpregnancy interval of less than 6 months	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Interpregnancy interval of 6 to less than 18 months	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Interpregnancy interval of 18 months or greater	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Gestational diabetes during pregnancy	*	5.5	5.1	5.5	5.3	5.5
		Hypertension during pregnancy	*	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.9
		Medical care in the 1st trimester	60.3	61.9	67.6	68.3	71.9	71.8
		No medical care during pregnancy	22.6	22.6	17.4	16.7	15.1	16.2
		WIC enrollment in 1st trimester	33.5	32.9	35.2	36.8	39.4	41.7
		Multivitamin consumption during pregnancy	*	76.7	79.1	80.9	81.5	81.5
		Smoking in 3 months prior to pregnancy	8.9	8.5	9.5	10.0	9.9	9.3
		Smoking during last 3 months of pregnancy	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.8
		Quit smoking by first prenatal visit & stayed off cigarettes	25.9	27.4	35.6	38.6	35.0	30.6
		Smoking in the household in prenatal period	7.4	6.8	6.7	7.0	7.2	6.8
		Smoking in the household in postpartum period	7.7	8.0	8.3	8.0	7.8	7.1
		Drinking in 3 months prior to pregnancy	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Drinking in last 3 months of pregnancy	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Low birthweight	7.8	6.8	7.3	6.6	7.2	6.9
		High birthweight	6.8	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.5
		Preterm birth	11.3	10.4	11.0	9.5	9.5	8.2
	Full term low birthweight	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.7	2.4	
	Ever breastfed	77.3	76.2	75.4	77.7	78.3	79.7	

Pinal County WIC Indicators

		INDICATOR	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Children Under Age 5		Low birthweight (< 2500g)	8.4	7.5	6.8	6.8	6.7	7.3
		High birthweight (> 4000 g)	8.3	7.0	7.4	6.7	7.8	7.8
		Short stature (< 5th percentile)	5.8	6.2	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.7
		Underweight (< 5th percentile)	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.0	2.2
		Obesity in children 0-5 (≥ 95th percentile)	12.6	14.1	13.9	13.4	13.9	13.0
		Overweight in children 2-5 (85th-95th percentile)	12.3	12.5	14.1	14.8	15.1	15.3
		Obesity in children 2-5 (≥95th percentile)	11.1	12.7	13.0	13.0	13.7	14.0
		Anemia in children (low hemoglobin)	11.1	11.9	11.4	9.4	8.8	9.4
		Ever breastfed	59.5	62.6	63.6	67.9	65.7	62.5
		Breastfed at least 6 months	19.3	25.3	23.5	24.1	22.1	21.4
		Breastfed at least 12 months	8.0	17.3	12.1	12.2	11.9	12.7
		Exclusive breastfeeding at least 3 months	7.4	8.1	7.7	10.1	14.0	14.8
		Exclusive breastfeeding at least 6 months	2.9	2.9	2.8	4.3	5.8	8.3
		Smoking in the household	18.6	19.6	20.0	21.8	21.8	19.7
Pregnant and PostPartum Women		Pre-pregnancy BMI underweight	13.1	11.7	11.3	5.3	5.5	5.1
		Pre-pregnancy BMI overweight	41.0	45.1	45.0	53.0	54.0	55.8
		Pre-pregnancy BMI obese	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Less than ideal maternal weight gain	20.5	22.9	23.4	21.9	18.5	18.9
		Greater than ideal maternal weight gain	49.6	48.5	47.3	52.1	55.5	54.6
		Anemia in the 3rd trimester	26.4	31.3	25.2	20.8	25.8	22.8
		Postpartum anemia	21.1	22.2	17.2	17.5	16.8	18.7
		No previous pregnancies	*	*	*	*	*	*
		One previous pregnancy	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Two previous pregnancies	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Three or more previous pregnancies	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Interpregnancy interval of less than 6 months	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Interpregnancy interval of 6 to less than 18 months	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Interpregnancy interval of 18 months or greater	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Gestational diabetes during pregnancy	*	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.3	4.2
		Hypertension during pregnancy	*	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.8	1.9
		Medical care in the 1st trimester	52.6	53.5	57.2	59.2	63.4	66.4
		No medical care during pregnancy	30.8	30.1	27.9	28.5	24.9	23.1
		WIC enrollment in 1st trimester	41.5	39.9	40.5	42.7	44.1	45.3
		Multivitamin consumption during pregnancy	*	71.3	70.2	72.6	76.0	77.3
		Smoking in 3 months prior to pregnancy	12.0	11.0	9.6	8.5	9.1	8.1
		Smoking during last 3 months of pregnancy	5.9	5.7	4.7	4.4	4.9	4.2
		Quit smoking by first prenatal visit & stayed off cigarettes	23.4	30.7	26.7	21.1	27.6	22.0
		Smoking in the household in prenatal period	9.8	9.0	8.7	8.3	7.4	6.9
		Smoking in the household in postpartum period	9.6	9.1	8.3	8.1	7.3	7.1
		Drinking in 3 months prior to pregnancy	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Drinking in last 3 months of pregnancy	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Low birthweight	7.3	7.0	6.2	6.4	7.0	7.2
		High birthweight	8.6	7.0	7.7	7.1	7.9	7.9
		Preterm birth	14.7	12.3	12.8	9.7	10.4	10.2
	Full term low birthweight	2.7	2.1	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.5	
	Ever breastfed	61.8	65.6	66.1	68.5	66.9	62.9	

Santa Cruz County WIC Indicators

		INDICATOR	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Children Under Age 5		Low birthweight (< 2500g)	12.0	8.3	9.6	13.2	13.9	8.1
		High birthweight (> 4000 g)	5.1	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.9	6.4
		Short stature (< 5th percentile)	5.8	6.6	6.6	6.5	5.4	6.6
		Underweight (< 5th percentile)	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.6	1.9	1.4
		Obesity in children 0-5 (≥ 95th percentile)	15.2	16.7	17.2	16.0	16.1	14.3
		Overweight in children 2-5 (85th-95th percentile)	15.4	16.5	15.7	17.0	16.2	16.9
		Obesity in children 2-5 (≥95th percentile)	14.8	16.3	16.1	16.9	17.0	16.4
		Anemia in children (low hemoglobin)	6.9	5.9	6.3	5.1	4.9	4.0
		Ever breastfed	71.8	71.4	71.4	62.6	70.1	65.9
		Breastfed at least 6 months	22.0	20.5	20.9	17.6	22.1	21.5
		Breastfed at least 12 months	11.5	10.8	10.0	10.6	10.2	15.3
		Exclusive breastfeeding at least 3 months	6.9	3.2	4.7	4.3	7.6	2.1
		Exclusive breastfeeding at least 6 months	1.0	1.2	1.8	2.4	3.4	1.5
		Smoking in the household	20.1	19.4	19.8	19.7	18.3	17.4
Pregnant and PostPartum Women		Pre-pregnancy BMI underweight	8.2	7.2	6.2	4.0	2.1	3.8
		Pre-pregnancy BMI overweight	45.4	43.6	48.0	53.8	58.0	54.5
		Pre-pregnancy BMI obese	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Less than ideal maternal weight gain	25.3	26.5	29.4	22.7	24.1	22.3
		Greater than ideal maternal weight gain	43.9	41.6	40.3	47.6	50.3	47.2
		Anemia in the 3rd trimester	23.8	23.7	25.5	15.6	*	*
		Postpartum anemia	*	17.4	18.9	16.6	14.2	20.0
		No previous pregnancies	*	*	*	*	*	*
		One previous pregnancy	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Two previous pregnancies	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Three or more previous pregnancies	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Interpregnancy interval of less than 6 months	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Interpregnancy interval of 6 to less than 18 months	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Interpregnancy interval of 18 months or greater	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Gestational diabetes during pregnancy	*	4.5	6.1	5.8	3.1	3.5
		Hypertension during pregnancy	*	0.8	1.2	1.6	2.0	1.0
		Medical care in the 1st trimester	77.8	73.1	79.5	73.2	73.1	74.9
		No medical care during pregnancy	7.5	7.4	5.5	9.9	11.2	12.0
		WIC enrollment in 1st trimester	50.5	44.7	47.1	45.8	50.1	49.6
		Multivitamin consumption during pregnancy	*	81.0	81.5	84.8	81.9	78.7
		Smoking in 3 months prior to pregnancy	4.5	4.1	4.2	2.8	2.7	2.6
		Smoking during last 3 months of pregnancy	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7
		Quit smoking by first prenatal visit & stayed off cigarettes	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Smoking in the household in prenatal period	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.2	2.6	2.3
		Smoking in the household in postpartum period	4.1	1.8	3.5	2.9	1.4	2.3
		Drinking in 3 months prior to pregnancy	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Drinking in last 3 months of pregnancy	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Low birthweight	5.9	6.1	6.5	8.7	8.2	5.6
		High birthweight	4.5	3.0	3.3	3.1	2.6	4.9
		Preterm birth	10.5	10.7	10.6	11.1	8.9	9.7
	Full term low birthweight	3.1	2.2	2.9	4.1	3.8	2.6	
	Ever breastfed	80.8	79.1	76.1	71.9	76.0	72.4	

Yavapai County WIC Indicators

		INDICATOR	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Children Under Age 5		Low birthweight (< 2500g)	8.6	8.6	7.4	7.3	6.7	6.0
		High birthweight (> 4000 g)	5.5	5.5	6.0	6.3	4.8	4.4
		Short stature (< 5th percentile)	7.5	8.4	7.3	7.0	7.3	9.5
		Underweight (< 5th percentile)	3.4	2.7	2.3	2.8	2.7	1.4
		Obesity in children 0-5 (≥ 95th percentile)	10.1	10.7	11.8	10.3	10.7	10.7
		Overweight in children 2-5 (85th-95th percentile)	15.2	13.6	13.4	14.0	15.6	13.5
		Obesity in children 2-5 (≥95th percentile)	9.9	10.5	10.7	9.9	9.8	10.8
		Anemia in children (low hemoglobin)	8.5	11.1	8.2	7.3	7.2	6.0
		Ever breastfed	82.2	82.6	83.2	87.2	85.5	90.3
		Breastfed at least 6 months	40.4	39.4	39.6	42.4	40.0	42.9
		Breastfed at least 12 months	17.6	24.4	19.8	23.7	24.1	23.3
		Exclusive breastfeeding at least 3 months	18.6	17.3	22.2	29.3	27.1	36.1
		Exclusive breastfeeding at least 6 months	7.3	7.8	7.7	10.8	8.9	16.7
		Smoking in the household	30.0	27.6	31.0	31.4	31.3	30.7
Pregnant and PostPartum Women		Pre-pregnancy BMI underweight	14.1	11.5	11.8	6.0	5.6	5.0
		Pre-pregnancy BMI overweight	36.7	41.0	40.5	47.2	46.7	47.5
		Pre-pregnancy BMI obese	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Less than ideal maternal weight gain	21.0	21.3	21.2	20.0	19.9	17.8
		Greater than ideal maternal weight gain	50.1	49.6	46.9	51.8	48.9	52.1
		Anemia in the 3rd trimester	16.0	22.0	14.8	17.2	15.3	14.9
		Postpartum anemia	11.2	14.5	14.5	13.7	13.3	14.0
		No previous pregnancies	*	*	*	*	*	*
		One previous pregnancy	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Two previous pregnancies	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Three or more previous pregnancies	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Interpregnancy interval of less than 6 months	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Interpregnancy interval of 6 to less than 18 months	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Interpregnancy interval of 18 months or greater	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Gestational diabetes during pregnancy	*	4.5	3.1	4.2	4.7	3.1
		Hypertension during pregnancy	*	1.2	0.8	1.5	1.6	1.9
		Medical care in the 1st trimester	56.3	54.8	55.3	59.9	71.7	75.8
		No medical care during pregnancy	27.6	30.6	27.5	27.3	17.9	15.6
		WIC enrollment in 1st trimester	36.8	38.3	37.3	40.4	40.1	40.8
		Multivitamin consumption during pregnancy	*	80.3	81.3	81.5	84.3	86.4
		Smoking in 3 months prior to pregnancy	24.4	24.6	23.8	25.4	23.3	16.7
		Smoking during last 3 months of pregnancy	10.1	9.6	9.7	10.0	7.9	6.1
		Quit smoking by first prenatal visit & stayed off cigarettes	34.7	40.8	33.3	38.1	41.9	39.0
		Smoking in the household in prenatal period	18.4	15.5	16.2	16.8	15.2	11.4
		Smoking in the household in postpartum period	16.7	15.7	15.7	17.6	14.3	11.4
		Drinking in 3 months prior to pregnancy	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Drinking in last 3 months of pregnancy	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Low birthweight	7.6	7.3	7.3	6.7	6.1	6.8
		High birthweight	5.6	5.9	5.7	6.8	5.4	4.6
		Preterm birth	10.8	10.6	11.2	7.6	8.3	8.1
	Full term low birthweight	2.3	3.2	1.8	2.9	2.2	3.2	
	Ever breastfed	83.5	84.5	84.6	87.6	87.1	91.2	

Yuma County WIC Indicators

		INDICATOR	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Children Under Age 5		Low birthweight (< 2500g)	6.0	6.7	7.5	6.7	7.0	5.2
		High birthweight (> 4000 g)	9.5	9.0	7.8	9.6	7.3	9.1
		Short stature (< 5th percentile)	6.9	5.4	7.3	4.0	3.8	3.6
		Underweight (< 5th percentile)	3.7	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.8	1.9
		Obesity in children 0-5 (≥ 95th percentile)	14.0	15.1	19.0	15.7	13.0	11.4
		Overweight in children 2-5 (85th-95th percentile)	18.5	19.5	18.3	17.6	17.3	16.1
		Obesity in children 2-5 (≥95th percentile)	17.9	17.7	19.3	16.7	16.7	15.8
		Anemia in children (low hemoglobin)	20.0	19.0	14.2	11.2	9.0	10.0
		Ever breastfed	59.1	55.1	55.3	52.1	62.3	69.1
		Breastfed at least 6 months	21.0	26.2	27.2	24.0	20.5	20.2
		Breastfed at least 12 months	8.8	18.7	17.1	14.6	10.6	9.7
		Exclusive breastfeeding at least 3 months	7.8	4.7	3.9	5.1	8.5	11.2
		Exclusive breastfeeding at least 6 months	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.8	5.2	6.9
		Smoking in the household	11.8	10.6	10.5	10.2	12.2	11.7
Pregnant and PostPartum Women		Pre-pregnancy BMI underweight	9.1	8.5	7.6	3.6	3.4	3.4
		Pre-pregnancy BMI overweight	46.9	47.5	49.3	56.1	59.1	59.6
		Pre-pregnancy BMI obese	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Less than ideal maternal weight gain	28.8	25.4	25.6	24.7	25.6	26.9
		Greater than ideal maternal weight gain	43.9	46.2	44.4	48.9	48.1	48.3
		Anemia in the 3rd trimester	29.0	26.3	31.7	24.7	25.6	23.5
		Postpartum anemia	23.5	25.7	26.5	21.7	20.1	19.5
		No previous pregnancies	*	*	*	*	*	*
		One previous pregnancy	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Two previous pregnancies	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Three or more previous pregnancies	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Interpregnancy interval of less than 6 months	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Interpregnancy interval of 6 to less than 18 months	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Interpregnancy interval of 18 months or greater	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Gestational diabetes during pregnancy	*	4.0	6.3	2.9	3.6	5.2
		Hypertension during pregnancy	*	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.5
		Medical care in the 1st trimester	51.6	51.0	54.3	53.4	58.5	59.9
		No medical care during pregnancy	31.7	30.6	28.5	31.8	27.9	28.5
		WIC enrollment in 1st trimester	34.0	34.4	36.7	39.7	41.1	41.6
		Multivitamin consumption during pregnancy	*	76.8	77.9	76.6	77.7	77.1
		Smoking in 3 months prior to pregnancy	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.7	2.8
		Smoking during last 3 months of pregnancy	1.3	1.6	1.5	0.7	0.9	0.9
		Quit smoking by first prenatal visit & stayed off cigarettes	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Smoking in the household in prenatal period	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.3
		Smoking in the household in postpartum period	2.8	2.6	2.7	1.8	2.1	2.0
		Drinking in 3 months prior to pregnancy	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Drinking in last 3 months of pregnancy	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Low birthweight	4.7	6.4	6.3	5.5	6.6	5.3
		High birthweight	9.7	9.3	8.5	8.9	7.0	8.8
		Preterm birth	11.8	10.4	10.1	8.6	8.5	8.4
	Full term low birthweight	1.0	2.4	1.6	1.9	2.9	1.8	
	Ever breastfed	67.1	65.3	64.2	65.6	66.3	70.4	

